



NEWS

Published four times annually by the American Economic Association's Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession.

2025 ISSUE III

From the Chair

Happy Fall! I am sure this newsletter finds those of us in academia busy brushing up your course syllabi and preparing to meet new cohorts of students. Those in policy and business surely have their agendas overflowing as the policy and regulatory environment seems to shift every day.

This Issue's Focus articles take a hard look at visibility and impact in the profession. While it is essential to be heard and be seen in order to be successful, how one goes about getting that recognition can lead into tricky territory. It is also territory that comes with a significant gender component, sometimes working in favor of women, and sometimes working against. Publications can bring visibility inside the profession, but the articles in this issue are essential reading for those who want to make their research more visible to members of the general public.

In that vein, please note the call for nominations for the Carolyn Shaw Bell award and the Elaine Bennett Research prize! The deadline for these prestigious awards is September 26, 2025. It's time to acknowledge the accomplishments of the many and multi-talented women in our profession.

I'd like to extend a thank you to our western CSWEP representatives for their work at the 100th meeting of the Western Economic Association International meeting in San Francisco in June 2025. CSWEP sponsored

Linda Tesar

a networking breakfast and four sessions, including a very well-attended session on "Inequality and Careers." The CeMENT summer workshops in June were again tremendous success, thanks to the leadership of Lori Beamon and Caitlin Myers, as well as to the many participants. This summer, 22 senior mentors generously donated their time to work with 51 junior mentees

The issue contains information about several upcoming calls for papers and professional development opportunities. Please see the call for paper submissions to CSWEP sessions for the 2026 Midwestern Economic Association (the 90th annual!) meetings in Chicago in March 2026. There is also an extensive lineup of CSWEP sessions at both the Southern Economics Association meetings and the 2025 APPAM meetings in Seattle in November 2025. The Southern meetings will host a graduate student mentoring workshop for third- and fourth-year female and non-binary students. We have a large list of participants, so it promises to be a great event.

This issue also contains information on our new Peer-to-Peer Mid-Career Mentoring Workshop, first started in Fall 2023. Applications are rolling, and you can sign up to be matched with a group of individuals at a similar career phase, or with similar goals.

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↑ From the Chair

Finally, we have an important reminder about the 2025 CSWEP Survey from our Associate Chair and Survey Director, Joanne Hsu. Since 1972, CSWEP has collected data on the gender composition of faculty and students in both Ph.D. granting and non-Ph.D. granting U.S. economics departments. These data are unique in the social sciences and beyond. The results are presented in the CSWEP Annual Report and at the ASSA meetings in January. Previous years results are available at <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICP-SR37118.v5>. The 2025 survey will be sent out soon, so please remind your department chair to send in your department's information. CSWEP appreciates the work of the 200+ department chairs and staff and the CSWEP liaisons who work to complete these surveys promptly every year. We are continually updating our list of CSWEP liaisons—please volunteer if you are able!

In addition to the opportunities detailed in this issue of the *News*, please check our [website](#) and [@AEACSWEP](#) on Twitter/X or [@aeacswep.bsky.social](#) on Bluesky for up-to-date information about several upcoming events and opportunities. To sign up for our mailing list or volunteer as a mentor or CSWEP liaison, please email info@cswep.org. As always, we invite feedback and ideas for new initiatives. ■

Focus Introduction: Visibility and Voice

Olga Shurchkov

Who gets seen, heard, and remembered in economics? The answer to this question affects who gets invited to give keynotes, who sits on editorial boards, who is nominated to prestigious research networks, and whose ideas shape the intellectual trajectory of the discipline. In an earlier CSWEP newsletter, Dr. Ann Mari May discusses the history of gatekeeping in economics, highlighting the importance of “social relations” in determining success (CSWEP 2024, Issue 4).

Traditionally, visibility has been achieved by publishing in top-tier journals, securing tenure-track positions in highly ranked departments, being promoted to associate and full professor, and presenting at elite conferences and top institutions. But the data reveal stark gender disparities across these traditional markers of visibility that do not reflect disparities in the quality of work. While women make up 20–30 percent of academic economists overall, they have been underrepresented in key domains of professional recognition. Since 2010, only about 15% of authors in top-five economics journals have been women (Hengel and Moon 2023).¹ Women comprise just 22% of seminar speakers (Doleac et al., 2021)—a figure that mirrors the 28% share of tenure-track economics faculty who are women, as reported in CSWEP's 2024 annual survey, but falls short of women's 36% share of newly minted Ph.D.s in the same year.

Turning to the 21 economics departments that make up the “top twenty” and produce the vast majority of faculty who teach in Ph.D.-granting departments, we can count just 28 women associate professors according to CSWEP's annual survey (CSWEP 2024 Annual Survey). There are 22 female assistant professors in top ten departments. These data highlight that women face barriers in traditional channels even at the earliest stages of climbing the ladder toward visibility in economics.

This issue addresses this topic by exploring the less traditional ways to gain visibility. It does so through four distinct lenses: self-promotion and performance narratives, institutional and informal visibility pathways, public

¹ CSWEP 2024, Issue 4 *News* discusses the challenges women face in navigating the publication process, highlights the role of editors, and emphasizes the importance of access to professional networks for success in publishing.

engagement through books, and the rise of academic social media. Together, these contributions highlight the trade-offs and innovations that shape how women and gender minorities can successfully navigate visibility in economics.

1. Self-Promotion: A Mission Impossible?

The issue begins by documenting the evidence of the challenges that women and gender minorities face when trying to make their work known. Drawing on a series of her influential papers, Dr. Christine Exley, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Michigan, documents persistent gaps in how men and women describe their own performance—even when performance is identical and fully known to the subjects. These gaps have consequences: they shape perceptions, evaluations, and career trajectories.

But promoting one's work is not straightforward. As Dr. Exley argues, "self-promotion," broadly defined as the act of sharing one's ideas, is necessary—but can backfire. Women and nonbinary economists face a "double bind:" failure to self-promote leads to invisibility, but self-promotion risks being perceived as inauthentic or overconfident. This dilemma, rooted in gendered expectations that women should exhibit humility, echoes findings from other domains like negotiation and leadership. For example, Alan et al. (2019) find that the sharp decline in girls' willingness to lead a team from childhood to adolescence is largely driven by a dramatic drop in "social confidence". In a comprehensive review, Recalde and Vesterlund (2023) emphasize that gendered norms and the differential treatment of men and women constrain the effectiveness of individual-level interventions aimed at reducing gender gaps in negotiation.

The piece offers pragmatic suggestions for self-promotion—from presenting at conferences and emailing peers to carefully crafting how research is framed and

introduced. Yet the article also warns against blanket recommendations. Visibility strategies that work for some may be risky or costly for others. The goal, Dr. Exley argues, is not to push everyone toward a narrow model of performative confidence, but to acknowledge the complexity of professional identity and to create environments where sharing ideas is encouraged and supported.

2. Visibility as Power: Institutions, Gatekeepers, and Equity

The second article, "Making Ourselves Seen," authored by Dr. Olga Stoddard, Associate Professor of Economics at Brigham Young University, brings a broader institutional perspective to the conversation. Visibility, she argues, is a form of power—and one that is distributed unequally across gender, race, and professional hierarchies. It affects not just who gets cited or invited, but who gets remembered, mentored, and promoted.

The article emphasizes that visibility is not just a byproduct of excellence. It is mediated by networks, norms, and gatekeeping institutions. Dr. Stoddard points out that visibility-enhancing roles—like mentoring, serving on committees, or organizing conferences—often fall disproportionately to women. These roles are important for institutional functioning but are not always recognized in promotion criteria. Thus, the labor of visibility is often both invisible and unrewarded.

Broadening our appreciation of professional contributions would address this gap. Research excellence remains essential, but visibility can also emerge through public scholarship, leadership, and active participation in professional organizations. Efforts to democratize access to visibility can not only help advance individual careers but also reshape the intellectual landscape of the economics profession. It is equally important that the discipline recognizes such contributions as valuable in their own right—complementary to, rather

... visibility is not just a byproduct of excellence. It is mediated by networks, norms, and gatekeeping institutions.

Survey Reminder

Since 1972 CSWEP has undertaken the collection of data on the gender composition of faculty and students in both Ph.D. granting and non-Ph.D. granting U.S. economics departments. These data are unique in the social sciences and beyond. The results are presented in the CSWEP Annual Report and at the ASSA meetings in January. Previous years are available at <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep/about/survey/annual-survey>.

The 2025–26 survey will be sent to all department chairs by late September and the completed survey is due October 30, 2025. CSWEP is very appreciative of the work of the department chairs and staff and the CSWEP liaisons who work to complete the survey.

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than secondary to, traditional research productivity. CSWEP’s awards, such as the Elaine Bennet Prize or the Margaret deVries Memorial Fund, embody this recognition by honoring women economists who have advanced the status of women in the profession through their example, achievements, or mentorship. We encourage nominations of individuals who have made a meaningful difference in this regard.

3. The Book as Bridge: Translating Research for Broader Audiences

Writing a book is a bold act of visibility. It translates years of academic research into ideas accessible to non-specialist audiences, amplifying the societal relevance of economics. But it also requires a platform—media visibility, institutional prestige, or a track record of public writing—to which not all economists have equal access.

The third article, written by Dr. Corinne Low, Associate Professor of Business Economics and Public Policy at the Wharton School and author of *Having It All: What Data Tells Us About Women’s Lives and Getting the Most Out of Yours* (due to come out September 23, 2025), offers a behind-the-scenes look at what it takes to write a “trade press” book as an academic economist. She shares her journey from early concept to securing an agent, navigating the auction process, and preparing for launch—while balancing a demanding academic career and family life. Dr. Low notes how even the act of getting an agent often requires informal introductions and a social network that may be less accessible to women and underrepresented scholars.

4. The Social Media Frontier: Visibility in the Digital Era

In “Building Visibility on Academic Social Media,” Dr. Khoa Vu, Senior Associate at Charles River Associates, reflects on his experience as a graduate student turned

academic influencer. He explores how platforms like X (Twitter), TikTok, YouTube, and LinkedIn have expanded opportunities for economists to share their work, grow networks, and shape professional identities. Social media offers an increasingly powerful avenue for visibility, enabling economists to reach broader audiences and engage in public scholarship.

But with opportunity come challenges. Effective online presence demands clear communication, strategic self-branding, and resilience in the face of public scrutiny—especially for women and underrepresented scholars. This article offers a thoughtful guide to navigating social media platforms, from understanding algorithms to crafting content that balances accessibility and intellectual rigor. As academic norms shift, social media is becoming a legitimate and sometimes essential visibility channel—one that deserves institutional recognition and support.

Conclusion: Reimagining Visibility in Economics

Together, these four articles reveal the complex and sometimes fraught terrain of visibility in economics. While public recognition can be essential for amplifying contributions—especially for women economists—visibility can also backfire, leading to disproportionate service burdens and scrutiny. Yet for those seeking to shape the profession, being seen and heard remains a crucial part of the path.

Addressing gender disparities in visibility requires rethinking how we define and reward scholarly contributions. This means mentoring and sponsoring underrepresented economists, embracing diverse styles of engagement, and valuing service, public scholarship, and community-building alongside research productivity. Most importantly, we must move beyond a binary view of visibility (“visible” vs. “invisible”) to recognize and support the many ways economists contribute to the field and to society.

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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.

We want to hear from you!

Mission Impossible: Self-Promotion

Christine Exley

As the title of this article suggests—“Mission Impossible: Self-Promotion”—there is substantial ambiguity around if, when, or how one should self-promote. Of course, one strategy is to write an article on self-promotion in which you cite your own work on self-promotion.¹ For instance:

- **I document the gender gap in self-promotion** in a [2022 QJE paper](#) with Judd Kessler. Women describe their performance less favorably than equally performing men, even when men and women know precisely how well they performed.
- **I highlight potential adverse consequences of such gender differences**, specifically how they can result in overly pessimistic views about women relative to men, in a [2024 AER paper](#) with Kirby Nielsen.
- **I further consider gender minorities**, such as non-binary and genderqueer people, in a [2025 working paper](#) with Billur Aksoy and Judd Kessler. Gender minorities describe their performance less favorably than equally performing men, and this gender minority gap is as large as the gender gap between men and women. But, unlike the gender gap between men and women, gender minority gaps are unexpected, which presents a clear barrier to addressing them.

But, is self-promotion necessary? To some degree, I think so.

Why Some Self-Promotion Is Necessary

No one can learn from your ideas if you never talk about them and never write about them. Thus, some self-promotion—broadly construed as sharing your ideas—is

necessary for your career.

Muriel Niederle, who was my co-advisor with Doug Bernheim, understood that I needed help in figuring this out during graduate school. Muriel knew that I would never sign up to meet with seminar speakers. I was simply too intimidated. So, Muriel took it upon herself to sign me up for 1-1 meetings with seminar speakers. I then felt too rude to cancel these 1-1 meetings, and eventually, overcame my own anxiety about 1-1 meetings.

Most people are not going to have Muriel strategically signing them up to meet with seminar speakers. I was exceptionally lucky on that front.

I also do *not* recommend that advisors broadly pursue this approach; it was the right decision for me, but it could have backfired. Muriel knew I was prepared, and I very much viewed this as an incredibly kind, needed intervention.

But, absent Muriel, what should you do?

Some Strategies for Self-Promotion

Remember the goal: you need to find a way to share your ideas and research with some people via some method. You can choose the people, the venue, and the method for such self-promotion. What seems feasible to you?

First, you can present papers at conferences. While it may take time to find the right conference, there is no need to be overly selective (and indeed it was a talk at a very small regional conference that was instrumental to my career).

Second, I strongly endorse the “buddy system.” My good friend—Jeff Naecker—was my conference buddy during graduate school, and he made navigating

Links in this article

1. [2022 QJE paper](#):

<https://academic.oup.com/qje/article/137/3/1345/6513425>

2. [2024 AER paper](#):

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20221413>

3. [2025 working paper](#):

https://users.nber.org/~kesslerj/papers/AksoyExleyKessler_June2025.pdf

4. [Motivated Errors](#):

https://users.nber.org/~kesslerj/papers/ExleyKessler_MotivatedErrors_2024.pdf

¹ You can even be motivated to erroneously cite another one of your papers called “[Motivated Errors](#).”

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conferences tolerable. I still am much more likely to attend conferences if a friend goes with me.

Third, most economists are happy to receive an email that tells them about your paper *and* does not put forth a request for comments. You can even add in an “incentive” for them to take interest by inviting them to share any other related work that you could cite. You may try something like:

“Hi Christine—

I cite some of your work in my paper that is attached. No response or feedback is expected, but I wanted to share. Also, if you have other work that is related, I'd love to learn about it as I continue to work on my literature review. Thanks!

Best,

Very-Minimal-Self-Promoter”

How to Promote your Papers More Effectively

For the purpose of this article, let's *not* construe self-promotion as “inflating the truth.” Let's instead assume that everyone agrees that we should precisely and accurately convey all results in our papers. But, let's do think of “self-promotion” in terms of whether we write our paper in a compelling manner.

For many of my papers, I have wished—perhaps even incorrectly insisted to my co-authors—that “the results will speak for themselves.” The problem is that papers are pedagogical devices. We need to write our papers in a way that *clearly teaches* people *why* the results are important and compelling. Think of it this way, as Muriel used to (and perhaps still does) tell me: “If you don't find it worthwhile to tell me why your results are important, why should I spend the time?”

For data, I have papers where we have fully rewritten the introduction over 100 times. I'm sure at some point we were rewriting the same introduction as our prior selves did, and I do not recommend rewriting the introduction this many times. But, I think the grueling exercise of writing and rewriting our papers often proves useful.

How to Promote Yourself More Effectively

Preparation will likely make you feel and appear more confident, particularly for those who are naturally inclined to talk unfavorably about their own work. Preparation is also good for all the standard reasons.

How can you prepare?

When I was a rookie on the job market, I wrote down and memorized—word for word—the first 5 minutes of my job market presentation. It took about 5 minutes for my nerves to calm down and for my confidence to build up. During those 5 minutes of prepared material, I carefully chose my words to be precise and to convey the importance of my results.

So, Should Women and Gender Minorities Self Promote More?

At this point in the article, it may seem natural to think that we should encourage people—particularly women and gender minorities—to promote their own work. However, I am strongly opposed to any blanket recommendation for women and gender minorities to self-promote more.

Why?

First, there are certainly cases where self-promotion will backfire. Positive selection into who self-promotes and under what conditions may even make it *seem* like more self-promotion is a good idea when it is not. See, for a related example in the negotiation context, my [2020 JPE article](#) with Muriel Niederle and Lise Vesterlund.

Second, as economists we should care about utility rather than narrowly defined financial or economic returns. One's disutility from some forms of self-promotion may mean that one should *not* self-promote.

So, for those in positions of power in the economics profession, I think one of the most important things we can do is to *avoid* blanket recommendations.

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Join the CSWEP Liaison Network!

Are you interested in connecting with others to improve the status of women in the economics profession? Consider becoming a CSWEP liaison. We are searching for liaisons who are in academic departments (both economics departments and others), government, business, and non-profit organizations in the United States and around the world. CSWEP liaisons have three responsibilities. They are 1: Distributing the CSWEP (electronic) newsletter four times a year to interested parties, and 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/liaison-network>

Links in this article

5. [2020 JPE article](#):

https://users.nber.org/~kesslerj/papers/AksoyExleyKessler_June2025.pdf

I also think we need to *validate* that determining the extent to which self-promotion is a “good idea” is simply unclear.

Indeed, I think women can face a “mission impossible” situation when considering self-promotion. For instance, in a new working paper (“**Gender Views: A Restricted Path for Men and A Mission Impossible for Women**” with Josh Dean, David Klinowski, Muriel Niederle and Heather Sarsons), we investigate whether men and women are expected to receive praise for a variety of behaviors. In the context of self-promotion, the chance of expected praise for men is higher when they self-promote rather than when they refrain from self-promoting. This is not the case for women. The chance of expected praise for women is similar when they do and do not self-promote. In addition, regardless of whether women do or do not self-promote, women’s chance of expected praise is always smaller than the chance of expected praise for men who self-promote. We thus say women face a mission impossible when it comes to self-promotion.

I think this “mission impossible” finding can be validating, specifically to anyone who feels that they are between a rock and a hard place when it comes to self-promotion. If you regret self-promoting too much or too little, I hope you give yourself some grace and recognize that some regret is likely unavoidable. If you are sometimes irked when others tell you, essentially, to “self-promote more” or “simply put yourself out there,” I validate that feeling. I share that feeling.

Taking a step back, I hope the economics profession can become more supportive given the ambiguity involved with navigating one’s career and life. As I have become more aware of how some economics departments “typically” operate, I think I would have opted out of this profession if had I not started my career around some of the most supportive and kind colleagues at Harvard Business School. Admittedly, as I

become progressively more blind due to a condition called retinitis pigmentosa—in addition to the common challenges faced by a woman with two young kids—it perhaps takes a particularly supportive department to help smooth a lot of the obstacles that I face. But, I think we, as profession, and as individuals in our profession, should strive to create those departments and environments. This requires listening and validating the challenges that others face. This requires being open to innovation rather than being defensive about “why things are currently done some way.” This requires change.

Links in this article

6. **Gender Views:**

https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/tt3240azkp24ijongti10/MissionImpossible_August2025.pdf

Thank you to CeMENT Mentors

CSWEP says thank you to Kristin Butcher and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for hosting the 2025 CeMENT Mentoring Workshops, which were held over the summer. We are grateful to all individuals who served as mentors for your generous gift of time and expertise to all our 2025 mentees.

Mentors for the CeMENT Workshop for Doctoral Program Faculty

Amanda Agan, Cornell University

Chloe East, University of Colorado Denver

Stefania Garetto, Boston University

Susan Godlonton, Williams College

Sara Heller, University of Michigan

Sara Lowes, University of California-San Diego

Kathleen Mullen, University of Oregon

Lauren Nicholas, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus

Lesley Turner, University of Chicago, Harris

Mentors for the CeMENT Workshop for Non-Doctoral Program Faculty

Dagney Faul, Ball State University

Sarah Jacobson, Williams College

Sandra Goff, Bates College

Amanda Griffith, Wake Forest University

Sarah Pearlman, Vassar College

Zarrina Juraqulova, Denison College

Kartini Shastry, Wellesley College

Katie Shester, Washington and Lee University

Julie Smith, Lafayette College

Håle Utar, Grinnell College

Shu-Ling Wang, Gustavus Adolphus College

Laura Young, Bentley University

Making Ourselves Seen: Visibility in the Economics Profession

Olga Stoddard

Early in my career, I believed that success as an academic economist came down to publications, citations, and a tidy CV. But over time I've come to realize that something more intangible plays an outsized role in shaping careers and impact in our field: visibility.

Visibility affects who gets invited, who gets cited, who is remembered. It shapes everything from seminar invites to tenure votes to the chance to collaborate on a new project. And it's not distributed evenly.

In this piece, I explore how visibility is fostered, how it intersects with gender, and what we as a profession can do to ensure that being seen is not confused with being better—and that we broaden who gets to be visible in the first place.

Visibility Isn't Just About Excellence

It is tempting to believe that visibility flows naturally from research quality—that if you do good work, people will notice. But in practice, visibility is shaped by many factors: where you trained, who your advisors were, how often you present, how confident you seem, how connected you are. For some economists, these structural and social elements work in their favor. For others, especially women and underrepresented minorities, the road to visibility can be much steeper—and often riskier.

In fact, for many women, visibility can feel like a double-edged sword. You're told to "put yourself out there," but warned not to seem too self-promoting. You're visible for mentoring or institutional service—but that visibility doesn't always translate into the kind that counts on your CV.

Why Visibility Matters

Why should we care about visibility?

Because it's not just about ego—it's about access. Economists who are more visible are more likely to be invited to present at top departments, asked to referee or edit papers, tapped for policy conversations, or featured in public discourse. They're also more likely to be seen as thought leaders—and to benefit from a feedback loop in which more invitations lead to more visibility, and so on.

This matters not just for individuals, but for the profession. Visibility determines whose ideas shape the field. If we keep amplifying the same voices, we risk narrowing the scope of our discipline—missing out on valuable insights, methods, and perspectives.

The Unequal Labor of Being Seen

What we don't often talk about is that visibility is work. It takes time and effort to maintain a professional website, attend conferences, write op-eds, mentor students, organize workshops, or say yes to the many "can you be on this committee?" requests.

And that work is unevenly distributed.

Research shows that women take on more service and mentoring—often precisely the types of activities that generate **internal visibility** but aren't always rewarded with **external recognition**. Even when this work is publicly visible, it's not always seen as "research impact."

Barriers to Visibility

Not everyone starts on the same footing when it comes to being seen.

- **Gatekeeping:** Seminar invites, editorial boards, and conference rosters tend to favor those already in elite networks.
- **Stereotypes:** Studies show that women and minority scholars face different standards in presentations and evaluations.
- **Topic bias:** Research on gender, inequality, or social institutions may be perceived as less "central" to economics—making it harder to gain visibility even when the work is high-impact.
- **Geography:** Economists at less prestigious or more remote institutions often miss out on informal networking opportunities that help build visibility.

In short, visibility is not just about stepping into the spotlight. It's about who is invited into the room in the first place.

So What Can We Do?

We can start by being more intentional about how we cultivate and recognize visibility in our profession. Here are a few practical ideas.

1. Use your platform to elevate others.

If you're organizing a seminar series or conference sessions, make a point of inviting economists who might otherwise be overlooked. If you're asked to suggest speakers or reviewers, name junior scholars doing excellent work—especially those

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from underrepresented backgrounds. Visibility begets visibility.

2. Value different kinds of contributions.

Departments and hiring committees should take seriously the many ways economists contribute to the field—whether through field-building, mentorship, public engagement, or leadership in professional societies. These efforts drive visibility for individuals and improve the profession overall.

3. Encourage participation in public and digital spaces.

Social media, podcasts and media engagements can all help economists gain visibility—especially those not already embedded in elite networks.

4. Normalize membership-seeking as part of career development.

Faculty can proactively mentor students and junior colleagues through the process of applying to professional organizations like NBER, J-PAL or CEPR. This includes identifying letter writers, reviewing CVs, and demystifying the nomination process.

5. Normalize different visibility pathways.

Not everyone needs to be a keynote speaker to be seen. Writing a policy brief, organizing a workshop, mentoring a student group—these are all meaningful ways to build presence and influence.

Seeking Membership in Professional Organizations as a Tangible Path to Self-Promotion

As I mentioned above, one concrete path to visibility is gaining membership in prestigious research networks like NBER, J-PAL, IZA, CEPR, or CESifo. These affiliations offer more than prestige—they provide structural scaffolding for visibility.

They enable:

- Opportunities to publish in widely circulated working paper series

- Invitations to exclusive conferences and workshops
- Access to research funding and administrative support
- Media and policy dissemination channels
- A signaling device that boosts recognition and credibility

Yet the process for joining these networks can seem opaque. Many require nominations from current affiliates. Some accept self-nominations. Criteria may include publication record, institutional affiliation, experience with certain research methods (eg., RCTs) or research relevance to the organization’s mission. A list of specific criteria for each organization is available on their respective websites.

Do not hesitate to reach out to senior members of the organizations who know and respect your work to request a nomination. To support them in the process, consider preparing a brief nomination statement highlighting your key accomplishments and explaining your contributions beyond what is listed on your CV. This can help your nominators more easily assess and convey your fit for the professional organization.

If your nomination is unsuccessful the first time, don’t give up—you can usually be re-nominated in future cycles. It often takes several attempts. In the meantime, you can strengthen your case by refining your CV, finetuning your nomination statement, and reaching out to other potential nominators.

Final Thoughts

As economists, we’re trained to value data and rigor. But ideas don’t rise in a vacuum. They rise when people see them, talk about them, and build on them. That requires economists to be visible—and for our profession to think more expansively about what visibility means and who gets to have it.

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Economists from underrepresented backgrounds are often over-asked to serve on committees, and represent departments—visibility requests that rarely come with additional support.

Building a more inclusive culture of visibility doesn't always require grand gestures. Often, it's the **cumulative impact of small, intentional acts** that makes the difference.

Cite someone from outside the usual networks. Retweet a junior scholar's new working paper. Ask a colleague to co-author an op-ed or join a panel. Encourage a student to submit to a conference or an early-career mentorship initiative. Make sure someone's name is included in the thank-you slide or acknowledgment section. All of these are visibility decisions.

And just as important: recognize when visibility is becoming a burden. Economists from underrepresented backgrounds are often over-asked to serve on committees, and represent departments—visibility requests that rarely come with additional support. Creating **sustainable visibility** means ensuring that recognition is matched with resources and that economists don't have to choose between being seen and being stretched too thin.

In the end, the goal isn't just to make individual economists more visible—it's to reshape how visibility works in our profession. If we can change who gets seen, we can change who shapes the future of economics.



Engaging in Public Scholarship: the Process of Writing and Publishing a “Trade Press” Book

Corinne Low

Two years ago, burned out from the long marathon toward tenure, I decided to write a book. I was frustrated that my most policy-relevant research had failed to diffuse outside the academic bubble, and was eager for a change from the endless tweaking of the same core results during the lengthy economics publication process. I had ideas I wanted to share. Through over a decade of investigating the economics of being a woman through academic research, I felt I had uncovered facts that would make other women feel seen in their struggles—that they were not imagining that time had become a scarcer resource than ever before, and that they were getting as little help as ever despite a purported “gender revolution.”

Because I'm based at Wharton, a business school where it's not uncommon for academics to write books, I had plenty of people to turn to and ask—“how the heck does this work?” I'm writing this column to demystify the process for you in case you do not have access to that same information network.

First, a basic distinction. Books written by academics can be published in two forums: **academic presses**, where the proposal is typically peer reviewed, with an expected audience of people interested in learning about a particular topic, and **trade presses**, where proposals are sold to the highest bidder, with a broader expected audience. Either can end up being lucrative for the author if a book finds its audience. For example,

an academic press book used as an undergraduate textbook can sell more widely than many trade press books do. However, the average is that trade press books sell more and therefore have higher financial returns to the author. However, academic press books have higher *academic* returns, in that they may be treated as scholarly work in a tenure or promotion process. I would personally not recommend considering writing a trade press book until post-tenure, although of course that may depend on the institution and individual circumstances. My book will be published by a trade press, so that is the experience I can share insights for.

Two years ago, in April 2023, I asked friends who had recently written books or signed book contracts to introduce me to their agents. After a few “pick your brain” conversations with those friends, I learned that in the trade press world, an agent was a key conduit to publishing houses, and your guide through the proposal and submission process. In order to “get the meeting,” I needed to prove my idea was credible. I shared a simple paragraph and chapter outline with my idea. Honestly, being at Wharton helped as agents view “Wharton professor studying X” as a solid platform. Without that, a social media following, media coverage or op-ed publications, or another public-facing platform would be helpful. Also important: a warm intro from existing authors. So, if you want to write a book, ask people you

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know who have written books to introduce you to their agents. You can ask me!

I interviewed 5 agents. Some of them did not see the “vision” for the book and didn’t think it was ready to move to proposal development without more brainstorming. They were right, but the agent I chose managed to communicate her deep enthusiasm for the idea, while secretly being confident she could shape the book into being more marketable *during* the proposal development process. Your agent will be a key partner in shaping your book proposal, so choose someone you like to work with who feels like they will challenge you while still understanding your vision and point of view.

I spent three summer months writing the book proposal. It included an introduction, table of contents, and a 500-1000-word summary of each chapter. My agents were very hands-on, even expanding some passages when I was stuck. Though that process was intensive, I appreciated it later when it came time to write the book, as I had a start to expand from for each chapter. During this process, we workshopped the book outline, and my agents helped me understand what made a popular science book marketable: you needed to not just include the research findings but also actionable takeaways for your audience. Why should readers care? How does the research you’re summarizing improve their lives?

By September, my agents decided the proposal was ready to send to publishers, and I had zoom meetings with editors at different publishing houses who were interested. From there the book would go to “auction” in December, where publishers would “bid” on my book. The “bid” amount is simply an advance on royalties—determined by the number of sales—so you care not just about who is offering the most, but which editor and publishing house will help the book sell the most copies by helping to shape, position, ad market it. Right before the auction was set to open, my agent received a pre-emptive offer from an editor she had

worked with before, who she thought would provide the book with a very strong platform. After some negotiating, we pulled the book from auction and signed with that publisher. I also sold the UK rights to the book, this time through auction, but again prioritizing platform fit over the highest bid.

Right before winter break I dove into writing and felt like a productive genius when I managed to get several chapters done within a month. Then the teaching semester started, and I did very little until classes started to wrap up. During this phase, my academic skill at setting fake deadlines to create a sense of urgency came in handy. I handed in the first draft of the manuscript at the end of summer 2024, with a planned September 2025 release date (a year later!). My editor gave me feedback in several rounds which I incorporated into the book, which was ultimately much stronger—and more marketable—as a result.

I transmitted the “mostly final” draft from my side in November 2024. After that, it entered copy-editing and legal review, during which I had additional opportunities to make edits, with final tweaks during a first and second pass review of the typeset pages, similar to reviewing proofs from a journal. Throughout this process, it’s interesting how sales and marketing concerns replace the concerns of referees as the audience everyone is concerned about. Unfortunately, there’s no writing without some kind of gatekeepers shaping the process, but to me anything that helped my book find its audience was worth responding to.

Then came the process of preparing for the book launch: finalizing the title and subtitle, writing the summaries that would be on Amazon and given to booksellers, asking people to read and “endorse” the book (“blurb”), and pre-writing some op-eds as I planned to be out on maternity leave in the months immediately preceding the publication date. I came back from maternity leave to a whirlwind of book marketing activity, from pre-recording podcasts to responding to journalist

questions and writing op-eds, to trying to organize book tour events including venues and moderators. It has been more intensive than I expected, and also more reliant on my input and time, whereas I think I expected I’d get to sit back and let the publishing house work. So be prepared for a second busy phase once you write the book: getting the book to sell. Also, to set expectations, be prepared that nonfiction books do not sell like they once did, and that most first-time authors should expect modest book

It has been more intensive than I expected, and also more reliant on my input and time, whereas I think I expected I’d get to sit back and let the publishing house work.

sales, and for the book to sell only over a years-long period, rather than right out of the gate.

If you’re interested in writing a trade press book, I recommend thinking about how your research could practically impact readers, even if just by changing their opinion about current events-relevant issues, or by giving them a new framework for understanding something in their lives. Read popular science books to see how the author translates research into a digestible form. Talk to others who have done it! Then write a simple summary of your book idea and sample table of contents, and you’re ready

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to talk to agents! They might tell you that your idea isn't quite there yet or you need to work on your platform before writing a proposal. Don't be discouraged! You can go to different agents and see if you get different feedback, or take their advice and work a bit on the pitch and your public platform before coming back. You can also try talking to editors at academic presses to see if they connect with your pitch more.

My full book-writing cycle will be about 2.5 years from idea to publication—shorter than many economics papers. I found the process was just what I was looking for: a nice change of pace from working on peer-reviewed research, something manageable within teaching and research obligations without a writing sabbatical (though I started fewer new projects and finished old ones slower), and a way for my research to reach a broader audience it might be able to practically impact. That said, the marketing period has been intensive, and I don't think I could manage the planned travel around book launch if I were teaching a full load, nor would I recommend trying to have a baby and a book baby at the same time, as I did!

As I write in the book, our mission in life is to maximize our own utility function, not some pre-prescribed vision of career success. So, if sharing your work with a broader audience (and potentially earning some money while you do) is part of your utility maximization, writing a book is definitely worth considering!

Corinne Low's [**Having It All: What Data Tells Us About Women's Lives and Getting The Most Out of Yours**](#) will be published September 23 by Flatiron.

Building Visibility on Academic Social Media

Khoa Vu

When I first joined Twitter during the pandemic, I was excited to discover a vibrant community of economists and academic researchers on social media. Yet as a graduate student from a relatively unknown department, the platform felt overwhelming, and attracting attention from established economists seemed nearly impossible. I never imagined that five years later, I would have nearly 70,000 followers and regularly create viral posts with millions of views and hundreds of thousands of likes.

This visibility has brought substantial benefits: career opportunities, new collaborators, and increased citations. While it has also invited challenges like online harassment, the net value of being visible on academic social media remains significant. For graduate students, social media presence signals communication skills and creates opportunities to interact with potential employers and colleagues. For researchers, it draws public attention and feedback to their work. For both groups, effective self-promotion can open doors to numerous opportunities.

The Foundation: Effective Communication

How do you self-promote your work effectively on social media? While there's no single formula for success, effective self-promotion typically rests on two fundamental pillars. The first is clear, compelling communication. Economists have long mastered the art of effective presentation during seminars: opening with a catchy question, summarizing findings and key visuals within the first

five minutes, and prioritizing graphs over dense text. Self-promoting research on social media is essentially an extreme version of this approach.

The goal remains the same: pique your audience's interest enough that they'll actually read your work. However, social media users have much shorter attention spans than seminar attendees, and you're competing for attention against funny memes, viral videos, and cat photos. If your research summary consists of a wall of text and a screenshot of your abstract, the odds aren't in your favor.

Instead, open with a compelling question or eye-catching graph, followed by four to five key takeaways from your paper. This approach raises the chance that readers will engage rather than scroll past. Short, creative videos is another effective strategy for self-promotion, particularly for reaching younger demographics.

Understanding the Algorithm

The second pillar is understanding social media algorithms—essentially, ensuring your posts reach the right audience. While each platform operates differently, certain strategies can help you “game” the algorithm for greater traction.

For instance, accounts with smaller followings may have limited reach but can still access wider audiences through shares and retweets from larger accounts. Often, this requires nothing more than a private message or tag asking if they might share your post. Over time, as you establish credibility as a researcher, such sharing becomes more organic.

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Developing Your Approach and Personal Brand

One valuable lesson from my five years on various social media platforms is that online posting (including self-promotion) is somewhat of an art form. Some people possess natural talent for it; others, like myself, initially struggled with uncertainty about effective approaches. I improved by observing and experimenting with what worked well for others. Finding your own “secret recipe” for viral content may require several attempts and iterations.

It is important to be mindful about how you want to be perceived by other people. Most prominent economic “influencers” cultivate specific personas: some position themselves as sharp, critical voices unafraid of controversy, while others build reputations for being supportive, humorous, or perpetually curious. Your chosen brand directly influences your audience composition and engagement patterns. Content focused on lighter topics may generate broader appeal but potentially alienate audiences seeking serious academic discourse. Understanding this trade-off helps you align your social media engagement with your career goals.

Choosing the Right Platform

Your career goals should guide your choice of platform. If you’re aiming for a job in industry, **LinkedIn** is a natural fit. Its algorithm is relatively predictable, and light engagement can still yield strong visibility. You can build a professional brand without needing to post frequently. However, LinkedIn is less effective for generating meaningful engagement with your research. It’s great for networking, but not ideal for sparking academic discussion or receiving critical feedback.

For deeper engagement with ideas and research, platforms like **Twitter/X** and **BlueSky** are more effective. These communities are built around sharing knowledge and debating ideas, making them ideal for researchers seeking visibility among peers. Posts here are more likely to be read, shared, and discussed by other academics, journalists, and sometimes even policymakers.

TikTok, while unconventional for economists, presents a unique opportunity. Its younger audience and video format mean traditional academic content may not stand out, but it also creates an important gap that adventurous economists can fill. By adapting economic insights into creative, short-form videos, economists can reach broader audiences and are in a better position to make an impact. For graduate students, this also signals strong communication skills, an increasingly valued trait in private-sector roles. That said, TikTok is not the best platform for engaging with other economists or receiving scholarly feedback, so it’s best used as a complement to more academic-focused platforms.

Managing the Challenges

Online visibility often invites scrutiny and harassment. It’s common for viral posts to attract not only

opportunities but also criticism, both valid and baseless, along with toxic, unsolicited comments. As your posts gain viral traction more frequently, developing a support system becomes crucial. Friends, coauthors, and colleagues can provide the emotional backing you need and help you distinguish constructive feedback from toxic commentary.

Building visibility on academic social media requires patience, experimentation, and resilience. While the journey can be challenging, the potential rewards for your research impact and career development make it a worthwhile investment for many academics. ■



In Memoriam: Marina von Neumann Whitman (1935–2025)

Marina von Neumann Whitman, a trailblazing economist and champion for women’s advancement in the field, passed away on May 20, 2025, at age 90. Her remarkable career spanned academia, public service, and corporate leadership.

The daughter of mathematician John von Neumann, she earned her undergraduate degree summa cum laude from Radcliffe in 1956 and her Ph.D. from Columbia in 1962, after being denied admission to Princeton due to gender restrictions. She began her academic career at the University of Pittsburgh, where she rose to the rank of Distinguished Public Service Professor of Economics. She joined the University of

Michigan in 1992, where she was a beloved faculty member at both the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy and Ross School of Business.

In 1972, she became the first woman appointed to the President’s Council of Economic Advisors. In 1987 she was hired as chief economist for General Motors and subsequently became the first woman to rise to the level of Group Vice President at GM, overseeing economic analysis, environmental policy, and government relations.

A tireless advocate for the inclusion of women in economics, she chronicled her path in her memoir *The Martian’s Daughter*. Her legacy endures in her scholarship, public service, and the many women she inspired. ■

CSWEP's Mid-Career Peer-to-Peer Mentoring Program

Kasey Buckles

It's hard to believe that it's been two years since we enrolled our first groups in CSWEP's Mid-Career Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Mentoring Program back in the fall of 2023. I was CSWEP's Director of Mentoring at the time, and we kept hearing from economists at the mid-career stage who were looking for community and support. Many reported that their need for these things had only grown over the years, just as they were "aging out" of many traditional mentoring and networking programs. P2P was created to meet this need. Based in part on my own experience with a group of women who decided to meet regularly to support one another as we worked toward promotion (hi Nora, Sarah, and Silke!), we designed a program in which mid-career economists mentor one another. Within our first few months, we enrolled 130 participants in 28 groups. In a follow-up survey, 87% of respondents said they would recommend the program to a colleague or a friend. As one respondent said, "Thank you so much for this program! Being [in mid-career] is such a weird stage with so little guidance. It's been great to have these conversations and create a group of peers to connect with."

The P2P program is fully described at [cswepmentoring.org](https://www.cswepmentoring.org), but to give a brief overview:

P2P participants attend small group meetings at a frequency and location (including online!) that fits their schedule. These groups follow a CSWEP-developed curriculum as a guiding supportive framework. The curriculum is intentionally designed to be flexible, with modules on topics like planning for promotion, managing service, and career discernment. We created P2P with associate professors or equivalent non-academic or non-tenure-track positions in mind, but it is easily

adaptable for full professors, administrators, managers, and others.

Thanks in part to a grant from the Co-Impact Foundation, P2P has now entered a new phase with rolling enrollment with all resources made available at no cost to members of registered groups. While participants must form their own groups, we provide a Google sheet at <https://www.cswepmentoring.org/participate> that individuals can use as a "meeting place" to find one another. Typically groups will have 4 to 6 members, but the P2P curriculum can accommodate groups of 2 to 7. We find that groups work best when the members have something in common—goals, job types, research fields, etc. You might also consider schedule compatibility or geography. Once formed, your group can enroll at [cswepmentoring.org](https://www.cswepmentoring.org) to gain access and begin working through the curriculum!

What is CSWEP?

CSWEP (the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession) is a standing committee of the American Economic Association charged with serving professional women economists in academia, government agencies and elsewhere by promoting their careers and monitoring their progress.

CSWEP activities endeavor to raise the awareness among men and women of the challenges that are unique to women's careers and can be addressed with a wide variety of actions, from inclusive searches to formal and informal mentoring activities. CSWEP freely disseminates information on how the profession works as well as advice to junior economists. We intend this information to be of value to all economists, male or female, minority or not.

Annually, CSWEP

- Organizes mentoring workshops, paper presentations sessions at the annual AEA Meetings, and professional development sessions at the annual meetings of the four regional economics associations (the Eastern, Mid-Western, Southern and Western);
- Conducts a survey and compiles a report on the gender composition of faculty and students in academic economics departments in the United States;
- Publishes four editions of the *CSWEP News*, containing a feature section written by senior economists that highlights career advice or other topics of interest to the economics profession; and
- Awards the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award, given to a person for their outstanding work to promote the careers of women economists as well as the Elaine Bennett Research Prize, given biennially to a young woman economist for fundamental contributions to academic economics.

Our business meeting is held during the annual AEA Meetings and is open to all economists. It is a time for us to confer awards and celebrate recipients, present the Annual Report on Women in the Economics Profession and to hear your input on CSWEP's activities. The CSWEP Board meets three times yearly and we encourage you to attend our business meeting or contact a Board Member directly to convey your ideas for furthering CSWEP's mission.

Visit [cswep.org](https://www.cswep.org) for more information.

Calls, Sessions & Events at Upcoming Meetings

Summary

Call for Nominations

1. CSWEP Carolyn Shaw Bell Award.
Deadline: September 19, 2025
2. CSWEP Elaine Bennett Research Prize.
Deadline: September 19, 2025

Call for Panelists and Applications

1. 90th Annual Midwestern Economics Association Meeting.
Deadline: October 31, 2025
2. Mid-Career P2P Mentoring Program.
Deadline: Rolling

CSWEP Sessions at Upcoming Meetings

1. 2025 APPAM Fall Research Conference, November 13–14, 2025. Seattle, Washington.
2. Southern Economic Association 95th Annual Meeting, November 22–24, 2025. Tampa, Florida.

CSWEP Events

1. Friday, November 21, 2025, Southern Economic Association Meeting: Successfully navigating your Economics Ph.D.
2. Saturday, November 22, 2025, Southern Economic Association Meeting: Mentoring lunch for advanced Ph.D. students and junior faculty.

Call for Nominations for CSWEP Carolyn Shaw Bell Award

Deadline: September 26, 2025

The annual Carolyn Shaw Bell Award is given to an individual who has furthered the status of women in the economics profession, through example, achievements, increasing our understanding of how women can advance in the economics profession, or mentoring others. Nominations should include a nomination letter, updated CV, and three or more supporting letters, with preferably at least two letters from mentees. Nomination letters should be focused on examples of how the nominee has fulfilled the criterion of advancing the position of women in economics, rather than strictly on academic achievements.

A CSWEP-appointed committee reviews nominations and the prize will be awarded at the January 2026 AEA Meetings in Philadelphia, PA. The Award Committee automatically retains and considers applications for a period of three years, and previous nominators are encouraged to update nomination packages if appropriate.

Nominations are **due by September 26, 2025**. Send nominations for this award to CSWEP Committee Coordinator at info@csweb.org.

For more information and a list of past recipients of the Bell Award, visit <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep/awards/bell>.

Call for Nominations for CSWEP Elaine Bennett Research Prize

Deadline: September 26, 2025

The annual Elaine Bennett Research Prize supports, encourages, and recognizes outstanding contributions by young women in the economics profession. Nominees should be at the beginning of their career, normally within ten years of completing their dissertation and earning their Ph.D.. However, adjustments will be made for nominees who have had childrearing or medical leave. Nominees will have demonstrated exemplary research contributions in their field. Nominations should contain the candidate's CV, relevant publications, a letter of nomination, and two supporting letters. The Bennett Prize is for fundamental intellectual contributions to economics. Correspondingly, the nomination letter should describe the candidate's research and its significance, and supporting letters should come from experts in the field who are best able to speak to these contributions, regardless of departmental or agency affiliation. A CSWEP-appointed committee reviews nominations and the prize will be awarded at the January 2026 AEA Meetings in Philadelphia, PA.

Nominations are **due September 26, 2025**. Send nominations for this award to CSWEP Committee Coordinator at info@csweb.org.

For more information and a list of past recipients of the Bennett Prize, visit <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep/awards/bennett>.

Call for Panelists 90th Annual Midwest Economics Association Meeting

March 20–22, 2026

Hyatt Centric Magnificent Mile, Chicago, IL

CSWEP Panels will be on Friday, March 20, 2026

DEADLINE: October 31, 2025

CSWEP is organizing two panels on topics related to career development at the 90th Annual **Midwest Economics Association** Meetings in Chicago. The panels will be held on Friday, March 20, 2026. One panel will be geared to those looking for jobs (academic and nonacademic) and the other panel will focus on mid-career issues. Each panel will have four participants who will each speak for about 15 minutes. The sessions are organized to allow for plenty of time for an active exchange of ideas and advice among the panelists and session attendees.

If you have specific suggestions regarding the topics to be covered or ideas for potential panelists (you can also suggest yourself), please submit your topics and ideas as soon as possible (**no later than October 31, 2025**) to Didem Tuzemen, CSWEP Midwest Representative, didem.tuzemen@coleridgeinitiative.org. To foster the exchange of new ideas, we especially seek individuals who have not previously served as panelists.

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Call for Participants: Mid-Career Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Mentoring Program

Open Enrollment

CSWEP's Mid-Career P2P Mentoring program aims to help mid-career economists find community, support, and mentoring. The first cohort launched in the fall of 2023, and a second round of rolling enrollment began in 2025, supported by a grant from the Co-Impact Foundation. A description of the program can be found on [page 14 in this issue](#).

Participants form groups that meet regularly (typically virtually), and CSWEP provides a suggested curriculum and resources. The curriculum consists of five modules on topics like planning for promotion, productivity, and time management, with several alternative modules that can be substituted to meet the group's needs. The curriculum is designed with associate professors or equivalent non-academic or non-tenure-track positions in mind, but it is easily adaptable for full professors, administrators, managers, and others.

To learn more about P2P and to enroll your group in the program, visit [cswep-mentoring.org](https://www.cswep-mentoring.org).

CSWEP Sessions at Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management Fall Research Conference

13 November–14 November 2025
Hyatt Regency Grand Hyatt
Seattle, Washington

Access to Health Care

Session Chair: Sarah Reber, Brookings Institution

Organizer: Sarah Reber, Brookings Institution

The Health Effects of Urgent Care Center Entry: The Case of WellNow

Eliane H. Barker, Hamilton College

Effects of Obstetric Unit Closures on Maternity Care Access and Delivery Outcomes

Jennifer Helen Kwok, University of Illinois, Chicago

Health Provider Concentration and Medical Debt

Alaa Abdelfattah, New York University

Informative Ordeals in Health Care: Prior Authorization of Drugs in Medicaid

Ljubica Ristovska, Yale University

Discussants: Caitlin Meyers, Middlebury College; Hamid Noghani, Austin Peay State University; Sarah Reber, Brookings Institution

Effects of Policies to Promote Economic and Social Well-being

Session Chair: Sarah Reber, Brookings Institution

Organizer: Sarah Reber, Brookings Institution

Impact of State-Level Changes in Paid Family Leave Policies: Evidence from Washington, DC, and Massachusetts

Tracey Freiberg, St. John's University

Effects of City Living Wage Ordinances on Sources of Employee Health Insurance Coverage

Emma Rose Wohl, University of California, Irvine

Is Unconditional Cash Pro-Marriage?

Hema Shah, Duke University

Long-Term Effects of Universal Free School Meal Policies: Evidence from the Community Eligibility Provision

Lexin Cai, Cornell University

Discussants: David Frisvold, University of Iowa; Sanders Korenman, Baruch College - CUNY; Tara Watson, Brookings Institution

CSWEP Sessions at Southern Economic Association 95th Annual Meeting

Saturday November 22, 2025–

Monday November 24

Tampa Marriott Water Street

505 Water St, Tampa, FL 33602

Saturday November 22, 2025

8:00 AM–4:45 PM

Mental Health Determinants and Outcomes (1.A.10.)

8:00 AM–9:45 AM

Chair: Padmaja Ayyagari, University of South Florida

Organizers: Melanie Guldi, University of Central Florida; Manan Roy, Appalachian State University; Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

COVID-19 School Modalities and Adolescent Mental Health: A National Study.

Manan Roy, Appalachian State University; and Sophia Ryan, Appalachian State University

Intergenerational Mobility in Depression and Anxiety in India.

Subha Mani, Fordham University; and Justine Herve, Stevens Institute of Technology

Sunset Time and Its Effect on Adult Health.

Padmaja Ayyagari, University of South Florida; Shobhit Kushreshtha, Tilburg University; and Leena Bhattacharya, Tilburg University

Online Gambling and Mental Health.

Nicole Siegal, Indiana University Bloomington; Antonios Koumpias, University of Michigan - Dearborn; Alberto Ortega, Indiana University Bloomington; and Coady Wing, Indiana University

Economics of the Household (1.B.10.)

10:00 AM–11:45 AM

Chair: Manan Roy, Appalachian State University

Organizers: Melanie Guldi, University of Central Florida; Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina;

Manan Roy, Appalachian State University

Spare the Rod? Christian Missions and the Roots of Harsh Parenting.

Giulia La Mattina, University of South Florida; Alberto Ciancio, University of Glasgow; Elizabetha De Cao, University of Bologna; and Luca Maria Pesando, New York University—Abu Dhabi

Social Pensions and Intimate Partner Violence against Older Women.

Giulia La Mattina, University of South Florida; Cristina Belles-Obrero, Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica (IAE-CSIC); and Han Ye, University of Mannheim

Differential Impacts of California's Paid Family Leave Program among Immigrants and U.S. Natives.

Eva Dziadula, University of Notre Dame; Zeina Shalaby, BIG LAB, University of

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Notre Dame; and Madeline Zavodny, University of North Florida

Free School Meals and the Financial Health of Families.

Melinda Pitts, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Krista Ruffini, Georgetown University; and Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

Health Policy and Behavior (1.C.10.)

1:00 PM–2:45 PM

Chair: Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

Organizers: Manan Roy, Appalachian State University; Melanie Guldi, University of Central Florida; Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

Do Alcohol Tax Changes Reduce Pre-Pregnancy and Pregnancy Alcohol Consumption? Evidence from the PRAMS.

Sarah Ellen Hamersma, Syracuse University

The Impact of Expanded Medicare Advantage Eligibility on Individuals with End Stage Renal Disease: Premium Variations and Market Dynamics.

Sih-Ting Cai, Indiana University; Grace McCormack, the USC Schaeffer Center at the University of Southern California; and Hansoo Ko, George Mason University

Effects of Medical Assistance in Dying on End of Life Choices and Outcomes in Canada.

Jennifer Mangano, Indiana University; Jennifer Stewart, Carleton University; Paul Peters, Carleton University; Julian Reif, University of Illinois; Dan Sacks, University of Wisconsin; and Coady Wing, Indiana University

Education and Health (1.D.10.)

3:00 PM–4:45 PM

Chair: Mayra Pineda-Torres, Georgia Institute of Technology

Organizers: Melanie Guldi, University of Central Florida; Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina; Manan Roy, Appalachian State University
COVID-19 School Closures in North Carolina and the Effect on Adolescent Mental Health.

Cole Gilbert, Appalachian State University; Martie Thompson, Appalachian State University; Manan Roy, Appalachian State University; and Sophia Ryan, Appalachian State University

Policy to Practice Pathways: How Anti-Discrimination Policy Strictness Shapes School Climate and Teacher Retention.

Saharnaz Babaei-Balderlou, University of Wisconsin - La Crosse

Intergenerational Effect of Parental Education on Child's Health: Evidence from an Education Reform in India.

Sandipa Bhattacharjee, Ramapo College

Sunday November 23, 2025

8:00 AM–11:45 AM

Reproductive Health and Other Outcomes Post Dobbs (2.A.10.)

8:00 AM–9:45 AM

Chair: Katlyn Hettinger, Western Kentucky University

Organizers: Melanie Guldi, University of Central Florida; Mayra Pineda-Torres, Georgia Institute of Technology; Manan Roy, Appalachian State University; Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

Impact of the Dobbs Decision on Women's Risk of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization.

Bilge Erten, Northeastern University; Dhaval Dave, Bentley University; Christine Durrance, University of Wisconsin-Madison; and Yang Wang, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Advertising and Consumer Behavior in Post Dobbs Era.

Sukriti Beniwal, Georgia State University; and Raka Datta, Georgia State University

Physician Location and Training after Dobbs.

Mayra Pineda-Torres, Georgia Institute of Technology; and Cecilia S. Diaz Campo, Washington University in St. Louis

Contraception Take Up after Dobbs: Access Barriers and Behavioral Hazards.

Nicole Siegal, Indiana University Bloomington; Malory Dreyer, Indiana University; Hailemichael Shone, Indiana University; Coady Wing, Indiana University; Seth Freeman, Indiana University; and Kosali Simon, Indiana University Bloomington

Reproductive Health and Health Care (2.B.10.)

8:00 AM–9:45 AM

Chair: Angela Dills, Western Carolina University

Organizers: Mayra Pineda-Torres, Georgia Institute of Technology; Manan Roy, Appalachian State University; Melanie Guldi, University of Central Florida; Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

The Consequences of Federal Abortion Funding Bans.

Mayra Pineda-Torres, Georgia Institute of Technology; Lauren Hoehn-Velasco, Georgia State University; and Nikita Dhingra, Georgia State University

Abortion Access and Women's Mortality: Evidence from County-Level Panel Data.

Syeda Marjana Razzak, The University of Kansas; and Lilly Ann Springer, The University of Kansas

The Impacts of 'Baby-Friendly' Hospital Designations.

Danna Thomas, University of South Carolina; Lindsey Woodworth, University of South Carolina; and Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina

CSWEP Events at Southern Economic Association 95th Annual Meeting

Successfully Navigating Your Economics Ph.D.

A Mentoring Workshop for 3rd, 4th, 5th, and Higher Year Women/Non-Binary Economics Ph.D. Students

Friday, November 21, 2025

10:30 AM–5:00 PM ET

Organizers: Brianna Halladay, Orgul Ozturk, Olga Shurchkov

Approximately 80 selected student participants will be organized into small groups based on shared research interests, and each group will be matched with two mentors. Mentors will be women or non-binary economists in early stages of their careers—assistant and associate professors in economics and other departments, as well as those employed outside academia (e.g., research think tanks, government positions, in-

continues on page 18 ↓

dustry). The workshop will focus on a variety of issues, including generating research ideas, finding advisors, collaboration and co-authorship, finding opportunities to present research and get feedback, networking, and work-life balance.

Women and non-binary students, who are substantially under-represented in economics education and the profession and face a variety of systemic barriers, may be at a particular disadvantage, and may lack women/non-binary peers, role models, or mentors in their own departments and networks. The goal of this workshop is to begin to address this need.

The material in this Call and used in the workshop is based on the work of Professor Maya Rossin-Slater (National Science Foundation Grant SES-1752203). We are grateful to CSWEP and the Co-Impact Grant for providing funding for the workshop in 2025.

The workshop will include panels and Q&A sessions, as well as small-group activities and informal discussions, and will be followed by an optional networking reception for participants. Student participants will also receive feedback on their research proposals from the mentors. For details, click [here](#).

Mentoring lunch for advanced Ph.D. students and junior faculty

**Saturday, November 22
11:45 AM–12:45 PM**

CSWEP is pleased to host a mentoring lunch for advanced Ph.D. students (1-2 years from completing Ph.D.) and junior faculty (0-5 years post Ph.D., pre-tenure) during the Southern Economic Association meetings at the Tampa Marriott Water Street on Saturday,

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Gina Pieters, Oversight Editor

Founder and Chief Economist
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November 22, from 11:45AM–12:45PM. Economists from all genders who are advanced Ph.D. students or junior faculty are encouraged to participate in this mentoring experience. Lunch will be provided.

Spaces are limited. Required registration will be available on the CSWEP website soon.

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