The trade-off in ‘relocation’: A comparative understanding of vulnerabilities of disadvantaged migrants moving from rural origins to urban areas in the context of Bangladesh

People across the world are moving from their habitual residence driven by a range of reasons including poverty, political unrest and environmental degradation. By this century the number of internal migrants may increase from approximately 25 million to over 200 million worldwide. For many low income countries most of the internal migrants from rural areas are attracted to cities. This study aims to compare the drivers of vulnerability of the disadvantaged rural-urban migrants at two different locations – before migration at geographic origins and after migration at geographic destinations in the context of Bangladesh. The results will argue that the migrants face some new types of vulnerabilities at geographic destinations along with some pre-existing stressors linked with their pre-migration life.

International Funding costs and Australian bank mortgage pricing: A disaggregated analysis

This study examines the bank interest-rate pass-through in Australia for the period 1997:1–2015:12, relating cost-of-funds rates to owner-occupied mortgage interest rates of the novel bank-level data. The cash rate and London interbank offer rate are two sterling proxies for banks’ cost-of-funds rates. The results highlight substantial heterogeneity in the instantaneous pass-through; however, banks are more responsive to pass on cash rate changes into their mortgage rates than passing on changes in the cost-of-foreign-funds rate. We further evaluate the stability of this pass-through mechanism in a sub-sample analysis and confirm a declining transmission of the cash rate into mortgage rates due to the greater pass-through of the cost-of-foreign-funds rate since the Great Recession.