



## From the Chair

Linda Tesar

Fall greetings to the CSWEP community! I am delighted to write my first Letter from the Chair. When I began my Ph.D. studies some four decades ago (can that really be right?—feels like yesterday) there were few women in the doctoral program, fewer women seminar speakers and even fewer women on the faculty. Role models were few and far between, and many of the women who had “made it,” had done so by making tremendous personal sacrifices. As my career progressed, thankfully CSWEP was there, with information on how to navigate the challenges of raising a young family while trying to attain tenure, how to negotiate for the resources necessary for success, and how to weigh the competing demands on one’s time for service, teaching, and research. The CSWEP community provided mentoring, reassurance and most importantly, a wide circle of colleagues and friends to lean on and learn from. I am so honored to have the opportunity to lead such an influential organization and hopefully to provide support and guidance for the next generation of women economists.

Before turning to the details of this issue of the newsletter, I need to thank my predecessor, Anusha Chari, for her outstanding service to CSWEP over the past three years. Anusha stepped down from CSWEP to accept a position as Senior Economist at

the Council of Economic Advisors, where she will help guide the Biden administration’s macroeconomic and international policy. During her term, Anusha instituted a number of new mentoring initiatives, including fireside chats with economics and finance journal editors during the pandemic and a peer-to-peer mentoring program for mid-career economists. Under her leadership, CSWEP also engaged in record fundraising efforts. In collaboration with the Social Sciences Research Council, CSWEP received a \$1 million grant from the Sloan Foundation to establish a Women in Economics and Mathematics Research Consortium. The consortium will expand and evaluate interventions designed to increase the representation of women in economics and mathematics. Anusha also helped bring in an equally large award from Co-Impact to identify and address the barriers that prevent the advancement of women in the economics profession. The first phase of that work will take place during the 2025 AEA meetings. Anusha has left us with an ambitious agenda for expanding CSWEP’s impact on the economic profession. Fortunately, she has also left us with significant resources to tackle that agenda and I am excited about moving the work forward.

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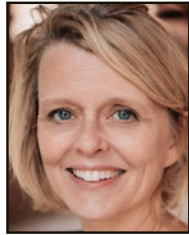
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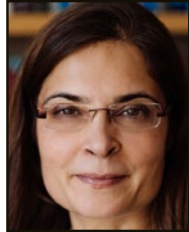
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## ↑ From the Chair

This Issue focuses on the role that journal editors play in determining what—as well as who—gets published in the leading economics and finance journals. Publishing is a key determinant of tenure, and the articles compiled by Rohan Williamson, a member of CSWEP’s Board, appropriately target their advice toward junior faculty. The path to publishing in top journals has become even more narrow since CSWEP last examined this topic in 2011.

The first article, by Ann Mari May, takes an historical perspective and discusses the role of publications in the economics field prior to 1948. In those early years, having a doctorate in economics was not critical for publishing in the AER or the QJE. Then, as now, networking was an important factor for success in publishing, as having an appointment in the same institution as the editor dramatically increases the likelihood of having one’s article accepted. One interesting fact in Ann Mari May’s article is that there were no women on the AER’s editorial board from 1945 to 1970!

The second and third articles are written by two highly influential journal editors: Toni Whited (editor-in-chief for the Journal of Financial Economics) and Antoinette Schoar (executive editor of The Journal of Finance). Toni provides specific advice to junior scholars. First, she recommends that authors adhere to the “one page” rule: editors operate under time constraints so authors need to get to the “hook” (why is this paper interesting?) within the first couple of paragraphs of the paper. Her second rule addresses rejections. Some senior colleagues advise moving quickly from the receipt of a rejection letter (and anyone in this business for any length of time has a stack of those) to resubmitting to another journal. Toni suggests

that it is worthwhile to take at least some time to address the most important of the rejecting referees’ comments as the likelihood of coming across the same referee again is quite high. Toni notes that good research can come from anywhere, so while networks surely matter, editors are willing to take chances on papers that contain fresh ideas and are well executed.

Antoinette Schoar also notes the importance of taking intellectual risks and pushing the field into new dimensions, while still upholding high standards for publication. Antoinette encourages junior scholars to spend the time to really understand a particular literature before attempting to write something new. Like Toni, Antoinette notes the increased emphasis now on the replicability and reproducibility of published results.

This issue also contains important information about CSWEP-sponsored sessions at the upcoming ASSA meetings in San Francisco. There will be three sessions on gender, one of which is a new topic on gender in developing countries organized by Lori Beaman; two sessions on demography organized by Kasey Buckles and Orgul Ozturk; and two sessions on fiscal policy and public finance organized by Stephanie Aaronson. The session on “Bridging the Gap: Increasing representation of Women in the Economics Profession, from Students to Faculty” includes four papers that assess different policy measures to increase women’s participation in economics. I am grateful to all of those who worked to put these sessions together.

There will be a Nursing Mother’s room available for those bringing a little one in tow. The sign up is available in the “events” section of this newsletter [on page 14](#).

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The announcements section also has information about our business meeting and award ceremony, where we will present the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award and the Elaine Bennett Research. We hope you can register and join us to celebrate them. In addition, please see information about our junior mentoring breakfast, the senior economists reception and the CeMENT reunion. There will be a session with updated progress of the CSWEP-SSRC Women in Economic RCT Consortium. And we hope that all of you will join us at the CSWEP reception honoring the 2023 Nobel Prize Laureate Claudia Goldin. We look forward to meeting you in San Francisco!

Please also see calls for submissions to CSWEP-organized sessions at the Western Economic Association meetings and for Summer Economics Fellows applications.

Please check our [website](#) and [@aeacswep](#) on Twitter/X or [aeacswep.bsky.social](#) on Bluesky for information about upcoming events and opportunities. To sign up for our mailing list or volunteer as a mentor or CSWEP liaison, please email [info@csweb.org](mailto:info@csweb.org). As always, we invite feedback and ideas for new initiatives.

## Welcome to Linda Tesar

We are delighted to welcome Linda Tesar as the new chair of CSWEP. Linda is the Alan V. Deardorff Collegiate Professor of Economics in the Department of Economics at the University of Michigan and the Senior Faculty Advisor to the Dean on Strategic Budgetary Affairs. She is the Co-Director of the International Finance and Macroeconomic Program at the National Bureau of Economic Research. Professor Tesar is a research affiliate of the Centre for Economic Policy Research, the Asian Bureau of Finance and Economic Research, the Bellagio Group, and was a member of the AEA 2023 Program Committee. She has been a visitor in the Research Departments of the University of Zurich, the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), the International Monetary Fund, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis. She has also served on the Academic Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve Banks of Chicago and New York. During 2014–15, Professor Tesar served as a Senior Economist on the Council of Economic Advisers. She has served as the Editor of the IMF Economic Review and is on the Advisory Board of the Carnegie-NYU-Rochester Conference on Public Policy. She is also actively engaged in efforts to improve the climate for women and underrepresented groups in the economics discipline.

Professor Tesar's research focuses on issues in international finance, with particular interests in the international transmission of business cycles and fiscal policy, the benefits of global risk sharing, capital flows to emerging markets, the determination of long-run interest rates, international tax competition, labor mobility, and the challenges facing the euro area. Her work has been published in top academic journals such as the American Economic Review, the Journal of International Economics, and the Journal of Monetary Economics, among others.

### Links on this page

CSWEP website:

<https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep>

## Gatekeepers of Progress

### Historical View and Advice on Research from current Women Editors in Economics

Rohan Williamson

The main metrics for academic career success are publications and citations. More specifically, career advancement in economics depends on publishing in the most prestigious journals within the field. With this shift, journal editors have become gatekeepers in economics, with the power to shape the broader interests and perspectives of the discipline they represent, which influences policy decisions and global economic thought. This has made the role of editors more challenging. Getting a historical perspective of the evolution of the role and its influence is important to understand some of the challenges over time and what is on the mind of editors today. The view from the those in these gatekeeper roles is also important, and we have not explored thoughts of editors in the newsletter since 2011. Many things have changed since then, including the impact of our research and the world we study. It is time again to get new insights.

We begin with a historical perspective of journals in economics. Originally, success in economics was not measured by publications but by receiving an honorary doctorate. This shifted towards a publication-based system, which spurred the growth of academic journals in economics. Ann Mari May, author of the recent book *Gender in the Dismal Science: Women in the Early Years of the Economics Profession* (2022), which examines the role of women in economics and its historical development, provides the discussion of this early evolution in the field. Her article examines the history of editorial roles in leading economics journals and how the success of researchers might be connected to their relationship with an editor. She provides a historical overview of the editor's role as a gatekeeper and the longstanding underrepresentation of women in this position.

Her article explores publication success through connections, and whether the underrepresentation of women editors has an effect on the publication success of women researchers. Understanding the early years of economics publishing offers valuable insights into how editorial connections may influence publication success.

This feature then gathers insights from two current and prominent editors of leading journals who can speak to the evolving editorial landscape, providing crucial guidance for young researchers. This issue's unique contribution is to provide perspectives from women editors, offering an understanding of their career paths, their views on the role of editors, and how gender may have impacted their experiences: Antoinette Schoar from the *Journal of Finance* and Toni Whited from the *Journal of Financial Economics*. Both are highly accomplished researchers who play key roles in shaping the future of financial economics. They generously share their insights to help researchers develop impactful projects, and their advice is invaluable for anyone in the field.

In addition to sharing their views on the role of editors, they reflect on the future of the profession, including how artificial intelligence (AI), data and programming integrity, and programming technology are impacting economics research and the editorial process. This includes their views on interesting topics for exploration by economists. Both also share their personal experiences with gender in their career paths and its importance. Their perspectives are particularly timely given the increasing challenges editors face in today's rapidly evolving landscape. These insights will be especially helpful for young researchers looking to advance their careers. ■

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*Originally, success in economics was not measured by publications but by receiving an honorary doctorate.*

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## Gender, Gatekeeping and the Editorial Process: Then and Now

Ann Mari May \*

The role of editor as gatekeeper in economics is well understood and openly acknowledged. Yet, research about the impact of the lack of women in editorial roles in economics is scant. There is, however, growing interest in the role of gender and the editorial process and how the lack of gender balance might be impacting not only the success of women in the field, but what counts as knowledge as well.

Many women economists have received advice from their dissertation advisor or senior colleagues cautioning them against researching gender or race. As Lisa Cook described it, senior economists conveyed the message, “Nobody wants to hear about women, and they sure don’t want to hear about Black people...” Cook noted that journals where she had submitted her work would indicate that her findings were specific only to African Americans and held no broader relevance (Finance & Development 2020).

Erin Hengel (2022), in her article “Publishing While Female,” used readability scores to test if women are held to higher standards in the peer review process than their male counterparts in economics. Here, Hengel finds that female-authored papers are better written than equivalent papers by men and take an average six months longer in the review process. As she notes, this results in fewer articles published by women and perhaps longer time to promotion.

Analyzing data from a different set of top economics journals, David Card et al. (2019) also delve into the editorial review process. Here they find that referee gender has no effect on the review of male versus female authored papers. However, they find that

the process is not gender neutral once underlying differences in paper quality are taken into account. Using future citations as a proxy for paper quality and noting that female-authored papers get 25 percent more citations than male-authored papers, the researchers conclude that “... female researchers are held to a higher bar by referees (both male and female). Since editors do not adjust their thresholds for this higher bar, they effectively reject too many female-authored papers relative to a citation-maximizing benchmark.” For a discipline where maximization of profit or, in the case of journal publishing . . . citations, plays such a central role, this would seem a rather embarrassing, not to mention, unfortunate conclusion.

As we consider the important issue of gender and the editorial process in economics, what can we learn from an examination of the early years of the profession before 1948 and how might this analysis shed light on the current challenge facing women scholars in the field. Who were these gatekeepers serving as editors, co-editors and editorial board members of economics journals? If publishing in the scholarly journal in the early years was an example of an ‘Old Boys Club,’ how exactly did it work? Did the most talented succeed in publishing or did social relationships play a role in publishing success? Perhaps most importantly, how might the lack of gender balance in editorial positions have influenced outcomes or the type of economics that is considered legitimate and respected research?

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\* Ann Mari May is Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln. Details on the research discussed here may be found in her book entitled *Gender and the Dismal Science: Women in the Early Years of the Economics Profession* published by Columbia University Press, 2022.

## The Rise of the Scholarly Journal

As economics was developing as a separate discipline and as institutions of higher learning were emerging across the country, the drive to gain status in the production and dissemination of knowledge accelerated. One way for universities to gain status was through increasing numbers of faculty experts in a variety of fields. Of course, the moniker of “expert” was easily displayed through the appendage of “Ph.D.” after one’s name. Not surprisingly, existing faculty soon sought the approbation by obtaining an honorary doctorate. The rise of the honorary doctorate in the 1870s and 1880s was doomed, however, when the U.S. Bureau of Education, learned societies, and professional associations joined forces in deploring the sham Ph.D. After peaking in the 1890s, the practice quickly diminished.

At the same time, institutions worked to develop a framework to facilitate their faculty’s emerging role as producers of knowledge through the establishment of an occupational hierarchy, an apparatus of the department to organize this occupational hierarchy, and a measurement of status or output in the form of the publications. The university press of the late 19th century emerged, and it was in the growing arena of journal publications that faculty could find visibility and develop networks to facilitate their professional careers. At a time when very few women were tapped to serve on editorial boards, we might examine how a system of extreme gender imbalance functioned for men hoping to publish and gain status in the field.

Specifically, we might wonder if male authors with doctorates in economics or another field were more likely to publish in scholarly journals? Would it matter if their doctorates were in economics or in another field? What role did relationships play in their ability to get their work published? Were male authors with a doctorate from the same institution as a member of the editorial team more likely to get published? Were male

authors with a current institutional affiliation the same as a member of the editorial team more likely to get published? Were male authors with a doctorate from the same institution where a member of the editorial team was on the faculty more likely to have multiple publications?

### A New Look at ‘Old Boys’

These are some of the questions examined in *Gender and Dismal Science: Women in the Early Years of the Economics Profession* (2022). We begin by examining male authors with two or more publications in the *American Economic Review* (AER) published by the American Economic Association (AEA) and with an editorial board with many different institutional affiliations. Next we examine and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (QJE) located at Harvard College and having only Harvard men serving as editors provides interesting insights into how the “Old Boys Club” functioned in the early years of the profession.

Using a linear probability model and focusing on male authors publishing in the AER from (1911-1948) and the QJE (1886-1948) provides insights on the importance of credentials and relationships in publishing. First, results on credentials and publishing in the AER are a bit surprising. One might expect that having a doctorate might increase the likelihood of multiple publications over those not having a doctorate and having a doctorate in economics might be more useful (in publishing) than having a doctorate in another field. Yet, the results show that in none of the decades examined does having a doctorate in economics increase the likelihood of multiple publications for male authors. On the other hand, having a doctorate in a field other than economics did increase the likelihood of multiple publications in the AER throughout most of the periods examined—the 1920, 1930s, and 1940s by 25, 28 and 29 percentage points respectively (over authors without a doctorate).

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It is noteworthy that connections between male authors and editorial team members do not seem to influence the likelihood of multiple publications in the *AER* in the first three decades. Yet, in the 1940s, these relationships began to be important. In the 1940s, male authors with a doctorate from the same institution as an editor/editorial board member, had an increased likelihood of multiple publications by 13 percentage points over authors without such a relationship. Male authors with a faculty appointment at the same institution as an editor/editorial board member were 14 percentage points more likely to have multiple publications in the *AER*.

In contrast, being a male author with a doctorate from the same institution where an editor/editorial board member held an appointment did not bode well for the author. These authors had a 23-percentage point reduced likelihood of multiple publications over authors without such a relationship. These poor chaps may have suffered from the “I know that guy and he’s an idiot” curse.

The *AER* was an association journal with editorial team members spread throughout the United States. We can compare the outcomes of *AER* authors to authors publishing in the *QJE*—another highly influential publication, but one that was located at Harvard University and had only Harvard faculty on the editorial team.

Having the same expectations with respect to the influence of credentials, the results show that male authors publishing in the *QJE* and having a doctorate in a field other than economics increased the likelihood of publishing multiple articles by 36 percentage points over authors without a doctorate in the 1880s. Yet, in no other decade did having a doctorate in another field increase the likelihood of multiple publications.

Moreover, the results show that holding a doctorate in economics did not influence multiple publications in any decade examined. So much for the impact of credentials!

What about relationships and publishing in the *QJE*? We might expect relationships to be more important than was the case for the *AER* since all editors are from one institution (Harvard). To begin, we might expect that authors who are employed by the same institution as an editor/editorial board member might have an increased likelihood of multiple publications. Indeed, this was the case. The results show that male authors with an appointment at the same institution as an editor/editorial team member (Harvard), increases the likelihood of multiple publications by 36 percentage points over authors not on the Harvard faculty in the 1880s and 18 percentage points in the 1890s.

When we examine those male authors who were members of the AEA who published in the *QJE*, we see that these authors with an appointment in the same institution as an editor/editorial team member, benefited in the 1890s, 1930s, and 1940s. Their increased likelihood of multiple publications was 14, 9 and 17 percentage points respectively over those male AEA member authors without an appointment at Harvard. The only other factor that was significant for AEA member male authors was having a doctorate in a field other than economics which increased the likelihood of multiple publications in the *QJE* by 27 percentage points in the 1940s.

Finally, for male authors who were not members of the AEA, life was a little rough. A faculty appointment at Harvard often worked against these authors resulting in a 60-percentage point reduction in the likelihood of multiple publications in the first decade of the 20th century, a 72 percentage point reduction in the period 1910–1919, and a 53 percentage point reduction in the 1920s. And while having a doctorate in economics did not help, having a doctorate from the same institution as an editor/editorial team member had a positive effect on the likelihood of multiple publications in the 1920s (53 percentage point increase) and the 1940s (62 percentage

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point increase). Once again, having a doctorate from an institution where an editor/editorial team member was currently on the faculty brought its challenges. These chaps experienced a 56 percentage point reduced likelihood of multiple publications in the 1920s.

What can we conclude from authors and the impact of credentials on publishing in the *AER* and *QJE* during this period? First, although doctorates in economics were not prevalent in the early decades of this period, it is surprising that in no decade does having a doctorate in economics appear to increase the likelihood of publishing multiple articles in either the *AER* or the *QJE*.

The data do show that having a doctorate in a field other than economics was a factor in the success of male authors publishing in the *AER* for several decades (1920s, 1930s, 1940s). However, having a doctorate in a field other than economics was helpful to male authors publishing in the *QJE* only in the 1880s. Hence, having a doctorate was significant in publishing in the *AER*, but must less so for publishing in the *QJE*.

As for relationships and what today we might call “networking,” for male authors publishing in the *AER*, relationships began to be significant in the 1940s. When tied to AEA membership, male authors with an appointment in the same institution as an editor/editorial team member, benefited those publishing in the *QJE* in the 1890s, 1930s, and 1940s. Apparently being a member of the AEA *and* being a “Harvard Man” made one a “team player” leading to success for authors in the *QJE*.

## Lessons

Discussion about success in the academy often begins and ends with the notion that those with talent rise to the top. The cultural pull of a meritocratic mindset is well established in the US, and nowhere more so than in the field of economics where the virtues of a free market receive their fullest and most dispositive formal treatment.

Yet, evidence on publishing in the early years of the profession suggest that social relations or in today’s parlance, “networking,” often played an important role in determining success. As the contemporary work of Tommaso Colussi (2018) has shown, ties between authors and editors continue to be important elements of success in publishing. As Colussi so artfully put it, a friend is a treasure, indeed.

The lack of an academic home for women, particularly at research institutions, in the early years before 1948 and in the decades to follow resulted in a lack of representation in the work of the burgeoning professional association, the AEA. As such, between 1949 and 1970, only five women served on the Executive Committee. Moreover, the paucity of women in economics departments at research universities also impacted their success in publishing, no doubt shaping what counts as knowledge in the field. The fact that no women served on the editorial board of the *AER* from 1945, when Mabel Newcomer served, until 1970 when Barbara Bergmann became a member, no doubt affected the contours of the discipline in important ways.

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# Junior Faculty and the Role of Journal Editors

Toni M. Whited

## Introduction

Junior scholars, by definition, have no or almost no experience navigating the publication process, which can be full of obstacles. Drawing from my experience as both an editor and a researcher, I want to offer advice for young faculty, discuss the state of research in finance, and reflect on the role of journal editors.

## Advice for Junior Faculty: Positioning and Perseverance

Editors care about one thing when evaluating papers: how much the paper moves the field forward. A paper cannot extend knowledge unless it addresses a broad, important topic and is well-executed. While papers must have these two attributes, authors must also communicate these attributes. This communication is difficult because editors are overworked, usually handling hundreds of papers per year. We would, in an ideal world, love to spend hours evaluating each paper, but that option is not in the choice set. We also have to do our own research, teach classes, and fulfill service duties.

Given this problem of limited attention, authors need to position their papers succinctly and clearly. They have one page plus a couple of lines on the second page to communicate four things. What is the research question? What does the paper do to answer the question? What is the answer? Why should anybody besides the authors care? The answer to this last question is often called a “hook.” It is a concise statement of the importance of the paper that is separate from a careful positioning in the literature.

The existence of a hook does not make careful positioning of the paper unimportant, and here, many

young researchers make the mistake of summarizing the existing literature without clearly explaining how their work contributes to the field. A well-positioned paper doesn't just show knowledge of previous research. It actively engages with it and demonstrates why the paper's results are important. One last piece of advice is not to put anything that looks like a detailed literature review on page one. This approach is like starting a presentation with a literature review and does not help the author.

This style of writing an introduction has evolved over time. When I started my career, the advice echoed the standard advice in most writing classes. Start with a broad topic and narrow it down. However, journal submissions when I started my career were not as voluminous. For example, the JFE only had 337 submissions in 1998 and almost 1600 over the last year. A style of writing that emphasizes weaving together a story makes more sense when editors and referees are less burdened and have more time to evaluate papers. Because that state of affairs is long gone, a more direct style that gets to the point is often more effective. I write introductions using this format nearly all the time.

Another issue in publishing is perseverance. I think that the profession offers authors the wrong advice about how to deal with journal rejections, which are frequent. The typical advice is to stay strong and brush it off. This advice is wrong. Everybody feels bad after rejections, and telling people they should stay strong makes the situation worse. The right advice is to let yourself feel bad but return to your rejected paper anyway, revise it, and resubmit it elsewhere. On this note, one of the most common mistakes I see is authors

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resubmitting to another journal without considering the referee's comments. The likelihood that the same referee sees your paper is quite high. If the referee tells the editor that no changes were made, this situation does not help the likelihood of publication. Even if an author thinks a report is wrong, it is important to go through the paper and do damage control to make sure that these comments do not come up again.

## **The Role of an Editor: Gatekeeper or Driver?**

Editors should ensure that journals reflect the field because if they do not, the field will leave the journal in the dust at the side of the road. This goal runs into an obstacle because many authors choose a journal depending on their perception of an editor's taste, and this perception can be incorrect, so the submissions to a journal can be skewed relative to the body of current research. That said, observation of papers actually published in a journal often guides authors' choice of journal, so a journal can reach an equilibrium in which it reflects the profession if editors' choices reflect the profession.

## **Replicability**

In recent years, academic publishing has emphasized replicability and reproducibility more heavily. Journals are increasingly adopting stricter code and data policies to ensure reproducible results. The JFE was the first finance journal to hire a data editor who makes sure the code and data packets are complete and well-documented, and now, all of the top finance journals have hired data editors. To the best of my knowledge, finance journals are not following the path of many economics journals and hiring research assistants to reproduce every published paper. My not universally shared opinion on this topic is that if data and code packets are complete, the profession will reproduce

important papers and leave less important papers alone, which is efficient.

A larger problem in reproducibility is proprietary data, the use of which is increasingly widespread. Nondisclosure agreements (NDAs) that accompany the use of proprietary data do not usually allow for third-party reproduction. Solving this problem is more difficult than the problem of direct reproducibility, as journals do not enter into NDAs. Authors do.

## **Experience and Gender**

Several people have asked me how my own career path and gender have shaped how I approach the job of editing. I have had a nonstandard career path. Most journal editors start at top schools and currently work at top schools, and that situation is not mine. I think that having worked in departments outside the top has made me more aware that good research can come from anywhere. I hope it has made me more likely to take chances on interesting papers from people who are not necessarily well connected.

Gender has affected my job as an editor in two ways. First, I am very aware of women's challenges because I have lived through them. As such, I hope I treat all papers equitably, without discriminating for or against any group, including men. Second, I know more women professionally than most men because I attend many mentoring sessions and conferences for junior women. New choices for referees often come from people who have made a good impression on an editor in a presentation, discussion, or even a conversation. More generally, referees come from professional networks, and because my network contains more women, I am more likely to invite women to referee papers and to have voice.



# Navigating the Publishing Landscape

Antoinette Schoar

***What is the most important piece of advice you would give to young faculty to publish in a top journal?***

It is, of course, difficult to give one set of generic advice but I would encourage junior faculty or students to find an area of research that they have deep interest and excitement about and invest in learning everything they can about it. Read the academic literature in the area but also find white papers, industry reports and newspaper articles about your topic. We are now in an era of TikTok and YouTube etc. where everyone feels the pressure to be a “content creator”. But impactful research needs people to have the patience to deeply understand an area before attempting to create new papers.

I worry that young faculty or Ph.D. students do not read enough of the literature since they feel in a race to just push out papers. Those who feel that pressure should understand that a lack of a deep understanding of the research frontier becomes quickly evident in how a research question is formulated or even how the prior literature is discussed. That makes rejection from a journal more likely.

I would also say that, especially early in one’s career, it is good to take large intellectual risks and work on the most ambitious and creative papers one can. These are the exiting projects that make you want to work hard.

***Do you think researchers are tackling the most important issues of the day or is there something missing in the research being pursued?***

Over the last decade the list of interesting and important topics that financial economists work on has broadened significantly. To name just a few issues that have received more interest are new technologies, big data

and AI, climate change, political polarization, finance in emerging markets, and many others. I am also glad to see more work on the intersection of finance and organization economics as well as IO, entrepreneurship or macro- finance

***What do you see as your most important role as the editor of the Journal of Finance?***

For me it is very important that the editor upholds the highest quality standards for the research that is published in the JF, but at the same time provide a space for taking intellectual risks and exploration of new topics in finance. Sometimes this is a delicate balance. It is made harder since newer topics might not have the same proven reviewer pool as the more traditional areas of finance.

In addition, it is important that the freedom of academic expression is never compromised at the JF even if some topics are uncomfortable or run against popular opinion. Finally, I try to ensure that papers that go through the review process at the JF are well treated and receive useful comments independent of the ultimate outcomes. At the JF we have the resources to provide authors with excellent referee reports but also the comments of an Associate Editor and the Editor. I hope this helps authors independent of what the outcome at the JF is. I am very grateful to the associate editors and referees for providing such high-quality inputs.

***Are journal editors simply the gatekeeper or do you think the role is to see the future of the field and direct research?***

The gatekeeping function is a very important one and undoubtedly creates incentives for the type and quality

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## Brag Box

***“We need every day to herald some woman’s achievements . . . go ahead and boast!”***  
—Carolyn Shaw Bell

If you have an item for a future Brag Box, please submit it to [info@cswep.org](mailto:info@cswep.org). We want to hear from you!

of research that is being produced. Creating space for new research areas or new voices to come into the profession is an important part of the editor's role. But I believe that a heavy-handed attempt of "directing" research is neither warranted nor useful.

***What do you think are the most important issues facing top economic journal editors today?***

I think the pace of research is significantly accelerating and new technologies are changing how papers are produced. The cost of just writing and coding has gone down, but of course that is not a substitute for thinking deeply about a topic. In fact, we start getting papers at the JF that seem written by ChatGPT. In many cases these tools are just a way to polish a few sentences or selective parts of a paper, but the author(s) are in control of the language of the paper. I find this perfectly acceptable and helpful – it is like a built-in copyeditor. But I do worry when I see full papers written in an unnatural language or a combination of buzzwords without much content. Going forward this probably means we might need to have more tools to identify papers that have large overlap with existing work to protect the reviewer's time.

A similar dynamic is starting to happen even at the analysis stage since the more powerful automated tools that are available now allow people to produce impressive looking graphs and tables, even if they have not thought about the underlying data or analysis carefully. To me this means that replication of papers will become even more important going forward. Therefore, I am delighted that we were able to add a new data editor position at the JF, and we found an outstanding person in Professor Hong Ru, as the first data editor.

Especially junior faculty might often be hesitant to write replication papers, since they are perceived as risky. I think it is important to understand that there are two types of replication papers: First there are papers

that document that the main results of a published paper "mechanically" are wrong, say because there was an error in the code or the data was used wrongly etc. If the core results of the paper are overturned, at the JF we would always publish such a paper if it overturns a published paper in the JF. Corrigenda papers are important to ensure that wrong results do not survive in the profession. For such types of papers, it is important to document the problems in the existing paper as cleanly and transparently as possible. In fact, I am also setting up a website at the AFA that will provide a repository for the editors or finance journals to post papers that have been overturned (and the corrigenda papers) to help the dissemination of this information.

Second, there are papers which document that while the result in a published paper might hold up, the interpretation or the bigger context of the results, are different than what the published paper proposes. These papers can have significant impact and affect how we view a whole literature, but they are riskier to write since their impact depends on whether the referees and the wider profession are convinced that the new approach or interpretation is the right one. In addition, the topic that is addressed in the paper has to be important enough to warrant publication. So one has to be very choosy when to write such a paper. These types of papers are most impactful (and have a good chance to be published) if they can clearly lay out what the wider profession can learn from the new approach. Since the JF is the journal of the AFA we are probably more open to receiving such papers than other finance journals, even if the original paper was not published in the JF.

But it is important to set the bar high for such investigations. To give an obvious example: I often get papers that criticize some older paper that used cross country regression to show how some country level corporate outcome relates to a regulatory change across countries. The critique usually finds that after

controlling for some country level trends, e.g., per capita income, the results go away. I very much believe that such an exercise shows that the original paper's results might have been driven by underlying trends at the country level and not causally by the regulation. But it would be counterproductive to publish such papers in the JF (there are 1000s of these papers in the 1980s and 1990s). The profession as a whole is aware of the limitations of these types of studies and has moved away from using these types of research designs.

***Do you think your gender or past experience brings any unique challenges/advantages to the role?***

Surely, we all bring our past experiences to our work and how we understand research. But I have never seen myself through the lens of one specific "identity", neither gender, nationality, race etc. and I am hoping in the 21st century we can move beyond such narrow labels. But I am not naïve to think that these dimensions do not matter at all—in the end I can only combat stereotypes through the quality of the work I do.



## Call for Liaisons

Are you interested in connecting with others to improve the status of women in the economics profession? Consider becoming a CSWEP liaison. CSWEP liaisons have three responsibilities: (1) Distributing the CSWEP newsletter four times a year to interested parties at their institution; (2) Forwarding periodic emails from CSWEP about mentoring activities, conference opportunities, etc.; and (3) For those in economics departments, making sure that the department answers the annual CSWEP survey. To see if your institution has a liaison, take a look at the list of over 300 amazing people at <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep/participate/liason-network>. Thank you to all our new liaisons who signed up after the prior newsletter!

We are now specifically looking for liaisons at the academic institutions listed below. You do not need to be a tenured faculty member to be a liaison. Send an email expressing your interest to [info@csweb.org](mailto:info@csweb.org)

Adrian College	Randolph-Macon College
Augustana University	Rice University
Baylor University	Southwestern University
California State University, Long Beach	Stockton University
Christopher Newport University	Susquehanna University
City College of New York, CUNY	The Ohio State University
Davidson College	University of Dallas
DePauw University	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Duke University (Fuqua School of Business)	University of Nevada at Reno
Earlham College	University of New Mexico
East Carolina University	University of Otterbein
Eastern Mennonite University	University of Pennsylvania
Eckerd College	University of Wyoming (Ag and Applied Econ)
Knox College	Utah State University (Econ and Finance)
Lawrence University	Vanderbilt University
Louisiana State University	West Virginia University
Loyola Marymount University	Westmont College
Naval Postgraduate School	William Paterson University
Queens College, CUNY	

CSWEP is also trying to further develop our liaison network for non-academic institutions—whether policy, industry, or government institutions. Send an email expressing your interest to [info@csweb.org](mailto:info@csweb.org)

## Calls, Events, and Sessions at Upcoming Meetings

### Summary

#### Call for Applications

I. Summer Economic Fellows

**Deadline: February 1, 2025**

#### Call for Papers

I. 100th Western Economic Association International Conference.

**Deadline: January 15, 2025**

#### Upcoming CSWEP Events

I. Multiple Events. 2025 ASSA Annual Meeting, January 3–5, 2025. San Francisco, California

#### Upcoming CSWEP Sessions

- 2025 ASSA Annual Meeting, January 3–5, 2025. San Francisco, California
- Eastern Economic Association 51st Annual Meeting, February 21–23, 2025. New York, New York

### Call for Applications Summer Economics Fellows Program

**Deadline: February 1, 2025**

Sponsored by the American Economic Association and originally funded by a National Science Foundation grant, the Summer Economics Fellows Program is designed to increase the participation and advancement of women and underrepresented minorities in economics.

Fellows spend a summer in residence at a sponsoring research organization or public agency, such as a statistical agency or a Federal Reserve Bank. Summer economics fellowships are available to senior graduate students and junior faculty. Fellows are to be chosen by the program with the agreement of the sponsoring institution in line with the goal of advancing the participation of women and underrepresented minorities in the economics profession, the fit of a candidate with the activities of the research group at the sponsoring institution, and the value of the proposed research to advancing the sponsoring institution's own goals.

The application portal will open on December 1, 2024. Applications are due at 5 pm ET on February 1, 2025. Stay tuned for the Summer Fellows Application portal link to be announced. Send a note to [info@csweb.org](mailto:info@csweb.org) to receive these upcoming announcements. Sponsors will receive all applications in mid-February. Sponsors are asked to make initial offers starting mid-March and hold offers through the end of April. Final notifications are anticipated by the end of May. (This timeline varies depending on each sponsor's hiring processes.) For more information, visit our website or contact Kristen Broady, Director of the AEA Summer Economics Fellows Program at [sefp@aeaweb.org](mailto:sefp@aeaweb.org).

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## Call for Papers 100th Western Economic Association International Conference

20 June–24 June 24, 2025

San Francisco, California

CSWEP will be sponsoring two to four sessions at the 2025 Western Economic Association International (WEAI) conference. The deadline for submission of paper and/or session proposals to CSWEP is January 15, 2025.

Sessions will be organized by Galina Hale (CSWEP Western representative). Proposals for complete sessions (organizer, chair, presenters, and discussants) or round tables on specific topics of interest are highly encouraged. We also want to specifically encourage papers in economic theory so we can put together a theory session. Please email abstracts (1 page, include names of all authors, as well as all their affiliations, addresses, email contacts, paper title) by January 15, 2025, to:

### Committee Coordinator

Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession  
American Economic Association  
[info@csweb.org](mailto:info@csweb.org)

Note that this submission is separate from any submission sent in response to the WEAI's general call for papers and papers can only appear once on the conference program. Thus, authors should not submit their paper to another WEAI conference organizer or the general WEAI call for papers while their paper is under consideration by CSWEP. For more information on the WEAI conference, please see <https://www.weai.org/events/100th-annual-conference>. CSWEP is unable to provide

travel assistance to meeting participants. Please make other arrangements for covering travel and meeting costs.

## CSWEP Events at 2025 ASSA Annual Meeting

3 January–5 January, 2025

Hilton San Francisco Union Square, San Francisco, California

### 2025 CSWEP Mentoring Breakfast for Junior Economists

Friday, January 3, 8:00am–10:00am

Pre-registration is required

This mentoring experience<sup>1</sup> is for junior economists, of any gender identity, who have completed their Ph.D. in the past seven years, and graduate students on the job market. Breakfast will be held on Friday, January 3, 2025, from 8:00–10:00 a.m. PST.

The deadline to register is December 1, 2024.

To attend the breakfast, please sign up [here](#).<sup>2</sup>

Senior economists interested in serving as mentors for this event, please fill out this [Mentor Sign Up](#).<sup>3</sup>

1 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb/participate/annual-meeting/mentoring-breakfasts>

2 <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/csweb-2025-mentoring-breakfast-for-junior-economists-132025-tickets-1067381489769>

3 <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeZ70ghDJHh9q44ALcluPKN1tmph4Qj5YplixOKJOW6b-j3DyA/viewform>

## CeMENT Reunion

Friday, January 3, 3:00pm–5:00pm

CSWEP welcomes all past CeMENT workshop participants<sup>4</sup> to join us Friday, January 3, 2025, from 3:00–5:00 p.m. PST to reconnect and network.

### CSWEP Reception Honoring Claudia Goldin, 2023 Nobel Laureate

Friday, January 3, 6:30pm–8:00pm

Join CSWEP in honoring Claudia Goldin<sup>5</sup> who was awarded the 2023 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences “for having advanced our understanding of women’s labor market outcomes.” The reception will be held on Friday, January 3, 2025, from 6:30–8:00 p.m. PST. Registered ASSA attendees are welcome.

### 2025 Business Meeting and Award Ceremony Luncheon

Saturday, January 4, 12:30pm–2:15pm

Pre-registration is required

All economists are invited<sup>6</sup> to attend CSWEP’s Business Meeting and Award Ceremony Luncheon during the ASSA Meetings on Saturday, January 4, 2025, from 12:30–2:15 p.m. PST. During this meeting, CSWEP presents its Annual Report on Women in the Economics Profession,<sup>7</sup> including time for audi-

4 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb/participate/annual-meeting/cement-open-reunion>

5 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb/participate/annual-meeting/reception>

6 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb/participate/annual-meeting/business-meeting>

7 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb/about/survey/annual-reports>

ence questions. The meeting is also the event at which the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award<sup>8</sup> and the Elaine Bennett Research Prize<sup>9</sup> will be conferred at the meeting. Attendees will have the opportunity to hear talks given by the 2024 award recipients:<sup>10</sup> Sandra E. Black and Maryam Farboodi A plated lunch is to be provided. Register [here](#).<sup>11</sup>

### AEA/CSWEP Nursing Mother’s Room (sign-up available)

Friday, January 3–Sunday, January 5

Pre-registration is required

The American Economic Association hosts a room for nursing mothers<sup>12</sup> attending the ASSA Meetings for all three days of the 2025 ASSA Meeting. The room is typically configured into several semi-private “pods,” each near an electrical outlet and equipped with disinfectant wipes. The room’s location is provided to registrants as part of the registration process. Sign up [here](#).<sup>13</sup>

8 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb/awards/bell>

9 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb/awards/bennett>

10 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb>

11 <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/csweb-2025-business-meeting-award-ceremony-luncheon-142025-tickets-1067450315629>

12 <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweb/participate/annual-meeting/nursing-room>

13 <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2025-aeacsweb-nursing-mothers-room-tickets-1067497526839>

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## CSWEP Sessions at 2025 ASSA Annual Meeting

3 January–5 January 2025

*Hilton San Francisco Union  
Square San Francisco, California*

### Gender in Developing Countries

Session Chair: Rema Hanna, Harvard University

Organizer: Lori Beaman, Northwestern University

#### *Bringing Work Home: Flexible Arrangements as Gateway Jobs for Women in West Bengal*

Lisa Ho, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Anahita Karandikar, Vancouver School of Economics, and Suhani Jalota, Stanford University

#### *Breaking Job Search Barriers for Women: Experimental Evidence from Vocational Training Students in India*

Catalina Herrera-Almanza, University of Illinois, S. Anukriti, The World Bank, and Sophie Ochmann, The World Bank

#### *Cash Transfers and Role Models: Impacts on Women's Empowerment in Rural Kenya*

Emily Riley, University of Michigan, Mahreen Mahmud, University of Exeter, and Kate Orkin, University of Oxford

#### *Minimum Wage and Gender Gaps: Evidence from Morocco*

Louise Paul-Delvaux, Harvard University

Discussants: Carly Trachtman, IFPRI, Aqeel Fatima, Colgate University, Francesca Truffa, University of Michigan, Ellen McCullough, University of Georgia

### Lessons on Income Support

Session Chair: Stephanie Aaronson, Federal Reserve Board

Organizer: Stephanie Aaronson, Federal Reserve Board and Louise Sheiner, Brookings Institution

#### *Income During Infancy Reduces Criminal Activity of Fathers and Children: Evidence from a Discontinuity in Tax Benefits*

Sakshi Bhardwaj, University of Illinois

#### *How Does the Child Tax Credit Change the Time Allocation of Parents: Evidence from American Time Use Data*

Yang Jiao, Texas A&M University, Teneccia Dacass, Central Washington University, and Elif B. Dilden, Rockhurst University

#### *Strengthening Work Requirements? Forecasting Impacts of Reforming Cash Assistance Rules*

Gabrielle Pepin, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Josep Nadal-Fernandez, Michigan State University, and Kane Schrader, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research

#### *Fifty State Safety Nets: Trends, Patterns, and Policy Lessons*

Tara Watson, Williams College, Lucie Schmidt, Smith College, and Lara Shore-Sheppard, Williams College

Discussants: Katie Bollman, Oregon State University, Tatiana Homonoff, New York University, Krista Ruffini, Georgetown University, Marianne Bitler, University of California, Davis

### Tax Efficiency and Public Policies

Session Chair: Stephanie Aaronson, Federal Reserve Board

Organizer: Stephanie Aaronson, Federal Reserve Board

#### *Beyond Tax Compliance: Welfare Implications of a Size-dependent Enforcement Policy*

Elisa Yu-Chun Cheng, Cornell University, Tzu-Ting Yang, Institute of Economics, and Hsing-Wen Han, Tamkang University

#### *Capital Adjustment Costs and Nationally Determined Contributions—How to Avoid Double Transitions of Energy Capital?*

Anna-Maria Goeth, Humboldt University of Berlin, Leopold Zessner-Spitzenberg, Vienna University of Technology, and Carolyn Fischer, World Bank Group

#### *Tax-Subsidized Green Bonds and Their Real Effects*

Lisa Knauer, Rotterdam School of Management at Erasmus University

#### *General Revenue Financing of Social Security: Has the Time Come?*

Louise Sheiner, Brookings Institution, and Alexander Gelber, University of California San Diego

Discussants: Tejaswi Velayudhan, University of California-Irvine, Adele Morris, Federal Reserve Board, Nora Pankratz, University of Toronto, Xinzhe Cheng, Congressional Budget Office

### Economic Demography

Session Chair: Mary Lopez, Occidental College

Organizer: Kasey Buckles, University of Notre Dame and Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

#### *The Intergenerational Health Effects of Child Marriage Bans*

Teresa Molina, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Dung Le, Keio University, Yoko Ibuka, Keio University, and Rei Goto, Keio University

#### *Marital Sorting, Social Security Benefits, and Retirement Behaviors of Married Women*

Zhixiu Yu, Louisiana State University, and Siha Lee, McMaster University

#### *Immigration Attitudes and Labor Market Conditions in the United States*

Shalise Ayromloo, US Census Bureau, and Oleg Firsin, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

#### *Birth Order in the Very Long-Run: Estimating First-Born Premiums between 1850 and 1940*

Siobhan O'Keefe, Davidson College, Angela Cools, Davidson College, Anthony Wray, University of Southern Denmark, Krzysztof Karbownik, Emory University, and Joseph Price, Brigham Young University

Discussants: Ashley Wong, Tilburg University, Kelly Ragan, Stockholm School of Economics, Reem Zaiour, Vanderbilt University, Micah Villarreal, University of California-Santa Barbara

### Public Policy and Fertility

Session Chair: Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

Organizer: Kasey Buckles, University of Notre Dame and Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

#### *Air Pollution and Fertility Outcomes in Thailand*

Pallavi Panda, State University of New York at Geneseo, and Pasita Chaijaroen, Vidyasirimedhi Institute of Science and Technology, Thailand

#### *Forced Migration and Reproductive Health Care Services: Evidence from Turkey*

Aya Aboulhosn, American University

**Roe v. Rates: Reproductive Healthcare and Public Financing Costs**

Runjing Lu, University of Alberta and Zihan Ye, University of Tennessee

**Long-run and Multigenerational Impact of Abortion Legalization in the US**

Shearjum Farin, Georgia State University

Discussants: Jenna Stearns, University of California-Davis, Bilge Erten, Northeastern University, Marianne Bitler, University of California-Davis, Sarah Hamersma, Syracuse University

**Gender in the Economy**

Session Chair: Francisca Antman, University of Colorado

Organizer: Francisca Antman, University of Colorado, Didem Tuzemen, Coleridge Initiative, and Yana van der Meulen Rodgers, Rutgers University

**Diversifying Innovation: How Student Debt Affects Diversity in Entrepreneurship**

Francesca Truffa, Stanford Graduate School of Business, Menaka Hampole, Yale University, and Ashley Wong, Tilburg University

**Can Temporary Affirmative Action Improve Representation?**

Neeraja Gupta, University of Richmond

**Filling the Gaps: Childcare Laws for Women's Economic Empowerment**

Maria Montoya, Paris School of Economics, S Anukriti, The World Bank, Lelys Dinarte-Diaz, The World Bank, Marina Elefante, The World Bank, and Alena Sakhonchik, The World Bank

**Do Parents Save More for a Daughter or a Son? Investigating Minorities to Understand Norms and Economic Incentives**

Maya Haran Rosen, The Wharton School, Nitsa Kasir, The National Insurance Institute, Moriel Malul, The National Insurance Institute, and Orly Sade, Hebrew School of Jerusalem

Discussants: Donna Ginther, Kansas University, Yana van der Meulen Rodgers, Rutgers University, Marianne Bitler, University of California, Davis, Xuechao Qian, Stanford University

**Bridging the Gap: Increasing Representation of Women in the Economics Profession, from Students to Faculty**

Session Chair: Donna Ginther, University of Kansas

Organizer: Ina Ganguli, University of Massachusetts Amherst and Olga Shurchkov, Wellesley College

**Increasing Female Undergraduate Majors in Economics Education: A Case Study**

Hellen Seshie-Nasser, Johns Hopkins University and Barbara Morgan, Johns Hopkins University

**My Department Cares: Supporting College Students through Encouragement Emails**

Danila Serra, Texas A&M University and Daniel Gomez-Vasquez, Texas A&M University

**Star Secrets? Examining the Gendered Effects of Collaboration on Junior Economists' Success**

Shannon Tran, University of Hawaii at Manoa

**Gender Differences in the Response to Incentives**

Erina Ytsma, Carnegie Melon University

Discussants: Kristy Buzard, Syracuse University, Sarah Jacobson, Williams College, Maxine Lee, San Francisco

State University, Rebecca Thornton, Baylor University

**CSWEP Sessions at Eastern Economic Association 51st Annual Meeting**

February 21-23, 2025

*Sheraton Times Square Hotel  
New York, New York*

**Economic Policy and Intimate Partner Violence: Housing, Income Support, and Intergenerational Effects**

Session Chair: Alex Henke, Howard University

Organizer: Rebecca (Lin-chi) Hsu, Howard University

**Do Eviction Moratoria Decrease Intimate Partner Violence?**

Rebecca (Lin-chi) Hsu, Howard University; Alex Henke, Howard University; and Jeffrey Galloway, Howard University

**Reducing Unemployment Insurance Payments Increases Crime: Evidence from the American Rescue Plan**

Rebecca (Lin-chi) Hsu, Howard University; and Alex Henke, Howard University

**The Effect of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) on the Mental Health of Children in IPV Households: Evidence from Ghana**

Ami Adjoh-Baliki, Howard University

**The Road to Safety and Health for Women in Developing Countries**

Session Chair: Shreyasee Das, Temple University

Organizer: Devika Hazra, California State University, Los Angeles

*The Effect of Community Based Interventions on Child Health: Evidence from India*  
Nayantara Biswas, Clark University

**Lights On for Safety: Evaluating the Linkages Between Electrification and Violence Against Women**

Shreyasee Das, Temple University; Sayli Javadekar, ThoughtWorks, Germany; and Narbadeshwar Mishra, O.P. Jindal Global University

**Economic Downturns and Violence Against Women**

Hannah Beth Sheldon, Clark University; and Allison Shwachman Kaminaga, Bryant University

**Impact of a Centralized Response System on Crimes Against Women—Evidence from India's Dial-100**

Devika Hazra, California State University, Los Angeles

**Economics of Education**

Session Chair: Cora JL Wigger, Elon University

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

**Neighborhoods After Busing**

Cora JL Wigger, Elon University; and Stephen Billings, University of Colorado—Boulder

**The Effect of Parental Job Loss on College Enrollment of Youth in the US**

Md Wahid Ferdous Ibon, Rutgers University

**How Much Did COVID Impact College Outcomes for High-Schoolers Studying Remote?**

Prasiddha Shakya, Colorado State University

**Student Loans, Search and Sorting**

Marlena Solenne Eley, UW—Madison

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## Topics in Health Economics

Session Chair: Chris Marilyn Boyd Leon, Towson University

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

### *The Impacts of TRAP Laws on the Supply of Maternal Care Providers*

Pinka Chatterji, University at Albany SUNY; Chun-Yu Ho, University at Albany SUNY; and Quan Qi, SUNY, University at Albany

*Do fewer siblings lead to better mental health and subjective well-being? Evidence from China's family planning policies*  
Huihui Cheng, Rutgers University

*Forced Migration and Reproductive Health Care Services: Evidence from Turkey*  
Aya Shawki Aboulhosn, American University

### *The COVID-19 Pandemic and Mental Health: An Analysis by Income*

Donka Broderon, The College of New Jersey; and Ryan Shawn Thalwitzer, The College of New Jersey

## Child Health and Wellbeing

Session Chair: Anusua Datta, Thomas Jefferson University

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

*Pollution Abatement and Infants' Health: Evidence from the Acid Rain Program*  
Nahid Tavassoli, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

### *Motherly Care: The Impacts of Exiting a Childcare Program on Child and Maternal Health*

Chris Marilyn Boyd Leon, Towson University; Jose Maria Renteria, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru; Angelo Cozzubo, NORC; and Norma

Correa, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru

### *A Blessing in Disguise: The Long-Term Effects of Childhood Exposure to the boll weevil on Old-Age Longevity*

Hamid NoghaniBehambari, Austin Peay State University

### *Impact of the Expiration of Expanded Child Tax Credit on the Well-Being of Low-Income Households with Children*

Anusua Datta, Thomas Jefferson University

## U.S. Public Policy

Session Chair: Hassan Anjum Butt, Missouri Southern State University

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

### *Employee Exodus: The Impact of Government Downsizing on Benefit Access*

Sydney Austen Gordon, University of California, Irvine

*SNAP and Multiple Program Participation*  
Caitlin Shamoly Dutta, University of Wisconsin-Madison

### *Beyond Books: Bridging Access to Medicaid Enrollment with Public Libraries*

Hyoshin Ki, University at Albany, SUNY; Pinka Chatterji, University at Albany SUNY; and Chun-Yu Ho, University at Albany SUNY

### *The Economic and Workforce Impact of Restrictive Abortion Laws*

Melissa Mahoney, Institute for Women's Policy Research

## Prices and the Macroeconomy

Session Chair: Anastasiia Suvorova, St Francis Xavier University

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

### *Monetary Policy & Inflation Expectations: Do Local Conditions Matter?*

Awaid Yasin, Charles River Associates; Hassan Anjum Butt, Missouri Southern State University; and Syed Zahid Ali, Lahore University of Management Sciences

### *Tweeting Inflation: Real-Time Expectations from Social Media Insights*

Awaid Yasin, Charles River Associates; and Rabail Chandio, Iowa State University

### *The Evolution of Prices and Quantities of Occupational Human Capital*

Anastasiia Suvorova, St Francis Xavier University

## Topics in Development Economics

Session Chair: Devika Hazra, California State University, Los Angeles

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

### *Judicial Gender Bias: The Impact of Victim Gender on Sentencing in Brazil*

Camila Gomes, Georgetown University

### *Effect of weather variation on land value in Bangladesh*

Md Nahid Ferdous Pabon, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

### *Gendered Differences in Mobility and the Demand for Transport in Ethiopia*

Anastasiia Arbutova, Boston University; Tigabu Getahun, EconInsight; Ammar A. Malik, AidData; and Mahesh Karra, Boston University

## Industrial Organization/Business Economics

Session Chair: Alexandra Opanasets, U.S. Census Bureau

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

### *From a \$1 to a \$1.25: Evaluating the Effects of a Rising Price-Floor in the Dollar Store Market*

Zohal Barsi, University of Wisconsin-Madison

### *Safety Regulation: For Whom? The effects of poultry slaughter line speed regulation on industry profits*

Bridget Diana, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

### *Barriers or Benefits? Salary History Bans and Startup Innovation*

Kyoungah Noh, University at Albany, SUNY

## Labor Market Policies and Outcomes

Session Chair: Siddhartha Kumar Rastogi, Indian Institute of Management Indore

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

### *How Do Minimum and Subminimum Wages Affect Employment of People with Disabilities?*

Roisin O`Neill, Rutgers University; Shailee Manandhar, Rutgers University; and Douglas Kruse, Rutgers University

### *Linkage between Labour Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements and Labour Market Outcomes*

Siddhartha Kumar Rastogi, Indian Institute of Management Indore

### *Disability and the 2020 CARES Expansion of Unemployment Insurance*

Shailee Manandhar, Rutgers University; Roisin O`Neill, Rutgers University; and Douglas Kruse, Rutgers University

*The Impact of Paid Family Leave Policies on Mixed-Gender Collaboration in Innovation*

Chun-Yu Ho, University at Albany SUNY; Gerald Marschke, University at Albany, SUNY; and Kyoungah Noh, University at Albany, SUNY

### Topics in Labor Economics

Session Chair: Xintong Wang, Slippery Rock University

Organizer: Yana Rodgers, Rutgers University

#### *Coresidence, Long-Term Care, and the Labor Market*

Alexis Smith, University of Wisconsin–Madison

#### *Paid Family Leave, Fathers' Leave-Taking, and the Child Penalty*

Roisin O'Neill, Rutgers University

#### *Anticipated returns to “clearing the bar”: Gender differences in job search beliefs*

Alexandra Opanasets, U.S. Census Bureau

#### *Health Hurdles and Career Traps: The Effect of Health Shocks and Occupational Skills*

Xintong Wang, Slippery Rock University

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