

GENERATION Z FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FROM A BEHAVIORAL FINANCE PERSPECTIVE: THE ROLE OF FINTECH, CONSUMPTIVE BEHAVIOR, FINANCIAL ATTITUDE, AND FINANCIAL PLANNING

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of financial technology (fintech) usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning on the personal financial management of Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City. A quantitative approach with a descriptive design was employed. Data were collected through a survey of 373 Generation Z respondents who actively use fintech, using a questionnaire instrument. Multiple linear regression analysis was conducted with the assistance of IBM SPSS Statistics 25. The findings reveal that, simultaneously, fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning have a significant effect on personal financial management, as indicated by an F-count value of 108.008, which exceeds the F-table value of 2.40 at a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. Partially, fintech usage and financial planning have a positive and significant effect on personal financial management, while consumptive behavior exerts a negative and significant effect. Financial attitude, however, does not have a significant effect on personal financial management, as evidenced by a significance value of $0.089 > 0.05$. These findings suggest that optimizing fintech usage and maintaining sound financial planning can enhance the quality of financial management among Generation Z, while consumptive behavior needs to be kept in check. This study carries important implications for the development of behavior-based financial literacy and financial education programs targeting Generation Z.

Keywords: *Fintech; Consumptive Behavior; Financial Attitude; Financial Planning; Financial Management*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of digital technology has significantly transformed individual financial management patterns. The integration of financial services with technology has encouraged people to conduct transactions more quickly, conveniently, and efficiently. Personal financial management is no longer merely a routine activity, but rather a systematic process of planning and controlling financial resources to achieve both short-term and long-term financial goals. Rumianti (2022) argues that low levels of financial literacy among younger generations have the potential to lead to poor financial decision-making, with consequences for future economic instability. Generation Z, born between 1997 and 2012, is widely recognized as a generation that is deeply connected to digital technology and the internet. This characteristic makes them highly adaptive to technology-based financial service innovations, yet also prone to consumptive lifestyles. Ekofani and Paramita (2023) found that Generation Z tends to spend their income on fulfilling wants rather than saving or allocating funds for long-term needs, underscoring the importance of purposeful and well-structured financial management.

One of the factors influencing personal financial management is the use of financial technology (fintech). Fintech facilitates access to financial services through fast and efficient digital systems. Kuswanto et al. (2024) explain that fintech is an innovation that combines financial services and technology to simplify transactions and broaden public access to financial services. However, Sari et al. (2023) found that various promotional features such as cashback and discounts within digital payment applications can encourage consumptive behavior, particularly among Generation Z. Beyond fintech usage, consumptive behavior also plays a significant role in shaping financial management patterns. Muzakki (2023) defines consumptive behavior as the act of purchasing goods or services without considering rational needs, driven instead by desire and emotional gratification. Research by Risma and Esi (2025) indicates that high levels of consumptive behavior negatively affect individuals' financial stability by reducing

their capacity to save and plan for the long term. Financial attitude is another factor that influences financial management. Yusuf and Taruh (2022) assert that attitude encompasses cognitive, affective, and behavioral dimensions, reflected in how individuals perceive and manage money. Artha (2023) found that individuals with a positive financial attitude tend to be more disciplined in managing expenditures and exhibit a long-term orientation in financial decision-making. Furthermore, financial planning is a critical aspect of achieving economic stability. Anggraini and Cholid (2022) define financial planning as a systematic process of managing income, expenditure, and investment to meet both present and future needs. Artha (2023) affirms that individuals with clear financial plans tend to be better prepared for financial risks and maintain greater control over their personal cash flows.

A preliminary survey of 30 Generation Z respondents in Tiban Baru Village revealed that fintech usage was relatively high (62.1%) and consumptive behavior was also notably high (65.4%). In contrast, financial attitude (29.6%) and financial planning (34.1%) remained at low to moderate levels. These findings suggest an imbalance between ease of access to financial technology and the readiness of sound financial attitudes and planning. This study is grounded in the Theory of Planned Behavior, which posits that individual behavior is shaped by attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. In the context of personal financial management, financial attitude reflects one's orientation toward money, perceived behavioral control relates to an individual's capacity for financial planning, and actual behavior is manifested in consumption decisions and the use of financial technology. The Theory of Planned Behavior is therefore theoretically relevant for explaining how fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning influence the personal financial management of Generation Z.

Research by Citra and Komara (2025) demonstrated that financial literacy, fintech payment usage, and consumptive behavior affect the financial management of Generation Z in West Java. Nevertheless, the majority of prior studies have examined these variables in isolation. Few studies have integrated fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning simultaneously within a single research model, particularly among Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City. Given these gaps, a comprehensive study is needed to analyze the influence of fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning on the personal financial management of Generation Z. This research is expected to make an empirical contribution to the behavioral finance literature and serve as a foundation for formulating strategies to enhance financial literacy and planning among younger generations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Fintech

Financial Technology, or fintech, is defined as the application of technology within financial systems that produces new products, services, technologies, and business models, with the potential to influence monetary stability, financial system stability, efficiency, the smooth operation, security, and reliability of payment systems (Yolanda, 2022). Fintech represents the integration of digital technology and financial services, aimed at enhancing the quality of financial services to make them more practical, faster, and more accessible to the general public. Situmorang and Kurniawan (2021) explain that fintech usage refers to the application of digital technology to improve, automate, and facilitate financial services, including digital payments, peer-to-peer lending, application-based investment management, the use of blockchain for transaction security, and data analytics in risk management. As such, fintech functions not merely as a transactional tool, but as a system that supports financial efficiency and inclusion. Furthermore, Efrianto and Tresnawaty (2021) assert that fintech usage can be assessed through the intensity with which individuals utilize digital payment services, encompassing their intention to use, frequency of use, and continuity of use in the future. This indicates that fintech adoption is measured not solely by the availability of technology, but also by users' actual behavior in engaging with it.

The development of fintech spans a wide range of domains, including digital payments, online lending, personal finance management, digital investment, technology-based insurance, and crowdfunding. The technologies involved include mobile applications, online platforms, blockchain, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and big data analytics. Kuswanto et al. (2024) affirm that the growth of start-up industries in the areas of payments, financing, and financial research reflects the rapid expansion of fintech in Indonesia and its contribution to the creation of a more modern and efficient financial system. Research by Azzahra et al. (2024) found that the use of fintech payment has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior, indicating that the ease of access and transaction recording features offered by fintech can help individuals manage their finances in a more structured manner. Consistent with this, Citra and Komara (2025) found that fintech payment can improve the quality of financial management among Generation Z through simplified transactions and digital financial record-keeping.

Based on the foregoing discussion, it can be concluded that fintech usage is one of the key factors with the potential to influence personal financial management, both by enhancing transactional efficiency and by shaping individual consumption behavior.

2. Consumptive Behavior

Consumptive behavior is defined as an individual's tendency to purchase or consume goods and services without rationally considering their needs, but rather driven by the desire to obtain physical and emotional gratification. Muzakki (2023) states that consumptive behavior occurs when a person consumes goods or services not based on the urgency of need, but solely to fulfill momentary desires and satisfaction. This definition emphasizes the psychological dimension of consumption decisions, which tend to disregard economic considerations. In a similar vein, Sumartono, as cited in Mulyati et al. (2025), defines consumptive behavior as the act of using products without utilizing them optimally, such as purchasing the same type of product in a different brand before the previous one is used up, making purchases due to promotional offers or gifts, and buying goods simply to follow trends or conform to the behavior of others.

This perspective demonstrates that consumptive behavior is closely associated with inefficient and poorly planned consumption patterns. Naning (2022) explains that when consumption becomes part of one's lifestyle, individuals tend to adopt a consumerist mindset. Such a lifestyle influences how a person allocates their time, money, and energy, while simultaneously reflecting personal values and preferences. In this condition, purchasing behavior is no longer need-oriented, but driven instead by status symbols, self-image, and psychological gratification. Consumptive behavior can thus be understood as an excessive tendency to consume goods or services that are not genuinely needed, prioritizing wants over actual needs. Research by Indarto and Devy (2021) demonstrates that consumptive behavior has a negative effect on personal financial management, indicating that the higher an individual's level of consumptive behavior, the lower their ability to manage budgets, save, and plan for the long term. Rakhman and Pertiwi (2023) further affirm that uncontrolled consumptive behavior can heighten financial risks, including wasteful spending, budget deficits, and debt dependency. Consequently, consumptive behavior constitutes one of the key factors that potentially undermines the stability and quality of an individual's personal financial management.

3. Financial Attitude

Financial attitude is defined as an individual's perspective and evaluation of financial management, reflected in their decision-making and the appropriate allocation of resources. Artha (2023) explains that financial attitude serves to create and sustain value through rational financial decisions and the effective and efficient management of resources. A sound financial attitude is demonstrated through an individual's ability to align expenditures with needs, establish financial priorities, and consider the long-term implications of each decision. Conversely, individuals who prioritize short-term interests tend to neglect emergency savings and future financial planning. Suriani (2022) asserts that without a sound financial attitude, individuals will struggle to increase their savings and achieve financial stability, particularly those with investment capital. Financial planning is therefore an integral component of financial management, whether for short-term or long-term objectives. Systematic saving and fund allocation represent the concrete implementation of a positive financial attitude. Through structured management, individuals can avoid excessive consumption and the tendency to pursue unlimited wants. Operationally, financial attitude can be measured through several indicators, including future orientation, saving discipline, attitude toward debt, budgeting ability, and prudence in investment decision-making. These indicators reflect the level of financial responsibility and maturity that individuals demonstrate in managing their finances. The findings of this study differ from those of Jannah and Munir (2021), who reported that financial attitude has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management. This discrepancy is likely attributable to variations in respondent characteristics, levels of financial literacy and maturity, and differing socioeconomic conditions, all of which influence financial decision-making patterns across different research contexts.

4. Financial Planning

Financial planning is defined as a systematic process of achieving life goals through structured and purposeful financial management. Karim et al. (2023) explain that financial planning is an individual's effort to design financial strategies in order to achieve predetermined goals, both in the short and long term. This process involves identifying needs, establishing priorities, and rationally allocating resources so that financial objectives can be realized optimally. In practice, financial planning constitutes an integral part of financial management, as it

encompasses sound decision-making related to saving, investing, and budgeting. Widhiastuti (2024) asserts that financial problems are not solely caused by low income, but also by weak financial management and planning. Errors in selecting investment instruments, insufficient risk evaluation, and uncontrolled fund allocation can give rise to financial instability even when an individual has adequate sources of income. Operationally, financial planning can be measured through several indicators, including the ability to set financial goals, prepare budgets consistently, allocate funds for savings and investment, and conduct periodic evaluations of one's financial condition. These indicators reflect the degree of readiness and discipline that individuals demonstrate in managing their finances on a sustained basis. The findings of this study are consistent with those of Kurniawan et al. (2022), who reported that financial planning has a significant effect on individuals' financial stability, demonstrating that thorough planning can enhance cash flow control and minimize financial risk. In line with this, Citra and Komara (2025) conclude that financial planning makes a positive contribution to the personal financial management of Generation Z through the cultivation of saving habits, expenditure control, and more rational investment decision-making. Financial planning can therefore be regarded as a strategic factor that plays a pivotal role in improving the quality of personal financial management and fostering more disciplined, long-term-oriented financial behavior.

5. Financial Management

Financial management is part of the process by which individuals systematically and organizationally manage their financial resources to meet their daily needs. For many people, managing personal finances is considered something that requires no further learning, as it is perceived as an activity carried out on a daily basis. However, individuals often fail to recognize that they still lack much of the knowledge required to manage their finances effectively. By optimizing personal financial management, every individual gains clarity about the goals they wish to achieve and how to utilize financial resources optimally in pursuit of those goals. Through effective personal financial management, individuals are able to responsibly plan and build the future they envision (Rumianti, 2022).

METHOD

This study was conducted to examine the personal financial management of Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City. The data and resources utilized in this study were drawn from primary data collected through the direct distribution of questionnaires to respondents via Google Form. The study population comprised all members of Generation Z residing in Tiban Baru Village in 2025, with a total population of 5,468 individuals. The sampling method employed was proportional random sampling. Applying the Slovin formula at a margin of error of 5%, a sample size of 373 respondents was obtained. The study was conducted from October to December 2025, involving Generation Z respondents who are active fintech users in Tiban Baru Village. The primary data collection technique used was a questionnaire, administered through the distribution of survey forms to respondents. To measure the required data, this study employed a Likert Scale, which was used to capture individual responses to a series of statements with the following response options: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). The Likert Scale used consists of five levels, with the following scoring: (1) Strongly Agree = 5, (2) Agree = 4, (3) Neutral = 3, (4) Disagree = 2, and (5) Strongly Disagree = 1. Data analysis in this study employed a quantitative approach using descriptive methods. Descriptive research aims to describe the characteristics of the variables under investigation, encompassing fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, financial planning, and personal financial management. Data processing was carried out with the assistance of SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) software, version 25. The collected data were subsequently analyzed through validity and reliability tests, classical assumption tests, and multiple linear regression analysis to examine the research hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

To obtain valid research results, the research instrument must be tested for its level of validity to determine whether it is suitable for use in data collection. The following presents the results of the validity test conducted on the research instrument.

Table 1. Validity Test Results

Variable	Code	Calculated Statistic		Description
		<i>r</i> Hitung	<i>r</i> Tabel	
<i>Fintech</i> (X1)	X1.1	0,563	0,101	Valid
	X1.2	0,538	0,101	Valid
	X1.3	0,397	0,101	Valid
	X1.4	0,492	0,101	Valid
	X1.5	0,729	0,101	Valid
	X1.6	0,710	0,101	Valid
Consumtif Behavior (X2)	X2.1	0,311	0,101	Valid
	X2.2	0,427	0,101	Valid
	X2.3	0,375	0,101	Valid
	X2.4	0,696	0,101	Valid
	X2.5	0,826	0,101	Valid
	X2.6	0,782	0,101	Valid
	X2.7	0,789	0,101	Valid
	X2.8	0,818	0,101	Valid
	X2.9	0,816	0,101	Valid
	X2.10	0,791	0,101	Valid
<i>Financial Attitude</i> (X3)	X3.1	0,568	0,101	Valid
	X3.2	0,550	0,101	Valid
	X3.3	0,686	0,101	Valid
	X3.4	0,510	0,101	Valid
	X3.5	0,631	0,101	Valid
	X3.6	0,619	0,101	Valid
	X3.7	0,642	0,101	Valid
	X3.8	0,433	0,101	Valid
<i>Financial Planning</i> (X4)	X4.1	0,724	0,101	Valid
	X4.2	0,649	0,101	Valid
	X4.3	0,600	0,101	Valid
	X4.4	0,632	0,101	Valid
	X4.5	0,633	0,101	Valid
	X4.6	0,665	0,101	Valid
	X4.7	0,628	0,101	Valid
	X4.8	0,589	0,101	Valid
	X4.9	0,608	0,101	Valid
	X4.10	0,572	0,101	Valid
Personal Financial Management (Y)	Y.1	0,612	0,101	Valid
	Y.2	0,544	0,101	Valid
	Y.3	0,521	0,101	Valid
	Y.4	0,520	0,101	Valid
	Y.5	0,598	0,101	Valid
	Y.6	0,560	0,101	Valid
	Y.7	0,606	0,101	Valid
	Y.8	0,641	0,101	Valid
	Y.9	0,696	0,101	Valid
	Y.10	0,623	0,101	Valid

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

The validity test in this study is based on the view of Ghozali (2021), who states that validity testing aims to ensure that the statements in a questionnaire are capable of measuring what they are intended to measure. Validity was assessed using the internal consistency method through Pearson Product Moment correlation, by comparing the score of each item with the total variable score. The testing criterion applied a two-tailed test at a significance level of 5% (0.05). An item is declared valid if the calculated r-value (r-count) exceeds the r-table value and yields a significance value of less than 0.05. Conversely, if the r-count is smaller than the r-table value and is not significant at the 5% level, the item is considered invalid. Based on the validity test results, all statement items in the questionnaire demonstrated significant correlations at a 5% error level ($p < 0.05$). It can therefore be concluded that all items of the research instrument are valid and suitable to proceed to the reliability testing stage.

Reliability Test

The reliability of the research instrument was tested using Cronbach's Alpha analysis. An instrument is considered reliable if the reliability coefficient value exceeds 0.60, in accordance with the criteria proposed by Sugiyono (2023).

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variabel	Cronbach Alpha	Keterangan
<i>Fintech</i> (X1)	0,606	Reliabel
Consumtif Behavior (X2)	0,875	Reliabel
<i>Financial Attitude</i> (X3)	0,710	Reliabel
<i>Financial Planning</i> (X4)	0,831	Reliabel
Personal Financial Management (Y)	0,796	Reliabel

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

The reliability test results indicate that all variables have sufficiently high Cronbach's Alpha values, all exceeding 0.60. Therefore, all items associated with each variable can be considered suitable for use as measurement instruments.

Normality Test

According to Ghozali (2021), the normality test aims to determine whether the disturbance variables or residuals in the regression model follow a normal distribution. Data with a normal distribution can be identified by observing the spread of data points along the diagonal axis of the normal P-P plot.

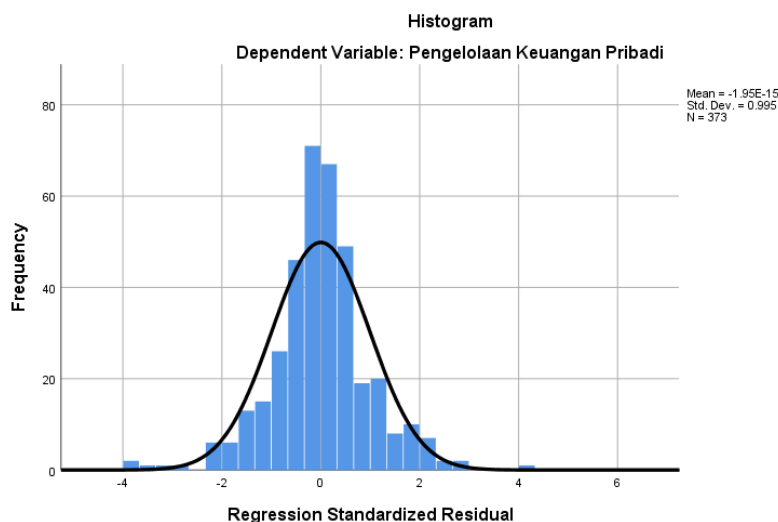


Figure 1. Normality Test

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

Based on the figure above, the data is deemed to satisfy the normality assumption, as the distribution pattern resembles a mound shape or bell curve, leading to the conclusion that the data is normally distributed.

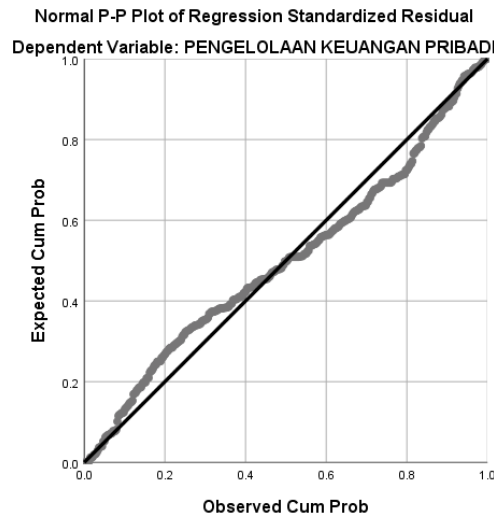


Figure 2. Normal P-P Plots of Regression

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

Based on Figure 2, the P-P Plot indicates that the data is normally distributed, as the data points are scattered around and follow the direction of the diagonal line.

Table 3. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		373
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.42769153
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.041
	Positive	.038
	Negative	-.041
Test Statistic		.041
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.194 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

Based on the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.194, which is greater than 0.05. This indicates that the normality assumption is satisfied, as the residual data follows a normal distribution.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether there exists a relationship or correlation among the independent variables within the regression model.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients ^a			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
	<i>Fintech (X1)</i>	.466	2.145
	<i>Consumtif Behavior (X2)</i>	.511	1.957
	<i>Financial Attitude (X3)</i>	.417	2.396
	<i>Financial Planning (X4)</i>	.471	2.125
a. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management			

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

Based on Table 3, the multicollinearity test results indicate that the regression model exhibits no multicollinearity, as all independent variables have tolerance values greater than 0.10 and VIF values less than 10. These results confirm that the model satisfies the classical assumptions and is suitable for further analysis.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the simultaneous effect of two or more independent variables on a single dependent variable, as well as to assess the extent to which each independent variable contributes to explaining the variation in the dependent variable.

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	13.292	1.470		9.043	.000
Fintech (X1)	.577	.078	.381	7.361	.000
Consumtif Behavior (X2)	-.073	.028	-.128	-2.591	.010
Financial Attitude (X3)	-.089	.052	-.093	-1.704	.089
Financial Planning (X4)	.502	.045	.577	11.196	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

Based on the data processing results presented in Table 5, the following regression equation can be derived:

$$Y = 13,292 + 0,577 - 0,073 - 0,089 + 0,502 + e$$

Based on the multiple linear regression test results, the following explanations can be outlined:

- Constant value a = 13.292** The constant value is 13.292, indicating that if the variables of fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning are all assumed to be zero, the value of personal financial management would be 13.292.
- B1 = 0.577** The fintech usage variable has a regression coefficient of 0.577 with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. This means that every one-unit increase in fintech usage will increase personal financial management by 0.577. The positive coefficient indicates a positive relationship between fintech usage and personal financial management.
- B2 = -0.073** The consumptive behavior variable has a regression coefficient of -0.073 with a significance value of 0.010 < 0.05. This means that every one-unit increase in consumptive behavior will decrease personal financial management by 0.073. The negative coefficient indicates a negative relationship between consumptive behavior and personal financial management.
- B3 = -0.089** The financial attitude variable has a regression coefficient of -0.089 with a significance value of 0.089 > 0.05, indicating that financial attitude does not have a significant effect on personal financial management. The negative coefficient suggests an inverse direction of relationship; however, it is statistically insignificant.
- B4 = 0.502** The financial planning variable has a regression coefficient of 0.502 with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. This indicates that every one-unit increase in financial planning will increase personal financial management by 0.502. The positive coefficient indicates a positive and significant relationship between financial planning and personal financial management.

T-Test (Partial)

The t-test is used to determine the partial (individual) effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable within the regression model. This test indicates whether each independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 6. T-Test Results

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	<i>(Constant)</i>	13.292	1.470		9.043	.000
	<i>Penggunaan Fintech</i>	.577	.078	.381	7.361	.000
	<i>Perilaku Konsumtif</i>	-.073	.028	-.128	-2.591	.010
	<i>Financial Attitude</i>	-.089	.052	-.093	-1.704	.089
	<i>Financial Planning</i>	.502	.045	.577	11.196	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

Based on these criteria, the t-table value obtained is 1.966, with the hypothesis testing criteria derived from the table above as follows:

1. Based on the data processing results, the t-count value of 7.361 > t-table 1.966 with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. This indicates that the fintech usage variable has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management.
2. Based on the data processing results, the t-count value of -2.591 < -1.966 with a significance value of 0.010 < 0.05. Thus, the consumptive behavior variable has a negative and significant effect on personal financial management.
3. Based on the data processing results, the t-count value of -1.704 < t-table 1.966 with a significance value of 0.089 > 0.05. This indicates that the financial attitude variable does not have a significant effect on personal financial management.
4. Based on the data processing results, the t-count value of 11.196 > t-table 1.966 with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. This indicates that the financial planning variable has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management.

F-Test (Simultaneous)

The F-test essentially indicates whether the independent variables collectively have an effect on the dependent variable. The results of the F-test can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. F-Test Results

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4109.169	4	1027.292	108.008	.000 ^b
	Residual	3500.139	368	9.511		
	Total	7609.308	372			

a. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management

b. Predictors: (Constant), *fintech*, *consumtif* behavior, *financial attitude*, and *financial planning*

The steps for determining the F-test in this study are as follows:

1. The significance level of the F-table is 0.000 < 0.05 (5%) and the F-count is 108.008. The F-table value is calculated using $df = n - k - 1$, where df (numerator) = 4 and df (denominator) = 373 - 4 - 1 = 368, yielding an F-table value of 2.40.
2. If F-count > F-table, the hypothesis is accepted; if F-count < F-table, the hypothesis is rejected.
3. Since F-count > F-table (108.008 > 2.40), the hypothesis is accepted, meaning there is a simultaneous and significant effect of fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning on the personal financial management of Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)

The coefficient of determination test (R²) is used to measure the model's ability to explain the variation in the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination test can be seen in the following table:

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.596 ^a	.355	.353	3.637
a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX1				
b. Dependent Variable: Personal Financial Management				

Source: Data Processing Results using SPSS 25 (2026)

Based on the table above, the coefficient of determination test yielded an R Square value of 0.355, indicating that the fintech usage variable is able to explain 35.5% of the variation in personal financial management, while the remaining 64.5% is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

1. The Effect of Fintech Usage on Personal Financial Management among Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City

Based on the data processing results, the t-count value of 7.361 exceeds the t-table value of 1.966, with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. These results indicate that fintech usage has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management, meaning that the higher the level of fintech service utilization, the better an individual's ability to manage finances in a planned and controlled manner. This finding is consistent with the research of Azzahra et al. (2024), who reported that fintech payment usage has a positive and significant effect on financial management behavior. Accordingly, the hypothesis stating that fintech usage influences personal financial management is accepted.

2. The Effect of Consumptive Behavior on Personal Financial Management among Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City

Based on the data processing results, the t-count value of -2.591 is smaller than the t-table value of -1.966, with a significance level of $0.010 < 0.05$. These results indicate that consumptive behavior has a negative and significant effect on personal financial management, meaning that the higher an individual's level of consumptive behavior, the lower their ability to manage finances effectively. This finding is consistent with the research of Nirmala and Indarto (2021) and Rakhman and Pertiwi (2023), who found that uncontrolled consumptive behavior can diminish the quality of personal financial management and heighten financial risk. Accordingly, the hypothesis stating that consumptive behavior influences personal financial management is accepted.

3. The Effect of Financial Attitude on Personal Financial Management among Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City

Based on the data processing results, the t-count value of -1.704 is smaller than the t-table value of 1.966, with a significance level of $0.089 > 0.05$. These results indicate that financial attitude does not have a significant effect on personal financial management, meaning that an individual's financial attitude has not been sufficient to directly improve the quality of financial management in day-to-day practice. This finding differs from that of Jannah and Munir (2021), who reported that financial attitude has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management. Accordingly, the hypothesis stating that financial attitude influences personal financial management is rejected.

4. The Effect of Financial Planning on Personal Financial Management among Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City

Based on the data processing results, the t-count value of 11.196 exceeds the t-table value of 1.966, with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. These results indicate that financial planning has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management, meaning that the better an individual's financial planning, the more optimal their ability to manage finances in a purposeful and long-term-oriented manner. This finding is consistent with the research of Kurniawan et al. (2022) and Citra and Komara (2025), who found that financial planning makes a positive contribution to the stability and quality of personal financial management. Accordingly, the hypothesis stating that financial planning influences personal financial management is accepted.

5. The Simultaneous Effect of Fintech Usage, Consumptive Behavior, Financial Attitude, and Financial Planning on Personal Financial Management among Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City

Based on the F-test results, F-count $>$ F-table ($108.008 > 2.40$), the hypothesis is accepted, indicating that there is a simultaneous and significant effect of fintech usage (X1), consumptive behavior (X2), financial

attitude (X3), and financial planning (X4) on personal financial management (Y) among Generation Z in Tiban Baru Village, Batam City. The coefficient of determination test (R^2) yielded an R Square value of 0.355, or 35.5%, indicating that the variables of fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning are simultaneously able to explain 35.5% of the variation in personal financial management, while the remaining 64.5% is influenced by other variables outside of this research model.

CONCLUSION

Several conclusions can be drawn based on the results of the data analysis and discussion conducted:

1. Fintech usage has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management.
2. Consumptive behavior has a negative and significant effect on personal financial management.
3. Financial attitude does not have a significant effect on personal financial management.
4. Financial planning has a positive and significant effect on personal financial management.
5. Fintech usage, consumptive behavior, financial attitude, and financial planning simultaneously have a significant effect on personal financial management.

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