

Impact of Financial Technology and Financial Strees on Financial Wellbeing: Mediating Role of Financial Literacy

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyze how financial attitudes, behaviors, and the adoption of financial technology influence financial well-being, with a particular emphasis on the Mirpur division of AJK. Furthermore, it aims to explore the intermediary function of financial literacy within this framework. The study included 308 respondents a sample size from unknown population. The data collected by using questionnaire. Study used SPSS and AMOS to capture the results. The study is fundamentally explorative, employing quantitative research design. The major test or tools used in this study alpha test, descriptive summary, correlation matrix and regression etc. The study findings indicates that the sign of coefficient for financial literary is positive and its probability is significant at significant. The research findings assert a notable association between financial literacy and financial well-being. Moreover, the study highlights a positive beta coefficient, demonstrating the significance of this relationship. The sign of coefficient for financial technology is positive and its probability significant. According to the findings, there exists a substantial relationship between financial technology and financial well-being. However, the coefficient for financial stress exhibits a negative sign with significant probability. Furthermore, the research emphasizes a significant correlation between financial stress and financial well-being. This study is implacable for student's researchers, and individuals to realize their financial wellbeing. The study is limited to Mirpur division and individuals focused on their financial wellbeing. The study is limited about 308 respondents. In future any researcher can extend this by adding further factors and across the market respondents.

Key Words; Financial wellbeing, Financial behavior, Financial stress, Financial technology

Introduction

Overview

Financial anxiety has been shown to be both directly and negatively connected with a person's financial health and difficult circumstances including economic turbulence, serious injuries, losing a job, and cash losses due to separation or the passing away of a partner are also related to increased financial tension in people. According to Sorgente, Totenhagen, and Lanz (2022) stress includes feelings of fear, discomfort, and scare, as well as anger and dissatisfaction financial stress has been

linked to academic success, especially as it comes to student loss, in addition to causing difficulties with students' mental health. The concept of financial well-being entails the belief in one's capability to uphold both current and future desired standards of living while attaining financial independence.

The idea of financial well-being involves how people view their day-to-day finances, cope with sudden financial challenges, believe in achieving financial goals, and manage money for leisure activities. Lone and Bhat (2022) highlight financial knowledge, participation in financial systems, social connections, disposable income, and mental health as significant factors affecting financial well-being. Financial well-being isn't just about meeting financial needs; it's about feeling financially secure now and, in the future, making choices that bring happiness (Fan & Henager, 2022).

Financial well-being means having financial stability and the ability to make wise financial choices both now and in the future. It's about feeling assured about maintaining your desired quality of life and financial independence. It's a state where you can always meet your financial responsibilities, feel financially secure about your future, and have the options to pursue happiness in life (García-Mata & Zerón-Félix, 2022). According to Riitsalu and Van Raaij (2022), financial well-being is the ability to comfortably handle all your present commitments and needs while also having the financial capacity to sustain them in the future. Consumer Finance Safety, The definition of having self-confidence in financial matters is having a positive attitude towards learning and improving one's financial skills (Riitsalu, Sulg, Lindal, Remmik, & Vain, 2024).

Financial self-efficacy is the confidence in one's capability to handle money sensibly, and it plays a role in shaping financial behavior. The Education Commission report (2020), citing the National Financial Educators Council, defines it as possessing the skills and knowledge necessary to take effective financial actions that serve individual, familial, and community goals. As expressed by economist and former Federal Reserve Chair Alan Greenspan: "Financial Education Data is a process that must begin at early stages and carry throughout one's life (García-Mata & Zerón-Félix, 2022).

Financial technology, or "FinTech," refers to a novel financial service that evolved in line with the breakthroughs of new technologies to allow consumers to undertake financial operations digitally. Financial technology, or "FinTech," is rapidly transforming traditional financial services by creating it easier, quicker, cheaper, and more accessible through the use of digital-enabled products and services. Fintech encourages people to take control of how they spend their money, resulting in far more financial awareness than previously existed (Mahendru, Sharma, Pereira, Gupta, & Mundi, 2022).

Financial technology has established a place in the market for innovation, and it has developed so rapidly that it is increasingly difficult to separate between promise and reality. Robots and machine learning, digital currencies and block chain resources, robot advisors and new banks, and a slew of other digitalization signs have become industry words in recent years. García-Mata and Zerón-Félix (2022) observed that the research was centered on households rather than individuals, leading Fitzsimmons et al. (2021) to term it "research on family resource management." Financial behavior pertains to how one manages income and financial situations, representing an individual's stance on everyday financial challenges. It encompasses any human behavior relevant to money management. According to Megananda and Faturohman (2022), financial literacy should be conceptualized with a dual focus on understanding, encompassing both personal financial knowledge.

GAP Identification

Many youngsters graduate from college every year lacking the necessary personal finance expertise to succeed in the real world. This financial illiteracy is mostly caused by insufficient education and a lack of first experience it resolved with sufficient financial management and parental knowledge (Megananda & Faturhman, 2022). Carly Stone strong relationship with money is a key component of financial wellbeing, and developing these abilities. Our Youth Persons Money Index for 2022/22 I would have chosen the less famous public school instead of attending a costly private school if I had known then what I understand. The primary limitation of this study is its investigation into the mediating role played by financial literacy in the context of financial wellbeing determinants across the local area young adults. The mediating factor remains less explored in this market. For instance, some evidence form other markets reported the better consequences of financial markets in financial wellbeing (Hwang & Park, 2023).

Problem Statement

It's costly to have financial stress and a lack of financial education. It finds most youngsters lack the essential financial knowledge or confidence. In all of the study we'll set a few basic ideas for financial aptitude on test (Hwang & Park, 2023). It got clear that most youngsters had difficulty with some of the basics and were at risk getting poor spending habits as it comes to making use of debt, which could lead to problems down the path. I all action to help youngsters gain these essential talents. To help kids develop these essential life skills, we must help education professionals.

Research Objective

- Exploring the relationship between financial stress and financial well-being.
- Assessing how financial technology impacts individuals' financial well-being.
- Investigating how financial literacy mediates the effect of financial stress on financial well-being.
- Examining the mediating role of financial literacy in moderating the impact of financial attitude on financial well-being.
- Evaluating the role of financial literacy in individuals' financial well-being.

Research Questions

- How does financial stress influence financial well-being?
- What impact does financial technology have on financial well-being?
- How does financial literacy mediate the impact of financial stress on financial well-being?
- How does financial literacy moderate the impact of financial technology on financial well-being?
- What is the effect of financial literacy on financial well-being?

Significance of The Study

The sum of an economic crisis, huge debt from educational loans, and an unstable work market, according to Lucy Warwick-Ching (2021), presents enormous challenges for this generation. This study's findings should prompt credit unions to: People of the youngest generation would benefit from advice on managing their debt. If credit unions want to be at the top of customer service, they must confront financial and control head-on. Because the young generation is confident in their

capacity to manage their finances and remains uninformed about the importance of financial literacy, engaging them can be difficult.

Literature Review

The perception of financial well-being is tied to an individual's assessment of their financial situation in the present. Strumpel (1974) stated that, though financial well-being in the past, was explained as individual's common self-satisfaction about his economic condition and success, currently the definition has changed by life advancement and individual's estimation of physical and non-physical expression of financial situation; deals perceptions consist of satisfaction with earnings and savings, situation understanding, the capability to cope with the needs, financial security and a sensation of ease and satisfaction about salary and reward supplying. Those factors are named as: Financial knowledge, financial socialization and financial problem. In addition, the factors, explained by Chikezie and Sabri (2017) that effect financial well-being are as following: Financial literacy, Financial socialization, Academic ability, Personal and family background and Consumer childhood experience Zia-ur-Rehman et al. (2021).

According to Xiao, Chen, and Chen (2014) financial well-being is such an intuition of the economic condition of an individual that is financially happy, healthy and free from fear or anxiety. Financial well-being is measured by the level of adequacy and security in an individual's financial circumstances and household which keeps safe an individual averse to everyday financial risks such as suffering the loss of a job, bankruptcy, poverty and illness when retired. In previous research, the concept of financial well-being has been defined diversely, as outlined by Porter and Garman (1992), financial well-being was initially conceptualized as a general sense of happiness. They defined financial well-being as a constituent of personal well-being, alongside factors such as environment, housing, health, employment, and leisure. Financial well-being is a holistic concept that can be manifested in both objective and subjective behaviors, also termed as financial wellness. However, Gerrans, Speelman, & Campitelli (2014) argue that financial well-being can also be evaluated subjectively. Pinqart and Sörensen (2000) suggest that financial satisfaction reflects an individual's overall societal functionality. Managing expenses for education and other financial transactions is considered the individual's responsibility and indicative of their capability (Kumar, Pillai, Kumar, & Tabash, 2023).

According to Pinqart and Sörensen (2000) financial well-being is such condition which shows how people are going well and consider themselves safe in their financial wellness. Financial well-being is the condition of how people are doing well and feel secure in their financial health Clark et al. (2021). Financial well-being is a natural sense of an individual's economic condition, characterized by feelings of happiness, good health, and freedom from fear or anxiety. Financial health is evaluated by financial well-being or peoples own point of views on their financial situation.

The financial wellbeing of individuals is categorized into two major part. The lack of negative thoughts can be influenced by the financial anxiety. Like the anxiety influenced by recent financial activities. Lin et al. (2020) describe financial security as individuals' perception of their financial state in the future. Report published in by consumer Financial Bureau in 2015, those factors which are not in control of individual can influence the financial well-being, in the present personal financial conditions it create great signal for the individuals.

According to the result of research of Gaibulloev, Oyun, and Younas (2019) Financial literacy significantly direct impacts on financial wellbeing of individuals. In that research, 600 questionnaires were distributed but only 416 were found useful. Those 416 people were selected

from corporate sector, food courts and educational institutes in Pakistan to explore the impact of financial literacy and self-discipline on the financial behavior and well-being of individuals through an observational approach. According to Clark, Lusardi, Mitchell, and Davis (2021), the involvement of services provided by formal financial institutions. Financial well-being is defined by Sabri and Falahati, (2012) as a condition of being financially fit.

Taheri, Pourfakhimi, Prayag, Gannon, and Finsterwalder (2021) investigated the impact of financial literacy on financial wellbeing of individuals during Covid 19 in India. The study founded that the demographic variable like age/ gender became insignificant in India individual's personal financial management but the information or knowledge and financial wellbeing of individual remained highly significant with each other. According to Ali and Khan (2018) Study was conducted in Malaysia about the financial well-being and its influences especially in some risk situations. The study founded that the age and gender have insignificant association with the financial management in Malaysia. In contrast the income and other factors have significant association with the financial well-being.

Theory

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) shows impact behavior. According to the idea, three important factors attitude, personal conventions, and professed behavioral control work together to regulate a person's Behavioural intentions. A principle of the TPB method is that Behavioral intention is the factor that determines social behavior in people the most directly. Thucydides, Athenian historian, Self-control is the key component of self-respect, and courage is the key of self-respect. The field of economics known as "agency theory" is concerned with the interaction between both parties, such as lenders and borrowers or shareholders and managers. It investigates how the parties' actions and outcomes are impacted by agreements, benefits, and data gap.

The specific subject of the theory of agency in finances for 2023 hasn't received much attention in the literature. A study by Lusardi and Mitchell (2023) investigating how cognitive decline, restricted knowledge, poor agency, and financial theft affect the financial well-being of elderly Americans is one probable source. They offer some policy suggestions to guard against poor financial decisions for this group of people who are most at risk.

Variables

Dependent Variables financial well being

Lusardi & Streeter (2023) define financial well-being as "the sense of being capable of maintaining both current and future desired standards of living along with financial autonomy." Furthermore, it encompasses "a condition where individuals can consistently meet their financial obligations, have confidence in their financial future, and make choices that contribute to their overall happiness in life."

Financial technology

Financial technology has established a place in the market for innovation, and it has developed so rapidly that it is increasingly difficult to separate between promise and reality. Robots and machine learning, digital currencies and block chain resources, robot advisors and new banks, and a slew of other digitalization signs have become industry words in recent years (Riitsalu et al., 2024). The usage of financial technology is gradually increased in markets due to advancement of technology. The number of account holders prefer their transactions by adaption of technology services.

Financial Literacy

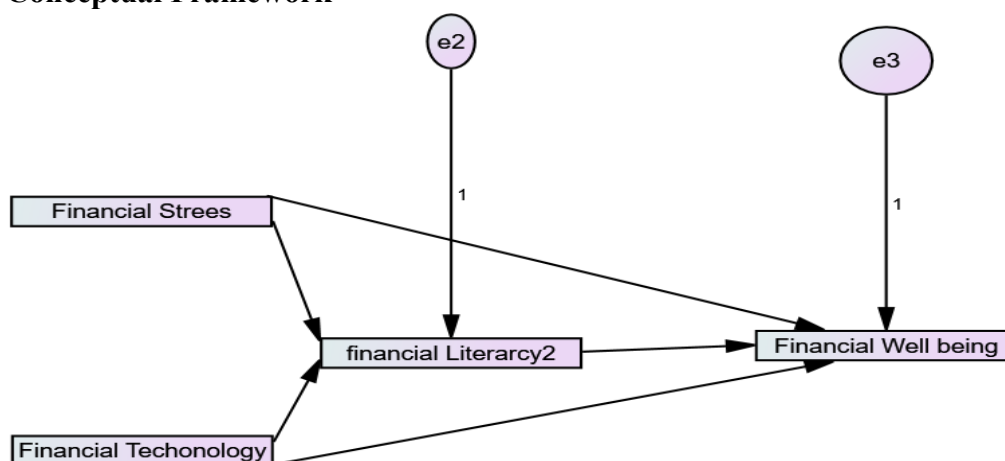
The definition of Financial literacy is, knowing how to manage daily financial issues as well as the ability to plan for the future Obenza, Sandico, et al. (2024). The issue of financial literacy has been the focus of an increasing number of studies, bank efforts, and government initiatives in recent years. The ability to manage one's own money is becoming more and more prized in today's culture. They are likewise accountable for managing their own insurance coverage, both medical and life-related. Learning to be responsible with one's own money is a crucial skill that will help you throughout your life. This requires the ability to successfully manage income and expenditures and to use common practices (Lusardi, 2019).

As per Obenza, Cuaresma, et al. (2024), financial literacy entails the skill to efficiently employ information and abilities in the effective management of financial assets for enduring financial well-being. When making informed investing decisions, financial literacy is an essential factor to consider (Hilgert, Hogarth, & Beverly, 2003). Ateş, Coşkun, Şahin, and Demircan (2016) describes a substantial relationship between the degrees of financial literacy and behavioral biases factors. The research reveals that financial literacy is associated with negative outcomes such as framing, overconfidence, and loss aversion. Takeda, Takemura, & Kozu (2013) highlight that individuals with low investment literacy exhibit higher levels of overconfidence compared to their counterparts with high investment literacy. According to studies, investors with limited cognitive capacity and little financial knowledge develop biases and make mistakes while making investing decisions (Bucher-Koenen & Ziegelmeyer, 2011).

Financial Strees

As previously pointed out, in order to understand investor conduct, it is crucial to look at financial literacy and behavioral and cognitive biases. Hidzir, Ismail, Nor, and Sahiq (2024) impact of FL on investors' investment behavior is an issue of increasing interest among researchers in behavioral finance Numerous researches have demonstrated that the behavior of investors is markedly shaped by both behavioral biases and levels of financial literacy.

Conceptual Framework



2.4

Hypothesis of the study

H1: There is a correlation between financial stress and financial well-being.

H2: There is a correlation between financial technology and financial well-being.

H3: Financial literacy serves as a significant mediator in the relationship between financial stress and financial well-being.

H4: Financial literacy serves as a significant mediator in the relationship between financial technology and financial well-being.

H5: Financial literacy significantly impacts financial well-being.

Research Methodology

Research design

The methodology employed in this study will be quantitative. The quantitative is defined as primary research which method is widely used in conducting market research. The structure of research is determined by the study design (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). To address this research problem, a descriptive research approach is used.

Population data

According to Magenta & Magenta's explanation from 2003, the target population must possess the desired traits in order to produce the desired outcomes. According to this concept, the population is not uniform. The target population of this study were young adults of Mirpur division AJK.

Sample size

The sampling plan details the sampling unit, the frame of sampling, procedures of sampling, and size of sample for the research. According to Cooper & Schindler (2003), the sampling frame is a list of all the population units a list of all the population units from which the sample was taken is known as the sampling frame. Sample data refers to this sample.

Sampling technique

The selection of study participants involved the utilization of non-probability sampling techniques, particularly convenience sampling. The sampling strategy amalgamated decision-making and snowball methods to identify participants

Data analysis

Tools for data analysis can be used by users to process and modify data, look at connections and correlations across data sets, and find interpretable patterns and trends. There are various programmers and tools for data analysis that might help your business expand, and we've included a couple below with download links: There are various tools that can produce better results than commercial versions while requiring little to no code, such as public tableau and R programming in data mining, as well as Python programming for displaying data.

Quantitative data from the study was processed imported into SPSS, and then analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques. In statistical analyses, absolute and relative frequencies are utilized, along with measures of central tendency (mean) and dispersion (standard deviation). The research also performed a multiple regression analysis.

In accordance with the least squares principle, the ordinary least squares (OLS) technique in statistics is a linear least squares method utilized to determine unknown parameters in a linear regression model, integrating fixed level-one effects derived from a linear function of explanatory variables.

The survey answers were edited to remove typos and other errors to achieve the best data quality. Input was mostly done in SPSS 18, which was utilized for analysis. Cronbach's alpha was

employed to measure reliability in this analysis. Initially, a reliability test was conducted to confirm the consistency of investors' responses. According to (Hair, 1998), reliability may be defined as "the degree to which multiple estimations of the variable are in agreement," whereas reliability exemplifies the clarity of an investigation's results.

Finally, study also used structural equation model by using AMOS latest version and draw regression and mediating analysis on same data set. The details of all output are given below.

Results and Analysis

Alpha Test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.836	6
.647	5
.736	6
.763	13

The results of the alpha test are displayed in the table above to check the reliability of items. Firstly, financial behavior shows its alpha value is .836 and its items are 6. It is stated that the alpha attest indicate its greater reliability. The value .836 is greater than 60%. Same like all other factors of reliability explained below. The financial technology shows its alpha value is .647 and its items are 5. It is stated that the alpha attest indicate its greater reliability. The financial stress shows its alpha value is .736 and its items are 6. It is stated that the alpha attest indicate its greater reliability. The financial wellbeing added is dependent variable in this study. Shows its alpha value is .763 and its items are 13. It is stated that the alpha attest indicate its greater reliability. It is summarized that no single factor items is less than 60%. It is finalized that data is real and can be used for further regression process. However, to check the accurate behavior of data descriptive summary result inclusion mean, median, standard deviation and minim maximum values reported below.

Descriptive Summary

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
FL	300	8.00	30.00	22.4233	5.14903
FT	301	28.00	59.60	47.4399	7.42804
FWB	300	10.00	30.00	22.0933	3.68736
FS	296	9.00	30.00	22.6149	3.48853
Valid N (listwise)	294				

Firstly, financial literacy the number of observations are 300 and its mean value is 22.4322. The standard deviation is 5.14903 and minimum maximum values are 8.00 and 30.00. The mean indicates the central tendency and standard deviation show the normal risk in factors. The number of observations are 300 and its mean value is 22.4322. The standard deviation is 5.14903 and minimum maximum values are 8.00 and 30.00. The mean indicates the central tendency and standard deviation show the normal risk in factors.

Secondly, financial behavior the number of observations are 300 and its mean value is 19.4551. The standard deviation is 3.30083 and minimum maximum values are 8.00 and 25.00. The mean indicates the central tendency and standard deviation show the normal risk in factors. Financial technology the number of observations are 300 and its mean value is 47.4399. The standard deviation is 7.42804 and minimum maximum values are 28.00 and 59.00. The mean indicates the central tendency and standard deviation show the normal risk in factors. The number of observations are 300 and its mean value is 22.6149.

The standard deviation is 3.48853 and minimum maximum values are 9.00 and 30.00. The mean indicates the central tendency of financial stress and standard deviation show the normal risk in factor financial stress. Financial wellbeing indicate the number of observations are 300 and its mean value is 22.0933. The standard deviation is 3.68736 and minimum maximum values are 10.00 and 30.00. The mean indicates the central tendency of financial wellbeing and standard deviation show the normal risk in factor i.e. financial wellbeing.

It is summarized in the light of above discussion that descriptive summary indicate the behavior of data consist on mean, median, minimum and maximum values etc. The behavior of data is accurate and acceptable as per above information. Study indicate that the further analysis i.e. regression and relationship between variables be addressed on this data.

Furthermore, to examine the relationship between variable correlations matrix is used. Correlation is used in order to solve all of the problems that are associated with Multicollinearity. The problem is highlighted when the value of two or more variables is greater than 0.70, which is how we learned that correlation needs to be applied. In order to define the Multicollinearity it must be shown that two variables exhibit the same attitude.

Correlation Matrix

It indict the correlation between variables. The correlation between financial behavior and financial literacy is 52%. It is less than 70%. It indicates that there is no issue of multicollinearity. It indict the correlation between variables. The correlation between financial behavior and financial technology is 51%. It is less than 70%. It indicates that there is no issue of multicollinearity. It indict the correlation between variables. The correlation between financial behavior and financial stress is 4%. It is less than 70%. It indicates that there is no issue of multicollinearity.

		FL	FT	FWB	FS
FL	Pearson Correlation	1	.393**	. ^a	-.058
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.	.323
	N	300	300	0	295
FT	Pearson Correlation	.393**	1	. ^a	.108
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.	.064
	N	300	301	0	296
FWB	Pearson Correlation	. ^a	. ^a	. ^a	. ^a
	Sig. (2-tailed)
	N	0	0	0	0
FS	Pearson Correlation	-.058	.108	. ^a	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.323	.064	.	
	N	295	296	0	296

It indicates the correlation between variables. The correlation between financial behavior and financial literacy is 6%. It is less than 70%. It indicates that there is no issue of multicollinearity exit. It indicates the correlation between variables. The correlation between financial behavior and financial literacy is 52%. It is less than 70%. It indicates that there is no issue of multicollinearity exit. It indicates the correlation between variables. The correlation between financial behavior and financial literacy is 52%. It is less than 70%. It indicates that there is no issue of multicollinearity exit. It indicates the correlation between variables. The correlation between financial technology and financial literacy is 39%. It is less than 70%. It indicates that there is no issue of multicollinearity exit.

Anova

ANOVA^B

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	548.567	3	182.856	15.726	.000 ^a
	Residual	3371.991	290	11.628		
	Total	3920.558	293			

a. Predictors: (Constant), FS, FL, FT

b. Dependent Variable: FWB

The ANOVA model is significant and it indicate recommended that regression can be used. Further the result of regression are given below.

Model Summary

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.353 ^a	.125	.119		3.46442	1.935

a. Predictors: (Constant), FS, FT

b. Dependent Variable: FWB

In the above table, the value of R is 0.374. The value of R Square is 0.140 and it means that the independent variables are in a position. In that table adjusted R Square is 0.131 and the Standard Error of the Estimate value is 3.40992. The value of Durban Watson is 1.922. It indicate that there is no issue of auto correlation. Finally after full filling the major assumptions of regression the following results of regression added below. Furthermore, regression analysis is utilized to examine the relationship of cause and effect between independent and dependent variables.

Regression and

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.881	1.763		6.171	.000
	FT	.133	.028	.265	4.809	.000
	FS	.217	.058	.206	3.731	.000

a. Dependent Variable: FWB

Above table shows the major factor like financial literacy, financial technology and financial stress as independent variables, but the financial wellbeing in model is used as dependent variable.

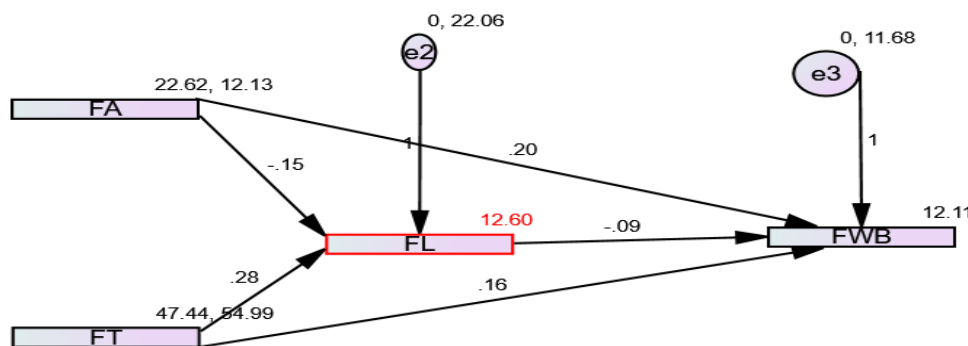
The coefficient for financial literacy exhibits a positive sign at 0.087, with a significant probability level of 99%. The study confirms a noteworthy link between financial literacy and financial well-being. Findings indicate a positive beta coefficient, underscoring the importance of this relationship. As financial literacy increases by one unit, or experiences an increase, the financial well-being of the study participants gradually improves. Hence, a positive and significant association between financial literacy and financial well-being is evident.

The positive coefficient sign of 0.161, along with a significant probability level of 99%, suggests a substantial relationship between financial technology and financial well-being. The study indicates a positive beta coefficient, emphasizing the significance of this association. With each unit change or increase in financial technology, the financial well-being of the study respondents

gradually improves. Thus, a positive and significant correlation between financial technology and financial well-being is established.

In contrast, the sign of coefficient for financial stress is negative with $-.193$ and its probability is significant at 99% level of significant 0.0001 . It is indicated in the study that there is a significant correlation between financial stress and financial well-being. The study shows a negative beta coefficient, indicating significance. As financial stress decreases by one unit, the financial well-being of the study participants gradually declines. Therefore, an adverse relationship between financial stress and financial well-being is established.

4.7 MEDIATINGION



Mediation Analysis

			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
FL	<---	FA	-.154	.079	-1.964	.050	par_1
FL	<---	FT	.281	.037	7.671	***	par_2
FWB	<---	FL	-.094	.042	-2.229	.026	par_3
FWB	<---	FT	.158	.029	5.414	***	par_4
FWB	<---	FA	.203	.058	3.528	***	par_5

Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

			Estimate
FL	<---	FA	-.104
FL	<---	FT	.403
FWB	<---	FL	-.133
FWB	<---	FT	.320
FWB	<---	FA	.193

Means: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
FS	22.616	.203	111.582	***	par_7
FT	47.440	.428	110.807	***	par_8

Intercepts: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
FL	12.597	2.501	5.037	***	par_6
FWB	12.111	1.896	6.388	***	par_9

Variances: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
FS	12.131	.999	12.146	***	par_10
FT	54.992	4.490	12.248	***	par_11
e2	22.062	1.805	12.225	***	par_12
e3	11.678	.956	12.219	***	par_13

Squared Multiple Correlations: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate
FL	.173
FWB	.128

Total Effects (Group number 1 - Default model)

	FT	FS	FL
FL	.281	-.154	.000
FWB	.132	.218	-.094

Standardized Total Effects (Group number 1 - Default model)

	FT	FS	FL
FL	.403	-.104	.000
FWB	.267	.207	-.133

Direct Effects (Group number 1 - Default model)

	FT	FS	FL
FL	.281	-.154	.000
FWB	.158	.203	-.094

Standardized Direct Effects (Group number 1 - Default model)

	FT	FS	FL
FL	.403	-.104	.000
FWB	.320	.193	-.133

Indirect Effects (Group number 1 - Default model)

	FT	FS	FL
FL	.000	.000	.000
FWB	-.026	.015	.000

Standardized Indirect Effects (Group number 1 - Default model)

	FT	FS	FL
FL	.000	.000	.000
FWB	-.053	.014	.000

The positive coefficient sign of 0.161, along with a significant probability level of 99%, suggests a substantial relationship between financial technology and financial well-being. The study indicates a positive beta coefficient, emphasizing the significance of this association. With each

unit change or increase in financial technology, the financial well-being of the study respondents gradually improves. Thus, financial literacy plays a significant mediating role in the relationship between financial stress and financial well-being.

Run MATRIX procedure:

With a positive coefficient (0.161) and high significance level (99%), financial technology is closely linked to financial well-being. As financial technology increases, the well-being of participants improves gradually, a relationship mediated significantly by financial literacy.

It is summarized that the financial literacy significantly mediate the impact of financial attitude, financial technology on financial wellbeing. Hence the hypothesis are accepted and study summaries in the light of existing literature evidences.

Frequency Test

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	female	92	29.9	30.6	30.6
	Male	209	67.9	69.4	100.0
	Total	301	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	7	2.3		
Total		308	100.0		

Above tables shows the results of gender frequency. Gender Frequency in male and female wise shows that qualification majority of the respondents were intermediate. Total respondent were 308 and 100.0 individuals were 92 which was female 209 male in percentage, then 29 % out of 311 respondents in percent of the total respondents and 67.9 % out of 308 were which are just 30.6 percentage of the total respondents of 308.

AGE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 30 years	139	45.1	46.2	46.2
	30-40 years	93	30.2	30.9	77.1
	41-50 years	51	16.6	16.9	94.0
	more than 50 years	18	5.8	6.0	100.0
	Total	301	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	7	2.3		
Total		308	100.0		

Above tables shows the results of age frequency. Age Frequency in male and female wise shows that qualification majority of the respondents were intermediate. Total respondent were 308 and 100.0 individuals were 139 which was less than 30 years in percentage, then 45 % out of 311 respondents in percent of the total respondents and 46 % out of 308 were which are just 46 % percentage of the total respondents of 308.

Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bachelors	139	45.1	46.2	46.2
	masters/MBA	114	37.0	37.9	84.1
	MS/Mphil	38	11.0	11.3	95.3
	PhD	10	3.2	3.3	98.7
	Total	301	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	7	2.3		
Total		308	100.0		

Above tables shows the results of education frequency. Education Frequency in male and female wise shows that Bachelor qualification majority of the respondents were intermediate. Total respondent were 301 and 100.0 individuals were 139 which was bachelor, 114 master, MS 38 and

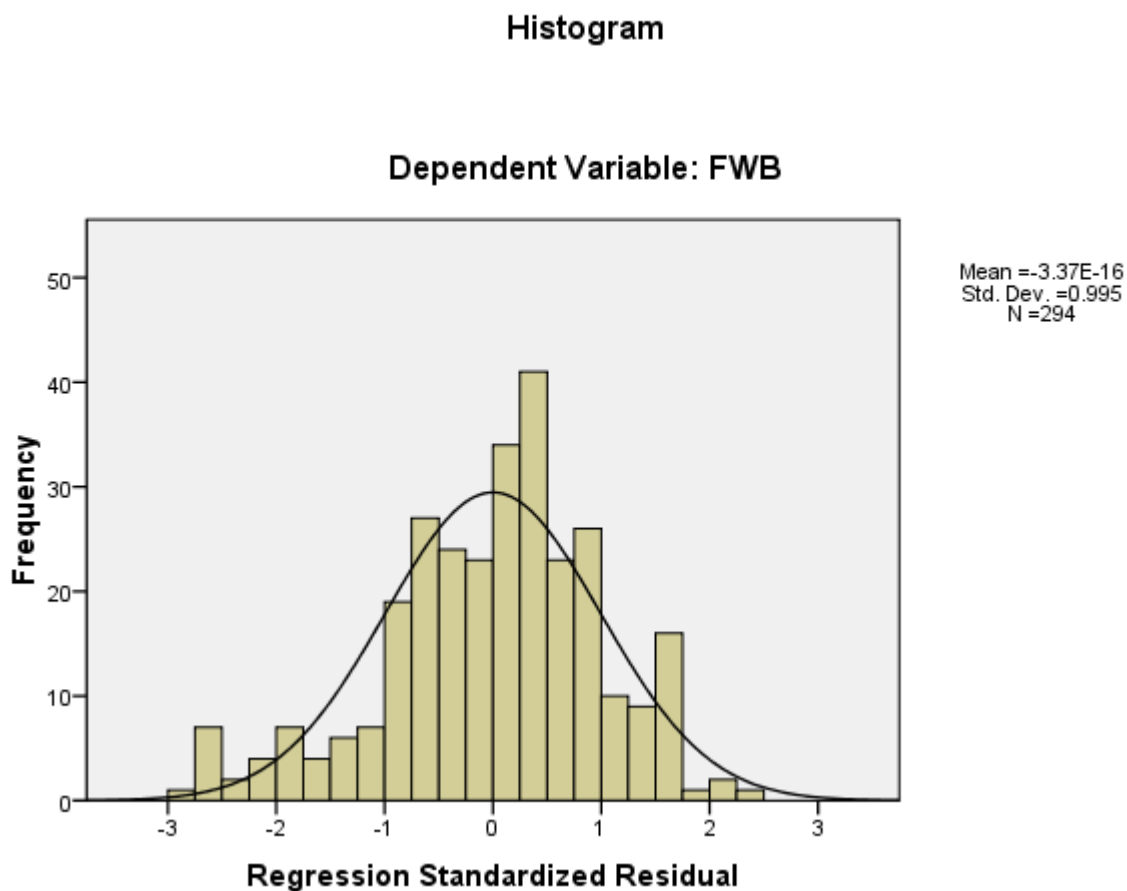
PhD 10 male in percentage, then 29 % out of 311 respondents in percent of the total respondents and 67.9 % out of 308 were which are just 30.6 percentage of the total respondents of 308.

Experience

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 5 years	124	40.3	41.2	41.2
	6 to 13 years	98	31.8	32.6	73.8
	14 to 21 years	71	23.1	23.6	97.3
	22 to 29 years	8	2.6	2.7	100.0
	Total	301	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	7	2.3		
Total		308	100.0		

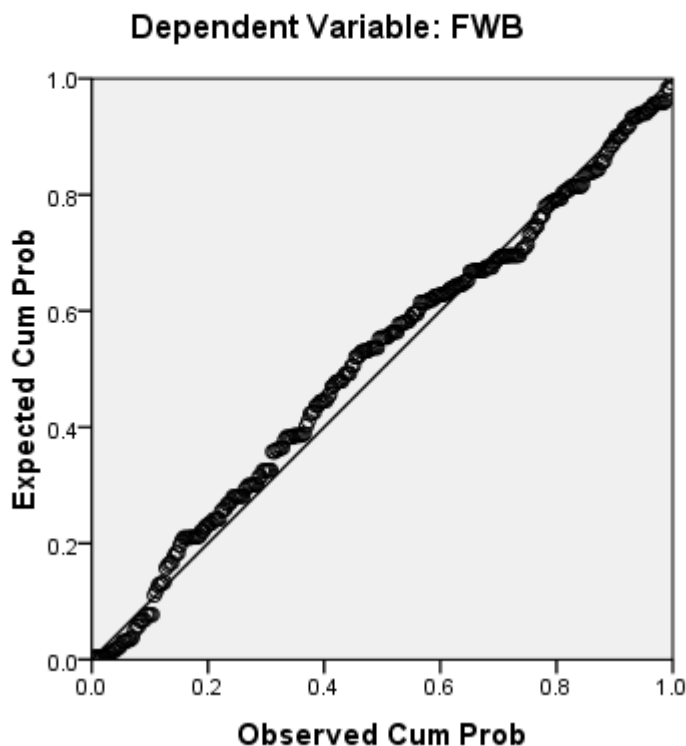
Above tables shows the results of experience frequency. Experience Frequency in years wise shows that experience majority of the respondents were intermediate. Total respondent were 308 and 100.0 individuals were 92 which was 124 about less than 5 tears male in percentage, then 40% out of 301 respondents in percent of the total respondents and 97.7% out of 308 were which are just 97.7 percentage of the total respondents of 308.

Normality Graphs



Above diagram indicate the normality of data. The bell shape diagram indicate that the data is homogenous and it represents the normality of factors. The normal distribution of data is mandatory for the regression analysis. There is no any error or out layer in data.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual



Above line bar indicate the best fitness of data. The bell shape diagram indicate that the data is homogenous and it represents the normality of factors but this line indicate that the data is at accurate line and best fit for its usage. The normal distribution of data is mandatory for the regression analysis. There is no any error or out layer in data.

Key Findings and Conclusion

Key findings

Financial technology shows a positive coefficient, indicating a significant relationship with financial well-being, whereas financial stress exhibits a negative coefficient, also significant, implying an adverse relationship. Financial literacy serves as a significant mediator in both scenarios.

Conclusion

The intention of this study is to scrutinize the impact of financial attitude financial behavior and financial technology on financial wellbeing mediating role of financial literacy an evidence from Mirpur division AJK. The study included 308 respondents a sample size from unknown population. The data collected by using questionnaire. Study used SPSS & AMOS to capture the results. Study

is primary in nature and used quantitative research design. The major test or tools used in this study alpha test, descriptive summary, correlation matrix and regression etc. The study findings indicates that the sign of coefficient for financial literacy is positive and its probability is significant. The findings underscore a noteworthy link between financial literacy and financial well-being, supported by a positive beta coefficient. Similarly, the positive coefficient and significant probability emphasize the substantial relationship between financial technology and financial well-being. Conversely, financial stress displays a negative coefficient with significant probability, indicating a significant adverse association with financial well-being.

This study is implacable for student's researchers, and individuals to realize their financial wellbeing. This study is exclusively stressed upon the financial sector in Pakistan. Pakistan's market is not as thriving as other industrialized nations since it is still in the development stage.

The study is limited to Mirpur division and individuals focused on their financial wellbeing. The study is limited about 308 respondents. As the largest user of digital technology, the financial sector. In future any researcher can extend this by adding further factors and across the market respondents. It is strongly advised that Pakistan's stock market implement an AI-based investment management system since investors in underdeveloped nations like Pakistan are often risk-averse rather than risk-takers.

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