

**Accounting Ph.D. Program Graduates:
Affiliations and Publications in Premier Accounting Journals***

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ABSTRACT: We examine the affiliation and publication performance of individuals receiving their Ph.D.s during the seven-year period, 1991-1997. We show that only about a quarter taught at ranked (public and private) programs within six years after graduation, and that only about one-seventh published in *The Accounting Review*, *Journal of Accounting Research* or *Journal of Accounting and Economics* within six years after graduation. We show that Ph.D.s from private universities are relatively more likely than those from public universities to be hired by private universities, equally likely to be hired by public universities, and less likely to be hired by unranked universities. We show that Ph.D. graduates from private universities affiliated with private universities publish the most in premier journals, while Ph.D. graduates from public universities affiliated with unranked universities publish the least in premier journals. We identify four factors that enable Ph.D. graduates from private universities affiliated with private universities to publish the most in premier journals, namely they are more likely to: (1) publish their dissertations; (2) be hired by private schools; (3) publish with fellow Ph.D. students; (4) publish with faculty from affiliated schools.

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1. INTRODUCTION

We examine affiliations and publication performances of individuals receiving their Ph.D.s during the seven-year period, 1991-1997, and we investigate if their affiliations three and six years after graduation are associated with the type of university they graduated from and if their degree-granting and affiliated schools impact their propensity to publish in the three premier accounting journals, *The Accounting Review*, *Journal of Accounting Research*, and *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, three and six years after graduation. We identify 80 U.S. Ph.D. granting universities (24 private and 56 public) with accounting programs ranked by Trieschmann et al. (2000) and which graduated at least one Ph.D. in accounting between 1991 and 1997.¹ We provide three types of information for all 80 ranked private and public programs [hereafter private and public] individually and for all unranked private and public programs [hereafter unranked] combined: (1) number of Ph.D.s; (2) percent of Ph.D.s affiliated with ranked programs three and six years after graduation; and (3) percent of Ph.D.s publishing in *The Accounting Review*, *Journal of Accounting Research*, and *Journal of Accounting and Economics* three and six years after graduation.

Some studies have examined the publication productivity of accounting doctoral alumni (e.g., Jacobs et al. 1986). Others have examined whether graduating school and initial faculty affiliation affects publication productivity (e.g., Fogarty and Ruhl 1997). Our study differs from these studies in two principal ways. First, we use a six-year

¹ We restrict our study to U.S. Ph.D. granting institutions because Trieschmann et al. (2000) ranked U.S. institutions. Thus, we omit seven non-U.S. institutions graduating a total of eight authors who published in the three journals.

period for all Ph.D. graduates, thus removing the need to make ad-hoc adjustments for length of academic service and allowing focus on the typical first serious review (three years out) and tenure decision (six years out).² Second, we compare affiliation and research productivity of Ph.D.s from private versus public universities.

This dichotomization has three benefits. First, promotion and tenure requirements in private institutions are relatively more likely than those in public institutions to be based on publications in prestigious academic journals (Hagerman and Hagerman 1989). Private universities' greater dependence on voluntary support increases their emphasis on high quality articles to increase their reputations and revenues from private sources. In contrast, public institutions place greater demands on teaching (e.g., more courses; larger sections) and public service (Jordan et al. 1989, Dundar and Lewis 1998). Second, private schools' greater emphasis on research results in greater research support, such as better access to databases, more time to do research (e.g., reduced teaching loads; fewer committee assignments), and higher quality colleagues and graduate students, which are the primary determinants of published research (Cargile and Bublitz 1986). Third, their smaller doctoral programs, greater financial resources, and smaller faculty-student ratios (National Center of Education Statistics) enable private universities to attract better Ph.D. students.

We show that Ph.D.s from private universities are more likely than Ph.D.s from public universities to be affiliated with ranked (both private and public) programs and to publish in the premier accounting journals, while Ph.D.s from public universities are more likely than Ph.D.s from unranked universities to be affiliated with ranked programs

² Tenure decisions made in the fifth year include forthcoming papers, most of which are captured with a six year horizon.

and to publish in premier accounting journals. Our findings are robust to both of the (three and six year) horizons we examine.

Sixty-two ranked programs graduated more than five Ph.D. students during 1991-1997. We identify the top 25 of these 62 programs based on percent of their Ph.D.s who are affiliated with ranked programs three and six years after graduation. We also identify the top 25 of these same 62 programs based on percent of their Ph.D.s who published in *The Accounting Review*, *Journal of Accounting Research*, and *Journal of Accounting and Economics* three and six years after graduation.

We identify those 192 individuals of the 1,348 Ph.D.s (about one of seven) who published at least one article in the three premier accounting journals six years after graduation, and we show their number of publications three and six years out. We also provide frequency distributions of the number of articles that these 192 individuals published three and six years out.

We show that graduates of private and public programs are equally likely to be affiliated with public programs three and six years after graduation, but that graduates of private programs are relatively more (less) likely to be affiliated with private (unranked) programs. We also show that graduates of unranked programs are relatively more likely than graduates of ranked programs to be affiliated with unranked programs three and six years after graduation.

We examine if the percent of faculty publishing in the three premier accounting journals depends on whether the institution they graduated from and the institution they are affiliated with is public or private. Ignoring those few Ph.D.s who graduate from unranked programs and publish in premier journals, we show that Ph.D.s from private

universities who are affiliated with private universities publish the most, while Ph.D. graduates from public universities who are affiliated with unranked universities publish the least. We document four reasons why this is so; graduates from private schools are more likely to: (1) publish their dissertations; (2) be hired by private schools; (3) publish with fellow Ph.D. students; (4) publish with faculty from affiliated schools.

We proceed as follows. We introduce our methodology in section 2. Section 3 examines affiliation and publication profiles of all 80 ranked programs separately and all unranked programs combined. Sections 4 and 5, respectively, examine the affiliation and publication profiles of the top 25 programs. Sections 6 and 7, respectively, examine the affiliation and publication profiles conditional on whether the degree granting institution is private or public and whether the affiliation is private, public or unranked. Section 8 examines types of publication in the premier journals. Section 9 provides a summary.

2. METHODOLOGY

We perused the back of the Accounting Faculty Directory 2004-2005 (Hasselback 2004) to determine individuals who received Ph.D.s from U.S. schools during the years 1991-1997, and we identified the institution that they graduated from. We examined the Hasselback directories beginning with the 1994 edition to determine their affiliations three and six years after graduation.³

We used Trieschmann et al. (2000) to determine if the institution that the individual graduated from and/or was affiliated with three or six years after degree had a ranked accounting program. Trieschmann et al. (2000) ranks are based on publications by

³ We use the term “accounting Ph.D. program” broadly in two senses. First, some schools offered DBAs not Ph.D.s (e.g., Harvard) and others offered Ph.D.s outside of accountancy (e.g., Notre Dame). Indeed, some people (e.g., the first named author of this study) are in the back of the Hasselback book but are not in the Hasselback listing of accounting graduates because they obtained their degrees in economics, finance, psychology, or in some discipline other than accountancy.

faculty at U.S. universities in *The Accounting Review*, *Journal of Accounting Research* and *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, for the 13 years, 1986 to 1998. These three journals, which we also use in our study, are generally considered to be the three most prestigious accounting journals (Brown 2003; Ballas and Theoharakis 2003). We term all ranked programs as public or private, and all unranked U.S. programs and all non-U.S. programs as unranked. We perused all issues of *The Accounting Review*, *Journal of Accounting Research* and *Journal of Accounting and Economics* for the 12 years, 1992-2003, to determine how many articles each individual published in the journals three and six years after graduation.⁴

3. PH.D. GRADUATING INSTITUTIONS

Appendix A lists the 80 U.S. universities graduating at least one Ph.D. with an accounting program ranked by Trieschmann et al. (2000). Twenty-four (30% of the total) are private and 56 are public. Thirteen of the private universities (54.2% of all privates) and 49 of the public universities (87.5% of all publics) graduated more than five people, making 62 universities eligible for our “top 25 programs” according to the percent of their Ph.D.s: (1) affiliated with ranked institutions (Table 1 below); and (2) published in the three premier accounting journals (Table 2 below).⁵

Insert Appendix A about here

⁴ We weighted both sole-authored and coauthored papers the same and we excluded discussion papers.

⁵ We omitted programs graduating five or fewer Ph.D.s because we calculated percentages and we did not want small denominators to unduly affect our rankings. The 11 private universities omitted were: Boston College, Boston University, Brigham Young, Duke, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Notre Dame, Southern Methodist, Tulane, Vanderbilt, and Yale. The seven public universities omitted were: California-Davis, California-Irvine, Georgia Tech, Illinois-Chicago, Massachusetts, Southern Illinois, and Texas at Dallas. Appendix A provides the information necessary for the Table 1 and 2 rankings so one can easily determine how the omitted schools would have fared had we not excluded them from our rankings.

Appendix A shows that 1,348 individuals received their Ph.D. degrees between 1991 and 1997; 167 (12.4%) of them graduated from ranked private universities, 961 (71.3%) from ranked public universities, and 220 (16.3%) from unranked institutions. Three years after graduation, 49.7% of the private school graduates, 26.7% of the public school graduates, and 3.2% of the graduates from unranked programs were affiliated with ranked programs. Six years after graduation, 46.7% of private school graduates, 25.2% of the public school graduates, and 3.6% of unranked program graduates were affiliated with ranked programs. All of these differences are significant at the 1% level or better, revealing that private (public) schools are more likely to place their graduates in ranked programs than are public (unranked) schools.

A quarter of the private school graduates, 8.1% of the public school graduates, and 0.9% of the unranked program graduates published in the three premier accounting journals three years after graduation. Similarly, 35.3% of the private school graduates, 13.5% of the public school graduates, and 1.4% unranked program graduates published in the three premier accounting journals six years after graduation. All differences are significant at the 5% level or better, revealing that graduates of private (public) schools are more likely to publish than are graduates of public (unranked) schools.

In sum, individuals graduating from private programs are more likely to be affiliated with ranked institutions than those graduating from public programs, while the latter are more likely to be affiliated with ranked institutions than Ph.D.s from unranked programs. Similarly, individuals graduating from private programs are more likely to publish in the premier accounting journals than are those graduating from public

programs, and they, in turn, are more likely to publish in the premier accounting journals than Ph.D.s from unranked programs. Our findings pertain to both three and six years after graduation.

Appendix B lists in decreasing order of their number of publications those 192 individuals who published in the three premier journals during their first six years after graduation. Only one in seven ($192/1348 = 14.2\%$) published in premier journals within six years after graduation. Even after excluding graduates from unranked programs who rarely publish in premier journals, only one in six 1991-1997 Ph.D.s ($189/1128 = 16.8\%$) published in these journals during this time frame. Appendix B provides the following information regarding the 192 individuals: name, year of graduation, institution graduated from, affiliation three years after receiving degree, affiliation six years after receiving degree, number of publications three years out, and number of publications six years out.

Insert Appendix B about here

Figure 1 provides the distribution of publications by Ph.D. graduates publishing in the three premier journals three (Panel A) and six (Panel B) years after graduation. Panel A shows that nearly three-quarters of the 122 individuals who published in the first three years out had only one article. Panel B shows that about half of the 192 individuals who published in the first six years out had only one article.

Insert Figure 1 about here

4. AFFILIATION PROFILE OF TOP 25 PROGRAMS

Sixty-two ranked programs with more than five Ph.D. graduates during 1991-1997 are eligible for inclusion in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 presents the percent of graduates affiliated with ranked programs three (panel A) and six (panel B) years after graduation for the top 25 of these 62 schools. The percent of Ph.D.s affiliated with ranked programs three years out ranges from 33.3% to 81.8%. Nine (16) programs are private (public), revealing that more than twice as many private as public programs eligible for inclusion (69.2% versus 32.6%) are in fact included.⁶ Of these top 25 ranked programs, a relatively larger percent of Ph.D.s from private than from public programs are affiliated with ranked programs three years after graduation (t-value = 2.51, significant at the 5% level).

Insert Table 1 about here

Panel B shows that the percent of Ph.D.s affiliated with ranked programs six years out ranges from 29.6% to 77.8%. By way of comparison with Panel A, it is evident that more faculty move from ranked to unranked programs than vice versa. The same 25 universities appear in both panels, and, similar to panel A, panel B shows that a significantly larger percent of Ph.D. graduates from private programs are affiliated with ranked programs (t-value = 2.84, significant at the 5% level). Both panels reveal that affiliation ranks are highly correlated with the Trieschmann et al. (2000) ranks, revealing

⁶ Eleven (seven) of the 24 private (56 public) schools have five or fewer Ph.D. graduates during 1991-1997 making them ineligible for inclusion. Thus 13 and 49 private and public schools are eligible for inclusion in these tables.

that faculty publication performance is positively associated with affiliations of the same programs' Ph.D. graduates (Pearson correlation = 0.58 in Panel A and 0.59 in Panel B).

A few highlights based on comparisons of the panels follow. Five of the top six programs are identical in both panels: Rochester, Cornell, Northwestern, Stanford, and Michigan, suggesting that they did an excellent job in placing their Ph.D.s at ranked institutions and that their Ph.D.s remained at ranked programs six years after graduation.⁷ Second, Florida dropped from fourth in panel A to 24th in panel B, revealing that it did an excellent job in placing its Ph.D.s at ranked institutions but that more than half of its original placements left ranked institutions by the time tenure decisions would have been made. Third, Penn had the largest upward movement, from seventh in panel A to first (tied with Cornell) in panel B, suggesting that their Ph.D.s may have been slightly under-placed.⁸

5. PUBLICATION PROFILE OF TOP 25 PROGRAMS

For the top 25 ranked programs with more than five Ph.D.s, Table 2 shows the percent of Ph.D.s who published in the three premier accounting journals three (panel A) and six (panel B) years after graduation. Similar to Table 1, the top 25 schools are shown in descending order. The percent of Ph.D.s in the top 25 schools publishing in the three premier accounting journals three years out ranges from 10.5% to 63.6%. Of these top 25 programs nearly twice as many graduates from private versus public schools (34.9%

⁷ We assume that individuals affiliated with an institution three years after graduation were placed there upon graduation. While not strictly true, the measurement error in our metric is unlikely to be related to the graduating institution, leading us to make erroneous inferences.

⁸ Penn is one of two schools having more of its Ph.D.s affiliated with ranked programs six versus three years after graduation. Penn State is the other.

versus 20.0%) published at least once in the three premier accounting journals three years after graduation (t-value = 2.22, significant at the 5% level).

Insert Table 2 about here

Unlike Table 1, some of the programs in Table 2's panel A are absent from panel B (i.e., Purdue, SUNY-Buffalo, and Carnegie Mellon were replaced by Wisconsin, Ohio State, and CUNY-Baruch). Panel B of Table 2 shows that the percent of Ph.D.s from the top 25 schools publishing in the three premier accounting journals six years out ranges from 18.2% to 77.8%. The probability of being at a top 25 school and publishing at least once in the three premier accounting journals six years out is about 75% greater if one graduates from a private versus a public program (52.1% versus 29.8%, t-value = 2.91, significant difference at the 5% level). Our ranks based on publication by Ph.D.s are highly correlated with Trieschmann et al. (2000) ranks based on publications by faculty (i.e., Pearson correlations in panels A and B are 0.64 and 0.71, respectively), suggesting that publications by faculty and Ph.D.s in the top three journals are highly correlated.

We present a few highlights based on comparisons of panels A and B of Table 2 along with comparisons of Tables 1 and 2. Five of the top six programs in both panels of Table 2 are identical (Rochester, Northwestern, Stanford, Pennsylvania, and Michigan), and all five of them are in both panels of Table 1. Similarly, 22 of the 25 schools in

Panel A of Table 1 also are in Panel A of Table 2, indicating that affiliation ranks are positively associated with publication ranks.⁹

Panel A of Table 2 provides some insight as to why Florida fell and Penn rose from panel A to panel B in Table 1. Florida Ph.D.s ranked 19th in publication in their first three years out, resulting in a dramatic fall from third to 24th in terms of percent of Ph.D.s affiliated with ranked schools three versus six years out. Penn Ph.D.s ranked fifth in publication three years out, consistent with their ascent from sixth to first in terms of percent of Ph.D.s affiliated with ranked schools three versus six years out. Southern Cal is the only program in both panels of Table 1 (tied for seventh and 12th respectively) that is absent from both panels of Table 2, suggesting that its Ph.D.s are affiliated with better schools than is merited by their publication success in the premier accounting journals. In contrast, Pittsburgh and New York University are in both panels of Table 2 but in neither panel of Table 1, suggesting that their graduates are affiliated with lesser schools than merited by their publications in premier accounting journals.

6. AFFILIATIONS BASED ON PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE RANKED PROGRAMS

Table 3 shows the type of institutional affiliation (private, public or unranked) of the 1,128 individuals graduating from private and public schools.¹⁰ Panels A and B show the percent of Ph.D.s who are affiliated with private, public or unranked programs three and six years after graduation, respectively. The percent of private school graduates

⁹ The three schools in panel A of Table 1 but not in panel A of Table 2 are Southern California, Ohio State, and Arizona State. The three schools in panel A of Table 2 but not in panel A of Table 1 are Pittsburgh, SUNY-Buffalo, and New York University.

¹⁰ We omit the 220 individuals graduating from unranked programs in the analyses presented in Tables 3 and 4 because Appendix A reveals that they are rarely placed in ranked programs and they rarely publish in premier accounting journals. We include individuals graduating from ranked programs that are in industry, and code their affiliations as unranked.

affiliated with private schools (25.75%) is nearly four times that of the percent of public school graduates affiliated with private schools (6.45%). In contrast, the percent of public school graduates affiliated with unranked schools (73.26%) is about 50 percent greater than that of private school graduates affiliated with unranked schools (50.30%). Statistical tests indicate that, relative to graduates of public schools, graduates of private schools are more likely to be affiliated with private schools, equally likely to be affiliated with public schools, and less likely to be affiliated with unranked schools. Our results are robust to both three and six years out, and when statistical differences are observed, our findings are significant at the 0.01 level.

Insert Table 3 about here

7. PUBLICATIONS ACCORDING TO GRADUATING AND AFFILIATED PROGRAMS: PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE

Table 4 shows the percent of Ph.D.s graduating from ranked schools who have published in the three major accounting journals three (panel A) and six (panel B) years after graduation, conditional on their institutional affiliation (i.e., private, public or unranked).¹¹ Panel A reveals that publication success three years out depends on the type of school graduated from, namely Ph.D.s of private schools are relatively more likely to publish. This result is robust to institutional affiliation (i.e., significant at the 0.10 level or better for those affiliated with private, public or unranked schools). The panel B

¹¹ We do not include the percent of individuals graduating from unranked schools who published in the premier journals three and six years after graduation because their numbers are too small (i.e., two out of 220 graduates three years out and three out of 220 six years out) to allow for meaningful comparisons across types of affiliation.

results are similar to those in panel A with one exception. Six years after graduation, the probability of publishing in premier accounting journals for those affiliated with a private university is independent of whether the individual graduated from a private or public program.

Insert Table 4 about here

8. TYPES OF PUBLICATION IN THE PREMIER JOURNALS: PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE RANKED PROGRAMS

To gain additional insight into the publication success of Ph.D.s graduating from and affiliated with private versus public programs, we examine publications in premier journals along four categories: (1) published dissertation; (2) co-authored articles with faculty from degree granting institution; (3) co-authored articles with Ph.D. students from degree granting institutions; and (4) co-authored articles with faculty from affiliated institutions.¹² We limit our analysis to individuals graduating from and affiliated with ranked programs three and six years after graduation. Table 5 reports the percent of Ph.D. graduates publishing in the top three journals during the first three years and the second three years of their academic career by types of ranked programs (Panel A) and affiliated institutions (Panel B).

Insert Table 5 about here

¹² We do not include a separate category for publishing articles in the premier journals with Ph.D. students from affiliated schools since only three authors are in this category.

Panel A of Table 5 reveals that private school Ph.D.s are relatively more likely to publish their dissertations in premier journals during their first three years after graduation. About a quarter of private school graduates affiliated with ranked programs published their dissertations in the top three journals, compared to less than 11% of the public school graduates employed by ranked programs (significant at the 1% level). Less than eleven percent of graduates from both private and public schools published one or more papers in the premier journal with faculty from their graduating institutions during both their first three years out and the second three years out (none of the differences are significant).

In contrast, the probability of publishing coauthored articles with fellow Ph.D. students and with faculty from affiliated schools is greater for private school graduates than for public school graduates in the first three year period (significant at the 5% level). Panel A also reports that private school Ph.D.s published more co-authored articles with their fellow Ph.D. students and with faculty from affiliated schools, resulting in more premier journal publications during the second three year period (significant at the 10% level or better). Private school graduates outperform public school graduates in the second three years out because they are relatively more likely to co-author articles with fellow Ph.D. students and faculty from affiliated schools.

Panel B of Table 5 shows the percent of Ph.D.s publishing in the premier journals by affiliated school. Private schools are relatively more likely than public schools to hire Ph.D.s who publish their dissertations during the first three years of their academic careers (significant at the 1% level). In addition, Ph.D.s affiliated with private versus public programs are relatively more likely to publish with their faculty colleagues.

9. SUMMARY

We show that only about a quarter of all individuals receiving accounting Ph.D.s during 1991-1997 taught at ranked (public and private) programs within six years after graduation, and that this percent differs dramatically depending upon whether one graduates from a private, public or an unranked program. Private schools placed the highest percent of graduates at ranked schools, followed by public schools, followed by unranked schools. Further examination of private versus public school graduates reveals that a greater (smaller) percent of private school graduates than public school graduates were affiliated with private (unranked) schools. In contrast, there is no significant difference in the percent of graduates from private and public schools affiliated with public schools.

Only about one in seven Ph.D.s published in premier accounting journals six years after graduation. Graduates from private schools publish more than Ph.D.s from public schools. Further analysis of private versus public school graduates reveals that publication success depends both on the type of school one graduates from and s/he is affiliated with; namely private school graduates employed at private schools publish the most while public school graduates employed at unranked schools publish the least. We provide four reasons for these results. Graduates of private schools are more likely to: (1) publish their dissertations; (2) be hired by private schools; (3) publish with fellow Ph.D. students; (4) publish with faculty from affiliated schools.

Our findings are of interest to administrators, faculty, and current and prospective Ph.D. students. Administrators can help determine the best programs from which to hire their junior faculty, identify and benchmark their institutions against their peers, and

understand accounting area publication profiles at peer programs. Faculty and Ph.D. students seeking employment can help decide those universities to apply to, and which offers to consider most seriously. Prospective accounting Ph.D. students can help determine which Ph.D. programs to apply to and which ones to most seriously consider from amongst those that admit them. We close with a caveat. Our findings for 1991-1997 may not apply to more recent graduates. Unfortunately, we cannot examine more recent graduates as we required publications for the first six years following granting of the Ph.D. degree.

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APPENDIX A
1991-1997 U.S. Accounting Ph.D. Graduates by Schools of Degree

Ph.D. Granting School	Trieschmann et.al's Accounting Program Rankings	No. Ph.D. Graduates 1991-1997	Graduates Employed by Ranked Institutions				Graduates Publishing Articles in TAR, JAR or JAE			
			3 Years After Graduation		6 Years After Graduation		3 Years After Graduation		6 Years After Graduation	
			No. Grads	% Total Grads	No. Grads	% Total Grads	No. Authors	% Total Grads	No. Authors	% Total Grads
Private Schools:										
Boston College	53	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Boston University	61	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Brigham Young	57	2	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Carnegie Mellon	25	9	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%
Case Western	102	6	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
Chicago	3	10	6	60.0%	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	4	40.0%
Columbia	10	12	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cornell	12	9	7	77.8%	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	5	55.6%
Duke	19	3	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%
Harvard	16	5	3	60.0%	3	60.0%	3	60.0%	3	60.0%
Massachusetts Inst Tech	37	4	3	75.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
New York University	20	19	4	21.1%	3	15.8%	2	10.5%	4	21.1%
Northwestern	7	13	10	76.9%	9	69.2%	7	53.8%	8	61.5%
Notre Dame	36	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pennsylvania	1	9	6	66.7%	7	77.8%	4	44.4%	7	77.8%
Rochester	6	11	9	81.8%	8	72.7%	7	63.6%	7	63.6%
Southern California	14	12	8	66.7%	6	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%
Southern Methodist	48	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stanford	4	16	11	68.8%	10	62.5%	8	50.0%	11	68.8%
Syracuse	59	9	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tulane	45	5	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vanderbilt	60	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Washington-St. Louis	15	7	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%
Yale	27	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Total Private Schools		167	83	49.7%	78	46.7%	42	25.1%	59	35.3%
Public Schools:										
Alabama-Tuscaloosa	62	21	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Arizona	18	27	11	40.7%	8	29.6%	6	22.2%	9	33.3%
Arizona State	28	25	12	48.0%	12	48.0%	1	4.0%	3	12.0%
Arkansas	92	18	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
California-Berkeley	11	13	8	61.5%	8	61.5%	3	23.1%	6	46.2%
California-Davis	42	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
California-Irvine	97	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
California-Los Angeles	23	9	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cincinnati	100	10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

APPENDIX A (continued)

Ph.D. Granting School	Trieschmann et.al's Accounting Program Rankings	No. Ph.D. Graduates 1991-1997	Graduates Employed by Ranked Institutions				Graduates Publishing Articles in TAR, JAR or JAE			
			3 Years After Graduation		6 Years After Graduation		3 Years After Graduation		6 Years After Graduation	
			No. Grads	% Total Grads	No. Grads	% Total Grads	No. Authors	% Total Grads	No. Authors	% Total Grads
Colorado-Boulder	24	17	4	23.5%	4	23.5%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%
Connecticut	44	13	3	23.1%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
CUNY-Baruch College	29	11	2	18.2%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%
Florida	17	16	11	68.8%	5	31.3%	2	12.5%	3	18.8%
Florida State	38	27	7	25.9%	5	18.5%	1	3.7%	2	7.4%
Georgia	31	28	9	32.1%	7	25.0%	1	3.6%	4	14.3%
Georgia State	68	15	3	20.0%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Georgia Tech	96	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Houston	52	28	2	7.1%	2	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Illinois	21	28	13	46.4%	13	46.4%	3	10.7%	6	21.4%
Illinois-Chicago	69	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Indiana	34	26	15	57.7%	14	53.8%	5	19.2%	10	38.5%
Iowa	9	12	7	58.3%	6	50.0%	3	25.0%	6	50.0%
Kansas	71	13	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kentucky	171	32	1	3.1%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Louisiana State	66	17	2	11.8%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maryland-College Park	67	13	3	23.1%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Massachusetts	63	5	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%
Michigan	2	19	13	68.4%	12	63.2%	9	47.4%	11	57.9%
Michigan State	35	24	12	50.0%	11	45.8%	5	20.8%	6	25.0%
Minnesota	22	21	10	47.6%	9	42.9%	3	14.3%	6	28.6%
Missouri-Columbia	43	15	4	26.7%	4	26.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
Ohio State	26	27	14	51.9%	13	48.1%	2	7.4%	5	18.5%
Oklahoma	49	18	1	5.6%	3	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%
Oregon	51	11	2	18.2%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%
Penn State	30	25	9	36.0%	10	40.0%	3	12.0%	5	20.0%
Pittsburgh	47	19	4	21.1%	4	21.1%	4	21.1%	4	21.1%
Purdue	40	14	6	42.9%	6	42.9%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%
Rutgers	46	11	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Carolina	74	21	4	19.0%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%
Southern Illinois University	112	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SUNY-Buffalo	41	8	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
Temple	56	15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%
Tennessee	170	21	3	14.3%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Texas A&M	50	36	5	13.9%	4	11.1%	3	8.3%	4	11.1%
Texas Tech	105	21	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Texas-Arlington	75	20	1	5.0%	1	5.0%	1	5.0%	1	5.0%
Texas-Austin	13	41	23	56.1%	23	56.1%	5	12.2%	10	24.4%
Texas-Dallas	159	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

APPENDIX A (continued)

Ph.D. Granting School	Trieschmann et.al's Accounting Program Rankings	No. Ph.D. Graduates 1991-1997	Graduates Employed by Ranked Institutions				Graduates Publishing Articles in TAR, JAR or JAE			
			3 Years After Graduation		6 Years After Graduation		3 Years After Graduation		6 Years After Graduation	
			No. Grads	% Total Grads	No. Grads	% Total Grads	No. Authors	% Total Grads	No. Authors	% Total Grads
UNC-Chapel Hill	8	9	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%
University of North Texas	80	32	3	9.4%	3	9.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
University of South Florida	91	9	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utah	73	10	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Virginia Tech	86	24	1	4.2%	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Washington State	95	13	1	7.7%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%
Washington-Seattle	5	20	12	60.0%	12	60.0%	6	30.0%	6	30.0%
Wisconsin	33	24	5	20.8%	5	20.8%	1	4.2%	5	20.8%
Total Public Schools		961	257	26.7%	242	25.2%	78	8.1%	130	13.5%
Total Unranked Schools		220	7	3.2%	8	3.6%	2	0.9%	3	1.4%
Total All Ph.D. Institutions		1348	346	25.7%	327	24.3%	122	9.1%	192	14.2%
T-statistics:										
Private vs. Public			2.84***		2.84***		2.59 **		3.29***	
Private vs. Unranked			6.07***		4.88***		3.88***		4.95***	
Public vs. Unranked			7.12***		3.91***		5.24***		5.92***	

Notes:

*** (**) significant at 0.01 (0.05) level (two-tailed).

Schools are classified as public or private if they had a ranked accounting program according to Trieschmann et al. (2000). All other public and private schools are classified as unranked (reported as a combined group).

APPENDIX B
1991-1997 U.S. Accounting Ph.D. Graduates Publishing in TAR, JAR, or JAE

Last Name	First Name	Year Grad	School of Degree	Institutional Affiliation		No. Publication in TAR, JAR, or JAE	
				3 years after grad	6 years after grad	3 yrs after grad	6 yrs after grad
Sloan	Richard G.	1992	Rochester	Pennsylvania	Michigan	6	9
Kasznik	Ron	1995	California-Berkeley	Stanford	Stanford	0	7
Aboody	David	1995	California-Berkeley	California-Los Angeles	California-Los Angeles	3	6
Amir	Eli	1991	California-Berkeley	Columbia	Columbia	2	6
Dechow	P.M.	1993	Rochester	Pennsylvania	Michigan	4	6
Erickson	Merle	1996	Arizona	Chicago	Chicago	4	6
Jacob	John	1995	Northwestern	Colorado-Denver	Colorado-Denver	1	6
Maydew	Edward L.	1993	Iowa	Chicago	Chicago	0	6
Gigler	Frank B.	1992	Minnesota	Chicago	Chicago	2	5
Kennedy	Jane	1992	Duke	Washington-Seattle	Washington-Seattle	2	5
Stanford	Mary Harris	1994	Michigan	Penn State	Syracuse	1	5
Wong	M. H. Franco	1997	Pennsylvania	California-Berkeley	Chicago	2	5
Arya	Anil	1991	Iowa	Ohio State	Ohio State	0	4
Bloomfield	Robert J.	1992	Michigan	Cornell	Cornell	1	4
Bushee	Brian	1997	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	3	4
D' Sousa	Julia	1995	Northwestern	Cornell	Cornell	1	4
Glover	Jonathan	1992	Ohio State	Carnegie Mellon	Carnegie Mellon	0	4
Hanna	J. Douglas	1991	Cornell	Chicago	Chicago	1	4
Ittner	Christopher D.	1992	Harvard	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	1	4
Kemsley	Deen	1995	UNC-Chapel Hill	Columbia	Columbia	2	4
Muller	Karl A., III	1997	Illinois	Penn State	Penn State	3	4
Nelson	Karen K.	1996	Michigan	Stanford	Stanford	0	4
Peecher	Mark E.	1994	Illinois	U Washington	Illinois	3	4
Subramanyam	K. R.	1993	Wisconsin	Southern California	Southern California	2	4
Vincent	Linda	1995	Northwestern	Chicago	Northwestern	1	4
Walther	Beverly	1995	Chicago	Northwestern	Northwestern	2	4
Ashbaugh	Hollis	1997	Iowa	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	0	3
Ayers	Benjamin	1996	Texas-Austin	Georgia	Georgia	2	3
Barron	Orie	1993	Oregon	Indiana	Penn State	1	3
Beatty	Anne	1992	MIT	Penn State	Penn State	2	3
Billings	Bruce K.	1996	Penn St	Florida St	Florida St	1	3
Clement	Michael B.	1997	Stanford	Texas-Austin	Texas-Austin	1	3
Eldenburg	Leslie	1991	Washington-Seattle	Arizona State	Arizona State	1	3
Engel	Ellen	1997	Stanford	Chicago	Chicago	1	3
Frankel	Richard	1993	Stanford	Michigan	Michigan	1	3
Hayes	Rachel M.	1996	Stanford	Northwestern	Chicago	2	3
Hirst	D. Eric	1992	Minnesota	Texas-Austin	Texas-Austin	2	3
Hopkins	Patrick E.	1995	Texas-Austin	Indiana	Indiana	2	3
Hutton	Amy P.	1992	Rochester	Harvard	Harvard	2	3
Matsunaga	Steven R.	1992	Washington-Seattle	Oregon	Oregon	1	3
Mayhew	Brian	1997	Arizona	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	1	3

APPENDIX B (continued)

Last Name	First Name	Year Grad	School of Degree	Institutional Affiliation		No. Publication in TAR, JAR, or JAE	
				3 years after grad	6 years after grad	3 yrs after grad	6 yrs after grad
Mills	Lillian F.	1996	Michigan	Arizona	Arizona	1	3
Myers	James N.	1997	Michigan	Illinois	Illinois	1	3
Nanda	D. J.	1997	Rochester	Michigan	Michigan	1	3
Noe	Christopher	1996	Rochester	Harvard	n/a	1	3
Rees	Lynn	1994	Arizona State	Texas A&M	Texas A&M	2	3
Rock	Steve	1996	Penn St	Colorado St	Colorado St	1	3
Schrand	Catherine M.	1994	Chicago	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	1	3
Sprinkle	Geoffrey B.	1996	Iowa	Indiana	Indiana	1	3
Venkatachalam	Mohan	1996	Iowa	Stanford	Stanford	2	3
Wahlen	James M.	1991	Michigan	UNC-Chapel Hill	UNC-Chapel Hill	1	3
Willenborg	Michael	1996	Penn St	Connecticut	Connecticut	1	3
Ahmed	Anwar S.	1992	Rochester	Florida	Florida	2	2
Alles	Michael	1991	Stanford	Texas	Texas	1	2
Beasley	Mark S.	1994	Michigan State	N Carol St	N Carol St	2	2
Berger	Philip G.	1992	Chicago	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	2	2
Botosan	Christine	1995	Michigan	Washington-St Louis	Utah	1	2
Calegari	Michael	1996	Arizona	Georgia St	Santa Clara	1	2
Chamberlain	Sandra	1991	Chicago	Pennsylvania	Santa Clara	0	2
Cheon	Y. Susan	1994	Georgia	CUNY-Baruch	Chung-Ang	1	2
Cloyd	C. Bryan	1992	Indiana	Texas	Texas	0	2
Core	John E.	1995	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	0	2
Dichev	Ilia D	1995	Washington-Seattle	Michigan	Michigan	2	2
Duru	Augustine	1997	Maryland-College Park	American U	American U	0	2
Frankel	Micah	1991	Arizona	CS-Hayward	CS-Hayward	2	2
Hogan	Chris E.	1994	Ohio State	Vanderbilt	Vanderbilt	1	2
Houston	Richard W.	1995	Indiana	Alabama-Tuscaloosa	Alabama-Tuscaloosa	0	2
Huddart	Steven J.	1991	Yale	Stanford	Duke	1	2
Johnstone	Karla M.	1997	Connecticut	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	0	2
Keating	A. Scott	1995	Harvard	Rochester	Chicago	1	2
Klassen	Kenneth J.	1995	Stanford	Un Waterloo	Un Waterloo	2	2
Krishnan	Jagan	1991	Ohio State	Temple	Temple	1	2
Lehavy	Reuven	1997	Northwestern	California-Berkeley	California-Berkeley	0	2
Leone	Andrew J.	1997	Pittsburgh	Rochester	Rochester	1	2
Liu	Chao-Shin	1992	Illinois	Notre Dame	Notre Dame	0	2
Liu	Chi-Chun	1994	New York University	Nat Taiwan U	Nat Taiwan U	2	2
Lo	May H.	1992	Drexel	W New Eng	W New Eng	1	2
Luft	Joan L.	1992	Cornell	Michigan State	Michigan State	1	2
Marquardt	Carol	1997	Cornell	New York Univ	New York Univ	0	2
Martin	Roger D.	1996	Texas-Austin	Indiana	Indiana	0	2
Park	Chul W.	1994	Washington-St. Louis	Hong Kong Sc	Hong Kong Sc	1	2
Peffer	Sean A.	1996	Indiana	Kentucky	Kentucky	1	2
Peters	Michael F.	1996	Indiana	Maryland-College Park	Maryland-College Park	1	2
Pfeiffer	Ray J., Jr.	1994	UNC-Chapel Hill	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	0	2

APPENDIX B (continued)

Last Name	First Name	Year Grad	School of Degree	Institutional Affiliation		No. Publication in TAR, JAR, or JAE	
				3 years after grad	6 years after grad	3 yrs after grad	6 yrs after grad
Plumlee	Marlene A.	1997	Michigan	Utah state	Utah state	0	2
Ramesh	K.	1991	Michigan State	Northwestern	Rochester	1	2
Schwartz	Rachel	1994	Northwestern	Washington-St Louis	Washington-St Louis	1	2
Seida	Jim A.	1997	Texas A&M	Indiana	Notre Dame	2	2
Soo	Billy S.	1991	Northwestern	Boston College	Boston College	1	2
Spilker	Brian C.	1993	Texas-Austin	BYU	BYU	1	2
Srinivasan	Dhinu	1997	Minnesota	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	2	2
Takeda	Carolyn	1994	Florida	Florida	n/a	1	2
Tan	Hun-Tong	1992	Michigan	Nanyang Tech	Nanyang Tech	1	2
Wallace	James S.	1996	Washington-Seattle	Calif-Irvine	Calif-Irvine	2	2
Whisenant	Scott	1997	Oklahoma	Georgetown	Houston	0	2
Yohn	Teri Lombardi	1991	Indiana	Georgetown	Georgetown	0	2
Zimbelman	Mark	1996	Arizona	BYU	BYU	2	2
Adiel	Ron	1994	Pennsylvania	n/a	n/a	1	1
Ancil	Regina M.	1993	Minnesota	California-Berkeley	California-Berkeley	0	1
Anderson	Shannon W.	1993	Harvard	Michigan	Michigan	1	1
Atwood	T.J.	1995	Illinois	Missouri	Missouri	1	1
Balsam	Steven	1991	CUNY-Baruch College	Temple	Temple	0	1
Basu	Sudipta	1995	Rochester	CUNY-Baruch	CUNY-Baruch	1	1
Benartzi	Shlomo	1994	Cornell	California-Los Angeles	California-Los Angeles	0	1
Bhattacharjee	Sudip	1997	Massachusetts	Suffolk	Virginia Tech	1	1
Bryan	Stephen H.	1994	New York University	CUNY-Baruch	Wake Fr-MBA	1	1
Caplan	Dennis	1994	California-Berkeley	Columbia	Columbia	0	1
Chan	Kam C.	1991	South Carolina	Connecticut	Jersey City	0	1
Chandar	Nandini	1997	Case Western	Rutgers-N Br	Rutgers-N Br	0	1
Chase	Bruce W.	1991	Virginia Comm	Radford	Radford	1	1
Choi	Byeonghee (Ben)	1994	Iowa	McGill Univ	McGill Univ	1	1
Coller	Maribeth	1991	Indiana	South Carolina	South Carolina	0	1
Conrad	Edward J.	1991	Florida State	Akron	Akron	1	1
Davis-Friday	Paquita Y.	1996	Michigan	Notre Dame	Notre Dame	1	1
Doogar	Rajib	1994	Penn St	Notre Dame	Illinois	0	1
Ducharme	Larry	1994	Washington-Seattle	Memphis	n/a	1	1
Dutta	Sunil	1994	Minnesota	Cal-Berkeley	Cal-Berkeley	0	1
Elder	Randal J.	1993	Michigan State	Syracuse	Syracuse	1	1
Finger	Catherine A.	1991	California-Berkeley	Illinois	Illinois	1	1
Finn	Mark W.	1995	Cornell	Northwestern	Northwestern	0	1
Geisler	Greg C.	1995	UNC-Chapel Hill	Georgia St	Georgia St	1	1
Gill	Susan	1994	Michigan State	Washington State	Washington State	1	1
Glover	Steven M.	1994	Washington-Seattle	BYU	BYU	1	1
Gramling	Audrey A.	1995	Arizona	Illinois	Wake Forest	0	1
Greenstein	Marilyn Magee	1991	Temple	Lehigh	Lehigh	1	1
Han	Bong H.	1991	Texas-Austin	Colorado-Boulder	Ajou Univ	1	1
Heflin	Frank	1992	Purdue	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	1	1
Heninger	William G.	1997	Georgia	SUNY-Buffalo	Brigham Young	0	1
Henning	Steven L.	1994	Wisconsin	Southern Methodist	Southern Methodist	0	1

APPENDIX B (continued)

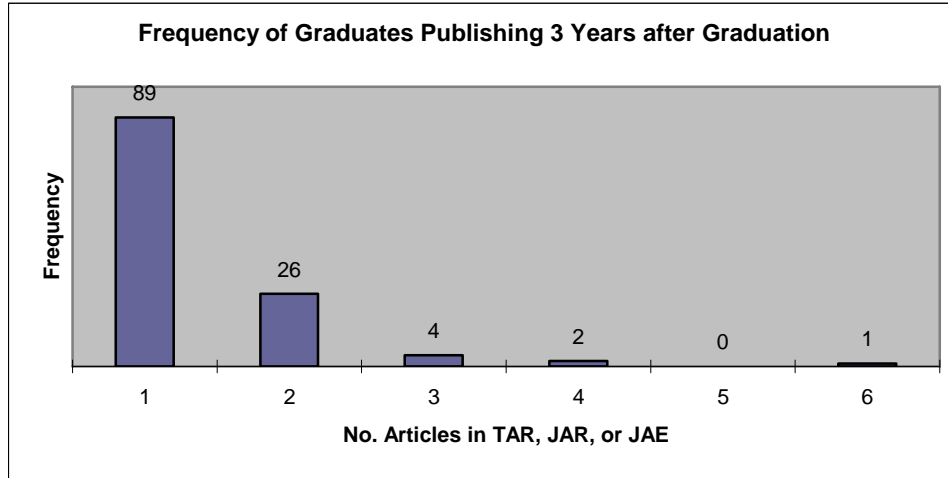
Last Name	First Name	Year Grad	School of Degree	Institutional Affiliation		No. Publication in TAR, JAR, or JAE	
				3 years after grad	6 years after grad	3 yrs after grad	6 yrs after grad
Hughes	K. E. II	1996	Georgia	Louisiana State	Louisiana State	0	1
Hunton	James E.	1994	Texas-Arlington	South Florida	South Florida	1	1
Hwang	Lee-Seok	1994	New York University	CUNY-Baruch College	CUNY-Baruch College	0	1
Hyatt	Troy A.	1995	Arizona	No Iowa	No Iowa	0	1
Janakiraman	Surya N.	1994	Pennsylvania	Carnegie Mellon	Texas-Dallas	1	1
Kadous	Kathryn	1996	Illinois	Un Waterloo	U Washington	0	1
Key	Kimberly Galligan	1995	Michigan State	N Car-Wilmin	Auburn	1	1
Kim	Chung K.	1994	Pittsburgh	Hong Kong Sc	Hong Kong Sc	1	1
Kim	Kwon-Jung	1991	SUNY-Buffalo	Sook Myung	Sook Myung	1	1
Kim	Myung-Sun	1995	Purdue	Rutgers N Br	Missouri	1	1
Kim	Sungsoo	1993	CUNY-Baruch College	Minnesota-Duluth	Minnesota-Duluth	1	1
Kirschenheiter	Michael	1995	Northwestern	Columbia	Columbia	1	1
Lee	Seok-Young	1992	Minnesota	CUNY-Baruch	n/a	0	1
Levine	Carolyn B.	1996	Carnegie Mellon	Duke	Carnegie Mel	1	1
Lin	Hsiou-wei	1994	Stanford	Nat Chengchi	Nat Chengchi	0	1
Lindquist	Tim M.	1991	Colorado-Boulder	No Iowa	No Iowa	1	1
Louwens	Timothy J.	1993	Florida State	Houston	Houston	0	1
Lynn	Stephen G.	1997	New York University	City Univ Hk	City Univ Hk	0	1
McAnally	Mary Lea	1994	Stanford	Texas	Texas	1	1
Mishra	Birendra	1996	Texas-Austin	Arizona St	Texas-Dallas	0	1
Moehrle	Stephen R.	1997	Indiana	Missouri-St Louis	Missouri-St Louis	0	1
Mohrman	Mary Beth	1994	Washington-St. Louis	Missouri-St Louis	Missouri-St Louis	1	1
Mukherji	Arijit	1991	Pittsburgh	Minnesota	Minnesota	1	1
Narayanan	V.G.	1996	Stanford	Harvard	Harvard	1	1
Natarajan	Ramachandran	1992	Pennsylvania	Michigan	So Methodist	0	1
Newberry	Kaye J.	1994	Arizona State	Arizona	Arizona	0	1
Noland	Thomas R.	1992	Illinois	Houston	Houston	0	1
Nutter	Sarah E.	1993	Michigan State	George Mason	George Mason	0	1
Paterson	Jeffrey S.	1995	Georgia	Florida St	Florida St	0	1
Payne	Jeff L.	1995	Florida	Mississippi	Mississippi	0	1
Phillips	Fred	1996	Texas-Austin	Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	1	1
Prawitt	Douglas F.	1993	Arizona	BYU	BYU	1	1
Price	Renee A.	1993	Texas A&M	William & Mary	William & Mary	0	1
Ramnath	Sundaresh	1996	Penn St	Rice	Georgetown	0	1
Ramsay	Robert J.	1991	Indiana	Georgia Tech	Kentucky	1	1
Rangan	Srinivasan	1995	Pennsylvania	n/a	Cal-Davis	1	1
Rau	Stephen E.	1997	Pittsburgh	Duquesne	Duquesne	1	1
Rhoades	Shelley C.	1995	Texas-Austin	Villanova	Villanova	0	1
Sabino	Jowell S.	1996	Northwestern	MIT	MIT	1	1
Sengupta	Partha	1995	Florida	Hawaii-Manoa	Hawaii-Manoa	1	1
Shaw	Kenneth W.	1995	Wisconsin	Maryland	Maryland	0	1
Shelton	Sandra Waller	1994	Wisconsin	DePaul	DePaul	0	1
Shivakumar	Lakshmanan	1996	Vanderbilt	London Bus	London Bus	0	1
Simko	Paul J.	1996	Texas-Austin	Emory	Emory	0	1

APPENDIX B (continued)

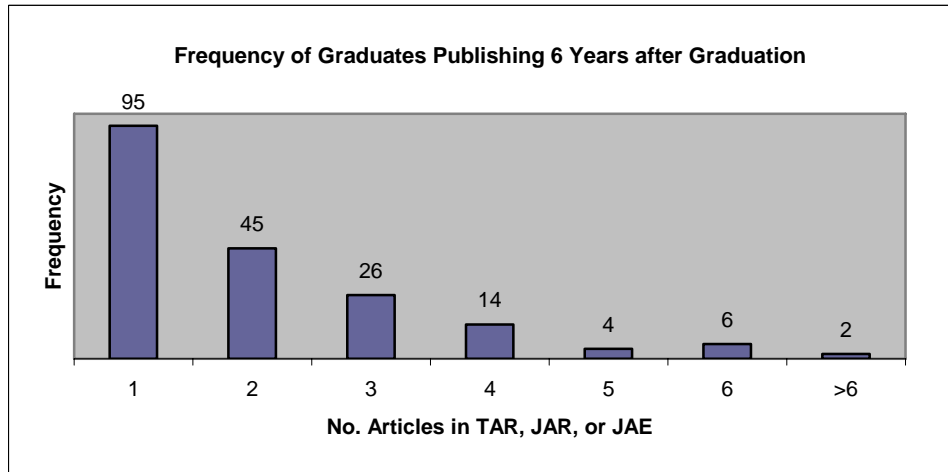
Last Name	First Name	Year Grad	School of Degree	Institutional Affiliation		No. Publication in TAR, JAR, or JAE	
				3 years after grad	6 years after grad	3 yrs after grad	6 yrs after grad
Soffer	Leonard	1991	California-Berkeley	Chicago	Northwestern	0	1
Stammerjohan	William W.	1995	Washington State	Miss State	Miss State	1	1
Stevens	Douglas E.	1996	Indiana	Syracuse	Syracuse	1	1
Stinson	Christopher H.	1993	Stanford	Texas-Austin	Texas-Austin	0	1
Stock	Toby	1995	Indiana	Colorado-Boulder	Colorado-Boulder	1	1
Summers	Scott L.	1995	Texas A&M	Missouri	Missouri	1	1
Sweeney	John T.	1992	Missouri-Columbia	Missouri	Missouri	0	1
Taylor	Gary	1996	Ohio State	Alabama-Hunt	Alabama-Hunt	0	1
Thomas	Wayne B.	1995	Okla St	Utah	Utah	0	1
Turner	Cynthia Williams	1995	Ohio State	Illinois	Illinois	0	1
Utama	Siddharta	1996	Texas A&M	Indonesia	Indonesia	1	1
Vargus	Mark E.	1996	Pennsylvania	Southern Calif	Southern California	0	1
Vaysman	Igor	1993	Stanford	Texas	Texas	0	1
Vera-Munoz	Sandra C.	1994	Texas-Austin	Notre Dame	Notre Dame	0	1
Weaver	Connie D.	1997	Arizona State	Texas-Austin	Texas-Austin	0	1
Wilkins	Michael S.	1994	Arizona	Texas A&M	Texas A&M	0	1
Williams	Michael	1996	Southern California	California-Los Angeles	California-Los Angeles	0	1
Williams	Patricia A.	1992	Boston U	Fordham	Fordham	0	1
Yoo	Seung-Weon	1997	Wisconsin	Hong Kong Sc	Hong Kong Sc	0	1

FIGURE 1
Frequency of Ph.D. Graduates Publishing at Least One Article in TAR, JAR, or JAE Three and Six Years after Graduation

Panel A:



Panel B:



Notes:

This figure provides a frequency distribution of those 122 individuals (panel A) and 192 individuals (panel B) who, according to Hasselback (2004), graduated between 1991 and 1997 and who, according to our perusal of journals, published at least once during the first three (six) years after graduation in *The Accounting Review*, *Journal of Accounting Research*, or *Journal of Accounting and Economics*.

TABLE 1
Placement Profile of U.S. Accounting Ph.D. Graduates in 1991-1997: Top 25 Schools

Panel A: Affiliated School Three Years after Graduation

Ph.D. Granting School	Trieschmann et.al's Accounting Program Rankings	Private/Public School	No. Ph.D. Graduates	% Grads Employed by Ranked Institutions	Rank
Rochester	6	private	11	81.8%	1
Cornell	12	private	9	77.8%	2
Northwestern	7	private	13	76.9%	3
Florida	17	public	16	68.8%	4
Stanford	4	private	16	68.8%	4
Michigan	2	public	19	68.4%	6
Pennsylvania	1	private	9	66.7%	7
Southern California	14	private	12	66.7%	7
California-Berkeley	11	public	13	61.5%	9
Chicago	3	private	10	60.0%	10
Washington-Seattle	5	public	20	60.0%	10
Iowa	9	public	12	58.3%	12
Indiana	34	public	26	57.7%	13
Texas-Austin	13	public	41	56.1%	14
Ohio State	26	public	27	51.9%	15
Michigan State	35	public	24	50.0%	16
Arizona State	28	public	25	48.0%	17
Minnesota	22	public	21	47.6%	18
Illinois	21	public	28	46.4%	19
Carnegie Mellon	25	private	9	44.4%	20
Purdue	40	public	14	42.9%	21
Washington-St. Louis	15	private	7	42.9%	21
Arizona	18	public	27	40.7%	23
Penn State	30	public	25	36.0%	24
UNC-Chapel Hill	8	public	9	33.3%	25
Private Schools in Top 25 (9 Schools)			96	65.1%	
Public Schools in Top 25 (16 Schools)			347	51.7%	
t-value (Private vs. Public)				2.51 **	
Pearson Correlation of Rankings with Trieschmann et al.'s					0.58

Note: ** significant at 0.05 level (two-tailed tests).

Panel B: Affiliated School Six Years after Graduation

Ph.D. Granting School	Trieschmann et.al's Accounting Program Rankings	Private/Public School	No. Ph.D. Graduates	% Grads Employed by Ranked Institutions	Rank
Cornell	12	private	9	77.8%	1
Pennsylvania	1	private	9	77.8%	1
Rochester	6	private	11	72.7%	3
Northwestern	7	private	13	69.2%	4
Michigan	2	public	19	63.2%	5
Stanford	4	private	16	62.5%	6
California-Berkeley	11	public	13	61.5%	7
Chicago	3	private	10	60.0%	8
Washington-Seattle	5	public	20	60.0%	8
Texas-Austin	13	public	41	56.1%	10
Indiana	34	public	26	53.8%	11
Iowa	9	public	12	50.0%	12
Southern California	14	private	12	50.0%	12
Ohio State	26	public	27	48.1%	14
Arizona State	28	public	25	48.0%	15
Illinois	21	public	28	46.4%	16
Michigan State	35	public	24	45.8%	17
Carnegie Mellon	25	private	9	44.4%	18
Minnesota	22	public	21	42.9%	19
Purdue	40	public	14	42.9%	19
Washington-St. Louis	15	private	7	42.9%	19
Penn State	30	public	25	40.0%	22
UNC-Chapel Hill	8	public	9	33.3%	23
Florida	17	public	16	31.3%	24
Arizona	18	public	27	29.6%	25
Private Schools in Top 25 (9 Schools)			96	61.9%	
Public Schools in Top 25 (16 Schools)			347	47.1%	
t-value (Private vs. Public)				2.84 **	
Pearson Correlation of Rankings with Trieschmann et al.'s					0.59

TABLE 2
Publication Profile of U.S. Accounting Ph.D. Graduates in 1991-1997: Top 25 Schools

Panel A: Publication in TAR, JAR or JAE Three Years after Graduation

Ph.D. Granting School	Trieschmann et.al's Accounting Program Rankings	Private/Public School	No. Ph.D. Graduates	% Grads Publishing in TAR, JAR or JAE	Rank
Rochester	6	private	11	63.6%	1
Northwestern	7	private	13	53.8%	2
Stanford	4	private	16	50.0%	3
Michigan	2	public	19	47.4%	4
Pennsylvania	1	private	9	44.4%	5
Chicago	3	private	10	30.0%	6
Washington-Seattle	5	public	20	30.0%	6
Washington-St. Louis	15	private	7	28.6%	8
Iowa	9	public	12	25.0%	9
California-Berkeley	11	public	13	23.1%	10
Cornell	12	private	9	22.2%	11
Arizona	18	public	27	22.2%	11
UNC-Chapel Hill	8	public	9	22.2%	11
Pittsburgh	47	public	19	21.1%	14
Michigan State	35	public	24	20.8%	15
Indiana	34	public	26	19.2%	16
Minnesota	22	public	21	14.3%	17
Purdue	40	public	14	14.3%	17
Florida	17	public	16	12.5%	19
SUNY-Buffalo	41	public	8	12.5%	19
Texas-Austin	13	public	41	12.2%	21
Penn State	30	public	25	12.0%	22
Carnegie Mellon	25	private	9	11.1%	23
Illinois	21	public	28	10.7%	24
New York University	20	private	19	10.5%	25
Private Schools in Top 25 (9 Schools)			103	34.9%	
Public Schools in Top 25 (16 Schools)			322	20.0%	
t-value (Private vs. Public)				2.22 **	
Pearson Correlation of Rankings with Trieschmann et al.'s					0.64

Note: ** significant at 0.05 level (two-tailed tests).

Panel B: Publication in TAR, JAR or JAE Six Years after Graduation

Ph.D. Granting School	Trieschmann et.al's Accounting Program Rankings	Private/Public School	No. Ph.D. Graduates	% Grads Publishing in TAR, JAR or JAE	Rank
Pennsylvania	1	private	9	77.8%	1
Stanford	4	private	16	68.8%	2
Rochester	6	private	11	63.6%	3
Northwestern	7	private	13	61.5%	4
Michigan	2	public	19	57.9%	5
Cornell	12	private	9	55.6%	6
Iowa	9	public	12	50.0%	7
California-Berkeley	11	public	13	46.2%	8
Chicago	3	private	10	40.0%	9
Indiana	34	public	26	38.5%	10
Arizona	18	public	27	33.3%	11
UNC-Chapel Hill	8	public	9	33.3%	11
Washington-Seattle	5	public	20	30.0%	13
Minnesota	22	public	21	28.6%	14
Washington-St. Louis	15	private	7	28.6%	14
Michigan State	35	public	24	25.0%	16
Texas-Austin	13	public	41	24.4%	17
Illinois	21	public	28	21.4%	18
Pittsburgh	47	public	19	21.1%	19
New York University	20	private	19	21.1%	19
Wisconsin	33	public	24	20.8%	21
Penn State	30	public	25	20.0%	22
Florida	17	public	16	18.8%	23
Ohio State	26	public	27	18.5%	24
CUNY-Baruch College	29	public	11	18.2%	25
Private Schools in Top 25 (8 Schools)			94	52.1%	
Public Schools in Top 25 (17 Schools)			362	29.8%	
t-value (Private vs. Public)				2.91 **	
Pearson Correlation of Rankings with Trieschmann et al.'s					0.71

TABLE 3
Placement of Graduates of Ranked Schools by Affiliated Schools

Panel A: Percentage of Graduates by Affiliated Schools 3 Years After Graduation

Ph.D. Granting Schools	Total Graduates	Affiliated Schools		
		Private	Public	Unranked
Private	167	25.75%	23.95%	50.30%
Public	961	6.45%	20.29%	73.26%
Chi-square: Private versus Public		62.76 ***	1.16	35.61 ***

Panel B: Percentage of Graduates by Affiliated Schools 6 Years after Graduation

Ph.D. Granting Schools	Total Graduates	Affiliated Schools		
		Private	Public	Unranked
Private	167	22.75%	23.95%	53.29%
Public	961	6.45%	18.73%	74.82%
Chi-square: Private versus Public		46.80 ***	2.47	32.44 ***

Note: *** significant at 0.01 level (two-tailed tests)

TABLE 4
Percentage of Graduates Publishing in TAR, JAR, and JAE by Ph.D. Granting and Affiliated Schools

Panel A: Percentage of Publishing Authors Three Years After Graduation

Ph.D. Granting Schools	Affiliated Schools		
	Private	Public	Unranked
Private	22 (43) 51.16%	15 (40) 37.50%	5 (84) 5.95%
Public	19 (62) 30.65%	41 (195) 21.03%	18 (704) 2.56%
Chi-square: Private versus Public	4.49 **	4.96 **	3.05 *

Panel B: Percentage of Publishing Authors Six Years After Graduation

Ph.D. Granting Schools	Affiliated Schools		
	Private	Public	Unranked
Private	25 (38) 65.79%	24 (40) 60.00%	10 (89) 11.24%
Public	34 (62) 54.84%	63 (180) 35.00%	33 (719) 4.59%
Chi-square: Private versus Public	1.17	8.56 ***	6.94 ***

Notes:

*** (**, *) significant at 0.01 (0.05, 0.1) (two-tailed tests)

Number of graduates publishing in JAR, TAR, and JAE and number of total graduates (in parentheses) are reported in the first line of each cell.

Percentage of graduates publishing in JAR, TAR, and JAE is reported in the second line.

The percent of individuals graduating from unranked schools that published in the premier journals three and six years after graduation are not reported because the figures are very small for meaningful comparisons across types of affiliation.

TABLE 5
Percentage of Graduates Publishing in TAR, JAR, and JAE by Types of Publication

Panel A: Percentage of Publishing Graduates by Ph.D. Granting Schools

Ph.D. Granting Schools	Published Dissertation in TAR, JAR, or JAE		Published with Faculty from Ph.D. Granting School		Published with Ph.D. Students from Ph.D. Granting School		Published with Faculty from Affiliated School	
	1st 3 years	2nd 3 years	1st 3 years	2nd 3 years	1st 3 years	2nd 3 years	1st 3 years	2nd 3 years
Private (N=83, 1st 3 yrs; 78, 2nd 3 yrs) Chi-square: 1st 3 yrs vs. 2nd 3 years	24.10%	2.56%	9.64%	8.97%	9.64%	19.23%	13.25%	25.64%
	15.80***		0.20		3.02*		3.97**	
Public (N=257, 1st 3 yrs; 242, 2nd 3 yrs) Chi-square: 1st 3 yrs vs. 2nd 3 years	10.89%	7.02%	10.89%	9.92%	3.50%	8.26%	5.06%	14.46%
	2.28		0.13		5.16**		12.68***	
Chi-square: Private versus Public	9.02***	0.15	0.10	0.06	4.97**	7.28***	6.42**	5.18**

Notes:

*** (**, *) significant at 0.01 (0.05, 0.1) level (two-tailed tests).

The percent of individuals graduating from and/or affiliated with unranked schools who published in premier journals three and six years after graduation are not reported because the number of such individuals is too small for meaningful comparisons across types of publication.

TABLE 5 (Continued)
Percentage of Graduates Publishing in TAR, JAR, and JAE by Types of Publication

Panel B: Percentage of Publishing Graduates by Affiliated Schools

Ph.D. Granting Schools	Published Dissertation in TAR, JAR, or JAE		Published with Faculty from Ph.D. Granting School		Published with Ph.D. Students from Ph.D. Granting School		Published with Faculty from Affiliated School	
	1st 3 years	2nd 3 years	1st 3 years	2nd 3 years	1st 3 years	2nd 3 years	1st 3 years	2nd 3 years
Private (N=105, 1st 3 yrs; 100, 2nd 3 yrs) Chi-square: 1st 3 yrs vs. 2nd 3 years	22.86%	9.00%	12.38%	9.00%	7.62%	15.00%	12.38%	26.00%
	7.28***		0.61		2.80*		6.17**	
Public (N=235, 1st 3 yrs; 220, 2nd 3 yrs) Chi-square: 1st 3 yrs vs. 2nd 3 years	10.21%	4.55%	9.79%	10.00%	3.83%	9.09%	4.68%	13.18%
	5.27**		0.01		5.27**		10.24***	
Chi-square: Private versus Public	9.57***	2.44	0.52	0.08	2.19	2.46	6.56**	7.94***

Notes:

*** (**, *) significant at 0.01 (0.05, 0.1) level (two-tailed tests).

The percent of individuals affiliated with unranked programs that published in the premier journals the first and second three years after graduation are not reported because the number of such individuals is too small for meaningful comparisons across types of publication.