

ABSTRACT

Stable economic growth can reflect the success or failure of the development process of a country and is able to have a positive impact on the welfare of a good life for all its people. Increasing economic growth continues to be intensively implemented, one of which is by using savings as a future financial investment. In fact, the interest in saving Indonesians is still relatively low. This is in accordance with the OJK statement that in 2020 the savings to GDP ratio still touched 31% in contrast to neighboring countries which had touched a figure above 40%. Age becomes the fulcrum of a person in his behaviour of saving. The younger a person's age, the greater the level of saving and vice versa. The adolescent age group is an early milestone for future leaders where in understanding their financial behaviour can direct the inclusive growth of the country.

This study aims to analyze the influence of financial literacy, family financial socialization, and pocket money on the interest in saving using the population of youth students who are members of learning Indonesia tutoring in Yogyakarta City. This paper is based on a structured questionnaire. Judgemental and convenience sampling techniques were used to collect the data of 99 respondents. Then, data analysis techniques using structural equation model and bootstrapping using smartPLS 3.0 software.

The results showed that financial literacy, family financial socialization, and pocket money had a significant effect on students interest in saving among adolescents. Some of the implications in this study include the need to promote financial literacy in the form of attractive education both to students and parents, so that parents can apply the discipline of financial knowledge in the family environment, as well as, the provision of the amount and frequency of pocket money that suits the needs of children.

Keywords : family financial socialization, financial literacy, pocket money, and saving behaviour