

Sexonomics

- 1 MEN may hail from Mars and women from Venus. But economists, surely, inhabit planet Earth, surveying it dispassionately. Alas, a new paper suggests that even dismal scientists divide on gender lines. Ann Mari May and Mary McGarvey of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and David Kucera of the International Labour Organisation surveyed economists from 18 European countries, and found that differences in the wider population can survive even an economics education. Male economists are more likely than female ones to prefer market solutions to government intervention, are more sceptical of environmental protection, and are (slightly) less keen on redistribution.

- 2 A similar study of American economists by Dr May and others also found men more sceptical of government regulation, more comfortable with drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and more likely to believe that a higher minimum wage would cause unemployment. Women were 14 percentage points less likely to agree that Walmart generates net benefits, and 30 points more likely to agree that American openness to trade should be tied to higher labour standards abroad.
- 3 Perhaps the divergence does not matter. Good economics should, 19, involve using theory and data to quell prejudices. But some evidence suggests that ideology seeps into economists' work. Zubin Jelveh of the University of Chicago, Suresh Naidu of Columbia University and Bruce Kogut of Columbia Business School parse the language used in economics papers to identify the authors' predilections, and confirm that they match their participation in political petitions. They find that right-wing economists tend to produce estimates that fit their anti-interventionist views. Other data crunched by Dr Naidu confirm that women use more left-leaning language than men.
- 4 The differences in opinion are cause for concern when the overwhelming preponderance of men in the economics profession is taken into account. Dr May and her co-authors found that men in their sample were twice as likely to be full professors as women. If economists' senior ranks are skewed in favour of men, then the profession's output might also be biased towards results they find appealing.

- 5 A final difference that Dr May and her co-authors uncover suggests one reason why economists might dismiss gender differences as a problem. Male economists are relatively likely to think that men and women face equal job opportunities generally, and that pay gaps are largely explained by differences in skills and choice. By contrast, women are more likely to perceive unequal opportunities, both in general and specifically within academia.
- 6 If women hold different views to men, then that could put them at odds with the profession's more senior gatekeepers. And if men are more likely to have faith in markets to nudge women to the best jobs, then they could be more resistant to the idea that the gender imbalance is a problem that needs solving. Men were also more sceptical than women that greater gender balance in research teams would improve economic knowledge.
- 7 Of course, some differences of opinion need not necessarily reflect well on women. It might be that they suffer from "motivated reasoning", believing that their lack of promotion is because of the system rather than their own shortcomings, or that economics would benefit from more people like them.
- 8 It seems plausible that men are susceptible to motivated reasoning too. It is easier to attribute one's success to hard work than to unfair privilege. Even a brilliant economist can be blind to his own biases. In 1960 George Stigler, a late Nobel laureate and dogged empiricist, bemoaned the "deleterious" effects of economists' policy desires on their theory, but maintained that overall, as a positive science, economics was ethically and politically neutral. Yet some of his own views fell short of this ideal. Susan Brandwayn, one of his former graduate students and now an independent economist, remembers Dr Stigler telling her that the day the University of Chicago's economics faculty hired a woman was the day that he would leave.

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Tekst 6 Sexonomics

- 1p 17 What is the main point made in paragraph 1?
Evidence suggests that
- A male economists tend to be more inclusive than their female counterparts.
 - B the correlation between gender and socio-economic behaviour warrants further research.
 - C the gender gap among economists undermines the quality of their research.
 - D there are gender-related preferences in the field of economics.
 - E there is a wide gender gap in education among European economists.
- 1p 18 How does the study mentioned in paragraph 2 relate to the study mentioned in paragraph 1?
- A It confirms it.
 - B It misrepresents it.
 - C It reviews it.
- 1p 19 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 3?
- A after all
 - B however
 - C in addition
 - D therefore
- 1p 20 Geef van de volgende beweringen aan of ze overeenkomen met de inhoud van alinea 3.
Noteer “wel” of “niet” achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
- 1 Economists’ written work reflects their political bias.
 - 2 Economists’ reporting styles are gender-dependent.
- “senior gatekeepers” (alinea 6)
- 1p 21 In welke alinea wordt deze groep **voor het eerst** beschreven?
Noteer het nummer van deze alinea.
- 1p 22 Which of the following quotations reflects what is meant by “gender imbalance” in paragraph 6?
- A “preponderance of men in the economics profession” (paragraph 4)
 - B “pay gaps are largely explained by differences in skills and choice” (paragraph 5)
 - C “women hold different views to men” (paragraph 6)
 - D “they suffer from ‘motivated reasoning’” (paragraph 7)

- 1p 23 What is the function of paragraph 7?
- A to explain that women tend to be on the defensive
 - B to offer alternative reasons for favouring women over men
 - C to put the idea that women are victims of bias into perspective
 - D to undermine the argument that men are naturally prejudiced
- 1p 24 Which of the following sayings applies to George Stigler? (paragraph 8)
- A be caught between a rock and a hard place
 - B get a taste of your own medicine
 - C there is no smoke without fire
 - D you should practise what you preach

Bronvermelding

Een opsomming van de in dit examen gebruikte bronnen, zoals teksten en afbeeldingen, is te vinden in het bij dit examen behorende correctievoorschrift, dat na afloop van het examen wordt gepubliceerd.