

The Influence of Financial Literacy, E-Money, and Hedonism Lifestyle on the Financial Management of Management Students 2019-2021 UBP Karawang

Dhea Dayanti¹, Dedi Mulyadi¹, Santi Pertiwi Hari Sandi^{1*}, Uus Muhammad Darul Fadli¹

¹ Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang, Jln. HS Ronggowaluyo Telukjambe Timur, Karawang, 41361, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: santi.pertiwi@ubpkarawang.ac.id

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30880/rmtb.2024.05.02.082>

Article Info

Received: 30 September 2024

Accepted: 01 November 2024

Available online: 01 December 2024

Keywords

Financial literacy, E-money, Lifestyle, Financial management

Abstract

The aim of this study is to find out how the influence of financial literacy, electronic money, and lifestyle hedonism impacts management students at Buana Perjuangan University Karawang in 2019–2021. The number of samples collected was one hundred people from the surveyed population. We collected data in this research through observation, using a Google Forms-provided questionnaire. This research was carried out quantitatively by conducting path analysis and using the SPSS24 application program. The results of this study show that, although there is a lower and positive correlation between the financial literacy variable and the hedonistic lifestyle, there is a fairly strong and positive correlation between the e-money variable and the hedonistic lifestyle. Simultaneously, all variables that depend on financial literacy, including e-money and a hedonistic lifestyle, have a positive and significant impact on financial management. However, partially, e-money and a hedonistic lifestyle have no influence on financial management.

1. Introduction

Not many people in Indonesia know how to optimize their money for more productive things. Everyone must have the financial intelligence to manage their money with the aim of earning their own money. According to the SNLIK (National Financial Literacy and Inclusion) Survey carried out by the OJK (Financial Services Authority) in 2019, the financial literacy level of respondents was recorded at 38.03%, while the level of financial inclusion reached 76.19%. In the financial sector, the banking industry has the highest level of financial literacy among respondents, with a figure of 36.12%. The insurance sector is in second place, with a literacy rate of 19.40%. Meanwhile, microfinance institutions show the lowest level of financial literacy in the financial services industry, namely only 0.85% (OJK, 2023).

Financial literacy refers to a person's behavior, skills, awareness, attitudes, and knowledge used in making wise financial decisions. Novita and Nabila, t.t. Understanding financial literacy is a skill that all individuals must have so that they can avoid financial problems. Putri & Lestari, t.t. Financial knowledge will help students make personal financial plans. Students can use money more effectively, gain significant benefits, and improve their quality of life.

E-money is a prepaid product or store of value stored through electronic media owned by individuals, which allows fast and precise payments. *E-money* is an electronic payment tool installed on a smartphone. The amount of electronic money used in Indonesia is increasing rapidly, according to Bank Indonesia. Based on data collected from www.bi.go.id 2023, the following image shows more clearly:

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 license.



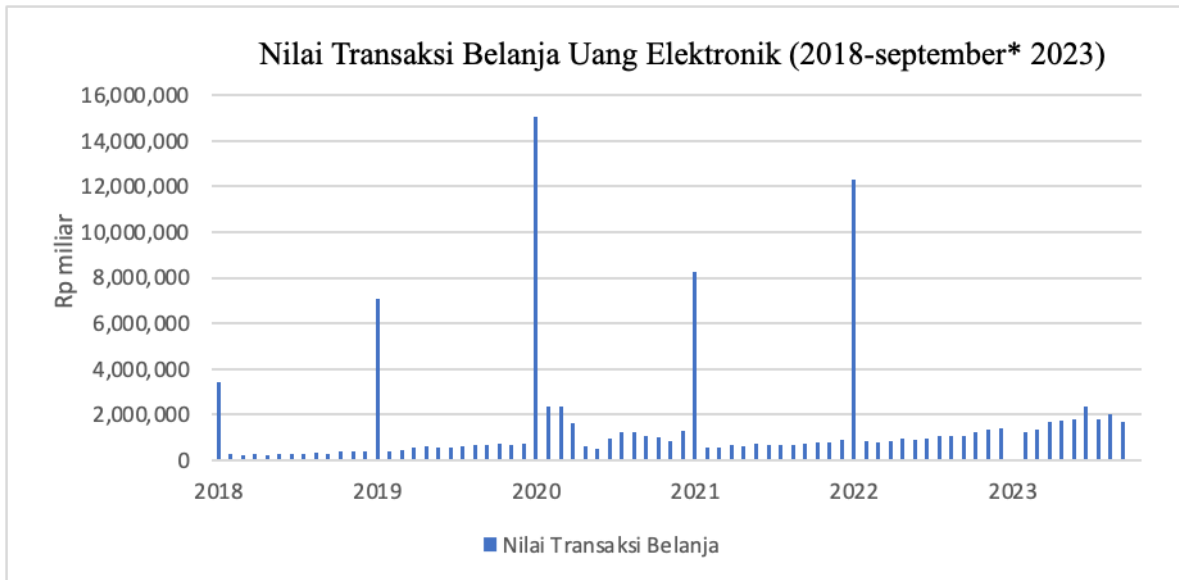


Fig. 1 Electronic Money Shopping Transaction Value Diagram (2018-September 2023)

According to statistics from Bank Indonesia (BI), total transactions of e-money in Indonesia will reach IDR 37.46 trillion in April 2023. This figure has increased by 1.4% compared to March 2023 (*month-on-month/mom*) and increased by 5.8% compared to April 2022 (*year-on-year/yoy*). In April 2023, retail transactions using *e-money* rose by 1.01%, which is an 11-fold increase when compared with data from April 2018, based on records from the previous five years. With the development of financial *technology* in terms of payments that become non-cash payments and experience innovation as electronic payments, or what is usually called *e-money*, (Afifah & Yudiantoro, 2022).

Lifestyle is a habit that differentiates humans from each other. A person's lifestyle can determine his behavior. How someone uses money to meet their needs, shop, and fill their free time. Gunawan & Chairani, 2019. The lifestyle of today's students is not controlling their finances or planning them. Increasing technology currently supports students' hedonic lifestyles. Today's technology allows students not to have to leave the house to buy a set of items. An online payment system that uses electronic money, just by opening a smartphone. Everyday life requires managing personal finances. It is vital for students to learn how to manage their own finances. Basically, students are in the phase of managing their parents' finances into their own finances. College students should be more careful when making decisions about their money.

Table 1 Pre-research questionnaire for management students at Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang, 2018-2021

Number	Question	Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	I have basic knowledge about financial management.	52	96,3%	2	3,7%
2	I am a user of <i>E-Money</i> (Dana, this, gopay.dll).	50	92,6%	4	7,4%
3	I often buy products or items that I want or hang out at the mall, <i>coffee shop, cafe, etc.</i>	39	72,2%	15	27,8%
4	I make financial management details regularly every month.	28	51,9%	26	48,1%
Total Students		54 Students			

The table above shows that management students in 2019–2021 at Buana Perjuangan University Karawang have sufficient financial knowledge. However, it is less relevant for everyday life. Only 51.9% of 54 students manage their personal finances. Apart from that, 72.2% of students who manage finances spend time in malls, coffee shops, and other places. By using digital payment technology, or *e-money*, this practice shows that students have a hedonistic lifestyle and spend more money than before.

In Ni Luh Putu Kristina Dewi's study entitled "The Influence of Financial Literacy, Hedonistic Lifestyle, and Income on Student Financial Management," it was found that financial literacy and hedonistic lifestyle have a significant and positive impact on financial management. In Putri & Lestari's research entitled "The Influence of Lifestyle and Financial Literacy on Financial Management," it was revealed that financial literacy and lifestyle influence financial management. Meanwhile, according to Ade Gunawan, 2020, in the title "The Influence of Financial Literacy and Lifestyle on Student Financial Management," financial literacy does not influence financial management.

In accordance with previous research findings, there are differences in findings that create research gaps. This makes researchers interested in carrying out research entitled "The Effect of Financial Literacy, *E-money*, and Hedonistic Lifestyle on Financial Management of UBP Karawang Management Students."

1.1 Research Purposes

The aim of this research is to understand how financial literacy influences *e-money* and a hedonistic lifestyle towards financial management among 2019–2021 UBP Karawang management students. Apart from that, this research is also aimed at understanding the correlation between variables and the partial and simultaneous influence of financial literacy, *e-money*, and a hedonistic lifestyle on the financial management of 2019–2021 UBP Karawang management students.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Financial Literacy

According to Indonesia's National Financial Strategy, financial literacy is a series of mechanisms and activities to provide consumers or the public with more knowledge, skills, and confidence so that they can manage their personal finances optimally. According to the definition from the OJK (Financial Services Authority), financial literacy includes mastery of information, confidence, and skills that influence individual actions. This aims to increase the ability to make decisions and manage finances effectively, with the ultimate goal of achieving financial prosperity.

2.2 E-money

Electronic money, or *e-money*, is an electronic payment device that stores its value through a specialized electronic medium. *E-money* It is hoped that it can speed up the payment process in various economic activities, such as transactions on toll roads, parking lots, and transportation sectors such as trains.

2.3 Hedonism Lifestyle

Hedonism, according to KBBI, is a philosophy that holds the assumption that material pleasure and enjoyment are the main goals of a person's life. Hedonism is a negative lifestyle resulting from modernization and changes in values, according to research by Sukarno and Indrawati (2018 in their journal Yahya A (2021). The existence of mental needs such as pleasure, satisfaction, prestige, and other subjective feelings is the reason why students tend to live a hedonistic lifestyle.

2.4 Financial Management

Etymologically, financial management or financial management comes from a combination of two terms, namely "management," which refers to the act of supervision and control, and "finance," which includes activities related to money, such as funding, investment, and capital. Financial planning is a strategic process that aims to achieve financial goals, including short- and long-term ones. By managing resources effectively, one can avoid careless actions. The author states that financial management involves individuals' ability to organize, supervise, strategize, and manage their financial resources optimally in daily life.

3. Research methods

To determine the relationship between variables and hypothesis testing, this research involves the use of descriptive verification methods, *path analysis*, and a *quantitative* approach. The independent variables in this research are financial literacy, *e-money*, and a hedonistic lifestyle, while the dependent variable is financial management. This research involved 2019–2021 management students at UBP Karawang, and the instrument was a questionnaire. This study was conducted from July 2022 to January 2023. The Lamshow formula with a confidence level of 95% was used to determine the size of the research sample. At least 96 people were needed for the research, and the researchers then rounded it up to 100 people who participated in the research. The Likert method is used to measure the scale. Validation testing involves the use of the correlation *product*

moment, while reliability testing involves the use of Cronbach's alpha. Data analysis is carried out using path analysis or path analysis using the SPSS 24 program.

4. Research results and discussion

4.1 Validity test

In this research, the validity test was carried out using the SPSS 24 program. The test results showed that each instrument was valid if the calculated r was > 0.196 (db = n-2 = 100-2 = 98). The test results show that all statement items have a value of r count > r table, or sig < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that each statement item is valid and can be continued for further testing.

4.2 Reliability test

Table 2 Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Standard	Information
Financial literacy (X1)	0.875	0.60	Reliable
E-money(X2)	0.905	0.60	Reliable
Hedonistic lifestyle (X3)	0.747	0.60	Reliable
Financial management(Y)	0.809	0.60	Reliable

According to Table 2, the results of the reliability test above show that each variable is valuable; Cronbach's alpha > 0.60, so each variable is categorized as reliable.

4.3 Normality test

Table 3 Normality test result

		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
	Normal parameters ^{a,b}	
	Mean	.000000
	Std. Deviation	2.51537120
	Most Extreme Differences	
	Absolute	0.061
	Positive	0.061
	Negative	-0.043
	Test Statistic	0.061
	A symp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.200 ^{c, d}

According to table 3, the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test show that the significant value is 0.2 > 0.05, resulting in the data being normally distributed.

4.4 Descriptive Analysis

1. Financial Literacy (X1)

Research findings show that the financial literacy variable received an average score of between 3.4 and 1.42. Meanwhile, the statement "I always choose places to shop that are cheap enough to save on my expenses" received the highest score of 4.17, which shows that students choose to save on expenses so that other needs are met. The statement "I always record my savings every month, so I know how much to save" received the lowest score of 3.15, which shows that students place less importance on recording when it comes to saving.

2. E-money (X2)

Based on the research results, the average variable score for e-money is in the scale range of 3.41-5.00. The highest score is 4.26 for the statement "Using e-money makes payment transactions easier and more practical without receiving change." This shows that students like things that are practical and fast. The lowest score is 4.06 in the statement "Using e-money provides a sense of security when making payment transactions." This shows that students are worried about security when making electronic transactions because there is a risk of human error or error on these financial applications.

3. Hedonism and Lifestyle (X3)

Based on the research results, the average score for the hedonism lifestyle variable is in the range of 2.61-4.20. The highest score is 3.70 for the statement "I spend my money to buy college necessities such as buying college

books, paying college fees, and so on." This shows that students prefer to use money for educational purposes rather than for a hedonistic lifestyle. The lowest score was 3.20 on the statement "I always follow trendy *fashion*. "The latest style of other students on campus" shows that students don't really follow trendy *fashion*. The latest is enough to look neat and polite.

4. Financial Management (Y)

Based on the research results, the average score for the financial management variable is in the range of 3.41-4.20. The highest score is 4.12 in the statement "I pay my bills on time (for example, boarding money, debts, catering money, etc.)." This shows that students prioritize paying their bills on time so that they are not haunted by unpaid bills, which will lead to stress. The lowest score of 3.09 in the statement "I record my monthly receipts and expenses/shopping" shows that students are less interested in recording monthly finances, and being able to pay bills on time, according to them, is enough to manage their finances.

4.5 Correlation Analysis

Table 4 Correlation between variables

		Correlations		
		X.1	X.2	X.3
X.1	Pearson Correlation	1	0.530**	0.218*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	0.029
	N	100	100	100
X.2	Pearson Correlation	0.530**	1	0.403**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100
X.3	Pearson Correlation	0.218*	0.403**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.029	0.000	
	N	100	100	100

- 1) A correlation coefficient between financial literacy variables (X1) and *e-money* (X2) with a magnitude of 0.530 is included in the quite strong and positive category.
- 2) A correlation coefficient between financial literacy variables (X1) and a hedonistic lifestyle (X3) with a magnitude of 0.218 is included in the low and positive categories.
- 3) A correlation coefficient between variables *e-money* (X2) and a hedonistic lifestyle (X3) with a magnitude of 0.403 is included in the quite strong and positive category.

4.6 Path Analysis

The purpose of the path analysis test is to understand the direct and indirect influences on variables.

Table 5 Output Path Analysis

		Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	4.492	1.883		2.385	0.019	
	X.1	0.510	0.061	0.664	8.382	0.000	
	X.2	0.131	0.122	0.091	1.072	0.286	
	X.3	0.132	0.085	0.114	1.553	0.124	

a. Dependent Variable: Y

The t test is run to understand how all independent variables partially influence the dependent variable.

- 1) t value count on the financial literacy variable (X1) with a magnitude of 8.382 > ttable, namely 1.661, and a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05. This means that the financial literacy variable (X1) partially influences financial management (Y).
- 2) Variable *e-money* (X2) has a t value count with a magnitude of 1.072 < ttable, namely 1.661, and a significant value of 0.286 > 0.05. This means that variable *e-money* (X2) does not affect financial management (Y).
- 3) t value count on the hedonism lifestyle variable (X3) with a magnitude of 1.553 < ttable, namely 1.661, and a significant value of 0.124 > 0.05. This means that the hedonistic lifestyle variable (X3) does not influence financial management (Y).

Table 6 Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R^2)

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.753 ^a	0.567	0.553	2.57692	1.987
a. Predictors: (Constant), X.3, X.1, X.2					
b. Dependent Variable: Y					

Based on table 6, it shows that the adjusted R square value is 0.553, or 55.3%. So the percentage value of the coefficient of determination shows the influence of financial literacy, *e-money*, and a hedonistic lifestyle on financial management, namely 55.3%. So that the path error coefficient (error) can be known, namely:

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{1 - r^2} = \sqrt{1 - 0,553} = 0,447$$

So the remaining 44.7% is influenced by other variables not included in the research model.

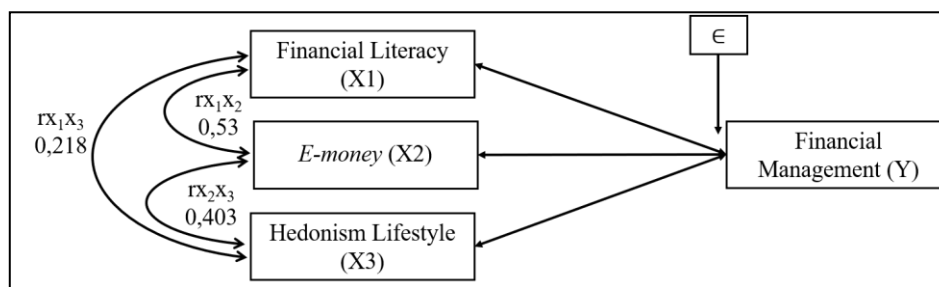


Fig. 2 Path Analysis Model

Table 7 Simultaneous Test Results

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	834.151	3	278.050	41.872	0.000 ^b
	Residual	637.489	96	6.641		
	Total	1471.640	99			
a. Dependent Variable: Y						
b. Predictors: (Constant), X.3, X.1, X.2						

According to table 7, the F test results show that the calculated F value is 41.872 > the F table value of 2.699. This can be interpreted as financial literacy, *e-money*, and a hedonistic lifestyle simultaneously influencing financial management and it has a significant value with a magnitude of 0.000 < 0.05.

4.7 Discussion

4.7.1 Descriptive

- Financial Literacy**
 Financial literacy among 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University Karawang regarding financial management is quite adequate because, on average, management students understand financial literacy well.
- E-money**
 For 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang, it is quite easy to carry out transactions, and the application is quite easy to download and use for financial management.

3. Hedonism and Lifestyle
Hedonistic lifestyle among 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University Karawang tends to engage in consumptive behavior but can manage finances quite well.
4. Financial Management
Management students for 2019–2021, Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang, understands enough about financial management by saving and setting aside some money to be safe for the future.

4.7.2 Correlation between variables

1. Correlation of Financial Literacy and *E-Money*
Based on research findings, the correlation between financial literacy and *e-money* has a correlation value at a fairly strong level, and the correlation direction is positive. So financial literacy and *e-money* have a fairly strong and positive relationship with the 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang.
2. Correlation of Financial Literacy and Hedonism Lifestyle
Based on research findings, the relationship between financial literacy and a hedonistic lifestyle has a correlation value at a low level, and the direction of the correlation is positive. So that financial literacy and a hedonistic lifestyle have a low and positive correlation among 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang.
3. Correlation between *e-money* and a hedonistic lifestyle
Based on the results of relationship research, *e-money* and the hedonistic lifestyle have a correlation value at a fairly strong level, and the direction of the correlation is positive. So that *e-money* has a fairly strong and positive relationship with the 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang.

4.7.3 The partial influence of financial literacy on financial management

The partial influence of the financial literacy variable (X1) on financial management (Y) has a partial effect on the financial management of 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang. If someone has a good level of financial literacy, they will be able to carry out financial management optimally. The findings of this research are in line with the study initiated by Putri & Lestari (2019), which hypothesizes that a high understanding of financial literacy results in improved financial management.

4.7.4 Partial influence of *e-money* on financial management

The partial influence of variables *e-money* (X2) on financial management (Y) does not partially affect the financial management of 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang. The results of this research are in line with Yahya, 2021. However, this is not in line with the research of Safitri and Candra Sari, t.t. 2021, which reveals that *e-money* negatively affects financial management. It can be interpreted that the higher the use of *e-money*, the lower the financial behavior will be, or it can be interpreted as irresponsible financial behavior.

4.7.5 The partial influence of a hedonistic lifestyle on financial management

The partial influence of the hedonism lifestyle variable (X3) in financial management (Y) does not partially influence the financial management of 2019–2021 management students at Buana Perjuangan University, Karawang. The results of this research are not in line with the study of Wimpi Siski Pirari, T.T. 2020, which states that most students have a hedonistic lifestyle and always follow other students' styles to look cool and fashionable. The luxurious lifestyle lived by students further exacerbates waste, as they spend their financial resources not on education but on buying trendy items and other useless commodities.

4.7.6 The simultaneous influence of financial literacy, *e-money*, and a hedonistic lifestyle on financial management

Based on research results, it shows that financial literacy, *e-money*, and a hedonistic lifestyle simultaneously influence financial management. This means that when financial literacy, *e-money*, and students' hedonistic lifestyles increase, they tend to have poor financial management. The same applies to research by Ni Luh Putu Kristina Dewi, t.t. 2021, who said that financial literacy and a hedonistic lifestyle influence financial management significantly and positively.

5. Conclusion

1. According to research findings on the financial literacy variable, students can understand financial literacy well. On variables, *e-money* Students can use it to manage their finances well. In the hedonistic lifestyle variable, students tend not to have an excessive lifestyle.
2. Between the financial literacy variable (X1) and the variable *e-money* (X2) in the 2019-2021 UBP Karawang management students, there is a fairly strong and positive correlation; there is a low and positive correlation between the financial literacy variables (X1) and hedonistic lifestyle (X3) in the 2019-2021 UBP Karawang management students; and there is quite a strong and positive correlation between the variables *e-money* (X2) and hedonistic lifestyle (X3) in the management students of the 2019-2021 UBP Karawang.
3. There is a significant and positive partial effect between the financial literacy variable (X1), the variable *e-money* (X2), and the hedonism lifestyle variable (X3) on the financial management of 2019–2021 UBP Karawang management students.
4. There is a simultaneous influence between the financial literacy variables (X1), *e-money* (X2), and hedonistic lifestyle (X3) on the financial management of 2019–2021 UBP Karawang management students.

6. Suggestion

According to research findings, financial planning institutions and investment companies must utilize technological advances to effectively convey information about financial literacy and management. This step will ensure that students and the general public can easily understand and apply the knowledge they have acquired, making it easier to manage their finances effectively. Apart from that, we continue to socialize the importance of understanding financial literacy, the usage of e-money, and a lifestyle that is in line with each individual's abilities. The findings of this research indicate several limitations, including the limited scope of the independent variables studied, which only include financial literacy, *e-money*, and a hedonistic lifestyle. Future researchers hope to be able to utilize other variables such as income, employment, position, level of education, and other variables that influence financial management

Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank the Faculty of Economics and Business, Buana Perjuangan University Karawang, for their support.

Conflict of Interest

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of the paper.

Author Contribution

The authors confirm contribution to the paper as follows: **study conception and design:** Dhea Dayanti, Dedi Mulyadi, Santi Pertiwi Hari Sandi, Uus Muhammad Darul Fadli; **data collection:** Dhea Dayanti, Dedi Mulyadi, Santi Pertiwi Hari Sandi; **analysis and interpretation of results:** Dhea Dayanti, Dedi Mulyadi, Santi Pertiwi Hari Sandi; **draft manuscript preparation:** Dhea Dayanti, Dedi Mulyadi, Santi Pertiwi Hari Sandi; All authors reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

References

- Ade Gunawan, W. S. P. , M. S. (2020). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan dan Gaya Hidup Terhadap Pengelolaan Keuangan Mahasiswa Prodi Manajemen Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Humaniora*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 23–35.
- Afifah, N., & Yudiantoro, D. (2022). YUME : Journal of Management Pengaruh Gaya Hidup dan Penggunaan Uang Elektronik terhadap Perilaku Konsumtif. *YUME: Journal of Management*, 5(2), 365–375. <https://doi.org/10.37531/yume.vxix.345>
- Amamilah, S., Mulyadi, D., Pertiwi Hari Sandi, S., Studi Manajemen, P., Ekonomi dan Bisnis, F., & Buana Perjuangan Karawang, U. (t.t.). *The Effect Of Perception Of Ease Of Use, Perception Of Effectiveness, And Perception Of Benefits On Interest In Use Of Qris As A Payment Transaction Tool For Students Of Buana*.
- Ariska, S. N., Jusman, J., & Asriany, A. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan, Financial Teknologi dan Gaya Hidup Hedonisme terhadap Perilaku Keuangan Mahasiswa. *Owner*, 7(3), 2662–2673. <https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v7i3.1472>
- Bank Indonesia (2023) uang elektronik https://www.bi.go.id/id/statistik/ekonomi-keuangan/spip/Documents/TABEL_5e
- Gunawan, A., & Chairani, C. (2019). Effect of Financial Literacy and Lifestyle of Finance Student Behavior. *International Journal of Business Economics (IJBE)*, 1(1), 76–86. <https://doi.org/10.30596/ijbe.v1i1.3885>

- Hari Sandi Santi, P, Wahyuni Nur, Supartoyo Hendriyani Yesi, & dkk. (2023). (t.t.). *Manajemen Keuangan : Teori dan Aplikasi*. (W. N. S. H. Y. dkk. (2023). M. K. : T. dan Aplikasi. edited by Hartini. B. M. S. Indonesia. Hari Sandi Santi, P, Ed.; Hartini). Media Sains Indonesia.
- Kusmiati, D., Heny, K., Program, S., Manajemen, S., Tinggi, I. E., & Surakarta, S. (t.t.). *Perilaku Konsumtif Mahasiswa: Seberapa Besar Peran Financial Literacy, Life Style, E-Money, Dan Self Control?* (Vol. 06, Nomor 02).
- Malikah, I. M., Mulyadi, D., Pertiwi, S., & Sandi, H. (2022). UNIVERSITAS BUANA PERJUANGAN KARAWANG. Dalam *Jurnal Mahasiswa Manajemen dan Akuntansi* (Vol. 2, Nomor 3).
- Ni Luh Putu Kristina Dewi¹, A. W. S. G. , N. P. Y. A. (t.t.). Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar. *Jurnal EMAS , E-ISSN : 2774-3020*.
- Novita, I., & Nabila, T. (t.t.). *Literasi Keuangan, Perilaku Keuangan Dan Gaya Hidup Mahasiswa Ekonomi Pascasarjana Universitas Jambi*.
- Nurunnisa, I., Marliani, S., & Yuliawati, J. (2023). Pengaruh Literasi Keuangan dan E-money terhadap Perilaku Konsumtif: Studi pada Mahasiswa Manajemen Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang Angkatan 2019. *Al-Kharaj: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan & Bisnis Syariah*, 6(2), 2417-2430. <https://doi.org/10.47467/alkharaj.v6i2.5300>
- Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (2023). Hasil Survei Nasional Literasi dan Inklusi Keuangan (SNLIK). <https://sikapiuangmu.ojk.go.id/FrontEnd/CMS/Article/20549>
- Putri, N. A., & Lestari, D. (t.t.). *Pengaruh Gaya Hidup dan Literasi Keuangan Terhadap Pengelolaan Keuangan Tenaga Kerja Muda di Jakarta*. <https://ejournal.imperiuminstitute.org/index.php/AKURASI>
- Safitri, M., & Candra Sari, R. (t.t.). *Nominal: Barometer Riset Akuntansi dan Manajemen The Effect Of Financial Knowledge And The Use Of E-Money Toward Financial Behavior Of Undergraduate Students Faculty Of Economics Yogyakarta State University*.
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Manajemen* (Setiyawami (ed.)). CV ALFABETA.
- Wimpi Siski Pirari. (t.t.).
- Yahya, A. (2021). Determinan Perilaku Konsumtif Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Pengembangan Wiraswasta*, 23(1), 37. <https://doi.org/10.33370/jpw.v23i1.506>