EEAJ 14 (3) (2025) 356-369

Economic Education Analysis Journal

SINTA 3 Accredited

https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eeaj

The Influence of Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle on the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village

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DOI: 10.15294/eeaj.v14i3.28820

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Article History

Received: 25 June 2025
Approved: 16 October 2025
Published: 31 October 2025

Keywords

Family Economic Education; Financial Management Behavior; Income; Lifestyle

Abstract

This study examines the influence of Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle on the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village, Ngunut, Tulungagung. The population was about 940 housewives, with a sample of 280 randomly selected respondents (Slovin formula, α=5%). Using associative correlation quantitative methods and data analysis with SPSS 23.0, it was found that: (1) Family Economic Education had a significant effect; (2) Income has a significant impact; (3) Lifestyle has a significant effect; (4) The three variables (Family Economic Education, Income, Lifestyle) simultaneously have a significant effect on the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village.

How to Cite

Firdaus, E.B., Forijati, RR., & Prastyaningtyas, E.W.(2025). The Influence of Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle on the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village. *Economic Education Analysis Journal*, 14 (3), 356-369.

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p-ISSN 2252-6544
e-ISSN 2502-356X

INTRODUCTION

Financial management is fundamental to daily life because we as economic beings are inseparable from fulfilling unlimited needs with the availability of limited resources. Financial understanding and financial management skills are essential for individuals to carry out daily activities. Financial problems can not only arise due to low income, but can also be influenced by improper financial management, such as unwise use of credit and lack of effective financial planning (Yushita, 2017). In addition, achieving financial stability is done by preparing a budget and adopting habits that maintain family financial stability (Novitasari, 2022).

An individual's behavior in managing their personal finances is related to the level of understanding of finance, meaning that the more a person understands finances, the wiser a person is in managing finances (Listyani et al., 2019). In addition, finances that can be managed properly generate various benefits for the individual himself, including avoiding debt, allocating money to useful things and avoiding extravagant behavior. Managing finances correctly and supported by adequate financial understanding and skills can improve the level of well-being of individuals.

Financial management behavior is related to the way a person manages income and uses it to meet various consumption needs in the future now, while saving some of it for future use (Husna & Lutfi, 2022).

Financial management is not only limited to individuals, but can be applied to a group of people, companies, the public and government institutions. Especially in household finances as the smallest group in society, wise financial management is very useful for realizing family financial stability and security. In line with the statement of Novitasari (2022), financial literacy is one of the things that affect financial management which also has an impact on family welfare.

In daily life, the role of financial management and regulation is usually carried out by housewives. This includes income data collection, expenditure control, savings, insurance and investment. Housewives are trusted to manage finances from their husband's income (head of family) to meet the daily consumption activities of family members. Not only that, a housewife is also required to be able to teach and set an example to her children on how to manage finances wisely. This is because children learn and emulate the behavior of the people around them, especially their parents. Generally, housewives are obliged to take care of finances at home which include expenses, ranging from operational costs to credit card bill payments, children's education costs, vacations, social or religious donations, and daily shopping outside the home (Arismaya & Rachmawati, 2021). As the family treasurer, he is entrusted to be more creative and meticulous in his financial management because the perfection of his management greatly affects the stability of life together. With housewives' skills in managing finances wisely at the right time and place, at an affordable cost, and superior quality, family welfare will be achieved (Siregar, 2021).

The behavior of housewives in managing finances varies greatly, one of which is influenced by economic education in the family. According to Sugiarto and Amri (2023), family economics education equips individuals with an understanding and awareness of the importance of managing expenses, including decision-making related to consumption that is in line with financial conditions, as well as setting priorities for long-term financial goals. Economic education that is carried out intensively in the family can form an economical individual (homo economicus) and productive in the use of money and other resources (Naisau, 2017). Family economic education can include activities such as prioritizing basic and secondary needs, affordable cost alternatives, suppressing normal spending, measuring desires, education funds, retirement, and so on.

Economics education in the family includes the implementation of economic fundamentals in daily practice, such as managing

finances, savings, investments, and decision-making wisely (Wulandari & Sri Utami, 2020). Economic education activities in the family can vary depending on the habits, preferences, tastes, income levels, and principles that the family believes in and lives by. Every family has a different mindset about how they implement economic education, especially when it comes to financial management. Some families choose to save regularly for future investments, while others prefer to allocate their funds for education or experience. On the other hand, there are families who are more interested in investing in the form of jewelry, while others are more inclined to investments such as stocks, property, mutual funds, or bonds. This reflects that economic education in the family plays a crucial role in shaping the financial management behavior of housewives.

In addition to family economic education, income levels also affect behavior in managing finances. The Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) defines income as all gross income obtained from the company's operating routine during a specific period, resulting in an increase in equity without coming from capital contributions. Increased income accompanied by efficient use of resources in meeting needs can create surpluses that can be saved or allocated continuously for the future (Gunartin et al., 2019). However, Yushita (2017) explained that even though a person has a higher income, if it is not regulated wisely, he will find it difficult to achieve financial security. Therefore, the level of family incomen determines how housewives behave in managing and using money wisely.

For example, family A's income is higher this month compared to family B's. In this situation, family B with low incomes generally chooses an economical price alternative to reduce spending. In contrast, family A may feel freer in spending their money to meet household needs, buy better quality goods, or even choose to save and invest some of their funds. This difference in income level illustrates the variation in financial management behavior according to the ability of each family. Inconsistent family income, or at a time when the family experiences a decline in the value of income, can cause a variety of problems. This is due to the increasing needs and desires in the family, as well as the tendency of individuals to feel less attached to what they have (Brilianti, 2019). Therefore, it is important to implement financial behavior wisely and carefully in a family in order to meet all needs wisely.

Another factor that also affects behavior in managing finances is lifestyle. The lifestyle itself can be understood as the embodiment of a person's attitude, reflected in their daily habits. Octavera and Rahadi (2023) explain that a person's lifestyle reflects their lifestyle which is seen through their activities, interests, and perspective when interacting with the people around them. Lifestyle is a holistic representation of an individual through his or her social interactions. Lifestyle will be different for each individual.

It is shaped by the individual's needs, preferences, environment, values, income level, and social status. Kabalmay (2017) states that every individual has the right to choose a lifestyle according to their preferences, whether it is a luxurious lifestyle (glamor), hedonistic, simple, healthy, or any other form of lifestyle. For example, a person who lives in a village generally adopts a simpler lifestyle than someone who lives in an urban area with more diverse needs, such as technology, entertainment, modern lifestyle and so on. Another example is the lifestyle differences between single women and married women. Single women generally only think about their personal needs, while married women have more responsibilities that are not only limited to their personal needs, but also their husbands, and children, this indicates that lifestyle has an impact on the way individuals manage their finances. Especially housewives who play the role of family treasurers are required to be able to prioritize urgent needs, needs that can be postponed and lifestyle so that finances in the family can remain stable.

Family financial management is an important issue at the national level, given its crucial role in maintaining household economic stability. An article from DJKN highlights that family financial problems not only have an impact on family welfare but can also trigger pressure in the work environment and reduce the quality of life. Financial practitioners recommend concrete strategies such as emergency funds, insurance, recording expenses, and prioritizing budget allocations, which have been shown to improve family financial security and decisions (Tania, 2023).

Previous studies have discussed these variables separately—income's effect on financial behavior (Hartini & Murnia, 2021; Anggraini & Cholid, 2022) and the role of family economic education in shaping consumption patterns (Sugiarto & Amri, 2023; Wulandari et al., 2021). However, few studies have examined the simultaneous influence of family economic education, income, and lifestyle on financial management behavior among housewives, particularly in rural areas.

Balesono Village, located in Ngunut District, Tulungagung Regency, represents a rural area with diverse livelihoods—farmers, traders, private employees, and overseas workers (TKI)—which creates variations in income and lifestyle. These conditions make Balesono an appropriate setting to analyze how family economic education, income, and lifestyle interact to shape household financial behavior.

METHODS

The research utilized a quantitative approach, employing a correlational-associative design. This method is often called the conventional method because of its long-standing and widespread application. This method has received the nickname positivism because it is founded upon the philosophy of positivism. Furthermore, it is considered scientific because it meets the criteria for scientific research, namely concrete, objective, measurable, rational, and systematically compiled (Sugiyono, 2017).

This study's population consists of all 940 housewives in Balesono Village, Ngunut District, Tulungagung Regency. The determination of the sample size, utilizing the Slovin formula and a 5% margin of error, resulted in 280 respondents. Sampling was carried out through a simple random sampling technique to provide equal opportunities to every housewife in the selection of respondents. Thus, the resulting sample is representative of a homogeneous population.

This research instrument uses a questionnaire containing questions to be distributed to respondents. The type of question in the questionnaire is a closed-ended question, in which respondents are asked to choose an answer based on the Likert scale: strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree.

Then this research instrument was tested for validity and reliability in two phases: in a small group of 40 housewife respondents as the initial stage. Most of the respondents in this group came from the target population of the study, while a small percentage came from outside the population, with the aim of finding out whether the instrument could be used consistently. Furthermore, the second stage is to test the validity and reliability of a large group, namely the entire research sample totaling 280 housewives.

The data analysis stage, according to Sugiyono (2017), begins after all respondent data or supporting sources are collected. This includes grouping and compiling data based on variables and respondents, presentation of results, as well as calculations for hypothesis tests. This study analyzed data quantitatively through multiple linear regression. Before moving on to hypothesis testing (inferential analysis), the data must go through a classical assumption to ensure the validity and accuracy of result interpretation. The initial step involves the classical assumption test, covering normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity. Following this, multiple regression analysis is carried out. Hypothesis testing for the study utilizes a t-test (partial influence), an F-test

Table 1. Instrument Indicators

Research Variables	Indicator	Number of Item Question	No. Instrument Item
PEK (X_1)	Parents are able to set a real example through their daily attitude in applying economic principles wisely.	3	1,2,3
	Familiarity with the application of economic principles in daily life.	3	4,5,6
	Parents' explanation of the importance of family economic management.	3	7,8,9
Income (X_2)	Monthly family income level.	3	10,11,12
	Source of family income.	1	13
	The effect of income on financial planning.	1	14
	Changes in financial behavior based on income conditions.	1	15
	The level of education of housewives.	3	16,17,18
Lifestyle (X_3)	Individual activities in spending money on a daily basis.	3	19,20,21
	Individual preferences in daily activities, such as food choices, hobbies, products consumed, and how to spend free time.	3	22,23,24
	An individual's opinion of himself or his family is related to financial habits.	3	25,26,27
Financial Management Behavior of Housewives (Y)	Family financial planning which includes the preparation of a monthly budget.	3	28,29,30
	Saving family funds, including savings and investments.	3	31,32,33
	Use of money for priority/basic needs.	3	34,35,36
	Control family expenses to stay within the budget.	3	37,38,39
	Evaluate a pre-made financial plan for future improvements.	3	40,41,42

Source: Processed Data, 2025

(simultaneous influence), and a determination coefficient (R^2) calculation to measure the explainability of independent variables to dependent variables. of results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

The stages of testing the validity of the construction include the preparation of instrument grids based on research variables, then statistical tests are conducted to assess the validity of each question item. The results of this test will show which items are worth using because they have a significant correlation with the variables being measured, and which items need to be revised or removed (Sugiyono, 2017).

Validity tests on 280 respondents showed that all 42 statement items (X1.1-Y.15) were valid. All items have a calculated r exceeding rtable (0.117) and significance (Sig. 2-tailed) $\leq$ 0.05 at the level of 5% (double-sided), making it suitable for data collection.

Reliability Test

Rokhmad and Wahyuningsih (2022), reliability is defined as how stable the measurement results provided by the instrument are when applied repeatedly. Instruments are categorized as reliable if they are able to show a stable value every time a measurement is made. Questionnaire reliability was tested using SPSS version 23.0 and the Cronbach's Alpha method.

Table 2. Validity Test Results

Variabel	Statement	Pearson Correlation value (r calculated)	r tabel (N=280. a=5%)	Sig. (2-tailed)	Information
Family Economic Education (X1)	X1.1	0.540	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X1.2	0.701	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X1.3	0.665	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X1.4	0.662	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X1.5	0.762	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X1.6	0.601	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X1.7	0.778	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X1.8	0.694	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X1.9	0.692	0.117	0.000	Valid
Income(X2)	X2.1	0.390	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X2.2	0.538	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X2.3	0.500	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X2.4	0.620	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X2.5	0.698	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X2.6	0.642	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X2.7	0.712	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X2.8	0.636	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X2.9	0.663	0.117	0.000	Valid
Lifestyle (X3)	X3.1	0.657	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X3.2	0.744	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X3.3	0.661	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X3.4	0.655	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X3.5	0.616	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X3.6	0.581	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X3.7	0.512	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X3.8	0.635	0.117	0.000	Valid
	X3.9	0.744	0.117	0.000	Valid
Financial Management Behavior (Y)	Y.1	0.559	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.2	0.598	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.3	0.548	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.4	0.625	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.5	0.585	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.6	0.615	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.7	0.508	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.8	0.324	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.9	0.534	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.10	0.529	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.11	0.619	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.12	0.655	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.13	0.607	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.14	0.567	0.117	0.000	Valid
	Y.15	0.529	0.117	0.000	Valid

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

As a benchmark, an instrument is categorized as reliable with Cronbach's Alpha 0.70 and above. The higher the alpha value achieved, the better the reliability or reliability.

Based on testing of 280 respondents, all research instruments have been proven to be reliable and ready to be used for the next stage. The indication is that Cronbach's Alpha value is above 0.70, namely Family Economic Education 0.852, Income 0.785, Lifestyle 0.806, and Financial Management Behavior 0.846.

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Family Economic Education	0.852	Reliabel
Income	0.785	Reliabel
Lifestyle	0.806	Reliabel
Financial Management Behavior	0.846	Reliabel

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Normality Test

To conduct an inferential analysis, the data must first pass the normality test. This normal distribution test can be performed using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method using SPSS software. Here are the decision-making policies for the test: 1)The data's normality is assessed based on the significance value (Sig.). If Sig. ≥0.05, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted, indicating normal distribution; 2)Conversely, if Sig. ≤0.05, H0 is rejected, meaning the data is not normally distributed.

With an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.064 (≥0.05), this result confirms that the residual is normally distributed.

Table 4. Normality Test Results

	Unstandardized Residual	Results
N	280	Normal
Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)	0.064	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

To detect the symptoms of multicollinearity in multiple linear regression, we observe the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value. Generally, indications of multicollinearity appear when VIF is ≥ 10 or tolerance ≤ 0.10 (Mutmainah, 2024). In contrast, the variable is considered to be free of multicollinearity when the VIF is ≤ 10 and the tolerance ≥ 0.10. This test utilizes SPSS software version 23.0.

Multicollinearity Test

Analysis from Table 5 reveals that the value of the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for the Family Economic Education variable is 1.041, for Income is 1.113, and for Lifestyle is 1.098. All of these VIF values are within the permissible limit, which is ≤ 10. Furthermore, the tolerance value for the three variables was 0.961 each; 0,898; and 0.911, which means it is above the minimum limit of 0.10.

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Colinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
FEE	0.961	1.041
Income	0.898	1.113
Lifestyle	0.911	1.098

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Heteroscedasticity Test

According to Mutmainah (2024), the heteroscedasticity test is used to ensure that there is no systematic relationship between residual (error term) and independent variables within the regression model. When correlation is detected, the classical regression assumption is not met, resulting in the estimation results being biased and less reliable.

In interpreting the scatterplot in the heteroscedasticity test, there are two approaches that can be used: 1)Heteroscedasticity is indicated if the dots on the scatterplot form a clear pattern (e.g., wavy, widening and narrowing, or other regular patterns), this indicates heteroscedasticity. This condition means that the residual variance is not uniform across the

coverage of the free variables; 2)No heteroscedasticity = the regression model is considered to be heteroscedasticity, and the regression assumption remains fulfilled, if the distribution of the data points shows a random pattern, with an even distribution around the zero line on the Y-axis.

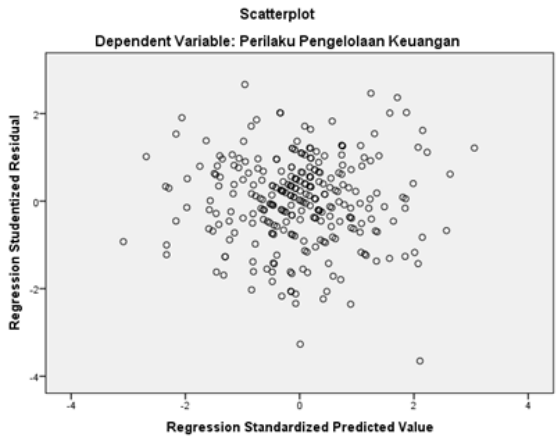

Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

In order to ensure that the assumption of homocedasticity is met, the heteroscedasticity test verifies the consistency of the residual distribution in the regression model across all predicted levels of independent variables. In this research, a visual analysis method using a scatterplot showing the relationship between the residuals and the predicted values of the dependent variable was applied.

Durbin-Watson Autocorrelation

The autocorrelation test aims to find out the relationship between errors in the present and previous periods (t-1) (Tondok et al., 2023). The test is performed using the Durbin–Watson (DW) test to detect autocorrelation. The decision-making criteria are: if DW < dL or > (4–dL) it means there is an autocorrelation; if the DW is between dU and (4–dU) it means there is no autocorrelation; while the DW value is between dL–dU or (4–dU)–(4–dL) indicates an inconclusive result. However, due to the large sample size in this study (n=280), the use of standard Durbin–Watson tables has limitations. Therefore, decision-making is carried out on the assumption that a DW value close to 2 indicates the absence of autocorrelation.

Based on the calculation results, the Durbin–Watson value of 1.845 is close to 2, so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in this regression model.

Table 6. Durbin-WatsonAutocorrelati-on Result

Model	R Square	Durbin-Watson
1	0.325	1.845

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression, as opposed to simple linear regression, examines the relationship with more than one independent variable (Kartiningrum et al., 2022). This analysis aims to measure the degree of correlation between free and bound variables. In order for multiple regression analysis to be used optimally, the data analyzed must meet several assumptions. These assumptions include the existence of relationships between variables, normally distributed data, the absence of autocorrelation (relationships between errors), relationships between variables that are linear, homoskedasticity (constant variance of error), and free from the problem of collinearity (high relationships between independent variables). Multiple linear regression analysis, this study utilizes SPSS version 23.0.

Here is a breakdown of the interpretation of the regression equation:

Family Economic Education (Coefficient 0.548): This variable shows a notable positive influence. Meaning that if Family Economics Education increases by one unit, it will cause an increase in Financial Management Behavior by 0.548 units, with other variables assumed to be fixed. This is confirmed by a significance value of 0.000 (≤ 0.05). Family Economic Education provides guidelines and economic values within the family scope, such as determining financial decisions wisely, explaining finances from an early age to children, prioritizing needs, and so on. Thus, this affects the behavior of housewives in managing family finances wisely and responsibly.

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Model	Unstandardized Coeficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
Constant	13.158	4.477	
FEE	0.548	0.078	0.356
Income	0.522	0.076	0.360
Lifestyle	0.250	0.106	0.122

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Income (Coefficient 0.522): Similar to Family Economic Education, Income also demonstrates a notable positive impact. Each increase in Revenue of one unit will correlate with an increase in Financial Management Behavior by 0.522 units. A significance value of 0.000 (≤ 0.05) again indicates the significance of the influence. Income can also affect the financial management behavior of housewives, because the higher the income, the greater the opportunity for housewives to plan family planning, spending and savings.

Lifestyle (Coefficient 0.250): Lifestyle variables also have a positive and significant influence. A one-unit increase in Lifestyle will result in a 0.250-unit increase in Financial Management Behavior. A significance value of 0.020 (≤ 0.05) confirms its significance. Different lifestyles between individuals reflect different consumption patterns and priorities, which ultimately affect how a person manages their finances. For example, a simple lifestyle will encourage wiser financial management behaviors, such as distinguishing between needs and wants, avoiding overspending, and focusing more on saving and planning for the future. On the other hand, a consumptive lifestyle tends to make a person more easily tempted to spend money on things that are hedonistic or not really needed.

Based on the analysis carried out, Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle partially (individually) significantly impacted Financial Management Behavior of housewives in Balesono Village. These findings indicate that each of these factors, individually, makes an important contribution in shaping how housewives manage their finances.

T-test

The t-test is applied to evaluate the unique contribution of individual independent variables to dependent variables.

Based on the significance level of 5%, the measurement criteria are: 1) H0 = There was no significant influence of family economic education, income, or lifestyle on the financial management behavior of housewives in Balesono Village; 2) H1 = Family economic education, income, and lifestyle significantly impact the financial management behavior of housewives in Balesono Village.

The t-test is calculated using the SPSS program version 23.0. The basis for decision-making is: 1) H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected when the significance level ≥ 0.05; 2) H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected when the significance level ≤ 0.05.

Table 8. Partial Regression Test Results (t-test)

Variable	t_{count}	t_{table}	Sig.	Sig. Level
FEE	7.055	1.97	0.000	0.05
Income	6.902	1.97	0.000	0.05
Lifestyle	2.348	1.97	0.20	0.05

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 8 Partial Regression Test (T-Test) results show the following results: (1) Family Economics Education (t count = 7.055; Sig. = 0.000) has a significant effect on Financial Management Behavior, because Sig. ≤ 0.05;

(2) Income (t calculated = 6.902; Sig. = 0.000) also showed a significant influence on Financial Management Behavior, with Sig. ≤ 0.05; (3) Lifestyle (t count = 2.348; Sig. = 0.020) was shown to have a significant effect on Financial Management Behavior, because Sig. ≤ 0.05.

In summary, the three independent variables studied—Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle—partially exerted a significant influence on Financial Management Behavior.

F-Test

To measure the simultaneous influence of all independent variables on bound variables in multiple linear regression analysis, the F Test was used (Soesana et al., 2023).

When applying the F-Test with SPSS version 23.0, the significance value (p-value) is the main determinant of the feasibility of the regression model. Here are the criteria: 1) A regression model is deemed overall significant when its significance value (p-value) is ≤0.05. This indicates that all independent variables collectively exert a statistically significant influence on the dependent variable; 2) Conversely, if the p-value is ≥0.05, the model lacks simultaneous significance, meaning the independent variables as a whole have no significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 9. Results of Simultaneous Regression Test (f-test)

F_{count}	F_{table}	Sig.	Sig. level
44.262	2.64	0.000	0.05

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

As shown in Table 9, the simultaneous regression test yielded an F-statistic of 44.262 and a significance level of 0.000 (≤0.05 or α=5%). This means that Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle together significantly influence the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village. This confirms that the three independent predictors collectively contribute to the dependent variable.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

R-square (R^2), or coefficient of determination, indicates the proportion to which free variables contribute to the variation of bound variables in a statistical analysis. An increase in the R^2 value indicates that the independent variable accounts for a larger proportion of the dependent variable's variability, so that the model is judged to be better at predicting the relationship between variables.

Nevertheless, in multiple linear regression, for more accurate measurements, Adjusted R-Square is preferred over pure R-Square. This is due to the tendency of R^2 to increase as the number of independent variables increases, although these additional variables do not necessarily contribute significantly to the model. To avoid this bias, Adjusted R-Square is used, because it provides a correction to the value of R^2 considering the number of independent variables in the model (Mutmainah, 2024).

R-Square value can be found through the Model Summary table in the SPSS program. According to (Lubis, 2015), the regression model will be more effective and can be described by independent variables as the value approaches one. Conversely, a low or near-zero value highlights the independent variables' limited ability to explain the dependent variables.

Tabel 10. Determination Coefficient Test Results (R^2)

Model	R	R Square
1	0.570	0.325

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

With an R-squared value of 0.325 (Table 10), this regression model can explain 32.5% of the total variation in the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives, which is a dependent variable. Through the simultaneous contribution of Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle. It can be concluded that the level of explanation of these three variables is moderate.

However, 67.5% of the variation was not explained by the model, implying the presence of factors beyond the scope of the study. It may come from psychological aspects, social environment, culture, family habits, previous financial experiences, or other external influences that are beyond the scope of the regression model.

The Influence of Family Economic Education on the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village.

Family Economics Education has been proven to have a significant effect on Financial Management Behavior. This was confirmed through multiple regression analysis (significance $0.000 \leq 0.05$) and reinforced by the t-test (t count 7.055 with significance 0.000).

This variable was measured using 9 instrument items against 280 respondents (the main sample of the study), and showed similar results: all valid items that met the criteria of the $\geq$ r calculation of the table (0.117) and the significance of ≤ 0.05 and the reliability with Cronbach's Alpha of 0.852.

The indicators of family economic education as stated by Novitasari and Septiana (2021), namely: (1) Example, the example in question is that the family is able to set a good example in consumption and production activities. So as to show a positive exemplary attitude in economic behavior; (2) Habituation, habituation is carried out through the application of economic activities in daily life, such as being frugal, saving, prioritizing basic needs, and managing finances to meet the needs of life; (3) Explanation, parents provide explanations to children about the basic concepts and principles of economics so that children are able to use resources rationally and understand their benefits for long-term life.

This study produced findings that are in line with previous studies, namely Wulandari et al. (2021) proving that economic education helps housewives plan long-term finances, distinguish needs and wants, and form wise financial habits. Suryani (2017) also emphasized that economic education in the family takes place through productive activities, consumption, and financial management, with parents as the main role models. Sugiarto and Amri (2023) added that economic education not only influences consumptive behavior, but also shapes lifestyles that have an impact on financial behavior as a whole. Ariyanti (2019) also highlighted the importance of the active role of housewives in ensuring the stability and economic progress of the household.

The Influence of Income on the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village.

Income significantly impacts Financial Management Behavior. Multiple regression analysis provides robust statistical evidence for this, with a significance value of 0.000 ($\leq$0.05). Additionally, the t-test yielded a calculated t-value of 6.902 with a significance of 0.000.

This variable was measured using 9 instrument items on 280 housewives resulting in a value of r calculated $\geq$ r table (0.117, at N = 280 and $\alpha = 0.05$) with a significance of ≤ 0.05 for all items, so that all of them were declared valid and reliable with Cronbach's Alpha of 0.785.

Revenue variables are measured using several key indicators:

The level of income in one month according to (Indrianawati & Soesatyo, 2015) is categorized as: (1) Very high: average monthly income exceeds IDR 3,500,000.00; (2) High: average income ranges from IDR 2,500,000.00 to IDR 3,500,000.00 per month; (3) Medium: average monthly income is in the range of IDR 1,500,000.00 to IDR 2,500,000.00; (4) Low: average monthly income is below IDR 1,500,000.00.

Types of jobs, i.e. job categories that reflect income potential, such as laborers, freelancers, civil servants, entrepreneurs, and others. Education level, which is classified into: (1) Graduation from elementary school/equivalent; (2) Junior high school graduation/equivalent; (3) Graduates from high school/vocational school/equivalent; (4) Higher Education (Diploma, Bachelor's, Postgraduate).

The findings of this study are consistent with previous studies. Indrianawati and Soesatyo (2015), income has a significant influence on the consumption level of Postgraduate students of the State University of Surabaya. Research by Hartini and Murnia (2021) also shows that income significantly affects the financial management of modern retail employees in Sumbawa Regency.

The Influence of Lifestyle on the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village.

Lifestyle significantly impacts Financial Management Behavior. Strong evidence can be seen from multiple regression analysis, with a significance value of 0.020 (≤ 0.05). Furthermore, the t-test showed a t-count of 2.348 with a significance of 0.020, which definitively confirms that lifestyle significantly influences the financial management behavior of housewives.

This variable was measured using 9 questionnaire items administered to 280 housewives, and its validity and reliability were tested. The results of the validity test indicated that all items had a table ≥ r r calculation of 0.117 (at N = 280 and α = 0.05), and a significance value of ≤ 0.05. This ensures that all items remain valid. The reliability test at this stage resulted in a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.806, so the instrument was declared reliable and met the internal consistency requirements.

The indicators to measure a person's lifestyle can be identified through three main aspects as explained by Novitasari (2022) namely: (1) Activities: how individuals spend money, such as for basic necessities, entertainment, clothing, or technology; (2) Interests: personal preferences influenced by background, environment, and personality; can be seen from food choices, hobbies, to products; (3) Opinion: an individual's view of himself, e.g. awareness of the importance of health reflected in consumption patterns and a healthy lifestyle.

The study of Wulandari et al. (2021) also supports this finding, highlighting the positive influence of lifestyle on student consumption behavior. In other words, along with the increase in lifestyle, consumption tends to increase. Meanwhile, Hartini and Murnia (2021) also found that lifestyle contributes positively and significantly to the budgeting behavior of urban store staff. This outcome aligns with the evidence obtained from the research conducted in Balesono Village.

The Influence of Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle on the Financial Management Behavior of Housewives in Balesono Village.

Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle significantly influence the Financial Management Behavior of housewives, as evidenced by the study's findings. The simultaneous regression test (F-test) provides strong support, showing an F-value of 44.262 and a significance level of 0.000 (≤0.05). With an R^2 value of 0.325, these three independent variables contribute 32.5% to the variation in Financial Management Behavior. The remaining 67.5% is due to external variables beyond the scope of this research.

This variable was measured using 15 instrument items on 280 housewives and has been tested for validity and reliability. From the validity test, it was obtained that all items had a r-count of ≥ r of the table (0.117 at N = 280 and α = 0.05), with a significance value of ≤ 0.05. And a reliability value of 0.846 indicates that the instrument meets the expected and reliable internal consistency standards.

According to Amida et al. (2022) financial management behavior includes five main indicators, namely: (1) Financial planning, It is an individual effort to design an expenditure allocation based on needs, for example by preparing a budget before spending money; (2) Storage, It involves the habit of saving, saving, and investing, such as buying gold or other valuable assets; (3) Use, it refers to the ability of individuals to use money wisely, by prioritizing basic needs such as food, education, and household bills; (4) Control, refers to the attitude of limiting unnecessary purchases

and restraining consumptive desires, such as following trends or impulsive purchases; (5) Supervision, It is an evaluation of the financial planning that has been made, including monitoring cash flow and ensuring expenses are within budget, as well as making adjustments if necessary.

These findings support the conclusions of prior research, such as that by Amida et al. (2022), who found that financial literacy significantly affects family financial management behavior. Similarly, Kurniasari et al. (2024) also discovered that financial literacy and lifestyle together greatly influence the financial behavior of housewive.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data from 280 respondents and the discussion in the previous chapter, this research analyzed the influence of Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle on the Financial Management Behavior of housewives. From this analysis, several key conclusions were drawn regarding the influence of each variable studied: (1) Family Economic Education significantly affects the Financial Management Behavior of housewives in Balesono Village. This is evidenced by a significance value of 0.000 (≤ 0.05) and a calculated t-value of 7.055. These findings show that the better the economic understanding instilled in the family, the more positive the behavior of housewives in managing their finances; (2) Income has also been proven to significantly affect the Financial Management Behavior of housewives in Balesono Village. Data analysis showed a significance value of 0.000 (≤ 0.05) and a t-value of 6.902. This clearly indicates that the increase in income is positively correlated with the ability of housewives to manage household finances wisely; (3) Lifestyle has a significant effect on the Financial Management Behavior of housewives in Balesono Village, as indicated by a significance value of 0.020 (≤ 0.05) and a t-value of 2.348. This suggests that consumption patterns and daily habits contribute to how housewives manage their finances: (4) Simultaneously, Family Economic Education, Income, and Lifestyle significantly influence the Financial Management Behavior of housewives. This is supported by the F-test result of 44.262 with a significance level of 0.000 (≤ 0.05). Additionally, the coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.325 indicates that these three independent variables collectively explain 32.5% of the variation in financial management behavior, while the remaining 67.5% is attributed to other unexamined factors in this study.

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