Bank Competition amid Digital Disruption: Implications for Financial Inclusion

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Motivation

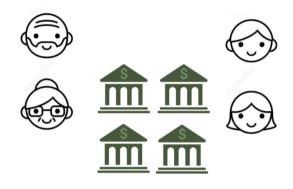
- ► Common notion that technology can bring in new entrants, increase competition, and democratize access to financial services
 - E.g., Philippon (2016, 2019)
 - "Between 2017 and 2019, the unbanked rate fell by 1.1 percentage points, corresponding to an increase of approximately 1.5 million banked consumers." (FDIC, 2019)

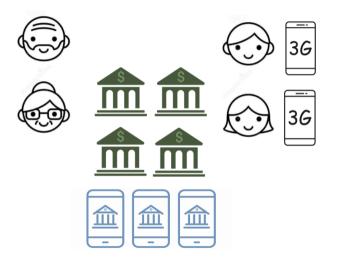
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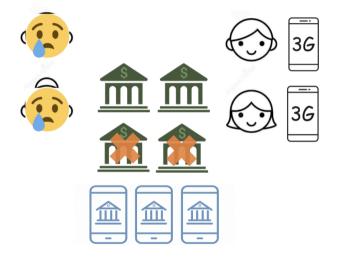
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- Digital divide: survey data reveals a sharp divergence in how consumers access banking services
 - The adoption of mobile banking rose by 40% among young consumers while only 10% among old ones from 2013 to 2019

► How does digital disruption change bank competition under digital divide?

► How does the changing landscape lead to distributional effects?







This Paper - Reduced Form

Empirical evidence using staggered expansion of 3G networks

- Digital disruption results in segmented banking markets
 - Branching market becomes less competitive
 - Branch closure + exit of branches → Branch HHI increases
 - Branching banks increase prices in both deposit and loan markets
 - Digital market becomes more competitive
 - Geographic expansion of non-branch-reliant banks → Lending market HHI decreases
 - non-branch-reliant banks lower prices in both deposit and loan markets

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 - non-branch-reliant banks lower prices in both deposit and loan markets
- ► Suggestive evidence for distributional effects
 - Older consumers: unbanked/underbanked ↑
 - Younger consumers: unbanked/underbanked ↓

Road Map

- ► Data, Measure, and Design
- ► Banks' Responses to Digital Disruption
- Resulting Distributional Effects
- Structural Model of Bank Competition

Data, Measure, and Design

Digital Disruption Measure

- Staggered introduction of 3G network in the U.S.
 - digital maps of 3G network 2007-2018
 - 3G availability for each 1x1-km area

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- Staggered introduction of 3G network in the U.S.
 - digital maps of 3G network 2007-2018
 - 3G availability for each 1x1-km area
- ▶ 3G expansion & Mobile banking adoption
 - Survey: FDIC Survey of Household Use of Banking and Financial Services
 - interviewed 33,000 consumers every other year since 2009

	Branch (1)	Mobile Banking (2)	Online Banking (3)	ATM (4)	Telephone Banking (5)
3G Coverage	-0.450*** (-3.654)	0.147** (2.470)	0.127 (0.947)	0.182* (1.938)	0.008 (0.383)
Year FE Adjusted R^2 Observations	√ 0.010 93,801	√ 0.090 93,801	0.018 93,801	√ 0.003 93,801	0.001 93,801

Empirical Design

- ▶ Staggered diff-in-diff: $Y_{b,c,t} = 3G$ Coverage_{c,t} + $FE_{b,s,t}$ + $FE_{b,c}$ + Controls_{c,t}
- ► Compare one bank's decision in a county with 3G expansion to those without in the same state

IV: Lightning Strikes

- ► Bartik IV: high vs low lightning areas within each state × Year
- ► Relevance: frequent lightning strikes ↑ 3G maintenance costs → slower introduction of 3G networks
- Exclusion: average weather condition is not correlated with banks' decisions to exit the market over time



IV: Lightning Strikes

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	First stage
	3G coverage
	(1)
1(High Lightning) × Year	-0.003**
	(-2.495)
Controls	✓
County FE	\checkmark
State×Year FE	\checkmark
Observations	36,744

Cragg-Donald Wald F-statistic is 20.68

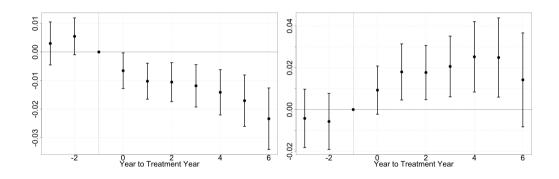
Reduced Form Evidence

Reduced Form Evidence

Banks' Endogenous Responses

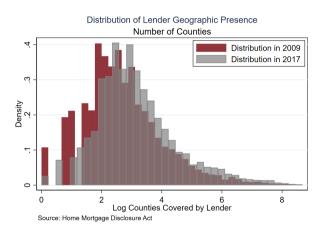
Branch Closure and Branch Competition

► Treatment year: the year when a county had more than 50% 3G expansion



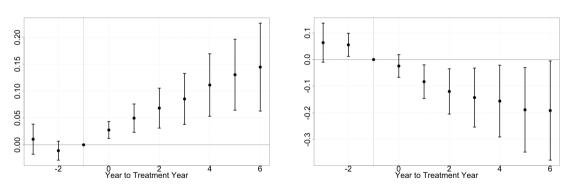
► After 3G expansion, the number of branches drop for the average county, and the branch concentration increases Bank Level Evidence

Geographic Expansion



► The scope of competition shifts from local to (more) national

Geographic Expansion and Product Competition



► #total lenders serving a county increases, so does the market competition

Heterogeneous Responses in Branch Closure

	2SLS				
	Log(1+Branch)				
	(1) (2) (3)				
	Low BR Bank	Low BR Bank High BR Bank	Full		
	LOW DA DAIK	nigii bh balik	Sample		
3G Coverage	-1.592***	-0.171	-0.171		
	(-3.694)	(-1.255)	(-1.255)		
3G Coverage×Low BR Bank			-1.421***		
			(-3.145)		
County Controls	✓	✓	✓		
Bank-County FE	✓	✓	✓		
Bank-State-Year FE	✓	✓	✓		
Observations	107,688	351,288	458,976		

- ► Branch-reliance_b = $\frac{Branch_{2007}}{Deposits_{2007}(M)}$
- ► Low BR Bank: lowest quartile of branch-reliance

► Non-branch-reliant banks close more branches after 3G expansion

Diverging Pricing Strategies - Deposit Market

Deposit Spread								
	OLS				2SLS			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
	Low BR Bank	High BR Bank	Full Sample	Low BR Bank	High BR Bank	Full Sample		
3G Coverage	-0.019**	0.016*	-0.069***	-0.108	0.221**	-0.310*		
3G Coverage × Branch-Reliance	(-2.257)	(1.941)	(-5.516) 0.069*** (6.352)	(-0.836)	(2.101)	(-1.843) 0.289*** (2.665)		
County Controls	✓	✓	√	✓	✓	√		
Bank-County FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Bank-Quarter FE	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	\checkmark		

- Diverging pricing behavior after 3G
- ► Price increases for branch-reliant banks and decreases for non-branch reliant banks

Diverging Pricing Strategies - Loan Market (IV)

	2SLS					
	Mortgage	Auto New	Auto Used	Unsecured Credit		
3G Coverage	-0.207*	-1.229***	-1.675***	0.915		
	(-1.704)	(-5.469)	(-6.385)	(1.624)		
3G Coverage×Branch-Reliance	0.059***	0.171***	0.227***	0.205***		
	(3.739)	(10.341)	(11.807)	(4.146)		
County Controls	√	√	✓	√		
Bank-County FE	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
State-Quarter FE	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		

- ► Diverging pricing behavior after 3G
- ► Price increases for branch-reliant banks and decreases for non-branch reliant banks

Reduced Form Evidence

Distributional Effects

Financial Inclusion Distributional Effects (IV)

	2SLS					
	Unbank/Ur	nderbank	Nonbank Credit			
	Young & Poor	Old & Poor	Young & Poor	Old & Poor		
	Consumer	Consumer	Consumer	Consumer		
3G Coverage	-4.368*	2.951*	-1.865	2.519*		
	(-1.734)	(1.824)	(-0.914)	(1.882)		
Controls	✓	√	✓	\checkmark		
State \times Year FE	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
MSA FE	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		

► Old (above 45 years old) & poor (under 30k annual income) consumers become more underbanked, and use more nonbank credit after 3G expansion

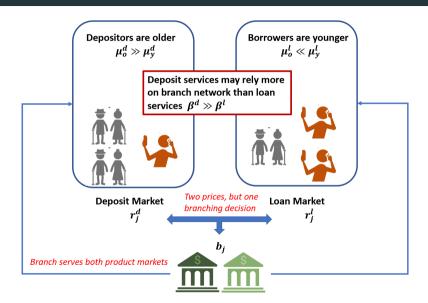
Structural Model

Why A Structural Model

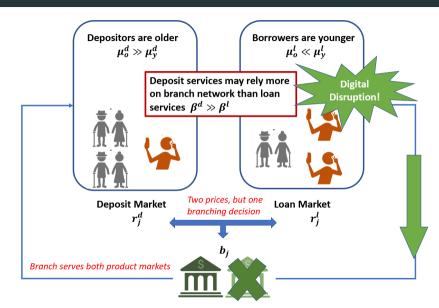
► Reduced-form: causal evidence for mechanisms within deposit or loan market

- ▶ But..The two markets are connected as branches serve both markets
 - Separate pricing strategies but one branching decision
- Question: How does digital disruption in loan market affect consumers in deposit market?

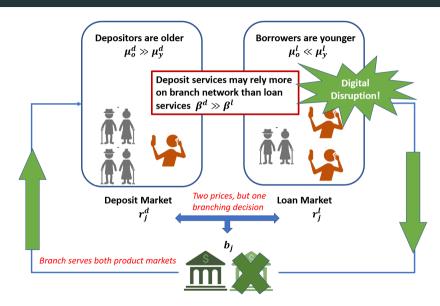
Model Outline



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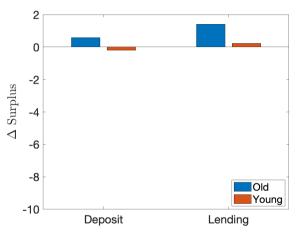


Other Key Ingredients

Structural model of bank competition with heterogeneous consumer preferences

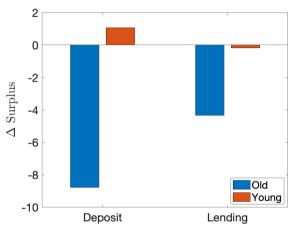
- ► Savers and borrowers with different level of tech-savviness
 - Different preferences over prices and how to access banking services (branch vs digital)
 - May stay unbanked if all options are too expensive or inconvenient
- Two type of banks: T-bank and F-bank, compete in deposit and lending markets
 - Offer differentiated services
 - Different level of substitutability (nested logit)
- Endogenous entry of each type of banks

Shock Spillover from Lending Market



- ► Only deposit market is shocked
- ▶ Old depositors will not be worse off when only deposit market experiences digital disruption
 - ullet depositor pool contains more old consumers o digital innovation isn't as disruptive

Shock Spillover from Lending Market



- Only lending market is shocked
- ▶ Depositors are affected even if there was no digital disruption in the deposit market
- ► Spillovers: borrower pool has more young consumers → lowers marginal benefit of branch

Other Counterfactual Analysis

- ► Effects of digital disruption are mainly driven by service quality improvements rather than cost reduction
- ▶ Banks' branch adjustment outweigh rate responses in contributing to distributional effects
- ► Regulations restricting branch closures improve the overall consumer surplus

Conclusion and Discussion

Conclusion and Discussion

- ▶ Digital disruption results in a segmented banking sector with competative digital market and less competative branching market
- ► Old consumers can be strictly worse off because of banks' endogenous response to stay competitive
- Shocks to lending market spill over to deposit market because of banks' branching decisions

Conclusion and Discussion

- ⇒ Rising concerns from policy makers: "The digital divide will become the new face of inequality" (United Nations, 2021)
- ⇒ A framework of how technology reshapes the banking industry (AI, ChatGPT)
- \Longrightarrow Importance of supply-side adjustment

Appendix

Banks' Structural Change

	OLS			2SLS			
	(1) (2) (3)		(4)	(5)	(6)		
	Log(1+Branch)	I(Branch)	Branch Exit	Log(1+Branch)	I(Branch)	Branch Exit	
3G Coverage	-0.013***	-1.378***	1.701***	-0.386**	-32.035**	15.094*	
	(-4.304)	(-5.468)	(8.565)	(-2.171)	(-2.127)	(1.735)	
Adjusted R ²	0.894	0.843	0.931	-	-	-	
Observations	458976	459000	262356	458976	459000	262356	
County Controls	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Bank-County FE	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Bank-State-Year FE	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Cragg-Donald Wald F-stats				141.209	141.240	85.025	

► Banks shut down branches and even exit market in regions with higher 3G coverage

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