

State-dependent pass-through from monetary policy to lending rates

Federico Puglisi

Northwestern University

January 20, 2023

Motivation

- The extent to which changes in the Monetary Policy (MP) rate **pass-through** to lending rates is a key determinant of MP efficacy.

Motivation

- The extent to which changes in the Monetary Policy (MP) rate **pass-through** to lending rates is a key determinant of MP efficacy.
- The strength of **pass-through** to lending rates may vary over time and space.

Motivation

- The extent to which changes in the Monetary Policy (MP) rate **pass-through** to lending rates is a key determinant of MP efficacy.
- The strength of **pass-through** to lending rates may vary over time and space.
- Understanding the **source of pass-through heterogeneity** is crucial to assess the real effects of MP on the macroeconomy.

Lending Rates Micro-Data

- Pervasive feature of the micro-data on lending rates:

Lending Rates Micro-Data

- Pervasive feature of the micro-data on lending rates:
 - a. Pick a loan product, location, and time.

Lending Rates Micro-Data

- Pervasive feature of the micro-data on lending rates:
 - a. Pick a loan product, location, and time.
 - b. Collect all lending rates offered by different lenders.

Lending Rates Micro-Data

- Pervasive feature of the micro-data on lending rates:
 - a. Pick a loan product, location, and time.
 - b. Collect all lending rates offered by different lenders.
- 1 The **distribution** of such rates features a long & fat right tail.
⇒ **Positive Skewness**.

Lending Rates Micro-Data

- Pervasive feature of the micro-data on lending rates:
 - a. Pick a loan product, location, and time.
 - b. Collect all lending rates offered by different lenders.
 - 1 The **distribution** of such rates features a long & fat right tail.
⇒ **Positive Skewness**.
 - 2 Length and Fatness vary by location and time.
⇒ **Skewness varies over time and space**.

This Paper: Empirical Contribution

- Q: Is lending rates skewness a relevant state-variable for Monetary Policy (MP)?

This Paper: Empirical Contribution

- **Q:** Is lending rates skewness a relevant state-variable for Monetary Policy (MP)?
- **Key Result 1:** Higher initial skewness ⇒ stronger MP pass-through to lending rates

This Paper: Empirical Contribution

- **Q:** Is lending rates skewness a relevant state-variable for Monetary Policy (MP)?
- **Key Result 1:** Higher initial skewness ⇒ stronger MP pass-through to lending rates
- **Key Result 2:** Higher initial skewness ⇒ larger MP efficacy on real economy

This Paper: Empirical Contribution

- **Q:** Is lending rates skewness a relevant state-variable for Monetary Policy (MP)?
- **Key Result 1:** Higher initial skewness ⇒ stronger MP pass-through to lending rates
- **Key Result 2:** Higher initial skewness ⇒ larger MP efficacy on real economy
- **HOW:** Local Projections & detailed micro-data on lending
 - **High-Frequency Proxy** identification of exogenous variation in MP rate changes.
 - Panel Local projections with interaction terms
 - **Branch/product-level** lending rates on **new** loans.

This Paper: Theoretical Contribution

Q: How can we explain my empirical findings?

A: Theoretical model of lender imperfect competition

- Bertrand **competition**
- Customers' **switching friction**

} Price Dispersion (absent any shock)

This Paper: Theoretical Contribution

Q: How can we explain my empirical findings?

A: Theoretical model of lender imperfect competition

- Bertrand **competition**
 - Customers' **switching friction**
 - Customers' **search friction**
- } Price Dispersion (absent any shock)
- } State-Dependence [new to the literature]

This Paper: Theoretical Contribution

Q: How can we explain my empirical findings?

A: Theoretical model of lender imperfect competition

- Bertrand **competition**
 - Customers' **switching friction**
 - Customers' **search friction**
- } Price Dispersion (absent any shock)
- } State-Dependence [new to the literature]

1 MP shocks shift lenders' funding costs.

This Paper: Theoretical Contribution

Q: How can we explain my empirical findings?

A: Theoretical model of lender imperfect competition

- Bertrand **competition**
 - Customers' **switching friction**
 - Customers' **search friction**
- } Price Dispersion (absent any shock)
- } State-Dependence [new to the literature]

1 MP shocks shift lenders' funding costs.

2 Borrowers pick/have a "default" lender, searching for alternatives is costly.

This Paper: Theoretical Contribution

Q: How can we explain my empirical findings?

A: Theoretical model of lender imperfect competition

- Bertrand **competition**
 - Customers' **switching friction**
 - Customers' **search friction**
- } Price Dispersion (absent any shock)
- } State-Dependence [new to the literature]

- 1 MP shocks shift lenders' funding costs.
- 2 Borrowers pick/have a "default" lender, searching for alternatives is costly.
- 3 Larger skewness = larger mass of lenders charging high rates.

This Paper: Theoretical Contribution

Q: How can we explain my empirical findings?

A: Theoretical model of lender imperfect competition

- Bertrand **competition**
 - Customers' **switching friction**
 - Customers' **search friction**
- } Price Dispersion (absent any shock)
- } State-Dependence [new to the literature]

- 1 MP shocks shift lenders' funding costs.
- 2 Borrowers pick/have a "default" lender, searching for alternatives is costly.
- 3 Larger skewness = larger mass of lenders charging high rates.
- 4 Larger mass of high rate lenders \Rightarrow larger mass of borrowers unhappy with their "default" lender.

This Paper: Theoretical Contribution

Q: How can we explain my empirical findings?

A: Theoretical model of lender imperfect competition

- Bertrand **competition**
 - Customers' **switching friction**
 - Customers' **search friction**
- } Price Dispersion (absent any shock)
- } State-Dependence [new to the literature]

- 1 MP shocks shift lenders' funding costs.
- 2 Borrowers pick/have a "default" lender, searching for alternatives is costly.
- 3 Larger skewness = larger mass of lenders charging high rates.
- 4 Larger mass of high rate lenders \Rightarrow larger mass of borrowers unhappy with their "default" lender.
- 5 Larger mass searching \Rightarrow stronger price complementarity among lenders.

This Paper: Theoretical Contribution

Q: How can we explain my empirical findings?

A: Theoretical model of lender imperfect competition

- Bertrand **competition**
 - Customers' **switching friction**
 - Customers' **search friction**
- } Price Dispersion (absent any shock)
- } State-Dependence [new to the literature]

- 1 MP shocks shift lenders' funding costs.
- 2 Borrowers pick/have a "default" lender, searching for alternatives is costly.
- 3 Larger skewness = larger mass of lenders charging high rates.
- 4 Larger mass of high rate lenders \Rightarrow larger mass of borrowers unhappy with their "default" lender.
- 5 Larger mass searching \Rightarrow stronger price complementarity among lenders.
- 6 Stronger complementarity \Rightarrow larger MP pass-through to lending rates.

Literature Review

State-Dependence of Monetary Policy

- Mortgage Refinancing/Prepayment channel. Berger et al. (2021), Eichenbaum et al. (2022).
- ⇒ **Explore state-dependence arising from bank's strategic pricing and customer search & switching frictions.**

Monetary Policy Transmission through Banks

- Long stream: banks' regulatory and asymmetric information constraints. Bernanke and Blinder (1988), Kashyap and Stein (2000).
 - Recent stream: banks' market power in liquidity provision. Nagel (2016), Drechsler et al. (2017), Wang et al. (2020).
- ⇒ **Expand to role of bank imperfect competition and consumer frictions.**

IO literature on Customer Search and Switching costs.

- Yankov (2018), Luco (2019), Andersen et al. (2020)
- ⇒ **Expand on the role of search & switching costs on interest-setting.**

Outline

1 Introduction

2 Data

- Core Micro-Data: Branch-Level Lending Rates
- Macro: US National/State/County-Level.
- Lender Financials.
- Other.

3 Skewness Zoom-In

4 Empirical Analysis

5 Theoretical Framework

6 Conclusions

Core Micro-Data

Branch-Level Lending Rates (S&P GMI Ratewatch):

- Time Span: 2001-2019.
- 100,000+ branches (brick-and-mortar offices, cyber offices).
- 7500 financial institutions (banks, credit unions, savings and loan companies, brokers...).
- 30+ Loan Products (House, Consumer Durables, Small Business Loans, Commercial RE).

Core Micro-Data

Branch-Level Lending Rates (S&P GMI Ratewatch):

- Time Span: 2001-2019.
- 100,000+ branches (brick-and-mortar offices, cyber offices).
- 7500 financial institutions (banks, credit unions, savings and loan companies, brokers...).
- 30+ Loan Products (House, Consumer Durables, Small Business Loans, Commercial RE).
- Monthly **new** loan advertised rates (New to the literature).
- Loan product characteristics.
- Branch location, ownership & rate-setting rights.

Data: Macro at all levels.

1 National - Level :

- GDP, CPI Index, Commodity Price Index, Excess Bond Premium, Home Price Index, Home Ownership Indexes.

2 State - Level :

- GDP (total and by Industry), Personal Income,
- Inflation (Hazell et al. (2020))
- State Home Price Index.

3 County/MSA - Level :

- Unemployment (BLS-LAUS)
- Wages (BLS-QCEW & CES)
- House Prices (Zillow)

Data: Lending at all levels

4 **Lender - level** (Call Reports):

- Assets and liabilities.
- Interest revenue and expense by Asset & Liability category
- Number of branches and deposits by branch county-level.

5 **Other: Branch - level** (FDIC Summary of Deposits):

- Anagraphic and total deposits by branch/year.

6 **Other: Loan - level** (Freddie-Mac Data):

- Loan characteristics (Location, LTV)
- New/Renegotiation/Cash-out status
- Borrower characteristics (FICO)

Outline

1 Introduction

2 Data

3 Skewness Zoom-in

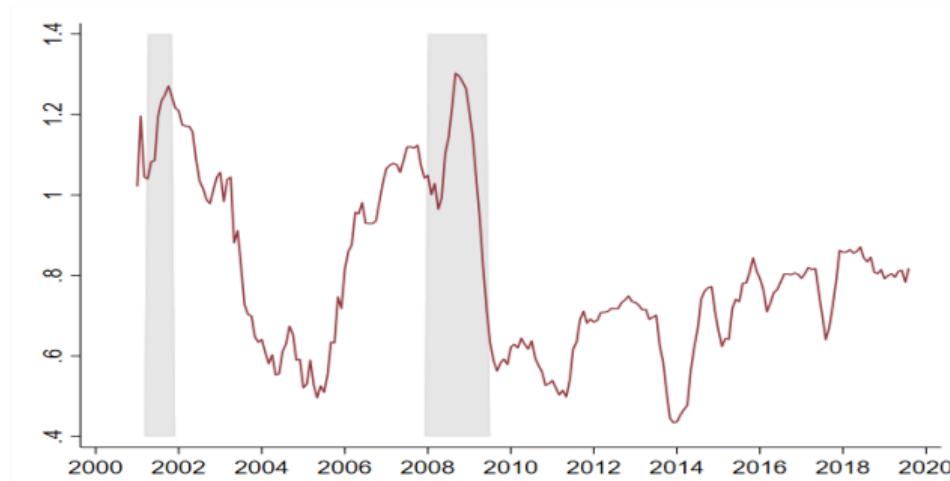
4 Empirical Analysis

5 Theoretical Framework

6 Conclusions

Branch-Level Data: variation over time and space

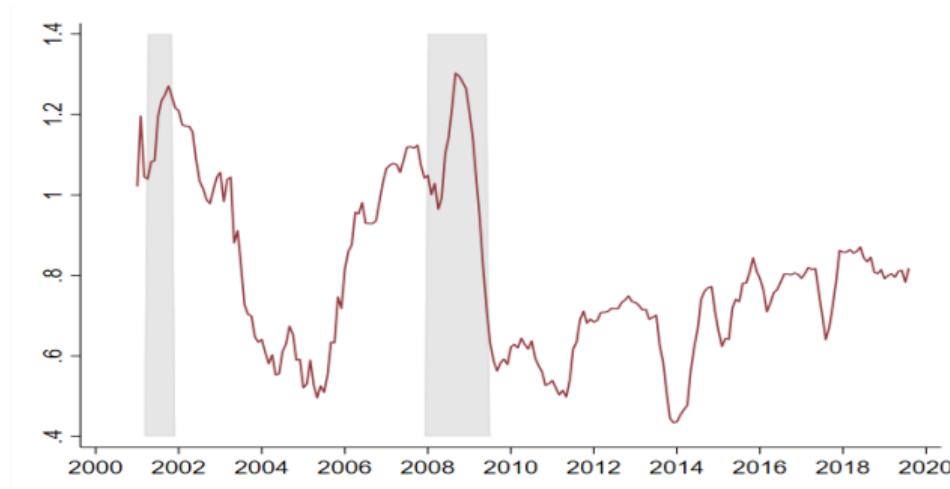
Example: New advertised Loan Rates for Personal Recreational Vehicle purchase.



Lending rates skewness, US overall distribution.

Branch-Level Data: variation over time and space

Example: New advertised Loan Rates for Personal Recreational Vehicle purchase.



Lending rates skewness, US overall distribution.

Outline

1 Introduction

2 Data

3 Skewness Zoom-in

4 Empirical Analysis

- Advertised Lending Rates
- Unemployment

5 Theoretical Framework

6 Conclusions

Local projection specification

Methodology: Local projections. County (c) /month (m) level.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Outcome Variable}_{t+h,c} &= \alpha + \beta_0 \text{MP}_t + \beta_1 \left[\widehat{\text{MP}}_t \times \widehat{\text{Skewness}}_{t-1,c} \right] + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_{1,k} \text{MP}_{t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_{2,k} \left[\widehat{\text{MP}}_{t-k} \times \widehat{\text{Skewness}}_{t-k-1,c} \right] + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^2 \gamma_k X_{t-k,c} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \delta_k X_{t-k,US} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \chi_k X_{t-k,Bank} + \varepsilon_{t,c}\end{aligned}$$

Outcome Variables: County Average Lending Rate, County Unemployment Rate.

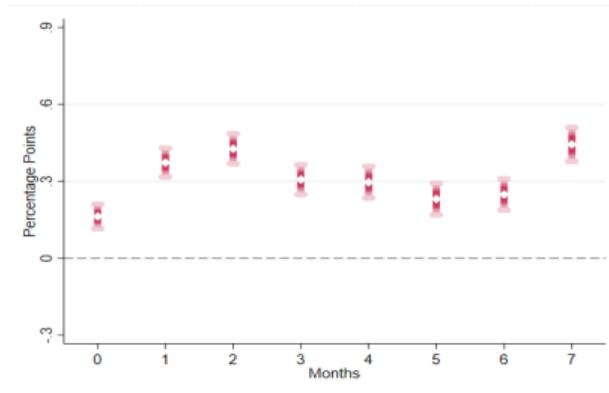
Controls: National GDP, Defl, Stock Market, Excess Bond Premium, county: wage growth, unemployment, home prices, Herfindal Index, ROA, Cost of Funds, Loan Loss Provisions, Category/County FE.

Identification: High Frequency Proxy from Bauer and Swanson (2022).

Note: $\widehat{\text{Skewness}}$ defines the county-level skewness subtracted of its long-run mean.

Coefficient Plots: Lending Rates

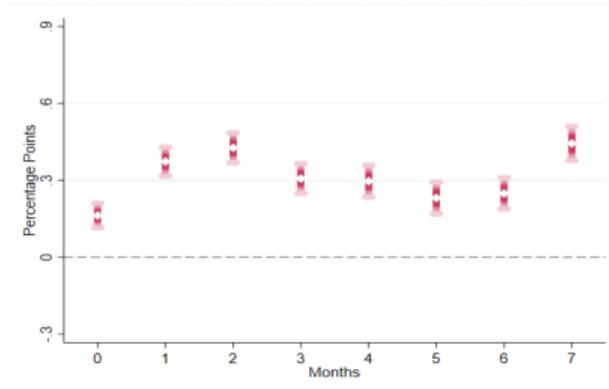
Average response of county lending rates to 100 b.p. MP shock



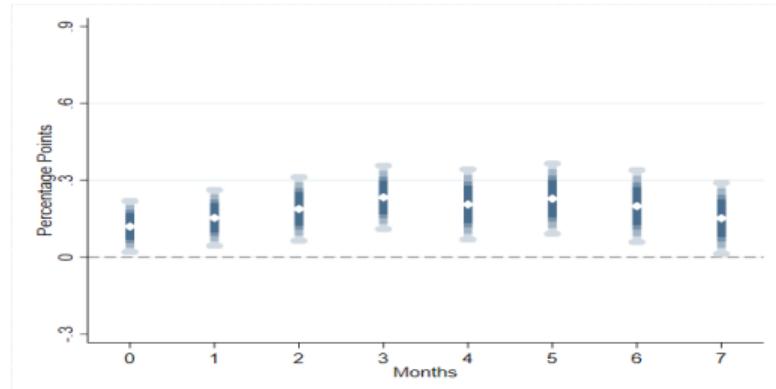
- (a) Response with skewness at long-run mean (β_0).
- Pass-Through significantly higher when skewness is high.

Coefficient Plots: Lending Rates

Average response of county lending rates to 100 b.p. MP shock



(a) Response with skewness at long-run mean (β_0).

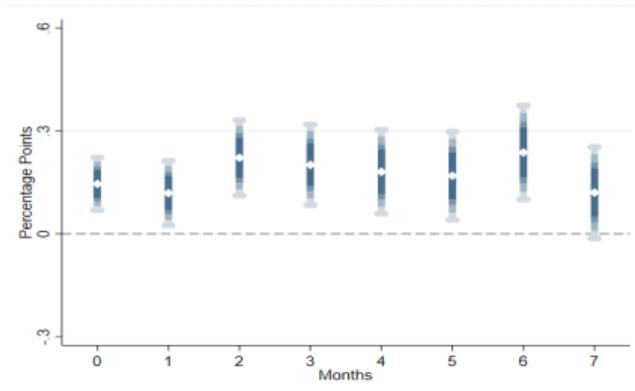


(b) Additional impact with skewness 1 s.d. above mean (β_1)

- Pass-Through significantly higher when skewness is high.

Robust Specification: Lending Rates

Average response of county average lending rates to 100 b.p. MP shock, robust specification

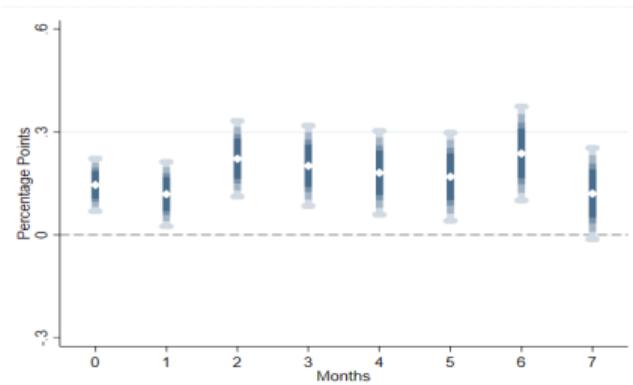


(b) Additional impact: skewness 1 s.d. above mean (β_1)

- Skewness remains highly significant.
- Variance is not significant.

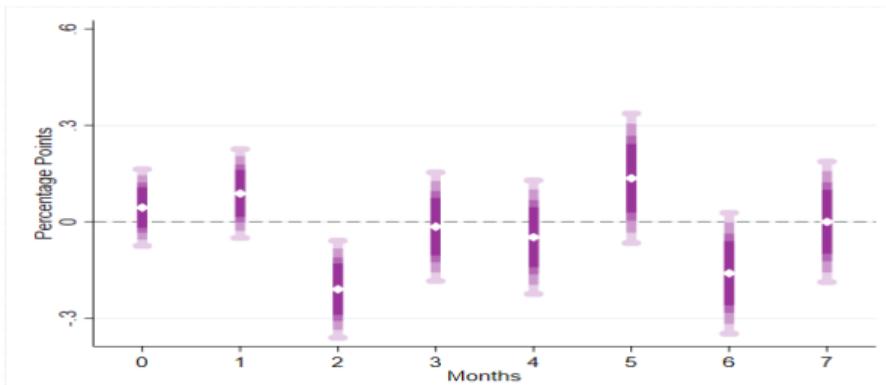
Robust Specification: Lending Rates

Average response of county average lending rates to 100 b.p. MP shock, robust specification



(b) Additional impact: skewness 1 s.d. above mean (β_1)

- Skewness remains highly significant.
- Variance is not significant.

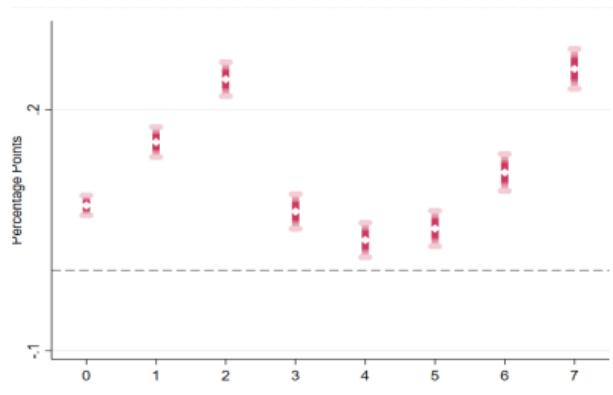


(c) Additional impact: variance 1 s.d. above mean (β_3)

▶ Table Results

Coefficient Plots: Unemployment Rate

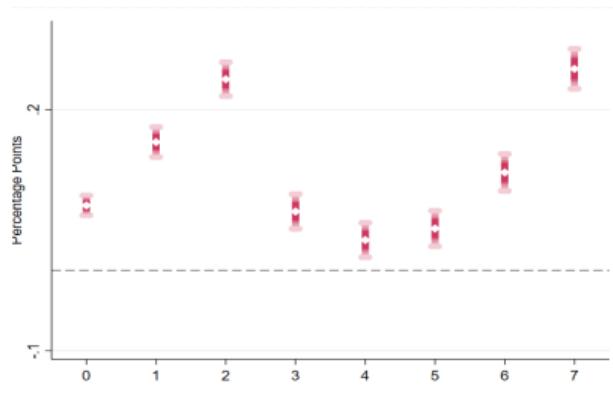
Average response of county unemployment rate to 100 b.p. MP shock



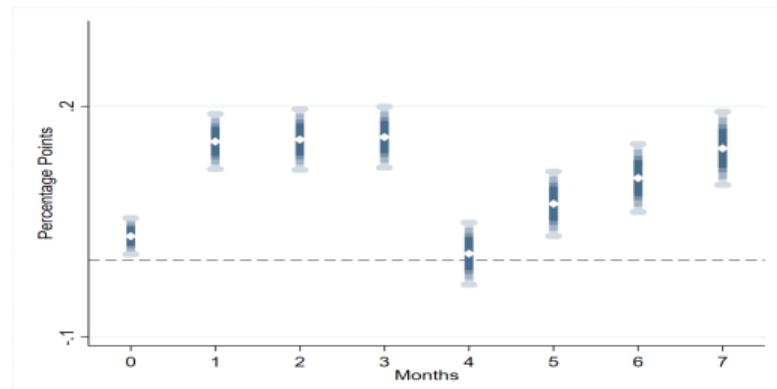
- (a) Response with skewness at long-run mean (β_0).
- Efficacy significantly higher when skewness is high.

Coefficient Plots: Unemployment Rate

Average response of county unemployment rate to 100 b.p. MP shock



(a) Response with skewness at long-run mean (β_0).



(b) Additional impact with skewness 1 s.d. above mean (β_1)

- Efficacy significantly higher when skewness is high.

Robustness

- Variance vs Skewness.
- Increased Set of Interaction Terms.
- Different High-Frequency Proxy.
- Average Interest Rate Expense.
- Robustness with Respect to US pooled Skewness.
- Real Personal Income (State/Lender Level Data).
- Loan-Level Data on Realized Rates.

► More Robustness

Outline:

1 Introduction

2 Data

3 Cross-sectional Moments Zoom-in

4 Empirical Analysis

5 Theoretical Framework

6 Conclusions

Main Model Ingredients

Skewness to Theory:

- The key mechanism underlying the relevance of the skewness as a state variable involves:
 - 1 Lenders imperfect price competition.
 - 2 Consumers' Switching Costs.

► Very Simple Illustrative Framework

Main Model Ingredients

Skewness to Theory:

- The key mechanism underlying the relevance of the skewness as a state variable involves:
 - 1 Lenders imperfect price competition.
 - 2 Consumers' Switching Costs.
⇒ Price dispersion.

► Very Simple Illustrative Framework

Main Model Ingredients

Skewness to Theory:

- The key mechanism underlying the relevance of the skewness as a state variable involves:
 - 1 Lenders imperfect price competition.
 - 2 Consumers' Switching Costs.
⇒ Price dispersion.
 - 3 Consumers' Search Costs.
⇒ State-Dependence based on past cross-section of lending rates.

▶ Very Simple Illustrative Framework

Main Model Ingredients

Skewness to Theory:

- The key mechanism underlying the relevance of the skewness as a state variable involves:
 - 1 Lenders imperfect price competition.
 - 2 Consumers' Switching Costs.
⇒ Price dispersion.
 - 3 Consumers' Search Costs.
⇒ State-Dependence based on past cross-section of lending rates.

Model Structure:

- Repeated Bertrand Competition: two banks (Bank H & L) and many identical clients.

▶ Very Simple Illustrative Framework

Game Timeline

Each period is made of 4 stages:

- **Stage 0:** A measure one continuum of clients becomes in need for a new loan of which:

λ_1 is a prior customer of Bank H.

$\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_1$ is a prior customer of Bank L.

Game Timeline

Each period is made of 4 stages:

- Stage 0: A measure one continuum of clients becomes in need for a new loan of which:
 - λ_1 is a prior customer of Bank H.
 - $\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_1$ is a prior customer of Bank L.
- Stage 0: All borrowers learn the previous period lending rates for free

Game Timeline

Each period is made of 4 stages:

- Stage 0: A measure one continuum of clients becomes in need for a new loan of which:
 - λ_1 is a prior customer of Bank H.
 - $\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_1$ is a prior customer of Bank L.
- Stage 0: All borrowers learn the previous period lending rates for free
- Stage 0: wlog $r_{t-1}^L < r_{t-1}^H$.

Game Timeline

Each period is made of 4 stages:

- **Stage 0:** A measure one continuum of clients becomes in need for a new loan of which:
 - λ_1 is a prior customer of Bank H.
 - $\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_1$ is a prior customer of Bank L.
- **Stage 0:** All borrowers learn the previous period lending rates for free
- **Stage 0:** wlog $r_{t-1}^L < r_{t-1}^H$.
- **Stage 1:** Based on past distribution, each client decides whether to:

Game Timeline

Each period is made of 4 stages:

- **Stage 0:** A measure one continuum of clients becomes in need for a new loan of which:
 - λ_1 is a prior customer of Bank H.
 - $\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_1$ is a prior customer of Bank L.
- **Stage 0:** All borrowers learn the previous period lending rates for free
- **Stage 0:** wlog $r_{t-1}^L < r_{t-1}^H$.

- **Stage 1:** Based on past distribution, each client decides whether to:
 - Stick to its initial bank and observe the new offered rate in Stage 3.
 - Pay fixed cost and learn also the other bank's offered rate in Stage 3.

Game Timeline

Each period is made of 4 stages:

- **Stage 0:** A measure one continuum of clients becomes in need for a new loan of which:
 - λ_1 is a prior customer of Bank H.
 - $\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_1$ is a prior customer of Bank L.
- **Stage 0:** All borrowers learn the previous period lending rates for free
- **Stage 0:** wlog $r_{t-1}^L < r_{t-1}^H$.
- **Stage 1:** Based on past distribution, each client decides whether to:
 - Stick to its initial bank and observe the new offered rate in Stage 3.
 - Pay fixed cost and learn also the other bank's offered rate in Stage 3.
 - Search Costs are Uniformly distributed across all clients.
- **Solution** mass of searching customers will be:

$$\lambda_1 * (1 - S(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L))$$

Game Timeline

Each period is made of 4 stages:

- **Stage 0:** A measure one continuum of clients becomes in need for a new loan of which:
 - λ_1 is a prior customer of Bank H.
 - $\lambda_2 = 1 - \lambda_1$ is a prior customer of Bank L.
- **Stage 0:** All borrowers learn the previous period lending rates for free
- **Stage 0:** wlog $r_{t-1}^L < r_{t-1}^H$.
- **Stage 1:** Based on past distribution, each client decides whether to:
 - Stick to its initial bank and observe the new offered rate in Stage 3.
 - Pay fixed cost and learn also the other bank's offered rate in Stage 3.
 - Search Costs are Uniformly distributed across all clients.
- **Solution** mass of searching customers will be:
$$\lambda_1 * (1 - S(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L))$$

$$S(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L) = \text{measure of clients with search cost} > \text{expected gain from switching to lender L.}$$

Game Timeline cont'd

- **Stage 2:** Monetary Policy shock hits \Rightarrow Banks' marginal cost of lending.

Game Timeline cont'd

- **Stage 2:** Monetary Policy shock hits \Rightarrow Banks' marginal cost of lending.
- **Stage 3:** Banks observe all and set their new lending rates.

Game Timeline cont'd

- **Stage 2:** Monetary Policy shock hits \Rightarrow Banks' marginal cost of lending.
- **Stage 3:** Banks observe all and set their new lending rates.
- **Stage 4:** Clients decide whether to take a loan (and from whom if searched).

Game Timeline cont'd

- **Stage 2:** Monetary Policy shock hits \Rightarrow Banks' marginal cost of lending.
- **Stage 3:** Banks observe all and set their new lending rates.
- **Stage 4:** Clients decide whether to take a loan (and from whom if searched).
- Utility parameters:

Game Timeline cont'd

- **Stage 2:** Monetary Policy shock hits \Rightarrow Banks' marginal cost of lending.
- **Stage 3:** Banks observe all and set their new lending rates.
- **Stage 4:** Clients decide whether to take a loan (and from whom if searched).
- Utility parameters:
 - Utility of loan: v .

Game Timeline cont'd

- **Stage 2:** Monetary Policy shock hits \Rightarrow Banks' marginal cost of lending.
- **Stage 3:** Banks observe all and set their new lending rates.
- **Stage 4:** Clients decide whether to take a loan (and from whom if searched).
- Utility parameters:
 - Utility of loan: v .
 - Hotelling distance from Bank H: z_H .
 - Hotelling distance from Bank L: z_L .

Game Timeline cont'd

- **Stage 2:** Monetary Policy shock hits \Rightarrow Banks' marginal cost of lending.
- **Stage 3:** Banks observe all and set their new lending rates.
- **Stage 4:** Clients decide whether to take a loan (and from whom if searched).
- Utility parameters:
 - Utility of loan: v .
 - Hotelling distance from Bank H: z_H .
 - Hotelling distance from Bank L: z_L .
- Clients choice:
 - Client of L takes loan from L if $v - z_L - r_t^L > 0$.
 - Client of H who did not search borrows if: $v - z_H - r_t^H > 0$

Game Timeline cont'd

- **Stage 2:** Monetary Policy shock hits \Rightarrow Banks' marginal cost of lending.
- **Stage 3:** Banks observe all and set their new lending rates.
- **Stage 4:** Clients decide whether to take a loan (and from whom if searched).
- Utility parameters:
 - Utility of loan: v .
 - Hotelling distance from Bank H: z_H .
 - Hotelling distance from Bank L: z_L .
- Clients choice:
 - Client of L takes loan from L if $v - z_L - r_t^L > 0$.
 - Client of H who did not search borrows if: $v - z_H - r_t^H > 0$
 - Client of H who did search borrows if: $v - z_H - r_t^H \geq v - z_L - r_t^L$

Where the fun happens: demand functions

Demand Functions:

Bank H:

$$X_H(r_H, r_L) = \bar{Q}_H - \beta_H r_H + \kappa r_L$$

Bank L:

$$X_L(r_H, r_L) = \bar{Q}_L - \beta_L r_L + \kappa r_H$$

Where the fun happens: demand functions

Demand Functions expanded:

Bank H:

$$X_H(r_H, r_L) = \left[\bar{Q}_H - \underbrace{\left[\lambda_1 S + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right] r_H}_{\beta_H} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right] r_L}_{\kappa} \right]$$

Where the fun happens: demand functions

Demand Functions expanded:

Bank H:

$$X_H(r_H, r_L) = \left[\bar{Q}_H - \underbrace{\left[\lambda_1 S + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right]}_{\beta_H} r_H + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right]}_{\kappa} r_L \right]$$

Bank L:

$$X_L(r_H, r_L) = \left[\bar{Q}_L - \underbrace{\left[\lambda_2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right]}_{\beta_L} r_L + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right]}_{\kappa} r_H \right]$$

Where the fun happens: demand functions

Demand Functions expanded:

Bank H:

$$X_H(r_H, r_L) = \left[\bar{Q}_H - \underbrace{\left[\lambda_1 S + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right] r_H}_{\beta_H} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right] r_L}_{\kappa} \right]$$

Bank L:

$$X_L(r_H, r_L) = \left[\bar{Q}_L - \underbrace{\left[\lambda_2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right] r_L}_{\beta_L} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right] r_H}_{\kappa} \right]$$

State Dependency: $S = S(r_{t-1}^H, r_{t-1}^L)$

Profit Functions

Bank H:

$$\pi_H = [r_H - c] \left[\bar{Q}_H - \underbrace{\left[\lambda_1 S + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right]}_{\beta_H} r_H + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right]}_{\kappa} r_L \right]$$

Bank L:

$$\pi_L = [r_L - c] \left[\bar{Q}_L - \underbrace{\left[\lambda_2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right]}_{\beta_L} r_L + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (1 - S) \right]}_{\kappa} r_H \right]$$

Solution Strategy:

- Best Responses. ([▶ details](#))
- Equilibrium Rates. ([▶ details](#))
- Pass-Through.

Results about the Pass-Through.

Consider the Pass-Through, respectively $\frac{\partial r_L^*}{\partial c}$, $\frac{\partial r_H^*}{\partial c}$

Results about the Pass-Through.

Consider the Pass-Through, respectively $\frac{\partial r_L^*}{\partial c}$, $\frac{\partial r_H^*}{\partial c}$

Proposition 1

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial r_i^*}{\partial c} < 1 \quad \text{for } i = H, L^1.$$

- **Intuition 1.1:** Pass-Through $> \frac{1}{2}$ (Monopolist).
- **Intuition 1.2:** Pass-Through < 1 (Bertrand Paradox).

¹ Technical Condition: $\kappa < \beta_i$

Results about the Pass-Through.

Consider the Pass-Through, respectively $\frac{\partial r_L^*}{\partial c}$, $\frac{\partial r_H^*}{\partial c}$

Proposition 1

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\partial r_i^*}{\partial c} < 1 \quad \text{for } i = H, L^1.$$

- **Intuition 1.1:** Pass-Through $> \frac{1}{2}$ (Monopolist).
- **Intuition 1.2:** Pass-Through < 1 (Bertrand Paradox).
- **Take-Away** Mass of borrowers searching pins down how close the pass-through is to either of the two extremes.

¹ Technical Condition: $\kappa < \beta_i$

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 2

$\frac{\partial r_i^*}{\partial c}$ is increasing in $(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L)$ and λ_1 .

Intuition: Larger difference among past rates \Rightarrow More clients search.

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 2

$\frac{\partial r_i^*}{\partial c}$ is increasing in $(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L)$ and λ_1 .

Intuition: Larger difference among past rates \Rightarrow More clients search.

Larger initial mass of Bank H clients \Rightarrow More clients search.

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 2

$\frac{\partial r_i^*}{\partial c}$ is increasing in $(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L)$ and λ_1 .

Intuition: Larger difference among past rates \Rightarrow More clients search.

Larger initial mass of Bank H clients \Rightarrow More clients search.

More clients on the search \Rightarrow higher pass-through.

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 2

$\frac{\partial r_i^*}{\partial c}$ is increasing in $(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L)$ and λ_1 .

Intuition: Larger difference among past rates \Rightarrow More clients search.

Larger initial mass of Bank H clients \Rightarrow More clients search.

More clients on the search \Rightarrow higher pass-through.

Note: Skewness increases in $(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L)$ and λ_1 .

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 2

$\frac{\partial r_i^*}{\partial c}$ is increasing in $(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L)$ and λ_1 .

Intuition: Larger difference among past rates \Rightarrow More clients search.

Larger initial mass of Bank H clients \Rightarrow More clients search.

More clients on the search \Rightarrow higher pass-through.

Note: Skewness increases in $(r_{t-1}^H - r_{t-1}^L)$ and λ_1 .

Take-Away: Larger Skewness \Rightarrow more clients on the search \Rightarrow higher pass-through.

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 3

$$\frac{\partial r_H^*}{\partial c} > \frac{\partial r_L^*}{\partial c}$$
¹

Intuition: L faces only "upside-risk" of acquiring clients from Bank H.

¹ Technical Condition $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 S$

► Variance vs Skewness

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 3

$$\frac{\partial r_H^*}{\partial c} > \frac{\partial r_L^*}{\partial c} \text{¹}$$

Intuition: L faces only "upside-risk" of acquiring clients from Bank H.

Bank H faces "downside-risk" of losing clients to Bank L.

¹ Technical Condition $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 S$

► Variance vs Skewness

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 3

$$\frac{\partial r_H^*}{\partial c} > \frac{\partial r_L^*}{\partial c}$$
¹

Intuition: L faces only "upside-risk" of acquiring clients from Bank H.

Bank H faces "downside-risk" of losing clients to Bank L.

Take-Away Bank H responds by more than Bank L to MP.

¹ Technical Condition $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 S$

▶ Variance vs Skewness

Results about the Pass-Through.

Proposition 3

$$\frac{\partial r_H^*}{\partial c} > \frac{\partial r_L^*}{\partial c}$$
¹

Intuition: L faces only "upside-risk" of acquiring clients from Bank H.

Bank H faces "downside-risk" of losing clients to Bank L.

Take-Away Bank H responds by more than Bank L to MP.

Implications:

- 1 Empirical Test of Proposition 3. (next slide)
- 2 **Path Dependence** of Monetary Policy.

¹ Technical Condition $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 S$

► Variance vs Skewness

Empirical Test of Proposition 3

Table: Responsiveness of High vs Low Rate lender to a 100 b.p. monetary policy shock when skewness is high

Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Low Rate	-0.01 (-0.69)	-0.01 (-0.39)	0.03 (1.25)	0.04* (1.89)	0.06** (2.35)	0.08*** (3.40)	0.42*** (16.37)	0.45*** (17.43)	0.38*** (14.81)	0.09*** (3.41)	0.20*** (7.91)
High Rate	-0.06* (-2.56)	-0.04 (-1.24)	0.01 (0.40)	0.13*** (3.46)	0.15*** (3.91)	0.13*** (3.31)	0.10*** (2.61)	0.07* (1.69)	0.09** (2.21)	0.20*** (4.90)	0.14*** (3.52)
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	2317536	2200605	2139583	2080359	2028567	1983506	1943036	1898621	1860857	1823443	1784944
R ²	0.977	0.968	0.961	0.955	0.950	0.946	0.943	0.940	0.938	0.936	0.934

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Conclusions

- **Lending rate skewness** is a **quantitatively** important **state-variable** for MP effects.

Conclusions

- Lending rate skewness is a **quantitatively** important state-variable for MP effects.
- 1 s.d. \uparrow skewness roughly increases MP pass-through by 75%, and efficacy by 25 %.

THANKS!

Conclusions

- Lending rate skewness is a **quantitatively** important state-variable for MP effects.
- 1 s.d. \uparrow skewness roughly increases MP pass-through by 75%, and efficacy by 25 %.
- Can account for heterogeneity across space and time of MP effects.

THANKS!

Conclusions

- **Lending rate skewness** is a **quantitatively** important **state-variable** for MP effects.
- 1 s.d. \uparrow skewness roughly increases MP pass-through by 75%, and efficacy by 25 %.
- Can account for **heterogeneity** across **space** and **time** of MP effects.
- **Search Frictions** create skewness-based state-dependent responses of lending rates to MP.

THANKS!

Conclusions

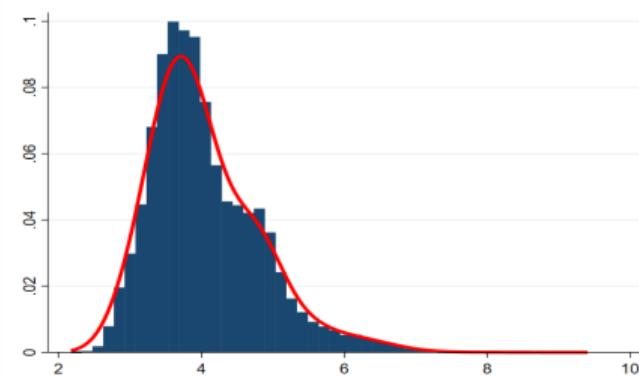
- **Lending rate skewness** is a **quantitatively** important **state-variable** for MP effects.
- 1 s.d. \uparrow skewness roughly increases MP pass-through by 75%, and efficacy by 25 %.
- Can account for **heterogeneity** across **space** and **time** of MP effects.
- **Search Frictions** create skewness-based state-dependent responses of lending rates to MP.
- **Future work:**
 - 1 Include data on loan applications to measure search efforts empirically.
 - 2 Extend analysis to deposit rates.
 - 3 Explore GE outcomes in general dynamic macro model.

THANKS!

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

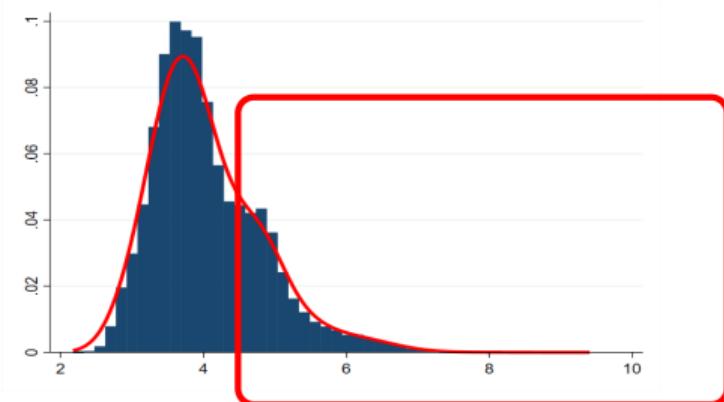
Facts: The curious shapes of the lending rate distributions.



(a) 30Y Mortgage Rates. Minneapolis-MSA. 2019-M1.

- Pronounced Asymmetric shape, market concentration but...

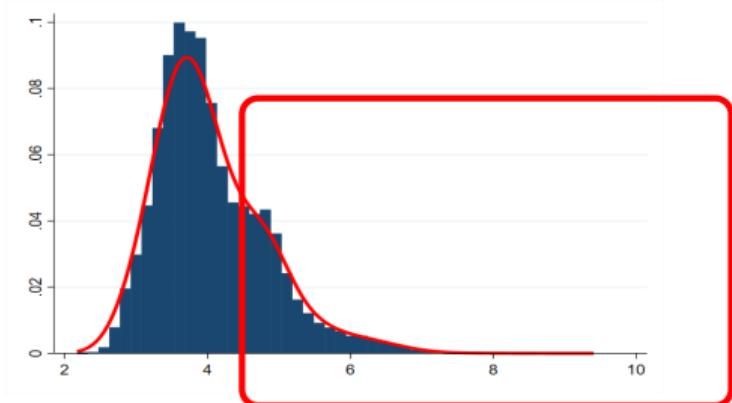
Facts: The curious shapes of the lending rate distributions.



(a) 30Y Mortgage Rates. Minneapolis-MSA. 2019-M1.

- Pronounced Asymmetric shape, market concentration but...

Facts: The curious shapes of the lending rate distributions.



(a) 30Y Mortgage Rates. Minneapolis-MSA. 2019-M1.



(b) Skewness Time-Series. Minneapolis-MSA

- Pronounced Asymmetric shape, market concentration but...
- Asymmetry is time-varying (next slides)

► MSA-Cross Distribution

► Branch-Level Distribution

► Online Marketplace dispersion

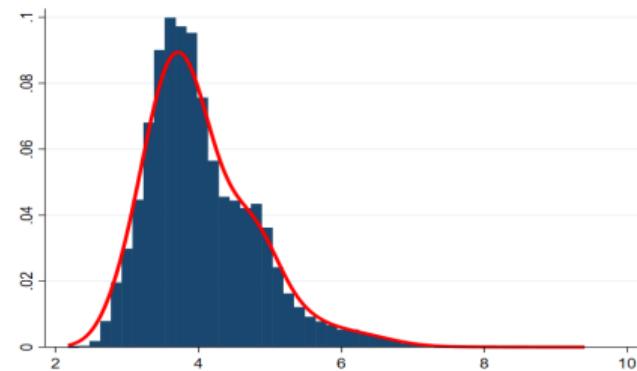
► Row Rates

► MP Pass-Through Heterogeneity

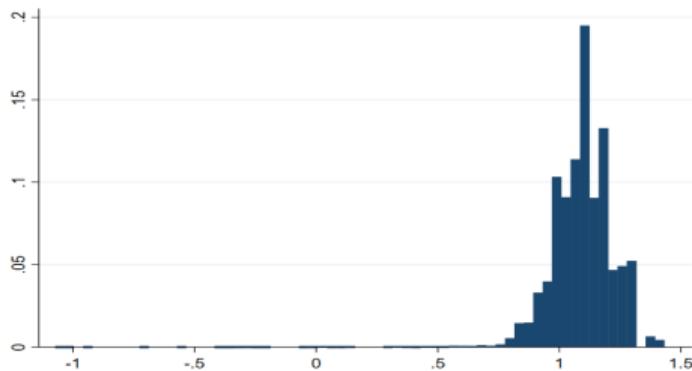
► Back

Facts: The curious shapes of the lending rate distributions.

Mortgage Rates cross-section. Minneapolis MSA vs All MSAs. Purged Borrower/Loan type.



(a) Distribution in 2019-M1.



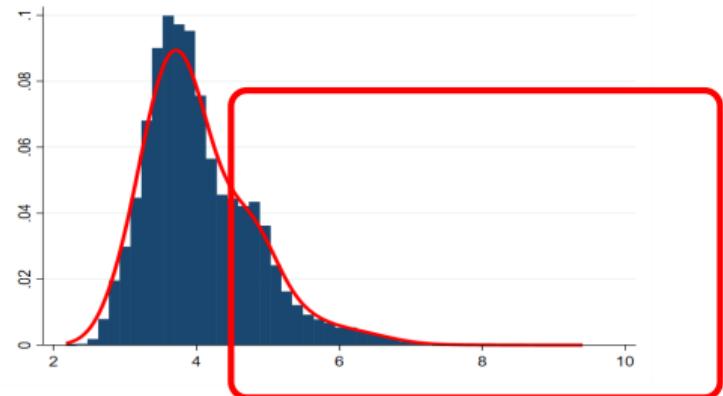
(b) Skewness Distribution Over MSAs. (Recessions in grey)

- Pronounced Asymmetric shape, market concentration but...
- Skewness cross-section MSA distribution centered around 1 and positive.

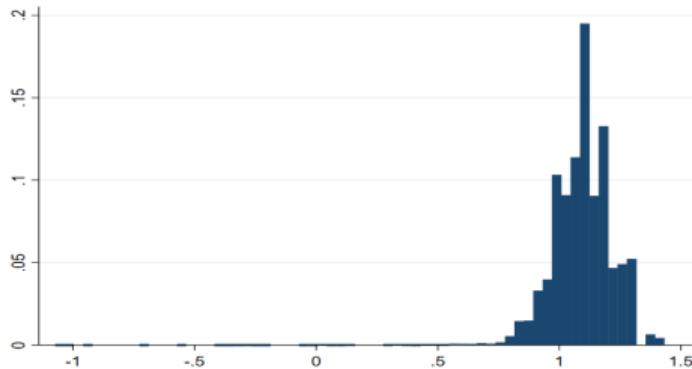
▶ Back

Facts: The curious shapes of the lending rate distributions.

Mortgage Rates cross-section. Minneapolis MSA vs All MSAs. Purged Borrower/Loan type.



(a) Distribution in 2019-M1.



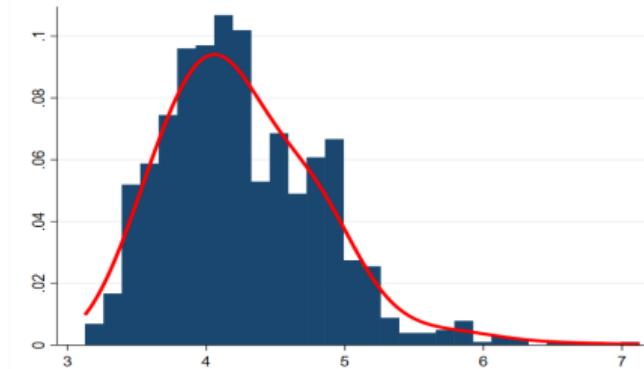
(b) Skewness Distribution Over MSAs. (Recessions in grey)

- Pronounced Asymmetric shape, market concentration but...
- Skewness cross-section MSA distribution centered around 1 and positive.

▶ Back

Facts: The curious shapes of the lending rate distributions.

Mortgage Rates cross-section. Minneapolis MSA. Specific Borrower/Loan type.

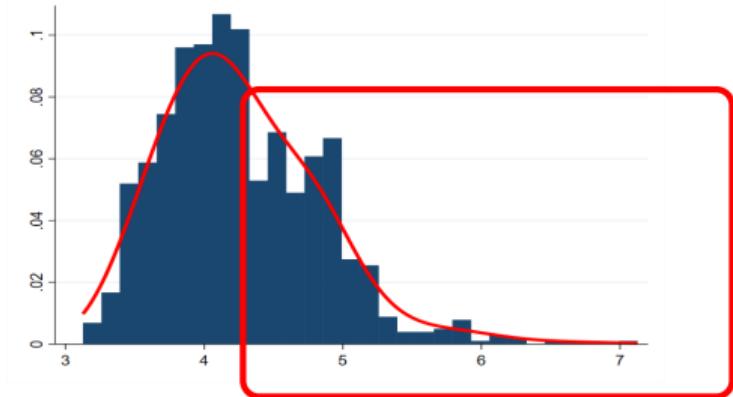


(a) Distribution in 2019-M1.

- Pronounced Asymmetric shape, market concentration but...

Facts: The curious shapes of the lending rate distributions.

Mortgage Rates cross-section. Minneapolis MSA. Specific Borrower/Loan type.

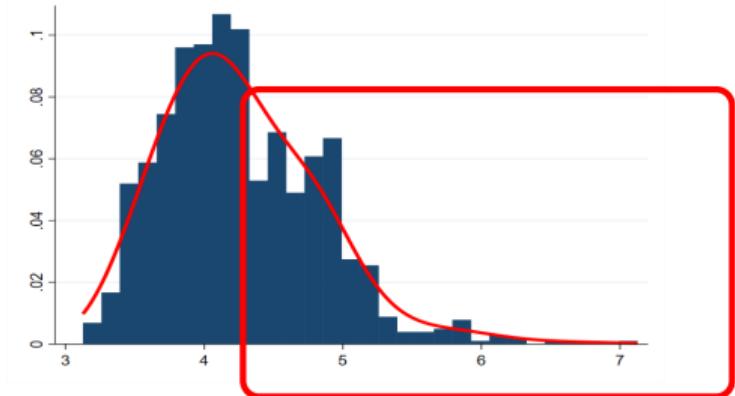


(a) Distribution in 2019-M1.

- Pronounced Asymmetric shape, market concentration but...

Facts: The curious shapes of the lending rate distributions.

Mortgage Rates cross-section. Minneapolis MSA. Specific Borrower/Loan type.



(a) Distribution in 2019-M1.

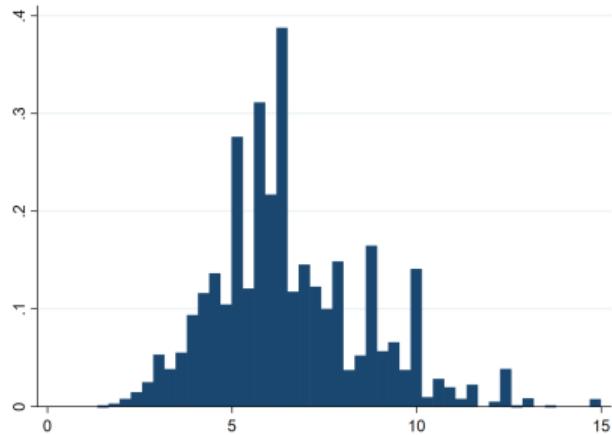


(b) Skewness over time. (Recessions in grey)

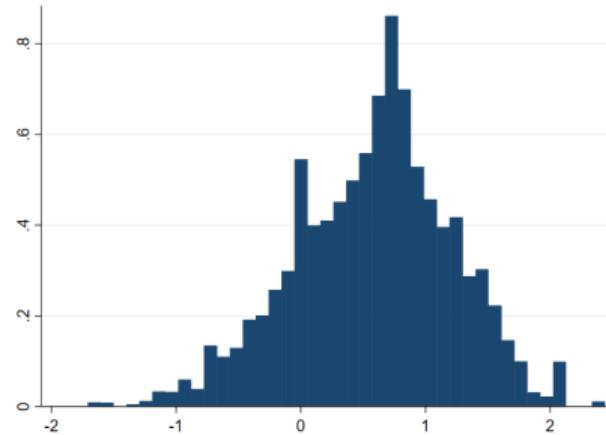
- Pronounced Asymmetric shape, market concentration but...
- Asymmetry is time-varying (next slides)

Facts: The Distribution of offered rates by lender branch

Offered Rates on Pers Rec Veichle Loans



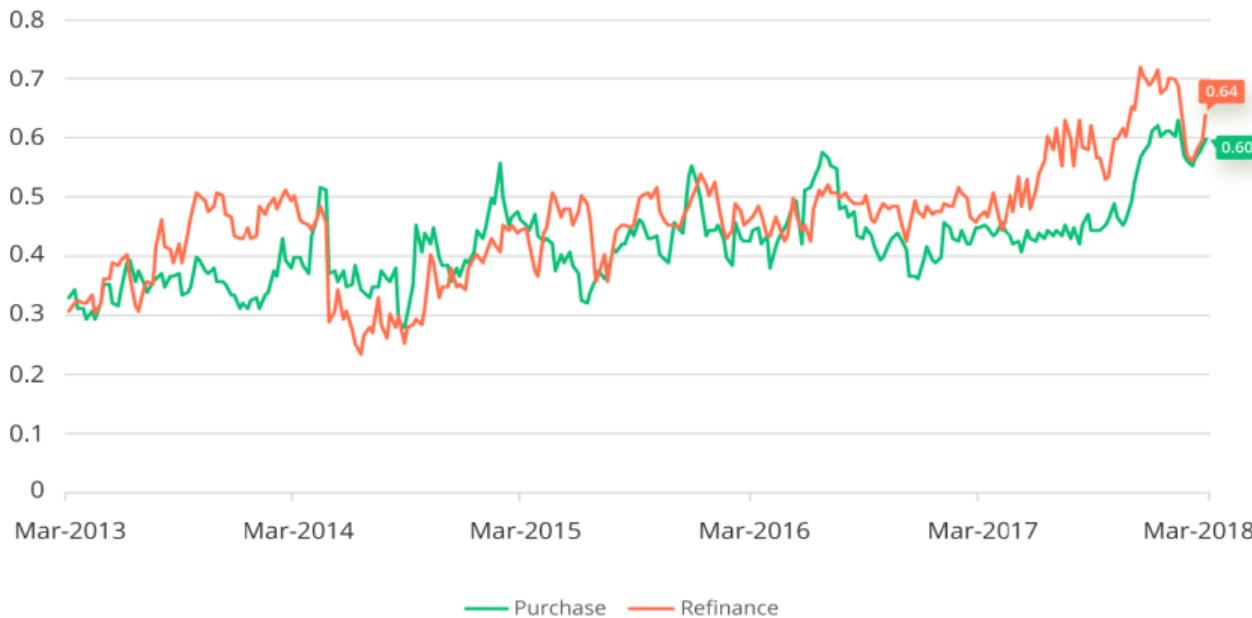
(a) L.A. Cross-sectional Distribution Lending Rates. 2016m1.



(b) National distribution of cross-sectional skewness.

▶ Back

Facts: The lending rate dispersion on Online Marketplaces



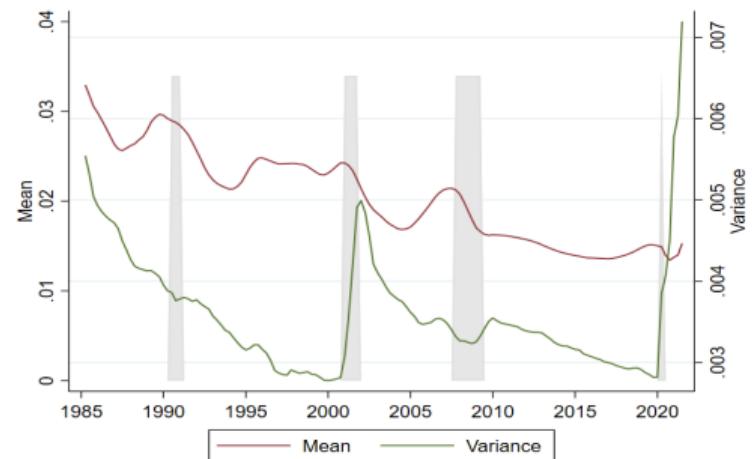
Interest Rate Dispersion on LendingTree.com

▶ Back

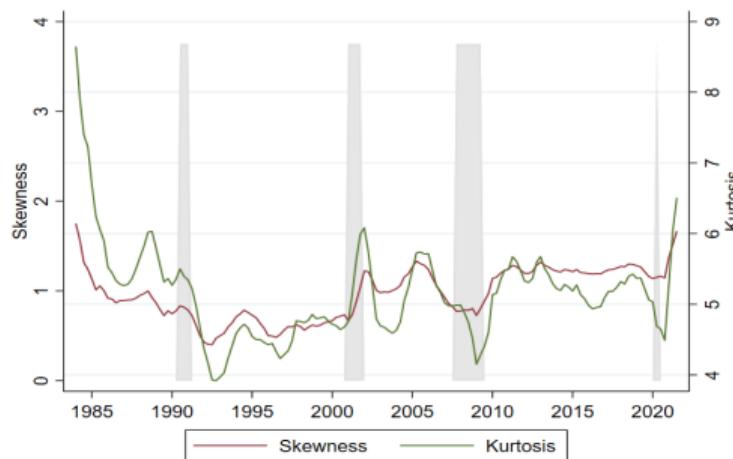
Lender-Level Distribution: higher order moments non-trivial dynamics

C&I Loan average interest rates

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis

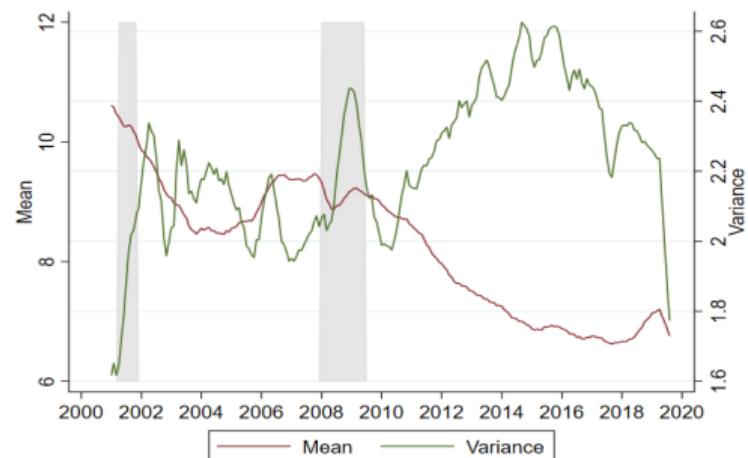


- Significant Time-Variation.
- Correlation between Skewness and Kurtosis.
- Different behaviour across different Recessions.

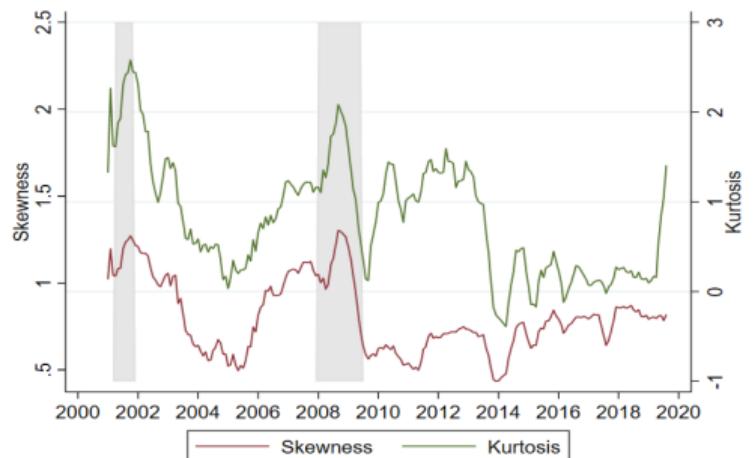
Branch-Level Distribution: higher order moments non-trivial dynamics

Personal Recreational Vehicle Advertised Loan Rates.

Mean and Variance

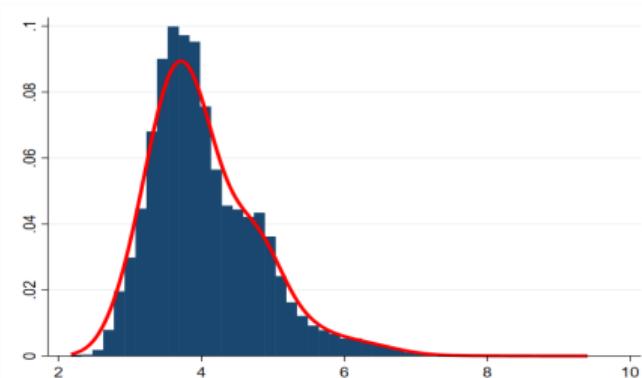


Skewness and Kurtosis



▶ Back to Outline

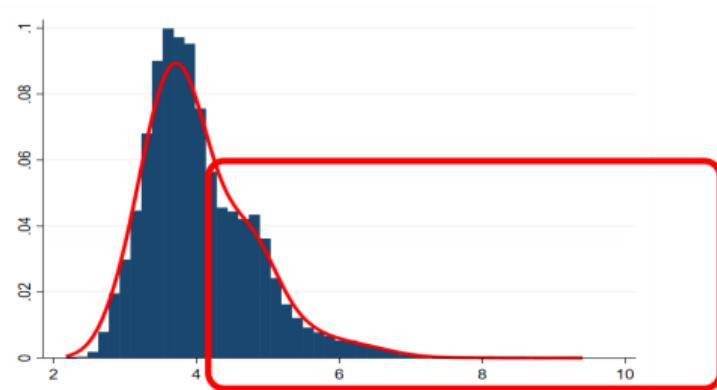
Freddie Mac Data on Realized House Mortgage Rates



(a) 30Y Mortgage Rates. Minneapolis-MSA. 2019-M1.

- Displayed distribution is residualized wrt Borrowers and Loan Observables as in Hurst et al. (2016).
- Pronounced asymmetry,

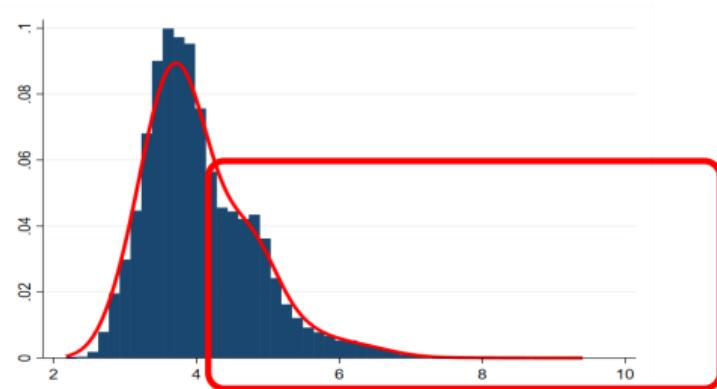
Freddie Mac Data on Realized House Mortgage Rates



(a) 30Y Mortgage Rates. Minneapolis-MSA. 2019-M1.

- Displayed distribution is residualized wrt Borrowers and Loan Observables as in Hurst et al. (2016).
- Pronounced asymmetry,

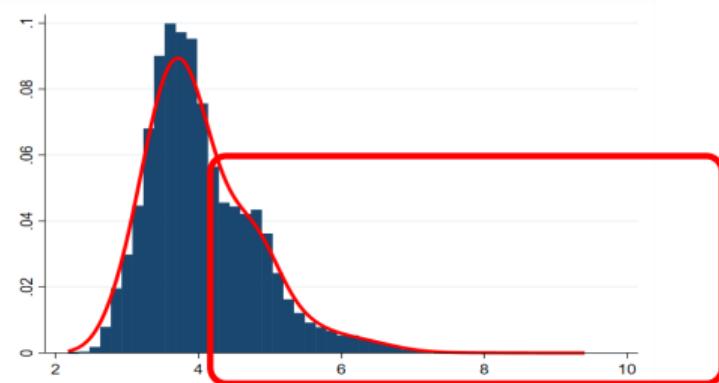
Freddie Mac Data on Realized House Mortgage Rates



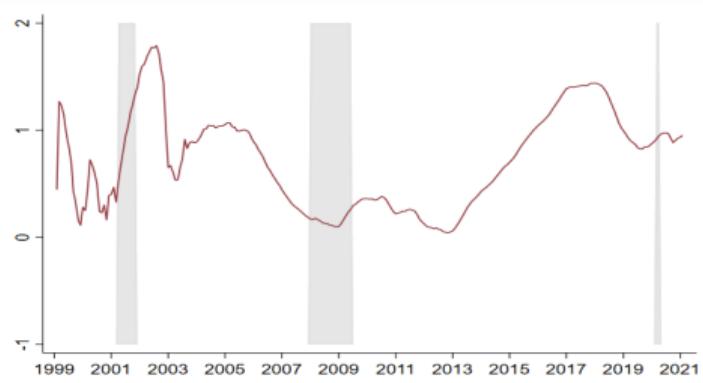
(a) 30Y Mortgage Rates. Minneapolis-MSA. 2019-M1.

- Displayed distribution is residualized wrt Borrowers and Loan Observables as in Hurst et al. (2016).
- Pronounced asymmetry, market concentration but...

Freddie Mac Data on Realized House Mortgage Rates



(a) 30Y Mortgage Rates. Minneapolis-MSA. 2019-M1.



(b) Skewness Time-Series. Minneapolis-MSA

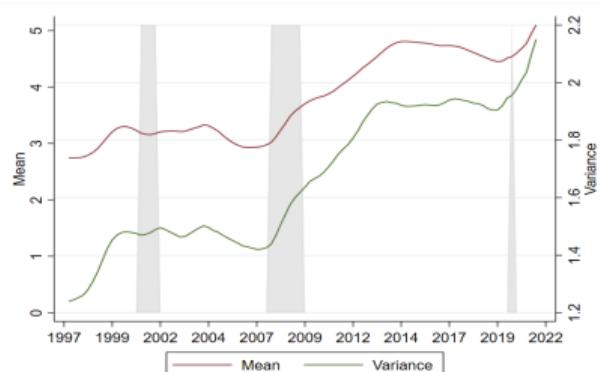
- Displayed distribution is residualized wrt Borrowers and Loan Observables as in Hurst et al. (2016).
- Pronounced asymmetry, market concentration but...
- asymmetry is time-varying.

▶ Back

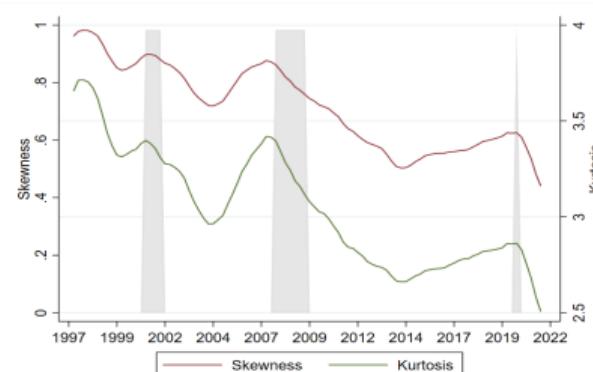
Evolution of Asset Average Maturity Distribution 1st to 4th Moment

Asset average maturity over time.

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis



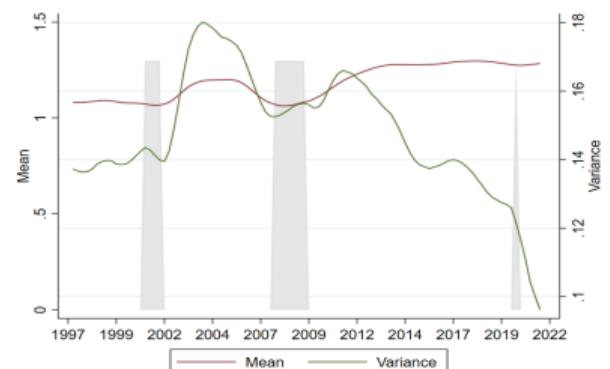
Asset average maturity computed as weighted average maturity assigning mid maturity to each asset category.

▶ Back

Evolution of Liabilities Average Maturity 1st to 4th Moment.

Liability average maturity over time.

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis



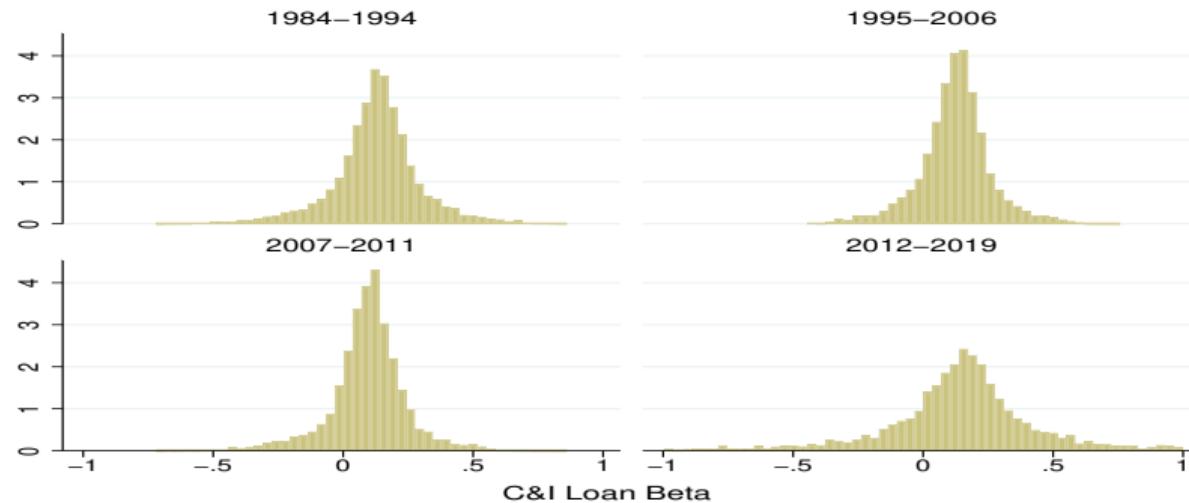
Liability average maturity computed as weighted average maturity assigning mid maturity to each liability category.

▶ Back

Evolution of C&I Loans Dynamic Beta full distribution

Beta: Measure of sensitivity of Loan Rate to movements in the policy rate (Drechsler et al. (2017))

$$\Delta \text{Rate}_{bank,t} = \alpha_{bank} + \alpha_t + \sum_{k=1}^4 \beta_{bank,k} \Delta FFR_t + \varepsilon_{bank,t} \quad \text{BETA} = \sum_{k=1}^4 \beta_k$$

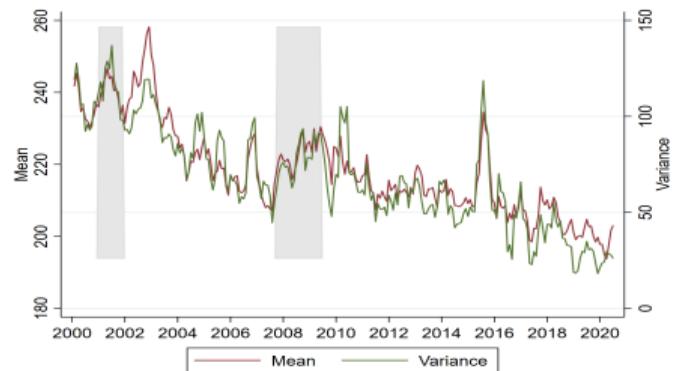


▶ Back

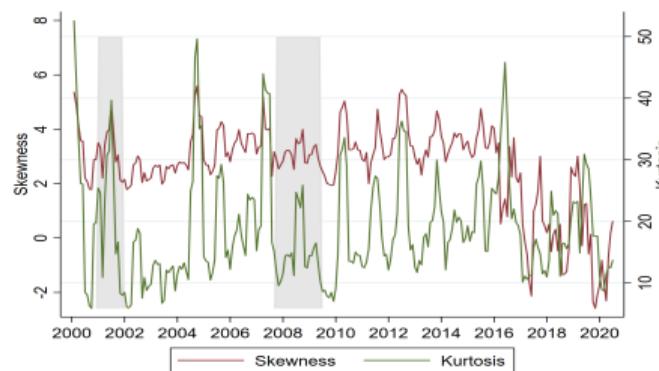
Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment. Dealscan

Dealscan interest rate spreads moments over time (average moment value over all Loan Types)

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis



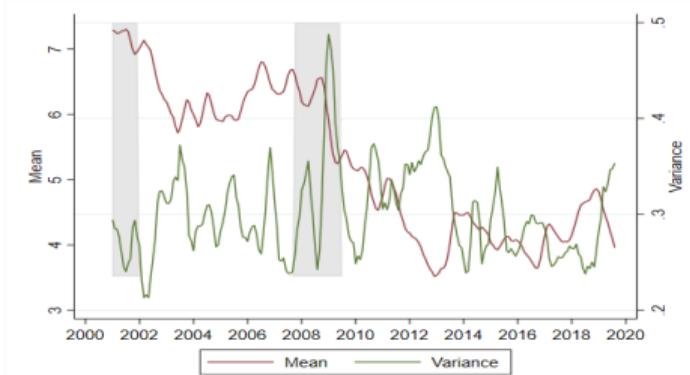
Interest rates spread on base rate from Dealscan Data at monthly frequency.

▶ Back

Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment. Ratewatch

Ratewatch interest rate spreads moments over time (30 Yr Fxd Mtreplace @ 175K)

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis



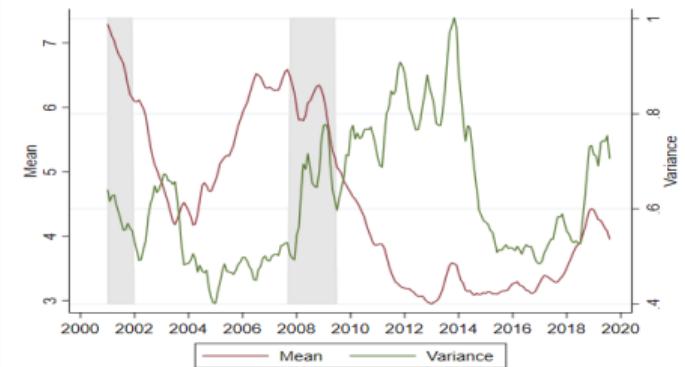
Interest rates at monthly frequency.

▶ Back

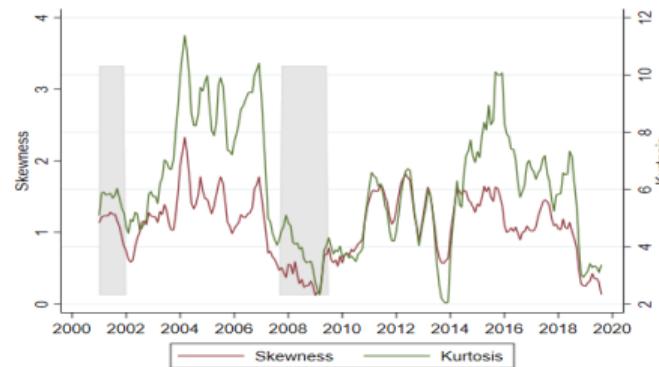
Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment. Ratewatch

Ratewatch interest rate spreads moments over time (3 Year ARM @ 175K)

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis



Interest rates at monthly frequency.

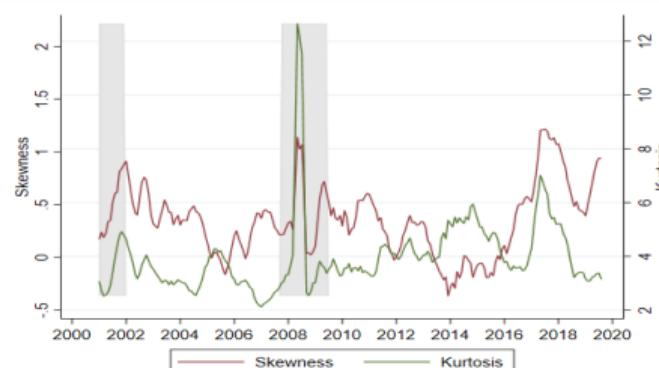
Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment. Ratewatch

Ratewatch interest rate spreads moments over time (Construction Loan @ 175K)

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis



Interest rates at monthly frequency.

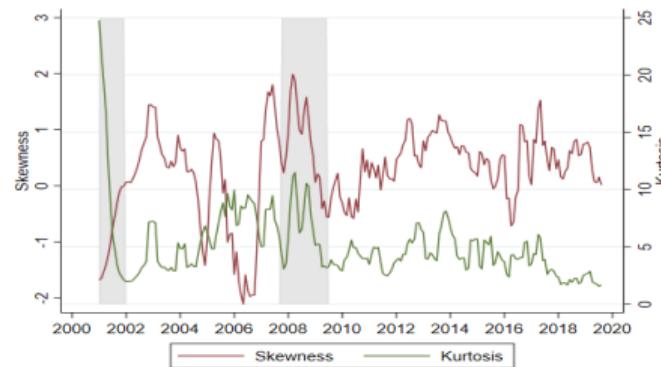
Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment. Ratewatch

Ratewatch interest rate spreads moments over time (Bus Loan Secured @ 50K)

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis

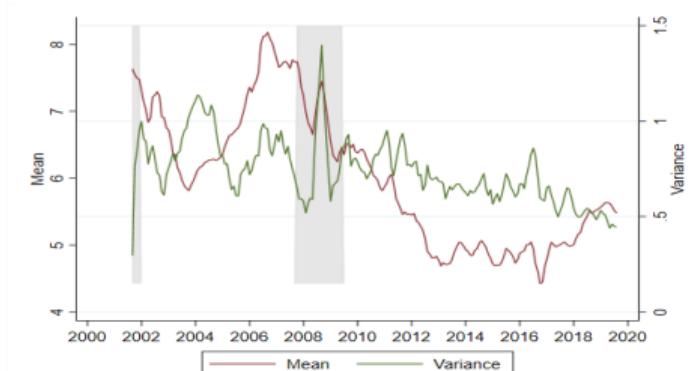


Interest rates at monthly frequency.

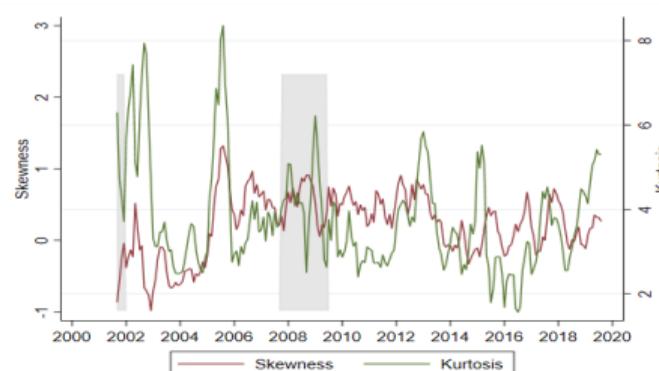
Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment. Ratewatch

Ratewatch interest rate spreads moments over time (Comm Real Estate @ 1M)

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis

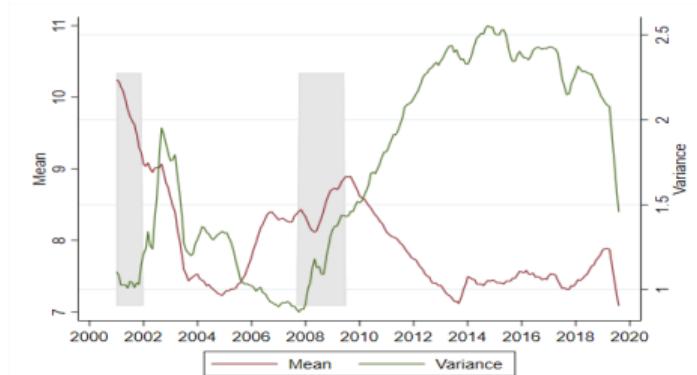


Interest rates at monthly frequency.

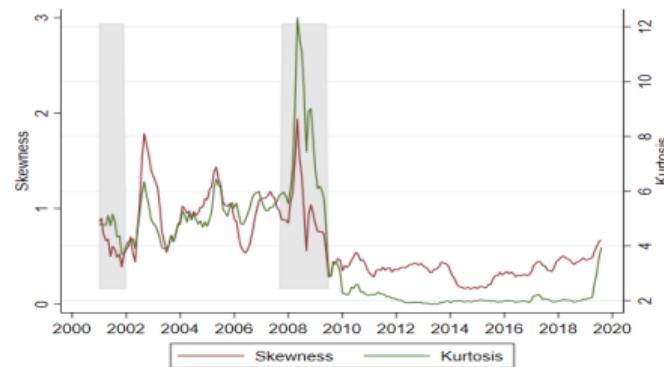
Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment. Ratewatch

Ratewatch interest rate spreads moments over time (Boat New)

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis



Interest rates at monthly frequency.

Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment. Ratewatch

Ratewatch interest rate spreads moments over time (Personal Vehicle New)

Mean and Variance



Skewness and Kurtosis

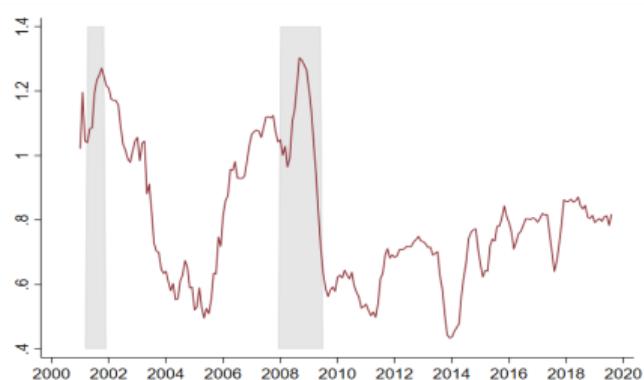


Interest rates at monthly frequency.

▶ Back

Branch-Level Data: cross-sectional skewness over time

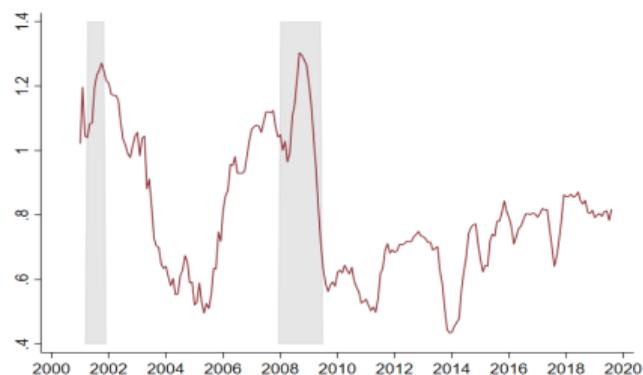
Example: New advertised Loan Rates for Personal Recreational Vehicle purchase.



(a) Lending rates skewness, US overall distribution.

Branch-Level Data: cross-sectional skewness over time

Example: New advertised Loan Rates for Personal Recreational Vehicle purchase.



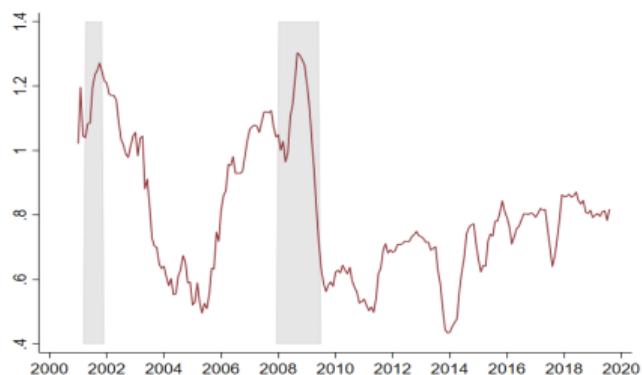
(a) Lending rates skewness, US overall distribution.



(b) Mean of within-county skewness measures.

Branch-Level Data: cross-sectional skewness over time

Example: New advertised Loan Rates for Personal Recreational Vehicle purchase.



(a) Lending rates skewness, US overall distribution.

- ⇒ High variation.
- ⇒ Distribution of skewness across counties shifts over time.



(b) Mean of within-county skewness measures.

Loan-Level Distribution: higher order moments non-trivial dynamics

Freddie Mac Mortgage Rates. Purged. Moments over time.

Skewness and Kurtosis, County-Level Mean



Skewness and Kurtosis, pooled-US Mean



▶ Back

MP Pass-Through heterogeneity Across-States

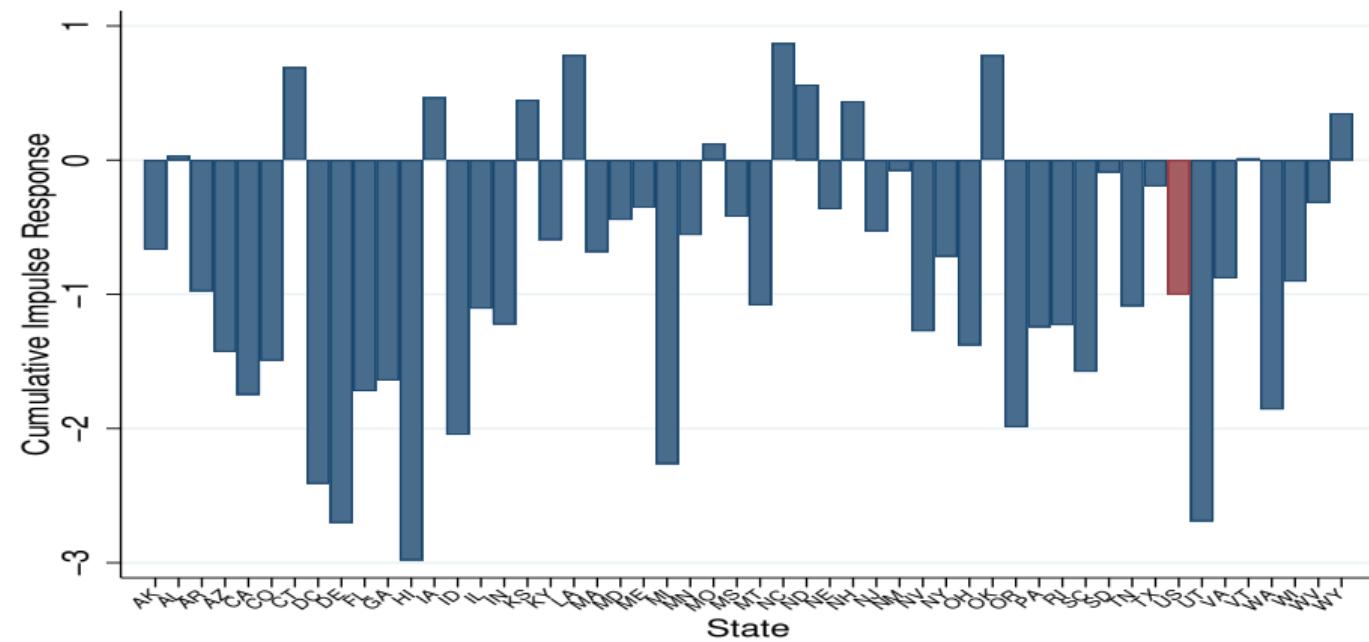


Figure: IRF to 1% MP Shock. IV Local Projections.

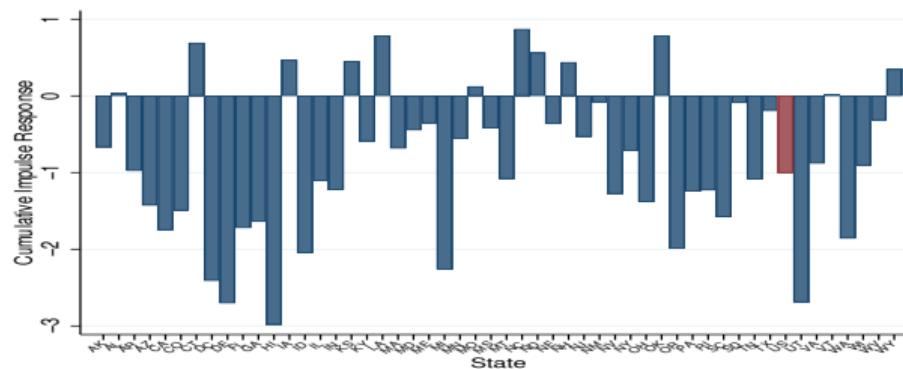
▶ Back

MP Heterogeneity Across States

Methodology: IV Local Projections with High-Frequency Proxy by State.¹

$$\text{Pers.Inc}_{t+h,s} = \alpha_s + \beta_s \underline{\text{FFR}}_t + \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \text{FFR}_{t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \gamma_k X_{s,t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \delta_k X_{US,t-k} + \varepsilon_{s,t}$$

2 Years Cumulative Impulse Response of Real Personal Income to MP shock



² Proxy Identification as in Jarociński and Karadi (2020)

Estimation Results

Average Income response to $MP_s = \alpha + \beta \text{ bank moments}_s + \gamma \text{ controls}_s + \varepsilon_s$

VARIABLES	(1) Baseline	(2) SM Banks	(3) NII
Asset Mat M1	0.57** (0.22)	0.68*** (0.22)	0.64*** (0.21)
Liab Mat M1	-5.38 (3.29)	-5.28 (3.13)	-3.67 (3.22)
Asset Mat M3	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.02)
Liab Mat M3	16.09* (8.57)	19.45** (8.30)	18.37** (8.20)
Constant	9.07*** (2.94)	5.95* (3.13)	5.75* (3.15)
Controls	YES	YES	YES
Observations	51	51	51
R-squared	0.57	0.62	0.62

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

▶ Back

▶ More on Controls

▶ Full-Table

Average income response to $MP_s = \alpha + \beta \text{ bank moments}_s + \gamma \text{ controls}_s + \varepsilon_s$

Bank Moments:

- Asset Average Maturity.
- Liability Average Maturity.
- Average Interest Rate Earned.
 - Mean (M1)
 - Skewness (M3)

Controls:

- House Price Growth
- Percent of total GDP:
 - Durables
 - Non-Durables
 - Construction
 - Services
- Bank Related Variables:
 - Capital Ratio
 - Net Interest Income
 - Percent of Small Medium Banks.

▶ back

Estimation Results

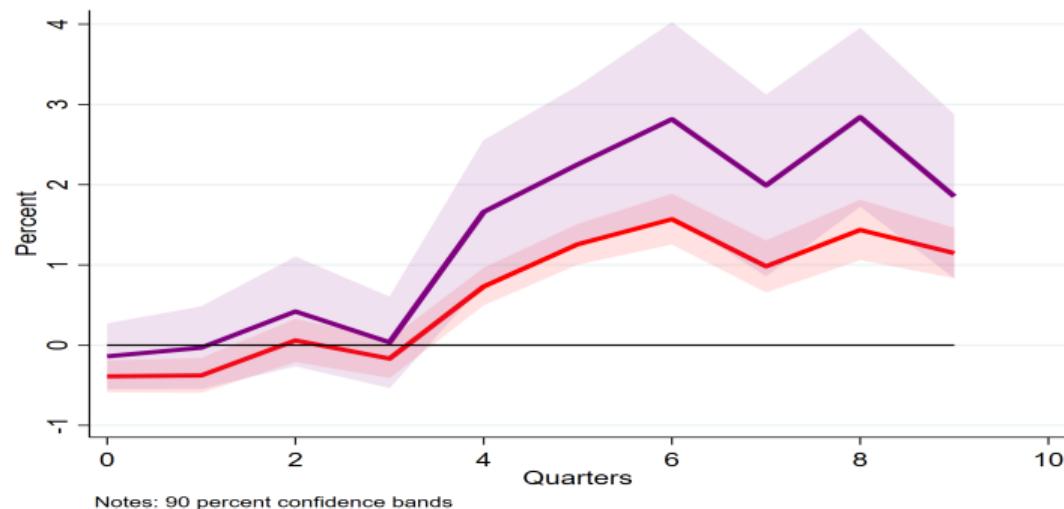
VARIABLES	(1) Baseline	(2) SM Banks	(3) NII
House Prices	-51.50** (22.55)	-43.04* (21.82)	-43.00* (21.76)
Asset Mat M1	0.57** (0.22)	0.68*** (0.22)	0.64*** (0.21)
Liab Mat M1	-5.38 (3.29)	-5.28 (3.13)	-3.67 (3.22)
Asset Mat M3	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.02)
Liab Mat M3	16.09* (8.57)	19.45** (8.30)	18.37** (8.20)
Int Rate M1	46.32 (45.60)	-3.04 (48.77)	-22.11 (52.76)
Equity Ratio	-38.37* (21.54)	-5.84 (25.18)	-11.18 (23.71)
Non-Durables	-0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Durables	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Constr	-0.22* (0.13)	-0.12 (0.13)	-0.12 (0.13)
Services	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)
SM Banks		2.59** (1.16)	
Net Interest			24608778.81** (10821772.96)
Constant	9.07*** (2.94)	5.95* (3.13)	5.75* (3.15)
Observations	51	51	51
R-squared	0.57	0.62	0.62

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Dynamic US States

Impulse responses to 50bp exogenous decrease in MP Rate. Deposit Rates

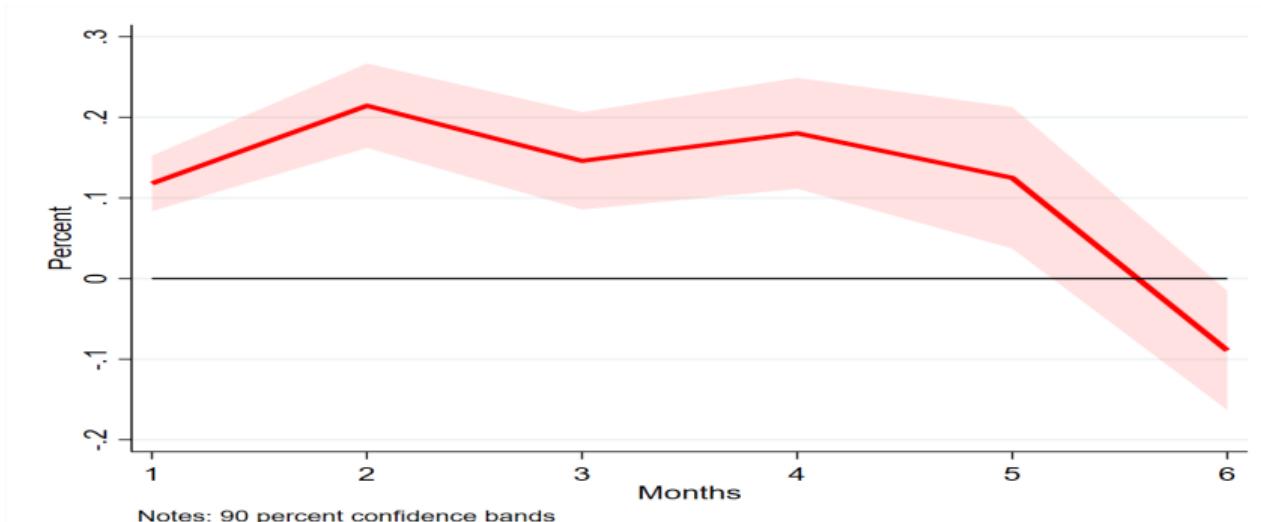


Red line: bank moment channel is shut down. Purple Line: bank moment channel is active.

▶ Back

Dynamic Granular Level Data: Ratewatch Data - Consumer Durable Goods

Impulse Response of offered loan rates to MP: Coefficients

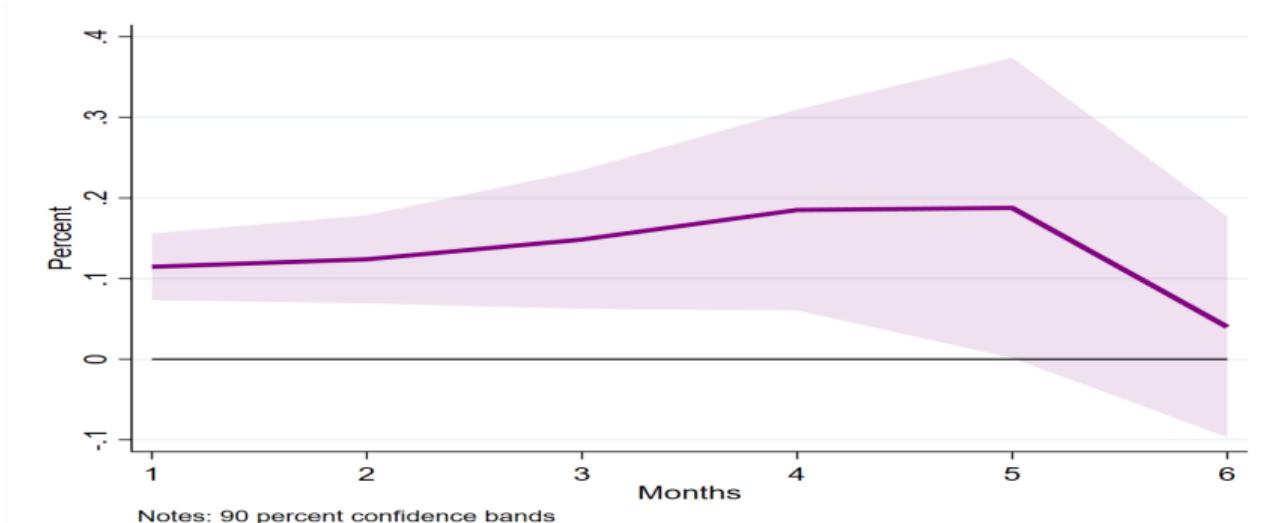


Impulse responses to exogenous increase in the 10Y Treasury. Red line: pure shock. SE clustered at the county/Category category level.

▶ back

Dynamic Granular Level Data: Ratewatch Data - Consumer Durable Goods

Impulse Response of offered loan rates to MP: Coefficients

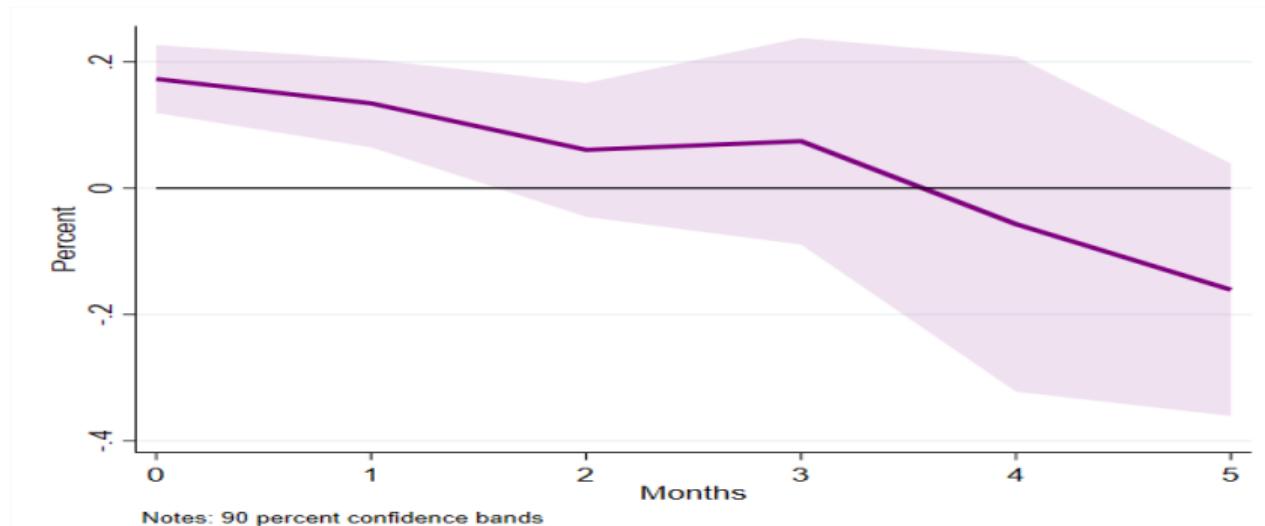


Impulse responses to exogenous increase in the 10Y Treasury. Red line: pure shock. SE clustered at the county/Category category level.

▶ back

Dynamic Granular Level Data: Ratewatch Data - Consumer Durable and House Mortgages

Impulse Response of offered loan rates to MP: Skewness Coeff

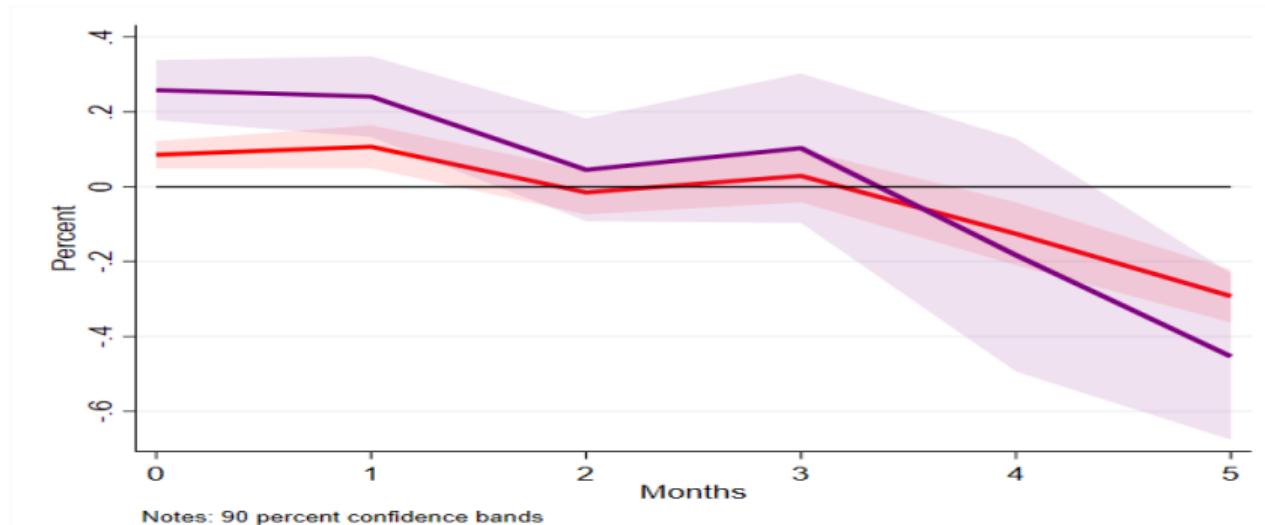


Impulse responses to exogenous increase in the 10Y Treasury. Red line: pure shock. SE clustered at the county/Category category level.

▶ back

Dynamic Granular Level Data: Ratewatch Data - Consumer Durable and House Mortgages

Impulse Response of offered loan rates to MP: 1sd Skewness

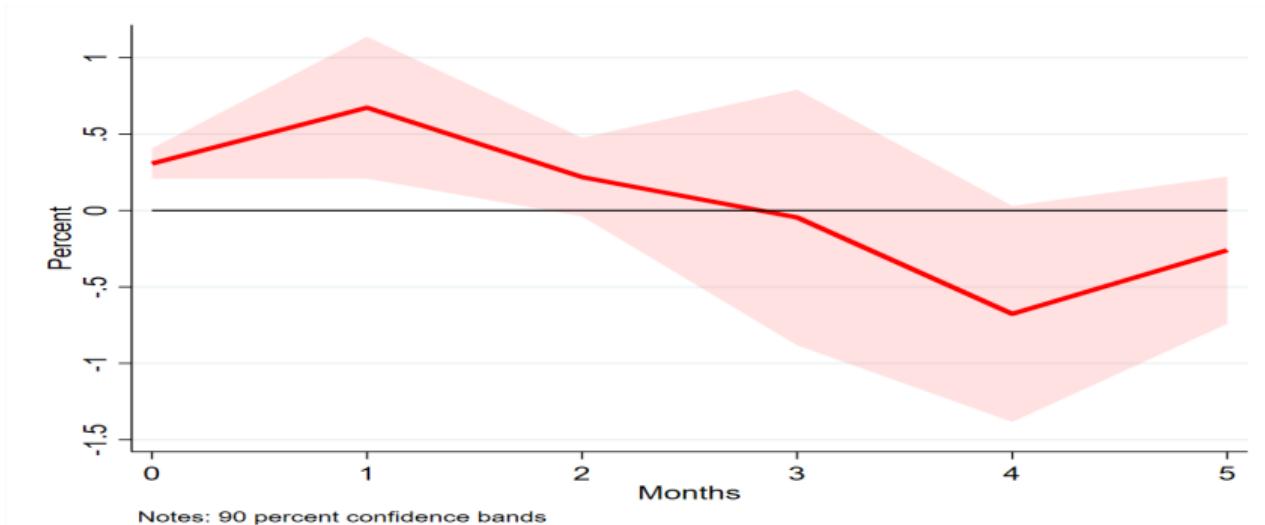


Impulse responses to exogenous increase in the 10Y Treasury. Red line: pure shock. SE clustered at the county/Category category level.

▶ back

Dynamic Granular Level Data: Ratewatch Data - Business Investment

Impulse Response of offered loan rates to MP: Coefficients

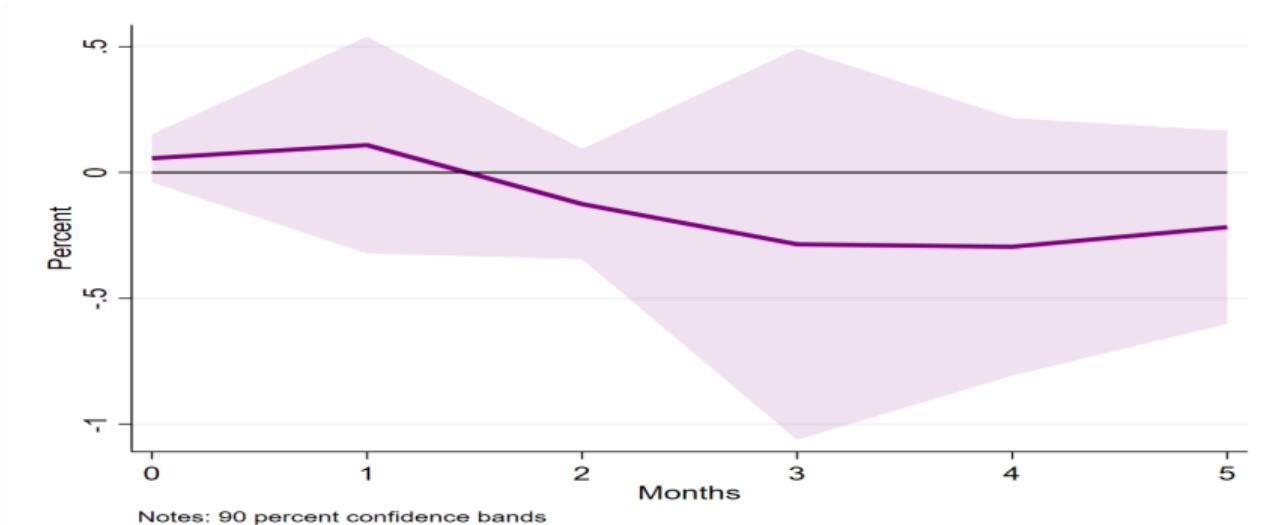


Impulse responses to exogenous increase in the 10Y Treasury. Red line: pure shock. SE clustered at the county/Category category level.

▶ back

Dynamic Granular Level Data: Ratewatch Data - Business Investment

Impulse Response of offered loan rates to MP: Coefficients

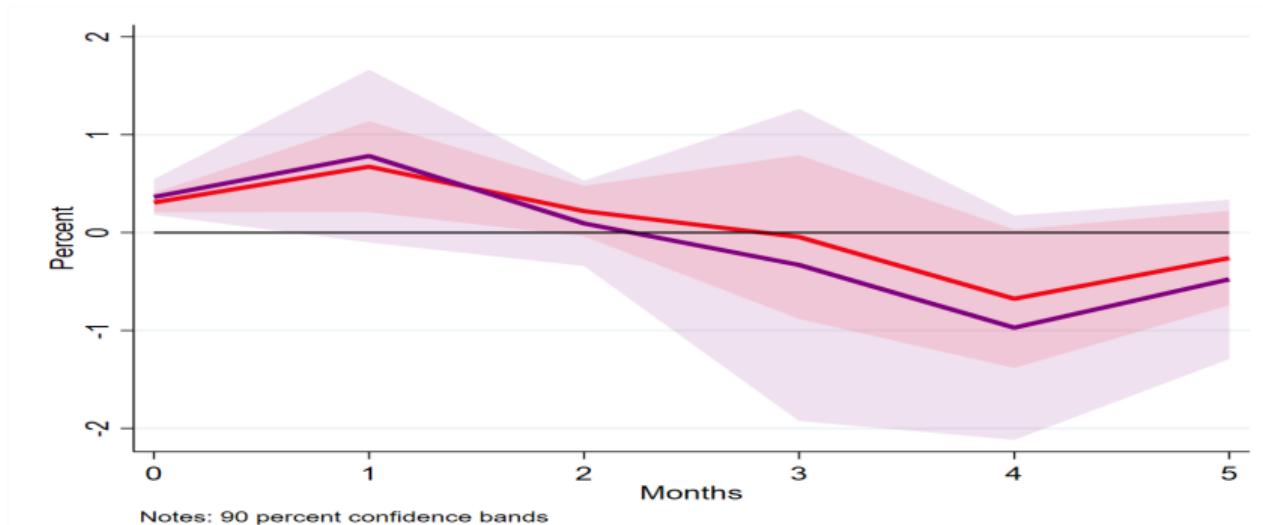


Impulse responses to exogenous increase in the 10Y Treasury. Red line: pure shock. SE clustered at the county/Category category level.

▶ back

Dynamic Granular Level Data: Ratewatch Data - Business Investment

Impulse Response of offered loan rates to MP: Coefficients



Impulse responses to exogenous increase in the 10Y Treasury. Red line: pure shock. SE clustered at the county/Category category level.

▶ back

Branch/County-Level Data: Unemployment

Month	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MP shock	0.46**	0.97***	1.02**	1.20**	2.86***	1.06**	1.57***
H.Skew. MP Shock	0.41**	0.85***	0.73**	0.27	1.27***	0.23	0.40
H.Mean. MP Shock	0.18	1.15***	0.33*	0.02	-0.80***	0.08	0.82***
High Concentr	-0.06	0.30	0.42*	0.36*	0.01	0.03	0.26
Avg Loss Prov.	0.51***	0.63***	0.84***	0.90***	0.70***	1.19***	1.34***
Avg Cost Funds	0.21***	0.19**	0.07	-0.05	-0.15	-0.25**	0.03
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	74668	72251	70360	67228	65164	63834	62358
R ²	0.175	0.109	0.111	0.162	0.020	0.168	0.209

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. S.E. clustered at County/Category level. F-Test: 55.571

Branch/County-Level Data: Unemployment

Month	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MP shock	0.46**	0.97***	1.02**	1.20**	2.86***	1.06**	1.57***
H.Skew. MP Shock	0.41**	0.85***	0.73**	0.27	1.27***	0.23	0.40
H.Mean. MP Shock	0.18	1.15***	0.33*	0.02	-0.80***	0.08	0.82***
High Concentr	-0.06	0.30	0.42*	0.36*	0.01	0.03	0.26
Avg Loss Prov.	0.51***	0.63***	0.84***	0.90***	0.70***	1.19***	1.34***
Avg Cost Funds	0.21***	0.19**	0.07	-0.05	-0.15	-0.25**	0.03
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	74668	72251	70360	67228	65164	63834	62358
R ²	0.175	0.109	0.111	0.162	0.020	0.168	0.209

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. S.E. clustered at County/Category level. F-Test: 55.571

▶ Back

Branch/County-Level Data: Unemployment

Month	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MP shock	0.46**	0.97***	1.02**	1.20**	2.86***	1.06**	1.57***
H.Skew. MP Shock	0.41**	0.85***	0.73**	0.27	1.27***	0.23	0.40
H.Mean. MP Shock	0.18	1.15***	0.33*	0.02	-0.80***	0.08	0.82***
High Concentr	-0.06	0.30	0.42*	0.36*	0.01	0.03	0.26
Avg Loss Prov.	0.51***	0.63***	0.84***	0.90***	0.70***	1.19***	1.34***
Avg Cost Funds	0.21***	0.19**	0.07	-0.05	-0.15	-0.25**	0.03
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	74668	72251	70360	67228	65164	63834	62358
R ²	0.175	0.109	0.111	0.162	0.020	0.168	0.209

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. S.E. clustered at County/Category level. F-Test: 55.571

⇒ High Skewness increases Unemployment response to MP.

Loan/MSA-Level Data: Freddie Mac House Mortgage Loans

Methodology: IV Local Projections with High Frequency Proxy.

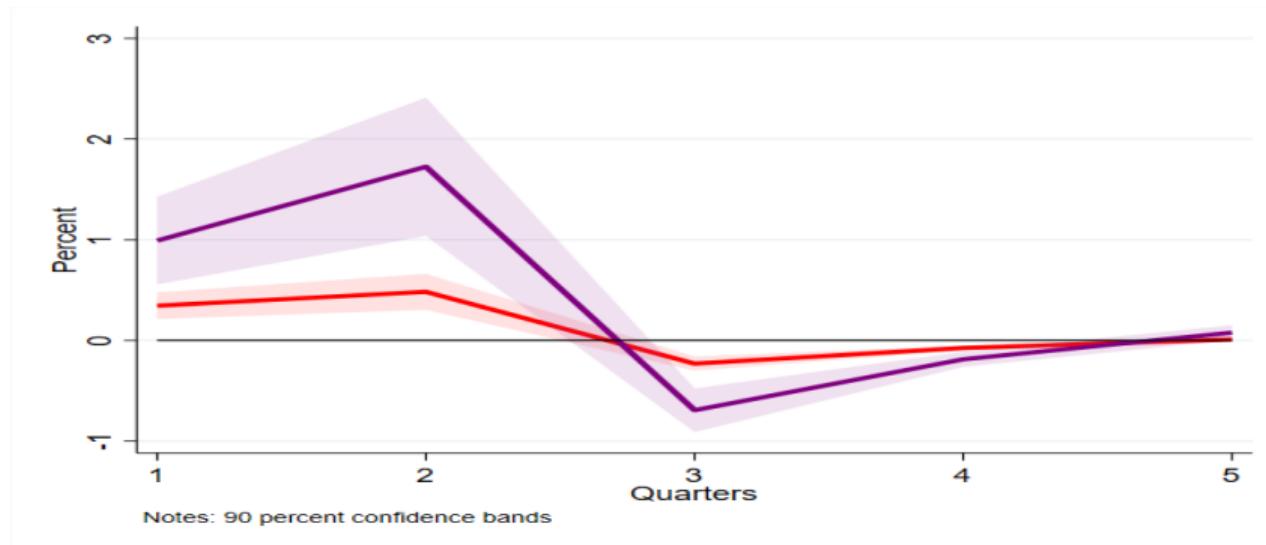
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Refinancing Rates}_{t+h,s} &= \alpha + \underline{\beta_0 \text{Treasury Rate}}_t + \underline{\beta_H} [\text{Treasury Rate}_t \times \text{Skewness}_{t,s}] + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_{1,k} \text{Treasury Rate}_{t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_{2,k} [\text{TreasuryRate}_{t-k} \times \text{Skewness}_{t-k,s}] + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^2 \gamma_k X_{s,t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \delta_k X_{US,t-k} + \varepsilon_{s,t}\end{aligned}$$

Controls: CPI, GDP, Unemployment, Home Equity, Bank Herfindal Index, LTV, Age/Maturity, FE.

▶ Back

Loan/MSA-Level Data: Freddie Mac House Mortgage Loans

Impulse Response of Refinancing Rate to 50 b.p. exogenous decrease in MP rate.



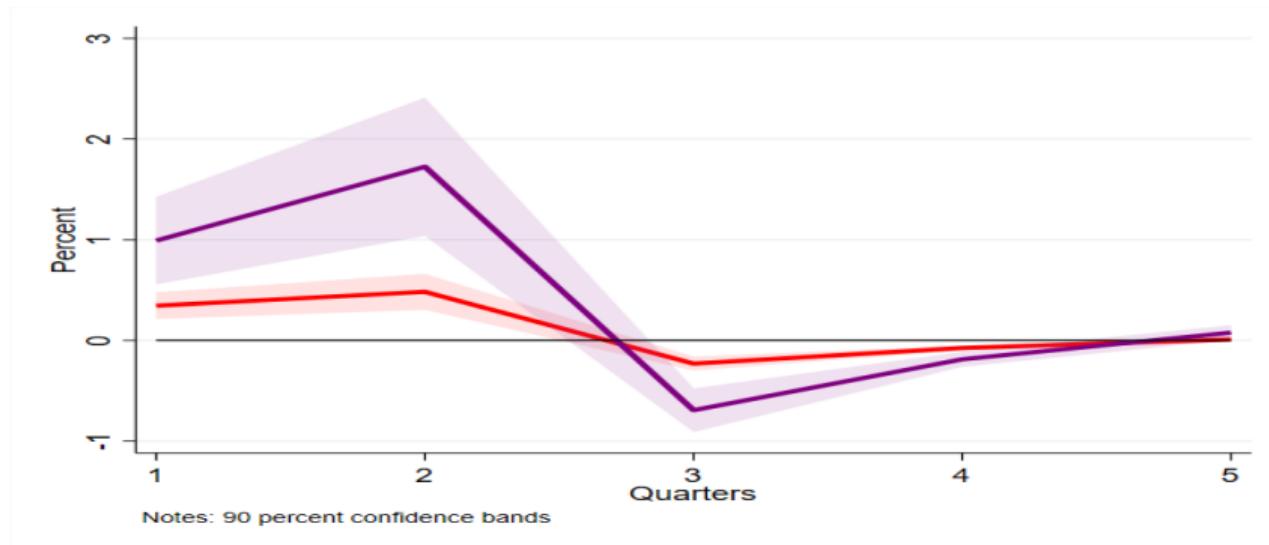
Red line: Standard Pass-Through. Purple Line: High Skewness Pass-Through. SE clustered at the county level.

⇒ MSA with High Mortage Rate Skewness stronger response in Refinancing rates.

▶ Back

Loan/MSA-Level Data: Freddie Mac House Mortgage Loans

Impulse Response of Refinancing Rate to 50 b.p. exogenous decrease in MP rate.



Red line: Standard Pass-Through. Purple Line: High Skewness Pass-Through. SE clustered at the county level.

⇒ MSA with High Mortage Rate Skewness stronger response in Refinancing rates.

▶ Sample Dynamics

▶ Robustness with Eich et al. (2022) channel

▶ Back

US States/Bank Panel: Real Personal Income

Methodology: Local projections. State (s) /month (m) level.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Outcome Variable}_{t|t+h,s} &= \alpha + \beta_0 \mathbf{MP}_t + \beta_1 \left[\widehat{\mathbf{MP}_t \times \text{Skewness}_{t-1,s}} \right] + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_{1,k} \mathbf{MP}_{t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_{2,k} \left[\widehat{\mathbf{MP}_{t-k} \times \text{Skewness}_{t-k-1,s}} \right] + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^2 \gamma_k \mathbf{X}_{t-k,s} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \delta_k \mathbf{X}_{t-k,s} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \chi_k \mathbf{X}_{t-k,BANK} + \varepsilon_{t,s}\end{aligned}$$

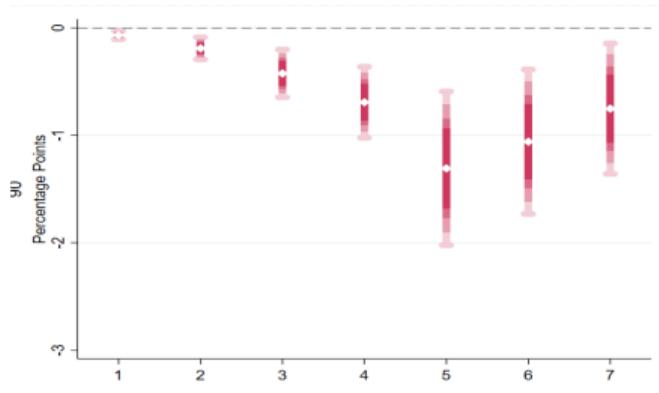
Outcome Variables: State Real Personal Income.

Controls: National GDP, Defl, Stock Market, Excess Bond Premium, state personal income, home prices, Bank Herfindal Index, Bank ROA, Cost of Funds, Loan Loss Provisions, Category/State FE.

Identification: High Frequency Proxy from Bauer and Swanson (2022).

Note: $\widehat{\text{Skewness}}$ defines the state-level skewness subtracted of its long-run mean.

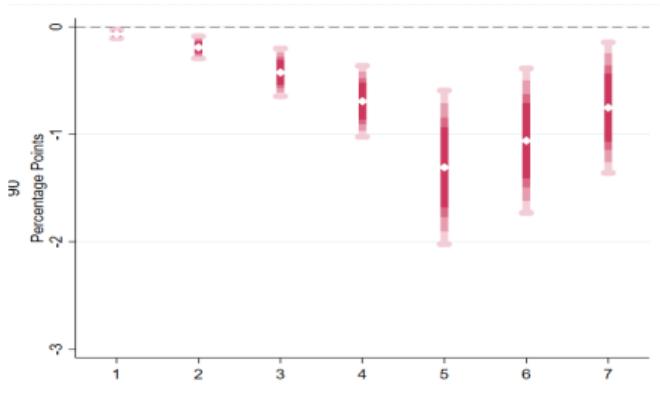
Coefficient Plots



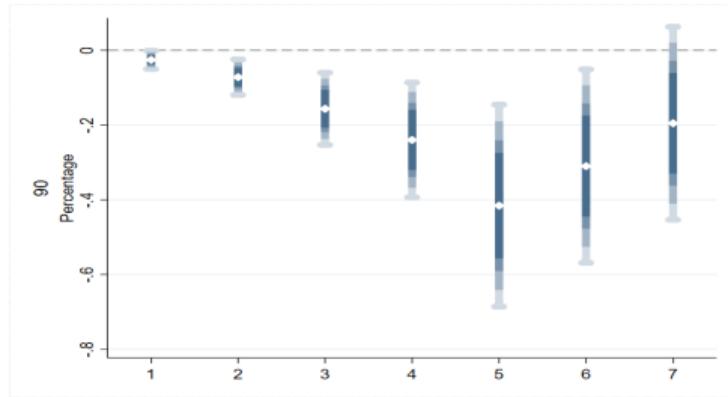
(a) Standard MP response (β_0).

- Response to 100 b.p. MP shock.

Coefficient Plots



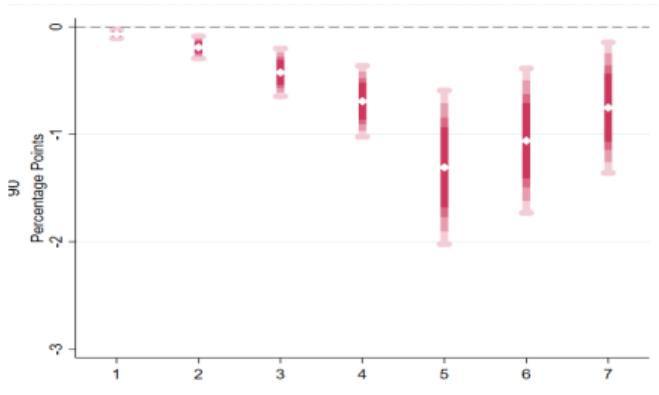
(a) Standard MP response (β_0).



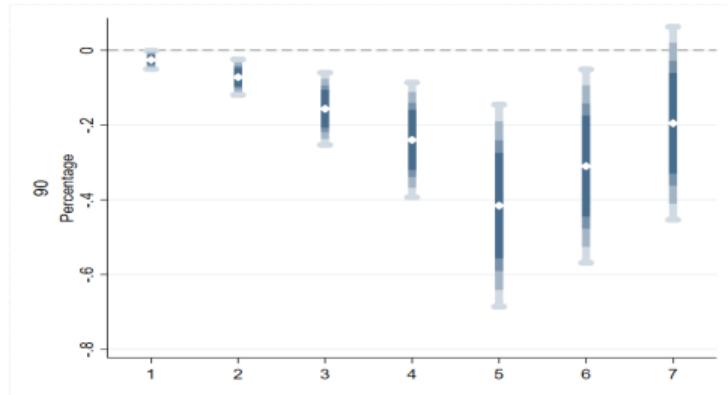
(b) Difference in MP response with high skewness (β_1)

- Response to 100 b.p. MP shock.
- 1/4 higher when skewness is high.

Coefficient Plots



(a) Standard MP response (β_0).



(b) Difference in MP response with high skewness (β_1)

- Response to 100 b.p. MP shock.
- 1/4 higher when skewness is high.



Robust Specification: Lending Rates

Table: Average response of average county lending rates to a 100 b.p. MP shock, robust specification

Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MP_t	0.22*** (8.44)	0.34*** (10.84)	0.48*** (13.62)	0.44*** (11.87)	0.37*** (8.95)	0.23*** (5.55)	0.29*** (6.67)	0.55*** (12.54)	0.38*** (8.62)	0.44*** (8.87)	0.52*** (10.12)
Skew.	0.15*** (3.73)	0.12** (2.48)	0.22*** (3.95)	0.20*** (3.37)	0.18*** (2.91)	0.17*** (2.59)	0.24*** (3.40)	0.12* (1.77)	0.16** (2.34)	0.00 (0.06)	-0.00 (-0.03)
Mean	-0.13*** (-6.14)	-0.04** (-2.03)	-0.17*** (-6.72)	-0.28*** (-9.33)	-0.31*** (-9.16)	-0.15*** (-4.01)	-0.27*** (-7.27)	-0.22*** (-5.38)	-0.18*** (-4.67)	-0.30*** (-7.56)	-0.32*** (-7.90)
Var.	0.04 (0.73)	0.09 (1.25)	-0.21*** (-2.73)	-0.02 (-0.18)	-0.05 (-0.53)	0.14 (1.32)	-0.16* (-1.67)	-0.00 (-0.00)	-0.23** (-2.45)	-0.34*** (-3.29)	-0.13 (-1.16)
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	123775	111611	108658	105835	101058	98156	96266	92717	91096	88863	85569
R^2	0.974	0.967	0.963	0.956	0.950	0.947	0.942	0.937	0.935	0.931	0.927

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

▶ Back

Robust Specification: Unemployment Rate

Table: Average response of county unemployment rate to 100 b.p. MP shock, robust specification

Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MP_t	0.04*** (4.96)	0.28*** (20.15)	0.36*** (24.02)	0.26*** (17.23)	0.21*** (13.41)	0.23*** (14.27)	0.37*** (21.92)	0.49*** (26.25)	0.56*** (29.86)	0.57*** (31.73)	0.19*** (11.42)
Skew.	0.04*** (3.12)	0.12*** (6.67)	0.11*** (5.50)	0.09*** (4.58)	-0.05** (-2.38)	0.02 (0.91)	0.04* (1.91)	0.09*** (3.54)	0.05** (2.00)	0.02 (0.67)	0.02 (1.01)
Mean	0.09*** (14.53)	-0.04*** (-4.12)	-0.11*** (-10.29)	-0.02* (-1.71)	-0.03** (-2.44)	-0.00 (-0.26)	-0.18*** (-14.68)	-0.18*** (-13.21)	-0.17*** (-12.38)	-0.28*** (-21.11)	-0.05*** (-3.81)
Var.	-0.00 (-0.12)	0.04* (1.70)	-0.02 (-0.65)	-0.11*** (-3.80)	-0.03 (-1.06)	-0.11*** (-3.77)	0.07** (2.39)	-0.05 (-1.38)	0.02 (0.53)	0.08** (2.45)	-0.04 (-1.48)
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	121832	110059	107270	104565	99944	97147	95369	91929	90388	88241	85016
R^2	0.969	0.939	0.928	0.929	0.931	0.928	0.920	0.909	0.907	0.920	0.933

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

▶ Back

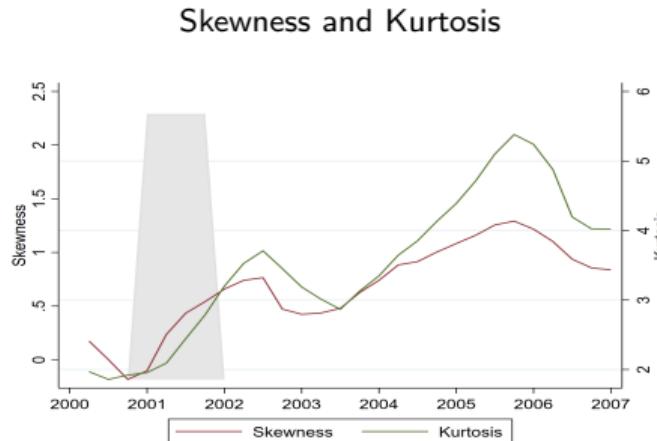
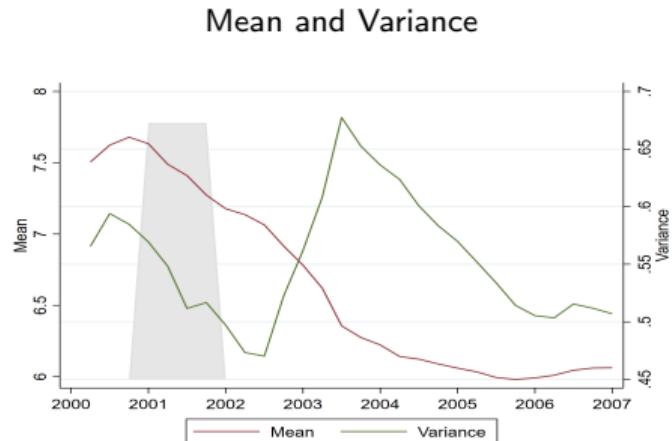
More Robustness

- Internal Instrument vs Two Stage Least Square.
- Different Lags of the State Variables.
- Refinancing Channel. Berger et al. (2021), Eichenbaum et al. (2022).

▶ Back

Evolution of Interest Rate Distribution 1st to 4th Moment

Eich. et al. AER 2022 Mortgage Rate interest rate moments over time (average moment value over all counties, FICO scores maturity group)



Interest rates on Mortgage Loans from the House Mortgage Disclosure Data at quarterly frequency.

▶ Back

Loan/MSA-Level Data: Freddie Mac House Mortgage Loans

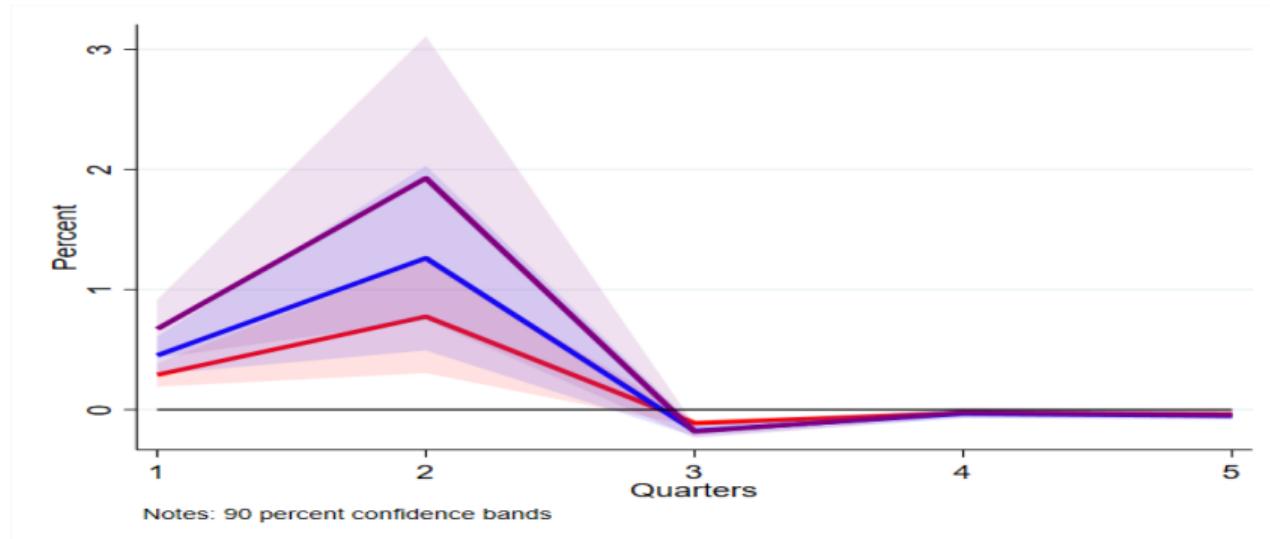
Methodology: IV Local Projections with High Frequency Proxy.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Refinancing Rates}_{t+h,s} &= \alpha + \beta_0 \underline{\text{Treasury Rate}}_t + \beta_1 [\underline{\text{Treasury Rate}}_t \times \underline{\text{Skewness}}_{t,s}] + \\ &+ \beta_2 [\underline{\text{Treasury Rate}}_t \times \underline{\text{Rate Gap}}_{t,s}] + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_{1,k} \underline{\text{Treasury Rate}}_{t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_{2,k} [\underline{\text{Treasury Rate}}_{t-k} \times \underline{\text{Skewness}}_{t-k,s}] + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^2 \gamma_k X_{s,t-k} + \sum_{k=1}^2 \delta_k X_{US,t-k} + \varepsilon_{s,t}\end{aligned}$$

Controls: CPI, GDP, Unemployment, Home Equity, Bank Herfindal Index, LTV, Age/Maturity, FE.

Loan/MSA-Level Data: Freddie Mac House Mortgage Loans

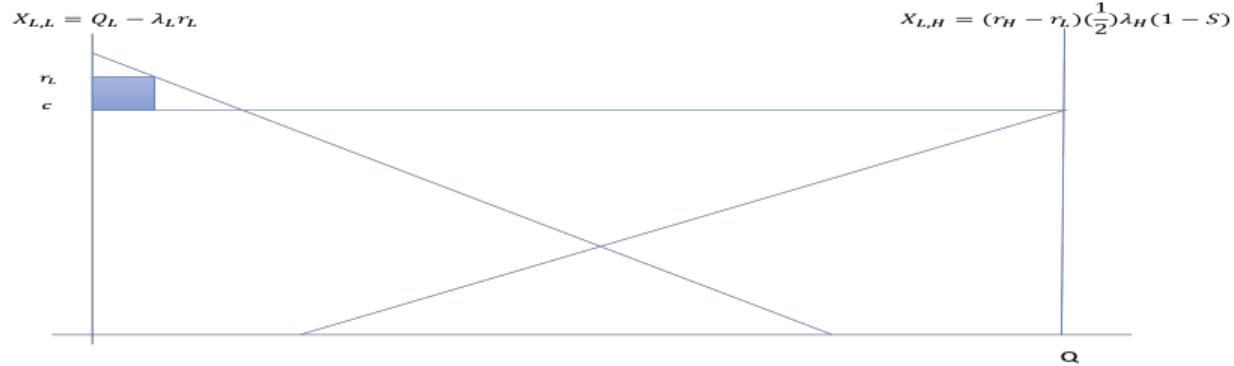
Impulse Response of **refinancing rates** to MP with Refinancing and Bank Moment Channels



Impulse responses to 50bp exogenous decrease in 30Y Mortgage Rate. Red line: pure shock. Blue Line: Refinancing Channel is active. Purple Line: bank moment channel is active. SE clustered at the county level.

▶ Back

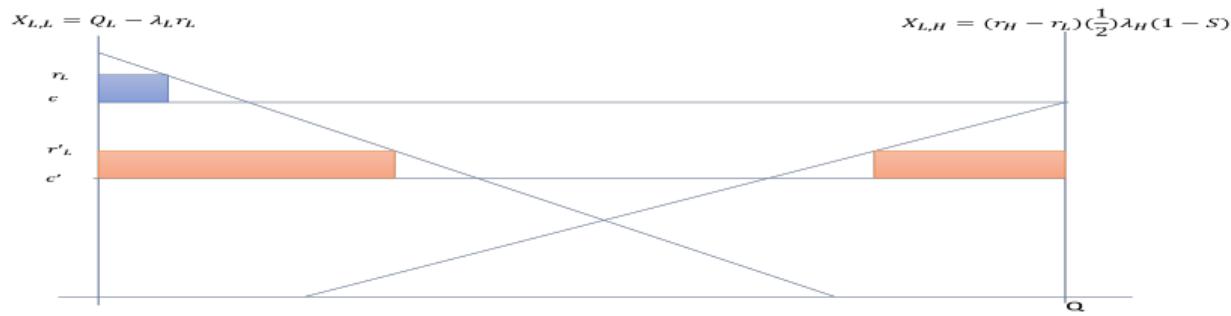
Graphic Intuition, Strategic L fixed H



Low skewness.

▶ back

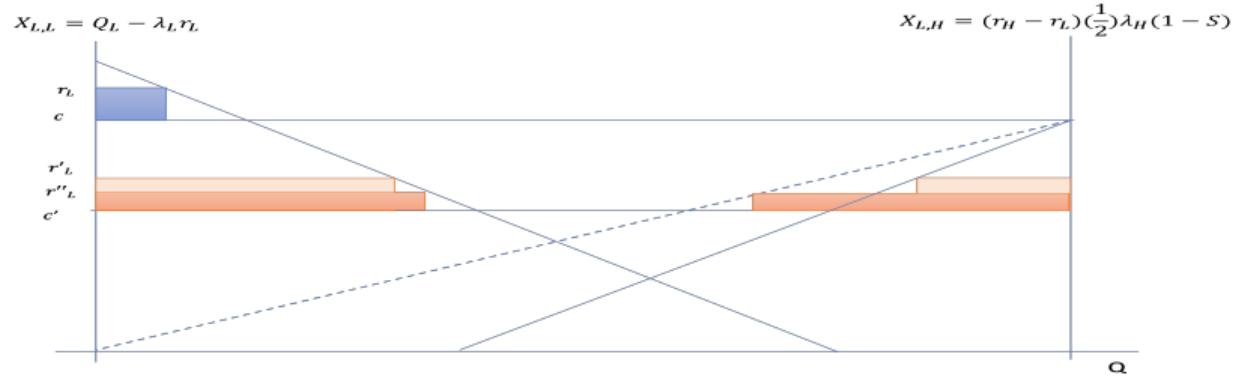
Graphic Intuition



Lower skewness. MP easing.

▶ back

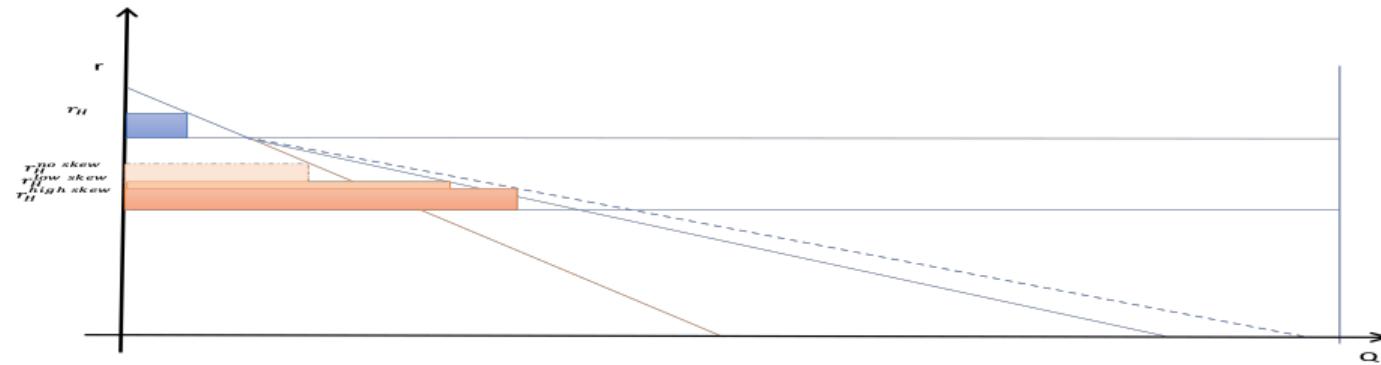
Graphic Intuition



Higher skewness. Same MP easing.

▶ back

Graphic Intuition



No/Low/High Skewness. MP Easing.

▶ back

Model Appendix

Model Appendix: (Very Simple framework and old Model versions)

(Very) Simple Conceptual Framework

	Bank	Borrower
Type A	high market power	high switching cost ϕ
Type B	low market power	low switching cost ϕ

Borrower's Choice

$$\min e(r) = \begin{cases} r_{t-1,A}, & \text{if old loan product} \\ r_{t,A} + \psi, & \text{if new loan product} \\ r_{t,B} + \phi_A & \text{if switch bank B} \end{cases}$$

Bank's problem:

$$\max_{r_{t,A}, S} \pi = [r_{t,A} - c] \mathbf{1}_{S=\text{Lend}}$$

$$(IC1) \quad r_{t,A} \leq r_{t,B} + \phi_A \quad \text{if } r_{t,A} = r_{t-1,A}$$

$$(IC2) \quad r_{t,A} + \psi \leq r_{t,B} + \phi_A \quad \text{if } r_{t,A} \neq r_{t-1,A}$$

(Very) Simple Conceptual Framework

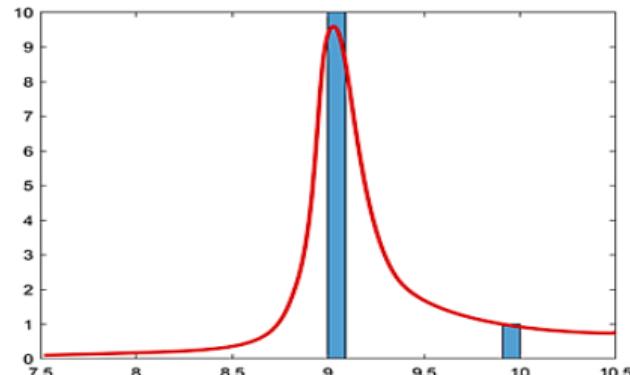
Assume:

- $r_{t,b} = c$
- $c = r_{FED}$
- $n - x$ banks type B, x type A

Starting Point :

$$r_{t,B} = r_{t,FED} = c = 9\%$$

$$r_{t,A} = 10\%$$



Quarter 1: Bank Rates Distribution

▶ Back

(Very) Simple Conceptual Framework

One quarter later FED easens by 0.5%:

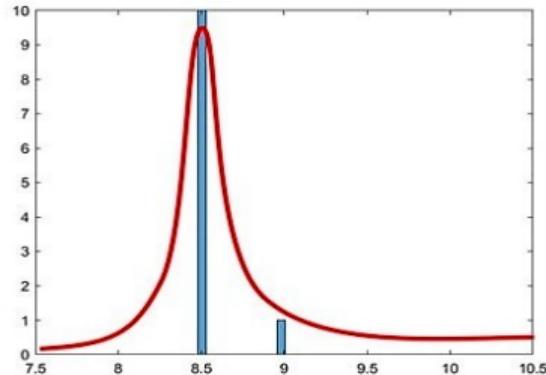
$$r_{t,B} = c = 8.5\%$$

Assume:

- 1 $\phi_A = 1\%$
- 2 $\psi_A = 0.5\%$

$$r_{t,A} = 9\%$$

Pass-Through: $\frac{(n-x)*(9\%-8.5\%)+x*(10\%-9\%)}{0.5\%} > 1$



Quarter 2: Bank Rates Distribution

▶ Back

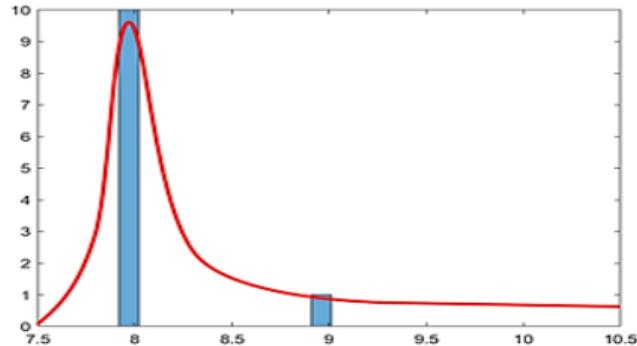
(Very) Simple Conceptual Framework

One quarter later FED easens again by 0.5%:

$$r_{t,B} = c = 8\%$$

$$r_{t,A} = r_{t-1,A} = 9\%$$

Pass-Through: $\frac{(n-x)*(8.5\%-8\%)+x*(9\%-9\%)}{0.5\%} < 1$



Quarter 3: Bank Rates Distribution

- Competition among banks with local market power gives rise cross-sectional differences among banks
- Higher order moments can act as a state for MP efficacy.

▶ Back

Best Responses:

Best Responses for Duopoly with Bank H:

Bank H:

$$r_H = \frac{[\bar{Q}_H + \kappa r_L + \beta_H c]}{2\beta_H}$$

Bank L:

$$r_L = \frac{[\bar{Q}_L + \kappa r_H + \beta_L c]}{2\beta_L}$$

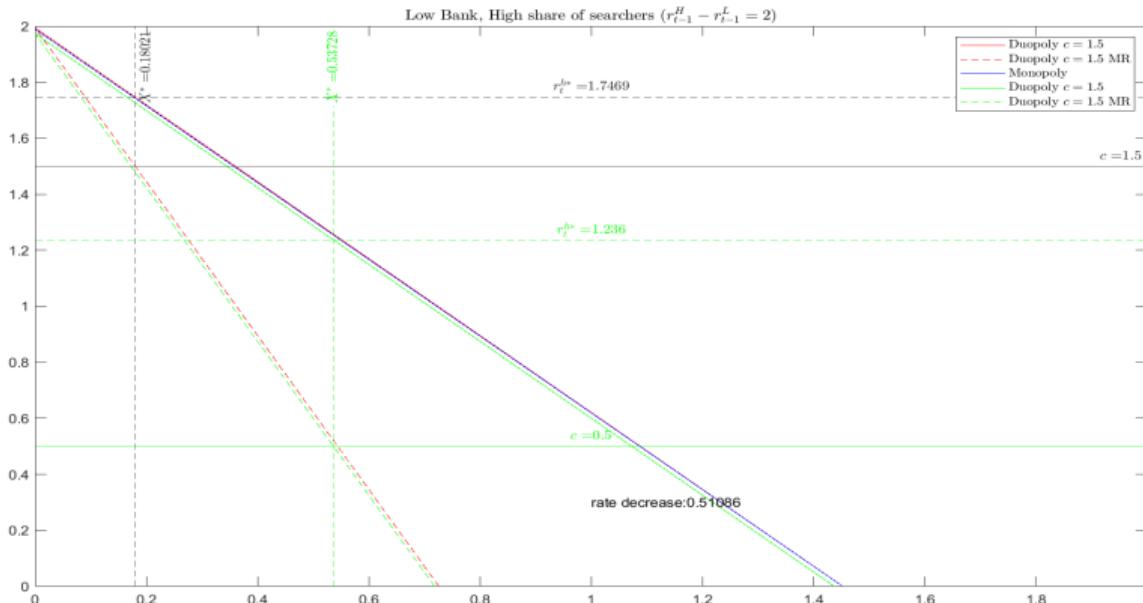
Substituting r_H into r_L : Bank L:

$$r_L = \left[\frac{\bar{Q}_L}{2\beta_L} + \frac{\bar{Q}_H}{4\beta_H\beta_L} \right] + \left[\frac{\kappa^2}{4\beta_H\beta_L} \right] r_L + \left[\frac{\kappa\beta_H}{4\beta_H\beta_L} + \frac{1}{2} \right] c$$

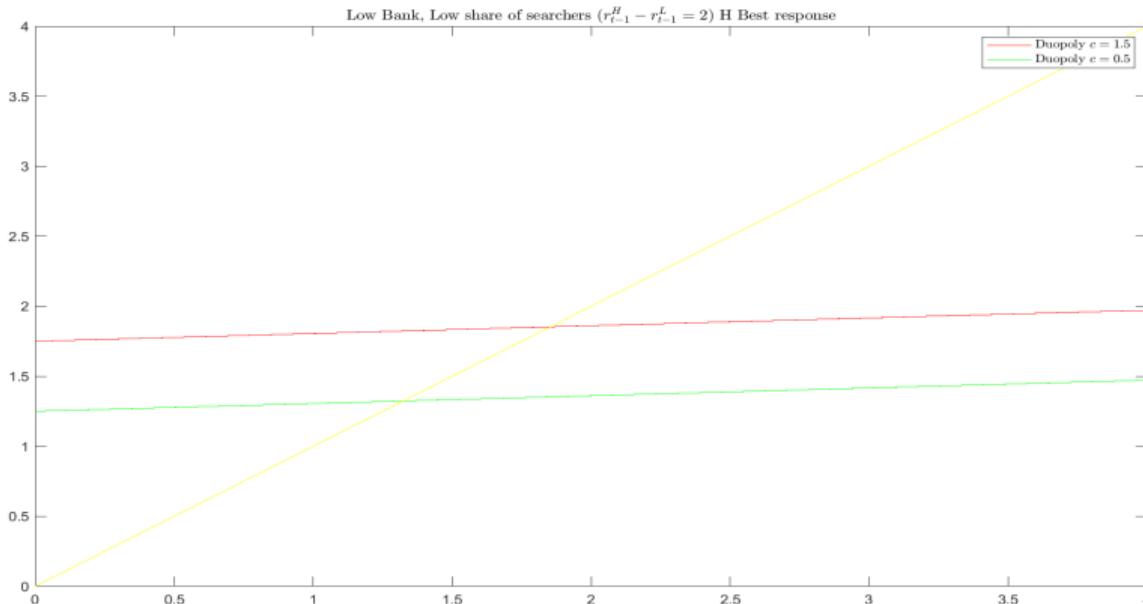
$$\frac{\partial r_L}{\partial c} = \left[\frac{4\beta_H\beta_L}{4\beta_H\beta_L - \kappa^2} \right] \left[\frac{\kappa\beta_H + 2\beta_H\beta_L}{4\beta_H\beta_L} + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{\kappa\beta_H + 2\beta_H\beta_L}{4\beta_H\beta_L - \kappa^2} \right]$$

▶ Back

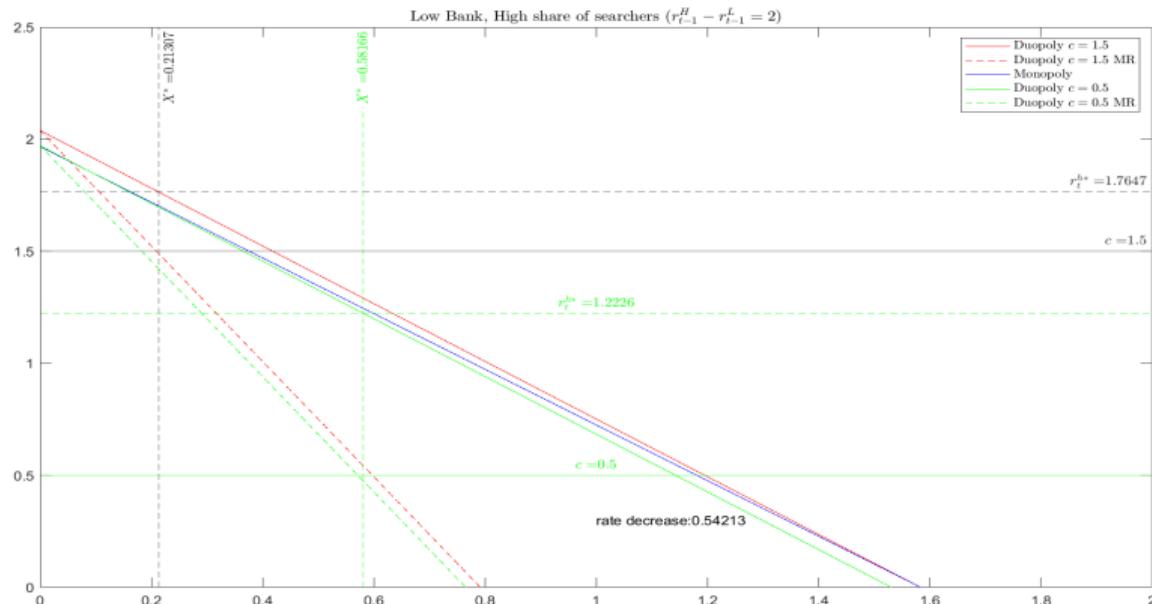
Graphical Intuition



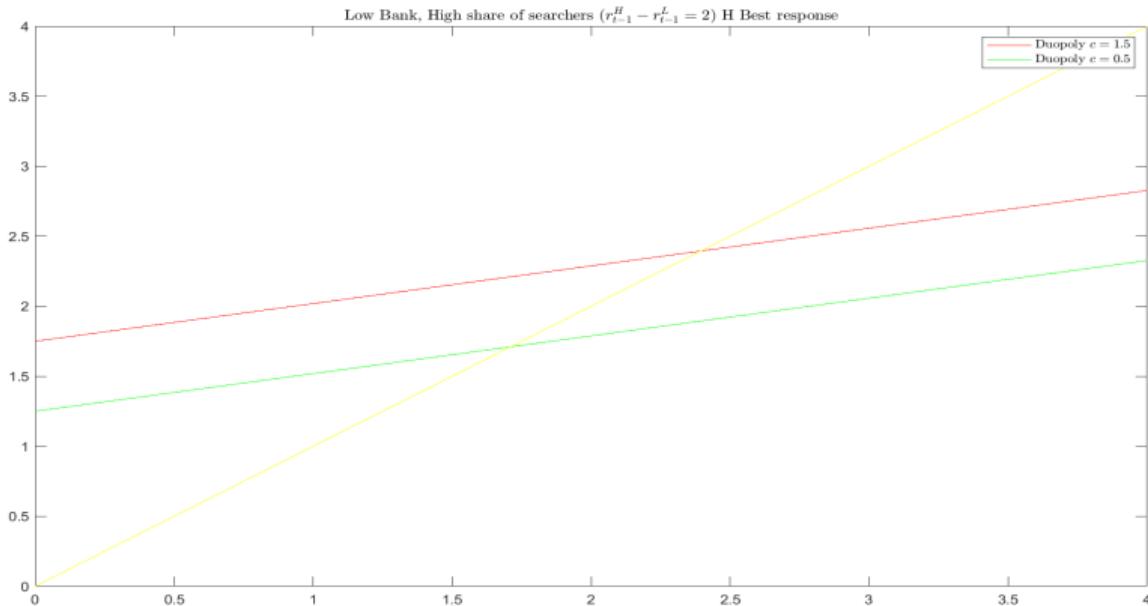
Graphical Intuition



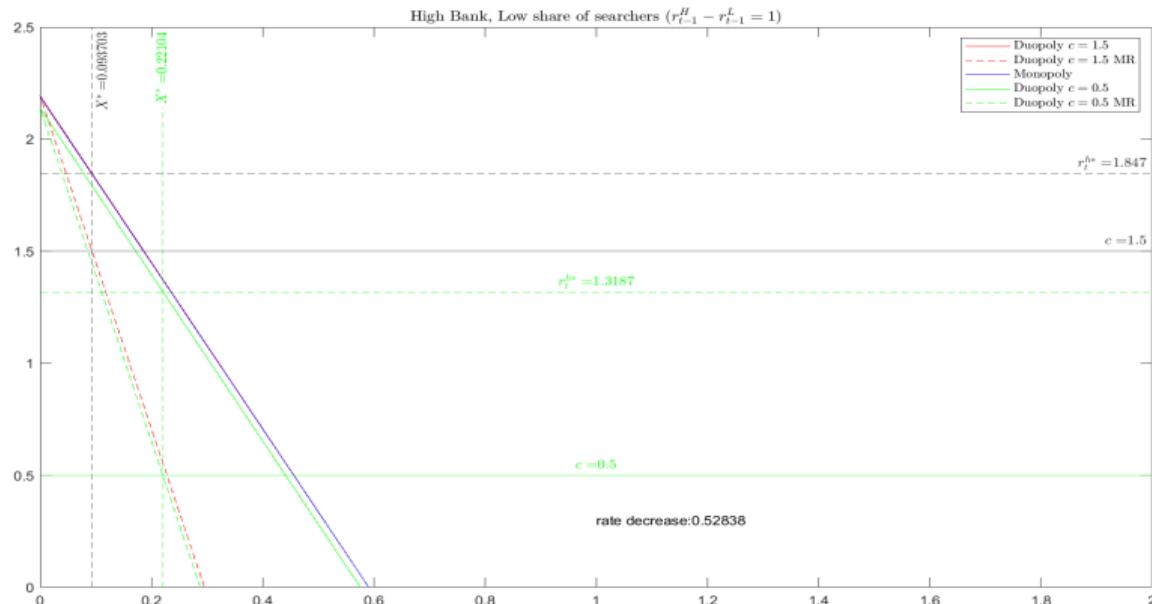
Graphical Intuition



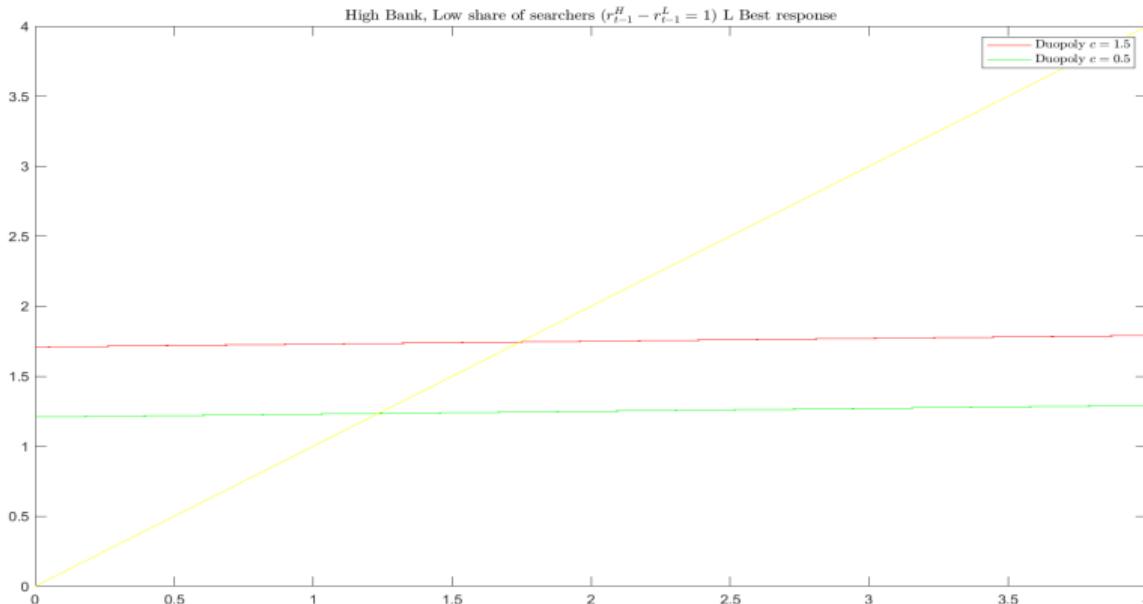
Graphical Intuition



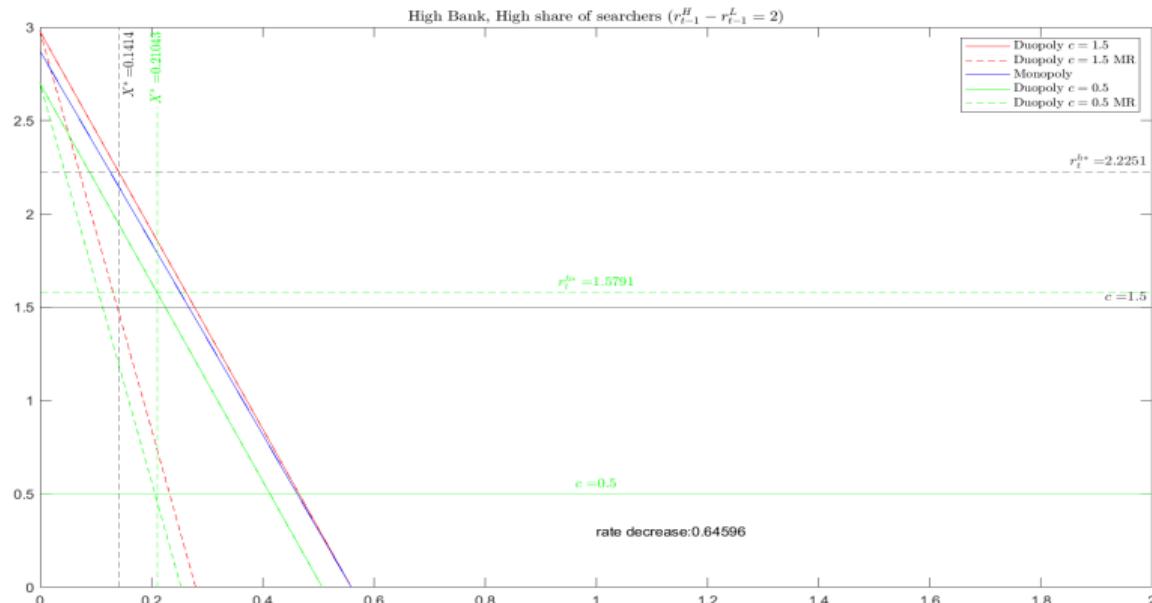
Graphical Intuition



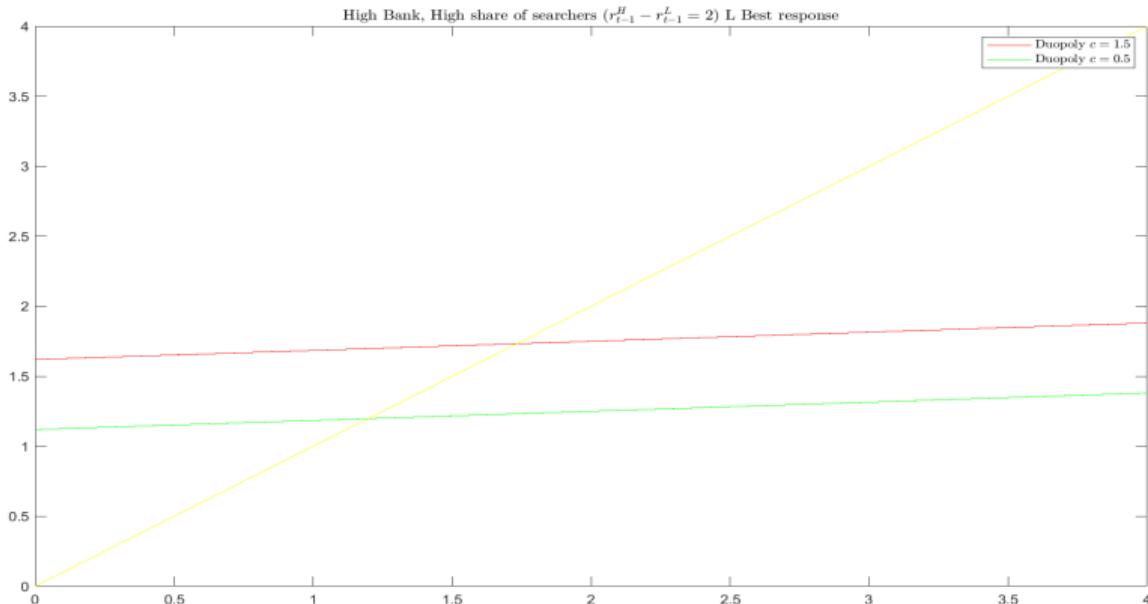
Graphical Intuition



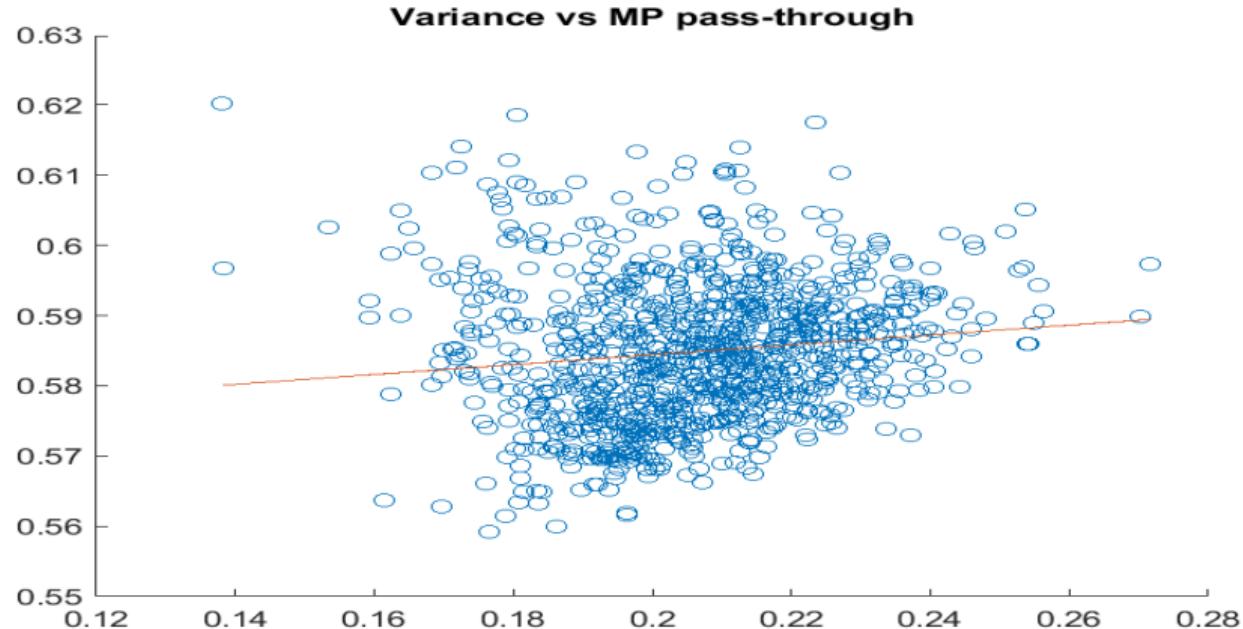
Graphical Intuition



Graphical Intuition



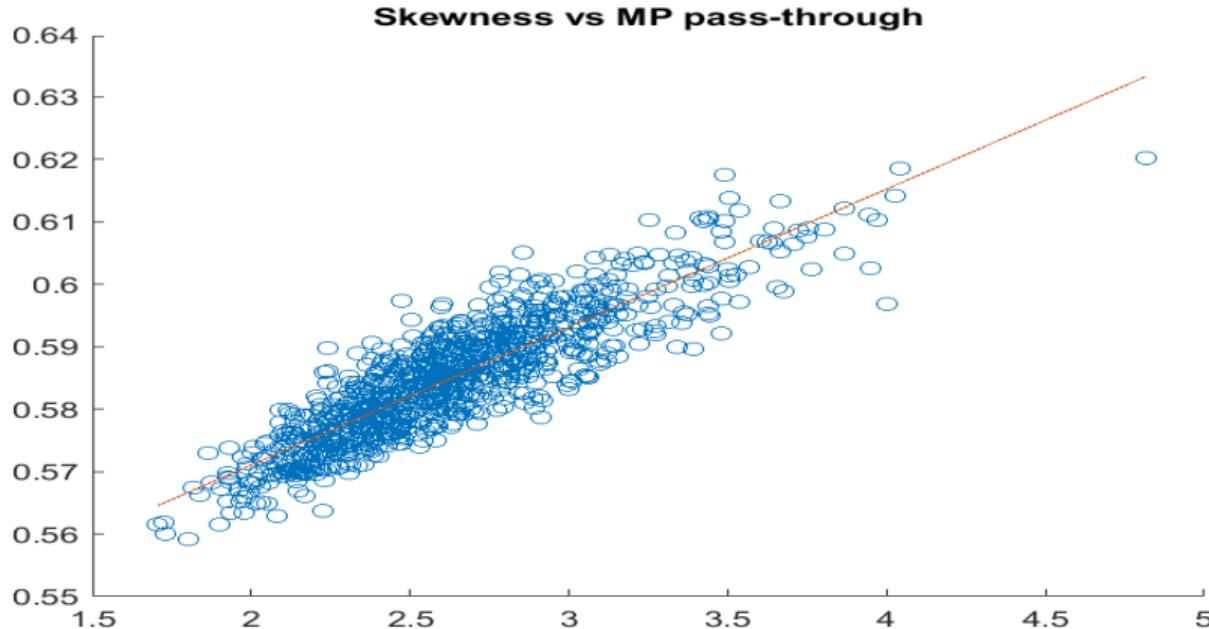
Model Simulation: Variance vs Skewness



Initial Variance vs Pass-Through

▶ Back

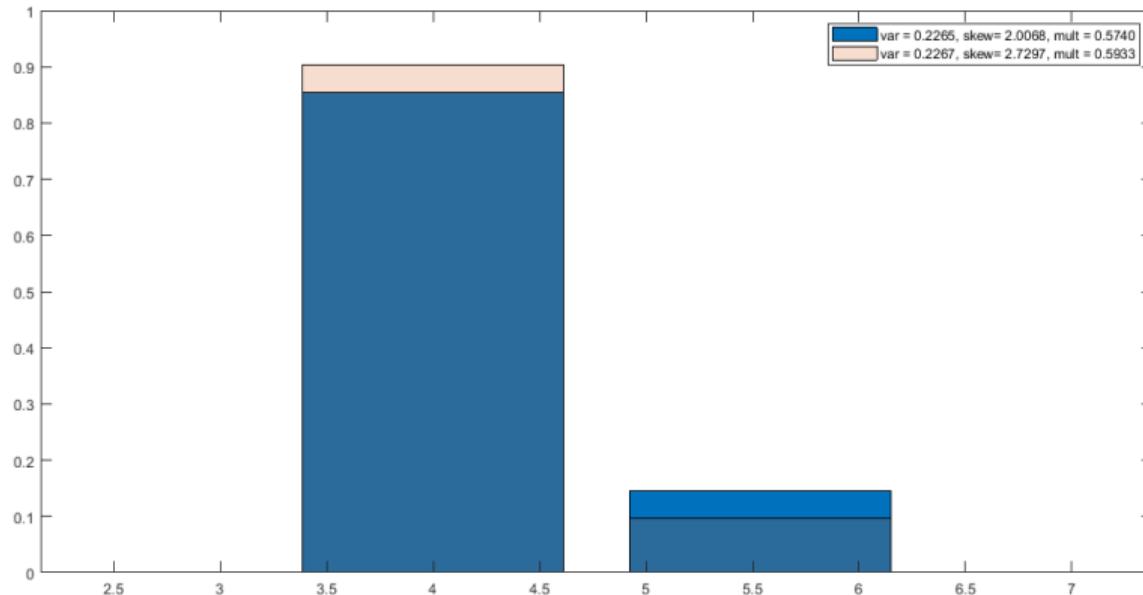
Model Simulation: Variance vs Skewness



Initial Skewness vs Pass-Through

▶ Back

Model Simulation: Variance vs Skewness



Example: 2 parameters draws, different pass-through, different initial skewness, same initial variance.

▶ Back

Graphical Intuition

Old picturessss

Graphical Intuition

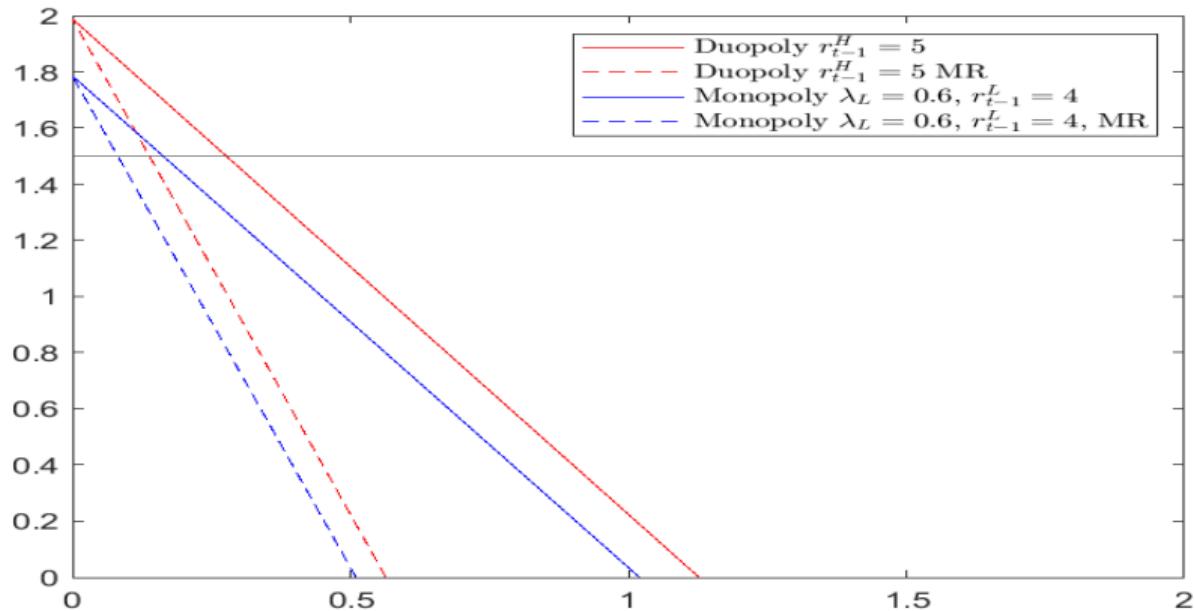


Figure: Monopoly vs Duopoly

Graphical Intuition

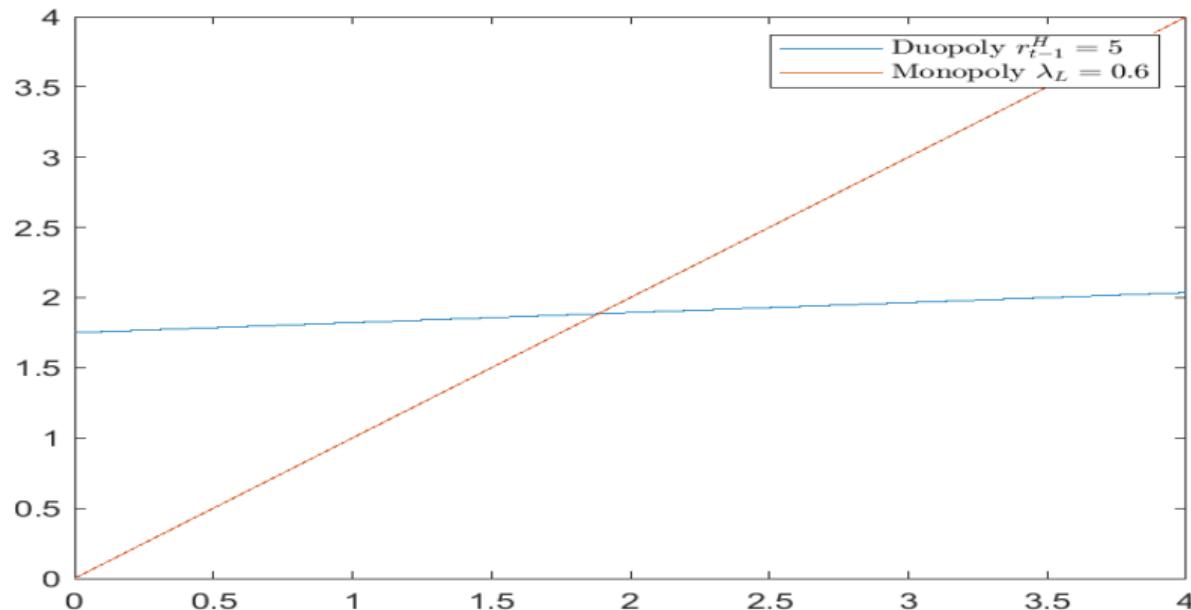


Figure: Monopoly vs Duopoly, Rates

Graphical Intuition

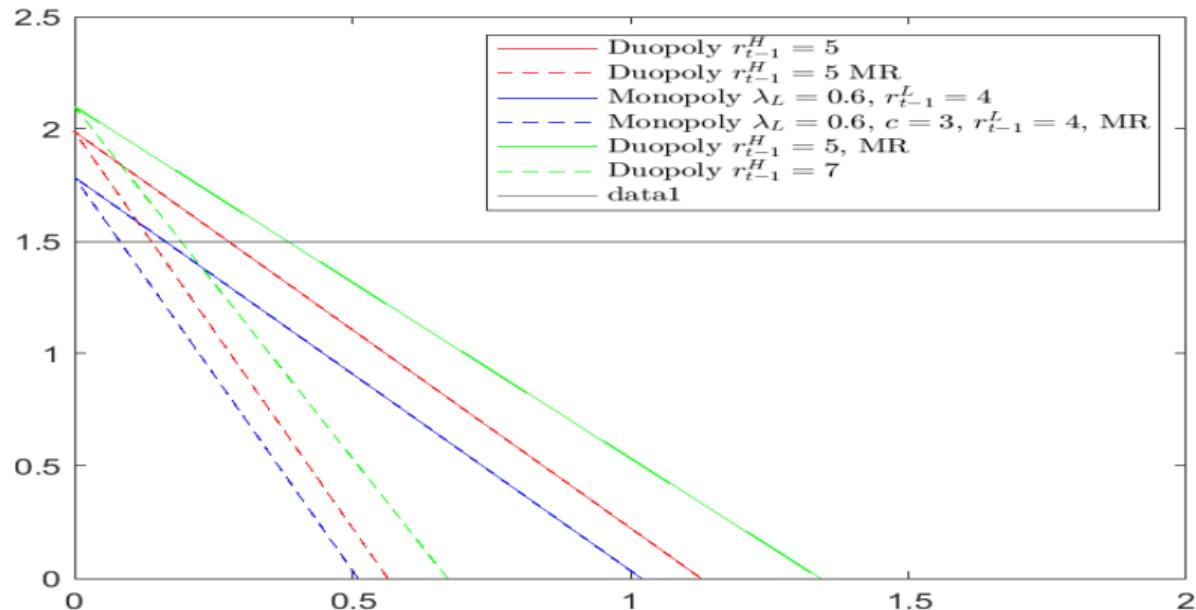


Figure: Monopoly vs Duopoly vs Increased Duopoly

Graphical Intuition

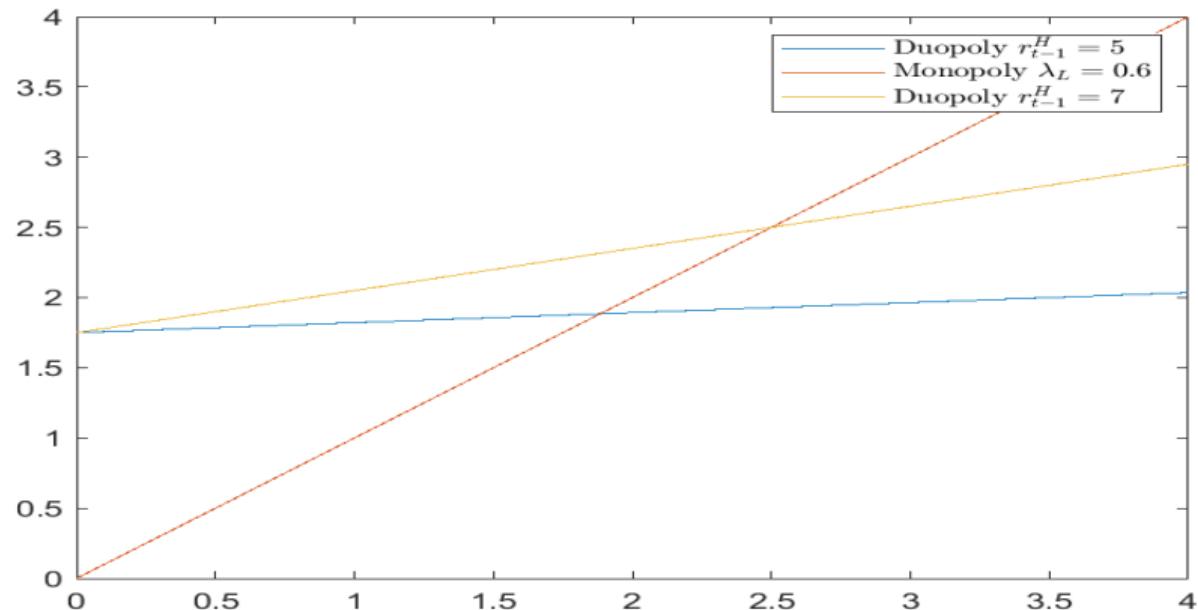


Figure: Monopoly vs Duopoly vs Increased Duopoly

Graphical Intuition

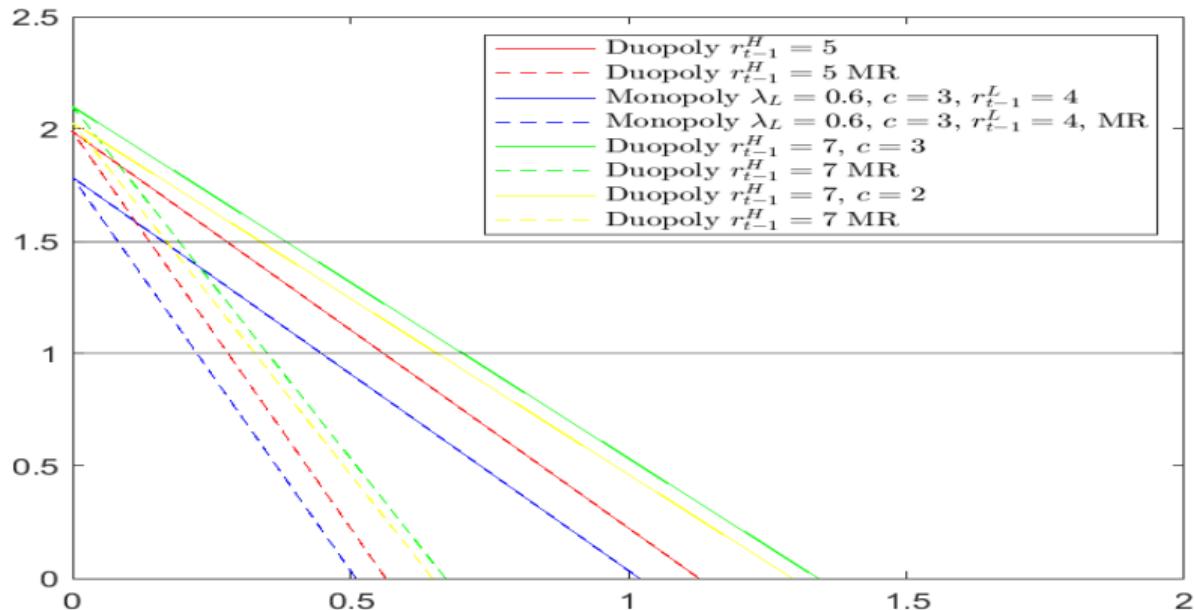


Figure: Monopoly vs Duopoly vs Increased Duopoly vs new MP shock

Graphical Intuition

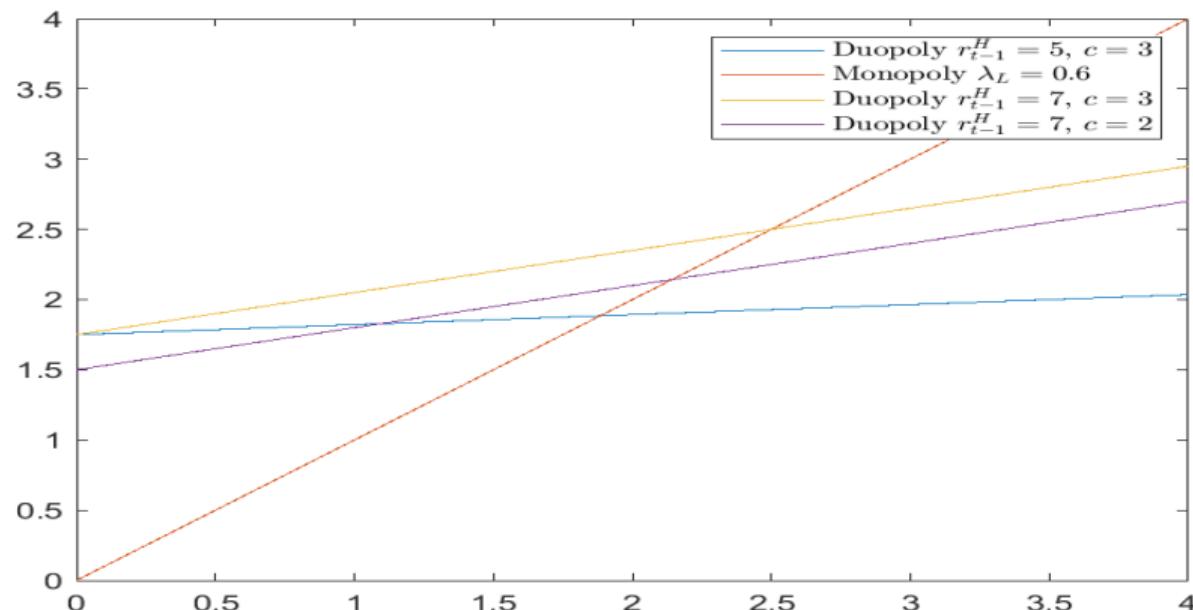


Figure: Monopoly vs Duopoly vs Increased Duopoly vs new MP shock

Consumer Problem: stage 0 to 3

- Consider the case $r_{t-1}^A > r_{t-1}^B$ then:
- For each z only consumers with θ : $v - \mathbb{E}[r_t^A - z] \geq v - \mathbb{E}[r_t^B - (2 - z) - \theta]$ will stay Type 1.
- Hence $v - r_{t-1}^A - 1 \geq v - r_{t-1}^B - 1 - \theta \Leftrightarrow \theta \geq [r_{t-1}^A - r_{t-1}^B]$
- Finally for each z $\int_0^{\bar{\theta}} \frac{1}{\bar{\theta}} \mathbb{1}_{\{\theta > gap_{t-1}\}} = \left[\frac{\bar{\theta} - gap_{t-1}}{\bar{\theta}} \right] = P(gap_{t-1})$
- After z is realized the number of type 1 consumers for each z will be P .
- Once c is realized banks chose r_t . The final demand of type 1 to Bank A will hence be:

$$\begin{aligned} X_A^1(r_t^A) &= \int_0^2 \lambda_1 \int_0^{\bar{\theta}} \frac{1}{\bar{\theta}} \mathbb{1}_{\{v - z - r_t^A > 0 \mid \text{Type 1 choice}\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{\theta > gap_{t-1}\}} d\theta dz \\ &= \lambda_1(v - r_t^A) \mathbb{P}(gap_{t-1}) \end{aligned}$$

- Demand of type 3 to Bank A should hence be: $X_A^3(r_t^A, r_t^B) = \lambda_1(1 - \mathbb{P})(\frac{r_t^B - r_t^A}{2} + 1)$
- Finally Total demand of type 2 and 3 to Bank B should be:

$$X_B(r_t^A, r_t^B) = X_B^2(r_t^B) + X_B^3(r_t^A, r_t^B) = \lambda_2(v - r_t^B) + \lambda_1(1 - \mathbb{P})(\frac{r_t^A - r_t^B}{2} + 1)$$

▶ back

z is known since stage 0, and θ is fixed

- Recall in stage 0 people switch iff $v - z - \mathbb{E}[r_t^A | I_t] < v - (2 - z) - \mathbb{E}[r_t^A | I_t] - \theta$
- Marginal switcher is $\theta = [r_{t-1}^A - r_{t-1}^B] + [2\hat{z} - 2]$
- \hat{z} is increasing in θ , so there is a θ for which nobody switches. Say that θ is smaller than that:
- Define $z^1 = v - r_t^A$, marginal loyal-to-A consumer.
- Define $z^3 = \frac{r_t^B - r_t^A}{2} + 1$.
- If $\hat{z} > z^1$:
 - Bank A is not trying to get back any customers, $\frac{\partial r_t^A}{\partial c} = \frac{1}{2}$
 - $\frac{\partial r_t^A}{\partial c} >$ or $= \frac{1}{2}$ depending on the level of c .
- If $\hat{z} < z^1$:
 - Bank A is trying to get back customers, $\frac{\partial r_t^A}{\partial c} > \frac{1}{2}$
 - $\frac{\partial r_t^A}{\partial c} > \frac{1}{2}$.

▶ back

z is known since stage 0, and θ is fixed, results:

- if $[r_{t-1}^A - r_{t-1}^B]$ is low than nobody switches in stage zero and hence both MP multipliers are $\frac{1}{2}$.
- if $[r_{t-1}^A - r_{t-1}^B]$ is high than a few people pay the fixed cost θ in stage zero and check r_t^B , turns out both MP multipliers are $> \frac{1}{2}$.

▶ back

There is no distance z just a switching cost and a refinancing cost

- Then there is a continuum $[0, \bar{\theta}]$ of people with different switching costs.
- Marginal person that is going to switch is $\mathbb{E}[v - r_t^A] > \mathbb{E}[v - r_t^B] - \theta \rightarrow \hat{\theta} = [r_{t-1}^A - r_{t-1}^B] = P$
- If $r_t^A > r_t^B$ then all those people are switching to B
- If $r_t^A < r_t^B$ then all those people are staying with A. **Result:** Again depending on the level of c it might be worth for A to either pursue those customers or not.

▶ back

References |

- Andersen, S., Campbell, J., Nielsen, K. M., and Ramadorai, T. (2020). Sources of inaction in household finance: Evidence from the danish mortgage market. *American Economic Review*, 110(10):3184–3230.
- Bauer, M. D. and Swanson, E. T. (2022). A Reassessment of Monetary Policy Surprises and High-Frequency Identification. NBER Working Papers 29939, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
- Berger, D., Milbradt, K., Tourre, F., and Vavra, J. (2021). Mortgage prepayment and path-dependent effects of monetary policy. *American Economic Review*, 111(9):2829–78.
- Bernanke, B. S. and Blinder, A. S. (1988). Credit, Money, and Aggregate Demand. *American Economic Review*, 78(2):435–439.
- Drechsler, I., Savov, A., and Schnabl, P. (2017). The Deposits Channel of Monetary Policy*. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 132(4):1819–1876.
- Eichenbaum, M., Rebelo, S., and Wong, A. (2022). State-dependent effects of monetary policy: The refinancing channel. *American Economic Review*, 112(3):721–61.
- Hazell, J., Herreño, J., Nakamura, E., and Steinsson, J. (2020). The slope of the phillips curve: Evidence from u.s. states. Working Paper 28005, National Bureau of Economic Research.

References II

- Hurst, E., Keys, B. J., Seru, A., and Vavra, J. (2016). Regional redistribution through the us mortgage market. *American Economic Review*, 106(10):2982–3028.
- Jarociński, M. and Karadi, P. (2020). Deconstructing monetary policy surprises—the role of information shocks. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 12(2):1–43.
- Kashyap, A. and Stein, J. C. (2000). What do a million observations on banks say about the transmission of monetary policy? *American Economic Review*, 90(3):407–428.
- Luco, F. (2019). Switching costs and competition in retirement investment. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 11(2):26–54.
- Nagel, S. (2016). The liquidity premium of near-money assets. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 131(4):1927–1971.
- Wang, Y., Whited, T., Wu, Y., and Xiao, K. (2020). Bank market power and monetary policy transmission: Evidence from a structural estimation. NBER Working Papers 27258, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
- Yankov, V. (2018). In search of a risk-free asset: Search costs and sticky deposit rates. Available at SSRN 2044882.