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Factors Influencing Family Financial Management Behavior (Case Study in Housewives in Sei Suka District, Batu Bara)

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this study was to partially and concurrently assess and analyze the influence of financial literacy and financial attitudes on family financial management behavior (a case study of housewives in Sei Suka sub-district, Batu Bara district). This study is an associative study involving questionnaire data gathering. This study's population was 9479, and the samples utilized were 100 housewives from Sei Suka District, Batu Bara Regency. The Classical Assumption Test, Multiple Regression Tests, Hypothesis Tests (t test and F test), and the Coefficient of Determination were employed in this study's data analysis methodologies. According to the findings of this study, the factors Financial Literacy and Financial Attitude both influence Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Sei Suka Subdistrict, Batu Bara Regency. While Financial Literacy has no effect on financial management behavior, financial attitudes do.

Keywords : Financial Literacy, Financial Attitude, Financial Management Behavior

INTRODUCTION

Managing money is a fact that every human being must confront in everyday life, where a person must manage funds efficiently in order to balance income and spending. A person's ability to manage funds efficiently is required so that money gained is not squandered. Manage your funds properly for future prosperity to avoid financial issues. One of the most essential principles in the financial discipline is financial management behavior. Many definitions of financial management behavior suggest it as the determination, acquisition, allocation, and usage of financial resources. While the overall description of financial management behavior is financial decision-making, harmonization of individual objectives and company goals (Sagoro, 2018, hal.98).

The Indonesian people's consumptive financial behavior leads to a variety of other reckless financial behaviors, such as a lack of saving, investing, emergency fund planning, and budgeting for the future. The Indonesian people have not saved as much as they should have. Even among Southeast Asian countries, Indonesia has the lowest overall nominal savings and saving habits. According to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Indonesians are becoming more consumptive and are abandoning the practice of saving. This is evident in the recent fall in marginal propensity to save (MPS) and increase in marginal prosperity to consume (MPC) (MPC). Managing funds is a crucial activity in family life that allows the family to survive and grow. The home consists of a husband, wife, and children, each with their own role. Typically, a housewife plays a significant part in financial management; a housewife who is able to manage family money within the constraints that exist will be able to steer the family in the right path.

Financial literacy is becoming increasingly crucial as a result of the financial crisis and other issues associated to incapacity to handle funds. in numerous nations. Financial literacy is one of numerous factors that influence financial management behavior. Financial literacy has even been recommended as a national program to help individuals become financially educated, which will boost the community's wealth and welfare. Financial attitudes are another element that influences financial management behavior. Financial attitude refers to a person's financial ideas, judgements, and views. (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2017) The Financial Services Authority urges the general population to have a financial mindset in order to attain financial objectives and carry out financial planning. Motivation is required to develop ability in financial conduct in order to motivate people to attain a goal and financial planning. Financial attitudes may influence and aid to decide appropriate financial management, personal budgeting, and investment decisions.

Financial management behavior is a process that incorporates a thorough assessment of personal financial perspectives, assets, and accessible resources. The available resources are then employed in a methodical manner to solve financial issues and satisfy desires (Ayoeb et al., 2008.hal.8). Financial management behavior is a component of personal financial management activities, which are the activities that an individual engages in to satisfy the demands of life in an ordered and methodical manner. With effective money management, one is not locked in an endless cycle of desire (Gunawan et al., 2020). Financial Literacy is the ability to manage funds owned so that they develop and live more prosperously in the future, knowledge of basic financial concepts including knowledge of compound interest, difference in nominal value and real value, knowledge in recognizing risk diversification, time value of money and others (Pranatasari & Herdinata, 2020).

Financial literacy is knowledge and ability to organize personal and business finances. Intelligence and financial management skills are important aspects of life. Financial literacy can prevent people from financial problems. Financial literacy refers to the ability to obtain financial information and make financial decisions (Hamirul & Desiyanti, 2020).

A person's financial mindset influences how they manage their money. Someone with a negative financial mindset will make better judgments on his financial management system. People with a terrible financial mindset, on the other hand, will be bad at managing their finances (Mirza, 2019,hal.59). A person's financial attitude is a pattern of discipline in how he handles his money. As a result, a positive financial attitude denotes self-control. To ensure the development of a positive financial attitude, we must practice self-discipline in money management, such as developing a financial plan and sticking to it (Sina, 2016, hal.59).

METHOD

This study uses an associative approach with quantitative data types to analyze the problem of the relationship or influence between a variable and other variables. In this study, researchers wanted to know the relationship or influence of financial literacy and financial attitudes on financial management behavior.

The population in this study were housewives in Sei Suka Subdistrict, Batu Bara Regency, which are in 10 villages, totaling 9,479 people and with a sample of 100 people. The sampling technique used in this study is Nonprobability Sampling or Incidental Sampling, which is a sampling technique based on anyone who happens to meet the researcher. The technique used to collect data in this study is a questionnaire as primary data with a survey method to obtain respondents' opinions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Classic Assumption Test

The purpose of testing the normality of the data is to see whether the dependent and independent variables in the modal regression have a normal or abnormal distribution. Provisions for testing, if the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the direction of the diagonal line, the regression model meets the normality assumption, below are the results of the normality test to test all research variable data with a minimal ordinal scale using the Kolmogorof Smirnof test provisions using the SPSS program.

The results of data management showed that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value was 0.072 which was significant at 0.200, meaning that the significant value was greater than 0.05, so the residual data was normally distributed. Here's the test table:

Table 1. Kolmogralf-Smirnov Normallitals Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.10821548
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.072
	Positive	.050
	Negative	-.072
Test Statistic		.072
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: Data Processed by SPSS 2022

Testing the multicollinearity of the research variables through the calculation of independent tests between independent variables can be seen from the results of the statistical analysis colienarty. Multicollinearity has a goal, which is to see whether the variables do not have high correlation. It is necessary to carry out a hypothesis, namely that accept Ho if VIF <10, and the tolerance value is close to 0. The following is a table of test results:

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Financial Literacy	.678	1.475
	Financial Attitude	.678	1.475

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Management Behavior (Y)a

According to the multicollinearity test table data above, the two independent variables, Financial Literacy (X1) and Financial Attitude (X2), have a VIF collinearity statutory value of 1,475. lower than 10, implying that there is no multicollinearity in the study's independent variables.

The heteroscedasticity test in this study determines whether or not the variables have the same variance. Heteroscedasticity has a unique observation. One approach for determining if heteroscedasticity will result in an inefficient estimation of the regression coefficient. The assessment findings will be lower than expected.

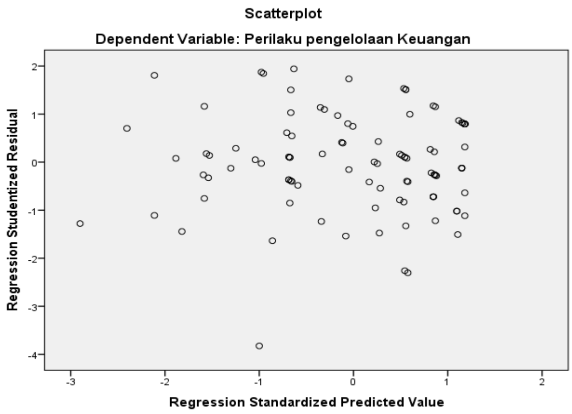

Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

The scatter plot graphic shows that the variables in this study are based on heteroscedasticity test results, indicating that there is no heteroscedasticity in the research variables employed. Because there is no discernible pattern and the points on the Y axis are scattered above and below the number 0, the heteroscedasticity test on this study variable can be satisfied.

Hypothesis of Investigation

The t test

The t test attempts to demonstrate the degree of relationship and effect of one independent variable in explaining the dependent variable in this study. The ttable formula is as follows: t(/2;n-k-1) = t (0.025;97) = 1.984

Table 4. The t test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.625	2.251		2.500	.014
	Financial Literacy	.026	.060	.035	.435	.665
	Financial Attitude	.713	.078	.737	9.160	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Management Behavior

Financial Literacy's Influence on Financial Management Behavior

The tcount is 0.435 at the Sig level, based on the findings of partial testing of the influence of financial literacy (X1) on financial management behavior (Y). Because tcount ttable (0.435 1.984) and a significant level of 0.665 > 0.05, financial literacy did not substantially impact family financial management behavior among housewives in Sei Suka sub-district in this study.

Financial Attitudes' Influence on Financial Management Behavior

According to the results of the partial testing of the effect of financial attitudes (X2) on financial management behavior (Y), the tcount is 9,160 and the Sig. 0.000, in this study partially Financial Attitude has a significant effect on the behavior of family financial management in housewives in Sei Suka District because tcount> ttable (9.160> 1.984) at a significant level of 0.000 0.05.

F Test (Simultaneously)

Statistical analysis The F test (Simultaneous) determines if the independent factors have a substantial impact on the dependent variable.

Table 5. F Test

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	592.737	2	296.369	65.334	.000[b]
	Residual	440.013	97	4.536		
	Total	1032.750	99			

a. Dependent Variable: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR
b. Predictors: (Constant), FINANCIAL ATTITUDE, FINANCIAL LITERACY

The Fcount value is 65.334 with a significant level of 0.000 based on the test table data in Figure 4.6 and the following criteria. The Ftable value based on df = k;n-k = 2:98 with a 5% significance level is 3.09. Based on these data, Fcount> Ftable (65,334 > 3.09) indicates that H0 is rejected. According to the estimates above, Financial Literacy and Financial Attitude both have an impact on financial management behavior.

Determination Coefficient (R2)

The coefficient of determination measures how well the independent factors in this research explain the dependent variable. The value of R square determines the value of the coefficient of determination.

Table 6. Determination Coefficient (R2)

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.758[a]	.574	.565	2.130

a. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Attitude, Financial Literacy
b. Dependent Variable: Financial Management Behavior

The estimated coefficient (R square) achieved in this study is 0.574, which means that 57.4% of the financial literacy variable (X1) and the financial attitude variable (X2) jointly influence financial management behavior (Y). Other variables not included in this analysis can explain the remaining 42.6%.

DISCUSSION

Financial Literacy's Influence on Financial Management Behavior

Based on the findings of the above-mentioned test computations, it is determined that financial literacy has no influence on family financial management behavior, with tcount of ttable (0.435 1.984) and a significant number of 0.665 > 0.05. This signifies that H0 is accepted and Ha is refused. The findings of this hypothesis test reveal that there is a partially non-significant impact.

According to studies (Gunawan et al., 2020) financial literacy has little influence on student financial management. This is due to features, rewards, and dangers, as well as rights and duties associated with goods and financial services. Furthermore, the findings of this study are consistent with (OJK, 2017), where the level of financial literacy in the community is still relatively low, implying that education is required to promote financial literacy in the community. This study is also consistent with (Anggraeni, 2015), who claims that the level of financial literacy has no influence on financial management owing to a lack of fundamental financial literacy comprehension.

Financial Attitudes' Influence on Financial Management Behavior

Based on the findings of the above-mentioned test computations, it is determined that financial attitudes have no influence on family financial management behavior since tcount is bigger than ttable (9,160 1,984) and has a significant number of 0,000 > 0.05. That is, H0 is rejected whereas Ha is approved.

The findings of this study support prior research (Dayanti et al., 2020) indicating financial attitudes have a substantial impact on student financial management behavior. Furthermore, the findings of this study are consistent with (Estuti et al., 2021) It demonstrates that there is a considerable association between financial attitudes and financial management behavior. Where someone has an attitude that might lead to money management conduct in return.

The Influence of Financial Literacy and Financial Attitudes on Financial Management Behavior

The research results acquired on the influence of financial literacy and financial attitudes on family financial management behavior in Sei Suka sub-district, Batu Bara district, achieved Fcount of 65,334 with a significant level of 0.000, while Ftable is known to be 3.09. Based on these data, Fcount> Ftable (65,334> 3.09), indicating that H0 is rejected and Ha is approved. The findings of this hypothesis test reveal that financial literacy and financial attitudes impact the behavior of family finance management among housewives in the Sei Suka sub-district at the same time.

This study supports prior research (Napitupulu et al., 2021) that found financial literacy and financial attitudes both impact financial management behavior. This demonstrates how financial awareness and financial attitudes may influence someone's financial behavior. Furthermore, according to (Hidayat & Nurdin, 2020), financial literacy and financial attitudes both affect financial management behavior, suggesting that strong financial planning and control activities can indicate solid financial management behavior.

IMPLICATIONS

Housewives in the Sei sub-district will be able to reach the projected financial and welfare goals if they continue to study and grasp how to enhance financial literacy in managing their resources.

CONCLUSION

Financial literacy has no partial effect on the financial management behavior of housewives in the Sei Suka sub-district. Financial attitudes have a partial effect on financial management behavior in housewives in the Sei Suka sub-district. Financial literacy and financial attitudes simultaneously influence the financial management behavior of housewives in Sei Suka District.

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