

Chapter 17.2.1

The optimality of deposit insurance limits

# Outline

- Problem and model assumptions
- No deposit insurance
- Full deposit coverage
- Partial deposit coverage
- Summary

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- ▶ Large depositors are attracted from other banks seeking to increase their deposit insurance coverage

$$\text{▶ } D_i = \lambda \left( 2D - \frac{(1+r_D^i) - \pi(1+r_D^j) + (1-\pi)}{c} D^2 \right)$$

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- ▶ Large depositors are attracted from other banks seeking to increase their deposit insurance coverage
- ▶ Large depositors are lost to other banks seeking to increase their deposit insurance coverage

$$\text{▶ } D_i = \lambda \left( 2D - \frac{(1+r_D^j) - \pi(1+r_D^i) + (1-\pi)}{c} D^2 + \frac{(1+r_D^i) - \pi(1+r_D^j) + (1-\pi)}{c} D^2 \right)$$

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- ▶ Large depositors are attracted from other banks seeking to increase their deposit insurance coverage
- ▶ Large depositors are lost to other banks seeking to increase their deposit insurance coverage
- ▶ Small depositors will be fully insured and behave as indicated above

$$\begin{aligned} \text{▶ } D_i = & \lambda \left( 2D - \frac{(1+r_D^j) - \pi(1+r_D^i) + (1-\pi)}{c} D^2 + \frac{(1+r_D^i) - \pi(1+r_D^j) + (1-\pi)}{c} D^2 \right) \\ & + (1 - \lambda) \left( D + \frac{(1+r_D^i) - (1+r_D^j)}{c} D^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

## Switching decision

- ▶ Large depositors switch parts of their deposits if  $\Pi_D^{jj} \geq \Pi_D^{ij}$

$$\Rightarrow d_i \leq d_i^{***} = \frac{(1+r_D^j) - \pi(1+r_D^i) + (1-\pi)}{c} D$$

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- Problem and model assumptions
- No deposit insurance
- Full deposit coverage
- Partial deposit coverage
- Summary**

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Andreas Krause  
Department of Economics  
University of Bath  
Claverton Down  
Bath BA2 7AY  
United Kingdom

E-mail: [mnsak@bath.ac.uk](mailto:mnsak@bath.ac.uk)