OMAR BARBIERO

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EMPLOYMENT

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Economist	2020 - present
EDUCATION	
Harvard University	2020
PhD in Economics	
Fields: International Macroeconomics, Macroeconomics, Trade	
Bocconi University	2013
MSc in Economics	
University of Padua	2010
BSc in Statistics	
WORKING PAPERS	

The Valuation Effects of Trade

2020

Job Market Paper

This paper estimates the cash flow effects of currency mismatches generated by foreign-priced operations of French manufacturers. The value of transactions invoiced in foreign currencies is twice as sensitive to exchange rates as the value of transactions invoiced in the domestic currency. I aggregate foreign-priced operations to the firm level to build a shift-share measure of invoice currency mismatch. This measure outperforms any trade-weighted effective exchange rate index at explaining cash flows of trading firms. However, virtually all investment and payroll sensitivity to exchange rates due to measured invoice currency mismatch come from small domestic-oriented firms. The real macroeconomic effects are limited because large traders are liquid and small exporters partially hedge their dollar-priced exports with dollar-priced imports. These results show how large trade value sensitivities to currency fluctuations can coexist with the evidence of disconnect between exchange rates and real macroeconomic fundamentals.

The Effects of Fiscal Consolidations: Theory and Evidence

2018

with A. Alesina, C. Favero, F. Giavazzi, M. Paradisi

We investigate the macroeconomic effects of fiscal consolidations based upon government spending cuts, transfers cuts and tax hikes. We extend a narrative dataset of fiscal consolidations, with details on over 3500 measures for 16 OECD countries. We show that government spending cuts and cuts in transfers are much less harmful than tax hikes, despite the fact that non-distortionary transfers are not classified as spending. Standard New Keynesian models robustly match our results when fiscal shocks are persistent. Wealth effects on aggregate demand mitigate the impact of a persistent spending cut. Static distortions caused by persistent tax hikes cause larger shifts in aggregate supply under sticky prices.

PUBLICATIONS

The Macroeconomics of Border Taxes	2018
with E. Farhi, G. Gopinath, and O. Itskhoki. NBER Macroeconomics Annual. 33: 395-457	

Austerity in 2009-2013 2015

with A. Alesina, C. Favero, F. Giavazzi, M. Paradisi. Economic Policy, 30, 83: 383-437

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Presentations	
· Online International Finance and Macro Seminar	202
· EIEF, Rome	201
· NBER Macroeconomic Annual	2018
Referee Service	
· Journal of International Economics	
· Quarterly Journal of Economics	
EACHING	
International Finance, Graduate, Harvard	2017-19
Teaching Fellow for G. Gopinath and M. Maggiori	
A Libertarian Perspective on Economic and Social Policy , Undergraduate, Harvard Teaching Fellow for J. Miron	2017-1
The Future of Globalization, Undergraduate, Harvard	201
Teaching fellow for L. Summers and R. Lawrence	
ONORS, SCHOLARSHIPS & FELLOWSHIPS	
Molly and Domenic Ferrante Economics Research Fund, Harvard University	2019
Certificate of Distinction in Teaching, Harvard University	2018-1
Research Grant, Harvard Institute for Quantitative Social Science Jens Aubrey Westengard Fund, Harvard University	2018-1 201
Research Grant, Weatherhead Center Mid-dissertation Grant, Harvard University	201
Research Grant, Lab for Economic Applications and Policy, Harvard University	201
ESEARCH EXPERIENCE & PRE-DOC EMPLOYMENT	
Harvard University	201
Research Assistant for G. Gopinath	
Bocconi University	2013-1
Research Assistant for A. Alesina, C. Favero, and F. Giavazzi	
OECD	2012-1
Consultant	
• The 2013 update of the OECD's database on product market regulation with I. Koske, I. Wanner, R. Bitetti. OECD Economics Working Papers No. 1200	201
New econometric estimates of long-term growth effects of different areas of public spending	201
with B Cournède. OECD Economics Working Papers No. 1100	
· Boosting productivity in Australia	201
with V. Koutsogeorgopoulou. OECD Economics Working Papers No. 1025	