

# Spending Behavior of the Teaching Personnel in an Asian University

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**Abstract** - Money, through the years, has been a commodity for everyone. As it is termed in international trade parlance, it is considered to be “sine qua non” or without which, nothing could be done. This study aimed to determine the current status of the spending practices of the teaching personnel in Lyceum of the Philippines University – Batangas; specifically, their profile, spending behavior and their encountered problems related to the forgoing matter. This study is descriptive in nature. It was participated by 161 teaching personnel of LPU-Batangas computed and selected through the G\* power series with an effective size of 40 percent and power size of 95 percent. It made use of an adopted and modified questionnaire as its primary data gathering instrument which has three parts. The needed data were encoded, tallied and interpreted using different statistical tools such as frequency distribution, ranking, weighted mean and F-Test; and were further analyzed and interpreted through PASW version 19 using 0.05 alpha levels. From the results, it was concluded that the respondents had an often type of spending on the Basic Necessity. Moreover, overspending is the problem that was most encountered by the respondents. Various recommendations were posted by the researchers including a proposed plan of action that could help improve the spending behavior of the faculty members of LPU Batangas.

**Keywords:** Spending Behavior, Teaching Personnel, LPU Batangas

## INTRODUCTION

The concept of spending plays an important role in economic analysis since it facilitates the stability of economic growth. Keynes [1] says that the relationship between expected income and consumption is one that has been explored by many economists. The individual can keep consumption and saving at their current levels, increase consumption and decrease saving in the present, or slowly increase consumption and decrease saving. Often people choose one of the latter options, spending money out of their future income before they have received this income.

Furthermore, it may be considered as the amount of money that is spent on something. Some people tend to grab whichever card or money on their wallet and spend it. We practically make choices each day that may feel like well-considered decision making but they're not. They are habits or practices, each

habit means little on its own, and how we spend our money especially when you have a job and making money for the future, have enormous impact on our health and have obligation to your family.

Lyceum of the Philippines University- Batangas, being the leading educational institution in the region [2], [3] has always been the home of competitive instructors towards providing excellence to its students. Also, the faculty members of the school make its way to establish its component in the economic activities specifically, in the element of expenditure.

Due to inflation and alarming increase the cost of living nowadays, most of LPU-Batangas' faculty members allocate their income or earnings in the basic needs of themselves and of their respective families. It is their utmost priority to make sure that their basic necessities are supplied first before anything else.

Once these necessities are gained, then that is the time that other/miscellaneous expenses come in the picture.

The researchers, being a consumer as well, believed that conducting this study is significant and vital especially for the researchers to discover and be ready their respective careers. They also believed that there different factors to the contrast behavior of saving and spending. The study aims to examine the spending practices, and as well as the problems encountered in the said area. Also, the findings of the study could provide relevant information and insight for the other faculty members, and other employees belonging to a different passage.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

This study aimed to determine the current status of the spending practices of the teaching personnel in Lyceum of the Philippines University - Batangas. Specifically, to identify the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of: sex; age; civil status; number of years employed in the university; number of dependents; educational attainment; and monthly income; to assess the spending behavior in terms of their basic necessity, leisure activities and miscellaneous behavior, to test the significant difference on the responses when grouped according to profile variables; to identify the problems encountered by the respondents and to propose plan of action to improve the spending behavior of the faculty members of LPU Batangas.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Spending is an activity made by every consumer. It is part of the economic cycle, thus making it as part of our every day routine. People may acquire basic goods, even in leisure activities, and miscellaneous expenses requires the use of money, which makes us spend, that is when it became a habit.

Keynes [1] considered consumer spending to be the most important determinant of short-term demand in an economy. Pillai et al. [4] stated that attitude of young adults toward spending plays a vital role in sustainability perspectives of their finance and is a significant variable in financial prudence. Besides, adults with high financial literacy enable them to decreases their chances of bankruptcy, receiving government assistance and making poor consumer decision [5].

A survey on the spending habits of young people found that they spend it mostly on entertainment,

clothes and accessories. Some youths would borrow from friends or take up part-time work, in order to earn enough money to spend [6].

Goods that are part of our everyday lives are considered as basic needs. Those goods are essentials to man's living, thus no man can live without basic necessities. As stated, food, shelter and clothing are the main three goods that a man need to survive. But as economy grows and man's lifestyle change, education and healthcare now become part of those basic needs.

Villegas [7] said that there are two general types of wants. The first type is the basic wants which stay with someone from birth to death. These wants are unending and make-up the barest necessities which we need to survive. Let's consider food, shelter, and clothing.

A man has a need for food as long as he lives. Considering the skyrocketing prices of goods in the market, she may be able to prepare three meals which merely consist of rice, dried fish and instant noodles. This may not appear to be a very presumptuous dish, but it serves to stave off hunger somehow. This satisfaction [8], [9], however, does not stop there. Another three meals must be prepared the following day. The process goes on from day to day, year in and year out. The same thing is true for every family, be it rich or poor.

Clothing is another one of four basic and unending wants. Moral norms and climate do not allow us to run around naked. Thus, we continually acquire new clothes every time the old ones wear out or go out of fashion. We likewise have to be concerned about our appearance. We need haircut regularly, depending on how long we want our hair to grow.

People also need a roof over their heads in addition to the food they eat and the clothes to wear. While people do not change houses as often as they do their clothes, there is a need to continually maintain and repair our dwellings and their premises. Over and above this need, there is a continuing desire to own better and more beautiful homes. Together with the basic wants comes the need for complementary and related item.

People can go on and on with a long list of various wants and desires necessary for daily existence. But the little they have discussed so far should give an idea of the abundance and continuity of the basic human wants. If the basic wants alone are

abundant and unending, it can easily see that the term "unlimited human wants and desires" is no understatement. Indeed, the problem of scarcity is very complex.

Handel [10] defined leisure as any time not occupied by paid or unpaid work, including personal chores and obligations. Leisure travel is one of the most commonly listed interests of people, and it comes in all forms.

Further complicating matters in the fact that the uncomfortable tradeoff between time and money is not going away anytime soon. If the leisure economy means fewer people are working and earning income, it also means that there less money to spend. That means all facet of consumer spending will shift in the leisure economy. All in all it means a tricky time ahead whether you are consumer, a business or investor. Wealthy boomers will still be around in decent numbers and they are not going to let consumer spending collapse even in retirement. And there will be keeping the economy afloat. A world with more people choosing leisure is one where the economic growth is somewhat lower than it would be if everyone chose work. The smaller the number of people working, creating value and getting paid, the lower will be consumer spending overall and the lower the rate of ever all expansion. Many people will have time rather than money and they will structure their spending in a way that take the best advantage at the fact. That might mean spending time learning a new craft and their spending some money on supplies for it or Itmay mean spending time alone or volunteer activities that do not cost anything but provide much in a way of satisfaction. That's why the assumption that all leisure activities will grow with the leisure economy. The Miscellaneous category of the budget is everything not included in regular categories housing, automobile, clothing, food, or insurance.

Based from Chavaia [11], travel either planned or unplanned, occurs all the time — whether it's to attend a friend's destination wedding, tackle your bucket list, network for business, or a vacation. Though it's inevitable, it's one of the most mismanaged expenses in a typical budget. It's easy to forget the factor in additional costs like visas, tips, ground transportation, food and beverage, duty free buys, in-flight amenities, resort fees, and long-distance calling.

It is true whether you're single or married; transportation expenses are no laughing matter. Even a simple trip to your workplace could amount to a

surprising sum if you add it all up at the end of the year. Vacations and holiday trips should always be thought through carefully and planned out with a good budget that can still cover you and your family (if you have one) if you spend a little over what was planned. Smart people would save up months before the big trip and would even map out the places they would even go to in order to find cheaper routes and cheaper restaurants and hotels to stay in.

Fishman [12] emphasizes that tax preparation fees includes costs for hiring a tax pro or buying tax preparation software or tax publications. It also includes any fee you pay for electronic filing of your return. If you have a tax pro prepare both your personal and business taxes, ask for a separate bill for your business return. Reason: This amount will be fully deductible as a business expense whether or not you itemize your deductions.

It means that in order to reduce the weight of miscellaneous expenses, one should pay, a good business man would always keep in mind to itemize and separate what can be deductible as a personal tax from what is not. By learning to itemize one might be surprised as to how small the amount of personal fees they should have paid than the amount if they had paid the tax bills as a whole.

## METHODS

### Research Design

The study utilized descriptive method. Descriptive method attempts to describe and explain conditions of the present by using many subjects and questionnaires to fully describe a phenomenon. It is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. More simply put, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study [13].

### Participants

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents

	Population	Sample
CRIM	9	5
CBA	25	15
CCS	14	8
CAMP	27	16
DENT	18	11
NURSING	7	4
CEAS	82	50
CITHM	25	15
LIMA	24	15
COE	10	6
HS	27	16
Total	268	161

The participants of the study were 161 teaching personnel from different colleges. This was computed using the G\* power series with an effective size of 40 percent and power size of 95 percent, are categorized as follows:

**Instrument**

The study used an adopted and modified questionnaire from "Expected Income and Consumption Habits of Undergraduate Students" by Edge, [14] and "A Practical Solution to Your Money Problems" by Becker [15] as its major data gathering instrument. The questionnaire has 3 parts: the first part is the profile of the business while the second part is about the spending habits which were broken down into parts namely: Basic Necessity, Leisure Activities and Miscellaneous while the third part is about the Problems Encountered of the respondents, respectively. A Likert scale of 1 to 4 is used where 1 is the lowest and 4 is the highest.

**Procedure**

After the proposal and approval of the research topic entitled "Financial Management Practices of the Teaching Personnel of LPU-Batangas," the researchers proceeded in the gathering of sufficient data and information from related researches, books, articles from the library and other educational institutions. The internet was also used by the researchers in the data gathered. Formulation of questionnaire is the next activity done by the researchers. Before the distribution of questionnaire, the latter was submitted to the research mentor for validation and approval.

Subsequently, the distribution of survey questionnaires was initiated by the researchers and followed by the retrieval of answered questionnaire. Upon possession of the questionnaire, the researchers tallied the data for further interpretation.

**Data Analysis**

The needed data were encoded, tallied and interpreted using different statistical tools such as frequency distribution, ranking, weighted mean and F-Test. The above mentioned tools were used based on the objectives of the study. All data were treated using statistical software, PASW version 19 using 0.05 alpha levels. Given scale was used to interpret the result of the data gathered: 3.50 – 4.00 = Always; 2.50

– 3.49 = Often; 1.50 – 2.49 = Seldom; 1.00 – 1.49 = Never

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Table 2. Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile

Profile Variables	f	%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	75	46.60
Female	86	53.40
<b>Age</b>		
21 – 30 years old	43	26.70
31 – 40 years old	58	36.00
41 – 50 years old	42	26.10
51 years old and above	18	11.20
<b>Civil Status</b>		
Single	61	37.90
Married	98	60.90
Widow / Widower	2	1.20
<b>Number of Years Employed</b>		
less than 10 years	83	51.60
10 – 20 years	61	37.90
More than 20 years	17	10.60
<b>Number of Dependents</b>		
1 – 2	105	65.20
3 – 4	32	19.90
5 – 6	1	0.60
None	23	14.30
<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
College Degree	56	34.80
Masters Degree	72	44.70
Doctoral Degree	32	19.90
With Masteral Units	1	0.60
<b>Monthly Income</b>		
P10 000- P20 000	48	29.80
P20 001- P30 000	51	31.70
P 30 001- P40 000	43	26.70
P40 001 and above	19	11.80

In terms of gender, majority of the respondents were female with a 53.40 percent outsourcing the 46.60 percentage that the male emerged on. The female teaching personnel of the institution are greater compared to the male because of their appraising number that are practiced and proficient regarding with their subject loads.

An article from the New York Times [6] stated that a change in the gender imbalance could sway the way teaching is regarded. Jobs dominated by women pay less on average than those with higher proportions

of men, and studies have shown that these careers tend to enjoy less prestige as well.

The table also presents that the highest age bracket from the respondents are those belonging to the age of 31 to 40 obtaining a 36 percent in contrast of the 11.20 percent settled by the oldest bracket of the respondents, 51 and above.

The bracket of 31 to 40 emerged as the largest contributors for the reason that the typical age of a person who is on the profession of teaching is on such. Buceta et al. [17] noted that the persons who were 30 years old and above are more experienced that they are able to take their teaching at college for lengthy time.

In relation to the result of the previous variable, there is more Married respondents acquired a 60.90 percentage versus the two respondents or 1.20 percent of the total respondents were widowed. It can be observed that most of the teaching personnel who were in the largest contributor of the research were married. Such age bracket also is the ideal time to be married. Biddle [18] said that there are more married teachers than single ones because they typically settle in the profession.

On the other hand, the highest in the number of years employed are those who served the institution less than 10 years obtaining a 51.60 percent opposing the least contributors who were those had their length of service for more than 20 years with a 10.60 percent. This interprets that the faculty members are very much dedicated for they teaching that they can afford to reach such length of service.

Buceta et al. [17] further said that the length of service can be visually compared on the respondent's age because there are more teachers who would settle on the academe than to practice their career in the other prospects.

In addition to such, those who had 1 to 2 dependents were the highest turn out to the respondents who opposes the 0.60 percent of turn out from those who had 5 to 6 dependents. Clearly, we may draw that the teachers managed to have a good family planning and diverse number of dependents in ratio to their age.

Biddle [18] further discusses that the teachers had a distinctive insight on how would they handle their family or number of respondents. It was also traced that they would manage to depend it on their income.

Moreover, those who had their Master's Degree, 44.70 percent were the highest contributors of this

research. This implies that the qualification of being a professor in the institution is that one must earn his or her Master's Degree.

However, in terms of the Monthly Income of the respondents, 31.70 percent were those who are on the bracket of P20 001 to P30 000. This merely implies the direct effect on the salary given to the faculty members depends on their qualification. Buceta et al., [17] also said that the faculty's salary varies since they also have faculty load and depends on their educational qualification.

Table 3. Spending Habits with Regards to Basic Necessity

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Food	3.84	Always	1
2. Clothing	2.79	Often	3
3. Education	3.25	Often	2
4. Housing	2.72	Often	4
<b>Composite Mean</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>Often</b>	

Table 3 shows the spending habits of the respondents on basic necessity. It was found out that in general, they often spent their money on the above items as revealed by the composite mean of 3.15. Among the basic necessity mentioned, they always spent their money on food since it obtained the highest mean score of 3.84 and rank first.

From our everyday living, we are always in need of food which constitutes as the very basic and most important factor that an individual should allocate his money. There is almost five or more than five times that we need to suffice the need of ours to food which most probably is the main reason why the respondents had such answer.

Alan [19] cited Maslow's discussion of the Hierarchy of Needs stating that people are motivated to achieve certain needs. The highest/ the most important factor in the basic necessity is food. Others were verbally assessed as often only were education and clothing topped on the list; however, housing got the lowest mean value of 2.72. This implies that the professors don't spend much money on such factor because they have their own homes or may incur rent as an often type of spending.

Table 4 discusses those spending habits which were allocated on the Leisure activities. It was found out that in general, they seldom spent their money on the above factors as revealed by the composite mean of 2.29.

Table 4. Spending Habits with Regards to Leisure Activities

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Travel	2.48	Seldom	1
2. Movies	2.19	Seldom	3
3. Picnic/Outing	2.20	Seldom	2
<b>Composite Mean</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>Seldom</b>	

Roberts [20] stated that there has also been an increase in the proportion of the household income that is disposable and can be spent on leisure activities as well as other consumer purchases. He also said that there are some activities in school that exposes teachers in travel like field trips, seminars, symposium and the likes.

Travel turned out to be the greatest factor on which the respondents would allocate their income. This may imply that the professors would greatly appreciate traveling that any other leisure activities.

Table 5. Spending Habits with Regards to Miscellaneous

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Transportation	3.42	Often	1
2. Utilities	3.23	Often	2
3. Gadgets	2.33	Seldom	4
4. Taxes	3.13	Often	3
5. Loan	2.13	Seldom	6
6. Jewelry	1.71	Seldom	7
7. Charity	2.32	Seldom	5
8. Alcohol	1.36	Never	8
9. Gambling / Vices	1.20	Never	9
<b>Composite Mean</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>Seldom</b>	

Table 5 tackles those spending habits which were allotted on the miscellaneous factors. It was found out that in general, they seldom spent their money on the above factors as revealed by the composite mean of 2.30. Transportation turned out to be the greatest factor on which the respondents would allocate their income. This also implies that the faculty members are greatly to incur such expense because they typically need to travel either to commute or drive themselves in going to their work.

Table 6 shows the problems encountered. The overall assessment of the problems encountered with financial management of teaching personnel of LPU-B was interpreted with a composite mean of 1.78.

All items were ranked and the top 3 problems encountered by the respondents are overspending with a weighted mean of 2.41 and has a verbal

interpretation as seldom being the first, followed by misallocation of money with a weighted mean value of 2.27 and interpreted as seldom as well; and lastly a weighted mean of 1.99 and seldom consideration, at third rank is inflation.

Table 6. Problems Encountered on Spending Practices

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Misallocation of money	2.27	Seldom	2
2. Overspending	2.41	Seldom	1
3. Usually use credit cards to pay my expenses	1.71	Seldom	7
4. Inflation	1.99	Seldom	3
5. In deep debt	1.46	Never	8
6. Discontent with the amount of money I was spending	1.78	Seldom	6
7. Do not make enough money	1.96	Seldom	4
8. Trapped in my job and feared retirement	1.78	Seldom	5
9. Marriage is falling apart due to financial stress	1.21	Never	10
10. Too much dependents	1.29	Never	9
<b>Composite Mean</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>Seldom</b>	

Any other problems encountered such as not being able to make enough money, trapped in job and feared retirement, discontented with the amount of money spent and the use of credit cards as mode of payment are all interpreted as seldom, while being in deep debt and having too much dependents are interpreted as never together with the least indicator which is marriage is falling apart due to financial stress with a weighted mean of 1.21.

The data shows that the problems encountered by the respondents are usually those which are also experienced by every consumer. The respondents encounter the most problem in overspending. According to Curtis [21], overspending is often a learned behavior that can result from emotional issues, family upbringing, or even lifestyle inflation. It is not always easy to recognize your own negative patterns, so take time to check your behavior and determine whether you're overspending each month.

With direct relationship, misallocation of money and inflation are two more common problems encountered by the respondents. According to Bill [22], the most general argument that inflation leads to a misallocation of resources from a social point of view is usually to be found in a more classical

situation where prices are rising freely as a direct result of an over expansion in the money supply.

Misallocation of resources from a social point of view arises during creeping inflation primarily as a result of a relative decline in the real incomes of those who provide important services to the community but who are not under the rules of the game able to compete successfully in the income scramble.

Table 7. Difference of Responses on Spending Habits (Basic Necessity) When Grouped According to Profile Variable

Profile Variables	F - value	p - value	Interpretation
Sex	0.293	0.770	Not Significant
Age	1.034	0.379	Not Significant
Civil Status	4.536	0.012	Significant
Number of Years Employed	1.951	0.146	Not Significant
Number of Dependents	2.786	0.043	Significant
Educational Attainment	1.112	0.346	Not Significant
Monthly Income	1.657	0.178	Not Significant

Legend: Significant at  $p - value < 0.05$

As shown from Table 7, only civil status and number of dependents shows significant difference since the obtained p-values of 0.012 and 0.043 were less than 0.05 alpha level, thus the null hypothesis of no significant difference on the spending habits with regards to basic necessity when grouped to civil status and number of dependents rejected. This only implies that the spending habits of single is different with those who are married as well as to those who have more dependents and few dependents because single has greater spending habits than married couple for the reason that they can control it and they only live for their own which is contrary to those married couple who budget their money in order to save more or allocate more on expenses related either to their bills or their children (dependents).

It is because they need to provide the needs of their dependents such as food, shelter, education and the like. Parents also budget their spending out of fear that something unfortunate may happen to one person in their unit - an accident for example, or an unexpected trip to the hospital because of illness, so they sock away a portion of their incomes into what you could call emergency funds. Some parents may also portion their incomes because holidays would

mean bigger expenditures than they were single individuals because of their dependents and their wants and needs. Family trips and holidays to the beach or the province may cost them a quarter or even half of their incomes if they're not too careful about their expenses. Education most likely would take up a large amount of a family unit's savings especially when one of their children enters college. Miscellaneous items expenses by schools and universities would take up a disproportionate amount of their children's total tuition fee.

Klinenberg [23] noted that singles, as a whole, spend a disproportionate amount of money on eating out, entertainment and costs such as clothing and gym memberships—basically, the things you value most when you're single. But experts speak of a shift in mindset, where those who were once spenders flip a proverbial switch at the altar, suddenly socking away savings for major expenditures such as houses or children. Suddenly, you're working toward something bigger than yourself, and taking on responsibility accordingly.

The important thing is to remember to do what's right for your finances no matter what your relationship outlook.

Table 8. Difference of Responses on Spending Habits (Leisure Activities) When Grouped According to Profile Variable

Profile Variables	F - value	p - value	Interpretation
Sex	2.033	0.044	Significant
Age	2.608	0.054	Not Significant
Civil Status	2.605	0.077	Not Significant
Number of Years Employed	1.950	0.146	Not Significant
Number of Dependents	1.272	0.286	Not Significant
Educational Attainment	1.825	0.145	Not Significant
Monthly Income	3.078	0.029	Significant

Legend: Significant at  $p - value < 0.05$

Table 8 shows the difference of responses on spending habits on leisure activities when grouped according to profile variable. Having a p-value of 0.029 for monthly income and 0.044 for sex or gender are interpreted as significant factor for teaching personnel's spending habits in accordance with leisure activities. While age, civil status, number of years employed, number of dependents, and educational

attainment, having a p value greater than 0.05 is interpreted as not significant.

Monthly income plays a significant role on how it affects the spending habits in leisure activity for it can determine an individual's purchasing power. It can obviously affect of what he can afford, perspective on money, and the level of importance of a price on how he decides in every purchase [24].

Money is a good motivator. All employees work for money and employees need money. Good salary or compensation is a key factor in satisfying the employee. Thus, it concludes that income is a significant factor in how employees spend.

Chua et al., [25] noted that a relationship between gender and income was also found. Men value their possession for “functional instrument reasons”. It was also found that men purchase items for personal identity reasons. Women on the other hand, make purchase for social identity reasons.

Furthermore, there are some not significant factors that relate with the spending habits of the employees such as: age, civil status, number of years employed, number of dependents, and educational attainment.

Age does not play a significant role when it comes to leisure activities. Leisure activities are limitless regardless of what age you are in because everybody can do leisure, while civil status does not hinder an individual, whether single or married, can enjoy such activities. Length of employment does not also affect employees’ capacity to enjoy leisure activities; making number of year employed a not significant factor of their spending habits. An employee having a different set of wants compared to his or her dependents may somehow needs time for themselves.

Table 9. Difference of Responses on Spending Habits (Miscellaneous) When Grouped According to Profile Variable

Profile Variables	F - value	p - value
Sex	0.563	0.574
Age	2.247	0.085
Civil Status	6.811	0.001*
Number of Years Employed	0.808	0.448
Number of Dependents	1.057	0.369
Educational Attainment	2.770	0.044*
Monthly Income	1.323	0.269

Legend: \*Significant at  $p - value < 0.05$

Table 9 reflects that miscellaneous shows significant difference when grouped according to civil status (0.001) and educational attainment (0.044). Therefore, the null hypothesis of no significant relationship on the responses of the teaching personnel of the different colleges of LPU-B is partially rejected.

This means that there are significant differences existing between the variables mentioned and implies that the respondents' spending habits varies as to their civil status and educational attainment. The spending habits on miscellaneous do not differ in sex, age, number of years employed, number of dependents, and to their monthly income. Foster [26] noted that an individual’s level of education and associated earnings profoundly influence spending patterns.

The major reason for this change is that the highest level of education attained by any household member more accurately reflects income and spending patterns than does the education level of the reference person only.

#### **Proposed Activities that can Improve the spending behavior of the Teaching Personnel in LPU-Batangas**

In order to address over spending, faculty members may not use their debit/ credit cards as their payment for an easy reflection upon the spending. The respondents may choose an alternative or a substitute of their usual spending habits.

When it comes to misallocation of money, the instructors may review their spending habits for the last quarter to be aware of the necessary adjustments they might do. The professors may keep their receipts as a guide for their past spending habits if they think and the faculty members may have an appropriate budget planner that would lead more savings than their spending habits.

When talk about Inflation, the government may reduce the money supply within an economy by decreasing bond prices and increasing interest rates. The teachers may invest on noncurrent assets wherein it would settle its value. The professors may not borrow money from lending companies for it would incur more interest.

#### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

Majority of the respondents were female, 31- 40 years old, Married, with a length of service of less than 10 years, have 1-2 dependents, Master’s Degree holder, and has a monthly income of Php 20 001 – 30

000. The respondents had an often type of spending on the Basic Necessity while they seldom incur Leisure Activities and Miscellaneous. Civil status and the number of dependents, sex and monthly income, civil status and monthly income are the factors which were significant in the spending factor according to basic necessity, leisure activities and miscellaneous respectively. Overspending is the problem that was most encountered by the respondents. The proposed plans of actions were devised to improve the spending behavior of the teaching personnel in LPU-Batangas.

It is recommended that the teaching personnel of the institution may have an appropriate way spending their money. The faculty members may allocate their money in a better and righteous way. A right budget plan might be the key to fight against inflation. Every teaching personnel may take a higher degree to have a higher income and might as well be informed on the other type of expenses an individual might practice.

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