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Bibliometric Analysis of Coastal Poverty Research Trends for Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to comprehensively analyze research trends and themes related to coastal poverty, focusing on identifying dominant topics, shifts in research priorities, and existing knowledge gaps within the field. The novelty of this study lies in its longitudinal bibliometric approach, covering the period from 1949 to 2025, which provides a holistic understanding of how the discourse on coastal poverty has evolved over more than seven decades—an approach rarely explored in previous research. This study contributes to academic discussions by mapping the intellectual structure of coastal poverty studies, identifying areas for interdisciplinary collaboration, and supporting the formulation of future research agendas aligned with global sustainability goals. The research employs a bibliometric analysis using secondary data retrieved from the Scopus database, which were processed and visualized through VOS viewer software to analyze keyword co-occurrence, thematic clusters, and temporal research trends. The findings reveal that dominant themes in coastal poverty research include climate change, poverty, coastal areas, and sustainable development, with recent shifts toward food security, social vulnerability, and multidimensional poverty impacts. The study concludes that, despite the growing body of research, significant gaps remain in addressing issues of empowerment, equity, income, gender, and healthcare. Strengthening collaboration among researchers and institutions is crucial for promoting inclusive and sustainable development of coastal communities.

Keywords: *Coastal Poverty, Bibliometrics, Climate Change, Sustainable Development*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a global problem that has an impact on people's welfare. In the context of SDG 1: No Poverty, which aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, this issue is a key focus in sustainable development. Coastal areas are highly vulnerable to poverty. Various factors contribute to coastal poverty, such as climate change, economic pressures, and policies that limit access to resources, as is the case in East Africa (Whitmee et al., 2015). Communities in coastal areas have the potential to achieve prosperity with the availability of various abundant marine resources; however, in reality, many coastal communities still struggle to escape poverty. The problem of poverty in coastal areas is often caused by a combination of various factors, including structural, environmental, and socio-economic factors.

Inadequate government policies and infrastructure are significant contributors to poverty in coastal areas. In Indonesia, the policy of isolation of coastal communities fails to empower the community, while other parties actually

benefit economically (MZ, 2023). Similarly, in Vietnam, although poverty alleviation has made progress, coastal areas continue to lag due to spatial and economic disparities (Nhung, 2007). In East Java, although economic growth and the Human Development Index help reduce poverty, access to clean water remains a significant challenge (Shodiqi et al., 2024).

The problem of environmental degradation and resource management is also a source of poverty in coastal areas, reducing fishermen's incomes and creating a poverty-environmental trap (Jr., 2009). In Ghana, the complexity of coastal ecosystems and weak national resource management policies exacerbate poverty (Lawson et al., 2012). In Tanzania and Zanzibar, poverty often encourages people to violate marine protected area (MPA) regulations, ultimately hindering conservation efforts (Tobey & Torell, 2006). The absence of an effective management plan that considers the local needs and priorities of coastal communities is a recurring issue in coastal areas (Lawson et al., 2012; Tobey & Torell, 2006). Additionally, coastal communities are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including rising sea levels and coastal erosion. This environmental challenge threatens the livelihoods of people experiencing poverty in coastal areas, so additional policies are needed to protect the community and encourage sustainable development policies, including the integration of climate resilience in poverty alleviation programs (Barbier, 2015).

Various efforts have been made to alleviate poverty in coastal areas, including a focus on community empowerment and economic development. In Indonesia, the training program was created to equip coastal residents with the skills to find alternative livelihoods outside of fisheries (Prasetyo et al., 2023). However, the success of this program depends on the community's ability to take advantage of business opportunities and available government support. To be effective, economic development policies must be adjusted to meet the needs of coastal communities (Rukin, 2018).

Various studies have been conducted to understand the condition of poverty in coastal areas. However, the research conducted is more local, specifically explaining cases of poverty in coastal areas. This makes it challenging to obtain a comprehensive understanding of research trends on poverty in coastal areas worldwide. Research that comprehensively analyzes research trends and themes related to poverty in coastal areas is still rare. Therefore, this study uses a bibliometric approach to answer these needs.

The approach using bibliometric analysis is an effective tool in research. This is because this approach can provide a comprehensive picture of how science in a field develops, including the relationship between coastal economic development and poverty. Additionally, the approach using bibliometrics can help identify research gaps, as it highlights areas that have not been widely explored. This helps in directing future research.

Based on this background, this study employs a bibliometric analytical approach to analyze research trends and opportunities related to coastal economic poverty so that the results of the research can have an impact on increasing the development of science in the field of coastal economy and are expected to help the government in making policies and strategies for poverty alleviation in accordance with the goals of sustainable development.

RESEARCH METHOD

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Bibliometric analysis is a method used to assist researchers and academics in studying the development of research. This is because bibliometric analysis employs various techniques, including citation analysis, co-citation analysis, and combined bibliographies, which aim to identify fundamental research, influential authors, and intellectual trends within a scientific discipline (Donthu et al., 2021; Greener, 2022). By analyzing its development based on citations, word frequencies, geographical distributions, and co-citations, it can provide a deeper understanding and evaluate various research views in accordance with developments in the field (Losada et al., 2022; Liao et al., 2018; Singh & Dhir, 2019).

The data source in this study uses secondary data obtained from the Scopus database. The data collection process begins by determining the central keywords, namely "coastal" AND "poverty". Furthermore, data filtering is carried out based on the language used, specifically English, to equalize the data sources selected in the analysis process. The data search period spans from 1949 to January 23, 2025, yielding 1240 data points.

The data selected through the filtering process was subsequently exported using VOSviewer, a software that facilitates data visualization and analysis (Moral-Muñoz et al., 2020). VOSviewer is an effective tool for presenting analysis results through bibliometric graphs, thanks to its user-friendly interface that simplifies map visualization (Liao et al., 2018; Van Eck & Waltman, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Growth in the Number of Publications

Based on the analysis results, as shown in Figure 1, the number of publications increases steadily from 1949 to 2025.

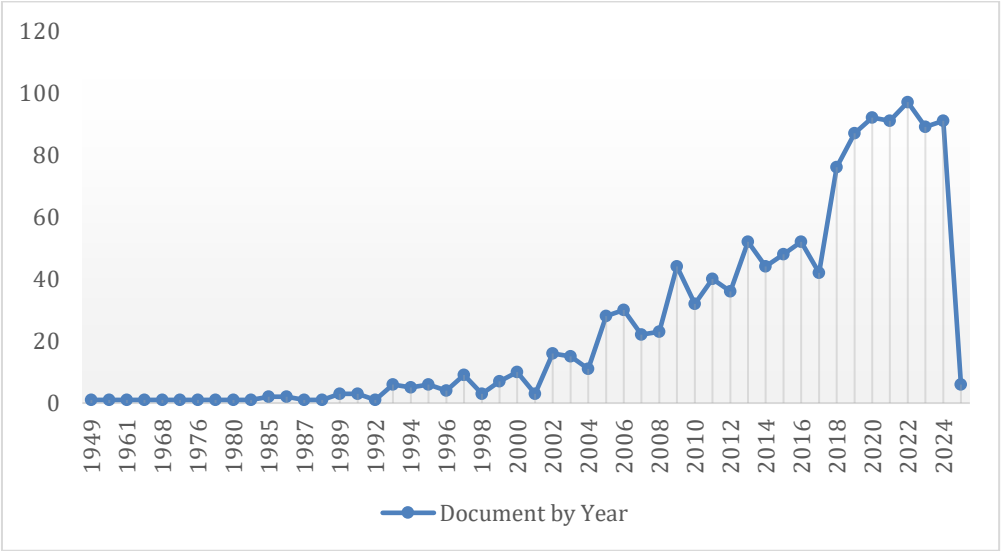


Figure 1.
Number of Publications per Year
Source: dataset Scopus, 2025

Based on the analysis results, as shown in Figure 1, the number of publications tends to increase from 1949 to 2025. The first research began in 1949 (Hollowday, 1949); however, it has not received much attention. A significant

increase in the number of publications occurred between 2010 and 2019. In 2020, the number of document publications decreased. This decline is likely due to external factors, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which affect research and publication activities.

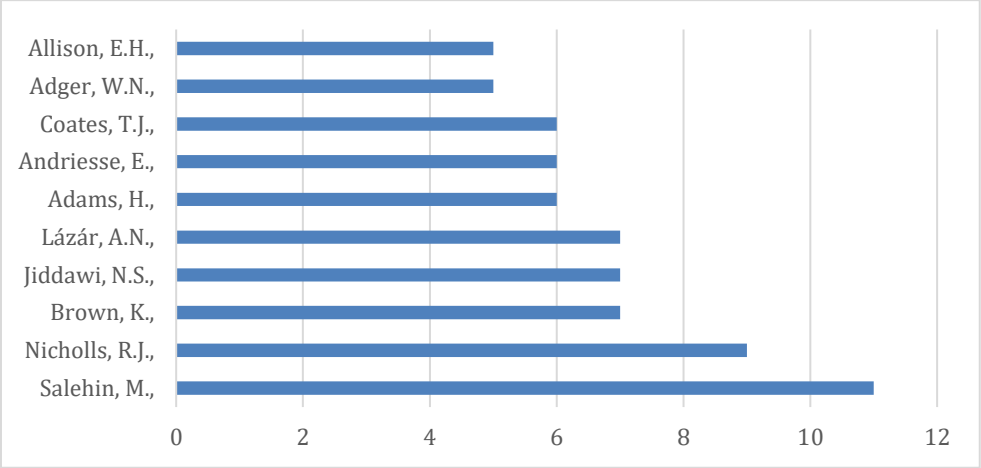


Figure 2.
Number of Documents by Author
Source: dataset Scopus, 2025

Figure 2. Shows the top 10 authors who talk about coastal poverty. The authors who published the highest number of papers were Salehin, M., with a total of 11 publications, followed by Nicholas, R.J., with nine publications, and Brown, K., and Jiddawi, N.S., with seven publications each.

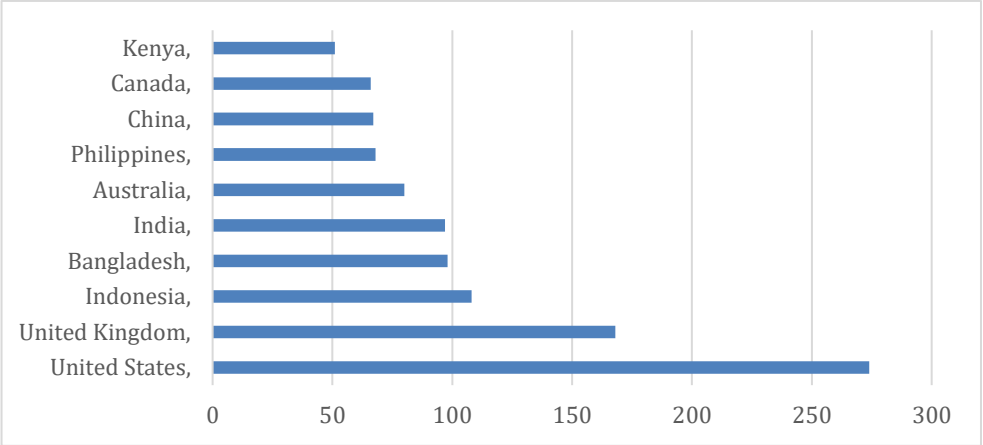


Figure 3.
Number of Documents by Country
Source: dataset Scopus, 2025

Based on the number of publications by country in Figure 3, it is evident that the United States has the highest number of publications, followed by the United Kingdom, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and India. This suggests that developed countries with substantial research resources focus their research on poverty in coastal areas. Nonetheless, developing countries such as Indonesia, Bangladesh,

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and the Philippines also rank among the top countries with the highest number of publications on poverty in coastal areas. This is related to the relevance of research topics in developing countries with large coastal areas, which often face poverty-related issues.

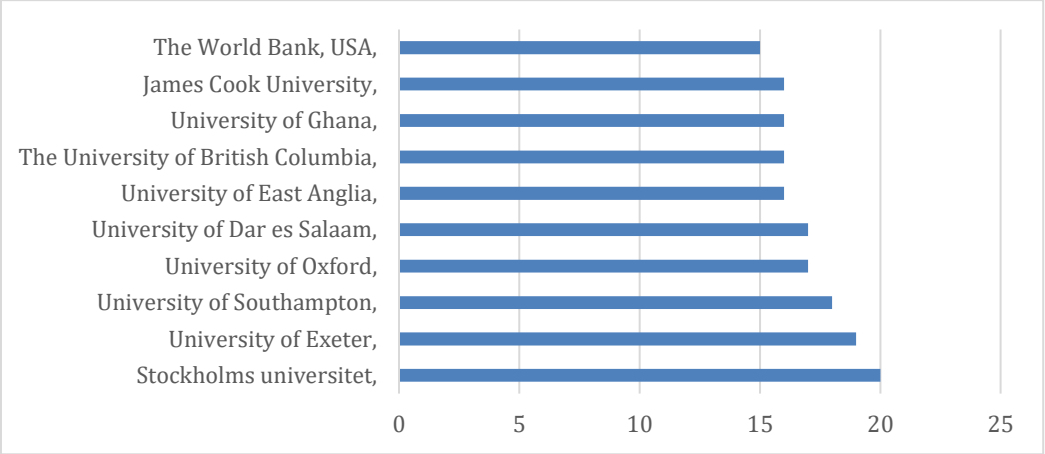


Figure 4.
Number of Documents by Afiliation
Source: dataset Scopus, 2025

Figure 4 illustrates the number of documents published based on the affiliation of academic institutions and research organizations related to coastal and poverty issues. Based on the graph, Stockholm University contributed the highest number of publications, with 20 publications. Next is the University of Exeter, and the University of Southampton. University of Oxford, University of Dar es Salaam, and University of East Anglia.

2. Research Topic Trends

Based on the results of the bibliometric Network Visualization, it can be described that there is a relationship between various themes using the keywords "coastal" and "poverty". The visualization results are divided into four main clusters, depicted by color differences that represent the research focus.

The red cluster in Figure 5 focuses on the issue of sustainable development and coastal area management, with keywords such as coastal zone, livelihood, small-scale fisheries, and environmental protection. This cluster also highlights research on coastal resource management aimed at improving community welfare and reducing poverty (Glavovic, 2006; Lawson et al., 2012; Tobey & Torell, 2006). The green cluster highlights the social and human health aspects that emphasize the impact of poverty (Daw et al., 2011) on vulnerable groups, including children and women, as well as its relationship to food insecurity and public health, with keywords such as poverty, human, female, and food security.

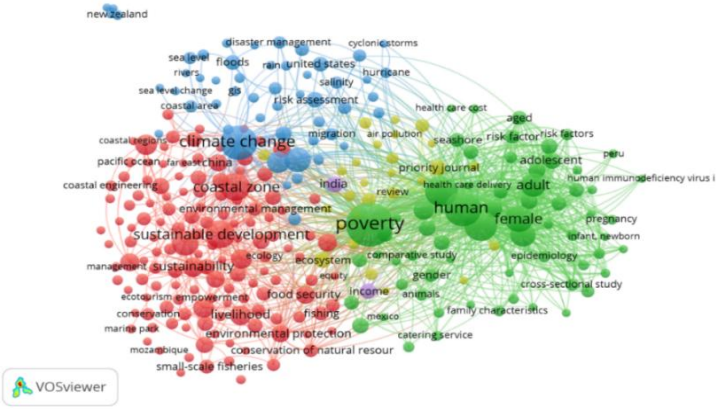


Figure 5.
Network Visualization based on Co-Occurrence Analysis of Keywords
Source: Output VOSviewer, 2025

Blue clusters are associated with climate change and natural disasters. The research in this cluster examines the impact of climate change, including sea level rise, on individuals with low incomes, as well as the importance of disaster mitigation in coastal areas. The yellow cluster highlights environmental and health issues, such as air pollution, healthcare costs, and the seashore, which emphasizes the evaluation of environmental impacts on access to health services in coastal areas.

Large-scale issues, such as climate change, poverty, and sustainable development in coastal zones, demonstrate that these themes are at the center of attention in research. The close relationship between climate change, poverty, and sustainable development demonstrates the need for a multidisciplinary approach to address challenges in coastal areas. The study as a whole demonstrates that coastal communities, particularly in developing countries, are severely impacted by environmental and social pressures, necessitating sustainable and inclusive interventions to enhance community well-being.

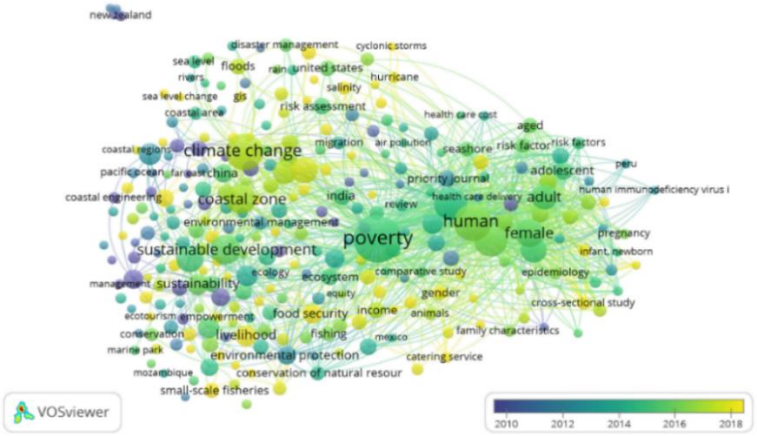


Figure 6.
Overlay Visualization based on Co-Occurrence Analysis of Keywords
Source: Output VOSviewer, 2025

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The bibliometric analysis overlay in Figure 6 illustrates the development of research on Coastal Poverty. Keywords such as climate change, coastal zone, sustainable development, and coastal engineering are predominantly represented by dark blue, indicating that at the beginning of the decade, research focused on environmental challenges, including climate change, coastal area management, and sustainable development. The focus of this research is on environmental impacts and the management of natural resources in coastal areas. On the other hand, more recent keywords, such as income, food security, healthcare cost, and adolescent, are dominated by bright yellow, which indicates increased attention to the socio-economic and health aspects of coastal communities. The focus of research on Coastal Poverty began to shift to issues such as food security, the vulnerability of certain groups (women and children), and the social impact of poverty in coastal areas.

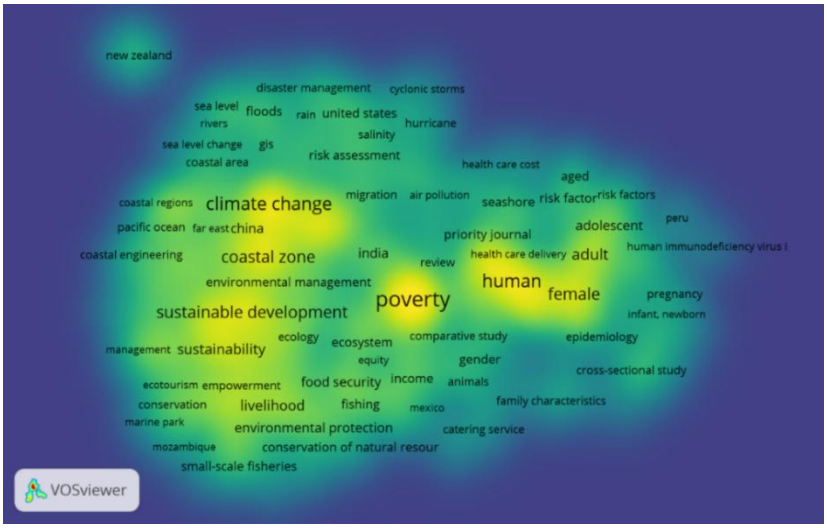


Figure 7.
Density Visualization based on Co-Occurrence Analysis of Keywords
Source: Output VOSviewer, 2025

Figure 7 visualizes the frequency density of keywords in the study using the keywords "coastal" and "poverty". From this visualization, it can be interpreted that the keywords "poverty", "human", "climate change", and "coastal zone" have a very high density. This shows that these topics are becoming the center of attention in research related to coastal and poverty. The low density of areas such as "Empowerment Equity", "Income", "Family characteristics", "Gender", Health care cost" suggests that these topics are less of a significant focus than more central themes. This is a gap in future research that focuses on strategies for empowering coastal communities, ensuring equal access to resources, promoting economic diversification, and improving access to health services.

3. Author Collaboration and Contribution Network

3.1 The Author Co-Authorship Analysis

From the visualization results, it is evident that a leading group comprises several writers, including Helen Adams, Attila N. Lázár, Robert J. Nicholls, Mashfiqus Salehin, and Craig W. Hutton. This group exhibits a high level of collaboration due to its numerous relationships among its members. Instead, there are some more

independent writers, such as Katrina Brown, Edo Andriesse, Edward H. Allison, and Maricela de la Torre-Castro, who appear to be separate from the leading group. This suggests that they tend to work independently or have few collaborators within this network. This pattern suggests that collaboration between researchers remains limited, providing potential opportunities to expand academic networks and analyze key researchers in future research development within the field of coastal poverty.

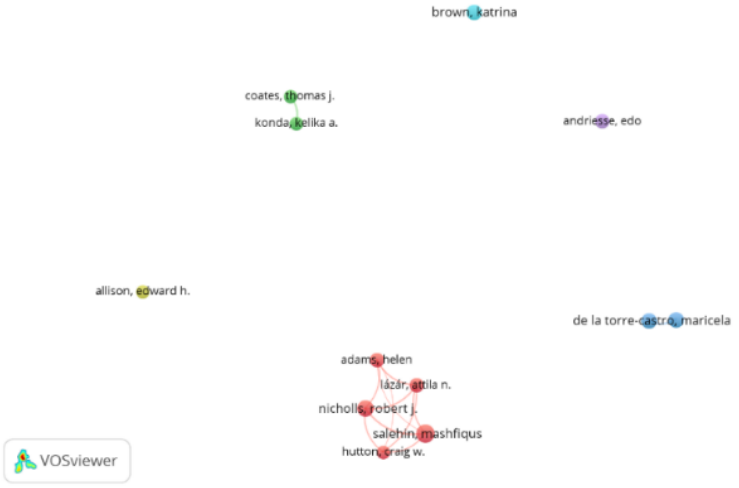


Figure 8.
Collaboration Network Between Authors
Source: Output VOSviewer, 2025

3.2 The Country Co-Authorship Analysis

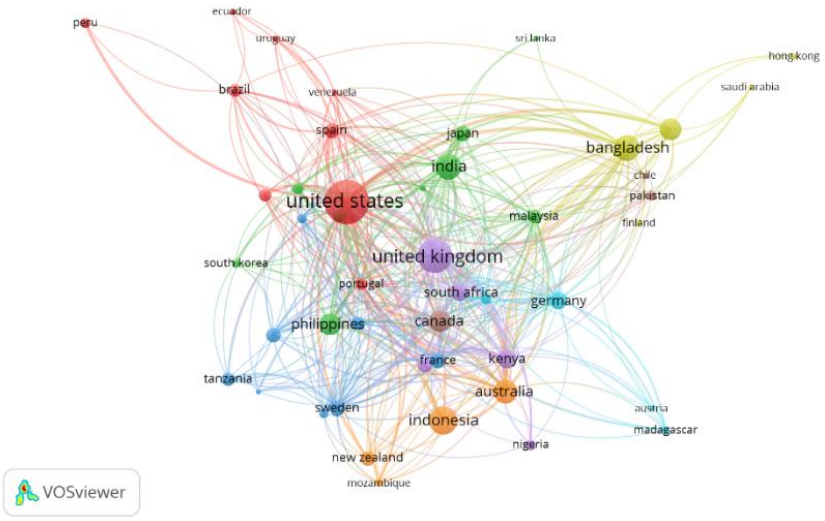


Figure 9.
Collaboration Network Between Countries
Source: Output VOSviewer, 2025

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From this visualization, it is evident that the United States plays a dominant role in academic collaboration, as indicated by the large size of its nodes and numerous connections with other countries. Additionally, the United Kingdom, India, and Bangladesh have also demonstrated significant involvement in collaborative networks. These countries have many connections with other countries, signaling their role as centers for global research collaboration. Based on this visualization, research collaboration tends to follow regional and global patterns, as observed in several clusters identified by different colors.

3.3 The Author Co-Authorship Analysis



Figure 9.
A collaboration network between institutions
Source: Output VOSviewer, 2025

The results of the co-authorship analysis visualization by institution reveal that only two institutions have emerged, namely the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School and the Stockholm Resilience Center. However, these two institutions are not connected, which means there is no direct collaboration in the dataset analyzed. This suggests that research conducted by individual institutions is likely to be conducted independently without involvement in joint publications. This indicates that the collaboration network among institutions in this dataset is quite limited.

4. Number of most cited Articles.

Table 1. The 10 Publications with The Most Citations

No	Title	Authors, Year	Cites	Source
1.	Theory and Practice in Assessing Vulnerability to Climate Change and Facilitating Adaptation	(Kelly & Adger, 2000)	1159	Climatic Change
2.	Unhealthy Landscapes: Policy Recommendations on Land Use Change and	(Patz et al., 2004)	732	Environmental Health Perspectives

No	Title	Authors, Year	Cites	Source
	Infectious Disease Emergence			
3.	Environmental Refugees: A Growing Phenomenon of the 21st Century	(Myers, 2002)	573	Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences
4.	Applying the Ecosystem Services Concept to Poverty Alleviation: The Need to Disaggregate Human Well-Being	(Daw et al., 2011)	499	Environmental Conservation
5.	Some Evidence of Climate Change in Twentieth-Century India	(Dash et al., 2007)	392	Climatic Change
6.	The Vulnerability of Global Cities to Climate Hazards	(Sherbinin et al., 2007)	355	Environment and Urbanization
7.	Assessing the Vulnerability of Coastal Communities to Extreme Storms: The Case of Revere, MA, USA	(Clark et al., 1998)	306	Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change
8.	Putting the Principles of the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach into Fisheries Development Policy and Practice	(Allison & Horemans, 2006)	294	Marine Policy
9.	Climate Change as the 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa	(Brown et al., 2007)	221	International Affairs
10.	Managing Fisheries for Human and Food Security	(McClanahan et al., 2015)	199	Fish and Fisheries

Source: Dataset Scopus, 2025

Based on the number of articles cited, the discussion of the impact of climate change on human health, as presented in Costello et al. (2009), has become a widely cited study in publications on coastal poverty. However, research on climate change does not only focus on environmental aspects, but also involves health, social vulnerability, economic impacts, and adaptation. This suggests that coastal poverty is significantly influenced by climate change, economic pressures, environmental degradation, and global policies, underscoring the need for a comprehensive approach to addressing it.

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CONCLUSION

Based on a bibliometric analysis, the top research trends related to coastal poverty include climate change, poverty, coastal areas, and sustainable development. Overlay visualization shows that the focus of research on Coastal Poverty is shifting to issues such as food security, vulnerability of certain groups (women and children), and the social impacts of poverty in coastal areas. Meanwhile, the visualization of density that is still lacking includes empowerment, equity, income, family characteristics, gender, and healthcare costs. This could be a novel approach for future research, focusing on strategies for coastal community empowerment, equal access to resources, economic diversification, and access to healthcare services.

Collaborative networks between authors indicate the existence of interconnected research groups, although some authors work independently, so this can be an opportunity to expand academic networks. At the level of collaboration between countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, India, and Bangladesh stand out as centers of global research networks with collaboration patterns that tend to follow regional and global patterns. Meanwhile, collaboration between institutions remains limited, as evidenced by the presence of only two institutions that appear to have no direct connections. The most cited publications emphasize that climate change research includes not only environmental aspects, but also interrelated health, socio-economic, adaptation, and ecosystem impacts, emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to understanding and addressing this global issue.

Suggested future research should explore under-researched aspects, such as empowerment, income distribution, gender gaps, and access to health services, to develop comprehensive strategies for coastal poverty alleviation by leveraging limited collaboration networks between researchers and institutions. The limitations of this study lie in the use of bibliometric analysis, which relies solely on publication metadata and citation patterns, without a thorough evaluation of the research content.

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