

# James D. Paron

Department of Finance  
The Wharton School  
3620 Locust Walk  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

+1 (215) 898-7622  
[jparon@wharton.upenn.edu](mailto:jparon@wharton.upenn.edu)  
[www.jamesparon.com](http://www.jamesparon.com)

## Education

---

- 2025      The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania  
Ph.D. Candidate in Finance
- 2019      The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania  
B.S. in Economics, *summa cum laude*  
Concentrations: Finance, Statistics, & Accounting | Minors: Mathematics & History

## Committee

---

**Jules H. van Binsbergen** (co-chair)  
Wharton, Department of Finance  
[julesv@wharton.upenn.edu](mailto:julesv@wharton.upenn.edu)

**Sylvain Catherine**  
Wharton, Department of Finance  
[scath@wharton.upenn.edu](mailto:scath@wharton.upenn.edu)

**Jessica A. Wachter**  
Wharton, Department of Finance  
[jwachter@wharton.upenn.edu](mailto:jwachter@wharton.upenn.edu)

**Thomas Winberry** (co-chair)  
Wharton, Department of Finance  
[twinb@wharton.upenn.edu](mailto:twinb@wharton.upenn.edu)

## Research Interests

---

Asset Pricing, Macroeconomics, & Household Finance

## Working Papers

---

[Sovereign default and the decline in interest rates](#), with Max Miller and Jessica A. Wachter

Revise and Resubmit, *Review of Financial Studies*

Sovereign debt yields have declined dramatically over the last half-century. Standard explanations, including aging populations and increases in asset demand from abroad, encounter difficulties when confronted with the full range of evidence. We propose an explanation based on a decline in inflation and default risk, which we argue is more consistent with the long-run nature of the interest rate decline. We show that a model with investment, inventory storage, and sovereign default captures the decline in interest rates, the stability of equity valuation ratios, and the recent reduction in investment and output growth coinciding with the binding zero lower bound.

**Presentations:** NBER SI (Capital Markets 2020, Asset Pricing 2021), Conference on Macroeconomics and Monetary Policy at the San Francisco Federal Reserve 2021, WFA 2021

## **Interest-rate risk and household portfolios**, with Sylvain Catherine, Max Miller, and Natasha Sarin

How are households exposed to interest-rate risk? When rates rise, households experience capital losses on long-term assets but enjoy higher expected returns in the future. These counteracting forces imply an optimal portfolio duration. We present a life-cycle model in which households invest in two assets with different durations. The optimal long-term asset share is hump-shaped over the life cycle. Within cohorts, it increases with wealth and earnings. These predictions are in line with observed patterns. Social Security serves as a hedge against interest-rate risk and mitigates the distributional effects of interest rate changes.

**Presentations:** NBER Long-term Asset Management 2024, WFA 2024 (sched.), FIRS 2024 (sched.)

## **Heterogeneous-agent asset pricing: Timing and pricing idiosyncratic risks**

This paper studies the importance of idiosyncratic endowment shocks for aggregate asset prices in a generalized continuous-time framework that accommodates both jumps and recursive preferences. I show that, regardless of the presence of jumps, countercyclical cross-sectional risk is irrelevant to risk premia if and only if (i) all agents have time-additive power utility and (ii) cross-sectional risk is uncorrelated with aggregate consumption risk. To quantify the relevance of these conditions, I calibrate a general-equilibrium model with a continuum of recursive-utility agents who face uninsurable idiosyncratic human-capital disasters. The model explains both asset pricing moments and cross-sectional income moments from Social Security Administration income data.

## **What explains wealth and portfolio differences between Black and White Americans?**, with Sylvain Catherine and Ellen Lu

Portfolio choices determine returns to wealth and therefore contribute to the evolution of the wealth gap between Black and White Americans. To study the underlying causes of these choices, we estimate a highly detailed life-cycle model in which Black and White households face disparate economic conditions. Disparities in exposure to the business cycle, family structure, and housing markets explain most racial differences in balance-sheet composition. However, many of these disparities also increase precautionary savings and thus have limited consequences on the racial wealth gap. Progressive social programs like Social Security cannot fully explain the racial wealth gap either.

## **Teaching**

---

Fall 2021

**Foundations of Financial Economics** (Ph.D.)

Teaching Assistant for Prof. Winston Wei Dou

**Topics in Macro-finance** (Ph.D.)

Teaching Assistant for Prof. Itamar Drechsler and Prof. Tim Landvoigt

Spring 2021

**Foundations of Asset Pricing** (Ph.D./MBA/Undergraduate)

Teaching Assistant for Prof. Jessica A. Wachter

**Neuroeconomics** (Undergraduate)

Teaching Assistant for Prof. Joseph W. Kable

**Venture Capital and the Finance of Innovation** (Undergraduate)

Teaching Assistant for Prof. Sylvain Catherine

Fall 2019      [Accelerated Corporate Finance](#) (MBA)  
Teaching Assistant for Prof. Jessica A. Wachter

### **Awards and Fellowships**

---

2019–              Wharton Doctoral Fellowship  
2022–2023        Jacobs Levy Dissertation Fellowship in Quantitative Finance  
2022                Irwin Friend Prize for Best Paper

### **Professional Services**

---

Referee            *Journal of Monetary Economics*  
Co-organizer     Memory, Beliefs, and Choice Seminars (joint with the Computational Memory Lab);  
                         Wharton Macroeconomics Reading Group  
Mentor             Peer Mentor for Finance Ph.D. students

### **Personal Information**

---

Born October 1997 in Toronto  
Citizen of Canada & Italy  
Permanent resident of the United States  
Married to [Madison Paron](#)  
Father of Thomas Paron (June 2023)