Class 1: Introduction Empirical Asset Pricing

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- Organization of the class: lectures, presentations, assignments, and grading.
- Finance, economy, and society: the value of finance.
- The evolution of modern finance and its impact.
- The academic profession: is it for you?

• Lectures and Office Hours

- Lectures: Tuesdays and Thursdays 1:30-4:30pm.
- Office Hours: Thursdays 4:30-5:30pm.
- Teaching Assistant: Chengyu Bai (cybai.18@saif.sjtu.edu.cn).
- Course Requirements and Grading:
 - **Classroom:** Participation (10%) and presentations (20%).
 - Assignments: Six discussion reports (30%) and five assignments (20%).
 - **Project:** One individual project (20%).

Schedule



"Thirty-plus years ago, when I was a graduate student in economics, only the least ambitious of my classmates sought careers in the financial world ... everyone knew that banking was, well, boring."

"In the years that followed, of course, banking became anything but boring. Wheeling and dealing flourished, and pay scales in finance shot up, drawing in many of the nation's best and brightest young people (O.K., I'm not sure about the 'best' part). And we were assured that our supersized financial sector was the key to prosperity."

"Instead, however, finance turned into the monster that ate the world economy."

The Financial Sector



Share of the financial sector in domestic corporate profits (%)

Figure 7: Annual Income of Engineers and Financiers



The Financial Sector, Relative Wage



Figure 6: Relative Financial Wage and Financial Deregulation

Source: Philippon and Reshef (2008)

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Capital Markets in the US and Chinese Economy



End-2019	US	CN					
GDP	\$21T	\$14T					
Equity	\$38T	\$13T					
Bond	\$44T	\$14T					
Mutual Fund	\$18T	\$ 2 T *					
Includes money market funds							

Capital Markets: Bond, Equity, Currency, and Commodities



Empirical Asset Pricing

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Daily Returns (%)



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Modern Finance: Theory, Practice, and Lessons



Empirical Asset Pricing

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What Has Mattered to Economics Since 1970s?

Main contribution	19 19	70– 974	1975– 1979		1980– 1984		1985– 1989		1990– 1994		1995– 1999		Total	
Methodological	6.7%	6 (2)	28.29	% (11)	28.6%	6 (10)	28.69	% (10)	22.99	% (8)	22.9%	6 (8)	23.4%	6 (49)
Empirical	13.3	(4)	10.3	(4)	11.4	(4)	25.7	(9)	31.4	(11)	60.0	(21)	25.4	(53)
Survey	3.3	(1)	-	_	2.9	(1)	-	_	2.9	(1)	5.7	(2)	2.4	(5)
Theoretical	76.7	(23)	61.5	(24)	57.1	(20)	42.9	(15)	40.0	(14)	11.4	(4)	48.7	(100)
Experimental	_	_	-	_	-	_	2.9	(1)	2.9	(1)	_	_	1.0	(2)
Observations total	3	0	39		35		35		35		35		209	

Source: Kim, Morse, and Zingales (2006)

What Has Mattered to Economics Since 1970s?

Institutional Breakdown of Highly Cited Articles by Half-Decade

Panel A: Breakdown by Where Author Resided at Time of Writing										
	1970-	1975-	1980-	1985-	1990-	1995-				
Hosting Institution	1974	1979	1984	1989	1994	1999	Total			
MIT	13.3%	9.8%	2.9%	8.3%	8.4%	3.5%	7.6%			
Harvard	2.8	_	_	4.9	15.2	15.9	6.3			
Total Cambridge	16.1	9.8	2.9	13.2	23.6	19.4	13.9			
University of Chicago	23.3	21.2	18.6	9.8	16.2	11.2	16.7			
Northwestern	_	_	5.7	1.5	3.9	4.0	2.5			
Total Chicago	23.3	21.2	24.3	11.2	20.1	15.1	19.2			
Stanford	4.4	5.1	5.7	9.5	3.7	1.5	5.0			
University of California, Berkeley	3.3	4.3	2.9	2.9	5.4		3.2			
Total Bay Area	7.8	9.4	8.6	12.5	9.1	1.5	8.2			
Rochester	3.3	6.4	12.9	4.4	4.4	_	5.4			
Yale	1.7	4.7	1.4	8.6	9.1	2.0	4.6			
University of Pennsylvania	_	5.1	4.3	_	3.4	8.9	3.7			
Carnegie-Mellon	6.7	_	10.0	4.4	_	2.5	3.8			
Princeton	5.0	1.3	1.4	4.4	3.9	1.5	2.8			
Total Mid-Atlantic Area	16.7	17.5	30.0	21.8	20.9	14.9	20.3			
Rest of the United States	21.1	22.2	20.0	27.4	11.8	38.7	23.5			
England	10.0	4.5	7.1	0.7	6.6	3.0	4.7			
Rest of Europe	3.3	10.3	2.9	7.3	3.9	1.5	5.0			
Rest of the world	1.7	1.3	4.3	5.9	2.5	6.0	3.6			

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