

# CWEN/RFÉ Newsletter

Spring 2017



## OUR MISSION

CWEN/RFÉ addresses the networking needs of women economists and promotes the advancement of women in the economics profession.

Objectives of CWEN/RFÉ are:

1. To create an opportunity for women economists to meet and discuss issues of common interest at the CEA meetings.
2. To ensure appropriate representation of women economists and their interests in professional activities and forums.

## President's Message

Dear CWEN/RFÉ members and supporters,

Well, trees are budding, flowers are blooming, and I can leave my house without the full winter coat and boots, so it must be almost time for the Canadian Economics Association annual meetings. I'm really looking forward to getting to Antigonish and hearing about all the exciting research that's going on.



We have a great line up of sessions this year. The CWEN/RFÉ lunch speaker is Hilary Hoynes, Professor of Economics and Public Policy and the Haas Distinguished Chair in Economic Disparities at the University of California, Berkeley. Her talk is on her research on Income Support and Poverty During the Great Recession.

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**Page 3:**  
***Interview with  
Carolyn A.  
Wilkins***

**Page 4:**  
***Mentoring  
Breakfast***

**Page 5:**  
***Feeling like an  
imposter?***

**Page 7:**  
***Gender gap  
academia***

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We also have panel sessions on publishing in economics (thanks to Jennifer Winter and Tammy Schirle for organizing) and on handling distance in our professional lives. There will be three contributed paper sessions, on international financial flows, families and labour markets, and disabilities and public policy (thanks to Linda Welling). And thanks to Beth Dhuey, Janice Compton and Elisabeth Gugl, we have our second junior economists mentoring breakfast. If you have thought about signing up for this but haven't got around to it yet – [do it!](#)

I noted in the Fall newsletter how much I appreciated the work of Rose Anne Devlin and Victoria Barham, and the Ottawa organizing committee in making on-site child care happen at the 2016 CEA meetings. Well, this time, I get to thank Frances Woolley and Greg Tkacz for getting what looks like a great program up and running for kids in Antigonish. In theory, children aren't really the responsibility of women alone, but in practice it can certainly seem as though they are. Providing child care for conferences, especially those held in far-flung locations over the weekend, is really helpful in facilitating attendance and full participation by women. It makes a difference!

Our Annual General Meeting is going to be held between sessions this year, which we hope will make it easier for members to attend and not miss any of the exciting sessions that are on this



year. We'd really love to get as many members there as we can. We have one really important agenda item for this year: the motion to wind down CWEN/RFÉ. Members will already have received an email giving you information on the motion and the background to it. I must admit that I personally feel a bit melancholy about the fact that I'm helping wind down an organization that I've really enjoyed belonging to, and which has a long and distinguished history. But on the positive side, the newly created Canadian Women Economists Committee / Comité des Femmes Économistes du Canada (CWEC/CFÉC) promises to be a fabulous successor. The CEA recently circulated a call for nominations for anyone interested in serving on the committee. The call is open to all CEA members, and I can only say that if you're thinking about nominating, you should do it. The more people involved the more we can do.

Research and commentary on the barriers faced by women in academic jobs – especially economics – keeps on flooding in, as you will see from the rest of this newsletter. The most recent CSWEP report, released only days ago, points out that women's representation in academic economics jobs has been largely stagnant over the past decade. At the time of writing, we're still in the process of compiling the data from the latest Canadian survey. An early look at the numbers suggest that there hasn't been a significant rebound in the numbers of women at the Assistant Professor level in Canada after a recent drop, as we reported in our 2015 report. But do keep an eye out for the final report.

And before I sign off, I'd like to say a big thank you to all the great people I have gotten to work with over the past few years. On the CEA side, Paula Emery has been nothing short of amazing to work with, and Frances Woolley has been a wonderful mentor and guide, on top of all the more practical work that goes into conference organization. In CWEN/RFÉ itself, my thanks go to Elisabeth Gugl, who does an amazing job curating this newsletter and has done a great job on the mentoring breakfast this year; to Francesca Rondina who keeps the world up to date on CWEN/RFÉ with emails and website updates; to Miana Plesca who's organized awards and travel grants and all manners of other things; to Courtney Ward, one of our longest serving executive members who has been a great Secretary/Treasurer; to Cathy Deri-Armstrong, who roped me back in to CWEN/RFÉ again; to Anke Kessler whose presidency saw unprecedented changes for CWEN/RFÉ, including getting stuck into the unglamorous things people don't see but that make organizations work better, like record keeping; to Janice Compton, who has run with the ball on the mentoring breakfast; and to Beth Dhuey, who has pushed and prodded me when I needed it (often) and gotten in and done the things that needed doing when they needed doing (also often).

Thank you all so very much for your advice, patience, effort and your time.

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*Christine Neill*

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***Page 8: Initiatives of  
the Women in  
Economics Affinity  
Group***

***Page 9: Research  
Highlights***

***Page 11: CWEN/  
RFÉ schedule at  
CEA 2017 meetings***

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## Interview with Carolyn A. Wilkins

by E. Gugl

*Carolyn A. Wilkins is the Senior Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada since 2 May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014. She is on a seven-year term and [the first woman to hold this position, making her the Bank's highest ranked woman ever](#). As Senior Deputy Governor, she oversees the Bank's strategic planning and economic and financial research, and shares responsibility for the conduct of monetary policy as a member of the Bank's Governing Council. She is also a member of the Bank's Board of Directors. Carolyn represents the Bank of Canada on the Financial Stability Board (FSB) Plenary and is a member of the FSB's Standing Committee on Assessment of Vulnerabilities. She was elected Chair of the FSB's Regional Consultative Group for the Americas for a two-year term, effective 1 July 2015. In 2016, Carolyn received a Canada's Most Powerful Women: Top 100 Award from the Women's Executive Network.*

*Could you tell us a bit about how you found your way into Economics?*

I found my way into Economics because I am interested in people. When most people think of economics, they think of numbers — mathematical models, interest rates and financial markets. But to me, economics isn't really about numbers at all. While there's a lot of math involved and a lot of numbers we look at, at the end of the day we're trying to understand how people behave and how they're going to be affected by what's happening in their communities and around the globe.

I studied at Wilfrid Laurier University (undergrad) and the University of Western Ontario (masters). The class sizes were small, and so students were encouraged to spend time with the professors. There were several over the years who helped me develop a deeper understanding and love for both the financial and social impacts of economics.

*What made you choose a career at the Bank of Canada?*

After completing my MA in economics at Western University, I started working in the Federal Department of Finance, then moved on to Canada's Privy Council Office. Whether as an economic forecaster, researcher or a policy wonk, the 1990s were an interesting time to break into the economic-policy field as Canada suffered a deep recession, and hit a government debt wall. And there was one financial crisis after another in emerging markets. One of the greatest things about being a professional economist is that you never stop learning. This openness is what led me to move to the Bank of Canada in 2001, working on monetary financial system issues, and has helped me to move up into increasingly senior positions. Leadership is something I learned along the way.

*What is the biggest challenge you face in your job?*

This is a great job, and I consider myself fortunate to do it every day. To achieve this position, and to perform it properly, takes a lot of hard work. That may sound old-fashioned. It also takes an appetite to take some risk, and a commitment to continually learn new things.

Central banking is a continuous intellectual puzzle, and that is the best kind of challenge. If the Bank's history teaches anything, it's that we must always be ready to consider questions that challenge our old answers. We can't cling indefinitely to a particular way of doing business. The challenges that we face every day are what makes the job incredibly interesting and they



remind us that the only way to run our business is with an open mind. This is also where diversity becomes key. Diversity of thought is crucial to making the right policy decisions and to innovating. If you're within your own four walls with people who think like you, you risk groupthink and confirmation bias. That can lead to wrong policy outcomes, and you can miss really good ideas.



The five principles of Taekwondo, written here in Chinese calligraphy, have inspired Carolyn A. Wilkins for the past 20 years.

*You are the first female Senior Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada. Have you faced situations working in that capacity that seemed to be specific to your gender?*

I am fortunate to have always worked at places that look at the skills that people have and what they bring to the table, rather than what gender they are. I've also had thoughtful mentors who helped me make the right choices along the way. When you look at the literature, women tend to have fewer sponsors or mentors who are in positions of power than men do. That's a pretty critical component of career advancement. There are going to be other reasons, too, but

that's one that we've noted. Partly because of that, we have a very active mentorship program at the Bank of Canada, open to all employees. But I think in particular it's important for women to take advantage of that program. I mentor several people at the moment.

*Would you mind sharing any advice you have for women economists in Canada?*

Be curious. Work hard. Ask questions. Always be open to learn something new about a subject that you know well. Get a mentor, and be a mentor too if the fit is right. These are all things that have helped me tremendously in my career. But of utmost importance, find a career that you're passionate about, and dive right in.

Being the Senior Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada is a responsibility and an honour that I take very seriously. If I can be a role model to young women and men, to help them see that economics and public policy-making can be both rewarding and fun, then I will feel that I have reached my goal.

*Thank you so much for taking the time to answer my questions!*

## **Mentoring Breakfast at the 51th Annual Conference of the CEA in Antigonish, June 4, 2017**

Mentoring has been found to help women in the economics profession and in particular, the CSWEP mentoring program, CeMENT significantly increased publications rates and successful grant applications (Blau et. al, 2010). For the second time at the CEA meetings, we are hosting a CWEN/RFÉ mentoring breakfast. It takes place on Sunday, June 4, 2017 from 8:30 to 10:00am. Nine senior female economists will provide junior economists with advice on a variety of topics, such as publishing, teaching, grant writing, networking, job searching, career paths, and the tenure process.

[Sign up as a mentee at Eventbrite!](#) We'd love to see you in Antigonish.



## Feeling like an imposter?

by E. Gugl

A while back I found a pin button in my mail box at work from my faculty association. It said “Overworked and Underpaid.” I looked at it and thought, I feel more like overworked and overpaid. My research projects always take a lot longer than I anticipate, and even if I get papers published I often feel like I was just lucky. On the other hand, I love my job; I love to be able to teach and research on topics I feel passionate about (even as a lot of people might roll their eyes when I go on and on about transferable utility or log submodularity). So, there is this tension between, on the one hand, feeling that I belong in my job and, on the other hand, not being

good enough to deserve it.

One of our members recently told CWEN/RFÉ that she went to a workshop about the “imposter syndrome” (IS) and explained that’s “the notion that women (more often than men) think they are where they are by luck or a fluke and that someday they may be ratted out as a ‘fraud.’”

If you look for articles on IS, you’ll find tons in the business self-help category targeted at women. [Stassa Edwards](#) writes, “The essays generally follow a familiar format: a woman acknowledges that she feels like a fraud, self-diagnoses, points to the cultural perceptions which have produced her affliction, and vows to rid herself of the demons.” Hence my introductory paragraph...just kidding!

In separate articles Edwards and [L.V. Anderson](#) suggest a different approach to dealing with this experience: accept it, know you’re not alone, don’t think of yourself as a victim suffering a condition, when IS isn’t a disease in the first place.

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*“We should stop calling people who experience impostor syndrome “people who experience impostor syndrome” and start calling people who don’t experience impostor syndrome “overconfident weirdos.”*

- L.V. Anderson

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I looked into the notion that women suffer from IS more than men and the evidence doesn’t support it. Although the seminal paper on IP focused on studying it in women, follow-up studies demonstrate that both men and women have these feelings of inadequacy; there is no gender difference in the experience of feeling like an imposter.

In a memorable conversation with a male economist, he confessed to me that he felt like a fraud. I was shocked. I think of him as highly competent, I didn’t know he had these doubts, and last but not least, he seemed less sure of his competence than I was of my own!

Pauline Rose Clance, who wrote the seminal [paper](#) on IS together with Suzanne Imes, “The Imposter



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*“...I would call it the impostor experience, because it’s not a syndrome or a complex or a mental illness, it’s something almost everyone experiences.”*

*- Pauline Rose Clance*

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Phenomenon in High Achieving Women: Dynamics and Therapeutic Intervention” is quoted in saying, “If I could do it all over again, I would call it the impostor experience, because it’s not a syndrome or a complex or a mental illness, it’s something almost everyone experiences.”

So why is the business self-help literature so focused on curing women from feeling like a fraud? According to Edwards and Anderson, it has been marketed to women for two reasons. It’s an explanation that tells us that we might not be as successful as our male colleagues because we suffer from a condition. Our fault, not that of discriminatory practices. Second, women tend to be more vocal about their doubts and so it might appear that women suffer from IP more than men.

The prevalence of the imposter experience doesn’t make it meaningless. Anderson writes, “The scale Clance developed to identify impostorism has been shown to distinguish feelings of being an impostor from other issues like depression, anxiety, and self-esteem, which makes it useful for identifying feelings of fraudulence that have gotten out of hand.

And Clance and Imes have done the world a service by identifying and describing impostorism: Simply learning that impostor syndrome is a thing, and that lots of people experience it, can be helpful in lessening impostorism’s intensity (for most people).”

“But wait! Once you’ve got a healthy self-image and are aware of all the strengths that landed you in a well-deserved job, you’re bound to fall into an equally damaging trap at the other end of the confidence spectrum. Women who achieve leadership positions in male-dominated industries are viewed with suspicion, especially when they ask to be compensated in money, power, or autonomy for their accomplishments,” [Christina Cauterucci](#) writes. And others might not get the job to begin with because they display a lack of self-deprecation.

So, here is the dilemma specific to gender: talk about feeling like an imposter and it will make other people doubt your competence, although it will help others understanding that they are not alone with their own feelings of doubt; express your feelings of competence and you will be viewed with suspicion.

Did I mention this wasn’t one of the self-help essays?





## Gender Gap in Retention, Tenure and Promotion of US Ph.D.s

by E. Gugl

In a paper titled “[Do Female Professors Survive the 19th-century Tenure System?](#)” Jihui Chen, Myongjin Kim, and Qihong Liu look at 2008 graduates from 57 US Economic departments and find that women more often than men leave academia before getting tenure. They also find that international female graduates face the highest exits. Building from data of an earlier study that looked at these Ph.D.s’ job placements, the authors look at the same 587 economists’ career paths. Of the 587 economists, they could pin down the professional outcomes of 561 individuals in 2016. Chen et al find “that relative to males in the same cohort, female economists are less likely (by 9.6%) to have received tenure and promotion during the first eight years since graduation. The gender gap becomes more pronounced, or 12%, among individuals of foreign origins working in the U.S.” A similar gender bias exists “regarding whether an individual remains in academia since the initial job placement in 2008. [...Female] faculty, particularly international women working in the U.S., are more likely to quit than their male counterparts in their post-doctoral careers.” Their full paper can be accessed [here](#).

The authors conclude by speculating about factors contributing to the lower retention of women economists in academia. Among them they mention the lack of diversity in the student body. There is a new initiative in the US to encourage students from under-represented groups to major in Economics. It’s called the “[Undergraduate Women in Economics Challenge](#).” According to the UWE website, the “Challenge is funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation through the National Bureau of Economic Research and is endorsed by the American Economic Association.” Check out the [video](#) that the AEA produced to appeal to a broader audience in recruiting students to Economic programs. Wouldn’t it be neat to have a similar video available to Canadian Economics departments?

Encouraging women to major in economics and help international students succeed in their undergraduate programs in Economics is also the focus of a new Canadian initiative, Kayleigh Donahue writes in her report on page 8.

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## Women in Economics Affinity Group: 2017 Update

by K. Donahue

Last May, we announced the formation of the University of Victoria Women in Economics Affinity Group (WEAG). This initiative aims to support women in their pursuit of higher education and/or a career in the economics field through mentorship, networking and through funding opportunities. Over the last year, WEAG hosted two successful networking events, connected with alumni across Canada, and launched a fundraising committee.

The group held a kick-off event, “Breaking Through Barriers,” in September 2016. This event brought together an exciting panel of University of Victoria Alumni, all pictured above from left to right: Cynthia Johnston (Executive Vice-President at the TransAlta Corporation), Brenda Eaton (co-founder of WEAG), Ocean Fan Lu (Department of Economics, Finance and UT at Camosun College), and Rachel Lynch (master’s student and co-op participant at UVic). Panellists discussed their career highlights and challenges. Attendees broke into smaller groups to discuss topics such as what can I do with a degree in economics and what is mentoring. The kick-off event was engaging, inspiring, and set the work of WEAG in motion.

The second event, held in March 2017, focused on mentoring for success. Marcie Good, Associate Editor of BC Business Magazine, spoke about her research on mentoring in BC. She provided excellent insight from her [many interviews with BC leaders](#). This sparked conversation among guests about what it means to be a mentor and the uniqueness of each mentoring relationship. Attendees then submitted surveys about what kind of mentoring opportunities would best suit them if WEAG could facilitate mentorship connections.

Throughout the last year, the UVic Faculty of Social Sciences and members of the WEAG executive committee reached out to economists and alumni across Canada and alumni in both Ottawa and Calgary expressed interest in carrying out activities in their own cities. Discussions have been launched with influential employers like the Bank of Canada and the BCIMC in order to identify potential opportunities for partnership. The group is building a Canada wide network of groups committed to supporting women succeed in the field of economics.

Looking forward, WEAG formed a fundraising committee and plans to focus events around high school students and international students in 2017. The fundraising committee will discuss the structure of a possible scholarship and develop a plan to raise the necessary funds. To support greater diversity in the next generation of economists, WEAG plans to engage high school students to explore the possibility of a career in economics. International students face unique challenges and opportunities, and WEAG plans to support all women in their pursuit of a career in economics.

If you are interested in learning more or connecting with WEAG, please email: [soscalum@uvic.ca](mailto:soscalum@uvic.ca)



## Research Highlights

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*If you are a member and would like your recent research highlighted in the next issue, please submit your working paper. We are also interested in research on gender-related topics from any economist working in Canada. If you know of somebody's work that might fit this category, please spread the word.*

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Julie Beugnot, Bernard Fortin, Guy Lacroix, and Marie Claire Villeval

### Gender and Peer Effects in Social Networks

We investigate whether peer effects at work differ by gender and whether the gender difference in peer effects –if any– depends on work organization, precisely the structure of social networks. We develop a social network model with gender heterogeneity that we test by means of a real effort laboratory experiment. We compare sequential networks in which information on peers flows exclusively downward (from peers to the worker) and simultaneous networks where it disseminates bi-directionally along an undirected line (from peers to the worker and from the worker to peers). We identify strong gender differences in peer effects, as males' effort increases with peers' performance in both types of network, whereas females behave conditionally. While they are influenced by peers in sequential networks, females disregard their peers' performance when information flows in both directions. We reject that the difference between networks is driven by having one's performance observed by others or by the presence of peers in the same session in simultaneous networks. We interpret the gender difference in terms of perception of a higher competitiveness of the environment in simultaneous than in sequential networks because of the bi-directional flow of information.

Anyck Dauphin, Bernard Fortin, and Guy Lacroix

### Is consumption efficiency within households falsifiable?

*Forthcoming in Review of Household Economics*

The collective household model is based upon the assumption that decision makers have achieved efficient outcomes. This paradigm, which has become one of the leading approaches in family economics, is seldom, if ever, rejected, raising doubt about its falsifiability. We show that the standard approach to test the collective model may yield misleading inferences. We develop a new test procedure to assess its validity. Our approach extends to households that potentially include more than two decision makers. We provide an informal meta-analysis that suggests that much of the evidence in favor of collective rationality in the empirical literature appears to be inconsistent with our test. We illustrate the latter using data from a survey we have conducted in Burkina Faso. Consumption efficiency within monogamous households is not rejected using the standard testing procedure while it is clearly rejected using our proposed test procedure. Furthermore, our test also rejects consumption efficiency for bigamous households. We conclude that intra-household efficiency does yield empirically falsifiable restrictions despite being scarcely rejected in the literature.

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Mahdiyeh Entezarkheir and Saeed Moshiri

### Is Innovation a Factor in Merger Decisions? Evidence from a Panel of U.S. Firms

*Forthcoming in *Economics of Innovation and New Technology**

Mergers lead to larger firms and a less competitive market structure, but their effects on innovation are not clear. Mergers may improve innovation incentives by promoting economies of scope and scale, R&D activities, and increasing the ability to deal with uncertainties. However, mergers may also discourage innovation by reducing competition, increasing costs, and decreasing production and R&D efficiencies. In this study, we investigate merger impacts on innovation using a panel data consisting of four different data sets on publicly traded US manufacturing firms from 1980 to 2003. Our proxy for innovation is based on citation-weighted patent stocks. In our estimation model, we control for endogeneity using instrumental variables and factors such as market share, size, industry, and time. We find that mergers are positively and significantly correlated with firms' innovation. Our findings also indicate that merger effect on innovation is heterogeneous across industries, increases with market share, and is greater in the long run. Our findings are robust to alternative measures of innovation.

Fariba Solati

### Women, Work and Patriarchy in the Middle East and North Africa

*Publisher: Springer*

This book investigates why the rate of female labor force participation in the Middle East and North Africa is the lowest in the world. Using a multidisciplinary approach, the book explains that the primary reason for the low rate of female labor force participation is the strong institutions of patriarchy in the region. Using multiple proxies for patriarchy, this book quantifies the multi-dimensional concept of patriarchy in order to measure it across sixty developing countries over thirty years. The findings show that Middle Eastern and North African countries have higher levels of patriarchy with regards to women's participation in public spheres compared with the rest of the world. Although the rate of formal female labor force participation is low, women across the region contribute greatly to the financial wellbeing of their families and communities. By defining a woman's place as in the home, patriarchy has made women's economic activities invisible to official labor statistics since it has caused many women to work in the informal sector of the economy or work as unpaid workers, thus creating an illusion that women in the region are not economically active. While religion has often legitimized patriarchy, oil income has made it affordable for many countries in the region.

## CWEN/RFÉ activities at 51st Annual Conference of the CEA

*St. Francis Xavier University,  
Antigonish, Nova Scotia,*

*Friday June 2 — Sunday June 4,  
2017*



### **CWEN/RFÉ lunch: Friday, June 2, 12:30 to 14:15.**

We are thrilled to announce that Hilary Hoynes is our CWEN/RFÉ lunch speaker at the CEA conference. The title of her talk is “Income Support and Poverty During the Great Recession.”

She is a Professor of Economics and Public Policy and holds the Haas Distinguished Chair in Economic Disparities at the University of California Berkeley. She is the co-editor of the *American Economic Review*.

Hilary Hoynes specializes in the study of poverty, inequality, food and nutrition programs, and the impacts of government tax and transfer programs on low income families. Current projects include evaluating the effects of the access to the social safety net in early life on later life health and human capital outcomes, examining the effects of the Great Recession on poverty and the role of the safety net in mitigating income losses, and estimating the impact of Head Start on cognitive and non-cognitive outcomes. Her work has been published in leading Economics journals.

### **CWEN/RFÉ Annual General Meeting: Friday, June 2, 15:45 to 16:15**

Chair: Christine Neill (Wilfrid Laurier University)

### **Mentoring Breakfast: Sunday, June 4, 8:30 to 10:00**

Mentoring has been found to help women in the economics profession and in particular, the CSWEP mentoring program, CeMENT significantly increased publications rates and successful grant applications (Blau et. al, 2010). For the second time at the CEA meetings, we are hosting a CWEN/RFÉ mentoring breakfast. Nine senior female economists will provide junior economists with advice on a variety of topics, such as publishing, teaching, grant writing, networking, job searching, career paths, and the tenure process.

[Sign up as a mentee at Eventbrite!](#) We'd love to see you in Antigonish.

*Panels and sessions: continued on page 12*

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## Friday June 2, 2017

### Joint CPP/CWEN Panel: Publishing in Economics / Table ronde AdP-RFÉ: Publier en économique, 9:00 to 10:30

Organizers: Jennifer Winter (University of Calgary) and Tammy Schirle (Wilfrid Laurier University)

Chair: Jennifer Winter (University of Calgary)

Panelists: Matilde Bombardini (University of British Columbia), Hilary Hoynes (University of California, Berkley), Nicholas Rivers (University of Ottawa), Francisco J. Ruge-Murcia (McGill University), and Tammy Schirle (Wilfrid Laurier University)

## Saturday, June 3, 2017

### CHWEN/CWEN/CLEF Session: Families in China and Canada / Séance CHWEN-RFÉ-FCET: La famille en Chine et au Canada, 09:00-10:30

Organizers: Christine Neill (Wilfrid Laurier University) and Ana Ferrer (University of Waterloo)

Papers: Yehui Lao (South China Normal University): *The Short Term and the Long Term Effects of Sibship Size: Evidence from China*

Hejun Gu (Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology): *Fertility, Female Labor Force Participation and Economic Growth in Transition Periods: An empirical study in urban China.*

Jin Feng (Acadia University): *Retirement and Grandchild Care in Urban China*

### CWEN Session: Disabilities and Public Policy / Séance du RFÉ: Les politiques publiques en matière de déficiences, 11:00-12:30

Organizer: Linda A. Welling (University of Victoria)

Papers: Laura Turner (University of Toronto): *Household Responses to Individual Shocks: Disability and Labor Supply*

Linda A. Welling (University of Victoria): *Choosing life together: modelling community among persons with intellectual disabilities*

Saeed Rana (McMaster University): *On the Dynamics of the Ontario Disability Support Program*

Discussants: Kelly Chen (Boise State University), Peter S Burton (Dalhousie University), and Laura Turner (University of Toronto)

### CWEN Session: Financial Flows in Small Open Economies / Séance du RFÉ: Les flux financiers dans les petites économies ouvertes, 14:15 to 16:45

Organizer: Christine Neill (Wilfrid Laurier University)

Papers: Mala Raghavan (University of Tasmania): *Macro-Financial Effects of Portfolio Flows: Malaysia's Experience*

Gurnain Pasricha (Bank of Canada): *Policy Rules for Capital Controls*

## Sunday, June 4

### CWEN Panel: The Tyranny of Distance / Table ronde du RFÉ: La tyrannie de la distance, 10:30 to 12:00

Organizer: Christine Neill (Wilfrid Laurier University)

Panelists: Linda A. Welling (University of Victoria), Teresa Cyrus (Dalhousie University), Mala Raghavan (University of Tasmania), and Joseline Nicholas (Wilfrid Laurier University)