Economic Crisis and Small Business in Erbil-Iraq

Cuma AkBAY¹, Rizgar Saed Hussein², Bahzad Taher Salim³, Sirwan Latif⁴

ABSTRACT

This research investigates the impact of economic crisis in Erbil-Iraq on small business (SBs) sector using factor analyses model. The sample constitute data collected from 110 SBs by using cross sectional data and simple random techniques. Results indicate that economic recession has a negative impact on the SBs sector in Erbil in the last two years. Employing the simplified static analysis framework based on simulations revealed that the economic recession has influenced negatively influence Erbil economy. Increasing general inflation rate, decreasing living standards and purchasing power have negative impacts the growth of SBs in Erbil and eventually the economy of Erbil.

Keywords: Economic crisis, economic growth, Erbil, financial crises, small business.

Available Online: 01-11-2016
This is an open access article under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License, 2016.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the globalization era, the occurrence of economic crises have become more often than before. Thus, it is necessary to conduct a formal study to examine the impact of the current economic crisis and recession on the small businesses in Kurdistan’s regional government (KRG) of Iraq, particularly the impact of the ISIS war and the reduction of the oil price on small enterprises during the years 2014 and 2015, thus the purpose of this paper is to present the impact of the economic crisis on small businesses in Erbil.

The financial and Economic crisis has and will continue to have a major impact on our whole society. More and more people will be affected by it both directly and indirectly and we have not yet seen the full scale of the crisis either economically or socially. Whenever we start to mention the word crisis we are always using two additional words: recession and depression. If we want to explain the crisis we have to identify these concepts also. Recession means in very simple words: slowing economic activities. There should be a contraction compared with a position previously accessed, this slowing down may be shallow or deep. Sometimes the word recession is used as a synonym of crisis. On the other hand, if the level of

¹ Professor, Sutcu Imam University –Turkey.
² Assistant lecturer, Soran University- Iraq-Erbil.
³ Assistant lecturer, Erbil Polytechnic University –Iraq-Erbil)- Email: behzad82zh@hotmail.com
⁴ Assistant lecturer, Erbil Polytechnic University- Iraq-Erbil
economic activity stays at a low level for quite a long time; this situation is defined as depression (Ratko & Ulgen, 2009).

Small business enterprise is a sector of the economy that needs Kurdistan Region government’s attention and other developing nations due to the role it plays in job creation and economic growth in the nation’s economy. “Small business play an important role in the development of economy, by creating jobs, by supporting innovation and competitiveness and, emphasizing dynamism and market atomicity” (Mirela et al., 2014).

A small business is a business that is privately owned and operated, with a small number of employees and relatively low volume of sales. Small businesses are normally privately owned corporations, partnerships, or sole proprietorships. The legal definition of "small" varies by country and by industry. In the United States the Small Business Administration establishes small business size standards on an industry-by-industry basis, but generally specifies a small business as having fewer than 500 employees for manufacturing businesses and less than $7 million in annual receipts for most nonmanufacturing businesses. In the European Union, a small business generally has fewer than 50 employees. However, in Australia, a small business is defined by the Fair Work Act 2009 as one with fewer than 15 employees (Bahzad, 2010).

A small business can be started at a very low cost and on a part-time basis. Small business is also well suited to internet marketing because it can easily serve specialized niches. Independence is another advantage of owning a small business. One survey of small business owners showed that 38% of those who left their jobs at other companies said their main reason for leaving was that they wanted to be their own bosses (Bahzad, 2010).

Small businesses are vital in today's economy because many of the revenue obtained by the government are from business taxes. In addition, the existence of small businesses can stimulate the economy and hopefully improve the economies all around the world. Finally small businesses are important because it can provide more job opportunities for people so that the unemployment rate is low (Bahzad, 2010).

There is no extensive literature that studies how the crisis has affected Small Business in (KRG) during the financial crisis that began in 2007 spread and gathered intensity in 2008. Many countries have their researches on impact of these crises on their small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In Erbil there is also the crisis of 2014-2015 that appeared because of ISIS war and the fall of oil prices to $30 per barrel. However, there are some empirical studies in the literature that shed some light on this issue.

A sampling of earlier studies includes (Winarno, 2013), (Zhang, Li, & Liu, 2014), (Memon, Halepoto, & Shaikh, 2012), (Kazuo, Takanori 2012) and (Stamatović & Zakić, 2010). According to results, the global financial crisis have negatively impacted on economy, particularly on the performance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). (Busega, 2014) analyzed the impact of the financial crisis on SMEs, hence lowering the demand for goods and services provided by businesses, which induced a restructuring of the available jobs, reducing the number of active enterprises, decrease turnover and limiting investments. (Yalman, Demirkoparan, & Aras), analyzes the financial crisis impact on SMEs and SMEs strategies during financial crisis in the Sivas province, the results show that the ratios of small-sized firms have more changes than middle-sized firms, also middle-sized firms are less affected from crisis than small-sized firms. While small-sized firms are generally managed traditionally with family business status, they fall behind to make professional provisions against crisis.

The main purpose of this paper is to specify how the economic crisis affected small enterprises during 2014 and 2015 in Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and specifically choosing Erbil province as a sample niche, thus the objectives of this paper can be expressed as follows: (1) How is the economic crisis affecting Products and Services? (2) How is the economic crisis affecting Marketing and Sales? (3) How is the economic crisis affecting Human Resources? and finally (4) How is the economic crisis affecting Financial Activities?

2.0 FACTOR ANALYSIS MODEL

http://www.thejournalofbusiness.org/index.php/site
The importance of factor analysis as a mathematical model to analyze the relationships between a large number of variables and interpreted in a few of the factors that reflect the reality subject to analyze the data, and disclosure of some relationships unexpected that look distinct at first and then clear it is not her little significance, and vice versa, so it can be explained by the factor model for \((p)\) variables as a linear function of \((p)\) of the averages of \(q\) variables for \((p)\) of the general factors (Factor Scores) or (Common) and the (Unique Factor) for each variable, as if \((q < p)\), the factor analysis model can be formulated as follows: Li and Zhang (2007).

\[ x_j = \mu + \Lambda \cdot f_j + \varepsilon_j \quad ; \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, n \]

When:
- \(x_j\) is a vector with the capacity \((p \times 1)\) for \((p)\) from variables.
- \(\mu\) is a vector with the capacity \((p \times 1)\) for \((p)\) from the averages of variables.
- \(\Lambda\) is a matrix with the capacity \((p \times q)\) for \((p \times q)\) from factors loading.
- \(f_j\) is a vector with the capacity \((q \times 1)\) for \((q)\) from factor scores or common.
- \(\varepsilon_j\) is a vector with the capacity \((p \times 1)\) for \((p)\) from unique factor also called a vector of random error.

Thus all response for variables consisting from two parts, the first caused by general factors which is a linear combination of factors, and the second section comes through the only factor that contains all other effects in other factors.

2.1 ASSUMPTIONS TO SOLVE BY USING FACTOR ANALYSIS

There are a set of assumptions in the model of factor analysis that are summarized by the following points:

2.1.1 EXISTENCE OF A CORRELATION BETWEEN A SET OF VARIABLES

This kind of correlation sometimes called Inter correlation, which is produced from the presence of common factors affecting it, and how much they represent these correlations back to the reality of those factors. Factor analysis seeks to interpret the correlation between variables with factors number less than of original variables used, and relies this hypothesis on the standard value of the variables. So variables turned into new variants of standard normal distribution with a mean is zero and variance of one, and so the impact of units of measure different variables is canceled. Based on this hypothesis divides the total variance to the three variations are:

2.1.1.1 COMMON VARIANCE

The variance Common - also called quantities common (Communalities) or variance of general factors part of the total variation, which represents the contrast ratio explained by common factors from the matrix analysis of variance (\(\Sigma\)) and can be calculated by using the total squares factor loading that variable and has the symbol \((h_j^2)\) and defined according to the following equation:

\[ h_j^2 = \lambda_{j1}^2 + \lambda_{j2}^2 + \cdots + \lambda_{jq}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{q} \lambda_{ji}^2 \quad ; \quad i=1,2,\ldots,q \]

If the value of \((h_j^2)\) of the variable \((j)\) large and approaching the one they will show that this variable interferes in whole with factors derived, this means that the factor \((i)\) where that \((i = 1,2, \cdots, q)\) was important and a real impact in the phenomenon studied. But if the Communalities signed between zero and one, this refers to the partial interaction between the variables and factors. Finally, if the
Communalities equal to zero then we can say that the Extracted factors cannot explain any part of the variation of that variable.

2.1.1.2 SPECIFIC VARIANCE

It is a part of the total variation, but it is not correlated with the rest of the variables, but it is correlated with same variable:

\[ b_j^2 = \psi_j^2 + e_j^2 \]

When

- \( b_j^2 \) is the specific variance for variable \( j \).
- \( e_j^2 \) is the error variance.
- \( \psi_j^2 \) is the variance of unique factor.

2.1.1.3 ERROR VARIANCE

It is the part of the variance that does not explain by general factors, and can be considered as residual or error and it is the result of the occurrence of errors during the withdrawal of the sample and measured or any changes that cannot control it leads to a lack of consistency in the data and it has the symbol \( (e_j^2) \) and can be calculated as the following:

\[ e_j^2 = 1 - (h_j^2 + b_j^2) \]

Each of the common and specific variance share to consistence the Reliable Variance:

\[ R_j = h_j^2 + b_j^2 \]

2.1.2 REPRESENTATION OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TWO VARIABLES FROM LOADING VARIABLES OF COMMON FACTORS

This hypothesis is based on the assumption of a correlation between the two variables is calculated based on the nature and existence of common factors, and can be represented this hypothesis for independent factors and orthogonal by the following equation:

\[ r_{ij} = \lambda_{11} \lambda_{j1} + \lambda_{12} \lambda_{j2} + \cdots + \lambda_{1q} \lambda_{jq} \]

This means that the correlation coefficient between the two variables is a product of the total loading variables of common factors between them, as this correlation can be represented using matrixes, as follows:

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & r_{12} & \cdots & r_{1q} \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\
r_{n1} & r_{n2} & \cdots & 1
\end{bmatrix}
= \begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_{1q} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\lambda_{n1} & \lambda_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_{nq}
\end{bmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_{1q} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\lambda_{n1} & \lambda_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_{nq}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

2.2 THE CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE NUMBER OF FACTORS

The different nature of the measuring variables led to appear several analysis methods for factors, which in turn makes very easy an estimate of factors loading matrix to reach to the initial solution. The most important factor analysis methods is the Principal Component Method which we will use in this research. On the other hand, the criteria or methods for selecting the number of factors are necessary and makes it imperative for the researcher to determine the number of important factors that explain the phenomenon studied in the relationship, particularly when adopting Eigen values in determining the number of factors which is equal to the rank of the correlation matrix. That is why we need a criterion to
select the best from among these models by selecting the appropriate number of factors that interpret a great ratio from the total standard variation. It depends on the basis of the ratio aggregate of the variance that are explained by the factors, it should be this ratio is greater than or equal to 75% and this is referred to by Alchukrgi (2005).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Data was collected from 110 SBs by using cross sectional data selected by simple random techniques. We selected a number of variables to investigate impact of economic crises on SBs in Erbil. The questions form concentrated around some of the key points such amount of suppliers, investment in innovations, marketing expenditure, pressure on prizes, sales, customers, postponement of recruitment, salary, viability of the business, finance, pay and profits. In Table 1 as illustrated average and standard deviation of each variable in this study.

Table 1: Definition of variables in factor analyses model

| Variables | Explanation | Average | Std. Deviation |
|-----------|-------------|---------|----------------|
| X1        | The amount of Suppliers is getting lower | 4.3727  | 0.8552         |
| X2        | We will not invest in Innovations during The following year | 3.918   | 1.150          |
| X3        | Our marketing expenditure has been reduced | 4.0091  | 0.8830         |
| X4        | There is greater pressure on prizes | 3.645   | 1.193          |
| X5        | The sales volume has decreased | 4.6273  | 0.6617         |
| X6        | The amount of Customers has decreased | 4.4545  | 0.8635         |
| X7        | We will cancel/postpone recruitment that was planned before | 4.3364  | 0.7203         |
| X8        | Salary increases will be lower than planned | 4.1273  | 0.6788         |
| X9        | Our team is concerned about the viability of the business | 4.7727  | 0.5360         |
| X10       | Finance is getting harder to obtain | 4.5545  | 0.6984         |
| X11       | Our customers are taking longer to pay | 3.555   | 1.860          |
| X12       | Our forecast: profits will fall | 4.4273  | 0.6596         |

As shown in Table 2 the first factor explained 29.8% of the total variation. This factor contains three variables (X7, X8, X9). The second one explained 14.7% of the total variation, which included (X5, X6). The third factor has a ratio reached at 12.4% of the total contrast ratio containing (X10, X12). The fourth factor has 9.9% of the total variation (X1, X2). The fifth factor explained 7.7% of the total variation containing (X11, X3). As well as it can be observed that the variable (X11) has appeared among the factor (sixth) respectively.

Table 2: Illustrate the importance of the variables (significant effect) within factors

| No. of Factors | Var % | Important Variables | name |
|----------------|-------|---------------------|------|
| 1              | 0.298 | X7, X8, X9          | Human Resources |
| 2              | 0.147 | X5, X6              | Marketing & Sales |
| 3              | 0.124 | X10, X12            | Financial Activities |
| 4              | 0.099 | X3, X4              | Marketing & Sales |
| 5              | 0.077 | X11, X2             | Product & Services |
| 6              | 0.066 | X11                 | Financial Activities |
| Total Variance | 0.811 |                     |      |

Table (3) shows the factor analysis to the Small Business (variables) and the quantities of communalities.

Table 3: Matrix of rotated factor loadings and communalities

| Variables                                      | Factor1 | Factor2 | Factor3 | Factor4 | Factor5 | Factor6 | Communality |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| We will cancel/postpone recruitment that was planned before | 0.784   | 0.097-  | 0.256-  | 0.236-  | 0.109-  | 0.100   | 0.767       |

http://www.thejournalofbusiness.org/index.php/site
Salary increases will be lower than planned \(0.798\) \(0.023\) \(0.195\) \(0.204\) \(0.002\) \(0.211\) \(0.761\).

Our team is concerned about the viability of the business \(0.825\) \(0.126\) \(0.042\) \(0.102\) \(0.174\) \(0.024\) \(0.740\).

The sales volume has decreased \(0.072\) \(0.927\) \(0.065\) \(0.007\) \(0.153\) \(0.029\) \(0.893\).

The amount of Customers has decreased \(0.161\) \(0.869\) \(0.003\) \(0.308\) \(0.032\) \(0.057\) \(0.880\).

Finance is getting harder to obtain \(0.034\) \(0.038\) \(0.896\) \(0.052\) \(0.027\) \(0.168\) \(0.837\).

Our forecast: profits will fall \(0.229\) \(0.023\) \(0.847\) \(0.201\) \(0.071\) \(0.054\) \(0.819\).

Our marketing expenditure has been reduced \(0.044\) \(0.143\) \(0.188\) \(0.851\) \(0.208\) \(0.067\) \(0.829\).

There is greater pressure on prizes \(0.484\) \(0.178\) \(0.101\) \(0.617\) \(0.122\) \(0.053\) \(0.674\).

The amount of Suppliers is getting lower \(0.080\) \(0.196\) \(0.029\) \(0.119\) \(0.709\) \(0.461\) \(0.780\).

We will not invest Innovations during the following year \(0.143\) \(0.060\) \(0.078\) \(0.209\) \(0.871\) \(0.078\) \(0.839\).

Our customers are taking longer to pay \(0.061\) \(0.051\) \(0.195\) \(0.049\) \(0.073\) \(0.929\) \(0.915\).

* Represents a variable with a significant effect and that has loading greater than or equal to 0.5 or less than or equal to -0.5.

4.0 EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We can notice that the rotated factor loadings values (variances within factors) as shown in Table (1) and thinking in any value has a significant effect (greater than +50% or less than -50%) starting of the sixth factor (F6) we note the highest load has been interpreted by the variable X11 (Our customers are taking longer to pay), which amounted to -92.9% of the yield variance with a very big negative impact. That means there is a very significant negative effect on small business in Erbil. The variable X5 (The sales volume has decreased) within the second factor (F2), which amounted to -92.7% and came in the second place in terms of its impact on small business, and this is evidence that the sales volume has decreased negatively.

On the other hand, the variable X10 (Finance is getting harder to obtain) has interpreted +89.6% of the total yield variance, within the third factor (F3) and this value is positively reflected and improves the economic crises of small business in Erbil. The three variables above are considered the most important variables in terms of the positive or negative impact on small business in Erbil. But the variable X2 (We will not invest innovations during the coming year) has appeared in the fifth factor (F5) and also has the loading of -87.1%, that means there is significant effect negative.

The second factor (F2) which is X3 (The amount of Customers has decreased) and the percentage loading factor have reached -86.9% which indicates that there is a negative effect. But the fourth factor (4) is X3 (Our marketing expenditure has been reduced), it has ratio of saturation is -85.1% of the common variance, that indicates there is a negative effect. As well as the twelfth variable (Our forecast: profits will fall) comes in third factor is equal to +84.7% has impact positively on the small business.

While we find that the ninth variable within the first factor (F1) has a positive significant influence +82.5% on small business in Erbil. The variable X8 (Salary increases will be lower than planned) from the first factor (F1) has a +79.8%, which have a positive effect on small business. On the other hand, the variable X7 (We will cancel/postpone recruitment that was planned before) of the first factor (F1) has a +78.4% of the Common values of variance and which have a positive effect on small business.

Finally, we can say about the effects of the last two variables, X1 (The amount of Suppliers is getting lower) and X4 (There is greater pressure on prizes) within the factors (F5, F4) with the loadings factor (-70.9%, -61.7%) respectively, are not having significant affects on small business, because they have a small value of the ratio of variances.
5.0 CONCLUSION

Small enterprises play an important role in any country’s economy and are considered vectors of growth in economic, creating jobs and strengthening the middle class in any society. The Kurdistan economic recession significantly reduced the purchasing power of the population, hence lowering the demand for goods and services provided by businesses, which induced a restructuring of the available jobs, reducing the number of active enterprises, decrease turnover and limiting investments.

The small business (SB) sector in Erbil is currently under a process of consolidation and improvement, which requires further support of public policies in promoting and supporting managerial and entrepreneurship education. Overall result suggests that for small business it is getting harder to obtain finance after crisis. Moreover, there is a great pressure on prices, while payment delays are increasing, sales volumes decreasing, Additionally, marketing activities and number of customers has decreased.

REFERENCES

Alchukrgi, Thanon Younis Thanon (2005) "Using the Matrixes Q-mode and R-mode in factor analysis". unpublished Master Thesis, Faculty of Computing and Mathematical Sciences, University of Mosul.

Bahzad.T.Salim, (2010), The Finance Aspects of Building a Small Business In Kurdistan Region-Iraq: A Comparison with Sweden, master in business administration, Lebanese French University-BMU, internship with university of Picardie jules verne France, Erbil.

Busega, I. (2014). Impact Of The Financial Crisis On Small And Middle Enterprises In Romania. The Differences Between Urban And Rural Evolutions. Global Economic Observer, 2(2), 186.

Memon, M. A., Halepoto, A. H., & Shaikh, F. M. (2012). Global Financial Crisis in South Asia and its Impact on Pakistan's SMEs Sector by Using CGE Model. Journal of Asian Business Strategy, 2(4), 84.

Mirela Ionela & Daniela Livia & Andreea Claudia. (2014), The role of small and medium enterprises in improving employment and in the post-crisis resumption of economic growth in Romania, theoretical and applied economics, volume XXI (2014), no.1(590), Bucharest.

Ogawa Kazuo & Tanaka Takanori. (2012), The global financial crisis and small- and medium-sized enterprises in Japan: How did they cope with the crisis, RIETI discussion paper series 12-E-012, Japan.

Ratko, Z., & Ulgen, K. (2009). The Impact of Economic Crisis on Small and Medium Enterprises: in perspective of Swedish SMEs.

Stamatović, M., & Zakić, N. (2010). Effects of the global economic crisis on small and medium enterprises in Serbia. Serbian Journal of Management, 5(1), 151-162.

Winarno, T. (2013). Assessing the Impact of Recent Global Crisis on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs): Evidence from Indonesia. Journal of Emerging Economics and Islamic Research, 1(1), 1-13.

Xiangfeng Liu. (2009), Impacts of the global financial crisis on small and medium enterprises in the people’s republic of China, ADBI working paper 180, Tokyo: Asian development bank institute.

YALMAN, İ. N., DEMİRKOPARAN, F., & ARAS, O. Financial crisis impact on SMEs and SMEs strategies during economic crises: a case of Sivas province. Sivas, Turkey. Available at: http://www. opf. slu. cz/kfj/icfb/proc2011/pdf/67_Yalman. pdf (accessed 15 May 2013).

Yoruk, N. (2001). Son Ekonomik Krizin KOBĞ’ler Üzerine Etkisi ve Tokat Örnekli Örnegi. G.Ü. İ.İ.B.F. Dergisi, vol. 2.

Zhang, J., Li, J., & Liu, C. (2014). Robust factor analysis using the multivariate t-distribution. Statistica Sinica, 24, 291-312.