

The Interplay Between Financial Literacy, Financial Risk Tolerance, and Financial Behaviour: The Moderator Effect of Emotional Intelligence

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Aim: This study aims to examine financial literacy's impact on individual investors' financial behaviour while also investigating the mediating role of financial risk tolerance and the moderator effect of emotional intelligence.

Methods: The study collects time-lagged data from 389 financially independent individual investors from leading educational institutes in Pakistan. Data are analysed using SmartPLS (v 3.3.3) to test the measurement and structural models.

Results: The findings reveal that financial literacy significantly impacts the financial behaviour of individual investors. In addition, financial risk tolerance partially mediates the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour. Besides, the study found a significant moderating role of emotional intelligence in the direct relationship between financial literacy and financial risk tolerance and an indirect relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour.

Discussion: The study examined a hitherto unexplored relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour, mediated by financial risk tolerance and moderated by emotional intelligence.

Keywords: financial literacy, emotional intelligence, financial risk tolerance, financial behaviour

Introduction

Financial risk tolerance refers to “the willingness to engage in behaviours in which the outcomes remain uncertain with the possibility of an identifiable negative outcome”¹ and have implications for individual investors and financial institutions.^{2,3} Despite burgeoning interest in financial risk tolerance, there are significant gaps in our understanding of this phenomenon.⁴ First, relatively less is known about the antecedents of financial risk tolerance. Although it has been theorised that a plausible assertion can be developed to associate financial literacy with financial risk tolerance, few studies have empirically examined these relationships. We answer the call of Mutlu and Özer⁵ to address this gap by examining financial literacy as an antecedent of financial risk tolerance. Exploring financial literacy in this context is essential because substantial evidence suggests that financial literacy/financial education level positively correlates with financial risk-taking tendencies.^{6–8} Furthermore, financial literacy can be practically addressed through proper financial education interventions.⁹ Thus, identifying financial literacy as a critical determinant of financial risk tolerance may present opportunities to expand financial risk-taking tendencies.

Second, it has been theorised that implications of financial risk tolerance extend beyond financial decision-making to assessing the financial behaviour of individual investors;¹⁰ no empirical studies have tested these relationships. Financial behaviour refers to “the ability of individuals to manage their savings, expenditures, debts and investments”.⁵ We anchor on the theory of planned behavior (TPB) Ajzen^{11,12} to examine the mediating role of financial risk tolerance in the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour. The TPB reflects an individual's ‘expectancy-value’ formulation, which serves as a basis that determines attitude towards behavior.¹² Our study projects that financial literacy

engenders one's behavioral beliefs that facilitates the transformation of behavior through positive attitude, ie, financial risk tolerance. By addressing this gap, we aim to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the implications of financial risk tolerance stimulated by financial literacy in predicting the financial behaviour of investors. Financial behaviour studies are of interest to researchers, business communities, and financial institutions to study the dynamics of financial behaviour. We argue that its predictions are amenable to empirical tests in behavioural finance due to the "inability of classical finance to solve financial behaviours and market abnormalities faced by individuals"^{5,13,14}

Third, in addition to assessing the causal mechanism, ie, financial risk tolerance, which mediates the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour, we outstretch the boundary conditions of financial behaviour by exploring emotional intelligence as an intervening variable that might also underpin the association between financial literacy and financial behaviour. This is in response to Mutlu and Özer's⁵ call to study individual psychological factors in the financial literacy-behaviour linkage. Studying emotional intelligence in this context is essential because it allows researchers and practitioners to improve the quality of financial decisions.^{15,16} We predict that emotional intelligence provides "emotional stability" that might insulate individual investors against the stress typically experienced in taking a greater financial risk. In this study, we propose specifically that (1) financial risk tolerance mediates the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour, (2) emotional intelligence moderates the direct relationship between financial literacy and financial risk tolerance, and indirect relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour, mediated by financial risk tolerance.

Our study contributes to the literature on financial behavior and psychology research in the following ways. First, we apply causal reasoning anchored on the TPB¹² to develop and examine a model accounted for the constructive effects of financial literacy on financial behavior through the mediator effect of financial risk tolerance. In particular, it suggests that individuals possessing elevated levels of financial risk tolerance can facilitate the transformation of financial literacy in ameliorated financial behavior. Second, by examining the moderating role of emotional intelligence, this study enriches the understanding of the boundary conditions of the financial literacy-behavior link and identifies that individuals possessing superior emotional intelligence are better equipped to control their decision-making process and thus, are more likely to foster financial performance. Last but not least, our projections are amenable to empirical investigation and hence, the study extends enriching insights for practical implications. This is because the role of financial literacy coupled with emotional intelligence allows individual investors to enhance their behavioral tendency through exploiting perceived control over the opportunities. Conceptual framework is presented in Figure 1.

The remainder of this study presents hypotheses and theoretical framework development followed by elucidating research methodology and empirical investigation of the findings. This allows the researchers to discuss the results and elaborate implications and recommendations for the future study.

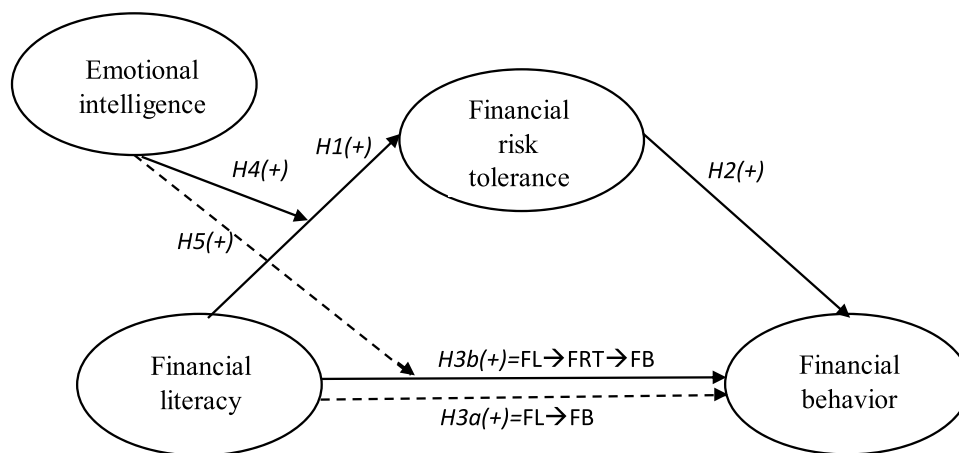


Figure 1 Conceptual model.

Hypotheses

The Mediating Role of Financial Risk Tolerance

Numerous studies have been carried out within financial consultation and financial planning to explore the determinants of individual financial risk tolerance because of its notable effect on “financial investment decisions”.^{5,17,18} For instance, some preliminary investigations of the construct have examined the impact of demographic variables (eg, gender, age, income level, wealth level, education level, and marital status), behavioural factors (ie, life satisfaction level, being worried), and cultural factors on financial risk tolerance.^{19–24} However, only a small sample of studies have investigated the impact of financial literacy on financial risk tolerance.⁵

Financial literacy is “a person’s ability to understand and use financial concepts”.²⁵ Subsequently, differences exist in financial literacy/knowledge and an individual’s education level.^{6,26} For instance, a person with higher education level might not possess apposite financial knowledge. In juxtaposition, a person possessing a low education level may have high financial literacy. However, substantial evidence suggests that financial knowledge can predict financial risk-taking behaviours.^{27–29} Studies within this stream have found a positive association between financial literacy/financial knowledge level and financial risk tolerance.³⁰ Some other well-cited studies have endorsed that positive associations exist between financial literacy and financial risk tolerance.^{7,8,31,32} On the contrary, few studies have tested and found a negative correlation between financial literacy and financial risk tolerance.⁶ However, we draw on the TBP and predict that financial literacy offers ample capacity to predict the financial risk tolerance of individual investors. That is to say, financial experts prefer riskier alternatives as compared to people possessing low-risk perceptions, thereby, stimulating positive behavioral beliefs toward the behavior. For instance, Diacon³³ found a connection between risk perceptions and financial literacy. Similarly, Wang, Keller, and Siegrist³⁴ found high correlations between ‘knowledge-related scales’ and ‘risk-related scales’. Therefore,

H1: Financial literacy positively correlates with financial risk tolerance.

Subsequently, financial risk tolerance could predict the financial behaviour of individual investors. We predict that financial risk tolerance influences the financial behaviour of individual investors. The TPB purports that positive attitudes elicited due to augmented behavioral beliefs are more likely to culminate into action, ie, elevated financial behavior. Financial risk tolerance implies that risk can be subjective (ie, “an individual prefers to accept”) and objective (ie, “an individual is actually capable of taking it”).³⁵ According to economists, financial risk tolerance primarily reflects an objective function of the risk that an individual is capable of taking,³⁵ thereby leveraging behavioral control on individuals. Thus, individuals with high levels of financial risk tolerance are more capable of taking risky investments than those with low levels of financial risk tolerance.³⁴ This corollary supports our theoretical deduction that financial risk tolerance translates into sophisticated financial behaviour. Several hosts of research in recent years have found a significant association between financial risk tolerance and financial behaviour.^{10,30,36} Similarly, Jacobs-Lawson and Hershey²⁷ concluded that financial risk tolerance significantly impacts retirement saving behaviours. Therefore,

H2: Financial risk tolerance positively correlates with financial behaviour.

The combination of these hypotheses suggests a mediating role of financial risk tolerance. We predict that financial literacy influences financial behavior through a causal mechanism, ie, (i) direct association between financial literacy and financial behavior, and (ii) indirect relationship between financial literacy and financial behavior, mediated by financial risk tolerance. We anchor on the TPB and project that an individual’s risk perceptions stimulated by financial literacy transform into supreme financial behaviour because of their financial risk tolerance. For instance, Masters³⁷ investigated the impact of financial knowledge on financial risk tolerance. The authors found that individuals with high financial knowledge about investments showed higher risk-taking tendencies than those without knowledge about investments. Similarly, another host of research has identified the impact of financial literacy on financial risk tolerance,²⁹ ultimately leading to enhanced financial behaviour.⁶ Several studies have proposed a mediating role of financial risk tolerance between “demographic characteristics and financial behaviours”,³⁸ “behavioural biases and investment decisions”,³⁹ “urgency and financial risk-taking behaviours”,⁴⁰ “financial literacy and

investment performance”.⁴¹ In short, financial literacy amplifies financial risk tolerance, which ultimately culminates into preeminent financial behaviour. Therefore,

H3a: Financial literacy has a significant association with financial behavior.

H3b: Financial risk tolerance mediates the association between financial literacy and financial behaviour.

Moderator Effect of Emotional Intelligence

We expect the moderator effect of emotional intelligence, which refers to “a set of interrelated abilities possessed by individuals that permit them to accurately understand and use emotional information”.⁴² Although emotional intelligence has different conceptualisations, “ability-based conceptualization” is widely employed in academic research.⁴³ Ability-based model of emotional intelligence has three dimensions, namely, ‘appraisal and expression of emotion (in self and other)’, ‘regulation of emotion (in self and other)’, and “utilisation of emotion”.⁴³

Given the inevitable role of emotions as an essential component of personal and professional competence, emotional intelligence helps individuals to “effectively participate in multiple contexts and contribute to the overall success of their lives and the proper functioning of the society in general”.⁴⁴ We further extend the implications of the TPB by hypothesizing the intervening role of emotional intelligence in the underlying linkage. According to Goleman,⁴⁵ high emotional intelligence enables investors to make better decision-making strategies. That is to say individuals with superior levels of emotional intelligence are more likely to embark on behavioral control that facilitates the transformation of attitude toward behavior, ie, financial risk tolerance. Furthermore, Kunnanatt⁴⁶ found that individuals with high emotional intelligence have a high chance of winning. Similarly, Dhiman and Raheja⁴⁷ identified emotional intelligence as an essential skill of individual investors, which enhances the likelihood of financial risk tolerance. The authors drew on insights from Goleman’s⁴⁵ conceptualisation of emotional intelligence and assessed the impact of emotional intelligence on financial risk tolerance. Their findings revealed that all five dimensions of emotional intelligence significantly influence financial risk tolerance.⁴⁷ On the contrary, poor decision-making¹⁵ and deteriorated financial performance⁴⁸ can be attributed to low levels of emotional intelligence. A heightened degree of financial knowledge outstretches investors’ financial risk tolerance levels, whereas the emotional intelligence competencies of investors underpin the relationship. That is to say, emotional intelligence allows individual investors to regulate negative emotions provoked due to the perception of making risky investments, vesting them cognitively decisive in managing investment portfolios. Therefore,

H4: Emotional intelligence moderates the relationship between financial literacy and financial risk tolerance such that the association is more pronounced at high levels of emotional intelligence and vice versa.

Based on these arguments, we also propose a moderated mediation such that investors’ emotional intelligence serves as a contingent factor of the indirect effect of financial literacy on investors’ financial behaviour through mediating role of financial risk tolerance. Financial risk tolerance offers more meaningful mechanisms for investors who can draw from emotional intelligence to explain why beliefs about financial literacy might translate into more responsible financial behaviour.⁶ In recent studies, the authors have confirmed that emotional intelligence affects financial behaviour and that emotional intelligence plays an essential role in increasing financial behaviour.^{15,16} Hence, anchoring on the TPB, we predict that high levels of emotional intelligence underpin the association between financial literacy and financial behaviour, mediated by financial risk tolerance (and vice versa). Therefore,

H5: Emotional intelligence moderates the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour such that the association is more pronounced at high levels of emotional intelligence and vice versa.

Method

Sample and Procedure

We collected time-lagged (ie, three-wave) data from financially independent individual investors from leading educational institutes in Pakistan. We employed a time interval of four weeks between each wave. We collected time-lagged data because the “effects included in the mediation analysis are causal outcomes that span a period of time”⁴⁹ in order to avoid considerable bias in estimating parameters.⁵⁰

We collected data through a “non-probability, purposive sampling technique”, which allowed us to get arbitrary responses.⁵¹ As the detailed information of the participants was not accessible therefore the study chose purposive sampling technique to gather responses. Several well-recognized prior studies have utilized purposive sampling technique due to its ability to generate arbitrary responses.^{52–54} Respondents mainly comprised managers, business people, civil servants and retirees, teachers, academics, and public and private sector employees. We distributed questionnaires along with a cover letter to the participants explaining the study’s importance and guaranteeing the confidentiality of their responses. At time 1, we distributed 500 questionnaires to collect data on the respondents’ demographic details, financial literacy, and emotional intelligence. Of these, 457 completely filled questionnaires were returned. In the second wave, we contacted those 457 respondents to gather responses on financial risk tolerance. We received 430 questionnaires, of which 412 could match the original responses. After four weeks, we gathered questionnaires on financial behaviour.

Finally, we consolidated all the responses collected in three waves with the key generated by each participant as per the directives given in the surveys. We requested participants to provide their initials followed by their birth months. Our analysis consisted of 389 completed sets of responses, leaving a response rate of 78%. The sample’s descriptive statistics represent 66% of men and 34% of women participants. Concerning education level, 36% have an undergraduate degree, 43% have a graduate degree, and 21% have a postgraduate degree. Concerning age, 20%, 32%, 28%, and 20% were in the 20–30, 31–40, 41–50, and 51–60 age ranges, respectively. Sixty-five percent of the respondents were married, and 35% were single. Concerning income level (monthly), 18% claimed an income between 30,000 and 50,000, 21% earned between 50,000 and 70,000, 25% claimed between 70,000 and 100,000, 20% responded between 100,000 and 150,000, and 18% claimed above 150,000. The study used these factors as the controlled variables and found that their impacts on the endogenous variables are insignificant.

Measures

We adapted established measures to collect data from the target respondents. Furthermore, the questionnaire was asked in English, as English is the official language and medium of instruction in schools/colleges/universities in Pakistan. Unless otherwise noted, all the items were anchored on a five-point Likert scale, ie, “1 for strongly disagree” and 5 for strongly agree. Detailed questionnaire is presented in [Appendix 1](#).

Financial Literacy

The financial literacy questionnaire was adapted from Thung et al⁵⁵ and measured on a 4-items scale. The sample items included “I know what inflation and interest rates changes mean” and “I make a price comparison when buying a product or service”.

Emotional Intelligence

The emotional intelligence questionnaire was adapted from Wong and Law⁴² and measured on a 16-items scale. The sample items included “I have a good sense of why I have certain feelings most of the time” and “I am a good observer of others’ emotions”.

Financial Risk Tolerance

The financial risk tolerance questionnaire was adapted from Grable and Lytton⁵⁶ and measured on a 13-items scale. The sample items included “in general, how would your best friend describe you as a risk taker”? And “in terms of experience, how comfortable are you investing in stocks or stock mutual funds?”.

Financial Behaviour

The financial behaviour questionnaire was adapted from Dew and Xiao⁵⁷ and measured on an 8-items scale. The sample items included “I keep my expenditures under control” and “before big purchases, I analyse my financial situation”.

Control Variables

Following the previous studies, individual demographics,²³ such as age, gender, education level, income level, and marital status, were taken as controlled variables (Table 1).

Table 1 Validity and Reliability for Constructs

	Loadings	AVE	CR	Cronbach's Alpha
Financial literacy		0.571	0.880	0.824
FL1	0.687			
FL 2	0.812			
FL 3	0.783			
FL 4	0.723			
Emotional intelligence		0.520	0.912	0.864
E11	0.634			
E12	0.754			
E13	0.780			
E14	0.820			
E16	0.690			
E17	0.564			
E18	0.743			
E19	0.612			
E110	0.723			
E112	0.812			
E113	0.691			
E114	0.671			
E115	0.801			
E116	0.745			
Financial risk tolerance		0.514	0.864	0.780
FRT1	0.557			
FRT2	0.813			
FRT3	0.734			
FRT4	0.712			
FRT5	0.623			
FRT6	0.686			
FRT7	0.732			
FRT9	0.656			
FRT10	0.842			
FRT11	0.752			
FRT12	0.762			
FRT13	0.684			
Financial behavior		0.532	0.884	0.834
FB1	0.692			
FB2	0.782			
FB3	0.792			
FB4	0.821			
FB5	0.621			
FB6	0.666			
FB7	0.782			
FB8	0.649			

Abbreviations: FL, financial literacy; EI, emotional intelligence; FRT, financial risk tolerance; FB, financial behavior; AVE, average variance extracted; CR, composite reliability.

Data Analysis

The study analysed data using “partial least square structural equation modelling” (PLS-SEM) through SmartPLS (v 3.3.3). We justify the use of PLS-SEM over CB-SEM based on the following reasons: first, the study’s objective is to assess the ‘predictive capability’ of the structural paths, ie, “to maximise explained variance in the latent endogenous variables rather than theory confirmation”.⁵⁸ Besides, the study assessed a complex moderated mediation model, ie, in addition to estimating the main effects, the study also assessed the moderator effect of emotional intelligence (Henseler & Fassioott, 2010).⁵⁹ In light of the recommendations of Hair et al⁵⁸ we utilized SmartPLS to assess the measurement model and the structural model by employing PLS algorithm and bias-corrected and accelerated (BCa) bootstrapping technique. The subsequent section presents the results of the analysis.

Results

Measurement Model

The study assessed the “measurement model” using “internal consistency”, and “convergent” and “discriminant” validity criteria.⁵⁸ For evaluating ‘internal consistency’, in addition to the ‘Cronbach’s alpha’, the study measured the “composite reliability” (CR) of constructs, as recommended by Hair et al⁵⁸ Table 1 indicates that all the values of ‘Cronbach’s alpha’ and CR are above the minimum acceptable value of 0.6 and 0.7,⁵⁹ thus, providing evidence of ‘internal consistency’. For the ‘convergent validity’, the authors evaluated ‘outer loadings’ and AVE with the acceptable minimum threshold of 0.5 (Henseler et al, 2009).^{60,61} Results of the analysis show that all the values are above the minimum acceptable threshold, hence, ensuring the “convergent validity” of the study. The following items were dropped due to poor loadings (EI5, EI11, FRT8, and FB9).

In addition, the study assessed the “discriminant validity” that reflects the degree to which a latent variable empirically differs from other latent variables.⁵⁸ For assessing discriminant validity, the study examined the Fornell-Larcker criterion and heterotrait-monotrait (HTMT) ratio.⁵⁸ Table 2 shows the results of Fornell-Larcker, the square root of AVE in the construct correlation matrix, and specifies that square root values are higher for the own construct than the related inter-construct correlations. In addition, the HTMT ratio was assessed using the “bias-corrected and accelerated” (BCa) bootstrapping technique, using a resample of 5000 by employing a one-tailed *t*-test with a 90% significance level (in order to warrant an error probability of 95%). Table 3 presents the HTMT ratio; all the values are below the maximum threshold of HTMT.90, thus, ensuring the discriminant validity of the study.

Table 2 Fornell-Larcker Criterion

	FL	EI	FRT	FB
FL	0.765			
EI	0.543	0.721		
FRT	0.234	0.622	0.716	
FB	0.612	0.578	0.526	0.730

Abbreviations: FL, financial literacy; EI, emotional intelligence; FRT, financial risk tolerance; FB, financial behavior.

Table 3 Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio

	FL	EI	FRT	FB
FL				
EI	0.517			
	CI.0.900 [0.410;0.601]			
FRT	0.766	0.580		
	CI.0.900 [0.644;0.872]	CI.0.900 [0.461;0.702]		
FB	0.624	0.502	0.586	
	CI.0.900 [0.496;0.713]	CI.0.900 [0.420;0.644]	CI.0.900 [0.488;0.692]	

Notes: CI, bootstrapping 90% confidence intervals (n=5000) (one-tailed).

Abbreviations: FL, financial literacy; EI, emotional intelligence; FRT, financial risk tolerance; FB, financial behavior.

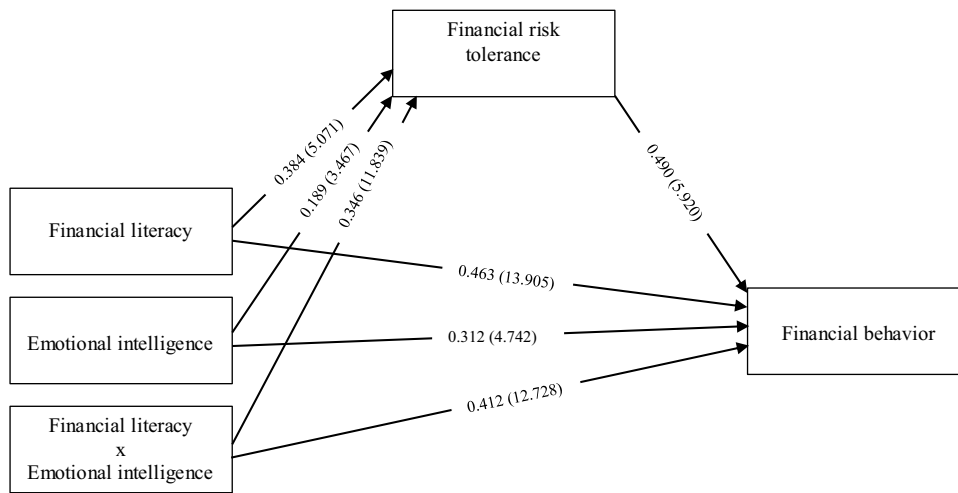


Figure 2 Structural equation model.

Structural Model

Further, we evaluated the “structural model” by analysing the path analysis to examine the study’s hypotheses. The study utilised a “non-parametric” bootstrapping procedure to get the β and corresponding t-values. In addition to the “path coefficients”, we also assessed the structural model by employing the following criteria, such as “coefficient of determination” (R^2), “predictive relevance” (Q^2), and the “effect sizes” (f^2). The value of “cross-validated redundancy” above 0 indicates the “predictive capability” of the model. In addition, we reported the effect sizes to ensure the “predictive accuracy” of the model. The results of the structural model are presented in Table 4 and SEM is shown in Figure 2. The analysis indicates that financial literacy positively correlates with financial risk tolerance ($\beta = 0.384, t = 5.071, p = 0.001, f^2 = 0.219$), supporting H1. Besides, financial risk tolerance significantly impacts financial behaviour ($\beta = 0.463, t = 13.905, p = 0.000, f^2 = 0.318$), supporting H2.

Moreover, consistent with the recommendations of Hair et al,⁵⁸ the study employed a two-stage approach to examine the moderating effect. According to Henseler and Fassott,⁵⁹ the two-stage approach “exhibits a high level of statistical power” as compared to the orthogonal or product indicator approach. We measured the moderator effect size using the BCa bootstrapping approach with a resample of 5000. Table 4 shows that the interaction term (financial literacy_ emotional intelligence) has a significant positive impact on financial risk tolerance ($\beta = 0.346, t = 11.839, p = 0.000, f^2 = 0.156$), with medium effect size; and financial behaviour ($\beta = 0.412, t = 12.728, p = 0.000, f^2 = 0.219$), with medium effect size, supporting H4 and H5.

Further, in line with Dawson’s⁶² recommendations, we plotted a simple slope analysis to understand the interaction effect of financial literacy_ emotional intelligence on financial risk tolerance and financial behaviour (shown in Figures 3 and 4). The simple slope analysis illustrates that at high levels of emotional intelligence, the direct association between financial literacy

Table 4 Effects on Endogenous Variables

Hypotheses	β	CI (5%, 95%)	SE	t-value	p-value	Decision	f^2	R^2	Q^2
Age ^a	0.054(n.s.)	(-0.040, 0.095)	0.022	0.522	0.546				
Gender ^b	0.102(n.s.)	(-0.031, 0.173)	0.01	0.782	0.641				
Education level ^c	0.050(n.s.)	(-0.032, 0.088)	0.032	0.239	0.344				
Income level ^d	0.011(n.s.)	(-0.045, 0.087)	0.034	1.012	0.180				
Marital status ^e	0.112(n.s.)	(-0.003, 0.178)	0.024	1.256	0.120				
H1 FL → FRT	0.384***	(0.274, 0.488)	0.042	5.071	0.001	Supported	0.219	0.424	0.361
H2 FRT → FB	0.463***	(0.343, 0.572)	0.062	13.905	0.000	Supported	0.318	0.539	0.274
H4 FL × EI → FRT	0.346***	(0.251, 0.458)	0.054	11.839	0.000	Supported	0.156		
H5 FL × EI → FB	0.412***	(0.325, 0.514)	0.040	12.728	0.000	Supported	0.219		

Notes: ***Significance $p < 0.05$ (1.96); ^{a,b,c,d,e}Control variables.

Abbreviations: FL, financial literacy; EI, emotional intelligence; FRT, financial risk tolerance; FB, financial behavior.

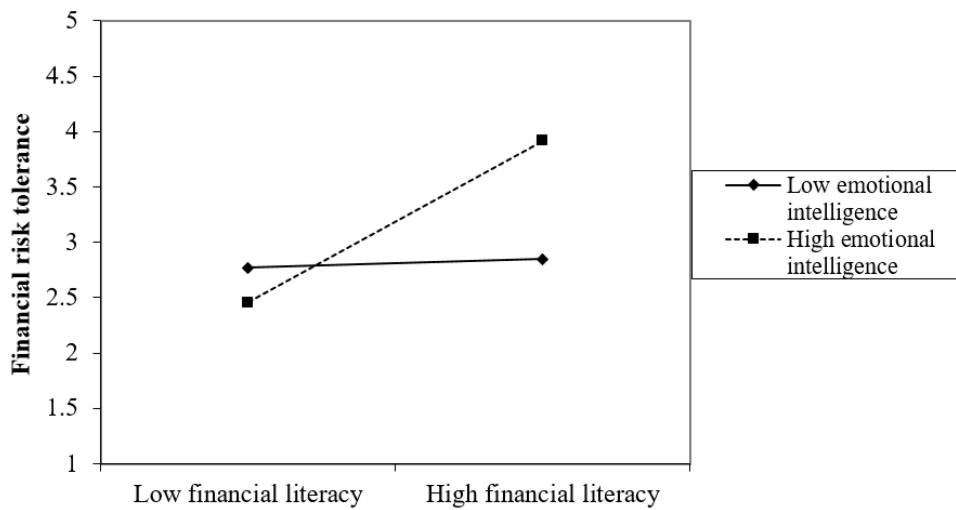


Figure 3 Moderating effect (1).

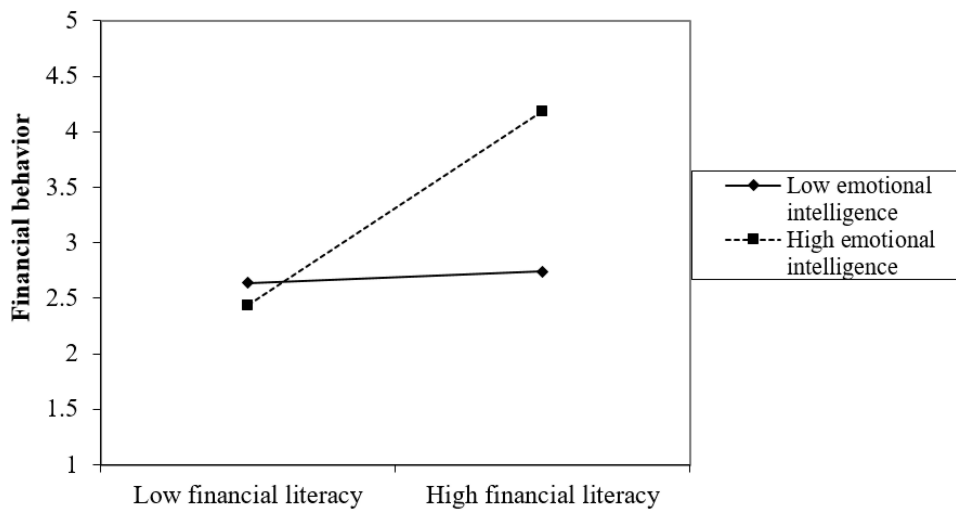


Figure 4 Moderating effect (2).

and financial risk tolerance and the indirect relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour, mediated by financial risk tolerance, is more robust than at low levels of emotional intelligence.

In addition, we also predicted the mediating role of financial risk tolerance in the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour. In order to evaluate the mediation analysis, we adopted Zhao et al’s mediation approach.⁶³ We obtained point estimates of the indirect effect using the BCa bootstrapping technique with a 5000 resample.⁵⁸ Table 5 shows that the direct effect of financial literacy on financial behaviour is significant, with 95% CIs (0.202, 0.410) and the indirect effect of financial literacy on financial behaviour through the mediating role of financial risk tolerance is significant, with 95% CIs (0.124, 0.318), indicating complementary mediation (Table 6). In

Table 5 Summary of Mediating Effect Tests

	Path	t-value	BCCI		Path	t-value	95% BCCI	Decision	VAF
Total effect FL → FB	0.434	3.448	(0.202, 0.410)	Indirect effect FL → FRT → FB	0.248	5.301	(0.124, 0.318)	Supported	57.14%

Abbreviations: FL, financial literacy; EI, emotional intelligence; FRT, financial risk tolerance; FB, financial behavior; VAF, variance accounted for (indirect effect / total effect) total effect: direct effect + indirect effect.

Table 6 Goodness-of-Fit Index (GFI)

Constructs	AVE	R2
FL	0.571	
EI	0.520	
FRT	0.514	0.424
FB	0.532	0.539
Average scores	0.534	0.482
$(GFI = \sqrt{AVE \times R^2})$	0.510	

Abbreviations: AVE, average variance extracted; FL, financial literacy; EI, emotional intelligence; FRT, financial risk tolerance; FB, financial behavior.

addition, we also assess “variance accounted for” (VAF) to assess the mediation analysis. VAF value of 57.14% indicates that financial risk tolerance partially mediates the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour, supporting H3.

Furthermore, the study also measured the “goodness-of-fit index” (GFI) using Tenenhaus et al’s (2005) diagnostic tool.⁶⁴ The authors defined GFI as ‘the geometric mean of the average communality and average R2’. GFI results are shown in Table 6 with a value of 0.510, more significant than the cutoff value of 0.36 for a large effect size of R2, ensuring a good model fit.⁶⁵ Finally, we also examined Stone-Geisser’s Q2 with an “omission distance” of 5. The analysis produced a value significantly greater than 0, thus establishing the model’s “predictive relevance”.

Discussion and Conclusion

The objective of the current study was to investigate the impact of financial literacy on the financial behaviour of individual investors mediated by financial risk tolerance. In addition, the study also explores the boundary effects of emotional intelligence in the direct relationship between financial literacy and financial risk tolerance and the indirect effect between financial literacy and financial behaviour through the mediating role of financial risk tolerance. The study collected time-lagged data from financially independent individual investors in Pakistan for empirical evidence. The study’s findings support the following projections:

The study demonstrated that H1, which states that “financial literacy” has a significant positive influence on financial risk tolerance, is supported. The results of this study advance existing research on financial literacy,^{5,66,67} by projecting that financial literacy stimulates financial risk tolerance of investors, allowing them to make more robust and sound financial decisions. The results of this analysis are in harmony with previous studies.⁵ Similarly, the second hypothesis states that “financial risk tolerance has a significant positive association with financial behavior”. Our findings support this hypothesis and expand the implications of TPB¹² by hypothesizing financial risk tolerance as the key determinant of behavior by inducing behavioral control in individuals. Furthermore, our third hypotheses state that (a) financial literacy has a significant positive relationship with financial behavior, and (b) financial risk tolerance mediates the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour. By investigating financial risk tolerance as the mediating mechanism, our study attempts to bridge the omission in the direct link between financial literacy and financial behavior,^{66,67} which turn out to be our unique contribution in this study. We come back to its theoretical implications in the subsequent section. Our next hypotheses state that emotional intelligence moderates the underlying associations such that (H4) the relationship between financial literacy and financial risk tolerance, and (H5) financial literacy and financial behaviour, mediated by financial risk tolerance, are more potent at higher levels of emotional intelligence and vice versa. By investigating the moderating role of emotional intelligence we outstretch the boundary conditions of the financial literacy–behavior nexus. Our analyses are in line with the previous studies which found the significant moderating role of emotional intelligence in the related contexts.^{68,69} The subsequent section presents theoretical and managerial implications.

Theoretical Implications

The study presents several critical theoretical implications to the existing body of knowledge. First, the study contributes meaningfully to the behavioural finance literature. Most earlier scientific inquiries encapsulated classical finance theories to predict financial decision-making. However, the importance of conventional finance is of paramount importance for research in financial management. However, a paradigm shift has been witnessed for the past few decades in the financial literature that builds on behavioural finance due to the “inability of classical finance to solve financial behaviours and market abnormalities faced by individuals”.⁵ In this regard, the present study addresses the call of Mutlu and Özer⁵ to investigate the impact of financial literacy on financial behaviour through the mediating role of financial risk tolerance. This turns out to be our second contribution to the extant literature. To the best of the authors’ knowledge, this is the first study investigating the mediating role of financial risk tolerance in the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour. For instance, prior research has investigated the mediating role of family financial socialisation,⁶⁶ financial perceptions (Dewi et al, 2020),⁷⁰ and attitude toward money in the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour.⁶⁷

Drawing on the TPB, we hypothesised and tested a hitherto unexplored causal mechanism, financial risk tolerance, in the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour. We argue the expectancy-value formulation guides a path that provokes behavioral beliefs, which underpins behavioral controls and translate one’s attitude, ie, financial risk tolerance into behavior, ie, financial behavior. We anticipated that knowledge of financial concepts is of absolute importance that stimulates an individual’s financial behaviour as this information offers valuable insights into making financial decisions. A massive stream of research has linked financial literacy as a predictor of financial behaviour.^{29,34,67,70} At the same time, a lack of financial literacy may leave individuals helplessly indecisive.¹⁶ This is because individuals who lack adequate financial literacy cannot evaluate investment alternatives and, hence, manifest reluctance to risky investments. Thus, the fear embedded in financial risk deleteriously affects their financial behaviours. On the contrary, individuals who capitalise on financial literacy are more likely to expand their financial risk tolerance and ultimately develop sound financial behaviour.

Third, the study investigates the boundary effects of emotional intelligence in the underlying linkage. We examined emotional intelligence in response to the call of Mutlu and Özer⁵ to study individual psychological factors that influence the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour, mediated by financial risk tolerance. Researchers have recently started scrutinising emotional intelligence in the behavioural finance literature.⁴⁷ We projected that financial emotional intelligence synthesis gives rise to the ability to assess the range of possibilities and optimise decision-making. As predicted, emotional intelligence significantly moderates the direct relationship between financial literacy and financial risk tolerance and the indirect relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour through the mediating role of financial risk tolerance.

Practical Implications

Although there is a preponderance of research on classical finance,⁵ empirical research on behavioural finance, particularly capturing emotional intelligence to predict financial behaviour is scant, this makes our research all the more salient. The findings of this research suggest that financial literacy could be a crucial determinant of financial behaviour by exaggerating financial risk tolerance. Apposite knowledge of financial concepts translates into reasonable financial decisions that impact the financial well-being of individuals. Burgeoning international interest in enhancing the financial awareness levels of individuals has enhanced the significance of financial literacy. The robustness of individuals through financial decision-making skills and correct investment preferences elevate financial training, planning, spending, retirement planning, and control and saving behaviours. Development in information and communication technologies and globalization leverage easy access to financial information. At this point, expanding the ability to assess, interpret, and apply information is imperative. Hence, the transformation of financial behaviour through access and exploitation of financial resources is fundamental. This study is helpful for investors to better comprehend their financial behaviour by considering factors that influence their ability to make accurate financial decisions. In addition, the findings of this research extend insights to financial institutions who want to have detailed information about investor profiles and trends in the financial markets. Moreover, this research is also essential in offering insights into psychological and cognitive factors that broadly impact the financial decision-making of investors. Besides, the findings of this study extend support to the policymakers to protect investors from the financial crisis by emphasizing the importance of emotional intelligence as a sine-qua-non ability that enhances investors’ financial wisdom and

well-being. Furthermore, as discussed above, a fragment of literature has found a negative correlation between financial literacy and financial behaviour.⁶ Thus, employing emotional intelligence as an individual factor will help investors optimise the utility of financial literacy in increasing financial risk tolerance that culminates into sound financial behaviour.

Limitations and Suggestions

The findings of this study present valuable insights into the association between financial literacy, emotional intelligence, financial risk tolerance, and financial behaviour. However, these findings should be studied with certain limitations. First, the study employed a subjective scale to measure financial literacy. However, future studies should measure subjective and objective statements to understand the phenomenon better. Second, the study measured the mediating role of financial risk tolerance and found the partial mediating role of financial risk tolerance in the relationship between financial literacy and financial behaviour. This warrants future studies examining other mediating variables that might underpin the relationship. Last but not least, the study assessed the moderating role of emotional intelligence; future research should examine the boundary effects of other psychological factors to examine the underlying linkage.

Ethical Standards

This study adheres to the guidelines of the ethical review process of the associated universities and approved by the ethics committees of these universities: Suzhou Industrial Park Institute of Services Outsourcing, China; China Jiliang University, China; The University of Faisalabad, Pakistan; and Zhejiang University of Technology, China. Further, respondents' consent was also sought for their participation in this study.

Acknowledgment

This research will not be possible without the contributions of all the co-authors, support of institutions, active role of participants, constructive feedback of reviewers, and editors. We are indebted to all the supporting members of this research.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

National key project of the 14th Five-Year Plan for Education and Scientific Research of the Ministry of Education of China in 2022; Research on high quality Employment in Vocational Colleges from the perspective of Huang Yanpei's vocational Education theory (JKY14927); "Qinglan Project" Supported by Jiangsu Department of Education for Young and Middle-aged Academic Leaders (Su Teacher Letter [2022] No. 29).

Disclosure

The authors declare that there is no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article.

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