



## Financial Resilience Strategy on Cancer Survivors Household in East Java

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### Abstract

*The problem of this research is how to make a financial resilience strategy faced by households during the economic crisis. The purpose of this study is to analyze the strategy of household financial resilience during an economic crisis. The design in this study uses a quantitative approach by collecting data through surveys. Respondents in this study were breast cancer survivors in East Java. The findings in this study are that every household needs a financial strategy in dealing with a crisis. An adaptive capacity strategy is needed so that household financial resilience remains flexible. Absorption strategy is a strategy in building financial resilience capability which is always strived to be in a stable position. A transformative capacity strategy is carried out to build household financial resilience when experiencing financial shocks by making drastic changes to financial planning.*

**Key words :** Financial Resilience Strategy, Absorptive, Adaptive, and Transformative.

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### INTRODUCTION

In a macroeconomic situation that reflects the quality of household finances, financial problems arise in multidimensional ways and are crises in various areas of human life (Saputra & Dewi, 2017; Suadi et al., 2019;

Pramuhadi, 2020; and Latuconsina et al., 2020) All of these problems can be found in the strength of household resilience in facing financial crises. Kotlikof and Bernheim, 2001, state that when a crisis shock occurs, households with a good understanding of financial literacy will be better able to take opportunities to

develop a productive and healthy life in a sustainable manner, thereby making households more resilient in facing financial crises. Hilgert, Hogarth and Beverly (2001), said that there is a relationship between financial literacy and household financial health behavior. If a household has a high level of financial literacy, it will reduce the risk of being deceived by a toxic investment.

The adaptive, absorptive and transformative abilities to survive and cope with life events that have an impact on household income or assets constitute a household's financial resilience. Life events that occur, for example, losing a job which ultimately leads to unemployment, divorce, increased household burden or experiencing serious health problems, require large funds. Household financial behavior is influenced by financial literacy and household financial resilience. Household financial behavior is on a continuum such as positive-pessimistic, focused-rotated, flexible-rigid, structured-dispersed, and proactive-reactive. The economic crisis experienced by households greatly affected the stability of household financial resilience. At the time of the economic crisis, not a few people in Indonesia, especially in East Java, experienced economic difficulties and lost property which disrupted household financial security. The sector most vulnerable to experiencing economic difficulties is the household sector, so various efforts are needed to build household financial resilience in the midst of an economic crisis.

Economic difficulties will be experienced by households if the management of their financial planning does not provide emergency funds. Emergency funds are a type of savings that can be used in times of emergency or urgency (Global Index, 2017). Provision of emergency funds in household financial planning is very necessary in managing household financial conditions so that they remain stable. The biggest impact of the

Covid-19 pandemic for households is the loss of income, due to the slow movement of people which has an impact on the slowing of the movement of the flow of goods and services. In this case, an emergency fund can be used. An emergency fund can also be used if a household member or relative has an illness that requires serious hospital treatment, and requires large funds, such as cancer. When a household member is diagnosed with a serious illness such as cancer, the first thing on the minds of the sufferer and his household is not how to cure the disease, but whether they have enough money to treat the disease. The cost of treatment and care for cancer patients can reach two hundred million rupiah a month (Hasbullah, 2011). Cancer is one of the most vulnerable comorbidities when infected with Covid-19. A person who suffers from cancer and is still in medical care requires drug supplements to increase his immune system, which is not covered by the National Health Insurance (JKN) insurance. This will have a negative impact on cancer survivors in meeting their needs if they do not have an emergency fund reserve.

The benefits of this research not only contribute to the accumulation of knowledge of household finance which is a discipline that has recently begun to receive attention because of its large role in a country's macro and micro economic financial resilience system. The results of this study are expected to provide input for Indonesian government policies at the national and regional levels so that the public health insurance program is right on target. The results of this research can also be used by private entrepreneurs to develop household-based retail financial products such as credit, insurance or other investments. This research is expected to be able to produce household financial resilience strategies with the ability of families to prepare themselves for crises and/or meet future needs.

Danes (2014) defines household financial resilience as the ability to survive and cope with life events that have an impact on household income and/ or assets. Resilience capacity is the ability to overcome life's difficulties and each person has a resilience capacity that varies depending on his background and life experience. which can be used if needed. There are five main characteristics of resilience in behavior, namely positive, focused, flexible, structured and proactive.

Berkes et al. (2009) adopting multidisciplinary ecological, economic and social sciences. Resilience has three abilities, capacities, namely adaptive, absorptive and transformative which respond to various levels of change or shock. Absorptive strategies include strategies to protect livelihoods and other basic needs. Adaptive capacity is the ability to learn from experience and adapt in response to changing external conditions. Transformative capacity is the ability to create fundamentally new systems when ecological, economic and social structures make existing systems difficult to maintain and need to be updated. These three capacities can be adjusted to the household's financial resilience.

The ability to recover more quickly from economic shocks faced by households is the ability of financial resilience (Mcknight & Rucci, 2020). Life events that can cause financial shocks in the household such as property damage due to natural disasters, increase in loan interest rates, loss of job or deteriorating health of household members. The way households deal with the shocks they experience is by withdrawing savings, selling assets, borrowing from financial institutions or from household and friends, delinquent in paying household bills. Households that are vulnerable to financial security are households that do not have financial assets equivalent to three months' income. A household that is able to cover expenses for six months

using its financial assets is a household that is financially secure. Likewise, households that do not have additional income to save will lead an unstable financial life. (Mcknight & Rucci, 2020) conducted a study of 22 countries in Europe, where the results stated that households that were in debt before the financial crisis would experience a large income shock during the economic crisis, especially households whose heads of household were those with low education. and low-income, women, unemployed and self-employed.

Financial literacy is closely related to household financial resilience, where (Hogarth & Hilgert, 2002), says that financial literacy is understanding financial knowledge and the ability to use knowledge to make personal financial decisions. The ability and skills to utilize financial concepts and knowledge that can simultaneously make effective financial planning and make personal financial decisions can be said to be financially literate (Remund, 2010).

Huston, (2009) conceptualizes financial literacy as having two dimensions-understanding (personal finance knowledge) and use (personal finance applications). Financial literacy consists of knowledge and application of certain human resources so that it can be used to measure how well a person can understand and use information related to personal finance. Financial literacy has an additional application dimension which implies that a person must have the ability and confidence to use his or her financial knowledge in making financial decisions (Huston, 2010). Financial behavior is closely related to household financial resilience, where household behavior in general has five characteristics, namely positive, focused, flexible, structured and proactive. Danes (2014), concluded that financial behavior is positively correlated with financial resilience.

Financial strategy is a series of abilities to plan and manage finances for decision making when experiencing a financial crisis. Absorptive strategies can be used when the household's

financial condition is in a stable state, while adaptive strategies make the household's financial resilience have flexibility in dealing with economic shocks. Transformative strategy is a financial resilience strategy that can drastically change household financial planning when there is a financial crisis in the household.

The absorptive capacity strategy is built so that the household's financial resilience can remain stable. The strategy is to build the ability to protect against financial disturbances and divert these disturbances. This ability is how to prevent financial disturbances from disrupting household financial resilience. If there is a financial disturbance, the responsibility for the disturbance can be transferred to the insurance company.

The adaptive capacity strategy is built so that the household's financial resilience can remain flexible. The adaptive capacity strategy is to build the ability to detect and respond to financial disturbances to the extent of their severity. When it is found that the severity is already on the threshold of resilience, then the disturbance is responded by using reserve funds such as savings, or selling assets they have such as jewelry, vehicles or second homes they have.

Financial problems appear multidimensionally and are crises in various areas of human life (Saputra & Dewi, 2017); (Suadi et al., 2019); (Pramuhadi, 2020); (Latuconsina et al., 2020) These problems can be found in the strength of household resilience in facing financial crises. The importance of this research is the resilience of household finances during an economic crisis.

## METHOD

In this study, a descriptive approach was used to describe how the household financial strategy of cancer survivors in East Java during the financial crisis during the pandemic was used. This study uses a quanti-

tative approach with data collection through surveys. The survey of women with cancer in East Java Province was conducted from July to September 2021, by sending an inquiry form via email or google form.

The population in this study is data on the total number of women with breast cancer in East Java based on data released by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2020, which is 935 people. The number of samples using the Slovin MJ formula with a margin of relative error of 10% is 90 people. In the sample design of the household survey, the margin of relative error can be used as 10 percent, where a 95 percent confidence level in the main indicators will be estimated (United Nations, 2008).

The data used in this study is primary data, namely data from respondents who were included in a questionnaire with 90 cancer survivors in several cancer survivor communities in East Java. Respondents who became the main data source in this study were all married women with breast cancer in the province of East Java, where the sampling method used simple random sampling.

**Table 1.** Instrument Rating

Category	Rating Weight
Strongly Agree (SS)	Weight Score 5
Agree (S)	Weight Score 4
Neutral (N)	Weight Score 3
Disagree (TS)	Score Weight 2
Strongly Disagree (STS)	Score Weight 1

Source: Sugiyono (2017)

In general, the scoring technique used in this research questionnaire is a Likert scale technique. According to Sugiyono (2017) what is meant by the Likert Scale is as follows: "The Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. In research, this social phenomenon has been specifically defined by the researcher, hereinafter referred to as

the research variable." The *S scale of Likert* used goes through 5 (five) levels with the following weighting scores:

For the purposes of quantitative analysis, the answer can be given a score, the same interval which is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Interval (I)} = \frac{\text{Range (R)}}{\text{Category (C)}}$$

$$\text{Interval (I)} = \frac{5-1}{5} = 0.80$$

Range (R) = highest score - lowest score = 100 - 0 = 100%, Category (K) = 5 is the number of criteria arranged on the objective criteria of a variable. Answers can be categorized as follows: Strongly Agree/always/very positive scored = 4.21 - 5.00, Agree/often/positively scored = 3.41 - 4.20, Fair/sometimes/neutral scored = 2.61 - 3.40, Disagree/almost never/negatively scored = 1.81 - 2.60, Strongly disagree/never given a score = 1.00 - 1.80. The following is the instrument used in each of the variables contained in this study so that it can be measured using the Likert scale:

**Table 2.** Research Instruments

Research variable	Indicator	Statement Items
<b>Literacy (X<sub>1</sub>)</b> Remund (2010)	X <sub>1.1</sub> Knowledge	1) I understand household finance concepts very well 2) Insights into the household financial cycle as an investment pattern
	X <sub>1.2</sub> Communication skills	1) Expenditures in household finances are part of communication 2) Decision making on household finances is carried out with two-way communication
	X <sub>1.3</sub> Ability to manage finances	1) Household financial expenses have been adjusted to the amount of income 2) Saving in the bank is the most important part in saving household finances
	X <sub>1.4</sub> Skills	1) Every need for household finances has been reviewed from the point of view of usefulness
	X <sub>1.5</sub> Trust	1) Household finances are part of planning for periodic needs 2) Investing in household finances is part of the joint decision-making stage
<b>Financial Behavior (X<sub>2</sub>)</b> (Danes, 2014).	X <sub>2.1</sub> Positive	1) Financial difficulties as a challenge opportunity 2) Looking for opportunities in the midst of economic difficulties
	X <sub>2.2</sub> Focus	1) Financial reserves are used for important and urgent matters 2) Household finances are measured on needs that have value benefits

Research variable	Indicator	Statement Items
<b>Household Financial Resilience (Y)</b> Danes (1989)	X <sub>2,3</sub> Flexible	1) Household finances are used according to the level of urgency
	X <sub>2,4</sub> Structured	1) Household financial expenses are adjusted to the amount of income 2) Household finances are arranged for long-term interests
	X <sub>2,5</sub> Proactive	1) Part of the household income is set aside as a reserve fund in the future
	Y <sub>1,1</sub> Adaptive	1) Families can adjust to financial changes and continue to operate
	Y <sub>1,2</sub> Absorptive	1) Can cope with household finances when there is a shock in income. Have a strategy to survive and survive in the face of financial difficulties
	Y <sub>1,3</sub> Transformative	1) Able to create new strategies when experiencing financial difficulties

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents in this study were 90 breast cancer survivors in East Java who were members of several cancer survivor communities. Primary data collection in this study was supported by observations, interviews and questionnaires with respondents, where in the questionnaire respondents were given a list of questions to be answered via a google form which was distributed on several WhatsApp social media groups of cancer survivors in East Java.

**Table 3.** Characteristics of respondents by occupation

Work	Frequency	Percentage
Housewife	29	32.2
Employee/Employee	23	25.6
Businessman	17	18.9
Teacher/Lecturer	15	16.7
Retired	5	5.6
Doctor	1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, Processed 2021

Table 3 explains about work, where the respondent's job as housewives has a value of 32.2%, while respondents as employees are in the second highest order at 25.6%, and entrepreneurs are in third place at 18.9%, while fourth place is occupied by teachers/lecturers by 16.7%. Broadly speaking, it can be seen that most of the respondents, which is 62.3%, are women who are still actively working.

**Table 4.** Characteristics of respondents based on education level

Educational stage	Frequency	Percentage
<b>S1</b>	41	45.6
<b>Senior High School</b>	20	22.2
<b>D1/D2/D3</b>	15	16.7
<b>S2</b>	13	14.4
<b>S3</b>	1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, Processed 2021

The description of respondents based on education level is dominated by Si education level, which is the largest respondent, namely 41 or 45.6%. This shows that the respondents taken as a sample are a group who understand very well the questions contained in the questionnaire.

Respondents with sources of income derived from salaries occupy the top position, namely 63.3%, while those from entrepreneurship are 20%. This can be interpreted that most of the respondents, namely 83.3%, are women who actively work outside the home.

**Table 5.** Characteristics of respondents by source of income

Source of Income	Frequency	Percentage
Wages	57	63.3
Businessman	18	20.0
Household	10	11.1
Retired	5	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, Processed 2021

**Table 6.** Characteristics of respondents based on total income each month before the COVID-19 pandemic

Total income	Frequency	Percentage
> 10,000,000	30	33.3
5,000,000 - 10,000,000	27	30.0
3,500,000 - 5,000,000	22	24.4
1,000,000 - 3,500,000	11	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, Processed 2021

Table 6 explains the total income each month before the COVID-19 pandemic for respondents where respondents with a total monthly income before the covid 19 pandemic of > 10,000,000 as many as 30 respondents or 33.3%, and those with income bet-

ween 5,000,000 -10,000 .000 as many as 27 respondents or 30%, while those with incomes between 3,500,000-5,000,000 were 22 respondents or 24.4%. This can be interpreted that the income of most respondents every month before the COVID-19 pandemic was above the minimum wage of 87.7 %

**Table 7.** Characteristics of respondents based on total expenditure each month before the COVID-19 pandemic

Total Expenditure	Frequency	Percentage
5,000,000-10,000,000	28	31.1
3,500,000 - 5,000,000	24	26.7
1,000,000 - 3,500,000	20	22.2
>10,000,000	18	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, Processed 2021

The description of respondents who had expenses before the COVID-19 pandemic is shown in table 7. A total of 31.1% of respondents had expenses between 5,000,000-10,000,000 and 26.7% had expenses between 3,500,000-5,000,000, while expenditures were greater than 10,000. 000 per month at 20%. This can be interpreted that as many as 77.8% of respondents have expenditures above the minimum wage.

Table 8 below explains that respondents with incomes greater than 10,000,000 every month during the COVID-19 pandemic were in first place at 28.9% and incomes between 3,500,000-5,000,000 by 27.8% and incomes between 5,000 .000-10,000,000 at 25.6%. This means that as many as 82.3% of respondents have income during the COVID-10 pandemic above the minimum wage of 82.3%. When compared to the income of respondents before the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a decrease in income above the minimum wage by 5.4 %.

**Table 8.** Characteristics of respondents based on total monthly income during the COVID-19 pandemic

Residence	Frequency	Percentage
> 10,000,000	26	28.9
3,500,000 - 5,000,000	25	27.8
5,000,000 - 10,000,000	23	25.6
1,000,000 - 3,500,000	16	17.8
<b>Total</b>	90	100.0

Source: Primary Data, Processed 2021

**Table 9.** Characteristics of respondents based on total monthly expenses during the COVID-19 pandemic

Total Expenditure	Frequency	Percentage
5,000,000-10,000,000	29	32.2
3,500,000 - 5,000,000	25	27.8
1,000,000 - 3,500,000	21	23.3
> 10,000,000	15	16.7
<b>Total</b>	90	100.0

Source: Primary Data, Processed 2021

The table above describes the total expenditure of respondents every month during the COVID-19 pandemic, where respondents with a total expenditure of 5,000,000 - 10,000,000 were 32.2% and expenses of 3,500,000-5,000,000 were 27.8%, while those with more greater than 10,000,000 as much as 16.7%. This means that as many as 82.3% of respondents have expenses during the COVID-10 pandemic, which are 76.7% above the minimum wage. When compared to respondents' expenditures before the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a decrease in spending above the minimum wage by 1.1 % .

Descriptive data analysis is to describe the results of the analysis of respondents'

answers by describing the responses of 90 respondents based on statement items related to research variables consisting of Financial Literacy (X<sub>1</sub>), Financial Behavior (X<sub>2</sub>), and Household Financial Resilience (Y) . In order to find out the average results of respondents' responses, this study uses class intervals which aim to calculate the value or score of answers that have been filled in by respondents.

Interval Class =  $\frac{\text{Highest score} - \text{lowest score}}{\text{Number of classis}}$

$$= \frac{5 - 1}{5} = 0.8$$

**Table 10.** Interval Class

Interval	Category	Information	Score
1.00-1.80	Almost never	Very bad	1
1.80-2.60	Never	Bad	2
2.60≤ 3.40	Sometimes	Normal	3
3.40-4.20	Often	Well	4
4.20-5.00	Always	Very good	5

Source: Masri (2008)

Remund (2010), the term 'financial literacy' basically includes 'skills and ability to utilize financial knowledge and concepts and believe in making appropriate personal financial decisions and effective financial planning towards financial well-being. Financial Literacy is the ability of a person and household to effectively manage finances so that in the research instrument the Financial Literacy variable uses 5 indicators developed by Remund (2010), namely : 1. Knowledge of financial concepts; 2. Ability to communicate about financial concepts; 3. Ability to manage personal finances; 4. Skills in making the right financial decisions; 5. Trust in effective planning for future financial needs.

Based on the results of the answers of 90 respondents who have returned and filled in by respondents regarding aspects of Financial Literacy (X<sub>1</sub>), the following results can be obtained:



**Table 12.** Analysis of respondents' responses related to Financial Behavior (X<sub>2</sub>)

Variable	Items	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Almost never	Total Answers	mean
<b>Financial Behavior (X<sub>3</sub>)</b>	X <sub>2.1.1</sub>	14	27	35	8	6	90	3.38
	X <sub>2.1.2</sub>	15	25	29	8	13	90	3.23
	X <sub>2.2.1</sub>	46	21	21	2	0	90	4.21
	X <sub>2.2.2</sub>	55	28	7	0	0	90	4.53
	X <sub>2.3.1</sub>	58	24	7	1	0	90	4.54
	X <sub>2.4.1</sub>	66	14	9	1	0	90	4.60
	X <sub>2.4.2</sub>	52	18	13	3	4	90	4.23
	X <sub>2.5.1</sub>	46	20	19	2	3	90	4.15
<b>TOTAL AVERAGE</b>								<b>4.11</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2021 processed by SPSS 25

The results of the calculation of respondents' responses in the table show that the Financial Behavior variable (X<sub>3</sub>) with: X<sub>2.1.1</sub> gets an average of 3.38 (2.60 3.40) which means that respondents sometimes experience financial difficulties, which is an opportunity for challenges for families; X<sub>2.1.2</sub> gets an average of 3.23 (2.60 3.40) which means that respondents sometimes look for opportunities in the midst of economic difficulties; X<sub>2.2.1</sub> gets an average of 4.21 (4.20 5.00) which means that respondents always have financial reserves that will be used for important and urgent matters; X<sub>2.2.2</sub> gets an average of 4.53 (4.20 5.00) which means that respondents always measure household finances that have a value of benefits; X<sub>2.3.1</sub> gets an average of 4.54 (4.20 5.00) which means that respondents always use household finances according to their level of urgency; X<sub>2.4.1</sub> gets an average of 4.60 (4.20 5.00) which means that respondents always adjust the amount of household financial expenditure with the amount of their income; X<sub>2.4.2</sub> gets an average of 4.23 (4.20 5.00) which means that respondents always arrange household finances for long-term interests; X<sub>2.5.1</sub> gets an average of 4.15 (3.41 4.20) which means that respondents often set aside part of their household income as a reserve fund in the future.

The overall average value of the Financial Behavior variable (X<sub>2</sub>) which has been described in the table above is 4.11, which is in the *class interval range* of 3.41 4.20, so it can be interpreted that the statement items used for the Financial Behavior variable are considered to be frequently used by respondents.

The results of respondents' answers have the meaning that financial behavior is related to one's financial responsibilities related to financial management, where financial behavior is an attitude that is often carried out by respondents by sorting out obligations, needs and investment desires.

Positive financial behavior means seeing challenges as opportunities, focused behavior is to stay in the direction that has been determined, flexible financial behavior is needed when uncertainty arises and needs adjustment, structured financial behavior is financial decisions that have priorities and are able to make plans to bring change and behavior Proactive finance is anticipating the emergence of change and not resisting the change.

Household Financial Resilience (Y) in this study uses the opinion of McKnight and Rucci (2020), saying that financial resilience is the ability to recover more quickly from the shock of economic shocks faced by a household. Danes (1989) defines *financial resilience*/ household financial resilience as the ability to survive and

overcome events in life that have an impact on the income and or assets of a household, Based on the opinion of Danes (1989) Household Financial Resilience (Y) is measured by three indicators, namely: 1) Adaptive; 2) Absorptive; and 3) Transformative.

Based on the results of the answers of 90 respondents who have returned and filled in by respondents regarding aspects of Household Financial Resilience (Y), the following results can be obtained:

**Table 13.** Analysis of respondents' responses related to Household Financial Resilience (Y)

Variable	Items	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Almost never	Total Answers	mean
<b>Household</b>	Y <sub>1.1.1</sub>	50	28	12	0	0	90	4.42
<b>Financial</b>	Y <sub>1.2.1</sub>	48	26	13	3	0	90	4.32
<b>Resilience (Y)</b>	Y <sub>1.3.1</sub>	24	35	29	1	1	90	3.88
<b>Total Average</b>								<b>4.21</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2021 processed by SPSS 25

The results of the calculation of respondents' responses in the table show that the variable of Household Financial Resilience (Y) with Y<sub>1.1.1</sub> get an average of 4.42 (4.20 5.00) which means that respondents can always do adjust to financial changes and continue to operate; Y<sub>1.2.1</sub> get an average of 4.32 (4.20 5.00) which means that respondents can always cope with household finances when there is a shock in income and have strategies to survive and survive in the face of financial difficulties; Y<sub>1.3.1</sub> get an average of 3.88 (3.41 4.20) which means that respondents often create new strategies when experiencing financial difficulties.

The overall average value obtained by the Household Financial Resilience variable (Y) which has been described in the table above is 3.57 which is in the class interval range of 3.41 4.20 so that it can be interpreted that the statement item on the Household Financial Resilience variable is often used. by the respondent.

The results of respondents' answers have the meaning that financial resilience is the output of how a person can survive even though there are financial problems. Respondents have good adaptive abilities, which are able to learn from past experiences and can adjust responses to changes in

external conditions. Respondents also have an absorptive capacity to cope with shocks to livelihoods. Respondents also have transformative abilities where respondents have the ability to create a new fundamental system when the household financial system is difficult to maintain and needs to be renewed.

## CONCLUSION

Financial literacy and behavior are basic competencies in formulating strategies for developing household financial resilience capacity. The ability to build financial resilience has three levels, namely absorptive, adaptive, and transformative.

A transformative capacity strategy is carried out to build household financial resilience when experiencing financial shocks by making drastic changes to financial planning. When financial resilience is at a critical level, strategic steps that can be taken are evaluating and restraining spending and revising the household consumption budget. The ability to transform requires careful financial predictions so that households can rearrange the amount of funds needed in detail for emergency spending needs. The next step is to open access to BPJS or the household to ask for financial assistance or borrow the needed funds from the office, or cooperative.

**Table 14.** Strategy for Developing Household Financial Resilience

<b>Household Financial Resilience Capacity</b>	<b>Household Financial Resilience Capability Development Strategy</b>	<b>Research result</b>
Absorptive Capacity - Stable	Protection and Transfer	Coverage
Adaptive Capacity - Flexible	Detection and Response	Savings, reserve funds, selling investments
Transformative Change Capacity	Predict and Open Access	Financial planning

Absorption capacity strategy is a strategy in building financial resilience capability which is always strived to be in a stable position. Absorption will protect in the event of a financial disturbance in the household by transferring responsibility for the disturbance to another party such as an insurance company.

An adaptive capacity strategy is needed so that the household's financial resilience remains flexible. Maintaining financial resilience in a flexible environment is to build the ability to detect and respond to financial disruptions to their severity. When it is found that the severity of financial resilience is already on the threshold of resilience, then the disturbance is responded by using reserve funds such as savings, or selling their assets such as jewelry, vehicles or second homes they have.

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