

**CWEN Survey Report on the Representation of Women Economists
in Canada's Universities**

Canadian Women Economists Network (CWEN)

Preliminary report prepared
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1. Introduction

Although the percentage of doctorates granted to women in economics has been consistently increasing over the last decades, the economics profession has always attracted significantly more men than women (Bansak and Starr, 2008; Ginther and Kahn, 2004; McDowell, Singell and Ziliak, 1999). In Canada, despite a steady increase in female enrolment over the past few years, the proportion of female students is much lower in economics than in other social science fields. In 2008-2009, only 37% of undergraduate students, 43% of Master's students and 33% of PhD students in economics were women. In comparison, the average proportion of women among students in the category "Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law" in that year (including economics) was 65% among undergraduate and Master's students, and 61% among doctoral students (Canadian Association of University Teachers, 2011).

In addition, the field of economics in Canada has one of the lowest proportions of female faculty members (21%) in the "Social and Behavioural Sciences, and Law" category (Canadian Association of University Teachers, 2012). In a study performed using data from the United States in the 1990s, Ginther and Khan (2004) found that compared to other academic disciplines, women in economics were less likely to get tenure and took longer to achieve it than men. Economics had a lower percentage of tenured female faculty members than life sciences, political sciences or statistics, but a higher percentage than engineering. According to their results, differences in productivity and the effect of children on promotion explained part of this pronounced gender gap, but a significant portion of the gap remained unexplained (Ginther and Khan, 2004). There is some evidence, however, that promotion opportunities for women, from associate professor to full professor in particular, have improved over time (McDowell, Singell and Ziliak, 1999).

The proportion of female economists also varies across research fields within the profession. Dolado et al. (2006) found evidence that the probability of a woman working in a certain field is positively related to the share of women already in that

field. This finding suggests that there is path dependence, although the effect seems to be getting weaker with time. In the United States, women were more likely to choose labour economics and public economics, followed by growth/development economics and industrial organisation. Econometrics and micro/theory were among the fields with the lowest proportion of women (Dolado et al, 2006).

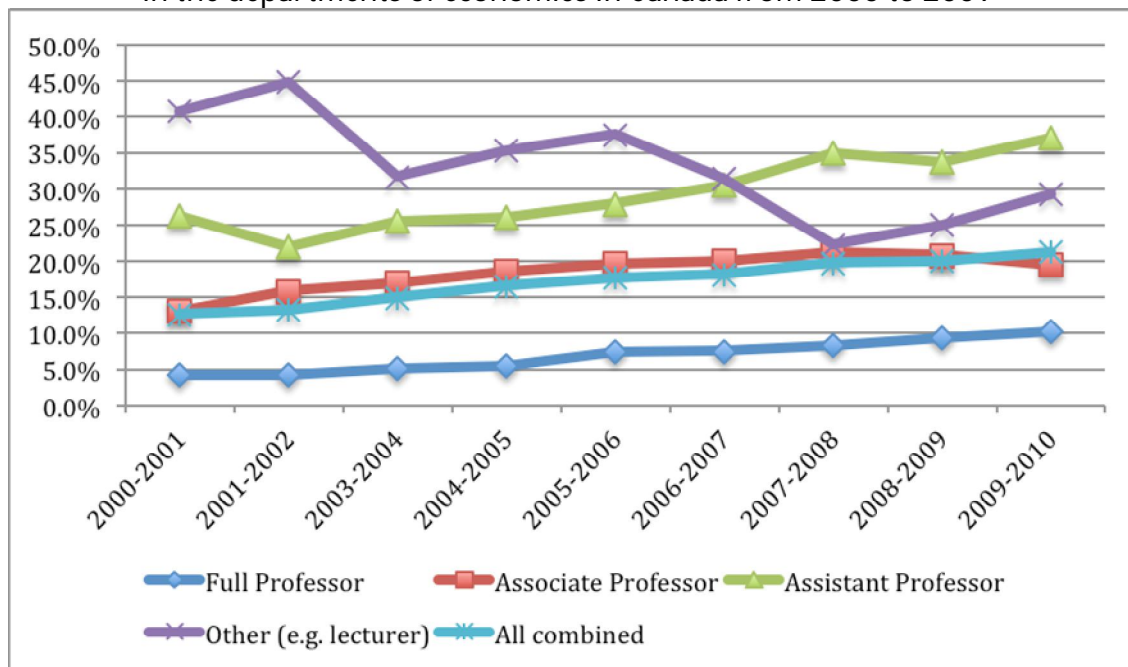
This report aims at providing an overview on the status of women in the academic economics profession in Canada. First, we describe gender trends over the past decade among faculty members in departments of economics as well as university enrolment in economics in Canada. Second, we present the results of a Canadian survey sent by the Canadian Women Economists Network (CWEN) to every department of economics in Canada. This survey was designed to provide more detailed and current information about the status of women in departments of economics in Canada. Third, we compare the Canadian results to similar trends in the United States.

The main findings of the report are that overall, women are still underrepresented in departments of economics across Canada, although there seems to have been a small but steady increase in their numbers over the last decade. This increase occurred in both Canada and the United States. According to the results of the survey, as of April 2013, among university professors in economics, the proportion of women was the lowest for full professors (10%), followed by tenured associate professors (21%), and was the highest among untenured assistant professors (30.5%). The proportion of women among students in the 2012-13 academic year was larger for Master's students (42%) and final year undergraduate students (43%) than for PhD students (33%). There is therefore evidence of women slowly becoming more and more present in the "pipeline", that is in the progression of economists through the ranks from newly graduated PhD students to tenured full professors.

2. The status of women in the departments of economics in Canada over the last decade

According to data from Statistics Canada reported in the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) Almanacs of Post-Secondary Education in Canada, the percentage of female faculty members in Canadian departments of economics has increased from 12.6% in the 2000-2001 academic year to 21% in the 2009-2010 academic year (see Figure 1 and Table A1 in Appendix A). This increase is constant across professor categories: assistant professors, associate professors and full professors. Over this period of time, there was, however, a marked decrease in the proportion of females among other teaching faculty members such as lecturers. When comparing categories of professors, there is a clear pattern that is constant across years: the proportion of women was highest among assistant professors, followed by associate professors and full professors. For example, in 2009-2010, the proportion of females among professors was 37% for assistant professors, 19% for associate professors, and 10% for full professors.

Figure 1: Percentage of women by faculty position in the departments of economics in Canada from 2000 to 2009*

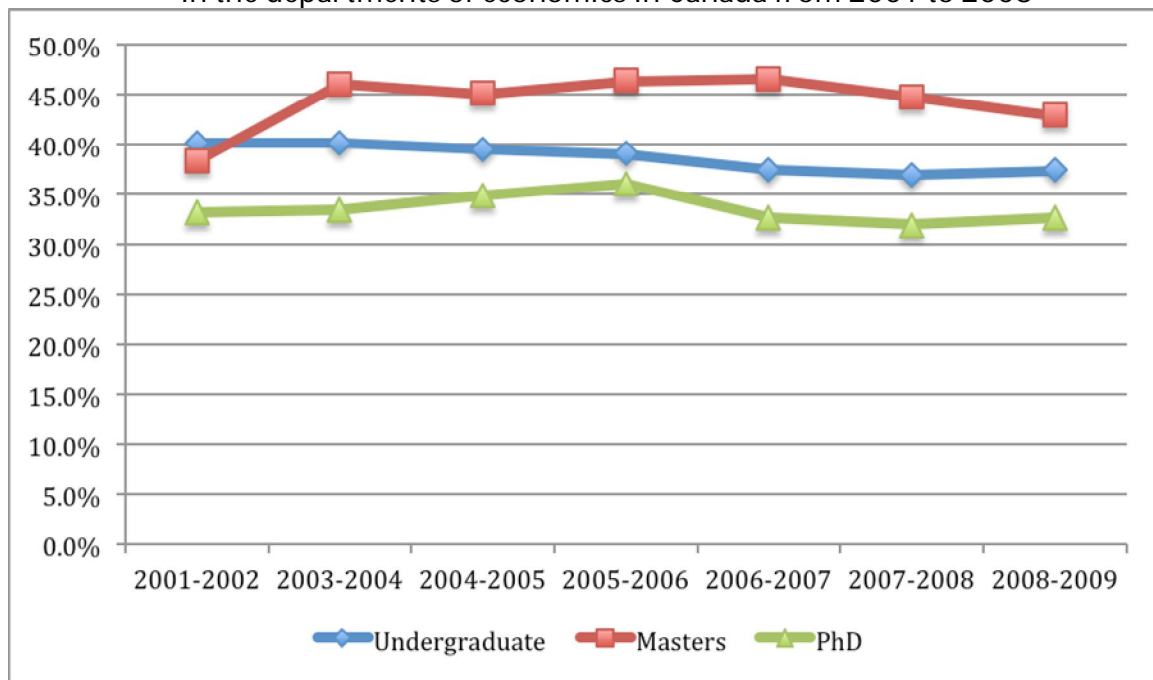


*Note: No data could be obtained for 2002-2003

Source: Canadian Association of University Teachers (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)

From the 2001-2002 to the 2008-2009 academic years, the proportion of female students in economics has remained relatively constant across students at the undergraduate, Master's and PhD levels (see Figure 2 and Table A2 in Appendix A). Of the three groups, the proportion of female Master's students has been consistently the highest since the 2003-2004 academic year at approximately 45%. The proportion of female undergraduate students was slightly lower throughout the years, at approximately 40%. Finally, the proportion of female PhD varied between 33% and 36%.

Figure 2: Percentage of female students
in the departments of economics in Canada from 2001 to 2008*



*Note: No data could be obtained for 2002-2003.

Sources: Canadian Association of University Teachers (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)

3. Canadian Women Economist Network (CWEN) Survey Results

In order to obtain current and more precise estimates of female members of departments of economics across Canada, the Canadian Women Economist Network (CWEN) administered a survey to all Canadian departments of economics¹. The survey was administered during February to April 2013 and could be answered online or by paper copy. A copy of the survey can be found in Appendix B.

In all, 33 of the 67 surveyed departments of economics answered the survey. Although the overall response rate was only 49% (33/67), it was 80% among the top 15 institutions according to the REPEC rankings (excluding the Bank of Canada). Using the Maclean's classification, it was 73% among universities classified as "Medical-Doctoral" and 60% among universities classified as "Comprehensive", which is not necessarily the preferred classification for economics. We note that the CSWEP 2011 survey, a survey with a long tradition, had a response rate of 78.7% among Ph.D. granting departments and 68.7% among Liberal Arts colleges.

Table 1: Percentage of women among faculty members of surveyed Canadian departments of economics as of April 2013

Faculty		Proportion of women	Total Number
Professors	All	19.4%	594
	Assistant		
	Untenured	30.5%	131
	Tenured	50.0%	18
Associated	Untenured	0.0%	4
	Tenured	21.1%	194
Full	Untenured	-	0
	Tenured	10.1%	247
<i>(Response rate: 33/33)</i>			
Instructors and lecturers	All	27.3%	267
	Instructors		
	Untenured	41.2%	17
	Tenured	42.9%	7
Sessional lecturers		25.9%	243
<i>(Response rate: 31/33)</i>			

Source : CWEN Survey (2013)

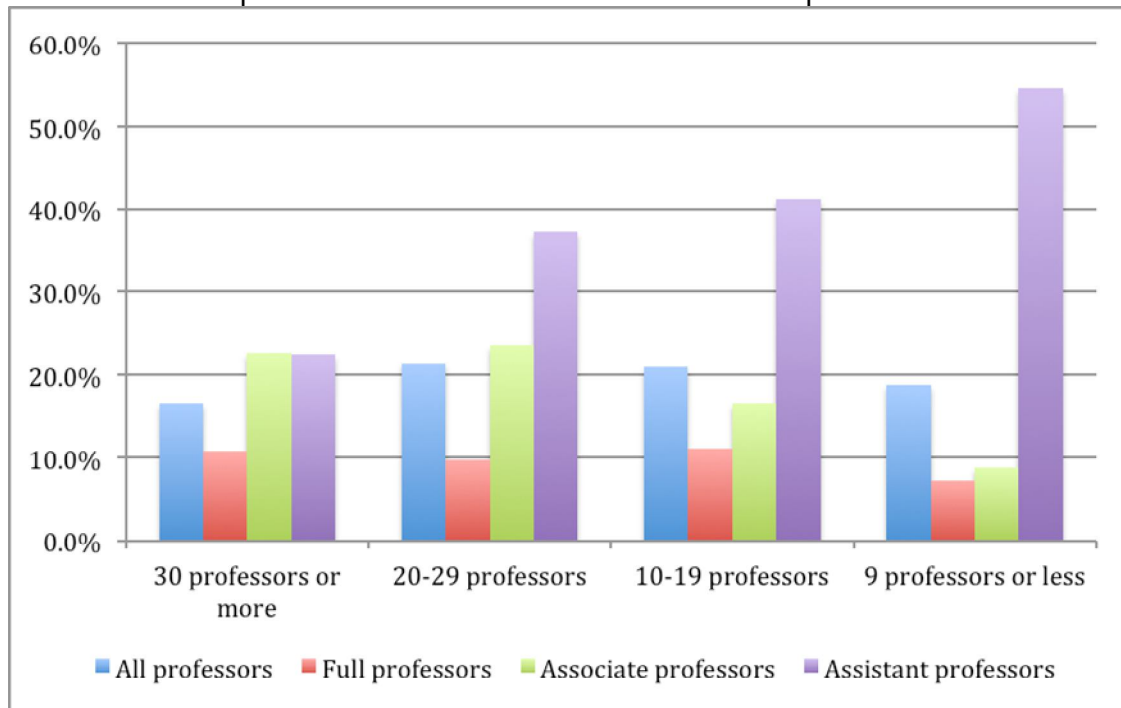
¹ The sample of departments of economics consisted of university and college departments, business schools departments, and joint departments of economics with other fields.

The results of the survey are consistent with past Canadian and U.S. trends (sections 2 and 4). Table 1 shows that although women are still the clear minority in departments of economics in Canada, there is a much larger proportion of women among untenured assistant professors (30.5%), presumably more likely to be hired in recent years, than among tenured associate professors (21%) and tenured full professors (10%). The proportion of women among all university professors in economics, regardless of rank, is 19%, which is much lower than the proportion of women among instructors (approximately 42%) and sessional lecturers (26%). The over-representation of women at the tenured assistant and instructor level is consistent with the presence of a "sticky floor", i.e., a promotion bottleneck in the lower academic ranks. This represents a concern; however some caution in the interpretation is required due to the small sample sizes.

Among the departments of economics in Canada, the proportion of women varies substantially across professor category by the size of the department (see Figure 3 and Table A3 in Appendix A). On average, smaller departments have a much higher proportion of women among assistant professors than larger departments. Women in departments with less than 10 professors represent 55% of assistant professors (6 out of 11) whereas the only represent 22.4% of assistant professors in departments with 30 professors or more (13 out of 59).

On the other hand, compared to departments with 9 or less professors, departments with 30 professors or more have more female full professors (11% vs 7%) and female associate professors (23% vs 9%). Figure 3 tends to visually give more importance to the representation of women in smaller departments than their lower numbers reflect. There are 93 female faculty members working in departments with 20 faculty members or more and 22 female faculty members working in departments with fewer than 20 faculty members.

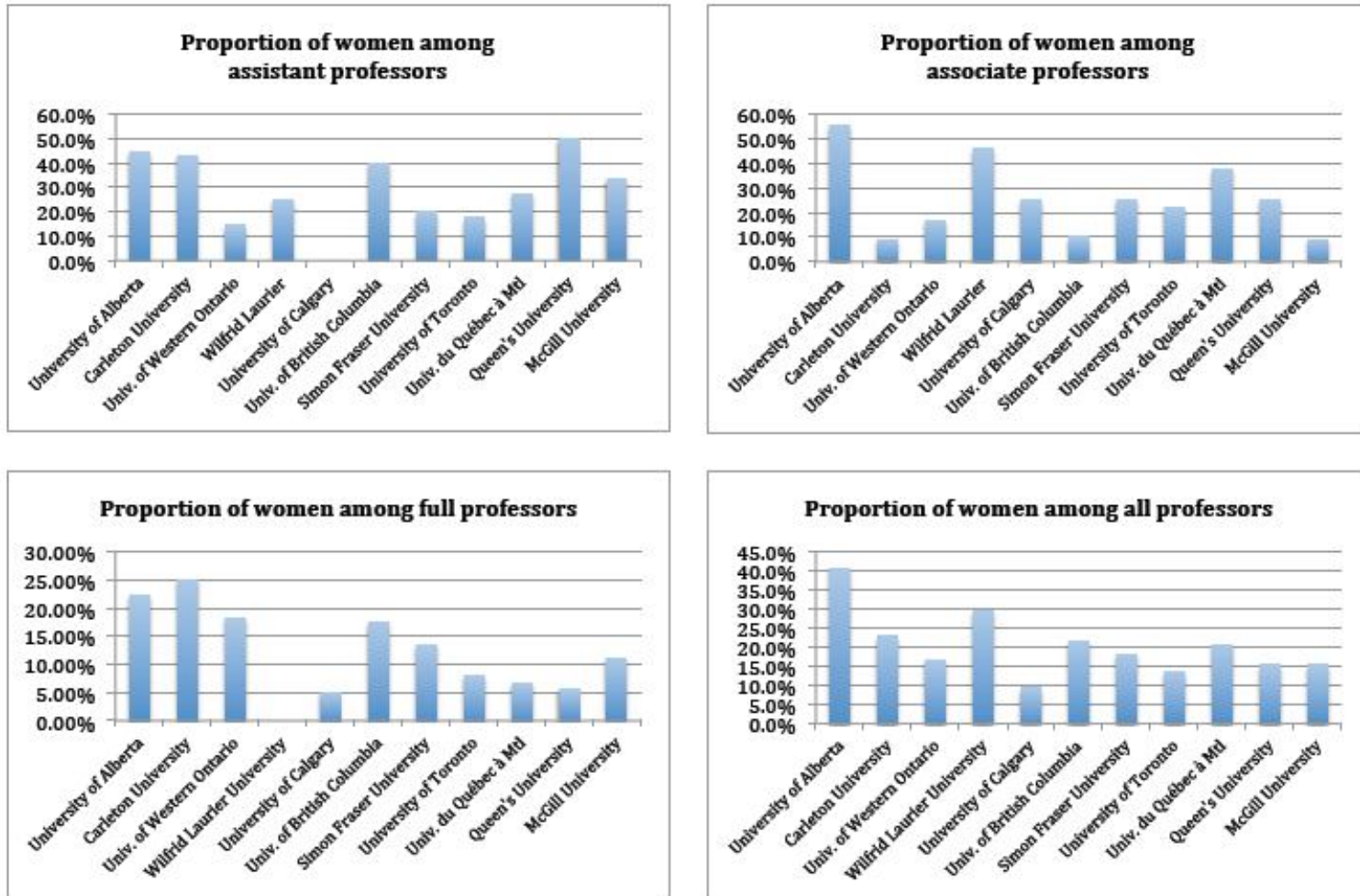
Figure 3: Proportion of women among professors by department size for departments of economics in Canada as of April 2013



Source : CWEN Survey (2013)

Figure 4 specifically presents the proportion of women by professorial rank for the eleven largest departments, which are defined as those with more than 25 professors (see Table A4 in Appendix A for the exact numbers). The goal of the figure is to allow the representation of women to be tracked and to better focus on the appropriate actions. For example, a department that has a high representation of women among assistant and associate professors, but a more mediocre one among full professors can expect to ameliorate the situation by guiding more female faculty members through the promotion process. In the case of a department with a good representation of women at senior ranks, but a lower representation at lower ranks, a focus on more female candidates in the hiring process will be in order.

Figure 4: Proportion of women among professors in the eleven largest departments of economics in Canada as of April 2013



Source : CWEN Survey (2013)

Table 2 presents numbers on the proportion of women among students in economics. Seventeen of the 33 departments who answered the survey offered a PhD program in economics. Approximately one third of these PhD students were women, regardless of their degree of progression in the program. This proportion was higher among Master's students: 42% in the 2012-13 academic year and 36% among those who graduated the previous year. The proportion of women among final year undergraduate students (43%) was very similar to the one for Master's students, although women were more present in the Economics Major program (44%) than the Economics Honours program (35%).

Table 2: Percentage of women among students of surveyed Canadian departments of economics

Students in Economics		Proportion of women	Total Number
PhD	All	32.0%	387
	1st year (2012-13)	33.7%	83
	Registered Ph.D. thesis writers (2012-13)	32.1%	240
	Graduated in the previous year (2011-12)	29.7%	64
	Number of departments with a PhD program (Response rate: 14/17)		17
Masters	Current students (2012-13)	42.4%	663
	Graduated in the previous year (2011-12)	36.7%	425
	Number of departments with a Master's program (Response rate: 19/21)		21
Undergraduate	All	42.8%	2909
	Major in economics (2011-12)	44.4%	2381
	Honours in economics (2011-12)	35.6%	528
	(Response rate: 20/33)		

Source : CWEN Survey (2013)

Recent PhD graduates in economics were employed in different sectors (Table 3). Women were more present among graduates who obtained private sector jobs in Canada or the United States (40%) compared to public sector jobs (29%) and academic positions in PhD granting departments (11%) or academic positions in non-PhD granting departments (0%). It is important, however, to point out that

many surveyed departments could not provide these numbers, resulting in a very small sample size.

Table 3: Percentage of women among recent PhD graduates of surveyed Canadian departments of economics on the job market in 2012

Recent PhD graduates (Response rate: 12/17)		Proportion of women	Total Number
All PhD graduates on the job market (2011-12)		21.2%	66
Canada/U.S. based	academic position in a PhD granting department	11.1%	18
	academic position in a non-PhD granting department	0.0%	8
	public sector position	28.6%	14
	private sector position	40.0%	5
Foreign based	academic position	28.6%	21
	non-academic position	-	0

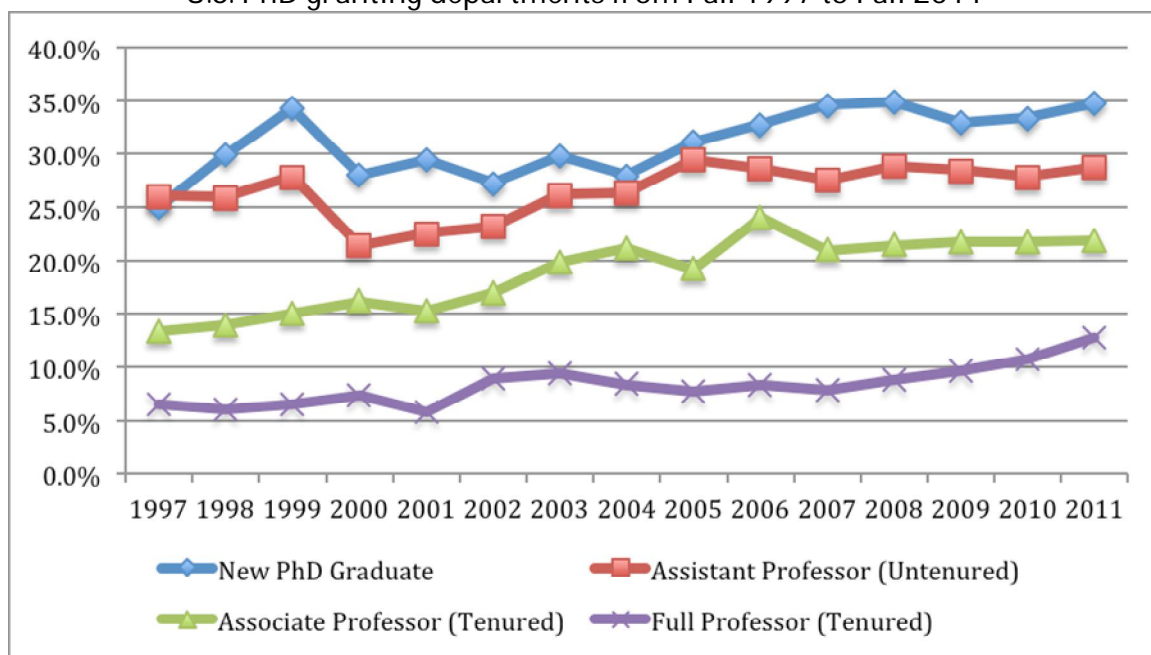
Source : CWEN Survey (2013)

4. The status of women in the departments of economics in the United States over the past decade

Because Canadian Departments of Economics may look to the south to hire new faculty, it is instructive to look at the representation of women in the United States. Since 1993, the *Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (CSWEP)* has surveyed all PhD granting departments of economics in the United States to monitor the status of women in the economics profession. The situation in the United States is quite similar to the one in Canada. According to their survey, the overall proportion of female economists has been increasing slowly but steadily over the past decade (see Figure 5). Although all faculty ranks within the departments have seen an increase in the proportion of females, new PhDs have the highest proportion of women, followed by assistant professors, associate professors, and full professors. This pattern is consistent over the entire 2000 to 2011 period. In 2011, the average proportion of women was 35% for graduates with newly

completed PhDs, 29% for untenured assistant professors, 31% for untenured associate professors, 22% for tenured associate professors, and 13% for full professors (see Table A5 in Appendix for the exact numbers over the years). Table 4 presents a similar story while focusing solely on the top 20 departments of economics in the United States (as identified by the CSWEP)², although overall, women are less represented in these higher ranked departments.

Figure 5: Percentage of female economists in U.S. PhD granting departments from Fall 1997 to Fall 2011



Source: Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (2011)

² Rankings were taken from *U.S. News and World Report 2010 Edition*. There are 21 departments listed in the top 20 departments because of the presence of ties. The top 20 departments in rank order are: Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton University, University of Chicago, Stanford University, University of California-Berkeley, Yale University, Northwestern University, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, University of Minnesota, New York University, University of Michigan, California Institute of Technology, University of California-Los Angeles, University of California-San Diego, University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, Brown University, Carnegie Mellon University, and Duke University.

Table 4: Women in the top 20 PhD granting departments of economics in the U.S. by academic year ending in year listed

PhD granting departments		2008	2009	2010	2011
Faculty					
Assistant Professor	Percentage of women	26.6	24.1	21.9	22.3
	Number of women	55	47	48	44
Associate Professor	Percentage of women	20.0	21.1	23.7	26.6
	Number of women	14	15	22	25
Full Professor	Percentage of women	9.1	8.4	9.2	13.7
	Number of women	42	38	46	56
All-tenured/Tenure Track	Percentage of women	15.0	13.9	14.3	17.8
	Number of women	111	100	116	125
Other (Non-Tenure Track)	Percentage of women	26.8	34.3	34.5	28.5
	Number of women	38	34	39	49
All Faculty	Percentage of women	16.9	16.4	16.7	19.9
	Number of women	149	134	155	174
PhD Students					
First Year	Percentage of women	28.3	27.0	25.1	27.6
	Number of women	125	120	122	124
All But Dissertation (ABD)	Percentage of women	27.4	28.7	27.0	29.5
	Number of women	349	390	395	420
PhD granted	Percentage of women	29.4	27.0	28.1	28.0
	Number of women	107	98	92	90
Undergraduate Students					
Students in Their Senior Year	Percentage of women	N.A.	34.2	34.6	36.6
	Number of women	N.A.	1500	1931	2422
<i>Response rate</i>		<i>20 of 20</i>	<i>20 of 20</i>	<i>21 of 21</i>	<i>21 of 21</i>

N.A. =Not available

Source: Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (2011)

Table 5 presents an overview of the job market placement of PhD graduates from the top 20 PhD programs in the United States (as identified by the CSWEP) in the year following their graduation by gender. Overall, the percentage of women on the job market between 2008 and 2011 was relatively constant, at approximately 30%, except for 2009 where this number dropped to 23.5%. For U.S. based jobs, the percentage of women among recent graduates who obtained academic jobs and

public sector jobs increased slightly from 2008 to 2011, but decreased among those who obtained private sector jobs over the same period. The percentage of women among recent doctoral graduates who obtained non-U.S. based jobs increased from 2008 to 2011 and this change was driven mainly by an increased presence of females among those who obtained academic positions outside of the U.S.

Table 5: Women PhD Students in the top 20 U.S. departments of economics and on the job market by academic year ending in year listed

Position obtained		2008	2009	2010	2011
U.S. Based Job Obtained	Percentage of women	28.8	19.7	30.7	30.6
	Number of women	71	47	61	63
Academic, Ph.D. Granting Department	Percentage of women	27.1	16.1	34.5	31.2
	Number of women	32	19	40	29
Academic, Other	Percentage of women	22.7	17.1	21.4	53.3
	Number of women	5	6	6	8
Public Sector	Percentage of women	26.5	22.0	25.9	28.8
	Number of women	13	9	7	15
Private Sector	Percentage of women	36.8	28.9	28.6	23.9
	Number of women	21	13	8	11
Foreign Based Job Obtained	Percentage of women	22.6	27.1	26.7	26.5
	Number of women	21	29	31	27
Academic	Percentage of women	19.7	25.0	27.2	25.4
	Number of women	12	21	25	18
Non-academic	Percentage of women	28.1	34.8	25.0	29.0
	Number of women	9	8	6	9
No Job Obtained	Percentage of women	20.0	16.7	25.0	20.0
	Number of women	1	1	1	1
Total on the Job Market	Percentage of women	29.5	23.5	30.6	29.1
	Number of women	93	77	93	91
<i>Response rate</i>		<i>20 of 20</i>	<i>20 of 20</i>	<i>21 of 21</i>	<i>21 of 21</i>

Source: Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (2011)

Overall, although women are still very much the minority among economists in the United States, it seems as though women are slowly becoming more and more present in the profession, which also seems to be the case in the past decade in Canada.

5. Conclusion

Although women are still the minority in departments of economics, their situation seems to have improved over the past decade, both in Canada and in the United States. According to the results of a survey of departments of economics conducted in Canada, as of April 2013, the proportion of women professors was lower among higher ranked professor positions. The proportion of women was the lowest for full professors (10%), followed by tenured associate professors (21%), and was the highest among untenured assistant professors (30.5%). Similarly, the proportion of women among students decreased as students pursued higher-level degrees. Among students in the 2012-13 academic year, 43% of final year undergraduate students and 42% of Master's students were women compared to 33% of PhD students.

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Appendix A: Additional Tables and Figures

Table A1: Percentage of women by faculty rank
in the departments of economics in Canada from 2000 to 2009*

		2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010
Full professor	% Female	4.2%	4.2%	5.1%	5.4%	7.4%	7.5%	8.3%	9.3%	10.2%
	Total number	378	361	351	333	405	402	396	387	354
Associate Professor	% Female	13.1%	15.8%	17.0%	18.6%	19.6%	20.0%	21.2%	20.8%	19.4%
	Total number	306	292	264	258	291	300	297	303	324
Assistant Professor	% Female	26.2%	21.9%	25.5%	26.0%	27.9%	30.5%	34.9%	33.7%	37.0%
	Total number	306	183	213	231	258	246	258	267	243
Other (e.g. lecturer)	% Female	40.7%	44.8%	31.6%	35.3%	37.5%	31.3%	22.2%	25.0%	29.2%
	Total number	27	29	39	51	48	48	54	48	72
All combined	% Female	12.6%	13.2%	14.9%	16.5%	17.7%	18.1%	19.7%	20.0%	21.1%
	Total number	879	865	867	873	1002	996	1005	1005	993

*Note: No data could be obtained for 2002-2003

Source: Canadian Association of University Teachers (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)

Table A2: Percentage of female students
in the departments of economics in Canada from 2001 to 2008*

		2001- 2002	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009
Undergraduate	% Female	40.2%	40.2%	39.5%	39.1%	37.5%	37.0%	37.4%
	Total number	10853	12854	13569	13329	12473	12201	11966
Master's	% Female	38.4%	46.1%	45.1%	46.4%	46.6%	44.8%	42.9%
	Total number	1066	1302	1309	1282	1285	1210	1234
PhD	% Female	33.2%	33.5%	34.9%	36.0%	32.7%	32.0%	32.7%
	Total number	442	554	598	618	632	645	634

*Note: No data could be obtained for 2002-2003

Source: Canadian Association of University Teachers (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011)

Table A3: Proportion of female faculty members by rank and department size for the departments of economics in Canada as of April 2013

		30 professors or more	20-29 professors	10-19 professors	9 professors or less
Full professor	% Female	22.4%	37.1%	41.2%	54.5%
	Total number	59	62	17	11
Associate Professor	% Female	22.6%	23.5%	16.7%	8.7%
	Total number	55	102	18	23
Assistant Professor	% Female	10.7%	9.7%	11.1%	7.1%
	Total number	103	103	27	14
All professors	% Female	16.6%	21.3%	21.0%	18.8%
	Total number	217	267	62	48
Number of departments:		6	11	5	11

Source : CWEN Survey (2013)

Table A4: Proportion of female faculty members by rank
in the eleven largest departments of economics in Canada as of April 2013

	Total	Male	Female	%Female
Carleton University				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	8	6	2	25.0%
Associate professor	11	10	1	9.1%
Assistant Professor	7	4	3	42.9%
All professors	26	20	6	23.1%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	37	29	8	21.6%
McGill University				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	9	8	1	11.1%
Associate professor	11	10	1	9.1%
Assistant Professor	6	4	2	33.3%
All professors	26	22	4	15.4%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Queen's University				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	18	17	1	5.6%
Associate professor	4	3	1	25.0%
Assistant Professor	4	2	2	50.0%
All professors	26	22	4	15.4%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	10	9	1	10.0%
Simon Fraser University				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	15	13	2	13.3%
Associate professor	8	6	2	25.0%
Assistant Professor	10	8	2	20.0%
All professors	33	27	6	18.2%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	1	1	0	0.0%
University of Alberta				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	9	7	2	22.2%
Associate professor	9	4	5	55.6%
Assistant Professor	9	5	4	44.4%
All professors	27	16	11	40.7%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	16	12	4	25.0%
University of British Columbia (Vancouver School of Economics)				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	17	14	3	17.6%
Associate professor	10	9	1	10.0%
Assistant Professor	10	6	4	40.0%

All professors	37	29	8	21.6%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	16	10	6	37.5%
University of Calgary				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	20	19	1	5.0%
Associate professor	8	6	2	25.0%
Assistant Professor	4	4	0	0.0%
All professors	32	29	3	9.4%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	0	0	0	-
Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	15	14	1	6.7%
Associate professor	8	5	3	37.5%
Assistant Professor	11	8	3	27.3%
All professors	34	27	7	20.6%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	30	23	7	23.3%
University of Toronto				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	25	23	2	8.0%
Associate professor	9	7	2	22.2%
Assistant Professor	17	14	3	17.6%
All professors	51	44	7	13.7%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	12	9	3	25.0%
University of Western Ontario				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	11	9	2	18.2%
Associate professor	12	10	2	16.7%
Assistant Professor	7	6	1	14.3%
All professors	30	25	5	16.7%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	10	5	5	50.0%
Wilfrid Laurier University (School of Business and Economics)				
Department of Economics				
Full professor	6	6	0	0.0%
Associate professor	13	7	6	46.2%
Assistant Professor	8	6	2	25.0%
All professors	27	19	8	29.6%
Instructors and Sessional lecturers	0	0	0	-

N.A. =Not available

Source : CWEN Survey (2013)

Table A5: Percentage of female economists in U.S. PhD granting departments from
Fall 1997 to Fall 2011

All PhD Granting Departments	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Students:															
First Year	31.3	32.2	35.6	38.8	31.9	33.9	34.0	33.9	31.9	31.0	32.7	35.0	33.5	32.1	32.4
ABD	26.8	28.2	33.0	32.3	30.2	30.6	32.7	33.1	33.9	33.6	32.7	33.7	33.5	34.2	34.3
New PhD Graduate	25.0	29.9	34.2	28.0	29.4	27.2	29.8	27.9	31.1	32.7	34.5	34.8	32.9	33.3	34.7
Professors:															
Assistant Professor (U)	26.0	25.9	27.8	21.4	22.5	23.2	26.1	26.3	29.4	28.6	27.5	28.8	28.4	27.8	28.7
Associate Professor (U)	11.1	15.9	27.3	17.2	10.0	17.2	24.0	11.6	31.2	24.6	20.0	29.2	25.0	34.1	30.8
Associate Professor (T)	13.4	14.0	15.1	16.2	15.3	17.0	19.9	21.2	19.2	24.1	21.0	21.5	21.8	21.8	21.9
Full Professor (T)	6.5	6.1	6.5	7.4	5.8	8.9	9.4	8.4	7.7	8.3	7.9	8.8	9.7	10.7	12.8
Number of departments	95	92	77	76	69	83	95	98	93	96	102	111	119	121	122

Note: ABD=all but dissertation, U= untenured, T=tenured.

Source: Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession (2011)

Appendix B: Survey



Survey on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession in Canada

1) For the 2012-2013 academic year, indicate the number of regular faculty on the tenure track with voting rights in your department who are:

Assistant Professors, Untenured, MALE	_____
Assistant Professors, Untenured, FEMALE	_____
Assistant Professors, Tenured, MALE	_____
Assistant Professors, Tenured, FEMALE	_____
Associate Professors, Untenured, MALE	_____
Associate Professors, Untenured, FEMALE	_____
Associate Professors, Tenured, MALE	_____
Associate Professors, Tenured, FEMALE	_____
Full Professors, Untenured, MALE	_____
Full Professors, Untenured, FEMALE	_____
Full Professors, Tenured, MALE	_____
Full Professors, Tenured, FEMALE	_____

2) For the 2012-2013 academic year, indicate the number of teaching faculty without voting rights in your department who are:

Instructors (or other tenure track), Untenured, MALE	_____
Instructors (or other tenure track), Untenured, FEMALE	_____
Instructors (or other tenure track), Tenured, MALE	_____
Instructors (or other tenure track), Tenured, FEMALE	_____
Sessional lecturers (without tenure track), MALE	_____
Sessional lecturers (without tenure track), FEMALE	_____

3) Does your department offer a Ph.D program ?

- Yes
 No (skip to question 6)

4) Thinking of the Ph.D. program offered by your department, indicate the number of students who are:

First Year Ph.D. students (2012-13), MALE	_____
First Year Ph.D. students (2012-13), FEMALE	_____
Registered Ph.D. thesis writers (passed general exams, 2012-13), MALE	_____
Registered Ph.D. thesis writers (passed general exams, 2012-13), FEMALE	_____
Graduated in the previous year (2011-12), MALE	_____
Graduated in the previous year (2011-12), FEMALE	_____



5) Of your Ph.D. students on the job market (in the 2011-12 academic year), indicate the number of:

MALE students who obtained a Canadian/U.S. academic job in a Ph.D. granting department _____

FEMALE students who obtained a Canadian/U.S. academic job in a Ph.D. granting department _____

MALE students who obtained a Canadian/U.S. academic job in a non-Ph.D. granting department _____

FEMALE students who obtained a Canadian/U.S. academic job in a non-Ph.D. granting department _____

MALE students who obtained a Canadian/U.S. public sector job _____

FEMALE students who obtained a Canadian/U.S. public sector job _____

MALE students who obtained a Canadian/U.S. private sector job _____

FEMALE students who obtained a Canadian/U.S. private sector job _____

MALE students who obtained an academic job outside of North America _____

FEMALE students who obtained an academic job outside of North America _____

MALE students who obtained a non-academic job outside of North America _____

FEMALE students who obtained a non-academic job outside of North America _____

6) Does your department offer a Master's degree ?

- Yes
- No (skip to question 8)

7) Thinking of the Masters' degree offered by your department, indicate the number of students who are:

Current students (2012-13), MALE _____

Current students (2012-13), FEMALE _____

Graduated in the previous year (2011-12), MALE _____

Graduated in the previous year (2011-12), FEMALE _____

8) Thinking of senior undergraduate students (in their last year), indicate the number of students who were in the following academic programmes:

Undergraduate Degree, Major in Economics (2011-12), MALE _____

Undergraduate Degree, Major in Economics (2011-12), FEMALE _____

Undergraduate Degree, Honours in Economics (2011-12), MALE _____

Undergraduate Degree, Honours in Economics (2011-12), FEMALE _____