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Annual Report and Editorial Commentary for *The Accounting Review*

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the operations of *The Accounting Review* (*TAR*) during the first year of my three-year term as senior editor with Elizabeth Garrett as editorial assistant. I am honored to serve as the 24th senior editor of *TAR* and I thank the AAA Publications Committee and Board of Directors for the opportunity to serve the Association in this capacity.

Section II describes the numerous changes that have occurred in *TAR*'s editorial process during the past year, and Section III discusses a number of statistics on manuscript flow and characteristics. I appreciate any comments or feedback you might have and invite questions or suggestions regarding the journal.

II. *THE ACCOUNTING REVIEW* EDITORIAL PROCESS

This past year saw a number of significant changes in *TAR*'s editorial processes. This section discusses these changes and the editorial processes currently in place.

Selection of the New Slate of *TAR* Editors

There is strong competition among the top journals to attract high-quality manuscripts and *TAR* must work diligently to keep abreast of the competition. My overarching objective as senior editor is to maintain *TAR*'s status as a premiere academic journal by identifying and publishing impactful research. In this regard, the quality of *TAR* can only be as high as the quality of the submissions it receives. I believe an important element in attracting high-quality submissions is to offer a review process that is grounded in fairness and expertise, and that renders decisive and timely editorial decisions. Authors of high-quality manuscripts should be attracted to an editorial process that gives them a "fair read" by an area expert who is timely and efficient. Because *TAR* editors have full decision rights to accept or reject papers (with appropriate oversight by the senior editor), the success of the editorial process depends crucially on the effectiveness of its editors. With this in mind, I had several specific objectives in mind and took great care in selecting the slate of new *TAR* editors.

The overriding objective was to have editors who are widely regarded as leading scholars in their areas of expertise. This is necessary to maintain the journal's reputation as a top-tier accounting journal. At a minimum, authors must be confident that *TAR*'s editors are scholars who are qualified to evaluate the contribution of the authors' research. Another objective was to ensure

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that the editor team reflects the broad scope of research areas and methods that comprise *TAR*'s constituents and the accounting literature. This is critical in maintaining the broad-based focus of *TAR*'s editorial objectives, which promote accounting scholarship across a broad variety of areas and methods. Finally, I chose editors who reflect gender diversity, are a mix of U.S. and non-U.S. academics, and represent both public and private universities, all of which recognizes the varied composition of the accounting research community.

I increased the number of editors from 14 to 18. Expanding the number of editors potentially benefits the journal in several ways, the most practical being that it helps keep pace with the increasing number of *TAR* submissions, which grew by 90 manuscripts this year. Another benefit is that it allows for an increase in the number of research specialties that are represented by the editors. A large representation across specialties benefits authors by making it easier to channel a manuscript to an editor who understands their research area. A further advantage of more editors is that it increases the time they are able to spend on evaluating a given manuscript, which should increase the quality of their editorial decisions. More time also makes it easier for editors to remain research-active during their terms, which increases their value to the journal. Finally, reducing the burden on editors should increase *TAR*'s ability to attract high-quality editors by reducing the costs of serving in this critically important role.[1]

When I initially recruited the new editors, my goal was to limit their workload to 30 new manuscripts per year. However, and due in part to the unexpectedly high volume of submissions, the number of total manuscripts I ended up assigning ranged from 26 to 40, with 14 editors receiving more than 30 new manuscripts. Thus, most editors received more than the 30 new manuscripts I had initially hoped to assign when recruiting the current editors.[2] Going forward, my renewed goal is to limit the number of new manuscripts assignments per editor to 30 per year. I assigned myself 190 new manuscripts this year. I took on an unusually large number of manuscripts this year as a result of the editorial transition. Specially, the new editorial team was responsible for manuscripts submitted during journal year 2014 if the first-round reviews were not submitted before the transition date (June 1, 2014).[3]

Changes in the Process for Assigning Manuscripts to Editors

This year we adopted a procedure that gives submitting authors the option of providing input to the editor assignment process. During the online submission process, authors can now opt to recommend the editor whom they believe is best suited to handle their manuscript.[4] The objective is to help the senior editor match manuscripts to the most qualified and knowledgeable editors. While identifying the most qualified editor can often be accomplished without input from the authors, their input can be helpful in many situations. For example, while a manuscript's title might suggest that an editor with strong tax expertise is best suited for the manuscript, a more knowledgeable evaluation may suggest that an editor with strong expertise in capital markets methodology is better suited.

It is the sole responsibility of the senior editor to assign manuscripts to editors, and authors' recommendations are strictly advisory. In addition to authors' recommendations, I consider several

[1] I added an additional editor just after the end of journal year 2015, in June 2015. The additional editor was added due to the substantial increase in number of submissions, having an editor on medical leave, and the need for additional area expertise in international and financial accounting.

[2] Note that these numbers only include new manuscripts, and do not include resubmissions.

[3] Of the 125 manuscripts from 2014 without first-round reviews received by the transition date, I assigned 51 to the new editors and 74 to myself. If the 51 manuscripts are excluded from the editors' totals, then the manuscripts assigned to them ranged from 18 to 39, with 13 editors receiving more than 30 new manuscripts.

[4] This procedure is used in other academic journals such as *Management Science*.

factors when assigning manuscripts, including: (1) whether the recommended editor is a good fit for the manuscript; (2) workload parity across editors; and (3) whether the editor may have a conflict of interest with one of the authors (discussed in more detail below). Sixty-seven percent of submitting authors chose to recommend an editor (449/673), with approximately 74 percent of such requests being granted (331/449).[5] While we do not track why editor recommendations are denied, the most common reason is an attempt to maintain workload parity across editors over time.

We also have instituted new procedures to assure that manuscripts are assigned to editors who are independent of the authors. In addition to my preliminary screening for potential conflicts before assigning the editor, we explicitly ask editors to consider whether they may have a conflict of interest that threatens their independence from the authors or the paper, and if they do, to turn down the manuscript assignment. While it is impossible to articulate or observe every possible threat to editor independence, we explicitly ask editors to consider the following bright-line conflicts of interest: one chairing the other's dissertation committee; colleagues at the same institution; having been coauthors; and a personal relationship with the author that prevents the editor from being objective. We also ask editors to turn down manuscript assignments if they believe there are any other potential conflicts that would prevent them from making an unbiased evaluation of the manuscript.

Process for Assigning Reviewers

This journal year I have changed the procedure for assigning reviewers. Under the prior two editorial regimes, *TAR*'s senior editor assigned reviewers to manuscripts based on suggestions from Ph.D. students whose task was to identify independent expert reviewers. This year I reverted to the procedure previously used at *TAR,* whereby the assigned editor selects the reviewers. This procedure is currently used by the other leading accounting journals and is commonly used in disciplines outside of accounting. I made this change after discussions with current and former *TAR* senior editors, editors, authors, as well as editors at other top business journals. A major benefit of allowing editors to choose reviewers is that they are experts in the areas and methods of the manuscripts to which they are assigned and, thus, uniquely qualifies them to evaluate and choose the most qualified reviewers.[6] Along with this change we have instituted several controls to help assure that the chosen reviewers are independent of the authors. One such control is that we ask editors to review online resources such as Google Scholar and CVs at university websites for evidence of potential conflicts before assigning reviewers. We specifically ask that they consider the same bright-lines as are used to assign editors (discussed above). Perhaps the most important new control is that before accepting the editor's suggested reviewers, Elizabeth Garrett (our current Editorial Assistant) performs her own independent Internet search to look for potential conflicts, a procedure that Elizabeth has standardized and documents for each reviewer assignment. Finally, our email request to reviewers explicitly asks them to decline the review if they have a potential conflict of interest with the author. By having editors choose reviewers, and by implementing a series of controls to help assure reviewer independence, I believe we have been successful in instituting a reviewer selection process that results in obtaining reviewers who are both highly qualified and independent.[7]

[5] Of the 19 editors to choose from during the year (including myself), the minimum number of requests for a given editor was 8 and the maximum 94.

[6] To assist the editors in identifying expert reviewers, we have also begun tracking board member and reviewer expertise in the AllenTrack system.

[7] An added benefit of delegating the choice of reviewers to editors is that it reduces turnaround times.

Another innovation is that we now allow authors to recommend the *exclusion* of reviewers whom they believe are unlikely to provide an independent review of their manuscript. Authors are allowed to indicate up to four potential reviewers whom they wish to exclude, and must explain the reason for their exclusion. These reasons include potential reviewers who have authored competing papers and reviewers whose work is criticized in the submitted manuscript. The author's recommendation to exclude potential reviewers is advisory only, and the editors are allowed to invite excluded reviewers if they believe the exclusion is unjustified, or if they otherwise wish to seek input from the excluded reviewer. In these latter cases, the author's notification of a potential conflict allows the editor to filter the review accordingly. Twelve percent of the submissions over the past year have recommended the exclusion of reviewers (80/673), and editors have granted these exclusions in all but one case.

A New "Permanent" Editorial Assistant

Without question, the most significant change at *TAR* this year is the hiring of *TAR*'s first "permanent" editorial assistant. Historically, *TAR*'s editorial assistants were hired by, and resided at, the senior editor's university. Beginning this year, *TAR*'s editorial assistant is Elizabeth Garrett, who is employed directly by the AAA. Centralizing the role of the editorial assistant means that Elizabeth is not limited to serving a single three-year editorial term, and will continue with the journal across multiple senior editors. This provides welcome continuity to a system that has traditionally been punctuated by a change of personnel in this critical role every three years. Elizabeth's duties also include support of other AAA journals, which is helping to build consistency across all AAA journals.

It is impossible to overstate the benefits of Elizabeth's arrival to the journal's editorial staff and its constituents. Before joining *TAR,* Elizabeth spent several years working in a technical support role for AllenTrack, the electronic manuscript management system adopted by *TAR* in 2012. In this capacity Elizabeth dealt with hundreds of academic journals and their editors, giving her experience with every facet of the academic publications process. Elizabeth has now moved virtually all of *TAR*'s day-to-day operations to an online platform, taking full advantage of the system's sophisticated capabilities. This has greatly streamlined the editorial process, including the tracking of manuscripts and the monitoring of editors, reviewers, and authors. A major consequence of these changes is reduced manuscript turnaround times, as discussed in more detail in Section II. Elizabeth is also highly effective in dealing with editors, reviewers, and authors. Among the many significant innovations she has introduced is an *Editor's Guide,* which is modeled on academic journal "best practices," and documents the detailed editorial procedures followed by *TAR*'s editors. This document is used as a tutorial and reference for current editors and will doubtless be invaluable in facilitating future editorial transitions.

III. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION STATISTICS

Table 1: Annual Activity Summary

Table 1, Panel A reports annual activity for the journal years 2009 through 2015, for journal years ending May 31. Column (b) shows that the number of new submissions increased this year by 15.4 percent, from 583 in 2014 to 673 in 2015. While this is the largest single-year increase during the seven years reported, it is comparable to the 14.7 percent increase during 2012, the first year of the prior editorial regime (from 495 in 2011 to 568 in 2012). It is also interesting to note that while total submissions increased by 20.8 percent over the seven years reported, (from 557 in 2009 to 673 in 2015), *TAR* submissions grew by just 5 percent over the first six years, as reported in Table 1

TABLE 1

Annual Activity Summary
For the Journal Year ended May 31, 2015

Panel A: Annual Activity Summary by Journal Year

Journal Year Ending May 31	Manuscripts In Process at Beginning of Year (a)	New Submissions Received (b)	Resubmissions Received (c)	Manuscripts Available for Evaluation (d) = (a) + (b) + (c)	Decision Letters Sent (e)	Manuscripts In Process at End of Year (f) = (d) − (e)
2009	133	557	163	853	719	134
2010	134	502	212	848	673	175
2011	175	495	228	898	708	190
2012	190	568	153	911	722	189
2013	189	543	216	948	728	220
2014	220	583	211	1014	786	228
2015	228	673	354*	1255	1046*	209

* In 2015, these numbers include 104 final acceptance decision letters, while prior years do not include final acceptance decision letters.
(a) Manuscripts in process as of the beginning of the year include all new submissions and revisions that are pending decisions (i.e., awaiting review or editor decisions), and exclude manuscripts awaiting revision from authors.
(b) New manuscripts received during the year, including desk-rejected manuscripts and excluding resubmissions of revised manuscripts.
(c) Resubmissions of invited revisions.
(d) Total of columns (a), (b), and (c).
(e) Completed decision letters, including decisions for revised manuscripts within the same fiscal year.
(f) Manuscripts awaiting review and/or editorial decisions as of the end of the journal's fiscal year. These manuscripts become the "beginning inventory" for the following year.

Panel B: New Submissions by Calendar Year

Calendar Year	New Submissions	*TAR* Volume (Number of Issues)	Total Page Count per Volume
1998	196	Vol. 73 (4)	577
1999	239	Vol. 74 (4)	530
2000	260	Vol. 75 (4)	492
2001	328	Vol. 76 (4)	701
2002	324	Vol. 77 (5)	1,034
2003	327	Vol. 78 (4)	1,108
2004	307	Vol. 79 (4)	1,216
2005	389	Vol. 80 (4)	1,274
2006	413	Vol. 81 (5)	1,181
2007	443	Vol. 82 (5)	1,393
2008	482	Vol. 83 (6)	1,698
2009	508	Vol. 84 (6)	2,094
2010	494	Vol. 85 (6)	2,221
2011	582	Vol. 86 (6)	2,253
2012	531	Vol. 87 (6)	2,242
2013	561	Vol. 88 (6)	2,302
2014	658	Vol. 89 (6)	2,394

(from 557 in 2009 to 583 in 2014). In summary, column (b) indicates that the number of new submissions spiked during this past year and an all-time high.

Columns (c) and (e) of Panel A show that the number of resubmissions and number of decision letters written during 2015 also hit new highs. For the first time, *TAR* editors wrote more than 1,000 decision letters in a single year. However, prior-year numbers do not include final acceptances, so the increases relative to prior years are not as dramatic as they at first appear.[8] Yet even after adjusting the 2014 numbers by the 73 final acceptance letters issued in 2014, the number of 2015 resubmissions still grew by 70, representing a 25 percent increase (354/(211+73)). Further, and perhaps most importantly, the number decision letters written this year increased by 187, which indicates a 22 percent increase (1,046/(786+73)). The steep increase in decision letters is notable because, arguably, the number of decision letters is a better measure of editorial workload than number of new submission assignments, which is the measure that is often used to gauge editor workload. Of the 1,046 decision letters written during 2015, Harry's editors wrote 365, the new editors (other than myself) wrote 501, I wrote 177, and *ad hoc* editors wrote 3. The mean and median number of decision letters written by each new editor (other than myself) was 27.8 and 27, with a range of 23 to 35.

Table 1, Panel B reports the number of submissions and number of articles published by calendar year from 1998 through 2014. Consistent with the journal year data reported in Panel A, the number of submissions in calendar year 2014 is the highest in the history of the journal. Also consistent with the increase in submissions, the 2014 total page count for publications is at an all time high.

Table 2: Annual Outcome Summary

Table 2 presents several decision outcome statistics along with some statistics on *TAR*'s acceptance rates. Panel A presents two widely used acceptance rate measures in columns (e) and (f). These measures are calculated as the number of acceptances (or conditional acceptances) during the journal year, scaled by either the total number of "final outcome" decisions (column (e)), or the total number of decision letters written, which include revise and resubmit decisions as well as final outcome decisions (column (f)). For journal year 2015, these measures yield acceptance rates of 15.3 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively. While these measures are commonly used in reporting acceptance rates, both are only very rough estimates and contain a great deal of noise. One source of this noise is that decision letters written in a given journal year are for manuscripts that were submitted during several prior journal years, and the number of submissions varies across years. Thus, these ratios are not making "apples to apples" comparisons. Another source of noise for column (f) is that "revise and resubmit" decisions are effectively counted as rejections, which understates the acceptance rate.

Table 2, Panel B corrects for the problems with the Panel A measures by computing acceptance rates by journal year "cohort." This measure considers each journal year as a unique cohort and tracks the eventual outcome for each submission in the cohort. While this approach results in a more reliable acceptance rate measure, the acceptance rates using this measure can only be determined after final decisions are reached for all of the submissions in the cohort. Panel B shows that final decisions have been reached for all submissions in the 2009 through 2011 cohorts and that the acceptance rates for these cohorts range from 13.7 percent to 17.4 percent.

[8] While prior years exclude final acceptance decisions, from this year forward we are following the convention followed by other AAA journals and including final acceptance rounds in the annual journal activity statistics. The inclusion of final acceptance decisions acknowledges that final acceptances require editors to evaluate submitted manuscripts and make an editorial decision.

TABLE 2

Annual Outcome Summary

Panel A: Acceptance Rates Based on Journal Year Decision Letters

Journal Year Ending May 31	Decision Letters Sent (a)	Rejections (b)	Revise and "Uncertain" Decisions (c)	Acceptances (d)	Acceptance Rate 1: (e) = (d)/[(b) + (d)]	Acceptance Rate 2: (f) = (d)/(a)
2009	719	408	230	81	16.6%	11.3%
2010	673	403	207	63	13.5%	9.4%
2011	708	437	193	78	15.1%	11.0%
2012	722	426	221	75	15.0%	10.4%
2013	728	445	207	76	14.6%	10.4%
2014	786	466	239	81	14.8%	10.3%
2015	1,046	574	368	104	15.3%	9.9%

(a) This column is the same as column (e) of Table 1, Panel A, reflecting all decision letters sent during the fiscal year, including decisions on manuscripts that had already been evaluated previously within the same fiscal year (with invitation to revise and resubmit).
(d) Total acceptances include manuscripts published or forthcoming in *The Accounting Review*. Thus, the total acceptances during a year do not represent the actual number of articles published during that year.

Panel B: Acceptance Rates Based on Journal Year Cohort

Journal Year Ending May 31	New Submissions Received (a)	Cumulative Acceptances through May 31, 2015 (b)	Cumulative Rejections through May 31, 2015 (c)	Files Pending Further Revision as of May 31, 2015 (d)	Lower Bound on Acceptance Rate: (e) = (b)/(a)	Upper Bound on Acceptance Rate: (f) = [(b) + (d)]/(a)
2009	557	97	460	0	17.4%	17.4%
2010	502	69	433	0	13.7%	13.7%
2011	495	75	420	0	15.3%	15.3%
2012	568	104	462	2	18.3%	18.6%
2013	544	63	466	15	11.6%	14.3%
2014	582	33	477	72	5.7%	18.0%

(d) Includes manuscripts with authors for revision, manuscripts under review or pending decision as of May 31, 2015.

Table 2, Panel B, column (d) shows that for the years 2012–2014, there are still manuscripts for which final decisions have not been reached as of the end of the journal year 2015. Thus, final acceptance rates for those years cannot be calculated. However, we are able to calculate an upper and lower bound on the acceptance rates for those years by assuming that the unresolved manuscripts are either all ultimately accepted (yielding an upper bound for the acceptance rate), or all ultimately rejected (yielding a lower bound for the acceptance rate). This analysis shows that the acceptance rate in 2012 will fall somewhere between 18.3 percent and 18.6 percent, depending on the outcome of the two manuscripts that remain unresolved at journal year-end 2015. Similarly, the acceptance rate in 2013 will fall between 11.6 percent and 14.3 percent, depending on the outcome of the 15 manuscripts that are unresolved at year-end. Finally, the acceptance rate in 2014 will fall between 5.7 percent and 18.0 percent, depending on the outcome of the 72 manuscripts that are unresolved at year-

end. I do not present this range for 2015 due to the high number of unresolved manuscripts at year-end (267). Thus, based on the Panel B analysis, we can conclude that the acceptance rate at *TAR* has traditionally been in the range of 14 percent to 18 percent (based on resolved cohort years), and that the recent years are within a range that are likely to yield similar acceptance rates.

I also want to discuss the backlog of manuscripts that are accepted but not yet published in the paper-copy version of *TAR*. On June 1, 2014, Elizabeth and I inherited a backlog of 59 accepted but unpublished manuscripts from the previous regime. This number of manuscripts would fill approximately 5 issues of 12 articles each, which has been the traditional issue size at *TAR* for the last several years. Since *TAR* publishes 6 issues per year, this represents a 10-month backlog. Having a backlog of accepted but unpublished papers is desirable because it provides assurance that the number of articles in the journal will remain constant even if the number of acceptances should fluctuate downward in some years. This avoids the unfortunate situation of publishing unusually thin volumes, which has occurred at *TAR* in past years, and which negatively influence authors' perceptions of the journal. However, the backlog should not be too large, because a backlog increases the time from acceptance to publication, which is also negatively perceived by authors. (It is notable, however, that *TAR* now almost immediately publishes accepted manuscripts online, which should, to a large extent, mitigate authors' concerns regarding delayed paper-copy publication.) In an effort to reduce the current 10-month backlog, we began publishing 14 articles per issue beginning in January 2015. Nevertheless, because we accepted 104 papers this year, it outpaced our increase in the number of articles published. Thus, we ended the current journal year with a backlog of 65 manuscripts, 6 more than we started with. We are continuing to increase the number of articles per issue in an effort to reduce the backlog.

Exhibit 1: Histogram of Editorial Rounds and Outcomes

Exhibit 1 breaks down the 1,046 decision letters written during journal year 2015 (from Table 1, Panel A), by decision round and outcome. Exhibit 1 shows that of the 1,046 decision letters written during 2015, 704 (67 percent) are first-round decisions, 140 (13 percent) are second-round decisions, and 202 (19 percent) are third-round and later decisions.

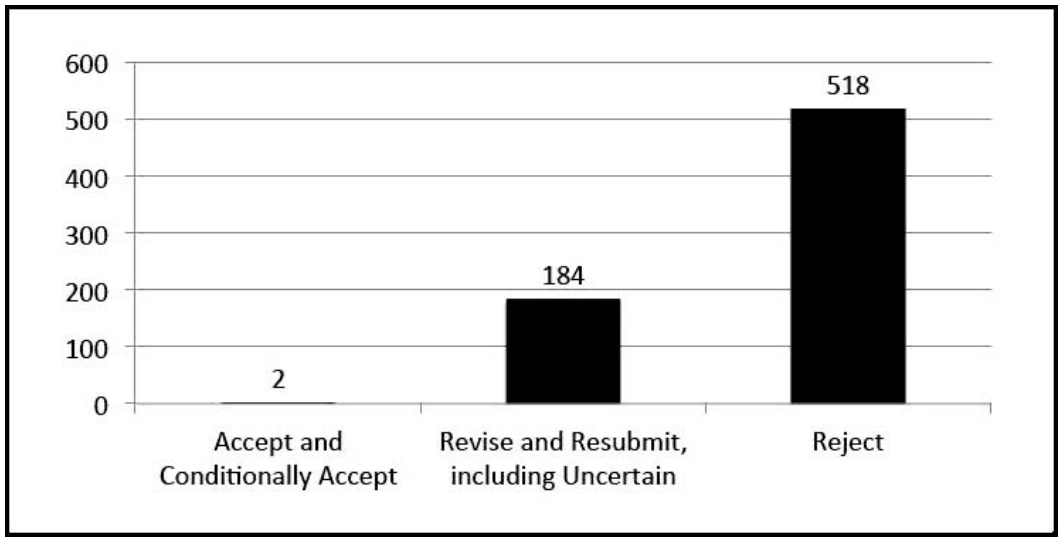
Exhibit 1, Panel A shows that of the 704 first round decisions, 518 (74 percent) are rejections, while 184 (26 percent) allow a revision, and just 2 (0 percent) are accepted (both of which were invited submissions).[9] It is notable that the 74 percent rejection rate for first-round submissions in 2015 is comparable to the 73 percent rejection rate for first-round submissions reported in the 2014 Editor's Annual Report. Despite a large change in the composition of the editorial team, editorial decisions regarding first-round submissions are quite similar. The 184 manuscripts that were allowed to resubmit include 115 (63 percent) "uncertain" decisions, which are decisions that allow revision, but with the understanding that the outcome risk is higher than under a normal "revise and resubmit" decision. Editors typically issue uncertainty decisions when they are unable to identify a clear path to revision. *TAR*'s experience is that almost all recipients of uncertain decisions choose to revise and resubmit, although the rejection rate on "uncertain" revisions is generally higher than that for standard invitations to revise and resubmit.

Exhibit 1, Panel B reports the second-round decision outcomes. This panel shows that of the 140 letters written for first round revisions, 52 (37 percent) are rejections, while 74 (53 percent) allow a revision, and 14 (10 percent) are either accepted or conditionally accepted. As with the first-round rejection rates, the second-round rejection rate of 37 percent is comparable to the 35 percent rejection rate reported in the 2014 Editor's Annual Report. Further, the 10 percent second-round acceptance rate is identical to the second-round acceptance rate reported in the 2014 Editor's

[9] Rejections include 25 desk rejections.

EXHIBIT 1
Histogram of Editorial Rounds and Outcomes for Journal Year Ended May 31, 2015

Panel A: First-Round Outcomes (704 new submissions)



Panel B: Second-Round Outcomes (140 first revisions)

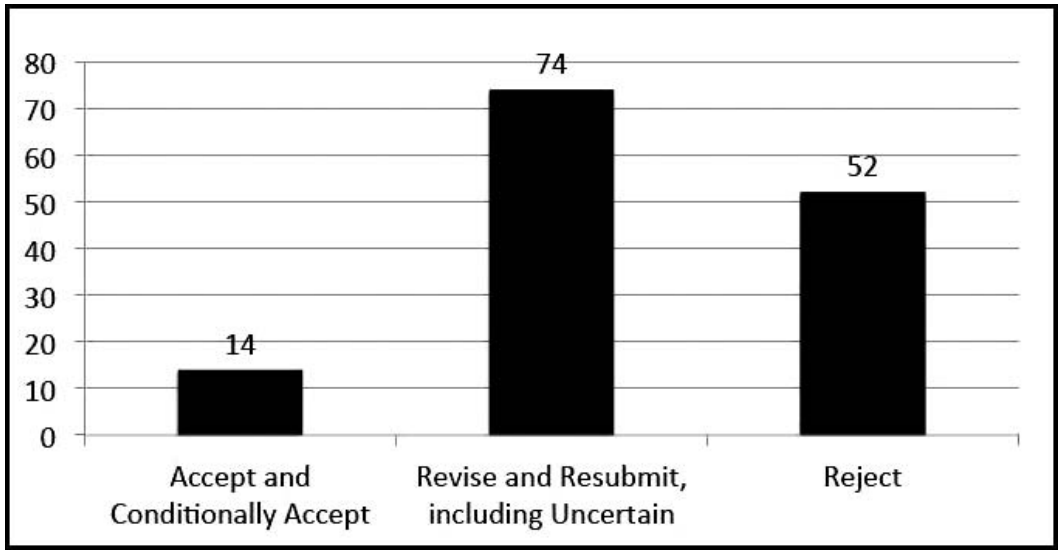


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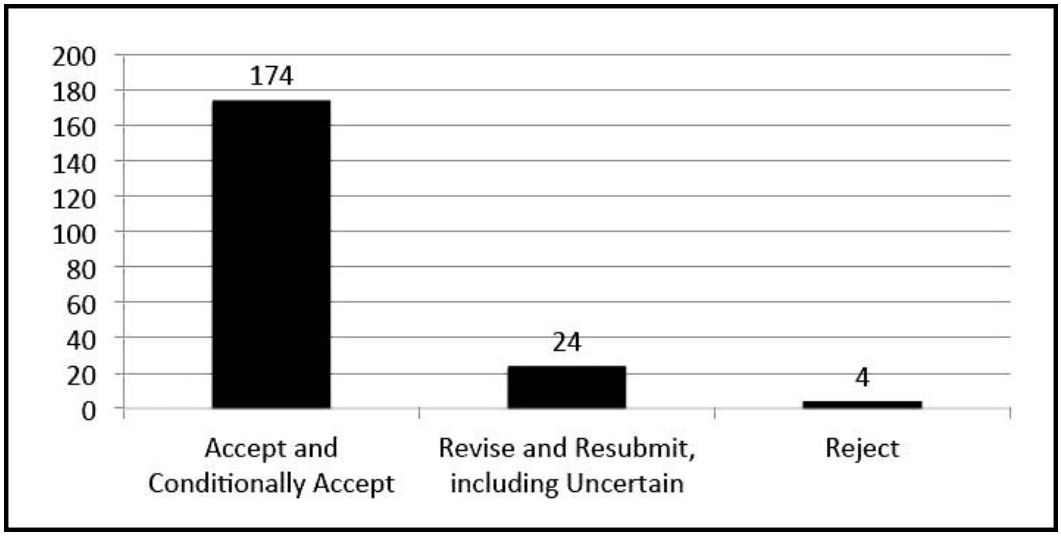
EXHIBIT 1 (continued)

Panel C: Third- and Later-Round Outcomes (202 new submissions)



Annual Report. Finally, the 74 manuscripts that are allowed to revise now include just 8 (11 percent) "uncertain" decisions.

Exhibit 1, Panel C reports outcomes for the third and later rounds. The proportion of acceptances and revisions at this stage increase substantially. Of the 202 third- and later-round decisions, only 4 (2 percent) of the manuscripts are rejected, while 24 (12 percent) are allowed to resubmit, and 174 (86 percent) are either accepted or conditionally accepted. As with the earlier rounds, the third- and later-round rejection rate of 2 percent is comparable to the rejection rate for third- and later-round submissions reported in the 2014 Editor's Annual Report of 4 percent.

Table 3: Processing Time

The overarching goal of the review process is to obtain expert and fair evaluations of the merits of submitted manuscripts, and to make sound editorial decisions based on those evaluations. However, the timeliness of this process is also an important consideration, and authors appreciate a timely and efficient turnaround. As a result, Elizabeth and I have tried to create a culture among the editors and reviewers that values timeliness. This has been greatly facilitated by Elizabeth's diligence and tactfulness in monitoring the evaluation process. As anyone who has been late with a review or editorial decision knows, Elizabeth is proactive in her oversight of this process. The combined result of these changes has been to greatly streamline turnaround times at *TAR*.

We implemented several other changes this year that I believe should further reduce turnaround times. One is that we formally evaluated the performance of the Editorial Advisory and Review Board members (EBMs). In the last month of Harry's regime he thanked his EBMs for serving under his editorship, and notified them that I would form a new Board. Based on my evaluation of the prior two years of review reports, I asked EBMs to continue serving if they were in high demand (i.e., performed several reviews per year), had good turnaround times, and received high ratings. We also added new EBMs based on suggestions from the editors (provided they performed well according to the above criteria). Importantly, in our email invitations to the new and returning EBMs we explicitly state that by

TABLE 3

Turnaround Times for Journal Year 2015

Time	Number of Manuscripts	Percent	Cumulative Percent
$0 \leq$ Days ≤ 30	165	16%	16%
$31 \leq$ Days ≤ 60	351	34%	50%
$61 \leq$ Days ≤ 90	309	29%	79%
$91 \leq$ Days ≤ 120	140	13%	92%
$120 \leq$ Days ≤ 180	74	7%	99%
$\geq$181 Days	7	1%	100%

Mean: 65 days.
Median: 62 days.

agreeing to serve as an EBM, they commit to providing timely reviews of *no more than* six new manuscripts per journal year. This agreement serves two purposes. First, it formally asks EBMs to commit to providing timely reviews. Second, it provides a commitment by *TAR* not to "overwork" the EBMs by limiting their workload. Placing a cap on the number of assigned new manuscripts was a response to complaints that *TAR* tends to overwork its EBMs.[10]

Other changes that are likely to favorably impact turnaround times were alluded to earlier in this report, including Elizabeth's fuller utilization of the capabilities of AllenTrack to monitor manuscripts. Among other things, this includes following up with potential reviewers who are slow to respond to review requests; reminding reviewers prior to the due date that their reviews will soon be due; and timely monitoring of and follow-up on tardy reviews and editor's letters. Another change, mentioned earlier, is that *TAR* now has an *Editor's Guide* that explicitly sets out turnaround expectations for editors during each step of the review process. Finally, allowing editors to assign reviewers reduces the time required to identify reviewers.

Table 3 reports turnaround times for *TAR* submissions. The number of manuscripts processed during journal year 2015 is partitioned on number of days from submission to the issuance of a decision letter. The mean turnaround time is 65 days and the median is 62 days. Fifty percent of *TAR* submissions are returned to the authors within 60 days, and 79 percent are returned within 90 days. By 120 days, 92 percent of submissions are returned to the author and by 180 days (about six months), all but 1 percent of submissions are back to the authors. These turnaround times appear quite reasonable given the large number and complexity of the steps that go into processing each submission, which include an extensive quality control check of the submission (for completeness, whether author information or affiliations are revealed, etc.), editor assignment, reviewer selection, reviewer contact and acceptance, the review period, editor assessment of the reviews and the manuscript, preparation of decision letter, and, finally, Elizabeth's and my review of the decision letters prior to their issuance.

Table 4: Submissions and Acceptances by Subject Area and Research Method

Table 4 reports 2015 journal year submissions and acceptances by subject area, research method, and the combination of the two. These statistics provide information about the nature of the

[10] We do not limit the number of second- and later-round reviews because of the desirability of having reviewer continuity once a manuscript receives a revise and resubmit.

TABLE 4

Submissions and Acceptances by Subject Area and Research Method
Journal Year Ending May 31, 2015*

Panel A: Submissions and Acceptances by Subject Area

	Year Ending May 31, 2015				Seven Years from June 1, 2008–May 31, 2015			
	New Submissions		Acceptances		Submissions		Acceptances	
Primary Subject Area	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Auditing and Assurance	132	19.6%	20	19.2%	784	18.1%	98	19.3%
Financial Accounting	341	50.7%	49	47.1%	2,219	51.3%	235	46.2%
Governmental and Not-for-Profit	3	0.4%	2	1.9%	64	1.5%	10	2.0%
International Accounting	54	8.0%	7	6.7%	258	6.0%	27	5.3%
Managerial Accounting	75	11.1%	18	17.3%	535	12.4%	87	17.1%
Systems	11	1.6%	2	1.9%	80	1.9%	10	2.0%
Taxation	53	7.9%	3	2.9%	294	6.8%	35	6.9%
Other	4	0.6%	3	2.9%	88	2.0%	7	1.3%
Total	673	100.0%	104	100.0%	4,322	100.00%	509	100.0%

* Starting this year, data for the current journal year includes only new submissions during the year, which is then added to the cumulative totals reported in the 2014 Editor's Annual Report to arrive at cumulative totals for the seven years through journal year 2015. Prior year's submissions, however, included all unique submissions during the year, including resubmissions.

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TABLE 4 (continued)

Panel B: Submissions and Acceptances by Method

	Year Ending May 31, 2015				Seven Years from June 1, 2008–May 31, 2015			
	New Submissions		Acceptances and Conditional Acceptances		Submissions		Acceptances and Conditional Acceptances	
Primary Research Method	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Analytical Modeling	28	4.2%	11	10.6%	339	7. 8%	43	8.4%
Archival	530	78.8%	70	67.3%	3,230	74.7%	355	69.7%
Experimental	80	11.9%	19	18.3%	537	12.4%	86	16.9%
Field Study/ Case	7	1.0%	0	0.0%	49	1.1%	6	1.2%
Survey	19	2.8%	2	1.9%	90	2.1%	15	2.9%
Other	9	1.3%	2	1.9%	77	1.8%	4	0.8%
Total	673	100.0%	104	100.0%	4,322	100.0%	509	100.0%

Panel C: Submissions (Acceptances) by Subject Area Crossed with Method, Journal Year Ending May 31, 2015

Subject and Method	Auditing and Assurance		Financial Accounting		Managerial Accounting		Taxation		International Accounting		Other		Total	
Analytical Modeling	1	(2)	16	(3)	5	(4)	5	(0)	0	(1)	1	(1)	28	(11)
	0.1%	(1.9%)	2.4%	(2.9%)	0.7%	(3.8%)	0.7%	(0.0%)	0.0%	(1.0%)	0.1%	(1.0%)	4.2%	(10.6%)
Archival	90	(11)	309	(40)	28	(8)	43	(3)	52	(5)	8	(3)	530	(70)
	13.4%	(10.6%)	45.9%	(38.5%)	4.2%	(7.7%)	6.4%	(2.9%)	7.7%	(4.8%)	1.2%	(2.9%)	78.8%	(67.3%)
Experimental	31	(7)	10	(5)	28	(6)	5	(0)	1	(0)	5	(1)	80	(19)
	4.6%	(6.7%)	1.5%	(4.8%)	4.2%	(5.8%)	0.7%	(0.0%)	0.1%	(0.0%)	0.7%	(1.0%)	11.9%	(18.3%)
Other	10	(0)	6	(1)	14	(0)	0	(0)	1	(1)	4	(2)	35	(4)
	1.5%	(0.0%)	0.9%	(1.0%)	2.1%	(0.0%)	0.0%	(0.0%)	0.1%	(1.0%)	0.6%	(1.9%)	5.2%	(3.8%)
Total	132	(20)	341	(49)	75	(18)	53	(3)	54	(7)	18	(7)	673	(104)
	19.6%	(19.2%)	50.7%	(47.1%)	11.1%	(17.3%)	7.9%	(2.9%)	8.0%	(6.7%)	2.7%	(6.7%)	100%	(100%)

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (continued)

Panel D: Submissions (Acceptances) by Subject Area Crossed with Method, Six Years from June 1, 2008–May 31, 2015

Subject and Method	Auditing and Assurance		Financial Accounting		Managerial Accounting		Taxation		Other		Total	
Analytical Modeling	43	(6)	147	(14)	92	(15)	26	(5)	31	(3)	330	(43)
	1.0%	(1.2%)	3.4%	(2.8%)	2.1%	(2.9%)	0.6%	(1.0%)	0.7%	(0.6%)	7.8%	(8.4%)
Archival	509	(60)	1896	(192)	222	(38)	240	(28)	363	(37)	3,230	(355)
	11.8%	(11.8%)	43.9%	(37.7%)	5.1%	(7.5%)	5.6%	(5.5%)	8.4%	(7.3%)	74.7%	(69.7%)
Experimental	199	(29)	134	(26)	142	(25)	21	(1)	41	(5)	537	(86)
	4.6%	(5.7%)	3.1%	(5.1%)	3.3%	(4.9%)	0.5%	(0.2%)	0.9%	(1.0%)	12.4%	(16.9%)
Other	33	(3)	42	(3)	79	(9)	7	(1)	55	(9)	216	(25)
	0.8%	(0.6%)	1.0%	(0.6%)	1.8%	(1.8%)	0.2%	(0.2%)	1.3%	(1.8%)	5.0%	(4.9%)
Total	784	(98)	2,219	(235)	535	(87)	294	(35)	490	(54)	4,322	(509)
	18.1%	(19.3%)	51.3%	(46.2%)	12.4%	(17.1%)	6.8%	(6.9%)	11.4%	(10.6%)	100%	(100%)

research submitted to and accepted by *TAR*. It is important to note, however, that authors self-report this information during the submissions process. This makes these data potentially subject to errors and inconsistencies. During the past year, while reviewing papers for assignment to editors, I detected several misclassifications. For example, a non-trivial number of authors report that their manuscripts use "analytical" research methods when inspection of the manuscript indicates that the study's primary (and usually only) method is clearly "archival." Inconsistent classifications can also arise because not all research areas are mutually exclusive, and thus judgment is involved in the classification. For example, a number of studies that I would classify as "international accounting" (such as studies that examine IFRS adoption) are often self-reported as "financial accounting" studies. This type of misclassification may occur not only because many studies that use international data address financial accounting research questions, but also because authors may perceive benefits to classifying their work as financial accounting. Another case where judgment is required is in the classification of archival studies that examine CEO compensation, which may be classified as either managerial or financial, as well as studies that examine the effects of auditing on financial accounting outcomes, which may be classified as either auditing or financial accounting. Because some self-reported classifications are clearly erroneous (e.g., the archival papers that are classified as analytical), and some are classified inconsistently (e.g., some authors of IFRS papers classify them as international and some as financial), I reviewed the areas and methods of the 673 new submissions and the 104 acceptances during journal year 2015 and reclassified manuscripts that I felt were misclassified or inconsistently classified.[11]

Table 4, Panel A reports the distribution of submissions and acceptances by research area, both for the current journal year, and for the seven journal years ended May 31, 2015. The submissions data indicate the trends in the distribution of research areas of articles that are currently being submitted to *TAR*, while the acceptance data indicates the relative frequency with which these areas are published. Caution, however, must be taken in drawing inferences about the relative publications success of some research areas relative to others. One problem, as discussed above, is that the research areas and methods are self-reported by submitting authors, and doubtless contain noise and potentially even bias. For example, authors may self-classify as areas and methods they believe have a higher chance of acceptance, or they believe may be viewed as higher quality research areas or methods. While I corrected some obvious misclassifications during the current year (as discussed above), I am sure I did not identify all misclassifications. Comparing publication data with submissions data is particularly problematic for 2015 because the submissions during 2015 are not reflective of the cohort from which the 2015 acceptances are drawn. For example, while Panel A indicates that 49 papers accepted for publication during 2015 are in the financial accounting area, these acceptances consist of 8 papers submitted during 2011, 16 submitted during 2012, 19 submitted during 2013, and 6 submitted during 2014. Since the proportion of financial accounting submissions during each of these four years (2011–2014) may vary from the proportion submitted during 2015, a comparison of the submission rates in 2015 with the acceptance rates during 2015 is a noisy measure of whether *TAR* publishes a higher or a lower proportion of financial accounting papers than the proportion that was originally submitted. The data in Table 4 that span the past seven years are much less subject to this "non-comparable cohort" problem because the submissions in the earlier years of that analysis have all been resolved as either accepted or rejected.

[11] I based the reclassifications primarily on the article's title, although a few instances required examination of the content of the article. The single largest number of reclassifications was from financial accounting to international accounting. I classify studies as "international" when they examine IFRS adoption, use data from multiple countries, or use data from a single non-U.S. country (such as China). I generally refrained from reclassifying CEO compensation papers and papers that overlapped auditing and financial accounting.

The 2015 data in Table 4, Panel A reports that the most popular research area for submissions is financial accounting, representing 50.7 percent of submissions, while auditing is the second-most popular with 19.6 percent, and managerial accounting is third-most popular with 11.1 percent. International and tax papers tie for fourth-most popular at 8.0 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively. Submissions in the systems and GNP areas are quite small, representing a combined 2.0 percent. The 2015 data in Panel A also report that financial accounting has the highest proportion of acceptances, with 47.1 percent, auditing is the second highest with 19.2 percent, and managerial accounting is third highest with 17.3 percent. International accounting is fourth highest at 6.7 percent, and tax is fifth highest with 2.9 percent. The differences in submission and acceptance rates across areas likely reflect differences in the number of researchers working in the above areas, but also reflect self-selection by researchers in choosing *TAR* as a publication outlet. The large number of research areas reported in Panel A reflects *TAR*'s tradition of being open to a wide diversity of areas.

The seven-year cumulative statistics in Table 4, Panel A are generally similar to the 2015 statistics, although a couple of observations are notable.[12] One is that, consistent with the 2015 data, the submission rates and acceptance rates are generally comparable within each area. Another observation is that the differences between acceptance and submission rates differs across areas, and because of the seven-year time horizon, these differences are more likely to capture the true differences in the underlying distribution as compared to Panel A. The largest differences are in financial and managerial accounting: submission rates are about 5 percent higher than acceptance rates in financial accounting, and about 5 percent lower than the acceptance rates in managerial accounting. There are also differences across other areas, but they tend to be much smaller. The differences between submission and acceptance rates could be due to any one or more of a number of factors regarding the nature of submissions and the review process across areas, and I leave it to the reader to speculate on what those might be. In general, however, Panel A indicates that *TAR* is currently accepting papers for publication that are roughly in proportion to the areas of the manuscripts currently being submitted.

The 2015 data in Panel B of Table 4 report that the most popularly used research method for *TAR* submissions during 2015 is archival, representing 78.8 percent of submissions, while experimental methods are the second-most popular with 11.9 percent, and analytical methods are third most popular with 4.2 percent. Survey methods are fourth with 2.8 percent of submissions, while field/case studies represent 1.0 percent. The 2015 data in Panel B also report that studies using archival methods are also the most frequently accepted studies during 2015, representing 67.3 percent of acceptances, experimental methods are the second-most popular with 18.3 percent, and analytical methods is third-most popular with 10.6 percent. Survey methods are fourth with 1.9 percent of acceptances.

The seven-year cumulative data in Table 4, Panel B indicates that the submission rates are generally comparable to the 2015 statistics. The methods with the largest differences between submission and acceptance rates are analytical and experimental: submission rates are about 5 percent higher than acceptance rates among archival studies, and about 5 percent lower than the acceptance rates among experimental studies. As with differences in submission and acceptance rates across areas, differences across methods may be the result of a variety of factors related to differences in the nature of the submissions and the review process across methods, and it would be speculative to conjecture what those factors might be. In summation, Panel B indicates that the

[12] Beginning this year, the analysis of research areas and methods reported in Table 4 includes only new submissions during the current year (journal year 2015), which is then added to the cumulative totals reported in the 2014 Editor's Annual Report to arrive at cumulative totals for the seven years through journal year 2015. The annual submissions reported in prior years, however, include all unique submissions during the year, including resubmissions.

methods used in the papers accepted at *TAR* during 2015 are generally proportional to the methods used in the papers currently being submitted to *TAR*.

Table 4, Panels C and D report submissions and acceptances for areas crossed with methods. Panel C shows this analysis for 2015 and Panel D shows this analysis for the seven journal years ended in 2015. Since the seven-year data are more representative of the underlying distribution (as discussed previously), I will restrict my discussion to Panel D, which essentially provides more insights into the seven-year analyses reported in Panels A and B. Panel D shows that there is variation between submission and acceptance rates in several method/area combinations, although the differences in most cases are rather modest. The largest difference between submission and acceptance rates is in the Archival/Financial combination (with a difference of about 6 percent). This combination also contains the largest number of submissions and acceptances by a large margin. As noted previously, differences between submission and acceptance rates are likely driven by a variety of factors that affect submissions and the review process across areas and methods. The major take-away from Panel D, however, is that the differences tend to be relatively small and, as a result, the proportion of papers accepted at *TAR* in each method/area are generally reflective of the submissions.

Table 5: Author Affiliations

Table 5, Panel A presents the affiliations of *TAR* authors who published in the journal year 2015 (Volume 90), as well as cumulatively over the past seven years (Volumes 84–90). Panel A adjusts for multiple authors by attributing 1/k of an article for each k authors. If an author is affiliated with two institutions, then one-half of the 1/k is attributed to each institution. However, Panel A does not adjust for faculty size, and thus schools with a large number of research active faculty receive greater weight.

Table 5, Panel A reports a total of 502 author-articles at 249 institutions, rank-ordered on their cumulative seven-year publication counts.[13] This analysis indicates that *TAR* publishes authors affiliated with a wide-cross section of institutions located across several countries. The number of authors ranges from 18.24 for The University of Texas at Austin, to 0.17 (1/6) for several institutions. In terms of relative concentration, the 249 different affiliations over seven years suggest a relatively limited concentration in *TAR* articles over this period. The ten highest ranked affiliations cumulatively account for 21 percent of the 502 total articles, which is below the 25.3 percent top-ten statistic similarly computed for *The Accounting Review* by Swanson et al. (2007, 1262) in their analysis of concentration in articles published across four accounting journals and across ten non-accounting business journals from 1990–2002. Swanson et al. (2007, Table 2) report that *TAR* and *Contemporary Accounting Research* are less concentrated than the other two accounting journals they consider, and that *TAR* is seventh in concentration when compared against ten prominent non-accounting business journals.

International affiliations are reported in Table 5, Panels B and C. As with Panel A, the counts are adjusted for multiple authors. Panel B indicates that approximately 34 percent of submitting authors during journal year 2015 are from non-U.S. institutions and that approximately 26 percent of the authors published during 2015 are from foreign institutions. While the acceptance rate is lower than the submission rates for non-U.S. institutions, the proportion of foreign acceptances is increasing over time. For example, while the submission rate this year is virtually identical to the 34 percent reported in 2014, the acceptance rate represents a 4 percent increase from the 22 percent reported last year. The increased publication rate this year partially reflects an increase in foreign submission rates over the past few years.

[13] The number of author-articles requires rounding due to the partial articles allocated to multi-authored papers.

TABLE 5

Author Affiliations

Panel A: Authors' Employer Affiliations

Employer Affiliations	Current Year Co-Author-Adjusted Articles (Vol. 90 2015)	Cumulative Articles in Vols. 84–89 (Calendar Years 2009–2015)
The University of Texas at Austin	0.66	18.24
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	2.74	14.65
University of Michigan	1.00	10.75
University of Toronto	1.11	10.36
Stanford University	2.16	10.25
University of Florida	3.41	8.58
University of Pittsburgh	1.49	8.58
The University of Georgia	1.32	8.23
The University of Arizona	1.16	8.08
University of Pennsylvania	0.00	7.83
University of Southern California	0.25	7.59
Harvard University	0.66	7.58
Emory University	0.33	7.41
Texas A&M University	1.33	7.17
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	1.58	6.99
University of California, Berkeley	0.99	6.49
The Ohio State University	1.33	5.92
Michigan State University	0.66	5.91
Indiana University	1.75	5.84
University of Notre Dame	0.00	5.75
The University of Chicago	0.00	5.58
The University of Texas at Dallas	0.50	5.50
University of California, Los Angeles	2.16	5.41
The Pennsylvania State University	0.00	5.33
Baruch College–CUNY	1.25	5.17
University of Missouri	0.83	5.16
Nanyang Technological University	10.00	5.00
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	0.66	4.91
Dartmouth College	0.00	4.75
Singapore Management University	1.08	4.66
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	0.33	4.50
The University of Utah	0.33	4.42
Washington University in St. Louis	2.07	4.40
Arizona State University	0.58	4.33
Boston College	1.25	4.33
The University of Iowa	0.00	4.33
University of Massachusetts Amherst	1.82	4.22
University of California, Irvine	0.00	4.17
University of Washington	0.12	4.04
UNSW Australia	0.33	4.00
University of Houston	0.25	3.92

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TABLE 5 (continued)

Employer Affiliations	Current Year Co-Author-Adjusted Articles (Vol. 90 2015)	Cumulative Articles in Vols. 84–89 (Calendar Years 2009–2015)
Temple University	0.66	3.83
University of Arkansas	0.66	3.82
The George Washington University	0.00	3.67
Duke University	0.99	3.66
Erasmus University	0.00	3.58
New York University	1.33	3.58
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	0.66	3.58
University of Alberta	1.62	3.54
University of Waterloo	1.78	3.53
Tilburg University	0.50	3.42
City University of Hong Kong	0.25	3.37
Florida International University	0.58	3.33
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	0.50	3.25
University of Wisconsin–Madison	0.50	3.25
Maastricht University	0.00	3.17
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	0.00	3.17
The University of Memphis	1.00	3.16
University of Oregon	0.83	3.16
Georgia State University	1.33	3.08
The University of Texas at Arlington	0.50	3.08
The University of Mississippi	0.33	3.00
Boston University	0.33	2.83
Purdue University	1.33	2.83
Santa Clara University	0.25	2.83
Southern Methodist University	0.00	2.83
The University of Melbourne	1.16	2.82
University of California, Davis	0.45	2.78
University of Minnesota	0.33	2.75
The University of Oklahoma	0.00	2.75
Cornell University	0.40	2.73
Iowa State University	0.00	2.67
National University of Singapore	0.83	2.66
The University of Hong Kong	0.75	2.66
George Mason University	0.33	2.33
University of Maryland	0.33	2.33
The University of Alabama	0.25	2.25
Bentley University	0.00	2.25
Monash University	0.50	2.17
University of Rochester	0.50	2.17
University of Virginia	1.00	2.17
Northeastern University	0.00	2.08
Yale University	0.69	2.02
Columbia University	0.00	2.00
Georgetown University	0.00	2.00
Georgia Institute of Technology	0.33	2.00

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TABLE 5 (continued)

Employer Affiliations	Current Year Co-Author-Adjusted Articles (Vol. 90 2015)	Cumulative Articles in Vols. 84–89 (Calendar Years 2009–2015)
Virginia Commonwealth University	0.00	1.75
Miami University	0.00	1.66
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics	0.66	1.66
The University of British Columbia	0.00	1.58
Binghamton University, SUNY	1.00	1.50
Aarhus University	0.00	1.50
University of Amsterdam	0.00	1.50
University of Colorado Boulder	0.00	1.50
Drexel University	0.00	1.42
Seoul National University	0.25	1.42
University of South Carolina	0.00	1.42
Florida State University	0.33	1.41
Northwestern University	0.33	1.33
University of Bern	1.00	1.33
University of Illinois at Chicago	0.00	1.33
University of Kentucky	1.00	1.33
The College of William & Mary	0.33	1.33
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	0.33	1.33
University of Navarra	0.00	1.33
Lancaster University	0.50	1.25
National Cheng Kung University	0.75	1.25
University of South Florida	0.25	1.25
University of Connecticut	0.66	1.24
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	0.00	1.17
Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich	0.33	1.16
University of Miami	0.00	1.16
Case Western Reserve University	1.00	1.00
Humboldt University	0.00	1.00
McGill University	0.00	1.00
Saint Louis University	0.00	1.00
Tel Aviv University	0.00	1.00
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	0.00	1.00
The University of Auckland	0.00	1.00
University of Colorado Denver	0.33	1.00
University of Manchester	0.00	1.00
University of Massachusetts Boston	0.00	1.00
University of New Hampshire	0.00	1.00
Vanderbilt University	0.33	1.00
Xavier University	0.00	1.00
The University of Texas at San Antonio	0.66	0.99
Concordia University	0.00	0.96
Korea University	0.00	0.92
Oklahoma State University	0.00	0.92
National Taiwan University	0.33	0.91

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TABLE 5 (continued)

Employer Affiliations	Current Year Co-Author-Adjusted Articles (Vol. 90 2015)	Cumulative Articles in Vols. 84–89 (Calendar Years 2009–2015)
VU University Amsterdam	0.33	0.91
DePaul University	0.00	0.83
INSEAD	0.00	0.83
KU Leuven	0.00	0.83
Lingnan University	0.00	0.83
Memorial University of Newfoundland	0.00	0.83
Syracuse University	0.00	0.83
Tsinghua University	0.00	0.83
University of Cambridge	0.50	0.83
The University of Tennessee	0.00	0.83
Villanova University	0.75	0.75
Industry	0.00	0.67
Kennesaw State University	0.00	0.67
Rochester Institute of Technology	0.00	0.67
Shanghai Jiao Tong University	0.00	0.67
University of San Diego	0.00	0.67
California State University, Long Beach	0.00	0.66
Carnegie Mellon University	0.33	0.66
Peking University	0.33	0.66
Texas Tech University	0.00	0.66
University of California, San Diego	0.33	0.66
Northern Illinois University	0.00	0.58
City University of London	0.00	0.50
Coase	0.50	0.50
Goethe University	0.00	0.50
Governors State University	0.00	0.50
John Carroll University	0.00	0.50
King's College London	0.00	0.50
Norwegian School of Management	0.00	0.50
Old Dominion University	0.00	0.50
Rice University	0.25	0.50
Southwestern University of Finance and Economics	0.00	0.50
University at Buffalo, SUNY	0.00	0.50
Towers Perrin	0.00	0.50
Tulane University	0.50	0.50
Universitat Tubingen	0.50	0.50
University of Massachusetts Lowell	0.00	0.50
Utah State University	0.00	0.50
Washington State University	0.00	0.50
Wayne State University	0.00	0.50
Brigham Young University	0.33	0.33
Central University of Finance and Economics	0.00	0.33
China Europe International Business School	0.00	0.33
Chongqing University	0.33	0.33
Colorado State University	0.00	0.33

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TABLE 5 (continued)

Employer Affiliations	Current Year Co-Author-Adjusted Articles (Vol. 90 2015)	Cumulative Articles in Vols. 84–89 (Calendar Years 2009–2015)
Fairleigh Dickinson University	0.33	0.33
Frankfurt School of Finance & Management	0.33	0.33
Georgia Southern University	0.00	0.33
Gradient Analytics, Inc.	0.00	0.33
Hasselt University	0.00	0.33
HEC Paris	0.00	0.33
Independent Author	0.00	0.33
Inha University	0.00	0.33
Lehigh University	0.00	0.33
McMaster University	0.00	0.33
Meijo University	0.00	0.33
Minnesota State University Mankato	0.00	0.33
Monash University Sunway Campus	0.00	0.33
North Carolina State University	0.00	0.33
Osaka University of Economics	0.00	0.33
Queen's University	0.00	0.33
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	0.00	0.33
Saint Mary's University	0.33	0.33
Sungkyunkwan University	0.00	0.33
Texas Christian University	0.00	0.33
The Australian National University	0.00	0.33
United States Securities and Exchange Commission	0.00	0.33
University of Antwerp	0.00	0.33
University of Central Florida	0.00	0.33
University of Delaware	0.00	0.33
University of International Business and Economics	0.00	0.33
University of Manitoba	0.33	0.33
University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	0.00	0.33
University of Nevada, Reno	0.33	0.33
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro	0.33	0.33
University of North Texas	0.00	0.33
University of Potsdam	0.00	0.33
University of Saskatchewan	0.00	0.33
University of St. Thomas	0.00	0.33
The University of Toledo	0.00	0.33
The University of Western Australia	0.00	0.33
Voyant Advisors, LLC	0.00	0.33
WHU–Otto Beisheim School of Management	0.33	0.33
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	0.00	0.33
Yonsei University	0.00	0.33
York University	0.00	0.33
Ball State University	0.00	0.25
California State University, Fresno	0.00	0.25
Chapman University	0.00	0.25
Deakin University	0.25	0.25

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TABLE 5 (continued)

Employer Affiliations	Current Year Co-Author-Adjusted Articles (Vol. 90 2015)	Cumulative Articles in Vols. 84–89 (Calendar Years 2009–2015)
Financial Accounting Standards Board	0.00	0.25
Illinois State University	0.00	0.25
Indian School of Business	0.00	0.25
Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis	0.00	0.25
Kent State University	0.00	0.25
London Business School	0.00	0.25
London School of Economics and Political Science	0.00	0.25
Mississippi State University	0.00	0.25
Prairie View A&M University	0.00	0.25
Sacred Heart University	0.00	0.25
San Diego State University	0.00	0.25
T. A. Pai Management Institute	0.25	0.25
The Pennsylvania State University Great Valley	0.00	0.25
University of Colorado Colorado Springs	0.00	0.25
University of Glasgow	0.00	0.25
The University of Kansas	0.25	0.25
University of Nebraska–Lincoln	0.25	0.25
University of Zurich	0.25	0.25
Wake Forest University	0.25	0.25
Wuhan University	0.00	0.25
Barclays Global Investors	0.00	0.17
Copenhagen Business School	0.00	0.17
Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya	0.00	0.17
University of Southern Maine	0.00	0.17

Panel B: U.S. and Non-U.S. Submissions and Acceptances Journal Year Ending May 31, 2015

	Number (Percentage) of New Submissions		Number (Percentage) of Volume 90 Authors	
U.S. Institutions	444	(66%)	61	(74%)
Non-U.S. Institutions	229	(34%)	21	(26%)

Panel C: Geographical Breakdown of Non-U.S. Submissions and Acceptances, Journal Year Ending May 31, 2015

	Number (Percentage) of New Submissions		Number (Percentage) of Volume 90 Authors	
Canada	31.75	(14%)	5.17	(25%)
Mexico, Central, and South America	2.87	(1%)	0.00	
Europe	65.67	(29%)	4.07	(19%)
Middle East	2.25	(1%)	0.00	
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Australia and New Zealand	24.83	(11%)	2.00	(10%)
Asia	101.50	(44%)	9.79	(47%)
Total Non-U.S.	228.87	(34%)	21.03	(26%)

Table 5, Panel C reports the 2015 non-U.S. submissions and acceptances by major geographical region. Of the submissions, Canada (14 percent of new submissions), Europe (29 percent), and Asia (44 percent) constitute the most frequent contributors. Among the acceptances, Asia and Canada have the highest acceptance rates. In terms of international exposure for *TAR*, it is encouraging that international submissions and acceptances now account for approximately one-fourth to one-third of all *TAR* manuscripts.

IV. NOTES OF THANKS AND RECOGNITION

First and foremost, I thank Elizabeth Garrett, *TAR*'s new editorial assistant, whose contributions have been transformational. In addition to the professional expertise she brings with her, she is an absolute joy to work with, and she has made the job of senior editor immeasurably easier and more enjoyable. Second, I am extremely grateful to the 18 leading scholars who so graciously volunteered their time and effort to serve as co-editors for *TAR* during this last year—Mary E. Barth, Anne Beatty, Mark T. Bradshaw, David C. Burgstahler, Eddy Cardinaels, Rachel M. Hayes, Thomas Hemmer, Christopher D. Ittner, Kathryn Kadous, Clive S. Lennox, Elaine G. Mauldin, Edward L. Maydew, Gregory S. Miller, Mark E. Peecher, K. R. Subramanyam, İrem Tuna, Mohan Venkatachalam, and T. J. Wong. I read every one of their decision letters and can testify first-hand that they devote an extraordinary amount of time and care in their evaluation of manuscripts and in their communications with authors. Third, I express my sincere thanks to Harry's team of excellent and experienced editors for their willingness to continue with manuscripts to which they were assigned under Harry. Fourth, I am humbly beholden to all of the Editorial Board members who so generously answer our calls to volunteer their expert advice. Their diligence and tireless effort are foundational to the journal's success. I am similarly thankful to the additional 575 *ad hoc* reviewers (named in Appendix A) who have contributed countless hours and boundless energy to provide the editors with their insights and guidance. Obviously, the journal would not exist without their tireless efforts.

Fifth, Elizabeth and I are both indebted to prior Senior Editor John Harry Evans III, and to Stacy L. Hoffman, Editorial Assistant in the previous editorial regime. Harry and Stacy gave generously of their time and advice in helping to assure what was a nearly seamless transition. I am especially grateful to Harry for his wise and generous counsel before my term began, and for his continued responsiveness to my occasional panicked emails. Sixth, I am grateful to the expert and knowledgeable staff at the American Accounting Association in Sarasota, as well as to the generous academic volunteers who serve on the AAA Publications Committee and Board of Directors. I particularly thank AAA Executive Director Tracey Sutherland, Chief Innovation Officer Julie David Smith, and Publications Director Diane Hazard for their help during the transition, and most especially for their foresight in hiring Elizabeth Garrett. I also wish to thank Lisa Habblitz of the AAA, Jan Kovarik, and AAA's team of contractors who are instrumental in transforming *TAR*'s raw accepted manuscripts into the high-quality journal that accounting scholars rely on. I also benefited greatly from feedback and advice from Publications Committee Chair Terry Shevlin. Thank you as well to Stephanie Austin at the AAA for backing up Elizabeth when she is out of the office. Seventh, Elizabeth and I express our thanks to Allen Press, especially Rachel McMurray, Jennifer Scott, and Brian Smith. Eighth, I thank my colleagues at the University of Southern California and the Leventhal School of Accounting. Most particularly, I thank Dean William Holder for his encouragement, Professor KR Subramanyam for his council, and Professor Andy Mosich (who passed away this past year) for his inspiration. Ninth, I thank my accounting colleagues around the world for this rare opportunity to serve the academy.

Last, and most importantly, I thank my wife Carol for her unwavering support.

APPENDIX A

TAR Ad Hoc Reviewers (n = 575)
June 1, 2014–May 31, 2015

Lawrence J. Abbott	University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee
Margaret A. Abernethy	The University of Melbourne
David Aboody	University of California, Los Angeles
Min Kwan Ahn	The University of Hong Kong
Ana Maria Albuquerque	Boston University
Eric Allen	University of Southern California
Linda Allen	Baruch College, CUNY
Michael G. Alles	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Newark
Jennifer L. M. Altamuro	Villanova University
Amir Amel-Zadeh	University of Cambridge
Dan Amiram	Columbia University
Vic V. Anand	Emory University
Divya Anantharaman	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Newark
Urton L. Anderson	University of Kentucky
Markus C. Arnold	University of Bern
H. Scott Asay	The University of Iowa
T. J. Atwood	University of Arkansas
Mark Bagnoli	Purdue University
Karthik Balakrishnan	London Business School
Ryan T. Ball	University of Michigan
Brian Ballou	Miami University
Steven Balsam	Temple University
Linda Smith Bamber	The University of Georgia
Orie E. Barron	The Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Mary E. Barth	Stanford University
Jan Barton	Emory University
Abhijit Barua	Florida International University
Sudipta Basu	Temple University
Tim D. Bauer	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Mark S. Beasley	North Carolina State University
Anne Beatty	The Ohio State University
Jean Bedard	Laval University
Messod Daniel Beneish	Indiana University
Daniel A. Bens	INSEAD
Jeremy Bertomeu	Baruch College–CUNY
Anne Beyer	Stanford University
Lori Shefchik Bhaskar	Indiana University Bloomington
Nilabhra Bhattacharya	Southern Methodist University
Sanjeev Bhojraj	Cornell University
Gary C. Biddle	The University of Hong Kong
Mary B. Billings	New York University
Jacob G. Birnberg	University of Pittsburgh
Jannis Bischof	Goethe University
Terrence Blackburne	University of Washington
Elizabeth Blankespoor	Stanford University
Bradley Blaylock	Oklahoma State University
Alexander Bleck	The University of British Columbia

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Samuel Bonsall	The Ohio State University
Jan Bouwens	Tilburg University
Francesco Bova	University of Toronto
Zahn Bozanic	The Ohio State University
Mark T. Bradshaw	Boston College
Billy E. Brewster	The University of Texas at Arlington
Jason L. Brown	Indiana University Bloomington
Jennifer L. Brown	Arizona State University
Timothy Brown	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Alexander Bruggen	Maastricht University
Jeffrey J. Burks	University of Notre Dame
Robert M. Bushman	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Donal A. Byard	Baruch College, CUNY
Steven F. Cahan	The University of Auckland
Andrew C. Call	Arizona State University
Jeffrey L. Callen	University of Toronto
Eddy Cardinaels	Tilburg University
Peter J. Carey	Deakin University
Tina D. Carpenter	The University of Georgia
Elizabeth Carson	UNSW Australia
Stefano Cascino	London School of Economics and Political Science
Judson Caskey	University of California, Los Angeles
Gavin J. Cassar	INSEAD
Cory A. Cassell	University of Arkansas
Bidisha Chakrabarty	Saint Louis University
Dennis J. Chambers	Kennesaw State University
Hsihui Chang	Drexel University
Craig J. Chapman	Northwestern University
Sudheer Chava	Georgia Institute of Technology
Clara Xiaoling Chen	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Kevin C. W. Chen	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Long Chen	George Mason University
Tai-Yuan Chen	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Xia Chen	Singapore Management University
Zhihong Chen	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Lin Cheng	The University of Arizona
Mandy M. Cheng	UNSW Australia
Mei Cheng	The University of Arizona
Mengyao Cheng	Boston College
Jongwoon (Willie) Choi	University of Pittsburgh
Preeti Choudhary	Georgetown University
Hiu Lam Choy	Drexel University
Margaret H. Christ	The University of Georgia
Hans B. Christensen	The University of Chicago
Peter Ove Christensen	Aarhus University
Theodore E. Christensen	Brigham Young University
Elizabeth C. Chuk	University of Southern California

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Bryan K. Church	Georgia Institute of Technology
James A. Chyz	The University of Tennessee
Peter M. Clarkson	The University of Queensland
Gregory J. Clinch	The University of Melbourne
Shana M. Clor-Proell	Texas Christian University
Daniel W. Collins	The University of Iowa
Maria M. Correia	London Business School
Anna Costello	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Steven S. Crawford	University of Houston
Asher B. Curtis	University of Washington
Zhonglan Dai	The University of Texas at Dallas
Masako N. Darrough	Baruch College, CUNY
Somnath Das	University of Illinois at Chicago
Holger Daske	University of Mannheim
Angela K. Davis	University of Oregon
Paquita Y. Davis-Friday	Baruch College, CUNY
Emmanuel De George	London Business School
Lisa De Simone	Stanford University
Patricia M. Dechow	University of California, Berkeley
Carol Callaway Dee	University of Colorado Denver
Gus DeFranco	University of Toronto
Ed DeHaan	Stanford University
Henri C. Dekker	VU University Amsterdam
Peter R. Demerjian	University of Washington
Mingcherng Deng	Baruch College, CUNY
Ilia D. Dichev	Emory University
Dain C. Donelson	The University of Texas at Austin
Jeremy Douthit	The University of Arizona
Jeffrey T. Doyle	Utah State University
Michael S. Drake	Brigham Young University
Sunil Dutta	University of California, Berkeley
Ronald A. Dye	Northwestern University
Michael J. Eames	Santa Clara University
Peter Easton	University of Notre Dame
Frank Ecker	Duke University
Alexander Edwards	University of Toronto
Jap Efendi	The University of Sydney
Eti Einhorn	Tel Aviv University
Leslie G. Eldenburg	The University of Arizona
Randal J. Elder	Syracuse University
Ellen Engel	The University of Chicago
Merle M. Erickson	The University of Chicago
David H. Erkens	University of Southern California
Aytekin Ertan	London Business School
Yonca Ertimur	University of Colorado
Ralf Ewert	University of Graz
Patricia M. Fairfield	Georgetown University
Vivian W. Fang	University of Minnesota
Kirsten Fanning	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Neil L. Fargher	The Australian National University

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Anne M. Farrell	Miami University
Fabrizio Ferri	Columbia University
Jana Fidrmuc	University of Warwick
Rebecca Files	The University of Texas at Dallas
Joseph G. Fisher	Indiana University
Dale L. Flesher	The University of Mississippi
Steve Fortin	McGill University
Francesca Franco	London Business School
Richard M. Frankel	Washington University in St. Louis
Andrea Frazzini	New York University and AQR Capital Management, LLC
Henry Friedman	University of California, Los Angeles
Fabio B. Gaertner	University of Wisconsin–Madison
John D. Gallemore	The University of Chicago
Lindsey Gallo	University of Michigan
Amar Gande	Southern Methodist University
Ananda R. Ganguly	Claremont McKenna College
Pingyang Gao	The University of Chicago
Lisa Gaynor	University of South Florida
Weili Ge	University of Washington
Marshall A. Geiger	University of Richmond
Joseph Gerakos	The University of Chicago
Aloke (Al) Ghosh	Baruch College, CUNY
Frank B. Gigler	University of Minnesota
Dan Givoly	The Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Jonathan C. Glover	Carnegie Mellon University
Steven M. Glover	Brigham Young University
Angela K. Gore	The George Washington University
Elizabeth A. Gordon	Temple University
Guojin Gong	The Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Ian D. Gow	Harvard University
Robert F. Göx	University of Zurich
Theodore H. Goodman	Purdue University
Isabella Grabner	Maastricht University
Jeffrey D. Gramlich	University of Southern Maine
Jeremiah R. Green	The Pennsylvania State University
Jonathan H. Grenier	Miami University
Jeremy B. Griffin	The University of Mississippi
Emily Griffith	University of Wisconsin–Madison
Zhaoyang Gu	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Omrane Guedhami	University of South Carolina
David A. Guenther	University of Oregon
Katherine A. Gunny	University of Colorado Boulder
Sanjay Gupta	Michigan State University
Umit G. Gurun	The University of Texas at Dallas
Ilan Guttman	New York University
Charles J. Hadlock	Michigan State University
Matthew Hall	London School of Economics and Political Science
John R. M. Hand	The University of North Carolina
Michelle Hanlon	Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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APPENDIX A (continued)

R. Lynn Hannan	Tulane University
David G. Harris	Syracuse University
Richard C. Hatfield	The University of Alabama
David C. Hay	The University of Auckland
Gary W. Hecht	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Frank L. Heflin	Florida State University
Mirko Heinle	University of Pennsylvania
Thomas Hemmer	Rice University
Bradley Hendricks	The University of North Carolina
Karen M. Hennes	The University of Oklahoma
Stephen A. Hillegeist	Arizona State University
Eric D. Hirst	The University of Texas at Austin
Jessen L. Hobson	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Christian Hofmann	Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich
Rani Hoitash	Bentley University
Udi Hoitash	Northeastern University
Carsten Homburg	University of Cologne
Jeffrey Hoopes	The Ohio State University
Justin J. Hopkins	University of Virginia
Patrick E. Hopkins	Indiana University
Kewei Hou	The Ohio State University
Paul S. Hribar	The University of Iowa
Jim Hsieh	George Mason University
Steven J. Huddart	The Pennsylvania State University
John S. Hughes	University of California, Los Angeles
J. Artur Hugon	Arizona State University
Kai Wai Hui	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Mingyi Hung	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and University of Southern California
R. Kathy Hurtt	Baylor University
G. Ryan Huston	Arizona State University
Yuhchang Hwang	China Europe International Business School
Doron Israeli	Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya
Scott B. Jackson	University of South Carolina
Kevin E. Jackson	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Martin Jacob	WHU–Otto Beisheim School of Management
Alan D. Jagolinzer	University of Colorado
Diane J. Janvrin	Iowa State University
Nicole Thorne Jenkins	University of Kentucky
Kevan L. Jensen	The University of Oklahoma
Ming Jian	Nanyang Technological University
John (Xuefeng) Jiang	Michigan State University
S. Jane Jollineau	University of San Diego
Bjorn N. Jorgensen	London School of Economics and Political Science
Michael J. Jung	New York University
Steven J. Kachelmeier	The University of Texas at Austin
Kathryn Kadous	Emory University
Alon Kalay	Columbia University
Sanjay G. Kallapur	Indian School of Business

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Mark J. Kamstra	York University
Chandra Kanodia	University of Minnesota
Steven E. Kaplan	Arizona State University
Zachary Kaplan	Washington University at St. Louis
Christo Karuna	University of Southern California
Ron Kasznik	Stanford University
Asad Kausar	Nanyang Technological University
Bin Ke	National University of Singapore
Khim Ong Kelly	University of Waterloo
Frances A. Kennedy	Clemson University
Thomas Keusch	Erasmus University Rotterdam
Mozaffar N. Khan	Harvard University
Yongtae Kim	Santa Clara University
Jeong-Bon Kim	City University of Hong Kong
Jessica Kim-Gina	University of Pennsylvania
Marcus P. Kirk	University of Florida
Michael T. Kirschenheiter	The University of Illinois at Chicago
April Klein	New York University
Kevin W. Kobelsky	University of Michigan–Dearborn
Kevin Koharki	Washington University in St. Louis
Mark J. Kohlbeck	Florida Atlantic University
Yaniv Konchitchki	University of California, Berkeley
Lisa Koonce	The University of Texas at Austin
Stacy E. Kovar	Kansas State University
Pepa Kraft	New York University
Todd Kravet	University of Connecticut
Ganesh Krishnamoorthy	Northeastern University
Peter Kroos	University of Amsterdam
William J. Kross	University at Buffalo, SUNY
Linda K. Krull	University of Oregon
Praveen Kumar	University of Houston
Mikhail Kuter	Kuban State University
Soo Young Kwon	Korea University
Eva Labro	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Phillip T. Lamoreaux	Arizona State University
Nisan Langberg	University of Houston
David F. Larcker	Stanford University
Stephannie Larocque	University of Notre Dame
Kelvin Law	Tilburg University
Alastair N. Lawrence	University of California, Berkeley
Lian Fen Lee	Boston College
Clive S. Lennox	University of Southern California
Alina Lerman	Yale University
Edith Leung	Erasmus University Rotterdam
Baruch Lev	New York University
Melissa F. Lewis-Western	The University of Utah
Bin Li	The University of Texas at Dallas
Bing Li	City University of Hong Kong
Chan Li	University of Pittsburgh
Edward Xuejun Li	Baruch College, CUNY

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Feng Li	University of Michigan
Kai Li	The University of British Columbia
Laura Yue Li	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Meng Li	George Mason University
Ningzhong Li	The University of Texas at Dallas
Oliver Zhen Li	National University of Singapore
Siqi Li	Santa Clara University
Xi Li	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Xi Li	Temple University
Yinghua Li	Arizona State University
Pierre Jinghong Liang	Carnegie Mellon University
Theresa Libby	University of Waterloo
Chee Yeow Lim	Singapore Management University
Haijin H. Lin	University of Houston
Petro Lisowsky	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign and Norwegian Center for Taxation
Chi-Chun Liu	National Taiwan University
Alvis K. Lo	Boston College
Kin Lo	The University of British Columbia
Gerald J. Lobo	University of Houston
Tina M. Loraas	Auburn University
Timothy Loughran	University of Notre Dame
D. Jordan Lowe	Arizona State University
Hai Lu	University of Toronto
Tong Lu	University of Houston
Shuqing Luo	National University of Singapore
John Lyon	The University of Melbourne
Victor Maas	University of Amsterdam
David A. Maber	University of Michigan
Mark G. Maffett	The University of Chicago
Matthew J. Magilke	Claremont McKenna College
Joseph Magliolo III	Southern Methodist University
Laureen A. Maines	Indiana University Bloomington
Iván Marinovic	Stanford University
Kevin Markle	The University of Iowa
Stanimir Markov	Southern Methodist University
Patrick R. Martin	Indiana University
Roger D. Martin	University of Virginia
Francisco de Asis Martinez-Jerez	University of Notre Dame
Adi Masli	The University of Kansas
Steven R. Matsunaga	University of Oregon
Brian W. Mayhew	University of Wisconsin–Madison
Susan A. McCracken	McMaster University
Sean T. McGuire	Texas A&M University
Maureen F. McNichols	Stanford University
Krishnagopal Menon	Boston University
Molly Mercer	DePaul University
Richard D. Mergenthaler	The University of Iowa
Paul N. Michas	The University of Arizona

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Jeremy Michels	University of Pennsylvania
Jeffrey S. Miller	University of Notre Dame
Brian P. Miller	Indiana University Bloomington
Michael Minnis	The University of Chicago
Miguel Minutti-Meza	University of Miami
H. Fred Mittelstaedt	University of Notre Dame
Steven J. Monahan	INSEAD
James R. Moon, Jr.	Georgia State University
Kimberly K. Moreno	Northeastern University
Karl A. Muller III	The Pennsylvania State University
Volkan Muslu	University of Houston
Vic Naiker	Monash University
Suresh Nallareddy	Columbia University
Dhananjay (DJ) Nanda	University of Miami
Ramachandran Natarajan	The University of Texas at Dallas
James Naughton	Northwestern University
Monica Neamtiu	The University of Arizona
Alexander Nekrasov	University of California, Irvine
Andrew H. Newman	University of South Carolina
Jeff Ng	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Lasse Niemi	Aalto University
Valeri V. Nikolaev	The University of Chicago
Edward F. O'Donnell	Southern Illinois University Carbondale
David Oesch	University of Zurich
Gaizka Ormazabal	University of Navarra
Steven F. Orpurt	Arizona State University
Suil Pae	Sungkyunkwan University
Jose Carabias Palmeiro	London School of Economics and Political Science
Zoe-Vonna Palmrose	University of Washington
Shailendra Pandit	University of Illinois at Chicago
Chul W. Park	The University of Hong Kong
Christopher Parsons	University of California, San Diego
Panos N. Patatoukas	University of California, Berkeley
Kenneth V. Peasnell	Lancaster University
Mark E. Peecher	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Xiaoxia Peng	The University of Utah
Stephen H. Penman	Columbia University
Mark C. Penno	The University of Iowa
Reining Petacchi	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Gary F. Peters	University of Arkansas
Christine M. Petrovits	The College of William & Mary
Mikhail Pevzner	University of Baltimore
Marietta Peytcheva	Lehigh University
Jeffrey A. Pittman	Memorial University of Newfoundland
Mina Pizzini	Texas State University
R. David Plumlee	The University of Utah
Peter F. Pope	London School of Economics and Political Science
Gordon S. Potter	Cornell University
Grace Pownall	Emory University
Douglas F. Prawitt	Brigham Young University

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Adam Presslee	University of Pittsburgh
Paul Pronobis	Freie Universitat Berlin
Jana Smith Raedy	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Shivaram Rajgopal	Emory University
Dasaratha V. Rama	Florida International University
Kartik Raman	Bentley College
Karthik Ramanna	Harvard University
Sundaresh Ramnath	University of Miami
Srinivasan Rangan	Indian Institute of Management
Bill Rankin	Colorado State University
David M. Reeb	National University of Singapore and Temple University
Adam V. Reed	The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Andrew Reffett	Miami University
Francesco Reggiani	Bocconi University
Kenneth J. Reichelt	Louisiana State University
Kristina M. Rennekamp	Cornell University
J. Kenneth Reynolds	Florida State University
Edward M. Rice	University of Washington
Jay S. Rich	Illinois State University
Scott A. Richardson	London Business School
Leslie A. Robinson	Dartmouth College
Steven K. Rock	University of Colorado Boulder
Erik Roelofsen	Erasmus University Rotterdam
Jonathan L. Rogers	University of Colorado Boulder
Jacob M. Rose	Bentley University
Oded Rozenbaum	The George Washington University
Timothy J. Rupert	Northeastern University
Tjomme O. Rusticus	London Business School
Stephen G. Ryan	New York University
Daniel Saavedra	University of California, Los Angeles
Florin Sabac	University of Alberta
Ronnie Sadka	Boston College
Gil Sadka	The University of Texas at Dallas
Steven E. Salterio	Queen's University
Juan Manuel Sanchez	Texas Tech University
Tatiana Sandino	Harvard University
Srinivasan Sankaraguruswamy	National University of Singapore
Richard C. Sansing	Dartmouth College and Tilburg University
Kimberly M. Sawers	Seattle Pacific University
Ulf Schiller	University of Basel
Andrew P. Schmidt	North Carolina State University
Jaime J. Schmidt	The University of Texas at Austin
Bryce Schonberger	University of Rochester
Catherine M. Schrand	University of Pennsylvania
Karl Schuhmacher	University of Pennsylvania
Casey Schwab	The University of Georgia
Georgios Serafeim	Harvard University
Divesh S. Sharma	Kennesaw State University
Nathan Y. Sharp	Texas A&M University

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Charles Shi	National University of Singapore
Lakshmanan Shivakumar	London Business School
D. Shores	University of Washington
D. Scott Showalter	North Carolina State University
Nemit Shroff	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Pervin K. Shroff	University of Minnesota
Susan Z. Shu	Boston College
Kari Sigurdsson	AQR Capital Management
Roger N. Silvers	The University of Utah
Roger Simnett	UNSW Australia
Dan A. Simunic	The University of British Columbia
Hollis A. Skaife	University of California, Davis
Ewa Sletten	Boston College
Scott B. Smart	Indiana University
David B. Smith	University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Kevin Smith	University of Pennsylvania
Kimberly J. Smith	The College of William & Mary
Rodney E. Smith	California State University, Long Beach
Eric Chi-Ying So	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Naomi S. Soderstrom	The University of Melbourne
Ira Solomon	Tulane University
Eugene F. Soltes	Harvard University
Theodore Sougiannis	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Geoffrey B. Sprinkle	Indiana University
Sri S. Sridharan	Northwestern University
Suhas Sridharan	University of California, Los Angeles
Suraj Srinivasan	Harvard University
Anup Srivastava	Dartmouth College
Chad M. Stefaniak	Central Michigan University
Michael T. Stein	Old Dominion University
Douglas E. Stevens	Georgia State University
Jennifer Sustersic Stevens	University of Notre Dame
Bridget Stomberg	The University of Georgia
Mary S. Stone	The University of Alabama
Musa Subasi	University of Missouri
K. R. Subramanyam	University of Southern California
Amy Xue Sun	University of Houston
Yuan (Estelle) Sun	Boston University
Shyam V. Sunder	The University of Arizona
Jayanthi Sunder	The University of Arizona
Steve G. Sutton	University of Central Florida
Ivo D. Tafkov	Georgia State University
Ane Tamayo	London School of Economics and Political Science
Hongping Tan	York University
Dragon Yongjun Tang	The University of Hong Kong
Vicki Wei Tang	Georgetown University
Daniel J. Taylor	University of Pennsylvania
Jane M. Thayer	University of Virginia
Jacob K. Thomas	Yale University
Wayne B. Thomas	The University of Oklahoma

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Anne M. Thompson	The University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Jie (Joyce) Tian	University of Waterloo
Robert H. Trezevant	University of Southern California
Marco Trombetta	IE Business School
Ken T. Trotman	UNSW Australia
Albert Tsang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Nikos Vafeas	University of Cyprus
Marshall Vance	University of Southern California
Thomas Vance	University of Illinois
Scott D. Vandervelde	University of South Carolina
Ann Vanstraelen	Maastricht University
Mark E. Vargus	Drexel University
Miklos A. Vasarhelyi	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey University
Rahul Vashishtha	Duke University
Mohan Venkatachalam	Duke University
Shankar Venkataraman	Georgia Institute of Technology
Raghu Venugopalan	The University of Texas at Arlington
Sandra C. Vera-Muñoz	University of Notre Dame
Robert E. Verrecchia	University of Pennsylvania
Alfred Wagenhofer	University of Graz
Aida Sijamic Wahid	University of Toronto
James M. Wahlen	Indiana University Bloomington
Martin Walker	University of Manchester
Charles C. Y. Wang	Harvard University
Clare Wang	Northwestern University
Dechun Wang	Texas A&M University
Elaine (Ying) Wang	University of Massachusetts Amherst
Laura Wang	The University of Texas at Austin
Shiheng Wang	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Yongxiang Wang	University of Southern California
Daniel D. Wangerin	Michigan State University
Charles E. Wasley	University of Rochester
Olena Watanabe	Iowa State University
Luke Watson	University of Florida
David P. Weber	University of Connecticut
Eric Weisbrod	University of Miami
Dan Weiss	Tel Aviv University
Laura Anne Wellman	Northwestern University
Kara Wells	Southern Methodist University
J. Scott Whisenant	The University of Kansas
Brian J. White	The University of Texas at Austin
Sally K. Widener	Clemson University
Jaron H. Wilde	The University of Iowa
Marleen Willekens	KU Leuven
Michael Willenborg	University of Connecticut
David D. Williams	The Ohio State University
Jennifer L. Winchel	University of Virginia
Amanda Winn	University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign

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APPENDIX A (continued)

Regina Wittenberg-Moerman	The University of Chicago
Christopher J. Wolfe	Texas A&M University
M. H. Franco Wong	University of Toronto
David A. Wood	Brigham Young University
Alexander Woods	The College of William & Mary
Donghui Wu	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Liang (Jason) Xiao	University of Pennsylvania
Biqin Xie	The Pennsylvania State University
I-Hwa (Holly) Yang	Singapore Management University
Yong George Yang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Zhifeng Yang	City University of Hong Kong
Nir Yehuda	The University of Texas at Dallas
Ari Yezegel	Bentley University
Haifeng You	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Danqing Young	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Donald Young	Georgia Institute of Technology
Richard A. Young	The Ohio State University
Steven Young	Lancaster University
Yingri (Julia) Yu	Nanyang Technological University
Jeff Jiewei Yu	Texas A&M University
Tzachi Zach	The Ohio State University
Amy Y. Zang	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Guochang Zhang	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Haiwen (Helen) Zhang	The Ohio State University
Hao Zhang	Rochester Institute of Technology
Huai Zhang	Nanyang Technological University
Ivy Xiying Zhang	University of Minnesota
Jenny Li Zhang	The University of British Columbia
Li Zhang	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey University, New Brunswick
Weining Zhang	Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business
X. Frank Zhang	Yale University
Xiao-Jun Zhang	University of California, Berkeley
Yinglei Zhang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Yuan Zhang	The University of Texas at Dallas
Yue (May) Zhang	Northeastern University
Yun (Clement) Zhang	The George Washington University
Nan Zhou	Binghamton University, SUNY
Zili Zhuang	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Luo Zuo	Cornell University