The Effect Of Lifestyle, Financial Attitudes, And Personal Financial Literacy On Personal Financial Management Among Students

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted (1) to determine lifestyle on student financial management (2) to determine the influence of financial attitudes on student financial management (3) to determine the influence of financial literacy on student financial management (4) to determine lifestyle, financial attitudes and literacy finance on student financial management. This type of research is a quantitative survey, with data collection techniques using secondary and primary data in the form of observations and questionnaires, the sample consisted of 99 FEB students from private universities in the city of Serang. The results of this research show that based on the results of hypothesis testing, lifestyle has a significant effect on student financial management. This is proven by tcount > ttable (3.188>1,984) with a significance of 0.002. hypothesis testing that financial attitudes have a significant effect on student financial management. This is proven by tcount > ttable (9.501>1,984) with a significance of 0.000, and testing the hypothesis that financial literacy has a significant effect on student financial management. This is proven by tcount > ttable (7.861>1.984) with a significance of 0.000. Meanwhile, simultaneously (together) there is a positive and significant influence between lifestyle variables, financial attitudes and financial literacy on financial management. with a value of Fcount>Ftable (67.158>2.70) and a sig value of F < α (0.000<0.05). And the results of multiple linear regression are $Y = 700 + 0.160X_1 + 0.429X_2 + 0.389X_3$. 68% while the remaining 32% is explained by other variables not included in this study.
Keywords: Lifestyle, Financial Attitude, Financial Literacy, Personal Financial Management

INTRODUCTION

In the modern era, students face challenges in managing their personal finances. With advancements in technology and easy access to various financial services, students must navigate digital financial transactions carefully, including online shopping and attractive discount offers. It is essential for students to cultivate prudent financial management habits, such as budgeting, regular saving, and effective financial oversight. Financial literacy is vital for students; by understanding and applying financial management principles, they can organize their lives better and enhance their prospects for the future (Chairunisa & Widhianastuti, 2023).

However, it is evident that many young individuals seldom apply basic financial skills, such as budgeting, regular saving, or long-term planning (Birari & Patil, 2014). The development of financial management skills is influenced by individual behaviors during the decision-making process. Effective financial management should guide individuals toward responsible financial behaviors, facilitating better management of both personal and family finances.

According to survey data from the Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the average gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in Indonesia in 2021 reached IDR 62.2 million, an increase from IDR 57.73 million in 2020. In 2022, Indonesia's per capita income reached USD 4,349.5 (BPS, 2022). Alfida and Nurul (2018) state that financial management lifestyles within society are influenced by changing consumer behaviors, largely driven by the rapid growth of technology and information. This consumptive behavior can often result in difficulties in effectively managing finances.

Lifestyle is frequently perceived as a means of expressing symbols and values that differentiate social classes (Sahrub, 2019). As students mature, they establish their own lifestyle standards, often adopting branded items to reflect the perceived high value of a product, thereby demonstrating their social identity. Sneakers, for instance, have become popular branded items among students. Previous studies by Sucihati (2023) and Gunawan et al. (2020) indicate that lifestyle positively and significantly influences financial management. However, Utami and Marpaung (2022) found no such influence on financial management.

Financial attitudes are a significant factor influencing financial management. These attitudes can be understood as an individual's mindset, vision, and judgment regarding finances (Mulyanti, 2017). This perspective is supported by findings from Yap et al. (2018), which indicate that financial attitudes represent the most influential variable in financial management. Additionally, Hidayah & Iramani (2023) and Rustiaria (2017) demonstrated a positive correlation between financial attitudes and financial management; however, Mulyati & Hati (2021) reported no partial influence.

Financial literacy is crucial for empowering individuals to make informed decisions about financial products that align with their needs. With adequate financial literacy, individuals can enhance their financial planning capabilities and avoid risky financial instruments. Financial literacy encompasses the ability to identify financial needs, address financial issues, plan for the future, and respond effectively to life events that impact daily financial decisions (Rapih, 2016). Previous studies by Hidajat & Wardhana (2023) and Buderini et al. (2023) indicated a positive relationship between literacy and financial management, while Kusumaningrum et al. (2023) identified a negative and significant influence.

The 2022 National Survey of Financial Literacy and Inclusion (SNLK), conducted by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), involved 14,634 respondents across 34 provinces and 67 cities/districts. The results from the 2022 survey reveal an Indonesian financial literacy index of 49.68 percent, an increase from 38.03 percent in 2019. Meanwhile, the financial inclusion index reached 85.10 percent, up from 76.19 percent in 2019. This data suggests a reduction in the gap between literacy and inclusion levels, which decreased from 38.16 percent in 2019 to 35.42 percent in 2022.

This study underscores the tendency of current students to prioritize non-essential purchases over necessary items, leading to unstable expenditures. Students frequently explore the interplay between consumer lifestyle, spending patterns, and their financial management skills. In an era characterized by increasingly diverse lifestyle aspirations, understanding how these factors influence personal finance is of paramount importance.

Given the context above, it is pertinent to investigate how students in the Faculty of Economics and Business at private universities in Serang City manage their finances in relation to lifestyle, financial attitudes, and financial literacy. Consequently, this study aims to examine the influence of lifestyle, financial attitudes, and financial literacy on financial management among students in Faculty of Economics and Business at private universities in Serang City.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Personal Financial Management

Yusanti (2020) defines financial management as the way individuals or groups handle their finances in daily life to achieve financial well-being. Putri and Lestari (2019) further explain that financial management is a systematic and organized process through which individuals fulfill their life needs by effectively managing their financial resources. Within this context, personal management encompasses financial management, which involves the structured organization of financial resources to meet life needs (Putri & Lestari, 2019). Additionally, Kholifah and Iramani (2013), as cited in Yusanti (2020), highlight that family financial management entails individuals' ability to plan, budget, acquire, manage, audit, and save money, as well as oversee financial activities within a family.

Lifestyle

According to Azizah (2020), lifestyle can be defined as a person's way of life expressed through activities, interests, and opinions about how they spend their money and allocate their time. Thus, lifestyle can indicate consumption patterns, showing how individuals choose to use their time and money. Baroroh (2019) describes lifestyle as the way a person spends their time (activities), what they consider important within their environment (interests), and their views on the surrounding world

and themselves (opinions). Essentially, it represents a pattern in how individuals manage their time and money. Lifestyle can influence individual behavior, which in turn shapes consumption patterns. In modern society, Baroroh (2019) notes that lifestyle can help define a person's wealth, attitudes, values, and social status.

Financial Attitude

Rajna et al., cited in Estuti et al. (2021), define financial attitude as a psychological tendency that arises in evaluating recommended financial management practices, involving various levels of agreement and disagreement. Meanwhile, Humaira & Sagoro (2018) describe financial attitude as a state of mind, opinion, and judgment regarding financial matters that is expressed through a person's behavior. Rajna (2011) also defines financial attitude as a psychological tendency exhibited when assessing recommended financial management practices, marked by varying levels of agreement or disagreement.

Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is a combination of awareness and knowledge about business and finance, financial capability, financial management, and financial planning (Wahyuni et al., 2022). According to Gunawan and Chairani (2019), financial literacy is defined as the knowledge, skills, and confidence that influence attitudes and behaviors to improve the quality of decision-making and financial management, aiming to achieve well-being. Financial literacy correlates with an individual's competence in managing money (Koto & Pulungan, 2017). According to the Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan or OJK, 2020), financial literacy is the knowledge, skills, and confidence that influence attitudes and behaviors to improve the quality of financial decision-making and management to achieve financial well-being in society.

METHODS

The method employed in this study is a quantitative approach. This research utilizes quantitative data, as the information presented is numerical in nature. The data sources for this research comprise primary data obtained through questionnaires and online research. This study adopts a quantitative approach. According to Cresswell (2014), quantitative research is a systematic approach to testing theories through the measurement of quantifiable variables and their analysis using statistical procedures. Data collection is conducted using research instruments, and data analysis is quantitative or statistical, with the objective of testing predetermined hypotheses.

According to Umar (2019), population refers to the area of generalization, either finite or infinite, consisting of a group of elements with specific characteristics to be studied and concluded. A group of individuals that is part of the population is called a sample. This research focuses exclusively on students from the Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB) at private universities in Serang City, as listed in the PDDIKTI database. The sample comprises five private universities in Serang City, representing 12,794 Faculty of Economics and Business students at these institutions. Sampling was carried out due to research limitations in terms of time, resources, budget, and large population size. Therefore, this study selected 99 samples that are considered truly representative, with a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error (e) of 10%.

After all the data from respondents (population or sample) has been collected, the quantitative data analysis method becomes a crucial step in the research process. Data analysis includes: Validity and reliability tests, Descriptive data analysis, Classical assumption tests, Multiple regression analysis, Multiple correlation analysis, Coefficient of determination analysis, Hypothesis testing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
RESULTS
A. Validity And Reliability Tests

This test is used to measure the validity of an instrument or variable. The validity calculation in this study utilizes SPSS software version 27 to ensure more accurate data measurement. Based on the correlation values of the instruments for variables lifestyle, financial attitudes, financial literacy and personal financial management, it is shown that all correlation values above 0.197 are valid. Similarly, the data reliability, as indicated by the Cronbach's Alpha values for the variables lifestyle, financial attitudes, financial literacy, and personal financial management, exceeds the minimum threshold criterion (0.6), and thus can be declared reliable.

B. Descriptive Data Analysis

Based on the research results, the characteristics of the respondents based on gender, age, semester, and study program are as follows:

Table 1
Profil Responden

Respondent Characteristics	Total	Percentage(%)
Gender:		
Man	35	35,35
Female	64	64,64
Age:		
18 years old	34	34,34
19 years old	18	18,18
20 years old	10	10,10
21 years old	21	21,21
22 years old	12	12,12
More than 22 years old	4	4,04
Semester:		

Semester I	31	31,31
Semester III	26	26,26
Semester V	19	19,19
Semester VII	23	23,23
Study Program:		
Accounting	26	26,26
Management	68	68,68
Retail Management	3	3,03
Economics	2	2,02

In this study, the respondents consisted of 99 students from the Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB) at private universities in Serang City. Based on the respondent characteristics, in terms of gender, female students dominated with a percentage of 64.64% of the total respondents, followed by male respondents at 35.35%. The age of the respondents in this study was mostly 18 years old, comprising 34.34%, 21 years old with 21.21%, 19 years old with 18.18%, 22 years old with 12.12%, 20 years old with 10.10%, and lastly, respondents older than 22 years accounted for 4.04%. Regarding the semester, most respondents were in their first semester, making up 31.31%. Students in the third semester accounted for 26.26%, those in the seventh semester comprised 23.23%, and students in the fifth semester made up 19.19%. Finally, based on the study programs, 68.68% of the students were from the management program. The accounting program accounted for 26.26%, the retail management program made up 3.03%, and students from the economics program represented 2.02%.

C. Classic Assumption Test Results

1) Normality Test

Table 2

Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			Unstandardized Residual
N			99
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		.97392791
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.129
	Positive		.122
	Negative		-.129
Test Statistic			.129
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			.000[c]
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.		.064[d]
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.058
		Upper Bound	.070

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. Based on 10000 sampled tables with starting seed 2000000.

Source: Processed Research Results (SPSS 27), 2024

Based on Table 2, the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for Unstandardized Residuals showed an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.064. It can be stated that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.064>0.05 indicates that the residual data is normally distributed and suitable for further testing.

2) **Multicollinearity Test**

Table 3
Multicollinearity Test

| Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Lifestyle	.341	2.936
	Financial Attitude	.522	1.916
	Financial Literacy	.357	2.798

a. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management

Source: Processed Research Results (SPSS 27), 2024

Based on Table 3, the VIF value for lifestyle is 2.936 with a tolerance of 0.341, the VIF value for financial attitude is 1.916 with a tolerance of 0.522, and the VIF value for financial literacy is 2.798 with a tolerance of 0.357. According to the test criteria, if the VIF value is <10 and the tolerance value is >0.05, it can be concluded that there is no linear relationship between the independent variables in the regression model, indicating no multicollinearity issues in the model.

3) **Heteroskedasticity Test**

Figure 1

Scatterplot Test
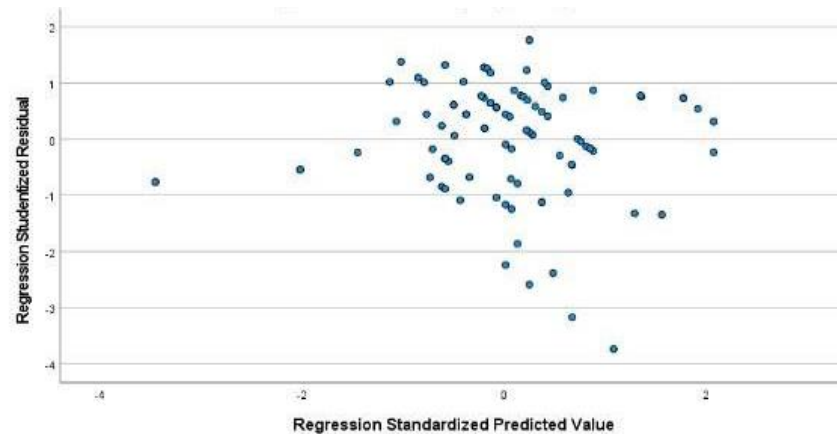
Source: Processed Research Results (SPSS 27), 2024

From scatterplot Figure 1, it can be observed that the points are randomly scattered above and below the 0 point on the Y-axis and do not form any specific or regular pattern. This indicates the absence of heteroscedasticity in the regression model, making the regression model appropriate for use.

D. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 5
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results
Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.700	.482		1.453	.149
	Lifestyle	.160	.050	.182	3.188	.002
	Financial Attitude	.429	.045	.438	9.501	.000
	Financial Literacy	.389	.049	.438	7.861	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management
Source: Processed Research Results (SPSS 27), 2024

The regression equation model derived from these results can be written in the following form:

$$Y = 700 + 0.160X_1 + 0.429X_2 + 0.389X_3$$

The regression equation above can be explained as follows:

a. Based on the regression equation, the constant value for the financial management variable is 700. This means that if lifestyle, financial attitude, and financial literacy are equal to 0, the explanatory value is 700 units.

b. Based on the regression equation, the coefficient value (b1) of 160 indicates that lifestyle has a positive influence on financial management. If the lifestyle variable increases by 1 unit, while financial attitude and financial literacy are assumed to be 0, it will result in an increase in personal

financial management by 0.160 units.

c.   Based on the regression equation, the coefficient value (b2) of 429 indicates that financial attitude has a positive influence on financial management. If the financial attitude variable increases by 1 unit, while lifestyle and financial literacy are assumed to be 0, it will result in an increase in personal financial management by 0.429 units.

d.   Based on the regression equation, the coefficient value (b3) of 389 indicates that financial literacy has a positive influence on financial management. If the financial literacy variable increases by 1 unit, while lifestyle and financial attitude are assumed to be 0, it will result in an increase in personal financial management by 0.389 units.

E. Results of Multiple Correlation Analysis

Table 6
Multiple Correlation Analysis Results
Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted RSquare	Std. Error of theEstimate
1	.824[a]	.680	.669	2.418

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lifestyle, Financial Attitude, Financial Literacy

b. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management

Based on Table 6, it can be concluded that the relationship between lifestyle, financial attitude, and financial literacy toward financial management shows a correlation analysis (r) value of 0.824. This indicates that lifestyle, financial attitude, and financial literacy have a strong relationship with financial management, as it falls within the range of 0.80–1.000.

F. Determination Coefficient Analysis Results

Based on the SPSS 27.0 output from Table 6 with the model summary above, the R value obtained is 0.824. Thus, it can be concluded as follows:

KD = R² x 100%

KD = 0.824 x 100%

KD = 0.680 x 100%

KD = 68%

Based on this calculation, financial management is explained by the variables of lifestyle, financial attitude, and financial literacy by 68%, while the remaining 32% is explained by other variables

not included in this study.

G. Hypothesis Testing Results

1) Partial Test Results (T-Test)

Based on the SPSS 27.0 output from Table 5, the t-table value with a significance level of 0.05 and degrees of freedom (df) = (n – k) or 99 – 2 = 97. Thus, based on the table, the influence of each variable can be determined as follows:

a) The Influence of Lifestyle on Personal Financial Management Among Students of Private Universities in Serang City

Based on Table 5, it can be observed that the t-value is 3.188 with degrees of freedom (df) = n–2 = 99–2 = 97, yielding a t-table value of 1.984. The decision rule for rejecting H0 or accepting Ha with 97 degrees of freedom at a 5% significance level for a two-tailed test shows that the t-value is greater than the t-table value (3.188 > 1.984) with a significance value of 0.002 < 0.05. Thus, H0 is rejected, and Ha is accepted, indicating a positive and significant influence of lifestyle on financial management among FEB students at private universities in Serang City.

b) The Influence of Financial Attitude on Personal Financial Management Among Students of Private Universities in Serang City

Based on Table 5, it can be observed that the t-value is 9.501 with degrees of freedom (df) = n–2 = 99–2 = 97, yielding a t-table value of 1.984. The decision rule for rejecting H0 or accepting Ha with 97 degrees of freedom at a 5% significance level for a two-tailed test shows that the t-value is greater than the t-table value (9.501 > 1.984) with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. Thus, H0 is rejected, and Ha is accepted, indicating a positive and significant influence of financial attitude on financial management among FEB students at private universities in Serang City.

c) The Influence of Financial Literacy on Personal Financial Management Among Students of Private Universities in Serang City

Based on Table 4.33, it can be observed that the t-value is 7.861 with degrees of freedom (df) = n–2 = 99–2 = 97, yielding a t-table value of 1.984. The decision rule for rejecting H0 or accepting Ha with 97 degrees of freedom at a 5% significance level for a two-tailed test shows that the t-value is greater than the t-table value (7.861 > 1.984) with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. Thus, H0 is rejected, and Ha is accepted, indicating a positive and significant influence of financial literacy on financial management among FEB students at private universities in Serang City.

2) Simultaneous Hypothesis (F-Test)

Table 7
Simultaneous Hypothesis (F-Test)

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ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1178.382	3	392.794	67.158	.000[b]
	Residual	555.638	95	5.849		
	Total	1734.020	98			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Lifestyle, Financial Attitude, Financial Literacy

b. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management

Based on Table 4.25, it can be observed that the F-calculated value is greater than the F-table value (67.158 > 2.70), and the significance value (sig F) is less than α (0.000 < 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, indicating that there is a simultaneous (joint) positive and significant influence of the variables lifestyle, financial attitude, and financial literacy on personal financial management among FEB students at private universities in Serang City.

Discussion

In this study, the author has chosen the title: "The Influence of Lifestyle, Financial Attitude, and Financial Literacy on Financial Management of Students (A Case Study of Faculty of Economics and Business Students at Private Universities in Serang City)." Based on the explanation, this research is descriptive in nature, aiming to describe the research object or the results of the study through the data or samples that have been collected in order to obtain the results of the research. Meanwhile, based on the analysis and type of data, this research is quantitative, which is a data analysis technique that uses numbers so that problem-solving can be calculated realistically using statistical calculations. The population and sample in this study are students from the Faculty of Economics and Business of private universities in Serang City, including campuses such as Universitas Banten, Universitas Banten Jaya, Universitas Serang Raya, Universitas Primagraha, and Universitas Bina Bangsa.

A. **The Influence of Lifestyle on Personal Financial Management**

Lifestyle is a way of living related to decision-making. A lifestyle is manifested through the behavior of a group of people or society who share similar values and ways of life. A person's lifestyle is related to consumption behavior, especially when deciding to purchase products that align with the traditional values shaped by a society (Risnawati et al., 2018). Lifestyle has an impact on the financial management of FEB students at private universities in Serang. The better a student manages their lifestyle, the better their financial management will be.

Based on the regression test results, it shows that lifestyle has a positive and significant effect of 0.160 on financial management. This can be seen from the t-value for lifestyle, which shows a value of t = 3.188 > t-table = 1.984 with a significance value of 0.002 < 0.05. This means

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that lifestyle has a positive and significant effect on financial management when tested partially. Therefore, the hypothesis stating that lifestyle has a positive and significant effect on financial management is accepted.

Based on the correlation test results, where the correlation value (r) for lifestyle is 0.160, it can be concluded that lifestyle and financial management have a unidirectional relationship and fall within the scale of 0.20-0.399, indicating a strong relationship between lifestyle and financial management. The better the lifestyle, the better the financial management. This indicates that consistent improvement in lifestyle can positively contribute to an individual's ability to effectively manage their financial aspects.

This research is consistent with studies conducted by Sucihati, F (2021), Gunawan, A., Pirari, W.S., & Sari, M (2020), and Pirari, W.S (2020), which stated that lifestyle has a positive and significant effect on financial management. This is also supported by the facts in the field, where lifestyle significantly influences students' financial management, with students spending money on their education needs and resisting the temptation to buy unnecessary items, even though they may desire them. Additionally, students follow current trends to appear fashionable and "cool" to avoid being considered outdated or "kudet" in colloquial terms. Sometimes, a student's luxurious lifestyle on campus leads to excessive spending, as they no longer use their money for educational purposes but for fashion and other personal expenses.

B. **The Influence of Financial Attitude on Personal Financial Management**

Financial attitude is the actions taken by an individual regarding their financial resources. According to (Widi Asih & Khafid, 2020), financial attitude reflects how individuals use, save, accumulate, and waste money. (Humaira & Sagoro, 2018) states that financial attitude is the state of mind, opinions, and judgments about finance that are held and applied in behavior.

Based on the regression test results, it shows that financial attitude has a positive and significant effect of 0.429 on students' financial management. This can be seen from the t-value for financial attitude, which shows t = 9.501 > t-table = 1.984 with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. This means that financial attitude has a positive and significant effect on financial management when tested partially. Therefore, the hypothesis (H2) stating that financial attitude has a positive and significant effect on financial management is accepted.

Based on the correlation test results, where the correlation value (r) for financial attitude is 0.429, it can be concluded that financial attitude and financial management have a unidirectional relationship and fall within the scale of 0.40-0.599, indicating a moderate relationship between financial attitude and financial management.

This research is consistent with studies conducted by Hidayah, A. N., & Iramani, R. (2023), Chairunisa, N., & Widhiastuti, R. N. (2023), and Rustiaria, A. P. (2017), which state that financial attitude has a positive and significant effect on financial management. It is also proven by the facts in the field that financial attitude greatly influences financial management. The better the financial attitude, the better the financial management behavior will be. With a good financial attitude, a person will make better decisions related to their financial management.

C. The Influence of Financial Literacy on Personal Financial Management

Financial literacy is one of the factors that can influence financial management. Knowledge about money helps individuals address various financial issues and also makes them more careful in managing finances. One aspect that can affect knowledge of finance is education, as higher education levels tend to make individuals more cautious (Pradiningtyas & Lukiastuti, 2019).

Based on the regression test results, it shows that financial literacy has a positive and significant effect of 0.398 on students' financial management. This can be seen from the t-value for financial literacy, which shows t = 7.861 > t-table = 1.984 with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05, indicating that there is an effect between the financial literacy variable (X_3) and financial management (Y).

Based on the correlation test results, where the correlation value (r) for financial literacy is 0.398, it can be concluded that financial literacy and financial management have a unidirectional relationship and fall within the scale of 0.20-0.399, indicating a low relationship between financial literacy and financial management. This can be seen in the fact that students pay bills such as rent, phone installments, and other expenses every month and also make financial plans to consider their daily expenditures. The results of this study align with research conducted by OJK (2022), Mulyati, S., and Hati, R. P. (2021), which concluded that financial literacy does not have an impact, and with studies by Hidajat, S., & Wardhana, W.T. (2023) and Gama et al. (2023), which found that financial literacy has an impact on financial management.

D. The Influence of Lifestyle, Financial Attitude, and Quality on Financial Management

Financial management is one of the most fundamental competencies required by modern society, as consumer choices from day to day will affect an individual's financial security and standard of living (Yushita, 2014). The influence of lifestyle, financial attitude, and financial literacy on financial management among FEB students at private universities in Serang can be seen as significant. The F-value for the influence of lifestyle, financial attitude, and financial

literacy on financial management is F = 67.158 > 2.70 (sig. 0.000) with a significance of 0.000 < 0.05, indicating that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Based on the hypothesis testing results, financial attitude is larger compared to lifestyle and financial literacy (0.429 > 0.398 and 0.160) with a significance of 0.000, meaning that the level of lifestyle and financial literacy should be further improved within the university to increase students' confidence in managing their financial resources.

The findings of this study are consistent with research conducted by Sucihati, F (2021), Gunawan et al. (2020), and Pirari, W.S. (2020), which state that lifestyle has a positive and significant effect on financial management. This study is also in line with research by Hidayah, A. N., & Iramani, R. (2023), Chairunisa, N., & Widhiastuti, R. N. (2023), and Rustiaria, A. P. (2017), which state that financial attitude has a positive and significant effect on financial management. Furthermore, the research conducted by OJK (2022), Mulyati, S., and Hati, R. P. (2021) does not align with studies by Hidajat, S., & Wardhana, W.T. (2023) and Gama et al. (2023), which found that financial literacy has an impact on financial management.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the problem formulation and the analysis results regarding "The Influence of Lifestyle, Financial Attitude, and Financial Literacy on Financial Management Among Students (Case Study of Faculty of Economics and Business Students at Private Universities in Serang City)," the conclusions that can be drawn are as follows on the test results, it was found that lifestyle has a partial influence on the financial management of FEB students at private universities in Serang City. The average response from respondents regarding the lifestyle variable is fairly good, with an average score of 359 or 72%, falling within the range of 327-403. Based on the test results, it was found that financial attitude has a partial influence on the financial management of FEB students at private universities in Serang City. The average response from respondents regarding the financial attitude variable is fairly good, with an average score of 302 or 61%, falling within the range of 250-326. Based on the test results, it was found that financial literacy has a partial influence on the financial management of FEB students at private universities in Serang City. The average response from respondents regarding the financial literacy variable is good, with an average score of 357 or 72%, falling within the range of 327-403. Lifestyle, financial attitude, and financial literacy have a simultaneous influence on the financial management of FEB students at private universities in Serang City. The average response from respondents regarding the financial management variable is fairly good, with an average score of 343 or 69%, falling within the range of 327-403.

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