*International Journal of Research and Review*
*Vol.7; Issue: 12; December 2020*
*Website: www.ijrrjournal.com*
*Research Paper* *E-ISSN: 2349-9788; P-ISSN: 2454-2237*

# Reasons for Dread (Fear) of Financial Crisis among University Students in Hong Kong

**Zeyu Cao**

College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 999077

## ABSTRACT

Hong Kong is an international metropolis known for its developed finance. Many groups and individuals have been fear by the financial crisis since 2008. This is usually due to an understanding of the present situation and the unpredictability of the future. However, in addition to the countermeasures that people may take, fear itself also affects people's development. This article uses factor analysis among university students in Hong Kong to assess the impact of 11 factors (including 6 demographic factors and 5 other factors) from 28 variables about risk perception and attitude. These factors have caused fear of a terrible financial crisis (DFFC). The results showed that among the demographic factors, only sex and age (b = -0.196, BCaCI = -0.334, 0.057, p = .006) had significant predictions for DFSLE. the knowledge of the financial crisis (b = -0.524, BCaCI = -0.207, 0.071, p = .015), the government's ability to control and resolve the financial crisis (b = 0.271, BCaCI = 0.132, 0.410, p = .015) 000) and the government's suspicion of financial crisis countermeasures (b = 0.277, BCaCI = 0.138, 0.416, p = .000), and about the potential tragic nature of the financial crisis (b = 0.720, BCaCI = 0.581, 0.859, p = .000) did predict DFFC. Therefore, this article believes that when dealing with DFFC of university students in Hong Kong, we must pay attention to these five factors. Further research should be conducted on how these factors affect students' DFSLE.

***Keywords:*** Dread (Fear) of Financial Crisis; Factor Analysis; Regression Analysis

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there have many serious emergencies in China, such as the SARS epidemic in 2003, the avian Influenza in 2005, the Wenchuan earthquake in 2008, the COVID-19 in 2020, and the global financial crisis from time to time, to varying degrees, they have caused panic among the people and affected people's life. To this end, research on the public's psychology and behavior in emergencies is receiving increasing attention.

The impact of serious emergencies on the public is multifaceted. If this study is specific, the impact of the financial crisis on university students' perceptions is mainly manifested by: doubt about government authority, fear and uncertainty about the crisis, and loss of personal responsibility, etc. This has brought many negative effects to university students, and even caused some students to have various psychological and behavioral problems. The World Health Organization has warned that the financial crisis may lead to increased mental health problems and even suicide, and many people are suffering from poverty.

A large number of facts have shown that the financial crisis may affect the life and job opportunities of university students and exacerbate their emotional distress.

The impact of the financial crisis on different people is not the same, and the impacts are different. They will show different emotions and behaviors in the face of the financial crisis; however, even two students from the same region will also be affected by the financial crisis. There may be different views, showing different behaviors, emotional responses and perceptions of the financial crisis may be the main reason for this phenomenon.

Studying the causes of university students' fear of financial crisis can discover the characteristics of different reasons; exploring the relationship between the causal variables can help us to clarify the impact of fear, and finally establish a psychological behavior early warning system for relevant institutions to deal with the financial crisis.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the process of advancing economic globalization, the financial crisis has always existed, which has greatly impacted the normal operation of the global economy, and also brought pressure and distress to each of us to varying degrees. In the past 20 years, there have been 41 financial crises of various scales in 36 countries and regions in the world, such as the European currency crisis in 1992, the Mexican financial crisis in 1994, the Asian financial crisis in 1997, and Russia and Brazil in 1998, the Turkish financial crisis in 2000, the Argentina financial crisis in 2001, and the global financial crisis triggered by the US subprime mortgage crisis in 2008.

The classic definition of the financial crisis is proposed by the famous economist Charles P. Kindleberger (1982): "Most financial indicators, such as short-term interest rates, asset (securities, real estate, land) prices, industrial and commercial bankruptcies, and financial institution failures. To summarize the characteristics of the financial crisis as "a large number of real estates or long-term financial assets are thrown out and exchanged for currency based on the expected decline in asset prices."

In May 1998, the International Monetary Fund defined it as: "Financial crisis is a crisis that erupts in the social financial system, and it is concentrated in financial indicators such as financial asset prices have undergone rapid changes in the short term. These financial indicators include currency exchange rates, short-term interest rates, securities asset prices, real estate prices, and the number of financial institution failures.

There are many opinions about the reasons for dread(fear) of the financial crisis, but almost all mentioned that demographic, knowledge, negative emotion and political distrust.

Due to declining demographic factors and limited financial liberalization, people's fear of the financial crisis has increased (Duca, Muellbauer, & Murphy, 2010). People of different age and sex have different degrees of fear of the economic crisis. Middle-aged men who have been working stably will be more afraid of the financial crisis. Married groups may be more worried about the financial crisis than unmarried groups (Baccaro et al, 2010).

Different levels of understanding of the financial crisis will also lead to different perceptions of the financial crisis. After the financial crisis, employed people might be more cautious in investing in the company Giorgi et al, 2015). Willingness to invest falls dramatically during an economic crisis, but rapid savings become a priority for consumers (Perriman, Ramsaran-Fowdar, & Baguant, 2010). Generally speaking, employees in the company may be more afraid of the economic crisis than college students who have not yet been employed.

Faced with the financial crisis, people often produce negative emotions, and the spread of this emotion is one of the reasons for people's fear. Wolf (2014) believes that people's pessimism during the financial crisis is an important reason for fear of the financial crisis. Under the financial crisis, people face unemployment and other risks, and inevitably produce pessimism. The increase in this emotion increases people's fear of the economic crisis. Due to the barriers which uncertainty presents to the application of risk models, people's negative emotions are difficult to recover in a short time (Szász, 2016).

The political behaviors we experience have important consequences for our fear in financial crisis (Wagner, 2014). Political distrust refers to the citizen's

policies and performances of the government that governs the political community in which distrust of government role agents. Many people said that it was also unknown whether the government's plan to rescue the financial system would work (Reavis, 2009). Political distrust can be understood as a political emotion, which is based on political cognition and political judgment (Rogow, 1966).

The outbreak of the financial crisis has also severely infringed upon civil right and political right and distrust in the government. In the crisis, the public's right to know, participate, and supervise public affairs have been systematically impacted and affected. As countries respond to crises, their administrative powers are getting stronger and harder to monitor. Because of the highly professional nature of their work methods and the opacity of their operating mechanisms, residents' rights to information, participation and supervision have been seriously impaired.

### 3. Research Problem

The financial crisis has become a hot topic that attracts much attention, affecting life in society and affecting the hearts of every public. Therefore, based on previous studies, this research will study the causes of university students' dread (fear) of the financial crisis from the following hypotheses:

(1) University students believe that the government cannot fully control and resolve the financial crisis.
(2) Distrust of politics leads to fear.
(3) University students suspect the financial crisis countermeasures.
(4) Perceived tragic nature of financial crisis leads to fear.
(5) University students with knowledge of the financial crisis do not fear the financial crisis.
(6) Demographic characteristics will cause university students to fear the financial crisis.

## 4. RESEARCH METHOD AND QUESTIONNAIRE ORGANIZATION

In this study, a survey was conducted among students at City University of Hong Kong. Due to concerns about proximity and accessibility, the sampling strategy of this study is to facilitate sampling. The Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences recruited 658 students (n = 658). The samples are highly homogeneous because they are bachelor, master, and doctoral students of similar majors in the university.

The questionnaire used in the study was designed by tutor. The tool includes 90 projects to explore how different factors affect the risk perception of university students. Questionnaires were sent to participants via email and the response rate was high. The questionnaire focuses on measures such as risk, fear (a10, a20, a30), trust in authority, perceived government controllability (a9, a19, a29), distrust of government. Exploring trust authority (trust: a53, a55, a56; distrust: a52, a54, a57) and predicting risk (perception of own risk: a18, a28, a38; perception of social risk: a17, a27, a37).

This study mainly uses the questionnaire to analyze the risk of financial crisis. According to the assumption, this study selects questions a1-a18, a52, a54, a57, a75-a88 for statistical analysis.

## 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The basic situation of the sample is shown in table 1. Among the Level of study, bachelor (44.9%) and master (50.6%) are the most, accounting for 95.5% of all students. Among the students surveyed, the age is mostly concentrated in 19-27 years old (89%). In major, the most students are sociology, followed by social work and psychology, and criminology and counseling are the least. Most of the students surveyed are those who have already graduated. Interestingly, most students stay in Hong Kong for 7 years or above (57.7%), and 1 year or below is showed to be only 36.3% of students who

have just arrived in Hong Kong. The number of female students surveyed (66.6%) is much higher than that of male (33.4%). The vast majority of students are unmarried (92.3%) and have no children (86.6%). Among the students, the proportion of the employee between father and mother is roughly equal, respectively 48.6% and 43.6%. But the ratio of mothers who are not working is about twice that of fathers, and these mothers may work full-time as housewives. The parents of the students surveyed are mostly below high school education level, most of the students are typical only children, and no other relatives live with them.

**Table 1 Sample Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

| Category | Name | Frequency | Percent(%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Level of study | Bachelor | 284 | 44.9 |
| | Master | 320 | 50.6 |
| | Doctor | 29 | 4.6 |
| Major | Psychology | 40 | 6.3 |
| | Social work | 79 | 12.4 |
| | Sociology | 497 | 78.3 |
| | Counseling | 12 | 1.9 |
| | Criminology | 7 | 1.1 |
| Year of study | 2008-2014 | 393 | 59.9 |
| | 2015-2020 | 264 | 40.1 |
| Age | 19-27 | 559 | 89.0 |
| | 28-54 | 69 | 11.0 |
| Years in Hong Kong | 1 year or below | 231 | 36.3 |
| | 1.5 years-6 years | 38 | 6.0 |
| | 7 years or above | 367 | 57.7 |
| Sex | Male | 214 | 33.4 |
| | Female | 427 | 66.6 |
| Marital status | Unmarried | 577 | 92.3 |
| | Married | 44 | 7.0 |
| | Divorced/separated | 2 | 0.3 |
| | Widowed | 2 | 0.3 |
| Kid | None | 550 | 86.6 |
| | 1-6 | 85 | 13.4 |
| Father's major employment status in life | Employer | 110 | 17.6 |
| | Self-employed | 122 | 19.5 |
| | Employee | 304 | 48.6 |
| | Not working | 90 | 14.4 |
| Mother's major employment status in life | Employer | 78 | 12.5 |
| | Self-employed | 63 | 10.1 |
| | Employee | 272 | 43.6 |
| | Not working | 211 | 33.8 |
| Father's number of schooling years | 12 years or below | 451 | 72.6 |
| | 13-27 | 170 | 27.4 |
| Mother's number of schooling years | 12 years or below | 493 | 79.1 |
| | 13-27 | 130 | 20.9 |
| Number of parents living with you | 0 | 93 | 15.2 |
| | 1 | 83 | 13.6 |
| | 2 | 420 | 68.7 |
| | 3 | 15 | 2.5 |
| Number of other relatives living with you | 0 | 395 | 62.2 |
| | 1 | 116 | 18.3 |
| | 2-4 | 108 | 17.0 |
| | 5 or above | 16 | 2.5 |

Derived from the symbol test and chi-square test. Non-parametric test is the method that use sample data to infer the general distribution when the population variance is unknown or little known. Table 2 shows that the p-value of each variable is less than 0.05. This means they are all at a significant level. There are significant differences between the variables.

A Pearson correlation analysis was performed to find the relationship between the 34 variables. Table 2 shows the correlation matrix between the variables. Appendix A shows the entire correlation matrix.

| Table 2 Non-parametric Test Statistics | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Chi-Square** | **df** | **Asymp. Sig.** |
| Your endorsement for the popular belief that a financial crisis is under political control | 485.896a | 10 | .000 |
| Your suspicion about the popular belief that the government has a lot of top-secret information | 505.601b | 10 | .000 |
| Your belief in government warning about financial crisis | 673.783c | 10 | .000 |
| Your suspicion about the government description of the financial condition as a bubble | 609.436d | 10 | .000 |
| Unreliability of government information | 426.542b | 10 | .000 |
| Your belief that the government helps people avoid the financial crisis | 397.423c | 10 | .000 |
| Importance of seeking information from government | 588.143b | 10 | .000 |
| Your suspicion about possibility of government warning about financial crisis | 597.169c | 10 | .000 |
| The controllability of financial crisis by government | 532.858b | 10 | .000 |
| The personal responsibility for financial crisis | 462.915d | 10 | .000 |
| Knowledge about financial crisis | 293.872b | 10 | .000 |
| The disastrousness of financial crisis | 409.096b | 10 | .000 |
| The newness of financial crisis | 495.412d | 10 | .000 |
| The detectability of financial crisis | 622.968b | 10 | .000 |
| The uncertainty of financial crisis | 584.728b | 10 | .000 |
| The risk of financial crisis to society | 514.877b | 10 | .000 |
| The risk of financial crisis to you | 806.603b | 10 | .000 |
| Distrust of government policy | 445.073d | 10 | .000 |
| Distrust of government officials | 423.092a | 10 | .000 |
| Distrust of political parties | 397.358a | 10 | .000 |
| Level of study | 423.339e | 10 | .000 |
| Major | 523.431f | 3 | .000 |
| Year of study | 1765.327g | 5 | .000 |
| Age | 1814.531h | 11 | .000 |
| Years in Hong Kong | 2331.114i | 35 | .000 |
| Sex | 3160.557j | 54 | .000 |
| Marital status | 776.142k | 3 | .000 |
| Kid | 1968.296l | 4 | .000 |
| Father's major employment status in life | 3677.504m | 8 | .000 |
| Mother's major employment status in life | 374.496n | 4 | .000 |
| Father's number of schooling years | 1574.754o | 10 | .000 |
| Mother's number of schooling years | 483.704p | 22 | .000 |
| Number of parents living with you | 597.687q | 23 | .000 |
| Number of other relatives living with you | 4458.814r | 16 | .000 |
| Your suspicion about possibility of government warning about financial crisis | 2932.507s | 12 | .000 |
| a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 59.5. | | | |
| b. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 59.7. | | | |
| c. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 59.5. | | | |
| d. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 59.6. | | | |
| e. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 57.7. | | | |
| f. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 158.8. | | | |
| g. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 106.2. | | | |
| h. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 52.9. | | | |
| i. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 17.6. | | | |
| j. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 11.6. | | | |
| k. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 160.8. | | | |
| l. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 128.4. | | | |
| m. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 70.8. | | | |
| n. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 126.6. | | | |
| o. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 58.1. | | | |
| p. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 27.0. | | | |
| q. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 26.0. | | | |
| r. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 37.7. | | | |
| s. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 48.8. | | | |

**Table 3: Pearson Correlation between Dread (fear) of Financial Crisis and Selected Variables**

| | | **The dread (fear) of financial crisis** |
|---|---|---|
| | **Selected Variables** | **Pearson Correlation Coefficient** |
| 1 | Your endorsement for the popular belief that a financial crisis is under political control | .151** |
| 2 | Your suspicion about the popular belief that the government has a lot of top-secret information | .148** |
| 3 | Your belief in government warning about financial crisis | .118** |
| 4 | Your suspicion about the government description of the financial condition as a bubble | .172** |
| 5 | Unreliability of government information | .092* |
| 6 | Your belief that the government helps people avoid the financial crisis | .191** |
| 7 | Importance of seeking information from government | .151** |
| 8 | Your suspicion about possibility of government warning about financial crisis | .129** |
| 9 | The controllability of financial crisis by government | .170** |
| 10 | The personal responsibility for financial crisis | .253** |
| 11 | Knowledge about financial crisis | .181** |

| ***Table no. 3 continued.....*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | The disastrousness of financial crisis | .356** |
| 13 | The newness of financial crisis | .212** |
| 14 | The detectability of financial crisis | .271** |
| 15 | The uncertainty of financial crisis | .255** |
| 16 | The risk of financial crisis to society | .399** |
| 17 | The risk of financial crisis to you | .432** |
| 18 | Distrust of government policy | -.022** |
| 19 | Distrust of government officials | -.038** |
| 20 | Distrust of political parties | -.037** |
| 21 | Level of study | .021** |
| 22 | Major | .069** |
| 23 | Year of study | -.061** |
| 24 | Age | -.105** |
| 25 | Years in Hong Kong | -.002** |
| 26 | Sex | .102** |
| 27 | Marital status | -.015** |
| 28 | Kid | .063** |
| 29 | Father's major employment status in life | -.086** |
| 30 | Mother's major employment status in life | -.016** |
| 31 | Father's number of schooling years | -.006** |
| 32 | Mother's number of schooling years | -.035** |
| 33 | Number of parents living with you | .010** |
| 34 | Number of other relatives living with you | -.049** |

***Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)*

All variables in Table 3 were significantly correlated with the dependent variable. The Pearson correlation between risk to society (.399) and risk to you (student) (.432), for the first time because of the strong correlation with the dependent variable, shows that people are afraid of a financial crisis. In general, variables directly related to the dread (fear) of financial crisis show relatively strong correlations. The first 17 variables in Table 3 are directly related to the dependent variable. Therefore, they are more relevant to outcome variables than the most variables. This is due to the past financial crisis in Hong Kong (such as in 2008). Studies have shown that past risk experiences can affect present and future behavior (Schmiege, Bryan and Klein 2009). In addition, distrust of government policy, distrust of government officials, distrust of political parties, year of study, age, years in Hong Kong, marital status, father's major employment status in life, mother's major employment status in life, father's number of schooling years, mother's number of schooling years, and number of other relatives living with you are negatively related to the dread (fear) of financial crisis. For example, distrust of government policy, distrust of government officials, distrust of political parties, that is, the greater the political distrust, the smaller the dread (fear) of financial crisis. This implies that the financial crisis will deepen people's mistrust of politics.

Maximum likelihood factor analysis was performed on 34 variables using the orthogonal rotation method. As shown in Table 4, all absolute values below 0.3 were suppressed. Factor scores were selected using the Anderson-Rubin method. This method is preferred because it ensures that the scores are irrelevant and standardized, with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. The measured Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) ensures that the sample analyzed is sufficient with a KMO of 0.706 (Appendix A). KMO is above the acceptable limit. Based on the eigenvalues of variance of 1, 11 factors were extracted. A combination of 11 factors explains about a 35.8% variance. The nature of the gravel chart (Appendix B) extracts and retains the extracted 11 factors. Table 4 shows the results of the factor analysis.

According to Table 4, factor 1 represents the distrust of politics, factor 2 represents the knowledge of the financial crisis, factor 3 represents the demographic characteristics of parents' schooling year, factor 4 represents the government's ability to control and resolve the financial crisis, and factor 5 represents the government's suspicion of financial crisis

countermeasures, factor 6 represents the potential tragic nature of the financial crisis, factor 7 represents the demographic characteristics of marital status, factor 8 represents the demographic characteristics of family members, factor 9 represents the demographic characteristics of level of study and factor 10 represents the demographic characteristics of sex and age, and factor 11 represents the demographic characteristics of year of study. These factors were used in multiple linear regression methods to find out how much they explained university students' fear of the financial crisis.

**Table 4: Factor Analysis**

| **Rotated Factor Matrix[a]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Factor** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** |
| Distrust of government officials | 0.835 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Distrust of government policy | 0.730 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Distrust of political parties | 0.568 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge about financial crisis | | 0.632 | | | | | | | | | |
| The newness of financial crisis | | 0.618 | | | | | | | | | |
| The detectability of financial crisis | | 0.585 | | | | | | | | | |
| The personal responsibility for financial crisis | | 0.535 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's number of schooling years | | | 0.988 | | | | | | | | |
| Father's number of schooling years | | | 0.822 | | | | | | | | |
| Your belief that the government helps people avoid the financial crisis | | | | 0.616 | | | | | | | |
| The controllability of financial crisis by government | | | | 0.584 | | | | | | | |
| Importance of seeking information from government | | | | 0.542 | | | | | | | |
| Your belief in government warning about financial crisis | | | | 0.330 | | | | | | | |
| Your suspicion about the government description of the financial condition as a bubble | | | | | 0.598 | | | | | | |
| Unreliability of government information | | | | | 0.564 | | | | | | |
| Your suspicion about possibility of government warning about financial crisis | | | | | 0.476 | | | | | | |
| Your suspicion about the popular belief that the government has a lot of top-secret information | | | | | 0.392 | | | | | | |
| The risk of financial crisis to society | | | | | | 0.803 | | | | | |
| The disastrousness of financial crisis | | 0.360 | | | | 0.448 | | | | | |
| The risk of financial crisis to you | | 0.343 | | | | 0.402 | | | | | |
| The uncertainty of financial crisis | | | | | | 0.365 | | | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | 0.972 | | | | |
| Number of parents living with you | | | | | | | | 0.714 | | | |
| Number of other relatives living with you | | | | | | | | 0.674 | | | |
| Level of study | | | | | | | | | 0.844 | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | 0.503 | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | -0.302 | |
| Year of study | | | | | | | | | | | -0.352 |
| Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood.<br>Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.<br>a. Rotation converged in 10 iterations. | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 5: Multiple Linear Regression Model Summary**

| Model | R Square | Adjusted R Square | R Square Change | F Change | **Sig. F Change** | **Durbin-Watson** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .016 | .005 | .016 | 1.464 | .188 | |
| 2 | .018 | .004 | .001 | .610 | .435 | |
| 3 | .093 | .079 | .076 | 43.658 | .000 | |
| 4 | .114 | .098 | .020 | 12.037 | .001 | |
| 5 | .135 | .118 | .021 | 12.831 | .000 | |
| 6 | .279 | .263 | .144 | 103.954 | .000 | 1.911 |

*Significant at p < .05*

Exploring possible explanations for the fear of financial crisis among students. Six model hierarchical regression analyses were performed using the above variables. Model 1 consists of demographic factors; Model 2 consists of Model 1 and distrust of politics; Model 3 consists of Model 2 and knowledge of the financial crisis; Model 4 consists of Model 3 and the government's ability to control and resolve the financial crisis; Mode 5 consists of Mode 4 and the government's suspicion of the financial crisis countermeasures; Mode 6 consists of Mode 5 and the potential tragic nature of the financial crisis. The analysis of variance table (Appendix C) shows that each of these six models significantly improves the ability to predict fear of a financial crisis. For the first model, F (526) = 1.464, p = .188; for the second model, F (525) = .610, p = .435; for the third model, F (524) = 43.658, p < .001; for the fourth model, F (523) = 12.037, p = <.001; the fifth model F (522) = 12.831, p <.001, and the sixth model F (521) = 103.954, p <. 001.

As shown in Table 5, Model 1 explains the 1.6% variance, while Models 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 explain 1.8%, 9.3%, 11.4%, 13.5%, and 27.9%, respectively, and new variables for each stage are very important. As can be seen from the above table, with the increase of the number of independent variables, it is suggested that the predictive ability of each model to the dependent variable is gradually strengthened. According to the Durbin-Watson test, the statistical data is 1.911, which is almost 2, so the assumption of independent error is satisfied (Field 2013). Because the tolerance and VIF statistics are not less than 0.1 and less than 10, there is no multicollinearity (Field 2013). It is worth noting that the bootstrap option in SPSS is used to ensure that the results of the process are generalized. Standard errors and confidence intervals are confidence intervals based on 95% bias correction and acceleration. The final model (model 6) included all factors and was statistically significant, R2 = 0.279, F (521) = 103.954, p <.001.

## 6. Establishment of Final Regression Equation

**Table 6: Model of Predictors of Dread (fear) of Financial Crisis**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. | 95.0% Confidence Interval for B | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| 6 | (Constant) | 6.214 | .071 | | 88.018 | .000 | 6.076 | 6.353 |
| | factor 3 | -.061 | .071 | -.032 | -.862 | .389 | -.200 | .078 |
| | factor 7 | -.007 | .071 | -.004 | -.104 | .917 | -.146 | .131 |
| | factor 8 | -.034 | .071 | -.018 | -.480 | .631 | -.173 | .105 |
| | factor 9 | -.019 | .071 | -.010 | -.273 | .785 | -.158 | .119 |
| | factor 10 | -.196 | .071 | -.103 | -2.771 | .006 | -.334 | -.057 |
| | factor 11 | .123 | .071 | .065 | 1.738 | .083 | -.016 | .261 |
| | factor 1 | -.068 | .071 | -.036 | -.961 | .337 | -.207 | .071 |
| | factor 2 | .524 | .071 | .275 | 7.403 | .000 | .385 | .663 |
| | factor 4 | .271 | .071 | .143 | 3.838 | .000 | .132 | .410 |
| | factor 5 | .277 | .071 | .146 | 3.922 | .000 | .138 | .416 |
| | factor 6 | .720 | .071 | .379 | 10.196 | .000 | .581 | .859 |

a. Dependent Variable: a10

The significant P values of factor3 (P =. 389), factor7 (P =. 917), factor8 (P =. 631), factor9 (P =. 785), factor11 (P =. 083) and factor1 (P =. 337) were all greater than 0.05. It is not significant within 95.0% consistency interval and should be eliminated.

**Final regression equation DFFC** = 6.214 + (-0.196 × factor 10) + (0.524× factor 2) + (0.271× factor 4) + (0.277 × factor 5) + (0.720× factor 6)

## 7. CONCLUSION

This article has proved that the distrust of politics, the knowledge of the financial crisis, the government's ability to control and resolve the financial crisis, the government's suspicion of financial crisis countermeasures, the potential tragic nature of the financial crisis will indeed affect the dread (fear) of financial crisis. Not all demographic characteristics can affect the dread (fear) of financial crisis, only gender

and age will have a significant impact. Therefore, the hypotheses of 1-5 are fully supported, and hypothesis 6 is partially supported. Further research is needed to ascertain the extent to which these identified variables affect university students' fear of the financial crisis.

## REFERENCES


1. Baccaro, L., Boyer, R., Crouch, C., Regini, M., Marginson, P., Hyman*, R., & Milkman, R. (2010). Labour and the global financial crisis. Socio-Economic Review, 8(2), 341-376.
2. Bélanger, É., & Nadeau, R. (2005). Political trust and the vote in multiparty elections: The Canadian case. European journal of political research, 44(1), 121-146.
3. Blind, P. K. (2007). Building trust in government in the twenty-first century: Review of literature and emerging issues. In 7th Global Forum on Reinventing Government Building Trust in Government (Vol. 2007, pp. 26-29). UNDESA Vienna.
4. Christensen, T., & Lægreid, P. (2005). Trust in government: The relative importance of service satisfaction, political factors, and demography. Public Performance & Management Review, 28(4), 487-511.
5. Duca, J. V., Muellbauer, J., & Murphy, A. (2010). Housing markets and the financial crisis of 2007–2009: lessons for the future. Journal of financial stability, 6(4), 203-217.
6. Field, Andy. 2013. Discovering Statistics Using IBM SPSS Statistics. Fourth Edition ed. London: SAGE.
7. Giorgi, G., Arcangeli, G., Mucci, N., & Cupelli, V. (2015). Economic stress in the workplace: the impact of fear of the crisis on mental health. Work, 51(1), 135-142.
8. Haberler, G. (2017). Prosperity and depression: A theoretical analysis of cyclical movements. Routledge.
9. IMF. (1998). World Economic Outlook May 1998. International Monetary Fund, Washington DC.
10. Kindleberger, C. P. (1982). The world economic slowdown since the 1970s. IIES.
11. Minsky, H. P. (1986). Stabilizing an unstable economy.
12. Perriman, H. E., Ramsaran-Fowdar, R. R., & Baguant, P. (2010). The impact of the global financial crisis on consumer behaviour. The 2010 Annual London Business.
13. Reavis, C. (2009). The global financial crisis of 2008–2009: the role of greed, fear and oligarchs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 09-093.
14. Rogow, A. A. (1966). A Framework for Political Analysis.
15. Schmiege, Sarah J, Angela Bryan, and William M. Klein. 2009. "Distinctions between worry and perceived risk in the context of the theory of planned behavior." Journal of Applied Social Psychology,39 (1):95–119.
16. Szász, I. B. E, (2016). A Cyclical Financial Crisis Or A Tragic Confluence Of Systemic Faults?. Economy and Finance
17. Wagner, M. (2014). Fear and anger in Great Britain: Blame assignment and emotional reactions to the financial crisis. Political Behavior, 36(3), 683-703.
18. Wolf, M. (2014). The shifts and the shocks: What we've learned–and have still to learn–from the financial crisis. Penguin UK.


How to cite this article: Zeyu Cao. Reasons for dread (fear) of financial crisis among university students in Hong Kong. International Journal of Research and Review. 2020; 7(12): 288-296.

******