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The Influence of Financial Technology, Financial Literacy, and Finansial Attitudes on Financial Risk Management of Generation Z in Islamic Finance Perspective: A Study at Bank Syariah Indonesia Bandar Lampung

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the influence of financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes on financial risk management of Generation Z in the perspective of Islamic finance in customers and service users of Bank Syariah Indonesia in Bandar Lampung. **Methodology:** The study used a quantitative approach with a survey method of 100 respondents selected using purposive sampling techniques. Data analysis was carried out using Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) with the help of SmartPLS 4. **Findings:** Research shows that financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes have a positive and significant effect on Generation Z financial risk management in Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) customers in Bandar Lampung. Partially, financial technology provides ease of access to financial services and information to help Generation Z in managing financial risks more effectively. Financial literacy is the variable that has the greatest influence because the ability to understand financial concepts and decision-making has proven to play an important role in improving the quality of financial risk management. In addition, a positive financial attitude also encourages individuals to be more wise, disciplined, and responsible in managing finances in accordance with the principle of prudence. Simultaneously, the three variables were able to explain 62.5% of the variation in financial risk management, while the remaining 37.5% were influenced by factors other than the research model.

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A. Introduction

The development of digital technology has changed various aspects of people's lives, including in the financial sector. The change is marked by the presence of Financial Technology (fintech), which is technology-based financial service innovation that provides convenience in conducting transactions faster, more efficiently, and more flexibly (Lee & Shin, 2018). In Indonesia, the use of fintech continues to increase in line with the increasing use of internet access and the use of digital devices. This condition encourages changes in people's behavior in carrying out financial activities, especially in Generation Z who have coexisted with the development of digital technology since birth (Priporas et al., 2017). The high level of adaptation to technology makes Generation Z the most active group using various digital financial services, including services provided by Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). Based on Populix survey data, it shows that BSI is the most widely used Islamic bank by the Indonesian people, with 51% of respondents using sharia savings products because it is considered in accordance with sharia principles (Databoks Katadata, 2023).

Although the development of financial technology provides a lot of convenience, it is also followed by an increase in various risks in financial management. Ease of access to digital services, such as e-wallets, online payments, and facilities Squirrelly, can encourage consumptive behavior if it is not accompanied by the ability to manage finances properly (Lusardi & Mitchell, 2014). This phenomenon shows that the use of technology alone is not able to guarantee that a person has responsible financial behavior. Therefore, the ability to manage financial risks is also influenced by the level of financial literacy possessed and the individual's attitude in making financial decisions. The better a person's understanding of financial management and the more positive his attitude towards the use of money, the greater his ability to control the various financial risks faced (Herdjiono et al., 2016).

From the perspective of Islamic finance, financial risk management is not only directed at efforts to make profits, but must also pay attention to sharia values that emphasize the principles of prudence, responsibility, fairness, and wise asset management. Islam prohibits the practice of usury, gharar, and excessive behavior/ *ISRAF* in using assets so that every financial decision must be made proportionately and provide benefits (Antonio, 2001). Thus, the use of financial technology in Islamic financial institutions is not only judged by the ease of services provided, but also by its ability to encourage financial behavior in accordance with Islamic principles.

This study uses Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) as a theoretical basis to explain the financial risk management behavior of Generation Z. According to Ajzen, a person's behavior is influenced by intentions formed through three main components, namely attitude toward behavior, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control. In this study, financial attitudes reflect attitude toward behavior Because it shows how individuals view the importance of good financial management. Financial literacy relates to perceived behavioral control, which is the ability of individuals to understand financial information so that they feel able to control the financial decisions taken (Ajzen, 1991). Meanwhile, financial technology plays a role as a medium that supports the formation of financial behavior through the ease of access to information, transactions, and digital services that are increasingly growing. The interconnectedness of these three variables shows that financial risk management behavior is not only influenced by technological factors, but also by the individual's ability to understand financial information and attitudes towards financial management (Venkatesh et al., 2003).

A number of previous studies have shown that the development of financial technology contributes to improving the quality of Islamic financial services and governance. Research published on Journal of Contemporary Applied Islamic

Philanthropy explained that the digitization of financial services is able to increase transparency, accountability, efficiency, and expansion of Islamic financial inclusion. On the other hand, various studies have also found that financial literacy and financial attitudes have an effect on individual financial management behavior (Dewi Samad & Muhaimin Yusof, 2025). However, most of these studies still examine each variable separately or focus more on the management of Islamic financial institutions, so there is not much research that integrates financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes in explaining the financial risk management behavior of Generation Z in the Islamic banking sector (Mawardi et al., 2026).

In addition, some of the results of previous studies also showed inconsistent findings, so further testing is still needed in different research contexts. Meanwhile, research (Sugeng et al., 2024) explained that digital transformation in zakat management has created a service system that is more effective, transparent, and easily accessible to the public. The digitization of zakat services through various electronic platforms is considered to be able to increase public trust, speed up the transaction process, and strengthen the governance of Islamic financial institutions.

Based on these conditions, the research gap in this study lies not only in the difference in the results of previous research, but also in the limited studies that develop the Theory of Planned Behavior to explain the relationship between financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes towards financial risk management in the perspective of Islamic finance. Most previous studies have focused more on financial technology use behavior or consumption behavior, while there is still relatively little research that links these three variables simultaneously to Generation Z's financial risk management behavior. This condition shows that there is still room for theoretical development as well as empirical evidence regarding the factors that affect financial risk management behavior in the younger generation of Islamic banking service users.

The novelty in this study lies in the effort to integrate financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes into a research model based on the Theory of Planned Behavior to explain the financial risk management behavior of Generation Z. In addition, this study uses the perspective of Islamic finance as a basis for explaining the relationship between variables so that it not only considers economic aspects, but also Sharia values in financial decision-making. The focus of the research on Generation Z customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia in Bandar Lampung also provides empirical contributions that are still relatively limited discussed in previous research.

Based on this description, this study aims to analyze the influence of financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes on financial risk management of Generation Z in the perspective of Islamic finance, both partially and simultaneously. The results of this research are expected to contribute to the development of the Theory of Planned Behavior in the field of Islamic finance as well as a consideration for Bank Syariah Indonesia, regulators, and academics in developing strategies to increase digital financial literacy in accordance with sharia principles.

B. Method

This study uses a quantitative approach with an associative research type to examine the relationship and influence between financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes towards financial risk management of Generation Z in the perspective of Islamic finance. The quantitative approach was chosen because it was able to provide an empirical picture of the relationship between variables through statistical analysis based on data obtained from respondents (Sugiyono, 2013). The research population includes all BSI customers in Bandar Lampung City who are included in the Generation Z category, namely individuals aged 17-29 years and have used BSI digital services, such as BSI Mobile and other digital transaction services. The determination of

samples was carried out using the purposive sampling technique, which is a sampling technique based on certain characteristics that are in accordance with the research objectives. The selected respondents must meet several criteria, namely domiciled in the city of Bandar Lampung, are active customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia, use BSI digital services, and are willing to fill out a complete questionnaire.

The determination of the number of samples uses the Lemeshow formula because the size of the population is not known for sure. With a confidence level of 95% Z = 1.96, a proportion of the population of 0.5, and an error rate of 10%, a minimum sample of 96 respondents was obtained (Lemeshow & WHO, 1990). To obtain a more representative number of respondents, this study used 100 respondents as a research sample. The data used were primary data obtained through the distribution of questionnaires using a five-level Likert scale, ranging from a score of 1 (strongly disagree) to a score of 5 (strongly agree). The independent variables in this study consist of financial technology (X_1), financial literacy (X_2), and financial attitudes (X_3), while the dependent variable is financial risk management (Y). Each variable was measured using indicators adapted from previous research so that it had a conceptual basis that was in accordance with the research objectives.

Data analysis was carried out using the Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Squares/ SEM-PLS with the help of SmartPLS software version 4 (Hair et al., 2022). This method was chosen because it can test the relationship between latent variables simultaneously, is suitable for predictive research, and does not require strict normal data distribution. The analysis process is carried out through two stages, namely the evaluation of the measurement model/ Outer model and structural model evaluation/ Inner model. Evaluation Outer model aims to ensure that the research instrument meets the criteria of validity and reliability. Convergent validity is assessed based on the value of outer loading and Average Variance Extracted (AVE), while discriminant validity is evaluated using Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) or criteria Fornell-Larcker. Meanwhile, the reliability of the construct is determined through the value of Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha.

Next, evaluate Inner model It was carried out to measure the model's ability to explain the relationships between the variables studied. The assessment of the structural model includes the determination coefficient (R^2), effect size (f^2), predictive relevance (Q^2), and model suitability (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual/ SRMR). Hypothesis testing was carried out using the bootstrapping technique by paying attention to the value of path coefficient, t-statistic, and p-value. The hypothesis is accepted if the t-statistic value is greater than 1.96 and the p-value is less than 0.05 at a significance level of 5%.

C. Results and Discussion

1. Results

Evaluation of Measurement Models/ Outer Model

Evaluation of measurement models/ outer models is used to determine the ability of indicators to measure constructs or latent variables used in research. The outer model testing in this study includes convergent validity, discriminant validity, and construct reliability. Convergent validity was evaluated through outer loading and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values, while discriminant validity was tested using Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) values. Furthermore, the reliability of the construct is assessed based on Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability.

a) Convergent Validity

Convergent validity aims to find out the extent to which the indicators used can explain the constructed being measured. The test was carried out by looking at the outer loading and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) values. The indicator is generally declared

to meet the convergent validity if it has an outer loading value above 0.70, while the AVE value that meets the criteria is more than 0.50.

Table 1. Outer Loading Results

Indicator	Financial Technology	Financial Literacy	Financial Attitude	Financial Risk Management	Information
X1.1	0,851				Valid
X1.2	0,781				Valid
X1.3	0,809				Valid
X1.4	0,802				Valid
X1.5	0,764				Valid
X1.6	0,838				Valid
X1.7	0,825				Valid
X1.8	0,773				Valid
X1.9	0,826				Valid
X1.10	0,826				Valid
X1.11	0,809				Valid
X1.12	0,759				Valid
X2.1		0,831			Valid
X2.2		0,762			Valid
X2.3		0,829			Valid
X2.4		0,795			Valid
X2.5		0,801			Valid
X2.6		0,776			Valid
X2.7		0,850			Valid
X2.8		0,796			Valid
X3.1			0,727		Valid
X3.2			0,754		Valid
X3.3			0,743		Valid
X3.4			0,745		Valid
X3.5			0,840		Valid
X3.6			0,834		Valid
X3.7			0,730		Valid
X3.8			0,739		Valid
Y1.1				0,804	Valid
Y1.2				0,779	Valid
Y1.3				0,746	Valid
Y1.4				0,859	Valid
Y1.5				0,797	Valid
Y1.6				0,787	Valid

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026.

Based on the results of table 1.1, each statement on the indicator has been valid with an outer loading value >0.7, this shows that each statement item in each indicator has been valid, showing the truth in the answers of each respondent collected.

Table 2. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Variable	AVE Value	AVE Value Limit	Decision
Financial Technology (X1)	0,649	0,5	Fulfilled
Financial Literacy (X2)	0,649	0,5	Fulfilled
Financial Attitudes (X3)	0,586	0,5	Fulfilled
Financial Risk Management (Y)	0,634	0,5	Fulfilled

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026.

Based on the results of table 1.2, the entire construct has an AVE value above 0.50. Financial Technology has an AVE score of 0.649, Financial Literacy of 0.649, Financial Attitude of 0.586, and Financial Risk Management of 0.634. These results show that all constructs have met the criteria for convergent validity, so that the indicators used are able to represent each construct well.

b) Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity is used to ensure that a construct has sufficient differences from other constructs. In this study, the validity of the discriminant was tested using the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT). An HTMT value below 0.90 indicates that the construct has sufficient discriminant validity.

Table 3. Discriminant Validity (HTMT)

	Financial Literacy	Financial Risk Management	Financial Attitude	Financial Technology
Financial Literacy				
Financial Risk Management	0.814			
Financial Attitude	0.637	0.694		
Financial Technology	0.814	0.757	0.632	

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026.

The results in table 1.3 above show that all HTMT values between constructs are in the range of 0.632–0.814. The highest score was found in the relationship between Financial Literacy and Financial Risk Management and Financial Literacy with Financial Technology, which was 0.814, while the lowest score was found in the relationship between Financial Attitude and Financial Technology, which was 0.632. All HTMT values are below the maximum limit of 0.90, thus indicating that each construct has good discriminant validity. Thus, each variable in this study can measure different constructs and there is no overlap between variables, so that the measurement model is feasible to continue at the stage of evaluating the structural model/ inner model.

c) Reliability Test

The reliability test is used to ensure that the respondents are completely consistent with the answers given in the questionnaire. The reliability test of the instrument was

carried out using a composite reliability of > 0.7, cronbach alpha with a value of > 0.7 and an average variance extracted (AVE) value of > 0.5. The following are the data from the reliability test results in this study:

Table 4. Composite reliability and Cronbach's alpha

Variable	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability (rho_a)	Composite reliability (rho_c)	Decision
X1	0,951	0,953	0,957	Reliable
X2	0,922	0,926	0,937	Reliable
X3	0,898	0,903	0,919	Reliable
X4	0,884	0,886	0,912	Reliable

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026.

Based on table 1.4 above, all data have been reliably shown with the overall composite reliability value > 0.7, the Cronbach alpha value > 0.7 and the average variance extracted (AVE) value > 0.5. Thus, it can be concluded that the data on each indicator has met the requirements for the reliability test so that it can be continued to the next hypothesis test.

Evaluation of Structural Models/ inner Model

Evaluation of structural models/ inner model is carried out to determine the ability of the model to explain the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables and to assess the ability of the model in predicting endogenous variables. In this study, the evaluation inner model including determination coefficient (R^2), effect size (f^2), predictive relevance (Q^2), model fit (SRMR), and hypothesis testing through path coefficient, t-statistic, and p-value.

a) Coefficient of Determination (R-Square)

The coefficient of determination or R-Square is useful to describe how much the variable affects the affected variable. The following table shows the results of the analysis of research data regarding the determination coefficient test:

Table 5. R-square

Variable	R-square	R-square adjusted
Risk Management Finance	0,625	0,613

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026.

Based on the results in table 1.5 above, it shows that the R-square value obtained is 0.625 which means that 62.5% of the variation in financial risk management can be explained by financial technology, financial literacy and financial attitudes. The remaining 37.5% was explained by other variables that were not included in this study.

b) Effect Size (f2)

Effect size (f^2) is useful to determine the contribution of each exogenous variable to the endogenous variable in the structural model. According to Hair et al. (2022), an f^2 value of 0.02 indicates a minor influence, 0.15 indicates a moderate influence, and 0.35 indicates a large influence.

Table 6. Effect Size (f2)

	Literacy Finance	Financial Risk Management	Financial Attitude	Financial Technology
Financial Literacy		0.171		
Financial Risk Management				
Financial Attitude		0.097		
Financial Technology		0.060		

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026.

The results of the analysis in Table 1.6 above show that the financial literacy variable has an effect size value (f^2) of 0.171, so it is included in the category of moderate influence on financial risk management. This shows that financial literacy makes a significant contribution in improving Generation Z's ability to manage financial risk. Meanwhile, the financial attitude variable obtained an f^2 value of 0.097, while financial technology had an f^2 value of 0.060. Both values were in the category of small influence, which suggests that although both variables make a positive contribution to financial risk management, the magnitude of the influence exerted is relatively lower than that of financial literacy. Overall, the results of the effect size analysis show that financial literacy is the variable that contributes the most to financial risk management compared to financial technology and financial attitudes. These findings reinforce the results of hypothesis testing that show that financial literacy has the highest path coefficient among all independent variables in this study.

c) Predictive Relevance (Q^2)

Predictive relevance (Q^2) is useful for measuring the model's ability to predict observational data on endogenous variables. According to Hair et al. (2022), a model is said to have good predictive ability if the value of Q^2 is greater than zero ($Q^2 > 0$).

Table 7. Predictive Relevance (Q^2)

	Q^2predict	RMSE	MAE
Financial Risk Management	0.590	0.660	0.517

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026.

Based on table 1.7 above, the Q^2predict value for the Financial Risk Management variable is 0.590. This value is greater than zero, thus indicating that the research model has good predictive relevance in explaining Generation Z's financial risk management. Thus, the model built has adequate ability to predict the relationship between financial technology, financial literacy, financial attitudes, and financial risk management**.**

d) Model Fit (SRMR)

The fit model is used to determine the degree of suitability between the research model and empirical data. In SEM-PLS, one of the commonly used measures of goodness of fit is the Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR). According to Hair et al. (2022), the model is declared to have a good level of conformity if the SRMR value is less than 0.08.

Table 8. Model Fit (SRMR)

	Saturated model	Estimated model
SRMR	0.066	0.066
d_ULS	2.576	2.576
d_G	1.779	1.779
Chi-square	824.512	824.512
NFI	0.726	0.726

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026.

Based on table 1.8 above, the SRMR value in the saturated model and estimated model is 0.066 each. This value is below the maximum limit of 0.08, thus showing that the research model has a good level of suitability (goodness of fit). In addition, a Normed Fit Index (NFI) value of 0.726 was obtained, which indicates that the model has a good level of compatibility with the research data. Meanwhile, the values of d_ULS, d_G, and Chi-square are additional measures in the evaluation of model suitability presented as supporting information for the analysis results. Based on all these results, the structural model in this study was declared feasible for hypothesis testing**.**

Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis test in a study is based on a statistical T-value or P-value. Based on the data that has been processed, the next stage is to conduct a hypothesis test. In the hypothesis analysis using a statistical T-value> 1.96 and a P-value of 5% (0.05). For the T-statistical value >1.96 and if the P-value is <0.05, the hypothesis is accepted.

Table 9. Hypothesis Testing of The Direct Effect

Variable	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P values
Financial Technology -> Financial Risk Management	0,242	0,247	0,096	2,531	0,011
Financial Literacy -> Financial Risk Management	0,410	0,410	0,097	4,243	0,000
Financial Attitudes -> Financial Risk Management	0,244	0,243	0,086	2,833	0,005

Source: SmartPLS processed data, 2026

Based on the results of table 1.9, the hypothesis test through bootstrapping shows that the three direct influence pathways are declared significant at the level of 5% (t-statistics > 1.96 and p-value < 0.05), with the following details:

- Financial technology influences financial risk management with a path coefficient value (original sample) of 0.242, t-statistic of 2.531, and p-value of 0.011. Thus, H1 is accepted.

- Financial literacy affects financial risk management with a path coefficient of 0.410, t-statistics of 4.243, and p-value of 0.000. Thus, H2 is accepted.
- Financial attitudes affect financial risk management with a path coefficient of 0.244, t-statistics of 2.833, and p-value of 0.005. Thus, H3 is accepted.

Of the three coefficients, financial literacy showed the greatest influence contribution to financial risk management, followed by financial attitudes and financial technology.

2. Discussion

This discussion integrates the theoretical framework of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) developed by Ajzen (1991) with the perspective of Islamic finance as the basis for interpretation. TPB explains that individual behavior is shaped by three main components, namely attitudes towards behavior, subjective norms, and perception of behavior control. In this study, Generation Z's financial risk management is understood as a behavior that results from the interaction between financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes, which are all directed by Islamic financial values.

The Influence of Financial Technology on Financial Risk Management of Generation Z

The results of the hypothesis test show that financial technology has a positive and significant effect on financial risk management of Generation Z. This finding is shown by the path coefficient value of 0.242, the t-statistical value of 2.531, and the p-value of 0.011, so that the first hypothesis is accepted. These results indicate that the more optimal the use of financial technology, the better the ability of Generation Z to manage their financial risks. These findings show that financial technology not only provides convenience in making transactions but also acts as a means that helps individuals obtain financial information faster, monitor financial conditions, and make more planned decisions. Various digital features, such as transaction recording, budget management, and financial notifications, allow users to control expenses and reduce the risk of errors in financial decision-making.

The results of this study are in line with the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) which explains that a person's behavior is influenced by the perception of ease and ability to perform an action (perceived behavioral control). The presence of financial technology provides easy access to financial services to increase individual confidence in managing financial activities more effectively. The higher the level of use of financial technology, the greater the chance of forming better financial risk management behaviors. These findings also support previous research that states that the use of financial technology can improve the efficiency, transparency, and quality of financial management. However, the magnitude of the influence coefficient of financial technology is still lower than financial literacy. This condition shows that technology only functions as a tool, while the ability of individuals to understand and utilize technology wisely remains a more decisive factor in financial risk management.

The Influence of Financial Literacy on Financial Risk Management of Generation Z

The results of the analysis show that financial literacy has a positive and significant influence on financial risk management of Generation Z. This is evidenced by the path coefficient value of 0.410, the t-statistical value of 4.243, and the p-value of 0.000. Compared to other variables, financial literacy has the largest coefficient value, so it can be said to be the most dominant factor in influencing financial risk management. The findings show that individuals with a good level of financial literacy tend to be better able to understand various financial products and services, identify potential risks, and make more rational financial decisions. Knowledge of financial management also helps

individuals develop financial planning, control expenses, and anticipate risks that may arise in the future.

In the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behavior, financial literacy reflects perceived behavioral control, which is an individual's belief in his or her ability to control the behavior carried out. The higher the level of financial literacy, the greater the individual's ability to manage financial decisions responsibly. Therefore, increasing financial literacy is an important factor in shaping the financial risk management behavior of Generation Z. The results of this study reinforce various previous studies that stated that financial literacy is one of the main determinants of financial behavior. The dominant influence of financial literacy in this study shows that improving financial understanding has a greater role than the ease of technology in shaping financial risk management behavior.

The Influence of Financial Attitudes on Financial Risk Management of Generation Z

The test results showed that financial attitudes had a positive and significant effect on financial risk management in Generation Z. The path coefficient value was 0.244, the t-statistic was 2.833, and the p-value was 0.005 indicating that the third hypothesis was acceptable. These results indicate that individuals who have a positive financial attitude tend to be more careful in managing income, controlling expenses, and considering risks before making financial decisions. A responsible attitude towards the use of money encourages individuals to be more disciplined in arranging financial priorities and avoid consumptive behaviors that have the potential to increase financial risk.

These findings are also consistent with the Theory of Planned Behavior, which explains that attitude toward behavior is one of the main factors that influence a person's intentions and actions. The more positive an individual's attitude towards financial management, the greater the tendency to adopt sound financial behaviors and be able to minimize various financial risks. From the perspective of Islamic finance, a good financial attitude also reflects the application of the values of trust, prudence, and responsibility in managing assets. Therefore, the formation of a positive financial attitude not only has an impact on improving the quality of financial risk management but also supports the creation of financial behavior that is in line with sharia principles.

The Influence of Financial Technology, Financial Literacy, and Financial Attitudes on Financial Risk Management

The results of the structural model evaluation show that financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes together contribute considerable to the financial risk management of Generation Z. This is shown by the R-square value of 0.625, which means that 62.5% of the variation in financial risk management can be explained by the three independent variables in this study. Meanwhile, the remaining 37.5% were influenced by factors other than the research model. These findings show that financial risk management behavior is not only influenced by one factor but is the result of an interaction between the use of financial technology, financial literacy level, and individual financial attitudes. These three variables complement each other in shaping Generation Z's ability to make financial decisions in a more rational, planned, and responsible manner. Although the test results show that financial literacy has the most dominant influence, the contribution of financial technology and financial attitudes remains important in supporting effective financial risk management.

The results of this study are in line with the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) which explains that a person's behavior is influenced by a combination of attitudes towards behavior, the ability to control behavior, and supporting factors that facilitate the formation of these behaviors. In this study, financial literacy strengthens an individual's ability to understand the consequences of financial decisions, financial attitudes form a

tendency to act wisely, while financial technology provides easy access to financial services and information. The synergy of these three factors contributes to increasing Generation Z's ability to manage financial risks. From the perspective of Islamic finance, the results of this study show that the use of financial technology will provide more optimal benefits if supported by an adequate level of financial literacy and financial attitudes that reflect the values of trust, prudence (iḥtiyāṭ), balance (wasathiyyah), and avoiding excessive behavior (isrāf). Therefore, efforts to improve the quality of financial risk management are not only carried out through the development of digital services, but also through strengthening Islamic financial literacy education and the formation of responsible financial behavior.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that financial technology, financial literacy, and financial attitudes have a positive and significant effect on Generation Z financial risk management in Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) customers in Bandar Lampung. Partially, financial technology provides ease of access to financial services and information to help Generation Z in managing financial risks more effectively. Financial literacy is the variable that has the greatest influence because the ability to understand financial concepts and decision-making has proven to play an important role in improving the quality of financial risk management. In addition, a positive financial attitude also encourages individuals to be more wise, disciplined, and responsible in managing finances in accordance with the principle of prudence. Simultaneously, the three variables were able to explain 62.5% of the variation in financial risk management, while the remaining 37.5% were influenced by factors other than the research model. These findings show that improving Generation Z's ability to manage financial risks not only depends on the use of financial technology but also requires an adequate level of financial literacy and the formation of good financial attitudes.

This research provides practical implications for Bank Syariah Indonesia to not only focus on the development of digital services, but also strengthen the Islamic financial literacy education program for Generation Z. On the other hand, the results of this study strengthen the application of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) in explaining financial behavior, where the attitude and ability of individuals to understand and control financial decisions contribute to the formation of behavior better financial risk management. From the perspective of Islamic finance, financial risk management needs to be based on the principles of prudence (iḥtiyāṭ), balance (wasathiyyah), trust, and avoiding excessive behavior (isrāf). This study still has limitations because it only involves Generation Z respondents who are customers of Bank Syariah Indonesia in the city of Bandar Lampung. Therefore, further research is recommended to expand the scope of the research area, add other variables that have the potential to affect financial risk management, such as self-control, Islamic financial inclusion, or subjective norms, and use a more diverse research approach to obtain a more comprehensive picture of Generation Z's financial behavior.

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F. Author Contributions Statement

Fakhrur Raihan contributed to the conceptualization of the study, development of the research methodology, data collection, data analysis, and interpretation of the findings. Dinda Fali Rifan contributed to the literature review, research instrument development, data collection, data analysis, and drafting of the manuscript. Agus

Kurniawan contributed to the supervision of the research, validation of the methodology and findings, critical review and revision of the manuscript, and overall coordination of the study. All authors contributed to the interpretation of the results, critically reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

G. Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest that could have influenced the objectivity, integrity, or interpretation of the research findings. The authors have no financial, professional, institutional, or personal relationships that could be perceived as influencing the research or publication of this article.

H. AI Usage Statement

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