

Joao Guerreiro

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Fields Macroeconomics

Education Ph.D., Economics, Northwestern University, 2023 [Expected]
M.A. Economics, Northwestern University, 2018
M.Sc. Economics, Major in Finance and Banking, Católica Lisbon SBE, 2016
Undergraduate in Economics, Católica Lisbon SBE, 2014

Fellowships & Awards Robert Eisner Memorial Fellowship, 2020 – 2021
Distinguished Teaching Assistant Award, 2019 – 2020
Northwestern Graduate Fellowship, 2017 – 2023
"Democracia e Desenvolvimento" Prize, awarded by UCP on behalf of Prof. Cavaco Silva, 2015
Award for Highest Undergraduate GPA in Economics, Bank of Portugal, 2014
Católica Top+ Scholarship, M.Sc., 2014 – 2016
Católica Top+ Scholarship, Undergraduate, 2011 – 2014

Teaching Experience Teaching Assistant, Northwestern University, 2018 – 2020
Graduate Macroeconomics I, Lawrence Christiano (2018, 2019)
Graduate Macroeconomics II, Martin Eichenbaum & Matthew Rognlie (2019), Martin Eichenbaum & Guido Lorenzoni (2020)
Graduate Macroeconomics III, Guido Lorenzoni (2019), Matthias Doepke (2020)
Teaching Monitor, Católica Lisbon School of Business and Economics, 2014 – 2016
Statistics II (2014), Microeconomics II (2015, 2016), Macroeconomics II (2016), Methods in Finance (2016)

Job Market Paper Belief Disagreement and Business Cycles
This paper studies how belief disagreement across households affects aggregate demand. I develop a model in which households are heterogeneously exposed to business cycles and show that the impact of disagreement can be summarized by a simple statistic—*correlated disagreement*—which summarizes the correlation between beliefs and individual exposure. I endogenize disagreement via heterogeneous attention, implying that attention increases with exposure and so correlated disagreement is positive. Then, I show that disagreement amplifies general-equilibrium effects and acts as a propagation mechanism amplifying business cycles. I also provide evidence of this positive correlation using survey data on expectations. To quantify the implications of disagreement, I extend the analysis to a Heterogeneous-Agent New Keynesian model featuring multiple sources of heterogeneity. I show that belief disagreement can substantially amplify business-cycle fluctuations. Finally, I show that targeting spending to the most cyclical sectors can significantly increase the spending multiplier.

Working papers

[Fiscal Policy at the Zero Lower Bound without Rational Expectations](#), 2021, with Riccardo Bianchi-Vimercati and Martin Eichenbaum

We address the question of how sensitive is the power of fiscal policy in the ZLB to the assumption of rational expectations. Our analysis weakens the case for using government spending to stabilize the economy when the ZLB binds, but strengthens the case for using tax policy.

Unemployment Insurance in Macroeconomic Stabilization with Bounded Rationality, with Bence Bardóczy and Riccardo Bianchi-Vimercati. Draft coming soon

We study the power of state-dependent unemployment insurance (UI) in stabilizing short-run fluctuations. Managing expectations is key in this application because higher UI generosity raises consumption, partly, by reducing precautionary savings.

Work in progress

Disagreement as an Aggregate Demand Shock.

The Labor Mobility Slowdown.

Introspection, Extrospection and Expectations: Learning in Macroeconomic Models, with Riccardo Bianchi-Vimercati and Martin Eichenbaum.

Publications

[Should Robots be Taxed?](#), with Sergio Rebelo and Pedro Teles. *Review of Economic Studies*, 2022, v. 89(1), 279–311

We develop a quantitative model of technical progress in automation and endogenous skill choice. We find that it is optimal to tax robots while the current generations of routine workers are active in the labor force. Once these workers retire, optimal robot taxes are zero.

[What is the Optimal Immigration Policy? Migration, Jobs and Welfare](#), with Sergio Rebelo and Pedro Teles. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, Carnegie-Rochester-NYU Conference Series, 2020, v. 113, 61–87

We study how optimal immigration policy interacts with the welfare system. When the welfare system for immigrants and natives can be designed independently, free immigration is optimal. Instead, when they must be treated alike, it may be optimal to ban low-skill immigration and have free immigration for high-skill workers. We calibrate our model and perform optimal policy exercises for the U.S.

Older papers

[“The Role of Consumption Taxes Under Incomplete Factor Taxation”](#), June 2016

Presentations & Conferences

Bank of Portugal, September 2022, “Aggregate Implications of Belief Disagreement: Business Cycles and the Design of Fiscal Policy”

2022 North American Winter Meeting, ASSA, January 2022, “Fiscal Policy at the ZLB without Rational Expectations”

9th Macroeconomics Luso-Brazilian Meeting, November 2021, “Fiscal Policy at the ZLB without Rational Expectations”

NBER Summer Institute, Economic Fluctuations and Growth, July 2021, “Fiscal Policy at the ZLB without Rational Expectations”

NBER Summer Institute, Behavioral Macroeconomics, July 2021, “Fiscal Policy at the ZLB without Rational Expectations”

Society for Economic Dynamics Annual Meeting, July 2021, “What is the Optimal Immigration Policy? Migration, Jobs and Welfare”

Carnegie-Rochester-NYU Conference on Public Policy, November 2019, “What is the Optimal Immigration Policy? Migration, Jobs and Welfare”

8th Macroeconomics Luso-Brazilian Meeting, September 2019, “What is the Optimal Immigration Policy? Migration, Jobs and Welfare”

Society for Economic Dynamics Annual Meeting, June 2018, “Should Robots be Taxed?”

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, September 2017, “Should Robots be Taxed?”

ADEMU Summer School, Toulouse School of Economics, June 2017, “The Role of Consumption Taxes Under Incomplete Factor Taxation”

Refereeing	AEJ: Economic Policy, Canadian Journal of Economics, Economica, International Economic Review, Journal of International Economics, Journal of the European Economic Association, Journal of Political Economy, Journal of Public Economics, Metroeconomica, Portuguese Economic Journal	
Research Experience	Research Assistant, Martin Eichenbaum, Northwestern University, 2020 Research Assistant, Guido Lorenzoni, Northwestern University, 2018 Research Assistant, David Berger, Northwestern University, 2018 Research Assistant, Sergio Rebelo, Kellogg Finance Department, Northwestern University, 2016 – 2017	
Other Experience	Summer Intern, Economic Research Department, Bank of Portugal, July – August 2015 Summer Business Analyst, Mckinsey & Company, July 2014. Intern, Ernst & Young, January 2014 Summer Intern, Bank BPI, Economic Studies Department, July – August 2013	
Programming	Python, Matlab, Stata.	
Languages	English (fluent), Portuguese (native), Spanish (basic)	
References	<p>Professor Martin Eichenbaum Department of Economics Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive Evanston, IL 60208 (+1) 847-491-8232 eich@northwestern.edu</p> <p>Professor Matthew Rognlie Department of Economics Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive Evanston, IL 60208 (+1) 847-491-8215 matthew.rognlie@northwestern.edu</p>	<p>Professor Sergio Rebelo Finance Department Kellogg School of Management Northwestern University 2211 Campus Drive Evanston, IL 60208 (+1) 847-467-2329 s-rebelo@kellogg.northwestern.edu</p> <p>Professor George-Marios Angeletos Department of Economics MIT 77 Massachusetts Avenue, E52-530 Cambridge, MA 02139 (+1) 617-452-3859 angelet@mit.edu</p>
Last updated	8 th November, 2022	