

Annual Report **of the *International Interactions* Editors**

Editorial Team:

Editor-in-Chiefs: Michael Colaresi
Gerald Schneider

Associate Editors: Margit Bussmann
Ursula Daxecker
Ben Fordham
Burcu Savun

Editorial Assistants: Dan Hansen
Erica Maylee
Maya Hadar

1 November 2015

Executive Summary

The Michigan State University and University of Konstanz editorial team present this report for *International Interactions*. This report discusses stewardship of the journal from August 1, 2014 to July 31, 2015. During this reporting period:

- The editorial teams handled 307 manuscripts.¹ Of these, 213 were original submission manuscripts, while 94 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. 295 manuscripts, of the total number of handled manuscripts, were received from August 1, 2014 through July 31, 2015, and they represent the manuscript flow during that time period. By July 31, 2015, we rendered a decision on 264 of these manuscripts. An additional 1 manuscript was withdrawn, and the remaining 30 manuscripts were still awaiting decision at the end of July 2015. The handling of 307 manuscripts from 2014-2015 shows an increase from the 265 manuscripts handled by the editorial team in the 2013-2014 year. Of the 265 manuscripts in the 2013-2014 year, 209 were original submission manuscripts, while 56 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts, also demonstrating an increase in both the number of original submissions and revised and resubmitted manuscripts.
- Of the total number of handled manuscripts, 181 were sent for an external review. 132 manuscripts were original submissions, while the rest (n=49) were revised manuscripts. As for the original submissions, the editors issued a rejection for 53.79% (71/132) and issued revised and resubmit invitations for 46.21% (61/132). The editors eventually accepted 18.02% of all externally reviewed submissions (after revised and resubmitted manuscripts are factored in). The previous percentages include submissions that were submitted before the August 1, 2014 – July 31, 2015 time frame (but received a decision *during the time frame*) as well as the eventual decisions which were made on manuscripts still under review at the end of the time frame². Overall, 13.35% of the total number of handled manuscripts (n=307) was accepted (n=41), including revised and resubmit manuscripts.
- Our mean response time (from an author’s submission until a decision is rendered) for all manuscripts, including internally reviewed, externally reviewed, and manuscripts declined without review, was 29.17 calendar days; our median response time was 31 calendar days. Our shortest response time was 0 days – for manuscripts declined without review. Our longest response time was 94 calendar days.

¹ 307 can include multiple decisions made over time on the same manuscript. For example, “Major Revision,” “Conditional Accept,” “Accept.”

² If we exclude manuscripts which only received a decision *after the reporting* period, but already had reviewers, then 158 is the total number of manuscripts out for external review (and received a decision) during this period. 53.51% of original manuscripts were rejected (61/114), with 46.49% (53/114) received a revise and resubmit.

- For each new manuscript, we sent an average of 5.5 review requests. We received an average of 2.84 confirmations from reviewers of their intention to review for us on each new manuscript. Finally, we received an average of 2.47 reviews for each new manuscript. The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript was 14. The minimum number of days a reviewer took to return a review was 0. The maximum number of days a reviewer took to return a review was 67. We sent 31.63% of requests to women reviewers. Women reviewers have similar rates of acceptance of review requests as males and similar rates of completing reviews.
- Concerning the authors of original manuscripts that went through external review³, 29.5% were females. The remaining 70.5% of authors of original manuscripts that were reviewed were males. Women authors were rejected 54.68% of the time after review, while 45.31% received an invite to revise and resubmit. In contrast, males were rejected 55.55% of the time after review, and offered an opportunity to revise and resubmit 44.44% of the time.
- Taylor and Francis has agreed to increase the page budget for II by 150 pages starting in 2017. From that time forward the journal will publish up to 1030 pages a year.

³ The following percentages are based on all authors, not just first authors

Journal Statistics, August 2014-July 2015

The data that follow are from manuscripts handled by the Michigan State University and University of Konstanz editorial team (from January 1, 2014) during the reporting period from August 1, 2014 to July 31, 2015. Submission data includes all manuscripts received by July 31, 2015. A manuscript is only included in the data on response time and reviewer requests if the editors rendered a decision on the manuscript by July 31, 2015. Most figures refer to manuscripts that were submitted from August 1, 2014 to July 31, 2015, however, when necessary, we also report figures referring to manuscripts that were decided within the August 1, 2014 to July 31, 2015 timeframe. Depending on each analysis, we indicate whether manuscript were subject to internal or external review.

Manuscript Flow

During the period August 2014-July 2015, the teams processed 295 submitted manuscripts. Of the 295 submissions, 204 were original submission manuscripts and 91 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. We rendered a decision on 264 of the 295 manuscripts. In addition, of the 295 manuscripts, 168 were sent out for external review during this time frame (including both original submissions, and revise & resubmits). Also, 13 manuscripts that were submitted in July 2014 were processed during the annual time period, and therefore are included in the total number of manuscripts that were externally reviewed during the 2014-2015 period. These manuscripts, taken into account with the 168 total manuscripts reviewed during our time frame, would total 181 manuscripts processed.

When we declined to review a manuscript, the manuscript in question generally did not fit the journal's scope. These manuscripts almost always lacked a focus on international political economy or international conflict, and most frequently dealt with political philosophy, sociology, comparative politics, single historical cases, or contemporary or foreign policy concerns. Manuscripts that did not fit the scope of *International Interactions* were referred to other ISA journals when appropriate. We note that, contrary to the previous year, the number of submissions inappropriate to the scope of the journal is more in line with historical rates at 14.8% (41 of 277 total manuscripts decided during the annual period). This figure has decreased notably from the 2013-2014 reporting period when the number of submissions inappropriate to the journal was 24.6%.

Of original manuscripts submitted during our time frame (n=204), 63.7% came from the United States. 36.3% of new manuscript submissions during our time frame came from outside the United States. Of the total number of manuscripts submitted during our time frame (n=295) 64.7% were from the United States, and 35.3% were from outside the United States. When considering the manuscripts submitted from outside the United States, 25 came from authors at institutions in Asia, 48 in Europe, 14 in the Middle East, 3 in Africa, 4 in North America/Non-United States, 4 in South America and 5 Australia. Of manuscripts accepted during our reporting period, 63.16% came from the United States (down from about 81% in the previous year), while 36.84% came from outside the United States. The overall acceptance rate for manuscripts submitted from within the

United States was 24.49%, while the overall acceptance rate for manuscripts submitted from outside the United States was only 18.84%. We will continue to work to publish quality manuscripts from across the globe. We publish the journal’s scope and instructions for authors on ISA’s website and the *ScholarOne* website, in addition to its inclusion within each hard copy issue of the journal. Furthermore, as noted by the previous annual report, authors must choose the topic of their manuscript as international conflict, international political economy, or both during the submission process.

Table 1: Manuscripts Reviewed by Month of Submission

Submission Month	# Manuscripts Reviewed	Percentage
August 2014	13	7.18%
September 2014	17	9.39%
October 2014	9	4.97%
November 2014	14	7.73%
December 2014	16	8.84%
January 2015	11	6.08%
February 2015	15	8.29%
March 2015	25	13.81%
April 2015	7	3.87%
May 2015	12	6.63%
June 2015	21	11.60%
July 2015	21	11.60%
Total	181	100.00%

181 manuscripts required a review from August 2014 through July 2015, and this number includes manuscripts which were submitted *prior to* the reporting period (August 1 2014) but only received a reviewer once the reporting period had begun. There were 3 manuscripts which fit this category (all of which were assigned in August), and therefore excluding these would give a total of 178 manuscripts sent out for review. The 181 manuscripts that were not declined without review can be further broken into two categories: new manuscripts (n=132) and revised, resubmitted manuscripts (n=49).

We first examine only the new manuscripts received and reviewed during the current reporting period. Of that total (n=132), the editors declined to publish 53.79% (n=71) of them. Another 46.21% (61/132) of these new manuscripts received a revise and resubmit invitation.

We also received a number of revised and resubmitted manuscripts (n=49). Four of these manuscripts were rejected after their second round of external reviews. Of the remaining manuscripts, 38 received a conditional acceptance invitation subject only to internal

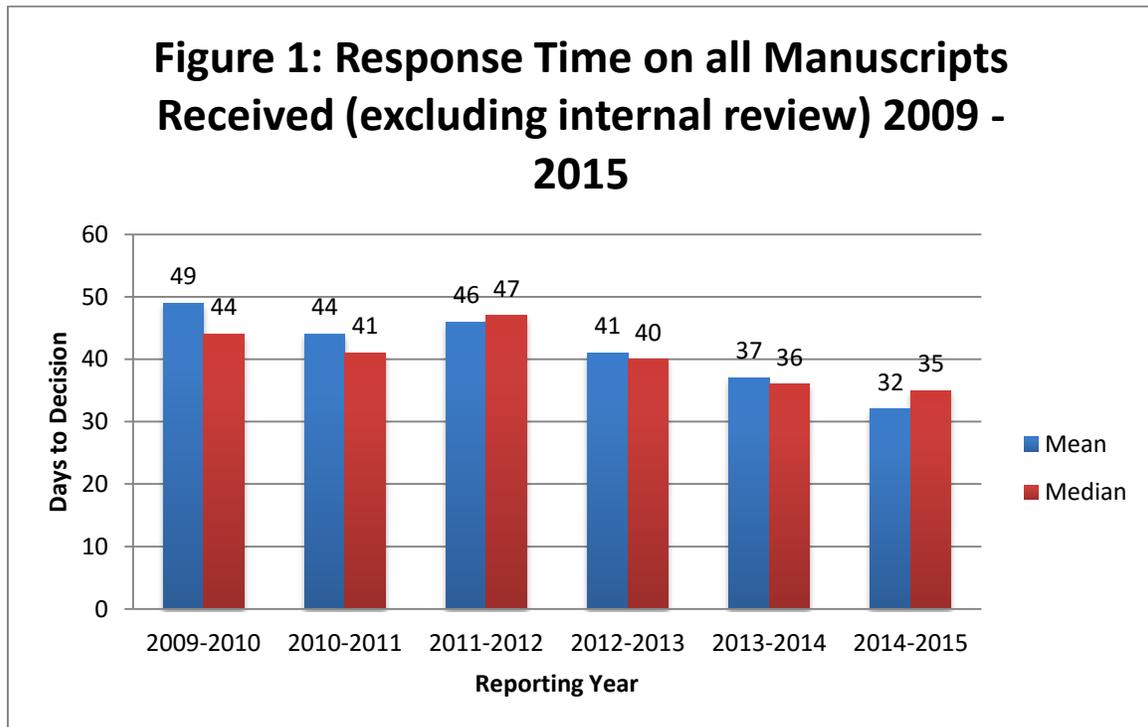
review, and 7 more received a revise and resubmit invitation⁴.

Overall, the journal accepted 19.38% (n=31) of all submissions that required external review (original and revised manuscripts on which we rendered a decision) during the entire period. For comparison purposes, the reported acceptance rate in 2014 was 21.11%.

⁴ None were accepted, because in this section we are only examining manuscripts which were externally reviewed. Since manuscripts moving from 'conditional acceptance' to formal 'acceptance' are no longer externally reviewed, they do not count for our purposes here. If we were counting such manuscripts, then the total number of Revised manuscripts facing decision would be 83 instead of 49, and the number of accepted manuscripts is 34.

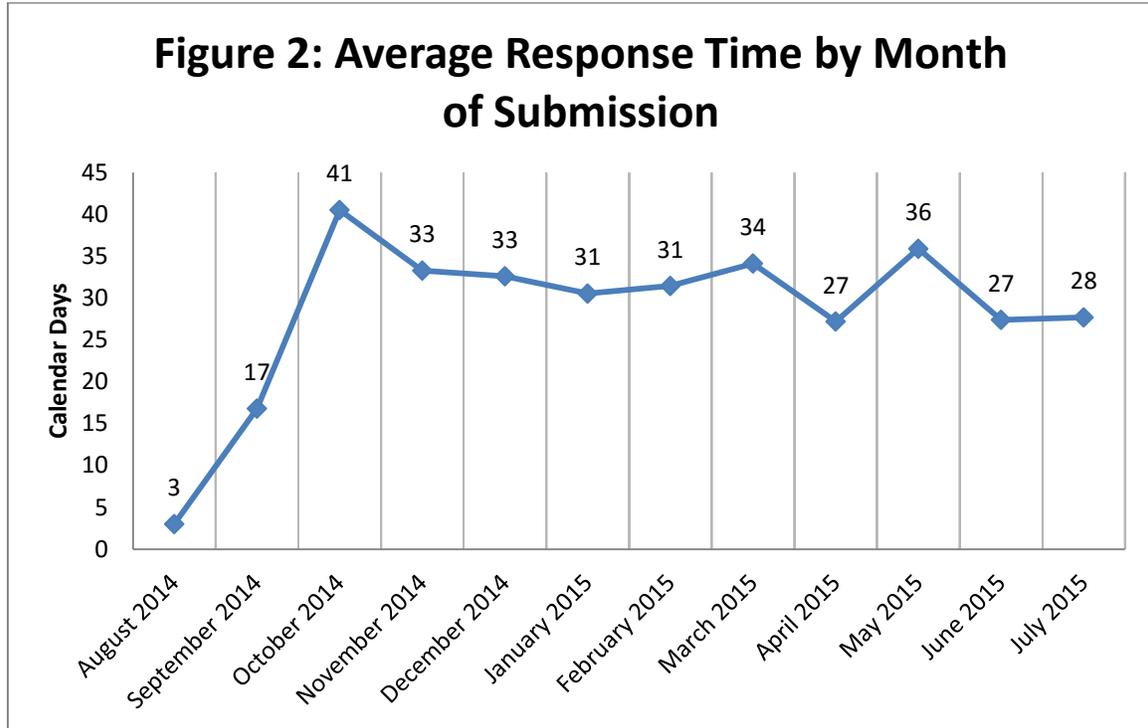
Response Time

During the period from August 2014-July 2015, the editorial team coordinated reviews on 181 manuscripts (49 of which were revised resubmissions). This figure excludes manuscripts that did not fit the journal's scope and were therefore rejected without review. The average response time for editorial decisions for all manuscripts which underwent external review (from the date of an author's submission to the issuance of an editorial decision) was 42.8 calendar days; the median response time was 42.67 calendar days. For all manuscripts (externally reviewed and declined without review, but excluding internally reviewed manuscripts at the conditionally accepted stage), the mean response time was 32 and the median 35 calendar days respectively. In 2014, the previous editorial team reported 37 days and 36 days respectively. In 2013, the previous editorial team reported 41 days and 40 days respectively. In 2012, these figures were 46 days and 47 days, in 2011 they were 44 and 41 days, and in 2010 they were 49 and 44 days. Therefore, the turnaround time has decreased from the previous reported periods (see Figure 1).



As shown in Figure 2, the average turnaround time fluctuated throughout the year and the manuscript with the longest response time was decided at 94 calendar days. Figure 2 is based on the same data restrictions set for Figure 1 (excluding internally reviewed manuscripts with conditional acceptance). The reason for the unusually low turnaround time for August 2014 appears to be as a result of 2 factors: both a low number of manuscripts being processed during this time as well as a high number of manuscripts

which did not fit the scope of the journal, and therefore did not require a lengthy review process.

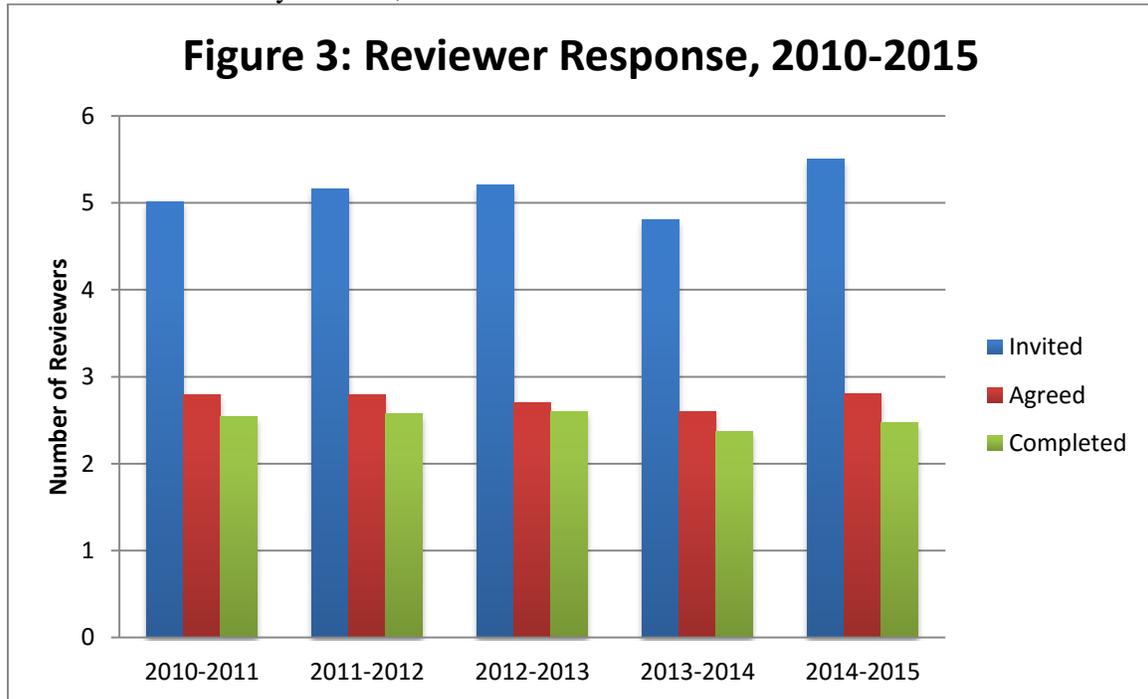


Reviewer Declines (and Response Time)

Reviewers' willingness to assess manuscripts has the largest direct impact on the journal's response time. In order to capture this relationship, we collected detailed statistics on the number of review requests we send for each manuscript, the number of reviewers who pledge to submit an assessment, and the number of reviews that we actually receive. Our standard practice is to request three reviews per new manuscript. Nevertheless, not every manuscript required three reviews in order to make a decision. If we receive two recommendations that suggest that we reject the manuscript and the reviews are thorough and convincing, we render a decision without a third review. In such cases, the third reviewer is notified that their assessment need not be submitted.

As reviewers either fail to respond to repeated contacts or notify us that they are unable to assist us, we send additional requests. Once three reviewers have agreed to assist us, we do not solicit more reviews. In each request, we ask reviewers to strive to submit their review to us within three weeks of the date that they agree to provide an assessment. Thus, our response time depends critically on the length of time it takes our team to secure three reviewer commitments and the reviews to be returned.

During the reporting period, we requested an average of 5.5 reviewers for every new manuscript. On average, 2.8 reviewers accepted our invitation and promised an assessment, and we received 2.47 submitted reviews per manuscript. In other words, we had to make over two requests, on average, for every review that we received. The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript was 14. Finally, the minimum number of days a reviewer took to return a review was 0. Although the maximum number of days to get a review back from the reviewer was 67, most reviewers submit their review within a timely manner, and near our deadline.



For comparison, during the period August 2010 – July 2011, the Illinois team sent an average of 5.01 review requests for each manuscript, secured an average of 2.79 reviewers (per manuscript) who agreed to assist us, and received an average of 2.54 reviews per manuscript from those reviewers. These figures were 5.16, 2.79, and 2.57 for the period August 2011-July 2012, and 5.2, 2.7, and 2.6 for the period August 2012-July 2013. The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript during both of the earlier reporting periods was 15. Finally, last year (2013-2014), these respective numbers were 4.8, 2.6, and 2.37.

	Requested	Accepted Invitation	Review Received
All Manuscripts	4.55	2.59	2.29
New Manuscripts	5.5	2.8	2.47
Revised and Resubmitted Manuscripts	2.04	1.9	1.77

Women Reviewers

In 2010, the International Studies Association asked II to pilot a program in which we collect data on reviewers by gender. We have continued to institute a gender field in *ScholarOne* that users of the site are asked to complete when they first log-into their account. Despite this, however, very few reviewers do log-in to their accounts. To make it as easy as possible for our reviewers, we have continued to provide them with a direct link to their review submission page (that bypasses the log-in); this is standard practice with most journals. Changes to this policy would impose additional burdens on reviewers and might make them less willing to review manuscripts. The result is that reviewers do not need to provide information on gender, and indeed, very few of them have this information currently in their account. To obtain the data below, the editorial team conducted web searches for each reviewer that we contacted to provide an assessment for new manuscript submissions that went through external review during the current reporting period. This includes a total of 132 manuscripts. 725 requests were sent to reviewers.

We sent 31.63% of requests (n=260) to women reviewers, which is an increase from the 27.9% reported during the last period. Over half of those accepted the invitations to review, at 59.57% (n=140), and virtually all actually submitted a review after accepting the invitation (87.86%, n=123). During our last reporting period these numbers were 56.06% and 90.9%, respectively. These statistics lead us to two conclusions. First, women reviewers behave similarly to male reviewers; that is, regardless of gender, we must send an average of about 2 requests for every review that we receive (though this is less pronounced for woman reviewers). Additionally, the 87.86% review completion rate for women compares with a completion rate of 88.69% for male reviewers, indicating they are extremely similar in this regard. There is no obvious baseline on which to judge whether the journal is being representative with respect to gender and reviewer requests. However, as the next section makes clear, our author pool over this reporting period was comprised of 28.1% percent women, which is close to yet slightly smaller than our 31.63% percent figure for reviewer requests.

We also sent 68.37% of requests (n=562) to male reviewers. Over half of those accepted the invitations to review, at 58.19% (n=327). Almost all actually submitted a review after accepting the invitation (88.69%, n=290).

Women Authors

Women, co-authorships teams comprised of all women, and mixed gender teams of authors frequently submit manuscripts to *International Interactions*. Of the 132 new manuscripts submitted to the journal during the reporting period and which underwent external review, there were 217 total authors. 29.5% (n=64) were female authors, and 70.5% (n=153) were male authors. The percentage of authors that were women is notably higher compared to last year, when women comprised only 21.83% of total authors, continuing an upward trend since 2011-2012 when women represented as little as 13.1% of total authors.

The breakdown of decisions provided to these authors is divided between reject, and revise and resubmit. The raw data are presented in Table 3. Each row presents a gender category for authors, while each column shows action taken on the manuscripts submitted by that category of authors. The percentages listed are for the row (i.e., the percentage of manuscripts submitted by the row on which the action listed in the column was taken).

Table 3: Outcomes of New Manuscripts that Underwent External Review, by Gender

	Reject	R&R	Total
Male	85	68	153
Female	35	29	64
Total	120	97	217

Male authors were rejected 55.55% of the time (85/153), granted the opportunity to revise and resubmit 44.44% of the time (68/153), for new manuscripts that were submitted during our time period and underwent external review. Female authors were rejected 54.68% of the time (35/64) (compared with 55.81% rejection in the previous year), and granted the opportunity to revise and resubmit (includes one conditional accept manuscript) 45.31% of the time (29/64), for new manuscripts that were submitted during our time period and that underwent external review.

As the above statistics demonstrate, women authors receive a slightly smaller percentage of rejections than male authors receive. The statistics we report reflect decisions made during the reporting period. A number of manuscripts that received revise and resubmit invitations have not yet been resubmitted to us. Thus, the difference between the acceptance rates of authorships may result from the speed with which authors turn around revisions. Because we generally accept almost all manuscripts that receive a revise and resubmit invitation (eventually) and the invitations we extend to authors are similar regardless of author gender, we expect that the eventual acceptance rates of authorships comprised of all female authors and all male authorships will converge in the aggregate. In any case, current differences are substantively small.

Global Representation

Overall, 64.7% of all manuscript submissions during our time frame came from within the United States (or contained at least one author at a US institution), while 35.3% came from authors residing outside the United States. In comparison, 62.7% of manuscript submissions during the last reporting period came from within the United States and 37.3% came from authors at institutions that were located outside the United States.

During the current reporting period, *International Interactions* received Non-US manuscripts from authors in Asia (n=25), Europe (n=48), North America (non-United States) (n=4), the Middle East (n=14), Africa (n=3) South America (n=4), and Australia (n=5).

Table 4 reports the regional distribution of total Non-US manuscript submissions during the annual reporting period, and compares this distribution with the previous year. While the previous year saw a notable decrease in the number of non-US submissions, this year has seen a marginal increase from the previous period (62.7% to 64.7%). While most regions did not change dramatically in their share of submitted manuscripts, it is noteworthy that the percentage number of submissions from Europe declined by 6% from the previous year, with the percentage increases shared roughly equally throughout the other regions. In particular, this year the journal received 3 manuscripts from Africa, whereas there were none in the previous year. South America also doubled the raw number of submissions from the previous year, from 2 to 4, showing that the regional distribution has diversified away from North America slightly.

Table 4: Non-US Manuscript Submissions, Comparison with Previous Period

2013-2014 year			2014-2015 year			Difference (%)
Region	Number	(%)	Region	Number	(%)	
Asia	19	8%	Asia	25	8%	1%
Europe	56	22%	Europe	48	16%	-6%
ME	9	4%	ME	14	5%	1%
N.Am (non-us)	6	2%	N.Am (non-us)	4	1%	-1%
S.America	2	1%	S.America	4	1%	1%
Africa	0	0%	Africa	3	1%	1%
Australia	2	1%	Australia	5	2%	1%
Total	252		Total	295		

Of the original manuscripts submitted during our time period (n=204), 74 were from outside of the United States. 22.12% of submissions (n=23) by non-United States authors did not fit the scope of the journal and were rejected without review. The remaining 77.88% of submitted manuscripts went through the review process. These statistics indicate a notably lower percentage of Non-US author rejects without review than was presented last year (last year 50% did not fit the scope of the journal). 130 original manuscripts were submitted during our time period from within the United States. In the case of United States authors, 84.62% (n=110) of submitted manuscripts were within the journal's scope and went through the review process (the remaining 15.4% did not, n=20). While these figures suggest that non-United States authors more often submit manuscripts that do not fit the publication scope of the journal, the difference between US and Non-US authors in this respect is significantly smaller than in the previous year (6.74% gap compared to 18.8%). To ensure this gap remains small, we continue to provide authors with access to the journal's scope (and instructions) through numerous online outlets (e.g., ISA website, publisher's website, and the *ScholarOne* website), in addition to publishing such information within each issue of *International Interactions*.

As with the overall trends noted above (for all authors), the editors declined to publish most of the manuscripts submitted by non-United States authors. Of the manuscripts submitted by non-United States authors, 81.16% were rejected, while 18.84% were accepted. In contrast, the editors declined to publish 75.51% of manuscripts submitted by

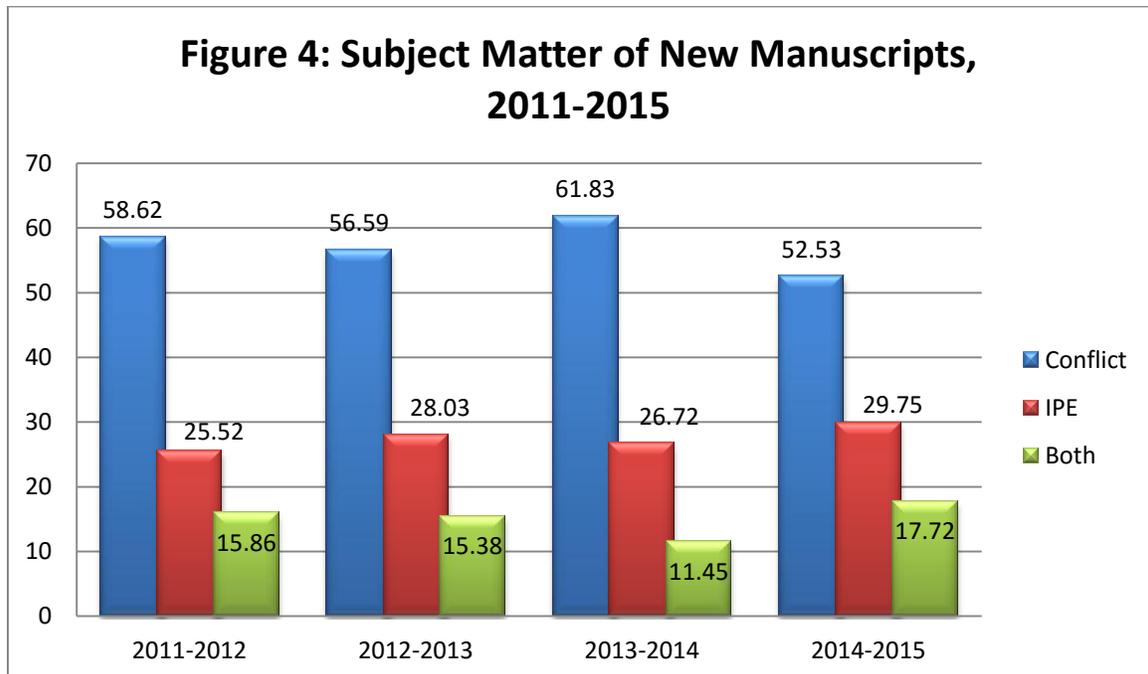
United States authors, while 24.49% were accepted.

These figures suggest that US authors receive a higher number of acceptances than to authors from outside the US. Although we are unable to completely explain the divergence of successful publication rates across regions, we do note the small number of submissions coming from these regions. Ideally, we would like to see greater submission rates from those residing outside the United States and/or Europe. As those rates increase, the publication rates should change as well. How to solicit suitable manuscripts from those regions, however, remains a challenge.

Subject Matter Diversity

The scope of *International Interactions* spans two subfields: international conflict and political economy. From the outset of our tenure, we noticed that submissions dealing with international conflict seemed to outnumber those related to political economy. Consequently, we decided to track data on the submitted manuscripts' subject matter.

Overall, 52.53% of new manuscripts that go through the review process involve international conflict topics, while 29.75% involve international political economy (IPE) topics. The remaining 17.72% include components of both areas. These figures for the 2011-2012 reporting period were 58.62%, 25.52%, and 15.86% for conflict, political economy, and manuscripts within both categories respectively. For the 2012-2013 reporting period these figures were 56.59%, 28.03% and 15.38%, respectively. For 2013-2014, the figures are 61.83%, 26.72%, and 11.45%. Figure 4 displays the yearly trend in terms of percentage of annual submissions (y-axis), and we see that this year we observe a notable decline in conflict manuscripts from the previous year. This decrease appears to mainly shift towards an increase in manuscripts which fit both categories (6.27%), and a slight increase (3%) in the number of IPE submissions.



Future Initiatives

Over the next year, the editorial team anticipates a number of exciting developments:

- The journal will hold a meeting of its editorial board at the 2015 ISA convention in Atlanta, Georgia. This report and other pertinent matters will be the subjects of discussion.
- We are working on two special issues that we will appear over the next two years: one on Compliance, and the other on Domestic Politics and Transnational Climate Governance.

Appendix A: Recent and Upcoming Issues

41(1) 2015

Original Articles

- “Coercion and the Global Spread of Securities Regulation” by Johannes Kleibl.
- “Following an Experienced Shepherd: How a Leader’s Tenure Affects the Outcome of International Crises” by Jacob Ausderan.
- “Compensating the Losers: An Examination of Congressional Votes on Trade Adjustment Resistance” by Stephanie Rickard.
- “Preferential Trade Agreements and Trade Expectations Theory” by Timothy Peterson and Peter Rufloff.
- “The Electoral Salience of Trade Policy: Experimental Evidence on the Effects of Welfare and Complexity” by Timothy Taylor.
- “Unpacking Autocracy: Political Regimes and IMF Program Participation” by Matthew Fails and Byungwon Woo.
- “Intergovernmental Organizations, Interaction, and Member State Interest Convergence” by Stacy Taninchev.
- “The Impact of Institutional Coup-Proofing on Coup Attempts and Coup Outcomes” by Tobias Böhmelt and Ulrich Pilster.

Research Notes

- “We Always Fight the Last War? Prior Experiences in Counterinsurgency and Conventional Warfare and War Outcomes” by Stephen Quackenbusy and Amanda Murdie.

41(2) 2015

Original Articles

- “The influence of aid changes on African election outcomes” by Ryan Briggs.
- “From Media Attention to Negotiated Peace: Human Rights Reporting and Civil War Duration” by Brian Burgoon, Andrea Ruggeri, Willem Schudel, and Ram Manikkalingam.
- “Does membership on the UN Security Council influence voting in the UN General Assembly?” by Wonjae Hwang, Amanda Sanford, and Junhan Lee.
- “The Effect of Age Structure on the Abrogation of Military Alliances” by Jennifer Sciubba and TongFi Kim.
- “Capability, Credibility, and Extended General Deterrence” by Brett Leeds, Jesse Johnson, and Ahra Wu.
- “Political trust, corruption and ratings of the IMF and the World Bank” by Michael Breen and Robert Gillanders.
- “Civil War Victory and the Onset of Genocide and Politicide” by Gary Uzonyi.

Research Notes

- “No News is Good News?: Mark and Recapture for Event Data When Reporting Probabilities are Less than One” by Idean Salehyan and Cullen Hendrix.
- “Trade and Democracy: A Factor Based Approach” by Christopher Magee and John Doces.

41(3) 2015

Original Articles

- “International Signaling and Economic Sanctions” by Taehee Whang and Hannah Kim.
- “Elite Co-optation, Repression, and Coups in Autocracies” by Vincenzo Bove and Mauricio Rivera.
- “Dealing with the Ambivalent Dragon: Can Engagement moderate China’s Strategic Competition with America?” by Xiaoting Li.
- “Religion and Conflict: Explaining the Puzzling Case of ‘Islamic Violence’” by Suveyda Karakaya.
- “Air Campaign Duration and the Interaction of Air and Ground Forces” by Carla Martinez Machain.

Research Notes

- “Civil War Diffusion and the Emergence of Militant Groups, 1960-2001” by Christopher Linebarger.
- “Typology of State Types: Persistence and Transition” by Peter Tikuisis, David Carment, Y. Samy, and Joseph Landry.
- “Individual-Level Data on the Victims of Nepal’s Civil War 1996-2006: A New Dataset” by Madhav Joshi and Subodh Pyakurel.

41(4) 2015

Original Articles

- “External Interventions in Post-Cold War Africa – 1989-2010” by Ricardo Sousa.
- “A Quality of Government Peace? Explaining the Onset of Militarized Interstate Disputes, 1985-2001” by Jan Teorell.
- “You’ve got to know when to fold ‘em: The International and Domestic Consequences of Backing Down, 1919-1999” by Ross Miller.
- “Hearing the Noise: Economic Sanctions Theory and Anomalous Evidence” by T. Morgan.

Research Notes

- “Searching for Sanctuary: Government Power and the Location of Maritime Piracy” by Brandon Prins and Ursula Daxecker.
- “Introducing the LEAD Dataset” by Cali Ellis, Michael Horowitz, and Allan Stam.
- “Commentary: Research on Economic Sanctions” by Gerald Schneider.
- “Targeted Sanctions and Global Finance” by Daniel Drezner.

- “Sanctions and Democracy” by Nikolay Marinov.

41(5) 2015

Original Articles

- “Rebel Behavior in the Context of Interstate Competition: Exploring Day-to-Day Patterns of Political Violence in Africa” by Bryce Reeder.
- “Arms Treaties, War Exhaustion, and the Credibility of Preventative War” by William Spaniel.
- “Norms, Behavioral Compliance, and Status Attribution in International Politics” by Jennifer Miller, Jacob Cramer, Thomas Volgy, Paul Bezerra, Megan Hauser, and Christina Sciabarra.

Research Note

- “Measuring the Ambivalence of Religion: Introducing the Religion and Conflict in Developing Countries (RCDC) Dataset” by Johannes Vullers, Birte Pfeiffer, and Matthias Basedau.

42(1) 2016

Original Articles

- “Recouping after Coup-Proofing: Compromised Military Effectiveness and Strategic Substitution” by Blake R. McMahon, Cameron Brown, and Christopher Fariss.
- “Oil, Natural Gas and Intrastate Conflict: Does ownership matter?” by Tim Wegenast.
- “Challenging the State: Effect of Minority Discrimination, Economic Globalization and Political Openness on Domestic Terrorism” by Sambuddha Ghatak.
- “The Effect of IMF Programs on Women’s Economic and Political Rights” by Dursun Peksen.
- “Socioeconomic Inequalities and Attitudes towards Violence: A test with new survey data in the Niger Delta” by Siri Aas Rustad.
- “The Politics of Foreign Direct Investment in Authoritarian Regimes” by Ida Bastiaens.

Research Note

- “The Affect and Effect of Images of Success and Failure in War on Public Opinion” by Scott Gartner and Christopher Gelpi.

42(2) 2016

Original Articles

- “Forgotten Conflicts: Need versus Political Priority in the Allocation of Humanitarian Aid across Conflict Areas” by Neil Narang.

- “Do Sanctions Always Stigmatize” The Effects of Economic Sanctions on Foreign Aid” by Bryan Early and Amira Jadoon.
- “Bringing the Company Back In: A Firm-Level Analysis of Foreign Direct Investment” by Colin Barry.
- “Campaigning for Capital: Fair Elections and Foreign Investment in Comparative Perspective” by Michael Touchton.
- “Beyond Dyads: Regional Democratic Strength’s Influence on Dyadic Conflict” by Gerald McCallister.
- “Fuel to the Fire: Natural Disasters and the Duration of Civil Conflict” by Joshua Eastin.

42(3) 2016

Original Articles

- “Democracy, Veto Player, and Institutionalization of Sovereign Wealth Funds” by Quan Li and Di Wang.
- “The more fragmented the better? – The Impact of Armed Forces Structure on Defection during Non-violent Popular Uprisings” by Philipp Lutscher.
- “Borrowing Trouble: Sovereign Credit, Military Regimes, and Conflict” by Patrick Shea.
- “The Effect of Bargaining on U.S. Economic Aid” by Yu Wang.
- “(Nuclear) Change of Plans: What Explains Nuclear Reversals?” by Benjamin Jones and Eleonora Mattiacci.
- “Improving Reputation BIT by BIT: Bilateral Investment Treaties and Foreign Accountability” by Chia-yi Lee and Noel Johnston.
- “Consensus voting and similarity measures in international organisations” by Simon Hug and Frank Haegel.
- “Contracting with Whom? The Differential Effects of BITs on Mitigating Sources of Investment Risk” by Sarah Bauerle Danzmann.

42(4) 2016

Original Articles

- “Targeted Versus Conventional Economic Sanctions – What Is at Stake for Human Rights?” by Cristiane Carneiro and Laerte Apolinario Jr.
- “The Deterrent Effects of the International Criminal Court: Evidence from Libya” by Courtney Hillebrecht.
- “Complying with human rights” by Simon Hug and Simone Wegmann.
- “Natural Disasters and the Size of Nations” by Muhammet Bas and Elena McLean.
- “Protectionist Executives” by R. Urbatsch.
- “The Dynamics of the Demobilization of the Protest Campaign in Assam” by Tijen Demirel-Pegg.

- “The Homegrown Threat: State Strength, Grievance and Domestic Terrorism” by Brandon Prins and Sambuddha Ghatak.
- “Trade Interdependence and the Use of Force: Do Issues Matter?” by Andrew Long and Sam Bell.

Research Note

- “Measuring military effectiveness: Calculating casualty loss-exchange ratios for multilateral interstate wars, 1816-1990” by Stephen Long and Kathryn Cochran.

Appendix C: Editorial Board

Benjamin Appel - *Michigan State University*
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