

JOÃO THEREZE

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OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

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Department of Economics
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EDUCATION

Princeton University	<i>2016-present</i>
PhD Candidate in Economics	
Princeton University	<i>2016-2018</i>
M.A. in Economics	
Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EPGE)	<i>2014-2016</i>
M.A. in Economics	Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
Fundação Getúlio Vargas (EPGE)	<i>2010-2013</i>
B.A. in Economics	Rio de Janeiro - Brazil

REFERENCES

Pietro Ortoleva	Alessandro Lizzeri	Sylvain Chassang
Professor of Economics	Professor of Economics	Professor of Economics
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FIELDS

PRIMARY	Microeconomic Theory, Information Economics
SECONDARY	Finance

JOB MARKET PAPER

“Adverse Selection and Endogenous Information”

This paper studies markets with adverse selection where consumers can choose to learn how much they value a product. Individuals acquire information after observing prices, so information is endogenous. We show endogenous information decreases welfare and increases the chances of a market breakdown. We prove efficiency is typically non-monotonic in information costs, and information acquisition produces an externality in this market. The model has practical implications: (1) standard measures necessarily underestimate the welfare costs of adverse selection and; (2) information policies can help correct inefficiencies. Finally, we connect the theory to applications by constructing an empirical test to detect endogenous information, and by developing a framework for counterfactual policy analysis.

WORKING PAPERS

“Screening Costly Information” *Revise and resubmit at Journal of Political Economy.*

We study screening with endogenous information acquisition. A monopolist offers a menu of quality-differentiated products. After observing the offer, a consumer can costly learn about which product is right for them. We characterize the optimal menu and how it is distorted: typically, all types receive lower-than-efficient quality, and distortions are more intense than under standard screening, even when no information is acquired in equilibrium. The additional distortion is due to the threat from the buyer to obtain information that is not optimal for the seller. This threat interacts with the division of surplus: profits are U-shaped in the level of information costs and, when such costs are low, the consumer may be better off than when information is free. Among several applications, we show (i) transparency policies may harm consumers by lowering their strategic advantage, and (ii) an analyst who empirically measures distortions ignoring information acquisition could severely underestimate the level of inefficiency in the market.

“Asymptotic Learning with Ambiguous Information” *with Pëllumb Reshidi and Mu Zhang.*

We study asymptotic learning when the decision-maker is ambiguous about the precision of her information sources. She aims to estimate a state and evaluates outcomes according to the worst-case scenario. Under prior-by-prior updating, ambiguity regarding information sources induces ambiguity about the state. We show this induced ambiguity does not vanish even as the number of information sources grows indefinitely, and characterize the limit set of posteriors. The decision-maker’s asymptotic estimate of the state is generically incorrect. We consider several applications. Among them we show that a small amount of ambiguity can exacerbate the effect of model misspecification on learning, and analyze a setting in which the decision-maker learns from observing others’ actions.

“Insurance Contracts and Financial Markets” *with Andrés Carvajal. Accepted at Mathematical Social Sciences (Pre-PhD work).*

This paper studies the interaction between insurance and financial markets. Individuals who differ only in risk have access to insurance contracts offered by a monopolist and can also save through a competitive market. We show that an equilibrium always exists in that economy and identify an externality imposed on the insurer’s decision by the endogeneity of prices in the financial market. We argue that, because of that externality and in contrast to the case of pure contract theory, equilibrium always exhibits under-insurance even for the riskiest agents in the economy and may even exhibit pooling. Importantly, the externality does not disrupt the single crossing property of the economy.

WORK IN PROGRESS

“Speed, Accuracy and Caution: the Timing of Choices under Risk Aversion” with Pëllumb Reshidi

A large empirical literature on the timing of binary choices documents that quicker decisions are often more accurate than slower ones. This evidence suggests individuals decrease the standards with which they choose over time, at odds with the classic sequential model in which standards are time-independent. We show that incorporating risk aversion can account for time-dependent standards. We find sufficient conditions for standards to be decreasing for a family of utility functions, and use a novel approximation technique to draw conclusions that hold for all risk-averse decision-makers. Our technique sidetracks some of the difficulties in solving non-stationary optimal stopping problems and allows us to partially characterize the optimal boundaries.

“Endogenous Belief Updating” with Francesco Fabbri

TEACHING

Princeton FIN 502: Graduate Corporate Finance (TA, Spring 2022)

ECO 363: Undergraduate Corporate Finance (TA, Spring 2019, 2020 and 2021)

ECO468/FIN568: Undergraduate and Graduate Behavioral Finance (TA, Spring 2019)

ECO 406: Undergraduate course on Radical Markets (TA, Fall 2018)

EPGE Graduate Course on Real Analysis (I and II) for Economists (TA, Spring 2015)

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Presentations and Seminars (including scheduled)

2022 Princeton University; Stony Brook International Conference on Game Theory

2021 University of California, Davis; Young Economist Symposium

2017 Young Economist Symposium (accepted), North American Summer Meeting of the Econometric Society (co-author presented)

2016 Public Economic Theory Conference; Society for the Advancement of Economic Theory Conference

Refereeing

American Economic Review, Review of Economic Studies, Journal of Mathematical Economics

HONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND GRANTS

Princeton Graduate School Teaching Award 2021

Stephen Goldfeld Memorial Fellowship 2021

Dietrich II Economic Theory Center Research Grant 2020-2022

Princeton Graduate Economics Fellowship	<i>2016-2022</i>
FAPERJ Nota 10 Masters Fellowship	<i>2014-2016</i>
CNPQ Federal Masters Scholarship	<i>2013-2014</i>

LANGUAGES

Portuguese (native), English (fluent), Spanish (elementary)

Last updated: November 2022