

Accepted Manuscript

Corruption and economic development new evidence from the Middle Eastern and North African countries

Shrabani Saha, Mohamed Sami Ben Ali

PII: S0313-5926(16)30140-0

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2017.02.001>

Reference: EAP 149

To appear in: *Economic Analysis and Policy*

Received date: 7 September 2016



Please cite this article as: Saha, S., Ben Ali, M.S., Corruption and economic development new evidence from the Middle Eastern and North African countries. *Economic Analysis and Policy* (2017), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2017.02.001>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

**Corruption and Economic Development
New Evidence from the Middle Eastern and North African Countries**

Shrabani Saha

Lincoln Business School
University of Lincoln
College of Social Science
Brayford Pool
LINCOLN
LN6 7TS
United Kingdom

Mohamed Sami Ben Ali

Department of Finance and Economics
College of Business and Economics
Qatar University
P.O. Box: 2713
Doha-Qatar

Abstract: This paper analyzes the role of economic development in curbing corruption by focusing on political and economic freedoms for a sample of Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries over the period 1984-2013. In addition, the analysis investigates whether political and economic freedoms lower corruption in natural-resource-rich countries by considering both linear and non-linear effects. The results reveal that the interactive relationship between economic and political freedoms and government size leads to a reduction in corruption. Furthermore, our results show robust support to suggest that an increase in income increases corruption in natural-resource-rich countries. Overall, our findings provide some relevant policy implications for MENA countries.

Keywords: Corruption, economic development, democracy, economic freedom, MENA Countries

JEL classification: E31, E3, C33, P44.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5052674>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5052674>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)