Andrea is an assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Andrea received a B.S. in Accounting and an M.S. in Accounting from Florida State University and is also a Certified Public Accountant. After completing her M.S. in Accounting, Andrea worked at the FASB as a Postgraduate Technical Assistant and then joined Deloitte Advisory working as an Accounting Advisory Manager where she specialized in assisting clients implement the new FASB revenue recognition standard (ASC 606) and compliance with SEC financial reporting requirements for capital markets transactions. In May of 2022, Andrea received a PhD in Accounting at Florida State University where she received numerous research and teaching awards.

Andrea leverages the deep knowledge she gained from her work experience at the FASB and Deloitte Advisory in her research. In her dissertation, she examines whether the FASB achieved its objective of increasing revenue comparability after issuing ASC 606. Her findings indicate that while the adoption of ASC 606 is associated with an increase in revenue comparability across industries, this increase came at the expense of decreased revenue comparability within industries. She also finds that revenue comparability provides decision useful information to equity analysts. In recognition of the impact and importance of her work, Andrea received the 2021 *Best Dissertation Award* from the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section of the American Accounting Association.

In other research, Andrea examines whether firms' quantitative and qualitative disclosures are informative to users of financial statement information, namely equity and credit analysts. In one of her papers, Andrea investigates how implementation of ASC 606 impacted the predictability of future revenue. Her findings indicate that the implementation of ASC 606 reduced equity analysts' ability to predict future revenue and increased information asymmetry between investors, but these results are mitigated when managers issue voluntary revenue forecasts. In another paper, she studies whether credit analysts use borrowers' qualitative disclosures in making credit risk assessments. Her findings show that credit analysts' "soft adjustments" reflect information from borrowers' qualitative 10-K disclosures. This paper was recently accepted for publication in *The European Accounting Review*.