



THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL SELF EFFICACY ON RISKY CREDIT BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

This study is a quantitative study with an explanatory approach, namely an approach that relies on previous research in this case the study (Sugiyono 2019). The data used in this study are primary data that researchers obtained directly through an online questionnaire with eight questions including four questions on the Financial Self-Efficacy variable and four questions on the Risky Credit Behavior variable. The existing data were analyzed using the smart PLS 4.0 analysis tool. The hypothesis used in this article is that the Financial Self-Efficacy variable data has a positive relationship direction and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior cannot be accepted because the P-Values are negative and are not below the significance level of 0.05, namely -0.008. s. The meaning of these results indicates that the better a person is in having Financial Self-Efficacy traits, the smaller the risky credit behavior will be. A person who has Financial Self-Efficacy traits will not force himself, consider which are needs and luxuries, and so on that can keep him from Risky Credit Behavior

Keywords: Financial Self-Efficacy, Risky Credit Behavior, Quantitative

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INTRODUCTION

The word credit actually comes from the Latin "Credere" which means trust or "Credo" which means I believe. A combination of two words, namely "Cred" or "Do" which means trust. So another meaning of the word credit is that it contains the understanding of the existence of trust from the words of a person or body that is given, with a bond of agreement must fulfill all obligations that are promised to be fulfilled in due time (future) (Nur Fauziah 2019).

Definition of Credit According to Law No. 10 of 1998 concerning amendments to Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning banking in Adinugroho in his journal (Agustin 2022), provides a definition of credit, namely: "credit is the provision of money or bills that can be equated with it, based on the agreement and agreement of borrowing between the Bank and other parties". According to (Agustin 2022) in his book Basics of Banking (2006), he states that

credit is all types of loans of money/goods that must be repaid with interest by the borrower in accordance with the agreed agreement.

According to (Anwar 2021) in Mac leod, in his book on general bank credit management, credit is a reputation that someone has, which allows him to obtain money, goods or labor/workforce, by exchanging it with a promise to pay it at a future time. Meanwhile, according to , credit is the transfer of goods, services, or money from one party (Creditor/Lender) on the basis of trust to another party (Customer/Debtor/Borrower) with a promise to pay from the credit recipient to the credit provider on a date agreed upon by both parties.

Furthermore, according to (Heriyanto and Leon 2022), credit is a granting of achievement (reward) and it will be returned at a certain time in the future accompanied by a counter-performance (reward) in the form of interest. Based on the understanding and description above, it can be concluded that credit has an important purpose/function. The purpose of credit covers a very broad aspect, but according to (Suginam, Rahayu, and Purba 2021) there are 2 main functions that are interrelated, namely: 1. Profitability, the purpose of obtaining profit in the form of interest from the results of providing credit. 2. Safety, namely the security of the achievement or facilities provided is truly guaranteed so that profitability can be achieved without significant obstacles.

Meanwhile, based on the function of credit in trade and the economy in general according to (Kasmir 2018)in his book on banks and other financial institutions (2010), are: 1. Increasing the utility or usefulness of money. 2. Increasing the circulation and traffic of money. 3. Increasing the enthusiasm for doing business. 4. Being a bridge to increase national and personal income. 5. As a tool for economic stability. 6. As a means of connecting economic transactions.

Risky credit is the risk of loss due to the potential for a counterparty to fail to fulfill its obligations when due (Mukharomah, Kurniawan, and Noorbaiti 2023). In other words, credit risk is the risk that the borrower will not pay its obligations. Credit risk can usually occur due to two things, namely the loan amount that is too large and also the low value of the collateral. The larger the loan, the greater the credit exposure. The lower the collateral, the lower the quality of the exposure, which causes the risk to increase. Meanwhile, people who have the behavior of failing to fulfill their obligations when due are called Risky Credit Behavior

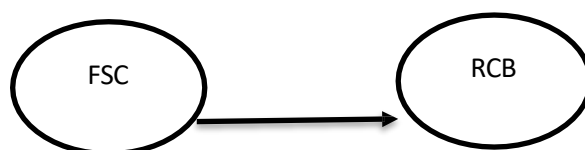
Based on the definition of Risky Credit Behavior above, researchers believe that Risky Credit Behavior can be influenced by Financial Self-Efficacy. Self-efficacy is personal initiative, the belief that a person can complete a given task, and is associated with self-confidence, motivation, optimism, 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 they think in a way that strengthens or weakens them or not (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. This study is in line with research (Napitupulu 2025) which states that the Financial Self-Efficacy variable can have a positive relationship direction and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior. The difference between this study and research (Napitupulu 2025) lies in the object used.

METHODS

Figure 1

Model



Noted:

FSC: Financial Self-Efficacy

RCB: Risky Credit Behavior

Based on the image above, it can be concluded convincingly that this study has the same objective as his study (Napitupulu 2025), namely to analyze the influence of the Financial Self-Efficacy variable on the Risky Credit Behavior variable. The difference lies only in the object of the research respondents, where this study uses Andira Finance employees as the object of respondents as many as two hundred employees spread throughout Indonesia (Jonathan Sarwono 2016). This study is a quantitative study with an explanatory approach, namely an approach that relies on previous research in this case the study (Sugiyono 2019). The data used in this study are primary data that researchers obtained directly through an online questionnaire with eight questions including four questions on the Financial Self-Efficacy variable and four questions on the Risky Credit Behavior variable (Abdurahman 2016). The existing data were analyzed using the smart PLS 4.0 analysis tool with the hypothesis below.

Hypothesis:

H1: The Influence of Financial Self-Efficacy on Risky Credit Behavior

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Background Analysis

The word credit actually comes from the Latin "Credere" which means trust or "Credo" which means I believe. A combination of two words, namely "Cred" or "Do" which means trust. So another meaning of the word credit is that it contains the understanding of the existence of trust from the words of a person or body that is given, with a bond of agreement must fulfill all obligations that are promised to be fulfilled in due time (future) (Nur Fauziah 2019).

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Validity Test

As the researcher's explanation in the introduction shows the stages that must be passed if using the smart PLS 4.0 analysis tool, namely the validity test stage, reliability test, and path coefficient. Based on this, the following are the results of the validity test in this article (Sarstedt et al. 2014):

Table 1

Validity Test

Variable	Question Item	Loading Factor
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Financial Self-Efficacy (X)	Financial Self Efficacy can affect Risky Credit Behavior	0.886
	Financial Self Efficacy can make someone careful in considering the credit to be taken	0.878
	Financial Self Efficacy can make someone's finances better	0.892
	Financial Self Efficacy can make someone not force their will beyond their ability	0.911
Risky Credit Behavior (Y)	Risky Credit Behavior can be influenced by Financial Self Efficacy	0.932
	Risky Credit Behavior will not occur if someone has good self-efficacy	0.944
	Risky Credit Behavior can be influenced if someone does not have good financial stability	0.965
	Risky Credit Behavior can be influenced by someone who has a soul that forces them to do something beyond their ability	0.988

Valid > 0.70

Reliability Test

The next stage that must be passed after going through the validity test stage is the reliability test stage which has a function to ensure whether the Financial Self-Efficacy variable and the Risky Credit Behavior variable used in this article are reliable or not. To ensure this, here are the results of the reliability test in this article (Hair 2010):

Table 2

Reliability Test

Variable	Cronach Alfa	Composite Rleiability	Noted
Financial Self-Eficacy	0.922	0.881	Reliable
Risky Credit Behavior	0.952	0.915	Reliable

Reliable > 0.70

Path Coefisien

The last stage which is also the proof stage in this article is the Path Coefficient stage. This stage functions to ensure that the hypothesis used in this article is successfully proven or not. There is only one hypothesis in this study, namely the influence of the Financial Self-Eficacy variable on Risky Credit Behavior. To find out, here are the results of the Path Coefficient in this article (Ghozali 2016):

Table 3

Path Coefisien

	Variable	P-Values	Noted
Direct Influence	FSE->RCB	-0.008	Accepted

Singificant Level < 0.05

The hypothesis used in this article is that the Financial Self-Eficacy variable data has a positive relationship direction and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior cannot be accepted because the P-Values are negative and are not below the significance level of 0.05, namely -0.008. This means that the results of this study are different from previous studies, namely research (Napitupulu 2025) which showed the opposite results. The meaning of these results indicates that the better a person is in having Financial Self-Eficacy traits, the smaller the risky credit behavior will be. A person who has Financial Self-Eficacy traits will not force himself, consider which are needs and luxuries, and so on that can keep him from Risky Credit Behavior.

CONCLUSION

The hypothesis used in this article is that the Financial Self-Efficacy variable data has a positive relationship direction and a significant influence on Risky Credit Behavior cannot be accepted because the P-Values are negative and are not below the significance level of 0.05, namely -0.008. This means that the results of this study are different from previous studies, namely research (Napitupulu 2025) which showed the opposite results. The meaning of these results indicates that the better a person is in having Financial Self-Efficacy traits, the smaller the risky credit behavior will be. A person who has Financial Self-Efficacy traits will not force himself, consider which are needs and luxuries, and so on that can keep him from Risky Credit Behavior.

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