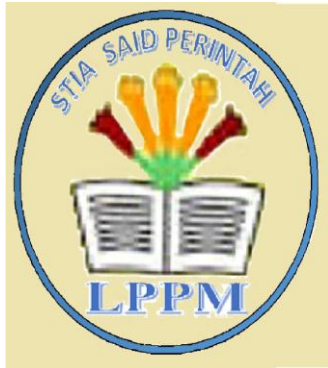

**Public Policy:
Jurnal Aplikasi
Kebijakan Publik dan
Bisnis**



LPPM STIA Said Perintah
Volume 6, No. 1, Maret 2025

<https://stia-saidperintah.e-journal.id/ppj>

Received; 2025 - 02 - 12

Accepted; 2025 - 03 - 20

Published; 2025 - 03 - 31



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**Understanding Adolescent
Financial Behavior: The Role of
Lifestyle, Self-Control, and Family
Socioeconomic Status in
E-Money Usage**

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Abstract

This study examines adolescent e-money usage behavior in Ambon, influenced by lifestyle, self-control, and family socioeconomic status. Data from surveys, interviews, and observations were analyzed using cluster and descriptive statistical analysis. Findings show that adolescents are grouped into three behavioral categories: Good, Fair, and Poor. Higher family socioeconomic status increases spending tendencies, while low self-control leads to impulsive transactions driven by promotions and peer influence. Additionally, the more money stored in e-money, the more frequently adolescents spend without financial consideration.

Keywords ; Behavioral Patterns, e-Money, Adolescent Clusters

Introduction

Technological advancements have transcended geographical barriers in business, enabling seamless interactions and transactions on a global scale. The internet and digital devices have facilitated rapid and efficient business operations, allowing companies to expand their markets and reach consumers worldwide. Traditional business models have undergone significant transformations due to continuous innovations aligned with emerging technological trends. Various digital platforms have emerged to connect businesses, as providers of products and services, with consumers, thereby streamlining transaction processes, enhancing cost efficiency, and improving the overall consumer experience.

In this context, technological advancements have played a pivotal role in shaping business management practices, with one notable innovation being the development of Financial Technology (Fintech). Fintech companies have the potential to revolutionize the global financial landscape by fostering decentralized, egalitarian, and more inclusive financial systems (Urban, 2022). This technological progress has, in turn, influenced consumer behavior, particularly among adolescents, in financial transactions.

A fundamental component of digital transactions is the electronic payment system, commonly referred to as e-Payment, which utilizes digital currency known as e-money. E-money functions as an electronic payment instrument that stores monetary value within a device, either in a chip or a server, facilitating financial transactions. It is categorized as a stored-value or prepaid product, where a predetermined amount of money is electronically stored and deducted upon use (Dewanta & Putri, 2022).

Among adolescents, e-money is predominantly used for shopping, food purchases, transportation, and online marketplace transactions. However, its widespread adoption may contribute to increased consumerism (Inayah, 2022) which is characterized by the tendency to make impulsive purchases without thoroughly assessing their necessity. Such behavior can foster a hedonistic lifestyle, marked by excessive and indulgent consumption driven by the pursuit of maximum satisfaction, social status, and self-esteem.

Lifestyle is a pattern of self-expression reflected in daily activities, interests, and opinions. It demonstrates how individuals allocate their time and financial resources (Kanserina, 2015) and significantly influences their consumption patterns. Apart from lifestyle, two critical factors impacting financial behavior, including e-money usage, are self-control and family socioeconomic status. Self-control is a psychological determinant that influences an individual's decision-making process, referring to the ability to assess personal and environmental circumstances and regulate actions accordingly (Ghufron, M. N., & Risnawita, 2010). Meanwhile, family socioeconomic status encompasses economic behaviors based on the assumption that individuals make rational choices influenced by economic and social conditions. This includes parental education, occupation, and income levels (Agustina et al., 2020).

Existing literature presents varying findings regarding the impact of e-money usage on consumer behavior. Some studies suggest that e-money significantly increases consumerist tendencies. For instance, research published in the *Ekuitas* journal indicates that e-money usage directly contributes to heightened consumption behavior among university students (Ulayya & Mujiasih, 2020). Conversely, other studies have found no significant relationship between e-money usage and consumerist behavior. A study conducted at STIE Surakarta, for example, reported that e-money adoption did not significantly impact students' spending behavior (R.K, 2023). These conflicting results highlight the need for further investigation into the factors influencing consumer behavior related to e-money usage, particularly among adolescents.

Furthermore, the use of e-money among students reveals specific gaps in the literature that require further exploration. One such gap pertains to variations in usage patterns based on levels of financial independence. Many studies group college students and adolescents together, despite the fact that college students tend to be more financially independent, while adolescents remain dependent on their parents. Consequently, this study examines the socioeconomic status of families, considering factors such as parental income level, parental education level, and parental employment.

This study introduces a novel perspective by exploring adolescent e-money usage behavior in Ambon City, a topic that remains underexplored in prior research.

Several gaps in the literature warrant further investigation, particularly the lack of research comparing e-money usage patterns based on financial independence. Many existing studies combine college students and adolescents, overlooking the distinction that college students generally possess greater financial autonomy, whereas adolescents continue to rely on parental support.

Additionally, prior research has predominantly focused on urban financial behaviors. This study integrates lifestyle, self-control, and family socioeconomic status as key determinants of adolescent financial decision-making within a regional context characterized by distinct economic and socio-cultural attributes. Furthermore, it seeks to classify adolescent financial behavior based on e-money usage patterns, offering deeper insights into how digital payment adoption influences consumption habits and financial literacy among young users.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the influence of lifestyle, self-control, and family socioeconomic status on adolescent e-money usage behavior in Ambon City while categorizing behavioral patterns in digital transactions. The focus is to illustrate the evolving trends in adolescent e-money usage in Ambon City, highlighting both opportunities and challenges affecting its adoption. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of targeted financial literacy strategies for adolescents, promoting responsible financial management in the digital economy.

Literature Review

E-Money

Electronic Money (E-Money) was first introduced in Indonesia in 2009 following the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 11/12/PBI/2009 on April 13, 2009, which governs its implementation. E-Money functions as a digital payment instrument that facilitates financial transactions by storing monetary value in a chip or server-based device.

Furthermore, Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 20/6/PBI/2018 defines E-Money as a payment instrument backed by a pre-deposited monetary value from the holder to the issuer. This stored monetary value is electronically maintained in a server or chip,

utilized as a payment method for non-issuer merchants, and managed by the issuer without being classified as a bank deposit (JDIH, 2014).

Based on these criteria, various e-money services have emerged in Indonesia, provided by mobile operators such as T-Cash Tap, XL Axiata Money, and Indosat Dompotku, alongside digital payment platforms like Ovo, Gopay, Dana, LinkAja, and ShopeePay.

Financial Behavior

Financial behavior refers to an individual's ability to understand, analyze, and manage financial resources to make appropriate financial decisions and avoid financial problems (Halim & Astuti, 2015). It also reflects how well households or individuals manage their financial resources, including budgeting, savings, insurance, and investments (Hasibuan et al., 2018). Based on this understanding, individuals engage in financial planning, budgeting, monitoring, managing, controlling, acquiring, and storing their financial resources according to their financial goals. Additionally, financial behavior can be observed through various practices, such as timely bill payments, expense and budget planning, recording expenditures, setting aside funds for unexpected expenses, and saving (Lindananty & Angelina, 2021). This leads to the formulation of a hypothesis:

H₁ : There is a positive impact of Financial Behavior on the used of e-money

Live Style

Lifestyle represents an individual's self-image, reflecting behavioral changes such as following emerging trends that eventually become essential needs. It illustrates a person's way of living and how they navigate their daily life (Bradshaw et al., 2024). Lifestyle is expressed through activities, interests, and opinions, which are not permanent and can change based on external stimuli. Therefore, lifestyle can be classified according to the AIO (Activity, Interest, and Opinion) variables (Pebriani et al., 2022), which serve as key factors shaping an individual's lifestyle.

Several studies also consider activity, interest, and opinion as indicators of lifestyle (Pebriani et al., 2022). Activity refers to identifying consumer behavior, including what they do, what they purchase, and how they spend their time. Interest

represents consumer preferences and priorities, highlighting aspects that attract their attention, such as hobbies, passions, and life priorities. Opinion refers to an individual's perspective or viewpoint regarding a particular subject or product. These opinions are used to interpret, evaluate, and form expectations about others' intentions, anticipate future events, and assess potential risks in decision-making. This leads to the formulation of a hypothesis:

H₂ : There is a positive impact of lifestyle on the use of e-money

Self-Control

Self-control refers to an individual's ability to regulate behavior, cognition, and decision-making (Dilasari, 2020). It is also defined as the capability to restrain, manage, or direct desires based on various considerations. Additionally, self-control reflects an individual's ability to adjust responses in accordance with moral values, social norms, and expectations (Baumeister et al., 2007). Beyond adapting to social environments, self-control enables individuals to regulate their actions to avoid self-destructive behaviors. It cultivates the ability to assess situations and manage behavioral factors to align with social contexts.

Thus, self-control signifies the ability to regulate responses to environmental stimuli and channel them into positive actions that prevent future harm. It can be observed through aspects that govern emotions and feelings, ultimately shaping an individual's behavior. These aspects include behavioral control (the ability to regulate one's actions), cognitive control (the ability to manage thoughts and interpretations), and decisional control (the ability to make well-considered choices) (Ghufron, M. N., & Risnawita, 2010). Therefore, the author hypothesizes the following:

H₃ : There is positive effect of self-control on the use of e-money

Family Socioeconomic Status

Family socioeconomic status refers to an individual's position within a hierarchical social structure, which serves as a unified and valued entity within society. Each person holds a different socioeconomic status due to variations in their roles and positions within social groups. These differences are influenced by factors such as economic activities, income levels, educational attainment, housing conditions, and

organizational roles. Additionally, an individual's social standing is shaped by their interactions within society, achievements, rights, and responsibilities concerning available resources (Pipit Mulyah, Dyah Aminatun, Sukma Septian Nasution, Tommy Hastomo, Setiana Sri Wahyuni Sitepu, 2020).

The assessment of family socioeconomic status involves examining factors such as income levels, household expenditures or consumption, education level, occupation, and demographic aspects. Other determinants include social environment, personal achievements, and rights and responsibilities related to resource access (Pipit Mulyah, Dyah Aminatun, Sukma Septian Nasution, Tommy Hastomo, Setiana Sri Wahyuni Sitepu, 2020). Furthermore, family socioeconomic status can also be measured through key indicators such as parental education level, parental occupation, and parental income (Ekaningtyas, 2022). This leads to the formulation of a hypothesis:

H₄ : There is a positive impact of family socio-economic factors on the use of e-money

Method

This study was conducted in Ambon City, with the research subjects being adolescents residing in five districts: Nusaniwe, Sirimau, Baguala, Teluk Ambon, and Leitimur Selatan. The object of this study is the financial behavior of adolescents in Ambon City who use e-money for financial transactions. Additionally, this research examines the influence of lifestyle and family socioeconomic status on adolescents' financial behavior.

A descriptive research model is employed in this study, aiming to explore and investigate the phenomenon among adolescents who use e-money. The primary goal is to provide a detailed explanation of crucial information that needs to be analyzed, not only focusing on data collection and statistical testing but also systematically, factually, and accurately describing the characteristics and attributes of respondents as members of the population.

The descriptive research model is employed in this study as it aims to systematically, factually, and accurately depict the characteristics, phenomena, or relationships under investigation. This approach enables researchers to obtain a clear understanding of the variables being examined without any manipulation or

intervention. By employing descriptive research, this study can reveal patterns, trends, or relationships that may exist within the observed phenomena. Furthermore, this approach is pertinent in offering a deeper understanding of a phenomena based on empirical data gathered from observations, interviews, or surveys.

The collected data will be categorized into three classifications: Poor, where $X < \text{Mean} - \text{SD}$ or $X < 2.60 \text{SD}$; Fair, where $\text{Mean} - \text{SD} \leq X \leq \text{Mean} + \text{SD}$ or $2.60 \text{SD} \leq X \leq 3.80 \text{SD}$; and Good, where $X \geq \text{Mean} + \text{SD}$ or $X \geq 3.80 \text{SD}$. In this classification, X represents the score value, the Mean refers to the average score, and SD denotes the standard deviation.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Data analysis

The analysis of financial behavior among adolescents in Ambon City is explained based on behavioral categories, namely good, fair, and poor financial behavior. This classification provides a clearer understanding of financial management tendencies among adolescents. The categorization can be observed in the following table;

Classification of Financial Behavior

Responden Cluster	Responden Number	Total Cluster
Cluster 1	4, 5, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 46, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 64, 65, 69, 74, 78, 83, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98	47
Cluster 2	34, 35, 40	3
Cluster 3	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 36, 37, 43, 44, 45, 47, 51, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 88, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100	50
n		100

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The respondent behavior groups presented above consist of individuals with different characteristics but share similar financial behavior patterns. Based on the

analysis results above, the financial behavior of each group or cluster can be described as follows:

A. Cluster 1

The analysis and classification of adolescents in Cluster 1 indicate the following behavioral patterns:

- *Budgeting*; This criterion pertains to how individuals or households manage their income and expenses. A person's lifestyle can be classified based on the degree to which they plan, restrict, and allocate their finances for essential needs, desires, and savings.
- *Saving*; Saving reflects an individual's habit of allocating a portion of their income for future needs. An individual's lifestyle can be categorized based on their saving patterns.
- *Loans*; his criterion relates to how a person uses loans or credit in their life. It reflects one's habits in managing debt and financial risk.
- *Investment*; A person's lifestyle can also be classified based on their investment habits. This indicates the extent to which an individual is attentive to long-term wealth growth.

Behavior Based on Lifestyle

Score & Catagory	Interest	Activity	Opinion
Budgeting	4	4,36	3,87
Saving	4,19	4,55	4,13
Loans	3,82	4,18	3,76
Investment	3,72	4,08	3,66
Category	Good	Good	Good

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The table above indicates that, in general, adolescents in this cluster exhibit positive financial behavior when assessed through the lens of lifestyle. They demonstrate a strong interest in keeping up with product trends and acquiring desired items. Their leisure time is well-managed, as they carefully select contemporary products, add them to their online shopping carts, and purchase them later when financially able. Additionally, they actively seek ways to obtain desired products and

willingly pay the listed prices, often taking advantage of promotional offers available through e-money payment applications.

This lifestyle-driven financial behavior reflects a positive attitude, as they engage in budgeting by postponing purchases until they have sufficient funds. They also demonstrate a habit of saving to acquire desired items. However, some concerns arise regarding their reliance on loan facilities, such as "Pay Later" services offered by shopping and e-money applications. Many adolescents in this cluster depend on their allowance to repay these loans, posing a financial risk if they do not receive a stable monthly income. While some successfully manage repayments, others struggle with overdue payments due to insufficient funds.

Another notable aspect of their behavior is their preference for e-money transactions, which they perceive as a modern and convenient payment method. However, despite their familiarity with digital financial tools, they show little interest in investment, viewing it as a riskier financial endeavor.

Behavior Based of Self Control

Score & Catagory	Behavior Control	Cognitif Control	Decision Control
Budgeting	4,08	4,07	4,09
Saving	4,27	4,26	4,28
Loans	3,90	3,89	3,91
Investment	3,80	3,79	3,81
Category	Good	Good	Good

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The table above indicates that adolescent financial behavior, when assessed based on self-control, is generally positive. Adolescents in this category demonstrate the ability to regulate their spending desires, particularly by avoiding cash purchases when they lack sufficient funds. They tend to carefully evaluate information, whether related to product details or insights from peers, and interpret it based on their understanding and needs. In many cases, these adolescents adhere to their predetermined budgets and save money to achieve their financial goals. Additionally, they strive to make well-informed decisions when conducting transactions.

However, shopping platforms offering incentives such as discounts and special promotions can sometimes disrupt their financial plans. This disruption often results from accumulating bills from non-cash transactions made via e-money. Another notable behavior is their tendency to store funds in e-money accounts but spend them quickly. They often perceive financial allocations in certain portfolios or applications as temporary investments meant for immediate use. This tendency highlights a less favorable financial habit among adolescents in this cluster.

Behavior Based of Family Socioeconomic Status

Score & Catagory	Parent's Education	Parent's Income	Parent's Occupation
Budgeting	3,62	2,57	2,92
Saving	3,81	2,76	3,11
Loans	3,44	2,39	2,74
Investment	3,34	2,39	2,74
Category	Fairly Poor	Poor	Poor

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The table above illustrates the financial behavior of adolescents in using e-money, which is influenced by their family's socioeconomic background. Parental education, income, and occupation play a significant role in shaping adolescents' financial attitudes and behaviors. Financial habits within the family, such as budgeting, saving, loan repayments, and investments, contribute to how adolescents manage their finances.

However, in many cases, planned income and expenditure budgets are not allocated as intended. This issue primarily stems from the irregularity of parental income, leading to financial instability. As a result, spending is prioritized based on immediate financial obligations, with expenditures directed toward urgent payments or bills requiring immediate settlement.

This situation forces adolescents to adjust their financial plans according to the amount of pocket money they receive when their parents are paid. Consequently, they tend to focus on fulfilling immediate needs rather than setting aside money for savings or investments. This reactive financial behavior reflects the economic uncertainties and spending patterns observed within their families.

B. Cluster 2

The analysis and classification of adolescents in Cluster 2 reveal the following patterns of behavior;

Behavior Based of Live Style

Score & Catagory	Interest	Activity	Opinion
Budgeting	3,06	2,78	3,06
Saving	2,56	2,28	2,56
Loans	1,72	1,72	2
Investment	2,11	1,83	2,11
Category	Poor	Poor	Poor

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The table above indicates that adolescents in Cluster 2 exhibit poor financial behavior based on their lifestyle. They have a strong interest in desired products and are willing to make extra efforts to acquire them, even if it requires paying a certain price. These products are often trending items frequently promoted on various shopping platforms and social media.

Adolescents in this cluster often take advantage of promotional offers to obtain desired products without considering their financial budget. Consequently, they rarely save or invest, perceiving these financial practices as unnecessary. Their financial behavior is further impacted by their willingness to use pay-later services or borrow money for non-essential purchases.

These consumptive habits pose significant risks for their future. A primary concern is their lack of financial management skills, which may lead to difficulties in handling finances effectively as they transition into adulthood. Additionally, the increasing reliance on pay-later services to sustain a consumerist lifestyle can trap them in a cycle of debt, which becomes harder to manage if their income remains unstable.

Adolescence is an ideal period to develop saving habits and invest in education, skills, or financial assets. However, prioritizing luxury purchases or following trends without considering long-term benefits may hinder their financial stability in the future. If these habits persist into adulthood, individuals may face psychological stress due to financial burdens, including mounting debt, difficulties in meeting basic needs, and overall financial instability, which can contribute to anxiety and depression.

Behavior Based of Self Control

Score & Catagory	Behavior Control	Cognitif Control	Decision Control
Budgeting	3,61	3,78	3,89
Saving	3,11	3,28	3,39
Loans	2,56	2,72	2,83
Investment	2,67	2,83	2,94
Category	Fair	Fair	Fair

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The table above indicates that adolescents in this cluster exhibit poor financial control in various aspects, including spending, budgeting, loan management, and investment. They struggle to adhere to financial plans and are easily influenced by promotional offers and peer preferences.

Additionally, they frequently engage in impulsive buying, making sudden and unplanned purchases driven by aggressive advertising, excessive desires, and lifestyle influences. Prioritizing style and pleasure over practicality, they often spend on non-essential items, leading to poor financial decisions and accumulating debt through credit or pay-later services.

Moreover, these adolescents do not perceive saving and investing as crucial for their financial future. Instead, they are more inclined to take loans to satisfy their desires despite having limited income. Any savings they accumulate are typically stored in e-money accounts but are quickly spent to meet immediate wants and needs.

Behavior Based of Family Socioeconomic Status

Score & Catagory	Parent's Education	Parent's Income	Parent's Occupation
Budgeting	3,75	2,72	3,75
Saving	3,25	2,22	3,25
Loans	2,70	1,67	2,70
Investment	2,81	1,78	2,81
Category	Fairly poor	Poor	Fairly poor

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The table above illustrates adolescent financial behavior in relation to their family's socioeconomic status. Adolescents in this cluster demonstrate a relatively good understanding of budgeting, supported by their parents' educational background, which helps them grasp financial planning concepts. However, the stability of their parents'

employment and consistent monthly income create a sense of financial security, leading them to believe that money will always be available when needed. As a result, they show little interest in financial investment and do not consistently save, assuming their parents will continue to provide for them. Consequently, from a socioeconomic perspective, their financial behavior is generally categorized as suboptimal.

C. Cluster 3

The analysis and classification of adolescents in Cluster 3 describe their behavioral patterns as follows;

Behavior Based of Live Style

Score & Catagory	Interest	Activity	Opinion
Budgeting	3,90	3,91	4,03
Saving	3,99	4,00	4,12
Loans	3,50	3,50	3,62
Investment	3,56	3,57	2,69
Category	Fairly poor	Fairly poor	Fairly poor

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The financial behavior of adolescents, as outlined in the table above, indicates poor financial management when using e-money. Although they engage in constructive lifestyle activities and stay informed about trends, they primarily use e-money for transactions due to its practicality and convenience. For these adolescents, e-money serves as a readily accessible place to store funds. While they demonstrate a positive inclination toward saving, they show little interest in investment or utilizing loans and pay-later services for purchases.

Behavior Based of Self Control

Score & Catagory	Behavior Control	Cognitif Control	Decision Control
Budgeting	3,89	4,09	4,05
Saving	3,98	4,18	4,14
Loans	3,48	3,68	3,64
Investment	3,55	3,75	3,71
Category	Fairly poor	Good	Fairly poor

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The financial behavior of adolescents in Cluster 3, as assessed through behavioral control, cognitive control, and decision-making control, suggests that they possess strong abilities in filtering information related to their desires. They can assess product quality and evaluate its benefits before making purchases. Additionally, they generally adhere to their budget plans and are not easily swayed by discount promotions. However, under certain conditions, they may succumb to impulsive buying, leading to debt accumulation. Furthermore, external influences from peer groups, relatives, or sales representatives can impact their purchasing decisions. While these adolescents have started showing interest in long-term investments, their lack of proper financial guidance often results in premature withdrawals for immediate spending.

Behavior Based of Family Socioeconomic Status

Score & Catagory	Parent's Education	Parent's Income	Parent's Occupation
Budgeting	4,08	3,02	3,76
Saving	4,17	3,11	3,85
Loans	3,67	2,61	3,35
Investment	3,74	2,68	3,42
Category	Good	Fairly poor	Fairly poor

Source; Research data processing, (2025)

The table above illustrates adolescent financial behavior in relation to family socioeconomic status. Adolescents in this category demonstrate strong financial knowledge, particularly in budgeting, which is influenced by their parents' educational background and financial management experience. Although they show an interest in saving, their habits remain inconsistent and are often dependent on parental encouragement. Despite having parents with stable incomes and employment, their financial behavior tends to be less disciplined, especially in the use of e-money. The ease of accessing pocket money as needed fosters spending habits driven by desires rather than necessities. Additionally, some adolescents engage in pay-later transactions under the assumption that they will be able to settle payments later. However, this practice poses financial risks, as unexpected delays or reductions in their allowance may lead to financial difficulties.

Conclusion

The financial behavior of adolescents across clusters 1, 2, and 3 reveals a strong inclination toward a consumer-oriented lifestyle, with family socioeconomic status playing a significant role in shaping their spending habits. Adolescents are highly influenced by trends, social environments, and media, which drive their consumption patterns. Their spending is often motivated by a desire to fit in with peer groups, gain social recognition, and take advantage of the convenience offered by modern financial technology.

A common trait among teenagers is their preference for branded goods and the latest fashion trends, which they perceive as enhancing their social status and self-confidence. With rapid technological advancements, a significant portion of their expenses is also allocated to purchasing the latest gadgets, subscribing to paid applications, streaming services such as Netflix and Spotify, and engaging in online gaming.

Impulsive purchasing is prevalent, often triggered by a fear of missing out on trends or discounts promoted through social media and influencers. Another factor contributing to poor financial habits is the availability of funds in e-money accounts, as adolescents tend to spend in proportion to the amount stored. The higher the family's socioeconomic status, the greater their financial freedom, leading to increased spending on non-essential items to fulfill personal desires.

Recommendations

Financial education for adolescents is crucial in improving their awareness and skills in money management, particularly in navigating social influences and product promotions. Integrating financial literacy programs in schools and families can help adolescents develop better self-control in spending. Additionally, parents should take an active role in shaping their children's financial habits, especially in managing e-money, to prevent excessive consumer behavior and encourage responsible financial decision-making.

Research Limitations

This study focuses on analyzing adolescent financial behavior based on family socioeconomic conditions, without extensively considering individual psychological factors such as impulsivity and parenting styles. Additionally, the use of a quantitative approach may limit the exploration of subjective influences on adolescents' financial decision-making.

Future Research

Future studies could broaden the scope by integrating psychological factors and parenting styles as key variables influencing adolescent financial behavior. Employing a qualitative approach may also provide deeper insights into adolescents' motivations and thought processes in financial decision-making. Additionally, further research could explore the long-term effects of financial education interventions on shaping adolescent consumption behavior.

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