

## ISABEL DI TELLA

### OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

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### MIT PLACEMENT OFFICER

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### HOME CONTACT INFORMATION

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### MIT PLACEMENT ADMINISTRATOR

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### **DOCTORAL STUDIES**

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)  
PhD, Economics, Expected Completion February 2025  
DISSERTATION: "Essays in Labor and Macroeconomics"

### DISSERTATION COMMITTEE AND REFERENCES

Professor David Autor  
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UC Berkeley Haas School of Business  
2220 Piedmont Avenue, Faculty  
Building F677  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
[maberaja@berkeley.edu](mailto:maberaja@berkeley.edu)

### **PRIOR**

### **EDUCATION**

Harvard University  
BA in Applied Mathematics, *Magna Cum Laude in Field*

2017

### **CITIZENSHIP**

Argentina, USA, Belgium

**GENDER:** Female

### **LANGUAGES**

English (fluent), Spanish (fluent)

### **FIELDS:**

Primary Fields: Labor and Macroeconomics

### **TEACHING**

### **EXPERIENCE**

Principles of Macroeconomics (UG)

2021, 2022, 2023

TA to Profs Beraja, Poterba, and Caballero

Research and Communications in Economics (UG)

2022

TA to Profs Angrist and Donaldson

<b>RELEVANT POSITIONS</b>	RA to Prof Schmidt	2022
	RA to Prof Jaeger	2021
	RA to Profs Beraja and Wolf	2020
	RA to Prof Caselli	2018-2019
	Off-cycle Analyst, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research	2017-2018
	Intern, Central Bank of Argentina	2016

**FELLOWSHIPS,  
HONORS, AND  
AWARDS**

Phi Beta Kappa (2017)

**RESEARCH  
PAPERS**

**Do Institutions Dry Up Inflation's Grease? Evidence from Brazil's Indexed Minimum Wage (Job Market Paper)**  
(with Emilio Colombi)

How do labor market institutions shape the propagation of inflation shocks? We address this question by studying Brazil's annually indexed minimum wage in a high-inflation context. Conventional wisdom suggests that inflation can "grease" labor market adjustments, but institutional wage-setting may alter this mechanism. Using administrative data, we show that indexation creates upward nominal wage rigidity: workers exposed to the policy experience fewer month-to-month wage increases before indexation events, and firms anticipate the policy by rigidifying wages of workers who will be newly bound. We evaluate the macroeconomic implications using a New Keynesian model with heterogeneous labor and an indexed minimum wage. Between indexation events, cost-push news shocks generate competing effects on output through intertemporal substitution and precautionary pricing. Crucially, after indexation events, the policy prevents shocks from dissipating, introducing persistent cyclicalities. Our findings demonstrate that even in high-inflation environments, the institutional structure of wage-setting fundamentally shapes how shocks propagate through the economy.

**Formal Effects of Informal Labor and Work Permits: Evidence from Venezuelan Refugees in Colombia**  
(with Dany Bahar and Ahmet Gulek, *Revise & Resubmit Journal of Labor Economics*)

We analyze the Venezuelan refugee crisis in Colombia to separately identify effects of informal immigration and work permit policies on labor markets. Using Synthetic Instrumental Variables and triple difference-in-differences designs, we find that the informal labor supply shock displaced native workers in both informal and formal sectors, indicating high substitutability between worker types (elasticity  $\approx 11$ ). Work permits reduced competition in the informal sector while increasing it in the formal sector, creating 24,440 new formal jobs and approximately \$43 million in annual tax revenue. Results suggest work permits create productivity

spillovers through reduced skill mismatch, providing economic rationale for immigrant integration policies.

**RESEARCH IN  
PROGRESS**

**The Gender Gap in Post-job Displacement Outcomes and its Aggregate Consequences** (with Martina Uccioli)

Do gender norms lead to an inefficient reallocation of resources? This study investigates the role of gender norms in household reactions to major economic shocks. By leveraging rich longitudinal data on couples' employment, time use, and self-reported gender norms, we examine how employment shocks affect household resource allocation; in particular, testing whether gender norms impede changes towards income-maximizing arrangements. We plan to use the estimates to inform a search-and matching model, to quantify the role of gender norms-induced frictions in the speed of recovery after economic downturns.

**Occupational Choice as Intra-household Insurance** (with Alex Martin)

**Wage and Price Dynamics in Argentina** (with Santiago Hermo)