



Newsletter of the

# Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

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### Mikusheva Wins Elaine Bennett Research Prize

Anna Mikusheva, the Castle-Krob Associate Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the recipient of the 2012 Elaine Bennett Research Prize. The Elaine Bennett Research Prize was established in 1998 to recognize and honor outstanding research in any field of economics by a woman at the beginning of her career. Professor Mikusheva will formally accept the Prize during the 2014 American Economic Association meetings in Philadelphia, at a lunch sponsored by the American Economic Association Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP).

Professor Mikusheva is recognized for her important contributions

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### Eckel Named Carolyn Shaw Bell Award Winner

Catherine C. Eckel, the Sara and John Lindsey Professor of Economics at Texas A&M University, is the recipient of the 2012 Carolyn Shaw Bell Award. The Award was created in 1998 to recognize an individual who has further the status of women in the economics profession. Professor Eckel will formally accept the Award during the 2013 American Economic Association meetings in San Diego at the annual business lunch meeting of the American Economic Association Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

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### Board Member Biography



### Serena Ng

I received my undergraduate training at the University of Western Ontario, Canada, and my doctorate degree from Princeton University. Prior to becoming a professor of economics at Columbia University, I was a professor of economics at the

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## From the Chair

**Congratulations to Anna Mikusheva and Catherine Eckel, winners of the 2012 Elaine Bennett Research Prize and of the 2012 Carolyn Shaw Bell Award, respectively.**

Given biennially, the Bennett Prize recognizes and honors outstanding research in any field of economics by a woman at the beginning of her career. Anna Mikusheva, the Castle-Krob Associate Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, won the Bennett Prize for her outstanding contributions to econometric theory that use her powerful command of the theory to develop tools for tackling problems in the practice of applied econometrics.

Given annually, the Bell Award recognizes an individual for outstanding work that has furthered the status of women in the economics profession. A leader in experimental economics, Catherine C. Eckel is the Sara and John Lindsey Professor of Economics at Texas A&M. She will receive the Bell Award for her tireless advocacy for the careers of women economists and advocacy for their leadership in the profession, and for modeling the effective mentoring of the next generations of women.

Professor Eckel will formally accept her award and make a short presentation at CSWEP's annual business meeting and luncheon, Friday January 4th, 12:30–2:15 pm, Mohsen A & B, Manchester Grand Hyatt. All are welcome to join the celebration. At that same business meeting Professor Mikusheva will be recognized for her Bennett Prize. Her formal acceptance of the award will take place at CSWEP's 2014 business meeting and luncheon in Philadelphia.

Announcements for both awards can be found on the CSWEP website. <http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/awards/> and interviews with the winners will appear in an upcoming newsletter.

**Mark your calendars for CSWEP events at the AEA Meeting, San Diego, January 2013.** As usual, CSWEP will sponsor six paper sessions; see [page 17](#) for the schedule. This year three are on health economics and three on gender-related issues. The stiff competition to get papers accepted into these sessions has resulted in excellent sessions. Thanks to all who submitted papers and congratulations to those whose papers were chosen. See the CSWEP Session schedule in this Newsletter.

**On Saturday, January 5th from 7:00–10:00 am, the traditional CSWEP Hospitality Room (Betsy B & C, Manchester Grand Hyatt) will be the setting for the inaugural Mentoring/Networking Breakfast for Junior Economists.** Roughly 30 senior economists (predominately senior women) will be on hand to provide mentoring and networking opportunities. A light continental breakfast will be provided. The event will be an informal, meet-and-greet affair in which junior participants are encouraged to drop in with questions on publishing, teaching, grant writing, networking, job

search, career paths, the tenure process, and more. Eligible to attend are junior economists who have completed their PhD in the past six years as well as graduate students in the job market; approximately 110 have already pre-registered. This is an experiment. But judging from the overwhelming response by juniors and the warm willingness of seniors to mentor, I'm expecting an exciting and highly productive occasion.

Excluding the time slot for the mentoring breakfast, the **Hospitality Room will be open in the long-standing CSWEP tradition for your use daily, 8:00 am–5:00 pm, Betsy B & C, Manchester Grand Hyatt.** So do bring *your* cup of java (naught but water in the hospitality room) and stop by to meet up with colleagues and friends, spread out your work on a table, or just take a break.

As noted above, the **2013 CSWEP annual business meeting and luncheon will be held Friday, January 4th, 12:30–2:15 pm, Mohsen A & B, Manchester Grand Hyatt.** In addition to the celebration surrounding the Bennett Prize and Bell Award, this is the time for the presentation of the 2012 *Annual Report on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession*. Come to the meeting, celebrate the winners, and importantly, give us your feedback on how to make CSWEP more effective.

As usual CSWEP is co-sponsoring a **Reception with the Committee on the Status of Minority Groups in the Economics Profession (CSMGEP) and with the CeMENT mentoring workshop, January 4th, 6:00–7:30 pm, Betsy BC, Manchester Grand Hyatt.** Expect light hors d'oeuvres, a cash-bar, and good conversation.

For those of you who are senior graduate students or junior faculty, I encourage you to consider **applying to be a Summer Fellow. For more information go to the CSWEP Summer Fellows tab (<http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/summerfellows/>).** Preference in consideration will be given to applications received by February 17, 2013.

On a sad note, in 2012 we lost three major women in economics: Anna Schwartz, the great monetarist; Elinor Ostrom, the first woman to win the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (shared with Oliver Williamson); and Joan Haworth, a long-time stalwart CSWEP supporter whose time and inputs were key to CSWEP's early success. See the article on Anna Schwartz in this issue and read of Joan Haworth's contributions in the next.

I'm looking forward to seeing and hearing from you at CSWEP events at the AEA meetings in January.

—Marjorie McElroy, Chair

## What is CSWEP?

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

## Newsletter Staff

Marjorie McElroy, Editor

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Leda Black, **Graphic Designer**

# The International Job Market for Economists



*Introduction by Kevin Lang,  
Boston University*

Years ago, when my foreign-born PhD students took jobs outside the United States, it was almost invariably a position in their own country. Sometimes they wanted to return home for personal or family reasons. Other times they had failed to find a coveted academic job in the United States, and took a job elsewhere only reluctantly. Over the years this has changed dramatically. It is no longer rare even for American students to choose a non-US offer over a US offer. Students from both the US and abroad actively search for jobs in places far from their country of origin.

My ability to advise students who are job-hunting on the international market has grown, but I realize that there are still large gaps in my knowledge. I have never attended the Spanish Economic Association Annual Meeting or the hiring meetings organized by the Royal Economic Society. I am therefore ill-equipped to advise my students about their workings. And during my many travels, I have become aware that while the ways that economics departments work have become increasingly homogeneous, there are still important and sometimes subtle differences. At the most trivial level, I had been at the University of New South Wales for a few months before I realized that a “staff only” sign did not exclude faculty, known there as academic staff.

With somewhat different emphases, the articles in this newsletter describe recruiting and academic life in Australia (Denise Doiron and William Schworm, University of New South Wales), China (Lin Zhou,

Shanghai Jiao Tong University), Europe, particularly Spain and the UK (Maia Güell and José V. Rodríguez Mora, University of Edinburgh), and Japan (Yukiko Abe, Hokkaido University). The articles on China, Europe, and Australia focus on job-hunting and the early stages of academic careers. The article on Japan discusses how globalization and other factors have affected academia but also the growing representation of women in economics there.

Perhaps the most important question for economists thinking of taking a job outside the United States is the long-run impact on their careers. Shulamit Kahn and Megan MacGarvie (Boston University) have been studying the effect of location on the careers of natural scientists and engineers. In this newsletter, they describe their research and its possible relevance to economists.



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## Academic Life in Australia

—Denise Doiron and William Schworm, University of New South Wales



### Introduction

Globalization has affected universities as much as other aspects of modern economies. Academics share ideas with colleagues all over the world, and universities compare themselves with institutions internationally. At the University of New South Wales (UNSW), as well as in other Australian universities, one aspect of globalization has been the recruitment of academic staff on the world stage. In our Department, out of around 50 academics, only a handful are Aussies. Our colleagues come from all continents. The two of us are a case in point as we moved from the University of British Columbia, Canada, to the University of Sydney in 1995 and then moved across town to the University of New South Wales in 2001.

Over the last 18 years, Australian universities have moved from a traditional British system towards an international managerial model. However, Australia has carved its own style of academia reflecting its culture and traditions. We have participated in some of these major changes. In addition, we have collected information regarding universities in other countries through interaction with international visitors and our own travels. Based on this information—including undocumented anecdotes—we will describe what we see as the important features of academic life in Australia. We make no effort to transcend our own fields and personal points of view.

### Academic Life

In many ways, the daily life of an academic in a large Australian university is similar to what one would expect in a university in America. A typical academic is expected to contribute to research, teaching and administration. The weights placed on these three areas vary with the rank as well as other characteristics of the individual. The responsibilities also vary greatly with the university, but usually more limited administrative and teaching duties are required of junior academics

as they are expected to concentrate their efforts in producing research.

Work-life balance in Australia is generally seen as more family friendly than in America. Evaluation of track record for recruiting, tenure, promotion and grants is done relative to opportunities. Time off for maternity leave is hence taken into account. Having said this, we have seen long working hours become more common, and the challenges facing our young colleagues with children are similar to what we hear in North America.


Research-intensive departments have very active visitors and seminar programs. This is recognized as essential for an active intellectual life and receives special attention in Australia due to the distance from the rest of the world. For example, at UNSW we host over 150 international visitors and speakers per year. There is also an active internal program of seminars and workshops with a typical in-session week hosting around five presentations.

The Australian academic community is relatively small and close-knit. Substantial effort is devoted to developing and maintaining professional relationships across universities. Economists have at least two general conferences each year and many fields of economics have smaller annual workshops or conferences. These enable quick integration with others in the same field and encourage long-term professional interactions.

### Applying for Positions in Australia

Most of the eight to ten top Australian universities post advertisements for faculty positions in JOE, hold interviews at the ASSA meetings, and organize fly-outs in January through March. For these institutions, the process of application, interviews, campus visits and offers is similar to that in America.

Those universities that do not participate in this process follow diverse procedures that may or may not include initial advertisement in JOE. Learning of positions not advertised in JOE can be difficult, and the



best procedure is to search the University websites, to enquire through any suitable connections you may have, and to write the heads of school directly.

Postdocs are available in Australia and can serve as the initial stage of an academic career. There is no centralized recruiting system in place, and one must search online or email contact individuals directly. Many postdocs reside in research centers as well as in departments, so a web search should include research centers listed on the School websites.

### **Initial Contracts and Tenure**

Until recently, Australian universities generally did not offer tenure-track contracts; most positions became permanent after a short probationary period (around one year). Many institutions have now implemented a tenure system through employment contracts. Initial appointments for new PhDs typically are on fixed-term contracts with terms between three and five years. At the end of the contract, the person may be reappointed to a permanent position. Some universities, including UNSW, are now moving to tenure-track contracts that stipulate that a tenure decision be made at the end of a specified term. While these contracts look much like the tenure-track arrangements found in North America, the clock on these tenure-track contracts is often shorter than what is commonly expected in North America (five years rather than six or seven years). Requirements for conversion to a tenured position are based mainly on research, with attention paid to quality as well as quantity. The specific requirements vary greatly across universities and across departments within universities.

All universities specify circumstances—typically financial—in which tenured academics can lose their employment. Australian universities—like universities in many other countries—do not permit the termination of employment contracts based on the professional views of the academic. However, the grounds for termination in Australia are generally broader and permit more targeting of groups than would be allowed in other universities with which we are familiar. For example, there are cases in major universities in Australia in which tenured academics lost their jobs because they were in programs deemed unviable due to low enrolments.

### **Academic Ranks and Promotion**

Academic ranks in Australia were adopted from British universities and differ from those in North America. Initial

appointments for new PhDs are at the “Lecturer” level, which is analogous to an Assistant Professor at an American university. The next level is a Senior Lecturer, which is similar to an American university’s Associate Professor. The next rank in Australia is the Associate Professor, followed by the rank of Professor. Very roughly, the combination of these last two corresponds to the rank of full Professor in the American system.

An unusual feature of the Australian promotion system is that internal promotions to a rank are often more difficult than an external appointment to the rank. This leads to more churning of mid-career academics as they switch universities to obtain a promotion, especially for a Professorship. Our impression is that this feature is gradually eroding as internal promotion becomes more streamlined, but it is still relevant for career paths.

### **Teaching**

Much of the teaching in the first two years of an undergraduate degree is done in large classes (250-500) with the usual accompanying challenges in terms of management and marking. Our impression is that the teaching workload per course for most academics has increased over time. On the other hand, teaching loads in terms of number of courses have fallen during the last decade. In research-intensive universities, untenured academics teach three to three semester courses per year, with more variation in the teaching loads of tenured academics.

One of the distinguishing features of Australian students is that most attend universities in their home town. This has the advantage that the very best and brightest will attend the top Australian universities, with few attracted to a top university elsewhere. At the same time, Australian universities strive to attract high-quality students from overseas. As a consequence, the top universities have extremely capable students with diverse backgrounds.

### **Research Support**

Research support is quite good in Australian universities. Initially, junior academics are given start-up grants, and they are expected to apply for internal university research grants to fund specific projects. These funds can add up to \$40,000 and can be used for a broad range of research expenditures such as travel, specialised equipment, research assistance, and funding of co-authors and visitors. There is also dedicated internal funding for conference travel both domestic and overseas.

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## Finding and Working in an Academic Economics Job in China

—Lin Zhou, Shanghai Jiao Tong University



As China started economic reform in the 1980s, many Chinese students went to the United States and the West to study economics and business. When they graduated, however, the majority did not return to China because there were few job opportunities back at home. If you became an economist in a Chinese university, you needed the mentality and ability of an entrepreneur to succeed. At that time, modern economic theory was still considered supplementary to the orthodox Marxist economic theory. Justin Lin and a few others established the CCER (the China Center for Economic Research) at Peking University, which was one of the earliest successful institutions in China that hired exclusively scholars trained overseas.

Entering the new millennium, the modernization of economic education accelerated. More universities, particularly business schools (many of them are called schools of economics and management), began to recruit young scholars from overseas. In recent years, if you went to the winter ASSA meetings, you would see delegations from as many as twenty to thirty Chinese universities interviewing candidates just like other US and international universities. Chinese universities have definitely become active participants in the job market for academic economists.

The universities that recruit at the ASSA meetings generally advertise in JOE. Advertising on EconJobMarket.org is less common. And some, particularly in finance, may not advertise in either, and you may have to search university websites for recruiting information. Although most instruction is in Mandarin, many universities also offer courses in English. Unless the advertisement explicitly requires Mandarin, you can assume that jobs advertised in JOE are open to English speakers regardless of whether they speak Mandarin.

While the treatment of scholars recruited from overseas varies among Chinese universities, several major Chinese universities' practices are quite similar. Among them are Peking University, Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai University

of Finance of Economics, Fudan University, Xiamen University, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, etc. More than 60% of the faculty members at Guanghua and CCER of Peking University, and the School of Economics and Management (SEM) of Tsinghua University have doctoral degrees from overseas. The numbers for other schools are somewhat lower but significant nonetheless. Most business schools or economics departments at these universities are headed by senior scholars who have been tenured faculty members in leading US universities. Hence, it is not surprising that they have adopted policies and practices that are standard in mainstream research universities.

Newly-hired faculty members are expected to conduct rigorous research and have it published in leading international journals. If you fail to excel in research after completing a couple of term contracts, then you will have to leave. There is a de facto tenure system, although a strict tenure system is inconsistent with most universities' policies.

Support for academic research is generally adequate, particularly for junior people. Most schools provide an annual budget of around 50k RMB (US \$8,000) for each junior faculty member to cover research-related expenses. There is also external funding from various government agencies. The Chinese National Science Foundation and the Chinese National Social Science Foundation give generous grants to young scholars. Many people are able to get funding, although this is easier for applied research related to China.

The teaching load is modest, at 3 or 4 semester courses per year. However, many schools do not automatically have TAs, so you might have to do tutoring and grading yourself, which can be substantial if you are teaching a large class. You should ask the department head for assistance if you have to teach a large class!

If you are junior, there are two other things you should watch out for: First, there may not be mentors in your research area, as most schools, even Qinghua

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## Looking for an Assistant Professor Job and Working in Europe

—Maia Güell and José V. Rodríguez Mora, University of Edinburgh



English has become the language of economics instruction in Europe's most prominent departments, even in non-English speaking countries. Furthermore, many departments would be happy to hire faculty who teach in English even if most instruction is in the local language. Thus, across Europe the market for economists is becoming more international, increasing the scope of possibilities for young economists. What should you know about looking for an assistant professor job in Europe so that you can take advantage of those possibilities?

The short answer is simple. Increasingly, European economics departments, particularly the top ones, are trying to replicate the hiring process used by departments on the other side of the Atlantic. They interview candidates at the ASSA meetings, fly some of them to give job market talks, and offer positions to the successful candidates. Thus, the process is qualitatively like that in the United States.

However, the long answer is that there are important differences in timing, procedures and other details. We will concentrate on Spain and the UK, which have more formalized markets than other European countries, but we will talk a bit about the rest of Europe, too, as more and more institutions elsewhere on the continent are considering hiring economists in the international market.

First, to get a job you have to apply for it. This may sound obvious and/or silly, but we mean it! In general, in Europe (and specifically in the UK) the job market process is more formal and more centralized at the university level and one has to submit a formal application. Even if a department wants to make an offer to a candidate, he or she needs to submit a formal application. Do not be surprised if you need to fill in a strange-looking Human Resources form on top of sending your papers, references and a CV. This is just a formality and should be treated as such. Also, deadlines are often earlier than in the United States, so make sure

you check this.


As with US departments, you will find information on European departments that are recruiting in the international market at EconJobMarket.org and in JOE. Departments that do not advertise there are generally not inclined to or used to hiring internationally. Nevertheless, if you are interested in a specific location that does not advertise in the standard international venues, check their web page for openings, and if they have one, follow their application procedure. The fact that they do not search actively internationally does not mean that they will not be interested in you.

An important aspect of the academic job market in Europe is that there are fewer resources than in the United States. In addition, research oriented departments may have a bias towards US-trained candidates. Consequently, many fly-outs involve intercontinental instead of internal flights. Thus, the demand side will typically be more budget constrained than a US department. So, it is really important that you signal your interest in joining a European department. They will not spend resources on you unless you show some interest, for instance, by being willing to go to the European job market fairs (more on this below).

Once you have applied (and signaled that you might be truly interested), if things go well, you will be called for an interview. The best departments in Europe interview candidates at the ASSA meetings in January. Many of these departments consider attending these meetings to be their best marketing tool. But there are two other job market fairs in Europe you should be aware of.

The first takes place at the Spanish Economic Association Annual Meeting (or Simposio de la Asociación Española de Economía, see <http://www.asesec.org/sea/Ingles/home.html>) in mid-December in a city in Spain (in 2012 it will be in Vigo). This Spanish job market fair was a pioneer in Europe. It started over a decade ago and created a job market website that later became the European job market website and now has merged with EconJobMarket.org. Today around 15 Spanish institutions and several research-oriented

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departments from other European countries attend this event. Some, but not all, of these institutions also interview at the ASSA meetings.

Why should one attend this fair if many of the institutions will also be at the ASSA meetings? There are at least two reasons: first, as emphasized before, you want to signal that you are seriously interested in European institutions. Second, you may want to reserve slots in the ASSA meetings for institutions that only interview there (and the institutions may act similarly). One more important point: the Committee on the Situation of Women in Economics, a subcommittee of the Spanish Economic Association, sponsors a free day-care service for children during the conference, usually run by a professional nursery offering very long hours and located very near to the conference venue.

The other job market fair in Europe is organized by the Royal Economic Society in mid-January in London (see <http://www.res.org.uk/view/postgraduatejob.html>). It is mostly UK institutions that attend, but other European institutions do as well. As in the Spanish job market, many UK institutions will also go to the ASSA meetings, but for similar reasons, some may prefer to interview you in London.

The next step in the job market is the fly-outs. In Spain, visits to campus will be quite similar to the US (seminar, interviews, lunch, dinner, etc.). In the UK, the visit to the economics departments will also be similar, but you will also have an interview with a panel composed of members of the economics department and other departments/colleges (e.g., the college of social sciences) and possibly someone from another university. Again, the reason is that hiring is more centralized at the university level and is more of a multi-party process. You do not really have to prepare specially for this panel interview; simply speak in very general terms and avoid economics jargon so everyone can understand your work. Since it is not easy to find times to convene the entire panel, some departments fly out more than one candidate on the same day. If you share a day with another candidate, do not infer that the department is uninterested in you; it is merely a convenient way to comply with the hiring requirements. Recently, some departments are finding innovative ways to make this panel interview more efficient (e.g., Skype interviews). The panel interview should be treated as a minor technicality.

The final step is the job offer. Again, European institutions tend to mimic their US counterparts. However, there

is still a large gap in the competitiveness of the offers, although this is often compensated with somewhat less teaching in Europe. In Spain, the research-oriented universities offer tenure-track assistant professor jobs. The Ramon y Cajal and the Juan de la Cierva grants allow you to buy out teaching and can make job offers more competitive at the junior level. Do ask for these if you have a fly-out to a Spanish university. The UK has a tradition of very good universities. In the last decade or so, allocation of public resources to universities has been based on research output (the so-called research assessment exercise), which has translated into more competitive offers as well as an increase in the average level of research in all universities. The main difference between the UK and US is that there is no real tenure-track in the former (although some institutions have recently been working on how to implement one). Typically, after one-year probation you will have employment security “for life,” and jumping from lecturer (assistant professor) to reader (associate professor) will not be framed around a fixed-period tenure track.

In other European countries, things may differ. The general rule is that research-oriented institutions are moving towards a US-style system and attend the ASSA meetings. At least formally, there are still plenty of country-specific rules and regulations hampering the international academic market, but this should not deter you from trying. Many of the most interesting institutions have managed to overcome these difficulties.

In France, for instance, there is a formal procedure that assigns faculty to universities based on a central ranking of all candidates. Nevertheless the most research-oriented departments have managed to find loopholes that allow them to hire directly. As a general rule: if a university advertises in the standard venues, you should not worry too much about these regulations.

In general, Europe is a much more interesting market for young economists than at any time in the past. The quality of economics departments is clearly improving, and the research focus at many has become apparent. Salaries may still be lower than in the United States (although there is a large variance across countries and departments, with some of them offering internationally competitive wages), but their overall conditions can be very attractive. We encourage you to try! ■



## The Academic Labor Market in Japan and the Presence of Women

—Yukiko Abe, Hokkaido University



How has the academic labor market for economists in Japan changed over time? Two or three decades ago, the way it worked was very different from markets of other countries. But globalization and other factors have brought a significant change. In the following, I discuss three dimensions of the change: the entry-level job market, evaluation of publications, and the proportion female among students and faculty members.

Until the 1990s, new PhDs obtaining “tenured” employment (titles include from assistant, lecturer, and associate professor) was quite common in academic settings in Japan. The prevalence of tenured employment was perhaps related to the fact that employment in the Japanese market in general was stable and long-term at that time. Over time, however, non-tenured positions became more common for new PhDs. These include post-doctoral positions that do not involve teaching responsibilities as well as assistant professor positions that require teaching. Universities may have introduced fixed-term positions in order to increase mobility in hopes of stimulating research, to prepare for declining demands for positions in the future, and as a natural response to the increasing prevalence of fixed-term employment contracts in other labor markets in Japan. Although non-tenured positions have become more common over time, many new PhDs still get tenured positions, and those who start with non-tenured positions often obtain tenured positions after several years, mostly by changing employers.

Fixed-term contracts in Japan are different from the tenure-track system in North America and other countries. Most such contracts in Japan are essentially non-tenure track. The term varies from two to six years, depending on the institution, but many schools do not make tenure decisions. Consequently, most employees under these contracts leave the position at some time

during or at the end of the term. A tenure-track system that involves tenure decisions made by the employing institution is rare, primarily because employing institutions try not to produce negative images of departing employees associated with the denial of tenure. Since mobility is low and employment opportunities for mid-career academics are limited, it is considered better to avoid any negative reputation for young researchers. And, of course, making tenure decisions can be a labor-intensive process, and perhaps employing institutions are not willing to bear that cost.

The way in which publications are valued has changed over time as well. In my view, globalization has had a sizable effect. Many institutions now emphasize English publications in hiring and promotion decisions. Typically, having publications in English is highly desired. Globally-accepted measures (e.g., impact factors, citations) are used to evaluate the quality of such publications, although how important those measures are differs by field and/or institution. Accordingly, many researchers now write papers in English on issues that are concerned mainly with policies or phenomena in Japan and aim to publish those papers in internationally-recognized journals. In the past, such papers might have been written in Japanese and probably would not have been aimed at international journals.

This aspect poses a subtle dilemma for some people, especially those concerned with careers in empirical or policy-related fields. (The issue is less significant for those in theoretical fields since they target international journals anyway.) The problem is that the important policy issues inside Japan may not always be suited for producing papers that are interesting to, and thus publishable in, international journals. People have different views on this point. Some believe that, as long as research and writing are well done, papers on issues that are totally Japan-oriented are publishable in prestigious international journals; others think that, for topics that are specific to Japan, the possibility of

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publication in such journals is lower than for other, more general topics.

If one takes the latter view, then the question becomes what kind of topics are most suitable: those that are relevant in Japan, or those that attract the interest of international audiences? Of course, this question has no definite answer, and ultimately it is a matter of individual choice. Publication records are valued in hiring, promotion, grant applications and other decisions, but how much weight each type of publication carries is not always the same. Nevertheless, how publications are valued is obviously a serious concern for many young researchers, especially under the tough demand conditions in the academic labor market. My sense is that globalization and other factors changed this equation to favor internationally-recognized topics.

Now I turn to the presence of women. According to government statistics, the proportion of women in economics-related fields has been increasing in Japanese universities, as explained below. (Here, economics-related departments encompass relatively wide areas, including business, economics, management, and commerce, but in the following, I refer to them “economics.”)

The proportion female among students entering undergraduate programs in economics was 3% in 1970. This rose to 27.8% in 2011. Among public universities, schools that are largely funded by national or local governments and offer relatively low tuition, the same proportion was 2.7% in 1970, and 34.3% in 2011. The proportion of women majoring in economics started to accelerate around 1980, increased steadily until recently, and is higher at public universities than at private universities. Parents may be more willing to send their daughters to economics programs at four-year universities as long as tuition is relatively low, which may explain the higher proportion female in public universities. Also, the Equal Employment Opportunity Law was enacted in 1986, and perhaps more women started to choose an economics major than previously because they expected to experience the benefits of this law in their future careers.

The situation is generally similar at the post-graduate level. In master’s programs in economics, the proportion female of new enrollment was 3.2% in 1970, and 36.7% in 2011; at the PhD level, it was 2.1% in 1970, and 27.5% in 2011. The timing of the increase is generally similar at all three levels, but the sex ratios are somewhat different.

The proportion of economics faculty members who are female was less than 1% for full professors until the late

1970s. It rose to 9% in 2011. Among associate professors, it was 2.4% in 1970, and 20.3% in 2011. These developments have been more dramatic for public universities. In 1970, among 500 full professors at public universities, none were women; among 406 associate professors, only 4 were women. The fraction female remained below 2% among full professors until 2000, when it began to increase faster. The proportion was 7.9% in 2011.

In summary, the proportion female of faculty members was very low until 1990, but it has gradually increased since then. However, it still has not caught up to the proportion female of students. Obviously, this process takes time because the proportion female of new enrollment is the fraction in a “flow” variable whereas the proportion female among faculty members is a ratio in a “stock” variable. This “stock” nature is strongest for full professors. Since the proportion female among associate professors reached 20% in 2011 and associate professor positions are tenured, as long as women are promoted to full professors at the same rate as men, the proportion female among full professors will become close to the proportion in associate professors. However, the proportion female of associate professors is still about 10% below the proportion female of students. Another thing to note is that, although the fraction of economics faculty members who are women has been increasing overall, their number in some of Japan’s “top” research universities is quite low.

In 2011, the Japanese Women Economists Network (J-WEN) started as an initiative to promote the status of women among economists. In 2012, the Japanese Economic Association (JEA) established a committee to promote research activities of young researchers and female researchers. J-WEN organized a networking event of female economists in September 2011 and has continued various forms of networking since then. In 2012, we will have the first mentoring workshop at the fall meeting of the JEA, largely due to efforts by Reiko Aoki, Takako Fujiwara-Greve, and Yuka Ohno. Both Reiko and Yuka have benefited from CSWEP directly or indirectly in their careers. In organizing the mentoring workshop, knowledge of the past experiences of CSWEP’s mentoring program, CeMENT, has been extremely helpful. Hopefully, this workshop will serve to stimulate improvement in the careers of female economists of future generations. So far, the networking and mentoring efforts have attracted much enthusiasm from female economists of various cohorts. Sustaining this enthusiasm and making real progress in the long run remains our biggest challenge. ■



## Does Working Outside the U.S. Affect Scientific Productivity?

—Shulamit Kahn and Megan MacGarvie, Boston University



You want to be nearer home, or maybe you are just adventurous and want to try someplace new. If you leave the United States, will it hurt your research productivity? Or maybe your former teachers from your undergraduate institution are telling you that if you come home, you will help raise the quality of their research. You would prefer to stay in the United States, but you feel a responsibility to those back home who helped launch your academic career. Will returning home make a difference, or will you enhance science in your home country just as much by staying in the U.S.? We have been studying these questions for a sample of natural scientists and engineers and expect that much of what we have learned also applies to economists. The underlying papers (“How Important is U.S. Location for Research in Science?” “The Effects of the Foreign Fulbright Program on Knowledge Creation in Science and Engineering,” and “Do Return Requirements Increase International Knowledge Diffusion? Evidence from the Fulbright Program”) can be found on Kahn’s website.

According to the National Science Foundation’s Science and Engineering Indicators 2012, the United States produces more doctorates in science and engineering (S&E) than any other country (16% in 2008), is home to a disproportionate share of top scientists, and publishes 65 of the top 100 journals (based on the Web of Science 5-year impact-factor). The U.S. is home to many of the most highly-rated universities in the world. The U.S. is even more dominant in social and behavioral sciences, producing 24% of doctorates in 2008.

As a newly minted PhD, how should you evaluate a potential job outside the U.S.? The answer is likely to hinge on whether the U.S. offers inherent advantages to scientists whose productivity would fall if they located elsewhere. Proximity to a high concentration of top scientists that creates large knowledge spillovers, top journals and scientific conferences headquartered in the U.S., extensive financial resources devoted to R&D,

and a U.S. culture of academic competitiveness may all contribute to a special advantage in science. On the other hand, advances in communication technology and increased investment in science in other countries may have eliminated these advantages. Perhaps the United States has merely succeeded in attracting a large number of exceptional scientists who would be productive in any location, and the apparent advantage of doing science in the U.S. is all due to selection.


At the same time, many countries with relatively low

**... the negative impact of being outside the U.S. is large for scientists in countries with low GDP per capita but seems to be completely absent for rich countries.**

levels of scientific activity subsidize the costs of doctoral education for their citizens in countries with a cutting-edge research environment, but also require funded students to return to the home country after completing their studies. The goal of the return policies is to strengthen research in the sending countries. If these researchers are hurt by being forced to return, and if they would retain strong ties to their country and foster research there even if they remained in the U.S., the policies may be counter-productive.

In our research, we have addressed these issues by analyzing the publication and citation histories of a sample of U.S.-educated, foreign-born scientists, half of whom were funded by the Fulbright Foreign Student Program (also called the Fulbright Visiting Students Program). Fulbright is the main U.S. government program that brings students from other countries to pursue graduate study in the U.S. The State Department touts the Fulbright program as “our country’s premier vehicle for intellectual engagement with the rest of the world.”

continued on next page



Students who receive a Fulbright Scholarship for study in the U.S. come on a J-1 student visa that requires them, by law, to leave the U.S. when they finish their education and to spend at least two years in their home country before they can return to live in the U.S. Most other foreign graduate students are not subject to this requirement. Therefore, recipients of Fulbright Fellowships are far more likely to be working outside the United States. We exploit this difference to address the endogeneity of location.

We collected data on the location and publication histories of 244 pairs of foreign-born scientists who received U.S. PhD's between 1991 and 2005. Each pair consists of a Fulbright recipient and a non-recipient, matched as closely as possible on field, institution, year of PhD, country of origin and, often, advisor.

### **Location and Productivity**

Compared with those located outside the U.S., U.S.-located scientists produce more publications and more publications in high-impact journals (journals with an impact factor above the median for their field) each year. The difference is most stark between the U.S. and lower-income countries but still large for higher-income ones. These U.S.-located scientists' articles also receive significantly more citations and cite more recent literature. However, these comparisons are problematic if better scientists are more likely to remain in the U.S.

To address this problem we use Fulbright status to instrument for location. Although we constructed our Fulbright and control samples to be very similar in ability and background, there may still be differences in inherent research potential between the two groups. Therefore, we also control for background factors, including country of origin and pre-PhD publication record. In addition, we conduct a number of robustness checks, including propensity-score matching in which Fulbright reciprocity is only one determinant of the propensity to be in the U.S.

Our results are robust. Working outside the U.S. leads to fewer total and last-authored publications and fewer publications in high-impact journals, on average, and to fewer total citations to publications in high-impact journals. Further, the negative impact of being outside the U.S. is large for scientists in countries with low GDP per capita but seems to be completely absent for rich countries. Also, scientists in lower-income but not in higher-income countries cite older publications.

### **Return Requirements and Knowledge Diffusion**

So, if you are from a low-income country, returning home will reduce your research productivity, but can you justify the sacrifice by the benefit you give your native research community? Will returning help you bring home new knowledge or reduce the knowledge flow by leaving you less up-to-date? The answer to this question surely depends on how much physical presence affects your ability to share the knowledge you produce.

We analyze knowledge diffusion by citations to published articles in science and engineering journals. On average, there is a "Fulbright premium" in which Fulbrights from low-income countries are cited twice as much at home per article as controls from similar countries. This premium is not explained by a higher tendency among Fulbrights to publish in regional journals or in the scientific fields in which the home country has the greatest strength. Instead, the "Fulbright premium" appears to be entirely explained by the fact that Fulbrights are more likely to be located in their home countries than are controls without return requirements. So, for those who return to low-income countries, if they do publish they increase diffusion of science to their countries. However, they are less likely to publish.

Thus a scientist who returns to a low-income country publishes fewer papers, but each paper is better known at home, and the two effects cancel. Neither effect is observed for those returning to high-income countries.

Do our results extend to economists? One difference between economists and natural scientists is stay rates. In a 2010 Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education working paper, Michael Finn found that as of 2007, foreign students with economics PhDs were substantially less likely to stay in the U.S. than those in most natural sciences and engineering fields, although their stay rates were similar to other social sciences and agricultural science. Some 43% of 2002 economics PhDs were in the U.S. 5 years post-PhD, compared with 62% of all science and engineering. This may be because outside the U.S., there are more non-academic economics jobs than natural science and engineering non-academic jobs. However, we expect that many of our results will apply to researchers in economics. A research economist who locates in another high-income country should anticipate being just as successful in publishing as she would be in the U.S., and her research should have a similar impact as measured by citations both in the U.S. and in her home country. ■



## Academic Life in Australia

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The main national research funding agency for economists is the Australian Research Council (ARC). (For those doing health economics the NHMRC is also a possible source of funding.) Large grants (over a million) are possible and not that unusual. However, the track record is an important component of the evaluation process (as is the case in North America), and it can be difficult for junior academics to get large grants unless they team up with more established colleagues. Since the size of the market is smaller in Australia, the competition for grants is not as intense. We believe that for an academic at UNSW for example, the probability of receiving a large ARC grant is higher than for a comparable academic in the USA or Canada.

The sabbatical system is the best we have seen: an academic can take six months sabbatical every three years. While on sabbatical, the academic earns 100% of his/her salary, and there are various tax breaks and travel funding schemes that raise the real salary above 100%. It is understood that sabbatical leave is an important part of staying in touch with academics overseas.

### Life in Australia

Most universities in Australia are in large urban centers such as Sydney with a population of between 4 and 5 million or Melbourne with a population around 4 million. The cities offer an extremely vibrant multi-cultural experience, the arts are high-quality and well-attended, sports are an integral part of the culture, and beaches and wineries are always close by. And, as Australians say, the weather is fine.

An important aspect of life in Australia is that even in large cities, one does not experience the same level of social problems that often are found in America in terms of crime, poverty, and lack of community involvement. In brief, the quality of life in Australia is very high: the cities offer all the amenities of large urban centres yet one feels safe and relaxed.

### Conclusion

The quality of academic life in Australia is very high and in many ways is similar to what one expects in North America. This is not surprising since we are competing with universities all over the world in recruiting academics; this competition pushes us towards accepting the

best features of academic research environments found internationally.

The distance from Australia to the rest of the world is a feature that cannot be changed although its impact may be moderated. Technology does make long distance co-authorship easier than ever before, but it is important to establish the networks that make this possible. This could be difficult for a junior academic who does not travel. On the other hand, for an academic who wants to travel, the funding is available, it can be done and many people like it.

Personally, we found the move from Vancouver, Canada, to Sydney to be easy and rewarding. We adjusted to life in Sydney immediately, and we have managed our professional careers as we would have in other countries. We have co-authors in different countries, and we travel a lot each year for research and personal reasons. The quality of life in Sydney and in Australia generally is very high. A short time walking around Sydney shows how vibrant, dynamic, sophisticated and cosmopolitan the city truly is. In many ways, the research and academic life mirrors this.

### Summer Economics Fellowship Opportunities

Sponsored by the American Economic Association and the National Science Foundation, Summer Economics Fellowships are available to senior graduate students and junior faculty. During their residency, fellows participate as members of the research community while engaged in a research project of their own choosing. Fellows will be mentored by experienced economists both on scientific issues, and career issues such as negotiating publications, the job market, and advancement strategies. Fellows are encouraged to present a research seminar at the sponsoring agency during their fellowship. Fellows are typically either junior faculty, postdocs or graduate students at the dissertation stage. Fellows are to be chosen by the program with the agreement of the sponsoring institution in line with the goal of advancing the participation of women and underrepresented minorities in the economics profession, the fit of a candidate with the activities of the research group at the sponsoring institution, and the value of the proposed research to advancing the sponsoring institution's own goals. See the summer fellowship website (<http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/summerfellows/>) for more details and application information.

## Economics Job in China

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and Peking University, do not have many established senior faculty members who have returned from overseas. Second, many schools do not have seminar series that are comparable to those in leading research institutions. Hence, you will not have frequent exposure to the sharpest minds and the newest ideas as doctoral students in world-class programs do. You have to do things to alleviate these problems: keeping in touch with your advisers and other senior people in your field, going to high-quality conferences, and paying short-term visits to leading economics departments. You can also ask the department or the school to invite leading scholars in your field. In many cases, the department or the school is willing to do this.

In terms of monetary compensation, most Chinese universities don't pay as much as US, Hong Kong, and Singapore universities. The annual salaries for assistant

professors are between 250k and 400k RMB (\$40,000 to \$60,000). In addition, there is usually an annual housing subsidy of around 50k RMB. Salaries for senior faculty members are about twice as much, but they are generally negotiated, as each case is different. There is sometimes external funding from government agencies or private corporations that supplements regular salaries.

Finally, I should briefly discuss where to live. Most Chinese know about the cities where major Chinese universities are located and can form their preferences. Non-Chinese who do not know China and its cities well must do some serious research as well as soul-searching. If you are language challenged, the safe bets would be Beijing and Shanghai: Beijing if you like Washington, Shanghai if you like New York. The choice is wide-open for the more adventurous type, although you can hardly go wrong with Shanghai, where the city never sleeps. ■



### In Memory of Anna Schwartz's Contributions to Economics

*A Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960*

Anna Jacobson Schwartz, a pioneering figure in economics, passed away in June. Schwartz was best known for her collaboration with Milton Friedman on *A*

*Monetary History of the United States, 1867–1960*, published in 1963. She also authored or co-authored many other influential books and papers. A leading financial historian, she was an expert on monetary and banking statistics and policy in the United States and Britain.

Schwartz and Friedman argued that too-tight monetary policy by the Federal Reserve—the “Great Contraction”—during the 1930s played a pivotal role in turning the 1929 stock market crash into the Great Depression. Their work revolutionized thinking on the importance of money in the economy.

Schwartz worked at the National Bureau of Economic Research for decades. She met Friedman while working there, when he and his wife, Rose, heard from mutual friends that Schwartz might have a baby

carriage to lend. Arthur Burns, who was head of the NBER at the time, suggested that Schwartz and Friedman work together. In an oral history conducted by Claudia Goldin, available at <http://www.nber.org/nberhistory/oralhistories2.html>, Schwartz commented that her understanding of economics really began when she started working with Friedman.

Schwartz received an undergraduate degree from Barnard College at age 18. She then entered the PhD program in economics at Columbia University, from which she ultimately received her PhD at age 48. She and her husband, Isaac, raised four children.

Schwartz was a Distinguished Fellow of the American Economic Association and the recipient of nine honorary degrees. She served as executive director of the U.S. Gold Commission, which was charged with making recommendations about the role of gold in the U.S. monetary system. Her last NBER working paper, “Epilogue: Foreign-Exchange-Market Operations in the Twenty-First Century,” coauthored with Michael Bordo and Owen Humpage, was issued in April 2012.

## Eckel Receives Bell Award

continued from page 1

(CSWEP), 12:30–2:15 PM on January 4, 2013.

Professor Eckel has been a leader in experimental economics for several decades. Working with many collaborators including students as well as faculty and supported by numerous grants, her experimental studies cover a wide array of topics and appear in prestigious academic journals. Professor Eckel has served as a program director for the NSF, editor of the *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, and director of the American National Election Studies Board of Overseers. Over the years she has been the recipient of numerous teaching awards and directed a steady stream of PhD students. Known as a tireless advocate for the careers of women economists and described as “tenacious” in her commitment to mentoring the next generation of female economists, she has not only served as mentor to many, but also served as a role model of effective mentoring. Professor Eckel has been unusually effective in helping women faculty network with each other. She was instrumental in bringing women into leadership positions in major economic organizations including the Southern Economic Association and the Economic Science Association. Her own research agenda, which focuses in part on gender differences in decision-making, has made important and lasting contributions to our understanding of social relationships. The totality of her contributions has positively

impacted the careers of many women in the economics profession.

Professor Eckel holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Virginia. Prior to joining Texas A&M she was the Director of the Center for Behavioral and Experimental Economic Science at the University of Texas at Dallas and Director of the Laboratory for the Study of Human Thought and Actions at Virginia Tech University.

Named after the first chair of CSWEP, the Carolyn Shaw Bell Award was created in January 1998 as part of the 25th Anniversary celebration of the founding of CSWEP. Prior to her death in 2006, Bell was Katharine Coman Professor Emerita at Wellesley College. The Bell Award is given annually to an individual who has furthered the status of women in the economics profession, through example, achievements, increasing our understanding of how women can advance in the economics profession, or mentoring others. Previous winners of this award include Sharon Oster (2011), Elizabeth Hoffman (2010), Elizabeth E. Bailey (2009), Anne Carter (2008), Olivia S. Mitchell (2007), Barbara Fraumeni (2006), Claudia Goldin (2005), Barbara Bergmann (2004), Robin L. Bartlett (2003), Margaret Garritsen de Vries (2002), Francine Blau (2001), Marianne Ferber (2001), Eva Mueller (2000), Sandra Ohrn Moose (1999), and Alice M. Rivlin (1998). ■

## Mikusheva Honored

continued from page 1

to econometric theory. Her research, which combines a powerful command of econometric theory with a keen interest in developing tools that will be useful for tackling problems in applied econometric practice, has advanced econometric inference in two important areas. The first provides solutions to the challenging problem of forming accurate confidence intervals for a broad class of time series models used in applied macroeconomic research, in which data are generated by a stochastic process with persistent (unit root) shocks. Her second body of work, addressing inference in weakly-identified models, has provided new tools for hypothesis testing in this increasingly-important class of econometric models. She has applied these to analyze parameter estimates from dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models, which are widely used to design and evaluate macroeconomic policy.

Professor Mikusheva holds a PhD in Economics from Harvard University, and a PhD in Probability and

Statistics from Moscow State University. In addition to her research accomplishments, Professor Mikusheva is an outstanding educator, and has been recognized as the MIT Economics Department Graduate Teacher of the Year.

The Elaine Bennett Research Prize is given in memory of Elaine Bennett, who made significant contributions to economic theory and experimental economics during her short professional career, and who mentored many women economists at the start of their careers. Previous winners of this prize (with current affiliations) are Erica Field (Duke University), Amy Finkelstein (MIT), Monika Piazzesi (Stanford University), Marianne Bertrand (University of Chicago), Esther Duflo (MIT), Susan Athey (Harvard University) and Judith Chevalier (Yale University). ■

# Serena Ng Biography

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University of Michigan, an associate professor at the John Hopkins University and Boston College, and an assistant professor at the University of Montreal. I was the co-editor of the *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* from 2007 to 2009. I am currently on the editorial board of several journals, including the *Journal of Economic Literature*, *Econometric Theory* and *Journal of Econometrics*. I was also president of CEANA (Chinese Economics Association of North America) from 2009 to 2011.

My primary research interest is theoretical and empirical analysis of time series and panel data, especially as they relate to macroeconomic research. My work can be loosely organized into three categories. I have written extensively on how lag length selection affects the size and power of unit root tests and on the econometric analysis of large dimensional panel data. These are datasets with many cross-section units and a large number of time series observations. Co-author Jushan Bai and I developed statistical procedures to estimate the number of latent factors, to test if the factors and the idiosyncratic errors are non-stationary, and to conduct inference when the estimated factors in place of latent variables in regressors. We showed how inference can be conducted when the estimated factors are subsequently used in regression and forecasting exercises. The results can be applied to test whether observable variables span the space of the latent factors as predicted by models in macroeconomic and finance. More recently, I have turned my attention to the

econometrics of DSGE (dynamic stochastic general equilibrium) models. Co-author Ivana Komunjer and I have developed necessary and sufficient conditions so that practitioners can decide if a DSGE model is identified.

As is evident from my work, I am neither a mainstream econometrician nor a mainstream macroeconomist. This research style is heavily influenced by my experience at the Bank of Canada, where I was a research officer of the Special Studies unit of the Research department before attending graduate school at Princeton. I had intended to write my thesis on macroeconomics, but my two advisors (Angus Deaton and Pierre Perron) convinced me that I could take empirical work to a different level if I took the econometrics seriously. While most of my work has an econometrics component, I try not to lose sight that the methodology is developed to help answer an economic question.

One thing that is giving me increasingly more satisfaction is working with students. Undergraduate students start the semester not knowing how to run a regression; a year later they want to use econometrics in their thesis. This is a rewarding feeling. I also realize that I can have an impact on the path that my graduate students take, in the same way that my advisors have guided me. I just feel fortunate that I am paid to do something that I enjoy.

## Mentoring and Professional Development Readings on CSWEP Webpage

Participants in our CeMENT mentoring workshops receive binders of professional development materials related to publishing, teaching, grants, etc. These materials are now available to everyone on CSWEP's webpage. Visit <http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/mentoring/reading.php> for advice on dealing with referees and editors, applying for tenure, balancing work and life, and much more.

## Changes in CSWEP Hospitality Room at AEA/ASSA Meetings

CSWEP will continue its tradition of providing a Hospitality Room with tables and pitchers of water at the AEA/ASSA meetings in January. Please stop by to take a break, and use the room to meet up with colleagues and friends. CSWEP will no longer provide breakfast items and coffee in the room every day. Instead, CSWEP is funding an important new initiative: the CSWEP mentoring/networking breakfast for junior economists. Please see the announcement on the [back page](#) of this newsletter and encourage junior women to register for this exciting new program



## CSWEP Sponsored Sessions at the 2013 ASSA/AEA Annual Meeting

January 4–6, 2013

Manchester Grand Hyatt, San Diego, CA

### Gender-related Sessions

January 5, 2013 8:00 am

Molly A & B, Manchester Grand Hyatt

#### Quasi Experimental Evidence on Gender Differences (J1)

*Presiding:* Shelly Lundberg, University of California–Santa Barbara

*Explaining Gender Differences in Competitiveness*, Ingvild Almas, Alexander W. Cappelle, Kjell G. Salvanes, Erik O. Sorensen, Bertil Tungodden, all from NHH Norwegian School of Economics

*Gender Roles and Intra-Household Allocation: Identifying Differences in the Incentives to Hide Money across Spouses in Ghana*, Carolina Castilla, Colgate University; Thomas Walker, World Bank

*What Happens When a Woman Wins a Close Election? Evidence from Brazil*, Ugo Troiano, Harvard University; Fernanda Brollo, University of Alicante

*Are Women Better Multitaskers in the Home Than Men? New Experimental Evidence*, Gigi foster, University of New South Wales; Charlene Kalenkoski, Ohio University

*Discussants:*

Daniele Paserman, Boston University  
Shelly Lundberg, University of California–Santa Barbara  
Stefano Gagliaducci, University of Rome  
Peter Kuhn, University of California–Santa Barbara

January 5, 2013 10:15 am

Edward C, Manchester Grand Hyatt

#### Gender, Trade and Productivity Shocks (J1)

*Presiding:* Claudia Olivetti, Boston University

*Offshoring and the Task Composition of Firms: Is There a Gender Component?* Giovanni Peri, University of California–Davis; Jennifer Poole, University of California–Santa Cruz

*Gender Empowerment in 19th Century Sweden: Using Historical Data to Assess the Effects of Trade Shocks on Women's Economic Empowerment*, Emilia Simeonova, Tufts University; Andreas Madestam, Stockholm University

*Men, Women, and Machines: How Trade Impacts Gender Inequality*, Chinhui Juhn, University of Houston; Gergely Ujhelyi, University of Houston; Carolina Villegas-Sanchez, University of Houston

*The German “Rosie the Riveter”: The Long-Term Effects of Postwar Reconstruction on Family Formation and Fertility*, Melanie Khamis, Wesleyan University; Mevlude Akbulut-Yuksel, Dalhousie University, IZA, and HiCN; Mutlu Yuksel, Dalhousie University and IZA

*Discussants:*

Gordon B. Dahl, University of California–San Diego  
Melissa A. Thomasson, Miami University of Ohio  
David Dorn, CEMFI  
Claudia Olivetti, Boston University

### CSWEP Health and Development

January 6, 2013 8:00 am

Manchester G, Manchester Grand Hyatt

#### Women and Labor Markets (J1)

*Presiding:* Donna Ginther, University of Kansas

*Sexual Violence against Women and Labor Market Outcomes*, Joseph J. Sabia, San Diego State University; Angela Dills, Providence College; Jeffrey Desimone, University of Maryland

*The Impact of Affirmative Action on the Employment of Minorities and Women over Three Decades: 1973–2003*, Fidan Ana Kurtulus, University of Massachusetts–Amherst

*The Earned Income Tax Credit for Single Mothers: Insurance without Disincentives*, Kartik Athreya, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond; Nicole Simpson, Colgate University; Devin Reilly, University of Pennsylvania

*School Calendars, Child Care Availability and Maternal Employment*, Jennifer Graves, University of Oklahoma

*Discussants:*

Kevin Lang, Boston University  
Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes, San Diego State University  
Susan Averett, Lafayette College  
Donna Ginther, University of Kansas

January 4, 2013 2:30 pm

Randle B, Manchester Grand Hyatt

#### Developments in Health and Population Economics (I1)

*Presiding:* Jody Sindelar (Yale University)

*Immigrant Networks and the Take-Up of Disability Programs: Evidence from U.S. Census Data*, Delia Furtado, University of Connecticut; Nikolaos Theodoropoulos, University of Cyprus

*Explaining the Birth Order Effect: The Role of Prenatal and Early Postnatal Conditions*, Jee-Yeon K. Lehmann, University of Houston; Ana Nuevo-Chiquero, University of Barcelona; Marian Vidal-Fernandez, University of New South Wales

*The Impact of Childhood Health on Adult Educational Attainment: Evidence from Mandatory School Vaccination Laws*, Dara N. Lee, University of Missouri

*Inheritances, Intergenerational Transfers, and the Accumulation of Health*, Katherine Carman, Tilburg University

Discussants:

Shelly Lundberg, University of California–Santa Barbara  
Steven Stern, University of Virginia

**January 5, 2013 2:30 pm**

**Gregory A & B, Manchester Grand Hyatt**

### **Health Economics in Developing Countries (I1)**

*Presiding:* Shelley White-Means, University of Tennessee

*When to Invest in Early Childhood: Medium-Term Effects of the Nicaraguan Conditional Cash Transfer on Cognitive Functioning and Educational Attainment*, Tania Barham, University of Colorado-Boulder; Karen Macours, Paris School of Economics; John Maluccio, Middlebury College

*Can the Major Public Works Program in India Serve as Buffer against Negative Shocks? A Panel Study using Sibling Fixed Effects from Andhra Pradesh, India*, Aparajita Dasgupta, University of California–Riverside

*ART Availability and Household Health: Evidence from Zambia*, Adrienne M. Lucas, University of Delaware; Nicholas L. Wilson, Williams College

*Land Rights for Women and Child Health in Vietnam*, Nidhiya Menon, Brandeis University; Yana Van Der Meulen Rodgers, Rutgers University

Discussants:

Adriana Lleras-Muney, University of California–Los Angeles; Erica Field, Duke University; Frank Sloan, Duke University; Marjorie B. McElroy, Duke University

**January 6, 2013 10:15 am**

**Manchester Grand Hyatt, Manchester E**

### **Developments in Health and Insurance (I1)**

*Presiding:* Frank Sloan, Duke University

*The Original Introduction of Medicaid: Impact on Disparities in Health and the Use of Health Care*, Douglas Almond, Columbia University; Sandra L. Decker, National Center for Health Statistics; Kosali I. Simon, Cornell University

*Heterogeneity in Health State Dependence of Utility*, Meenakshi Beri, Wayne State University; Jennifer Ward-Batts, Wayne State University

*Health Insurance and the College Premium*, Linnea Polgreen, University of Iowa; Anson Ho, Kansas State University

*Disability Insurance and Health in Europe and the US*, Enrica Croda, Ca' Foscari University of Venice; Jonathan Skinner, Dartmouth College

Discussants:

Chinhui Juhn, University of Houston  
Petra Todd, University of Pennsylvania

## **Western Economic Association Meeting Call for Papers**

*June 28–July 2, 2013*

*Grand Hyatt, Seattle, WA*

CSWEP will be sponsoring sessions at the 2013 Western Economic Association International (WEAI) meetings. The deadline for submission of session proposals to CSWEP is January 14, 2013.

*One or two sessions are available for persons submitting an entire session (3 or 4 papers) or a complete panel on a specific topic in any area of economics.* The organizers should prepare a proposal for a session (including chair, abstracts, and discussants) or panel (including chair and participants) and submit by email before January 14, 2013.

*One or two additional sessions will be organized by the CSWEP Western representative.* Abstracts for papers in the topic areas of gender or race/ethnicity; economic demography; economics education or the economics of education are particularly solicited. Abstracts in other areas are also welcome.

Please email complete session proposals, panel discussion proposals, or abstracts (1-2 pages, include names of authors, affiliations, addresses, email contacts, paper title) by January 14, 2013 to:

Jennifer Imazeki, CSWEP Western Representative  
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Please note that this submission is separate from any submission sent in response to the WEAI's general call for papers. For more information on the WEAI meetings, please see <http://www.weai.org/AnnualConf>. CSWEP is unable to provide travel assistance to meeting participants. Please make other arrangements for covering travel and meeting costs. ■

## BRAG BOX

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

**Marianne Bertrand**, the Chris P. Dialynas Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, was elected a Fellow of the Society of Labor Economists.

**Cecilia Conrad**, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean at Pomona College, was named Director of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation’s fellowship program, a.k.a. the “genius grants.”

**Sara Fisher Ellison**, Senior Lecturer in Economics at MIT, was awarded the *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics* Best Paper Prize with her co-author, Glenn Ellison.

**Veronica Guerrieri**, Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, was awarded an Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship.

**Christiana Hilmer** was promoted to Professor of Economics at San Diego State University.

**Seema Jayachandran**, Associate Professor of Economics at Northwestern University, was awarded an Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship and an NSF CAREER grant.

**Mary Lopez** was awarded tenure and promoted to Associate Professor of Economics at Occidental College.

**Lisa Lynch**, Dean and Maurice B. Hexter Professor of Social and Economic Policy at the Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, is President-Elect of the Labor and Employment Research Association.

**Smriti Rao** was awarded tenure and promoted to Associate Professor of Economics at Assumption College.

**Hélène Rey**, Professor of Economics at London Business School, was awarded the first Birgit Grodal Award. The European Economic Association awards this prize bi-annually to a European-based female economist who has made a significant contribution to the economics profession. The award is named after Birgit Grodal, who was the first female elected President of the EEA but sadly passed away before she was due to take up her presidency.

**Denise Stanley** was promoted to Professor of Economics at California State University, Fullerton.

**Paula Stephan**, Professor of Economics at Georgia State University, was elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

**Petia Topalova**, a visiting scholar at the Center for International Development at Harvard University and an economist at the International Monetary Fund, was awarded the *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* Best Paper Prize.

**Catherine Tucker**, the Mark Hyman Jr. Career Development Professor and Associate Professor of Marketing at MIT Sloan School of Management, was awarded an NSF CAREER grant.

**Janet Yellen**, Vice Chair of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was elected a Distinguished Fellow of the American Economic Association.

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## Upcoming Regional Meetings:

### Midwest Economics Association

<http://web.grinell.edu/mea>

2013 Annual Meeting, March 22-24, 2013

Columbus, OH: Sheraton Columbus Hotel at Capitol Sq.

### Eastern Economic Association

<http://www.ramapo.edu/eea/conference.html>

2013 Annual Meeting, May 9-11, 2013

New York, NY: Sheraton New York Hotel and Towers

### Western Economics Association

<http://www.weainternational.org/>

88th Annual Conference, June 28-July 2, 2013

Seattle, WA: Grand Hyatt

### Southern Economics Association

<http://www.southerneconomic.org/>

2013 Annual Conference, November 23-25, 2013

Tampa, FL: Tampa Marriott and Waterside Hotel and Marina

## Mentoring & Networking Breakfast

CSWEP is hosting its inaugural mentoring/networking breakfast for junior economists at the AEA/ASSA meetings on **Saturday, January 5, 2013, from 7-10 am**. Senior female economists will be on hand to provide mentoring advice and networking opportunities in an informal setting. A light continental breakfast will be available. Junior economists who have completed their PhD in the past 6 years and graduate students who are on the job market are encouraged to attend. To pre-register, send an email to [terra.mckinnish@colorado.edu](mailto:terra.mckinnish@colorado.edu) with the subject heading "CSWEP breakfast" containing your name, current institution and position title, and year and institution of PhD.

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