Consumer Protection Beyond the Competitive Benchmark

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How to ensure that consumers receive a "fair" treatment in financial markets?

The competitive benchmark: Fixing standard market failures, and LET markets work for consumers.

Beyond the competitive benchmark: Fixing behavioral market failures, and HELP markets work for consumers.

Standard interventions to promote competition may not be enough

The case of contingent fees

- 1. Disclosure
- 2. Innovation

Disclosure of contingent fees

Competitive benchmark:

- Consumers become aware of product fees.
- Consumers shop for the best deal, inclusive of fees.
- Firms have incentives to lower fees.

Disclosure of contingent fees

Beyond the competitive benchmark:

- Consumers UNDERESTIMATE the likelihood of incurring the fees (extreme with zero probability).
- Even if they become away of product fees, consumers shop for the best deal, without considering fees.
- Firms have no incentive to lower fees.

Innovation: easier to use products

The case of credit cards

- Low upfront fees zero percent interest if paid in full, frequent flier miles, cash back.
- High late payment fees, and high interest.

Competitive benchmark

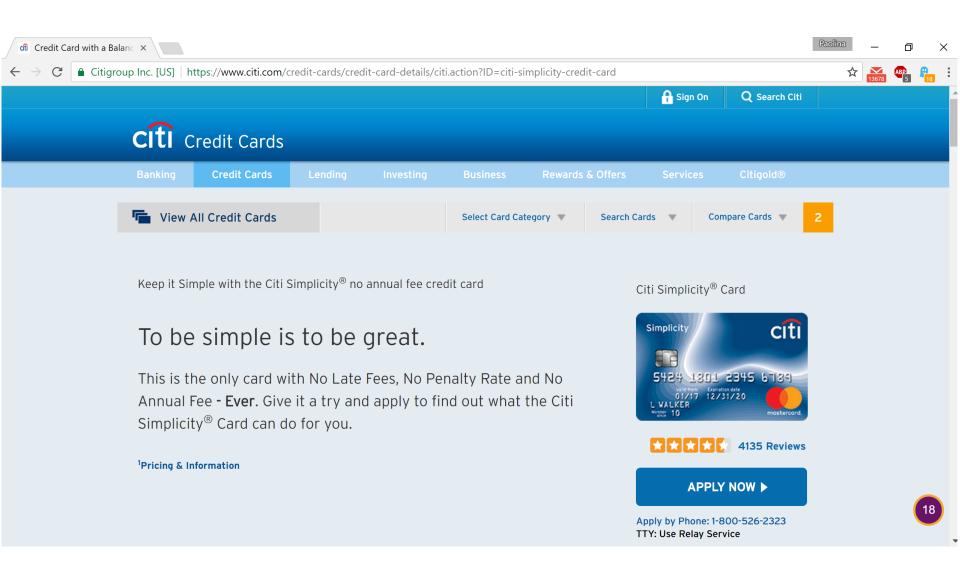
 If simplicity is valued, someone will profitable offer a simplified product.

Innovation: easier to use products

Beyond the competitive benchmark

- 1. Some consumers always pay on time in full, and enjoy all benefits.
- 2. Some consumers think they will pay on time and enjoy benefits, but end up paying interests.
- 3. Some consumers consciously pay interest and late payment fees.

Who will value a simplified credit card, that charges no late fees, has lower interest rate, but gives no cash back, frequent flier miles, etc?



Non-standard interventions may help

- 1. Price caps on shrouded attributes
- 2. Nudges
- 3. Extra Personal Financial Management



Price caps on shrouded attributes

Competitive benchmark:

Ration supply of credit, or increase prices in other margins.

Beyond competitive benchmark:

Consumers pay more attention (are more responsive) to interest rates than to credit card fees.

Agarwal et.al. 2015

Cap on credit card fees reduced cost of borrowing by 1.7% of daily balances. More than 5% decrease for users with low credit score.

No evidence of an offsetting increase in interest charges or a reduction in volume of credit.

Price caps on shrouded attributes

Other margins? - research gap.

Exploitative innovation (Heiduhes, et.al. 2015)

- Are there new fees being created? Are there additional complexities being added to credit cards?
 - Inactivity fees, and new definitions of international transactions (Frank 2009).

Nudges

- Nudge: gentle push to take a certain action, without significant changes in economic incentives.
- Examples:
 - Reminders to save
 - Commitment devices
 - Defaults and automatic enrollment.
- Lots of evidence for effectiveness to induce specific behavior.
- Less evidence on welfare, and little guidance on what behavior to induce.

Nudges

Welfare and efficiency – research gap.

- Alcott and Kessler (2015) on peer comparisons to reduce electricity consumptions.
 - Elicit consumers willingness to pay for nudge, and do welfare evaluation.
 - Some consumers do not want to receive the nudge.
- Medina (2017) on reminders for credit card timely payment.
 - Richer set of outcomes: transactions on credit cards and checking accounts.
 - Some consumers avoid credit card late payment fees, but incur overdraft.

Nudges

Does one size fit all? - research gap.

- Don't need to induce same behavior for all consumers.
 - Targeting for x2 benefits of Alcott and Kessler 2015, and Medina 2017.
- Personalized messages for higher effectiveness to induce specific behavior (Juntos).

Personal Financial Management

