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RESEARCH INTERESTS	Market inefficiencies, product market competition and managerial incentives, corporate actions and subsequent market reaction, IPO markets, empirical asset pricing, econometric modeling	
EDUCATION	<p>Ph.D. in Finance Virginia Tech Blacksburg, VA Expected May 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisors: Dr. Vijay Singal (co-chair), Dr. Raman Kumar (co-chair) • Area of study: Market inefficiencies, competition, agency costs <p>Ph.D. in Economics Virginia Tech Blacksburg, VA 2007-2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisors: Dr. Christopher F. Parmeter (co-chair), Dr. Richard A. Ashley (co-chair) • Area of study: Bayesian and frequentist model averaging, econometric modeling <p>B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering Sharif University of Technology Tehran, Iran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adviser: Dr. Rahim Faez • Area of study: Microelectronic and nanoelectronic devices 	
WORKING PAPERS	<p>Amini, S., Kumar, R., Shome, D. (2016), 'Product market competition and corporate investments: An empirical analysis', Virginia Tech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job market paper <p>Amini, S., Singal, V. (2015), 'Predictability of earnings following equity issues and buyback announcements', Virginia Tech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled presentation: Financial Management Association, October 2017 <p>Amini, S., MacKinlay, A., Sulaeman, J., Wei, C. (2017), 'Institutional presence and the formation of public firms', Virginia Tech</p>	
WORK IN PROGRESS	<p>Amini, S. (2017), 'Institutional presence and financial misconduct', Virginia Tech</p> <p>Amini, S. (2016), 'High frequency trading and earnings drift', Virginia Tech</p> <p>Amini, S., Easterwood, J., Kumar, R., Xie, Y. (2017), 'Do U.S. firms pay out too much to their long-term detriment?', Virginia Tech</p>	
AWARDS & HONORS	Pamplin College of Business Doctoral Summer Grant	2017
	Pamplin College of Business Teaching Excellence Award	2016
	Pamplin College of Business Doctoral Summer Grant	2016
	The Meir I. Schneller Teaching Award	2016
	The American Finance Association Travel Grant	2015
PRESENTATIONS	The FMA annual meetings (presenter) Boston, MA (scheduled)	2017
	Virginia Tech (presenter) Blacksburg, VA	2017
	The FMA annual meetings (discussant) Orlando, FL	2015
	Camp Econometrics (presenter) Lake Placid, NY	2011

JOURNAL PUBLICATIONS	<p>Amini, S., Battisti, M., Parmeter, C. (2017), ‘Decomposing the conditional variance of cross-country output’, <i>Economic Modeling</i>, 61(1), 376–387</p> <p>Amini, S., Parmeter, C. (2012), ‘Comparisons of model averaging techniques’, <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i> 27(5), 870–876</p> <p>Amini, S., Delgado, M., Henderson, D., Parmeter, C. (2012), ‘Fixed vs random: The Hausman test four decades later’, <i>Advances in Econometrics</i> 29(1), 479–513</p> <p>Amini, S., Parmeter, C. (2011), ‘Bayesian model averaging in R’, <i>Journal of Economic & Social Measurement</i> 36(4), 253-287</p>
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<p>Virginia Tech Department of Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructor 2012–present • Courses taught: Investments, Financial Analytics, International Financial Management <p>Roanoke College Department of Business and Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visiting assistant professor 2011–2012 • Courses taught: Quantitative Methods, Principles of Macroeconomics <p>Virginia Tech Department of Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructor 2009–2011 • Courses taught: Advanced Mathematics, Principles of Macroeconomics, Principles of Microeconomics <p>Azad University of Iran Department of Electrical Engineering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructor 2005–2006 • Courses taught: Digital Systems Design, Power Systems Analysis
INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE	<p>National Investment Company of Iran Department of Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial analyst 2006–2007 • Duties: Implementing advanced statistical and econometric models for return prediction, and providing buy and sell recommendations using different valuation techniques
PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS	<p>American Finance Association 2012–present</p> <p>Financial Management Association 2012–present</p> <p>American Economic Association 2007–present</p>
COMPUTER EXPERTISE	<p>Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R, SAS, STATA <p>Languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linux Bash Shell, L^AT_EX, Visual Basic <p>Databases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compustat, CRSP, I/B/E/S, RiskMetrics, ExecuComp, Thompson Reuters, SDC, TAQ, Nasdaq High Frequency Trading

**“Product market competition and corporate investments: An empirical analysis”
(job market paper)**

Our study attempts to empirically resolve the conflicting views in the theoretical literature on the effect of product market competition on corporate investments. Using both traditional proxies and recently developed text-based measures of industry concentration, we show that firms operating in concentrated industries invest significantly less in both physical capital and research and development relative to their peers in competitive industries, consistent with the Darwinian view. This result is consistent with a managerial slack-induced agency cost explanation. Managers of monopolistic firms not facing the discipline of the product market competition have greater opportunities for managerial slack and reduced incentive to invest. Competition mitigates managerial slack fostering investment. We also report that this adverse incentive to underinvest by managers of firms in concentrated industries is partially mitigated by superior corporate governance that reduces the agency problem and by certain product market characteristics that are likely to reduce managerial slack such as low pricing power and low product differentiation/entry barriers. However, after accounting for all these mitigating factors the negative association between industry concentration and investment persists. Our results are robust to corrections for endogeneity. Overall, our results are consistent with an agency cost explanation for the negative association between industry concentration and corporate investment and with the hypothesis that the disciplinary forces of product market competition have first-order effect on managerial investment incentives.

“Predictability of earnings following equity issues and buyback announcements”

We find that earnings announcements that follow equity issues and buyback announcements have predictable market reactions. Four-factor abnormal returns to earnings following buyback announcements are higher by 5.14% than similar returns to earnings following equity issues over the (-1,+30) window; the difference is 2.16% when unadjusted returns are used. The drift in these returns is unrelated and distinct from the post-earnings announcement drift, and less affected by benchmarking issues that may influence long horizon returns. The evidence is consistent with the notion that markets do not fully and quickly incorporate information in corporate actions, though the degree of information asymmetry can explain part of observed abnormal returns.

“Institutional presence and the formation of public firms”

The interaction between the local financial sector and the broader business environment is an important question. In this paper, we consider the role of “institutional presence” (defined as the size of local institutional investors by total assets) on the decision of firms to go public. We find heterogeneous effects for firms depending on their type. Firms from high-tech industries (e.g., computing and pharmaceuticals) benefit from an increased institutional presence. These firms IPO sooner, have higher initial market valuations, and sell smaller stakes than similar firms in areas with a smaller institutional presence. Further, local institutional investors take a larger initial share in these local high-tech IPOs. Non-high tech IPOs do not reap these same benefits. The evidence we find points to a demand channel from institutional investors, in which an increased institutional presence improves prospects and benefits for some (but not all) local firms that decide to go public.

REFERENCES

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