The Economic Psychology of Adolescent Saving

Submitted by Annette Michaela Cosima Otto, to the University of Exeter as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology, June 2009. This thesis is available for Library use on the understanding that it is copyright material and that no quotation from the thesis may be published without proper acknowledgement.

I certify that all material in this thesis which is not my own work has been identified and that no material has previously been submitted and approved for the award of a degree by this or any other university.

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Abstract

The thesis addressed the saving behaviour of adolescents within the social context of the family, which has received little attention to date. The research regarded adolescent economic socialization and the development of saving behaviour as an integral part of general socialization and adolescent psychological development.

The importance of saving was investigated relative to alternative ways for getting larger sums of money. Three large survey studies with adolescents and one survey study with adolescents and their parents were carried out. In Study 1, 470 students between the ages of 11 and 18 took part. The results of this study revealed that adolescents do think of saving as a means of accumulating larger sums of money. Studies 2 and 3 sampled 290 and 443 students between the ages of 11 and 17 and 13 to 14, respectively, providing empirical evidence of adolescents' endeavour for independence, reflected by their saving motives as well as the changing of their attitudes towards saving as a skill. The thesis examined a number of significant predictors for adolescents' general tendency to save.

The studies linked adolescent saving with home atmosphere and perceived parenting style empirically for the first time. A path model illustrates the associations that were found between the behaviour and attitudes of the parents and the saving behaviour and attitudes of their adolescent child. It demonstrates that the development of saving behaviour is linked to the power relationship between parent and child. The findings support the behavioural life-cycle hypothesis as well as the benefits of being raised in an 'authoritative home' with regard to skills in saving.

Content

ABSTRACT.		2
CONTENT		3
LIST OF TAE	BLES	7
LIST OF FIG	URES	8
ACKNOWLE	DGEMENTS	9
PREFACE		10
CHAPTER 1	- AN ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO SAVING	11
1.1	Introduction	11
1.2	SIGNIFICANCE OF TOPIC	11
1.3	THE ROLE OF SAVING BEHAVIOUR IN ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY	13
1.3.1	The economic psychological approach	13
1.3.2	Saving definitions	22
1.3.3	Saving estimates	24
1.4	Adult saving	27
1.4.1	Why do people save? (motives)	28
1.4.2	How do people save? (strategies)	30
1.4.3	How do people think about saving? (attitudes)	32
1.4.4	Psychological variables and individual differences	34
1.5	Summary	36
CHAPTER 2	- AN ECONOMIC SOCIALIZATION APPROACH TO SAVING IN CHILDHOOD AND	
ADOLESCEN	ICE	37
2.1	Introduction	37
2.2	CHILDREN'S SAVING	38
2.2.1	Economic socialization in childhood	38
2.2.2	Saving in childhood	41
2.2.3	Age differences	42
2.2.4	How do children save? (strategies)	43
2.3	Adolescent saving	45
2.3.1	Economic socialization in adolescence	45
2.3.2	Theories of adolescence	52

	2.3.3	The psychology of adolescent development	57
	2.3.4	Saving in adolescence	66
	2.3.5	Why do adolescents save? (motives)	68
	2.3.6	How do adolescents save? (strategies)	70
	2.3.7	How do adolescents think about saving? (attitudes)	72
	2.3.8	Psychological variables and individual differences	73
2	2.4 SA	AVING IN THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF THE FAMILY	74
	2.4.1	The family as context in developmental psychology	74
	2.4.2	The family as context for saving in childhood	78
	2.4.3	The family as context for saving in adolescence	80
2	2.5 0	UTLINE OF THE THESIS	82
CHA	APTER 3 - I	METHODOLOGY	85
3	3.1 Intro	DDUCTION	85
3	3.2 Rese	ARCH APPROACHES TO SOCIALIZATION	87
3	3.3 THE C	HOSEN RESEARCH APPROACH TO ADOLESCENT SAVING BEHAVIOUR	88
3		HODOLOGICAL ISSUES	
	3.4.1	Saving measures	91
	3.4.2	Income measures	93
	3.4.3	Other measures	94
3	3.5 SAMP	LING ISSUES	97
	3.5.1	Selection of schools	97
	3.5.2	Selection of age groups	99
3	3.6 Strei	NGTH AND WEAKNESSES OF THE CHOSEN METHODOLOGY	100
	3.6.1	Strengths	100
	3.6.2	Weaknesses	101
3	3.7 Етніс	AL CONSIDERATIONS	103
3	3.8 Cond	LUSION	103
CHA	APTER 4 -	THE IMPORTANCE OF SAVING DURING ADOLESCENCE	104
4	I.1 INTRO	DDUCTION	104
4	1.2 STUD	y1	110
	4.2.1	Participants and procedure	110
	4.2.2	Questionnaire	111
	4.2.3	Results	114
	4.2.4	Discussion	122
4	I.3 SUMI	MARY	128
CHA	APTER 5 -	THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES FOR ADOLESCENT SAVING	129
5	5.1 INITOC	DDUCTION	120

5.2 Study 2	134
5.2.1 Participants	134
5.2.2 Materials	134
5.2.3 Results	139
5.2.4 Discussion	153
5.3 SUMMARY	162
CHAPTER 6 - ADOLESCENT SAVING IN THE FAMILY CONTEXT	164
6.1 Introduction	164
6.2 Study 3	169
6.2.1 Participants	169
6.2.2 Material	170
6.2.3 Results	174
6.2.4 Discussion	188
6.3 Summary	194
CHAPTER 7 - A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK? THE ROLE OF PARENTS	195
7.1 Introduction	195
7.2 Parental practices to encourage saving	199
7.3 Study 4	200
7.3.1 Participants	200
7.3.2 Material	203
7.3.3 Results	207
7.3.4 Discussion	223
7.4 Summary	228
CHAPTER 8 - ADOLESCENT SAVING: FITTING TOGETHER PIECES OF THE PUZZLE	229
8.1 Introduction	229
8.2 FINDINGS	230
8.3 GENERAL DISCUSSION	233
8.3.1 Optimizing expenditure in light of increasing independence	233
8.3.2 Saving in adolescence and adolescent development	235
8.3.3 The family as context for saving in adolescence	239
8.4 Limitations	242
8.5 Further Research	244
8.6 Implications	247
8.6.1 Practical Implications	248
8.6.2 Theoretical Implications	250
8.7 CONCLUSION	255
REFERENCES	257

Αl	PPENDICES	279
	Appendix 1: Questionnaire Pilot Study 1	279
	APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE PILOT STUDY 2	282
	Appendix 3: Questionnaire Study 2	286
	APPENDIX 4: SAVING ATTITUDES (ADOLESCENTS)	290
	Appendix 5: Questionnaire Pilot Study 4	291
	Appendix 5: Questionnaire Pilot Study 4	291
	APPENDIX 6: COVER LETTER FOR PARENTS IN STUDY 4	293
	APPENDIX 7: CROSSWORD STORY	294
	APPENDIX 8: HANDOUT 'MONEY MANAGEMENT'	297
	Appendix 9: Questionnaire Study 1	300
	Appendix 10: Questionnaire Pilot Study 3	304
	APPENDIX 11: ORIGINAL AND AMENDED ITEMS OF THE ZIMBARDO TIME PERSPECTIVE SCALE	306
	APPENDIX 12: ORIGINAL AND AMENDED ITEMS OF THE CONSIDERATION OF FUTURE CONSEQUENCES SCALE	308
	APPENDIX 13: QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY 3	309
	Appendix 14: Reminder letter	315
	Appendix 15: Personalised reminder letter	316
	Appendix 16: Reminder poster	317
	Appendix 17: Questionnaire Study 4 (parents)	318
	APPENDIX 18: PARENTS' PRACTICES TO ENCOURAGE SAVING	324
	APPENDIX 19: PARENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEIR ADOLESCENT CHILD'S SAVING	325

List of tables

Table 4.1	Separate sources of income and monthly amount comparing students from different years
Table 4.2	Average likelihood of choosing a way of getting larger sums of money 118
Table 4.3	Factor structure of the ways of getting larger sums of money and item loadings 119
Table 4.4	Correlations between the two most preferred strategies and potentially related variables
	121
Table 4.5	Results from the two multiple regression analyses
Table 5.1	Socio-economic information for participants by 'year' in college (N = 290)
Table 5.2	The importance of various saving motives during adolescence by age 140
Table 5.3	The importance of various saving motives during adolescence by income-group141
Table 5.4	Correlations between saving attitude subscales
Table 5.5	Structure of saving tactics
Table 5.6	Correlations between 'general tendency to save' and study variables 148
Table 5.7	Overview of significant predictors for 'general tendency to safe' testing different models
Table 6.1	Descriptive statistics by college
Table 6.2	Final cluster centres showing which parenting styles are represented in the sample 175
Table 7.1	Descriptive statistics for adolescents by college
Table 7.2	Descriptive statistics for parents by college
Table 7.3	Distribution of parenting style as perceived by the adolescent across the sample 203
Table 7.4	Means and Standard Deviations for parent variables across parenting style 208
Table 7.5	Relationships between attitudes (adolescents and parents)
Table 7.6	Correlations between household income, parents' level of education, adolescents' income
and adole	escent saving
Table 7.7	Overview of significant predictors for the dependent variables
Table 7.8	Overview of significant predictors for adolescents' general tendency to save

List of Figures

Figure 4.1	General tendency to save as a function of 'year' and 'strategy'	11/
Figure 4.2	Getting larger sums of money throughout adolescence	120
Figure 6.1	Giving into temptation as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	177
Figure 6.2	Saving self-efficacy as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	178
Figure 6.3	Attitude subscale 'struggle' as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	179
Figure 6.4	$Attitude\ subscale\ 's aving\ is\ a\ good\ thing'\ as\ a\ function\ of\ 'perceived\ parenting\ style'\dots$	180
Figure 6.5	Attitude subscale 'pride' as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	181
Figure 6.6	$Attitude\ subscale\ 'dependency\ on\ parents'\ as\ a\ function\ of\ 'perceived\ parenting\ style'.$	182
Figure 6.7	Attitude subscale 'parents as guides' as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	183
Figure 6.8	Conscientiousness as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	184
Figure 6.9	Future time perspective as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	185
Figure 6.10	O 'Saving by adjusting expenditure' as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	186
Figure 6.1	1 'Negotiate, borrow' as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	187
Figure 6.12	2 General tendency to save as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	188
Figure 7.1	Mothers' practice 'argue-talk' as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	211
Figure 7.2	Mothers' practice 'control' as a function of 'perceived parenting style'	211
Figure 7.3	Proposed path model explaining 'general tendency to save' in adolescents	220
Figure 7.4	Path model explaining 'general tendency to save' in adolescents	221

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Preface

This thesis investigated the saving behaviour of adolescents. Specifically, I investigated the development of saving behaviour during a period of time that has received little systematic empirical or theoretical analysis (i.e. adolescence). Although adolescence is routinely assumed to be an important period for the development of economic behaviour, research typically focused only on children or adults. The thesis starts with two introductory chapters that review the research on adult saving, children's saving, as well as what is known about adolescent saving. The first chapter discussed the economic psychological approach to saving, while the second chapter examined why the study of adolescent saving would benefit from a general socialization approach. Together, they provide the background for the investigation of adolescent saving as part of becoming an economic agent.

The research made two contributions: to provide empirical evidence for the importance of saving during adolescence, and to build links between the saving behaviour of children and that of adults. Specifically, I used a context-based approach that took into account the interactive relationship between the adolescent and the immediate environment (the social context of the family). Within this framework, I explored what role parents play in the development of their adolescent child's saving behaviour. In the final empirical chapter, the direct, as well as, indirect influences of parents on their adolescent child's saving behaviour were illustrated in a path model. The results highlight the link between the saving behaviour of adolescent economic agents and the general psychological development of adolescents within the social context of the family.