

DEIVIS ANGELI

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Permanent Resident in Canada

Brazilian Citizen

EDUCATION

PhD in Economics , University of British Columbia	2024 (expected)
MA in Economics , Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV-SP/EESP)	2018
BA in Economics , Universidade de São Paulo (FEA-USP)	2015

FIELDS

Primary	Behavioral & Experimental Economics
Secondary:	Development Economics, Labor Economics, Political Economy

RESEARCH ASSISTANT POSITIONS

Matt Lowe (UBC)	July 2019 - Dec 2021
Project: Religious Revival and Social Order	
Gautam Rao, Diana Moreira, and Jonas Hjort	Jan 2018 - Aug 2018
Project: How Research Affects Policy: Experimental Evidence from 2,150 Brazilian Municipalities	
Bruno Ferman and Cristine Pinto (FGV-SP/EESP)	July 2016 - Dec 2017
Projects: Inference in Differences-in-Differences with Few Treated Groups and Heteroskedasticity , Synthetic Controls with Imperfect Pre-Treatment Fit , Cherry Picking with Synthetic Controls	

OTHER RELEVANT POSITIONS

FIPE , Intern	2013 and 2015
Calculation of local price and economics activity indexes	
Citibank , Equity Retail Intern	2014
Assist traders, focusing on share lending opportunities	

GRANTS & AWARDS

Grant and project	Approx. value
CIDER Small Grants 2022 , Stigma and Labor Supply	13,700.00 USD
CIDER Small Grant 2022 Female Leader Autonomy in India	7,000.00 USD
J-PAL Brazil Jobs Initiative 2022 Stigma and Labor Supply	26,000.00 USD
CIDER Small Grant 2021 Virtue Signals	11,500.00 USD
CEGA PEP Grant 2022 , Stigma and Labor Supply	25,000.00 USD
CIDER Small Grant 2021 , Virtue Signals	14,700.00 USD
CIDER Small Grant 2021 , Stigma and Labor Supply	13,300.00 USD
CIDER Small Grant , Moral Philosophy and Economic Behavior	7,600.00 USD
CEGA PEP Grant 2020 , Stigma and Labor Supply	4,500.00 USD
President's Academic Excellence Initiative PhD Award 2018-2023	
International Tuition Award 2018-2023	
UBC Bursary 2018-2023	
Bolsa EESP 2016-2018	

LANGUAGES & SKILLS

Languages: Portuguese and English

Computer skills: STATA, R, Python, Matlab, Julia, Git, Mathematica, Qualtrics, SurveyCTO. Some command line/scripting experience, SQL, JavaScript, Nodejs.

TEACHING ASSISTANCE EXPERIENCE

Poverty and Inequality	Winter 2023
Instructor: Catherine Douglas	UBC, Undergraduate level
Economics of Technological Change	Winter 2022
Instructor: Catherine Douglas	UBC, Undergraduate level
MA Thesis Course	Summer 2022 & 2023
Instructors: Thomas Lemieux and Matt Lowe	UBC, Graduate Level
Behavioral Development Economics	Winter 2021 & 2022
Instructor: Matt Lowe	UBC, Graduate level
Public Economics	Winter 2021
Instructor: Terry Moon and Marit Rehavi	UBC, Graduate level
Intermediate Microeconomic Analysis	Winter 2021
Instructor: Michael Vaney	UBC, Graduate level
Introduction to Empirical Economics	Winter 2020
Instructor: Chowdhury Mahmoud	UBC, Undergraduate Level
Law and Economics	Summer 2020
Instructor: Robert Gateman	UBC, Undergraduate Level
Making Sense of Economic Data	Summer 2020
Instructor: Chowdhury Mahmoud	UBC, Undergraduate Level
Intermediate Micro (Honors)	Winter 2019
Instructor: Wei Li	UBC, Undergraduate Level
Introduction to Game Theory	Fall 2018
Instructor: Vitor Farinha Luz	UBC, Undergraduate Level
Microeconometrics	2017
Instructors: Bruno Ferman and Andre Portela	FGV-EESP, Graduate level
Econometrics	2017
Instructors: Bruno Ferman and Cristine Pinto	FGV-EESP, Graduate level

REFERENCES

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WORKING PAPERS

Anticipated Discrimination and Job Search, with Ieda Matavelli and Fernando Secco (Job market paper).

Abstract: The impacts of labor market discrimination depend not only on whether employers discriminate but also on jobseekers' responses to (expected) discrimination. To study these responses, we ran three field experiments with over 2,000 jobseekers in Rio de Janeiro's favelas. In these experiments, jobseekers can apply and interview for real jobs. Over 80% of those jobseekers overestimate anti-favela discrimination, as we measure it in a new audit study. Jobseekers who were randomly told that their interviewer would know their name *and address* believed that their interview performance was 0.17SDs worse than those who were told that the interviewer would only know their name. Focusing on jobseekers who expected at-or-above median discrimination, we find that not only did they believe that they performed worse when told that interviewers would know their addresses, their interviewers also rated them worse by roughly 0.2SDs. Removing the need to declare an address at the application stage increases interview attendance *only* for white jobseekers, likely because they can pass for non-favela residents and ignore racial discrimination. We also present results from a complementary study in which we randomize whether we tell jobseekers that we found no discrimination in our audit study. Our findings show that expected discrimination may affect jobseekers' search, especially at the interview stage.

Do Virtue Signals Signal Virtue? with Matt Lowe.

Abstract: We study whether tweets about racial justice predict the offline behaviors of nearly 20,000 US academics. In an audit study with 11,500 of those academics, we find that tweeting about racial justice predicts whether academics discriminate against Black students or in favor of minorities. Still, the prediction power of tweets is lower during periods of high social pressure to tweet about racial justice. In the domain of politics, racial justice tweets are more predictive of race-related political tweets than contributions, suggesting that visibility increases informativeness. Finally, most graduate students overestimate average discrimination rates when predicting the audit study results. Most students also mispredict informativeness, more often underestimating than overestimating the correlation between tweeting about racial justice and offline behavior.

Dynamic Coordination with Network Externalities: Procrastination Can Be Efficient

Abstract: How does present bias affect welfare when agents want to coordinate over time? To answer that, I analyze a dynamic coordination model under quasi-hyperbolic discounting. I document a novel mechanism through which present bias can be adaptive, i.e., it can internalize the social cost of coordinating on a new action, say, for instance, going from coordinating on using Twitter to using Threads. Agents migrating from Twitter to Threads ignore that their choice imposes negative externalities on those still using Twitter. So, to achieve efficiency, regular exponential discounters should ask for a higher relative quality of Threads before adopting it. In turn, present biased agents overvalue the externalities they currently receive from Twitter since externalities from Threads can only come in the future, after others adopt it. Hence, present bias leads agents to ask for more quality before migrating to Threads, preventing paths of inefficient coordination. Furthermore, small amounts of present bias always prevent society from taking inefficient paths.

SELECTED WORK IN PROGRESS

Female Pradhan Autonomy

Abstract: Many countries have implemented electoral gender quotas to improve representation in public decision-making. At the same time, verifying whether such policies are successful – and not just generating figureheads for male family members, for instance – is hard, especially at the local level. I propose a novel and scalable measure of female leader autonomy for village leaders in India: whether the female leader owns the phone number used to communicate with higher levels of government. I then explore whether past quotas for females lead to more autonomy and whether autonomy predicts public policy outcomes.

Effects of Social Media Use on Scientific Production

Abstract: How does social media use affect scientific productivity? While time spent on social media crowds out time spent writing, social media has the potential to connect researchers and generate debate from

afar, which can be especially beneficial for minority researchers, and for interdisciplinary collaborations. This research project uses a differences-in-differences approach to explore the effect of joining Twitter on scientific productivity. Our sample will include 28,000 research-active academics from top-150 US institutions with a Twitter account as of March 2022. We will estimate the causal effect of joining Twitter on the number and quality of publications, general citations, citations to papers published before joining Twitter, the geographic distance and disciplinary breadth of co-authorship networks, and horizontal and vertical job transitions.