

Relationship between Materialism and Subjective Well-Being moderated by Religiosity

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ABSTRAK

This study aimed to determine the role of religiosity as a moderation in correlation between materialism and subjective well-being. The hypotheses of this study were religiosity moderating correlation between materialism and subjective well-being, and the role of religiosity as a moderating variable is weaken negative affect of materialism to subejective well-being. Subject of the study (N=160) were house wives in age range 20-40 years. Retrieving data were using Materialism Value Scale (MVS) by Richins and Dawson, Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) by Diener, Emmons, Larsen and Griffin, Positive Affect and Negative Affect Scedule (PANAS) by Watson,Clark and Tellegen and the scale of religiosity by Ahmad. Data were analyzed using Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) with software SPSS. The result showed that religiosity was able to moderate the correlation between materialism and subjective well-being, and the role of religiosity is weaken negative affect of materialism to subjective well-being. Moderation effects of religiosity, in one side, it push materialism values by religiosity dimensions, and the other side promotes subjective well-being by religiosity dimensions simultaneously.

Keyword: Materialism, religiosity, subjective well-being