

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

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Gerald Schneider

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Ursula Daxecker
Ben Fordham
Burcu Savun

Editorial Assistants: Dan Hansen
Tara Iseneker
Maya Hadar

1 November 2016

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, 2015 to July 31, 2016. During this reporting period:

- The editorial teams handled 311 manuscripts.¹ Of these, 205 were original submission manuscripts, while 106 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. 281 manuscripts, of the total number of handled manuscripts, were received from August 1, 2015 through July 31, 2016, and they represent the manuscript flow during that time period. By July 31, 2016, we rendered a decision on 253 of these manuscripts, with 28 remaining manuscripts which were still awaiting decision at the end of the reporting period. The handling of 311 manuscripts from 2015-2016 shows a comparable volume to the 307 manuscripts handled by the editorial team in the 2014-2015 year. Of the 307 manuscripts in the 2014-2015 year, 213 were original submission manuscripts, while 94 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts, showing that the composition of manuscripts handled shifted to an increase in revised and resubmitted manuscripts.
- Of the total number of handled manuscripts which received a decision *during* the annual reporting window, 186 manuscripts were sent for external review. 134 manuscripts were original submissions, while the rest (n=52) were revised manuscripts. As for the original submissions, the editors issued a rejection for 61.94% (83/134) and issued revised and resubmit invitations for 38.81% (52/134). The editors eventually accepted 27.71% of all externally reviewed submissions during this period (after revised and resubmitted manuscripts are factored in²). Overall, 14.79% of the total number of handled manuscripts (n=311) were accepted during the period (n=46), including revised and resubmit manuscripts.
- Our mean response time (from an author's submission until a decision is rendered) for all manuscripts with decisions rendered during the annual reporting period, including internally reviewed, externally reviewed, and manuscripts declined without review, was 34 calendar days; our median response time was 36 calendar days. Our shortest response time was 0 days – for manuscripts declined without review. Our longest response time was 100 calendar days.

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

² In other words, this does not multiple count the same manuscript through the review process.

- For each new manuscript, we sent an average of 5.87 review requests. We received an average of 2.77 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 13. 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 82. We sent 35.32% 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, 22.1% were females. The remaining 77.9% of authors of original manuscripts that were reviewed were males. Women authors were rejected 52.27% of the time after review, while 47.73% received an invite to revise and resubmit. In contrast, males were rejected 58.71% of the time after review, and offered an opportunity to revise and resubmit 41.29% of the time.
- We are now tracking the number of days it takes for an accepted manuscript to be published online. The average for the entire annual period is 53 days, although the average from January to July 2016 reveals a much lower time horizon, at about 31 days per manuscript.

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

Journal Statistics, August 2015-July 2016

The data that follow are from manuscripts handled by the Michigan State University and University of Konstanz editorial team (from January 1, 2015) during the reporting period from August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2016. Submission data includes all manuscripts received by July 31, 2016. 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, 2016. Most figures refer to manuscripts that were *submitted* from August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2016, however, when necessary, we also report figures referring to manuscripts that were *decided* within the August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2016 timeframe. Depending on each analysis, we indicate whether manuscript were subject to internal or external review.

Manuscript Flow

During the period August 2015-July 2016, the teams processed 281 submitted manuscripts. Of the 281 submissions, 183 were original submission manuscripts and 98 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. We rendered a decision on 253 of the 281 manuscripts. In addition, of the 281 manuscripts, 162 were sent out for external review which also received a decision during this time frame (including both original submissions, and revise & resubmits). There were also 25 manuscripts that were submitted in June/July 2015 that still awaited an editorial decision, and therefore are included in the total number of manuscripts that were processed during the 2015-2016 period. Of these 25 manuscripts which carried over into this reporting period, 5 were still in need of reviewer assignment, raising the total number of external reviews sent for the period to 167. At the end of the reporting period, there were 21 remaining manuscripts under review which had yet to receive a decision.

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. The number of submissions inappropriate to the scope of the journal was 17.79% (50 of 281 total manuscripts decided during the annual period). This figure represents a small increase of 2.87% (from 14.58%) from the previous period, but is generally in line with past practice.

Of original manuscripts submitted during our time frame (n=183), 51.9% came from the United States, a notable decline from the 63.7% of last year. 48.1% of new manuscript submissions during our time frame thus came from outside the United States. Of the total number of manuscripts submitted during our time frame (n=281) 60.1% were from the United States, and 39.9% were from outside the United States. When considering the manuscripts submitted from outside the United States, 27 came from authors at institutions in Asia, 50 in Europe, 13 in the Middle East, 4 in Africa, 12 in North America/Non-United States (9 from Canada alone), 2 in South America and 4 Australia/Oceania. Of manuscripts

accepted during our reporting period, 81.39% came from the United States (up from about 63.16% in the previous year, although similar to the rate in 2014 at 81%), while 18.6% came from outside the United States. The overall acceptance rate for manuscripts submitted from within the United States was 43.21%, while the overall acceptance rate for manuscripts submitted from outside the United States was only 9.64%. 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 Sent for Review by Month of Submission

Submission Month	# Manuscripts Reviewed	Percentage
August 2015	20	10.81%
September 2015	22	11.89%
October 2015	16	8.65%
November 2015	17	9.19%
December 2015	5	2.70%
January 2016	24	12.97%
February 2016	9	4.86%
March 2016	9	4.86%
April 2016	17	9.19%
May 2016	17	9.19%
June 2016	11	5.95%
July 2016	18	9.73%
Total	185	100.00%

There were 186 manuscripts, of the total handled, which were both reviewed and received a decision during the reporting period. This includes 166 sent for review during the annual period, in addition to 20 manuscripts still under review from the previous year. Of the 186 total manuscripts reviewed, 134 were original manuscripts and 52 were revised and resubmitted.

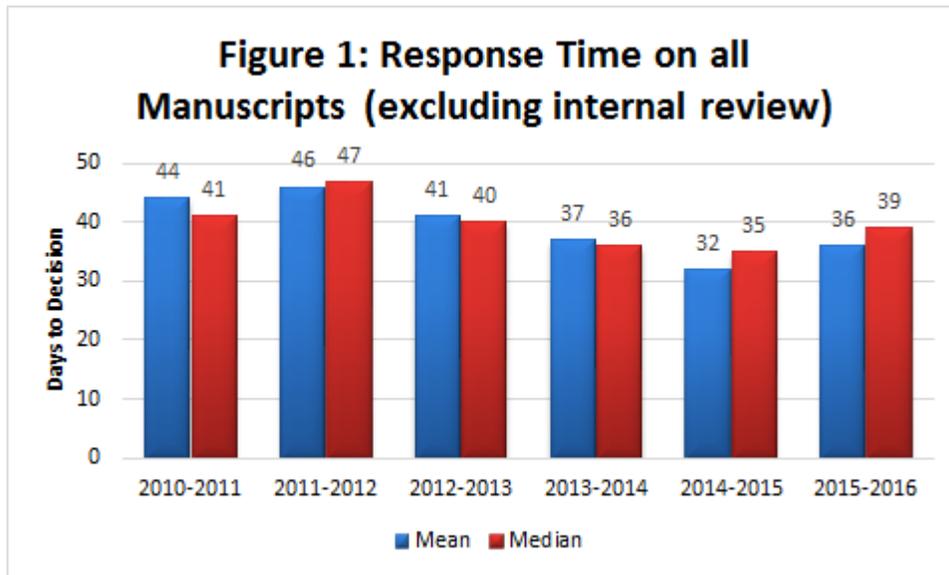
We first examine only the new manuscripts received and reviewed during the current reporting period. Of that total (n=134), the editors declined to publish 61.94% (n=83) of them. Another 38.81% (52/134) of these new manuscripts received a revise and resubmit invitation.

We also received a number of revised and resubmitted manuscripts (n=52). Two of these manuscripts were rejected after their second round of external reviews. Of the remaining manuscripts, 42 received a conditional acceptance invitation subject only to internal

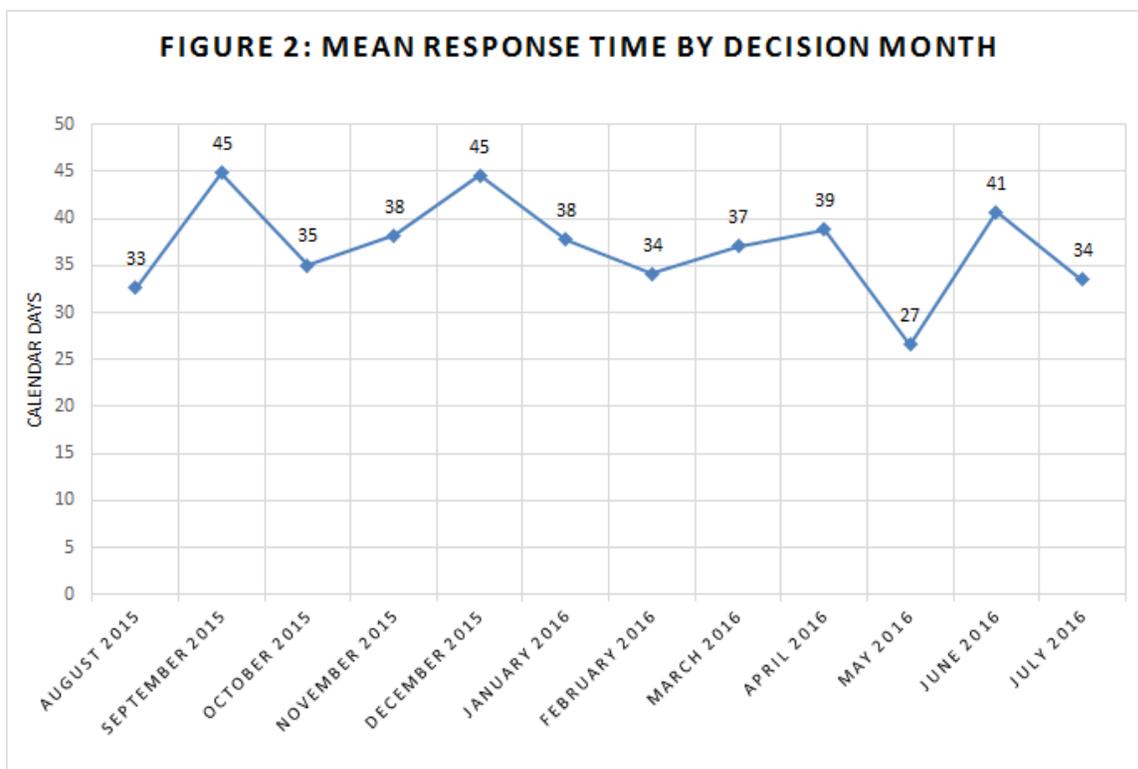
review, and 8 more received another revise and resubmit invitation.

Response Time

During the period from August 2015–July 2016, the editorial team coordinated reviews on 187 manuscripts (52 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 45 calendar days; the median response time was 43 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 36 and the median 39 calendar days respectively. Last year, these figures were 32 and 35 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 increased slightly from the previous year, but remains slightly lower compared with the previous 5 periods (see Figure 1). The major change in workflow this year was a greater difficulty in securing reviewers, as the next section details.



As shown in Figure 2, the average turnaround time fluctuated throughout the year and the manuscript with the longest response time was decided at 100 calendar days. Figure 2 is based on the same data restrictions set for Figure 1 (excluding internally reviewed manuscripts with conditional acceptance).



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 5.87 reviewers for every new manuscript. On average, 2.77 reviewers accepted our invitation and promised an

assessment, and we received 2.47 submitted reviews per manuscript. In other words, we had to make almost 2.4 requests, on average, for every review that we received. This is 20% more than in the 2010-2011 period. The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript was 13. 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 82, most reviewers submit their review within a timely manner, and near our deadline.

Figure 3 shows the historical comparison of reviewer invitation and response rates from the 2010 period to present. While we see that the proportion of reviewers agreeing to provide a review is in line with historical trends, the number of invitations per original submission has reached a new high at 5.87.

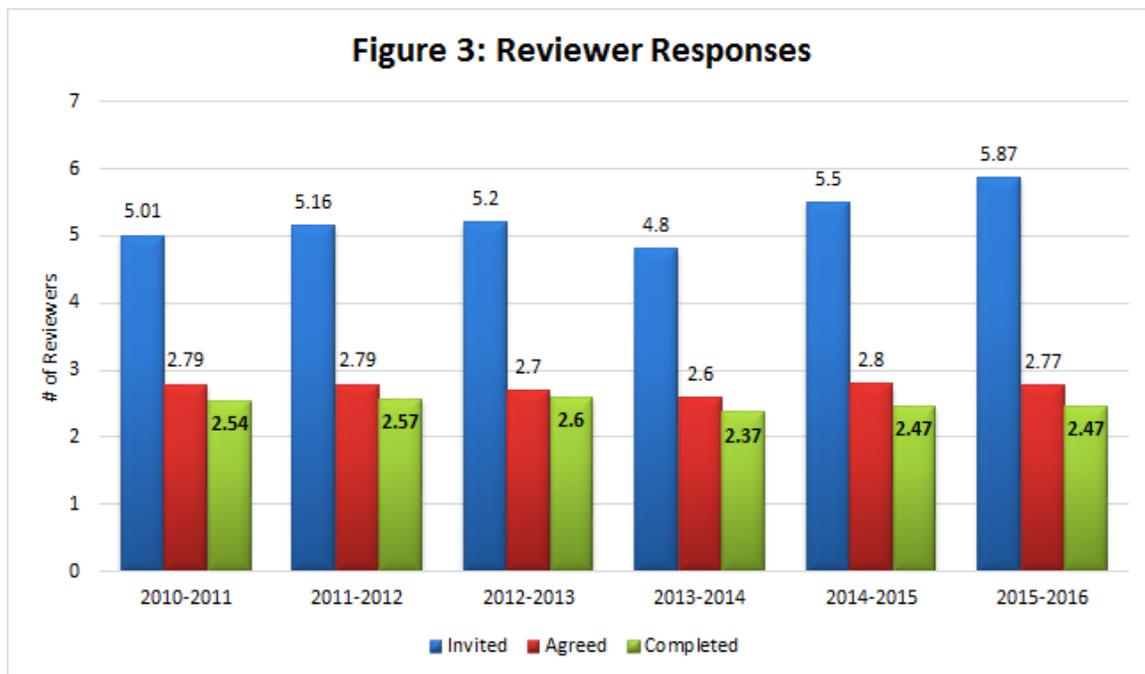


Table 2: Data on Reviewers, August 2015- July 2016

	Requested	Accepted Invitation	Review Received
All Manuscripts	4.91	2.57	2.31
New Manuscripts	5.87	2.77	2.47
Revised and Resubmitted Manuscripts	2.41	2.06	1.88

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 134 manuscripts. Of these original manuscripts (excluding revise and resubmits), 807 requests were sent to reviewers.

We sent 35.32% of requests (n=285) to female reviewers, which is an 11% increase from the 31.63% reported during the last period (2014-2015). 43.16% (n=123) of invited female reviewers accepted the invitations to review, and almost all actually submitted a review after accepting the invitation (90.24%, n=111). During our last reporting period these numbers were 59.57% and 87.86%, respectively. These statistics lead us to two conclusions. First, the acceptance rate of invited female reviewers has dropped approximately 16% since the last reporting period. Additionally, the acceptance rate for females is now 8% lower than males. Also, the 90.24% review completion rate for female compares with a completion rate of 89.26% 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 22.2% percent women, which notably smaller than our 35.32% percent figure for reviewer requests. It is possible that the journal needs to increase the number of women in the reviewer pool.

We also sent 64.68% of requests (n=522) to male reviewers. Slightly over half of those accepted the invitations to review, at 51.72% (n=270). Almost all actually submitted a review after accepting the invitation (89.26%, n=241).

Women Authors

Women, co-authorships teams comprised of all women, and mixed gender teams of authors frequently submit manuscripts to *International Interactions*. Of the 134 new manuscripts submitted to the journal during the reporting period and which underwent external review, there were 198 total authors. 22.2% (n=44) were female authors, and 77.8% (n=154) were male authors. The percentage of authors that were women is lower compared to last year (2014-2015), when women comprised 29.5% of total authors. However, this is still 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 figures represent the number of total manuscripts that fall into that category for this reporting period.

Table 3: Outcomes for Authors of New Manuscripts that Underwent External Review, by Gender (August 2015 – July 2016)

	Reject	R&R	Total
Male	90	64	154
Female	23	21	44
Total	111	87	198

Male authors were rejected 58.44% of the time (90/154), granted the opportunity to revise and resubmit 41.56% of the time (64/154), for new manuscripts that were submitted during our time period and underwent external review. Female authors were rejected 52.27% of the time (23/44) (compared with 54.68% rejection in the previous year), and granted the opportunity to revise and resubmit 47.73% of the time (21/44), 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, and also receive a higher percentage of opportunities to revise and resubmit. 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 most 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, 60.1% 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 39.9% came from authors residing outside the United States. In comparison, 64.7% of manuscript submissions during the last reporting period came from within the United States and 35.3% 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=27), Europe (n=50), North America (non-United States) (n=12), the Middle East (n=13), Africa (n=4) South America (n=2), and Australia/Oceania (n=4).

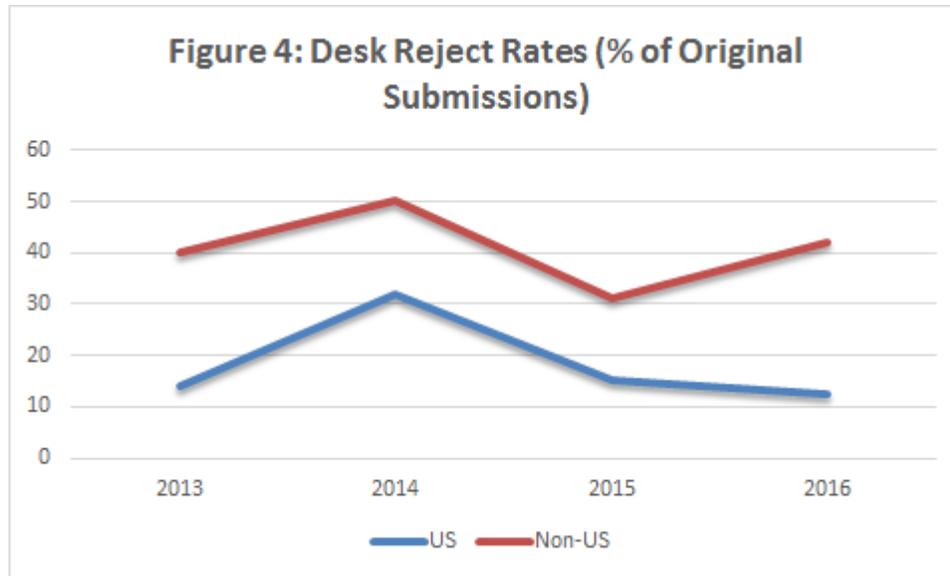
Table 4 reports the regional distribution of total Non-US manuscript submissions during the annual reporting period, and compares this distribution with the previous year. While the previous year saw a slight decrease in the number of non-US submissions (37.3% to 35.3%), this year has seen a larger increase to 39.9%. While most regions did not change dramatically in their share of submitted manuscripts, the biggest increase in non-US submissions comes from the North American region, 9 of which were from Canada from Mexico and 1 from Saint Lucia. Most other regions were fairly stable in their submissions, although South America halved its number (4 to 2), and Africa gained 1.

Table 4: Non-US manuscript submissions year-on-year comparison

2014-2015 year			2015-2016 year			Difference (%)
Region	Number	(%)	Region	Number	(%)	
Asia	25	8%	Asia	27	10%	1%
Europe	48	16%	Europe	50	18%	2%
Middle East	14	5%	Middle East	13	5%	0%
N.Am (non-us)	4	1%	N.Am (non-us)	12	4%	3%
S.America	4	1%	S.America	2	1%	-1%
Africa	3	1%	Africa	4	1%	0%
Australia	5	2%	Australia	4	1%	0%
Total	295		Total	281		

Of the original manuscripts submitted during our time period (n=183), 88 were from outside of the United States. 42.05% of original submissions (n=37) by non-United States authors did not fit the scope of the journal and were rejected without review. The remaining 57.95% of submitted manuscripts went through the review process. Compared with the previous period, this indicates an increase in the number of rejections without review for non-US authors (31.08% to 42.05%). 95 original manuscripts were submitted during our time period from within the United States. In the case of United States authors, 87.37% (n=74) of submitted manuscripts were within the journal’s scope and went through the review process (the remaining 12.63% did not, n=12). These figures illustrate that non-United States authors more often submit manuscripts that do not fit the publication scope of the journal. While the difference between US and Non-US authors widened this year (to 29.4%), the rates are comparable to that experienced in 2013. Figure 4 shows the rate of desk rejection over the previous 4 annual periods. As with previous years, we are not able to fully account for this differential. In ongoing efforts to reduce this differential, 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*.



Of the manuscripts submitted by non-United States authors which received decisions during the annual reporting period, 90.36% were rejected, while only 9.67% were accepted. In contrast, the editors declined to publish 56.79% of manuscripts submitted by United States authors, while 43.21% were accepted.

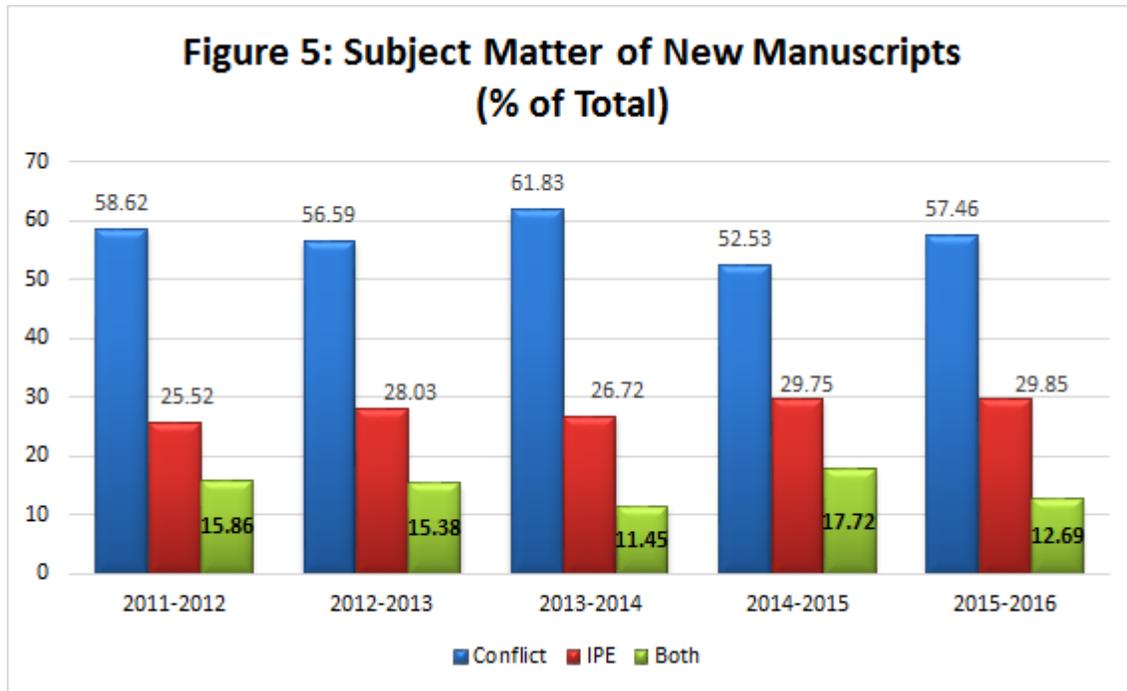
These figures suggest that US authors receive a higher number of acceptances than to authors from outside the US. Although we are unable to completely explain the divergence of successful publication rates across regions, we do note the small number of submissions coming from these regions. Ideally, 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.

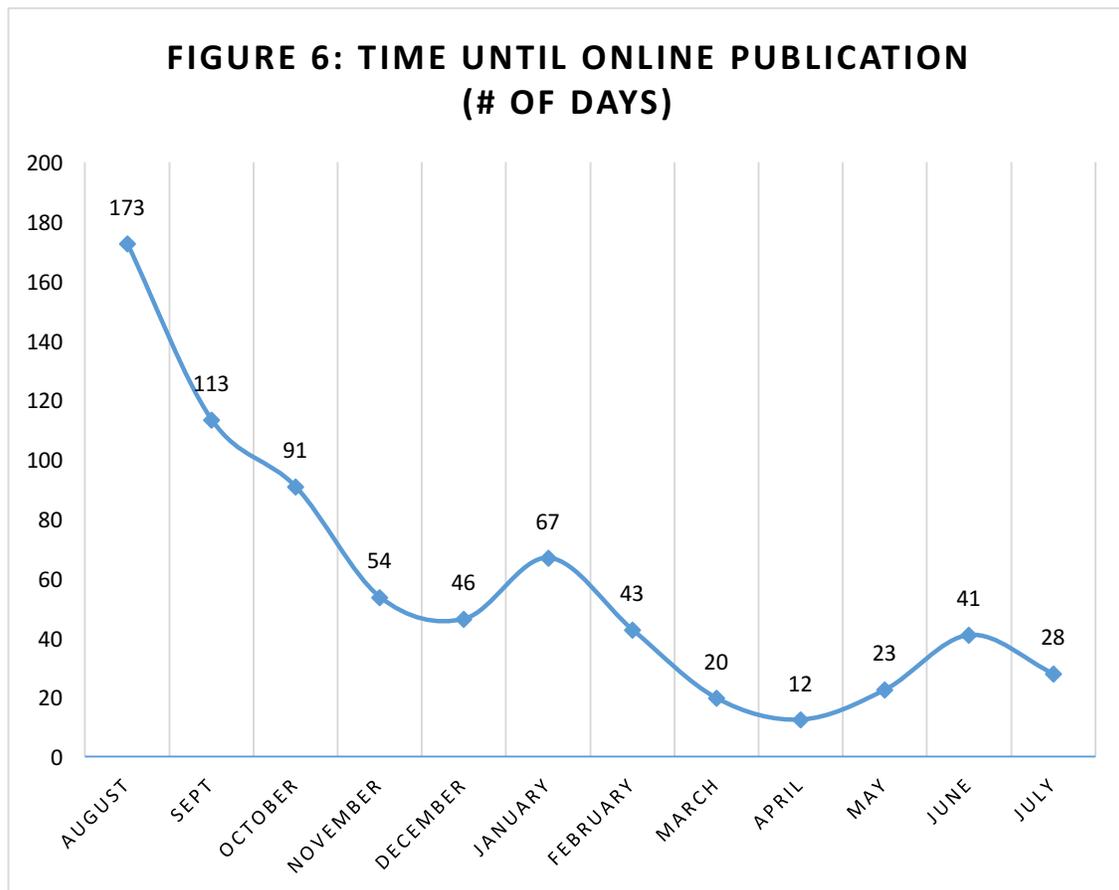
For submissions received during the reporting period, 57.46% of new manuscripts that go through the review process involve international conflict topics, while 29.85% involve international political economy (IPE) topics. The remaining 12.69% include components

of both areas. These figures indicate that, compared with the previous year, conflict submissions are up by roughly 5%, but this comes at the expense of “both” category submissions. The volume of IPE submissions is different by only 0.1%. Figure 4 displays the yearly trend for these categories from the 2011-2012 reporting period to present.



Time from “Acceptance” until Online Publication

For the first time, we have begun tracking how long it takes for an author’s manuscript to be published online once it has been formally accepted by International Interactions. Examining manuscripts which were accepted during the annual reporting period (n=46), 53 days is the average number of days until the manuscript appears online for the entire sample. It is clear, however, that the time until online publication has been declining substantially over the period. For instance, the average time for manuscripts receiving a decision between August 2015 and December 2016 is 94 days, while the average from January to July 2016 is 31 days (3 times less than the average over the first 4 months). Figure 6 provides a clearer estimate of how the “time until online publication” has been changing over the course of the reporting period. Using the decision month as an averaging period, it shows a general decline over the year, bottoming out at an average of 12 days per manuscript for April 2016.



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 2017 ISA convention in Baltimore, Maryland. This report and other pertinent matters will be the subjects of discussion.
- Issue 43(1) will be a special issue on the Comparative Politics of Transnational Climate change, guest edited by Liliana Andonova and Thomas Hale.
- Issue 42(4) will be a special issue on Formal Commitment and States' Interests: Compliance in International Relations, edited by Carmela Lutmar, Cristiane Carneiro, and Sarah McLaughlin Mitchell.
- The number of issues will increase from 5 to 6. The number of pages allocated to International Interactions will grow by 172 pages. The total page budget is 1,032 for 2017. We anticipate a further increase for 2018.

Appendix A: Recent and Upcoming Issues

42(4) 2016 – Special Issue

Original Articles

- “Complying with Human Rights” by Simon Hug and Simone Wegmann
- “The Deterrent Effects of the International Criminal Court: Evidence from Libya” by Courtney Hillebrecht
- “Targeted Versus Conventional Economic Sanctions – What Is at Stake for Human Rights?” by Cristiane Carneiro and Laerte Apolinario Jr.
- “Kantian Dynamics Revisited: Time Varying Analyses of Dyadic IGO-Conflict Relationships” by Christopher Anderson, Sara Mitchell and Emily Schilling
- “Formal Commitments and States’ Interests: Compliance in International Relations” by Carmela Lutmar, Cristiane Carneiro and Sara Mitchell

42(5) 2016

Original Articles

- “Protectionist Executives” by R. Urbastch
- “Natural Disasters and the Size of Nations” by Muhammet Bas and Elena McLean
- “Variation in Bilateral Investment Treaty Provisions and Foreign Direct Investment Flows to China, 1997-2011” by Ka Zeng and Yue Lu
- “Trade Interdependence and the Use of Force: Do Issues Matter?” Sam Bell and Andrew Long
- “Threats to Leaders' Political Survival and Pro-Government Militia Formation” Konstantin Ash
- “Defense Spending and Economic Growth around the Globe: The Direct and Indirect Link” by Uk Heo and Min Ye
- “Political Investment Cycles in Democracies and Autocracies” by Daehee Bak

Research Note

- “Central Bank Independence in the World. A New Dataset” by Ana Carolina Garriga

43(1)

Original Articles

- “Transnational Climate Governance Networks and Domestic Regulatory Action” by Xun Cao and Hugh Ward
- “Blurred Lines: Public-Private Interactions in Carbon Regulations” by Jessica Green

- “Transnational Climate Governance and the Global 500: Examining Private Actor Participation by Firm-level Factors and Dynamics” Lily Hsueh
- “Join the Club: How the Domestic NGO Sector Induces Participation in the Covenant of Mayors Program” by Nives Dolsak and Aseem Prakash
- “Transnational Climate Governance Initiatives: Designed For Effective Climate Change Mitigation?” by Katharina Michaelowa and Axel Michaelowa
- “Domestic Politics and Transnational Climate Governance” by Charles Roger, Thomas Hale, and Liliana Andonova
- “Domestic Sources of Transnational Climate Governance” by Miles Kahler

43(2)

Original Articles

- “Determinants of Foreign Aid, Rivalry, and Domestic Instability” by Gary Uzonyi and Toby Rider
- “Dyadic Effects, Relevance, and the Empirical Assessment of the Kantian Peace” by Jun Xiang
- “Centers of Gravity: Regional Powers, Democracy, and Trade” by Timothy Peterson and Thomas Lassi
- “Let’s Intervene! But Only If They’re Like Us: The Effects of Group Dynamics and Emotion on the Willingness to Support Humanitarian Intervention” by Michael Grillo and Juris Pucenoks
- “States Sued: Democracy, the Rule of Law, and Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS)” by Yong Kyun Kim
- “The Impact of Context on the Ability of Leaders to Signal Resolve” by Roseanne McManus
- “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

43(3)

Original Articles

- “Do Civil Wars, Coups and Riots Have the Same Structural Determinants?” Cristina Bodea, Ibrahim Elbadawi and Christian Houle
- “Revolutionary Pathways: Leaders and the International Impacts of Domestic Revolutions” by Jeffery Colgan and Edward Lucas
- “The Impact of Context on the Ability of Leaders to Signal Resolve” by Roseanne McManus

- “Regions of Hierarchy and Security: US Troop Deployments, Spatial Relations, and Defense Burdens” by Michael Allen, Michael Flynn and Julie VanDusky–Allen
- “The Political Economy of Exchange Rates in an Era of Global Production Chains” by Patrick Egan
- “The Political Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment: A Firm-Level Analysis” by Vincent Arel-Bundock
- “Seeing the Lexus for the Olive Trees? Public Opinion, Economic Interdependence, and Interstate Conflict” by Seiki Tanaka, Atsushi Tago, and Kristian Gleditsch,

43(4)

Original Articles

- “Empty Promises and Non-Incorporation in Mercosur” by Christian Arnold
- “Endogenizing Labor Mobility: A Partisan Politics Explanation” by Qiang Zhou
- “When do States Say Uncle? Network Dependence and Sanction Compliance” by Cassy Dorff and Shahryar Minhas
- “Political Context and the Consequences of Naming and Shaming for Human Rights” by Justin Esarey and Jacqueline Demeritt
- “The Dynamics of Enlargement in International Organizations” by Julia Gray, Rene Lindstaedt, and Jonathan Slapin
- “International Recognition and Religion: A Quantitative Analysis of Kosovo’s Contested Status” by Nikola Mirilovic and David Siroky
- “Generalized Social Trust and International Dispute Settlement” by Florian Justwan and Sarah Fisher

Research Note

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

43(5)

Original Articles

- “Re-Evaluating Peacekeeping Effectiveness: Does Gender Neutrality Inhibit Progress?” by Sabrina Karim
- “Conflict Dynamics and Feedbacks: Explaining Change in Violence against Civilians within Conflicts” by Clionadh Raleigh and Hyun Jin Choi
- “How International Reputation Matters: Revisiting Alliance Violations in Context” by Brad LeVeck and Neil Narang

- “The Chicken or the Egg?: A Coevolutionary Approach to Disputed Issues and Militarized Conflict” by Shawna Metzger
- “Economic Interests and Threat Assessment in the U.S. Congress, 1890–1914” by Michael Flynn and Ben Fordham
- “Built-in Safeguards and the Implementation of Civil War Peace Accords” by Madhay Joshi, SungYong Lee, and Roger Mac Ginty

Research Note

- “Methodological Change and Bias in Economic Sanction Reconsidered” by Peter Bergeijk and Muhammad Siddiquee

43(6)

Original Articles

- “Refugees, State Capacity, and Host State Repression” by Thorin Wright and Shweta Moorthy
- “Democratization in Conflict Research: How Conceptualization affects Operationalization and Testing Outcomes” by Michael Bernhard, Omer Orsun, and Resat Bayer
- “Tariffs and Carbon Emissions” by Daniel Kono
- “State Capacity, Regime Type, and Sustaining the Peace After Civil War” by David T. Mason and Michael Greig
- “Learning and the Precision of International Investment Agreements” by Mark Manger and Clint Peinhardt

Research Notes

- “Wars of Succession” by Scott Wolford
- “Militarism and Dual-Conflict Capacity” by Matthew Wilson and Carla Martinez Machain

Appendix C: Editorial Board

Benjamin Appel - *Michigan State University*
Amitav Acharya - *American University*
Thomas Bernauer - *Swiss Federal Institute of Technology*
Cristina Bodea - *Michigan State University*
Tobias Bömelt - *University of Essex*
Mark Boyer - *University of Connecticut*
David Carment - *Carleton University*
Dave Clark - *Binghamton University*
Vesna Danilovic - *University at Buffalo, SUNY*
Christian Davenport - *University of Michigan*
Paul Diehl - *University of Illinois*
Han Dorussen - *University of Essex*
A. Cooper Drury - *University of Missouri*
Nils Petter Gleditsch - *Peace Research Institute, Oslo*
Gary Goertz - *University of Notre Dame*
Michael Greig - *University of North Texas*
Errol Henderson - *Penn State University*
Lisa Hultman - *University of Uppsala*
Jef Huysmans - *Open University, UK*
Nathan Jensen - *George Washington University*
Kelly Kadera - *University of Iowa*
Mark Kayser - *Hertie School Berlin*
Brett Ashley Leeds - *Rice University*
Carmela Lutmar - *University of Haifa*
Zeev Maoz - *University of California-Davis*
Lisa Martin - *University of Wisconsin*
Michela Mattes - *University of California-Davis*
Sara M. Mitchell - *University of Iowa*
Laura Neack - *Miami University*
Daniel H. Nexon - *Georgetown University*
João Pontes Nogueira - *PUC-Rio, Brazil*
Brian Pollins - *Ohio State University*
Kathy Powers - *University of New Mexico*
Karen Rasler - *Indiana University*
William Reed - *University of Maryland*
Patrick Regan - *Binghamton University*
Peter Rosendorff - *New York University*
Tal Sadeh - *University of Tel Aviv*
Beth Simmons - *Harvard University*
Laura Sjoberg - *University of Florida*
Branislav Slantchev - *University of California-San Diego*
Gabriele Spilker - *University of Salzburg*
Harvey Starr - *University of South Carolina*
Jakana Thomas - *Michigan State University*
Bill Thompson - *Indiana University*
Johannes Urpelainen - *Columbia University*
Thomas J. Volgy - *University of Arizona*
Nils Weidmann - *University of Konstanz*