FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CONSUMER BUYING DECISION OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES: A CASE OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS IN BACOOR, CAVITE

A Thesis
Presented to the Faculty of the
Graduate School of Business
De La Salle University-Dasmarinas
City of Dasmariñas

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Business Administration

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October 2009

ABSTRACT

REYES, R.T., Factors Influencing the Consumer Buying Decision of Life Insurance Policies: A Case of Selected Households in Bacoor, Cavite. Master in Business Administration – Techno Program, De La Salle University – Dasmarinas, Dasmariñas City, October 2009, Adviser: Dr. Alice T. Valerio.

A study was conducted to determine the factors influencing the consumer buying decision of life insurance policies of selected households in Bacoor, Cavite. The factors identified, based on previous studies conducted, include demographic factors such as civil status, gender, number of dependent children, age, occupation, household per, capita income, and wealth; psychographic factors such as risk perception and perceived company image; and external factors such as sales agents influence, premium amount, and flexibility of interest rates.

The study was conducted from July 2009 to August 2009 in selected households in Bacoor, Cavite, a municipality with high rate of urbanization and fast population growth. An interview schedule was developed to test the validity of the demographic, psychographic, and external factors. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the profile of the respondents and a five-point Likert scale was designed to measure both the psychographic and external factors. Logit regression was employed to analyze the effect of selected factors on the consumers' decision to buy life insurance policies. Policyholders and nonpolicyholders were compared n terms of demographic, psychographic, and external variables using *t*-test and ANOVA.

Individuals between the ages 30 to 39 would the best prospects for basic life insurance and educational plans while the best prospects for retirement and investment plans would be individuals between the ages 40 to 49. Security and educational fund are the main reasons for the purchase of life insurance among policyholders. On the other hand, having no budget is the foremost reason why respondents were not able to buy life insurance. Consequently, most policyholders are employed and earning at least PhP10,000 a month as compared to non policyholders. Individuals who were approached by sales agents are most likely to buy life insurance as they become aware of the benefits of the product as opposed to those who were not approached. This is primarily due to the fact that insurance plans are considered to be "unsought goods".

Age, household per capita income, wealth, sales agent's approach, and premium amount were identified as factors influencing the buying decision of life insurance policies. The results of the study could help the insurance industry in its quest for better market penetration. Insurance companies can concentrate their product development efforts on the factors mentioned and be able to bring better customer satisfaction to the buying public.

Table of Contents

	Page
TITLE PAGE	i
DEED OF DECLARATION	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	v
ABSTRACT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
LIST OF APPENDIXES	xiv
INTRODUCTION	1
Background of the Study	2
Statement of the Problem	10
Objectives of the Study	11
Hypotheses of the Study	12
Significance of the Study	13
Scope and Limitations	14
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	18
OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK	36

METHODOLOGY	45
Research Design	45
Time and Place of Study	45
Sampling Procedures	48
Collection of Data	48
Methods of Analysis	49
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	54
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	113
APPENDIXES	117

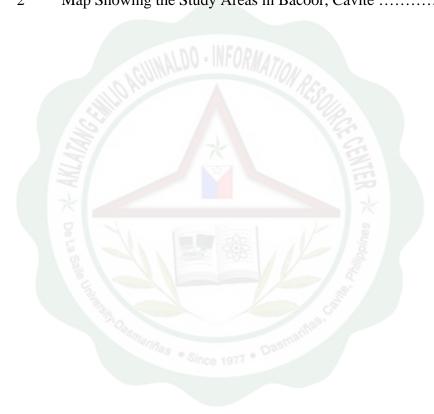
LIST OF TABLES

Tables		
1	Likert scale in the risk perception of the respondents	50
2	Adjectival rating table for perceived psychographics and external variables in the buying decision of life insurance policies.	50
3	Profile of the respondents	56
4	Preferred plans and companies by respondents	60
5	Preferred plan by age category	61
6	Reasons for preference of life insurance companies	63
7	Plans purchased by policyholders	66
8	Companies where policyholders bought their plans	69
9	Reasons for buying life insurance	71
10	Reasons for not buying life insurance	74
11	Characteristics comparison of policy and nonpolicyholders	75
12	Summary of the relationship between life insurance ownership and selected variables	78
13	Summary results of analysis of variance comparing policyholders and nonpolicyholders	78
14	Summary results of <i>t</i> -test comparing policy and nonpolicyholders	70

15	Respondent's perception of psychographic and external variables	86
16	Summary of the relationship between life insurance ownership and selected variables	90
17	Summary results of analysis of variance comparing policy and nonpolicyholders	90
18	Summary results of <i>t</i> -test comparing policy and nonpolicyholders	91
19	Result of Binary Logistic Regression on the Factors Influencing the Consumer Buying Decision of Life Insurance Policy	102

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures		
	The Operational Framework Showing the Factors Influencing	
	the Consumer Buying Decision of Life Insurance	
1	Policies	44
2	Map Showing the Study Areas in Bacoor, Cavite	47



LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1	Questionnaire	Page 118
2	Population of Bacoor, Cavite	121
3	Profile of Respondent's Perception on Psychographics and External Variables	123
4	Relationship of Psychographic Variables to Life Insurance Ownership.	129
5	Mean Comparison of Policyholders and Nonpolicyholders	131
6	Ranking of Importance Given by Respondents.	132
7	Ranking of Importance Given by Policyholders	133
8	Ranking of Importance Given by Nonpolicyholders.	134
9	Ranking of Life Insurance Companies According to Premium Income.	135
10	Household Per Capita Income Tests in Categories	136