

**TERESA STEININGER**

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**NEW YORK UNIVERSITY**

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Placement Director: David Cesarini david.cesarini@nyu.edu 646-413-8576  
Graduate Administrator: Ian Johnson ian.johnson@nyu.edu 212 998-8901

**Education**

PhD in Economics, New York University, 2018–2024 (expected)  
Thesis Title: *Essays on Labor Economics and Gender*  
MSc in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics (*Distinction*), LSE, 2017–2018  
BSc in Economics (*First Class Honours*), University College London, 2014–2017

**References**

Professor Alberto Bisin  
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Professor Guillaume Fréchette  
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Professor Kevin Thom  
UWM, Bolton Hall, 8th Floor  
Milwaukee, WI 53201  
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**Teaching and Research Fields**

Labor Economics, Applied Microeconomics, Gender Economics

**Teaching Experience**

Spring 2023	Introduction to Econometrics, NYU, TA for Sahar Parsa
Spring 2022	Markets with Frictions, NYU, CA for Guido Menzio
Fall 2021	PhD Microeconomics I, NYU, TA for Ariel Rubinstein and Alberto Bisin

**Research Experience and Other Employment**

Spring, Summer, Fall 2020	New York University, RA for Corina Boar
Summer 2017	Institute of Fiscal Studies, London, Summer Research Intern
Summer 2016	University College London, RA for Antonio Guarino

## **Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships**

2018–2023

NYU MacCracken Fellowship

2014, 2017

University College London, Hume-Lloyd Prize for Academic Performance

## **Research Papers**

*Firms Competing for Mothers* (Job Market Paper)

A defining feature of female career paths is the “child penalty,” a persistent drop in employment, hours, and earnings following childbirth. To distinguish between the extensive and intensive labor supply dimensions of the earnings penalty, I estimate a general equilibrium search model featuring more productive firms relying more on longer hours and asymmetric information over women's preferences for time at home after birth. The model rationalizes the child penalty and shows that the intensive margin is a significant determinant of the long-run wage penalty. A maternity leave policy provides a short-run retention gain for low-income workers but fails to narrow the gender wage gap because firms respond to the policy by offering lower wages.

*Which mothers leave employment at childbirth?*

This paper analyzes the impact of childbirth on women's employment outcomes using 2013-2019 SIPP data from the US. I propose an alternative way of thinking about child penalties, by examining women who stay employed at first birth versus those who leave employment. The analysis shows staying employed at birth is strongly related to pre-birth wages, with low-earning women being more likely to leave employment. I find that at least in the short run, the employment penalty and wage penalty is driven by leaving mothers, as staying mothers do not fall behind in employment or hourly wage rates in the first two years post birth.

## **Research in Progress**

*Determinants of Student Success in College* (with Tslil Aloni, Alberto Bisin, Guillaume Frechette, Kevin Thom)

## **Other Information**

Programming: Python, Stata, LaTeX

Languages: English (fluent), German (native), French (intermediate), Italian (basic)

Citizenship: Austria