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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   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

Money versus time: how firms retain female workers over the lifecycle, and implications for leave policies
(Job Market Paper)
A defining feature of female workers' career paths is the persistent drop in employment and earnings following childbirth. Maternity leave is one of the main policies used to mitigate the gender employment and income gaps following childbirths, but its success has been limited. I develop a random search model that treats jobs as a bundle of income, hours and parental leave, and allows firms to post menus of jobs. The model features asymmetric information over women's preferences for time at home and heterogeneous firms. I estimate the model using NLSY79 data and replicate the intensive and extensive margin child penalties. In the estimated equilibrium, firms choose to offer two separating, incentive-compatible contracts, one catered to mothers and the other to non-mothers. I then study the impact of the introduction of universal parental leave through the lens of the model. Even though this policy provides some retention gain for low-income workers, it fails to narrow the gender income gap, since firms respond to the policy by offering lower incomes across the productivity distribution.

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 that 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 is driven by leaving mothers, as staying mothers do not fall behind in employment or hourly wage rates in the in the first two years post first birth. I then write a partial equilibrium random job search model with a job ladder and endogenous separations at childbirth. The key feature is that women are allowed to differ in how much and how long they value spending time at home following childbirth. I discipline this heterogeneity using a revealed preference approach, by matching the types of jobs women leave behind at birth and their speed of reentry to paid work. The model finds that a small fraction of women with high and persistent values for spending time at home post-birth drives long-run employment and earnings gaps.

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