EFFICACY OF MONEY MANAGEMENT AMONG BANK EMPLOYEES IN TANDAG CITY, PHILIPPINES

GRETCHEN YARRA L. ERNO

Surigao del Sur State University
E-mail: babyloveyarra@gmail.com

Abstract - The idea of money management is developed to place the amount which individuals, firms and institutions spend on item that act no significant value of their living standard, long-term portfolios and asset business. This paper assesses the financial status among the bank employees in Tandag City, Philippines and determines the efficacy of their money management in terms of expenses, fixed assets and expenses planning. Guided with these principles, it employs a descriptive research design using a survey questionnaire to 100 bank employees. Results reveal that household bills and commitment to be paid is the respondents' priority. Billings have been paid mostly by the partners, either husband or wife. Furthermore, they have current ordinary account which have more or less Php50,000 excluding any savings. It is also found out that cash is mainly used as a means to pay for food and day-to-day expenses, Php300,000 is spent in fixed asset and they plan ahead to make sure they have money to pay for their expenses.

Keywords - Money Management, Expenses, Fixed Assets

I. INTRODUCTION

Money Management is a strategic technique employed at making money yields the highest of interest-yielding value for any amount spent. Spending money to satisfy all craving regardless of whether or not they are justifiable to be included in budget basket is a natural human phenomenon. The idea of money management technique is developed to place the amount which individuals, firms and institutions spend on item that act no significant value to their living standard, long term portfolios and asset business. It is the aim of this paper to assess the money management of the bank employees and their perception on the extent of the method on managing their money.

According to Waasel, (2006) money management is[1]. the skill most people do not have. People who know about money management will be able to avoid putting himself in financial burden. When people do not budget they make mistake of spending too much money and not saving it. Managing financial resources is about getting the most from the resources available. It involves implementing resource management procedures and controls and can include managing cost and maximizing opportunities (Evolve, 2015).It is the most important key to become more successful and learning to manage finances is the most important part of living independently. However, employees are likely to achieve their financial goals with appropriate knowledge. At the same time, there are employees who lack discipline to restrain themselves from spending too much money and not saving enough because they lack of knowledge on how to manage their money. The above-mention situations prompted the researchers to conduct this study to assess the efficacy of money management among the employees of the different banks in Tandag City. This study helps individual to broaden their perspectives in managing their money and serves as a basis on the factors that affects one's ability in the efficacy of money management.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to assess the efficacy of money management of the bank employees. Particularly, it aims to: Determine the profile of the bank employees as to age, sex, status and occupation; Identify their financial status in terms of their responsibility and other commitment to be paid, bank account, type of account and status of account on the present; and Determine the respondents' money management as to expenses, money spent in a fixed asset and expenses planning.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study employed descriptive-research design. It was conducted in the different banks in Tandag City, Surigao del Sur, Philippines. These banks included the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), Metro bank, Cantilan Bank, enterprise Bank, RCBC, Rural Bank of Tandag, East West Bank, First Consolidated Bank, and Carrascal Bank. A total of 100 respondents were chosen to answer the survey.

Government Agencies	Number of Respondents
Land Bank of the Philippines	21
Metrobank	19
Cantilan Bank	6
Enterprise Bank	11

RCBC	9
Rural Bank of Tandag	16
East West Bank	6
First Consolidated Bank	6
Carrascal Bank	6
Total	**100**

Table 1. Distribution of the Respondents

Further, an adopted survey questionnaire developed by Elaine Kempson and Sharon Collard of the University of Brestol (2016) was utilized. The gathered data were statistically treated using frequency counting, percentage and ranking and average weighted mean.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The interpretation of data is tailored from the responses provided in the research instrument supported by follow-up interview to the respondents.

Table 2 presents the distribution of the respondents in terms of gender, age, status and occupation. The table shows that majority of the respondents are female with the frequency of 64. Most of the respondents also belong to the age bracket of 34-41 with a frequency of 51. Generally, 86 are married and 79 respondents are connected in the private bank.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Male	36	36%	2
Female	64	64%	1
Total	**100**	**100**	
Age			
19-33	34	34%	2
34-41	51	51%	1
42-50	15	15%	3
Total	**100**	**100%**	
Status			
Single	14	14%	2
Married	86	86%	1
Widowed	100	100%	
Separated	-		
Total	**-**		
Occupation			
Government Bank	21	21%	2
Private bank	79	79%	1
Total	**100**	**100%**	

Table 2. Profile of the Respondents

Financial status covers in this study includes the responsibilities and other commitment to pay, bank account, type of account and status of the account on the present. The findings are revealed in Table 3.

Indicator	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Mainly responsible for making sure that the household bills and other to be paid.			
Mainly you	47	47%	2
Mainly your partner	86	86%	1
Mainly someone else in household	-		
You share your responsibility	-		
Total	**100**	**100%**	
Personally have a bank or building society current account in your own name or joints name.			
Yes	30	30%	2
No	70	70%	1
Don't Know	-		
Refused	-		

Total	**100**	**100%**	
Types of Account	-		
Ordinary current account	96	96%	1
Current account with offset mortgage/all-in-one mortgage	1	1%	3
Don't know	-		
Refused	3	3%	2
Total	**100**	**100%**	
Accuracy on how much money you know you have at present excluding any savings.			
Have no idea at all	9	9%	3
Approximately, but not within 500k	-		
I know within 300k	1	1%	4
I know within 50k	73	73%	1
Refused	17	17%	2
Total	**100**	**100%**	

Table 3. Financial Status of the Bank Employees

The table discloses that the household bills and commitment to be paid is the top priority of the respondents. Billing have been paid mostly by the partner, either husband or wife. Most of them also answered that they have no bank or building society current account in their own name or joints name. They have an ordinary current account as the type of account available. At present, they have within 50k excluding any savings.

The results of the study relates to the study of Cueva (2008) which he stated that money management is a vital task because it is the most important yet least productive assets. And it showed from the results that most of them involved in such activities although they do not have bank accounts in their own name and have only an ordinary account. In addition, Hearms (2008) stipulated that when managing any business, certain economic variables may affect finances and good money or more basically to know where money is going. Thus the study showed that although respondents have no bank accounts or they have such little amount of money in their bank accounts, they still involved such activities.

Indicators	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Mainly use to pay for food and day-to-day expenses		
Cash	78	78%
Cheques	-	
Credit card/Debit Card	22	22%
Credit card/Charge card	-	
Store card	-	
Refused	-	
Total	**100**	**100%**
Amount of money spent on fixed assets		
Approximately, but not within 500k	10	10%
I know within 300k	82	82%
I know within 100k	6	6%
Refused	-	
Have no idea at all	-	
Total	**100**	**100%**
Plan ahead to make sure you have the money to pay for these expenses		
Yes, I do plan ahead of these	96	96%
No, I don't plan ahead of this	1	1%
Don't know	-	
Refused	3	3%
Total	**100**	**100%**

Table 4. Manage Money

Table 4 presents the money management of the respondents as to expenses, money spent in fixed assets and expenses planning. It reflects that the respondents mainly use cash to pay for food and day to day expenses. Moreover, with in 300k of money is being spent in fixed assets. Furthermore, they plan

ahead to make sure they have the money for their expenses. The results of the study could be anchored to the study of Mendoza (2010) in which his result indicates that most respondents feel both that financial planning is important and they are interested and developing a financial plan and prepares a comprehensive personal financial plan. Arrowsmith (2010) stated that managing finances is a key to improving or maintaining financial situation and imposes that planning your finances is about taking change and managing finances ensure your financial well-being.

CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that since the financial status of the respondents are their top priority, they are motivated to pay off household bills and other commitment to be paid and get into discipline of reviewing finance on a regular basis. It is further concluded that cash is mainly used for day to day expenses and most of them plan ahead to make sure that they have enough money for expenses to improve or maintain financial situation. The findings indicate the bank employees are efficient in money management.

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