Check for updates

Received: 6 December 2022 | Accepted: 9 July 2023

DOI: 10.1002/puh2.110

Public Health CHALLENGES Open Access WILEY

REVIEW ARTICLE

The state of global research on poverty after SDG declaration

Kehinde Kazeem Kanmodi[1,2,3,4] | **Jimoh Amzat**[5,6] | **Lawrence Achilles Nnyanzi**[1,7]

[1]School of Health and Life Sciences, Teesside University, Middlesbrough, UK

[2]Faculty of Dentistry, University of Puthisastra, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

[3]Cephas Health Research Initiative Inc, Ibadan, Nigeria

[4]School of Dentistry, University of Rwanda, Kigali, Rwanda

[5]Department of Sociology, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, Nigeria

[6]Department of Sociology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa

[7]School of Public Health, King Ceasor University, Kampala, Uganda

Correspondence
Kehinde Kazeem Kanmodi, School of Health and Life Sciences, Teesside University, Middlesbrough, UK.
Email: k.kanmodi@tees.ac.uk; kanmodikehinde@yahoo.com; kkanmodi@puthisastra.edu.kh

Abstract

Background: Poverty is a significant global problem which can hinder the attainment of the United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Poverty reduction or elimination requires adequate scientific or research contributions, creating socio-scientific frames that could inform relevant stakeholders in policy planning, implementation and evaluation. This study aims to review the state of global research on poverty (2016 and upwards), since the UN's declaration of SDGs in 2015.

Methods: This study adopted a bibliometric review design. On 31 May 2022, a systematic SCOPUS-based search was conducted to retrieve all journal papers published on poverty (2016 till 31 May 2022). The bibliometric data of the retrieved papers were analysed using Microsoft Excel and VOSviewer software.

Result: A total of 15,143 journal papers on poverty were retrieved, of which 91.2% were published in English, whereas slightly more than half (52.9%) were published in the social sciences. Although all regions of the world sourced journal papers on poverty, however, countries from the Global North, particularly the USA and the United Kingdom, dominated other countries in terms of authorship, funding and institutional affiliations. Among Global South countries, China leads in terms of authorship, funding and institutional affiliations. South America and Africa contributed the smallest volume of journal papers on poverty.

Conclusion: There exist global inequalities in research productivity on poverty. The global poverty problem skews to the Global South, but the scientific contributions flow from the Global North. There is a need to narrow the existing inequality gaps in the research productivity on poverty through North–South synergetic research collaborations.

KEYWORDS

bibliometric analysis, global development, global health, inequality, poverty, research capacity, review, SDG, Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations

INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a significant global problem; it is multi-dimensional with multifaceted consequences. Poverty is a condition of inadequate access to basic human needs, including food, clean water, clothing and shelter. Poverty, intensified by marginalisation and exclusion, accounts for all forms of deprivations of economic resources, education, healthcare, food, employment and recreation [1]. Hence, 'Zero Poverty' is spelt out as a goal by the United Nations (UN) as Sustainable Development Goal One (SDG1) with five targets to eradicate extreme poverty by lifting women, children and other marginalised groups out of poverty through efficient social protection initiatives and non-discrimination in the allocation of economic resources.

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.
© 2023 The Authors. *Public Health Challenges* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Up to 10% of the global population lives in extreme poverty, that is below the poverty line, that is less than US$1.9 a day [2]. Poverty is not evenly distributed. Almost 80% of those living in extreme poverty are in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa – the trio of India, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo have the highest poverty incidence [1]. The human suffering as a result of poverty is unimaginable and affects all facets of life.

Poverty is a very serious problematic issue because it is responsible for numerous social problems, including population pressure, crime, high disease burden, food insecurity and human trafficking, among others [3]. Poverty can reproduce itself by generating consequences that further aggravate itself. For instance, poverty leads to inadequate access to education, which exacerbates poverty [4]. Hence, the vicious cycle of poverty is about the constellation of multiple factors acting and reacting to sustain poverty.

Research has indicated that poverty, a central theme in development discourse, is a disaster with severe adverse effects on all development indicators and other SDGs [5, 6]. For instance, poverty is a cause of malnutrition, poor access to healthcare and environmental degradation [7]. It is challenging for most low-income communities to achieve universal healthcare due to poverty and inadequate social protection (including health insurance) [8]. Hence, the disease burden is very high, resulting in poor health outcomes (this is related to SDG3) in most low-income countries [8]. As a result of poverty, an erosive lifestyle prevails, exposing people to increased morbidity and mortality. Critical life opportunities elude the poor because of general social inequity. There is a tendency for the poor to remain poor because of the (harmful) coping strategies they adopt which create a culture of poverty; this includes beliefs and practices that intensify the impoverished conditions.

Poverty is linked to environmental degradation and climate-induced disasters such as flooding and drought [9]. Poverty drives people into the slums with inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (this is related to SDG6). People cut down trees for firewood used in cooking, leading to forest depletion (this is related to SDG7), giving room for flood risk [10]. It was observed that the adverse effects of weather shocks include flood, drought, decrease in consumption and increase in extreme poverty, across sub-Saharan Africa [11]. Smallholder farmers are more vulnerable to the risk of climatic variability with significant cascading effects, such as low productivity, food crisis and poverty. Poverty widens inequality gaps (this is related to SDG9), and it prevents access to quality education (this is related to SDG4). It has a gender dimension as it is disproportionately prevalent among women (this is related to SGD5). It is inimical to responsible consumption (this is related to SDG12), decent employment (this is related to SDG8), sustainable cities (this is related to SDG11) and climate action (this is related to SDG13).

Poverty accounts for deplorable practices with adverse effects on living, whether on land (this is related to SDG15) or below water (this is related to SDG14). Poverty is a significant indicator of weak and non-inclusive institutions and violence worldwide (this is related to SDG16). Poverty is connected to all the development goals; therefore, reducing poverty through effective partnerships (this is related to SDG17) can enhance the attainment of all the other goals. Although there has been some progress in reducing global poverty over the years, the quadruple threat of the global pandemic (especially the coronavirus of 2019), war/conflict, climate change and weak political resolve have exacerbated the situation [12, 13]. Hence, ending extreme poverty by 2030 might not be feasible unless there are renewed global efforts (this is related to SDG17) to tackle its prevailing threats.

The preceding arguments have highlighted the connection between poverty reduction and development goals. Despite the significance of poverty reduction/eradication, one critical challenge is sustaining the discourse on poverty in a position of the utmost priority, especially by the scientific community. The goal of reducing or eradicating poverty, like other goals, requires adequate scientific or research contributions, which create framings (i.e. socio-scientific construction) and draw the attention of relevant stakeholders. Research often provides evidence which is required in policy strategies against poverty [14]. The fundamental question here is whether poverty has attracted a deserving voice from the scientific community in various global regions. Pertinently, this fundamental question can be answered using a bibliometric review approach.

A bibliometric review is a research approach that analyses the frequencies, patterns and impacts of research contributions made by researchers, journals, organisations, countries and continents on a research topic [15–17]. This approach identifies the priorities on a research topic and provides researchers with crucial information on the research growth and future directions in an academic discipline [18–25].

This study – a bibliometric review – seeks to identify the major contributors, themes and trends of poverty research using citation scooping and analysis and obtain information about scientific productivity and the geographical distribution of research and scholarly contributions to poverty [18–25]. This bibliometric review will also visualise the growth of research productivity and progress concerning poverty from 2016 – the year after SDGs were instituted – to date and identify the research priorities according to the topic of poverty.

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

METHODS

Study design

This study was a bibliometric review of global research on poverty. The methodological approach used for this review was based on the guidelines proposed by Donthu et al. [26], and the approach has been adopted in several bibliometric reviews [20–25].

Literature search

On 31 May 2022, an advanced filtered search of peer-reviewed journal papers from 2016 to date on poverty on SCOPUS (Box S1). Out of the existing databases, this study used the SCOPUS database for this search because it is the biggest and most comprehensive database for research publications [27]. SCOPUS has a pre-developed and highly comprehensive search string for scooping out research publications on poverty (see Box S1). SCOPUS is also user-friendly, and it has bibliometric review-friendly operating commands [20–25, 28].

The filtered search generated 15,143 journal papers which were all included for bibliometric data extraction. The following bibliometric data were extracted:

- Citation information: authors' names, journal paper title, journal title, journal paper type, publication year and volume, issue number, page numbers and citation counts
- Bibliographical information: institutional and country affiliations and language of publication
- Index keywords
- Details of funding sponsor
- *h*-Index (of authors, journal papers, journals, institutions and countries). The *h*-index is a measure of influence, and it refers to the total number of h papers cited at least h times [26]
- CiteScore 2021 of the relevant journals. CiteScore is a ranking used by SCOPUS to determine the level of impact of a journal. CiteScore is calculated based on the total citations (TCs) accumulated over 4 years. For CiteScore 2021, its formula is: $$CiteScore\ 2020 = \frac{Number\ of\ citations\ received\ in\ 2018-2021\ to\ 5\ published\ document\ types\ (articles,\ etc.)\ by\ a\ journal\ in\ the\ same\ 4\ years}{Total\ number\ of\ documents\ indexed\ in\ SCOPUS\ and\ published\ in\ 2018-2021}$$

These bibliometric data were exported from SCOPUS in .csv format; this was done on the day of the literature search (31 May 2022) to avoid the biases and discrepancies that may occur because of the SCOPUS database update [21–25, 28].

Data analysis

Two software were used to analyse the extracted datasets – Microsoft Excel version 2021 and VOSviewer version 1.6.18. The Microsoft Excel version 2021 software was used for the performance analysis of the bibliometric metrics of the top 10 authors, journals, institutions and countries/territories sourcing/funding journal papers on poverty [21–26]. These metrics included total publications (TPs), TCs and *h*-index. Additionally, these top 10 entities were ranked based on the volume of outputs on poverty. The findings obtained from this analysis were presented in texts, geographical maps, charts and frequency tables.

The VOSviewer version 1.6.18 software was used for the scientific mapping of co-authorships and index keyword co-occurrences of the top 2000 most-cited journal papers on poverty through network visualisations [26, 28]. The co-authorship analysis was used to explore the interactions among these authors, institutions and countries [21, 2426]. The analysis included the interconnection of those authors/institutions/countries with at least five journal papers and at least one citation. The index keyword co-occurrence analysis was used to examine the relationship among the index keywords used in those papers [21, 24–26]; only those index keywords occurring in at least 10 papers were used in the analysis.

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

RESULTS

Publication attributes

The 15,143 journal papers on poverty were published in 36 languages; however, the top 10 languages were European and Chinese. The three most common languages of publication were English (first), Spanish (second) and Chinese (third). Moreover, the publications in these three languages had the top 10 TCs and *h*-indexes (Table 1).

Figure 1 shows the distribution of these 15,143 journal papers by subject area. More than half (52.9%) of these publications were in the social sciences, whereas the fewest (<0.001%) were in dentistry.

TABLE 1 Top 10 languages of journal papers on poverty.

Rank	Language	Total publications[a]	Total citations	*h*-Index
1st	English	14,064	89,582	80
2nd	Spanish	376	514	11
3rd	Chinese	239	819	13
4th	Portuguese	164	632	11
5th	Russian	140	134	5
6th	French	126	162	5
7th	German	54	40	3
8th	Italian	48	53	4
9th	Croatian	10	9	2
10th	Ukranian	9	8	2

[a]Some papers may be published/translated in more than one language.

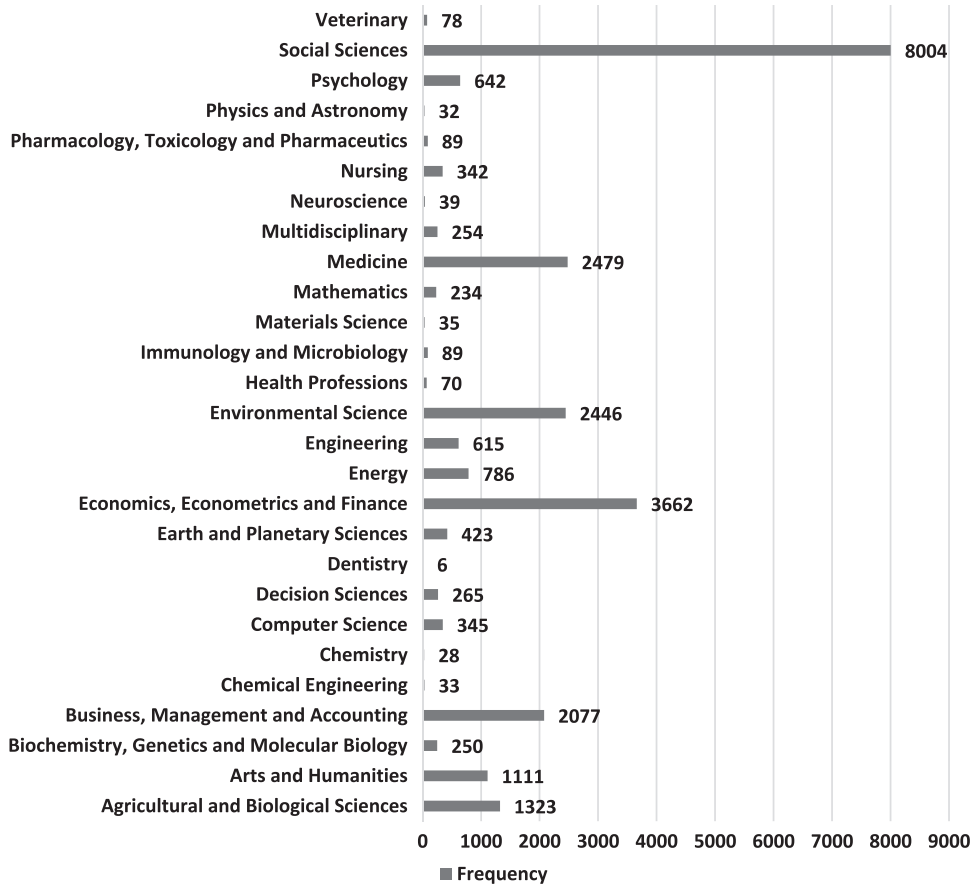


FIGURE 1 Distribution of journal papers on poverty by subject area.

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

FIGURE 2 Distribution of journal papers on poverty by year.

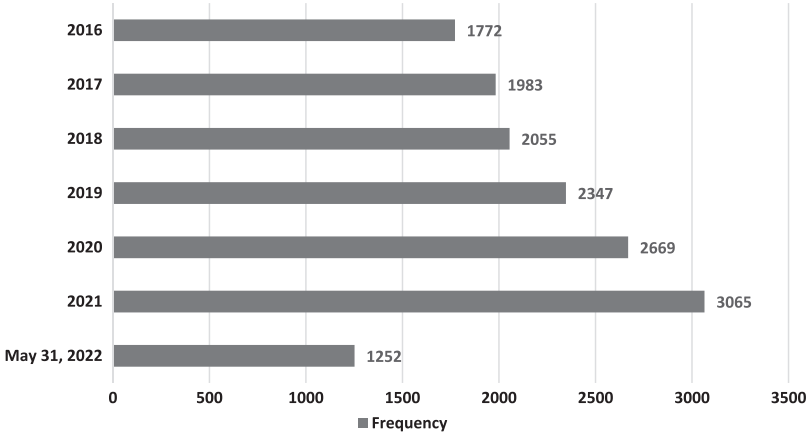


TABLE 2 Distribution of journal papers on poverty by document type.

Rank[a]	Document type (n = 15,143)	Total publications (%)	Total citations	h-Index
1st	Article	13,780 (91.0)	89,583	80
2nd	Review	949 (6.3)	9731	46
3rd	Note	127 (0.8)	469	11
4th	Conference paper	98 (0.6)	424	11
5th	Editorial	79 (0.5)	523	11
6th	Erratum	38 (0.3)	4	1
7th	Letter	32 (0.2)	173	9
8th	Short survey	17 (0.1)	258	8
9th	Data paper	11 (0.1)	20	3
10th	Undefined	9 (<0.1)	No data	No data
11th	Retracted	3 (<0.1)	No data	No data

[a]Ranking was based on total number of publications per category.

Figure 2 shows the distribution, by year, of journal papers on poverty. In 2016 alone, a total of 1772 journal papers were published, and from 2016 to date, there has been a steady growth in the volume of papers within the scope of the goal.

Table 2 shows the distribution, by document type, of journal papers on poverty. The majority (91.0%) of these papers were articles, 6.3% were reviews and the rest were other forms of journal papers. Articles had the highest TCs (89,583) and h-index (80) compared to other document types.

Top 10 analyses of the journal papers

A total of 160 territories and countries sourced these journal papers. Figure 3 shows the geographical mapping of the contributions, in terms of the volume of outputs, of each country/territory. The USA (n = 3325) and the United Kingdom (n = 1856) were the countries with the highest volume of journal papers.

Table 3 shows the top 10 countries with the highest number of journal papers on poverty. Four tenth of these countries were European, whereas one tenth was African. Among these top 10 countries, the United States (rank = 1st) had the highest volume of papers with TP, TC and h-index at 3325, 33,246 and 66, respectively.

The total number of institutions sourcing these journal papers could not be ascertained due to the inconsistencies in the affiliation names of authors; however, the top 10 institutions were identified. Table 4 shows the top 10 institutions with the highest volume of journal papers on poverty. Seven tenth of these institutions were universities, of which only one of them is privately owned. Aside from the institutions jointly owned by the UN member states (inclusive of African countries), the University of Cape Town was the only African institution that made the top 10 list. The Chinese Academy of Sciences, owned by the Chinese Government, had the highest number of papers (TP = 190 papers), citations (TC = 2924) and h-index (h-index = 28) concerning poverty.

26924450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

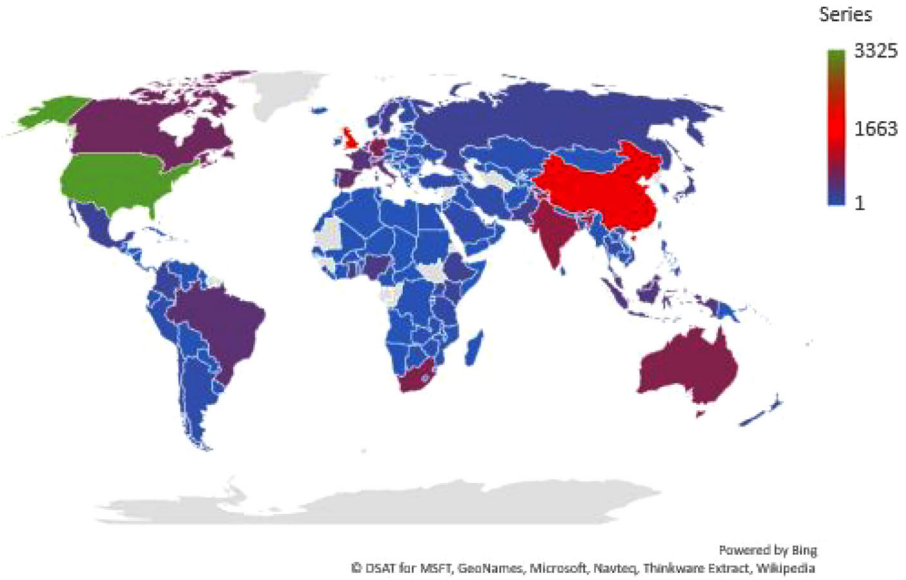


FIGURE 3 Geographical mapping of global contributions on poverty.

TABLE 3 Top 10 countries with the highest volume of journal papers on poverty.

Rank[a]	Country	Continent	Total publications[b]	Total citations	*h*-Index
1st	United States	North America	3325	33,246	66
2nd	United Kingdom	Europe	1856	19,964	57
3rd	China	Asia	1506	11,294	45
4th	India	Asia	873	3883	26
5th	Australia	Australia	763	7615	39
6th	South Africa	Africa	745	5054	30
7th	Germany	Europe	740	7090	38
8th	Canada	North America	627	5957	32
9th	Spain	Europe	516	2970	24
10th	Italy	Europe	474	4111	32

[a]Ranking was based on total number of publications per category.
[b]A journal paper can be affiliated to two or more countries.

TABLE 4 Top 10 institutions with the highest volume of journal papers on poverty.

Rank[a]	Institution	Owner	Total publications[b]	Total citations	*h*-Index
1st	Chinese Academy of Sciences	Chinese Government	190	2924	28
2nd	University of Oxford	UK Government	152	1005	16
3rd	The World Bank	United Nations Member States	151	1655	21
4th	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	UK Government	130	961	16
5th	London School of Economics and Political Science	UK Government	116	957	16
6th	University of Cape Town	South African Government	113	1343	20
7th	University College London	UK Government	110	845	15
8th	Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research	Chinese Government	108	1995	24
9th	Columbia University	Private	106	1300	14
10th	The Australian National University	Australian Government	99	855	15

[a]Ranking was based on the total number of publications per category.
[b]A journal publication can be affiliated to two or more institutions; UK – United Kingdom; US – United States.

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

TABLE 5 Top 10 most productive funders of journal papers on poverty.

Rank[a]	Funding organisations	Owner	Total publications[b]	Total citations	*h*-Index
1st	National Natural Science Foundation of China	Chinese Government	535	4949	32
2nd	National Institutes of Health	US Government	272	2012	12
3rd	European Commission	European Union Member States	243	2458	26
4th	Economic and Social Research Council	UK Government	221	2279	24
5th	UK Research and Innovation	UK Government	199	2168	24
6th	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	US Government	170	1197	17
7th	World Bank Group	United Nations Member States	138	1005	15
8th	National Science Foundation	US Government	137	1672	20
9th	Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	Chinese Government	136	664	14
10th	Department for International Development	UK Government	132	1226	19

[a]Ranking was based on total number of publications per category.
[b]A journal publication can be affiliated to two or more funders; UK – United Kingdom; US – United States.

TABLE 6 Top 10 journals with the highest volume of journal papers on poverty.

Rank[a]	Journals	Publisher (headquarters)	CiteScore 2021	Total publications	Total citations	*h*-Index
1st	Sustainability	MDPI (Switzerland)	5.0	307	2207	21
2nd	World Development	Elsevier (Netherlands)	9.4	297	5309	38
3rd	Development In Practice	Taylor & Francis (UK)	2.1	212	833	13
4th	PLoS One	Public Library of Science (USA)	5.6	131	1081	18
5th	Social Indicators Research	Springer Nature (Germany)	4.7	127	1004	17
6th	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	MDPI (Switzerland)	4.5	114	510	11
7th	Development Policy Review	Wiley-Blackwell (USA)	3.3	109	469	11
8th	Journal of Development Studies	Taylor & Francis (UK)	4.1	97	497	12
9th	Journal of International Development	Wiley-Blackwell (USA)	3.1	93	505	12
10th	International Journal of Social Economics	Emerald (UK)	2.3	86	362	10

Abbreviations: MDPI, Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute; USA, United States of America; UK, United Kingdom.
[a]Ranking was based on total number of publications per category.

Table 5 shows the top 10 funders of journal papers on poverty. The US and UK governments, each, solely owned three tenth of these funding organisations. However, the funding organisation having the highest volume of journal papers (TP = 535), citations (TC = 4949) and *h*-index (*h*-index = 32) was the National Natural Science Foundation of China – an institution solely owned by the Chinese government.

Table 6 shows the list of the top 10 journals with the highest volume of papers on poverty. In terms of volume of outputs, *Sustainability* (TP = 307), *World Development* (TP = 297) and *Development in Practice* (TP = 212) were the top three sources of journal papers on poverty. Among these top three journals, *World Development* had the highest number of citations (TC = 5309), *h*-index (*h*-index = 38) and CiteScore 2021 (n = 9.4).

Table S1 shows the top 10 (most prolific) authors with the highest volume of journal papers on poverty. Based on the volume of outputs, the top three authors were Mersland R (rank = 1st; TP = 24), Gnangnon SK (rank = 1st; TP = 24) and Mia MA (rank = 3rd; TP = 23). However, none of these top three authors was among the top three with the highest *h*-index – Liu Y (rank = 4th; TC = 951; *h*-index = 13), Lönnroth K (rank = 7th; TC = 322; *h*-index = 10) and Shuai C (rank = 5th; TC = 170; *h*-index = 9). Notably, only 1 of the top 10 authors was currently/most recently affiliated with an institution in Africa, whereas the majority (50%) were affiliated with institutions in Europe. China and the United States have two authors each on the list.

Figure 4 shows the top 10 keywords used in the journal papers on poverty. The top three keywords were human (n = 2830), poverty (n = 2463) and poverty alleviation (n = 2348).

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

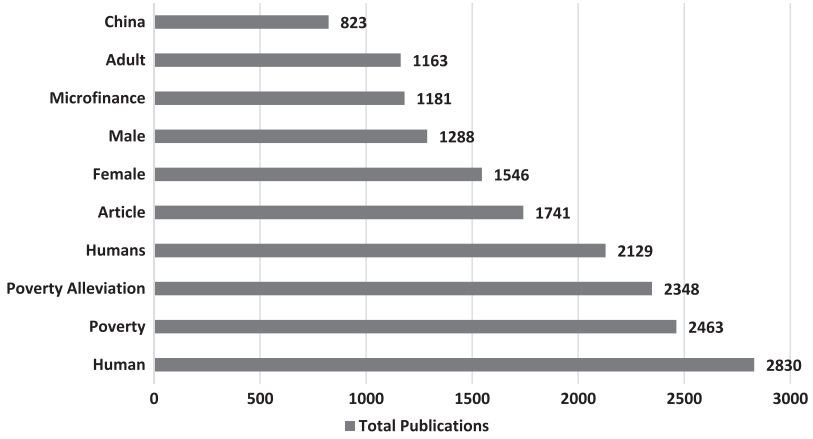


FIGURE 4 Top 10 keywords used in journal papers on poverty.

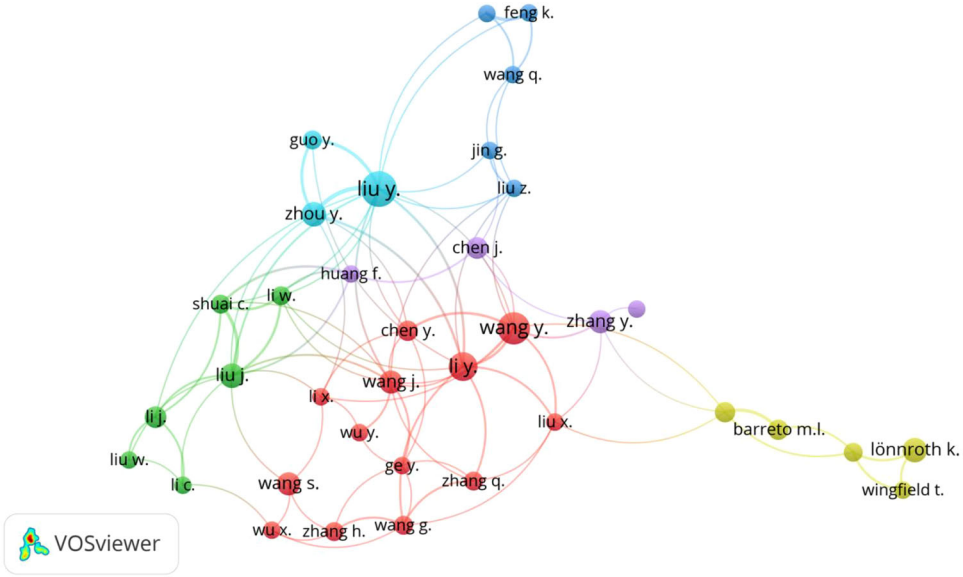


FIGURE 5 Network visualisation of co-authorship among authors.

China was the only country found in the top 10 keywords used in those papers. Moreover, more papers used 'female' ($n = 1546$) than 'male' ($n = 1288$) as a keyword in those papers.

Network visualisations

The findings obtained from the network visualisation analysis of the top 2000 most cited journal papers on poverty are shown in the subsequent figures.

Co-authorship profile of publications

A total of 7177 researchers authored the top 2000 most cited journal papers on poverty. Out of these 7177 authors, only 53 had at least 5 papers each and at least 1 citation. Of these 53 authors, only 36 were interconnected and were included for network visualisation (Figure 5). The total link strength (TLS) of each of these 36 authors was within the range of 1–29. Liu Y (TLS = 29) had the highest TLS. Six clusters were identified, each with its colour. The cluster with the biggest network (based on cumulative TLS) is depicted in red – this cluster is made up of 13 authors (Chen Y, Ge Y, Li X, Li Y, Liu X, Wang G, Wang J, Wang S, Wang Y, Wu X, Wu Y, Zhang H and Zhang Q), of which Li Y (TLS of 19) had the highest TLS among them.

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

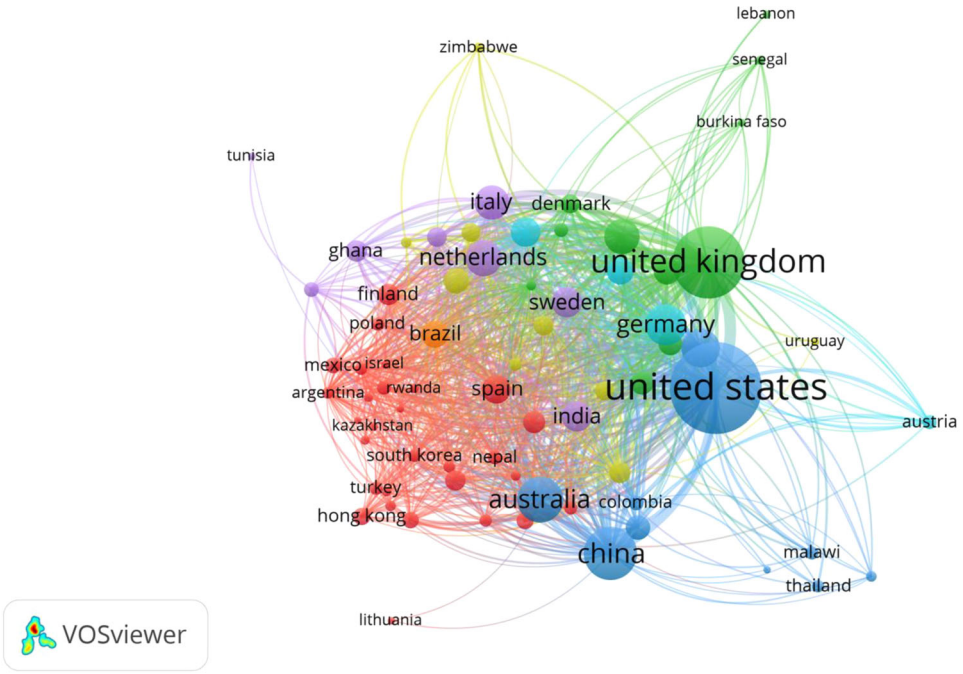


FIGURE 6 Network visualisation of co-authorship among countries and territories.

Impressively, none of the authors in the red cluster – the cluster with the biggest network – made the list of the top 10 prolific authors (Figure 5; Table S1).

The analysis of co-authorship among institutions could not be done due to the warning raised by the VOSviewer software, during the analysis, that SCOPUS data on organisations may not have been harmonised, and that they may exist in an inconsistent format. As a result, the study did not perform any network visualisation for the institutions.

Co-authorship among countries/territories

Out of the 172 countries/territories sourcing the top 2000 most cited journal papers on poverty, only 72 sourced at least 5 papers each and had at least 1 citation. Furthermore, all 72 countries/territories were interconnected and included in the network visualisation (Figure 6). The TLS per country/territory ranged from 7 to 664. The United States had the highest TLS ($n = 604$). Seven clusters were identified, each with its colour. The cluster with the most extensive network (based on cumulative TLS) is depicted in red; this cluster is made up of 29 countries (Argentina, Chile, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey and Viet Nam), of which Indonesia (TLS of 119) had the highest TLS.

Co-occurrence of index keywords

The top 2000 most cited papers on poverty had 6410 index keywords, out of which only 503 occurred in at least 10 papers. Only these 503 keywords were included in the network visualisation (Figure 7). The TLS of each keyword fell within the range of 49–8406. The top three index keywords with the highest TLS were 'human' (TLS = 8406), 'humans' (TLS = 7883) and 'female' (TLS = 5393). Five clusters were identified – each with its colour. The first cluster is the biggest network (based on cumulative TLS) and is depicted in red; this cluster is made up of 252 keywords which are predominantly related to economics, finance, tourism and development. The second cluster (green) is made up of 79 keywords which are related to health sciences. The third cluster (blue) is made up of 77 keywords which are predominantly associated with research design and methodology. The fourth cluster (lemon colour) is made up of 50 items which are mostly related to sociology and social care. The fourth cluster (purple) is made up of 45 keywords which are predominantly associated with maternal and child health.

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

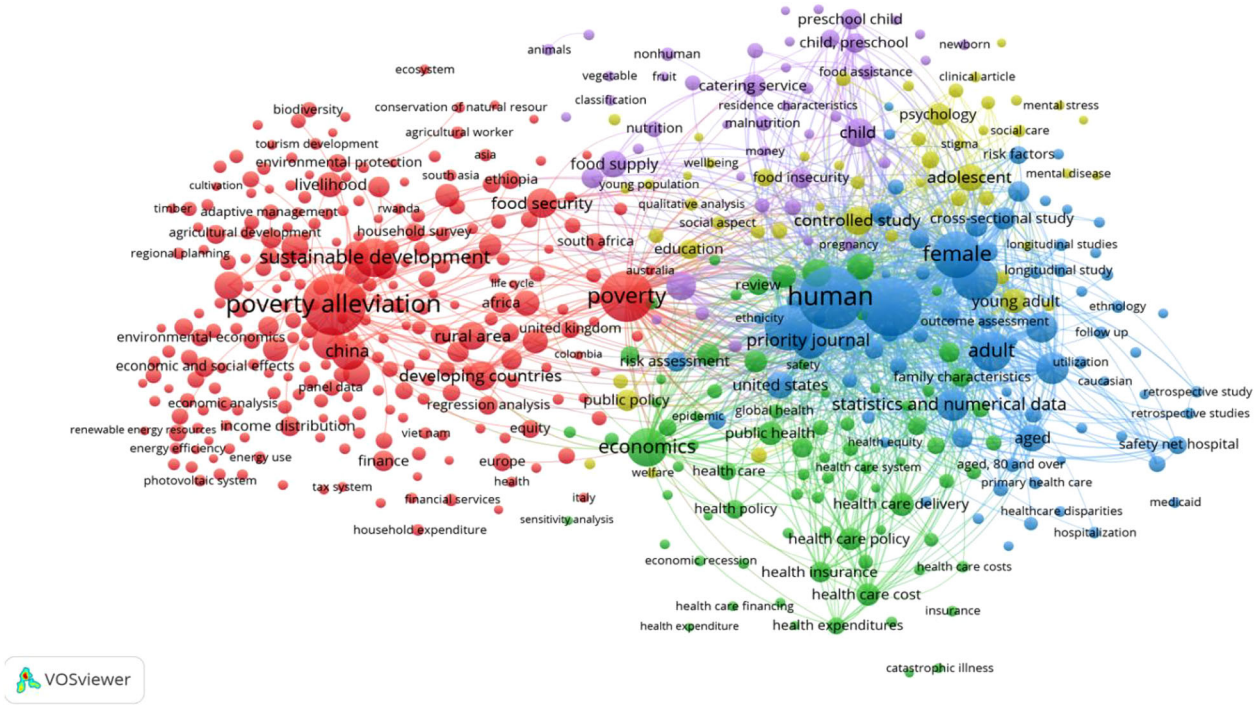


FIGURE 7 Network visualisation of co-occurrence among index keywords.

DISCUSSION

The study findings highlight an increasing trend in the volume of journal papers on poverty published from 2016 to date. This indicates that the research interest in poverty is progressive. Several reasons may explain this increasing interest, for example the global focus on combating inequality and social injustice, improving education and climate change, all of which are factors influenced by poverty [29–31]. A similar trend in the observed research productivity rate on poverty has also been observed on some other hot global health and development topics like COVID-19, psycho-cardiological diseases and anti-malarial drug therapy [32–34]. However, this has not been the case for all research topic areas, as interest in some topics has been static, for example milk fluoridation and fluoridated water–induced cancers [20, 25].

The research interest in poverty is not localised to just a few countries and academic disciplines but diffuse, involving virtually all countries, territories and disciplines. This has not been the case for some other research topics. For example, research interests in community fluoridated water and cancer, milk fluoridation and Qi Gong have been localised to very few countries and disciplines [20, 25, 35]. The global diffuseness in the research on poverty indicates that in all member states of the UN, many researchers and many institutions in different disciplines are keen to investigate poverty-related problems. However, the volume of research productivity across countries and disciplines was disproportionate. Notably, most (80%) of the top 10 most productive countries sourcing the highest volume of papers on poverty were high-income countries in the Global North. In contrast, unfortunately, the countries in the Global South and LMICs were less represented. This observation is expected due to the wide funding gap for research in almost all fields between the Global North and South [20–25]. Pertinently, this finding is consistent with that reported concerning global research output patterns in the fields of technology, clinical medicine, transportation, public health and other indispensable fields needed for sustainable growth and development [36–42].

The two disciplines with the highest research productivity on poverty were ‘Social Sciences’ and ‘Economics, Econometrics, and Finance’; this may be because poverty is widely seen as a socio-economic problem and hence getting more focus from researchers in these two disciplines compared to the other disciplines [43]. The emphasis on participatory approaches in studying poverty to elicit real-life experiences and voices of those that have lived in poverty renders these disciplines more suitable for poverty studies.

Poverty is not only a socio-economic problem but a problem affecting human health and all other aspects of human and societal development [44, 45]. However, the research productivity on poverty from disciplines, such as ‘Dentistry’, ‘Decision Sciences’, ‘Nursing’ and engineering disciplines was very low. This shows the need to scale up research productivity in these disciplines because research contributions enhance the holistic understanding of the poverty problem, which thus helps in informing evidence-based strategies needed for eliminating it [46–48].

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

From a further examination of the productivity of the top 2000 most influential journal papers (based on the *h*-index) on poverty, we observed that roughly four tenth (41.8%; 72/172) of the countries sourcing these papers contributed at least five papers each. This may indicate that the journal papers produced by many countries are less influential. The influence of a scientific publication is predominantly determined by its *h*-index, while the *h*-index is determined by citation count [26]. The articles that are novel, of high quality and published in a widely understood language and highly visible and impactful journals tend to garner more citations than those that are not. Therefore, to boost the level of influence of the contributions of low-contributing countries/territories, it is recommended that low-contributing countries/territories might consider investing more funds and promoting novel research projects on poverty. This is particularly important because poverty influences almost all aspects of society – health, education, living standards, infrastructure, governance and so on [3–14].

It is also worth noting that those 72 countries having at least 5 papers in the top 2000 most influential journal papers on poverty were interconnected in the network visualisation. This may suggest that inter-country collaboration produces significant research findings and papers. Therefore, more research partnerships should be encouraged, particularly among high-income countries and LMICs. In addition to the aforementioned, it is recommended that research partnerships between these countries should be non-parasitic but synergistic [49, 50]. Approaching research on poverty, by collaborating countries, as equal partners may not only improve the quality of the outputs, but it may also lead to real capacity development [49, 50].

Furthermore, aside from those institutions owned by the member-states of the UN and the European Commission, the top 10 most productive institutions sourcing or funding journal papers on poverty were based in China, the USA, the United Kingdom, Australia and South Africa. None of the institutions from the South American continent made the list; this suggests relatively lower research productivity in that region. Several South American and African countries ranked atop the list of impoverished countries [51], but their institutions were underrepresented in research productivity on poverty. This may be due to limited resources being invested in research on poverty but also the expertise and capacity to conduct robust research may be a limiting factor in these countries.

Huge investments in research and development are very crucial in poverty eradication [52]. This can be explained using the situational trend of China. Some decades ago, China was regarded as one of the top countries with the largest population of poor people [52]. However, as evidenced by this review's findings, China currently appears among the top 10 keywords used in journal papers on poverty; moreover, the country ranked among the top 10 sources and funders of journal papers on poverty. This shows that huge investments in poverty research are worthwhile.

It is worth noting that no private institution made the list of the top 10 most productive funding sponsors of research projects on poverty. All these top 10 sponsors were owned by national governments, not local, state or provincial governments. With the current magnitude of global poverty-related challenges, the need for deeper and more active involvement of private sectors, including all arms of government, in sponsoring research projects on poverty cannot be overemphasised [53, 54]. Looking into the past and the present, private sectors have played very crucial and active roles in synergistically enhancing the collective response towards myriads of global development and protection efforts, such as disease outbreak control, malaria eradication, food production and many others [55–57]. Therefore, more of this should be encouraged in developing the global research capacity on poverty.

There is a Global North–South divide in the distribution of the top 10 most productive and most influential (based on *h*-index) journals/publishers of papers on poverty: All the top 10 journals/publishers were headquartered in the high-income Global North countries (the USA, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Germany). This is a situation of concern because no country in the Global South hosted any of the headquarters of these journals/publishers. This may, invariably, pose a barrier to access to such journals by researchers from the LMICs.

It is also important to note that these journals predominantly publish their papers in English, yet many researchers in the Global South are not native English speakers [58, 59]. This language barrier may contribute to the existing inequalities in the global research productivity on poverty [49]. Another serious problem is the high fees required for publishing papers in the top 10 leading journals on poverty. Most of the researchers from the Global South have little or no institutional funding and, therefore, could not afford to publish their works in these leading journals [58–60]; this, therefore, might have reduced their chances of publishing their works in those highly influential journals.

Of the top 10 most productive researchers on poverty, only 4 were from the institutions in the Global South (2 researchers from China, 1 from Malaysia and another from South Africa). At the same time, the rest were researchers from the Global North – the USA, Switzerland, Sweden, France and the United Kingdom. The unequal distribution in this list may be due to the lower amount of resources provided for scholarly research funding and promotion in the Global South [49, 59, 60]. Researchers from China, Malaysia and South Africa made the list of the top 10 most productive authors. Although these three countries are in the Global South, they have demonstrated exceptional research scholarship and commitment to poverty research [61, 62].

From the scientific mapping of inter-personal collaborations among the authors of the top 2000 most cited papers on poverty, we learned that the highly productive research groups (with each author having at least five articles on poverty each) were made up of groups of researchers – the biggest group has 13 researchers. With the current global burden of poverty, there is a need for more influential research clusters across the globe. The study recommends that those researchers and institutions with more

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

expertise in poverty research should facilitate the proliferation of research clusters in less productive institutions and countries. This can be achieved through leadership, mentorship, funding and training [59].

Several keywords were used in the journal papers on poverty. The analysis of keywords indicated that China was the country with the highest research focus on poverty. No country in South America and Africa made the list of the top 10 index keywords of journal papers on poverty. The poverty rate in many countries on these two continents is far higher than that of China [51]. This shows the need for more research focusing on countries with high poverty rates.

This study highlights disparities in the research capacity on poverty by region with more poverty-stricken regions demonstrating poorer research capacity compared to richer regions. There are deep-seated challenges that may explain this phenomenon, including the lack of resources, expertise and systems. These trends can only lead to a vicious cycle characterised by worse poverty effects, low productivity and under-development. Something needs to be done to reverse these trends; it is recommended that developing global research capacity on poverty especially for countries with the lowest outputs should be prioritised. There is an urgent need to ring-fence funding for research, scholarship and commitment to poverty research in these countries. Research focusing on poverty should be scaled up and translated into real-life interventions for the benefit of populations.

Study limitations

This study presents limitations. First, this study used only one research database (SCOPUS) because of the difficulty of synchronising the data obtained from multiple databases for analysis on the VOSviewer [21, 24, 25]. There is a possibility that some journal papers not indexed in SCOPUS might have been excluded. However, this remains a robust study using a SCOPUS-developed search string specific for poverty to scoop out all relevant papers.

Second, in the scientific mapping of researchers and countries, the study relied on only the top 2000 cited papers. As a result, we might have underestimated the influence of the contributions of researchers and institutions sourcing newly published papers because of their citation count, even if they have been published in high-impact factor journals.

Third, due to the lack of harmonisation in the nomenclatures of institutions sourcing papers on poverty, we could not provide precise data on the total number of these institutions globally. The study only reported the top 10 most productive institutions to ensure that reliable information was provided.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the findings are crucial clues for an in-depth understanding of global research on poverty. The research methodology was based on the guidelines of leading experts in bibliometric analysis [26]. The study adopted advanced scientometric tools for the performance analysis and scientific mapping of bibliometric metrics of interest [21, 24, 25].

CONCLUSION

This study reviews the global growth of scholarly and research productivity on poverty, after the UN's declaration of SDGs. There has been a volume growth in poverty research, from 2016 to date. Although poverty research contributions cut across all regions, countries from the Global North dominated in terms of scholarship, authorship, funding and institutional affiliations. Of the top 10 countries with the highest number of scholarly papers on poverty, 4 countries are from Europe and just 1 from Africa. This shows that the African continent, which is mostly affected by poverty, lags in inherent evidence-creation, knowledge production and scientific contribution to understanding and resolving the problem. The gross inequality in global poverty research productivity was pronounced with the challenges of poverty skewing to the Global South, and the scientific contributions flowing from the North. There is a need to narrow the existing inequality gaps in the research productivity on poverty between the Global North and South through synergetic collaborations.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization; data curation; formal analysis; funding acquisition; investigation; methodology; project administration; resources; software; validation; roles/writing – original draft; writing – review and editing: Kehinde Kazeem Kanmodi. *Conceptualization; project administration; resources; validation; roles/writing – original draft; writing – review and editing*: Jimoh Amzat. *Writing – review and editing*: Lawrence Achilles Nnyanzi.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare that there is no conflicts of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

FUNDING INFORMATION

This study was self-funded.

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

ORCID

Kehinde Kazeem Kanmodi https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9906-3826
Jimoh Amzat https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9564-1190
Lawrence Achilles Nnyanzi https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8958-5524

REFERENCES

1. World Vision. What is poverty? It's not as simple as you think [Internet]. Accessed 21 May 2022. https://www.worldvision.ca/stories/child-sponsorship/what-is-poverty#1
2. UN (United Nations). End poverty in all its forms everywhere [Internet]. Accessed 21 May 202. https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal1
3. Mood C, Jonsson JO. The social consequences of poverty: an empirical test on longitudinal data. *Soc Indic Res*. 2016;127:633-652. 10.1007/s11205-015-0983-9
4. Elsenburg LK, Abrahamse ME, Harting J. Implementation of a Dutch school-based integrated approach targeting education, health and poverty-a process evaluation. *Health Promot Int*. 2022;37(1):daab028. 10.1093/heapro/daab028
5. Schleicher J, Schaafsma M, Vira B. Will the Sustainable Development Goals address the links between poverty and the natural environment? *Curr Opin Environ Sustain*. 2018;34:43-47.
6. Leal Filho W, Lovren VO, Will M, Salvia AL, Frankenberger F. Poverty: a central barrier to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. *Environ Sci Policy*. 2021;125:96-104.
7. Siddiqui F, Salam RA, Lassi ZS, Das JK. The intertwined relationship between malnutrition and poverty. *Front Public Health*. 2020;8:453. 10.3389/fpubh.2020.00453
8. Bukhman G, Mocumbi AO, Atun R, et al. The Lancet NCDI Poverty Commission: bridging a gap in universal health coverage for the poorest billion. *Lancet*. 2020;396(10256):991-1044. 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31907-3
9. Tasri ES, Karimi K, Muslim I. The effect of economic variables on natural disasters and the impact of disasters on economic variables. *Heliyon*. 2021;8(1):e08678. 10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08678
10. Masron TA, Subramaniam Y. Does poverty cause environmental degradation? Evidence from developing countries. *J Poverty*. 2019;23(1):44-64.
11. Azzarri C, Signorelli S. Climate and poverty in Africa South of the Sahara. *World Dev*. 2020;125:104691. 10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104691
12. Ingutia R. The impacts of COVID-19 and climate change on smallholders through the lens of SDGs; and ways to keep smallholders on 2030 agenda. *Int J Sustain Dev World Ecol*. 2021;28(8):693-708.
13. Amzat J, Razum O. *Globalization, Health and the Global South: A Critical Approach*. Routledge; 2022. 10.4324/9781003247975
14. Omar MA, Inaba K. Does financial inclusion reduce poverty and income inequality in developing countries? A panel data analysis. *J Econ Struct*. 2020;9(1):37.
15. Wallin JA. Bibliometric methods: pitfalls and possibilities. *Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol*. 2005;97(5):261-275. 10.1111/j.1742-7843.2005.pto_139.x
16. Gisbert JP, Panés J. Publicación científica, indicadores bibliométricos e índice h de Hirsch [Scientific publication, bibliometric indicators, and Hirsch's h-index. *Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2009;32(3):140-149. 10.1016/j.gastrohep.2008.09.024
17. Cooper ID. Bibliometrics basics. *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2015;103(4):217-218. 10.3163/1536-5050.103.4.013
18. Wu J, Wang M, Ye CM, et al. Bibliometric analysis of research hotspots related to marine oil spill accidents in the environmental field based on web of science. *Fa Yi Xue Za Zhi*. 2020;36(4):461-469. 10.12116/j.issn.1004-5619.2020.04.005. PMID: 33047525.
19. Meng YL, Ren LJ, Yin SW. Bibliometric analysis of research hotspots and development trends in selective fetal reduction. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res*. 2021;47(5):1694-1703. 10.1111/jog.14721
20. Kanmodi KK, Ojo TO, Nnyanzi LA, Alimi OD. A bibliometric analysis of epidemiological studies investigating the relationship between community fluoridated water consumption and human cancers. *Adesh Univ J Med Sci Res*. 2022;4(1):25-32.
21. Kanmodi KK, Egbedina EA, Amzat J, Aminu K, Nnyanzi LA. The state of human papillomavirus research in Africa. *Public Health Chall*. 2023;2:e72.
22. Kanmodi KK, Amzat J, Nnyanzi LA. A SCOPUS-based bibliometric review of dental research productivity of universities in North East of England: policy implications. *J Med Libr Info Sci*. 2023;4:e35.
23. Amzat J, Kanmodi KK, Egbedina EA. Infoveillance and bibliometric analysis of COVID-19 in Nigeria. *Public Health Chall*. 2023;2:e77.
24. Kanmodi KK, Abolade O, Amzat J, Nnyanzi LA. Analysis of global search and research interests on dentists using infoveillance and bibliometric approaches. *Oral*. 2023;3(1):11-30.
25. Kanmodi KK, Nwafor JN, Salami AA, et al. A SCOPUS-based bibliometric analysis of global research contributions on milk fluoridation. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2022;19:8233.
26. Donthu N, Kumar S, Mukherjee D, Pandey N, Lim WM. How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: an overview and guidelines. *J Bus Res*. 2021;133:285-296.
27. AlRyalat SAS, Malkawi LW, Momani SM. Comparing bibliometric analysis using PubMed, Scopus, and Web of science databases. *J Vis Exp*. 2019;(152). PMID: 31710021. https://doi.org/10.3791/58494
28. Mörschbächer AP, Granada CE. Mapping the worldwide knowledge of antimicrobial substances produced by *Lactobacillus* spp.: a bibliometric analysis. *Biochem Eng J*. 2022;180:108343.
29. Nkansah-Amankra S, Agbanu SK, Miller RJ. Disparities in health, poverty, incarceration, and social justice among racial groups in the United States: a critical review of evidence of close links with neoliberalism. *Int J Health Serv*. 2013;43(2):217-240. 10.2190/HS.43.2.c
30. Li Z, Wang X, Chu Y. Health shocks and household education burden—a study from the perspective of relative poverty alleviation in China. *Front Public Health*. 2022;10:877052. 10.3389/fpubh.2022.877052
31. Jessel S, Sawyer S, Hernández D. Energy, poverty, and health in climate change: a comprehensive review of an emerging literature. *Front Public Health*. 2019;7:357. 10.3389/fpubh.2019.00357
32. Dong Y, Liu L, Han J, et al. Worldwide research trends on artemisinin: a bibliometric analysis from 2000 to 2021. *Front Med (Lausanne)*. 2022;9:868087. 10.3389/fmed.2022.868087

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

33. Pan Y, Deng X, Zhuang Y, Li J. Research trends around exercise rehabilitation among cancer patients: a bibliometrics and visualized knowledge graph analysis. *Biomed Res Int*. 2022;2022:3755460. 10.1155/2022/3755460
34. You Y, Shou X, Zhang X, et al. Psycho-cardiological disease: a bibliometric review from 2001 to 2021. *Front Cardiovasc Med*. 2022;9:890329. 10.3389/fcvm.2022.890329
35. Zhang YP, Hu RX, Han M, et al. Evidence base of clinical studies on qi gong: a bibliometric analysis. *Complement Ther Med*. 2020;50:102392. 10.1016/j.ctim.2020.102392
36. Akmal M, Hasnain N, Rehan A, et al. Glioblastome multiforme: a bibliometric analysis. *World Neurosurg*. 2020;136:270-282. 10.1016/j.wneu.2020.01.027
37. Dai Y, Wang ZA, Li Y, et al. Genome engineering and synthetic biology for biofuels: a bibliometric analysis. *Biotechnol Appl Biochem*. 2020;67(6):824-834. 10.1002/bab.2069. Epub 2020 Nov 17. PMID: 33146902.
38. Kantek F, Yesilbas H. Conflict in nursing studies: a bibliometric analysis of the top 100 cited papers. *J Adv Nurs*. 2020;76(10):2531-2546. 10.1111/jan.14463
39. Fonseca P, Goethel M, Vilas-Boas JP, Gutierres M, Correia MV. A bibliometric analysis of intraoperative neuromonitoring in spine surgery. *World Neurosurg*. 2021;154:3-12. 10.1016/j.wneu.2021.07.039
40. Wilson M, Sampson M, Barrowman N, Doja A. Bibliometric analysis of neurology articles published in general medicine journals. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2021;4(4):e215840. 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.5840
41. Kostrzewski M, Melnik R. Condition monitoring of rail transport systems: a bibliometric performance analysis and systematic literature review. *Sensors (Basel)*. 2021;21(14):4710. 10.3390/s21144710
42. Lin T, Qiu Y, Peng W, Peng L. Global research on public health emergency preparedness from 1997 to 2019: a bibliometric analysis. *Disaster Med Public Health Prep*. 2022;16(1):153-162. 10.1017/dmp.2020.206
43. Mood C, Jonsson JO. The social consequences of poverty: an empirical test on longitudinal data. *Soc Indic Res*. 2016;127:633-652. 10.1007/s11205-015-0983-9
44. Amzat J, Razum O. Sociology and health. In: *Medical Sociology in Africa*. Springer; 2014:1-19. 10.1007/978-3-319-03986-2_1. Available from.
45. Lai ETC, Wickham S, Law C, Whitehead M, Barr B, Taylor-Robinson D. Poverty dynamics and health in late childhood in the UK: evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study. *Arch Dis Child*. 2019;104(11):1049-1055. 10.1136/archdischild-2018-316702
46. Wadsworth ME, Ahlkvist JA, McDonald A, Tilghman-Osborne EM. Future directions in research and intervention with youths in poverty. *J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol*. 2018;47(6):1023-1038. 10.1080/15374416.2018.1485108
47. Jagoe C, McDonald C, Rivas M, Groce N. Direct participation of people with communication disabilities in research on poverty and disabilities in low and middle income countries: a critical review. *PLoS One*. 2021;16(10):e0258575. 10.1371/journal.pone.0258575
48. Engelgau MM, Zhang P, Jan S, Mahal A. Economic dimensions of health inequities: the role of implementation research. *Ethn Dis*. 2019;29(suppl 1):103-112. 10.18865/ed.29.S1.103. PMID: 30906157; PMCID: PMC6428178.
49. Haelewaters D, Hofmann TA, Romero-Olivares AL. Ten simple rules for Global North researchers to stop perpetuating helicopter research in the Global South. *PLoS Comput Biol*. 2021;17(8):e1009277. 10.1371/journal.pcbi.1009277
50. Rees CA, Ali M, Kisenge R, et al. Where there is no local author: a network bibliometric analysis of authorship parasitism among research conducted in sub-Saharan Africa. *BMJ Glob Health*. 2021;6(10):e006982. 10.1136/bmjgh-2021-006982
51. World Population Review. Poverty rate by country 2022 [Internet]. Accessed 14 June 2022. https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/poverty-rate-by-country
52. Wang YP, Zhou XN. The year 2020, a milestone in breaking the vicious cycle of poverty and illness in China. *Infect Dis Poverty*. 2020;9(1):11. 10.1186/s40249-020-0626-5
53. Fanzo J, Shawar YR, Shyam T, Das S, Shiffman J. Challenges to establish effective public-private partnerships to address malnutrition in all its forms. *Int J Health Policy Manag*. 2021;10(12):934-945. 10.34172/ijhpm.2020.262
54. Stickley T. 2021 – Global challenges and changes. *Perspect Public Health*. 2021;141(1):2. 10.1177/1757913920970158
55. Potrykus I. The private sector's role in public sector genetically engineered crop projects. *N Biotechnol*. 2010;27(5):578-581. 10.1016/j.nbt.2010.07.006
56. Romero L, Mendoza ZV, Croft L, et al. The role of public-private partnerships to increase access to contraception in an emergency response setting: the Zika Contraception Access Network Program. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)*. 2020;29(11):1372-1380. 10.1089/jwh.2020.8813
57. Jones RT, Tusting LS, Smith HMP, et al. The role of the private sector in supporting malaria control in resource development settings. *J Infect Dis*. 2020;222(suppl 8):S701-S708. 10.1093/infdis/jiaa488
58. Ger G, Suarez MC, Nascimento TC. Context and theorizing in the global south: challenges and opportunities for an international dialogue. *BAR—Braz Adm Rev*. 2019;16(3):e180069.
59. Salami A, Kanmodi KK. Translational medical research in Nigeria: challenges, prospects and recommendations for the future. *Eur J Transl Clin Med*. 2021;4(1):71-78.
60. Gardner UG Jr, Thompson PS, Burton J, et al. Article processing charge waiver policies as a barrier to oncology scholarship in low- and lower-middle-income countries. *JCO Glob Oncol*. 2021;7:1413-1417. 10.1200/GO.21.00143
61. Amran FH, Rahman IK, Salleh K, Ahmad SN, Haron NH. Funding trends of research universities in Malaysia. *Procedia—Soc Behav Sci*. 2014;164:126-134.
62. World Bank. Research and development expenditure (% of GDP) [Internet]. Accessed 14 June 2021. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information can be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

How to cite this article: Kanmodi KK, Amzat J, Nnyanzi LA. The state of global research on poverty after SDG declaration. *Public Health Chall*. 2023;2:e110. https://doi.org/10.1002/puh2.110

27692450, 2023, 3, Downloaded from https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/puh2.110, Wiley Online Library on [05/10/2026]. See the Terms and Conditions (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/terms-and-conditions) on Wiley Online Library for rules of use; OA articles are governed by the applicable Creative Commons License