Discussion: "The Macroeconomic Implications of Coholding" by Michael Boutros and Andrej Mijakovic

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Disclaimer: Views expressed here are my own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of De Nederlandsche Bank or the Eurosystem

This Paper: Documents the importance of **gross** liquidity positions for marginal propensities and assesses the **aggregate** consequences of coholding in a structural model

- Very interesting paper! I enjoyed reading it.
- Important question and exercise for both policy and theory

- Brief summary of the paper
- Comment #1: Coholding in the Euro Area
- Comment #2: MPCs and liquid assets
- Comment #3: The role of monetary policy in the model

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The paper in a nutshell

Empirics

- 1. Significant fraction of households have **both** liquid **debt** and liquid assets [Gathergood and Weber, 2014; Telyukova, 2013; Telyukova and Wright, 2008]
- 2. Significant fraction of households with low net liquid wealth are coholders.
- 3. Liquid debt **dampens** the MPC whereas liquid assets leave marginal propensity unchanged.

Theory

Standard model features two objects that are key for aggregate effects:

$$\Lambda(z_t, na_t)$$
 and $MPC(z_t, na_t)$ (1)

In the presence of coholding we have a third dimension:

$$\Lambda(z_t, a_t, d_t) \text{ and } MPC(z_t, a_t, d_t)$$
 (2)

The distribution of MPCs over both liquid debt and assets is key for the aggregate effects of policy.

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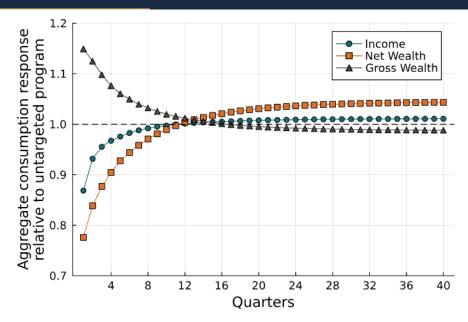
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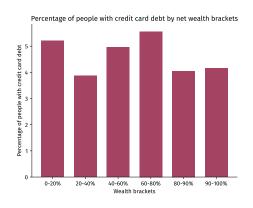
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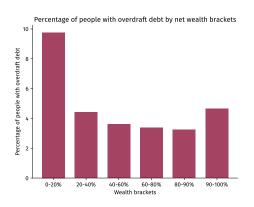
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My favorite graph



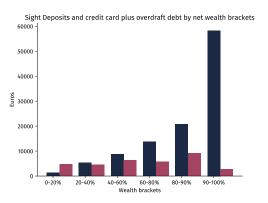
Comment #1: Euro Area coholding - Extensive Margin of liquid debt





- Data: Eurosystem Household Finance and Consumption Survey. Wave 2017.
- Overall less holding of liquid debt in the Euro Area on the extensive margin (Approx 30% of HHs in US are credit card borrowers)
- Caveat: excl. other non-mortgage debt here

Comment #1: Euro Area coholding - Intensive Margin of liquid debt and assets



- Intensive margin seems more similar in the US and Euro Area
- Implication: Overall less people that are coholders, but gross positions seem larger.
- Question: How do large differences in the extensive margin and intensive margin affect the aggregate effects?

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Comment #2: Fagereng, Holm and Natvik...

- Main result from the empirical section: liquid debt dampens MPCs, liquid assets leave them unchanged.
- **But:** Fagereng, Holm and Natvik (2019) find that **gross** liquid assets reduce MPCs, even when controlling for debt.
- In fact; it's one of their key objects. Measured as the sum of deposits, stocks, bonds, and mutual funds.

What's the reason for the discrepancy?

- Different measures of liquid assets / debt?
- 2. Different samples?
- 3. Different measurement of MPCs?

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TABLE 4—THE MPC OUT OF LOTTERY PRIZES: INTERACTION EFFECTS

	Univ	Univariate		Multivariate		Multivariate, no-risky-assets	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		
Lottery, ²	-0.001 (0.000)	[-0.007]	-0.001 (0.000)	[-0.007]	-0.001 (0.001)	[-0.007]	
$Lottery_t \times liquid assets_{t-1}$	-0.003 (0.001)	[-0.109]	-0.003 (0.001)	[-0.095]	-0.003 (0.002)	[-0.109]	
$Lottery_t \times income_{t-1}$	0.001 (0.002)	[0.016]	-0.002 (0.002)	[-0.026]	-0.005 (0.004)	[-0.057]	
$Lottery_t \times net wealth_{t-1}$	-0.000 (0.000)	[-0.019]	0.000 (0.000)	[0.035]	0.000 (0.000)	[0.033]	
$Lottery_t \times debt_{t-1}$	0.001 (0.000)	[0.061]	0.000 (0.001)	[0.022]	0.002 (0.001)	[0.083]	
$Lottery_t \times education_t$	0.014 (0.007)	[0.037]	0.007 (0.007)	[0.019]	0.005 (0.013)	[0.013]	
$Lottery_t \times risky share_{t-1}$	-0.006 (0.073)	[-0.001]	-0.046 (0.075)	[-0.009]		:	
$Lottery_t \times household size_t$	0.034 (0.017)	[0.037]	0.025 (0.018)	[0.028]	0.037 (0.029)	[0.041]	
$Lottery_t \times age_t$	-0.005 (0.001)	[-0.082]	-0.005 (0.001)	[-0.076]	-0.005 (0.002)	[-0.071]	
Observations	93,631	93,631	93,631	93,631	40,859	40,859	

Comment #2: compared to Boutros and Mijakovic

Table 1: Regressions of Marginal Propensities on Household Liquid Balance Sheet

	(1) Spend	(2) Spend	(3) Save	(4) Save	(5) Repay Debt	(6) Repay Debt
Liquid Wealth	0.043** (0.014)		0.321*** (0.025)		-0.364*** (0.025)	
Liquid Assets		0.007 (0.016)		0.244*** (0.027)		-0.251*** (0.024)
Liquid Debt		-0.204*** (0.038)		-0.667*** (0.059)		0.872*** (0.078)
$N \over R^2$	2,742 0.042	2,742 0.051	2,742 0.143	2,742 0.158	2,742 0.155	2,742 0.185

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001. Controls include age, gender, race, marital status, education, geography, and survey date.

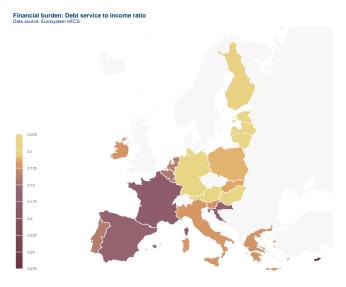
Comment #3: Mon. Pol. and General equilibrium quibbles

- The aggregate effects of differernt types of fiscal interventions are main focus of the model.
- **Buts:** No explicit role for inflation and general equilibrium (business cycle) effects in the model.

Some questions related to that:

- 1. Both credit card debt and liquid assets are **nominal**. How does inflation affect net nominal positions and real effects in the model? [Auclert, 2019]
- 2. Both transfers and debt forgiveness require **funding** from the fiscal side. How do different revenue choices affect the aggregate and distributional effects of coholding (also via inflation)? [Brzoza-Brzezina et al., 2024]

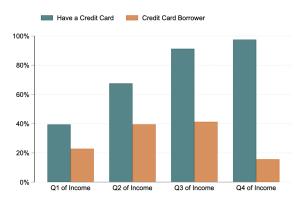
Bonus: Heterogeneity of financing burdens



Thank you!



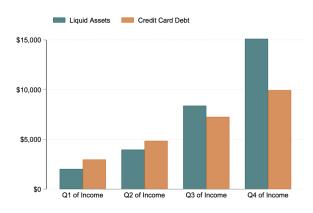
Figure 1b



(b) Credit Card Holders by Income Quartile $\,$



Figure



(a) Average Liquid Assets and Debt



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