Boundary Conditions

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In your career you have held so many different important positions and played so many different roles. You have been a typist, a computer programmer, a Ph.D. student, a newly minted Ph.D. researcher, a department head (and my boss) at Bell Laboratories, the Presidentially appointed Vice Chair of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Dean of a major business school (at Carnegie Mellon University), a chaired Professor of Business and Public Policy at the Wharton School, Member of the Boards of Directors of several Fortune 500 corporations, Member of the Board of Directors of AT&T. You have even been active in higher politics. I remember your involvement in the Blue-ribbon Commission on nuclear power that was established by Jimmy Carter. It was in the early 80s, and by the end of the decade Jimmy Carter was out of power and you were running for an open seat in Congress. I am sure you had many important roles, but to me you will always be my boss.

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Susan Averett

Dana Professor of Economics,
Lafayette College

My father, the late Robert C. Averett, was a huge influence on my decision to become an economist. He was the first person in his family to go to college, majoring in biology and went on to earn his doctorate. From the time I was in kindergarten, I wanted to follow his lead and continue on page 11

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Linda Goldberg

International Research Function,
Federal Reserve Bank of New York

I did not grow up aspiring to be an economist. Perhaps that is not surprising. Indeed, growing up in the Bronx, I’d never heard of this profession. In

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NEW CSWEP MEMBERSHIP PORTAL
SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 18
The AEA has agreed to continue its funding of the CeMENT mentoring program. There will be a regional mentoring event in 2011 (in conjunction with the Southern Economic Association Annual Meeting in November of that year) and 2013. The convincing case for continued funding was made in the Blau, Croson, Currie, and Ginther paper which is published in the May 2010 Papers and Proceedings issue of the American Economic Review.

A joint CSWEP and CeMENT reception and reunion is planned for the 2011 January ASSA meeting in Philadelphia, January 7 at 6 p.m. Also, we are welcoming CSWEMP to join this event.

Time to pay dues!

In conjunction with the launch of a new membership database, we are now reminding everyone to support CSWEP. Remember that your contributions account for about 30% of our funding. We are asking everyone to help us by inputting their information into the new database. Access to your personal information is by password only, using a system similar to the AEA membership database. See instructions elsewhere in this newsletter. Also an email to everyone will detail specific instructions about how to get on board.

New web page look!

Under the leadership of Donna Ginther with the technical expertise of her programmer, Xan Wedel, a new web page has been launched and the new membership database has been created. All AEA web pages will eventually have this same format. Much of the work was to modernize the code of the web page: the html code. Keyed-in input is now minimized and standard queries have been created to streamline operations.

Both NSF and NIH have requests for proposals that explicitly target multidisciplinary teams. These activities encourage collaboration between the social and natural sciences, as well as engineering. Private foundations, such as W.M. Keck and the National Research Council, are also offering increased support for collaborative research activities that transcend traditional disciplinary boundaries. Opportunities at the boundaries of our discipline and psychology (neuroeconomics), sociology, political science, geography, physics, and the health sciences—to name only a few—foster expectations of new discoveries and important applications that yield high social returns. However, there are challenges to consider, particularly as one navigates the boundaries of new interdisciplinary research. Lynne Lewis is an environmental economist, who describes her work at the intersection of social and natural sciences in Environmental Economics: It’s not an oxymoron anymore. Interestingly, she remarks on how interdisciplinary research can have positive pedagogical spillovers to students in a variety of fields. It is often said that there are fewer barriers for advancements in area of growth or areas that are innovative. A nascent, high-potential field could indeed be a pathway to good success, with caution duly noted.
I would like to thank Tom Tietenberg for helpful ideas, suggestions and comments on this article. I would also like to thank Deb Barbezat for useful comments on an early draft.

I became interested in environmental economics, and in particular in water issues, when I was a graduate student at the University of Washington. I was interested in the potential impacts of climate change on these water allocation agreements and this seemed like the place to be. I found that I was a good fit for the particular journals that are published in this field.

In my first academic position out of graduate school I was as Assistant Professor of Economics at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (Yale FES). I couldn’t believe my luck. Here I was in the heart of interdisciplinary teaching and research. Or was I?

At Yale FES, I was able to teach environmental economics and also work on a variety of water economics issues, primarily through the Center for Coastal and Watershed Research. A cohort of junior faculty including myself, an aquatic chemist, an aquatic ecologist, a silviculturist, a hydrologist and a sociologist began meeting about watershed issues in preparation for submitting a large NSF grant to the Water and Watersheds program. At first it was very frustrating. We did not understand each other at all. It felt to me that many scientists expect economists to just "put a monetary value on it." We just did not speak the same language.

Fortunately, we took the time to learn each other's languages and were a successful proposal. We were well funded for two years. We all began collecting data on watershed integrity (if focused on conjoint survey and hedonic property value model data as well as GIS data). As we continued to think about integrating our data in a truly interdisciplinary way, publication pressure loomed large. Our senior colleagues wanted to know why we hadn’t published anything on our grant yet. To us, we were "doing it right" but one scolding was enough. We scurried off and published good work, but we all published solely our own disciplinary work and in discipline-based journals. Resignation about the potential impossibility of interdisciplinary research was setting in.

I died quite a bit. Though, for example, I was surprised to learn that the oil spill was caused by a natural disaster. The 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill brought to the fore-front environmental damage estimation and the scrutiny of methods utilized for monetizing environmental goods and services outside of the market place. Until the Exxon Valdez tanker spilled 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound in Alaska in 1989, the calculation of nonuse (or passive use) values was not a widely researched topic. Following the spill, however, the court ruling in Ohio v. U.S. Department of the Interior said lost passive use values could now be compensated within natural resources damage assessments. And with the passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the estimation of nonuse and passive use values became not only a topic of great debate, but also a rapidly growing research area within the economics community.

Since that time hundreds, if not thousands of studies aimed at estimating nonuse or passive use values have been conducted. Methods previously eyed with skepticism have become commonplace. Quite a few studies that I am familiar with rely heavily on information from other disciplines that help inform the scenario being valued. For example, asking about willingness to pay for a reduction in the probability of a water shortage, or for a reduction in the probability of extinction or abundance of a species, relies on information from scientists that is in a form that is comprehensible to non-scientists.

As I write this, 200,000 gallons of oil per day are still spewing into the Gulf and oil is lapping at the fragile barrier islands. Valuation techniques are in place that help launch environmental economics into the limelight, but they also allow researchers to test and develop instruments and valuation techniques that are now widely accepted for damage estimation or for policy making.

And perhaps, some of these techniques and calculations will better inform future cost-benefit analyses on things like off-shore drilling, enabling better estimates of potential damages under various risk scenarios.

Environmental Economics: It’s not an oxymoron anymore?

—Lynne Y. Lewis, Professor of Economics, Bates College
My long term interest in economic inequality has led me down the path of interdisciplinary research. What started in 1997 as a simple research question—there were gender differences in pay and promotion in academia—has led to incredible opportunities to present my research at the National Academies of Science as well as testify before the U.S. House of Representatives. These opportunities would not have been possible had I confined myself to a narrow definition of the labor market used in my dissertation, which examined wage inequality and returns to schooling for male workers. My research now straddles the boundaries of economics and demography, higher education, gender studies, and the burgeoning field of science policy. Although my research has been fun and rewarding, there have been times when I’ve been told by colleagues, that I’m “not an economist.” This is just one of the pitfalls facing researchers who choose to research across disciplinary boundaries. In this essay, I discuss the promise and perils of interdisciplinary research in the economics profession along with prescriptions for making the process work for you. The experiences I relate are my own and are informed by my work mentoring junior economists faculty. As with any career decisions that you make, it’s important to find the balance that works best for you.

The Promise

Few topics in microeconomics fit exclusively into economics. Consider the labor market where the neoclassical model predicts that the supply and demand for labor will determine a single wage, but a multiplicity of wage schedules. Demographic characteristics such as race and gender are often correlated with wage differences. Human capital investments (schooling) influence wages. Availability of health insurance may shape job mobility and wages. Government policy affects human capital availability, health insurance access, as well as the wage determination process. In order to fully understand wage determination in the labor market, it’s important to know something about sociology, demography, education policy, health policy, and economics. In short, crossing disciplinary boundaries creates a more complete understanding of economic phenomena.

Most policy-related questions cross disciplinary boundaries. Those of you that work in policy departments rub shoulders with colleagues from other disciplines all the time. Economists working for the government and private sector firms also encounter colleagues outside of the economics profession. In addition, funding agencies like the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) value interdisciplinary research and that may work to your advantage. If you submit a high-quality NSF grants to Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences that straddles more than one discipline, the program officer may be able to fund your grant from more than one source within NSF, increasing the likelihood of you getting the grant funding. Colleges and universities value interdisciplinary research at the highest levels because an interdisciplinary scholar can relate to a broader set of colleagues in the institution, new research discoveries result from interdisciplinary scholarship, and funding flows to those kinds of discoveries. In short, you’ll be able to find colleagues in your department and universities to invest in interdisciplinary scholars (but that may not always be in the scholar’s best interest—more on that below). Economists working as consultants need to be able to communicate with lawyers and MBAs. Being an economist who can “play well with others” outside the economics discipline can increase your market value.

Economics has much to offer other social science disciplines and much to learn from them as well. The strength of economics is its systematic approach to human behavior (we model it after all) and its emphasis on understanding causal relationships. One weakness we have as a discipline includes taking the data as given. By this I mean economists do not do the difficult work of collecting data and understanding the limitations of that process. Also, economists sometimes rely too much on the predictions of our models when empirical evidence contradicts our results. Behavioral economics (the interdisciplinary blend of psychology and economics) has demonstrated the limitations of rationality assumption in economic models. Even with the limitations of the economics discipline, our value-added as scholars in interdisciplinary research is great. The Nobel Prize in Economics has been awarded to scholars willing to blend economics with other disciplines including Gary Becker, an economist who extended microeconomic analysis into fields traditionally studied by sociologists such as discrimination, the household, and the family. Other examples are Daniel Kahneman, a psychologist who used psychological insights to understand economic decision-making, and Elinor Ostrom, the first female laureate in economics, a political scientist who studies the economic governance of the commons. When economists talk, other disciplines and policymakers listen.

Personally, I do interdisciplinary research because I am interested in policy-related questions, and I think that economics has much to add to the policy debate. More to the point, in order to answer the questions generated by a single research question, I needed to cross disciplinary boundaries. My work on gender differences in pay and promotion in academia led to a set of studies on gender differences in scientific careers prompted by the MIT admission of discrimination against female scientists (MIT Faculty Newsletter, 1999). While working on these topics, the federal government put significant resources into funding research on the Science of Science Policy (Office of Science and Technology Policy, 2008). One cannot really understand science policy without knowing how scientists respond to incentives in the labor market. My work on scientific career progression fit naturally into the new interdisciplinary field of the Science of Science Policy. By following a single research question early in my career, I now have a body of work funded by the NSF and NIH to study scientists and science policy. In my experience good research may lead you across disciplinary boundaries, and it is fun, exciting, and rewarding to follow where the research leads.

The Perils and Prescriptions

Although the rewards to interdisciplinary research are significant and university administrators value interdisciplinary research, department heads and senior colleagues may be more rigid in their definition of economics. Thus, interdisciplinary research can pose many difficulties for an economist, especially at the start of her career. First, dual academic appointments create a difficult balancing act and should be negotiated with great care. If you have a dual appointment, you have more of everything—two sets of colleagues, two department chairs, two teaching requirements, two (or more) types of students, two service expectations, and sometimes two tenure committees. Having one department evaluating your success as a colleague is difficult enough, adding a second set of expectations creates a tenuous balancing act. Whenever you consider a job offer, the time to negotiate the conditions of employment is after the offer is in hand and before you take the job. I recommend that you negotiate to have your tenure decided in one department that is most closely related to your research, that way you can define the expectations for promotion from the outset and work to meet those expectations. In addition, you need to let both of your department chairs know about your service, teaching, and advising commitments so that you are not being asked to do more than your fair share of the work. As always, open lines of communication will help you resolve conflicts that may occur. Finally, seek senior mentors within your departments or outside of your university that can provide feedback on the balancing act of having dual appointments and doing interdisciplinary research. Being the only economist in one department and/or the only faculty member in the economics department with a joint appointment can lead to isolation and, unfortunately, it’s up to you to seek out relationships that limit your isolation. Your colleagues will not do that work for you.

Second, publishing in non-economics journals can be challenging. Each discipline has different expectations and mores about the publication process. For example, when I write for an economics journal, I tend...
When working with both male and female Ph.D. students at Wharton, I have attempted to "deconstruct" the research process to make it easier to understand. I have been to illustrate how simple economic insights can be expanded and formalized through discussion and collaboration, ultimately forming something stronger than the original idea. To doctoral students overwhelmed with the study of classic papers, the idea was to make the research process appear approachable and doable.

When mentoring women, I have tried to be a continuing source of encouragement regarding the balance of work and family. It is a particularly difficult balance for women whose family is arriving during their years as an Assistant Professor, such as Lisa George from Wharton, now a tenured professor at Hunter and Kathryn Shaw from Carnegie-Mellon, now a chaired professor at Stanford.

An example of long-distance mentoring was given by Nancy Rose at my CSWEP Award Luncheon in January 2010. She recalled a 1986 handwritten note from me that states: "I very much enjoyed the paper you published in last fall's RAND Journal, and have been citing it ever since..." Following this were comments on a working paper she had sent me and a description of my own recent papers. Nancy found it notable that I found time for both my own research and reaching out to a new assistant professor at MIT, while serving as Dean of the Graduate School of Industrial Administration at Carnegie-Mellon.

Were you struck by the paucity of women in jobs near yours in many of your professional roles?

The paucity of women has been more of an issue in the corporate roles I have served than in academia. As a new research head at Bell Laboratories, I was invited to a meeting of several hundred department heads. There was perhaps one other woman in the room. A male executive director approached me to say I should be sitting in the back (not the front) of the room as he assumed my role was as a note-taker for the meeting!

As a Corporate Director, serving over time on Fortune 500 Boards, I have often been the only woman on the Board. It has been a pleasure to see more and more senior managers, including especially women, who read "Flexible TIAA-CREF in particular has been marvelous in its diversification, both at the Board and senior manager levels. Did you find yourself forming alliances with the scarce women around you in some of your jobs?

One successful alliance with other women was on the Princeton University Board of Trustees. I was one of a group of women trustees who collaborated on presenting the case for Emily Bailey interview continued from page 3

Continued from page 3

Board of Directors of TIAA-CREF, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the NBER, and many other posts and positions. Yet many say that you really have been no different in your persona in any of these jobs. What is your perception of the various important roles you have played, particularly in terms of how you felt in them and what sides of you were particularly exercised?

It is true that I have displayed in many ways a consistent persona in my different career positions. I have always felt an enthusiasm for always being enjoyed being a creative problem-solver, whether as a researcher or as an administrator. I have been able to attract good colleagues, and then have become an advocate for them. What I remember most is the energy and excitement I experienced in the process of creating new ideas and institutional changes.

Much of my work has been underpinned by strong intellectual foundations. At Bell Laboratories, I helped build an economic research group that could answer questions about multi-product natural monopoly and its economies of scale and scope. We also opined about distortions caused by then-existing regulatory practices. This group of scholars included you, John Pannzer and Marty Perry, as well as other colleagues such as Gerry Faulhaber. This entire group went on to have distinguished careers in academia.

When I started at the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), the job was to free the airline industry from the tentacles of restrictive government regulation. A year later in 1978, the newly invigorated Board played an important role in Congress' passage of the historic Airline Deregulation Act. Shortly thereafter, the father of deregulation, Chairman Alfred Kahn, went on to another position in the administration at Carnegie-Mellon.

Tell us about the "Buck stops here" story.

When I was initially appointed to the CAB, I was not very enthused about the prospect of presiding at meetings of the Board. The CAB was the beginning and not the end of deregulation. As the Board’s first female member, I distributed my responsibilities and that of the other directors in such a way that the Board retained a strong sense of independence. I have also successfully co-authored with a number of women, most notably the late Ann Fetter Friedlander of MIT. Yet it has been the sense of independence and value of women's contributions that has been so rewarding for me.

I have heard several different renditions of the classic story of how you persuaded Bell Laboratories to move you from your initial jobs there to a fully supported Ph.D. student in Economics at Princeton, and soon after to the post of Head of the Department of Economics Research. Could you take a few moments to let us know the true story for the record?

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Goldberg Biography continued from page 10

I have also had a hand in shaping the department, having recently completed a six-year term as department head.

Aside from being department head, I have had the good fortune to serve as Lafayette’s Faculty Representative to the NCA, which despite nearly zero knowledge about sports, has allowed me to see another side of academia. I have also been able to use my expertise in health economics in the community by serving on the board of trustees for Easley Community Health. In intellectual and life contributions, my second greatest hit was helping to start the “Harbor School for Learning Disabilities” for my handicapped son, James. This effort put me in touch with a group of men and women who came before me and insisted about this benefit. I also benefitted from the camaraderie of the other faculty parents whose children also attended the same childcare center.

One of the most fun events in my career as an academic economist occurred in May 2006 when I was interviewed by Matt Lauer on the Today show about my research on birth order and adolescent risk taking (work that is joint with Laura Argys and Dan Rees of the University of Colorado-Denver).

Do these correspond to what you regard as your professional legacy?

One of my “greatest hits” was helping to start the “Harbor School for Learning Disabilities” for my handicapped son, James. This effort put me in touch with a group of men and women involved in challenging social and human endeavors. I have valued such individuals all my life, including those with whom I served on the Board of Banknote NeuroHealth. In intellectual and life contributions, my second greatest hit was having awarded me the title of being the finest of the letter-writers of recommendation written on my behalf. Another part of the learning: there are huge gray areas in tenure and promotions and in all sorts of other opportunities as well. One year, when I served in the CSWEP mentoring workshop, I was very privileged to be matched with a student from the mechanical and aerospace engineering department, and had accepted my first full time placement as an assistant professor at University of Colorado.

Learning did not stop with graduate school. As an assistant professor I learned how to do research, how to publish, and I continued to be exposed to many fascinating topics to explore. This growth occurred mainly in the company of my junior colleagues, unfortunately without much active engagement or real professional interest conveyed by senior colleagues in my department. I thought I had a good shot at tenure, but got turned down. It was late in the eighth month of my first pregnancy. My chair, in relaying the news that the promotion was not awarded, had included a statement that I would be a wonderful children and is a greatest hit for me as a mother. Several “greatest hits” involve economics. The most recent is the selection of Jim Poterba to be the new President of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) during the period when I served as Chair.

Another economic “greatest hit” was helping to start and guide the Bell Labs economics research group, as I have already described. This hit includes my best research papers with co-authors Will Baumol, Bobby Willig and John Panzar.

Economic and institutional “greatest hit” was the work I did at the Civil Aeronautics Board with Alfred Kahn and many others, including Michael Levine, Dan Kaplan and David Kirsten.

Finally, I have found my service as Dean at Carnegie-Mellon University to be another economic “greatest hit.” It was an honor and a pleasure to be at the helm of the economics department, and teaching in that institution. The department has flourished in my career without the on-site childcare program. Several “greatest hits” involve economics. The most recent is the selection of Jim Poterba to be the new President of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) during the period when I served as Chair.

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interdisciplinary Research continued from page 7

to cite the “greatest hits” on the topic. I look for and cite publications that have made important contributions within in the last ten to fourteen years and I only cite working papers that are closely related to the topic. If I am writing a paper for a sociology or demography journal, the expectation is that you cite all related papers on the topic. If I am writing for a science journal (e.g., Science) articles are extremely short (2500–4500 words), the number of tables and figures are limited (5/tables maximum) and reviewers tend to be skeptical about regression models. Thus, it’s important to know the target journal for your paper before you write it up. You also need to frame and format your paper for that particular journal, its readers and reviewers before you send it off to the journal. After I have selected the journal for my paper, I look for papers by economists in that journal, and use the style and format they use as I write my own paper. Please note when sending a paper to a non-economics journal, you will lengthen the time to publication or in some cases your paper will be desk-rejected if it does not comply with the journal’s format. This rarely happens in economics, but happens frequently in other disciplines.

Third, publishing interdisciplinary research in economics journals can also be challenging. Again, you need to select the best economics journal for your paper, before you have finished writing the paper. The ideal economics journal is the one that has published interdisciplinary research related to your work. Journal editors like to publish papers that cite work previously published in that journal because it increases the impact and ranking of the journal. If you are citing a lot of work published in Experimental Economics then that’s a good place to send your paper for publication.

Once you get referee reports from the non-economics journal written by non-economists or from the economics journal written by economists, you need to carefully address each criticism in the report without offending your reviewers or the editor. Sometimes, the referee or editor will make suggestions that are incorrect. Thus, it is important to thank the reviewer for the comment (even if it’s totally wrong), explain politely why you disagree with the reviewer in your response to the editor, and clarify the discussion in your paper. Editors and reviewers will appreciate the fact that you have carefully considered their suggestions. Occasionally meeting the demands of reviewers and editors in other disciplines (or economists) will entail too high of a cost. If that is the case, you need to decide if there’s a better journal for the paper. If in doubt, I suggest that you ask a senior colleague who does similar work for journal recommendations.

Fourth, our colleagues in the economics department sometimes view interdisciplinary research with disdain. The economics of (history, health, education, the family, etc.) is not “real” economics. You may be confronted directly with this comment or your colleagues may privately hold these views. Although you may not be able to completely convince your colleagues, there are ways to educate them and blunt this kind of criticism. We all have to complete annual reviews about our research. Whenever I publish in an interdisciplinary journal (e.g., Demography) I submit information about Demography’s Journal Impact Factor (5.417 in 2012), which is the average number of times the journal’s papers are cited in year t, divided by the average number of papers published in the journal in year t−1. It is a statistical measure of how important a journal is in its field. This tells my colleagues that I am publishing in a high-quality journal related to my research. I also suggest inviting senior economists who do interdisciplinary research to your department for seminars. This allows you to meet and network with senior scholars who may be some of your best contacts in the profession. As always, it is important to know how your senior colleagues will value and evaluate your work. If you happen to be untenured in a department that expects you to publish in the Journal of Economic Theory (impact factor 2.230) or in a sociology or demography journal, the expectations for that particular journal are different. Each discipline will have its own journal impact factor, which ranges from 0.557 to 1.557 and instead, your best work is published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (impact factor 51.718) then you may want to find a job that is a better match for your research interests.

Making Interdisciplinary Research Work for You

When working with people from other disciplines, I think it’s important to keep a few things in mind. First, you will notice that you are not alone, a lot of economists are working with sociologists, psychologists, biologists, and linguists. Sociologists read Gary Becker’s work, and while they don’t always agree with his models, his contributions are discussed, debated, and often frame their research questions. Our perspective as an economist matters to other disciplines, but it is important to strike the right balance. Second, you will not always agree with another discipline’s approach to or conclusion about a research question. My advice is to ignore what you disagree with in another discipline unless it’s a direct criticism of your work. Once I was at a conference that included sociologists, and the sociologist discussing my paper was very complimentary...
about my work but said something to the effect, “These papers show the critical need for understanding how wages are determined.” As a labor economist, my first reaction was to think, “Duh, it’s the market that determines wages.” Instead, I nodded politely and smiled (ironically, perhaps) at the comments. I’ve discovered that there’s not a lot to be gained in discussing politics, religion, and deep disciplinary divides. Third, it is important to cite the current literature in other disciplines, especially when publishing in interdisciplinary journals. Reviewers of interdisciplinary research tend to frown on research by economists that is not discussing the most recent contributions of related disciplines.

Fourth, economics has a different seminar and conference culture than other disciplines. I was surprised to discover that colleagues from the humanities present their research by reading the actual text of the paper. Most other disciplines listen to a presentation and save their questions for the end. As you are well-aware, economics seminars can sometimes devolve into intellectual combat instead of a simple presentation of one’s research. My suggestion is to be sensitive to the culture of the conference and act accordingly. You are wasting other people’s time (and your own) if you choose to condemn an entire discipline in your discussion comments at an interdisciplinary workshop. And you will be acting the part of the “ugly economist” or “imperialistic economist” that bullies researchers in other disciplines. Instead, try to make some constructive comments about the general research question.

Finally, if your economics training leads you to conclude that other disciplines are off-track in their approach to a discipline. Instead, try to make some constructive comments in other disciplines. I’ve discovered that there’s not a lot to be gained on research by economists that is not discussing the most recent contributions of related disciplines.

CSWEP Sessions at the 2010 Annual Meeting of the Western Economic Association

2010 Annual Meeting June 29–July 3, 2010
Oregon, Hilton Portland and Executive Tower

Thursday, July 1, 4:30–6:15pm
Family Ties and the Labor Force

Chair: Jennifer Imazeki (San Diego State University)

Discussants:
- Melissa S. Morrill (North Carolina State University)
- Kids at Risk: Children’s Employment In Hazardous Occupations in Brazil, Deborah S. DeGraff (Bowdoin College), Andrea R. Ferro (Federal University of San Carlos) and Deborah Levison (University of Minnesota)

Migrant Networks and Foreign Direct Investment, Beatriz M. Jervícer (University of Oxford and CEPR), Çağlar Özdözen (The World Bank), Mariana Spatareanu (Bentley University) and Cristina Neagu (The World Bank)

Discussant: Deborah S. DeGraff (Bowdoin College)

Dissertation: Marian Spatareanu (Bentley University)

CSWEP Newsletter
Spring/Summer 2010

CSWEP Sessions at the 2010 Southern Economic Association Meetings

CSWEP will sponsor four sessions at the meetings in Atlanta, GA, November 20–22, 2010.

Session: Crises, Employment, Wealth, and Credit
Recession Effects on Returns to Employment: are less educated workers differently affected by economic cycles? Tedra Dominick (Loyola University Chicago)
Making Work Pay in an Economic Crisis: The Irish Case, Karina Doorley (CEPS/INSTEAD)
Net Worth and the Middle Class: Patterns of Wealth and Debt, Before and After Financial Crisis, Eva Sierminska (CEPS/INSTEAD)

Session: Time Allocation: Women Caring for Themselves and Others
Giving and the Nature of Communities: An Analysis of How Community Characteristics Affect an Individual’s Likelihood of Engaging in Volunteer Work, Tadros Diamakos and Hadi Al-Alaee (University of Oklahoma)
Care Provision to Elderly Parents and Women’s Hours Worked in the Labor Market, Jennifer Graves (University of Oklahoma)

CSWEP will sponsor sessions at the 2011 American Economic Association meetings in Chicago. We will be organizing three sessions on gender-related topics and three sessions on development. Accepted papers will be considered for publication in the Papers and Proceedings issue of the American Economic Review.

Abstracts of individual papers and complete session proposals will be considered. E-mail a cover letter (specifying to which set of sessions the paper is being submitted) and a copy of a one to two page abstract (250–1000 words), clearly labeled with the paper title, authors’ names, and contact information for all the authors by February 24, 2011 to csweepsusmaine.edu

CSWEP Newsletter
Winter 2012

Call for Abstracts & Proposals
CSWEP will sponsor sessions at the 2011 American Economic Association meetings in Chicago. We will be organizing three sessions on gender-related topics and three sessions on development. Accepted papers will be considered for publication in the Papers and Proceedings issue of the American Economic Review.

Abstracts of individual papers and complete session proposals will be considered. E-mail a cover letter (specifying to which set of sessions the paper is being submitted) and a copy of a one to two page abstract (250–1000 words), clearly labeled with the paper title, authors’ names, and contact information for all the authors by February 24, 2011 to csweepsusmaine.edu

February 2012 Eastern Economic Association Meetings

Call for Abstracts & Proposals

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 in economics. The organizer should prepare a proposal for a panel (including chairs and participants) or session (including chair, abstracts, and discussants) and submit by e-mail before October 15, 2010. 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 in economics. The organizer should prepare a proposal for a panel (including chairs and participants) or session (including chair, abstracts, and discussants) and submit by e-mail before October 15, 2010. One or two
additional sessions will be organized by the Eastern Rep- resentative. Abstracts for papers in the topic areas of gen- der, health economics, and labor economics, are particularly solicited, but abstracts in other areas will be accepted by e-mail by October 15, 2010. Abstracts should be appropri- ately one page in length and include title page, names of authors, affiliation and rank, and e-mail contact information as well as a mailing address. All information should be e- mailed to:

Dr. Susan L. Averett, CSWEP Eastern Representative Department of Economics
Lafayette College, Easton, PA 18042
email: averett@lafayette.edu
phone: 717-330-5453
FAX: (610) 330-5715

Please note that your CSWEP abstract submission is distinct from submissions in response to the EEA general call for papers. Further information on the EEA meetings is available at

http://www.ramapo.edu/eea/conference.htm

March 2011 Midwest Economic Association Meetings

Call for Abstracts & Proposals
CSWEP will sponsor up to two paper sessions and one panel session at the 2011 Midwest Economic Association meet- ing to be held at the Hilton St. Louis at the Ballpark, March 18–21, 2011. The deadline for submission of abstracts or session proposals to CSWEP is October 1, 2010.

One or two sessions are available for persons submitting an entire session (3 or 4 papers) or a complete panel on a spe- cific topic in any area of economics. The organizer should prepare a proposal for a panel (including chair and partic- ipants) or session (including chair, abstracts and discussants) and submit by e-mail by October 1, 2010.

One or two additional sessions will be organized by the Midwest Representative. Abstracts for papers in any area of economics will be accepted by e-mail until October 1, 2010. Please email complete session proposals, panel discussion proposals, or abstracts of 1–2 pages (including names of authors with affiliations, addresses and paper title) by October 1, 2010 to:

Kaye Husbands Fealing
CSWEP Midwest Representative
Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs
University of Minnesota
301 19th Avenue South, Suite 164
Minneapolis, MN 55455
E-mail: khf@umn.edu
Phone: 612-624-8449

GREETINGS

The new CSWEP webpage and membership database are up and running.

If you do not have an email address in the system that you would like to be able to retrieve your membership information and will have to start by creating a brand new account by selecting “Join CSWEP!” Please follow these instructions for logging in and paying your dues for the first time:

Go to: www.cswe.org
On the menus on the right:
Select: Member login
Select: I forgot my username and password
PLEASE NOTE: regarding the email address that has been included on your CSWEP or AEA membership registration. Please note that the “I forgot option” will not work if the email address you enter in the “Email me my username and password” field and the email address in the database do not match. If you are able to use your original email address in order to have the password sent to you, log in with that email address. If the “I forgot option” does not work, you need to create a new account.

Otherwise, you will receive your password from a webmaster email address. If you do not receive your password immediately, you should check to see if it was resent by your SPAM filter.

You will receive an email with username and password in your inbox. Once you have that information—

Select: Renew membership and login with username and password
1. Please pay dues
2. Update your member profile
3. Change your password for future membership renewals

You may still donate to CSWEP by check, but we hope you will log in, view your membership record and update it if needed.

Once you’ve used the new membership portal, please let CSWEP know if you have any comments, questions or concerns.

BRAG BOX

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

Congratulations to Esther Duflo, who has been named as this year’s winner of the American Economic Association’s John Bates Clark medal. The prize citation highlights Esther’s work in develop- ment economics. It notes in particular her creative analysis of a range of questions, including education policy, infrastructure development, and elec- toral reform, using both evidence from randomized field experiments and data from non-experimental settings. Esther is a faculty member at MIT, one of the directors of the Jameel Poverty Action Lab at MIT, and a Research Associate in the NBER Aging, Children’s, and Education Programs. She joined the NBER as a Faculty Research Fellow in 1999. This is another indication that the CSWEP Elaine Bennett award is a predictor of Clark winners as both female winners of the Clark Medal previously won the Elaine Bennett Research Prize. (Susan Athey won both as well.) As Barbara Fraumeni quipped for Amy Finkelstein, “Next a Nobel prize?” (since the Clark medal predicts the Nobel Prize).

Marianne Bertrand, Fiona Scott Morton, and Michelle J. White won the Excellence in Refereeing Award. Beginning July 1st, 2010, Professor Lori Kletzer will assume the position of Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of Faculty at College. Deb Figart has changed jobs at The Richard Stockton College of NJ. After seven years as Dean of the School of Graduate and Continuing Studies, she returns to the faculty as Professor of Education and Economics in the School of Education. She is currently serving as Director of a new regional office of the New Jersey Coalition for Financial Education, working on economic and financial literacy in K-12 education.

Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession

HOW TO RENEW/BECOME A CSWEP ASSOCIATE

CSWEP is a subcommittee of the AEA, charged with addressing the status of women in the economics profession. It publishes a three-times-a-year newsletter that examines issues such as how to get papers published, how to get on the AEA program, how to network, working with graduate students, and family leave policies. CSWEP also organizes sessions at the annual meetings of the AEA and the regional eco- nomics associations, runs mentoring workshops, and publishes an annual report on the status of women in the economics profession.

CSWEP depends on the generosity of its associates to continue its activities. If you are already a CSWEP associate and have not sent in your donation for the current year (January 1, 2010—December 31, 2010) we urge you to renew your status. All donations are tax-deductible. If you are new to us, please explore our website, www.cswe.org and learn more about us.

Students receive free complimentary CSWEP associate status. Just indicate your student status below.

Thank you!

If you wish to renew/become an associate of CSWEP you have two options:

OPTION 1: ONLINE PAYMENT
Use the membership portal at http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/ and click on Join CSWEP
or Renew Membership on the right hand menu. It's quick, convenient and secure. We accept Mastercard, Visa and American Express.

OPTION 2: MAIL
If paying by check or if you are a student, please send your donation to:

CSWEP Membership
c/o Barbara Fraumeni
University of Southern Maine
Muscadine School
PO Box 5100
Portland, ME 04104-5100

(Please make check payable to CSWEP Membership)

NAME: __________________________
MAILING ADDRESS: ________________________________
CITY, STATE, ZIP: __________________________
E-MAIL ADDRESS: ________________________________

Please supply your email address which will enable us to deliver your CSWEP Newsletter electronically. Doing so saves CSWEP postage costs and is another way to support our activities.

If for some reason you need to have this newsletter sent by U.S. Post, which will increase your donation by $10 per year, please check here  yes

Check here if currently a student  no

Students receive free complimentary CSWEP associate status. Just indicate your student status below.

If the “i forgot option” does not work if the email address you enter in the

Select: Join CSWEP or Renew Membership

PLEASE NOTE: regarding the email address that has been included on your CSWEP or AEA membership registration. Please note that the “i forgot option” does not work if the email address you enter in the

Select: Join CSWEP or Renew Membership

Please follow these instructions for logging in and paying your dues for the first time:

Go to: www.cswe.org
On the menus on the right:
Select: Member login
Select: I forgot my username and password
PLEASE NOTE: regarding the email address that has been included on your CSWEP or AEA membership registration. Please note that the “I forgot option” will not work if the email address you enter in the “Email me my username and password” field and the email address in the database do not match. If you are able to use your original email address in order to have the password sent to you, log in with that email address. If the “I forgot option” does not work, you need to create a new account.

Otherwise, you will receive your password from a webmaster email address. If you do not receive your password immediately, you should check to see if it was resent by your SPAM filter.

You will receive an email with username and password in your inbox. Once you have that information—

Select: Renew membership and login with username and password
1. Please pay dues
2. Update your member profile
3. Change your password for future membership renewals

You may still donate to CSWEP by check, but we hope you will log in, view your membership record and update it if needed.

Once you’ve used the new membership portal, please let CSWEP know if you have any comments, questions or concerns.

CSWEP Newsletter Spring/Summer 2010 www.cswe.org

To no longer receive email from CSWEP, please email unsubscribe@cswe.org or write to the address provided above.

Spring/Summer 2010 www.cswe.org
Upcoming Regional Meetings:

Western Economic Association
2010 Annual Meeting June 29–July 3, 2010
Oregon: Hilton Portland and Executive Tower

Southern Economic Association
2010 Annual Meeting November 20–22, 2010
Atlanta, Atlanta Sheraton

Eastern Economic Association
[http://www.ramapo.edu/eea/conference.html](http://www.ramapo.edu/eea/conference.html)
New York City: Sheraton New York Hotel and Towers

Midwest Economic Association
[http://web.grinell.edu/mea](http://web.grinell.edu/mea)
2011 Annual Meeting March 18–20, 2011
St. Louis, MO, Hilton St. Louis

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.

REMEMBER

30% of CSWEP’s budget comes from you!

TO RENEW ONLINE:

see instructions on page 18