論文發表與投稿經驗淺談

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Target

- Tell a new, good, convincing, and interesting story
- New: A thorough literature review
- Good: Make an important contribution
- Convincing: A thorough theoretical/empirical analysis
- Interesting: Surprising.

Topic selection

- Understand and analyze article topics in recent top journals, conferences, and working papers in order to grasp the main trend of thought in finance

- **Example: CEO overconfidence**

  Topics in the same area: *Corporate finance*

  Capital expenditures (Malmendier & Tate 2005, JF)

  M&As (Malmendier & Tate 2008, JFE)

  Financing decision (Malmendier & Tate 2011, JF)

  CEO forced turnover (Campbell et al. 2011, JFE)

  Share repurchases (Chen & Wang 2012, JFE)

  Board independence (Banerjee et al. 2015, RFS)

Innovation (Hirshleifer et al. 2012, JF)

CEO leadership (Phua et al. 2018, JFE)

Topics in different areas, but still in finance:

Banking: *CEO overconfidence*

Bank lending and leverage (Ho et al. 2016, JFE)

Topics in different fields:

Accounting: *CEO overconfidence*

Financial misreporting (Schrand & Zechman 2012, JAE)

Accounting conservatism (Ahmed & Duellman 2013, JAR)

- Interdisciplinary research

- **Example 1: Labor economics & M&As**

  “CEO preferences and acquisitions” (Jenter & Lewellen 2015, JF)

- **Example 2: Psychology, medical research & corporate policy**

  “What doesn’t kill you will only make you more risk-loving: Early-life disasters and CEO behavior” (Bernile et al. 2017, JF)

- **Example 3: Economics & corporate finance**

  “Social capital, trust, and firm performance: The value of corporate social responsibility during the financial crisis” (Lins et al. 2017, JF)

- Exogenous shock

➢ **Example: A shock to trust**

“Social capital, trust, and firm performance: The value of corporate social responsibility during the financial crisis” (Lins et al. 2017, JF)

- Using unique or hand-collected data

➢ **Example: Construct a county-disaster event database that spans the 1900–1959 period**

“What doesn’t kill you will only make you more risk-loving: Early-life disasters and CEO behavior” (Bernile et al. 2017, JF)

Forms of research questions

- Investigate previously unanswered questions, perhaps with new data, new techniques, or new models

Example 1:

Harford & Schonlau (2013, JFE):

Firms seem to recruit directors for their acquisition experience regardless of the quality of directors' prior acquisitions

$\Downarrow$

Field & Mkrtchyan (2017, JFE):

They examine whether such experience actually affects acquisition outcomes

- Corrections of flawed methods.
- Investigate new phenomena.
- New approaches to old problems.
- Test implications of theories.
- Synthesize previously unconnected research areas.
- Investigate public policy issues.
- Improve the measurement of variables.

Research output

- Research teams.

  If possible, work with senior researchers.

- Attend high-quality conferences and seminars.
- Quality vs. quantity.
- Efficiency.

Journal submissions

- Target at a high-quality journal.
- Choose a right journal.
- Write a good paper.
- Ask a professional editor to polish your paper before submission.

- Try to present your work at well-known international conferences before submitting it to a journal.
- Try your best to take care of reviewers' comments & suggestions if you are asked to revise the paper.
- Don't lose confidence if your work is unfortunately rejected.