



Newsletter of the
**Committee on the Status of Women
 in the Economics Profession**

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2009 REPORT of the COMMITTEE on the STATUS of WOMEN in the ECONOMICS PROFESSION

The Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession was established by the American Economic Association to monitor the status of women in the profession and to engage in other efforts to promote the advancement of women in economics. This report presents results from our annual survey of economics departments and CSWEP's activities over the past year.

Data on Women Economists¹

The 2009 CSWEP surveys were sent to 119 economics departments with doctoral programs and 148 non-Ph.D. departments. Most of schools represented in the non-Ph.D. survey came from the Carnegie Classification of Institutions

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¹Tables showing survey results for the top ten and top twenty departments will be made available at a later date in a newsletter and on the web.



CSWEP Board Member Trish Mosser (right) presents Carolyn Shaw Bell Award plaque to winner Betsey Bailey.

Betsey Bailey winner of 2009 Carolyn Shaw Bell Award

Elizabeth Ellery Bailey has been awarded the 2009 Carolyn Shaw Bell Award. This award was presented at the annual business meeting of the American Economic Association's (AEA) Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP) January 3rd, 2010 in Atlanta, Georgia.

Elizabeth E. Bailey is the John C. Hower Professor of Business and Public Policy at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Her

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From the Chair



Hello to all. Great news about the impact of the national mentoring workshops! A research paper by Francine Blau, Rachel Croson, Janet Currie, and Donna Ginther that will appear in the May *American Economic Review* Papers and Proceedings documents the effectiveness of the CeMENT workshops. For example, the 2004 CeMENT mentees five years later:

1. Had one additional grant relative to controls,
2. Were 17 percentage points more likely to have an NSF or NIH grant,
3. Had 3.2 additional publications on average, and
4. Were 25 percentage points more likely to have a top-tier publication.

We hope to obtain AEA funding for both the regional and national workshops to continue CeMENT workshops for many years.

The Carolyn Shaw Bell Award was presented to Betsy Bailey at the AEA Meetings in Atlanta. Several of her family were in attendance. This year was the first time the business meeting was a luncheon meeting. All are invited! Spread the word as we will repeat this new and successful format in Denver.

Survey results from our annual survey will be reported in two parts: watch for top ten and top twenty Ph.D. granting departments comparison tables in a later newsletter. For the first time, the number and gender split for Senior undergraduate majors for both Ph.D. granting departments and liberal arts schools are reported in the CSWEP report included in this newsletter.

Let students know that they can become a CSWEP member for free! See the CSWEP Associate information later in this newsletter or go to the membership area in the web. Also, please keep us informed about changes in contact information, particularly any email address changes. Soon we will launch our new and improved membership process to help increase efficiency and ease of access. Stay tuned!

—Barbara M. Fraumeni



In the CSWEP hospitality suite at the recent 2010 AEA Meetings in Atlanta, Georgia.

What is CSWEP?

CSWEP (the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession) is a standing committee of the AEA (American Economics Association). It was founded in 1971 to monitor the position of women in the economics profession and to undertake activities to improve that position. Our thrice yearly newsletters are one of those activities. See our website at www.cswep.org for more information on what we are doing.

On Becoming a Public Economist



*Introduction by Amy Ellen Schwartz,
Director, Institute for Education and Social Policy, New York University*

While academic reputation may be made in the pages of academic journals and scholarly activities, economists may have their greatest influence on public policy and social welfare through their work in—and with—the popular media. Each day, economists provide insight, expertise and advice that reaches millions of readers and viewers, through a wide range of media outlets—television, radio, newspapers, popular books, blogs, as well as a growing range of web publications. Unfortunately, doctoral training in economics provides little guidance on how to engage in the public media debate and may, in fact, discourage participation as a ‘public economist’. That said, many economists have found this engagement rewarding and worthwhile and in this issue we feature articles from 3 such economists.

In “A Bakers’ Dozen Tips for Aspiring Media Gurus” Len Burman focuses on the print media; in “Stretching Your Boundaries: Economics Education in a Public Setting” Doug Holtz-Eakin focuses on engaging on TV, Radio and “in person;” and in “I Blog, Therefore I Am (EconomistMom)” Diane Lim Rogers provides guidance about blogging.

As of 2010, the public face of economics is, predominantly, male. I hope these articles serve to make engaging in the public debate about economic issues less daunting and encourage women to become public economists.

A Bakers' Dozen Tips for Aspiring Media Gurus

—Len Burman, Daniel Patrick Moynihan Professor of Public Affairs,
Maxwell School, Syracuse University



How can you become a media guru, just like me? Obviously, it helps to be witty, debonair, and extremely good looking.

But I'm living proof that those are not necessary conditions. Here's my top 13 list of ways to reach the media:

1. If you have a media relations or communications person working with your department or school, introduce yourself and make sure they know when you do something newsworthy and promote it with the relevant media. (If you don't have such support, note when reporters write about your issue and get in touch with them when you have something they might find interesting. Most newspapers and magazines publish email addresses for their reporters.)
2. Answer the phone. Reporters work on deadline. If you respect that and get back to them right away, even if you do not know the answer to their question, they will contact you again.
3. If you don't know the answer to the question, don't make something up. Instead give the reporter names of potentially better sources. Lazy reporters may push you to speculate on things you're not expert on. Just say no. The good ones will want to go to the source (and you don't care if the lazy ones scratch you from their rolodex).
4. Think about what you want to say. Economic analysis is complicated and nuanced. If you try to get across all the complications and nuances you will lose your audience. Try to figure out what your analysis means in simple comprehensible terms. Figure out the main conclusions. Try not to get bogged down in side issues or a deep discussion about the underlying assumptions. Analogies are often helpful.
5. Write policy briefs and op-eds. It's important to translate your work into terms that real people can understand. It's great to get an article in the AER or JET, but there are probably two journalists in the country who might read and understand it. If you want to reach the public, you need to make the initial cut at translation. (Google "how to write an op ed" for helpful tips on writing commentaries.)
6. Write your op-eds before you have a news hook. Alternatively, write a set of eloquent bullet points in advance that you can quickly work into an op-ed when the moment arrives. (Such notes are also very handy for reporters who call to ask about an issue.) The best way to get an op-ed published is to have it ready when the issue is in the news. If you wait until the news occurs before you start writing, someone else will beat you to the punch or the commentary editor will decide that it's not news anymore.
7. It's awesome to get your op-ed into a top newspaper, but your odds of landing space in one of the top three newspapers are very low. Most of the commentary page real estate is staked out by syndicated columnists and there's a lot of competition for the remaining space. You have to write a great op-ed, time it perfectly, and be lucky to break into the big three. But if you publish a great op-ed in a second-tier or regional newspaper, or even the Huffington Post, it will circulate around the internet. If you strike out with established media, post it on your organization's website or blog and put a link on your Facebook page if you have one.
8. If your research is especially topical, consider holding a press briefing. The Tax Policy Center (TPC) had its first big hit when we published a report on the alternative minimum tax a few weeks before "tax day" and then invited top tax reporters to a briefing in which we explained the main conclusions. David Cay Johnston of the New York Times wrote an article about it and that precipitated a flurry of articles around the country.
9. Related point: Try to reach The New York Times, the Washington Post or the Wall Street Journal. A

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Stretching Your Boundaries: Economics Education in a Public Setting



I've come to the conclusion that economists have negative-beta human capital. As labor market misery accelerated from December 2007 and panic gripped the financial markets in the fall of 2008, the demand for media appearances by economic thinkers and analysts seemingly skyrocketed.

The seemingly insatiable demand for those who could explain "what is going on" and "what should we do" evinced itself on television sets, in radio booths, and on the public lecture circuit.

Not everyone thinks this is a good development. For some economists, the increase in their demand carries with it spikes in personal anxiety, often to the point that opportunities are passed over. Appearing on television, being interviewed by public radio, or talking to a conference hall full of professionals is simply too far from their comfort zone.

It doesn't have to be that way. I spent the first two decades of my career as a classroom instructor and researcher at Columbia, Princeton, and Syracuse. I've spent the past decade in public service (White House, Congressional Budget Office), politics (the McCain presidential campaign), and often in the media. But I think of myself as still doing the same things.

Whether it was public finance, macroeconomics or public policy toward financial markets, every lecture required that I identify the key points I wanted to make and develop an accessible way for the students to master them. The same is true of teaching through the media. The audience is different, the setting is different, and the language is sometimes foreign, but it's still teaching.

I don't know about you, but when I presented my research in seminars not all my economics colleagues reflexively agreed. I had to defend the choice of data, argue about the insights it yielded, persuade others to adopt my (correct, of course) analytic framework, and occasionally suffer their disdain and abuse. Appearing as part of a panel of economists or squaring off against representatives of opposing campaigns required the

same arsenal (and occasionally yielded the same disdain and abuse).

In short, I believe that the skills overlap, and that there is a tremendous opportunity to educate and engage in the public policy debate through media appearances.

Now, before going further, I should say two things. First, nothing that I write will eliminate nervousness or anxiety. And I'm not sure it should. For twenty years I was nervous every time I entered a classroom to lecture. I'm anxious every time I make a media appearance or lecture. (Hell, I'm nervous *writing* this.) Anxiety is a reflection of caring about your performance. It is your friend.

Second, you have to want to do it. If you don't want to fly on a bad schedule, lecture to a hall full of strangers, take questions and then stand with a reporter for an interview then no amount of discussing tips and techniques will help.

Television

Television is about emotion. Yes, there is information, but it is conveyed along with a rich sensory palette—both intended and otherwise—that shapes viewers perception of the information. Economists have trouble coming to terms with this because good economics is about taking the emotion *out*. (Is there anything more soulless than partial differentiation of first-order conditions?) But you have to manage your appearance to connect emotionally, ward off distractions, and make sure that the desired information punches through to viewers.

Doing so requires preparation, techniques, and a strategy.

Research

It is a lot easier to manage a TV appearance if you have a good feel for what is coming, so ask questions:

- What is the subject of the interview? What angles is the reporter interested in? Often this can be covered in a pre-interview with a production as-

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sistant. Remember, these are busy, untrained, but ambitious people. Do not hesitate to tell them what you think it would be good to talk about and what you are especially interested in discussing. If the interview goes better, they will look good and be grateful.

- At the other extreme, I've done quick interviews with reporters who just needed somebody (*anybody*, even Holtz-Eakin) to provide the obvious sound bite for their story. No sense prepping for Ricardian equivalence when they want you to say that a deficit means spending is bigger than taxes.
- How long is the interview? It is important to be able to have a feel for how many questions you might have to field and how long your answers can be.
- Will I be on alone with the reporter? Will there be multiple anchors? Multiple guests? It is important to be ready for multiple voices, prepared to change focus from one questioner to another, and comfortable interacting with another guest. Remember, the emotions you convey shape your message. If your body language is dismissive or aggressive toward the other guest, the audience may infer that you would be that way with them and your insights may be lost or discounted. (The audience doesn't know that so-and-so voted against your tenure case five years ago.) Knowing what is coming is a good way to get this right.
- Will I be on the set or by remote? Doing good work by remote is probably the hardest challenge, so it is good to know in advance.
- Is this live, live to tape, or taped? Tape means that you (and your words) can be edited. I don't like that much, so it means I give longer answers that don't permit easy editing. Live to tape eliminates editing issues, but raises the possibility that it will run much later so I try to eliminate all references to the time of day or day of week. It also has the possibility of making you look really silly regarding any "forecasts" you might make, so I tend to be more conditional in my discussions of future events. Live is the best as you control your end of the interview.

Techniques

The very act of going on TV feels foreign. You are ushered into a makeup artist who takes over your looks. What looks good on TV does not look right in natural light, so you have to trust them. You will be wired up with microphones and

earpieces. Multiple voices will appear in your ear, some of them asking you to count to ten. There can be multiple cameras, other guests, and monitors to watch. The most natural emotion to convey is confusion and uncertainty, but you don't want to do that. You're the expert and must convey calm and understanding in the midst of chaos.

That's one reason television requires practice. So if you get the chance, do it. A lot of the logistics are a pain. You have to schlep to the studio, get makeup done, cool your heels while the producer juggles the order of guests, and sometimes even get dropped. Meanwhile you're late for dinner—perhaps even one you are supposed to be preparing. If it's for 30 seconds taped to run on the local news (at 11:00 on Friday night), you'll be tempted to regret the whole deal and say no the next time. But the same techniques that work on the local news will pay dividends on the Sunday shows. (As Montel Williams—*long story*—told me once during my Syracuse days: "TV is TV, Doug.")

And when you are done, accept the ordeal of having to watch yourself. I *hate* seeing any of the clips of a media appearance. But I have come to accept the need to do it periodically.

What should you practice? It should include:

- **Sound bites.** Knowing three things you'd like to say on the topic regardless of how the interview proceeds. If you've worked out three succinct and clear bits, there will nearly always be a way for one of them to come up, which is an opportunity to say the other two.
- **Saying the same thing over and over again.** I don't know how many times I've been advised that just because I've said it before, it doesn't mean that the current audience has heard it before. Training yourself to repeat the same thing, even when you are bored with it, limits the temptation to improvise and overreach on the air. These impulses can lead to disaster. Sticking to the basics is also good pedagogy, as you don't aim too high.
- **Body language.** I've learned that I don't look the way I feel. If I sit back and listen, the audience sees someone leaning away from the camera, frowning, and disinterested. I sit on the edge of the chair and lean slightly forward to look attentive. And I've practiced a small half-smile that keeps me from looking like I'm frowning.



- **Clothing.** Some clothing definitely looks better than others. I have made the commitment to always wear a low-key suit, choose either white or pale blue shirts, and specialize in television-friendly ties. It doesn't make me the snazziest dresser in person, but it keeps viewers from spending their time thinking "why would *anyone* wear that tie?" instead of "gee, good point." I have a track record of risky behaviors, but none of them includes giving women advice on how to dress. I'm not starting now, but I do suggest that those who are unsure ask in advance and collect tips (the make-up folks are the best) as they go.
- **Where to look.** Often there are multiple cameras on the set. Be sure to know where you should look when: (a) being introduced—there will usually be a camera to look straight into, (b) during the discussion—usually the host or other guest in a natural fashion, and (c) when listening to and/or responding to a remote question or comment.
- **Doing remote work.** The majority of the time it will be just you and a camera in a dark room with a fake backdrop. You will have to work at acting natural and conversational. I literally imagine someone I like standing behind the camera and talk to her. It helps me smile during the introduction. I always assume the camera is on me (since I can't tell) and I make a conscious effort to nod and gesture as if someone was in the room talking to me.
- **Responding to call-in questioners.** Some shows feature questions from callers, often live. All too often, the callers choose to make statements instead of asking a question, and frequently they are bizarre. Get your poker face ready and be unfailingly polite. A good host will rescue you from the worst of it, but be ready to respond in any event. A reliable strategy is to not respond *per se*, but rather pick one part of the comment and make some educational comments about it.

For example, on a show about the budget outlook I once got a call that took the form of: "Well, you're a Republican so you believe we should just eliminate welfare to balance the budget." Rather than either (a) speak on behalf of the entire Republican party (not my job) or (b) get into a long digression on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (not my area of expertise), I chose (c) explaining that the long-run

spending pressures from Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security far outstripped the other budget components and needed to be the focus of attention.

Strategy

There are two important parts to your television strategy. The first is how to get yourself on the air, while the second is positioning your commentary. To some extent, events dictate who will be asked to appear. Similarly, those in public service are more often asked. But there are subtle ways to raise the probability of being invited.

Anxiety is a reflection of caring about your performance. It is your friend.

The best way is to write a book. Authors are instant experts and obvious invitees. A close cousin is a written op-ed or blog post that will often lead to radio and television discussions of the same topic. Producers and their staffs also keep a list of experts who have helped them out in the past; being willing to stretch beyond your main expertise in a pinch, showing up on short notice, and generally solving their problems for them will raise their likelihood of coming back to you again.

As you prepare your spot, remember that there are three, not necessarily exclusive, personas that television likes to promote: the advocate, the referees, or the wise person. It is useful to think of how you want to present yourself:

- **Advocate.** Do you care about an issue and want to advocate for a particular policy, position, or interpretation? As an advocate, you want to have not only the three things you want to say, but also the three things that are wrong with other viewpoints.
- **Referee.** Economics lends itself to refereeing and identifying the points of disagreement, so economists gravitate to this role. It is the best for pure education. You can say, "you've been hearing about A and B—they're really not all that different..." and explain why. (You should *not* say "on the one hand...") Being a good referee means being able to refer to recent public comments on all sides and highlighting the key points of disagreement.

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I Blog, Therefore I Am (EconomistMom)

—Diane Lim Rogers,
Chief Economist, The Concord Coalition



"The day after our au pair had been committed to a psychiatric facility, I walked into my staff director's office and told him I had to leave Capitol Hill..."

So began my first line ever on *any* blog whatsoever, but it so happened to be on my *own* blog—introducing myself to the world as “EconomistMom” on Mother’s Day 2008, just a few weeks into my new job as Chief Economist for the Concord Coalition. Starting such a blog had been a fuzzy but persistent dream of mine throughout the years I had worked on Capitol Hill, where I was expected to help tow the party line and keep any of my own objections to my own party’s policy ideas to mere whispers within closed-door caucus meetings—certainly not out loud publicly. But for one brief year in between my last two Hill jobs I had worked at the Brookings Institution, where I had gotten a taste of what it was like to speak my mind more freely—in several (rather opinionated) opinion pieces I wrote, in my speeches to the public while being the Brookings representative on the Concord Coalition’s “Fiscal Wake-Up Tour,” and in my very candid conversations and frequent collaboration with the press. When my personal circumstances made it impossible for me to keep up with the irregular demands of my Hill position, the crisis became a blessing in disguise: my chance to make a big change in my career and immerse myself in doing and writing about economic policy in a way that was uniquely “me” and would uniquely *fulfill* me.

Between the pent-up demand I had for an outlet for my opinions, and the encouragement and advice I was getting from friends and colleagues, I jumped into the blog with two feet when my new boss at the Concord Coalition, Bob Bixby, showed enthusiasm for the idea and supported my working on the blog during “Concord time.” More than 20 months and 560 posts later, EconomistMom.com (“a place where analytical rigor meets a mother’s intuition”) is thriving. And I’d like to think that Concord (and the organization’s


mission of fiscal responsibility) has in return achieved greater visibility in the economic policy community in a way that has gone beyond what they had expected to gain from hiring their first ever “Chief Economist.”

I’ve been surprised and really honored that my blog has received accolades from both the journalism and the academic communities. My blog was recognized by the Wall Street Journal last July as a “top 25” economics blog—and one of only 10 featured in the print edition—and was more recently ranked in a “scholarly” analysis of economics blogs published in the Eastern Economic Journal. In the latter, I was the top ranked female blogger, and one of just two women in the top 50. I think that my success and prominence in the “econoblogosphere” has a lot to do with the fact that there aren’t many of us women in this profession, and there are even fewer of us *moms* in this profession, and for some reason we “economist moms” are even more under-represented among economists who blog. When one is a rarity, one is more likely to stand out, get attention, fill a niche, and not be forgotten.

But of course, I know I’m not *that* unique in being an economist mom, and I know that I am talking to an unusually large sample of economist moms out there via this newsletter! I was lucky to have the opportunity and the circumstances to be the first economist and mom to get out there and *blog* as EconomistMom. But all the reasons why I’ve been successful at blogging, and all the reasons I love blogging, are also reasons why I believe economist moms in *general* have a “comparative advantage” in blogging. You can take this list as some reasons why any of you other economist moms out there should consider starting a blog of your own, too.

Why I Love Blogging and Why You Can, Too

Easy: I didn’t know anything about the mechanics of making a blog when I started, so I got some initial advice and help from my professional friends who were ahead of me in their blogging experience and their tech-savyness. But it is actually pretty easy to set up your own blog even if you have minimal experience,



using the free blogging sites and software out there—such as Wordpress (which I use) and Blogger. (You don't need to hire someone to “design” your website because the blogging programs offer so many different style and format permutations that it's easy to pick something that will look like your original creation.) Yes, it can be intimidating to start something completely new like this, especially if you're middle-aged like me and used to doing “work” in your more conventional ways. But don't be scared; it's not that hard!...But also don't be afraid to ask for help!

Pretty Cheap: The only expenses I have incurred to set up and maintain the blog are the domain registration fee (just a few dollars per year) and the fee for the website's hosting service (around \$100/year). Bottom line: A blog is pretty cheap to maintain as long as you maintain it yourself (free labor!). Instead of hiring a full-time site administrator, you can hire someone for the initial set-up and then have them available “on call” to help you out of sticky situations that crop up. (And again, don't hesitate to ask for help—especially from your friends who will help you for *free!*)

Fast: You can put up a blog post as fast as you can type! It's instant gratification. Of course, there's a down side to that: it can lead to “knee-jerk” reactions where you write more from an emotional place than an intellectual one, and that you might later wish you had never put out there. But unlike those emails you can't take back once you hit “send,” a blog post is editable after it's gone live, with no remaining trace of its prior form. That's *very* handy.

Fun, Not Work: If you choose to start your own blog and it's not an “institutional” blog tied to your workplace, then you can write about anything you want to, as long as it doesn't create a conflict of interest or otherwise be considered “politically incorrect” given your (real) job. When you write about something that you yourself are inspired to talk or write about (as opposed to *told* to write about), the writing feels like a favorite hobby rather than a work assignment.

Reactions More Than Research: If you have a unique perspective, then people will want to read your blog for your reactions to the news and things other people say. Even if it doesn't seem like original *research* or analysis, it's still your original thinking and reacting and “voice.” “Reacting” is a lot easier and faster than “researching”—but that doesn't cheapen the value of a blog written in

largely-reactive mode. Being a blogger who understands and can translate academic-style research into plain English and explain why not just Ph.D. economists should care about it, is a very valuable service to the general public—and a great diversity of readers will really value your blog if you can accomplish that. And those fast “knee-jerk” reactions are by definition especially easy to put out on a blog, but there's not just a *down* side to that. In fact, readers who come to appreciate your perspective will especially like those kinds of (honest and raw) reactions!

How can you quibble with EconomistMom?

What would your mother say?

Opportunity to Avoid Those Nagging Referees and Editors!: Many economists suffer from (over-) pride of authorship, and we tend to be a stubborn bunch who can't stand criticism from referees and editors who don't understand our work as well as we ourselves do! Having your own blog gives you the opportunity to be your own best or worst critic and to be your own boss. For most of us, this is our one big chance to let the genuine, uncensored version of us shine through!

Therapeutic: For me, my self-imposed goal of trying to blog every day has been a godsend. Every day I sit down in front of a “blank screen” and open myself up to the question: “what's on my mind, and what do I feel like writing about?” I've found that my daily blogging has “forced” me to pause and find valuable quiet time—and has led to a lot of self-discovery that I would not have otherwise known to even look for.

More Creative and Expressive Than Economics As Usual: My blog has allowed me to tap into the creative side of me like no other economic research I've done before. I've always naturally reacted to economic policy issues by (in my own head) relating them to phenomena in my everyday life, and now with my blog I'm able to share such analogies and help *non*-economists better understand these economic concepts. Where else but a blog could I do economic analysis and instruction while bragging about my kids, telling humorous stories, and finding (or creating) fun pictures? My blog has allowed me to put my personal and “human touch” on economics, and I

continued on page 15

2009 CSWEP Report continued from page 1

of Higher Education (2000 Edition) “Baccalaureate Colleges—Liberal Arts” list as less than ten are schools with economics departments offering an undergraduate and Masters only economics degree.

Only two Ph.D. granting departments did not respond to any question on the survey. Information on academic appointments by rank and gender were collected from the web for these two departments. Five departments answered only these same questions. A new question was added to the Ph.D. granting department survey about the number and the gender of senior undergraduate economics majors. This question was already included in the non-Ph.D. survey. 75% of all Ph.D. granting departments answered this new question. The response rate to all other questions on the Ph.D. granting department survey is 94%. The 52% response rate (78 departments) for our non-Ph.D. programs survey is typical for that survey.

Figure 1 and Tables 1 through 4 summarize the trends in women’s representation in Ph.D. granting departments over the past decade, tenured/tenure track vs. non-tenure track statistics for 2009, and job market placements for the most recent job market. The figure is labeled as female economists “in the pipeline” to show the progression of women through the ranks from newly minted Ph.D.s to tenured full professors. The fraction of first-year Ph.D. students and newly completed Ph.D.s in all Ph.D. granting departments who are women is about one-third; in both cases these fractions decreased somewhat between 2008 and 2009. Assuming

four to five years to complete a doctorate in economics this suggests that on average the pipeline is not very leaky at least through completion of the doctorate.

The female shares of Assistant Professors and tenured Associate Professors are essentially constant between 2008 and 2009 at close to 28% and 22% respectively. The female share of tenured Full Professors up ticked to 9.7%, an all-time high for this survey.

The most interesting continuing aspect of the survey is changes in the tenured Associate Professor fractions relative to changes in the other two fractions. In 1997, the rule of one-half applied almost exactly. The rule came from the observation that the percent of tenured female Associate Professors (13.4%) as a fraction of the percent of untenured female Assistant Professors (26.0%) was very close to one-half. In addition, the percent of tenured female Full Professors (6.5%) as a fraction of the percent of tenured female Assistant Professors (13.4%) was also very close to one-half. In 2000, the rule was perturbed by the increase in the female tenured Associate Professor percent. The Associate to Assistant Professor fraction jumped to 0.76 and remained in the 0.65 to 0.84 range through 2009. The Full Professor percent has not yet apparently shown the impact of the Associate Professor percent changes although enough years (9) have passed for promotion to reasonably begin to occur. However, arguably it is still a bit early to see a significant impact beyond the 9.7% peak in the Full Professor percent in 2009.

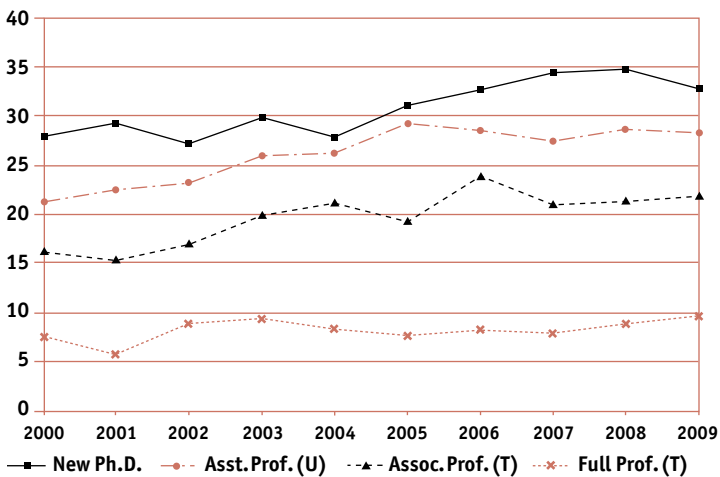
Table 1: The Percentage of Economists in the Pipeline Who Are Female, 2000–2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Ph.D.-Granting Departments										
1st yr students	38.8%	31.9%	33.9%	34.0%	33.9%	31.9%	31.0%	32.7%	35.0%	33.5%
ABD	32.3%	30.2%	30.6%	32.7%	33.1%	33.9%	33.6%	32.7%	33.7%	33.5%
New Ph.D.	28.0%	29.4%	27.2%	29.8%	27.9%	31.1%	32.7%	34.5%	34.8%	32.9%
Assistant Professor (U)	21.4%	22.5%	23.2%	26.1%	26.3%	29.4%	28.6%	27.7%	28.8%	28.4%
Associate Professor (U)	17.2%	10.0%	17.2%	24.0%	11.6%	31.2%	24.6%	17.1%	29.2%	25.0%
Associate Professor (T)	16.2%	15.3%	17.0%	19.9%	21.2%	19.2%	24.1%	21.2%	21.5%	21.8%
Full Professor (T)	7.4%	5.8%	8.9%	9.4%	8.4%	7.7%	8.3%	8.1%	8.8%	9.7%
Assoc (T) % as a % of Assistant	0.76%	0.68%	0.73%	0.76%	0.81%	0.65%	0.84%	0.76%	0.75%	0.77%
Full % as a % of Assoc (T)	0.46%	0.38%	0.52%	0.47%	0.40%	0.40%	0.34%	0.38%	0.41%	0.44%
Full % as a % of Assistant	0.35%	0.26%	0.38%	0.36%	0.32%	0.26%	0.29%	0.29%	0.31%	0.34%
Number of respondents	76	69	83	95	100	93	96	102	111	119
Number of Ph.D. Granting Departments	120	120	120	128	122	122	124	124	123	119*

Notes: U refers to untenured and T refers to tenured. ABD indicates students who have completed “all but dissertation.”

*In 2009, the information for two schools was collected from the web.

Figure 1: Percentage of Economists in the Pipeline Who Are Female—All Ph.D.-Granting Departments



Among all Ph.D. granting economics departments in the United States, the female share of non-tenure track faculty is more than double that for the female share of all tenured/tenure track faculty (36.1% versus 16.9%). Between 2008 and 2009 the female share of non-tenure track faculty rose by 2.7 percentage points and the share of all faculty in non-tenured positions fell by almost one percentage point. In 2009 13.8% of all faculty in Ph.D. granting departments are non-tenure track faculty.

Women were more likely to obtain a U.S. based job than men. The U.S. based job market placement shares for women by type of job differ from those for men by about three percentage points. However, among those women who obtained a foreign job, the share of women obtaining an academic job was significantly higher than the share of men obtaining an academic job.

Figure 2 and Table 5 present data on the status of women in economics departments located in liberal arts institutions over the past seven years, which is for all years that data exists. Here the pipeline is much less leaky with the share of female economics majors, assistant professors, and tenured associate professors being very similar. The share of tenured full professors in liberal arts institutions who are women is more than double that in Ph.D. departments and has been rising over time to 21% in 2009.²

This is the first year that comparisons can be made between the percent of senior economics majors who are female in Ph.D. granting departments versus the percent who

² Because of the historically substantially lower response rate to the liberal arts department survey than to the Ph.D. granting departments survey, there is less confidence in year-to-year trends and overall results in the liberal arts department survey. In early 2010 efforts will be made to obtain responses from a higher fraction of liberal arts departments.

Figure 2: Percentage of Economists in the Pipeline Who Are Female—Liberal Arts Departments

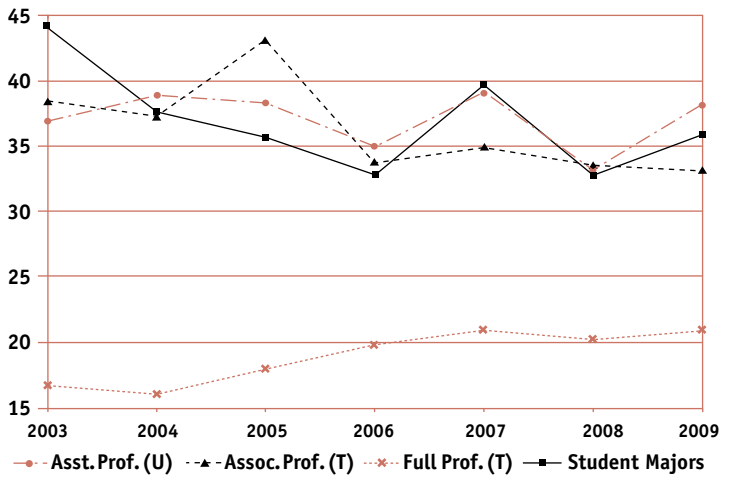


Table 2: Tenured and Untenured Faculty Data 2009

	Women	Men	Percent Women
All Ph.D.-Granting Departments			
All tenured/tenure track	485	2,393	16.9%
Other (non-tenure track)	165	292	36.1%

Table 3: Job Market Employment Shares by Gender 2009* All Ph.D. Granting Departments

	Women	Men
U.S. Based Jobs		
Share of All Individuals by Gender	62.4%	58.5%
Academic, Ph.D. granting department	40.7%	43.3%
Academic, Other	23.0%	20.7%
Public sector	16.7%	19.3%
Private sector	19.6%	16.7%
Foreign Job Obtained		
Share of All Individuals by Gender	24.8%	29.0%
Academic	74.7%	65.4%
Nonacademic	25.3%	34.6%
No Job Found		
Share of All Individuals by Gender	12.8%	12.5%
Total Number of Individuals	5,807	14,309

*Shares by detailed type of job, e.g., academic, public or private sector, sum to 100, except for rounding.

are female at liberal arts schools. The Ph.D. granting department percent at 28.9% is seven percentage points lower than the comparable figure for liberal arts schools.

The Committee's Recent Activities

On-going Activities

One of CSWEP's major activities is the production of our thrice-yearly newsletter. In addition to reporting on the annual survey of departments, the Winter newsletter, co-edited by Fiona Scott Morton, included articles on what you do and choices you make after you receive tenure. Marty Olney co-edited the Spring Newsletter that included articles on harassment, discrimination, and advice from a lawyer. This issue also included an interview with the 2008 Carolyn Shaw Bell award winner, Anne Carter, and listed top ten tips on how to get funding. The Fall newsletter was co-edited by Julie Hotchkiss and featured a discussion on navigating the job market as dual career economists. It also included an interview with 2008 Elaine Bennett Research Prize winner Amy Finkelstein. These newsletters would not be possible without the tireless efforts of Deborah Barbezat.

As part of its ongoing efforts to increase the participation of women on the AEA program, CSWEP organized six sessions for the January 2010 ASSA meetings in Atlanta. Linda Bell organized two sessions on personnel economics and Julie Hotchkiss organized three sessions on gender-related issues. CSWEP also co-hosted a panel session with CSMGEP on the impact of AEA and NSF mentoring programs.

For the first time CSWEP's business meeting at the American Economic Association Annual Meeting was a luncheon event. At the business meeting Barbara Fraumeni presented results on the annual department survey and summarized CSWEP activities over the past year. During this meeting, the 2009 Carolyn Shaw Bell Award was presented to Elizabeth E. Bailey of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The Carolyn Shaw Bell award is given annually to a woman who has furthered the status of women in the economics profession through her example, achievements, contributions to increasing our understanding

**Table 4: Ph.D. Students Data 2009
All Ph.D. Granting Departments**

	Women	Men	Percent Women
Students (2009–2010 Academic Year)			
First-year Ph.D. students	561	1113	33.5%
ABD students	1196	2371	33.5%
Ph.D. granted (2008–2009 Academic Year)	329	670	32.9%

of how women can advance through the economics profession, and mentoring of other women. The Chair thanks Trish Mosser, Amy Schwartz and Fiona Scott Morton for their service on the 2009 Carolyn Shaw Bell Awards Committee. This prize was established in 1998 to recognize and honor outstanding research in any field of economics by a woman at the beginning of her career.

As part of our ongoing mentoring efforts CSWEP sponsored one regional and one national mentoring workshop for junior faculty in economics in 2009–10. The regional mentoring session was held in conjunction with the Southern Economic Association meeting in November 2009. Participants were enthusiastic in their exit survey about the quality and usefulness of the panels and overall activities of the workshop. The national mentoring workshop was held after the January 2010 American Economic Association meetings in Atlanta. We thank all the mentors who participated in these workshops and especially organizers KimMarie McGoldrick, Donna Ginther and Terra McKinnish. The American Economic Association is funding one more regional workshop in 2011 and one more national mentoring workshop in 2012. Hopefully the American Economic Association will agree to fund these workshops on a more permanent basis given the success of the national workshop as documented in a Blau, Croson, Currie, and Ginther paper to be published in the May *American Economic Review* Papers and Proceedings volume. (See "From the Chair.") In addition, we are continuing a Summer Fellows initiative in 2010 supported by CSWEP/AEA and run jointly with CSMGEP. Since the program was created

Table 5: The Percent of Economists in the Liberal Arts Schools Pipeline Who Are Female, 2003–2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Student Majors	44.2%	37.6%	35.7%	32.8%	39.7%	32.8%	35.9%
Asst. Prof. (U)	36.9%	38.9%	38.3%	35%	39.1%	33.1%	38.2%
Assoc. Prof. (T)	38.5%	37.3%	43.1%	33.7%	34.9%	33.5%	33.1%
Full Prof. (T)	16.7%	16.2%	18.1%	19.9%	21.0%	20.3%	21.1%
Number of Respondents	64	74	78	88	77	86	78
Number of Lib. Arts. Depts. Responding	143	143	143	143	143	143	148

Notes: U refers to untenured and T refers to tenured

in 2007 the number of fellows placed has grown from six in 2007 to 18 in 2009 and the number of participating or cooperating institutions has increased from four in 2007 to 21 in 2010. The purpose of this program is to increase the participation and advancement of women and underrepresented minorities in economics. The fellowship allows the fellow to spend a summer in residence at a sponsoring research institution such as a Federal Reserve Bank, Federal statistical agency, other public agencies, and think-tanks.

Regional Activities

CSWEP's regional representatives organized sessions at each of the regional association meetings—including the Eastern, Southern, Midwest, and Western Economic Association. Our thanks go to Kaye Husbands Fealing (Midwest), Linda Bell (Eastern), Julie Hotchkiss (Southern) and Marty Olney (Western), for their excellent programs and efforts to help women economists in their regions maintain and increase their professional networks. Abstracts of the papers presented at these association meetings are on the CSWEP web site.

Membership Data Base and Web Site

We have undertaken a project to modernize the CSWEP data base and to locate it on the AEA server. In the short to intermediate run we will preserve the existing data base in part because it will take some time for those listed on the data base to enter or correct their information on the new data base. The data base includes all economists (most of them women) who register with us and incorporates data concerning their employer, their job title, their address, field of interest, and other employment related information into our roster. With the modernized data base its functionality and usefulness will be improved. The web site code is also being modernized. We particularly thank Donna Ginther, a member of the Committee, who has overseen these efforts.

Additional Words of Thanks

The Chair would like to thank the membership chair, Joan Haworth and her staff, particularly Lee Fordham, for their essential contribution to our outreach mission. The terms of four of our Committee members ended in January 2010—Linda Bell, Trish Mosser, Marty Olney, and Fiona Scott Morton. Linda and Marty as previously noted served as regional CSWEP representatives. Trish served on both the Summer Fellows and the Carolyn Shaw Bell award committee. Fiona Scott Morton attempted to track the status of female economists at top business schools and also served on the Carolyn Shaw Bell award committee. They and the continuing Committee members have all made outstanding contributions and we are enormously grateful to them for their willingness to serve. The Chair thanks new Committee members Susan Averett, Linda Goldberg, Jennifer Imazeki,

and Terra McKinnish for agreeing to serve. CSWEP receives both financial and staff support from the American Economic Association. We are especially grateful for all the help we receive from John Siegfried and his staff—particularly Barbara Fiser and Susan Houston. The Chair also warmly thanks Deborah Arbique from the Muskie School of the University of Southern Maine who has provided extraordinary and indispensable administrative support for the Committee over the last year. The Chair also appreciates that the Muskie School and the University of Southern Maine is willing to continue to host CSWEP.

—Barbara M. Fraumeni, Chair

Bailey Wins Award continued from page 1

research focuses on economic regulation and deregulation, market structure, and corporate governance. In addition to many journal articles, Bailey is the author of *Economic Theory of Regulatory Constraint*, (D.C. Heath, 1973), *Deregulating the Airlines* with David Graham and Daniel Kaplan, (The MIT Press, 1985), and the editor of *The Political Economy of Privatization and Deregulation* with Janet Rothenberg Pack, (Edward Elgar, 1995).

Dr. Bailey is a graduate of Radcliffe College and the Stevens Institute and, in 1972, she was the first woman to receive a doctorate in economics from Princeton University. She served as dean of Carnegie Mellon University's Graduate School of Industrial Administration from 1983 to 1990.

In 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed Dr. Bailey as the first female commissioner of the Civil Aeronautics Board, where she played an instrumental role in the deregulation of U.S. airline industry. From 1960–1977 she was at Bell Laboratories, where she began as a computer programmer and became head of the Economics Research Department.

Dr. Bailey was Vice President of the American Economic Association from 1981–1983, the Chair of its Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession in 1980–1982, and was elected President of the Eastern Economics Association in 1998. She was Chairman of the Board of the National Bureau of Economics Research from 2005–2008 and formerly served as a trustee of Princeton University and as an honorary trustee at the Brookings Institution. She was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1997.

A Bakers' Dozen Tips continued from page 4

little known fact is that reporters all over the country get their ideas for policy stories from those three newspapers. If you get coverage in the Minneapolis Herald Tribune, cool! But the coverage may end there. If you get a front page story in the New York Times, it could spin off dozens of other articles, radio stories, TV coverage, and blog posts.

10. Don't take yourself too seriously. An occupational hazard of policy journalism is boredom. You might not believe this, but some of our colleagues are mind-numbingly dull. If you can lighten up the dismal science, the press will beat a path to your door. It doesn't mean you should diminish the importance of your work. And you should avoid snark or jokes that might not go over well with your audience. But the insights of economics can be ironic, surprising, or even a little bit funny. Have a little fun with it.
11. Don't be afraid to talk to reporters. Think about what you're saying, and be aware that the most outrageous thing you say may appear in quotes next to your name,

but don't let that paralyze you. You're not that important. If you get quoted saying something slightly embarrassing, the Dow will not crash, foreign investors will not dump dollars, and the terrorists will not win. You'll get some teasing e-mails from friends and colleagues. It's a good way to get back in touch.

12. That said, be careful with reporters you don't know. Most reporters are professional and responsible, but some aren't. Some will try to steer you into saying things you don't want to say. Don't let them (and cut the conversation short if they persist). Some will quote you when you thought you were off the record. Be careful to say, "This is off the record," before you say something that you don't want to be quoted. But if you don't know and trust the reporter, it's better not to say it at all.
13. Keep the good reporters' and editors' phone numbers and call them when you have something newsworthy. They are always looking for ideas and will be grateful for your help.

Stretching Your Boundaries continued from page 7

- **Wise person.** A valuable role is to be able to step back from the narrow issue at hand ("should we raise the minimum wage") and be able to explain why the issue has arisen at this time, what other options should be part of this debate, and some historical perspective on the uniqueness of the issues.

Obviously, if you've come to advocate, you give up the ability to also play referee or wise person. This can be frustrating, but it is a reality of the perception. Similarly, if you spend your time refereeing the dispute, you probably will not be able to provide the wise person perspective. Undoubtedly, trying to mix all three will leave a muddled and uneven performance in its wake.

Radio

If you've developed successful strategies for television, doing radio is a breeze. Everything else applies, except that you can drop all concern about appearances and focus on what you are saying. The most important aspect of radio is to know the audience and style of show. There is nearly infinite variety in the radio landscape, and the tenor is very different on drive-time talk radio in Montana compared to the Diane Rehm show in D.C.

In my experience, radio hosts are particularly prone to using their guests to ratify their opinions, instead of asking

questions. So be ready to politely disagree and say it the way *you* are comfortable.

Public Lectures

Along with media appearances come the opportunity for large public lectures, whether they are campus-wide events, business conferences, think tanks, or other venues. These carry a slightly different flavor.

To begin, you will have more time to do basic education, so you can spend a little time in each role—referee, wise person, advocate—if you so desire, but in doing so it is important to first cover a little basic background so that the audience has adequate footing.

Typically there will also be a question period, often without the aid of a host to run off ill-focused questions. In my experience, people want to talk as much as to ask questions, so this can become an issue.

Concluding Thoughts

I believe there is great value to bringing the profession's insights to a larger audience and heartily encourage those who are so inclined. It will require some effort, as it is really hard at times. As much as I've thought about the aspects outlined above, I've never gotten it right yet. Good luck.

know my stories involving my kids has allowed me to “connect” better with real people and make the issues I care about more compelling. For example, I am sure my motherhood makes me a better spokesperson for fiscal responsibility; people believe me when I say I care about the fiscal outlook because I worry about my kids’ economic future.

Flexible Work Hours and Environment: Blogging is convenient for working moms. You can write from home in your pajamas, jot ideas down (even without your laptop) while at a Little League baseball game or a ballet lesson, and basically write at odd hours whenever the inspiration hits.

Instant Exposure to the Masses and Access to the VIPs: I’ve found that “regular people” are much more likely to read an entertaining blog than any prestigious academic journal. And journalists love to learn from experts through the blogosphere, because blog posts are typically so much more accessible to them than research papers are. If your blog has broad reach then the top reporters will read it, will learn and write about your ideas, and therefore ultimately help your ideas actually influence policymaking.

Blogging Keeps You Young!: My blogging experience has opened me up to new professional communities well beyond the academic and policy economist communities I had been limited to in the past. For example, I was invited to hang out and write from the “bloggers hub” of the World Business Forum in NYC, and I’ve got an EconomistMom “twitter” feed now, too. I’m soon to launch a video blogging (“vlog”) channel. While I’m having so much fun with these “new media” technologies, I find myself surrounded by people much younger than I am. So I’m convinced that blogging makes me look and feel younger!

Blogging Broadens Participation and Furthers the Debate: The blogging community of writers and commentators is broad and diverse, and discussions in the blogosphere often pave the way for national discussion and the politics of the issues. The downside is you can attract very vocal criticism from those with extreme viewpoints—sometimes even opposite extremes at once! If you blog about controversial issues, you must have “thick skin” and learn not take it personally.

“Benefit of the Doubt” Factor (EconomistMoms Are More Compelling Than Other Economists): I’ve discovered that there’s something that’s perceived as quite special about the combination of being an economist and being a mom: there’s both credibility and trustworthiness there. When my blog was honored in the Wall Street Journal, mine was the only blog where the editors didn’t list true “quibbles.” Instead, they wrote: *“How can you quibble with EconomistMom? What would your mother say?”*

To conclude, starting your own blog might seem like a risky proposition to the average CSWEP member, because we economists tend to lean conservative in how we approach our life and our work. And we women and especially mothers might not be used to promoting ourselves so much, the way blogs often seem to serve as “ego showcases.” But I’ve found it to be a low-cost, low-risk, and yet high-upside-potential-return endeavor. On net the benefits have already outweighed the costs, and so the bottom line for me is that blogging about economics from my very personal perspective has been a very positive experience. Maybe you’ll want to give it a try, too?

NOMINATIONS SOUGHT for the 2010

Elaine Bennett Research Prize

The Elaine Bennett Research Prize is awarded every other year to recognize, support, and encourage outstanding contributions by young women in the economics profession. The next award will be presented in January 2011.

The prize is made possible by contributions from William Zame and others, in memory of Elaine Bennett, who made significant contributions in economic theory and experimental economics and encouraged the work of young women in all areas of economics.

Nominees should be at the beginning of their career but have demonstrated exemplary research contributions in their field. Nominations should contain the candidate’s CV, relevant publications, a letter of nomination and two supporting letters. The letters of the nomination and supporting letters should describe the candidate’s research and its significance. Nominations will be judged by a committee appointed by CSWEP.

Inquiries, nominations and donations may be sent to:

Barbara Fraumeni, CSWEP Chair
Muskie School of Public Service
University of Southern Maine
Wishcamper Center
P.O. Box 9300
Portland, ME 04104-9300
cswep@usm.maine.edu

This year’s nomination deadline: September 15, 2010

Dr. Margaret Garritsen deVries, IMF Historian and Economist

Margaret Garritsen deVries, PhD, 87 years old, an economist and former Historian Economist of the International Money Fund, died December 18, 2009 at Suburban Hospital of complications from pneumonia.

Dr. deVries was among the first staff hired by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), joining the IMF as an economist in 1946. She represented the IMF on missions to Mexico, Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Turkey, Israel, Yugoslavia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. She was appointed Assistant Chief of the Multiple Exchange Rate Division in 1953 and Chief of the Far East Division in 1957. She resigned in 1959 (to care for her two young children), but in 1963 rejoined the IMF to help write the history of the IMF's first twenty years. In 1973, she was appointed official Historian, a post she held until her retirement in 1987.

She was the author of the *International Monetary Fund, 1966–71*, (2 volumes), the *International Monetary Fund, 1972–1978* (3 volumes), *Balance of Payment Adjustment: The IMF Experience, 1946–86* and *The IMF in a Changing World, 1945–1985* and co-author of *The International Monetary Fund, 1945–1965* (3 volumes) and *Foreign Economic Problems of the United States*. She was also a professor of economics at The George Washington University and a frequent lecturer and speaker on international economics and contributor to professional journals. In her retirement, she continued to write, including a regular column she authored for ten years in the IMF Retirees' Association newsletter.

Dr. deVries was born in Detroit, Michigan, attended the University of Michigan as an American Association of University Women scholar, elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and graduated with honors in economics in 1943. With the aid of fellowships from the honor society of Phi Kappa Phi and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, she did graduate work at M.I.T., receiving a Ph.D. in 1946. Her doctoral dissertation was on the management of the national debt.

She is listed in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who of American Women*, was honored in 1980 with a Distinguished Alumni Award by the University of Michigan, in 1987 as Outstanding Washington Woman Economist by the Washington Women's Economic Association, and in 2003 by the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award of the CSWEP Committee of the American Economics Association. She was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi Honor Societies, the University of Michigan and M.I.T. Alumni/ae Associations, and the Bethesda United Church of Christ.

She is survived by her husband of 57 years, Dr. Barend A. deVries, Ph.D., of Bethesda, MD, a daughter Christine M. deVries, of Bethesda, MD, a son Barton G. deVries, and two granddaughters, Kathryn X. deVries of Bethesda, MD, and Kara R. deVries of Columbus, OH. She is also survived by two sisters, Florence G. Wilkinson, of Phoenix, AZ; Virginia G. Hales of Bellevue, WA, and a brother, John F. Garritsen, of Maple Grove, MN.

Obituary provided by the DeVries family.

Annual and Regional Meetings

CSWEP Sponsored Sessions at the Eastern Economic Association Meeting

February 26–28, 2010

Philadelphia, PA: Loew's Philadelphia Hotel

Session 1: The Economics of Obesity

Chair: Laura M. Argys

The Impact of Knowledge and Diet on Body Mass Production, Kerry Anne McGeary (Drexel University)

Obesity, Divorce, and Labor Market Outcomes, Hannah Spirrisson (Rhodes College)

Exposure to Obesity and Weight Gain Among Adolescents, Muzhe Yang (Lehigh University) and Rui Huang (University of Connecticut)

How Do Business Cycles Affect Our Eating Habits? Evidence from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Dhaval Dave (Bentley University), Inas Rashad Kelly (Queens College/CUNY)

CSWEP Sponsored Sessions at the Midwest Economic Association Meeting

March 19–21, 2010

Chicago, IL: Hotel Orrington

The Hotel Orrington is on Chicago's North Shore, across from Northwestern University. CSWEP is sponsoring two sessions and a complementary luncheon. This is a great time to network and discuss career opportunities. CSWEP members look forward to meeting you at the conference. Look for our signs for sessions and luncheon.

Session 1: Topics in Household Behavior and Family Economics

- Opportunity cost of care giving
- Welfare stigma
- Male wage inequality

Session 2: Topics in Education and Financial Markets

- College majors and institutional biases
- Consumer economics
- Residential mortgage default

Calls for Papers and Abstracts

Southern Economic Association Meeting Call for Papers

CSWEP will sponsor a number of sessions at the annual meeting of the Southern Economic Association to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, November 20–22, 2010.

One or two sessions are available for persons submitting an entire session (3 or 4 papers) or a complete panel on a specific topic in any area in economics. The organizer should prepare a proposal for a panel (including chair and participants) or session (including chair, abstracts, and discussants) and submit by e-mail before April 2, 2010.

One or two additional sessions will be organized by the Southern Representative. Abstracts for papers in the topic areas of gender, health economics, labor economics, and urban/regional are particularly solicited, but abstracts in other areas will be accepted by e-mail by April 2, 2010. Abstracts should be approximately one page in length and include paper title, names of authors, affiliation and rank, and e-mail contact information as well as mailing address.

All information should be e-mailed to:

Dr. Julie L. Hotchkiss, CSWEP Southern Representative
Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
e-mail: Julie.L.Hotchkiss@atl.frb.org
phone: (404) 498-8198
FAX: (404) 498-8058

Session Summaries

CSWEP Sessions at the Southern Economic Association Meeting

Visit the CSWEP website for a description of these Sessions on the “Session Summaries” page at:
http://cswep.org/session_summaries.htm

CSWEP Sessions at the 2010 AEA Annual Meeting

Visit the CSWEP website for a description of these Sessions on the “Session Summaries” page at:
http://cswep.org/session_summaries.htm

Published Sessions

Two CSWEP sessions to be in the May *American Economic Review* 2010 Papers and Proceedings

Gender Topic: *Gender, Jobs, Success and Placement*

Can Mentoring Help Female Assistant Professors? The Case of CSWEP's CeMENT Program, Francine Blau (Cornell University), Rachel Croson (University of Texas, Dallas), Janet Currie (Columbia University) and Donna Ginther (University of Kansas)

Are There Gender Differences in the Job Mobility Patterns of Academic Economists?, Christina E. Hilmer and Michael J. Hilmer (San Diego State University)

Female Hires and the Success of Start-up Firms, Andrea Weber (RWI Essen and University of California-Berkeley) and Christine Zulehner (University of Vienna)

Gender Differences in Wealth at Retirement, Urvi Neelakantan (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) and Yunhee Chang (University of Mississippi)

Non-Gender Topic: *Human Capital, Work and Outcomes*

Investment in General Human Capital and Turnover Intention, Colleen Flaherty Manchester (Carlson School of Management, University of Minnesota)

Applicant Screening and Performance-Related Outcomes, Fali Huang (Singapore Management University) and Peter Cappelli (The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania)

Stop the Clock Policies and Career Success in Academia, Colleen Flaherty Manchester, Lisa M. Leslie and Amit Kramer (University of Minnesota)

Low-Skilled Immigration and Work-Fertility Tradeoffs Among High-Skilled U.S. Natives, Delia Furta-do (University of Connecticut) and Heinrich Hock (Mathematica Policy Research)

Check out
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
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see <http://scienceofsciencepolicy.net>

**Julia Lane, Program Director, Science of
Science & Innovation Policy**

Note that next solicitation due date is
September 9, 2010

http://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_summ.jsp?pims_id=501084&org=SBE



NOMINATIONS SOUGHT
for the 2010
**Carolyn Shaw Bell
Award**

The Carolyn Shaw Bell Award was created in January 1998 as part of the 25th Anniversary celebration of the founding of CSWEP. Carolyn Shaw Bell, the Katharine Coman Chair Professor Emerita of Wellesley College, was the first Chair of CSWEP. (To read a short biography of Carolyn Shaw Bell, see our Winter 2005 Newsletter.) The Carolyn Shaw Bell Award ("Bell Award") is given annually to an individual who has furthered the status of women in the economics profession, through example, achievements, increasing our understanding of how women can advance in the economics profession, or mentoring others. All nominations should include a nomination letter, updated CV and two or more supporting letters, preferably at least one from a mentee.

Inquiries, nominations and donations may be sent to:

Barbara Fraumeni, CSWEP Chair
Muskie School of Public Service
University of Southern Maine
Wishcamper Center
P.O. Box 9300
Portland, ME 04104-9300
cswep@usm.maine.edu

This year's nomination deadline: September 15, 2010

There will be a
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FOR THE ROLLOUT!

Already a CSWEP Associate?
Consider joining the
American Economic Association.

CSWEP is a subcommittee of the AEA, which subsidizes many of our activities. In addition to all the perks associated with AEA membership, part of your dues will help to support CSWEP-sponsored programs, like the mentoring program.

To join, go to

<http://www.vanderbilt.edu/AEA>.

BRAG BOX

"We need every day to herald some woman's achievements... go ahead and boast!"
—Carolyn Shaw Bell

Congratulations to **Ebonya Washington** who was recently promoted to Associate Professor at Yale.

KimMarie McGoldrick, Professor of Economics at Robins School of Business and long term CeMENT coordinator for CSWEP, just won the Ken Elzinga Teaching Award for 2009 from the Southern Economic Association. The award was made in San Antonio in November.

Congratulations to **CeMENT**—the Lincoln Land Institute's Board of Directors has approved a mentoring program and Daphne Kenyon is using CeMENT as their model! Interested in public or urban finance? If you are interested, potential candidates can contact Daphne at either dkenyon433@aol.com or dkenyon@lincolninst.edu. Check out the Junior Scholars description on the CSWEP Graduate Students page and watch their website: <http://www.lincolninst.edu/aboutlincoln/>

Check out our ONLINE HYPERLINKED Newsletter which can be emailed to you as a condensed pdf! If you want to continue to receive your Newsletter by snail mail, note that the requested donation amount has increased to

\$35



Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

HOW TO RENEW/BECOME A CSWEP ASSOCIATE

CSWEP is a subcommittee of the AEA, charged with addressing the status of women in the economics profession. It publishes a three-times-a-year newsletter that examines issues such as how to get papers published, how to get on the AEA program, how to network, working with graduate students, and family leave policies. CSWEP also organizes sessions at the annual meetings of the AEA and the regional economics associations, runs mentoring workshops, and publishes an annual report on the status of women in the economics profession.

CSWEP depends on the generosity of its associates to continue its activities. If you are already a CSWEP associate and have not sent in your donation for the current year (January 1, 2009–December 31, 2009) we urge you to renew your status. All donations are tax-deductible. If CSWEP is new to you, please explore our website, www.cswep.org to learn more about us.

Students receive free complimentary CSWEP associate status. Just indicate your student status below.

Thank you!

If you wish to renew/become an associate of CSWEP you have two options:

OPTION 1: ONLINE PAYMENT

Use this link: <http://cswep.org/OnlineDonation.htm> It's quick, convenient and secure. We accept Mastercard, Visa and American Express.

OPTION 2: MAIL

If paying by check or if you are a student, please send your donation to:

CSWEP Membership
4901 Tower Court
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(Please make check payable to CSWEP Membership)

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MAILING ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

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Please supply your email address which will enable us to deliver your CSWEP Newsletter electronically. Doing so saves CSWEP postage costs and is another way to support our activities.

If for some reason you need to have this newsletter sent by U.S. Post, which will increase your donation by \$10 per year, please check here

check here if currently an AEA member

check here if currently a student Institution: _____

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I authorize CSWEP to release my contact information to other organizations that wish to share information of interest with CSWEP members. yes no

Donation Amount: \$25.00 (associate level, receiving the CSWEP Newsletter via email)

\$35.00 (associate level, receiving the CSWEP Newsletter via post) \$50.00 \$75.00

\$100.00 Other _____

If paying by check please send your donation to CSWEP, c/o Joan Haworth, Ph.D.; 4901 Tower Court; Tallahassee, FL 32303 (Please make check payable to CSWEP).

Please visit our website <http://www.cswep.org/>

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Upcoming Regional Meetings:

Midwest Economic Association

<http://web.grinnell.edu/mea>
2010 Annual Meeting March 19–21, 2010
North Side of Chicago: Hotel Orrington

Western Economic Association

<http://www.weainternational.org/>
2010 Annual Meeting June 29–July 3, 2010
Oregon: Hilton Portland and Executive Tower

Southern Economic Association

<http://www.southerneconomic.org/>
2010 Annual Meeting November 20–22, 2010
Atlanta, Atlanta Sheraton
SEA deadline: April 2
CSWEP deadline: April 2

Eastern Economic Association

<http://www.ramapo.edu/eea/conference.html>
2011 Annual Meeting February 25–27, 2011
New York City: Sheraton Hotel and Towers

It's time to **RENEW!**

Please remember to renew your membership for the 2010 year.

One-third of the CSWEP budget comes from donations.

CSWEP Activities

As a standing Committee of the American Economic Association since 1971, CSWEP undertakes activities to monitor and improve the position of women in the economics profession through the Annual CSWEP Questionnaire (results of which are reported in the CSWEP Annual Report), internships with the Summer Fellows, mentoring opportunities through CeMENT and the Joan Haworth Mentoring Fund, recognition of women in the field with the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award and Elaine Bennett Research Prize, support of regional and annual meetings, organizing paper sessions and networking opportunities.