
CURRICULUM VITAE

Victor Xi Luo

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CURRENT POSITION

Assistant Professor of Finance, School of Business, Stevens Institute of Technology

- Fred Paulson Fellowship

RESEARCH FIELDS

Finance, Financial Economics, Macroeconomics

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Economics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 2017
Dissertation: Essays in Financial Economics and Macroeconomics
Committee Chairperson: Professor Martin S. Eichenbaum
Committee Members: Sergio T. Rebelo, Giorgio E. Primiceri, Lawrence J. Christiano
M.A.: Economics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, 2012
B.A.: Economics and Mathematics, Macalester College, Saint Paul, Minnesota, 2009

WORKING PAPERS

- *“Assessing the Role of Long-run and Valuation Risks in Explaining Nominal Bond Yields”*
Abstract: This paper assesses the relative importance of long-run risks and valuation risks in accounting for the behavior of stock returns and nominal bond yields. I model valuation risks as persistent shocks to agents’ discount rates. To assess their relative importance, I estimate a consumption-based asset-pricing model that allows for both types of risks. According to that model, both risks play important roles in generating the equity premium. But valuation risk plays a critical role in accounting for the properties of the nominal yield curve such as its upward sloping nature. I also assess the importance of the two types of risks by examining their relationship with standard affine term structure models. When I include estimated valuation risks in an affine term structure model, they are statistically significant, playing a particularly important role in accounting for movements in the long end of the yield curve.
- *“Firm Heterogeneity and Emerging Market Dollar Debt: Evidence from Turkey”, with Husnu Dalgic (Northwestern/Mannheim) and Gazi Kabas (Swiss Finance Institute),*
Abstract: This paper uses a new data set on Turkish firm-level balance sheets to document a rapid increase in dollar-denominated debt between 2006 and 2013. This increase is particularly marked for non-exporting firms. Because these firms’ revenues are denominated in Lira, this

development had made these firms more vulnerable to exchange rate risk. We explore alternative hypotheses that can account for why firms chose to take on added currency-mismatch risk.

Presentation: Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (2015), Midwest Economics Association Annual meeting (2018)

- “*Limited Attention, Shocks, and Economy-wide Implications*”, with Suman Banerjee (Stevens Institute of Technology)

Abstract: This paper proposes a corporate governance-based mechanism through which idiosyncratic shocks in one industry spill over to other sectors. In this model, institutional investors (hedge funds) with limited attention monitor the governance of corporations across different industry sectors. Large shocks to one sector attract institutional investor's attention and distract their attention from other sectors. Corporate governance and consequently firm value in other sector deteriorated due to reduced monitoring effort by the institutional investors. A unique feature of this mechanism is that regardless of the direction of the news happening to one sector, the other sector will be negatively affected.

- “*Insider Tenure/Horizon, Insider Trading, and Return Predictability*”, with Lei Gao (Iowa State) and Yufeng Han (UNC Charlotte).

PUBLICATIONS

- “*Valuation Risk and Asset Pricing*”, with Rui Albuquerque, Martin Eichenbaum, and Sergio Rebelo (Published in *The Journal of Finance*, Volume 71, Issue 6, December 2016)

Abstract: Standard representative-agent models fail to account for the weak correlation between stock returns and measurable fundamentals, such as consumption and output growth. This failing, which underlies virtually all modern asset-pricing puzzles, arises because these models load all uncertainty onto the supply side of the economy. We propose a simple theory of asset pricing in which demand shocks play a central role. These shocks give rise to valuation risk that allows the model to account for key asset pricing moments, such as the equity premium, the bond term premium, and the weak correlation between stock returns and fundamentals.

Presentation by coauthors (2014-2015): University of Chicago, MIT, Duke University, Washington University in St. Louis, NBER Summer Institute, Yale University, Imperial College London

- “*Understanding the Great Trade Collapse of 2008-09 and the Subsequent Trade Recovery*”, with Meredith Crowley, (*Economic Perspectives*, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Volume 35, No. 2, 2011)

Abstract: This article documents the Great Trade Collapse of 2008–09, as well as the dramatic recovery in trade of 2009–10. The authors consider how three distinct policy actions — fiscal stimulus, funding for trade finance and a commitment to refrain from increasing trade barriers — might have affected both the collapse and recovery.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSANTS

Financial Management Association Annual Meeting (2017), Northwestern Macro Alumni Conference (2018)

PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Macroeconomic Policy Research

Associate Economist

Jun. 2009 – Aug. 2011

- Compile, review and assess financial and economic data reported in briefing memos at Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meetings
- Provide research assistance to Ph.D. economists on macroeconomic modeling

Northwestern University, Economics Department

Graduate Assistant

Sep. 2012 – Jun. 2017

- Research Assistant to Prof. Martin Eichenbaum, Sergio Rebelo, and Alessandro Pavan
- Teaching Assistant: International Finance, Money and Banking, International Macro

REFERENCES

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