International Journal of Management, Business, and Social Sciences
Vol. 5, No. 1, 2026, pp. 13-20
Published by Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business,
Universitas Wahid Hasyim
(e-ISSN: 2962-5971 ; p-ISSN: 2963-8410)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.31942/ijmbs.v5i1.15486

The Role of Financial Literacy, Self-Control, and Income in Influencing The Financial Management Behavior of Homemakers in The Village of Trayu

Rizka Lutfiyana Dewi[1], Saiful Bahri[2]

[1,2]Universitas Wahid Hasyim
e-mail : sbahri@unwahas.ac.id

Abstract

Good financial management behavior is important in maintaining household economic stability, especially for housewives who play a major role in managing family finances. This study aims to analyze the influence of financial literacy, self-control, and income on the financial management behavior of housewives in Trayu Village. The population in this study consisted of 330 housewives in Trayu Village. The method used is a quantitative approach with a survey technique through the distribution of a Likert scale-based questionnaire to 76 housewife respondents selected using simple random sampling. The results of the study indicate that financial literacy, self-control, and income have a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior. These findings highlight the importance of financial literacy, strengthening self-control, and adequate income in forming healthy and planned financial habits. This study is expected to serve as a basis for designing economic empowerment programs for housewives, especially in rural areas.

Keywords :
Financial Literacy, Financial Management Behavior, Housewives, Income, Self-Control.

INTRODUCTION

Finance is an important element that can determine the lives of individuals, families, and companies. In the context of families, financial management is an important activity for the continuity and development of the family. Families with good financial management generally plan their spending budget so that they are able to control and manage their consumption wisely (Paramitha & Lusiawati, 2024). In general, a housewife is in control of managing family finances in addition to educating children, taking care of her husband, and the home. Therefore, housewives need to have expertise in planning and controlling family finances through structured planning of needs and distinguishing between needs and extras in accordance with their income (Umi Kalsum et al., 2022).

The importance of financial management has become a necessity for many people, but a deep understanding of this issue is still limited. Low motivation to save, invest, and gain financial knowledge, coupled with increasing living costs that are not accompanied by management skills, has led to a lack of responsibility in financial management. A lack of knowledge about economic aspects can result in wrong decisions (Selviana et al., 2023). Based on a survey by the Financial Services Authority (2024), the financial literacy index of Indonesians reached 65.43 percent. In urban areas, it was 69.7 percent, while in rural areas it was only 59.29 percent.

Another factor is self-control, which is the ability to regulate behavior, including reducing impulsive purchases and encouraging frugal behavior. Currently, many people still find it difficult to distinguish between priority needs and temporary desires, so unplanned spending has an impact on unstable financial conditions (Yanti & Suci, 2023). Another common problem is low income or income that is insufficient to meet basic needs. Many individuals also have limited emergency funds, making them vulnerable to difficulties when unexpected situations arise (Dewi et al., 2024).

This study focuses on housewives in Trayu Village, Sumowono District, Semarang Regency, where the majority of the population works in the agricultural sector (Agoestijono, 2016; p.13). As a village that relies on seasonal harvests as its main source of income, households experience difficulties in financial management. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the influence of financial literacy, self-control, and income on financial management behavior among housewives in Trayu Village. The results of this study are expected to contribute theoretically through the development of a financial behavior model relevant to rural communities, as well as practically in improving financial literacy and management skills.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of Planned Behavior

The Theory of Planned Behavior was proposed by Ajzen (1991), explaining that a person's behavior is influenced by their intention, which is formed from their attitude towards the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived control over the behavior. Intention is the main predictor of actual behavior (Pebraezen & Hidayati, 2024). TPB also considers background aspects such as personal factors (values, personality), social factors (age, income, education), and information (knowledge, experience).

Financial Management Behavior

Financial management behavior is an individual's ability to design financial plans, execute those plans with self-control, and conduct comprehensive evaluations and various improvement efforts for financial problems with the aim of optimizing the effectiveness and efficiency of fund management and use

(Nurrohmat & Sutanto, 2021). The indicators used include consumption, cash flow management, savings, and responsible credit management.

Financial Literacy

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), financial literacy is defined as the ability to understand financial concepts and potential losses, which includes knowledge, skills, motivation, and confidence in using this insight to make better financial decisions. This aims to improve the financial situation of individuals and communities and encourage participation in economic activities (Ali & Asyik, 2023). The indicators are basic financial knowledge, savings and loans, insurance, and investment.

Self-Control

Self-control is an individual's ability to consider a problem they are facing by assessing the impact of the actions taken, based on the values and beliefs that serve as guidelines for making decisions. The indicators used include the ability to regulate behavior, the ability to control stimuli, the ability to obtain information, the ability to make assessments, and the ability to make decisions.

Income

According to Sadono Sukirno (2005:106), income is the total earnings obtained by the community as a result of their work within a certain period of time, whether daily, weekly, or annually (Hanifa Zulnanda, 2023). Income indicators include monthly income, employment, and family expenses.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

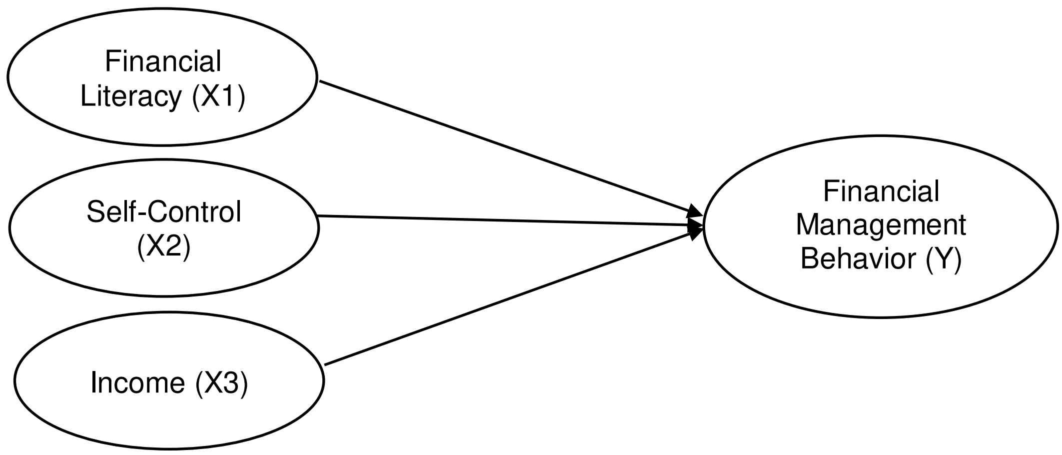

Figure 1. Theoretical Framework

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between financial literacy (X1), self-control (X2), and income (X3) variables and financial management behavior (Y). Financial management behavior reflects an individual's ability to plan, manage, and control the use of finances effectively and responsibly. Financial literacy plays a role in improving individuals' understanding of financial concepts and decisions, thereby encouraging more rational financial management behavior. Self-control is related to an individual's ability to control consumptive urges and delay immediate gratification, which contributes to more focused financial management. Meanwhile, income reflects an individual's financial ability, which affects their flexibility in allocating funds for various financial needs. Thus, financial literacy, self-control, and income are thought to have a positive influence on financial management behavior, both partially and simultaneously.

Research Hypotheses

H1: Financial literacy has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior.

H2: Self-control has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior.

H3: Income has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a quantitative approach with primary data obtained through questionnaires administered to 76 housewives in Trayu Village, who were selected using simple random sampling based on Slovin's formula from a total population of 330 people. The research instrument was developed based on variable indicators and measured using a 5-point Likert scale. Data collection was conducted using closed-ended questionnaires. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 26 to determine the effect of financial literacy, self-control, and income on financial management behavior.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This analysis is used to test the effect of independent variables on dependent variables. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis are shown below:

Table 1. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
Financial Literacy	0.300	0.105	0.227	2.867	0.005	0.723	1.383
Self-Control	0.245	0.091	0.205	2.677	0.009	0.774	1.292
Income	0.603	0.091	0.559	6.614	0.000	0.634	1.577

Source: Primary Data Management in SPSS 26, 2025

Based on Table 1 above, the results of the multiple linear regression equation obtained from the Unstandardized Coefficients values can be used in the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + e}$$

$$\mathbf{Y = 1.047 + 0{,}3\ X_1 + 0{,}245\ X_2 + 0{,}603\ X_3 + e}$$

Explanation:

Y = Dependent Variable (Financial Management Behavior)
a = Constant Value
X1 = Independent Variable (Financial Literacy)
X2 = Independent Variable (Self-Control)
X3 = Independent Variable (Income)
e = Error

From this equation, it can be concluded that:

a) The constant value obtained is 1.047, which means that Financial Management Behavior (Y) has a value of 1.047 without the influence of the dependent variable.
b) The regression coefficient of the Financial Literacy variable is 0.3, indicating that the Financial Literacy variable has a positive effect on Financial Management Behavior. Therefore, if Financial Literacy increases by 1 unit, Financial Management Behavior will increase by 0.300.
c) The regression coefficient of the Self-Control variable is 0.245, indicating that the Self-Control variable has a positive effect on Financial Management Behavior. Therefore, if Self-Control increases by 1 unit, Financial Management Behavior increases by 0.245.
d) The regression coefficient of the Income variable is 0.603, indicating that the Income variable has a positive effect on Financial Management Behavior. Therefore, if Income increases by 1 unit, Financial Management Behavior increases by 0.603.

Hypothesis Testing
T-test (Partial)

A partial test (t-test) is a test used to examine how each independent variable separately affects the dependent variable. The significance level used is < 5%, with the condition that if the calculated t-value is < 0.05, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Then, if the probability of t count is > 0.05, H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. If the t count value is > t table, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that each independent variable individually has a significant effect on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the t count value is < t table, H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected.

Table 2. Partial Test Results (t)

	Standardized Coefficients		Unstandardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
Financial Literacy	0.300	0.105	0.227	2.867	0.005	0.723	1.383
Self-Control	0.245	0.091	0.205	2.677	0.009	0.774	1.292
Income	0.603	0.091	0.559	6.614	0.000	0.634	1.577

Source: Primary Data Processing in SPSS 26, 2025

Based on Table 2 above, the partial test results in this study are as follows:
a) Financial literacy (X1) has a t-value of 2.867 > t-table 1.665 and a significance value of 0.005 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. Therefore, it can be interpreted that financial literacy has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior.
b) Self-Control (X2) has a t-value of 2.677 < t-table 1.665 and a significance value of 0.009 > 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H2 is accepted. Therefore, it can be interpreted that Self-Control has a positive and significant effect on Financial Management Behavior.
c) Income (X3) has a t-value of 6.614 > t-table 1.665 and a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H3 is accepted. Therefore, it can be interpreted that Income has a positive and significant effect on Financial Management Behavior.

Determination Test (R^2)

The Coefficient of Determination (R^2) is used to measure how well the regression model defines the variation in the dependent variable.

Table 3. Determination Test Results (R^2)

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.821[a]	0.674	0.660	2.06262

Source: Primary Data Processing in SPSS 26, 2025

Based on the table, it can be seen that the R^2 Square value in this study was 0.674. This indicates that the independent variables can influence the dependent variable by 67.4%, while the remaining 32.6% is influenced by other variables outside the regression.

Financial Literacy and Financial Management Behavior among Housewives in Trayu Village

The results of the study indicate that financial literacy has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior. This shows that the higher the level of financial literacy, the better housewives are at managing household finances. Conversely, the lower the level of financial literacy, the less effective their financial management behavior will be. These findings are in line with the research by Heret et al. (2023) and Syaliha et al. (2022).

Self-Control over Financial Management Behavior among Housewives in Trayu Village

Self-control has a positive and significant effect on the financial management behavior of housewives in Trayu Village. This means that the higher the level of self-control possessed by housewives, the better their behavior in managing household finances will be. Overall, good self-control not only encourages more rational consumption behavior, but also helps housewives to remain consistent with their financial plans, save regularly, and avoid social pressure in spending. These findings are in line with research conducted by Inanna et al. (2023) and Oktavia et al. (2023).

Income and Financial Management Behavior among Housewives in Trayu Village

The results of the study show that the income variable has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior and shows the strongest influence on financial management behavior. Sufficient income enables housewives to meet their needs and prepare a more stable budget, although some still feel that their income is insufficient. This indicates that in addition to the amount of income, financial management skills are also important so that the income received can be utilized optimally. These findings are in line with the research by Muntahanah et al. (2021) and Maghfiroh et al. (2023).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of quantitative research using SPSS 26, it can be concluded that financial literacy, self-control, and income have a positive and significant effect on the financial management behavior of housewives in Trayu Village. The partial test results show that the three independent variables have a significance value below 0.05, so all research hypotheses are accepted. Therefore, housewives are advised to improve their understanding of financial literacy, self-control skills, and income management through budgeting and financial record-keeping. The government and related institutions are expected to provide support through integrated financial training policies and programs, while further research is recommended to add other variables such as lifestyle and financial technology and use more diverse research methods to obtain more comprehensive results.

REFERENCES

Agoestijono, H. (2016). Statistik Daerah Kecamatan Sumowono 2016. 13.

Ali, M. Z., & Asyik, N. F. (2023). Pengaruh Pendapatan Dan Literasi Keuangan Terhadap Perilaku Keuangan Dengan Gaya Hidup Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan (JIAKu), 2(4), 326–339. https://doi.org/10.24034/jiaku.v2i4.6136

Dewi, G. A. K. A. S., Astiti, N. putu Y., & Mentari, N. M. I. (2024). Literasi keuangan, gaya hidup dan pendapatan terhadap perilaku pengelolaan keuangan keluarga di Drsa Adat Kesiut, Kabupaten Tabanan Bali. Jurnal Bina Bangsa Ekonomikana Bangsa Ekonomika, 17(2), 1462–1477.

Hafni Sahir, S. (2022). Metodologi Penelitian.

Hanifa Zulnanda, I. M. (2023). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima di Pasar Rakyat kota Pariaman. Jurnal Economic Development, 1(1), 1–21.

Heret, N. P., Dince, M. N., & ... (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan Terhadap Perilaku Keuangan Ibu Rumah Tangga Desa Rubit Kecamatan Hewoloang. Jurnal Accounting …, 1, 152–164. https://accounting.nusanipa.ac.id/index.php/accounting/article/view/51

Inanna, I., Nesvita, E., Nurdiana, N., Supatminingsih, T., & Hasan, M. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Ekonomi Dan Kontrol Diri Terhadap Pengelolaan Keuangan Keluarga (Studi Kasus Ibu Rumah Tangga Di Desa Laiyolo Baru). Ekonis: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 25(2). https://doi.org/10.30811/ekonis.v25i2.4250

Maghfiroh, L. F. K., Fajri, M. B., Bait, J. F., & ... (2023). Pengaruh Pendapatan dan Gaya Hidup Terhadap Pengelolaan Keuangan Pada Ibu Rumah Tangga. Jurnal Ekonomi …, 1, 25–29. https://ejournal.mediaantartika.id/index.php/jeba/article/view/53%0Ahttps://ejournal.mediaantartika.id/index.php/jeba/article/download/53/23

Muliadi, S., Gustiawan, W., Bahri, S., Padang, P. N., Nahdlatul, U., Cilacap, U. A., Wahid, U., Semarang, H., & Bandung, U. M. (2023). KNOWLEDGE , RISK PREFERENCE AND INVESTMENT RETURN ON STUDENT INVESTING INTEREST IN THE. 12(1), 99–112.

Muntahanah, S., Cahyo, H., Setiawan, H., & Rahmah, S. (2021). Literasi Keuangan, Pendapatan dan Gaya Hidup terhadap Pengelolaan Keuangan di Masa Pandemi. Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi, 21(3), 1245. https://doi.org/10.33087/jiubj.v21i3.1647

Nurrohmat, A., & Sutanto, H. A. (2021). Determinan Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan di Kecamatan Kajoran Kabupaten Magelang. ECONBANK: Journal of Economics and Banking, 3(1), 53–69. https://doi.org/10.35829/econbank.v3i1.158

Oktavia, F. A., Supeni, R. E., & Wijayantini, B. (2023). Peran Kecerdasan Spiritual, Gaya Hidup Hedonis, Kontrol Diri Dan Risiko Toleran Terhadap Perilaku Manajemen Keuangan Pada Generasi Milenial Ibu Ibu Rumah Tangga Di Kecamatan Wuluhan. Growth, 21(2), 269. https://doi.org/10.36841/growth-journal.v21i2.3235

Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. (2024). SP OJK dan BPS Umumkan Hasil Survei Nasional Literasi dan Inklusi Keuangan Tahun 2024. 1–6. https://ojk.go.id/id/berita- dan-kegiatan/siaran-pers/Pages/OJK-dan-BPS-Umumkan-Hasil-Survei- Nasional-Literasi-dan-Inklusi-Keuangan-Tahun-2024.aspx#:~:text=Hasil SNLIK tahun 2024 menunjukkan,literasi dan inklusi keuangan syariah.

Paramitha, S., & Lusiawati. (2024). Pengaruh Pengetahuan Keuangan, Pendapatan Dan Lingkungan Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Manajemen Keuangan Pada Ibu Rumah Tangga Di Kelurahan Bukit Kapur Kota Dumai. 03(01), 222–233.

Pebraezen, P., & Hidayati, F. (2024). The Influence of Financial Knowledge , Financial Attitude , Financial Self Efficacy , Locus of Control , and Income on Family Financial Management in Tuah Madani Pekanbaru City.

Selviana, W., Suarni, A., & Nur Abdi, M. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan, Sikap Keuangan, Dan Perilaku Keuangan Terhadap Pengelolaan Keuangan Ibu Rumah Tangga Di Indonesia. Otonomi, 23(2), 391. https://doi.org/10.32503/otonomi.v23i2.4496

Syaliha, A., Sutieman, E., Pasolo, M. R., & Pattiasina, V. (2022). The Effect of Financial Literacy, Life Style, Financial Attitude and Locus of Control to Financial Management Behavior. PUBLIC POLICY (Jurnal Aplikasi Kebijakan Publik & Bisnis), 3(1), 52–71. https://doi.org/10.51135/publicpolicy.v3.i1.p52-71

Umi Kalsum, E., Siregar, R., Sipahutar, E. S., & Ramadhan, A. (2022). Pengelolaan Manajemen Keuangan Rumah Tangga. Jurnal Derma Pengabdian Dosen Perguruan Tinggi (Jurnal DEPUTI), 2(2), 111–113. https://doi.org/10.54123/deputi.v2i2.184

Yanti, K. D., & Suci, N. M. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi, Sikap Keuangan, Pengendalian Diri Terhadap Perilaku Pengelolaan Keuangan Rumah Tangga Di Desa Panji Anom. Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Humanika, 13(1), 83–92. https://doi.org/10.23887/jiah.v13i1.46043