



Newsletter of the  
**Committee on the Status of Women  
in the Economics Profession**

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# Boundary Conditions

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by Robert Willig

*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*

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## Board Member Biographies



## 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

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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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## From the Chair

### CeMENT funded through 2014!

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 on Friday, January 7 at 6 p.m. Also, we are welcoming CSMGEP 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 invisible part of the web page: the html code. Keyed-in input is now minimized and standard queries have been created to streamline operations.

—Barbara M. Fraumeni

Check out the new  
**MEMBERSHIP  
PORTAL**  
and pay your dues!  
**www.cswep.org**

See instructions on page 18

### 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.

## Feature Articles

# Boundary Conditions



Introduction by Kaye Husbands Fealing  
Professor, Center for Science, Technology and Environmental Policy,  
Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota

**D**isciplinary research is the mainstay of new discoveries in the economics profession. However, we cannot ignore the surge in support for interdisciplinary research, particularly from federal agencies such as the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). For example, in a recent budget request for NSF, major investments include research related to anthropogenic climate change and cyber-enabled discovery.

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 tenure, promotion and other career prospects. The two featured articles below highlight the excitement of exploratory research at the boundaries of economics and other disciplines. There is also caution based on the authors' experiences.

In *The Promise and Perils of Interdisciplinary Research*, Donna Ginther describes the natural progression that she has taken as a labor economist to engage in productive collaborative ventures with researchers outside of her field and discipline. She includes helpful guidelines for publication of interdisciplinary research and sobering cautions to be headed as one navigates the discipline's boundaries. 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 advancement in areas of growth or areas that are innovative. A nascent, high-potential field could indeed be a pathway to good success, with cautions duly noted.



## Environmental Economics: It's not an oxymoron anymore?

—Lynne Y. Lewis, Professor of Economics, Bates College<sup>1</sup>



Working with colleagues in other disciplines is exciting, interesting, challenging and extremely frustrating—sometimes all at the same time. My own experience has taken me from extreme naiveté to optimism to resignation that it is simply not possible to do truly interdisciplinary work and recently back to cautious optimism.

My journey began with an interdisciplinary undergraduate degree that in hindsight was not at all interdisciplinary, but a multi-disciplinary cobbling of various courses. In graduate school, my interest in environmental economics, and in particular in water issues in the Southwest, had me learning not only about economics, but also about law, hydrology, climate science and politics. I had quickly learned that it makes little sense to pose an economic solution to a water conflict without understanding where it came from and what the constraints to its solution are. Oh, and did I mention history?

While writing my Ph.D. thesis on interstate water compacts, I had a dissertation fellowship from the Environmental and Societal Impacts Group at the National Center for Atmospheric Research. I was interested in the potential impacts of climate change on these water allocation agreements and this seemed like the place to be. What I found was a fabulous group of social scientists working on interesting questions, but relatively isolated from the climate scientists.

One of the aspects of allocation agreements that I became interested in was economic incentives for noncompliance. I was curious how incentives might change given some of the new streamflow forecasts under different climate scenarios. The economic models rely on assumptions about climate, about streamflow and about water law. How do economists integrate scientific information? I will come back to this a bit

later in my journey...at this point I was still quite blissfully naïve.

One unexpected challenge was in finding the balance between publishing in economics journals and interdisciplinary environmental journals. One article from my dissertation was published in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* (AJAE). Another was published in *Water Resources Research*. *Water Resources Research* is a well respected water science, economics and policy journal, but its reception among some economists is lukewarm. AJAE, on the other hand, needs no justification to environmental economists. This is a huge challenge for junior faculty looking to demonstrate excellent economics, but also reach a broad readership and convey information to policy makers.

For tenure or promotion decisions it is important to think about journal choice and make sure to balance publications across types of journals. Since interdisciplinary journals might be discounted, it is important to convey to college or university level decision makers (and sometimes to colleagues in your own departments) how these journals are ranked and how rigid the peer review process is as well as your own goals in publishing.

My first academic position out of graduate school 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 sci-

entists 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 wrote a successful proposal. We were well funded for two years. We all began collecting data on watershed integrity (I 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 did learn quite a bit though. For example, I was surprised to learn that wildlife ecologists use constrained optimization models to look at "siting" decisions by various populations (of species). Similar mathematics, different problem, different jargon. I also learned that time scales don't always connect in interdisciplinary work. I currently am working with a geologist, for example, and my short run/long run way of thinking makes little sense to her. Geologic time is hard to put into a cost-benefit analysis.

At Bates College, I am currently chair of the Department of Economics, but I also serve on the Program Committee that governs our Environmental Studies major. I'm currently involved in a large multi-institution research grant with another economist, three fisheries biologists, a geologist and a GIS expert. We are exploring the potential for river restoration on three rivers. In particular, we are using river herring as an indicator species. The economics is interesting, because the benefits of restoring a river through dam removal are diffuse and hard to measure. Free flowing rivers improve local property values, but healthy recreational fisheries bring tourists. River herring are used for bait by lobster fisherman and river herring are a food source for off-shore cod, a once thriving commercial fishery. Estimating biological productivity in these rivers requires good biological information. Knowing productivity allows economists to ask realistic and intelligent questions in surveys or to do meta-analysis from existing data. I'm cautiously optimistic.

Environmental problems are complex and are inherently interdisciplinary. Huge environmental catastrophes have

helped 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.*

The 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill brought to the forefront 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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## The Promise and Perils of Interdisciplinary Research

—Donna K. Ginther, Department of Economics, University of Kansas



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—are there 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 economics 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 wages prevails. 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 grant 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, it makes financial sense for colleges 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 as a rule 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 Economic Science 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 policy-makers 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

*More to the point, in order to answer the questions generated by a single research question, I needed to cross disciplinary boundaries.*

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

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*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 my work and have always 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 Panzar 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, leaving me as the only economist serving on the Board. Over the next year, we realized that passage of the Act was the beginning and not the end of deregulation. A marvelous team of economists and lawyers was brought together to help rethink a wide array of regulations and to address the host of public policy issues that remained after the Act was passed.

***Did you find yourself as much of a mentor to those (both men and women) around you in all of your professional jobs?***

I have had the ability to work closely with a wide array of economists, and to be both a mentor and colleague to the same person at the same time. The perceptions of my colleagues, as expressed at my recent retirement luncheon, are that I have served as a catalyst in advancing their own agendas and have asked good questions that have furthered their research careers. This mentoring and collaborating was focused mainly on male colleagues, particularly early in my career at Bell Laboratories and the CAB.

When working with both male and female Ph.D. students at Wharton, I have attempted to 'deconstruct' the research process. My goal has 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 achievable.

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 general counsels, who are women. TIAA/CREF in particular has been marvelous in its diversity, 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 Eunice Kennedy Shriver to receive an honorary degree for her role in the Special Olympics.

I have also successfully co-authored with a number of women, most notably the late Ann Fetter Friedlander of MIT, and Constance Helfat who is now at Dartmouth.

***You are famous, among other things, for being the first female Dean of a major business school. Do you keep track of such events, and do you see substantial changes in the roles of women in the work places you have inhabited?***

As CSWEP chair in the early 1980s, I was struck by the small progress that had been made in the rise of women economists to the rank of full professor in the top research universities. That is still true for the most part today, although most research universities now have a few such women (as opposed to none in the earlier period). Recently, two different women (Susan Athey and Esther Duflo) have been named as winners of the American Economic Association's John Bates Clark Medal. The number of women rising to Dean and President positions at top research universities has also increased – today, for example, Penn (Amy Gutmann), Princeton (Shirley Tilghman), Harvard (Drew Faust) and MIT (Susan Hockfield) boast of women presidents, versus only Chicago (Hanna Gray) in earlier times. Yale has a woman dean (Sharon Oster) of its School of Organization and Management. So, there has been significant progress.

***In your work as a director on boards of many kinds, did you feel like a token or an ornament, or like a fully participating member? Was it a struggle to secure the attention and professional regard of your fellow members?***

Corporate Boards value diversity. One or two of the typically ten to twelve directors tend to be current or former managers from academia or government. Such directors tend to be particularly valuable for making suggestions in areas such as public policy toward business, economics and international policy, or human resource policy. The most valuable members in terms of many business issues are often current or former CEOs of business firms of comparable size and complexity. Boards work by directors posing questions, and over time each director tends to get valued through his or her questions in areas of their expertise. It is interesting to me that the Board leadership role of presiding director is often filled by individuals with a background as a University president or cabinet level administrator.

***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?***

Bell Laboratories had a history of supporting education. Most members of the technical staff were hired directly out of college and immediately sent to get a Master's Degree in a relevant field. Bell's funding of Ph.D.'s was rarer. In economics, it was viewed as the best start-up strategy to "grow your own." So, all employees with an undergraduate major in economics were contacted and asked whether or not they were willing to spend a summer looking into economic regulation issues. I volunteered. It was not easy for the Bell Labs management to accept the prospect of a female computer programming employee publicly theorizing about regulated firms like AT&T engaging in inefficient economic behavior due to regulatory distorted incentives. There was a three-person Council of Economic Advisors at AT&T consisting of William Baumol, Alfred Kahn, and Otto Eckstein. I gave them a presentation at the end of the summer on rate-of-return regulatory distortions, and when they endorsed my work, the Labs management took the high road and encouraged me to study for a Ph.D. When I decided to apply to Princeton's Ph.D. program in Economics the next year, William Baumol (its head) was willing to admit me, based on my earlier work at Bell Labs, which evolved into my dissertation and a subsequent monograph. He and Alfred Kahn turned out to be two of my strongest mentors and supporters throughout my lifetime. I returned to the Labs and was treated exceptionally well as one of the very few female Heads of a research department.

***Tell us about the "Buck stops here" story.***

When I left Bell Labs for the CAB, I took with me a sign for my new desk that supposedly said "The buck stops here" on one side, and "P=MC" on the other side. I explained that I would often put "The buck stops here" facing my office guest to show off my political resolve, while putting "P=MC" facing inward to remind myself to do what my economics training taught me was right. On other occasions, I would put "P=MC" facing out to confuse and disarm my visitors, while facing "The buck stops here" inward to remind myself that the real responsibility was indeed my own. The only part of this story that needs modification is that instead of "The buck stops here," that sign actually read "I'm Tougher Than I Look." That phrase was used by me at my Senate confirmation hearings to explain why my appointment by President Jimmy Carter would work. The comment broke the ice with then-Senator Ted Stevens from Alaska, and he laughed and said that his wife also was tougher than she looked.

***What are some of your career "greatest hits" in terms of accomplishments or just satisfactions? And, by the way,***

continued on next page



## Goldberg Biography continued from page 1

college I discovered economics as a fascinating way to understand markets and all sorts of interrelationships, and as a way to open up the contours of the globe beyond my narrow experience, apply a love of mathematics, and even find a way to integrate my love of art into a practical career. My professors at Queens College, CUNY, were fabulous mentors. They opened doors for me, hinted at the possibilities of alternative paths, and were generous enough with their time to write letters to top graduate programs. After double-majoring in economics and math, with a minor in art, and becoming summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa, I graduated and went to Princeton for a Ph.D. It was a tough transition. But, five years later I was awarded the doctorate for my thesis in international economics, married to a graduate student from the mechanical and aerospace engineering department, and had accepted my first full time placement as an assistant professor at New York University.

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, commented his surprise at the strength of the letters 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 pleased to see that these messages were relayed to the mentees. Networking and generating senior sponsors are important supplements to pure content expertise.

All ended up really well. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York recruited me in an effort to reshape their Research Group. I found engaging, interesting, and professionally active colleagues, along with genuine role models. I was profoundly and positively surprised in so many dimensions professionally and personally. In addition to shaping a rich and meaningful research agenda, I have found a flexible employer that values my contributions and has allowed me to reach an international audience for my work. Alongside this, I fortunately have been able to achieve a reasonable work-life balance.

Fifteen years later, the growth opportunities continue. I am a Vice President of International Research at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research. I have worked with or consulted for numerous international agencies, including

the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Bank for International Settlements, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. I have served as an Associate Editor of the *Economic Policy Review*, a journal of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and am currently co-editor of *Current Issues in Economic and Finance*. I also am the Book Review Editor of the *Journal of International Economics*. My main research interests are in international macroeconomics, with emphasis on exchange rates and real economic activity, on the international role of the dollar and its consequences, and on a range of issues associated with international banking. I am actively engaged in my work at the NY Fed, bringing the insights from academia to the needs and challenges facing the policy community.

## Bailey Interview continued from page 9

*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 Bancroft NeuroHealth. In intellectual and life contributions, my second son, Bill, has been awarded dazzling patents, has parented 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.

Another 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 Kirstein.

Finally, I have found my service as Dean at Carnegie-Mellon and long term department Chair at Wharton to be immensely rewarding, as has been my service on Corporate Boards.

*Thank you very much for sharing these reflections with me, especially since you are so busy now with the logistics of retiring from Wharton and relocating.*

You’re welcome and thank you because it is really a pleasure to have the opportunity to share with you and the readers. My last thought to share is the coming challenge of enjoying work just as much in retirement as ever!

## Averett Biography continued from page 1

earn a Ph.D. As an undergraduate at Colorado State University in 1982, I started in biology but it didn’t feel quite right. After a year, my father suggested I try economics, which turned out to be the perfect fit. The department was heterodox, which I liked, and my favorite professor was Ronnie Phillips. He encouraged me and mentored me through my four years there. I loved the undergraduate experience. I found it empowering to be able to interact with professors and other students and I realized that what I most wanted to do was to study economics and stay in college for the rest of my life.

Although I am not a native of Colorado, I went to high school and college there and was not willing to leave for graduate school. So, I went down the road to the University of Colorado, which gave me a “minority” scholarship, created to bring more women into the field, to pursue study in economics. I was fortunate in that in my first year at CU, I met four people who would become lifelong friends and mentors. Elizabeth Peters was a young assistant professor at CU at the time, full of energy and passion for economics and willing to share that with her students. Albert Folks, to whom I’ve now been married for 21 years, was her research assistant and it was Albert who recognized that Liz and I had mutual interests and he introduced us. The late Leslie Whittington was two years ahead of me in the Ph.D. program. She took me under her wing and provided valuable guidance and friendship up until her untimely death on Sept 11, 2001. Leslie was smart, witty and accomplished as an economist. Her Ph.D. thesis on the effects of the personal exemption in the U.S. income tax code on the U.S. fertility rate inspired my own dissertation which explored the effect of the child care tax credit on the labor supply of married women. Finally, fellow graduate student Laura Argys has been a trusted friend and collaborator. I went on the job market in 1990 and had the good fortune to be interviewed by Julie Hotchkiss, who at the time was at Georgia State University. Although I did not get the job, I got something much more valuable—another mentor. Julie had been wrestling with some of the same econometric issues that I tackled in my dissertation and we formed a research partnership that resulted in several joint articles. From Julie I learned a considerable amount about the research and publication processes. Lafayette College offered me a job and although it was not my first choice, it fit my personal life well; at the time my husband was working for AT&T in central New Jersey and Lafayette, located in Easton, PA was only 40 minutes away.

Initially, I did not think I would stay at Lafayette as long as I have. The research environment was nearly non-existent when I arrived and the department was a joint

economics and business department that was deeply divided. I did not believe I could thrive in that atmosphere and I worried about having the computing resources necessary for my data-intensive research agenda.

In time, though, I came to appreciate much about Lafayette. The administration has been supportive of my research efforts and the department has made a number of excellent hires since I came and has evolved into a superb research and teaching department. We are one of the top research liberal arts economics departments, according to research by Howard Bodenhorn who recently left Lafayette’s economics department to go to Clemson University. In addition, I discovered a love for teaching that has been most rewarding. I’ve also had a hand in shaping the department, having recently completed a six-year term as department head during which we changed the major to a purely economics major and instituted a finance certificate. This allowed us to strengthen the study of economics at the college and we are increasingly sending students to doctoral programs—something that was nearly unheard of when I arrived.

My research interests have evolved over time as well. I was a labor economist with an interest in applied econometrics at the beginning of my career. Now I think of myself as primarily a health economist and recently started teaching a course in health economics. I also teach econometrics and I regularly offer my course Women in the Economy using the textbook that Saul D. Hoffman of the University of Delaware and I co-wrote, which is in its second edition.

My family has also grown. I have two daughters, Rebecca who is 15 and was my pre-tenure baby, and Natalie, who is 10 and was my post-tenure baby. I could not have flourished in my career without the on-site childcare provided by Lafayette. I’m very grateful to the women faculty 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).

Aside from being department head, I have had the good fortune to serve as Lafayette’s Faculty Representative to the NCAA, 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 Easton Hospital. I have been trying to give back by mentoring young women faculty much in the same way that I was fortunate to be mentored. In my spare time, I enjoy running, yoga and driving my SMART car.

will help inform the damage estimates from inevitable law suits. There have already been some crude calculations of the potential losses to commercial and recreational fisheries. 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.

Other potential catastrophes like climate change have also brought environmental economics into the mainstream. When I first started teaching, it was the rare student who had heard of cap and trade. This year, on the first day of class, I surveyed my class and 100% of the class had not only heard of cap and trade, but knew something (even if just a little) about it. In fact, unlike 10 years ago, *everyone* seems to know *something* about environmental economics. Recently at a doctor's office, the nurse asked, "so what do you teach at Bates?" When I said, "environmental economics" she said, "OH! Like cap and trade, right?"

Yes! Like cap and trade. Wow. And this wasn't the first or last time this happened. As market mechanisms make their way to the mainstream of policy making, we still need experts from other disciplines to inform us. Politics aside, what is the best level for the cap to be set? Which gases should be controlled? How long do the various greenhouse gases pollutants remain in the atmosphere? How sensitive is the degree of climate change to emissions of the various types of greenhouse gases?

The damages from climate change have, like the Exxon Valdez spill, precipitated a large amount of money channeled into interdisciplinary research. One result has been the development of large-scale integrated assessment models that fuse together chemical reaction and atmospheric diffusion models with economic models that on the front end relate policy and human behavior to emissions and on the back end relate changing climate parameters (temperature, sea-level rise, etc) to measures of economic impact.

As economists we believe in incentives and this money has no doubt prodded all the professions into working together a bit more effectively than would otherwise have been the case. It is still not easy, but it is probably further along than it otherwise would have been.

Climate change policy discussions have also forced economists to take a closer look at implementation issues. In order to produce policy-relevant research, we need to not only understand science, policy, law and other disciplines, but address issues that are important to policy makers. Numerous studies of the incidence of both climate change impacts and policy have led to a larger focus on the revenue raising characteristics of auctions (as opposed to gifting allowances), because they provide the means for making the policies less regressive. Responding to such political concerns

as price volatility has also led to the development of new theoretical and empirical work on "price collars" and allowance reserves, concepts that are now embedded in some of the principal bills being debated in Washington.

In my experience collaborative interdisciplinary research is sometimes frustrating and it may be professionally risky. On the other hand it has helped to move many economic ideas, not only cap-and-trade, into the mainstream of environmental policy.

I will only name a few. Collaboration with marine biologists has helped individual transferable quotas become a common approach in managing fisheries. The collaborations between economics and psychologists that have given us the new field of behavior economics have made major contributions to the introduction of "nudges" into energy efficiency policy. Conservation biologists teamed with economists have introduced a wide array of economic incentives polices designed to protect wildlife and habitat. All of these are relatively new entries in the policy mix

This is a rewarding field, but the exciting collaborative opportunities come with some risk to young faculty. We can have all of the tools and instruments and the ability to work with other disciplines, but until the Academy has in place a reliable (and consistent) evaluative mechanism for interdisciplinary work, this work will be under appreciated and as such, rarely pursued by junior faculty.

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to cite the "greatest hits" on the topic. I look for and cite publications that have made important contributions within the last ten to fifteen 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 are limited (5 figures/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 comments. Occasionally meeting the demands of reviewers and editors in other disciplines (or economics) 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 from Web of Science relative to top field journals in labor economics. 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 eventually write your tenure letters. It also informs your colleagues that other successful economists engage in interdisciplinary research.

Finally, the types of publications that make you a star economist, may carry less weight with colleagues in a business or public policy school and vice versa. Business and policy schools value applied research and having those types of publications on your curriculum vitae will strengthen your chances of promotion, whereas economics departments are more likely to value theoretical contributions to 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 1.557) and instead, your best work is published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (impact factor 31.718) 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 a lot of economics showing up in their literature reviews, discussions, and approaches. For example, 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

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## Interdisciplinary Research

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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 the 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 particular research question that interests you, then this is an opportunity for you to do important and creative work that crosses disciplinary boundaries. If that is the case, I look forward to seeing your work in some of my favorite interdisciplinary journals such as *Research Policy* (Science, Research, and Innovation studies), *Demography* (Sociology, Demography, and Economics), *JAMA* (Health Policy), and *Science* (Science Policy, Scientific research).

Office of Science and Technology Policy, 2008. "The Science of Science Policy: A Federal Research Roadmap." Available online at <http://www.scienceofscience-policy.net/blogs/sosp/pages/sosproadmap.aspx>

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Faculty Newsletter. 1999. March, 1999: 21(4) available on-line at <http://web.mit.edu/fnl/women/women.html>

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## Annual and Regional Meetings

### CSWEP Sessions at the Eastern Economic Association Meetings

February 25–27, 2010

Visit the CSWEP website for a description of these sessions on the "Sessions Summaries" page at: [http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/session\\_summaries.php](http://www.aeaweb.org/committees/cswep/session_summaries.php)

#### Session 1: The Economics of Obesity

**Chair:** Kerry Anne McGeary (Drexel University)

**Discussants:** Suzanne Clain (Villanova University) and Shin-Yi Chou (Lehigh University)

*The Impact of Knowledge and Diet on Body Mass Production*, Kerry Anne McGeary (Drexel University)

*Obesity, Divorce, and Labor Market Outcomes*, Hannah Spirrisson (Rhodes College)

*Exposure to Obesity and Weight Gain Among Adolescents*, Muzhe Yang (Lehigh University) and Rui Huang (University of Connecticut)

*How Do Business Cycles Affect Our Eating Habits? Evidence from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*, Dhaval Dave (Bentley University), Inas Rashad Kelly (Queens College/CUNY)

#### Session 2: Health Economics

**Chair:** Jennifer Kohn (Drew University)

**Discussants:** Sarah M. Estelle (Rhodes College) and Cheryl Carleton (Villanova University)

*Disease and Government Size: The Impact of Life Expectancy on Per Capita Government Spending*, Resul Cesur (Georgia State University)

*A New Look at Managed Care on Health Care Utilization*, James Marton (Georgia State University)

*Effects of Prenatal Care on Child Health at Age 5*, Kelly Noonan (Rider University), Hope Corman (Rider University), Ofira Schwartz-Soicher (Columbia University) and Nancy E. Reichman (Robert Wood Johnson Medical School)

*Can't We Just Live Together? New Evidence on the Effect of Relationship Status on Health*, Jennifer Kohn (Drew University) and Susan Averett (Lafayette College)

*What is Health?* Jennifer Kohn (Drew University)

#### Session 3: Health and Labor Economics

**Chair:** Laura Argys (University of Colorado at Denver)

**Discussants:** Dhaval Dave (Bentley University) and Laura M. Argys (University of Colorado-Denver)

*Test and Analysis of Subjective Expectation Model, with an*

*Application to Retirement Savings*, Yang Wang (Lafayette College)

*Are low wages risk factors for hypertension? An instrumental variables model using national longitudinal data*, Paul Leigh (School of Public Health Sciences, University of California, Davis) and Juan Du (School of Business, The College of New Jersey)

*Is it Necessary to Walk the Talk? The Effects of Parental Experiences and Communication on Adolescent Sexual Behavior*, Susan L. Averett (Lafayette College) and Sarah M. Estelle (Rhodes College)

*National School Lunch Program Participation and Child Body Weight*, Donka M. Mirtcheva (The College of New Jersey) and Lisa M. Powell (University of Illinois at Chicago)

### CSWEP Sessions at the Midwest Economic Association Meetings

March 19–21, 2010

#### Session 1: Topics in Household Behavior and Family Economics

*Gender and the Opportunity Cost of Family Caregiving*, Virginia Wilcox-Gok (Northern Illinois University)

**Discussant:** Shelley White-Means (University of Tennessee-Memphis)

*What Will the Neighbors Think? Welfare Stigma due to Public Disapproval*, Colleen Flaherty Manchester (University of Minnesota) and Kevin Mumford (Purdue University)

**Discussant:** Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach (University of Chicago)

*Male Wage Inequality and Marital Dissolution: Is There a Link?* Andriana Bellou (Université de Montréal)

**Discussant:** Jane Herr (University of Chicago)

#### Session 2: Institutions and Economic Welfare

*The Decline in Females in Consumer Economics: A Case Study*, Andrea H. Beller (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) and Megan Cott (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

**Discussant:** Irma Arteaga (University of Minnesota)

*The Role of the Institution in College Major Segregation*, Sherrilyn M. Billger (Cornell University)

**Discussant:** James Peoples (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

*Recourse and Residential Mortgage Default: Theory and Evidence from U.S. States*, Andra C. Ghent (Baruch College) and Marianna Kudlyak (Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond)

**Discussant:** Jane Dokko (Federal Reserve Board of Governors)

## Upcoming Sessions

### CSWEP Sponsored Sessions at the 2011 AEA Annual Meeting

January 7–9, 2011, Denver, Colorado

#### Session 1: House, Homeownership, and Life Cycle Impacts

**Chair:** Amy Crews Cutts (Freddie Mac)

**Discussants:** Marsha Courchane and Rajeev Darolia (Charles River Associates), Cynthia Holmes (York University, Toronto)

*Superstition in the Housing Market*, Nicole M. Fortin, Andrew Hill and Jeff Huang (University of British Columbia)

*Owner-Occupied Housing: Life-cycle Implications for the Household Portfolio*, Marjorie Flavin (University of California, San Diego) and Takashi Yamashita (Nova Southeastern University)

*Effects of Child Health on Housing*, Marah A. Curtis (Boston University), Hope Corman (Rider University & NBER), Kelly Noonan (Rider University & NBER) and Nancy E. Reichman (Robert Wood Johnson Medical School and Princeton University)

*Housing Prices and Divorce*, Purvi Sevak (Hunter College) and Martin Farnham (University of Victoria)

#### Session 2: Neighborhood Effects

**Chair:** Amy Schwartz (New York University)

**Discussants:** Andrew Haughwout (Federal Reserve Bank of New York), Peter Zorn (Freddie Mac), Claudia Sitgrave (New York University) and Jonah Rockoff (Columbia University)

*Homebuilders, Affiliated Financing Arms and the Mortgage Crisis*, Sumit Agarwal, Gene Amromin, Anna Paulson (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago) and Sriram Villupuram (Colorado State University)

*Impacts of Neighborhood Economic Transitions on Retail Services*, Jed Kolko (Public Policy Institute of California), Rachel Meltzer (The New School) and Jenny Schuetz (University of Southern California)

*The Impact of Financial Development on Homeownership and Housing Quality: Evidence From Turkey*, Tansel Yilmazer (University of Missouri-Columbia), Fikret Adaman (Bogazici University) and Mehmet Kaytaz (Isik University)

*Does Cleaning Up Contaminated Sites Raise Housing Prices?* Shanti Gamper-Rabindran (University of Pittsburgh) and Chris Timmins (Duke University)

#### Session 3: Re-Thinking House Price Models

**Chair:** Amy Crews Cutts (Freddie Mac)



**Discussants:** David Harrison (Texas Tech University), Tsur Somerville (University of British Columbia), John Clapp (University of Connecticut) and Tom Thibodeau (University of Colorado)

*Ranking Up by Moving Out: The Effect of the Texas Top 10% Plan on Property Values*, Kalena E. Cortes (Syracuse University) and Andrew Friedson (Syracuse University)

*State Misallocation and Housing Prices: Theory and Evidence from China*, Shing-Yi Wang (New York University)

*The Relationship between Willingness-to-Pay Estimates in the Hedonic and Discrete Choice Models*, Maisy Wong (University of Pennsylvania)

*A Dynamic Model of Property Value Hedonics: Incorporating Forward-Looking Behavior into the Hedonic Approach*, Kelly Bishop and Alvin Murphy (Washington University in St. Louis)

## Gender Sessions

### Session 1: Gender and Labor Markets

**Chair:** Nicole Fortin (University of British Columbia)

**Discussants:** Joyce Jacobsen (Wesleyan University), Saranna Thornton (Hapden-Sydney College) Kai Li (University of British Columbia) and Wayne Grove (Le Moyne College)

*Gender Segregation in Occupations: The Role of Tipping and Social Interactions*, Jessica Pan (University of Chicago)

*Compensating Differentials for Sexual Harassment*, Joni Hersch (Vanderbilt University)

*Shattering the Glass Ceiling: Gender Spillovers in Corporate Leadership*, David Matsa (Northwestern University) and Amalia Miller (University of Virginia)

*Is the Risk Worth the Reward for Top Women Executives*, Karen Selody (University of California, Berkeley)

### Session 2: Gender and Social Policy

**Chair:** Shirley Johnson-Lans (Vassar College)

**Discussants:** Tracy Falba (Duke University), Paul Glewwe (University of Minnesota), Anne Winkler (University of Missouri, St. Louis) and Ann Mari May (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)

*Have Gender Gaps in Access and Affordability of Health Care Narrowed Under Health Reform in Massachusetts?* Sharon K. Long and Karen Stockley (Urban Institute)

*Does Free Primary Education Narrow Gender Differences in Schooling? Evidence from Kenya*, Adrienne Lucas (Wellesley College) and Isaac Mbiti (Southern Methodist University)

*Women and Drug Crime: the Role of Welfare Reform*, Hope Corman (Rider University), Dhaval M. Dave (Bentley University & NBER) and Nancy E. Reichman (Robert Wood Johnson Medical School)

*Women's Work as Represented in the American Economic Review Papers & Proceedings*, Ellen Meade and Martha Starr (American University)

### Session 3: Gender and the Economics of the Household and Family

**Chair:** Shoshana Grossbard (San Diego State University)

**Discussants:** Robert Pollak (Washington University), Leslie Stratton (Virginia Commonwealth University), Shelly Lundberg (University of Washington) and Olivia Mitchell (University of Pennsylvania)

*Care Provision to Elderly Parents and Women's Hours Worked in the Labor Market*, Jennifer Graves (University of Oklahoma)

*International Migration, Spousal Control, and Gender Discrimination in the Intrahousehold Allocation of Resources*, Francisca Antman (University of Colorado at Boulder)

*Intra-household Bargaining under Asymmetric Information: Modeling Income Hiding within the Household*, Carolina Castilla (Ohio State University)

*Marital Histories and Economic Well-Being*, Julie Zissimopoulos (RAND), Benjamin Karney (UCLA) and Amy Rauer (Auburn University)

## CSWEP Sessions at the 2010 Western Economic Association 85th Annual Conference

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

**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)  
*Evaluating Conventional Notions of Intimate Partner Violence*, Erin K. Fletcher (University of Colorado at Boulder)

**Discussant:** Melinda 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)

**Discussant:** Mariana Spatareanu (Rutgers University)  
*Migrant Networks and Foreign Direct Investment*, Beata S. Javorcik (University of Oxford and CEPR), Çağlar Özden (The World Bank), Mariana Spatareanu (Rutgers University), and Cristina Neagu (The World Bank)

**Discussant:** Deborah S. DeGraff (Bowdoin College)  
*Intergenerational Links in Female Labor Force Participation*, Melinda S Morrill (North Carolina State University) and Thayer Morrill (North Carolina State University)

**Discussant:** Erin K. Fletcher (University of Colorado at Boulder)

## 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?* Helen Connolly (Luxembourg Income Study)

*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)

*Redlining or Not? An Analysis of Credit Card Lines by Neighborhoods*, Yan (Jenny) Zhang (Senior Financial Economist, Compliance Risk Analysis Division)

### 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*, Theodoros Diakos (Collegio Carlo Albert) and Florence Neymotin (Kansas State University)

*Care Provision to Elderly Parents and Women's Hours Worked in the Labor Market*, Jennifer Graves (University of Oklahoma)

*Immigration and Its Impact on Mothers' Child Care Time and 'Quality': Evidence from the American Time-use Survey*, Catalina Amuedo-Dorantes (San Diego State University), Almudena Sevilla Sanz (University of Oxford)

*Female Autonomy and Health Care in Developing Countries: A Closer Look at Uttar Pradesh and Bihar*, Sharmistha Self (Missouri State University) and Richard Grabowski (Southern Illinois University)

**Session: Marriage, Risk, and Veterinarians**  
*A Semi-parametric Approach to Finding a Married Woman's Wage Premium*, Neha Nanda (Florida State University)

*Women in Top Management and Job Self Selection*, Suresh L. Paul (NuNine) and Herman Sahni (California State University–San Marcos)

*Risk in Human Capital Investment and Gender Difference in Adult College Enrollment*, Xueyu Cheng (Alabama State University)

*Impact of Gender and Rurality on Veterinarian Practice*, Tong Wang (Iowa State University) and David A. Hennessy (Iowa State University)

### Session: Issues of Migration and Multinationals

*Taxes, Welfare, and Migration of the American Poor*, Hui-chen Wang (The University of Mississippi)

*Coming to America: Does Home Country's Economic Status Matter for Self-employment in the U.S.?* Ruth Uwaifo Oyelere (Georgia Institute of Technology) and Willie Belton (Georgia Institute of Technology)

*Immigrant Homeownership in the U.S. through Recent Housing Boom and Bust*, Kusum Mundra (Rutgers University)

*FDI, Agglomeration Economies, and Labor Poaching: Evidence from China*, Fariha Kamal (Syracuse University)

## Calls for Papers and Abstracts

## January 2012 American Economic Association Meeting

### Call for Abstracts & Proposals

CSWEP will sponsor sessions at the January 2012 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 [cswep@usm.maine.edu](mailto:cswep@usm.maine.edu).

## February 2011 Eastern Economics Association Meetings

### Call for Abstracts & Proposals

CSWEP will sponsor sessions at the Eastern Economic Association 2011 Annual Meeting, February 25 – 27, 2011 at New York City: Sheraton Hotel and Towers.

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 chair 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 Representative. Abstracts for papers in the topic areas of gender, 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 approximately one page in length and include paper title, 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: averetts@lafayette.edu  
phone: (610) 330-5307  
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.html>

## 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 Economics Association meeting 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 specific topic in any area of economics.* The organizer should prepare a proposal for a panel (including chair and participants) 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: 612-624-6449

## GREETINGS

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

If you do not have an email address in the system you will not 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.cswep.org](http://www.cswep.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 don't receive your password immediately, you should check to see if it was rerouted 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 development economics. It notes in particular her creative analysis of a range of questions, including education policy, infrastructure development, and electoral 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 Bennet 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 Colby 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 economics 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 CSWEP is new to you, please explore our website, [www.cswep.org](http://www.cswep.org) to 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  
Muskie School  
PO Box 9300  
Portland, ME 04104-9300  
(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**

check here if currently an AEA member

check here if currently a student Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Expected Graduation Date: \_\_\_\_\_

I authorize CSWEP to release my contact information to other organizations that wish to share information of interest with CSWEP members.  yes  no

Donation Amount:  \$25.00 (associate level, receiving the CSWEP Newsletter via email)  
 \$35.00 (associate level, receiving the CSWEP Newsletter via post)  \$50.00  \$75.00  
 \$100.00  Other \_\_\_\_\_

If paying by check please send your donation to CSWEP, c/o Barbara Fraumeni, University of Southern Maine, Muskie School, PO Box 9300, Portland, ME 04104-9300 (Please make check payable to CSWEP).

**Please visit our website <http://www.cswep.org/>**

To no longer receive mail from CSWEP, please email [cswep@usm.maine.edu](mailto:cswep@usm.maine.edu) or write to the address provided above.





American Economic Association  
CSWEP  
c/o Barbara Fraumeni  
770 Middle Road  
Dresden, ME 04342

## Upcoming Regional Meetings:

### Western Economic Association

<http://www.weainternational.org/>  
2010 Annual Meeting June 29–July 3, 2010  
Oregon: Hilton Portland and Executive Tower

### Southern Economic Association

<http://www.southerneconomic.org/>  
2010 Annual Meeting November 20–22, 2010  
Atlanta, Atlanta Sheraton

### Eastern Economic Association

<http://www.ramapo.edu/eea/conference.html>  
2011 Annual Meeting February 25–27, 2011  
New York City: Sheraton New York Hotel and Towers

### Midwest Economic Association

<http://web.grinnell.edu/mea>  
2011 Annual Meeting March 18–20, 2011  
St. Louis, MO, Hilton St. Louis

# REMEMBER

30% of CSWEP's budget comes from you!

TO RENEW ONLINE:  
see instructions on page 18

### 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.