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MIT PLACEMENT ADMINISTRATOR

Mrs. Shannon Robinson
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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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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), German (Basic), Italian (Basic)

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)

**PROFESSIONAL
ACTIVITIES**

Society of Labor Economists (2025)

**RESEARCH
PAPERS**

Do Institutions Remove 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 by introducing a cost-push shock to a New Keynesian model with heterogeneous labor and an indexed minimum wage. While staggered indexation amplifies the inflation as grease mechanism by introducing nominal rigidities, anticipation dampens it via intertemporal substitution. Overall, cost-push shocks have a lower effect compared to a setting where the minimum wage indexes every period. 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 ≈ 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 a household's reaction 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, we test whether gender norms prevent women from returning to work at the same pace as men following a job loss. In the UK, we find that in the long run men are more likely than women to return to work after a layoff. This asymmetry is fully explained by women who subscribe to traditional gender norms: progressive women have the same labor market response to a layoff as men. 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)