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Structure-Conduct-
Market Share (MS)

Return on Assets (ROA)

Performance (SCP)

.2006 1993

(SCP)

- - :

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(Beck et al., 2003b)

(concentration- -)

stability)

2009/2/30

.2010/10/25

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Jansen and Haan (2003)

Cocorese (2002)

Jansen and Haan (2003)

:Concentration (CONC)

(SCP)

Berger et al. (2004)

.Bain (1951)

SCP

SCP

Rhoads (1977)

Structure-Conduct-

(30) 1977 1961 (39)

Performance (SCP)

.(Smirlock, 1985) SCP

(56) Gilbert (1984)

.Market Share (MS)

(27)

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-1

Demsetz (1973)

Peltzman (1977)

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CR_3

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Demsetz (1973)

Market Share (MS)

Demsetz

Smirlock (1985)

(SCP)

1973

(2700)

1978

(Berger and Hannan, 1989)

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Heggestad and Mingo (1976)

()

Molyneux and

Forbes (1995)

1989

1986

(1200)

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(Herfindahl-Hirshman (HH)

CR_{10}

-

-

(

)

) MS

)

(

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(

Short (1979)

(60)

) (()

.((()

Polus and Samuel (2000)

- - (SCP)

(ECCU) (44)

: .1999 1991

2006 1993

(193)

2001 ()

.2004

:

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: H_{01}

:

abdulkader and Nourredine (1999)

()

.(SCP) - -) (/

:

: H_{011}) (MS (

)

(

:

: H_{012} (2003)

1993 (13)

:

1999

(Pooled

Regression) CR_3

(CONC)

(MS))

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$$H_{01} - \pi_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{CONC}_t + \beta_2 MS_{it} + \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k Z_{itk} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$$H_{011} - \pi_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{CONC}_t + \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k Z_{itk} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$$H_{012} - \pi_{it} = \alpha + \beta_2 MS_{it} + \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k Z_{itk} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$$HHI = \sum_{i=1}^n (MS_i)^2,$$

: π_{it}

: CONC_t

: MS_{it}

: α

: $\alpha_k, \alpha_2, \alpha_1$

k

: Z_{itk}

: ε_{it}

SCP HHI

CR_n

(Jeon and Miller, 2002) RMP

Market Share (MS) -3

:

/ =MS

(Molyneux and Forbes, 1995) Return on Assets (ROA) -1

:()

Capital-Asset Ratio -1

CAR (CAR)

(Berger, 1995) (Polius and Samuel, 2000)

(Molyneux and Forbes (1995) Concentration (CONC) -2

-2

(3) CR_3 CONC

from Asset

Herfindahl-Hirshman (HH)

(Stationary)

-3

:

Kolomogorov Smirnov (K-S)

.(Pastor, 2002)

:

(LN)

()

.(1)

(K-S)

(Multicollinearity)

(1)

(K-S)

	$: H_0$	prob		
√		0.684	ROA	
√		0.770	CONC	(HHI)
√		0.582	CONC	(CR ₃)
√		0.050	LNMS	
√		0.092	LNASSETS	
√		0.066	CAR	
√		0.957	GDP_G	

Index .Herfindal-Hirshman (HHI)

:(HHI)

:

:(CR₃)

.0.05<sig

√

.(

:

(2)

(ROA)

(MS)

(HHI and CR₃)

(Multicollinearity)

(Multicollinearity)

.(%20.7)

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(2)

GDP_G	CAR	ASSETS	MS	CR ₃	HHI	
-0.034	0.229**	-0.113	-0.207**	-0.20**	-0.17*	ROA
0.098	0.038	-0.253**	-0.065	0.98**	1	HHI
0.092	-0.052	-0.274**	-0.066	1		CR ₃
0.010	-0.739**	0.963**	1			MS
0.037	-.654**	1				ASSETS
-0.021	1					CAR
1						GDP_G

Index .Herfindal-Hirshman (HHI)

%1 5

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CR₃ (%-20) HHI (%-17)
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(%-20.7)

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.(%1)

.(

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	(ASSETS)	(MS)	(SCP)	-	-	
	(%96.3)					
			(%-6.5)			
)					. CR ₃	(%-6.6) HHI
	(
	(CAR)	(ROA)		()	
			(2)			
	(%22.9)					
				(Multicollinearity)		
			(MS)			
	(GDP_G)			(ASSETS)		
(ROA)				(CAR)		
	(%-3.4)			(%-73.9)	(%96.3)	
	:					(%-65.4)
			(Multicollinearity)			
	1			()	
(3)				Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)		
						10
()	()			
				(
Durbin-Watson (D-W)						
(autocorrelation)						
:				(ROA)		(ASSETS)
Ordinary Least Square (OLS)			HHI	(%-25.3)		
					. CR ₃	(%-27.4)

1 لمزيد من التفاصيل الرجوع إلى كل من Gujarati و Greene (2003) و (2003).

() R^2 (%5) Variance
 Inflation Factor (VIF)
 (%6.6) 10 (VIF)
) (Multicollinearity)
 ()
 .
 .²
 : (Autocorrelation)
 Durbin-Watson (DW)
 (CR3) 1) (Normality Test)
 (6) ((HHI) 2 .Jarque-Bera (JB)
 2 (CR3) 1) VIF (4)
 (MS) ((HHI)
 (7) (10)
 (MS) (ASSETS)
 (%10)
 .(ROA)
 ())
 () (Multicollinearity)
 .
 (%10) DW (5)
 JB
 () (Normality)
 () (Autocorrelation)
 (4-Du < DW < 4-Dl)
 (%4.3) \bar{R}^2
 .
 (%4.9) \bar{R}^2)
 (F)
 (5) (%5)

(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit Root

D-W		Prob.*	t-Statistic	Critical values	Level	
1.985	√	0.0000	-5.160	-3.4646	%1	ROA
1.969	√	0.0318	-3.054	-2.8764	%5	MS
1.896	√	0.0000	-5.667	3.4672	%1	HHI
1.879	√	0.0000	-4.964	-3.4672	%1	CR ₃
2.024	√	0.0050	-3.692	-3.4663	%1	CAR
1.993	√	0.0031	-3.836	-3.4646	%1	ASSETS
2.179	√	0.0000	-5.693	-3.4672	%1	GDP_G

Null Hypothesis: has a unit root :

	:ROA
	:MS
Index .Herfindal-Hirshman (HHI)	:HHI
	:CR ₃
	:CAR
	:ASSETS
	:GDP_G

* Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

(4)

(VIF)

					ROA
		2	1	2	1
			1.228		2.856
		1.185		2.119	
20.185				36.095	46.932
17.081	1.957	2.031	34.558	46.375	
2.141	1.840	1.879	2.145	2.150	
1.015	1.011	1.009	1.016	1.015	

(VIF)

			1.013		1.048
		1.014		1.043	
1.987				2.044	2.055
1.988	1.005	1.005	2.043	2.052	
1.001	1.010	1.009	1.011	1.010	

		CR ₃	:1	1	:
		HHI	:2	2	:
					:ROA
					:CR ₃
Index .Herfindal-Hirshman (HHI)					:HHI
		:CAR			:MS
		:GDP_G			:ASSETS

(5)

R^2	Prob	F_{test}		Prob	JB		DW	
0.0661	0.026	2.8	√	0.363	2.02	√	2.448	1
0.0659	0.027	2.8	√	0.367	1.99	√	2.448	2
0.0660	0.015	3.7	√	0.364	2.01	√	2.447	1
0.0656	0.012	3.7	√	0.368	1.99	√	2.448	2
0.0659	0.012	3.7	√	0.369	1.99	√	2.448	

CR₃ :1
 HHI :2

t

(%10)

(%10)

.(%1)

(MS)

(CR3 & HHI)

(ROA)

CR3 &)

-

-

-

(SCP)

(ROA)

(HHI

.

(SCP)

- -

(2003)

Molyneux and Forbes (1995)

Maudos (1998)

()

Smirlock (1985)

abdulkader and Nourredine (1999)

(SCP)

()

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(6)

$$ROA_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 CR3_t + \alpha_2 MS_{it} + \alpha_3 CAR_{it} + \alpha_4 GDP_G_t + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

$$ROA_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 HHI_t + \alpha_2 MS_{it} + \alpha_3 CAR_{it} + \alpha_4 GDP_G_t + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$

		ROA	
2-		1-	
	0.0530	0.0576	Constant
	(3.8280)	(1.9455)	
	((0.0002))*	((0.053))*	
		-0.0075	CR ₃
		(-0.1825)	
		((0.8554))	
	-0.0008		HHI
	(-0.0377)		
	((0.9700))		
	-0.0000	-0.0001	MS
	(-0.0297)	(-0.0831)	
	((0.9763))	((0.9339))	
	0.0028	0.0026	CAR
	(1.1553)	(1.0864)	
	((0.2497))	((0.2790))	
	0.0026	0.0025	GDP_G
	(1.3345)	(1.3379)	
	((0.1839))	((0.1828))	
	0.0425	0.0430	\bar{R}^2

:

CR₃ :1-

HHI :2-

(OLS)

:ROA

:MS

:CR₃

:HHI

:CAR

:GDP_G

(()) t-ratio () β

%10,%5,%1

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(7)

$$ROA_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 CR3_t + \alpha_2 CAR_{it} + \alpha_3 GDP_G_t + \varepsilon_{it} - 1$$

$$ROA_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 HHI_t + \alpha_2 CAR_{it} + \alpha_3 GDP_G_t + \varepsilon_{it} - 2$$

$$ROA_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 MS_{it} + \alpha_2 CAR_{it} + \alpha_3 GDP_G_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

ROA			
	2-	1-	
	0.0530	0.05329	0.0578
	(3.9373)	(5.7781)	(1.9594)
	((0.0001))*	((0.0000))*	((0.0518))***
			-0.0063
			(-0.1640)
			((0.8700))
		-0.0006	HHI
		(-0.0294)	
		((0.9766))	
	-0.0000		MS
	(-0.0180)		
	((0.9857))		
	0.0028	0.0028	0.0028
	(1.2571)	(3.0817)	(3.0578)
	((0.2105))	((0.0024))*	((0.0026))*
	0.0026	0.0026	0.0025
	(1.4407)	(1.3549)	(1.3600)
	((0.1516))	((0.1773))	((0.1757))
	0.0485	0.0484	0.0486
			\bar{R}^2
		CR ₃ :1-	:
		HHI :2-	:
	:	(OLS)	:
			:ROA
			:MS
			:CR ₃
		Index Herfindal-Hirshman (HHI)	:HHI
			:CAR
			:GDP_G
	(())	t-ratio	()
			β

%10,%5,%1

***,**,*

(ROA)

(MS)

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(concentration-stability)

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.183-134 113

2003

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.258-241 (4) 18

2000
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AbdulKader, M. A. and K. Nourredine. 1999. Performance of the Banking Sector in Saudi Arabia, Journal of Financial Management and Analysis, 12, 30-36.

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The Effects of Concentration and Market Share Upon the Performance of Jordan's Commercial Banks

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the effect of market concentration from assets according to Structure – Conduct – Performance (SCP) model and market share of deposits in accordance with the efficiency hypothesis upon the performance of Jordan's commercial banks measured by return on assets (ROA). The sample of our study consists of 14 commercial banks from 1993 until 2006. We used pooled data regression to test the hypotheses of the study. We found that the hypothesis which depends on (SCP) is rejected, therefore the alliance assumption is excluded between banks with high concentration, as well as the results which doesn't provide support to the hypothesis of traditional efficiency, which states that the most efficient organizations achieve higher rates of return and gain higher profitability which leads us to believe that the concentration of commercial banks in the Jordanian market refers basically to political and social factors and to the advantage of an early entrance into market which made only few banks obtain a high market share. However as a result of rules and regulations which encouraged the level of competition, there was no alliance between banks that are of high concentration level, those banks to dominate the market force upon the inputs and outputs prices as part of the commercial banks in Jordan.

Keywords: Structure-Conduct Performance, Market Share, Return on Assets.

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