

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

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5 November 2013

Executive Summary

The University of Illinois editorial team assumed responsibility for *International Interactions* on January 1, 2009. This report discusses stewardship of the journal from August 1, 2012 to July 31, 2013. During this reporting period:

- Our editorial team handled 181 manuscripts. Of these, 156 were new manuscripts, while 25 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. By July 31, 2013, 121 manuscripts had gone through the entire review process (5 of these were revised and resubmitted manuscripts requiring a second external review). An additional 30 manuscripts were declined without review, as these manuscripts did not fit the journal's scope. The remaining 30 manuscripts were still under review at the end of July 2013.
- Of the reviewed, new manuscripts handled by our team (n=86), the editors issued a rejection for 74.27% and issued revised and resubmit invitations for 25.73%. The editors eventually accepted 16.53% of all submissions (after revised and resubmitted manuscripts are factored in). This does not include manuscripts that were rejected because they were outside the scope of the journal, or because they exceeded the word limit imposed by the publisher. If these manuscripts are included in the total the acceptance rate is 13.24%.
- Our mean response time (from an author's submission until a decision is rendered) was 49 calendar days; our median response time was 44 calendar days for those manuscripts that were subject to external review. Our longest response time was 119 calendar days (on 1 manuscript). For all manuscripts (externally reviewed and declined without review), the response times were 41 (mean) and 40 (median) calendar days respectively.
- For each new manuscript, we sent an average of 5.20 review requests. We received an average of 2.70 confirmations from reviewers of their intention to review for us on each new manuscript. Finally, we received an average of 2.60 reviews for each new manuscript. The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript was 13 (n=1). We sent 19.9% of requests to women reviewers. Women reviewers have similar rates of acceptance of review requests as males and are slightly above average in actually completing reviews.
- Of the new manuscripts, 27.81% came from women authors (or teams composed of all women). Another 9.93% were submitted by mixed gender co-authorships. Of the new manuscripts (those declined without review, but not revised and resubmitted manuscripts) submitted by women authors (or teams composed of all women), 79.49% were rejected, while 20.51% received an invite to revise and resubmit. These same figures for mixed gender co-authorships were 90.91% and 9.09% respectively. The eventual acceptance rate for female authors was 16.67%, whereas the acceptance rate for mixed gender authorships was 8.33%. In contrast, the eventual acceptance rate for male authorships was 12.09%. All male authorships received revise and resubmit invitations less often than all female authorships (14.47% and 20.51% respectively). These figures differ from those reported last year when all male authorships had a higher rate of invitations to revise and resubmit when compared to all female authorships. In addition to this change, last year mixed gender co-authorships had the

highest acceptance rate; this is no longer the case. Nevertheless, the differences were relatively minor.

- Highlights of the reporting period included (1) special issue on events data, (2) special issue on gender and conflict, (3) special commentaries on the Arab Spring, and (4) special commentaries on foreign aid, and (5) virtual issues on FDI and civil war respectively.
- Highlights of the next reporting period and beyond will include (1) special issue on International political economy and (2) special commentaries on the study of terrorism.
- The most recent impact score placed *II* in the top 20 of journals in the international relations discipline whereas it had been near the bottom of the 80 journals surveyed.
- The journal will transferred to new editors effective 1 January 2014, with the transition taking place in stages during fall 2013. The new lead editors are Michael Colaresi of Michigan State University and Gerald Schneider of University of Konstanz; they are supported by an international team of associate editors.

Journal Statistics, August 2012-July 2013

The data that follow are from manuscripts handled by the Illinois editorial team during the reporting period from August 1, 2012 to July 31, 2013. Submission data includes all manuscripts received by July 31, 2012; manuscripts currently under review as of July 31 are displayed separately in data charts from those on which decisions were made. 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, 2013.¹ In addition, we do not include manuscripts that were only subject to internal reviews (such as invited commentaries).

Manuscript Flow

During the period August 2012-July 2013, the Illinois team processed 181 new manuscripts. Of the 181 submissions, 25 were revised and resubmitted manuscripts. The data for submissions by month appear in Table 1. Of the 151 manuscripts submitted during the current reporting period that required external review, 121 had completed the review process (with a decision rendered) by July 31, 2013. An additional 30 were under review as of the end of the reporting period. The remaining 30 manuscripts (nearly 16% of total submissions) were declined without review.

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 global politics or processes, 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 with some concern that the number of submissions inappropriate to the scope of the journal remains significant (almost 16%). This figure has remained stable over the reporting period and is similar to those in previous years. Less than half of the manuscripts in this category are submitted by authors at institutions within the United States (47%, n=14). The remaining manuscripts come from authors at institutions in Asia (7%, n=2), Europe (17%, n=5), the Middle East (23%, n=7), Africa (3%, n=1), and North America/Non-United States (3%, n=1). We cannot explain this persistence, particularly in light of our extensive (and continued) marketing efforts. Our editorial team publishes the journal's scope and instructions for authors on ISA's website, the *ScholarOne* website, and a proprietary website maintained at the University of Illinois, in addition to its inclusion within each hard copy issue of the journal. Furthermore, authors must classify the topic of their manuscript as international conflict, international political economy, or both during the submission process. This suggests to us that the authors that are submitting manuscripts that fall outside the journal's scope may not define conflict and political economy as we do or the authors pay no attention to the cues or directions given.

¹ A number of manuscripts were submitted during the last reporting period, but decided upon in the current reporting period. These manuscripts are *not* included in submission data (because they were submitted outside the reporting period), but *are* included under decision and reviewer data. Were we not to do this, decision and reviewer data would be lost, as it would not appear in the 2012 or 2013 annual report.

<i>Manuscript Submitted in:</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Declined without Review</i>	<i>Total</i>
August	17	3	20
September	16	2	18
October	8	6	14
November	9	2	11
December	6	0	6
January	10	1	11
February	11	2	13
March	9	2	11
April	7	1	8
May	23	6	31
June	3	2	9
July	2	3	29
Total	121	30	181

The manuscripts that were reviewed and not declined without review can be broken into two categories: new manuscripts (n=86) and revised, resubmitted manuscripts (n=25). These two categories produce the total 121 manuscripts on which we rendered decisions. The remaining 30 manuscripts were still under review at the end of the reporting period.

We first examine only the new manuscripts received and reviewed during the current reporting period. Of that total (n=86), the editors declined to publish 76.74% (n=66) of them. Another 23.26% (n=20) of these new manuscripts received a revise and resubmit invitation. The team did not accept any manuscripts outright for publication (that is, no manuscripts were accepted after only the initial review).

We also received a number of revised and resubmitted manuscripts (n=25). None of these manuscripts was rejected during their second round of external reviews. Of the remaining manuscripts, 5 (20% of the total) received a second “revise and resubmit” invitation subject only to internal review, while 20 (100% of the total) were accepted.

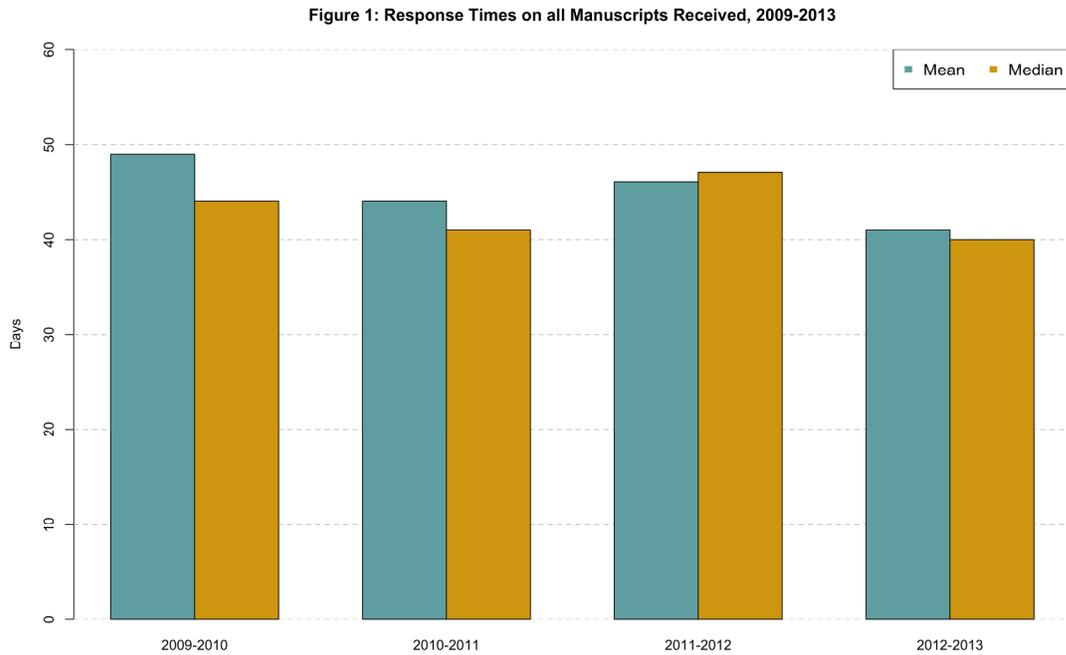
Overall, the journal accepted 16.53% (n=20) of all submissions that required external review (new and revised manuscripts on which we rendered a decision) during the entire period.² If one were to include manuscripts that were declined without review in the total, the acceptance rate drops to 13.24%. For comparison purposes, we reported acceptance rates of 13.10% in 2012, 13.4% in 2011, and 14.9% in 2010 (when taking desk rejections into account).

Response Time

During the period from August 2012-July 2013, the editorial team coordinated reviews on 121 manuscripts (25 of which were revised resubmissions). This figure excludes both manuscripts

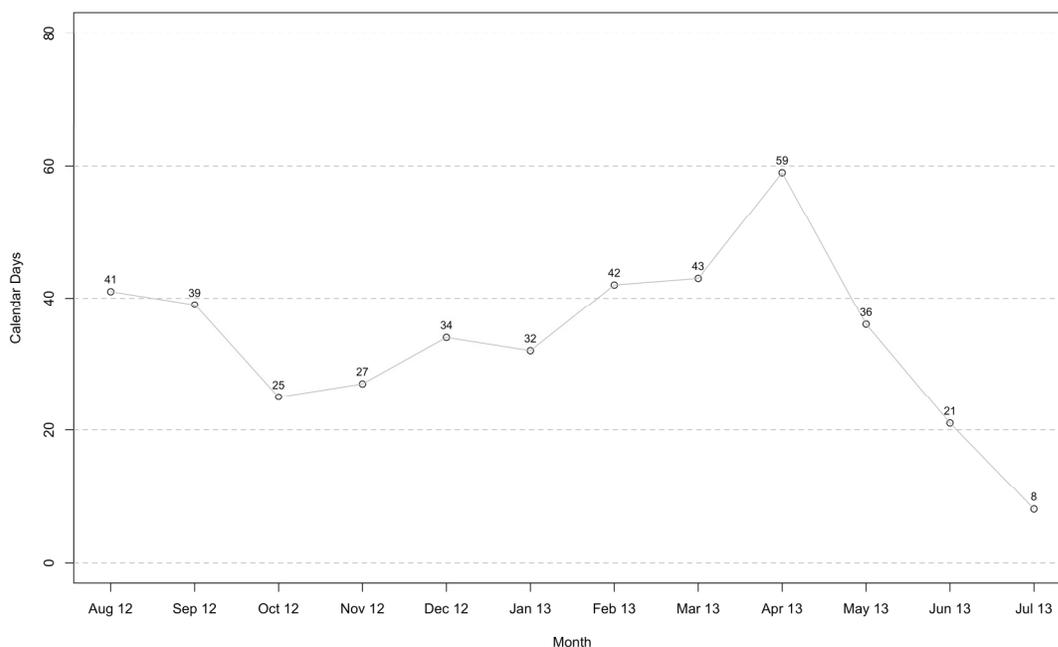
² Note: To calculate this statistic, we remove manuscripts that received more than one decision in the current reporting period (e.g., manuscripts that received a “revise and resubmit” invitation and then received either another “revise and resubmit” invitation or an acceptance after a second external review). This prevents us from double-counting manuscripts in our aggregate acceptance totals.

currently under review at July 31, as well as those manuscripts that did not fit the journal’s scope and were therefore rejected without review. The average response time on all reviewed manuscripts (from the date of an author’s submission to the issuance of an editorial decision) was 49 calendar days; the median response time was 44 calendar days. For all manuscripts (externally reviewed and declined without review), the response times were 41 (mean) and 40 (median) calendar days respectively. In 2012, these figures were 46 days and 47 days respectively. In 2011 we reported 44 and 41 days, and in 2010 we reported 49 and 44 days. Thus, our turnaround time has decreased from the previous reporting period. Our current response time is the lowest since we have assumed responsibility for the journal (see Figure 1).



As shown in Figure 2, the average turnaround time fluctuated slightly throughout the year, but was largely consistent throughout the reporting period. The manuscript with the longest response time was decided at 119 calendar days.

Figure 2: Average Response Time by Month of Submission, August 2012-July 2013



Reviewer Declines (and Response Time)

Reviewers' willingness to assess manuscripts directly affects 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 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.³ Thus, our response time depends critically on the length of time it takes our team to secure three reviewer commitments.

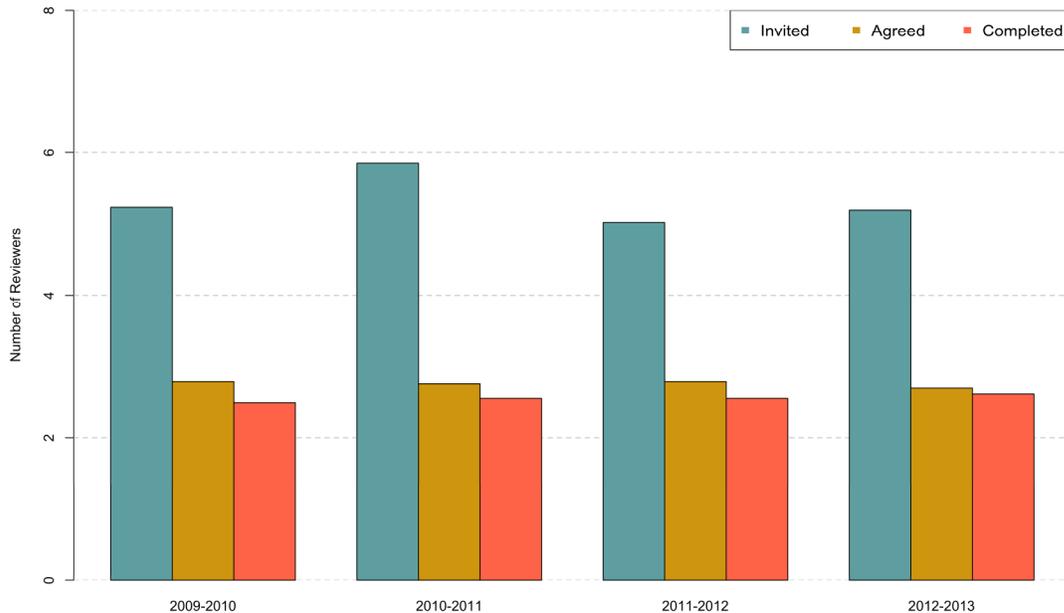
During the reporting period, we requested an average of 5.20 reviewers for every new manuscript ($n=86$).⁴ On average, 2.70 reviewers accepted our invitation and promised an assessment, and we received 2.60 submitted reviews per manuscript. In other words, we often had to make roughly two requests for every review that we received. The maximum number of requests sent for a

³ In some cases, we ask reviewers to expedite the review process because of the amount of time the manuscript has already been under review. This situation generally arises when a review is due, but the original reviewer does not respond to our reminders or other communication. We then contact additional reviewers and ask them to assist us within a shortened time frame. Numerous scholars have conducted expedited reviews for us, and we are grateful to those who have done so.

⁴ This does not include the twenty-five manuscripts that were revised and resubmitted.

single manuscript was 13 (n=1); 13.95% of new manuscripts (n=12) required nine or more requests in order to obtain the number of reviews necessary for our staff to render a decision. These figures produce two main observations. First, the main obstacle to the review process involves securing an initial commitment from reviewers; once reviewers agree to assist us, they almost always submit their review within a timely manner. Second, the journal never requests more reviewers than are necessary to decide a manuscript.

Figure 3: Reviewer Response, 2009-2013



We note that these figures have remained relatively constant since our team assumed stewardship of *International Interactions*. During the period November 2008-July 2009, we sent an average of 5.24 review requests for each manuscript, secured an average of 2.79 reviewers (per manuscript) who agreed to assist us, and received an average of 2.48 reviews per manuscript from those reviewers. These figures were 5.85, 2.76, and 2.54 for the period August 2009-July 2010, 5.01, 2.79, and 2.54 for the period August 2010-July 2011, and 5.16, 2.79, and 2.57 for the period August 2011-July 2012 (see Figure 3). The maximum number of requests sent for a single manuscript during both of the earlier reporting periods was 15. Finally, 7.1-13.6% of manuscripts in the previous periods required 9 or more requests in order to obtain the minimum number of reviews necessary for our team to render a decision. This number has increased relative to the previous reporting period, which was 7.1%.

Particular problems in securing reviewers were noted in two instances. First, political economy manuscripts were especially difficult to secure reviews. When processing these manuscripts we had to invite an average of 5.53 reviewers in order to receive 2.48 reviews (on average, 2.53 reviewers agreed). When processing manuscripts on conflict, on the other hand, we invited an average of 4.20 reviewers in order to receive 2.50 completed reviews (on average, 2.56 reviewers agreed). Thus, we had to invite 1.33 more reviewers on political economy manuscripts

in order to receive roughly the same number of completed reviews.⁵ Second, repeated requests for reviewers of manuscripts slated for the special issue on gender and conflict were declined; this occurred despite asking a number of prominent scholars in feminist studies and members of the ISA section on Feminist Theory and Gender Studies.

We believe that reviewer statistics are still likely the confluence of the three factors that we have previously outlined. First, rather than confirming or declining our invitation, many reviewers simply do not respond to our requests. Whether this is due to communication issues or overburdened reviewers is unclear, although the response from reviewers and the proactive communication policy of the journal staff suggest the latter. More specifically, the editorial team continues taking steps to minimize potential communication errors (e.g., verifying email addresses and sending reminders from the journal's email to ensure that spam filters are not interfering with communications from *ScholarOne*); despite these efforts, however, we note that the trend continues. Second, we are occasionally unable to connect with confirmed reviewers when their reviews are due. Although this is not extremely common, it happens more often than we would like. In these situations, we attempt to solicit additional requests, often with expedited timelines (see footnote 3). Finally, we often decide manuscripts with two reviews when both reviewers recommend that we reject the manuscript and the submitted reviews are both thorough and convincing (see above). This causes a discrepancy between the reviewers that agree to assist us and those that submit reviews.

Regardless of the factors responsible for producing the statistics presented above, there is no doubt that reviewer requests directly influence our response time. Excluding revised and resubmitted manuscripts (many of which required few requests that were almost always accepted by the reviewers), when we were able to obtain the minimum number of reviews for a new manuscript by sending six or fewer requests, the average turnaround time was 42 days. This number increases to 68 days (a 61.90% increase) when we must send more than six review requests for a new manuscript.⁶ These statistics are very similar to those that we presented in our last reports (the turnaround times were 43 [2009-2010], 51 [2010-2011], and 52 [2011-2012] days for manuscripts that required six or fewer requests and more than six requests respectively).

	Requested	Accepted Invitation	Review Received
All Manuscripts	4.73	2.56	2.47
New Manuscripts	5.20	2.70	2.60
Revised and Resubmitted	1.95	1.74	1.74

Women Reviewers

In 2010, the International Studies Association asked us to pilot a program in which we collect data on reviewers by gender. Toward that end, we instituted a gender field in *ScholarOne* that

⁵ On those manuscripts that covered both political economy and conflict we invited an average of 5.12 reviewers in order to receive 2.35 completed reviews. An average of 2.59 reviewers agreed to review the manuscript in question.

⁶ Note that this sharp increase to 68 days is at least partially the result of a significant outlier, which is a single manuscript with a turnaround time of 119 days.

users of the site are asked to complete when they first log-into their account. The main difficulty with this tool, however, is that reviewers often do not log-into our site. In fact, to make it as easy as possible for our reviewers, we provide them with a direct link to their review submission page (that bypasses 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 all manuscripts that were decided during the current reporting period. This includes a total of 121 manuscripts, 25 of which were revised and resubmitted manuscripts (20.67% of this data sample).

On average we sent 19.9% (for new and revised manuscripts) of requests to women reviewers, which is nearly identical to that reported during the last period (20%). Over half of those on average accept the invitations (54.05%), and virtually all actually submit a review after accepting the invitation (96.66%). During our last reporting period these numbers were 58.42% and 93.22%, 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). We also note that, similar to their male counterparts: a) once they agree to submit a review, women reviewers almost always follow through and provide us with an assessment, and b) female reviewers accept almost all review requests for revised and resubmitted manuscripts. There is no obvious baseline on which to judge whether the journal is being representative with respect to gender and reviewer requests.⁷

Women Authors

Women, co-authorships comprised of all women, and mixed gender teams of authors frequently submit manuscripts to *International Interactions*. Of the 151 new manuscripts submitted to the journal during the reporting period, 42 (27.81%) came from women authors (or co-authorships comprised entirely of women).⁸ This number is nearly double when compared to last year (when women authors comprised 13.08% of all new submissions) and is also greater than the figure reported for 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 (20.8% for both years). An additional 15 manuscripts (9.93%) were submitted on behalf of mixed gender teams of authors (co-authorships that contained at least one woman author). This percentage is lower than last year (14.02%), but is still greater relative of that reported for the 2010-2011 period, when mixed authorships accounted for only 7.9% of all new submissions. Thus, overall, the number of women submitting to the journal is greater than previous years, though the number doing so as co-authors has declined.

Similar to last year, submissions by female authors (or co-authorships comprised of at least one woman) were more frequently appropriate for the journal's scope than submissions made by all male authorships.⁹ 83.40% of manuscripts submitted by all female authorships and 80% of manuscripts submitted by mixed gender co-authorships went through the review process. In

⁷ The figures presented here suggest that we sent approximately the same number of requests to women in the current reporting period than in the previous period (estimated to be 17-22%). In terms of comparison, therefore, there is no significant difference between this reporting year and those from the previous reporting period (2011-2012).

⁸ This does not include those manuscripts under review at the end of the reporting cycle. It does, however, include manuscripts that were revised and resubmitted.

⁹ Please note that last year was the first year in which submissions by female authors (or co-authorships comprised of at least one woman) were less frequently appropriate for the journal's scope when compared to all male authorships or mixed gender co-authorships.

contrast, 78.72% of manuscripts authored by men entered the review process. This, like the numbers reported last year, is a change over previous years, in which authorships composed of all female authors were reviewed slightly less often than those submitted by all male authorships (the numbers that we reported last year were 85.71%, 73.34%, and 83.17% for all female, mixed, and all male authorships respectively).

If manuscripts that do not fit the journal’s scope are excluded, 38.84% of new (reviewed) manuscripts were submitted by authors (or teams of authors) containing at least one woman (28.93% from all women authors/teams and 9.91% from mixed gender co-authorships). In contrast, 27.1% of new (reviewed) manuscripts during the previous reporting period, 32.4% of manuscripts submitted during the 2010-2011 reporting period, and 27.4% of manuscripts submitted during the 2009-2010 were submitted by authors (or teams of authors) containing at least one woman.

The raw data are presented in Table 3 (including manuscripts under review at the end of the reporting period). Each row presents a gender category for authors, while each column shows action taken by 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).

<i>Gender of Authors</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	<i>Declined without Review</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Under Review</i>
All Male	98 (NA)	20 (20.41%)	53 (54.08%)	22 (25.51%)
All Female	46 (NA)	7 (15.22%)	32 (69.56%)	7 (15.22%)
Mixed	12 (NA)	3 (25.00%)	11 (66.67%)	1 (8.33%)
<i>Total</i>	156 (NA)	30 (19.23%)	96 (61.54%)	30 (19.23%)

* The data presented here does include revised and resubmitted manuscripts.

**Percentages shown are of the total submitted manuscripts per category (row).

During previous reporting years the decisions taken on manuscripts submitted by women authors, co-authorships consisting entirely of women, or mixed gender co-authorships were similar to those taken on manuscript submitted by male authors (or co-authorships comprised entirely of men). Data on manuscript decisions by gender, when excluding revised and resubmitted manuscripts and those still under review at the end of the reporting period, appear in Table 4. These figures vary with respect to those reported during the previous years, as mixed gender co-authorships were invited to revise and resubmit at a much lower rate.¹⁰

¹⁰ During previous years there was not much variation among the gender categories presented in the table. The exception being the last reporting period, in which mixed gender co-authorships were invited to revise and resubmit at a much higher rate.

<i>Gender of Authors</i>	<i>Reject</i>	<i>Revise and Resubmit</i>	<i>Eventual Acceptance**</i>	<i>Total</i>
All Male	65 (85.53%)	11 (14.47%)	11 (12.09%)	76 (NA)
All Female	31 (79.49%)	8 (20.51%)	8 (16.67%)	39 (NA)
Mixed	10 (90.91%)	1 (9.09%)	1 (8.33%)	11 (NA)
<i>Total</i>	106 (84.13%)	20 (15.87%)	20 (13.24%)	126 (NA)

*Data contains new manuscripts only (n=126), excluding revised and resubmitted manuscripts (n=25) and those still under review at the end of the reporting period (n=30). Every article given an initiation to revise and resubmit was eventually accepted – those manuscripts that went through another rounds of reviews are not included in the R&R count. The data does, however, include those manuscripts that were declined without review (n=30).

** Eventual acceptance rate includes revised and resubmitted manuscripts (n=25).

***Percentages shown are of the total submitted manuscripts per category (row).

New manuscripts, including those that were declined without review, authored only by men were rejected 85.53% of the time and received a revise and resubmit invitation 14.47% of the time. Of the manuscripts submitted by these authors, 12.09% were eventually accepted for publication. In comparison, 79.49% of new manuscripts submitted by women authors (or teams composed of only women) were rejected, while 20.51% received an invitation to revise and resubmit. 16.67% of manuscripts submitted by all female authorships were eventually accepted for publication. Finally, 90.91% of new manuscripts submitted by mixed gender authorships were rejected and 9.09% received a revise and resubmit invitation. 8.33% of manuscripts submitted by these authors were eventually accepted for publication.

As the above statistics demonstrate, authorships comprised of all female authorships receive revise and resubmit invitations more often than their all male authorship counterparts. The statistics also suggest that the former’s manuscripts are accepted more often than the latter’s. 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 comprised of all men and all women 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, 67.25% of submissions came from within the United States (or contained at least one author at a US institution), while 32.75% came from authors residing outside the United States. In comparison, 66.85% of manuscript submissions during the last reporting period came from within the United States and 33.15% came from authors at institutions that were located outside the United States.¹¹ During the current reporting period, *International Interactions* received

¹¹ For these final percentages, teams of authors from multiple regions were counted as “within the United States” if at least one of the authors resided within the United States. Thus, these figures do not include most manuscripts submitted by co-authors that reside in different regions. This, however, is rare.

manuscripts from authors in Asia (n=6), Europe (n=28), North America (non-United States) (n=2), the Middle East (n=10), Africa (n=3) and Australia/the Pacific (n=4). Based on these figures, we conclude that the number of submissions from non-United States authors has been constant over the years. It is notable, however, that this is the first year that authors residing within Africa have submitted manuscripts to the journal. In addition, no authors from South America submitted to the journal.

Of the manuscripts submitted by non-United States authors, 40% did not fit the scope of the journal. The editors declined to review these manuscripts. The remaining 60% of submitted manuscripts went through the review process. These statistics are similar to those presented last year and continue to vary from those generated by United States authors (last year 30% did not fit the scope of the journal). In the case of United States authors, 86.14% of submitted manuscripts were within the journal's scope and went through the review process (the remaining 13.86% did not). These figures suggest that non-United States authors more often submit manuscripts to us that do not fit the publication scope of the journal. We remain unable to account for this difference. We provide authors with access to the journal's scope (and instructions) through numerous online outlets (e.g., ISA website, publisher's website, proprietary website at the University of Illinois, 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.¹² Of the reviewed manuscripts submitted by non-United States authors, 85.00% were rejected. In contrast, the editors declined to publish 83.17% of manuscripts submitted by United States authors (or teams of authors containing at least one author from the United States).

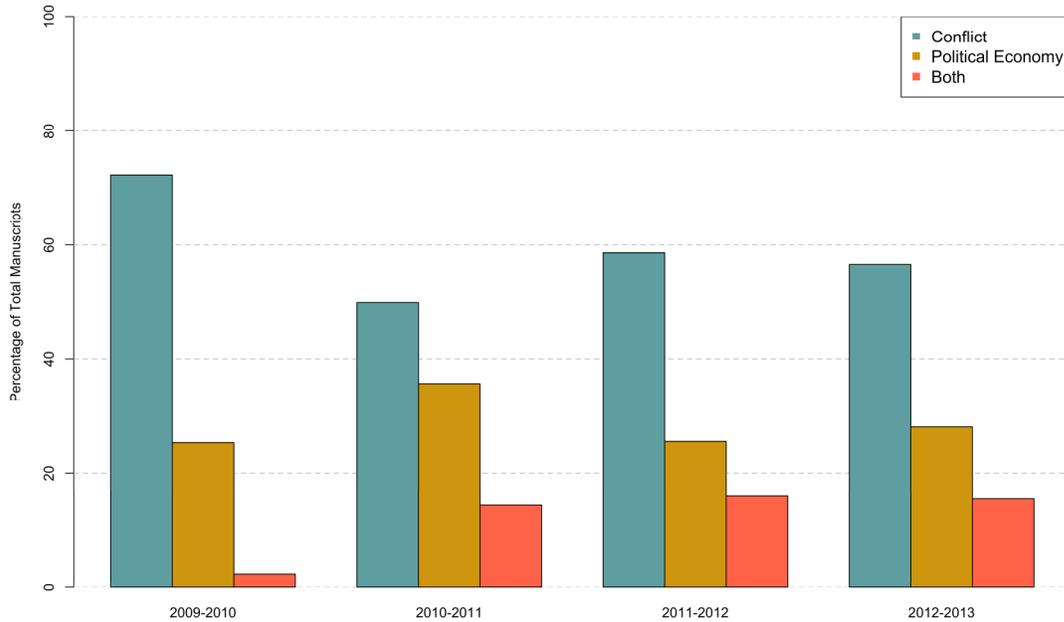
These figures suggest that US and non-US authors receive similar decisions, although the trend does not hold across all regions. As we noted in our previous reports, the non-US authors who received revise and resubmit invitations almost always hail from Europe (though a group of authors from Asia also received an invitation to revise and resubmit during this period). This remains the case during the current reporting period. Although we are unable to 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 continual 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.

¹² The statistics that follow include does not include revised manuscripts and those still under review as of July 31, 2013.

Figure 4: Subject Matter of New Manuscripts, 2009-2013



Overall, 56.59% of new manuscripts that go through the review process involve international conflict topics, while 28.03% involve political economy topics. The remaining 15.38% include components of both areas. These figures for the 2010-2011 reporting period were 50.0%, 35.7%, and 14.3% for conflict, political economy, and manuscripts within both categories respectively. For the 2011-2012 reporting period these figures were 58.62%, 25.52% and 15.86%, respectively. Figure 4 contains these figures for each reporting cycle in which the journal was at the University of Illinois.

To increase the percentage of political economy manuscripts, the editors solicited commentaries from notable IPE scholars regarding the role of foreign aid in international politics. These will be published in 2013 (issue 36.3). In addition, we have designated the 2014 special issue as focusing on international political economy.

Future Initiatives

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

- Highlights of the next reporting period and beyond will include (1) special issue on international political economy, (2) special commentaries on the study of terrorism, and (3) special issue on gender and conflict published in 2013.
- The journal will transferred to new editors effective 1 January 2014, with the transition taking place in stages during fall 2013; effective 15 November, the new editors will assign reviewers to newly submitted manuscripts. The new lead editors are Michael Colaresi of Michigan State University and Gerald Schneider of University of Konstanz; they are supported by an international team of associate editors.

Appendix A: Recent and Upcoming Issues

39(3) 2013

Original Articles

- “The World Religion Dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, Estimates, and Trends” by Zeev Maoz and Errol A. Henderson.
- “Conditional on Conditionality: IMF Program Design and Foreign Direct Investment” by Byungwon Woo.
- “Global Credit Markets, Political Violence, and Politically Sustainable Risk Premia” by Terrence Chapman and Eric Reinhardt.
- “Military Mobilization and Commitment Problems” by Ahmer Tarar.

Research Note

- “The Post-Coup Military Spending Question Revisited, 1960-2000” by Hong-Cheol Kim, Hyung Min Kim, and Jaechul Lee.

Commentary: New Views on Foreign Aid

- “Introduction” by Matthew S. Winters.
- “Public Opinion and Foreign Aid: A Review Essay” by Helen V. Milner and Dustin Tingley.
- “New Donors” by Axel Dreher, Andreas Fuchs, and Peter Nunnenkamp.
- “Reconsidering the Effect of Political Regime Type on Foreign Aid Effectiveness” by David H. Bearce.

39(4) 2013 - Special Issue: A Systematic Understanding of Gender, Peace, and Security- Implementing UNSCR 1325

Introduction

- “An Introduction to UNSCR 1325” by Louise Olsson and Theodora-Ismene Gizelis.

Original Articles

- “(En)gendered Security? The Complexities of Women’s Inclusion in Peace Processes” by Kara Ellerby.
- “Female Peacekeepers and Gender Balancing: Token Gestures or Informed Policymaking?” by Sabrina Karim and Kyle Beardsley.
- “War and Gender Inequalities in Health: The Impact of Armed Conflict on Fertility and Maternal Mortality” by Henrik Urdal and Primus Che.
- “Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Peacekeepers: Understanding Variation” by Ragnhild Nordas and Siri C.A. Rustad.
- “Gender Mainstreaming Unraveled: The Case of DDRR in Liberia” by Helen S.A. Basini.

Research Note

- “Revisiting Representation: Communism, Women in Politics, and the Decline of Armed Conflict in East Asia” by Elin Bjarnegard and Erik Melander.

Commentary

- “Data on Women’s Participation in NATO Forces and Operations” by Anita Schjolset.

- “Data on Women’s Participation in UN, EU, and OSCE Field Missions: Trends, Possibilities, and Problems” by Louise Olsson and Frida Moller.
- “Gender Equality and Postconflict Reconstruction: What Do We Need to Know in Order to Make Gender Mainstreaming Work?” by Theodora-Ismene Gizelis and Nana Afua Pierre.

Postscript

- “UNSCR 1325 – Conundrums and Opportunities” by Chantal de Jonge Oudraat.

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- “Radicalism of the Hopeless: Refugee Flows and Transnational Terrorism” by Daniel Milton, Megan Spencer, and Michael Findley.
- “Passenger or Driver? A Cross-National Examination of Media Coverage and Civil War Interventions” by Sam R. Bell, Richard Frank, and Paul Macharia.
- “Who Promotes Protection? Economic and Electoral Influences on Trade-Related Position Taking in the Senate” by Robert A. Galantucci.
- “Peace from the Inside: Exploring the Role of Insider-Partial Mediator” by Isak Svensson and Mathilda Lindgren.
- “Unionization and Restrictions on Foreign Direct Investment” by Erica Owen.
- “Introducing the International System(s) Dataset (ISD), 1816-2011” by Ryan D. Griffiths and Charles R. Butcher.

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Original Articles

- “Neo-Kantianism and Coercive Diplomacy: The Complex Case of Economic Sanctions” by Drury Cooper, Patrick James, and Dursun Peksen.
- “Lethal Connections: The Determinants of Network Connections in the Provisional Irish Republican Army, 1970-1998.” By Paul Gill, Karl R. Rethemeyer, John Horgan, and Victor Asal.
- “The Demand for Protectionism: Democracy, Import Elasticity, and Trade Barriers” by Timothy Peterson and Cameron Thies.
- “Why Target the ‘Good Guys’? The Determinants of Terrorism against NGOs” by Amanda Murdie and Craig Stapley.
- “Flip-flops and High Heels: An Experimental Analysis of Elite Position Change and Gender on Wartime Public Support” by Sarah Croco and Scott Gartner.

Research Notes

- “Incentives to Rebel, Bargaining, and Civil War” by Philip Arena and Brian Hardt.

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- “Transnational Transmitters: Ethnic Kinship Ties and Conflict Contagion, 1946-2009” by Erika Forsberg.
- “The Impact of Mercenaries on Civil War Severity” by Ulrich Petersohn.
- “The Durability of Imposed Democracy” by Michael Greig and Andrew Enterline.
- “Do Democracies Attract Portfolio Investment?” by Xun Cao and Michael Ward.

- “Inequality Amid Equality: Military Capabilities and Conflict Behavior in Balanced Dyads” by Brian Crisher.

Research Note

- “From Territorial Claims to War: Timing, Causation, and the Steps-to-War” by Susan Sample.

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Original Articles

- “Nativism or Economic Threat: Attitudes Toward Immigrants During the Great Recession” by Judith Goldstein and Margaret E. Peters.
- “The Company You Keep: An Experiment-Based Approach to Reputations and International Agreements” by Julia Gray and Raymond Hicks.
- “Globalization and Domestic Trade Policy Preferences: Reciprocity and Mass Support for Agriculture Subsidies” by Nathan Jensen and Mi Jeong Shin.
- “In Times of Crisis: The Causes, Conditions, and Consequences of Pocketbook Voting” by K. Amber Curtis.
- “Aversion to Learning in Development? A Global Field Experiment on Microfinance Institutions” by Matthew Brigham, Michael Findley, William Matthias, Chase Petrey, and Daniel Nielson.
- “Regional International Organizations and Individual Immigration Attitudes: Results from Finite Mixture Models” by Benjamin Bagozzi, Thomas Brawner, Bumba Mukherjee, and Vineeta Yadav.

Commentary

- “Surveys, Experiments, and the Landscape of International Political Economy” by Thomas Pepinsky.
- “Promises and Pitfalls of Experimental Research in IPE” by Dustin Tingley.

**Appendix B: List of Articles Accepted (Not Yet Slated for Publication)
as of 7 November 2013**

- “Democracy and Conflict: An Experiment” by Andrew Bausch.
- “Threat at Home, Threats Abroad: Bargaining and War in the Shadow of Coups and Revolutions” by Scott Wolford.
- “International Cooperation, Spoiling, and Transnational Terrorism” by James Walsh and Justin Conrad.
- “Minimizing the Effects of Temporal Aggregation on Event Data Analysis” by Dale G. Thomas.

- Appendix C: Editorial Board

Katherine Barbieri - *University of South Carolina*
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