Determination Factors of Islamic Financial Management with Behavior of Financial as a Mediation Variable

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Abstract. Basically, the achievement of financial well-being is the hope of every human being. However, not every individual can easily achieve a prosperous financial condition, because apart from income, not everyone is able to manage their finances properly. This study aims to determine how much influence the variables of Islamic financial literacy, financial attitudes, and subjective norms on personal financial management with financial behavior as a mediating variable. This study uses a quantitative approach with a sample of 218 people in DKI Jakarta and the analysis technique is Partial Least Square. The results of this study indicate that Islamic financial literacy, financial attitudes, and financial behavior have a positive and significant influence on personal financial management. However, the subjective norm variable has a positive but not significant effect. Then, for the mediating effect, it is known that financial behavior is only proven to mediate Islamic financial literacy and financial attitudes.

Keywords: finance, financial attitude, financial behavior, Islamic financial literacy, personal financial management

1 Introduction

In this modern era, it is easier for people to carry out their activities, one of which is in economic activities. However, it cannot be denied that in reality financial difficulties are still one of the problems that are often experienced by people, especially in developing countries. Along with the increasing complexity of human needs which are always increasing every year, to achieve financial prosperity requires skills in managing finances properly. Because in truth, financial difficulties can occur not solely because of the low income of an individual (Kusnandar & Kurniawan, 2018), but financial difficulties can also occur due to technical errors in managing finances and not having a financial plan. Various phenomena regarding financial problems due to errors in financial management techniques still occur in society. In general, there are 3 kinds of financial problems that commonly occur in society, namely expenditures that are greater than income, not being able to prioritize, and not understanding how to save (Rossa, 2021).

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In previous research studies, it is known that in an effort to realize the achievement of financial goals, there is an important element that must be owned by every individual, namely personal financial management (Wiharno, 2018). In this study, researchers used Islamic financial literacy variables, financial attitudes, subjective norms, and mediating effects of financial behavior to measure their effect on personal financial management. A number of studies have found that financial literacy plays an important role for economic stability and people's welfare. As stated by Yushita (2017) In his research, financial literacy can make a person understand how to manage finances, so as to minimize the risk of financial problems caused by financial management technical errors. In a study conducted by Rozaini et al. (2018), Pratiwi (2020), and Saadah (2020) It was also found that financial literacy has a significant effect on personal financial management. However, Arganata & Lutfi (2019) in his research found the results that financial literacy had no significant effect on financial management.

In a different study also found other elements that are no less important to consider when managing personal finances, namely regarding behavior in managing finances. Study Wiharno (2018), Lang'at & Abdullah (2019), and Matthew & Owusu (2021) found the results that financial behavior has a significant influence on personal financial management. In the theory of reasoned action, the intention to perform behavior is formed by attitudes and subjective norms. The financial attitude of an individual will affect the way a person manages his finances in terms of saving and using his money (Mien & Thao, 2015). Individual attitudes towards financial matters are also described as psychological tendencies that are expressed when evaluating recommended financial management practices (Fernandes et al., 2014; Matthew & Owusu, 2021). Meanwhile, subjective norms play a role in giving influence that comes from social pressure to someone which then shapes a person's perception of whether or not to make it happen in the form of behavior (Anggelina & Japarianto, 2014).

Research conducted by Kurniawan et al. (2020) found that financial attitudes and subjective norms have a significant effect on financial management budgeting. Along with the changing times, social views from the environment and the closest people can certainly participate in shaping a person's lifestyle in society, which can then influence the individual's behavior, especially regarding behavior in managing their finances (Kusnandar & Kurniawan, 2018). However, Sumiarni (2019) found the results that subjective norms have no significant effect on behavioral intentions in self-control when managing finances. The differences in the results of these studies indicate that there are still inconsistencies in the findings in previous studies. This research is positioned as a development of previous research and to find the results of variables that are still a matter of academic debate in previous studies.

Based on the phenomena and research gaps that have been described, the difference between this study and previous research lies in the use of Islamic financial literacy variables and the subject of the research. The research subjects used in this study are people who live in DKI Jakarta. Researchers took the subject of this study because people in urban areas tend to have easy access to everything that can cause consumptive behavior to appear if each individual is not equipped with knowledge and good financial behavior to manage their personal finances.

This can be seen from the average per capita expenditure of the people of DKI Jakarta which occupies the highest position of all provinces in Indonesia. Based on data obtained from the results of the March 2020 National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) it is known that of all provinces in Indonesia, DKI Jakarta is the province with the highest average per capita expenditure. In addition, research on personal financial management and financial literacy that is discussed in sharia also has not been found in many previous studies, because the concept of financial literacy in previous studies was more developed on the concept of interest-based finance (Dinc et al., 2021). Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of testing the effect of Islamic financial literacy, financial attitudes, and subjective norms on personal financial management, as well as to test whether financial behavior is able to mediate the relationship between Islamic financial literacy, financial attitudes, and subjective norms on financial management personal. This research is focused on discussing more deeply about Islamic financial management with the hope that from the mastery of Islamic financial management, individuals can make wise financial decisions and get benefits in the form of financial welfare.

2 Methods

This research is a quantitative research with data analysis technique Partial Least Square (PLS) using software SMARTPLS 3.3.7. The use of PLS in research is intended to carry out tests involving several exogenous variables to predict endogenous variables (Haryono, 2016). The sampling technique used in this research is non-probability sampling with purposive sampling method. Sampling by purposive sampling from the population is done by determining the sample based on certain objectives and considerations so that the sample can meet the criteria set by the researcher and can be accounted for to represent a population. The sample criteria set by the researchers in this study are people who live in DKI Jakarta, aged 20 to 65 years, and have income either from salary, passive income, operating profit, or from other sources of income to do financial management.

Based on calculations using the formula Hair et al. (2010) The minimum of samples required for this study was 135 respondents. In this study, there are 22 indicators with 27 statements that are used to examine the role of financial behavior in mediating Islamic financial literacy, financial attitudes, and subjective norms on personal financial management. The following is table 1 which contains the indicators in this study.

Table 1. Indicators of the Research

Islamic financial literacy (X_1)	**Subjective norm (X_3)**
Basic knowledge of sharia finance, knowledge of financial management, knowledge of sharia loans, knowledge of sharia savings and investment, knowledge of financial risk (Akmal & Saputra, 2016; Antara et al., 2017).	Influence of family, influence of friends or coworkers, influence of social environment (Santoso et al., 2021).
	Financial behavior (M)
	Paying bills on time, budgeting expenses and spending, recording expenses and spending, saving and investing (Kurniawan et al., 2020).
Financial attitude (X_2)	**Personal financial management (Y)**
Mindset in managing finances, attitude in shopping, attitude of feeling inadequate towards income, attitude of not wanting to spend money, independence in managing finances (Nurhasyriani, 2019).	Managing income, managing needs, managing dreams, managing surplus/deficit, dan managing contingency (Tammani & Mukhlisin, 2018)

The measurement of the overall indicator variables in table 1 is carried out using a Likert scale with the aim of assessing the opinions, views, and attitudes of respondents in a study (Raihan, 2017). The use of a Likert scale of 1-4 in this study was carried out to eliminate answers in the undecided category from respondents due to doubt, a Likert scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree) was used to avoid the emergence of a central tendency effect. (Hertanto, 2017).

3 Result and Discussions

Data collection conducted by researchers through the distribution of questionnaires obtained as many as 218 respondents from the people of DKI Jakarta. In this study, respondents were dominated by female respondents with a percentage of 68.3% or 149 respondents, and male respondents as many as 69 respondents or 31.7%. Based on the age range of generational grouping according to Baresfod Research, most of the respondents obtained in this study were generation z (aged 20-25 years) with a total of 141 respondents or 64.7%, millennial generation (aged 26-41 years) with a total of respondents as many as 46 people or 21.1%, generation x (aged 42-57) with a total of 25 respondents or 11.5%, and the baby boomer generation (aged 58-65 years) with a total of 6 respondents or 2.8%. Overall, the results of the descriptive statistical analysis in this study are presented in table 2 with the assessment referring to the provisions of the TCR index.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

Variable	Total Average			
	Skor	**Mean**	**TCR (%)**	**Category**
Personal Financial Management (Y)	4691	3.59	89.76	Very high
Islamic Financial Literacy (X_1)	4547	3.48	86.90	Very high
Financial Attitude (X_2)	4013	3.68	92.04	Very high
Subjective Norm (X_3)	1661	2.54	63.49	High enough
Financial Behavior (M)	5505	3.59	89.85%	Very high

Source: Processed, 2022

Table 2. Shows the average total mean of personal financial management variables which is 3.59 with an average total TCR index of 89.76% which is included in the very high category. This indicates that the respondents obtained on average have done financial management in managing their personal finances. Then, the average total mean of the Islamic financial literacy variable is 3.48 with an average total TCR index value of 86.90% which is included in the very high category. This indicates that the average of the respondents obtained already have a good knowledge of Islamic financial literacy. Then, the average total mean of the financial attitude variable is 3.68 with an average value of the total TCR index of 92.04% which is included in the very high category. This indicates that on average the respondents obtained have a good financial attitude because based on the measurement results using statements in the indicators, it is known that the majority of respondents in carrying out their financial management are thrifty and prioritize priorities rather than just following their wishes. Then, the average total mean of the subjective norm variable is 2.54 with an average value of the total TCR index of 63.49% which is included in the fairly high category. This indicates that the average respondents obtained have the view that subjective norms are not too dominant to be emphasized by respondents, especially regarding the views of the social environment. The last is the average total mean of the behavioral financial variables with a result of 3.59 and the average value of the total TCR index of 89.85% which is included in the very high category. This indicates that on average the respondents obtained have good financial behavior because based on the measurement results using statements in indicators, it is known that the majority of respondents in carrying out their financial behavior show disciplined financial behavior by always paying bills on time, doing making budgets and keeping financial records, as well as discipline in saving and investing.

After conducting descriptive statistical analysis that describes the level of achievement of the respondents, the next step is to evaluate the measurement model. At the testing stage before testing the hypothesis, the researcher conducted several data tests, namely testing the Outer Model and testing the Inner Model. After the two stages of testing are accepted, the next stage is to test the hypothesis and test the mediation. Testing the outer model is the initial stage carried out in the evaluation of the model (Hamid & Anwar, 2019). At this stage there are several tests that must be met, namely the convergent validity test, discriminant validity test, and reliability test. In the analysis using software SMARTPLS, the convergent validity test is said to be valid if the loading factor has a value > 0.7 (Haryono, 2016). If in the study there are indicators that have a loading factor value of <0.7, then these indicators must be removed from the model gradually starting from the indicator with the smallest value in each variable.

Below in table 3 are the results of the calculation of loading factor and cross loadings on each research indicator.

Table 3. Result of the Loading Factor and Cross Loadings

	Personal Financial Management	**Islamic Financial Literacy**	**Financial Attitude**	**Subjective Norm**	**Financial Behavior**
Y1.1	**0.717**	0.268	0.461	0.042	0.399
Y1.2	**0.721**	0.274	0.348	0.058	0.373
Y1.3	**0.754**	0.335	0.439	0.177	0.450
Y1.4	**0.714**	0.370	0.480	0.001	0.430
Y1.5	**0.758**	0.457	0.429	0.133	0.441
Y1.6	**0.722**	0.358	0.467	0.084	0.497
X1.1	0.428	**0.867**	0.385	0.015	0.380
X1.2	0.423	**0.760**	0.414	0.015	0.390
X1.3	0.331	**0.705**	0.263	-0.017	0.216
X1.4	0.292	**0.800**	0.316	-0.010	0.262
X1.5	0.369	**0.867**	0.353	0.115	0.309
X1.6	0.406	**0.794**	0.337	0.055	0.296
X2.1	0.452	0.445	**0.721**	0.044	0.472
X2.2	0.444	0.306	**0.785**	-0.024	0.476
X2.3	0.503	0.346	**0.793**	0.026	0.477
X2.4	0.496	0.257	**0.768**	-0.089	0.447
X2.5	0.377	0.308	**0.729**	0.020	0.400

	Personal Financial Management	Islamic Financial Literacy	Financial Attitude	Subjective Norm	Financial Behavior
X3.1	0.132	0.025	-0.002	**0.939**	0.070
X3.2	0.059	0.002	-0.004	**0.819**	0.014
X3.3	0.054	0.105	-0.021	**0.721**	-0.016
M1.1	0.427	0.205	0.491	0.046	**0.740**
M1.2	0.393	0.210	0.438	-0.028	**0.749**
M1.3	0.371	0.224	0.425	-0.009	**0.729**
M1.4	0.434	0.299	0.469	-0.007	**0.759**
M1.5	0.438	0.350	0.401	0.078	**0.759**
M1.6	0.501	0.324	0.439	0.068	**0.787**
M1.7	0.546	0.438	0.503	0.084	**0.768**

Source: processed with SmartPLS 3.3.7

Table 3. shows the overall value of the loading factor of each statement in each variable having a value of > 0.7 which means that it has met the requirements of convergent validity and is declared valid. Then for discriminant validity, the overall results of the five variables are valid and have met the discriminant validity test because they have a loading factor > cross loadings. Furthermore, for the average variance extracted, the convergent validity measure is considered good if it has an AVE of at least 0.5 (Haryono, 2016).

Table 4. Result of the Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Variable	*Average Variance Extracted* (AVE)	Criteria	Result
Personal Financial Management	0.535	> 0.5	Valid
Islamic Financial Literacy	0.642	> 0.5	Valid
Financial Attitude	0.577	> 0.5	Valid
Subjective Norm	0.691	> 0.5	Valid
Financial Behavior	0.572	> 0.5	Valid

Source: processed with SmartPLS 3.3.7

Table 4. Shows that personal financial management has an AVE value of 0.535, Islamic financial literacy has an AVE value of 0.642, financial attitudes have an AVE value of 0.577, subjective norms have an AVE value of 0.691, and financial behavior has an AVE value of

0.572. Thus, the overall results of the five variables are valid and have met the convergent validity test because they have an AVE > 0.5.

Furthermore, for the discriminant test, it is seen through the results of the Fornell-Larcker Criterion. The Fornell-Larcker Criterion is the AVE root value compared to the correlation of the latent variables. A model is said to have good discriminant validity if each construct has an AVE root value that is greater than the correlation between constructs and other constructs. (Hamid & Anwar, 2019).

Table 5. Result of the Fornell-Larcker Criterion

	Islamic Financial Literacy	Personal Financial Management	Subjective Norm	Financial Behavior	Financial Attitude
Islamic Financial Literacy	0.801				
Personal Financial Management	0.476	0.731			
Subjective Norm	0.038	0.116	0.831		
Financial Behavior	0.396	0.594	0.048	0.756	
Financial Attitude	0.438	0.602	-0.007	0.600	0.760

Source: processed with SmartPLS 3.3.7

Table 5. Shows that the five variables have good discriminant validity because the AVE root value of each construct is greater than the correlation between constructs and other constructs. Furthermore, the last test in the outer model is the reliability test. In reliability testing, there are 2 tests, namely Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability. Composite reliability value must be greater than 0.70 (Hamid & Anwar, 2019). In addition, the value of composite reliability should be greater than the value of Cronbach's alpha. The reliability test is stronger if it has Cronbach's alpha > 0.6 for each construct.

Table 6. Result of the Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability

	Cronbach's Alpha	*Composite Reliability*
Personal Financial Management	0.826	0.873
Islamic Financial Literacy	0.888	0.914
Financial Attitude	0.817	0.872
Subjective Norm	0.817	0.869
Financial Behavior	0.875	0.903

Source: processed with SmartPLS 3.3.7

Table 6. Shows that the value of composite reliability on all variables > 0.70, the value of Cronbach's alpha on all variables > 0.6, and the value of composite reliability is higher than the value of Cronbach's alpha. Thus, the value of Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability in this study is reliable and has met the requirements of the reliability test.

After the outer model test is accepted, the next test is the inner model test. Inner model testing aims to ensure that the structural model built is accurate and fits the data. Structural model testing includes tests using values R Square, *stone glesser value* (Q^2), and *goodness of fit index* (GoF Index).

Table 7. Result of the R-Square and Q^2

	R Square	Q^2
Personal Financial Management	0.490	0.250
Financial Behavior	0.384	0.215

Source: processed with SmartPLS 3.3.7

Table 7. Shows the results of R Square for personal financial management of 0.490 and R Square for financial behavior of 0.384. The R Square result is included in the moderate category because it has an R Square value > 0.33. Furthermore, to determine the fit of the structural relevance of the model, it is measured by looking at the value of Q^2. The personal financial management variable has a Q^2 value of 0.250 and the financial behavior variable has a Q^2 value of 0.215. Thus, the value of $Q^2 > 0$ means that the model has good predictive relevance.

Then, to determine the overall fit of the model, it is done by calculating the value of the goodness of fit index (GoF Index). The formula used to calculate the GoF value is:

$$GoF = \sqrt{\overline{AVE} \times \overline{R^2}} \tag{1}$$

$$GoF = \sqrt{0.6034 \times 0.437}$$

$$GoF = 0.5135$$

Based on the calculation, the GoF value is 0.5135, which means that the GoF is included in the high category because it has a value above 0.36. Thus, it can be concluded that the suitability of the model for both the outer and inner models has a high degree of compatibility.

After testing outer model and inner model, the next step is hypothesis to determine significance of the variables studied. Hypothesis testing is done by using the path coefficient of the research model and through t-statistics or p-value. The hypothesis can be accepted if the tested variable has a t-statistic value greater than t-table 1.96 (α : 5%) or p value <0.05.

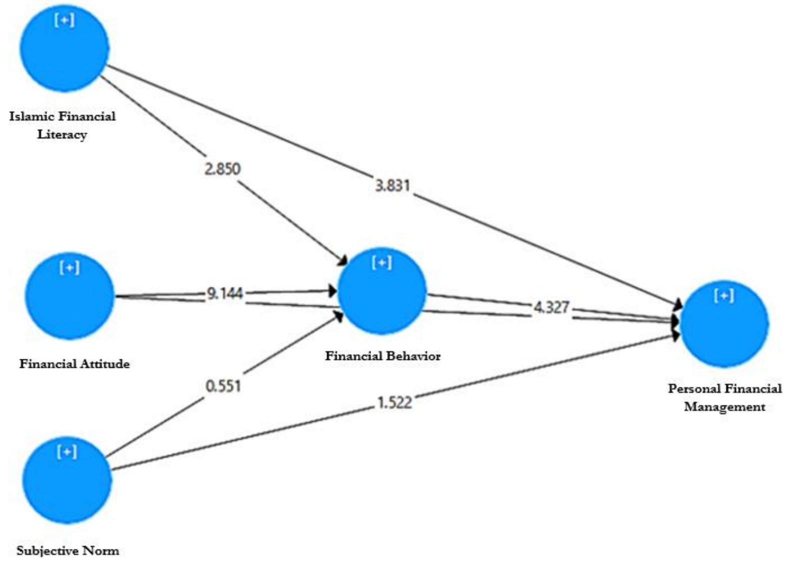

Fig. 1. Result of The T-Statistics

Source: processed with SmartPLS 3.3.7

Figure 1. shows the results t-statistics variables in the research conducted with the help of SMARTPLS 3.3.7. The explanation of the results in Figure 1 is presented more fully through table 8. The following is a table of the results path analysis test using bootstrapping from SMARTPLS:

Table 8. Result of the Path Analysis (Path Coefficients)

	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Islamic Financial Literacy -> Financial Behavior	0.162	2.850	0.005	Significant (+)
Financial Attitude -> Financial Behavior	0.529	9.144	0.000	Significant (+)
Subjective Norm -> Financial Behavior	0.045	0.551	0.582	Not significant (+)
Islamic Financial Literacy -> Personal Financial Management	0.206	3.831	0.000	Significant (+)

	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Financial Attitude -> Personal Financial Management	0.324	3.842	0.000	Significant (+)
Subjective Norm -> Personal Financial Management	0.095	1.522	0.129	Not significant (+)
Financial Behavior -> Personal Financial Management	0.314	4.327	0.000	Significant (+)

Source: processed with SmartPLS 3.3.7

In table 8. The findings show that Islamic financial literacy and financial attitudes have a positive and significant influence on financial behavior. Then, Islamic financial literacy, financial attitudes, and financial behavior also have a positive and significant influence on personal financial management. The positive effect is known from the original sample which is positive, while the significant effect is known from the t-statistics value > 1.96 (significant) or p value < 0.05 (significant).

Referring to the research findings, the findings of this study are in line with the research conducted by Haris et al who suggested that Islamic financial literacy has a positive influence and occurs in the application of Islamic financial planning (Haris et al., 2021). Theoretically, Islamic financial literacy is defined as an individual's ability to understand finances in order to be able to make, manage, and implement financial plans to achieve prosperity in this world and the hereafter (Haris et al., 2021). The main principle of transactions in Islamic economics is to avoid elements of MAGHRIB which include *Maysir* (speculation), *Gharar* (uncertainty), *Riba*, and *Batil*. In the financial aspect, Islamic financial literacy covers many aspects, some of them are about knowledge in managing money and assets to meet the needs of life, financial planning, social aspects such as ziswaf, and so on by referring to the Qur'an and Hadits. In Islamic financial planning, priority setting is done by grouping them according to the categories of *dharuriyyat*, *hajiyyat*, and *tahsiniyyat* and is in the *maqashid sharia* corridor (Tammani & Mukhlisin, 2018). Knowledge of Islamic finance is one of the things needed in solving financial problems (Rakhmat et al., 2022). The ability to make rational financial decisions can be influenced by the level of knowledge of the individual concerned (Matthew & Owusu, 2021). An adequate level of financial literacy in an individual will help the individual to direct him to responsible financial behavior (Saurabh & Nandan, 2018). On the other hand, inadequate financial literacy raises serious concerns about the ability of individuals to secure their financial well-being (Agarwalla et al., 2013). Therefore, Islamic financial literacy is needed so that individuals can make the best decisions when doing financial management, because in terms of finance to achieve financial goals, each individual is required to have financial knowledge so that he is able to make the right financial decisions for short-term financial goals as well as long-term financial goals. In addition to Islamic financial literacy, financial attitudes in this study also provide positive and significant results on personal financial management. As is known, Islam also regulates attitudes, one of which is stated in Surah Al-A'raf verse 31 which means "...Indeed, He likes not those who commit excess". Commit excess is a despicable attitude and is prohibited in Islamic law. Therefore, in managing finances, each individual is recommended not to have an excessive attitude when spending money. A positive financial attitude is one of the things needed in personal financial management. Individuals with good financial attitudes tend to have positive attitudes towards planning (Agarwalla et al., 2013; Garg & Singh, 2016). In research Lang'at & Abdullah (2019) stated that the right financial attitude will help individuals to develop and discipline their finances.

The results of this study are also in accordance with the findings in previous studies Lang'at & Abdullah (2019) and Wiharno (2018) which shows a positive and significant influence of financial behavior on personal financial management. In his research, Lang'at & Abdullah (2019) states that financial behavior has a direct influence on personal financial management. The way a person behaves will greatly affect his financial well-being (Garg & Singh, 2016). This indicates that the better a person is in their financial behavior, the wiser they will be in making decisions related to personal financial management. Individuals with good financial behavior tend to be more active in saving, pay bills on time, and be careful in making financial decisions by evaluating financial products before using them (Agarwalla et al., 2013; Garg & Singh, 2016). However, the effect of subjective norms on financial behavior and the influence of subjective norms on personal financial management showed positive but not significant results. It is known from the value of t-statistics < 1.96 (not significant) and the value of p values> 0.05 (not significant). Subjective norm (subjective norm) is related to individual perception that comes from social influence and pressure. Social pressure can come from parents, family, friends, or social environment (Santoso et al., 2021). In this study, it is known that the majority of respondents are not too concerned with views, opinions, or social pressures in carrying out their financial management.

Furthermore, the mediation results for financial behavior are presented in table 9.

Table 9. Result of the Indirect Effects

	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Values	Result
Islamic Financial Literacy -> Financial Behavior -> Personal Financial Management	0.051	2.070	0.039	Significant (+)
Financial Attitude -> Financial Behavior -> Personal Financial Management	0.166	3.782	0.000	Significant (+)
Subjective Norm -> Financial Behavior -> Personal Financial Management	0.014	0.539	0.590	Not significant (+)

Source: processed with SmartPLS 3.3.7

In table 9. The findings show that financial behavior is able to mediate Islamic financial literacy on personal financial management with a positive path coefficient of 0.051, t-statistics value > 1.96 which is 2.070 (significant), and p-value <0.05 which is 0.039 (significant). The findings also show that financial behavior is able to mediate financial attitudes towards personal financial management with a positive path coefficient of 0.166, t-statistics value > 1.96 which is 3.782 (significant) and p-value < 0.05 which is 0.000 (significant). The mediating effect of financial behavior in mediating Islamic financial literacy and financial attitudes towards personal financial management is included in the category of partial mediation. However, the findings in this study indicate that financial behavior does not mediate subjective norms towards personal financial management. This is known from the value of t-statistics < 1.96 which is 0.539 (not significant) and the value of p values > 0.05 which is 0.590 (not significant). Referring to the test results, the findings in this study prove that if the individual is equipped with Islamic financial literacy, good financial attitude, it will make the individual better in financial behavior and personal financial management, so that subjective norms in this study do not have a significant effect. In the literature on financial knowledge associated with several economic behaviors such as retirement planning, wealth accumulation, and financial well-being, it is also found that individual economic behavior increases with increasing financial knowledge (Matthew & Owusu, 2021). If someone has a good level of Islamic financial literacy, it will form awareness of that person's behavior in planning and managing his finances properly (Wiharno, 2018). Ramalho & Forte (2019) also stated in his research that in the study of financial literacy, it is important to evaluate the financial decision-making process of the community so that it can be detected whether the community shows financially positive behavioral outcomes, resulting in increased resilience in times of crisis. The existence of financial literacy in the individual will help the individual to make several alternatives in determining economic behavior (Wasita et al., 2022). Thus, the results of this study are also in line with the research conducted Kurniawan et al. (2020) which provides empirical evidence that financial behavior is able to mediate financial literacy on decisions in financial management.

4 Conclusion

Overall, it can be concluded that individuals who care about their financial health tend to have a good understanding of Islamic financial literacy, positive financial attitudes, and carry out responsible financial behavior in their personal financial management. Having the right financial attitude can make individuals aware of their financial problems so that the individual can adjust them to the financial situation at hand. Thus, the influence of subjective norms, namely the influence that comes from the closest people, friends, and social environment, does not really have a dominant effect on one's personal financial management, because if a person has good financial behavior, he will be more responsible in planning and managing personal finances to achieve their financial goals.

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