The Current Reality and Readiness towards Overcoming the Global Business Crisis: Five Selected Countries as a Case Study

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Abstract

The Global business crisis has hit all of the world economies. The effect is relative to each country's circumstance. Some is severely hurt like USA and Europe, due to housing loans that were not recoverable. Some countries got affected lightly due to the nature of their society, economies and the regulations and the policies controlling it. This research is attempted to assess the willingness of a selected five countries: Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Republic Turkey to overcome the impacts of this crisis.

The study adapted quantitative research design to test two research hypotheses. Quantitative research use survey as the main instrument to collect data. The results of the study revealed that the some countries are actually strong enough to overcome the crisis and others aren't. Those countries listed as unwilling to overcome the crisis should apply new strategies if they want to recover it.

Keywords: Global business crisis, Overcoming business crisis

1. Introduction

Everyone nowadays, no matter what are their background, position or level of education have heard about the global business crisis, and felt its impacts on different aspects and on different levels. The financial and economic crisis that was initiated in the USA's financial market in 2007 has casted its dark shadows all over the world through the international trade channels. This is because the national systems of almost all countries in the world are interlinked to the USA's market. What made this crisis to become a global phenomenon that is, rapidly and continuously spread from the USA to hit the economy of most countries is the direct link between many currencies to the US dollar. As the US dollar collapsed and hit the rock bottom, it ruthlessly dragged many

countries economies along with it. By observing the US economy, we can see that there are many reasons that are the causes of this crisis. Most of them are related to their strategy; the mistakes in the monetary policy that came from the lack of the global balances and failure of financial regulations (subprime mortgages crisis, where banks encouraged irrational public support for housing investment giving estate loans without pledge).When loaners couldn't fulfil instalments due to high interest rates, bankers took over those real estates and attempted to sell them. As this has occurred rapidly, supply exceeded demand causing huge decreases of prices of estates where the lack of liquidity creating financial crisis led to economic crisis. The global crisis has different levels of effects due to several aspects such as social, educational, financial, economical, political, health and so on. Some of these effects included low economic growth, high unemployment, disrupted international monetary systems, inflation, migration as governments tried to export unemployment elsewhere, etc. Financial analysts suggested many solutions to overcome this problem, such as: applying real democracy or thorough reform to existing democratic system, democratize public service and local government, restructure of finance, extend the scope of financial market, create retail financial instruments to provide greater security to customers, re-specialize economies, reduce global imbalances, reduce income concentration, global governance reform and re-educating economists.

A global downturn needs a global response. However, what actually is happening is that suggested and applied individual solutions came from decision makers of the developed countries which are focusing only on their own economies, leaving behind developing countries as victims to this crisis. It is easier for the developed countries to stand back on their feet due to the availability of liquidity, whereas, this is not the case with the developing countries. This paper focuses on the willingness of five selected countries: Kingdom Of Bahrain, Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia, State of Kuwait, Republic Islamic of Iran, and Republic of Turkey to overcome this crisis. We will discuss the essential steps that could be held by the governments and decision makers in these countries to conclude how effective these steps are toward an efficient treatment to the business crisis. Finally, we will determine whether each of the selected countries have the ability and willingness to overcome this crisis.

The main objective of this research is to point out to decision makers whether the measurements applied in these five countries will help them to recover from this crisis or not and whether the decision makers had adapted the right strategies or they will have to outsource their neighbour's solutions.

2. Literature review

Starting with a general overview of the Middle East impact, we see that the global financial and economic crisis together have different levels of negative effects over some specific regions; the Arab region is probably one of the most badly exposed to its negative impacts. We can start first with the oil producing countries group; that has the highest GDP and the lowest unemployment rate, in which Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia belong to. Such countries got strongly hit by the crisis since they rely on the overseas investments, especially with the US and Europe (Drine, 2009).

Beginning with our own, the Kingdom Of Bahrain, in the past 30 years, it has built its reputation as a financial services region hub (Ford, 2009). It proved to be more liable to the global banking finance in the region, about ¼ of its GDP comes from the financial sector. 124 banks are established in Bahrain; 24 retail banks, 64 wholesale banks and 26 Islamic banks - predominately investment banks. The blooming of Islamic banking in Bahrain is due to CBB's – Central Bank of Bahrain - which it placed much time and effort to attract new banks and firms, especially the Islamic banks (Matthew, 2009). Like most countries of the world, if not all, situations differed after it got struck by the crisis. As in October 9th 2008, the Prime Minister of Bahrain assured his highness King Hamad Bin Essa Al-Khalifa that the economy of Bahrain was safe because of the sound and clean financial and economic policies adopted by the government of Bahrain (IANS, 2008). However, this is not really the case as it showed later; some problems began to emerge as the result of getting hit by the crisis. Back in October 2008, about $2 billion loss was announced by GIB and ABC banks combined losses from investment that hit the subprime, which meant that Bahrain is one of the most exposed to the subprime assets (Matthew, 2009). In addition to that, Bahrain's stock exchange closed down 2.70%, even though it is the least affected percentage among the key Gulf bourses. Some of Bahrain's leading banks (such as Investcorp – that is listed by both London and Bahrain- got badly hit, it suffered a net loss of %511 million for 6 months at the end of Dec 2008). Also, Bahrain got hit by the credit crisis not just in the banking sector, huge projects were delayed, such as 'Al Dur Power and Water project" which was by GIS and KFH due to lack of finance, resulting in $2 billion losses (Ford, 2009). The government of Bahrain and CBB has introduced many measurements to minimize the downturn impact of the crisis. CBB has established a reform plan; it acted like a regulator to make series changes, and it seek to promote the country as an investment destination. Islamic Banking sector is a proposed key solution; this was highlighted by "the Banker Magazine" survey, which found that Bahrain has the biggest

Islamic institutions in the world after the investment Dar of Kuwait (Ithmaar Bank, Arcapita Bank, Gulf Finance House and Islamic Company of the Gulf) (Ford, 2009).

Moving to Bahrain's good neighbour, Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia, in general, the Arab countries have 20% of the whole world's gas and oil, however, they are accounted for less than 5% of the world's total exports of fuel (Rivlin, 2009). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the key oil producing Arab countries; it got blessed by and the economy bloomed after the discovery and production of oil, in which it started to have many huge investment and cash rich companies. As the crisis occurred and hit KSA in its way along with everyone else, the world witnessed a significant dropdown of oil prices, KSA had reduced their productions which led to affecting its oil revenue. This could mean the end of the current surpluses during the recent years. It also affected doing businesses with foreign companies that started to cost more and are no longer easily available as they used to be before the crisis. Their government's budget went under pressure, and noticeable inflation has appeared (Bourland, 2008). Apparently Saudi Arabia's economy is relatively in a good shape, even after it got hit by the crisis and could easily adapt to the situation since they know what they should do, and what are they going to apply. Mohammed Al-Jasser – SAMA's governor- stated that: "Our stimulus is mostly for oil production capacity enhancement and also large development projects we're implementing. When the projects are finished, then we will reassess the need for additional spending" (Kuwait Times, 2009). SAMA- Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency- had lowered the repo rate and injected liquidity into the banks. The non-oil sector still has a chance for momentum growing, and thus, many projects can be carried out in spite of the existence of some obstacles. That caused, mainly, the limitation of access to higher costs that somewhat slows down the growth of private sectors than it was expected to be (Bourland, 2008). Also, KSA smartly had invested in large numbers in some upstream hydrocarbon projects to get more value from their oil. However, rather than completely relying their energy demands over oil and gas, they had investments in alternative energies so they can export more fuel (Rivlin, 2009). Thus, based on that, we may assume that KSA's economy is in pretty good shape.

Going up to the north, there resides the State of Kuwait that once announced a five year's $130 billion in an ambitious plan to grow its banking sector to be one of the financial centres in the GCC region before the business tragedy. However, lack of lucidity due to the global crisis, dramatic decrease of oil prices and having a rather poor business environment keeps Kuwait behind its rivals. The banking sector in Kuwait has grown largely over the recent years, in which it increased from 2.3% of their nominal GDP in the late 80's to 11.8% GDP in 2007 (which is small compared to Bahrain). Kuwait relied on the high prices of Oil before the crisis occurred to rebus the private and public sector growth (BMI, 2008). The situation started to get bad once the crisis occurred. In 2008, as the global crisis occurred, Kuwait's banking sector fell down to 8.2%. The economy of Kuwait suffered and became under pressure, and the crisis raised interbank interest rates, where the Central Bank of Kuwait considered this as a liquidity injection into a system. There have also been real estate curbs (BMI, 2008). Kuwait's Gulf Bank suffered a total loss of $1.54 Billion during the same year. This forced the governments in the gulf to pump money into banks to salvage them (Drine, 2009). In addition to that, inflation reached 11% on June 2008, which was probably the result of the drop down of oil and commodity prices (EIU, 2008). Unlike the GCC currencies, the Kuwaiti Dinar is not paged to the US Dollar; therefore, due to its quasi-independence monetary policy, it shouldn't be dragged down by the US dollar. Sadly however, this flexibility only exists in theory. Inflammation remained the same in Kuwait as the rest of the GCC. On Sept 23rd 2008, CBK – Central Bank of Kuwait- stated to the press that they'll undertake the appropriate measures without hesitation. Kuwaiti Authorities tried to deal with inflation by active attempts to cut down the loan growth of late. It also has tried to urge lenders to restrict credit growth (BMI, 2008). Also, the government institutions such as KIA –Kuwait Investment Agency- and the KPC –Kuwait Petroleum Corporation- in addition to the public Authority for Social security deposited their funds in some local commercial banks rather than holding them at the CBK (EIU, 2008). Yet, is Kuwait going to be successful in overcoming the impact of the crisis? By November 2008, NBK – National Bank of Kuwait - announced a stunning 10.5% raise in 9 months profit, while the KFH (Kuwait Finance House) which is an Islamic Bank has a 25% increase in profits for the same period of time (EIU, 2008). Although Kuwait seems to have an opportunity in the banking sector and general business environment in the GCC, its three rivals are still ahead of it. It still has to make changes.

Our next stop resides to the east, The Islamic Republic Iran. Iran is economically isolated from the rest of the world, and thus, many people thought that Iran was secured from the global economic and financial crisis. But that's clearly not the case. The most critical issues that influenced Iran's economy is that it heavily depended on the Oil revenues. As the oil prices searched the peak, Iran's government was supposed to save a part of its income. However, it spent it all on subsidized lending, massive bank credits, imprudent social spending and substation imports. This phenomenon is known as the "Dutch Disease". When the oil prices dropped badly due to

the global crisis, Iran suddenly found itself facing a financial crunch. The pressures of USA's government and its banks over Iran's and the U.N. Security Council sanctions made the situation even worse. In a healthy economy, the central bank should be independent from the government. However, this is not the current case in Iran, where Nijad's government continues its interference in central bank affairs. (Amir, 2008). As the crisis occurred, Iran's economy had already suffered from many problems before the global crisis which made it more vulnerable to impacts of the crisis. Iran's banks faced the same problems as its US rivals; they were severely hit by the crisis due to the non-repayment of house loans and that was caused by the decrease of the house prices which turned into the creation of the economic crisis. Due to the high dependency of Iran's economy on oil revenue, it faced lack of liquidity as the oil prices dropped down, and its currency (the Toman) is facing a devaluation against the other currencies (Amir, 2008). The Republic of Iran denied the Global Crisis impacts over its economy and ignored all the economists' warnings regarding its situation. It has no attempts in finding solutions to its current financial and economical situation (Amir, 2009).

In the years between 1990 and 2002, Turkey had experienced some very series crisis's that it had to confirm the Global crisis in 2007 through the stability of macroeconomic policies, structural reforms, social security reforms and employment packages that strengthen the financial sector giving it nowadays a strong economic structure compared to the past that could easily resist the impacts of the current global crisis. It had taken its lessons from the past and enabled them to be prepared for the global crisis. Therefore, since the first moment for the global crisis 2008 begins, it didn't touch Turkey very seriously. Turkey's banks didn't fail; all of the banks in Turkey could sustain themselves without any external support (Erdogan, 2009). Turkish currency showed the most resistance to the falling values comparing to the other currencies. It decreased only by 28% compared to the other currencies (e.g. 31% Mexican Peso & Russian Ruble, 45% South Korean Won, 34% South African Rand, 40% UK£). (Erdogan, 2009). In other words, as Ayse Yuksel stated in an interview, Turkey is in a rather great shape compared to the USA, Europe and England itself, also had way less damage in funds and mortgages compared to the USA (Chadbourne & Parke, 2009). As for the banking sector, instead of becoming a problem like other countries, it became a security value due to its previous experience (Erdogan, 2009). Turkey had taken many steps to overcome the global crisis; mainly to prevent the liquidity problem. For example, the Turkish Central bank had taken decisions in order to support the markets and the internal demand through the implementation of the monetary policy; they took measurements to re-function the credit change in the economy. In addition to implementing temporarily tax reductions in certain sectors such as housing, automotive, electronics, etc, Turkey was able to successfully protect its employees. (Erdogan, 2009). Turkey had announced that there were no problems existed and no actions are warranted; and if were needed, it can inject liquidity into the market and attract the funds held by its citizens overseas account back to Turkey, that is, providing forging currency liquidity (Hurriyet Daily News, 2009).

3. Methodology

The purpose of our paper is to determine the willingness and ability of decision makers in our selected five developing Middle Eastern countries to overcome the ongoing economic crisis.

Research scholars have identified three main purposes for any research, which are exploratory, the descriptive and the explanatory purposes (Saunders et al., 2000).

Initially, the current study shall adopt a descriptive purpose to answer the research questions, and to test the proposed hypotheses.

3.1 Research Questions and Hypotheses

1. To what extent the five selected countries are willing to recover from the crisis?

2. Are the measurements applied by the decision makers in these five countries will help them to recover from this crisis or not?

3. Have decision makers adapted the right strategies or they will have to outsource their neighbour's solutions.

These questions are correlated to our research objectives, which are essential to the testing of the hypotheses and are important for the answering of the research questions. Notably, these questions are descriptive in its nature, which shall be answered by a descriptive research type.

Moreover, the current study developed two main alternative hypotheses:

H1: There is a right strategies adapted by decision makers to overcome crisis.

H2: There is a positive willingness by the public to overcome the crisis

From the above hypothesis, we can clearly identify two independent variables (positive willingness and right strategies selected by decision makers) and one dependent variable (overcome the crisis).

Further to descriptive research method, explanatory research is important to investigated the research hypothesis and clarify relationship between variables. Explanatory purpose thus implemented to better explain our questions and clarify and related issues.

3.2 Research Design

There are two types of research design qualitative and quantitative research design. Quantitative design considered descriptive research. While the questions attached to this study are descriptive in its nature, the current study adapts quantitative research design. Furthermore, the current study adapted quantitative design to uses some advance statistic methods (Correlation, ANOVA and regression) to compare between different variables.

Two types of questionnaires are distributed, one for decision makers (type 1) and the other for the public (type 2). Our target population will be selected from Bahrain and we will use quota sampling method of size 170 (70 for type 1 and 100 for type 2).

Questionnaire of type 1 include questions that cover the first hypothesis such as how the decision makers feel about the crisis and what strategies are using to overcome the crisis. Questionnaire of type 2 will include questions regarding how the public feel about the crisis and how they are affected by it; how they are going to measure the steps followed by the decision makers in their countries to overcome the crisis. In the two types, we will use quantitative and qualitative questions (from both types distributed) to get needed information to meet our goal. After distributing the questionnaire and analyzing the results using MS-Excel in addition to SPSS software, we will measure how the decision makers reacted towards the global business crisis.

4. Challenges

The most significant event in this decade is the Global Economic and Financial Crisis 2008, where no country was spared from its brutal hits and negative effects. After this crisis, economists had categorized the countries into two main divisions: the rich countries that have the power to withstand the crisis due to having a huge amount of assets that plays the key role in the process of recovering the impacts of the crisis, whereas the other countries which are not rich, thereby considered poor or average countries are the main victims of the crisis in two aspects; firstly they don't have enough assets for their economy to get back to track. Secondly, the solution strategies taken by rich countries to overcome the crisis do not put them in consideration, keeping them the weakest link (Wade, 2009), (Meyn et al, 2009). This catastrophe, adaption to it and the attempts to recover from it, illustrated to the world the true essence of the health of each country's economy. In addition to that, it showed how clever and serious the decision makers and governments are in dealing with it. On the other hand, it also points to intentions of decision makers. We focused on the willingness of five selected Middle Eastern countries about how decision makers of these countries and governments are willing to recover from the impact of this economical crisis. What procedures have they taken and how successful will they are. Our selection is based on the different nature and situations of the economy of each of the selected countries, and their different political strategies and views. We spot the light on the Kingdom of Bahrain in our paper by the data gathered from both: the public and decision makers. Moreover, as an aim to reach accurate results, we will be extracting an interview with a chosen decision maker from the financial sector, in addition to analyzing and comparing the published articles and journals. As a result, we aim in this paper to categorize the selected countries into those who are willing to recover from the crisis and those who are not. Our main audience is the decision makers, who can take benefits of this paper in evaluating their decisions, adapt it, and change it to make better solutions. Also the public can use the result of this paper to gain knowledge about the economical conditions, enabling them to estimate their life's needs and reschedule their desired agendas. It will also acknowledge them how their governments are honest in announcing the economic state and whether they are serious to recover from this crisis; as a result they may press on their government to make major steps toward making better solutions. Unfortunately, we have a limitation in reaching high number of decision makers because they are hard to find within a short notice period. In addition to that, we are limited to do our questionnaire only in Bahrain; this is due to the geographical implications. We will try to expand the scope of the questionnaire to include the concerned countries using emails, and online technology.

5. Proposed Solution

In order to achieve our goal, we will apply two approaches for gathering and analyzing information. The first will apply to all our selected countries in which it highly depends on comparing and analyzing each countries

economists' and decision makers statements to sold facts and numbers, including (GDP growth, Oil GDP growth, PCI inflation) which considered to be the most significant signs of the country economical situation, from neutral international organizations including the International Monetary Fund (IMF). As for the second approach that involves Bahrain only in which we contacted two types of questionnaires and an interview with a decision maker as an add up to the previous approach. In order to identify whether the financial and economical situation in a country is recovering from the crisis, there are indicators (are known as Economy Indicators) that show whether it's improving, stable or turning down. Thus, our questionnaire and interview must be based on it. There are many indicators, but we will consider only the important ones that are applicable to the business and economy to the countries that we elected. Some of the major indicators (Barnes, 2007) include the following:

- Consumer Confidence Index (CCI):
- Consumer Credit Report:
- Consumer Price Index (CPI):
- Durable Goods:
- Employee Cost Index (ECI):
- Employment Situation
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
- Existing Home Sales and Housing Starts:
- Money Supply:
- Mutual Funds Flows:
- Non-Manufacturing activities:
- Product Price Index (PPI):
- Trade Balance Report:

Our goal is to get a clear view of the economy in a country. So, we designed two types of questionnaires, one aimed for decision makers (type 1) and the other is aimed for the public (type 2), in which both questionnaires are based on economic indicators that we have mentioned earlier. For both questionnaires, the methodology is CATI –Computer Aided Telephone Interview-, online form, paper forms, our sampling method is quota, and our geographical coverage: Kingdom of Bahrain.

In Type 1 questionnaire, it shows the economical status of the crisis. This will give us insights on whether there have been actual measurements and procedures taken to overcome the global financial and economical crisis taken place today. We started by collecting general overview information by asking the decision makers the following questions: *1. you are working at (government, private or Simi private sectors)*, *2. Your organization's main work is (Finance, Banking and Insurance, Justice and Political, Education, Health, Others)*, in order to be able to easily categorize the overall result of the questionnaire. *3. Did your organization face financial difficulties before the current global crisis?* And *4. If yes, please explain the reasons* in which these questions are aimed to show whether the organization's main cause of tumble was the crisis itself, and whether the current crisis was their first experience in facing major troubles. Being exposed to prior financial difficulties and overcome those means that they were probably had some experience in solving and overcoming such a crisis. This was the case with the Republic of Turkey that were in a better financial shape compared to other countries because they already faced a crisis long ago in 2001 **(Uslu et al, 2008)**. *5. How do you describe the percentage of change in your organization's budget from 2007 to 2009* and *6. How do you expect the percentage of change in your organization's budget/money supply in the coming years (2010 - 2012)* were such questions that indicated the **Money Supply,** which is one of the economy indicators. Then, we asked them about their responses to the crisis in case of they had been affected by the global economic and financial crisis. The questions asked were *7. Has your organization easily adapted to the tighter resource constraints? , 8. How did resources reduction affect efficiency of work? and 9. Has your organization narrowed the scope of its work?* In order to indicate the level of measurement taken by those organizations. *10. Did your organization reduce the number of staff?* And *11. What is the estimated percentage of reduction for narrowed work scope and / or number of staff if any?* Were asked to indicate the **Employee Situation** which is one of the economy indicators. We also asked those *12. Did your organization start* **additional fund raising activities, 13. If so, please specify** and *17. Does your organization need / got support from the government to overcome its situation? And 18. If so, please specify* to indicate the **Money Supply**, which is one of the economy indicators. *14. Did your organization use*

technology to reduce their expenses (example, using internet based methods for meeting (such as Skype) instead of travelling or personal meetings, etc), 15. If so, please specify, and 16. Is your organization's responses and strategies to this current situation expected to be sufficient?, to indicates whether those organizations have taken measurements to make the most efficient use of the liquidity and money supply. Afterwards, we followed it with a section of questions intended to Financial/ Bankers and Insurance organizations to determine their current status after/during the recovery from the crisis in the year 2009. We have asked them to specify whether the following indicators of economy **(Consumer Confidence Index, Consumer Credit, Employee Cost Index, Gross Domestic Product trade balance and Liquidity and Money supply)** are largely increased, or had a moderate increase, or didn't change, or had a moderate decrease or largely decreased. The result of this section of questions will specify whether such organizations are successfully recovered from the crisis or not.

As for Type 2 questionnaire, which is about how the public feel about the crisis, and how they are affected by it; how they are going to measure the steps followed by the decision makers in their own countries to overcome the crisis. Our first category of questions was to describe the financial situation for consumers. First, we have asked them about their nationalities to categorize them according to their country and discard the ones whom belong to countries that were not concerted with. Then, we asked them about their age groups and their level of education to be able to sort them out based on their level of thinking. After that, we asked them about their jobs and income. *Are you working in private or government sector* and *How do you describe your income* are founded to easily categorize the outcome of the questionnaire. Then, we asked them: *Do you have any financial obligations/problems (such as loans)* and *Do you have an obligation in which it's hard to fulfil (pay for) its instalment since 2009* in order to determine the **Consumer Credit**, which is one of the economic indicators. *Do you think you will need to take a loan / or extra loan in the near future* indicates both **Consumer Credit** and **CCI**, as for *In the near future, are you planning to buy shares in the stock market* indicates **CCI** and **Mutual Fund flows**. Afterwards, we asked: *In your work environment. Are you facing the threat of getting unemployed* to determine the **Employment Situation Report**. Then, in order to measure the **ECI**, we asked them *during the last year at work, did you get promoted? Got an extra bonus? Did Your Salary increased?* To determine the **Employee Situation**, we asked them whether they were planning for one of the following **(Change their Job, Migrate to another country alone – for a job -, Migrate to another country with family, Quit their job),** where considering migration means that economy situation has hit the rock bottom. We found during our research, according to (Abella et al, 2009) that some works migrate to another countries that are more financially stable and less affected by the impacts of the crisis. Afterwards, we had another category that collects consumers' feedback to indicate the terms inflation and **consumer price index (CPI)**. We asked our target population to rate or describe the increase of prices to the following categories: *goods and products (such as food, clothes, etc), electricity and water bills, fuel/oil and services (telecommunications, health, transport, etc).* In addition to CPI, the change of prices of services also indicates the **non manufacturing report**. Our next section of questions had to evaluate the purchasing power of consumers. We did ask them the following questions: *Are you planning to purchase a car (or any other vehicle) in the coming 3 years?* And **in** order to determine the term **Durable goods**, we had to ask them this question: *Are you planning to buy/build/change/ refurnish a house in the coming 5 years?* And *If you are planning to build a house, how long do you think it'll take* in order to determine the **Existing Home Sales and Housing Starts**. Finally, we had included a section of questions in which they aimed to evaluate the government support to the economy. We did ask our targeted population the following questions: *Overall, how would you describe the financial and economic situation in your country over the previous 18 months? , How do you describe the impact of the global economic crisis on your country over previous 18 months, how long do you expect the impact to last?, Did your government support any of the following [Food, Goods and products, Electricity and water, Fuel / oil, Services (telecommunications, health, transport, etc), Salary, Gives financial support], Overall, how do you describe the level of support,* and *Is there a need to a new public policy actions and awareness to improve the economic situations in your country?* When the public felt satisfied about their economic and financial situation and the help they needed, it meant that the country was actually successful in recovering from the crisis. The willingness of overcoming the crisis can be concluded from the results of those two questionnaires mentioned above.

6. Results Analysis

In this chapter, we analyzed all data we gathered from questionnaires and references; first, we started by analyzing data we gathered from questionnaire Type 1, perform various statistics tests over it, and then we did the same for questionnaire Type 2. Afterwards, we analyzed the information we got from our references.

We performed a single factor ANOVA test over the outcome of Type 1 questionnaire to determine whether the responses we got are a good fit or not, in other words, whether the results we will reach based on those numbers are

acceptable or not. So, by performing **the ANOVA single Factor** test, where our null hypothesis (H_0) –our primary assumption- was having a poor fit against alternate hypothesis (H_1) was having a good fit, meaning that our sample size is large enough to get the desired result also the sample data are acceptable.

The table 1 proves that out sample is a very good fit and data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 0.000) and approaching zero, so the test statistic is significant at that level - It is a known that whenever P-value gets smaller, the result is more accurate- .Also, from the F value ($22.195 > F_{0.95,15,\infty} = 1.67$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, we reject out null hypothesis and accept the alternate one that states that responses in our sample is a good fit. The next step is to test the regression and correlation of data based on different factors. Regression analysis is used to predict the value of one variable on the basis of other variables, in other words, it can measure the strength of the relationship between different factors. Correlation is a statistical test that finds whether the relationship between any two variables exists or not. It also illustrates the strength of that relationship based on the absolute value obtained. When the value is positive it indicates a direct relationship between those two variables, whereas if it's negative it indicates an inverse relationship. As the absolute value increases, so does the strength of the relationship. We categorized our questions into groups according to the type of information that they measure; they are (Resource Reduction Group, Liquidity and Money Supply Group, crisis Effects Group, government Support Group, GDP & Economic Indicators Group, and Economic Indicators Group). For each group, we performed a regression and correlation test. We started with Resource Reduction Group, where we tested the relationship between adaption to resource reductions against the effects of efficiency of work after reduction, narrowing the work scope of organization, staff number reduction, and additional fund raising activities. The aim of this test is to analyze the organization's adaption to its status within the global crisis. The following table is the result of this test.

The table 2 proves that data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 0.001) and approaching zero, so the test statistic is significant at that level. Also, from the F value ($0.968 < F_{0.95,4,60} = 2.53$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, accept the results of this test. Where we concluded that there is an inverse relationship between staff number reduction and the ability to adapt to tight resources, while there is a direct relationship between adaption to tighter resources and efficiency of work, not narrowing the scope of work, additional fund raising activates. We then performed a correlation test (see table 3), and we found out that there is a direct relationship between the Resource Reduction and the adaption to the tighter resources as it shows in the following table in order to find out whether the organization has actually easily adapted to tighter resources in spite of what they declared.

Then we tested the Liquidity and Money Supply Group, where we tested the relationship between liquidity and Money Supply against the percentage of change in the organization's budget from 2007 to 2009, the expected the percentage of change in the organization's budget/money supply in the coming years (2010 - 2012), and the need and the acquirer of support from the government to overcome its situation. The aim of this test is to analyze the organization's liquidity and Money Supply during the global crisis. The table 4 shows the result of this test.

Table 4 proves that data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 0.002) and approaching zero, so the test statistic is significant at that level. Also, from the F value ($0.731 < F_{0.95,3,120} = 2.68$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, accept the results of this test. Where we concluded that there is a very slight inverse relationship between liquidity and percentage of budget change. And we found a direct relationship between liquidity and expected percentage of change in the near future, and the need and/or obtaining of government support. From the same table, we can clearly obtain the coefficient of correlations, so there is no need to perform an individual correlation test for this factor. Then we tested the Crisis Effects Group, where we tested the relationship between liquidity and Money Supply against the percentage of change in the organization's budget from 2007 to 2009, the expected the percentage of change in the organization's budget/money supply in the coming years (2010 - 2012), and the need and the acquirer of support from the government to overcome its situation. The aim of this test is to analyze the organization's liquidity and Money Supply during the global crisis. Table 5 shows the result of this test.

The table 5 shows that the F value ($1.007 < F_{0.95,4,60} = 2.53$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, accept our sample. However, the P-value is 9.000, which is very large number, so we reject the data obtained from this part of the questionnaire, which means that the decision makers where hiding the accurate information. Next, we test the Government Support Group, we applied a regression static between the sufficiency of the strategies taken by the organizations against the need and acquirer of government support. The aim of this test is to determine the relationship between those two aspects and to determine whether the organizations are honest or not.

Table 6 shows that the F value ($148.246 < F_{0.95,1,60} = 4.00$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, reject our sample answers for this group, which means that we need more responses to have a correct results because the existed responses does not show the accurate condition. As a result we don't consider the P-value.

We tested GDP & Economic Indicators Group the, where we tested the relationship between GDP against the other economic indicators that include (CCI, Consumer Credit, ECI, Trade Balance, and Liquidity and Money Supply. The aim of this test is to find the relation between GDP and the other indicators to see wither the organizations gave correct view about their economical situation – in other words to see if there is contradiction in the responses or not-.Table 7 shows the result of this test.

The table 7 proves that data is somehow accepted based on the P-value of the F, however it's not that is very tiny (P-value = 0.071) and its not approaching zero, so the test statistic is not significant at that level. Also, from the F value ($4.354 > F_{0.95,5,40} = 2.45$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, we don't accept the results of this test and know that something is wrong, and that decision makers are trying to not reveal some accurate information regarding their status after getting affected by the crisis.

Finally we reach the Economic Indicators Group on which we applied the correlation test between all the indicators to highlight the strength of the relationship between the most important economical indicators – similar to the logic link between them- so our test is acceptable. The highlights cells in table 8 shows a significant relationships

Thus, we finished statistical analysis tests over type1 questionnaire and then we did the same for type2 questionnaire. We performed a single factor ANOVA test over the outcome of Type 2 questionnaire to determine whether the responses we got are a good fit or not, in other words, whether the results we will reach based on those numbers are acceptable or not. So, by performing **the ANOVA single Factor** test, where our null hypothesis (H_0) –our primary assumption- was having a poor fit against alternate hypothesis (H_A) was having a good fit, meaning that our sample size is large enough to get the desired result also the sample data are acceptable.

Table 9 proves that out sample is a very good fit and data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 4.8E-129) and approaching zero, so the test statistic is significant at that level - It is a known that whenever P-value gets smaller, the result is more accurate-. Also, from the F value ($46.13 > F_{0.95,20,\infty} = 1.57$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, we reject out null hypothesis and accept the alternate one that states that responses in our sample is a good fit. We included the complete ANOVA summary table in the appendix. The next step is to test the regression of data based on different factors. Regression analysis is used to predict the value of one variable on the basis of other variables, in other words, it can measure the strength of the relationship between different factors. We categorized our questions into groups according to the type of information that they measure; they are (ECI & Employee Status, Consumer Credit, CPI inflation, purchasing Power, and Government Support). We started with the ECI and Employee Status Group, where we tested the relationship between getting promoted in work against the security in work regarding facing the threat of getting unemployed, and whether planning to stay in current job or quitting or even migration for finding a better job. The aim of this test is to analyze whether an employee is feeling comfortable in his work environment, which indicates ECI and Employee Status Report. Table 10 shows the result of this test.

Table 10 proves that data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 0.000) and approaching zero, so the test statistic is significant at that level. Also, from the F value ($3.033 < F_{0.95,2,120} = 3.07$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, accept the results of this test. Where we concluded that there is an inverse relationship between getting promoted, and the thread of getting fired, and the consideration of changing one's job, quitting or even migration. Next, our second group is Consumer Credit Report group, where we tested the relationship between income status against having financial obligations, hardship in fulfilling loan installments and needing extra loans. The aim of this test is to have a general view about the customer credit report during the crisis. The result of this test is summarized in table 11, which proves that data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 0.000) and approaching zero, so the test statistic is significant at that level. Also, from the F value ($2.28 < F_{0.95,3,120} = 2.68$ "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, accept the results of this test. Where we found that there is an inverse relationship between the income and having financial obligations, facing hardship in fulfilling loan installments and the need of taking an extra loan in near future. Now we will move the CPI and Inflation group, where we tested regression between individual's Consumer Credit based on financial obligations against inflation that is represented by the increase of the prices of (Goods and Products including food, water and electricity bills, oil and services). The purpose of this test is to anticipate how the CPI and Consumer Credit is affected by the global crisis.

Table 12 proves that data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 0.000) and approaching zero, so the test statistic is significant at that level. Also, from the F value (1.791 < $F_{0.95, 4,120}$ = 2.45 "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, accept the results of this test. We found out that there is an Inverse relationship between CPI in (foods, oil, services and electricity and water bills) and consumer credit. As for the purchasing Power group, where we tested the regressions between consumer credit that is represented by financial obligations and purchasing power that is represented by (purchasing durable goods and Existing house sale and Housing Start). As a result for that statistical test, we will conclude the relationship between consumer credit and purchasing power, and how they are affected by the global crisis.

Table 13 proves that data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 0.000) and approaching zero, so the test statistic is significant at that level. Also, from the F value (1.596 < $F_{0.95, 3,120}$ = 2.68 "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, accept the results of this test. We found that there is a direct relationship between consumer credit and durable goods (represented by purchasing vehicles) and planning to purchase a house. And an inverse relationship between consumer credit and time required accomplishing building a house. The final test is for the Government Support Group, where we aimed to find the relationship between the need of the new policy taken by the government and the current financial situation to evaluate the overall situation from the public view.

Table 14 proves that data is accepted based on the P-value of the F that is very tiny (P-value = 0.086), so the test statistic is significant at that level. Also, from the F value (0.525< $F_{0.95, 3,120}$ = 2.68 "critical value from the F-Distributions tables with alpha .05"), thus, accept the results of this test. We found that there is a relationship between financial and economic situation of the country over the previous 18 months and the impact of the global economic crisis over previous 18 months against the need for a public policy.

Finally, we grouped our questions according to what economic indicator they represent then we found the correlations among these groups. The correlation statistical test aims to find the relationship between any two variables. As the absolute value increases, so does the strength of the relationship. Table 15 shows inverse relationship between consumer credit and CPI, inverse relationship between Employment and ECI and CPI, Direct relationship between Mutual flow CCI and CPI, Direct relationship between purchasing power and CPI, inverse relationship between   income describe and CPI. And same goes for the rest of values.

Now, we are going to analyze each country's financial and economical situation based on our researched.

Starting with Turkey, according to what we get from our resources, the government and decision makers claimed that Turkey is in a safe position from the global crisis and their economy is in a great healthy shape. However, as found from IMF (2009), that Turkeys GDP growth before the crisis was 6.9% in 2006, through the crisis it fell to 4.7% in 2007, and dramatically dropped to -5.1% in 2009. Their CPI was 9.6% in 2006, it slightly verifies thought the next years; it increased in 2008 to 10.4%, but it decreased to 6.9% in 2009 (IMF, 2009).

As for Iran, their government claimed that they are spared from the crisis since they are economically isolated from the rest of the world. However, according to (IMF, 2009) from the year 2000 up to 2005, their GDP growth slightly decreased from 5.7% to 4.7%. Then it reached 7.8% in 2007 then it dramatically decreased to 4.5% in 2008 after the crisis and continued to decrease. For a more specific outlook, we see their oil GDP growth,   in 2006 it was 2.7%, as the crisis made its hit in 2007, it fell to 1.7%, and kept falling to -4.0% in 2009 due to dramatic drop of oil prices. The CPI, in 2006 it was 11.9%, it increased in 2007 to 18.4%. It jumped to a scary 26.0% in 2008. In 2009 it decreased to 18.0% and expected to further decrease in the following year. Overlooking their Government Dept, in 2004 was 26.3%, it kept significantly decreasing to 14.6% in 2009.

Regarding to Kuwait, economists financial analysts don't agree with each other, some say Kuwait's economy is in a pretty good shape, and others say it is not. The IMF announced that Kuwait GDP growth in 2006 is 5.1%, decrease to 2.5% in 2007 and then highly increased to 6.3% in 2008 and it's expected to fell down to reach -1.1% in 2009. Also IMF publicize that the Oil GDP was 2.9% in 2006, decreased to -2.3% in 2007, increased again to reach 4.2% in 2008, unfortunately it decreased to -4.5% in 2009. The CPI in Kuwait's economy was 3.1% in 2006, increased to 5.5% in 2007, highly increased up to approximately twice of its percentage to 10.5% in 2008, thanks good it extremely decreased to 6.0% in 2009 and it's expected to continue decreasing.

As for Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its economy looked so healthy. But according to IMF, its GDP growth was 3.0% in 2006, 3.5% in 2007, increased up to 4.6% in 2008, however it decreased to -0.9% in 2009 and expected to be increased. The Oil GDP growth was 6.2% in 2005, highly decreased to reach -0.8% in 2006, and slightly increased up to 3.2% in 2008. Unluckily it fell to be -10.5% during 2009. IMF says that Saudi Arabia had 2.3% CPI in 2006, 4.1% in 2007, jumped to 9.9% in 2008, luckily it decreased to 5.5% in 2009 and expected to continue in decreasing.

Finally, the government of Bahrain and its decision makers statements' says in no doubt that Bahrain is a safe place economically and it resists all the collisions. IMF published that the GDP growth of Bahrain was 6.7% in 2006, increased to 8.1% in 2007, whereas it decreased in 2008 to 6.1%, and dramatically fell to 2.6% in 2009. When we look deeply to its Oil GDP we see that IMF says that it equals to -8.8% in 2005, highly increased to -1.0% in 2006, slightly continue increasing to reach 1.2% in 2008. But in 2009 it became 0.1%. According to IMF, the CPI in Bahrain is 2.0% in 2006, 3.3% in 2007, and 3.5% in 2008, slightly decreased to 3.0% in 2009 and expected to continue decreasing slowly.

7. Discussions and Conclusions

We will discuss the results of our analysis versus the statements and facts told by economists and financial specialist regarding the recovery from the global business crisis.

We found in our analysis that our samples for both questionnaires - applied on the Kingdom of Bahrain - are acceptable in terms of sample size and variation of responses, therefore, statically, we can rely on our results. First of all, considering our results we got from decision makers – Type 1 questionnaire-, we found that most organizations has easily adapted to the tight resources that was enforced by the global business crisis according to the responses we got in the questionnaire. However, we found that many financial organizations (such as Investcorp, GIP and ABC banks) announced great losses, and some huge projects have been delayed (such as Al-Dur power and water by GIS and KFH). Therefore, we conclude that decision makers in Bahrain are hiding actual facts regarding their financial status after the crisis. In our analysis to Liquidity and Money Supply, most of the responders to the questionnaire agree that there has been a decrease in liquidity and money supply due to the global crisis; some expect their budget and liquidity to increase in the near future, which matches with information published by (Matthew, 2009) that CBB's action in reforming banks and pumping it with liquidity. Regarding the crisis effect over the organizations, we found though the analysis of our questionnaire that organizations that has enough liquidity will not need to cut its resources, and this is the case of most organizations in Bahrain in which they do not need to reduce their recourses , doesn't affect the efficiency of their work. However, this is contradicts the fact that CBB had to pump liquidity to banks, meaning that they had a problem with liquidity. To add up more to it, we may ensure this conclusion based on the out test between the need of support and sufficiently of strategies they have taken, we got a contradiction in our statistical analysis. In other words, they actually got support from the government, but they are denying it and claim that their stand on their own feet. From our analysis between the most important economical indicators we can conclude that the liquidity and money supply play the most important role in raising the other indicators so the organization that has enough liquidity has high probability to recover from the crisis.

Secondly, we concluded many things from the questionnaire related to the public. First of all most employee feel very secure in their work environment, especially those who work in government or semi government sectors, since the ECI of them is stable. However, few organizations in Bahrain had already fired many employees. Also all the public said that the prizes of goods, services, food, water, electricity has been extremely increased whereas their income remained the same which put them in bad situation so the need to take loans and facing difficulty in fulfil their loan instalments indicating highly increase in CPI, greatly decrease in consumer credit and purchasing power. The public that the government has already supported some of people needs (food, electricity, oil, etc) but the level of support is not enough so there is a need to new policy. According to IMF (2009) the inflation in Bahrain slightly increased which match our result. As a conclusion the people needs either to increase the consumer credit by increasing the ECI, CCI and mutual flow or decrease the CPI or both. Bottom line, Bahraini public is honest in describing their current financial and economic situation from their point of view, whereas the decision makers refuse to reveal their organization's situation which makes them suspects of not telling truth. However, according to IMF statistic Bahrain in a better situation compared to other countries in the same region so it has the chance to overcome the impacts of global crisis.

According to IMF statistics the Saudi GDP highly decreased because of their high dependency on oil revenues that dropped due to the crisis. Also it faced a very high inflation. However, the situation is expected to get significantly better. Saudi has a good probability to overcome the crisis because of their enough liquidity.

As for the State of Kuwait, we saw many contradictions in economists and financial analysts' statements. Although Kuwait has a lot of ambitions to improve its economy and a lot of plans for the finance sector, it couldn't apply them properly because it got hit by the crisis. It has taken some measurements to overcome the crisis, but it wasn't enough to boost its economy. According to IMF statistics, Kuwait's GDP growth wasn't in a good shape even before the crisis, it somehow increased in 2008, but later, it decreased. It also faced terrible CPI inflation in 2008, however, it decreased and expected to further decrease. It was a hard to get a clear view of Kuwait's financial

situation, but according to those statistics, it seems that Kuwait is in a bad shape and not able to overcome the global financial crisis.

For the Islamic Republic of Iran, the economical situation is already in a bad condition before the crisis. Even though it's isolated from the rest of the world, it didn't spare it from the global business crisis impacts since it faces the same factors that caused the crisis in the USA. Iran's GDP mostly depends on oil revenues, so, as the oil prices dropped, Iran's GDP got dragged along with it, and this is what we found in IMF statistics. This contradicts what that government declared of being in the safe side. Form all aspects; Iran is not willing to overcome the impacts of the global business crisis, unless the government of Iran decides to review its economic policies.

Finally, when we overlooked the situation in Turkey, we found many contradictions between the government statements and the actual facts that describe the economical situation in Turkey. We can conclude that their economic sector is in a healthy shape because it has experience to deal with such a crisis by applying the correct strategies that can help them. According to IMF statistics, its GDP is dramatically falling down during the last 5 years; also CPI inflation is increasing on low passes. Unexpectedly, it has a lot of international debts, which are increasing, highlighting the government's claims that are not totally honest. Inspire of all that, to the rest of the world, especially Europe, Turkey is considered to be one of the most healthy and safe places to invest in, as a result for that, it has a big chance to overcome the global business crisis. And by that we have accomplished the goal of paper, by specifying which of the five selected countries are willing to overcome the crisis.

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Table 1. ANOVA Test for Type 1 Questionnaire

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	279.039	15	18.603	22.195	0.000	1.679
Within Groups	643.695	768	0.838			
Total	922.734	783				

Table 2. Regression Test for Type 1 Questionnaire, group 1

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	4	1.743	0.436	0.968	0.434
Residual	45	20.257	0.450		
Total	49	22.000			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	9.509	2.691	3.533	0.001	4.088	14.930	4.088	14.930
How did resources reduction affect efficiency of work?	0.085	0.100	0.847	0.401	-0.117	0.287	-0.117	0.287
Has your organization narrowed the scope of its work?	0.203	0.154	1.322	0.193	-0.107	0.513	-0.107	0.513
Did your organization reduce the number of staff?	-0.024	0.119	-0.201	0.842	-0.264	0.216	-0.264	0.216
Did your organization start additional fund raising activities?	0.079	0.116	0.681	0.499	-0.155	0.313	-0.155	0.313

Table 3. Correlation Test for Type 1 Questionnaire, group 1

	Resource Reduction	Adaption to the tighter resource constraints
Resource *Reduction*	1	
Adaption to the tighter resource constraints	0.235775177	1

Table 4. Regression Test for Type 1 Questionnaire, group 2

ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	3	1.718	0.573	0.731	0.538			
Residual	48	37.589	0.783					
Total	51	39.308						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	10.009	3.003	3.333	0.002	3.971	16.047	3.971	16.047
percentage of change in your organization's budget from 2007 to 2009	-0.007	0.091	-0.081	0.936	-0.191	0.176	-0.191	0.176
Expected percentage of change in your organization's budget/money supply in the coming years (2010 - 2012)	0.148	0.116	1.274	0.209	-0.086	0.382	-0.086	0.382
whether organization need / got support from the government to overcome its situation	0.141	0.152	0.929	0.358	-0.164	0.447	-0.164	0.447

Table 5. Regression Test for Type 1 Questionnaire, group 3

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	4	7.720	1.930	1.007	0.414			
Residual	45	86.280	1.917					
Total	49	94						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	15.711	4.658	3.373	9.000	6.330	25.092	6.330	25.092
Has your organization easily adapted to the tighter resource constraints?	-0.588	0.535	-1.099	0.278	-1.666	0.490	-1.666	0.490
How did resources reduction affect efficiency of work?	0.575	0.486	1.181	0.244	-0.405	1.554	-0.405	1.554
Has your organization narrowed the scope of its work?	-0.823	0.711	-1.158	0.253	-2.256	0.609	-2.256	0.609
Did your organization reduce the number of staff?	0.665	0.446	1.490	0.143	-0.234	1.564	-0.234	1.564

Table 6. Regression Test for Type 1 Questionnaire, group 4

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	19.442	19.442	148.246	0.000
Residual	50	6.558	0.131		
Total	51	26.000			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	3.416	0.871	3.923	0.000	1.667	5.165	1.667	5.165
Does your organization need / got support from the government to overcome its situation?	0.748	0.061	12.176	0.000	0.624	0.871	0.624	0.871

Table 7. Regression Test for Type 1 Questionnaire, group 5

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	5	8.748	1.750	4.354	0.003
Residual	37	14.869	0.402		
Total	42	23.616			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	4.717	2.539	1.858	0.071	-0.427	9.861	-0.427	9.861
CCI	0.413	0.130	3.170	0.003	0.149	0.677	0.149	0.677
Consumer Credit	-0.211	0.129	-1.642	0.109	-0.472	0.049	-0.472	0.049
ECI	0.056	0.112	0.499	0.621	-0.172	0.284	-0.172	0.284
Trade balance	0.194	0.188	1.029	0.310	-0.188	0.575	-0.188	0.575
Liquidity and Money Supply	0.183	0.113	1.620	0.114	-0.046	0.412	-0.046	0.412

Table 8. Regression Test for Type 1 Questionnaire, group 5

	CCI	Consumer Credit	ECI	GDP	Trade balance	Liquidity and Money Supply
CCI	1					
Consumer Credit	0.557	1				
ECI	0.092	0.246	1			
GDP	0.472	0.194	0.050	1		
Trade balance	0.205	0.343	-0.011	0.360	1	
Liquidity and Money Supply	0.306	0.430	0.027	0.429	0.631	1

Table 9. ANOVA Test for Type 2 Questionnaire

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	*F crit*
Between Groups	25260.13	18	1403.341	46.13578	4.8E-129	1.610826
Within Groups	45018.09	1480	30.41763			
Total	70278.22	1498				

Table 10. Regression Test for Type 2 Questionnaire, group 1

ANOVA

	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	2	1.407	0.704	3.033	0.054
Residual	76	17.631	0.232		
Total	78	19.038			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*	*Lower 95%*	*Upper 95%*	*Lower 95.0%*	*Upper 95.0%*
Intercept	1.075	0.227	4.732	0.000	0.622	1.527	0.622	1.527
Are you planning for one of the following?	-0.046	0.047	-0.977	0.332	-0.139	0.048	-0.139	0.048
In your work environment. Are you facing the threat of getting unemployed?	-0.081	0.040	-2.045	0.044	-0.161	-0.002	-0.161	-0.002

Table 11. Regression Test for Type 2 Questionnaire, group 2

ANOVA

	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Significance F*
Regression	3	6.420	2.140	2.284	0.086
Residual	75	70.263	0.937		
Total	78	76.684			

	Coefficients	*Standard Error*	*t Stat*	*P-value*	*Lower 95%*	*Upper 95%*	*Lower 95.0%*	*Upper 95.0%*
Intercept	2.184	0.318	6.867	0.000	1.550	2.817	1.550	2.817
Do you have any financial obligations/ problems (such as loans	-0.105	0.251	-0.418	0.677	-0.604	0.395	-0.604	0.395
Do you have an obligation in which its hard to fulfill its installment since 2009?	0.527	0.281	1.877	0.064	-0.032	1.087	-0.032	1.087
Do you think you will need to take a loan / or extra loan in the following	0.118	0.071	1.657	0.102	-0.024	0.261	-0.024	0.261

Table 12. Regression Test for Type 2 Questionnaire, group 3

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	4	1.361	0.340	1.791	0.140
Residual	74	14.057	0.190		
Total	78	15.418			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	1.264	0.303	4.177	0.000	0.661	1.866	0.661	1.866
The increase of the prices of goods and products (such as food, clothes, etc)	0.013	0.057	0.231	0.818	-0.100	0.126	-0.100	0.126
The increase of the prices of electricity and water bills	-0.019	0.045	-0.422	0.675	-0.109	0.071	-0.109	0.071
The Increase of the prices of fuel/oil	-0.077	0.051	-1.504	0.137	-0.179	0.025	-0.179	0.025
The Increase prices of services (telecommunications, health, transport, etc)	-0.075	0.052	-1.440	0.154	-0.178	0.029	-0.178	0.029

Table 13. Regression Test for Type 2 Questionnaire, group 4

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	0.925	0.308	1.596	0.197
Residual	75	14.492	0.193		
Total	78	15.418			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	0.708	0.130	5.460	0.000	0.450	0.966	0.450	0.966
Are you planning to purchase a car (or any other vehicle) in the coming 3 years?	0.006	0.032	0.176	0.860	-0.058	0.070	-0.058	0.070
Are you planning to buy/ build/change/ refurnish a house in the coming 5 years?	0.022	0.036	0.618	0.539	-0.049	0.094	-0.049	0.094
If you are planning to build a house, how long do you think it'll take	-0.079	0.036	-2.179	0.032	-0.152	-0.007	-0.152	-0.007

Table 14. Regression Test for Type 2 Questionnaire, group 5

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	0.148	0.049	0.525	0.667
Residual	75	7.042	0.094		
Total	78	7.190			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	0.132	0.076	1.740	0.086	-0.019	0.284	-0.019	0.284
Overall, how would you describe the financial and economic situation in your country over the previous 18 months?	-0.024	0.028	-0.840	0.404	-0.080	0.033	-0.080	0.033
How do you describe the impact of the global economic crisis on your country over previous 18 months	0.023	0.036	0.645	0.521	-0.048	0.095	-0.048	0.095
How long do you expect the impact to last?	-0.001	0.001	-0.767	0.446	-0.004	0.002	-0.004	0.002

Table 15. Correlation Test for Type 2 Questionnaire, summary

	inflation and CPI	consumer credit	Employment and ECI	Mutual flow CCI	purchasing power	Income describe
inflation and CPI	1					
consumer credit	-0.081	1				
Employment and ECI	-0.052	0.220	1			
Mutual flow CCI	0.012	0.326	0.106	1		
purchasing power	0.061	0.120	0.083	0.096	1	
Income describe	-0.048	0.625	0.190	0.267	0.178	1