

## **The Influence of Parental Financial Socialisation of Young Adults: A Bibliometric Analysis**

Nimisha Gopi<sup>1</sup>

1- Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Government College Mananthavady

Email ID: [nimishagopi33@gmail.com](mailto:nimishagopi33@gmail.com)

---

### **Abstract**

*Parents are recognized as the most important agents of socialization in influencing children financially because their influence starts at a tender age when the parent teaches the child about money as an activity, attitude, and knowledge. The previous studies indicated that the views of young people regarding the financial behavior of their parents and family earnings largely predetermine their financial attitudes and behavior. To fill this gap, the present research relies on a bibliometric review to conduct a methodical search of the available literature on parental financial socialization in economics, social sciences, and finance. It uses bibliometric data to chart the pattern of publication, significant authors, significant topics, and emerging areas of research.*

**Key Words:** *Parents, Financial Socialization, money management, financial behavior*

### **1. Introduction**

Parents as the primary socialization agents in our community, and they provide guidance and directions to their children to learn and acquire knowledge on different matters. To develop financial behavior in children, the parents make an active effort to teach experimental learning to their children. Financial learning occurs from early childhood, and it continues throughout life. Financial socialization is the process through which children develop values, attitudes, standards, norms, knowledge, and behaviors regarding financial practices (Danes 1994). Whereas considering young adults' financial learning and attitude is influenced by the perception of their parents' financial behavior and parental income (Kim & Torquati, 2018). Based on this context, it was interesting to conduct a study on the research on the influence of parental financial socialization on young adults, which is the major objective of the paper. An extension to identify all the forms of education leading to financial and economic matters at any stage of age and life shows that a key aspect of enhancing the behavioral and attitudinal changes in financial management (Sharma & Agarwal, 2023). Prior research studies show that parents are the stronger component in financial socialization, and the children acquire financial learning through observing parental financial communication, parental financial discussion, and parental financial teaching (Ndou, 2023).

The role and influence of parental financial socialization impact the development of financial knowledge for young adults. Open communication between the parents and children about financial matters provides gradual changes to the children in their cash management. Developing good financial management behavior is important for young adults who are far away from their parents (Khalisharani et al., 2022). The aspect of financial socialization provides the effective importance of financial literacy to young adults to face their specific financial needs, and it encourages them to acquire knowledge, attitude, and capability in financial practices (Suyanto et al., 2021). The essence of financial socialization provides a favorable outcome to young adults in their financial mindset.

To focus on this gap, a bibliometric review was conducted to obtain information on this specific research area. The bibliometric analysis is important to examine and analyze the existing publications on the specific research topic. The analysis provides a thorough understanding of the specific research area selected for bibliometrics. The analysis provides

authentic information based on the data used in the specific research area. Moreover, the analysis contributes a new research focus and direction to new thematic concepts.

This present study considers a bibliometric approach to the research area on parental financial socialization, and it particularly focuses on the areas of finance, social science, and economics. The main objective focuses on this study ensure that an in-depth and exhaustive review of the topic is conducted by collecting current information.

#### **1.1. Background**

Family is the socialization agent to provides basic financial information to young adults, and it impactsthe financial managerial operations in the future life of the students. The prior research studies and scholars point out that parental financial socialization develops financial behaviors in their children. This study significantly advances the collection and evaluation of the different literature on parental financial socialization. This systematic evaluation is beneficial to the academicians and practitioners to develop more research on this specific area.

#### **2. Method**

The literature review is developed with a structure to follow the previously published research papers from the Scopus database. The data collection on published research papers is primarily from Scopus. This study sourced the information from the Scopus database, targeting journals that were in the English language and had no regional bounds. The scope of the study remained in the range of financial socialization from the period of 2013 to 2024. It sought to get a wide range of the appropriate records for analysis since it had no regional bounds in collecting the data. The collected data were analyzed using the Bibliometrix R tool. It is a software specially designed to be used in doing in-depth bibliometric analysis. This gave the team ample opportunity to closely look into patterns, trends, and vital findings emerging from the literature on the chosen research topic.

#### **2.1. Bibliometrics Analysis**

Bibliometric analysis is a type of quantitative investigation that studies a large body of literature to gain a more comprehensive knowledge of a research area. The Bibliometrix R package offers several tools for performing bibliography research carried out through the biblioshiny interface. It is built upon the R programming language, which provides a strong and versatile foundation. Bibliometrics is mainly the analysis of publications such as journal articles through quantitative techniques and statistical tracking, especially in citation counts. All of the following data - the names of the authors, titles of articles, journal names, dates of publication, keywords, affiliations, and references - were gathered from several sources to help with the research.

#### **3. Results**

Some of the common methods applied in bibliometric studies involve citation and keyword analyses. In addition to the traditional methods, this paper applies other techniques like publication trend analysis, theming frameworks, country collaboration, and author co-collaboration networks. In this text part, an abridged summary of the top five most cited articles is included as well.

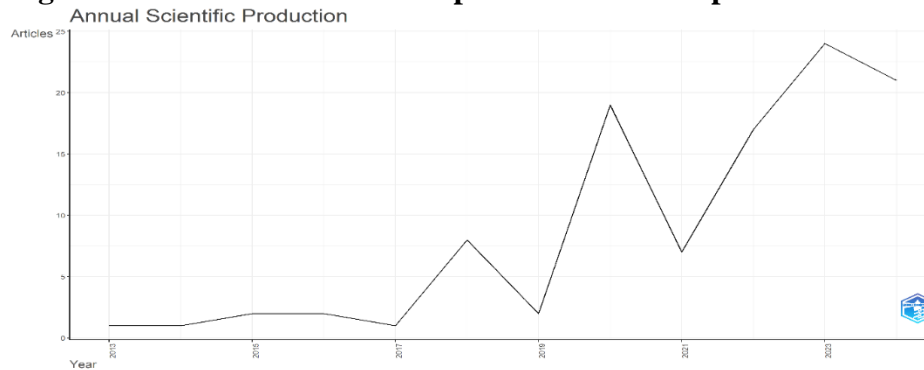
#### **3.1. Yearly Scientific Production**

However, there has been substantial advancement in economic studies, which has increased the interest in academic research on this topic. For an understanding of the magnitude of the problem, this paper critically reviewed 105 publications. The search terms "Parental" AND "Financial Socialization" AND "Young Adults" were used in the TITLE-ABS-KEY field of the Scopus database in data collection. All the selected articles were originally in the English language and were very close to publication completion.

# The Influence of Parental Financial Socialisation of Young Adults: A Bibliometric Analysis

Nimisha Gopi

**Figure 1. Financial socialization publications in Scopus from 2013 to 2023**



**Figure 2: Annual Scientific Production**

Year	Articles
2013	1
2014	1
2015	2
2016	2
2017	1
2018	8
2019	2
2020	19
2021	7
2022	17
2023	24
2024	21

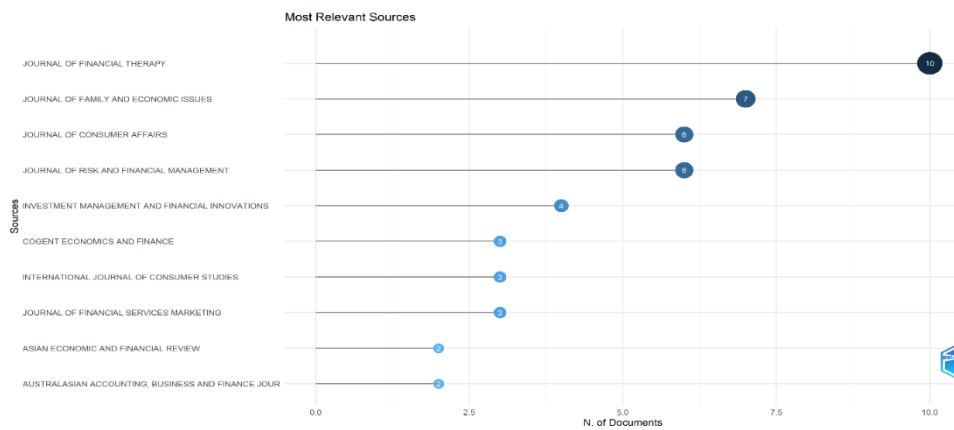
This was further focused by limiting the search based on specific areas, which include social science, economics, econometrics, finance, business, management, and accounting. It only limited its analysis to selected subject areas and excluded publications of press articles and articles written in a language other than English. The number of annual articles published was still extremely small between 2013 and 2017 and did not reach at least 5 publications between 2013 to 2017. In 2018, this count rose sharply while dropping in 2020. It surged with the huge number of articles published after 2020 and showed a peak at about 20 publications in 2023. Article publication during the year 2024 was a little down from the previous year's level.

### 3.2. Source Dynamics

**Figure 3: Most Relevant Sources**

# The Influence of Parental Financial Socialisation of Young Adults: A Bibliometric Analysis

Nimisha Gopi

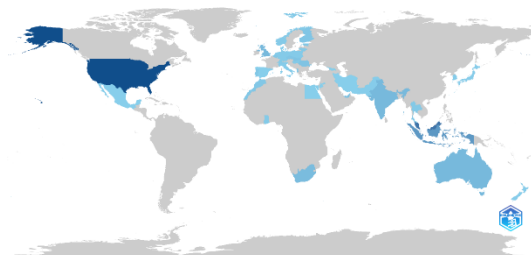


The graph expands on the main contributors by the number of papers published concerning financial socialization. A list of the journals that have been the highest contributors to research is included. The Journal of Financial Therapy has published the most prolific number of documents, with 10 works, and established itself as the journal at the forefront of research related to finance. The Journal of Family and Economic Issues has 7 published works, underpinning its importance in the relevance of subjects connected therewith. The Journal of Consumer Affairs and the Journal of Risk and Financial Management each have six publications each which provide valuable contributions to financial behavior and management. Other relevant sources are Investment Management and Financial Innovations with 4 documents; Cogent Economics and Finance with 3 documents, and the International Journal of Consumer Studies with 3 documents. A total of 2 of its published works were seen for each of the Journal of Financial Services Marketing, Asian Economic and Financial Review, and the Australasian Accounting, Business, and Finance Journal, all reflect the diversity of sources that form a literature for research on financial socialization in areas or fields of economics, finance, and consumer studies.

### 3.3. Country Scientific Production

**Figure 4: Country Scientific Production**

Country Scientific Production



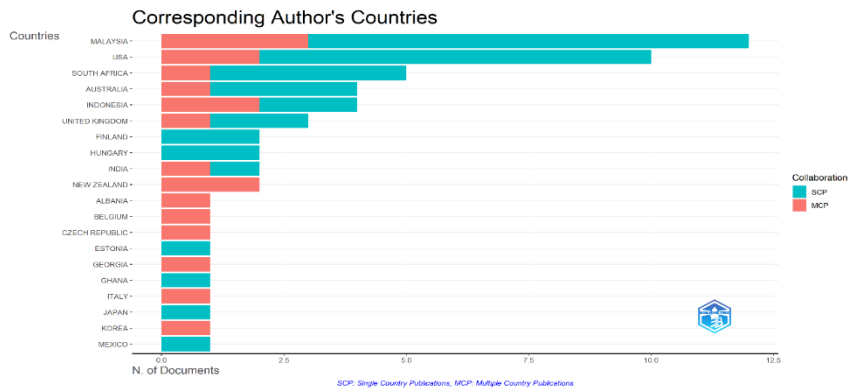
The data releases scientific output on financial socialization research in different countries. The United States leads with 78 publications, and Malaysia is close behind in the second position with 54, while Indonesia takes third place with 32, and hence, considerable output from these regions. Australia, India, and the UK all have 13, which indicates warm interest. The impact is moderate for South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, and Romania. There is considerable diversity in input levels among different nations- Germany, Ghana, and Italy, highlighting country-specific research activity in financial socialization.

### 3.4. Country of Corresponding Author

**Figure 4: Country of Corresponding Author**

# The Influence of Parental Financial Socialisation of Young Adults: A Bibliometric Analysis

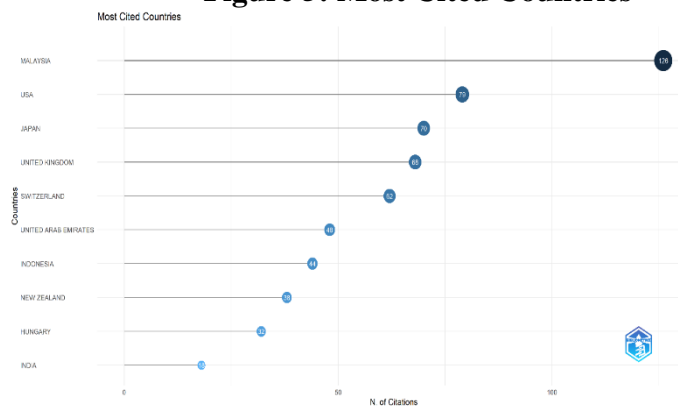
## Nimisha Gopi



The graph illustrates the distribution of countries of corresponding authors for articles published on financial socialization, which are divided into Single Country Publications (SCP) and Multiple Country Publications (MCP). Malaysia with the largest number of publications, which is MCP's most widely cited. Then comes the United States with a very good number of contributions to SCP and MCP. Countries like South Africa, Australia, and Indonesia have low to moderate MCP involvement with relatively few international collaborations. On the other hand, Finland and Hungary have a higher SCP share of autonomous research activities. Among countries with smaller contributions, Albania and Belgium have balanced SCP and MCP participation.

### 3.5. Most Cited Countries

Figure 5: Most Cited Countries



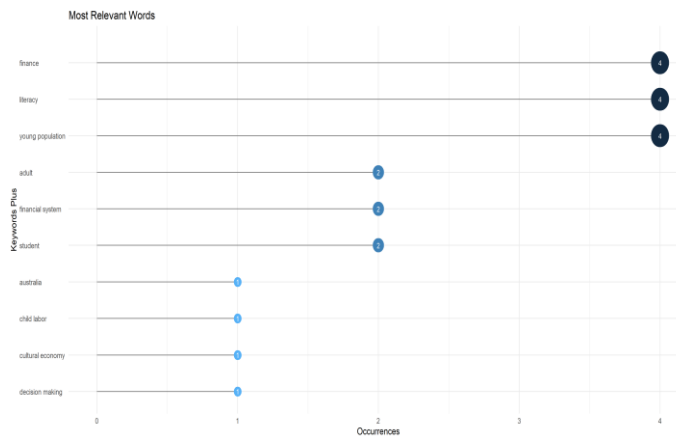
Based on the graphic and data presented, Malaysia tops with 126 mentions and an average of 10.5 mentions per article. The United States possesses 79 citations, generally with an average citation of 10.5 mentions per article. Japan is a massive influence, with 70 references and holds an average of 70 references per publication. The UK and Switzerland have 22.7 and 62 citations, with an average being observed per article. Other countries, such as the UAE, Indonesia, and New Zealand, have low participation rates. However, the lower citation of South Africa has 9 citations, while having an average citation rate of only 1.8.

### 3.6. Analysis of the Most Frequently Occurring Keywords

Figure 6: Analysis of the Most Frequently Occurring Keywords

# The Influence of Parental Financial Socialisation of Young Adults: A Bibliometric Analysis

Nimisha Gopi



The graph provided seems to give a visual description of keyword analysis, where it refers to "Most Relevant Words" and illustrates the frequency of a concept on the topic of interest. The major words used concerning the topic are "finance, literacy, young population" indicating that these words are those on which concentration has been given in the analysis. The other words such as "adult" and "financial system" are not frequently used but are important while words "child labor" and "cultural economy" are mentioned offhand as if they are not concerning any of the highlighted topics of interest.

Figure 7: Usage of keywords in research papers



The Keywords Co-occurrence Network is a very useful tool in looking at the connection among important terms within a collection of literature. In this process, one recognizes the frequency with which keywords occur and their manner of occurrence, which facilitates a better understanding of fundamental elements and the organization of a subject. The Keywords Co-occurrence Network reveals the relationship between concepts, which facilitates the identification of patterns, thematic groups, and areas requiring further investigation, thereby facilitating an improved understanding of the research domain and its structuring.

Figure 8: Keyword co-occurrence network



# The Influence of Parental Financial Socialisation of Young Adults: A Bibliometric Analysis

Nimisha Gopi

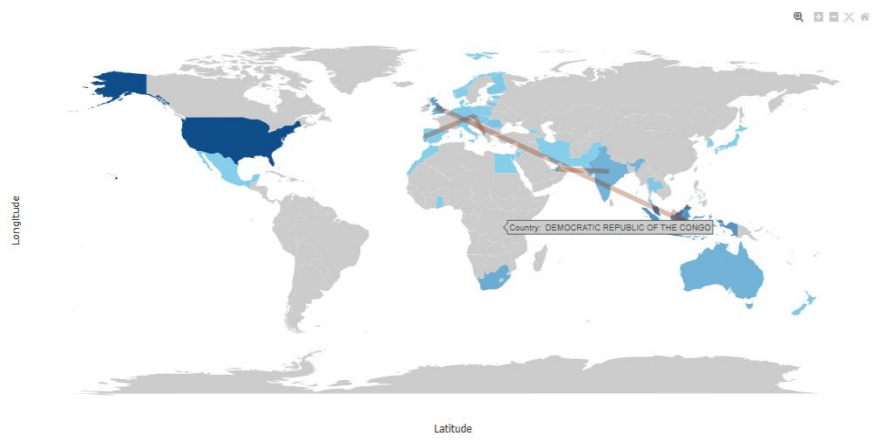
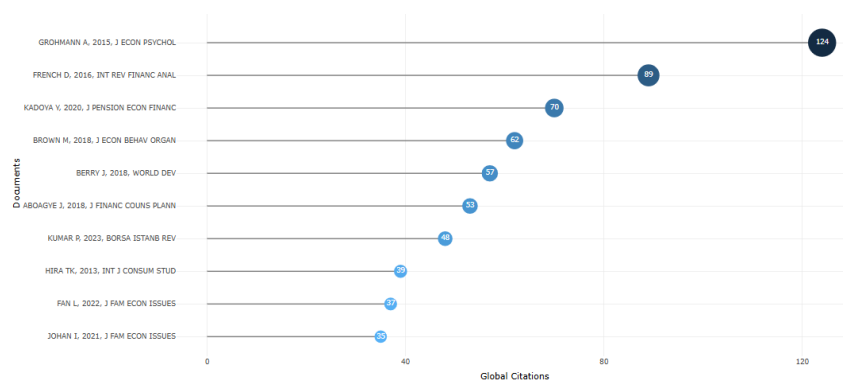


Figure 13 shows the Contributions of the Countries to the specific literature on the influence of parental financial socialization on young adults. The USA and UK are very involved participants in country contributions to the article publication, and they engage many different countries around the world. Malaysia has a diverse range of contributions, engaging neighbors such as Indonesia and Thailand, to more distant contributors such as Iran. Some countries, like Albania and Romania, make singular individual contributions.

### 3.9. Top 10 cited papers

Figure 11: Top 10 cited papers



The valuable insights across the three discussed areas are complemented by an added dataset of the top 10 most cited papers in economics, finance, and related fields. "The most cited paper from the Journal of Economic Psychology is that from Grohmann A. (2015), receiving 124 citations over the average of 12.40 per year and with a normalized citation TC value of 1.60, further proving its great impact over the years". In the International Review of Financial Analysis, French D. The article with 89 citations at an average of 9.89 citations per year holds a nominally higher citation value of 1.84, as evidence of sustained impact. Kadoya Y. (2020) ranks in third place in the Journal of Pension Economics and Finance with 70 citations, but is rather interesting, yielding 14 citations per year with a high normalized TC of 3.82, testifying to fast recognition within its field. On the same trend, Brown M. Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization (2018) has accrued a total of 62 citations with an average of 8.86 citations per year and has a normalized TC of 1.97. Berry J., in World Development, published in 2018, has been cited 57 times with an average of 8.14 citations per year and a total count of 1.81. Aboagye J. Published in the Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning in 2018, the referenced article has been cited a total of 53 times, with an average of 7.57 citations per year and a normalized TC at 1.68, indicating some useful financial information. Kumar P. 2023, published in Borsa Istanbul Review, was cited 48 times within a

very short time, averaging 24 per year, and boasts a truly spectacular normalized TC of 10.67, but it is indeed growing quite fast. Hira TK. *International Journal of Consumer Studies* (2013) gathered 39 citations, at a yearly rate of 3.25, and hence has a normalized TC of 1.00, showing a steady impact that is less dramatic. Last on the list are the works by Fan L. (2022) and Johan I. (2021), which were published by the Journal.

#### 4. Conclusion and Discussion

The examination of parental financial socialization using bibliometrics can be seen as an indicator of the growing importance of this factor in the process of financial literacy, attitudes, and actions of young people. Since 2018, there has been an increase in research on the topic due to a better understanding of parents' roles in the spread of financial literacy. In leading academic production, the United States and Malaysia are at the forefront in enforcing the global significance of financial socialization within diverse socio-cultural milieus. While widely studied subjects are "money knowledge" and "money habits," less-studied subjects like "economic knowledge" and "financial structures" offer suitable areas for further inquiry. The knowledge of different cultures is pertinent in explaining the workings of the financial socialization process, and studies conducted in developed countries such as Japan may carry weight even when the authors is fewer. Most of the more highly cited research focused on the importance of financial literacy concerning psychology and behavior, particularly its need in the lives of youths as they prepare for more independence. Thus, the general objective of this research is to help dig deeper into the newly emerging trends and variance concerning cross-cultural dimensions to add a global understanding of the advancement of financial literacy.

Teaching children finance matters because it exposes children to financial perspectives that shape what young adults believe and do about personal finance, especially in the complex financial world. The prominence of free communication between parents and their children on matters relating to finance and prudent financial choices leads to prudent financial choices. As such, more research in the field will need to be conducted to properly understand the long-term implications of early financial socialization, particularly how such socialization affects people's major life decisions, such as finding a career and planning retirement. Thus, it becomes imperative for policymakers and educators to advance financial education within the context of formal education systems as an extension of family-based financial learning. Increased global cooperation, especially with countries such as the USA, Malaysia, and the UK, will provide the scope for cross-cultural studies, thus obtaining a more inclusive view regarding how cultural and socio-economic differences affect financial education. Subsequently, such findings can be useful in making better decisions and proposing policies and programs for financial education to better prepare youth for financial independence and success.

#### References

1. Ansar, R., Brahim Chekima, Lada, S., Ming Fook Lim, & Bouteraa, M. (2023). Determinants of personal financial management practices among Malaysian youth.

*Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 13(12), 996–1007.  
<https://doi.org/10.55493/5002.v13i12.4931>

2. Antony, J., & Thomas, A. (2023). Direct and Indirect Effects of Subjective Financial Knowledge with Financial Satisfaction. *Journal of Financial Therapy*, 14(1).  
<https://doi.org/10.4148/1944-9771.1297>
3. Bucciol, A., Manfrè, M., & Veronesi, M. (2022). Family Financial Socialization and Wealth Decisions. *The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy*, 0(0).  
<https://doi.org/10.1515/bejeap-2021-0065>
4. Çera, G., Khan, K. A., Belas, J., & Ribeiro, H. N. R. (2020). The Role of Financial Capability and Culture in Financial Satisfaction. *Economic Papers: A Journal of Applied Economics and Policy*, 39(4), 389–406. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1759-3441.12299>
5. Choung, Y., Chatterjee, S., & Pak, T.-Y. (2023). Digital financial literacy and financial well-being. *Finance Research Letters*, 58, 104438.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2023.104438>
6. Danahy, R., Loibl, C., Montalto, C. P., & Lillard, D. (2024). Financial stress among college students: New data about student loan debt, lack of emergency savings, social and personal resources. *The Journal of Consumer Affairs*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/joca.12581>
7. Danes, S. M. (1994). Parental perceptions of children's financial socialization. *Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning*, 5, 127–149.
8. Davoli, M., & Rodríguez-Planas, N. (2020). Culture and adult financial literacy: Evidence from the United States. *Economics of Education Review*, 78, 102013.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2020.102013>
9. De Beckker, K., De Witte, K., & Van Campenhout, G. (2021). The effect of financial education on students' consumer choices: Evidence from a randomized experiment. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 188, 962–976.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2021.06.022>
10. Furrebøe, E. F., Nyhus, E. K., & Musau, A. (2022). Gender differences in recollections of economic socialization, financial self-efficacy, and financial literacy. *Journal of Consumer Affairs*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joca.12490>
11. Galizzi, M., Hillier, A., & Schena, D. (2023). Financial Literacy among Autistic Adults. *Journal of Consumer Affairs*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joca.12564>

12. Ghadwan, A., Wan Ahmad, W. M., & Hanifa, M. H. (2022). Financial Planning for Retirement: The Mediating Role of Culture. *Risks*, 10(5), 104. <https://doi.org/10.3390/risks10050104>
13. Hudson, C. R., Copeland, C., & Young, J. (2022). Financial Well-Being: Psychological Factors that Affect African Americans' Financial Well-Being. *Journal of Financial Therapy*, 13(2). <https://doi.org/10.4148/1944-9771.1296>
14. Jaafar, H., Ismail, R., Abdul Halim, H., & Basri, M. F. (2024). A Study of Retirement Preparedness among Malaysian Female Millennials. *Malaysian Journal of Consumer and Family Economics*, 32(1), 363–388. <https://doi.org/10.60016/majcafe.v32.14>
15. Johan, I., Rowlingson, K., & Appleyard, L. (2020). The Effect of Personal Finance Education on The Financial Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour of University Students in Indonesia. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 42. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10834-020-09721-9>
16. Jorgensen, B. L., Allsop, D. B., Runyan, S. D., Wheeler, B. E., Evans, D. A., & Marks, L. D. (2019). Forming Financial Vision: How Parents Prepare Young Adults for Financial Success. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 40(3), 553–563. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10834-019-09624-4>
17. Ketkaew, C., Van Wouwe, M., Jorissen, A., Cassimon, D., Vichitthamaros, P., & Wongsachia, S. (2022). Towards Sustainable Retirement Planning of Wageworkers in Thailand: A Qualitative Approach in Behavioral Segmentation and Financial Pain Point Identification. *Risks*, 10(1), 8. <https://doi.org/10.3390/risks10010008>
18. Khai, H., Lim, W. M., & Yii, K. (2023). Financial planning behaviour: a systematic literature review and new theory development. *Journal of Financial Services Marketing*. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41264-023-00249-1>
19. Khalisharani, H., Johan, I. R., & Sabri, M. F. (2022). The Influence of Financial Literacy and Attitude Towards Financial Behaviour Amongst Undergraduate Students: A Cross-Country Evidence. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 30(2), 449–474. <https://doi.org/10.47836/pjssh.30.2.03>
20. Khalisharani, H., Sabri, M. F., Johan, I. R., Burhan, N. A. S., & Mohd. Yusof, A. N. (2022). The Influence of Parental Financial Socialisation and Financial Literacy on University Student's Financial Behaviour. *International Journal of Economics and Management*, 16(3), 351–364. <https://doi.org/10.47836/ijeam.16.3.06>
21. Kim, J. H., & Torquati, J. (2018). Financial Socialization of College Students: Domain-General and Domain-Specific Perspectives. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10834-018-9590-7>

22. Kubak, M., Tkacova, A., Androniceanu, A., Tvaronavičienė, M., & Huculova, E. (2018). Financial literacy of students in chosen universities – research platform for regulatory processes of educational system in Slovakia. *E+M Ekonomie a Management*, 21(1), 175–190. <https://doi.org/10.15240/tul/001/2018-1-012>
23. Kumar, P., Pillai, R., Kumar, N., & Tabash, M. I. (2022). The interplay of skills, digital financial literacy, capability, and autonomy in financial decision making and well-being. *Borsa Istanbul Review*, 23(1), 169–183. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2022.09.012>
24. Legenzova, R., Lecké, G., & Gaigalienė, A. (2023). Financial socialization, strength of social ties and investment literacy of investors in peer-to-peer (P2P) lending platforms. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 12(1, special issue), 307–322. <https://doi.org/10.22495/jgrv12i1siart10>
25. Böhm, P., Šimková, V., Böhmová, G., & Gazdíková, J. (2023). Determinants of Financial Literacy: Analysis of the Impact of Family and Socioeconomic Variables on Undergraduate Students in the Slovak Republic. *ProQuest*, 252. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm16040252>
26. Magwegwe, F. M., MacDonald, M. M., Lim, H., & Heckman, S. J. (2022). Determinants Of Financial Worry. *Journal of Consumer Affairs*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joca.12496>
27. Mahdzan, N. S., Zainudin, R., Abd Sukor, M. E., Zainir, F., & Wan Ahmad, W. M. (2020). An exploratory study of financial well-being among Malaysian households. *Journal of Asian Business and Economic Studies*, 27(3), 285–302. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jabes-12-2019-0120>
28. Mamo, J., RovenaVangjel, & MerjemeZyko. (2024). The influence of innovation on personal financial management and financial literacy. *Risk Governance & Control: Financial Markets & Institutions*, 14(2), 54–64. <https://doi.org/10.22495/rgcv14i2p6>
29. MazurinaMohd Ali, Muhammad, K., Ghani, E. K., AzleenIlias, & NurAzrinTarmezi. (2024). Understanding the intrinsic and extrinsic factors in financial literacy of the Orang Asli in Malaysia. *Nurture*, 18(2), 214–227. <https://doi.org/10.55951/nurture.v18i2.578>
30. Mendoza, A. C. (2024). The effect of remittances on financial literacy in Mexico. *Revista Mexicana de Economía Y Finanzas Nueva Época REMEF*, 19(1), 877. <https://doi.org/10.21919/remef.v19i1.877>
31. Mohd Fairuz Adnan, Nurhazrina Mat Rahim, & Ali, N. (2023). Determinants of digital financial literacy from students' perspective. *Corporate Governance and*

- Organizational Behavior Review*, 7(2), 168–177.  
<https://doi.org/10.22495/cgobrv7i2p15>
32. Ndou, A. (2024). Parental Financial Socialisation of Young Black African Adults in South Africa. *Global Business Finance Review*, 29(1), 72–84.  
<https://doi.org/10.17549/gbfr.2024.29.1.72>
33. Ndou, A. (2023a). Parental Financial Socialisation and Financial Knowledge: A Structural Equation Modelling Analysis. *International Journal of Business and Economic Sciences Applied Research*, 16(1), 27–39.  
<https://doi.org/10.25103/ijbesar.161.03>
34. Ndou, A. (2023b). The moderator effect of socioeconomic status on the relationship between parental financial teaching and financial literacy. *International Journal of Applied Economics, Finance and Accounting*, 17(2), 219–227.  
<https://doi.org/10.33094/ijaefa.v17i2.1110>
35. Ndou, Adam. (2023). The Interplay of Parental Financial Behaviour and Financial Literacy and The Moderating Effects of Parental Income. *Global Business Finance Review*, 28(6), 145–158. <https://doi.org/10.17549/gbfr.2023.28.6.145>
36. New, J., Ribar, D., Ryan, C., & Wong, C. (2020). Financial Outcomes in Adolescence and Early Adulthood in Australian Longitudinal Data. *Australian Economic Review*, 53(1), 126–138. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8462.12361>
37. PantriHeriyati, Antonio, L., & Soliman, M. (2024). Managing Financial Life: Examining the Factors Impacting the Financial Literacy of Indonesian Students Studying Abroad. *Journal of Indonesian Economy and Business*, 39(2), 174–194.  
<https://doi.org/10.22146/jieb.v39i2.6856>
38. Pesando, L. M. (2018). Does financial literacy increase students' perceived value of schooling? *Education Economics*, 26(5), 488–515.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09645292.2018.1468872>
39. Preston, A., & Wright, R. E. (2024). When Does the Gender Gap in Financial Literacy Begin?\*. *Economic Record*, 100(328), 44–73. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-4932.12785>
40. Riitsalu, L., Sulg, R., Lindal, H., Remmik, M., & Vain, K. (2023). From Security to Freedom— The Meaning of Financial Well-being Changes with Age. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10834-023-09886-z>
41. Robb, C. A., & Chy, S. (2023). Undergraduate financial knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors: The impact of financial life skills course on college students. *FINANCIAL PLANNING REVIEW*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cfp2.1155>

42. Robertson-Rose, L. (2019). "Because My Father Told Me To": Exploratory Insights into Parental Influence on the Retirement Savings Behavior of Adult Children. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10834-019-09643-1>
43. Rula Hani AlHalaseh. (2024). Developing a financial literacy scale for Arab context: A case of university students. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 13(1, special Issue), 362–376. <https://doi.org/10.22495/jgrv13i1siart10>
44. Shankar, N., Vinod, S., & Kamath, R. (2022). Financial well-being – A Generation Z perspective using a Structural Equation Modeling approach. *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, 19(1), 32–50. [https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.19\(1\).2022.03](https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.19(1).2022.03)
45. Sharma, S., & Agarwal, M. (2023). Impact of Parenting on Financial Socialization: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Zenodo (CERN European Organization for Nuclear Research)*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8199954>
46. Silinskas, G., Ranta, M., & Wilska, T.-A. . (2021). Financial Behaviour Under Economic Strain in Different Age Groups: Predictors and Change Across 20 Years. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, 44(2), 235–257. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10603-021-09480-6>
47. Sun, S., Chen, Y.-C., Ansong, D., Huang, J., & Sherraden, M. S. (2022). Household Financial Capability and Economic Hardship: An Empirical Examination of the Financial Capability Framework. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10834-022-09816-5>
48. Suyanto, S., Setiawan, D., Rahmawati, R., & Winarna, J. (2021). The Impact of Financial Socialization and Financial Literacy on Financial Behaviors: An Empirical Study in Indonesia. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(7), 169–180. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no7.0169>
49. Widagdo, B., & Roz, K. (2022). The role of personality traits, financial literacy and behavior on investment intentions and family support as a moderating variable. *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, 19(2), 143–153. [https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.19\(2\).2022.12](https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.19(2).2022.12)
50. Zulfaris, M. D., Mustafa, H., Mahussin, N., Alam, Md. K., & Daud, Z. M. (2020). Students and Money Management Behavior of a Malaysian Public University. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 7(3), 245–251. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no3.245>