



# American Economic Association

1983 Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

Professor Barbara R. Bergmann, CSWEP Box W, Department of Economics  
University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, Area 301, 454-4181

## NEWSLETTER

ALETA ASLANI STYERS, EDITOR  
(212) 669-2932

Spring, 1983

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### COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The AEA through CSWEP has attempted to advance the status and visibility of women economists since 1972. Progress has been made, albeit more slowly than many hoped.

The program of the AEA 1982 meeting was reviewed to determine the presence of women. We used first names as an indicator, and therefore subjected ourselves to measurement error. Multi-authored papers were divided into fractions based upon the number of authors.

	AEA		Joint Sessions	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chair	85.1	14.9	87.5	12.5
Papers	86.2	13.8	93.9	6.1
Discussions	93.9	6.1	93.3	6.7

### HOW TO GET ON THE AEA ANNUAL PROGRAM (and we don't mean the CSWEP sessions, either)

The program for the December 1984 AEA meetings is being assembled right now. It is in the course of being arranged by nominee-for-President Prof. Charles Kindleberger of MIT. If you want to give a paper, and get it published in the May, 1985 AER, along with all the big boys, write today offering to arrange a session concerning the general topic of your paper. Naturally, the session will turn out to include your paper. What else? In future years, you can start your campaign to get on the program the minute you get your ballot in the mail tipping you off as to who the new President is to be. That's the way the boys do it!

BARBARA R. BERGMANN, CSWEP Chair  
University of Maryland

IRMA ADIEMAN, University of California-Berkeley

MONIQUE P. GARRELY, World Bank

JANE C. GOULF, Wittenberg University

JOAN G. HAWORTH, Florida State University

JOSEPH A. PUGHMAN, Brookings Institution

CORDELLA W. REIMER, Hunter College

NANCY D. RUGGLES, Yale University

ALETA ASLANI STYERS, Western Electric  
GAIL R. WILFENSKY, National Center for Health  
Service Research

W. ARTHUR LEWIS, *ex officio*  
President, American Economic Association  
Princeton University



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University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, Area 301. 454.4181

May 23, 1983

Prof. Edward P. Lazear, Editor  
Journal of Labor Economics  
1101 East 58th Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60637

Dear Professor Lazear:

We have just received the first issue of your Journal, and it looks like an estimable enterprise. I and my colleagues on the AEA Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession are distressed, however, at the composition of the editorial board. Of the sixteen people listed as "editor", "associate editor", member of the "editorial board", all are male.

We find this distressing for a number of reasons. First, the masthead carries to one and all the message, whether consciously intended or not, that you consider there to be no women in the field of labor whom you would consider worthy of exercising editorial judgement in selecting articles and shaping general policy, and whom you would like to honor with membership on the Board.

The second reason for our distress concerns the likely product of the present Board's deliberations. The field of labor is one in which sex roles are extremely important. Women are more than half of the population, and more than forty percent of the U.S. labor force. The labor market issues affecting them are controversial and increasingly important. The Board needs to understand these issues from more than one point of view, needs to understand their importance, and needs to address them fairly.

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BARBARA R. BERGMANN, CSWEP Chair  
University of Maryland

IRMA ADLEMAN, University of California Berkeley

MONIQUE P. GARRITY, World Bank

LESLIE C. GREEN, University of Michigan

JOAN G. HAWORTH, Florida State University

JOSEPH A. PICHMAN, Brookings Institution

CORDELLIA W. REISERS, Hunter College

ALLA ANJANI SEYMEN, Western Electric  
GAIL R. WILENSKY, National Center for Health  
Service Research

W. ARTHUR LEWIS, ex officio  
President, American Economic Association

We would not like to impute bias to this distinguished board. However, just because they are all men, your present Board might be less hospitable to articles dealing with issues relating to sex roles, in contrast to the treatment afforded such issues by a Board on which included both sexes. Again, one might pardonably predict that those articles treating sex roles which would be most appreciated and understood by your present Board would be articles which make traditional assumptions about sex roles in the economy. Women economists may well be more sensitive to current realities in this regard.

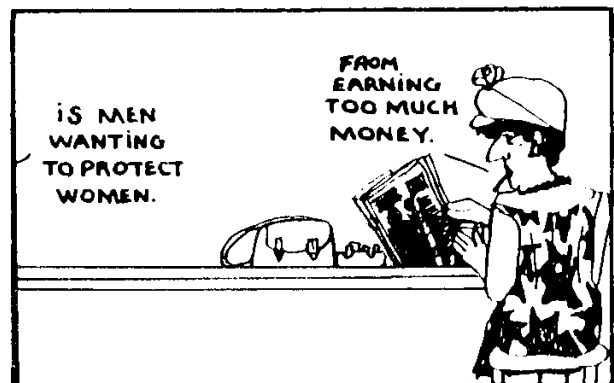
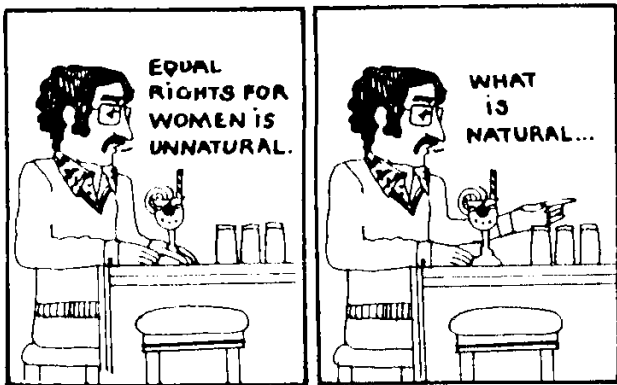
Which brings us to the question of representation. If you were running a journal about the affairs of a group of people of whom 60 percent were Americans and 40 percent were French, we do think that you would be likely to put some French people on the Board of Editors, if you knew of any fit to serve.

I and the Committee believe that you should immediately reconstitute your editorial board to include women.

Very truly yours,



Barbara R. Bergmann,  
Chair, CSWEP



CSWEP EAST

CSWEP sponsored two sessions at the Eastern Economic Association annual meeting in Boston on March 11, 1983. One was a roundtable discussion of women economists' career strategies and professional mobility, organized by Barbara Sawtelle of Simmons College.

The participants, who candidly shared their own career experiences and observations, were Edith Durand, Vice President and Economist of the Investment Division of the First National Bank of Boston; Ann Friedlaender, Chairperson of the Economics Department at M.I.T.; Joan Greenwood, Vice President of Charles River Associates; Alicia Munnell, Vice President and Economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Gail Wilensky, Senior Research Manager of the National Center for Health Services Research; and Helen Ladd of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, who moderated the discussion. Their first-hand comments about a wide variety of career paths made the session both informative and inspiring.

The roundtable was tape-recorded for possible future use in informing women about careers in economics. For more information about this material, contact Barbara Sawtelle, Dept. of Economics, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 738-3156.

The second CSWEP-sponsored session at the March 1983 EEA meeting was composed of three research papers. Andrea Beller of the University of Illinois-Urbana spoke on "Trends in Occupational Segregation by Sex, 1960-1990." Nadja Zalokar of Haverford College presented "Male-Female Differences in Occupational Choice and the Demand for General and Occupation-Specific Human Capital." Joan McCrea of the University of Texas at Arlington spoke on "The Economic Role of Women in Israel." Teresa Amott of Wellesley College chaired the session, and she and Cordelia Reimers of Hunter College were the discussants.

HR 100 MANDATES UNISEX INSURANCE\*

A bill now being considered by the Congress would make a very significant change in the way insurance companies do business. H.R. 100 would remove their right to offer different rates and packages to men and women. Under the bill, women will gain better pensions and annuity benefits and will be enabled to buy disability insurance on the same terms that men do, but they would pay more for life insurance, and the parents of young girls would pay more for car insurance.

The "unisex" bill is being opposed by the insurance industry which claims that the present sex-segregated rate structure is the only fair one, and that forcing equal rates and equal benefits would hurt women more than it would help them. This view of the bill is apparently not shared by feminist groups, such as the Women's Equity Action League, whose President, mathematician-lawyer Dr. Mary Gray has been a tireless campaigner for its principles for at least a decade.

The foremost concern of the women's groups is pensions. Many employers already offer unisex pension plans. However, insurance companies (particularly TIAA-CREF in the university pension field) peddle plans to employers which provide to their female retirees lower monthly payments than to male retirees with equivalent service credits. This despite a Supreme Court ruling that such arrangements constitute sex discrimination. An Act of Congress would save years of duplicate lawsuits.

Women as a group do cost more to

provide with pension checks of a given amount than men as a group, because on average women live to collect more checks. However, nonsmokers live longer and thus cost more to service than smokers, and thin people cost more than fat ones. No insurance company seems to have suggested to employers that thin non-smokers should have to live on less in their old age. Nor have insurance companies suggested to employers that their white retirees should in justice get lower pensions than their black retirees, who have higher death rates. Why are women the only group to have been singled out for this kind of treatment?

The answers given by the insurance companies and the women's groups to that question are very different. The companies say that these other factors are more difficult to detect or measure than sex, and their effect on mortality more uncertain. The women's groups, on the other hand, argue that the real answer is that employers are always on the lookout for ways to save money on their women employees. They believe that the insurance companies who sell employers pension plans play along with employers by offering sex-segregated plans. For a given level of benefits to male employees, sex-segregated plans cost employers less than plans giving men and women the same benefits.

The view that insurance companies have been aiding and abetting discriminating employers is buttressed by at least one item of hard evidence: the insurance companies like TIAA-CREF, while piously urging the unfairness to males of unisex pensions were at the same time peddling group life insurance plans to employ-

ers that paid men and women equal benefits.

Those advocating and those opposing legislation requiring unisex insurance also focus their attention on disability insurance, although both sides have avoided explicit discussions of the central issue. Insurance companies are quite reluctant to sell disability insurance to women on any terms, much less on the same terms as they offer men. The companies consider malingering more likely and less easily detectable in women than in men. They are concerned that women, particularly married women, would be tempted to initiate or prolong baseless disability claims, because of the ease with which they could revert to a housewife role while falsely but successfully claiming inability to do paid work. The companies worry that if they were forced to provide unisex disability insurance, it would have to be high priced, and the disability insurance business they currently do with men would suffer.

On the other hand, an increasingly large group of business and professional women, many of them the sole supporters of families, need access to disability insurance at rates which are a reasonable reflection of the true risk of disablement. They argue that the insurance industry's fears of widespread malingering are based, not on experience or research, but on hunches about women's attitudes.

\*Text provided by Barbara Bergmann

CATALYST - CAREER WOMEN'S AGENT  
FOR PROGRESSIVE CHANGE\*

Catalyst, a national nonprofit organization was founded in 1962 to promote the full participation of women in business and the professions. Twenty-one years of experience, a board of directors of business and professional leaders, and strong financial support from the corporate community has positioned Catalyst as a leader in identifying and addressing issues relating to career women.

In 1962, when Felice Schwartz organized Catalyst, many thought she was involving herself in a minor problem--the discontent among educated women who were frustrated after their children had grown and left home. They felt inadequate, ambivalent and guilty at the thought of leaving home. Catalyst's first book was addressed to them. It was called, How to Go to Work When Your Husband Is Against It, Your Children Aren't Old Enough and There's Nothing You Can Do Anyway. By contrast, one of the five books Catalyst has recently written helps high school girls decide whether to be an astronaut or a Supreme Court judge.

In 1962, the corporate world would not talk with Catalyst about the "returning woman" who wanted to work only part time. So with the assistance of five college presidents and government funds, Catalyst helped to fill then current shortages of teachers, public welfare workers and counselors by demonstrating that these women, working half-time, could be more productive and effective than many full-time workers. By 1970, women's self-perception and expectations had changed, legislation had been enacted and corporate middle managers were beginning to talk to Ms. Schwartz. But they still believed that women would go home and they did not, for the most part, support Catalyst financially.

\* Text provided by Catalyst.

Finally, in 1972, the Kellogg, Ford, Mellon and Rockefeller foundations launched the Catalyst national program with funding for a three-year period. Today, Catalyst works and talks with people at every level of business. They are interested and concerned and they know that women's entry into the workforce is irreversible and that in the future, there will be a leadership shortage that women, a well-trained resource, can fill. Today, all of Catalyst's ongoing support comes from corporations, while special projects are funded in part by private foundations.

Established before the second wave of the women's movement, Catalyst has acted as an agent for progressive change, anticipating and identifying critical employment issues. It has created and continues to develop a range of programs and services responsive to the needs of its many constituencies--women at all career levels, employers, women corporate directors, educators, two-career families, undergraduates and students making career and life decisions, and government policy makers. Catalyst's emphasis has changed since its founding in accordance with the changing needs of women.

Catalyst has designed programs, products and services to meet three major goals:

- . Furthering the upward mobility of women by helping to make corporate attitudes and practices more responsive to women and two-career families, so that both women and men are maximally productive;
- . Reconciling the needs of the workplace and the family by introducing new options for child care and by reassessing division of responsibilities within families so that women as well as men are free to pursue their careers with a minimum of stress; and

- . Expanding career options for women of all ages, especially high school and college students, by informing them of the range of career opportunities open to them and of the need to plan career and family goals.

Catalyst's current programs and services include:

- . Corporate Board Resource (CBR)  
A service to assist corporations in identifying qualified women for their boards.
- . The Women Directors' Roundtable  
A program that marshals the talents of women directors to bring new perspectives to corporate boards through a series of national symposia with leaders in business, government, and academia on critical issues impacting corporate policy and practice.
- . Corporate Program  
A program to collect and analyze information and to report on barriers to women's productivity and advancement in the corporation.
- . Career and Family Center  
Develops programs, such as the Corporate Child Care Resource and "The Two-Career Couple" undergraduate course, to explore new policies, stimulate discussion, and disseminate information on issues that affect two-career families and their corporate employers.
- . National Network of Career Resource Centers  
220 affiliated counseling centers serving several hundred thousand women annually.
- . Library and Audiovisual Center  
A comprehensive career resource library open to the public that features printed materials, films, videotapes, and filmstrips pertaining to women and employment.

#### . Career Publications and Audiovisual Materials

Books, videotapes, and filmstrips covering such topics as career opportunities, job hunting, career advancement, and skill development.

Women have made remarkable progress in the last 10 years. For the first time, women are preparing for leadership positions; they now comprise 52% of undergraduates, 50% of law students, 33% of MBA candidates, and 15% of engineering students. Today women are entering the corporate world with an intense focus on their careers. This new generation of women is being recruited, trained, and promoted. Many aspire to the highest management levels and corporate directorship is an integral component of their career plans.

Over the next twenty years Catalyst will continue to foster the full participation of women in business and the professions by helping to solve the problems that impede their productivity and, thereby, their upward mobility.

In the words of Felice Schwartz, the organization's founder and president, "Catalyst does not measure progress in numbers. It feels it will have succeeded when the whole range of family and career options is open to men and women and when they are free to choose whatever options they wish."

#### SOUTHEAST WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT COALITION

You don't have to live in the Southeast to enjoy the highly substantive Newsletter of the SOUTHEAST WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT COALITION. Contains interesting news and discussions on efforts and reefforts to cure discriminatory conditions and has news on other issues related to women. (Write P.O. Box 1357 Lexington, Ky. 40590; (606)269-7298.)

WOMEN IN THE NEWS\*

Susan Philips was recently nominated to become permanent chairperson of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Ms. Philips received her B.A. from Agnes Scott College and her Ph.D. in finance and economics from Louisiana State University. At the University of Iowa she was associate vice president of finance and university services after serving on the finance faculty. She spent two years as an economic fellow at the Securities Exchange Commission (S.E.C.) and as an economic policy fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Ms. Philips is the author of numerous publications on options commodity futures and security regulation. The commodity trading industry is expanding rapidly, perhaps more rapidly than any other financial industry, and the Commission has been actively involved in this expansion.

Ms. Philips has earned high marks for financial expertise, hard work, management skills and a "rational and intelligent approach to issues" according to the New York Times. Her only lack is that she is largely unknown in the industry and on Capital Hill. Indeed, quite simply, she is not a part of "the old boy's network."

WOMEN ECONOMISTS AT WORK\*

We are considering publishing abstracts or titles of research work in progress by or concerning women economists. This issue presents two such abstracts.

"POOR, SICK, AND UNINSURED"

GAIL WILENSKY AND MARC BECK

## ABSTRACT

Given the current political and economic environment, it is unlikely that any major new health initiatives will be implemented. An earlier study indicated that about 15% or 5 million of the poor

\*We would appreciate readers' contributions for these columns. Send to Aleta Aslani Styers, Box 7, The Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, New York 10017

in the late 1970's were completely without health insurance coverage. We estimate that it would have cost about \$1 billion in 1977 to have covered in a Medicaid type program the 1.4 million uninsured poor who were sick and about \$1.6 billion in 1982. We estimate that at least an additional 4.8 million of the increase in the poverty population since 1977 are uninsured and that about 30 percent or 1.4 million are likely to be in poor health. The cost of extending a Medicaid type program to this population would be an additional \$1.6 billion. Although \$3.2 billion is a large sum of money, half of this amount is due to a doubling of the population in jeopardy. Thus, as the economy begins to recover from the current recession, the cost of the program should decline substantially.

## A MONTE CARLO STUDY OF RANDOM COEFFICIENT REGRESSION ESTIMATORS

BY JOAN G. HAWORTH AND ERIC COOK

## ABSTRACT

This paper reports the results of a Monte Carlo study comparing Swamy's estimator of the random coefficients regression (RCR) model and Lee and Griffith's best linear unbiased predictors (BLUP) with ordinary least squares (OLS) estimators. The results of comparing different sized samples derived from different time-series and cross-section structures, confirm that BLUP and RCR are superior estimators over cross-section and total sample OLS estimators, respectively. When there is correlation between the cross-sections' coefficients and their corresponding explanatory variables there is a bias to the RCR and BLUP estimators. However, the precision of these estimators was not significantly affected even when this correlation was as high as .9. Finally, iterated results using the BLUP as input for RCR's coefficient variance estimate produce improved estimates.



WORKING WOMENEMPLOYMENT CRISES

In March, 1983, Dorothy S. Ridings, President of the League of Women Voters of the United States, testified before the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities. She said in part "We want to emphatically state that it is time for the federal government to recognize that the American labor force is comprised of both working men and working women. And that the employment crisis that this country faces today is a crisis for both men and women. With this recognition must come federal programs and policies that will put all Americans back to work."

In these times of unemployment crisis women are suffering heavy losses in hard-won employment gains. Women workers earn on average even less compared to their male colleagues than they did almost three decades ago. Despite apparently more integration in some sections of the work force (see "News Notes") women are a majority of workers in the 5 lowest paying industries in the U.S. and less than 25½% of the workers in the highest paying industries.

Since the federal government no longer accepts responsibility for reducing employment discrimination, women will face increasing difficulties in meeting their job needs. Indeed the COALITION ON WOMEN AND THE BUDGET reports that during the surveyed period in 1982 women suffered 46 percent of all federal reductions in force although they comprise less than 30% of the federal work force. The COALITION has produced a document entitled "Inequality of Sacrifice: The Impact of the Reagan Budget on Women" Copies from National Women's Law Center, 1751 N St. NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202)872-0670.

CAREERS IN THE ECONOMICS PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

There are about 40,000 women who make their living as economists, and about 27 percent of professional economists are women. The average woman economist made about \$400 a week in 1981, or about \$21,000 a year.

Some women have achieved great prominence in the economics profession:

Dr. Alice Rivlin founded and has served as the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, an important arm of the United States Congress.

Dr. Anne Kreuger is head of research at the World Bank.

Dr. Juanita Kreps was Secretary of Commerce in the administration of President Carter.

Women who are economists earn considerably more than they could get in occupations into which many women have gone in the past:

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>AVERAGE SALARY (1981)</u>
Economist	\$401
registered nurse	331
personnel worker	330
high school teacher	321
librarian	318
elementary school teacher	311
social worker	286
laboratory technicians	286
buyers	250
secretaries	229
dental assistants	182
hairdressers	172

NEWS NOTESCHANGES OCCURRING IN OCCUPATIONAL\*  
SEGREGATION

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. -- It may still be a man's world, but more and more women are finding work in traditionally male fields, a recent study shows.

Occupational segregation by sex--the concentration of men and women into different kinds of jobs--declined nearly three times as fast in the '70s as in the '60s, University of Illinois economist Andrea Beller said.

Beller, a professor of family economics, recently completed a study of occupational segregation for the National Academy of Sciences.

"Though people may have sensed that this change was going on, it hasn't been measured before," Beller said. "The results of previous research showed no change in the rate of decline in segregation, so it looked as though women weren't making any progress."

In fact, sexual segregation hasn't declined in some types of jobs.

"The number of women welders and pipefitters, and of male secretaries, is still negligible," she said.

But opportunities for women in white collar jobs have increased significantly, Beller said. For example, the proportion of women accountants rose from 21 percent in 1972 to 38 percent in 1981. And nearly 30 percent of computer programmers were women in 1981, compared to 20 percent nine years earlier.

"Since the rate of segregation decreased more rapidly among the younger age groups, the full effect of the change has yet to be felt," she said.

As for the future, Beller said the decline in occupational segregation may not continue during the '80s.

\* Press Release - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign - Courtesy of Andrea H. Beller

"According to one interpretation of the data, jobs in fields which are still highly segregated--secretarial and certain blue collar jobs, for example--will increase faster than opportunities in the more integrated, white collar fields," Beller said.

"So, while the percentage of accountants and lawyers who are women continue to grow, that change will be offset by the number of women who'll find work as secretaries, and in other highly segregated jobs."

Beller said one reason for the decline in occupational segregation during the '70s was stricter enforcement of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbids discrimination by companies with more than 15 employees, by state and local governments and by educational institutions.

Also, more women earned college degrees in fields traditionally dominated by men, such as accountancy, business and management, and the professions, she said.

Of course, there are two ways to look at occupational segregation by sex--what inroads, one might ask, are men making into traditionally female occupations?

"While the changes aren't dramatic, the number of males in such fields as nursing and elementary school teaching has risen slightly," Beller said.

Do you have any information or news you would like to communicate to your colleagues? Current events, calls for papers, discussions of matters of significance to professional women, reviews of material or publications not in the general economic literature are among the many possible topics. Consider writing a "News Note" for inclusion in a subsequent CSWEP Newsletter. Send items to Aleta Aslani Styers, Box 7 The Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Ave. N.Y., N.Y. 10017

USING MULTIPLE REGRESSION IN  
EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION CASES

Economic research techniques - principally multiple regression - are now commonly applied to work up evidence of sex (and race) discrimination. Women economists have been active in recent years in cases involving their own workplace or as expert witnesses in cases against other employers.

Read all about it in: Bloom and Killingsworth, "Pay Discrimination Research and Litigation: The Use of Regression", Industrial Relations, Fall 1982; Joan and Charles Haworth, 1976 ASA Proceedings; Cordelia Reimers, USDL report, 1982; Barbara Bergmann, "How to Analyse the Fairness of Faculty Women's Salaries on your Own Campus" AAUP Bulletin, Autumn, 1975.

FEDERAL "JOBS" PROGRAMS  
DOUBTFUL HELP TO WOMEN

A recent report of the Women's Research and Education Institute, a group serving as the nonpartisan research arm of the bipartisan Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, has issued a report on how recent jobs legislation affects women. The report recommends that programs targeted toward construction and repair work alone, as many jobs programs are, benefit the mostly male construction workforce but ignore the vast majority of unemployed women.

The 21-page report is available from WREI (\$2.50). Their address is 204 Fourth St. SE, Washington, D.C. Their phone is 202-546-1010; People to contact: Betty Dooley, exec. dir.; Susan Scanlon, Anne Stone.

WOMEN'S CAUCUS: 62nd ANNUAL SSSA MEETINGS

The sixty-first annual meeting of the Southwestern Social Science Association was held March 16-19, 1983, at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel in Houston. The Women's Caucus offered ten sessions, with quite a good series of papers.

The 1984 meetings of the SSSA will be held in Fort Worth, March 21-24. The Women's Caucus hopes to double our activity next year. We hope to issue a call for papers by mid-summer, 1983. If you are not on the SSSA's Women's Caucus mailing list, or are not sure if you are and you would like to be, please drop a note to either of the program co-chairs listed below and you will be added. We'll see you in Fort Worth!

Dr. Zena A. Seldon  
Department of Economics  
School of Business  
Auburn University at Montgomery  
Montgomery, AL 36193

Dr. Marion V. Heacock  
Department of Management  
School of Business  
University of Alabama  
in Birmingham  
University Station  
Birmingham, AL 35294

STUDENT PAPER AWARD

FOR WOMEN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENT PAPERS.

Papers Due October 1st

Send to: Professor Joan Haworth  
Department of Economics  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

Must be accompanied by a recommendation from a faculty member. Please encourage students with good papers to submit them. CSWEP-South wants to identify and encourage budding women economists.

Papers will be abstracted in the Newsletter, and presented at the regional meeting.

We also need paper reviewers in various fields. Please identify yourselves if you are willing to help this year or in the future.

POSTER BOARD PRESENTATIONS

CSWEP is considering poster board presentations of research in process by or of interest to women economists at the AFA meetings in December. If you are interested in participating in or helping organize such a presentation please contact:

Professor Janet Coulet  
Department of Economics  
Wittenberg University  
P.O. Box 720  
Springfield, Ohio 45501

CALL FOR PAPERS

CSWEP will sponsor a session  
at the 1984  
Eastern Economic Association Annual Meeting

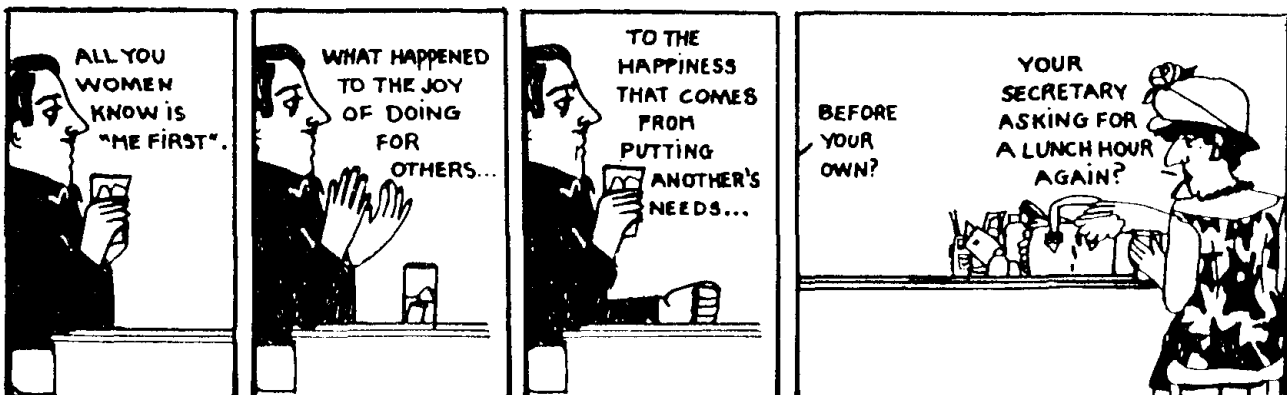
March 15-17, 1984  
New York City

Theme: Gender Issues in Public Policy

If you would like to give a paper that is relevant to this broad theme, submit a one-page abstract by December 1, 1983 to:

Prof. Cordelia Reimers  
Dept. of Economics  
Hunter College  
695 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10021

ADVANCE NOTICE: The CSWEP session at the March 1985 EEA meeting will be organized around the theme, "Women, the Family, and Income Distribution." A formal call for papers will be issued next year, with abstracts due in the fall of 1984. Plan ahead!



CSWEP - MIDWEST

CALL FOR PAPERS

1984

SPECIAL SESSION

MIDWEST ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

SPONSORED BY

THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE ECONOMICS PROFESSION

AT THE

HYATT REGENCY CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THEME

"PENSIONS, SOCIAL SECURITY, AND WOMEN"

Because the topic has legal, demographic, sociological, actuarial, as well as economic dimensions, papers by non-economists and papers presenting interdisciplinary research are welcome.

Submit 1 page abstracts to: Professor Janet Goulet  
Department of Economics  
Wittenberg University  
P.O. Box 720  
Springfield, Ohio 45501

By September 28, 1983

SOUTHERN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON D.C.

NOVEMBER 20-22, 1983

CSWEP--Session I

Topic: New Evidence on the Economic Role of Women

Chair: Mary Fish, University of Southern Alabama

Papers:

"Comparable Worth--The Battle for Economic Equality"  
Danielle Jaussaud, University of Texas - Austin

"Sex & Race Differences in Earnings in the State of  
Florida"  
Irma T. DeAlonso and Robert Cruz, Florida International  
University

"Farm Women's Ownership of and Access to Home & Farm"  
Financial Accounts; Kathleen K. Scholl, U. S. Depart-  
ment of Agriculture

"Employed Married Women and Expenditures for Meals  
Away from Home & Convenience Foods--New Evidence"  
Alice A. Lippert (U.S. Department of Labor) &  
Douglas Love, University of Nebraska - Lincoln

CSWEP--Session II

Topic: Job Market Techniques for Economists

Panel consisting of government, business and academic  
economists

Student Paper Award & Presentation

CSWEP Business Session, Thursday 4-5 p.m.

CSWEP Wine and Cheese, Thursday 6-8 p.m.

Party

American Economic Association  
Committee on the Status of Women  
in the Economics Profession  
1313 21st Avenue South  
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

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