### Discussion of "The Factor Competition Channel of Interest Rate Transmission"

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# Summary of the Paper

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- ▶ Additionally, this paper argues that the cash flow duration of the economy is important.

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- ▶ First, this paper finds that this effect is weaker with factor competition.
  - Why? When interest rate decreases, firms' grow at a faster rate. This increase the demand for factors and the factor prices.
  - An increase in the factor prices will reduce firms' growth rate, all else equal.
- Additionally, this paper argues that the cash flow duration of the economy is important.
- ▶ When cash flow duration of the economy is high (and interest rate decreases):
  - Real estate prices increase relatively more
  - But, the growth rate of other factors (labor) will be lower

### Cash flow duration

Dechow, Sloan, and Soliman (2004) propose measuring equity duration using expected ROE and sales growth

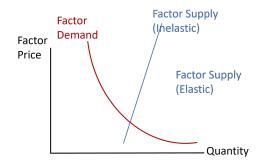
$$CF_{t+s} = E_{t+s} + (BV_{t+s} - BV_{t+s-1})$$

$$= BV_{t+s-1} \left( \frac{E_{t+s}}{BV_{t+s-1}} + \frac{BV_{t+s}}{BV_{t+s-1}} - 1 \right)$$

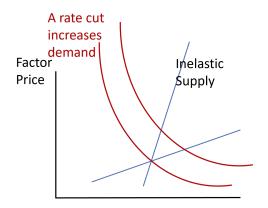
- Since high duration firms are expected to have cash flows realized at a later date, these firms will have
  - lower earnings-to-price ratio today
  - higher market-to-book (e.g., Weber 2018)
- > Their firm values are more interest rate sensitive.

## The supply and the demand curve

▷ Viewing the main intuition of this paper from a supply-demand curve:



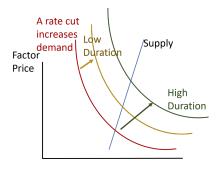
### The effect of a rate cut - most baseline case



- ightharpoonup Interest rate cut ightharpoonup increase in firm investment ightharpoonup increase in demand for input factors
- ▶ The factor price will increase more for inelastic factors (i.e., land compared to employment)

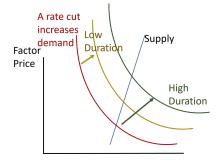
### The effect of cash flow duration

Supply Demand Curve



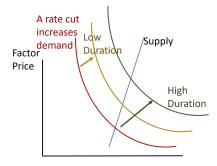
- $\triangleright$  Firm Value  $\approx$  PV of production Investment cost
- ▶ If duration is high:
  - "PV of production" will be more sensitive to interest rate changes
  - MB >> MC per additional unit of investment
  - The demand curve of capital will move further up

## Prediction 1: Factor price and interest rate



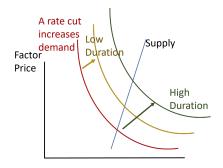
▶ Prediction 1: Factor prices will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates if the duration of the economy is high.

### Prediction 2: Factor competition channel



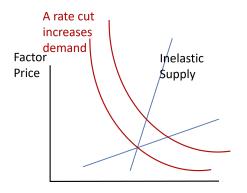
▶ Firm investment will respond less to interest rate changes if duration of the economy is high

### Prediction 2: Factor competition channel



- ▶ Firm investment will respond less to interest rate changes if duration of the economy is high
- ▶ If the economy has high duration:
  - The factor price increases more to a rate cut.
  - The cost of new investment for firms in the economy will be higher
  - Therefore, the incentive to increase investment is lower with factor competition

# Prediction 3: Factor competition channel and supply elasticity



- ▶ Factor competition is weaker if factor supply is elastic
- ▶ This is because factor price will not increase as much

# Independence assumption in the model

- $\triangleright$  The last two predictions strongly relies on the assumption that  $D_i$  is independent of average duration of the region  $E[D_i]$
- ▷ From Equation (4) of the model (Prediction 1):

$$\frac{\partial \log k_i}{\partial r} = -\frac{\partial \log p}{\partial r} - D_i$$

▶ Assuming  $D_i$  is independent from  $E[D_i]$ , Equation (10) is derived (Prediction 2):

$$\frac{\partial \log k_i / \partial r}{\partial E[D_i]} = -\frac{\partial \log p / \partial r}{\partial E[D_i]} = \frac{1}{1 + \eta}$$

## Independence assumption

- $\triangleright$  Is  $D_i$  independent from  $E[D_i]$ ?
- $\triangleright$  When we instead set  $D_i = E[D_i] + \epsilon_i$ , where  $\epsilon_i \perp E[D_i]$  we would get

$$\frac{\partial \log k_i/\partial r}{\partial E[D_i]} = -\frac{\partial \log p/\partial r}{\partial E[D_i]} = \frac{1}{1+\eta} - 1 < 0$$

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- $\triangleright$  Empirically, this translates to whether the zip code duration  $(D_i)$  is independent from the county level duration  $(E[D_i])$ . Some evidence that supports this assumption would be helpful.
- ▷ For example, how should we think about GM factory being located next to a Biotech cluster?

# **Empirical Results**

▶ Prediction 1: Factor prices will be more sensitive to interest rate if duration of the economy is high

$$\log p_{j,z,c,t} = \beta r_t \times D_{z,t} + \psi_{c,u,t} + \zeta_j + \epsilon_{j,z,c,t},$$

z = zip code, c = county, t = year,  $D_{z,t}$  zip code duration

Table 2
The factor competition channel: factor price
Dependent Variable: Factor (Property) Price

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
r =	Cum. Shock FFR		10Y	
$r \times \text{Zip dur.}$	-0.018**		-0.009**	
	(0.009)		(0.004)	
$r \times \text{Zip IR sens.}$		-0.046***		-0.017***
		(0.013)		(0.005)
Observations	1,680,778	1,680,778	1,680,778	1,680,778
Adjusted $\mathbb{R}^2$	0.838	0.838	0.838	0.838

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 $\triangleright$  Should you include  $r_t$  and  $D_{z,t}$  in the regression?

### **Empirical Results**

Summary

▶ Prediction 2: Firms located in high duration economy will invest less in response to the rate cut

$$\Delta E_{i,z,c,t} = \lambda \Delta r_t \times D_{z,t} + \psi_{c,i,t} + \zeta_z + \gamma \Delta E_{i,z,c,t-1} \epsilon_{j,z,c,t},$$

Table 3 The factor competition channel: employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
r =	Shock FFR		Shock NS	
$\Delta r \times \text{Zip dur.}$	2.407***		2.105***	
	(0.384)		(0.396)	
$\Delta r{\times}{\rm Zip~IR~sens.}$		3.021***		3.140***
		(0.541)		(0.595)
Observations	9,930,680	9,930,680	9,930,680	9,930,680
Adjusted $\mathbb{R}^2$	0.254	0.254	0.254	0.254

### **Empirical Results**

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 ${\bf Table~3}$  The factor competition channel: employment

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Observations	9,930,680	9,930,680	9,930,680	9,930,680
Adjusted $\mathbb{R}^2$	0.254	0.254	0.254	0.254

 $\triangleright$  Why is the shock  $\triangle r_t$  in this table and  $r_t$  above?

## Relatively minor comments

- ▶ Figure 1 includes a graphical presentation of cash flow duration in the US. It is difficult to read. A more concrete examples would be helpful.
  - Is there substantial zip code level variation within a county. where one would expect that they would not exist.
  - Sonoma county? Clark county?
- ▷ Sample period is 1998-2019. These are times when aggregate firm values tend to decrease in response to a rate cut. This paper assumes the opposite.
- There seems to be several typos in the model. In Eqn. (3), should  $D_i$  be in log terms? If so, what would happen if the log Duration is negative? (if firm is near default) The model implies a sign switch?!

- ▶ The model has an interesting setting, with a rich set of implications to test
- ▷ Interesting analysis at the ZIP code level
- ▷ Empirical results are consistent with model implications
- ▶ I think there is some potential, but a further clean-up of the paper would be helpful!