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Empowering Indigenous Women through Financial Capability: Financial Management Behavior in Eastern Indonesia's Informal Economy

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ABSTRACT

Income inequality and economic marginalization continue to affect indigenous women in Eastern Indonesia, particularly those engaged in informal economic activities such as traditional market trading. These women often act as primary breadwinners, managing household finances under persistent income constraints. This study investigates how financial capability, the combined influence of financial knowledge and attitude, affects financial management behavior among indigenous women micro-entrepreneurs. Using a quantitative explanatory design, data were collected through structured questionnaires from 82 active traders in Jayapura Regency and analyzed using multiple regression techniques. The findings show that both financial knowledge and attitude have a statistically significant and positive impact on financial management, individually and collectively. These results suggest that strengthening financial capability is crucial for enhancing indigenous women's economic resilience and decision-making autonomy in the informal economy. This study contributes to the literature on gendered financial behavior and provides practical insights for local governments and development agencies aiming to design targeted financial literacy interventions in marginalized communities.

Keywords: *Economic Empowerment; Financial Capability; Financial Management; Indigenous Women; Informal Economy*

1. Introduction

Poverty is a persistent driver of multiple socio-economic challenges in Indonesia, particularly in Papua Province. It often manifests in limited access to education, healthcare, and employment, which restricts individual capacity development and competitiveness. These constraints trap many individuals and families in a continuous cycle of poverty. When such conditions are widespread, social tensions may increase, leading to higher crime rates and public dissatisfaction, ultimately exacerbating economic and social instability (Saputra, 2023).

Among the core causes of poverty is low income. Households that cannot meet their basic needs, such as food, housing, healthcare, and education, are at a higher risk of long-term impoverishment. Individuals with limited financial resources often prioritize immediate survival over long-term financial planning, which impedes their ability to save or invest, reinforcing economic vulnerability (Pratama, 2015).

This study assumes that financial literacy is essential for helping low-income individuals manage their finances more effectively. With adequate financial knowledge, they can develop realistic budgets, reduce personal debt, and initiate saving strategies. In addition, a positive financial attitude, characterized by behaviors such as disciplined saving and prudent budgeting, can enhance financial resilience and improve the likelihood of escaping poverty.

This research examines the financial behavior of indigenous Papuan women, commonly known as *Mama-Mama Papua*, who carry dual responsibilities as caregivers and income earners. Faced with economic constraints, many of these women engage in small-scale trading in traditional markets to sustain their household income. In such contexts, sound financial management is vital for making rational financial decisions, optimizing capital use, and avoiding financial losses due to unplanned spending (Kogoya, 2021).

Financial management encompasses a range of activities, including financial planning, resource acquisition, budgeting, and control, all aimed at achieving economic objectives (Armereo, 2020). It involves systematic organizing, recording, and evaluating financial resources to maximize efficiency and effectiveness (Irfani, 2020). Financial management aims to build resilience in financial emergencies and economic uncertainty (Astuty, 2019).

Among the key factors influencing financial management is financial knowledge. Individuals with stronger financial understanding tend to exhibit better financial behaviors than those with limited knowledge. Prior studies have demonstrated that financial knowledge positively affects individual decision-making and the ability to manage finances responsibly (Humaira & Sagoro, 2018).

In addition to knowledge, financial attitude also plays an important role in shaping financial behavior. Financial attitude reflects one's mindset and discipline in handling financial matters, including self-control and judgment in response to spending impulses (Sina, 2016). Empirical research supports this perspective, showing that financial attitude significantly and positively impacts financial management (Pratita & Martono, 2024).

The primary objectives of this study are to assess the individual influence of financial knowledge and attitude on financial management behavior among indigenous women traders in Papua and to analyze the combined effect of both variables. These objectives are built upon empirical findings showing consistent positive correlations between financial capability and financial management (Hidajat & Tegar Wardhana, 2023; Humaira & Sagoro, 2018; Pratita & Martono, 2024). However, other studies have reported inconclusive or non-significant relationships, thus indicating a research gap (Estuti et al., 2021; Mulyati et al., 2024).

The novelty of this study lies in its focus on a population rarely represented in mainstream financial behavior literature. While most prior research has examined students or formal-sector

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workers, this study investigates indigenous women micro-traders operating in the informal economy. To the authors' knowledge, no prior empirical studies have analyzed how these women apply financial knowledge and attitudes in managing their businesses. Focusing on Jayapura Regency, this study seeks to determine whether the socio-cultural context influences financial behavior and whether other explanatory variables emerge from this localized setting.

The findings of this research are anticipated to provide valuable insights for local policymakers, particularly in Jayapura, regarding the current state of financial literacy and behavior among Indigenous women micro-entrepreneurs. These insights may inform the design of targeted financial education programs and public policy interventions to enhance microenterprise performance. Strengthening financial capability in this context could foster more sustainable business practices, elevate household incomes, and reduce poverty over the long term.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Financial Management

Financial management refers to planning, organizing, directing, and controlling financial activities, including procuring and effectively utilizing financial resources (Purba & Maksudi, 2020). Financial management's overarching goal is to support achieving long-term financial objectives, maintain stability, regulate cash flow, and prevent individuals or organizations from falling into unsustainable debt cycles (Wuisang et al., 2023).

A critical component of financial management is financial knowledge. Without a sufficient understanding of financial principles, individuals will likely manage their finances inefficiently, hindering investment decisions and overall financial well-being. Therefore, the development of financial knowledge should be encouraged early to ensure that income can be allocated and managed responsibly (Putri & Hamidi, 2019).

Financial management behavior can be assessed through four key dimensions (Dew & Xiao, 2011). The first is consumption, which involves household expenditure on goods and services. Effective financial management is reflected in what individuals purchase and their underlying motivations for consumption. The second dimension is cash-flow management, which balances income and expenditure. It includes paying bills on time, preparing budgets, and planning for future needs. The third is saving and investment, which relates to setting aside a portion of income for specific future uses. While saving ensures financial security, investment involves allocating resources with the expectation of future returns. The fourth dimension is credit management, which focuses on the responsible use of debt. This entails managing credit by one's financial capacity to avoid over-indebtedness and promote financial stability.

2.2. Financial Knowledge

Financial knowledge refers to an individual's ability to understand, manage, and respond to financial risks using available resources, enabling them to make informed financial decisions. This capability may be developed through formal education or shaped by environmental and social experiences. A strong foundation of financial knowledge is critical for effective financial management and long-term planning (Suluing et al., 2018).

Financial knowledge is the understanding required to make sound financial decisions, including the ability to evaluate financial options and assess future financial implications (Chen & Volpe, 1998). Individuals who possess such knowledge are better equipped to manage their finances, allocate resources wisely, and avoid financial pitfalls.

To measure financial knowledge, several key indicators are commonly used:

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- General personal financial knowledge, which includes an individual's understanding of foundational concepts such as simple and compound interest, inflation, opportunity cost, the time value of money, and asset liquidity.
- Savings and loan knowledge encompasses awareness of financial products such as savings accounts, checking accounts, and various credit instruments.
- Insurance literacy refers to comprehending risk protection mechanisms, including health, life, and education insurance.
- Investment knowledge involves familiarity with investment options, making informed investment decisions, and evaluating various asset types such as stocks, real estate, and alternative investments.

These indicators help assess an individual's readiness to navigate financial systems and demonstrate how financial knowledge contributes to financial capability and decision-making behavior.

2.3. Financial Attitude

Financial attitude refers to an individual's mind, beliefs, and judgments regarding money, which are expressed through financial behavior and influence decision-making and resource management (Robbins & Judge, 2013). A constructive financial attitude is often associated with sound financial behavior, including budgeting, saving, and controlling expenditures (Sari & Anam, 2021).

Financial attitude also reflects internal discipline in managing financial resources. Individuals with a positive financial attitude tend to exhibit future-oriented thinking, avoid using money to control others or resolve unrelated problems, and regulate spending based on actual needs. These behavioral tendencies are categorized into six dimensions: obsession, power, effort, inadequacy, retention, and securities (Sina, 2016). These components contribute to an individual's ability to manage consumption, balance income and expenditure, allocate funds for savings and investment, and handle debt responsibly (Sukma, 2022).

To assess financial attitude, four key indicators have been identified: orientation toward personal finances, which reflects habitual budgeting and financial planning; debt philosophy, which encompasses one's beliefs about borrowing, especially under financial pressure; money security, which refers to perceived financial stability; and evaluation of personal finances, which reflects how individuals assess their financial behavior and outcomes (Zahroh & Pangestuti, 2014).

These indicators offer insight into how attitudes toward money influence broader financial management behavior and long-term financial well-being.

2.4. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this study illustrates the relationship between financial knowledge, attitude, and management behavior among indigenous women traders. Financial knowledge and attitude are positioned as independent variables that influence financial management as the dependent variable.

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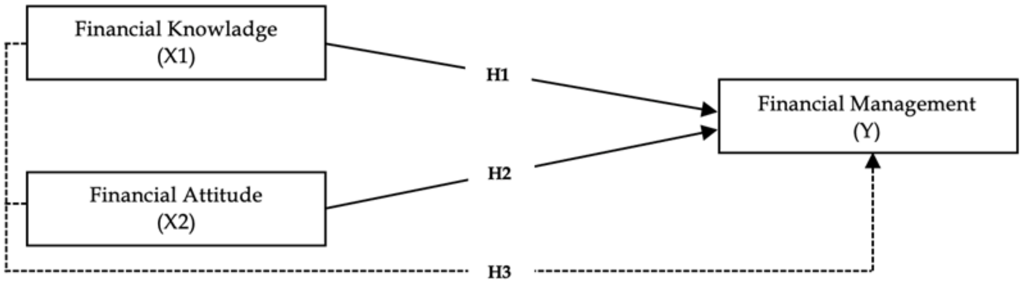

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

2.5. Hypotheses Development

2.5.1. The Influence of Financial Knowledge on Financial Management

Individuals with a high level of financial knowledge tend to make wiser financial decisions, especially regarding saving, budgeting, and investing for the future (Silvy & Yulianti, 2013). Financial knowledge is a key determinant in financial management behavior, enabling individuals to plan effectively and avoid risky or impulsive spending (Syamseptiadi & Linda, 2023). A consistent body of research suggests that individuals with strong financial literacy are more likely to exhibit responsible and organized financial behaviors. Conversely, those with limited financial knowledge often struggle to manage income and plan for long-term financial stability.

H1: Financial knowledge significantly influences the financial management of indigenous women traders in Pharaa Sentani Market, Jayapura Regency.

2.5.2. The Influence of Financial Attitude on Financial Management

Financial attitude refers to an individual's disposition and evaluation of financial matters, which shape their approach to managing and utilizing money (Rajna et al., 2011). A positive financial attitude is often associated with disciplined behaviors such as budgeting, saving, and exercising financial self-control. Individuals with such an attitude are more inclined to maintain balanced cash flow and make decisions based on long-term goals (Ibrahim & Alqaydi, 2013). Several empirical studies confirm that financial attitude positively contributes to financial management practices, including daily spending, debt handling, and savings behavior (Hidajat & Tegar Wardhana, 2023; Setiawan & Suarmanayasa, 2022).

H2: Financial attitude significantly influences the financial management of indigenous women traders in Pharaa Sentani Market, Jayapura Regency.

2.5.3. The Influence of Financial Knowledge and Financial Attitude Simultaneously on Financial Management

Financial knowledge and financial attitude are interrelated constructs that together influence financial behavior. Entrepreneurs require a foundational understanding of financial concepts and a positive mindset toward financial responsibility (Astiti et al., 2019). Combining sufficient knowledge and a proactive attitude enhances an individual's ability to apply effective financial practices. Individuals who are financially literate and hold positive attitudes are more likely to engage in saving, budgeting, and long-term investment planning (Humaira & Sagoro, 2018). Jointly, these variables create a reinforcing effect, increasing one's ability to manage

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financial resources productively. This is supported by evidence indicating that the simultaneous presence of financial knowledge and financial attitude has a significant and positive impact on financial management (Syamseptiadi & Linda, 2023).

H3: Financial knowledge and attitude influence indigenous women traders' financial management in Pharaa Sentani Market, Jayapura Regency.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Design

This study adopts an explanatory research design to identify and explain causal relationships between variables. The design involves hypothesis testing through a survey administered to a defined sample. Data were collected using structured questionnaires distributed to respondents within the target population.

3.2. Sampling

The sample in this study comprises indigenous Papuan women traders who have been actively selling at Pharaa Sentani Market, Jayapura Regency, Papua Province, for more than one year. Additionally, respondents were required to have prior experience borrowing business capital through financial institutions such as banks. Eighty-two respondents met the specified criteria and were included in the analysis.

3.3. Measurement

As the dependent variable, financial management was measured using four dimensions: consumption, cash-flow management, saving and investment, and credit management (Dew & Xiao, 2011). The first independent variable, financial knowledge, was assessed based on general financial literacy, including understanding savings and loans, insurance, and investment instruments (Chen & Volpe, 1998). The second independent variable, financial attitude, was measured using four indicators: orientation toward personal finances, debt philosophy, money security, and evaluation of personal financial practices (Zahroh & Pangestuti, 2014).

All variables were operationalized into dimensions, which were then broken down into sub-variables and measurable indicators. Each item was rated on a five-point Likert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD).

3.4. Data Collection

Primary data were obtained through field research by distributing pre-structured questionnaires directly to respondents. Data collection was conducted offline through face-to-face interaction to ensure clarity and completeness of responses.

3.5. Data Analysis

Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The initial stage involved testing the validity and reliability of the research instrument. The validity of each item was tested using the Pearson product-moment correlation. Items were considered valid if the calculated correlation coefficient (r) was greater than the critical value in the r-table (Sugiyono, 2019). Reliability was tested using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, with values equal to or greater than 0.60 considered acceptable (Sugiyono, 2019).

Multiple linear regression analysis was used to examine the effect of financial knowledge and financial attitude on financial management. The model was tested using the F-test to assess

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simultaneous significance and the t-test to evaluate the individual contribution of each independent variable (Ghozali, 2018).

The regression equation used in this study is formulated as follows:

$$\mathbf{Y(FM) = a + \beta_1 X_1(FK) + \beta_2 X_2(FA) + \varepsilon}$$

Where:

- **Y(FM)** = Financial Management
- **a** = Constant
- $\mathbf{X_1(FK)}$ = Financial Knowledge
- $\mathbf{X_2(FA)}$ = Financial Attitude
- **ε** = Error term

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Respondent Characteristics and Data Quality Testing

This research involved 82 respondents, all Indigenous Papuan women engaged in trading activities at Pharaa Sentani Market, Jayapura Regency, Papua Province. Based on age distribution, respondents under 40 comprised 2.43%, those aged 41–50 accounted for 56.10%, and respondents over 50 made up 41.47%.

Regarding business type, the majority of participants were vegetable and fruit traders (71.95%), followed by traditional food vendors (18.29%) and handicraft sellers (46.34%). Most respondents had been running their businesses for 6–10 years (39.02%), while 23.17% had 1–3 years of experience, 24.39% had been in business for 3–5 years, and 13.41% had operated for more than 10 years.

Regarding income, 18 respondents (21.95%) earned less than IDR 500,000 monthly. The majority, 52 respondents (63.41%), reported monthly incomes between IDR 600,000 and IDR 2,000,000. Meanwhile, 12 respondents (14.63%) earned more than IDR 2,000,000 monthly. These figures suggest that most Indigenous Papuan women traders in this study fall within the lower-middle-income bracket.

Validity and reliability tests were conducted to ensure data quality. The validity test results are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Validity Test Results

Variable	Indicator Item	Pearson Correlation	r Table	Decision
Financial Knowledge	FK1	0.870	0.214	Valid
	FK2	0.874	0.214	Valid
	FK3	0.795	0.214	Valid
	FK4	0.744	0.214	Valid
	FK5	0.811	0.214	Valid
	FK6	0.822	0.214	Valid
	FK7	0.532	0.214	Valid
	FK8	0.573	0.214	Valid
Financial Attitude	FA1	0.625	0.214	Valid
	FA2	0.814	0.214	Valid
	FA3	0.727	0.214	Valid
	FA4	0.687	0.214	Valid

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Variable	Indicator Item	Pearson Correlation	r Table	Decision
	FA5	0.737	0.214	Valid
	FA6	0.654	0.214	Valid
	FA7	0.436	0.214	Valid
	FA8	0.540	0.214	Valid
Financial Management	FM1	0.663	0.214	Valid
	FM2	0.743	0.214	Valid
	FM3	0.747	0.214	Valid
	FM4	0.823	0.214	Valid
	FM5	0.693	0.214	Valid
	FM6	0.670	0.214	Valid
	FM7	0.296	0.214	Valid
	FM8	0.382	0.214	Valid

Based on **Table 1**, all item statements had Pearson correlation coefficients greater than the r table value of 0.214. Therefore, all questionnaire items are considered valid. The reliability test was conducted using Cronbach's alpha. A variable is considered reliable if the Cronbach's alpha value is ≥ 0.70 (Sugiyono, 2019). The results are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Critical Value	Description
Financial Knowledge	0.893	0.70	Reliable
Financial Attitude	0.788	0.70	Reliable
Financial Management	0.781	0.70	Reliable

As shown in **Table 2**, all variables meet the required threshold for internal consistency, with Cronbach's alpha values exceeding 0.70. Therefore, all measurement instruments used in this study are reliable (Sugiyono, 2019).

4.2. Hypothesis Testing Results

4.2.1. T-test Results

The t-test determines the individual influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of the partial test are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Partial Regression Model Test

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	13.554	2.853		4.751	0.000
	Knowladge	0.219	0.086	0.274	2.553	0.013
	Attitude	0.298	0.104	0.307	2.863	0.005
a. Dependent Variable: Management						

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4.2.1.1. The Influence of Financial Knowledge on Financial Management

The analysis yields a t-value of 2.553 and a significance level of 0.013. Since the t-value is greater than the t-table (2.553 > 1.66) and the significance value is less than the significance level (0.013 < 0.05), it can be concluded that financial knowledge has a positive and significant effect on financial management. This implies that better financial knowledge improves financial management among indigenous Papuan women traders in Pharaa Sentani Market. Thus, hypothesis H1 is accepted.

4.2.1.2. The Influence of Financial Attitude on Financial Management

The analysis yields a t-value of 2.863 and a significance level of 0.005. As the t-value exceeds the t-table (2.863 > 1.66) and the significance value is below the alpha level (0.005 < 0.05), it can be concluded that financial attitude has a positive and significant influence on financial management. This indicates that a more positive financial attitude leads to better financial management behavior. Therefore, hypothesis H2 is accepted.

4.2.2. F-test Results

Simultaneous testing was conducted using the F-test to determine whether the independent variables collectively influence the dependent variable. The results are shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Simultaneous Regression Model Test (ANOVA)

ANOVA[a]						
Model		**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
1	Regression	178.988	2	89.494	12.201	0.000[b]
	Residual	579.464	79	7.335		
	Total	758.451	81			
a. Dependent Variable: Management						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Attitude, Knowledge						

Based on **Table 4**, the F-value is 12.201, greater than the F-table value of 2.70. The significance level is 0.000, which is lower than α = 0.05. These results indicate that the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that financial knowledge and attitude simultaneously positively and significantly influence financial management. Hence, hypothesis H3 is accepted.

4.2.3. Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test

The coefficient of determination (R^2) measures how well the independent variables explain the variation in the dependent variable. The R^2 value ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating stronger explanatory power. The results are presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary				
Model	**R**	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**
1	0.486[a]	0.236	0.217	2.708
a. Predictors: (Constant), Attitude, Knowledge				

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The R-value of 0.486 suggests a moderate positive correlation between the independent variables (financial knowledge and financial attitude) and the dependent variable (financial management). The R^2 value of 0.236 indicates that the two independent variables can explain 23.6% of the variance in financial management, while the remaining 76.4% is attributed to other factors not included in the model.

4.3. Discussion

4.3.1. The Influence of Financial Knowledge on Financial Management

The findings of this study indicate that financial knowledge has a positive and significant influence on financial management. Individuals with a higher level of financial understanding, particularly regarding basic financial concepts such as income, expenses, assets, liabilities, and risk, are more likely to exhibit responsible financial behavior and manage their finances effectively. In contrast, individuals with limited financial knowledge often experience difficulties in organizing, controlling, and optimizing their financial resources.

These results are consistent with several prior studies, which have demonstrated a significant relationship between financial knowledge and financial management behavior (Laila & Yudiantoro, 2024; Setyaningsih & As'ari, 2024; Syamseptiadi & Linda, 2023). Adequate financial knowledge has also contributed positively to individual financial behavior, including allocating resources efficiently and managing spending and savings strategies (Robb & Woodyard, 2011). These findings contradict the results of earlier research that reported no significant influence of financial knowledge on financial management (Estuti et al., 2021), reinforcing the conclusion that financial knowledge remains a key factor in shaping financial behavior.

The relationship between financial knowledge and financial behavior is, therefore, crucial. Individuals with lower levels of financial literacy are more prone to poor decision-making. In contrast, those with greater financial insight can better organize their finances, set priorities, and utilize money responsibly. Strengthening financial knowledge is particularly important for economically vulnerable groups, such as women micro-entrepreneurs in informal markets.

Descriptive data from this study support these findings. Although responses varied, most indigenous Papuan women traders agreed that financial knowledge is essential to running a business and ensuring sustainability. Many respondents highlighted the importance of financial planning for daily expenses and future needs, particularly personal investment. Financial planning was viewed not only as a business necessity but also as a means of developing self-discipline in managing current and future finances. Based on these responses, it can be concluded that most respondents positively perceive the importance of financial knowledge. Despite differences in motivation or experience, there is a shared understanding that financial literacy is vital in business management and long-term financial stability.

4.3.2. The Influence of Financial Attitude on Financial Management

The results of this study indicate that financial attitude has a positive and significant influence on financial management. This implies that individuals who demonstrate stronger and more responsible financial attitudes are more likely to manage their finances effectively. A well-developed financial attitude enables individuals to approach money with discipline, foresight, and prudence in spending and saving decisions.

A good financial attitude can guide individuals in shaping their financial behavior. It reflects thinking patterns that include concern for the future, control over personal financial situations, spending adjustment to meet household needs, reluctance to spend unnecessarily, and

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openness to improving one's financial perspectives (Widyaningrum, 2018). These results align with previous findings demonstrating a positive and significant effect of financial attitude on financial management (Hidajat & Tegar Wardhana, 2023).

Support for this relationship is evident from the responses to specific questionnaire items. For instance, item X2.2 explored the importance of maintaining a frugal attitude toward routine financial activities. Most respondents agreed that regular saving behavior contributes positively to household and business financial management. Additionally, item X2.3 examined attitudes toward borrowing. Most respondents agreed that borrowing should be approached cautiously, recognizing that while debt can provide access to capital and help navigate temporary challenges, it may also pose long-term risks if not managed properly.

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that indigenous Papuan women traders with a more positive financial attitude tend to make wiser decisions in managing their finances. On the other hand, a poor financial attitude often correlates with weak financial behavior, including overspending and a lack of financial planning. Respondents with stronger financial attitudes consistently showed awareness of the importance of aligning financial practices with future goals, balancing income and expenses, and allocating income toward saving and investment.

These results reinforce the view that financial attitude is not merely a psychological construct but a behavioral driver directly affecting practical financial decision-making. Cultivating positive financial attitudes among micro-entrepreneurs, especially those in informal sectors, is critical to improving their economic resilience and financial independence.

4.3.3. The Influence of Financial Knowledge and Financial Attitude Simultaneously on Financial Management

The results of the simultaneous regression model indicate that the first hypothesis is accepted. This means that financial knowledge and attitude together positively and significantly influence financial management among indigenous Papuan women traders in Pharaa Sentani Market, Jayapura Regency. The findings suggest that when positive financial attitudes complement high levels of financial knowledge, the quality of financial management improves significantly.

This finding is consistent with previous studies, which confirmed the joint influence of financial knowledge and attitude on financial behavior and decision-making (Mulyati et al., 2024; Syamseptiadi & Linda, 2023). The results also align with the theoretical framework proposed by Mien and Thao, who argue that financial knowledge and attitude influence financial management behavior. According to their perspective, knowledge provides a conceptual foundation, while attitude drives the motivation to apply that knowledge effectively in real-life financial decisions.

For instance, understanding the importance of investment becomes more actionable when accompanied by a proactive and responsible financial attitude. Individuals with financial knowledge and a constructive attitude are more likely to plan for long-term goals, prioritize savings, and avoid financially harmful behaviors. This interaction enhances awareness and the consistent application of financial strategies, particularly in managing risks and optimizing cash flow.

Good financial knowledge enables individuals to make informed and strategic decisions, while a sound financial attitude ensures that such decisions are implemented with consistency and discipline. When these two factors develop concurrently, they reinforce each other, resulting in better financial judgment, stronger preparedness in handling uncertainties, and more efficient

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business operations. Ultimately, the synergy between financial knowledge and attitude forms a robust foundation for sustainable financial management and long-term business viability.

5. Conclusion

Several key conclusions can be drawn from this study based on the analysis and discussion presented in the previous sections. First, financial knowledge partially positively and significantly influences financial management. This finding indicates that indigenous Papuan women traders who apply financial knowledge more effectively in managing their businesses tend to demonstrate better financial management outcomes.

Second, financial attitude has a partially positive and significant influence on financial management. Traders who exhibit constructive financial attitudes, such as discipline in saving, cautiousness in borrowing, and awareness of long-term planning, are more likely to manage their financial resources responsibly and sustainably.

Third, the simultaneous influence of financial knowledge and attitude on financial management is positive and significant. This suggests that when both elements are present, sound financial knowledge supported by a positive financial attitude, indigenous Papuan women traders are more capable of making informed financial decisions, managing risks, and maintaining business continuity.

Based on these conclusions, several practical suggestions can be proposed. In collaboration with Papua Province stakeholders, the Jayapura Regency Government is encouraged to promote financial literacy programs actively. This includes outreach, mentorship, and tailored training for indigenous women micro-traders operating in traditional markets. Strengthening financial literacy benefits individual entrepreneurs and contributes to community empowerment and poverty reduction.

In addition, future research should consider incorporating additional variables that may influence financial management behavior, such as demographic characteristics, locus of control, lifestyle, and self-control. Expanding the scope of research to include indigenous women traders across other traditional markets in Papua Province would also enhance the generalizability and depth of future findings.

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7. Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors have declared no potential conflicts of interest regarding this article's research, authorship, and/or publication.

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