



# Impulse Buying Tendency Moderates Financial Knowledge and Self Control in Nomadic Students Using Shopee Paylater

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**Abstract.** Financial management behavior has been a critical concern in recent years, as evidenced by the widespread use of Shopee Paylater among students. Individuals who do not comprehend the hazards of paylater and do not adequately mitigate the risk of default can put users in debt. Financial management is one method for decreasing the risk of paylater default. This vararticle seeks to investigate (and determine) the implications of financial knowledge and self-control on financial management behavior, with impulse buying tendency serving as a moderating variable, on overseas students studying in Malang City who use Shopee Paylater. Purposive sampling was used to obtain data, and overseas students were given questionnaires. A total of 115 persons were selected from the survey results. The analytical method of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) will be utilized along with WarpPLS 7.0 software. According to the current research findings, financial knowledge and self-control significantly impact financial management behavior. The influence of using Shopee Paylater on impulse buying behavior among overseas students in Malang City reduces the effect of financial knowledge on financial management behavior, but it does not affect self-control in financial management behavior. The findings of this study can be used as a reference for overseas students, mostly Shopee Paylater users, to be able to apply good financial management, where they can control their use of Shopee Paylater when shopping, is responsible for implementing financial management behavior and can control themselves when making a decision.

**Keywords:** Financial Knowledge, Financial Management Behavior, Impulse Buying Tendency, Overseas Students, Self Control, SEM, Shopee Paylater

## 1 Introduction

Advances in information and communication technology have made the demands of service companies to increase innovation in providing solutions for consumers. The existence of Financial Technology (Fintech) is one of the information technology innovations that opens up opportunities in the financial sphere. Service fintech paylater has been in great demand by various circles of Indonesian people as a payment method since Covid-19. According to [1], throughout 2021 Shopee Paylater occupied the first position most used by consumers, at 78.4%, followed by GoPay Later (33.8%) and Kredivo (23.2%). The service paylater offers conveniences such as a simple registration process, quick disbursement of credit funds, and a generous credit limit, making transactions more effective and efficient. This convenience also has the potential to cause waste and become a place to accumulate debt, thus having an impact on credit health and hindering the credit application process [2]. Shopping online with the Buy Now Pay Later also triggers lifestyle and new consumer behaviors in shopping habits Online [3] accessed September 18, 2023.

According to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the number of loan arrears online or bad credit P2P lending increased by 3.36% in May 2023 [3]. Use Shopee Paylater Currently, it is starting to be rampant among students. In addition, based on information from [4]–[6](2022) Many User Cases paylater face difficulties in paying off their debts. For example, 317 students were entangled in online loans of up to hundreds of millions of rupiah. A similar case also happened to students of Solo State University to fulfill their lifestyle. Another case involved 58 UMY students who were entangled in loans to meet their lifestyle. Individuals who lack an understanding of risk paylater and weak mitigation of

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default risk can make users get into debt [4] Accessed September 30, 2023.

One of the provisions to minimize the risk of default paylater namely by managing financial funds. Research from [7] deliver financial management behavior is the skill that exists in a person to manage daily financial funds by preparing, budgeting, managing and controlling expenditures and income, supervising, searching, and making deposits for emergency funds. According to [8] financial management behavior It can be seen from several things, including paying bills according to deadlines, considerations when purchasing goods, recording expenses per month, there is a balance between money in and money out, there is a budget plan, setting aside money for investment or savings, and paying debts according to deadlines. For individuals with financial management behavior, the expenditure can be controlled stably and does not cause complicated problems. [2]. However, students face challenges in managing their finances, as they often spend money on non-essential needs. [9]. These consumptive behaviors often result in financial management behavior becoming disorderly, such as no preparation for emergency funds, lack of savings, financial preparation for the future that is not ready, and lack of investment [10].

Based on observations, some migrant students use paylater Those who can still save and find it difficult to save are faced with increasingly large expenses. This is because some migrant students are in a different situation to manage their monthly finances. Migrant students must be able to manage remittances to meet their tuition needs, daily living needs, meals, savings, and pay bills paylater. However, some migrant students manage their remittances wisely so that they can save money and avoid financial problems, such as default. According to [11], young people who use Paylater However, they do not have an income at risk of being entangled in debt. In addition, the amount of loans taken exceeds the limit of ability to repay them, which can lead to digging holes and closing holes.

Related studies of financial management behavior have been done before, including [2], [9], [12], [13], revealing that there are many influencing factors in financial management behavior. Research [12] Demonstrating knowledge related to finance can affect financial management behavior. Migrant students must equip themselves with good financial insight to anticipate the risks that may occur from using the service Paylater. When financial knowledge Individuals are tall, can reduce unwanted credit card behavior [12]. [9] Explain financial knowledge to adequate individuals, giving positive implications to personal financial management behavior. Having insight into the basics of finance makes a person tend to be wiser when spending his money and wise when making decisions about the use of his finances. So, a lack of financial knowledge can hinder making the right decisions [9]. Research findings [14] also show that high financial knowledge can increase students' financial confidence and self-control, thereby inhibiting risky credit behavior.

However, there are differences in the results of the study in [8], and [15] Related Correlation of financial knowledge With financial management behavior. Influence financial knowledge according to [15] tends to vary to financial management behavior, As well as having high individual financial knowledge cannot always control one's financial behavior. Meanwhile, according to [8] There was no significant difference in financial management behavior between respondents with good financial knowledge and those with low financial knowledge.

Self-control is the ability to restrain desires, impulses, and emotions, which is one of the characteristics of attitudes that influence financial management behavior. Self-control The good ones influence the individual in allocating his money or making decisions to go into debt [2]. Research [16] Also explains that the higher the self-control (self-control) individuals, the greater the tendency to set long-term financial goals, and plan expenses, and the greater financial satisfaction that will be obtained. However, it was found that the results were different in [17] There are no relevant implications between self-control against financial management behavior for final-year students, because of the large number of students who find it difficult to manage their finances.

Researchers utilize impulse buying tendency as a moderation variable in a scientific framework. Impulsive purchasing tendency is a person's preference regarding the tendency to buy products spontaneously and without planning [18]. According to [19] impulse buying tendency consists of two aspects. Cognitive aspects are measured with thinking, planning consumers, and absence of deliberation, while the life value of the individual, emotions, attitudes, and interests measure the affective aspect [19]. The author positions impulse buying tendency as moderation in the interaction of financial knowledge and self-control with financial management behavior. This is reinforced by research [18], [19] impulse buying tendency used as a moderation variable.

Based on the background, the researcher is interested in knowing more about the influence of financial knowledge, and self-control against financial management behavior, and positioning impulse buying tendency as moderation. The focus of the research is on the financial management behavior of Student Nomad User Shopee Paylater who studied in Malang City.

## 2 Literature Review

### 2.1 The Relationship between Financial Knowledge and Financial Management Behavior

Individual financial knowledge can increase awareness of the future and encourage to avoid living extravagantly, to avoid financial problems. Financial knowledge is important in the community, especially for young people such as students. Seeing the widespread use of paylater services among students can result in users being trapped in a debt cycle that leads to poor financial management.

Theory of planned behavior (TPB) underpinning the relationship between financial knowledge With financial management behavior, a person acts due to an intention that is supported by a variety of factors, including information, such as financial knowledge. [8]. Financial knowledge Individuals who are tall may reduce unwanted credit card usage behavior [12]. According to [20] Education is part of the factors that can improve the financial knowledge of individuals. Individuals who obtain education will increase their financial knowledge. This is because educated people tend to choose financial tools (debit, credit card, bonds, stocks, etc.) which can facilitate the transaction or investment process, and will be more vigilant regarding its future [20]. Individuals armed with financial knowledge good ones will be able to use their money according to their needs, such actions can encourage manufacturers to make products or services that are more suitable for their needs [21]. Research findings [14] High financial literacy can increase students' financial confidence and self-control, thereby inhibiting risky credit behavior. Individuals who have financial knowledge will be wiser in terms of spending and deciding how to use the money they have. As a result, a lack of financial literacy can hinder informed decision-making. [9]

H1: Financial knowledge has a positive effect on the financial management behavior of migrant students who use Shopee Paylater who studied in Malang City.

### 2.2 The Relationship between Self-Control and Financial Management Behavior

Individuals who seek to manage self-control tend to control their behavior more carefully to obtain long-term benefits. The ability to control oneself shapes financial behaviors such as saving and debt, which can affect decision-making.

According to the theory of self-control When an individual makes financial decisions, he or she is faced with an ongoing conflict between getting short-term compensation (short-term actors) and getting long-term rewards (long-term planners) [22]. Influence self-control on financial management behavior is also in line with the theory of SDGs popularized by [23], self-control is the driver of the perception of behavioral control. By using Shopee Paylater Individuals are important in calculating and assessing the extent of the financial condition that will occur. In the research [2] Self-control The good influence on how a person manages their money or makes debt decisions can be seen in their financial management behavior when using the service Shopee Paylater. According to other research by [16], the higher a person's self-control, the greater the tendency to set long-term financial goals and plan expenses, and the greater the financial satisfaction that will be obtained.

H2: Self-control positively affects the financial management behavior of migrant students who use Shopee Paylater who studied in Malang City.

### 2.3 Financial Knowledge, Self Control, Financial Management Behavior, and Impulse Buying Tendency

Impulse buying tendency is the tendency to shop for products without considering future benefits. A high impulse buying tendency without careful consideration can trigger unplanned impulse purchases. When an individual has a feeling of pleasure, excitement, joy, and the desire to buy a product, they tend to make impulsive purchases, especially in shopping online. If individuals make purchases without financial planning and find it difficult to refrain from buying them, it can lead to the emergence of debt behavior using paylater. According to [24] Impulsive individuals often make decisions without considering the long-term impact, which can ultimately hinder their ability to manage their finances wisely. Allegedly impulse buying tendency can moderate relationships between financial knowledge and self-control against financial management behavior. The higher impulse buying tendency can strengthen/weaken the correlation between financial knowledge with financial management behavior. As well as strengthening/weakening the correlation between self-control with financial management behavior.

H3: Impulse buying tendency Moderating influence financial knowledge against financial management behavior to migrant students who use Shopee Paylater who studied in Malang City.

H4: Impulse buying tendency Moderating influence self-control against financial management behavior to migrant students who use Shopee Paylater who studied in Malang City.

### 3 Research Methodology

In this study, financial knowledge and self-control are independent variables, financial management behavior is a dependent variable and impulse buying tendency is a moderation variable. This study is descriptive quantitative research that uses a type of primary data with a population of migrant students studying in Malang City who use the Shopee Paylater feature whose population number is unknown. Therefore, the sampling technique uses non-probability sampling, which determines the sample using purposive sampling. The calculation of the number of samples using the Lemeshow method showed that the sample amounted to 100 respondents. However, in this study, the researcher managed to collect 115 samples that met the criteria that the researcher had set. Sample data was obtained through a questionnaire in the form of a Google Form which was shared online on social media platforms, namely TikTok, Telegram, WhatsApp, Instagram, and class groups. The variables of this study were measured using the Likert scale. The researcher used descriptive analysis, and statistical analysis with the Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) approach through the help of WarpPLS 7.0 software.

## 4 Result and Discussion

### 4.1 Respondent Overview

Table 1. Variable measurement

	Respondent Overview	Total	Percentage
Gender	Man	19	16,5%
	Woman	96	83,5%
Age	17 years	1	0,9%
	18 years	1	0,9%
	19 years	7	6,1%
	20 years	18	15,7%
	21 years	37	32,2%
	22 years	46	40%
	23 years	2	1,7%
	24 years	3	2,6%
University Origin	State University of Malang	53	46,1%
	Universitas Brawijaya	27	23,5%
	Islamic University of Malang	4	3,5%
	Polkesma	2	1,7%
	UIN Malang	1	0,9%
	Polynema	4	3,5%
	Putra Indonesia Health Polytechnic Malang	2	1,7%

	Respondent Overview	Total	Percentage
University Origin	Merdeka University of Malang	4	3,5%
	Poltekkes Malang	3	2,6%
	University of Muhammadiyah Malang	15	13,0%
Force	2020	73	63,5%
	2021	17	14,8%
	2022	15	13,0%
	2023	10	8,7%
City of Origin	Malang Regency	13	11,3%
	Tangerang City / Regency	8	7,0%

Tulungagung	7	6.1%
Jakarta	7	6.1%
Other	80	69.6%

Source: Primary data processed (2024)

**4.2 Results of Descriptive Analysis**

Financial management behavior as an endogenous variable will be measured using 4 indicators, namely cash flow management, consumption, credit management, and saving and investment. Based on descriptive analysis, financial management behavior (Y) has a mean value of 4.01. This shows that the average migrant student is good at managing his finances. Furthermore, financial knowledge is measured using 4 indicators, namely general knowledge of personal finance, investment, insurance, and loans and savings. The respondents' response to the financial knowledge variable (X1) had a mean value of 4.26. This shows that the average respondent gives a very good assessment of financial knowledge. It can be interpreted that most migrant students tend to believe that they are very good at understanding and implementing their financial knowledge. Then self-control will be measured by 3 indicators, namely cognitive control, decisional control, and behavior control. Self-control (X2) has a mean value of 3.83. This shows that the average migrant student gives a good assessment of self-control. It can be interpreted that the average migrant student feels good about self-control so that he can manage his finances wisely. Finally, the moderation variable is the impulse buying tendency which is measured by 4 indicators, namely enthusiasm, feeling of pleasure, excitement, and the desire to buy. Impulse buying tendency (Z) has a mean value of 3.69. This indicates that migrant students are very happy and feel the desire to buy when they see products on Shopee. The high average value on each variable shows that respondents tend to rate both their financial knowledge, self-control, financial management behavior, and impulse buying tendencies.

**4.3 Validity and Reliability Test Results**

Validity tests are carried out through tests of convergent validity and discriminant validity. An indicator is valid in convergent when having a loading factor > 0.7 and AVE > 0.50 [25]. According to [26] [25] In the newly developed measuring tool, the value of the loading factor between 0.40 to 0.70 is a value that is good enough to maintain. In this study, all indicators have a loading factor greater than 0.6. This means that the construction has been said to be valid and has met the requirements of convergent validity that is loading factor above 0.5. The AVE value of all constructs has also been qualified convergent validity i.e. the value is greater than 0.5.

Assess the test discriminant validity by loading and the approach fornell larcker. Results of the analysis Fornell Larcker This study shows that the square root value of AVE for each variable is greater than the correlation of other constructs. Value cross-loading Each indicator has also met the requirements, i.e. the value is greater than cross cross-loading indicator on other constructs. This means that the criteria discriminant validity with analysis fornell larcker and cross loading has been fulfilled.

In the reliability test, it is considered that it is met if the results of Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability > 0,7 [25]. Value Cronbach alpha on the variable Financial Knowledge Sebesar 0,864, self-control by 0.751, financial management behavior by 0.923, and impulse buying tendency by 0.771. Composite reliability Each variable yields a value greater than 0.7. Therefore, all the statement items studied are reliable and can proceed to the test stage structural model.

**4.4 Pengujian Inner Model (structural model)**

**Table 2.** Uji Goodness Of Fit

No	Goodness of Fit Index	Kriteria Fit	Result	Information
1	APC	p<0,05	0,002	good
2	ARS	p<0,05	<0,001	good
3	AARS	p<0,05	<0,001	good

Source: Primary Data processed with WarpPLS 7.0 (2024)

Looking at Table 7 shows that based on the APC indicators, the model fit test has been met. Then based on the ARS indicator, and the AARS indicator, it shows that the model test has been fit.

**R-Square Results**

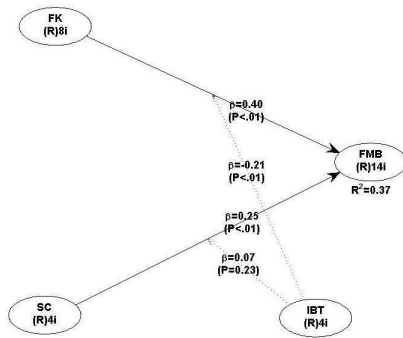
The result of the R-square value in the test of the influence of financial knowledge and self-control with impulse buying tendency as moderation on financial management behavior was 0.373. This means that financial knowledge, self-control, and impulse buying tendency can influence financial management behavior by 37.3% while others are influenced by other factors by 62.7%.

**Q-square results**

The result of the Q-square value in the test of the influence of financial knowledge and self-control with impulse buying tendency as a moderation of financial management behavior was 0.391. The results show that the research model has good predictive relevance, namely being able to explain the model by 39.1%.

**Hypothesis Test Results**

In Figure 2. and Table 2. The p-value value, path coefficient, and significance test of the influence between variables are presented.



Source: Primary Data processed with WarpPLS 7.0 (2024)  
**Picture 1.** Path Coefficients and Values P-Value

**Table 3.** Influence Significance Test

Hypothesis	Path Coefficient	P-Value	R-Square	Information	Conclusion
H1: FK => FMB	0,397	<0,001	0,373	Positive, Significant	Hypothesis Accepted
H2: SC => FMB	0,249	0,003		Positive, Significant	Hypothesis Accepted
H3: IBT*FK => FMB	-0,211	0,009		Negative, Significant	Hypothesis Accepted
H4: IBT*SC => FMB	0,068	0,230		Not Significant	Hypothesis Rejected

The analysis was carried out by looking at the p-value and path coefficient value. It is said to be significant if the p-value < 0.05 and has an effect if the path coefficient is between -1 to +1. Based on the results of Figure 2 and Table 7, H1 is accepted because the path coefficient value is 0.397 and the p-value < 0.001, which means < 0.05. H2 is accepted because the path coefficient value is 0.249 and the p-value = 0.003 < 0.05. H3 was accepted because the path coefficient was -0.211 (negative) and p-value = 0.009 < 0.05. Then H4 was rejected because the path coefficient value was 0.068 and p-value = 0.230 > 0.05 (insignificant).

**The Influence of Financial Knowledge on Financial Management Behavior**

Based on the results of the hypothesis test, financial knowledge has a significant positive effect on financial management behavior. It can be interpreted that migrant students who use Shopee Paylater

who have a good basic financial insight in terms of general knowledge of personal finance, loans and savings, investment, and insurance, then have good financial management behavior. Therefore, migrant students who use Shopee Paylater can be wise in managing their remittances to be able to meet their needs, pay bills on time, and allocate part of their remittances for investment, savings, and insurance. In this case, the finances are not only used for needs and consumption but also to prepare financially for the future. Some of the migrant students who use Shopee Paylater have good financial management behavior because they are looking for information related to safe loans, good insurance, profitable investments, and considering the risk and return of investment, the quality of decision-making will be good.

These results are in line with the Theory of Planned Behavior, explaining the information factor, namely knowledge can be the background for individuals to behave [27]. This is because individuals with financial knowledge (financial knowledge) make migrant students able to make appropriate financial decisions. Therefore, students are nomadic users of Shopee Paylater who study in Malang City and have financial knowledge. The good thing is that the planning of their financial funds can run well, and can be easier to utilize financial products.

This research is in line with the research [9], [12], [14] which reveals a correlation between financial knowledge with financial management behavior. Findings [14] showing high financial insight can increase students' financial confidence and self-control, thereby inhibiting risky credit behavior. Individuals who have financial knowledge are more prudent when spending and making decisions regarding the use of the finances they face. So, a lack of financial knowledge can hinder making the right decisions [9]. Research [12] also describes individuals whose financial knowledge is high can reduce unwanted credit card usage behavior. Reverse dressing with research results [15], proves financial knowledge has a different influence on financial management, but the high level of financial knowledge of individuals is not always able to control their financial behavior. Research [8] showed that there was no significant difference in financial management behavior between individuals with high financial knowledge and individuals with low financial knowledge.

#### **The Effect of Self-Control on Financial Management Behavior**

The results of the hypothesis test show that self-control has a significant positive influence on financial management behavior. This proves that the stronger self-control implemented by migrant students in the use of Shopee Paylater can produce optimal financial management behaviors such as being able to make the right decisions before using loan services, being responsible, and being able to manage their finances according to planning. The respondents of this study are migrant students who use Shopee Paylater and study in Malang City. Migrant students are in a different situation in managing their monthly money, they must be able to manage remittances so that they can meet their tuition needs, daily living needs, food money, savings, and pay paylater bills. This study shows that nomadic students who use Shopee Paylater who study in Malang City have good self-control on average in terms of cognitive control, decisional control, and behavioral control. Nomadic students who maintain self-control, tend to save their money for savings, and investments, rather than for consumptive spending. The majority of migrant students can resist temptation, be more responsible, be careful in making decisions, maintain a balance between income from parents' remittances and expenses, and consider financial conditions and future impacts before deciding to make purchases using Shopee Paylater. Thus, migrant students who use the Shopee Paylater service can according to their abilities control their use to avoid the risk of default. So, the high and low level of self-control can affect the setting of long-term financial goals and success in financial management behavior.

The results are by the Theory of Self Control introduced by [22] which explains that self-control affects individual financial decisions. An individual with strong self-control tends to follow the long-term financial plans they set, such as saving, investing, and planning for retirement.

The findings of this study are in line with [2], [28], [29], which reveals that self-control influences financial management behavior. In findings [2] the better self-control implemented in the use of paylater will have a positive impact on better financial management. Other findings also show self-control It is considered a form of self-discipline so that a person acts in harmony with the goals that have been set to get long-term benefits [2]. The findings [16] explained that the higher the self-control that an individual has, the greater the tendency to set long-term financial goals and plan expenses, and the greater financial satisfaction that will be obtained. Instead [17] concludes self-control is not proven to have a significant influence on the financial management behavior of final-year students due to the large number of students finding it difficult to manage their financial funds.

### **Impulse Buying Tendency Moderates the Influence of Financial Knowledge on Financial Management Behavior**

The results of the hypothesis test show that impulse buying tendency succeeded in moderating negatively and significantly the influence of the relationship between financial knowledge and financial management behavior. The path coefficient of the IBT variable has a negative value and a p-value of less than 0.05. This shows the role of moderation of impulse buying tendency which is contrary to the influence of financial knowledge on financial management behavior, meaning that the H3 hypothesis is accepted.

Students, nomadic users of Shopee Paylater who tend to impulse purchases can hinder the ability to manage finances wisely. If migrant students have good financial knowledge or insight, they are not necessarily wise in managing their financial funds, this is because they have stimuli such as feelings of pleasure, enthusiasm, joy, and desire when deciding to make a purchase using Shopee Paylater. So impulsive purchases, especially in shopping Online It is inevitable that financial management exceeds the initial plan and can even trigger debt behavior.

### **Impulse Buying Tendency Moderates the Effect of Self Control on Financial Management Behavior**

The results showed that impulse buying tendency did not succeed in moderating the relationship between self-control and financial management behavior. In this variable, the path coefficient is 0.068, meaning that the impulse buying tendency variable only contributes 6.8%. The p-value is 0.230, meaning it is insignificant which indicates that the impulse buying tendency variable does not strengthen or weaken the relationship between self-control and financial management behavior of migrant students who use Shopee Paylater who studied in Malang City. The low level of impulse purchase tendency of migrant students does not directly affect student self-control in managing their finances when using the Shopee Paylater service.

Referring to the descriptive results, self-control and financial management behavior of student nomad users Shopee Paylater who study in Malang City is in a good category. Although students are nomadic users Shopee Paylater who study in Malang City have a high or low impulse buying tendency but self-control is better than financial management behavior It would be great.

This can be interpreted as the financial management behavior of migrant students who use Shopee Paylater Influenced self-control (self-control) has an equal influence on migrant students with high and low impulse purchasing tendencies in managing their finances. Thus, they both consider it important to have control in influencing financial management behavior pada Nomadic students who use Shopee Paylater who studied in Malang City. According to [30] Explaining a high impulse tendency only increases the likelihood of impulse purchases, and in no way guarantees the occurrence of impulse purchases.

## **5 Conclusion**

Based on the findings of the analysis conducted by the researcher, it was concluded that there was a significant positive influence on the relationship between financial knowledge variables on financial management behavior, meaning that if the migrant students who use Shopee Paylater and study in Malang City have financial knowledge who are high, can be wise in making decisions through good consideration. This is because migrant students who use Shopee Paylater have good remittance management to be able to meet their needs, pay Shopee Paylater bills on time, invest, have savings, and choose insurance products. Other results showed that there was a significant positive influence on the relationship between self-control variables on financial management behavior, meaning that students who had good self-control tended to save their money in savings and investments, rather than for consumptive spending. Then, nomadic students using the Shopee Paylater service can according to their abilities control their use to avoid the risk of default. In addition, impulse buying tendency as moderation inhibits the relationship between financial knowledge and financial management behavior. This happens because migrant students have stimuli such as feelings of pleasure, excitement, joy, and desire when deciding to make a purchase using Shopee Paylater. The latest findings show that impulse buying tendency does not strengthen or weaken the influence of self-control on financial management behavior.

The implications of this study can be a reference for related migrant student's financial



management behavior. Student, nomadic user Shopee Paylater who studies in Malang City is expected to be able to upgrade financial knowledge as the times develop such as knowledge related to personal financial management, loans/savings, investments, and insurance. Thus, it can implement good financial management, which can control the use of Shopee Paylater when shopping, and be responsible for implementing financial management behavior. This financial knowledge can be obtained through media that present information related to the paylater service. In addition, migrant students are expected to have self-control good, with the aim that they can control themselves from unfavorable actions and decisions, such as being consumptive in spending remittances from their parents.

This study has several limitations, namely the use of independent variables that only use financial knowledge and self-control. The next research is expected to add other independent variables such as financial socialization and financial attitude, as well as involve other moderation variables such as parental income, lifestyle, and age. Then another limitation of the research is the small number of samples, which is only 115 samples, The research is limited to migrant students Shopee Paylater who study in Malang City, and less specific respondent criteria such as the amount of remittances received by migrant students and the amount of bills Shopee Paylater every month. Further research is expected to expand the scope of research and increase the number of samples. The distribution of questionnaires can be done more evenly to obtain maximum results and stronger generalizations, such as the explosion of the characteristics of respondents who study at the State University of Malang, the age of respondents 17-24 years old, and the year of the respondents' batch, which should not be dominant in only one category.

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