

Title : Spending Habits Among Semester 4 Diploma in English Students
of Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)

Author(s) : Ng Wei Hann

Institution : Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)

Category : Article, Competition

Topics : Sociology



UNIVERSITI
PENDIDIKAN
SULTAN IDRIS
اونيورسيتي قنديديقن سلطان ادريس

SULTAN IDRIS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

BIK1173

ACADEMIC WRITING

Name: Ng Wei Hann

Matric ID: E20152013188

Assignment: Spending Habits Among Semester 4
Diploma in English Students of Universiti Pendidikan
Sultan Idris (UPI)

Group: Group A

Lecturer: Dr. Noraini binti Zulkepli

Date of Submission: 1 March 2017

1.0 Introduction

Spending habits mean how people use money to buy things and how much money they spend on them. This is a very common yet popular issue to be discussed by everyone nowadays. Therefore, I have decided to conduct a study on the spending habits among Semester 4 Diploma in English students of Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI) for spending habits may differ for each student as well as the gender. This report is divided into five parts, which are Introduction, Literature Review, Research Methodology, Results and Discussion and also Conclusion to present my findings of this study.

2.0 Research Objectives and Questions

2.1 Research Objectives

The main objective of this study is to identify how frequent money is spent on various things by Semester 4 Diploma in English students of Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI). There are two specific aims. One of them is to investigate how often money is spent on various things by male and female Semester 4 Diploma in English students. In addition, the researcher also wanted to identify to difference in the spending habits of students from different age groups and in what kind of situation they will spend their money on. To achieve the objectives of the study, two research questions were formed.

2.2 Research Questions

The two research questions are shown below:

1. Is there any difference in the spending habits of Diploma in English students of UPSI from different gender groups?

2. Is there any difference in the spending habits of Diploma in English students from different age groups?

3.0 Literature Review

Spending habits refer to the management of money by the students themselves and the awareness of spending too much and buying what is not necessary. According to Melissa Cummins, Susan Jenkins and Janaan Haskell in their study of 'Financial Attitudes and Spending Habits of University Freshmen' (2009), students being able to manage their money is the one of the keys to achieving academic success for those who tried to work to clear their debt instead of focusing on their studies will eventually fail (para. Another study by the title of 'Consumption and Spending Patterns at St. Olaf College' (n.d.) shows that college students enjoyed spending most of their money on what they want at first, but ended up in using the money to pay the bills and student loans after graduation (p. 2). Furthermore, budgeting in their money spent has become a challenge as the students' needs and wants increase over time according to situation Therefore, financial education is a must in providing greater awareness of the students' spending habits. (Atie Nadome, 2014, p. 1).

4.0 Research Methodology

Thirty students were chosen randomly to be the participants of this study. They were divided into two groups: fifteen male students and fifteen female students. The participants consisted of different races and ethnic groups which were Malay, Chinese, Indian, Punjabi, Bidayuh, Kadazandusun and Lunbawang. Moreover, the participants were also from different age groups which were between 18-20 and 21 and above respectively. All of the participants chosen were Semester 4 Diploma in English students from Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris. The questionnaires were distributed to the participants in the form of hard copy.

The questionnaire for this study was adapted from the questionnaires used in the studies done by Atie Nadome (2014), "Consumption and Spending Patterns at St. Olaf College" (n.d.) and Abhijeet Birari and Umesh Patil (2014). It was divided into 2 sections. Section 1 asked questions about the demographic information of the participants. There were 3 items in this section. Section 2 asked about the budget, financial literacy and spending habits of the participants. There were 28 items in Section 2.

5.0 Findings and Discussion

The findings for this study will be presented and discussed here. The findings and discussion will be organized according to the Research Questions.

5.1 Research Question 1

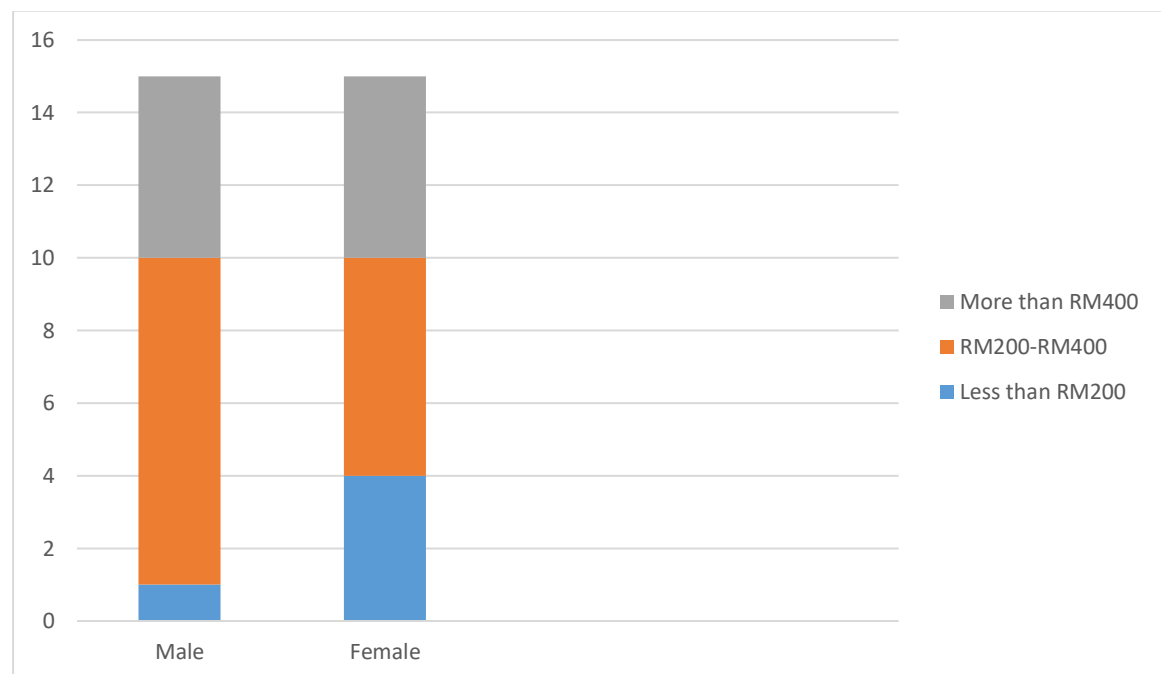
Is there any difference in the spending habits of Diploma in English students of UPSI from different gender groups?

5.1.1 Part 1 – Pocket Money

Part 1 looks at the respondents' amount of pocket money received every month.

Item 1

1. How much pocket money do you receive in a month?

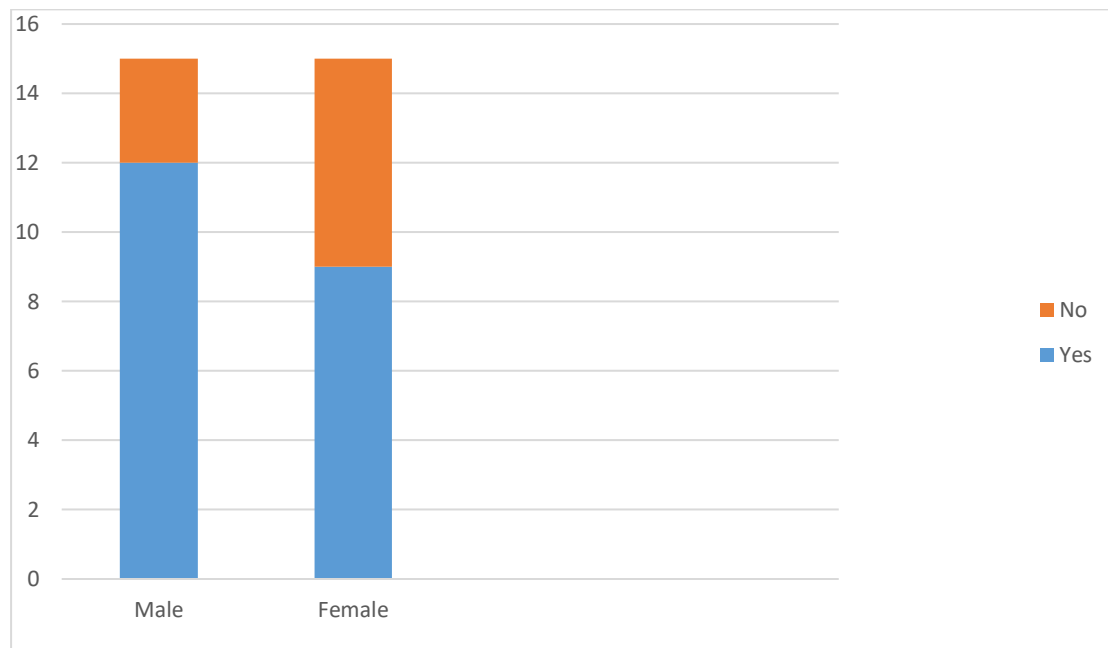


Graph 1

Graph 1 shows the findings for Part 1, Item 1. Out of 15 male respondents, 5 of them stated they received their pocket money more than RM400, while 9 of them whose amount of pocket money received is between RM200 and RM400. Only one male respondent received his monthly pocket money less than RM200. For the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 5 of them received more than RM400 for their monthly pocket money. 6 of them stated their received pocket money is between RM200 and RM400, and only 4 female respondents received their pocket money less than RM200. This shows that the majority of the male respondents received their pocket money with an amount of between RM200 and RM400. Other than that, this also shows that the same number of male respondents and female respondents received their pocket money of more than RM400.

Item 3

3. Do you think your pocket money is enough for your monthly use?



Graph 2

Graph 2 shows the findings for Part 1, Item 3. Out of 15 male respondents, 12 of them stated their pocket money was enough for their monthly use while 3 respondents stated that their pocket money was not enough for their monthly use. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 9 of them responded that their pocket money was

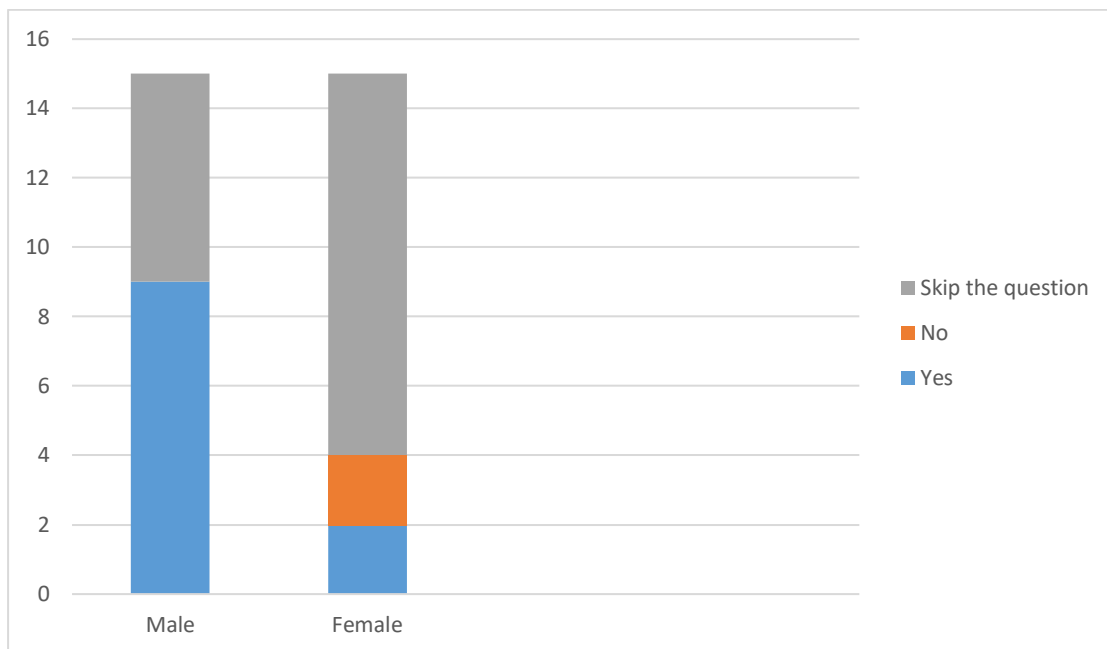
enough for their monthly use while 6 respondents stated that their pocket money was not enough for their monthly use. This displays that the majority of both male and female respondents stated that their pocket money was enough for their monthly use.

5.1.2. Part 2 – Budgeting

Part 2 looks at the respondents' budgeting habits.

Item 5

5. Do you budget your daily expenses?

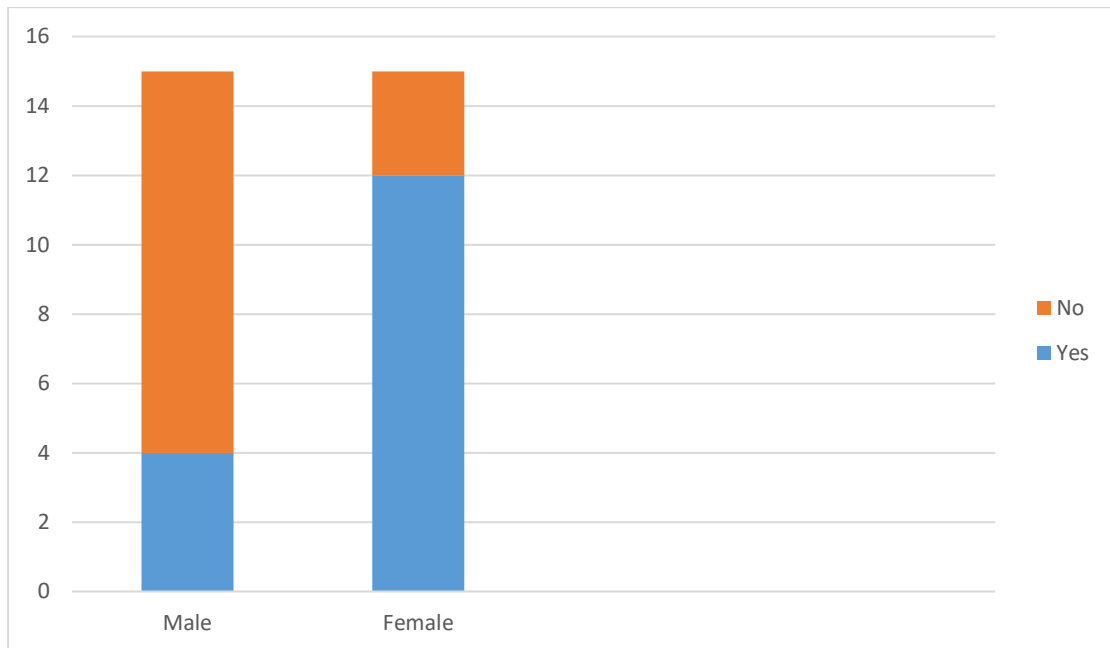


Graph 3

Graph 3 shows the findings for Part 2, Item 5. Out of 15 male respondents, 9 of them stated that they did budget their daily expenses while 6 respondents decided to skip the question. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 2 of them responded that they did budget their daily expenses while 2 respondents stated that they did not budget their daily expenses. Only 11 respondents decided to skip this question. This shows that the majority of the male respondents did budget their daily expenses.

Item 6

6. Do you normally stay within budget?



Graph 4

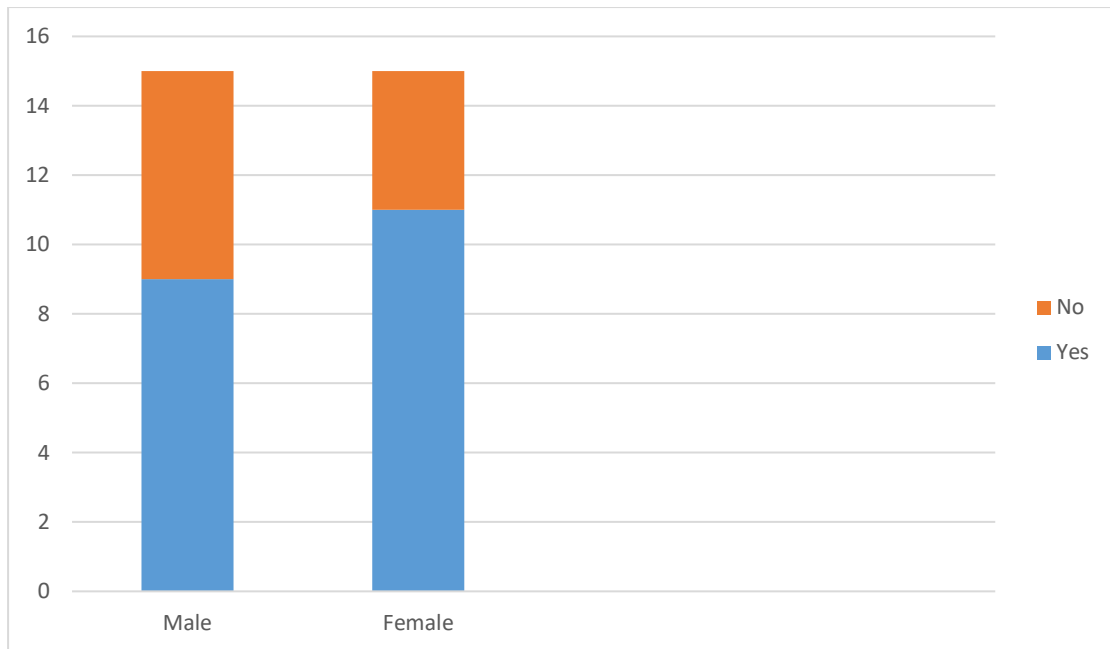
Graph 4 shows the findings for Part 2, Item 6. Out of 15 male respondents, 4 of them stated that they normally stayed within budget while 11 respondents stated that they did not stay within budget. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 12 of them responded that they normally stayed within budget while 3 respondents stated that they did not stay within budget. This displays that the majority of the female respondents normally stayed within budget.

5.1.3. Part 3 – Savings

Part 3 looks at the saving habits of the respondents.

Item 4

4. Do you have a targeted amount of monthly savings?

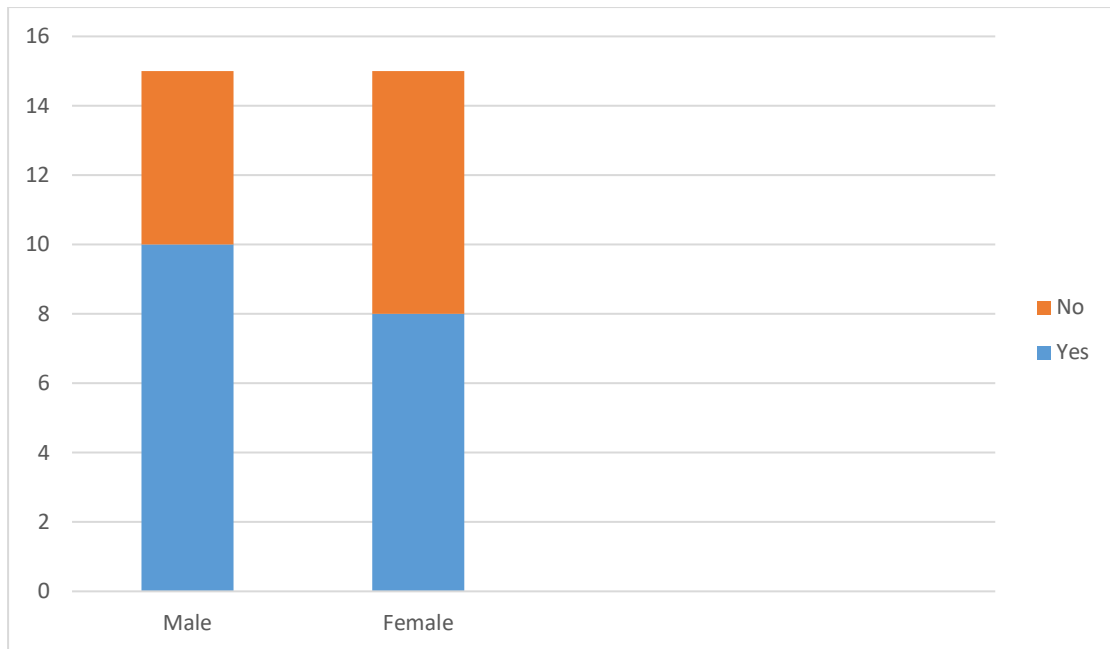


Graph 5

Graph 5 shows the findings for Part 3, Item 4. Out of 15 male respondents, 4 of them stated that they had a targeted amount of monthly savings while 6 respondents stated that they did not have a targeted amount of monthly savings. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 11 of them responded that they had a targeted amount of monthly savings while 3 respondents stated that they did not have a targeted amount of monthly savings. This shows that the majority of both male and female respondents had a targeted amount of monthly savings.

Item 20

20. Have you practised saving money at an early age?



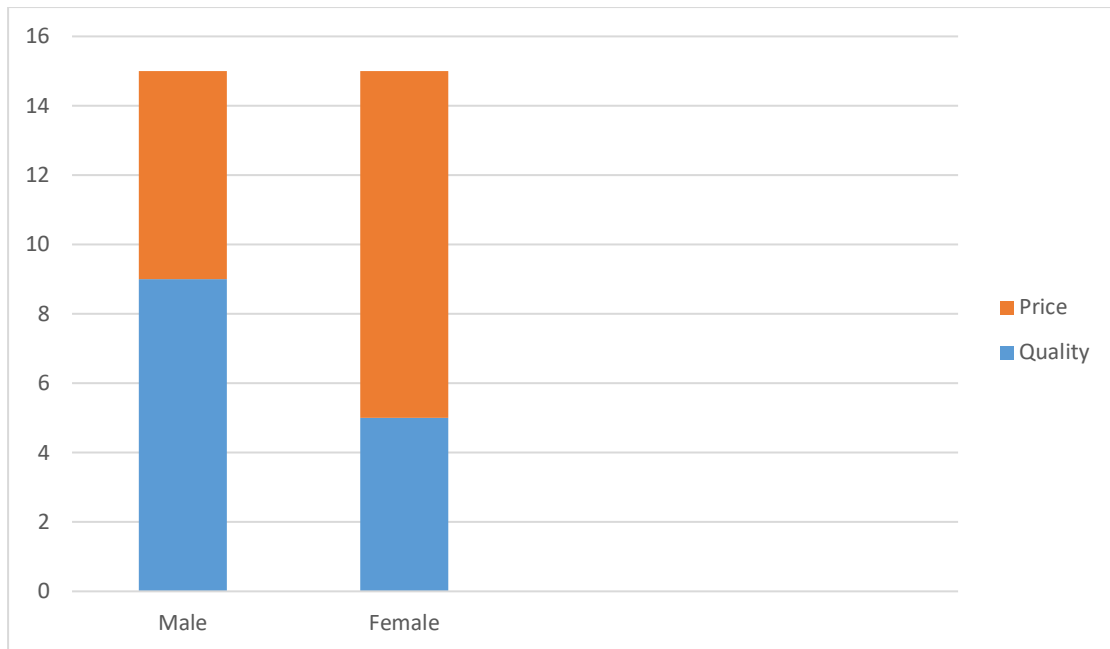
Graph 6

Graph 6 shows the findings for Part 3, Item 20. Out of 15 male respondents, 10 of them stated that they had practised saving money at an early age while 5 respondents stated that they had not practised saving money at an early age. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 8 of them responded that they had practised saving money at an early age while 7 respondents stated that they had not practised saving money at an early age. This displays that the majority of both male and female respondents had practised saving money at an early age.

5.1.4. Part 4 - Spending Preferences

Item 9

9. When it comes to shopping, do you prioritise the quality of the product or the price?

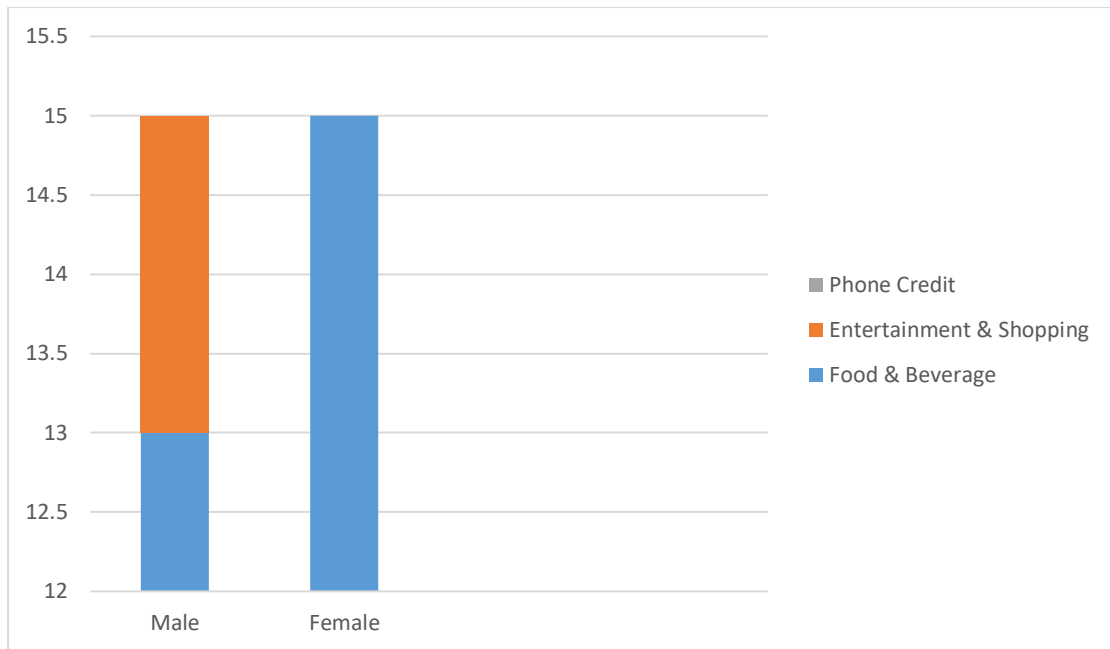


Graph 7

Graph 7 shows the findings for Part 4, Item 9. Out of 15 male respondents, 9 of them stated that they prioritised the quality of the product while 6 respondents stated that they prioritised the price of the product. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 5 of them responded that they prioritised the quality of the product while 10 respondents stated that they prioritised the price of the product. This shows that the majority of the female respondents prioritised the price of the product.

Item 18

18. Which of these do you think is more important to spend money on?



Graph 8

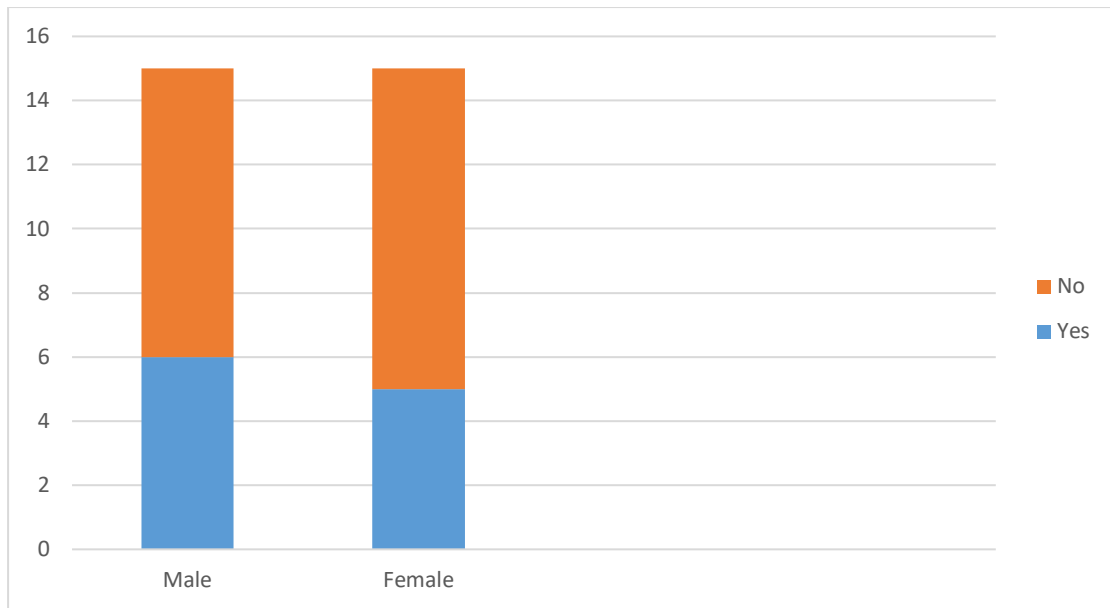
Graph 8 shows the findings for Part 4, Item 18. Out of 15 male respondents, 13 of them stated that it is more important for them to spend on food and beverage while 2 respondents stated spending on entertainment and shopping is more important. As for the female respondents, all 15 of them responded that food and beverage is more important for them to spend on. This displays that the majority of both male and female respondents stated that food and beverage is more important for them to spend on. Other than that, this also displays that phone credit is not important for both male and female respondents to spend on.

5.1.5 Part 5 – Spending Influence

Part 5 looks at the respondents' spending influences.

Item 16

16. Do your friends affect your spending decisions?

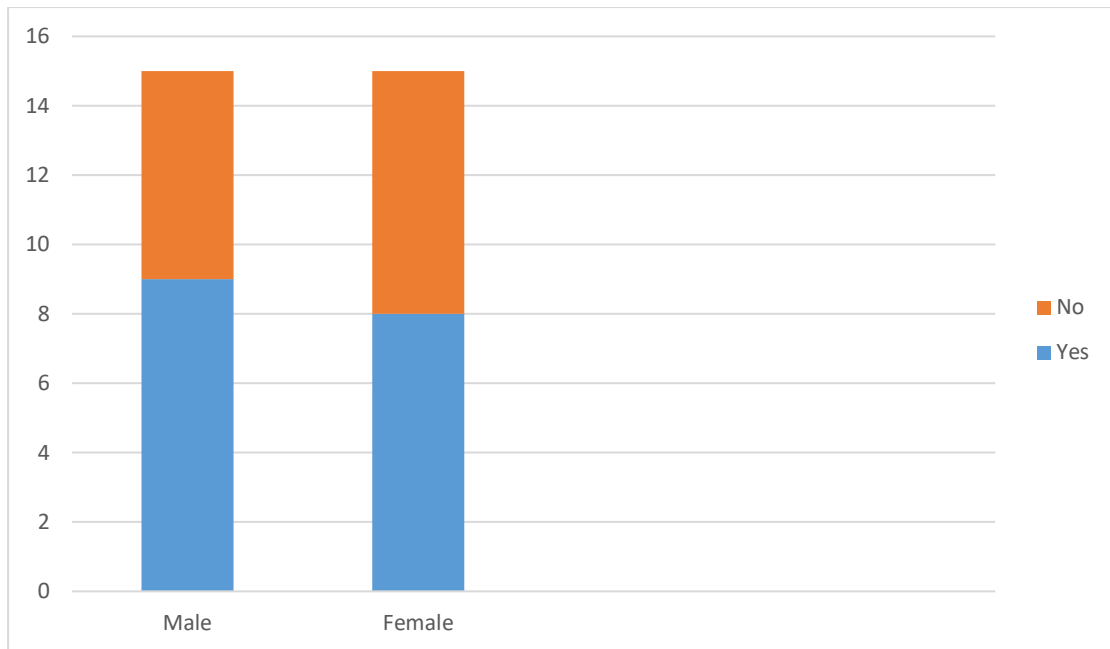


Graph 9

Graph 9 shows the findings for Part 5, Item 16. Out of 15 male respondents, 6 of them stated that their friends did affect their spending decisions while 9 respondents stated their friends did not affect their spending decisions. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 5 of them responded that their spending decisions were influenced by their friends while 10 respondents stated that their spending decisions were not influenced by their friends. This shows that the majority of both male and female respondents disagreed that their spending habits are affected by their friends.

Item 19

19. Do your parents influence your spending habits?



Graph 10

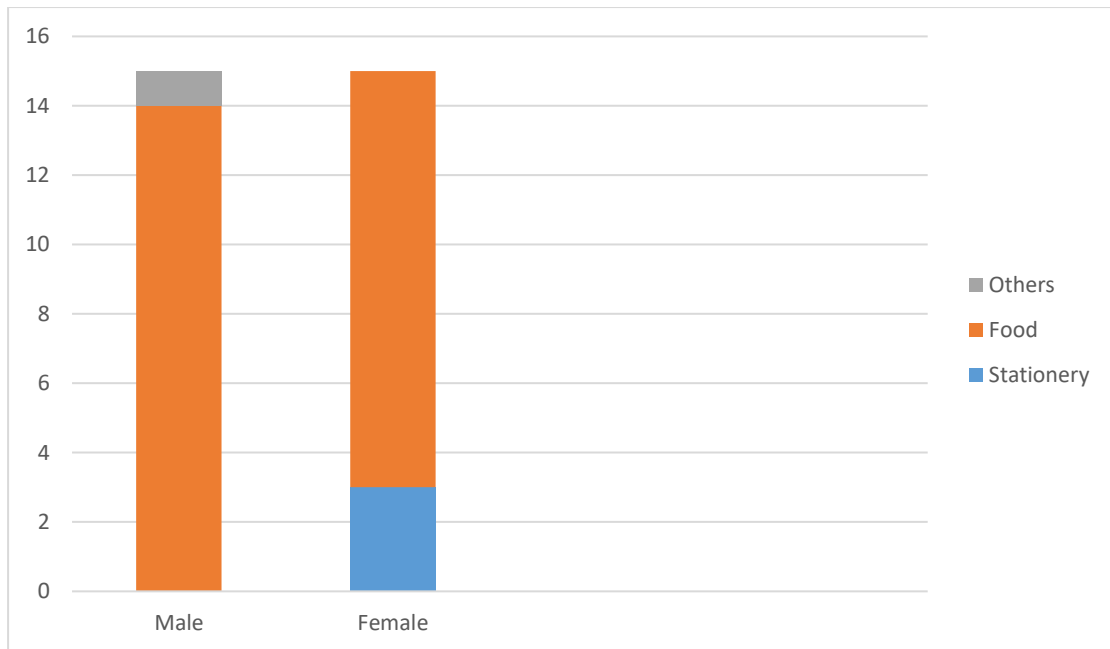
Graph 10 shows the findings for Part 5, Item 19. Out of 15 male respondents, 9 of them stated that their parents did affect their spending decisions while 6 respondents stated their parents did not affect their spending decisions. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 8 of them responded that their spending decisions were influenced by their parents while 7 respondents stated that their spending decisions were not influenced by their parents. This displays that the majority of both male and female respondents agreed that their spending habits are affected by their parents.

5.1.6 Part 6 - Expenditure

Part 6 looks at the respondents' expenditure.

Item 7

7. What do you spend most of your money on?

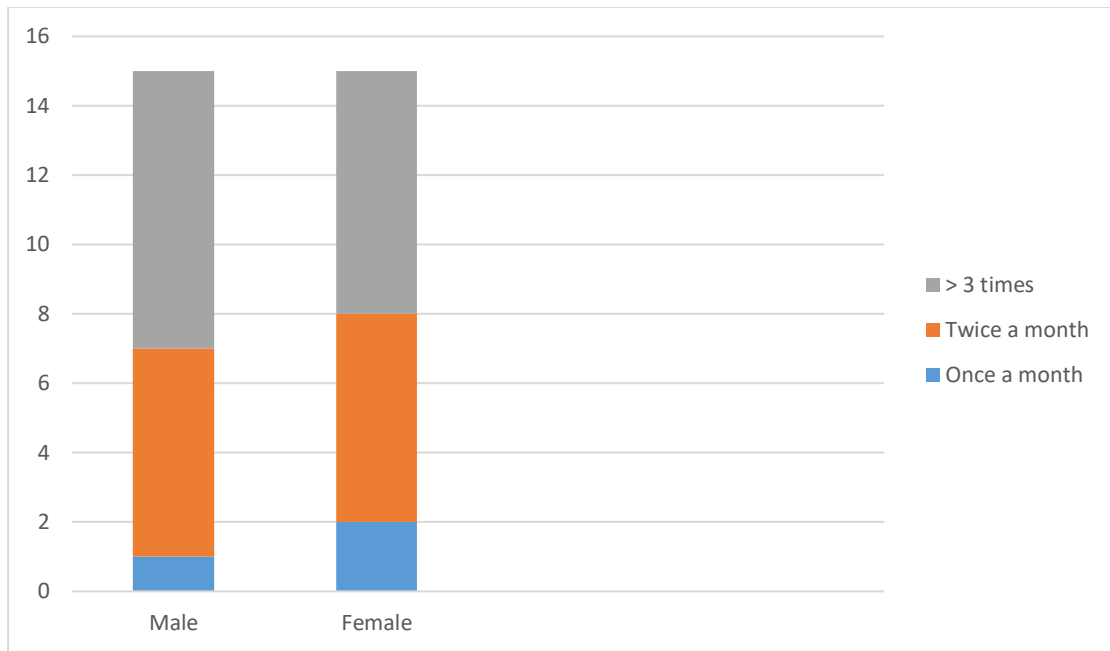


Graph 11

Graph 11 shows the findings for Part 6, Item 7. Out of 15 male respondents, 14 of them stated that they spent most of their money on food while only 1 respondent stated that he spent most of his money on other stuff. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 3 of them responded that they spent most of their money on food while 12 respondents stated that they spent most of their money on stationery. This shows that the majority of both male and female respondents spent most of their money on food.

Item 15

15. How often do you withdraw money from your bank account to spend monthly?



Graph 12

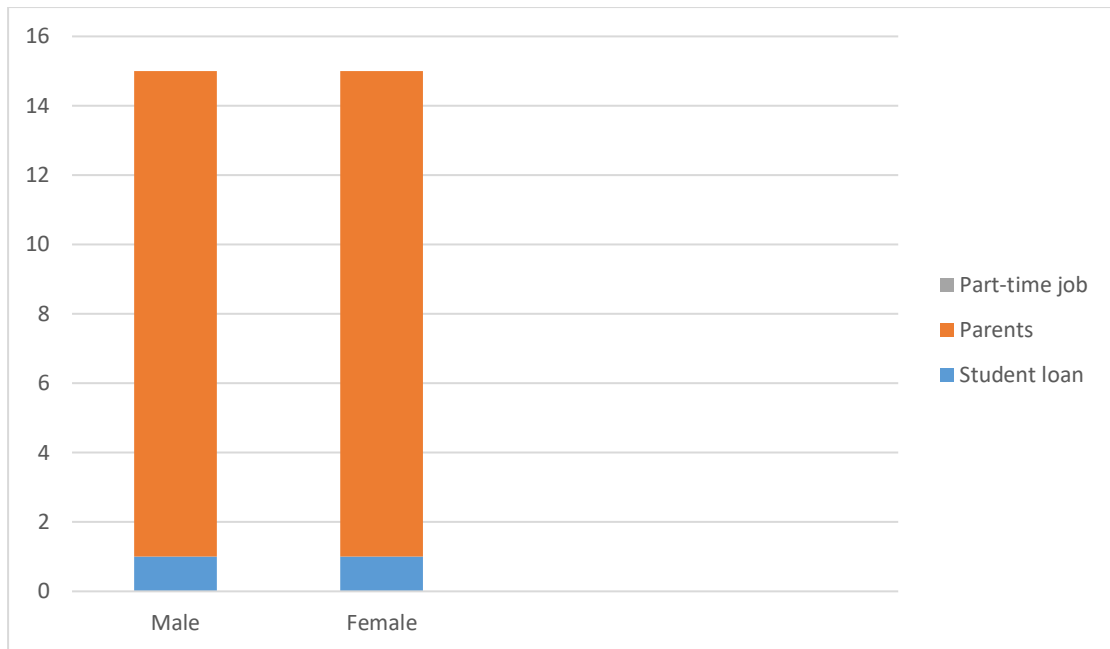
Graph 12 shows the findings for Part 6, Item 15. Out of 15 male respondents, only 1 of them stated that he withdrew money once a month while 6 respondents stated that they withdrew money twice a month. The remaining 8 respondents stated that they withdrew more than 3 times a month to spend. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 2 of them responded they withdrew money once a month while 6 respondents stated that they withdrew money 2 times a month. The remaining 7 respondents stated that they withdrew money more than 3 times a month to spend. This displays that the majority of both male and female respondents withdrew money more than 3 times a month to spend. Other than that, this also displays that the same number of male respondents and female respondents respectively withdrew money twice a month.

5.1.7 Part 7 – Source of Income

Part 7 looks at the respondents' sources of income.

Item 2

2. Where does most of your pocket money come from?

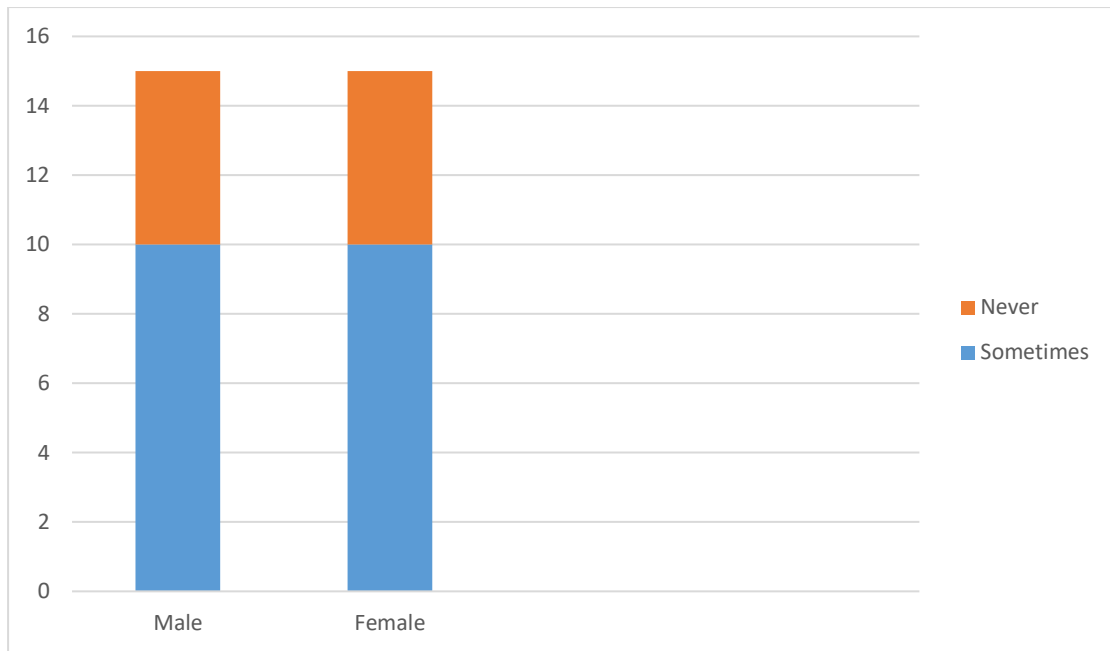


Graph 13

Graph 13 shows the findings for Part 7, Item 2. Out of 15 male respondents, 1 of them stated that most of his pocket money came from his student loan while 14 respondents stated that most of their pocket money came from their parents. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 1 of them responded that most of her pocket money came from her student loan while 14 respondents stated that most of their pocket money came from their parents. This shows that the majority of both male and female respondents used their pocket money given by their parents. Other than that, this also shows that only 1 male respondent and 1 female respondent used their pocket money provided by their student loan. Furthermore, none of both male and female respondents took a part-time job to earn their own pocket money.

Item 24

24. How often do you borrow money from other people?



Graph 14

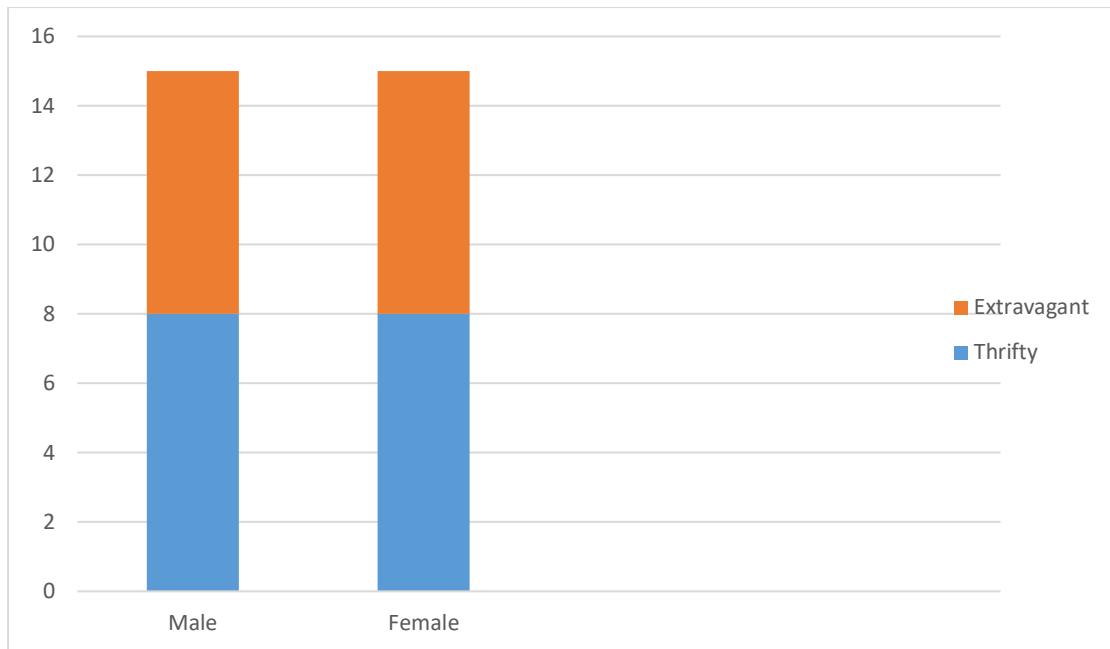
Graph 14 shows the findings for Part 7, Item 24. Out of 15 male respondents, 10 of them stated that they sometimes borrowed money from other people while 5 respondents stated that they never borrowed any money from other people. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 10 of them responded that they sometimes borrowed money from other people while 5 respondents stated that they never borrowed any money from other people. This displays that the majority of both male and female respondents sometimes borrowed money from other people. Other than that, this also displays that the same number of the remaining male respondents and female respondents respectively never borrowed any money from other people.

5.1.8 Part 8 – Self-reflection

Part 8 looks at the respondents' self-reflection on their spending habits.

Item 21

21. How would you characterize yourself as a spender?

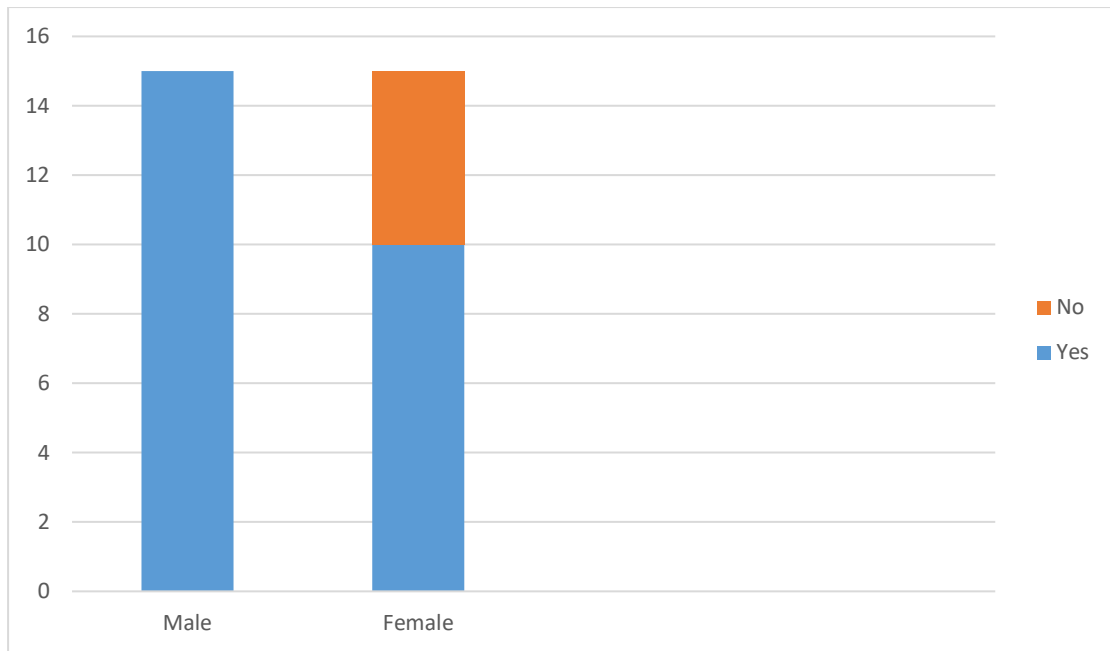


Graph 15

Graph 15 shows the findings for Part 8, Item 21. Out of 15 male respondents, 8 of them characterized themselves as thrifty spenders while 7 respondents characterized themselves as extravagant spenders. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 8 of them described themselves as thrifty spenders while 7 of them described themselves as extravagant spenders. This displays that the majority of both male and female respondents characterized themselves as thrifty spenders. Other than that, this also displays that the same number of the remaining male respondents and female respondents respectively described themselves as extravagant spenders.

Item 23

23. Is it easy for you to say no to something you really want but cannot afford?



Graph 16

Graph 16 shows the findings for Part 8, Item 23. All 15 male respondents stated that it is easy for them to say no to something they really want but cannot do so. Out of 15 female respondents, 10 of them say it is easy to say no to something they desire while 5 of them responded that it is hard for them to say no. This displays that the majority of both male and female respondents stated that saying no to something they desire is easy for them.

5.2 Research Question 2

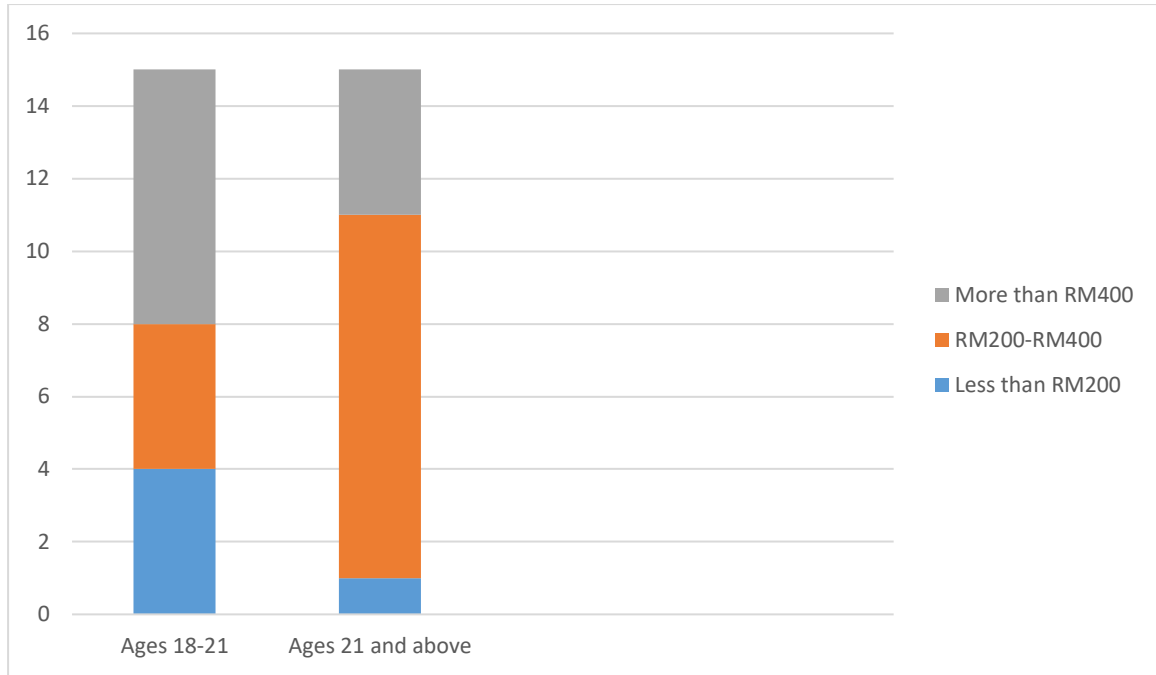
Is there any difference in the spending habits of Diploma in English students of UPSI from different age groups?

5.2.1 Part 1 – Pocket Money

Part 1 looks at the respondents' amount of pocket money received every month.

Item 1

1. How much pocket money do you receive in a month?

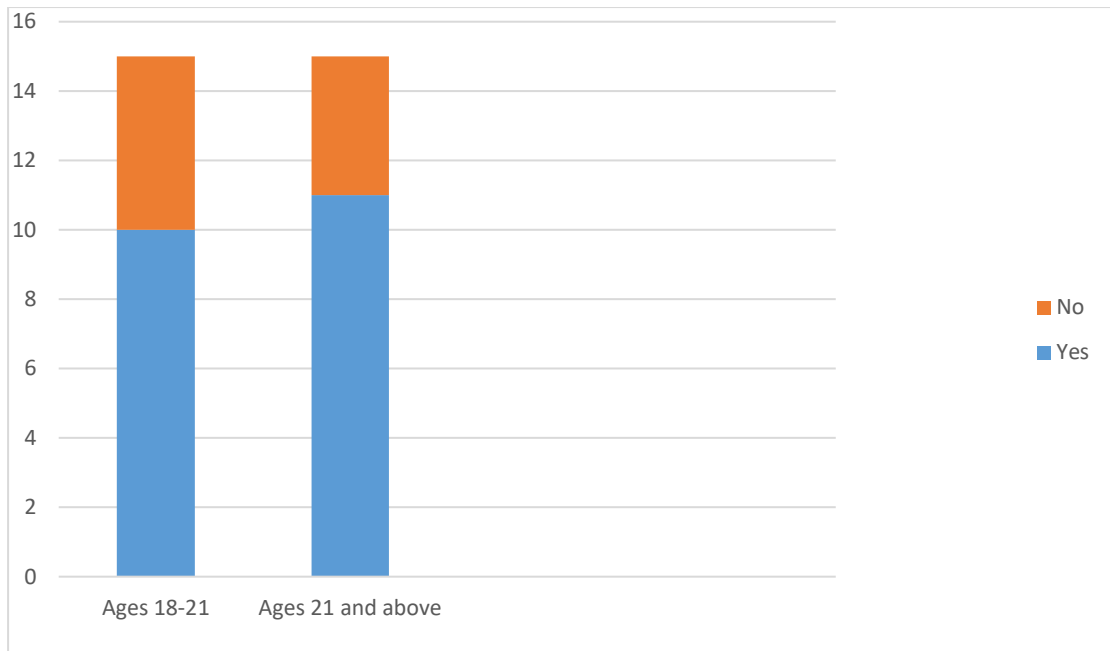


Graph 17

Graph 17 shows the findings for Part 1, Item 1. From a total of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 7 of them stated that they received their pocket money more than RM400, while 4 respondents received their pocket money with an amount of between RM200 and RM400. Only the last 4 respondents received their pocket money less than RM200. As for the 15 respondents who are 21 years old and above, 4 of them received an amount of more than RM400 for their pocket money while 10 of them received an amount of between RM200 and RM400. Only 1 respondent from this age group received pocket money less than RM200. This shows that the majority of the respondents who are 21 years old and above received their pocket money with an amount of between RM200 and RM400.

Item 3

3. Do you think your pocket money is enough for your monthly use?



Graph 18

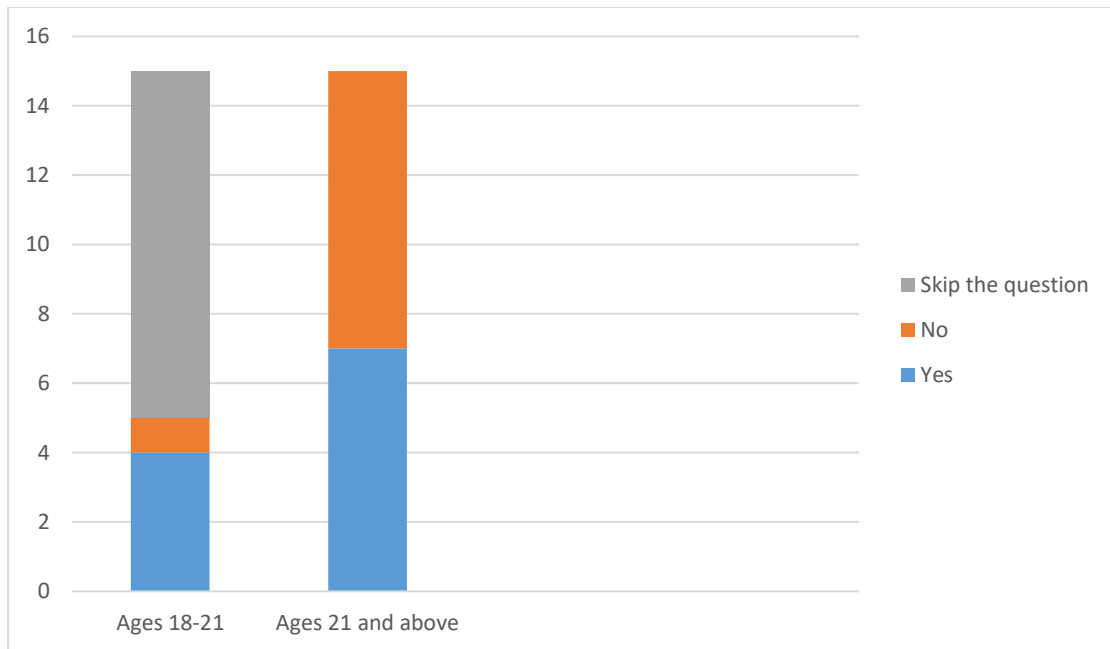
Graph 18 shows the findings for Part 1, Item 3. From a total of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 10 of them stated their pocket money was enough for their monthly use while 5 respondents stated that their pocket money was not enough for their monthly use. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 11 of them responded that their pocket money was enough for their monthly use while 4 respondents stated that their pocket money was not enough for their monthly use. This displays that the majority of the respondents from both age groups stated that their pocket money was enough for their monthly use.

5.2.2. Part 2 – Budgeting

Part 2 looks at the respondents' budgeting habits.

Item 5

5. Do you budget your daily expenses?

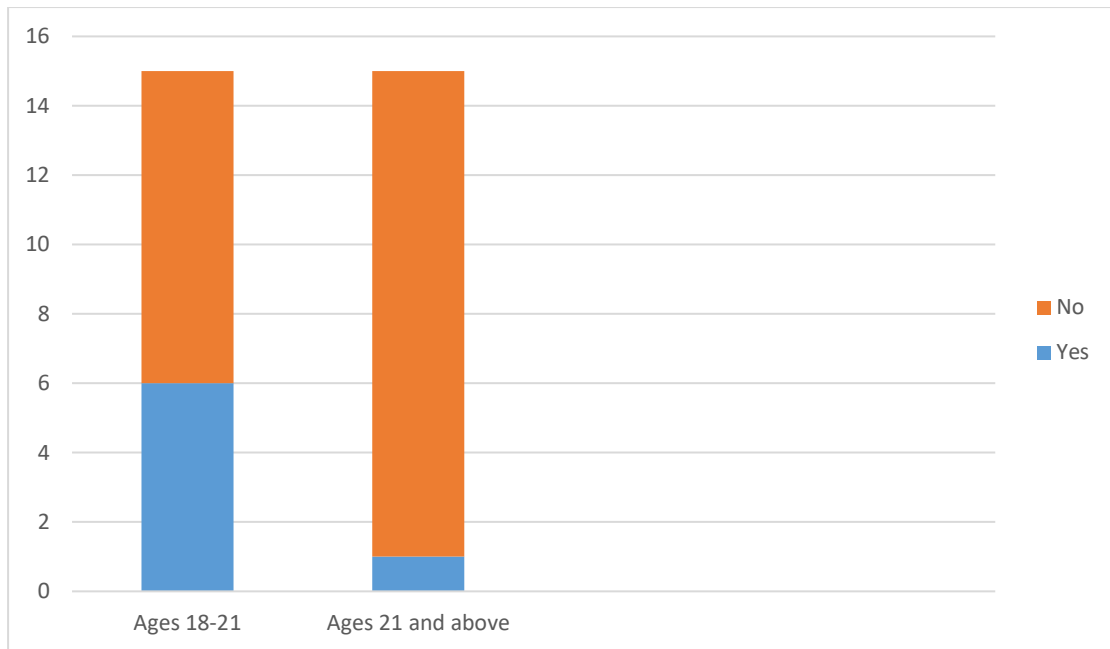


Graph 19

Graph 19 shows the findings for Part 2, Item 5. Out of 15 respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 4 of them stated that they did budget their daily expenses while only 1 respondent stated that he/she did not budget his/her daily expenses. Only 10 respondents decided to skip this question. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 7 of them responded that they did budget their daily expenses while 8 respondents stated that they did not budget their daily expenses. This shows that the majority of the respondents who are 21 years old and above did not budget their daily expenses.

Item 6

6. Do you normally stay within budget?



Graph 20

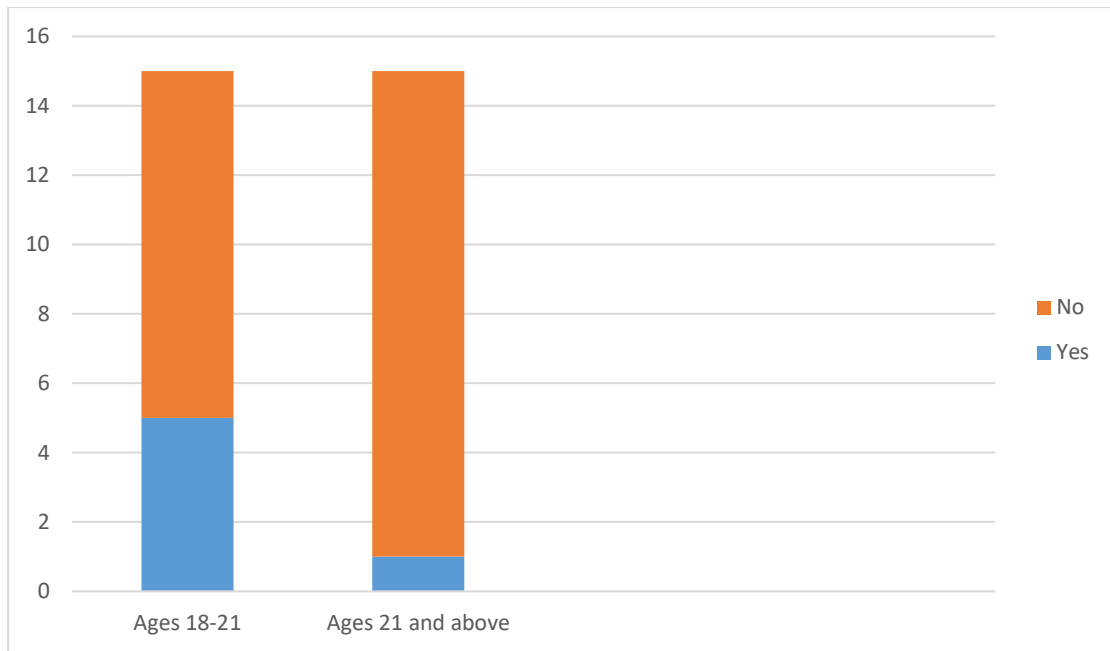
Graph 20 shows the findings for Part 2, Item 6. From a total of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 6 of them stated that they normally stayed within budget while 9 respondents stated that they did not stay within budget. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 1 of them responded that they normally stayed within budget while 14 respondents stated that they did not stay within budget. This displays that the majority of the respondents who are 21 years old and above did not stay within budget.

5.2.3. Part 3 – Savings

Part 3 looks at the saving habits of the respondents.

Item 4

4. Do you have a targeted amount of monthly savings?

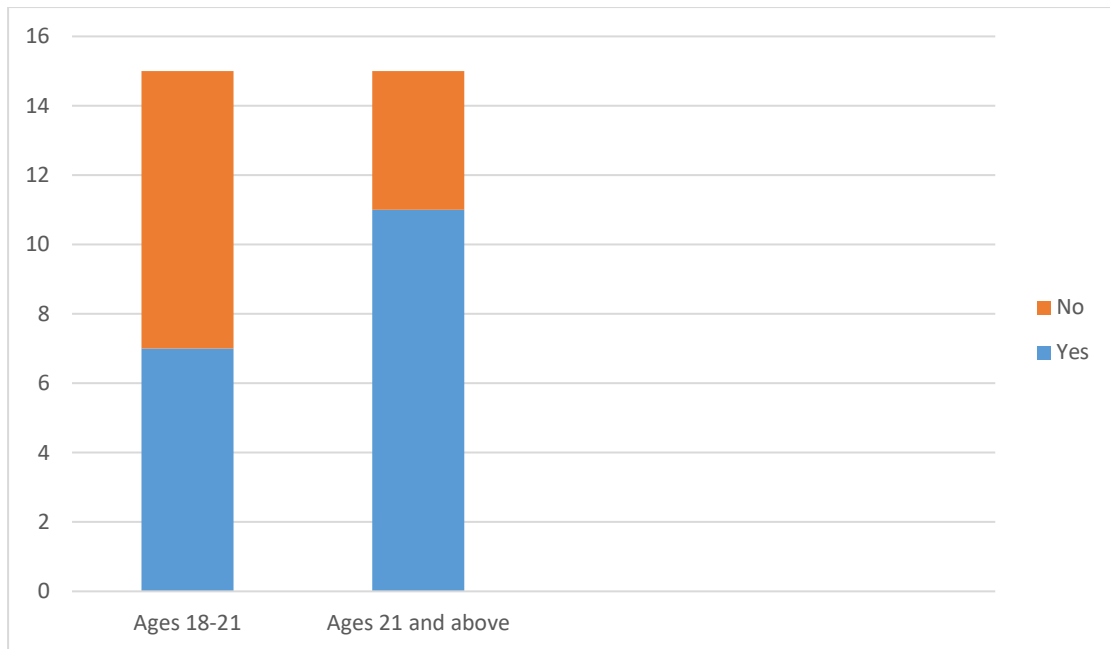


Graph 21

Graph 21 shows the findings for Part 3, Item 4. From a total 15 respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 5 of them stated that they had a targeted amount of monthly savings while 10 respondents stated that they did not have a targeted amount of monthly savings. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 1 of them responded that he/she had a targeted amount of monthly savings while 14 respondents stated that they did not have a targeted amount of monthly savings. This shows that the majority of the respondents from both age groups did not had a targeted amount of monthly savings.

Item 20

20. Have you practised saving money at an early age?



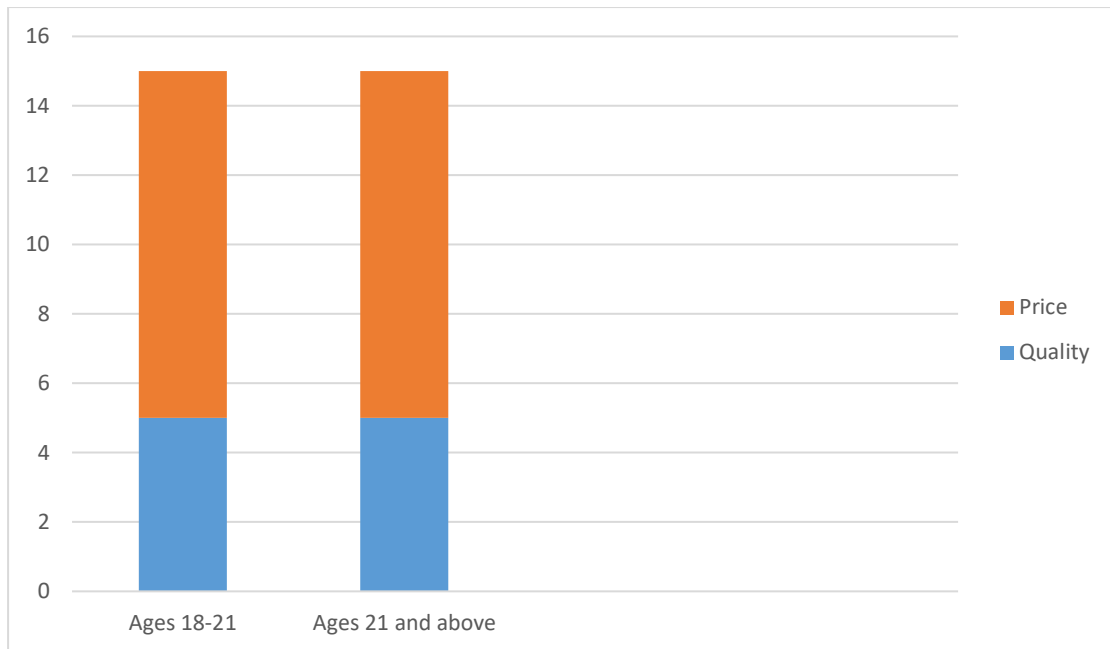
Graph 22

Graph 22 shows the findings for Part 3, Item 20. Out of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 7 of them stated that they had practised saving money at an early age while 8 respondents stated that they had not practised saving money at an early age. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 11 of them responded that they had practised saving money at an early age while 4 respondents stated that they had not practised saving money at an early age. This displays that the majority of the respondents who are 21 years old and above had practised saving money at an early age.

5.2.4. Part 4 - Spending Preferences

Item 9

9. When it comes to shopping, do you prioritise the quality of the product or the price?

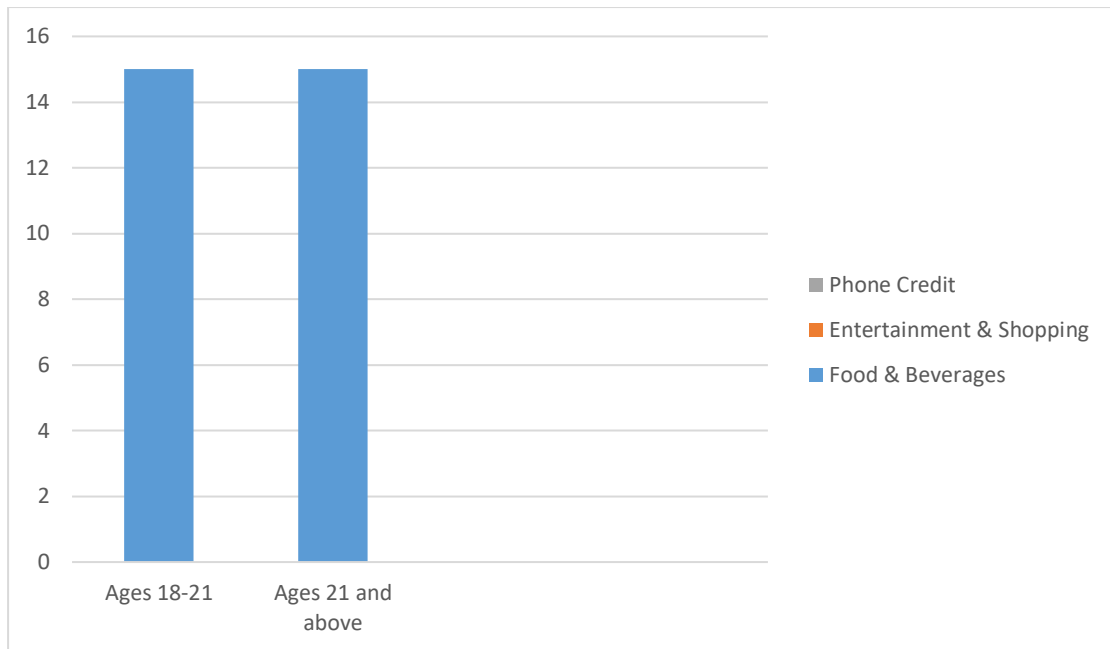


Graph 23

Graph 23 shows the findings for Part 4, Item 9. From a total of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 5 of them stated that they prioritised the quality of the product while 10 respondents stated that they prioritised the price of the product. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 5 of them responded that they prioritised the quality of the product while 10 respondents stated that they prioritised the price of the product. This shows that the majority of the respondents from both age groups prioritised the price of the product. Other than that, this also shows that the same number of the remaining respondents from their respective age groups prioritised the quality of the product.

Item 18

18. Which of these do you think is more important to spend money on?



Graph 24

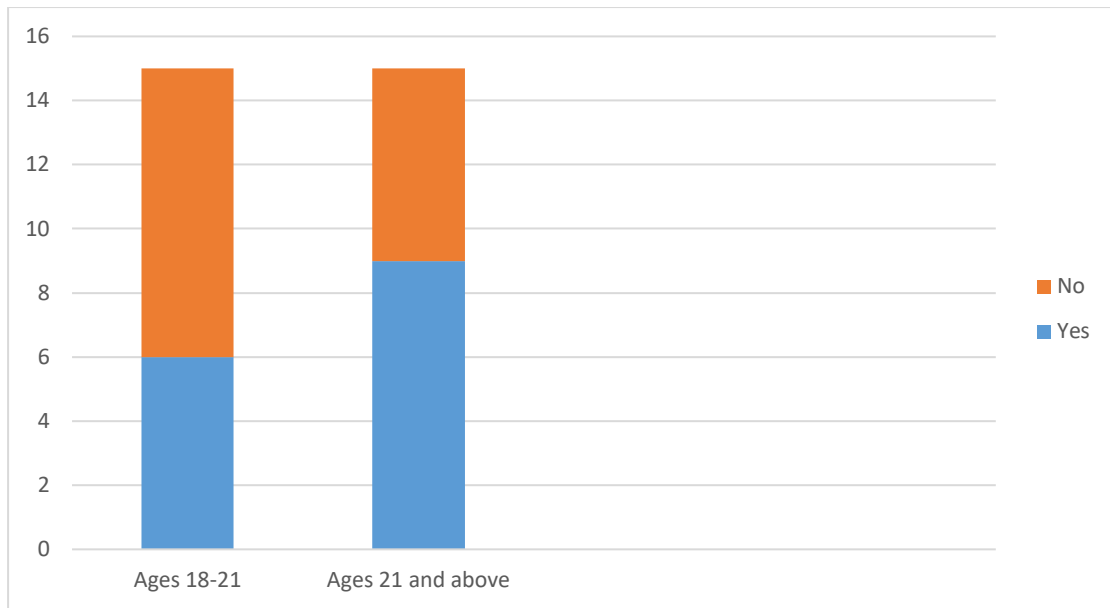
Graph 24 shows the findings for Part 4, Item 18. Out of 15 respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old, all 15 of them stated that it is more important for them to spend on food and beverage. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, all 15 of them responded that food and beverage is more important for them to spend on. This displays that all the respondents from both age groups stated that food and beverage is more important for them to spend on. Other than that, this also displays that phone credit and entertainment and shopping are not important for respondents of both age groups to spend on.

5.2.5 Part 5 – Spending Influence

Part 5 looks at the respondents' spending influences.

Item 16

16. Do your friends affect your spending decisions?

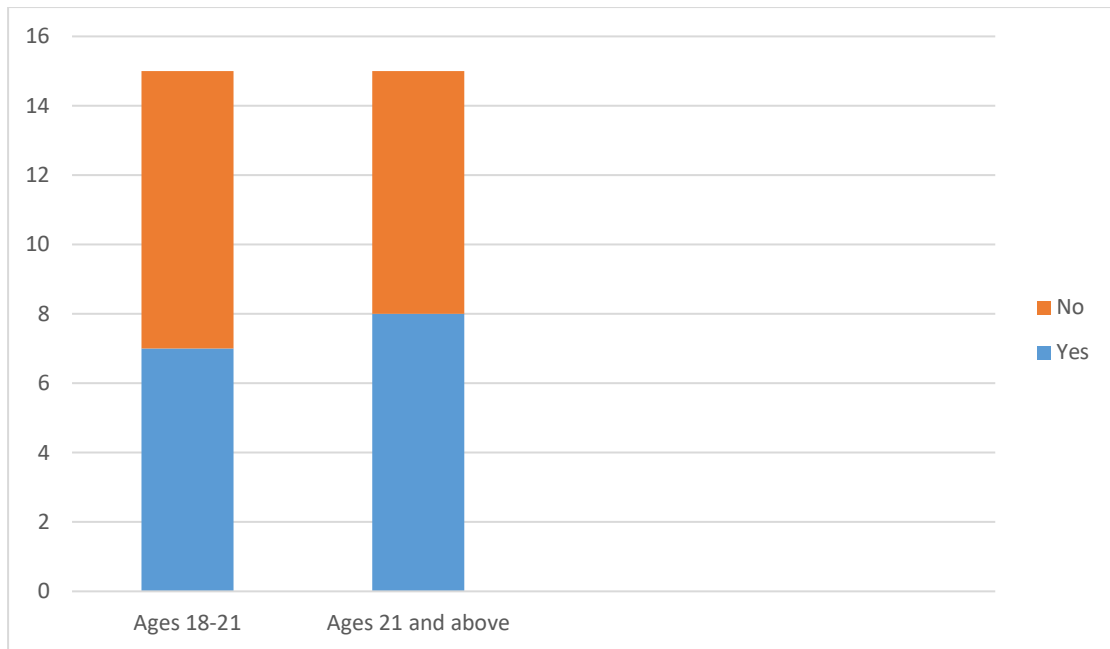


Graph 25

Graph 25 shows the findings for Part 5, Item 16. From a total of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 6 of them stated that their friends did affect their spending decisions while 9 respondents stated their friends did not affect their spending decisions. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 9 of them responded that their spending decisions were influenced by their friends while 6 respondents stated that their spending decisions were not influenced by their friends. This shows that the majority of the respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old disagreed that their spending habits are affected by their friends. Other than that, this also shows that the majority of the respondents who are 21 years old and above agreed that their spending habits are affected by their friends.

Item 19

19. Do your parents influence your spending habits?



Graph 26

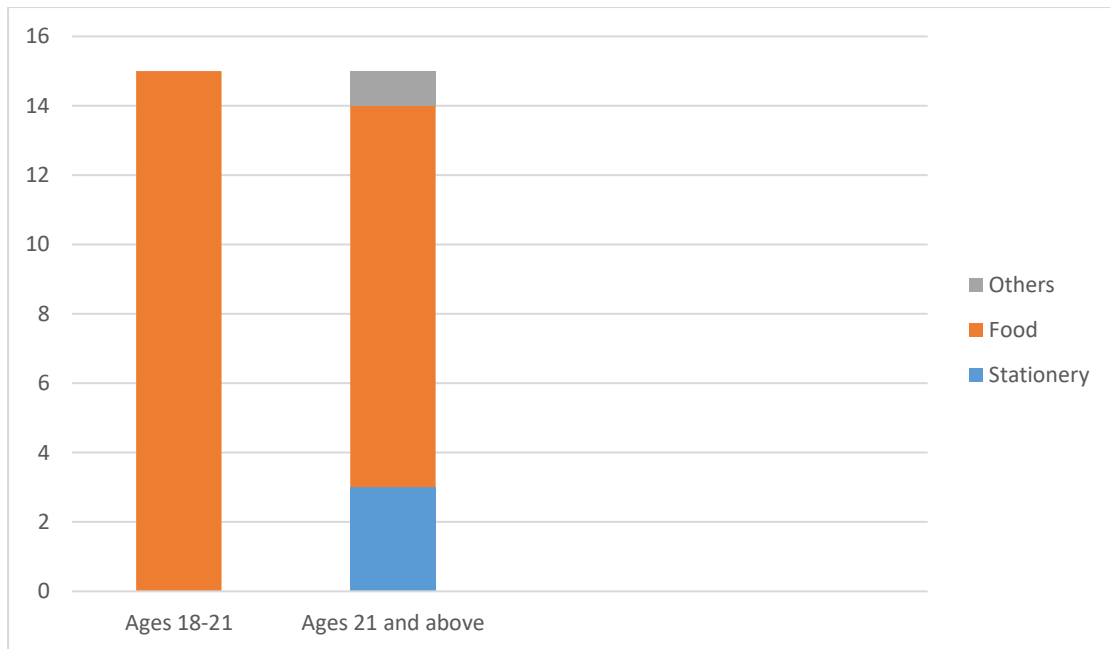
Graph 26 shows the findings for Part 5, Item 19. Out of 15 respondents who are 18 years old and 21 years old, 7 of them stated that their parents did affect their spending decisions while 8 respondents stated their parents did not affect their spending decisions. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 8 of them responded that their spending decisions were influenced by their parents while 7 respondents stated that their spending decisions were not influenced by their parents. This displays that the majority of the respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old disagreed that their spending habits are affected by their parents. This also displays that the majority of the respondents who are 21 years old and above agreed that their spending habits are affected by their parents.

5.2.6 Part 6 - Expenditure

Part 6 looks at the respondents' expenditure.

Item 7

7. What do you spend most of your money on?

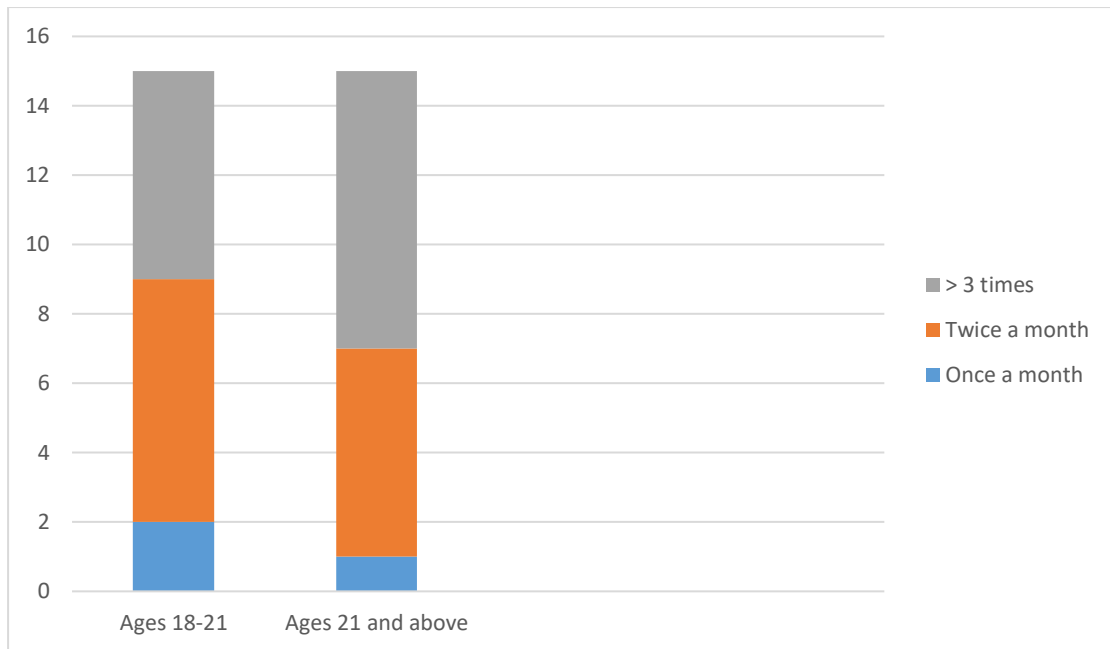


Graph 27

Graph 27 shows the findings for Part 6, Item 7. From a total of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, all 15 of them stated that they spent most of their money on food. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 3 of them responded that they spent most of their money on stationery while 11 respondents stated that they spent most of their money on food. Only 1 respondent stated that he/she spent most of his/her money on other stuff. This shows that the majority of the respondents from both age groups spent most of their money on food.

Item 15

15. How often do you withdraw money from your bank account to spend monthly?



Graph 28

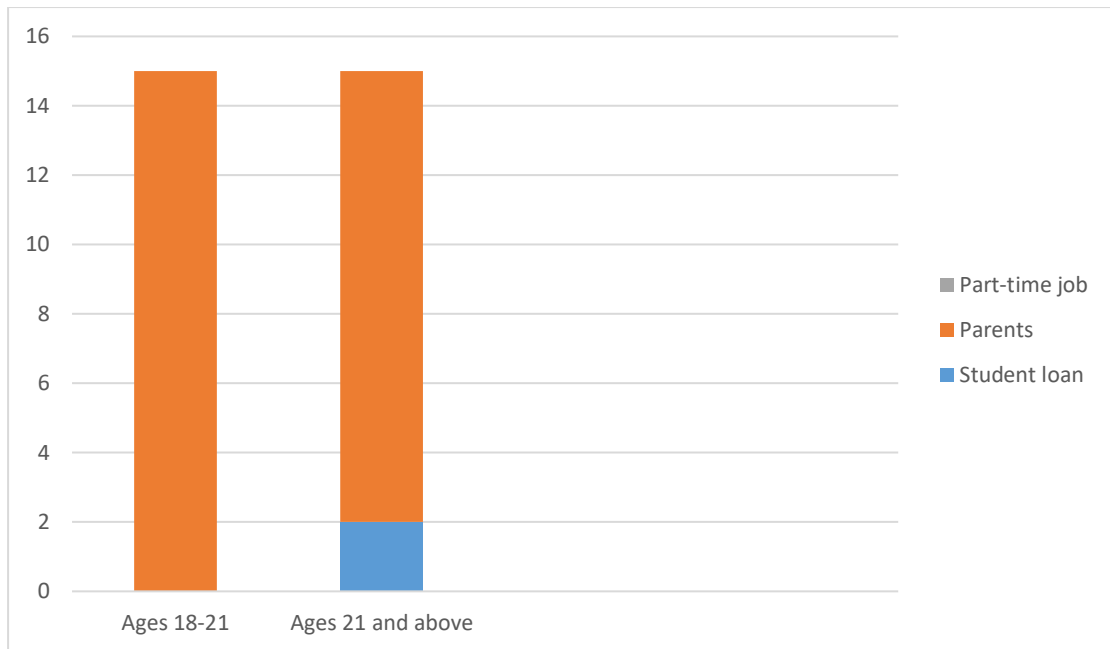
Graph 28 shows the findings for Part 6, Item 15. Out of 15 respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 2 of them stated that they withdrew money once a month while 7 respondents stated that they withdrew money twice a month. The remaining 6 respondents stated that they withdrew more than 3 times a month to spend. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 1 of them responded that he/she withdrew money once a month while 6 respondents stated that they withdrew money 2 times a month. The remaining 8 respondents stated that they withdrew money more than 3 times a month to spend. This displays that the majority of the respondents who are 21 years old and above withdrew money more than 3 times a month to spend. Other than that, this also displays that the same number of respondents from their respective age groups withdrew money twice a month.

5.2.7 Part 7 – Source of Income

Part 7 looks at the respondents' sources of income.

Item 2

2. Where does most of your pocket money come from?

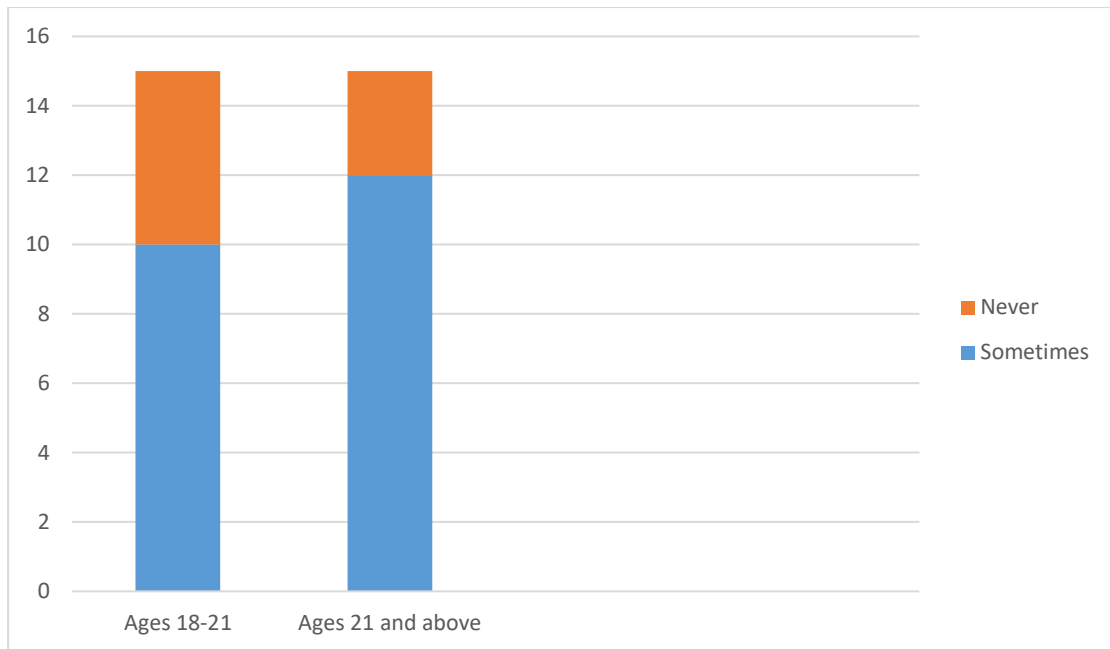


Graph 29

Graph 29 shows the findings for Part 7, Item 2. From a total of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, all 15 of them stated that most of their pocket money came from their parents. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 2 of them responded that most of her pocket money came from her student loan while 13 respondents stated that most of their pocket money came from their parents. This shows that the majority of the respondents from both age groups used their pocket money given by their parents. Other than that, this also shows that none of the respondents from both age groups took a part-time job to earn their own pocket money.

Item 24

24. How often do you borrow money from other people?



Graph 30

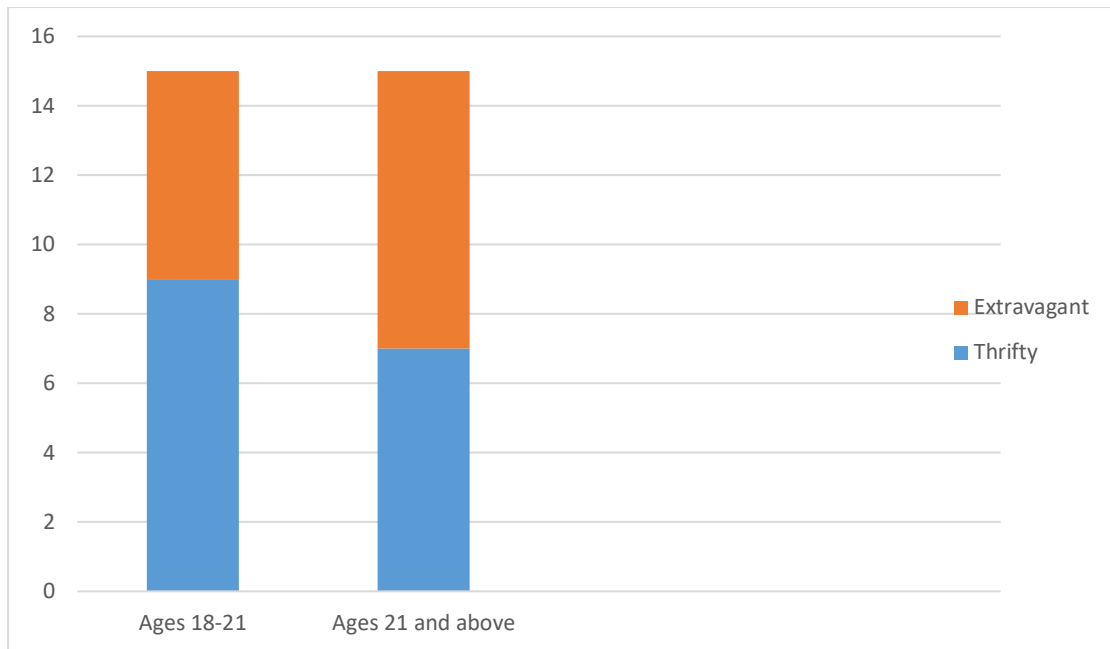
Graph 30 shows the findings for Part 7, Item 24. Out of 15 respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 10 of them stated that they sometimes borrowed money from other people while 5 respondents stated that they never borrowed any money from other people. As for the respondents who are 21 years old and above, out of a total of 15, 12 of them responded that they sometimes borrowed money from other people while 3 respondents stated that they never borrowed any money from other people. This displays that the majority of the respondents from both age groups sometimes borrowed money from other people.

5.2.8 Part 8 – Self-reflection

Part 8 looks at the respondents' self-reflection on their spending habits.

Item 21

21. How would you characterize yourself as a spender?

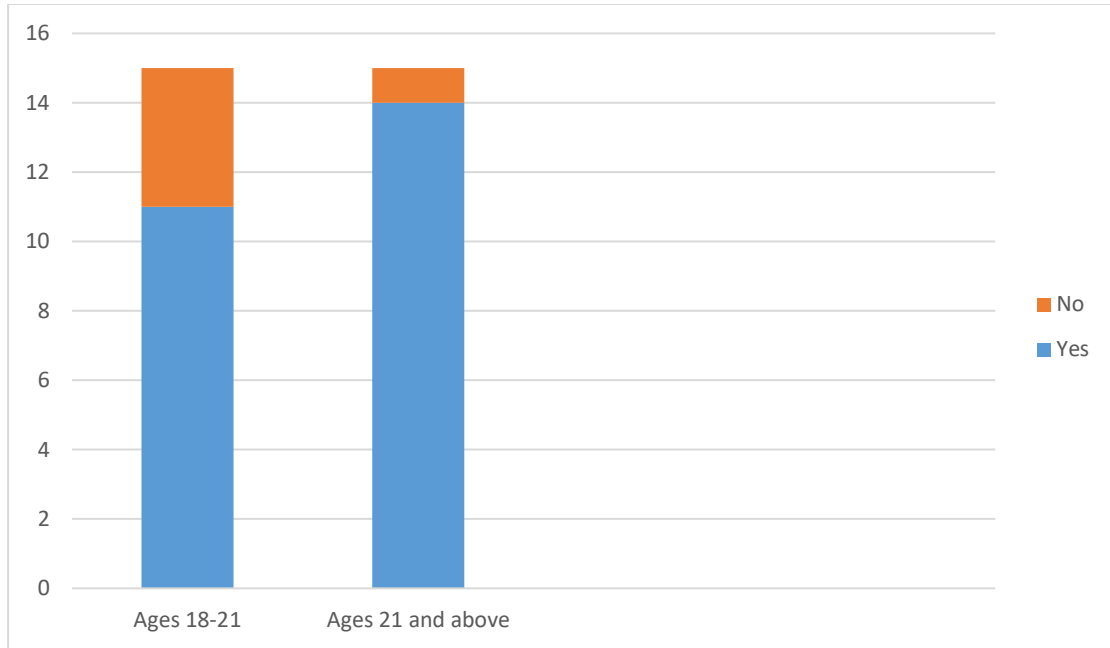


Graph 31

Graph 31 shows the findings for Part 8, Item 21. From a total of 15 respondents whose age range are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 9 of them characterized themselves as thrifty spenders while 6 respondents characterized themselves as extravagant spenders. As for the female respondents, out of a total of 15, 7 of them described themselves as thrifty spenders while 8 of them described themselves as extravagant spenders. This displays that the majority of the respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old characterized themselves as thrifty spenders.

Item 23

23. Is it easy for you to say no to something you really want but cannot afford?



Graph 32

Graph 32 shows the findings for Part 2, Item 23. Out of 15 respondents who are between 18 years old and 21 years old, 11 of them responded that it is easy to say no to something they really want but cannot do so while the remaining 4 respondents said it is hard for them to say no. For the respondents who are 21 years old and above, in a total of 15, 14 of them said it is easy to say no to something they desire. Only 1 respondent from this age group said it is hard to say no. This displays that the majority of the respondents from both age groups said that saying no to something they desire is easy for them.

6.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Based on the study, two conclusions can be made:

- i. There is not much difference in the spending habits of Diploma in English students of UPSI from different gender groups.
- ii. There is not much difference in the spending habits of Diploma in English students of UPSI from different age groups.

6.2 Below are two recommendations:

- i. A seminar about money matters should be held to create awareness among students.
- ii. Another study of spending habits among degree students should be conducted.

7.0 References

- Nadome, Atie. (2014). *Spending Habits Among Malaysian University Students*. Retrieved from:http://www.academia.edu/8907192/SPENDING_HABITS_AMONG_MALAYSIAN_UNIVERSITY_STUDENTS.
- Spending Habits: Qualitative Video Research Survey*. (2011). Retrieved from:
http://www.voxpops.com/research/vpiresearch_spendinghabits.pdf.
- Abhijeet Birari, & Umesh Patil. (2014). Spending & saving habits of youth in the City of Aurangabad. *The SIJ Transactions on Industrial, Financial & Business Management (IFBM)*, 2(3). Retrieved from: <http://www.thesij.com/papers/IFBM/2014/May/IFBM-0203230101.pdf>.
- Consumption and Spending Patterns at St. Olaf College*. (n.d.) Retrieved from:
<http://wp.stolaf.edu/sociology/files/2014/03/Consumption-and-Spending-Patterns-at-St.-Olaf-College.pdf>.
- Cummins, Melissa McElprang, Jenkins, Susan J, & Haskell, Janaan H. (2009). Financial attitudes and spending habits of university freshmen, 10(1). *Journal of Economics and Economic Education Research*. Retrieved from: <http://www.freepatentsonline.com/article/Journal-Economics-Economic-Education-Research/219011016.html>.