**Josue Cox**
https://www.josuecox.com/
josue.cox@nyu.edu

## NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Address | 19 West Fourth St., 6th Floor<br>New York, NY 10012-1119 |
| Phone | 347-791-1421 (cell) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Placement Director: David Cesarini | dac12@nyu.edu | 212-998-3773 (office)<br>646-413-8576 (cell) |
| Graduate Administrator: Ian Johnson | ian.johnson@nyu.edu | 212-998-8901 (office) |

### Education

PhD in Economics, New York University, 2015-2021 (expected)
Thesis Title: *Return Heterogeneity, Information Frictions, and Economics Shocks.*
MPhil in Economics New York University, 2015-2017
MS in Economics, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, 2012-2014
Diploma, Mathematics, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, 2010-2011
BA in Economics, University of Lima, 2005-2010

### References

Professor Sydney C. Ludvigson
19 West Fourth St., 6th Floor
New York, NY 10012-1119
212-998-8927 (office)
sydney.ludvigson@nyu.edu

Professor Stijn Van Nieuwerburgh
3022 Broadway
New York, NY 10027
212-854-2289 (office)
sgv2110@columbia.edu

Professor Ricardo Lagos
19 West Fourth St., 6th Floor
New York, NY 10012-1119
212-998-0000 (office)
ricardo.lagos@nyu.edu

### Teaching and Research Fields

Macroeconomics, Finance, and Real Estate

### Teaching Experience

| | |
|---|---|
| Summer-2020 | Money and Banking, New York University, Lecturer |
| Fall-2019 to 2020 | Macroeconomics, New York University, teaching fellow for Professor Paizis |
| Fall-2018 | Macroeconomics, New York University, teaching fellow for Professor Lieberman |
| Spring-2018 | Macroeconomics, New York University, teaching fellow for Professor Paizis |
| Fall-2017 | Macroeconomics, New York University, teaching fellow for Professors McIntyre |
| Spring-2017 | Microeconomics, New York University, teaching fellow |

| | |
|---|---|
| | for Professor Monser |
| Fall-2013 | Econometrics, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, teaching fellow for Professor P. de Mello |

**Research Experience and Other Employment**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2018 - 2020 | New York University, Research Assistant, Prof. Sydney C. Ludvigson |
| 2016 - 2018 | New York University, Research Assistant, Prof. Stijn Van Nieuwerburgh |
| 2018 - 2018 | Viso Capital, Finance Consultant |
| 2017 - 2017 | F&L Galaxy Capital, Finance Consultant |
| 2014 - 2015 | Central Reserve Bank of Peru, Economic Policy Senior Analyst |
| 2009 - 2011 | Central Reserve Bank of Peru, International Economy Analyst |

**Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2015-present | MacCracken Fellowship Recipient |
| 2020 | American Finance Association PhD Student Grant |
| 2018 | Macro-Finance Society PhD Student Grant |
| 2017 | Becker Friedman Institute Macro Financial Modeling Summer Camp |
| 2012-2014 | CAPES Full Scholarship Recipient |
| 2013 | Best Summer Paper Award at PUC-Rio; granted by Banco Modal |
| 2009 | Central Reserve Bank Award for outstanding performance |
| 2006-2010 | Fundacion Educacion Scholarship Recipient (Undergraduate Studies) |

**Publications**

Cox, Josue. and Ludvigson, Sydney C. (2019), "Drivers of the Great Housing Boom-Bust: Credit Conditions, Beliefs, or Both?" – *Real Estate Economics*.

**Research Papers**

*Return Heterogeneity, Economic Shocks, and Information Frictions* (Job Market Paper)
This study investigates the effects of information frictions on returns to net worth and their role in amplifying wealth inequality in the wake of big economic shocks. Using a panel of American individuals, I present new evidence that top-wealth returns among individuals holding similar asset classes are heterogeneous, in part, because of how those individuals respond to economic shocks. Specifically, I show that wealthy individuals who survey data suggests are better informed earn significantly higher returns after big uncertainty shocks compared to less well-informed wealthy individuals. To interpret these facts, I build a dynamic, stochastic, general equilibrium economy subject to uncertainty shocks in which individuals with bounded rationality are heterogeneous in the quality of their private signals about future fundamentals. I show that those with more precise signals earn higher average returns because they are better able to hedge against uncertainty shocks by undertaking a market-timing strategy that exploits their more accurate information about future fundamentals. The model implies that disparities in the quality of economic information lead to greater wealth inequality after adverse shocks.

*What Explains the COVID-19 Stock Market*? (with Daniel L. Greenwald and Sydney C. Ludvigson)
What explains stock market behavior in the early weeks of the coronavirus pandemic? Estimates from a dynamic asset-pricing model point to wild fluctuations in the pricing of stock market risk, driven by shifts in risk aversion or sentiment. We find further evidence that the Federal Reserve played a role in these fluctuations, via a series of announcements outlining unprecedented steps to provide several trillion dollars in loans to support the economy. As of July 31, 2020, however, only a tiny fraction of the credit that the central bank announced it stood ready to provide in early April had been extended, reinforcing the conclusion that market movements during COVID-19 have

been more reflective of sentiment than substance.

## Research In Progress

*The Construction of Crises: Time-To-Build and Financial Frictions in Real Estate* (with Matias Covarrubias)

We evaluate the contribution of friction in the supply side of real estate to boom and bust dynamics, mostly attributed to demand-side frictions in the macro-financial literature. In particular, we study the effect of time-to-build (TTB) and its interaction with leverage and default of real estate developers, focusing on the commercial real estate market (CRE). For our calibration, going from no-TTB to four periods of TTB generates an increase of 25% in the price of CRE (75% increase in the standard deviation), and a reduction of 24% in the standard deviation of construction put in place (60% decrease in the standard deviation). After a negative TFP shock, the price of CRE decreases by more than 50% at impact, which stresses the amplification mechanism of TTB. Moreover, construction put in place reaches the trough after five periods, highlighting the model's construction lags. Finally, our model can replicate the construction response to changes in CRE's price observed in the data.