

Financial Planning for Royal Thai Naval Cadets to Prepare for Financial Stability

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Abstract

In today's world, financial planning is very important due to the volatile economic conditions, higher cost of living and the increase of Bank of Thailand's monetary policy rate. The uncertainty and volatility mentioned above make financial planning even more important, therefore, knowledge in financial planning is extremely important because it helps individuals understand their own financial behavior and attitude towards saving money to achieve their financial goals.

In summary, this research used a questionnaire to examine personal factors and factors related to personal financial planning among Royal Thai naval cadets. It also proposed guidelines for teaching financial planning to cadets at the Royal Thai Naval Academy. The findings emphasized the importance of financial knowledge in understanding financial planning and discipline, particularly to prevent overspending among new naval officers. Key findings include the majority of cadets receiving monthly income from parents in the range of 2,001 – 6,000 baht, active income and expense tracking by most cadets, and good or average levels of financial planning knowledge among them. The study revealed significant correlations between academic year level and factors such as financial support from parents, accounting for income and expenses, and financial knowledge scores. Senior naval students showed higher levels of financial knowledge and better financial management skills compared to junior students.

Keywords: Royal thai naval cadets, Financial planning, Royal thai naval academy, Financial planning, Financial discipline

Introduction

From the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in Thailand since March 1st, 2020 (Ministry of Public Health), the aforementioned disease was declared a dangerous disease by Thai Government. Following the outbreak of the disease, the household debt to gross domestic product ratio in Thailand has been on the rise (National Statistical Office Ministry of Digital Economy and Society, 2022). As shown in Figure 1, the ratio increased from 80.3% in the first quarter of 2020 to 83.9% in the second quarter of 2020, and continued to increase steadily until it reached 90.8% in the first quarter of 2021 and remained stable until the fourth quarter of 2021 at 90.1%. It then slightly decreased to 89.2% in the first quarter of 2022 and 88.2% in the second quarter of 2022.

HOUSEHOLD DEBT-TO-GDP RATIO (%)

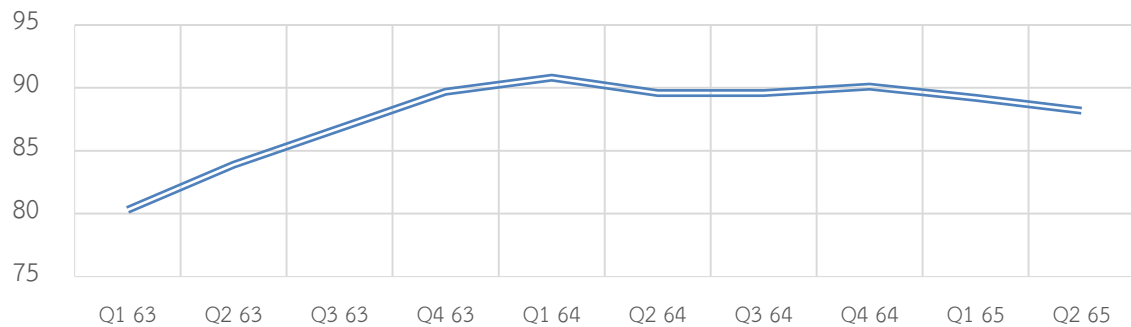


Figure 1 Household Debt-to-GDP Ratio (Percentage)

(Source: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, 2022)

On the other hand, the ratio of Non-Performing Loans (NPL) to Total Loans according to Figure 2 in Q1 2020 was 3.23%, which decreased to 3.12% in Q2 2020 and further decreased to 2.91% in Q3 2020. There was a steady trend until Q3 2021, where the ratio decreased to 2.89%. Then, in Q2 2022, the ratio of non-interest income to total loans decreased even further to only 2.69%.

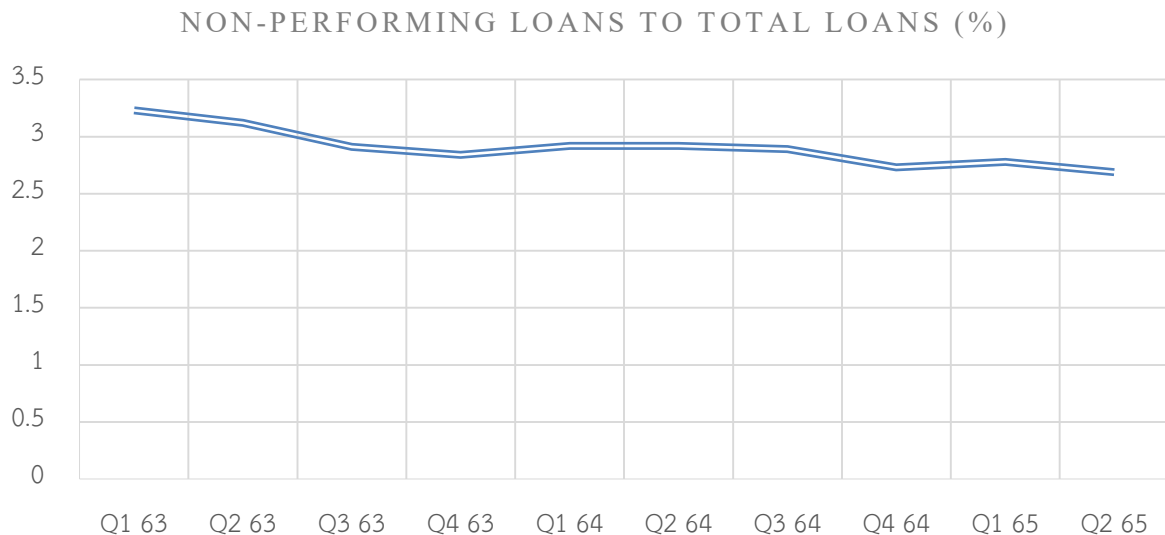


Figure 2 Non-Performing Loans (NPL) to Total Loans (%)

(Source: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, 2022)

It was found that the increase in household debt was accompanied by a decrease in non-performing loan to total loans, resulting from the "Asset Warehousing" project issued by the Bank of Thailand to assist those affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. On March 23, 2021, the Bank of Thailand announced the "Asset Warehousing" project, which allows individuals, companies registered in Thailand and conducting business in Thailand, to apply for the right to participate. Business owners can use their assets as collateral to apply for a loan from a bank and must repay it within 3 - 5 years after receiving the loan. From this phenomenon, it is accelerating debt from both individuals and corporations to enhance financial liquidity to support their businesses and families, enabling them to continue operating and offering low-interest rates, thanks to the government's assistance. Therefore, when this project ends, these groups may have to find money to repay their debts in order to withdraw their collateral. It is possible that some groups of people may not be able to find collateral to withdraw their collateral or may cause additional debt or refinance for new credit to withdraw their old collateral. In addition, there are other factors that can increase household debt, such as 1. Higher cost of living (Office of Trade Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Commerce, 2023) has led to an increase in general prices. It has been found that the inflation rate, as shown in Figure 3, has been trending upward. During the year 2021, the average general inflation rate was 1.23%. Then, as we entered the year 2022, the general inflation rate showed an increase, with the rate in January 2022 reaching 3.23%. In May 2022, the general inflation rate increased to 7.10%, which was largely due to the impact of the war between Russia and Ukraine on energy prices. It was found that during August 2022, the inflation rate increased further to 7.86%, and then gradually decreased to 5.55% in November 2022. Another factor that contributed to the increase in inflation rate beyond the rise in energy prices was the increase in fresh food prices, especially during August 2022. It was found that the inflation rate for fresh food increased by as much as 10.32%. The impact of COVID-19 on Thai's economy can be seen in various sectors. The pandemic has led to a decline in both domestic and international demand, as well as a decrease in tourism and exports. This has resulted in job losses and reduced incomes for many people.

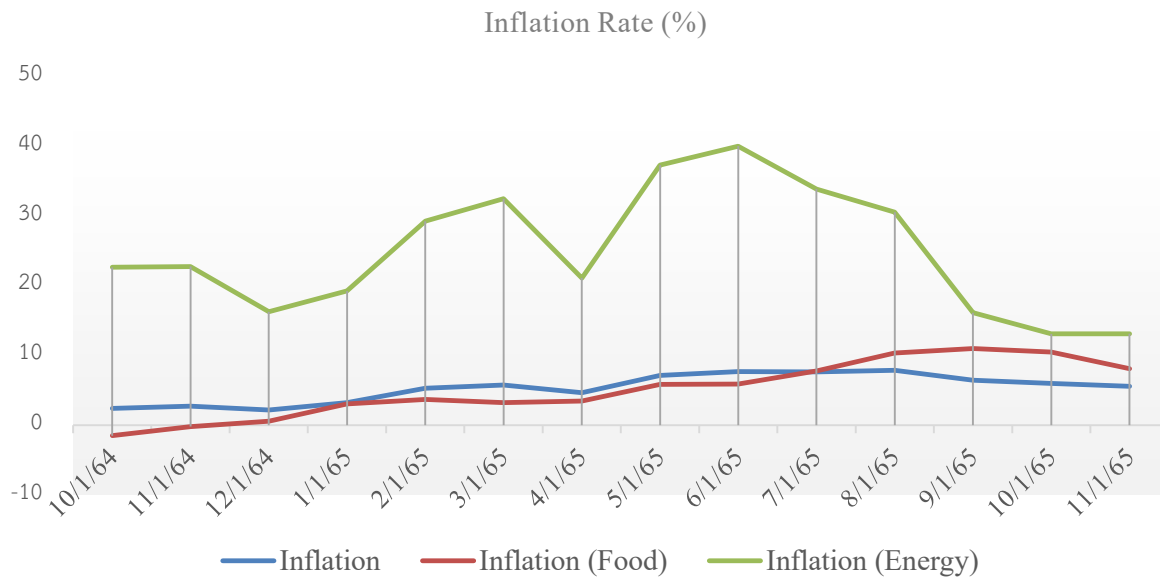


Figure 3 Inflation Rate (%)

(Source: Office of Trade Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Commerce, 2023)

The Bank of Thailand's monetary policy rate increase, as shown in Figure 4, affects the interest rates on all types of deposits and loans. In January 2020, the policy rate was at 1.25% (Bank of Thailand, 2023), then gradually decreased to 0.5% in May 2020, and remained at that rate until the end of July 2021. It then increased to 0.75% in August 2021 and continued to increase to 1.25% in November 2021. The reason for the increase in interest rates is due to the Bank of Thailand's belief that the economy has somewhat recovered and there is a need to reduce the overheating of the economy, as well as to address the rapid increase in inflation. Therefore, when interest rates start to rise, borrowers who have already borrowed money and have necessary repayment installments may be affected by the higher loan interest rates, which may cause them to have to pay additional installment payments. However, if the financial status of the borrowers is still weak, they may not be able to repay their debts, resulting in bad debts and loss of income in the future.

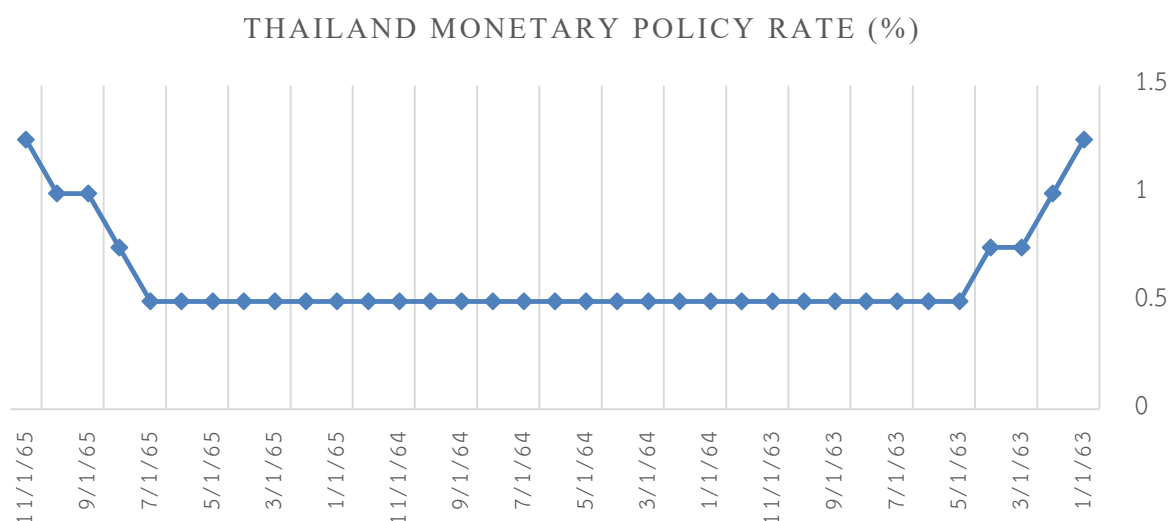


Figure 4 Thailand Monetary Policy Rate (%)

(Source: Bank of Thailand, 2023)

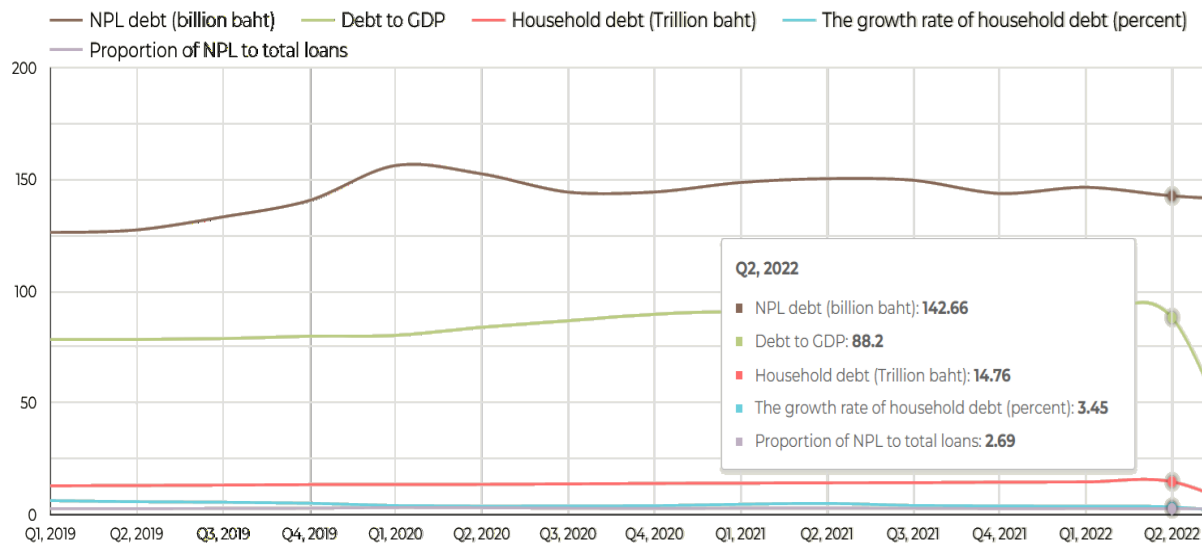


Figure 5 Social Situation and Outlook

(Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development, 2023)

For the reasons why individuals often neglect financial planning, there are two main causes which can be applied to our research. (Capital Market Development Knowledge Center, 2010)

1) Status and financial position: from a survey, it was found that newly graduated naval officers often think that they do not have enough income to start financial planning, understanding that financial planning is a matter for those with high income or substantial assets. This understanding is incorrect as financial planning is not created for a specific group of individuals but is designed to meet the goals and financial objectives of everyone. Each person can set their own financial goals that can realistically be achieved based on their economic situation and capabilities. and,

2) Misconceptions and beliefs: from the survey, it was found that newly graduated naval officers believe that they already have sufficient benefits and understand that the government's pension system is adequate, and there is no need to save money. This understanding is not entirely correct as financial planning is directly related to situations that are uncertain or risks that cannot be predicted in the future, such as economic conditions, inflation, illness, death, disability, etc."

When a person neglects financial planning, the resulting losses from neglecting financial planning can include: (Capital Market Development Knowledge Center, 2010)

1. Inability to achieve financial goals as desired, which can become a burden for themselves and others in the future. Good goals should be related to good planning. Therefore, setting goals that are too difficult or unrealistic will make it impossible to achieve them. For example, a newly graduated naval officer may want to save ten million baht within three years but finds that his spending behavior is equal to the income he earns. Therefore, the result is that it is possible that he will not be able to achieve the goal of having ten million baht in savings. and,

2. It can cause financial losses, including losing opportunities to earn money for daily living expenses for themselves and their dependents when unexpected events occur in the future, such as illness, serious illness, accidents that result in disability, and even premature death. Neglecting financial planning to cope with unexpected events effectively can impact our loved ones and, furthermore, require individuals to sacrifice time for earning income to take

care of their loved ones who are sick and cannot care for themselves, leading to lost income for their families as well.

The factors that make financial planning increasingly important nowadays include:

1. The expansion of the business scope of larger financial institutions.
2. The complexity of various financial instruments such as debt securities, equities, derivatives, etc.
3. The changing demographic structure of the population, as Thailand enters a complete aging society where people aged 60 years and over make up more than 20% of the total population, and it is expected that by 2031, Thailand will enter the "Super-aged society" level where people aged 65 years and over make up more than 20% of the total population (Department of Mental Health, 2021).
4. Economic crises and uncertainties, such as the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine that affects energy prices and the tensions between China and the United States that lead to shortages in supply chains and inflation, causing central banks to raise interest rates to reduce inflationary pressure, leading to higher interest rates in the money market for both deposit and loan products.
5. The possibility of cancelling full protection of depositors' money by the government in the future. Although currently, the government guarantees deposit up to 1 million baht, this may change in the future.

The Stock Exchange of Thailand and the Thai Financial Planners Association (TFPA) have defined financial planning as the process of achieving an individual's life goals through the proper management and planning of their finances, which are designed to be suitable for each individual. The main reason for financial planning is to create stability and coverage in all aspects of an individual's life, as well as to meet the needs and goals of each individual through a simple financial planning process, which consists of the following steps:

1. Self-assessment,
2. Goal setting,
3. Financial planning,
4. Disciplined execution of the plan, and
5. Regular review and revision of the plan.

Therefore, the lack of knowledge in financial planning can lead to various problems, including excessive debt. The best solution to these problems is to provide financial education, which can be used to plan finances properly and achieve financial goals, ultimately creating financial stability or freedom.

Objectives of the research:

1. To study the personal financial planning components and factors related to personal financial planning of naval cadets.
2. To suggest guidelines for teaching financial planning to naval cadets.

Related theories:

Financial knowledge and understanding

The meaning of financial knowledge: To have a clear understanding of financial planning, it is important to consider the meaning of financial knowledge. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2005 (Center for Financial Institutions Development, Bank of Thailand, 2013) defined financial literacy as "a combination of awareness, knowledge, skill, attitude and behavior necessary to make sound financial decisions and ultimately achieve individual financial well-being."

Financial planning

The meaning of financial planning: According to Chansawang & Musikapodok (2019), financial planning is a process that sets a direction for the use of personal finances in order to achieve financial goals that are appropriate to personal income, and to create wealth for the future.

Saraphat et al. (2021) summarized that financial planning is a process of Wealth Creation, Wealth Protection, Wealth Accumulation, and Wealth Distribution

Financial Planning Factors

Factors on Financial Planning

Limsuwanroj (2019) states that the most influential factor is income from employment. Individuals who have income from work tend to engage in financial planning more than those who don't. Additionally, attitude towards financial goal setting plays a significant role. Individuals with a positive attitude towards setting financial goals are more likely to exhibit proactive financial planning behavior.

Financial Planning Process

In financial planning, there are four steps that can be divided. (Laokha, 2020) explains the financial planning process as follows:

Step :1 is setting financial goals and life goals. Having life goals will help to determine the direction of each stage of life. Goals must have a specific timeframe and be achievable. If there are multiple goals, they should be prioritized and focus on the most important ones.

Step 2: is studying information related to financial planning. This includes studying personal financial data, spending behavior, age, and responsibilities. The studies include the followings steps:

Step 2.1 Study of Life cycle which refers to the fact that those who are young and working will save up for durable assets, such as a house or car, which have a long-term repayment plan of 5-30 years. This makes it difficult to save or invest in activities that generate additional income.

Step 2.2 Study of Managing Expense, which is a form of making a household budget. This helps to differentiate types of expenses, including past expenses, savings expenses, and asset accumulation expenses. This helps to identify which expenses can be cut to save money for financial planning.

Step 3 is putting the financial plan into writing. A good financial plan should be flexible, changeable, have assets that can be converted into cash quickly, and have a clear understanding of personal spending behavior.

Step 4 is implementing the financial plan. This means putting the financial plan into action, monitoring and adjusting the plan as needed to achieve the desired financial goals.

Research Related Work

Jansawang & Musikapop (2019) conducted a study on the factors influencing personal financial planning behavior of undergraduate students at Siam University. The aim of the study was to investigate the factors that affect the personal financial planning behavior of students. The study was quantitative research, and the hypothesis was tested by multiple regression analysis. The results showed that the factors that influence financial planning behavior include income, savings, investment, and spending, which were statistically significant at 0.05 level.

Suttipongphan (2020) studied the personal financial planning behavior of students at Royal Thai Army School. The study aimed to examine the behavior and propose guidelines for developing financial planning skills for students. The research method was a mixed-methods approach, with the first phase being quantitative and the second phase being qualitative. The results showed that financial planning behavior in four areas, including income, savings,

investment, and spending, was significantly higher than that of Thai people. The final year students showed the highest financial behavior. The weaknesses that need improvement are the need to set financial goals for the future and to practice them. The recommended approach is to provide in-depth knowledge in mandatory subjects and organize extracurricular activities to enhance financial planning skills for students in all grades from the first year onwards.

Sarapat et al. (2021) conducted research on personal financial planning of working-age population in Chonburi province. The research aims to compare the differences in types of personal financial management by classifying them according to personal factors, such as age, education level, and average income. The research found that the type of personal financial management was divided into wealth creation by saving money, planning spending, and debt planning. Age, average monthly income, and different levels of education had an impact on the types of financial planning that differed in terms of wealth creation.

Laoka (2020) studied personal financial planning of high-level vocational certificate students at Bangkok Business Administration College, which aimed to plan personal financial management for students by classifying them according to personal factors and studying behavior and factors that influence personal financial planning of students. The sample group included 265 high-level vocational certificate students at Bangkok Business Administration College, who were surveyed using questionnaires. The study found that personal factors, such as gender, age, level of education, and monthly income source, did not affect personal financial planning of students. However, different study majors resulted in different financial planning, and behavior factors influenced personal financial planning of students.

Methodology

This research is quantitative research that collects data within the area of the Royal Thai Navy School. The population is all Navy students in every major and every academic year who are studying in the academic year of 2022, with a total of 430 students. The sample size is calculated using the Krejcie & Morgan sample size formula, with a 95% confidence level requiring at least 204 sample size. And in this research had 218 sample size .

The variables used in this study consist of two parts: the independent variables and the dependent variables. The independent variables include the academic year of the respondents and the amount of money received from their parents. The dependent variables are the income and expense accounting and the scores on financial planning knowledge.

The research tool

The research tool used to collect data is a questionnaire developed by the researchers. The questionnaire is divided into two parts. Part 1 includes personal information, the academic year of the respondent, and the amount of money received from their parents. Part 2 includes income and expense accounting and financial planning knowledge. Likert Scale is used to measure income and expense accounting, with five answer options available. In measuring financial planning knowledge, a true/false option is used. After developing the questionnaire, the researchers had experts examine the validity and quality of the questions. A pilot study was conducted to test the questionnaire on the target group, and the results were analyzed to find the reliability and validity of the questionnaire.

Statistics and Data Collection Methods

Data analysis can be divided into 2 parts:

1. Descriptive Analysis, where individual statistics such as frequency and percentage are used for analysis. For the second part of data analysis, the mean and standard deviation are used.

2. Inferential Analysis, which is used to find the relationship between groups of data using One-Way ANOVA and Pearson Correlation statistics.

In data collection, the researcher conducted a questionnaire survey to the target group, which is a population of naval cadet students. The survey was conducted during two time periods, namely during class hours and after class hours, and the data collection was done after explaining the questionnaire and answering any questions from the target group to ensure mutual understanding.

Results

From the study of individual data, it was found that the respondents belonged to the following classes: 52 first-year students, 29 second-year students, 92 third-year students, and 45 fifth-year students, totaling 217 students.

Table 1 Monthly income from their parents

Monthly income from parents (Baht)	Percentage
None	12.60
0-2,000	19.50
2,001 – 4,000	22.80
4,001 – 6,000	22.30
6,001- 8,000	9.80
8,001 – 10,000	4.20
More than 10,000	8.80

From the table 1 it was found that most naval cadets received a monthly income from their parents of 2,001 – 6,000 baht, totaling 45.1%. The second majority income received from parents per month is 0 – 2,000 baht, at 19.5%.

Table 2 The percentage breakdown of accounting income and expenses of Royal Thai naval cadets

Income and Expense Accounting	Percentage
Everyday	13.90
Mostly	7.40
Sometimes	36.10
Used to do in the past	21.80
Never	20.80

From the table 2, it was found that most Royal Thai naval cadets keep track of their own income and expenses, with 36.1% doing so, while the next level down is those who used to keep track but no longer do, accounting for 21.8%.

Table 3 Univariate Analysis Comparing Average Financial Planning Knowledge Scores Among Academic Years

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	21.371	3	7.124	8.820	0.000
Within Groups	171.221	212	0.808		
Total	192.593	215			

From the table 3, the results of hypothesis testing show that the differing academic year levels of naval cadets have a statistically significant impact on their financial planning knowledge scores, with a significance level of 0.01.

Table 4 Post Hoc Comparison of Pairwise Differences in Financial Planning Knowledge Scores among Academic Years

Post Hoc test

Academic year	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
	1	2
Tukey HSD ^{a,b}	1	3.44
	3	3.54
	2	3.62
	5	4.29
Sig.	0.777	1.000

From the table 4, it was found that first-year, second year, and third-year naval cadets have similar average scores within the same subgroup. Additionally, fifth-year cadets were grouped separately, as indicated in Table 1.4. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are significant differences in financial planning knowledge between the two groups of cadets.

Table 5 Analysis and report of the financial planning knowledge scores classified by the academic year of the naval cadets

Personal factors	Academic year level	
	Pearson Correlation	significance
Monthly income from their parents	.161	.018*
Income and Expense Accounting.	.165	.015*
Financial planning knowledge level	.290	.000**

From the table 5, the following relationships were analyzed and reported: the academic year of the Royal Thai naval cadets and personal factors of the Royal Thai naval cadets, specifically the factor of income received from parents, have a Significance value of 0.018, which is less than 0.05, indicating a statistically significant correlation between academic year and income received from parents, with a Pearson Correlation of 0.161.

Academic year level of Royal Thai naval cadets and personal factors of Royal Thai naval cadets are related to accounting for income and expenses, with a Significance value of 0.015, which is less than 0.05. This means that the year level factor has a statistically significant relationship with accounting for income and expenses, with a Pearson Correlation coefficient of 0.16.

Academic year level of Royal Thai naval cadets and personal factors of Royal Thai naval cadets are also related to financial knowledge scores, with a Significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.01. This means that the Academic year level factor has a statistically significant relationship with financial knowledge scores, with a Pearson Correlation coefficient of 0.290.

Discussions

The study of personal financial planning factors and their relationship to personal financial planning of Royal Thai naval cadets found that the academic year level has a correlation with the amount of money received from parents. As the academic year level increases, the tendency to receive more financial support from parents also increases. This is because being a naval student in a higher grade level allows for more personal time and more opportunities to return home to visit family and relatives, which is different from lower-academic year level naval students who must undergo Navy training during holidays and participate in more rigorous training activities than those outlined in the school curriculum in 2020, therefore, when naval students have the opportunity to advance to the next academic year level, they begin to have more personal time and chances to create social networks or relationships with their preferred groups of people, leading to higher expenses. This aligns with research on factors influencing the expenses of Bangkok residents (Kitchainukul, 2014), which found that transportation and communication expenses are the highest expenses for Bangkok residents. Personal income factors have a significant statistical impact on expenses across all categories. Additionally, a study by Ratanaphajit (2021) states that living in society and interacting with various people, especially students who must encounter a diverse group of people, leads to learning and personal development. From the aforementioned factors, it was found that as naval students' study at higher academic year levels, they have an increased need for socializing and therefore require more financial support from their parents or guardians.

Factors related to grade levels are associated with the accounting of income and expenses. It is found that when students have opportunity to meet with society outside of school, they often incur expenses. Awareness of controlling expenses to plan their own finances is therefore important. Research by Ruengrat (2018) stated that the purpose of accounting for income and expenses in households of working people in the Bangkok area of Bangkok is to control income and expenses in the household, which benefits the accounting of income and expenses in the household. This enables the knowledge of income, expenses, and various debts that arise to be known. In the current economic situation, it is important to pay attention to the accounting of income and expenses in households by accounting for income and expenses in households, which leads to increased savings. Therefore, once Royal Thai naval cadets acquire financial knowledge through their studies, they gain a heightened understanding of the significance of financial management and become better equipped for achieving financial stability.

Factor of academic year level is related to the financial knowledge score of Royal Thai naval cadets. The curriculum of the Royal Thai Navy School 2020 from education department consists of teaching finance and banking by starting from academic year 2 to academic year 5, therefore, senior Naval students have more financial knowledge than younger students. Research by Kraisongkram & Kao-ian (2022) found that financial experiences of students have significant statistical effects on financial literacy. Additionally, the financial literacy of teachers directly affects the learning management process of financial literacy. If teachers have good financial knowledge, they will have the ability and confidence to teach financial literacy to students appropriately and efficiently (Deng et al., 2013; Eberle, 2016). Furthermore,

Pongchai et al. (2022) mentioned that comparing the financial literacy of students before and after studying economics through online coaching activities during the COVID-19 crisis on saving and investment promoted the financial literacy of grade 10 students significantly, according to statistics. Sakonwat (2019, p.130) proposed in a research paper on the development of a learning activity set in economics using the concept of visual learning to enhance financial literacy of lower secondary school students. The results showed that the students had higher academic performance or financial literacy after participating in the program. Additionally, the students had the opportunity to work in groups with their peers, which led to collaborative learning and knowledge and opinion exchange among them. The research conducted by Thongphuak (2018, p.124) on the effect of teaching economics using simulation games on high school students' financial literacy found that the financial literacy of the students improved significantly after the program with a statistical significance level of .05.

Conclusion and suggestions

The study titled "Financial Planning for Royal Thai Naval Cadets to Prepare for Financial Stability " utilized a questionnaire to investigate personal factors and factors related to personal financial planning of Royal Thai naval cadets, with the aim of identifying components and suggesting guidelines for teaching financial planning. The study revealed that personal factors and factors related to personal financial planning, including academic year level, have a correlation with the amount of financial support received from parents. As academic year level increases, so does the likelihood of receiving financial support from parents. Additionally, factors related to academic year level are linked to the management of income and expenses, with higher academic years exhibiting better financial management skills. The study also found a correlation between academic year level and the financial knowledge score of naval cadets, with senior naval students displaying greater financial knowledge than their junior counterparts.

Suggestions

Based on the findings of the research, the following suggestions can be made to improve financial planning and financial discipline among Royal Thai naval cadets:

- **Incorporate Financial Education:** Implement a structured financial education program within the curriculum of the Royal Thai Naval Academy. This program should cover topics such as budgeting, saving, investment, debt management, and financial goal setting. Providing cadets with essential financial knowledge and skills will better equip them for managing their finances effectively.
- **Promote Active Income and Expense Tracking:** Encourage all naval cadets to actively track their income and expenses. This can be done through the introduction of digital tools or budgeting apps that facilitate easy tracking and analysis of personal finances. Regularly monitoring their financial transactions will help cadets develop a better understanding of their spending habits and make necessary adjustments.
- **Foster Parental Involvement:** Encourage open communication between naval cadets and their parents regarding financial matters. Encourage parents to support their children in developing financial independence and responsibility. This can include discussions about financial support, setting realistic financial expectations, and promoting healthy financial habits.
- **Progressively Enhance Financial Knowledge:** Provide continuous financial education and workshops throughout the academic years, focusing on building upon the foundational financial knowledge provided to junior cadets. This will enable them to deepen their understanding of financial concepts and apply them in practical scenarios.

- **Integrate Practical Exercises:** Include practical exercises and simulations in the financial education program. This can involve creating sample budgets, investment portfolios, or financial plans. Such exercises will allow naval cadets to apply their financial knowledge in a practical and realistic setting, preparing them for real-life financial decision-making.

- **Provide Mentorship and Counseling:** Establish mentorship programs or offer individual counseling sessions to support naval cadets in their financial planning journey. Experienced financial advisors or mentors can provide guidance, answer questions, and address any concerns related to personal finance.

For our upcoming research project, we plan to include fourth-year students in our study group. We will gather information about the fourth-year students to ensure that we have the most comprehensive and complete data for our research.

New knowledge and the effects on society and communities

Financial knowledge and planning can help individuals make informed decisions about their finances and achieve their financial goals, such as saving for retirement, buying a home, or starting a business. By developing good financial habits, individuals can avoid debt, build wealth, and contribute to the economy through spending and investment.

This study can help promote financial literacy and education, which is essential for long-term financial stability and security. By teaching individuals how to manage their finances effectively, we can reduce financial stress, improve economic well-being, and reduce income inequality.

Better personal financial planning can have a ripple effect on society by improving financial stability within families and communities. When individuals are financially secure, they are better able to support their families, contribute to their communities, and take on roles as responsible citizens.

Overall, the new knowledge of personal financial planning has the potential to promote financial well-being and create a more financially stable and prosperous society.

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