



CWEN/RFÉ Report on the Status of Women in Canadian Economics, 2017

Abstract

As reported in the 2015 survey, women remain a smaller share of the academic economics workforce than they are of students studying economics at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Overall, roughly a quarter of permanent positions in Canadian economics departments are held by women. Over the past decade, there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of women at the Associate Professor level and at the Professor level, partly as a result of a pipeline effect. At the same time, however, there has been some dropoff in the proportion of women at the Assistant Professor level.



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Introduction

This report is the third in CWEN/RFÉ's biennial surveys of women in academic economics departments in Canada. It will also be the last report before responsibility for reporting is taken over by the Canadian Women Economists Committee/Comité des Femmes Économistes (CWEC/CFÉC).

Over the past decade, women have accounted for a slightly declining proportion of undergraduate economics students in Canada, with perhaps some slight uptick in the past few years. In our most recent survey, women are 47% of majors in economics, and 45.5% of graduating honours students. The latter is up from 31% in our last survey, but this increase may be a result of a change in the responding departments between the two years rather than an underlying change.

Women's representation in graduate programs, has been stable since 2005, bringing to an end a previous upward trend. Women have ranged from 30% to 45% of reported graduating PhD students from Canadian institutions in the past three survey years.

Since 2008-09 there appears to have been a drop in the percentage of recent hires in economics departments who are women. This is somewhat odd. It does not seem to reflect a decline in women graduating from PhD programs in Canada and the US. Nor is the same pattern visible in the US data, although there has been no perceptible increase in the share of women at the Assistant Professor level for the past decade (CSWEP, 2017). Indeed, it appears that Canadian institutions have been less likely to hire women than those in the US, a reversal of the previous situation. While earlier CWEN/RFÉ reports (Special Committee on the Status of Women Economists in Canada, 2001; Duhaime-Ross, 2013) optimistically suggested that women were increasingly present in academic economics, the more recent data points to a stalling of this upward trend.

As noted in our previous report, data remain a challenge. But since that report, Statistics Canada has reported that it will reinstate the UCASS survey from 2016-17 (Statistics Canada blog, 2016). This provides data on full-time academic staff with appointments of at least 12 months. Data on contract and part-time

academic staff and students are likely to continue to rely on surveys by the Canadian economics community.

Like CSWEP, CWEN/RFÉ has begun to create a longitudinal database of departmental responses to our surveys, as well as of the data collected from university websites. This should enable us to have a more consistent view over time of the overall percentage of women at all levels of the academic pipeline, as well as to undertake some analysis of the pathways of women in academia.

Data for this report come from four different sources: Statistics Canada data on students (up to 2008) and faculty (to 2009-10); CSWEP data on US economics students and faculty; the CWEN/RFÉ survey sent to all economics departments in Canada; and data on faculty at Canadian economics departments collected from departments' websites.

Canadian Economics Students

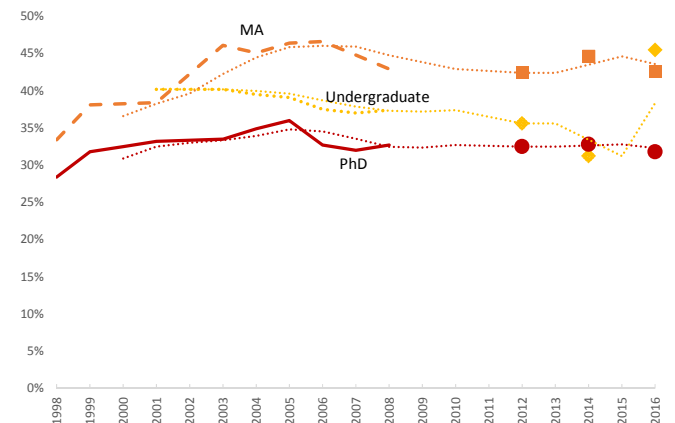
Figure 1 shows Statistics Canada data, reported by CAUT, to 2008-09, as well as the unadjusted data from the CWEN/RFÉ surveys in 2013, 2015 and 2017, and the moving average of the data for each level.

In the decade from 1998-99 to 2008-09, economics graduate programs saw the share of women increase slightly – at the Masters level, from 33.4% to 43% of all students, and at the PhD level from 28.4% to 32.7%. But both at the Masters and PhD levels, there is some evidence of a small decline in the proportion of female students after 2005-06. The higher proportion of women at the Masters than at the undergraduate level is interesting – it is not consistent with the pattern for all university students, which has women in a strong majority at the undergraduate level, a smaller majority at the Masters level, and a smaller percentage again at the PhD level.

As is well known, the proportion of economics students who are women is lower at all levels than the proportion of women in the university population overall. In 2008-09, women were 57.6% of all undergraduate students, 55.6% of Masters students, and 47% of PhD students. Economics' shares are around 10% points lower at the Masters level, and 15-20% points lower at the undergraduate and PhD level. While there has been some catch up at the graduate level, this has not been

the case at the undergraduate level, where women’s enrolments have increased relative to men as a whole, while they have drifted slightly down for economics enrolments.

Figure 1. Canadian university students in economics, percentage female, by level of study



Source: Pre-2008: CAUT Almanac, various years, drawing on Statistics Canada data. points for 2000-01 and 2002-03 are missing – in the chart, they are interpolated. 1998 refers to academic year 1998-99. Post-2008: CWEN/RFE surveys. Trendlines show 3 year moving averages of the combined data.

Unfortunately, we do not have Statistics Canada data on students by level of study and detailed subject after 2008-09. CWEN/RFE has, however, surveyed economics departments about student numbers. Response rates for these surveys are reasonably good at the PhD level, with 13 of 23 PhD granting economics departments in Canada responding with student numbers, including most of the largest PhD granting institutions (notably absent from the 2017 survey, however, were French language institutions). Response rates for undergraduate students were stronger than in past years, with most responding institutions reporting numbers. Finally, the departments that responded to the survey are not the same in the three years. The survey results, shown in Table 1, should therefore be used with some caution.

At the PhD level, there are large fluctuations in the overall student numbers, particularly for graduating students. The survey shows a roughly stable percentage of women among current PhD students (including those in first year and post-comp exams). Figures on recent graduates do not seem to be reliably comparable across the surveys. The proportion of MA students who are female seems roughly constant at just over 40%, which

appears to be slightly lower than the current percentage of women at the undergraduate level.

Table 1. Economics students - numbers and percentage women, from CWEN/RFE survey

| | 2013 | | 2015 | | 2017 | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Total | % Women | Total | % Women | Total | % Women |
| PhD | 14/17 | | 14/15 | | 13/13 | |
| 1st year | 83 | 33.7% | 94 | 41.5% | 88 | 29.5% |
| PhD thesis writers | 240 | 32.1% | 159 | 27.7% | 302 | 32.5% |
| Graduated previous year | 64 | 29.7% | 22 | 45.5% | 80 | 40.0% |
| Masters students | 19/21 | | 22/25 | | 19/19 | |
| Current students | 663 | 42.4% | 670 | 44.6% | 564 | 42.6% |
| Graduated previous year | 425 | 36.7% | 417 | 43.9% | 436 | 41.3% |
| Recently graduated U/G | 19/33 | | 21/33 | | 22/23 | |
| Major in Economics | 2381 | 44.4% | 2646 | 42.1% | 2490 | 46.8% |
| Honours Economics | 528 | 35.6% | 1028 | 31.2% | 1203 | 45.5% |

Source: CWEN/RFE Surveys. Figures next to program show the number of departments who reported student numbers in the survey year and the number of **responding** departments who reported having a program at that level. Total is the total number of students reported, and % women is the percentage of those reported to be women. The full list of responding departments is in Appendix.

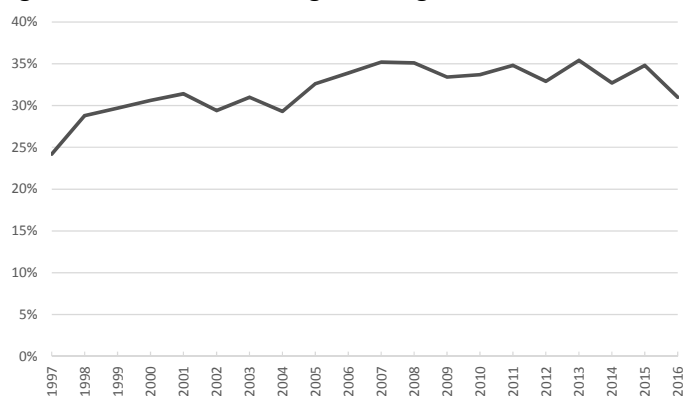
The pipeline for academic economists – graduating PhD students in Canada and the US

Figure 2 shows the share of women in the graduating PhD cohorts in the US. There has been a slow but steady rise since 2000, with just over a third of graduating cohorts currently female.

Canadian data are not as reliable due to changes in responding departments from year to year, and are more volatile from year to year due to small numbers. The CWEN/RFE 2017 survey had 40% of graduating PhD students reported to be female, down from 46% reported in 2015. Roughly four times as many graduates were covered by the 2017 survey as the 2015 survey, in part since the University of Toronto which responded in 2017 but not 2015 had a large cohort of graduating students.

An alternative source of data on graduating students is the CEA newsletter. The key disadvantage with that data is that gender may not be easily identifiable. Nonetheless, with information going back to at least 1997, it is worth exploring for future reports in putting together a more reliable time series.

Figure 2. Percent female in graduating PhD cohort, US



Source: CSWEP (2017)

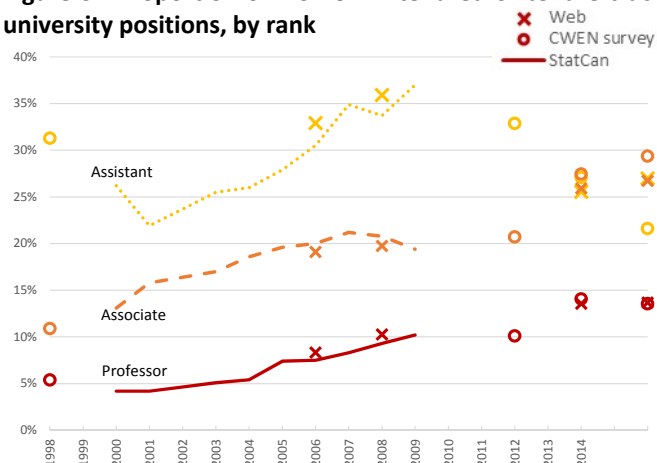
Economists in Academic Jobs

Canada

According to data reported in the CAUT Almanac using Statistics Canada data, the percentage of women in tenured and tenure track positions in Canadian economics departments increased from 12.6% in 2000-01 to 20.5% in 2009-10. Across all years of this data set, women were more represented in the more junior than in the more senior ranks. This is consistent with the notion of career progression, and of increasing opportunities for women to enter the junior academic ranks. The lack of updated data on Canadian academic jobs means that further updates will rely on data collected individually until the restored UCASS data become available.

In 2000 and again in 2013, 2015 and 2017, CWEN surveyed Canadian economics departments, as well as business schools with substantial numbers of economists. The response rates were around 60%, but comparability across time is hindered by the fact that different institutions responded each time (see Appendix Table A1 for details). We also have data compiled from individual economics department websites for the academic years 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2014-15 and 2015-17. Figure 3 shows data from these two sources, as well as the Statistics Canada data, by academic rank. Although there are some differences between the data sets, the CWEN survey data (the circles) appears mostly consistent with the Web data (the Xs) – with the exception of Assistant Professors in the 2017 data – and the Web data is quite close to the Statistics Canada data set (the lines).

Figure 3. Proportion of women in tenured or tenure-track university positions, by rank



Source: University economics department websites, CWEN/RFÉ surveys, CAUT (using StatCan data), various years. Note: StatCan data for 2002-03 is missing. It is interpolated in the chart. Note 1998 refers to the academic year 1998-99. CWEN surveys were carried out in the winter of the academic year.

Table 2 shows the percentage of women by academic position for each of the surveys by CWEN-RFÉ. The survey shows a rise in the proportion of women at the Associate and Professor levels over time, while there has been a drop in the proportion of women at the Assistant level since 2009, as well as a drop in the absolute number of Assistant Professors.

At the more precarious end of academic employment, our only source of data is the CWEN-RFÉ survey. Different universities report instructors and sessional lectures in different ways on their websites, making it difficult to collect consistent information on these positions without specialised departmental knowledge. The CWEN survey data in Table 2 shows a decline in the share of women at the Instructor level between 2012-13 and 2014-15, followed by a rise in 2015-16. Note that this group has considerably lower job tenure than the tenure/tenure track positions, and reporting on people in those positions may not be entirely consistent across departments and years, so that the results there are likely to be more volatile in general.

Table 2. Percentage female academic staff by rank – CWEN/RFÉ survey

| | CWEN/RFÉ Surveys | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | 1999 | | 2012-13 | | 2014-15 | | 2016-17 | |
| | N | % female | N | % female | N | % female | N | % female |
| Assistant | | 31.3% | 149 | 32.9% | 126 | 27.1% | 111 | 21.6% |
| Untenured | | | 131 | 30.5% | 116 | 25.1% | 109 | 22.0% |
| Tenured | | | 18 | 50.0% | 10 | 50.0% | 2 | 0.0% |
| Associate | | 10.9% | 198 | 20.7% | 230 | 27.5% | 183 | 29.4% |
| Untenured | | | 4 | 0.0% | 4 | 0.0% | 2 | 0.0% |
| Tenured | | | 194 | 21.1% | 226 | 27.9% | 181 | 29.7% |
| Professor | | 5.4% | 247 | 10.1% | 235 | 14.1% | 184 | 13.6% |
| All Other | | | 267 | 27.3% | 225 | 27.1% | 253 | 36.8% |
| Instructors | | | 24 | 41.7% | 44 | 29.5% | 76 | 46.1% |
| Untenured | | | 17 | 41.2% | 32 | 31.3% | 59 | 45.8% |
| Tenured | | | 7 | 42.9% | 12 | 25.0% | 17 | 47.1% |
| Sessional lecturers | | | 243 | 25.9% | 181 | 26.5% | 177 | 32.8% |

Source: CWEN surveys, 2000, 2013, 2015, 2017

Table 3 compares the percentage of women and the total numbers of faculty members at the tenured/tenure track academic ranks from the CWEN/RFÉ survey data and from the Web data. They are fairly consistent, with the exception of Assistant Professors in 2016-17, which show a much lower proportion in the survey than in the Web data. Based on the Web data, in 2016-17, there were 61 women at the Assistant Professor level in Canada. This was up from 47 in 2014-15, but down from 93 in 2008-09. The number of female Associate Professors has risen to 93, up from 47 in 2008-09, and the number of female Professors from 38 to 49 (up one from 2014-15).

Table 3. Percentage female academic staff by rank - comparison of survey and website data

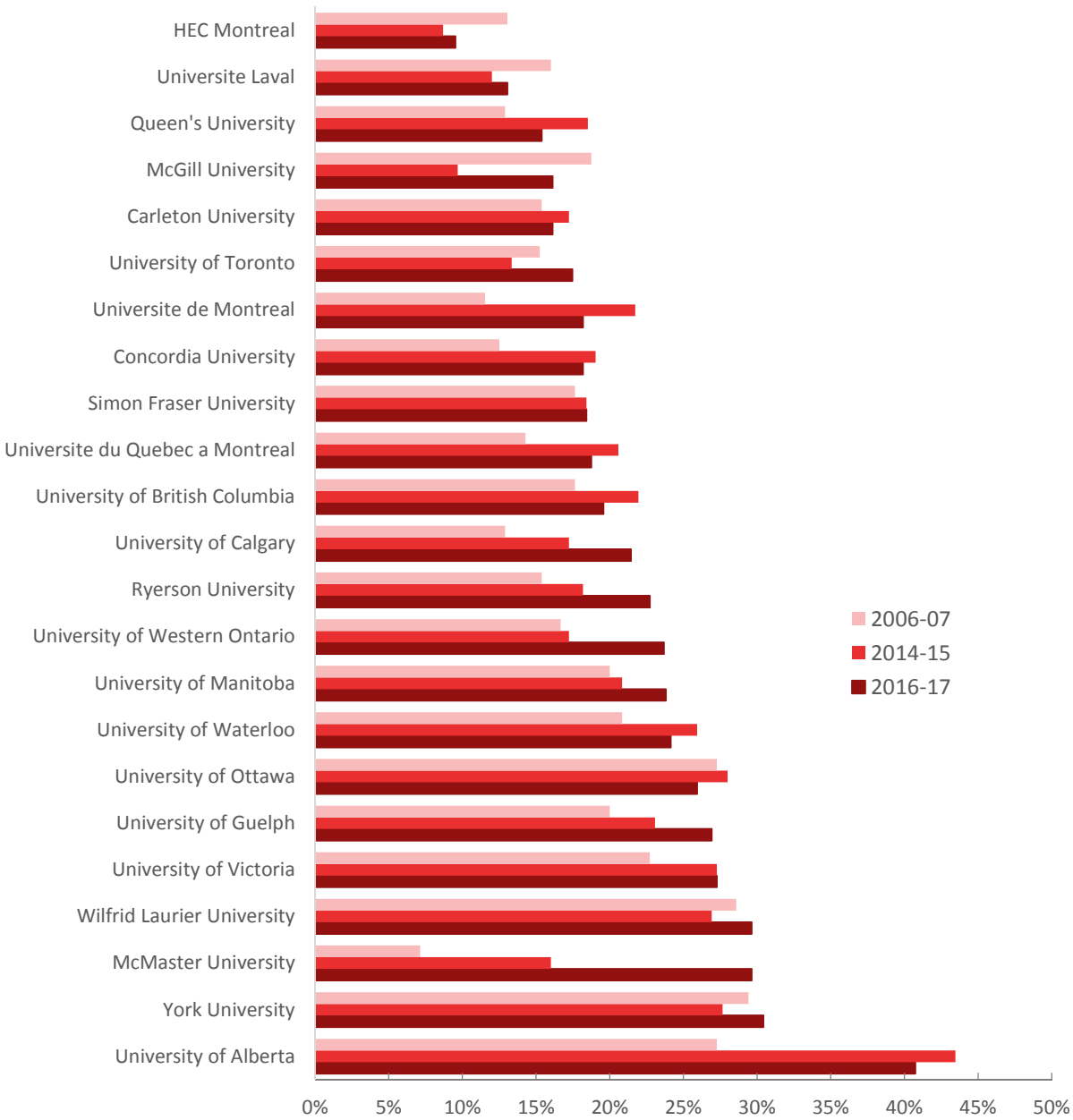
| | Assistant | | Associate | | Professor | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | N | % female | N | % female | N | % female |
| CWEN/RFÉ Surveys | | | | | | |
| 1999 | | 31.3% | | 10.9% | | 5.4% |
| 2012-13 | 149 | 32.9% | 198 | 21.1% | 247 | 10.1% |
| 2014-15 | 126 | 27.1% | 230 | 27.5% | 235 | 14.1% |
| 2016-17 | 111 | 21.6% | 183 | 29.4% | 184 | 13.6% |
| Data collected from websites | | | | | | |
| 2006-07 | 246 | 32.9% | 246 | 19.1% | 372 | 8.3% |
| 2008-09 | 259 | 35.9% | 238 | 19.7% | 370 | 10.3% |
| 2014-15 | 184 | 25.5% | 328 | 25.9% | 354 | 13.6% |
| 2016-17 | 226 | 27.0% | 348 | 26.7% | 358 | 13.7% |

Source: CWEN surveys, 2000, 2013, 2015, 2017; Data collected from departmental websites

The number of Assistant Professors overall has also shrunk, likely reflecting a decline in hiring following the recent recession. There are now almost twice as many Associate Professors as there are Assistant Professors. Since women were an increasing proportion of hires during the boom years of 2001-2008, this has now led to a flow through to their proportions at the Associate Professor rank. Indeed, women now comprise a larger proportion of faculty at the Associate Professor level than at the Assistant Professor level. While a part of this reflects growth at the Associate level, it also reflects a decline in the proportion of women being hired at the Assistant level. Although in the past, we have been able to be relatively optimistic that a growing number of women at the junior ranks will flow through to the more senior ranks, this is no longer quite the case.

There is also considerable variation in the percentage of women by university. Figure 4 shows the percentage of women in tenured and tenure-track jobs by university, for universities with 20 or more tenured or tenure track faculty. The University of Alberta is now just over 40 percent female. The biggest increase has been at McMaster University, where in 2006-07 only 7% of faculty were women, compared with 30% in 2016-17.

Figure 4. Percentage of women in tenured or tenure track economics positions, by Canadian economics department and year



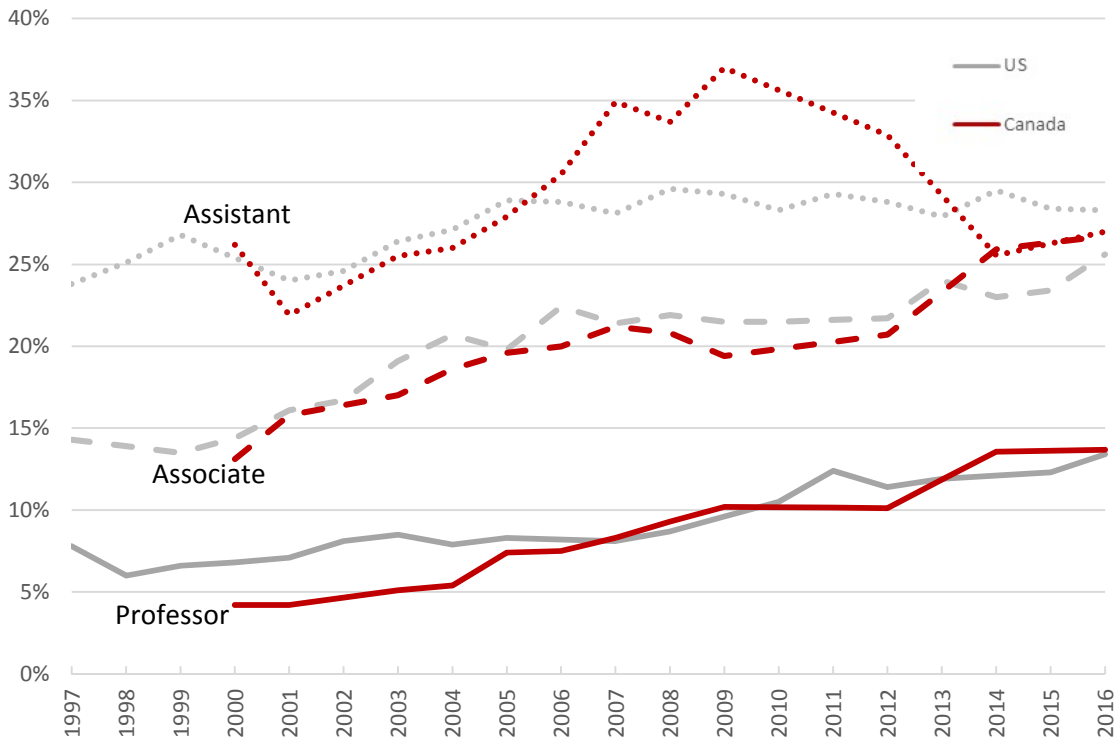
Source: Data collected from Canadian economics department websites, Winter 2007, 2015 and 2017.

A comparison with the US

Figure 5 compares data from the US with data from Canada. The US data are taken from the CSWEP annual reports, which provide data from a survey of economics departments in the US. The Canadian data are from Statistics Canada through to 2009-10, and then are interpolated to the CWEN survey data for

2012 and the Web data for 2014-15, and then again to 2016-17. Other than the peak then drop in female Assistant Professors in Canada, the two countries appear to track each other rather closely, which is perhaps not surprising given how integrated the academic job market is.

Figure 5. Percentage of women in full-time academic economics positions in Canada and the US, by rank



Source: US: CSWEP (US); Canada: CAUT from 2000-2009, then interpolated to Web figure for 2014-15, and again to 2016-17.

Representation at Conferences and Journals

In the 2001 Report of the Special Committee on Women in Economics, a survey was undertaken of participation in the Canadian Economics Association meetings and in publications in the *Canadian Journal of Economics* and *Canadian Public Policy* by sex. Here, we briefly update that work.

The Special Committee (2001) Report noted: “Of the total 897 participations [at the Canadian Economics Association meetings] by economists of known gender (where an individual presenting two papers would count for two participations, for example), 16.4 per cent were women.” Using the published participant lists for the 2015 and 2017 CEA meetings, with each participant counting only once, women were 22.4% of participants of known gender at the 2015 meetings, and are roughly 25% at the 2017 meetings. (Around 19% were of unknown gender in both years – a figure that could be reduced with a little more research.)

The 2001 Report also noted that: “Women accounted for only 2 editor years or 4.8 per cent of the total 42 editor years between 1981 and 1989 in *Canadian Public Policy*. The *Canadian Journal of Economics* had no women editors during this same time period. In the subsequent decade, the representation of women editors of *Canadian Public Policy* increases significantly, to 16 editor years or 33 per cent of the total 49 editor years. ... Between 1990 and 1999, representation of women editors [at the CJE] increased to 6 editor years or 19% of the total 32 editor years.”

At *CPP*, Frances Woolley was the Business Editor for much of the past decade. Kathy Brock, Kate Cuff and Tammy Schirle have served as Associate Editors, together accounting for roughly 18% of editor years. Women have accounted for 32% of Advisors at *CPP* in the past decade, with 4 or 5 women consistently listed in the December issue each year.

The *CJE* has had no female Associate Editors for three of the past 10 years, one for 5 years and two for 2 years – Beverly Lapham, Joanne Roberts, and Matilde Bombardini have each served as Associate Editors for several years. They account for roughly 18% of editor-years, little changed from the decade between 1990 and

1999. Women have been typically between 17% and 37% of listed advisors, until the past two to three years when there have been none. Averaged over the past 10 years, 19% of advisor years have been women. No newly listed advisors since 2013 have been women.

Data Sources

As noted in the 2015 report, keeping track of the proportion of women studying or working in academic economics departments in Canada is not entirely straightforward, with official data from Statistics Canada not being collected or released consistently in recent years. Unlike in the US, however, our relatively small number of institutions lends itself to direct data collection from departmental websites, at least for permanent faculty members. CWEN has made progress in the past year to create a longitudinal database with this data that could be used in the longer term to track pathways of academic economists in Canada.

There are, however, some difficulties identifying limited term or sessional instructors in this way. And other than PhD students, economics student numbers are rarely publicly available.

CWEN/RFÉ has now surveyed departments across Canada four times, distributing questionnaires to chairs of economics departments across Canada asking for the numbers of women and men studying and working in their departments. Appendix A shows the Canadian departments of economics that have responded to each of the past surveys (Dalhousie, Queen’s, Western, Wilfrid Laurier and Saskatchewan responded to all four). It can be difficult drawing conclusions about trends in the profession over time when there are gaps in the institutions who respond. For most of the surveys, the response rate has been 60-70% of departments. Responses to the 2017 survey were lower than this, with 24 departments responding. However, most of the larger universities did respond to the latest survey.

Data on students is particularly difficult to obtain at present. The Survey of Earned Doctorates has been undertaken by Statistics Canada for only a few years. Data on undergraduate students by detailed field is also no longer available in public use files produced by Statistics Canada. And the data from the CWEN survey on students are less reliable than information on faculty numbers. This is not surprising, given that a count of

faculty is relatively straightforward for most chairs, while statistics on the gender composition of their undergraduate and graduate student population is less readily to hand. Differences in the institutions responding from year to year make it difficult to interpret the results. For instance, the University of Toronto responded to the 2017 but not the 2015 survey. It constituted about 31% of all graduating Honours Economics students in the 2017 survey, and reported over half of them were women. Excluding the University of Toronto, the percentage female of Honours Economics graduates would have been 42%, rather than 46%. The large reported increase in undergraduate student numbers between 2015 and 2017 should therefore be treated with some skepticism.

Conclusion

Women remain a minority in economics departments in Canada, at roughly 25% of all permanent employees. That is to say, for every woman faculty member, there are three men. The ratio is lower among senior women – one for every 8 men at the Professor level. Recently, the ratio of women at the Associate level has caught up to that at the Assistant level. This is a result both of continuing growth in women at the Associate level, and of a recent fall in the percentage of women at the Assistant level. The growth in women at the Assistant level up until recently has clearly filtered through to the Associate level, and in turn growth at the Associate level has been reflected in albeit slower growth in the proportion of women at the level of Professor, but there appears to be some greater leakiness for women than for men at both promotion points.

The drop in the share of women at the Assistant level seen in the 2015 has somewhat, but not entirely, reversed itself more recently. It is unclear what is behind this decline, given that there does not appear to be a result of a decline in the supply of women (relative to men) graduating from PhD programs in Canada and the US.

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Appendix A: Responding Departments

Table A1. List of respondents to CWEN/RFÉ surveys

| | | | 1999 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 |
|---|---------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| Economics | | | | | | |
| University of Alberta | Alberta | | | y | y | y |
| University of Calgary | Alberta | | | y | | |
| University of Lethbridge | Alberta | | | | y | y |
| Simon Fraser University | BC | | | y | y | y |
| University of British Columbia | BC | | | y | y | y |
| University of the Fraser Valley | BC | | | y | | |
| University of Northern British Columbia | BC | | | y | y | y |
| UBC Okanagan | BC | | | | | |
| Thompson Rivers University (new 2017) | BC | | | | | |
| University of Victoria | BC | y | | y | | |
| Brandon University | Manitoba | | | y | | |
| University of Manitoba | Manitoba | y | | y | | y |
| University of Winnipeg | Manitoba | | | y | y | y |
| Mount Allison University | New Brunswick | y | | y | | |
| Universite de Moncton | New Brunswick | | | | | |
| University of New Brunswick - Fredericton | New Brunswick | | | Y | y | y |
| University of New Brunswick - Saint John | New Brunswick | | | | | |
| University of St. Thomas | New Brunswick | y | | | y | |
| Memorial University | Newfoundland | y | | | y | y |
| Acadia University | Nova Scotia | | | Y | | y |
| Dalhousie University | Nova Scotia | y | | y | y | y |
| Mount Saint Vincent University | Nova Scotia | | | | | |
| Saint Francis Xavier University | Nova Scotia | | | y | y | y |
| Saint Mary's University | Nova Scotia | | | | y | y |
| Brock University | Ontario | | | | y | |
| Carleton University | Ontario | | | y | y | |
| Lakehead University | Ontario | | | | | |
| Laurentian University | Ontario | y | | y | y | |
| McMaster University | Ontario | y | | | y | y |
| Nippising University | Ontario | | | | | |
| Queen's University | Ontario | y | | y | y | y |
| Ryerson University | Ontario | y | | | y | y |
| Trent University | Ontario | | | y | y | |
| University of Guelph | Ontario | y | | | y | |
| University of Ottawa | Ontario | | | | y | |
| University of Toronto | Ontario | y | | | | y |
| University of Waterloo | Ontario | | | | | y |
| University of Western Ontario | Ontario | y | | y | y | y |
| University of Windsor | Ontario | | | | | |
| Wilfrid Laurier University | Ontario | y | | y | y | y |
| York University | Ontario | y | | | | |

Table A1. List of respondents to CWEN/RFÉ surveys (continued)

| | | 1999 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Economics | | | | | |
| | University of Prince Edward Island | | y | | |
| | Bishop's University | | | | |
| | Concordia University | y | | y | |
| | HEC Montreal | y | y | | |
| | McGill University | y | y | | y |
| | Universite de Montreal | y | y | y | |
| | Universite de Sherbrooke | | | | |
| | Universite du Quebec a Montreal | | y | y | |
| | Universite Laval | y | y | y | |
| | University of Regina | | | y | |
| | University of Saskatchewan | y | y | y | y |
| Other | | | | | |
| | University of Toronto, Rotman | | y | y | |
| | King's University College | | y | | |
| | Huron University | | y | y | |
| | Alberta, BusinessEconLaw | | y | | |
| | Algoma U College | | | | |
| | Augustana | y | | | |
| | Malaspina | | | | |
| | RMC | | | y | |
| | Toronto, Erindale campus | | | y | |
| | Universite du Quebec a Trois Rivieres | | | | |
| | Cariboo | | | | |
| | UBC, Business Economics | y | | | |
| | UBC, Ag Econ | | | | |
| | Guelph Ag | | | | y |
| | York University, Atkinson | y | na | na | |
| | York University, Glendon | | | | |
| Number of Responses | | | | | |
| | Main departments | 21 | 28 | 29 | 23 |
| | Other | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| | Total | | | | |

Source: CWEN/RFÉ surveys

Appendix B: Survey on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession in Canada

Year **2016-17**

University:

Department:

Email:



2016-17
Male Female

Faculty in tenured/tenure track jobs with voting rights:

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Assistant Professors | | |
| Untenured | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Tenured | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Associate Professors | | |
| Untenured | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Tenured | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Full Professors | | |
| Untenured | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Tenured | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Faculty without voting rights:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Part-time/sessional instructors | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Full-time Instructors, not permanent | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Full-time instructors, permanent | | |
| Untenured | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Tenured | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Undergraduate students - either in final year or recently graduated cohort - by program

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Major in Economics | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Honours in Economics | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Other (please specify) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

MA (Econ) students

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Current students (2016-17) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Recently graduated (2015-16) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

PhD students:

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| First Year Ph.D. students (2016-17) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Registered Ph.D. thesis writers (passed general exams, 2016-17) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Graduated in the previous year (2015-16) | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Placement of Ph.D. students on the job market (in the 2015-16 academic year)

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Canadian/US PhD granting department | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Canadian/US non-PhD granting department | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Academic job outside Canada/US | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Canadian/US public sector job | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Canadian/US private sector job | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Non-academic job outside Canada/US | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |