THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL SELF EFFICACY ON PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF UT UPBJJ PONTIANAK STUDENTS

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Abstract
Lack of financial literacy is one of the factors involved in financial decisions, where the lack of information can have a negative impact. Self-Efficacy or self-confidence about financial capabilities affects a person's financial behavior, namely it can help in implementing and following up on a change in a person's financial behavior for the better. The study aims to understand, know and explore financial literacy, financial self-efficacy, and personal financial management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak students. The study is a quantitative study with a multiple regression method. The population in this study were all UT Management Department S1 UPBJJ Pontianak students with a sampling technique using the Cochran formula method of 100 samples. This study concludes that financial literacy and financial self-efficacy each have a positive direction with the personal financial management variable. Financial literacy and financial self-efficacy have a partial and simultaneous significant effect on the personal financial management of Management study program students at UPBJJ Pontianak. Financial literacy and financial self-efficacy affect the personal financial management variable of students by 86% and the rest is influenced by other variables outside this study.There are still other variables that influence personal financial management, so researchers hope that further researchers will perfect this research by adding other variables outside of this research.

Keywords: *Financial Self Efficacy, Financial Literacy, Personal Financial Management*

INTRODUCTION

Financial management consists of managing personal, family and company finances which is carried out to achieve future financial goals.(Widiawati, 2020). Financial management is an activity related to efforts in the use and search for funds in managing finances efficiently and effectively (Irfani, 2020). Everyone needs to do good financial management, including students. Students have personal financial management that is quite vulnerable to problems, namely being vulnerable to trends, fashion and lifestyle (Wahyuni et al., 2023). Minimal financial literacy is one of the bases for financial decisions, where the lack of information available can have a negative impact (Widiawati, 2020). Self-Efficacy or self-confidence regarding financial capabilities affects a person's financial behavior, namely it can help in implementing and following up on changes in financial behavior for the better (Indah et al., 2023).

According toFinancial Services Authority(2016) Financial literacy is the level of understanding of effective financial management and in accordance with the conditions and economic needs faced by individuals or communities. Financial literacy is usually measured by the financial literacy index in determining the level of skills, knowledge, and public trust in financial institutions, both services and products. According to Remund (in Sugiharti & Maula, 2019) financial literacy is a measure of a person's understanding of financial concepts, beliefs and abilities in managing personal finances by making appropriate short-term and long-term decisions by paying attention to economic conditions and events. Financial literacy plays an important role in a person's financial behavior, where good financial behavior is influenced by a high level of literacy (Sari, 2021). According to the Financial Services Authority (2014) financial literacy has several types, including 1) Not literate, 2) Less literate, 3) Sufficient literate, and 4) Well literate. Self-efficacy is someone who believes in their expertise in carrying out and organizing an action or action in achieving a goal (Widiawati, 2020). Financial self-efficacy is someone who

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believes in the success of management with the financial skills they have (Ulumudiniati & Asandimitra, 2022). Financial self-efficacy is someone who believes and trusts in their financial expertise which is influenced by personality, financial skills, social and others in achieving their financial goals (Widiawati, 2020). Self-Efficacy or self-confidence regarding financial capabilities influences a person's financial behavior, namely it can help in implementing and following up on a change in a person's financial behavior for the better (Indah et al., 2023). Financial management is an activity related to efforts to use and seek funds to manage finances efficiently and effectively (Irfani, 2020).Financial management aims to manage resources from the financial aspect that is owned in order to maximize profits (Anwar, 2019). There are four basic financial management frameworks, namely: planning, recording, reporting and controlling. Personal financial management indicators in this study include: a) the existence of financial goals, b) determining financial plans, c) efforts to achieve goals, d) preparing financial budgets, e) commitment to implementing budget plans (Widiawati, 2020). Research conducted by Widiawati (2020) concluded thatthere is a relationship between financial literacy, locus of control, financial self-efficacy, and love of money with personal financial management. Research by Atikah & Kurniawan (2021) also supports the results of this study by revealing that there is an influence between financial literacy, locus of control, and financial self-efficacy on financial management behavior partially and simultaneously.

Studentis one of the components of society that contributes to the Indonesian economy when entering the workforce where they must be able to manage finances (Widiawati, 2020). Students experience a financial transition period to freely make personal decisions regarding finances that were previously tied to their parents. Students have complex financial problems even while working because the money they have is limited every month and must be enough to cover their own living expenses and pay for college each semester, not to mention someone who helps their family's economy. Financial problems can occur if there are unexpected needs due to students managing their finances poorly. The majority of Open University students are working students, so it is important for UT students to study financial management properly so that it is easier to control and plan the use of finances to meet needs. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research on "The Influence of Financial Literacy and Financial Self-Efficacy on Personal Financial Management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak Students".

This research was conducted to answer the problem formulation: 1) Is there an influence between financial literacy and personal financial management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak students?, 2) Is there an influence between financial self-efficacy and personal financial management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak students? and 3) Do financial literacy and financial self-efficacy together influence personal financial management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak students? This study aims to understand and explore financial literacy, financial self-efficacy, and personal financial management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak students. And it is hoped that by conducting this study, it can provide benefits in increasing knowledge or understanding and making researchers, students, lecturers and the entire community aware of the importance of personal financial management.
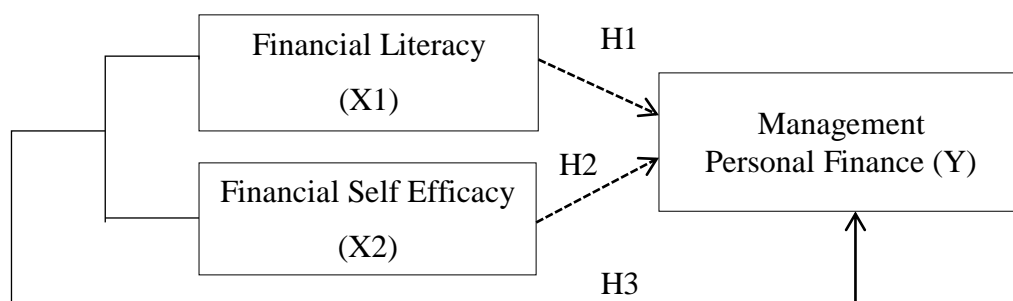
Figure 1.Framework

The hypothesis of this research isH1: Financial Literacy is suspected to influence Personal Financial Management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak students. H2: Financial Self Efficacy is suspected to influence Personal Financial Management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak students. H3: Financial Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy are suspected to influence Personal Financial Management of UT UPBJJ Pontianak students.

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METHOD

Research is quantitative research, namely research to examine a certain population or sample based on the philosophy of positivity and data collection using statistical or numerical research instruments with the aim of testing the hypothesis (Sugiyono, 2017). This study uses the multiple linear regression method and is processed using SPSS. Multiple linear regression is a type of regression that has more than one independent variable (X) which is useful in knowing how much influence there is between variables (Ghozali, 2018). The population in this study were all UT students majoring in Management S1 UPBJJ Pontianak. The sampling technique used non-probability sampling technique. The number of research samples was selected using the Cochran formula method with an error rate ($\alpha = 5\%$ z value = 1.96, e = 1%) with the formula:

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2} = \frac{(1,96)^2 (0,5)(0,5)}{(0,1)^2} = 96.04$$

Researchers increased the sample to 100 respondents so that the research results were more accurate. The primary data source comes from the results of a survey in the form of a questionnaire given to UT S1 UPBJJ Pontianak Management students at all semester levels which are distributed online via Google forms. Researchers share it via WhatsApps and social media contacts until the number of respondents is met. The questionnaire data is processed using a Likert scale. While secondary data comes from books, the internet, articles and previous research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1.
Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender

Man	55	55%
Woman	45	45%
Total	100	100%

From table 1 it is known that the respondentsmen numbered 55 (55%) and women numbered 45 (45%).

Table 2.
Respondent Characteristics Based on Age

Age			
	< 20	20	20%
	21 - 25	25	25%
	26-30	38	38%
	31-35	17	17%
	> 40	0	0%
	Total	100	100%

From table 2It can be seen that respondents who are under 20 years old are 20 (20%), the age range of 21-25 years is 25 (25%), the age range of 26-30 years is 38 respondents (38%), the age range of 31-35 years is 17 respondents (17%) and respondents with an age of over 40 years is 0 (0%).

Table 3.
Research Variable Indicators

Variables	Indicator	Source
Financial Literacy (X1)	1. financial skills 2. financial training 3. financial behavior 4. financial attitude 5. financial knowledge	(Atikah & Kurniawan, 2021).
Financial Self Efficacy (X2)	1. confidence in the future financial situation 2. confidence in managing finances, 3. confidence in facing challenges, 4. confidence in making sudden decisions, 5. confidence in achieving financial goals, 6. confidence in being able to plan financial expenses,	(Widiawati, 2020)

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Personal Financial Management (Y)	1. having financial goals, 2. financial planning, 3. efforts to achieve goals, 4. financial budget preparation, 5. commitment in implementing the budget plan	(Widiawati, 2020)

Table 4.
Validity Test Results

Variables	Indicator	r table	r count	Validity
Financial Literacy (X1)	1	0.195	0.56	✓
	2	0.195	0.64	✓
	3	0.195	0.68	✓
	4	0.195	0.64	✓
	5	0.195	0.55	✓
Financial Self Efficacy (X2)	1	0.195	0.77	✓
	2	0.195	0.82	✓
	3	0.195	0.79	✓
	4	0.195	0.82	✓
	5	0.195	0.74	✓
	6	0.195	0.79	✓
Personal Financial Management (Y)	1	0.195	0.70	✓
	2	0.195	0.72	✓
	3	0.195	0.75	✓
	4	0.195	0.73	✓
	5	0.195	0.67	✓

From the table, all variables have a calculated r >r table (df = 98, α = 0.05) which means that the variables are valid.

Table 5.
Reliability Test Results

Variables	Cronbach alpha value	Alpha	Reliability
Financial Literacy (X1)	0.70	0.834	✓
Financial Self Efficacy (X2)	0.70	0.877	✓
Personal Financial Management (Y)	0.70	0.867	✓

From the table, all variables have an alpha value > Cronbach alpha value, which means that these variables are reliable.

Table 6.
Multiple Regression Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.272	.915		-1.391	.167
	Literasi Keuangan (X1)	.664	.062	.598	10.646	.000
	Financial Self Efficacy (X2)	.334	.048	.394	7.012	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Manajemen Keuangan Pribadi (Y)

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From the results of the multiple regression test, the equation Y = -1.272 + 0.664 X1 + 0.334 X2 was obtained, which can explain that nThe regression coefficient value of financial literacy in the table above is 0.664 with a positive direction which can be interpreted that if financial literacy increases by 1, then students' personal financial management also increases by 0.664 with other independent variables considered constant. The regression coefficient value of financial self-efficacy in the table above is 0.334 with a positive direction which can be interpreted that if financial self-efficacy increases by 1, then students' personal financial management also increases by 0.334 with other independent variables considered constant.

Table 7.

t-Test Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.272	.915		-1.391	.167
	Literasi Keuangan (X1)	.664	.062	.598	10.646	.000
	Financial Self Efficacy (X2)	.334	.048	.394	7.012	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Manajemen Keuangan Pribadi (Y)

Financial literacy has a t count of 10.646, this figure is greater than the t table of 1.987 (df = 98, α = 0.05) and the significance value of the financial literacy variable is 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05, so this can be interpreted that financial literacy partially has a significant effect on students' personal financial management. While for Financial self-efficacy has a t count of 7.0121, this figure is also greater than the t table of 1.987 and the significance value of financial self-efficacy is 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05, so this can be interpreted that financial self-efficacy partially has a significant effect on students' personal financial management. The researcher concluded that both variables have a partial and significant effect on the personal financial management variable of UT students studying in Management at UPBJJ Pontianak.

Table 8.

F Test Analysis

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	427.014	2	213.507	296.979	.000[b]
	Residual	69.736	97	.719		
	Total	496.750	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Manajemen Keuangan Pribadi (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Self Efficacy (X2), Literasi Keuangan (X1)

F count 296.979 which is greater than F table 3.938 (α = 0.05; df regression = 1; df residual = 98) and the significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.05, which means that financial literacy and financial self-efficacy simultaneously or together have a significant effect on personal financial management of Management study program students at UPBJJ Pontianak.

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Table 9.
Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.927ᵃ	.860	.857	.848

a. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Self Efficacy (X2), Literasi Keuangan (X1)

R Square of 0.860 means that the financial literacy and financial self-efficacy variables influence the personal financial management variables of students by 86% and the rest is influenced by other variables outside this study.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

The researcher concluded that from the results of the hypothesis test using multiple regression techniques using SPSS, among others: 1) Based on the results of the regression test, the value of the financial literacy regression coefficient in the table above is 0.664 with a positive direction which can be interpreted that if financial literacy increases by 1, the student's personal financial management also increases by 0.664 with other independent variables considered constant. The value of the financial self-efficacy regression coefficient in the table above is 0.334 with a positive direction which can be interpreted that if financial self-efficacy increases by 1, the student's personal financial management also increases by 0.334 with other independent variables considered constant. 2) The financial literacy and financial self-efficacy variables have a partial and significant effect on the personal financial management variable of UT students studying in the Management study program at UPBJJ Pontianak. 3) Financial literacy and financial self-efficacy simultaneously or together have a significant effect on the personal financial management of students studying in the Management study program at UPBJJ Pontianak. 4) R Square of 0.860 means that the financial literacy and financial self-efficacy variables influence the personal financial management variables of students by 86% and the rest is influenced by other variables outside this study.

From this study, the researcher found that UT students majoring in S1 Management have good financial literacy and financial self-efficacy. The researcher hopes that by conducting this study, students or the public will know the importance of personal financial management so that they can avoid economic difficulties in the future. The researcher is aware of the limitations and shortcomings of this study where there are still other variables that influence personal financial management, so the researcher hopes that further researchers will improve this study by adding other variables including financial attitudes, hedonistic lifestyle, locus of control, parental income, love of money and others.

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