SUCCEED Committee

Supporting UIC's Commitment to a Community of Excellence, Equity & Diversity

Department of Economics Faculty Search Committee Training November 2009

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SUCCEED's Mission

Supporting UIC's Commitment to a Community of Excellence, Equity & Diversity

To support UIC's commitment to creating a community of excellence, by assisting search committees identify, recruit & hire talented and diverse faculty and heads

Subject of today's presentation

 Climate and advancement of women in academia during the last three decades – "why so slow?"

 Procedures to ensure an inclusive and effective search

What's the Issue?

- Over the last thirty years, the proportion of women PhDs in the pipeline has been increasing steadily
- BUT there has not been a commensurate increase in the percentage of women in tenured/tenure track and leadership positions in US academic departments
- The same holds for underrepresented groups, e.g., Native Americans, African Americans and Hispanics
- The underlying issues are important for search committees in general to understand.

What is the situation for women in Economics?



Elinor Ostrom and Oliver E Williamson

that is, besides the fact that Prof. Elinor Ostrom shared the 2009 Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel

Good news: Economics pipeline not very leaky

- The female share of 1st year students in economics Ph.D. programs went from 30.9 % in 1996-7 to 31.45 % in 2005-6, very close to the share of women undergrad economics majors.
- The female share of new Ph.D.'s increased from 24.55 % to 31.9 % in the same time periods.

Based on CSWEP survey data.

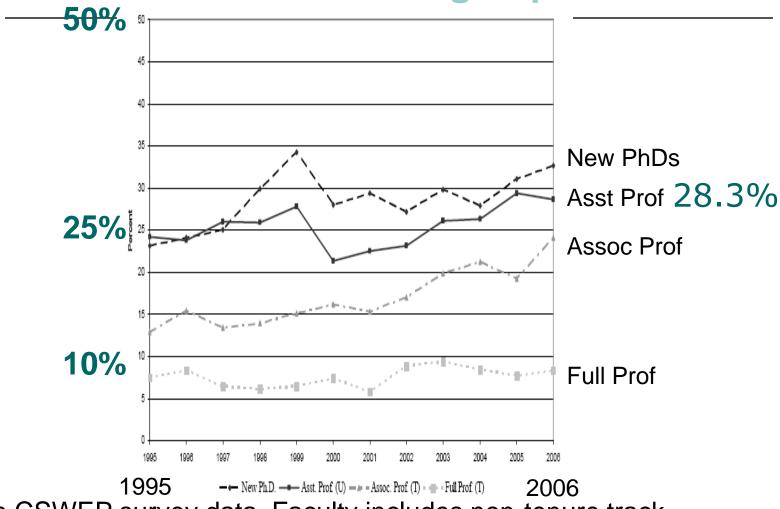
Good news: % female among new hires keeps improving

- In 2006 women constituted 30.1% of new hires in U.S. Ph.D.-granting departments and 43.2% in non-Ph.D.-granting academic programs.
- Women constituted 30.7% of newly minted Ph.D.'s from top 20 departments in 2005-2006 and represented 30.7% of new hires in U.S. Ph.D.-granting departments and 23.5% of those in non-Ph.D. degree programs.

Based on CSWEP survey data.

Women in Economics Faculty

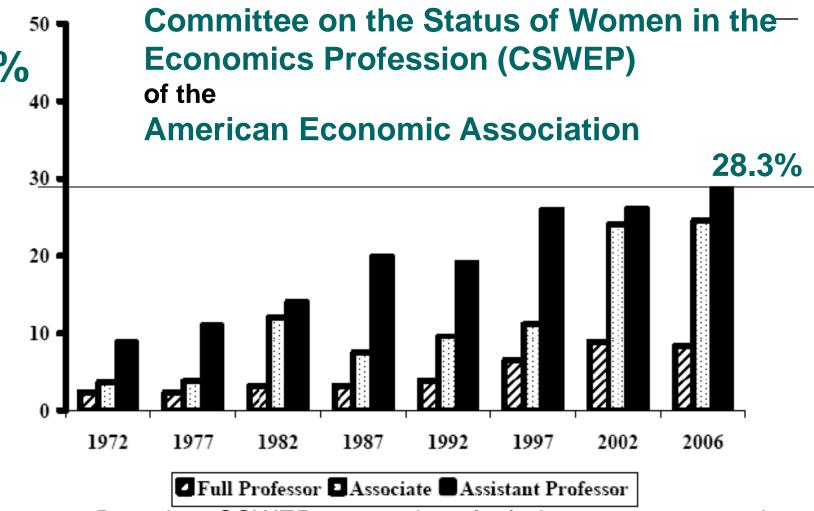
All Ph.D.-Granting Depts



Based on CSWEP survey data. Faculty includes non-tenure track Copyright Cynthia J. Jameson

Female Economics Faculty by Rank

All Ph.D.-Granting Depts



Based on CSWEP survey data. Includes non-tenure track Copyright Cynthia J. Jameson

a closer look: tenure/tenure-track

Table 2 -- Percentage Female for Ph.D. granting Economics Departments (2006)

A. Faculty Composition (2006-2007 Academic Year)	Women	Men	% Female
Assistant Professor	164	415	28.3
Untenured	160	400	28.6
Tenured	4	15	21.1
Associate Professor	100	313	24.2
Untenured	8	25	24.6
Tenured	92	288	24.1
Full Professor	105	1,166	8.2
Untenured	0	7	0.0
Tenured	105	1,159	8.3
All tenured/tenure track	368	1,894	16.3
Other (non-tenure track)	116	221	34.4
All faculty	484	2,115	18.6

Based on CSWEP survey data.

Also in Nelson Report

Underrepresented Faculty in Economics

Ĺ	UIC T/TT Faculty*				Top 50 Econ depts Nelson report			Pipeline PhDs NSF data	
# Wom 2007	% Wom 2007	# UR Wom 2007	% UR Wom 2007	% Wom 2007	% UR Wom 2007	% URM 2007	%Wom 1996 -2005	%URM 1996 -2005	
3	17.6 %	0	0.0 %	15.1 %	1.0 %	5.7 %	30.2 %	8.4 %	

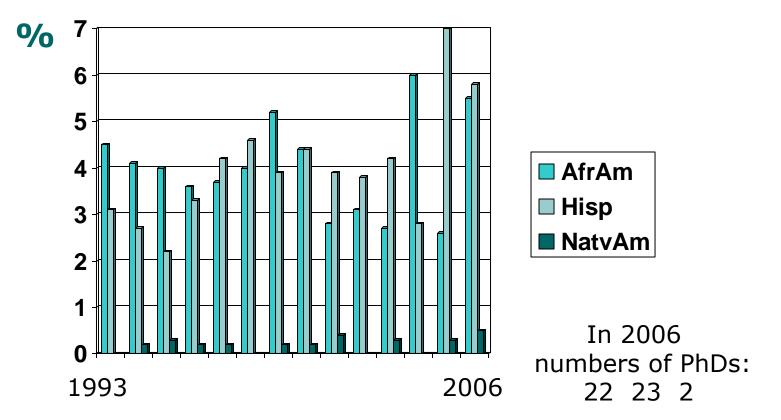
^{*} Evelyn L. Lehrer, Prof.

Deirdre N. McCloskey, Distinguished Prof.

MoYin Tam, Prof.

UIC has a distribution about the same as the top 50 Economics departments listed in Donna Nelson Report and all Ph.D. granting departments listed in CSWEP

Minorities in the Economics pipeline Typically less than 7%



Ph.D.s awarded in Economics

Data from NSF Web-CASPAR Copyright Cynthia J. Jameson

Minority Faculty in Economics 2007-2008 AEA Survey

- 82 reporting PhD institutions had 1882 full-time T/TT Economics faculty, of which 25 were African-American and 56 were Hispanic
- 277 reporting institutions altogether had 3742 full-time T/TT Economics faculty, of which 77 were African-American and 103 were Hispanic

Reported in American Economic Review 2009 99:2, 700-709

Common Beliefs

- "We simply hire the best available faculty based on objective assessment of their accomplishments; the gender or ethnicity of the candidate doesn't matter"
- "If women behaved like men, they would succeed at the same rate"
- "Discrimination is only practiced (actively) by a small set of ignorant people"

Common Perceptions

 The lack of women in leadership positions will fix itself over time

 Since many of the problems encountered by female faculty are minor, recent emphasis on remedies to improve the climate is an over-reaction

What the research shows...

- Unconscious gender-based assumptions and stereotypes are deeply embedded in the patterns of thinking of **both men** and women
- Women (and work performed by women) consistently receive lower evaluations than men (and work performed by men) by both men and women evaluators
- These cumulative disadvantages impede women's progress toward full participation in academia

Concepts that Search Committees Must Understand

- o Lack of Critical Mass =>
- o Gender Schemas =>
- Evaluation Bias =>
- Accumulation of Disadvantage

Lack of Critical Mass

 When women make up ≥30% of an applicant pool, individual women are judged more positively by evaluators

Heilman & Stopeck. (1985). Journal of Applied Psychology, 70, 379-388

 When women make up ≥30% of a work group, their work is judged more positively by evaluators

Heilman. (1980). Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, 26, 386-395

 When there are fewer women (or minorities), stereotypes (schemas) have more influence in evaluation

Valian, V. (1998). Why so Slow? The Advancement of Women

What are Gender Schemas?

- Non-conscious hypotheses about sex differences that guide everyone's perceptions and behaviors
- Expectations or stereotypes that define "average" members of a group
 - Men are instrumental, task-oriented, competent
 - Women are nurturing, emotional, and care about relationships
- Schemas are necessary
- Both men and women have the same schemas
- Problems arise when schemas that define the aggregate, influence the evaluation of an individual's capability and their work:

Evaluation Bias

Valian, 1998, Why So Slow? The Advancement of Women, MIT

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Schemas in Action: Competency Bias

"Blind" auditions can explain 30 to 55% of the increase in women winning orchestral jobs

Golden, C & Rouse, C. (2000). Orchestrating impartiality: The impact of "blind" auditions on female musicians. *American Economic Review* 90, 715-741

 University psychology professors prefer 2:1 to hire "Brian" over "Karen" even though the application packages are identical

Steinpreis, Anders & Ritzke (1999). Sex Roles, 41, 509

 Letters of recommendation for women hired at a large academic medical center differ systematically from those for men hired. They were shorter and used gender terms & stereotypic adjectives. They had more grindstone adjectives and fewer standout adjectives

Trix and Psenka (2003). Discourse & Soc 14:191 2003

Schemas in Action: Competency Bias

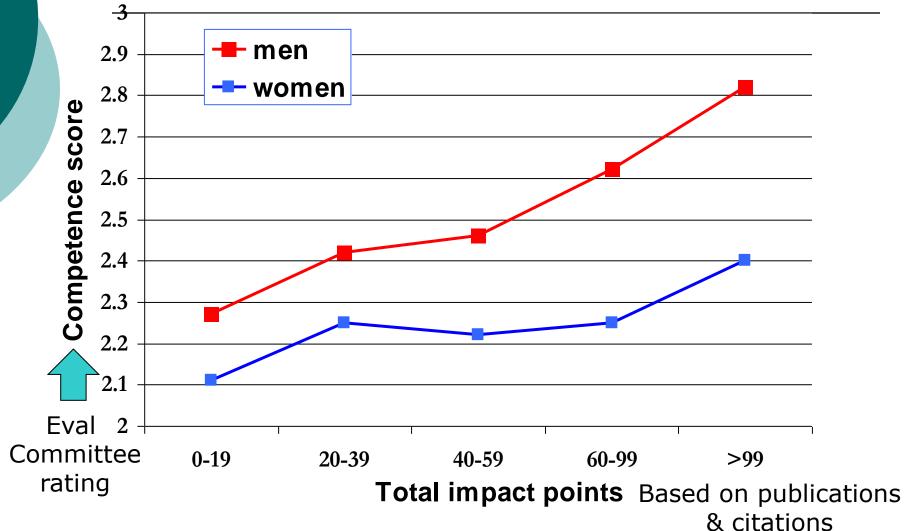
Swedish Postdoc study:

- 114 applications for prestigious research postdocs at the Swedish MRC (52 women; 46%)
- 4 of 20 (20%) went to women

The study: Wenneras & Wold (1997). Nature 387, 341

 Standardized metric developed based on publication record, research plan, etc. => impact points

Evaluation bias Wenneras & Wold (1997) *Nature* 387, 341



What Can Search Committees Do?

During the Search:

- Word the position description so that it conveys the College's commitment to excellence, equity & diversity
- Engage in active recruiting for a individuals who possess the aforementioned attributes. Function as a Search Committee, not a "Letter-Opening Committee"

What Can Search Committees Do?

When search is complete:

- Search Committee Chairs debrief with administrators on the search process:
 - What worked well
 - What were the challenges
 - What kind of support would have helped facilitate the committee's work

Strategies for Recruiting a Diverse Faculty

Lessons from SUCCEED and WISEST Search Toolkit

Strategies for recruiting a diverse faculty

 Engage in <u>pro-active</u> recruiting (Use SUCCEED Rules of Engagement in WISEST Search Toolkit!)

Department chairs, search committee members and other senior faculty in the department should personally reach out to candidates from underrepresented groups and invite them to apply.

Strategies for recruiting a diverse faculty

 Plug the leak after grad school for underrepresented groups

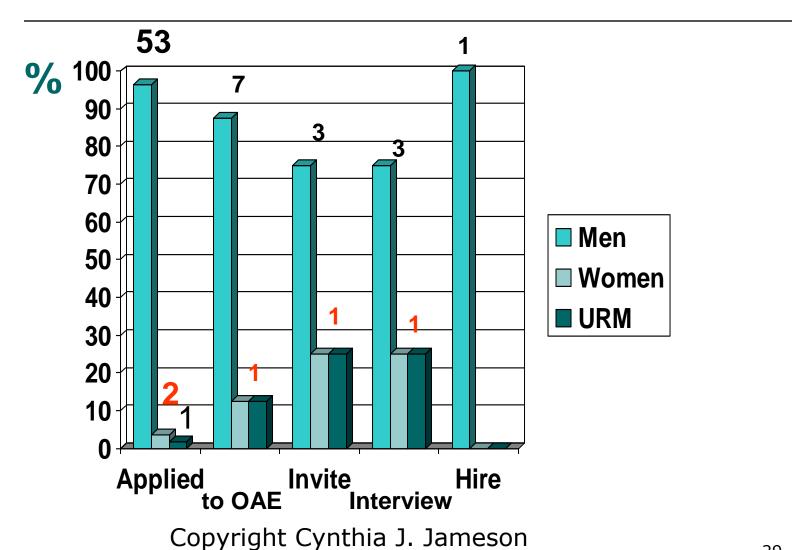
(Use SUCCEED Rules!)

At conferences, faculty members should seek out *Ph.D. students* who may be potential candidates for academic positions. Review conference programs for promising young scholars and prize winners. Attend their talks and research presentations and invite them to campus for a visit with the department or to attend a colloquium on campus.

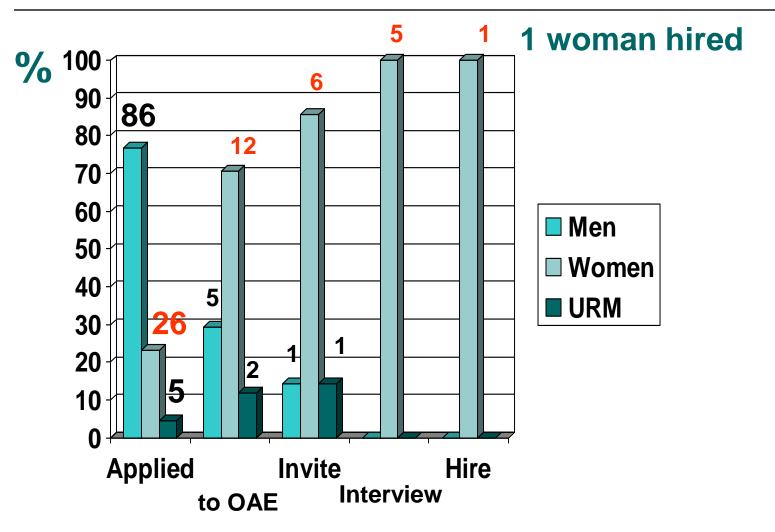
Case Study

PRO-ACTIVE RECRUITING vs. Standard Practice

Standard Search 1



Pro-active Recruiting



Some sources for recruiting underrepresented Economics faculty candidates

- Directory of Ford Fellows:
 - http://www7.nationalacademies.org/fordfellowship/
- American Society of Hispanic Economists (ASHE) http://www.asheweb.net/ has jobs and applicants
- CIC Directory of minority candidates: <u>http://www.cic.uiuc.edu/programs/DirectoryOfMinorityCandidates</u>
 - CSMGEP website lists the names, fields, affiliations, and website or CV of minority PhD students who are looking for jobs. http://www.vanderbilt.edu/AEA/CSMGEP/job_market/index.html
 - Post your ad with National Economic Association (originally Caucus of Black Economists)
- E-mail <u>cswep@usm.maine.edu</u> to request that the job announcement you posted in JOE be linked to the CSWEP website. http://www.cswep.org/JobListing.htm

Ask some of the African American Economics faculty in 30 highest-ranked departments

- Marcus Alexis, professor emeritus at Northwestern University (Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota, 1959)
- Donald J. Brown, Yale (Ph.D. Stevens Tech, 1970)
- Susan M. Collins, Georgetown University (Ph.D. MIT, 1984)
- William A. Darity Jr., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (Ph.D. MIT, 1978)
- Linda Datcher Loury, Tufts University (Ph.D. MIT, 1978)
- Neville Francis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Ph.D. University of California San Diego, 2001)
- Catherine M. Hoxby, Harvard (Ph.D. MIT, 1994)
- Gerald D. Jaynes, Yale (Ph.D. University of Illinois, 1976)
- Edward Kutsoati, Tufts University (Ph.D. Queen's University, 1999)
- Glenn C. Loury, Brown University, (Ph.D., MIT, 1976)
- Donald Nichols, Washington University (Ph.D., Stanford, 2004)
- Cecilia E. Rouse, Princeton (Ph.D., Harvard, 1994)
- Rhonda Sharpe, Duke University (Ph.D. Claremont, 1998)
- Ebonya Washington, Yale (Ph.D. MIT, 2003)
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SUCCEED LESSONS

- 1. Post the ad in the appropriate venues
- 2. Actively look for possible candidates in the appropriate places, collect evidence of their achievements, invite them to apply.
- 3. Pursue them assiduously, using UIC and Chicago's natural diversity as hooks: they can be comfortable here
- 4. Once they are in the application pool they will naturally rise to the short list of candidates if you have done step #2 properly, provided the search committee uses objective candidate attributes from the outset
- 5. Maintain communications with those who are invited to interview

■ We are tenured faculty members committed to the same goal as all of you: for UIC to hire, the best faculty

THANK YOU!!

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