

The Role of Financial Literacy and Household Economic Resilience in Community Service Programs in the Era of Global Uncertainty

Irwan Moridu^{1*}, Adrian Polim², Nurcahya Hartaty Posumah³, Debiyanti Kune⁴, Fitriani⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Universitas Muhammadiyah Luwuk, Indonesia, irwanmoridu@gmail.com

Abstract

Global uncertainty characterized by economic fluctuations, inflation, and technological disruptions has encouraged households to develop adaptive capabilities in managing their finances. This study aims to analyze the role of financial literacy in strengthening household economic resilience through community service programs while explicitly enriching references related to community engagement within this context. The method employed is a literature review using a qualitative approach and descriptive analysis. Data were collected from Google Scholar and various credible websites covering the period from 1977 to 2026. The initial collection process yielded 50 articles, which were then rigorously screened based on relevance, quality, and contribution, resulting in 28 articles selected for further analysis. The findings indicate that financial literacy plays a significant role in shaping more structured financial behavior, improving risk management capabilities, and strengthening household economic stability. Community service programs have proven effective in transferring practical financial knowledge and skills, leading to improved saving habits, expenditure control, and utilization of formal financial services. Case studies demonstrate increases in financial literacy, financial inclusion, and changes in community economic behavior after participation in educational programs.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Household Economic Resilience, Community Service, Global Uncertainty, Financial Behavior, Financial Inclusion

Peran Literasi Keuangan dan Ketahanan Ekonomi Rumah Tangga dalam Program Pengabdian Masyarakat di Era Ketidakpastian Global

Abstrak

Ketidakpastian global yang ditandai oleh fluktuasi ekonomi, inflasi, dan disrupsi teknologi mendorong rumah tangga untuk memiliki kemampuan adaptif dalam mengelola keuangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran literasi keuangan dalam memperkuat ketahanan ekonomi rumah tangga melalui program pengabdian masyarakat serta secara tegas menambah referensi terkait pengabdian masyarakat dalam konteks tersebut. Metode yang digunakan adalah tinjauan pustaka dengan pendekatan kualitatif dan analisis deskriptif. Data diperoleh dari Google Scholar dan berbagai website kredibel pada rentang tahun 1977–2026. Tahap awal pengumpulan menghasilkan 50 artikel, kemudian diseleksi secara ketat berdasarkan relevansi, kualitas, dan kontribusi sehingga diperoleh 28 artikel yang dianalisis lebih lanjut. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa literasi keuangan berperan signifikan dalam membentuk perilaku finansial yang lebih terencana, meningkatkan kemampuan pengelolaan risiko, serta memperkuat stabilitas ekonomi rumah tangga. Program pengabdian masyarakat terbukti efektif dalam mentransfer pengetahuan dan keterampilan keuangan secara aplikatif, yang berdampak pada peningkatan kebiasaan menabung, pengendalian pengeluaran, dan pemanfaatan layanan keuangan formal. Studi kasus menunjukkan adanya peningkatan literasi keuangan, inklusi keuangan, serta perubahan perilaku ekonomi masyarakat setelah mengikuti program edukasi.

Kata kunci: Literasi Keuangan, Ketahanan Ekonomi Rumah Tangga, Pengabdian Masyarakat, Ketidakpastian Global, Perilaku Keuangan, Inklusi Keuangan

INTRODUCTION

Global uncertainty characterized by economic crises, market fluctuations, inflation, and technological disruptions has exerted significant pressure on household economic stability across various social groups. Rapid changes in the global economic system have encouraged households to become more adaptive in managing financial resources in order to meet basic needs and maintain sustainable well-being (Qayyum et al., 2025). Financial literacy has emerged as a key factor determining the quality of financial decision-making, particularly when economic conditions are difficult to predict. Understanding income management, expenditures, savings, and investments serves as a fundamental basis for households to withstand economic pressures. Studies on financial literacy are therefore highly relevant for examining how individual capacity influences household economic resilience in facing continuously evolving global dynamics.

Conceptually, financial literacy refers to the level of knowledge, skills, and confidence individuals possess in managing personal finances effectively and systematically. Individuals with strong financial literacy tend to be more capable of preparing mature financial plans, managing debt cautiously, and utilizing financial instruments optimally to achieve long-term goals (Apriani et al., 2024). Financial behavior shaped by such literacy contributes to household economic stability, particularly in responding to emergencies such as income loss or increased expenditure burdens. Low levels of financial literacy are often associated with poor financial decisions, including excessive consumption or dependence on short-term debt. This condition highlights the strategic role of financial literacy in fostering sustainable financial management patterns at the household level.

Household economic resilience describes a family's ability to maintain economic balance when facing both external and internal pressures (Lomboy et al., 2019). This capacity is reflected in the ability to fulfill basic needs, maintain consumption stability, and manage sudden financial risks. Factors such as income level, access to economic resources, and managerial capability in handling finances are key determinants of resilience levels. Financial literacy acts as a bridge between available resources and rational risk management capabilities, enabling households to survive under uncertain conditions. Strong economic resilience allows households to respond more flexibly to changing economic circumstances without experiencing significant declines in welfare.

The era of global uncertainty presents increasingly complex challenges for households, particularly regarding rising prices of essential goods, shifting work patterns, and unstable income streams (Chen et al., 2025). These conditions create a need for educational interventions that enhance society's capacity for independent financial management. Community service programs represent one of the most relevant approaches for bridging the knowledge gap between theory and practice in financial management. Activities designed within such programs can provide direct experiences for communities through practical training and mentoring. This approach encourages the development of more contextual understanding aligned with the socio-economic conditions of local communities.

Community service, as part of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, has a strategic function in transferring knowledge to society in a broader and more structured manner. Community service activities in the field of financial literacy may include household financial recording training, budget planning education, and the introduction of simple and accessible financial instruments. Direct interaction between academics and communities enables a more effective and relevant two-way learning process (El Moussaddar et al., 2025). The materials delivered can be adjusted to local needs, making them easier to understand and implement in daily life. This process contributes to improving community capacity in managing finances more systematically and sustainably.

Various empirical studies consistently provide evidence regarding the effectiveness of financial literacy programs in shaping more adaptive financial behavior at the household level. Research conducted by Lusardi & Mitchell (2014) demonstrates that increased financial literacy strongly correlates with saving habits, long-term financial planning, and the ability to avoid risky financial decisions. Research by Fong (2025) found that community-based financial education interventions improved the use of formal financial services and household spending patterns. Field experiments by Ishak et al. (2025) revealed significant improvements in financial recording practices and debt management after communities participated in simple financial training programs. Findings from Hamid et al. (2023) further confirm that financial literacy is closely related to economic resilience, particularly in households' ability to cope with short-term economic shocks. Collectively, these findings indicate that financial literacy programs integrated into community-based activities can improve financial record-keeping, expenditure control, and saving habits as anticipatory measures against economic risks, ultimately contributing to stronger household economic stability under pressure.

The implementation of financial literacy programs in communities still faces various challenges related to social, economic, and cultural factors. Diverse educational backgrounds and limited access to information remain obstacles to the equitable dissemination of financial knowledge (Assari et al., 2024). Some community members still perceive financial management as a simple matter, resulting in insufficient attention to its importance. More innovative approaches are therefore needed to ensure financial literacy materials are delivered more broadly and effectively. The utilization of digital technology, strengthening the role of local communities, and cross-sector collaboration may serve as alternative strategies to improve the reach and quality of community service programs.

The relationship between financial literacy and household economic resilience demonstrates a mutually reinforcing connection in responding to increasingly dynamic global economic pressures. Households with strong financial understanding tend to be better prepared to manage risks and maintain economic stability. Community service programs provide an effective medium for enhancing such capacity through practical and needs-based approaches. This study is therefore directed toward examining more deeply the role of financial literacy in strengthening household economic resilience through community service-based interventions. The findings are expected to provide both

conceptual and practical contributions to the development of more adaptive and sustainable community economic empowerment strategies.

Financial Literacy

Financial literacy refers to an individual's ability to understand, manage, and make rational and well-directed financial decisions in daily life (Gökalp et al., 2026). This concept encompasses knowledge of income, expenditures, savings, investments, and effective debt management. Individuals with a high level of financial literacy tend to be more capable of planning both short-term and long-term finances systematically, thereby avoiding unexpected financial risks. Financial literacy also plays a role in shaping responsible attitudes and behaviors toward money management, including the ability to distinguish between needs and wants. In the household context, financial literacy serves as a fundamental foundation for maintaining economic stability and enhancing sustainable well-being.

Household Economic Resilience

Household economic resilience describes a family's ability to maintain stable economic conditions when facing pressures or shocks, whether internal or external (Aulia et al., 2025). This capability is reflected in the ability to meet basic needs, maintain consumption stability, and possess financial reserves to cope with emergencies. Economic resilience is influenced by various factors, including income level, financial management, access to resources, and the ability to adapt to changing economic conditions. Households with strong economic resilience are more likely to withstand crises without experiencing significant declines in welfare. This concept serves as an important indicator in assessing welfare levels and economic sustainability at the micro level.

Community Service

Community service represents one form of the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, aimed at directly transferring knowledge, technology, and skills to society (Lutfiyah, 2025). These activities are designed to address real community needs through educational, participatory, and practical approaches. In the context of financial literacy, community service may include financial management training, business mentoring, and education on the use of formal financial services. Interaction between academics and communities in these activities enables a knowledge exchange that is relevant to local conditions. Community service thus becomes a strategic medium for enhancing the capacity of individuals and groups to achieve greater economic independence.

Global Uncertainty

Global uncertainty refers to economic and social conditions that are difficult to predict due to factors such as economic crises, geopolitical changes, market fluctuations, and rapid technological developments (López et al., 2025). This situation directly affects household economic stability through changes in prices, income, and employment

opportunities. Global uncertainty requires individuals and households to possess high adaptability in managing limited resources. It also increases financial risks faced by society in daily life. Understanding the dynamics of global uncertainty forms the basis for developing more resilient and sustainable financial management strategies.

Financial Behavior

Financial behavior refers to patterns of individual actions in managing and utilizing their financial resources (Kumar et al., 2023). This includes habits related to saving, investing, debt management, and daily expenditure control. Financial behavior is influenced by internal factors such as knowledge, attitudes, and preferences, as well as external factors such as social environment and economic conditions. Individuals with sound financial behavior tend to have stronger control over their spending and are better able to plan their finances effectively. This behavior serves as an important indicator in assessing the level of financial literacy and economic resilience of individuals or households. Positive behavioral change is a primary objective of various financial education programs.

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion refers to the level of public access to formal financial services that are safe, affordable, and aligned with users' needs (Hua et al., 2023). These services include banking, insurance, credit, and other financial products that support economic activities. A high level of financial inclusion indicates that individuals have greater opportunities to utilize financial services to improve their welfare. Broad access to financial services also enables individuals to manage risks, develop businesses, and enhance economic stability. Financial inclusion is a key element in inclusive and sustainable economic development, particularly in supporting household economic resilience across different segments of society.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach through a literature review method, focusing on the examination of various previous research findings relevant to financial literacy and household economic resilience within the context of community service programs. This approach is selected to obtain a comprehensive understanding of concepts, empirical findings, and the development of studies conducted by prior researchers. The primary focus of this research is explicitly directed toward enriching references related to community service, particularly in the field of improving financial literacy as an effort to strengthen household economic resilience amid the dynamics of global uncertainty. Data collection was conducted through a systematic search of academic databases such as Google Scholar, as well as various credible websites providing relevant scientific publications and research reports.

The publication period covered in this study ranges from 1977 to 2026 to ensure that the analyzed data reflect the most recent developments in the field. The initial data collection process yielded 50 articles considered relevant to the research topic. These were

then rigorously screened based on inclusion criteria such as topic relevance, publication quality, methodological clarity, and contribution to the development of community service studies. This selection process resulted in 28 articles deemed most suitable for further analysis. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive qualitative techniques, involving the identification, classification, and interpretation of key findings from the selected literature to produce a systematic and in-depth synthesis of knowledge regarding the role of financial literacy in strengthening household economic resilience through community service programs.

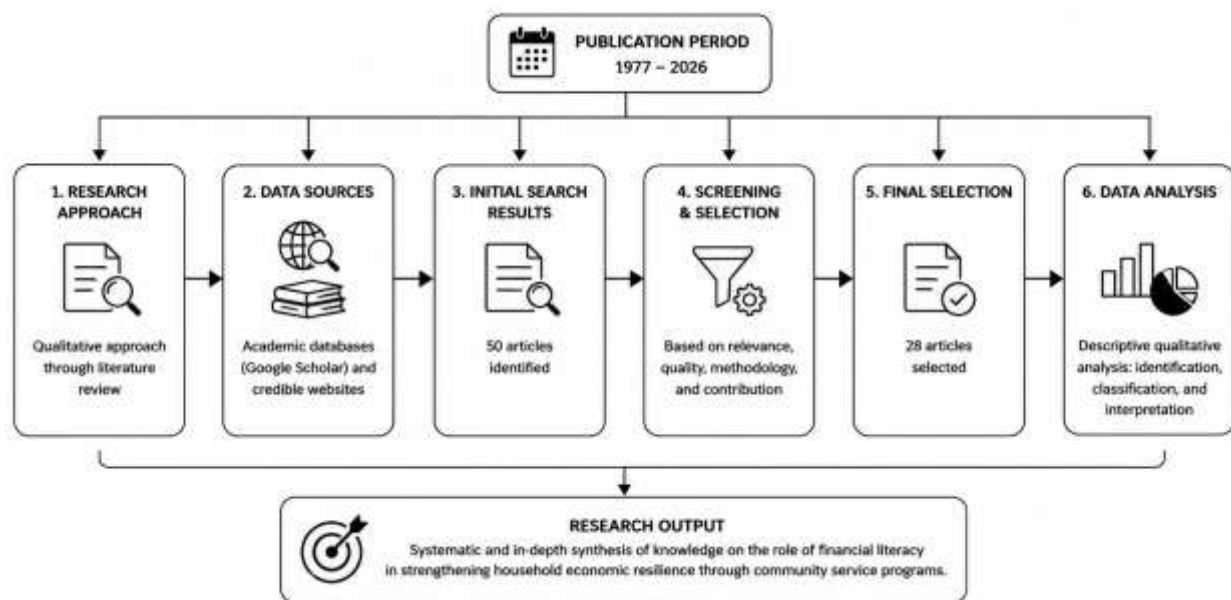


Figure 1. Research Methodology Flowchart

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The discussion on the role of financial literacy and household economic resilience within the context of community service can be examined through a conceptual framework that links individual behavior with microeconomic stability in a more systemic and dynamic manner. Recent literature indicates that households with strong financial management capacity tend to demonstrate higher levels of resilience when facing fluctuating global economic pressures, including during crises or economic slowdowns (Liu et al., 2024). Uncertainty driven by inflation, commodity price changes, and labor market dynamics requires adaptive and information-based financial decision-making capabilities. In this context, financial literacy functions as a foundational element that shapes household economic thinking, particularly in allocating resources efficiently, managing financial risks systematically, and maintaining a balance between consumption and savings throughout the economic life cycle. Strengthening individual capacity through financial education has direct implications for collective economic resilience, as the accumulation of rational micro-level decisions contributes to broader economic stability.

A relevant theoretical framework in explaining this phenomenon is the Behavioral Life-Cycle Theory developed by Shefrin & Thaler (1988), which emphasizes that individual financial decisions are often influenced by psychological factors, cognitive biases, and bounded rationality in processing information. This theory explains that individuals tend to mentally allocate income into categories such as consumption, savings, and investment, which are often managed suboptimally due to phenomena such as present bias and self-control problems. In the household context, this condition may lead to imbalances between short-term needs and long-term goals, ultimately increasing economic vulnerability. Financial literacy serves as a corrective mechanism that helps individuals understand the consequences of each financial decision, thereby reducing behavioral biases and improving decision-making quality. Financial education thus plays a strategic role in transforming economic behavior from reactive patterns into more planned and future-oriented actions.

Another relevant framework is the Financial Capability Theory, which emphasizes the integration of financial knowledge, practical skills, and access to formal financial services as an inseparable unity (Mai, 2025). This perspective views financial literacy as part of a broader capability that includes an individual's capacity to act effectively in everyday financial contexts, including making complex decisions. Households with strong financial capability are better able to utilize financial products such as savings, insurance, and productive credit optimally to support economic stability. Within the context of community service, this approach provides the basis for designing programs that balance knowledge enhancement with practical application, enabling communities to implement financial concepts effectively. The success of financial literacy programs is therefore determined by the integration of cognitive, behavioral, and accessibility aspects within the financial system.

A number of previous studies strengthen the relationship between financial literacy and household economic resilience through diverse and consistent empirical approaches. A study by Maharani & Sari (2023) shows that individuals with higher levels of financial literacy have a greater probability of building emergency funds, diversifying assets, and planning for retirement more systematically. Research by Wang et al. (2025) reveals that financial literacy is positively correlated with households' ability to cope with economic shocks such as job loss, health crises, or sudden income decline. These findings indicate that financial literacy functions as a risk mitigation instrument that enables households to maintain economic stability under uncertain conditions. Improved financial literacy contributes to strengthening households' adaptive capacity in responding to economic pressures more effectively.

Another study by Zuhroh et al. (2025), using a field experiment approach, demonstrates that simple financial training significantly improves financial record-keeping, expenditure control, and debt management within a relatively short period. Research by Sutisnawati (2023) also shows that community-based financial education has a tangible impact on increasing financial inclusion and the use of formal financial services among low-income populations. These results suggest that practice-based approaches in

community service are highly effective in transforming financial behavior from unstructured patterns into more systematic and planned practices. The consistency of these findings reinforces that educational interventions designed in a contextual and participatory manner can generate sustainable changes in household economic management while enhancing community capacity to face economic uncertainty more resiliently.

The first case can be observed in the financial literacy program implemented by Indonesia's Financial Services Authority through a national financial education initiative targeting households and MSMEs as strategic groups within the economy. Data show that Indonesia's financial literacy index increased from 29.7% in 2016 to 38.03% in 2019, accompanied by an increase in financial inclusion reaching 67.8%, reflecting significant improvements in access to and utilization of formal financial services (OJK, 2021). This program was designed through a combination of direct training, media-based educational campaigns, and the use of digital platforms to expand information outreach. The increase reflects a shift in financial management behavior, including greater use of banking products and other financial instruments. The multi-channel approach demonstrates that the integration of formal and informal education can accelerate the diffusion of financial knowledge within society, thereby strengthening household capacity to cope with increasingly complex economic dynamics.

The second case is evident in the financial literacy training programs conducted by the World Bank (2010) in several developing countries, including India and the Philippines, which focused on enhancing the financial capacity of low-income populations. The program showed that participants experienced an increase in savings ranging from 15% to 25% within one year after completing the training, indicating a significant change in financial behavior. Additionally, the use of formal financial services increased consistently, particularly in access to savings accounts and structured microcredit products. The success of this program is closely linked to its community-based approach, where the learning process is conducted in a participatory and contextual manner tailored to local needs. This approach enables more effective knowledge internalization and increases public trust in formal financial systems, thereby encouraging sustainable behavioral changes in financial management.

Despite the positive outcomes of various programs, the implementation of financial literacy initiatives in communities still faces complex and interrelated structural and cultural challenges. One major issue lies in the low level of basic financial understanding among the public, including concepts such as budgeting, interest, and risk, which makes educational materials difficult to absorb effectively. Limited access to information and formal financial services further widens the gap in financial literacy and inclusion, particularly among rural and low-income populations. Cultural factors, such as short-term consumption patterns and low orientation toward financial planning, also influence the effectiveness of interventions. These barriers are closely related to limited financial socialization and low exposure to sound financial practices within social environments. This condition underscores the need for community service approaches to be designed in a

more contextual, adaptive, and locally sensitive manner to effectively bridge the gap between knowledge and practice.

The first solution is to strengthen community-based approaches by involving local leaders, community groups, and social networks as agents of change in the financial education process. This approach enables learning to take place in a participatory, dialogical, and contextual manner, making the material more easily understood and relevant to everyday life. The involvement of local actors plays a strategic role in building trust and increasing program legitimacy, which ultimately enhances participation rates. Theoretically, this approach aligns with social learning theory, which emphasizes that individual behavior is influenced by social interaction and environmental observation (Bandura, 1977). The implementation of community-based approaches also facilitates the organic diffusion of knowledge through existing social networks, allowing program impacts to expand sustainably.

The second solution involves leveraging digital technology as a medium for financial education, offering broad reach and high flexibility in content delivery. Digital platforms such as financial applications, educational videos, and social media can be utilized to provide interactive, accessible, and adaptable content suitable for various levels of public understanding. Technology enables continuous learning processes that are not limited by space and time, thereby reaching populations that are difficult to access through conventional methods. From a theoretical perspective, this approach relates to the concept of digital financial literacy, which emphasizes the integration of technological skills and financial understanding (Al-Shami et al., 2024). In addition to improving efficiency in information dissemination, digital technology also facilitates program monitoring and evaluation through real-time data collection. Digital transformation in financial education thus becomes a relevant strategy for accelerating financial literacy improvement in the modern era.

The third solution is the integration of financial literacy into broader economic empowerment programs, such as entrepreneurship training, MSME development, and other productive economic capacity-building activities. This integration allows communities to directly apply financial knowledge in real contexts, making the learning process more meaningful and outcome-oriented. This approach strengthens the link between financial literacy and income generation, ultimately contributing to overall household economic resilience. Theoretically, this integration aligns with experiential learning theory, which emphasizes learning through direct experience as an effective method for developing practical skills (Kolb, 1984). The implementation of this strategy also creates synergy between educational and productive aspects, ensuring that program impacts extend beyond knowledge improvement to tangible economic changes. Cross-program integration thus becomes key to ensuring the sustainability of financial literacy interventions.

This discussion demonstrates that financial literacy plays a highly strategic role in strengthening household economic resilience, particularly in facing increasingly complex and dynamic global uncertainty. The integration of theoretical frameworks, empirical

findings, and case studies shows that practice-based educational approaches through community service can produce significant and sustainable changes in financial behavior. The challenges encountered in program implementation can be addressed through innovative, adaptive, and context-based strategies, thereby optimizing intervention effectiveness. This analysis confirms that financial literacy is a fundamental element in resilient microeconomic development, as it shapes the capacity of individuals and households to manage risks and seize economic opportunities. Strengthening financial literacy through integrated approaches thus represents a strategic step in building sustainable economic resilience within communities amid evolving global dynamics.

Table 1. Key Findings on the Role of Financial Literacy and Household Economic Resilience in the Context of Community Service

No	Key Aspect	Core Findings	Implications
1	Conceptual Framework	Financial literacy links individual behavior with microeconomic stability in a systemic and dynamic way	Individual financial decisions contribute to collective economic resilience
2	Global Economic Pressure	Inflation, price fluctuations, and labor market dynamics require adaptive financial decision-making	Financial literacy serves as the basis for informed decision-making
3	Role of Financial Literacy	Shapes household economic thinking (resource allocation, risk management, consumption–savings balance)	Enhances household economic stability and sustainability
4	Behavioral Life-Cycle Theory	Financial decisions are influenced by cognitive biases (present bias, self-control problems)	Financial literacy reduces biases and improves decision quality
5	Financial Capability Theory	Integration of knowledge, skills, and access to financial services	Effective programs must combine cognitive, behavioral, and accessibility aspects
6	Empirical Evidence	Higher financial literacy increases savings, asset diversification, and crisis preparedness	Acts as a risk mitigation instrument for households
7	Training Effectiveness	Simple financial training improves financial recording, spending control, and debt management	Practice-based approaches are more effective in behavioral change
8	Financial Inclusion	Community-based education increases the use of formal financial services	Promotes integration into the formal financial system
9	Case Study: Indonesia (OJK)	Financial literacy increased from 29.7% (2016) to 38.03% (2019); inclusion reached 67.8%	Multi-channel approaches accelerate knowledge diffusion
10	Case Study: World Bank	Savings increased by 15–25%; improved access to formal financial services	Participatory approaches drive sustainable behavioral change
11	Implementation Challenges	Low basic financial understanding, limited access, and cultural factors	Requires contextual and adaptive approaches
12	Solution 1: Community-Based Approach	Involvement of local leaders and social networks	Enhances trust, participation, and knowledge diffusion

13	Solution 2: Digital Technology	Use of apps, social media, and digital learning platforms	Expands reach and improves efficiency of financial education
14	Solution 3: Program Integration	Integration with entrepreneurship and MSME development programs	Links financial literacy with income generation
15	Overall Conclusion	Financial literacy plays a strategic role in household economic resilience	Integrated approaches are essential for sustainability

CONCLUSION

This study confirms that financial literacy plays a central role in shaping household economic resilience amid increasingly complex global uncertainty. The synthesis of various theories, empirical findings, and case studies demonstrates that improving financial knowledge and management skills encourages shifts in financial behavior toward more disciplined and well-planned practices. Households with strong financial literacy tend to maintain consumption stability, manage risks effectively, and build financial reserves as a buffer against economic shocks. Community service programs have proven to be an effective medium for transferring knowledge while simultaneously fostering practical financial behaviors at the grassroots level. These findings reinforce that the integration of financial education into community-based activities makes a tangible contribution to strengthening sustainable economic resilience.

The findings of this study have important implications for the development of policies and community empowerment practices. Higher education institutions can optimize the role of community service as a means of enhancing financial literacy in a more contextual and locally relevant manner. Governments and other stakeholders can utilize these findings as a basis for designing more inclusive financial education programs that are integrated with broader economic empowerment policies. Community-based approaches and the utilization of digital technology emerge as relevant strategies to expand program reach and improve implementation effectiveness. The academic field also benefits from additional references on community service, which can serve as a foundation for further research development and more innovative intervention models.

This study has several limitations that should be considered when interpreting its findings. The literature review approach depends on the availability and quality of the analyzed sources, which may introduce selection bias despite rigorous screening. The publication time range used may not fully capture the most recent and rapidly evolving developments, particularly in digital innovations related to financial literacy. Variations in social, cultural, and economic contexts across the analyzed studies may also affect the generalizability of the findings. These limitations indicate that the results are primarily conceptual and synthetic in nature, thus requiring further validation through empirical field research.

Future research is recommended to develop field-based empirical studies to directly examine the effectiveness of financial literacy programs in enhancing household economic resilience across different regional contexts. The development of community service models that integrate digital technology, participatory approaches, and continuous evaluation represents a promising direction for further investigation. Practitioners and

program implementers are encouraged to design financial education activities that are simpler, more practical, and aligned with the characteristics of target communities. Collaboration among higher education institutions, government, and the private sector needs to be strengthened to ensure that financial literacy programs are implemented systematically and sustainably. These efforts are expected to expand the impact of community service programs in improving household economic well-being in a tangible and meaningful way.

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