

# THE INFLUENCE OF LIFESTYLE, FINANCIAL LITERACY, AND FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR ON HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN BUNGI VILLAGE

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## Abstract

Effective financial management is crucial to preserving a family's financial stability, as household consumption is one of the primary forces driving economic growth. However, many households still struggle to manage their finances due to consumptive lifestyles, low financial literacy, and poorly controlled financial behavior. This study aims to examine the influence of lifestyle, financial literacy, and financial behavior on household financial management in Bungi Village, both partially and simultaneously. Data for this study were collected through the distribution of questionnaires. The research sample consisted of 91 respondents responsible for managing household finances, selected using purposive sampling. The data analysis technique used was multiple linear regression with the help of SPSS version 30.0. The results show that, partially, lifestyle and financial behavior have a positive and significant effect on household financial management, whereas financial literacy has a positive but insignificant effect. Simultaneously, lifestyle, financial literacy, and financial behavior significantly affect household financial management, contributing 64.3%, while the remaining 35.7% is influenced by other factors outside the model. These findings confirm that adopting a well-planned lifestyle and sound financial behavior is a strategic step toward achieving household financial well-being.

**Keywords:** Lifestyle, Financial Literacy, Financial Behavior, Financial Management

## INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization and modernization requires every individual to possess financial intelligence. This makes financial intelligence one of the important aspects that deserves attention, as it plays a major role in financial management and economic welfare. In daily life, everyone faces living needs that require them to make wise financial decisions. This situation demands that a person be prudent in managing their finances in order to avoid financial problems that can lead to failure in financial management [16]. As it enters the era of globalization, Indonesia is currently experiencing rapid economic growth and development. Amid global difficulties, the Indonesian economy expanded by 4.95 percent in the third quarter of 2024, producing growth of 5.03 percent from January to September of the same year [4]. People in today's economy need to manage their money more carefully in order to meet urgent needs and set long-term goals.

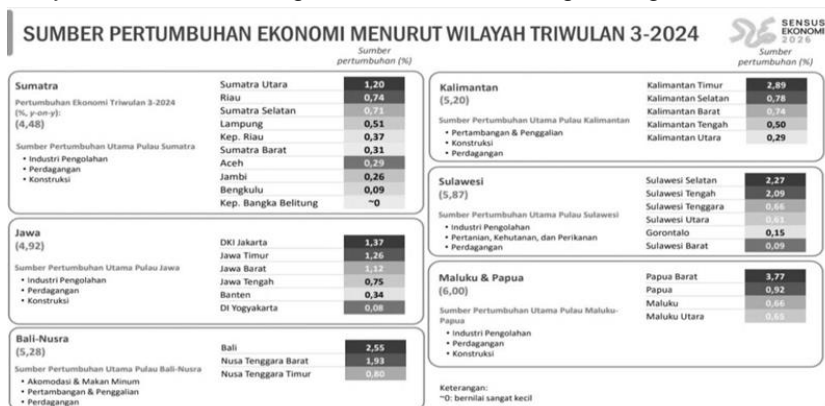


Figure 1. Sources of Economic Growth by Region, Quarter III-2024

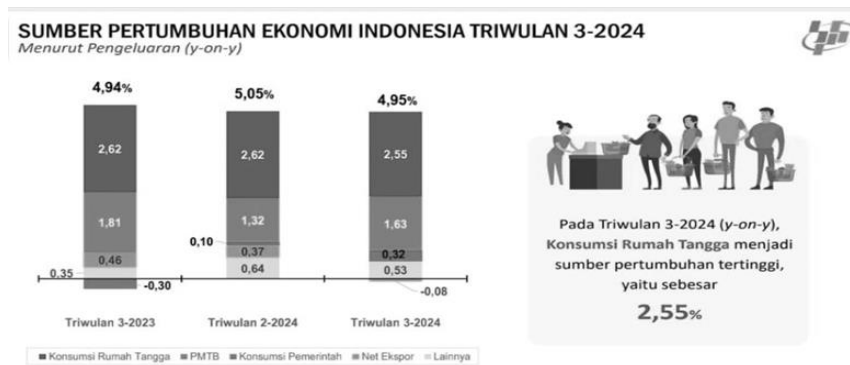


Figure 2. Sources of Indonesia's Economic Growth, Q3-2024

Figures 1 and 2 show that household expenditure was the largest source of growth, contributing an average of 2.55% to Indonesia's expenditure, according to the results on sources of economic growth by region in Quarter III of 2024. In Quarter III of 2024, the Maluku and Papua region recorded the strongest economic growth (6.00%), followed by Sulawesi (5.87%), particularly South Sulawesi (2.27%). Financial management becomes very important in the current condition, where economic growth is strengthening and public expenditure is increasing along with income.

Society must face the reality of financial management. To balance income and expenditure, meet daily needs, and avoid financial problems, everyone needs to practice good financial management [16]. Financial problems can be caused by poor financial management practices such as the misuse of credit and a lack of financial preparation. For individuals, families, and businesses, finance is an essential component. In life, money is very important for the welfare of every individual, family, and company. However, this is not about how much money one has, but rather the ability to manage finances, such as using it for savings or investment for the sustainability of life in the future.

In reality, there are still many individuals or groups who struggle with their financial management, so that many of them experience financial problems. This is caused by several uncontrolled factors and needs, creating a situation in which expenditure exceeds income and makes finances unstable. To achieve financial well-being, effective money management is needed. Lifestyle is one of the elements that influences the way people manage their money. A person's hobbies, interests, and views regarding how they spend money and use their time are examples of lifestyle [7].

People who live frugally are usually better at managing their money, which allows them to save more and avoid debt. Conversely, a consumptive and unplanned lifestyle often causes individuals to experience difficulty in meeting their financial needs and hampers their ability to achieve long-term goals. However, the development of a financially healthy lifestyle depends heavily on financial literacy. Broad knowledge of financial literacy increases the likelihood that a person will make wise choices about their investments, savings, and expenditures. The ability to handle finances efficiently, make wise financial decisions, and face financial difficulties without becoming confused are all included in financial literacy. Financial literacy is an essential element in financial management.

Compared with other Southeast Asian countries, Indonesia has a lower level of financial literacy [23]. Furthermore, according to regional strata data, financial literacy was only 48.43% in rural areas and 50.52% in urban areas [18]. This shows that rural residents are still far behind urban residents in terms of knowledge and use of financial goods and services. In urban areas, people tend to have more access to high-quality educational resources and financial services, which helps them better understand the importance of financial management. Conversely, people's understanding of the importance of integrated financial management may be hindered in rural areas due to limited access and a lack of financial product education.

The importance of this financial management knowledge has a direct impact on the way a person behaves with their finances. An effective financial manager will be better prepared to make

wise financial choices that suit their lifestyle. Someone who knows how to save and invest will be more likely to organize their expenditures so that they can meet their long-term financial goals while still enjoying daily life.

Financial behavior refers to how individuals manage, organize, and utilize their financial resources [20]. An effective financial manager will be better prepared to make wise financial choices that suit their lifestyle. Every person continually seeks ways to meet their needs in facing increasingly complex economic difficulties. Low levels of financial literacy and other new habits unintentionally enter society, leading to the emergence of poor financial behavior and affecting everyone's financial management, especially in the modern era where lifestyles are becoming more sophisticated and technological advances are accelerating.

Bungi Village is inhabited by approximately 2,980 people grouped into 1,008 Heads of Households (KK), with varying types of work, income levels, and ways of managing money. In Bungi Village, it is common to find conditions in which income is insufficient to meet basic needs, so that money runs out quickly. Errors in financial management are one of the main causes. Poor financial behavior, a consumptive lifestyle, and a lack of financial awareness can lead to money management errors. Financial literacy has a positive impact on financial management [10]; however, research [2] states that financial literacy does not always influence financial management behavior. Nevertheless, financial attitude and lifestyle play important roles. Lifestyle has also been found not to always affect how people manage their finances, according to research [11].

### RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a quantitative approach with a descriptive survey method. Its purpose was to determine the influence of lifestyle, financial literacy, and financial behavior on household financial management. Data were collected using a questionnaire distributed to 91 respondents who are household financial managers in Bungi Village. The population in this study was 1,008, comprising all Heads of Households (KK) in Bungi Village. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with certain criteria, namely residents over 18 years of age who are responsible for managing household finances. The determination of the sample size was based on the number of population members meeting these criteria, so that from the 1,008 Heads of Households in Bungi Village, 91 respondents who were suitable and willing became the research sample. The research instrument was tested for validity and reliability, and classical assumption tests were conducted to ensure the feasibility of the regression model. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression to test the influence between variables, with hypothesis testing using the t-test, F-test, and the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ), assisted by SPSS version 30.0 software.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Research Results

This study is quantitative research aimed at analyzing and explaining the influence of lifestyle, financial literacy, and financial behavior on household financial management in Bungi Village. The research collected data by distributing research questionnaires, with sample selection using the purposive sampling technique, namely sampling carried out by selecting respondents based on certain considerations.

#### 1. Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis in this study concerns the answers given by respondents on the questionnaire. The descriptive analysis was conducted on respondent data, namely gender, age, number of family members, occupation, and income received.

**Table 1. Gender Characteristics**

Gender				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	
Valid	Male	23	25.3	25.3
	Female	68	74.7	74.7
	Total	91	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 1, in this study, 68 respondents (74.7%) were women, while menumbered only 23 respondents (25.3%). These data show that women play a more dominant role in

managing household finances.

**Table 2. Age Characteristics**

Age				
	<i>Frequency</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>
Valid	18-24 years	8	8.8	8.8
	25-34 years	6	6.6	6.6
	35-44 years	14	15.4	15.4
	45-54 years	54	59.3	59.3
	55-65 years	9	9.9	9.9
	Total	91	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 2, as many as 54 people, or 59.3% of the total respondents, were aged between 45 and 54 years. Managing family needs is usually the primary task for this age group. There were fourteen respondents (15.4%) in the 35–44 year age group, and nine respondents (9.9%) in the 55–65 year age group. Only eight people (8.8%) and six people (6.6%) belonged to the younger age groups, namely 18–24 years and 25–34 years.

**Table 3. Number of Family Members**

Number of Family Members				
	<i>Frequency</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>
Valid	2 people	8	8.8	8.8
	3-4 people	43	47.3	47.3
	5-6 people	29	31.9	31.9
	> 7 people	11	12.1	12.1
	Total	91	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 3, as many as 43 people (47.3%) of respondents had 3 to 4 family members. This group tends to have relatively stable financial needs compared with larger families. Respondents with 5–6 family members numbered 29 people (31.9%), followed by families with more than 7 people at 11 people (12.1%). Meanwhile, families with only 2 members were the fewest, at 8 people (8.8%).

**Table 4. Occupation Characteristics**

Occupation				
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>
Valid	Farmer	12	13.2	13.2
	Trader	12	13.2	13.2
	Civil Servant	11	12.1	12.1
	Housewife	47	51.6	51.6
	Other	9	9.9	9.9
	Total	91	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 4, as many as 47 people (51.6%) of the research respondents were Housewives (IRT). Other fairly dominant occupations were farmers and traders, each numbering 12 people (13.2%), followed by civil servants (PNS) at 11 people (12.1%). Meanwhile, 9 people (9.9%) had other occupations such as laborer, driver, entrepreneur, teacher, and self-employed.

**Table 5. Based on Income Received**

Income				
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>
Valid	< Rp. 1.000.000	44	48.4	48.4
	IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 2,000,000	27	29.7	29.7
	IDR 2,000,000 - IDR 3,000,000	10	11.0	11.0
	> Rp. 3.000.000	10	11.0	11.0
	Total	91	100.0	100.0

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 5, as many as 44 respondents (48.4%) had an income of < IDR 1,000,000 per month. This group was dominated by Housewives (IRT), who generally rely on income from other family members or irregular additional income. As many as 27 people (29.7%) had an income between IDR 1,000,000 and IDR 2,000,000, while 10 people (11.0%) had an income in the range of IDR 2,000,000 to IDR 3,000,000 or more than IDR 3,000,000.

## 2. Data Quality Test

A questionnaire is declared valid if the questions or statements on the questionnaire are able to reveal something that is being measured. The basis for decision-making in this study is: if the significance value > 0.05, the data can be declared valid; and if the significance value < 0.05, the data can be declared invalid.

**Table 6. Variable Validity Test**

Variabel	Item	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	R tabel	Sig	Status
Lifestyle (X1)	X1.1	.524**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X1.2	.704**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X1.3	.669**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X1.4	.603**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X1.5	.637**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X1.6	.816**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X1.7	.606**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X1.8	.538**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X1.9	.755**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
Financial Literacy (X2)	X2.1	.801**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.2	.802**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.3	.764**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.4	.557**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.5	.596**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.6	.784**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.7	.830**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.8	.875**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.9	.759**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X2.10	.561**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
Financial Behavior (X3)	X3.1	.747**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X3.2	.697**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X3.3	.819**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X3.4	.867**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X3.5	.831**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X3.6	.784**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X3.7	.829**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	X3.8	.744**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
Financial Management (Y)	Y1.1	.801**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	Y1.2	.746**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	Y1.3	.887**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	Y1.4	.793**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	Y1.5	.731**	0,206	<0,001	Valid
	Y1.6	.713**	0,206	<0,001	Valid

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025 (SPSS 30.0)

Based on the research results in Table 6, all statement items of each variable have r-count > r-table and a significance level of < 0.05, so it can be concluded that all items of each variable are declared valid.

**Table 7. Variable Reliability Test**

Variabel	<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i>	Nilai Kritis	<i>N Of Item</i>	Status
X1	,832	0,60	9	Reliabel
X2	,906	0,60	10	Reliabel
X3	,906	0,60	8	Reliabel
Y	862	0,60	6	Reliabel

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025 (SPSS 30.0)

Based on the research results in Table 7 above, all questions in this study are declared reliable. Each research variable has a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient value exceeding 0.60.

### 3. Classical Assumption Test

The purpose of the classical assumption test is to determine whether the assumptions in linear regression analysis are met.

**Table 8. Normality Test Results**

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		91
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.80269096
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.066
	Positive	.041
	Negative	-.066
Test Statistic		.066
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) <sup>c</sup>		.200 <sup>d</sup>
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		

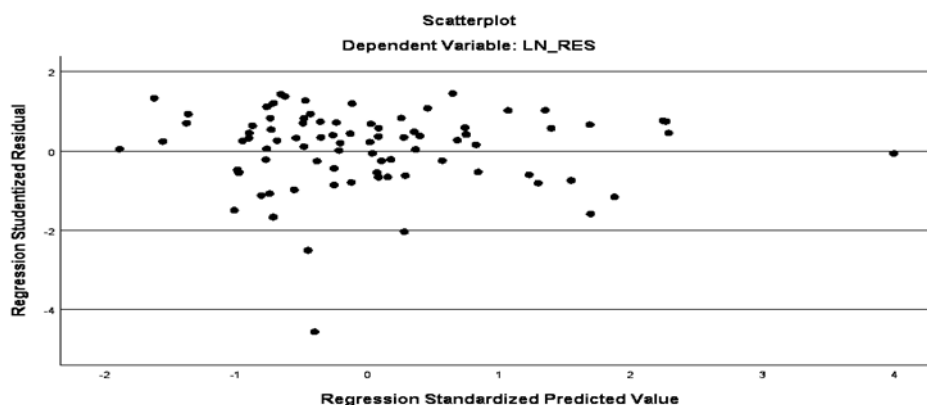
Source: Processed data, SPSS v.30 (2025)

**Table 9. Multicollinearity Test Results**

Variabel Independen	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	Vif
Lifestyle	0.476	2.101
Financial Literacy	0.340	2.943
Financial Behavior	0.373	2.681

Source: Processed data, SPSS v.30 (2025)

This indicates the absence of multicollinearity based on the results of the collinearity statistical analysis, as shown in Table 9 above. Furthermore, the independent variables do not have multicollinearity problems because the VIF values (Lifestyle: 2.101, Financial Literacy: 2.943, Financial Behavior: 2.681) are all less than 10, and each independent variable has a tolerance value above the safe limit of 0.10 (Lifestyle: 0.476, Financial Literacy: 0.340, and Financial Behavior: 0.373). This indicates the absence of multicollinearity based on the results of the collinearity statistical analysis.



**Figure 3. Scatterplot Test Results, processed data SPSS v.30 (2025)**

Based on Figure 3, it appears that the scatter plot results show that the residuals are randomly distributed without any particular pattern, which indicates that there is no heteroscedasticity. The residual variance tends to be constant, so that the assumption of homoscedasticity is met and the regression model is considered valid and reliable for further analysis.

4. Hasil Analisis Data

**Table 10. Multiple Linear Regression Results**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	6.162	1.776		3.469	<.001
	LIFESTYLE	.197	.066	.276	2.971	.004
	FINANCIAL LITERACY	.105	.057	.202	1.840	.069
	FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR	.254	.065	.411	3.919	<.001

A. Dependent Variable: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Source: Processed data, SPSS v.30 (2025)

Based on Table 10, the regression equation in this study can be written as follows:

$$Y = 6.162 + 0,197x_1 + 0,105x_2 + 0,254x_3 + e$$

Overall, lifestyle, financial literacy, and financial behavior each have a positive relationship with financial management. However, the magnitude of the influence of each variable differs, with financial behavior (0.254) having a greater influence than the lifestyle variable (0.197) and financial literacy (0.105).

**Table 11. Coefficient of Determination (R2) Test Results**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error Of The Estimate
1	.802 <sup>a</sup>	.643	.630	1.83351

A. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Behavior, Lifestyle, Financial Literacy

Source: Processed data, SPSS v.30 (2025)

The contribution of lifestyle, financial literacy, and financial behavior to variation in financial management reached 64.3%, as indicated by the R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.643. In other words, these three independent variables play a role in explaining 64.3% of the variation in financial management, while the remaining 35.7% is influenced by other factors outside the model.

**Table 12. T-Test Results**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T		Sig.
	B	Std.E	Beta			
1	(Constant)	6.162	1.776		3.469	<.001
	Lifestyle	.197	.066	.276	2.971	.004
	Financial Literacy	.105	.057	.202	1.840	.069
	Financial Behavior	.254	.065	.411	3.919	<.001

A. Dependent Variable: Financial Management

Source: Processed data, SPSS v.30 (2025)

From the test results in Table 12, a t-table value of 1.663 was obtained from  $Df = N-k-1 / Df = 91-3-1 = 87$ , with a significance value of  $< 0.05$ . If  $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected (the variable is significant). If the  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected (the variable is significant). The lifestyle variable has a t-count greater than the t-table, namely  $2.971 > 1.663$ , with a significance value of  $0.004 < 0.05$ . This shows that lifestyle has a positive and significant effect on household financial management, so  $H_1$  is accepted. The financial literacy variable has a t-count greater than the t-table, namely  $1.840 > 1.663$ , with a significance value of  $0.069 > 0.05$ ; this shows that financial literacy has a positive but insignificant effect on household financial management, so  $H_2$  is rejected and  $H_0$  is accepted. The financial behavior variable has a t-count greater than the t-table, namely  $3.919 > 1.663$ , with a significance value of  $0.001 < 0.05$ ;

this shows that financial behavior has a positive and significant effect on household financial management, so H3 is accepted.

**Table 13. Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F Statistical Test)**

Anova <sup>a</sup>						
Model	Sum Of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F		Sig.
1	Regression	526.275	3	175.425	52.183	<.001 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	292.473	87	3.362		
	Total	818.747	90			
A. Dependent Variable: Financial Management						
B. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Behavior, Lifestyle, Financial Literacy						

Source: Processed data, SPSS v.30 (2025)

Based on the F-test results, an F-count value of 52.183 was obtained with a significance probability of < 0.001, while the F-table value was 2.715 with degrees of freedom (Df) calculated as  $Df = N - k - 1 / Df = 91 - 3 - 1 = 87$ . Because the significance value of < 0.001 is smaller than 0.05, it can be concluded that lifestyle, financial literacy, and financial behavior simultaneously affect household financial management in Bungli Village.

## Discussion

### 1. The Influence of Lifestyle on Household Financial Management in Bungli Village

The lifestyle variable has a regression coefficient of 0.197 in a positive direction, a t-count value of 2.971 which is greater than the t-table of 1.663, and a significance value below 0.05. Based on the partial test results (t-test), this finding indicates that the lifestyle variable has a positive and significant effect on financial management, thus supporting the research hypothesis. This study shows that a person's capacity to manage their finances improves along with their lifestyle. A person's lifestyle is a reflection of their spending patterns, consumption patterns, and allocation of financial resources [3]. People who have good self-control over their finances tend to be more able to control spending and display healthier financial behavior [19].

Not only that, the habit of managing household finances is also shaped through informal economic education in the family environment, namely the process of habituation and exemplary behavior that instills financial literacy in each family member [8]. Individuals with a consumptive lifestyle tend to be more wasteful and give less consideration to financial planning. Conversely, individuals who have a more frugal and prudent lifestyle in managing finances tend to have better financial stability [13].

In the context of this study, the result showing a significant influence of lifestyle on financial management indicates that respondents with a more planned way of life are better able to manage their finances. This is consistent with research [3], which states that individual financial behavior is positively influenced by lifestyle, meaning that those who lead a planned life usually display better financial behavior.

In addition, the lifestyle factor has a substantial impact on household financial planning [17]. People with a planned lifestyle are usually better at managing their money. A planned lifestyle and an optimistic financial attitude have a major impact on financial management, according to other research [21]. This shows that those who lead an organized life are usually better at managing their money.

### 2. The Influence of Financial Literacy on Household Financial Management in Bungli Village

The hypothesis in this study is not accepted, because the partial test results (t-test) show that the financial literacy variable has a positive regression coefficient of 0.105, with a t-count value of 1.840 which is greater than the t-table of 1.663, and a significance value of 0.069 which exceeds the limit of 0.05. This result indicates that the financial literacy variable has a positive effect on financial management, but that effect is not significant. This study suggests that although financial literacy can be beneficial, its influence is not sufficient to have a major impact on financial management. There are a number of reasons for this, including a level of financial knowledge that has not been well applied in daily operations or even other external variables that affect personal financial choices. Even if a person is financially literate and able to make good financial decisions, many other factors, including psychological and social factors, can still

influence those choices [5]. Although having a reasonable level of financial literacy can help people make financial decisions, this does not always correlate with practical financial management. However, because people do not always base their decisions on economic rationality, financial literacy does not guarantee that the choices made are appropriate [9].

This supports the findings of research [2], which found an indirect correlation between improved financial management and positive financial literacy. The findings of this study also support previous research [14], which states that financial literacy improves family financial management to a negligible degree. Although financial literacy is still considered an important factor in improving family financial management, there are other factors that can reduce or moderate its direct impact on households in Bungu Village. One example is how that financial literacy is implemented in daily life.

### **3. The Influence of Financial Behavior on Household Financial Management in Bungu Village**

The financial behavior variable has a positive regression coefficient of 0.254, with a t-count value of 3.919 which is greater than the t-table of 1.663, and a significance value of less than 0.001 which is below 0.05, based on the partial test results (t-test). This finding supports the hypothesis that financial behavior has a positive and significant effect on financial management. The research results indicate that financial behavior has a positive impact on financial management. This shows that individuals who apply good financial practices such as paying bills on time, recording monthly expenditures, and preparing budgets are better able to manage their finances effectively.

This result is consistent with previous research revealing that a person's financial behavior can influence the way they manage their finances. The way a person handles and spends their money is known as their financial behavior [21]. Furthermore, because financial management is directly related to daily life, the theory of financial behavior asserts that every individual has a responsibility to manage their finances [20]. People who consistently set aside money for investment or savings and balance income and expenditure tend to have stable finances and are better prepared to face financial difficulties in the future.

In this context, financial behavior plays a crucial role. Good financial knowledge and self-control (locus of control) are important factors that drive individuals to apply healthy financial practices [19]. In addition, research conducted by [22] shows that financial behavior not only has a direct impact, but also has a long-term effect on financial management. Individuals with good financial habits tend to be more skilled at managing money and have greater control over their spending, so that they are better able to achieve their financial goals in the future. Therefore, this study confirms that building good financial habits is a fundamental first step in improving the effectiveness of financial management.

The test results of this study are consistent with the Theory of Planned Behavior proposed by Ajzen [1], which explains that a person's attitude and intention shape their behavior, including in financial decision-making. Furthermore, this study reinforces the findings of [6], which show that financial literacy formed from an early age encourages saving behavior and better financial management later in life. The research of [22], which found that financial behavior has a positive and significant effect on a person's interest in saving, which is part of financial management, further supports the coherence of these findings.

### **4. The Influence of Lifestyle, Financial Literacy, and Financial Behavior on Household Financial Management in Bungu Village**

The F-test results show that the F-count value is 52.183 with a significance level of less than 0.001. Meanwhile, the F-table value is 2.715, which is smaller than the F-count, thus meeting the F-test criteria. Accordingly, it can be concluded that financial behavior, financial literacy, and lifestyle jointly affect household financial management in Bungu Village. Therefore, the hypothesis in this study is accepted. Financial behavior is one of the main factors that determines how a person manages their finances. An individual's ability to manage income, make wise financial decisions, and set aside funds for savings or investment is greatly influenced by good financial behavior. This finding is consistent with research revealing that improvements in financial behavior can contribute to long-term financial stability, reduce financial risk, and improve the effectiveness of financial planning [22]. Furthermore, lifestyle plays an important role in managing household finances. People who have consumptive tendencies usually find it easier to

spend money carelessly. Conversely, people who lead a more orderly life are better able to manage their finances, including saving and meeting daily needs. A person can manage their finances well by leading a controlled and simple lifestyle. People who live more simply, for example, tend to prioritize basic needs [7].

Having financial literacy influences more logical financial decision-making. Good and accurate financial planning becomes easy, and the person is also capable of and confident in making financial decisions [15]. The research results reveal that financial literacy does not have an effect on household financial management. This finding indicates that effective financial management requires more than just an understanding of finance. However, a planned lifestyle, good financial behavior, and financial literacy all affect household financial management simultaneously.

According to other research, those who have strong financial literacy will use their money wisely and be able to manage it effectively, which will make them wiser and prevent them from consumptive actions [7]. It will be somewhat difficult for a person with strong financial literacy to manage their money as efficiently as possible if they do not incorporate it into their daily lifestyle. This is consistent with research showing that financial stability is greatly influenced by financial literacy combined with controlled behavior and lifestyle [12].

Therefore, the findings of this study show that financial behavior, financial literacy, and lifestyle all affect household financial management simultaneously. Accordingly, improving financial literacy, adopting a more organized lifestyle, and developing good money management practices can be considered measures for achieving household financial stability.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusion

Based on the research conducted, the author can offer the following conclusions: Lifestyle has a significant influence on household financial management in Bungi Village. Individuals with a more planned lifestyle tend to have better control over spending and household financial stability, and vice versa. Financial literacy does not have a significant influence on household financial management in Bungi Village. Even if a person has high knowledge, it may not always result in more effective financial management if financial literacy only assesses fundamental knowledge but ignores deeper financial behavior or attitudes in other words, the realization of that financial literacy. Financial behavior has a significant effect on financial management; in particular, the aspects of paying bills on time, recording expenditures, and saving regularly play an important role in household financial stability, so that improving wise financial habits becomes a fundamental step in more effective financial management. Overall, lifestyle, financial behavior, and financial literacy jointly have a significant effect on household financial management in Bungi Village. Good financial behavior and a simple lifestyle support more stable financial management. Although financial literacy does not have a direct effect, financial understanding remains important when applied. Therefore, strengthening financial behavior, regulating lifestyle, and improving financial literacy are strategic steps toward financial well-being.

### Suggestions

In order to improve household financial management in Bungi Village, various strategic measures are needed. The community needs to be wiser in managing expenditures by avoiding a consumptive lifestyle and applying more effective financial planning. Although financial literacy has no partial effect, a more practical understanding of finance, such as training in preparing budgets and recording finances, remains important to improve so that it can be implemented in daily activities. Maintaining financial stability also requires the application of good financial habits, such as recording expenditures, paying bills on time, and allocating funds for savings or investment. Future research could change the object of study from households to Generation Z, considering their role in the development of modern lifestyles and financial literacy. In addition, research on the use of electronic money in rural households is also interesting to examine, particularly in understanding the adoption of financial technology and its impact on family financial management. Furthermore, research could be expanded with an Islamic economics approach, such as how sharia principles are applied in household financial management.

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