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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

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Professor Martin Beraja
 UC Berkeley Haas School of Business
 2220 Piedmont Avenue, Faculty
 Building F677
 Berkeley, CA 94720
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**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

RELEVANT POSITIONS	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	Minimum wage indexation regimes: Evidence on wage setting in Brazil (Job Market Paper) (with Emilio Colombi)	
	<p>We study the effect of an inflation indexed minimum wage on wage setting in Brazil. The minimum wage has national coverage and updates every January based on accumulated inflation. We find that workers who currently earn less than next year's minimum wage have more rigid earnings throughout the year than those who are unaffected by the increase. This is true even for those who earn more than the current minimum wage, suggesting that firms have wage setting power and anticipate the policy. We introduce such a minimum wage policy to a standard New Keynesian model with heterogeneous labor to quantify its macroeconomic effects.</p>	
	Formal Effects of Informal Labor and Work Permits: Evidence from Venezuelan Refugees in Colombia (with Dany Bahar and Ahmet Gulek, <i>Revise & Resubmit Journal of Labor Economics</i>)	
	<p>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 ≈ 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.</p>	
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)