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Bibliometric Analysis of Research Trends on Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making

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Keywords	**Abstract**
financial literacy; health decision-making; bibliometric analysis; public health; healthcare behavior; VOSviewer	This study aims to analyze the development, trends, and research patterns related to financial literacy and health decision-making through a bibliometric approach. The scope of this research includes publications discussing the relationship between financial literacy, health behavior, healthcare expenditure, health awareness, and decision-making in healthcare contexts. The study employed a bibliometric analysis method using data collected from indexed scientific publications obtained from the Scopus database. The data were analyzed using bibliometric indicators such as publication trends, citation analysis, co-authorship networks, keyword co-occurrence, and thematic mapping with the assistance of VOSviewer software. The findings indicate that research on financial literacy and health decision-making has experienced significant growth in recent years, particularly after the increasing adoption of digital health services and financial technology in healthcare systems. The most frequently discussed themes include health literacy, healthcare access, financial behavior, medical expenditure, insurance decisions, and digital health services. In addition, developed countries dominate publication productivity and international collaboration networks in this field. The study concludes that financial literacy plays an important role in influencing individual health decision-making and has become an emerging interdisciplinary research area connecting finance, public health, and behavioral studies. Future research is recommended to explore the role of digital financial literacy and healthcare technology adoption in developing countries.
Kata Kunci	**Abstrak**
literasi keuangan; pengambilan keputusan kesehatan; analisis bibliometrik; kesehatan masyarakat; perilaku perawatan kesehatan; VOSviewer	Studi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perkembangan, tren, dan pola penelitian terkait literasi keuangan dan pengambilan keputusan kesehatan melalui pendekatan bibliometrik. Cakupan penelitian ini meliputi publikasi yang membahas hubungan antara literasi keuangan, perilaku kesehatan, pengeluaran perawatan kesehatan, kesadaran kesehatan, dan pengambilan keputusan dalam konteks perawatan kesehatan. Studi ini menggunakan metode analisis bibliometrik dengan menggunakan data yang dikumpulkan dari publikasi ilmiah terindeks yang diperoleh dari basis data Scopus. Data dianalisis menggunakan indikator bibliometrik seperti tren publikasi, analisis sitasi, jaringan kepenulisan bersama, kemunculan bersama kata kunci, dan pemetaan tematik dengan bantuan perangkat lunak VOSviewer. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa penelitian tentang literasi keuangan dan pengambilan keputusan kesehatan telah mengalami pertumbuhan yang signifikan dalam

beberapa tahun terakhir, khususnya setelah meningkatnya adopsi layanan kesehatan digital dan teknologi keuangan dalam sistem perawatan kesehatan. Tema yang paling sering dibahas meliputi literasi kesehatan, akses perawatan kesehatan, perilaku keuangan, pengeluaran medis, keputusan asuransi, dan layanan kesehatan digital. Selain itu, negara-negara maju mendominasi produktivitas publikasi dan jaringan kolaborasi internasional di bidang ini. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa literasi keuangan memainkan peran penting dalam memengaruhi pengambilan keputusan kesehatan individu dan telah menjadi bidang penelitian interdisipliner yang sedang berkembang yang menghubungkan keuangan, kesehatan masyarakat, dan studi perilaku. Penelitian selanjutnya direkomendasikan untuk mengeksplorasi peran literasi keuangan digital dan adopsi teknologi perawatan kesehatan di negara-negara berkembang.

INTRODUCTION

Financial literacy has become an important issue in both economic and public health studies because it influences how individuals manage financial resources, evaluate risks, and make strategic life decisions, including decisions related to healthcare (Meyer, 2017; Allmark & Machaczek, 2015). In recent years, the increasing cost of healthcare services, the expansion of health insurance systems, and the rapid growth of digital health technology have encouraged individuals to possess adequate financial knowledge in order to make effective health-related decisions (Borges do Nascimento et al., 2025; Hazra-Ganju et al., 2023). Individuals with higher financial literacy tend to demonstrate better abilities in managing medical expenses, selecting healthcare services, understanding insurance products, and planning preventive healthcare expenditures (James et al., 2012; Wilson et al., 2017). Conversely, low financial literacy may contribute to poor healthcare choices, delayed medical treatment, excessive debt due to healthcare costs, and lower health outcomes (Han et al., 2015; MacLeod et al., 2017). Therefore, financial literacy is increasingly recognized as an important determinant of health decision-making behavior in modern society (Meyer, 2017; Harnett, 2019).

The relationship between financial literacy and health-related behavior has attracted increasing attention from researchers across various disciplines, including economics, behavioral science, healthcare management, and public health (Leung et al., 2022; Zheng et al., 2021). Previous studies have examined the role of financial literacy in healthcare expenditure management, insurance participation, preventive health behavior, and access to medical services (James et al., 2018; Lal et al., 2022). Several studies also highlighted the influence of socioeconomic factors, education level, and digital financial inclusion on healthcare decision-making (Weissberger et al., 2021; Hubbard, 2024). Furthermore, the development of telemedicine services and digital payment systems in healthcare has expanded the discussion regarding financial capability and health technology adoption (Borges do Nascimento et al., 2025; Hazra-Ganju et al., 2023). Existing studies generally found that individuals with better financial knowledge are more likely to make rational and preventive healthcare decisions (Stewart et al., 2018; Ling et al., 2023). However, the literature remains fragmented across disciplines and lacks a comprehensive mapping of research trends, influential authors, collaboration networks, and emerging themes in this area.

Several bibliometric studies have been conducted on financial literacy and health literacy separately, yet studies specifically integrating financial literacy and health decision-making remain limited. Previous bibliometric research mainly focused on financial behavior, financial inclusion, or healthcare management independently without comprehensively exploring the interdisciplinary relationship between financial capability and healthcare decisions (Leung et al., 2022; Harnett, 2019). In addition, there is still limited evidence regarding the evolution of research themes, dominant countries, institutional collaboration patterns, and emerging research directions within this interdisciplinary field. This condition indicates a research gap and demonstrates the need for a comprehensive bibliometric analysis to identify the intellectual structure and future development of the topic.

Based on these gaps, this study offers scientific novelty by providing an integrated bibliometric analysis of research trends on financial literacy and health decision-making. This study not only identifies publication growth and citation patterns but also maps keyword evolution, co-authorship collaboration, thematic clusters, and emerging research opportunities in the intersection of finance and public health studies. Compared to previous studies that focused on a single discipline, this research contributes a broader interdisciplinary perspective by combining financial literacy, healthcare behavior, and decision-making studies within one analytical framework.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the development and trends of scientific publications related to financial literacy and health decision-making. Specifically, this research addresses the following questions: (1) how has the publication trend on financial literacy and health decision-making developed over time; (2) who are the most influential authors, institutions, and countries in this field; (3) what are the dominant and emerging research themes discussed in the literature; and (4) what future research opportunities can be identified from the bibliometric mapping results. The findings of this study are expected to provide valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and healthcare practitioners in understanding the growing relationship between financial literacy and healthcare decision-making behavior.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a bibliometric analysis approach to examine the development and research trends related to financial literacy and health decision-making. Bibliometric analysis was selected because it enables researchers to systematically identify publication trends, influential authors, collaboration networks, citation structures, and emerging research themes within a particular field of study (Leung et al., 2022; Harnett, 2019). The research design used in this study was descriptive quantitative research supported by bibliometric mapping and visualization analysis using VOSviewer and Biblioshiny (Bibliometrix package in RStudio).

The data source used in this study consisted of scientific publications indexed in the Scopus database. Scopus was selected because it is one of the largest and most reputable international scientific databases covering multidisciplinary publications with high-quality indexing standards. Data collection was conducted in May 2026. The subject of this research was scientific publications related to financial literacy and health decision-making published in journals, conference proceedings, review papers, and book chapters. The document retrieval process was carried out using the following search query:

TITLE-ABS-KEY(
("financial literacy*" OR "financial knowledge*" OR "financial capability*" OR "financial education*")
AND
("health decision making" OR "healthcare decision making" OR "medical decision

making" OR "health behavior*" OR "healthcare expenditure" OR "health literacy*")
)

The search process was limited to:

1. Publications indexed in the Scopus database,
2. Publications written in English,
3. Journal articles, review articles, conference papers, and book chapters,
4. Publications available until May 2026.

To improve the transparency and reproducibility of the study, the document selection process followed a PRISMA-based screening procedure consisting of identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion stages. The initial search identified 176 documents from the Scopus database. After removing duplicate records and irrelevant publications based on title and abstract screening, 128 documents remained for eligibility assessment. Subsequently, several documents unrelated to financial literacy and health decision-making were excluded after full-text examination. Finally, 102 publications were included in the bibliometric analysis dataset.

The research instrument in this study was the bibliometric metadata extracted from the Scopus database in CSV and RIS formats. The metadata included article titles, author names, affiliations, abstracts, keywords, publication years, citations, and source titles. The collected data were validated and cleaned to ensure consistency and accuracy before analysis.

The data analysis employed several bibliometric indicators, including:

1. Publication trend analysis,
2. Citation analysis,
3. Productive authors, countries, and institutional analysis,
4. Co-authorship network analysis,
5. Keyword co-occurrence analysis,
6. Thematic mapping analysis,
7. Trend topics analysis.

VOSviewer software was used to visualize co-authorship networks and keyword co-occurrence relationships, while Biblioshiny was utilized to perform thematic evolution, trend topic analysis, and conceptual structure mapping. The co-occurrence analysis applied a minimum occurrence threshold to identify dominant and emerging themes within the field (Zheng et al., 2021; Leung et al., 2022).

Furthermore, citation analysis was conducted to identify influential publications and intellectual structures within the research area. The study also calculated descriptive bibliometric indicators such as total publications, total citations, average citations per document, and annual publication growth. The findings were interpreted descriptively to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intellectual development, conceptual structure, and future research directions related to financial literacy and health decision-making (Meyer, 2017; James et al., 2012).

The selection of financial literacy and health decision-making as the focus of this study was based on the increasing global concern regarding healthcare financial management, health insurance literacy, preventive healthcare behavior, and healthcare accessibility in the digital era (Allmark & Machaczek, 2015; Asadi-Piri et al., 2025; Borges do Nascimento et al., 2025). Previous studies have also highlighted that financial literacy significantly influences healthcare expenditure decisions, health behavior, cognitive health, and healthcare resilience among vulnerable populations (Boyle et al., 2013; Han et al., 2015; Stewart et al., 2018; Wilson et al., 2017).

In addition, the rapid development of digital healthcare systems and telemedicine services has expanded interdisciplinary discussions connecting financial capability, healthcare behavior, and public health outcomes (Hazra-Ganju et al., 2023; Lal et al., 2022; Ling et al., 2023). Therefore, bibliometric analysis was considered appropriate to comprehensively map the intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and future research opportunities within this emerging interdisciplinary field. To strengthen methodological transparency, the PRISMA flow diagram illustrating the publication selection process is presented in Figure 1.

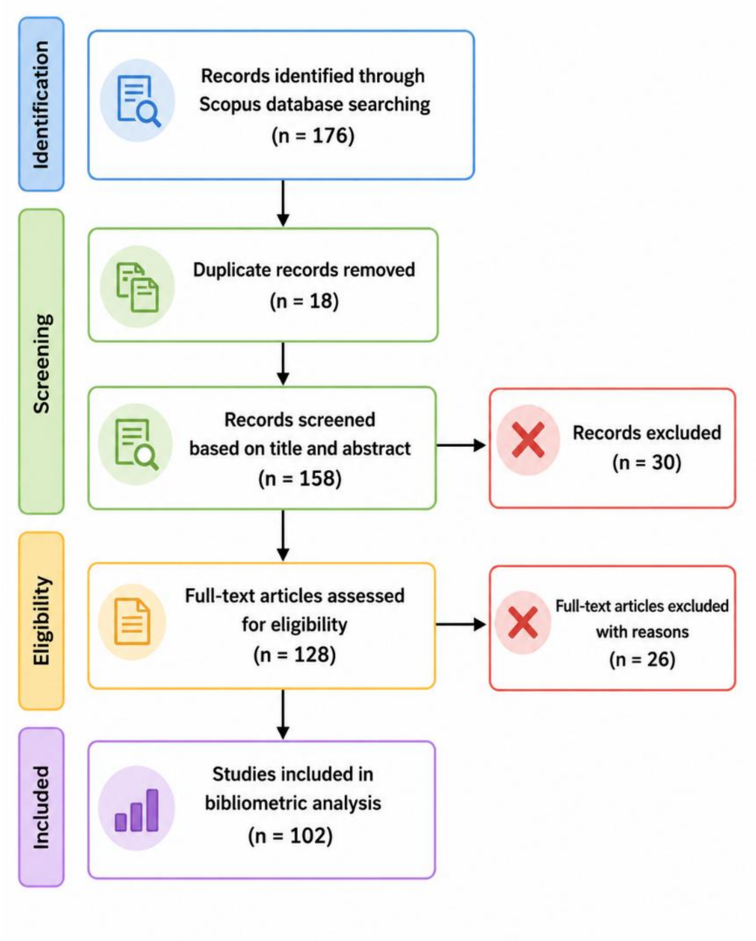

Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram of Publication Selection Process

The initial search conducted in the Scopus database identified 176 publications related to financial literacy and health decision-making. After removing 18 duplicate records, 158 documents were screened based on title and abstract relevance. Subsequently, 30 irrelevant documents were excluded during the screening stage. A total of 128 full-text documents were then assessed for eligibility, and 26 publications were excluded because they did not specifically discuss the relationship between financial literacy and health decision-making. Finally, 102 publications were included in the bibliometric analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings of the bibliometric analysis on research trends related to financial literacy and health decision-making based on publications indexed in the Scopus database. The analysis was conducted using descriptive bibliometric indicators and visualization mapping to identify publication growth, influential authors, productive countries and journals, citation patterns, as well as the evolution of research themes within this interdisciplinary field. The findings are discussed comprehensively to provide insights into the intellectual structure, research development, and emerging topics connecting financial literacy, healthcare behavior, and public health studies. Furthermore, the discussion highlights potential research gaps and future research directions that may contribute to the advancement of studies in financial and healthcare decision-making.

Publication Trend Analysis

The publication trend analysis was conducted to identify the development of research related to financial literacy and health decision-making over time. Based on the Scopus-indexed documents obtained from the selected search query, the findings indicate that research in this field has experienced gradual growth, particularly after 2012. Figure 1 illustrates the number of publications published annually from 1999 to 2026.

In the early period between 1999 and 2011, the number of publications remained relatively low and fluctuated minimally. Only a few studies discussing the relationship between financial literacy and health-related decision-making were identified during this period. This condition indicates that the integration between financial literacy and healthcare studies had not yet become a major academic concern. Research during this stage was generally fragmented and focused separately on financial behavior or healthcare literacy without integrating both perspectives comprehensively (Meyer, 2017; Harnett, 2019).

A significant increase in publication growth began to emerge after 2012. The number of publications increased gradually from 3 documents in 2012 to 6 documents in 2018. This upward trend reflects growing academic attention toward the role of financial capability in healthcare-related decisions, including healthcare expenditure management, insurance participation, preventive healthcare behavior, and access to healthcare services (James et al., 2012; Lal et al., 2022). The development of digital financial services and healthcare technologies also contributed to expanding interdisciplinary discussions between finance and public health studies (Borges do Nascimento et al., 2025; Hazra-Ganju et al., 2023).

The highest publication growth occurred between 2021 and 2025. In 2021, the number of publications reached 11 documents, followed by continued fluctuations with relatively high publication intensity in subsequent years. The peak publication was recorded in 2025 with 15 documents. This increase may be associated with the growing importance of healthcare financial management after the COVID-19 pandemic, which increased public awareness regarding healthcare access, medical expenses, digital health services, and financial preparedness for health emergencies (Stewart et al., 2025; Joshi et al., 2024).

Overall, the publication trend demonstrates that financial literacy and health decision-making have become emerging interdisciplinary research areas with increasing academic relevance. The continuous growth of publications also indicates that this topic has strong future research potential, particularly in relation to digital health literacy, healthcare technology adoption, financial inclusion, and behavioral health economics (Leung et al., 2022; Zheng et al., 2021).

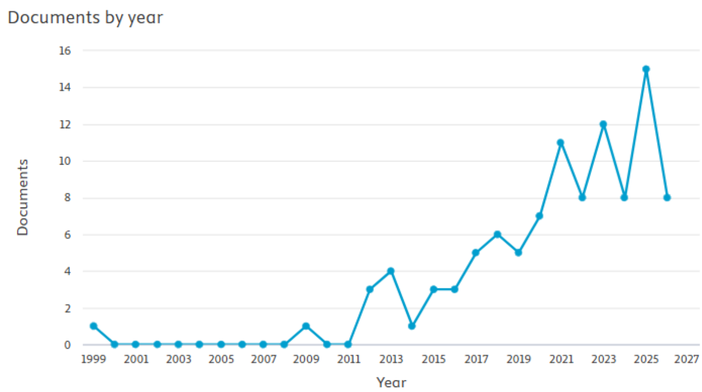

Figure 2. Publication Trend on Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making (1999–2026)

The figure 2 shows a gradual increase in scientific publications discussing financial literacy and health decision-making, especially after 2012, with the highest publication intensity occurring between 2021 and 2025.

Most Productive Authors, Journals, and Countries

The analysis of productive authors, journals, affiliations, countries, and document types was conducted to identify the major contributors and publication characteristics within the field of financial literacy and health decision-making. The findings indicate that research in this area is dominated by scholars and institutions from developed countries, particularly the United States, reflecting the growing academic concern regarding healthcare financial management and public health behavior.

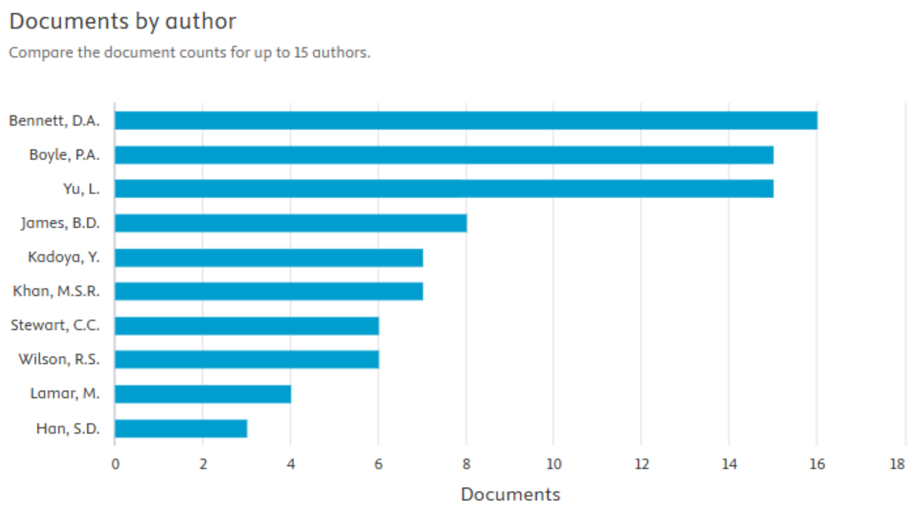

Figure 3. Most Productive Authors on Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

Figure 3 presents the most productive authors in this field. The findings show that Bennett, D.A. was the most productive author with 16 publications, followed by Boyle, P.A. and Yu, L., each contributing 15 publications. Other influential authors included James, B.D., Kadoya, Y., and Khan, M.S. with publication counts ranging from 7 to 8 documents. The dominance of these authors indicates the existence of active research collaboration networks focusing on healthcare behavior, aging populations, cognitive health, and financial capability (Boyle et al., 2013; James et al., 2018). The findings also suggest that research on financial literacy and health decision-making is highly interdisciplinary, involving perspectives from behavioral science, geriatric studies, healthcare management, and public health.

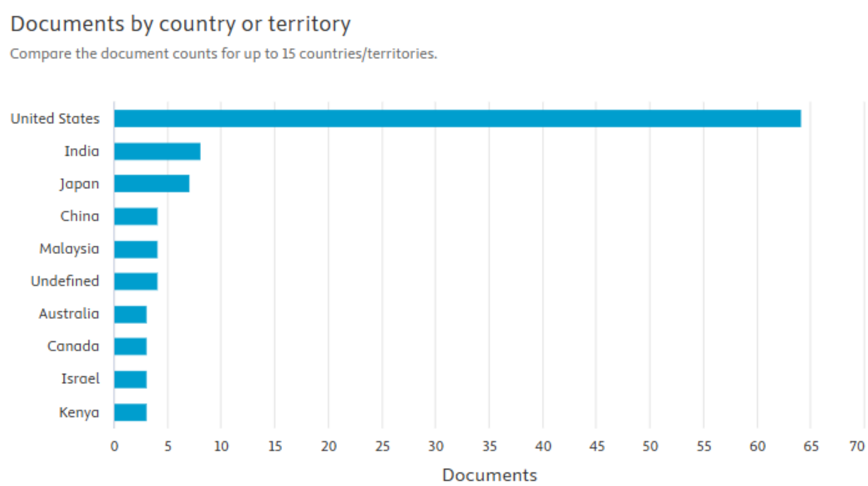

Figure 4. Country Contribution in Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

The analysis of country contribution demonstrates that the United States overwhelmingly dominated publication productivity with more than 60 documents. India ranked second, followed by Japan, China, Malaysia, Australia, Canada, Israel, and Kenya. This result indicates that developed countries remain the primary contributors to research development in this field due to stronger research infrastructure, healthcare systems, and funding support. Meanwhile, the relatively limited contribution from developing countries suggests that research related to financial literacy and healthcare decision-making remains underexplored in emerging economies, despite the increasing relevance of healthcare financial challenges in these regions (Lasco et al., 2022; Sharma et al., 2021).

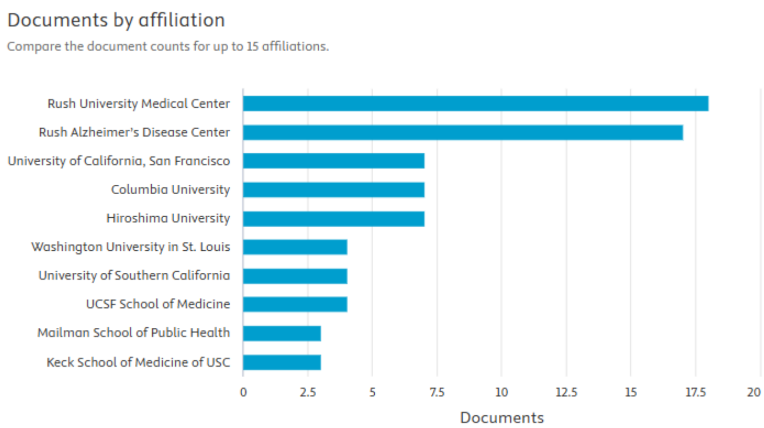

Figure 5. Most Productive Institutional Affiliations in Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

Figure 5 illustrates the most productive institutional affiliations. Rush University Medical Center and Rush Alzheimer's Disease Center were identified as the leading institutions with the highest number of publications. Other productive institutions included the University of California San Francisco, Columbia University, Hiroshima University, and Washington University in St. Louis. The dominance of medical and healthcare-oriented institutions demonstrates that discussions regarding financial literacy and health decision-making are strongly connected to healthcare outcomes, aging populations, chronic disease management, and healthcare accessibility (MacLeod et al., 2017; Wilson et al., 2017).

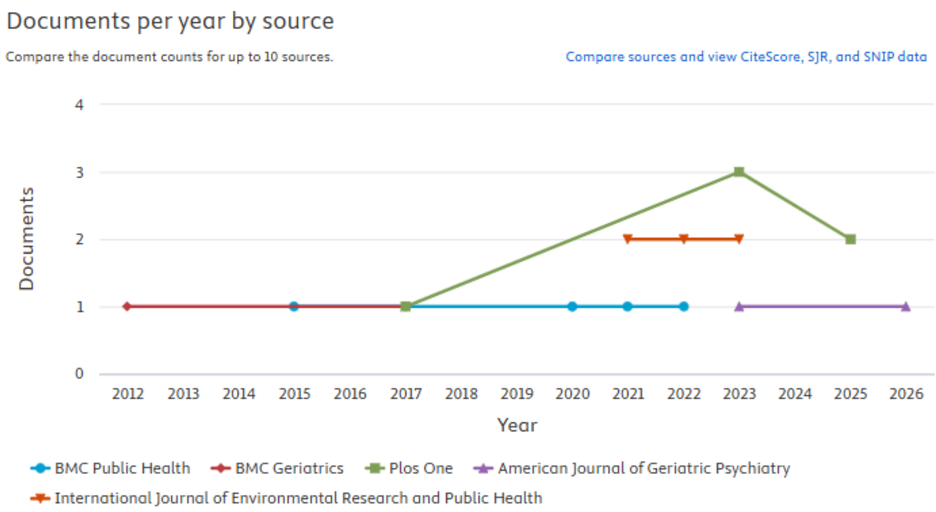

Figure 6. Leading Publication Sources on Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

The analysis of publication sources reveals that the most active journals publishing studies related to this topic include *BMC Public Health*, *BMC Geriatrics*, *PLOS ONE*, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, and *American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry*. These journals are primarily associated with public health, geriatric studies, environmental health, and interdisciplinary healthcare research. The finding indicates that financial literacy and health decision-making are increasingly discussed within broader public health and behavioral healthcare contexts rather than solely within economic or financial disciplines.

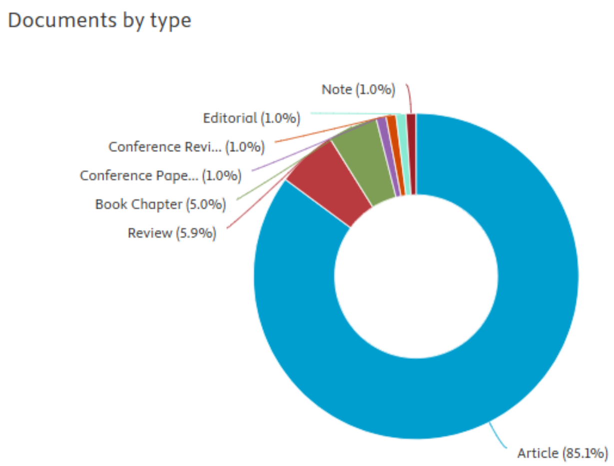

Figure 7. Distribution of Document Types in Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

Figure 7 presents the distribution of document types in the analyzed literature. The majority of publications were categorized as research articles, accounting for 85.1% of the total documents. Review articles contributed 5.9%, followed by book chapters, conference papers, editorials, notes, and conference reviews with relatively small proportions. This result demonstrates that empirical studies dominate the literature in this field, while systematic reviews and conceptual discussions remain relatively limited. The dominance of article-type publications also reflects the growing maturity and empirical orientation of research concerning financial literacy and healthcare decision-making.

Overall, the findings indicate that research on financial literacy and health decision-making is increasingly expanding across disciplines and institutions. However, the publication landscape remains concentrated in developed countries and healthcare-focused institutions, suggesting substantial opportunities for future research contributions from developing countries and interdisciplinary collaborations involving social sciences, economics, and public health studies.

Keyword Co-Occurrence Analysis

Keyword co-occurrence analysis was conducted to identify the conceptual structure, dominant themes, and relationships among topics discussed in research related to financial literacy and health decision-making. The analysis was performed using VOSviewer software based on the co-occurrence frequency of author keywords and indexed terms from the selected Scopus publications.

The visualization results reveal several major thematic clusters within the field. The first cluster primarily focuses on aging, cognition, dementia, healthcare delivery, and socioeconomic factors. Keywords such as “aged,” “aging,” “cognition,” “dementia,” and “independent living” indicate that many studies examine financial literacy and decision-making among elderly populations. This finding suggests that financial capability is increasingly recognized as an important factor influencing healthcare access, cognitive health management, and quality of life among older adults (Boyle et al., 2013; Stewart et al., 2020).

The second cluster is associated with behavioral and socioeconomic dimensions, including keywords such as “adult,” “adolescent,” “health education,” “poverty,” “employment,” and “social support.” This cluster reflects the role of social determinants in shaping healthcare-related financial behavior. The findings indicate that education level, socioeconomic status, and social environment significantly influence individuals' financial and health-related decision-making processes (Austrian & Anderson, 2015; Weissberger et al., 2021).

The third cluster highlights themes related to healthcare systems and health insurance. Keywords such as "health insurance," "controlled study," "patient care," "health care cost," and "questionnaire" suggest that many studies investigate financial literacy within the context of healthcare financing and healthcare accessibility. This cluster demonstrates the growing academic interest in understanding how financial knowledge influences healthcare expenditure management and insurance participation (Asadi-Piri et al., 2025; Lin & Prince, 2016).

Meanwhile, the yellow cluster centers around core concepts such as "health literacy," "literacy," "education," "financial education," and "public health." The prominence of "health literacy" and "financial management" as central nodes indicates that these concepts serve as the primary intellectual foundation connecting financial capability and healthcare decision-making research (Leung et al., 2022; Harnett, 2019). The strong interconnection among these keywords also demonstrates the interdisciplinary nature of the field, combining perspectives from public health, behavioral science, and financial studies.

Overall, the keyword co-occurrence analysis reveals that research on financial literacy and health decision-making has evolved into a multidisciplinary research area emphasizing healthcare accessibility, aging populations, financial capability, and behavioral health outcomes. Furthermore, the emergence of themes related to aging, cognition, and healthcare financing suggests promising opportunities for future research, particularly in developing countries and digital healthcare contexts.

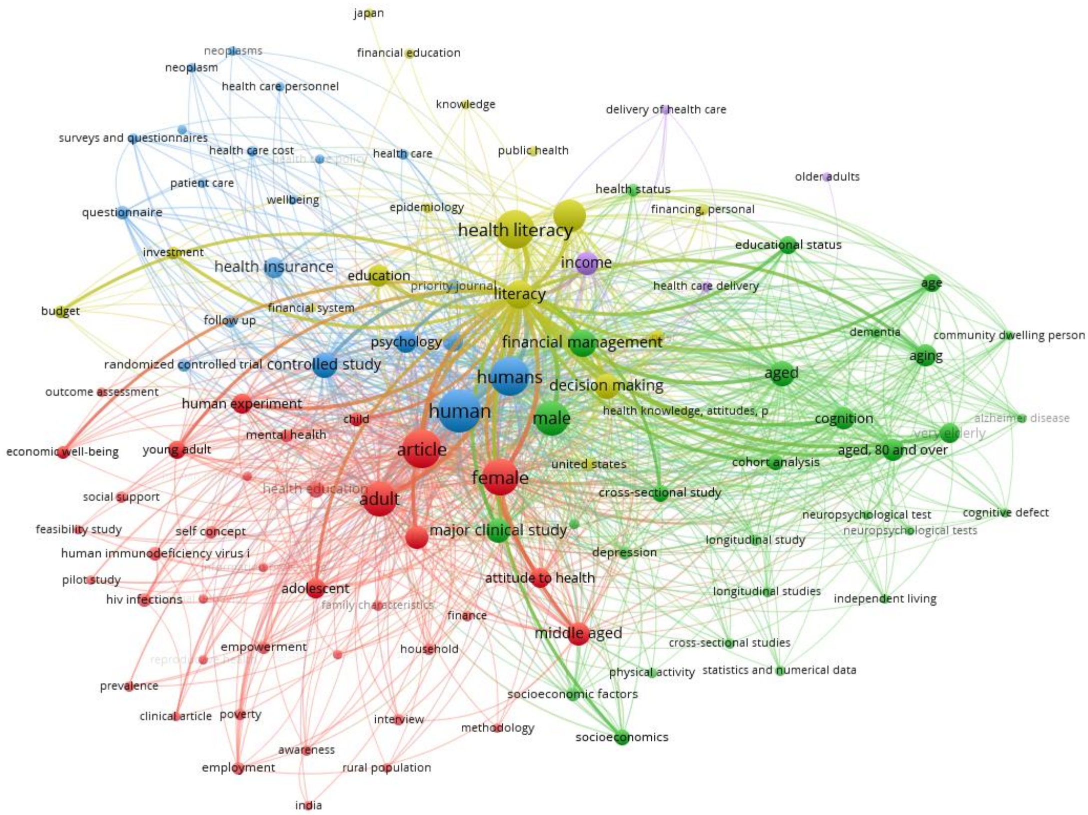

Figure 8. Keyword Co-Occurrence Network on Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

Citation Analysis

Citation analysis was conducted to identify the most influential publications and intellectual foundations within the field of financial literacy and health decision-making. Citation indicators are important in bibliometric studies because they reflect the scientific influence, relevance, and academic recognition of particular studies within the broader research community.

The results indicate that several publications have played a significant role in shaping the development of research related to financial literacy and healthcare decision-making. The most globally cited document was authored by Nedungadi et al. (2018), which focused on financial education and literacy development, demonstrating the importance of financial capability in influencing individual behavior and decision-making processes. Another highly influential publication was the study by James et al. (2012), followed by Boyle et al. (2013). These findings suggest that aging populations, cognitive ability, and healthcare-related financial management have become dominant themes in this research field.

In addition, the analysis revealed that many highly cited studies were published in interdisciplinary journals related to public health, gerontology, psychology, and behavioral science. This finding indicates that research on financial literacy and health decision-making has evolved beyond traditional economic perspectives and increasingly incorporates healthcare and behavioral dimensions (Wilson et al., 2017; Stewart et al., 2018). The citation patterns also demonstrate the growing importance of healthcare financial preparedness, especially among elderly populations and vulnerable social groups (MacLeod et al., 2017).

Overall, the citation analysis confirms that the intellectual structure of this field is strongly influenced by studies discussing financial capability, health literacy, aging, cognitive health, and healthcare accessibility. The dominance of interdisciplinary studies also indicates that financial literacy is increasingly recognized as an essential determinant of healthcare behavior and decision-making outcomes.

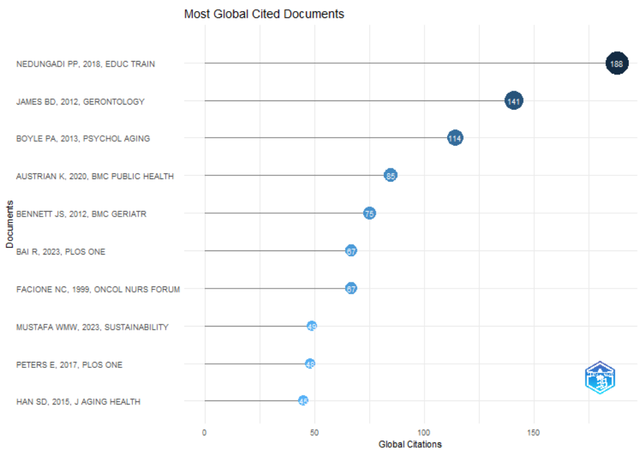

Figure 9. Most Globally Cited Documents on Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

Emerging Research Trends and Future Research Directions

Emerging research trends were identified using the Trend Topics, Words' Frequency over Time, and Thematic Map analyses available in Biblioshiny. These analyses were conducted to explore the evolution of research themes, identify recently growing topics, and determine future research opportunities related to financial literacy and health decision-making.

The Trend Topics analysis revealed that several keywords have gained increasing attention in recent years, including “cognition,” “health literacy,” “financial education,” “health care,” and “aged, 80 and over.” The increasing occurrence of these terms indicates that recent studies are increasingly focused on aging populations, cognitive health, healthcare accessibility, and financial capability in healthcare contexts (Boyle et al., 2025; Lamar et al., 2023). In particular, the growing prominence of “health literacy” demonstrates the expanding integration between financial literacy and public health studies (Leung et al., 2022). This finding suggests that healthcare decision-making is no longer viewed solely from medical perspectives but also from financial preparedness and behavioral capability dimensions.

The analysis of word frequency over time also showed a gradual increase in the use of terms such as “financial literacy,” “financial management,” and “health literacy” after 2015. This trend reflects the growing global awareness regarding the importance of financial capability in supporting healthcare decisions, especially following the rapid digitalization of healthcare systems and increasing healthcare costs (Borges do Nascimento et al., 2025; Hazra-Ganju et al., 2023).

The thematic map analysis further demonstrates that themes associated with health literacy, financial management, aging, and healthcare accessibility are positioned as important and developing research themes within the field. Several emerging themes related to digital healthcare, socioeconomic factors, and healthcare financing also appeared as developing topics with strong future research potential. These findings indicate that the research landscape is shifting toward more integrated approaches combining public health, behavioral science, healthcare technology, and financial literacy.

Based on these findings, several future research directions can be identified. First, future studies should explore the role of digital financial literacy in healthcare technology adoption, including telemedicine services and digital healthcare payments (Borges do Nascimento et al., 2025). Second, more research is needed in developing countries where healthcare financial challenges and financial literacy gaps remain substantial (Lasco et al., 2022). Third, future studies may investigate the influence of financial literacy on preventive healthcare behavior, mental health management, and healthcare resilience among vulnerable populations (Ogura et al., 2025; Levinsson et al., 2026). Finally, interdisciplinary approaches integrating behavioral economics, public health, and digital healthcare systems are recommended to enrich the understanding of healthcare decision-making processes in modern society.

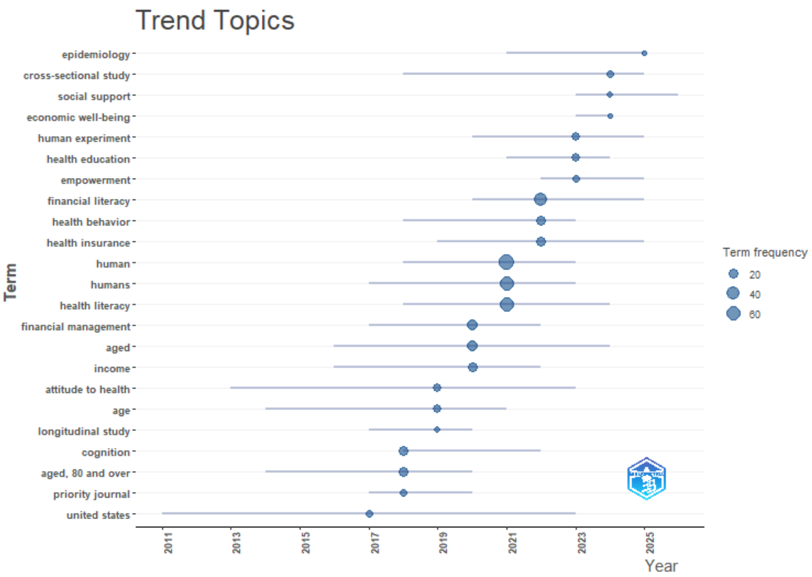

Figure 10. Trend Topics in Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

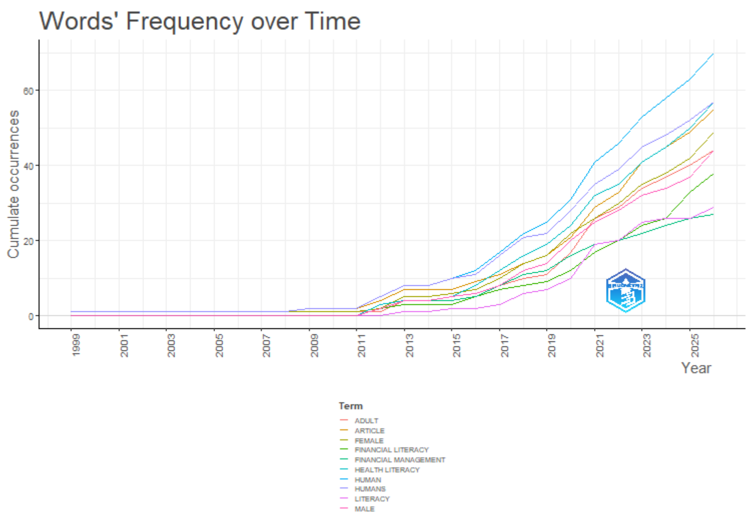

Figure 11. Words' Frequency over Time in Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

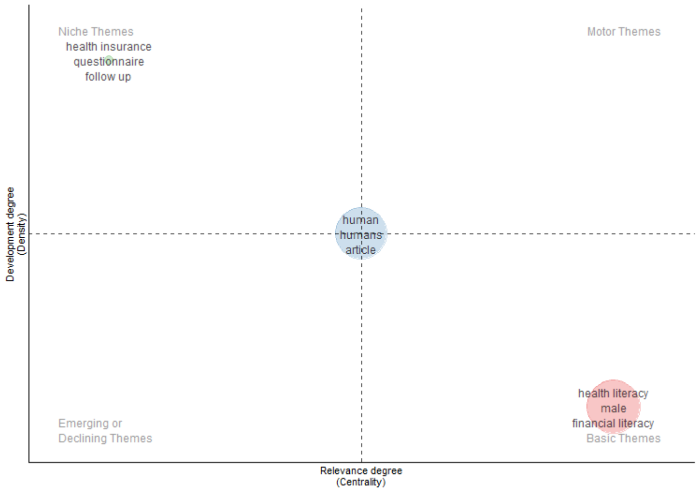

Figure 12. Thematic Map of Financial Literacy and Health Decision-Making Research

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to analyze research trends related to financial literacy and health decision-making using a bibliometric approach based on publications indexed in the Scopus database. The findings demonstrate that research in this field has experienced significant growth, particularly after 2012, indicating increasing academic interest in the relationship between financial capability and healthcare-related decision-making. The publication trend reflects the growing importance of healthcare financial management, health literacy, and healthcare accessibility in modern society.

The bibliometric analysis revealed that the research landscape is dominated by contributions from developed countries, especially the United States, along with major healthcare and research institutions. The most influential publications mainly discussed themes related to aging populations, cognition, healthcare behavior, financial education, and health literacy. Furthermore, keyword co-occurrence analysis identified several dominant thematic clusters, including health literacy, financial management, healthcare accessibility, aging, and socioeconomic factors. These findings confirm that research on financial literacy and health decision-making has evolved into an interdisciplinary field integrating public health, behavioral science, healthcare management, and financial studies.

The emerging trend analysis also indicated increasing attention toward themes such as digital healthcare, healthcare financing, cognitive health, and financial education.

Therefore, future research is recommended to focus on digital financial literacy, healthcare technology adoption, preventive healthcare behavior, and studies in developing countries where healthcare financial challenges remain substantial. Overall, this study contributes to the understanding of the intellectual structure and future development of research concerning financial literacy and healthcare decision-making, while also providing valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and healthcare practitioners in developing more effective healthcare and financial education strategies.

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