

LEVEL OF FINANCIAL LITERACY IN MILLENNIAL MOTHERS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD 0-6 YEARS OLD

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ABSTRAK

The importance of Financial Literacy in providing a strong foundation for millennial mothers to manage households and form good economic habits in early childhood. The purpose of the study was to determine and analyse the level of financial literacy, the correlation between the length of schooling and the level of financial literacy, the significant difference in the level of financial literacy of millennial mothers who have early childhood 0-6 years seen from differences in husband's work; Significant differences in the level of financial literacy of millennial mothers who have early childhood 0-6 years seen from the number of children in the family; Significant differences in the level of financial literacy of millennial mothers who have early childhood 0-6 years seen from the parents' work background. The research method used is a quantitative method with a survey approach to Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0 - 6 Years. The research method used is a quantitative method with a survey approach to Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0 - 6 Years. The results of the study stated that 1) The financial literacy of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years is in the very high category. 2) There is a significant positive correlation between years of schooling and financial literacy of millennial mothers who have 0-6 years old children 3) There is a difference between the financial literacy of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years and the husband's job. 4) There is a difference between the financial literacy of millennial mothers with 0-6 years old children and the number of children. 5) There is no difference between the financial literacy of millennial mothers with 0-6 years old children and parents' occupational background.

Keywords: *Early childhood; financial literacy; Parents; Economy*

INTRODUCTION

Financial literacy is an individual's ability to understand and manage finances well. Financial literacy in millennial mothers is considered important because during this period they are facing various financial challenges, such as managing the family budget, investing in their children's future, and dealing with financial risks. Therefore, understanding and having financial literacy skills will help millennial mothers to make better financial decisions for themselves and their children. According to Article 28 of Law No. 21/2011 on the Financial Services Authority (OJK Law), OJK has the authority to provide explanations and teachings to the public about aspects of the financial services sector, the services it provides, and its products. Informal Education according to Combs 1973 is the process of acquiring values, attitudes, skills and information from daily life experiences and environmental influences, such as family life, neighbourhood relationships, work and play environments, markets, libraries and mainstream media. This is a process that continues throughout a person's life. (Rybalok dkk., 2023)

According to Article 13 of Law No. 20/2003 on the National Education System, 'Informal Education' is defined as a type of education that takes place in and around the home. Informal

education is defined by Article 27 as a way of learning that takes place outside the traditional school education channels and is implemented in the context of the family and surrounding community through self-learning activities. Everyone receives some type of informal education from the time they are young, starting with their family and continuing into the community.

Based on the above statement, Informal Education is any activity that is held in an organised manner outside of formal education reviews or non-formal education programs, either individually or through larger programs, to help learners achieve their learning objectives. Informal education can also be thought of as supplementary education. This type of learning takes place outside of school and is strongly influenced by the child's family and living environment, both of which play a role in the development of the child's behaviour and attitudes.

The importance of financial literacy for early childhood and the benefits of early financial education. According to an article in Sikapi Uangmu, financial literacy and education for early childhood is important because it can shape children's financial behaviour and habits when they enter adulthood. Investment in human capital through early learning has a relatively higher economic return compared to investment in human capital at a later age. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) in Indonesia has conducted research on financial literacy among millennials (Nuta dkk., 2024)

Financial literacy levels vary depending on demographic characteristics such as gender, minority status and income level. OJK has also launched a series of financial literacy books for early childhood education with support from the Asian Development Bank. Although financial literacy education is still rare in Indonesia, especially in family and school settings. Investing in early financial education can provide long-term benefits for children's financial well-being and economic development. (Saputri dkk., 2024). The condition of the country's economy will affect the way a person's finances are managed. (Wołowiec dkk., 2024). Financial literacy comes down to personal and environmental conditions such as family and neighbourhood. (Markhamah & Arbarini, 2023). Women's financial literacy is better than men's where women are more relaxed in making decisions and tend to think first. (Yahaya, 2023).

This is related to the importance of Financial Literacy in providing a strong foundation for millennial mothers to manage the household and form good economic habits in early childhood. Financial Literacy is essential in a financial base, especially in setting budgets, income, expenses, financial plans and investments. Financial Literacy will allow to more carefully consider the selection of financial products such as savings, loans and investments. There are many crimes pretending to be financial services such as insurance. Many insurances are uncollectible even for investments that cannot be paid or claimed. As members of the millennial generation, mothers during this period often face difficult aspects of their lives, such as career building, family planning and management, and face unique economic challenges. Kober Nurul Anwar in Tasikmalaya City are Millennial mothers who have a high level of financial literacy, play an important role in their family's financial success, and set a good example for their children. Financial Literacy includes an understanding of money management, financial planning, investing, and making wise financial decisions.

However, not all millennial mothers have an adequate level of financial literacy. A lack of financial literacy can lead to difficulties in managing finances, difficulties in dealing with urgent financial situations, and a lack of understanding of the importance of saving and investing effectively. In the context of the research at Kober Nurul Anwar, this study aims to measure the level of financial literacy among millennial mothers with young children (0-6 years old) and identify the factors that influence it. This research can provide a better understanding of the extent to which financial literacy affects millennial mothers in early childhood education settings, particularly at Kober Nurul Anwar. The results of this study can be used to develop more effective and relevant financial literacy education programmes for millennial mothers in Kober Nurul Anwar and other early childhood education institutions. By improving the financial literacy of millennial mothers, it is expected that they can manage family finances more effectively, set a good example in terms of financial management to young children, and prepare future generations with good financial habits.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, a quantitative approach method was used. According to Creswell, in this approach, researchers collect data in the form of numbers or numerical data using predetermined instruments and analyse them statistically. (Nita Nimbarte, 2024)

The research method is the way researchers conduct research, especially in answering the formulation of research problems (Sugiyono, 2019: 4). The research method used is a quantitative approach with a survey method to Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0 - 6 Years.

Population is a generalisation area consisting of; objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. So the population is not only people, but objects and other natural objects. Population is also not just the amount that exists in the object of the subject being studied, but includes all the characteristics / properties possessed by the subject or object. The population in this study were 40 mothers who have children aged 0-6 years (Sugiyono, 2019: 80).

The sample is part of the research generalisation area which is used as the research subject, while the sampling technique used is using non-probability sampling using purposive sampling which is a sample based on research criteria (Sugiyono, 2019: 81). The research criteria taken are:

1. Have children aged 0 - 6 years
2. Easy to reach
3. Willing to be the subject of research

Based on these criteria, the authors took all samples as many as 40 mothers who have children aged 0-6 years.

The location of this research is in the Nurul Anwar Play Group, Tawang District, Tasikmalaya City. The reason the researcher chose this institution is one of them because it supports in terms of themes raised or researched by researchers. One of the institutions located in the city with 40 students This research is located at Nurul Anwar Play Group Jl. Winaya Utama No.20 Kahuripan Village, Tawang District, Tasikmalaya City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

1. Financial Literacy Level of Millennial Mothers with Early Childhood 0-6 Years Old

Financial literacy in millennial mothers is very important, especially in dealing with regional economic turmoil, where someone must have good literacy in dealing with it, starting with managing personal money and for their needs. The results of this study tend to lead to financial literacy in dealing with the needs of early childhood 0 - 6 years. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the aspect of financial literacy has an average of 175, so it is included in the 168-200 interval, meaning that it is in the very high category (attached), indeed the fact that of the 40 research samples they are very good in terms of financial literacy, but there are some who have not been able to manage their finances from these financial sources, for example from husbands and parents. There are some who are consumptive, but still within normal limits.

2. Correlation between Years of Schooling and Financial Literacy Level of Millennial Mothers with Early Childhood 0-6 Years old

Education is an important component in terms of financial literacy, the broader the knowledge possessed, of course, the way to manage finances is different. The length of schooling is one of the things that can improve financial literacy, the more mature education will produce good literacy, especially regarding family finances as a preparation for meeting the needs of children from 0 - 6 years. The results of the correlation analysis regarding the length of schooling with the level of financial literacy are as follows.

		Years of schooling	Financial Literacy
Years of schooling	Pearson Correlation	1	.830**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	40	40
Financial Literacy	Pearson Correlation	.830**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	40	40

Source: Data Processed,, 2024

Based on the results of the study, it is known that there is a significant positive correlation between length of schooling and financial literacy, then the amount of correlation or relationship is 0.830 or 83%. In addition, the significance value is $0.000 < 0.005$, so it is declared significant. This means that there is a very strong relationship between Years of Schooling and the Financial Literacy Level of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years. Where education will affect the quality of a person's thinking, despite the fact that many elementary and junior high school graduates are financially successful, meaning that if someone has the desire to change it is clear that anyone and any education can still be equivalent to an S1 or S2 class.

3. Significant Differences in the Level of Financial Literacy of Millennial Mothers with Early Childhood 0-6 Years Seen from Differences in Husband's Occupation

The husband's job can affect a person's literacy situation, where a husband with a good job and a large salary is clear that a wife or mother must manage well for her needs, especially for those who have early childhood 0 - 6 years. Below are the results of statistical testing:

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Financial Literacy & Husband's Job	40	.713	.000
		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Financial Literacy & Husband's Job	30.116	39	.000

Source: Data Processed,, 2024

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$, so there is a difference between financial literacy and husband's work. Of course, a husband who has a large income will give birth to a wife who can manage household finances, especially for children, where a husband who works with a large income will be more complex in managing his finances how the money is allocated appropriately, for example, savings in gold which is quickly liquid, or providing insurance to children and all family members and primary needs. In contrast to the husband's job whose income is low, where a wife only thinks about the allocation for daily needs. So the difference in husband's occupation will have an influence on financial literacy. The relationship between financial literacy and husband's job is 0.713 or 71.3%.

4. Significant Differences in the Financial Literacy Level of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years Seen from the Number of Children in the Family

Dependent children or the number of children they have will affect their financial literacy, where it tends to be families with many children whose expenses will be considered and adjusted for needs. Below are the results of testing the difference between financial literacy and the number of children owned:

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Financial Literacy - Number of Children	40	.847	.001
		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Financial Literacy - Number of Children	30.114	39	.000

Source: Data Processed,, 2024

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$, so there is a difference between financial literacy and the number of children. This means that with more than 2 children, it is clear that a mother must be good at managing her finances, based on the results the number of children has a positive correlation of 0.847 or 84.7%.

5. Significant Differences in the Financial Literacy Level of Millennial Mothers with Early Childhood 0-6 Years Seen from Parents' Occupational Backgrounds

Parents are the earliest education when not married, but the habits taught by parents will clearly be carried over when married, especially in terms of financial literacy. However, the concept after marriage is different, where a mother must be able to adjust to economic conditions, the number of needs and the husband's ability to fulfil materially. Below are the results of statistical testing:

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Financial Literacy & Occupation_Parents	40	.159	.718
		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Financial Literacy & Occupation_Parents	.112	39	.289

Source: Data Processed., 2024

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$, so there is no difference between financial literacy and parents' employment background. This means that if parents who have a good financial condition or not if after the family realm has nothing to do with Financial Literacy, then there is no difference in Financial Literacy in the work of very sufficient and ordinary parents.

Discussion

The level of Financial Literacy of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years has an average of 175, so it is included in the interval 168 - 200, meaning that it is in a very high category. That Financial Literacy greatly affects a person's financial behaviour, people with good Financial Literacy tend to be able to consider finances, everything related to finance will certainly be analyzed in detail for future risks, for example in managing income for needs, for saving, for investment, someone who has good Financial Literacy tends to find ways or solutions if in the future there are financial problems, for example looking for reliable health, life and other insurance. (Asim Ray, 2023)

Millennial mothers in Kober Nurul Anwar and other PAUD institutions have very high literacy, because they often participate in socialisation about Financial Literacy. As a basic literacy, of course they already know it. However, they are still not able to analyse whether the financial decisions they choose are right or not. Financial Literacy will allow a person to make good financial decisions, especially in terms of improving their economic level and welfar (Maalouf dkk., 2023). Economic growth will develop well influenced by good Financial Literacy factors, especially in using or allocating financial resources, tend to have good literacy will prioritise needs over pleasures. (Savaliya, 2024). Good literacy matters can analyse the right source of capital, for example choosing profitable debt according to the ability to pay. The current phenomenon is that many mothers make decisions without analysing the future, thinking only when they need the money without thinking about the future, resulting in financial problems with the provider of capital or funds. (Sihaloho, 2023)

There is a very strong relationship between Years of Schooling and the Financial Literacy Level of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years. Education is very important in improving literacy, especially in terms of finance, clearly different considerations of elementary school graduates with S1. However, it does not apply to hardworking people, because many who do not go to school are now smarter than those who go to school both in terms of thinking and making decisions. Indeed, theoretically and factually there are differences. In fact, people who have higher education tend to have bigger egos and are too brave in making financial decisions and if they are not careful, the consequences will be fatal. The measure of financial literacy is not based on the education one has, but conceptually it is clear that education will affect the way a person thinks rationally. (Warmath, 2022). Financial literacy is based on government conditions, so the role of the government is clearly important in terms of literacy nationally, especially in terms of education in a country. (Dinya Solihati dkk., 2023).

A woman's financial literacy is clearly more capable of managing well than a man, if she is going to make a decision, she tends to choose first compared to men who are generally quick to act. (Zainal Abidin dkk., 2023).

There is a difference between financial literacy and husband's occupation, meaning that the level of financial literacy of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years can be influenced by her husband, a husband who has a large income, a mother will be more complex in analysing and managing finances, regardless of the number of children, education if this happens then must be able to manage and allocate it appropriately. Millennial mothers who have early childhood 0-6 years old tend to be better at considering, because their needs are not only for themselves and their husbands but there are more complex children's needs. With the increase in population both outside

and family scope will have an impact on financial literacy, in financial management the right strategy is needed to increase the level of welfare.(Trisna Sary Lewaru & Piter Arson Welay, 2023). Internationally, financial literacy is something that must become a habit or can be used as the right culture in managing finances, especially in a prosperous family.(Melki Bobby Veronica & Acong Dewantoro Marsono, 2023)

There is a difference between financial literacy and the number of children, meaning that the number of dependents is very influential, especially for financial considerations in fulfilling needs, there is clearly a difference in how to manage finances before having children and after having children tends to be more considered in every expenditure, because the burden increases in terms of financial aspects. The standard of one's financial literacy can be measured through the burden, the burden is very much not only internal, but also external.(Yanez dkk., 2022). With the increasing burden in life, one tends to look for other sources of finance, meaning that in this quote, a mother can work on the side to fulfil all her needs, but this is if there is a shortage aspect.(Mazur dkk., 2019)

There is no difference between financial literacy and parental employment background, meaning that a Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years with parents who are or not, have nothing to do with financial literacy if the concept is married. Because it is clear that before marriage is the responsibility of parents and after marriage becomes a husband, although in terms of habits the first parents have a role in learning. The economic situation will be inconsistent and change with the times, therefore the concepts of the parents cannot be applied in the present time although there are . However, this will change with the times and the economic situation and conditions and will again adapt to the new environment.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study, the authors can conclude the results of the study as follows.

1. The financial literacy of millennial mothers who have early childhood 0-6 years has an average of 175, so it is included in the 168-200 interval, meaning that it is in a very high category.
2. There is a significant positive correlation between the length of schooling and the financial literacy of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years, then a large correlation or relationship is obtained of 0.830 or 83%. In addition, the significance value is 0.000 <0.005, so it is declared significant.
3. The significance value is 0.000 <0.05, so there is a difference between the financial literacy of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years with the husband's job.
4. The significance value of 0.000 < 0.05, so there is a difference between the financial literacy of Millennial Mothers Who Have Early Childhood 0-6 Years with the number of children.
5. A significance value of 0.000 < 0.05, so there is no difference between the financial literacy of Millennial Mothers with Early Childhood 0-6 years old and parents' occupational background.

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