

Student Financial Well-being: Personal Factors and Financial Behavior as Antecedents of Financial Well-being

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Abstract

The information age has the potential for a negative impact on materialism and a positive impact on ways of managing student finances. This can affect the financial well-being of students. This study aims to determine the antecedents of financial well-being in college students in terms of personal and behavioral characteristics. Personal characteristics and behavior are in terms of materialism, financial behavior, and financial self-efficacy variables. These variables are measured through a questionnaire instrument developed from previous research. The results of this study found that materialism and financial behavior had a negative and significant effect on financial well-being, but financial self-efficacy was not proven to have a significant effect on financial well-being. The results of this study provide practical implications in improving student financial well-being, such as through financial literacy to control student materialism and financial behavior.

Keywords: Materialism, Financial Behavior, Financial Self-Efficacy, Financial Well-Being.

Kesejahteraan Finansial Mahasiswa: Faktor Personal dan Perilaku Keuangan sebagai Anteseden Kesejahteraan Finansial

Abstrak

Era informasi memiliki potensi dampak negatif terhadap materialisme dan dampak positif terhadap cara-cara mengelola keuangan mahasiswa. Hal ini dapat mempengaruhi kesejahteraan keuangan mahasiswa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui anteseden kesejahteraan keuangan pada mahasiswa ditinjau dari karakteristik pribadi dan perilaku. Karakteristik personal dan perilaku ditinjau dari variabel materialisme, perilaku keuangan, dan financial self-efficacy. Variabel-variabel tersebut diukur melalui instrumen kuesioner yang dikembangkan dari penelitian sebelumnya. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa materialisme dan perilaku keuangan berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan keuangan, namun efikasi diri keuangan tidak terbukti berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan keuangan. Hasil penelitian ini memberikan implikasi praktis dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan keuangan mahasiswa, seperti melalui literasi keuangan untuk mengendalikan materialisme dan perilaku keuangan mahasiswa.

Kata kunci: Materialisme, Perilaku Keuangan, Financial Self-Efficacy, Kesejahteraan Finansial.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has shown remarkable progress in accelerating the inclusion process of finances. A survey of World Bank disclosed that there was an increase in the number of savings accounts among young adults from 20% to 49% within 6 years (Lim & Swandono, 2018). Young adults are characterized as individuals aged over 15 years and most of them are at

the college level. The characteristics of young adults are they tend to be materialistic, lack knowledge about financial literacy, has wasteful life style, and inclined to take loan (Yang et al., 2007). Young adults are also more familiar with using technology-based banking products such as credit cards, debit cards, and mobile banking. Statistics from DBS Bank show that young adults dominate the usage of digital banking in Indonesia (Lim & Swandono, 2018).

College students are a group that is considered to have a high risk associated with the level of financial stability (Sabri et al., 2012). At this age, students are also characterized by life-changing experiences. Changes that can be observed directly are their financial behavioral problems. At this stage, they begin to manage their finances independently. They get money from their parents and start managing by allocating the money for daily needs (Gutter & Copur, 2011).

Most of the financial well-being studies focus on well-being behavior of adults and office workers (Praag et al., 2003; Sabri et al., 2012). However, this study will focus more on the financial well-being of students. Students are a segment of society who are in the young adult phase (Bonnie et al., 2014). Students in general are generation Z who have digital access and are part of the so-called digital natives (INDMedia, 2024). Internet access makes students easily exposed to or carried away by the flow of information such as internet advertisements, social media information, materialism lifestyles, and consumer lifestyles (Ningtyas & Vania, 2022; Pangestu & Karnadi, 2020). Students generally have autonomy in managing their own finances, whether those coming from their parents or from part-time jobs (Shim et al., 2010). This segment is mature in thinking and decision-making, but does not have enough experience in managing their own finances compared to the older segment (Bonnie et al., 2014). Students often feel frustrated about their financial condition (Montalto et al., 2019). Results of a survey from Center for the Study of Student Life (Montalto et al., 2019) show that 72% of students feel frustrated about their financial conditions in general; 50.5% are concerned about the ability to meet their monthly needs; and 59.8% worry that they will not own enough money to pay for their tuition fees. In fact, the results of the study by Montalto et al (2019) show that financial well-being could affect the academic achievement of students and their abilities to achieve their goals.

Financial well-being can be influenced by many factors. Bruggen et al. (2017) classified these factors into groups of elements, namely: contextual factors (i.e. economics, political, social, cultural, and technological stability), financial education and counseling, financial behavior, and personal factors (i.e. demography, values, attitude, motivation, behavior, knowledge, and skills). The benefits of financial well-being can have an impact on quality of life, health, well-being, and happiness. However, this study will focus more on the elements of personal factors. A study by Ponchio et al. (2019) suggested that further studies should be carried out to determine the effect of personal factors on financial well-being in other developing countries. Personal factors, besides being able to directly influence financial well-being, can also be an intervention variable that is able to affect financial well-being. In addition, problems related to the psychological and emotional conditions of each individuals deserves further research (Brüggen et al., 2017). Financial well-being means that

individuals have control on daily financial management and good understanding of how the characteristics of each individual are expected to improve personal awareness and responsibility related to their financial prospects.

There are a number of factors in personal characteristics which could affect financial well-being, including materialism, financial behavior, and financial self-efficacy. The materialism lifestyle is found to have a negative effect on financial well-being (Brown et al., 2014; Dittmar et al., 2014; Netemeyer et al., 2018; Richins, 2011). Materialistic persons tend to have low financial well-being (Brown et al., 2014; Dittmar et al., 2014; Netemeyer et al., 2018; Richins, 2011). Materialism lifestyle makes people impulsive (Richins, 2014), easy to spend money (Tang & Tang, 2014) and often have excessive expenditure as well as debt (Richins, 2011). However, the results of research on the relationship between materialism and financial well-being still do not have consistent results. A study by Kasser et al. (2007) shows that materialism has a good impact on personal finances. Materialism pushes the individual to work harder, which leads to higher income and a higher standard of living. Research results from Helm et al. (2019) also shows that materialism has a positive and significant influence on financial well-being.

Financial behavior, on the other hand, was found to have a positive effect on financial well-being (Shim et al., 2009; Xiao et al., 2009). Students who have good financial behavior (such as doing budgeting, having savings, not making compulsive purchases), can significantly improve their financial well-being. Financial behavior is an important component because it measures potential changes in financial well-being (Gutter & Copur, 2011). However, the results of other studies (Rahman et al., 2021) shows that although respondents practice good financial behavior, they still have poor financial well-being. This is because financial behavior is not the only factor that could affect the financial well-being of someone; there are other factors such as psychological factors and variables that may have a greater influence on financial well-being of respondents.

In addition to the negative influence of materialism lifestyle and the positive influence of good financial behavior, financial well-being can also be influenced by financial self-efficacy. Financial self-efficacy refers to self-confidence to overcome financial obstacles in the future. Financial self-efficacy is shaped by knowledge, skills, and experience in controlling one's financial problem. Self-confidence will be a behavioral control in financial management such as avoiding debt and choosing to invest for the sake of having good financial freedom in the future (Farrell et al., 2016; Shim et al., 2010).

Financial well-being

Financial well-being is perception to maintain the desired and expected standard of living and have financial freedom (Brüggen et al., 2017). Financial well-being is a condition in which a person can fulfill current financial obligations, feel secure with future financial conditions, and is able to make choices to enjoy life (CFPB, 2017). Financial well-being is a state where a person can fulfill current financial obligations, feel safe, and comfortable without feeling worried about future financial conditions and problems

(Aubrey et al., 2022; Brügggen et al., 2017). Financial well-being is circumstances where an individual has adequate level of finances and could protect people from risks of becoming unemployed, sick, experiencing bankruptcy, poverty, and destitution. Financial well-being is a satisfaction that consists of material and immaterial aspects from the financial situation of someone. Perception of financial stability includes adequacy of financial source and the level of material and non-material finances owned by each individual. An individual with financial well-being will enjoy life without worrying about financial problems. Financial well-being is an individual's state with respect to financial problems, described by a sense of happiness, satisfaction with finances, low levels of stress related to financial problems, and a good quality of life. Financial well-being needs to be supported by perception, knowledge, abilities (Fan et al., 2022) and psychological aspects to manage financial resources toward current and long-term financial security (Mahendru, 2020; Sehrawat et al., 2021). Vans Praag et al. (2003) define financial well-being as a satisfaction of individual in the following sectors: business, finance, house, holiday, health, and environment.

Influence of Materialism to Financial Well-Being

Materialism refers to individuals who always prioritize things such as income and ownership, wealth, and material things in life and tend to pay less attention to interpersonal relationships with other people (Limbu et al., 2012). Individuals who have a materialistic nature tend to lose self-control more easily, are often cognitively impaired, easy to ignore ethical and moral issues, focus only on short-term goals, often create irrational decisions, are impulsive and easy to spend money, as well as often experience regret (Tang & Tang, 2014). Materialistic individuals are extravagant individuals who are easily indebted to other parties (Watson, 2003).

Materialism behavior is often associated with compulsive buying (Richins, 2014) which causes excessive expenditure and debt (Richins, 2011). In making decision to incur debt, they often do no evaluation in advance of the financing options they choose and ignore the long-term consequences from the debt (Nye & Hillyard, 2013). Besides causing compulsive buying behavior, materialism also causes an individual to have a high level of financial anxiety (Garðarsdóttir & Dittmar, 2012). Individuals who are materialistic tend to have low financial well-being (Netemeyer et al., 2018). Results of previous studies show that materialism has a negative and significant relationship with financial well-being (Garðarsdóttir & Dittmar, 2012; Netemeyer et al., 2018). The next hypothesis can be formulated as follows.

Hypothesis 1: Materialism has negative influence on financial well-being.

Influence of Financial Behavior on Financial Well-Being

Financial behavior is the ability to make right decisions related to money management, carry out preventive action from financial problems, and do budget planning. In addition, individuals are expected to have a full understanding of the impact of the financial decision they made on certain parties (i.e. people, family, society) (Tezel,

2015). Financial behavior is the acquisition, allocation, and use of financial resources oriented toward specific goals (Topa et al., 2018). Several indicators of financial behavior include having savings, no debts, making investment decision and owning shares, managing current cash well, owning pension plan, and not experiencing financial problems (Fernandes et al., 2014). Individual behavior explains about how individuals act and behave in certain circumstances and at certain time (Chaulagain, 2015). Financial behavior of an individual is influenced by three factors; namely attitude toward financial problem and behavior, subjective financial norm, and perceived financial controls (Shim et al., 2009).

Financial behavior has a positive influence on the financial decision making of an individual (McAuley, 2009). Individuals who have bad habits in managing personal finances can incur harmful long-term consequences and otherwise. Financial well-being, both directly and indirectly, is influenced by the financial behavior of an individual, such as paying credit card bills every month, budgeting for needs, and setting aside money for savings (Shim et al., 2009). Several research results show that financial behavior has a positive effect on financial well-being (Shim et al., 2009, 2010; Xiao et al., 2009). Individuals with good financial behavior tend to have lower stress levels and higher levels of financial satisfaction (Xiao et al., 2009). The next hypothesis can be formulated as follows.

Hypothesis 2: Financial behavior has positive influence on financial well-being.

Influence of Financial Self-Efficacy on Financial Well-Being

Financial self-efficacy is knowledge and ability to influence which has the role in controlling one's financial problem. Individuals who have higher financial self-efficacy seldom have problems related to their financial condition. This is consistent and corresponds to the results of a study by Farrell (2016) which state that financial self-efficacy has a positive and significant effect on financial well-being.

Individuals who have confidence in managing their finances tend to have good behavioral control over their financial management. They tend to avoid debt and choose to invest for the sake of owning good financial freedom in the future (Shim et al., 2009; Xiao et al., 2009). Farrell (2016) found that a high level of financial self-efficacy provides the opportunity to have an investment, mortgage, or savings account. On the other hand, a high level of financial self-efficacy makes it less likely for people to have a credit card or loan.

Hypothesis 3: Financial self-efficacy has a positive influence on financial well-being.

METHOD

The study was conducted through a survey approach to students. The population is students from Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, taking into account the various economic, social, and cultural backgrounds of students studying at this university. The target population is students from the Faculty of Economics to control for the influence of

students' economic and financial knowledge background. The variables in this study consist of one dependent variable, namely financial well-being, and three independent variables, namely materialism, financial self-efficacy, and financial behavior. Financial well-being (FWB) is a condition in which a person can fulfill current financial obligations, feel secure with future financial conditions, and is able to make choices to enjoy life (CFPB, 2017). The variable is measured using instruments from CFPB (2015).

Materialism (M) is the importance a consumer attaches to worldly possessions. Materialism is measured using instruments originating from Richins (2004). Materialism consists of three indicators, namely : centrality, happiness, and success. Financial Self-Efficacy (FSE) is total influence and control over financial situation influencing individuals' lives (Asebedo & Seay, 2018; Lown, 2011). Self-efficacy is measured using Lown's instrument (2011).

Financial Behavior (FB) refers to human behavior relevant to money management (Gutter & Copur, 2011). Financial behavior is measured using an instrument consisting of four indicators i.e. consumption, cash-flow management, savings and investment, as well credit management (Rahman et al., 2021). All variables were measured using a questionnaire instrument with a Likert scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Agree) to 5 (Strongly Disagree).

The measurement model was tested using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), which uses the factor loading parameter to test the validity of the questionnaire items, and Cronbach Alpha for testing the reliability of questionnaire items. An instrument can be said to be valid if it has factor loading value of ≥ 0.5 (Ghozali, 2016). Several items were deleted because they had factor loading below 0.5 (Table 1). Reliability is measured through the Cronbach Alpha test. A variable is said to be reliable if its Cronbach Alpha score is more than 0.6 (Ghozali, 2011). Based on the results, the reliability test is contained in table 1; and it shows that the question items contained in the variables studied have Cronbach values $\text{Alpha} > 0.60$. So, it can be concluded that the items used for measuring variables in this study are stable, consistent, and could produce reliable measurement.

The data collection process was carried out online via Google Form. From the results of data collection process, 147 respondents comprising students of the Faculty of Economics of UNY were obtained. Based on the data collected, 95 respondents or 64.63% of the respondents aged between 17-20 years, and 52 respondents or 35.37% of the total respondents aged between 21-24 years. By gender, the 65 respondents who participated in filling out the questionnaire in this study were male and 82 respondents were female. From the characteristics of the education level of respondents who participated, 42 respondents or 28.57% were students at the D-III level of education, 45 respondents or 30.61% were D-IV education level students, and the remaining 60 people or 40.82% were at the level of S-1 (Bachelor's Degree). Out of the total of 147 respondents, 72 students or 48.98% had an income of less than one million rupiahs in a month, 55 respondents or 37.41% had a monthly income of one million rupiahs to two million rupiahs, and 20 people or 13.61% had an income of more than two million rupiahs per month. The characteristics of respondents are explained fully in Table 2.

Table 1. *Measurement scale*

Constructs	Statements	factor loading	Cronbach Alpha
Financial well-being (FWB)	FWB1. I could handle a major unexpected expense	0.653	0.736
	FWB2. I am securing my financial future	0.583	
	FWB3. Because of my money situation, I feel like I will never have the things I want in life***	0.367	
	FWB4. I can enjoy life because of the way I'm managing my money	0.787	
	FWB5. I am just getting by financially***	0.420	
	FWB6. I am concerned that the money I have or will save won't last	0.839	
	FWB7. Giving a gift for a wedding, birthday or other occasion would put a strain on my finances for the month***	0.352	
	FWB8. I have money left over at the end of the month	0.547	
	FWB9. I am behind with my finances***	0.410	
	FWB10. My finances control my life***	0.378	
Financial behaviors (FB)	FB1. I set aside some money for retirement	0.774	0.850
	FB2. I have a plan to reach my financial goals	0.828	
	FB3. I set money aside for savings	0.632	
	FB4. I have a weekly or monthly budget that I follow***	0.432	
	FB5. I must cut my living expenses	0.768	
	FB6. I run into financial troubles because I do not have enough money***	0.395	
	FB7. I can afford to buy what I want***	0.373	
	FB8. I spend more money than I have***		
	FB9. I cannot afford to do things I would enjoy doing.	0.864	
	FB10. I prefer financial security rather than the amount of savings in my account***	0.401	
Materialism (M)	M1. I admire people who own expensive homes, cars, and clothes.	0.600	0.707
	M2. Some of the most important achievements in life include acquiring material possessions. ***	0.202	
	M3. I don't place much emphasis on the amount of material objects people own as a sign of success.	0.674	
	M4. The things I own say a lot about how well I'm doing in life.	0.706	
	M5. I like to own things that impress people.	0.633	
	M6. I don't pay much attention to the material objects other people own.	0.748	
Financial Self-Efficacy (FES)	FSE1. Progress toward my financial goals	0.829	0.669
	FSE2. Stick to spending plan	0.626	
	FSE3. Hard time solving financial challenge ***	0.302	
	FSE4. Use credit for unexpected expenses	0.696	
	FSE5. Lack confidence in managing finances ***	0.427	
	FSE6. Worry about money in retirement	0.670	

Note: ***= delete

Table 2. *Respondent Characteristics*

Characteristics	Category	Total	Percentage(%)
Age	17-20 year	95	64,63
	21-24 year	52	35,37
Amount		147	100,00
Type Sex	Male	65	44,22
	Female	82	55,78
Total		147	100,00
Education level	D-III	42	28.57
	D-IV	45	30,61
	S1	60	40,82
Total		147	100,00
Monthly income	< 1,000,000	72	48.98
	1,000,000-2,000,000	55	37,41
	> 2,000,000	20	13.61
	Total	147	100,00

Normality test is used to find out whether residual data from linear regression model has normal distribution or not. Normality test uses one-sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test. If significance score obtained is bigger than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data have a normal distribution. Linearity testing aims to determine whether the two independent variables have a linear relationship or not. Linearity testing is used to see whether the specification model used is correct or not (Ghozali, 2016). A model can be said to have a linear relationship if it has a significance value of less than 0.05. Multicollinearity is a situation where correlation among variables exists. The variables in the model or the equation should be free from one another. Ghozali (2016) said that multicollinearity can be seen from the value of TOL (Tolerance) and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor). Commonly, researchers used cut off value to indicate the presence of multicollinearity if the tolerance score is larger than 0.10 or equal to an VIF score of less than 10.

Hypothesis testing on this study uses linear regression analysis with the following equation:

$$FWB = \alpha + \beta_1 M + \beta_2 FSE + \beta_3 FB + \varepsilon$$

Where: FWB: Financial Well-being, M: Materialism, FSE: Financial Self Efficacy, FB: Financial Behavior, α : Constants, β : Regression Coefficient, ε : Error term. Determination coefficient signifies the effect of the independent variables jointly on the dependent variable (Wahyono, 2007). The bigger the delta score of determination coefficient (ΔR) the more capable the independent variables are to predict variation of dependent variables.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Results

The testing of structural model is carried out to test the relationship between research variables. Structural model testing uses multiple linear regression analysis. Prerequisite analysis test includes normality test, linearity test, and multicollinearity test. According to test results, data obtained had a normal distribution because the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results showed a significance probability value of $\rho = 0.120 > 5\%$ (Table 5). The linearity test results also show that all independent variable used in this study are connected linearly with the dependent variables (Table 3). The multicollinearity test results prove that there is no multicollinearity problem, which is seen from the tolerance value > 0.10 ; meanwhile, the VIF value is less than 10 (Table 4).

Table 3. *Linearity Test Results*

Variable	Significance	Conclusion
Materialism to financial behavior	0.323	linear
Financial behavior to financial behavior	0.190	linear
Financial self-efficacy to financial behavior	0.510	linear

Table 4. *Multicollinearity Test Results*

Variable	VIF	Standard VIF	Conclusion
Materialism	1.207	< 10	No multicollinearity.
Financial behavior	1,301	< 10	No multicollinearity.
Financial self-efficacy	1,001	< 10	No multicollinearity.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing (Table 5), it can be concluded that the first hypothesis, namely materialism, has a negative and significant impact on financial well-being; thus it is accepted. It is proven by a regression coefficient of -0.236 and significance level of 0.002. The second hypothesis that financial behavior has a positive influence and a significant impact on financial well-being is also accepted. Based on the regression coefficient of 0.417 and significance level of 0.000, it can be conclude that the second hypothesis can be accepted. The third hypothesis that financial self-efficacy has a positive influence and significant impact on financial well-being is rejected. Based on regression coefficient of -0.94 and a significance value of 0.198, it can be concluded that the third hypothesis of this study can be rejected. Based on table 5, the coefficient test result of the determination of the adjusted R-square value is equal to 0.221. This means the ability of the independent variable to explain variations of the dependent variable is 22.1%; meanwhile, the rest is explained by other variables outside of the study model.

Table 5. *Summary of Regression Test Results*

Variable	Hypothesis Direction	Regression		Conclusion
		Coefficient	ρ	
Materialism	Negative	-0.236	0.002*	Accepted
Financial behavior	Positive	0.417	0.000*	Accepted
Financial selfefficacy	Positive	-0.094	0.198	Rejected
R- Square	0.237			
Adjusted R- Square	0.221			
Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (ρ)	0.120			

*Significant on level 5%

Discussion

Results of the testing in a statistic manner show that materialism has a negative and significant influence on financial well-being. It is in line with the results of a study by Dittmar et al (2014) which states that materialism has a negative effect negative on financial well-being. Materialism is the perspective of an individual who considers that money and property ownership are important things to have in order to show their social status to others (Dittmar et al., 2014). Materialistic individuals have poor ability to manage money and tend to make highly compulsive purchases (Garðarsdóttir & Dittmar, 2012). Materialism has a negative effect on stress levels, depression, and also one's life satisfaction (Helm et al., 2019). Materialistic individuals often feel unhappy and dissatisfied with their lives. Materialism is also associated with personality disorders such as neuroticism and narcissism (Górnik-durose & Pyszkowska, 2020). Materialistic individuals tend to have difficulty exercising self-control and this often has a negative impact on academic achievement (Pangestu & Karnadi, 2020).

The results of the statistical analysis show that financial behavior has a positive influence and significant impact on financial well-being. This is in line with previous research (Shim et al., 2009; Xiao et al., 2009) which show that financial behavior has positive impact on financial well-being. Financial behavior is the ability to make appropriate decisions related to managing money, carrying out preventive actions against financial problems, and doing budget planning. Individuals are expected to be able to understand the overall impact of their financial decisions on a party (i.e. people, family, society) (Tezel, 2015).

Financial behavior refers to actions taken by individuals in managing financial resources to achieve their goals. Raaij (2014) explains that financial behavior is a behavior where the individual has good financial skills like budgeting, financial planning, and decision making. Individuals who have good financial behavior tend to be able to control their money and set their financial goals (Tang & Tang, 2014). Individuals who have good financial behavior tend to have a lower level of stress, adequate standard of living, and high financial satisfaction level (Xiao et al., 2009).

The statistics testing results show that financial self-efficacy has no influence on financial well-being. This is not in line with a study conducted by Ali et al. (2016) which

states that financial self-efficacy has a positive and significant influence to financial management and financial freedom that a person has. Financial self-efficacy is confidence of an individual related to the ability to manage funds they own. However, in management finance, of course there are a number of unfortunate situations such as unexpected expenses and other urgent needs that cause an individual to be dissatisfied and sometimes feel they are not able to maintain a good standard of living. Self-efficacy is not significant because the study segment is students. Students are in the early stages of adulthood. Students already have the ability to make decisions and manage themselves but do not have sufficient experience in managing finances independently (Ningtyas & Vania, 2022; Pangestu & Karnadi, 2020). Some students are also still dependent on their parents (Shim et al., 2010). Experience, family circumstances, and the environment (economic, social, cultural) may also present different barriers to financial management. These factors may mediate or moderate the influence between self-efficacy and financial well-being. In general, students enter a transitional period between adolescence and adulthood. This is a complex period characterized by cognitive, social, and emotional changes (Bonnie et al., 2014). As a transitional phase, young adults have more mature decision-making skills, but their emotional and social influences are often still affected by emotionally charged situations and their ability to control themselves is immature.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be concluded as follows. First, materialism has a negative and significant impact on financial well-being. Materialistic individuals tend to be wasteful and lack good financial management skills. Individuals who have a materialistic nature tend to lose self-control more easily and easily make irrational decisions. Second, financial behavior has a positive and significant influence on financial well-being. Individuals who have good financial behavior tend to make appropriate decisions related to managing money, carrying out preventive actions against financial problems, and doing budget planning well. Third, financial self-efficacy was not shown to have any effect on financial well-being. The insignificant effect could be caused by the students' maturity level in controlling financial behavior. Student subjects are generally in the young adult phase and have the ability to make decisions but have insufficient experience and are still influenced by emotions and the social environment. This means that self-control is not effective in influencing financial well-being.

This study provides theoretical implications about the antecedents of financial well-being from factors in students' personal characteristics. This study provides a theoretical implication that if the materialistic nature of students is low while their financial behavior is improved, then financial well-being will increase in the future. This study provides practical implications such as efforts to control materialistic attitudes and to improve student financial behavior, such as through financial education and counseling as well as lifestyle. Efforts to increase financial well-being start from the awareness that financial well-being is not only achieved through material abundance but what is more important is being

wise in financial behavior. This effort is not only done through increasing knowledge but also by developing life skills. The development of life skills in financial management is carried out based on practice (problem-solving), lifestyle development (social), habituation (cultural), and example which is carried out in a sustainable manner.

This study has several limitations. This study examines the factors that influence financial well-being from a review of students' personal characteristics. Apart from personal characteristics, there are many factors that can influence students' financial well-being, such as: culture, financial education and financial counseling, sociodemographic, values, attitude, and motivation. Other environmental and personal characteristics factors can play a role in mediating and moderating the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. Future research may add other factors that can mediate and moderate the relationship.

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