

# Comparative Analysis of China and Other Countries Poverty Alleviation Research in the Post-Poverty Era

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## Abstract

Using the scientometric analysis of the literature on poverty alleviation in CSSCI and SSCI databases from 2008 to 2022, Citespace was used to conduct keyword co-occurrence, co-citation analysis and mutation rate detection in order to explore the trends and hot spots of domestic and foreign literature research in the field of poverty alleviation. It was found that domestic poverty alleviation research focused on the topics of poverty alleviation model, main body of help and precise poverty alleviation, while foreign research tended to focus on the topics of natural geographical environment impact, poverty-causing mechanism and implementation of help policies to help individuals. In terms of future trends, domestic poverty alleviation research is more focused on the precision of poverty alleviation, while foreign poverty alleviation research is beginning to introduce the concept of renewable energy into the research field and explore the intersection of multidisciplinary fields so as to deepen scholars' understanding of the sustainability of poverty alleviation.

## Keywords

Poverty Alleviation; Bibliometrics; Citespace.

## 1. Introduction

Poverty has always been a stumbling block on the road to common prosperity in China, and moreover, a key obstacle restricting the happy and good life of human beings. Therefore, research on poverty alleviation has gradually become a hot topic for scholars at home and abroad, and a large number of excellent scientific research results have emerged. However, the limited literature review cannot provide a good overview of the hotspots, structures, knowledge networks and evolution of poverty alleviation research at home and abroad, and the large and complex knowledge domains and knowledge structures bring challenges to scholars' analysis. For poverty alleviation research, how have the themes of poverty alleviation research deepened at home and abroad? What are the hot spots of research? What are the frontier topics of poverty alleviation? Recognizing and clarifying these questions is beneficial to the understanding of poverty alleviation issues and the effective implementation of poverty alleviation measures.

Bibliometrics is a data text mining tool that reveals potential information about a domain such as knowledge management, applied insights, and emerging technologies by matrixing and integrating intricate knowledge domains [1]. Currently, some scholars in China have used bibliometric methods to visually analyze poverty alleviation issues at home and abroad. For example, Wang Baoying conducted a visual analysis of 258 continuing education poverty reduction literatures, focusing on exploring the volume of publications, core author groups, research institutions, and highly cited literature in continuing education poverty reduction literature [2]. Xiaoxia Li and Xiufeng Zhao conducted a bibliometric analysis of 1195 data about ecological poverty alleviation before 2019 to systematically and objectively reflect the basic

situation of the number, contributing journals and authors in the field of ecological poverty alleviation research, and summarize the stage characteristics of ecological poverty alleviation through time zone mapping [3]. xiao Y used Bibliometrix, VOSviewer and HistCite to clean up and filter, matrix construction and visualization of 1018 papers on energy poverty in Web of science to summarize the internal and external characteristics of the papers [4]. Cheng X further applied to the field of ecological and environmental economics and management through a joint approach of thematic modeling and bibliometrics, and finally proposed an integrated ecological-environmental-poverty model, and the research The results provide a theoretical basis for further research and decision making and contribute to anti-poverty and sustainable development [5].

However, the above-mentioned literature also has the following problems: first, the data are analyzed only from the perspective of key words or literature co-citation, which is a single perspective and does not reflect the research results of poverty alleviation issues at home and abroad in a more comprehensive and systematic way; second, the poverty alleviation issues are argued only from two single aspects, domestic or foreign, and few papers can synthesize the research on poverty alleviation issues at home and abroad.

Therefore, this paper uses Citespace software to conduct scientific bibliometrics, and conducts text mining and data visualization analysis on the research results of poverty alleviation in CSSCI and SSCI from 2008 to 2022, and clarifies the thematic lineage, knowledge evolution and contemporary hotspots of poverty alleviation issues from the perspectives of keyword co-occurrence, keyword mutation and co-citation analysis, respectively.

## 2. Research Design

### 2.1. Research Methodology

Bibliometrics, through an innovative new path combining qualitative and quantitative methods, can dig deep into the laws and development directions of specific fields, and will be an effective mathematical tool and statistical method as a comparative study to analyze poverty issues at home and abroad [6]. Citespace is a data visualization and analysis software jointly developed by Professor Chaomei Chen and Drexel University in the context of the rapid development of scientometrics analysis software, which can effectively elaborate the intrinsic structure, distribution patterns and evolution of logical knowledge [7]. By using Citespace, V5.8.R3 (64-bit) software to perform cluster analysis and Burst detection on the data, we conducted a comparative study on the research results of domestic and foreign scholars on poverty alleviation to reveal the current situation, hot spots and outlook of poverty alleviation issues.

### 2.2. Data Sources

To ensure the rigor and extensiveness of the data, the CSSCI (Chinese Social Science Citation Index) and SSCI (Social Science Citation Index) databases were selected for the comparative analysis of domestic and foreign literature on poverty alleviation. For domestic poverty alleviation research, CSSCI is a scientific bibliometric method combining qualitative and quantitative data from the China Social Science Research and Evaluation Center of Nanjing University, which includes many authoritative academic journals and facilitates the search and acquisition of scientific research information, selecting "Title=poverty alleviation", with the period from January 1, 2008 to January 1, 2022. The search was conducted by selecting "Title=Poverty Reduction", with the period of January 1, 2008 to January 1, 2022, the type of literature as "Thesis", and the source category as CSSCI, and 4764 papers were successfully retrieved. In foreign poverty alleviation research, SSCI database is the world's most famous indexing database in the social science field, and it ensures the most critical and cutting-edge scientific research results in poverty alleviation information by including journals in many core

disciplines and updating them in time. Based on the Web of Science core collection database, the citation index is selected as "SSCI", with "All Fields" = "poverty alleviation " OR "poverty relief" OR "poverty mitigation" OR "anti-poverty " AND "Timespan"="2008-01-01" to "2022-01-01" AND "Document Type"="Article" was the search formula, and 3550 documents were successfully retrieved. In order to ensure that the data truly reflect the situation of poverty alleviation at home and abroad and can effectively cover the main research results, invalid data (conference proceedings, notices and interviews, etc.) were deleted, and valid data such as PT (document type), AU (author), SO (journal), DE (keyword), AB (abstract), C1 (institution) and CR (reference) were included to obtain a total of 3429 valid data for SSCI and 4384 valid data for CSSCI. The valid data of CSSCI were 4384.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Keyword Analysis

The valid literature data were imported into Citespace, Node Type was selected as Keyword, Time Slicing was selected as 2008-2022 (Year Per Slice=3), Pruning was selected as Pathfinder, Pruning Sliced networks and Pruning the merged network. Selection Criteria was selected as Top50%, and the data were imported into CSSCI and SSCI respectively, and the synonymous keywords were merged to obtain the keyword frequency and centrality distributions (Table 1 and Table 2) and keyword co-occurrence maps (Figure 3) of CSSCI and SSCI included poverty alleviation research literature. In the co-occurrence mapping study of domestic poverty alleviation literature, the number of network nodes was 328, the number of connected lines was 369 (Density=0.0069), the maximum citation or co-occurrence frequency was 317 (96%), Modularity Q=0.8594 (>0.3 clustering structure significant), Weighted Mean Silhouette S=0.9496 (>0.5, high network homogeneity); in studies of foreign poverty alleviation literature, the number of nodes was 203, the number of links was 245 (Density=0.0119), the maximum frequency of citations or co-occurrence was 203 (100%), Modularity Q=0.8084 (>0.3 clustering structure significant), Weighted Mean Silhouette S=0.9549 (>0.5, high network homogeneity). From Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 1, it is clear that there are both similarities and differences between domestic and international studies on poverty alleviation literature. Therefore, this paper systematically compares the characteristics of domestic and foreign literature on poverty alleviation through two perspectives of heterogeneity and consistency.

In terms of consistency: first, both emphasize the important role played by the government in poverty alleviation, and the common key words are: "poverty alleviation policy," "common wealth," "welfare " and "policy", etc. For example, Li Bo et al. objectively analyzed the promotion effect of government policies regarding poverty alleviation measures on economic development through quantitative models and found that the primary industry, secondary industry, education for poverty alleviation and financial poverty alleviation do not have the same effect on the poverty alleviation effect [8]. Xu M Q went even further to discuss the role of county governments in precise poverty alleviation policies, and used qualitative analysis to argue the relationship between organizational type changes and policy implementation [9]. Li L, a foreign scholar, investigated the active role of government in the rural e-commerce ecosystem through policy guidance and policy formulation [10]. Second, they all extended the definition of poverty itself, and common key words include "relative poverty", "anti-poverty", "multidimensional poverty", "framework", and "framework". "framework", "poverty", etc. Using the Chinese Household Tracking Survey to explain the extent and household characteristics of poverty in terms of both income and multidimensional dimensions, Zhang Quanhong concluded that income poverty and multidimensional poverty have significant biases in defining the poor population [11]. Qi X concluded that the contribution of each dimension to multidimensional poverty varies by type at different stages, with income and

expenditure having the greatest impact on poverty status, followed by transportation, housing conditions, education, communication, medical and health care [12]. Third, studies in both domestic and international poverty alleviation literature view the study of ecological environment as a necessary condition for the sustainability of poverty alleviation measures. Their common keywords include "ecological poverty alleviation", "climate change", "ecosystem of ecosystem services", "biodiversity", "sustainability", etc. Yihua Li and Jia Li worked on the intrinsic link between ecological compensation and poverty alleviation, and verified the poverty reduction effect of ecological compensation based on the score-matched double difference method [13]; Lei M argued the mutually beneficial and win-win relationship between environmental protection and ecological poverty alleviation through the mutual coordination between the key elements of the three dimensions of the EPA system [14]. Fourth, studies in both domestic and international poverty alleviation literature highlight the causes and influencing factors of poverty. The common key words include "influence factors", "impact", "inequality", "income", etc. Liu Qian et al. analyzed the vulnerability of farm households through quantile regression models, revealing that it is influenced by various factors such as household level and village level [15]. In contrast, in foreign studies on factors influencing poverty alleviation, information accessibility [16], charities [17], and ethnicity have a profound impact on the effectiveness of poverty alleviation.

In terms of heterogeneity: in terms of domestic studies, firstly, more attention is paid to the diversity of poverty alleviation tools, and the combined efforts of financial, cultural and educational aspects are used to solve the poverty problem. The key words include: "tourism poverty alleviation," "industrial poverty alleviation," "education poverty alleviation," "cultural poverty alleviation," "financial poverty alleviation", "electric business poverty alleviation", "ecological poverty alleviation", "health poverty alleviation", and "science and technology poverty alleviation", etc. For example, Li Jia et al. conducted a comparative analysis of poverty alleviation measures in ethnic villages in Yunnan and Guizhou based on the DFID sustainable livelihood framework, and proposed that different tourism poverty alleviation models have different effects on poverty alleviation effects, and proposed appropriate tourism poverty alleviation measures accordingly [18]. Yan Dai and Jiawei Chen focused more on the positive role played by education in poverty alleviation, and explored the relationship between education poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in ethnic areas and its evolutionary trend by using coupled coordination degree model and linear regression analysis [19]. Second, domestic literature highlights the important role played by the "individual" in poverty alleviation, and focuses on individual poverty alleviation, and devotes to the precise alleviation of poverty and the implementation of poverty alleviation measures. The key words include "farmers", "precise poverty alleviation", "rural" and "families in need". For example, Zhou et al. used a breakpoint regression and double difference model to evaluate the policy and demonstrated that the policy of precise poverty alleviation had a two-way incentive effect on rural residents, namely, "to support both the will and the wisdom" [20]. Some scholars, on the other hand, focus their poverty alleviation perspectives on households, arguing that financial market participation [21], agricultural science and technology poverty alleviation [22], and social assistance mechanisms [23] can effectively solve the social problems caused by expenditure-based hardship. Third, the focus areas for poverty alleviation are concentrated in less developed areas, such as rural areas. The key words include "rural revitalization", "rural", "rural households", "rural poverty alleviation", etc. More scholars have focused their research perspectives on poverty alleviation targets on less developed areas such as rural areas, and for effective assistance in this area, there are external-level assistance such as macro-level social policy assistance [24], employment and entrepreneurship service system [25] and legislative mechanism design [26]. There are also industrial poverty alleviation methods focusing on self-improvement and development of the poverty alleviation areas such as photovoltaic poverty

alleviation [27], localized e-commerce development [28], and specialty handicraft industries [29].

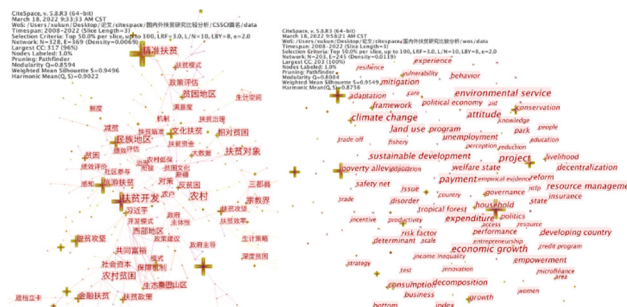
**Table 1.** Distribution of key words frequency and centrality of poverty alleviation research literature included in CSSCI

Frequency	Mediation Centrality	Keywords	Frequency	Mediation Centrality	Keywords
1612	0.08	Precise Poverty Alleviation	55	0.1	Poverty alleviation model
222	0.41	Poverty Alleviation and Development	54	0.32	Poverty Areas
187	0.15	Tourism Poverty Alleviation	50	0.12	Anti-poverty
170	0.07	Poverty Alleviation	50	0.14	Relative Poverty
167	0.06	Industrial Poverty Alleviation	43	0.04	E-Commerce Poverty Alleviation
165	0.05	Rural Revitalization	41	0.09	Ecological Poverty Alleviation
148	0.01	Education Poverty Alleviation	37	0.12	Big Data
145	0.16	Ethnic Areas	33	0.01	Health Poverty Alleviation
100	0.32	Cultural Poverty Alleviation	32	0	Rural Poverty Alleviation
93	0.19	Financial Poverty Alleviation	29	0.01	Science and Technology Poverty Alleviation
70	0.01	Poverty Governance	28	0.47	Rural
67	0.04	Poverty Alleviation Policies	28	0	Poverty Reduction Effect
66	0	Multidimensional Poverty	27	0.22	Farmers
60	0.05	Poverty	25	0.28	Shared prosperity

In terms of foreign research results on poverty alleviation, first, more attention is paid to the intrinsic link between external help and poverty alleviation, and how to achieve the purpose of poverty elimination through measures such as community and welfare. The key words include "community", "welfare", "consumption", and "politics". "Chen explains the important role of government in green production methods and health care in terms of different income groups from the perspective of consumption [30]. Secondly, the study of poverty alleviation in China and developing countries has become a hot topic for foreign research in this field. With rapid economic development and policy support at the national level, China has focused on the diversity of poverty alleviation measures and the breadth of research perspectives in recent years, and the number and quality of reported literature on poverty alleviation have increased substantially, a development that has sparked the attention of scholars related to poverty alleviation issues at home and abroad. The key words include: "China", "developing country", "Africa" and so on. " etc. Liu summarized China's experience in poverty alleviation for more than 40 years and discussed the research on the challenges of poverty alleviation and the key points of policy implementation in the new era [31]. Some scholars have even extended their research perspectives to developing countries, and measures such as tourism to alleviate poverty [32] and focusing on the sustainability of local social systems [33] are considered as feasible measures to eliminate poverty. Third, more attention has been paid to the exploration of poverty alleviation measurement methods, not only in terms of measures and methods, but also in terms of specific poverty alleviation models and frameworks, focusing on the holistic nature of poverty alleviation performance measurement. The key words include "model", "determinant", "procedure", "system", etc.

**Table 2.** Keyword frequency and centrality distribution of SSCI-indexed poverty alleviation research literature

Keywords	Frequency	Mediation Centrality	Keywords	Frequency	Mediation Centrality
poverty	493	0	risk	95	0.01
poverty alleviation	424	0	model	92	0
impact	394	0.03	biodiversity	86	0.16
policy	251	0	community	81	0.01
management	224	0.01	program	81	0
conservation	182	0.11	welfare	79	0.01
health	148	0	politics	79	0.05
climate change	141	0.03	strategy	79	0.09
inequality	131	0	consumption	79	0.03
income	125	0.02	determinant	77	0.04
vulnerability	121	0.01	adaptation	77	0.04
livelihood	118	0.03	sustainability	76	0.02
system	107	0.06	Africa	74	0.12
ecosystem service	105	0	developing country	71	0.04
framework	98	0.02	China	65	0

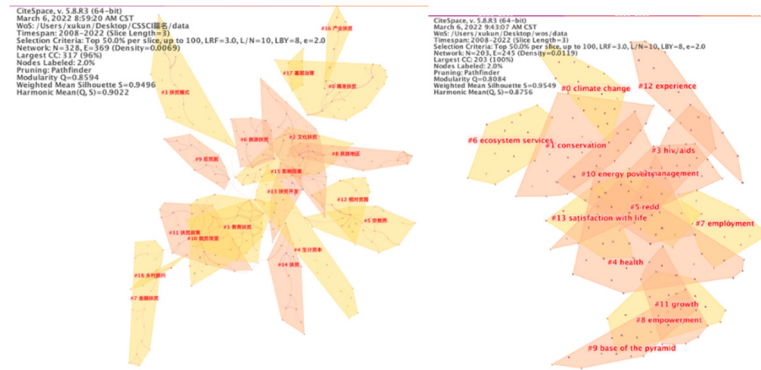


**Figure 1.** Co-presentation of keywords in CSSCI (left) and SSCI (right) for poverty alleviation research

Cluster analysis, as a data mining tool, uses scientometric analysis methods to analyze the distribution of topics and knowledge structure in a knowledge domain by the process of forming multiple classes of abstract or concrete objects by similarity in a given domain [34]. In the article, Citespaces was used to cluster CSSCI and SSCI valid data according to keyword similarity, respectively, and 23 and 14 research clusters and keywords corresponding within the clusters were identified by the LLR algorithm (as shown in Table 3 and Figure 4), as a way to better compare the differences in the distribution of hot topics on poverty alleviation at home and abroad.

**Table 3.** Comparison of keyword clustering for poverty alleviation research

Clustering label	China	Other countries
#0	Precise Poverty Alleviation	Climate change
#1	Education for Poverty Alleviation	Conservation
#2	Cultural Poverty Alleviation	Management
#3	Poverty alleviation model	Hiv/aids
#4	Livelihood Capital	Health
#5	Religious community	Redd
#6	Tourism Poverty Alleviation	Ecosystem services
#7	Financial Poverty Alleviation	Employment
#8	Ethnic Areas	Base of pyramid
#9	Anti-Poverty	Energy power
#10	Poverty Alleviation	Growth
#11	Poverty Alleviation Policies	Experience
#12	Relative Poverty	Satisfaction of life



**Figure 2.** Cluster mapping of keywords for poverty alleviation research included in CSSCI (left) and SSCI (right)

By comparing the keyword clustering mapping of poverty alleviation literature at home and abroad, we can see that the thematic clustering differs greatly, reflecting that scholars at home and abroad do not focus on poverty alleviation issues, so the article analyzes the differences of keyword clustering from two perspectives: domestic and foreign.

In the domestic literature research on poverty alleviation: first, with the in-depth research on poverty alleviation, the research on poverty alleviation models gradually attracts scholars' attention, while #1 education poverty alleviation, #2 cultural poverty alleviation, #6 tourism poverty alleviation, and #7 financial poverty alleviation also corroborate the logic of precise poverty alleviation in China from multiple perspectives [35]. According to the clustering results, #3 includes keywords such as "financial poverty alleviation [36]", "shared development [37]", "mechanism", "pro-poor plays [38]", "sports for the poor", etc. It can be seen that the research focus of this cluster is on the means and modes of poverty alleviation.

Second, the main body of help is a key part of the victory in the battle against poverty [39], and the study of China's help policies highlights the important responsibilities performed by the government and the religious community in the process of poverty alleviation, arguing that the government should increase its efforts to alleviate poverty and create a better institutional environment space for poverty alleviation, and that the religious community can also play an important role in the process of poverty alleviation. The key words included in the #11 poverty alleviation policy are "poverty alleviation mechanism", "social policy", "performance evaluation [40]", "coordination and support" and "policy system". The key words included in #5 Religious sector are "public charity", "religious charity [41]", "YWCA", and "religious participation" etc.

Thirdly, precise poverty alleviation has become one of the focuses of domestic poverty alleviation research. Precision is of great significance to the effective implementation and sustainability of poverty alleviation work, and its unique attributes from the definition of poverty make it a hot topic in domestic poverty alleviation research. The key words included in #1 precise poverty alleviation and #12 relative poverty "multidimensional poverty [42,43]", "return to poverty", "rainfall program", and "poverty alleviation target", "absolute poverty", etc.

As for foreign studies: first, physical geography such as climate change, ecosystems and diseases have become one of the focuses of poverty-causing studies, and the study of poverty-causing causes can help to effectively carry out poverty alleviation work. Therefore, #0, #3 and #6 include the key words "life", "environment", "food security" and "aid". " and "aid", etc. Secondly, the evaluation of poverty alleviation measures is ultimately based on the subjective feelings and actual experiences of the helpers, as a side argument for the sustainability of the help policy. Thus, #8 and #12 include the key words "attitude", "unemployment", "perception", and "insecurity". " and "insecurity".

## 4. Research Conclusion and Prospects

The multidisciplinary intersection of domestic and international literature and knowledge on poverty alleviation has led to the emergence of emerging hotspots and the gradual deepening of research themes, thus posing challenges for scientific bibliometric analysis. By using the method of data visualization and econometric analysis, based on Citespace software, the article focuses on the thematic lineage and knowledge evolution of domestic and foreign poverty alleviation research through visual analysis of valid literature data in CSSCI and SSCI from 2008 to 2022, and on this basis, we compare and analyze the similarities and differences between domestic and foreign poverty alleviation, so as to provide a marginal contribution to the effective implementation of poverty alleviation in China in the future. In addition, we will compare and analyze the similarities and differences between domestic and foreign poverty reduction studies, so as to provide marginal contributions to the effective implementation of poverty reduction in China in the future.

In terms of research hotspots: both emphasize the important role played by the government in poverty alleviation, extend the definition of poverty itself, highlight the causes and influencing factors of poverty, and consider the study of ecological environment as a necessary condition for the sustainable development of poverty alleviation measures. From different points of view, domestic poverty alleviation studies focus on the diversity of poverty alleviation tools, precise poverty alleviation and key regions of poverty alleviation, while foreign poverty alleviation studies focus on external assistance, poverty alleviation in developing countries such as China and The research on poverty alleviation is conducted from the perspectives of external help, poverty alleviation in developing countries such as China, and performance measurement.

By reviewing the valid literature data from 2008-2022, both domestic and foreign studies on the topic of poverty alleviation have made significant progress, but after comprehensively comparing the focus of domestic and foreign studies, the article argues that the main parts that China can learn from and improve are as follows: first, while continuing to extend the empirical analysis method, focus on improving the theoretical level of China's poverty alleviation research, which still has a large development of relevant theories in China at present Second, China's poverty alleviation research should focus on intersection with multiple disciplines, as the topic of poverty alleviation involves many fields such as sociology and economics, and through comprehensive research in multiple disciplines, it can systematically grasp the effective implementation of poverty alleviation work. Third, focus on the performance evaluation of poverty alleviation work, as efficient performance evaluation is conducive to the better implementation of precise poverty alleviation policies in China, which is also helpful to the sustainability of poverty alleviation work in the future.

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