

Disruptive Evolution due to Fintech in Digital Banking: A Bibliometric Analysis (2016–2024)

Saiyad Raja*

Sumit Bodla**

Gunjan Marwah***

Anurag Saxena****

Abstract

A
b
s
t
r
a
c
t

Fintech has emerged as a transformative force in the development of digital banking, facilitating innovation, efficiency, and inclusion while also creating new regulatory and security risks. This study performs a bibliometric analysis of fintech and digital banking published from 2016 to 2024. Using 340 Scopus-indexed articles, the analysis employed VOSviewer, Bibliometrix-R, and Microsoft Excel with a mapping approach to examine publication and citation trends, leading authors, institutions, countries, articles, and journals, and visualised intellectual connections through citation, co-citation, bibliographic coupling, and keyword co-occurrence networks. The results illustrate exponential growth with respect to research outputs with specific increase from 2021, placing dominance in contributions from the USA, China, India and UK. The article identifies themes such as fintech for sustainable finance and inclusion within regulatory frameworks, Mobile services as the foundation of digital transformation and access, Trust and behaviour as drivers of digital banking adoption, Innovation and ecosystems that enable fintech competitiveness, and cryptocurrencies and blockchain as disruptive yet risky innovations. Citation analysis also shows that early foundational studies remain widely cited, whereas more recently cited works cover financial technology, consumer protection, and ecosystem resilience. This study provides a broad summary of the intellectual basis for research on fintech and digital banking. It summarises salience, influential studies, and indications of underexplored topics that might be fruitful for future research, thereby offering a pathway for subsequent research for academics, practitioners, and policy-makers to consider when seeking to balance innovation and inclusiveness, trust and transparency, and oversight in the digital financial ecosystem.

Keywords: *fintech, digital banking, financial inclusion, financial technology.*

How to Cite: Raja, S., Bodla, S., Marwah, G., & Saxena, A. (2026). Disruptive evolution due to fintech in digital banking: A bibliometric analysis (2016–2024). *Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship*, 20(1), 45–61.

DOI:10.70906/20262001045061

* Research Scholar, School of Management Studies, IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi, 110068, India. Email id: saiyedraja48@gmail.com

** Research Scholar, School of Management Studies, IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi, 110068, India. Email id: sumit03kuk@gmail.com

*** CA finalist, Institute of Chartered Accountant of India. Email: gunjanmarwah9@gmail.com

**** Professor of Management, School of Management Studies, IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi, 110068, India. Email id: anurags@ignou.ac.in,

1. Introduction

The rapid development of information system and communications technology has completely changed the global financial service sector leading to the emergence of financial technology (FinTech) as a disruptive influence (Lee & Shin, 2018). Financial technology refers to the different kinds of creativity such as mobile banking, peer-to-peer lending, digital wallets, blockchain, and AI that can change financial products and services through improved efficiency, accessibility and client experience (Arner et al., 2020; Li et al., 2020). Specifically, the recent advancement of financial technology into digital banking has assisted financial inclusion, enhanced the utilisation of mobile payments and allowed for new business models in developed and developing economies (Senyo & Osabutey, 2020; Shaikh, Glavee-geo, et al., 2023).

Despite the benefits, there are considerable barriers to adoption and sustainable implementation of FinTech in digital banking, including cybersecurity, the issue of consumer trust, data privacy, and regulatory supervision (Jünger & Mietzner, 2020; Stewart & Jürjens, 2018). Mobile-based digital financial assistance has improved access to financial services for the previously unbanked. However, there are still evidence that awareness about digital finance and consumer protection are central to ensuring meaningful inclusion (Aftab et al., 2025; OECDINFE, 2023). Innovations such as blockchain or cryptocurrencies are very promising (Allen et al., 2022) but there are challenges, such as regulation and systemic stability.

Accordingly, the study of intellectual structure and the evolution of FinTech and digital banking research is essential. Few studies have been reviewed that present adoption drivers, innovative models and regulatory challenges; there is no detailed and recent study on the noteworthy contributions and emerging trends. To address this gap, the current bibliometric study on fintech and digital banking, published between 2016 and 2024, is conducted. The study will use performance analysis with science mapping techniques (Donthu et al., 2021). This includes citation analysis, co-citation mapping and keyword co-occurrence analysis. The aim of this study is to

provide a better understanding of existing literature and be influenced by the subsequent research questions.

RQ1: What are the global publication and citation trends in fintech and digital banking research from 2016 to 2024?

RQ2: Which authors, institutions, countries, articles, and journals have significantly impacted the field of fintech and digital banking?

RQ3: What is the fundamental intellectual framework derived from co-citation patterns?

RQ4: What are the major thematic clusters and emerging research areas identified by bibliographic coupling analyses of fintech and digital banking literature?

RQ5: What are the conceptual themes and tendencies arising from keyword co-occurrence analysis?

RQ6: What are the unexplored areas and future research opportunities in fintech studies?

2. Methodology

This methodology section has been divided into three sub-sections, namely search strategy, data collection and data analysis techniques, which allows us to discuss each one of them in detail.

2.1 Search Strategy

For identification, retrieval and downloading of relevant papers on Financial Technology and Digital Banking search from cross-country, covering literature from 2016 to 2024, a detailed search strategy was developed and applied in the "Advanced Research Section" in the Scopus database. The search strategy used various keywords related to "Financial Technology and Digital Banking" in "TITLE-ABS-KEY" tag and restricted the search to "Article" which is published in "Journal".

Search Query: "TITLE-ABS-KEY (("financial technology" OR fintech OR "digital finance" OR "digital financial service*" OR "technology-enabled finance" OR "fintech innovation" OR "financial innovation" OR blockchain OR cryptocurrency OR "digital money" OR "AI in banking" OR "robo-

advisors” OR “digital lending” OR “peer-to-peer lending” OR crowdfunding OR “digital financial inclusion”) AND (“digital banking” OR “online banking” OR “internet banking” OR “mobile banking” OR “electronic banking” OR e-banking OR “virtual banking” OR neobank OR “branchless banking” OR “digital payment*” OR “mobile payment*” OR “UPI” OR “mobile wallet*” OR “e-wallet*” OR “cashless transaction*” OR “electronic payment*” OR “digital transaction*” OR “payment gateway*” OR “mobile money” OR “contactless payment*” OR “smart banking” OR “core banking digital*”)) AND PUBYEAR > 2013 AND PUBYEAR < 2025 AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , “COMP”) OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , “BUSI”) OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , “ECON”) OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , “SOCI”) OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , “DECI”) OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , “MULT”)) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , “ar”) OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , “cp”)) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBSTAGE , “final”)) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE , “j”)) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , “English”))”*

The search yielded 2,872 records, which were subsequently rearranged in the decreasing order of citations. These selected papers were further assessed extensively using analytical provisions provided in the Scopus repository system for refining the retrieved records by broad subject domain, source type, document type, publication stage, author, journal, and English language.

2.2 Data Collection

We collected the following bibliometric information: year of publication; country of origin; article type, published journal; citation count; and authorship for each record identified. Information related to citation counts, authors and organizations and their affiliations, year of publication, source journal, geographical origin, subject, article type etc. were retrieved for further analysis.

To facilitate better quality and validity of the dataset, inclusion and exclusion criteria were implemented (See Table1). Those articles published in English Language from 2016 to 2024 were included for this analysis. The included documents were restricted to the core subject categories of “Economics, Business Management and Accounting, Econometrics and Finance, Social Sciences, Decision Science, Computer

Science, Multidisciplinary”. Book chapters, review paper, editorial notes and non-English publications were excluded. This refined methodology guaranteed that the final dataset consisted of high-quality and thematically coherent scholarly works proper to the study objective.

2.3 Data Analysis Techniques

The published data were exported as Comma Separated Values (.csv) files and imported by VOSviewer and Bibliometrix-R software, which provides a network visualisation of the publications, including bibliographic coupling, citation, co-citation, and co-occurrence analysis of publications, countries, organisations, authors, journals, and keywords. Labels represent items in the network visualization using circles. The weight of an item determines the size of the label and the circle around it. An item’s color is determined by the cluster to which it belongs. The lines between items represent links. Appropriate threshold limits were followed to ensure clarity of visualization in the analysis. Using the VOSviewer (van Eck & Waltman, 2010) and Bibliometric (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017) distinctly captures both structural and conceptual elements of fintech and digital banking.

The existing papers showing the greatest number of citations, were incorporated in this research as per their citations count chronologically (from higher to the lower). Top most productive authors and institutions were defined as those presenting the highest quantity of publications. Whereas the most impactful authors and institutions were considered those containing the more Citations Per Paper (CPP) The CPP means, number of citations received by each document.

Table 1

Document Search and Inclusion Criteria

Search Criteria and Article Selection		
Filtering Criteria	Exclude	Include
Search Criteria		
Search Date: 25 Sep 2025		
Database: Scopus		
Outcomes of search query		2,872

Period of Publications: 2016-2024	530	2,342
Subject Area: Social Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Computer Science, Multidisciplinary, Business, Management and Accounting, Decision Sciences,	154	2,188
Publication Type: Article, Conference Paper	512	1,676
ARTICLE SELECTION		
Publication stage: Final	23	1,653
Source Type: Journal	637	1,016
Language Screening: Published only English language documents included	24	992
Duplicate & Incomplete records Screening: Those documents include which provide proper valid and relevant information	1	991
QUALITY SCREENING		
Articles in Journal: "A*", "A", "B" and "C" in the Australian Business Dean Council (ABDC) 2022 Journal Quality List only	651	340
Final Inclusion: (n= 340)		

Note(s): This table shows the systematic process which resulted in the final corpus of (340) articles to review. The search terms were determined by a brainstorming session amongst the authors who have both subject-matter and methodological expertise.

Source: Author's inclusion criteria for Scopus database

3. Key Findings and Analysis

The finding covers such as year-by-year publication growth from 2016 to 2024, top most leading author, institutions and contributing country.

3.1 Year-wise Growth of Publications

The yearly growth increased from 2 in 2016 to 96 in 2024 (Figure 1), which represents an average growth of 55.9% per year. The highest number of papers observed was 96, 80, and 60 in 2024, 2023, and 2022.

The total number of articles published during the five-year period (2016-2020) and four-year period (2021-2024) increased from 79 to 269. This shows an overall growth of 278.9% as shown in Table 2.

This shows that last 5 years have seen most research impact in this area and also showed a movement from exploratory status to research mainstream.

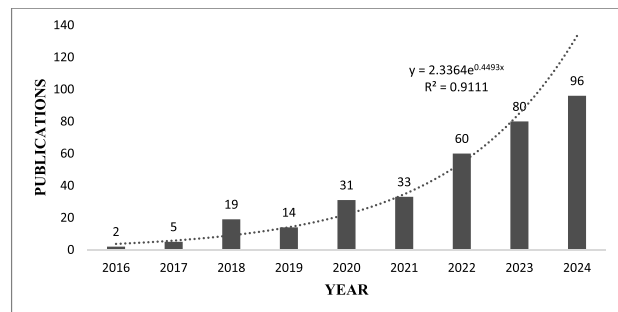
The 340 in-scope articles have received a total of 12,494 citations averaging at 36.75 citations per paper (CPP). The average number of citations varies a lot across periods. The first 5-year period (2016-2020) had a citation impact of 94.89, compared to that of the later 4-year period (2021-2024), 21.40. This can be attributed to the rapid growth in publication numbers which potentially diluted the impact (Table 2).

The range of citations received also varies greatly. Multiple papers have received over 400 citations and a considerable number of recent papers have received less than 50 citations. This represents the variation in the level of impact from different publications.

Overall, an upward trend has been observed in the publications along with a slight decrease in citation impact in the recent publication. This rapid acceleration in publications suggests that it may take a longer period of time to develop citation visibility in newer publications.

Figure 1

Yearly publications trend, 2016-2024



Source: Data extracted from Scopus database

Table 2

Yearly Trend of publications, citation and citation per paper in financial technology and digital banking 2016-2024

Year	TP	TC	CPP
2016	2	16	8.00
2017	5	316	63.20
2018	19	1911	100.58
2019	14	876	62.57
2020	31	3618	116.71
2021	33	1510	45.76
2022	60	1690	28.17
2023	80	1698	21.23
2024	96	859	8.95
2016-20	71	6737	94.89
2021-24	269	5757	21.40
2016-24	340	12494	36.75

Note(s): TP = Total Publications; TC = Total Citations; CPP = Citations Per Publication).

Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via VOSviewer

3.2 Leading Authors, Institution and Contributing Country

To identify the leading research contributors to the chosen area of FinTech and digital banking, a performance assessment was conducted. Following four parameters were used to conduct the performance assessment:

- Total Publications (TP)
- Total Citations (TC)
- Citations Per Publications (CPP)
- Relative Citation Index (RCI)

Table 3, 4 and 5 provides information regarding the influential individual contributors, institutions and leading geographies.

3.2.1 Leading Authors

In Lee and Yong-Jae Shin have published most cited article with a total of 975 citations. Their publication and citation count suggest both productivity and impact of research. Other significant contributors include Rahul De, Abhipsa Pal and Neena Pandey with 1 publication and 767 citations followed by Jing

Xiao with 2 publications and 649 citations. Li, Jie, Wu, Yu and Arner, Douglas W. have each obtained over 420 citations via an individual paper and all authors maintain strong activity in the field.

Table 3

Top 20 authors of financial technology and digital banking

Author	TP	TC	CPP	RCI	TLS
Lee, In	1	975	975.00	26.53	1
Shin, Yong-Jae	1	975	975.00	26.53	1
De, Rahul	1	767	767.00	20.87	2
Pal, Abhipsa	1	767	767.00	20.87	2
Pandey, Neena	1	767	767.00	20.87	2
Xiao, Jing Jian	2	649	324.50	8.83	2
Li, Jie	1	630	630.00	17.14	2
Wu, Yu	1	630	630.00	17.14	2
Arner, Douglas W.	1	427	427.00	11.62	3
Buckley, Ross	1	427	427.00	11.62	3
Veidt, Robin	1	427	427.00	11.62	3
Zetzsche, Dirk A.	1	427	427.00	11.62	3
Senyo, P. K.	3	396	132.00	3.59	1
Luther Osabutey, Ellis L.C.	2	291	145.50	3.96	1
Glavee-Geo, Richard	4	276	69.00	1.88	4
Shaikh, Aijaz A.	4	276	69.00	1.88	4
Ilavarasan, P. V.	2	241	120.50	3.28	0
Alkhowaiter, Wassan Abdullah	1	236	236.00	6.42	0
Jünger, Moritz	1	230	230.00	6.26	1
Mietzner, Mark	1	230	230.00	6.26	1
Total of top 20 authors	31	10,044	324	8.82	
Global total	340	12,494	36.75	1.00	
Share of top 20 authors in global total	9.12	80.39			

Note(s): TP = total publications, TC = total citations, CPP = citations per publication, RCI = relative citation index. The research constituent authors appear according to sum total of citations in this table.

Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via VOSviewer

3.2.2 Leading Institutions

As evidenced in Table 4 (most productive institutions), the institutional analysis indicates that Hankyong National University (South Korea) and Western Illinois University (United States) were the most valuable institutions, having one highly influential publication that has 975 citations. Apart from Hankyong National University (South Korea) and Western Illinois University (United States), other institutions too had a strong presence in regards to one publication with significant citations, like the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Kozhikode and Visakhapatnam, India, for single influential publications, even with less total publication counts for the overall research output, but with still an important impact. There were other institutions, such as the University of Rhode Island (United States), Southwestern University of Finance and Economics (China), and the University of Hong Kong, that still had a significant emphasis on localized academic output, promoting individual scholar expertise in financial technology and digital banking research.

Table 4

Top 20 institutions of financial technology and digital banking

Institution	TP	TC	CPP	RCI	TLS
"Hankyong National University, South Korea"	1	975	975.00	26.53	1
"Western Illinois University, United States"	1	975	975.00	26.53	1
"Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, India"	1	767	767.00	20.87	2
"Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, India"	1	767	767.00	20.87	2
"Indian Institute of Management, Visakhapatnam, India"	1	767	767.00	20.87	2
"The University of Rhode Island, United States"	2	649	324.50	8.83	1
"Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China"	1	630	630.00	17.14	1
"University of Hong Kong"	3	514	171.33	4.66	4
"University of Luxembourg"	2	472	236.00	6.42	4
"Heinrich-Heine-Universität Germany"	2	456	228.00	6.20	4
"Board Member, London, United Kingdom"	1	427	427.00	11.62	4
"Unsw Sydney, Australia"	1	427	427.00	11.62	4
"Southampton Business School, United Kingdom"	3	396	132.00	3.59	1
"University of Business and Economics, Jyväskylä, Finland"	4	276	69.00	1.88	4
"Norges Teknisk-Naturvitenskapelige Universitet, Norway"	4	276	69.00	1.88	4
"Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Hungary"	4	275	68.75	1.87	0
"Roehampton Business School, London, United Kingdom"	1	270	270.00	7.35	1
"Qassim University, Al-Mulida, Saudi Arabia"	2	253	126.50	3.44	0
"Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India"	2	241	120.50	3.28	0
"Zeppelin University, Friedrichshafen, Germany"	1	230	230.00	6.26	0
Total of top 20 Institutions	38	10,043	264.29	7.19	
Global total	340	12,494	36.75	1.00	
Share of the top 20 institutions in the global total	11.18	80.38			

Note(s): TP = total publications, TC = total citations, CPP = citations per publication, RCI = relative citation index. The research constituent top institutions appear according to sum total of citations in this table.

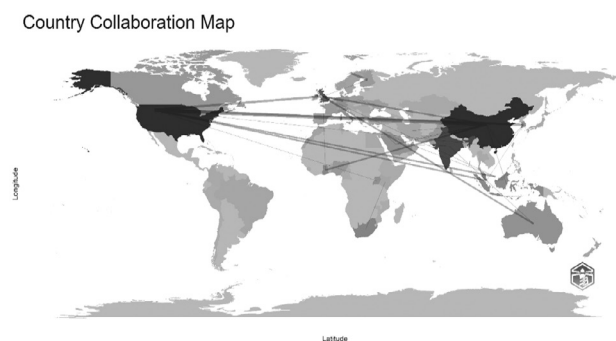
Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via VOSviewer.

3.2.3 Leading contributing Countries

Figure 2 represents the regional visual representation of global research collaborative activity. The color gradient delineates the contributions of countries to the overall publication output, where deeper shades of blue indicate more publication outputs from those countries, light blue represented fewer publication outputs from those countries, and grey indicates zero publication outputs from those countries. On the basis of data presented in Table 5 the US has produced the highest quantity of publications (60) and citations (3,610) making it the most productive and most influential country of authors. China (49 publications); the United Kingdom and India have also produced substantial outputs but have produced fewer publications than the US. Countries such as South Africa, Malaysia and South Korea produced fewer publications than the aforementioned countries although they had higher citation counts and citations per publication suggesting those scholars were more visible and produced scholarship perceived to have a higher quality. The map additionally indicates notable collaborative engagements with the US, China, India, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia while Greenland, Argentina, and Myanmar are mostly inactive in terms of research.

Figure 2

Geographical distribution of the most contributing countries



Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via R Studio

Table 5

Top 20 contributing countries of the financial technology and digital banking domain

Country	TP	TC	CPP	RCI	TLS
United States	60	3610	60.17	1.64	30
China	45	1993	44.29	1.21	26
United Kingdom	37	1822	49.24	1.34	33
India	42	1744	41.52	1.13	9
South Korea	11	1481	134.64	3.66	7
Germany	11	1018	92.55	2.52	8
Hong Kong	10	867	86.70	2.36	11
Australia	10	779	77.90	2.12	8
Luxembourg	3	486	162.00	4.41	6
Saudi Arabia	10	469	46.90	1.28	9
Ghana	15	467	31.13	0.85	14
Netherlands	7	408	58.29	1.59	7
Taiwan	16	401	25.06	0.68	10
Indonesia	14	384	27.43	0.75	7
Finland	7	373	53.29	1.45	11
Malaysia	19	354	18.63	0.51	9
South Africa	16	347	21.69	0.59	12
Italy	11	333	30.27	0.82	1
Uganda	11	309	28.09	0.76	5
Norway	5	285	57.00	1.55	9
Total of top 20 countries	360	17,930	49.806	1.36	
Global total	340	12,494	36.75	1.00	

Note(s): TP = total publications, TC = total citations, CPP = citations per publication, RCI = relative citation index. The research constituent countries appear according to sum total of citations in this table.

Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via VOSviewer

4. Top most influential articles

Table 6 shows the article performance analysis reveals the most trending research domains among scholars, which are financial technology (fintech) and digital banking usage. The first article based on total number of citations is (Lee & Shin, 2018) “Fintech: Ecosystem, business models, investment decisions and challenges” with 975 citations, which is one of the most influential articles in the area. This

quantitative empirical research identifies fintech as a disruptive innovation and explores how it is changing financial services research, from the historical journey to the ecosystem, to differentiating business models, and to the initiation of real options for investment decisions in fintech, and to the technical and managerial challenges that startups and established financial institutions experience. Second study, (De et al., 2020) "Impact of digital surge during Covid-19 pandemic: A viewpoint on research and practice," is 767 citations and looks at the advancement and transformation of digital financial and operational transformation as a logical consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. Third study (Li et al., 2020) "The impact of digital finance on household consumption: Evidence from China" includes 630 citations examines for evidence to inform the mechanism of how the household impact by the digital inclusive finance consumption in China such as evidence suggests that digital finance increases household consumption, especially for lower-income, less financially literate, and smaller city households primarily through their online shopping, digital payments, credit for purchases, and other digital financial services. All of these papers show that academicians are very interested in how financial technology (fintech) and the utilisation of digital banking services influence society, as well as the impact of financial awareness and well-being on both individuals and organisational perspectives.

Table 6

Most influential articles on financial technology (fintech) and digital banking

Author	Year	Title	TC	CPY
(I. Lee & Shin, 2018)	2018	"Fintech: Ecosystem, business models, investment decisions, and challenges"	975	139.29
(De et al., 2020)	2020	"Impact of digital surge during Covid-19 pandemic: A viewpoint on research and practice"	767	153.4
(Li et al., 2020)	2020	"The impact of digital finance on household consumption: Evidence from China"	630	126
(Arner et al., 2020)	2020	"Sustainability, FinTech and Financial Inclusion"	427	85.4
(Senyo & Osabutey, 2020)	2020	"Unearthing antecedents to financial inclusion through FinTech innovations"	270	54
(Alkhowaiter & Abdullah, 2020)	2020	"Digital payment and banking adoption research in Gulf countries: A systematic literature review"	236	47.2
(Jünger & Mietzner, 2020)	2020	"Banking goes digital: The adoption of FinTech services by German households"	230	46
(Lim et al., 2019)	2019	"An Empirical Study of the Impacts of Perceived Security and Knowledge on Continuous Intention to Use Mobile Fintech Payment Services"	225	37.5
(Allen et al., 2022)	2022	"Fintech, Cryptocurrencies, and CBDC: Financial Structural Transformation in China"	212	70.67
(Stewart & Jürjens, 2018)	2018	"Data security and consumer trust in FinTech innovation in Germany"	209	29.86
(Grover et al., 2019)	2019	"Perceived usefulness, ease of use and user acceptance of blockchain technology for digital transactions—insights from user-generated content on Twitter"	203	33.83
(Werbach & Cornell, 2017)	2017	"Contracts ex machina"	194	24.25
(Liu et al., 2020)	2020	"What have we learnt from 10 years of fintech research? a Scientometric analysis"	163	32.6

(Hendershott et al., 2021)	2021	"Fintech as a game changer: Overview of research frontiers"	144	36
(Liang et al., 2021)	2021	"What Drives the Adoption of the Blockchain Technology? A Fit-Viability Perspective"	135	33.75
(Iman & Nofie, 2018)	2018	"Is mobile payment still relevant in the fintech era?"	127	18.14
(Daragmeh et al., 2021)	2021	"FinTech payments in the era of COVID-19: Factors influencing behavioral intentions of "Generation X" in Hungary to use mobile payment"	125	31.25
(Jiang et al., 2022)	2022	"A trust transitivity model of small and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises under blockchain-based supply chain finance"	121	40.33
(Agarwal & Chua, 2020)	2020	"FinTech and household finance: a review of the empirical literature"	104	20.8
(J. Lee et al., 2019)	2019	"A study on the reciprocal relationship between user perception and retailer perception on platform-based mobile payment service"	103	17.17

Note(s): TC = total citation. CPY = citation per year.

Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via VOSviewer

5. Top most productive journals

Table 7 provides an overview of performance analysis on a journal-by-journal basis, revealing the largest outlet of publications in the financial technology (FinTech) and digital banking usage and the journal "International Journal of Information Management" on financial technology (FinTech) had the largest impact with 3 publications and 1,053 total citations, suggesting the journal is a major outlet to publish empirical and theoretical work in high quality finance and digital banking. The journal "Business Horizons" had 1 publication and 975 citations, which is also a high impact journal publishing in contribution at the crossover of finance, marketing and commerce. Apart from "Business Horizons" other journals included here "Technological Forecasting and Social Change" (16 publications, 659 citations) and "Economic Modelling" (1 publication, 630 citations), suggesting broad disciplinary distribution across education, information system management and other areas. Additional data show an increase in contribution from open-access platforms specifically "Technological Forecasting and Social Change," which suggest us an increment in interdisciplinary and international interest in FinTech domain in recent years.

Table 7

Top impactful Journals for financial technology and digital banking

Journal	TP	TC	CPP	IF	h-index	(Q)	SJR	ABDC	2016-2020	2021-2024
"International Journal of Information Management"	3	1053	351	27	196	Q1	6.26	A*	3	-
"Business Horizons"	1	975	975	7	131	Q1	2.28	B	1	-
"Technological Forecasting and Social Change"	16	659	41.19	13.3	209	Q1	3.47	A	2	14
"Economic Modelling"	1	630	630	4.7	126	Q1	1.41	A	1	-
"International Journal of Bank Marketing"	15	544	36.27	7.3	113	Q1	1.43	A	3	12

Journal	TP	TC	CPP	IF	h-index	(Q)	SJR	ABDC	2016-2020	2021-2024
"European Business Organization Law Review"	1	427	427	2.7	33	Q1	0.86	B	1	-
"Finance Research Letters"	5	299	59.8	6.9	123	Q1	1.71	A	1	4
"Technovation"	1	270	270	10.9	173	Q1	3.31	A	1	-
"Journal of Risk and Financial Management"	12	242	20.17	3.28	54	Q2	0.48	B		12
"Information and Computer Security"	2	235	117.5	2.2	60	Q2	0.48	B	1	1
"Journal of Business Research"	6	230	38.33	9.8	292	Q1	3.49	A	1	5
"International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction"	1	225	225	5.5	100	Q1	1.17	B	1	-
"Electronic Commerce Research and Applications"	3	221	73.67	6.3	108	Q1	1.41	C	2	1
"Journal of International Money and Finance"	1	212	212	3.3	123	Q1	1.3	A		1
"Enterprise Information Systems"	1	203	203	3.9	65	Q1	0.88	A	1	-
"Duke Law Journal"	1	194	194	2.1	54	Q1	0.79	B	1	-
"Information Technology for Development"	4	179	44.75	6.9	59	Q1	1.44	B	1	3
"Journal Of Theoretical and Applied Electronic Commerce Research"	5	179	35.8	5.1	54	Q1	0.95	B		5
"Research In International Business and Finance"	6	164	27.33	6.9	86	Q1	1.42	B	1	5
"Digital Policy, Regulation and Governance"	5	159	31.8	3	43	Q2	0.53	B	1	4
Total of top 20 Journal	90	73,00	81.11							
Global total	340	12,494	36.75							
Share of top 20 journals in global total	26.5	58.43								

Note(s): ABDC = "Australian Business Deans Council 2022 Journal Ranking List". TC = total citations. TP = total publications. CPP = citations per publication. IF = impact factor. The journals appear according to total citations mentioned in the above table.

Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via VOSviewer

6. Co-Citation Analysis through Cited Reference

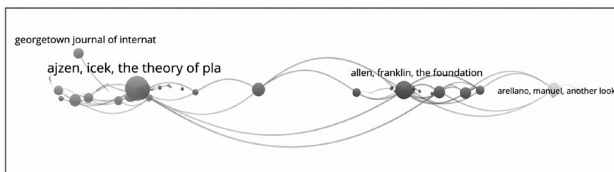
To have primary knowledge about framework of the research field, a co-citation analysis performed in VOSviewer of cited references was employed. This included 2,582 cited references. A minimum citation threshold of 6 was applied, which revealed 19 most cited articles in the co-citation analysis. With VOSviewer clustering method, resulted in being automatically grouped into 4 clusters or thematic areas in the literature. Figure 3: Co-Citation Analysis (Cited Reference) illustrates this clustering. The 1st cluster (7 items, represented by red nodes) was titled "financial inclusion and its determinants". The 2nd cluster (7 items, represented by green nodes) was titled "evaluation and refinement of the "Theory of Planned Behavior". The 3rd cluster (3 items, represented by blue nodes) was titled "development and validation of measurement scales for user acceptance of computer systems, particularly on "perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use". The 4th cluster (2 items, represented by yellow nodes) was intitled "development of a framework for efficient instrumental variable estimators in random effects panel data models." The clusters have clearly represented the overarching, organized knowledge base of the most notable academic contributions to the topic.

Cluster 1 (Red Nodes): Cluster 1 includes 7 items related to financial inclusion and its determinants. This cluster examines the on-ground factors, challenges and social elements that affect how people access and interact with different financial systems. Identified studies highlight the role of institutional frameworks, policy interventions and improvement of financial systems to inclusion and reduce exclusion. Franklin Allen is often referenced for his views on framing financial systems within economic growth and development (Allen et al., 2022).

This theme resonates with the topic of need for this study, as technological interventions are considered as key to increase inclusion and reduce barriers.

Figure 3

Co-citation (cited reference) networks of cited references of articles on financial technology and usage of digital banking



Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; network analysis conducted via VOSviewer

Cluster 2 (Green Nodes): This cluster includes 7 items with a focus on the review and refinement of Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). The articles in this cluster analyze TPB's ability to accurately forecast intentions and behavior of people considering the attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control. This covers the usefulness of the theory as a forecasting model and also the limitations of this theory such as past behavior, belief systems, and measurement issues. Ajzen's original paper on The Theory of Planned Behavior is a key element of this cluster. This paper created theoretical rationale for many of the studies undertaken in subsequent years (Ajzen, 1991). TPB is frequently cited for utilizing user attitudes and social norms to predict acceptance of digital banking.

Cluster 3 (Blue Nodes): This cluster includes 3 items with a focus on the creation and validation of

measurement scales for user acceptance of digital financial systems. These studies build on Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) highlighting perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use as key adoption drivers (Davis, 1989). They also focused on how valid and reliable measurement scales were developed, established correlations with system usage and presented a relationship between ease of use and perceived usefulness.

By connecting TAM to fintech, researchers were able to better understand the adoption patterns and have better understanding of the way user's perception influence satisfaction with the system, and ultimately continued use.

Cluster 4 (Yellow Nodes): This cluster includes 2 items with a focus on building methods, estimation for effective instrumental variable in random effects model like panel data. This cluster is especially important along with predetermined variables that are currently empirical work in economics and finance. The items located here enhance econometric methodologies by providing valid approaches to estimating panel data. A notable item in this cluster is Manuel Arellano's provides different look at the "Instrumental Variable Estimators" of Panel Data Models, which has been viewed as a contribution to methodological sophistication in econometric work (Arellano & Bover, 1995). This cluster is mostly applicable to research on digital banking and fintech as the empirical work often relies on panel data methodologies to evaluate adoption, policy impact or regional variations in technology.

7. Bibliographic Coupling Through Thematic Clusters

Figure 4 and Table 8 show the bibliographic coupling analysis of 38 most cited documents (each with at least 65 citations). It found five main thematic clusters. Using VOSviewer, we found that 16 of these documents formed the largest connected component. They were grouped by total link strength. Each cluster in the digital banking and fintech literature has a different conceptual focus. The data below provides more detail on each cluster, including its node colour, number of items, and total citation count.

Table 8*Thematic Clusters*

Themes	Author(s)	Title	TC
FinTech for sustainable finance and inclusion within regulatory frameworks	(Arner et al., 2020)	"Sustainability, FinTech and Financial Inclusion"	427
	(Barik & Sharma, 2019)	"Analyzing the progress and prospects of financial inclusion in India"	65
	(Karim et al., 2022)	"Is FinTech providing effective solutions to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in ASEAN countries? "	72
	(Kumari & Devi, 2022)	"The Impact of FinTech and Blockchain Technologies on Banking and Financial Services"	74
Mobile services as the foundation of digital transformation and access	(Iman & Nofie, 2018)	"Is mobile payment still relevant in the fintech era?"	127
	(Jocevski et al., 2020)	"Exploring the growth challenge of mobile payment platforms: A business model perspective"	81
	(Senyo & Osabutey, 2020)	"Unearthing antecedents to financial inclusion through FinTech innovations"	270
	(Shaikh, Alamoudi, et al., 2023)	"Advances in mobile financial services: a review of the literature and future research directions"	67
Trust and behavior as drivers of digital banking adoption	(Jünger & Mietzner, 2020)	"Banking goes digital: The adoption of FinTech services by German households"	230
	(Lee & Shin, 2018)	"Fintech: Ecosystem, business models, investment decisions, and challenges"	975
	(Lim et al., 2019)	"An Empirical Study of the Impacts of Perceived Security and Knowledge on Continuous Intention to Use Mobile Fintech Payment Services"	225
Innovation and ecosystems enabling FinTech competitiveness	(Alkhowaiter & Abdullah, 2020)	"Digital payment and banking adoption research in Gulf countries: A systematic literature review"	236
	(Sinha et al., 2019)	"Mobile payments in India: the privacy factor"	79
	(Stewart & Jürjens, 2018)	"Data security and consumer trust in FinTech innovation in Germany"	209
Cryptocurrencies and blockchain as disruptive yet risky innovations	(Coffie et al., 2021)	"Determinants of FinTech payment services diffusion by 'SMEs' in Sub-Saharan Africa: evidence from Ghana"	76
	(Shaikh, Glavee-geo, et al., 2023)	"Mobile money as a driver of digital financial inclusion"	95

Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via VOSviewer

Cluster 1: FinTech for sustainable finance and inclusion within regulatory frameworks

This cluster, which is shown by red nodes, has 4 documents with a total of 638 citations. It talks about the intersection of FinTech, sustainability and rules. Research indicates that FinTech is not only transforming financial systems but also fostering sustainable finance and financial inclusion, especially in emerging markets (Arner et al., 2020; Karim et al., 2022). At the same time research stresses the requirement for detailed regulatory frameworks to break even innovation and systemic stability (Barik & Sharma, 2019; Kumari & Devi, 2022). This stream situates FinTech within a macro-level policy and governance context, emphasising how technology can significantly broaden inclusion while necessitating stringent oversight.

Cluster 2: Mobile Services as the foundation of digital transformation and access

This cluster was represented by green nodes and includes 4 documents with 545 total citations and highlights how mobile financial services are fostering digital transformation. Mobile payment services are suggested as key to improving access to finance, innovative business models, and inclusion in underdeveloped economies (Iman & Nofie, 2018; Jocevski et al., 2020). Researchers have examined how mobile services can mitigate the digital divide and foster innovation within financial ecosystems (Senyo & Osabutey, 2020; Shaikh, Alamoudi, et al., 2023). Overall, these works highlight that online mobile payments, a key part of using digital finance.

Cluster 3: Trust and behavior as drivers of digital banking adoption

This cluster, visualised by dark blue nodes, includes 3 documents and represents a cumulative 1,430 citations. It captures consumer-level behaviors association with the adoption of fintech and digital banking. Research suggest that “trust, customer attitudes and perceived risk” are critical in predicting whether or not users will adopt digital financial services (Jünger & Mietzner, 2020; Lee & Shin, 2018). This line of inquiry indicates technological features alone will not matter, but factors like establishing credibility and alleviating user concerns about secrecy and security are key to predicting adoption (Lim et al., 2019). Thus, this cluster represents research examining the micro-level behavioral dimensions contributing to fintech success.

Cluster 4: Innovation and ecosystems enabling fintech competitiveness

Cluster four indicated by yellow nodes, there are 3 documents and 524 citations, that exhibit the strategic and managerial aspect of FinTech ecosystems. The literature focuses on how companies innovate, cooperate, and reconfigure their business models to develop in an increasingly disruptive digital world (Alkhowaiter & Abdullah, 2020). An ecosystem of FinTech is shown to be dependent upon the principles of competition and cooperation, thereby requiring new forms of governance and strategic positioning (Sinha et al., 2019; Stewart & Jürjens, 2018). This

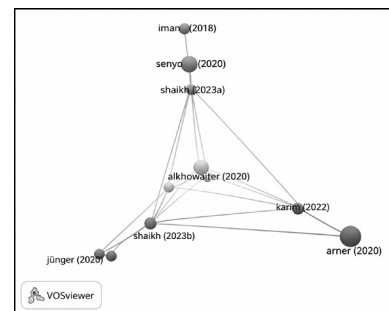
cluster therefore situates FinTech as a strategic business and ecosystem innovation problem.

Cluster 5: Cryptocurrencies and blockchain as disruptive yet risky innovations

The last cluster which is highlighted by the purple nodes has 2 documents and 171 total citations. It separates the body of work examining cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies as both opportunities and risks in FinTech ecosystems. It examines how cryptocurrencies diffuse among users, the potential for new services due to cryptocurrencies, and the risks presented by cryptocurrencies in terms of volatility, weak regulation, and security vulnerabilities (Coffie et al., 2021; Shaikh, Glavee-geo, et al., 2023). Within this literature, the contradictory elements of digital assets as disruptive innovations and increasing systemic risk are evident.

Figure 4

Bibliographic Coupling



Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; network analysis conducted via VOSviewer

8. Keyword Co-Occurrence Analysis

In order to review the existing literature, keyword co-occurrence analysis was conducted by using VOSviewer and Bibliometrix-R (See Table 9, Figure 5. Word Cloud, Figure 6. Co-occurrence network). The keyword co-occurrence analysis shows the predominantly used key words in the identified literature. The frequent use of terms “fintech”, “financial inclusion”, “electronic money” and “mobile payment” highlights academic focus on financial technology and the behavioral patterns associated with digital banking. This analysis highlights the core themes and how they are co-related to each other in the research domain.

Similarly, the network visualization shows the predominant keywords in the bibliometric dataset, as well as, some of the common themes discussed in the literature. The most commonly cited keyword was “fintech,” which occurred 109 times demonstrating the deep integration with this research area. The next most utilized term was “financial inclusion,” which occurred 54 times indicating that the area of study is primarily grounded in the relationship with fintech systems leading to financial inclusion.

Collectively, this keyword analysis establishes that individuals are quite sensitive to both digital well-being and fintech terms such as “perceived usefulness”, “technology acceptance model”, “theory of planned behavior”, and “unified theory of acceptance and use of technology” saw the significant correspondence with theories in the domain of sociology and information systems.

Table 9

List of significant keywords

S. No.	Keyword	Occ.	TLS	Cluster	S. No.	Keyword	Occ.	TLS	Cluster
1	Fintech	109	304	I	11	Innovation	23	113	III
2	Financial Inclusion	54	193	III	12	Financial Technology	20	45	I
3	Electronic Money	43	254	IV	13	Technology Adoption	19	86	II
4	Mobile Payment	39	144	I	14	Digital Banking	18	33	I
5	Mobile Money	32	134	III	15	Global System for Mobile Communications	17	101	I
6	Finance	30	168	III	16	Digital Payment	16	47	I
7	Banking	29	138	II	17	Covid-19	15	31	I
8	Mobile Banking	25	68	I	18	Digital Finance	15	34	II
9	Financial Services	24	114	IV	19	Financial Inclusions	15	115	III
10	Blockchain	23	47	IV	20	Mobile Payments	15	52	I

TLS: Total Link Strength

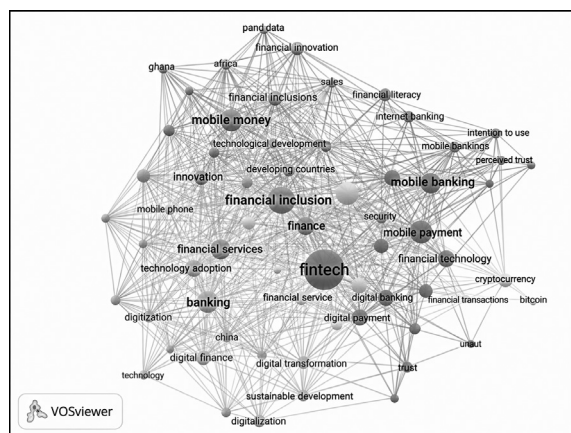
Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; analysis conducted via VOSviewer

Figure 5

Significant keywords Cloud Map



Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; word cloud generated using Bibliometrix-R

Figure 6:*Co-occurrence and Keyword analysis map*

Source: Data extracted from Scopus database; map generated via VOSviewer

9. Discussion and conclusion

This bibliometric analysis shows trends in emerging financial technologies fields and provides probable framework for future growth, with a focus on recent developments that have become important since 2016 with focus on year 2020. From this study, we can conclude that the publications from prominent countries including the United States, China, and the United Kingdom are more impactful and visible as evidenced by bibliographic data from the Scopus database. This data also highlights a wide range of themes across the researched area of fintech. The bibliometric methods used a structured approach for analyzing and interpreting large amounts of scholarly data enabling the identification of key trends, patterns, themes and theoretical perspectives within the field. In this study, the Scopus database one of the most extensive repositories for bibliometric data was used to retrieve articles. Following the application of multiple filters, the final dataset comprised 340 articles published in journals ranked A*, A, B, or C according to the 2022 ABDC journal ranking list.

Publication trends demonstrate that 2024 was the most productive year with 96 articles published. Among the analyzed journals, *Journal of Business Research* achieved the highest h-index of 292 and citation per publication is 38.33, while the *International Journal of Information Management*

got the top SJR score of 6.26 (Q1) and 351.00 CPP. In accordance with the Academic Journal Guide (2024), 11 of the top 20 journals specialize in finance, innovation and information management. Out of the top 20 journals, one falls under the A* category, eight under A, and the remaining 11 under B or C in the 2022 ABDC ranking, highlighting their scholarly eminence. The period from 2021 to 2024 stands out as highly productive period, accounting for 67 publications. The prevalence of highly reputed A*, A, and B-rated journals in the top rankings highlights the integration of FinTech research into high-impact academic areas. The availability of journals with strong h-index and SJR metrics further affirms the positioning of fintech studies in primer venues. The abundance of fintech and finance focused journals highlights the in-depth integration within finance scholars aligning with prior bibliometric reviews that document its maturation as an interdisciplinary subfield (Sakshi et al., 2025; Yadav et al., 2025).

Relevance of the chosen topic can also be measured from the presence of several articles in the dataset having at least 200 citations. Co-citation and bibliographic coupling analyses using VOSviewer highlights the multifaceted nature of fintech research which encompassing antecedents, consequences and underlying behavioral theories. These results collaborating with existing literature by illustrating the evolution of fintech from niche applications to broader theoretical integrations, though they also point to potential gaps in underrepresented dimensions, such as cross-cultural or regulatory perspectives.

10. Limitation and future research opportunities

This study provides a lot of insights in the research trends, influential contributions and other key bibliometric areas. However, there are still some limitations to this study. The analysis was limited to the Scopus database which may not include all pertinent literature. For future research, integration of both Scopus and Web of Science can be done for more comprehensive coverage, as high-quality articles might be indexed solely in one database or the other. This study concentrated on journals identified in the ABDC 2022 ranking; future research

may broaden the scope by including science citation indexed or social science citation indexed journals to enrich the depth and variety of the analyzed contributions. Moreover, subsequent research should investigate the causal factors leading to low productivity despite high-quality output in specific countries, as illustrated in Table 5 (which includes four countries from the Nordic region).

References

- Academic Journal guide. (2024). Chartered association of business schools. <https://charteredabs.org/academic-journal-guide/academic-journal-guide-2024>
- Aftab, R., Fazal, A., & Andleeb, R. (2025). Behavioral biases and Fintech adoption: Investigating the role of financial literacy. *Acta Psychologica*, 257(October 2024), 105065. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2025.105065>
- Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 50(2), 179–211. <https://doi.org/10.47985/dcidj.475>
- Alkhowaiter, & Abdullah, W. (2020). Digital payment and banking adoption research in Gulf countries: A systematic literature review. *International Journal of Information Management*, 53(February), 102102. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102102>
- Allen, F., Gu, X., & Jagtiani, J. (2022). Fintech, Cryptocurrencies, and CBDC: Financial Structural Transformation in China. *Journal of International Money and Finance*, 124. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jimonfin.2022.102625>
- Arellano, M., & Bover, O. (1995). Another look at the instrumental variable estimation of error-components models. *Journal of Econometrics*, 68(1), 29–51. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-4076\(94\)01642-D](https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-4076(94)01642-D)
- Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics*, 11(4), 959–975. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
- Arner, D. W., Buckley, R. P., Zetzsche, D. A., & Veidt, R. (2020). Sustainability, Fin Tech and Financial Inclusion. *European Business Organization Law Review*, Volume 21(March), 7–35. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3387359>
- Barik, R., & Sharma, P. (2019). Analyzing the progress and prospects of financial inclusion in India. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 19(4). <https://doi.org/10.1002/pa.1948>
- Coffie, C. P. K., Hongjiang, Z., Mensah, I. A., Kiconco, R., & Simon, A. E. O. (2021). Determinants of FinTech payment services diffusion by SMEs in Sub-Saharan Africa: evidence from Ghana. *Information Technology for Development*, 27(3), 539–560. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02681102.2020.1840324>
- Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. *MIS Quarterly: Management Information Systems*, 13(3), 319–339. <https://doi.org/10.2307/249008>
- De, R., Pandey, N., & Pal, A. (2020). International Journal of Information Management Impact of digital surge during Covid-19 pandemic: A viewpoint on research and practice. *International Journal of Information Management*, 55(June), 102171. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2020.102171>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133(April), 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Iman, & Nofie. (2018). Is mobile payment still relevant in the fintech era? *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications*, 30(May), 72–82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.elerap.2018.05.009>
- Jocevski, M., Ghezzi, A., & Arvidsson, N. (2020). Electronic Commerce Research and Applications Exploring the growth challenge of mobile payment platforms: A business model perspective. *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications*, 40(April 2019), 100908. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.elerap.2019.100908>
- Jünger, M., & Mietzner, M. (2020). Banking goes digital: The adoption of FinTech services by German households. *Finance Research Letters*, 34, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2019.08.008>
- Karim, S., Naz, F., Abubakr, M., & Vigne, S. A. (2022). Is FinTech providing effective solutions to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in ASEAN countries? *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 75, 335–344. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2022.05.019>

- Kumari, A., & Devi, N. C. (2022). The Impact of FinTech and Blockchain Technologies on Banking and Financial Services. *Technology Innovation Management Review*, 12(1–2). <https://doi.org/10.22215/timreview/1481>
- Lee, I., & Shin, Y. J. (2018). Fintech: Ecosystem, business models, investment decisions, and challenges. *Business Horizons*, 61(1), 35–46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2017.09.003>
- Li, J., Wu, Y., & Xiao, J. J. (2020). The impact of digital finance on household consumption: Evidence from China. *Economic Modelling*, 86, 317–326. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2019.09.027>
- Lim, S. H., Kim, D. J., Hur, Y., & Park, K. (2019). An Empirical Study of the Impacts of Perceived Security and Knowledge on Continuous Intention to Use Mobile Fintech Payment Services an Empirical Study of the Impacts of Perceived Security and Knowledge on. *International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction*, 35(10), 886–898. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10447318.2018.1507132>
- OECD/INFE. (2023). OECD/INFE 2023 International Survey of Adult Financial Literacy. *Oecd/Infe*. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-infe-2023-international-survey-of-adult-financial-literacy_56003a32-en.html
- Sakshi, Yadav, S., & Kishor, N. (2025). Decoding brand preference: a bibliometric analysis. *Cogent Business and Management*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2025.2590957>
- Senyo, P. K., & Osabutey, E. L. C. (2020). Unearthing antecedents to financial inclusion through FinTech innovations. *Technovation*, 98, 1–39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.technovation.2020.102155>
- Shaikh, A. A., Alamoudi, H., Alharthi, M., & Glavee-Geo, R. (2023). Advances in mobile financial services: a review of the literature and future research directions. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 41(1), 1–33. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBM-06-2021-0230>
- Shaikh, A. A., Glavee-geo, R., Karjaluoto, H., & Ebo, R. (2023). Technological Forecasting & Social Change Mobile money as a driver of digital financial inclusion. *Technological Forecasting & Social Change*, 186(PB), 122158. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2022.122158>
- Sinha, M., Majra, H., Hutchins, J., & Saxena, R. (2019). Mobile payments in India: the privacy factor. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 37(1), 192–209. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBM-05-2017-0099>
- Stewart, H., & Jürjens, J. (2018). Data security and consumer trust in FinTech Innovation in Germany Information & Computer Security Data security and consumer trust in FinTech Innovation in Germany Article information: *Information & Computer Security*, 26(1), 109–128.
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523–538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>
- Yadav, S., Koushik, K., & Kishor, N. (2025). The state of country-of-origin research: A bibliometric review of trends and future. *Asia Pacific Management Review*, 30(1). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2024.12.001>