DETERMINANTS OF SAVING BEHAVIOR OF WORKING STUDENTS IN THE FASTFOOD INDUSTRY IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES OF CAVITE

THESIS

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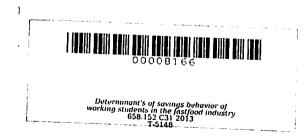
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ABSTRACT

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This study aimed to gain a better understanding of the determinants of saving behavior among students working in fast food restaurants. Specifically, the study aimed to (a) describe the socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working students; (b) determine the saving behavior of working students; (c) measure the level of saving determinants of the working students; (d) determine the relationship of socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics with the saving behavior of working students; (e) identify the relationship of the saving determinants with the saving behavior of working students; and (f) determine the financial problems encountered by working students in fast food industry in selected municipalities of Cavite that affect their saving behavior.

The study was conducted from December 2012 to January 2013. The participants were chosen through convenience sampling. From the selected municipalities of Cavite, a total of 114 working students were selected.

The study revealed that most of the participants were 19 years old and below. Majority was female and most was single. Gross monthly income of the participants ranged from P 1908 to P9024 with an average of P4512.

The participants' socio-demographics do not predict saving behavior while, gross monthly income (a socio-economic characteristic) and the saving determinants which are financial management practices, financial literacy and financial stress, predict and influence saving behavior.

The main problem mentioned by the participants was unavailability of money to buy new shoes and clothes.

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, economic life becomes tougher where money is hard to earn but easily used up. The ability to save money is necessary to be successful in life. Saving behavior plays an important role both to an individual and to the country. Whereas savings provide an individual with financial security for financial hardships, it provides a country a significant source of investment for promoting long-run economic development.

The students' population may be considered as a high-risk group based on economic stability and, consequently, well-being, due to their tendency to work for their education and support their everyday living (Falahati et. al., 2011). Given that both government and parents are providing financial support for students in Cavite, still students have to deal with the difficulty of raising funds to pay school fees and living expenses. Working students engaged early to make more financial decisions and are in