

26th RSEP International Conference on Economics, Finance & Business
22-23 August 2022, Nippon Hotel, Istanbul, Türkiye

www.rsepconferences.com CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS/ABSTRACTS ISBN: 978-605-73146-0-4/September 2022

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26th RSEP International Conference on
Economics, Finance & Business

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Book of Abstracts

Editors
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Dr. Patrycja Chodnicka - Jaworska

ISBN: 978-605-73146-0-4/September 2022
Nippon Hotel

August 22-23, 2022
Istanbul, TURKIYE

26th RSEP International Conference on Economics, Finance & Business

ISBN: 978-605-73146-0-4/1 September 2022

BC GRUP INC

Editors

M. Veysel Kaya

Patrycja Chodnicka - Jaworska

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Publisher: BC GRUP INC

Certificate No: 6641

Address: Mustafa Kemal Mah. 2134. Sokak Dereli Apt. No:15/2
Cankaya/Ankara/Turkey

Publication Date: 1.9.2022

ISBN: 978-605-73146-0-4

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Evaluation of Public Support for Universities. Factors Influencing the Success of Research Projects in Slovakia

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Abstract

University research projects are extremely important, because only quality universities and their employees can produce quality outputs. At the same time, high-quality scientific outputs produce knowledge that increases competitiveness. The main goal is to evaluate the university research support at universities in Slovak Republic. We set three sub-objectives: to analyze the distribution of VEGA projects in individual scientific disciplines in the period from 2008 to 2022, to analyze the development of publications in VEGA projects in the period from 2005 to 2016, to identify the factors influencing publications in VEGA projects. The research was primarily focused on the analysis of grant applications for individual VEGA commissions. We identified the factors that influence the quality and lower quality publications of supported academics at universities in Slovakia. Through regression analyzes, we found that the statistically significant variables are: number of years of the project, academic career of the project leader, region in which the supported university is located, initial evaluation of the project proposal and gender of the project leader.

Keywords: public support, grant, evaluation, publications

Jel Codes: I2, I28

The Effects of Corporate Social Responsibility on Employee Retention : Quantitative Study in Croatian Hospitality Sector

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Abstract

In the context of the labor shortage crisis in Croatian hospitality sector caused by unsustainable working conditions, the aim of this research was to investigate effects of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on staff retention. Based on the literature review, authors established a conceptual framework and relationship between CSR and intention to quit mediated through job satisfaction and organizational commitment. A total of 101 Croatian hospitality employees completed the questionnaire comprised of items measuring perceived CSR, job satisfaction, organizational commitment and intention to quit. Correlation and regression were applied for data analysis and hypotheses testing. All hypotheses were supported and confirmed, indicating that CSR is a strong predictor of job satisfaction and organizational commitment which in turn account for large variance in intention to quit. CSR directly explains 37.17% of variance in intention to quit. Our findings suggest that companies that embrace their social responsibility and invest in well-being of stakeholders will have more stable workforce and lower fluctuation rates. These conclusions should be taken into account when developing human resources strategies in Croatian hospitality sector. Our study could be beneficial for solving one of the main challenges preventing more sustainable tourism development in Croatia – shortage of skilled-labor.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, employee retention, hospitality industry.

Jel Codes: M14, M54, L21, L83

The Regulatory Criteria of Administrators' Behavior in Joint Stock Company According to Albanian Legislation

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Abstract

The administration of the company's activity is the daily preoccupation of any commercial company's administrator. But, being an independent player within the company, the administrator may also have personal interests. Transactions between an administrator with personal interests and the company always pose a potential risk to the company itself. The company law in Albania has defined the disciplinary parameters for administrators aiming to avoid the conflict of interest, as well as the prohibition of competition with the commercial company. Likewise, the law on commercial companies has enabled the shareholders of the commercial company to effectively monitor the behavior of the administrators and limit risky actions. Precisely, this control mechanism has as purpose the establishment of a good governance regime in any commercial company. The parameters for disciplining the behavior of administrators and members of the board of directors in Albanian joint stock companies are applied *mutatis mutandis* with the parameters for disciplining the behavior of administrators in limited liability companies. The parameters for disciplining behavior fall into two broad categories: avoidance of conflict of interest and prohibition of competition. In the present research paper, through a legal assessment, special attention has been paid to the legal parameters for disciplining the administrators' behaviors in the Albanian joint stock companies, aiming to analyze the legal provisions, which regulate it in this regard.

Keywords: conflict of interest, competition, administrator, joint stock company, Albania.

Jel Codes: K22, L26, O52

Trademarks in Romania. An Overview of Official Statistics 2002 -2021

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Abstract

The trademark is an asset owned by a company and an important component of marketing strategies. Rights over trademarks and geographical indications are recognized and defended on the territory of Romania, being acquired and protected by registering them with OSIM. European Union trademarks benefit from protection on the territory of Romania, according to the provisions of the European Union Trademark Regulation. The paper proposes an analysis of trademark registration applications submitted to the official authority in Romania during 2011-2012. The bibliographic documentation was made on the basis of open access articles available on Clarivate Analytics, Google Scholar, ResearchGate. Official information provided by OSIM was used for the research. The research carried out highlighted a slight tendency to reduce trademark registration applications, against the background of a significant reduction in applications from individuals or legal entities not resident in Romania. The phenomenon can be explained by maintaining a high number of requests from Romanian residents for brands sold only on the domestic market. The large retail chains have focused on the intensive promotion of their own brands, already well-known on the Romanian market. The study is useful to companies, consumers and the scientific community, through the diversity of information and the original way of presenting brands on the Romanian market.

Keywords: Trademark, Romania, private label.

Jel Codes: Q13, O34, Q16

The Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Entrepreneurial Success: Qualitative Analysis Result

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Abstract

Emotional intelligence considered the keystone of professional and entrepreneurial success. It favors teamwork and stimulates creativity and innovation (Goleman, 1997). Moreover, the most successful companies are requiring from their leaders not only technical skills but also emotional skills. Peter Salovey and John D. Mayer, EI defines it as " The capacity to reason about emotions, and of emotions to enhance thinking. It includes the abilities to accurately perceive emotions, to access and generate emotions to assist thought, to understand emotions and emotional knowledge, to promote emotional and intellectual growth." (Mayer, Salovey, and Caruso 2004). A considerable number of entrepreneurs struggle to maintain the same level of motivation from intention to action, especially when the entrepreneur is unable to manage their emotions (Valéau, 2007). However, the success of entrepreneurs lies largely in their ability to manage their emotions (Sogbossi and Sabin, 2018). The ultimate goal of this research was to explore the relationship between emotional intelligence and entrepreneurial success using the qualitative analysis method. This study is conducted via semi-directive interviews with a sample composed of a set of entrepreneurs. The analysis shows that entrepreneurial success is to a greater extent, due to emotional intelligence.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, emotion, entrepreneurial intention, success.

Jel Codes: A10, L26

Patenting in Romania. A Brief Analysis Based on National Statistics

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Abstract

A patent gives the author the right to use or sell an invention, and other entities are legally prevented from using the invention without their permission. An invention patent represents an asset for the holders, which can generate income, competitive advantages on the market, being a guarantee of the originality of the products for consumers. The paper proposes an analysis of patent applications registered in the period 2011-2021 at the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks, Romania. For documentation, scientific databases such as Clarivate Analytics, Scopus or Google Scholar, relevant information from online media, national and European research regulations were used. Data used in the research were collected from official statistics. The analysis showed that during the analyzed period there was a general tendency to reduce patent applications registered with the public authority in Romania. Significant decreases in requests were found for natural persons, against the background of the increase in requests from legal entities. The research showed that there was a steady decline in the number of patent applications from foreign applicants, reaching less than 15% in 2021 compared to 2011. Private companies registered an average of 100-200 patent applications per year, in while universities have shown a significant increase in the patenting of inventions. Research units in Romania have registered a doubling of the number of patent applications during the evaluated period. Although there are positive signals from Romanian research institutes and universities, overall, innovation and patenting in Romania register modest performances, compared to the European situation. The study is useful for the business environment, for identifying viable partnerships in innovation, respectively for public authorities, which must develop national strategies to support innovation.

Keywords: innovation, patent, technological transfer, Romania.

Jel Codes: I23, O31, O34

Impact of Women's Empowerment on Children's Schooling in Morocco : Spatial Analysis

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Abstract

This study provides a spatial analysis of the effect of women's participation on school dropout rates for the seventy-five provinces in Morocco. The empirical material of this study is collected from the database of the last national population and housing census survey 2014. Indeed, according to the results of this study. On the one hand, this study confirms the spatial dependence of female participation and the dropout rate in Morocco. Provinces with high dropout rates and female participation rates are surrounded by areas that follow the same trend. On the other hand, the female participation rate has a negative impact on the dropout rate in Morocco. Provinces that acknowledge more female participation are less likely to drop out of school for their children. This study points to the importance of increasing the choice freedom of Moroccan women for schooling and professional development. Hence, this is a springboard to promote intergenerational human development and unquestionably meet the commitment of the 2030 agenda.

Keywords: dropout of school, empowerment, women.

Jel Codes: I20, J16, C22

The Dynamic Relationship Among the Air Transport, FDI and the Financial Development: An Empirical Analysis of Türkiye Under Structural Break

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Abstract

This study aimed to reveal the effects of air transport, foreign direct investments (FDI), and financial development on the economic growth of Türkiye from the period 1980 to 2020. We used Zivot & Andrews (1992) structural break unit root test, Gregory & Hansen's (1996) structural break cointegration test, and the FMOLS coefficient estimator in the empirical analysis as the method. Zivot & Andrews's (1992) unit root test results show that all variables have unit root at level, however, at first, the differences in all variables are stationary. As the second step, we run Gregory & Hansen's (1996) cointegration test. It results in the display that there is a cointegration relationship in the model at 5 % percent which is statistically significant. The breakpoint was observed in 2006. The result of FMOLS demonstrates that the air transport effect on economic growth is positively at a 1 % percent significant level. A 1 % increase in air transport rises the economic growth to 0.362 % percent. On the other hand, FDI and financial development have significant effects on economic growth. Although the coefficient FDI is positive, financial development coefficients are negative.

Keywords: air transport, economic growth, Türkiye.

Jel Codes: C01 L91, O47

Conceptualizing The Notion of Emotional Intelligence : A Lexical Analysis

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Abstract

Emotional intelligence (EI) is a rapidly growing subject, which first appeared in the work of Salovey and Mayer (1990). This area of interest is closely connected to the complex evolution of social and relational contexts within international companies. In Morocco today, it seems that there is a considerable revival of interest in the topic of emotional management, which requires in-depth reflection in order to make adequate decisions in the managerial world. EI is a complex phenomenon and difficult to frame in a definition. According to Salovey and Mayer (2016), it is the ability to perceive, evaluate and express emotions correctly to obtain accurate perceptions precise of one's own emotions and those of others in order to promote emotional and intellectual growth of the person. This intelligence is all the more important especially in times of major disruption and crisis such as covid-19 since it contributes strongly to the management of emotions and social relationships (Allen, 2021). According to our research, there is still no consensus on a precise and complete definition. This is why it logic to ask important question such as : How can we analyze researchers' interpretations and develop a more precise and complete definition ? The objective of this article is, on the one hand, to show mainly the interest of studying the contours of the concept of EI and, on the other hand, to proceed to a lexical analysis based on a set of definitions from a database resulting from our literature review. With the help of the "Sphinx" tool, we will try to process this database that is composed of more than 100 definitions. At the end of this work, we will be to identify the main components that allow us to frame the concept and a better interpretation of EI.

Keywords: intelligence, emotion, ability, skills, emotional intelligence

Jel Codes: D9, D91

Determinants of an eBay Auction's Final Price

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Abstract

In this paper, we analyze the determinants of an eBay auction's entry and final price. Using a sample of 2,570 second hand luxury watches auctions, we observe a positive effect of the number of competing auctions on both the number of bidders and the auction's final price for Mid-range watches such as Omega watches. These effects suggest that competition between auctions can stimulate demand for certain categories of watches.

Keywords: online auctions, competitive environment, second-hand watch

Jel Codes: D44, D47, L81

Investor Sentiment in Asset Pricing Models: A Review

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Abstract

Despite the number of works on investor sentiment in asset pricing models the results did not allow to obtain a coherent knowledge about this sentiment. Most of the researchers used different measures and various models to study the impact of sentiment on stocks returns. However, the empirical relationship between investor sentiment and stock market behavior remains unclear. This study focuses on reviewing the methodologies and empirical findings of 71 papers published between 2000 and 2021 that apply different investor sentiment measures for modeling returns. The research confirmed two out of the three research hypotheses that the investor sentiment proxies and higher complexity of the model with the investor sentiment indicator improve the coefficient of determination. The second one was rejected, however, this may be due to too small a sample. For the hypothesis that models with more complex sentiment have better predictive power than those with simpler proxies, the number of studies was insufficient to refer strongly to the hypothesis.

Keywords: Investor sentiment, Asset pricing, Multifactor models, Behavioral finance, Risk factors

Jel Codes: G11, G12, G14, G40

Educational Transition: Effect of Facilitation Skills on Psychological Safety and Collaborative Online Learning

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Abstract

Covid-19 has caused uncertain changes in the academic sector, and because of these changes, educational institutions are forced to adapt to the new learning environments that are distant and online. Simultaneously, facilitators are expected to cultivate skills and knowledge accordingly to perform at a high level. By highlighting the value of facilitation skills, facilitators act as change agents and seek to develop ways for proper adaptation. Facilitators play an important role in implementing psychologically safe learning and sharing environment. Therefore, this study intends to investigate the effect of facilitation skills on psychological safety and also its effect on students' intention towards sharing knowledge in an online setting. The data were collected from an online workshop. The questionnaire was developed and distributed to the participants through the online survey tool. The analysis revealed that the involvement of facilitators has a direct influence on the level of psychological safety that ensures positive adaptation of apprehension and team cohesion.

Keywords: Facilitation, Psychological Safety, Team Collaboration, Online Learning

Impact of Terrorist Activities on Business Formation

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Abstract

Although several existing studies examine the impact of terrorism on economic growth by referring to its potential to deteriorate growth rates, they overlook the possible effects of terrorism on entrepreneurship. We argue that terrorism negatively affects business density as it increases fear and uncertainty in public, thereby reducing consumer confidence, damaging business environment, and decreasing entrepreneurial rates. To examine the effects of different types of terrorism incidents on business density, we employ two different statistical techniques using data obtained from Global Terrorism Database (GTD). A panel data analysis of 120 countries during the period from 2006 to 2018 reveals that all types of terrorism attacks and casualties harm business density but transnational terrorism attacks and casualties are statistically irrelevant. We further divided the country samples into different groups according to their level of development. We find that business density is most affected in the fragile countries. Our results are robust to different measures of terrorism i.e., total terrorism, domestic terrorism, transnational terrorism and business-related terrorism.

Information Society Action Plans Analysis in Turkey (2006-2023)

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Abstract

Indicative of information in social structure is knowledge based on production. The knowledge economy is defined as knowledge-based production of high value-added goods. Development in society manifests itself by means of production factors. The social structure takes its name from this and the strong changes in production factors change the name of the social structure, too. Today, the information society shows that knowledge is the most important source which used in production. Knowledge has been the most important source of the wealth of societies throughout history. Societies, which have more and more qualified knowledge and who can use information correctly with an effective political, economic and social organization, have attained a higher level of prosperity than others. Since the middle of the 20th century, the developments in the field of electronics have made a breakthrough for information acquisition, storage, processing, and transmission and also significantly accelerated the process of transformation into the information society. In recent years, information and communication Technologies have become a general purpose technology used in all areas of economic and social life.

Keywords: Information Society, Knowledge Economy,, E-Commerce, E-State.

Jel Codes: E02 E22 J11 O10

The Impact of The War on the Development of Ukrainian Cities: Threats and Opportunities

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Abstract

In the last decade, there has been an active post-industrial transformation of Ukrainian cities, which constitute the foundation for the settlement system of the entire territory of the country. At the state level, a course was chosen for the implementation and scaling of Smart City initiatives. Some cities have already had successful experience in implementing smart technologies. Russia's military invasion of Ukraine in 2014 and again in 2022 significantly disrupted the development of the Ukrainian urban system. Completely destroyed cities, cities with badly damaged infrastructure, lost existing potential and worst of all – thousands of lost and maimed human lives. The scale of the war is growing day by day and goes beyond the territory of Ukraine. In view of this, the aim of the study is to identify main threats and opportunities of the war consequences for the further development of Ukrainian cities. In the paper, the main problems of the development of Ukrainian cities before the war and the new challenges and threats caused by the war are outlined. It is also important to demonstrate the measures already taken by the Ukrainian authorities and the public to restore cities during the war. Taking into account the international experience of post-war urban reconstruction and national features, the main opportunities for the further development of the urban system caused by the war are highlighted. Among which it can highlight: formation a new culture of urban planning in Ukraine, based on modern urban concepts, principles of green economy and a people-centered approach; continuation and acceleration of the implementation of smart, energy-saving technologies in cities; improvement of the level of international cooperation of cities; formation of a new, more competitive structure of the city economy; expanding sources of funding for urban development; increasing the level of responsibility and involvement of citizens, etc.

Keywords: urban development, war, economic recovery, crisis, smart technologies

Jel Codes: H12, F51, R28, R58

An Empirical Assessment of Renewable Energy Transition on Ecological Footprints: Toward Environmental Sustainability Target

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Abstract

All over the world, environmental sustainability covers a broad range of issues and has become an interesting subject in the economic literature. Our study revolves around this topic. It aims to examine the nonlinear relationship between ecological footprints, renewable energy consumption, non-renewable energy consumption, natural resource rent, and population size in the context of the world's top 10 consumer's countries of renewable energy selected by the Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index (RECAI) during the period 1990-2017. The PMG-ARDL method and the Dumitrescu–Hurlin panel causality test are employed to explore the nonlinear relationship among the variables. The results reveal that renewable energy consumption (REN) reduces the ecological footprints (EF). Furthermore, the Dumitrescu–Hurlin causality test provides evidence that feedback between (REN) and (EF). Based on these empirical findings, several policy recommendations are proposed for the selected countries. It is highly recommended that the nations must shift their energy consumption policies towards renewable and clean energy sources for achieving environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Renewable energy; ecological footprints; environmental sustainability; PMG-ARDL method

Jel Codes: C23,N50

Economical integration of Western Balkans, Achievements and Challenges

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Abstract

The Western Balkan countries are part of European Union geographically, historically and politically. They have been and are important in the Europe's geopolitics. The economical and political stability of these countries is important for the EU stability. For these factors and others, these have the continual interest of EU.

Keywords: reform, EU, market, economical growth, investments funds

Caste Inequity in Healthcare Access and Utilization in India: A non - linear Decomposition analysis

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Abstract

Broadly, in all countries, rich or poor, the poorest or marginalized ethnic groups, consistently experience poor health conditions. Such minorities are often characterized by a history of systematic disadvantages, leading to them suffering from stagnant or deteriorating health. In India, this disadvantage is borne disproportionately by few ethnic minorities, and women. Marginalized Caste groups face belligerent challenges in accessing healthcare owing to their social as well as economic identity. Additionally, Dalit women in India face multiple axes of oppression and exploitation on account of living in a caste-embedded patriarchal society. They have the lowest health endowments and lowest levels of utilization in child and maternal care services. The interaction of social structures and institutional discrimination act as barriers to accessing healthcare, contributing to the prevailing health inequities in the Indian subcontinent. This study analyzes horizontal inequities in health and healthcare seeking decisions from the lens of caste and gender. Using large sample surveys like National Sample Survey, and National Family Health Survey, this paper examines the gaps in healthcare utilisation in child and maternal care, and household's usual source of care to explore the nature of disparities existing in the Indian public health system. Using the Non-linear Decomposition model, I decompose the gaps in probabilities of utilizing healthcare services between Dalit and forward caste people into explained and unexplained component hypothesizing the existence of discrimination in the healthcare facilities. The main conclusions drawn from the exercise are (i) Discrimination causes many Dalit households to move out of the public healthcare system and resort to private non-paramedical staff for availing care (ii) 30-45% of the gap in probability of utilising antenatal care services is attributed to discrimination in healthcare centres (iii) Less than 60% of the differences in household's usual source of care are explained by endowment differences including household's socio-economic characteristics.

Keywords: healthcare, decomposition, discrimination, caste, Dalit

Jel Codes: C0, D6

Evaluation of Financial and Technical Performance of the Non-Life Insurance and Life/Pension Sectors

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the performance of the non-life insurance sector and the life/pension sector for the years 2014-2019 according to financial and technical ratios. For this purpose, sector-specific 10 financial ratios and 8 technical ratios were subjected to CRITIC and Gray Relational Analysis (GRA) methods. First of all, with the CRITIC method, the criterion with the highest importance among the financial and technical ratios affecting the performance for each sector was determined objectively. Then, the GRA method, in which the determined objective weights are used as a tool, was used to determine the performance ranking of the sectors according to financial and technical ratios. According to the findings obtained with the CRITIC method, which is the first application of the study, the most important criterion affecting the performance of the non-life insurance sector is the technical reserve ratio among financial ratios, while the intermediary commission ratio in technical ratios. In the life/pension sector, on the other hand, the criterion that has the highest impact on performance is the ratio of premium receivables to equity in financial ratios, while the premium growth rate in technical ratios. The most successful year of the non-life insurance sector in terms of financial ratios is 2016, and the most successful year in terms of technical ratios is 2014. The most successful year of the life/pension sector in terms of financial and technical ratios is 2014. However, the success score of the non-life insurance sector, calculated with financial ratios, has a better outlook than the life/pension sector.

Keywords: Non-life insurance sector, life/pension sector, financial performance, Gray Relational Analysis, CRITIC

Jel Codes: C02, G22, G30

Analysis of Households' Willingness to Pay (WTP) for Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) and its Determinants; In Case of Kalu District, Ethiopia

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Abstract

In this cross sectional study, the researcher was attempted to investigate how much Money (birr) the households in Kalu District can assign (willing to pay) for Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) scheme and its determinants using a Contingent Valuation Method through face to face interview and the surveyed sample households were asked double bounded dichotomous choice questions to elicit their WTP for the scheme. Out of the total 378 sample households only 20 of them (5.3%) were not willing to pay and the remaining 358 (94.7) were willing to pay for CBHI scheme and the inference was made through these sample households with valid responses on the questionnaire. Accordingly, the Bivariate Probit model was employed to estimate the mean WTP and its determinant factors with a verified statistical efficiency on the double bounded dichotomous choice model. Hence, the result from regression showed that the average willingness to pay of 388 birr per household per year for a community based health insurance scheme. In addition, the main determinants of the households' probability of accepting the randomly assigned bids were sex, family size, education level, iddir participation, chronic illness, income and livestock holding that were positively and statistically affecting it. However, it was revealed that the randomly offered bids were negatively affected the probability of households' WTP for CBHI scheme.

Keywords: Willingness to Pay, Health Insurance, Probit Model.

Jel Codes: I13

Socio-economic Impacts of Community Based Health Insurance: A case in Gondar Zuria District

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Abstract

The World Health Organization and United Nation member states are working to enable universal health coverage among low and middle-income countries. Health care insurance is one of the strategies to bring universal health coverage and reduce health care inequality among the rich and poor households. In 2011, the Ethiopian government launched a community based health insurance program to protect the poor from catastrophic out of pocket medical expenditure, increasing health service quality. However, there is a dearth of evidence on the effect of this program on socio-economic spheres of the community. Therefore, this study is aimed at assessing the socioeconomic impacts of the community-based health insurance in Gondar Zuria district of Northwest Ethiopia. Concurrent mixed methods study design was used to generate quantitative and qualitative primary data. Systematic sampling technique was used to recruit 407 insured households. Structured close-ended questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data. Besides, in-depth interviews and key informant interviews were employed to collect qualitative data. The propensity score matching approach is used to evaluate socioeconomic impacts of community-based health insurance. The result shows insured households have an 8.9% lower probability of experiencing catastrophic health expenditure compared to non-insured households. Furthermore, insured households have a 19.9% probability of experiencing labour absenteeism in the workplace compared to non-insured households. Thus, community based health insurance positively contributes to the well-being of insured households. Moreover, insured households have 8.4% and 16.9% greater probability of having horizontal and vertical social capital compared to non-insured households. Similarly, insured households have 15.4% larger social networks than non-insured households do. Thus, community based health insurance improves both economic and social status of participating households in the study area.

Keywords: Community Based Health Insurance, Catastrophic Health Expenditure, Labor Productivity, Social Capital, Social Network, Propensity Score Matching.

A Comparative Analysis of Healthcare Expenditures in OECD and Türkiye¹

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Abstract

This study discusses how the health expenditures in OECD countries and Türkiye are financed, and the similarities and differences in health expenditures. With the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 was a year in which the economy slowed down but health expenditures increased. Total health expenditures worldwide reached 8.7 trillion dollars in 2020. In Türkiye, the total health expenditure increased by 24.3% in 2020 compared to the previous year and reached 249 billion 932 million TL. The ratio of current health expenditure to GDP was 4.6% in Türkiye in 2020, while the average of OECD countries was 8.8%. States appear as the party that covers the vast majority of health expenditures. While the ratio of general government health expenditure to total health expenditure in Türkiye is 79.2% in 2020, average of OECD countries is 73%. When inter-country per capita health expenditures are compared, we can see that the inter-country differences are very large and some countries spend only 1% of GDP and some more than 10% of their GDPs for health services. It is also clear that there is no direct relationship between country health status and health expenditures in inter-country comparisons. The share of GDP devoted to healthcare in OECD countries on average increased significantly in 2001 after a relatively stable period of healthcare spending rates. This study covers the data set from year 2000 to 2020, when all health expenditures data are fully available, and analyzes comparatively the health expenditures of the OECD and the Turkish health expenditures during this time period. The results show that Türkiye is in the last place between 2000-2020 in total health expenditures among OECD countries but improving in almost all indicators related to healthcare.

Keywords: health expenditure, OECD countries, Türkiye

Jel Codes: H51, I15

¹ This study is related to the PhD thesis of Abdurrahman ERDAL.

Tax policy practices as a part of fiscal policy in Turkey

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Abstract

After the 2008 global crisis, the role of fiscal policy in ensuring economic stability has once again become an important topic of discussion. As of 2022, there has been a significant increase in inflation in the world. In addition, it is often predicted that the world economy will enter a recession again. In such a case, the issue of how the tax policy will be implemented becomes important. In this study, tax policy practices, which are a component of fiscal policy, will be discussed in a historical perspective in Türkiye. Then, the relationship between tax revenue and inflation will be examined econometrically. Findings show that tax policy in Türkiye tends towards the goal of generating income rather than being used as a fiscal policy tool.

Keywords: Fiscal policy, Taxes, Inflation

Jel Codes: H20, H30

Comparative Analysis of Economic Productivity in Georgian Regions 2010-2021²

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Abstract

Georgia has challenging history of decentralization. However, the main reforms have been enacted in 2014 and municipalities of Georgia has been given several major competencies and partial fiscal decentralization has been achieved. Some other political transformations have been achieved, which indirectly have been impacting local economic development.

The following analysis economic productivity of Georgian regions, including Tbilisi. As the decentralization process in Georgia is precisely related to municipalities, but statistical information is not sufficient to analyze, author and co-author empirically decided to analyze aggregated data and focus on regions, which consist of municipalities. Therefore, sum of municipalities economic productivity is reflected in regional terms. Economic productivity consists of multiple variables, however, according to the National Statistics Office of Georgia, all available data will be used for the comprehensive analysis of the proposed topic. Research methodology includes literature review, where researches of relevant studies of relevant countries will be examined, i.e. Baltic states and Poland.

The following research is part of the Ph.D. research cycle, where the aim is to find the optimal model for developing financially self-sufficient municipalities and regions in Georgia. Main part of the analysis in the following is to find the strongest correlation between variables, which increase productivity, therefore can stimulate investment attractiveness and have solid impact on economic development.

Keywords: Decentralization, productivity, Georgian regions, economic development

Jel Codes: F63, R11, R58

² This research PHDF-21-446 has been supported by Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia (SRNSFG)