

SAVING HABITS AMONG BUSINESS FACULTY



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The University of Mindanao

An Undergraduate Thesis Presented to the Faculty of
College of Business Administration Education
University of Mindanao
Davao City

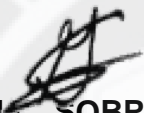
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration
Major in Financial Management

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ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL SHEET

This research entitled **“SAVING HABITS AMONG BUSINESS FACULTY** “prepared and submitted by, Roberto P. Buenafior, Ana Bon B. Capili and Lody T. Pizaro for the compilation of the requirements of Financial Research (FIN 324) with the code 01978 under the College of Business Administration Education of the University of Mindanao is hereby **accepted**.



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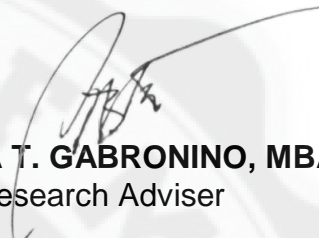


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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the study was to determine the saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City. The researchers used a self-constructed questionnaire that was validated by experts. The researchers conducted a survey to know if there were significant differences in the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao when grouped according to respondent's profile. The 40 Respondents of the study were the business faculty obtained through convenient purposive sampling. The data were collected and treated statistically using Mean, Frequency and ANOVA to give the significant results. The researchers came up to a conclusion based on the results. The area of emergency fund got the highest overall mean of 4.41. Followed, by the area of retirement with the mean of 4.34. Lastly, in terms of investment that got the lowest mean of 4.18. The researchers came up to a conclusion that based on the result, the emergency fund has the highest level of influence in the saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao which means that emergency fund increases their ability to meet unexpected medical expenditure, helps maintain a high standard of living and improves their ability to support their family in providing timely healthcare. The researchers recommended that based on the result in the area of investment, it is recommended to the Business Faculty that they need to increase their saving habits in terms of investment. To increase their future income, they need to improve their capacity. Moreover, to acquire financial and physical assets investing in enhancing their ability to increase their income in investment.

Keywords: *Saving, Habit, Emergency fund, Retirement, Investment*

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Saving is part of disposable income which is not spent on consumption. Saving is reducing the current consumption in order to increase the living standard and fulfilling the daily requirements in future. Saving is an amount of something such as time or money that does not need to use or spend. On the other hand, saving habits were consider as frequently practiced behaviors, done without a particular sense of awareness, with the goal of freeing up funds for saving or debt reduction. It is used for investment to earn interest (profit) or be used to purchase assets such as buildings (Bime & Mbanasor, 2011).

Most of the workers lead life without having any definite aim or plan for the future. Workers are more concerned about their present life rather being bothered about the future which is full of uncertainty. Usually no worker can save for more than a month. After saving money for a month or so, constantly the news of saving becomes known to all. Because of these reasons the workers are not found so much anxious regarding the savings matter. They are more concern about their happiness of their present lives. Despite a considerable earning capacity, most of the workers face financial problem and fail to manage savings due to lack of knowledge (Chowdhury, 2013).

Lusardi, (2008) low literacy and lack of information affect the ability to save and to secure a satisfying fund in the future. Ignorance about basic financial concepts can be linked to lack of proper savings plan. Several initiatives have been undertaken to encourage saving and financial security, such as educating workers to improve their financial literacy and knowledge about saving decisions. While these programs have had some impact on saving behavior, much more can be done to improve their effectiveness.

One of the most important economic theories regarding saving is the life cycle hypothesis. Individuals save some of their earnings to provide for purchases in the final stages of life, when they will no longer be earning an income. In this context, the main motivations which drives an individual to save are the wish to accumulate money to use when he or she is retired. Some studies have investigated the importance of different motivations to save. Work, for example, showed that in the United States in 1960s, people saved, in order, for emergencies to have funds in reserve for necessities, for retirement or old age, for their children's needs, to buy a house or durable goods and for holidays. Few claimed to save to earn future income (in the form of interest or dividends) or to leave money to their heirs (Modigliani, 2009).

Statement of the Problem

The study aimed to determine the saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:

- 1.1 Age;

- 1.2 Sex;
- 1.3 Income
- 1.4 Civil Status; and
- 1.5 Profile Status?

2. What is the level of saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao in terms of:

- 2.1 Emergency fund;
- 2.2 Retirement; and
- 2.3 Investment?

3. Is there a significant difference in the saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao when analyzed according to profile?

Hypothesis

There is no significant difference in the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao when analyzed according to their profile.

Review of Related Literature

This study presents the various concepts, facts, and theories from the different authors and reading materials so that the readers provided with a clear understanding of what that study is all about.

Saving Habits

The vote of confidence in the future refers to the saving levels at the midpoint of the life-cycle model because the increased saving levels indicate that one must expect to be around to spend the savings in the future. A vote of confidence is often rather than saving in the future and an activity that

involves both the pain for foregoing consumption and the pleasure of an anticipated future. To an individual saving is not simply what is left after consumption but as well as consumption postponed so that it can be used at a later date (Warneyrd, 1999).

According to Virani, (2012) the current consumption was scarifying by saving to increase the living standard and fulfilling the daily requirements in the future. Saving is also considered as the amount of something that do not need to spend such as time or money. The saving also could be used for investment to earn interest or profit and it can be used to purchase assets like buildings. Concerning to deferring consumption saving is also recognized, which is done by the households or individuals, the firms and, the governments. The household will save more money in the bank when the interest rate is high that allows the entrepreneurs to borrow.

Americans are spenders. They take on too much debt to finance a new home, a car, an education, or by racking up miscellaneous debt on credit cards. A company can have an investment management arm working to educate American workers on the benefits of savings, while it has significant consumer credit and mortgage business. The United States government also plays a vital role in encouraging America's spending frenzy, sometimes in not so subtle ways (Kramer, 2013).

Saving is the part of the income earned by the individuals. Fenta, (2017) said even for the non-poor, saving is difficult because to save means to use fewer resources in the present. Asset accumulation and impact on saving, including, access to purpose fully develop saving opportunities, financial education, appropriate incentives and mechanisms towards

facilitating saving was encouraged by several institutional variables. The purview of the economic arena on an individual, as well as household basis, studied that saving is an important macroeconomic variable. Saving means sacrificing the current consumption to increase the living standard and fulfilling the daily requirements in future time. On the other hand, according to classical economists like, saving is an important determinant of economic growth. While for an individual the cushion for the future's intercourse of the unforeseen and upcoming as well as the uncertain circumstances of life refers to as the saving.

In Davao City, stated that around 86 percent of the people living in Davao Region does not own a savings bank account according to the 2014 Consumer Finance Survey Results Friday, February 17, at Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Arado, 2017). Based on the survey, Dabawenyos are saying that they do not have enough money to keep money in the bank. A bank account in the first place while others say they do not see the need to have an account.

Emergency Fund

Researchers have studied the factors that affect the short- and long-term savings of consumers as well as their levels of preparation for a major financial emergency. The study also found out that most families do not save as much as they can. Other studies had looked at the composition of the household as it relates to savings (Huston & Chang, 2013). Also, Cha, (2014) says that there are three classifications of savings, namely, quick or emergency funds, which consist of assets held in the highly liquid account checking, or money market accounts, intermediate funds, which include

Certificate of Deposits. In addition, to the quick funds; are general funds, which include stocks, bonds, and all assets in the mid funds.

An emergency was mentioned that it could result to unexpected decreases or loss of current period income and unforeseen increases in consumption (Catherine, 2014). When the current period income is less than the waste of other resources, including savings, credit, or borrowing against assets, it can be used to cover the temporary gap. Emergency fund, also known as a rainy day fund, is a stash of easily accessible money that has been set aside for emergencies. Having money stashed away to deal with unexpected events. It can give a sense of security that should know that such a game would not destroy the financial plans.

Furthermore, emergencies tend to link to long-term debt. Having a designated emergency fund can help attack that debt. When most people think of financial crises, they feel about medical problems and burdensome costs that their insurance would not fully absorb. But there are other paths to long-term debt, such as a sudden layoff, a natural disaster, and a family issue with financial underpinnings or even an abrupt need to move to another metro area, for whatever reason. Savings mechanisms at financial institutions may be complicated for lower-income households to navigate due to account minimums, terms, and conditions (Mont, 2014).

In addition, Gen, (2014) found that age and education played a significant role in whether a household would meet the three-month emergency fund standard. The study found that only twenty-two percent of those surveyed met the three-month standard. They found evidence age and education played significant roles in the probability that one will save and

meet the three-month standard. This particular interest considering that financial literacy declines with age, but actual savings and financial preparedness seem to increase. They concluded that multi-person households were more likely to save, while single parents were the least possible to meet the standard for a sufficient emergency fund.

A study by the Consumer Federation of America shows that less than one-third of low-to-moderate-income households have a savings account, and less than 3 in 10 say they have an emergency fund of at least \$500. Low-to-moderate income households report that they need about \$1,500 in an emergency fund, compared with \$3,000 for families that are more middle income. The study of employers provided evidence of an influential association between financial education and retirement savings. They show that retirement seminars or other commercial presentations led to significant increases in the frequency and amount of retirement savings (Brobeck, 2015).

Moreover, Tokar Asaad, (2015) shows that financial education is strongly correlated with household financial decisions. The overall beneficial found that financial literacy is strongly associated with not only the amount of retirement savings but also the planned retirement age. They also discovered that men are less likely to alter either savings levels or expected retirement age than women are. The study revealed that recipients of financial education are expected to decide to make changes to saving levels during the course or seminar. The recipients are unlikely to implement these changes immediately.

Over one-quarter of United States, households are unbanked such as without a transaction account or under banked which have an account but still utilize alternative services such as check cashers or payday lenders

(Grinstein-Weiss, 2015). Similarly, Clark and D'Ambrosio, (2016) who conducted a study focused on evaluating financial education programs, it suggests that the impact could be even more significant but is undocumented. The study also showed that if financial education seminars included evaluation at the end, it is likely that an even more substantial effect be revealed. The authors suggest a uniform standard evaluating financial education programs. Hoping that this could lead to more efficient and usable data and ultimately more financially knowledgeable consumers.

Retirement

Robson and Laurin, (2011) concluded that the next elderly would face declines of 44 percent and 50 percent, respectively. Limited retirement savings is a major contributing factor to economic vulnerability among the elderly. Increased policy and academic attention have been placed on promoting retirement savings early in the life course to improve financial outcomes later in life. A McKinsey, (2012) report concludes that 23 percent of the future elderly will suffer a decline in their standard of living in retirement, thus in 2015, the number falls to 17 percent on its report. Also, the study added that 22 percent of the future elderly would suffer a significant decline in their standard of living.

Both studies conclude that financial education affects financial planning, which affects retirement wealth. Some studies have focused on the effects of financial literacy on American households. One survey focused on employers, and the other focused on families. The survey of homes examined the impact of financial education on all types of saving, whereas many studies focus solely on pension saving. The authors find that a strong association

between retirement savings and financial education seems to exist across virtually all measures. Overall saving (both retirement and non-retirement), presents a more confounding scenario. The study of employers provides evidence of an influential association between financial education and retirement savings (Attri, 2013).

Curto, (2016) insisted that a young person typically has a low incidence of retirement savings, and many do not perceive retirement as an essential reason to save. Little retirement savings among today's young adults may be particularly problematic. In the light of the shift toward retirement saving vehicles that require more active participation by individuals and households. With life expectancies rising, having information about retirement savings can be important for clients. Retirement savings are in a state of change. Financial institutions excluding pensions as part of a benefits package, people are being asked to save for retirement on their own. Depending on the type of employment they have (i.e., part-time, full-time, temporary), clients may or may not have the ability to save for retirement. A person's age, status, and economic situation are all considerations that affect their options.

Furthermore, they also determined that there is a statistically significant association between financial literacy and successful financial planning. This result explored in further depth in the author's later study, which compared the 2004 data and the 1992 data from the same survey. The results show that high retirement wealth is correlated with financial planning. But that planning may also be highly associated with patience, intelligence, or other demographic factors that imply a low discount rate. Even after controlling for these variables, however, financial planning still has a statistically significant

effect on retirement wealth. The authors then determine the impact that wealth may have on a plan and discover that the correlation is negative, although not always statistically significant. It implies that as households become wealthy enough to afford retirement, they slow down their planning efforts (Lusardi & Mitchell, 2016).

Retirement seminars or other financial presentations lead to significant increases in the frequency and amount of retirement savings Schol, (2016). They find that the effect is most potent among employees who are not highly compensated. The study confirms that financial education is strongly correlated with household financial decisions. In general, it is beneficial that financial literacy is strongly associated with not only the amount of retirement savings but also the planned retirement age. They also discovered that men are less likely to alter either savings levels or planned retirement age than women are. Further, the study reveals that recipients of financial education are expected to decide to make changes to savings.

Investment

Finance is defined as the commitment of current financial resources to achieve higher gains in the future. A convenient sample of 175 respondents from Bhubaneswar was selected Obamuyi, (2013). The study revealed that demographic variables such as age, gender, education, and occupation have no significant relations with the period of investments made by the investor. Further, the study revealed that there is a significant relationship between the demographic factors and the sources of awareness with the analysis of investment avenues. Investor's choice was more or less distributed between physical assets and financial assets.

Kramer, (2013) said Americans are spenders. They take on too much debt to finance a new home, a car, an education, or by racking up miscellaneous debt on credit cards. A company can have an investment management arm working to educate American workers on the benefits of savings, while it has significant consumer credit and mortgage business. The United states government also plays a significant role in encouraging America's spending frenzy, sometimes in not so subtle ways.

The safety of the investment and income were the main objectives of the respondents, followed by liquidity and marketability, capital appreciation, and tax benefits. It was also concluded that most of the respondents could save substantially from their annual income and are in a position to invest. As stated by Sreepriya and Gurusamy (2013) studied the investment pattern of salaried people in the district of Coimbatore with a sample of 150 respondents and concluded that the majority of the respondents are educated up to college level. They are aware of investment avenues.

Moreover, it was found that most of the respondents prefer long term investment, and bank deposits were the most preferred investment. They have not faced any problem with their finances. Saving behavior is defined as well as the flow of saving, and the activity or types of savings. Moreover, saving response is also analyzed one at a time, contrary to research that often focuses on only one of these three perspectives of conservation. Thus, this paper contributes to the literature in the field, as mentioned above. By developing a new saving behavior model that can influence the consumer response from both policymaking and commercial perspective (Cecillia, 2014).

Moreover, have carried out an empirical study on the saving pattern and investment preferences of individual households in the City of Pune with a sample of 526 respondents. The study concluded that the majority of the respondents had a high degree of awareness towards bank deposits and real estate's as an investment avenue. Gender has no effect or influence on the level of knowledge. Salaried employees had a better awareness of the investment avenues than any other occupational category (Subashini & Velmurugan, 2016).

Interestingly, their survey cited many reasons for saving money. Based on the conducted Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Consumer Finance survey, pointed out that there is 86 percent of the total population in Davao Region does not own a savings bank account. Moreover, they pointed out that they do not have extra money to be deposited in the bank. While others say, they do not see the need to have an account, (Arado, 2017).

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This study is anchored on the theory of Katona, (1975), stated that saving refers to the money deposited in the bank accounts or other assets to protect one from future insecurities/emergency fund, saving for investment and saving for retirement. This study explains the saving motives of individuals. He added that people keep accumulate assets to finance their retirement, and they spend their assets during retirement.

This study was supported by Mabanta and Ryan, (2008), which states that saving habits can be measured in terms of their Emergency Fund. It increases their ability to meet unexpected medical expenditures and their ability to support their families in providing timely healthcare. It develops their

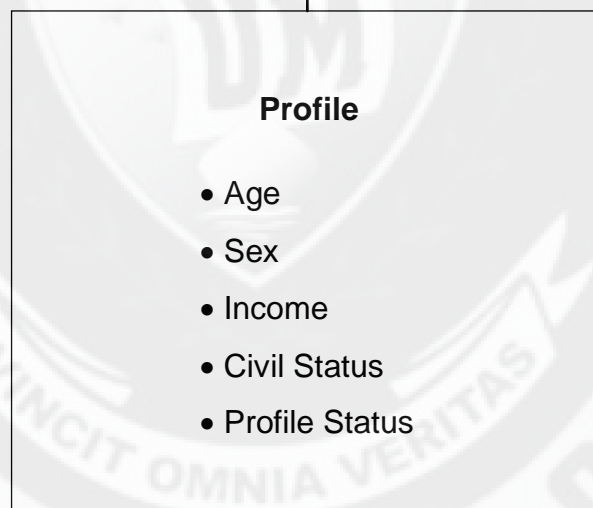
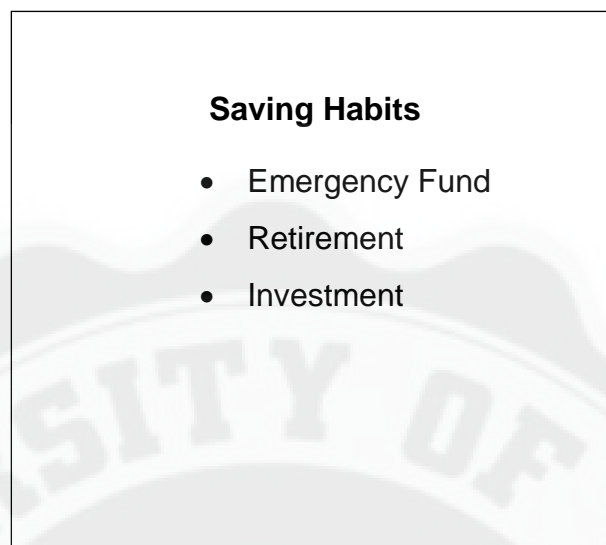
Main Variables**Moderating Variables**

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

to support their families in providing timely healthcare. It develops their ability to use their money correctly. That helps improve their standards of living.

The variables of the study shown in Figure 1. The indicator of saving habits which represents the independent variables consist of Emergency fund, Retirement and Investment and also the indicator of the profile of the respondents which represents the moderator variable consists of Age, Sex, Income, Civil Status and Profile Status.

Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is deemed to be relevant to the following:

University of Mindanao Administrators - This study would help the University of Mindanao Administrator in deciding how to allocate their income correctly and effectively.

Business Faculty Members - This serves as their guide in proper money allocation and can improve their knowledge of money spending.

Future Researchers - This study would help future researchers as their basis and guide in improving researches related to savings habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao.

Definition of Terms

For clarification, the operational definition of critical terms used in the study, are provided, to wit;

Saving - it is income not spent or deferred consumption.

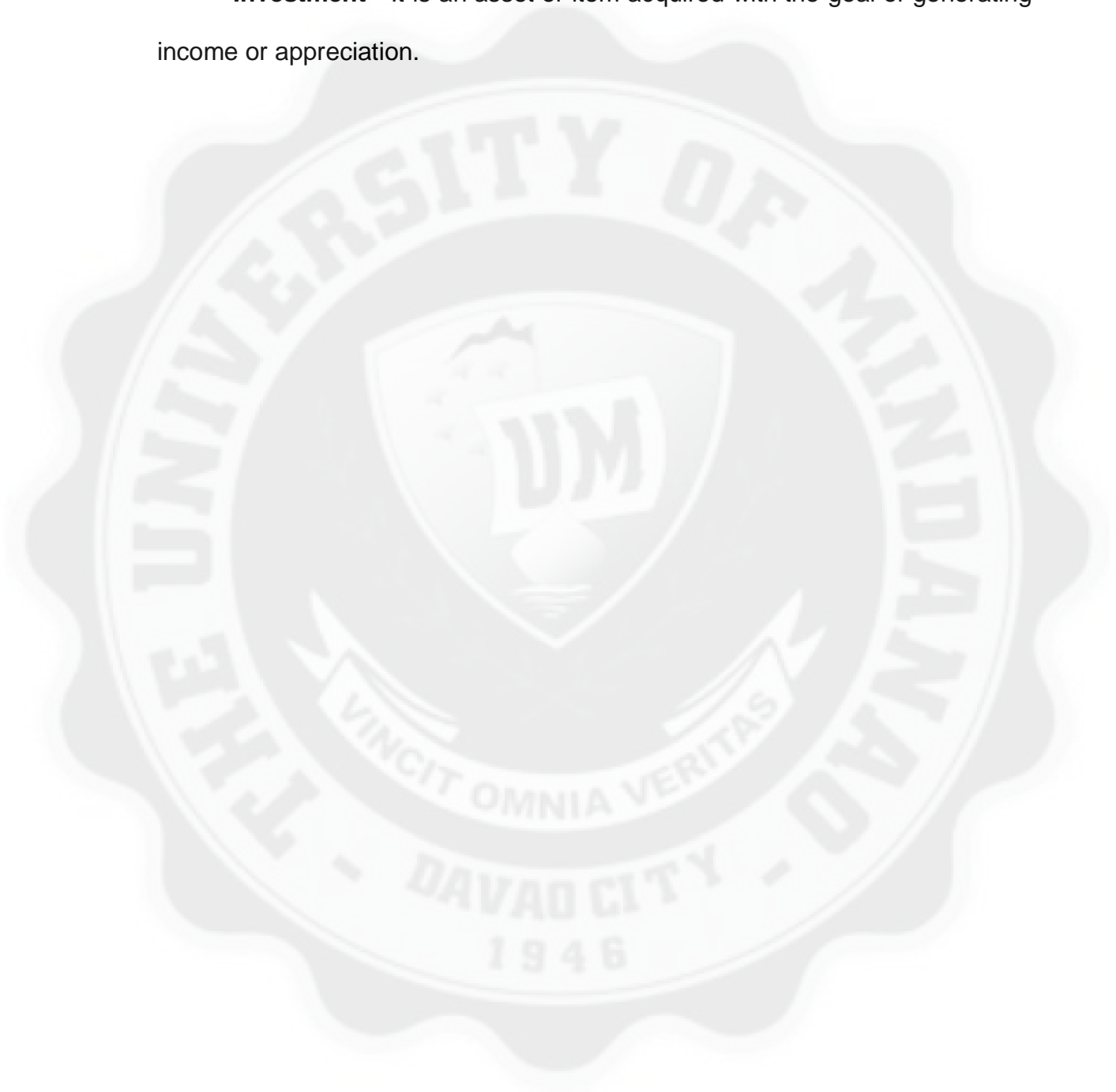
Habit- It is a routine of behaviors that are repeated regularly and tend to occur subconsciously.

Emergency Fund - It is a readily available source of assets to help one navigate financial dilemmas such as the loss of a job, a debilitating illness

or a major repair to the home or car.

Retirement - It refers to the period of life when one chooses to permanently leave the workforce behind.

Investment - It is an asset or item acquired with the goal of generating income or appreciation.



Chapter 2

METHOD

Presented in this chapter is the discussion of the research design, respondents, research instruments, statistical treatment of data, and data gathering procedure.

Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive method associated to secure the date with the accurate result of the study. Descriptive research design provided researchers with a numeric description of demographic characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of a population by studying a sample of this population. Stangor, (2011), descriptive research design was used to identify the current state of affairs. It also provides a complete picture of what is really happening at a given time.

Research Respondents

The research respondents of this study were the current business faculty of the University of Mindanao. According to Hogg, Tanis and Zimmerman, (1997) in line with the rule of thumb of the choice of 30 samples to 200 for a boundary between small and large samples and the purpose of estimating a mean. A sample of 40 respondents was used in the study. The convenience sampling method was used because it allowed the researchers to obtain primary data and trends regarding their study without the complications of using a randomized sample.

Research Instruments

This questionnaire was self-constructed and validated by experts, a questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. The questionnaire instrument consisted of two (2) parts as follows. The first part of the survey was the respondent's profile. The second part was the Saving habits among Business Faculty. There were (3) indicators and (15) questions in this part.

The questions were measured in or (5) Likert scale. It estimated the saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao, Davao City. Among independent variables, the questionnaire tried to measure the level of saving habits among business faculty.

The specific process was undertaken in making a questionnaire by reading literature to create a pool or items for inclusion in the instrument. The survey tool was validated by a group of experts to assure the appropriateness of the questions in the questionnaire. The comments, suggestions, and recommendations of experts were correctly taken and reflected in the appendices. Saving habits among Business Faculty was based on the average weighted mean. These scores were categorized and scaled using exact limits with descriptive equivalents.

Scale of Instrument

Range	Scale	Description	Interpretation
5	4.24-5.00	Very High	This means that the item described is always true all the time.
4	3.43-4.23	High	This means that the item described is often true all the time.
3	2.62-3.42	Moderate	This means that the item described is

			sometimes true all the time.
2	1.81-2.61	Low	This means that the item described is rarely true all the time.
1	1.00-1.80	Very Low	This means that the item described is never true all the time.

Research Procedures

In the gathering of data, the researchers observed the following steps:

1. Permission to Conduct Study. The researchers provided a letter of permission for the approval to conduct the study.

2. Distribution of Questionnaire. After the grant of permission, the researchers distributed the survey questionnaire to the business faculty and instructed them to fill-up the necessary questions provided questionnaire were explained and administered.

3. Scoring and Collation. The data were generated from the survey and had been collated, tailed and subjected to statistical interpretation and analysis.

4. Analysis and Interpretation of Data. The raw scores together with the data were submitted to the statistician computation and for analysis.

Statistical Treatment of the Data

The statistical tools employed in treating the problem ere the following:

Frequency and Percentage. This tool was used to determine the profile of respondents.

Mean. This was used to measure the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). This was used to determine the significant difference in the level of saving habits of the business faculty of the University of Mindanao when grouped according to the respondent's profile

Chapter 3

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDING

The specific problems presented earlier were answered in this chapter. The data were presented, analyzed, and interpreted based on the research questions of the study. The data are in a narrative form placed in numerical tables. Interpretations of findings are made through inferences and implications, in determining and describing the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao. The F-test and the ANOVA were used to assess the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao.

The researchers conducted a survey last February 2019 to determine the level of influence on saving habits of business faculty of the University of Mindanao.

Profile of the Respondents

Shown in Table 1 the data profile of the respondents, the respondents answered the questionnaires given by the researchers in a respective manner. Specifically, the profile of the respondents is as follows: Age, Sex, Income, Civil Status, and Profile Status.

Table 1 illustrates the profile of the 40 respondents in this study. Thirty-one-point-seventy percent 31.70% and with a frequency of 13 came from the age bracket of 51 to 60 years old, twenty-nine-point thirty percent 29.30% and with a frequency of 11 are 31 to 40 years old, twenty-four-point-fourty percent 24.40% and with a frequency of 10 are 20 to 30 years old and only fourteen-

Table 1. *Profile of the Respondents*

Profile Variable	Frequency	Percent
Age		
20-30	10	24.40%
31-40	11	29.30%
41-50	6	14.60%
51-60	13	31.70%
Total	40	100%
Sex		
Male	17	43.90%
Female	23	56.10%
Total	40	100%
Income		
10,000-19,000	6	17.10%
20,000-29,000	19	46.30%
30,000-39,000	9	22.00%
40,000-49,000	5	12.20%
50,000 and above	1	2.40%
Total	40	100%
Civil Status		
Single	21	51.20%
Married	18	46.40%
Widow	1	2.40%
Total	40	100%
Profile Status		
Full-Time	21	51.20%
Part-time	12	29.30%
Probationary	1	2.40%
Part-time Full Load	6	14.60%
Total	40	100%

point-sixty percent 14.60% and with a frequency of 6 came from the age bracket of 41 to 50 years old. The table also reflects sex, income, civil status, and profile status. With regards to sex, fifty-six-point-ten percent 56.10% are female with a frequency of 23, forty-three-point-ninety percent 43.90% are male with a frequency of 17. Also, in terms of income, forty-six-point-thirty percent 46.30% and with a frequency of 19 are earning 20,000 to 29,000, twenty-two percent 22% and with a frequency of 9 are earning 30,000 to 39,000, seventeen-point-ten percent 17.10% and with a frequency of 6 are

Tables 2. *Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty*

Indicators	Mean	Standard Deviation	Descriptive Equivalent
Emergency Fund	4.41	0.69	Very High
Retirement	4.34	0.82	Very High
Investment	4.18	1.06	High
Overall Mean	4.31	0.86	Very High

earning 10,000 to 19,000, twelve-point-twenty percent 12.20% and with a frequency of 5 are earning 40,000 to 49,000 and two-point-fourty percent 2.40% are earning 50,000 and above. In addition, in terms of civil status, fifty-one-point-twenty percent 51.20% and with a frequency of 21 are single, forty-six-point-fourty percent 46.40% and with a frequency of 18 are married and two-point-fourty percent 2.40% are widow. Lastly, in profile status, fifty-one-point-twenty percent 51.20% and with a frequency of 21 are full-time, twenty-nine-point-thirty percent 29.30% and with a frequency of 12 are part-time, fourteen-point-sixty percent 14.60% and with a frequency of 6 are part-time full load and two-point-fourty percent 2.40% is probationary.

Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty

Table 2 shows the level of saving habits among the business faculty of The University of Mindanao, Davao City. The overall mean 4.31 and the standard deviation of 0.86 with a descriptive equivalent of very high. The level

of saving habits in terms of emergency fund has a mean of 4.41, with a standard deviation of 0.69, with a very high descriptive equivalent. In terms of retirement, with a mean of 4.34 and a standard deviation of 0.82 with a descriptive equivalent of very high. Lastly, when it comes to investment, with a mean of 4.18 and a standard deviation of 1.06 with a high descriptive equivalent.

Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty in terms of Emergency Fund

Table 2a (See Appendix I), shows the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City. This study tries to determine the level of influence concerning an emergency fund. The overall mean of 4.41 and a standard deviation of 0.69 with a very high descriptive equivalent. Notably, in the area of 'It increases the ability to meet unexpected medical expenditure', having a mean of 4.37 and standard deviation of 0.66 with a very high descriptive equivalent. In terms of 'It helps to maintain a high standard of living,' with a mean of 4.22 and a standard deviation of 0.83 with a descriptive equivalent of very highly. In the area of 'The increase of the ability to support the family in providing timely healthcare,' having a mean of 4.56 and a standard deviation of 0.51 with a high descriptive equivalent. In terms of, 'It strengthens the ability to use money properly' with a mean of 4.44 and a standard deviation of 0.85 with a descriptive equivalent of very high. Finally, in the area of 'The family members consider the advice and suggestions about financial matters', having a mean of 4.49 and a standard deviation of 0.58 with a very high descriptive equivalent.

Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty in terms of Retirement

Table 2b (See Appendix I), shows the level of saving habits among the

business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City. This study tries to determine the level of influence in terms of retirement. Generally, the respondents has an overall mean is 4.34, and a standard deviation of 0.82 with a high descriptive equivalent. Particularly, in the area of 'It enables to enjoy a sense of independence in the future', with a mean of 4.54 and a standard deviation of 0.78 with a very highly descriptive equivalent. In the area of 'It creates a sense of confidence and awareness about future', with a mean of 4.51 and a standard deviation of 0.81 with a descriptive equivalent of very highly. Besides, in terms of 'It encourages to offer advice to friends in financial matters', with a mean of 4.27 and standard deviation of 0.81 with a very highly descriptive equivalent. In the area of 'It encourages to participate in social welfare and charitable activities', having a mean of 4.20 and a standard deviation of 0.87 with a high descriptive equivalent. Lastly, in the area of 'It helps to plan luxurious holiday trips with the family', with a mean of 4.17 and a standard deviation of 0.83 with a high descriptive equivalent.

Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty in terms of Investment

Table 2c (See Appendix I), show the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City. This study tries to determine the level of influence with regards to investment. Generally, the respondents has an overall mean is 4.18, and a standard deviation of 1.06 with a high descriptive equivalent. Mainly, in terms of 'Savings and investment increase the family income, with a high descriptive equivalent having a mean of 4.41 and a standard deviation of 0.92. In the area of 'It improves the capacity to acquire financial and physical assets', with a mean of 4.37 and a standard deviation of 0.97 with a very high descriptive equivalent. Also, in the

area of 'It enhances the ability to provide higher qualification abroad,' with a mean of 4.22 and standard deviation 1.06 with a very high descriptive equivalent. In the area of 'The financial strength on account investments get a social recognition', with a mean of 4.00 and a standard deviation of 1.18 with high descriptive equivalent. Finally, in terms of 'It enables to purchase gold and precious ornaments for family members,' with a mean of 3.88 and a standard deviation of 1.19 with high descriptive equivalent.

Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Analyzed According to Age

In table 3, shows significant difference in the saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City when analyze according to their age. The ANOVA was used to determine if there were significant differences when respondents were grouped according to their age. In the area of emergency fund, the p-value of 0.247 shows that there were no significant differences. With regards to retirement the p-value of 0.43 shows that there were no significant differences. Lastly, in the area of investment, the p-value of 0.799 indicates that no significant difference exists. Therefore, failed to Reject Ho.

Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Sex

As presented in table 4, shows the significant difference in the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao, Davao City. The ANOVA was used to determine if there were significant differences when respondents were grouped according to their sex. In the area of emergency fund, the p-value of 0.054 shows that there were no significant differences. With regards to retirement the p-value of 0.252 shows

Table 3. Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Age

Indicator		Sum of square	df	Mean Square	F-test	Significant Difference	Decision on Ho
Emergency Fund	Between Group		3	0.337	1.445	0.247	Accept Ho
	Within Group	7.92	36	0.233			
	Total	8.931	39				
Retirement	Between Group	1.542	3	0.514	0.945	0.43	Accept Ho
	Within Group	18.501	36	0.544			
	Total	20.043	39	0			
Investment	Between Group	0.975	3	0.325	0.337	0.799	Accept Ho
	Within Group	32.82	36	0.965			
	Total	33.795	39				

that there were no significant differences. Lastly, in the area of investment, the p-value of 0.275 indicates that no significant difference exists. Therefore, failed to Reject Ho.

Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Income

In table 5, show significant difference in the level of business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City. The ANOVA was used to determine

Table 4. Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Sex

Indicator		Sum of square	df	Mean Square	F-test	Significant Difference	Decision on Ho
Emergency Fund	Between Group	1.301	2	0.65	3.175	0.054	Accept Ho
	Within Group	7.172	37	0.205			
	Total	8.473	39				
Retirement	Between Group	1.531	2	0.766	1.433	0.252	Accept Ho
	Within Group	18.702	37	0.534			
	Total	20.233	39				
Investment	Between Group	1.711	2	0.855	1.34	0.275	Accept Ho
	Within Group	22.344	37	0.638			
	Total	24.055	39				

If there were significant differences when respondents were grouped according to their income. In the area of investment, the p-value of 0.275 indicates that there were no significant differences exist. In the area of emergency fund, the p-value of 0.054 shows that there were no significant differences. With regards to retirement the p-value of 0.252 shows that there were no significant differences. Lastly, in the area of investment, the p-value of 0.275 indicates that no significant difference exists. Therefore, failed to Reject Ho.

Table 5. Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Income

Indicator		Sum of square	df	Mean Square	F-test	Significant Difference	Decision on Ho
Emergency Fund	Between Group	1.301	2	0.65	3.175	0.054	Accept Ho
	Within Group	7.172	37	0.205			
	Total	8.473	39				
Retirement	Between Group	1.531	2	0.766	1.433	0.252	Accept Ho
	Within Group	18.702	37	0.534			
	Total	20.233	39				
Investment	Between Group	1.711	2	0.855	1.34	0.275	Accept Ho
	Within Group	22.344	37	0.638			
	Total	24.055	39				

Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Civil Status

As presented in table 6, show significant difference in the level of business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City. The ANOVA was used to determine if there were to determine if there were significant differences when respondents were grouped according to their civil status. In

Table 6. *Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Civil Status*

Indicator		Sum of square	df	Mean Square	F-test	Significant Difference	Decision on Ho
Emergency Fund	Between Group	1.35	3	0.338	1.455	0.238	Accept Ho
	Within Group	7.653	36	0.232			
	Total	9.003	39				
Retirement	Between Group	3.366	3	0.842	1.664	0.182	Accept Ho
	Within Group	16.693	36	0.506			
	Total	20.059	39				
Investment	Between Group	4.865	3	1.216	1.414	0.251	Accept Ho
	Within Group	28.377	36	0.86			
	Total	33.242	39				

the area of emergency fund, the p-value of 0.238 shows that there were no significant differences. With regards to retirement the p-value of 0.182 shows that there were no significant differences. Lastly, in the area of investment, the p-value of 0.251 indicates that no significant difference exists. Therefore, failed to Reject Ho.

Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Profile Status

In table 7, shows significant difference in the saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City when analyze

according to their age. The ANOVA was used to determine if there were significant differences when respondents were grouped according to their age. In the area of emergency fund, the p-value of 0.825 shows that there

Table 7. Significant Difference in the Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty when Grouped According to Profile Status

Indicator		Sum of square	df	Mean Square	F-test	Significant Difference	Decision on Ho
Emergency Fund	Between Group	0.096	3	0.048	0.194	0.825	Accept Ho
	Within Group	8.434	36	0.248			
	Total	8.53	39	0			
Retirement	Between Group	0.678	3	0.339	0.6	0.554	Accept Ho
	Within Group	19.211	36	0.565			
	Total	19.89	39	0			
Investment	Between Group	0.061	3	0.031	0.046	0.955	Accept Ho
	Within Group	22.59	36	0.664			
	Total	22.651	39	0			

were no significant differences. With regards to retirement the p-value of 0.554 shows that there were no significant differences. Lastly, in the area of investment, the p-value of 0.955 indicates that no significant difference exists. Therefore, failed to Reject Ho.

Chapter 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the accuracy results of summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations. These are based from the results acquired by the researchers.

Summary

The following were the summary of the findings on the study regarding the respondents' profile and the indicators of the survey.

1. Based on the results, the profile of the respondents in terms of age, the highest percentage came from the age bracket of 51-60 years old with 31.70% while the lowest percentage with only 14.60% are 41-50 years old. In terms of sex, 56.10% of respondents are female, while the other 43.90% are male. In terms of income, the highest percentage of 46.30% are earning 20,000-29,000 while the lowest percentage of 2.40% are earning 50,000 and above. In terms of civil status, 51.20% of respondents are single, while the other 2.40% are widow. Lastly, the highest percentage of 51.20% are full-time while the lowest percentage of 2.40% are probationary.

2. Based on the data gathered, the saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City. In the area of Emergency Fund got the highest mean of 4.41, the respondents approved that they were very highly influenced by this indicator. While, Investment got the lowest mean of 4.18, the respondents expressed that they were highly influenced by this indicator.

3. Based on the significant difference in the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City, in terms of age, sex, income, civil status, and profile status, it also shows that no significant difference exists. Thus, the null hypothesis of the study is accepted.

Conclusions

Based on the findings presented, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Based on the result, the emergency fund has the highest level of influence in the saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City which means that emergency fund increases their ability to meet unexpected medical expenditure, helps maintain a high standard of living and improves their ability to support their family in providing timely healthcare.

2. There is no significant difference in the level of saving habits among the business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City when group according to their profile. This does not conform to the theory of Katona, (1975) which states that saving refers to the money deposited in the bank accounts or other assets to protect one from future insecurities and emergency fund, saving for investment and saving for retirement. Hence, the hypothesis was accepted.

Recommendations

In line with the given results and conclusions, the following recommendations were presented:

University of Mindanao Administrators - The researcher recommends to the administrators that they need to conduct literacy fore and symposia to ignite the interest of the savings habit in terms of investment of the business faculty to increase their ability to get more income in investment.

Business Faculty Members - The researcher recommends to the business faculty that they need to increase their saving habits in terms of investment. To increase their future income, they need to improve their capacity. Moreover, to acquire financial and physical assets investing in enhancing their ability to increase their income in investment.

Future Researchers - The researcher recommends to the future researcher that they should conduct similar studies. However, a larger scale and or scope should be considered. Moreover, additional parameters or variables should be added. Quantitative analysis of the significant relationships of the different indicators with that of the profile of the respondents would be explored comprehensively.

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APPENDIX A

PERMISSION TO CONDUCT STUDY

Permission to Conduct Study

January 11, 2019

VICENTE SALVADOR MONTAÑO
Dean, College of Business Administration
Bolton Street, Davao City

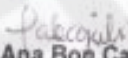
Dear Sir,


We are students from University of Mindanao, College of Business Administration. We are conducting a study on "SAVING HABITS AMONG BUSINESS FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINDANAO DAVAO CITY" as partial fulfillment of our requirement in Finance Research (Fin 324) with code number 6539 for the 2nd semester 2018-2019.

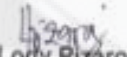
We would like to ask permission to gather data through the administration of questionnaire to your faculty staff who shall be our respondents. The data that we gather shall be used exclusively for our research and shall be no way to be used for any other purpose. Please be assured that we shall treat their answers with utmost confidentiality.


Very truly yours,

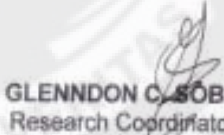
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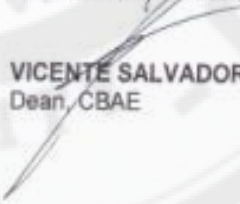

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APPENDIX B

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Saving habits among Business Faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City

Direction: Please indicate which you think appropriate to your experience. Feel free to answer the items. Please be guided by the point scale and the descriptive ratings below. Please check the appropriate box of given question.

Name: (optional) _____

Age: 20-30 years old 31-40 years old

41-50 51-60

Sex: Female Male

Civil Status: Single Married Widow

Income: 10,000-19,000 20,000-29,000

30,000-39,000 40,000-49,000

50,000 and above

Profile Status: Full Load Probationary

Part-time Full-time

Range	Scale	Description	Interpretation
4.21 - 5.00	5	Always	This means the self-concept/competency skilled is manifested all the time.
3.21 - 4.20	4	Often	This means the self-concept/competency skilled is manifested oftentimes.
2.61 - 3.20	3	Sometimes	This means the self-concept/competency skilled is manifested sometimes.
1.81 - 2.60	2	Seldom	This means the self-concept/competency skilled is manifested rarely

SAVING HABITS	5	4	3	2	1
Emergency Fund					
1. My business prepares its financial budgets regularly					
2. It increases my ability to meet unexpected medical expenditure					
3. It increases my ability to support my family in providing timely healthcare					
4. It strengthens my ability to use my money properly					
5. Family members consider my advice and suggestions about financial matters					
Retirement					
6. It enables me to enjoy a sense of independence in the future					
7. It encourages me to offer advice to my friends in financial matters					
8. It encourages me to participate in social welfare and charitable activities					
9. It creates a sense of confidence and awareness about future					
10. It helps me to plan luxurious holiday trips with my family					
Investment					
11. It enhances my ability to provide higher qualification abroad					
12. It enables me to purchase gold and precious ornaments for family members					
13. My financial strength on account investments get me a social recognition					
14. It improves my capacity to acquire financial and physical assets					
15. Savings and Investment increases my family income					

Comments/Suggestions: _____


Thank you

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF EVALUATOR'S RATING

Validator	Rating	Description
Vicente Salvador E. Montano, DBA	4.00	Very Good
Glendon C. Sobrejuanite, MBA	3.86	Very Good
Leomar M. Sabroso	3.57	Very Good
Overall mean	3.81	Very Good

Scale	Range	Description
5	4.21 – 5.00	Excellent
4	3.21 – 4.20	Very Good
3	2.61 – 3.20	Good
2	1.81 – 2.60	Fair
1	1.00 – 1.80	Poor

 The University of Mindanao	RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION CENTER [] Main [] Branch _____ QUESTIONNAIRE VALIDATION SHEET
Title of Research: <u>Savings Habits Among Business Faculty Staff in the University of Mindanao</u>	
Proponents: <u>Capili, Ana Bon B.; Pizaro, Lady T.; Buenafilan, Roberto P.</u>	
To the Evaluator: Please check the appropriate box for your ratings.	
Point Equivalent:	5 – Excellent 4 – Very Good 3 – Good
2 – Fair 1 – Poor	
	5 4 3 2 1
1. CLARITY OF DIRECTION AND ITEMS The vocabulary level, language structure and conceptual level of the questions suit the level of respondents. The test directions and items are written in clear and understandable manner.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
2. PRESENTATION/ORGANIZATION OF ITEMS The items are presented and organized in logical manner.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
3. SUITABILITY OF ITEMS The items appropriately represent the substance of the research. The questions are designed to determine the conditions, knowledge, perceptions and attitude that are supposed to be measured.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
4. ADEQUATENESS OF ITEMS PER CATEGORY The items represent the coverage of the research adequately. The number of questions per area category is representative enough of all the questions needed for the research.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
5. ATTAINMENT OF PURPOSE The instrument as a whole fulfills the objectives for which it was constructed.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1
6. OBJECTIVITY Each item questions require only one specific answer or measures only one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire suggest bias on the part of the researcher.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1
7. SCALE AND EVALUATION RATINGS SYSTEM The scale adapted is appropriate for the items.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1
_____ Vicente Salvador E. Montañó, DBA Signature Above Printed Name	

APPENDIX D

LETTER TO THE ADVISER

Republic of the Philippines)
City of Davao) S.S.
X ----- X

AFFIDAVIT OF LOSS

I, **ANA BON B. CAPILI**, Filipino, of legal age, single and a resident of Bolton St, Poblacion District, Davao City, Philippines, after having been sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby depose, and state THAT:

1. I am currently a 4th Year Student taking up Bachelor of Science in Financial Management at the University of Mindanao – Bolton, Davao City;
2. As a requirement, we are conducting a Research Study (Thesis) with the subject "Saving Habits Among Business Faculty of the University of Mindanao, Davao City";
3. I, together with my group companion, wrote a letter addressed to Prof. Rosalia T. Gabronino, MBA, requesting her to our Research Adviser. This letter was noted by our Class Adviser Glenndon C. Sobrejaunite;
4. The letter was subsequently granted and approved by Prof. Rosalia T. Gabronino, MBA and the same was kept by me;
5. On November 5, 2019, I was informed by my group companion about the letter as it was needed for the submission of our thesis, hence, I searched the same in the cabinet where I normally place all my important documents or files;
6. I was alarmed when I could no longer locate the letter. I diligently search the letter in my room but to no avail;
7. I hereby confirm that the letter was lost and/or missing and that diligent efforts was exerted to locate the same but such efforts proved useless, and now I believe that was lost and beyond recovery;
8. I am executing this affidavit to attest to the truth of the foregoing and for any legal purpose it may serve.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this NOV 12 2019 day of 2019 in the City of Davao, Philippines.

Abcajil
ANA BON B. CAPILI
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, this NOV 12 2019 day of 2019, at Davao City, Philippines.

Doc. No.: 277;
Page No.: 49;
Book No.: 1;
Series of 2019.

Notary Public

[Signature]
ATTY. JUNE EREK C. YLANAN
Notary Public
Notarial Commission No: 2019-285-2020, Until Dec. 31, 2019
Roll of Attorney's No. 72288
PTR No. 2851622C, 7/24/19, Davao City
IBP No. 088772, 6/7/19, Pasig City
MCLE Compliance No: Newly Admitted to the Bar 6/14/19
Mezz Flr Sonano Bldg. F Migo St., Davao City

APPENDIX E

LETTER TO STATISTICIAN

March 7, 2019

DR. VICENTE SALVADOR E. MONTAÑO
Dean College of Business Administration Education
University of Mindanao Davao City

Dear Sir,

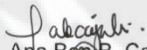
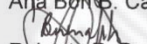
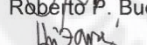
Greetings!

You are chosen to be our Research Statistician for our research study entitled **“Saving habits among business faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City”**. We humbly request for your valuable time and knowledge to support us in this research endeavor.

Knowing fully of your expertise along this line, the researchers wish for your assistance for the possible enhancement of our research study.

Thank you and more power.

Respectfully yours;


Ana Bon B. Capili

Roberto P. Buenaflor

Lody T. Pizaro

Noted by:


ROSALIA T. GABRONINO
Research Adviser

Conforme:


VICENTE E. MONTAÑO, DBA
Research Statistician

APPENDIX F**CERTIFICATION OF THE STATISTICIAN****Appendix F****Certification from the statistician**

This certifies that research entitled "**Saving Habits Among Business Faculty of The University of Mindanao Davao City**" by Ana Bon B. Capili, Roberto P. Buenaflor and Lody T. Pizaro was statistically analysed and interpreted.

This certification is issued upon request for whatever purpose it may serve.



DR. VICENTE SALVADOR E. MONTAÑO
Research Statistician

APPENDIX G

TURN IT IN RESULT

SAVING HABITS AMONG BUSINESS FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINDANAO DAVAO CITY BY PIZARO

ORIGINALITY REPORT

22%

SIMILARITY INDEX

20%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

6%

STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

7%

★ www.consumerinterests.org

Internet Source

Exclude quotes Off
Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches On

Passed
25% or below
9/24/19

APPENDIX H

GRAMMARLY CERTIFICATE



Report: Saving habits among business....Pizaro,et.al

Saving habits among business....Pizaro,et.al

by ROSALIA GABRONINO

General metrics

59,292	8,844	947	35 min 22 sec	1 hr 8 min
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Score

This text scores better than 95% of all texts checked by Grammarly

Writing Issues

117	5	112
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

Plagiarism

This text hasn't been checked for plagiarism

Rosalia T. Gabronino
10/24/19

APPENDIX I

TABLES

Tables 2a. Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City in terms of Emergency Fund

Emergency Fund	Mean	S.D.	Description
The increase of the ability to meet unexpected medical expenditure	4.37	0.66	Very High
It helps maintain a high standard of living	4.22	0.83	Very High
The increase of the ability to support the family in providing timely healthcare	4.56	0.51	Very High
The strength of the ability to use the money properly	4.44	0.85	Very High
The family members consider the advice and suggestions about financial matters	4.49	0.58	Very High
Overall Mean	4.41	0.69	Very High

Tables 2b. Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City in terms of Retirement

Retirement	Mean	S.D.	Description
It enables them to enjoy a sense of independence in the future	4.54	0.78	Very High
It encourages to offer advice to the friends in financial matters	4.27	0.81	Very High
It encourages to participate in social welfare and charitable activities	4.20	0.87	High
It creates a sense of confidence and awareness about future	4.51	0.81	Very High
It helps to plan luxurious holiday trips with the family	4.17	0.83	High
Overall Mean	4.34	0.82	Very High

Tables 2c. Level of Saving Habits among Business Faculty of the University of Mindanao Davao City in terms of Investment

Investment	Mean	S.D.	Description
It enhances the ability to provide higher qualification abroad	4.22	1.06	Very High
It enables to purchase gold and precious ornaments for family members	3.88	1.19	High
The financial strength on account investments get a social recognition	4.00	1.18	High
It improves the capacity to acquire financial and physical assets	4.37	0.97	Very High
Savings and Investment increases the family income	4.41	0.92	Very High
Overall Mean	4.18	1.06	High

APPENDIX J

CURRICULUM VITAE



Roberto P. Buenaflor
 TawantawanMlang, North Cotabato
 09485700480
 tobybuenaflor14@yahoo.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Age	:	22
Sex	:	Male
Status	:	Single
Citizenship	:	Filipino
Date of Birth	:	March 22, 1997
Place of Birth:		North Cotabato
Religion	:	Catholic

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

TERTIARY	:	The University of Mindanao Bolton St. Davao City S. Y. 2015 - present
SECONDARY	:	Notre Dame of Mlang High School Davao City S. Y. 2013-2014
PRIMARY	:	Notre Dame of Mlang Elementary School S. Y. 2004-2005



Ana Bon B. Capili
 06 forest view Village Cat., Grande, Davao city
 09224210808
 Abcapili259000@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Age	:	24
Sex	:	Female
Status	:	Single
Citizenship	:	Filipino
Date of Birth	:	March 04, 1995
Place of Birth:		Davao City
Religion	:	Catholic

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

TERTIARY	:	The University of Mindanao Bolton St. Davao City S. Y. 2012 - present
SECONDARY	:	Jesus J. Soriano National High School, Davao City S. Y. 2011-2012
PRIMARY	:	St. Francis Xavier Learning Center Davao City S. Y. 2006-2007



Lody T. Pizaro
 378-A Santo Niño St., Buhangin, Davao City
 09383779589
 pizarolody@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Age	:	25
Sex	:	Male
Status	:	Single
Citizenship	:	Filipino
Date of Birth	:	May 15, 1994
Place of Birth:		Zamboanga Sibugay
Religion	:	Catholic

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

TERTIARY	:	The University of Mindanao Bolton St. Davao City S. Y. 2014 - present
SECONDARY	:	Titay National High School Zamboanga Sibugay S. Y. 2010-2011
PRIMARY	:	Titay Central Elementary School Zamboanga Sibugay S. Y. 2006-2007