# Why Do Banks Reward their Customers to Use their Credit Cards?

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## **Outline**

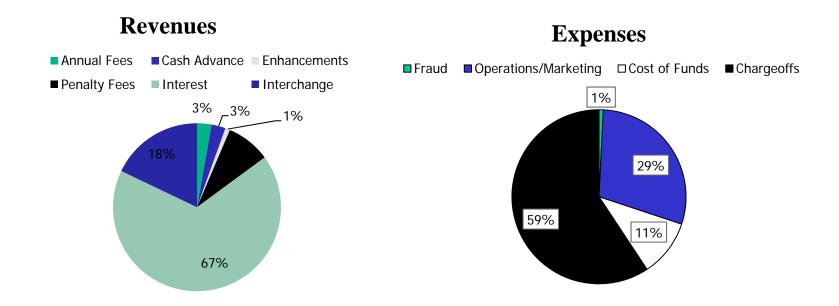
- Motivation
- Data
- Empirical Strategy
- Results

### **Research Questions**

- Why do banks give cash-back rewards?
  - ▶ Do rewards increase cardholder spending?
  - ▶ Do rewards increase cardholder debt?
  - ▶ Are rewards used to steal customers from other issuers?

Does debt increase over all credit cards?

### **2009 Card Issuer Revenue and Costs**



### **Related Literature**

- Behavioral responses and time inconsistency in credit card markets (Ausubel 1991 and Laibson 1997)
- Increased consumption from increased credit lines or lower interest rates (Gross and Souleles 2002)
- Rewards and payment choice (Ching and Hayashi 2010)
- Banks use rewards to entice consumers to carry more debt and use finance charges to subsidize rewards (Chakravorti and Emmons 2003)

### **Data**

- From large national US financial institution
- Monthly data on spending, payment, and balances along with timing of rewards programs from June 2000 to June 2002
- Close to 12,000 accounts
- Quarterly credit bureau data

### **Data**

- Advantages
  - Large dataset with little measurement error
  - Monthly time series useful to study high frequency
- Disadvantages
  - Main unit of account is credit card account
  - Do not observe total spending (cash, check, debit card)

### **Cash-back Incentive**

- 1% cash back given to certain cardholders in the middle of the sample period
- 90 percent of cardholders redeem cash back at some point
- Average redemption is \$10 and average total redemption is \$25

## **Table 1 – Summary Statistics**

|                                     | Mean  | SD    |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Debt on Card (Total Unpaid Balance) | 2574  | 3079  |
| Total Purchase Amount               | 213   | 777   |
| Total Payment Amount                | 292   | 900   |
| FICO Score                          | 727   | 52    |
| Total Balance on All Cards          | 10013 | 13589 |
| Total Credit Cards                  | 5     | 4     |
| Income                              | 58249 | 97040 |
| Age                                 | 48    | 13    |

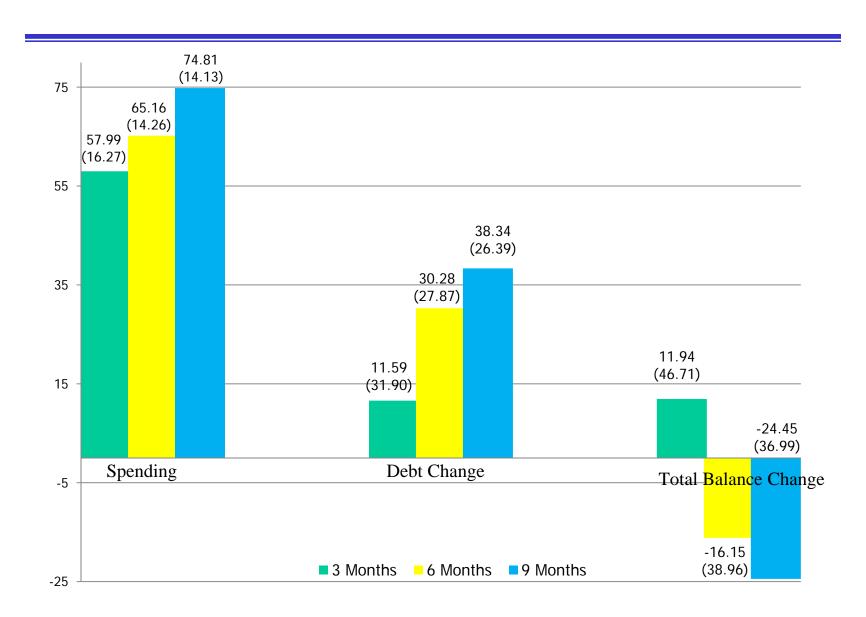
## **Empirical Strategy**

- Compare card spending and change in card debt 1 month before to 3, 6, or 9 months after
- Y<sub>it</sub> = f (cash back indicator, time indicator, account controls, demographic controls, portfolio controls)
  - ▶ Where Y<sub>it</sub> is monthly card spending, change in card debt, or change in credit bureau quarterly balance
- Using OLS estimation with individual fixed effects and clustered standard errors

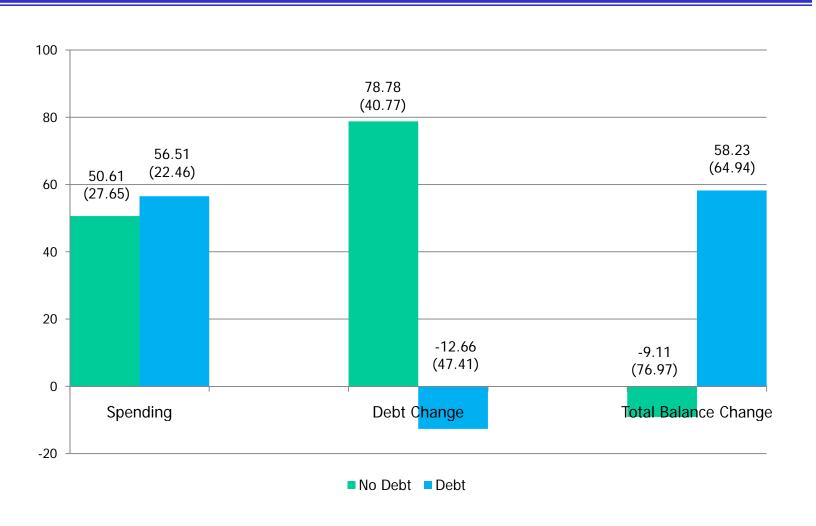
#### **Selection Issues**

- Some statistical differences exist between treated and untreated groups for some variables but bias is not systematic
- Bank is unlikely to select certain types of customers for cash-back due to regulatory concerns
- If targeting occurred, the bank should have targeted more non-revolvers to increase revenue

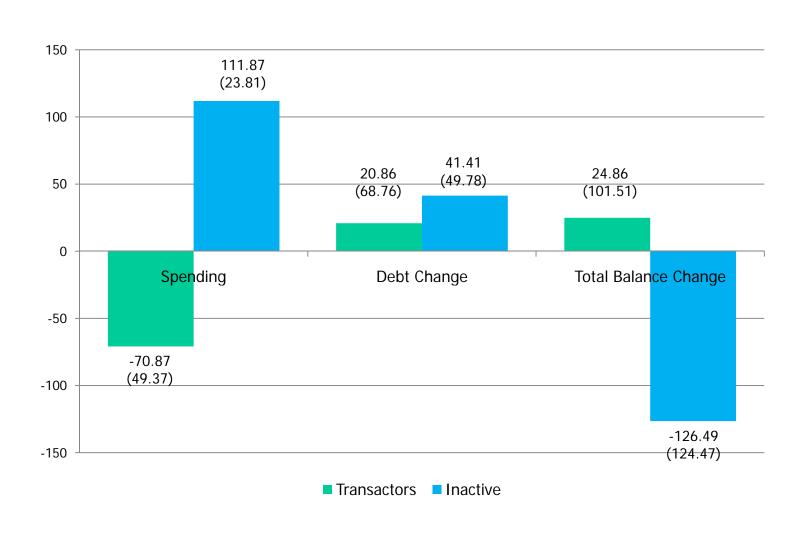
## Spending, Change in Debt, Change in Overall Balances



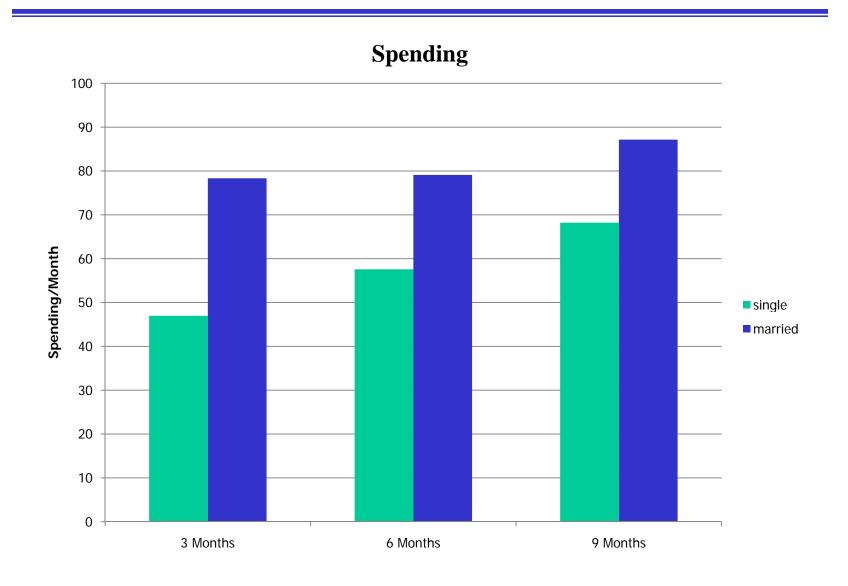
## Debt and No-Debt Cardholders (3 Months)



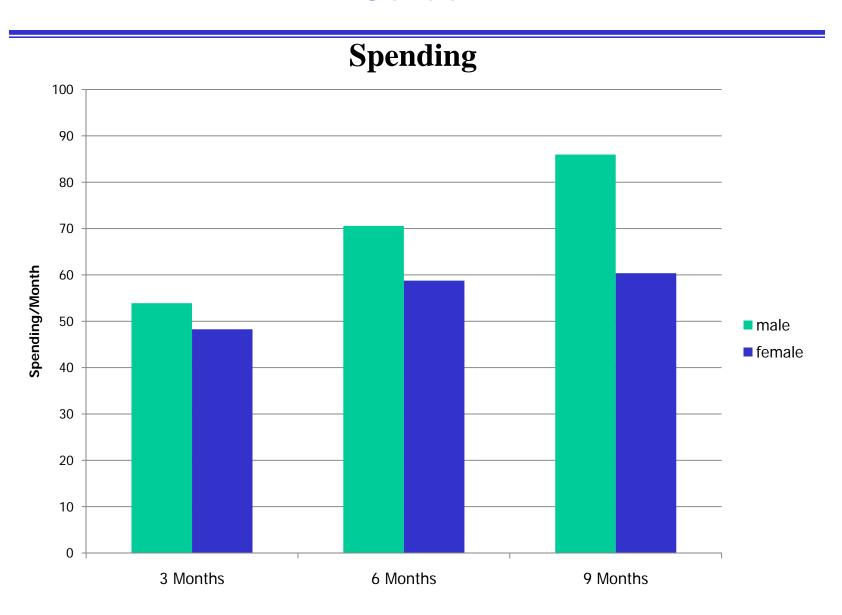
## Transactors and Inactive Cardholders (3 Months)



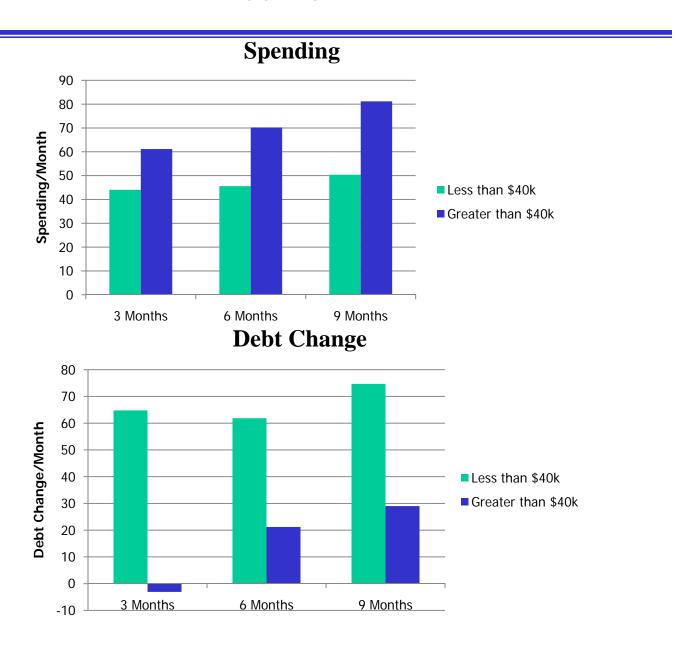
## Single vs. Married



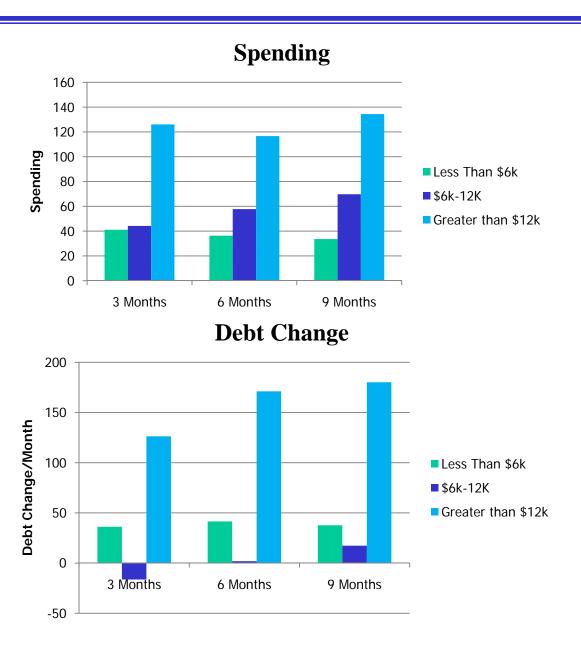
## Gender



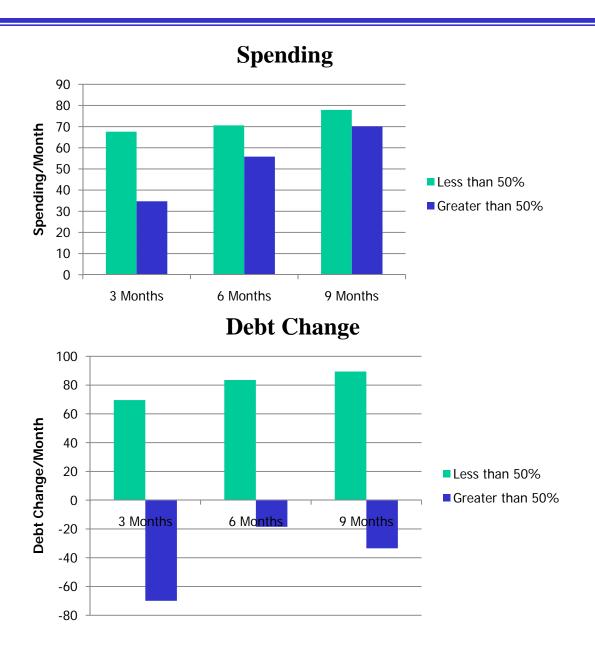
### **Income**



### **Credit Limit**



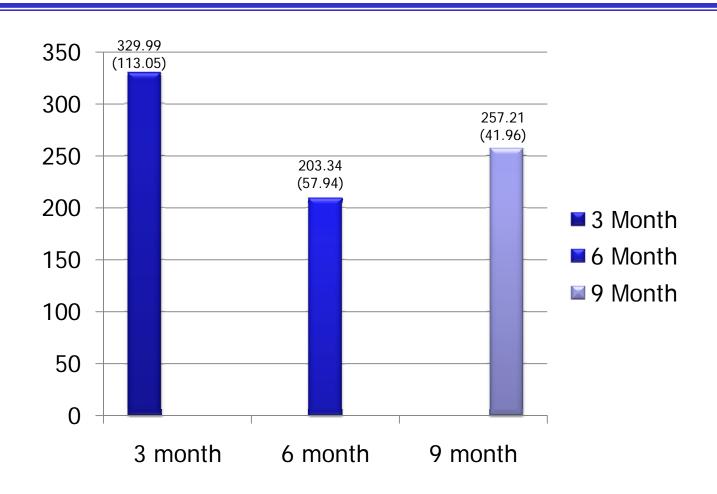
### **Card Utilization – Debt/Credit Limit**



### **APR Reduction**

- Certain individuals are offered interest reductions
- These reductions average 10%
- Unlike cash back, APR reductions occur throughout the sample period

# Impact of APR Reduction on Spending, Debt and Change in Total Balance



### **Conclusion**

- Cash-back rewards increase card spending
- The overall balance held across all credit cards does not change, which suggests that consumers substitute spending to cards that provide rewards
- Cash-back rewards are an effective tool for issuers to increase spending on a specific card (top-of-wallet)
- APR reductions tend to shift more spending than cash-back rewards