PRESENTATIONS
CIFREM SECOND YEAR DOCTORAL STUDENTS

Thursday,30 September 2010
3.00 PM – CIFREM seminar room
Via Rosmini, 70
Trento

REMITTANCES AND HUMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT; EVIDENCES FROM ALBANIA

Abstract
During the last two decades, South-East European countries have experienced a large increase in the number of people migrating to more developed countries. With a large portion of their population abroad, these countries are highly dependent on remittances, which in the case of Albania far exceed Foreign Direct Investments. Using household survey data for Albania, this study compare decision-making about human capital investment in remittance-receiving households and non-remittance-receiving households. The Cox proportional hazard model is used to capture the effects of remittances. The crucial assumption in the proportional hazard model is that the effect of the covariates is proportional over the entire base line. The vector of covariates includes information such as; children's demographic characteristics, parental schooling, household income and the presence of remittances. In the model, household incomes are considered separately from remittances in order to identify whether income from remittances have the same effect as other types of household non-labour income in the decision to invest in more years of schooling for household members.
Speaker: Ermira Kalaj - CIFREM Ph.D candidate

MARKET POWER AND RISKINESS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SYSTEM

Abstract
The aim of this paper is to understand the role of market power on risk-taking behaviors of banks in Turkey between 2001 and 2009. Testing for this issue is important for the Turkish banking system, which experienced an intense regulation process after 2000 leading to a sharp decrease in the number of banks, and thereby to possible changes in the market powers of banks. Fixed effects and GMM estimation techniques are used to understand the effect of market power proxies—the Lerner index and the ratio of total profits to total revenues—on the fragility proxies of nonperforming loans, loan loss provisions and the Z-index. The empirical results indicate an ambiguous effect of market power on loan risk and a positive and significant effect of market power on the Z-index**.**
Speaker: Elmas Yaldiz – CIFREM Ph.D candidate

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