INTRODUCTION

According to the policies set by the Publications Committee (which were endorsed by the Executive Committee and were published in the Accounting Education News, June 1987), The Accounting Review “should be viewed as the premier journal for publishing articles reporting the results of accounting research and explaining and illustrating related research methodology. The scope of acceptable articles should embrace any research methodology and any accounting-related subject, as long as the articles meet the standards established for publication in the journal ... no special sections should be necessary. The primary, but not exclusive, audience should be—as it is now—academicians, graduate students, and others interested in accounting research.”

The primary criterion for publication in The Accounting Review is the significance of the contribution an article makes to the literature. Topical areas of interest to the journal include accounting information systems, auditing and assurance services, financial accounting, management accounting, taxation, and all other areas of accounting, broadly defined. The journal is also open to all rigorous research methods.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the editorial review process is critically dependent upon the actions of both the authors submitting papers and the reviewers. Authors accept the responsibility of preparing research papers at a level suitable for evaluation by independent reviewers. Such preparation, therefore, should include subjecting the manuscript to critique by colleagues and others and revising it accordingly prior to submission. The review process is not to be used as a means of obtaining feedback at early stages of developing the research.

Reviewers and editors are responsible for providing constructive and prompt evaluations of submitted research papers based on the significance of their contribution and on the rigor of analysis and presentation.
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Professor Barth is the Joan E. Horngren Professor of Accounting in the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University. Her research focuses on financial reporting and its role in capital markets. Her research has been recognized with the AAA’s Notable Contributions to Accounting Literature Award, Competitive Manuscript Award, and, on three occasions each, the AAA/Deloitte Wildman Medal Award and Best Paper Award of the AAA’s Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS). She previously was an editor of The Accounting Review, a coeditor of the Journal of Financial Reporting, and accounting department editor of Management Science, and was a member of editorial boards of other journals. Professor Barth was a member of the International Accounting Standards Board and as its academic advisor. She is active in the AAA, having served as AAA president and in several other roles. Professor Barth received the AAA’s Outstanding Educator Award, the International Section’s Outstanding International Accounting Educator Award and FARS’s Lifetime Achievement Award. She is a member of the Accounting Hall of Fame.

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Professor Armstrong is the EY Professor of Accounting at The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. His research primarily focuses on corporate governance, executive compensation, contracting, and incentives. He has also studied issues related to how capital market participants use accounting information and other corporate disclosures, valuation and cost of capital, and various financial reporting issues at early-stage companies. His research has been published in The Accounting Review, Journal of Accounting Research, Journal of Accounting and Economics, Journal of Financial Economics, and The Review of Financial Studies, and other journals. Armstrong holds a B.S. from the University of Virginia, M.P.A. from The University of Texas at Austin, and a Ph.D. from Stanford University.

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Professor Badertscher earned a degree in Actuarial Science from the University of Nebraska at Kearney and earned his M.B.A. and Ph.D. in Accounting from The University of Iowa.

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Professor Bradshaw’s primary areas of research are financial accounting, financial analysts, financial reporting, and international accounting. He is a certified public accountant, holds B.B.A. and M.Acc. degrees from The University of Georgia and a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. Professor Bradshaw is an associate editor for Journal of Accounting and Economics and on the editorial boards of Journal of Accounting Research, Review of Accounting Studies, and Journal of Financial Reporting. He has co-authored two books, Financial Reporting, Financial Statement Analysis, and Valuation: A Strategic Perspective (with Jim Wahlen and Stephen Baginski) and Analysts, Lies, and Statistics: Cutting through the Hype in Corporate Earnings Announcements (with Brian Bruce). Prior to Boston College, Professor Bradshaw taught at The University of Chicago Booth Business School (2008–2009) and Harvard Business School (2000–2008). From 1988 to 1994, Professor Bradshaw was employed as an auditor at Arthur Andersen & Co. in Atlanta, GA.

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Professor Cadman is an associate professor and David Eccles Faculty Fellow at The University of Utah David Eccles School of Business. He earned his undergraduate degree from Harvard University and his Ph.D. in accounting from the University of Oregon. Before joining the faculty at The University of Utah, Professor Cadman was on the faculty at the Kellogg School of Management and also a visiting scholar at The Wharton School. Professor Cadman’s research focuses on the use and implications of accounting information on compensation design as well as the role of external monitors and other governance mechanisms. His research on compensation consultants and CEO pay has been cited by the SEC. His current research projects include studies on the role of venture capitalists in firms going public, the market for CEO talent, and compensation disclosures and governance, and the role of the degree of operating leverage on the information in earnings. Dr. Cadman teaches managerial accounting at the master’s level, where his expertise on performance measurement and decision making brings great value to the classroom.

Qiang Cheng
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Professor Qiang Cheng is dean and Lee Kong Chian Chair Professor of Accounting at the School of Accountancy at the Singapore Management University. Before joining Singapore Management University, Professor Cheng was on the faculty at the University of Washington, The University of British Columbia, and the University of Wisconsin–Madison. An award-winning researcher and teacher, Dr. Cheng has published over 20 articles in leading scholarly accounting and finance journals, including The Accounting Review, Journal of Accounting Research, Journal of Accounting and Economics, and Journal of Financial Economics. He conducts research on various financial reporting and disclosure issues, including how corporate governance and family ownership affect corporate decisions, how investors use accounting information for valuation purposes, how executives affect financial reporting and disclosure decisions for their self-interests, and how security analysts help disseminate information in the capital markets. He is a Council Member of the Institute of Singapore Chartered Accountants (ISCA). He served as the president of the Chinese Accounting Professors’ Association of North America from 2009 to 2010 and has served on a variety of committees of the American Accounting Association, including the Research Committee and New Faculty Consortium Organization Committee.

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Professor Clinch has a wide range of teaching experience at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels at a number of leading international business schools including The Wharton School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stern Business School at New York University, and the London Business School. He has a distinguished international reputation in research in the field of financial accounting, with a particular emphasis on understanding the role of financial accounting in capital markets. He also has a current research interest in the impact of capital gains taxes on capital markets. He has numerous published works in
the premier international journals in his field including *Journal of Accounting Research, Journal of Accounting and Economics, Review of Accounting Studies, and The Accounting Review*. He is a past associate editor of *The Accounting Review*.

**Jonathan C. Glover**  
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Professor Jonathan Glover is the James L. Dohr Professor of Accounting at Columbia Business School. Prior to joining Columbia in 2015, he was the Richard M. Cyert Professor of Management and Economics and professor of accounting at the Tepper School of Business at Carnegie Mellon University. Jonathan’s research is on accounting theory and information economics. The topics he has worked on include earnings management, financial accounting standard setting and regulation, corporate governance, and managerial performance measurement and compensation. Jonathan received his Ph.D. in accounting from The Ohio State University. He joined the faculty of Carnegie Mellon in 1992 and served the university in numerous capacities, including as head of the Ph.D. program at the Tepper School from 2008–2011. He also held visiting positions at the University of California, Berkeley in the spring of 2000 and at Columbia during 2014–2015. Professor Glover was an academic fellow in the Office of the Chief Accountant at the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission from 2004–2005. Jonathan serves or has served on numerous editorial boards, including those of *The Accounting Review, Contemporary Accounting Research, Management Science,* and *Review of Accounting Studies*. He has also served on a variety of committees of the American Accounting Association, including as the 2007 Doctoral Consortium Committee Chair.

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Professor Hammersley is a Professor of Accounting at The University of Georgia and is the KPMG Faculty Fellow. Her current research focuses on the factors that affect auditor performance when auditing complex estimates. She has published papers in *The Accounting Review, Journal of Accounting Research, Contemporary Accounting Research, Review of Accounting Studies, Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory,* and *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*. She is a former editor of *Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory*. She is on the editorial boards of *Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory, Accounting, Organizations and Society, Behavioral Research in Accounting,* and *Managerial Auditing Journal*. She has received numerous awards including the American Accounting Association’s Deloitte/Wildman Medal and the Competitive Manuscript Award; she has also received the Best Paper Award, the Outstanding Dissertation Advisor Award and the Best Paper with a Ph.D. Student Award, all from the Auditing Section and she has received several grants from the Center for Audit Quality. Professor Hammersley teaches advanced auditing to master’s students and a doctoral seminar on experimental research. She earned her Ph.D. in Accountancy at the University of Illinois.

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Professor Hodder holds the Dean’s Associate Professorship at Indiana University where she teaches financial accounting and research topics in the undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral programs. Prior to joining Indiana University, Professor Hodder was on faculty at Stanford University. She earned her Ph.D. from The University of Texas at Austin. Her research interests in standard setting, risk disclosure, financial instruments, and credit markets reflect her prior work experience in banking. Professor Hodder is a past editor of *The Accounting Review* and is on the editorial advisory board of *Journal of Financial Reporting*.

**Jane S. Jollineau**  
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Professor Jollineau (formerly Jane Kennedy) is Scholar in Residence at the University of San Diego (USD) School of Business. Prior to joining USD, she was the Deloitte Professor of Accounting at the Foster School of Business, University of Washington. She earned her Ph.D. at Duke University. Professor Jollineau served as an editor of *The Accounting Review* from 2002–2005 and has also served on the editorial boards of *Accounting, Organizations & Society, Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory, Behavioral Research in Accounting,* and *Contemporary Accounting Research*. She has published in *The Accounting Review, Journal of Accounting Research, Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory, Journal of Management Accounting Research, Behavioral Research in Accounting, Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes,* and *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*. Professor Jollineau’s current research interests include how individuals use information in decision making, financial reporting and auditing. Four of her Ph.D. students have won “outstanding dissertation” awards.

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Professor Knechel, Ph.D., is the Frederick E. Fisher Eminent Scholar in Accounting at the University of Florida. He is currently the director of the International Accounting and Auditing Center (IAAC) located within the Fisher School of Accounting. Professor Knechel holds appointments at The University of Auckland as a professor of accounting research and UNSW Sydney as a professor of auditing. He is currently on the board of the Foundation for Audit Research in The Netherlands. He served as the senior editor of *Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory* from 2011 through 2014 and an editor for *The Accounting Review* from 2017–2020. His prior research has been published in a number of leading journals including *The Accounting Review; Journal of Accounting Research; Contemporary Accounting Research; Accounting, Organizations and Society; and Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory*. He is the co-author of a leading textbook, *Auditing: Risk and Assurance*, now in its fourth edition.

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Professor Landsman (Ph.D., Stanford University, 1984) is the KPMG Distinguished Professor of Accounting at the Kenan-Flagler Business School. His research focuses on the role of accounting information in capital price formation. Topics of research include pensions, employee stock options, asset securitization, international accounting, loan syndication, private equity funds, and fair value accounting. He has published over 60 articles in leading scholarly and professional journals. His research has received several awards, including the American Accounting Association’s (AAA) Notable Contributions to Accounting Literature Award, Competitive Manuscript Award, the AAA/Deloitte Wildman Medal Award (twice), and the Best Paper Award of the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS) of the AAA (three times). He has also been selected for the AAA Outstanding Educator Award. He teaches MBA courses in financial accounting and financial reporting and doctoral seminars in capital markets research. Dr. Landsman is the former associate dean of the Ph.D. program and chair of the accounting area at UNC Kenan-Flagler. He is a past president of the FARS of the AAA and served on the Financial Accounting Standards Advisory Council, which advises the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), from 1998–2001.

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Professor Martin is a professor of accounting at the Washington University in St. Louis. She has broad interest in capital markets and regulations in accounting and finance. Her past research investigates the real effects of financial information, the effect of managerial incentives on debt contracting, and economic consequences of information flow within an organization. Her current research focuses on credit markets, investigating the impact of information structure in this market on contracting efficiency. Her research contributes to the understanding of the role of financial information in corporate and consumer decision making. She published papers in *The Accounting Review, Journal of Accounting and Economics, Journal of Accounting Research, Journal of Finance, Journal of Financial Economics, Management Science, Contemporary Accounting Research*, and *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*. She received her Ph.D. in accountancy from the University of Illinois.

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Professor Mills is the Beverly H. and William P. O’Hara Chair in Business. She earned her B.S. and M.S. at the University of Florida and her Ph.D. at the University of Michigan. Her research interests in tax compliance, accounting for income taxes, and international taxation arose through her professional experience as a senior manager at Price Waterhouse. She enjoyed a consulting relationship with the IRS’ Large Business and International division for 20 years and was a Stanley Surrey Senior Research Fellow at the U.S. Department of Treasury. She was a 2018 AAA Presidential Scholar, received the 2005 AAA/ Deloitte

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Wildman Medal, the ATA 2007 Manuscript Award, and the 2015 JATA Best Paper Award. She has won several teaching awards. She served as 2009–2010 president of the ATA and chaired the inaugural 2005 KPMG/ATA Tax Doctoral Consortium and the 2016 AAA/J. Michael Cook/Deloitte Doctoral Consortium. She served as an editor at Contemporary Accounting Research from 2011-2014 and serves as an editor of The Accounting Review from 2017–2020.

Venky Nagar
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Professor Nagar grew up in India and studied computer science at the Indian Institute of Technology. He came to the U.S. to study engineering at Dartmouth College and became a programmer. He later decided to switch careers and went to The Wharton School and earned a Ph.D. in accounting. Professor Nagar studies how management can use accounting data to understand and improve the performance of their organizations. His writings have been prominently cited in the amicus briefs on employee nondiscrimination filed by top U.S. companies (Google, Facebook, etc.,) in several Federal Appeals Courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

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Edward J. Riedl
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Professor Riedl is the John Smith Jr. Professor of Management and chair of the accounting department at Boston University’s Questrom School of Business. He was previously at Harvard Business School. He received a combined B.B.A./M.B.A. from Pace University, and his Ph.D. from The Pennsylvania State University. His professional experience includes work in public accounting (Coopers and Lybrand), a Fortune 250 oil company (Hess), and a real estate brokerage house (Insignia/ESG); he attained the accounting designations of CPA, CMA, and CIA. His research focuses on fair value and international accounting, with publications in the top accounting (TAR, JAR, RAST, CAR) and management (Management Science) journals. He has presented his work at 80+ universities around the world, and his research has been recognized with the Competitive Manuscript Award, the top award given to an accounting dissertation. He is an award-winning teacher, having taught classes at the undergraduate, MBA, executive, and doctoral levels, with courses consistently among the top-rated at both BU and HBS. His case studies are used at universities around the world and have sold over 100,000 copies. He has chaired or served on fifteen doctoral committees and published widely with former doctoral students.

Lakshmanan Shivakumar
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Professor Shivakumar is the Lord David Sainsbury of Turville Professor of Accounting at London Business School. He is a prolific and influential academic researcher, who has been invited to speak at universities and conferences in over 25 countries. His main research interests are in the areas of financial reporting quality, stock-return predictability and macro-accounting. He has published articles in several top-tier accounting and finance journals and is a co-editor of the Review of Accounting Studies. His research on financial reporting quality includes an examination of the role of conservatism in financial reporting and earnings management in firms making public equity offerings. On stock return predictability, his research has addressed issues relating
to the causes of underlying price momentum and post-earnings-announcement drift anomalies. His studies have explained how aggregate corporate profits drive future inflation and how corporate taxes affect macroeconomic growth. His research has been presented to regulators and development agencies across the world, including the African Development Bank, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the Singapore Stock Exchange.

**Daniel J. Taylor**
University of Pennsylvania

Professor Daniel Taylor’s research focuses on firm’s financial disclosures, opportunistic/fraudulent reporting, and insider trading. His research appears in leading academic journals in accounting, finance, and management; has been featured in the popular media, including such outlets as the Wall Street Journal, New York Times, and the Economist; has been cited in final rulings by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; and has played key roles in FBI and DoJ investigations. Professor Taylor teaches Predictive Analytics with Financial Disclosure to undergraduates. The class explores how advances in Big Data can be used to detect insider trades and accounting fraud. Professor Taylor currently serves as editor of The Accounting Review, associate editor at Management Science, and serves on the editorial boards of the Journal of Accounting and Economics, Journal of Accounting Research, Review of Accounting Studies, and Journal of Financial Reporting. He regularly attends and presents at professional meetings and was previously awarded a Deloitte Foundation Fellowship. He received a Ph.D. in business from Stanford University, a M.A. in economics from Duke University, and a B.S. in economics from the University of Delaware.

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Professor Verdi is the Nanyang Technological University Professor of Accounting at the MIT Sloan School of Management. He is also an editor at The Accounting Review and an associate editor at Management Science. He has broad interest in capital markets research in accounting and finance. His past research investigates the economic consequences of financial reporting quality to investment efficiency and to the cost of capital. He also has studied the interaction between accounting information, voluntary disclosure, and market efficiency. Overall, his research provides insights into the role of accounting information in corporate finance decisions and in capital markets behavior. His research has been published in The Accounting Review, Journal of Accounting Research, Journal of Accounting and Economics, and Journal of Financial Economics. His research has also received the Distinguished Contributions and Best Paper Award recognitions by the American Accounting Association. Professor Verdi holds a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

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Professor Willenborg is the Richard F. Kochanek Professor of Accounting in the School of Business at the University of Connecticut, where he teaches financial accounting at the undergraduate and M.B.A. levels and auditing at the Ph.D. level. His research interests are in the area of empirical, economics-based research in auditing and financial accounting. He has published papers in Contemporary Accounting Research, Journal of Accounting and Economics, Journal of Accounting Research, Journal of Financial Economics, Journal of Risk and Insurance, and The Accounting Review. He is currently on the editorial board of Journal of Accounting Research and, from 2004 to 2010, was an associate editor for Contemporary Accounting Research. Professor Willenborg has a B.S. in accounting from Bucknell University and a Ph.D. in accounting and economics from The Pennsylvania State University. Prior to Penn State, he was a senior audit manager with KPMG.

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University of Nebraska–Lincoln  
University of Navarra  
The University of Utah  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
Georgetown University  
Bocconi University and The London School of Economics and Political Science  
The University of Texas at Dallas  
Cornell University  
Texas A&M University  
The Ohio State University  
Rice University  
Boston College  
Duke University  
Georgetown University  
The University of Kansas  
The University of Michigan

The Accounting Review Information Packet
Terry Shevlin
Nemit Shroff
Stephanie A. Sikes
Eric Chi-Ying So
Eugene F. Soltes
Bridget Stomberg
Stephen Stubben
K. R. Subramanyam
Jayanthi Sunder
Andrew Sutherland
Siew Hong Teoh
Jacob R. Thornock
Jennifer W. (Jenny) Tucker
Andrew Van Buskirk
Wim A. Van der Stede
Rahul Vashishta
Florin P. Vasvari
David Veenman
Mohan Venkatachalam
Shankar Venkataraman
Rodrigo S. Verdi
Clare Wang
Isabel Yanyan Wang
Xue Wang
Gregory B. Waymire
Alan Webb
Hal D. White
Christopher D. Williams
Ryan J. Wilson
T. J. Wong
Holly Y. Yang
Yong George Yang
P. Eric Yeung
Teri Lombardi Yohn
Gwen Yu
Yong Yu
Amy Y. Zang
Yoonseok Zang
Sarah L. C. Zechman
Jieying Zhang
Tianyu Zhang
Yuan Zhang
Luo Zuo

University of California, Irvine
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
The University of Illinois at Chicago
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Harvard University
Indiana University
The University of Utah
University of Southern California
The University of Arizona
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
University of California, Irvine
Brigham Young University
University of Florida
The Ohio State University
The London School of Economics and Political Science
Duke University
London Business School
University of Amsterdam
Duke University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Northwestern University
Michigan State University
The Ohio State University
Emory University
University of Waterloo
The Pennsylvania State University
University of Michigan
University of Oregon
University of Southern California
Singapore Management University
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Cornell University
Indiana University
Harvard University
The University of Texas at Austin
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Singapore Management University
University of Colorado
The University of Texas at Dallas
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
The University of Texas at Dallas
Cornell University
SUBMISSION AND ACCEPTANCE LEVELS

Table 1 shows the number of papers submitted to *The Accounting Review* for the period from 2015 to 2019.

### TABLE 1
Annual Activity Summary—For the Calendar Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Manuscripts In-Process, Beginning of Year (a)</th>
<th>New Submissions Received (b)</th>
<th>Resubmissions Received (c)</th>
<th>Manuscripts Available for Evaluation (d) = (a)+(b)+(c)</th>
<th>Decision Letters Sent (e)</th>
<th>Manuscripts In-Process, End of Year (f) = (d)–(e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>1,387</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>1,391</td>
<td>1,174</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>1,358</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Includes submissions in the editor’s hands, but excludes revise and resubmit editorial decisions in authors’ hands.
(b) New manuscripts, excluding resubmissions.
(c) Resubmissions of previous revise and resubmit editor decisions.
(d) Evaluation means all actions by referees, associate editor, and/or editor are complete and the manuscript has been returned to the authors.
(e) Manuscripts processed with a decision returned to the author, including manuscripts returned by the editor without involving referees.
(f) Submissions where a decision has not yet been sent to the author (note that in-process excludes revise and resubmit editorial decisions that are now in the authors’ hands).

Table 2 shows acceptance and rejection rates for the period from 2014 to 2018.

### TABLE 2
Annual Outcome Summary—By Calendar Year Annual Cohort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New Submissions Received (a)</th>
<th>Number of Rejections (b)</th>
<th>Percentage of Rejections (c) = (b)/(a)</th>
<th>Number of Papers in Process (d)</th>
<th>Percentage in Process (e) = (d)/(a)</th>
<th>Number of Acceptances (f)</th>
<th>Percentage of Acceptances (g) = (f)/(a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Number of submitted manuscripts from that year’s cohort.
(b) Number of rejected manuscripts from that year’s cohort.
(c) Percent of rejected manuscripts from that year’s cohort.
(d) Number of manuscripts still being evaluated (no report yet, revise, resubmit).
(e) Percent of manuscripts from that year’s cohort still being evaluated.
(f) Number of accepted manuscripts from that year’s cohort.
(g) Percent of accepted manuscripts from that year’s cohort.
Of the 1,162 submissions (excluding withdrawals or abandoned manuscripts) that were evaluated in 2019, the mean turn time was 89 days. Median turn time was 82 days.

**EXHIBIT 1**

**Turnaround Times for Decisions Made in the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Decisions (includes new submissions and revisions)</th>
<th>0-30</th>
<th>31-60</th>
<th>61-90</th>
<th>91-120</th>
<th>121-150</th>
<th>151-180</th>
<th>181+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-30</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121-150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151-180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAA DIGITAL LIBRARY AND CONTENT AGGREGATOR DOWNLOAD DATA

The American Accounting Association publishes 17 journals in the areas of accounting research, education, practice, and public interest. Table 3 shows the download of articles from the AAA’s Digital Library (http://www.aaajournals.org) and content aggregators (EBSCO, JSTOR, and/or Proquest) in 2019.

TABLE 3
2019 AAA Digital Library and Content Aggregators Downloads (Full-Text)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journals</th>
<th>Downloads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>The Accounting Review</em></td>
<td>931,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Horizons*</td>
<td>212,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing: A Journal of Practice &amp; Theory</td>
<td>204,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues in Accounting Education*</td>
<td>175,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Management Accounting Research</td>
<td>108,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Issues in Auditing</td>
<td>99,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Information Systems</td>
<td>85,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</td>
<td>65,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Research in Accounting</td>
<td>51,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Historians Journal</td>
<td>40,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of International Accounting Research</td>
<td>34,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Journal of the American Taxation Association</td>
<td>30,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Governmental &amp; Nonprofit Accounting</td>
<td>16,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting and the Public Interest</td>
<td>10,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Financial Reporting</td>
<td>7,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Forensic Accounting Research</td>
<td>4,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research</em></td>
<td>4,216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Association-wide journal.

Other Important Statistics
1. *The Accounting Review* is ranked #7 of 137 Accounting journals (Business, Management, and Accounting: Accounting; CiteScore, Elsevier, 2019).
2. Percentage of international authors: 35%
TOP 10 ARTICLES (AAA Digital Library, 2019)

1. Auditing Challenging Fair Value Measurements: Evidence from the Field
   Nathan H. Cannon, Jean C. Bedard

2. Corporate Governance, Accounting Outcomes, and Organizational Performance
   İrem Tuna, David F. Larcker, Scott A. Richardson

3. Evidence on the Information Content of Text in Analyst Reports
   Allen H. Huang, Amy Y. Zang, Rong Zheng

4. The Contagion Effect of Low-Quality Audits
   Jere R. Francis, Paul N. Michas

5. The Execution Premium: Linking Strategy to Operations for Competitive Advantage
   Robert S. Kaplan, David P. Norton, Shahid Ansari

6. Managing Organizational Culture for Effective Internal Control: From Practice to Theory
   Jan Pfister, Frank Hartmann

7. Is Earnings Quality Associated with Corporate Social Responsibility?
   Benson Wier, Myung Seok Park, Yongtae Kim

8. Is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Associated with Tax Avoidance? Evidence from Irresponsible CSR Activities
   Chun Keung Hoi, Hao Zhang, Qiang Wu

   Albert Tsang, Dan S. Dhaliwal, Suresh Radhakrishnan, Yong George Yang

10. Influential Observations and Inference in Accounting Research
    Miguel Minuti-Meza, Andrew J. Leone, Charles E. Wasley
CITATION INDICES

The Accounting Review is one of the top international journals in accounting research. This section provides data on rankings drawn from Scopus (Elsevier, 2019), presents citation counts from Elsevier’s CiteScore, compares impact factors from the Social Science Citation Index (Clarivate Analytics, 2019), reviews the Top 10 Google Scholar journals in the Accounting and Taxation subcategory of Business and Economics, and includes international journal listings and ratings from the most recent data available.

Scopus Rankings

An important measure of the quality of a journal is to understand how its intellectual contributions are valued by measuring the extent of citations made to papers published in that journal. Elsevier’s Scopus database of abstracts and citations of peer-reviewed papers has 50 million records on more than 22,000 titles published by 5,000 publishers (http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus). Scopus provides a foundation for new journal metrics that have become increasingly influential in recent years (http://www.journalmetrics.com). Important metrics based on Scopus include Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) and SCImago Journal Rank (SJR). Journal citation metrics based on Scopus are increasingly seen by many senior university administrators as a means of normalizing the differences in publishing patterns between disciplines.

The key aspect of SNIP is to measure citation impact by “normalizing” citation values for the radically different patterns of citation between disciplines. SNIP also counters the various manipulations of citation rankings. The summary of SNIP is:

- “Takes a research field’s citation frequency into account
- Considers immediacy—how quickly a paper is likely to have an impact in a given field
- Accounts for how well the field is covered by the underlying database
- Counters any potential for editorial manipulation” (http://www.journalmetrics.com)

The key aspect of SJR is the recognition that not all citations are equal. A citation in a more influential journal should count more than a citation in a less influential journal. The summary of SJR is:

- “Is weighted by the prestige of the journal, thereby ‘leveling the playing field’ among journals
- Eliminates manipulation: the only way to raise the SJR ranking is publish in more reputable journals
- ‘Shares’ a journal’s prestige equally over the total number of citations in that journal
- Normalizes for differences in citation behavior between subject fields” (http://www.journalmetrics.com)

Table 4 shows the SNIP and SJR rankings for the AAA journal collection (if available), as well as the data for comparable journals in the accounting and finance disciplines. In the accounting discipline, TAR ranks on a par with the top journals in accounting.
## TABLE 4
SNIP and SJR Rankings: 2016–2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Accounting Review</td>
<td>2.968</td>
<td>2.608</td>
<td>2.298</td>
<td>5.240</td>
<td>3.946</td>
<td>3.571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA Peers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting and the Public Interest</td>
<td>0.182</td>
<td>0.703</td>
<td>0.799</td>
<td>0.254</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>0.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Historians Journal</td>
<td>0.708</td>
<td>0.169</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.237</td>
<td>0.145</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Horizons</td>
<td>1.313</td>
<td>1.584</td>
<td>1.099</td>
<td>1.131</td>
<td>0.720</td>
<td>0.926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing: A Journal of Practice &amp; Theory</td>
<td>2.017</td>
<td>2.088</td>
<td>1.188</td>
<td>2.417</td>
<td>1.710</td>
<td>0.833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Research in Accounting</td>
<td>1.123</td>
<td>0.903</td>
<td>0.386</td>
<td>0.557</td>
<td>0.457</td>
<td>0.270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Issues in Auditing</td>
<td>0.189</td>
<td>0.686</td>
<td>1.075</td>
<td>0.247</td>
<td>0.223</td>
<td>0.582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues in Accounting Education</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>1.471</td>
<td>1.097</td>
<td>0.423</td>
<td>0.715</td>
<td>1.462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of the American Taxation Association</td>
<td>0.627</td>
<td>0.786</td>
<td>0.648</td>
<td>0.850</td>
<td>1.227</td>
<td>0.161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</td>
<td>0.859</td>
<td>0.351</td>
<td>1.535</td>
<td>0.372</td>
<td>0.214</td>
<td>0.718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Information Systems</td>
<td>1.187</td>
<td>0.780</td>
<td>1.510</td>
<td>0.752</td>
<td>0.502</td>
<td>0.379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of International Accounting Research</td>
<td>0.876</td>
<td>0.675</td>
<td>1.204</td>
<td>0.493</td>
<td>0.385</td>
<td>0.964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Management Accounting Research</td>
<td>0.973</td>
<td>1.213</td>
<td>2.298</td>
<td>0.648</td>
<td>0.743</td>
<td>3.571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting and Finance Peers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting, Auditing &amp; Accountability Journal</td>
<td>1.563</td>
<td>1.981</td>
<td>1.611</td>
<td>1.456</td>
<td>2.187</td>
<td>1.579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting &amp; Finance</td>
<td>0.932</td>
<td>1.036</td>
<td>1.035</td>
<td>0.445</td>
<td>0.384</td>
<td>0.607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting, Organizations and Society</td>
<td>1.963</td>
<td>1.816</td>
<td>2.004</td>
<td>2.036</td>
<td>1.771</td>
<td>2.451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Accounting Review</td>
<td>1.808</td>
<td>1.706</td>
<td>1.754</td>
<td>1.118</td>
<td>0.986</td>
<td>0.746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary Accounting Research</td>
<td>1.854</td>
<td>2.074</td>
<td>2.681</td>
<td>2.895</td>
<td>2.604</td>
<td>3.190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Accounting Review</td>
<td>1.759</td>
<td>1.690</td>
<td>1.718</td>
<td>1.505</td>
<td>0.902</td>
<td>1.418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Accounting and Public Policy</td>
<td>1.692</td>
<td>1.673</td>
<td>1.884</td>
<td>1.481</td>
<td>0.910</td>
<td>1.530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Accounting Research</td>
<td>2.497</td>
<td>2.881</td>
<td>3.479</td>
<td>2.166</td>
<td>1.426</td>
<td>2.494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of Accounting Studies</td>
<td>1.902</td>
<td>1.886</td>
<td>1.687</td>
<td>3.379</td>
<td>2.757</td>
<td>2.867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CiteScore

In 2016, CiteScore was added to the Scopus metrics. CiteScore measures the citations on articles published in the previous 3 years. All article types are counted. Scopus metrics now include Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP), SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), and citation and document counts and percentage cited (CiteScore). Another way of looking at this is SNIP is article impact, SJR is the journal impact, and CiteScore is a simplified view of the journal’s citation analysis. The following images show the CiteScore trend for TAR, and the top 10 accounting journals (Scopus), and the CiteScore table lists the CiteScore for each journal in the AAA collection indexed in Scopus.

Source: CiteScore, Elsevier, 2019.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>CiteScore, 2019</th>
<th>2018 Citations/2015-2017 docs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Historians Journal</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>20 cites/48 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Horizons</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>359 cites/125 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting and the Public Interest</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>7 cites/15 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Review, The</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>1,037 cites/227 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1 cites/18 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing: A Journal of Practice &amp; Theory</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>441 cites/111 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Research in Accounting</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>70 cites/47 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Issues in Auditing</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>18 cites/38 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues in Accounting Education</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>62 cites/87 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of the American Taxation Association</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>47 cites/40 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>71 cites/56 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Financial Reporting</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Forensic Accounting Research</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Governmental &amp; Nonprofit Accounting</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Information Systems</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>175 cites/81 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of International Accounting Research</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>81 cites/69 docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Management Accounting Research</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>119 cites/66 docs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WEB OF SCIENCE: SOCIAL SCIENCE CITATION INDEX

The Journal Citation Report (JCR, Clarivate Analytics, formerly Thomson Reuters) provides data that rank, evaluate, categorize, and compare journals that are indexed in the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). The impact factor (IF), one of the data points of SSCI, is the industry measure of the frequency with which an article in a journal has been cited over a particular period. The annual JCR impact factor is a ratio between citations and recent citable items published. Thus, the impact factor of a journal is calculated by dividing the number of current year citations to articles published in that journal during the previous two years (JCR, 2018). The data listed below are the number of 2016 citations for articles published in the previous 2 years (2015-2016).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Horizons</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>1.730</td>
<td>1419</td>
<td>1.218</td>
<td>1161</td>
<td>0.881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing: A Journal of Practice &amp; Theory</td>
<td>2135</td>
<td>2.409</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>1.937</td>
<td>1209</td>
<td>0.920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Accounting Review</td>
<td>9386</td>
<td>2.247</td>
<td>7941</td>
<td>2.304</td>
<td>6059</td>
<td>1.953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounting Peers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting, Auditing, and Accountability</td>
<td>3823</td>
<td>2.911</td>
<td>3030</td>
<td>2.732</td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>1.911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting, Organizations and Society</td>
<td>6473</td>
<td>2.077</td>
<td>5371</td>
<td>2.158</td>
<td>4358</td>
<td>2.464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary Accounting Research</td>
<td>3539</td>
<td>2.065</td>
<td>2953</td>
<td>2.269</td>
<td>2137</td>
<td>1.782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Accounting &amp; Economics</td>
<td>8411</td>
<td>3.282</td>
<td>7303</td>
<td>3.839</td>
<td>5373</td>
<td>3.535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Accounting Research</td>
<td>7153</td>
<td>4.542</td>
<td>6163</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>4851</td>
<td>2.243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Accounting Research</td>
<td>2261</td>
<td>3.800</td>
<td>2291</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>1074</td>
<td>2.286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of Accounting Studies</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>1.588</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>1.756</td>
<td>1074</td>
<td>1.513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOOGLE SCHOLAR

The illustration below shows the top 10 journals in the Accounting and Taxation subcategory of the Business, Economics, and Management category of Google Scholar. The h5-index is Google’s version of an impact factor. It is based on the Hirsch index and tracks articles and citations over a 5-year period. If a journal has an h5-index of 10, it means the journal published 10 articles that were cited at least 10 times. The h5-median for a publication is the median number of citations for the articles that make up its h5-index. As illustrated below, The Accounting Review is the top journal in this category. In addition, Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory is #6 on this list, and Accounting Horizons is #11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Business, Economics &amp; Management</th>
<th>Accounting &amp; Taxation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>h5-index</td>
<td>h5-median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Accounting Review</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Journal of Accounting and Economics</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Journal of Accounting Research</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Contemporary Accounting Research</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Review of Accounting Studies</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. AUDITING: A Journal of Practice &amp; Theory</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Accounting, Organizations and Society</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Management Accounting Research</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Accounting, Auditing &amp; Accountability Journal</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Critical Perspectives on Accounting</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Accounting Horizons</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POSITIONING IN INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS

The Accounting Review is in a number of international journal rankings, as tracked by the Harzing Journal Quality List* (http://www.harzing.com, updated July 2019). The following table lists TAR’s position in selected rankings, along with those of peers from the accounting and economics disciplines. Detailed explanations of the selected rankings follow.

As the rankings below illustrate, TAR is one of the world’s top journals in accounting. It receives the highest ranking across several international listings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Accounting Review†</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>P*</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Peers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting &amp; Finance</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting and the Public Interest†</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Historians Journal†</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Horizons†</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting, Auditing &amp; Accountability Journal</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting, Organizations and Society</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>P*</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing: A Journal of Practice &amp; Theory†</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Research in Accounting†</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Accounting Review</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary Accounting Research</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P*</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Issues in Auditing†</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Accounting Review</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Journal of Accounting</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Journal of Auditing</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues in Accounting Education†</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Accounting &amp; Economics</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>P*</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Accounting and Public Policy</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Accounting Research</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>P*</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Business Finance &amp; Accounting</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting†</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Financial Reporting†</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Forensic Accounting Research†</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Governmental &amp; Nonprofit Accounting†</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Information Systems†</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of International Accounting Research†</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Management Accounting Research†</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Accounting Research</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of Accounting Studies</td>
<td>A*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P*</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research†</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Journal of the American Taxation Association†</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Denotes the journal is published by the American Accounting Association.

The influence of this ranking goes well beyond Australia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A*</td>
<td>Best or leading journal in its field—publishes outstanding, original, and rigorous research that will shape the field. Acceptance rates are typically low and the editorial board is dominated by leading scholars in the field or subfield, including from top institutions in the world. Where relevant to the field or subfield, the journal has the highest impact factors or other indices of high reputation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Highly regarded journal in the field or subfield—publishes excellent research in terms of originality, significance, and rigor; has competitive submission and acceptance rates; excellent refereeing process; and, where relevant to the field or subfield, has higher than average impact factors. Not all highly regarded journals have high impact factors, especially those in niche areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Well-regarded journal in the field or subfield—publishes research of a good standard in terms of originality, significance, and rigor, and papers are fully refereed according to good standards and practices but acceptance rates are higher than for Tiers A* and A. Depending on the field or subfield, will have a modest impact factor and will be ISI-listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>A recognized journal—publishes research that is of a modest standard and/or is yet to establish its reputation because of its newness. This tier is more inclusive than the other categories. Only includes refereed journals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABS—Chartered Association of Business Schools**

The list provides guidance to scholars working across the diverse fields that constitute Business and Management. The Academic Journal Guide is intended to give both emerging and established scholars greater clarity as to which journals to aim for, and where the best work in their field tends to be clustered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4*</td>
<td>Journals of Distinction. Within the business and management field, including economics, there are a small number of grade 4 journals that are recognised world-wide as exemplars of excellence. As the world leading journals in the field, they would be ranked among the highest in terms of impact factor. The initial paper selection and review process would be rigorous and demanding. Accepted papers would typically not only bring to bear large scale data and/or rigour in theory, but also be extremely finely crafted and provide major advances to their field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>All journals rated 4, whether included in the Journal of Distinction category or not publish the most original and best-executed research. As top journals in their field, these journals typically have high submission and low acceptance rates. Papers are heavily refereed. These top journals generally have among the highest citation impact factors within their field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 rated journals publish original and well executed research papers and are highly regarded. These journals typically have good submission rates and are very selective in what they publish. Papers are heavily refereed. These highly regarded journals generally have good to excellent journal metrics relative to others in their field, although at present not all journals in this category carry a citation impact factor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Journals in this category publish original research of an acceptable standard. For these well regarded journals in their field, papers are fully refereed according to accepted standards and conventions. Citation impact factors are somewhat more modest in certain cases. Many excellent practitioner-oriented articles are published in 2-rated journals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>These journals, in general, publish research of a recognised, but more modest standard in their field. A 1 rating is a useful indicator in that it indicates the journal meets normal scholarly standards, including a general expectation of peer review. Papers are in many instances refereed relatively lightly according to accepted conventions. Few journals in this category carry a citation impact factor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EJL—Erasmus Research Institute of Management Journals Listing (The Netherlands)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P+</td>
<td>Top journals among P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Best journals in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Top international journals (aspirant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Scientific refereed journals of a recognized academic reputation that do not reach the quality levels of the Primary Set (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M*</td>
<td>Top managerial journal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HCERES—High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education**

A joint plenary commission, established in 2014, brought together representatives of Economics and Management and was responsible for establishing and updating a list of common journals for these two disciplines. The list is made up of merged classified lists of journals from the Scientific College of the French Management Association (FNEGE), and section 37 of the National Committee for Scientific Research (CNRS). The classification is done in 3 categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Journals classified 1 *, 1e, 1g, 1eg, 1 and 2 by the CNRS or FNEGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Journals classified 3 by the CNRS or FNEGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Journals classified 4 by the CNRS or FNEGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VHB 2015—Assoc. of Professors of Business in German speaking countries**

A ranking developed on behalf of the Association of University Professors of Business in German speaking countries (Verband der Hochschullehrer für Betriebswirtschaft - VHB). This version (VHB-JOURQUAL 3) is the 4th edition of this list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>World Leading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Leading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Important and Respected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Recognized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Peer-Reviewed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Ranking no longer included in this version</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note: The 60th edition of the Harzing Journal Quality List removed several older rankings (UQ 2007, Aston 2008, Cranfield 2012) that had not been updated since then by their providers and were probably replaced by the ABDC and ABS rankings. The 61st edition removed two French single university rankings (HEC 2011) and ESSEC (2016) as French universities now seem to use one of the three country-wide rankings. The 65th edition was published in July 2019.
Financial Times 50 List

The prestigious Financial Times 50 List includes those journals nominated by more than 200 business schools. These are the journals that business schools use for their research. Every year, institutions nominate journals for inclusion on the list. In 2016, 150 new journals were nominated and 140 schools participated, with a response rate of 67%. These journals were their top 50.

1. Academy of Management Journal
2. Academy of Management Review
3. Accounting, Organizations and Society
4. Administrative Science Quarterly
5. American Economic Review
6. Contemporary Accounting Research
7. Econometrica
8. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice
9. Harvard Business Review
10. Human Relations
11. Human Resource Management
12. Information Systems Research
13. Journal of Accounting and Economics
14. Journal of Accounting Research
15. Journal of Applied Psychology
16. Journal of Business Ethics
17. Journal of Business Venturing
18. Journal of Consumer Psychology
19. Journal of Consumer Research
20. Journal of Finance
23. Journal of International Business Studies
24. Journal of Management
25. Journal of Management Information Systems
26. Journal of Management Studies
27. Journal of Marketing
28. Journal of Marketing Research
30. Journal of Political Economy
31. Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science
32. Management Science
33. Manufacturing and Service Operations Management
34. Marketing Science
35. MIS Quarterly
36. Operations Research
37. Organization Science
38. Organization Studies
39. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes
40. Production and Operations Management
41. Quarterly Journal of Economics
42. Research Policy
43. Review of Accounting Studies
44. Review of Economic Studies
45. Review of Finance
46. Review of Financial Studies
47. Sloan Management Review
48. Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal
49. Strategic Management Journal
50. The Accounting Review