Inês Xavier

Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Department of Economics
Carrer Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27, 08005
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Portuguese citizenship
Date of birth: 23 March 1993

Graduate Studies

Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain
Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, *September 2016 - Present.*
Fields: Macroeconomics, Financial Economics

Education

Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Master of Research in Economics, Finances and Management, *June 2016.*
Focus: Macroeconomics

Barcelona Graduate School of Economics
Master of Science in Economics, *June 2015.*

School of Economics and Management - University of Porto
Bachelor of Economics, *June 2014* .

Teaching

Barcelona Graduate School of Economics
Math Brush-Up course, ITFD Master
Instructor, 2017
Quantitative and Statistical Methods I (graduate)
Teaching Assistant for Professor Geert Mesters, 2016
Econometrics I (graduate)
Teaching Assistant for Professor Geert Mesters, 2015-2016

Department of Economics, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
International Economics (Undergraduate)
Teaching Assistant for Professor Alessandra Bonfiglioli, 2016
Macroeconomics I (Undergraduate)
Teaching Assistant for Professor Davide Debortoli, 2015
International Finance (Undergraduate)
Teaching Assistant for Professor David Rivero, 2015

Research Experience

Centre de Recerca en Economia Internacional (CREI)
Research Assistant for Professor Alberto Martin
January 2017 - Present

Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Research Assistant for Professor Jan Eeckhout
September 2016 - June 2017

Seminars

CREI International Lunch, *2015 - Present*
CREI Macroeconomics Lunch, *2015 - Present*

Awards and Scholarships

Barcelona Graduate School of Economics, *2014-2015*
Tuition fee waiver

Bank of Portugal's Award, *2014*
Highest GPA in the Economics degree from the University of Porto

Research

"Bubbly Liquidity in a Stagnation Trap" (Working Paper)
This paper investigates the role of asset bubbles in a stagnation trap with a binding zero lower bound. I build an overlapping generations model in which liquidity and stagnation traps are possible due to a general shortage of assets. If there is a negative shock that reduces the supply of assets enough to push the economy towards a liquidity trap, output has to fall to compensate for the inability of prices to adjust. In this context, bubbles emerge as a useful source of (additional) liquidity. By absorbing the excess savings in the economy, bubbles increase the natural interest rate and expand aggregate demand, which raises employment and allows the economy to escape the stagnation equilibrium.

Languages

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

Software

Matlab, Stata, LaTeX, Eviews, R (basic)