

Changing the Numbers: UK Directory Enquiries Deregulation and the Failure of Choice

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Introduction

Know These Guys?



Background

In Recent Times Increasing Emphasis on
Liberalization and Competition
Electricity, Phone, etc

Intention

Competition (Where Feasible)



Better quality, more choice, lower costs,
improved efficiency ...

But Are There Limits?

- Competition may proliferate choice
- If products complex wrt price/quality
 - \Rightarrow consumers not informed and choice confusing
 - \Rightarrow competition may be 'bad'
 - see e.g. Cronquist and Thaler (2004) on Pensions
- Here, one case with good data: DQ market in UK

Two Questions

Did Liberalization:

1. Lead to the 'best' firms winning?
(those on price-quality frontier)
2. Improve (consumer) welfare?

Data and Results

Timeline

- Initially: 192 (+153) run by BT w/ price/quality regulation
- Dec 2002: OFTel (later OfCom) liberalise DQ market
- 24 Aug 2003: 192/153 permanently switched off
- OfTel/OfCom perform assessments (Oct 2003) Mar 2004, Nov 2004, Nov 2005
- In general use data from Nov 2004
- Detailed nature of this work make this analysis possible

Data

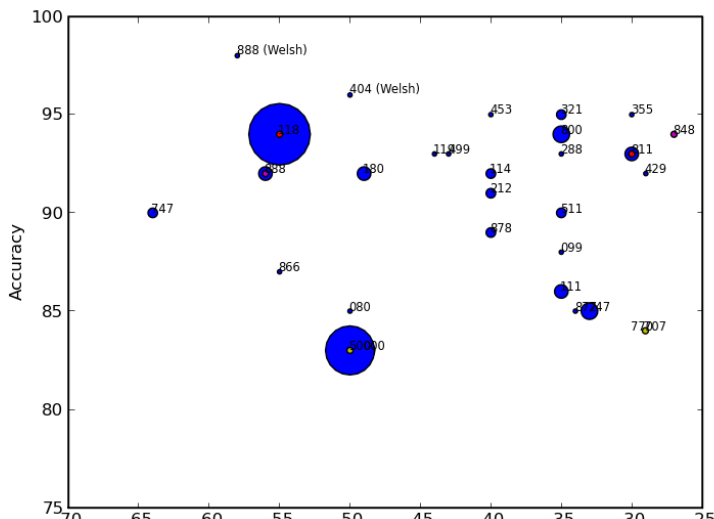
- DQ Numbers/Services available + their operator
- Price + Quality of a given service
 - Quality: accuracy + time to response
- Very high level of entry (\approx 200 numbers in 2005)
- But market rapidly dominated by 2 numbers
 - 118 118: The Number
 - 118 500: BT

Data

Number	Operator	Mar 2004	Nov 2004	Nov 2005
118 118	The Number	39	41	42
118 500	BT	18	26	26
118 000	Orange	3	5	3
118 800	Directory Enquiries UK	1	3	4
118 247	Yell	1	3	6
118 811	The Number	1	2	2
118 888	Conduit	5	2	1
118 111	Onetel	1	2	2
118 180	Telewest	0	2	2
...	
Other (Unaccounted)		31	8	5

Table: Percentage Market Shares of DQ Providers 2004-2005

Results



Why?

- Numbers are hard to remember + DQ enquiry a small cost
- \Rightarrow low awareness of number existence and attributes
 - Only 2 services with awareness levels above 1-2%
 - Price/accuracy worse: e.g. $< 1/2$ knew prices varied
 - Not surprising: 'Calculation of the prices of DQ calls is complex and the information is not always readily available.'
- As a result ...

Why contd ...

- Choice determined by what a consumer remembers
- This in turn driven primarily by
 - **Advertising** (cited by 25%)
 - Ease-of-recall (cited by 17%)
 - (Compare: cheapness and accuracy cited by 3% and 2%)
- Advertising worth considering in its own right
 - Substantial and correlated with market share
 - e.g. £10m+ a year for The Number (5% of ind. rev.)
 - Did not lead to the 'good' outcome
 - Interesting given our std 'informative' ad models!

Welfare

- Consumers: lose (at least) £40m a year
 - Price before 40p, avg after 50p: rise of 20%
 - \approx 400m calls a year
 - No discernible improvements in quality
 - Appears volume decreased (substantially)
 - 700m+ pre liberalization to 400-450m post
 - Price + confusion mentioned but hard to attribute (what about the Internet?)
- Producers: small or negative
 - Profits where we have figures not large
 - Increase in fixed costs (lose economies of scale)
 - Advertising: very substantial and here must be d/w

Conclusion

Summing Up

- Clear 'failure of choice'
- Competition did not deliver ...
 - Consumers paid higher prices (25%)
 - No quality improvements
- Trace this to behavioural issues
 - Small cost per use
 - Numbers (+ attributes) hard to remember and recall
 - Fallback on easy numbers + advertising
 - Clear example of 'bad' advertising

Total welfare loss of £40m a year

Substantial: 20% of total industry revenues

Choice is not the same as Informed Choice

⇒ Competition FOR the market

may be BETTER than

Competition IN the market

(E.g. single number auction provision)