

THE INFLUENCE OF LIFESTYLE AND RELIGIOUS VALUES ON ANTI-CORRUPTION ATTITUDES AMONG GENERATION Z

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Abstract. Corruption is now a serious social disease that must be viewed as a grave crime. Corruption is prevalent in nearly all layers of Indonesian society, and even Generation Z students exhibit potential for corruption in various forms. Lifestyle and religious values are among the factors that influence the occurrence of corruption, so these factors need to be considered in the development of anti-corruption attitudes among Generation Z students. This study aims to analyze the influence of lifestyle and religious values on anti-corruption attitudes among Generation Z students. The research method used is quantitative, with a positivist paradigm and a correlational research design. This study uses library research and surveys as data collection techniques. The results of the study indicate that, in a partial test, lifestyle does not significantly affect anti-corruption attitudes among Generation Z. In contrast, religious values do have an impact on these attitudes. In a simultaneous test, it is shown that lifestyle and religious values affect anti-corruption attitudes with a significance of 45.2% in terms of the coefficient of determination.

Keywords: Anti-Corruption Stance; Lifestyle; Religious Values

1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption is currently a significant social issue because it has a profoundly detrimental impact on people's lives (Beesley & Hawkins, 2022). Indonesia and corruption are two things that cannot be separated, as corruption is an integral part of Indonesia, and Indonesia itself is a reflection of the country's corruption problem (Yunan et al., 2023). The problem of corruption in Indonesia is a common problem, and the culture of corruption is fertile ground at various levels because most people are permissive and apathetic towards corruption in Indonesia (Afifah & Bintang, 2020).

Corruption is a very chronic and systematic crime in the life of the nation and state in Indonesia (Winata et al., 2023). In addition, corruption can also damage and even destroy a country's economic, political, legal, government, democratic, and social systems (Waheeb, 2023). If the impact and destruction due to corruption continue to grow, it will cause a widespread domino effect on the existence of the nation and state (Burhanuddin, 2021). For example, in the social order of society, the legal system, and the economy, the effects of corruption result in changes in society's view of corruption (Androniceanu et al., 2022). If corruption problems often occur and begin to cause apathy in society, then corruption becomes something that can be tolerated (Peralta-Borray et al., 2024). The domino effect on law and economy is that the law only becomes a mere display of rules without any punishment effects felt by perpetrators of corruption. The effects of corruption on the economy will cause damage to society's economic system, resulting in price increases and poor public access quality (Lucarelli et al., 2024; Saha & Sen, 2023). As a consequence, society is harmed and creates new opportunities for corruption, which is why it is important to address this issue (Suhandi, 2023).

Therefore, considering the reasons and effects of corruption, it must be viewed as a serious crime (Topchii et al., 2021). In addition, due to the many cases of corruption in Indonesia, Transparency International Indonesia as an institution that monitors and assesses the corruption index of countries in the world 2024, gave Indonesia a

Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score of 37/100, which places Indonesia in 99th place out of 180 countries in the world in terms of corruption. Indonesia's CPI score in 2024, although it has increased positively by 3 points from 2023, remains low compared to its CPI score in 2019, which reached 40 (Transparency International Indonesia, 2025).

Based on the data above, corruption appears to be a persistent and pervasive issue that is eroding Indonesia's integrity; even the anti-corruption rhetoric commonly found in public spaces seems ineffective and meaningless (Anantri et al., 2022). The apathetic attitude of society, which often ignores corruption cases, is a testament to the fact that corruption is indeed a malignant disease afflicting the Indonesian nation (Prayitno, 2022). In fact, due to its severity, corruption does not only occur in political, governmental, and business circles but can also occur in educational circles, especially among students (Paranata, 2025).

Students who are currently part of Generation Z consider corrupt behavior carried out by parties with whom they have no involvement to be a negative aspect (Eva et al., 2025; Maulidi & Ansell, 2022). However, if there is involvement, they tend to tolerate it (Flom et al., 2023). This shows that students from the Generation Z group also tend to have the potential to carry out corrupt behavior because even though in the early stages they did not commit corruption in state finances, they still committed violations that were still related to the seeds of corruption against things entrusted to them (Arianto, 2024).

For students, especially those who are active in campus organizations or student affairs, the potential for corruption can arise; this is because campus organizations, such as the Student Executive Board (BEM), Student Senate, and Student Activity Units, function like miniature states or student governments, carrying out functions similar to those of a country. Therefore, these organizations are potentially vulnerable to corruption by carrying out acts of misappropriation, manipulation, and embezzlement of the organization's budget, so that the opportunity and potential for corruption do not only occur in public institutions but from the lowest level of institutions that do not directly use state finances such as student organizations on campus, they also tend potentially to fall into corruption (Lestari, 2022).

In contrast to students who participate and are active in organizations, students who do not participate in organizations can also potentially commit acts of corruption, where the potential for the seeds of acts of corruption that are committed can be in the form of misuse of tuition fees given by parents, or misuse in other forms (Trisnawati & Rizalia, 2022). In the article entitled "Misuse of Tuition Fees by Students, Parents Are in Trouble and Ask for Relief from the Campus" on the website published by Kompasiana on October 10, 2023, it states that many students have cheated their parents and embezzled single tuition fees, even to the point where parents have asked for relief from the campus because their students have misused tuition fees. In addition, the general mode of abuse is carried out by students continuing to ask their parents for tuition fees, even though deductions have been made, so that parents still provide full tuition fees. However, students use it for various purposes (Albee, 2023).

Lifestyle has become something that is no longer foreign to Generation Z, especially among students, who are individuals searching for their identity and are easily influenced by lifestyle changes, leading to a desire to try them. The influence of globalization and technological advances also cause students to tend to adopt a consumptive lifestyle pattern (Vuković et al., 2023). The ease of access to online shops and the influence of lifestyle from famous influencers cause students, especially Generation Z, to be influenced by this, leading them to follow suit, thus changing the lifestyle mindset that was previously held (Yoga et al., 2022).

Lifestyle is a significant factor in determining whether corruption is committed, and it depends on the kind of lifestyle that is pursued. One lifestyle that can encourage the potential for corruption is a luxurious lifestyle, which refers to material pleasures alone (Takacs Haynes & Rašković, 2021). In addition to a luxurious lifestyle, a lifestyle that always follows trends and a consumptive lifestyle are driving factors for someone to commit corruption because the result of following this lifestyle without any limits makes

someone want to continue to fulfill and carry out their lifestyle even without caring about how they do it (Melinia Dwi, 2022).

In contrast to lifestyle, religious values can also influence whether students commit potential corruption (Casciano, 2022). This is because religious values relate to how far students from Generation Z feel the influence of religious values on themselves (Awalunisah, 2023). The role of religious values is closely related to several factors that cause acts of corruption, where the driving factors for someone to commit corruption occur: 1) a high level of greed, 2) a state of self or morals that are not strong enough to resist temptation, 3) a lifestyle that tends to be consumptive, 4) a tendency to be lazy and unwilling to work hard, 4) weakness in faith, and low honesty, and 5) not implementing religious values in life (Nurcahyani et al., 2021).

In terms of religious values, Indonesia is expected to be included among the 10 most religious countries in the world in 2024, based on the results of a survey conducted by the Global Business Policy Institute and CEOWORLD magazine, ranking seventh with a score of 98.7 (Wilson, 2024). This is ideal when associated with corrupt behavior; of course, it should make Indonesia a religious country with a low level of corruption. However, in reality, the condition of corruption in Indonesia is worsening, even at lower levels, such as among students from Generation Z, where actions that tend to lead to the emergence of potential corruption often occur (Ramadhani et al., 2023).

Therefore, based on the background of this research problem, the researcher is interested in examining the extent to which this lifestyle and religious values influence anti-corruption attitudes among Generation Z. This is because, based on the background of the problem, there is an irony between expectations and reality, where high religious values should have an impact on a person's patterns and lifestyle, which will later influence anti-corruption attitudes. However, this does not happen, and corrupt behavior is increasingly widespread and even starting to target Generation Z students. This study aims to analyze the influence of lifestyle on anti-corruption attitudes among Generation Z, examine the impact of religious values on anti-corruption attitudes, and determine the extent to which lifestyle and religious values influence anti-corruption attitudes among Generation Z. Because this study correlates with independent and dependent variables, the research hypothesis is formulated as follows:

1. $H_a: \beta_1 \neq 0$: There is an influence between lifestyle and anti-corruption attitudes in generation z
2. $H_a: \beta_1 \neq 0$: There is an influence between religious values and anti-corruption attitudes in generation z
3. $H_a: \beta_1 \neq 0$: There is an influence between lifestyle and religious values on anti-corruption attitudes in generation z simultaneously or at the same time.

The significance and benefits of this study are expected to contribute to providing information on the extent of the influence of lifestyle and religious values on anti-corruption attitudes among Generation Z. In addition, this study is also expected to be useful in formulating appropriate strategies for preventing corrupt attitudes that may occur in Generation Z, which is influenced by lifestyle and religious values.

A dabat in this study is also based on the review and references of previous studies that have researched the discussion and have relevance to the current research. Among the research or literature reviews that have relevance include:

Based on the research "The Effect Of Moral Integrity, Lifestyle and Organizational Culture On Anti-Corruption Intention" by Dhiny Aditama Putri and Zahrotun Nihayah in 2017, it was found that moral integrity, lifestyle, and organizational culture have a significant influence on anti-corruption intention, accounting for 56.3%. In addition, based on the results of the hypothesis test, three independent variables were found to significantly influence anti-corruption intention: consistent behavior, lifestyle, and mission.

The similarities between the above research and the research to be conducted are that they both discuss lifestyle and anti-corruption variables. However, the research to be conducted focuses more on how lifestyle variables and religious values influence anti-corruption attitudes. The reference research above focuses more on anti-corruption intentions, which are based on the effects of moral integrity, lifestyle, and organizational culture.

Based on the research "Religiosity And Anti-Corruption Intentions: The Moderating Role Of Gratitude" by Humaira Mumtazah, Agus Abdul Rahman, and Sarbini in 2020, the results showed that there was a positive relationship between religiosity and anti-corruption intentions with an F value of $0.001 < 0.05$ and an R Square value of 63%. The similarities between the research above and the research to be carried out are that they both discuss the variable of religiosity and anti-corruption. However, the research to be conducted focuses more on religious values and lifestyle in relation to anti-corruption attitudes rather than on anti-corruption intentions. This is the research conducted by the researcher to address the gap.

Based on the research "Impact of Anti-Corruption Education Program on Students' Attitudes and Behavior" by Ahmed Al-Sabah, Sarah Al-Jabri, and Sarah Al-Sabih in 2025 showed results that there was a significant increase in students' understanding of corruption and their commitment to anti-corruption behavior. Students reported greater awareness of the consequences of corruption and showed a stronger intention to act ethically in personal and professional environments. This study was used as a reference because it also discussed anti-corruption attitudes and the impact of anti-corruption education on students' attitudes and behavior.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Lifestyle

According to Sutisna in Heru Suprihhadi (2017), lifestyle is broadly defined as a way of life identified by how others spend their time (activities) seen from work, hobbies, shopping, sports, and social activities and interests consisting of food, fashion, family, recreation and also opinions consisting of themselves, social issues, business, and products. Meanwhile, Mowen and Minor in Dwi Ilham (2014) define "lifestyle as how people live, how they spend their money, and how they collect time" (Arsita & Sanjaya, 2021).

Various factors influence lifestyle, and the influence of these various factors then later forms a dimension of value. The lifestyle dimension based on the psychographic approach proposed by Plummer in psychographics states that there are three dimensions in lifestyle, namely the activities dimension, the interest dimension, and the opinion dimension (Fitriya, 2019).

2.2 Religious Values

Religious values are explicit or implicit conceptions that exist in religion that influence the behavior of a person who adheres to the religion that has an essential nature and comes from God. Adherents of the religion recognize its truth. According to Glock and Stark, religious values are formulated as religious commitments (related to religion or faith beliefs), which can be seen through the activities or behavior of individuals concerned with the religion or faith beliefs they adhere to (Stark & Glock, 1970).

According to Glock and R. Stark (1998) in their book *American Piety: The Nature of Religious Commitment*, there are five dimensions of religious values in humans, namely: the dimension of belief (ideological), the dimension of religious practice (worship), the dimension of experience (experiential), the dimension of religious knowledge (intellectual), and the dimension of religious practice (consequential) (Stark & Glock, 1970).

2.3 Anti-Corruption Attitudes

According to Wijaya (2017:192) defines attitudes as determinants of behavior because they are related to perception, personality, and motivation. Attitudes are evaluative statements that are either favorable or unfavorable regarding objects, people, or events. Anti-corruption attitudes are all actions, words, or deeds that oppose corruption and all its forms (Pane et al., 2021).

The anti-corruption attitude is essentially taken from the antithesis of corruption itself, where according to Anwar (2021), the word corruption comes from the Latin "Corruptio" or "Corruptus," which means detrimental. The term corruption can also refer to the use of government funds for personal purposes. So based on that, an antithesis was formed in the form of anti-corruption, which was then combined with the term attitude because it emphasizes behavior and statements about anti-corruption (Kemendikbud, 2013).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative method, and the research paradigm used is positivism. The research design used is a correlational design to determine the relationship and level of relationship between two or more variables without any attempt to influence the variables so that there is no manipulation of variables. The population in this study is Generation Z, who are studying in college, both participating and not participating in campus organizations in the college area in West Java Province, so the population in this study is infinite. This study uses accidental sampling because the exact population is unknown, with 50 respondents as the research sample.

The data collection technique in this study used a literature study and a questionnaire survey. The data analysis technique used was a correlational technique with the results of the questionnaire tested for validity through a validity test through Pearson Product Moment with a Pearson value of more than 0.273 with significance below 0.05 or 5%, and a reliability test through Cronbach Alpha with a value of more than 0.60. As for the results of the validity and reliability tests of the questionnaire statements, they can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. Validity Test Results

No	Research Variables	Number of Statement Items	Valid Items	Invalid Item	Item No.
1	Lifestyle	18	15	3	15, 16, 17
2	Religious Values	13	13	0	0
3	Attitude	18	18	0	0

(Source: Processed by researchers)

Table 2. Reliability Test Results

Variables	Results	Status
Lifestyle	0.791	Reliable
Religious Values	0.899	Reliable
Attitude	0.833	Reliable

(Source: Processed by researchers)

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the research results and discussion section, data is taken based on what is obtained in the questionnaire of 50 respondents who were sampled by accident. In addition, the research results section will include a general description of the respondents, the results of quantitative research testing in the form of normality test results, and hypothesis tests, which are the basis and tools for viewing the results and answering the formulation and hypothesis, and the results of the research are used for discussion in order to compare the research results obtained with the research results used as references.

A. Respondent Description

This respondent description section provides an overview of respondents based on gender and participation in campus organizations.

1) Based on Respondents' Gender

Based on the gender of the respondents consists of two categories, namely male respondents and female respondents. From the data obtained, there were 11 male respondents (22%) and 39 female respondents (78%).

2) Based on Participation in Organizations on Campus

Based on the participation in organizations on the respondents' campus, it consists of two categories, namely participating in organizations on campus in the form of BEM, Himpunan, or UKM and those who do not participate in any organization on campus. From the data obtained, there were 18 respondents who participated in organizations (36%) and 32 respondents who did not participate in organizations (64%).

B. Description of Research Answers

In the description of the research answers, the results of the answers to each variable are discussed, namely lifestyle, religious values, and anti-corruption attitudes. The description of the answers is used to show the percentage of respondents giving an assessment of each statement per variable and to show how much the statement correlates with the percentage of variables that agree with the variable. The details are as follows.

Address the research questions and objectives, explain whether/ how the results of the analysis answer the problem statement. Discuss the relationship of the results of the analysis with previous studies or/and the relationship between the results of the analysis with the theories used in the study. Present arguments that you can convey based on the results of the analysis/ findings and discussion. Explain the implications of the results of the analysis/ findings on existing theory and/ or practice. Explain the importance of the results of the analysis/research findings, how the results of the analysis/ findings contribute to the relevant research area.

Table 3. Value Categorization

Value Range	Category
0.0 – 1.0	Strongly Disagree
1.1 – 2.0	Don't agree
2.1 – 3.0	Neutral
3.1 – 4.0	Agree
4.1 – 5.0	Strongly agree

(Source: Processed by researchers)

1) Lifestyle Variable

In the Lifestyle variable, which has three dimensions/indicators and 15 questionnaire statements, the results show that the majority of respondents, 68%, stated that they disagreed with an average answer value of 2.06 or the category of disagreeing with the variable, especially about Anti-Corruption Attitudes. The details of the results can be seen in the following figure:

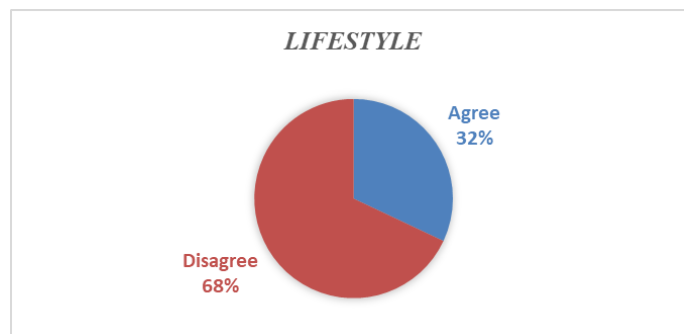


Figure 1. Results of Performance Expectancy Description
(Source: Processed by researchers)

2) Religious Values Variable

In the Religious Value variable, which has five dimensions/indicators and 13 research questionnaire statements, the results show that the majority of respondents, 86%, stated that they agreed with an average answer value of 4.3 or the category of strongly agreeing with the above variable, especially about Anti-Corruption Attitudes. The details of the results can be seen in the following pie chart:

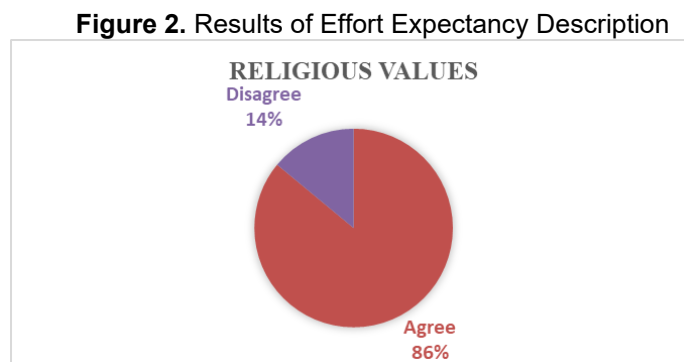


Figure 2. Results of Effort Expectancy Description
(Source: Processed by researchers)

3) Anti-Corruption Attitudes Variable

In the Anti-Corruption Attitude variable, which has five indicators/dimensions of variables and 18 research questionnaire statements, the results show that the majority of respondents, 70%, agreed with an average answer value of 3.5 or the agreed category for the above variables, especially concerning Anti-Corruption Attitudes among generation z. The details of the results can be seen in the following pie chart:

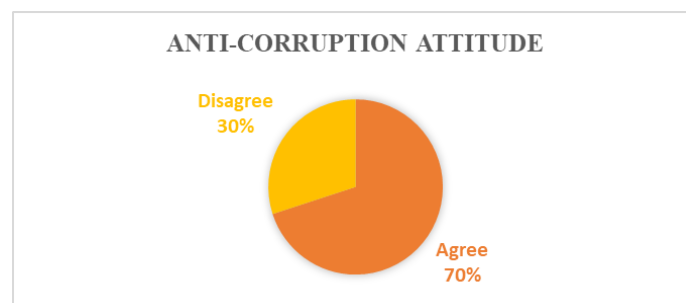


Figure 3. Results of Anti-Corruption Attitude Description
(Source: Processed by researchers)

C. Normality Test

In the current study, before conducting hypothesis testing or T-test and F-test by multiple regression, a normality test must first be conducted to determine whether the

research data is normally distributed or not. In this normality test, the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test is used with the model used, namely Exact Signification, because the research sample taken accidentally was 50, and the model is more accurate for use in this study because the sample is small namely 50. Hence, the accuracy of P-value using the model is more accurate.

Based on the results of the normality test that has been carried out, the results show that the research data in terms of residual values are normally distributed; this is indicated by the Exact Signification value of Kolmogorov Smirnov of 0.153 or greater than 0.05. So, based on the results of the normality test, which shows the results of the residual values are normally distributed, the next stage will be the Hypothesis Test with the T Test and F Test to test and prove the hypothesis of the study.

Table 4. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		50
Normal Parameters	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	7.64951763
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.157
	Positive	.157
	Negative	-.094
Test Statistics		.157
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.004
Exact Sig. (2-tailed)		.153
Point Probability		.000

(Source: Processed by researchers using SPSS)

D. Hypothesis Test

At the Hypothesis Testing stage, the researcher uses the T Test and F Test, where the researcher uses the T-Test to see whether there is an influence of each independent variable partially on the dependent variable; in this case, the researcher wants to see whether the hypothesis taken by the researcher is by the research results or not. In the T-Test, the researcher sets a significance of 0.05 and a T table value of 2.012, which is taken based on the formula:

$$t (a/2: nk-1)$$

Information:

T: T table

a: Significance taken

n: Number of sample data

k: Number of Independent Variables

Based on the results of the T-test, the results show that the lifestyle variable after the T-test or partial test has a significance result of $0.0761 > 0.05$, and the T value has a result of $0.305 < 2.012$. So, on the lifestyle variable and the first hypothesis, the hypothesis results are rejected, so that the hypothesis results H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected where there is no influence between lifestyle and anti-corruption attitudes in generation z.

Based on the results of the T-test on the religious value variable after a partial test, the significance result was $0.000 < 0.05$, and the T value was $6.229 > 2.012$, so the religious value variable and the second hypothesis get the hypothesis result was accepted. So H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted where there is an influence between religious values and anti-corruption attitudes in Generation Z.

Based on the results of the normality test that has been carried out, the results show

that the research data in terms of residual values are normally distributed; this is indicated by the Exact Signification value of Kolmogorov Smirnov of 0.153 or greater than 0.05. So, based on the results of the normality test, which shows the results of the residual values are normally distributed, the next stage will be the Hypothesis Test with the T Test and F Test to test and prove the hypothesis of the study.

Table 5. Results of T-Test or Partial

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.285	10,458		.505	.616
	Lifestyle	.041	.134	.033	.305	.761
	Religious Values	1,007	.162	.673	6.229	.000

a. Dependent Variable : Anti-Corruption Attitude

(Source: Processed by researchers using SPSS)

In the F Test, researchers conducted to determine the influence of each independent variable simultaneously on the dependent variable. Therefore, researchers set the significance at 0.05 and the F table value at 3.19, which was taken based on the formula:

$$f(k; nk)$$

Information:

T: T table

a: Significance taken

n: Number of sample data

k: Number of Independent Variables

Based on the results of the F Test or the overall test of the lifestyle variable and religious values on the attitude variable through a simultaneous test, it has a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$, and the F value has a result of $19.39 > 3.19$. So, the third hypothesis gets the hypothesis result accepted, which means there is an influence between lifestyle and religious values simultaneously on anti-corruption attitudes. In addition, when viewed from the coefficient of determination through R Square, it has the result that the influence of lifestyle and religious values simultaneously has a significance on anti-corruption attitudes of 45.2%.

Table 6. Simultaneous F Test Results

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2366.759	2	1183.380	19,398	.000 ^b
	Residual	2867.241	47	61,005		
	Total	5234.000	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Anti-Corruption Attitude

b. Predictors: (Constant), Religious Values, Lifestyle

(Source: Processed by researchers using SPSS)

Table 7. R Square Results

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.672 ^a	.452	.429	7,811

a. Predictors: (Constant), Religious Values, Lifestyle

(Source: Processed by researchers using SPSS)

E. Discussion

This study has clearly described the formulation of the problem and the answers to the hypotheses proposed in the study according to the results of the answers obtained from the questionnaire. In this discussion section, the results of the research conducted by the researcher will be discussed, and the results of the research will be used as references by the researcher to be used as comparative material in the discussion section.

In the results of the study conducted by the researcher, it was found that the lifestyle variable did not affect the anti-corruption attitude of Generation Z. After conducting a partial T-test with a significant result showing a figure of $0.761 > 0.05$. This is different from the results of the reference study by Putri & Nihayah, (2017) about The Effect Of Moral Integrity, Lifestyle, and Organizational Culture on Anti-Corruption Intention, which shows the results that the Lifestyle variable, which is part of the major variable together with the moral integrity variable, and organizational culture, has a significance of 56.3%. Based on the results of the F test, a value of $0.000 < 0.05$ was also obtained. So, the results of the study show that Lifestyle, moral integrity, and organizational culture affect anti-corruption intentions, where the Lifestyle variable provides a proportion of variance to anti-corruption intentions of 20.8% and has an F value = 54.230, $df_1 = 1$, $df_2 = 146$ and sig. F change = 0.000.

he results of the study conducted by the researcher also found that religious values influence anti-corruption attitudes in Generation Z. Where after the partial T-test was carried out, it showed a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$. The results of the study conducted by the researcher also have similarities with the results of the reference study by Mumtazah et al. (2020) on Religiosity and Anti-Corruption Intentions, where the results of the study showed that religiosity influences anti-corruption intentions with an F value of $0.001 < 0.05$ and has an R Square value of 63%. So, the results of the reference study and the results of the study conducted by the researcher have similarities in terms of the results of religious values on anti-corruption attitude

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research data analysis that the researcher has conducted, it can be concluded that the hypothesis test on the lifestyle variable and the first hypothesis get the hypothesis result rejected, so hypothesis result H_0 is accepted. H_a is rejected where there is no influence between lifestyle and anti-corruption attitudes in Generation Z. On the religious value variable and the second hypothesis, the hypothesis result was accepted. So H_0 is rejected, and H_a is accepted where there is an influence between religious values and anti-corruption attitudes in Generation Z. The third hypothesis gets the hypothesis result accepted, which means there is an influence between lifestyle and religious values and anti-corruption attitudes, with simultaneous results having a significance of 45.2%.

Based on this, the lifestyle variable does not affect the anti-corruption attitude of Generation Z. However, Religious Values have a positive influence on anti-corruption attitudes, according to the results of the study. Therefore, recommendations for further research can focus on other factors that may influence anti-corruption attitudes in Generation Z, as well as considering differences in context in terms of culture and organization in interpreting the results.

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