# Employment and the Collateral Channel of Monetary Policy

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ECB Workshop on Monetary Policy and Financial Stability

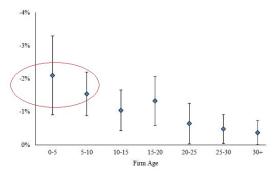
# Financial Frictions & Transmission of Monetary Policy

How does monetary policy affect the real economy?

- The role of financial frictions
  - Study firm heterogeneity (Gertler-Gilchrist 1994)
- Some firms more exposed to frictions ⇒ higher sensitivity to MP
  - Small, young, high leverage
- Channel #1: Borrower balance sheet channel
  - Balance sheet matters more for constrained firms
- Channel #2: Bank lending channel
  - Weaker bank balance sheet affects vulnerable borrowers most (Holmstrom-Tirole)

## This Paper

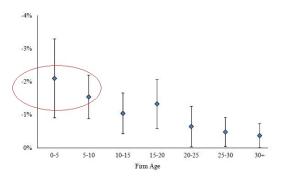
- MP significantly affects young firms' employment
- Esp if directors live in areas w/ high sensitivity of house prices to MP



25bps tightening shock, cumulative effect after 2 years

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#### Preferred mechanism:

• Firm balance sheet: directors' houses serve as collateral for debt

## From Monetary Policy to Firm Outcomes

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Key Mechanism: Monetary policy ⇒ Director RE value ⇒ Firm outcomes

#### Effect should be strong when:

- Director RE value important for firm financing (young/leveraged)
- High sensitivity of housing price to monetary policy
- Large real estate stock

Key Mechanism: Monetary policy  $\Rightarrow$  Director RE value  $\Rightarrow$  Firm outcomes

- Summary statistics
  - ▶ Median young firm: 28 employees; £1,750K debt (70% leverage).
  - ▶ 3 to 4 directors; £600K RE/person, £2,000K total (BFP, 2018)
- Real estate value ⇒ employment and borrowing (BFP, 2018)
  - £1.1 M  $\uparrow$  in director RE  $\rightarrow$  1 additional job
  - £1 increase in director RE  $\rightarrow$  £0.03 more borrowing
- 25bps easing shock: HP  $\uparrow$  1.5% in high exposure region (appendix)
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- Borrowing  $\uparrow$  3.5%, or £61K debt  $\rightarrow$  need £2M  $\uparrow$  in director RE  $\rightarrow$  100%  $\uparrow$  in RE value

- Sensitivity of firm outcomes to MP seems super large
  - Given HP sensitivity to MP, amount of director RE & typical response of firm outcomes to director RE value
- Even for lower bound of confidence interval for employment response
- Helpful to have more discussion about plausible magnitude

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  - Holmstrom-Tirole
  - "All forms of capital tightening hit poorly capitalized firms hardest"
- Use bank-time fixed effect
  - ▶ Difference between young & old firms can still arise from credit supply

- More generally, is the bank lending channel silent?
- If no, likely contributes to young/old firms' different response to MP
- Might be challenging to show that young/weak firms' response to MP entirely due to collateral channel
  - Magnitude also seems too large (comment A above)
- Exposures to collateral channel and to bank lending channel likely correlated

# C. Director Real Estate Ownership Data

#### Focus more sharply on collateral channel

- Use data on directors' real estate ownership amount
- ullet  $\Rightarrow$  Different exposures to collateral channel
- RHS:  $\lambda \times DirectorRE_{i,t-1} \times \Delta r_t$ 
  - $ightharpoonup \lambda_{Young}$  vs.  $\lambda_{Old}$
- Director real estate holdings might be endogenous
  - Use beginning of sample quantities
  - Tradables
  - Controls for firm characteristics

# D. House Price Sensitivity to Monetary Policy

- MP ⇒ house price has important implications
- What affects the strength of this relationship?
- Why is it different across regions?
  - ► Terrain and land supply (Saiz)
  - Household housing equity (Beraja-Fuster-Hurst-Vavra)
  - Financial development
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Ed Glaeser: Real estate is (still) a local business driven by local conditions.

## Summary

- Interesting and thought-provoking paper
  - Ties together many topics
- Can further sharpen evidence for its key mechanism

