

Financial (Dis-)Information:
Evidence from a Multi-Country Audit Study
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Motivation

- The combination of technology, financial liberalization and public and private partnerships have brought about a proliferation of financial products.
- About 2,000 million individuals could enter the financial system in the next 20 years.
- Yet, it is not clear that individuals are wellequipped to make sound financial decisions
 - Financial consumers may not necessarily choose the most cost-effective product or the one most suitable to their needs

Motivation

 Mistakes in financial decision-making would not be a concern if market forces led to a set of relatively cheap financial products.

But this is rarely the case...

The cost of financial services

	Mexico				Peru				Ghana			
	N	Mean	p25	p75	N	Mean	p25	p75	N	Mean	p25	p75
Credit Product												
Total Annualized Cost with unavoidable fees only	46	102.96%	34.49%	155.89%	56	57.1%	30.9%	70.3%	73	49.4%	40.3%	79.7%
Total Annualized Cost inclusive of avoidable fees	46	113.72%	35.86%	164.69%	56	60.0%	24.8%	82.5%	73	82.6%	46.7%	94.7%
Number of Products per institution		3.3				1.8				1.2		
Investment Account												
Total Annualized Yield with unavoidable fees only	35	1.01%	0.75%	4.32%	40	3.3%	0.6%	5.2%	59	21.4%	13.2%	29.3%
Total Annualized Yield inclusive of avoidable fees	35	0.50%	0.38%	4.17%	40	1.5%	-4.0%	4.9%	59	-9.0%	-25.0%	3.9%
Number of Products per institution		1.9				1.7				1.0		
Checking Account												
Total Annualized Yield with unavoidable fees only	90	-7.51%	-7.20%	0.25%	84	1.3%	0.5%	2.0%	141	0.1%	0.0%	5.0%
Total Annualized Yield inclusive of avoidable fees	90	-9.25%	-9.58%	0.00%	84	3.3%	-7.0%	0.6%	141	-24.6%	-24.0%	-19.6%
Number of Products per institution		5.0				3.5				2.3		

Consumer Protection

- In the United States, in 1968, the "Truth in Lending Act" (TILA) was passed,
 - By which consumers have to be informed of the APR/YPR of the product they are to purchase.
- In 2009 Mexico introduced similar disclosure requirements through modifications to the Law for Transparency and Regulation of Financial Services
- Yet, problems persist, and it is unclear whether these disclosure modifications are effective

Example: Credit





Example: Credit

CAT= 267%



CAT= 107%



Why aren't financial products transparent?

- Financial products are inherently complicated
 - But then firms would have an incentive to make simpler products or to provide information
 - Is government intervention needed in this case?
- Firms purposefully make products more complicated to maximize profits
 - Firms make more money when pricing is not transparent
 - In this case, firms will resist transparency initiatives

What do we do?

- Implement two studies to answer the following question:
 - What is the quality of information provided to lowincome customers interested in savings and credit products?
 - Does information vary by the type of consumer?
 - Are financial institutions complying with the new transparency rules? Are they offering the cheapest products that meet the customer needs?

Study I: Audit Study

- Trained low income "shoppers" interested in credit and savings products visit financial institutions to assess the (quantity and quality of) information provided by the staff
- Savings Scripts differed along:
 - Specific savings needs: Around USD 400 in a Checking account or Fixed Term deposit.
- Credit Scripts differed along:
 - Over indebtedness: Asked for a loan representing 20% or 70% of their household income.

Audit Study

- Both Scripts differed along:
 - Financial Literacy: Neophytes and Experienced
 - Awareness of Competition: Among experienced shoppers, half mention a previous high interest rate offer, the other half mentioned a low interest rate.
 - Formal dress: Shoppers were encouraged to dress formally on alternate interactions with the lender.

Setup

- Collaborative effort with CONDUSEF (Mexico), SBS (Peru) and Bank of Ghana
- Peri-urban areas in the capital city and 2 other cities per country.
- 111 Fls
 - -Commercial Banks, Low income banks, MFIs
 - SOFOMS, SCAPS, SOFIPOS (Mexico), Cajas Financieras (Peru)

Audit Study

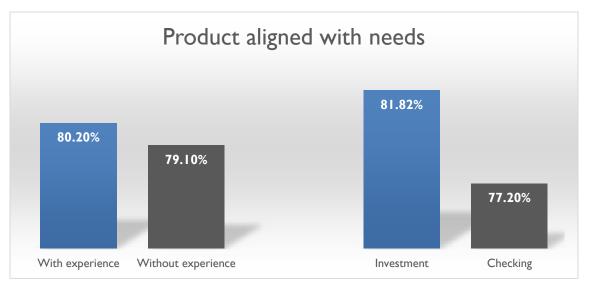
- Trained 76 low income "shoppers" interested in credit and savings products visit financial institutions to assess the (quality of) information provided by the staff
- Savings Scripts differed along:
 - Specific savings needs: 780 USD in Peru, 350 USD in Mexico and 215 USD in Ghana in a Checking account or Fixed Term deposit.
- Credit Scripts differed along:
 - Over indebtedness: Asked for a loan representing 20% or 70% of their household income.

Audit Study

- Both Scripts differed along:
 - Financial Literacy: Neophytes and Experienced
 - Awareness of Competition: Among experienced shoppers, half mention a previous high interest rate offer, the other half mentioned a low interest rate.
 - Formal dress: Shoppers were encouraged to dress formally on alternate interactions with the lender.

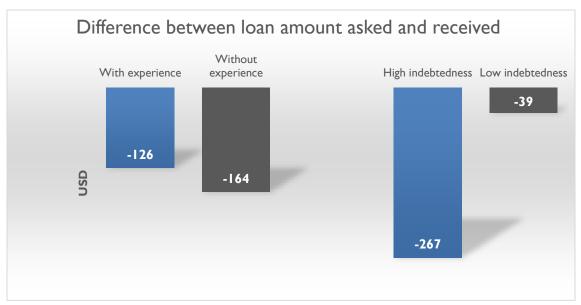
Savings



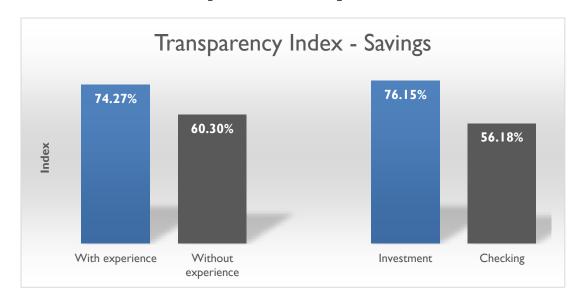


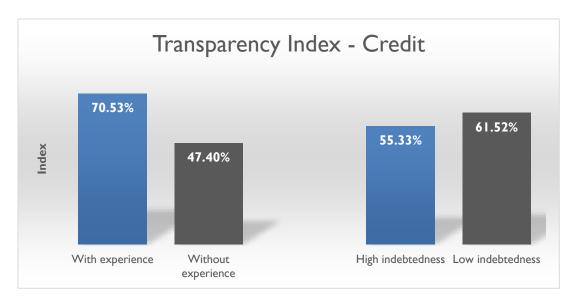
Credit



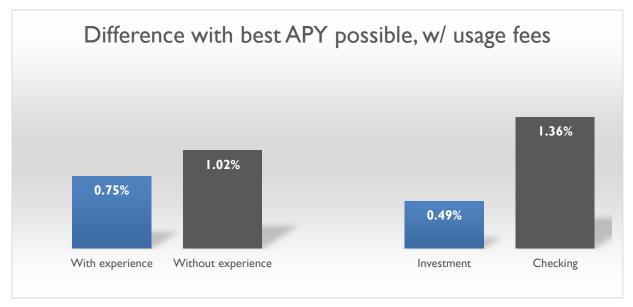


Transparency Index





Savings: Products offered





Summary of Results

- Despite the difference in regulatory frameworks, staff across countries behave similarly.
 - Staff does not disclose information unless prompted, resulting in too little voluntary provision of product information
- Misalignment of incentives between staff and potential client
 - Potential client typically ends up with more expensive product