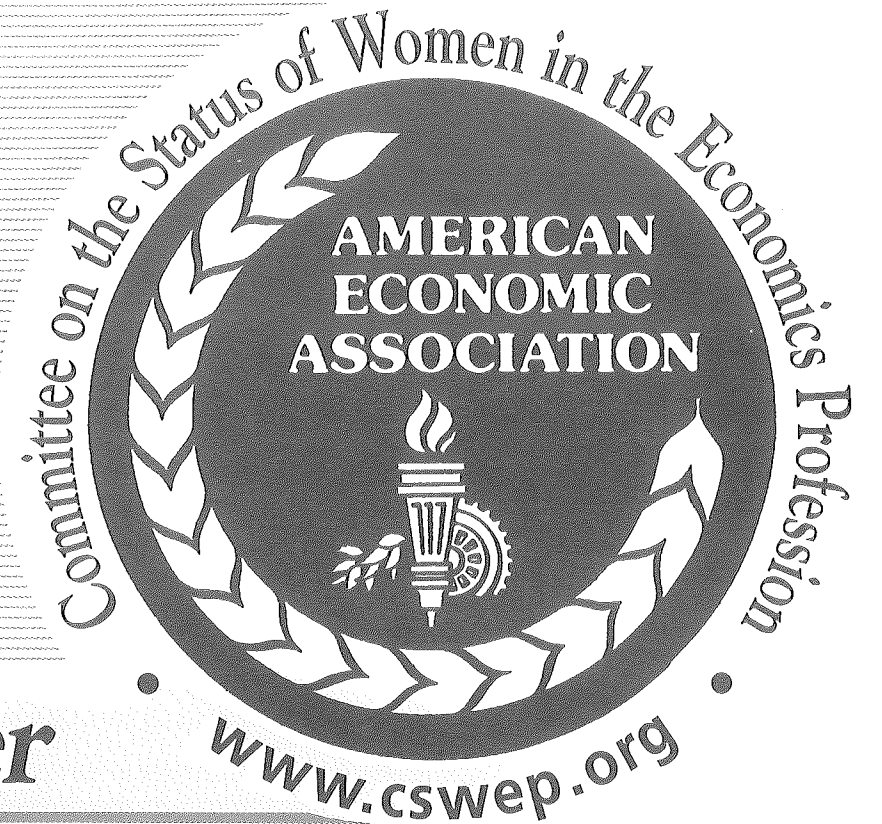


American Economic Association
CSWEP
c/o Beth Allen
Department of Economics
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455

NONPROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 22
GRANVILLE, OH 43023

*****G-DIGIT 277
MARJORIE B. MCLEOD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
DUKE UNIVERSITY
DURHAM NC 27706



Newsletter

A publication of the American Economic Association's Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

Published three times annually

Winter, 2000

In this issue:

- Economics, Crime, and Criminal Justice
- Law and Economics
- A Sincere and True Account of the Unexpected Delivery of an Extraordinary Windfall Treasure
- 1999 CSWEP Annual Report

Have you paid your CSWEP dues? If your mailing label does not say "1999" in the upper right hand corner, then you have not paid dues for this academic year. Beginning with the Spring, 2000 issue, our Newsletter will only be sent to dues-paying associates, so please check your membership and send your dues, if necessary, to:

Joan Haworth, Membership Secretary
4901 Tower Court
Tallahassee, FL 32303

We appreciate your support!

CSWEP Newsletter

Winter, 2000

Directory of CSWEP Board Members

Beth Allen, Chair
Department of Economics
University of Minnesota
1035 Management and Economics
271 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Voice: (612) 626-8213
Fax: (612) 624-0209
E-mail: cswep@utlas.socsci.umn.edu

Andrea H. Beller
Department of Agricultural & Consumer Econ.
University of Illinois-Urbana
305 Mumford Hall
1301 West Gregory Drive
Urbana, IL 61801
Voice: (217) 333-7257
Fax: (217) 333-5538
E-mail: a-beller@uiuc.edu

Barbara Fraumeni
Bureau of Economic Analysis
BE-3
1441 'L' Street NW
Washington, DC 20230
Voice: (202) 606-9603
Fax: (202) 606-5311
E-mail: barbara.fraumeni@bea.doc.gov

Caren Grown
MacArthur Foundation
Suite 1100
140 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60630
Voice: (312) 726-8000 ext 256
Fax: (312) 917-0315
E-mail: cgrown@macfdn.org

Bronwyn H. Hall
Department of Economics
549 Evans Hall
University of California-Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-3880
Voice: (510) 642-3878
Fax: (510) 548-5561
E-mail: bhall@econ.berkeley.edu

Jean Kimmel
W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research
300 S. Westnedge Ave.
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
Voice: (616) 385-0435
Fax: (616) 627-5451
E-mail: kimmel@we.upjohninst.org

Lisa Lynch
Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy
Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155
Voice: (617) 627-5151
Fax: (617) 627-3712
E-mail: llynch2@emerald.tufts.edu

KimMarie McGoldrick
Department of Economics
E.C. Robins School of Business
University of Richmond
Richmond, VA 23173
Voice: (804) 289-8575
Fax: (804) 289-8878
E-mail: kmcgoldr@richmond.edu

Robert A. Pollak
Department of Economics
Washington University
205 Elliot Hall
Campus Box 1208
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130
Voice: (314) 935-4918
Fax: (314) 935-6359
E-mail: Pollak@mail.olin.wustl.edu

Helen Popper
Department of Economics
Santa Clara University
Santa Clara, CA 95053
Voice: (408) 554-6952
Fax: (408) 554-2331
E-mail: hpopper@scu.edu

Rachel Willis
American Studies and Economics
Campus Box 3520
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3520
Voice: (919) 967-8478
Fax: (919) 401-9128
E-mail: Rawillis@email.unc.edu

Joan G. Haworth
Economic Research Services, Inc.
4901 Tower Court
Tallahassee, FL 32303
Voice: (850) 562-1211 (ext. 176)
Fax: (850) 562-3838
E-mail: jhaworth@ersnet.com

Table of Contents

Features

Economics, Crime, and Criminal Justice	3
Law and Economics	4
A Sincere and True Account of the Unexpected Delivery of an Extraordinary Windfall Treasure	5
1999 CSWEP Annual Report	6

Departments, Notes

The Carolyn Shaw Bell Award	11
Summaries of CSWEP-Organized Sessions at the 2000AEA Meetings	12
The Elaine Bennett Award	12
The CSWEP 'Brag Box'	16
Regional Meetings	17
From the Chair	19
News and Notes	19
CSWEP Board Biography	20
How to join IAFPE	21
How to Become an Associate	22
CSWEP: People to Contact	23

CSWEP Newsletter

Robin L. Bartlett, Editor

Lisa Lynch, Co-Editor

Sally Scheiderer, Assistant Editor

Jack Hire, Graphic Design and Composition



Economics, Crime, and Criminal Justice

Anne Morrison Piehl - Harvard University

IT APPEARS THAT JOHN DIU-lio's 1996 plea in the *Journal of Economics Perspectives* to attract economists to "help" with the analysis of criminal justice concerns has succeeded! In the past several years, economists have made substantial contributions to the study of trends in and causes of crime, the operation of criminal justice, and public policy. The contributions of economists to these fields have moved far beyond their traditional (narrow) role, which was analyzing crime as a time allocation problem and in trying to measure the aggregate effects of deterrence and/or the macro economy.

The study of crime and criminal justice is informed by the work of scholars and practitioners from a large number of fields, including criminology, sociology, psychology, and law. Economists have particular contributions to make due to our orientation toward understanding individual behavior, the aggregation of individual choices and actions, and disentangling causality. In this short essay I have tried to capture the breadth of the contributions by economists, but have had space to include only a few references to specific papers.

I. Criminal Behavior

In the 1960s and 1970s, theoretical work by economists drew attention to the motivation of offenders and the equilibrium crime rate as resulting from the choices of potential offenders, potential victims, and law enforcement. Over this same period, empirical work tried to tease out the causes of crime using aggregate data. These earlier efforts emphasized explanations that treated crime as an alternative to work in legal sector jobs, tempered by actors' responses to expected levels of punishment.

More recently, researchers have turned to models which incorporate more complex sets of interactions. These classes of models appear to have a better chance of explaining the wide variation in crime rates across location and time. It is not unusual for the crime rate to be 3 to 4 (or more) times higher in one large city than it is in another. Year-to-year increases and decreases in violent crime are often on the order of 20-25 percent. The variation in crime rates is

substantially larger than the variation in, for example, demographics or economic conditions. Glaeser, Sacerdote, and Scheinkman (1996) modeled interactions among individuals within cities in an attempt to explain the large cross-sectional variation. Kennedy, Piehl, and Braga (1996) documented the retaliatory relationships among youth gangs in Boston and argued that these dynamics would lead to nonlinear returns to enforcement efforts. Levitt and Venkatesh (1998) analyzed the organization of a drug-selling gang. To the extent that criminal enterprises are organized with corporate-like structures or resemble a contagious process, the individual-level models will need to be abandoned or adapted.

II. The Operation of the Criminal Justice "System"

There were nearly 2 million prisoners in Federal or State correctional facilities or in local jails as of the end of 1998, with another 4 million adults on probation or parole. The sheer size of this population along with the seriousness of sanctions which restrict personal liberty require that the allocation of punishment to individuals receive serious study. Thus, how institutions operate, as well as how individuals within such institutions behave, are important lines of inquiry. Richard Posner has written several analyses of the courts, and a recent issue of the *Journal of Law and Economics* was dedicated to the consequences of the introduction in the 1980s of the Federal sentencing guidelines.

Recent reforms designed to reduce the discretion of judges may have moved discretion to earlier in the process. As a result, it is particularly important to understand how prosecutors decide to charge and proceed with cases. Papers such as Reinganum (1988) have modeled the plea bargaining process and the impact of restrictions on plea bargaining. Kessler and Piehl (1998) found that prosecutorial discretion was such that legislative sentencing reforms were applied more broadly than indicated by the language of the law. While there is a longer tradition of analyzing civil cases in the law and economics literature, issues such as selection of jurisdiction apply

in both civil and criminal settings. There has been some recent evidence on the overall effectiveness of policing (Levitt 1997), but little in the economics literature on how the incentives operate within these or other investigative agencies.

III. Criminal Justice Policy

To an interested observer, it appears that criminal justice policy fluctuates a great deal over time. The rhetoric certainly does. One example of this is the shift from "rehabilitation" toward "punishment" in the way the role of corrections is discussed. Another is the relative absence of concerns about horizontal and vertical equity in discussions of sentencing policy in the 1990s (relative to the 1970s). Is criminal justice policy driven more by salient events or by changes in underlying conditions? How much do legislative changes at the state and federal level affect day-to-day operations? Do policies enacted in reaction to salient events have long-lasting, lingering effects?

Kristin Butcher and I have several papers analyzing policies regarding the criminality of immigrants to the United States. In the mid-1990s, a number of wide-ranging laws were passed by Congress which, together, appear to be based on the notion that targeting immigrants would be a particularly effective way to reduce crime. Our analyses have yielded several results which are at odds with this conventional wisdom and furthermore found that there may be perverse effects (such as the increases in the deportability of criminal aliens may have led to increasing costs of incarcerating such offenders).

Although economists may not yet have a good model of the political economy of criminal justice policy, it appears that there continues to be room for us to contribute to understanding both the realities upon which policy ought to be based and the intended and unintended consequences of reforms.

References for this article are listed at the bottom of page 4

Anne Morrison Piehl is Associate Professor of Public Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Her research includes the study of violence among young people, criminal sentencing, the relationship between economic opportunity and criminal behavior, and criminal justice policy. She can be reached at anne_piehl@harvard.edu.

Law and Economics

Susan Rose-Ackerman - Yale University

LAW AND ECONOMICS HAS EXPANDED far beyond its origins in antitrust and regulated industries to encompass a broad range of topics that overlap with applied microeconomics, industrial organization, and public finance. The field has infiltrated most of the major American law schools. An active professional association, the American Law and Economics Association (www.law.yale.edu/alea), organizes an annual research conference and is in the process of launching a new journal, *The American Law and Economics Review*. Several other peer-reviewed journals and most of the student-edited law reviews publish in the field.

Beginning in the 1960s, law and economics scholarship in torts, contracts and property transformed those fields through an analysis of the incentive effects of alternative legal rules. The game theory revolution in economics found a fertile field in contract law and other areas of commercial law since the strategic aspects of these legal subjects had long been obvious. A weakness was the lack of empirical testing since ready-made data seldom exist, and one must often collect one's own numbers. Nevertheless, in recent years a number of scholars have taken up the challenge of finding, creating and analyzing empirical information to illuminate our understanding of legal phenomena from the operation of the courts, to the impact of

products liability tort law, to the price of bail bonds.

In the law schools the younger generation of lawyer/economists consists almost entirely of people with degrees in both economics and law plus some fellow travelers with legal training alone. Straddling two fields can be a challenge for a beginning scholar. In spite of several decades of productive cross-fertilization, the fields remain quite distinct. Law schools value faculty who can function as economists as well as lawyers. Nevertheless, one is not likely to succeed on a law faculty without publishing non-technical articles in law reviews that can be read and discussed by the law faculty as a whole. Lawyer/economists need to be able to explain their work to noneconomists – an exercise in exposition that might be recommended to all economists whatever their field. They also need to be willing to entertain a broader set of normative concerns than just the achievement of Pareto Optimality. Some prominent members of the field urge scholars to avoid any taint of normative analysis beyond a concern for efficiency. Those who follow that advice and refuse to engage the concerns of the legal academy risk becoming isolated from the broader range of legal scholarship and debate.

Law and economics has fragmented in recent years so it is difficult to point to a clear direction for future research. Work on corporate governance and corporate law is

thriving and is part of a growing interest in law reform in developing countries and those in a transition from socialism. Applications of game theory to legal problems continue to produce insights. Empirical work is increasingly seen as valuable. Recently, the overlap between economics and psychology is influencing legal scholarship and may produce interesting insights especially in the regulation of risk. Even antitrust and public utility law are reviving in the shadow of recent important antitrust cases and the deregulation of electricity and telecommunications. The application of public finance and political economy to public law fields such as administrative law and environmental law is a promising development.

The mixture of economic theory and applied public policy that is characteristic of law and economics implies that the field's focus will shift over time. To my own thinking too many talented people are worrying about corporate governance and products liability and not enough are focusing on such less populated fields as evidence, labor law, and international and comparative law. The rediscovery of institutions by the economics professions, however, implies that the scope for a productive, ongoing overlap will continue into the foreseeable future and may also include political scientists with an interest in political economy and rational choice.

Susan Rose-Ackerman is the Henry R. Luce Professor of Law and Political Science, Yale Law School. She holds a Ph. D. in economics from Yale University.

References for *Economics, Crime, and Criminal Justice* - Anne Morrison Piehl from page 3

- Butcher, Kristin F. and Anne Morrison Piehl (forthcoming), "The Role of Deportation in the Incarceration of Immigrants," in George Borjas, ed., *Issues in the Economics of Immigration*, University of Chicago Press.
- Butcher, Kristin F. and Anne Morrison Piehl (1998), "Recent Immigrants: Unexpected Implications for Crime and Incarceration," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 51 (4), p.654-679.
- Dilulio, John J., Jr. (1996), "Help Wanted: Economists, Crime and Public Policy," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Vol. 10 (1), p.3-24.
- Glaeser, Edward L., Bruce Sacerdote and Jose A. Scheinkman (1996), "Crime and Social Interactions," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 111(2), p.507-48.
- Kennedy, David M., Anthony A. Braga and Anne M. Piehl (1996), "Youth Violence in Boston: Gun Markets, Serious Youth Offenders, and a Use-Reduction Strategy," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Vol. 59 (1), p.147-183.
- Kessler, Daniel P. and Anne Morrison Piehl (1998), "The Role of Discretion in the Criminal Justice System," *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, Vol. 14 (2), p.256-276.
- Levitt, Steven D. (1997), "Using Electoral Cycles in Police Hiring to Estimate the Effect of Police on Crime," *American Economic Review*, Vol. 87 (3), p.270-90.
- Levitt, Steven D. and Sudhir Alladi Venkatesh (1998), "An Economic Analysis of a Drug? Selling Gang's Finances," NBER Working Paper No. W6592.
- Reinganum, Jennifer F. (1988), "Plea Bargaining and Prosecutorial Discretion," *American Economic Review*, Vol. 78(4), p.713-28.

A Sincere and True Account of the Unexpected Delivery of an Extraordinary Windfall Treasure

Nancy Folbre - University of Massachusetts at Amherst

PART I. NEVER GIVE UP HOPE, YE WHO ENTER HERE

I had been engaged in some difficult negotiations with the division of the MacArthur Foundation in charge of developing some new research networks in economics. They had asked me to co-chair a network on the family and the economy with Bob Pollak, and given us a planning grant, but then they didn't seem to like any of our ideas. I felt so discouraged and panicky at the thought that this opportunity would slip through my fingers. When I ran into one of the reviewers of our proposal at a conference and he actually sounded sympathetic, I promptly burst into tears, and had to retreat to the ladies room for about an hour of cold water treatment.

A couple of weeks later, with the network grant still pending, I got home from a dinner party to hear a message from Adele Simmons, then President on the Foundation, on my answering machine. "Please call me back any time before 11 PM," she said. It was about one minute to 11. She had been very involved with starting up the research networks, and I was sure that she was calling to say that, regretfully, they weren't going to go ahead with the family and economy network. Let's get this over with, I thought, and dialed her number.

When Adele said they were going to give me one of their five-year fellowships, I was speechless. I couldn't even tell my partner for about an hour. It was like the final scene from a film I had recently seen, *The Game*. Michael Douglas, believing that he has killed his brother, jumps off a skyscraper in an agony of remorse. He lands on a giant airbag in the midst of a champagne celebration in which his brother, wearing a tuxedo, explains that it was all a game designed to promote personal growth and development.

PART II. HOW TO SPEND MONEY IN A HURRY

What I like about economists is that they are interested in the nitty-gritty, down-and-dirty details of how and why money gets spent and what it accomplishes. In polite society this is sometimes considered vulgar econo-

mism. I have never functioned very effectively in polite society, so I will now answer the question that many people want to ask me: What are you doing with the money? The 5 Year Fellowship amounts to about \$55,000 a year for five years. The optimal strategy for someone who hates their job and is economically insecure is pretty clear. Quit your job, buy a house and a car, and devote yourself to the work you really love.

However, I love my job and I already own a house and a car. I don't have any dependents that I have to send to college. Hence, I consider the Fellowship venture capital to be invested in projects that I think will yield the highest rate of return on my intellectual, political, and moral assets. Here's what I did in the first year: I bought off two courses to reduce my teaching load, and hired a recent U Mass undergraduate as a full-time research assistant. With his help (along with plenty of assistance from my partner Bob Dworak) I developed some educational websites and made progress on a couple of manuscripts that I have been working on for years, especially one called *The Invisible Heart: Feminism and Family Values*. I assembled a team of people to work on a book that I think is pedagogically important, titled *The Ultimate Field Guide to the U.S. Economy*, and found a really great artist, R.J. Magill, to help illustrate it. I put together a small research team called *The Gender Norms Project*, or GNP, hired a research assistant and bought off one course for a colleague collaborating with me on it, Lee Badgett. I donated some money to two causes that I have worked on for years and continue to believe are really important, *The Center for Popular Economics*, and the journal *Feminist Economics*. I also contributed to an ad-hoc fellowship fund called the Charlotte Perkins Gilman Memorial Prize for Research on Caring Labor, which was awarded to Julie Nelson.

In the second year of my fellowship, I was scheduled for a sabbatical. The Fellowship allowed me to take the entire year off without going through the hassle and angst of applying for

support elsewhere. It also enabled me to accept an invitation to visit at Australian National University for two months, which covered my own basic expenses, but not those of my partner. I have had an extraordinarily wonderful time in Canberra (where I am as I write this) and have done some great networking with economists in Melbourne and Adelaide as well. I continue to support the Gender Norms project at a distance, and am also planning some research using Australian time use data. In February, I'm taking a vacation. I have paid Earthwatch a big chunk of money (approximately equal to the cost of a week at Club Med) for the privilege of going to Costa Rica for ten days, sleeping in a bunk and working on a sea turtle research project. Our task is to walk the beaches at high tide in the middle of the night looking for nesting turtles and hatchlings. (I'm not yet clear on what we'll do to them!) I've been reading up on sea turtles, and am fascinated by the role that debates over their protection from shrimp fishing played in the recent protests over the World Trade Organization.

PART III. DOES MONEY BUY HAPPINESS?

For the answer to this question, you will have to read *The Invisible Heart* when it comes out (if I can ever finish my negotiations with/for a publisher). Money certainly buys a lot of good things and I remain strongly in favor of it. But, as you might guess, the really big boost from winning a prize is a boost of confidence, and boldness, and license to be less risk averse. I wish we could do more thinking about the relationship between material and psychological constraints. Few of us really like the old tried and true formulas for academic success, but it's hard to see alternatives to them. Even in my most exuberant moments I often hear this nagging voice asking "will you get a publication out of this?" or "can you get this into a really good journal?" or "do you really think you're an economist?" I imagine stuffing the nag's mouth shut with money so she can't speak. But there are probably better ways to get her to quiet down.

1999 CSWEP Annual Report

Robin L. Bartlett, Chair

The American Economics Association (AEA) has charged the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP) with monitoring the position of women in the profession and with undertaking activities to improve that position. This report presents information on the position of women in Ph.D.-granting and liberal arts institutions. In addition, this report discusses the committee's activities during 1999.

WOMEN ECONOMISTS IN AND FROM PH.D.-GRANTING DEPARTMENTS

For the past seven years, CSWEP has worked on making and maintaining contacts with CSWEP representatives at 120 Ph.D.-granting economics departments in the US. One of the tasks of the CSWEP representative is to report on the status of women in his/her department. In order to facilitate that reporting, a one-page questionnaire is sent every September to each CSWEP representative to complete and return by the end of November. Using its representatives, CSWEP has been able to acquire more complete and continuous data sets than is available currently through the AEA's Universal Academic Questionnaire (UAQ) which is also mailed each fall to all department chairs [1]. Tabulations of data from CSWEP's seven annual surveys allow for an examination of recent trends in the status of women graduate students, job applicants, and faculty members in Ph.D.-granting economics departments in the US. Enough data has been finally collected to examine the pipeline of women in the profession.

In addition to the Ph.D.-granting survey, CSWEP has also made contacts over the past two years with representatives at 160 liberal arts institutions. In the fall the surveys are sent to the liberal arts representatives to be completed and returned. While the data in both sets of these surveys contains a great deal of "noise," the information is useful and some trends are discernable.

Information from the CSWEP Ph.D.-granting institutions questionnaire on the status of women graduate students in economics. Table 1 provides information on the percent of female students at various stages of a graduate career: first year, ABD, and Ph.D. In 1993, 30.5 percent of all first year students were women. In 1999, that figure had increased to 35.6 percent. In 1993, 27.2 percent of all ABDs were women. In 1999, that figure had increased to 33.0 percent. In 1993, the percent of students earning a Ph.D. who were women was 24.2, and in 1999, that figure was up to 34.2 percent. Comparing the percent of first year students in 1993 with the percent of women who earned a Ph.D. five years later in 1997, suggests the dropout rate in graduate school is improving for women. For example in 1993, 21.9 percent of the students who entered graduate programs were women and in 1997, 24.9 percent of those who earned a degree were women.

Table 2 has the same set of percents for the top 20 economics departments in the country [2]. There is one discernable pattern in this table. Most of the percents of students who are women at various points in their graduate studies are lower than those found in Table 1. Table 3 presents the same percentages for the top 10 economics departments in the US [3]. Again, all of the percents of students who are women at various points in their graduate studies are lower than those found in Table 1. In addition, most of the percents are smaller than those found in Table 2. In terms of a pipeline of qualified women making it over the first hurdle – graduate school – these findings are encouraging. The percentage of women entering graduate school is up. The percent of female graduate students who entered a graduate program in 1993 compared to that of those who left with a Ph.D. five years later, indicates that female graduate students make it proportionately through the programs.

Information from the CSWEP Ph.D.-granting institution questionnaire on the status of women job applicants in economics. The fate of women in the job market is seen in the percents found in the second section of Tables 1, 2, and 3. As shown in Table 1, 35 percent of the jobs in Ph.D.-granting departments went to newly minted female Ph.D.s in 1993. That percent fell to 30.5 percent in 1999. Female Ph.D.s received more than their fair share of new job offers in 1993, but they received less than their fair share in 1999 at these institutions. Women received disproportionately more jobs at non Ph.D.-granting departments in 1993 and fewer in 1999. In terms public and private sector jobs, female Ph.D.'s in economics received a larger proportion of the new job offers in the public sector and a smaller proportion of jobs in the private sector in 1993. Newly minted female Ph.D.s received a smaller proportion of both public and private sector jobs than did their male counterparts in 1999. In terms of non-US jobs, a disproportionately smaller percentage of female economists took non-US jobs in 1993. However, the percent of women taking non-US jobs increased considerably in 1999. Similarly, a disproportionately smaller percentage of female Ph.D.s did not find jobs in 1993. By 1999 that figure had increased.

Women graduating from the top 20 departments, as indicated by the percentages found in Tables 2 and 3, meet with less success than women who earned a Ph.D. at lesser ranked institutions. While the overall trends are the same as those found for the aggregate, there are some interesting differences. For example, in 1993 recent female graduates from the top 20 departments received 30.8 percent of the new jobs in Ph.D.-granting departments and 32.7 percent in 1999. Over the seven years, however, that percentage decreased before it rose again. Moreover, the percentage of women from the top 20 departments who found jobs in non Ph.D.-granting institutions increased from 25.0 percent in 1993 to 50.0 percent in 1999. The top 10 departments exhibited a similar pattern. The overall trend is for women who are receiving Ph.D.s from one of the top 20 economics departments is to be able to find a job and in more areas of the market. In terms of the public and private sector, the overall percentages indicate that women have begun receiving a disproportionate share of both public and private jobs. In contrast, a disproportionately smaller percentage of jobs abroad are going to women in each tier and in the aggregate. Finally, women are finding jobs. The percentage of women with no jobs is small or zero. Over the past few years women economists have moved increasingly into non-Ph.D. and non-academic areas.

Information from the CSWEP Ph.D.-granting institutions questionnaire on women faculty in economics. Overall as

demonstrated in Table 1, the proportion of faculty who are women in non tenure track full-time jobs at Ph.D.-granting departments increased and decreased significantly over the past seven years from a low of 25.2 percent in 1994 to a high of 50.8 percent in 1996 and back down to 31.8 percent in 1999. The percent of assistant professors without tenure who are women is approximately equal to that of those earning a Ph.D. for the year, except for the last year. Unfortunately, the data also show that a disproportionate number of female assistant professors are not promoted to associate professor. The percentage of associate professor rank that is women hovers around 14 percent. Similarly, the percentage of full professors who are women with tenure has not improved much over the past seven years, remaining around 6 percent. The percentage of faculty who are women holding appointments at the 120 Ph.D.-producing departments remains around 13 percent.

Tables 2 and 3 exhibit the same information as that exhibited in Table 1, but the trends are once again more pronounced. There tends to be larger percentages of women in non-tenure track full-time positions. The percentages of the assistant, associate, and full professors that are women are all less than those of otherwise ranked institutions in Table 1. In addition, the top 10 in general have smaller percentages of women.

The availability of qualified women to serve the economics profession has definitely increased. The data that CSWEP has also collected indicates that women have hit a glass ceiling early in their careers – at the time of tenure and promotion. In terms of the pipeline, in 1993 24.0 percent of the new assistant professors were women. Seven years later, only 15.1 percent of the tenured associate professors were women. At the top 20 departments, in 1993, 20.4 percent of the untenured assistant professors were women. By 1999 only 16.3 percent of the tenured associates were women. At the top 10 departments, the situation was in marked contrast, 22.5 percent of the untenured assistant professors and 28.6 percent of the tenured associate professors in 1999 were women. Even though the number of schools in the top 20 that report varies over time, they do not depart markedly from the 1994 data where every department reported. For most women in economics, tenure and promotion are the stumbling blocks. It is also important to keep in mind how few women are in these institutions. In 1993, there were 79 female full professors at the reporting Ph.D.-granting departments and in 1999 that number is 68. In 1993, there were 61 female associate professors at the reporting Ph.D.-granting departments and in 1999 that number is 54. In 1993, there were 79 female out of 110 assistant professors at the reporting Ph.D.-granting departments and in 1999 that number is 102. While a greater percentage of young female economists are going to non Ph.D.-granting institution and into public and private careers outside of academia, there is no reason to suspect that they are being any more successful. However, data in Tables 4 and 5 suggest that women may have a higher probability of getting tenure and promotion at liberal arts institutions. In table 5, 44.3 percent of the new assistant professors were women in 1999, 30.5 percent of tenured associate professors were women, and 15.4 percent of the full professors were women.

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

CSWEP On-going Activities. CSWEP is involved in a wide range of activities to help promote women in the profession and to increase the probabilities that they will earn tenure and be successful. As part of its ongoing efforts to increase the participation of women on the AEA program, CSWEP organized six sessions for the January 2000 ASSA meetings. Barbara Fraumeni organized three sessions on gender-related issues and History/History of Economic Thought. Lisa Lynch organized three sessions on non gender-related on a variety of microeconomic issues. In addition, CSWEP organized a roundtable discussion on "CSWEP into the Future: Men and Women in Economics" to begin to chart the role that CSWEP will play in the profession in this millennium. Susan Collins (Georgetown University), Hank Farber (Princeton University), and Marianne Ferber (University of Illinois – Champaign/Urban) took part in a lively discussion. CSWEP also held a business meeting to report to its associates and other interested AEA members about its activities and to hear suggestions from those present for future activities. The business meeting also served as the venue for the premier showing of "CCOFFE: Creating Career Opportunities for Female Economists" a video of the 1998 CCOFFE workshop. CCOFFE participants from the national and regional meetings were invited to attend. Several of the workshop veterans reported having received tenure, having had grant proposals funded, and having had their work published. The AEA should commit to the funding of future workshops as part of its continued commitment to the promotion of women in economics. To encourage networking and to support junior women meeting senior women, a hospitality suite was provided every morning and afternoon at the meeting and staffed by members of the Committee.

New CSWEP Initiatives. CCOFFE workshops were organized and conducted at the Eastern and Western meetings. Barbara Fraumeni (Bureau of Economic Analysis) and Daphne Kenyon (Simmons College) organized and facilitated the CCOFFE workshop at the Eastern Economic Association meetings in Boston in March. Rachel McCulloch (Brandeis University), Amy Schwartz (New York University), and Lisa Lynch (Tufts University) all served as the workshop's senior women. Kathy Keil (College of the Holy Cross) helped with the logistics of the workshop. Helen Popper (Santa Clara University) organized the CCOFFE workshop for the Western Economic Association meetings in July. Mary Deily (National Science Foundation), Joyce Jacobsen (Wesleyan University), Arleen Leibowitz (University of California – Los Angeles), and Valerie Ramey (University of California – San Diego) all served as the workshop's senior women. Andrea Ziegert (Denison University) helped coordinate the regional meetings.

Finally, the two national awards for women economists that were first established two years ago at the 25th Anniversary celebration of CSWEP continued. Barbara Fraumeni organized the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award. This award is given to a woman who has furthered the status of women in the economics profession, through her example, through her achievements, through increasing our understanding of how woman can advance through the economics professions, or through her mentoring of other women. Last year Alice Rivlin (Federal Reserve Board of Governors) was awarded the first Carolyn Shaw Bell Prize. This year the prize went to Sandra Ohm Moose (Boston Consulting Group). The winner of that prize receives not only the public recognition for her accomplishments but is also given a 2'X3' plaque with her name and that of previous winners on it to display prominently at her place of work. Catherine Eckel headed up another committee that founded the Elaine Bennett Research Award. This award is given in

memory of Elaine Bennett and was initially funded by her husband William Zame (University of California – Los Angeles). The prize is intended to recognize and honor outstanding research by a young woman in any area of economics and is awarded every other year. The recipient gives a 45-minute lecture after the CSWEP business meeting. Last year's recipient was Judith Chevalier (University of Chicago).

CSWEP's Regional Activities. To assist women in the profession who cannot make it to national meetings, CSWEP's regional representatives organize sessions at the Eastern, Southern, Midwest, and Western Economic Association meetings. As at the national meetings, sessions are on gender-related research and on a non-gender-related field to showcase the work of younger women economists. CSWEP is increasing its efforts to broaden the base of its organization by encouraging a closer liaison between the regional governing boards and the formation of regional CSWEP committees to attend to the work of the region associations. The Eastern Economic association as voted to make its CSWEP representative an ex officio member of its executive committee.

SEVERAL WORDS OF THANKS

The Committee would like to thank several people who have made major contributions to its effort. First, the chair of CSWEP on behalf of the Committee would like to thank all of the senior women who helped with the CCOFFE workshops and the junior women who participated in them. Everyone gave of their talents and expertise in a concerted effort to catapult women into the upper ranks of the academy. As always Joan Haworth, the Membership Secretary, and her staff have served CSWEP well by maintaining the Roster, sending out annual membership reminders, and creating customized listings for potential employers.

Two CSWEP members will leave the Committee at the end of 1999: Catherine Eckel and Henry Farber. Catherine Eckel (Virginia Tech University) was instrumental in shepherding the CCOFFE proposal through the National Science Foundation and instituting the Elaine Bennett Award. As CSWEP's Southern representative, she organized several sessions, held business meetings and receptions at the Southern meetings. Henry Farber (Princeton University) lent his expertise and advice on several occasions during the grant writing process for CCOFFE and participated in the 2000 roundtable. He was an active member of the board with flawless attendance. Both of these Committee members also organized sessions for the national meetings and edited an issue of the newsletter. They deserve our deepest thanks for a job well done.

Finally, the chair of CSWEP would like to thank Sally Scheiderer for keeping the chair, the Committee, and all of its paper and cyber work on track. Additional thanks goes to both Denison University and its Department of Economics for substantially supporting the work of CSWEP with office space, paper, telephones, and postage. Mary Winer and her staff at the AEA offices also deserve a word of thanks for all of their help with budgets and general information. Marlene Hight was also a tremendous help arranging for meeting rooms at the national meetings. All of these people have been wonderful to work with and the Committee could not have been as successful and productive as it was without their dedication.

Respectfully submitted,

Robin L. Bartlett
Chair

Notes

1. CSWEP's sample contains all US economics departments plus the University of Toronto, while that of the AEA UAQ includes a few more non-US economics departments. The most recent versions of the AEA UAQ are much shorter and have received a much greater response rate.
2. The top 20 departments are Brown University, University of California – Berkeley, University of California – Los Angeles, University of California – San Diego, University of Chicago, Columbia University, Cornell University, Harvard University, University of Maryland, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, New York University, Northwestern University, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, University of Rochester, Stanford University, University of Wisconsin – Madison, and Yale University.
3. The top 10 economics departments are University of California – Los Angeles, University of Chicago, Columbia University, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Stanford University, and Yale University.

Table 1. The Percent of Economists Who are Female in the Pipeline - All Ph.D.-Granting Departments: 1993-99

Pipeline:	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Graduate School:							
First Year	30.5	29.0	30.5	30.5	31.3	32.2	35.6
ABD	27.2	25.7	27.8	28.3	26.8	28.2	33.0
Ph.D.	24.2	26.8	23.2	24.1	25.0	29.9	34.2
Overall	27.7	27.4	27.8	28.2	27.7	29.6	34.0
Job Market:							
Academic Ph.D.	35.0	28.4	25.9	20.2	20.2	24.4	30.5
Academic Non Ph.D.	25.8	35.7	34.7	26.4	35.5	36.9	31.3
Public Sector	31.1	25.8	28.7	29.5	35.5	36.5	31.9
Private Sector	24.2	27.7	20.5	28.0	34.6	29.4	28.7
Non US Academic	19.4	25.2	19.7	21.1	19.6	32.0	30.8
Non US Non Academic	13.6	12.3	11.9	16.7	8.6	17.5	31.7
No Job	20.0	17.5	15.6	28.0	19.9	18.0	26.2
Overall	25.5	25.5	23.0	24.5	25.4	28.4	30.4
Academe:							
Non Tenure Track Full-time (U)*	30.4	25.2	39.2	50.8	38.0	31.8	31.8
Non Tenure Track Full-time (T)	16.7	6.8	13.3	0.0	0.0	31.6	23.1
Assistant Professors (U)	24.0	22.9	24.2	23.8	26.0	25.9	27.8
Assistant Professor (T)	34.6	24.5	11.8	30.8	17.9	9.1	14.0
Associate Professors (U)	7.4	6.4	14.1	9.1	11.1	15.9	27.3
Associate Professors (T)	14.5	13.6	12.9	15.4	13.4	14.0	15.1
Full Professors (U)	12.1	2.9	0.0	18.2	0.0	2.94	0.0
Full Professors (T)	6.7	6.3	7.5	8.4	6.5	6.1	6.5
Overall	13.5	12.0	13.3	14.8	13.0	13.3	14.1
n =	81	111	95	98	95	92	77

*U = nontenure track and T= Tenure track

Table 2. The Percent of Economists Who are Female in the Pipeline - Top 20 Ph.D.-Granting Departments: 1993-99

Pipeline:	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Graduate School:							
First Year	21.9	27.8	26.1	30.2	21.5	28.8	31.1
ABD	23.4	22.6	26.8	26.4	28.6	24.1	25.4
Ph.D.	25.4	28.4	21.8	22.7	24.9	27.1	28.1
Overall	23.4	26.3	25.7	26.6	26.4	25.6	27.8
Job Market:							
Academic Ph.D.	30.8	24.4	19.4	19.2	11.1	17.5	32.7
Academic Non Ph.D.	25.0	31.0	57.1	42.3	54.3	70.0	50.0
Public Sector	26.9	25.6	20.4	32.5	47.5	34.0	35.0
Private Sector	29.0	20.0	23.5	25.9	27.3	20.0	31.3
Non US Academic	16.7	29.3	15.2	9.8	15.2	29.6	25.0
Non US Non Academic	20.0	0.0	11.8	20.0	4.4	9.1	28.6
No Job	16.7	12.8	11.8	31.2	27.5	6.3	10.0
Overall	24.9	22.1	20.7	24.7	26.1	23.7	31.5
Academe:							
Non Tenure Track Full-time (U)*	40.0	19.0	57.1	50.0	39.1	36.0	35.5
Non Tenure Track Full-time (T)	12.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assistant Professors (U)	20.4	18.9	17.5	18.2	17.8	16.4	21.6
Assistant Professor (T)	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	17.4
Associate Professors (U)	5.0	5.0	5.9	0.0	7.7	36.4	46.2
Associate Professors (T)	9.0	10.7	12.1	16.7	16.0	8.3	16.3
Full Professors (U)	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Full Professors (T)	3.8	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.9	4.7	4.8
Overall	10.3	9.4	11.1	11.1	11.0	9.9	11.9
n =	18	20	19	19	17	16	15

*U = nontenure track and T= Tenure track

Table 3. The Percent of Economists Who are Female in the Pipeline - Top 10 Ph.D.-Granting Departments: 1993-99

Pipeline:	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Graduate School:							
First Year	19.5	23.8	24.5	26.5	20.3	27.2	29.6
ABD	20.0	20.2	24.1	23.9	25.0	22.0	25.2
Ph.D.	22.8	27.9	19.6	18.6	16.5	25.9	24.3
Overall	20.4	23.8	23.4	23.4	22.5	23.7	26.0
Job Market:							
Academic Ph.D.	27.8	20.5	17.2	19.6	9.3	17.0	34.9
Academic Non Ph.D.	30.8	16.7	57.1	30.8	42.9	75.0	50.0
Public Sector	13.6	17.4	24.0	21.1	45.5	41.7	29.4
Private Sector	32.0	21.1	23.8	25.0	27.3	20.8	29.2
Non US Academic	21.4	36.0	12.5	12.0	11.8	20.8	20.0
Non US Non Academic	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	7.7	25.0	22.2
No Job	14.3	14.8	5.6	28.9	26.5	0.0	0.0
Overall	22.9	20.0	18.1	22.6	23.0	34.0	30.4
Academe:							
Non Tenure Track Full-time (U)*	33.3	21.5	50.0	45.5	44.4	33.3	41.7
Non Tenure Track Full-time (T)	12.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assistant Professors (U)	22.5	18.8	14.1	21.1	20.0	17.7	14.7
Assistant Professor (T)	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Associate Professors (U)	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	12.5	36.4	45.5
Associate Professors (T)	20.0	18.6	12.0	20.0	12.5	7.7	28.6
Full Professors (U)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Full Professors (T)	3.5	2.9	4.7	5.3	5.0	3.6	3.9
Overall	10.7	10.2	8.9	11.9	10.9	9.7	10.9
n =	8	10	9	9	8	7	7

*U = nontenure track and T= Tenure track

Table 4. Percent Female for Liberal Arts Institutions; 1998

Faculty Composition 1998-99 Academic Year (Excluding Visiting Faculty)	Untenured number of		Percent	Tenured number of		Percent
	Women	Men		Women	Men	
Assistant Professor	58	59	49.6	5	17	22.7
Associate Professor	7	14	33.3	57	131	30.3
Full Professor	2	11	15.4	37	249	12.9
Other (non tenure track)	17	33	34.0	1	0	100
Student Information						
1998-99 Academic Year	Women	Men	Percent			
No. of Senior Majors	1203	2082	37.6			
n =	103					

Table 5. Percent Female for Liberal Arts Institutions; 1999

Faculty Composition 1999-00 Academic Year (Excluding Visiting Faculty)	Untenured number of		Percent	Tenured number of		Percent
	Women	Men		Women	Men	
Assistant Professor	54.6	68.6	44.3	5	9	35.7
Associate Professor	6	8	42.9	58	132	30.5
Full Professor	1	14	20.0	40	219	15.4
Other (non tenure track)	31	40	43.7	0	2	0.0
Student Information						
1999-00 Academic Year	Women	Men	Percent			
No. of Senior Majors	1427	2368	37.6			
n =	100					

Dr. Sandra Ohrn Moose, Second Receptient of the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award

IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT THE COMMITTEE ON THE Status of Women in the Economics Profession's reception at the Allied Social Science Association Convention in Boston that Sandra Ohrn Moose, a Senior Vice-President and Director of the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), is the second recipient of the 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. The 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 of others.

Dr. Moose has had a distinguished business career with BCG. In 1963, she received her BA summa cum laude in economics from Wheaton College, where she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a Woodrow Wilson Fellow. In 1968, she received her PhD in economics from Harvard University and joined BCG, serving as a director since 1975. She was in charge of BCG's New York Office from 1988-1998 and was appointed chair of the East Coast. In addition, she has other firm-wide administrative and practice responsibilities, including co-head of the East Coast consumer goods and retailing practice area. In the course of her career, she has consulted in a broad spectrum of industries dealing with a wide range of issues. Over the past ten years, she has been intensively engaged in the financial services, telephony and consumer goods industries. She is director or trustee of several business and charitable organizations, including GTE Corporation, Rohm and Haas Company, the Deaconess Medical Center, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and the Boston Public

Library. She is also a member of The Economic Club, the Women's Forum, the Committee of 200, a nationwide organization of women business leaders, and the Council of the Harvard Graduate Society.

In the letters nominating her for the award Dr. Moose is described as a true trailblazer, someone who has served as an outstanding role model and done much to encourage the recruitment and advancement of women. Her notable accomplishments make her a worthy recipient of the second Carolyn Shaw Bell Award.

Carolyn wrote in the CSWEP 25th Anniversary Newsletter in Fall of 1997:

"We need every day to herald some woman's achievements, to tout a woman's book or painting or scholarly article, to brag about a promotion or prize and to show admiration for the efforts and influence of women, in their professional and technical and social and human endeavors of all kinds."

In the spirit of her words, the award requires that the "master" plaque be displayed prominently in a public place in the winner's local area so that others can see the achievements of the winner.

CSWEP represents women's points of views in the committee work of the American Economic Association (AEA), monitors the progress of women within the profession, and makes an annual report to the AEA on the status of women in economics. CSWEP associates are women and men in the diverse areas of the profession – in academia, government, and business. CSWEP has co-sponsored with the National Science Foundation Creating Career Opportunities for Female Economists (CCOFFE), a series of national and regional workshops which bring senior women economists together with junior female economists to form teams to improve their grant, research paper writing, and other professional skills.

The Carolyn Shaw Bell Award

Description: This 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 of others.

Eligibility: Any individual who has been trained in economics is eligible for the award, whether they are a practicing economist or not. For example, an individual is eligible to receive the award if they were an undergraduate economics major.

Prizes: The award will be announced at the annual ASSA/AEA meeting CSWEP reception. A "master" plaque that lists all award winners, in addition to the furthering the status of women citation will also bear Carolyn's words: "We need every day to herald some woman's achievements, to tout a woman's book or painting or scholarly article, to brag about a promotion or prize and to show admiration for the efforts and influence of women, in their professional and technical and social and human endeavors of all kinds." (CSWEP Newsletter, Fall 1997, p.4). The award requires that the "master" plaque be displayed prominently in a public place in the winner's local area so that others can see the achievements of the winner.

Procedure:

- Candidate is nominated by one person, with two additional supporting letters.
- The nominations should contain the candidate's CV as well as the nominating letter.
- Nominations will be judged by the CSWEP Carolyn Shaw Bell Award Committee.
- The winner will be notified in the Fall preceding the annual ASSA/AEA meetings.
- Nominating letters, including the supporting letters and the candidate's CV, are due by July 1st of each year and should be sent to the Chair of the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award Committee.

For 2000, the chair is:

Dr. Barbara Fraumeni
100 Langdon Street
Newton, MA 02158
Fraumeni@msn.com

Contributions to the CSWEP Carolyn Shaw Bell Award Fund will be gratefully accepted and can be sent to Barbara Fraumeni at the above address.

Summaries of CSWEP-Organized Sessions at the 2000 AEA Meetings

GENDER-RELATED TOPICS

"Women, College, and Economics"

Chair: Carolyn Shaw Bell
(Wellesley College)

Two papers analyzed gender differences among college students of economics; both changed their focus from explaining to suggesting ways of increasing the interest in the subject among women. Elizabeth Jensen and Ann L. Owen of Hamilton College revised their title to "Pedagogy, Student Gender, and Interest in Economics." They obtained data from 1776 students with 67 different instructors at 34 liberal arts colleges. They found higher GPAs but lower overall self-confidence, self-rated math ability, and predisposition to major in economics among women; however there was no difference in the perception of economics as useful to a career. What happens in the classroom can change a student's confidence and interest in economics: more experienced instruc-

tors, discussion of topics focusing on women, evaluating students other than by exams helped students of both sexes; and some evidence exists that more encouragement exists when the instructor is the same sex as the student. One discussant pointed out the major flaw in the study, its omission of women's colleges, where much higher percentages of students (50 to 80% of the total) study economics, the percentage of majors is high, and faculties typically include both men and women.

This paper could not be compared with the second, "Generating Interest in Studying Economics, Particularly Amongst Women," because of differences in the educational systems of the United Kingdom and the United States. John Ashworth and Lynne Evans of the University of Durham based their work on data from 33 post-secondary education institutions where 384 second-year students, including 100 women, were taking economics. Twice their number at each institution were added from Arts and Sciences, the

alternatives open to post-secondary students. They show that students' choice of economics, relative to arts or business, reflects their higher math ability, prior training in the field, and for women, having a female instructor and a significant number of female classmates. Higher math ability, however, is more likely to lead students into sciences rather than economics, and interest in the field is greater where the sex of the instructor matches that of the student. One discussant questioned the implicit assumption of both papers that studying economics is a Good Thing.

Jill M. Constantine and Laura Perna used economic analysis to answer the question "Why Do So Many More Black Women Than Black Men Enroll in College?" They note that while the number of women enrolling in colleges now exceeds the number of men, and the disparity is growing, the gap is greatest for African Americans. Women account for 62% of black undergradu-

continued on page 13

Summaries ...

continued from page 12

ates, 59% of American Indians/Alaskan Natives, 56% of Hispanics, 55% of Whites, and 51% of Asians. Arguing that the typical explanations for different enrollment rates, family income or parents' education, do not exist when both sexes are black, the authors use a variable reflecting social capital, the endowment provided each student by non-familial influences. Using data from the National Educational Longitudinal Study 1988-1992, the authors model three decisions: post-secondary education enrollment; at a two-year institution, at a four-year institution. 48% of the black men graduates from high school did not enroll in any post-secondary institution, compared to 39% of black women; the gap consisted almost entirely of black women at four-year colleges. Women also report more social capital, defined as being on the high-school academic track, higher class rank, higher education expectations, and greater parental involvement. The commentator shared the conclusions of the authors that public policy can probably reduce the gender gap, and probably the gap between blacks and whites, by providing more information about college and assistance in applying, and positive encouragement for parents to be involved with their children's education, especially in expecting college preparatory course work and high academic standing.

The fourth paper, "Do Colleges Shortchange Women" by Lois Joy of Smith College, analyzed differences in men and women college graduates in their first year of work experience. Not only are more women than men now attending college, but the amount of gender segmentation has dropped sharply. Defining segmentation as a major (or field of study or occupation) with more than 2/3 of either men or women, the 1993/4 data from the National Center for Educational Statistics shows that of 29 fields of major, 18 are gender neutral, including all of the sciences and mathematics with only 1 (engineering) male-dominated. 7 of the 10 most popular majors, and 8 of the 10 least popular majors are the same for

men and women. Data on grades show women earn higher grades than men in all subjects, including math, advanced math, computer, and business. Men, however, are more likely to take more courses in these subjects, and female science majors take fewer science courses than men. In the job market, men apparently have more and better choice among first jobs; most women reported only one job offer, and the most common occupation was clerical work, no matter in what field. The author recommends that colleges make greater efforts to provide information and counseling to women.

Lively discussion from the floor on all four papers followed.

"History of Women in Economics"

Chair: Charlotte A. Price (Sarah Lawrence College)

"Harriet Taylor Mill" by Michele A. Pujol (1951-1997) and Janet A. Seiz (Grinnell College) discusses Harriet Taylor Mill's (hereafter, HTM; 1807-1858) feminist economics and the long-standing controversy about which of John Stuart Mill's (JSM) works were actually hers or strongly influenced by her. The debate began with his Autobiography, published after his death, and has continued. [As is did in the discussion session.] All of the work on HTM suffers from the paucity of archival evidence that makes this debate nearly impossible to resolve and also plagues those who seek to assess HTM's ideas in their own right rather than as reflections of or influences on JSM's. The position presented, based upon analysis of works that can plausibly be attributed to HTM and JSM separately, and other evidence, is that HTM was an independent thinker who often, especially on gender issues, held the more radical and insightful views. For example, in "The Enfranchisement of Women" (1858) HTM offered a path breaking analysis of gender inequality, with four particularly important elements: she identified women's enforced economic dependence on men as the root of their subordination; argued that this division of roles was (in today's language) socially-constructed rather than "natural;" explained how women were induced to accept their situations; and

drew on utilitarian and liberal principles to argue for women's full enfranchisement. The root of gender inequality was women's confinement to the domestic sphere of marriage and motherhood and exclusion from participation in the public sphere.

"Charlotte Perkins Gilman: The Economic is Personal" by Ulla Grapard (Colgate University) focuses on the connection between the public and private aspects of Gilman's (18-1935) work and life and develops the thesis that many of Gilman's theoretical insights come from personal experience, and the conflict between her independent professional identity and the expectations of women lives at the turn of the previous century. *Women and Economics: The Economic Factor between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution* (1898) is where she develops the thesis that it is enslavement by the male, not women's role in human reproduction and the sexual division of labor, that leads to women's inequality. In *Women and Economics*, a critique of women's parasitic existence in the household begins and is developed further in subsequent writings. Gilman favors professionalizing the tasks of cooking, cleaning, and educating children that emphasize collective solutions to what we often perceive as personal problems of individual households – in contrast to the emerging movement for scientific management of the household and expertly trained housewives. In the development of the argument that the economic is personal, Grapard relies on many sources including Gilman's diaries and correspondence to develop her thesis and to spell out the critical elements of both Gilman's economic works and her personal biography. In her writings and her public life Gilman appears strong and independent; her personal writings reveals fears, doubts and tensions and provide a deeper dimension to her theoretical contributions and her social activism.

"Emily Greene Balch, Political Economist" by Robert W. Dimand (Brock University, Canada) develops the biography of a political economist, social activist, and Nobel Laureate (she shared the Peace prize in 1946) whose

continued on page 14

The Elaine Bennett Research Prize

The Elaine Bennett Research Award is given 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.

The Award is intended to recognize and honor outstanding research by a young woman in any area of economics. The Award will be announced at a session of the American Economic Association Annual Meetings. The Award winner will present a featured lecture and receive all expenses paid to the 2001 meetings.

Nominees should normally be within seven years of obtaining the Ph.D., and should normally be U.S. citizens or permanent residents, or work primarily in the U.S.

Nominations should contain the candidate's CV, relevant publications, a letter of nomination and two supporting letters. The letter of nomination and supporting letters should describe the research and its significance. Nominations will be judged by a committee appointed by CSWEP. The committee for the 2001 Award consists of Catherine Eckel, Bronwyn Hall, and Beth Allen.

Nominations for the 2001 Elaine Bennett Research Award, including letters and supporting documents, should be sent to:

Bronwyn Hall
Department of Economics
549 Evans Hall
University of California-Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-3880

E-mail: bhall@econ.berkeley.edu
Fax: 510-548-5561
Phone: 510-642-3878

Closing date for nominations for the 2001 Prize is Sept. 1, 2000.

The Elaine Bennett Research Award is made possible by a donation from William Zame. Tax-deductible donations to the endowment for future prizes are welcome, and should be sent directly to the Chair of CSWEP.

Professor Beth Allen
Department of Economics
University of Minnesota
1035 Management and Economics
271 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Summaries ...

continued from page 13

life and work are virtually unknown to the economics profession. Balch (1867-1961) is probably best remembered in the wider world as a cofounder of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, for her economic and humanitarian arguments for immigration before World War I, for opposing the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II as well as encouraging more liberal immigration of victims of Nazi persecution before World War II. She taught economics and sociology for over two decades at Wellesley College, chairing the department for part of that time; her contract was not renewed (in 1918) because (in her words) she "had overstrained the habitual liberality" of the college. There is a very long list of socially active projects she founded or was involved in and she served on official government commissions at the state and federal levels. Dimand thinks that Balch's biography should be of particular interest to CSWEP women and to members of Economists Against the Arms Race (ECAAR).

Discussants were Ann Robson (emerita Victoria College, University of Toronto) on the Pujol and Seiz paper; Mary Hirschfield (Occidental College) on the Grapard paper; Gillian Hewitson (La Trobe University, Australia) on the Dimand paper; with Bette Polkinghorn (California State University at Sacramento) commenting primarily on Seiz's contributions and the controversy on determining authorship as between Harriet Taylor Mill and John Stuart Mill.

"Gender in Economic Thought"

Chair: Kirsten K. Madden (Millersville University of Pennsylvania)

"Nineteenth Century American Feminist Economics" by Robert Dimand (Brock University) concerns early feminist contributions to economics by four women: Caroline Wells Healey Dall (1822-1922); Virginia Penny (writing in the second half of the nineteenth century); Helen Stuart Campbell (1839-1918); and Charlotte

Perkins Gilman (writing at the turn of the twentieth century.) Highlighting the fact that there is an extensive but as yet under-recognized history of feminist economics, the discussant, Drue Barker (Hollins University), applauded Dimand's efforts to document the early existence of a community of feminist scholars in economics.

"Social Motherhood: Feminism and the Birth of the Welfare State" by Nancy Folbre (University of Massachusetts at Amherst) considers the economic thought of the Fabians in the United Kingdom (including George Bernard Shaw, H.G. Wells, and Beatrice Webb) and Eleanor Rathbone during the early decades of the twentieth century. Believing that child rearing can create positive social externalities, the Fabians and Rathbone are presented as early advocates for state financial support of the family. Discussant Maggie Coleman (New York Office of the State Deputy Comptroller) pointed out the importance of this paper and raised a number of issues for further discussion. Discussant Sophia Aguirre (The Catholic University of America) considered the importance of how we relate motherhood to social issues.

The final paper concerns "Sympathy and Self-Interest: Sophie de Grouchy (The Marquise de Condorcet) and Classical Economics" by Evelyn L. Forget (University of Manitoba). In 1798, Sophie de Grouchy commented on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments and presented an alternative theory of human social behavior, highlighting two tendencies (sympathy and self-interest.) Sympathy tends to dominate in intimate social groups (the family); self-interest predominates in anonymous social relationships (the market.) Questioning the supremacy of self-interest, de Grouchy advocates government policies (such as education) to facilitate the development of sympathetic tendencies in anonymous realms.

NON-GENDER-RELATED TOPICS

"The Economics of Waste"

Chair: Molly Macauley (Resources for the Future)

The session discussed approaches

to modeling and measuring the economics of various types of waste disposal. In "Can Upstream Waste Disposal Policies Encourage Upstream 'Design for Environment,'" co-authored with Paul Calcott (Victoria University of Wellington), Margaret Walls (also Victoria University) modeled various deposit-refund approaches to encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce waste. A disposal fee alone levied on producers does not provide sufficient waste reduction incentives in product packaging without a fully functioning recycling market. In "Two Generalizations of a Deposit-Refund System" written with Don Fullerton (University of Texas, Austin), Ann Wolverton (ICF Consulting) also modeled deposit-refund systems. They focused on a second-best revenue-raising system when government uses distorting taxes on labor and capital income. In "Restricting the Trash Trade," Molly Macauley (Resources for the Future) discussed work with Eduardo Ley (International Monetary Fund) and Stephen Salant (University of Michigan) modeling the interstate waste shipping market and estimating welfare effects on Congressional proposals to restrict this trade. They found that some proposals intended to restrict trade can actually increase trade as waste haulers ship smaller quantities to more out-of-state landfills. Sarah Stafford (College of William and Mary) discussed the effect of increases in fines levied against firms' improper disposal of hazardous waste with respect to the number of violations and the rate of compliance. She found that both the number of violations and the rate of compliance have increased since the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency raised the penalty in 1991.

Arik Levinson (Georgetown University), Hilary Sigman (Rutgers), and Terry Dinan (U.S. Office of Management and Budget) were discussants.

"Social Security Reform and Gender"

Chair: Olivia S. Mitchell (University of Pennsylvania)

This session explored how older women do under the current Social Security (SS) system and how they

continued on page 15

Summaries ...

continued from page 14

might fare under various reforms. In "Women and Social Security Reform," Theresa Devine (Congressional Budget Office) noted that SS rules are sex-neutral since men and women with identical work/pay histories would receive identical annual benefits. Nonetheless, older women depend more on SS than do men due to having lower pay and lower lifetime employment patterns, meaning that rule changes could render them vulnerable to reforms. In "A Benefit of One's Own: Older Women's Retirement Entitlements Under Social Security," Olivia S. Mitchell (University of Pennsylvania), Phillip B. Levine (Wellesley College), and John W. Phillips (Social Security Administration) used HRS data linked with SS records to show that most men become SS insured early in life, whereas only 3/4 of women do; the remainder would have to work five more years on average to gain entitlement. Among those eligible, Primary Insurance Amounts (that determine benefits) were 40% below men's for nonmarried females and 60% lower for wives. Also, wives can receive half their spouse's benefit (at the normal retirement age) unless their own work history would entitle them to more; nevertheless it would take only a small rise in pay to boost wives' benefits above half their husbands'. Looking ahead, some convergence in female/male SS benefits may be expected based on women's rising market attachment and pay. In "Social Security as a Financial Asset: Gender-Specific Risks and Returns," Marianne Baxter (University of Virginia) examined the link between income levels/growth, and the SS covered earnings base (SSWI). She finds that women's labor income more sensitive than men's to aggregate labor income (as measured by the SSWI), particularly for the educated middle-aged group. The functional link between SS benefits and SSWI implies that SS benefit risk is also higher for women. As a result, women might be expected to want to diversify their SS wealth by moving some portion of it into other assets, which in turn implies that they might particularly benefit from personal saving accounts. Sharmila

Choudhury (Social Security Administration), Michael Leonesio (Social Security Administration), and Kelvin Utendorf's (Social Security Administration) paper described a new project entitled "Analysis of Social Security Reforms that Affect Women," which will be using a new dataset matching SIPP and SS earnings/benefit records. Few results are available yet, but their approach will use a static nonbehavioral approach to assess reforms, including how SS benefit distributions might behave if the survivor benefit were raised while lowering dependent spouse benefits and if a minimum benefit were guaranteed.

"Topics in Health Economics"

Chair: Lisa M. Lynch (Tufts University and National Bureau of Economic Research)

Jennifer Mellor of the Department of Economics, William and Mary College and Jeffrey Miylo of the Department of Economics, Tufts University began this session with a presentation of their recent work, "Income Inequality and Health Status in the US: Evidence from the CPS," which examines the association between income inequality and aggregate health outcomes. Their work challenges the finding of a causal link from income inequality to individual health in the general population. Using data from the Current Population Survey they find some association between state-level income inequality and health status among individuals living in poverty. However, they find that this result is not robust to alternative measures of income inequality or health status. In particular they argue that the strong negative association that exists between income inequality and aggregate health status is an artifact of failure to control for individual attributes and/or state-fixed effects. The discussion of this paper was presented by Ellen Meara of the Department of Health Care Policy at the Harvard Medical School.

The next presentation, "The Role of Profit Status under Imperfect Information: Evidence from the Treatment Patterns of Elderly Medicare Beneficiaries Admitted to Psychiatric Hospitals," was based on joint work by Susan Ettner from the Division of

General Internal Medicine and Health Services Research at the UCLA Department of Medicine and Richard Hermann from the Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School. Using administrative data on all elderly Medicare beneficiaries admitted to inpatient treatment of psychiatric disorder, they examine whether or not patients treated in non-for-profit and for-profit facilities have differing treatment patterns. They find no evidence that not-for-profit facilities treated a sicker population or had higher costs or lower re-hospitalizations rates than for-profits. They argue that their work suggests that concerns that the growth in for-profits will lead to declining access and quality of care may be overstated, and the contention that not-for-profits are less efficient may also be unfounded. This paper was discussed by Dahlia Remler from the Division of Health Policy and Management, Columbia University.

The final paper of this session was joint work by Donna Gilleskie and K Coleman Strumpf of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill entitled, "Youth Smoking: Dynamic Behavior with Endogenous Taxes." This paper sets out to examine the price sensitivity of young people under the age of 18 in their consumption of cigarettes. Their work extends previous research by introducing more dynamics into the modeling of smoking decisions through the inclusion of past behavior and future expectations. By doing this they argue that they are able to calculate both short and long run effects of price changes on behaviors. Second, they examine smoking behavior of high school dropouts as well as those who remain in school. Finally, they estimate individual smoking equations jointly with state tax setting equations and allow the errors to be correlated. In this way they hope to control for potential endogeneity of tax policy that they argue could produce a spurious correlation between prices and smoking propensity. The discussant for this paper was Jeanne Ringel of Louisiana State University.

continued on page 16

Summaries ...

continued from page 15

CSWEP ROUNDTABLE

"CSWEP into the Future: Men and Women in Economics"

Chair: Robin Bartlett (Denison University)

Participants: Susan Collins (Georgetown University), Marianne Ferber (University of Illinois-Champaign/Urbana), Henry Farber (Princeton University)

The purpose of this roundtable was to have the participants detail their vision of CSWEP in the Profession and the role which men and women will play in that vision. Robin Bartlett began by presenting the historical data found in the annual report of this newsletter. She pointed out that while progress has been made over the past seven years, the tenure process still seems to be problematic for women. Moreover, she noted that the disproportionate percentages of women at the tenured ranks do not seem to be a pipeline problem. She went on to speculate that at the current rate of tenure and promotion for women in the profession, it would take another 25 years to achieve gender equity.

Susan Collins started by examining

what we know about what CSWEP does: the newsletter that is produced three times a year, the annual pipeline data, the hospitality suite at the national meetings, and the mentoring workshops. But what else is it doing? Collins felt that CSWEP should be examining some critical junctions in a female economist's career: when initial interest occurs, when a major is chosen, when interest in the profession occurs, and when a female student decides to apply to graduate school. With regard to women's progress, she also thought we should not only look at the quantitative numbers, but also at some qualitative measures. She mentioned such measures as the number of committee's women serve on compared to their male colleagues, the disproportionate number of struggling students who show up at women's doors, and the support networks that are available. She observes that CSWEP has contributed a great deal to women's progress in the profession, but still has much to do.

Many of the points made by Collins came to life with the personal career examples given by Marianne Ferber. After briefly summarizing what it was like in her day, she concluded that not much has changed. When she compared the treatment she received with that of the women at MIT, many in the

audience shook their heads in agreement. Women in economics departments do not receive as much financial and intellectual support as their male colleagues. On a positive note, she attributed the opening up of the American Economic Association meetings to pressure from CSWEP to do so. Before CSWEP, she remembered that the organization of sessions was left to an extremely closed club.

Hank Farber was even more pessimistic than Ferber was. He did not think much had changed – women were still opting for professions other than that of a professional economist. He wondered if the structured of the academic world around the traditional model that women stay at home and men go to work, might be somewhat at fault. Why else would faculty meetings be at 4:30 in the afternoon. Faculty luncheons may be a better time and venue for carrying out the business of the faculty. Farber felt the conversation that CSWEP has should go beyond just women economists and include men in meaningful ways. If CSWEP does not do this, he felt little progress could be made. He also felt that CSWEP should take seriously its mandate to study the reasons for women's plight in the profession and propose solutions.

The CSWEP 'Brag Box'

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

Carolyn Shaw Bell

Carol A. Jones returned from teaching two years at INCAE, a Harvard-affiliated Latin American business school located in Costa Rica, to take a position as Deputy Director for Research in the Resource Economics Division of the Economic Research Service at USDA. Before going to Costa Rica, she was at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for eight years, where she was chief of the economics group par-

ticipating in writing regulations and preparing natural resource damage assessments of oil spills and hazardous waste sites for litigation.

Kanta Marwah has been listed in *Outstanding People of the 20th Century*, published by The International Biographical Centre, Cambridge, England.

Esther-Mirjam Sent's book, *The Evolving Rationality of Rational Expectations*

tations: An Assessment of Thomas Sargent's Achievements (Cambridge University Press, 1998) was recently awarded the 1999 Gunnar Myrdal Prize of the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE). The Prize is awarded annually for the best monograph on a theme broadly in accord with the EAEPE Theoretical Perspectives. Dr. Sent is an assistant professor in economics at the University of Notre Dame.

Regional Meetings

EASTERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

CSWEP will sponsor three sessions at the Eastern Economic Association Meetings on March 24-25th at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City in Crystal City, Virginia, which is just outside of Washington, D.C.

Measurement of Policy Impacts and Changes in the Economy

Date: Friday, March 24, 2000

Chair: Barbara M. Fraumeni, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Papers:
"The Evolution of Toxic Intensity Under Incentive-based Environmental Regulation," Mary Burke (Florida State University)

"Economic Structural Change Analysis from an Input-output Perspective: The US Economy over 15 Years: 1977-1992," Jieman Guo (Bureau of Transportation Statistics)

"The Measurement of Industry Real Value Added," Brian Moyer (Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Immigrants, Labor Markets and Welfare

Date: Friday, March 25, 2000

Chair: Barbara M. Fraumeni, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Papers:
"The Labor Market Position of Immigrant Women: New Evidence from the German Socio-Economic Panel," Amelie Constant (University of Pennsylvania)
"Do Immigrants from Less-Developed Countries Burden the Welfare State? An Empirical Investigation," Kakoli Roy, (Center for Development Research (ZEF), Bonn)

"The Effect of Child Care Costs on Labor Supply and Welfare Participation," Ellen Crecelius (University of Connecticut) and Emily Y. Lin (University of Connecticut)

Welfare Programs and Their Effect

Date: Friday, March 25, 2000

Chair: Barbara M. Fraumeni, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Papers:
"Effects of Welfare Reform on SSI Caseloads," Lucie Schmidt (University of Michigan) and Purvi Sevak (University of Michigan)

"Tribal TANF: Success or Failure," Elizabeth Zahrt Geib (Lewis and Clark College) and Candace Maynard (Lewis and Clark College)

"Welfare Benefits, Employment, and Jobless Spells," Emily Lin (University of Connecticut)

CSWEP Reception

Date: Friday, March 25, from 4 to 5:30 p.m.

Location: Tidewater Room, Hyatt Regency Crystal City
The reception is welcome to all who are friends of CSWEP, current members, and future potential members.

Please bring a friend or arrange to meet a friend at the reception. In addition, it is an opportunity for participants in last year's Creating Career Opportunities for Female Economists (CCOFFE) Workshop to meet again with fellow participants. There will be complimentary hors d'oeuvres and non-alcoholic drinks.

Showing of the National CCOFFE (Creating Career Opportunities For Female Economists) Video

Date: Friday, March 25, 2000, from 12:30 to 2 p.m.

Location: TBA

The twenty minute video made during the National CCOFFE in January 1998 in Chicago will be shown continuously during lunch-time. Bring your lunch and enjoy seeing what it was like to participate in this CSWEP and NSF sponsored mentoring event for female assistant professors of economics. Hear what was learned and acquire valuable insights into how to succeed as an academic! All are welcome.

MIDWEST ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

CSWEP will sponsor two sessions at the Midwest Economic Association Meetings from March 31 - April 2 at the Westin on Michigan Avenue in Chicago.

Session 1: The Economics of Aging and Retirement

Session Chair: Jennifer Ward-Batts (University of Michigan)

Session Papers and Authors: (presenters are identified with an asterisk)

"The Effects of the Social Security and Pension Plans on Personal Savings: Towards a New Approach," Wei Sun* (University of Notre Dame)

"The Impact of Poor Health on Household Wealth and Consumption," Helen Levy* (University of California-Berkeley)

"Saving for Retirement: Implications of Household Bargaining for Social Security and Tax Reform," Shelly Lundberg (University of Washington) and Jennifer Ward-Batts* (University of Michigan)

"Long-Term Care, Home Health Care, and Informal Care," David Byrne (University of Virginia), Bridget Heidemann (Seattle University), Michelle Sovinsky (University of Virginia)*, and Steven Stern (University of Virginia)

Discussants:

Robert Willis (University of Michigan)

Kirsten Long (Mayo Clinic School of Medicine, Section of Health Services Evaluation)

continued on page 18

Regional Meetings

continued from page 17

Session Organizer: Jennifer Ward-Batts (University of Michigan)

Session 2: Studies in Health Economics with a Focus on Women

Session Chair: Renee Irvin (University of Nebraska-Omaha)

Session Papers and Authors: (presenters are identified with an asterisk)

"Medicare Reform and the Effects on Women's Health," Angela B. Ritzert* and Josephine Robinson (Joint Economic Committee, US Senate)

"Cost-Offset and the Pattern of Care for Depression," Regina L.H. Powers* (Office of Applied Studies at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration), Thomas W. Croghan and Thomas Kniesner (Syracuse University)

"The Cost-Effectiveness of Cholesterol-Lowering Treatment in the Primary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease: The Case of a Comprehensive Dietary Intervention Program," Kirsten Long* (Mayo Clinic School of Medicine, Section of Health Services Evaluation)

"Another Look at Infant Health: The Role of Medicaid and Maternal Depression," Lisa C. DeFelice* and Karen Conway (University of New Hampshire)

Discussants:

Gloria Bazzoli (Institute for Health Services Research and Policy Studies, NWU)
Deborah Dobrez (same as above)
Anthony LoSasso (same as above)
Richard Lindrooth (same as above)

Session Organizer: Jean Kimmel (W.E. Upjohn Institute)

The CSWEP business meeting will be held on Friday March 31 from 5:30p.m. to 6:30p.m. The CSWEP reception will be held on Saturday, April 1, from 5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Please see final program for rooms.

WESTERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

CSWEP is organizing three sessions at the 2000 meetings of the Western Economic Association in Vancouver, British Columbia, Thursday, June 29, through Monday, July 3, 2000. The session topics are "Foreign Direct Investment and International Trade Issues," "Technology and International Competitiveness," and "International Dimensions of Macroeconomic Cycles." If you would like to participate in one of these sessions, please send a one-page abstract (or your

interest in being a discussant), your name, affiliation, mail and email addresses, and phone and fax numbers. Abstracts will be accepted until the sessions are completed, but no later than March 1.

For research involving "Foreign Direct Investment and International Trade Issues," please contact:
Professor Kasaundra Tomlin
Department of Economics
College of Business Administration
PO Box 161400
Orlando, FL 32816-1400
kasaundra.tomlin@bus.ucf.edu

For research involving "Technology and International Competitiveness," and "International Dimensions of Macroeconomic Cycles," please contact:
Dr. Catherine L. Mann
Senior Fellow
Institute for International Economics
11 Dupont Circle
Washington, DC 20036-1207

SOUTHERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

KimMarie McGoldrick organized a teaching poster session. One might ask "What is a poster session?" A poster session is an interactive session in which ideas, exercises, or research results are summarized in ways that would mimic a presentation (overhead style for example) without the formal presentation component. These summaries provide enough information so viewers can get a general idea of what has been done. A good poster also provokes the observer to ask questions and thus provides the opportunity for extended dialog regarding the issues presented. The session was well attended and was held in conjunction with the CSWEP reception. Participants included:

- Suzanne D. Thornsby (University of Florida) and Ferdinand F. Wirth (University of Florida) "Teaching Economics to Non-Traditional Students in a Non-Traditional Setting"
- Gail Mitchell Hoyt (University of Kentucky) "LEAP into Economics: Experiences with the Lab for Economic and Accounting Proficiency at the University of Kentucky"
- Peter Schuhmann (UNC- Wilmington) and KimMarie McGoldrick (University of Richmond) "A Conjoint Analysis of Student Registration Decision Making."
- Maureen J. Lage (Miami University- Ohio) and Glenn Platt (Miami University- Ohio) "Gender Implications of The Inverted Classroom"
- Suzanne Wallace (Central College), Richard Glending (Central College), and Brian Peterson (Manchester College) "Simulations of Economic Problems with Interdisciplinary Analysis"
- Lisa Ford (University of Richmond) "Is Economic Theory Relevant? Getting Students to Say Yes"

From the Chair ...

CSWEP Chair, Robin L. Bartlett - Denison University

THIS IS MY LAST NEWSLETTER for CSWEP. I have learned a lot from the people I have had the opportunity to meet in this job. When I agreed to become chair, I had no idea the enormity of the task and the possibilities. However, many men and women have given generously of

their time and energy to make my tenure as Chair of CSWEP pleasant and productive. Together we achieved much. Yet, there is much to do. To shepherd CSWEP through the challenges ahead of it, we needed a new chair with very different talents than I brought. Beth Allen will be the kind of chair that

can go after the resources that CSWEP needs to continue its CCOFFE workshops and to embark upon new programs. She has proven her commitment to CSWEP by participating in three of the CCOFFE workshops - the AEA, Midwest, and Southern meetings. I am confident that she can do the job well.

News and Notes

The *Program on Global Security and Sustainability* of the *John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation* announces a new grants competition for collaborative research on governance in the context of rapid globalization. The purpose of the initiative is to foster systematic interdisciplinary inquiry about cooperative arrangements to deal with problems that affect, and are affected by, global processes, including ecosystem degradation, violent conflict, international financial crises and the spread of deadly diseases.

The Foundation will award grants for projects addressing one or more related aspects of governance: the

changing nature of sovereignty - consequences for security and sustainability; providing global public goods; and reconceptualizing human rights, citizenship and identity.

Grants are intended to support multidisciplinary collaborations involving more than one policy research group, institute or university. Priority will be given to research teams that include a variety of professional and development perspectives and that involve researchers from different countries.

Total grant requests from all participating groups in a collaborative project may not exceed \$600,000 for a

maximum grant period of three years. The Foundation will also consider proposals for seed grants that do not exceed \$75,000 for one year. The application deadline is July 1, 1999.

For further information about Collaborative Research Grants and a brochure describing how to apply, please contact the Program on Global Security and Sustainability at:

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
140 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60603 USA

(312)726-8000

<http://www.macfdn.org>

CSWEP Board Member Biography

Beth Allen - New CSWEP Chair

BETH ALLEN IS THE CURTIS Carlson Professor of Economics at the University of Minnesota (where she is also a full member of the Graduate Faculty in Finance) and an Adjunct Consultant to the Research Department at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. She has recently taught advanced Ph.D.-level courses in microeconomic theory, general equilibrium theory, game theory, the economics of information, financial economics, and industrial organization. Professor Allen earned her A.B. degree (1974) in Chemistry and Economics at Cornell University and her M.A. (1976) in Mathematics and Ph.D. (1978) in Economics at U.C. Berkeley, where her dissertation was supervised by Gerard Debreu. A summer position working for Irma Adelman in the World Bank's Development Research Center influenced her to decide to pursue graduate studies in mathematical economics rather than theoretical physical chemistry (quantum theory and statistical mechanics). Both fields involve elegant abstract theory and use advanced mathematics in an interesting way to solve problems and better understand real world phenomena.

Prior to moving to Minnesota in 1992, Dr. Allen was Assistant Professor (1978-83), tenured Associate Professor (1983-86), Professor (1986-92), and Milton C. Denbo Term Professor (1991-92) at the University of Pennsylvania. She has held visiting positions at Bell Labs, U.C. Berkeley, Churchill College/Cambridge University, Universität Bonn, and the Center for Operations Research and Econometrics in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium. Shorter research visits (one month or more) include CEPREMAP in Paris, CORE, Bonn, the Institute for Advanced Studies of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Institute for Social and Economic Research in Osaka, Universität Bielefeld, Université de Cergy-Pontoise, Université Aix-

Marseille, the New University of Lisbon, and the University of Oslo, with funding from a NATO Postdoctoral Fellowship in Science, FNRS, the Nomura Foundation, the Bank of Norway, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (through Sonderforschungsbereiche 21 and 303) and the Marshall Plan Fund. Professor Allen is recognized for her research contributions in the areas of rational expectations, a metric space structure for information and the treatment of endogenous information as a differentiated commodity, randomized pricing strategies for firms, the structure of aggregate demand and equilibria, and the incorporation of information into cooperative game theory. Other work includes technological diffusion (modeled as a stochastic process with interactions on a graph), approximate expected utility, social choice, the timing of transactions and (currently) firm formation. Allen's research has been funded by the National Science Foundation (Economics Program and Information Impact Program/Information Science and Technology) since 1979.

Recently Allen has begun research in the area of engineering design and manufacturing, especially some theoretical aspects of geometric modeling and CAD/CAM systems. For this work, she serves as sole principal investigator for a research grant from the NSF's Engineering Design Program (Division of Design, Manufacture, and Industrial Innovation, Directorate for Engineering). Part of the motivation for her interest in this area lies in her desire to

understand how firms make decisions about product selection and technology choice.

Beth Allen was elected a Fellow of the Econometric Society in 1983. She has served as member and chair of its Fellows Nominating Committee, member and chair of the Program Committee for the North American Summer Meeting, and member of the Program Committee for the North American Winter Meeting and the World Congress. Currently she serves on the American Economic Association's Honors and Awards Committee and she is President of the Midwest Economics Association. She has lectured at three NATO Advanced Study Institutes and has organized NSF-funded research conferences on general equilibrium, decentralization, and game theory. Allen served a term on the NSF's Economics Panel as well as two recent ad hoc panels in engineering. From 1986 to 1989, she served on the CSWEP Board as Eastern Representative and organized the non-gender-related CSWEP sessions for the 1989 AEA meeting in Atlanta. In addition, she participated as a senior mentor in the CCOFFE programs at the AEA, Midwest, and Southern meetings in 1998. She serves on an alumni advisory council to Cornell University.

Beth Allen's hobbies include European travel, food and wine (but not cooking), reading (especially biographies and works on the sociology of science), and cultural activities such as listening to Renaissance and Baroque music. For exercise, she swims laps very slowly.

Check our Web site for current job postings.

<http://www.cswep.org>

Join the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR FEMINIST ECONOMICS

You don't have to be a woman to join IAFFE: Amartya Sen, the latest winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics is one of our members. You don't even have to be an economist. But you do have to be interested in gender issues in the economy and the family. Our prize-winning journal, *Feminist Economics* (which Bob Eisner said was the only journal he enjoyed reading,) comes with your membership. We hold annual meetings in cities like Amsterdam, Tours, Taxco, and Washington, D.C. Our meeting in August 15-17, 2000, will be in Istanbul.

Now you can get a free book if you are joining IAFFE for the first time:

Feminism, Objectivity & Economics by Julie Nelson (\$25.99)

Insights of feminist theory on Rational Man, the invisibility of women's economic production, scientific methodologies, ineffectual standards for maximizing objectivity, and other problematic aspects of contemporary economic theorizing.

Out of the Margin: Feminist Perspectives Edited by Edith Kuiper, Jolande Sap, Susan Feiner, Notburga Ott, and Zafiris Tzannatos (\$29.99)

Economics has written women out of its history, built its theories around masculinist values, failed to take proper account of women and their work, and ignored most of the policy issues that press most heavily upon women.

Women in the Age of Economic Transformation: Impact of Reforms in Post-Socialist and Developing Countries Edited by Nahid Aslanbeigui, Steven Pressman and Gale Summerfield (\$29.99)

Regardless of the type of change involved women suffer more in the transformation process than men do. Addressing these issues is vital if the burden of economic transformation is to be distributed freely, equitably, and, above all, justly.

Who Pays for the Kids? by Nancy Folbre (\$27.99)

Question the burdens placed on women both inside and outside the money economy and demonstrates the inadequacies of traditional explanations for the unequal distribution of the "costs of caring" between men and women.

To join IAFFE, circle the book title you choose, mark off the appropriate dues, and mail or fax this page with payment in U.S. dollars to: IAFFE, Economics Department, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837 Attn: Barbara Krohn. (Fax: 570-577-3451)

Name _____

Address _____

Phone (Office) _____ (Home) _____ (Fax) _____

E-mail _____

Method of Payment:

☐ I enclose: Check, bankdraft or money order # _____

☐ Please charge my VISA or MASTERCARD

Card number _____ Expiration date _____ Signature _____

Membership Rates for 2000

Income (In U.S. Dollars)	Annual Dues	Income (In U.S. Dollars)	Annual Dues
Above \$100,000	\$85.00 _____	\$20,000 - 29,999	\$35.00 _____
\$75,000 - 99,999	\$75.00 _____	Below \$20,000	\$25.00 _____
\$50,000 - 74,999	\$60.00 _____	South/Eastern Europe < \$10,000	\$15.00 _____
\$30,000 - 49,999	\$50.00 _____	Households	\$85.00 _____

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, 1999 - June 30, 2000), we urge you to do so. Questionnaires and dues reminders were mailed in September to associates.

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

NOTICE: STUDENTS DO NOT HAVE TO PAY ASSOCIATE DUES!!!
JUST SEND IN THIS APPLICATION WITH A NOTE FROM A
FACULTY MEMBER VERIFYING YOUR STUDENT STATUS

To become a dues-paying associate of CSWEP and receive our Newsletter and Roster, send this application, with a check for \$20 payable to:

CSWEP
c/o Dr. Joan Haworth
4901 Tower Court
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Check here if currently an AEA member _____

Check one: Renewal of CSWEP associate _____ New CSWEP associate _____ Student _____

If you checked student, please indicate what institution you attend _____

Check here if you wish a copy of the Special Reprint Issue _____

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.

CSWEP: People to Contact

General Policy Matters and Items for Newsletter **Beth Allen**, Department of Economics
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55455
cswep@atlas.socsci.umn.edu

Dues, Change of Address, Roster **Joan Haworth**, Membership Secretary
Economic Research Services, Inc.
4901 Tower Court
Tallahassee, FL 32303
jhaworth@ersnet.com

CSWEP East **Barbara Fraumeni**
Bureau of Economic Analysis
BE-3
1441 'L' Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20230
barbara.Fraumeni@bea.doc.gov

CSWEP Mid-West **Jean Kimmel**
W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research
300 South Westnedge Avenue
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
kimmel@we.upjohninst.org

CSWEP South **Rachel Willis**, American Studies and Economics
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3520
rawillis@email.inc.edu

CSWEP West **Helen Popper**, Department of Economics
Santa Clara University
Santa Clara, CA 95053
hpopper@mailerscu.edu