Canary in the Coal Mine: Bank Liquidity Shortages and Local Economic Activity

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Motivation

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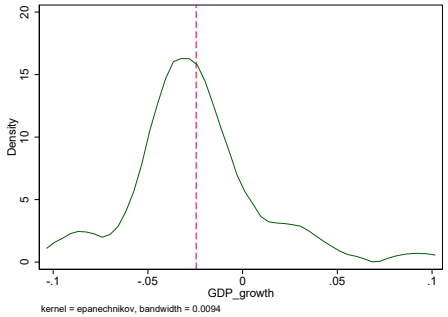

Density of Annual State GDP Growth in 2009

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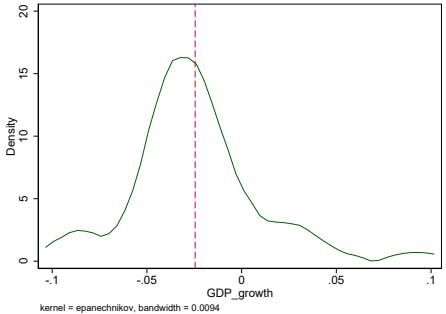
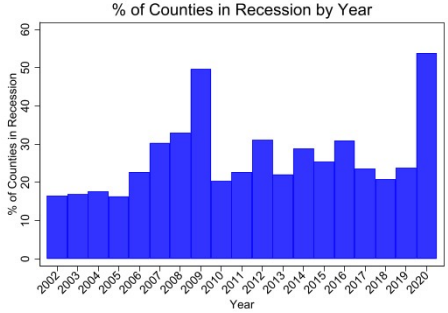


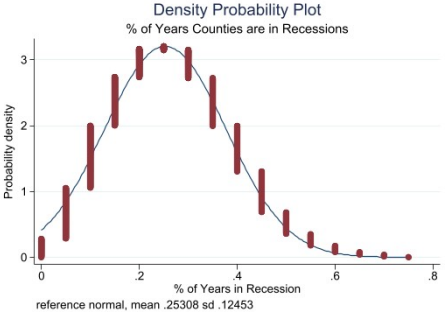
Density of Annual State GDP Growth in 2009

Recessions across Counties and Time

On average, 27% of counties are in recession



(a) % of States in Recession



(b) % of Recessions within States

- Between 2005 and 2009, % of counties in recession ↑ from 16% to 50%; Between 2010 and 2019, 20-30% of counties in recession; During COVID-19 recession, 53% of counties in recession
- On average, counties were in recessions 25% of years with a standard deviation of 12.45%

▸ State Recessions

Real-Time Measure of Economic and Financial Risks

Exploit spatial variation in bank liquidity shortages

Banks play a pivotal role across business cycles

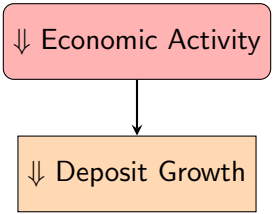
1. Source of funding
2. Source of savings

$\Rightarrow$ Fluctuations in business cycles have an impact on banks' liquidity positions

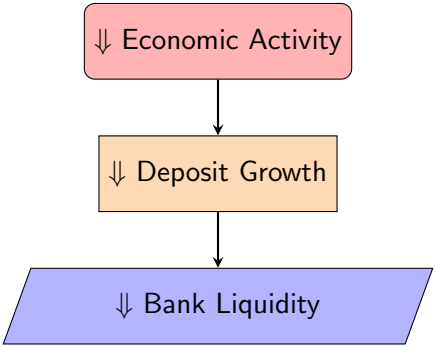
Liquidity Conditions and Business Cycles

⇓ Economic Activity

Liquidity Conditions and Business Cycles



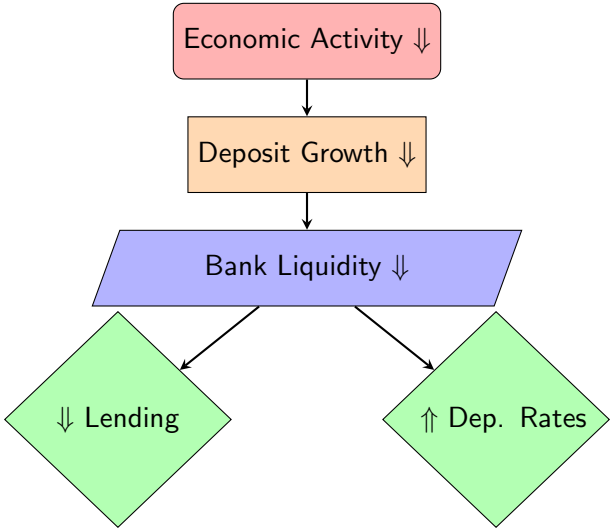
Liquidity Conditions and Business Cycles



Assuming banks have knowledge of local economic conditions...

- if shock is *transient* $\Rightarrow$ short-term funding (raising deposit rates is costly)
- if shock is *persistent* $\Rightarrow$ long-term funding

Liquidity Conditions and Business Cycles



Liquidity Conditions and Business Cycles

Research Question

Can local bank liquidity conditions predict local economic activity?

- Predicting economic activity is challenging; factors are difficult to underpin
- Measuring risk build-up is useful for micro and marco prudential policy

State of the Art in Predicting Economic Contractions

- **We introduce a granular, real-time, forward-looking indicator of economic activity:** local deposit rates

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  - Can predict local recessions
  - Can predict recessions at longer horizons
  - Can predict recessions with a high degree of accuracy
  - Can predict recessions in periods without monetary policy changes, credit booms, or imminent national recessions

State of the Art in Predicting Economic Contractions

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- **We highlight how banks change composition of deposits and rely more on insured deposits.**
  - Movement of insured and uninsured deposits at the onset of an economic contraction
  - Riskier banks substitute more to insured deposits
  - Raises concerns of moral hazard arising from deposit insurance

Contribution

1. **Indicators of Recessions:** e.g., Fama (1990), Schwert (1990), Estrella and Hardouvelis (1991), Estrella and Mishkin (1998), Levine and Zervos (1998), Campbell et al. (2001), Ang et al. (2006), Rudebusch and Williams (2009), Engstrom and Sharpe (2019)

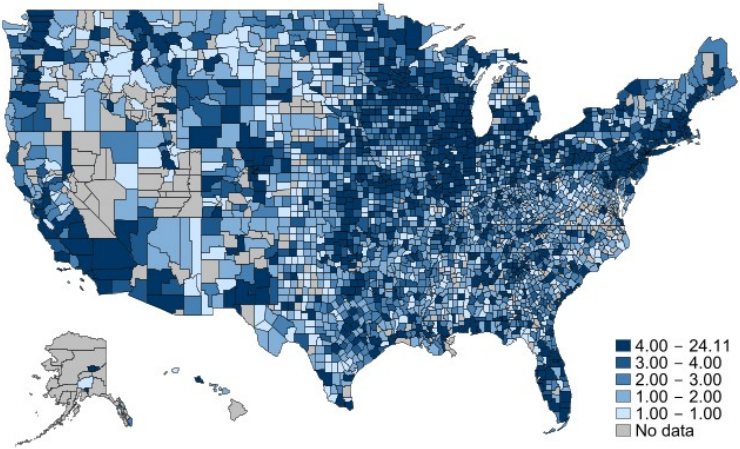
2. **Prediction of Financial Crises:** e.g., Mian and Sufi (2009), Schularick and Taylor (2012), Jord'a et al. (2013), Jord'a et al. (2016), Mian et al. (2017), Lopez-Salido et al. (2017), Baron and Xiong (2017), Bordalo et al. (2018), Mian et al. (2019), Krishnamurthy and Muir (2017), Muller and Verner (2021), and Greenwood et al. (2022)

3. **Moral Hazard due to Deposit Insurance:** e.g., Laeven (1983), Saunders and Wilson (1996), Calomiris et al. (1997), Acharya and Mora (2015), Iyer et al. (2016), Demirguc -Kunt et al. (2008), Martin et al. (2018), Calomiris and Jaremski (2019), Artavanis et al. (2022)

Deposit Rates and Economic Activity

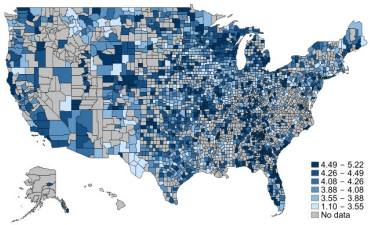
Banks per County: 2001 - 2020

Focus: 12-month CDs with minimum account size of $10,000 issued by single-state regional banks

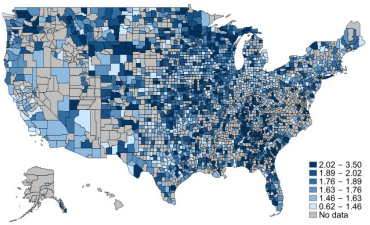


- Three to four banks operate in each county
- 83% of counties report > 1 bank

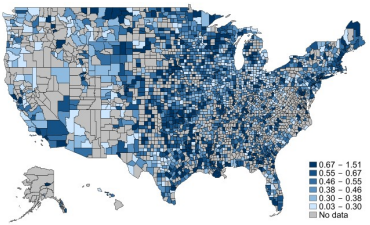
Deposit Rates across Counties and Time



(a) 2006



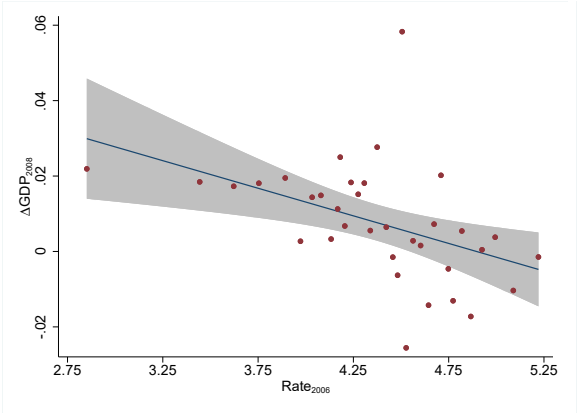
(b) 2009



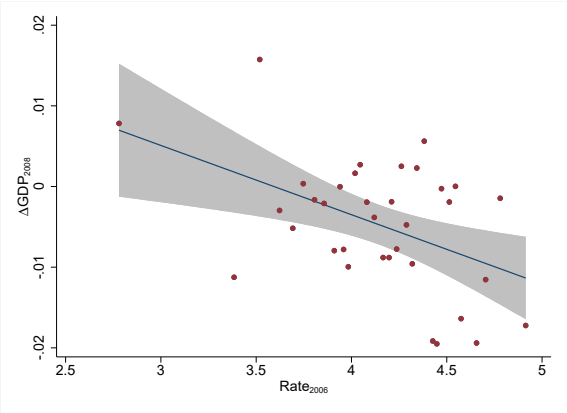
(c) 2017

1. Meaningful variation in deposit rates across areas ▸ State Rates
2. Variation in deposit rates is unlikely to be driven solely by banking structures – different areas have higher rates at different points in time despite no change in bank concentration

2006 Deposit Rates Predict 2008 GDP Growth

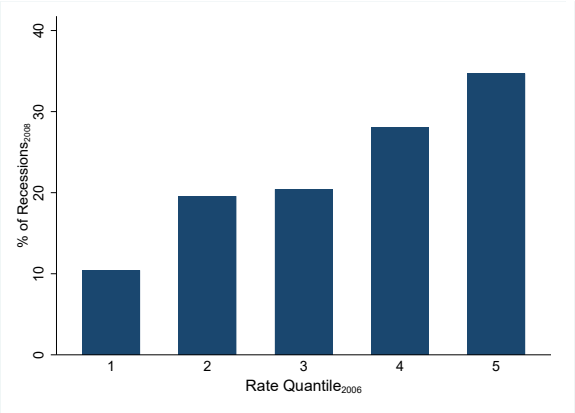


(a) County



(b) State

2006 Deposit Rates Predict Large Drops in GDP in 2008



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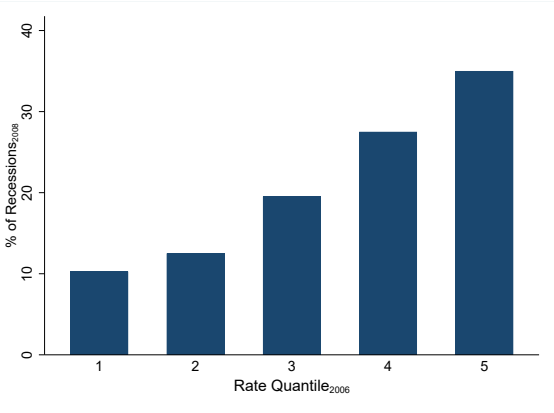

(b) State

Summary Statistics (2001-2020)

	N	P25	Median	P75	Mean	SD
Monthly Bank Deposit Rate	464,467	0.4900	1.1875	2.4800	1.6288	1.3670
Monthly Bank Dep. Rate SD	263,575	0.0859	0.1768	0.3246	0.2353	0.2060
Annual Deposit Rate	39,732	0.5000	1.1914	2.5436	1.6333	1.3416
Annual County Dep. Rate SD	39,428	0.0348	0.1399	0.2874	0.2036	0.2270
Annual County GDP Growth	59,127	-2.2974	1.2247	4.5548	1.2544	7.8028
Quarterly State Deposit Rate	3,247	0.3859	0.6785	1.9781	1.3265	1.3075
Quarterly State Dep. Rate SD	3,247	0.1959	0.3067	0.4862	0.3517	0.1813
Quarterly State GDP Growth	3,197	-0.2554	0.4171	1.0521	0.3084	1.7906

Main Results

Bank Deposit Rates and Economic Activity

County deposit rates are a salient indicator of economic activity:

1. GDP growth
2. New business formation
3. Early-stage delinquencies

$$Y_{c,t+k} = \beta_1 \cdot Rate_{c,t} + \alpha_c + \alpha_t + \epsilon_{c,t}$$

- Focus on metropolitan (metro) counties as these areas exhibit a competitive banking structure
- Metro counties comprise nearly 60% of the national GDP

Deposit Rates and GDP Growth

Higher deposit rates ⇒ lower economic activity

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0012	-0.0044***	-0.0037***	-0.0032	-0.0075*	-0.0136***
	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0011)	(0.0040)	(0.0044)	(0.0049)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE				✓	✓	✓
N	4,545	4,268	4,008	4,545	4,268	4,008
R^2	0.0009	0.0116	0.0083	0.0003	0.0016	0.0049

- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 0.44-0.75 pp ↓ in GDP growth two years ahead
- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 0.37-1.36 pp ↓ in GDP growth three years ahead

Deposit Rates and Business Formation

Higher deposit rates ⇒ lower new business formation

ln(Applications)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0489***	-0.0541***	-0.0755***	0.0062	-0.0103	-0.0275
	(0.0045)	(0.0052)	(0.0061)	(0.0172)	(0.0188)	(0.0182)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE				✓	✓	✓
N	3,894	3,615	3,357	3,894	3,615	3,357
R^2	0.0589	0.0718	0.1430	0.0001	0.0003	0.0022

Deposit Rates and Mortgage Delinquency Rate

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher early-stage delinquency rate

Delinquency Rate (30-89 days)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.4069***	0.3458***	0.2812***	0.0575	0.0848*	0.0791*
	(0.0243)	(0.0259)	(0.0251)	(0.0419)	(0.0444)	(0.0452)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE				✓	✓	✓
N	2,329	2,312	2,126	2,329	2,312	2,126
R^2	0.1964	0.1527	0.1235	0.0027	0.0062	0.0061

Robustness

Additional Findings:

- Effects are magnified with 1MCD10K – higher-frequency measure of liquidity shortages
  ▸ GDP ▸ New Biz. ▸ Delin.
- Higher deposit rate ⇒ higher unemployment rate ▸ Unemployment
- Higher deposit rate ⇒ higher late-stage delinquency rate ▸ 90+ Delin.
- Higher deposit rate ⇒ higher CPI growth ▸ CPI Growth

Deposit Rates Predict in Cross-Section in 2006:

- Higher deposit rate in 2006 ⇒ higher GDP growth ▸ GDP Growth
- Higher deposit rate in 2006 ⇒ higher CPI growth ▸ CPI Growth

Are these Findings Driven by Changes in Monetary Policy?

Deposit Rates and GDP Growth: 2010-2015

Higher deposit rates ⇒ lower economic activity

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0144	-0.0306***	-0.0097	0.0158	-0.0505***	-0.0198
	(0.0095)	(0.0076)	(0.0115)	(0.0241)	(0.0153)	(0.0202)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓			
Year FE				✓	✓	✓
N	1,456	1,436	1,423	1,456	1,436	1,423
R^2	0.0029	0.0143	0.0019	0.0007	0.0082	0.0016

- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 3.06-5.05 pp ↓ in GDP growth two years ahead

Deposit Rates and Business Formation: 2010-2015

Higher deposit rates ⇒ lower new business formation

ln(Applications)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.1251***	-0.2568***	-0.4099***	0.0444	-0.0127	-0.1247**
	(0.0223)	(0.0298)	(0.0388)	(0.0364)	(0.0521)	(0.0627)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE				✓	✓	✓
N	1,478	1,456	1,441	1,478	1,456	1,441
R^2	0.0579	0.1528	0.2633	0.0022	0.0002	0.0134

Deposit Rates and Mortgage Delinquency Rate: 2010-2015

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher early-stage delinquency rate

Delinquency Rate (30-89 days)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	1.2526***	1.3158***	0.8789***	0.1335	0.0800	0.0119
	(0.0575)	(0.0662)	(0.0552)	(0.0960)	(0.1044)	(0.0876)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE				✓	✓	✓
N	1,085	1,073	1,067	1,085	1,073	1,067
R^2	0.4521	0.5956	0.5176	0.0067	0.0027	0.0001

Additional results 2010-2015: ▸ Unemployment ▸ 90+ Delin.

Is the Forecasting Power of Deposit Rates a Result of Credit Booms?

Deposit Rates Predict Economic Activity with Credit Growth: SBL

No. Robust to small business lending growth...

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0023	-0.0059***	-0.0058***
	(0.0015)	(0.0014)	(0.0014)
Δ ln(SBL)	0.0022**	0.0019	-0.0012
	(0.0010)	(0.0012)	(0.0020)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,299	4,027	3,767
R^2	0.0041	0.0187	0.0122

- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 0.59 pp ↓ in GDP growth two years ahead

Deposit Rates Predict Economic Activity with Credit Growth: Mortgages

and mortgage lending growth...

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0021	-0.0059***	-0.0060***
	(0.0015)	(0.0014)	(0.0015)
Δ ln(Mortgages)	0.0007	0.0029***	0.0022**
	(0.0006)	(0.0007)	(0.0009)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,299	4,027	3,767
R^2	0.0023	0.0210	0.0133

Deposit Rates Predict Economic Activity with Credit Growth: Total Credit

...and total lending growth

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0021	-0.0059***	-0.0060***
	(0.0015)	(0.0014)	(0.0015)
Δ ln(Total)	0.0004	0.0028***	0.0009
	(0.0006)	(0.0008)	(0.0013)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,299	4,027	3,767
R^2	0.0022	0.0209	0.0121

- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 0.59 pp ↓ in GDP growth two years ahead

Area under the ROC Curve

Predicting Annual County Recessions

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0232***	0.0541***	0.0474***
	(0.0049)	(0.0053)	(0.0058)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,337	4,037	3,793
pseudo R^2	0.0780	0.1022	0.0949
AUC	0.7016	0.7302	0.7231
Overall test statistic, χ^2	284.8578	382.0780	313.1834
p-value	0.0492	0.0000	0.0009

Increases in deposit rate increase the likelihood of an impending recession

- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 5.41 pp ↑ probability of recession two years ahead
- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 4.74 pp ↑ probability of recession three years ahead
- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 2.32 pp ↑ probability of recession one year ahead

▸ Uninsured Rates

Heterogeneous Effects based on Bank Liquidity Shortages

Heterogeneous Effects

Deposit Rates and Liquidity Shortages

Deposit rates offered by banks within a county increase when certain banks face liquidity shortages

1. There is competition for deposits ▸ All Counties ▸ Urban/Rural Counties
2. There is variation in liquidity needs among banks within a county ▸ Balance Sheet

Proposal: Dispersion of deposit rates captures the differential response across banks

Dispersion of Deposit Rates and GDP Growth

Higher dispersion ⇒ lower economic activity

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Dispersion	-0.0040***	-0.0051***	-0.0050***
	(0.0008)	(0.0009)	(0.0007)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	3,364	3,181	3,004
R^2	0.0094	0.0145	0.0121

- 1 SD ↑ in deposit rate → 0.51 pp ↓ in GDP growth two years ahead

Predicting Annual County Recessions

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Dispersion	0.0447***	0.0729***	0.0604***
	(0.0063)	(0.0072)	(0.0074)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	3,170	2,959	2,801
pseudo R^2	0.0864	0.1180	0.0979
AUC	0.7145	0.7579	0.7294
Overall test statistic, χ^2	252.0311	288.2553	243.8795
p-value	0.0492	0.0000	0.0009

Increases in the dispersion of deposit rates increase the likelihood of an impending recession

- 1 SD ↑ in dispersion → 7.29 pp ↑ probability of recession two years ahead
- 1 SD ↑ in dispersion → 6.04 pp ↑ probability of recession three years ahead
- 1 SD ↑ in dispersion → 4.47 pp ↑ probability of recession one year ahead

Validation from a Quasi-Natural Experiments: Natural Disasters and Fracking

Deposit Funding and Deposit Rates

- Predictive power of deposit rates reflects the gradual build-up of liquidity shortages

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- Therefore, deposit rates should have little predictive power when economic contractions arise due to sudden shocks

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Natural Disasters and Deposit Rates

- Predictive power of deposit rates reflects the gradual build-up of liquidity shortages
- Therefore, deposit rates should have little or no predictive power when contractions in an economy arise due to sudden shocks
- Natural disasters identify the start of a downturn

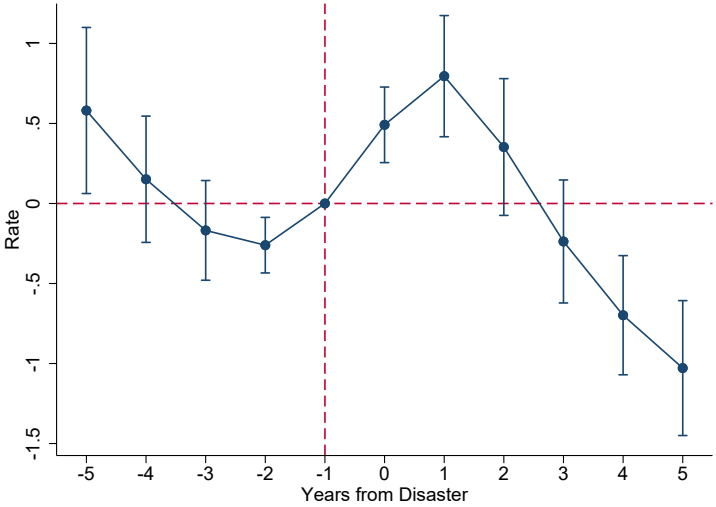
How do natural disasters impact deposit rates?

1. No increase in deposit rates prior to natural disasters – only after
2. Deposit rates cannot predict recessions arising from unanticipated shocks

Hence, deposit rates effectively capture the liquidity stress of banks during economic contractions

Deposit Rates around Natural Disasters

Regressions Margins: Rate for Disaster Counties by Year from Event



Deposit Growth Declines after Natural Disasters

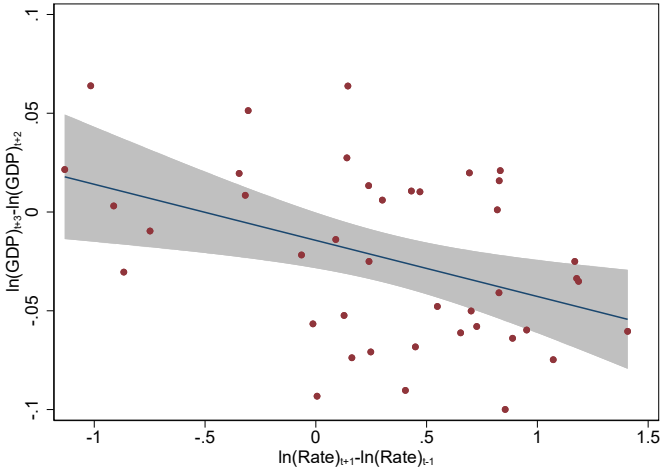
Δ ln(Dep Amt)	t-3	t-2	t-1	t	t+1	t+2	t+3
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
$\mathbb{1}_{Disaster}$	0.0010	-0.0129	0.0031	0.0223	-0.0521***	-0.0084	-0.0035
	(0.0165)	(0.0167)	(0.0176)	(0.0213)	(0.0132)	(0.0116)	(0.0109)
Bank × County FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	402,770	453,031	510,636	578,629	598,952	548,604	488,958
R^2	0.2202	0.2183	0.2110	0.2062	0.2072	0.1604	0.1478

- After natural disasters, deposit growth ↓ 5.21 pp

Ex Ante Deposit Rate Cannot Predict Disaster-Induced Recessions

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	(1)	(2)	(3)
	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
$\mathbb{1}_{Disaster} \times$ Rate $\times$ Shock	-0.1256	0.0173	0.0274
	(0.0869)	(0.0682)	(0.0739)
$\mathbb{1}_{Disaster} \times$ Rate	0.0963***	0.0806***	0.0520***
	(0.0157)	(0.0166)	(0.0165)
Rate	0.0250***	0.0133***	-0.0071***
	(0.0024)	(0.0025)	(0.0026)
Shock	-0.0500	0.0948	0.3429***
	(0.0729)	(0.0634)	(0.0626)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	32950	30743	28594
pseudo R^2	0.0836	0.0812	0.0795
AUC	0.6957	0.6921	0.6899
Overall test statistic, χ^2	2764.9614	2472.5013	2235.2807
p-value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001

Ex Post Deposit Rate Change around Disasters Predicts Future GDP Growth



Liquidity Windfalls Reduce Deposit Rates

Shale gas discoveries during boom between 2003 and 2009 ⇒ wealth windfall

Rate	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Current Year	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
ln(Shale Gas) × Boom	-0.0408	-0.0301*	-0.0255*	-0.0229*
	(0.0261)	(0.0171)	(0.0151)	(0.0135)
ln(Shale Gas)	0.0068	0.0024	0.0048	0.0067
	(0.0142)	(0.0105)	(0.0098)	(0.0096)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	6,068	5,946	5,858	5,463
R^2	0.0014	0.0014	0.0011	0.0010

- Increase in shale gas production reduces deposit rates

Validation from a Quasi-Natural Experiment: Import Competition

Import Competition and Banks' Rate Setting Power

Use Barrot, Loualiche, Plosser, Sauvagnat (2022) data on shipping costs at the commuting zone (CZ) level in 1998 to examine effect of import competition on deposit rates within bank.

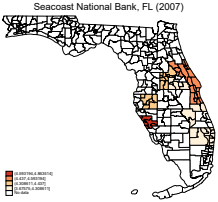
Do banks exhibit varying rate changes in regions with higher exposure to increased import competition?

1. Restrict sample to pre-GFC period of 2001-2007
2. High-frequency bank-CZ deposit data at the month-year level
3. Bank increase deposit rates in areas that are more vulnerable to import competition

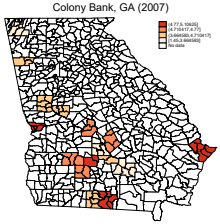
$$\text{Deposit Rate}_{b,z,t} = \beta_1 \cdot \text{Shipping Costs}_z + X_z + \alpha_{b,s,t} + \epsilon_{b,z,t}$$

Hence, deposit rates effectively captures the liquidity stress of banks during economic contractions

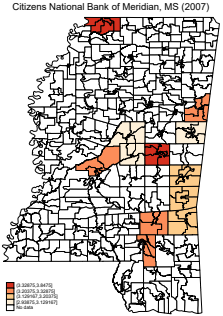
Single-State Banks' Deposit Rates in 2007



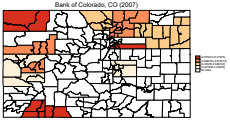
(a) Seacoast Bank



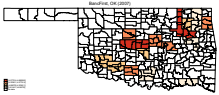
(b) Colony Bank



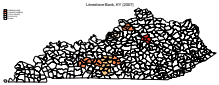
(c) Citizens Nat. Bank of Meridian



(d) Bank of Colorado



(e) BancFirst



(f) Limestone Bank

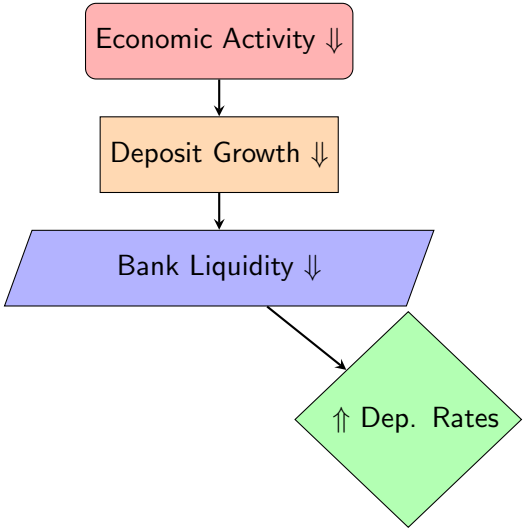
Higher Shipping Costs Lower Within-Bank Deposit Rates

Across-CZ

Rate	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Shipping Costs	-0.0264***	-0.0205***	-0.0207***	-0.0181***	-0.0166***	-0.0130***
	(0.0055)	(0.0047)	(0.0047)	(0.0045)	(0.0045)	(0.0047)
log Employment						0.0085
						(0.0131)
Manufacturing Employment (%)						-0.0121*
						(0.0063)
log Income						0.0288*
						(0.0158)
log Debt						-0.0098
						(0.0142)
Δ_{91-99}HMDA Loan Orig.					-0.0090	0.0064
					(0.0062)	(0.0075)
Δ_{91-99} Net CH Import		-0.0045	-0.0048	-0.0038	-0.0033	0.0014
		(0.0053)	(0.0052)	(0.0051)	(0.0051)	(0.0052)
Bank × Month-Year FE	✓	✓	✓			
State FE		✓				
State × Month-Year FE			✓			
Bank × Month-Year × State FE				✓	✓	✓
Quintiles HP Growth						✓
N	350,251	350,250	350,187	263,644	263,644	263,644
R^2	0.9070	0.9114	0.9141	0.9345	0.9345	0.9348

Bank Liquidity and Business Cycles

Do Banks that Increase Deposit Rates Experience Liquidity Stress?



Aggregate County Deposit Growth

Δ ln(Deposits)	(1)	(2)	(3)
F1.Recession	-0.0038***		
	(0.0008)		
F2.Recession		0.0000	
		(0.0008)	
F3.Recession			0.0028***
			(0.0008)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
Year FE	✓	✓	✓
N	57,896	54,838	51,782
R^2	0.0005	0.0000	0.0003

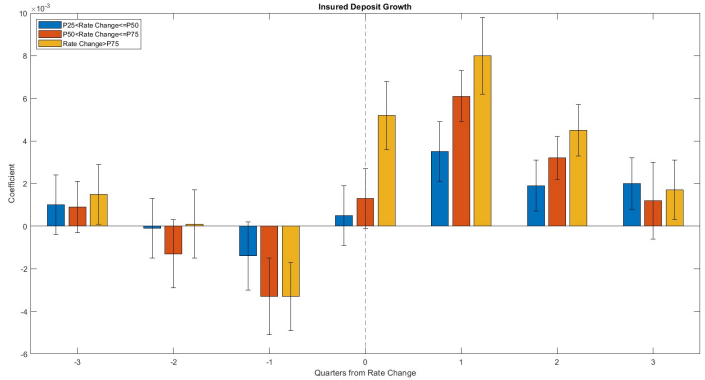
- Counties that approach a recession experience lower deposit growth relative to other counties

Empirical Design: Bank-Level

$$\Delta ln(Y)_{b,t+k} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbb{1}_{P25<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P50,b,t} + \beta_2 \mathbb{1}_{P50<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P75,b,t} + \beta_3 \mathbb{1}_{\text{Dep Rate Change}>P75,b,t} + \alpha_t + \epsilon_{b,t}$$

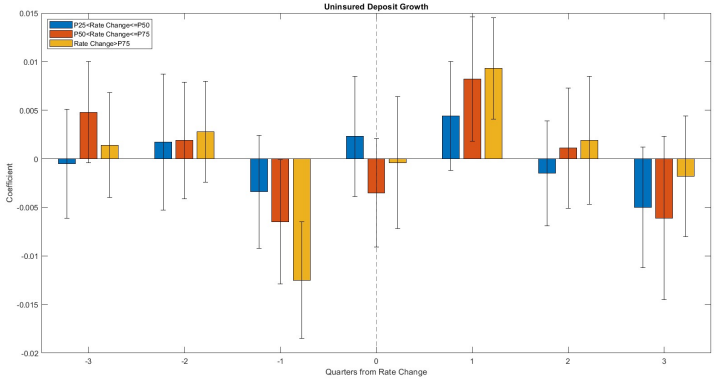
- $\mathbb{1}_{Px<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq Px}$ is a quartile indicator for banks' quarterly changes in the deposit rate
- k ranges from -3 to $+3$

Insured Deposit Growth Declines before Deposit Rate Changes



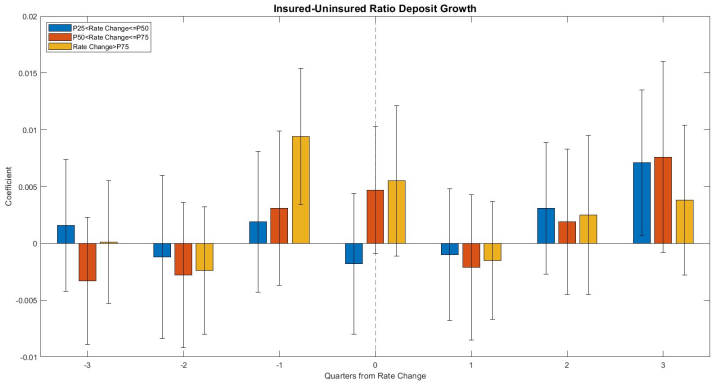
- Insured deposit growth declines in the quarters preceding rate changes, regardless of change in deposit rates ▸ Table
- ⇑ deposit rate on insured deposits → growth rate on insured deposits ⇑
- Aggregate county deposit growth declines as a county heads into a recession

Uninsured Deposit Growth Declines before Deposit Rate Changes



- Banks that experience higher uninsured deposit withdrawals, raise deposit rates more in the following quarters ▸ Table

Banks Increase Reliance on Insured Deposits

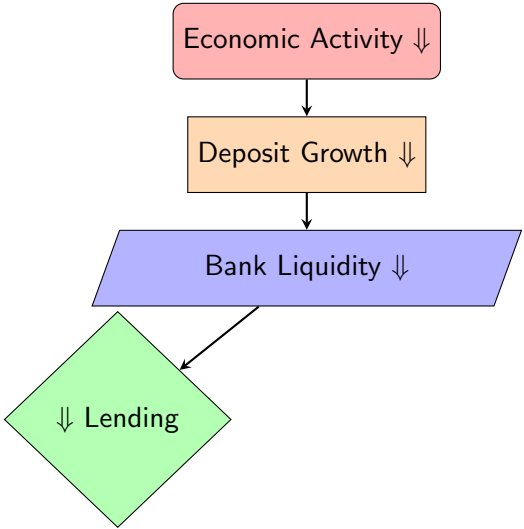


- Generally, growth in the ratio of insured to uninsured deposits exhibit little TS or XS variation
- Banks in the fourth quartile experience a significant increase in ratio growth in the quarter before rates are raised ▸ Table

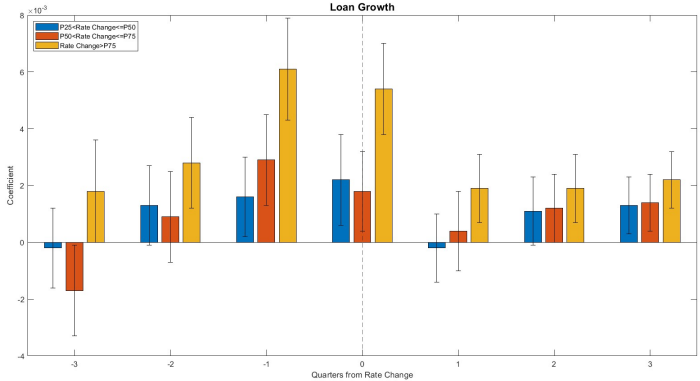
Gap of Unins Rate-Ins Rate by Years from County Recession

	N	P25	Median	P75	Mean	SD
L3.Gap	4,168	-0.1345	0.0481	0.2192	0.0452	0.3202
L2.Gap	4,645	-0.1583	0.0400	0.2414	0.0377	0.4177
L1.Gap	5,416	-0.1716	0.0381	0.2500	0.0388	0.4199
Gap	6,164	-0.13	0.0663	0.2664	0.0744	0.3904
F1.Gap	4,654	-0.1333	0.055	0.2575	0.0714	0.3921
F2.Gap	3,924	-0.1424	0.0583	0.2800	0.0796	0.4143
F3.Gap	3,637	-0.145	0.0620	0.2875	0.0718	0.4189

Do Banks Alter their Lending Activity as a Response to Liquidity Stress?



Loan Growth and Deposit Rate Changes



- Banks in the fourth quartile report higher lending growth ▸ Table
- No difference in NPL growth across rate changes ▸ Table

Summary of Mechanism

As a county approaches an economic downturn...

- Total deposit growth at the county level declines
  - Insured deposit growth decreases across all banks
  - Uninsured depositors decrease deposits for riskier banks

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- To offset shortfall and support their balance sheet, banks raise rates to attract insured deposits
  - Magnitude depends on competition and balance sheet conditions

Summary of Mechanism

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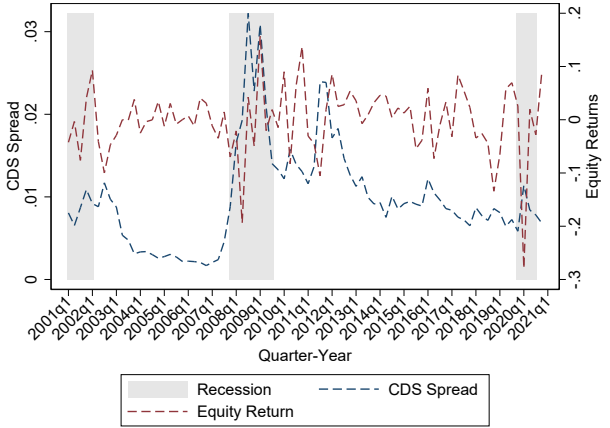
- To offset shortfall and support their balance sheet, banks raise rates to attract insured deposits
  - Magnitude depends on competition and balance sheet conditions

Do informed depositors withdraw from risky banks or does slower deposit growth originate from overall economic slowdown preceding the downturn?

CDS Spreads and Equity Returns (2001-2020)



- No significant spikes in CDS spreads or declines in bank equity prices until after recessions occur
- In contrast, observe increase in deposit rate years in advance
- Unlikely "smart money" anticipated recession - expectations not reflected in other tradable instruments

State Level Economic and Financial Risks

State Deposit Rates Predict State Economic Activity

State GDP data available at quarterly frequency from 2005 – constructed as a weighted average of the county deposit rate, weighted by the 2004 county GDP

Δln(GDP)	4 Qtrs Ahead	8 Qtrs Ahead	12 Qtrs Ahead	4 Qtrs Ahead	8 Qtrs Ahead	12 Qtrs Ahead
Rate	-0.0010***	-0.0011***	-0.0005**	-0.0031*	-0.0047***	-0.0069***
	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0017)	(0.0018)	(0.0020)
State FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quarter-Year FE				✓	✓	✓
N	3,040	2,836	2,632	3,040	2,836	2,632
R^2	0.0043	0.0052	0.0012	0.0013	0.0030	0.0065

Increase in state deposit rates is associated with a decline in economic activity

Predicting Quarterly State Recessions

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	(1)	(2)	(3)
	4 Qtrs Ahead	8 Qtrs Ahead	12 Qtrs Ahead
Rate	0.0240***	0.0250***	0.0146***
	(0.0034)	(0.0039)	(0.0037)
State FE	✓	✓	✓
N	3,040	2,836	2,632
pseudo R^2	0.0829	0.0849	0.0562
AUC	0.7393	0.7291	0.6864
Overall test statistic, χ^2	126.0803	97.2976	60.8829
p-value	0.0000	0.0001	0.1619

Increase in state deposit rates increase the likelihood of an impending state recession

Out-of-Sample Model Validation

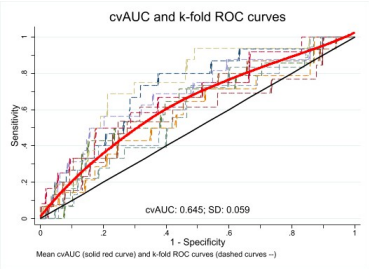
Important aspect of predictive modeling is out-of-sample model validation – how accurately does the model perform in practice?

k-fold cross-validation to test a model's ability to generalize to new cases that were not used in estimation

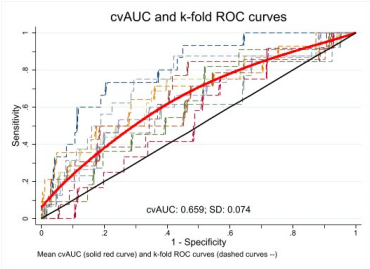
1. Partition dataset into k subsamples of equal size
2. $k-1$ subsamples are used as the training set while one subsample is retained as the validation or testing set in which we evaluate the predictive performance (AUC)
3. Iteratively estimates AUC k times – each of the k subsamples is used as the testing set once
4. Plot the k-fold ROC curves and estimate the average AUC across the k-folds and bootstrapping the cross-validated AUC for statistical inference

Out-of-Sample Findings

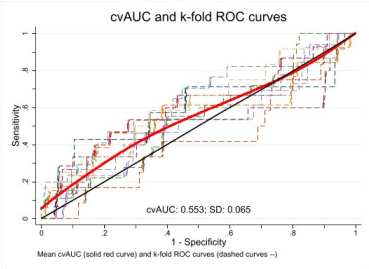
Predictive model generalizes well to independent datasets and reports high model prediction performance



(a) Recession in 4 Quarters: AUC = 0.65



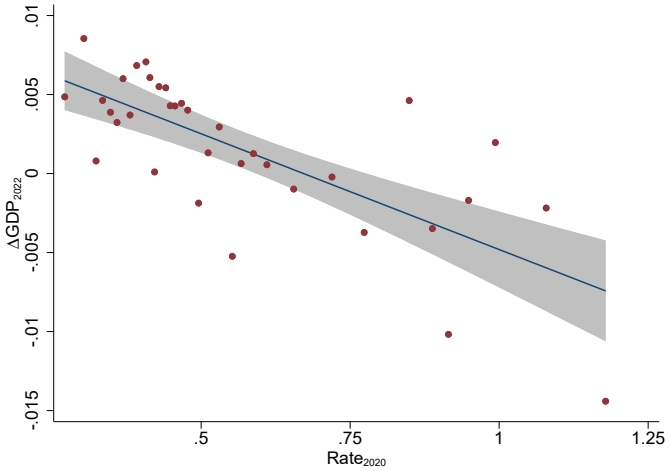
(b) Recession in 8 Quarters: AUC = 0.66



(c) Recession in 12 Quarters: AUC = 0.55

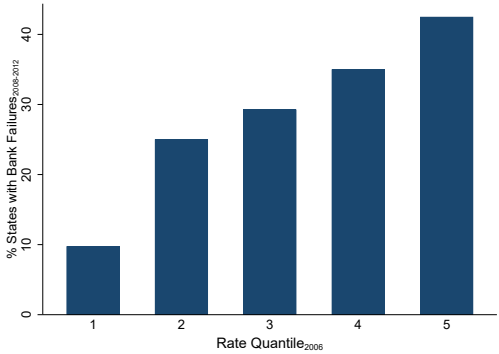
Bank deposit rates can accurately predict recessions years in advance

Out-of-Sample: Predicting 2022 State GDP Growth

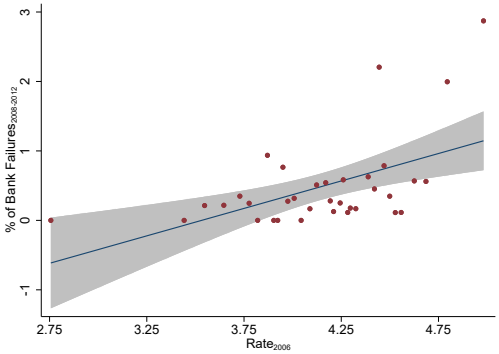


Higher 2020 state deposit rates predict lower 2022 state GDP growth

2006 State Deposit Rates Predict Bank Failures (2008-2012)



(a) Extensive Margin



(b) Intensive Margin

- A 1 SD ↑ in state deposit rates in 2006 ⇒ 18.5 percentage points ↑ in the likelihood that a state experiences any bank failure during the crisis period
- A 1 SD ↑ in state deposit rates in 2006 ⇒ 0.66 pp (0.43 SD) ↑ in the share of failed banks in a state

Deposit Rates vs. Other Indicators

Horse Race: Deposit Rates vs. Other Indicators

Deposit rates are forward-looking and exhibit better predictive power compared to other variables

- Credit growth and recessions ▸ SBL ▸ Mtg. ▸ Tot.
- Deposit rates, credit growth, and recessions ▸ SBL ▸ Mtg. ▸ Tot.
- Deposit growth and recessions ▸ Dep. Logit ▸ Dep. OLS
- Deposit rates, deposit growth, and recessions ▸ Dep. Logit ▸ Dep. OLS

Conclusion

Conclusion

1. **Bank liquidity conditions predict business cycles**
   - Predict recessions and depth of county and state using deposit rates on insured deposits across banks
   - Predicts changes in economic activity, reflecting liquidity shortages
   - Predicts changes in economic activity that are not accompanied by a credit boom

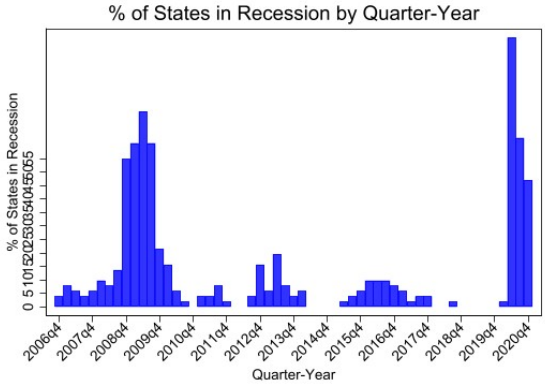
2. **Mechanism: liquidity squeezes**
   - As economic growth slows, deposit growth slows
   - In response, banks either increase deposit rates

3. **Granular indicator of recessions with policy implications**
   - Allows for prediction of localized downturns
   - Market-based measure is easy to construct and is thus, a useful early warning signal of an impending recession
   - Riskier banks increase reliance on insured deposits as they approach a downturn, raising concerns of moral hazard arising from deposit insurance schemes

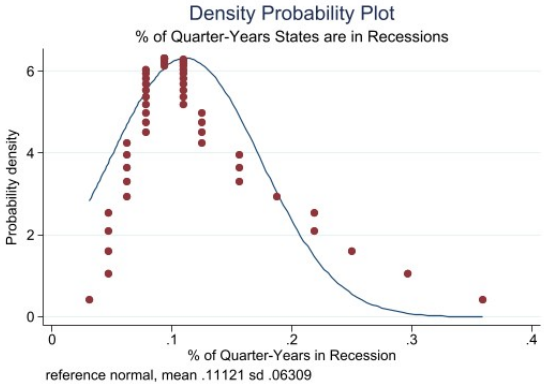
Appendix

Recessions across States and Time

Back



(a) % of States in Recession

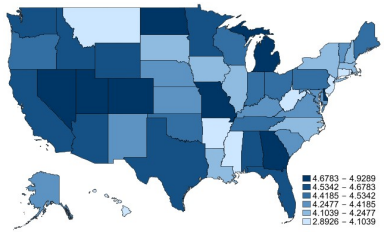


(b) % of Recessions within States

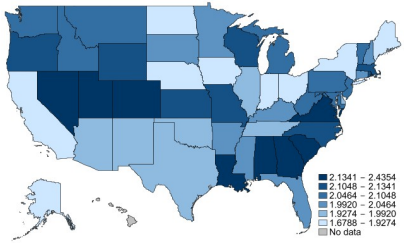
- States were in recessions 5.05% of quarters in the sample period (2005-2020) with a standard deviation of 3.12%

Deposit Rates across States and Time

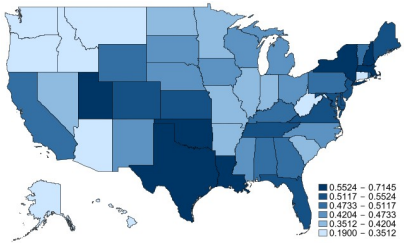
Back



(a) 2006Q4



(b) 2009Q1



(c) 2017Q1

1MCD10K Rates and GDP Growth

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ lower economic activity

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0047	-0.0070**	-0.0023**
	(0.0041)	(0.0029)	(0.0011)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	1,251	1,100	966
R^2	0.0125	0.0291	0.0032

1MCD10K Rates and Business Formation

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ lower new business formation

ln(Applications)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0493***	-0.0444***	-0.0585***
	(0.0056)	(0.0077)	(0.0066)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	1,344	1,183	1,050
R^2	0.0465	0.0390	0.0734

1MCD10K Deposit Rates and Mortgage Delinquency Rate

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher early-stage delinquency rate

Delinquency Rate (30-89 days)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.4292***	0.3703***	0.3651***
	(0.0417)	(0.0412)	(0.0392)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	1,059	1,000	883
R^2	0.1951	0.1592	0.1783

Deposit Rates and CPI Growth

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher unemployment rate

CPI (% Chg.)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.1878***	-0.2053***	-0.1123
	(0.0588)	(0.0707)	(0.0812)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	2,570	2,559	2,426
R^2	0.0208	0.0118	0.0034

Deposit Rates and Unemployment Rate

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher unemployment rate

Unemp. Rate	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0943*	0.5304***	1.0448***
	(0.0539)	(0.0535)	(0.0599)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,830	4,542	4,278
R^2	0.0025	0.0775	0.3006

Deposit Rates and Late-Stage Delinquency Rate

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher late-stage delinquency rate

Delinquency Rate (90+ days)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.4478***	0.6718***	0.6402***
	(0.0577)	(0.0556)	(0.0461)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	2,329	2,312	2,126
R^2	0.0914	0.2114	0.2458

2006 Deposit Rates and GDP Growth

Back

Higher deposit rates $\Rightarrow$ lower GDP growth

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0162**	-0.0158**	-0.0025
	(0.0068)	(0.0071)	(0.0060)
N	240	241	238
R^2	0.0169	0.0181	0.0005

2006 Deposit Rates and CPI Growth

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher CPI growth

CPI (% Chg.)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0668	-0.3187**	-0.6433*
	(0.1991)	(0.1537)	(0.3371)
N	124	123	124
R^2	0.0011	0.0498	0.0820

Deposit Rates and Unemployment Rate: 2010-2015

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher unemployment rate

Unemp. Rate	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	7.2292***	6.9339***	6.4179***
	(0.3908)	(0.4469)	(0.3838)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	1,478	1,456	1,441
R^2	0.4602	0.5109	0.5745

Deposit Rates and Late-Stage Delinquency Rate: 2010-2015

Back

Higher deposit rates ⇒ higher late-stage delinquency rate

Delinquency Rate (90+ days)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	2.2212***	2.4753***	2.0014***
	(0.1648)	(0.1909)	(0.1968)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	1,085	1,073	1,067
R^2	0.3467	0.4628	0.4526

Predicting Annual County Recessions: Uninsured Rates

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0453***	0.0759***	0.0385***
	(0.0087)	(0.0108)	(0.0127)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	1,979	1,677	1,500
pseudo R^2	0.1026	0.1119	0.0868
AUC	0.7317	0.7403	0.7086
Overall test statistic, χ^2	180.4015	171.1807	114.3634
p-value	0.7656	0.8051	1.0000

Increase in deposit rates increasesthe likelihood of an impending recession

Predicting Annual County Recessions: All Counties

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0076***	0.0272***	0.0150***
	(0.0023)	(0.0024)	(0.0025)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	35,438	33,038	30,854
pseudo R^2	0.0800	0.0825	0.0803
AUC	0.6919	0.6944	0.6908
Overall test statistic, χ^2	2705.3303	2744.4082	2460.0860
p-value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Increase in deposit rates increasesthe likelihood of an impending recession

Predicting Annual County Recessions: Urban and Rural Counties

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0051**	0.0226***	0.0096***
	(0.0025)	(0.0026)	(0.0027)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	31,082	28,983	27,044
pseudo R^2	0.0741	0.0754	0.0740
AUC	0.6828	0.6844	0.6814
Overall test statistic, χ^2	2254.0163	2226.0640	2014.4377
p-value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001

Increase in deposit rates increasesthe likelihood of an impending recession

Change in Deposit Rate and Bank Characteristics in 2007 and 2008

Back

Δ ln(Rate)	(1)	(2)
	2007	2008
ln(Assets)	-0.0100***	-0.0128***
	(0.0019)	(0.0037)
Equity/Assets	-0.0024	0.0081***
	(0.0016)	(0.0026)
Cash/Assets	0.0100***	-0.0042
	(0.0035)	(0.0061)
Deposits/Assets	-0.0035*	-0.0314***
	(0.0021)	(0.0045)
Loan/Assets	0.0130***	0.0286***
	(0.0045)	(0.0089)
Hedging/Assets	0.0003	0.0035
	(0.0013)	(0.0037)
Dividends/Assets	-0.0020	-0.0166***
	(0.0014)	(0.0027)
Income/Assets	-0.0090***	-0.0238***
	(0.0028)	(0.0050)
Securities/Assets	0.0146***	0.0148*
	(0.0043)	(0.0086)
LLLP/Assets	0.0146***	0.0148*
	(0.0043)	(0.0086)
Constant	-0.0603***	-0.4946***
	(0.0037)	(0.0073)
N	5,255	5,325
R^2	0.0149	0.0481

Banks with ↑ rates have ↓ size, have ↑ credit-to-deposit ratio, ↓ income, and ↑ loan loss provisions

Higher Shipping Costs Lower Deposit Rates Across Commuting Zones

Back

Rate	(1)	(2)	(3)
Shipping Costs	-0.0343***	-0.0238**	-0.0260***
	(0.0088)	(0.0096)	(0.0093)
log Employment			0.0098
			(0.0121)
Manufacturing Employment (%)			-0.0157**
			(0.0077)
log Income			0.0192
			(0.0129)
log Debt			-0.0414***
			(0.0153)
Δ_{91-99}HMDA Loan Orig.			-0.0205**
			(0.0091)
Δ_{91-99} Net CH Import		-0.0013	-0.0007
		(0.0068)	(0.0060)
Month-Year FE	✓	✓	
State FE		✓	
State-Month-Year FE			✓
N	51,982	51,982	51,663
R^2	0.9374	0.9481	0.9574

Insured Deposit Growth Declines before Deposit Rate Changes

Back

Δln(Insured)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	t-3	t-2	t-1	t	t+1	t+2	t+3
$\mathbb{1}_{P25<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P50}$	0.0010	-0.0001	-0.0014*	0.0005	0.0035***	0.0019***	0.0020***
	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0006)	(0.0006)
$\mathbb{1}_{P50<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P75}$	0.0009	-0.0013	-0.0033***	0.0013*	0.0061***	0.0032***	0.0012
	(0.0006)	(0.0008)	(0.0009)	(0.0007)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)	(0.0009)
$\mathbb{1}_{\text{Dep Rate Change}>P75}$	0.0015**	0.0001	-0.0033***	0.0052***	0.0080***	0.0045***	0.0017**
	(0.0007)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0009)	(0.0006)	(0.0007)
Quarter-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	234,296	238,782	243,571	243,714	238,978	234,508	230,172
R^2	0.0484	0.0548	0.0533	0.0535	0.0568	0.0597	0.0611

- Insured deposit growth declines in the quarters preceding rate changes, regardless of change in deposit rates
- ⇑ deposit rate on insured deposits → growth rate on insured deposits ⇑
- Aggregate county deposit growth declines as a county heads into a recession County Dep. Growth

Uninsured Deposit Growth Declines before Deposit Rate Changes

Back

Panel B: Uninsured Deposit Growth							
Δln(Uninsured)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	t-3	t-2	t-1	t	t+1	t+2	t+3
$\mathbb{1}_{P25<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P50}$	-0.0005	0.0017	-0.0034	0.0023	0.0044	-0.0015	-0.0050
	(0.0028)	(0.0035)	(0.0029)	(0.0031)	(0.0028)	(0.0027)	(0.0031)
$\mathbb{1}_{P50<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P75}$	0.0048*	0.0019	-0.0065**	-0.0035	0.0082**	0.0011	-0.0061
	(0.0026)	(0.0030)	(0.0032)	(0.0028)	(0.0032)	(0.0031)	(0.0042)
$\mathbb{1}_{\text{Dep Rate Change}>P75}$	0.0014	0.0028	-0.0125***	-0.0004	0.0093***	0.0019	-0.0018
	(0.0027)	(0.0026)	(0.0030)	(0.0034)	(0.0026)	(0.0033)	(0.0031)
Quarter-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	233,084	237,548	242,312	242,464	240,887	239,551	238,319
R^2	0.0689	0.0703	0.0700	0.0703	0.0703	0.0706	0.0708

- Banks that experience higher uninsured deposit withdrawals, raise deposit rates more in the following quarters

Banks Increase Reliance on Insured Deposits

Back

$\Delta ln(\frac{\text{Insured}}{\text{Uninsured}})$	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	t-3	t-2	t-1	t	t+1	t+2	t+3
$\mathbb{1}_{P25<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P50}$	0.0016	-0.0012	0.0019	-0.0018	-0.0010	0.0031	0.0071**
	(0.0029)	(0.0036)	(0.0031)	(0.0031)	(0.0029)	(0.0029)	(0.0032)
$\mathbb{1}_{P50<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P75}$	-0.0033	-0.0028	0.0031	0.0047*	-0.0021	0.0019	0.0076*
	(0.0028)	(0.0032)	(0.0034)	(0.0028)	(0.0032)	(0.0032)	(0.0042)
$\mathbb{1}_{\text{Dep Rate Change}>P75}$	0.0001	-0.0024	0.0094***	0.0055	-0.0015	0.0025	0.0038
	(0.0027)	(0.0028)	(0.0030)	(0.0033)	(0.0026)	(0.0035)	(0.0033)
Quarter-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	228,690	233,080	237,696	242,462	240,885	239,376	238,072
R^2	0.0825	0.0828	0.0822	0.0819	0.0810	0.0813	0.0815

- Generally, growth in the ratio of insured to uninsured deposits exhibit little TS or XS variation
- Banks in the fourth quartile experience a significant increase in ratio growth in the quarter before rates are raised

Loan Growth and Deposit Rate Changes

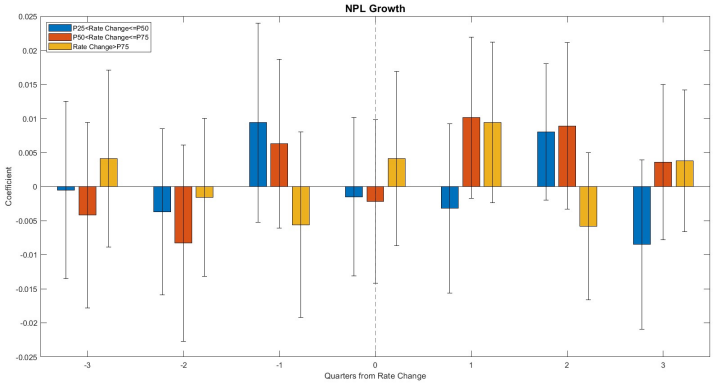
Back

Δln(Loans)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	t-3	t-2	t-1	t	t+1	t+2	t+3
$\mathbb{1}_{P25<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P50}$	-0.0002	0.0013*	0.0016**	0.0022***	-0.0002	0.0011*	0.0013**
	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0008)	(0.0006)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)
$\mathbb{1}_{P50<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P75}$	-0.0017**	0.0009	0.0029***	0.0018**	0.0004	0.0012**	0.0014**
	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0007)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)
$\mathbb{1}_{\text{Dep Rate Change}>P75}$	0.0018**	0.0028***	0.0061***	0.0054***	0.0019***	0.0019***	0.0022***
	(0.0009)	(0.0008)	(0.0009)	(0.0008)	(0.0006)	(0.0006)	(0.0005)
Quarter-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	212,897	217,267	221,913	222,368	218,083	213,718	209,460
R^2	0.0226	0.0223	0.0221	0.0229	0.0262	0.0307	0.0317

- During periods of normal economic growth, banks in the fourth quartile report higher lending growth

Non-Performing Loan Growth and Deposit Rate Changes

Back



- No difference in NPL growth across rate changes Table

Non-Performing Loan Growth and Deposit Rate Changes

Back

Δln(NPL)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	t-3	t-2	t-1	t	t+1	t+2	t+3
$\mathbb{1}_{P25<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P50}$	-0.0005	-0.0037	0.0094	-0.0015	-0.0032	0.0080	-0.0085
	(0.0065)	(0.0061)	(0.0073)	(0.0058)	(0.0062)	(0.0050)	(0.0062)
$\mathbb{1}_{P50<\text{Dep Rate Change}\leq P75}$	-0.0042	-0.0083	0.0063	-0.0022	0.0101*	0.0089	0.0036
	(0.0068)	(0.0072)	(0.0062)	(0.0060)	(0.0059)	(0.0061)	(0.0057)
$\mathbb{1}_{\text{Dep Rate Change}>P75}$	0.0041	-0.0016	-0.0056	0.0041	0.0094	-0.0058	0.0038
	(0.0065)	(0.0058)	(0.0068)	(0.0064)	(0.0059)	(0.0054)	(0.0052)
Quarter-Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	165,314	168,233	171,285	171,690	169,033	166,507	164,031
R^2	0.0064	0.0063	0.0063	0.0062	0.0063	0.0064	0.0064

- No difference in NPL growth across rate changes

SBL Growth and Recessions

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Δ ln(SBL)	-0.0072	0.0085	0.0148**
	(0.0058)	(0.0059)	(0.0063)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,072	3,809	3,566
pseudo R^2	0.0741	0.0740	0.0749
AUC	0.6928	0.6938	0.6899
Overall test statistic, χ^2	248.1919	238.7799	232.8698
p-value	0.4311	0.5101	0.5817

Mortgage Growth and Recessions

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Δ ln(Mortgages)	0.0015	-0.0127**	-0.0085
	(0.0057)	(0.0053)	(0.0055)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,072	3,809	3,566
pseudo R^2	0.0737	0.0747	0.0738
AUC	0.6918	0.6938	0.6943
Overall test statistic, χ^2	249.4026	239.6547	227.4217
p-value	0.4099	0.4941	0.6778

Total Credit Growth and Recessions

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Δ ln(Total)	0.0044	-0.0061	-0.0040
	(0.0058)	(0.0054)	(0.0056)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,072	3,809	3,566
pseudo R^2	0.0738	0.0738	0.0734
AUC	0.6910	0.6920	0.6954
Overall test statistic, χ^2	250.7341	236.1117	225.9201
p-value	0.3870	0.5588	0.7029

Deposit Rates, SBL Growth, and Recessions

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0289***	0.0601***	0.0531***
	(0.0051)	(0.0053)	(0.0057)
Δ ln(SBL)	-0.0097*	0.0014	0.0079
	(0.0059)	(0.0059)	(0.0062)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,072	3,809	3,566
pseudo R^2	0.0817	0.1104	0.1019
AUC	0.7040	0.7382	0.7294
Overall test statistic, χ^2	288.3356	400.8888	324.5189
p-value	0.0330	0.0000	0.0002

Deposit Rates, Mortgage Growth, and Recessions

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0281***	0.0609***	0.0543***
	(0.0050)	(0.0053)	(0.0057)
Δ ln(Mortgages)	0.0013	-0.0158***	-0.0108*
	(0.0059)	(0.0056)	(0.0057)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,072	3,809	3,566
pseudo R^2	0.0809	0.1122	0.1023
AUC	0.7051	0.7394	0.7306
Overall test statistic, χ^2	295.3578	406.3929	338.6055
p-value	0.0169	0.0000	0.0000

Deposit Rates, Total Credit Growth and Recessions

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0280***	0.0608***	0.0544***
	(0.0050)	(0.0053)	(0.0057)
Δ ln(Total)	0.0034	-0.0105*	-0.0076
	(0.0060)	(0.0058)	(0.0059)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,072	3,809	3,566
pseudo R^2	0.0810	0.1112	0.1019
AUC	0.7051	0.7386	0.7309
Overall test statistic, χ^2	295.5007	402.9462	335.3096
p-value	0.0167	0.0000	0.0000

Deposit Growth and Recessions

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Δ ln(Deposit)	-0.1467***	0.0043	0.0986*
	(0.0504)	(0.0505)	(0.0515)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,337	4,037	3,793
pseudo R^2	0.0750	0.0724	0.0738
AUC	0.6981	0.6823	0.6913
Overall test statistic, χ^2	267.6699	240.1727	236.2742
p-value	0.1749	0.5029	0.5377

Deposit Rates, Deposit Growth and Recessions

Back

$\mathbb{1}_{Recession}$	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	0.0242***	0.0544***	0.0469***
	(0.0049)	(0.0053)	(0.0058)
Δ ln(Deposit)	-0.0200***	-0.0051	0.0078
	(0.0063)	(0.0060)	(0.0062)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,337	4,037	3,793
pseudo R^2	0.0805	0.1023	0.0952
AUC	0.7037	0.7302	0.7229
Overall test statistic, χ^2	301.1634	384.4420	314.1366
p-value	0.0118	0.0000	0.0009

Deposit Growth and Economic Activity

Back

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Δ ln(Deposits)	0.0018	-0.0001	-0.0004
	(0.0013)	(0.0007)	(0.0008)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,545	4268	4008
R^2	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000

Deposit Rates, Deposit Growth and Economic Activity

Back

Δln(GDP)	1 Year Ahead	2 Years Ahead	3 Years Ahead
Rate	-0.0013	-0.0048***	-0.0045***
	(0.0013)	(0.0014)	(0.0013)
Δ ln(Deposits)	0.0020	0.0005	0.0001
	(0.0013)	(0.0007)	(0.0008)
County FIPS FE	✓	✓	✓
N	4,545	4,268	4,008
R^2	0.0013	0.0109	0.0066