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DOCTORAL STUDIES:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) PhD, Economics, Expected completion June 2008

DISSERTATION: "Essays on International Economics"

DISSERTATION COMMITTEE AND REFERENCES

Professor George-Marios Angeletos MIT Department of Economics 50 Memorial Drive, E52-251B Cambridge, MA 02142-1347

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Professor Francesco Giavazzi IGIER and Università Bocconi

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PRIOR

EDUCATION

M.A. (highest honors) **Economics** Pontificia Universidad Católica de

Chile

B.A.

Economics

Pontificia Universidad Católica de

1998

2000

Chile

CITIZENSHIP

Chilean

GENDER: Male

DATE OF BIRTH:

04/07/1976

LANGUAGES

English (fluent), Spanish (native)

RESEARCH &

Primary Fields: International Economics

TEACHING

Secondary Fields: Macroeconomics, Public Finance

FIELDS

TEACHING EXPERIENCE	International Economics II (graduate, MIT course 14.582), Teaching Assistant to Professors Ricardo Caballero and Roberto Rigobón	Fall 2007	
	Intermediate Applied Macroeconomics (undergraduate, MIT course 14.05), Teaching Assistant to Professor Peter Temin	Fall 2005, Fall 2006,	
	Introduction to Statistical Methods in Economics (undergraduate, MIT course 14.30), Teaching Assistant to Instructor Raymond Guiteras	Spring 2008 Fall 2005	
	Intermediate Macroeconomic Theory (undergraduate, MIT course 14.06), Teaching Assistant to Professor George-Marios Angeletos	Spring 2005	
	Development Economics: Economic Growth (graduate, Harvard University course EC2390C, MIT course 14.772), Teaching Assistant to Professor Philippe Aghion	Spring 2005	
	International Finance (MPA/ID, Kennedy School of Government course ITF-346), Teaching Assistant to Professor Andrés Velasco	Spring 2005	
	Statistical Methods (graduate, MIT course 14.381), Teaching Assistant to Professor Michael Jansson	Fall 2004	
	Intermediate Macroeconomics (undergraduate, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile course EAE-220B), Lecturer	Fall 2000- Fall 2002	
	Principles of Economics (undergraduate, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile course EAE-102C), Lecturer	Spring 1999	
	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Teaching Assistant and Grader, M.A. in Economics, MBA, and undergraduate courses	1995-2001	
RELEVANT	Research Assistant to Professor Ricardo Caballero (MIT)	2003-2007	
POSITIONS	Visiting Researcher, Research Department, Central Bank of Chile Research Assistant to Professor Vittorio Corbo (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)	June 2003 1998-2002	
	Research Assistant to Professor Fernando Coloma (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)	1996-1997	
FELLOWSHIPS, HONORS, AND	David Finch Fellowship, MIT Department of Economics, 2007 Scholarship, MIT Department of Economics, 2003-2004		
AWARDS	Presidente de la República Scholarship, Chilean National Scholarship Program, 2002-2005		
	MA in Economics, graduated with the highest honors, PUC, 2000 Academic Excellence Prize (for outstanding academic performance), MA in Economics, PUC, 2000		
	Matrícula de Honor Scholarship (best student in class), PUC, 1998 Price Waterhouse Scholarship (for outstanding academic performance), PUC 1997 and 1998		
PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES	Seminars: PUC Chile (2007, twice), CEA-Universidad de Chile (2007) Conferences: Workshop on "Gender and the Labour Market" at ZEW (2001) scheduled), NBER Labor Studies Program Meeting (2008, scheduled Annual Meetings (2007), 5 th Annual Conference of the Central Bank	der and the Labour Market" at ZEW (2008, les Program Meeting (2008, scheduled), LACEA	
	(2001) Referee for American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, Economics of Transition		

RESEARCH PAPERS

"Sudden Stops and Reallocation: Evidence from Labor Market Flows in Latin America", with Francisco Gallego (PUC-Chile) (Job Market Paper) (online)

Abstract: Sudden stops and international financial crises have been a main feature of developing countries in the last 25 years. While their aggregate effects are well known, the microeconomic channels through which they work have yet to be explored. In this paper we study their effects on microeconomic variables related to job flows using sectoral panel data for four Latin American countries. We find that sudden stops are associated with lower job creation and increased job destruction. Furthermore, these effects are heterogeneous across sectors and across countries. Sectors with higher dependence on external financing experience lower creation. A similar result is observed in sectors with higher indicators of liquidity needs, which experience significantly larger negative job flows, an effect particularly robust among continuing firms. Finally, we find a negative correlation between a country's firing and dismissal costs and labor destruction during sudden stops, mostly affecting the decisions of continuing firms. Our results provide evidence of financial conditions being an important transmission channel of sudden stops within a country. Moreover, they also highlight the relevance of financial factors in the restructuring process in general.

"Cheap Maids and Nannies: How Low-skilled Immigration is Changing the Labor Supply of High-skilled American Women", with Patricia Cortes (Chicago GSB) (online)

Abstract: Low-skilled immigrants represent a significant fraction of the labor employed in service sectors that are close substitutes of household work like housekeeping, gardening, and babysitting services. This paper studies whether the increased supply of low skilled immigrants has led high-skilled women, who have the highest opportunity cost of their time, to change their time use decisions. We find evidence that low-skilled immigration has increased hours worked by women with a professional degree or a PhD. The estimated magnitudes suggest that the low-skilled immigration flow of the 1990s increased between 20 and 30 minutes a week the average time of market work of women with a professional degree or a Ph.D. Consistently, we find a decrease in the time highly skilled women spend in household work and an increase in their reported expenditures on housekeeping services. We also find that the fraction of women in this group working more than 50 (and 60) hours a week increases with low-skilled immigration, and that the effect is stronger and particularly large for those with young children. Except for smaller but significant effects on the probability of women with a college education or master's degree working long hours, there is no evidence of similar effects for any other education group of the female population.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

"Shocks, Social Security and the Demand for Annuities at Retirement: A Quantitative Exercise" Work in progress.

Abstract: Since Yaari (1965) we know that under certain conditions an agent facing an uncertain lifespan should invest all her wealth in annuities. However, empirical annuitization levels are very low. One potential explanation for this puzzling result is the existence of uninsurable shocks that generate a demand for liquid assets. If annuities are illiquid, then agents may choose low annuitization levels for insurance purposes. This paper carries out a quantitative exploration of the magnitude of this effect. In particular, I explore the nature and size of the shocks that could generate the observed annuitization decisions at retirement; this information is then compared with evidence on the consumption patterns of retirees to assess the role of uninsurable shocks in portfolio decisions at retirement.

"Happy Tiger, Expensive Dragon? Speculation, Optimism, and Segmentation in China's Stock Market," joint with Tatiana Didier. Work in progress.

Abstract: Chinese stock markets were completely segmented until very recently. Firms could issue identical shares except for ownership restrictions: shares for domestic investors (A shares) and shares for foreign investors (B and H shares). Although domestic shares traded in other markets in similar situations have usually been traded at a discount, in China A shares are traded at a premium over B and H shares. In this project, we explore this apparent disparity. We extend a model of speculation and optimism in stock markets to incorporate heterogeneous investors and segmented markets. Preliminary results confirm that differences in rates of returns, because of segmented markets, and speculation play a role explaining the A-B and A-H premiums. Furthermore, a regulatory change allowing domestic investors to trade B shares let us empirically analyze the mechanisms proposed using the still segmented H market.

"Multinationals in a Model with Sorting and Matching: A Note" Work in progress.

"Unemployment Insurance, Moral Hazard and Liquidity: The Role of Precautionary Savings" Work in progress.

PUBLICATIONS

"Response to External and Inflation Shocks in a Small Open Economy," in *General Equilibrium Models for the Chilean Economy*, R. Chumacero and K. Schmidt-Hebbel, eds., Central Bank of Chile, 2005. (Joint with Vittorio Corbo.) (online)

"Growth and Adjustment in Chile: A Look at the 90's," in *Economic Growth:*Sources, Trends and Cycles, N. Loayza and R. Soto, eds., Central Bank of Chile,
2004. (Joint with Vittorio Corbo.)
(online)

"Monetary Policy in Latin America: Underpinnings and Procedures," *Cuadernos de Economía: Latin American Journal of Economics*, 36(109), December 1999. (Joint with Vittorio Corbo and Andrés Elberg.) (online)