

Determinants of knowledge of commissions paid by customers in the Chilean pension funds industry

Abstract

High levels of price knowledge indicate a well-informed decision maker capable of understanding and assessing the value of the presented offer. On the other hand, poor knowledge of prices indicates a vulnerable decision maker who may be unable to distinguish an uncompetitive price from a competitive one. This paper examines the influence of customer-related and firm-related characteristics on customer's price knowledge for the Chilean pension funds industry and tests the hypothesized relationships. Results show that actual price knowledge is positively associated with price consciousness, financial literacy, education level, male, and brand share. Additionally, results show that perceived price knowledge is positively associated with price consciousness, male, brand credibility and price advertising exposure. Finally, this study shows that a big market segment, comprising 45.6% of the sample, represents vulnerable customers with high perceived price knowledge but low actual price knowledge. This study shows that this market segment has a high use of price-quality cue, low Internet use, low financial literacy, and low education level.

Keywords: Price knowledge; financial services; customer-related characteristics; firm-related characteristics; Chilean pension funds industry.

1. Introduction

Frequently, managers, regulators and academics use common assumptions to analyze and discuss the effects of prices on customers' decisions making, and the tactics the firms should use in order to set prices and to communicate them to customers. One such assumption is that customers do know (to a reasonable degree) the prices of the goods and services they purchase (Connor and Peterson, 1992; Frank, 2006; Von Neumann and Morgenstern, 1944). However, researchers examining customer's price knowledge have revealed that while customer may possess accurate knowledge of prices in certain categories, customer knowledge of prices varies significantly across product categories and in some cases may be far below levels required for optimal decision making (Dickson and Sawyer, 1990; Estelami and Lehmann, 2001).

High levels of price knowledge indicate a well-informed decision maker capable of understanding and assessing the value of the presented offer. On the other hand, poor knowledge of prices indicates a vulnerable decision maker who may be unable to distinguish an uncompetitive price from a competitive one. Despite the practical significance of customer's price knowledge and the growing volume of research in this area, most of the existing research has focused purely on manufactured goods. Published studies of price knowledge in services are far less frequently available and little is known about the level of price knowledge for services in general, and financial services in particular (Estelami, 2005). The complicated nature of financial services could results in poor price knowledge. For example, several customers have a difficult time remembering the cost of their banking services, such as the monthly maintenance fees for checking account services and ATM transaction charges, or what yearly premiums they are paying for their car insurance. As a result, the general level of price knowledge with which

customers interact with financial services providers might be quite limited. Lack of price knowledge can thus serve as a catalyst for creative and sometimes manipulative marketing practices. In Latin America, in June 2011, it came to light that executives at La Polar had been unilaterally renegotiating customers' debts for more than six years. The news stunned Chileans and has become one of the biggest financial scandals of Chilean history. In the same year, the federal prosecutor's office in Rio de Janeiro filed suit against three of Brazil's biggest banks, accusing them of imposing more than \$300 million in illegal bank charges on customers from 2008 to 2010 (Barrionuevo, 2011). In 2013, the Chilean Supreme Court fined Cencosud an estimated \$70 million for a unilateral hike of its supermarket unit's credit card maintenance fees in 2006 (Reuters, 2013).

In the Chilean pension funds industry, Hidalgo et al (2008) demonstrated that matching the industry's price leader reduces the firm's profits, thus diminishing firm incentives to make this marketing effort. They comment that customers do not exhaustively search for information nor do they evaluate attributes in the Chilean pension funds industry. Instead, customers are passive information receivers (Hidalgo et al., 2008). However, full understanding of customer's price knowledge in the Chilean pension funds industry requires taking of various individual customer-related and firm-related characteristics into account. Empirical evidence suggests the existence of ample variance in terms of price knowledge across customers and firms (Estelami et al., 2001). Consequently, it is questionable whether it is valid to treat customers and firms as homogenous groups when in practice it is likely that they will vary in important respects, which may have implications for customer's price knowledge. If customer-related and firm-related characteristics influences price processing, managers and regulators need to understand those differences in order to create and to regulate pricing strategies.

The purpose of this study is to identify the proportion of customers who do not know the commissions paid and reasons for it in the Chilean pension funds industry. In order to achieve these research objectives, an empirical study utilizing a survey administered through personal in-home interviews is carried out. The study uses this data to measure price knowledge - the dependent variable - and to estimate a model with customer-related and firm-related characteristics as the explanatory variables. This approach is consistent with earlier studies on customer's price knowledge (e.g., Conover, 1986; Dickson and Sawyer, 1990; Estelami and De Maeyer, 2004; Le Boutillier et al., 1994; Olavarrieta et al., 2012; Vanhuele and Dréze, 2002). This study investigates the determinants of actual price knowledge, that is, what customers actually know, as well as perceived price knowledge, that is, what customers think they know about prices in the context of the Chilean pension funds industry. Both knowledge constructs were included in the study since past research has shown that what consumers think they know is not always a good indicator of their actual knowledge (Mägi and Julander, 2005).

2. Conceptual framework

Two categories of antecedents of customer's price knowledge emerge from literature: customer-related and firm-related characteristics. The review of the literature and the hypothesis development follows the structure of the framework shown in Figure 1. The framework summarizes the customer-related and firm-related characteristics that influence price knowledge. This section reviews the literature to derive hypotheses about the effects of the customer-related and firm-related characteristics on customer's price knowledge in the Chilean pension funds industry.

2.1. Customer-related characteristics and price knowledge

Studies on grocery shopping indicate that some individuals are inherently more motivated to comparison shop (Mägi, 2003). Previous studies define price consciousness as the degree to which the customer focuses exclusively on paying a low price (Alford and Biswas, 2002; Jung et al., 2014). Price-conscious customers typically attempt to minimize the price paid. Highly price-conscious individuals typically face lower individual search costs due to enhanced psychological (e.g., enjoyment) and economic benefits from conducting price search than less price-conscious individuals, and therefore engage in higher levels of search (Alford and Biswas, 2002; Kukar-Kinney et al., 2007). Consequently, they process more price information (Le Boutillier et al., 1994; Gauri et al., 2008). They will regularly beat the market, by knowing when and where to buy, which is derived from an accurate knowledge of prices. Hence:

H1. Price consciousness is positively associated with price knowledge.

Price plays two distinct roles in customers' evaluations of product alternatives: as a measure of sacrifice (i.e., amount of money customer must sacrifice) and as an informational cue (i.e. quality and status inference) (Völckner, 2008). Price may lead to an evaluation of the price image of the financial service and the provider. Research in pricing has established that when product quality is unclear, price is used by individuals as more than a simple measure of monetary sacrifice, and is often used as a proxy for product quality (Dodds et al., 1991). The complexity of the service experience and its associated components (e.g., employee behaviour, tangibles, reliability, future outcomes) in a financial service further complicate the notion of service quality, thereby increasing reliance on

simpler quality cues, such as price. For product categories in which this association is strong, high prices infer high levels of perceived quality (Sivakumar and Raj, 1997). Although the association between price and quality may be a true reflection of objective quality variations, it is also often a result of the inability of the customer to objectively determine product quality using any source of information other than price itself (Monroe, 2003). In such circumstances, customers' use of price as an indicator of product quality would imply that price information might be of considerably higher diagnostic value than simply a determinant of monetary outlays. This increases the information value of price and promotes additional incentives for customers to develop a working memory for prices. Therefore, one might expect a positive relationship between customers' use of the price-quality cue and customer's price knowledge (Estelami and De Maeyer, 2004). Hence:

H2. Use of the price-quality cue is positively associated with price knowledge.

The choice and use of the Internet is mostly depending on the perceived benefits of the information provided on the Internet. Many internet users named the Internet as their most trusted source of information. The Internet makes a large amount of information accessible at any time in any location. In addition, the Internet enables individuals and firms to interact with each other regarding price information (Kim and Ratchford, 2012). This should improve the price knowledge of Internet users. Hence:

H3. Internet use is positively associated with price knowledge.

Financial illiteracy has implications for customer's price knowledge. Bernheim (1995) was the first to point out not only that most individuals cannot perform very simple calculations and lack basic financial knowledge but also that the saving behavior of many customers is dominated by crude rules of thumb. Stango and Zinman (2009) shows that those who are not able to correctly calculate interest rates out of a stream of payments end up borrowing more and accumulating lower amounts of wealth. Banks and Oldfield (2007) find that financial literacy is strongly correlated with measures of understanding of pension arrangements. Therefore, one might expect a positive relationship between financial literacy and price knowledge. Hence:

H4. Financial literacy is positively associated with price knowledge.

The benefits and costs of customer's price knowledge suggest three demographic characteristics: education, age, and gender. These customer-related characteristics are major segmentation variables used in marketing (Castilla and Haab, 2013; Olavarrieta et al., 2012).

Education links to thinking costs (Narasimhan 1984; Raju 1980; Urbany et al., 1996). Ability to process domain-relevant information should also be an important predictor of price knowledge. Regarding customers' ability to acquire price knowledge, it is reasonable to suggest that it would increase with the level of formal education. Hence:

H5. Education level is positively associated with price knowledge.

Age links to exploration and search costs (Martínez and Montaner, 2006; Urbany et al., 1996). Cole and Balasubramanian (1993) found that older consumers searched less intensely and less accurately than did younger consumers. Consequently, older customers could be less involved in price information for financial services than younger customers, on average, contributing to age differences in price knowledge. Hence:

H6. Age is negatively associated with price knowledge.

Gender links to thinking, exploration and search costs (Darley and Smith, 1995; Milner and Higgs, 2004). In cognitive studies, it is widely accepted that women excel in verbal skills, whereas men show superiority in mathematical ability (Kim et al., 2007). Men could be more involved in price information for financial services than women, on average, contributing to gender differences in price knowledge. Hence:

H7. Males have higher price knowledge.

2.2. Firm-related characteristics and price knowledge

Brand credibility refers to the degree to which the customer trusts the information offered by the brand (Erdem and Swait, 1998). Erdem et al. (2002) propose that brand credibility represents the cumulative effect of the credibility of all previous marketing actions taken by that brand. If individuals believe in the brand, they will have confidence in the price information offered by the brand, increasing the customer knowledge of prices. Hence:

H8. Brand credibility is positively associated with price knowledge.

Estelami (2005) show that price advertising exposure has a positive effect on perceived price knowledge. The presentation of price information in advertisements is likely to contribute to customers' knowledge of prices. Increased advertising exposure therefore further facilitates elaboration of price information and may result in the development of more precise knowledge of prices (Jacoby and Olson, 1977; Sawyer, 1975). According to adaptation level theory (Helson, 1964), exposure to market information through mechanisms such as advertising can help produce a category-level database of information in customers' implicit memory. These memory traces are then utilized in evaluating product offers (Winer, 1986). Increasing the level of customer exposure to advertising is therefore likely to help produce higher price knowledge. The multiple-store theory of human memory (Lindsay and Norman, 1972) also suggests that increased exposure to advertising material is associated with a higher likelihood of the customer elaborating on the presented information. The result of this is the strengthening of memory traces through the movement of information from short-term to long-term customer memory, leading to higher levels of price knowledge. Hence:

H9. Price advertising exposure is positively associated with price knowledge.

Park et al. (1994) show that product experience in terms of usage affects knowledge. Most experiences provide brand customers with an opportunity to acquire price information. This increased exposure consolidates the storage of price information in memory (Lichtenstein et al., 1988; Reichheld and Sasser, 1990). Brand customers have

higher and more recent exposition to product prices, reflecting their superior current knowledge of prices. Hence:

H10. Brand customers have higher price knowledge.

Low-share brands (vs. high-share brands) often suffer from low brand awareness across individuals (Farías, 2015). Brand awareness is the extent to which a brand is recognized by individuals, and is correctly associated with a particular product. In general, individuals are less responsive to the marketing actions (e.g., pricing) of low-share brands (Manzur et al., 2012). Then, individuals are likely to ignore price information offered by low-share brands (vs. high-share brands). Hence:

H11. Price knowledge is higher for high-share brands.

3. Research design

3.1. Sample

In order to identify the proportion of customers who do not know the commissions paid and reasons for it in the Chilean pension funds industry, an empirical study utilizing a survey administered through personal in-home interviews is carried out. Recognizing that various parts of the country may have differences regarding customer-related and firm-related characteristics in the Chilean pension funds industry and due to practical limitations, the survey will include only participants in Santiago of Chile. The target population are prospects (i.e., who plans to acquire this financial service within next three months) and current customers of this financial service aged 18 years and over in a household in

Santiago of Chile. The sampling method is stratified (commune), randomized in each of its three stages (block, household, interviewed). The final sample size is 640 personal in-home interviews.

3.2. Measures

The survey instrument is a questionnaire based on the literature review. The interviewer points to a university label and says: “Excuse me, I am from _____ University. May I ask you questions about financial services?” Filter questions were used to establish whether a respondent is customer of the product category. If the respondent is not customer of the product category, an additional filter question was used to establish whether the respondent plans to acquire the financial service in that product category within next three months.

A complete list of items appears in the Appendix. Existing scales were used for item generation. All materials were translated into Spanish using a double translation procedure, which is proven to be one of the best ways to provide validity to this process (McGorry, 2000). This paper distinguishes between two kinds of customer’s price knowledge: actual and perceived price knowledge. Participants reported actual price knowledge for two brands (a high-share brand: Provida, and a low-share brand: Planvital) in the Chilean pension funds industry. Consequently, a total of 1280 (640x2) observations were collected to measure actual price knowledge. The study uses this data to measure actual price knowledge (accuracy of price knowledge within 0.5% variation of the actual price) - the dependent variable - and to estimate a logit regression with customer-related and firm-related characteristics as the explanatory variables. This approach is consistent with earlier studies on customer’s price knowledge (e.g., Conover, 1986; Dickson and Sawyer, 1990;

Estelami and De Maeyer, 2004; Le Boutilier et al., 1994; Olavarrieta et al., 2012; Vanhuele and Dréze, 2002). Additionally, perceived (self-reported) price knowledge is measured with three items (e.g., “I’m good at guessing prices of this type of service”) (Estelami, 2005). Consequently, a total of 640 observations were collected to measure perceived price knowledge. The study uses this data to estimate a linear regression with customer-related and firm-related characteristics as the explanatory variables.

4. Results

The average age of the sample was 43. The sample was 50 per cent female. These demographic characteristics reveal a sample that closely resembles the underlying population from which it is drawn. The average age of customers in the Chilean pension funds industry is 38 and the population is 51 per cent female (Farías, 2014). The multi-item Likert scales exhibit high reliability levels, indicated by coefficient alphas which all exceed 0.7. The multi-item Likert scale values for each of the constructs were determined by computing the mean of the individual items on that scale. The resulting Likert multi-item scale measures therefore range from a low of 1 to a high of 7. The variance inflation factors (VIFs) for each regression coefficient range from a low of 1.022 to a high of 1.252, suggesting that the VIFs are at acceptable levels (Hair et al., 2006). Since no particularly strong collinearity among the independent variables was found, all of them were included in the final model.

4.1. Determinants of actual price knowledge

About 10.3% of the responses in the sample show an accuracy of price knowledge within 0.5% variation of the actual price. These data clearly indicate that the Chilean customers

paid low attention to prices in the Chilean pension funds industry. In order to test the hypotheses the study design considers estimating a logit regression on a binary dependent variable measuring whether responses are correct regarding a price (10.3%) or not (89.7%) with the price knowledge antecedents as independent variables (See Table 1). The overall fit statistic (p-value for the Chi-square test = .000) indicates an acceptable level of fit between the hypothesized model and the data. In general, the estimates are consistent with the hypotheses. Of the eleven hypothesized relationships, five are in the predicted direction and significant (p-value < .05 or better). Effectively, H1, H4, H5, H7 and H11 are supported. These findings indicate that price consciousness (H1), financial literacy (H4), education level (H5), male (H7), and brand share (H11) positively affect customer's actual price knowledge. The other estimates are not statistically significant, suggesting that customer-related characteristics (price consciousness, financial literacy, level of education, gender) tend to be the major antecedents of customer's actual price knowledge.

4.2. Determinants of perceived price knowledge

In order to determine the relationship between the customer-related and firm-related characteristics and perceived price knowledge, a linear regression analysis was conducted. This is shown in Table 2. As can be seen, the regression analysis is statistically significant at the $p < .01$ level ($R^2 = .236$). There was not heteroscedasticity according to the White (1980) test. The individual analysis of the independent variables is consistent with the relationships postulated in the hypotheses. Price consciousness (H1), male (H7), brand credibility (H8) and price advertising exposure (H9) are found positively to affect customer's perceived price knowledge. The other estimates are not statistically significant; suggesting that customer-related and firm-related characteristics are antecedents of

customer's perceived price knowledge. Consistent with Estelami (2005), this study shows that price advertising exposure has a positive effect on perceived price knowledge.

4.3. Segmentation analysis

It seems reasonable to assume that individuals with good (poor) actual knowledge would also perceive themselves as more (less) knowledgeable. However, the results suggest that individuals are in general poorly calibrated in their assessments of their own knowledge of prices. The previous analysis shows that perceived price knowledge and actual price knowledge are driven by different customer-related and firm-related characteristics. In this section, this study determines how these differences produce different market segments. The four market segments in the sample are described in Table 3. The first and second market segments, comprising 89.7% of the sample, represent market segments with low actual price knowledge. The third and fourth market segments represent market segments with high actual price knowledge. The second market segment, comprising 45.6% of the sample, represents vulnerable customers with high perceived price knowledge but low actual price knowledge. This suggests that many customers with low levels of actual price knowledge (45.6% of the sample) still feel confident that they are knowledgeable about prices. Table 3 shows that this market segment has a high use of price-quality cue, low Internet use, low financial literacy, and low education level.

5. Discussion

Past price knowledge studies (e.g., Dickson and Sawyer, 1990; Olavarrieta et al., 2012; Vanhuele and Dréze, 2002) suggest that less than half of the customers know the price of products they purchased. Consistent with previous research and price knowledge surveys

for manufactured goods, customers do have heterogeneous price knowledge levels in the Chilean pension funds industry. In this study, only 10.3% of the sample shows an accuracy of price knowledge within 0.5% variation of the actual price.

This paper examines the influence of customer-related and firm-related characteristics on customer's price knowledge for the Chilean pension funds industry and tests the hypothesized relationships. Results show that actual price knowledge is positively associated with price consciousness, financial literacy, level of education, male, and brand share. Additionally, results show that perceived price knowledge is positively associated with price consciousness, male, brand credibility and price advertising exposure. Finally, this study shows that a big market segment, comprising 45.6% of the sample, represents vulnerable customers with high perceived price knowledge but low actual price knowledge. This study shows that this market segment has a high use of price-quality cue, low Internet use, low financial literacy, and low education level.

Before driving any public policy and managerial implications, regulators and managers will need to test and check customer's price knowledge and the antecedents that may influence it. Some insights from this study may help this search. This information can be very useful for both designing adequate and ethical marketing strategies, but also for designing choice environments that are fair and more adequate for social well-being. Promoting and improving price consciousness, financial literacy and level of education may definitely improve customer's price knowledge. Additionally, females, users of the price-quality cue, and Internet non-users represent public policy target segments. From a manager's perspective, these results confirm that price perceptions are fairly malleable and affected to a substantial degree by customer-related characteristics. This suggests that price

perceptions are difficult to manage and that merely changing price levels is not likely to be an effective measure for obtaining a change in a firm's price image.

The current research shows the importance of investigating price knowledge and offers some interesting explanations for why some customers are more knowledgeable than others. The results should aid both regulators and managers to understand better price-related customer behavior. Given that previous research on this topic is very limited, there are several avenues for future research, such as looking at other possible explanatory factors of the knowledge dimensions and comparing customer's price knowledge across financial services and countries.

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Figure 1. Conceptual framework

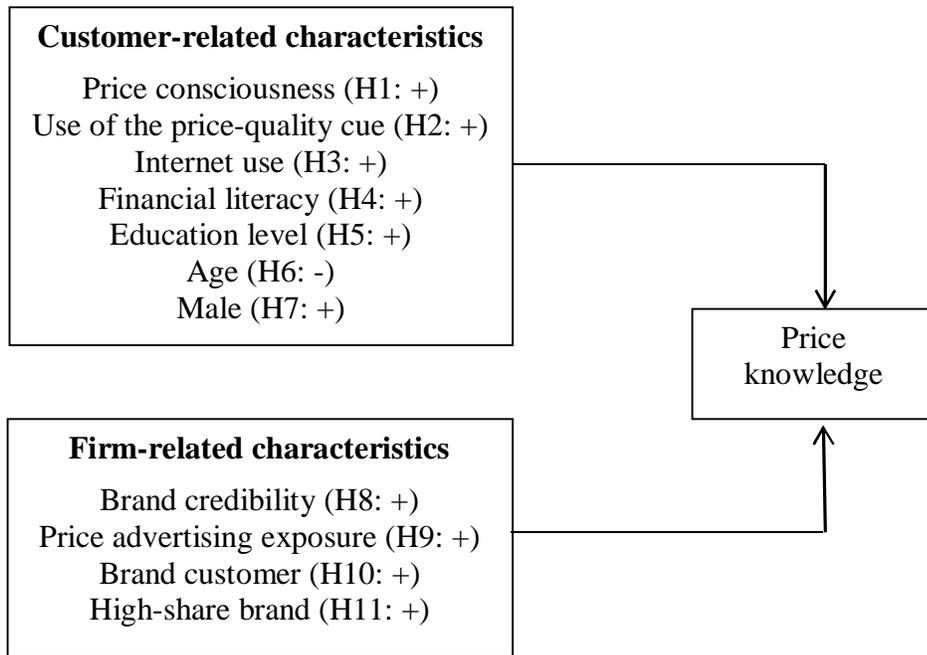


Table 1. Logit regression of antecedents of actual price knowledge

Variable	Estimate	Odds Ratio	p-value
Intercept	-5.967**		.000
Price consciousness (H1: +)	.241**	1.273	.005
Use of the price-quality cue (H2: +)	-.067	.935	.268
Internet use (H3: +)	-.033	.968	.335
Financial literacy (H4: +)	.603**	1.827	.000
Education level (H5: +)	.220**	1.247	.000
Age (H6: -)	-.001	.999	.864
Male (H7: +)	.438*	1.549	.026
Brand credibility (H8: +)	.121	1.128	.062
Price advertising exposure (H9: +)	-.060	.942	.257
Brand customer (H10: +)	-.226	.797	.393
High-share brand (H11: +)	.811**	2.252	.000
p-value for the Chi-square test	.000		
Pseudo R ² Nagelkerke	.140		
N	1280		

*Significant at p = .05, ** Significant at p = .01

Table 2. Regression of antecedents of perceived price knowledge

Variable	Estimate	p-value
Intercept	-.155	.677
Price consciousness (H1: +)	.178**	.000
Use of the price-quality cue (H2: +)	.034	.247
Internet use (H3: +)	-.027	.081
Financial literacy (H4: +)	-.019	.783
Education level (H5: +)	.041	.090
Age (H6: -)	.004	.348
Male (H7: +)	.189*	.045
Brand credibility (H8: +)	.122**	.000
Price advertising exposure (H9: +)	.399**	.000
Brand customer (H10: +)	.155	.205
Adjusted R ²	.236	
N	640	

*Significant at p = .05, ** Significant at p = .01

Table 3. Segment profiles

Variable	Price knowledge (perceived – actual)			
	Low-Low	High-Low	Low-High	High-High
N	564	584	70	62
(%)	(44.1%)	(45.6%)	(5.5%)	(4.8%)
Actual price knowledge	.00 ^b	.00 ^b	1.00 ^a	1.00 ^a
Perceived price knowledge	1.72 ^b	4.97 ^a	1.71 ^b	5.21 ^a
Price consciousness	5.66 ^b	6.13 ^a	6.03 ^a	6.44 ^a
Use of the price-quality cue	3.91 ^b	4.33 ^a	3.48 ^b	4.08 ^{a,b}
Internet use	3.85 ^a	3.25 ^b	3.64 ^{a,b}	3.66 ^{a,b}
Education level	6.80 ^b	6.85 ^b	7.96 ^a	7.90 ^a
Financial literacy	1.11 ^b	1.09 ^b	1.40 ^a	1.47 ^a
Age	42.15 ^a	43.73 ^a	40.91 ^a	44.14 ^a
Male	.45 ^b	.53 ^{a,b}	.63 ^a	.60 ^{a,b}
Brand credibility	3.72 ^b	4.07 ^a	4.02 ^{a,b}	4.56 ^a
Price advertising exposure	2.61 ^b	4.13 ^a	2.57 ^b	3.74 ^a
Brand customer	.16 ^a	.21 ^a	.14 ^a	.24 ^a
High-share brand	.48 ^b	.48 ^b	.66 ^a	.68 ^a

Notes: Comparing across columns, means with different superscript differ at $p < 5\%$ (Tukey's HSD).

Appendix. Description of measures

Actual price knowledge (Dickson and Sawyer, 1990)

The stated price is measured by, “What is the commission paid by customers for _____ (financial service)?”

The stated price and the actual price of the financial service were recorded. The error between the latter two measures provides an estimate of the contestant’s knowledge of prices. When the error is close to zero, it signifies an accurate price estimate, close to the actual price, and hence an accurate level of price knowledge for the financial service. In contrast, when the error is large, customer’s price knowledge is likely to be poor (Dickson and Sawyer, 1990).

Perceived price knowledge (Estelami, 2005)

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Rated on a seven-point Likert scale, anchored by 1 = “strongly disagree” and 7 = “strongly agree”).

My knowledge of prices in this type of service is quite good

I’m good at guessing prices of this type of service

I’m very confident in my price estimates for this service

Price consciousness (adapted from Batra and Sinha, 2000)

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Rated on a seven-point Likert scale, anchored by 1 = “strongly disagree” and 7 = “strongly agree”).

Price is the most important factor when I am choosing a brand of _____ (product category).

Use of the price-quality cue (Estelami and De Maeyer, 2004)

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Rated on a seven-point Likert scale, anchored by 1 = “strongly disagree” and 7 = “strongly agree”).

The higher the price of this type of product, the higher the quality

Internet use (Ellison et al., 2007)

How many hours per day do you use Internet?

Financial literacy (adapted from Van Rooij et al., 2011)

Questions measure the ability to perform simple calculations (in the first question), the understanding of how compound interest works (second question), and the effect of inflation (third question). Financial literacy is measured as the number of correct answers.

1. Suppose you had 100 in a savings account and the interest rate was 2% per year. After 5 years, how much do you think you would have in the account if you left the money to grow? (More than 102, Exactly 102, Less than 102, do not know, Refusal)

2. Suppose you had 100 in a savings account and the interest rate is 20% per year and you never withdraw money or interest payments. After 5 years, how much would you have on this account in total? (More than 200, Exactly 200, Less than 200, do not know, Refusal).

3. Imagine that the interest rate on your savings account was 1% per year and inflation was 2% per year. After 1 year, how much would you be able to buy with the money in this account? (More than today, exactly the same, less than today, do not know, Refusal).

Education level (adapted from Manzur et al., 2011)

What is your education level? (1 = without education, 2 = some primary school, 3 = primary school, 4 = some high school, 5 = high school graduate, 6 = some technical school, 7 = technical school graduate, 8 = some college, 9 = college graduate, 10 = post-graduate or more)

Age (Olavarrieta et al., 2012)

What year were you born?"

Male

Gender (0 = Female, 1 = Male)

Brand credibility (adapted from Kau and Loh, 2006)

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Rated on a seven-point Likert scale, anchored by 1 = "strongly disagree" and 7 = "strongly agree").

I believe that _____ (Brand of financial service) is trustworthy

Price advertising exposure (Estelami and De Maeyer, 2004)

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Rated on a seven-point Likert scale, anchored by 1 = “strongly disagree” and 7 = “strongly agree”).

Prices for products like this are often advertised

Brand customer (Olavarrieta et al., 2012)

Current customer of the financial service provided by the brand (0 = No, 1 = Yes)

High-share brand (Manzur et al., 2012)

Brand share of the financial service in the product category (0 = Low share brand, 1 = High-share brand)