



The Influence of Financial Literacy on the Financial Well-being of Fishermen with Financial Inclusion as a Mediating Variable in Pasie Nan Tigo Fisherman Village, Padang City

Meci Permata Rahmawati^{1*}, Rosyeni Rasyid²

Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia
mecipr97@gmail.com

Abstract

Financial literacy plays a crucial role in individuals' ability to manage their finances, while financial inclusion reflects the extent to which individuals can access and use formal financial services. In the context of fishermen, both factors are essential to understanding their financial well-being. This research aims to explore the impact of financial literacy on financial well-being and financial inclusion among fishermen, as well as to examine the relationship between financial inclusion and financial well-being. A quantitative approach was used, employing a survey method with fishermen as the respondents. Data was gathered through a structured questionnaire and analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The research found that financial literacy significantly and positively influences fishermen's financial well-being. Additionally, financial literacy was positively associated with financial inclusion, indicating that greater financial literacy increases the likelihood of accessing and using formal financial services. However, an interesting finding was that financial inclusion negatively affects financial well-being, suggesting that access to financial services alone does not necessarily lead to improved financial outcomes without proper financial management skills. The results highlight the importance of enhancing financial literacy to improve financial outcomes for fishermen. It also suggests that promoting financial inclusion should be coupled with education on effective financial management to ensure positive impacts on financial well-being.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy, Financial Welfare, Fishermen, Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village.

INTRODUCTION

Financial wellbeing is a condition where a person has a sense of satisfaction and comfort with their financial situation, including the ability to meet expenses that come from current income, save, maintain the amount of debt, be able to handle financial problems and generally feel satisfied with their financial condition (Pulungan & Siregar, 2024). Financial wellbeing includes not only a person's ability to meet daily needs but also their ability to plan and deal with unexpected situations, such as emergency events or sudden changes in income (Wahyuni & Yadewani, 2024). Therefore, financial Literacy is needed to provide individuals with the knowledge and skills to effectively manage their financial resources, plan for the future, and make wise financial decisions (Soraya & Lutfiati, 2020).

When financial literacy levels are high, people can more easily plan their finances, allowing them to monitor their financial actions. However, if financial Literacy is low, it can result in a person not having a good financial plan; they will find it difficult or confused to achieve good financial goals and have no clue how to manage money for the future, resulting in many people getting into debt to fraudulent investments (Sri Mulyantini & Dewi Indriasih, 2021). One of the provinces with low financial Literacy is West Sumatra.

Based on a survey conducted by OJK in 2022, West Sumatra's financial literacy rate was 40.7%. This figure is far below the national literacy level of 49.68%. This indicates that West Sumatra has a low level of financial Literacy. (Lusardi & Messy, 2023) stated that people with low financial Literacy tend to find it more difficult to manage their finances well, thus increasing the risk of poverty. Padang City has the highest poverty rate in West Sumatra. This shows the low knowledge of the people of Padang City in understanding financial concepts and products, so it can be concluded that the level of financial Literacy in Padang City is still low. Various previous studies and literature show that one of the groups that often have low financial Literacy is fishermen. (Rengganis et al., 2017) suggested that fishermen in Indonesia generally live below the poverty line, which is caused by various factors such as dependence on uncertain catches, limited access to capital, and low financial Literacy.

One of the efforts made by the Padang City Government to reduce the poverty level of fishermen is by issuing Padang Mayor Regulation Number 38 of 2021 concerning Fishermen Village Management. The expectations of the Padang Mayor Regulation Number 38 of 2021 concerning Fishermen Village Management contained in article 3, one of which is the welfare of fishermen.

Pasie Nan Tigo is one of the villages in the Koto Tengah Subdistrict, whose area is directly adjacent to the sea, and the majority of the population works as fishermen (Pasie & Tigo, Nan Tengah, 2018). Pasie Nan Tigo Village was chosen as a pilot project related to the management of fishing villages in Padang City because Pasie Nan Tigo Village has complete facilities and infrastructure such as:

- a. Fisheries processing centre.
- b. Existence of traditional markets
- c. Refuelling station for fishing boats
- d. It is located on a transportation route traversed by public transportation and close to the airport, where fishermen can sell fish both domestically and abroad.

Although it already has complete facilities and infrastructure and was chosen as a pilot project related to the management of fishing villages in Padang City, this has not been able to make the fishing community live prosperously. It can be seen from the number of Pasie Nan Tigo fishermen who are still in the poor category (Sesi et al., 2019).

There are several obstacles to the fishing community in Pasie Nan Tigo Village in terms of improving their welfare, such as limited capital, poverty, and being ensnared by the loan shark

system. The income of fishermen in this village is very dependent on natural conditions. This research aims to fill the gap by examining the effect of financial Literacy on fishermen's financial welfare, as well as how financial inclusion acts as a mediating variable in the relationship. This is because the Pasie Nan Tigo fishing village faces specific challenges related to access to formal financial services.

Based on the above background, the objective of this research is to analyze the effect of financial Literacy on the financial welfare of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Village, Padang City, as well as to explore the role of financial inclusion as a mediating variable that can strengthen the relationship. This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of how low or high financial Literacy can affect the economic welfare of fishermen, especially in the context of limited access to formal financial services. The benefit of this research is that it will make a significant contribution to the development of more effective policies, both by the government and financial institutions, to improve financial Literacy and the financial inclusion of fishermen. The results of this research are expected to be the basis for designing more targeted financial education and training programs as well as providing solutions to the obstacles faced by fishermen in accessing and managing financial services. In addition, this research can also provide insights for other researchers who are researching more deeply about financial Literacy among marginalized groups, such as fishermen, and its influence on their economic welfare.

METHOD

This type of research includes quantitative research. The method used in this context is the comparative causal method. The comparative causal research method is research that tests empirically and systematically to find out about causal relationships, and in variable relationships, it is distinguished between the independent variable and the dependent variable. In this research, the intended population is fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Village, Padang City, West Sumatra. The sampling technique used in this research was purposive sampling. So, the respondents who were sampled in this research were 150 people. The data collection technique used was a questionnaire to obtain the data needed in this research. This questionnaire was distributed to fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village to collect data related to financial literacy variables, financial inclusion, and financial wellbeing. In this research, two data analysis techniques were used. The first was descriptive analysis, which provides an empirical description of the data collected in this research. The second uses inductive/inferential analysis to analyze sample data, and the results will be applied to the population. Data analysis in this research uses PLS-SEM because PLS is a strong analytical method. Because it is not based on many assumptions. Then, the data used does not have to be normally distributed, and the sample used in PLS-SEM does not have to be large.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Outer Model

Convergent Validity

The Convergent Validity test results can be presented in the table below:

Table 1. Convergent Validity Test Results

CODE	Financial Inclusion	Financial Wellbeing	Financial Literacy
IK 1	0,668		
IK 10	0,905		
IK 11	0,852		
IK 12	0,844		
IK 2	0,857		
IK 3	0,821		
IK 4	0,879		
IK 5	0,844		
IK 6	0,776		
IK 7	0,636		
IK 9	0,900		
KK 1		0,642	
KK 10		0,885	
KK 11		0,859	
KK 12		0,729	
KK 13		0,681	
KK 4		0,871	
KK 5		0,608	
KK 8		0,661	
KK 9		0,774	
LK 1			0,653
LK 10			0,674
LK 11			0,685
LK 12			0,797
LK 13			0,790
LK 2			0,673
LK 3			0,765
LK 4			0,813
LK 5			0,692
LK 6			0,625
LK 7			0,678
LK 8			0,693
LK 9			0,814

Source: Primary Data 2025 (Processed)

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that each variable indicator in this research has a loading factor value above 0.5. With 33 loading factors obtained, it means that the construct has good convergent validity. Therefore, this measurement model is ready for further testing.

Furthermore, to test convergent validity, we look at the average variance extracted (AVE) value. AVE is used to measure how much Variance of a construct is explained by its indicators. The recommended AVE value is more than 0.5. The AVE value for each latent variable is shown in the following table:

Table 2. Average Variance Extracted (AVE) Test Results

Variables	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	Critical Value	Description
Financial Inclusion	0,674	>0,5	Valid
Financial Wellbeing	0,566	>0,5	Valid
Financial Literacy	0,522	>0,5	Valid

Source: Primary Data 2025 (Processed)

Thus, the table shows that the AVE value for all research variables is more than 0.5. This convergent validity value shows how much Variance is explained by the indicators in a construct. According to Hair (2018), the AVE value that is considered adequate is more than 0.5. Therefore, the convergent validity measurement model in this research is considered valid.

Discriminant Validity

Table 3. Cross-Loading Test Results

CODE	Financial Inclusion	Financial Wellbeing	Financial Literacy
IK 1	0,668	0,321	0,574
IK 10	0,905	0,306	0,655
IK 11	0,852	0,206	0,572
IK 12	0,844	0,182	0,560
IK 2	0,857	0,356	0,729
IK 3	0,821	0,321	0,646
IK 4	0,879	0,371	0,740
IK 5	0,844	0,493	0,799
IK 6	0,776	0,266	0,618
IK 7	0,636	0,357	0,605
IK 9	0,900	0,277	0,649
KK 1	0,397	0,642	0,510
KK 10	0,317	0,885	0,586
KK 11	0,374	0,859	0,585
KK 12	0,173	0,729	0,396
KK 13	0,090	0,681	0,331
KK 4	0,318	0,871	0,584
KK 5	0,347	0,608	0,468
KK 8	0,265	0,661	0,468

CODE	Financial Inclusion	Financial Wellbeing	Financial Literacy
KK 9	0,346	0,774	0,583
LK 1	0,626	0,202	0,653
LK 10	0,550	0,486	0,674
LK 11	0,404	0,820	0,685
LK 12	0,510	0,627	0,797
LK 13	0,504	0,682	0,790
LK 2	0,621	0,212	0,673
LK 3	0,710	0,286	0,765
LK 4	0,737	0,300	0,813
LK 5	0,441	0,607	0,692
LK 6	0,332	0,718	0,625
LK 7	0,634	0,483	0,678
LK 8	0,682	0,350	0,693
LK 9	0,804	0,444	0,814

Source: Primary Data 2025 (Processed)

The table above shows that the bolded correlation value for each variable, which is the result of testing cross-loading with related constructs, is higher than other constructs. The results indicate that the discriminant validity test is fulfilled.

Furthermore, to measure discriminant validity, we use the Fornell-Larcker criterion value. According to Hair et al. (2017), the Fornell-Larcker criterion value for each latent variable must be greater than the correlation between other variables. This is done by comparing the correlation between variables with the square root of the AVE ($\sqrt{\text{AVE}}$). A measurement model is said to have good discriminant validity if the $\sqrt{\text{AVE}}$ of the variable is greater than the correlation with other variables. The results of testing the Fornell-Larcker criterion value are shown in the following table:

Table 4. Fornell-Larcker Criterion Test Results

Code	Financial Inclusion	Financial Wellbeing	Financial Literacy
Financial Inclusion	0,821		
Financial Wellbeing	0,396	0,752	
Financial Literacy	0,805	0,677	0,722

Source: Primary Data 2025 (Processed)

Based on this table, it can be seen that the square root value of the AVE for each construct is higher than the correlation value between constructs. Thus, based on the results of the Fornell-Larcker Criterion test, all variables in this research can be declared valid.

Another method recommended by Henseler et al. (2015) to test discriminant validity is to use the heterotrait monotrait ratio of correlations (HTMT). HTMT is the average value of item correlations between the same constructs. The discriminant validity value is declared fulfilled if HTMT is ≤ 0.85 . The HTMT test results are shown in the following table:

Table 5. Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio of Correlations (HTMT) Test Results

CODE	Financial Inclusion	Financial Wellbeing	Financial Literacy
Financial Inclusion			
Financial Wellbeing	0,414		
Financial Literacy	0,852	0,722	

Source: Primary Data 2025 (Processed)

From the output displayed in Table 5, it can be concluded that all items have an HTMT value <0.85, which means that the discriminant validity criteria are met.

Composite Reliability

Table 6. Cronbach's Alpha Test Results and Composite Reliability Value

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
Financial Inclusion	0.950	0.956
Financial Wellbeing	0.901	0.914
Financial Literacy	0.923	0.926

Source: Primary Data 2025 (Processed)

Based on the table above, it shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value is above 0.7, meaning that the Cronbach's Alpha value shows a good level of reliability. Furthermore, the composite reliability value is above 0.6. Thus these results indicate that each research variable has met the assessment criteria so that it can be concluded that all variables are said to be reliable.

Inner Model

Coefficient of Determination

Table 7. R Square Test Results

Variables	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Financial Inclusion	0.648	0.646
Financial Wellbeing	0.522	0.516

Source: Primary Data 2025 (Processed)

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination (r square) value produced by the research construct as follows:

- It can be seen in the R-Square table above that the R² value of the financial inclusion variable is 0.648, meaning that the construct of the financial inclusion variable affects financial well-being by 64.8%, and the remaining 35.2% is the influence of other variables or other constructs that are not examined.
- Then, the R-square above that the R² value of the financial welfare variable is 0.522, meaning that all financial literacy and financial inclusion variable constructs affect financial welfare together by 0.522 and the remaining 52.2% and the remaining 47.8% is the influence of other variables or other constructs that are not studied and affect the financial welfare variable.

Hypothesis Test

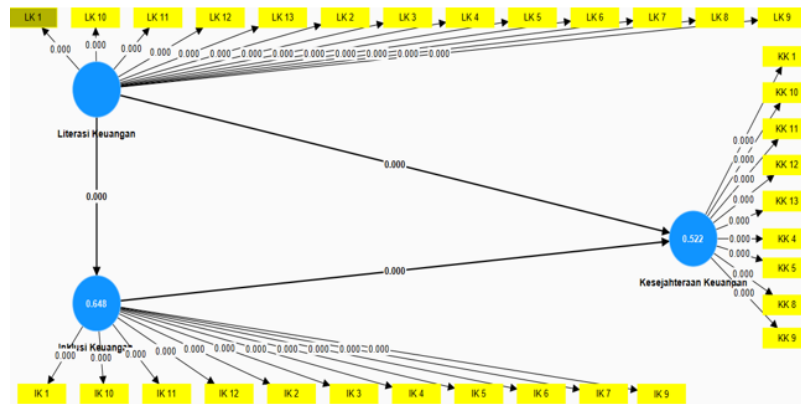


Figure 1. Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing can be done by looking at the table results from the path coefficient. The value of testing the direct effect hypothesis can be seen in the table below:

Table 8. Bootstrapping Calculation Results

Code	Hypothesis	Original Sample	T statistics	P values	Conclusion
H1	Financial Literacy -> Financial Wellbeing	1.019	10.681	0.000 < 0,05	There is a significant positive influence between variables
H2	Financial Literacy -> Financial Inclusion	0.850	24.209	0.000 < 0,05	There is a significant positive influence between variables
H3	Financial Inclusion -> Financial Wellbeing	-0.424	3.706	0.000 < 0,05	There is a significant negative effect between variables
H4	Financial Literacy -> Financial Inclusion -> Financial Wellbeing	-0.342	3.665	0.000 < 0,05	There is a significant negative effect between variables

Source: Primary Data 2025 (Processed)

Based on Table 20, Hypothesis 1 shows the original sample value of 1.019, which shows a positive direction of influence, t-statistic value $10.681 > 1.96$ and p value $0.000 < 0.05$. These results indicate that financial literacy has a positive effect on the financial wellbeing of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Padang.

The results of Hypothesis 2 testing in Table 20 show the original sample value of 0.850, which shows a positive direction, a t-statistic value of $24.209 > 1.96$ and a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. These results indicate that high financial Literacy increases the financial inclusion of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Padang City.

Furthermore, testing Hypothesis 3 in Table 20 shows the original sample value of -0.424, which shows a negative direction, the t-statistic value of $3.706 > 1.96$ and the p-value of 0.000

<0.05 . These results indicate that increasing financial inclusion actually reduces the level of financial welfare of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo, Padang City.

The results of Hypothesis 4 testing in Table 20 show the original sample value of -0.342 , which shows a negative direction, the t-statistic value of $3.665 > 1.96$ and the p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. These results indicate that high financial Literacy and easy access to various financial services such as savings and the inability to manage their finances properly can be detrimental to the financial welfare of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Padang city.

The effect of financial Literacy on the financial welfare of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village, Padang City

The results of the research, which show that financial Literacy has a positive effect on the financial welfare of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village, Padang City, can be attributed to the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) proposed by Ajzen. TPB explains that financial Literacy acts as a factor that strengthens fishermen's intention to manage their finances effectively. When the intention is realized in real action, the impact is an increase in financial wellbeing. Therefore, the results of this research are in line with TPB, where financial Literacy is one of the elements that influence fishermen's planned behaviour to improve their financial condition.

Based on the Capability Approach theory proposed by (Rajapakse, 2016), which focuses on the capabilities of individuals to achieve the level of welfare that they consider important for their lives. In this context, financial Literacy is one of the elements that enhance fishermen's capability to manage their resources to achieve financial wellbeing.

The results of this research, which show a positive relationship between financial Literacy and financial well-being, are in line with the core of the Capability Approach, which is the empowerment of individuals to achieve well-being through the development of their capabilities. Improving financial Literacy among fishermen is not just about improving their economic functioning but also enlarging their ability to choose and live a life they find valuable. As such, financial Literacy is an empowerment tool that enables them to achieve higher welfare.

The effect of financial Literacy on the financial inclusion of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village, Padang City

The hypothesis testing results show that high financial Literacy increases the financial inclusion of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village, Padang City. This result is in line with the TPB as it shows that financial Literacy plays an important role in driving financial inclusion behaviour, which in turn enables fishermen to connect with formal financial services to improve their economic welfare.

In the Capability Approach framework, it is found that financial Literacy expands fishermen's capability to understand, select, and utilize formal financial services. This capability enhances financial inclusion, which in turn helps them achieve better functioning, such as financial stability and economic wellbeing. Furthermore, financial Literacy enables fishers to overcome access

barriers, thereby creating greater freedom in making financial decisions. Thus, financial Literacy plays an important role in improving financial inclusion, which is in line with the principle of the Capability Approach, which is to strengthen individuals' ability to use their resources effectively to achieve better welfare (Yunamahindra & Ariyani, 2025).

The effect of financial inclusion on the financial welfare of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village, Padang City

Hypothesis testing results show that increasing financial inclusion actually reduces the level of financial welfare of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village, Padang City. This is in line with the research conducted by (Adriani & Wiksuana, 2018) says that financial inclusion in the short term has not been able to improve people's welfare, especially in reducing poverty.

Based on the theory of planned behavior (TPB), financial inclusion can negatively impact fishermen's well-being when the underlying intention or behaviour is not supported by the right attitude, supportive social norms, or effective behavioural control. Therefore, successful financial inclusion requires support from financial Literacy and a social context that supports sound financial behaviour (Begum et al., 2022).

Based on the Capability Approach emphasizes that access to resources does not automatically improve welfare but rather depends on the individual's capabilities to utilize these resources effectively. In this context, although fishers have access to formal financial services, they may not have sufficient capabilities to utilize these services to achieve their welfare goals.

From the perspective of the Capability Approach, financial inclusion provides fishermen access to formal financial services such as credit, savings, or insurance. However, if fishers do not have sufficient knowledge and skills in managing finances, this access cannot be converted into welfare-enhancing capabilities. For example, using credit for consumptive rather than productive needs may increase their debt burden without generating long-term benefits, lowering their financial wellbeing.

In the Capability Approach theory, welfare is achieved when an individual's capability (potential) to use resources is aligned with desired outcomes (functionings). However, the results of this research indicate a gap between access to financial services and fishermen's ability to use them effectively. Without adequate financial Literacy, financial inclusion is not optimal, so the potential benefits fail to materialize (Robertson, 2015).

Finally, the limited freedom of fishers to utilize financial services may also explain this result. If fishers feel forced or pressured to use formal financial services without sufficient preparedness or understanding, they may lose control over their financial decisions. This is contrary to the principle of the Capability Approach, which emphasizes the importance of freedom of choice and action to achieve wellbeing (Sen, 2017). Therefore, to ensure financial inclusion has a positive impact, efforts are needed to improve financial Literacy, financial management training, and adequate structural support.

The role of financial inclusion as a mediating variable in the relationship between financial Literacy and financial wellbeing of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo Fishermen Village, Padang City

Hypothesis testing results show that although fishermen have good financial Literacy and easy access to financial services such as savings and credit, their inability to manage their finances effectively can negatively impact their financial wellbeing. Based on the TPB, intention alone does not guarantee desired behaviour (Hassan et al., 2016). Even when fishermen have the intention to manage their finances wisely, various external barriers such as social pressure or pressing economic situations may make their actual behaviour inconsistent with the intention. This reinforces the finding that high financial literacy and access to financial services do not automatically guarantee an increase in welfare, especially if they are not balanced with strong attitudes and good financial management skills.

Thus, these results emphasize the importance of interventions that not only improve financial Literacy and access to services, but also promote attitudinal change, build norms that support positive financial behaviors, and strengthen the sense of control in making financial decisions.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research shows that financial literacy has a positive impact on the financial well-being of fishermen in Pasie Nan Tigo, Padang City, where higher financial knowledge can improve their well-being and increase financial inclusion. However, even though access to financial services is easy, poor financial management can damage their financial results, showing that literacy and access alone are not enough without effective money management skills. Future research can inform better policies to strengthen literacy and financial management among fishermen, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of existing financial literacy programs in improving their financial well-being.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adriani, D., & Wiksuana, I. G. B. (2018). *Inklusi keuangan dalam hubungannya dengan pertumbuhan umkm dan tingkat kesejahteraan masyarakat di provinsi Bali*. Udayana University.
- Begum, M., Masud, M. M., Alam, L., Mokhtar, M. Bin, & Amir, A. A. (2022). The adaptation behaviour of marine fishermen towards climate change and food security: an application of the theory of planned behaviour and health belief model. *Sustainability*, 14(21), 14001.
- Hassan, L. M., Shiu, E., & Parry, S. (2016). Addressing the cross-country applicability of the theory of planned behaviour (TPB): A structured review of multi-country TPB studies. *Journal of Consumer Behaviour*, 15(1), 72–86.
- Lusardi, A., & Messy, F.-A. (2023). The importance of financial literacy and its impact on financial wellbeing. *Journal of Financial Literacy and Wellbeing*, 1(1), 1–11.

- Pasie, U. U. P. D. K., & Tigo, Nan Tengah, K. K. (2018). *UNES Journal of Community Service*.
- Pulungan, S. A. R., & Siregar, Q. R. (2024). Pengaruh Perencanaan Keuangan Dan Literasi Keuangan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Keuangan Melalui Pengendalian Diri Pada Warga Desa Tanjung Putus. *Bursa: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 3(3), 93–103.
- Rajapakse, N. (2016). Amartya Sen's capability approach and education: Enhancing social justice. *Revue LISA/LISA e-Journal. Littératures, Histoire Des Idées, Images, Sociétés Du Monde Anglophone–Literature, History of Ideas, Images and Societies of the English-Speaking World*, 14(1).
- Rengganis, A., Mudzakir, A. K., & Hapsari, T. D. (2017). Analisis tingkat kesejahteraan nelayan arad di pangkalan pendaratan ikan (ppi) tambak lorok semarang. *Journal of Fisheries Resources Utilization Management and Technology*, 6(3), 20–26.
- Robertson, P. J. (2015). Towards a capability approach to careers: Applying Amartya Sen's thinking to career guidance and development. *International Journal for Educational and Vocational Guidance*, 15, 75–88.
- Sen, A. (2017). Well-being, agency and freedom the dewey lectures 1984. In *Justice and the capabilities approach* (pp. 3–55). Routledge.
- Sesi, S., Indraddin, I., & Maihasni, M. (2019). Program Income Generation dalam Mengembangkan Kredit Mikro pada Rumah Tangga Nelayan Miskin di Kelurahan Pasie Nan Tigo, Kecamatan Koto Tengah, Padang. *JISPO Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 9(1), 431–446.
- Soraya, E., & Lutfiati, A. (2020). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi literasi keuangan. *Kinerja*, 2(02), 111–134.
- Sri Mulyantini, M. M., & Dewi Indriasih, M. M. (2021). *Cerdas memahami dan mengelola keuangan bagi masyarakat di era informasi digital*. Scopindo Media Pustaka.
- Wahyuni, E. S., & Yadewani, D. (2024). *Perencanaan Keuangan*. Serasi Media Teknologi.
- Yunamahindra, A., & Ariyani, D. (2025). Pengaruh Digital Marketing, Literasi Keuangan, Teknologi Finansial Dan Inklusi Keuangan Terhadap Pendapatan UMKM Di Kota Salatiga. *ABDIMASKU: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 8(1).

Copyright holder:

Meci Permata Rahmawati, Rosyeni Rasyid (2025)

First publication right:

Journal of Transnational Universal Studies (JTUS)

This article is licensed under:

