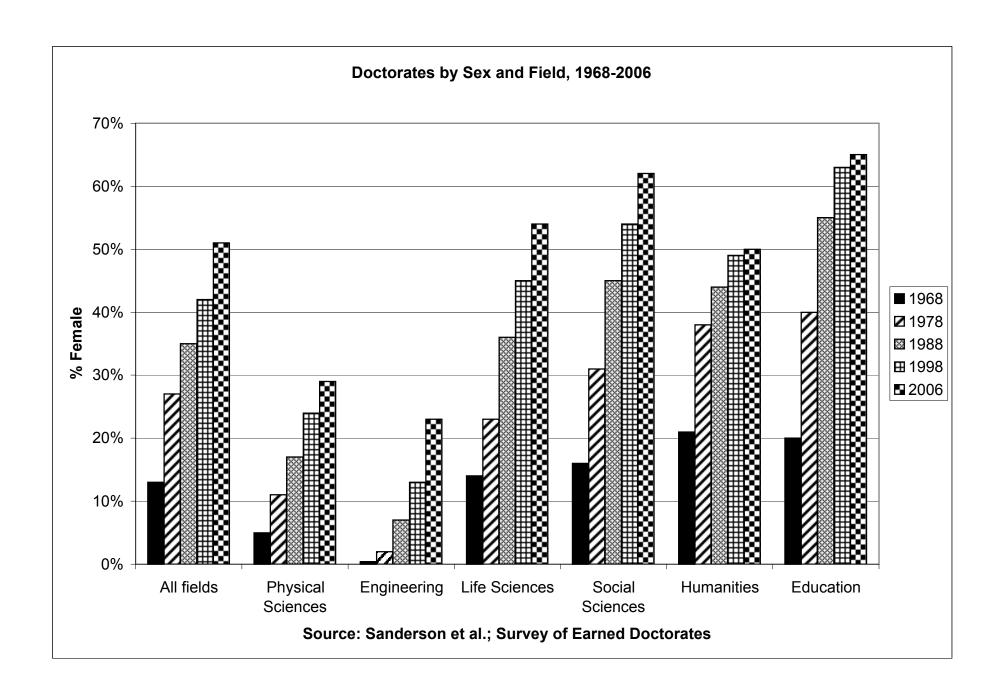
The Effects of Gender and Family Formation on Academic Retirements

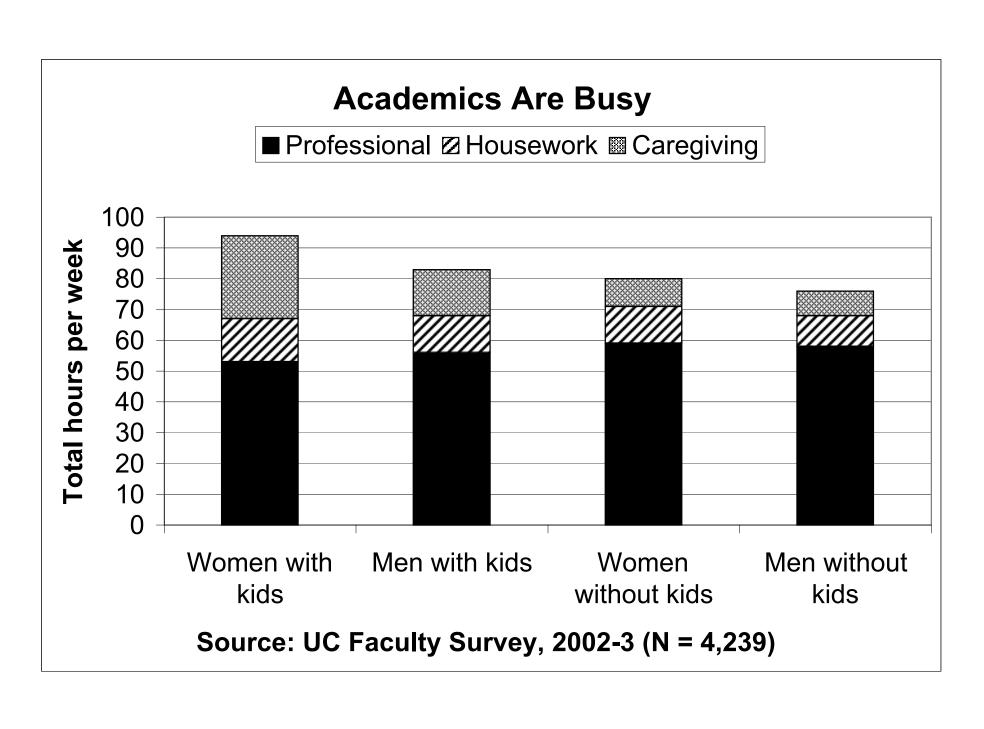
Nicholas H. Wolfinger University of Utah

> Mary Ann Mason Marc Goulden Karie Frasch

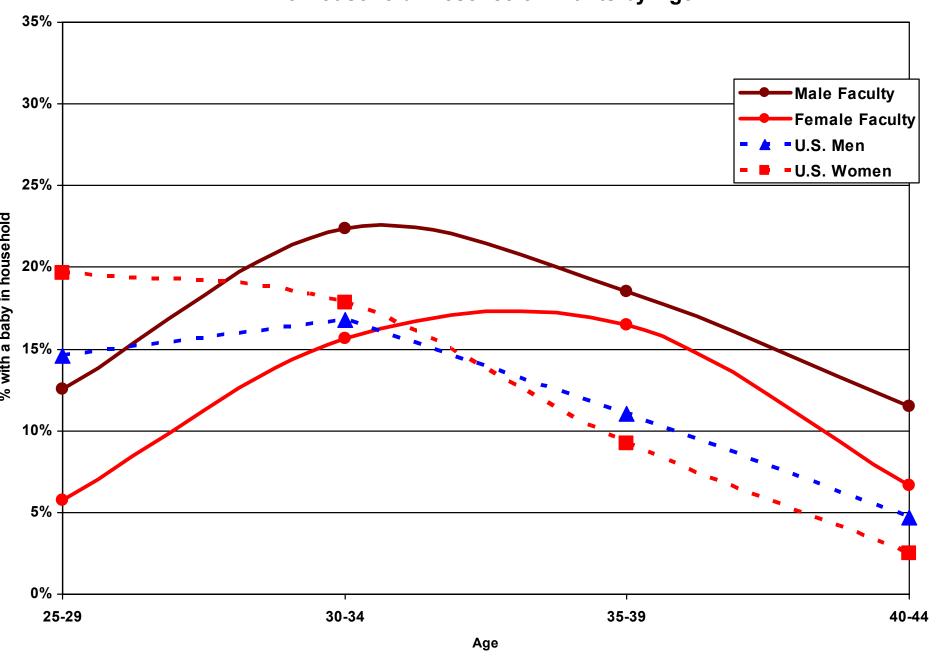
University of California, Berkeley

Notes: We acknowledge the Association for Institutional Researchers and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation for its generous support. The use of NSF data does not imply NSF endorsement of research methods or conclusions contained in this paper.





The Household Presence of Infants by Age.

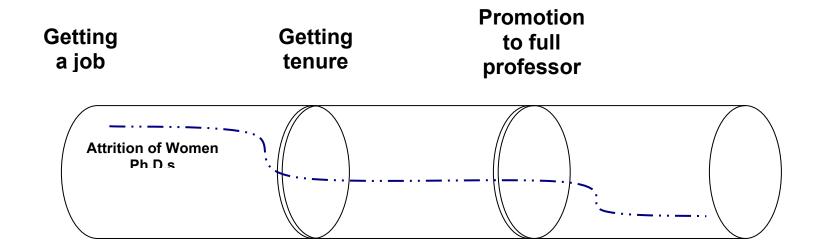


Source: Census 2000, PUMS 5%

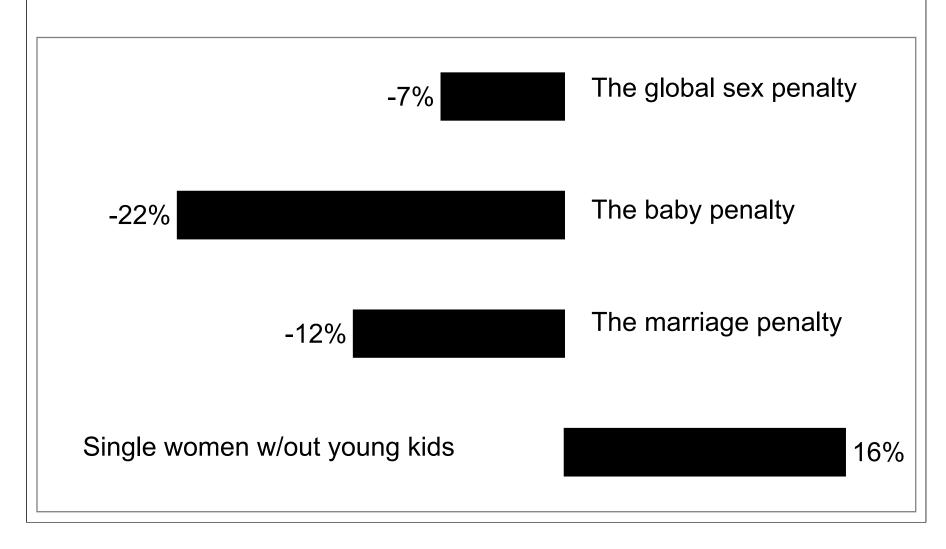
Data
Survey of Doctorate Recipients

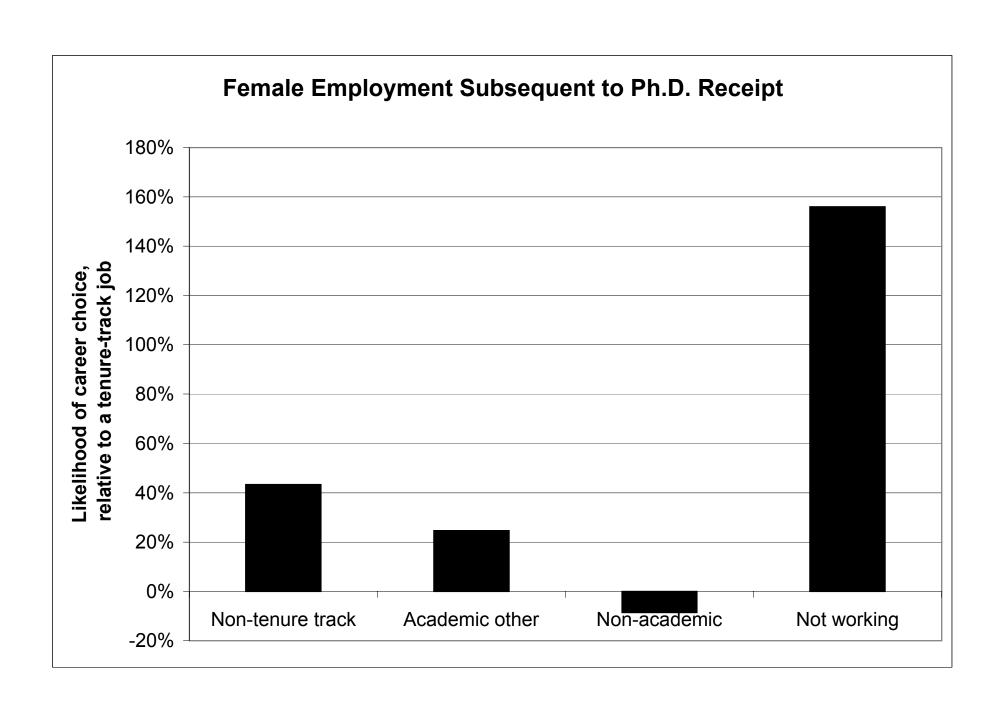
<u>Analysis</u>	<u>N</u>	Person-years
Getting a TT job	30,568	95,070
Getting other jobs	16,049	
Reentry to academia	6,501	21,435
Getting tenure	10,845	37,565
Full professor	6,250	27,137
Retirement	9,426	43,216

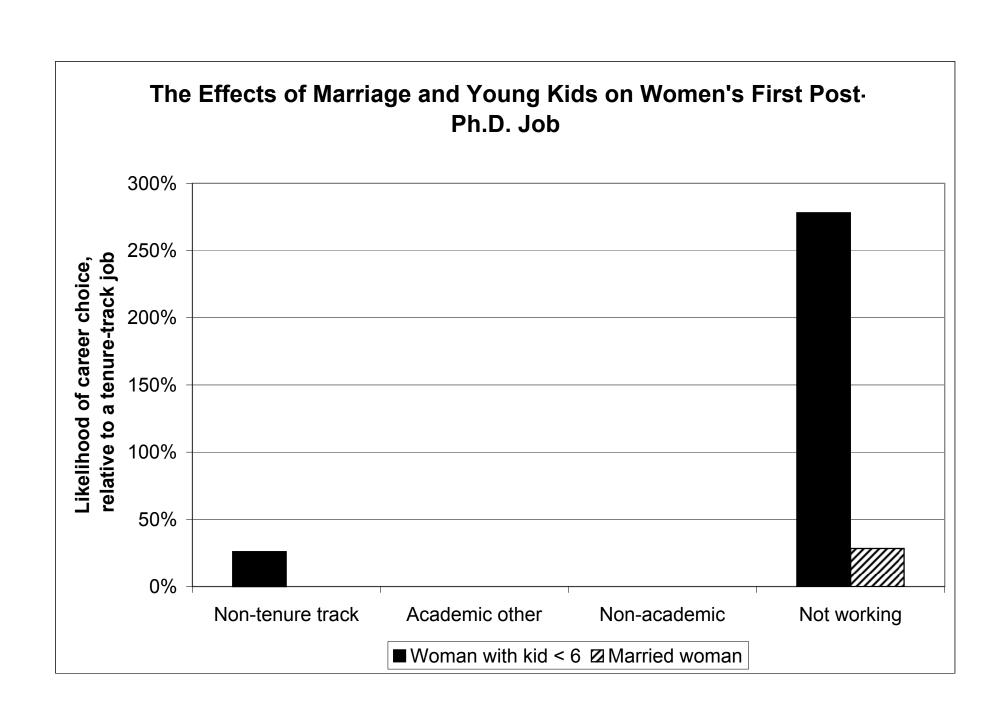
Leaks in the Pipeline to Tenure for Women PhDs in Academia



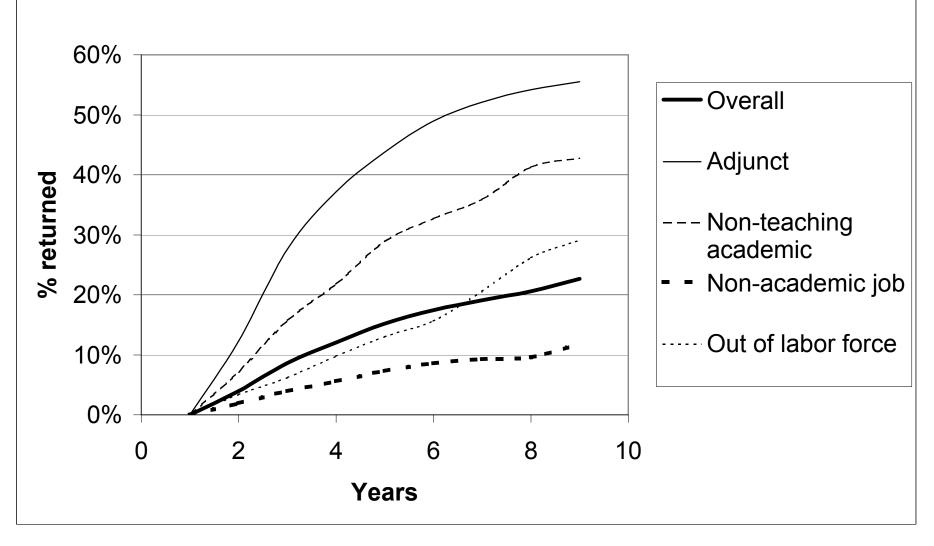
The Effects of Family Formation on Obtaining a Tenure-Track Job

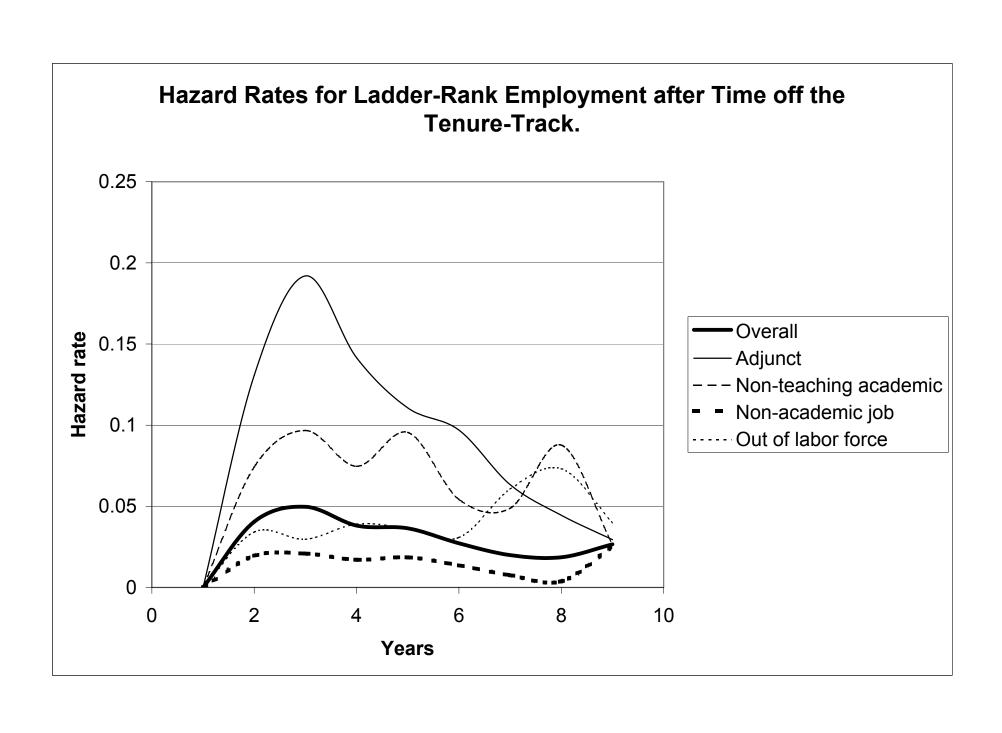


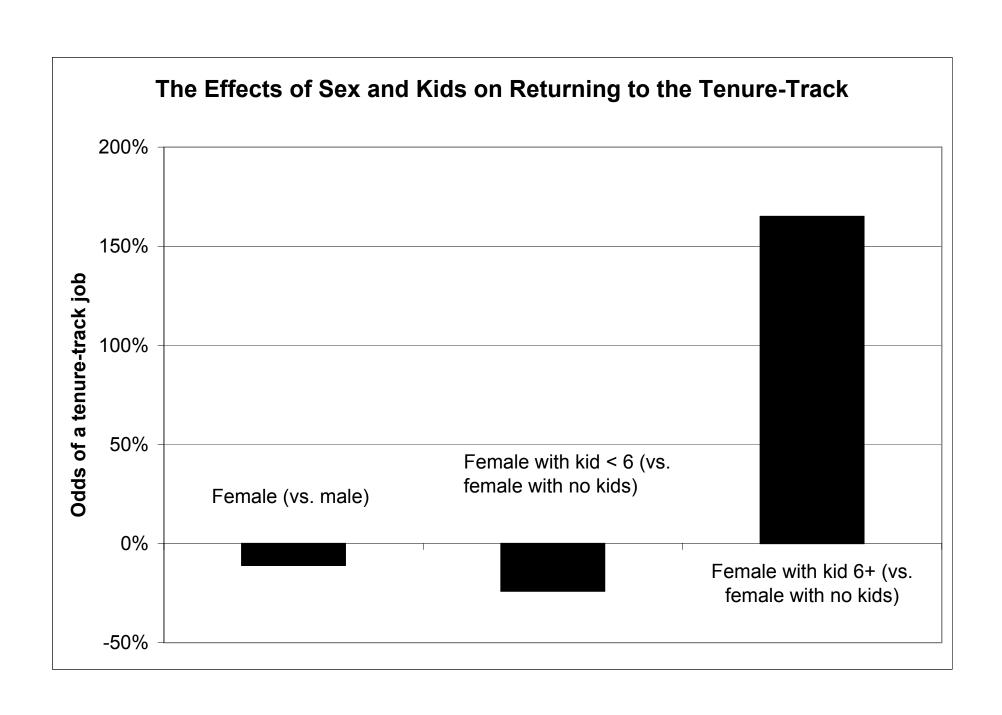




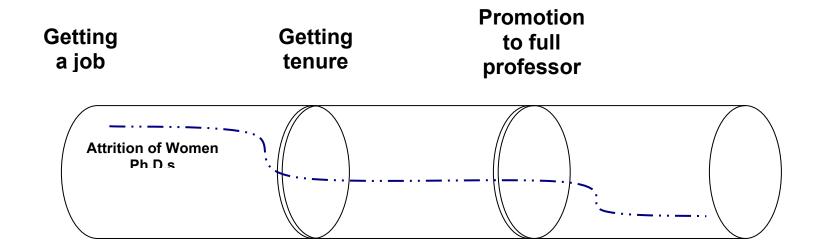






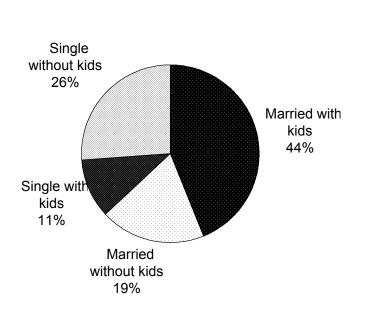


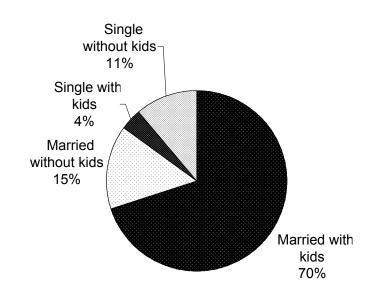
Leaks in the Pipeline to Tenure for Women PhDs in Academia

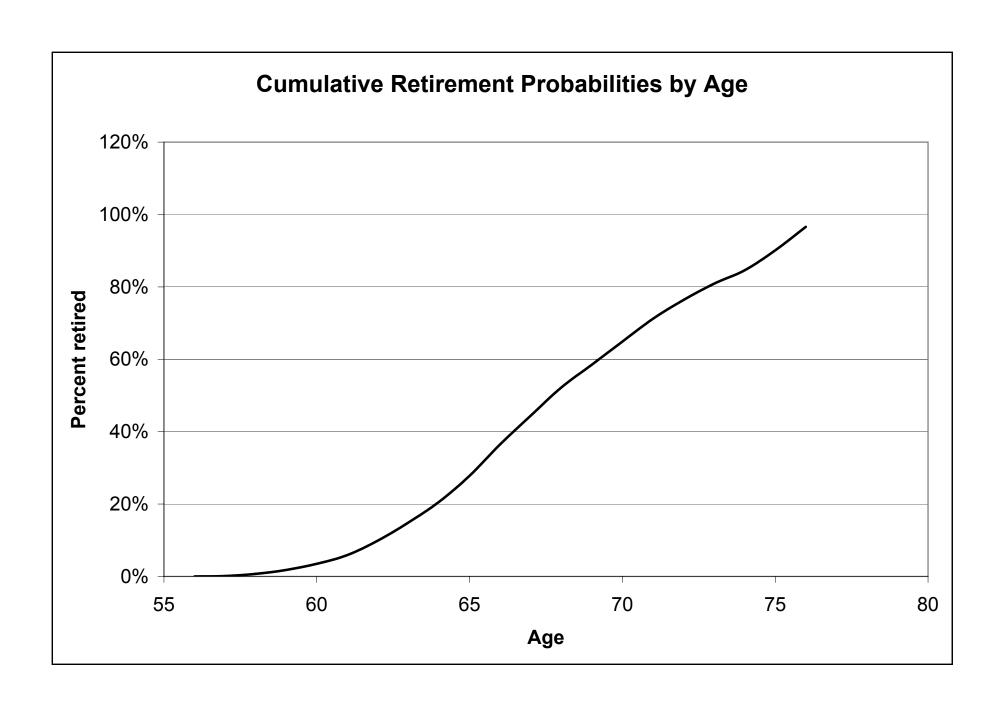


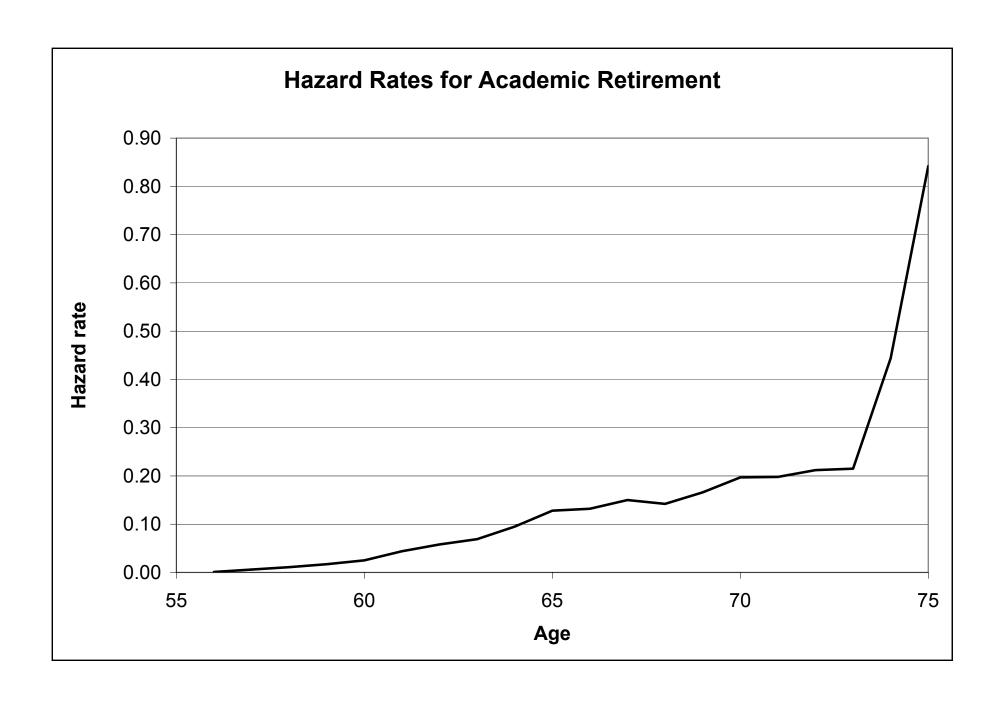
Family Status of Tenured Faculty Twelve Years After Doctorate Receipt











Results of Event History Analysis of Retirement, Survey of Doctorate Recipients, 1981-2006

Who Retires?

- Married people
- Non-teachers

Who Does Not Retire?

- Physical and social scientists
- People employed at R1 schools
- Asians/Pacific Islanders
- People with children

No Effect

- Sex