

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF FINANSIAL LITERACY AND FINANSIAL TECHNOLOGY ON FINANCIAL SATISFACTION WITH FINANSIAL MAGEMENT BEHAVIOR AS MEDIATION

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Abstract. Financial satisfaction is one of the goals that individuals want to achieve to obtain well-being in life, as a result of decisions in financial behavior. This is influenced by individual behavior in managing finances, which is also shaped by an individual's financial literacy and their use of financial technology. This research aims to investigate the influence of financial literacy and financial technology on financial satisfaction, with financial behavior acting as an intervening variable, in Management students of UPN "Veteran" East Java. This research adopts a quantitative approach, utilizing primary data obtained through a questionnaire. The research sample consisted of 95 active students of the Management study program at the Veteran National Development University of East Java who were selected using non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling technique based on certain criteria. The data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with the help of SmartPLS software. Data acquisition was obtained from a survey method questionnaire through the distribution of questionnaires, which contained several statements related to the research. The data in this study were analyzed using the Partial Least Squares (PLS) method with the assistance of SmartPLS software. The findings indicate that both financial literacy and financial technology positively influence financial satisfaction. Moreover, financial management behavior effectively mediates the relationship between financial literacy, financial technology, and financial satisfaction

Keywords: Financial Technology; Financial Management Behavior; Financial Satisfaction.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of technology and digitalization has brought about significant changes in various aspects of life, including individual mindsets and lifestyles. Generation Z grew up in the digital era and is unique when compared to previous generations, especially in terms of adapting to change and decision-making. The Zoomer generation, born between 1997-2012, comprises 27.94% From the overall Indonesian population, which is around 74.93 million people (badan pusat statistik, 2020). Gen Z is known for its high adaptability, orientation towards digital technology, creativity in solving problems, and multitasking skills, especially in the use of technology.

The advancement of increasingly modern technology is accompanied by changes in lifestyle and mindset. In addition, technological advances also make it easier for Gen Z to access financial information, which then presents financial technology. The existence of fintech makes It simplifies access to financial services and products, in the convenience of applying for and paying credit, saving money, investing, and saving. This has succeeded in making people more

consumptive and low awareness of the importance of long-term financial planning. This condition.

has the potential to affect a person's well-being, one of the most dominant aspects of which is financial well-being, namely when individuals have a feeling of satisfaction with their financial status. Each individual is seen as being able to realize financial goals when the individual has succeeded in achieving financial satisfaction (Khoirunnisa, 2023).

Financial satisfaction can be described as the perception of satisfaction that reflects financial well-being or financial conditions that cannot be measured directly (Farida et al., 2021). Problems that interfere with satisfaction with financial conditions are often the root of problems that can disrupt a person's life security (Nisa & Haryono, 2022).

Based on the OCBC Financial Fitness Index NISP, n.d., (2021) survey of 1,027 respondents, it is known that 85.6% of young people feel unhealthy in their finances. The trend of financial instability is reflected in the Financial Fitness Index (FFI) data, especially in 2024, which was recorded as stable at 41.25, an increase from the previous year. High spending and low awareness of financial planning are the main factors causing low financial satisfaction among Gen Z.

In a survey conducted by The Deloitte Global 2024, the main stressors for this generation cover various aspects of life, with financial concerns being the most frequently mentioned. As many as 50% of Gen Z stated that long-term financial uncertainty contributes greatly to their feelings of anxiety and stress. In addition, daily finances are also a major concern for 45% of Gen Z respondents. This data shows that the financial stress experienced by Gen Z not only impacts their economic well-being, but also has a significant impact on their psychological condition.



Figure 1. Indonesia's Financial Health Index
Source : (OCBC NISP 2023)

Based on research (Kumalasari & Anwar, 2022) The results of the study of undergraduate students of the Management study program at UPN "Veteran" East Java showed that 54.2% were obtained from what the researcher did, namely students had problems managing their personal money. According to the dimensions of financial satisfaction of Generation Z or UPN Veteran East Java Management Students, as many as 73% of UPN Veteran East Java Management Students have difficulty managing income and expenses. 80% of them tend to often feel anxious or stressed about future finances, but only 53% of them have emergency funds. In addition, 51% of Management Students feel inadequate in fulfilling their daily living needs, such as food and transportation. This proves that there are problems related to financial satisfaction that occur in respondents of UPN Veteran East Java Management Students as evidenced by the results of the Pre-Survey where 80% of them said they were dissatisfied with their financial condition.

Taking into account the different financial issues, it can be concluded that the financial satisfaction of Management Students of UPN Veteran East Java is still low due to the various financial challenges they face. Therefore, further efforts are needed and it is important to understand the factors that influence financial satisfaction, so that Generation Z can achieve Improved financial satisfaction in the future. Previous research shows that financial satisfaction keuangan influenced by financial literacy (Monica & Siregar, 2024). Then the research of Ugi et al., (2024) identified that financial satisfaction is influenced by the use of financial technology. Meanwhile, the research of Wijaya & Widjaja, (2022) stated that financial management behavior has an important role so that financial literacy can influence financial satisfaction. The research of (Khamro et al., 2023). also stated that financial technology influences financial satisfaction through financial behavior. According to a number of factors that can influence financial satisfaction from several researchers, the author is

interested in examining the connection between financial literacy and financial technology influencing financial satisfaction, mediated by financial management behavior, examined through the lens of Subjective Well-Being theory..

Subjective well being theory according to (Diener, 1984) is a comprehensive framework for understanding the the financial well-being of Generation Z, especially students. In the context of student finance, Subjective Well Being can explain financial literacy, financial technology and financial management behavior will be the ability to control together to form student financial satisfaction.

Financial management behavior can be defined as a theory which explains rational decision-making patterns and influences Financial management and an individual's conduct in managing their finances This is supported by (Viyani & Putri, 2023). financial technology is mediated by financial behavior towards financial satisfaction. Ira Tusiyani, (2024) to achieve good financial management behavior, each individual also needs good financial literacy, therefore financial literacy factors are also needed to achieve financial satisfaction. Financial literacy is the next factor that influences financial satisfaction..

Good financial literacy helps individuals to be wiser in making their financial decisions, so that they will be encouraged to carry out good financial management behaviors such as saving and investing, while low literacy can cause difficulties in managing financial management behaviors such as difficulties in managing expenses and evaluating financial conditions, thus inhibiting financial satisfaction (Nurbaeti et al., 2019). Based on the Subjective Well-Being Theory according to (Ed Diener & Robert Biswas-Diener, 2008) Financial literacy can improve individuals' cognitive assessments of their lives. The higher an individual's understanding of financial knowledge, the higher the information obtained in the process of making investment decisions (Qowiyamatin & Yuniningsih, 2021). so that this will help them more easily achieve financial well-being. In addition to financial literacy, financial technology factors also play an important role in being a factor that influences financial satisfaction.

Financial technology is the last factor as a factor that influences financial satisfaction. According to Bank Indonesia, (2020) Financial technology is the integration of financial services with technology that is able to modify business systems to transition from conventional to modern. The influence of financial technology on financial satisfaction is based on the theory of Subjective Well-Being (SWB) according to Diener, (2009) Financial technology will increase the accessibility of financial services, which will allow individuals to more easily manage their finances, so that in making financial decisions much better.

Based on research (Monica & Siregar, 2024) shows that financial technology exerts a significant influence on financial Satisfaction, with innovative products and services that provide convenience and comfort for its users. However, there is a difference in research conducted by Gao & Ren,

(2023) showing that digital finance actually hinders financialization significantly which ultimately also contributes to a decrease in financial satisfaction. Research Safira et al., (2023) It also indicates that financial technology is not related to financial satisfaction. There are not many studies that directly link financial literacy and financial technology to financial satisfaction which is added to the mediation of financial management behavior.

Based on the phenomenon and research gap, There is growing interest among researchers in studying the analysis of the influence of financial literacy and financial technology with financial management behavior as a mediation of financial satisfaction of Management Students at Upn Veteran East Java. The population that will be the object of this research is students who already have jobs. The research intends to conduct research that leads to the phenomenon of financial satisfaction which is felt to need to be explored further regarding the factors that can influence it.

Subjective Well-Being

Subjective Well-Being Diener, (1984) Theory that describes the level of well-being experienced by individuals according to subjective evaluations of their own lives. Subjective Well-Being in each individual is assessed personally based on their subjective perceptions. Subjective Well-Being Theory is relevant in describing how individuals personally evaluate their life conditions, both from factors of financial management behavior, financial literacy and financial technology and other aspects of life. This view (Rusdini, 2021). There are two components or dimensions in Subjective Well-Being Theory, namely the cognitive dimension and the affective dimension.

The theory of planned behavior

Commonly referred to as TPB, was introduced by (Ajzen, 1991) is a theory that can predict a person's behavior or actions, because basically behavior can be planned and considered carefully. There are three factors according to (Ajzen, 1991) that independently influence conceptual intentions, namely perspectives towards behavior, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control.

Financial Satisfaction

According to Gitayuda & Purnamawati, (2024) Financial satisfaction is a subjective indicator of financial well-being, reflecting the level of satisfaction felt by individuals regarding various aspects of their financial situation. Financial satisfaction describes the level of well-being that a person has, a person is said to be prosperous in life if the person is increasingly satisfied with their financial condition. There are 5 indicators of financial satisfaction according to (Andre et al., 2023), namely financial management skills, current financial situation, fulfillment of daily needs and preparation of emergency funds.

Financial Management Behavior

According to Andana & Yuniningsih, (2023) financial management behavior can be defined as a theory that outlines a rational model of decision-making and its influence

on financial management, including individual behavior in managing their finances. This financial management behavior shows an individual's ability to manage their finances as efficiently as possible so that financial success can be achieved (Wulantari, 2024).

Financial Literacy

Financial literacy according Viyani & Putri, (2023) refers to the mastery of skills and knowledge related to financial behavior that a person needs in order to achieve effectiveness in managing their financial resources. The indicators used in this study are Herdinata & Pranatasari, (2020) consisting of basic financial knowledge, savings and loans, protection and investment.

Financial Technology

According to Parsaulian, (2021), Financial Technology is the integration of financial services with technology that can change the business model from conventional to modern. Indicator Mulasiwi & Julialevi, (2020) consisting of perceived benefits, perceived ease of use, risk perception.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research adopts a quantitative methodology, with primary data obtained through the use of questionnaires. The study involved 95 active students from the Management study program at the East Java Veteran National Development University, selected through non-probability sampling using a purposive technique based on specific criteria. The data were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with the help of SmartPLS software. Data acquisition was obtained from a survey method questionnaire through the distribution of questionnaires, which contained several statements related for the study. The method used to analyze the data in this research is the PLS (Partial Least Square) method with SmartPLS.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research seeks to examine the impact of financial literacy and financial technology on financial satisfaction, with financial management behavior acting as a mediating variable. The analysis was conducted using a path analysis approach based on Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), utilizing SmartPLS as the analytical tool.

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Karakteristik	Jumlah (Responden)	Presentase (%)
Tahun Angkatan		
□ 2021	23	24%
□ 2022	23	24%
□ 2023	23	24%
□ 2024	26	27%
Jenis Kelamin		
□ Laki-laki	48	51%
□ Perempuan	47	49%
Jurusan/Program Studi		
□ 17-20 Tahun	38	40%
□ 21-25 Tahun	57	60%
□ 26 - 28 Tahun	0	0%

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

a. Measurement Model Analysis (Outer Model)

In the measurement model known as the outer model, latent variables and indicators are determined, where each indicator represents or connects the relevant latent variable (Juliandi, 2018).

Convergent Validity

Tabel 2. Outer Loadings (Mean, STDEV, T-Values)

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)
X1.1 < Literasi Keuangan (X1)	0.884	0.884	0.02	44.845
X1.2 < Literasi Keuangan (X1)	0.838	0.839	0.026	32.044
X1.3 < Literasi Keuangan (X1)	0.708	0.707	0.043	16.628
X1.4 < Literasi Keuangan (X1)	0.906	0.904	0.021	43.772
X2.1 < Financial Technology (X2)	0.882	0.882	0.025	35.382
X2.2 < Financial Technology (X2)	0.839	0.837	0.036	23.4
X2.3 < Financial Technology (X2)	0.816	0.811	0.044	18.482
Y1.1 < Kepuasan Keuangan (Y)	0.856	0.856	0.025	33.716
Y1.2 < Kepuasan Keuangan (Y)	0.834	0.833	0.034	24.86
Y1.3 < Kepuasan Keuangan (Y)	0.829	0.827	0.032	25.911
Y1.4 < Kepuasan Keuangan (Y)	0.846	0.849	0.028	30.532
Z1.1 < Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan (Z)	0.846	0.842	0.037	22.875
Z1.2 < Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan (Z)	0.774	0.77	0.05	15.338
Z1.3 < Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan (Z)	0.775	0.773	0.043	17.873
Z1.4 < Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan (Z)	0.818	0.819	0.039	20.931

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

As shown in Table 4, the measurement model test indicates that the variables of financial literacy, financial technology, financial management behavior, and financial satisfaction have factor loadings (original sample) greater than 0.50 and/or T-statistics exceeding the critical value of 1.96 ($\alpha = 0.05$). These results confirm that all indicators satisfy the requirements for convergent validity, indicating acceptable construct validity

Discriminant Validity

Table 3. Cross Loading of Each Indicator from the Variables

	(X2)	(Y)	(X1)	(Z)	Type	SE	P Value	Keterangan
X1.1	0.768	0.688	0.884	0.73	Reflect	0.02	0	Valid
X1.2	0.574	0.662	0.838	0.646	Reflect	0.026	0	Valid
X1.3	0.613	0.511	0.708	0.557	Reflect	0.043	0	Valid
X1.4	0.634	0.643	0.906	0.652	Reflect	0.021	0	Valid
X2.1	0.882	0.668	0.711	0.635	Reflect	0.025	0	Valid
X2.2	0.839	0.557	0.636	0.607	Reflect	0.036	0	Valid
X2.3	0.816	0.558	0.614	0.563	Reflect	0.044	0	Valid
Y1.1	0.671	0.856	0.645	0.752	Reflect	0.025	0	Valid
Y1.2	0.489	0.834	0.605	0.634	Reflect	0.034	0	Valid
Y1.3	0.664	0.829	0.674	0.687	Reflect	0.032	0	Valid
Y1.4	0.523	0.846	0.6	0.603	Reflect	0.028	0	Valid
Z1.1	0.637	0.639	0.596	0.846	Reflect	0.037	0	Valid
Z1.2	0.589	0.636	0.542	0.774	Reflect	0.05	0	Valid
Z1.3	0.553	0.671	0.678	0.775	Reflect	0.043	0	Valid
Z1.4	0.512	0.623	0.67	0.818	Reflect	0.039	0	Valid

Source: PLS Data Processing, 2025

The results show that all indicators exhibit cross loadings higher than those of other constructs, indicating that the indicators are valid and demonstrate good discriminant validity.

Table 4. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	
Literasi Keuangan (X1)	0,701
Financial Technology (X2)	0,716
Kepuasan Keuangan (Y)	0,708
Perilaku pengelolaan Keuangan (Z)	0,646

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

The AVE value >0.5 is stated to have a good discriminant validity value. Thus, all construct variables have met discriminant validity. The AVE test outcomes for the Financial Literacy and Financial Technology variables indicate Financial Satisfaction, and Financial Management Behavior all show values the results show AVE scores above 0.5 for all constructs, thereby confirming acceptable convergent validity

Reliability Test

Table 5. Reliability Test (Composite Reliability and Cronbach Alpha's)

	Composite Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha
Literasi Keuangan (X1)	0.903	0.855
Financial Technology (X2)	0.883	0.801
Kepuasan keuangan (Y)	0.906	0.863
Perilaku pengelolaan keuangan (Z)	0.879	0.817

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

The Composite Reliability test results indicate that the variables Financial Literacy, Financial Technology, Financial Satisfaction, as well as Financial Management Behavior all have values exceeding 0.70, confirming that these variables are reliable. Similarly, The results of the Cronbach's Alpha test indicate that all four variables exhibit strong internal consistency. also have values above 0.70, demonstrating a high level of reliability across all variables in this study

b. Test the Inner Model

R Square

Table 6. R-Square

	R Square
Literasi Keuangan (X1)	
Financial Technology (X2)	
Kepuasan Keuangan (Y)	0.694
Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan (Z)	0.633

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

According to the findings presented in Table 6, The R-squared value associated with the financial management behavior variable is 0.633. This indicates that 63% of the variance in financial management behavior can be explained by Financial Literacy and Financial Technology, while the other 37% is affected by variables outside the scope of this research. Furthermore, the R^2 value for Financial Satisfaction is 0.694, meaning that approximately 69.4% of the variance in Financial Satisfaction is accounted for by the model. Financial Satisfaction is accounted for by Financial Literacy,

Financial Technology, and Financial Management Behavior, explaining 69% of the variance, with the remaining 31% influenced by factors outside the scope of this study.

Additionally, the model's predictive relevance can be assessed using the Q-Square (Q^2) statistic. A Q^2 value exceeding 0 signifies that the model possesses predictive validity, while a value less than or equal to 0 implies the model does not have predictive capability. In this study, the Q^2 values were 0.473 and 0.383, demonstrating that the model is considered feasible as it adequately explains the variance in the data.

Table 7. Nilai Q-Square

	Q-Square
Kepuasan Keuangan (Y)	0,473
Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan (Z)	0,383

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Hypothesis Test Analysis

Tabel 8. Inner Model Path Coefficients (Mean, STDEV, T-Values)

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
X1 (Literasi Keuangan) → Y (Kepuasan Keuangan)	0,238	0,246	0,121	1,960	0,025
X1 (Literasi Keuangan) → Z (Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan)	0,560	0,573	0,104	5,401	0,000
X2 (Financial Technology) → Y (Kepuasan Keuangan)	0,167	0,166	0,100	1,669	0,048
X2 (Financial Technology) → Z (Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan)	0,279	0,270	0,110	2,534	0,006
Z (Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan) → Y (Kepuasan Keuangan)	0,498	0,491	0,160	3,114	0,001

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Hypothesis testing results can be observed in the path coefficients table under the Original Sample column, which illustrates the relationships between variables. Financial Literacy positively influences Financial Satisfaction, with a path coefficient of 0.238 and a p-value of 0.036, which falls below the 0.05 significance level, indicating a statistically significant effect. Similarly, Financial Technology positively influences Financial Satisfaction, with a path coefficient of 0.167 and a p-value of 0.042, also below the 0.05 threshold, confirming its significance.

Table 9. Indirect Effect

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
X1 (Literasi Keuangan) → Z (Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan) → Y (Kepuasan Keuangan)	0,278	0,281	0,105	2,663	0,004
X2 (Financial Technology) → Z (Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan) → Y (Kepuasan Keuangan)	0,139	0,132	0,071	1,964	0,025

Sumber: Data Primer Diolah, 2025

Hypothesis Test Analysis

Hypothesis testing results can be observed in the path coefficients table under the Original Sample column, which illustrates the relationships between variables. Financial Literacy positively influences Financial Satisfaction, with a path coefficient of 0.238 and a p-value of 0.036, which falls below the 0.05 significance level, indicating a statistically significant effect. Similarly, Financial Technology positively influences Financial Satisfaction, with a path coefficient of 0.167 and a p-value of 0.042, also below the 0.05 threshold, confirming its significance.

Financial Literacy has a positive effect on Financial Satisfaction mediated by Financial Management Behavior, with an original sample value of 0.278 and a p-value of 0.004, which is less than the significance level of 0.05, indicating a significant effect. Similarly, Financial Technology positively influences Financial Satisfaction through Financial Management Behavior, with an original sample value of 0.139 and a p-value of 0.036, also below the 0.05 threshold, confirming its significance.

The Influence of Financial Literacy on Financial Satisfaction

This study found that Financial Literacy has a positive and significant impact on Financial Satisfaction among Management students at UPN Veteran East Java. The findings suggest that components of Financial Literacy—such as basic financial knowledge, savings and loans, protection, and investment—contribute to enhancing financial satisfaction. Every individual An individual who is able to grasp the concept of personal financial management through the financial knowledge they have gained is likely to feel satisfied when their income and expenses are well balanced and free of financial problems. Individuals possessing a high degree of financial literacy often exhibit distinct perceptions and approaches to evaluating financial matters compared to others, as well as a better understanding of their financial situation. more accurately, leading them to generally feel satisfied with their financial situation. According to the Subjective Well-Being Theory (Diener, 1984), financial literacy can increase financial satisfaction because it helps individuals make better financial decisions, reduce stress, and increase positive emotions. This result aligns with the findings of (Hardina, 2019) and (Ugi et al., 2024), who also demonstrated a positive impact of financial literacy on financial satisfaction.

The Influence of Financial Technology on Financial Satisfaction

This research revealed that Financial Technology positively and significantly influences financial satisfaction among Management students at UPN Veteran East Java. The results indicate that indicators of Financial Technology, such as perceived benefits, savings and loans, protection, and investment, contribute to financial satisfaction. With the implementation of good financial technology, individuals can

manage their finances more easily, quickly, and efficiently, thereby contributing to an improvement in their financial satisfaction and overall financial well-being. If technology is utilized properly, satisfaction with financial conditions will increase. When individuals feel more content with their financial situation thanks to the convenience offered by fintech, this can lead to increased happiness and overall quality of life. In accordance with the Subjective Well-Being Theory (Diener, 1984) Utilizing financial technology enhances access to financial services, facilitates financial management, and better decision making, thereby reducing stress and increasing satisfaction and quality of life. Studies Monica & Siregar, (2024) and (Rusita et al., 2023) support that fintech has a positive effect on financial satisfaction.

The Influence of Financial Literacy on Financial Satisfaction Mediated by Financial Management Behavior

This research found that Financial Literacy positively and significantly influences financial satisfaction through the mediation of financial management behavior among Management students at UPN Veteran East Java. An individual's financial literacy significantly influences their financial behavior, which in turn affects their financial satisfaction. People with strong financial literacy tend to exhibit positive financial behaviors, such as effective money management, timely bill payments, meeting essential needs, and allocating funds for savings and insurance, all of which contribute to achieving financial satisfaction. In accordance with the Theory of Subjective Well-Being 40 good financial literacy encourages rational financial decision-making and effective financial management, thereby increasing satisfaction and financial well-being. The affective aspect of this theory emphasizes that good financial management reduces stress and strengthens positive emotions. This is supported by studies (Wijaya & Widjaja, 2022) and (Viyani & Putri, 2023), which show that financial behavior mediates the relationship between financial literacy and financial satisfaction

The Influence of Financial Technology on Financial Satisfaction Mediated by Financial Management Behavior

This study found that Financial Technology has a positive and significant effect on financial satisfaction, mediated by financial management behavior, among Management students at UPN Veteran East Java. Financial Technology is an innovation that combines the sophistication of technology related to finance. Financial Technology is able to change a person's habits in terms of their finances. This financial satisfaction increases with the development of financial technology that will help them overcome financial problems. In accordance with the Theory of Subjective Well-Being (Ed Diener & Robert Biswas-Diener, 2008). subjective well-being is influenced by the evaluation of life, including financial satisfaction. The use of fintech helps make rational financial

decisions, increases control, and supports good financial management, such as saving and investing. This reduces stress, increases positive emotions, and supports financial well-being. Research by and (Viyani & Putri, 2023) shows that financial behavior mediates the influence of fintech on financial satisfaction.

V. CONCLUSION

The study's results indicate that financial literacy and the use of financial technology both have a positive effect on the financial satisfaction of Management students at UPN Veteran East Java. Financial management behavior also serves as a mediator between financial literacy, financial technology, and financial satisfaction. Good financial literacy helps individuals make wiser financial decisions, reduce stress, and increase satisfaction with their financial condition. In addition, the application of fintech provides convenience in financial management, which also increases financial satisfaction. Prudent financial management behaviors, including saving and investing, also act as mediators in the relationship between financial literacy, financial technology, and financial satisfaction. This result emphasizes the need to improve financial literacy and encourage the adoption of fintech among students to improve their overall financial well-being. Further research is recommended to add other variables that have the potential to influence financial satisfaction and expand the scope of respondent demographics so that the results are more representative.

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