

Análisis comparativo sobre el ahorro y endeudamiento en alumnos de México y España del área económico- administrativa

*Analysis comparative on the saving and borrowing in students of the
economic-administrative area from Mexico and Spain*

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Resumen

En el presente trabajo se analizarán las similitudes y/o diferencias entre el ahorro y endeudamiento de los alumnos de la carrera de administración del Centro Universitario de los Altos de la Universidad de Guadalajara (México) y los alumnos de la carrera de administración de empresas de la Universidad Loyola Andalucía, en Córdoba (España).

Dicha categorización indica cómo los alumnos de dos instituciones académicas de diferentes países y continentes distribuyen sus ahorros y deudas económicas con un comportamiento similar.

Con esto se busca fomentar la educación en las finanzas personales mediante la planeación, administración y buen uso del dinero, empezando por la familia.

Palabras clave: ahorro, deuda, familia.

Abstract

This paper will analyse the similarities and/or differences between the savings and indebtedness of the students of the career of administration of Los Altos University Center of the University of Guadalajara (Mexico) and students of the career of business administration from the Loyola Andalucía University, Cordoba (Spain).

Such categorization indicates how the students of two academic institutions in different countries and continents distributed their savings and economic debts with similar behaviors.

This seeks to promote education in personal finance through the planning, management and good use of the money, beginning with the family.

Key words: saving, debt, family.

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Introduction

The evolution of the world economy over the past years has changed patterns of saving and borrowing in households (González, 2007). It is essential to analyze, understand and prioritize costs more important for proper control of debts and savings, mainly in the family (Cáceres, 2007), so it is recommended that this sticks to financial principles which pursue goals (Calvo, 2004). Funding is key to economic growth and the development of a financial culture. To implement through a proper financial planning can be achieved the goals of economic and social (Delgado, 2009).

It is also necessary to keep track of personal finances to ensure economic stability within the family; for example, using the proper handling of major expenditures to not incur unnecessary debt in short, medium and long term, or through the culture of saving.

A correct analysis of the debt and household savings should start with a diagram of asymmetric information that allows to understand the rationality of the financial actors. (Delgado, 2009).

It is important for individuals to cultivate the habit of saving within the family, since it is there where originates much of good financial management in payments as tuition fees, water, electricity, housing, etc. It's about having a financial control that prevents the acquisition of debts and know how to solve them if these are present.

An intelligent individual should seek to stabilize its economy throughout his life and habits that will benefit you in your personal finances. That way you won't have any problem related to your expenses (Villagómez, 2014).

Saving and borrowing are two areas interconnected throughout the process of planning and generation of ideas, search for resources and strategies, evaluation and financial management, and administration and control of the economy of the individual (Lohmann, 2012). Saving is the extra cash generated by a family or individual within a certain period (Jiménez, 2011).

Methodology

The application of the field work was carried out with students enrolled in the career of administration of Los Altos University Center in 2014-A cycle and the active students of the career of business administration from Loyola Andalucía University, Cordoba, Spain during the period 2015-B. The measurement instrument consisted of 9 questions related to savings and debt. The design of the research was descriptive - transversal type.

Determination of the sample size

The population of students in the University Center of the Highlands in 14 races, scored 2,932 students, while Loyola Andalucía University was in business administration career in the cycle 2015-B, encompassed active students.

To determine the sample size was used the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N Z^2 p q}{(\pm)^2 (N-1) + Z^2 p q} \quad (\text{Reus, 2016})$$

n= Sample size

N= Population size

Z= 1.96 (standardized value corresponding to a confidence level 95 %)

±= Margin of error 5 %

p= Probability of success

q= Probability of failure

pq= Multiplying the odds ultimate combination (0.5) (0.5)= 0.25

The representative of the population for the University Center of the High minimum was 340 students. stratified sampling and sample size for the race of Administration of the University Center of Los Altos was applied was 33, with 73 random surveys in total. For the race of business administration from Loyola University Andalusia were applied in total 104 active surveys with students, considering that population as a subject of study.

Results

After applying the study in the 73 students in the career management of the University Center of Altos (Mexico) and the 104 students in the career of business administration from Loyola University Andalusia (Spain), with the help of the 9 questions generating variables on debt and savings, the following results were obtained:



Figure 1. Importance of savings in families.

Figure 1 shows the results in both races. On the one hand, 84% of students in business administration from Loyola University Andalusia considers it very important savings in the family, while 81% of students in the career management of the University Center of Los Altos considered the same . Consequently, the remaining 15% of students Administration University Center of Los Altos considered unimportant savings within their families and 10% of students at the University of Loyola Andalucía considered the same. Therefore, it follows that the students of both universities have the habit of saving.

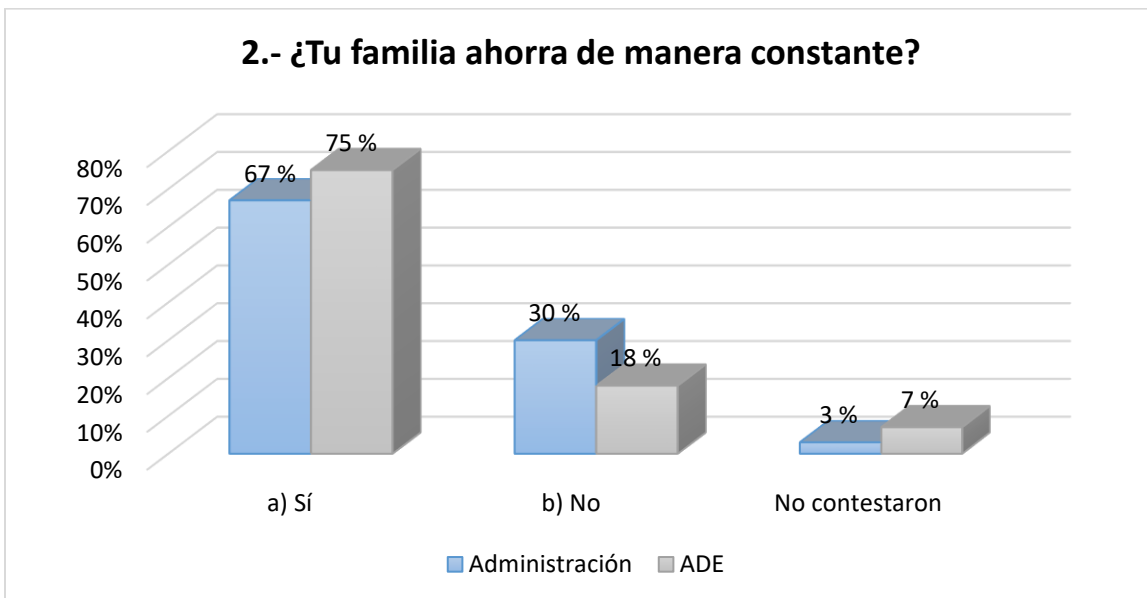


Figure 2. Systemization of savings in families

In Figure 2 shows that 75% of students of Loyola University Andalusia properly handle their savings and 67% of students of the University Center of Los Altos constantly saves.

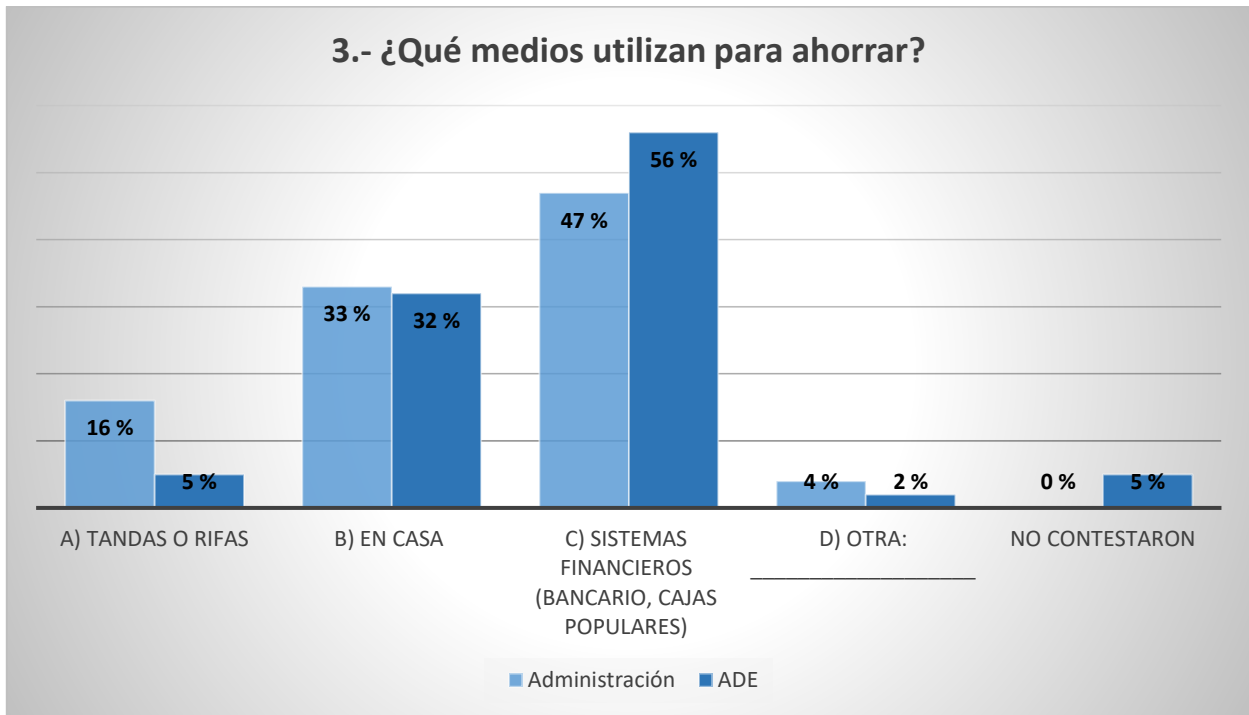


Figure 3. Saving means to form.

In Figure 3 can be determined means used to constitute savings. Students of Loyola University Andalusia 56% use financial systems, while students of the University Center of Altos do in 47%; it is noteworthy that in the family savings culture is also acquired.

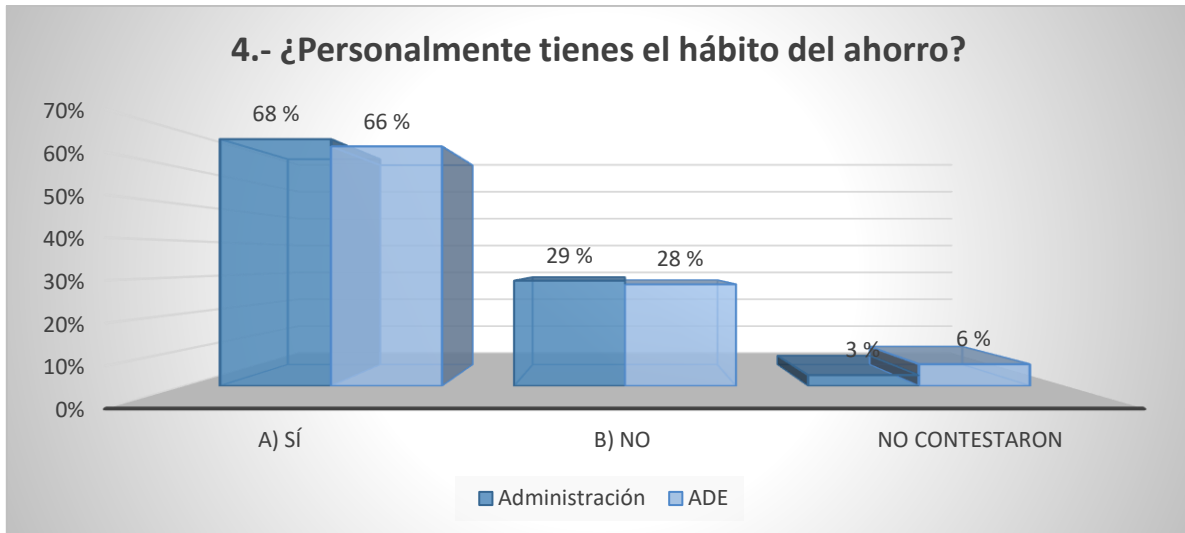


Figure 4. Systemization of savings in families

Regarding the form of personal savings, the differences are minimal (68% and 66% respectively) between the two races. Students of both schools tend to acquire the habit of personal savings, because they believe that self-managing skills are part of their curriculum.

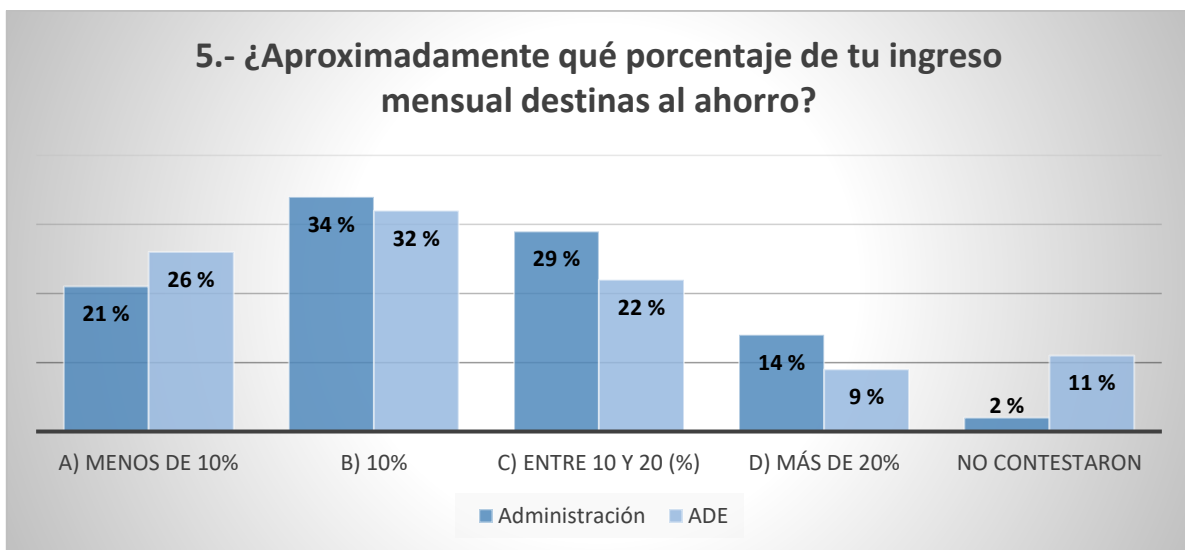


Figure 5. Systemization of savings in families

In Figure 5 it shows that 34% of students of the University Center of Los Altos save 10% of your monthly income, and 32% of students of Loyola University Andalusia save 10% of your monthly income.

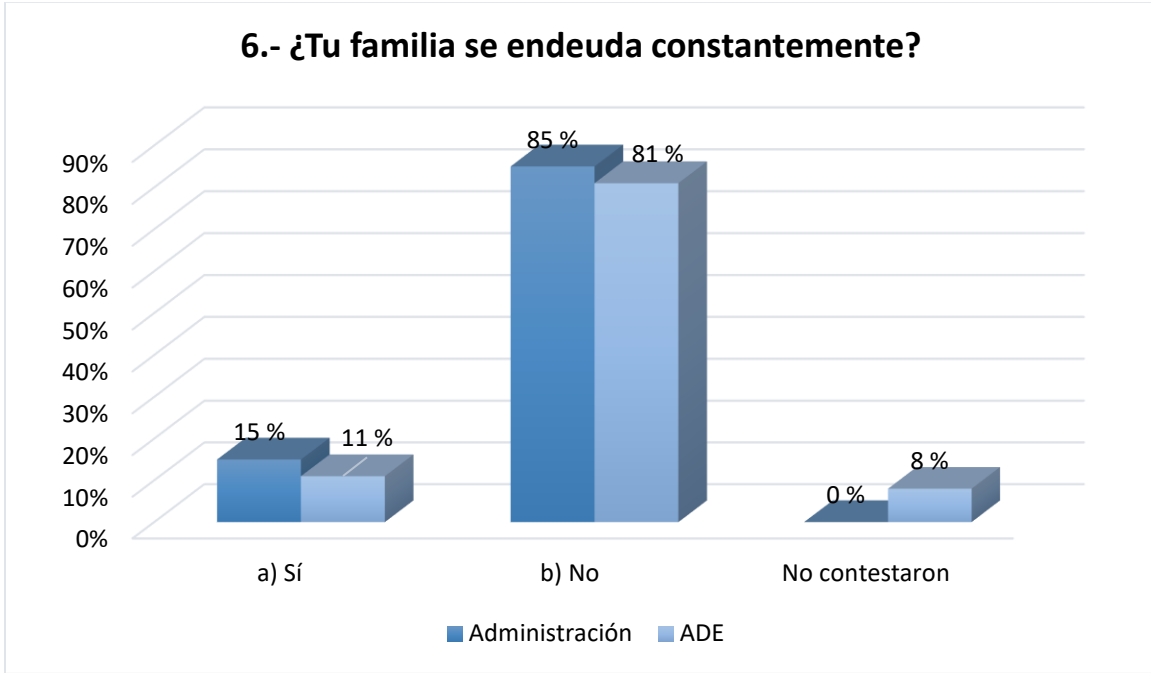


Figure 6. Constant financial debts

Figure 6 shows that 85% of students of the University Center of Los Altos says not having constant financial debts, indicating that the savings culture is rooted from the family by promoting and creating plans and management strategies adequate money. In a similar behavior, 81% of students from Loyola University Andalusia mentioned being debt steadily.

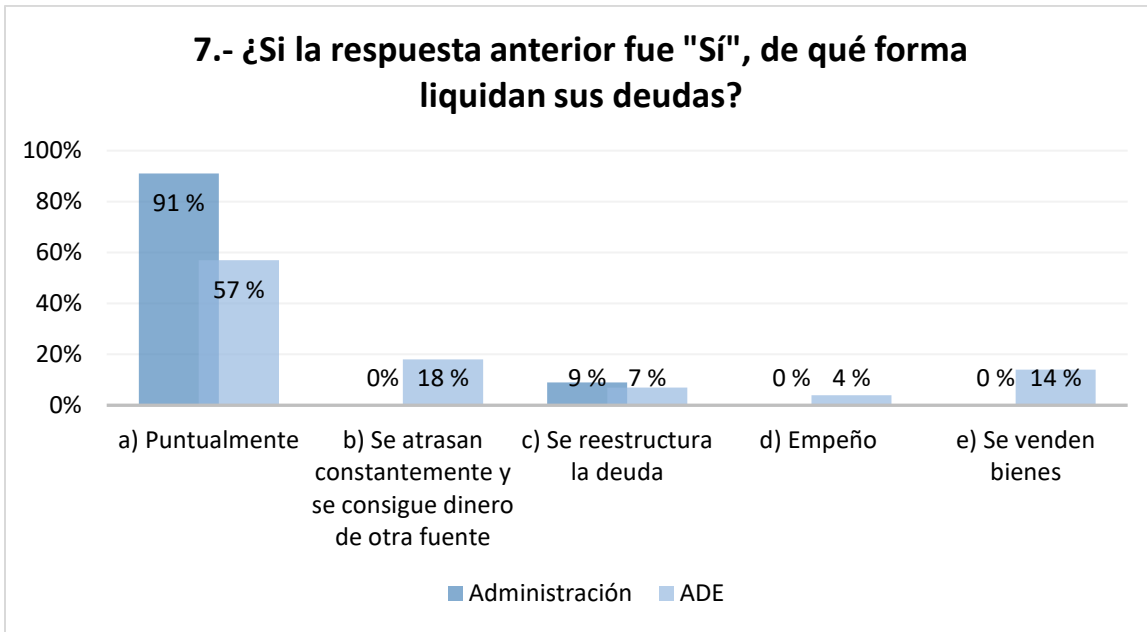


Figure 7. Debt Settlement

15% of college students the Senior Center that indicated debts steadily, 91% said that settle their debts in a timely manner without risking your assets or acquiring more debt. Meanwhile, 11% of students from Loyola University Andalusia said constantly in debt; only 57% of them settled their debts in a timely manner, while 18% are constantly delayed and get money from another source.

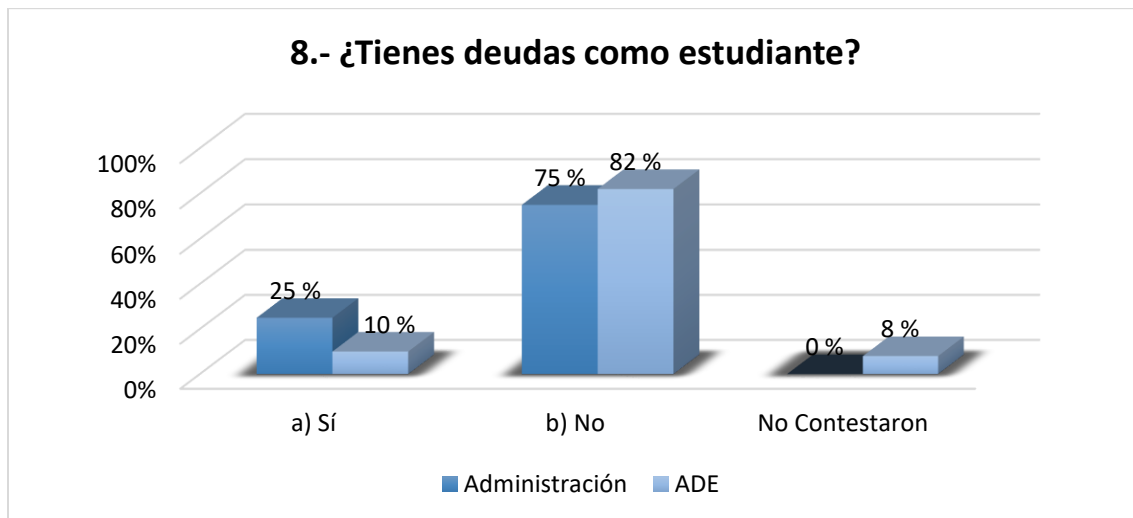


Figure 8. Debt as a student

This figure shows that 82% of students of Loyola University Andalusia has no debt as a student, nor 75% of students of the University Center of Los Altos.

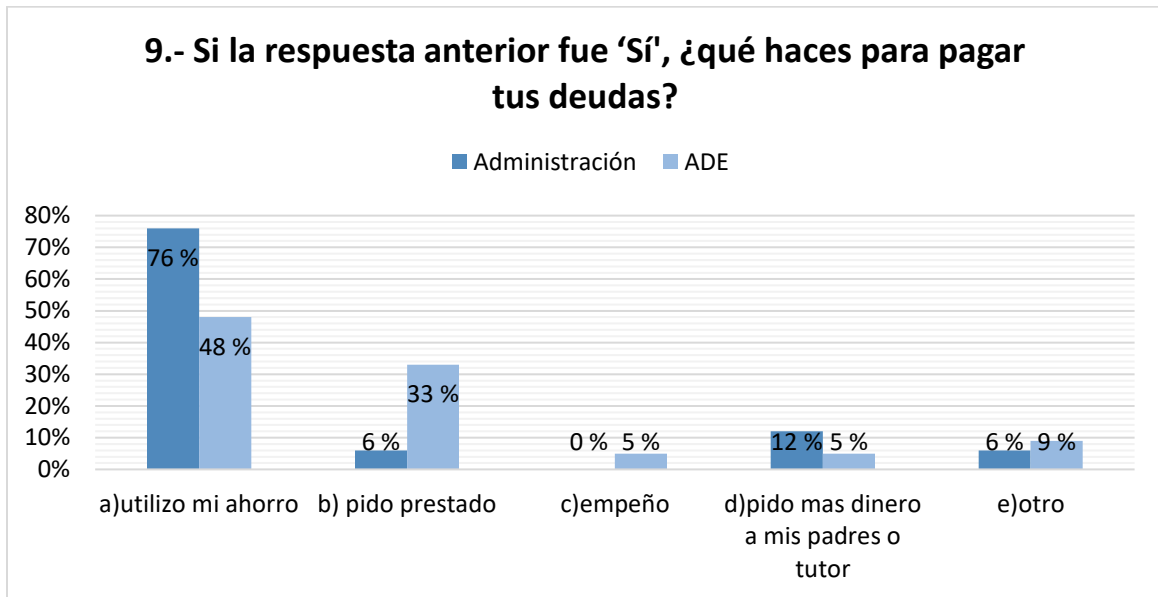


Figure 9. Payment of debts as a student

Figure 9 shows that 25% of students of the University Center of Los Altos said to have debts, 76% use their savings to cover their debts, and that 10% of students at the University Loyola Andalucía only 48% use their savings to pay their debts, although 33% of these returns to borrow to get out of their commitments. This indicates that the culture in your personal finances is good because they save part of their income to solve any contingency as diseases, buying school supplies, accidents or to pay personal tastes.

Conclusions

Savings and debt surveys were applied at the University Center of the Highlands with students in the career management and Loyola Andalucía University with students of business administration; both they have a curriculum with similar subjects. An important factor in making financial decisions students of both races is the family development, and thanks to him have a clearer vision of savings.

To study how students manage their income, savings and debts, its curriculum was considered. For example, students of the University Center of Los Altos have learning

objects related to leadership, management of SMEs and business development, while students of the Loyola Andalucía University have similarly with the development of enterprises from management control, financial management and cost accounting.

These learning elements can interact with managing personal finances to achieve manage themselves.

Overall, both students of the University Center of the Highlands and students of the Loyola Andalucía University have clear concepts of debt, savings and expenses. This is related to the graduate profiles, because to cover all claims must develop financial knowledge and apply it in their personal finances, as they would in the future planning of the commercial management of a company, its management and financial accounting.

Both universities despite being from different countries and continents, share similarities with regard to the planning, organization and maintenance of personal finances relying on financial literacy that parents may have transmitted to settle all expenses and create the habit of saving.

The savings can be used among other things to cover any debt or pay an unforeseen. It should be a simple financial strategy to implement, and even be a resource for solving future plans. But that will depend on the financial development of each person, if you have learned to manage their finances responsibly and, therefore, achieved favorable results in its economy and quality of life.

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