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ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN MEXICO: AS PERCEIVED BY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT. The main purpose of this work is to analyze the perceptions of higher education students concerning Mexico's economic problems. Following (Gordon, 1987), (Nussbaum, 1994) and (Sartre, 2005), we assume here that emotions cannot function independently from reason and cognition, because they are a way of perceptive-cognitive implication. Since this affects economic decision-making, it is important to know the perception the young Mexicans have about economic problems of their country, especially if we consider that in Mexico, young people represent 31% of population. A questionnaire used by the National Survey GEA-ISA, that back in 2008 carried out a poll titled "Citizens Opinion on the Economic Crisis and the Program Proposed by the Mexican Government", was applied to 195 students in June 2016. Descriptive analysis of the results found that students do not expect their family situation and the country's macroeconomic conditions to improve in the short term, but they consider that these conditions might suffer deterioration.

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Introduction

In the recent years, sudden falls in oil prices, from USD \$108.78 per barrel in 2013 to USD\$ 45.98 in 2016, and also depreciation of Mexican peso as compared to the US dollar, from 12.30 pesos for 1 US dollar in April 2013 to 18.70 pesos for 1 US dollar in 2016 (Banco de México, 2016) have lead to many negative consequences for Mexican economy, including the increased poverty, growing unemployment, lower economic growth and quicker inflation rates, among other economic problems.

Experts affirm that during crisis periods, the main worries of people are labour precariousness and the loss of purchasing power (Benítez and Vivas, 2007). Also, during and after a crisis period, it is the young population who is most affected in terms of job loss (Verick,

2010). Young people are more affected by economic crises due to the fact that crisis manifestations directly affect their employment opportunities (Pérez-Nievas, 2013).

Therefore, it would be logical to assume that an economic crisis scenario in a country might generate negative expectations among young people (Suriá *et al.*, 2013). One of the international examples in this regard might be the recent Greek crisis that has generated negative effects on the local young population, and today their ideology is more of pessimist nature, accompanied by frustration feelings (Tsekeris, 2015).

In a recent study (Tsekeris, 2015) showed that majority of Greek young people are of the opinion that the current situation does not allow them dream or make future plans. On the other hand, in India one of the factors that generate optimism among young people is the economic growth their national economy is experiencing, on average, about 7% during the last two decades. This trend assigns India quite an important role to be played globally, and this is also the precondition that makes India's young people think they are better accepted worldwide (Kapoor, 2014).

Considering that young people represent one third of Mexico's population and that their perceptions influence many economic decisions, it would be interesting to know the perceptions of Mexican young people facing the current economic conditions of their country.

1. Literature review

Literature on the topic of perception towards economic problems provides a panorama that gets diversified according to periods and countries. Different authors that have made research on this subject led this work, therefore, in the following it is analyzed and discussed the empiric evidence related to the object of this study.

Concha, Fix-Fierro, Flores and Valadés (2004), show a study named "Perceptions on the economic situation of the country", embedded in the journal "Culture of the Constitution in Mexico. A survey on attitudes, perceptions and values", where they looked for knowing how society evaluates its current situation and its foresights for the future, where they applied two kinds of surveys to 15 years old or more people; One with the aim of collecting perceptions, attitudes and values, making it possible to capture data related to their life conditions; and a second on vocabulary, set out to knowing links, descriptions and definitions on the country's situation. 43% of the people interviewed consider that the country's current situation is "worse" than previous year, joined to a 23% that think that it is "the same as bad". They found that age is a key factor, because 31% of young people between 15 to 19 years old believe that the country's current condition "is better", against 60% of people older than 50 years, who express that the current situation "is worse".

In that sense, Omar, Uribe, Aguiar and Soares (2005), carried out a work named "Perspectives of future and the search of sensations at young students. A study between Argentina and Brazil", they were trying to identify the expectations for the future and the sensations that young students have about it as well as the consequences. They worked with a sample of 992 students from schools of high school and higher education from Argentina and Brazil in focus groups where they were questioned about their labour, professional and family future. Their findings reveal that 67% of them believe that their labour conditions will be the same or worse than currently; while 71% express that their professional future will be the same or worse than currently.

It seems to be that socioeconomic environments with lacks and limitations produce at young people hopes for change, with expectations for a better future; At the same time, stable financial conditions reduce perspectives on the future, due to the fact that this class of young people resign themselves with a future similar to their current conditions.

Benitez and Vivas (2007), carried out a work named “Spanish youth and its perception towards neoliberal globalization and the anti-globalization movement, where they analyze the perception of young Spaniards about the process of Neoliberal globalization, citizen participation and the anti-globalization movement. References were taken from five discussion groups integrated by young people from several environments from the study carried out by IGOP. Similarly, information was collected from the European Values Studies (1999-2000), the European Social Survey (2004-2005) and the opinion polls from INJUVE. According to the results, globalization is perceived in several ways according on the social-economic stratum of young people; the sectors that are low qualified link globalization with feelings of inequality increase, while highly qualified sectors associate globalization with technological development and better labour opportunities. The main worry towards this, lays in labour scarcity and the loss of purchasing power. Young people reject European Community immigration because they consider it to be an unfair competition on salaries, especially at low qualified sectors.

Gómez, Pérez-Vacas and Sánchez (2009), in their work “Young university students’ perception on the labour market: a qualitative approach”, describe the perception that young university students have on the labour market, which expectations they have about their labour future at the current context defined by a social and economic crisis. The sample is made of 152 students from different courses from several degrees, with ages between 22 and 26 years old. They carried out discussion groups, individual interviews and open questions tests. With the collected information, they worked in a qualitative analysis. One of the main contributions of this research is that most of young people consider that current society is going through an economic crisis that restricts the generation of new employments. They consider that through immigration they could find better labour opportunities. They don’t perceive as a problem the economic situation anymore because there got used to live with austerity.

Corica (2010), presents in his research “Labour expectations of young students at secondary school” an analysis of the relationship between education and labor since the perspective of opportunities and the determinants of future labor in Argentina. Data to be analyzed was obtained from the Permanent Survey on Households from INDEC and the National Ministry of Education in the period 1996-2006, in both cases. A questionnaire was applied to students in order to obtain information on their social origin, school itinerary labor experience and graduation expectations. Students remarked that social and economic differences determine future opportunities; they consider that young students whose families are in better economic positions have more opportunities to progress. The analysis indicates that labor insertion of young people at crisis periods is meaningfully influenced by economic cycles, data reflect that there is a bigger tendency to school attendance when there is a period of crisis and economic recession.

On the other hand, Roesen (2011), carried out a research named “Youth vulnerabilities to economic shocks: A study of the social impact of the global economic crisis on youth in four neighbourhoods in Maputo city, Mozambique”. In this study he analyzes how economic crisis has affected Mozambique’s youth. He carried out a qualitative research based on secondary data that was found at official documents on the impact of Mozambique’s financial crisis. Besides, interviews were applied to 284 people between 15 and 25 years old, at five cities in that country.

He points out that the interviewed accept that there are very few opportunities in general, but the worst part falls to young people. They argued that for the last three years, prices have increased, however, the government has not been able to create enough jobs in order to reduce this effect.

The population does not relate aspects such as crime and drug abuse with the economic crisis, but as a public security subject. Inside the analysis, it is pointed out that more than 53% remarked that the country’s conditions have deteriorated compared to the previous year.

Blizkovsky (2012), presented a study named “Students ‘cross-perception of the economic crises in the European Union, EU, and in Southeast Asia’”, where the main purpose was to evaluate the perception of university students from the European Union and South-East Asia on this crisis management. This research was supported by an opinion survey carried out in 2012 at four universities, two at the European Union and two at South-East Asia. Students were asked about their region’s crisis and also about the crisis at the other region, to make information cross. The majority of students assured that the crisis at the European Union has not been handled properly, assuring that the policies implemented are not efficient considering the current conditions. In the case of South-East Asia, opinions were more positive, nevertheless, it is believed that it is due to a lack of information, this is, students have more knowledge about the crisis at the EU, than about the South-East Asia’s crisis.

Pérez-Nievas (2013), elaborated a work, “The effects of economic crisis at Spanish democracy: legitimacy, dissatisfaction and disaffection”, with the aim of knowing the impact of economic crisis on legitimacy, discontent and disaffection at Spanish democracy. He analyzed historical series and surveys made by the CIS and the European Social Survey, making a statistical analysis before and after the crisis. According to the analysis, young people are the most affected by the economic crisis, having a direct impact on their employment. It is at the age of 19 to 24 years old where it can be seen the bigger change in people’s attitudes, leaving as a consequence a decrease in their citizen participation. The crisis gives place to more social inequities and these inequities turn into political inequities.

Another research that offers significant empiric evidence was carried out by Junankar (2014), who made a study named “The impact of the global financial crisis on youth labour market”, where he tried to identify if the global financial crisis has had a bigger impact on the young rather than the adults. He made an empirical statistical review from official sources on unemployment before and after the crisis, by age and gender segments. The findings show that the crisis effects make unemployment among the young grows at higher rates than unemployment on adults’, even though the salary of the latter may grow.

Following the same idea, Mortara (2015), develops a study named “The impact of the economic crisis on Italian young people’s everyday life”, where he looks to understand how young people perceive and handle their daily life in a labour and social context strongly influenced by uncertainty in salaries, labour insecurity and a lack of trust for the future. In this research he carried out interviews to students from universities and technical colleges. Data were processed using the qualitative paradigm. The results indicate that young people consider more harmful the crisis of values than the economic crisis.

Young people with a high cultural capital assure that their incomes level and their labour status are lower compared to previous generations. Those with a low cultural capital seem to be more resigned; these ones come from families with economic difficulties and consequently they accept the situation and look more flexible and with higher expectations for the future.

Last, there is the work of Tsekeris (2015), who carried out a research named “Young people’s perception of economic crisis in contemporary Greece: a social psychological pilot study”. The aim of this research was to show how Greek young people perceive the recent economic crisis, as well as the way they respond to it. An on-line questionnaire was applied, made up of 19 sections with 131 items. The sample was made of 253 students between 18 to 30 years old. It was analyzed through cross-tabulation.

The Greek youth demands in general better labour opportunities and a respectable quality of life; this includes modifying their Third World education system. The study shows that young people have a pessimist ideology and there are also present frustration feelings. 68% of the people who answered the questionnaire consider that the current situation does not allow

them to dream or making plans for the future. 43% of unemployed young people have tried to immigrate, same as 69% of young people with part time jobs.

In general, the different empirical studies that have been reviewed converge with the idea that when facing an economic crisis, it is the young people who are more affected, remarking factors such as unemployment, frustration, the desire to immigrate to another country as well as the belief in an inefficient performance from the government in order to face this problematic situation.

2. Methodological approach

This work focuses in a quantitative analysis of higher education students' expectation about Mexico's economic problems. In that sense, an instrument was applied taking as a reference the instrument used by the National Survey GEA-ISA, that carried out a poll in 2008 named "Citizen opinion on the economic crisis and the program proposed by the Mexican Government", with the aim of knowing the people's perception toward the impact of the financial crisis of the United States over our country.

The survey was applied in the summer of 2016 at Universidad Cristóbal Colón, Calasanz campus, in the state of Veracruz. Information was collected from 195 students of the Business School, with an age between 18 and 28 years old. The sample size fulfilled the parameter suggested by Ruiz (2007) who establishes that the minimum sample for an attitude research must be between 180 and 200 participants. To start with, the survey collects information such as age, gender, degree and the semester the student is currently in. After this section, 21 questions are listed with multiple choice answers. The survey is shown in *Annex 1*.

From the data obtained, the tendencies are exposed through comparative graphics and also a variables grouping is made the following way: stability of current family economy; current macroeconomic stability; interest in current economic problems; stability of future family economy; future macroeconomic stability; expectations toward dollar value; and affected sectors. Afterwards, information is processed with the software Statistica v.19 and statistical analysis is carried out in order to obtain: media, standard deviations, minimum and maximum values all this with the Shapiro Wilks test and its correction Lilliefors and p-values for each item.

3. Conducting research and results

Next tables show the results of statistical analysis to each question of the survey.

Table 1. How worried are you about the economic problems in Mexico?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X_1	Very much	87%							
	Somehow	11%	1	4	3.8667	.3967	P=0.00	.3688	P<0.01
	Nothing	1%							
	Does not know	1%							

Source: own.

Table 1 shows that the majority of the students are really worried about the economic problems of our country. At the same time the statistic SW-W, being .3688, more than .05, indicates that there is enough evidence to corroborate that the young people show a considerable anxiety toward that situation.

Table 2. Do you think there will be a recession in Mexico next year?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₂	Yes	56%	0	2	1.3641	.7967	P=0.00	.7185	P<0.01
	No	24%							
	Does not know	20%							

Source: own.

Table 2 shows that most of the students who answered the survey express that there will be an economic recession the next year in our country. Besides, the statistical value SW-W shows enough value to consider that such stance is predominant in the sample.

Table 3. How affected do you think you and your family would be if there were an economic recession?

Item	Option	>Frequency	μ	Minimum value	Maximum value	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₃	Very much	71%	3.5128	1	4	.9102	P=0.00	.5737	P<0.01
	Not much	19%							
	Nothing	1%							
	Does not know	9%							

Source: own.

Table 3, shows that 71% of the students express that an economic recession would affect “a lot” his/her family economy, that data is corroborated because it shows a value of .5737 at the SW-W test.

Table 4. Do you think everyone’s job of those who live and work here is secure?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₄	Yes	16%	0	2	1.0359	.5312	P=0.00	.7078	P<0.01
	No	72%							
	Does not know	12%							

Source: own.

Table 4, reflects that 72% of the students interviewed express that they do not feel secure about the employment of those who work in the country, which is corroborated with a value at the SW-W test of .7078.

Table 5. Do you think your family's consumption capacity is secure?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₅	Yes	31%	0	2	1.2103	.6023	P=0.00	.76	P<0.01
	No	59%							
	Does not know	10%							

Source: own.

It is clear that most of the people who answered the survey think that their families' consumption capacity is not assured. The SW-W test marks a value of 0.76 that supports the idea of instability of family economy.

Table 6. What grade would you give to the country's current economic situation compared to that of last year?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₆	Better	8%	1	4	2.4718	.6758	P=0.00	.766	P<0.01
	The same	33%							
	Worse	57%							
	Does not know	2%							

Source: own.

It can be observed that 57% of students consider that the country's economic current situation is worse compared to the last year's.

Table 7. In general, how do you consider the country's current economic situation?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₇	Good	2%	1	4	2.4103	.5429	P=0.00	.7033	P<0.01
	Regular	39%							
	Bad	58%							
	Does not know	1%							

Source: own.

Table 7 shows that 58% express that the country's current economy situation is "bad", followed by 39% who considers that the situation is regular. The value taken by the SW-W test is .7033, which supports the idea that the values aforementioned correspond to reality.

Table 8. How do you think the country's economic situation will be next year compared to this year's?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₈	Better	19%	1	4	2.6462	.8927	P=0.00	.8757	P<0.01
	The same	44%							
	Worse	33%							
	Does not know	4%							

Source: own.

41% of the people who answered the survey consider that the next year, the country's situation will be the same, followed by 31% who foresee that the condition will be worse based on the fact that the statistic SW-W is .8757.

Table 9. How do you think your working situation will be next year?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₉	Economy	21%	1	7	5.8256	1.0505	P=0.00	.7381	P<0.01
	Politics	53%							
	Security	19%							
	Services	1%							
	Others	4%							
	None	0%							
	Does not know	2%							

Source: own.

The purpose is to identify which is the country's main problem according to the perception of university students. 54% considers that it is "politics", 21% believes it is "economy" and 19% think it is "security". The SW-W is .7381, and therefore, it can be assumed that the described data is trustworthy.

Table 10. Compared to last year, how do you think price increase will be this year?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X ₁₀	Higher	72%	1	4	3.641	.6844	P=0.00	.5593	P<0.01
	The same	23%							
	Less	1%							
	Does not know	4%							

Source: own.

On *Table 10*, it is shown that 72% of the sample that answered the survey estimates that the prices increase for this year will be higher than the last year based on the fact that SW-W of .5593.

Table 11. Compared to last year, how do you think this year's economic growth will be?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum Value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X_{11}	Higher	16%	1	4	2.7077	.7876	P=0.00	.8522	P<0.01
	The same	43%							
	Less	37%							
	Does not know	4%							

Source: own research.

Table 11 shows that the majority of the students express that due to the economic setbacks that our country faces economic growth for this year will be less or the same compared to that of the previous year.

Table 12. Compared to this year, how do you think the price increase will be next year?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X_{12}	Higher	69%	1	4	3.5795	.7375	P=0.00	.6107	P<0.01
	The same	23%							
	Less	4%							
	Does not know	4%							

Source: own.

On *Table 12*, it is perceived that most of the people who answered the survey express that the coming year there will be higher prices increase compared to this year. Besides, the statistic value SW-W, shows enough value to assume that this stance is predominant at the inside of the sample.

Table 13. Compared to this year, how do you think next year's economic growth will be?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X_{13}	Higher	23%	1	4	2.7744	.8618	P=0.00	.8636	P<0.01
	The same	37%							
	Less	34%							
	Does not know	6%							

Source: own.

Table 13 shows that 38% of the students express that for the next year economic growth will be the same compared to the current year's, followed by 34% who foresees less economic growth at the same scenario. Such data is corroborated since the SW-W test shows a value of .8636.

Table 14. How do you think your family income will be next year?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X_{14}	Higher	22%	1	4	2.867	.8572	P=0.00	.832	P<0.01
	The same	53%							
	Less	16%							
	Does not know	9%							

Source: own.

Table 14 reflects that 53% of the students interviewed considers that their family income will be the same the forthcoming year. The value of the SW-W test is .832.

Table 15. How do you think your purchasing power will be next year?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X_{15}	Higher	25%	1	4	2.7282	.9098	P=0.00	.8574	P<0.01
	The same	30%							
	Less	38%							
	Does not know	7%							

Source: own.

On *Table 15*, it can be observed that 38% of students believe that their purchasing power will be less. The SW-W test surpasses .05.

Table 16. How much do you think the current value of the dollar will affect job creation in the country?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
$X_{16,1}$	Very much	58%	1	4	3.415	.7614	P=0.00	.687	P<0.01
	Not much	34%							
	Nothing	4%							
	Does not know	4%							

Source: own.

On *Table 16* it is clear that 58% of student's interviewed think that the dollar's current price will affect a lot jobs creation in Mexico. The SW-W test marks a value of .687 and therefore supports this idea.

Table 17. How much do you think the current value of the dollar will affect Mexicans consumption capacity?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
$X_{16,2}$	Very much	73%	1	4	3.6769	.6035	P=0.00	.5613	P<0.01
	Not much	24%							
	Nothing	1%							
	Does not know	2%							

Source: own.

As it can be seen 73% express that the dollar's current price will affect a lot Mexicans consumption capacity. The value that the SW-W takes is .5613.

Table 18. How much do you think the current value of the dollar will affect Mexican products sale abroad?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
$X_{16,3}$	Very much	68%	1	4	3.478	.9042	P=0.00	.6274	P<0.01
	Not much	18%							
	Nothing	7%							
	Does not know	7%							

Source: own.

As it can be observed on *Table 18*, 68% of the people who answered the survey consider that the dollar recent prices will affect "a lot" the sales of Mexican products at foreign markets. The statistic SW-W is .6274, enough value to affirm that those data offer a precise explanation to the corresponding question.

Table 19. How much do you think the current value of the dollar will affect the number of tourists that visit Mexico?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X _{16,4}	Very much	52%	1	4	3.3487	.8195	P=0.00	.7428	P<0.01
	Not much	35%							
	Nothing	8%							
	Does not know	5%							

Source: own.

Table 19 shows that 52% of the interviewed declares that the current condition of the parity peso-dollar will affect very much, the number of tourists that will visit Mexico. The SW-W is .7428.

Table 20. How much do you think the current value of the dollar will affect the country's income from oil sale?

Item	Option	>Frequency	Minimum value	Maximum value	μ	D.s.	P<0.01	SW-W	Lilliefors
X _{16,5}	Very much	71%	1	4	3.5436	.8446	P=0.00	.5862	P<0.01
	Not much	19%							
	Nothing	3%							
	Does not know	7%							

Source: own.

On Table 20, it is shown that 71% of the population who answered the survey believes that the dollar current condition will impact very much the country's income from oil sales. With a SW-W of .5862, it is enough to consider that certainly there is a majority who foresees that affectation.

Conclusion

The results analyzed at the previous chapter, are very clear about the stance of the university students toward the country's economic problems. According to Benitez and Vivas (2007), one of the main worries of people facing an economic crisis scenario is the loss of their purchasing power. In that sense, this work reveals that 72% of young people believe that the level of prices will be bigger than the previous year; 69% considers that prices increase for the forthcoming year will be higher compared to the current year; and 73% foresee that the dollar current condition will affect greatly Mexicans capacity for consumption.

Suriá, Rosser and Villegas (2013), points out that an economic crisis generates negative expectations at young people, this research shows that 56% of the persons who answered the survey think that there will be an economic recession the forthcoming year; 38% foresee that

the next year their purchasing power will be less compared to the current year; about the dollar price, 68% express that it will affect very much the sales of Mexican products at foreign markets, 52% declares that it will damage very much tourism and will have a negative impact on the incomes coming from oil sales.

Tsekeris (2015) shows that a negative ideology among the young is a consequence of an economic crisis. This research shows that 72% of the young people interviewed perceive that the employment of people who live in Mexico is not assured, 58% believes that the country's current economic condition is bad and 57% considers that the current scenario is worse than the previous year.

Gómez, Pérez-Vacas and Sánchez (2009) present at their research that young people perceive that a crisis limits employment generation. The information available coincides with that assertion, since 58% of the students declare that the current condition of Mexican economy will stop the creation of employments in the country.

In the work presented by Mortara (2015), it is commented that young people perceive that above economic problems there is a values crisis, thus generating higher conflicts for the society rather than the economic ones. The findings of this research coincide with the aforementioned due to the fact that 54% of the students perceive that the country's main problem is about politics, against 21% who believe that Mexico's main problem is about economy.

As it can be observed, the country's current economic scenario has caused that young people perceive that in the near future the conditions on that aspect will not improve, but on the contrary, they expect a deterioration of these conditions. In general, university students are firmly convinced that at least, the forthcoming year, their families' economic condition is at risk of getting worse, that the country's macro economy is not strong enough to achieve an improvement at the short term; and that there are certain affectations such as the dollar price that attempt against the economy strength.

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Annex 1

Economic situation in Mexico perception test

Introduction

The following questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about university students' perception about the country's current economic situation.

The anonymity of the informant will be kept at all times since this study is strictly for academic purposes and the results obtained will be available for anyone who requests to see them.

Thank you for your collaboration.

Socio-demographic profile

- a) Gender: M () F ()
- b) Age:
- c) Degree:
- d) Semester:

Instructions: Tick (√) the option that corresponds to your answer.

1. How worried are you about the economic problems in Mexico?

- a. Very b. Little c. Not at all d. Haven't heard about that

It is said that recession occurs when there is a negative growth in production for a specific period of time.

2. Do you think there will be a recession in Mexico next year?

- a. Yes b. No c. Don't know

3. How affected do you think you and your family would be if there were an economic recession?

- a. Very b. Little c. Not at all d. Don't know

4. Do you think everyone's job of those who live and work here is secure?

- a. Yes b. No c. Don't know

5. Do you think your family's consumption capacity is secure?

- a. Yes b. No c. Don't know

6. What grade would you give to the country's current economic situation compared to that of last year?

- a. Better b. The same c. Worse d. Don't know

7. In general, how do you consider the country's current economic situation?

- a. Good b. Regular c. Bad d. Don't know

8. How do you think the country's economic situation will be next year compared to this year's?

- a. Better b. The same c. Worse d. Don't know

9. How do you think your working situation will be next year?

- a. Better b. The same c. Worse d. Don't know

	a. Higher	b. Same	c. Less	d. Don't know
10. Compared to last year, how do you think price increase will be this year?				
11. Compared to last year, how do you think this year's economic growth will be?				
12. Compared to this year, how do you think the price increase will be next year?				
13. Compared to this year, how do you think next year's economic growth will be?				
14. How do you think your family income will be next year?				
15. How do you think your purchasing power will be next year?				

How much do you think the current value of the dollar will affect...	a. Very	b. Little	c. Not at all	d. Don't know
16. job creation in the country?				
17. Mexicans consumption capacity?				
18. Mexican products sale abroad?				
19. the number of tourists that visit Mexico?				
20. the country's income from oil sale?				