

Synergies Unveiled: Mapping the Intersection of Financial Well-being and Sustainable Development Goals through Bibliometric Insights

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Abstract

Financial well-being is a state of being financially healthy and happy. Financial well-being plays an important role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Increasing financial well-being helps to promote SDGs 1, 3, 10 and 16. SDGs and financial well-being are interconnected in several ways. This article presents a systematic review of the literature on financial well-being and tries to link it with some important SDGs. The study included the research article from the Web of Science and Scopus index database. The article suggests an organising framework to identify significant research gaps and suggests future research directions by critically analysing the existing findings and providing a comprehensive, up-to-date overview of financial well-being and its relationship with SDGs that scholars or researchers from different areas can use to position and design future research. Researchers used R Studio software for the bibliometric analysis.

Keywords

Financial well-being, sustainable development goals, poverty, R studio, inequalities, strong institutions and health, systematic literature review

Introduction

On 25 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with a new set of development goals that are collectively called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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According to the United Nations, the SDGs are a ‘blueprint to build a brighter and more sustainable future for all’. The objectives are interrelated and address a variety of issues, such as poverty, inequality, climate change and environmental degradation. The SDGs are a worldwide call to action to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, and secure peace and prosperity for all. By doing this, SDGs increase the economic well-being of the country (Singh et al., 2022).

Financial well-being is a combination of two words: ‘finance’ and ‘well-being’. Well-being means the state of being happy and healthy. Financial well-being is thus a state of being financially healthy and happy. If people feel financially secure and independent for the present and future, then they will have achieved financial well-being (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2019). There are different scales developed by different researchers worldwide to measure financial well-being in an appropriate manner. People can increase their financial well-being score by getting a financial education (Singh et al., 2022), saving regularly, evaluating debt advice and planning for current and later life.

The SDGs consist of 17 goals, but they do not target the financial well-being directly despite financial well-being being a key enabler for some of them. The SDGs and financial well-being are interconnected in several ways. First, financial well-being is a key determinant of the overall well-being of the individual and it is essential for achieving many of the SDGs. For example, overall life satisfaction, and greater capacity to absorb financial shocks, can help individuals and households to escape from poverty and build resilience to economic shocks. This, in turn, contributes to the achievement of SDG 1 (No poverty) and SDG 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages). It is possible to operationalise financial well-being in a variety of socioeconomic and geographic circumstances. As a result, it might be a helpful outcome metric for governments and financial service providers to track progress on goals like ‘eliminating extreme poverty (SDG 1)’, ‘good health and well-being (SDG 3)’, ‘reducing inequalities within and across countries (SDG 10)’ and ‘effective institutions (SDG 16)’ (Fu, 2020).

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follow:

1. To discuss the current state of research on financial well-being in the context of SDGs using bibliometric analysis.
2. To find out the relationship between different goals of SDGs and financial well-being.
3. To provide the future research scope on financial well-being in the context of SDGs.

Methodology

To achieve a thorough systematic review of the literature (SLR) on link between financial well-being and SDGs, this article follows the methods and processes

used for bibliometrics analysis discussed by Bashir and Qureshi (2023), Kreutz et al. (2021), Kumar et al. (2022), Nolan and Garavan (2016) and Zahoor et al. (2020). This is a four-step literature review process. By removing the subjectivity in data collecting and analysis seen in conventional literature reviews, the four-step iterative method ensures stability and clarity of the study. These four steps are identifying the review questions; defining the review's scope and boundaries; screening and selecting the studies; and analysis and synthesis.

Defining the Review Questions or Objectives

The worldwide research on financial well-being started before independence, and related research that describes financial well-being in the context of poverty, health and well-being, inequality, peace, justice and strong institutions started almost 25 years ago. Since this is a huge timespan and the literatures are still fragmented, there are few systematic literature reviews available (Farid, 2019; Kreutz et al., 2021) on financial well-being, but these literature give an overall view of financial well-being and do not link with the SDGs or any goals related to the SDGs. So, a summary of the literature is need of the situation to provide a clear picture and current status. All over the world, countries are trying to meet the SDGs goals, and if financial well-being has any role or link with the SDGs, then it should be discussed. Therefore, this SLR and bibliometrics seeks to identify, categorise and analyse relevant and important layers of the existing literature in this SLR, highlighting the key elements, potentials and unmet needs, and the relationship between financial well-being and SDGs. To find the solution for this, the article has three key question:

1. What is the current status of research on linking SDGs and financial well-being?
2. What is the relationship between different goals of SDGs and financial well-being?
3. What is the scope for future research on financial well-being in context of SDGs?

Establishing the Scope and Boundaries of the Review

This article established a variety of distinct criteria for the inclusion and exclusion of research in order to create a complete database of financial well-being and SDGs literature. We set our timeframe to include articles published between 1955 and 2022, choosing 1955 as our starting year because the first article discussing financial well-being and SDGs was published in the year 1995 (Boisjoly et al., 1995; Markham & Bonjean, 1995).

Next, this article defines the conceptual boundaries of financial well-being and SDGs by selecting only those articles that either cover SDGs directly or cover some specific goals of SDGs with financial well-being. Bashir and Qureshi (2023), Fu (2020) and Le Blanc (2015) discuss the relationship of financial well-being with poverty, inequality, health and well-being, and peace, justice and strong institutions. So, this article just tries to find out the relationship between these goals of SDGs and financial well-being.

Table 1. Keywords Search Strategy Grid.

Financial Well-being	SDGs	SDG-1:	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	SDG 10:	SDG 16:
		Eliminating Extreme Poverty		Reducing Inequalities Within and Across Countries	
'Financial well-being'	Sustainable development	Poverty OR	Health OR	OR inequalities	Justice OR
OR 'Financial well-being'	goals OR	poor OR	Mortality OR	OR Equality OR	Abuse OR
OR 'Economic well-being'	SDGs OR SDG	vulnerable OR	Diseases OR	'social Inclusion'	Exploitation
OR 'Financial wellness' OR		Poorness	Drug OR	OR 'Political inclusion' OR	OR trafficking
'Personal Financial well-being'			Medicines OR	'Economical inclusion'	OR torture
OR 'Perceived Financial well-being'			deaths OR	OR 'Equal opportunity'	OR Corruption
			vaccines OR	OR 'Discriminatory OR	OR Bribery
			tobacco OR	Discrimination	OR Bribe OR
			alcohol OR	OR 'Bottom 40 per cent' OR	Transparent institutions
			illnesses	'Bottom 40%'	OR Terrorism
					OR Crime

After establishing our conceptual boundaries, we created several keywords. It was important to integrate a corresponding variance in search words due to the diversity in the wording used to describe the concepts. After a brainstorming session and a preliminary article search, we identified 46 keywords related to financial well-being and SDGs, which we mentioned in Table 1.

Two electronic database sources were used for conducting the SLR: Scopus and Web of Science. For searching the relevant literature, we have done some keyword research (mentioned in Table 1) and developed a group of keywords for finding articles that are relevant to this review. We conducted research on how financial well-being is linked to SDGs or how many literatures discuss both financial well-being and SDGs. However, there are very few articles exist that talk about both, so we decided to consider the keywords for the goals of the SDGs.

These keywords have been used in both Scopus and Web of Science databases, and we searched for them in the title, abstract and author's keywords. The search area for our literature review is not only limited to management, finance, business, accounting and economics but it also includes social science and family studies health and policy service, and so on for identifying the links with SGD-1, 3, 10 and 16 (Bashir & Qureshi, 2023; Fu, 2020; Le Blanc, 2015).

Study Identification and the Screening and Selecting Process

This process tries to find, evaluate and choose appropriate articles to support our review questions. The initial search was first carried out in several databases and

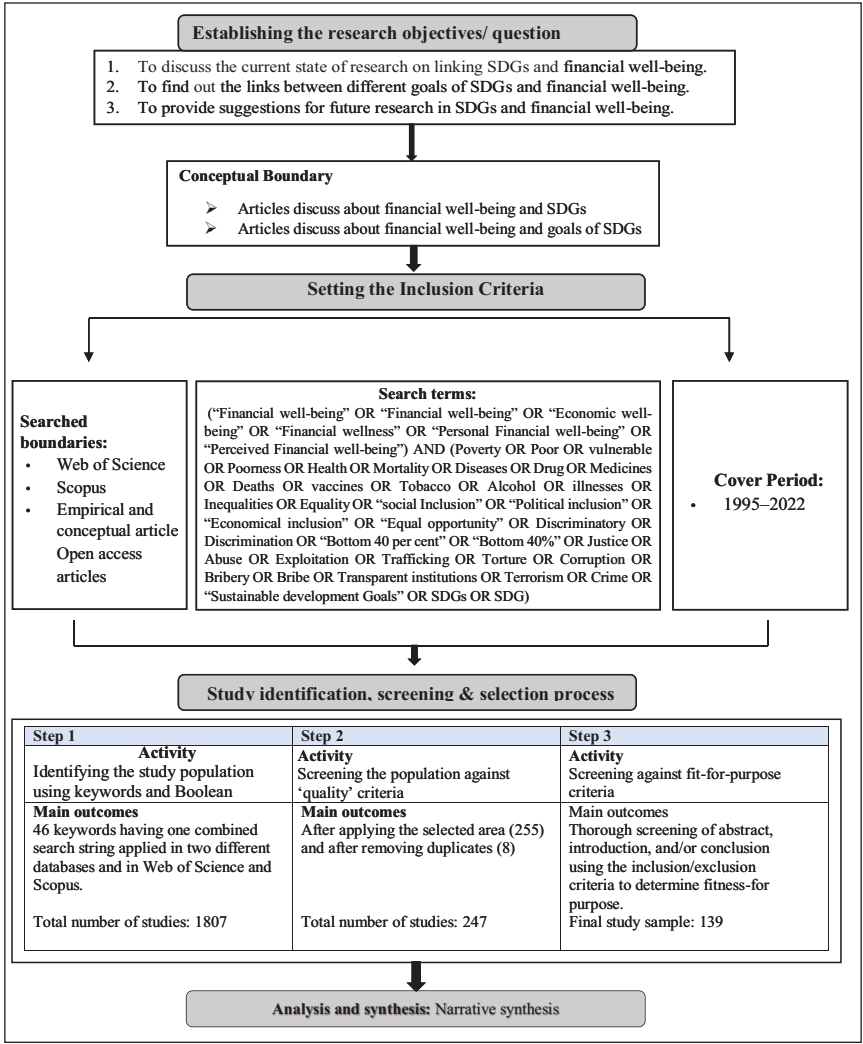


Figure 1. Summary of the Systematic Review Methodology.

by using the Scopus and the Web of Science search engines with the keyword combinations, as indicated in Figure 1, to find potential publications published between 1995 and 2022. This process identifies 1,807 articles.

As shown in Table 2, the top 20 journals contributing to the systematic literature review (SLR) on financial well-being and SDGs are listed, with Journal of Family and Economic Issues contributing the highest number of articles.

Second, only peer-reviewed articles and review articles were filtered and, after merging them into one file by using R studio software, eight duplicates were removed and the final articles were reduced to 247.

Table 2. Top 20 List of Journals Used in the SLR, Journal Ranking and Articles per Journal.

Sources	Articles	Percentage	Scimago Journal Ranking (SJR)
<i>Journal of Family and Economic Issues</i>	9	6.5	Q2
<i>Journal of Marriage and Family Sustainability</i>	7	5.0	Q1
<i>Review of Income and Wealth</i>	5	3.6	Q1
<i>Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Finance</i>	4	2.9	Q1
<i>Journal of Consumer Affairs</i>	3	2.2	Q1
<i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>	3	2.2	Q1
<i>Journal of Population Economics</i>	3	2.2	Q1
<i>American Economic Review</i>	2	1.4	Q1
<i>Canadian Public Policy-Analyse De Politiques</i>	2	1.4	Q1
<i>Health & Social Care in the Community</i>	2	1.4	Q1
<i>Journal of Development Studies</i>	2	1.4	Q2
<i>Journal of Economic Inequality</i>	2	1.4	Q1
<i>Journal of Family Issues</i>	2	1.4	Q1
<i>Social Forces</i>	2	1.4	Q1
<i>Social Indicators Research</i>	2	1.4	Q1
<i>Social Policy & Administration</i>	2	1.4	Q1
<i>South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences</i>	2	1.4	Q2
<i>American Economic Journal-Economic Policy</i>	1	0.7	Q1
<i>American Journal of Community Psychology</i>	1	0.7	Q1

Lastly, we looked over the study abstracts. To identify the relevancy of the articles, all 247 articles had to go through the fit-for-purpose test in which the researcher has to go through the title, the abstract and, in some cases, the introductions or conclusions (or both) of these studies and analyse them. This procedure ultimately resulted in the selection of 139 publications that made up our final sample. This quantity is sufficient for the systematic review, and other earlier investigations employed comparable quantities of publications (Duhoon & Singh, 2023; Nolan & Garavan, 2016; Zahoor et al., 2020).

Analysis and Synthesis

Analysis was done using R studio programmes. With the help of this programme, researchers can find out the trends and can do some thematic analysis, which can be very helpful for future researchers.

Current Status of Research on Financial Well-being and SDGs

To know the current status of research on financial well-being and SDGs, this article has examined a number of bibliometric data, including those related to corpus, article, author, country and journal performance, as revealed by the performance analysis and intellectual structure, which encapsulate financial well-being in the context of SDGs knowledge foundation (past) and knowledge production (present), unpacked through science mapping via co-citation and key-word co-occurrence analysis.

In this corpus, a total of 139 articles from 100 different sources with 7,364 references have been selected for the analysis. Wherein there are 135 research articles and 4 review articles. The annual growth rate of research in financial well-being in the context of SDGs has reached 11.06%, but there are still very few articles on financial well-being that directly discuss the SDGs. In the selected 139 articles, almost 29% of their authors are from a foreign country. From Table 3, it can be seen that the number of review articles in comparison to normal research articles is very low. So, there is a scope for future researchers to write review articles in this area.

Corpus Performance

This review analysed a total of 139 articles on financial well-being in the context of SDGs that were published between 1955 and 2022. The growing trend and research interest in the field are shown in Figure 2. For ease of understating the trends in this area, the review period has been divided into three parts (1995–2004, 2005–2013 and 2014–2022).

The first 10 years (1995–2004) witnessed only 10 articles being published, with an average total citation per article of 25, indicating that the field of financial well-being had a very slow growth in the early years because, at that

Table 3. Basic Information About Our Research Data Used for Bibliometrics Analysis.

Description	Results
Timespan	1995–2022
Sources (journals, books and so on)	100
Documents	139
Annual growth rate (%)	11.06
Document average age	6.46
Average citations per doc	24.16
References	7364
International co-authorships (%)	28.78
Document types	
Article	135
Review	4

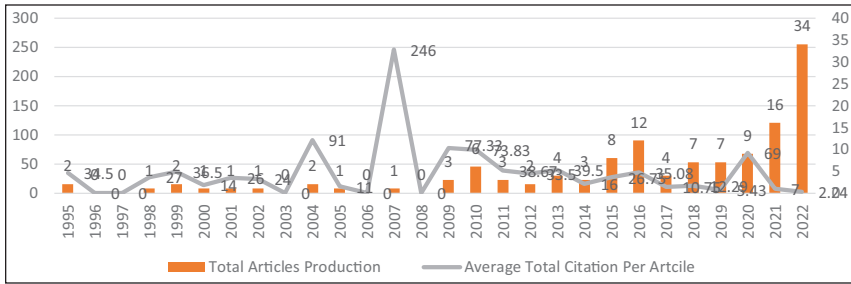


Figure 2. Production of Article Over the Time Horizon and Average Total Citation per Article.

time, the concept of financial well-being was not as popular in finance or business areas but it was popular in other domains such as health and psychology. The next nine years (2005–2013), however, saw a decent growth in the publication of articles ($n = 20$), which is double that of the earlier period, with an average total citation per article was 26—almost same as earlier period citations. After an article published by Reynolds et al. (2007) in 2007, the research in this area became popular, and in 2007, the average citation per article rose to 246, which was the highest till that point. The recent nine years (2014–2022) have been the most fruitful for research on financial well-being in the SDGs, with a minimum of three publications published each year and a total of 100 published throughout this time. During this period, the popularity of financial well-being shifted from other streams to the streams of finance and management streams. Another reason for the increasing popularity of financial well-being in SDGs is that SDGs came into existence from the United Nations. Before the declaration of SDGs, there were very little research done on poverty and health, well-being, inequality and strong institutions, and peace and justice, but after the declaration of the SDGs, the number of articles in these areas increasing in a very fast manner. We can see that in 2022, the highest number of were articles published ($n = 34$), far better than any other year.

Article Performance

A global citation analysis was conducted to identify the top 10 articles that have been most cited globally, which enables more accurate tracking of the performance of financial well-being in the context of SDGs.

Brown et al. (2020) was the most cited article globally (507 citations). Their articles analyse the effects of parental stress and child abuse in COVID-19, which can destroy the economic well-being of the child. This article concludes that a greater amount of stress and child abuse can cause a serious amount of financial distress and lower economic well-being.

Currie and Widom (2010) is the second most cited article globally (385 citations). In this article, the authors try to discuss the relationship of education, financial well-being, employment and earning capacity with child abuse and neglect.

They conducted a study with a sample of 807 individuals and found that compared to the matched control children, people with histories of childhood abuse and/or neglect had lower levels of education, employment, incomes and assets.

Reynolds et al. (2007) is the third highest-cited article globally (246 citations). It discussed the Child-Parent Centre (CPC) programme and its effects on education, financial well-being, employment, crime rates, health status, behaviours and mental health. This article found that there is a positive relation between the CPC programme at primary level and education, financial well-being, employment and health status and negative relation between the programme and mental health and crime rates.

McGarry (2004) is the fourth highest-cited article globally (160 citations). It explains the importance of retirement dates in the financial well-being of an individual. Retirement date is a very crucial decision for the individual because it can affect the economic well-being for the rest of their life.

Nannicini et al. (2013) is the fifth highest cited article globally. This article described that the country or region that has lower social capital has to face higher crime rates, political misbehaviour and so on because the voters' elected representatives will have lower incentives to achieve social welfare if they are unable to coordinate in punishing political wrongdoing. Additionally, it is less probable that candidates for political office will be chosen based on their general honesty and competency.

Overall, the top 10 most cited articles globally in this corpus collectively had a total of 1,731 citations, which means that each article in the corpus had an average of 173 citations.

Country Performance

According to Table 4, the top 10 most cited documents related to financial well-being and SDGs are presented, highlighting the most influential works in this domain.

Authors from 34 different nations contributed to the articles in the context of financial well-being and SDGs in the review corpus. Table 5 presents the ranks of countries on the basis of their total citation in this area of research. The top 10 nations account for 95% of the total number of citations in this corpus.

The USA, Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany are the top four countries that have contributed more than 3,000 citations, out of which the USA accounts for 2,411 citations, which is 71% of total citations. It can be observed that the USA is dominating research in this area. But on the basis of average citations per article, Italy has 62 citations per article while the USA has only 41 citations per article. Since the USA has been working in this area from the very beginning, they have the highest number of citations and number of documents in this context.

Word Cloud Analysis

A co-word analysis states the importance of the research topic by providing the most occurred keywords. The size of the words shows the comparative number of

Table 4. Top 10 Most Cited Documents in Selected Articles and their Total Citations.

Title of the Article	Author	Total Citations	Total Citation Per Year
Stress and parenting during the global COVID-19 pandemic	Brown et al. (2020)	507	126.75
Long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect on adult economic well-being	Currie and Widom (2010)	385	27.50
Effects of a school-based, early childhood intervention on adult health and well-being	Reynolds et al. (2007)	246	14.47
Health and retirement do changes in health affect retirement expectations	McGarry (2004)	160	8.00
Social capital and political accountability	Nannicini et al. (2013)	124	11.27
Consumption inequality	Attanasio and Pistaferri (2016)	80	10.00
Income and employment effects of health shocks A test case for the German welfare state	Riphahn (1999)	65	2.60
Measuring well-being and progress	D'Acci (2011)	60	4.62
Household wealth and the measurement of economic well-being in the United States	Wolff and Zacharias (2009)	57	3.80
An analysis of well-being in retirement: The role of pensions, health, and 'voluntariness' of retirement	Palomäki (2019)	47	3.92

Table 5. Top 10 Country in the Selected Articles.

S. No.	Country	Total Citations	Average Article Citations
1	USA	2,411	41.6
2	Italy	186	62
3	United Kingdom	171	14.2
4	Germany	119	19.8
5	Canada	79	19.8
6	Australia	64	9.1
7	India	46	23
8	Czech Republic	42	42
9	Sweden	35	5.8
10	South Africa	33	8.2

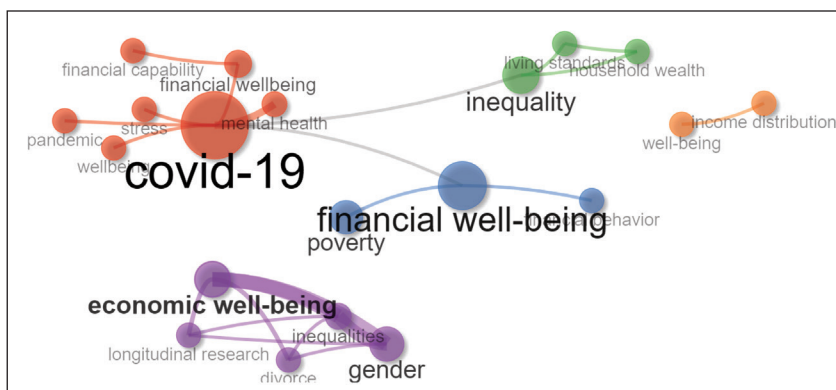


Figure 4. Co-word Network Analysis.

financial well-being, and mental health, indicate the dominant research trends in this area.

The fourth cluster includes economic well-being, gender, inequalities, divorce and longitudinal research. In this cluster, longitudinal research has been done on the relationship or the impacts of economic well-being on gender, divorce and inequalities.

The fifth cluster is a combination of two words: well-being and income distribution. The research related to well-being and income distribution has been focused.

Overall, we can see that the popular researches are related to financial well-being and poverty, mental health and COVID-19. Research on financial well-being and inequalities is very little; hence, it can be a trigger for future researchers who can do their research on financial well-being and inequalities.

Relationship Between SDGs and Financial Well-being

Eliminating Extreme Poverty (SDG 1)

As per the World Bank, more than 700 million people whose income is less than or equal to US \$2.151 per day are living in poverty. As per Singh et al. (2022), economic well-being and poverty are negatively related, and financial well-being is a powerful tool against poverty (Bashir & Qureshi, 2023). Providing knowledge about how to achieve financial well-being, that is, knowledge about how to improve financial condition by maintaining mental satisfaction, to the poor people facilitates the first SDG: eliminating extreme poverty (Xiao & Porto, 2022). Income enables people to satisfy their basic and universal requirements. Regardless of social comparisons or other factors, persons with higher incomes are more likely to be able to satisfy their basic requirements, such as those of food, safety, health and pleasant housing. As a result, they are more likely to report having higher financial well-being (Diener et al., 1993). So, we can say that financial well-being helps people to overcome poverty because higher financial well-being

means that the person must be able to fulfil his or her basic needs. Financial well-being helps individuals to protect themselves from danger including unemployment, health emergency, insolvency, poverty and retirement. If an individual achieves financial well-being, it automatically leads to them meeting their current and future requirements, having freedom of choice and living a better quality of life (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2019; Fields, 2000). An individual can meet their current and future obligations when they have sufficient savings and investments and have financial literacy (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2019). Lower financial well-being can increase the chances of financial crises among people, which can increase extreme poverty by 10% (Antoniades et al., 2020).

Xiao and Porto (2022) stated that financial behaviour is the most important and effective tool for improving financial well-being for people in poverty.

Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3)

Financial well-being and mental health are strongly correlated (Brown et al., 2020; Currie & Widom, 2010; Friedline et al., 2021). The lives of individuals may be significantly impacted by stress related to money and finances (Brown et al., 2020). According to research done in the USA, over 72% of adults say that they feel anxious about money at least occasionally, while nearly 25% say they feel extremely stressed about money. Globally, 3.6% of people exhibit symptoms of anxiety disorders, while 4.4% have depressive disorders (Hassan et al., 2021). According to the American Psychological Association (APA), financial stress is the main contributor to harmful habits including smoking, gaining weight, and abusing alcohol and other drugs.

Strong financial well-being helps people to live stress-free lives by enabling them to meet medical emergency costs (Benson-Eggelton, 2019). According to research, one of the main reasons why individuals stay in poverty in developing nations is because of out-of-pocket expenses for health care. Sometimes people have to spend their life savings on a medical emergency. Medical insurance is one example of a financial service that might offer a formal avenue for reducing the risks associated with medical emergencies. Savings are a crucial tool for managing medical bills, whether they are expected or unexpected. Mental health and financial well-being have a significant relationship. By improving their financial well-being, people can increase their mental satisfaction, which will finally lead to good health and well-being (Benson-Eggelton, 2019; Farid, 2019).

Reducing Inequalities Within and Across Countries (SDG 10)

Financial well-being can help reduce inequality by providing individuals and families with the means to improve their economic standing and achieve financial stability. This can include access to financial services such as banking and credit, as well as the ability to earn a steady income and manage their money effectively. When individuals are financially secure, they are better able to afford necessities

such as food, housing and healthcare, which can help reduce the gap between the wealthy and the poor. Financial well-being can also provide people with the opportunity to save and invest, which can help them build wealth and create a more equal society. To improve well-being and reduce financial difficulties for those at the bottom side of the income distribution, it is essential to address inequality and poverty. Inequality of income has an impact on opportunities and achievements in every aspect of life. Poorer households have less access to health-care and education than wealthier households, which hinders them from reaching their full potential (OECD, 2015).

Income inequality, which is strongly connected with poverty, can be decreased, in addition, by a sound financial system. Instability affects many areas of developing nations. The lower half of the population frequently controls less than 10% of the total wealth, and inequality is prevalent both in industrialised and developing nations (Prakash et al., 2022). In contrast to their 20% share of total family income, the bottom 40% own only 3% of all household wealth in the 18 OECD nations (OECD, 2015).

Financial literacy (components of financial well-being) can increase the speed of achieving financial well-being. Financial education and literacy can help individuals understand how to manage their money, make informed financial decisions and achieve their financial goals. By providing access to financial education and resources, people can be empowered to improve their financial well-being and reduce inequality (Bansal & Kumar, 2020).

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), SDG 16 aims to 'significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime'. Improving financial well-being is seen as an important part of achieving this goal, as financial well-being can help people build resilience, manage risks and invest in their own and their families' futures. This can in turn contribute to social stability and the overall well-being of individuals and communities. A high level of financial well-being helps people to live stress-free and happy lives. When people are mentally happy and satisfied with their lives, then they are less likely to commit fraud, robberies or any other type of violence; they will not even commit acts of domestic violence (Benson-Eggleton, 2019). Omoniyi and Omoniyi (2014) discussed that poverty is the main reason for the high crime rate and terrorism. We had previously discussed how financial well-being helps to reduce poverty. Reducing poverty will automatically lead to less crime and less terrorism. As per Xiao and Porto (2022), financial behaviour is the most effective component of financial well-being in case of fraud victims to improve their financial well-being.

As observed in Table 6, various SDGs, such as SDG-1 (No Poverty) and SDG-3 (Good Health and Well-being), have direct links with financial well-being, as identified by multiple authors.

Table 6. Link of SDGs with Financial Well-being.

Name of SDGs	Authors
SDG-1	Lupu & Ivan (2021), Levine (2021), Ghazali et al. (2020), Mansor et al. (2022)
SDG-3	Levine (2021), Mansor et al. (2022)
SDG-10	Levine (2021)
SDG-16	

Table 7. Parameters of Financial Well-being Used by the Researchers.

Parameters	Authors
Number of accessible emergency finances/ability to meet long-term financial goals/financial inclusion/planning or management of finance	Delafrrooz et al. (2010), Prather (1990), Michael Collins and O'Rourke (2013), Fu (2020), Ghazali et al. (2020), CFSI (2018), Limbu and Sato (2019) and so on
Creditworthiness/level of debt	Delafrrooz et al. (2010), Kim et al. (2003), Prather (1990), Vlaev and Elliott (2014), Michael Collins and O'Rourke (2013), Fu (2020), Ghazali et al. (2020), CFSI (2018), Limbu and Sato (2019) and so on
Savings level	Prather (1990), Vlaev and Elliott (2014), Michael Collins and O'Rourke (2013), van Praag et al. (2003), Fu (2020), Ghazali et al. (2020), CFSI (2018), Mansor et al. (2022), Limbu and Sato (2019) and so on
Control over expenses/level of expenses	Vlaev and Elliott (2014), Michael Collins and O'Rourke (2013), van Praag et al. (2003), Fu (2020), Ghazali et al. (2020), CFSI (2018) and so on
Income	van Praag et al. (2003), Diener et al. (1993), Mansor et al. (2022) and so on
Financial security/financial resilience	Diener et al. (1993), Fan and Henager (2022), García-Mata and Zerón-Félix (2022), Kaur et al. (2023), Mokhtar et al. (2015) and so on
Financial freedom/financial satisfaction	Diener et al. (1993), Mansor et al. (2022), Fan and Henager (2022), García-Mata and Zerón-Félix (2022), Kaur et al. (2023), Mokhtar et al. (2015)

Measurement of Financial Well-being

As per the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), financial well-being is the degree to which a person feels financially secure based on how much he or she (a) has command over monthly and daily finances; (b) has the ability to

withstand a financial shock; (c) has the financial flexibility to make decisions that allow him or her to enjoy life and (d) is currently on a path to reach his or her financial goals.

Savings and expenses (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2019) can satisfy the first two criteria, (a) and (b) and financial inclusion (Levine, 2021) can justify the other two criteria, (c) and (d), because if an individual has access to financial services, they will enjoy financial flexibility and it can help them to achieve their future goal (Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2019). In the research conducted by CFSI (2018), Fu (2020), and García-Mata and Zerón-Félix (2022), they used savings, spendings, borrow and plan to measure financial well-being. Further savings and expenses are needed to meet people's financial commitments, and for investment for feeling financially secure (Carton et al., 2022). Global research indicates that those who put money aside for their future appear to feel happier, sleep better and have better mental health than those who do not. Financial inclusion helps people to have the financial freedom to make choices among the different financial instruments and to have a sense of social belonging (Carton et al., 2022; Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2019; Fu, 2020). A number of writers (Carton et al., 2022; Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2019; Fu, 2020; Vlaev & Elliott, 2014) have shown that factors like savings, spending and financial inclusion may be used in secondary data to quantify financial well-being.

Table 7 lists the key parameters that have been used in different studies to measure financial well-being, including factors like savings levels, creditworthiness, and income.

Conclusion

Earlier the research in financial well-being was already popular among the other streams, but after 2000 it started to get popular in commerce, finance and management. The SDGs are also a new and emerging topic. This article plays an important role in finding out the link between the SDGs and financial well-being by doing bibliometric analysis. This article has gone through several steps and methods for using bibliometric analysis by using R Studio. This article finds that financial well-being can be measured with savings, expenses and financial inclusion. Again, it can be clearly seen that the relationship between financial well-being and SDGs is not popular. On the basis of this bibliometric analysis, there are a few scopes for research, which are mentioned as follows:

1. Since this study maximum study was done with reference to the COVID-19 period, there is a scope for research after the COVID-19 period.
2. Researchers can establish a direct link between poverty and financial well-being empirically.
3. From the co-word analysis, it is observed that the research in financial well-being and inequalities are very little; hence, it can be the trigger for future researchers to do research in financial well-being and inequalities.

4. There is further scope for research in financial well-being and crime, peace and justice as there are no words related to it.
5. Since this study is limited to only some goals of the SDGs, future research can be done to see whether there is any link between other goals of SDGs with financial well-being or not.

If a researcher can do the empirical research on financial well-being and SDGs, it will be a great contribution to the research corpus.

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Notes

1. <https://www.hsbc.co.in/financial-wellbeing/why-saving-is-important/>
2. [https://www.worldbank.org/en/understanding-poverty#:~:text=Note%20on%20global%20poverty%20lines,%242.15%20per%20person%20per%20day; https://www.hsbc.co.in/financial-wellbeing/why-saving-is-important/](https://www.worldbank.org/en/understanding-poverty#:~:text=Note%20on%20global%20poverty%20lines,%242.15%20per%20person%20per%20day;https://www.hsbc.co.in/financial-wellbeing/why-saving-is-important/)

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