



De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

**FACTORS AFFECTING SPENDING AND SAVING BEHAVIOR OF
HOUSE HELPERS IN DASMARIÑAS CITY, CAVITE**

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ABSTRACT

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The main purpose of this study was to determine the factors affecting the spending and saving behavior of house helpers in Dasmariñas City, Cavite. Specifically, the study aimed to determine the spending and saving behavior of the house helper-respondents; to ascertain the association between spending and saving behavior and profile of the respondents, to determine the effects of sociodemographic and psychographic characteristics on the spending and saving behavior of the house helper-respondents; and to compare the spending and saving behavior of the house helpers in terms of their sociodemographic characteristics.

The study was conducted in the city of Dasmariñas, Cavite from June 2013 to March 2014. Stratified, systematic and snowball sampling techniques were used in drawing the sample from 10 subdivisions. These were Diamond village, Marilag subdivision, Town and Country, Summerwind Village 4, Manuellaville Phase 2, Windward Hills Phase 1, Villa Luisa Homes Phase 2 and 3, Greensborough Subdivision and Fatima Heights. Personal interview was employed in gathering primary data were gathered from the respondents. The methods of data analysis that were employed include Pearson's correlation,



Spearman's rank correlation, analysis of variance (ANOVA), Chi-square test, crosstabulation, multiple regression analysis.

Only three percent of the respondents were male and 35 percent of the total respondents were married. Their mean age was 31.47 years with 7.71 mean of work experience. On average, they are working for 6.41 days in a week, with a mean gross monthly salary of PhP3,753.25. The mean number of dependents and years of schooling were 3.49 persons and 8.97 years, respectively. The estimated amount of saving, financial support to dependents, and average spending were PhP1,283.83, PhP2,403.00, and PhP219, respectively. Most of the respondents were all around and they save using a coin bank. About 57.94 percent of the total respondents have saving.

Taken collectively, respondents considered the willingness to save as a major factor in spending and saving. Next is the level of personal finance management knowledge, level of self-control, willingness to spend, and level of peer influence.

Using multiple regression analysis, gross monthly salary and number of children are factors that positively affect the spending and saving behavior of house helpers. The variables free load and number of dependents negatively affect the spending and saving behavior, respectively, while self-control was significantly affecting only saving behavior.



Spending and saving of the marginalized sector is foreseen as a vital issue to achieve high-saving generation. Thus, future researchers are suggested to conduct a longitudinal research to observe the spending and saving behavior of house helpers over time. This would facilitate the researchers to gain valuable data which would provide a robust finding on how each factor affecting the house helper spending and saving behavior. They can also include the *kasambahay* law to measure the effectiveness and awareness of the house helpers on the said law.

