



NEWS

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

2026 ISSUE I

From the Chair

Estimates suggest that there are more than a quarter of a million “missing” women economists. That is, women who—if the discipline had no gender bias—*would* have pursued economics but chose to study and work on something else. This year’s newsletter includes the results of CSWEP’s annual departmental survey (thank you Joanne Hsu!!), which again shows a plateau in the share of women in the professional economics pipeline. In the full sample of economics departments with doctoral programs, women account for less than a quarter of all tenure track faculty, and first year Ph.D. cohorts are just over a third women. The fractions are smaller in the top 20 programs. Addressing that imbalance is a steep climb, but I hope that as you read this newsletter you will agree that the women who have *not* gone “missing” are making tremendous contributions to the field of economics.

At the Annual Meetings of the American Economic Association in January I had the great privilege of giving the first annual Janet L. Yellen Award for Excellence in Public Service to none other than Janet Yellen herself. Having completed a trifecta of service as Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, Chair of the Federal Reserve, and Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Janet sets a high bar for commitment to public service.

Linda Tesar

Given her status as the GOAT in economics not only inspires our career aspirations, but also inspires a new line of CSWEP swag—look for the “Never Stop Yellen” tote bag at your next CSWEP event. Janet gave an incredibly inspiring set of remarks at the award ceremony that are shared in this issue of the newsletter.

Two other amazing awardees were feted at the AEA meetings: Professor Donna Ginther (University of Kansas), for the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award and Professor Mira Frick (Princeton University), for the Elaine Bennett Research Prize. The nomination videos and the moving speeches by each of the award winners can be viewed on our website.

With thanks to the staff at the AEA, we have reorganized and refreshed our website: <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep>. We hope that this makes it easier to navigate the site and find



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Forward the *CSWEP News* to colleagues
and graduate students.

Words from the Winner of the Inaugural Janet L. Yellen Award for Excellence in Public Service



Janet Yellen

Janet Yellen

Good evening, everyone. Thank you so much for being here tonight. Thank you so much, Linda [Tesar], for your wonderful tribute. And thank you to the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession for this extraordinary honor.

When I learned that CSWEP was naming an award for public service after me, I was overwhelmed and deeply humbled. To then be chosen as the inaugural recipient of this award is beyond my belief.

This recognition means more to me than I can adequately express. Most AEA awards honor accomplishments in scholarly research—the development of methods, theory, identification strategies, and other contributions that, for example, fill the sessions of this conference. But economics is not only about generating knowledge; it is also about using that knowledge to improve people's lives.

Public service—whether in government, university administration, central banking, nonprofits, or the private sector—is one of the most important ways economists can do that. The fact that CSWEP has created an award honoring the application of economics through public service sends a powerful message. It says that we value not only brilliant research, but also patient, persistent, and creative work on behalf of the public—work motivated by the desire to improve people's lives.

Much of this work happens out of the spotlight. It involves teams of economists working together to craft workable policy, often in collaboration with professionals from other disciplines—lawyers, scientists, political advisers, and others with complementary skills. This award affirms that we value not only contributions that

↑ From the Chair

the information that is most relevant for your needs. Feedback on our new site is welcome!

This issue also contains the annual report, which provides a comprehensive review of all of CSWEP activities in 2025 and at the ASSA 2026 meetings. It would take pages to recap all of it here, but let me just note that CSWEP continues its work in mentoring our junior colleagues, developing workshops for graduate students, networking with mid-career economists, creating materials for department leadership on best practices, and supporting research on gender issues in economics. This work would not be possible without the dedication of an incredible board and a huge team of volunteers, who take time from their teaching and research to help ensure that future generations of women economists face a glass ceiling that has more cracks in it, and maybe even a ladder to help us climb through a Janet-Yellen-sized opening. ■

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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!

are cited in journals, but we also value policies that meaningfully change people's lives. I hope it encourages more economists to see public service as a path that is both intellectually satisfying and also deeply rewarding.

My own interest in public service dates back to my graduate school days at Yale. Under the influence of my teacher and thesis adviser, Jim Tobin, I came to see economics not just as an intellectually compelling body of knowledge but as a powerful tool for improving human well-being. Tobin had a commitment to social justice. He believed strongly that economists should apply our knowledge to important public policy problems.

Tobin had read Keynes's *General Theory* as an undergraduate and had lived through the Great Depression. He witnessed the misery it caused and the political and social repercussions that followed. He devoted his career to developing, extending, and applying Keynesian economics and macroeconomics more broadly. He served on Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers, where he proposed corporate and individual tax cuts to boost employment and long-term growth. And he was a profound inspiration to me.

My parents had also lived through the Great Depression. My father was a family doctor whose blue-collar patients experienced much unemployment. Their stories affected me, and I came to share Tobin's belief that good macroeconomic policy can mitigate unemployment and contribute to better economic performance.

As much as I have loved academic life—spreading knowledge through teaching and contributing to it through research—I hoped that I might serve in a policy role. For a macroeconomist, the Federal Reserve, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Treasury are the three most natural paths. Then, in April 1994, the phone rang. A Treasury official asked whether I might be interested in serving as a Fed governor.

At the time, I had no practical policy or administrative experience. Nor did I know much about bank

supervision and regulation, which are central to the work of the Fed. But I was thrilled to be asked. And I jumped at the chance. I learned an enormous amount during my first stint. I dived into unfamiliar territory, and I moved up the learning curve. Still, if anyone had told me that I would one day lead all three of these institutions, I would not have believed them. Nor would I have thought myself qualified.

In every public policy role I held, I discovered the valuable role of economic analysis in crafting good policy. I also experienced the stimulation of grappling with real-world, applied problems. And I developed great respect for economists working in government. They are professionals who are deeply motivated, collaborative, dedicated to the public good, and extraordinarily talented, creative, and ethical.

Looking back, my fondest memories are of long days filled with staff meetings—sitting around a table with knowledgeable colleagues, delving into policy details, debating tradeoffs, and trying to craft the best possible proposals. I admire their professionalism, objectivity, and evidence-based judgment: free of partisan concerns, and focused solely on the public interest.

In every role I held, I saw the central role of economists in good policy. At the CEA, economists always have a seat at the table. They often prevent bad policies from moving forward by highlighting economic costs and unintended consequences. They collaborate not only with other economists, but also with lawyers, scientists, and political advisers to design policies that are effective and politically viable. I worked with public servants across government who were exceptionally capable, creative, and committed to improving public welfare.

The work of economists in government also requires tremendous creativity. Crafting good policy is far harder than solving end-of-chapter homework problems. I especially remember, for example, the CEA's work on climate change—developing innovative proposals that

What is CSWEP?

CSWEP (Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession) is a standing committee of the American Economic Association established in 1971 to serve professional women economists in academia, government agencies and elsewhere. CSWEP activities endeavor to raise awareness of, and suggest solutions to, challenges unique to women's careers in economics, and address inequality in information that can arise from biased networks.

CSWEP organizes annual mentoring workshops, research presentations, and professional development sessions at the AEA Meetings and regional economics associations (the Eastern, Mid-Western, Southern, Western, and AP-PAM-DC); conducts a national survey on the gender composition of faculty and students in academic economics departments in the United States; compiles a report on the status and progress of the gender composition of economics departments in the United States; publishes four publicly accessible editions of the CSWEP News containing features written by economists that highlights topics of interest to the economics profession and contains information on professional development opportunities; and awards the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award, the Elaine Bennett Research Prize, and the Janet L. Yellen Award for Excellence in Public Service.

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. Our business meeting is open to all economists and is held during the annual AEA Meetings. 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.

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

could meaningfully reduce emissions without imposing excessive economic costs.

At the Fed, economists had to understand, in real time, why the financial system unraveled in 2008, and how to stabilize it. They devised entirely new lending facilities to extend credit beyond the banking system, and they conducted the first systemwide stress tests to restore confidence: requiring banks to raise capital where needed.

At the Treasury, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, my colleagues worked with G7 partners to design a price cap that reduced the revenue Russia earned from oil while preserving incentives to keep oil flowing and avoiding a spike in global energy prices. They also helped negotiate a groundbreaking international tax agreement to halt the global race to the bottom in corporate taxation. I could go on. More generally, the point is that translating economics into good public policy is challenging, creative work. I am thrilled that CSWEP is celebrating it.

And this is a CSWEP award, so we should not talk about public service without talking about who gets to serve.

When I began my career, women in economics were still rare. In many rooms, I was the only woman—or one of very few. In most international meetings, all the women could have shared a single taxi.

We have come a long way since then. Thanks in no small part to CSWEP's steady and persistent efforts, the pipeline is now quite different. More women are earning Ph.D.s, more are in tenure-track positions, and more are serving in senior roles across government, central banks, and the private sector.

I am deeply grateful to three Presidents—President Clinton, President Obama, and President Biden—each of whom was committed to diversity in appointments and entrusted me with extraordinary opportunities to serve. In turn, my colleagues and I worked to promote diversity within our own institutions.

Still, as all of you know, the story is not uniformly optimistic. Gaps remain at senior levels, particularly in leadership roles. Women continue to leave the profession at higher rates, and disparities persist in recognition, citations, pay, and workplace climate.

Our work is not finished. Representation matters—not only at entry levels, but in the rooms where decisions are made, where problems are framed, and where younger economists look for role models.

In my own career, I benefited enormously from mentors who believed in me, took my work seriously, and opened doors. One reason I am especially pleased that this award resides with CSWEP is that CSWEP has long sought to provide exactly that kind of support and opportunity for women in economics.

Before concluding I will share one secret: Over many years and jobs I've relied on very useful insights and advice from my own kitchen cabinet, which consists of George and Robert Akerlof. My spouse—who is here tonight—understands public service both intellectually and emotionally. Our son, Robby—who, predictably, became an economist—does as well. I am deeply grateful for their help and support.

I am profoundly honored to receive this award, especially in its inaugural year. It has been the privilege of a lifetime to serve as an economist in government—and the privilege of many lifetimes to serve alongside so many extraordinary people in this profession.

Thank you for this honor. Thank you for recognizing public service as part of the work of an economist. And thank you for everything you do to make this profession better, fairer, and more inclusive. I am grateful beyond words. ■

More generally, the point is that translating economics into good public policy is challenging, creative work. I am thrilled that CSWEP is celebrating it.



The 2025 Report on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

Women's Status in the Economics Profession: Summary

This report presents the results of the 2025 CSWEP survey of U.S. economics departments. It compares the top ranked economics departments—which produce the vast majority of faculty in Ph.D. granting departments—to all other Ph.D. and non-Ph.D. granting departments. It examines gender differences in outcomes in the Ph.D. job market and the progress (and attrition) of women through the academic ranks. As was the case last year, there was little progress in the representation of women in economics. Overall, the share of women in the first year Ph.D. class is little changed from 2024 after falling for three straight years. The women's share of faculty of Ph.D.-granting departments increased slightly last year (Table 1). About 40% of the top twenty departments have first year classes that are at least 35% female, and there are three departments where women make up less than 20% of the incoming class (Table 7). On the brighter side, the women's share of assistant professors has increased over the past several years, reaching new highs of 34% (Ph.D.-granting departments, Table 1) and 44% (non-Ph.D. departments, Table 3). The share of women among undergraduate economics senior majors ticked up at both Ph.D.-granting and non-Ph.D. departments (Tables 1 and 3, Figure 5). In 1971 the AEA established CSWEP as a standing committee to monitor the status and

promote the advancement of women in the economics profession. In 1972 CSWEP undertook a broad survey of economics departments and found that women represented 7.6% of new Ph.D.s, and 8.8% of assistant, 3.7% of associate, and 2.4% of full professors. In the two decades after CSWEP's first survey, there was significant improvement in women's representation in economics. By 1994, women made up almost a third of new Ph.D. students and almost a quarter of assistant professors in economics departments with doctoral programs. The share of associate and full professors who were women had almost tripled.

Continued progress in the representation of women in the twenty-first century has been very slow. Despite some signs of slight improvement in 2025, many other elements in this year's report reflect stagnation. Overall, the results suggest that individual departments and schools, as well as the discipline as a whole, need to strengthen and innovate their efforts to attract and advance women. Commitments at both the department and discipline levels to make the field inclusive and equitable are critical to making the field more representative of the people and societies it studies.

The CSWEP Annual Surveys, 1972-2025

In fall 2025 CSWEP sent surveys to 136 doctoral departments and 164 non-doctoral departments. This year's results are based on responses from 121

doctoral and 110 non-doctoral departments.¹ The non-doctoral sample is based on the listing of “Baccalaureate Colleges—Liberal Arts” from the *Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Learning* (2000 Edition). Starting in 2006 the survey was augmented to include departments in research universities that offer a master's degree but not a Ph.D. degree program in economics. Departments where economics professors comprise less than half of faculty (for example, when economics degrees are housed within a business department or combined social science department) are screened out of the survey but will still be invited to complete the survey in future years. We have harmonized and documented the departmental-level data from the 1990s to the current period to improve analysis of long-run trends in the profession. Department-level longitudinal reports are provided to all responding departments; these reports are shared with department chairs and CSWEP liaisons on an annual basis. Previous years of survey data are accessible as ICPSR study [37118](https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/studies/37118).²

2025 Survey Results

In 2025, the share of faculty in Ph.D.-granting economics departments who are women increased to about 29% (Table 1 and Figure 1). Many of these women are in non-tenure track positions, 37% of which are filled by women. The female share rose for full and associate professors, while it was little changed for assistant professors. The share of

¹ We impute responses for missing items or non-responding departments. In years when non-responders to the CSWEP survey did respond to the AEA's Universal Academic Questionnaire (UAQ), we use UAQ data to impute missing responses. When the department responded to neither CSWEP nor UAQ, we use linear interpolation from survey responses in other years. Table 8 and appendix figures provide more detail on response rates and the impact of imputation on reported results. We are very grateful to Charles C. Scott, Liz Braustein, and the American Economic Association for sharing the UAQ data with us.

² <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/ICPSR/studies/37118>

women in the entering Ph.D. class was flat and remains below shares seen between 2021 and 2023. The number and share of women receiving their Ph.D.s grew for the second consecutive 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 see a very thin pipeline (Tables 2a and 2b). There is a total of nine female associate professors in the top ten departments, and a total of 31 in the top twenty. There are 22 female assistant professors in top ten departments, a number that is unchanged from last year and is below the average for 2003-2007. Last year, about one-third of students first-year cohorts in the top twenty departments were women, a touch higher than last year but still below shares seen between 2020 and 2023.

Turning to an examination of non-doctoral departments, we see more signs of improvement (Figure 2 and Table 3).³ The share of faculty who are women is higher than in Ph.D.-granting departments, at every level of the professoriate, and has increased gradually over the last 25 years. The female share of both assistant and associate professors increased slightly (to 44% and 36%, respectively). Both doctoral and non-doctoral programs rely on women to teach, with women making up 37% of all non-tenure track faculty in the former and 40% in the latter (Tables 1 and 3).

At every level of the academic hierarchy, from entering Ph.D. student to full professor, women have been and remain a minority. Moreover, within the tenure track, from new Ph.D. to full professor, the higher the rank, the lower the representation of

women (Figure 1). In 2025 first year students were 37% women, falling to 34% for assistant professors, to 30% for tenured associate professors, and 21% for full professors (Table 1). This pattern has been characterized as a “leaky pipeline.” Our reliance on this leaky pipeline for any progress in women’s representation in the profession requires growth in entry, which has not occurred in this century.

To provide a visual representation and estimates of this leaky pipeline, this report presents a simple lock-step model of typical academic career advancement (Figures 3 and 4). These figures suggest that while entry of women into economics has not increased in this century, when women exit from tenure track academic positions may be changing. In this analysis, we track the gender composition of younger cohorts from when they enter graduate school and older cohorts from receipt of their degree. We compare the share female as the cohort progresses through academic ranks.

CSWEP’s analysis has long shown that women complete their Ph.D.s and enter into assistant professor positions at proportions roughly equal to their share as new graduate students for each cohort. Women continue to complete their Ph.D.s at the same rate as men (compare the blue and red lines in Figure 3), historically they disproportionately exited (or perhaps never entered) the assistant professor ranks prior to coming up for tenure (compare the red and green lines in Figures 3 and 4). The convergence and overtaking of the green and red lines in the last few years (in both Figures 3 and 4) suggests that women are now entering the ranks of tenure track professors at about the expected rate given their representation among new Ph.D.s. The estimated leakage of associate professors was also decreasing (note the convergence of the green and purple lines in Figure 4). Last year, we saw some growth in the share of full professors who are

women, but only a slight increase in the women’s share of associate professors at Ph.D.-granting departments (Tables 1), while at non-Ph.D. granting departments, both shares rose in 2025. These patterns may be influenced by the retirement of cohorts of women who entered the profession during the 1970s and 1980s or departures of women after they receive tenure.

Figure 5 shows the trend for women undergraduate senior majors over time. The female share of undergraduate majors rose to 38% last year, after stagnating at around 35 to 36% between 2015 and 2024. The share of women is slightly but consistently higher in non-Ph.D. departments than in Ph.D.-granting departments. It is possible that this reflects the higher proportion of women among the faculty in non-Ph.D. departments.

Tables 4, 5, and 6 provide snapshots of the job market experiences of women from different types of Ph.D. programs. Women made up about 31% of job candidates from the top 20 schools last year (Table 4) and 40% of all other Ph.D. students on the market (Table 5). Table 6 presents placement data slightly differently, showing where last year’s job market candidates placed, by the rank of the originating department. The most striking longer-term change in placement patterns is the growing number of students from top ranked departments who are taking jobs in the private sector. While the trend for prior years had been seen for both men and women, in 2025 placement in private sector positions grew particularly strongly for women.

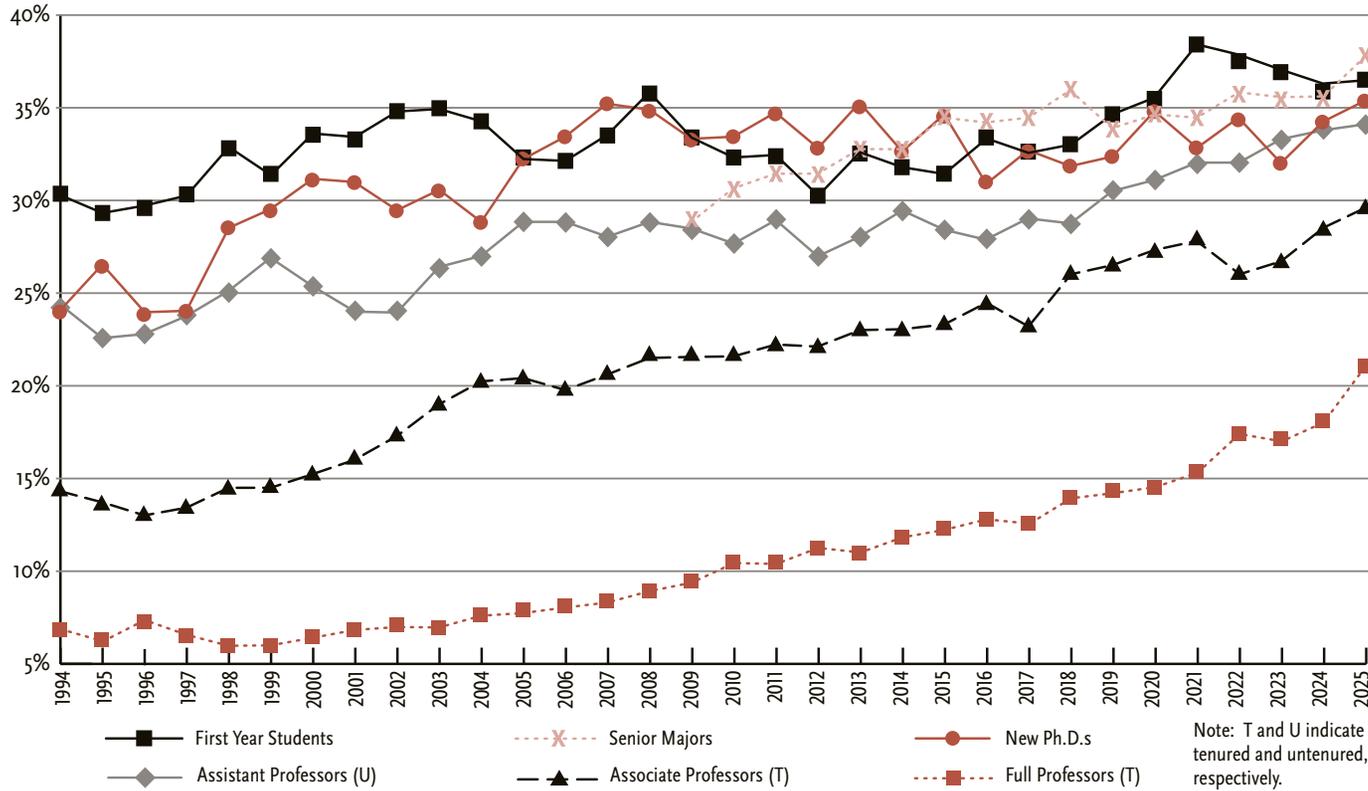
Conclusions

The results seen this past year are mixed. Despite occasional signs of progress in women’s representation in economics, the pattern in recent years — and most of the twenty-first century to date—has

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³ We report data on non-Ph.D. departments beginning in 2006. The sample changed considerably in that year, expanding to include departments in universities that give master’s degrees. Moreover, in recent years a number of schools have re-structured, consolidating economics with other social sciences into a single department, which may move them out of eligibility for the survey. Figure 2 and Table 3 use a consistent panel of departments over time.

Figure 1. The Pipeline for Departments *with* Doctoral Programs: Percent of Doctoral Students and Faculty who are Women, 1994–2024



been stagnation. At the same time, this report shows some tentative signs of improvement. The share of women in first year Ph.D. programs did not fall last year but remains below shares seen earlier this decade. The share of women in undergraduate economics majors remains well below parity but has exhibited slight upticks these last two years but is still less than some readings from twenty years ago. Women are over-represented in non-tenure-track teaching jobs. To change women’s representation on the faculty of economics departments, we have to increase women’s representation in Ph.D. programs. That is not yet happening consistently or in numbers sufficient to change the profession so that it represents the gender composition of the people it studies.

Efforts to address these continued disparities are critical, both for fairness and for the quality and relevance of the economics research that is undertaken in this country. With support from the Sloan Foundation, CSWEP and the Social Science Research Council has launched the **Women in Economics Research Consortium**⁴ to support research on interventions and policy changes designed to increase women’s representation and success in economics, particularly those that are scalable and can therefore have a broad impact on the profession. This kind of research is critical to improving our understanding of effective changes. Ongoing, explicit support of the American Economic Association

⁴ <https://www.ssrc.org/programs/cswep-women-in-economics-research-consortium>

for diversity and respect within the profession is critical for progress.

CSWEP’s many years of data on the evolution of faculty composition at the department level are unique in the social sciences and beyond. CSWEP now makes department-level longitudinal data available to individual departments so that they have this information to determine appropriate steps to achieve gender equity. Annual aggregate data and departmental-level data are available for research purposes in a manner that protects the confidentiality of the responding departments through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research and are updated annually.

Table 1. The Pipeline for Departments *with* Doctoral Programs: Percent and Number of Students and Faculty Who Are Women*

Year	1994–1997	1998–2002	2003–2007	2008–2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Faculty																	
Full Professor	6.7%	6.5%	7.4%	10.1%	11.0%	11.8%	12.2%	12.9%	12.6%	14.0%	14.3%	14.7%	15.5%	17.6%	17.1%	18.2%	21.1%
Percent	93.9	98.8	116.2	159.1	170.0	186.0	195.0	204.0	193.0	221.0	229.0	234.0	248.0	284.5	280.0	290.0	316.0
Number																	
Associate Professor	13.3%	15.1%	20.0%	22.4%	23.2%	23.1%	23.8%	25.1%	23.5%	26.0%	26.1%	27.1%	28.0%	26.6%	27.5%	28.1%	29.7%
Percent	74.2	87.5	111.3	133.4	140.5	151.0	156.0	172.0	157.0	173.0	184.0	190.0	195.0	192.5	203.5	201.0	206.0
Number																	
Assistant Professor	23.6%	24.3%	28.1%	28.1%	27.5%	29.1%	28.3%	27.9%	28.8%	28.6%	30.3%	31.4%	32.3%	33.1%	33.5%	33.8%	34.0%
Percent	137.2	148.9	200.4	214.4	209.0	229.0	234.0	233.0	245.0	237.0	248.0	255.0	267.0	262.5	263.5	247.5	251.0
Number																	
All Tenure Track (Subtotal)																	
Percent	12.0%	12.3%	15.1%	17.2%	17.8%	18.8%	19.0%	19.6%	19.5%	20.5%	21.1%	21.9%	22.7%	23.6%	23.6%	24.3%	26.4%
Number	305.3	335.2	427.8	506.8	519.5	566.0	585.0	609.0	595.0	631.0	661.0	679.0	710.0	739.5	747.0	738.5	773.0
All Non-Tenure Track																	
Percent	33.2%	30.8%	33.2%	34.4%	35.1%	37.8%	34.7%	35.1%	34.9%	37.0%	38.0%	39.2%	40.2%	37.1%	37.5%	35.8%	36.7%
Number	39.2	91.0	150.7	209.0	180.0	222.0	295.5	311.0	325.0	234.0	285.3	263.0	298.0	267.0	264.0	239.5	302.0
All Faculty																	
Percent	13.0%	14.1%	17.6%	20.2%	20.4%	21.9%	22.4%	23.1%	23.1%	23.3%	24.4%	24.9%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.4%	28.7%
Number	344.5	426.2	578.5	715.8	699.5	788.0	880.5	920.0	920.0	865.0	946.3	942.0	1008.0	1006.5	1011.0	978.0	1075.0
Ph.D. Students																	
Ph.D. Granted																	
Percent	24.7%	30.0%	32.1%	33.9%	35.3%	32.7%	34.7%	31.0%	32.8%	31.9%	32.4%	34.9%	33.0%	34.6%	32.1%	34.2%	35.5%
Number	214.0	265.9	326.1	367.1	390.7	358.0	404.0	372.0	359.0	368.0	349.0	378.0	352.0	409.0	346.5	363.0	371.0
ABD																	
Percent	27.4%	30.7%	33.9%	33.9%	32.1%	32.2%	31.7%	31.7%	33.0%	32.8%	32.9%	33.0%	34.7%	35.5%	36.5%	36.3%	36.8%
Number	647.2	850.4	1219.8	1317.7	1227.5	1346.0	1324.5	1430.0	1469.0	1469.0	1450.0	1464.5	1581.0	1461.0	1451.0	1440.0	1368.0
First Year																	
Percent	29.9%	33.2%	33.5%	32.9%	32.6%	31.8%	31.5%	33.4%	32.5%	33.1%	34.7%	35.6%	38.5%	37.9%	37.2%	36.3%	36.5%
Number	445.4	518.2	568.4	557.6	481.0	508.0	500.0	517.0	498.0	474.0	542.0	452.0	476.0	468.0	523.5	472.0	392.0
Undergraduate																	
Economics Majors Graduated																	
Percent	32.0%	32.1%	31.6%	30.5%	32.1%	33.6%	33.2%	32.9%	34.0%	34.1%	33.4%	34.9%	34.8%	35.9%	34.1%	36.4%	36.6%
Number	2498	3281	5114	5785	5733	6998	7756	7577	7894	8225	8336	9185	8324	8280	7693	8118	8357
Senior Majors*																	
Percent	■	■	■	30.6%	32.8%	32.7%	34.6%	34.1%	34.5%	36.0%	33.9%	34.7%	34.5%	35.9%	35.6%	35.7%	37.8%
Number	■	■	■	7603	5767	6687	7247	7534	7774	8417	8356	8084	7985	8182	8010	7518	8509

*Notes: Entry and exit change the population universe. Any known Ph.D. programs are considered members of the population. Any non-respondents were imputed first with UAQ survey responses and, if those are unavailable, with linear interpolation. All programs responded to the 2021 survey. For five year intervals, simple averages are reported. ■ symbol denotes missing data.

Table 2a. The Pipeline for Top Departments: Percent and Numbers of Faculty and Students who are Women at All Top 10 Schools

Year	1994–1997	1998–2002	2003–2007	2008–2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Faculty																	
Full Professor																	
Percent	4.7%	7.4%	8.4%	8.9%	9.6%	9.7%	9.6%	9.2%	9.1%	10.7%	12.2%	12.5%	12.7%	13.6%	14.0%	13.8%	15.1%
Number	10.8	18.5	21.4	25.8	28.0	27.0	27.0	26.0	27.0	33.0	39.0	39.0	34.0	40.0	43.0	41.0	42.0
Associate Professor																	
Percent	12.5%	19.8%	16.4%	22.0%	23.3%	21.9%	25.0%	28.9%	30.8%	26.3%	21.2%	22.2%	31.2%	19.5%	21.3%	20.8%	20.9%
Number	4.5	5.7	4.8	7.6	7.0	7.0	8.0	13.0	12.0	10.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	9.0
Assistant Professor																	
Percent	20.4%	18.0%	22.7%	23.1%	17.0%	20.0%	21.6%	18.0%	20.2%	17.9%	19.8%	22.4%	21.1%	24.7%	24.1%	27.5%	25.9%
Number	20.8	19.4	23.7	21.6	15.0	18.0	21.0	18.0	22.0	17.0	19.0	22.0	19.0	22.0	21.0	22.0	22.0
All Tenure Track (Subtotal)																	
Percent	9.9%	11.3%	12.8%	13.2%	12.2%	13.0%	13.6%	13.3%	13.7%	13.6%	14.5%	15.5%	16.2%	16.5%	16.7%	17.1%	17.9%
Number	36.0	43.6	49.9	55.0	50.0	52.0	56.0	57.0	61.0	60.0	65.0	69.0	63.0	70.0	74.0	73.0	73.0
All Non-Tenure Track																	
Percent	34.7%	31.4%	40.0%	35.9%	35.2%	33.9%	44.3%	39.3%	33.3%	34.4%	35.7%	34.2%	32.9%	28.4%	36.8%	36.6%	32.9%
Number	5.3	7.6	15.2	20.0	19.0	20.0	43.0	35.0	29.0	22.0	30.3	25.0	24.0	27.0	28.0	26.0	28.0
All Faculty																	
Percent	10.8%	12.4%	15.2%	15.7%	14.8%	15.7%	19.5%	17.8%	16.9%	16.2%	17.9%	18.1%	18.8%	18.7%	19.7%	19.9%	20.5%
Number	41.3	51.2	65.1	75.0	69.0	72.0	99.0	92.0	90.0	82.0	95.3	94.0	87.0	97.0	102.0	99.0	101.0
Ph.D. Students																	
Ph.D. Granted																	
Percent	24.6%	24.8%	28.6%	26.7%	31.3%	25.9%	25.9%	26.4%	28.4%	23.6%	29.9%	23.9%	23.6%	26.4%	24.4%	27.5%	31.8%
Number	51.3	51.0	57.0	54.0	67.0	51.0	52.0	58.0	57.0	49.0	64.0	49.0	49.0	47.0	53.0	58.0	55.0
ABD																	
Percent	22.9%	24.4%	28.0%	26.1%	30.4%	25.4%	25.1%	25.4%	24.6%	26.9%	25.2%	24.7%	27.0%	30.4%	31.2%	33.4%	33.7%
Number	134.8	184.0	240.2	218.8	255.0	217.0	225.0	247.0	221.0	264.0	234.0	233.0	265.0	281.0	269.0	197.0	203.0
First Year																	
Percent	24.5%	28.1%	26.3%	24.4%	27.9%	24.0%	23.9%	29.8%	25.8%	26.1%	32.1%	32.6%	36.2%	35.1%	39.0%	27.6%	34.1%
Number	69.3	72.5	66.8	61.0	65.0	62.0	52.0	68.0	66.0	59.0	71.0	71.0	68.0	67.0	90.0	63.0	62.0
Undergraduate																	
Economics Majors Graduated																	
Percent	31.1%	34.1%	35.7%	35.5%	39.6%	37.2%	36.9%	36.0%	39.6%	36.3%	37.1%	36.5%	40.7%	40.8%	42.0%	40.1%	41.1%
Number	372	668	777	744	866	849	895	907	990	866	965	944	1051	1122	1446	1128	1111
Senior Majors																	
Percent	■	■	■	38.7%	38.0%	38.6%	37.3%	36.6%	38.3%	39.0%	37.1%	37.7%	38.8%	41.1%	39.7%	40.7%	41.6%
Number	■	■	■	967	994	1003	898	924	984	959	1014	1023	1066	1331	1139	1241	1142

*Notes: For each category, the table gives women as a percentage of total. For the five-year intervals, simple averages of annual percentages are reported. ■ symbol denotes missing data.

Table 2b. The Pipeline for Top Departments: Percent and Numbers of Faculty and Students who are Women at All Top 20 Schools

Year	1994–1997	1998–2002	2003–2007	2008–2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Faculty																	
Full Professor																	
Percent	4.3%	6.7%	7.8%	8.8%	9.6%	10.0%	10.1%	11.3%	10.2%	11.6%	12.7%	13.1%	13.4%	14.5%	15.0%	15.6%	23.0%
Number	17.3	30.4	36.3	42.8	49.0	49.0	50.0	58.0	53.0	62.0	69.0	72.0	69.0	79.0	83.0	85.0	115.0
Associate Professor																	
Percent	11.9%	15.9%	16.2%	22.4%	19.1%	20.4%	19.6%	20.2%	20.6%	20.6%	16.8%	16.4%	21.2%	19.9%	22.9%	25.0%	28.2%
Number	9.8	10.8	10.0	19.8	17.0	19.0	19.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	16.0	15.0	19.0	21.0	25.0	29.0	31.0
Assistant Professor																	
Percent	18.0%	18.2%	24.3%	22.9%	18.7%	21.3%	21.5%	21.2%	20.7%	21.5%	22.3%	25.0%	22.7%	24.3%	26.7%	28.2%	27.5%
Number	31.8	35.2	49.8	48.0	37.0	43.0	44.0	44.0	43.0	45.0	43.0	50.0	48.0	49.0	55.0	55.0	49.0
All Tenure Track (Subtotal)																	
Percent	9.0%	10.7%	13.1%	14.1%	12.9%	14.1%	14.2%	14.9%	14.0%	15.1%	15.4%	16.3%	16.7%	17.5%	18.8%	19.8%	24.7%
Number	58.8	76.4	96.1	110.6	103.0	111.0	113.0	124.0	116.0	127.0	128.0	137.0	136.0	149.0	163.0	169.0	195.0
All Non-Tenure Track																	
Percent	37.3%	32.3%	41.5%	34.3%	38.9%	39.6%	42.8%	39.3%	38.2%	33.1%	39.4%	40.4%	39.5%	33.9%	38.8%	37.0%	35.9%
Number	11.5	16.7	30.2	46.5	44.0	57.0	83.0	70.0	72.0	48.0	75.3	70.5	73.0	64.0	54.0	57.0	60.0
All Faculty																	
Percent	10.2%	12.1%	15.6%	17.0%	16.1%	18.1%	19.8%	19.2%	18.5%	17.7%	19.9%	20.4%	20.9%	20.5%	21.6%	22.4%	26.7%
Number	70.3	93.1	126.3	157.1	147.0	168.0	196.0	194.0	188.0	175.0	203.3	207.5	209.0	213.0	217.0	226.0	255.0
Ph.D. Students																	
Ph.D. Granted																	
Percent	25.0%	24.9%	29.5%	28.2%	33.2%	29.3%	28.4%	26.2%	26.9%	25.3%	32.0%	27.9%	26.3%	32.9%	24.3%	30.3%	31.3%
Number	84.3	84.1	102.1	100.6	124.0	102.0	110.0	112.0	98.0	98.0	123.0	103.0	94.0	113.0	85.0	118.0	91.0
ABD																	
Percent	23.4%	26.2%	29.9%	28.2%	30.3%	26.5%	25.7%	26.7%	27.0%	27.3%	25.9%	26.9%	31.6%	30.8%	32.8%	34.5%	33.1%
Number	218.9	297.4	407.1	401.5	444.0	427.0	390.0	451.0	444.0	447.0	396.0	439.0	521.0	447.0	431.0	426.0	401.0
First Year																	
Percent	25.8%	29.3%	28.4%	27.6%	28.4%	27.4%	24.9%	29.5%	26.0%	29.9%	32.5%	34.4%	35.3%	37.3%	37.2%	31.5%	32.8%
Number	124.1	142.5	135.4	129.2	121.0	123.0	112.0	130.0	116.0	126.0	167.0	128.0	129.0	137.0	196.0	125.0	102.0
Undergraduate																	
Economics Majors Graduated																	
Percent	32.2%	33.9%	35.5%	35.5%	39.3%	37.4%	37.2%	37.3%	38.8%	37.0%	37.0%	37.4%	41.3%	40.2%	39.9%	39.7%	40.5%
Number	866	1362	1906	1943	2241	2290	2494	2502	2512	2431	2324	2368	2430	2715	2707	3281	2503
Senior Majors																	
Percent	■	■	■	36.1%	39.1%	37.8%	38.3%	37.9%	37.8%	38.6%	37.8%	38.1%	37.8%	39.5%	39.5%	39.6%	42.0%
Number	■	■	■	2326	2627	2676	2643	2601	2602	2699	2590	2522	2626	2679	2945	2761	2502

*Notes: For each category, the table gives women as a percentage of total. For the five-year intervals, simple averages of annual percentages are reported. ■ symbol denotes missing data.

Figure 2. The Pipeline for Departments *without* Doctoral Programs: Percent of Students and Faculty who are Women, 2006–2024

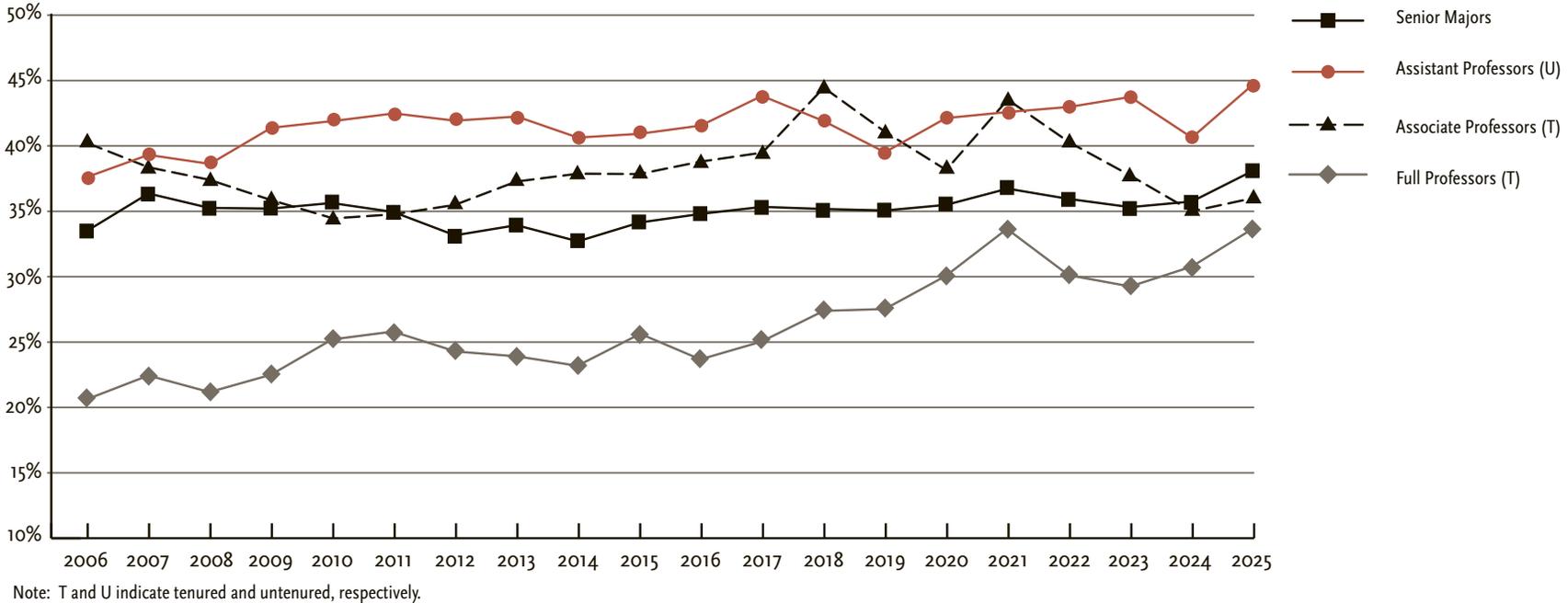
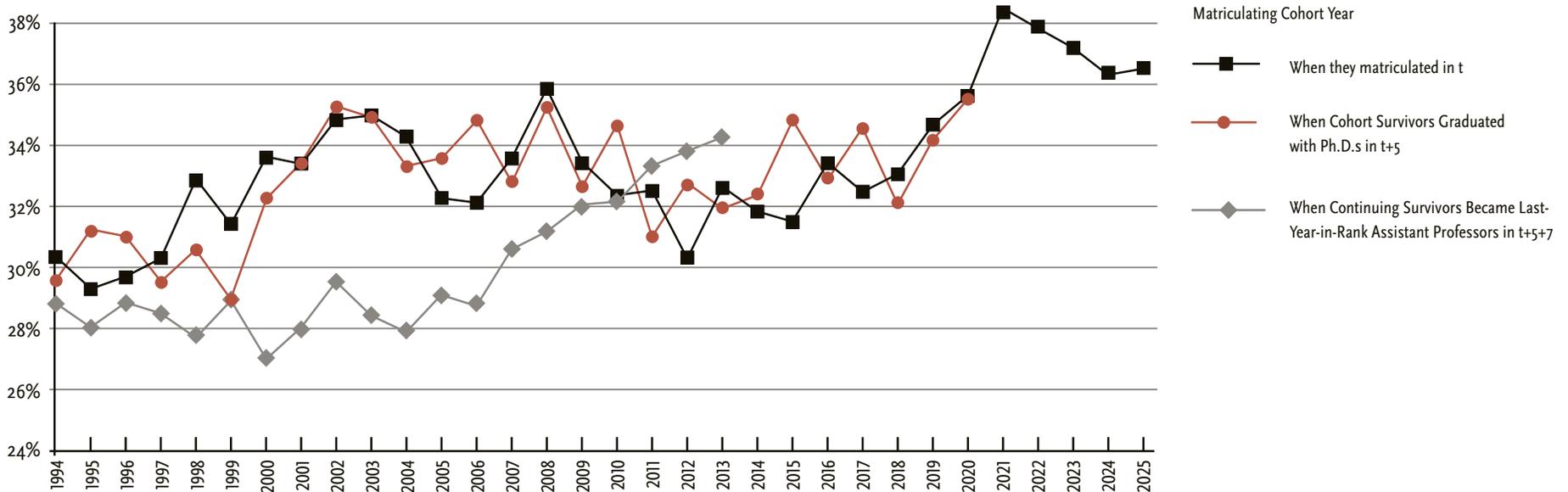


Figure 3. Lock-Step Model: Percentage of women, by entering Ph.D. cohorts—Matriculation, graduation and entry into first-year assistant professorship



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Figure 4. Lock-Step Model: Percentage of women, by receiving-Ph.D. cohort—Graduation, last year-in-rank assistant professorship, and last year-in-rank associate professors

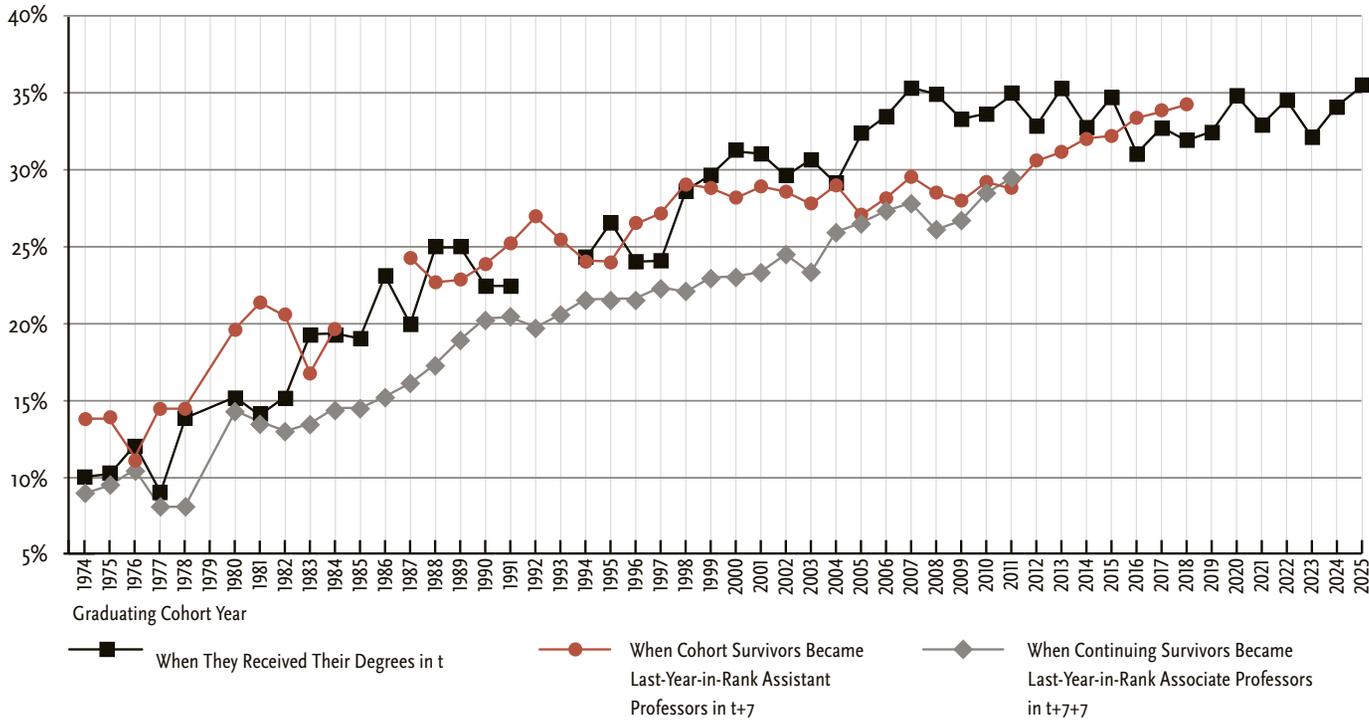
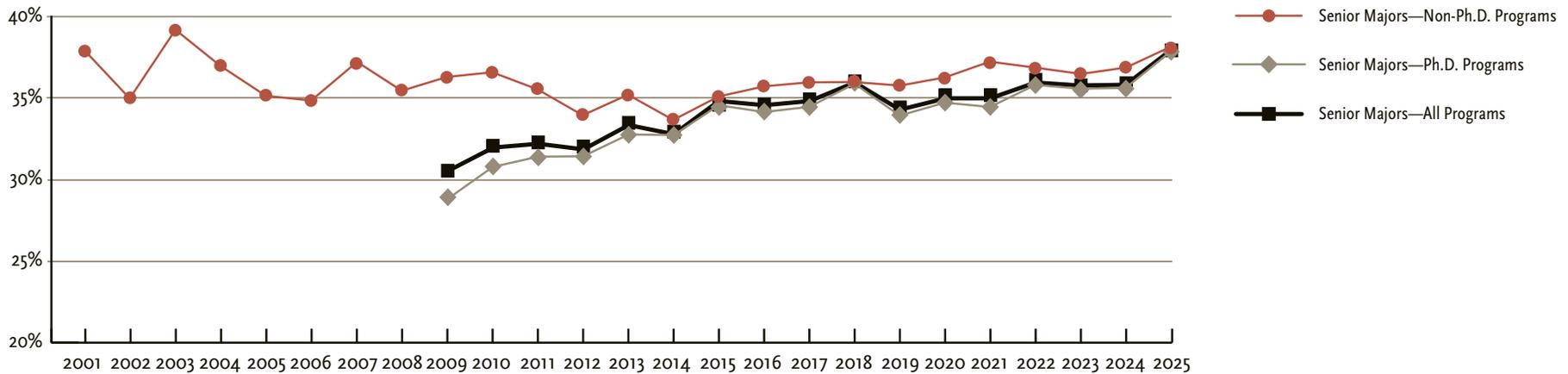


Figure 5. Undergraduate Senior Economics Majors



Note: CSWEP Ph.D. survey began collecting major counts in 2009

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Table 3. Percent Women Faculty and Students: Economics Departments without Doctoral Programs

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Faculty																				
Full Professor																				
Percent	20.7%	22.2%	21.0%	22.4%	25.1%	25.5%	24.4%	24.1%	23.8%	24.7%	23.7%	25.1%	27.8%	27.7%	29.3%	33.5%	30.0%	29.4%	30.5%	32.7%
Number	78.3	87.7	90.0	103.0	115.9	120.8	113.4	107.9	104.5	109.1	101.6	110.6	118.6	127.1	129.3	142.6	127.3	123.6	125.3	144.1
Associate Professor																				
Percent	38.6%	36.7%	35.8%	34.4%	33.2%	33.6%	34.5%	37.2%	36.5%	37.9%	39.0%	40.7%	44.8%	40.9%	38.3%	42.2%	39.3%	38.2%	34.6%	36.2%
Number	93.0	92.1	94.5	91.7	95.4	96.5	95.2	97.6	101.0	101.9	102.6	110.8	113.9	117.8	108.0	123.1	124.1	129.2	112.3	126.0
Assistant Professor																				
Percent	37.9%	39.3%	38.8%	41.2%	40.5%	41.1%	40.3%	39.8%	40.8%	41.8%	41.2%	43.3%	41.2%	39.8%	41.7%	41.5%	41.5%	43.7%	40.5%	43.8%
Number	86.9	95.9	100.8	107.0	114.9	120.4	117.5	105.3	109.5	120.5	122.9	127.4	126.0	134.7	149.2	133.6	130.4	133.9	147.2	153.5
All Tenure Track (Subtotal)																				
Percent	30.4%	31.0%	29.9%	30.6%	31.6%	32.1%	31.6%	31.9%	32.0%	33.2%	33.1%	34.6%	36.3%	35.0%	35.8%	38.4%	36.2%	36.3%	35.0%	37.2%
Number	258.1	275.8	285.3	301.8	326.3	337.7	326.1	310.8	315.0	331.5	327.1	348.7	358.5	379.5	386.4	399.2	381.9	386.8	384.8	423.6
All Non-Tenure Track																				
Percent	34.7%	34.8%	36.7%	27.8%	35.3%	33.6%	32.3%	36.0%	33.4%	34.5%	34.0%	31.8%	28.7%	33.0%	26.4%	37.4%	36.6%	39.6%	40.5%	40.2%
Number	81.2	87.7	97.4	77.0	88.0	84.5	100.0	64.8	84.0	134.5	114.7	89.8	48.2	76.0	53.2	105.0	91.7	95.2	90.3	113.1
All Faculty																				
Percent	31.3%	31.8%	31.4%	30.0%	32.3%	32.3%	31.7%	32.6%	32.3%	33.5%	33.3%	34.0%	35.2%	34.6%	34.3%	38.2%	36.3%	36.9%	36.0%	37.8%
Number	339.4	363.5	382.7	378.8	414.3	422.2	426.1	375.6	399.0	466.0	441.7	438.5	406.6	455.5	439.6	504.2	473.5	481.9	475.1	536.7
Students																				
Undergraduate Economics Majors Graduated																				
Percent	32.6%	32.0%	31.9%	33.3%	33.9%	33.0%	32.7%	33.2%	34.1%	32.7%	34.8%	34.9%	34.3%	34.6%	35.8%	34.8%	36.2%	36.7%	34.6%	34.3%
Number	1303.1	1317.5	1475.4	1531.9	1587.4	1550.1	1483.3	1445.1	1917.3	1994.7	2227.2	2064.1	2248.4	2203.6	2168.4	1958.2	2033.1	2071.3	1849.1	1831.5
Undergraduate Senior Majors																				
Percent	33.4%	36.3%	35.2%	35.1%	35.6%	34.8%	33.1%	33.9%	32.6%	34.1%	34.7%	35.3%	35.1%	35.0%	35.6%	36.8%	35.9%	35.3%	35.7%	38.1%
Number	1422.4	1664.9	1663.8	1749.9	1870.6	1835.2	1724.8	1637.5	1778.4	2070.9	2203.4	2174.5	2071.4	2169.0	2154.6	2228.3	2119.9	1948.3	1998.3	2326.4
M.A. Students Graduated																				
Percent	33.0%	43.6%	32.5%	39.9%	36.9%	39.8%	37.3%	38.3%	40.3%	38.5%	37.2%	41.8%	46.2%	35.4%	43.3%	38.0%	46.7%	43.4%	46.0%	37.0%
Number	16.0	56.5	72.7	89.7	91.1	73.3	63.3	57.0	69.5	62.0	42.0	46.0	34.5	70.6	45.8	32.4	61.6	52.7	33.9	27.6
M.A. Students Expected to Graduate																				
Percent	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	44.8%	39.1%	35.7%	44.5%	34.9%	34.4%	34.9%	36.7%	42.6%	45.0%	47.9%	36.8%	32.9%
Number	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	52.0	67.8	43.3	39.3	53.0	25.0	82.2	34.4	62.0	63.7	67.3	25.0	30.2
N Respondents	105	105	106	106	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	110	108	108	108	119

Notes: For each category, the table gives women as a percentage of women plus men. ■ symbol denotes missing data.

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Table 4. Percent Women in Job Placements of New Ph.D.s from the Top Economics Departments

	All Top 10 Schools													All Top 20 Schools												
	1994–1997	1998–2002	2003–2007	2008–2012	2013–2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	1994–1997	1998–2002	2003–2007	2008–2012	2013–2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
U.S.-based, All Types																										
Percent	24.9%	29.7%	30.1%	26.2%	27.7%	20.7%	37.7%	25.9%	24.7%	27.1%	31.4%	25.6%	32.6%	26.7%	29.1%	31.6%	29.3%	28.3%	23.8%	35.6%	28.8%	26.9%	31.9%	29.5%	30.7%	34.1%
Number	35.8	39.1	45.3	35.6	38.2	31.0	52.0	42.0	38.0	42.0	53.0	42.0	45.0	58.9	59.9	80.0	66.1	71.0	64.0	88.0	78.0	67.0	83.0	77.0	83.0	74.0
Faculty, Ph.D. Granting Department																										
Percent	22.1%	25.9%	29.8%	24.5%	28.0%	17.6%	42.6%	23.0%	27.5%	28.3%	29.9%	29.7%	29.7%	24.0%	26.3%	30.9%	27.8%	27.3%	20.2%	40.9%	24.4%	30.8%	32.1%	29.5%	29.4%	26.7%
Number	16.0	18.9	26.8	17.8	19.4	13.0	29.0	14.0	11.0	15.0	20.0	22.0	19.0	27.0	29.5	44.4	33.2	29.4	22.0	38.0	22.0	16.0	25.0	26.0	35.0	23.0
Faculty, Non-Ph.D. Granting Department																										
Percent	42.1%	50.1%	26.5%	35.1%	34.4%	14.3%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	41.8%	50.2%	30.8%	41.2%	33.0%	14.3%	28.6%	10.0%	80.0%	28.6%	50.0%	18.2%	33.3%
Number	6.8	5.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	8.8	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Non Faculty, Any Academic Department																										
Percent	■	■	■	■	35.4%	26.7%	28.6%	33.3%	33.3%	27.3%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	■	■	■	■	28.9%	28.6%	19.2%	34.8%	34.5%	28.6%	20.0%	44.0%	34.6%
Number	■	■	■	■	3.4	4.0	2.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	■	■	■	■	6.0	8.0	5.0	8.0	10.0	6.0	9.0	11.0	9.0
Public Sector																										
Percent	24.1%	30.3%	31.4%	29.9%	27.2%	10.0%	36.4%	32.3%	12.0%	30.4%	52.6%	26.1%	53.8%	28.3%	28.8%	33.6%	28.9%	26.4%	23.1%	37.5%	32.7%	16.7%	39.5%	38.9%	43.7%	46.4%
Number	6.5	8.5	7.3	6.9	4.6	1.0	8.0	10.0	3.0	7.0	10.0	6.0	7.0	12.3	12.9	14.2	11.5	9.8	9.0	15.0	16.0	9.0	15.0	14.0	21.0	13.0
Private Sector																										
Percent	22.4%	30.8%	28.6%	24.1%	25.7%	27.3%	34.2%	24.0%	23.2%	24.6%	26.3%	21.7%	34.1%	25.2%	28.9%	31.7%	28.5%	29.7%	27.9%	35.1%	31.3%	25.7%	30.2%	29.1%	20.9%	38.7%
Number	6.5	6.4	8.8	8.4	8.8	12.0	13.0	12.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	10.0	14.0	10.9	10.2	14.8	14.5	19.8	24.0	26.0	31.0	28.0	35.0	25.0	14.0	24.0
Foreign-based, All Types																										
Percent	17.8%	14.5%	23.1%	22.9%	20.2%	27.7%	24.2%	25.9%	16.7%	25.0%	18.6%	26.1%	14.3%	17.8%	19.6%	22.7%	24.4%	24.8%	26.7%	28.8%	25.4%	20.0%	26.7%	18.3%	23.5%	25.0%
Number	5.8	4.3	9.1	12.3	8.4	13.0	15.0	15.0	11.0	9.0	11.0	12.0	4.0	10.8	11.2	18.4	26.8	22.0	28.0	34.0	29.0	23.0	23.0	19.0	24.0	15.0
Academic																										
Percent	24.5%	13.4%	25.3%	23.0%	23.1%	27.3%	25.0%	28.3%	27.8%	25.8%	18.4%	24.4%	10.5%	19.8%	19.9%	25.2%	22.3%	26.5%	26.7%	32.2%	27.3%	25.4%	28.4%	15.9%	23.5%	24.4%
Number	5.3	3.0	7.1	9.3	6.8	9.0	11.0	15.0	10.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	2.0	8.5	8.2	13.6	17.7	16.8	20.0	28.0	27.0	17.0	19.0	14.0	19.0	10.0
Nonacademic																										
Percent	6.1%	17.7%	18.1%	22.6%	11.6%	28.6%	22.2%	0.0%	3.3%	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	22.2%	13.2%	17.7%	17.6%	29.6%	20.6%	26.7%	19.4%	13.3%	12.5%	21.1%	31.2%	23.8%	26.3%
Number	0.5	1.3	2.0	3.1	1.6	4.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	4.8	9.1	5.2	8.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Unknown Placement																										
Percent	■	■	■	■	■	■	100.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	36.4%	■	■	■	■	■	■	33.3%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	20.0%	46.2%	30.8%
Number	■	■	■	■	■	■	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	■	■	■	■	■	■	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	4.0
No Placement																										
Percent	19.6%	31.7%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	18.5%	34.7%	23.4%	18.1%	25.7%	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
Number	6.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	9.0	4.0	3.5	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Total on the Market																										
Percent	23.3%	27.1%	28.0%	24.8%	25.9%	22.6%	33.3%	26.0%	22.6%	26.3%	27.8%	26.5%	29.9%	24.1%	27.2%	29.4%	27.5%	27.4%	24.9%	33.4%	27.7%	25.1%	30.5%	25.9%	29.6%	31.0%
Number	48.0	45.9	55.0	47.9	46.8	45.0	68.0	58.0	50.0	51.0	64.0	57.0	53.0	78.6	75.1	101.9	94.1	93.8	94.0	125.0	109.0	92.0	108.0	99.0	115.0	93.0

Notes: For five year intervals, simple averages are reported. ■ symbol denotes missing data.

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Table 5. Percent Women in Job Placements of New Ph.D.s from All Other Economics Departments

	All Other Schools												
	1994–1997	1998–2002	2003–2007	2008–2012	2013–2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
U.S.-based, All Types													
Percent	28.9%	32.6%	34.7%	39.5%	37.5%	36.8%	34.7%	36.6%	37.4%	37.1%	39.3%	38.6%	42.7%
Number	80.5	75.5	111.0	153.2	169.2	174.0	160.0	139.0	162.0	198.0	201.0	172.0	178.0
Faculty, Ph.D. Granting Department													
Percent	31.1%	29.2%	30.6%	36.7%	33.2%	39.0%	36.9%	35.8%	40.0%	45.6%	45.2%	43.2%	48.5%
Number	26.0	21.3	35.4	48.6	36.0	30.0	31.0	24.0	28.0	47.0	42.0	38.0	47.0
Faculty, Non-Ph.D. Granting Department													
Percent	28.3%	36.5%	41.0%	39.3%	38.3%	35.7%	35.7%	40.3%	46.1%	42.9%	35.6%	46.1%	37.0%
Number	26.0	19.3	35.2	46.4	48.0	50.0	41.0	29.0	41.0	36.0	36.0	35.0	27.0
Non Faculty, Any Academic Department													
Percent	■	■	■	■	30.7%	41.4%	34.8%	32.7%	32.6%	43.3%	45.3%	31.4%	50.5%
Number	■	■	■	■	15.2	29.0	23.0	17.0	29.0	29.0	39.0	32.0	46.0
Public Sector													
Percent	30.1%	33.9%	34.2%	36.4%	35.5%	28.0%	31.1%	31.9%	39.1%	22.0%	38.5%	39.5%	37.2%
Number	16.3	18.0	18.0	24.2	22.4	14.0	19.0	23.0	25.0	19.0	30.0	34.0	16.0
Private Sector													
Percent	24.6%	32.9%	33.5%	48.5%	45.2%	37.5%	34.1%	39.3%	32.2%	34.2%	35.3%	35.1%	37.2%
Number	12.3	17.0	22.4	34.0	47.6	51.0	46.0	46.0	39.0	67.0	54.0	33.0	42.0
Foreign-based, All Types													
Percent	17.9%	25.4%	25.1%	29.5%	31.8%	29.3%	24.6%	35.9%	30.4%	29.8%	29.1%	31.0%	30.7%
Number	21.5	17.3	26.8	50.0	57.4	66.0	42.0	66.0	51.0	42.0	43.0	45.0	42.0
Academic													
Percent	21.5%	30.8%	28.7%	31.7%	34.5%	30.6%	26.0%	34.6%	30.4%	30.8%	32.7%	34.6%	31.9%
Number	16.0	12.0	17.4	32.4	42.2	49.0	33.0	46.0	35.0	28.0	32.0	36.0	30.0
Nonacademic													
Percent	12.1%	19.0%	20.3%	26.1%	26.1%	26.2%	20.5%	39.2%	30.2%	28.0%	22.0%	22.0%	27.9%
Number	5.5	5.3	9.4	17.6	15.2	17.0	9.0	20.0	16.0	14.0	11.0	9.0	12.0
Unknown Placement													
Percent	■	■	■	■	■	■	7.7%	58.3%	36.1%	30.4%	30.0%	38.0%	40.5%
Number	■	■	■	■	■	■	1.0	7.0	13.0	7.0	9.0	19.0	15.0
No Placement													
Percent	21.1%	26.4%	33.6%	36.8%	43.1%	53.7%	35.9%	29.8%	40.0%	44.0%	33.3%	50.0%	43.3%
Number	18.5	8.3	13.4	26.0	15.2	51.0	14.0	17.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	19.0	26.0
Total On the Market													
Percent	24.7%	30.4%	32.3%	36.6%	36.2%	36.7%	31.7%	36.2%	35.7%	35.7%	36.6%	37.6%	40.1%
Number	120.5	101.0	151.2	229.2	241.8	291.0	217.0	229.0	238.0	258.0	263.0	255.0	261.0

*Notes: For five year intervals, simple averages are reported. ■ symbol denotes missing data.

Table 6. New Ph.D. Job Placement by Gender and Department Rank, Current Year

2024–2025	Top 10		Top 11–20		All Others	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
U.S.-based, All Types (Share of all individuals by gender)	84.9%	75.0%	72.5%	60.2%	68.2%	61.1%
Faculty, Ph.D. Granting Department	42.2%	48.4%	13.8%	36.0%	26.4%	20.9%
Faculty, Non-Ph.D. Granting Department	4.4%	6.5%	10.3%	8.0%	15.2%	19.2%
Non-Faculty, Any Academic Department	6.7%	9.7%	20.7%	16.0%	25.8%	18.8%
Public Sector	15.6%	6.5%	20.7%	18.0%	9.0%	11.3%
Private Sector	31.1%	29.0%	34.5%	22.0%	23.6%	29.7%
Foreign-based, All Types (Share of all individuals by gender)	7.5%	19.4%	27.5%	25.3%	16.1%	24.3%
Academic Job	50.0%	70.8%	72.7%	66.7%	71.4%	67.4%
Nonacademic Job	50.0%	29.2%	27.3%	33.3%	28.6%	32.6%
Unknown Placement (Share of all individuals by gender)	7.5%	5.6%	0.0%	2.4%	5.7%	5.6%
No Placement (Share of all individuals by gender)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	10.0%	9.0%
Total on the Market	53	124	40	83	261	391

Table 7. Distribution of Top 20 Departments by Female Share of First Year Ph.D. Class, 2021–2025

Share of women in first year Ph.D. class	Number of Programs				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
40% or above	6	8	7	6	7
35–39%	6	2	3	1	1
30–34%	5	3	5	4	2
25–29%	1	5	2	1	4
20–24%	2	2	1	6	2
Below 20%	1	0	3	3	3
Total	21	20	21	21	19

*Note to Table 7: This table classifies departments by the unweighted average share of women in their entering class over the period 2021–2025. This differs from the average share of women entering Ph.D. programs, each year, because of differences in the size of different programs.

Appendix: Figures and Tables on Data Quality and Reporting

Table 8. Number of Economics Departments in the CSWEP Survey, by Year and Type of Program

	Year of survey																								
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
With Doctoral Programs																									
Number responded CSWEP	68	77	92	98	91	93	100	109	120	122	122	117	122	124	125	126	127	127	127	125	127	123	125	122	121
Number of programs (UAQ or CSWEP)	95	104	106	106	100	110	108	119	123	124	123	121	125	126	127	126	127	127	127	126	127	123	125	122	121
Number of programs (analysis)	121	122	122	123	123	124	124	124	124	126	126	126	127	127	127	126	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	123	121
Without Doctoral Programs																									
Number responded CSWEP	49	31	50	56	62	66	60	62	59	73	78	58	97	99	99	83	99	98	91	87	100	89	84	98	108
Number of programs (UAQ or CSWEP)	71	64	74	75	75	81	80	90	91	88	92	84	106	103	106	99	107	103	100	96	105	93	85	98	108
Number of programs (analysis)	90	94	98	102	105	105	105	106	106	108	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	110	108	108	108	110

*Notes: : To minimize entry and exit changes to the population universe, all Ph.D. programs surveyed are considered members of that population. Non-Ph.D. programs with two or more responses since 2006 and at least one in the last two years are included. Any non-respondents in a given year are imputed first with UAQ and then with linear interpolation.

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Figure 6. Comparison of self-reported and imputed data from Figure 1

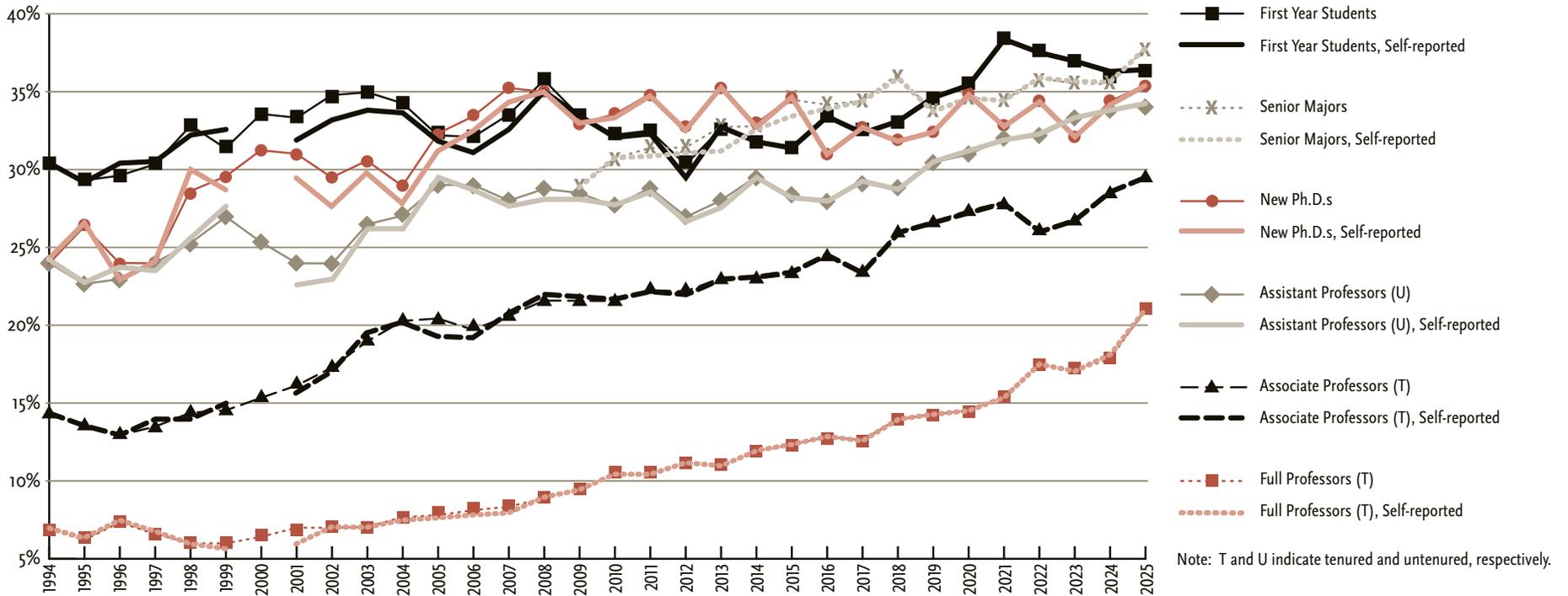
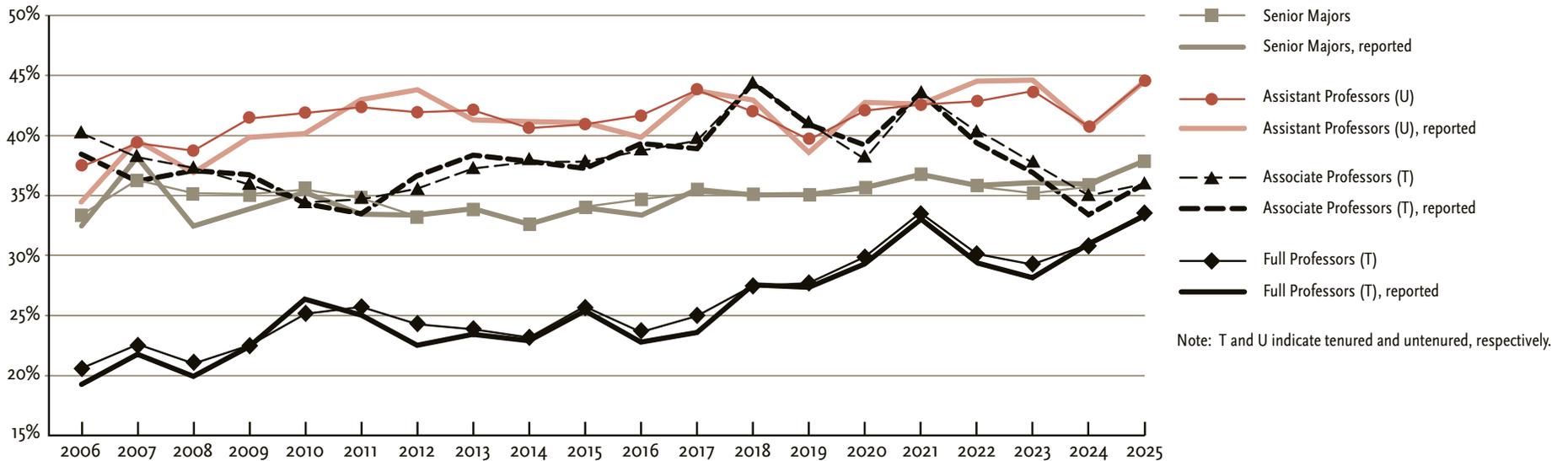


Figure 6a. Comparison of self-reported and imputed data from Figure 2



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The 2025 Report on the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

December 12, 2025

by Linda Tesar, Chair

Introduction

The Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP) has served women economists by promoting their careers and monitoring their progress through the profession since its founding as a standing committee of the American Economic Association in 1971. CSWEP has been involved in a wide range of activities: In 1972, CSWEP fielded the first survey of economics departments regarding the gender composition of faculty and, since 1993, has surveyed some 250 departments annually with findings reported in the *American Economic Association: Papers & Proceedings* and reprinted in the CSWEP Annual Report.

CSWEP organizes mentoring programs that each year reach several hundred economists. These include the CeMENT Mentoring Workshops for junior women, which have been shown to improve outcomes in randomized control trial studies. At the annual AEA/ASSA Meetings, we host Mentoring Breakfasts and Networking Receptions, as well as a variety of career development roundtables and panels. We also host career development panels and mentoring events at the annual Association for Public Policy Analysis & Management meeting and the four regional economics association conferences. We also host a graduate mentoring event, serving some thirty-five students at the Southern Economic Association meeting.

CSWEP provides professional opportunities to junior women through competitive entry paper sessions at the Annual AEA/ASSA Meetings and the regional economic association meetings. CSWEP also endeavors to raise awareness of the challenges unique to women's careers in economics and best practices for increasing diversity in economics. To recognize and celebrate the accomplishments of women, CSWEP awards the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award annually for furthering the status of women in the economics profession and the Elaine Bennett Prize annually for fundamental contributions to economics by a woman within ten years of the Ph.D., adjusted for leaves. This year, we launched Janet L. Yellen award for Excellence in Public Service, with Janet Yellen as the first recipient.

CSWEP disseminates information on women in economics, posts professional opportunities, and promotes career development through the CSWEP website and the CSWEP News, which successfully moved from three annual issues to 4 in 2020. The CSWEP News articles offer valuable career development advice for both men and women, and subscriptions have grown to over 3300 subscribers. Our website provides resources for economists seeking to create a more inclusive profession.

In addition to these regular activities, CSWEP is currently engaged in a major research effort to improve the status of women in the economics profession. In collaboration with CEDPEC, CSWEP submitted and received a multi-year grant from Co-Impact for \$995,000 in December 2023. Titled "Improving the Climate in Economics," the grant allows us to embark on several new initiatives

ranging from department chair workshops, bystander training, and graduate student workshops to engage in level setting, providing additional support to our mid-career workshop, and a woman in leadership workshop. We hosted an event entitled "Best and Worst Practices in Economics Departments: A Working Session for Chairs" at the AEA meetings in January 2025 with over one hundred department chairs in attendance. We are currently developing a series of best practice videos to increase awareness of the AEA's policies regarding conduct and recommended practices.

Section II reports on the administration of CSWEP. Section III describes CSWEP activities. Keeping with tradition, Section IV of this Annual Report of CSWEP's activities summarizes the 2025 Annual Survey. The CSWEP data is available to individual researchers via ICPSR. Associate Chair Joanne Hsu of the University of Michigan directed the 2025 CSWEP Annual Survey, analyzed the results, and authored the report on the status of women in the economics profession. Appendix A lists the 2025 Board members.

CSWEP Administration

Linda Tesar has been serving as chair of CSWEP since June 2024. 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, and a member of the G20 Bellagio Group.

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CSWEP Communications

The success of CSWEP programs in advancing the status of women in economics depends upon our ability to communicate broadly and effectively to members of the profession both inside and outside of academia. Our primary communications tools are our subscriber email list, social media accounts, website, webinars, and newsletters.

Our subscriber list remains our primary form of communication. To receive CSWEP communications, members of the profession must send an email to info@csweep.org. We currently have 3,275 subscribers. A subset of our subscribers is CSWEP Liaisons. The CSWEP Liaison Network, created in 2014, recruits an individual at each institution who is willing to ensure that their department completes our annual survey and who is willing to distribute CSWEP newsletters, announcements, and professional development opportunities to potentially interested individuals. We aim to recruit a tenured faculty liaison in every economics department, including economics groups in business, public policy, and environmental schools. In 2019, we began an effort to establish a CSWEP liaison in every branch of government that employs Ph.D. economists and establish a liaison within each of the major foundations that conduct economic research.

We recently worked with AEA staff to update our website. The website includes information about conferences, workshops, and events focused on mentoring or professional development. We have resources for job seekers, chairs looking to hire diverse talent, etc. This organization of resources can be found at <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/csweep/programs/resources>. Our website also archives recordings of our webinar series.

Our Twitter (X) account <https://x.com/AEACSWEP>, was launched in 2017, and we have been

tweeting prize announcements, calls for papers, and information about our board members since then. Our Twitter account has been instrumental in building awareness of our webinar series and advertising our mentoring opportunities. We also use our Twitter account to flag non-CSWEP professional development resources of interest to our followers and point our followers to the more extensive resources available on our webpage. Our Twitter (X) followers a total of 7,591 as of the time of this writing. We have also established a BlueSky profile, <https://bsky.app/profile/aeacswep.bsky.social>, in the fall of 2023 to widen the CSWEP audience on social media platforms with 2,200 followers year to date.

CSWEP Activities in 2025

CSWEP and AEA Initiatives on Equity, Diversity, and Professional Climate

The CSWEP Board continues to support AEA efforts on Equity, Diversity, and Professional Climate and we are happy to assist the Executive Committee and Officers in AEA diversity and inclusion efforts. We continue to coordinate work with CSQIEP, CSMGEP and CPC.

Mentoring Programs

CSWEP has built comprehensive mentoring programming that supports economists across the entire pipeline, combining structured workshops, peer-to-peer platforms, and conference-based networking opportunities to address professional development, research advancement, career navigation, and community building.

At the graduate student level, CSWEP's Ph.D. Student Mentoring Workshops, most recently held in conjunction with the Southern Economic

Association (SEA) meetings, provide intensive, small-group mentoring for women and non-binary Ph.D. students. The workshop is modeled as a scaled-down version of the CeMENT junior economist program. We pair early-career faculty and non-academic economists with Ph.D. student mentees, organized by research field, offering tailored guidance on advising relationships, publishing, collaboration, job market strategy, service, work-life balance, and non-academic career paths. Demand is consistently high (roughly 4:1 applicant-to-slot ratios), and recent expansions, supported by Co-Impact and CSWEP funds, now include full travel stipends for students and honoraria for mentors, enabling broader access and participation. Given the excess demand for this type of programming, we are working toward scaling up this model beyond the annual workshop at the SEAs.

For junior economists, CSWEP complements intensive workshops with lower-barrier, high-impact mentoring events such as the Mentoring Breakfast at the AEA/ASSA meetings. These events use a rotating-table format with senior mentors covering core career topics (research, teaching, tenure, job market, work-life balance, non-academic careers, and networking). Participant feedback indicates strong outcomes, with high satisfaction ratings and more than half of attendees reporting meaningful mentor or peer connections.

At the early- to mid-career faculty stage, the CeMENT program serves as CSWEP's flagship research-focused mentoring intervention. Now permanently shifted to a summer format, CeMENT brings together assistant and associate professors from doctoral-granting and non-doctoral institutions for several days of intensive mentoring. The program combines panels on publishing and networking with structured, small-group research feedback in which each participant receives detailed

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comments on a paper from multiple senior mentors. Evaluation data consistently shows near-universal agreement that the workshop is extremely helpful, underscoring its role in strengthening research pipelines and retention.

For mid-career economists, CSWEP has expanded mentoring beyond traditional senior-junior models through the Mid-Career Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Program. This program supports associate professors and equivalent professionals by organizing small, self-directed peer groups around shared career challenges. CSWEP provides a flexible curriculum covering promotion, time management, service, visibility, and leadership, alongside online infrastructure and materials supported by Co-Impact funding. Since its launch, participation has grown rapidly, with strong satisfaction and recommendation rates, and further enhancements, including small grants for group activities, are forthcoming.

Across all stages, CSWEP reinforces these programs through targeted outreach and community-building efforts, such as discipline-specific events (e.g., keynote on mentoring at the Women in Real Estate Network (WREN) we conducted in DC this year) and systematic evaluation of participant outcomes. Collectively, these initiatives reflect a strategic shift toward scalable, evidence-based, and inclusive mentoring, designed not only to support individual career progression but also to strengthen professional networks and improve retention and equity within the economics profession.

CeMENT

The 2025 CeMENT mentoring workshop was organized by co-directors Lori Beaman and Caitlin Myers and held June 30–July 2 at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

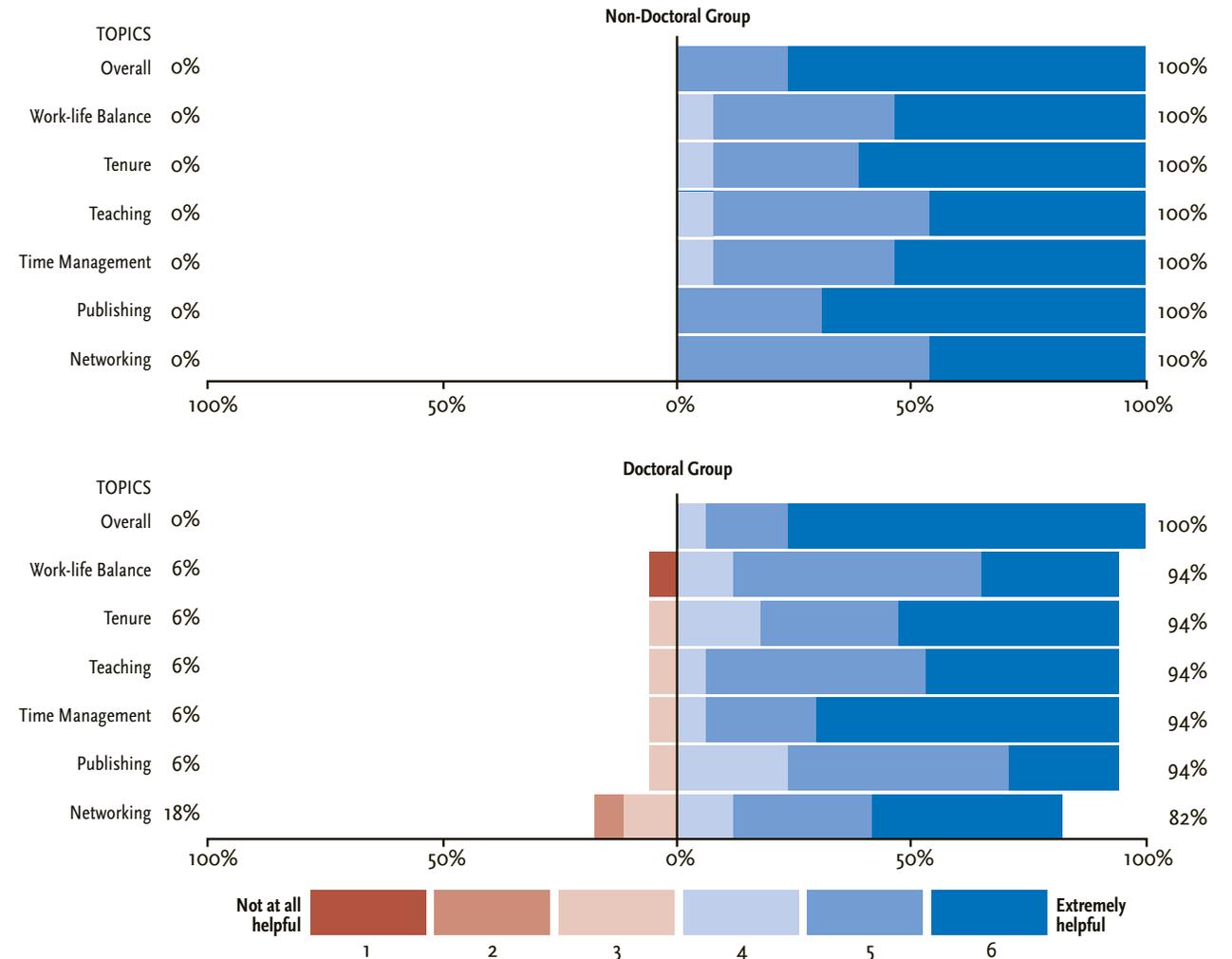
CeMENT had initially planned to meet in January at the 2025 ASSA meetings, but low application numbers for that session—combined with the

strong positive response to our pilot summer workshop at the Chicago Fed in 2024—led the Board to approve a permanent shift to a summer schedule. Following this change, we received one hundred applications and accepted 62 mentees. Continuing a longstanding practice, we divided mentees into two groups: those working at institutions that grant doctoral degrees in economics (the “doctoral

group”) and those at institutions that do not (the “non-doctoral group”). We ultimately enrolled 51 mentees—29 in the non-doctoral group and 22 in the doctoral group—and recruited 22 mentors, who are listed below.

The workshops were organized into a series of panels, break-out groups, and social activities. Both groups met as a plenary for panels on networking

Mentee evaluations of the workshop and individual panels



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and publishing strategies. The doc and non-doc groups met separately with other panels that were more tailored to their institutions. In addition, within each session we divided mentees into groups of 4-6 based on research interests and assigned each research group 2 mentors. Each mentee submitted one research paper to the members of their group, and the groups met in multiple breakout sessions to discuss the papers and provide comments and feedback. Social activities included a welcome reception generously sponsored by the Chicago Fed, meals, and dinner cruise along the shores of Lake Michigan that included an impromptu sing-along.

Following the workshop, mentees completed evaluations, rating the helpfulness of the workshop as well as of each panel session. The results, presented below, suggest that the workshop was phenomenally successful, with 100% of mentees in the non-doc group and 94% in the doc group agreeing the workshop was extremely helpful.

In open responses, mentees offered summaries including:

This was very well organized, and it was a fantastic opportunity, I believe it was extremely useful for me as well as all the other participants.

I loved the support and positivity from everyone at the workshop. The support from the mentors and other participants was healing after grad school.

I loved everything about CeMENT! I am incredibly grateful to everyone who organized this amazing workshop and to the mentors for selflessly sharing their valuable experiences. THANK YOU ALL!

All staff, mentors, and mentees were super kind, helpful, and engaged. I came back home so happy and motivated! I made friends, important work contacts, and learned a lot. Every time women get together to help each other and learn together, we accomplish wonderful things, and this event

just consolidated my view about it. It was the most important training I got in the last year for sure! Please continue the magnificent work!

Thank you so much for all the work that went into organizing this! It's been incredible for me. And the boat cruise was fantastic!!

This workshop was beyond my expectations. I think I got a lot from it and the environment was so refreshing and just comfortable to be around. My only feedback is that I would love more of them! Thank you so much!

Thank you for including/inviting international faculty members, as they provided valuable advice on navigating different challenges.

Mentors were also asked to complete evaluations, though response rates varied: 9 of 12 non-doc mentors provided feedback, while only 5 of 10 doc mentors did so. Among the respondents, 100% of the non-doc mentors believed the workshop was valuable (and all but one strongly agreed with this), while 80% of the non-doc mentors agreed (with 1 being neutral).

Asked to offer suggestions for future improvements, a few themes emerged across mentors and mentees in all groups: (1) incorporate a bit more down time, (2) attempt to improve matches on research methodology as well as field, and (3) combine the groups. In addition, some mentees in the doctoral group suggested asking panelists to more explicitly address failures, fertility decisions, and dealing with difficult colleagues.

In response to this feedback, the directors have decided to pilot another alternation to the workshop by eliminating the division between the doctoral and non-doctoral groups. In our next workshop, we will ask applicants to provide more detailed information on topics and methodologies they use in their research and hope to create better matches on methodology from this larger combined pool. We also will ask applicants about target journals and seek to secondary match on this theme

CeMENT Mentors, Summer 2025

Mentors for the non-doctoral group

Sandra Goff, Bates
 Dagney Faulk, Ball State
 Amanda Griffith, Wake Forest
 Sarah Jacobson, Williams
 Zarrina Juraqlova, Denison
 Sarah Pearlman, Vassar
 Katherine Shester, Washington and Lee
 Kartini Shastry, Wellesley
 Julie Smith, Lafayette
 Håle Utar, Grinnell
 Shu-Ling Wang, Gustavus Adolphus
 Laura Young, Bentley

Mentors for doctoral group

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, UCSD
 Kathleen Mullen, University of Oregon
 Lauren Nicholas, University of Colorado Medical School
 Lesley Turner, University of Chicago

Additional panelists

Kristin Butcher, Chicago Fed
 Amanda Starc, Northwestern
 Mar Reguant, Northwestern additionally served in the role of director for the doctoral group during workshop because Lori was unable to attend.

as well. In doing so, we hope to further improve the synergies within the breakout groups while also eliminating confusion and potential stigma surrounding the division of mentees into doc and non-doc groups.

The directors have also worked together to plan plenary panels for all mentees and mentors on the following topics: the research pipeline, networking, time management, teaching strategies, tenure planning, and balancing teaching, research, service, and life. We will continue with the same social activities as last year.

We are deeply grateful to AEA staff members Kristine Etter and Kristine Smith, who have provided expert organization and guidance throughout, and to whom all credit is due for the fantastically well-organized social activities.

Our next workshop is scheduled for July 29–31 at the Chicago Fed, and applications will open in early December.

Mentoring Breakfast for Junior Economists

CSWEP held an in-person mentoring breakfast for Junior Economists in conjunction with the 2025 AEA/ASSA meetings in San Francisco, CA. This event was organized by CSWEP Board Member Ina Ganguli of the University of Massachusetts Amherst and Committee Coordinator Kristine Etter. Approximately 50 junior economists participated in the breakfast. Sixteen senior mentors staffed topic tables on Research & Publishing, Teaching, Tenure and Promotion, Non-Academic Careers, Work/Life Balance, Job Market, and Networking. Junior participants rotated between the tables at 20-minute intervals based on their interests and spoke with mentors at the tables. The average rating was 4.5 out of 5 in a post-event survey of participants, and 52% of participants reported having made a meaningful mentor/mentee or peer connection.

AEA Summer Economics Fellows Program 2025 Report

Two fellows were hired for this summer, and both of these hires were from underrepresented minority

groups. We received 181 completed applications, which means we had a placement rate of just 1.1 percent. Two organizations formally hired fellows: the Upjohn Institute and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Participation and Program Context

This year’s outcomes occurred in a shifting institutional and policy environment. Several government agencies and research organizations that have historically hired from the program were unable to do so due to recent changes in federal and state guidance regarding eligibility criteria for fellowships focused on underrepresented populations. Because the Summer Fellows Program requires that applicants either identify as members of underrepresented minority groups or conduct dissertation research on those populations, some institutions chose to pause or reevaluate their engagement with the program this year. It is also possible that some applicants were hired through internal fellowships or research appointments that were not formally designated under this program.

Looking Ahead

Despite these constraints, interest in the program remains strong, as reflected in the 181 completed applications. The program has long played a critical role in broadening participation in the economics profession and supporting research that addresses the experiences of underrepresented groups. Over the coming year, we will explore strategies to sustain and expand partnerships in ways that align with evolving policy guidance while preserving the intent and impact of the program.

Workshops for Graduate Students

Orgul Ozturk, Olga Shurchkov and Brianna Halladay co-organized the CSWEP Ph.D. student mentoring workshop the day before the start of 95th Southern Economic Association Annual Meetings in Tampa, Florida participants were assigned to small groups based on shared research interests and paired with two to three mentors. Mentors included women and non-binary

Thank you to CSWEP Junior Breakfast Mentors!

CSWEP says thank you to the following individuals who served as breakfast mentors during the 2026 AEA/ASSA annual meetings. We thank you for your generous gift of time and expertise to all of our 2026 mentees.

Zadia Feliciano, CUNY

Ruchi Singh, University of Georgia

Donna Ginter, Kansas University

Abigail Hornstein, Wesleyan University

Marionette Holmes, Spelman College

Diana Weinhold, London School of Economics

Sarah Reber, Brookings Institution

Danielle (Dani) Sandler, Census

Sabrina Pabilonia, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Ruli Xiao, Indiana University

Sophie Mitra, Fordham University

Catlin Myers, Middlebury College

Jiaying Gu, U. of Toronto

Xi Yang, U. of Northern Texas

Monica Garcia-Perez, Fayetteville University

Dora Gicheva, UNC Greensboro

Kusum Mundra, Rutgers University

Francisca Antman, University of Colorado Boulder

Luisia Blanco Raynal, Pepperdine University

Ruth Uwaifo, Agnes Scott College

economists in the initial stages of their careers—assistant and associate professors across a range of departments, as well as economists working outside academia in research institutes, think tanks, and government agencies. The workshop also featured four external panelists who led a discussion on non-academic career paths for Economics Ph.D.s.

The program covered a wide range of professional development topics, including finding advisors, building collaborations and co-authorships, identifying opportunities to present early research, navigating service responsibilities inside and outside academia, pursuing non-academic careers, and maintaining work–life balance. Organizers selected almost 50 mentees at random from about 200 unique applicants, and all but two accepted mentees attended. Mentees were placed into field-based groups of four to six.

Interest in the workshop remains high among graduate students, and organizers plan to pursue ongoing support to continue this initiative. This year’s workshop was funded by a CoImpact grant and CSWEP.

Mid-Career Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Program

Led by Kasey Buckles, CSWEP established a new program for mid-career economists in 2023. The Mid-Career P2P (peer-to-peer) program aims to help mid-career economists find community, support, and mentoring. Participants form small groups of economists at a similar career stage or with similar concerns. CSWEP provides a suggested curriculum and supplemental materials, covering topics like goal setting, time management, planning for promotion, and managing service. The proposed curriculum consists of five modules, with several alternative modules that can be substituted to meet the group’s needs. It has associate professors

or equivalent non-academic or non-tenure-track positions in mind but is easily adaptable for full professors, administrators, managers, and others.

The first set of groups launched in September of 2023, with over 130 people participating in 28 groups. Groups met (typically virtually) 4–6 times for 60–90 minutes over a six-month period. The groups were self-directing, with support as needed from CSWEP. In a survey at the conclusion of the program in the spring of 2024, 87% of respondents said they valued the peer mentorship they received from their group, and the same number said they would recommend the program to a friend.

In March of 2025, CSWEP began accepting new P2P groups on a rolling basis. With support from Co-Impact, CSWEP developed a website to register groups and host the curriculum materials (cswepprogram.org), and also added several new content modules on topics like working with students and gaining visibility in the profession. Since March, over 100 new participants (27 new groups) have joined the program. In January, P2P will launch a grant program to provide support for group activities.

Awards

Each year, CSWEP accepts nominations and selects individuals for two major awards. We have added a new Janet L. Yellen award for excellence in public service. The first recipient being Janet Yellen herself.

Carolyn Shaw Bell Award

Named after the first chair of CSWEP, the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award was created as part of the 25th Anniversary celebration of the founding of CSWEP. The award has been given annually since 1998 to an individual who has furthered the status of women in the economics profession through example,

Thank you to 2026 AEA/ASSA Session Organizers!

Thank you to 2026 AEA/ASSA Session Organizers

CSWEP says thank you to the following individuals who helped organize CSWEP sessions for the 2026 AEA/ASSA annual meetings. Thank you for continuing to ensure the high quality of CSWEP’s sessions at the ASSAs!

- Lori Beaman, Northwestern University
- Dani Sandler, US Census Bureau
- Orgul Ozturk, University of South Carolina
- Sarah Reber, Brookings Institution
- Olga Shurchkov, Wellesley College
- Didem Tuzemen, Coleridge Initiative
- Galina Hale, University of California, Santa Cruz
- Marlene Koffi, University of Toronto
- Nitya Pandalai-Nayar, University of Texas, Austin
- Anusha Chari, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Bart Lipman, Boston University
- Marina Agranov, California Institute of Technology
- Aislinn Bohren, University of Pennsylvania

achievements, increasing our understanding of how women can advance in the economics profession, or mentoring others. Professor Ginther will formally accept this award at the CSWEP business meeting and award ceremony during the 2026 AEA/ASSA meeting in Philadelphia.

Over her distinguished career, Professor Ginther has advanced the status of women in economics at every stage, from undergraduates considering graduate school to senior scholars shaping the profession, while building a highly influential research

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portfolio that has transformed how economists and policymakers understand gender, race, and inequality in academic careers and the scientific workforce. Her widely cited work documents gender gaps in economics and STEM examines how mentoring and institutional policies affect women's careers and identities, where disparities persist and where they have narrowed. She has led influential evaluations of CSWEP's CeMENT mentoring workshops, demonstrating that structured mentoring increases publications, strengthens collaboration networks, and raises tenure probabilities for female Assistant professors in economics. She has also used her expertise to inform practice by serving on the CSWEP Board, the AEA Committee on Professional Climate, and other key professional bodies. Her research, mentorship, and leadership continue to create lasting, positive impacts on the status of women in the economics profession and across STEM fields.

Professor Ginther earned her B.A. (Honors), M.S., and Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin–Madison. She is a leading scholar in labor economics, science policy, and economics, demography, health economics, and the economics of the family. Her research has clarified why women earn less in academic science, how family structure affects children's outcomes, and how gender, race, and ethnicity shape careers and funding in economics and across STEM fields. Seminal contributions include her work on the gender “leaky pipeline” in economics, her highly cited study “Women in Academic Science: A Changing Landscape,” and her research documenting racial and ethnic disparities in NIH funding and the scientific workforce. Her scholarship has directly informed major reports and policy discussions at the National Academies of Sciences, NIH, and other organizations. Her contributions have been widely recognized, including her

election as a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and multiple university and disciplinary awards.

Professor Ginther's service and public engagement mirror the reach of her research. At the University of Kansas, she has held major leadership roles as Director of the Institute for Policy & Social Research and the Center for Science, Technology & Economic Policy, where she has overseen dozens of grants and policy projects that connect rigorous research to pressing social and economic issues. Her reports on the status of women in Kansas, Medicaid expansion, workforce development, and higher education outcomes have shaped state and regional policy debates, and she has repeatedly been called on to brief governors, legislators, and civic leaders. Nationally and internationally, she has advised the National Academies, NIH, and other agencies on workforce diversity and the future of scientific training, and she has served in leadership roles in the Southern Economic Association and other professional organizations.

Professor Ginther is widely celebrated for her work as an advisor, mentor, and advocate. Former students and colleagues describe her as a transformative mentor whose combination of candor, strategic advice, and unwavering support has changed their career trajectories. She has advised or co-advised numerous Ph.D., master's, and undergraduate students, and she maintains long-term relationships with her mentees as they move through various stages of their careers. Letter writers emphasize that “tens, if not hundreds” of women economists can trace crucial professional opportunities, including research assistantships, first conference talks, key introductions, opportunities, and well-timed letters of recommendation, to her efforts.

Professor Ginther's nomination materials included accounts from 33 different economists citing examples of her kindness and generosity with her time and wise advice.

Elaine Bennett Research Prize

Mira Frick, Professor of Economics at Princeton University, is the recipient of the 2025 Elaine Bennett Research Prize. Established in 1998, the Elaine Bennett Research Prize recognizes and honors outstanding research in any field of economics.

Professor Frick is a microeconomic theorist who studies how economic agents acquire, process, and use information. Her work spans decision theory and the theory of learning, especially under model misspecification. The theoretical models that she has developed are able to capture essential elements in real-world data and speak to ongoing empirical debates, emphasizing the empirical relevance of theory. Her research highlights the importance of dynamics in linking theoretical work to empirical evidence. Across areas, she shows that small departures from classical assumptions—once dynamics are accounted for—can dramatically change model predictions, including long-run beliefs and welfare. Her papers combine technical sophistication with powerful economic insight and have already become field-defining contributions to economic theory.

Professor Frick received her Ph.D. in Business Economics at Harvard University in 2015. Among her many honors are receiving the 2022–24 Research Fellowship in Economics from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, as well as several awards for her teaching. She is a Council Member of the Game Theory Society and a Co-Editor at *Theoretical Economics*, having previously served as associate editor at the *Journal of Political Economy* and *American Economic Review: Insights*.

Janet L. Yellen Award for Excellence in Public Service

The Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession established an annual award recognizing a senior economist for exemplary public service. The award honors leadership that advances the public good through service in government, university administration, or the private sector, and complements CSWEP's existing portfolio by recognizing contributions that extend beyond scholarly research.

The award is named in honor of Janet L. Yellen, Professor Emerita at the University of California, Berkeley, whose distinguished career includes service as Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, Chair of the Federal Reserve, and Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.

In recognition of her trailblazing career and lasting impact on the economics profession, the inaugural year of the prize will be given to Janet Yellen herself.

CSWEP's Presence at the Annual Association Meetings and Regional Economic Association Meetings

2025 American Economic Association Meeting

In addition to mentoring activities, the presentation of the Annual Report, and the presentation of awards, CSWEP sponsored seven competitive-entry paper sessions at the 2025 AEA/ASSA Meetings in San Francisco.

Two sessions on Demography were organized by Kasey Buckles (University of Notre Dame) and Orgul Ozturk (University of South Carolina): Economic Demography and Public Policy and Fertility. Stephanie Aaronson (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) and Louise Scheiner

(Brookings Institution) organized one session on Fiscal Policy and Public Finance.

CSWEP also sponsored three sessions on Gender topics:

- Gender in Developing Countries organized by Lori Beaman (Northwestern University)
- Gender in the Economics Profession organized by Olga Shurchkov (Wellesley College) and Donna Ginther (University of Kansas)
- Gender in the Economy organized by Francisca Antman (University of Colorado), Yana Rodgers (Rutgers University), and Didem Tuzemen (Coleridge Initiative)

The submission process for these sessions remains highly competitive. For the 2025 meetings, 116 abstracts were submitted. Women consistently report that these sessions—designed to showcase their research before a broad audience—provide significant professional value.

The review committee selected eight papers for publication in *AEA Papers & Proceedings*. To be considered for these sessions, papers must include at least one junior author; for non-gender-related sessions, at least one author must also be a junior woman.

Five Regional Economic Association Meetings

CSWEP maintains a strong presence at all five Regional Economic Association Meetings. Our practice is to host a networking breakfast or lunch, paper sessions, and career development panels at regional meetings. These events are typically well-attended by people of all genders and provide an informal opportunity for CSWEP representatives and senior women to network and mentor one-on-one. We are grateful to the regional representatives who organized and hosted CSWEP's presence at the regionals.

The 51st Annual **Eastern Economic Association (EEA)** Conference was held February 21–23, 2025, at

the Sheraton Times Square Hotel in New York City. Our EEA Representative, Yana van der Meulen Rodgers, represented CSWEP at the 11 CSWEP-sponsored sessions. Sessions were very well-attended. In addition, CSWEP held our traditional networking breakfast. We had planned to have a CSWEP reception at the New York Fed, similar to the previous two years, but the Fed cancelled the week before the event because of the political climate and the administration's stance on DEI initiatives. CSWEP also sponsored a lunch and workshop for economics department chairs at this EEA conference. The event was co-sponsored by the AEA's Committee on Professional Climate (CPC), with generous support from the Co-Impact foundation. We had three speakers and 25 participating economic department chairs. Feedback was overwhelmingly positive.

CSWEP hosted two panels and a networking luncheon during the 88th Annual **Midwestern Economic Association** in Kansas City on March 21, 2025. During the first panel, "Advice for Early Career Job Seekers," Misty Heggnes (University of Kansas) talked about finding that perfect-for-you job, Padma Sharma (Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City) focused on navigating the job market with an unusual profile, and Rabail Chandio (Iowa State University) spoke about integrating extension and research in ag departments. The panel was followed by a luncheon, with over 60 attendees who had the chance to meet the panelists and network. The second panel, "Career Challenges and Opportunities," hosted Neha Khanna (Binghamton University) to talk about preparing for promotion to full professor, Donna Ginther (University of Kansas) to speak on the costs and benefits of being an administrator, and Mariah Ehmke (USDA, ERS) to focus on rising from expert to renown in your field. Both panels were very interactive with many questions from the audience.

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CSWEP organized a networking breakfast and four sessions at the 2025 **Western Economic Association** in June in San Francisco. Two sessions: theory and econometrics were invited sessions, which allowed for female economists in these fields, where women are very underrepresented, to share their ideas. The other two were made from submitted papers: one focused on the questions related to inequality and careers, while the other on various gender issues. These sessions included discussants, which enriched intellectual exchange and conversation. We are grateful to the discussants for stepping in to do this service. The networking breakfast, with remarks by Nancy Rose, was attended by about 40 people. Many thanks to Nancy Rose and Maury Obstfeld for supporting the organization of this event. It was wonderful to spend two days in the economics conference in the sessions dominated by women.

In April, **DCSWEP** hosted a networking Happy Hour at the Brookings Institution. Brookings President Cecilia Rouse welcomed a diverse group of more than 50 economists from government, academia, think tanks, and industry. DCSWEP organized two panels for the APPAM research conference, which was held in November in Seattle, WA: “Access to Healthcare” and “Effects of Policies to Promote Economic and Social Well-being.” The panels and discussants were a good mix of graduate students, recent graduates, and more seasoned economists. DCSWEP is planning a pre-doctoral pipeline event for those in the DC area who are considering a Ph.D. in economics or a related field for early in the new year.

The **Southern Economics Association** Meeting was held in Tampa, FL this November. Southern representative Orgul Ozturk co-organized a mentoring session for graduate students the day before the meeting. Orgul Ozturk also co-organized 6 research sessions (two on demography, two on

education one on health, and one on food insecurity and the SNAP program). In addition, CSWEP hosted a coffee mentoring event, and a social happy hour to facilitate networking among women in the profession. The events at the Southern Economics Association were well attended, and all received positive feedback from those in attendance.

CSWEP News: 2025 Focus and Features

Gina Pieters completed her third year as Oversight Editor and agreed to serve as editor for a second three-year term. CSWEP published four newsletter issues in 2025 with help from Leda Black’s graphic design expertise.

The year’s **first issue** contains the CSWEP annual report and the 2024 Report on the Status of Women in the Economic Profession. The remaining three issues of the year each feature a Focus section of articles with a theme chosen and introduced by a guest editor who solicits the featured articles, exploring current issues and providing professional development resources. The quality of these Focus articles is consistently high, with many proving to endure career resources. The CSWEP Board extends our thanks to the authors and other contributors.

Issue 2: Focus on Women in Leadership

For this issue’s Focus co-editor Francisca Antman invited eight women economists in the highest echelons of leadership positions—from academic, to public policy, and industry—for their advice and insights to others trying to advance in their careers. While every piece was unique, three themes emerged. First, there were clear benefits from the training to be an economics-thinker, regardless of career path. Second, traits like courage, confidence, and adaptability are key to advancement. Finally, moving into leadership positions was often a culmination of the individuals’ own values and interests, and not necessarily an intentional goal

at the beginning of their career. Aspirations developed over time, and were frequently encouraged by spouses, friends, and mentors.

Issue 3: Focus on Visibility and Voice in the Profession

Issue co-editor Olga Shurkov crafted a focus issue that surveyed ways academics can increase awareness of their work, incorporating contributions that ranged from methods such as social media, to the details of landing a book deal, to the value of presenting at smaller conferences. This issue also highlighted research regarding the “mission: impossible” nature of self-promotion for women and other minorities and providing some strategies to cope, while acknowledging that potential regret in the perception of having engaged in too much or too little self-promotion is probably inevitable.

Issue 4: Focus on Fertility

The final focus issue of the year was assembled by Caitlin Myers, with five contributors sharing their experiences surrounding fertility and childbearing while in academia. The contributions ranged from a frank discussion of IVF success rates, health care and department leave policies, adoption, special needs children, and the decision to have a large family. Several themes emerge: the value of knowing what you want, the agency to pursue it, the need to adapt when plans go awry, and the benefits of sharing perspectives openly to build a more supportive profession. This marked the first time a CSWEP Newsletter focused specifically on this topic.

CSWEP wishes to extend our thanks to all who took the time to write contributions to newsletters during 2024. These and past issues of CSWEP News are **easily accessible** at www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep/news-and-events/newsletters, where one can find them archived by year, target audience, and topic.

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Appendix B: Directory of 2025 CSWEP Board Members

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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 [this link](#) or paste this URL into your browser: <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep/participate/liaison-network>

Calls and Sessions at Upcoming Meetings

Summary

Call for Papers

1. ASSA-AEA Annual Meeting.
Deadline: April 1
2. Southern Economic Association Annual Meeting.
Deadline: April 1, 2026
3. Western Economic Association International (WEAI) Conference.
Deadline: March 6, 2026
4. APPAM Annual Fall Research Meeting.
Deadline: April 3, 2026

Call for Applications

1. Call for Mentors for CeMENT Workshop
No Deadline
2. Mid-Career P2P Mentoring Program.
Deadline: Rolling

CSWEP Sessions at Upcoming Meetings:

1. Midwest Economic Association Meeting, March 20–22, 2026. Chicago

CSWEP Events

1. Networking Luncheon, Midwest Economic Association Meeting, March 20, 11:45pm–1:15pm

Call for Papers @ 2027 AEA-ASSA Meeting

*January 3–5, 2027
Washington, DC Marriott Marquis*

Deadline: April 1, 2026

The Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP) is accepting abstract submissions for paper presentations for seven CSWEP-sponsored sessions at the 2027 ASSA Meeting in Washington, DC. We welcome submissions on the following topics: Fertility and the Labor Market, AI and the Future of Work, Labor Supply, Migration, and Political Polarization. CSWEP sessions are not exclusive to women economists; men are welcome to participate (e.g., as coauthors, discussants, chairs, and, as appropriate, presenters), while the sessions remain focused on advancing junior women and nonbinary economists. For more information and submission details, visit [this link](#).¹

Call for Papers @ 96th Southern Economic Association Annual Meeting

*November 21–23, 2026
Houston, Texas*

Deadline: April 1, 2026

CSWEP will sponsor several sessions at the Southern Economics Association Meetings to be held November 21–23,

¹ <https://www.aeaweb.org/about-aea/committees/cswep/participate/annual-meeting/paper-sessions>

2026 at the Marriott Marquis Houston, Houston, Texas

Orgul Ozturk (CSWEP Southern representative) will organize several sessions in applied microeconomics fields. Among the topics of interest are demographic shifts and social policy response, fertility and reproductive control, food insecurity and the differential impact of health and education policy by race and gender in the short and long run. We welcome papers using a variety of methodologies, both theoretical and applied approaches. Papers in these areas are particularly solicited, although submissions in other areas will also be considered for potential separate sessions. Extended abstracts will be considered if a full paper draft is not available. Proposals for complete sessions (organizer, chair, presenters, and discussants) are encouraged. Session submissions should include: (1) paper abstracts; (2) name, email address, and affiliation of all authors and session participants; and (3) which author will present each paper if accepted.

The deadline to submit a paper or session is April 1, 2026. For more information please email Orgul Ozturk, CSWEP Southern Representative, odozturk@moore.sc.edu and request a link for submissions.

Call for Papers @ 101st Western Economic Association International Conference

*June 29–July 3, 2026
Denver*

Deadline: February 28, 2026

CSWEP will be sponsoring up to four

sessions 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 additionally specifically encourage papers in economic theory or econometrics. Email abstracts (1 page, include names of all authors, as well as all their affiliations, addresses, email contacts, paper title) and paper to info@csweep.org.

This submission is separate from any submission sent in response to the WEAI's general call for papers. 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, visit [this link](#).² CSWEP is unable to provide travel or meeting cost assistance to participants.

Call for Papers @ 2026 APPAM Fall Research Meeting

Deadline: April 3, 2026

The Washington, DC Chapter of CSWEP (DCSWEP) invites abstract submissions for paper presentations at two CSWEP-sponsored sessions at the 2026 APPAM Fall Research Meeting to be held in Boston, MA. This year's conference theme is "Fifty States, Fifty Systems: State Policy Variations and Impacts."

This year's two sessions will be in **natural resource and environmental policy and crime and criminal justice policy**,

² <https://www.weai.org/events/100th-annual-conference>
continues on page 29 ↓

broadly interpreted. (If you are not sure if your paper fits, send it!) Please email abstracts (1–2 pages, including names of all authors, as well as their affiliations, addresses, email addresses, and paper titles) to Stephanie Holzbauer (sholzbauer@brookings.edu) by April 3, 2026. Please indicate which author will present the paper if accepted. In addition to individual paper submissions, complete session proposals may be submitted, but the papers in the session proposal will be considered individually.

DCSWEP's goal in organizing these sessions is to create opportunities for junior women to present papers at the meetings and to meet with and receive feedback from leading economists in their field. For this reason, **we will prioritize submissions where the presenting author is a junior woman.** The term junior woman usually refers to anyone identifying as a woman or non-binary who is untenured, or who has received a Ph.D. less than seven years ago; but could also refer to a woman who has not yet presented papers widely. There are no restrictions on the gender or seniority of coauthors.

Duplication of paper presentations at multiple APPAM sessions is not permitted. Therefore, authors will be expected to notify DCSWEP immediately and withdraw their abstract if their paper is accepted for a non-DCSWEP session at the 2026 APPAM Meeting. Similarly, authors whose paper is accepted to a 2026 DCSWEP session will be expected to withdraw it from consideration by any other organization at the same meetings.

Call for CeMENT Mentors

July 29–31, 2026

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

The CSWEP CeMENT workshop is aimed at mentoring women and nonbinary faculty in tenure-track positions in economics departments or other institutions in North America with similar research, teaching, and service expectations.

Senior economists: if you are interested in serving as a mentor for CeMENT please send us your information by filling out the Google [form](#)³ located on our CSWEP Mentoring Opportunities page.

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

Deadline: 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 Issue III 2025](#).⁴

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

³ https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSexUMajbIVuiSDYR_3rttvwfoC2JUl-Vt6ngtxQPwluLEQ/view-form

⁴ <https://www.aeaweb.org/content/file?id=23379>

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 cswepmentoring.org.

CSWEP Sessions @ 90th Midwestern Economic Association Annual Meeting

March 20–22, 2026

Hyatt Centric Chicago Magnificent Mile, Chicago, IL

Advice for Early Career Job Seekers

March 20, 10:00am–11:45am

Moderator: Didem Tuzemen

Managing Early-Career Research Profiles

Garima Sharma, Northwestern University

Research Jobs Outside of the Academia

Marta Lachowska, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Making the Short List: Job Application Do's and Don'ts

Laura Connolly, Michigan Technological University

Career Challenges and Opportunities

March 20, 1:15pm–3:00pm

Moderator: Didem Tuzemen

Building Networks and Community in Economics

Devika Hazra, California State University, Los Angeles

Mid-Career Titles and Compensation

Kristen Broady, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Insights for Mid-Career Economists in the Government Sector

Ewa Gallagher, Illinois Department of Employment Security

CSWEP Events @ 90th Midwestern Economic Association Annual Meeting Networking Luncheon

Friday, March 20, 11:45pm–1:15pm

CSWEP will host a free networking lunch at the MEA Meetings in Chicago open to participants of the CSWEP panels. Lunch participants need to have registered for the conference. To secure a spot, register [online](#).⁵

⁵ <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/cswep-networking-luncheon-tickets-1981012561900?aff=oddtcreator>

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Some of our Yellen swag!