

Saving, Buying and Spending Patterns of Overseas Filipino Workers in Ilocos Region

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Abstract

This study helped OFWs comprehend how to budget their income based on their demographic

characteristics, spending and saving behaviors, and spending attitude. The identification of best

practices regarding what to do and what not to do in terms of money allocation based on priorities,

income budgeting, saving, and spending assisted them in better managing their personal finances and

improving their financial condition; it can be used as an example or inspiration. This study's participants

were Overseas Filipino Workers assigned to various countries, including Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia,

Europe, and Singapore. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and partial least square

structural equation modeling. According to the findings, the majority of their expenditures are for the

health and education of their offspring. In contrast, the primary motivations for these Filipinos to labor

abroad are the education of their offspring and a comfortable retirement. According to the findings, the

majority of them prefer saving money to spending it, and they do not spend money on unnecessary

items. The majority of them save a portion of their income and consider prices prior to making

purchases. It was suggested that government agencies and universities work together to provide OFWs

with financial literacy trainings so they can consider various types of investments.

Keywords: OFWs, spending pattern, savings pattern, Ilocos Region

Attitudes, Anxiety, Skills and Culture in Research: The Case of a Private Higher Institution

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Abstract

This study is about research attitudes, anxiety, skills and culture of private higher education institutions.

Universities and colleges seek to cultivate and develop students. Their primary responsibilities are to

provide quality education and substantially contribute to society. Moreover, the university should have

a strong research culture to attain these goals. The study participants are full-time faculty members of

the institution, and descriptive statistics and partial least squares are used to analyze data. The HEI

under investigation showed a positive attitude towards research because the institution encourages its

faculty members to do research activities. They also have moderate competence skills and are anxious

about research activities.

On the other hand, the dominant research culture is constructive, and a supportive research environment

characterizes it. According to the results of PLS-SEM, research skills are significantly related to

research culture. Thus, the university should continuously upgrade its research skills to develop its

research culture.

Keywords: attitudes, anxiety, skills, culture