

# Eric Qian

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## Office Contact Information

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Department of Economics, Princeton University  
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Princeton, NJ 08544

## Research Interests

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Econometrics, Macroeconomics, Monetary Economics

## Education

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### Princeton University

Ph.D. Candidate in Economics

2020-2026 (*Expected*)

M.A. in Economics

2020–2022

### University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Statistics (Highest Distinction)

2014–2018

### Duke University

Minor in Economics (Robertson Scholars Program)

2014–2018

## Publications and Ongoing Projects

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1. [Local Projections or VARs? A Primer for Macroeconomists](#) with José Luis Montiel Olea, Mikkel Plagborg-Møller, and Christian K. Wolf. Working paper (2025).

What should applied macroeconomists know about local projection (LP) and vector autoregression (VAR) impulse response estimators? The two methods share the same estimand, but in finite samples lie on opposite ends of a bias-variance trade-off. While the low bias of LPs comes at a quite steep variance cost, this cost must be paid to achieve robust uncertainty assessments. VARs should thus only be used with long lag lengths, ensuring equivalence with LP. For LP estimation, we provide guidance on selection of lag length and controls, bias correction, and standard error construction.

2. [Are Inflationary Shocks Regressive? A Feasible Set Approach](#) with Felipe Del Canto, John Grigsby, and Conor Walsh. Conditionally accepted, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. NBER Working Paper No. 31124 (2024).

We develop a framework to measure the welfare impact of inflationary shocks throughout the distribution. The first-order impact of a shock is summarized by the induced movements in agents' feasible sets: their budget constraint and borrowing constraints. To measure this impact, we combine estimated impulse response functions with micro-data on household consumption bundles, asset holdings and labor income for different US households. Applying the framework, we find that inflationary oil shocks are regressive, but a monetary expansion is progressive. In both cases, the dominant channel is the effect of the shock on asset accumulation, not movements in goods prices or labor income.

3. [Double Robustness of Local Projections and Some Unpleasant VARithmetic](#) with José Luis Montiel Olea, Mikkel Plagborg-Møller, and Christian K. Wolf. Working paper (2024).

We consider impulse response inference in a locally misspecified vector autoregression (VAR) model. The conventional local projection (LP) confidence interval has correct coverage even when the misspecification is so large that it can be detected with probability approaching 1. This result follows from a “double robustness” property analogous to that of popular partially linear regression estimators. In contrast, the conventional VAR confidence interval with short-to-moderate lag length can severely undercover, even for misspecification that is small, economically plausible, and difficult to detect statistically. There is no free lunch: the VAR confidence interval has robust coverage only if the lag length is so large that the interval is as wide as the LP interval.

4. [Heterogeneity-robust granular instruments](#). arXiv:2304.01273 [econ] (June 2024). *Torres Prize*.  
Granular instrumental variables (GIV) has experienced sharp growth in empirical macro-finance. The methodology’s rise showcases granularity’s potential for identification across many economic environments, like the estimation of spillovers and demand systems. I propose a new estimator—called robust granular instrumental variables (RGIV)—that enables studying unit-level heterogeneity in spillovers. Unlike existing methods that assume heterogeneity is a function of observables, RGIV leaves heterogeneity unrestricted. In contrast to the baseline GIV estimator, RGIV allows for unknown shock variances and equal-sized units. Applied to the Euro area, I find strong evidence of country-level heterogeneity in sovereign yield spillovers.
5. [SVAR Identification From Higher Moments: Has the Simultaneous Causality Problem Been Solved?](#) with José Luis Montiel Olea and Mikkel Plagborg-Møller. *AEA Papers and Proceedings* (2022).  
Two recent strands of the literature on Structural Vector Autoregressions (SVARs) use higher moments for identification. One of them exploits independence and non-Gaussianity of the shocks; the other, stochastic volatility (heteroskedasticity). These approaches achieve point identification without imposing exclusion or sign restrictions. We review this work critically, and contrast its goals with the separate research program that has pushed for macroeconometrics to rely more heavily on credible economic restrictions and institutional knowledge, as is the standard in microeconomic policy evaluation. Identification based on higher moments imposes substantively stronger assumptions on the shock process than standard second-order SVAR identification methods do. We recommend that these assumptions be tested in applied work. Even when the assumptions are not rejected, inference based on higher moments necessarily demands more from a finite sample than standard approaches do. Thus, in our view, weak identification issues should be given high priority by applied users.
6. [A Large Bayesian VAR of the U.S. Economy](#) with Richard Crump, Stefano Eusepi, Domenico Giannone and Argia Sbordone. *Federal Reserve Bank of New York Staff Reports* (August 2021).  
We model the United States macroeconomic and financial sectors using a formal and unified econometric model. Through shrinkage, our Bayesian VAR provides a flexible framework for modeling the dynamics of thirty-one variables, many of which are tracked by the Federal Reserve. We show how the model can be used for understanding key features of the data, constructing counterfactual scenarios, and evaluating the macroeconomic environment both retrospectively and prospectively. Considering its breadth and versatility for policy applications, our modeling approach gives a reliable, reduced form alternative to structural models.
7. [Nowcasting the Great Recession](#) with Patrick Adams, Domenico Giannone, Argia Sbordone, and Mihir Trivedi. Chapter in *Alternative Economic Indicators* (2020).

We assess the New York Fed Staff Nowcast’s ability to provide accurate, early estimates of GDP in two case studies. First, using real-time data, we track the movements of real GDP predictions during the Great Recession. In the decline and subsequent recovery, the nowcast provides an early and reliable signal for the direction of growth. Second, we investigate how the 2019 partial federal government shutdown affected the ability to monitor macroeconomic conditions. Simulating similar patterns of data scarcity for past quarters, we find that the releases unaffected by the shutdown provide ample information for generating accurate predictions.

## Blog Articles

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1. [What Do Financial Conditions Tell Us about Risks to GDP Growth?](#) with Patrick Adams, Tobias Adrian, Nina Boyarchenko, Domenico Giannone, and Nellie Liang. Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Liberty Street Economics* (May 21, 2020).
2. [Just Released: Historical Reconstruction of the New York Fed Staff Nowcast, 2002–15](#) with Patrick Adams, Domenico Giannone, and Argia Sbordon. Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Liberty Street Economics* (July 12, 2019).
3. [Global Trends in Interest Rates](#) with Marco Del Negro, Domenico Giannone, Marc Giannoni, Andrea Tambalotti, and Brandyn Bok. Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Liberty Street Economics* (February 27, 2019).
4. [Monitoring Economic Conditions during a Government Shutdown](#) with Patrick Adams, Domenico Giannone, and Argia Sbordon. Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Liberty Street Economics* (February 5, 2019).
5. [Opening the Toolbox: The Nowcasting Code on GitHub](#) with Patrick Adams, Brandyn Bok, Daniele Caratelli, Domenico Giannone, Argia Sbordon, Camilla Schneier, and Andrea Tambalotti. Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *Liberty Street Economics* (August 10, 2018).

## Honors and Awards

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Marimar and Cristina Torres Prize for Best Third Year Paper, Princeton University	2023
Harold Willis Dodds Merit Fellowship in Economics, Princeton University	2020–2021
Princeton University Graduate Fellowship	2020–
VAULT Award, Federal Reserve Bank of New York	2018, 2020
<a href="#">Robertson Scholars Program</a> , UNC-Chapel Hill and Duke University	2014–2018
Departmental Highest Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill (Department of Statistics and Operations Research)	2018
Honors Carolina Laureate, UNC-Chapel Hill	2018
Phi Beta Kappa, UNC-Chapel Hill	2018

## Teaching Experience

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Teaching Assistant for Econometric Theory II (ECO 518 with Profs. Ulrich Müller and Mikkel Plagborg-Møller, PhD)	<i>Spring 2025</i>
Teaching Assistant for Macroeconomic Analysis for Policymakers (SPI 512C with Prof. John Grigsby, MPA)	<i>Spring 2023</i>
Teaching Assistant for Statistics and Data Analysis for Economics (ECO 202 with Prof. Oscar Torres-Reyna, undergraduate)	<i>Fall 2022</i>

## Research Positions

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Research Assistant to Prof. Mikkel Plagborg-Møller	<i>2021-2024</i>
Research Assistant to Prof. John Grigsby	<i>2022</i>
Senior Research Analyst, Federal Reserve Bank of New York	<i>2018 –2020</i>
Summer Analyst, Federal Reserve Bank of New York	<i>2017</i>

## Professional Activities

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### Presentations and Seminars

ASSA 2025 Annual Meeting, North American Summer Meeting of the Econometric Society (2023)

### Refereeing

*Journal of Monetary Economics, Quantitative Economics, Journal of Applied Econometrics*

### Other Services

Organizer of the Princeton Econometrics Student Workshop (2023-2025), First-year graduate student mentor (2022-2025)

## Additional Information

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Skills	MATLAB, R, Julia, L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X, Python, Stata, EViews, SAS
Nationality	American

*Last updated: March 2025*