

Financial Literacy, Minimum Capital, Investment Risk, and Technology Advancement Influence Investors' Intention Medan City

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ABSTRACT

The development of investment among young generations has increased along with the ease of access to information and technology-based investment services. However, investment participation levels are still influenced by various factors, such as financial understanding, limited capital, risk perception, and the advancement of investment technology. This study aims to analyze the influence of financial literacy, minimum capital, investment risk, and technological advancement on the investment intention of young generations in Medan City. This research uses a quantitative approach with a causal associative research design. The data were collected through questionnaires distributed to young generations aged 18–35 years in Medan City. Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression, including classical assumption tests, partial hypothesis testing (t-test), simultaneous hypothesis testing (F-test), and coefficient of determination testing (R^2). The results show that financial literacy has a significant influence on young generations' investment intention in Medan City. Minimum capital also has a significant influence on investment intention, while investment risk does not significantly affect young generations' investment intention. Furthermore, technological advancement has been proven to significantly influence investment intention. This study implies that improving financial education, providing affordable investment instruments, and developing user-friendly investment technology can encourage investment participation among young generations. Future research is suggested to include other variables such as investment trust, social environment, and financial lifestyle.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Investment Intention, Investment Risk, Minimum Capital, Technological Advancement

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan investasi di kalangan generasi muda menunjukkan peningkatan seiring dengan kemudahan akses informasi dan layanan investasi berbasis teknologi. Namun, tingkat partisipasi investasi masih dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, seperti pemahaman keuangan, keterbatasan modal, persepsi terhadap risiko, serta perkembangan teknologi investasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh literasi keuangan, modal minimal, risiko investasi, dan kemajuan teknologi terhadap minat investasi generasi muda di Kota Medan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian asosiatif kausalitas. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui penyebaran kuesioner kepada generasi muda berusia 18–35 tahun di Kota Medan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linear berganda yang meliputi uji asumsi klasik, uji parsial (uji t), uji simultan (uji F), dan uji koefisien determinasi (R^2). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa literasi keuangan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat investasi generasi muda di Kota Medan. Modal minimal juga berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat investasi, sedangkan risiko investasi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat investasi generasi muda. Selain itu, kemajuan teknologi terbukti berpengaruh signifikan terhadap minat investasi. Penelitian ini memberikan implikasi bahwa peningkatan edukasi keuangan, penyediaan instrumen investasi dengan modal terjangkau, serta pengembangan teknologi investasi yang mudah digunakan dapat mendorong partisipasi investasi generasi muda. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk menambahkan variabel lain seperti kepercayaan investasi, lingkungan sosial, dan gaya hidup keuangan.

Kata Kunci: *Kemajuan Teknologi, Literasi Keuangan, Minat Investasi, Modal Minimal, Risiko Investasi*

INTRODUCTION

Investment development in Indonesia has experienced significant growth in recent years. The increasing number of capital market investors indicates that society has begun to recognize the importance of financial management and long-term financial planning. Based on data from the Indonesia Central Securities Depository (KSEI), the majority of capital market investors in Indonesia are from the young generation. In June 2024, investors under the age of 30 accounted for 55.38%, while investors aged 31–40 years accounted for 24.09%, aged 41–50 years accounted for 11.86%, aged 51–60 years accounted for 5.69%, and the remaining 2.98% were investors over 60 years old. These data indicate that the young generation plays a dominant role in the development of Indonesia's capital market.

The increasing involvement of young generations in investment reflects changes in financial behavior that continue to develop. However, the growth in the number of investors does not necessarily indicate that young people have adequate financial understanding. Based on the joint publication of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2024, the financial literacy level among individuals aged 15–25 years was only 25.54%, while the financial inclusion rate reached 6.61%. This condition indicates a gap between access to financial services and the ability to understand and manage financial products wisely. Low financial literacy may cause young investors to make inaccurate investment decisions and become more vulnerable to illegal investment schemes.

Financial literacy is one of the important factors influencing an individual's investment decisions. According to Jamal et al. (2023), financial literacy includes an understanding of basic financial concepts such as income, expenses, savings, and investment, which can assist individuals in making better financial decisions. Similarly, Azizi et al. (2024) stated that a high level of financial literacy contributes to an individual's ability to select appropriate investment products and improve financial well-being. Therefore, adequate financial knowledge can become a foundation for young generations to increase their investment intention.

In addition to financial literacy, minimum capital is also an important factor in encouraging investment interest. Some individuals still assume that investment requires a large amount of capital, which becomes a barrier to starting investment activities. However, current capital market developments allow individuals to invest with relatively small initial funds. Febriia and Trihastuti (2025) explained that affordable minimum investment capital can reduce financial barriers and improve investment accessibility among young generations. This indicates that lower initial capital requirements may increase opportunities for young people to participate in investment activities.

Another factor that may influence investment intention is investment risk. Every investment instrument has different levels of risk, and individual perceptions of risk can determine investment decisions. Lestari et al. (2024) stated that investors have different characteristics in responding to risk, where some investors are willing to accept higher risks to obtain greater returns, while others prefer investment instruments with lower risks. Understanding investment risks is an important aspect to ensure that young investors are able to make rational investment decisions.

Technological advancement also plays an important role in changing investment behavior among young generations. The emergence of digital investment platforms enables individuals to obtain information, open investment accounts, and conduct transactions more easily and quickly. The accessibility provided by digital technology creates opportunities for young generations to understand various investment instruments without limitations of time and location. Digital technology not only improves the efficiency of investment transactions but also expands public access to financial products that were previously difficult to reach.

Several previous studies have shown that financial literacy, minimum capital, investment risk, and technological advancement are related to investment intention. Jamal et al. (2023) found that financial literacy plays an important role in improving individual investment decisions. Febriia and Trihastuti (2025) revealed that minimum capital influences investment intention because it provides easier access for potential investors. Meanwhile, Lestari et al. (2024) demonstrated that risk perception is one of the main considerations before individuals decide to invest. Differences in previous research findings regarding these

factors indicate the need for further investigation, particularly among young generations in Medan City.

Based on these phenomena and research gaps, this study aims to analyze the influence of financial literacy, minimum capital, investment risk, and technological advancement on investment intention among young generations in Medan City. This research is expected to contribute to the development of financial literacy and provide insights for financial institutions and policymakers in increasing investment participation among young generations.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach with an associative research type and a causal research design. The quantitative approach is applied to analyze relationships between variables through numerical data processed using statistical techniques (Aida et al., 2024). Associative research aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables, while causal research is used to examine cause-and-effect relationships between independent and dependent variables (Al Mubayin & Widodo, 2022; Sahgal, 2024). This research was conducted in Medan City from April 2025 to July 2026. The population of this study consists of young generations aged 18–35 years in Medan City. The sample consisted of 80 respondents selected using a nonprobability sampling technique with a purposive sampling method based on criteria including age, residence, and interest in investment activities (Widati et al., 2022).

The data used in this study are primary data collected through questionnaires distributed using Google Forms via social media platforms. The research variables were measured using a Likert scale to assess respondents' perceptions of financial literacy, minimum capital, investment risk, technological advancement, and investment intention (Jamal et al., 2023).

Data analysis was conducted through several stages, including instrument testing using validity and reliability tests, classical assumption tests consisting of normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests, as well as multiple linear regression analysis. Hypothesis testing was performed using partial tests (t-test), simultaneous tests (F-test), and coefficient of determination (R^2) to determine the influence of independent variables on young generations' investment intention in Medan City (Lestari et al., 2024).

The regression model used in this study is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Description:

Y = Young Generations' Investment Intention

X1 = Financial Literacy

X2 = Minimum Capital

X3 = Investment Risk

X4 = Technological Advancement

e = Error Term

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Data Causality Testing

Validity Test

The validity test is conducted to measure whether a questionnaire is valid and able to represent the variables being studied. The validity test involved 80 respondents with a significance level of 5%, resulting in an r-table value of 0.220. The validity test was performed using the Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) software through the Bivariate Correlation analysis between each item score and the total score. The criteria for determining validity are as follows:

1. If the calculated r-value (r-count) is positive and $r\text{-count} > r\text{-table}$, the questionnaire item is considered valid.
2. If the calculated r-value (r-count) is negative and $r\text{-count} < r\text{-table}$, the questionnaire item is considered invalid.

		Correlations					
		X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	X1.4	X1.5	Literasi Keuangan
X1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.155	.391**	.541**	.286	.670**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.169	.000	.000	.010	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X1.2	Pearson Correlation	.155	1	.206	.275*	.515**	.567**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.169		.067	.013	.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X1.3	Pearson Correlation	.391**	.206	1	.572**	.297**	.696**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.067		.000	.007	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X1.4	Pearson Correlation	.541**	.275*	.572**	1	.551**	.853**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.013	.000		.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X1.5	Pearson Correlation	.286	.515**	.297**	.551**	1	.755**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.000	.007	.000		.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Literasi Keuangan	Pearson Correlation	.670**	.567**	.696**	.853**	.755**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Picture 1. Validity Test Results of Financial Literacy (X1)

Based on the validity test results, the Financial Literacy variable with all questionnaire items obtained a calculated r-value (r-count) greater than the r-table value (r-count > r-table) at a 5% significance level with an r-table value of 0.220. Therefore, the Financial Literacy variable is considered valid.

		Correlations					
		X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X2.4	X2.5	Modal Minimal
X2.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.401**	.104	.210	.168	.591**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.359	.061	.137	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X2.2	Pearson Correlation	.401**	1	.089	.116	.226*	.521**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.432	.306	.043	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X2.3	Pearson Correlation	.104	.089	1	.433**	.429**	.652**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.359	.432		.000	.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X2.4	Pearson Correlation	.210	.116	.433**	1	.640**	.743**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.061	.306	.000		.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X2.5	Pearson Correlation	.168	.226*	.429**	.640**	1	.749**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.137	.043	.000	.000		.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Modal Minimal	Pearson Correlation	.591**	.521**	.652**	.743**	.749**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Picture 2. Results of the Minimum Capital (X2) Validity Test

Based on the validity test results, the Minimum Capital variable with all questionnaire items obtained a calculated r-value (r-count) greater than the r-table value (r-count > r-table) at a 5% significance level with an r-table value of 0.220. Therefore, the Minimum Capital variable is considered valid.

		Correlations					
		X3.1	X3.2	X3.3	X3.4	X3.5	Risiko Investasi
X3.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.437**	.497**	.434*	.342*	.745**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.002	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X3.2	Pearson Correlation	.437**	1	.232*	.462**	.407**	.729**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.039	.000	.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X3.3	Pearson Correlation	.497**	.232*	1	.416**	.245*	.606**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.039		.000	.029	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X3.4	Pearson Correlation	.434*	.462**	.416**	1	.459**	.751**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X3.5	Pearson Correlation	.342*	.407**	.245*	.459**	1	.737**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.000	.029	.000		.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Risiko Investasi	Pearson Correlation	.745**	.729**	.606**	.751**	.737**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Picture 3. Results of the Investment Risk (X3) Validity Test

Based on the validity test results, the Investment Risk variable with all questionnaire items obtained a calculated *r*-value (*r*-count greater than the *r*-table value (*r*-count > *r*-table) at a 5% significance level with an *r*-table value of 0.220. Therefore, the Investment Risk variable is considered valid.

		Correlations					
		X4.1	X4.2	X4.3	X4.4	X4.5	Kemajuan Teknologi
X4.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.728**	.363**	.468**	.484**	.815**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.001	.000	.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X4.2	Pearson Correlation	.728**	1	.431**	.452**	.520**	.826**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X4.3	Pearson Correlation	.363**	.431**	1	.573**	.315**	.688**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000		.000	.004	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X4.4	Pearson Correlation	.468**	.452**	.573**	1	.454**	.777**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
X4.5	Pearson Correlation	.484**	.520**	.315**	.454**	1	.708**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.004	.000		.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Kemajuan Teknologi	Pearson Correlation	.815**	.826**	.688**	.777**	.708**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Picture 4. Results of the Technological Advancement (X4) Validity Test

Based on the validity test results, the Technological Advancement variable with all questionnaire items obtained a calculated *r*-value (*r*-count) greater than the *r*-table value (*r*-count > *r*-table) at a 5% significance level with an *r*-table value of 0.220. Therefore, the Technological Advancement variable is considered valid.

		Correlations					
		Y.1	Y.2	Y.3	Y.4	Y.5	Minat Investasi
Y.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.535**	.496**	.487**	.227	.783**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.043	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Y.2	Pearson Correlation	.535**	1	.394**	.367**	.106	.650**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.001	.351	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Y.3	Pearson Correlation	.496**	.394**	1	.466**	.252	.755**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.024	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Y.4	Pearson Correlation	.487**	.367**	.466**	1	.352**	.766**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.000		.001	.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Y.5	Pearson Correlation	.227	.106	.252	.352**	1	.559**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.043	.351	.024	.001		.000
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80
Minat Investasi	Pearson Correlation	.783**	.650**	.755**	.766**	.559**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	80	80	80	80	80	80

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Picture 5. Results of the Investment Intention (Y) Validity Test

Based on the validity test results, the Investment Intention variable with all questionnaire items obtained a calculated *r*-value (*r*-count) greater than the *r*-table value (*r*-count > *r*-table) at a 5% significance level with an *r*-table value of 0.220. Therefore, the Investment Intention variable is considered valid.

Reliability Test

The reliability test is used to assess the consistency and stability of respondents' responses toward the research instrument. A questionnaire is considered reliable if it produces consistent results after repeated measurements, which is indicated by a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient value greater than 0.60.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.760	5

Picture 6. Results of the Reliability Test

Based on the reliability test results for the Financial Literacy variable, the Cronbach's Alpha value obtained is 0.760. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Financial Literacy variable meets the reliability criteria and is considered reliable for further analysis.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.659	5

Picture 7. Results of the Reliability Test

Based on the Minimum Capital reliability test results, the Cronbach's Alpha value obtained was 0.659. Therefore, the Minimum Capital variable meets the reliability criteria

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.751	5

Picture 8. Results of the Reliability Test

Based on the Investment Risk reliability test results, the Cronbach's Alpha value obtained was 0.751. Therefore, the Investment Risk variable meets the reliability criteria.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.744	5

Picture 9. Results of the Reliability Test

Based on the Investment Intention reliability test results, the Cronbach's Alpha value obtained was 0.744. Therefore, the Investment Intention variable meets the reliability criteria.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.821	5

Picture 10. Results of the Reliability Test

Based on the Technological Advancement reliability test results, the Cronbach's Alpha value obtained was 0.821. Therefore, the Technological Advancement variable meets the reliability criteria.

Classical Assumption Test Results**Normality Test**

The normality test is used to determine whether the residual variables in the regression model are normally distributed. The normality test in this study was conducted using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. If the significance value obtained is greater than 0.05, the data are considered to be normally distributed. Conversely, if the significance value from the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test is less than 0.05, the data are considered not to be normally distributed.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		80
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0E-7
	Std. Deviation	2.04061502
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.053
	Positive	.045
	Negative	-.053
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.476
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.977

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

Picture 11. Sample

Normality Test Results

Based on the results of the normality test, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value obtained is 0.977 > 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to determine whether there is a strong or perfect relationship among the independent variables in the regression model.

Coefficients^a

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Literasi Keuangan	.755	1.325
	Modal Minimal	.875	1.142
	Risiko Investasi	.634	1.577
	Kemajuan Teknologi	.524	1.910

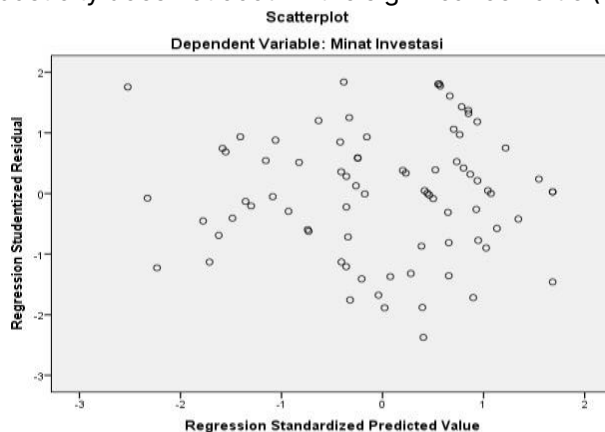
a. Dependent Variable: Minat Investasi

Picture 12. Multicollinearity Test Results

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, the Tolerance values are greater than 0.01 and the VIF values are less than 10.00. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data do not indicate any symptoms of multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to evaluate the regression model to determine whether there is an inequality of residual variances across different observations. The heteroscedasticity test was conducted by observing the Scatterplot, where the data distribution is expected to spread randomly without forming a specific pattern. This test was also supported by the Glejser test, where heteroscedasticity does not occur if the significance value (Sig.) is greater than 0.05



Picture 13. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Based on the Scatterplot figure above, the points are randomly distributed and do not show a clear pattern. Therefore, it can be concluded that the regression model does not indicate any symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.791	1.276		1.404	.165		
	Literasi Keuangan	.033	.048	.090	.688	.494	.755	1.325
	Modal Minimal	-.076	.047	-.196	-1.619	.110	.875	1.142
	Risiko Investasi	.019	.059	.047	.328	.744	.634	1.577
	Kemajuan Teknologi	.010	.062	.025	.162	.872	.524	1.910

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RESIDUAL

Picture 14. Result Heteoskedastisitas Test

Based on the Glejser test results, the significance values (Sig.) are greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the regression model does not indicate any symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

In this study, multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to determine the effect of Financial Literacy, Minimum Capital, Investment Risk, and Technological Advancement on Young Generation's Investment Interest in Medan City. Data processing was performed using the SPSS version 20 program, resulting in the following output:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-7.515	2.190		-3.432	.001
	Literasi Keuangan	.339	.082	.294	4.113	.000
	Modal Minimal	.217	.081	.179	2.690	.009
	Risiko Investasi	.092	.101	.071	.914	.364
	Kemajuan Teknologi	.651	.106	.529	6.158	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Investasi

Picture 15. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test, the regression equation in this study can be formulated as follows:

$$Y = -7.515 + 0.339X_1 + 0.217X_2 + 0.092X_3 + 0.651X_4$$

The interpretation of the multiple linear regression equation above is explained as follows:

- The constant value in this study is -7.515. This result indicates that if the independent variables, namely Financial Literacy (X₁), Minimum Capital (X₂), Investment Risk (X₃), and Technological Advancement (X₄), are assumed to be zero, then the value of Investment Interest (Y) is -7.515.
- The regression coefficient of the Financial Literacy (X₁) variable has a positive value of 0.339, indicating a unidirectional relationship. This means that every 1% increase in financial literacy will increase investment interest by 0.339, assuming other independent variables remain constant.
- The regression coefficient of the Minimum Capital (X₂) variable has a positive value of 0.217, indicating a unidirectional relationship. This means that every 1% increase in minimum capital will increase investment interest by 0.217, assuming other independent variables remain constant.
- The regression coefficient of the Investment Risk (X₃) variable has a positive value of 0.092, indicating a unidirectional relationship. This means that every 1% increase in investment risk will increase investment interest by 0.092, assuming other independent variables remain constant.
- The regression coefficient of the Technological Advancement (X₄) variable has a positive value of 0.651, indicating a unidirectional relationship. This means that every 1%

increase in technological advancement will increase investment interest by 0.651, assuming other independent variables remain constant.

Hypothesis Testing Results

Partial Hypothesis Test (T-Test)

The partial hypothesis test is conducted to determine the extent to which each independent variable contributes to explaining changes in the dependent variable. If the significance value is ≤ 0.05 or the value of t-count $>$ t-table, then partially the independent variable (X) has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Y).

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-7.515	2.190		-3.432	.001		
	Literasi Keuangan	.339	.082	.294	4.113	.000	.755	1.325
	Modal Minimal	.217	.081	.179	2.690	.009	.875	1.142
	Risiko Investasi	.092	.101	.071	.914	.364	.634	1.577
	Kemajuan Teknologi	.651	.106	.529	6.158	.000	.524	1.910

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Investasi

Picture 16. Partial Hypothesis Test Results (T-Test)

Based on the table above, it is known that the variables Financial Literacy, Minimum Capital, and Technological Advancement have a probability value (Sig.) less than 0.05, while the Investment Risk variable has a probability value greater than 0.05. The Financial Literacy variable has a t-count value of 4.113 $>$ t-table 1.992, indicating that Financial Literacy partially has a significant effect on Investment Interest. The Minimum Capital variable has a t-count value of 2.690 $>$ t-table 1.992, indicating that Minimum Capital partially has a significant effect on Investment Interest. The Investment Risk variable has a t-count value of 0.914 $<$ t-table 1.992, indicating that Investment Risk partially does not have a significant effect on Investment Interest. The Technological Advancement variable has a t-count value of 6.158 $>$ t-table 1.992, indicating that Technological Advancement partially has a significant effect on Investment Interest.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F-Test)

The F-test is used to determine whether all independent variables in the regression model simultaneously affect the dependent variable. The decision-making criteria for the F-test are as follows:

1. If the significance value is ≤ 0.05 or the F-count $>$ F-table, then the independent variables (X) simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable (Y).
2. If the significance value is ≥ 0.05 or the F-count $<$ F-table, then the independent variables (X) simultaneously do not have a significant effect on the dependent variable (Y).

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	804.585	4	201.146	45.859	.000 ^b
	Residual	328.965	75	4.386		
	Total	1133.550	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Minat Investasi

b. Predictors: (Constant), Kemajuan Teknologi, Modal Minimal, Literasi Keuangan, Risiko Investasi

Picture 17. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test Results (F-Test)

Based on the table above, it is known that the significance value (Sig.) is 0.000 $<$ 0.05, and the obtained F-count value is 45.859 $>$ F-table 2.49. Therefore, it can be concluded that the variables Financial Literacy, Minimum Capital, Investment Risk, and Technological Advancement simultaneously have a significant effect on Investment Interest.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)

The coefficient of determination (R²) value ranges from 0 to 1 and is used to determine the extent to which the independent variables influence the dependent variable, both partially and simultaneously. An R² value that approaches 1 indicates that the independent variables (X) are able to provide most of the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable (Y).

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.842 ^a	.710	.694	2.094

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kemajuan Teknologi, Modal Minimal, Literasi Keuangan, Risiko Investasi

b. Dependent Variable: Minat Investasi

Picture 17. Model Summary

Based on the coefficient of determination test results above, the Adjusted R Square value is 0.694, which indicates that the independent variables (X), consisting of Financial Literacy, Minimum Capital, Investment Risk, and Technological Advancement, explain 69.4% of the variation in the dependent variable (Investment Interest). Meanwhile, the remaining **30.6%** is explained by other variables outside this research model.

Discussion

The Effect of Financial Literacy on Investment Interest

The results of this study indicate that the Financial Literacy variable has a positive effect on Investment Interest. This confirms that financial literacy is an important factor influencing the investment interest of the young generation in Medan City. This means that the better an individual's understanding of financial concepts, the higher their tendency to invest. This finding is consistent with previous research conducted by Parulian and Aminnudin (2020), which stated that financial literacy influences investment interest. Furthermore, this result is supported by Hikmah and Rustam (2020), who found that financial literacy knowledge can increase an individual's interest in investing.

The Effect of Minimum Capital on Investment Interest

The results of this study indicate that the Minimum Capital variable has a positive effect on Investment Interest. This finding confirms that minimum investment capital is one of the factors influencing the investment interest of the young generation in Medan City. This means that the lower the required investment capital, the higher the level of investment interest. This result is supported by previous research conducted by Wibowo and Purwohandoko (2019), which stated that minimum investment capital policies influence investment interest. This study is also consistent with research by Syahputra, Eko, and Novianty Lily (2023), which found that minimum investment capital has a positive effect on investment interest.

The Effect of Investment Risk on Investment Interest

The results of this study show that the Investment Risk variable is valid and reliable and does not indicate multicollinearity or heteroscedasticity problems. However, based on the partial test results, Investment Risk does not have a significant effect on Investment Interest among the young generation in Medan City. This indicates that risk perception is not the main factor determining investment interest among young investors in Medan City. This finding is consistent with the research conducted by Mental and Pandemi (2022), which stated that investment risk does not affect investment interest. However, this result differs from the study conducted by Yunia et al. (2021), which found that investment risk influences interest in Islamic stock investment.

The Effect of Technological Advancement on Investment Interest

The results of this study indicate that the Technological Advancement variable has a positive effect on Investment Interest. This finding confirms that technological development is an important factor that encourages increased investment interest among the young generation in Medan City. The availability of advanced technology provides easier access to investment information and investment services, thereby increasing individuals' interest in investing. This result is consistent with the research conducted by Arif and Yudiaatmaja (2020), which stated that technological advancement affects students' investment interest. In addition, research by Purba et al. (2025) also found that technological advancement has a positive effect on investment interest.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Financial Literacy, Minimum Capital, Investment Risk, and Technological Advancement on Investment Interest among the Young Generation in Medan City. Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it was found that Financial Literacy has a significant effect on Investment Interest among the Young Generation in Medan City. Furthermore, Minimum Capital also has a significant effect on Investment Interest among the Young Generation in Medan City. Meanwhile, Investment Risk does not have a significant effect on Investment Interest among the Young Generation in Medan City. In addition, Technological Advancement has a significant effect on Investment Interest among the Young Generation in Medan City. Therefore, it can be concluded that Financial Literacy, Minimum Capital, and Technological Advancement are factors that influence the increase in Investment Interest, while Investment Risk is not the main factor affecting Investment Interest among the Young Generation in Medan City.

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