FINANCIAL RESILIENCE: LINKING DIGITAL FINANCIAL LITERACY, FINANCIAL AWARENESS, AND FINANCIAL ATTITUDE THROUGH SELF CONTROL AND FINTECH USAGE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the financial resilience of factory employees amidst economic uncertainty and the rapid adoption of financial technology. The objective of the study is to analyze the influence of digital financial literacy, financial awareness, and financial attitude on financial resilience through the mediating role of self-control and fintech usage. Using a quantitative approach with a purposive sampling method, the study sample consisted of 192 factory employees in Jepara Regency Data were analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results show that digital financial literacy (β=0.113; t=0.992; p=0.015), financial awareness (β=0.063; t=0.794; p=0.427), and financial attitude (β=-0.027; t=0.410; p=0.682) do not have a significant effect on financial resilience. The effects on financial resilience operate entirely through mediation mechanisms, with different patterns among the exogenous variables. Digital financial literacy was found to enhance financial resilience through self-control (β=0.343; t=4.097; p = 0.000) and through fintech usage (β=0.147; t=2.428; p = 0.015). Financial awareness also operates through both mediating variables, but in opposite directions: its effect is positive through fintech usage (β = 0.100; t = 2.709; p = 0.007), while its effect is negative through self-control (β = −0.051; t = 2.320; p = 0.020). Conversely, financial attitude does not mediate through either variable (self-control: β = 0.026; t = 1.222; p = 0.222; fintech usage: β = 0.000; t = 0.010; p = 0.992). This study concludes that the financial resilience of factory workers does not stem solely from knowledge, awareness, or attitudes, but rather from their ability to translate these into self-control and the targeted use of financial technology. Theoretical implications enrich the application of the Theory of Planned Behavior, while practical implications suggest financial education programs that focus on digital skills and self-control for manufacturing workers.

Keywords : Financial Resilience, Theory of Planned Behavior, and Manufacturing.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Individual financial resilience is viewed as the foundation for household economic stability and social well-being. An individual's ability to cope with unexpected economic shocks such as job loss, illness, or labor market fluctuations is a crucial indicator of their capacity to maintain economic stability (Santoso, et al., 2026). According to the IMF's 2025 report, although the aggregate unemployment rate has fallen to pre-pandemic levels, job losses continue to rise in manufacturing sectors due to competitiveness gaps and external trade shocks (Fund, 2025). These conditions create an urgent need for factory workers to have adequate financial resilience to mitigate the risk of unexpected economic shocks (Bañuelos et al., 2024).

A solid understanding of financial management is an important aspect of financial responsibility in achieving better financial performance. The findings of this study indicate that an understanding of one's financial situation and a sense of responsibility in financial management form the foundation for financial stability and performance, which in turn support an individual's ability to cope with economic pressures. This indicates that sound financial management, grounded in a deep understanding of one's financial situation, is essential to building financial resilience (Widiastuti et al., 2023).

Data from the Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF) for 2023 shows that Indonesia's digital literacy index stands at only 62 percent the lowest among ASEAN countries, which average 70 percent (CNCB Indonesia, 2023). This gap leaves people vulnerable to falling victim to scams or high online loan interest rates due to a lack of understanding of the terms and conditions of digital services. According to a report by the Center for Economic and Law Studies (CELIOS), as of 2024, the number of illegal online lending entities stood at 3,240, while legal entities numbered only 97. This reflects the continued dominance of illegal lending amid the limited expansion of legal entities (Detikfinance, 2025). This figure reflects a high level of financial vulnerability among the population, including manufacturing workers. This phenomenon significantly affects individuals' ability to maintain their financial well-being.

A study by Ismanto et al., (2023) confirms that fintech has been shown to increase access to credit, but at the same time also increases non-performing loans in the banking sector. These findings indicate that fintech serves as an accelerator of financial access while also posing potential risks if not used wisely. Furthermore, the study recommends that financial services authorities tighten oversight of online loans from fintech companies, which can burden the public with high financing costs.

Another factor contributing to this financial vulnerability is that factory workers often tend to spend more on short-term needs, with minimal emergency savings (Firdiansyah, 2025). A study conducted by Rohani et al. (2025), found that the rate of saving for an emergency fund remains low, despite widespread access to digital financial services. Impulsive financial behavior, which is often influenced by one's social environment and a consumerist lifestyle, is also a determining factor. A study by Juhar (2021) revealed that people of working age tend to have impulsive financial behaviors due to the influence of their social environment and social media.

Given the various phenomena that have emerged, digital financial literacy serves as a key predictor of adaptive financial decision-making (Lyons and Kass-Hanna, 2021). Individuals with high digital financial literacy are able to optimize their use of digital financial products and services to achieve their long-term financial goals (Rumianti and Launtu, 2026). However, this knowledge does not always immediately translate into flexible financial actions. Financial awareness also plays a role in shaping an individual's financial behavior; it refers to an individual's understanding of and attention to their personal financial situation, and enables them to identify various financial instruments and their potential gains and losses, thereby leading to more informed financial decisions. Individuals with a deeper understanding of finance will exhibit better personal financial planning behaviors (Ghimire and Dahal, 2024).

Financial attitude is a set of attitudes that reflects a person's beliefs, feelings, and

tendencies regarding money, savings, investments, debt, and spending (Ghimire and Dahal, 2024). Positive financial attitudes such as a tendency to save, a cautious approach to debt, and a long-term orientation have been shown to influence healthy financial behavior and greater financial resilience. Conversely, a consumptive, impulsive, or indifferent attitude toward money management can increase financial vulnerability (Yogasnumurti et al., 2021).

Self-control is an important psychological factor in regulating consumer behavior and promoting rational financial decisions (Ameriks et al., 2007). Individuals with a high level of self-control are able to resist the urge to make impulsive purchases, allowing them to allocate funds toward savings or investments that support financial resilience (Adielyani, 2025). Fintech usage is also a relevant mediating variable, given the growing adoption of digital financial services. Fintech offers various conveniences in transactions, investments, and financial management, which, when used wisely, can enhance individuals' financial resilience. However, the use of fintech without adequate financial literacy and self-control can actually create new financial risks, such as excessive spending or getting trapped in illegal online loans (Dewi and Furqan, 2025).

Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (1991) provides a robust conceptual framework for understanding how behavioral intentions are formed and influence actual actions. In this study, the Theory of Planned Behavior can be applied to explain the relationships among variables. The TPB posits that human behavior is determined by intentions, which are influenced by three main pillars: attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. Financial Attitude directly represents the attitude component in the TPB. Meanwhile, digital financial literacy and financial awareness serve as background information that shapes individuals' beliefs, thereby determining their attitudes and behavioral control. Self-control is an internal form of perceived behavioral control. TPB explains that individuals who feel they have strong control over their resources and obstacles will be more consistent in practicing healthy financial behaviors. The adoption and use of digital financial services are viewed as planned behaviors, in which the intention to use them is driven by digital literacy and a positive attitude toward the efficiency of technology. Financial resilience is the long-term result of a series of planned and controlled financial behaviors. Financial resilience is the long-term result of a series of planned and controlled financial behaviors.

Research on the financial resilience of factory workers remains limited. Most studies tend to focus on MSMEs or college students, who have different characteristics and financial challenges. Factory workers, despite having a steady income, often face a high risk of economic vulnerability due to their working conditions and the potential for layoffs; however, this issue has not yet been explored comprehensively. Furthermore, the integration of the dual mediating roles of self-control and fintech usage simultaneously within a financial resilience model—particularly among factory worker respondents—has not been extensively studied. Previous studies have tended to analyze these mediating roles separately or in different contexts. This limitation creates a research gap that needs to be addressed in order to provide a deeper understanding of the mechanisms that influence financial resilience among this segment of workers.

This study offers a novel contribution by adding two mediating variables: self-control and fintech usage. Previous studies have only demonstrated direct effects without mediation, and while fintech usage has been tested as a mediator, it has not been combined with self-control within a single model. Through this study, we developed a model that integrates digital financial literacy, financial awareness, and financial attitude as exogenous variables, with self-control and fintech usage as dual mediating variables to predict financial resilience. The theoretical contribution of this study lies in the integration of two previously separate mediation mechanisms self-control and fintech usage into a single dual-mediation framework (Korompis, Saerang and Wangke, 2023; Haryati *et al.*, 2024).

The focus on factory workers as respondents provides a relevant contextual contribution to the development of labor

protection policies and more targeted financial education programs. Theoretically, this study extends the application of the Theory of Planned Behavior to the domain of digital finance by simultaneously incorporating technological and psychological aspects. The purpose of this study is to analyze and empirically test the influence of digital financial literacy, financial awareness, and financial attitude on financial resilience through the mediating roles of self-control and fintech usage among factory employees.

2. METHOD

This study employs a quantitative research approach. The choice of a quantitative approach is based on the need to test hypotheses objectively and measurably through statistical analysis of numerical data (Sugiyono, 2021). The population of this study consists of all factory employees in Jepara Regency. This location was chosen because it is one of the industrial regions in Central Java and has a high rate of labor absorption, making it relevant for representing the characteristics of industrial workers who are vulnerable to social, economic, and environmental changes. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling.

Purposive sampling is a method in which the researcher determines the sample by specifying specific characteristics that must align with the research objectives, thereby enabling the study to address the research questions. The criteria for respondents in this study include: (1) active employees at manufacturing companies in Jepara, (2) those who manage household or personal finances, and (3) active users of digital financial services.

The sample size was determined using Ferdinand (2014) formula, which is the number of indicators multiplied by 5 to 10. With a total of 32 indicators, this study selected 192 respondents to ensure that the research results would adequately represent the population.

The data used were primary data collected directly from respondents through an online questionnaire distributed via the Google Forms platform. Data analysis was conducted using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) with the assistance of SmartPLS software.

This study consists of six variables, with financial resilience as the dependent variable. The independent variables are digital financial literacy, financial awareness, and financial attitude, while the mediating variables are self-control and fintech usage. The financial resilience items, adapted from Hamid et al., (2023), consist of 5 indicators. Meanwhile, the digital financial literacy items were adapted from Chhillar et al., (2025), and consist of 5 indicators; the financial awareness items were adopted from Dewi et al., (2020), and consist of 6 indicators; and the financial attitude items were adopted from Ghimire and Dahal, (2024) and consist of 6 indicators. Next, the self-control items, adapted from Anita et al., (2022) consist of 5 indicators, and the fintech usage items, taken from Dewi and Furqan, (2025), consist of 5 indicators.

This study examines the influence of digital financial literacy, financial awareness, and financial attitude on financial resilience, with self-control and fintech usage serving as mediators. The research model is illustrated in Figure 1.

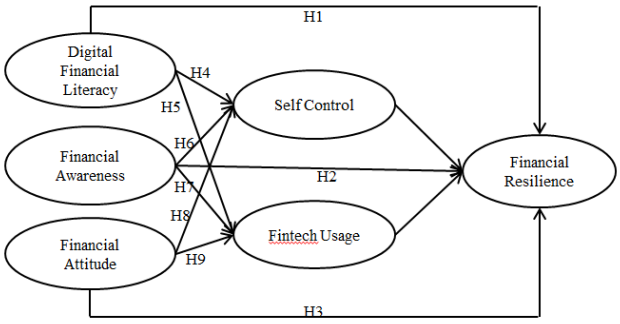


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Based on the conceptual framework shown in Figure 1, there are nine hypotheses, including the following:

Digital financial literacy refers to an individual's knowledge and skills in managing finances in a digital environment. Individuals with high digital financial literacy tend to be better able to understand digital financial products and services, identify cyber risks, and utilize technology for effective financial planning and management (Sarlawa, 2025). Factory workers who are digitally literate can make wiser choices when selecting investment platforms, avoid illegal online loans, and make

the most of digital savings features, thereby better preparing themselves to weather economic shocks. Therefore, DFL is expected to have a positive impact on financial resilience (Esomar et al., 2025).

H1: Digital Financial Literacy Influences Financial Resilience

Financial awareness is an individual's level of understanding of their personal financial situation, including income, expenses, assets, and liabilities, as well as an awareness of the importance of financial planning for the future (Sabri et al., 2026). Individuals with high financial awareness tend to be more proactive in monitoring their financial situation and identifying potential risks or opportunities. This awareness drives anticipatory and adaptive behavior in financial management, which is a key component of financial resilience (Christian et al., 2023).

H2: Financial Awareness Influences Financial Resilience

Financial attitudes reflect an individual's psychological tendencies in responding to financial issues, which are shaped by values, experiences, and social influences (Baptista and Dewi, 2021). Positive attitudes toward money such as a tendency to save, a cautious approach to debt, and a future-oriented mindset are essential for healthy financial behavior. Within the framework of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), a positive attitude toward financial management will foster a strong intention to behave in a financially resilient manner (Ajzen, 1991).

H3: Financial Attitude Influences Financial Resilience

Digital financial literacy does not automatically lead to financial resilience. Knowledge must be "put into practice" through self-control. Someone may fully understand the dangers of online loans, but without self-control, they will still fall into debt. Self-control acts as the bridge that transforms knowledge into disciplined behavior. Factory workers who are digitally literate and possess self-control will apply their knowledge to weather a crisis (Ayuningtyas and Irawan, 2021).

H4: Self Control Mediates the Effect of Digital Financial Literacy on Financial Resilience.

Knowledge of fintech will drive its adoption, which ultimately fosters financial resilience. Strong digital financial literacy enables employees to make optimal use of fintech for example, by utilizing the "saving goals" feature in digital wallet apps to build an emergency fund that enhances resilience (Basar et al., 2025). Without this knowledge, the use of fintech can go astray and actually cause harm.

H5: Fintech Usage Mediates the Effect of Digital Financial Literacy on Financial Resilience

Financial awareness without self-control is like knowing there is a danger but doing nothing about it. The role of self-control is to turn that awareness into preventive action (Octavio et al., 2024). A factory worker who is aware that their spending spirals out of control at the end of the month might ignore it if they lack self-control. However, with self-control, they will take corrective actions such as cutting back on snacks or setting aside part of their paycheck early, which ultimately strengthens their financial resilience.

H6: Self Control Mediates the Effect of Financial Awareness on Financial Resilience.

Financial awareness drives more strategic use of fintech. Employees who are aware of the need for an emergency fund will seek out apps that make it easy to save automatically (Basar et al., 2025). Fintech then accelerates the achievement of financial resilience. This pathway reflects how technology can amplify the impact of human awareness.

H7: Fintech Usage Mediates the Effect of Financial Awareness on Financial Resilience

A positive financial attitude is the foundation, but self-control is what drives action. A person may have the attitude that "I must save," but without self-control, that intention will never be realized (Subedi et al., 2025). With self-control, a positive attitude translates into concrete actions (such as refraining from impulse purchases), and it is these actions that build financial resilience.

H8: Self Control Mediates the Effect of Financial Attitude on Financial Resilience

Good financial habits will encourage constructive use of fintech, which in turn enhances financial resilience. Factory workers with frugal habits will use the round-up savings

feature in digital apps to accumulate small savings. Conversely, a spendthrift attitude will encourage destructive use of fintech, which actually weakens financial resilience. This study assumes that a positive financial attitude will steer fintech usage in a direction that strengthens resilience (Lidiana et al. , 2024).

H9: Fintech Usage Mediates the Effect of Financial Attitude on Financial Resilience

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The characteristics of the respondents are shown in Table 1; this study included a total of 192 respondents.

Table 1 Profile of Respondent

Profile of Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	31	16
Female	161	84
Highest Level of Education		
Elementary School/Equivalent	0	0
Junior High School/MTs/Equivalent	0	0
High School/MA/Equivalent	150	78
Diploma/S1/S2/S3	42	22
Monthly Income		
<Rp 3.000.000	8	4
Rp 3.000.000 – Rp 5.000.000	173	90
>Rp 5.000.000	11	6

Validity Test

Table 2 Validity Test

Variable	Indicator	Outer Loading	AVE	Results
Digital Financial Literacy (DFL)	DFL1	0,795	0,627	Valid
	DFL2	0,730		Valid
	DFL3	0,856		Valid
	DFL4	0,748		Valid
	DFL5	0,823		Valid
Financial Awareness (FA)	FA1	0,865	0,644	Valid
	FA2	0,747		Valid
	FA3	0,789		Valid
	FA4	0,782		Valid
	FA5	0,872		Valid
	FA6	0,751		Valid
Financial Attitude (FAtt)	FAtt1	0,779	0,634	Valid
	FAtt2	0,740		Valid
	FAtt3	0,804		Valid
	FAtt4	0,819		Valid
	FAtt5	0,813		Valid
	FAtt6	0,819		Valid
Self Control (SC)	SC1	0,966	0,866	Valid
	SC2	0,875		Valid
	SC3	0,957		Valid
	SC4	0,962		Valid
	SC5	0,888		Valid
Fintech Usage (FU)	FU1	0,817	0,726	Valid
	FU2	0,933		Valid
	FU3	0,894		Valid
	FU4	0,852		Valid
	FU5	0,754		Valid
Financial Resilience (FR)	FR1	0,925	0,701	Valid
	FR2	0,757		Valid
	FR3	0,899		Valid
	FR4	0,821		Valid
	FR5	0,770		Valid

Source: Data analyzed using SmartPLS 4.0, 2026

Outer loadings are used to test convergent validity. According to Hair et al., (2014), an indicator is considered to meet the standard for convergent validity in the good category if its outer loading is greater than 0.7. In addition to examining outer loadings, construct validity is also tested by examining the AVE (Average Variance Extracted). The AVE value serves to illustrate the extent to which a latent variable can explain the variance found in its indicators. According to Fornell and Larcker, (1981), the generally accepted minimum AVE value is 0.50.

Based on the results presented in Table 2, it can be seen that all indicators for each research variable have factor loadings greater than 0.70 and that the AVE values for each variable are greater than 0.5. This indicates that each indicator and variable meets the criteria for convergent validity and can therefore be considered valid and suitable for use in this study.

Discriminant Validity Test

Table 3 Discriminant Validity Test

	DFL	FA	FAtt	FR	FU	SC
DFL						
FA	0,585					
FAtt	0,662	0,496				
FR	0,755	0,448	0,430			
FU	0,917	0,782	0,583	0,669		
SC	0,842	0,351	0,503	0,712	0,609	

Source: Data analyzed using SmartPLS 4.0, 2026

Discriminant validity testing was conducted using the Heterotrait–Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) to evaluate the extent to which

each construct in the research model can be empirically distinguished from the other constructs. According to (Henseler, Ringle and Sarstedt, 2015), an HTMT value below 0.90 can serve as an indication that discriminant validity is met, particularly when the compared constructs are conceptually similar.

Based on the test results in Table 3, 14 out of 15 pairs of constructs had an HTMT value below 0.90. However, the pair consisting of digital financial literacy and fintech usage showed an HTMT value of 0.917, which statistically indicates a fairly high degree of overlap between Digital Financial Literacy and Fintech Usage.

Nevertheless, conceptually, these two constructs still represent distinct concepts: DFL refers to an individual's knowledge and understanding of digital financial products and services, while FU measures the intensity and patterns of fintech usage behavior. The high HTMT value between the two can be explained by the characteristics of the sample, in which respondents with high digital financial literacy tend to be active fintech users as well, causing the two constructs to cluster very closely empirically.

Table 4 Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability (rho_a)	Results
DFL	0,851	0,856	Reliable
FA	0,891	0,899	Reliable
FAtt	0,885	0,891	Reliable
SC	0,961	0,971	Reliable
FU	0,905	0,919	Reliable
FR	0,892	0,900	Reliable

Source: Data analyzed using SmartPLS 4.0, 2026

Composite reliability is a measure that can be used to test the reliability of indicators within a variable. According to Hair et al., (2014), a variable is considered to meet the criteria if it has a composite reliability value > 0.6, which can be further supported by a Cronbach's alpha value > 0.7. Based on the data presented in Table 4 above, it can be seen that the composite reliability values for all variables in this study are > 0.6 and the Cronbach's alpha values are > 0.7. These results indicate that each variable has a high level of reliability.

R-Square Test (R^2)

Table 5 R-Square Test

Variable	R-square	R-square adjusted
FU	0,792	0,789
SC	0,618	0,612
FR	0,523	0,518

Source: Data analyzed using SmartPLS 4.0, 2026

The R-Square analysis results in Table 5 indicate the extent to which the endogenous variable can be explained by the exogenous variables in the research model. According to Hair et al. (2014), an R^2 value of 0.67 or higher can be categorized as high. If the R^2 value falls within the range of 0.33 to 0.67, the level of influence is considered moderate, while values between 0.19 and 0.33 indicate a weak level of influence.

The R-Square (R^2) test results in Table 4 show that the Fintech Usage (FU) variable has an R^2 value of 0.792, meaning that 79.2% of its variation can be explained by the variables in the model, while the remaining 20.8% is influenced by other factors outside the research model. The Self-Control (SC) variable has an R^2 value of 0.618, indicating that 61.8% of the variation in self-control is explained by the three exogenous variables, while 38.2% is influenced by other factors. Meanwhile, the Financial Resilience (FR) variable has an R^2 value of 0.523, which means that 52.3% of the variation in financial resilience can be explained by digital financial literacy, financial awareness, financial attitude, self-control, and fintech usage, while the remaining 47.7% is influenced by other variables outside the research model.

Based on the criteria established by Hair et al. (2014), an R^2 value of 0.792 falls into the "substantial" category, while values of 0.618 and 0.523 fall into the "moderate" category. These results indicate that the research model has good predictive power in explaining Fintech Usage, Self-Control, and Financial Resilience. These findings also support the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), which explains that cognitive and psychological factors can shape financial behavior and contribute to improving individuals' financial resilience.

F-Square Test (F^2)

Table 6 F-Square Test

	SC	FU	FR
DFL	0,987	1,061	0,005
FA	0,025	0,555	0,004
FAtt	0,006	0,000	0,001
SC			0,150
FU			0,026

Source: Data analyzed using SmartPLS 4.0, 2026

The results of the F-square analysis in Table 6 show variations in the strength of the influence of each construct on the endogenous variables in the research model. According to Ghozali (2019) an F-square value of 0.02 indicates a small effect; 0.15 indicates a moderate effect; and 0.35 indicates a large effect at the structural level.

The F-square (F^2) test results in Table 5 show that Digital Financial Literacy (DFL) has a significant effect on Self-Control (SC) and Fintech Usage (FU). Financial Awareness (FA) has a significant effect on Fintech Usage (FU), but only a slight effect on Self-Control (SC) and Financial Resilience (FR). Meanwhile, Financial Attitude (Fatt) has a very small effect on Self-Control (SC) and Financial Resilience (FR), and has no effect on Fintech Usage (FU). Furthermore, Self-Control (SC) has a moderate effect on Financial Resilience (FR), while Fintech Usage (FU) has only a small effect. These findings support the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), which posits that cognitive factors particularly digital financial literacy play a greater role in shaping perceived behavioral control and financial behavior than financial attitudes, and thus play a more significant role in enhancing financial resilience.

Hypothesis Testing and Discussion

The results of the hypothesis testing in this study are presented in Table 7. Hypothesis testing was conducted by examining the t-statistics and p-values. A t-statistic value greater than the t-table value of 1.972 indicates a significant effect, while a t-statistic value less than the t-table value of 1.972 indicates no significant effect between variables. In this study, p-values were used to determine significance; a p-value less than 0.05 indicates a significant effect, while a p-value greater than 0.05 indicates no significant effect. Based on the data analysis that has been conducted, the results can be used to test the hypotheses in this study.

Table 7 Hypothesis Test

Hypotheses	Original sample	T statistics	P values
DFL -> FR	0,113	0,992	0,321
FA -> FR	0,063	0,794	0,427
FAtt -> FR	-0,027	0,410	0,682
DFL -> SC -> FR	0,343	4,097	0,000
DFL -> FU -> FR	0,147	2,428	0,015
FA -> SC -> FR	-0,051	2,320	0,020
FA -> FU -> FR	0,100	2,709	0,007
FAtt -> SC -> FR	0,026	1,222	0,222
FAtt -> FU -> FR	0,000	0,010	0,992

Source: Data analyzed using SmartPLS 4.0, 2026

The Impact of Digital Financial Literacy on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that the digital financial literacy (DFL) variable does not have a significant effect on financial resilience (FR), with a t-statistic of 0,113 < t-table 1.972 and a p-value of 0,321 > 0.05; thus, the hypothesis is rejected (H1). These findings suggest that the ability to understand digital financial services does not directly guarantee an increase in financial resilience among factory workers in Jepara Regency. This effect can be explained through the Theory of Planned Behavior framework, in which knowledge and cognitive capacity do not automatically translate into actual behavior (Ajzen, 1991). A high level of digital financial literacy does not necessarily lead to financial resilience if individuals do not believe they are capable of controlling their financial behavior or lack the necessary resources to take action. While factory workers surveyed understand how to use mobile banking, digital wallets, digital payments, or financial apps, that understanding does not necessarily translate into building an emergency fund, limiting spending, managing debt, or planning for long-term needs. This discrepancy is one reason why financial literacy does not always lead to immediate financial change.

This study is consistent with (Alyssa, Bidhari and Hasanah, 2026), who found that digital based cognitive abilities and financial knowledge do not automatically translate into financial resilience. This suggests a gap

between knowledge and the consistent implementation of financial behaviors. Studies by (Haryati *et al.*, 2024; Leonardo, Saldana and Rodriguez, 2026) also indicate that digital financial literacy does not influence financial resilience.

The Impact of Financial Awareness on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that the financial awareness (FA) variable does not have a significant effect on financial resilience (FR), with a t-statistic of 0,063 < t-table 1.972 and a p-value of 0,794 > 0.05; thus, the hypothesis is rejected (H2). These findings suggest that awareness of one's actual financial situation does not directly improve the financial resilience of factory workers due to a gap between awareness and the ability to act.

This effect can be explained through the Theory of Planned Behavior framework: financial literacy can increase perceived behavioral control—that is, an individual's belief that they are capable of managing their financial situation through planned actions (Ajzen, 1991). Awareness can foster the view that saving, controlling spending, and managing debt are beneficial actions. However, these attitudes and beliefs still need to be transformed into actual intentions and behaviors. If this process is hindered, the direct impact of awareness on financial resilience becomes weak. Factory workers may be aware of the need for an emergency fund, understand the risks of debt, and recognize the importance of planning, but they may not yet be able to translate that awareness into actual financial reserves. Income, loan payments, family obligations, educational expenses, healthcare costs, and routine expenses can limit their actual ability to respond to risks.

These findings are inconsistent with Sari and Yuhertiana (2026) who state that financial literacy plays a crucial role in promoting more responsible financial behavior, improving financial planning skills, and strengthening individuals' resilience in the face of economic pressures. This discrepancy in findings suggests that the relationship between financial awareness and financial resilience is not always consistent across all research contexts. In the context of factory workers in Jepara Regency, awareness of the importance of financial management does not necessarily guarantee preparedness to face urgent needs if it is not accompanied by the implementation of adequate financial management practices. Thus, financial awareness needs to be understood not only as an understanding of one's financial condition but also as an aspect that must be realized through concrete actions in daily financial management.

The Impact of Financial Attitude on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that the financial attitude (Fatt) variable does not have a significant effect on financial resilience (FR), with a t-statistic value of 0,410 < t-table value of 1.972 and a p-value of 0,682 > 0.05; therefore, the hypothesis is rejected (H3). This finding indicates that a positive attitude toward money or financial management does not directly guarantee an increase in financial resilience among factory employees.

This relationship is explained using the Theory of Planned Behavior, in which attitude toward behavior is only one of the factors that shape behavioral intention. A positive attitude does not necessarily lead directly to behavior if it is not supported by perceived behavioral control (the perception of one's ability to control behavior) and subjective norms (social support or pressure) (Ajzen, 1991). Among the factory workers surveyed, respondents receive a fixed monthly income; however, most of that income is allocated to covering basic household needs, children's education expenses, vehicle payments, healthcare costs, and daily necessities. Under these circumstances, even though respondents hold positive attitudes toward the importance of saving, budgeting, and avoiding waste, these practices may be hindered by the high cost of living, so these views do not automatically translate into actual financial resilience.

These findings are consistent with the research by Putra and Asandimitra (2023) which states that the benefits of financial attitudes do not directly impact financial outcomes but rather through changes in financial management behavior. These findings suggest that a positive financial attitude does not necessarily improve one's financial

situation if the individual is unable to translate that attitude into consistent financial management behavior.

The Role of Self Control in Mediating the Effect of Digital Financial Literacy on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that self-control (SC) significantly mediates the effect of digital financial literacy (DFL) on financial resilience (FR), with a t-statistic of 4,097 > t-table 1.972 and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05; thus, the hypothesis is accepted (H4). This finding confirms that high digital financial literacy is more effective in building financial resilience when balanced with strong self-control.

Self-control is a manifestation of perceived behavioral control in the Theory of Planned Behavior, serving as a bridge that translates knowledge into disciplined financial behavior (Ajzen, 1991). This knowledge then strengthens self-control, enabling individuals to curb their spending habits, make more rational decisions, and build financial resilience. TPB also explains that sound financial planning is an essential prerequisite for building financial resilience (Yeo, et al., 2024). Factory workers with high levels of digital financial literacy generally understand both the benefits and risks of using digital financial technology. However, this knowledge only contributes to financial resilience when accompanied by self-control. For example, employees with strong self-control will use digital apps to pay for basic necessities, set aside a portion of their salary in a savings account, limit non-essential purchases, and avoid overusing digital credit services.

The results of this study are consistent with the research by Wulandari et al. (2025) which explains that individuals with high digital financial literacy tend to have better self-control and are therefore more disciplined in managing their income and saving. This finding is also supported by a study by Sheng and Feng (2023), which shows that the benefits of self-control for financial resilience stem not only from the ability to resist immediate desires, but also from the development of disciplined, long-term financial behavior.

The Role of Fintech Usage in Mediating the Effect of Digital Financial Literacy on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that fintech usage (FU) significantly mediates the effect of digital financial literacy (DFL) on financial resilience (FR), with a t-statistic of 2,428 > t-table 1.972 and a p-value of 0,015 < 0.05; thus, the hypothesis is accepted (H5). This means that the higher an individual's level of digital financial literacy, the more effectively they utilize fintech services, which ultimately enhances their financial resilience.

This relationship can be explained using the Theory of Planned Behavior, digital financial literacy shapes the belief that using digital financial services will provide benefits in managing finances. This belief shapes one's attitude toward behavior namely, a positive attitude toward the use of fintech. Furthermore, when individuals have perceived behavioral control that is, when they feel capable of using fintech applications effectively and safely they develop a behavioral intention to utilize these services in their daily financial activities. This intention is then translated into actual behavior in the form of productive use of fintech (Ajzen, 1991).

Factory workers with high digital financial literacy generally understand how to make the most of various fintech features. They are able to use mobile banking apps to monitor their account balances and transaction history, take advantage of automatic debit features to save money, use digital wallets wisely, and avoid illegal digital loans and excessive use of buy now, pay later (BNPL) services. Through this productive use of fintech, income management becomes more organized, leading to an improved ability to build an emergency fund, meet household needs, and cope with economic pressures.

The findings of this study are consistent with the research by Yang et al., (2023), which shows that the higher a person's financial literacy, the greater their ability to effectively utilize digital financial services, particularly among low-income groups. The findings of this study are also supported by research by Herawati et al., (2026) which demonstrates that financial literacy only has an impact on

financial resilience when it translates into the use of digital financial services that promote better financial decision making.

The Role of Self Control in Mediating the Effect of Financial Awareness on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that self-control (SC) significantly mediates the relationship between financial awareness (FA) and financial resilience (FR), with a t-statistic of 2,320 > the critical t-value of 1.972 and a p-value of 0,020 < 0.05 However, the coefficient was negative (β = −0.051). Thus, hypothesis H6 was accepted, but in the opposite direction from the initial assumption. These findings indicate that high financial literacy actually reduces self-control, which in turn reduces the financial resilience of factory employees.

From the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behavior, perceived behavioral control can weaken when individuals feel they lack sufficient resources to cope with the demands of a situation (Ajzen, 1991). For factory workers with limited fixed incomes, the awareness that their financial situation is precarious and that their needs are constantly increasing can trigger financial anxiety. This anxiety has the potential to weaken self-control and ultimately lead to consumptive behavior.

These findings are conceptually consistent with those of (Arifandi, Permatasari and Kristanti, 2026), who found that although 45% of college students consider their financial situation before shopping, their ability to exercise self-control is significantly lower in actual behavior, such as adhering to a budget and resisting social pressure to shop. They also found that awareness is only weakly associated with saving habits, whereas self-control is negatively correlated with unplanned spending. These results are exploratory and do not test causal relationships, but they support the explanation that awareness and self-control are distinct dimensions that do not always move in the same direction.

The Role of Fintech Usage in Mediating the Effect of Financial Awareness on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that fintech usage (FU) significantly mediates the relationship between financial awareness (FA) and financial resilience (FR), with a t-statistic of 2,709 > 1.972 and a p-value of 0,007 < 0.05; thus, the hypothesis is accepted (H7). This indicates that individuals with high financial awareness tend to utilize fintech as a tool to manage their finances more efficiently. Fintech makes it easy to conduct transactions, monitor finances, and quickly access financial services.

From the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behavior, financial awareness refers to an individual's belief in the importance of sound financial management. This belief fosters a positive attitude toward using digital financial services as a tool for effective financial management. Furthermore, when individuals believe that they can use fintech services easily, safely, and in a way that meets their needs, they develop a behavioral intention to use fintech productively. This intention manifests in actual behavior specifically, the use of fintech to support daily financial activities which ultimately enhances financial resilience. These findings are consistent with research by Ferdiani et al., (2026) which emphasizes that the adoption of financial technology is driven more by individuals' cognitive capacity and financial literacy, suggesting that a high level of awareness and knowledge will encourage more productive use of fintech to achieve financial resilience.

Most factory workers receive their salaries via bank accounts and are accustomed to using mobile banking, digital wallets, QRIS (Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard), and digital payment apps to meet their daily needs. This has made fintech an integral part of their routine financial activities. Employees with a high level of financial awareness are more likely to recognize the importance of effectively managing their monthly paychecks. This awareness encourages them to use fintech to manage their cash flow, pay bills on time, monitor their spending, transfer funds to family members, automatically set aside money for savings, and avoid late payments that can result in additional financial burdens.

Research by Kuntadi (2025) shows that financial risk awareness increases the perceived benefits of using fintech; these findings indicate that financial literacy is one of the factors driving the use of digital financial

services. Furthermore, a study by Herawati et al., (2026) explains that the appropriate use of fintech improves transaction efficiency, expands access to formal financial services, and helps individuals maintain their financial stability when facing economic pressures.

The Role of Self Control in Mediating the Effect of Financial Attitude on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that self-control (SC) does not significantly mediate the relationship between financial attitude (Fatt) and financial resilience (FR), with a t-statistic of 1,222 < the critical t-value of 1.972 and a p-value of 0.140 > 0,222. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected (H8). This indicates that a positive financial attitude does not necessarily translate into the ability to control one's financial behavior. This phenomenon is known as the attitude behavior gap, in which there is a discrepancy between attitudes and actual actions.

This relationship can be explained using the Theory of Planned Behavior developed by Ajzen (1991), in which attitude is one of the determinants of behavioral intention but does not automatically lead to actual behavior. For an attitude to translate into actual behavior, an individual must also possess perceived behavioral control and adequate environmental support. Therefore, when individuals face income constraints, high expenses, or economic pressures, a positive attitude toward financial management does not necessarily translate into effective sel control. A factory worker who primarily earns a fixed monthly income. Although they have a positive attitude toward financial management, most of their income is allocated to covering basic needs, their children's education expenses, vehicle payments, healthcare costs, and household expenses. These conditions have resulted in relatively limited scope for exercising self-control. Consequently, self-control has not yet been able to serve as a mechanism that bridges financial attitudes and financial resilience.

The results of this study differ from those of Sheng and Feng (2023), who found that self-control influences financial resilience. This discrepancy in results is attributed to factory workers with fixed incomes and high routine expenses. Under such circumstances, self-control does not necessarily enhance financial resilience if the majority of one's income has already been allocated to meeting basic needs

The Role of Fintech Usage in Mediating the Effect of Financial Attitude on Financial Resilience

The results of the hypothesis test in Table 7 show that fintech usage (FU) does not significantly mediate the relationship between financial attitude (Fatt) and financial resilience (FR). With a t-statistic value of 0,010 < t-table 1.972 and a p-value of 0,992 > 0.05, the hypothesis is rejected (H9). This indicates that financial attitude is not strong enough to encourage individuals to use fintech.

In various studies on fintech adoption, the use of digital financial services is determined more by perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, trust, facilitating conditions, and behavioral intention, rather than by financial attitude alone. Thus, a person may have a positive attitude toward financial management but may not necessarily make optimal use of fintech to support that management (Jamiatun and Paramita, 2024; Tarigan, Priambodo and Christanto, 2026)

According to the Theory of Planned Behavior, a positive attitude toward a behavior will only result in actual behavior if the individual has a strong behavioral intention and perceived behavioral control (Ajzen, 1991). For factory workers, the use of fintech may be driven more by practical needs, convenience, or social trends, rather than solely by a positive attitude toward money management. If a positive attitude is not accompanied by a strong intention to use fintech strategically, then the mediating role of fintech usage is weakened. Furthermore, if a positive attitude is not accompanied by a strong understanding of how fintech can support long-term goals, its use may be limited to everyday transactions or consumption.

This lack of significance can be explained by the fact that, even though individuals have a positive attitude toward finance, this does not automatically encourage them to use fintech productively to achieve financial resilience. (Suryadi et al., 2026).

4. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

This study comprehensively analyzes the effects of digital financial literacy, financial awareness, and financial attitude on financial resilience mediated by self-control and fintech usage among a population of factory workers. The main findings of this study confirm that digital financial literacy, financial awareness, and financial attitudes do not have a significant direct effect on financial resilience but do significantly influence its improvement. Thus, improving digital financial literacy, financial awareness, and financial attitudes does not automatically enhance the financial resilience of factory workers unless accompanied by intermediary mechanisms.

The effect of digital financial literacy on financial resilience was found to be significant through self-control and fintech usage. These results indicate that the ability to use and understand digital financial services does not yet have a direct impact but can strengthen financial resilience once mediated through behavioral control and fintech usage.

Financial awareness also operates through both mediating variables, but in opposite directions: its effect is positive through fintech usage, while it is negative through self-control. Therefore, these findings cannot be interpreted as evidence that financial awareness via self-control enhances financial resilience. The results indicate the presence of a negative indirect effect.

The financial attitude variable does not significantly influence financial resilience, either directly or through the mediating effects of self-control or fintech usage. This suggests that a positive attitude is not strong enough to encourage disciplined financial behavior or the strategic use of fintech in the face of external pressures or practical needs.

The research findings confirm that financial resilience among factory workers is not shaped solely by digital knowledge, financial awareness, or attitudes toward money. Financial resilience is more closely related to the ability to translate these cognitive factors into actual financial management behaviors. Self-control and fintech usage are important mechanisms for digital financial literacy, while fintech usage serves as a mechanism that supports the influence of financial awareness.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of the application of the Theory of Planned Behavior in the study of financial resilience. The results show that cognitive factors do not always have a direct influence on financial outcomes. Digital financial literacy and financial awareness are better understood as factors that shape beliefs, perceptions of control, and behavioral tendencies. Their influence on financial resilience becomes more apparent when channeled through self-control or fintech usage.

The finding that self-control negatively mediates the relationship between financial awareness and financial resilience offers a new perspective on finance.

Suggestions

Based on the findings and limitations of this study, some suggestions for further research include: considering that Financial Attitude is not significant, researchers can test other mediating or moderating variables that may explain the relationship between financial attitudes and financial behavior, expand the sample and context by conducting similar research on different population groups (e.g., informal workers, MSMEs, or the younger generation) to see whether the pattern of relationships between variables remains consistent.

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