P-ISSN: 2808-0467
E-ISSN: 2808-5051
Homepage: https://iss.internationaljournallabs.com/index.php/iss

FINANCIAL ATTITUDE, FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE, AND INCOME ON MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF GRESIK'S MANAGEMENT STUDENTS' FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR

Novita Anggraini*, Rahmat Agus Santoso, Anita Handayani, Maulidyah Amalina Rizqi
Muhammadiyah University of Gresik, Indonesia
novitaagr@gmail.com

PAPER INFO

Received: *January 2022*
Revised: *March 2022*
Approved: *March 2022*

ABSTRACT

Background: Financial behavior is the ability to manage, plan, budget, manage, and save money in his life. The results of the pre-survey conducted by researchers showed that management students of Muhammadiyah Gresik University in 2018-2020 were still unable to manage finances properly.
Aim: This study aims to determine the influence of Financial Attitude, Financial Knowledge, and Income on Financial Behavior in Management Students of Muhammadiyah Gresik University.
Method: The research method uses quantitative research methods with a sample of 257 respondents. The data obtained is analyzed with multiple linear regression analysis techniques using the SPSS 20 program.
Findings: The results showed that financial attitudes have a positive and significant effect on financial behavior, financial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on financial behavior, and income has a positive and significant effect on financial behavior.

KEYWORDS *financial attitude; financial knowledge; income; financial behavior*

INTRODUCTION

The expectations and needs of each individual will continue to grow every time, thus requiring each individual to earn income to meet the desires and needs of students. After getting student income is required to be skilled and wise in financial management. Managing good finances will help students to make plans in the short term as well as in the long term.

Students of the Faculty of Economics and Business in accordance with their name have studied the Introductory courses in Accounting, Financial Management, and Budgeting at their funeral. But in fact, although students of the Faculty of Economics and Business know more about finance, implementing personal financial management is not an easy task. Supported by the 4.0 era that makes a person closer to digital technology where the easier the online shopping system that is easily visited by everyone through smartphones and the more hangouts or cafes, malls in the area around the University of Muhammadiyah Gresik.

Based on data obtained by researchers, the number of students of the Faculty of Economics and Business for non-active students is 416. Non-active students are students who do not heregresstasi under the predetermined time limit. Allegedly the cause is none other than the ability of students in managing finances which includes financial management behavior or financial behavior.

This financial behavior is very important for students. Because the financial success of each individual is determined by how the individual can manage his finances. In the college period, students are required to be able to manage finances and be responsible for the finances they issue. Students are considered to have better financial knowledge than ordinary people. Where in college students receive courses on finance.

This work is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0

Hypothesis Development

Effect of Financial Attitude on Financial Behavior

Attitude describes the readiness to respond to and suppress the implementation of one's behavior Sa'diyah et al (2018). Students have a mindset about finances that is shown in students' attitudes towards money. Every person who has a good financial attitude will be a better student in their financial behavior, on the contrary, if someone does not have a good financial attitude, will have bad financial behavior as well. Someone who has a financial attitude that rises will do financial planning such as saving, saving money. This is in line with Napitupulu et al (2021) said financial attitude has a role in financial behavior. A person with a high financial attitude will reflect high financial behavior as well. Researchers present the following hypothesis:

H_1: Financial Attitude has an influence on Financial Behavior on the management of Muhammadiyah University of Gresik

Effect of Financial Knowledge on Financial Behavior

According to Tewal et al (2017) knowledge can be used to understand, predict, and manage human behavior. A person's level of knowledge describes the extent to which knowledge, skills, and beliefs influence behavior in managing finances. The higher the knowledge possessed, the better a person will behave in managing his finances. A person's knowledge can be obtained from parents, during school, or in lectures, which in this study the focus is management students who in their studies get courses with basic economics and related to finance, so that as students management will have the ability or knowledge that is deeper in finance. This is in line with Wijaya & Yanuar (2020) who said that having good financial knowledge, will control its financial behavior. Researchers present the following hypothesis:

H_2: Financial Knowledge has an influence on Financial Behavior on the management of Muhammadiyah University of Gresik

Effect of Income on Financial Behavior

Ajzen (2005) in Theory of Planned Behavior states that a person's behavior in behavior is caused by attitude factors, subjective norms, behavior control, and intentions. Subjective norms are motivated by age, gender, race, ethnicity, income, religion, in this study which includes subjective norms are income. Income becomes a social benchmark perception for each individual greeting behavior. Income can be obtained by each individual from a variety of sources. Income can be obtained from the government such as scholarships or insurance (Herlindawati, 2015).

Students have a source of income in the form of pocket money from parents, or students get pocket money by working. According to Hidayah & Bowo (2019) students who have high pocket money, will tend to do excessive pre-education. So, it can be said that a person's income affects behavior in managing his finances. A person with a high income will be able to manage his income rather than someone with a low income. So, the higher the income obtained, the better the Financial Behavior. This is in line with Fatimah & Susanti (2018) said the higher the income will be the better the financial behavior. Researchers present the following hypothesis:

H_2: Income has an influence on Financial Behavior on the management of Muhammadiyah University of Gresik

Theoretical Framework

This conceptual framework is needed in a study if in the study there are two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2019). Conceptual outline model in the following image:

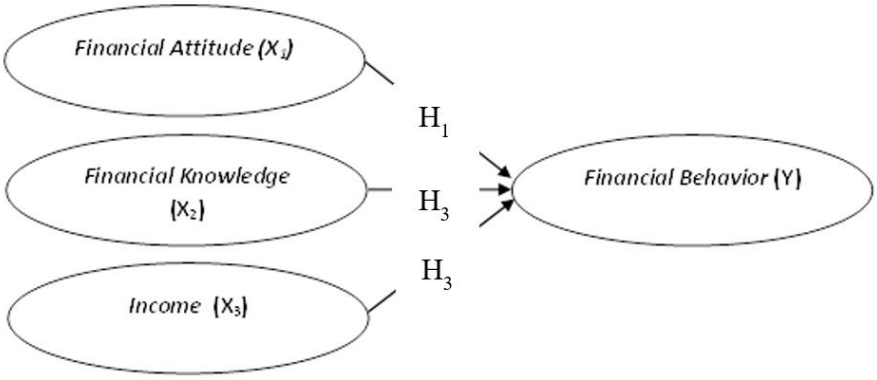


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework

METHOD

The research approach used in this research is the quantitative method. The population in this study is a student majoring in Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Muhammadiyah Gresik class of 2018-2020 who is still active, with a population of 718 students. The sampling technique that will be used in this study is proportional stratified random sampling, then obtained the number of samples as many as 257 with a proportion of 2018 as many as 95 students, 2019 as many as 77 students, and 2020 as many as 85.

The type of data to be used is primary data obtained based on respondents' answers to questions related to Financial Attitude, Financial Knowledge, Income, and Financial Behavior submitted by researchers through questionnaires. The primary data source to be used is questionnaires that researchers provide to respondents.

The data retrieval technique used is to spread the questionnaire Response from each indicator that uses the Likert scale measurement scale strongly agree (5), agree (4), hesitate (3), disagree (2), strongly disagree (1) (Sugiyono, 2019: 146). The method used in this study is multiple linear regression, to determine the influence of financial attitude (X1), financial knowledge (X2), income (x3) on financial behavior (y). The formulas used in multiple linear regression are as follows:

$$\mathbf{Y = + \beta\alpha\ 1X_1 + \beta\ 2X_2 + \beta\ 3X_3 + e}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Validity Test Results

Variable	Statement	r_{count}	r_{tabel}	Information
Financial behavior (Y)	$Y1._1$	0,544	0,122	Valid
	$Y1._2$	0,647	0,122	Valid
	$Y1._3$	0,673	0,122	Valid
	$Y1._4$	0,615	0,122	Valid

	$Y1._5$	0,618	0,122	Valid
	$Y1._6$	0,727	0,122	Valid
	$Y1._7$	0,579	0,122	Valid
	$Y1._8$	0,435	0,122	Valid
Financial attitude (X_1)	$X_{1,1}$	0,519	0,122	Valid
	$X_{1.2}$	0,686	0,122	Valid
	$X_{1.3}$	0,596	0,122	Valid
	$X_{1.4}$	0,612	0,122	Valid
	$X_{1.5}$	0,759	0,122	Valid
	$X_{1.6}$	0,696	0,122	Valid
	$X_{1.7}$	0,660	0,122	Valid
Financial knowledge (X2)	$X2_{,1}$	0,753	0,122	Valid
	$X2_{,2}$	0,796	0,122	Valid
	$X2_{,3}$	0,682	0,122	Valid
	$X2_{,4}$	0,793	0,122	Valid
Income (x_3)	$X_{3.1}$	0,650	0,122	Valid
	$X_{3.2}$	0,683	0,122	Valid
	$X_{3.3}$	0,694	0,122	Valid
	$X_{3.4}$	0,638	0,122	Valid
	$X_{3.5}$	0,767	0,122	Valid
	$X_{3.6}$	0,707	0,122	Valid

Source: SPSS Data Processed

Based on the results of the validity test table 1 shows all questionnaire items on all dependent and independent variables are declared **valid** because r calculates > r table, so all research statements can be used as research instruments.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Critical Value	Information
Financial Behavior (Y)	0.753	0,7	Reliable
Financial Attitude (X_1)	0.766	0,7	Reliable
Financial Knowledge (X2)	0.751	0,7	Reliable
Income (X_3)	0.780	0,7	Reliable

Source: SPSS Data Processed

Based on the results of reliability tests in table 2 shows that the variables of financial behavior (Y), financial attitude (X1), financial knowledge (X2), and income (X3) have a value of Cronbach's Alpha greater than 0.7 then it can be said to be **reliable** so that all statements can be used as a reference gauge.

Table 3. Normality Test Results

Model	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	Information
1	0,089	Normal distribution data

Source: SPSS Data Processed

Based on the results of the normality test in table 3 the value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z produces an Asymp Sig of 0.089 greater than 0.05 thus the data tested is **distributed normally**.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF
Financial attitude	0,687	1,455
Financial knowledge	0,658	1,519
Income	0,714	1,400

Source: SPSS Data Processed

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in table 4, it is known that the tolerance value in the variables financial attitude (X1), financial knowledge (X2), and income (X3) is bigger than 0.10, and the value of VIF indicates that the value of financial attitude (X1), financial knowledge (X2), and income (X3) less than 10.00 then it can be said that there is no multicollinearity in variables in the regression model.

Table 5. Heteroskedastity Test

Variable	Sig
Financial attitude (X_1)	0,962
Financial knowledge (X2)	0,997
Income (X_3)	0,889

Source: SPSS Data Processed

Based on table 5 of the calculation results of heteroskedasticity tests using the Glejser Test shows that the sig values in the variables of financial attitude (X1), financial knowledge (X2), and income (X3) are greater than 0.05, so it can be said that all free variables used do not have symptoms of heteroskedasticity.

Table 6. Model Feasibility Test

Model	Sig	Information
1	0,000	Proper

Based on table 6 it can be seen that the value of significance is 0.000 < 0, so it can be concluded that the model in the study is said to be feasible.

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B
Constant	5,446

Financial Attitude	0,590
Financial Knowledge	0,267
Income	0,211

Source: SPSS Data Processed

$$\mathbf{Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e}$$
$$\mathbf{Y = 5.446 + 0.590X_1 + 0.267X_2 + 0.211X_3 + e}$$

1) The value of β1 = regression coefficient X1 (financial attitude) of 0.590, meaning that there is a positive relationship between financial attitude (X1) and financial behavior (Y), the higher the student's financial attitude, the higher the student's financial behavior;
2) The value of β2 = regression coefficient X2 (financial knowledge) of 0.267, meaning that there is a positive relationship between financial knowledge (X2) and financial behavior (Y), the higher the student's financial knowledge, the higher the student's financial behavior;
3) The value of β3 = regression coefficient X3 (income) of 0.211, meaning that there is a positive relationship between income (X3) and financial behavior (Y), the higher the student income, the higher the student's financial behavior.

Table 8. Test Results T

Significant	Significant t	Result
Financial Attitude	0,000	Significant
Financial Knowledge	0.017	Significant
Income	0.001	Significant

Source: SPSS Data Processed

Based on table 8 results from the determination coefficient test obtained A Square value of 0.440 means variable financial attitude (X_1), financial knowledge (X_2), and income (X_3) affects 44% of financial behavior variables (Y) and 56% influenced by other variables outside this research model.

Table 9. Test Results t

Significant	Significant t
Financial attitude	0,000
Financial knowledge	0.017
Income	0.001

Source: SPSS Data Processed

Based on table 9 it can be known that:

1) The financial attitude variable (X1) has a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05 so that it can be concluded that the financial attitude variable has a significant effect on the financial behavior (Y) of management students of the University of Muhammadiyah Gresik;
2) The financial knowledge variable (X2) has a sig value of 0.017 < 0.05 so it can be concluded that the financial attitude variable has a significant effect on the financial behavior (Y) of management students of the University of Muhammadiyah Gresik;
3) Variable income (X3) has a sig value of 0.001 < 0.05 so it can be concluded that the financial attitude variable has a significant effect on financial behavior (Y) management students of Muhammadiyah University of Gresik

Financial Attitude on Financial Behavior

Financial attitude (X_1) has a significant positive effect on financial behavior (Y) management students of Muhammadiyah University of Gresik. This is in accordance with the opinion of Rohmanto & Susanto (2021) which states that the more financial attitude increases the better the financial behavior, and in accordance with research from Assaf, et al (2019) and Napitupulu, et al (2021) which state that financial attitude has a significant positive effect on financial behavior.

This result is in accordance with those expressed by Sa'diyah et al (2018) which stated the attitude of describing one's behavior. A good financial attitude will affect students in determining what kind of actions they take towards their financial management. A good financial attitude will become a habit for students and will be a difficult behavior to change. Students will not have difficulty in managing finances if students have attitudes and behaviors that should be applied in life so that with a good attitude it will be easy for students to make a decision. Students who do not have a good financial attitude will have difficulty in behaving towards their financial management, this happens when students are not able to take what actions will be faced if they have difficulty when determining their financial decisions, this will become a bad habit and become difficult to be good to student finances.

Financial Knowledge on Financial Behavior

The results showed that financial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on financial behavior. This is in accordance with the opinion of Maghfiro, et al (2019) who stated that the higher the financial knowledge will be the better financial behavior. This result is in accordance with those put forward by Tewal et al (2017) which states that knowledge can be used to predict human behavior. Student financial management is determined by the financial knowledge that students have. Management students have received courses on introduction to accounting, financial management, and budgeting, with finance-related courses that students receive in lectures will improve their financial knowledge. Students with good financial knowledge will be able to use their money wisely so that it can benefit their lives.

Students with good knowledge tend to understand financial management which can make them become more in control of their money. Students with low knowledge tend not to have good behavior towards financial management. This happens when students do not understand or know the importance of having real financial knowledge, so it will be bad for students when not use their money wisely.

Income on Financial Behavior

The results showed that income has a positive and significant effect on financial behavior. This is in accordance with the opinion of Fatimah & Susanti (2018) which states that the higher the income will be the better the financial behavior and in accordance with research conducted by Putri & Tasman (2019) which states that income has a significant positive influence on financial behavior.

This result is in accordance with the theory put forward by Ajzen (2005) which states that income is one of the factors of a person's behaving. The higher the increase that students have, the higher the desire for students to manage their income well, the results of this study are different from research conducted by Alexander & Patmungkas (2019) which states that income has no significant effect on financial behavior.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and interpretation of results, this study can be concluded as follows:

1) Financial Attitude has a significant positive effect on Financial Behavior in management students of Muhammadiyah University of Gresik;
2) Financial Knowledge has a significant positive effect on Financial Behavior in management students of muhammadiyah University of Gresik;
3) Income has a significant positive effect on Financial Behavior in management students of Muhammadiyah University of Gresik.

REFERENCES

Ajzen, I. (Attitude, Personality And Behavior Secon Edition). *2005*. Berkshire: Open University Press.

Alexander, R., & Pamungkas, A. S. (2019). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Keuangan, Lokus Pengendalian Dan Pendapatan Terhadap Perilaku Keuangan. *Jurnal Manajerial Dan Kewirausahaan. 1(1)*, 157-164.

Arianti, B. F. (2020). Pengaruh Pendapatan Dan Perilaku Keuangan Tehadap Literasi Keuangan Melalui Keputusan Berinvestasi Sebagai Variabel Intervesing. *Jurnal Akuntansi. 10(1)*, 13-36.

Astuti, R. J., Pratolo, S., & Anwar, M. (2017). *Manajemen Knowledge : Implementasi Perguruan Tinggi.* Sidoarjo: Lp3m Umy.

Herdjiono, I., & Damanik, L. A. (2016). Pengaruh Financial Attitude, Financial Knowledge, Parental Inome Terhadap Financial Managemen Behavior. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Terapan. 9(3)*, 226-241.

Herlindawati, D. (2015). Pengaruh Kontrol Diri, Jenis Kelamin, Dan Pendapatan Terhadap Pengelolaan Keuangan Pribadi Mahasiswa Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Surabaya. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pendidikan Dan Kewirausahaan. 3(2)*, 158-169.

Hidayah, N., & Wibowo, P. A. (2018). Pengaruh Uang Saku, Loucs Of Control, Dan Lingkungan Teman Sebaya Terhadap Perilaku Konsumtif. *Economic Education Analysis Journal. 7(3)*, 1025-1039.

Kholilah, N. A., & Irmani, R. (2013). Studi Financial Management Behavior Pada Masyarakat Surabaya. *Journal Of Business And Banking. 3(1)*, 69-80.

Laily, N., & Pristyadi, B. (2013). *Teori Ekonomi.* Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Prihartono, M. R., & Asandimitra, N. (2018). Analysis Factors Influencing Financial . *International Journal Of Academic Research In Business And Social Sciences. 8(8).*, 308-326.

Sadalia, I., & Butar-Butar, N. A. (2016). *Perilaku Keuangan: Teori Dan Implementasi.* Medan: Pustaka Bangsa Press.

Sa'diyah, R., Lestari, S., Rahmasari, D., Marhayati, N., Kusmawati, A., & Nisa, P. K. (2018). *Peran Psikologi Untuk Masyarakat.* Jakarta: Um Jakarta Press.

Setyawan, W., & Wulandari, S. (2020). Peran Sikap Keuangan Dalam Mengintervensi Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan Terhadap Perilaku Manajemen Keuangan Pekerja Di Cikarang. *Jurnal Sekuritas (Saham Ekonomi, Keuangan Dan Investasi). 4(1)*, 15-23.

Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D.* Bandung: CV.Alfabeta

Tewal, B., Adolfina, Pandowo, M. C., & N.Tawas, H. (2017). *Perilaku Organisasi.* Bandung: Patra Media Grafindo.