EL MUHASABA: Jurnal Akuntansi (e-Journal)
Volume 17 , No. 2, Tahun 2026
P ISSN: 2086-1249 ; E ISSN: 2442-8922

Integration of Psychological Factors and Financial Technology in Student Financial Management Models

Supami Wahyu Setiyowati[1], Mardiana[2]
Universitas PGRI Kanjuruhan, Jl. S. Supriadi Malang, 65148, Indonesia
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
JL. Gajayana No. 50 Malang, 65144, Indonesia

🖂 Corresponding Author:
Nama Penulis: Supami Wahyu Setiyowati
E-mail: setiyo@unikama.ac.id

| *Submit 7 Maret 2026* | *Diterima 2 Juni 2026* | *Terbit 20 Juli 2026* |

Abstract

Purpose*: This study examines the effects of financial literacy, self-control, and e-wallet usage on financial management, with financial attitude serving as a mediating variable.*
Method*: A quantitative survey approach was employed to examine the causal relationships among the variables. The population consisted of 300 fourth-semester Management students at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2026 who had completed the Financial Management course. Using the Slovin formula with a 5% margin of error, 171 respondents were selected through proportionate random sampling. Primary data were collected using a five-point Likert-scale questionnaire and analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The measurement model was evaluated through validity and reliability tests, while the structural model was assessed using the coefficient of determination (R^2), path coefficients, and bootstrapping.*
Results*: The findings indicate that self-control and e-wallet usage have positive and significant effects on financial attitude. Financial attitude also has a positive and significant effect on financial management. Moreover, financial attitude mediates the relationships between self-control, e-wallet usage, and financial management, highlighting its essential role in fostering better financial management among university students.*
Implications: *This study contributes to the financial behavior literature by integrating individual psychological factors and digital financial technology into a single mediation model.*
Novelty: *Its novelty lies in identifying financial attitude as the underlying mechanism linking self-control and e-wallet usage to financial management, offering a more.*

Keywords: *self-control; e-wallet use; financial attitude; financial management*

Abstrak

Tujuan: *Penelitian ini mengkaji efek literasi keuangan, pengendalian diri, dan penggunaan e-wallet terhadap pengelolaan keuangan, dengan sikap keuangan berfungsi sebagai variabel mediasi.*
Metode: *Pendekatan survei kuantitatif digunakan untuk memeriksa hubungan kausal di antara variabel. Jumlah penduduk terdiri dari 300 mahasiswa Manajemen semester IV Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang pada tahun 2026 yang telah menyelesaikan mata kuliah Manajemen Keuangan. Dengan menggunakan rumus Slovin dengan margin of error 5%, 171 responden dipilih melalui sampling acak proporsional. Data primer dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner skala Likert lima poin dan dianalisis menggunakan Partial Least Squares*

Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). Model pengukuran dievaluasi melalui uji validitas dan reliabilitas, sedangkan model struktural dinilai menggunakan koefisien penentuan (R^2), koefisien jalur, dan bootstrapping.
Hasil: *Temuan menunjukkan bahwa pengendalian diri dan penggunaan dompet elektronik memiliki efek positif dan signifikan pada sikap keuangan. Sikap keuangan juga memiliki efek positif dan signifikan terhadap pengelolaan keuangan. Selain itu, sikap keuangan memediasi hubungan antara pengendalian diri, penggunaan dompet elektronik, dan manajemen keuangan, menyoroti peran pentingnya dalam mendorong manajemen keuangan yang lebih baik di kalangan mahasiswa.*
Implikasi: *Studi ini berkontribusi pada literatur perilaku keuangan dengan mengintegrasikan faktor psikologis individu dan teknologi keuangan digital ke dalam satu model mediasi.*
Kebaruan: *Kebaruannya terletak pada mengidentifikasi sikap keuangan sebagai mekanisme yang mendasari pengendalian diri dan penggunaan dompet elektronik dengan manajemen keuangan, menawarkan lebih banyak.*

Kata kunci: *self-control*; *penggunaan e-wallet*; *financial attitude*, pengelolaan keuangan

INTRODUCTION

In the last ten years, digital technology has changed how a lot of people manage their money. Using e-wallets instead of cash makes transactions easier, faster, and more efficient. But this ease of use can also lead to problems, like spending too much and forgetting about bills. Financial technology, especially e-wallets, is changing how people spend their money and making them more likely to spend more (Fadhila & Utami, 2024; Nababan et al., 2025). This shows that even though technology has improved, many people still have trouble managing their money well, which is closely linked to how much they know about money (Klapper & Lusardi, 2019; Lusardi, 2019). Managing your own money (financial management behavior) is very important in the digital age because it has a direct impact on your financial health. People must make smart financial choices, like making a budget, saving money, and keeping an eye on their spending. There are many things that affect how people manage their money, such as how well they understand money and how often they use digital financial services (Sukmawati et al., 2025; Yusriyani et al., 2026).

Self-control and other psychological factors are also important for stopping people from acting on impulse and spending money (Fattah et al., 2018). Also, the fact that more and more members of Generation Z are using e-wallets has been shown to change how they handle their money, both for better and for worse, depending on how much they know about money (Groda & Kusbianto, 2025). Self-control means being able to control your thoughts, feelings, and actions when you have to choose between two things. People who can control themselves better are better at sticking to their budgets and not spending too much (Strömbäck et al., 2021a; Tangney et al., 2004). On the other hand, not being able to control yourself is often what makes you spend money you didn't plan to

(R. Baumeister, 2002; Gathergood, 2012). E-wallets, also known as digital wallets, are a type of advanced financial technology that lets people use their phones to make electronic payments. E-wallets are becoming more and more popular in the digital age because they are fast, easy to use, and convenient (Aji et al., 2020; Liébana-Cabanillas et al., 2020). However, if you don't have enough self-control, using digital payments can also make you buy things on impulse and spend too much money (Hasan et al., 2022; Saraswati & Nugroho, 2021). Empirical studies also show that using fintech has a big effect on how people handle their money, especially younger users (Arner et al., 2020).

Financial management is the process of planning, organizing, controlling, and evaluating one's financial resources in order to achieve financial well-being (Xiao, 2021a; Yusriyani et al., 2024). Financial attitude, on the other hand, is how a person thinks and feels about money, and it affects how they make financial decisions every day (Amanah et al., 2019; Groda & Kusbianto, 2025). People who have a positive attitude toward money are more likely to be responsible, disciplined, and organized when it comes to managing their money (Sabri et al., 2020; Strömbäck et al., 2017). International studies also show that financial literacy and attitude are two of the most important factors that affect how well people manage their money (Lusardi, 2019; O.E.C.D., 2020). This study finds that financial attitude is a mediating variable that connects the effects of self-control and using an e-wallet on how people manage their money. This shows that self-control and using an e-wallet can help people manage their money better by changing how they think about money. Previous research has shown that self-control is very important for controlling spending and getting better results with money management (Achtziger et al., 2018; Strömbäck et al., 2017). Also, the use of financial technology, like e-wallets, has been shown to have a big effect on how people handle their money. It makes transactions faster and easier, but it can also make people spend money on things they don't need when they don't have enough self-control (Hasan et al., 2022; Liébana-Cabanillas et al., 2020). So, we can think of financial attitude as a mental process that shows how internal factors and technological changes work together to affect how people manage their money (Lusardi, 2019; O.E.C.D., 2020).

This study is unique because it combines psychological factors (like self-control) and financial technology (like using an e-wallet) into one model by putting financial attitude in the middle. Most of the time, studies have looked at the effects of self-control on financial behavior and the effects of fintech on financial decisions separately. They have not fully tested the role of financial attitude as a mediator in this relationship (Sabri et al., 2020; Xiao, 2021a). Also, most of the research on e-wallets has been about how people use them rather than how they affect how people manage their money (Aji et al., 2020). So, this study fills in that gap by looking at how self-control and e-wallet use affect financial management at the same time, using financial attitude as a middleman.

This research is based on Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). It says that three main things affect how people act: how they feel about the behavior, what they think is right, and how much control they think they have over their behavior. This theory helps us see how a person's attitude about money is shown by their financial attitude and how self-control is a way to see behavioral control. According to TPB, people who are positive and can control themselves are more likely to be responsible with their money (Ajzen, 1991). So, this theory helps us understand how attitudes, self-control, and how we handle our money are all connected. This study uses both behavioral finance theory and TPB to show that people often make poor financial choices because of their emotions, mental biases, and psychological factors. This theory says that people often make bad financial choices because they don't have enough information and their social environment affects them. This study says that being financially literate can help people make better financial decisions and reduce prejudice. On the other hand, people's attitudes toward money and spending can change how they think about money (Thaler & Shefrin, 1988). Because of this, the behavioral finance approach can help explain why people manage their money differently.

This study also uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to explain how using an e-wallet is a way to adopt financial technology in your spending habits. According to TAM, how easily and usefully users think a technology is affects how much they accept it (Davis, 1989a). Using e-wallets can make digital payments faster and change how people spend their money. Several studies have found that digital payment technology can lead to high levels of spending if it is not balanced with good financial literacy and attitudes (Venkatesh & Davis, 2000). So, combining TPB, Behavioral Finance, and TAM gives us a complete theoretical framework for understanding how people manage their money in the digital age.

Financial management behavior is how people plan, organize, control, and evaluate how they use their money to stay financially stable and healthy. This behavior encompasses budgeting, saving practices, expenditure regulation, debt administration, and long-term investment choices. (Dew & Xiao, 2011) say that how people manage their money is a very important sign of how well their household is doing financially. Hilgert et al. (Hilgert et al., 2003) also found that people who know a lot about money and have good habits tend to have more stable economies. Psychological and cognitive factors that shape daily financial habits affect financial management in the context of consumer behavior. Other research has found that people who are good at managing their money are also more likely to be financially literate and have self-control (Gathergood, 2012; Strömbäck et al., 2017). Also, the rise of digital payment technology has changed how people spend money and keep track of their financial transactions (Lusardi & Mitchell, 2014; O.E.C.D., 2018; Thaler, 1999).

Self-control is the ability to control your feelings, impulses, and the urge to buy things when you make decisions, even financial ones. (Tangney et al., 2004) say that people who have a lot of self-control are better at handling changes in their lives and are more disciplined. Not being able to control yourself often leads to unplanned spending and impulse buys (R. Baumeister, 2002). Other studies show that how well people save money and stay out of debt is closely related to how much self-control they have (Gathergood, 2012; Strömbäck et al., 2017). Self-control is more important than ever now that we can pay for things with our phones. This is because cashless transactions can make it seem like you're not spending money when you are (Thaler, 1999; Vohs & Faber, 2007). Self-control is thought to be a major psychological factor in keeping up good financial habits (Duckworth & Gros, 2014; Hofmann et al., 2012).

The term "e-wallet usage" refers to how often people use digital wallets for everyday electronic money transactions. People can store money, pay for things, and keep track of their transaction history all on their phones with digital wallets. According to (Davis, 1989b), the Technology Acceptance Model says that how easy and useful technology is affects how people accept it. When it comes to e-wallets, ease of use and speed of transactions are two important factors that affect how many people use them (Kim et al., 2010; Venkatesh & Davis, 2000). Some studies, on the other hand, have found that digital payments can also make people more likely to buy things on impulse if they don't know how to read or control themselves (Dahlberg et al., 2015; Soman, 2001). Recent studies (Humbani & Wiese, 2019; Liébana-Cabanillas et al., 2020; Oliveira et al., 2016) show that e-wallets can help people keep track of their transactions and change how they spend their money online.

A person's financial attitude is how they think about money, their values, and how they handle it. This shows in the choices they make about money every day. Having a good attitude about money makes you more likely to save, plan your budget, and make better decisions (Pankow, 2003). Shim et al. (Shim et al., 2010) say that our attitudes about money are shaped by how we socialize and what we go through as individuals from a young age. Financial attitude is a psychological factor that can make the link between financial knowledge and actions stronger (Ajzen, 1991). Several studies have shown that financial attitude has a big effect on money management habits and financial well-being (Furnham, 1984; Parrotta & Johnson, 1998). Because of this, financial attitude is often seen as a moderating variable in recent studies of financial behavior (Herdjiono & Damanik, 2016; Lusardi & Mitchell, 2014; O.E.C.D., 2018).

Self-control and financial attitude are closely linked because people who can control their spending habits tend to have a more sensible, disciplined, and long-term view of how to handle money. According to Icek Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), self-control is linked to perceived behavioral control, which affects how people form their attitudes and intentions before they act. Roy F. Baumeister's (R. Baumeister, 2002) theory of self-control also stresses how important it is to wait for things you want in order to develop careful and responsible attitudes about money. New research shows that people who have a lot of self-control have more stable attitudes toward money and are less likely to be swayed by urges to buy things (Strömbäck et al., 2021a). (Hofmann et al., 2012) also found similar results, confirming that self-control has a big impact on how people think about long-term financial planning.

In the digital world, Liébana-Cabanillas et al. (Liébana-Cabanillas et al., 2020) found that self-control affects how people feel about using financial technology in a smart way. Alalwan et al. (Alalwan et al., 2021) also found that psychological factors, such as self-control, affect how people feel about digital payment systems. Khan & Abdullah (Khan & Abdullah, 2022) and Yilmaz & Aydin (Yilmaz & Aydin, 2021) are also from the younger generation. Herawati et al (Herawati et al., 2022a) discovered that self-control significantly influences the development of students' financial attitudes at the national level. Rahmawati & Nuryakin (Rahmawati & Nuryakin, 2023a), Putri & Rahyuda (Putri & Rahyuda, 2022), and Wahyuni & Setiawan (Setiawan, 2021) also show that people who have a lot of self-control are more likely to have good and organized attitudes about money. So, a number of national and international studies from 2021 to 2025 all show that self-control is a key factor in how people think about money, especially when it comes to how people act with money in the digital age.

H_1: Self-control has an effect on how people feel about money.

There is a strong link between using e-wallets and how people think about money because the convenience, speed, and ability to keep track of transactions can change how people think about managing their money. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) by Fred D. Davis (Davis, 1989b) says that people are more likely to use technology if they think it is easy to use and useful. This, in turn, affects how people feel about the technology. In the world of digital finance, using e-wallets not only changes how people make transactions, but it also changes how they think about efficiency, control, and planning their finances. Also, according to Icek Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), how people feel about a behavior is a big factor in how they plan and act. This means that using e-wallets can change how people feel about money before they change how they act with it. Recent research shows that using e-wallets with a good understanding of money can lead to more planned and logical financial attitudes (Liébana-Cabanillas et al., 2020; Pratiwi & Rahayu, 2023; Setiawan, 2021).

Using an e-wallet has two effects on your financial attitude. On the one hand, notification features and transaction history help users become more aware of their own cash flow, which leads to a more disciplined and organized way of thinking about money. On the other hand, the ease of cashless transactions can make people think that spending is easier, which could lead to a more permissive attitude toward consumption if not balanced with good self-control. Studies from 2021 to 2025 found that using an e-wallet can improve people's financial attitudes by making them more aware of transactions and more efficient, but it can also make people's financial attitudes worse if it leads to too much spending (Alalwan et al., 2021; R. Hidayat & Nugroho, 2022). So, how people use and understand e-wallets in their daily financial lives has a big impact on how they feel about money.

H_2: Using e-wallets changes how people think about money.

There is a strong and positive link between financial attitude and financial management. This is because financial attitudes show how a person thinks about money, their values, and how they evaluate it, which then affects their daily financial decisions and actions. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior, Icek Ajzen (Ajzen, 1991) says that attitudes toward a behavior are the most important factors in forming intentions and actually doing something. This means that people who have a good attitude toward planning and controlling their money are more likely to manage their money in a disciplined way. Xiao and Porto (Xiao & Porto, 2022a) say that having a good financial attitude is linked to saving and planning a budget more consistently.

According to behavioral finance, financial attitudes are psychological factors that connect what you know about money and what you do with it. According to Lusardi and Mitchell (Lusardi & Mitchell, 2014)), people who have a good attitude about money tend to be more stable financially. Researchers (Herawati et al., 2022a; Rahmawati & Nuryakin, 2023a) found that students' attitudes about money have a big impact on how they manage their money, especially when it comes to keeping track of their spending and making plans for their savings. (Strömbäck et al., 2021a) backs up these results by showing that having a positive attitude about money is linked to being financially healthy and managing money in a more organized way. Also, Khan & Abdullah (Khan & Abdullah, 2022) show that how young people feel about money is a strong predictor of how they will act with money. (Yilmaz & Aydin, 2021) also found that how people feel about money has a big effect on how they budget. According to research by Parrota and Johnson (Parrota & Johnson, 2021), having a future-oriented attitude makes household financial decisions better. Financial attitude also has a big impact on how people manage their money in a way that is good for the environment. For example, people with positive financial attitudes tend to be more responsible and disciplined with their money (Lusardi, 2019; Sabri et al., 2020).

H_3: How you feel about money affects how you handle it.

Self-control is linked to good financial management because people who can control their urges to spend, put off getting what they want, and think about the long term are usually better at budgeting, saving, and avoiding debt that doesn't help them. According to Icek Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), self-control is linked to perceived behavioral control, which affects how people form attitudes, intentions, and actual behavior. Also, Roy F. Baumeister and Tangney et al. (Tangney et al., 2004) came up with the self-control theory, which says that being able to control your emotions and impulses is an important part of making smart financial decisions. Recent studies show that self-control has a big impact on how people handle their money and how well they are doing financially (Herawati et al., 2022a; R. Hidayat & Nugroho, 2022; Strömbäck et al., 2021a).

An individual's financial attitude shows how they feel about managing money, such as being frugal, planning for the future, and being responsible with money. Behavioral finance says that financial attitude is a psychological link between a person's character (self-control) and how they actually manage their money. This means that having a lot of self-control will first help you have a better attitude about money, which will then lead to better and longer-lasting ways of managing your money. People who have a lot of self-control but not a positive attitude toward money may not always manage their money well. This is why developing positive financial attitudes is an important way to understand how psychology affects financial behavior.

H_4: Self-control affects how well you manage your money through your attitude toward money.

Using e-wallets is related to managing money because they make it easier, faster, and more convenient to keep track of cash flow. The Technology Acceptance Model by Fred D. Davis (Davis, 1989b) says that perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness encourage people to use technology, which then changes how they think and act. Also, according to Icek Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), attitudes toward a behavior are the most important factors in forming intentions and taking action. Recent empirical studies indicate that the utilization of e-wallets, in conjunction with financial literacy, can enhance the efficacy of expense tracking and financial planning (Alalwan et al., 2021; A. Hidayat et al., 2024a; Liébana-Cabanillas et al., 2020). Financial attitude is how a person thinks about money, like whether they are future-oriented, careful with their spending, and responsible with their money. From the point of view of behavioral finance, financial attitude is a mental process that connects how people use technology with how they actually act. This means that using e-wallets will first change how people think about money, for example, by making them more aware of transactions and planning. This will then lead to more disciplined ways of managing money. So, financial attitude is a variable that affects the link between using an e-wallet and managing money. **H_5: The utilization of e-wallets influences financial management through the mediation of financial attitude.**

METHOD

This research employs a quantitative methodology utilizing a survey technique to investigate the impact of financial literacy, self-control, and e-wallet utilization on financial management, with financial attitude serving as a moderating variable. This study uses a quantitative approach because it looks at the cause-and-effect relationship between variables using numbers that are statistically analyzed (Hair et al., 2021a).

The study's population included all 300 fourth-semester students at Maulana Ibrahim State Islamic University in Malang who were majoring in management and had taken the financial management course. We used the Slovin formula with a 5% error rate (e) to figure out how many people to include in the sample. This gave us 171 respondents. The sampling method used was proportionate random sampling, which means that everyone in the population had an equal chance of being a respondent (Sugiyono, 2022).

The data came from primary sources, specifically questionnaires with a 1–5 Likert scale. We used Partial Least Squares (PLS-SEM) to test the direct and indirect effects of financial attitude on the data. The model was tested on the outside (for convergent validity, discriminant validity, and composite reliability) and on the inside (for R-square, path coefficient, and bootstrapping), (Hair et al., 2021a).

Table 1. Operational Definition of Variables

Variable	Operational Definition	Indicator	Source
Self-Control (X1)	An individual's ability to control impulsive consumption and delay gratification in financial decisions	1. Impuls Control, 2. Spending Disiplin 3. Delayed gratification 4. Consistency in Planning	(Herawati et al., 2022a; Strömbäck et al., 2021a)
E-Wallet Usage (X2)	The intensity and patterns of digital wallet usage in transactions and their impact on financial behavior.	1. Frequency of Use, 2. Perceived ease of use, 3. Use of Control Features 4. Transaction Efficiency	(Davis, 1989b; A. Hidayat et al., 2024a)

Variable	Operational Definition	Indicator	Source
Financial Attitude (Z)	An individual's attitude toward money management that reflects responsibility and future orientation	1. Frugality, 2. Future Planning, 3. Financial Responsibility, 4. Investment Orientation	(Rahmawati & Nuryakin, 2023b; Xiao & Porto, 2022b)
Financial Management (Y)	Student behavior in planning, controlling, and evaluating personal financial management	1. Budgeting 2. Saving Habits, 3. Expenditure Control, 4. Financial Evaluation	(Herawati et al., 2022b; Strömbäck et al., 2021b)

Source: Researchers (2025)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

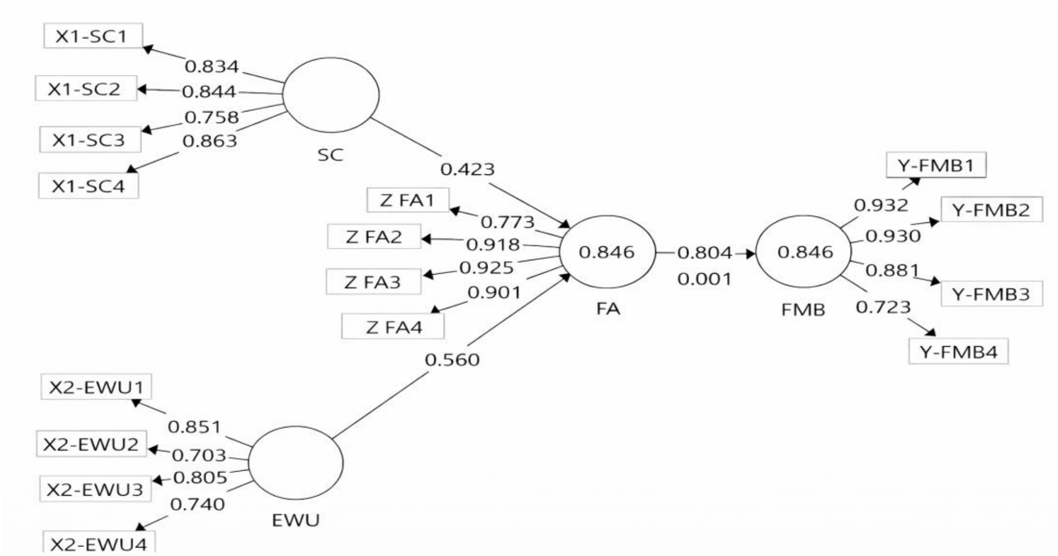

Figure 1. PLS Structure
Source: Processed data (2025)

This figure 1 shows a Structural Equation Modeling (SEM-PLS) model that illustrates the relationship between Self-Control (SC), E-Wallet Use (EWU), Financial Attitude (FA), and Financial Management Behavior (FMB). The values on the arrows indicate the path coefficients, while the numbers on each indicator indicate the outer loading values. SC affects FA by 0.423, and EWU affects FA by 0.560, indicating that e-wallet usage has a stronger influence than self-control in shaping financial attitude. Furthermore, FA affects FMB by 0.804, indicating a very strong influence in improving financial management.

The R-square value in FA is 0.846, indicating that 84.6% of the variation in financial attitude is explained by self-control and e-wallet usage. Meanwhile, the R-square value in FMB is 0.646, indicating that 64.6% of the variation in financial management is explained by financial attitude. The outer loading values of all indicators are above 0.70, thus meeting the criteria for convergent validity. Overall, the structural model shows that financial attitude acts as a strong mediating variable in explaining the influence of psychological factors (self-control) and technological factors (e-wallet usage) on financial management.

Table 2. Contruct Reliability and Validity

Matrix	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Varian Extracted
EWU	0.778	0.786	0.858	0.604
FA	0.903	0.912	0.933	0.777
FMB	0.890	0.897	0.925	0.758
SC	0.843	0.850	0.895	0.682

Source: Processed data (2025)

Based on the Construct Reliability and Validity table 2, the variables EWU (E-Wallet Usage), FA (Financial Attitude), FMB (Financial Management), and SC (Self-Control) have met the criteria for reliability and convergent validity in the PLS-SEM model. The Cronbach's Alpha values for all variables are above 0.70 (EWU = 0.778; FA = 0.903; FMB = 0.890; SC = 0.843), indicating good internal consistency. This is reinforced by the rho_A and Composite Reliability values, which also exceed the minimum threshold of 0.70, thus confirming that all constructs are reliable in measuring their respective latent variables.

In addition, the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values for all variables were above 0.50 (EWU = 0.604; FA = 0.777; FMB = 0.758; SC = 0.682), indicating that each construct had good convergent validity because it was able to explain more than 50% of the variance in its indicators. Overall, these results indicate that the measurement model (outer model) has met the feasibility criteria, so that the analysis can proceed to the structural model testing stage (inner model).

Table 3. Path Coefficients

Path	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Values
EWU → FA	0.560	3.833	0.000
FA → FMB	0.804	13.191	0.003
SC → FA	0.423	2.793	0.000

Source: Processed data (2025)

Based on Table 3, all inter-variable effects show a positive and significant direction. The effect of e-wallet usage on financial attitude has a coefficient of 0.560 (T = 3.833; P = 0.000), while self-control on financial attitude is 0.423 (T = 2.793; P = 0.000). This indicates that the better the use of e-wallets and the higher the self-control, the more positive the individual's financial attitude. Financial attitude affects financial management with a coefficient of 0.804 (T = 13.191; P < 0.05), which indicates a very strong and significant effect. Thus, all direct hypotheses in this study are empirically supported.

Table 4. Test Hypothesis based on Path Coefficient

Path	Original Sample	T Statitics	P Values
EWU → FA → FMB	0.450	3.364	0.001
SC → FA → FMB	0.340	2.842	0.005

Source: Processed data (2025)

Based on Table 4, which shows the indirect effect, both mediation paths show positive and significant results. The effect of EWU → FA → FMB has a coefficient of 0.450 with a T-statistics value of 3.364 and a P-value of 0.001. Because the T-value is greater than 1.96 and the P-value is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that financial attitude significantly mediates the effect of e-wallet use on financial management. This means that e-wallet usage can improve financial management through the formation of a more positive financial attitude.

Furthermore, the influence of SC → FA → FMB has a coefficient of 0.340 with a T-statistics value of 2.842 and P-values of 0.005, which also shows significant results. This means that financial attitude mediates the influence of self-control on financial management. Thus, financial attitude is proven to act as a mediating variable that bridges psychological factors (self-control) and technological factors (e-wallet usage) in improving students' financial management behavior.

The study's findings demonstrate that self-control exerts a positive and significant influence on financial attitude. This means that people who are better at controlling their urges to spend and their impulsive behavior are more likely to have good attitudes about managing their money. Richard H. Thaler and Hersh M. Shefrin's Behavioral Life-Cycle Theory (Thaler & Shefrin, 1988) says that self-control is very important for balancing short-term spending with long-term financial planning. These results support that idea. Recent studies have also shown that self-control is an important part of developing responsible financial attitudes and behaviors (Lusardi, 2019; Xiao, 2021a).

Aydin & Selcuk (Aydin & Selcuk, 2021) empirically demonstrated that self-control plays a crucial role in the development of disciplined financial attitudes. (Fenton-O'creevy & Furnham, 2021) also found similar results, saying that people with high self-control are more likely to have good attitudes about planning their finances. Bapat (Bapat, 2020) also showed that self-control makes people more likely to have a positive attitude about money in the long term. Yilmaz & Aydin (Yilmaz & Aydin, 2021) and Khan & Abdullah (Khan & Abdullah, 2022) also found that self-control is a key factor in shaping financial attitudes. In the national context, research indicates that self-control positively influences the financial attitudes of students and the younger generation (Lusardi, 2019; Sabri et al., 2020; Strömbäck et al., 2017).

But not all studies have found the same results. Some research suggests that external factors and financial literacy may have a bigger impact on how people think about money than self-control (Lusardi, 2019; O.E.C.D., 2020). Also, other studies show that knowing about money can lessen or even stop the direct effect of psychological factors on how people feel about money (Xiao, 2021a). At the national level, Ramadhan and Lestari (Ramadhan & Lestari, 2021) and Santoso and Dewi (Santoso & Dewi, 2022) found that factors like income and social environment had a bigger effect on how people thought about money than self-control.

Using e-wallets like GoPay, OVO, and DANA has a positive and big effect on how people think about money. It helps them control their spending, learn more about money, and act more responsibly with their money. But past research has not always found the same results. Ramadhan and Lestari (Ramadhan & Lestari, 2021) and Santoso and Dewi (Santoso & Dewi, 2022) both found that income and social environment have a bigger effect on people's financial attitudes than individual factors at the national level. On the other hand, the results of this study show that using an e-wallet has a positive and significant effect on people's financial attitudes. This means that the more people use digital wallets wisely and often, the more flexible their financial attitudes become. This finding fits with Davis's (Davis, 1989b) Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), which says that how easy and useful people think technology is affects how they feel about it.

Both international and national studies back up this finding in the real world. Liébana-Cabanillas et al. (Liébana-Cabanillas et al., 2020) and Alalwan et al. (Alalwan et al., 2021) show that using digital payments makes things run more smoothly and encourages people to have more modern views on money. Junadi and Sfenrianto (Junadi & Sfenrianto, 2021) also found that using e-payments changes how people think and act about money in developing countries. More recent studies show that using an e-wallet, along with having enough financial knowledge, makes people more likely to have planned and rational financial attitudes (Pratama & Supriyadi, 2022; Rahmawati & Nuryakin, 2023). But a number of studies have found different results. Saraswati and Nugroho (Saraswati & Nugroho, 2021) found that using an e-wallet doesn't always make people more positive about money if they don't know enough about it. Pham and Ho (Pham & Ho, 2022) also said that the ease of digital transactions may make people spend more, which can make them less rational about money.

The study's results show that a person's financial attitude has a big and positive impact on their ability to manage their money. This means that the more positive a person is about money, planning, and controlling their spending, the better they will be at managing their money. Icek Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991) says that attitude is a big factor in intention and behavior. This theory can help us understand this relationship. When it comes to money, people who have a positive attitude toward saving, budgeting, and investing are more likely to follow stricter rules for managing their money. Bapat, D. (Bapat, 2020) found that how young people feel about money has a big impact on how they handle their money. Fenton-O'Creevy, M. and Furnham, A. A rational financial attitude also makes it easier to make good financial decisions, according to (Fenton-O'creevy & Furnham, 2021). Yilmaz, V. and Aydin, M. (Yilmaz & Aydin, 2021); behavioral finance; Behavioral finance and Khan, M. T. and M. Abdullah (Khan & Abdullah, 2022) also found that how people feel about money is a strong predictor of how they handle debt and invest. Recent studies from around the world back up these results, showing that people's attitudes about money have a big effect on their behavior and health, especially for young adults and people who use digital money (Grohmann et al., 2022; Hasan et al., 2022; Xiao, 2021a).

Pradana and Sari (Pradana & Sari, 2021), Hidayat and Nugroho (R. Hidayat & Nugroho, 2022), and Putri and Rahyuda (Putri & Rahyuda, 2022) all came to the same conclusion in Indonesia: that students' financial management gets better when they have a positive attitude about money. Wahyuni and Setiawan (Setiawan, 2021) and Yusuf and Kurniawan (Yusuf & Kurniawan, 2021) also found that having a good financial attitude makes people more likely to plan, control their spending, and make smarter investment choices. However, a number of studies have found different results, suggesting that financial attitude may have less of an effect on financial management when other factors, like income or financial literacy, are more important (Lusardi, 2021; O.E.C.D., 2023).

This study makes a unique contribution by showing that financial attitude not only predicts how well someone will manage their money, but it also shows how people adapt to the digital financial environment. This study is different from previous ones that looked at financial attitude in normal situations. Instead, it focuses on how financial attitude works when more people use e-wallets and do digital transactions. In this way, financial attitude becomes more dynamic because it is shaped by both internal cognitive factors and exposure to technology. This makes it a stronger factor in affecting how people manage their money.

The study's findings indicate that self-control positively influences financial management via an individual's financial attitude. This means that being able to control your spending affects how you manage your money directly and indirectly by helping you develop a positive attitude toward money. Richard H. Thaler and Hersh M. Shefrin's Behavioral Life-Cycle Theory (Thaler & Shefrin, 1988) says that self-control helps people balance short-term spending with long-term financial goals. This theory can help explain this mechanism. Also, Icek Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991) says that attitude (in this case, financial attitude) is a psychological factor that connects personal traits like self-control to actual behavior, like managing money.

Recent theoretical developments also back up these findings, which makes this explanation stronger. The behavioral finance point of view shows that cognitive and emotional factors, such as self-control, have a big effect on how people make financial decisions and act (Lusardi, 2019; Xiao, 2021). The Self-Regulation Theory also says that people who are good at self-regulation are better at making sure their short-term actions match their long-term goals. This leads to more responsible and consistent financial behavior (R. F. Baumeister & Vohs, 2016; Strömbäck et al., 2017).

Recent studies in the field of digital finance also show that self-control is becoming more and more important as people have easier access to financial transactions through e-wallets and other fintech platforms. This could lead to more impulsive behavior if it isn't properly regulated (Hasan et al., 2022). So, financial attitude is an important way to turn self-control into planned, disciplined, and future-oriented financial behavior. People who have more self-control tend to have more logical and responsible attitudes about money, which leads to better financial management outcomes in the end.

The study's results show that people's financial attitudes change when they use e-wallets, which changes how they manage their money. This means that the number and quality of digital wallet uses not only directly affect how people manage their money but also indirectly help them develop positive attitudes about money. The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) created by Fred D. Davis (Davis, 1989b) says that how easy and useful a technology is perceived to be affects how people feel about it. When it comes to digital finance, e-wallets make transactions easier, keep track of spending, and make things run more smoothly. This can lead to more organized and planned financial behavior. The Theory of Planned Behavior by Icek Ajzen (Ajzen, 1991) also says that attitude is a big factor in behavior. This means that financial attitude is a link between how people use technology and how they manage their money.

More recent theoretical developments also strongly support this explanation. The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) posits that variables such as performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and facilitating conditions affect both technology adoption and behavioral outcomes (Venkatesh et al., 2003). This means that if people keep using e-wallets for digital payments, their financial attitudes and habits may change over time. From the behavioral finance In 2026, the population will consist of all 300 fourth-semester management students at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Ibrahim Malang who have finished the financial management course. From behavioral finance variables. point of view behavioral finance variables. With digital financial tools, people can make better decisions by giving them real-time financial information (Lusardi, 2019; Xiao, 2021).

Recent studies that used real data also back up these results. A. A. Alalwan et al. (Alalwan et al., 2021) show that using digital payments makes things run more smoothly and helps keep finances in order. S. Junadi and Sfenrianto (Junadi & Sfenrianto, 2021) show that using e-payments changes how people handle their money in developing countries. Also, aaaaaresearch from the fintech era shows that digital payment platforms can help people keep better track of their money and make better budgets, which leads to better financial attitudes and behaviors (Grohmann et al., 2022; Hasan et al., 2022).

Pratama and Supriyadi (Pratama & Supriyadi, 2022) and Rahmawati and Nuryakin (Rahmawati & Nuryakin, 2023a) found that using e-wallets in Indonesia improves people's attitudes toward money, which in turn helps students and millennials manage their money better. This study shows that using an e-wallet is not just a way to make transactions; it is also a way to change people's behavior by constantly exposing them to financial information and feedback. This exposure increases financial awareness and strengthens positive financial attitudes, which makes financial management more flexible, data-driven, and responsive to the changing digital financial environment. So, financial attitude is proven to be a mediating variable that shows how using an e-wallet can help people manage their money in a more organized, planned, and flexible way in the digital age.

CONCLUSION

This study seeks to investigate the impact of self-control and e-wallet utilization on financial management, while also exploring the function of financial attitude as a mediating variable. The results show that self-control has a big and good effect on both how people feel about money and how they manage it. Using an e-wallet also has a big and positive effect on how people think about money and how they manage it. Also, it has been shown that financial attitude can affect the link between self-control and e-wallet use when it comes to managing money. These results show that good financial management depends on more than just individual factors; it also depends on how well financial technology is used. This research advances the financial behavior literature by amalgamating psychological factors (self-control) and financial technology (e-wallet usage) into a unified conceptual framework. The results substantiate the applicability of the Behavioral Life-Cycle Theory and the Theory of Planned Behavior in elucidating individual financial behavior, especially within the digital realm. Also, this study builds on previous research by showing that financial attitude is a mediating variable that connects internal and external factors that affect how people manage their money.

This study adds to the body of research by showing how financial attitude changes in the digital financial world. This study has a lot of important real-world implications. First, people, especially young people, need to learn how to control their spending better so they can use digital financial technology wisely. Second, people should be financially aware when they use e-wallets so they don't buy too much or on impulse. Third, these results can help schools and policymakers create financial literacy programs that focus on more than just knowledge. They can also focus on attitudes and behaviors. Fourth, fintech companies need to add features that help people manage their money better, like reminders to spend, financial reports, and tools for keeping track of their budgets. There are a few problems with this study. First, it uses a quantitative approach with surveys, which depend on what people think and may be biased in their answers. Second, the sample only includes a certain group (like students), which could make it hard to apply the results to a larger group of people. Third, this study only looks at a few variables, like self-control, e-wallet use, and financial attitude. It doesn't look at other things that could have an effect, like income, social environment, or financial literacy. So, it is suggested that future research use a wider range of methods, include more people in the study, and look at more relevant From a point of variables. behavioral finance.

REFERENCES

Achtziger, A., Hubert, M., Kenning, P., Raab, G., & Reisch, L. A. (2018). Debt out of control: The links between self-control, compulsive buying, and real debts. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, *68*, 141–149.

Aji, H. M., Berakon, I., & Husin, M. M. (2020). COVID-19 and e-wallet usage intention: A multigroup analysis between Indonesia and Malaysia. *Cogent Business & Management*, *7*(1), 1804181.

Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, *50*(2), 179–211.

Alalwan, A., Dwivedi, Y., Rana, N., & Williams, M. (2021). Consumer Adoption Of Mobile Payment Services: Examining Psychological Determinants. *International Journal Of Information Management*, *56*, 102–199.

Amanah, E., Rahadian, D., & Iradianty, A. (2019). Pengaruh financial knowledge, financial literacy, dan financial attitude terhadap financial management behavior pada kalangan mahasiswa. *Jurnal Mitra Manajemen*, *3*(6), 666–679.

Arner, D. W., Barberis, J., & Buckley, R. P. (2020). FinTech and the evolution of financial services: A regulatory perspective. *Journal of Banking Regulation*, *21*(1), 1–16.

Aydin, A., & Selcuk, E. A. (2021). An Investigation of Financial Literacy, Money Ethics and Self-control in Financial Behavior. *Journal Of Behavioral And Experimental Economics*, *93*.

Bapat, D. (2020). Antecedents To Responsible Financial Management Behavior Among Young Adults. *Journal Of Financial Counseling And Planning*, *31*(2), 231–245.

Baumeister, R. (2002). Yielding To Temptation: Self-Control Failure And Consumer Behavior. *Journal Of Consumer Research*, *28*(4), 670–676.

Baumeister, R. F., & Vohs, K. D. (2016). Self-regulation, ego depletion, and motivation. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, *10*(9), 478–489.

Dahlberg, T., Mallat, N., Odrus, J., Schmiedel, B., & Westerlund, M. (2015). Past, Present, and Future of Mobile Payment Research. *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications*, *14*(5), 289–304.

Davis, F. D. (1989a). Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease Of Use, And User Acceptance Of Information Technology. *MIS Quarterly*, *13*(3), 319–340. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/249008

Davis, F. D. (1989b). Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease Of Use, And User Acceptance Of Information Technology. *MIS Quarterly*, *13*(3), 319–340. https://doi.org/10.2307/249008

Dew, J., & Xiao, J. J. (2011). The Financial Management Behavior Scale: Development And Validation. *Journal Of Financial Counseling And Planning*, *22*(1), 43–59.

Duckworth, A., & Gros, J. (2014). Self-control and Grit: Related but Separable Determinants of Success. *Current Direction in Psychological Science*, *23*(5), 319–325.

Fadhila, A., & Utami, P. M. (2024). Digital wallet usage and its impact on consumption patterns. *Jurnal Ekonomi Digital*, *3*(2), 55–68.

Fattah, F. A., Indriayu, M., & Sunarto. (2018). Pengaruh literasi keuangan dan pengendalian diri terhadap perilaku keuangan mahasiswa. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bisnis dan Ekonomi*, *4*(1), 11–20.

Fenton-O'creevy, M., & Furnham, A. (2021). Personality, Self-Control, And Financial Behavior. *Personality And Individual Differences*, 590–602.

Furnham, A. (1984). Money Beliefs and Behaviours: Measurement and Relation to Financial Status. *Personality And Individual Differences*, *5*(6), 731–742.

Gathergood, J. (2012). Self-Control, Financial Literacy, And Over-Indebtendness. *Journal Of Economic Psychology*, *33*(3), 345–356.

Groda, S. P., & Kusbianto, N. (2025). The effect of e-wallet usage and financial literacy on financial management behavior of Generation Z. *Jurnal Ilmu Keuangan dan Perbankan*, *12*(2), 101–115.

Grohmann, A., Klühs, T., & Menkhoff, L. (2022). Financial literacy and fintech adoption in the digital age. *Journal of Financial Economics*.

Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2021a). *A Primer On Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.

Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., & Sarstedt, M. (2021b). *A Primer On Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) (3rd Ed.)*. Sage Publications.

Hasan, R., Yajuan, L., & Mahmud, A. (2022). The role of financial technology in shaping consumer financial behavior. *Sustainability*, *14*(3), 1–15.

Herawati, N. T., Candiasa, I. M., Yadnyana, I. K., & Suharsono, N. (2022a). The Influence Of Self-Control On Financial Attitude And Financial Management Behavior. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen*, *20*(2), 345–356.

Herawati, N. T., Candiasa, I. M., Yadnyana, I. K., & Suharsono, N. (2022b). The Influence Of Self-Control On Financial Attitude And Financial Management Behavior. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen*, *20*(2), 345–356.

Herdjiono, I., & Damanik, L. A. (2016). *Pengaruh Financial Attitude, Financial Knowledge, Parental Income Terhadap Financial Management Behavior*. Prosiding Seminar Nasional (Musamus University.

Hidayat, A., Rahmawati, D., & Prasetyo, B. (2024). The Role Of Financial Awareness in E-wallet Usage and Financial Planning Behavior. *Journal of Financial Technology and Management*, *12*(1), 45–58.

Hidayat, R., & Nugroho, A. (2022). Self-Control And Financial Attitude In Shaping Financial Behavior. *Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, *26*(3), 455–468.

Hilgert, M. A., Hogart, J. M., & Beverly, S. G. (2003). Household Financial Management: The Connection Between Knowledge and Behavior. *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, *89*(7), 309–322.

Hofmann, W., Luhmann, M., Fisher, R., Vohs, K., & Baumeister, R. (2012). What is Self-control? *Psychological Inquiry*, *23*(2), 103–126.

Humbani, M., & Wiese, M. (2019). An Integrated Framework For The Adoption and Continuance Intention to Use Mobile Payment Apps. *International Business & Economics Research Journal*, *18*(3), 31–48.

Junadi & Sfenrianto. (2021). A Model of Factors Influecing consumer's Intention to Use E-payment System In Indonesia. *Procedia Computer Science*, *59*, 214–220.

Khan, & Abdullah, N. (2022). Psychological Determinants Of Financial Attitude And Behavior Among Young Adults. *Borsa Istanbul Reviewv*, *22*(4), 789–800.

Kim, C., Mirusmonov, M., & Lee, I. (2010). An Empirical Examination of Factors Influecing The Intention to Use Mobile Payment. *Journal of Electronic Commerce Research*, *23*(3), 183–198.

Klapper, L., & Lusardi, A. (2019). Financial literacy and financial resilience: Evidence from around the world. *Financial Management*, *48*(3), 589–614.

Liébana-Cabanillas, F., Marinković, V., Luna, I., & Kalinić, Z. (2020). Predicting the determinants of mobile payment acceptance: A hybrid SEM-neural network approach. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *151*, 119–135.

Lusardi, A. (2019). Financial literacy and the need for financial education: Evidence and implications. *Swiss Journal of Economics and Statistics*, *155*(1), 1–8.

Lusardi, A. (2021). Financial literacy and financial well-being: Theory and evidence. *Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning*.

Lusardi, A., & Mitchell, O. (2014). The Economic Importance of Financial Literacy: Theory and Evidence. *Journal of Economic Literature*, *52*(1), 5–44.

Nababan, A. A., Siregar, R., & Putri, D. A. (2025). The influence of digital payment on consumer behavior in Indonesia. *Journal of Economics and Business Research*, *10*(1), 45–58.

O.E.C.D. (2018). *G20/OECD INFE Report On Digital Financial Literacy*. OECD Publishing.

O.E.C.D. (2020). *OECD/INFE 2020 international survey of adult financial literacy*. OECD Publishing.

O.E.C.D. (2023). *OECD/INFE 2023 International Survey of Adult Financial Literacy*. OECD Publishing.

Oliveira, T., Thomas, M., Baptista, G., & Campos, P. (2016). Mobile Payment: Understanding the Determinants of Customer Adoption and Intention to Recommend the Technology. *Computers in Human Behavior*, *61*, 404–414.

Pankow, D. (2003). *Financial Values, Attitudes and Goals*. North Dakota State University (NDSU) Extension.

Parrota, J. L., & Johnson, P. J. (2021). The Impact Of Financial Attitude On Household Financial Management. *Journal Of Family And Economic Issues*, *42*(3), 512–525.

Parrotta, J. L., & Johnson, P. J. (1998). The Impact of Financial Attitudes and Knowledge on Financial Management and Satisfaction of Recently Married Individuals. *Financial Counseling and Planning*, *9*(2), 59–74.

Pham, T. T., & Ho, J. C. (2022). Digital Payment Adoption and Its Impact on Consumer Spending Behavior. *Journal Of Asian Finance, Economics And Business*, *9*(3), 115–124.

Pradana, M., & Sari, D. (2021). Financial Attitude And Financial Management Behavior Of University Students. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan*, *23*(2), 145–156.

Pratama, A. & Supriyadi. (2022). E-Wallet Usage And Financial Behavior Among Millennials. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *10*(1), 75–88.

Pratiwi, D., & Rahayu, S. (2023). The Influence of E-Wallet Usage on Financial Management Behavior. *International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies*, *15*(1), 112–125.

Putri, N. M., & Rahyuda, H. (2022). Self-Control And Financial Management Behavior Of Millennials. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan*, *24*(1), 45–56.

Rahmawati, D. & Nuryakin. (2023a). Digital Payment And Financial Attitude Among Students. *Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, *27*(1), 89–102.

Rahmawati, D., & Nuryakin. (2023b). Digital Payment And Financial Attitude Among Students. *Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, *27*(1), 89–102.

Ramadhan, A., & Lestari, D. (2021). The Influence of Income and Social Environment on Financial Attitudes Among Young Adults. *Journal of Economic Behavior*, *9*(2), 112–124.

Sabri, M. F., MacDonald, M., Masud, J., Paim, L., Hira, T. K., & Othman, M. A. (2020). Financial behavior and problems among college students in

Malaysia: Research and education implications. *Consumer Interests Annual*, *66*, 1–15.

Santoso, B., & Dewi, R. (2022). Social Environment and Income as Determinants of Financial Attitudes in Indonesia. *Journal of Financial Management Studies*, *14*(1), 55–67.

Saraswati, D., & Nugroho, A. (2021). The influence of digital payment on impulsive buying behavior in Indonesia. *International Journal of Economics and Management Studies*, *8*(2), 45–53.

Setiawan, P. (2021). *Pengertian Rasio Profitabilitas, Jenis, Contoh & Menurut Para Ahli.*

Shim, S., Barber, B. L., Card, N. A., Xiao, J. J., & Serido, J. (2010). Financial Socialization of First-year College Students: The Roles Of Parents, Work, and Education. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, *39*(12), 1457–1470.

Soman, D. (2001). The Effect of Payment Transparency on Consumption: Quasi-Experiments from the Field. *Journal Of Consumer Research*, *27*(4), 427–440.

Strömbäck, C., Lind, T., Skagerlund, K., Västfjäll, D., & Tinghög, G. (2017). Does self-control predict financial behavior and financial well-being? *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Finance*, *14*, 30–38.

Strömbäck, C., Lind, T., Skagerlund, K., Västfjäll, D., & Tinghög, G. (2021a). Self-Control And Financial Well-Being. *Journal Of Behavioral And Experimental Finance*, *29*.

Strömbäck, C., Lind, T., Skagerlund, K., Västfjäll, D., & Tinghög, G. (2021b). Self-Control And Financial Well-Being. *Journal Of Behavioral And Experimental Finance*, *29*.

Sugiyono. (2022). *Quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods*. Alfabeta.

Sukmawati E., Rahmawati L., & Hidayat T. (2025). Financial literacy, financial technology, and financial behavior among young adults. *Jurnal Manajemen dan Keuangan*, *14*(1), 77–89.

Tangney, J. P., Baumeister, R., & Boone, A. L. (2004). High Self-Control Predicts Good Adjustment And Less Pathology. *Journal of Personality*, *72*(2), 271–324.

Thaler, R. H. (1999). Mental Accounting Matters. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, *12*(3), 183–206.

Thaler, R. H., & Shefrin, H. M. (1988). The Behavioral Life-Cycle Hypothesis. *Economic Inquiry*, *26*(4), 609–643.

Venkatesh, V., & Davis, F. (2000). A Theoretical Extension Of The Technology Acceptance Model. *Management Science*, *46*(2), 186–204.

Venkatesh, V., Morris, M. G., Davis, G. B., & Davis, F. D. (2003). User acceptance of information technology: Toward a unified view. *MIS Quarterly*, *27*(3), 425–478.

Vohs, K. D., & Faber, R. J. (2007). Spent Resources: Self-Regulatory Resource Availability Affects Impulse Buying. *Journal of Customer Research*, *33*(4), 537–547.

Xiao, J. J. (2021a). Financial literacy and financial behavior. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, *39*(7), 120–138.

Xiao, J. J. (2021b). Financial literacy and financial behavior. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, *39*.

Xiao, J. J., & Porto, N. (2022a). Financial Attitude And Financial Management Behavior: Evidence From Young Adults. *Journal Of Financial Counseling And Planning*, *33*(1), 12–25.

Xiao, J. J., & Porto, N. (2022b). Financial Attitude And Financial Management Behavior: Evidence From Young Adults. *Journal Of Financial Counseling And Planning*, *33*(1), 12–25.

Yilmaz, V., & Aydin, E. (2021). The Effect Of Financial Attitude On Financial Behavior. *Borsa Istanbul Reviewv*, *21*(3), 240–247.

Yusriyani, Y. H. K., Wahyuni, S., & Prasetyo, B. (2024). Determinants of financial management behavior in the digital era. *International Journal of Financial Studies*, *12*(2), 1–15.

Yusriyani, Y. H. K., Wahyuni, S., & Prasetyo, B. (2026). Determinants of financial management behavior in the digital era. *International Journal of Financial Studies*, *14*(2), 1–12.

Yusuf, M., & Kurniawan, R. (2021). Financial Attitude And Personal Financial Management Behavior Among Indonesian Students. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *26*(2), 155–168.