Markets with Advice: A Framework for Consumer Protection

Roman Inderst¹ Marco Ottaviani²

Toulouse Conference on The Political Economy of the Financial Crisis April 2010

¹University of Frankfurt

²Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University

Roman Inderst, Marco Ottaviani ()

Markets with Advice

"**Impartial advice** represents one of the most important financial services consumers can receive.

< 口 > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

"**Impartial advice** represents one of the most important financial services consumers can receive.... Mortgage brokers often advertise their **trustworthiness** as advisors on difficult mortgage decisions.

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 二日

"Impartial advice represents one of the most important financial services consumers can receive.... Mortgage brokers often advertise their trustworthiness as advisors on difficult mortgage decisions. When these intermediaries accept side payments from product providers, they can compromise their ability to be impartial.

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

"Impartial advice represents one of the most important financial services consumers can receive... Mortgage brokers often advertise their trustworthiness as advisors on difficult mortgage decisions. When these intermediaries accept side payments from product providers, they can compromise their ability to be impartial. Consumers, however, may retain faith that the intermediary is working for them and placing their interests above his or her own, even if the conflict of interest is disclosed.

イロト イ団ト イヨト イヨト 三臣

"Impartial advice represents one of the most important financial services consumers can receive.... Mortgage brokers often advertise their trustworthiness as advisors on difficult mortgage decisions. When these intermediaries accept side **payments from product providers**, they can compromise their ability to be impartial. Consumers, however, may retain faith that the intermediary is working for them and placing their interests above his or her own, even if the **conflict of interest** is disclosed. Accordingly, in some cases consumers may reasonably but **mistakenly rely** on advice from conflicted intermediaries."

"Impartial advice represents one of the most important financial services consumers can receive.... Mortgage brokers often advertise their trustworthiness as advisors on difficult mortgage decisions. When these intermediaries accept side **payments from product providers**, they can compromise their ability to be impartial. Consumers, however, may retain faith that the intermediary is working for them and placing their interests above his or her own, even if the **conflict of interest** is disclosed. Accordingly, in some cases consumers may reasonably but **mistakenly rely** on advice from conflicted intermediaries."

Policy Debate on Consumer Protection

US Treasury proposal of Consumer Financial Protection Agency (CFPA):

"To address this problem, we propose granting the CFPA authority to **impose** carefully crafted **duties of care on financial intermediaries**. For example, the CFPA could impose a duty of care to counteract an intermediary's patent conflict of interest, or to align an intermediary's conduct with consumers' reasonable expectations as demonstrated by empirical evidence.

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

US Treasury proposal of Consumer Financial Protection Agency (CFPA):

"To address this problem, we propose granting the CFPA authority to impose carefully crafted duties of care on financial intermediaries. For example, the CFPA could impose a duty of care to counteract an intermediary's patent conflict of interest, or to align an intermediary's conduct with consumers' reasonable expectations as demonstrated by empirical evidence. The CFPA could also consider imposing on originators a requirement to disclose material information such as the consumer's likely ability to qualify for a lower interest rate based on her risk profile."

・ロト ・聞 と ・ 臣 と ・ 臣 と … 臣

US Treasury proposal of Consumer Financial Protection Agency (CFPA):

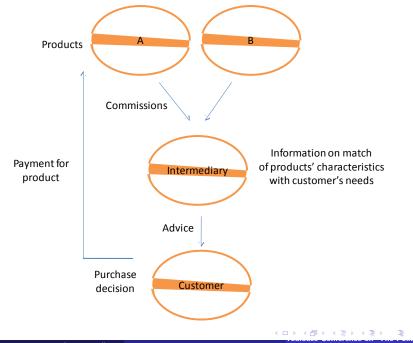
"To address this problem, we propose granting the CFPA authority to impose carefully crafted duties of care on financial intermediaries. For example, the CFPA could impose a duty of care to counteract an intermediary's patent conflict of interest, or to align an intermediary's conduct with consumers' reasonable expectations as demonstrated by empirical evidence. The CFPA could also consider imposing on originators a requirement to disclose material information such as the consumer's likely ability to qualify for a lower interest rate based on her risk profile."

UK Financial Services Authority proposal of complete **switch to direct pay for advice***:*

". . . require advisor firms to be paid by advisor charges"

". . . not allow adviser firms to receive commissions offered by product providers"

<ロト < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 三 > < 三 > < 三



- Intermediary's tasks:
 - 1 To find customers
 - 2 To acquire information about suitability of customers to products
 - To advise customers

イロト イ理ト イヨト イヨト 二日

- Intermediary's tasks:
 - 1 To find customers
 - 2) To acquire information about suitability of customers to products
 - To advise customers
- Customers' rationality:
 - **Naive**, who trust advice
 - Wary, who are aware of conflict of interest
 - Mixed population: uniform & (2nd degree) discriminatory pricing

- Intermediary's tasks:
 - 1 To find customers
 - 2) To acquire information about suitability of customers to products
 - To advise customers
- Customers' rationality:
 - **Naive**, who trust advice
 - Wary, who are aware of conflict of interest
 - Solution: uniform & (2nd degree) discriminatory pricing
- Positive predictions about:
 - Pricing structure for product (ex ante v. ex post payment)
 - Compensation structure for advisor (indirect v. direct)
 - Voluntary disclosure of commissions by sellers

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト 二日

- Intermediary's tasks:
 - 1 To find customers
 - 2) To acquire information about suitability of customers to products
 - To advise customers
- Customers' rationality:
 - **1** Naive, who trust advice
 - Wary, who are aware of conflict of interest
 - Solution: uniform & (2nd degree) discriminatory pricing
- **Positive** predictions about:
 - Pricing structure for product (ex ante v. ex post payment)
 - Compensation structure for advisor (indirect v. direct)
 - Voluntary disclosure of commissions by sellers
- Normative impact on consumer and social welfare induced by:
 - Suitability regulation
 - Bans of commissions
 - Mandatory disclosure of commissions

<ロト < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 三 > < 三 > < 三

- Intermediary's tasks:
 - 1 To find customers
 - 2) To acquire information about suitability of customers to products
 - To advise customers
- Customers' rationality:
 - **1** Naive, who trust advice
 - Wary, who are aware of conflict of interest
 - Solution: uniform & (2nd degree) discriminatory pricing
- **Positive** predictions about:
 - Pricing structure for product (ex ante v. ex post payment)
 - Compensation structure for advisor (indirect v. direct)
 - Voluntary disclosure of commissions by sellers
- Normative impact on consumer and social welfare induced by:
 - Suitability regulation
 - Bans of commissions
 - Mandatory disclosure of commissions

<ロト < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 三 > < 三 > < 三

Timing:

Seller sets:

æ

Timing:

- Seller sets:
 - price for product

3

・何ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

Timing:

- Seller sets:
 - price for product
 - refund for cancellation/return

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- Seller sets:
 - price for product
 - o refund for cancellation/return
- **②** Seller observes signal about suitability of product for customer

- Seller sets:
 - price for product
 - o refund for cancellation/return
- Seller observes signal about suitability of product for customer
- Seller directly advises customer whether to buy

- Seller sets:
 - price for product
 - o refund for cancellation/return
- Seller observes signal about suitability of product for customer
- Seller directly advises customer whether to buy
- Oustomer decides whether to buy

- Seller sets:
 - price for product
 - orefund for cancellation/return
- Seller observes signal about suitability of product for customer
- Seller directly advises customer whether to buy
- Oustomer decides whether to buy
- Oustomer observes ex post utility

- Seller sets:
 - price for product
 - orefund for cancellation/return
- Seller observes signal about suitability of product for customer
- Seller directly advises customer whether to buy
- Oustomer decides whether to buy
- Oustomer observes ex post utility
- Oustomer decides whether to cancel/return

• Commitment value of generous cancellations terms:

- **Commitment** value of generous cancellations terms:
 - Seller's sale advice depends on the incentives of the *marginal* seller who is indifferent between advising in favor or against purchase

- **Commitment** value of generous cancellations terms:
 - Seller's sale advice depends on the incentives of the *marginal* seller who is indifferent between advising in favor or against purchase
 - Given that the seller's signal is informative about the buyer's utility, the marginal seller must believe that the buyer is *MORE* likely to cancel than the buyer believes (*on average*) when advised in favor of purchase

- **Commitment** value of generous cancellations terms:
 - Seller's sale advice depends on the incentives of the *marginal* seller who is indifferent between advising in favor or against purchase
 - Given that the seller's signal is informative about the buyer's utility, the marginal seller must believe that the buyer is *MORE* likely to cancel than the buyer believes (*on average*) when advised in favor of purchase
- With WARY CUSTOMERS, compared to first best:

- **Commitment** value of generous cancellations terms:
 - Seller's sale advice depends on the incentives of the *marginal* seller who is indifferent between advising in favor or against purchase
 - Given that the seller's signal is informative about the buyer's utility, the marginal seller must believe that the buyer is *MORE* likely to cancel than the buyer believes (*on average*) when advised in favor of purchase
- With WARY CUSTOMERS, compared to first best:
 - excessively lenient sales standard EX ANTE

- **Commitment** value of generous cancellations terms:
 - Seller's sale advice depends on the incentives of the *marginal* seller who is indifferent between advising in favor or against purchase
 - Given that the seller's signal is informative about the buyer's utility, the marginal seller must believe that the buyer is *MORE* likely to cancel than the buyer believes (*on average*) when advised in favor of purchase
- With WARY CUSTOMERS, compared to first best:
 - excessively lenient sales standard EX ANTE
 - excessively generous cancellation terms EX POST

- **Commitment** value of generous cancellations terms:
 - Seller's sale advice depends on the incentives of the *marginal* seller who is indifferent between advising in favor or against purchase
 - Given that the seller's signal is informative about the buyer's utility, the marginal seller must believe that the buyer is *MORE* likely to cancel than the buyer believes (*on average*) when advised in favor of purchase
- With WARY CUSTOMERS, compared to first best:
 - excessively lenient sales standard EX ANTE
 - excessively generous cancellation terms EX POST
 - nevertheless, equilibrium is second-best efficient

- **Commitment** value of generous cancellations terms:
 - Seller's sale advice depends on the incentives of the *marginal* seller who is indifferent between advising in favor or against purchase
 - Given that the seller's signal is informative about the buyer's utility, the marginal seller must believe that the buyer is *MORE* likely to cancel than the buyer believes (*on average*) when advised in favor of purchase
- With WARY CUSTOMERS, compared to first best:
 - excessively lenient sales standard EX ANTE
 - excessively generous cancellation terms EX POST
 - nevertheless, equilibrium is second-best efficient
 - competition policy is effective, but consumer pretection detrimental

1] Sales Talk & Cancellation Terms: EXPLOITATION

• Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:

伺 ト イヨ ト イヨト

1] Sales Talk & Cancellation Terms: EXPLOITATION

- Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:
 - Credulous buyers *underestimate* the probability of having to cancel later compared to the seller

1] Sales Talk & Cancellation Terms: EXPLOITATION

- Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:
 - Credulous buyers *underestimate* the probability of having to cancel later compared to the seller
 - Thus the seller can exploit these inflated perceptions induced in the buyer by offering overly restrictive cancellation terms and extract all the buyer's *perceived* consumer surplus through the initial price

- Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:
 - Credulous buyers *underestimate* the probability of having to cancel later compared to the seller
 - Thus the seller can exploit these inflated perceptions induced in the buyer by offering overly restrictive cancellation terms and extract all the buyer's *perceived* consumer surplus through the initial price
 - The buyer is then left with a negative *true* consumer surplus!

- Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:
 - Credulous buyers *underestimate* the probability of having to cancel later compared to the seller
 - Thus the seller can exploit these inflated perceptions induced in the buyer by offering overly restrictive cancellation terms and extract all the buyer's *perceived* consumer surplus through the initial price
 - The buyer is then left with a negative *true* consumer surplus!
- With credulous customers, we find that:

- Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:
 - Credulous buyers *underestimate* the probability of having to cancel later compared to the seller
 - Thus the seller can exploit these inflated perceptions induced in the buyer by offering overly restrictive cancellation terms and extract all the buyer's *perceived* consumer surplus through the initial price
 - The buyer is then left with a negative *true* consumer surplus!
- With credulous customers, we find that:
 - advice allows the seller to **inflate expectations** about the product's value

- Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:
 - Credulous buyers *underestimate* the probability of having to cancel later compared to the seller
 - Thus the seller can exploit these inflated perceptions induced in the buyer by offering overly restrictive cancellation terms and extract all the buyer's *perceived* consumer surplus through the initial price
 - The buyer is then left with a negative *true* consumer surplus!
- With credulous customers, we find that:
 - advice allows the seller to **inflate expectations** about the product's value
 - the seller then extracts more profits through **inefficiently restrictive** cancellation terms

- Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:
 - Credulous buyers *underestimate* the probability of having to cancel later compared to the seller
 - Thus the seller can exploit these inflated perceptions induced in the buyer by offering overly restrictive cancellation terms and extract all the buyer's *perceived* consumer surplus through the initial price
 - The buyer is then left with a negative *true* consumer surplus!
- With credulous customers, we find that:
 - advice allows the seller to **inflate expectations** about the product's value
 - the seller then extracts more profits through **inefficiently restrictive** cancellation terms
 - consumer protection policy is effective

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

- Expoitation value of restrictive cancellations terms:
 - Credulous buyers *underestimate* the probability of having to cancel later compared to the seller
 - Thus the seller can exploit these inflated perceptions induced in the buyer by offering overly restrictive cancellation terms and extract all the buyer's *perceived* consumer surplus through the initial price
 - The buyer is then left with a negative *true* consumer surplus!
- With credulous customers, we find that:
 - advice allows the seller to inflate expectations about the product's value
 - the seller then extracts more profits through **inefficiently restrictive** cancellation terms
 - consumer protection policy is effective
 - competition policy can be counterproduction, because it worsens the quality of advice

- When making financial decisions (mortgages, insurance, consumer credit, and investments), investors **receive advice**
 - 80% of mutual fund investors in the US [2005] & 90% of bank customers in Europe [2003]

글 🕨 🖌 글 🕨 👘

- When making financial decisions (mortgages, insurance, consumer credit, and investments), investors **receive advice**
 - 80% of mutual fund investors in the US [2005] & 90% of bank customers in Europe [2003]
- Investors trust advice they receive from brokers & financial advisors
 - In Austria, Germany, and Finland, 70% of bank customers report to trust advice [2003]

- When making financial decisions (mortgages, insurance, consumer credit, and investments), investors **receive advice**
 - 80% of mutual fund investors in the US [2005] & 90% of bank customers in Europe [2003]
- Investors trust advice they receive from brokers & financial advisors
 - In Austria, Germany, and Finland, 70% of bank customers report to trust advice [2003]
- Advisors typically **compensated "indirectly"** (through commissions & distribution fees) by product providers, rather than paid directly (through hourly fees) by customers
 - 64% of EU members of the CFA Institute "believe that the **fee structure** of investment products drive their sale to customers rather than their suitability to customers" [2009]

・ロト ・聞 と ・ 臣 と ・ 臣 と … 臣

- When making financial decisions (mortgages, insurance, consumer credit, and investments), investors **receive advice**
 - 80% of mutual fund investors in the US [2005] & 90% of bank customers in Europe [2003]
- Investors trust advice they receive from brokers & financial advisors
 - In Austria, Germany, and Finland, 70% of bank customers report to trust advice [2003]
- Advisors typically **compensated "indirectly"** (through commissions & distribution fees) by product providers, rather than paid directly (through hourly fees) by customers
 - 64% of EU members of the CFA Institute "believe that the **fee structure** of investment products drive their sale to customers rather than their suitability to customers" [2009]
- Persistent claims of unsuitable advice
 - US mutual funds with higher fees have higher commissions & underperform; Bergstresser & al (2007), Edelen & al (2008), Chen & al (2007)

• Evidence from the 1989-2007 Survey of Consumer Finances on:

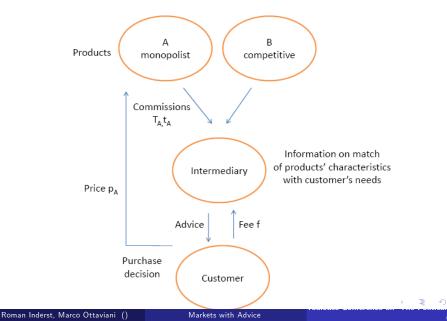
3 K K 3 K

- Evidence from the 1989-2007 Survey of Consumer Finances on:
 - respondents' ability to COMPREHEND financial questions

- Evidence from the 1989-2007 Survey of Consumer Finances on:
 - respondents' ability to COMPREHEND financial questions
 - degree to which respondents were SUSPICIOUS in the interview

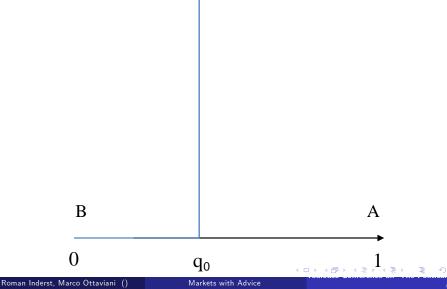
- Evidence from the 1989-2007 Survey of Consumer Finances on:
 - respondents' ability to COMPREHEND financial questions
 - degree to which respondents were SUSPICIOUS in the interview
- In 2004-2007 borrowers with lower comprehension and less suspicion are more likely to purchase ARM

- Evidence from the 1989-2007 Survey of Consumer Finances on:
 - respondents' ability to COMPREHEND financial questions
 - degree to which respondents were SUSPICIOUS in the interview
- In 2004-2007 borrowers with lower comprehension and less suspicion are more likely to purchase ARM
- ARMs exhibited higher rates of foreclosure than fixed rate mortgages (FRMs) **during the mortgage crisis**



/ 15

2] Demand & Information: Mapping to Hotelling

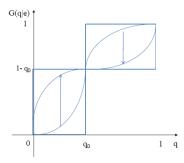


2] Modeling Information

Higher information acquisition effort results in a mean-preserving rotation of posterior distribution

$$rac{dG(q \mid e)}{de} > 0 ext{ for } q < q_0, \ rac{dG(q \mid e)}{de} < 0 ext{ for } q > q_0,$$

corresponding to a Blackwell more informative experiment



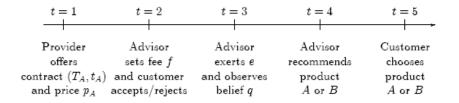


Figure 1: Timeline.

3

• Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:

æ

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers

(本國) (本語) (本語) (王語)

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition

- 4 E M 4 E M

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition
- For channels/products dominated by wary customers, we predict:

3 K K 3 K

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition
- For channels/products dominated by wary customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice

3 K 4 3 K

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition
- For channels/products dominated by wary customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice
 - Banning commissions is **not** socially optimal

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition
- For channels/products dominated by wary customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice
 - Banning commissions is **not** socially optimal
 - Sellers indifferent to disclose commissions

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition
- For channels/products dominated by wary customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice
 - Banning commissions is **not** socially optimal
 - Sellers indifferent to disclose commissions
- For channels/products dominated by **naive** customers, we predict:

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition
- For channels/products dominated by wary customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice
 - Banning commissions is **not** socially optimal
 - Sellers indifferent to disclose commissions
- For channels/products dominated by **naive** customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition
- For channels/products dominated by wary customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice
 - Banning commissions is **not** socially optimal
 - Sellers indifferent to disclose commissions
- For channels/products dominated by **naive** customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice
 - **Banning/disclosing** commissions is socially optimal [when liability is low]

- 本間 と く ヨ と く ヨ と 二 ヨ

- Compensation structure for advice serves two purposes:
 - To exploit naive customers
 - To induce information acquisition
- For channels/products dominated by wary customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice
 - Banning commissions is **not** socially optimal
 - Sellers indifferent to disclose commissions
- For channels/products dominated by **naive** customers, we predict:
 - Indirect compensation for advice
 - **Banning/disclosing** commissions is socially optimal [when liability is low]
 - Sellers reticent to disclose commissions

- 本間 と く ヨ と く ヨ と 二 ヨ