INFLUENCE FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE,FINANCIAL SELF-EFFICACY, AND LOCUS OF CONTROL TO ISLAMIC FINANCIAL BEHAVIORON GENERATION Z IN DKI JAKARTA

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the effectFinancial Knowledge, Financial Self- Efficacy, AndLocus of Controleither partially or simultaneously towardsIslamic Financial Behavioramong Generation Z in DKI Jakarta. This type of research is quantitative with a causality approach. The method used in sampling ispurposive sampling. Partial test results show that the variablefinancial knowledgepositive and significant effect onIslamic financial behavior,financial self-efficacy positive and significant effect onIslamic financial behavior, Andlocus of controlpositive and significant effect onIslamic financial behavior. The results of this study also show thatfinancial knowledge,financial self- efficacy, Andlocus of control simultaneously has a positive and significant effect onIslamic financial behavior.

Keywords: Financial Knowledge, Financial Self-Efficacy, Locus of Control, Islamic Financial Behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Today's people's lives are greatly supported by the advancement of technological developments. Advanced technological developments make it easier for people to carry out various daily activities, apart from that, technological advances also have an impact on growth in the economic sector. However, behind economic growth There is a consumer culture that is also growing in society. This makes people wasteful in using their money and in general a consumer culture is also growing in the current generation Z environment (Sustiyo, 2020).

Table 1. Classification of Generations in Indonesia

Generation Name	Year of Birth
Baby Boomers	1946 – 1964
Generation X	1965 – 1980
Millennials	1981 – 1996
Generation Z	1997 – 2012
Post Gen Z	2013 etc

Source: bps.go.id, (2021)

The generation Z group is a group of individuals born between 1997 – 2012, where generally this generation group are individuals who are technologically literate and therefore proficient in using technology. Due to the ability of each individual to be fluent in using technology, it is not impossible that a consumer culture will grow in generation Z. According to Laturette, et al (2021), Generation Z applies the YOLO principle (you only live once) can be interpreted as generation Z really enjoying life now without worrying about life in the future. This YOLO principle can be seen in the financial behavior of generation Z, who prefer to buy things according to their wishes without looking at their needs on the grounds that what they do is part ofself-rewardfor self-satisfaction.

Generation Z's financial behavior in managing finances is still relatively low. This can be seen from the fact that many Generation Z people still access online loans with a total of 349 thousand accounts and outstanding loans of IDR 902.28 billion (Suara.com, 2022). Funds from online loans are widely used by generation Z individuals for fashion and accessory needs (Asumsi.co, 2022).

DKI Jakarta Province is a big city with a luxurious lifestyle.

Generation Z must have control over their financial behavior so they don't become consumptive individuals. Financial behavior is also related to individual knowledge of finance, in 2022, the Financial Services Authority, (2022) again conducted SNLIK (National Survey of Financial Literacy and Inclusion) of Indonesian society showing the results of the financial literacy index of Indonesian society, namely 49.68% and the financial literacy index sharia, namely 9.14%. It can be seen that the low level of financial literacy possessed by the that the Indonesian people's knowledge of conventional financial literacy and sharia financial literacy is still very low.

The survey related to Financial Literacy and Inclusion of the Indonesian people carried out by OJK also includes generation Z in Jakarta, where with the luxurious lifestyle in Jakarta, generation Z requires good financial planning to be able to manage their finances well.

Therefore, researchers conducted simple research using the interview method from 5 December 2022 to 12 December 2022 for 10 - 20 minutes online.Islamic financial behavior, financial knowledge, financial self- efficacy,Andlocus of control. In a simple study conducted by researchers, the respondents interviewed were generation Z in DKI Jakarta, totaling 6 people with different ages and backgrounds. In the results of the interview, there were those who argued thatfinancial knowledgeis material value in the form of money, then atfinancial self- efficacyAndlocus of controlget the results that they have good confidence and self-control over their finances, as well as inIslamic financial behaviorget the results that the religious knowledge they have really helps them in better financial behavior where their financial behavior is in accordance with what is regulated in the Islamic religion. According to Maison (2019) in Yuana, (2021) a person's financial behavior in everyday life, such as the decision to save, is motivated by other circumstances such as the beliefs they hold.

Financial knowledgeThis is an important thing that generation Z individuals must have because with good financial knowledge, a person will be able to maintain their financial behavior. This can be seen from research conducted by Apriani, et al (2022) which resulted in the conclusion thatfinancial knowledge

significant effect onfinancial behavior, this opinion is in line with research

conducted by Fitriani & Widodo, (2020); Arifin, et al (2017) who also obtained results, namelyfinancial knowledge positive and significant effect onfinancial behavior. Therefore,financial knowledgereally helps someone in planning their life for the better.

Because the better knowledge about finances a person has, the better their life planning will be (Amri, et al. 2021).

Furthermore,financial self-efficacyis an important variable in this research, because in good financial behavior a person must have confidence in themselves to be able to achieve their goals finance. According to Kautsar, et al (2018) in Nisa & Haryono, (2022) financial self-efficacyis confidence and belief in oneself regarding one's ability to manage one's finances in order to achieve financial goals. This is in line with research conducted by Putri & Pamungkas, (2019) resulting in the conclusion thatfinancial self-efficacyhave an influence onfinancial behavior, in line with research by Rizkiawati & Asandimitra, (2018) which concluded thatfinancial self-efficacysignificant effect onfinancial behavior. In this case, an individual's level of self-confidence can influence that individual's finances. The higher the individual's self- confidence, the greater the sense of responsibility towards finances.

Next on variableslocus of controlbecome a variable in the process financial behaviorwhich is good, because the self-control that a person has over events that happen to him will be very helpful in managing finances. In research conducted by Muslih & Satria, (2022) obtained the following resultslocus of controlsignificant effect onfinancial behavior, this is supported by similar research conducted by Putri & Pamungkas, (2019); Ahmad, (2019) which obtained the following results locus of controlhave an influence onfinancial behavior. In this case, according to Rotter in Aisyah, (2021) orientationlocus of controlconsists of locus of controlinternal andlocus of controlexternal. Someone who haslocus of controlthose who are high will have better control over their finances.

Based on the explanation above, it turns out that the existing theory does not match the reality as explained by Bandura (1997) in Tang & Baker, (2016) who believes that a person must understand financial concepts well (objective financial knowledge). before engaging in responsible financial behavior, even knowing what needs to be done does not guarantee that financial behavior will be optimal. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching this by adding updates to the variablesfinancial behaviorand chose the generation Z research sample in DKI Jakarta because seeing the existing phenomena and lifestyle in Jakarta made researchers want to research this variable.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial Knowledge

Financial knowledgeis the understanding that a person has regarding financial concepts which include planning, management and financial decisions. According to Alfanada, et al (2021)financial knowledgeis a term about financial concepts that is often used by individuals in everyday life. Having financial knowledge will help someone, in this case generation Z, to manage and plan their finances well because the understanding they have will be useful in making financial decisions. Therefore, according to Alexander & Pamungkas, (2019) explain that financial knowledgeis a person's understanding of financial concepts and personal knowledge of personal financial facts that are needed as a foundation for effective financial management and decision making. In line with this understanding, according to Halim & Astuti (2015) in (Alfanada, et al (2021) someone who has financial knowledgeGood means that the person has the ability to manage finances well too.

Basically,financial knowledgeis closely related to financial literacy where financial knowledge is defined as a conceptual definition of financial literacy. According to Arianti, (2021) there are four theories that explain financial literacy, namely:

a. Theory of Planned Behavior(TPB), explains that apart from attitudes about behavior and subjective norms, an individual needs to consider self-control to carry out this behavior. There are reasons that can influence a person's behavior, namely:behavioral beliefsAndnormative beliefs.
b. Theory of Reasoned Action(TRA), is the main theory in financial literacy, this theory argues that a person's behavior is carried out consciously and does not take into account existing information. There are several factors that influence an individual in this theory, namely: a person's intention to behave, an individual's attitude towards that behavior, subjective norms, and a person's feelings in behaving.
c. Attribution Theory, this theory is explained when someone observes the risks that will be obtained from the behavior This theory has similarities with utility theory where a person's behavior in investing first observes what risks will be obtained from the decisions taken. This theory is also related to a person's financial behavior in managing finances well.
d. Theory Prospect, is a theory that was developed simultaneously with economic theory, where this theory focuses on how someone makes decisions rationally by looking between two uncertain options or risk conditions.

In the process of havingfinancial knowledgeWell, a person is influenced by several factors that occur in his life. According to Arianti & Azzahra, (2020) financial knowledge factors are financial behavior, education level, income, work experience and investment. In line with that, according to Andrew & Linawati (2014) in Suryanto & Rasmini, (2018) explain that the factors that influencefinancial knowledge, namely: gender and income level. So,financial knowledgeThere are several dimensions, which according to Aditya & Azmansyah, (2021) dimensionsfinancial knowledgeinclude: financial knowledge is very important in helping manage finances, financial knowledge can make the economy better, and knowledge about savings and investments can provide long-term income. So, it can be concluded thatfinancial knowledgeis a person's understanding of financial knowledge which includes planning, management and making financial decisions.

Financial Self-Efficacy

Self-efficacyis the self-confidence that a person has regarding his or her abilities in completing a particular task. According to Bandura (1995) in Setiawan, (2018) explains thatself-efficacyis a belief in an individual's ability to organize and carry out action plans used to achieve a certain goal. When the concept of self-efficacy is applied to financial management, it is calledfinancial self-efficacy. According to Kautsar (2018) in Nisa &

Haryono, (2022)financial self- efficacyis a positive belief in an individual's skills in achieving their financial goals, therefore every individual must have confidence in the skills they have to manage finances. This is in line with understandingfinancial self-efficacyaccording to Brandon &

Smith (2009) in Dewi & Rochmawati, (2020) who stated that financial self-efficacyis self-confidence in individuals to be successful in controlling their finances, and individuals must have confidence in their own abilities. Therefore, the higher a person's self-confidence, the greater the individual's sense of responsibility when managing finances (Asandimitra & Kautsar, 2019).

Furthermore,financial self-efficacythat grows in a person because there are factors that influence it. According to Ormrod (2008) in Sari & Listiadi, (2021) there are several factors financial self- efficacyrelated to theoryself-efficacy, namely: failures and successes from previous experiences, messages from other people, failures and successes of other people, and successes and failures of a group. These factors can influence a person's confidence in managing their finances for the better. Meanwhile, there is an internal dimension financial self-efficacy which according to Bandura (1997) in (Herawati, et al (2018) is divided into three dimensions, namely: level (magnitude),strength, And generality. These dimensions are a measuring tool to see how high or low it isfinancial self-efficacy. So, it can be concluded thatfinancial self- efficacyis a person's self-confidence in their ability to manage finances and overcome financial problems to achieve certain financial goals.

Locus of Control

Locus of controlis a person's self-control over events that happen to him. According to Rotter (1966) in Ida & Dwinta, (2010)locus of controlis a person's perspective in seeing an event regardless of whether or not they are able to control the events that happen to them. Meanwhile, according to Robbins (2008) in Besri, (2018)locus of controlis a person's view on the reasons for success and failure to complete a job. Therefore, someone with good self-control will be able to manage their finances. In this case, it is in line with the opinion according to Duffy & Atwater (2005) in Novianti, (2019) which explains thatlocus of controlnamely a person's belief in controlling events within themselves and outside themselves.

Basicallylocus of controlthat develops in a person is influenced by several factors, according to Rotter (1966) in Ida & Dwinta, (2010) the factors that formlocus of control within a person due to factors reinforcement (strengthening). The reinforcement that exists and is given to him both from within and from outside that he receives can control him in overcoming the events that occur in his life, whereas according to Pradiningtyas & Lukiastuti (2019) in Safitri, (2020) internal factorslocus of controlis stimulus and response. The stimulus provided by the surrounding environment will give one self-confidence and a response or reaction at the right time can have an influence on a person's self-confidence in increasing their self-confidence.

Furthermore, according to Rotter (1966) in Aisyah, (2021) who divides locus of controlinto two dimensions, namely:locus of controlinternal andlocus of controlexternal. Orientation towardslocus of controlThis is what makes a person's self-confidence to be able to control events that happen to him and make all the decisions that occurlocus of control internal, whereaslocus of controlExternal is self-belief that events in one's life are controlled by forces from outside oneself such as chance and luck. So it can be concluded thatlocus of controlis a person's self- control over events that occur and decision making that is influenced by oneself and forces from outside oneself.

Islamic Financial Behavior

Financial behavioris a person's behavior in carrying out financial planning, financial management and financial control to be able to make good financial decisions. According to Kholilah & Irmani (2013) in Apriani, et al (2022) financial behavioris an individual's skill in storing, checking, searching, controlling, managing, budgeting and financial planning in everyday life.Financial behaviorcannot be separated from a person's psychological view in their habits of using money. Therefore, according to Atikah & Kurniawan, (2020)financial behavior is a person's behavior in managing their finances seen from a psychological perspective and a person's habits. This is in line with the view according to Rizkiawati & Asandimitra, (2018) who argue that financial behavior has a relationship with individual responsibility for finances related to how to manage finances.

According to Alam, et al (2011) in Yuana, (2021) Islam is a religion that teaches its people lessons in all areas of life, just because it is tied to certain worship, so religion is not a culture but a view of human life that can guide the behavior of its people. In line with that according to Indana & Pambekti, (2022)Islamic financial behaviorhas a close relationship with the consumer behavior of someone who does not follow Islamic ethics, namely unbalanced consumption, buying goods in excess, buying goods that are not useful, even not halal. Therefore, according to Souiden & Rani (2015) still in Yuana, (2021) argue that if a Muslim has knowledge about Islam, strong faith, and high awareness he can apply Islamic teachings well. In line with this, according to Gusniarti, (2015) the goal of Islamic economics is to achieve human happiness (falah) and the good life (Tayyibah life) which is still within the limits of Islamic sharia law. ThereforeIslamic financial behavioris a person's ability to manage, organize, plan and make financial decisions that are more responsible according to Islamic sharia.

There are three theories related tofinancial behavior, that is:

a. Theory of Planned Behavior, according to Ajzen (2002) in Nisa & Haryono, (2022) this theory is a theory that studies the study of a person's behavior, where intentions and goals are the most important factors behind a person's behavior when they have the desire to do something to achieve that goal.
b. Social Learning Theory (Social Learning Theory), according to Rotter (1966) in Rizkiawati & Asandimitra, (2018) argue that social learning theoryis based on four main concepts, namely: potential behavior, value beliefs, expectations, and psychological states. Social learning theory makes the concept of reinforcement a

central part with the belief that learning about a person's past can result in an expectation of reinforcement and seeing the positive or negative impact of giving as a result of one's own behavior.

c. Social Cognitive Theory (Social Cognitive Theory), according to Bandura (1977) in Rizkiawati & Asandimitra, (2018) developed social cognitive theory based on the statement that cognitive processes or social processes are core to studying human emotions, motivation and actions. Social cognitive theory is based on the perspective of existence human agency where an important part of this is formationself-efficacy.

Next, insidefinancial behaviorThere are factors that influence a person's financial behavior. According to Rizkiawati & Asandimitra (2018) in Apriani, (2022) there are several factors that influencefinancial behaviorsomeone, namely:financial knowledge, income, age, gender, locus of control, financial attitudes, andfinancial self-efficacy. Next there are the inside dimensionsfinancial behavioraccording to Dew & Xiao (2011) in Rizkiawati & Asandimitra, (2018) where a person's behavior can be seen through four aspects, namely: consumption, cash flow management, savings and investment, and financing management.

METHOD

In this research, researchers used a Quantitative-Causality research method, with a generation Z population in DKI Jakarta and a sample of 100 respondents using thenonprobability, specifically usingpurposive samplingas a determination of sampling. According to Arikunto, (2014) purposive samplingThis can be done by taking subjects not based on area, random or strata but based on certain objectives and considerations that can represent the population. This research uses primary data by collecting data using a questionnaire which will then be processed using SPSS 26 software.

In this research, data testing was carried out using Validity Test and Reliability Test, as well as Classical Assumption Test, Hypothesis Test, Coefficient of Determination Test (R2), and Multiple Linear Regression Test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research results have been obtained from 100 generation Z in DKI Jakarta who have filled out questionnaires, then the data was processed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS 26. Analysis of the resulting data is as follows:

The validity test is used to measure whether a questionnaire is valid or not. The questionnaire is said to be valid if rcount> rtableand is said to be invalid if rcount< rtable. Thus, a validity test is carried out to measure whether the questions in the questionnaire can measure what is intended to be measured (Ghozali, 2021). The results of the validity test of each variable are as follows:

Table 2. Validity Financial Knowledge

No	Variable	R Count	R Table	Information
1	X1.1	0.758	0.374	Valid
2	X1.2	0.811	0.374	Valid
3	X1.3	0.863	0.374	Valid
4	X1.4	0.683	0.374	Valid
5	X1.5	0.816	0.374	Valid
6	X1.6	0.886	0.374	Valid
7	X1.7	0.746	0.374	Valid
8	X1.8	0.624	0.374	Valid
9	X1.9	0.807	0.374	Valid

Table 3. Validity Financial Self-Efficacy

No	Variable	R Count	R Table	Information
1	X2.1	0.634	0.374	Valid
2	X2.2	0.772	0.374	Valid
3	X2.3	0.881	0.374	Valid
4	X2.4	0.824	0.374	Valid
5	X2.5	0.747	0.374	Valid
6	X2.6	0.774	0.374	Valid
7	X2.7	0.729	0.374	Valid
8	X2.8	0.898	0.374	Valid
9	X2.9	0.775	0.374	Valid

Table 4. Validity Locus of Control

No	Variable	R Count	R Table	Information
1	X3.1	0.671	0.374	Valid
2	X3.8	0.713	0.374	Valid

Table 5. Islamic Financial Behavior

No	Variable	R Count	R Table	Information
1	Y.1	0.496	0.374	Valid
2	Y.2	0.712	0.374	Valid
3	Y.3	0.583	0.374	Valid
4	Y.4	0.545	0.374	Valid
5	Y.5	0.688	0.374	Valid
6	Y.6	0.710	0.374	Valid
7	Y.7	0.651	0.374	Valid
8	Y.8	0.770	0.374	Valid
9	Y.9	0.544	0.374	Valid
10	Y.10	0.533	0.374	Valid
11	Y.11	0.837	0.374	Valid
12	Y.12	0.777	0.374	Valid
13	Y.13	0.702	0.374	Valid
14	Y.14	0.793	0.374	Valid

No	Variable	R Count	R Table	Information
15	Y.15	0.630	0.374	Valid
16	Y.16	0.583	0.374	Valid
17	Y.17	0.778	0.374	Valid
18	Y.18	0.575	0.374	Valid
19	Y.19	0.825	0.374	Valid

Reliability Test

According to Ghozali, (2021) reliability is a tool used to measure questionnaires with indicators on research variables. A questionnaire can be declared reliable if a person or respondent's answers to questions or statements are consistent over time. A question or statement is said to be reliable if it has value Cronbach alpha>0.70 and is said to be unreliable if the value Cronbach alpha < 0.70.

Table 6. Reliability Test

No	Variable	Reliability Coefficient	Information
1	*Financial Knowledge*	0.907	Reliable
2	*Financial Self-Efficacy*	0.918	Reliable
3	*Locus of Control*	0.819	Reliable
4	*Islamic FinancialBehavior*	0.928	Reliable

Furthermore, for statistical data in this study it is known that the mean, minimum, maximum, andStd. Deviation, as follows:

Table 7. Descriptive Analysis

Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	*Std. Deviation*
Financial Knowledge(X1)	19	45	38.47	3,868
Financial Self-Efficacy(X2)	19	45	36.42	4,148
Locus of Control(X3)	17	40	33.33	4,468
Islamic FinancialBehavior(Y)	40	95	76.97	11,468

Normality Test

The normality test aims to measure a regression model whether the confounding variables are normally distributed or not. The appropriate regression model is to have a normal distribution.

Statistical tests in small sample sizes will fail or be invalid if this assumption is violated (Ghozali, 2021). Normality tests can be carried out through statistical tests Kolmogorov-Smirovwith a significance value > 0.05. The data below has an Exact Sig value. > 0.05, namely 0.241. So, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Table 8. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residuals
N		100
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	, 0000000
	Std. Deviation	7.25274355
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	, 101
	Positive	, 054
	Negative	- , 101
Statistical Tests		, 101

The purpose of carrying out the multicollinearity test is to test whether in the regression model there is a correlation between the independent variables. A good regression model is if there is no relationship between variables, if the independent variables are related to each other the variables are not orthogonal. Orthogonal variables are independent variables that have a relationship between independent variables (Ghozali, 2021). The multicollinearity test can be done by looking at the valuesToleranceas well as Variance Inflation Factor(VIF). The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen below:

Table 9. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	***Tolerance***	**VIF**	**Information**
Financial Knowledge (X1)	, 996	1,004	Multicollinearity doesnot occur
Financial Self-Efficacy (X2)	, 996	1,004	Multicollinearity doesnot occur
Locus of Control (X3)	, 999	1,001	Multicollinearity doesnot occur

Source: Processed data (2023)

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to find out whether there are differences in variables in the residuals of one observation compared to other observations in the regression model. If the residual is the same, it means it is called homoscedasticity and if it is different, it means it is said to be heteroscedasticity. A good regression model displays homoscedasticity or not heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2021).

Based on the image above shows the graphscatterplotwhere heteroscedasticity does not occur with the distribution of data points having no pattern and the data points not congregating only above and below or around the number 0.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

The purpose of carrying out a multiple linear regression test is to see how much the value of the independent variable influences the dependent variable, either simultaneously or partially. The results of the multiple linear regression test in this study can be seen below:

Table 10. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficientsa						
Model	Unstandardized B		Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	- 23,556	11,377		- 2,071	, 041
	Financial Knowledge	, 060	, 192	, 204	3,159	, 002
	Financial Self-Efficacy	, 387	, 168	, 149	2,308	, 023
	Locus Of Controls	1,894	, 166	, 738	11,426	, 000
a.*Dependent Variable*:*Islamic Financial Behavior*						

Source: Data processed (2023)

In table 10, the results of the multiple linear regression test above show that a variable regression equation model is obtainedIslamic financial behaviortofinancial knowledge, financial self- efficacy,Andlocus of control, that is:

IFBi= -23.556 + 0.606 FKEi+ 0.387 FSEi+ 1,894 LOCi+ ei

Hypothesis Testing

a. Partial Test (T Test)

The partial test or t test is carried out to see the extent of the influence of each independent variable in explaining the dependent variable. If the t test result has a Sig value. < 0.05 or tcount> ttablethen the independent variable has a

Coefficientsa						
Model	Unstandardized B		Coefficient s Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
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	Locus Of Controls	1,894	, 166	, 738	11,426	, 000
a.*Dependent Variable*:*Islamic Financial Behavior*						

Source: Data processed (2023)

b. Simultaneous F Test

Table 12. Results of Simultaneous F Test Analysis

ANOVAa						
Model	Sum of Squares		Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7811,283	3	2603,761	47,999	, 000b
	Residual	5207,627	96	54,246		
	Total	13018,910	99			
a.*Dependent Variable*:*Islamic Financial Behavior*						
b.*Predictors*:(*Constant*),*Locus of Control, Financial Self-Efficacy, FinancialKnowledge*						

Based on the test results in the table above, you can see that the F test results obtained a Sig value. namely 0.000 < 0.05 and the f valuecountnamely 47,999 > ftable2,700. Thus it can be said to be simultaneously variablefinancial knowledge, financial self- efficacy,Andlocus of controlsimultaneously have a significant effect onIslamic financial behavior. Based on the table above, it shows the results of the coefficient of determination test (R2) of 0.600 or around 60% so that conclusions can be drawn on the independent variable financial knowledge,financial self-efficacy,Andlocus of control have the ability to explain the existence of the dependent variableIslamic financial behavior. In other words variables financial knowledge, financial self-efficacy,Andlocus of control have an influence on the variablesIslamic financial behavior generation Z in DKI Jakarta is 60%, while the remaining 40% is influenced by other variables that are not used as variables in this research.

DISCUSSION

1. Influence Financial Knowledge On Islamic Financial Behavior

Based on the results of statistical tests, it shows variables Financial Knowledge(X1) has an effect onIslamic Financial Behavior, this can be seen through the t valuecount3,158 > ttable1.660 and a significance level of 0.002 <0.05, which means there is a significant positive influence.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Apriani, et al (2022) which resulted in the conclusion that financial knowledgesignificant effect onfinancial behavior, this opinion is in line with research conducted by Fitriani & Widodo, (2020); Arifin, et al (2017) who also obtained the following resultsfinancial knowledge positive and significant effect onfinancial behavior.

Positive influence between variablesfinancial knowledgeto Islamic financial behaviorcan be interpreted as increasing financial knowledgethen it will increase even moreIslamic financial behavior in generation Z in DKI Jakarta and vice versa. Therefore,financial knowledgeGeneration Z is very important to have because by having good financial knowledge a person is able to manage finances, plan finances, and be able to make plans for savings and investment funds for the future, that wayIslamic financial behaviorsomeone will get better because they are supported byfinancial knowledgethe good that an individual has. This matter in line with theoryplanned behaviorwhere a person's knowledge will really help him in managing, planning and making financial decisions well.

2. Influence Financial Self-Efficacy On Islamic Financial Behavior

Test results between variablesfinancial self-efficacyto Islamic financial behaviorget results that have a significant positive effect seen from tcount2,308 > ttable1.660 and a significance level of 0.023 <0.05, meaning there is a positive and significant influence.

The results of this research are in line with those conducted by Putri & Pamungkas, (2019) which resulted in the conclusion that financial self-efficacyinfluence onfinancial behavior, in line with research conducted by Rizkiawati & Asandimitra, (2018) which concluded thatfinancial self-efficacy significant effect onfinancial behavior.

Positive influence between variablesfinancial self-efficacyto Islamic financial behaviorcan be interpreted as increasing financial self-efficacythen it will increase tooIslamic financial behaviorin generation Z in DKI Jakarta and vice versa. There is an increase in a person's financial behavior towards the better because generation Z has financial self-efficacytall one. This high confidence occurs because generation Z is able to complete tasks and is also able to solve financial problems that have occurred to them. This increase can also occur because generation Z learns from other people's experiences which makes them self-confident that they are able to solve current financial problems. faced him. This is in line with theorysocial cognitive that is, confidence in oneself will determine a person's behavior, for example making financial decisions which will later become his financial goals during this time.

3. Influence Locus of Control To Islamic Financial Behavior

The results of statistical tests show variableslocus of control has a significant positive influence onIslamic financial behavior in generation Z in DKI Jakarta seen from tcount11,426 > ttable1.660 and a significant level of 0.000 <0.05, meaning there is a positive and significant influence. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Muslih & Satria, (2022) which obtained the following results locus of control significant effect onfinancial behavior, this is in line with research conducted by Putri & Pamungkas, (2019); Ahmad, (2019) which obtained the following resultslocus of control have an influence onfinancial behavior.

Positive influence betweenlocus of controltoIslamic financial behaviorin generation Z in DKI Jakarta, it can be interpreted as increasinglocus of controlthen it will increase further Islamic financial behaviorand vice versa. Someone withlocus of controlA good person will be able to control his financial behavior in a better direction. This is in line with theorysocial learningwhere a person is able to control himself because he learns from a person's past experiences, which can result in a hope for reinforcement in providing a positive impact on his financial behavior.

4. Influence Financial Knowledge, Financial Self-Efficacy, And Locus of Control To Islamic Financial Behavior

Based on the test results between variablesfinancial knowledge, financial self-efficacy,Andlocus of controlsimultaneously (simultaneously) has a significant positive influence on Islamic financial behaviorseen from the Sig value. 0.000 < 0.05 and f value count47,999 > ftable2,700 which is the higher the variable financial knowledge, financial self-efficacy,as well aslocus of control then it will increaseIslamic financial behaviorGeneration Z in DKI Jakarta. The results of this test show thatIslamic financial behaviorin generation Z can be measured together using variablesfinancial knowledge, financial self-efficacy,Andlocus of control.

CLOSING

Based on the data obtained and in line with testing which has been carried out on the existing problem formulation and hypothesis, it can be concluded that; Effect of Partial Test (T Test): a) Financial Knowledge(X1) has a positive and significant effect onIslamic Financial Behavior(Y) in generation Z in DKI Jakarta, b)Financial Self- Efficacy(X2) has a positive and significant effect onIslamic Financial Behavior(Y) in generation Z in DKI Jakarta, and c)Locus of Control(X3) has a positive effect and significant toIslamic Financial Behavior(Y) in generation Z in DKI Jakarta. Simultaneous Effects (F Test)Financial Knowledge(X1), Financial Self-Efficacy(Y), andLocus of Control(X3) together have a positive and significant effect onIslamic Financial Behavior(Y) in generation Z in DKI Jakarta.

SUGGESTION

Based on the research results that have been explained, there are still limitations in the research. Therefore, researchers can provide suggestions to future researchers, namely:

1. For Further Researchers

In conducting subsequent research, efforts will be made to explain and research more specifically, especially adding variables, characteristics of respondents that fit a broader classification, such as adding more samples so that the data collected is more accurate, as well as paying more attention to the answers to the questionnaires that respondents have filled out. correctly, so that the research results are more optimal and accurate.

2. For residents of DKI Jakarta

For the residents of DKI Jakarta, especially generation Z, it is best to maintain and also improvefinancial knowledge, financial self- efficacy,Andlocus of controlso that financial behavior is better and also pays attention to the Shari'a and Islamic prohibitions regarding managing finances wellIslamic financial behaviorbe better.

3. For Readers

Become material for additional knowledge aboutIslamic Financial Behavior, Financial Knowledge, Financial Self-Efficacy, AndLocus of Control.

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