

The Influence Of Financial Knowledge, Financial Planning, Self-Control On The Financial Management Behavior Of Housewives

Firda Fauziah
University of Muhammadiyah Jember
JL. Karimata, No. 49, Jember
firda3199@gmail.com

Maheni Ika Sari
University of Muhammadiyah Jember
JL. Karimata, No. 49, Jember
maheni@unmuhjember.ac.id

Wahyu Eko Setianingsih
University of Muhammadiyah Jember
JL. Karimata, No. 49, Jember
setianingsih@unmuhjember.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an archipelago with a diverse community background. So are the customs and culture in each region. This is related to the mindset of the people in each region. Old-fashioned habits and culture affect the mindset and interest in science which is decreasing. The lack of knowledge also affects the economic level of the community. The problem that currently still often occurs in the midst of society is the lack of knowledge about financial planning and management patterns. Thus, at the end of each month spending cannot be controlled properly. Without financial planning, the financial picture they experience will be blurred. This study was conducted to determine the effect of financial knowledge, financial planning, self-control on the financial management behavior of housewives in Klakah sub-district. The object of this research is housewives in Klakah sub-district which has a total sample of 90 respondents using purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques using interviews and questionnaires. The analysis used in this study includes validity test, reliability test, multiple linear regression analysis, classical assumption test (normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, autocorrelation test) and hypothesis testing (t test). The results of multiple linear regression analysis in this study prove that financial knowledge (0.118), financial planning (0.570), self-control (0.30) have a significant effect on customer decisions.

Keywords : financial knowledge, financial planning, self-control, financial management behavior

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago with diverse backgrounds. So are the customs and culture in each region. This is related to the mindset of the people in each region. Colonization habits and culture affect the mindset and interest in knowledge which is decreasing. According to research conducted by UNESCO, Indonesian people have very little interest in reading, which is only 0.001%. The impact of the lack of interest in reading is the lack of development of people's thoughts on science. The lack of knowledge also has an impact on the economic level of the community. In the midst of the global economic crisis, the government continues to strive to keep the economy in Indonesia stable. The financial strategy carried out by the government is to accelerate economic growth, distribute the growth more evenly by spreading the benefits to all levels of society as an effort to cut poverty. One type of activity that plays an important role in the growth of the financial sector is financial management and planning activities. The problem that currently still often occurs in the midst of society is the lack of knowledge related to financial planning and management patterns. Thus, at the end of each month, spending cannot be controlled properly. Without financial planning, the financial picture they experience will be blurred. even worse, they can get caught up in an overspending lifestyle or spend more than what is needed and more than the income earned. So this will provide new problems for individuals because they do not understand how to manage finances properly and correctly. (Marsudi & Robbie, 2020).. When compared to the United States, which is a developed country, where the economic level of its people is high. Only 22% admitted to not having a financial plan and a clear picture of their spending on various sectors such as housing, food and entertainment. The remaining 78% only know what their money is spent on, but do not have a financial plan. America is also a developed country that has a better economy than other countries, when compared to Indonesia which is currently still in the category of developing countries with up and down economic policy changes and a weak rupiah exchange rate. Therefore, to improve the level of the economy in Indonesia, adequate public knowledge about financial planning is needed, as stated by (Andrew, 2014).The higher a person's financial knowledge will tend to have wise financial behavior. Financial management behavior is a person's ability to manage, namely planning, budgeting, checking, controlling, finding and saving daily financial funds. The emergence of Financial Management Behavior is the impact of a person's desire to meet his life needs according to the level of income earned. (Kholilah & Iramani, 2013).. The financial management process is an important activity to be carried out in family life. Family financial managers must be able to manage their funds by setting them aside for savings. People today are still less able to set aside funds for savings, so financial management is very important to implement. Good financial management behavior can be assessed from how a person manages a budget, saves, and controls expenses and makes investments if possible, this can also be influenced by several factors including financial knowledge, financial planning and self-control. Financial knowledge is important to know the financial knowledge used for daily needs and long-term needs. (Sari, 2019).. Lack of financial knowledge makes a person less effective in making decisions. Currently, generally in college, knowledge about finance is inherent in everyday life such as how to manage finances and use income that aims for everyday life. Financial knowledge has a close relationship with financial literacy or financial education. Financial knowledge can be channeled and can be understood properly through financial education or financial literacy. Financial planning, financial planning is an activity to estimate

future income and expenses such as recording income and expenses so that the objectives in financial planning can be met and run well according to what has been planned. Meanwhile, financial knowledge is everything about finance that is experienced or that occurs in everyday life. Financial knowledge can also be interpreted as a person's mastery of various things about the financial world, which consists of financial tools and financial skills. Financial planning is a process by which a person will meet the needs of life as a financial goal through the application of good finance as a whole so as to be able to show one's finances, namely the activity of estimating future income and expenses such as recording income and expenses so that the objectives in financial planning can be met and run well in accordance with what has been planned well. Self-control, self-control is a state where a person considers what factors can influence each event and the effects of the events that are carried out. (Kholilah & Iramani, 2013). (Kholilah & Iramani, 2013) suggest that financial behavior is an act of individual ability in managing their money such as planning, budgeting, checking, managing, controlling, saving financial funds for everyday. Individuals who have high self-control will be able to regulate and guide their behavior. They are able to implement the stimulus at hand. Good self-control will influence a person to behave in processing finances because it makes a person more able to pay attention to an action taken and the effects that have been carried out. So that before the action is taken someone will think again first (Nasihah & Listiadi, 2019).. Lumajang district consists of several sub-districts. One of them is Klakah sub-district. This sub-district consists of 12 villages: Kudus, Ranu Pakis, Papringan, Klakah, Mlawang, Tegal Randu, Tegal Ciut, Sawaran Lor, Sumber Wringin, Kebonan, Duren, and Seruni. The majority of women in Klakah Sub-district are housewives who have a lot of free time and their activities are mostly at home. Therefore, to fill their spare time, it is not surprising that women in the sub-district form an organization that accommodates women to be more productive in terms of developing their interests, talents, and creativity in every activity organized by the village. For example, activities whose purpose is to strengthen friendship such as arisan, recitation and so on. The organization is known as Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK). This organization began as Family Welfare Education, which sought to involve participation and was a women's education program. Furthermore, this organization changed into Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Family Welfare Development) which seeks not only to educate women, but to foster and build families in the fields of mental spiritual and physical material and improve the quality of food, clothing, shelter, health, and the environment. The role of the PKK organization is as an activator as well as a facilitator in supporting government programs. the number of mothers who are members of the PKK organization in Klakah District is 235 people, where the mothers come from several villages in Klakah District. This number shows that the enthusiasm of housewives in this area is very high. This means that the desire to be productive is also relatively high. However, of the many people who are members of this PKK organization, the fact is that they still lack knowledge related to financial planning and management and self-control in managing family finances. So research is needed to measure how much influence knowledge, financial planning and management and self-control have on family behavior and lifestyle.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Financial management is a series of activities to plan, manage, store and also control assets in the form of money or property owned by a family. In addition, financial management can also be interpreted as a management of funds both related to the business of allocating funds in various forms of investment effectively or regarding the financing of funds efficiently. For housewives, the purpose of financial management is to organize and plan finances in the family. The importance of financial knowledge for housewives is as a benchmark for managing financial management bookkeeping financial statements properly. The function of financial management according to (Mulyawan, 2016) namely:

1. Financial Planning, i.e. making a financial income and expenditure plan.
2. Financial Management, which is using funds in the family to maximize existing funds in various ways.
3. Financial Control, i.e. evaluating and improving the financial system in the family
4. Financial Budgeting, which details the family's financial expenses and income.
5. Financial Reporting, as a provider of information about the family's financial condition.
6. Financial Storage.

Financial Knowledge is defined as a measurement of an individual's understanding, ability and confidence about financial concepts which include a person's capacity to manage personal finances as measured by the accuracy of short-term decision making or future financial planning in accordance with economic conditions. (Kholilah & Iramani, 2013). Meanwhile, according to (Sari, 2019) financial knowledge is important to know the financial knowledge used for daily needs and long-term needs. Lack of financial knowledge makes a person less effective in making decisions. Currently, generally in college, knowledge about finance is inherent in everyday life such as how to manage finances and use income that aims for everyday life.

Financial planning is a process carried out by individuals to meet their financial goals through a comprehensive financial plan. Individuals who are aware of the importance of financial planning will be able to manage their finances and prevent them from spending more money than they should and maximize their sources of income so that they can achieve their financial goals. Financial planning according to OJK is the art of financial management carried out by individuals or families to achieve effective, efficient and useful goals, so that individuals or families become prosperous individuals or families. According to (FPSB, 2007) Financial Planning is a person's life goals carried out through a financial plan that is compiled so that short-term and long-term goals are formed. Financial planning can be formed starting from income, expenses, savings, investments, planning for children's education, retirement, and old age security.

Self-Control is the complete interplay an individual has with their environment. Individuals with high self-control are very concerned about appropriate ways to behave in varied situations. Individuals tend to change their behavior according to the demands of social situations which can then set the impression that their behavior makes them more responsive to situational clues, more flexible, trying to smooth social interactions, warm, and open. So that good self-control can make individuals accepted in their environment (Ghufron, 2010).. Self-control is the way a person views an event whether he can or cannot control the events that happen to him. Self-control describes how far a person views the relationship between the actions he does (action) and the consequences / results it causes (outcome). (Risnawati, 2017)..

Financial Management Behavior is a person's ability to manage, namely planning, budgeting, checking, controlling, finding and saving daily financial funds. The emergence of Financial Management Behavior, is the impact of a person's desire to meet his life needs in accordance with the level of income earned. (Kholilah & Iramani, 2013).. Good financial management behavior can be assessed from how a person manages a budget, saves, and controls spending and makes investments if possible. The components of good financial management are: controlling expenses paying bills on time, planning finances for the future, saving, and being able to meet family needs.

A person's financial behavior can be seen from four things (Herdjiono & Damanik, 2016)namely:

1. Consumption

Consumption, is spending done by households for various goods and services. A person's financial behavior can be seen from how to carry out his consumption activities such as what he buys and why he buys it.

2. Cash Flow Management

Cash flow is a key indicator of financial health, a measure of one's ability to pay one's expenses. Good cash flow management is the act of balancing, between cash income and expenses. Cash flow management can be measured by whether one pays bills on time, pays attention to records or receipts, and makes financial budgets and plans for the future.

3. Savings and Investments

Savings can be defined as the portion of income that is not consumed within a certain period of time. Because we don't know what will happen in the future. Money should be saved to pay for unforeseen events. Investment is allocating or investing resources now with the aim of gaining profits in the future.

4. Credit Management

The last component of Financial Behavior is credit management or debt management. Money management is a person's ability to utilize debt so as not to create or utilize debt to improve their welfare.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research used is quantitative research. By using numbers to process data so as to produce systematic information. As a research design, descriptive analysis is used, which is a research method that builds a picture or event that exists by processing data in accordance with the research objectives, in this case conclusions can be drawn from the process. This study aims to determine the effect of financial knowledge, financial planning, self-control on the financial management behavior of housewives in Klakah District.

Primary data and secondary data were combined to process the data in this study. A questionnaire asking respondents to answer a series of statements that will be used to collect primary data. The variables of this study are financial knowledge (variable X1), financial planning (variable X2), self-control (variable X3), as independent variables and financial management behavior variables (Y) as dependent variables. This research involves housewives who know financial knowledge, financial planning, self-control or one of these variables. According to Ferdinand (2014), determining the sample requires at least 5 times the number of indicators, when determining the number of samples, the formula for the number of indicators is multiplied by 5-10. Researchers chose 5 as the confidence level. The number of samples in this study were 18 indicators, which can be determined by calculating the number of indicators x 5, namely $18 \times 5 = 90$ respondents. Purposive sampling, which involves selecting data with a specific purpose, can be used as a sampling technique in this study. In this study, the data analysis used is quantitative or statistical data analysis to test the truth of the hypothesis. The data analysis techniques applied in this study include validity test, reliability test, classical assumption test (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation), multiple linear regression statistical method, t test statistical method, coefficient of determination statistical method. This analysis predicts the effect of financial knowledge, financial planning, self-control on the financial management behavior of housewives in Klakah District.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 RESULT

The purpose of data analysis in this study is to ensure the validity and reliability of the data. There is no multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity or autocorrelation, the data is normally distributed. The following are the results of the validity test.

Table 1. Validity Test Results

No.	Variables	R count	R table 5% (88)	Significance	Description
Financial Knowledge (X1)					
1	X1.1	0,674	0,1745	0,00	Valid
2	X1.2	0,747	0,1745	0,00	Valid
3	X1.3	0,731	0,1745	0,00	Valid
4	X1.4	0,780	0,1745	0,00	Valid
5	X1.5	0,767	0,1745	0,00	Valid
Financial Planning (X2)					
1	X2.1	0,649	0,1745	0,00	Valid
2	X2.2	0,770	0,1745	0,00	Valid
3	X2.3	0,628	0,1745	0,00	Valid
4	X2.4	0,783	0,1745	0,00	Valid
5	X2.5	0,796	0,1745	0,00	Valid
Self-Control (X3)					
1	X3.1	0,865	0,1745	0,00	Valid
2	X3.2	0,923	0,1745	0,00	Valid
3	X3.3	0,803	0,1745	0,00	Valid
Financial Management Behavior (Y)					
1	Y1.1	0,612	0,1745	0,00	Valid
2	Y1.2	0,735	0,1745	0,00	Valid
3	Y1.3	0,654	0,1745	0,00	Valid
4	Y1.4	0,770	0,1745	0,00	Valid
5	Y1.5	0,776	0,1745	0,00	Valid

Source: data, 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that the correlation between each indicator of the Financial Knowledge variable (X1), Financial Planning (X2), Self-Control (X3), Financial Management Behavior (Y). Stating that $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$ and $< \text{sig } 0.05$. It can be concluded that all question items of the variables of Financial Knowledge (X1), Financial Planning (X2), Self-Control (X3), Financial Management Behavior (Y) are declared valid.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Standard T Alpha	Description
Financial Knowledge (X1)	0,790	0,60	Reliable
Financial Planning (X2)	0,771	0,60	Reliable
Self-Control (X3)	0,827	0,60	Reliable
Financial Management Behavior (Y)	0,756	0,60	Reliable

Source: data, 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that the results of the reliability test on the variable instruments of Financial Knowledge (X1), Financial Planning (X2), Self-Control (X3), Financial Management Behavior (Y) with a Cronbach's Alpha value above 0.60. These results prove that the questionnaire variable instrument is declared reliable. So that each item of each variable is suitable for use as a measuring tool.

Table 3. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		90
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0
	Std. Deviation	1,57013121
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0,084
	Positive	0,041
	Negative	-0,084
Test Statistic		0,084
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,160 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Source: data, 2023

Based on the table above, it shows that the results of the Normality Test are known asymp. Sig (2-tailed) in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov column has a value of > 0.05 on the variables of Financial Knowledge (X1), Financial Planning (X2), Self-Control (X3), Financial Management Behavior (Y) which means that the data is normally distributed.

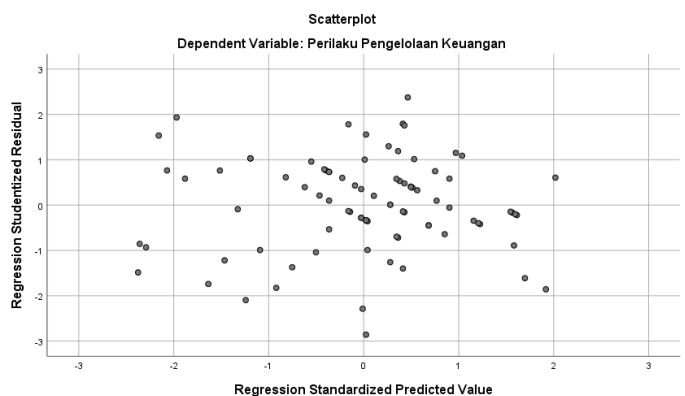
Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variables	Tolerance	VIF	Description
Financial Knowledge (X1)	0,356	2,807	No Multicollinearity
Financial Planning (X2)	0,329	3,037	No Multicollinearity
Self-Control (X3)	0,700	1,429	No Multicollinearity

Source: data, 2023

Based on the table above, the results show that Financial Knowledge (X1), Financial Planning (X2), Self-Control (X3) and the Financial Management Behavior variable (Y) have a tolerance value of more than 0.1 and a VIF value of less than 10, which means that the data does not occur multicollinearity.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Results



Source: data, 2023

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the dots are above and below the number 0 of the Y axis randomly. It can be concluded that the regression model does not occur Heteroscedasticity.

The purpose of multiple linear regression in this study is to evaluate the hypothesis, with the formula $Y = \alpha + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + \epsilon$. The results of primary data analysis obtained the following results:

Table 6. Regression Formula

Model	Coefficient ^a				
	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t	
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	6,406	1,363		4,699	
1	Financial Knowledge (X1)	0,118	0,102	0,139	1,16
	Financial Planning (X2)	0,57	0,115	0,616	4,944
	Self-Control (X3)	0,03	0,091	0,028	0,331

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Management Behavior (Y)

Source: data, 2023

The multiple linear regression equation obtained through calculations carried out with SPSS is as follows: $Y = 6.406 + 0.118 + 0.570 + 0.30 + \epsilon$. The effect of financial knowledge, financial planning, self-control is tested using multiple linear regression equations, namely: 1). There is a positive influence of financial knowledge variables (X1) on financial management behavior, 2). There is a positive influence of the financial planning variable (X2) on financial management behavior, 3). There is a positive influence of self-control variables (X3) on financial management behavior.

Based on the t test results, the significant level used is 5%, namely if the probability of $H_2 > 0.05$ is considered insignificant and if the probability of $H_2 < 0.05$ and if the calculated t value is greater than the t table value, it is considered significant according to (Ghozali, 2019).

Table 7. The t-test

Variables	t	Significance
Financial Knowledge (X1)	1,160	0,249
Financial Planning (X2)	4,944	0,00
Self-Control (X3)	0,331	0,741

Source: data, 2023

As seen in the table above, the t value of each variable is $0.249 > 0.05$, $0.00 < 0.05$ and $0.741 > 0.05$, which indicates that financial knowledge has no significant effect, financial planning has a significant effect, and self-control has no significant effect on financial management behavior.

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,748 ^a	,560	,544	1,597

a. Predictors: (Constant), Self-Control, Financial Knowledge, Financial Planning

Source: data, 2023

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination (R²) of 0.560, this means that 56% of changes in financial management behavior are caused by financial knowledge variables, financial planning and self-control, while the remaining 44% is the result of additional factors that are not taken into account in the regression equation.

4.2 DISCUSSION

Effect of Financial Knowledge on Financial Management Behavior

Based on the results of descriptive analysis on financial knowledge variables, it shows that most of the Respondents' responses regarding housewives have knowledge about evaluating personal finances, and management with their intended use, Respondents' responses regarding PKK mothers in Klakah District understand the financial budget needed, and understand financial accounting. Respondents' responses regarding PKK mothers in Klakah Subdistrict have knowledge about managing credit and debt, Respondents' responses regarding PKK mothers in Klakah Subdistrict know how to allocate income for reserve or emergency funds and investments, Respondents' responses regarding PKK mothers in Klakah Subdistrict know how to manage finances that will be used in the future which is difficult, especially the risks that will be obtained in managing their finances, with the highest score of respondents choosing the answer agree to the five indicators of the statement submitted.

The results of multiple linear regression analysis on the first hypothesis that has been presented that the effect of financial knowledge has a positive coefficient direction on financial management behavior with a value of 0.118. This means that every addition of the Financial Knowledge variable by 1, the Financial Knowledge of PKK mothers in Klakah

District will increase by 0.118. This proves that Financial Knowledge has a positive relationship with the dependent variable, namely financial management behavior of PKK mothers in Klakah District. This can also be proven by the t test results that the t value of 1.160 of the Financial Knowledge variable has a significant value of $0.249 > 0.05$ ($=5\%$), so it is not significant. So it can be interpreted that the financial knowledge variable has no significant effect on the financial management behavior of PKK mothers in Klakah District. The results of this study are not in line with previous research conducted by (Susanti, 2018), (Humaira & Sagoro, 2018), (Pradiningtyas, 2019), (Nasihah & Listiadi, 2019), (Nasihah & Listiadi, 2019), (A. Rahman et al., 2020), (Rosa, 2020), (Fadilah, 2022), also state that the financial knowledge variable has a significant effect on financial management behavior. The results obtained are that with financial knowledge, financial planning and self-control students who run business practices in Banjarmasin city can manage finances properly and correctly.

Impact of Financial Planning on Financial Management Behavior

Based on the results of descriptive analysis on financial planning variables, it shows that most of the statements regarding respondents' responses regarding PKK members in Klakah District always determine individual financial conditions whenever needed. Respondents' responses regarding housewives in Klakah Subdistrict have personal financial goals. Respondents' responses regarding housewives in Klakah Subdistrict made several separate choices when determining personal financial goals. Respondents' responses regarding housewives in Klakah Subdistrict are able to evaluate every choice made in terms of financial planning, Respondents' responses regarding housewives in Klakah Subdistrict carry out financial planning programs, know how to manage finances, with the highest score respondents chose the answer agree on all five indicators of the statement submitted.

The results of multiple linear regression analysis on the second hypothesis that has been presented show that financial planning has a positive coefficient on financial management behavior with a value of 0.570. This means that every additional financial planning variable is equal to, then the Financial Planning of housewives in Klakah District will also increase. This proves that financial planning has a positive relationship with the dependent variable, namely financial management behavior in housewives in Klakah District. This can also be proven by the t test results that the t value of 4.944 of the Financial Planning variable has a significant value of $0.00 < 0.05$ ($=5\%$), so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that the financial planning variable has a significant effect on the financial management behavior of PKK mothers in Klakah sub-district. The results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by (Susanti, 2018), (Pradiningtyas, 2019), (A. Rahman et al., 2020), (Usman & Suruan, 2020), (Fadilah, 2022), stating that financial planning has a positive effect on financial management behavior. The result obtained is that with the planning of MSME actors can manage their finances properly and correctly.

The Effect of Self-Control on Financial Management Behavior

Based on the results of descriptive analysis on financial planning variables, it shows that most of the statements regarding respondents' responses regarding housewives in Klakah District have the ability to control behavior in managing finances and accommodating finances, Respondents' responses regarding housewives in Klakah District have the ability to anticipate an event or event and evaluate what happened. Respondents' responses regarding housewives in Klakah Subdistrict have the ability to make the right decisions, with the score of the highest number of respondents choosing neutral answers to the 3 indicators of the statement submitted. This can also be proven by the results of the t test which shows that the t value of 0.331 of the self-control variable has a significance value of $0.741 > 0.05$ ($=5\%$), so it has no significant effect. So it can be interpreted that the self-control variable has no significant effect on the financial management behavior of housewives in Klakah District. The result of this study is opposite to previous research conducted by (Herlindawati, 2015), (Nasihah & Listiadi, 2019), (A. Rahman et al., 2020), (Rosa, 2020), (Fadilah, 2022), stating that self-control has a positive effect on financial management behavior. The result obtained is that with self-control it can manage finances properly and correctly.

5. CONCLUSION

The majority of women in Klakah Sub-district are housewives who have a lot of free time and their activities are mostly at home. Therefore, to fill their spare time, it is not surprising that the women in the sub-district formed an organization that accommodates women to be more productive in terms of developing their interests, talents, and creativity in every activity organized by the village. For example, activities whose purpose is to strengthen friendship such as arisan, recitation and so on. The organization is known as Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK). This organization began as Family Welfare Education, which sought to involve participation and was a women's education program. Furthermore, this organization changed into Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Family Welfare Development) which seeks not only to educate women, but to foster and build families in the fields of mental spiritual and physical material and improve the quality of food, clothing, shelter, health, and the environment. The role of the PKK organization is as an activator and facilitator in supporting government programs.

From the statistical tests that have been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Financial Knowledge show no significant effect toward Financial Management Behavior.
2. Financial Planning affects Financial Management Behavior positively and significant.
3. Self-Control has no affect on Financial Management Behavior.

6. REFERENCE

(FPSB), F. P. S. B. (2007). Fundamentals of Financial Planning.

- Ade Gunawan, U. S. N. (2022). The Effect of Self-Control and Financial Literacy on the Financial Behavior of Students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatra. *National Seminar on Multidisciplinary Sciences*, 3.
- Andrew, V., & Linawati, N. (2014). The Relationship between Demographic Factors and Financial Knowledge with Financial Behavior of Private Employees in Surabaya. *Finesta*, 2(2). <https://publication.petra.ac.id/index.php/manajemen-keuangan/article/view/2406>
- Asmin, E. A., Ali, M., Nohong, M., & Mardiana, R. (2021). The Effect of Financial Self-Efficacy and Financial Knowledge on Financial Management Behavior. *Golden Ratio Financial Management*, 1(1), 15-26. <https://doi.org/10.52970/grfm.v1i1.59>
- Chen, Y., Koenigsberg, O., & John, Z. (2017). Pricing with desirability. *Marketing Science*, 36(5), 780-791. <https://doi.org/10.1287/mksc.2017.1032>
- Fadilah, S. J., & Purwanto, E. (2022). The Effect of Locus of Control, Planning and Financial Literacy on the Financial Behavior of MSMEs. *Al-Kharaj: Journal of Economics, Finance & Islamic Business*, 4(5), 1476-1488. <https://doi.org/10.47467/alkharaj.v4i5.1003>
- Fariana, R. E., Surindra, B., & Arifin, Z. (2021). The Effect of Financial Literacy, Lifestyle and Self-Control on the Consumption Behavior of Economics Education Students. *Journal of Educational Research and Studies*, 8(8), 496-503. <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20210867>
- Ghozali, I. (2013). *Application of Multivariate Analysis with the SPSS Program*. Diponegoro University Publishing Agency.
- Ghufron, M. N. & R. R. S. (2010). *Theories of Psychology*. Yogyakarta: Ar Ruzz Media.
- Herdjiono, I., & Damanik, L. A. (2016). The Effect of Financial Attitudes, Financial Knowledge, Parents' Income on Financial Management Behavior. *Journal of Management Theory and Application*, 9(3), 226-241. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jmtt.v9i3.3077>
- Herlindawati, D. (2017). The Effect of Self-Control, Gender, and Income on Personal Financial Management of Postgraduate Students at Surabaya State University. *Journal of Economic Education and Entrepreneurship*, 3(2), 158. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jepk.v3n2.p158-169>
- Humaira, I., & Sagoro, E. M. (2018). The Influence of Financial Knowledge, Financial Attitudes, and Personality on Financial Management Behavior in the Actors of Umkm Sentra Batik Crafts Bantul Regency. *Nominal, Barometer of Accounting and Management Research*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.21831/nominal.v7i1.19363>
- Irnawati, J. (2021). *Fundamentals of Financial Management* (H. F. Ningrum (ed.)). Indonesian Science Media.
- Kholilah, N. Al, & Iramani, R. (2013). Study of Financial Management Behavior in Surabaya Society. *Journal of Business and Banking*, 3(1), 69. <https://doi.org/10.14414/jbb.v3i1.255>
- Laoli, M. I., Ndraha, A. B., Telaumbanua, Y., Sipi, I., Management, D., Daerah, K., & Ndraha, A. B. (2022). IMPLEMENTATION OF SIPD IN DAERAH FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN NIAS DISTRICT (CASE STUDY OF BPKPD AS LEADING BUDGETING SECTOR) *EMBA Journal Vol. 10 No. 10 No. 4. November 2022*. 10(4), 1381-1389.
- Marsudi, M., & Robbie, R. I. (2020). Training on Financial Planning and Simple Bookkeeping for Housewives in Pendem Village, Junrejo District, Batu City. *Qardhul Hasan: Media of Community Service*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.30997/qh.v6i1.1951>
- Mulyawan, S. (2016). *Financial Management*. Faithful Library.
- Mutiara, I., & Agustian, E. (2020). The Effect of Financial Literacy and Financial Behavior on Investment Decisions of Housewives in Jambi City. *J-MAS (Journal of Management and Science)*, 5(2), 263. <https://doi.org/10.33087/jmas.v5i2.193>
- Nasihah, D., & Listiadi, A. (2019). The Effect of Financial Accounting Learning, Financial Literacy, and Self-Control on the Financial Behavior of Students of the Faculty of Economics, Surabaya State University. *UNESA Journal of Accounting Education (JPAK)*, 7(3).
- Panjaitan, H. P., Renaldo, N., & Suyono, S. (2022). The Effect of Financial Knowledge on Financial Behavior and Financial Satisfaction in Pelita Indonesia Students. *Indonesian Journal of Management*, 22(2), 145. <https://doi.org/10.25124/jmi.v22i2.3675>
- Rahman, A., Yousida, I., Kristansi, L., & Paujjah, S. (2020). The Effect of Financial Knowledge, Financial Planning and Self-Control on Financial Management Behavior in Students who Run Business Practices in Banjarmasin City. *Journal of Management Partners*, 4 (9). <https://doi.org/10.52160/ejmm.v4i9.466>
- Risnawati, N. G. & R. (2017). *Theoretical Psychology*. Yogyakarta: Ar Ruzz Media.
- Sari, R. Y. (2019). Financial literacy of women MSME economic actors in Patrang District, Jember Regency. *Proceedings of National Seminar & Call For Paper*, 0(0), 038-048. <http://jurnal.unmuhjember.ac.id/index.php/sncp/article/view/1992>
- Sugiyono. (2009). *Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods*. Bandung. Alfabeta.

- Sugiyono. (2016). *Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods*. Bandung. Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono et al. (2017). *Leadership Style in Improving Employee Performance*. Global Aksara Press.
- Susanti, A., Ismunawan, ., Pardi, ., & Ardyan, E. (2018). Level of Education, Financial Literacy, and Financial Planning on the Financial Behavior of MSMEs in Surakarta. *Business Review*, 18(1), 45-56. <https://doi.org/10.35917/tb.v18i1.93>
- Usman, S., & Suruan, T. (2020). Personal Financial Planning in Students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Papua. *JOURNAL OF THE ARCHIPELAGO OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.29407/nusamba.v5i2.14673>
- Yap, R. J. C., Komalasari, F., & Hadiansah, I. (2018). The Effect of Financial Literacy and Attitudes on Financial Management Behavior and Satisfaction. *Journal of Business & Bureaucracy*, 23(3), 3-5. <https://doi.org/10.20476/jbb.v23i3.9175>