

The Effect of Financial Literacy, Financial Attitude, and Income on Personal Financial Management Behavior Among Millennials in Lhokseumawe City

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the influence of financial literacy, financial attitude, and income on the personal financial management behavior of millennials in Lhokseumawe City. As a productive demographic, millennials face significant economic pressures, making effective financial management crucial. This study aims to determine the influence of financial literacy, financial attitude, and income on personal financial management behavior of the millennial generation in Lhokseumawe City. The population in this study consisted of all millennial generations in Lhokseumawe City aged between 29 and 44 years, totaling 47,732 people. The approach used in this study was quantitative, employing a survey method by distributing questionnaires to 100 respondents selected through simple random sampling techniques. Data analysis was carried out using multiple linear regression to test the partial and simultaneous effects of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of the study indicate that, partially, financial attitude has a significant effect on personal financial management behavior, while financial literacy and income do not have a significant partial effect. However, simultaneously, the three variables have a significant effect on the personal financial management behavior of the millennial generation in Lhokseumawe City. This study implies that increasing positive financial attitudes plays an important role in forming healthy financial behavior. In addition, although financial literacy and income do not have a direct effect, it remains necessary to increase financial awareness and understanding in the younger generation.

Keywords: *Financial Literacy; Financial Attitude; Income; Personal Financial Management Behavior; Millennials.*

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INTRODUCTION

Personal financial management is one of the important skills that every individual must have in dealing with various increasingly complex economic dynamics. The ability to manage finances is not only needed to meet short-term needs, but it is also crucial to ensure long-term financial well-being (Aryani & Khaddafi, 2021; Bado et al., 2023; Firli & Dalilah, 2021; Mat Ridzuan et al., 2022; Oponng et al., 2023; Salsabilla et al., 2022). One of the important indicators in this context is personal financial management behavior. Personal financial management behavior includes individual actions in planning, budgeting, saving, spending, managing debts, and controlling cash flow in daily life. In the context of the millennial generation, this financial behavior is increasingly crucial considering that this age group is not only faced with the challenges of modern lifestyles but also with economic pressures such as the high cost of living and global economic uncertainty. Attention to personal financial management behavior is increasing along with the rising cases of personal financial failure, especially in the younger generation (Ali et al., 2016; Goyal et al., 2021; Navickas et al., 2014; Putri & Tasman, 2019).

In this case, the millennial generation is of special concern because demographically they are a productive age group with a high consumptive lifestyle and have wide access to digital

financial products and services. This behavior is also becoming increasingly important amid global economic challenges and consumptive modern lifestyles. Moreover, for the millennial generation, the age group that is currently in an important transition period in their economic life is starting a career, starting a family, and beginning to think about long-term financial stability. According to BPS (2021), the millennial generation is defined as individuals born between 1981 and 1996, which is the largest population group in Indonesia.

This generation has unique characteristics, such as being technologically literate, having a consumptive lifestyle, and striving to achieve financial independence. This generation is very familiar with technological developments and has access to digital financial services. But behind this convenience, many still experience financial management problems due to a lack of knowledge and awareness in managing finances. As explained by Putri & Tasman (2019), although the millennial generation lives in the information age, not all have the skills to manage their income efficiently, which leads to various problems such as excessive consumption, low saving rates, and difficulty managing debt.

Previous research has identified several factors that affect personal financial management behavior, including financial literacy, financial attitude, and income. Financial literacy is an individual's understanding of financial concepts needed to make effective financial decisions. Financial literacy is a person's knowledge and understanding of basic financial concepts such as interest, inflation, and risk, which are the basis for wise financial decision-making. Based on research conducted by Putri & Tasman (2019), financial literacy and income have a positive effect on personal financial management behavior.

In addition, financial attitude refers to when individuals act and decide on something based on their perspective (Asandimitra, 2021). If an individual has a good and correct financial attitude, they will make a budget related to their expenses over a certain period for future financial decision-making. Tabita et al. (2023), in her research on the sandwich generation in Surabaya, found that a positive financial attitude contributes greatly to good financial planning behavior, especially for the future. Similar findings were revealed by Dita Pratiwi (2020) in Ahmad Dahlan University students, where financial attitudes have a significant effect on personal financial management behavior.

The third factor, no less important, is income. Income is the main resource used to meet the needs of life. Although not all studies have found a direct influence between income and financial behavior, income remains a fundamental factor that determines an individual's capacity to manage and plan their finances. In a study by Listiadi (2021), it was found that income does not always directly affect investment decisions but rather needs to be moderated by financial behavior. However, these findings differ from those of Putri & Tasman (2019), which show that income has a positive effect on personal financial management behavior.

However, the results are not always consistent. Although many studies show that financial literacy, financial attitude, and income have a positive effect on personal financial management behavior, some studies have found conflicting results. As found by Pramedi & Haryono (2021), even though respondents (Generation Z) have a high level of literacy, attitude, and self-efficacy, they do not necessarily exhibit good financial behavior. Meanwhile, research by Listiadi (2021) highlights that income has a limited influence on financial decisions if it is not accompanied by healthy financial behavior. These differences in results show that there is a research gap. Some studies have found a significant effect between financial literacy, attitude,

and income on personal financial management behavior, but others have shown the opposite results.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the influence of financial literacy, financial attitude, and income on personal financial management behavior in the millennial generation in Lhokseumawe City. The problem formulation to be addressed in this study is to analyze the influence of financial literacy, financial attitude, and income on personal financial management behavior in the millennial generation in Lhokseumawe City.

METHOD

This study used a quantitative method with multiple linear regression analysis techniques. The quantitative approach was a systematic way of researching phenomena using numerical data and statistical analysis. This approach aimed to test hypotheses, measure relationships between variables, and draw generalizable conclusions. The research was conducted on the Millennial Generation in Lhokseumawe, Aceh, Indonesia. The population in this study consisted of the entire millennial generation in Lhokseumawe City aged between 29 and 44 years, totaling 47,732 people. The determination of the sample size in this study used the Slovin formula. The sample taken by the author consisted of 100 millennial generation individuals in Lhokseumawe City, selected by a simple random sampling technique.

The data source used in this study was primary data, obtained directly from respondents through the distribution of questionnaires. In addition, this study also used secondary data obtained from literature, journals, books, publications from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), as well as other scientific sources relevant to the research topic. The data collection was conducted through the distribution of questionnaires with a five-point Likert scale, where respondents were asked to provide answers ranging from "Strongly Disagree (STS)" to "Strongly Agree (SS)" to each statement presented. The questionnaire was compiled based on indicators from each research variable that had been adjusted to the context of the millennial generation in Lhokseumawe City. Data processing was carried out with the help of SPSS software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

Table 1. X1 (Financial Literacy) Validity Test

		Correlations							
		X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	X1.4	X1.5	X1.6	X1.7	X1.8
X1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.400**	.393**	.311**	.434**	.277**	.400**	.301**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.002	.000	.005	.000	.002
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.2	Pearson Correlation	.400**	1	.499**	.581**	.520**	.482**	.471**	.351**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.3	Pearson Correlation	.393**	.499**	1	.633**	.598**	.671**	.570**	.630**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.4	Pearson Correlation	.311**	.581**	.633**	1	.577**	.713**	.589**	.543**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

X1.5	Pearson Correlation	.434**	.520**	.598**	.577**	1	.704**	.627**	.396**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.6	Pearson Correlation	.277**	.482**	.671**	.713**	.704**	1	.589**	.603**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.7	Pearson Correlation	.400**	.471**	.570**	.589**	.627**	.589**	1	.722**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X1.8	Pearson Correlation	.301**	.351**	.630**	.543**	.396**	.603**	.722**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results of the validity test for the Financial Literacy variable showed that all statement indicators used in this study had a significant correlation with the total score of the variable. Based on the results of Pearson's correlation analysis, the value of the correlation coefficient (r) between items is in the range of 0.277 to 0.722, with a significance value of 0.000–0.005. Therefore, it can be concluded that all statements on the financial literacy variable have a significant relationship and support each other in measuring the same construct. Thus, the financial literacy instruments used in this study are feasible and valid to proceed to the next stage of analysis.

Table 2. Validity Test Indicator X1

Statement	R count	R table	Information
1	0,551	0,1966	Valid
2	0,693	0,1966	Valid
3	0,820	0,1966	Valid
4	0,812	0,1966	Valid
5	0,796	0,1966	Valid
6	0,832	0,1966	Valid
7	0,827	0,1966	Valid
8	0,761	0,1966	Valid

From the results of data processing on the financial literacy variable, it was found that the instruments of each question the calculated value of r was greater than the value of the r-table, where the r-value of the table (N-2) was obtained with the number 0.1966 (100-2= 98). So it can be concluded that the question instrument used regarding financial literacy is valid.

X2 Validity Test

Table 3. X2 Validity Test (Financial Attitude)

		Correlations							
		X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X2.4	X2.5	X2.6	X2.7	X2.8
X2.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.145	.397**	.336**	.405**	.369**	.382**	.365**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.149	.000	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.2	Pearson Correlation	.145	1	.222*	.201*	.282**	.199*	.358**	.291**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.149		.026	.045	.004	.047	.000	.003
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.3	Pearson Correlation	.397**	.222*	1	.587**	.486**	.475**	.517**	.589**

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.026		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.4	Pearson Correlation	.336**	.201*	.587**	1	.552**	.630**	.647**	.528**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.045	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.5	Pearson Correlation	.405**	.282**	.486**	.552**	1	.687**	.557**	.639**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.004	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.6	Pearson Correlation	.369**	.199*	.475**	.630**	.687**	1	.626**	.585**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.047	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.7	Pearson Correlation	.382**	.358**	.517**	.647**	.557**	.626**	1	.618**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.8	Pearson Correlation	.365**	.291**	.589**	.528**	.639**	.585**	.618**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.003	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The results of the validity test for the Financial Attitude variable showed that all indicators used in this study had a fairly strong to very strong correlation level with the total construct of the variable. Based on the results of the analysis, the value of the correlation coefficient (r) between items ranged from 0.145 to 0.687, with a significance level of 0.000–0.047. The entire significance value is below the 0.05 limit, so it can be concluded that all the statements used to measure the Financial Attitude variable are valid and suitable for use in the study. This means that each indicator has good consistency in representing the dimensions of respondents' financial attitudes.

Table 4. X2 Validity Test Indicator

Statement	R count	R table	Information
1	0,556	0,1966	Valid
2	0,536	0,1966	Valid
3	0,731	0,1966	Valid
4	0,763	0,1966	Valid
5	0,785	0,1966	Valid
6	0,770	0,1966	Valid
7	0,813	0,1966	Valid
8	0,798	0,1966	Valid

From the results of data processing on the financial attitude variable, it was found that the instruments of each question the calculated value of r was greater than the value of the table, where the value of the r of the table (N-2) was obtained with the number 0.1966 (100-2= 98). Hence, the question instrument used regarding financial attitude is valid.

X3 Validity Test

Table 5. X3 Validity Test (Income)

		Correlations					
		X3.1	X3.2	X3.3	X3.4	X3.5	X3.6
X3.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.649**	.206*	.210*	.294**	.184
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.040	.036	.003	.067
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X3.2	Pearson Correlation	.649**	1	.366**	.275**	.346**	.340**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.006	.000	.001
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X3.3	Pearson Correlation	.206*	.366**	1	.737**	.527**	.730**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.040	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X3.4	Pearson Correlation	.210*	.275**	.737**	1	.585**	.730**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036	.006	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X3.5	Pearson Correlation	.294**	.346**	.527**	.585**	1	.707**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X3.6	Pearson Correlation	.184	.340**	.730**	.730**	.707**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.067	.001	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
 * . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The results of the validity test for the Income variable showed that all indicators used in this study had a positive relationship with the total score of the variable. Based on the results of the analysis using the Pearson correlation test, the value of the correlation coefficient (r) between items was obtained in the range of 0.184 to 0.737, with a significance level of 0.000-0.067. The results of this validity test indicate that each statement in the Income variable is consistently able to explain the respondent's income level and its relationship to personal financial management behavior. The significance value, which is mostly below 0.05, confirms that the relationship between items is statistically real, so the instrument used is declared to have adequate construct validity. Hence, these items are valid and suitable for use at the next stage of analysis.

Table 6. Validity Test Indicator X3

Statement	R count	R table	Information
1	0,535	0,1966	Valid
2	0,623	0,1966	Valid
3	0,827	0,1966	Valid
4	0,828	0,1966	Valid
5	0,775	0,1966	Valid
6	0,848	0,1966	Valid

From the results of data processing in table 4.16 above regarding the income variable, it was found that the instruments of each question are the calculated value of r is greater than the value of the r-table, where the r-value of the table (N-2) is obtained as 0.1966 (100-2= 98). Hence, the question instrument used regarding the income is valid.

Validity Test Y

Table 7. Validity Test (Financial Management Behavior)

		Correlations							
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8
P1	Pearson Correlation	1	.670**	.613**	.611**	.472**	.314**	.409**	.274**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000	.006
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
P2	Pearson Correlation	.670**	1	.711**	.627**	.465**	.424**	.344**	.241*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.016
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
P3	Pearson Correlation	.613**	.711**	1	.770**	.514**	.481**	.439**	.487**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
P4	Pearson Correlation	.611**	.627**	.770**	1	.401**	.433**	.524**	.616**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
P5	Pearson Correlation	.472**	.465**	.514**	.401**	1	.481**	.650**	.516**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
P6	Pearson Correlation	.314**	.424**	.481**	.433**	.481**	1	.539**	.437**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
P7	Pearson Correlation	.409**	.344**	.439**	.524**	.650**	.539**	1	.621**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
P8	Pearson Correlation	.274**	.241*	.487**	.616**	.516**	.437**	.621**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.016	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The results of the validity test for the Personal Financial Management Behavior variable showed that all statement indicators had a significant relationship with the total construct score of the variable. Based on the results of Pearson's correlation analysis, the value of the correlation coefficient (r) between items ranged from 0.241 to 0.770, with a significance value between 0.000-0.016. All items showed a significance value below 0.05, so it can be concluded that each indicator used in the Personal Financial Management Behavior variable was declared valid and suitable for use in the study. Thus, each statement in this research instrument can consistently measure respondents' behavior in managing their finances.

Table 8. Validity Test Indicator Y

Statement	R count	R table	Information
1	0,698	0,1966	Valid
2	0,716	0,1966	Valid
3	0,821	0,1966	Valid
4	0,829	0,1966	Valid
5	0,746	0,1966	Valid

6	0,689	0,1966	Valid
7	0,774	0,1966	Valid
8	0,731	0,1966	Valid

From the results of data processing regarding financial management behavior variables, there were 8 statement items submitted to respondents. The results of the validity test show that the statement is declared valid because of the r calculation $>$ r table, namely 0.1966, where the r -value of the table ($N-2$) is 0.1966 ($100-2=98$). So, it can be concluded that the question instrument used regarding financial management behavior is valid. Thus, it can be concluded that the variables of financial literacy (X1), financial attitude (X2), income (X3), and the variables of personal financial management behavior (Y) are valid. The Pearson Correlation value of each question item has a significant correlation to the formation of the value of a variable or in other words each question item is declared valid.

Reliability Test

Table 9. X1 Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.899	.897	8

To see the reliability of each instrument, a Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.60 was used. From the results of the reliability test in the table above, it shows that Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.899 is greater than 0.60 declared reliable.

Table 10. X2 Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.852	.869	8

According to (Sugiyono, 2018) the data will be said to be reliable if the Alpha result $>$ 0.6. The results of the reliability test in the table above show that Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.852 is greater than 0.6 declared reliable.

Table 11. X3 Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.837	.836	6

The results of the reliability test in the table above show that Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.837 is greater than 0.60 declared reliable.

Table 12. Y Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.886	.890	8

As can be seen in the table above, the results of the Y reliability test show that Cronbach's Alpha 0.886 is greater than 0.60, so it is declared reliable.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Table 13. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients ^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	8.939	3.942			2.267	.026
Total.X1	.154	.121	.130		1.278	.204
Total.X2	.530	.123	.450		4.302	.000
Total.X3	.110	.163	.072		.677	.500

a. Dependent Variable: Total Y

Hence, the multiple linear regression equation model is

$$Y = 8.939 + 0.154x_1 + 0.530x_2 + 0.110x_3 + e$$

- a. The constant is 8.939, which shows that if X1, X2 and X3 are values of 0 then the value of Y remains 8.939.
- b. Based on the X1 variable, the results of the regression test showed that the X1 variable had a positive regression coefficient with a value of b=0.154. This means that if there is an increase in the X1 variable by 1 point, there will also be an increase in the Y variable by 0.154.
- c. Based on the variable X2, the results of the regression test showed that the variable X2 had a positive regression coefficient with a value of b=0.530. This means that if there is an increase in the X2 variable by 1 point, there will also be an increase in the Y variable by 0.530.
- d. Based on the X3 variable, the regression test results show that the X3 variable has a positive regression coefficient with a value of b=0.110. This means that if there is an increase in the X3 variable by 1 point, there will also be an increase in the Y variable by 0.110.

Correlation Coefficient and Determination

Table 14. Coefficients and Determinations

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.571 ^a	.327	.306	4.044

a. Predictors: (Constant), Total.X3, Total.X1, Total.X2

Based on calculations, it is known that the correlation coefficient of 0.571 has a moderate relationship. Because the results are positive, it can be concluded that every increase in Financial Literacy, Financial Attitude and Income will be followed by an increase in Personal Financial Management Behavior (Y). In addition, the value of the determination coefficient (R Square) is 0.327 or 32.7%. This shows that 32.7% of the variation in personal financial management can be explained by independent variables, namely financial literacy, financial attitude and income contribution influence given by the independent variable while the remaining 100% - 32.7% = 67.3% is due to other variables.

T Test

Table 15. T Testing

Coefficients ^a						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	8.939	3.942			2.267	.026

Total.X1	.154	.121	.130	1.278	.204
Total.X2	.530	.123	.450	4.302	.000
Total.X3	.110	.163	.072	.677	.500

a. Dependent Variable: Total_Y

From the table above, it can be explained:

- Based on the results of the analysis of the table above, the values of t calculated (1,278) < t table (1,985) and sig (0.204) > 0.05, it was concluded that Financial Literacy had no effect on personal financial management behavior in the millennial generation of Lhokseumawe City, H1 was rejected.
- Based on the results of the analysis of the table above, the values of t calculated (4,302) < t table (1,985) and sig (0.00) < 0.05, it is concluded that Financial Attitude has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management behavior in the millennial generation of Lhokseumawe City, H2 is accepted.
- Based on the results of the analysis of the table above, the values of t calculated (0.677) < t table (1.985) and sig (0.500) > 0.05, then it was concluded that Income had no effect on personal financial management behavior in the millennial generation of Lhokseumawe City, H3 was rejected.

Classic Assumption Test

Normality Test

Table 16. One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.5800000
	Std. Deviation	4.56462196
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.085
	Positive	.081
	Negative	-.085
Test Statistic		.085
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.069 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Based on the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Sig (2-tailed) is 0.062 > 0.05, which means that the data is normally distributed.

Normality Test based on P-P Plot graph

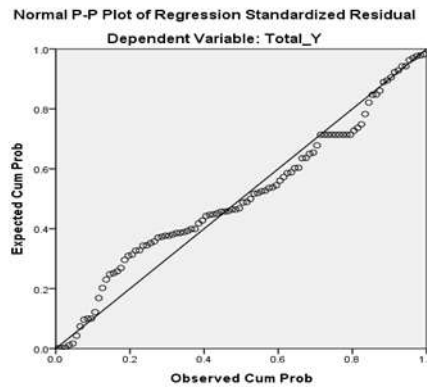


Figure 1. P-P Test Plot

When viewed from the normal P-P Plot graph as shown in the image above. In the P-P Plot figure, the points follow and approach the diagonal line so that it can be concluded that the regression model meets the assumption of normality or that the residue of the model can be considered normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 17. Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)		
Total.X1	.681	1.469
Total.X2	.641	1.561
Total.X3	.613	1.630

a. Dependent Variable:
Total Y

Based on the results of the analysis, the value of tolerance financial literacy was (0.681), financial attitude was (0.641), and income was (0.613) > 0.10 while the value of VIF financial literacy was (1,469), financial attitude was (1,561), income was (1,630) < 10.00. Therefore, it can be concluded that all independent variables have a tolerance value of > 0.10 and VIF < 10, so it can be said that the financial management behavior variable as a dependent variable does not occur multicollinearity in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

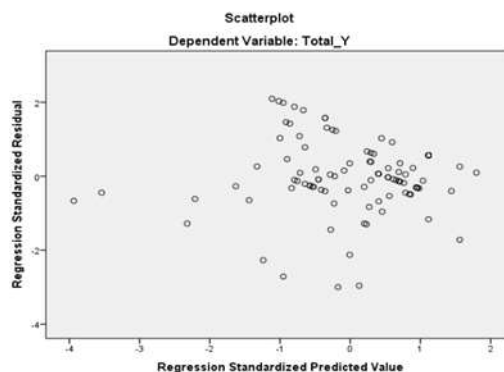


Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the image above, it can be concluded that on the scatter graph the dots are scattered and have no wave patterns, widening and narrowing. Thus, it can be concluded that the scatter plot graph does not have heteroscedasticity. With the fulfillment of all the classical assumptions test above, it can be said that the multiple linear regression model used in this study is feasible.

The results of this study as a whole show that the variables Financial Literacy, Financial Attitude, and Income have a significant relationship with Personal Financial Management Behavior in the Millennial Generation in Lhokseumawe City. Based on the results of the validity test, all indicators in each variable showed a significant correlation value and were above the r-value of the table, which means that all instruments used were feasible and valid as research measuring tools. The reliability test also showed that all variables had a Cronbach's Alpha value above 0.70, indicating that the questionnaire had a high level of internal consistency. From the results of multiple linear regression analysis, it was found that Financial Attitude (X_2) was a variable that affected Personal Financial Management Behavior (Y), while Financial Literacy (X_1) and Income (X_3) did not show a significant influence. Meanwhile, the results of the study simultaneously show that *financial literacy*, *financial attitude*, and *income* have a significant influence on *personal financial management behavior*. This means that these three variables together play an important role in shaping individual financial management behavior. This finding is in line with the theory of financial behavior put forward by Lusardi and Mitchell (2017), which explains that a person's financial behavior is the result of an interaction between aspects of knowledge, attitudes, and economic conditions.

This finding can be explained that financial literacy does not have a significant effect on financial behavior. This means that good financial knowledge is not necessarily followed by good financial behavior either, although the level of financial literacy of millennials is quite good, but mere understanding is not always followed by the application of effective financial behavior. Many millennials already know the importance of financial planning, but are not yet able to control spending and save consistently. This can be caused by consumptive habits and the absence of full financial responsibility.

In contrast, Financial Attitude has been shown to have a significant influence on financial management behavior. This shows that a positive attitude towards finances, such as discipline in managing expenses, using money wisely, and having long-term planning, can encourage a person to behave better financially. A good attitude towards finance will reflect how one makes wise financial decisions in daily life.

Meanwhile, the Income variable did not have a significant effect on Personal Financial Management Behavior. This shows that the amount of income is not the main factor in determining the financial behavior of millennials. In other words, millennials with high incomes do not necessarily have good financial behavior, and vice versa. These findings support the theory that financial behavior is influenced more by financial attitudes and habits than the amount of income earned.

In general, the results of this study confirm that millennials' personal financial management behavior is not only determined by financial knowledge, but also by attitudes and maturity in managing finances. Therefore, the formation of good financial behavior needs to

begin with strengthening financial attitudes through education, habituation, and example from an early age.

CONCLUSION

The research concluded that Financial Literacy had a positive but not significant effect on Personal Financial Management Behavior, indicating that students' financial knowledge was not fully reflected in their daily financial actions. Financial Attitude showed a positive and significant impact, suggesting that a better financial mindset leads to improved financial management behavior. Income, however, had no significant effect, implying that higher income does not necessarily result in better financial behavior. Collectively, Financial Literacy, Financial Attitude, and Income influenced Personal Financial Management Behavior, with Financial Attitude being the most dominant factor. Future research could explore additional psychological or contextual factors that might better explain variations in financial management behavior among millennials.

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