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Analysis of Financial Management and Subjective Well-Being of Bank Emok Customer Families in Bandung City, West Java

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Abstract

Facing rising prices requires effective financial management to improve family welfare. Low income and having difficulty making ends meet can often cause people to go into debt. It is essential to achieve a good balance between income and debt by understanding the limits of one's ability to pay and utilizing debt wisely for productive purposes. The purpose of the study was to gain an understanding of family characteristics and debt characteristics that become Bank Emok customers and analyze the relationship and influence of family characteristics, debt characteristics, financial management and subjective welfare. This study used a purposive cross-sectional study design with respondents of as many as 60 wives from complete families who became customers of Bank Emok. The results of the relationship test (correlation) showed that the age of the wife was significantly negatively associated with financial management. The length of marriage was significantly positively related to the amount of debt. Income is completely considerably associated with financial management and subjective well-being. The results of the influence test with Structural Equation Modeling show that the application of sound financial management practices can make a positive contribution to emotional well-being (β= 0.561**; t > 1.96).

Keywords: *Financial Management, Emok Bank, Subjective Well-being*

INTRODUCTION

Dealing with rising prices or high levels of necessities can be challenging, especially for families with limited incomes. Good financial management is required to manage these dynamics (Brüggen et al., 2017). Family financial management has a vital role in creating economic stability and welfare for each family member (Netemeyer et al., 2018). Families must be able to manage finances well to improve the quality of relationships and subjective well-being (Baryla et al., 2020). Financial management is positively related to family well-being (Spuhlera and Dew 2019). Sound financial management helps prevent excessive debt accumulation (Straus 2015). Families with low incomes are more vulnerable to debt because they have difficulty meeting basic needs (Berisha and Meszaros, 2018).

The ever-increasing fulfilment of needs and desires causes families to borrow from informal sources of credit (Ferreira et al., 2020). The practice of lending and borrowing has been widespread in a number of regions in Indonesia (Sitepu, 2020). One of the well-known informal microloan systems in West Java, especially in Bandung, is Bank Emok. Emok comes from Sundanese, which means how to sit by kneeling your legs back. The distribution of these funds is named Bank Emok because when transactions occur, they are carried out seated, and the target is homemakers. On average, one Bank Emok has more than ten customers, some even up to forty people (Angggraeni et al. 2020). The requirements for borrowing at Bank Emok are straightforward. Namely, if the customer only submits a copy of the identity card (KTP) and signature from the customer's husband. The loan money can be received but with a reasonably high debt interest (Johan, 2022). The majority of Emok Bank customers are homemakers with poor economies, and provide loans for basic daily needs or even consumptive (Permatasari, 2021; Sugianto, 2019). Customers have to pay instalments every week (Tunerah 2015), but customers often have to take other loans to meet instalment obligations (Aidha et al. 2019; Chien

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and Devaney 2001). Emok banks sometimes disturb the community because in the calculation payment system, there is a very high interest, and in instalments, using a *rent-bearing* system, where when one member in the group does not pay weekly instalments, other members must bear it simultaneously, so that many fall into problems rooted in difficulty paying (Budiman et al. 2021).

Household Debt in Indonesia increased to 16.10 per cent of GDP in the second quarter of 2023 from 16 per cent of GDP in the first quarter of 2023. Household Debt to GDP in Indonesia averaged 14.04 per cent of GDP from 2001 to 2023, reaching an all-time high of 17.80 per cent of GDP in the fourth quarter of 2020 and a record low of 6.20 per cent of GDP in the first quarter of 2002 (Trading Economics 2023). Data shows that as many as 21.99 per cent, or 170,064 families in Bandung City, received loans, with the highest number receiving loans sourced from *leasing* companies by 37.59 per cent (BPS 2020). The families most often in debt are those with low incomes and have many dependents (Strzelecka and Zawadzka 2020). Inefficient financial management will also have an impact on family harmony because quarrels that lead to divorce arise (Norman and Suryani 2019). Healthy and stable financial management tends to provide quality marriage output (Dew et al. 2020). According to Sunarti (2018), financial management is essential for families because financial resources are limited, while family needs are increasing along with the increasing stages of family development. Ramli and Apriyanto (2020) stated that families need to have a good understanding of financial management so that when economic pressure occurs, families can find the right solution. Families must carry out the right strategy in managing finances so that the fulfilment of family needs is not disrupted (Sina 2020). Research Iskandar et al. (2007) mentions the definition of family welfare as an effort to escape from all pressures, difficulties, and disorders to achieve a relatively sufficient state.

Financial management experience, financial knowledge, financial status, and marital status directly affect a family's economic well-being (Iramani and Lutfi, 2021). Based on the previous description, it is necessary to research the relationship between family characteristics, debt characteristics, financial management and subjective welfare on the family welfare of Emok Bank customers. The changes experienced by families after making debt-receivable transactions to the Emok Bank become an essential and exciting study to measure family welfare so that families can evaluate and improve their ability to manage finances. Through sound financial management, households can create financial stability. This includes paying bills in a timely manner, managing debt wisely, and building financial reserves to cope with unexpected events. Financial management helps in budget planning and allocation of financial resources. By planning expenses, households can avoid uncontrolled spending and improve their ability to achieve financial goals. Financial management helps manage debt wisely, including choosing the right type of debt, negotiating better interest rates, and paying down debt according to plan. This helps avoid financial problems caused by uncontrolled debt. Specifically, this study focuses on several issues that have been formulated into the following points: 1. What are the family characteristics, debt characteristics, financial management, and subjective welfare of Emok bank customers? 2. What is the relationship between family characteristics and debt characteristics? 3. What is the effect of payment mechanism, attendance mechanism, and financial management on the subjective welfare of Emok bank customers?

METHOD

This study uses a cross-sectional study, which analyzes variables collected at one particular time throughout the sample population that has been determined with a quantitative descriptive design to describe the relationship and influence between variables. Data collection was carried out from June to August 2023 through interviews using questionnaires. The research location was chosen purposively,

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namely in Cipadung Village, Cibiru District, Bandung City, West Java. The withdrawal of subjects or respondents was carried out purposely with the unit of analysis studied, which was a family unit that became a customer and was a complete family consisting of a husband, wife, and children with a total

of 60 respondents. The primary data analyzed include family characteristics (age of husband and wife, education of husband and wife, occupation of husband and wife, length of marriage, stage of family development, family income and poverty status), debt characteristics (number of banks, size of loans, length of time as a customer), payment mechanism, attendance mechanism, financial management and subjective welfare. Management variables consist of 10 questions comprised of three dimensions, namely the planning dimension, implementation dimension and evaluation dimension, using a Likert scale of 0 - 2, namely 0 = never, 1 = sometimes, 2 = always, referred to from Firdaus and Sunarti (2009) with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.8 while the subjective welfare variable consists of 30 questions consisting of 3 dimensions, namely the economic dimension, the social dimension and psychological dimension use a semantic scale ranging from 1 (low) to 7 (high) with Cronbach's alpha value of 0.85 which is referred to from the book Inventory of measurements of Sunarti family (2021). Data processing and analysis using Microsoft Excel, Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 25 for descriptive analysis, and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with SmartPLS software. The data obtained by researchers is processed through the process of editing, coding, entry, and scoring. The data obtained are then processed and analyzed descriptively and determine the grouping categories for financial management and subjective welfare, which are divided into three categories based on the value of their achievements referred to by Sunarti *et al.* (2005) ≤ 60.00 in the low category, 60.01-79.99 in the medium category, and ≥ 80.00 in the high class. The value of achievement of financial management and subjective welfare is obtained from the formula:

$$Y = \frac{x - minumum\ value}{maximum\ value\ - minimum\ value}\ x\ 100$$

Information:
Y = Score in percent
X = Score obtained by the entire respondent

Furthermore, it examines the relationship between family characteristics and debt characteristics using SPSS while testing the effect of presence mechanisms, payment mechanisms and financial management on subjective well-being using SEM Smart PLS analysis.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Family Characteristics

The results showed that 61.7 per cent of husbands and 56.7 per cent of wives belonged to the middle adult age category, namely the age range of 41-60 years (Hurlock, 1999). Of the husband's education, 40 per cent graduated from high school, while the wives, 36.7 per cent, graduated from junior high school. Twenty-five per cent of husbands' jobs are odd; the rest, 18.3 per cent, are self-employed, 16.7 per cent are labourers, and the rest work as mechanics, parking attendants, security guards, employees, drivers, and traders, and 6.7 per cent of husbands are not working. Almost half of the wives (46.7 per cent) worked as tradesmen, 31.7 per cent did not work, and the rest worked as self-employed people,

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domestic helpers, odd jobs and labourers. The average length of marriage is 20.40 years. More than half (55%) are small families of 1-4 family members. Almost half of the families, namely 48.3 per cent, were families with adult children, and 20 per cent were families with adolescent children. There, 73.3 per cent of families have a total family income per month. From the results of this income, it was then found that 13.3 per cent of customers were categorized as poor using the poverty line standard of the city of Bandung.

Table 1. Percentage distribution Family Characteristics

Family characteristics	Percentage spread	
	n	%
Age of husband		
Early adulthood (21-40)	20	33,3
Middle adult (41-60)	37	61,7
Late adulthood (>60)	3	5,0
Min-Max	21-68	
(mean±SD)	44,43±9,53	
Age of wife		
Early adulthood (21-40)	25	41,7
Middle adult (41-60)	34	56,7
Late adulthood (>60)	1	1,7
Min-Max	20-63	
(mean±SD)	41,23±10,12	
Husband's education		
Did not finish elementary school (1-5 tahun)	2	3,3
Graduated from elementary school (6-8 tahun)	16	26,7
Graduated from junior high school (9-11 tahun)	18	30,0
Graduated from High School (12 tahun)	24	40
Min-Max	3-12	
(mean±SD)	8,77±2,01	
Wife's education		
Did not finish elementary school (1-5 tahun)	2	3,3
Graduated from elementary school (6-8 tahun)	21	35,0
Graduated from junior high school (9-11 tahun)	22	36,7
Graduated from High School (12 tahun)	15	25,0
Min-Max	1-12	
(mean±SD)	9,87±2,35	
Husband's work		
Not Working	4	6,7
Merchant	4	6,7
Self employed	11	18,3
Odd Bumps	15	25,0
Laborer	10	16,7
Parking attendant	1	1,7
Mechanic	1	1,7
Driver (Driver, Online Ojek)	7	11,7
Security	6	10,0
Employee	1	1,7

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Wife's work		
Not Working	19	31,7
Merchant	28	46,7
Self employed	6	9,9
Odd Bumps	1	1,7
Laborer	2	3,3
Domestic Assistant	4	6,7
Long married		
1-15 years	19	31,7
16-25 years	25	41,7
26-40 years	15	24,9
>40 years	1	1,7
Min-Max	1-42	
(mean±SD)	20,40±9,60	
Large family		
Small: ≤ 4 persons	33	55,0
Intermediate: 5-6 persons	22	36,7
Large: ≥ 7 persons	5	8,3
Stages of family development		
Newly married family	2	3,3
Families with the birth of the first child	1	1,7
Families with children of preschool age	4	6,7
Families with school-age children	11	18,3
Families with teenage children	12	20,0
Family with older children (launching stage)	29	48,3
Families with middle children (launching stage)	1	1,7
Total revenue		
$\leq Rp.5.000.000$	44	73,3
$> Rp.5.000.000$	16	26,7
Min	Rp.1.300.00	
Max	Rp.8.800.000	
(Mean)	Rp.4.398.500	
Poverty status		
Bandung City >IDR 545,675 (Not Poor)	52	86,7
Bandung City <IDR 545,675 (Poor)	8	13,3

Characteristics of debt

The results showed that all customers only participated in one Emok bank association with a payback period or length of instalments of 50 times. The loan amount ranges from Rp.2,000,000 to Rp.8,000,000, and the number of weekly instalments varies from Rp.50,000 to Rp.416,000. The lowest instalment payment amount is four times, and the highest is 539 times. If accumulated debt and loan interest, the highest amount is Rp.10,400,000.

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Table 2. Percentage spread based on Debt characteristics

Debt Characteristics	Persentase %
Number of Banks	
1 Emok Bank	100
Installment Length	
50 times	100
Large loan	
Rp. 2.000.000 – Rp. 4.000.000	31,6
Rp. 5.000.000 – Rp. 6.000.000	58,4
Rp. 7.000.000 – Rp. 8.000.000	9,7
Min- Max (Mean)	Rp2.000.000-Rp.8.000.000 RP.4.891.666
Number of installments per week	
Rp. 50.000 – Rp. 125.000	75
Rp. 137.500 – Rp. 260.000	18,3
Rp. 289.000 – 416.000	6,7
Min- Max (Mean)	Rp.50.000-Rp.416.000 (Rp.140.175)
Installment payment amount (times)	
4-80	28,3
85-270	55
300-539	16,7
Min-Max (mean±SD)	4-539 186,32±140,13
Total bank debt and interest	
Rp.2.500.000-Rp.5.000.000	31,7
Rp.6.250.000-Rp.7.225.000	50,1
Rp.7.500.000-Rp.10.400.000	18,2
Min Max (Mean)	Rp.2.500.000 RP.10.400.000 Rp.6.141.666

Payment Mechanism

The payment mechanism describes the source of weekly instalment payments, which has become a recurring pattern every time the customer pays instalments. The results showed that almost all customers, namely 78.3 per cent, always pay weekly instalments from the income of their husband and wife. There are 35 per cent of customers often pay instalments by borrowing (from family, friends or neighbours), and 10 percent of customers always pay instalments by selling equipment or goods at home.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of payment mechanisms by question item

Payment Mechanism	Percentage (%)

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Customers pay debt installments from:	
Conjugal Income	
Never	0
Occasional	15
Often	6,7
always	78,3
Borrow from family/friends/neighbors	
Never	60
Occasional	33,3
Often	35
always	1,7
Selling equipment or items that are in the house	
Never	85
Occasional	5
Often	10
Always	0

Attendance Mechanism

The attendance mechanism measures the hassle felt by customers because they are required to attend emok bank associations every time they pay instalments. The results showed that 53.3 per cent of customers never felt that the association time clashed with other activities, and 33.3 per cent felt occasional hassle. Then 51.7 felt no hassle to attend every week to pay instalments. Furthermore, 31.7% of customers occasionally feel that gathering time is troublesome, and 56.7% of customers answer that the location or place of the association to pay instalments is manageable.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of attendance mechanisms by question item

Attendance Mechanism	Persentase (%)
Waktu perkumpulan mengalami bentrok	
Never	53,3
Occasional	33,3
Often	13,4
Always	
Feel bothered to attend every week	
Never	51,7
Occasional	30
Often	18,3
Always	-
Development time/hours are troublesome	
Never	51,7
Occasional	31,7
Often	16,6
Always	-
The place/location of the association is troublesome	
Never	56,7
Occasional	31,7
Often	10,0
Always	1,7

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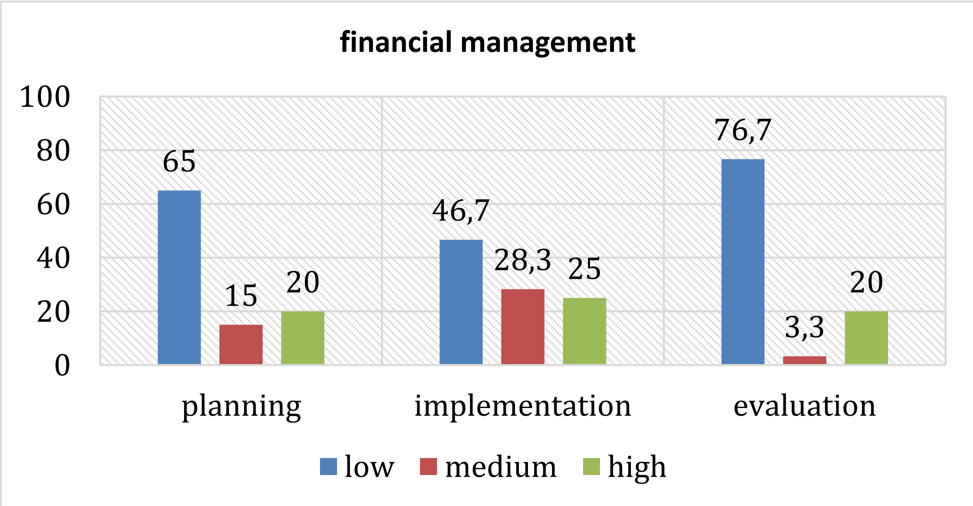
Financial Management

In this study, financial management is defined as the ability of families to manage financial aspects through the process of planning, implementation, and evaluation. In this study, to determine the category of using the cut of which refers to the results of the study showed that the financial management of Emok bank customers on average was categorized as low with details on the planning dimension of 65 per cent ranked as intense and 20 per cent high. In the implementation dimension, 46.7 per cent were standard, and 28.3 per cent were, then in the evaluation dimension, 76.7 per cent were categorized as low, and 20 per cent were categorized as high. This result shows that the average financial management of emok bank customers is still in the low category.



Graph 1. Distribution of Financial management categories by dimension

Source: Primary Data Processed

The results of research on the planning dimension showed that more than half (58.3%) of customers answered that they never made a financial allocation plan every month; the rest, 31.7 per cent responded that they always made a plan. Then there are 40 per cent of customers who never calculate daily living expenses, and 31.7 per cent always calculate daily costs. More than half (53.3%) of customers never plan before buying something, and the majority of customers (61.7%) prepare an emergency fund. In the implementation dimension, the results show that almost half of the customers (45%) have never made an effort to save, 38.3% sometimes separate money according to needs, and nearly all customers (91.7%) always prioritize the primary essentials (food and education). In the evaluation dimension, the results of the study found that 56.7 per cent of customers never recorded the costs incurred, and almost half of the customers (43.3 per cent) answered that they sometimes did evaluations. There were 41.7 per cent sometimes compared income and expenses. The highest score item with a value of 95 is in the question item prioritizing the primary needs, namely food and education, while the lowest item score with a value score of 22.50 is in the statement item preparing an emergency fund.

Financial management	Percentage spread (%) of answers	Total Item Score
Dimensi Perencanaan		
Make a monthly financial allocation plan		
Never	58,3	36,67

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Sometimes	10	
always	31,7	
Calculate the estimated cost of daily living		
Never	40	
Sometimes	28,3	45,83
always	31,7	
Plan before buying anything		
Never	53,3	
Sometimes	15	39,17
always	31,7	
Prepare an emergency fund		
Never	61,7	
Sometimes	31,7	22,50
always	6,7	
Implementation Dimensions		
Efforts to save		
Never	45	
Sometimes	40	35,00
always	15	
Segregate money according to needs groups		
Never	33,3	
Sometimes	38,3	
always	28,3	47,50
Prioritizing the main needs, namely food and education		
Never	1,7	
Sometimes	6,7	**95**
always	91,7	
Evaluation Dimension		
Record all expenses incurred		
Never	56,7	
Sometimes	23,3	
always	20	31,67
Routinely evaluate expenses		
Never	36,7	
Sometimes	43,3	
always	20	41,67
Compare revenue and Expense		
Never	20	
Sometimes	41,7	59,17
always	38,3	

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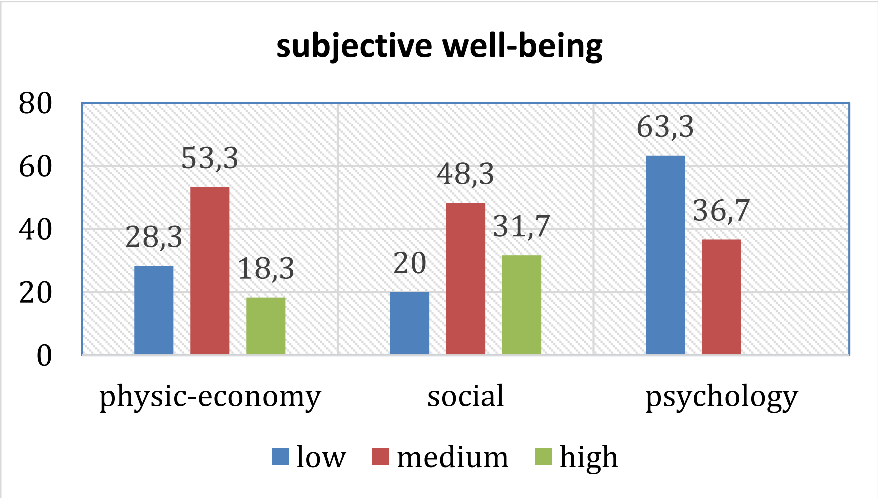
Subjective Well-Being

Subjective well-being in this study consists of three dimensions, namely the physical-economic dimension, the social dimension, and the psychological dimension. In this study, the dimension category on subjective welfare variables refers to Sunarti *et al.* (2005) ≤ 60.00 in the low class, 60.01-79.99 in the medium category, and ≥ 80.00 in the high sort. The results showed that the physical dimension of the economy was 53.3 per cent, and the social size of 48.3 per cent was categorized as a medium. In contrast, in the psychological dimension, 63.3 per cent are in the low category.



Graph 2. Sebaran kategori kesejahteraan subjektif berdasarkan dimensi
Source: Primary Data Processed

Table 6. Percentage distribution of attendance mechanism by question item and total item score

Subjective well-being	**Total Item Score**
Is the family generally satisfied with:	
Economic Dimension	
Food consumed during this time	67,86
Clothing that is owned and used	**75,95**
Occupied house conditions	71,43
Ability to finance and services health	66,43
Ability to finance and services pchild education	48,81
Family income	46,19
Assets or assets owned	40,24
Savings owned	36,19
Self-financial management	55,48
Financial arrangements by spouse	62,86
Dimensi sosial	
Family decision process	62,38
Time management and togetherness family	69,76

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Handling problems in the family	66,43
Relationship with neighbors	**78,57**
Relationships between family members	66,19
Relationship with extended family	77,86
Help given to people Other (money, goods, advice, attention)	44,52
Support and help from outside the family	44,29
Participation in activities in the community	59,52
Translator by environment to family	46,43
Psychological Dimension	
Comfort and family environment	**76,67**
Implementation of daily worship	73,81
Developmental behavior and achievements Family members	75,71
Family health conditions	74,29
Family harmony	66,43
Communication and family bonding	74,52
Roles and duties of married couples	75,71
Roles and duties as a parent	74,52
Roles in the extended family	71,90
Role as a member of the wider community	33,57

Test the Relationship of Family Characteristics with Debt Characteristics

The results of the study in Table 7 show that the age of the wife is significantly negatively related to financial management, namely in the implementation dimension ($r = -0.357$, $p < 0.05$). This means that when the age of the wife increases, financial management decreases. Some people face changing financial needs as they get older, have responsibilities, and prepare for their children's education or retirement. Changes in lifestyle and spending habits can affect financial management. In general, financial priorities change with age. In this study, the average wife's education graduated from junior high school. This is likely a factor in the decline of financial management due to low education levels. In addition, it can be caused because the age of the respondents is also the average age of middle adulthood (41-60 years), this increasing age causes physical health conditions to decline, affecting a person's ability to manage finances (Rosa and Listiadi 2020).

Further results showed that after marriage was significantly positively associated with total debt ($r = 286$, $p <0.05$). This result indicates that the longer the marriage age, the more the amount of debt also increases. This can be caused because families do not cost living; housing, education, and health care costs continue to grow and are not accompanied by an increase in income, so to meet this, families carry out strategies by way of debt (Broadbent et al. 2023). The results found that family income was positively significantly related to financial management, namely in the implementation dimension ($r = 0.396^{**}$, $p < 0.05$ and the evaluation dimension ($r = 0.392^{**}$, $p < 0.05$). This result means that when income increases, financial management improves, and with higher pay, customers can budget more accurately so that financial management is better and minimizes financial risk. Furthermore, family

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income was positively correlated with subjective well-being, namely on the physical dimension of the economy (r = 0.3, 08*, p < 0.05). These results mean that income increases can contribute to improvements in subjective well-being or individual happiness.

Sufficient income allows individuals to meet basic needs, such as food, clothing, and shelter. When basic needs are met, individuals tend to feel more secure and satisfied. High income can help reduce family economic pressure so that families are able to meet financial markets and can provide benefits in financial management and family welfare (Xu et al. 2021). Furthermore, wife education was

positively correlated with subjective well-being, namely on the economic dimension (r = 0.293*, p < 0.05). These results mean that customers with higher levels of education tend to have better levels of subjective well-being. Education tends to improve welfare and improve people's living standards (Jongbloed, 2018). Individuals with higher levels of education have greater access to better job opportunities and have the possibility of earning higher incomes. Adequate employment and economic stability can contribute to subjective happiness and well-being, Wang and Sohail (2022).

Table 7. Test the relationship of debt characteristics with family characteristics

Test the relationship between variables	Wife's age	Husband's age	Age of marriage	Wife's education	Family income
Amount of debt	0,109	0,110	0,286*	-0,130	0,189
Planning dimensions	0,189	-0,011	0,150	0,096	0,396**
Implementation dimensions	-0,357**	-0,198	-0,126	0,056	0,148
Evaluation dimensions	-0,199	-0,091	-0,006	0,136	0,392**
Physic-economic dimensions	-0,108	-0.068	-0,123	0,293*	0,308*
Social dimension	0,067	0,110	0,137	0,114	0,236
Psychology dimension	-0,018	0,186	0,041	0,155	0,139

***signifikan pada 0.01 (2-tailed), * signifikan pada 0.05 (2-tailed)*

Test the effect of attendance mechanisms, payment mechanisms and financial management on subjective well-being.

Table 8 shows that the variables of attendance mechanism, payment mechanism, financial management and subjective welfare show that the Composite Reliability value >0.7, which means that the variables studied are valid and consistent. In the variables of financial management and emotional well-being, it has an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value of < 0.5. However, Cronbach's Alpha value of all

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variables is more than 0.6, and According to Lam et al. (2012), Cronbach's Alpha value of > 0.6 can also be accepted as a good model.

Table 8. Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability and Average Variance Extracted models influence attendance mechanisms, payment mechanisms and financial management on subjective well-being.

Variable	Cronbach Alpha	**Composite Reliability**	**Average Variance Extracted (AVE)**
Mechanism of presence	0,887	0,921	0,745
Payment mechanism	0,639	0,854	0,733
Financial management	0,860	0,864	0,494
Subjective well-being	0,865	0,899	0,239

Table 9 shows that financial management has a significant direct positive effect on subjective well-being (β= 0.561**; t > 1.96). This means that sound financial management can improve the personal welfare of customers. The ability to manage finances optimally can contribute to individual well-being or life satisfaction (Brzozowski & Spotton Visano, 2020). Reasonable consideration and planning in managing family finances can have a positive influence on family welfare (Comelli, 2021).

Assessing structural models is done by looking at the R-square value of each endogenous variable to predict the strength of the structural model. The value of R square can be categorized into three categories according to Chin (1998), namely the value of 0.67 (robust model), the value of 0.33 (moderate model), and the value of 0.19 (weak model). The results show that the influence of the variables of the attendance mechanism, payment mechanism and financial management on subjective welfare has an R square value of 0.311, meaning that emotional interest is influenced by research variables by 31%. In contrast, the influence of the presence mechanism and payment mechanism variables on financial management has an R square value of 0.116, meaning that financial management can be influenced by research variables by 11%. The model in this study has a Goodness of Fit value of 0.391. According to Wetzels et al. (2009), there are three categories of GoF values, namely 0.1 (low GoF), 0.25 (medium GoF), and 0.36 (high GoF). The results show that the GoF value is included in the high category, which means that the study's structural model has a high match rate. The way is done to calculate the value of GoF through the following formula: GoF = 1 - (1-R21) (1-R22)
GoF = 1 - (1-0.116) (1-0.311)
Go F= 1 - (0.884) (0.689)
GoF = 1 – 0.609
Gof=0.391.

Table 9. The effect of attendance mechanisms, payment mechanisms and financial management on subjective well-being

Directions of influence	**Direct Effect**	**Indirect Effect**	**Total effect**
Mechanism of presence→Financial Sharpening;	**0,208**		**0,208**
Mechanism of presence→subjective well-being	**-0,303**	0,117	**-0,186**
Payment mechanism→ Financial management	**-0,336**		**-0,336**
Payment mechanism→ subjective well-being	**0,270**	-0,189	**0,081**

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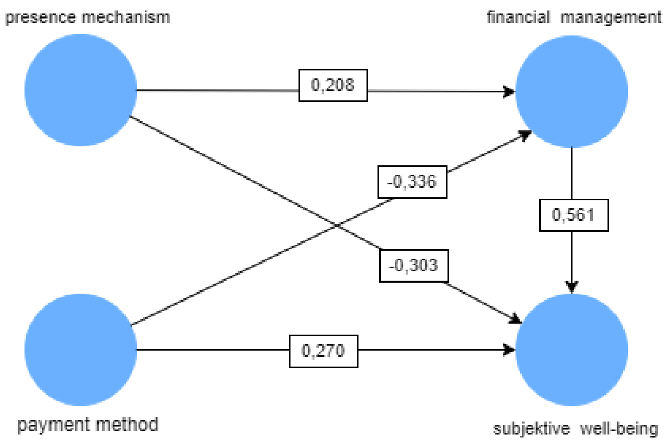
Financial management→subjective well-being	**0,561****	**0,561****
R-Square=Financial management 0.116 (Weak)		
R-Square=Subjective well-being 0.311(Moderate)		

*=significant p<0.05, **=significant p<0.001

The final model of SEM analysis, namely the direction of influence in this study can be seen in the following figure.



Picture 1. The final model of the influence of attendance mechanisms, payment mechanisms and financial management on family well-being.

Primary Data Processed

CONCLUSION

The families of Bank Emok customers in this study, namely wives and husbands, belong to the middle adult age category, namely the age ranges from 41-60 years (Hurlock, 1999). The average husband's education is in high school, while the middle wife finishes junior high school. Most husbands' jobs are labourers, while most wives work as traders. The average length of marriage is 20.40 years. The average family size is a small family consisting of 1-4 family members. The average family income is Rp.4,398.50. There is 13.3 percent of customers categorized as poor using the Bandung poverty line standard. The amount of debt owed by emok bank customers ranges from Rp.2,000,000 to Rp.8,000,000. The lowest instalment payment amount is four times, and the highest is 539 times. The majority of instalment payment sources come from the husband and wife. Customers have high confidence that they will be able to pay instalments, attend weekly meetings, and understand the benefits of loans. The results of the relationship test showed that the age of the wife was significantly negatively associated with financial management. The length of marriage was significantly positively related to the amount of debt. Income is completely considerably associated with financial management and subjective well-being. Financial management has a significant positive effect on emotional well-being (β= 0.561**; t > 1.96). Debt can be a sound financial strategy in some situations; it is essential to remember that debt also carries risks, so financial management is necessary. Managing family finances requires cooperation and commitment from all family members. By planning and managing finances wisely, families can achieve financial stability and improve overall well-being.

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