Financial Literacy on the Utilization on Digital Payment within the People of South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Agusdiwana Suarni [1], Firna [2], Nurlina [3]

{agusdiwana.suarni@unismuh.ac.id[1], finafirna1@gmail.com[2], nurlina.ek@unismuh.ac.id[3],}

[1,2,3] Universitas Muhammadiyah Makasar

Abstrak. This research aims to determine financial literacy's impact on digital payments in Sulawesi Selatan. The sample size of this study was 648 respondents. Quantitative data relating to the problem under investigation that were collected through distributed questionnaires are the data used in this study. As part of the data collection process, questionnaires were one of the data sources used to acquire the data for this investigation. The study's research tool uses the Likert scale method. The finding of this research is the effect of financial literacy on the use of digital payments among the people of South Sulawesi. The t-test (partial) shows that the financial literacy variable has a significant effect on the use of digital payments, with $t\_ (count) > t\_ (table) = 16.603 > 1.964$, and the significance level is $0.000 < 005$. So, the authors draw meaningful conclusions: financial literacy has a positive and significant effect on the use of digital payments.

Keywords: Financial literacy, Digital, Payment, South Sulawesi

1 Introduction

As the world becomes more interconnected, information technology is increasingly sophisticated and is developing rapidly in various countries. The advancement of this technology system can make one's activities easier [51]. This technology is characterized by all activities that can be done digitally, referred to because industry 4.0. Industry 4.0 is an phase where all activities are carried out by computers that are interconnected and can communicate without involving humans.

Technology's quick development has altered the course of existence and the economic social payment system. Starting from the development of computers and expanded internet connectivity, the development of more practical payment services has become increasingly desirable. As technology advances and times change, paper money (cash) transactions become less efficient, and many people prefer to use digital payments or also known as electronic money and e-money [58].

The goal has committed significant resources throughout the demonetization era to the creation and implementation of electronic payment methods for its inhabitants nevertheless, the last success rest on the accepttance and adoption of the systems by the users. [52]. Digital payment is a transaction activity that uses electronic media for its means of payment. By shifting The function of money as an exchange method to a non-cash method of payment, various forms of non-cash payment systems are offered [25].

Digital payments continue to expand, to the ppoint where nearly all indonesia major electronik money services at this time. The role of using digital payments at this time is very helpful for people who make buying and selling transactions both online and offline, because using digital payments makes it safer from theft, paying according to the nominal and more practical.

The industrial revolution era 4,0 displays that people are more likely to use digital payments in transactions. Digital rograms for payments like ovo, GO-PAY, funds and link only are very popular in the community because they help individuals perform a variety of transactions, including paying online motorcycle taxis, ordering food delivery, paying electricity and telephone bills, paying PDAM, and many more conveniences provided by digital payment applications. Figure 1 shows the most often used in Indonesia.
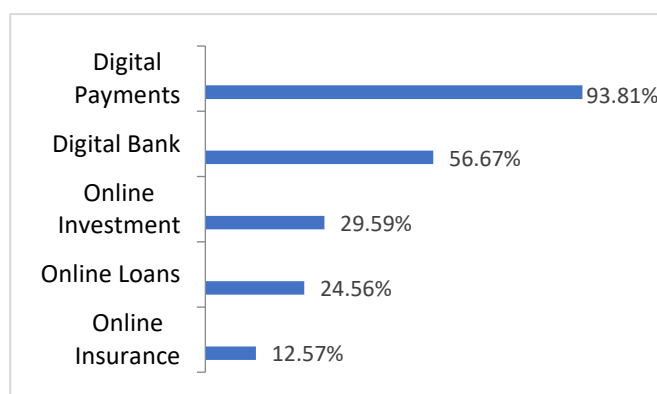

Fig 1. Types of financial technology most frequently used by Indonesians in 2023

Based on Figure 1, digital payment services account for 93.81%, followed by digital bank services 56.67%, online investment 29.59%, online loans 24.56%, and online insurance 12.57%. This shows that digital payment systems are the most frequently used by Indonesians.

Based on BPS data in 2023, the quantity of individuals living in South Sulawesi is 9,362,290 people. Along with that, the use of digital payments in this region grew positively throughout 2023, showing a higher adaptation to modern financial technology. Where total electronic money transactions increased 6.2% yoy, or reached Rp 5.9 trillion, from January to October 2023 and the number of transactions reached 67 million times. (Tribun-timur.com, Makassar, January 12, 2024).

One among the elements that affect the use of electronic ayments is financial literacy [50]. Financial literacy is the fundamental literacy of a people needs to prevent financial difficulties [15]. Financial literacy facilitates improved financial judgment [54]. Unfortunately, the banking industry's quick adoption of digital products is not keeping up with the public's understanding of digital financial literacy, the capacity to comprehend, evaluate, handle, and communicate personal financial concerns is referred to as financial literacy [34]. Comprehending financial ideas, financial goods and services, and independently managing financial resources are all regarded as components of financial literacy[17].

Referring to the findings of the OJK's nationwide financial literacy survey and financial inclusion (SNLIK), financial literacy rose to 38.03% in 2019 and 49.68% in 2022, with the province of Riau, having the highest level at 67.27%. Nonetheless, the province of south Sulawesi still has a low level of financial literacy-36.88% (ojk.go, Januari 16, 2024).

This phenomenon occurs due to suboptimal public financial management practices, leading to inadequate decision-making regarding financial expenditure. Should an individual possess the necessary financial capacity to communicate their financial issues, it may influence future financial decision-making. They include the ability to make digital payments when necessary, enhance welfare, plan financially, and steer clear of potential financial issues.

Previous studies' findings demonstrate that financial literacy significantly and favorably influences the use of digital payments [28]. The effect of financial literacy on e-money interest [1] And the variable interest in using digital payments is greatly and favorably influenced by the variable of financial literacy and consumptive behavior [29]. However, research [19] Indicates that there isn't any noticeable impact of financial literacy on the use of electronic purses, and demonstrates that the use of e-money is not significantly impacted by financial literacy[51].

The researcher is interested in examining the relationship between variables under the headling "The effect of financial literacy on the use of digital payment in the people of south Sulawesi" in light of the background that has been presented.

2 Underpinning Theories

2.1 Definition of Financial Literacy

Financial market conditions are being changed by the growth and complexity of the financial services industry. Therefore, one needs to have a basic understanding of relevant finances to maintain financial security in the current era [5]. Making good financial decisions and managing money wisely is essential to a prosperous life, and this can only be achieved through financial literacy [6].

Financial literacy is one of the financial knowledge that is very important for everyone to master so that they can make financial plans, use financial resources, handle money and choose wisely while utilizing financial product usage [4].

The capacity to comprehend and comprehend financial principles that help you make prudent financial choices is known as financial literacy. There are several dimensions that can be used for measuring a person's financial literacy, namely personal financial management, forms of savings in banks, insurance, and investments.

Good understanding of finance in supporting economic activities. The more people who recognize the advantages of financial goods and services, as greater the possibility of creating sustainable economic activity. Financial impact literacy on the economy is enormous because an increase in people's understanding financial services and goods will motivate wider use, which in turn will accelerate economic growth [32].

Financial Literacy Indicator

Financial Literacy Indicators are as follows [50]:

- General understanding of personal finance: This includes personal financial knowledge, such as how to manage income and expenses, as well as an understanding of basic financial ideas, like how simple interest rates affect things., compound interest, the impact of inflation, opportunity costs, time value of money, asset liquidity, and many more.

- Debt and assets: Understanding of resources and loans involves a individual's ability to manage their savings as well as understanding the use and risks associated with loans, including the use of credit cards.

- Insurance; Insurance is a type of financial protection that protects a person or entity from certain losses or risks, such as accidents, illness, or property damage.

- Investing: Investing requires an understanding of interest rates, mutual funds, and risk. To avoid risk, one will consider the interest rates and risks that may occur when making an investment.

2.2 Definition of Digital Payment

The term "digital payments" can refer to partially digital, primarily digital or fully digital transactions. For instance, a partially digital payment involves the use of cash by both the payer and payee, facilitated through third-party agents based on digital interbank transfers [30].

Digital payment are payment methods that utilize technology such as M-Banking, E-wallet, and E-Money. Digital payments are electronic software, services, or programs that enable people to make online transactions with other people.

Digital payment is an electronic payment method in which money is stored in electronic from and digital payment is also often called Electronic Money [2]. The value of funds deposited with the issuer in advance determines the amount of electronic money that can be issued.

Electronically, this value is stored in a chip or media and can be transferred for payment transactions or fund transfers.[59]

Digital payment also referred to as electronic money is transactions that use electronic media as a means of payment. As a form of payment, that amount of money is kept in certain electronic media. The indicators of digital payment [33]

- Perceived Ease of Use: The convenience offered by digital payment services includes the practicality to learn and use in everyday life. For example, methods such as paying with QR codes or unique numbers have made digital payment systems easier to use in various situations.
- Perceived Usefulness: Consumers may utilize an electronic payment method if they believe that it can help them save money or make transactions more efficiently.
- Perceived Credibility: Perceived credibility determines how secure a customer's privacy is when using digital payments. The more credible the technology, the more people use it.
- Social Influence: Social Influence explains how a indiviadual's behaviour is impected by the trust of others for using digital payment services.
- Behaviour Intentions: The desire to use digital payment services is more often triggered by perceived benefits, ease of use, level of credibility, and the social environment.

3 Research Objective

This study focuses on the impact of financial literacy on digital payment in the people of south Sulawesi Selatan. The study's goal is to ascertain how financial literacy affects the Sulawesi Selatan community's utilization of digital payments.

4 Hypotheses Development

Previous research shows that the use of digital payments is positively and significantly impacted by financial literacy. Financial literacy and consumer behaviour have a favorable and noteworthy impact on the interest factor using digital payment [29]. Syariah's financial literacy has appositive and significant effect on transaction decisions using BSI mobile as digital payment [18]. Digital financial and socio-economic literacy have a positive and significant effect on the use of digital payment [40]. Financial literacy has a positive and significant effect on the use of digital payment [28]. Based on the theoretical framework, the following research hypothesis can be put forward:

H1: Financial literacy has a positive and significant effect on digital payment.

5 Research Methodology

This study employs quantitative techniques and is descriptive in nature and takes samples from the entire population of Sulawesi Selatan. The nonprobability sampling method uses sampling techniques with certain considerations. In this study to measure utilizing the Slovin equation for calculating the sample, namely 648 respondents. Techniques in sending Likert scale questionnaires to participants in order to collect data for this study via Google form. The data analysis techniques used in this study are statistical methods with validity tests, reliability tests, classical assumption tests, simple linear regression tests, and hypothesis testing.

5.1 Description of the Respondent

As may be observed from the questionnaire, the following table lists the different categories of responders:

5.1.1 Based on District

Based on the data obtained, the characteristics of respondents who use digital payment and those who are willing to fill out the questionnaire in this research can be seen in the following table:

Table 5.1 Respondent Characteristics Based on District

Regency	Frequency	Percentage
Bantaeng	22	3,4%
Barru	31	4,8%
Bone	27	4,2%
Bulukumba	30	4,6%
Enrekang	22	3,4%
Gowa	31	4,8%
Jeneponto	21	3,2%
Kepulauan Selayar	20	3,1%
Luwu	21	3,2%
Luwu Timur	25	3,9%
Luwu Utara	51	7,9%
Makassar	70	10,8%
Maros	16	2,5%
Palopo	19	2,9%
Pangkajene	49	7,6%
Pare-pare	19	2,9%
Pinrang	16	2,5%
Sindereng Rappang	13	2,0%
Sinjai	20	3,1%

Soppeng	19	2,9%
Takalar	21	3,2%
Tana Toraja	22	3,4%
Toraja utara	1	0,2%
Toraja Utara	15	2,3%
Wajo	47	7,3%
Total	648	100,0

Based on Table 5.1, the distribution of questionnaires shows that as many as 24 provinces filled in questionnaire data, the highest number of respondents came from Makassar City with a total of 70 respondents, and the second place came from North Luwu Regency with a total of 51 respondents, a total of 648 respondents.

5.1.2 Gender

The age data of the respondents observed was normally distributed, as indicated by he age data of the respondents observed was normally distributed, as indicated by the outcomes of the conducted normalcy test:

Table 5.2 Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	223	34,4%
Female	425	65,6%
Total	648	100%

5.1.3 Age

The ages of the respondents in the table show a distribution that is close to normal, as indicated by the results of the normality test carried out:

Table 5.3 Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-24 Year	392	60,5%
25-34 Year	188	29,0%
35-44 Year	47	7,3%
45-54 Year	20	3,1%

55+ Year	1	0,2%
Total	648	100,0

Data was gathered by means of a survey according to the age of digital payment users from 648 respondents, based on information from table 3 data, that there were 392 respondents whose ages ranged from 18-24 years or a percentage of 60,5%. The number of respondents aged 25-34 years was 188 people or a percentage of 29,0%. The number of respondents aged 35-44 years was 47 people or a percentage of 7,3%, then the number of respondents aged 45-54 was 20 people or a percentage of 3,1%, and finally the number of respondents aged 15+ years namely 1 person or a percentage of 0,2%

5.1.4 Last Education

Table 5.4 displays the respondents' most recent educational background.

Table 5.4 Last Education

Last Education	Frequency	Percentage
Diploma	58	9,0%
Bachelor	261	40,3%
Master	14	2,2%
PhD	3	0,5%
Primary	8	1,2%
High school	284	43,8%
Middle school	20	3,1%
Total	648	100%

Regarding Table 5.4 respondents dominated by Bachelor and Highschool.

5.1.5 Occupation

The respondents' occupations in the table show a distribution pattern that tends to be normal, as reflected in the results of the following table:

Table 5.5 Respondents Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Self Employed	69	10,6%

Teacher/ Lecturer	48	7,4%
Medical worker	91	14,0%
University Student	296	45,7%
Media and Entertainment	1	0,2%
Office worker	31	4,8%
Public Servant	35	5,4%
Entrepreneurs	28	4,3%
Farmer	48	7,4%
Tourist and Transportation	1	0,2%
Total	648	100%

Source:data processed with SPSS version 23, 2024

Table 5.5 presents that out of 648 respondents, it can be seen that 48 respondents have jobs as teachers/lecturers, 91 people in the medical field, 48 agricultural/plantation, 28 entrepreneurs, 69 self-employed, 31 office workers, 35 public servants, 296 students, and finally 1 media and entertainment person.

5.1.6 Monthly Income or Pocket Money

The monthly income of the respondents in the table shows a distribution that is close to normal, as can be observed from the following table's results:

Table 5.6 Monthly Income or Pocket Money

Monthly Income or Pocket Money	Frequency	Percentage
> Rp 500.000-1.000.000,-	281	43,4%
> Rp 5.000.000-	32	4,9%
≥ Rp 1.000.000, - Rp 3.000.000,-	198	30,6%
≥ Rp 3.000.000,- Rp 5.000.000,-	137	21,1%
Total	648	100%

Source:data processed with SPSS version 23, 2024

Based on Table 5.6 it can be seen that 281 respondents have income > IDR 500,000-1,000,000-/month, income ≥ IDR 1,000,000-IDR 3,000,000-/month as many as 198 respondents, income

≥ IDR 3,000,000-/month IDR 5,000,000/month as many as 137 respondents, and finally income
> IDR 5,000,000-/month as many as 32 respondents.

5.1.7 Type of Digital Payment

The types of digital payments used by respondents in the table show a distribution pattern that
is close to normal, as can be seen from the table results

Table 5.7 Type of Digital Payment

Types of digital payment	Frequency	Percentage
e-wallet	72	11,1%
Internet banking	42	6,5%
Debit Card / Online Banking	88	13,6%
Credit Card	70	10,8%
Micro ATM	12	1,9%
Mobile Banking	361	55,7%
PayPal	2	0,3%
Terminal PoS	1	0,2%
Total	648	100,0

Source:data processed with SPSS version 23, 2024

Based on Table 5.7, respondents who use mobile banking and debit cards/online banking
dominate with 361 respondents and 88 respondents.

6. Results

6.1 Validity Test Results

A validity test is carried out to find out whether the data obtained is valid or not, validity
testing was carried out using IBM SPSS V23, with the person method correlation.

Table 6.1 Validity Test Results

Variable	Question Item	Pearson Correlation	R Table (5%)	Status
	X1	0,656	0,062	Valid

	X2	0,672		Valid
	X3	0,652		Valid
	X4	0,613		Valid
Financial Literacy (X)	X5	0,458		Valid
	X6	0,614		Valid
	X7	0,612		Valid
	X8	0,672		Valid
	X9	0,728		Valid
	Y10	0,611		Valid
	Y11	0,605		Valid
	Y12	0,608		Valid
Use of Digital Payment (Y)	Y13	0,639		Valid
	Y14	0,648	0,062	Valid
	Y15	0,647		Valid
	Y16	0,604		Valid
	Y17	0,677		Valid
	Y18	0,562		Valid

Source: Data processed with SPSS version 23, 2024

Based on the results of the validity test calculation in **Table 6.1**, shows that all statement items are said to be valid if $r_{count} > r_{table}$. The indicators used to measure the variables in this study have a corrected correlation coefficient greater than $r_{table} = 0.062$, this indicates that all indicators are valid.

6.2 Reliability Test Results

Reliability tests were carried out to determine the extent of the research that can be trusted, the reliability test was carried out with IBM SPSS V23 with the Cronbach method alpha, where data can be declared reliable if the Cronbach alpha value is greater than the standard coefficient alpha (0,70)

Table 6.2 shows that the overall item Cronbach Alpha value on the financial literacy variable is 0.811, and the digital payment variable is 0.790 so that the data above can be said to be reliable because the Cronbach Alpha value is> 0.70.

Table 6.2 Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cornbach-Alpah	Reliability Standard	Decision
Financial literacy (X)	0,811	0,70	Reliable
Use of digital Payment (Y)	0,790	0,70	Reliable

Source: data processed with SPSS version 23, 2024

6.3 Normality Test Results with Normal P-Plot

A normality test is a test with the aim of testing what is in the model regression, confounding, or residual variable have a normal distribution. In this research in testing the normality of the data, researchers used normality test results with normal P-Plot [12]
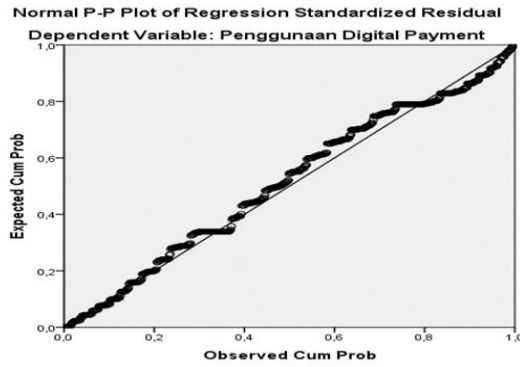
Fig.2 Normal P-Plot

Figure 2 explains why the dots are dispersed along the line and follow the diagonal line, indicating that the data is normally distributed.

6.4 Multicollinearity Test Results

The multicollinearity test is as tolerance value <0,10 so there is not inter-correlation independent variable and VIF > 10 then there is no multicollinearity problem between independent variable [12].

Table 6.4 Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Description
Financial Literacy	1,000	1,000	No Multicollinearity

Based on the multicolonierity in table 6.4, it can be seen that all VIF values of financial literacy variables are below 10 and the tolerance velue is above 0.1. So it can be conluded that the regression model does not occor multicolonierity.

6.5 Heteroscedasticity Test Result

The heteroscedasticity test seeks to determine whether there is variance inequality between the residuals of one observation and another in the regression model. Model of regression The conditions are met when the residuals' variance is the same across observations; otherwise, the data are still referred to as homoscedastic.
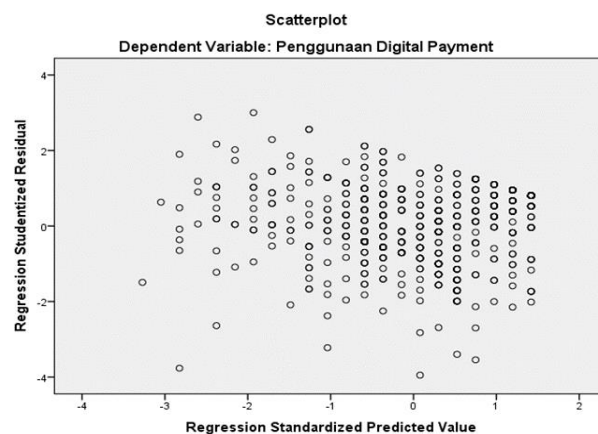

Fig 3. Scatter Plot

Figure 3. Since the data points are dispersed above and below the 0 on the Y axis and lack a discernible pattern, it may be said that this study does not exhibit heteroscedasticity.

6.6 Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the influence of variables independent of the dependent variable:

Table 6.6 Simple Linear Regression Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	18,818	1,214		15,495	,000
Financial Lityeracy	,518	,031	,547	16,603	,000
a. Dependent Variable: Use of digital payment					

Source: data processed with SPSS version 23, 2024

Table 6.6, shows the results obtained by the constant value (a) of 18.818 while the value financial literacy (b/ regression coefficient) is 0.518. From these results, it can be included in the regression equation as follow:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X \qquad (1)$$
$$Y = 18,818 + 0,518X$$

The consistency value of the digital payment variable is 18.818, the regression coefficient of the financial literacy variable is 0.518 which states that adding 1% of the value, the use of digital payment will increase by 0.518, thus indicating a positive relationship between financial literacy and the use of digital payment. Based on the significance value obtained of 0.000 <0.05, it can be concluded that the financial literacy variable affects the variable use of digital payment.

6.7 The Result of the t-test

The partial test (t-test) is used to determine the effect of each variable independent of the dependent variable [13]. The partial test in this research data uses a significance level of 0.05

Based on Table 6.6, it is known that the t_statistic value is 16.603> t_ (table) of 1.964 with a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. It can be concluded that financial literacy has a positive and significant influence on the use of digital payments in the people of South Sulawesi.

6.8 Results of the Coefficient of Determination Test

The coefficient of determination is used to test the goodness fit of the regression model.

Table 6.7 Results of the coefficient of determination test

Model Summary [b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.547[a]	0.299	0.298	3.555
a. Predictor (Constant), Financial Literacy b. Dependent variable: User of Digital payment				

Source: data processed with SPSS version 23, 2024

The results of the regression calculation in Table 6.7 show that the coefficient of determination (adjusted R square) obtained is 0.298. This means that it means that financial literacy affects the use of digital payment, which is 29.8%, while the remaining 70.2% of digital payment usage is impacted by additional factors that this study did not look at.

7 Conclusion

Financial literacy has an effect of 0.298% on the use of digital payments in the people of South Sulawesi, while other factors not covered in this study have an impact on the remainder by 70.2%. In the t-test or partially, financial literacy has a significant positive effect on the use of digital payments in the people of South Sulawesi. The $t_{(calculated)}$ value of $16.603 > t_{(table)}$ which is 1.964, means that hypothesis $H_{(a)}$ is accepted that financial literacy affects the use of digital payments in the people of South Sulawesi.

The higher a person's knowledge of finance can encourage them to use financial technology such as digital payments, the more knowledge a person has, the better it is in choosing or using products, therefore, it may be said that the better the public's understanding of financial literacy, the better it is in managing their finances and adjusting their financial conditions in using digital payments, so as not to cause losses.

Acknowledgments

References

[1] Anggriani, A., Rosmiati, R., & Yaldi, D. (2023). The Influence of Financial Literacy and Advertising on Interest in Using E-Money among Jambi University Pips Students Class of 2020. Journal Of Economic Education, 2(1), 54–60.

[2] Andriani, B. F., Rosmanidar, E., & Diniah, Z. (2023). The Influence of Digital Payment Shopeepay and Locus of Control on Student Consumptive Behavior. Journal Of Student Research, 1(5), 192-212.

[3] Apriani, S., Triana, N. N., & Nadeak, T. (2023). The Influence of Technological Advances, Financial Literacy, and Perceptions of Convenience on Decisions to Use Digital Transactions (E-Wallets) among Shop Consumers at Pd Sahabat Pameungpeuk Garut. Management Studies And Entrepreneurship Journal (Msej), 4(5), 7668-7677.

[4] Asisa, W., Aulia, P., Dalianti, N., & Handa, Y. R. (2022). The Influence of Understanding Financial Literacy and Ease of Digital Payments on the Performance of MSMEs in Makassar City. Jurnal Dinamika, 3(1), 23–50.

[5] Anisah, N., & Crisnata, H. F. (2021). Analysis of the Financial Literacy Level of Ovo Fintech Payment Users. Jurnal Riset Akutansi & Keuangan Dewantara, 4(1), 47–60.

[6] Arianti, B. F., & Azzahra, K. (2020). Factors that Influence Financial Literacy: Case Study of MSMEs in South Tangerang City. Manajemen Dan Keuangan, 9(2), 156–171.

[7] Aribawa, D. (2016) The Influence of Financial Literacy on the Performance and Sustainability of MSMEs in Central Java. Journal Siasat Bisnis, 20(1), 1-13.

[8] Databoks, (2023) Types of Financial Technology Most Often Used by Indonesian People in 2023. Survei Dataindonesia.Id: Penetrasi Fintech Semakin Dalam (Bisnis.Com).Diakses 17 Januari 2024.

[9] Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, and User Acceptance of Informatiom Technology. MIS Quarterly, Vol.13, No.3.

[10] Firdaus, D. F., Jaenudin, N., Hasani, C. M., Ropiah, E. S., & Meilinda, M. (2023) The Influence of Financial Literacy on the Use of Digital Wallet Applications among Al-Ihya Kuningan Islamic University Students. Fakultas Ilmu Keislaman, 4(2), 108–118.

[11] Fatonah, F., & Hendratmoko, C. (2020). Examining the Factors that Influence the Millennial Generation's Interest in Using E-Money. Management Journal, 12(2), 209-217.

[12] Ghozali, I. (2016) Multivariate Analysis Application with the Spss 21 Edition VIII Program. Semarang: Diponegoro University Publishing Agency.

[13] Ghozali, I. (2013) Multivariate Analysis Application with the IBM SPSS Program, Semarang: Diponegoro University Publishing Agency

[14] Hisan, K., Muhaya, F., & Kamal, S. (2021) Dayah students' sharia financial literacy level. J-EBIS (Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam), 6(2016), 200–218. https://doi.org/10.32505/j-ebis.v6i2.3650

[15] Hayati, S. R. (2019). Sharia Bank Strategy in Increasing Sharia Financial Literacy in the Community (Case Study at BPRS Madina Mandiri Sejahtera). JESI (Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Indonesia), 8(2), 129. https://doi.org/10.21927/jesi.2018.8(2).129-137

[16] Hardani, H., Andriani, H., Ustiawaty, J., & Utami, E. F. (2020). Qualitative & Quantitative Research Methods.

[17] Indahyani, K., & Dewi, I. G. A. K. R. S. (2021). The Influence of Price Value, Financial Literacy and Financial Capability on Interest in Using Digital Wallets (Shopeepay) in Financial Transactions (Case Study of Dada Accounting Students at Ganesha Education University). Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi) Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, 12(3), 932– 942

[18] Jihan, R., & Fatah, D. A. (2023) The Influence of Sharia Financial Literacy and Digital Literacy on Transaction Decisions Using Bsi Mobile as Digital Payment. Seminar Nasional Akuntansi Dan Manajemen 3(1), 1–8.

[19] Kurahman, T., Wathan, H., & Marpaung, M. (2023). The Influence of Literacy, Perception and Interest of the People of Central Tapanuli Regency on the Use of Digital Wallets as a Tool for Buying and Selling Transactions in an Islamic Economic Review. Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Social & Engineering Polmed (Konsep), 4(1), 1–12.

[20] Koto, M. (2021) Analysis of Factors Affecting Students' Financial Literacy: Study of Students at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah University, North Sumatra. Akmami (Akutansi, Manajemen, Ekonomi,), 2(3), 645–654.

[21] Kusuma, M., Narulitasari, D., & Nurohman, Y. A. (2022) Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy on the Performance and Sustainability of Disolo Raya Umkm. Among Makarti, 14(2), 62–76.

[22] Kamil, I. (2020). The Influence of Financial Capability, Convenience and Security on System Behavior Using Financial Technology. Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Islam, 1(02), 98-114.

[23] Mudrikah, A., (2021) The Influence of Financial Literacy Level on Interest in Using Financial Technology Products among FEBI UIN North Sumatra Students. Jurnal Ekonomi-Teknik. (Online), Vol.1, Issue 2,

[24] Mujahidin, A. (2020) The Influence of Fintech E-Wallets on Consumptive Behavior in the Millennial Generation. Inovbiz: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis, 8(2), 143-150.

[25] Naufalia, V. (2022). The Influence of Digital Payment and E-Service Quality on Consumptive Behavior among Shopee Users in the Dki Jakarta Region. Bisnis Digital Dan Manajemen, 1(1), 1–9.

[26] Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, (2016). 2016 Financial Services Authority Regulation concerning Increasing Literacy and Financial Inclusion in the Financial Services Sector for Consumers and/or the Community. Jakarta: Kementerian Hukum Dan Ham Republik Indonesia

[27] Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (2014). Indonesia's National Financial Literacy Strategy. Balikpapan

[28] Palimbong, S. M., Pali, E., Biringkanae, A., & Tangdialla, R. (2023). The Influence of Financial Literacy on the Use of Digital Payments among Students at the Uki Toraja Faculty of Economics.

Ilmu Manajemen Dan Bisnis, 1(3), 278–297.

[29] Puteri, O. R., Setyo, A., Purnomo, D., & Nugroho, P. (2023). The Influence of Financial Literacy and Consumptive Behavior on Interest in Using Digital Payments in Sumenep People. Ilmu-Ilmu Ekonomi, 15(2), 1–13.

[30] Putrevu, J., & Mertzanis, C. (2023). The adoption of digital payments in emerging economies: challenges and policy responses. Digital Policy, Regulation and Governance, (ahead-of-print).

[31] Puspitasari, S. D., & Indrarini, R. (2021). The Influence of Using Digital Payments on the Islamic Consumption Behavior of the Surabaya Community During the Covid-19 Pandemic. Jurnal Ekonomika Dan Bisnis Islam, 4(2), 64–74.

[32] Putra, M. R. J. A., Sari, M. I., & Wibowo, Y. G. (2020). Analysis of the Financial Literacy Level of Female MSME Actors in the Nangkaan Market, Bondowoso Regency. 1–14

[33] Purnamawati, S. E. (2020). The Influence of Using Digital Payments on the Consumptive Behavior of Students at Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya (Online). (Pp. 1–84). (Http://Digilib.Uinsa.Ac.Id/Id/Eprint/42342, Diakses 8 Januari 2024)

[34] Prasad, H., Meghwal, D. and Dayama, V. (2018), "Digital financial literacy: a study of households of Udaipur", Journal of Business and Management, Vol. 5, pp. 23-32.

[35] Ridhawati Rakhmi, Hanifah, & R. (2023). The Influence of Benefits, Risks and Service Features on Interest in Using E-Money (In Stienas Banjarmasin Students Who Use E-Money). Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 16(1), 203–216.

[36] Rizkiyah, K., Nurmayanti, L., Macdhy, R. D. N., & Yusuf, A. (2021). The Influence of Digital Payment on Consumer Behavior of Users of the Ovo Digital Payment Platform. Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, 16(1), 107–126.

[37] Simarmata, R. E., Saerang, I. S., & Rumokoy, L. J. (2024). The Influence of Financial Literacy, Digital Payment, and Self-Control on Student Consumptive Behavior at FEB Sam Ratulangi Univ. Jurnal EMBA, 12(1), 462–475.

[38] Suarni, A. (2023). Sharia Financial Literacy Level of Muhammadiyah Residents in Sidrap Regency. Indonesian Journal of Science, Technology and Humanities, 1(2), 62-67.

[39] Safira, R., Sugianto, S., & Harahap, R. D. (2023) The Influence of Trust, Convenience, and Benefits of Digital Payment as a Payment Tool on Individual Consumptive Behavior with Digital Savvy as a Moderating Variable. Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah, 5(6), 2859–2878.

[40] Siswanti, T. (2023). The Influence of Digital Financial Literacy and Socioeconomics on the Utilization of Digital Payments with Culture as a Moderating Variable. Jurnal Bisnis & Akuntansi Unsurya, (Online). Vol. 8, No.1, 30–43.

[41] Sofyan, M., & Andrayanti, I. (2023) Analysis of Factors That Influence Financial Literacy (Study of Students at the Stiami Institute of Social Sciences and Management. Yudishtira Journal: Indonesian Journal Of Finance And Strategy Inside, 3(1), 67–74.

[42] Sukayana, K., & Sinarwati, N. K. (2022). Analysis of the influence of financial behavior and actual use of digital payment systems on business income in the MSME sector in Bali. Explore, 12(1), 87-93.

[49] Sutatama Brian., dkk (2022) The Influence of Financial Literacy and Financial Attitudes Regarding the Use of E-Wallets on Students in the City of Surakarta

[50] Suratno, S., Rosmiati, R., & Siswono, E. (2021) The Influence of Online Shops, Peer Environment and Financial Literacy on Impulsive Purchases of Students of the Pips Fkip Department of Jambi University. Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial, 2(1), 61–75.

[51] Susanti, A. P. G., & Susanti, S. (2021). The Influence Of Financial Literation, Service Features, And Easy Of Use On Using E-Money. Akuntansi Dan Ekonomi, 6(2), 27–37.

[52] Sivathanu, B. (2019). Adoption of digital payment systems in the era of demonetization in India: An empirical study. Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management, 10(1), 143-171.

[53] Sugiyono. (2019). Educational Research Methods (Quantitative, Qualitative, Combination, R&D and Educational Research). Bandung: Alfabeta

[54] Shen, Y., Hu, W., & Hueng, C. J. (2018). The effects of financial literacy, digital financial product usage and internet usage on financial inclusion in China. In MATEC Web of Conferences (Vol. 228, p. 05012). EDP Sciences

[55] Sugiyono. 2017. Quantitative Qualitative and Combination Research Methods (Mixed Method). Bandung: Alfabeta\

[56] Sugiyono. 2016. Quantitative Qualitative and Combination Research Methods (Mixed Method). Bandung: Alfabeta

[57] Sugiyono. (2014). Educational Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Approaches. Bandung: Alfabeta.

[58] Widiyati, D., & Hasanah, N. (2020). Factors Affecting The Use Of E-Money (Study On E-Money User In City Of South Tangerang). Accountability, (Online0 Vol. 9, No.1, 36–45. (Https://Doi.Org/10.32400/Ja.28881.9.1.2020. Diakses 2 Februari 2023)

[59] Zulfa, V., & Doriza, S. (2023). Analysis of the Impact of Using Electronic Money (E-Money) on the Consumer Behavior of Housewives. Family: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga, 9(2), 151-161.