

# Discussion of Mueller & Verner (2021)

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<sup>1</sup>The views expressed herein are solely mine and do not necessarily reflect the ones of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco or the Federal Reserve System.

# 128 Pages in one slide!

- Unprecedented data collection: sectoral credit series for 116 countries since WWII → Public good for the profession !
- Key findings:
  - Increases in household and non-tradable corporate credit predict
    - (1) lower GDP growth
    - (2) financial crises
  - ... but that's not the case for tradable corporate credit

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# Comments

## The solution to a puzzle?

- Crises prediction based on the dataset by JST (2016)

	(1)	(2)
$\Delta^4 \log(\text{Credit}^F)_{t-1}$	0.81***	
$\Delta^4 \log(\text{Credit}^{HH})_{t-1}$	-0.25	
$\Delta^4 \log(\text{Credit}^{NMort})_{t-1}$		0.56***
$\Delta^4 \log(\text{Credit}^{Mort})_{t-1}$		-0.12
$N$	972	1661

- What explains the difference?
  - Tradable vs. nontradable distinction
  - Longer sample (pre-WWII)
  - Advanced economies only

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# Three (constructive) suggestions

- ① What triggers a credit boom?
  - key puzzle in the literature; data set helpful?
- ② Do the same patterns hold for the severity of crises?
  - local projections in the style of [Jorda et al. \(2013\)](#)
- ③ Consider international spillovers
  - tradable credit booms → consumption booms elsewhere?

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## ① Estimates do not imply causality

- regression setup:
  - timing dependent variable
  - lagged controls for regressors
  - joint controls

## ② Effects on welfare unclear

- HH-credit booms imply higher consumption

## ③ Tension between different explanations

- tighter financial constraints → high productivity growth

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