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Demand Following Hypothesis : Empirical Evidence from Insurance Sector of Emerging Asian Markets

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Abstract

Using a two-step system GMM estimation, this study examines demand-following hypotheses (effect of macro-economic factors on insurance growth) on the sample of 19 emerging economies of Asia between 2007 and 2017. Effect of GDP is stronger in high income countries as compared to middle income countries. The positive significant impact of inflation exists only in middle income countries. A positive impact of trade openness and banking sector development is observed for both middle income and high income countries. Unemployment in high income countries doesn't have any significant impact on insurance premium.High old dependency ratio, young dependency ratio and populationhave significant positive impact on insurance premium in middle income countries but result was insignificant for high income countries.

JEL Code : E44, G22

Keywords: Macro-Economic, Emerging, Economics, Asia, Insurance, DPM, GMM, GDP, Inflation, Un-Employment, Population, India

I. Introduction

THE INSURANCE MARKET The insurance industry makes a considerable contribution to global economic growth, accounting for around 6.3 percent of global GDP. The insurance industry, which plays a critical role in the finance market, has a considerable impact on the viability of financial system in any economy. Insurance companies are institutional investors who contribute to economic development by performing the functions of risk transfer, indemnification and allocation of capital (Beck and Webb, 2003; Kumari, 2015) and their contributions are likely to increase

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income countries but significance is absent in case of high-income countries. The exchange rate has a negative impact on insurance premiums in middleincome nations and a positive impact in high-income countries, although in both situations.As consistent with the research of Li, Moshirian, Nguyen and Wee, (2007) andOutreville, (1996) banking sector development has positive but insignificant impact on insurance premium in both high and middle-income countries.

A favorable effect of trade openness is observed for both middleand highincome countries but result is significant only for middle income countries. Unemployment rate is having a significant negative effect on insurance premium in middle income countries. Young and old age dependencies both have a favourable impact on insurance growth, but significance is existing only for old dependency in case of middle-income countries.

The outcomes of this study, crucially, set the groundwork for a mixed method approach in the insurance growth model. Some of the concerns raised above could be used in a quantitative study to evaluate the ramifications of the constructs chosen. Efforts to improve socioeconomic development are advised because a substantial number of individuals are still unaware of the relevance of insurance as a protective measure, as evidenced by several empirical studies. The study also suggests that policies that support the insurance industry be taken into consideration.

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Annexure I Definitions and Sources of Data			
Variables	Description	Notion	Data Source
Gross Written Premium	The gross written premium is the total revenue generated to the insurers before deduction for reinsurance or ceding commission.	GWP	Sigma Reports
Insurance Density	Insurance density is measured by dividing total insurance premiums (in US dollars) to total population.	ID	Sigma Reports
Insurance Penetration	Insurance penetration is measured by dividing total insurance premiums (in US dollars) to GDP.	IP	Sigma Reports
Gross domestic product	This represents size of economy and level of economic development. It is the value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year	GDP	Sigma Reports
Inflation	Inflation shows rate of change in consumer price index during one year.	INFL	Sigma Reports
Exchange Rate	Exchange rate shows value of one nation's currency in relation to USD.	ER	Sigma Reports
Commercial bank branches	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults in a country.	BSD1	World Dev. Indicators (WDI)
Domestic credit to private sector by banks	Amount of credit provided to private sector by bank as percentage of GDP.	BSD2	World Dev. Indicators (WDI)
Trade Openness	Total of imports and exports as percentage of GDP.	ТО	World Dev. Indicators (WDI)
Unemployment	Unemployment rate is measured as percentage of unemployed workers to total labor force.	UMEP	World Dev. Development Indicators (WDI)
Population	Population shows total number of people living in a country as defined by national statistical offices.	РОР	Sigma
Young dependency ratio	Young dependency ratio is measured as percentage of young dependents (under 15) to the working age population (between the ages of 15 to 64).	YDR	World Dev. Indicators (WDI)
Old dependency ratio	Old dependency ratio is measured as percentage of old dependents (aged 65 years or above) to the working age population (between the ages of 15 to 64).	ODR 3	World Development Indicators (WDI)

Source : Self Formulated

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