

Luca Gemmi

CONTACT INFORMATION	335D Maloney Hall Department of Economics Boston College Chestnut Hill, MA 02467	Phone: (857) 413-1039 E-mail: luca.gemmi@bc.edu Website: sites.google.com/view/lucagemmi Citizenship: Italian
FIELDS	Macroeconomics, International Macro and Finance, Behavioral Economics.	
EDUCATION	Boston College , Chestnut Hill, MA Ph.D., Economics May 2022 (Expected) M.A., Economics May 2018 University of Bologna , Bologna, Italy M.A., Economics (<i>Summa cum laude</i>) July 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Final dissertation: “<i>The European Quantitative Easing and the Safety Premium</i>” Supervisor: Prof. Sergio PastorelloExchange student at Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Spring 2016 B.A., Economics, Markets and Institutions (<i>Summa cum laude</i>) July 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Final dissertation: “<i>Impact of Austerity Measures: an Econometric Analysis</i>” Supervisor: Prof. Roberto Golinelli	
PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE	<i>European Central Bank</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Research Graduate Programme in Directorate General Research Summer 2021 (expected) <i>Boston College</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Research Assistant to Professor Rosen Valchev Fall 2018-Graduate Assistant to Professor Rosen Valchev Fall 2016-Summer 2018	
WORKING PAPERS	“Overoptimism and Moral Hazard in Credit Booms” (JMP, draft coming soon) I develop a framework in which over optimism in credit booms originates from the rational decision of firm managers. Because of moral hazard, managers pay too little attention to the aggregate condition that generate risk, leading them to over borrow and over invest during booms. Period of low risk premia predict higher default rates and systematic negative banks excess returns, in line with existing evidence. I document a positive relation between the convexity of CEO’s compensation and their information on a larger sample of firms, which is consistent with my theory. My model implies that compensation regulation can play an important role in macro prudential policy. “Public Information in Expectation Surveys” (<i>with Rosen Valchev</i>) We improve on the standard tests for the FIRE hypothesis by allowing for both public and private information, and find new interesting results. First, we propose a new empirical strategy that can accommodate this richer information structure, and find that the true degree of information rigidity is about a third higher than previously estimated. Second, we find that individual forecasts over-react to private information but under-react to public information. We show that this is consistent with a theory of strategic diversification incentives in forecast reporting, where forecasters are rational but report a biased measure of their true expectations. This has two effects. First, it generates what looks like behavioral “over-reaction” in expectations, and second biases the information rigidity estimate further downward. Overall, our results caution against the use of survey of forecasts as a direct measure of expectations, and suggest that the true underlying beliefs are rational, but suffer from a much larger degree of imperfect information than previously thought. This has particularly profound implications for monetary policy, where inflation expectations play a key role.	

“International Trade and Portfolio Diversification: the Role of Information”, March 2019

I show that information choice can explain the puzzling positive relation between bilateral investment and trade across countries. I present a model of endogenous information with both investment in assets and income from trade. While standard model of risk-hedging would require agents to invest in non-trading countries to diversify income risk, I show that limited information capacity and preferences for early resolution of uncertainty reverse this result. The intuition is that investors collect more information on trading partners to reduce income uncertainty, and therefore perceive foreign equity as less risky. I document that allowing for information choice reduces the role of risk hedging on portfolio decisions. I test model's implication on the positive relation between trade and attention in the data and find robust empirical support.

**HONORS AND
AWARDS**

Boston College

- Clough Graduate Fellowship

University of Bologna

- Study-Abroad grant (Unicredit & Universities Foundation)
- Graduate Tuition merit-based exemption
- Undergraduate Certificate of Merit

**TEACHING
EXPERIENCE**

Boston college

- Macroeconomic Theory (*Teaching Fellow*)
- Graduate level Macroeconomics (*Teaching Assistant*, Prof. Susanto Basu)

Fall 2021
Spring 2021

University of Bologna

- Principles of Macroeconomics (*Teaching Assistant*, Prof. Anna Soci)

Fall 2015

OTHER EXPERIENCE

Co-organizer of Boston College Macro Reading Group

Fall 2018-

PRESENTATIONS

2021: European Central Bank DGR, European Economic Association Congress (Virtual) Computing in Economics and Finance (Virtual), Inflation: Drivers and Dynamics (ECB & FED Cleveland), Spring Green Line Macro Meeting (Boston College & Boston University), Fall Green Line Macro Meeting (Boston College & Boston University)¹

OTHER INFORMATION

Software: MATLAB, Stata, ~~TeX~~

Born: November 4, 1992

Languages: English (fluent), Italian (native), French (basic)

REFERENCES

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¹Presentation given by coauthor