



Newsletter

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In this issue:

- Interviews with Carol Carson,
Janet Norwood & Martha Farnsworth Riche
- CSWEP Activities at 2001 Meetings

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CSWEP Newsletter

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Interview Articles

Barbara M. Fraumeni, Chief Economist, BEA

Three women were interviewed who formerly had been head of a U.S. statistical agency: **Carol Carson**, Director of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) from 1992-95, **Janet Norwood**, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from 1979-91, and **Martha Farnsworth Riche**, Director of the Census Bureau from 1994-98. Doctors Carson and Norwood were the first women to head their respective agencies, Dr. Riche was the second. **Katherine Wallman**, currently the Chief Statistician of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), was also interviewed. That interview will be appear in a future newsletter. The edited interviews follow.

Carol Carson, Director - Bureau of Economics Analysis (BEA)

At the College of Wooster in Ohio, I began as a political science major. I added an economics major, so I became an undergraduate double major. I next went to the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, for graduate school, with an economics emphasis. I then went to NYU graduate school while I worked at the New York Fed and then, when husband moved to Washington, DC, I went to George Washington University. By that time it was economics, not anything else. I think I've got a good view of economics at work in the world by having the degree in International Affairs at Fletcher.

After finishing my degree at George Washington, my husband was up at IBM in NY for a year and I was teaching. George Jaszi, the Director of BEA, had lunch with John Kendrick, my dissertation advisor. Apparently my name came up. A note from George Jaszi, which I still treasure, says "I understand that you might be interested in BEA when you come back to Washington." At that point, I was interested in a part-time position because my kids were young. I started work at BEA as Jaszi's special assistant. He gave me a list of projects that I might work on—another treasure. I worked on it for years, decades, and still have some things to do on this list. In part because Jaszi was so interested in issues, it was so easy to work as his special assistant. I worked part-time for awhile as I said, and ever so often I would go in and say that I was really working more than the percentage that I was supposed to be working, and so crept up to full time, otherwise I don't think I would have committed to working full-time. Then the Chief of the Current Business Analysis Division and the editor-in-chief of the Survey of Current Business (SCB) left. It seemed like a natural for me to take over. By that time I was working with Jaszi on most of the major articles for the SCB. First it was learning literally what he did to articles, and then it became second nature. I did take some correspondence courses in editing. I really tried to get a grounding in the editorial side of things so that I thought I was able to combine substance and being the editor of the SCB. Jaszi retired and I was pleasantly surprised when Allan Young, the new Director, thought I would

make a good Deputy. Jaszi and Janet Norwood's predecessor at BLS (Julius Shiskin) were real personalities. The statistical agencies then were basically of a different era. Jaszi within the Department of Commerce was basically a willful intellect who carried the day. As government changed, the agencies changed. I became Director when Allan and I changed places. That was a very unusual transition, certainly less trauma for the new person. When Allan left, I felt a tremendous loss. Allan had a real feel for numbers; that's something special. You want people like that in a statistical agency.

In my case, the dominant person was Jaszi. Whether or not he would be called mentor, he gave me opportunities that made a difference. He introduced me to the opportunities, in particular to work on the international scene with which he had been involved.

I was the first female head, but if there were issues that I faced because of it, I was not aware of them. I was just myself; I happened to be a woman on the side. I'm not sure that in any of the positions I held that diversity made a difference. I don't know that any one made a conscious decision that, other things being equal, to go with a woman.

I think my most significant accomplishment was opening up BEA towards what was going on in economic accounting in the rest of the world. The work on the System of National Accounts (SNA) represents that. For many years, BEA had turned inward, and we needed to recognize that we had something to learn from others. It was important to recognize not only international economic accounting, but also to open up to the other agencies. I guess the challenge was the resistance to some of that change. I remember going up to the Hill for a budget hearing, where the question was "Why didn't you get the rest of the world to do economic accounting as BEA does?" Yet I was rather proud that we were moving towards the SNA, not re-inventing the wheel and taking advantage of the research that had been done.

My leadership style is basically collegial, particularly at an organization such as BEA where, if it is not research oriented, it is pretty close to some-

thing that is research oriented. I listen, absorb, and look towards reconciliation of views, in a collegial, managerial style. I used it to try to get a humongous task done, the SNA, with all these different points of view. I can remember a couple of conference calls among people working in offices in the U.S. and Europe where I wasn't sure how we were going to pull it off. I also remember a particular meeting in which I thought a particular senior person was going to walk out. I tried to bring things together, that's probably my style. I think I usually have a broad vision of what we were trying to do can adapt and try to bring things together.

When introducing me, Kendrick always used to mention my kids. It was almost as if he was commenting that you could have brains and kids too. At the time I was doing my dissertation I can remember taking my kids over to his house and his wife played with the kids while I talked to him. My kids were 1 or 2 and 3 or 4. I look back and I am glad that I worked part-time in the beginning. I worked part-time for a couple of years. I can remember the first time I was invited to a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) meeting at BEA. I was so excited, but I had to arrange for a switch in my coop nursery school duty in order to go. I think it would have been harder for me to maintain balance if I hadn't gotten off to the right start by working part-time. I am probably a workaholic, but I'm glad I had lots of energy. I still managed to go to soccer games, after school and on Saturday morning, and school events. I am lucky that my husband was supportive; he still is. I will watch with interest what my two daughters do. One daughter said that she was glad that I didn't stay home baking cookies like someone else's mother did. She said this when she was old enough to be aware of the differences, but not old enough to be currying my favor by saying this. I will be interested to see what choices they make as some reflection of whether I pulled it off.

I do not particularly have any advice to a woman wanting to pursue a career in a statistical agency that I would not give to anyone. Know what you want to do. I loved BEA; to me that was the

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place I really wanted to be. I was thinking that from the day I walked in. I was really surprised that I would even consider leaving BEA. Why would I leave BEA? I have a vision of statistics in a broader setting than just the U.S. After I worked on the SNA, I saw what I thought I could do at a world level—in fact, some of the same things that I thought were being done at BEA—to promote greater understanding of statistics, improvements, and greater international comparability. We are pushing toward completion of several methodologies; last week at the IMF I chaired a review group meeting on a manual on monetary and financial statistics in an SNA framework. To go from a real economy—the BEA type of stuff—to being able to cope with monetary and financial statistics was a challenge. Our department does methodological work and country visits, which we call missions, to about 100 different countries. We have quite a good sense that

we are making a difference. In some particular countries, namely China, I'm taking an interest personally in pulling off things that I expect to make a difference in the long haul. We're organizing the statistical agencies in Beijing to meet with all the international and national providers of technical assistance to assess what has been done and what can we do to move forward, particularly in the coming years when I know that the funding for technical assistance is going to be tighter than it ever was. I am responsible for a publication that is very similar to the SCB but focused on international financial statistics. I will have to deal with some of the same issues that I've dealt with at BEA. How do you cope with the need for more timely data and data sources drying up? How do you get analytical useful commentary that people can get to on the web? There are about 170 people at the IMF Statistics Department, including what we call

long-term experts, from about 55 different countries. (But of course all of IMF is much bigger than that; there are about 2,500 to 2,700 people at the IMF.) The organizational structure is very different from BEA, which currently has about 430 people. When we get up to a division that is something like 18 people, they begin to worry about their span of control and I think, my gosh, what about the international investment division at BEA, with about 100 people! In some ways it's not comparable when you think of the management challenge with people from different cultural backgrounds.



Janet Norwood, Commissioner - Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

I did not start out in economics, I majored in history at Rutgers University. I took a course in labor economics; it was taught by a professor who had at one time worked in the BLS. I thought it was a horrible course because she kept pushing us into facts and I wanted to make policy. I keep looking back on that and thinking how funny that was. I was married at the end of my sophomore year. It was wartime, World War II. I was the first married woman to live on campus. So I got used to being the first in something. I was very much influenced by a history professor who really did a great deal for me, because what I learned was disciplined thinking. In graduate school, I decided to do multi-disciplinary work. I did so at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts, with some graduate courses at Harvard at the same time. That was good for me because I took economics and international law.

It was a period when it was difficult to get a job. Besides, I decided to postpone having children for quite awhile so both my husband and I could get educated and start to work. Then I had my elder son, and I didn't want to work full-time. My generation was very different from the current generation. I had a mother who had a career, and my husband's mother had a career. My husband has always been very supportive, which I think is a tremendously important issue. On my second job I was part of a Fletcher School research group on trade policy. That's really what brought me into economics.

Then we went abroad as my husband was with the State Department. He said he was interested in his wife having opportunities. He was told that if she wanted to specialize she could specialize in being a secretary in Eastern Europe. Instead, we went to Brussels. It was a fascinating period because I was able to meet all these people and learn a great deal. On returning to Washington, I was offered a job at BLS. BLS was quite happy to have me work part-time, so I took it. Eventually, I was asked if I was interested in working with the Deputy Commissioner on the first comparative wage study between the U.S. and Japan. I was not a wage expert, but I fast became one. Women have to take advantage of the opportunities presented to them; it often isn't quite as straight a career path as it is for men. Then I became chief of a little section on wage and labor cost comparisons. By this time, I was working full-time. The man who was the head of the division told me that he knew my husband and said that he would not promote me because I didn't need the money. I'm pleased to say that I became his boss later. In any case, I applied for some other jobs, and I was offered one under Joel Popkin, who was then heading the price research division, a man from whom I learned a lot. I spent most of the interview telling him why I should not be hired. I left it when I was asked to take on the job as chief of the CPI Division. In those days prices were OK for women because they shop. At that point I decided that I needed to improve my quantitative background. Here I was, chief of

the CPI Division, but what did I really know about index number construction or consumer theory? So I took some courses. I think you need to know, when you are managing, what the right questions are to ask. You need to know enough to understand some of the answers you will get, and you need to be able to judge the quality of the people whom you are working with. I do believe that, if you know the CPI, you can know almost anything in the statistical system because the CPI is probably one of the most complex and most difficult programs. When I took the BLS job I thought I was going to be out of policy decisions forever, but almost everything I touched at BLS had policy implications and became policy related.

I learned a lot about the CPI and found much that I thought needed to be improved. I could see that change was needed in the organizational structure within the division. I hired a lot of bright young college graduates; then I had trouble finding people to manage them. So I began to have regular seminars in which I asked them what they were doing. They explained their work to me. I tried to put it in a broader context and suggested that they go look at this or that or something else. At the time, we had a CPI revision, which except for the decennial Census, is probably the biggest, the most expensive, and the most important program in the federal statistical system. I became very much involved in that. Julius Shiskin then became Commissioner, and I was his deputy. Then he

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died and I was Acting Commissioner for about 7 or 8 months. I was appointed Commissioner by President Carter and was reappointed twice by President Reagan. After thirteen and a half years, I decided it was time for someone else to come in. What I really wanted to do then was to keep involved in the statistical system and try to be helpful on Capitol Hill. I knew there were a lot of things that I thought needed doing about which the people inside the system couldn't speak out about. I could because I was outside the system. So I spent some time at the Urban Institute writing a book about the organization of the statistical system and speaking to people in the Congress about the changes that I thought were needed.

I think the person who influenced me most was my husband, who has always encouraged me to strive for more and to do more. He has really always been very supportive. I think that for a married woman to have a career, she needs to have a husband who is very secure and not competitive with her.

I was particularly lucky in working with a group of men at the Labor Department who were very dedicated to social policies. They treated me quite well. I was very often the only woman at meetings. That is too bad, but it was something I got used to. I knew that I had to be extraordinarily well-prepared. I think women have to be better than men. They do not have the luxury of making mistakes. They have to do their homework much better than men do. Throughout my career I have worked very hard, because I wanted to be sure I was well grounded. I remember that, at the Fletcher School when I was there, they worried about whether the graduate school training for women would be lost when the woman married and had children. Even now, I still find that I am the only woman on the corporate boards where I am a Director.

I think that the most important thing I did was to nurture a culture of independence and excellence at the Bureau. BLS is somewhat different from some of the other agencies because the Commissioner serves at the Assistant Secretary level and participates in the Secretary's staff meetings. I always stayed out of all policy questions, but I found that it was very important for me to be at those meetings because I could often interrupt the discussion and say, no, the data show something different. What you are focusing on may have been the issue before, but it is not the issue today. That was useful — both to the Department and to the Bureau. I was able to understand the issues that the Secretary and the others were interested in. I could come back

to BLS and say, "We don't have data on this; it is important now, and we develop some." I worked as Commissioner under 7 Secretaries of Labor. Longevity is tremendously important in a statistical agency. While I was heading BLS, the Census Bureau Directorship turned over 5 or 6 times. I had the opportunity to start a project or an improvement, nurse it along, and get it finished. I think one of the most important things we did for the CPI, to expand the use of probability sampling and to assist in developing a broader cost-of-living framework to make individual price decisions. And I changed the home ownership component to a cost-of-shelter concept, probably one of the most difficult things I have ever attempted. That issue was extremely controversial. As Commissioner, I spent a lot of time on the Hill. I testified more than anyone else in Washington, usually every month, 137 times before the Joint Economic Committee. I felt also that we needed to make the employment/unemployment data more realistic, more down-to-earth. The redesign of the CPS was something that I was very much involved in. I also started a redesign of the entire wage program. And, without even a budget for it, I established a fine Cognitive Laboratory at BLS. I insisted that all new surveys had to have testing done in the laboratory. One time, at a budget hearing, I was asked why we had psychologists on the staff. I thought about that for a moment and assured the Committee that they were not there to give therapy to our staff.

In running a statistical agency, one has to have some political instincts to understand how data are used. If you want to have the data objective, you have to know what people will do with them, that the data are needed. It is essential to understand these issues when you testify at a hearing, and the Republicans tell you one thing and the Democrats tell you something entirely different about the same set of data.

I think that a good manager has to understand the people who work for you. I don't believe in the command and control philosophy. What I always tried to do was to get people to do what I thought they ought to be doing because they wanted to do it.

Neither of my children wants anything to do with government. I suspect that part of the reason was that they felt their parents worked too hard. On the other hand, we managed to do the things that we felt were important to do with them. I don't see any real conflict if you have both a husband and a wife willing to accept responsibility. I think conflicts occur when only one of the persons does everything or has responsibility for the children, or if there is some

feeling of competition between husband and wife, which I've seen very often. That affects the whole atmosphere of the family and indeed rubs off on the children. But we didn't have that, so it seemed to work well.

If you want to work for a statistical agency you need a strong quantitative background. It should not be just in technique, it should be in understanding applications to important problems. The second thing is to grab all of the opportunities that present themselves to you; not to be afraid to take on something as I think women in my generation were. I think that women tend to underplay their capabilities. You've got to get into data, you've got to work with data, and you have to understand how these data are put together before you can get very far.

I find I'm busier now even than I was before I left BLS. I have been on the Board of Directors of a very large international bank. I was the Director who helped to build a new system and new staff to measure the probability of risk of loss. I enjoyed that work. I am also on the Board of Directors of a large medical insurance holding company. It is interesting to see how business approaches problems in the face of new regulation or laws. I am also a Director of a smaller company that writes histories for companies, does archival work, and uses history in other ways in the corporate world. I am on the board of directors of the National Institute of Statistical Sciences and am on the board of the Institute of Global Ethics. The objective of the Institute of Global Ethics is to create more disciplined approaches to ethical thinking. I also have done work on Visiting Committees at a number of universities. I'm chairing the panel at the Committee on National Statistics at the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the 2000 Census. I'm also now a member of the Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Applications at the Academy of Sciences. Finally, I am chairing the Conference Board's Committee on the Leading Indicators.



Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director - Census Bureau

In my sophomore year at the University of Michigan I took the Econ 101 and 102 sequence with the intention of majoring in business administration. I had an excellent TA in my section who helped me see the greater intellectual challenge of economics as opposed to business administration. When I got my MA the department secretaries said that they were very proud of my mostly A record because there were very few women in economics in those days.

I went straight to work at the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the government's management intern program. MA-level economists entering the private sector used to enter through an internship program for a bank or a large corporation, but they did not take women in those days. I remember asking for an interview for the internship program at Chase Manhattan Bank. Although they interviewed male colleagues with much less achievement, they told me "Oh, we don't interview women; if you would like to get into this program you can work for the bank as a teller and after about five years if you haven't had any children, maybe you could get in."

If I had stayed at the BLS I would have never ended up as the head of a statistical agency, that's for sure. For most of these jobs, you need to have breadth in your career as well as depth. However, the agency gave me a good start in my career. I left to marry a Brookings economist who went to the Cornell economics department. Ithaca is a small town, but I was lucky to become involved in starting a magazine called *American Demographics*. I wrote a column that covered data issues, and that allowed me to come to Washington regularly to find out what was happening with statistics in a broad, user-driven way.

I also got to focus on the subject matter areas that have always interested me, such as labor force issues and other aspects of the working lives of the population. I kept these interests as I moved from economics to demography. In those years, the advent of computers was making economics much more modeling-oriented, and then much more theoretical. There really wasn't room for sitting down and doing a policy analysis based on nuts and bolts data. There was also a feeling that anything to do with labor force analysis or demographics was a women's field, along with topics such as costs/benefits of child care and wage or employment discrimination. I wouldn't say I left economics, but more that economics left me.

I hated leaving *American Demographics* because I enjoyed myself so much. But I had gone as far as I could go in the for-profit sector and I said to myself, "I'd like to see if I can play with the big boys in the policy arena." What I do, essentially, is think about the intersection of demographic and economic change, and then move those thoughts into the policy arena, whether private or public. The public sector was a place where a lot needed to happen at the beginning of the 1990s, so I came to Washington and joined the closest thing to a think-tank that we have in demography. That's where I was when I was tapped to become Director of the Census Bureau.

One thing I brought to the statistical agency was a detailed knowledge of data users: what they do and how they think. From that perspective, the most important program that I moved forward was the American Community Survey. This survey, still in its start-up phase, is basically a way of providing, on an annual basis, data for communities that they got normally every ten years in the census. (It's also a way to lighten the census by removing the "long" form.) A colleague at Commerce's Economic Development Agency said that on tours of local governments around the country, they heard over and over again: "We need up-to-date data."

I was also aware that data use in small organizations, like local government and businesses, was being transformed by the personal computer. I could sense how the Internet was going to enhance this new direction, and told the Census Bureau that we had to move to electronic rather than paper publishing. That way we could make local data available, rather than concentrating on the national descriptions that are inevitably the focus of print publications. At the same time, I insisted that the Census Bureau design the web site from the users' point of view, rather than the producers', to maximize its usefulness.

One of my favorite accomplishments had to do with the SIC code. The repeated cancellation of updates, due to lack of funding, had been driving me crazy for years, for decades, really. So I reprioritized Census Bureau funding so we could implement the very solid work of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-led interagency committees that had developed, along with Canada and Mexico, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). That's what a head of a statistical agency can do: set priorities for spending. This is impor-

tant because few people want to put scarce resources into infrastructure, least of all the Congress. But without a sound statistical infrastructure, we won't have quality data. Under the old codes, the fastest growing industry was "not elsewhere classified"!!

I came to the Census Bureau in November 1994. I felt that my biggest challenge was to convey to the Bureau the need for change, and to facilitate the change process. The need for change had two sources: one was that deficit reduction was obviously coming sooner or later, and the other was that the agency would lose work if it did not become more customer oriented, given the growing number of private data-collection organizations.

I started my tenure with a strategic planning process that delivered what I needed: tightening the Bureau's mission so I could know what to preserve when the inevitable budget cuts came. For any statistical agency, the quality of the data has to take priority when resources became limited. By repositioning the Census Bureau with a tighter mission, when we got those budget cuts we survived them without weakening the core data. I watched Janet Norwood weather a 12% across-the-board budget cut at the BLS in the early 1980's without damage to any of the core data, and I was determined to follow in her footsteps.

Janet influenced my career in two ways. Before I went to the Census Bureau, she was a role model. She became Commissioner shortly before I left BLS, and then I watched her decision-making and leadership from the private sector with great admiration. So when I became Director of the Census Bureau, Janet speaking at my swearing-in symbolized my goals. When I was at the Bureau, Janet influenced me through her advice and help. In addition to her writing and public service at the National Academy of Sciences and elsewhere, I could call her up and go over on a Saturday morning to talk it out over a cup of coffee.

I've worked with the Census Bureau for decades, and most of the Bureau's directors have been political people. So how did I get to be director? I think it's important that people in the professional associations understand the two factors that drive the selection process. First, the politicians don't have any idea who the professions respect, so whenever a technical, scientific position is open, the relevant associations should put forth a list of potential nominees. Second, politicians will look for

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people they feel comfortable with, that they can trust, so they tend to choose someone in their network, usually someone with whom they worked on a campaign or went to school. One example of how this works: When the Clinton Administration asked me for potential nominees for the BLS Commissioner, I called a friend who called someone else, who called the President of the American Economic Association (AEA), and by the time I got home from dinner I had ten names on my message machine. So I put forth the same ten names as the AEA did, knowing that the more different people from within the profession give the same names, the more likely the political people will feel comfortable choosing among them. I was both recommended by people from the professional community, and known by people within the political community.

The draft announcement of my Census appointment said I was the second woman to head the Census. I deleted that. Any woman who wants to lead a statistical agency has got to understand how to deal with the people who are going to be in the senior political positions in their cabinet-level agency, most of whom are men. You have to decide whether you are going to do it your way or their way, and if you'd rather do it your way, you have to figure out how. One example: one of my political superiors kept butting heads with one of my key managers, and trying to get me to enforce his views. Instead, I insisted that the two of them meet with a facilitator and not leave the room until they had a contract as to how they would work together. This is obviously a feminine way of dealing with a problem.

A woman doesn't feel a need to pretend that she knows everything about a job when she comes into it. Women aren't afraid to ask, or to

try something new. I was concerned at one point that my Census colleagues were working on a shared problem in a hierarchical way rather than a collegial way. They had missed several opportunities, so I insisted that they hire a coach and learn teamwork, and that made for a lot of improvements. Women have opportunities to do things in a different way, so it's important not to feel that it's necessary to play by men's rules.

I never felt isolated. I had Janet Norwood and Katharine Abraham, former and current BLS commissioners, as well as Kathy Wallman to hold my hand. Your colleagues are so important ... your network. I can't tell you how much easier it is if you don't have to go at it alone.

I would call my management style an executive leadership style. I think you have to be who you are, you can't make yourself into someone else. I am very good for repositioning or planning, strategizing, and finding good people to implement the new strategies and plans. I'm not a hands-on person, or a micro-manager, I'm a direction setter. I left the Census Bureau when it became time to shift from planning to operations, and my successor is one of the two very good operational people that I recommended.

I'm a widow and don't have children. So balancing work and family is not an issue for me, but rather making sure that I have time for family and friends. You need someone to tell you when you get home in distress, "Honey, it's going to be OK in the morning." But for women who have this conflict, it's important to understand that essentially we have 20 new years in our lives, 20 years that our grandmothers didn't have, and because of revolutions in health care, those 20 new years are coming in the middle of our adult lives. I would advise women who are concerned about the work/family balance to take advantage of opportunities to work part-

time or close to full-time while concentrating on family. Enough to keep your hand in and know who you are professionally in a very fundamental way, know what it is you like to think about, and keep on thinking those thoughts even though you might not be charging ahead with them. With the compression of parenthood that comes with small families and longer life expectancies, there is plenty of time for most of us to do it all. When you look at the data, you find at any given time very few people whose children are grown are taking care of their parents, because their parents only need care for a year or two. So for the first time in history, women have a significant number of years in which they have few or no gender-role responsibilities.

Finally, don't work in a statistical agency if you want to be an academic. Work in a statistical agency because you are fascinated with measurement issues. Try a variety of jobs. The tradition of working in a single division of a statistical agency for an entire career has caused problems for the statistical agencies in a time of change. Make sure you develop breadth, not just depth. Learn how to use advisors, how to use the academic community, how to interrelate with the professional community. Perhaps most important, make sure that you learn to work sideways as well as vertically, i.e. not just for someone or managing someone, but with or alongside other people. That's key in a decentralized statistical system.



Upcoming Events

In the Fall, CSWEP and the National Economics Club (NEC) are co-sponsoring two speakers in their continuing series of quarterly luncheon events in Washington, DC. On Thursday September 28th **Kathryn Shaw**, Member of the Council of Economic Advisors, will speak on "*Productivity in the New Economy.*" On Thursday October 12th **Katharine Abraham**, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, will speak on "*Measuring the New Economy.*" The luncheons begin at noon, end at 1:30, and are tentatively scheduled to take place at the Chinatown Garden Restaurant - 618 H Street NW (just east of the H Street exit from the Chinatown/Gallery Place Metro Station). The speeches begin at 12:30. For those who want lunch, reservations are required by 11:00 a.m. on the preceding Tuesday, (September 26th and October 10th, respectively), through the NEC reservations line (703-739-9404). The cost of the luncheon is \$15 for CSWEP and NEC dues paying associates/members, \$20 for others. Confirmation of location, any changes to this posted schedule, and future co-sponsored events will be listed at www.national-economists.org.

A Brief Message from the Chair

CSWEP Chair, Professor Beth Allen – University of Minnesota

As you may have noticed, this is the first issue of the CSWEP Newsletter to be published at Minnesota. My Executive Secretary, Ms. Liz Pukenis, is responsible for the graphical design and we are using University of Minnesota services for publishing and mailing.

Many CSWEP Associates will come to know Liz through e-mail and telephone communications. Her role in CSWEP will be similar to that of Sally Schneiderer, who helped greatly to coordinate CSWEP activities during Robin Bartlett's term as Chair. Sally's work for CSWEP was very much appreciated by all of us.

Robin – or, more formally, Dr. Robin Bartlett, Professor of Economics at Denison University – had a major impact during her term as CSWEP Chair, which we greatly appreciate. Her special initiative was the NSF-funded Creating Career Opportunities for Female Economists series of mentoring workshops that CSWEP organized in association with the January 1998 AEA meeting in Chicago and with each of the regional association meetings. Based on my own experience as a CCOFFE mentor, I can confidently state that the workshops not only were perceived as valuable by the junior economist participants but also were fun for everyone.

I'm looking forward to serving as CSWEP Chair, to working with the CSWEP Board, and to meeting many CSWEP Associates during the next few years.

AEA 2001 Meetings CSWEP Sponsored Non-Gender Sessions Organizer: Helen Popper

Session I: "Exchange Rates, Firms, and Workers"
Presiding: **Helen Popper**, Santa Clara University

Jane Ihrig* and **Alex Orlov**, Division of International Finance
Board of Governors – Exchange Controls and Firm Dynamics

Kathryn Dominguez* and **Linda Tesar**, University of Michigan – A
Re-Examination of Industry and Firm Level Exchange Rate Exposure

Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes*, San Diego State University and
Susan Pozo, Western Michigan University – Workers' Remittances
and the Real Exchange Rate

Linda S. Goldberg* and **Joseph Tracy**, Federal Reserve Bank of New
York – Gender Differences in the Labor Market Effects of the Dollar

Discussants: **Andrew Rose**, U.C. Berkeley, Haas School of Business
Kenneth Froot, Harvard Business School
Michael Melvin, Arizona State University
Diana Weymark, Vanderbilt University

Session II: "Financial Crises, Interdependence, and Exchange Rate
Arrangements"

Presiding: **Hali Edison**, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve

Kristin Forbes, Sloan School of Business, MIT – Exchange Rate
Regimes and the International Transmission of Shocks

Graciela Kaminsky, George Washington University and **Sergio
Schmukler**, The World Bank – Multiple Exchange Rates: Do They
Matter After All? Evidence from Stock Markets Worldwide

Robert Flood, International Monetary Fund and **Nancy Marion**,
Dartmouth College – Linkages Between Banking and Currency Crises

Carmen M. Reinhart* and **Vincent R. Reinhart**, University of
Maryland – G-3 Policies and Emerging Markets Stability: A Review of the
Evidence

Discussants: **Soledad Martinez-Peria**, The World Bank
Menzie Chinn, U.C. Santa Cruz
Barry Eichengreen, U.C. Berkeley
Janet Ceglowski, Bryn Mawr College

*Submitting author

AEA 2001 Meetings
CSWEP Sponsored Gender-Related Sessions
Organizer: Andrea H. Beller

Session I: “Child Support Enforcement and Welfare Reform”

Presiding: **John W. Graham**, Rutgers University, Newark

Lisa Gennetian, Manpower Development Research Corporation—
First Looks at the Effects of Welfare Reform for Single Mothers and their
Children: What Can Results from Recent Experimental Evaluations Tell
Us?

Heather Boushey, New York City Housing Authority, and **Ellen
Houston***, Economic Policy Institute — Is Getting a Job Enough? A
Duration Analysis of Employment After Welfare

Elaine Sorensen, Urban Institute—Have the 1996 Child Support
Reforms Increased Child Support Among Low-Income Custodial Parents
Not on Welfare?

Alison Aughinbaugh, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics — Child
Outcomes as Signals and the Receipt of Child Support

Discussants: **James J. Heckman**, University of Chicago
Francine Blau, Cornell University
Philip K. Robins, University of Miami
Andrea H. Beller, University of Illinois at Urbana-
Champaign

Session II: “Economics of Child Support”

Presiding: **Andrea H. Beller**, University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign

Amy Farmer, University of Arkansas and **Jill Tiefenthaler***, Colgate
University—Bargaining over Child Support and Visitation: Do Parents’
Agreements Hurt Their Children?

Linda Welling* and **Marci Bearance**, University of Victoria—Sole
Custody and “Disney Dads”

Laura M. Argys*, University of Colorado, Denver and **H. Elizabeth
Peters**, Cornell University — The Effect of Family Policies on Interac-
tions Between Non-Resident Fathers and Their Children: An Examina-
tion of Cooperative and Non-Cooperative Policies

Daniela Del Boca*, University of Turin and NYU and **Rocio Ribero**,
University des los Andes and Yale University—Children and Parents
After Divorce: the Effect of Alternative Child Support Policies

Discussants: **John W. Graham**, Rutgers University, Newark
Robert Willis, University of Michigan
Elaine Sorensen, Urban Institute
Irv Garfinkel, Columbia University

*Submitting author

Session III: “Economics of Marriage and the Family”

Presiding: **Anna Sachko Gandolfi**, Manhattanville College

Shelly Lundberg, University of Washington and **Robert A. Pollak***,
Washington University in St. Louis — Marital Bargaining and Efficiency

Elizabeth T. Powers, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign —
The Impact of Childhood Impairments on Maternal Labor Force
Participation and Family Earnings

John H. Johnson, IV, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign —
Revisiting the Impact of Tougher Child Support Enforcement on Divorce

Angela C. Lyons, University of Texas at Austin — How Credit Access
Has Changed For Divorced Men and Women: Evidence From the Survey
of Consumer Finances

Discussants: **Shoshana Grossbard-Shechtman**, San Diego State
University
Jean Kimmel, Upjohn Institute for Employment
Research
Laura Argys, University of Colorado, Denver
Anna Sachko Gandolfi, Manhattanville College

Session IV: “Economics of the Family in Developed and
Developing Countries”

Presiding: **Marianne Ferber**, University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign

Deborah Levison, University of Minnesota, **Karine S. Moe***,
Macalester College, **Felicia Knaul**, Centro de Investigacion y Docencia
Economicas —Youth, Education and Work in Mexico

David Clement, Laboratoire d’Economie d’Orleans and **Catherine
Sofer***, Universite de Paris I— Pantheon-Sorbonne — A Comparative
Econometric Analysis of Poverty and its Determinants: The Case of
Female Headed Lone Parent Households in France, 1987-94

Lisa Cameron*, University of Melbourne, and **Deborah Cobb-Clark**,
University of Melbourne — Old Age Income Support in Indonesia:
Intergenerational Transfers and the Labor Supply of the Elderly

Jennifer Ward-Batts, University of Michigan — Health, Wealth, and
Gender: Do Health Shocks of Husbands and Wives Have Different
Impacts on Household Wealth?

Discussants: **Mary Arends-Kuenning**, University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign
Marianne Ferber, University of Illinois at Urbana-
Champaign
Cordelia Reimers, Hunter College
Jennifer M. Mellor, College of William and Mary

CSWEP Board Member Biographies

Caren Grown

I am currently a senior program officer at the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in the Program on Global Security and Sustainability where I manage two portfolios: grants for environmental economics research and training in developing countries, and a Collaborative Research Competition on Governance in an Era of Globalization. I am also involved in a new Foundation initiative to strengthen higher education in Nigeria,

In 1992, the Foundation's then President, Adele Simmons, became interested in economics. I had the pleasure of working with her between 1993-99, when we launched a Foundation grantmaking initiative for research and training in economics. In consultation with three advisors – Ken Arrow, Amartya Sen, and Sam Bowles – we decided to establish five networks of researchers from various institutions, who work together on a specific area of economic inquiry, for a period of five to eight years. Each network functions as a kind of research institute without walls. Three networks are developing a deeper understanding of economic inequality — its costs and benefits in terms of economic

efficiency, the varied dimensions and consequences of poverty, and the underlying factors and social interactions that lead to economic disparities. A fourth network is expanding the conceptualization of human motivations, norms, and preferences beyond the conventional, economic model of the rational actor. Finally, a fifth network is exploring the effects of economic processes in and on family life. (More detail on the Foundation's programs is available on the Foundation's website at www.macfound.org.)

These networks are complemented by several training and communications programs. For instance, the Foundation supports the Program in Applied Economics at the Social Science Research Council, which offers a summer institute and fellowship opportunities to graduate students in economics (for more information, check out the website at ssrc.org). We also support the Pipeline Project of the Committee on the Status of Minorities in the Economics Profession, which is designed to increase the number of minority PhD. economists.

I have always had multiple interests. I love research and academic life, but I also am engaged in policy and practice/activism. I have spent much of my career trying to bring these worlds together. Before I joined the MacArthur Foundation, I worked as a research economist at the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Bureau of the Census, where I conducted research on small women and minority-owned firms. My interest in this topic was stimulated by the work I did in the 1980s with various organizations aimed at improving women's economic status in the U.S. and in developing countries. For the last ten years, I have been the Vice-Chair of the Board of the oldest microenterprise organization in the U.S., the Chicago-based Women's Self-Employment Project. I am also involved in the International Working Group on Gender and Macroeconomics, which is exploring ways to engender macroeconomic and international trade models and policies. This has all added up to a satisfying and meaningful professional career.

Robert Pollak

At Amherst College I majored in history and wanted to teach at a small liberal arts college. But history requires language aptitude so I switched to economics and, with a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, went off to graduate school at MIT. Graduate school changed my ambitions toward research.

When I graduated from Amherst in 1960 I married Vivian Rogosa, who became Vivian Pollak — it was, after all 1960. (She was a graduate student in English at Brandeis University and was told she couldn't have a long-term teaching assistantship because they were reserved for the men in the program.) We had our first child while we were in graduate school and, when I finished my PhD in 1964 I took a job at Penn and we moved to Philadelphia.

Penn was a good environment for me. I started in demand theory and moved to work on price indexes as well as into collaborations with

other theorists and with empirically oriented colleagues. Meanwhile, Vivian and I had a second child, she completed her dissertation, and took a job at a college near Philadelphia.

We intended to go on the market to find Vivian a more suitable job when our younger son started college. That plan was short circuited. Vivian received a call from a search committee at the University of Washington in Seattle saying that they liked her book (on Emily Dickinson) and inviting her to apply for a job. The economics department at the UW offered me a job and, in 1985, we moved to Seattle, this time with me as trailing spouse. The UW was a mixed experience for me. On the positive side, in addition to the mountains and the water, was the beginning of my continuing collaboration with Shelly Lundberg. On the negative side, I was badly treated at UW and wanted to leave.

I was approached by Washington University in St. Louis in 1994, Vivian and I received offers, and we moved in 1995. This move has worked for both of us. I now co-chair (with Nancy Folbre) the MacArthur Foundation Network on the Family and the Economy, an interdisciplinary group of economists, sociologists, and developmental psychologists. Lundberg and I are working together on a book on family bargaining for which I have a Guggenheim this year.

It is not the life I expected when I switched from history to economics, but it has been more interesting and satisfying than I had a right to expect.

Calls for Papers

Southern Economics Association Meetings

Now is the time to submit an abstract, or a proposal for an entire session, in order to participate in the Southern Economics Association's annual meetings which will be held November 10-12, 2000 in Washington D.C. CSWEP is organizing sessions in two areas and will also entertain proposals for another full session, topic to be chosen by you. The two areas we have chosen are: The Economics of Worker Benefits and Service Learning in the Economics Curriculum.

If you are interested in presenting a paper to either of these sessions, please submit an abstract which includes (1) objectives; (2) background; (3) methodology; and (4) results/expected results. Attach a separate cover sheet listing (1) name; (2) affiliation; (3) mailing address, e-mail address, phone and fax numbers; and (4) the appropriate JEL bibliographical code. If you are interested in proposing a session, please suggest the topic area, three or four papers and a discussant. If you will be presenting one of the papers, also suggest a chair for the session. If you would like to give a paper on a topic other than the two we have chosen but are unable to propose an entire session, send your abstract along anyway. If we get three or four papers in the same area we may be able to organize a session to include your paper. Paper, e-mail and fax submissions are welcome.

Abstracts or proposals for entire sessions should be submitted by **August 7, 2000** to:

Rachel Willis

American Studies/Economics
442 Greenlaw, Campus Box 3520
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3520
phone (919) 962-8478
fax: (919) 401-9128
Rachel_Willis@unc.edu

Eastern Economics Association Meetings

The Eastern meeting will be held February 23-25th, 2001 at the Crowne Plaza Manhattan in New York City; there will be two or more CSWEP sponsored sessions. For gender-related topics, we are particularly interested in receiving one page abstracts for research investigating poverty, economic development, and children-related issues, but all gender-related research topics are welcome. For other topics, we are particularly interested in receiving one-page abstracts for research having to do with international economics, monetary, and financial economics, but other topics are welcome. Please include with the abstract your name, affiliation, snail-mail and e-mail address, phone and fax numbers, and known limitations on which days and times you are available to make a presentation.

Abstracts should be submitted by **November 15, 2000** to:

Barbara M. Fraumeni

100 Langdon Street
Newton, MA 02458
Fraumeni@msn.com
(617)965-2783 weekends
(202)966-1927 weekday evenings

Submissions of full papers to the Eastern Economics Journal directly through the Eastern Economics Association are also encouraged, but not expected or required of individuals wanting to participate in a CSWEP session at the meetings. For further information on the Eastern Economic Association Meetings or the Eastern Economics Journal, please see <http://www.iona.edu.eea>.

Midwest Economic Association Meeting

The Midwest meeting will be held March 29-31, 2001 at the Renaissance Cleveland Hotel in Cleveland Ohio. CSWEP will sponsor two sessions at this conference: a session on welfare reform and a session on international economics.

Please send abstracts of 1-2 pages (including names of authors with affiliation, rank, address, and paper title) by **Friday, September 15, 2000** to:

Jean Kimmel, Senior Economist

W.E. Upjohn Institute
300 S. Westnedge Avenue
Kalamazoo MI 49007
kimmel@we.upjohninst.org
fax: (616)343-3308

Earlier submissions are encouraged. Submissions can be sent via snail mail, e-mail, or FAX. Please note that this submission is separate from any submission sent in response to the MEA's general call for papers, but any papers rejected here will be passed on to the MEA. CSWEP also hopes to initiate an annual Mentoring Roundtable at the 2001 MEA meeting. Please see the MEA program for further details. Finally, the CSWEP web page (www.cswep.org) will serve as a clearinghouse for those expressing interest in either sharing a room or a ride to the conference, so please use the following information to communicate this interest.



Regional Meetings

Western Economic Association

CSWEP sponsored two sessions at the Western Economic Association Meetings **June 29 to July 3, 2000** in Vancouver B.C. on “International Dimensions of Macroeconomics Cycles” and “Technology and International Competitiveness.” For more information about the conference, visit the WEAI website at:

<http://www.weainternational.org/conferences.htm>

Session I: International Dimensions of Macroeconomics Cycles

“R&D, Technology, and Growth”, Alison Butler and Michael Pakko - Department of Economics, Kent State University

“Technological Sophistication and Labor Productivity in the OECD”, Catherine Mann and Günseli Baygan - 10500 Birnham Rd., Great Falls, VA 22066, clmann@iie.com

“Does International Synchronization Matter for Business Cycles?”, Juann Hung and Edward Gamber - Congressional Budget Office, JUANNH@CBO.gov

Session II: Technology and International Competitiveness

“Patenting, Product Integration, and Geography”, Christine McDaniel-Research Division, Office of Economics, U.S. International Trade Commission, cmcdaniel@usitc.gov

“Tfp Growth and Foreign Technology Spillovers: Is There a Role for Trade Policy?”, Staci Warden and Olaf Unteroberdoerster-Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, warden@ceip.org

“Modeling Technology Transfer Through Movement of Skilled Labor Among Firms”, Mehrene Larudee - Department of Economics, University of Kansas, Mehrene@eagle.cc.ukans.edu

Midwest Economic Association

CSWEP sponsored two sessions at the March 31-April 2, 2000 Midwest Economic Association meeting held in Chicago. The first session, titled “Studies in Health Economics with a Focus on Women” was organized by Jean Kimmel (W.E. Upjohn Institute) and chaired by Renee Irvin (University of Nebraska at Omaha). Regina Powers (Office of Applied Studies at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) presented the first paper in this session titled “Medical Cost Offset Following a Diagnosis of Depression,” which is joint work with Thomas J. Kniesner and Thomas W. Croghan (both of Syracuse University). This paper examines the effect of treating patients for depression on subsequent medical (i.e. non-mental health) care costs. Results

on cost-offset are mixed, but indicate that patients who have several comorbidities have the strongest possible decrease in medical costs after receiving adequate treatment for depression. In addition, patients seeing psychiatrists (as opposed to non-psychiatrist mental health providers) were more likely to receive adequate treatment for depression, and more likely to have medical cost offset. Richard Lindrooth (Northwestern University’s Institute for Health Services Research & Policy Studies) served as discussant.

“Another Look at Infant Health: The Role of Maternal Depression and Medicaid,” Lisa DeFelice (Department of Health Management & Policy, with coauthor Karen Smith Conway, Department of Economics, both of the University of New Hampshire) provides an important contribution to both the infant health and Medicaid literature by examining the effects of treating maternal depression on infant health, as well as possible indirect effects on infant health via the mother’s choice of insurance. Among several notable results, DeFelice and Conway compare outcomes from a proposed increase in Medicaid eligibility versus an increase in the rate of treatment of maternal depression, and find better outcomes resulting from treatment of depression. Anthony LoSasso (Northwestern University’s Institute for Health Services Research & Policy Studies) served as discussant.

Kirsten Hall Long (Mayo Clinic School of Medicine, Section of Health Services Evaluation) presented the final paper in this session titled “The Cost-Effectiveness of Cholesterol-Lowering Treatment in the Primary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease: The Case of a Comprehensive Dietary Intervention Program.” Cost-effectiveness analysis has been employed previously to examine the effectiveness of pharmacological treatment for prevention of coronary heart disease, yet dietary intervention has not been subjected to comparable rigorous examination. Long’s paper fills the gap, finding particularly for younger men and women, as well as high-risk patients * dietary intervention is a relatively cost-effective method of treatment. Discussant Deborah Dobrez (Northwestern University’s Institute for Health Services Research & Policy Studies) praised the paper’s methodological strength, estimating the paper to be in the “top 10%” of the cost effectiveness literature.

The second CSWEP session at this meeting, organized and chaired by Jennifer Ward-Batts (University of Michigan) was titled “The Economics of Aging and Retirement.” “The Financial Impact of Health Insurance” was presented by Helen Levy

(University of California at Berkeley and University of Chicago). Levy explores health insurance as a mechanism for smoothing consumption and protecting wealth in the event of a health shock. Using Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) data, she finds “little evidence that household consumption or wealth is affected by the onset of a serious illness, regardless of ... insurance status.” This suggests that mechanisms other than formal health insurance may be important in protecting households from financial impacts of health shocks. Among households headed by single men, those with health insurance experience smaller negative impacts on consumption and wealth than those without, suggesting that informal insurance mechanisms may function less well for single men than for other groups. Robert Willis (University of Michigan) served as the discussant for this paper.

Jennifer Ward-Batts (University of Michigan) presented “Saving for Retirement: Implications of Household Bargaining for Social Security and Tax Reform,” which is joint work with Shelly Lundberg (University of Washington). Using HRS data, this paper presents a more complete model of household net worth than most in the literature, and argues that characteristics of both spouses are important determinants of household net worth. The authors hypothesize that, on average, wives should prefer greater net worth at retirement than should their husbands because they tend to be younger and have longer life expectancies. Some evidence that relative bargaining power of the wife positively affects household net worth is found. Eric French (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago) provided comments on this paper.

Finally, Michelle Goeree (University of Virginia) presented “Long-Term Care, Home Health Care, and Informal Care,” which is joint work with David Byrne (University of Virginia), Bridget Hiedemann (Seattle University), and Steven Stern (University of Virginia). This paper develops a game-theoretic model whereby families make decisions about care of elderly parents. The model allows for one or two elderly parents and any number of children (siblings) who may make monetary and/or time contributions to parent care. Medicaid coverage of care costs, which varies by state, is also incorporated in the model. Estimation of the complex model is planned, and will use Asset and Health Dynamics among the Oldest Old (AHEAD) data. Kirsten Long (Mayo Clinic School of Medicine) discussed the paper.

Eastern Economics Association

CSWEP held three sessions at the Eastern Economics Association Annual Conference on March 24-26, 2000 in Crystal City, VA, all chaired by Barbara M. Fraumeni of the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Measurement of Policy Impacts and Changes in the Economy

The first paper, "Economic Structural Change Analysis from an Input-output Perspective: The US Economy over Two Decades: 1977 to 1996," by Jiemin Guo (Bureau of Transportation Statistics) looked at the growth of the services industries and the decline of manufacturing industries. It also looked at the difference between imports and exports by major industries. The paper shows that in general over this time period, non-manufacturing exports have exceeded imports by a growing margin, while manufacturing imports have exceeded exports by a growing margin over time, and goods and services imports and exports have been quite similar in magnitude.

The second paper, "The Measurement of Industry Real Value Added," by Brian Moyer (Bureau of Economic Analysis) reviewed the literatures on production and superlative aggregation theory and developed a conceptual framework in which to examine alternative measures of industry real value added. A multi-stage procedure is formalized from the production origins of industry real-value added and is shown to yield empirical results that may be significantly different from those obtained under the widely-used chained Laspeyres approach.

The discussants were Charles Bowman (Bureau of Labor Statistics) and Leo Sveikauskas (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Immigrants, Labor Markets and Welfare

The first paper, "The Labor Market Position of Immigrant Women: New Evidence from the German Socio-Economic Panel," by Amelie Constant (University of Pennsylvania) examined the labor force participation and earnings of women in Germany. Results indicate that earnings of immigrant women are higher than German (non-immigrant) women, but that the German women's earnings are considerably below those of immigrant and German men. Initial earnings of German women exceed earnings of immigrant women starting about the age of 35, probably due to the waning of child-rearing effects that impact differentially on German women than immigrant women.

The second paper, "Do Immigrants from Less-Developed Countries Burden the Welfare State? An Empirical Investigation," by Kakoli Roy (Center for Development Research (ZEF), Bonn) establishes

that the reason for the increase in immigrant welfare participation rate is not the changing national origin mix, but rather an increase in certain categories of immigrants. These categories of immigrants are: refugees, illegal aliens, and elderly, who are imposing the disproportionate burden regardless of their country of origin. The post-1965 changes in U.S. immigrant policy created an entry route for such immigrant categories. The paper also demonstrated that a lower percentage of working age legal immigrants receive welfare benefits than natives.

The third paper, "The Effect of Child Care Costs on Labor Supply and Welfare Participation," by Ellen Crecelius, presenter (University of Connecticut) and Emily Y. Lin (University of Connecticut) was concerned with the extent to which child care costs deter single mothers' employment and lead to the receipt of welfare. It focused on two dimensions of child care costs: the costs of purchased care, and time help received from friends and relatives, which allows for more time spent on child care by mothers. The results indicated that: 1) Each hour of time transfers received increased labor supply by 0.1-0.11 hours per week, 2) For each \$0.10 decrease in child care costs, work increased by 0.154-0.212 hours per week, and 3) Welfare participation would fall by 8.6% to 9.5% if child care was fully subsidized.

The discussants were Mark Regets (National Science Foundation), Thanos Mergoupis (London School of Economics) and Alison Aughinbaugh (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Welfare Programs and Their Effect

The first paper, "AFDC, SSI, and Welfare Reform Aggressiveness: Caseload Reductions vs. Caseload Shifting," by Lucie Schmidt, presenter (University of Michigan) and Purvi Sevak (University of Michigan) looks at the possibility that welfare reform has resulted in lower enrollments in AFDC and higher enrollments in SSI. For political as well as budgetary reasons, under welfare reform states have a greater incentive to decrease AFDC caseloads than to decrease SSI caseloads. The evidence points to caseload shifting from AFDC to SSI in welfare aggressive states.

The second paper, "Native American Family Assistance (NAFA) Program: A Case Study of the Klamath Tribes of Oregon," by Elizabeth Zahrt Geib (Lewis and Clark College) looks at the Klamath Tribes' program, the first tribal Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) program in the country. The paper concludes that the standard measure of success, caseload reductions, could be misleading as reverse migration to the reservations impacts on the caseload numbers. In addition, the caseload mix, notably the frequency of non-needy relative caretaker caseloads, makes it unlikely for caseloads

to decline. The unique components and issues of the program, including the creation of administrative structure, are examined to offer insights to other tribes who may set up similar programs. In addition, the Klamath TANF program is compared to selected state-run programs.

The third paper, "Welfare Benefits, Employment, and Jobless Spells," by Emily Y. Lin of the University of Connecticut looks at the transition rates into and out of the labor market to investigate the way in which welfare benefits lower females' labor supply. It finds that raising welfare benefits decreases single mothers' likelihood of entering the labor market in their first eighteen months of unemployment, but does not increase the probability of leaving the market at any stage of employment. The empirical findings indicate the existence of two heterogeneous groups: steady workers and long-term unemployed. For long-term unemployed, the median duration of their employment spells is only six months, and 30% of their jobless spells last two years in the absence of welfare benefits.

The discussants were Pamela Loprest (Urban Institute), Colleen Rathgeb (Department of Health and Human Services), and Kathleen Short (Bureau of the Census).

WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENT

Putting the Invisible Hand to Work:
Concepts and Models for Service-Learning in Economics
September 16, 2000
Denison University

Service-learning is a form of experiential learning that links both the theory and practice of economics. Through placements in their communities, students learn how economic theory comes to life through faculty supervised, academically rigorous active learning opportunities. Service-learning enriches both student learning and the communities in which they live.

Economists are increasingly interested in active learning techniques in general and service-learning in particular. Although various members of our profession are experimenting with service-learning no single resource detailing these efforts exists. This workshop will bring together those who are currently using service-learning with those who are interested in this alternative pedagogical technique. The workshop is based on the recent collection of papers, which both explores the theoretical and pedagogical issues of service-learning in economics and provides practical applications of service-learning in a variety of classroom settings.

These papers are being gathered for the volume, *Putting the Invisible Hand to Work: Concepts and Models for Service-Learning in Economics*, which will be an important contribution to the teaching and study of economics. Goals of this manuscript include helping to diversify pedagogy in economics, improving the diversity of economics classrooms, and improving economic understanding in colleges and universities and the communities in which they are located.

The workshop is appropriate for any undergraduate economics professor interested in learning more about service-learning in economics.

Schedule of events

9:00 - 9:30	Coffee, tea, pastries	1:30-2:30	3 concurrent sessions- applications of service learning in specific economics classes
9:30- 11:00	Introductions What is service-learning? (A panel discussion)	2:30-3:30	3 concurrent sessions- applications of service learning in specific economics classes
	Why use service-learning in economics? "The Theory of Service-Learning as a Tool for Teaching Economic Theory" (KimMarie McGoldrick, University of Richmond)	3:30-3:45	Break
11:15- 12:15	3 concurrent sessions- applications of service learning in specific economics classes	3:45- 5:00	"Assessment and Service-Learning in Economics" (Andrea Ziegert, Denison University)
		5:00-6:00	Wrap up
12:15-1:30	Lunch	6:00	Dinner

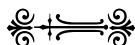
The workshop is limited to 100 participants. Registration Deadline is **September 1, 2000**.
For more information or to register, contact:

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How to Become an Associate

CSWEP



THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE ECONOMICS PROFESSION

CSWEP depends on all of its dues-paying associates to continue its activities. In addition to publishing the Newsletter, we maintain a Roster of women economists that is used by associates, employers, organizations establishing advisory groups, and the like. We also organize sessions at the meetings of the AEA and the regional economics associations and publish an annual report on the status of women in the profession.

If you have not paid your dues for the current member year (July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2001), we urge you to do so.

If you have paid, please pass this newsletter page on to a student, friend, or colleague and tell them about our work. Thank you!

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The Special Reprint Issue of the newsletter contains reprints of ten articles designed to help women economists advance in the profession. The cost for non-paying members is \$8.00.

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