

# SINTA-5

*by* Nurchayati Nurchayati

---

**Submission date:** 12-Mar-2024 05:47PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2318501830

**File name:** SINTA-5.pdf (340.28K)

**Word count:** 2458

**Character count:** 13571

**THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL SELF EFFICACY ON RISKY CREDIT BEHAVIOR IN USING SHOPEE PAY LATER**

**Muhammad Rizky Yahya<sup>1)</sup>, Liestyowati<sup>2)</sup>, Jamaluddin Majid<sup>3)</sup>, Nurchayati<sup>4)</sup>,  
Listiana Sri Mulastih<sup>5)</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia  
E-mail: [rizya31@gmail.com](mailto:rizya31@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Telkom University Kampus Jakarta, Indonesia  
E-mail: [liestyowati@telkomuniversity.ac.id](mailto:liestyowati@telkomuniversity.ac.id)

<sup>3</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia  
E-mail: [jamalmajid75@gmail.com](mailto:jamalmajid75@gmail.com)

<sup>4</sup>Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang, Indonesia  
E-mail : [nurchayati-sumarno@untagsmg.ac.id](mailto:nurchayati-sumarno@untagsmg.ac.id)

<sup>5</sup>Universitas Bung Hatta Padang, Indonesia  
E-mail: [listiana@bunghatta.ac.id](mailto:listiana@bunghatta.ac.id)

**Abstract**

Digital Literacy is an important instrument to strengthen customer strength to avoid risky credit behavior. Apart from Digital Literacy, Financial Self Efficacy is also an important instrument to avoid this. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the influence of digital literacy and financial self-efficacy on risky credit behavior. This research is quantitative research with an explanatory approach, namely research that uses previous research as a stepping stone for finding new findings. The data used in this research uses primary data collected using the 1-5 questionnaire method which contains agree, strongly agree, disagree and strongly disagree. The data used was analyzed via PLS 3.0. The research results show that the Digital Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy variables each have a positive relationship and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. As Digital Literacy improves and Confidence in managing finances increases, it will further strengthen the potential of employees to avoid Risky Credit Behavior.

**Keywords :** Digital Literacy, Financial Self Efficacy, Risky Credit Behavior.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

McLuhan in (Littlejohn, 2009) stated that the emergence of instant information began with the availability of the internet. The revolution in the field of electronic media occurred as a result of a change in information media which was usually obtained from broadcasts to be in the form of electronic media networks. New media research is starting to emerge regarding globalization and media convergence, the internet is becoming an alternative media in presenting information without the technical constraints of the broadcast model. McLuhan also added that in the new media era, internet studies and cyberstudies were also developing which shifted the public's attention to digital media which marked the development of new information and communication technology.

The internet is the result of civilization, which should be used by humans to form civilized activities as well. But in reality, the internet not only has positive impacts, but also negative

impacts. Positive impacts arise if the internet is used as a means of learning, innovation, providing inspiration and a marketing tool. Meanwhile, there are negative impacts if the internet is used as a tool for negative propaganda, intimidation, a means of dividing SARA and even terrorism and drug trafficking. This impact depends on the way and purpose of using it. In today's digital era, the amount of information that each person receives on the devices they use is increasing and tends to be uncontrolled. Then what is important is a person's skill in selecting and sorting information. This is something that is urgent, because of the increasing challenges of information technology and new communication styles (Tiffani, 2023).

One of the civilized activities is using the internet to search for information related to finances including investment, credit, savings and loans, and so on in order to avoid fraud and the like which is detrimental to yourself and your family around you. These activities are included in Digital Literacy activities. Digital literacy is closely related to the digital transformation of the banking sector. Digital transformation goes beyond providing mobile banking or online banking. Innovation is needed to combine digital technology and consumer interaction, with the presence of this new technology it is able to provide convenience and ease of access to banking products and services (Mutiasari, 2020). Getting people used to using digital financial or banking products and services requires awareness of digital literacy. One of the challenges of digital literacy is contextual understanding of the risks and benefits. Increasing awareness of financial literacy and digital literacy is important so that people do not fall into the trap of fake digital banking and fake financial services (LPPI, 2021). According to research conducted by (Munari, 2021), digital literacy has a significant influence on the use of e-banking. The results of research conducted by (Dwiningsih, 2020) show that digital financial services literacy influences banking participation. There are a number of studies that discuss Digital Literacy. Such as research conducted by , (Restianty, 2018) which focuses on the function of Digital Literacy in protecting the public against digital fraud, including studying potential credit risks.

Apart from the Digital Literacy variable, this research also uses the Financial Self Efficacy variable which researchers believe can have a positive and significant influence on Risk Credit Behavior. Self-efficacy is personal initiative, the belief that a person can complete a given task, and is associated with self-confidence, motivation, optimism, and the ability to overcome life's challenges. Self-efficacy can be expressed through various elements of individual behavior. These factors include how much influence a person has on the information they receive, whether they have an optimistic or pessimistic attitude towards the future, or whether or not they think in ways that strengthen or weaken them (Sari, 2021). Therefore, it is explained that individual involvement in financial behavior is a reflection of how well they manage their finances, are financially responsible and think about the future.

If the concept of self-efficacy is applied in the context of financial management, it can be said that financial self-efficacy is that individuals who have a higher sense of self-control in their financial management capacity will be better able to resolve any financial problems with the view of "problems to be solved, rather than as threats." which must be avoided" (Farrell, 2016). The results of research conducted by Lapp (2010) show that FSE can play a role in enabling someone to make programmed decisions to create economic prosperity for low-income communities. Research conducted by (Farrell, 2016) also shows that women who have good FSE are more likely to have investments, financial security or savings, and are less likely to have credit cards or loans. From this research it was also seen that, the stronger a woman's FSE, the more likely the woman is to have financial products such as investments, guarantees

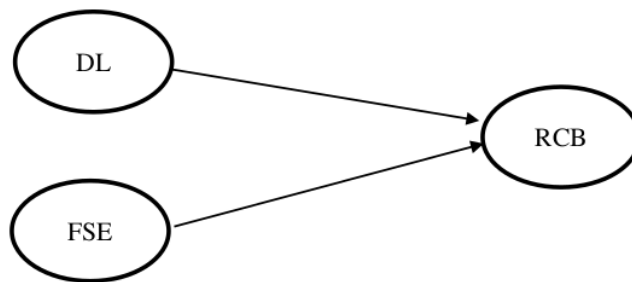
or savings. From this it can be seen that FSE is closely related to a person's behavior in financial matters.

There are a number of studies that (Surya & Evelyn, 2023) & (Heriyanto & Leon, 2022) state that Digital Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy on Risky Credit Behavior have a positive relationship and a significant influence. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the influence of Digital and Financial Literacy on Risky Credit Behavior.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is quantitative research with an exploratory approach, namely research that uses previous research as the main source for finding new developments in the research to be studied. In this research, 2 independent variables are used, namely Digital Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy and 1 dependent variable, namely Risky Credit Behavior (Sugiyono, 2019). This research uses secondary data collected from observations of 300 students using Shopee Pay Later (Nathan Sarwono, 2016). Data was collected using a 1-5 questionnaire method containing agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree and normal (Tiffani, 2023). The criteria used in this research are users who order at least 3 times to see the consistency of the data algorithm. The collected data was analyzed with Smart PLS 3.0 software.

Figure 1  
Model



### Note:

DL : Digital Literacy  
FSE : Financial Self Efficacy  
RCB: Risky Credit Behavior

### Hypothesis:

1. The Influence of Digital Literacy on Risky Credit Behavior
2. The Influence of Financial Self Efficacy on Risky Credit Behavior

## 3. RESULT

### Convergen Validity

Convergent Validity is an instrument to measure each existing question item. In this research, there are 2 independent variables and 1 dependent variable. Therefore, this research consists of 22 question items that need to be validated as follows:

5

**Table 1**

Convergen Validity

| Variable                     | Question Item  | Loading Factor |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Digital Literacy (X1)        | The level of frequency of using the internet   | 0.852          |
|                              | The need for digital tools   | 0.843          |
|                              | Knowledge of digital product updates   | 0.860          |
|                              | Benefits of digital technology for office work   | 0.821          |
|                              | The benefits of digital technology for daily and non-office work                                       | 0.815          |
|                              | Coworkers are also using digital tools   | 0.867          |
|                              | Employee dependency on digital tools   | 0.842          |
|                              | Frequency level of digital training  | 0.856          |
| Financial Self Efficacy (X2) | Successful financial management for something you want   | 0.821          |
|                              | Appreciate and enjoy when you get something you want because you are able to manage your finances well | 0.833          |
|                              | Motivated by a successful person because of his success in starting a business                         | 0.839          |
|                              | Confidence in yourself to be able to face all problems   | 0.845          |
|                              | Confidence in yourself in achieving company targets  | 0.841          |
|                              | Confidence in yourself to achieve the title of best employee in the company                            | 0.808          |
|                              | Confidence in yourself because you are able to adapt to co-workers                                     | 0.872          |
|                              | Confidence in yourself because you are able to adapt to increasingly developing technology             | 0.866          |

|                           |  |       |
|---------------------------|--|-------|
| Risky Credit Behavior (Y) | Knowledge of personal money            | 0.851 |
|                           | Knowledge of career potential          | 0.876 |
|                           | Knowledge of the ability to pay credit | 0.879 |
|                           | Knowledge of finance company profiles  | 0.888 |
|                           | Desire to complete credit              | 0.854 |
|                           | Need for goods                         | 0.890 |
|                           | Ability to pay                         | 0.877 |

Data processed by researcher 2023

Valid: 87,0%

Based on the statistical results above, a perfect conclusion can be drawn, all questionnaire items in this research are valid and can be continued at the next stage, namely Composite Realibilitas and Path Coefficient(Ghozali, 2016).

### Realibility Test

In PLS, the Reliability Test is used to find out how much the lower value and true value of a construct is by using two instruments which include Composite Reliability which functions to measure the true value of a construct and Cronbach Alfa which functions to measure the lower value of a construct(Sarstedt et al., 2014).

**Table 2**  
Realibility Test

| Variable               | Cronbach Alfa | Composite Realibility | Note       |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Digital Literacy       | 0.810         | 8.850                 | Acceptable |
| Financial Self-Eficacy | 0.825         | 0.865                 | Acceptable |
| Risky Credit Behavior  | 0.815         | 0.855                 | Acceptable |

Data processed by researcher 2023

Valid > 87,0%

Based on the results of the table above, it can be concluded that the Digital Literacy, Financial Self Efficacy and Risky Credit Behavior variables are above the minimum validity figure of 0.70, namely the average is above 0.810. With these results it can be concluded that the Digital Literacy, Financial Self-Efficacy and Risky Credit Behavior variables are valid and can be continued at the next stages(Ghozali, 2016).

## DISCUSSION

### Path Coefisien

The path coefficient is intended to find out whether the independent variable has a positive or negative relationship and has an effect or no effect on the independent variable(Sarstedt et al., 2014).

**Table 3**  
Path Coefisien

|                  | Variable | T-Table | Note       |
|------------------|----------|---------|------------|
| Direct Influence | DL-)RCB  | 0.016   | Acceptable |
|                  | FSE-)RCB | 0.014   | Acceptable |

Data processed by researcher 2023

### H1: The Influence of Digital Literacy on Risky Credit Behavior

Based on the analysis results from the table above, it can be concluded that the Digital Literacy variable has a positive relationship and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. By having good digital literacy, customers will become smarter and be more protected from credit risks. Thus the first hypothesis in this research can be **accepted**.

### H2: The Influence of Financial Self Efficacy on Risky Credit Behavior

Based on the results from the table above, it can be concluded that the Financial Self Efficacy variable has a positive relationship and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. These results are in line with research (Surya & Evelyn, 2023) & (Heriyanto & Leon, 2022) because increasing self-confidence in managing students' finances by using Shopee Pay Later will strengthen students to avoid the potential for failed credit and risky credit behavior.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the explanation above, it can be concluded that the Digital Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy variables each have a positive relationship and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. As Digital Literacy improves and Confidence in managing finances increases, it will further strengthen the potential of employees to avoid Risky Credit Behavior.

## REFERENCES

- Dwiningsih, Y. W. (2020). Literasi Keuangan, Literasi Layanan Keuangan Digital Dan Partisipasi Perbankan Pada Siswa Sma Komplek Surabaya. *Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Airlangga*, 2(1), 55.
- Farrell, L. (2016). The significance of financial self-efficacy in explaining women's personal finance behaviour. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 3(1), 85–99. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joep.2015.07.001>
- Ghozali, I. (2016). *Aplikasi analisis multivariete dengan program (IBM. SPSS)*. Univrsitas Dipenogoro.
- Heriyanto, D. V., & Leon, F. M. (2022). Analisis Literasi Keuangan, Efikasi Diri, dan Perilaku Kredit Berisiko pada Mahasiswa di DKI Jakarta. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 6, 13202–13216. <https://www.jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/view/4542%0Ahttps://www.jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/download/4542/3831>

- Jonathan Sarwono. (2016). *Meode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*. Graha Ilmu.
- Littlejohn. (2009). *Encyclopedia of Communication Theory*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- LPPI. (2021). *Digital Environment” Tantangan Terbesar Bank Digital*. Lippi.or.Id. [https://lppi.or.id/site/assets/files/2015/riset\\_-\\_digital\\_environment.pdf](https://lppi.or.id/site/assets/files/2015/riset_-_digital_environment.pdf)
- Munari, S. A. L. H. (2021). The Effect of Ease of Transaction, Digital Literacy, and Financial Literacy on the Use of E-Banking. *Economic Education Analysis Journal*, 10(2), 298–309.
- Mutiasari. (2020). Perkembangan Industri Perbankan Di Era Digital. *Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Kewirausahaan*, 9(2), 55.
- Restianty, A. (2018). Literasi Digital, Sebuah Tantangan Baru Dalam Literasi Media. *Gunahumas*, 1(1), 72–87. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ghm.v1i1.28380>
- Sari, E. Y. N. (2021). Sikap Keuangan, Kontrol Perilaku, Efikasi Diri dan Perilaku Keuangan. *Jurnal Saintifik Manajemen Dan Akuntansi*, 4(1), 28–39. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35138/organum.v4i1.134>
- Sarstedt, M., M. Ringle, C., Smith, D., Reams, R., & Hair Jr, J. F. (2014). Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM): A useful tool for family business researchers. *Journal of Family Business Strategy*, 5(1), 105–115.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*.
- Surya, N., & Evelyn, E. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan dan Financial Self-Efficacy terhadap Risky Credit Behaviour dalam Penggunaan PayLater. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Keuangan*, 12(1), 37–60. <https://doi.org/10.33059/jmk.v12i1.5825>
- Tiffani, I. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan Dan Literasi Digital Terhadap Preferensi Bank Digital. *Mbia*, 22(1), 152–167. <https://doi.org/10.33557/mbia.v22i1.2039>



# SINTA-5

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

20%

SIMILARITY INDEX

13%

INTERNET SOURCES

15%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | <a href="http://injole.joln.org">injole.joln.org</a><br>Internet Source   | 6% |
| 2 | Liu Liu, Hua Zhang. "Financial literacy, self-efficacy and risky credit behavior among college students: Evidence from online consumer credit", <i>Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Finance</i> , 2021<br>Publication | 2% |
| 3 | Farrell, Lisa, Tim R.L. Fry, and Leonora Risse. "The significance of financial self-efficacy in explaining women's personal finance behaviour", <i>Journal of Economic Psychology</i> , 2016.<br>Publication                | 1% |
| 4 | <a href="http://ejournal.uniska-kediri.ac.id">ejournal.uniska-kediri.ac.id</a><br>Internet Source   | 1% |
| 5 | Kusiyah Kusiyah, Paul Usmany, Made Susilawati, Mustofa As'ady, Yulian Sahri. "The Influence Of Moral Reasoning On Internal Audit Quality With Auditor Competence As A   | 1% |

# Moderating Variable", Reslaj : Religion Education Social Laa Roiba Journal, 2024

Publication

---

|    |  |     |
|----|--|-----|
| 6  | <a href="http://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id">ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id</a><br>Internet Source  | 1 % |
| 7  | <a href="http://www.scilit.net">www.scilit.net</a><br>Internet Source  | 1 % |
| 8  | Submitted to Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha<br>Student Paper   | 1 % |
| 9  | Ismail Suardi Wekke, Boby Samra, Nurlaela Abbas, Nurlaila Harun. "Environmental Conservation of Muslim Minorities in Raja Ampat: Sasi, Mosque and Customs", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2018<br>Publication  | 1 % |
| 10 | Submitted to University of Stellenbosch, South Africa<br>Student Paper   | 1 % |
| 11 | Paul Usmany, Josephus Alberth Makatita, Asri Ady Bakri, Alfrin E. M. Usmany, Ari Nugroho Cahyono. "The Influence of Directors on Financial Performance with Independent Commissioners as a Moderating Variable", Reslaj : Religion Education Social Laa Roiba Journal, 2024<br>Publication | 1 % |

---

12

Nabila Putri Camelia, Bambang Sudarsono, Moh. Zaki Kurniawan. "Analisis Literasi Keuangan dan Self Efficacy terhadap Personal Financial UMKM di Bangkalan Madura", Al-Kharaj : Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah, 2023

Publication

1 %

13

Wirawan ED Radianto, Baswara Yua Kristama, Ika Raharja Salim. "Exploring the Relationship Between Locus of Control and Financial Behavior of Accounting Student from The Social Construction Theory Approach", Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies, 2021

Publication

1 %

14

Submitted to University of Colombo

Student Paper

1 %

15

Rasmi Nur A Nggraeni, Henni Mande, Nur Rizkianti Suryanto, Cahyaning Raheni. "The Effect of Green Accounting on Company Performance with Good Corporate Governance as a Moderating Variable", Reslaj : Religion Education Social Laa Roiba Journal, 2023

Publication

&lt;1 %

16

[www.economics-sociology.eu](http://www.economics-sociology.eu)

Internet Source

&lt;1 %

---

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

## THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL LITERACY AND FINANCIAL SELF EFFICACY ON RISKY CREDIT BEHAVIOR IN USING SHOPEE PAY LATER

Muhammad Rizky Yahya<sup>1</sup>, Liestyowati<sup>2</sup>, Jamaluddin Majid<sup>3</sup>, Nurchayati<sup>4</sup>,  
Listiana Sri Mulastih<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Sulawesi Utara, Indonesia  
E-mail: [rizya31@gmail.com](mailto:rizya31@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Telkom University Kampus Jakarta, Indonesia  
E-mail: [liestyowati@telkomuniversity.ac.id](mailto:liestyowati@telkomuniversity.ac.id)

<sup>3</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia  
E-mail: [jamalmajid75@gmail.com](mailto:jamalmajid75@gmail.com)

<sup>4</sup>Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang, Indonesia  
E-mail : [nurchayati-sumarno@untagsmg.ac.id](mailto:nurchayati-sumarno@untagsmg.ac.id)

<sup>5</sup>Universitas Bung Hatta Padang, Indonesia  
E-mail: [listiana@bunghatta.ac.id](mailto:listiana@bunghatta.ac.id)

### *Abstract*

*Digital Literacy is an important instrument to strengthen customer strength to avoid risky credit behavior. Apart from Digital Literacy, Financial Self Efficacy is also an important instrument to avoid this. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the influence of digital literacy and financial self-efficacy on risky credit behavior. This research is quantitative research with an explantory approach, namely research that uses previous research as a stepping stone for finding new findings. The data used in this research uses primary data collected using the 1-5 questionnaire method which contains agree, strongly agree, disagree and strongly disagree. The data used was analyzed via PLS 3.0. The research results show that the Digital Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy variables each have a positive relationship and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. As Digital Literacy improves and Confidence in managing finances increases, it will further strengthen the potential of employees to avoid Risky Credit Behavior.*

**Keywords :** *Digital Literacy, Financial Self Efficacy, Risky Credit Behavior.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

McLuhan in (Littlejohn, 2009) stated that the emergence of instant information began with the availability of the internet. The revolution in the field of electronic media occurred as a result of a change in information media which was usually obtained from broadcasts to be in the form of electronic media networks. New media research is starting to emerge regarding globalization and media convergence, the internet is becoming an alternative media in presenting information without the technical constraints of the broadcast model. McLuhan also added that in the new media era, internet studies and cyberstudies were also developing which shifted the public's attention to digital media which marked the development of new information and communication technology.

The internet is the result of civilization, which should be used by humans to form civilized activities as well. But in reality, the internet not only has positive impacts, but also negative

impacts. Positive impacts arise if the internet is used as a means of learning, innovation, providing inspiration and a marketing tool. Meanwhile, there are negative impacts if the internet is used as a tool for negative propaganda, intimidation, a means of dividing SARA and even terrorism and drug trafficking. This impact depends on the way and purpose of using it. In today's digital era, the amount of information that each person receives on the devices they use is increasing and tends to be uncontrolled. Then what is important is a person's skill in selecting and sorting information. This is something that is urgent, because of the increasing challenges of information technology and new communication styles (Tiffani, 2023).

One of the civilized activities is using the internet to search for information related to finances including investment, credit, savings and loans, and so on in order to avoid fraud and the like which is detrimental to yourself and your family around you. These activities are included in Digital Literacy activities. Digital literacy is closely related to the digital transformation of the banking sector. Digital transformation goes beyond providing mobile banking or online banking. Innovation is needed to combine digital technology and consumer interaction, with the presence of this new technology it is able to provide convenience and ease of access to banking products and services (Mutiasari, 2020). Getting people used to using digital financial or banking products and services requires awareness of digital literacy. One of the challenges of digital literacy is contextual understanding of the risks and benefits. Increasing awareness of financial literacy and digital literacy is important so that people do not fall into the trap of fake digital banking and fake financial services (LPPI, 2021). According to research conducted by (Munari, 2021), digital literacy has a significant influence on the use of e-banking. The results of research conducted by (Dwiningsih, 2020) show that digital financial services literacy influences banking participation. There are a number of studies that discuss Digital Literacy. Such as research conducted by , (Restianty, 2018) which focuses on the function of Digital Literas in protecting the public against digital fraud, including studying potential credit risks.

Apart from the Digital Literacy variable, this research also uses the Financial Self Efficacy variable which researchers believe can have a positive and significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. Self-efficacy is personal initiative, the belief that a person can complete a given task, and is associated with self-confidence, motivation, optimism, and the ability to overcome life's challenges. Self-efficacy can be expressed through various elements of individual behavior. These factors include how much influence a person has on the information they receive, whether they have an optimistic or pessimistic attitude towards the future, or whether or not they think in ways that strengthen or weaken them (Sari, 2021). Therefore, it is explained that individual involvement in financial behavior is a reflection of how well they manage their finances, are financially responsible and think about the future.

If the concept of self-efficacy is applied in the context of financial management, it can be said that financial self-efficacy is that individuals who have a higher sense of self-control in their financial management capacity will be better able to resolve any financial problems with the view of "problems to be solved, rather than as threats." which must be avoided" (Farrell, 2016). The results of research conducted by Lapp (2010) show that FSE can play a role in enabling someone to make programmed decisions to create economic prosperity for low-income communities. Research conducted by (Farrell, 2016) also shows that women who have good FSE are more likely to have investments, financial security or savings, and are less likely to have credit cards or loans. From this research it was also seen that, the stronger a woman's FSE, the more likely the woman is to have financial products such as investments, guarantees

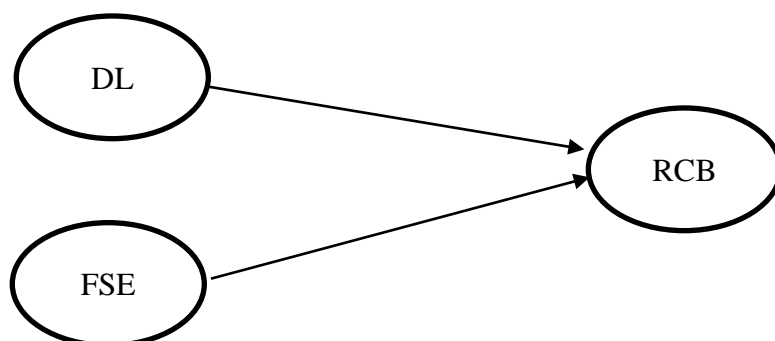
or savings. From this it can be seen that FSE is closely related to a person's behavior in financial matters.

There are a number of studies that (Surya & Evelyn, 2023) & (Heriyantho & Leon, 2022) state that Digital Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy on Risky Credit Behavior have a positive relationship and a significant influence. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the influence of Digital and Financial Literacy on Risky Credit Behavior.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is quantitative research with an exploratory approach, namely research that uses previous research as the main source for finding new developments in the research to be studied. In this research, 2 independent variables are used, namely Digital Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy and 1 dependent variable, namely Risky Credit Behavior (Sugiyono, 2019). This research uses secondary data collected from observations of 300 students using Shopee Pay Later (Jonathan Sarwono, 2016). Data was collected using a 1-5 questionnaire method containing agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree and normal (Tiffani, 2023). The criteria used in this research are users who order at least 3 times to see the consistency of the data algorithm. The collected data was analyzed with Smart PLS 3.0 software.

Figure 1  
Model



**Note:**

DL : Digital Literacy  
FSE : Financial Self Efficacy  
RCB: Risky Credit Behavior

**Hypothesis:**

1. The Influence of Digital Literacy on Risky Credit Behavior
2. The Influence of Financial Self Efficacy on Risky Credit Behavior

## 3. RESULT

### Convergen Validity

Convergent Validity is an instrument to measure each existing question item. In this research, there are 2 independent variables and 1 dependent variable. Therefore, this research consists of 22 question items that need to be validated as follows:

**Table 1**  
Convergen Validity

| <b>Variable</b>                 | <b>Question Item</b>   | <b>Loading Factor</b> |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Digital Literacy<br>(X1)        | The level of frequency of using the internet   | 0.852                 |
|                                 | The need for digital tools   | 0.843                 |
|                                 | Knowledge of digital product updates   | 0.860                 |
|                                 | Benefits of digital technology for office work   | 0.821                 |
|                                 | The benefits of digital technology for daily and non-office work                                       | 0.815                 |
|                                 | Coworkers are also using digital tools   | 0.867                 |
|                                 | Employee dependency on digital tools   | 0.842                 |
|                                 | Frequency level of digital training  | 0.856                 |
| Financial Self Efficacy<br>(X2) | Successful financial management for something you want   | 0.821                 |
|                                 | Appreciate and enjoy when you get something you want because you are able to manage your finances well | 0.833                 |
|                                 | Motivated by a successful person because of his success in starting a business                         | 0.839                 |
|                                 | Confidence in yourself to be able to face all problems   | 0.845                 |
|                                 | Confidence in yourself in achieving company targets  | 0.841                 |
|                                 | Confidence in yourself to achieve the title of best employee in the company                            | 0.808                 |
|                                 | Confidence in yourself because you are able to adapt to co-workers                                     | 0.872                 |
|                                 | Confidence in yourself because you are able to adapt to increasingly developing technology             | 0.866                 |



|                           |  |       |
|---------------------------|--|-------|
| Risky Credit Behavior (Y) | Knowledge of personal money            | 0.851 |
|                           | Knowledge of career potential          | 0.876 |
|                           | Knowledge of the ability to pay credit | 0.879 |
|                           | Knowledge of finance company profiles  | 0.888 |
|                           | Desire to complete credit              | 0.854 |
|                           | Need for goods                         | 0.890 |
|                           | Ability to pay                         | 0.877 |

Data processed by researcher 2023

Valid: > 70%

Based on the statistical results above, a perfect conclusion can be drawn, all questionnaire items in this research are valid and can be continued at the next stage, namely Composite Realibilitas and Path Coefficient(Ghozali, 2016).

### Realibility Test

In PLS, the Reliability Test is used to find out how much the lower value and true value of a construct is by using two instruments which include Composite Reliability which functions to measure the true value of a construct and Cronbach Alfa which functions to measure the lower value of a construct(Sarstedt et al., 2014).

**Table 2**  
Realibility Test

| Variable                | Cronbach Alfa | Composite Realibility | Note       |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Digital Literacy        | 0.810         | 8.850                 | Acceptable |
| Financial Self-Efficacy | 0.825         | 0.865                 | Acceptable |
| Risky Credit Behavior   | 0.815         | 0.855                 | Acceptable |

Data processed by researcher 2023

Valid > 0,70

Based on the results of the table above, it can be concluded that the Digital Literacy, Financial Self Efficacy and Risky Credit Behavior variables are above the minimum validity figure of 0.70, namely the average is above 0.810. With these results it can be concluded that the Digital Literacy, Financial Self-Efficacy and Risky Credit Behavior variables are valid and can be continued at the next stages(Ghozali, 2016).

## 4. DISCUSSION

### Path Coefisien

The path coefficient is intended to find out whether the independent variable has a positive or negative relationship and has an effect or no effect on the independent variable(Sarstedt et al., 2014).

**Table 3**  
Path Coefisien

|                  | <b>Variable</b> | <b>T-Table</b> | <b>Note</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Direct Influence | DL-)RCB         | 0.016          | Acceptable  |
|                  | FSE-)RCB        | 0.014          | Acceptable  |

*Data processed by researcher 2023*

### **H1: The Influence of Digital Literacy on Risky Credit Behavior**

Based on the analysis results from the table above, it can be concluded that the Digital Literacy variable has a positive relationship and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. By having good digital literacy, customers will become smarter and be more protected from credit risks. Thus the first hypothesis in this research can be **accepted**.

### **H2: The Influence of Financial Self Efficacy on Risky Credit Behavior**

Based on the results from the table above, it can be concluded that the Financial Self Efficacy variable has a positive relationship and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. These results are in line with research (Surya & Evelyn, 2023) & (Heriyantho & Leon, 2022) because increasing self-confidence in managing students' finances by using Shopee Pay Later will strengthen students to avoid the potential for failed credit and risky credit behavior.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the explanation above, it can be concluded that the Digital Literacy and Financial Self Efficacy variables each have a positive relationship and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. As Digital Literacy improves and Confidence in managing finances increases, it will further strengthen the potential of employees to avoid Risky Credit Behavior.

## **REFERENCES**

- Dwiningsih, Y. W. (2020). Literasi Keuangan, Literasi Layanan Keuangan Digital Dan Partisipasi Perbankan Pada Siswa Sma Komplek Surabaya. *Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Airlangga*, 2(1), 55.
- Farrell, L. (2016). The significance of financial self-efficacy in explaining women's personal finance behaviour. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 3(1), 85–99. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joep.2015.07.001>
- Ghozali, I. (2016). *Aplikasi analisis multivariete dengan program (IBM. SPSS)*. Univrsitas Dipenogoro.
- Heriyantho, D. V, & Leon, F. M. (2022). Analisis Literasi Keuangan, Efikasi Diri, dan Perilaku Kredit Berisiko pada Mahasiswa di DKI Jakarta. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 6, 13202–13216. <https://www.jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/view/4542%0Ahttps://www.jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/download/4542/3831>

- Jonathan Sarwono. (2016). *Meode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*. Graha Ilmu.
- Littlejohn. (2009). *Encyclopedia of Communication Theory*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- LPPI. (2021). *Digital Environment” Tantangan Terbesar Bank Digital*. Lippi.or.Id. [https://lppi.or.id/site/assets/files/2015/riset\\_-\\_digital\\_environment.pdf](https://lppi.or.id/site/assets/files/2015/riset_-_digital_environment.pdf)
- Munari, S. A. L. H. (2021). The Effect of Ease of Transaction, Digital Literacy, and Financial Literacy on the Use of E-Banking. *Economic Education Analysis Journal*, 10(2), 298–309.
- Mutiasari. (2020). Perkembangan Industri Perbankan Di Era Digital. *Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Kewirausahaan*, 9(2), 55.
- Restianty, A. (2018). Literasi Digital, Sebuah Tantangan Baru Dalam Literasi Media. *Gunahumas*, 1(1), 72–87. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ghm.v1i1.28380>
- Sari, E. Y. N. (2021). Sikap Keuangan, Kontrol Perilaku, Efikasi Diri dan Perilaku Keuangan. *Jurnal Saintifik Manajemen Dan Akuntansi*, 4(1), 28–39. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35138/organum.v4i1.134>
- Sarstedt, M., M. Ringle, C., Smith, D., Reams, R., & Hair Jr, J. F. (2014). Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM): A useful tool for family business researchers. *Journal of Family Business Strategy*, 5(1), 105–115.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*.
- Surya, N., & Evelyn, E. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan dan Financial Self-Efficacy terhadap Risky Credit Behaviour dalam Penggunaan PayLater. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Keuangan*, 12(1), 37–60. <https://doi.org/10.33059/jmk.v12i1.5825>
- Tiffani, I. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan Dan Literasi Digital Terhadap Preferensi Bank Digital. *Mbia*, 22(1), 152–167. <https://doi.org/10.33557/mbia.v22i1.2039>