Author Information

Editorial Philosophy

The purpose of this journal is to contribute to improving the practice and theory of auditing. The term ''auditing'' is to be interpreted broadly and encompasses internal and external auditing as well as other attestation activities (phenomena).

Papers reporting results of original research that embody improvements in auditing theory or auditing methodology are the central focus of this journal. Discussion and analysis of current issues that bear on prospects for developments in auditing practice and in auditing research will also constitute an important part of the journal's contents. This will include surveys that are pointed toward summarizing and evaluating developments in related fields that have an important bearing on auditing. Practices and developments in auditing in different countries, either in corporate or governmental contexts, are appropriate topics, and so are uses of auditing in new ways and for different purposes.

An essential objective is to promote communication between research and practice, which will influence present and future developments in auditing education as well as auditing research and practice. However, papers focusing on questions related to audit education should be submitted to *Issues in Accounting Education*, the designated AAA outlet for work related to audit education.

Submission of Manuscripts

Authors should note guidelines for submitting manuscripts

1. Manuscripts currently under consideration by another journal or other publisher should not be submitted. The author must state that the work is not submitted or published elsewhere.
2. To expedite the process, an electronic submission and review process is employed. To preserve anonymity, put the cover page and the remainder of the document in separate Microsoft® Word files. In the case of manuscripts reporting on field surveys or experiments, the instrument (questionnaire, case, interview, plan, or the like) should also be submitted in a separate file, with the identity of the author(s) deleted. Email the cover page, manuscript, and, if applicable, the instrument as attached files to Ken T. Trotman, the editor for *AJPT*, at ajpt@unsw.edu.au. Contact Ken T. Trotman, Editor, *AJPT*, at ajpt@unsw.edu.au if compatibility or electronic submission presents a problem.
3. The submission fee in U.S. funds is $75.00 for members of the Auditing Section and $125.00 for nonmembers of the Auditing Section, which may be paid by credit card or check. To pay by credit card, access the AAA website at: https://aaahq.org/AAAforms/journals/AJPTSubmit.cfm. Alternatively, the submission fee may be paid by check, made payable to the American Accounting Association, and mailed to the American Accounting Association, Attn: AJPT Journal Submission, 5717 Bessie Drive, Sarasota, FL 34233.

Manuscript Preparation and Style

Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory's manuscript preparation guidelines follow closely that used in *The Accounting Review*, another American Accounting Association publication. These guidelines follow *The Chicago Manual of Style* (15th ed.; University of Chicago Press). Another helpful guide to usage and style is *The Elements of Style*, by William Strunk, Jr., and E. B. White (Macmillan). Spelling follows *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*.

Format

1. All manuscripts should be typed on one side of 8½ × 11″ good quality paper and be double-spaced, except for indented quotations.
2. Manuscripts should be as concise as the subject and research method permit, generally not to exceed 7,000 words.
3. Margins should be at least one inch on top, bottom, and sides to facilitate editing and duplication.
4. To assure anonymous review, authors should not identify themselves directly or indirectly in their papers. Single authors should not use the editorial ''we.''
5. A cover page should include the title of the paper, the author's name, title, affiliation, and any acknowledgments.
6. All pages, including tables, appendices, and references, should be serially numbered.

7. Spell out numbers one to ten, except when used in tables and lists, and when used with mathematical, statistical, scientific, or technical units and quantities, such as distances, weights, and measures. For example: *three days; 3 kilometers; 30 years*. All other numbers are expressed numerically.
8. In nontechnical text use the word percent.
9. a. Use a hyphen (-) to join unit modifiers or to clarify usage. For example: a well-presented analysis; re-form. See *Webster's* for correct usage.
   b. En dash (–) is used between words indicating a duration, such as hourly time or months or years. No space on either side.
   c. Em dash (—) is used to indicate an abrupt change in thought, or where a period is too strong and a comma too weak. No space on either side.
10. The following will be Roman in all cases: i.e., e.g., ibid., et al., op. cit.
11. Initials: A. B. Smith (space between); Countries: U.S., U.K. (no space between).
12. When using "Big 4," "Big 5," "Big 6," or "Big 8," use Arabic figures (don't spell out).
13. Ellipsis should be used, not periods, example . . . not....
14. Use "SAS No. #" not "SAS #."
15. Use only one space after periods, colons, exclamation points, question marks, quotation marks—any punctuation that separates two sentences.
16. a. Use real quotation marks—never use inch marks: use "and" not ″ and ″.
   b. Use real apostrophes, not the footmarks: use ' not ′.
17. Punctuation used with quote marks:
   a. Commas and periods are always placed inside the quotation marks.
   b. Colons and semicolons go outside the quotation marks.
   c. Question marks and exclamation points go in or out, depending on whether they belong to the material inside the quote. If they belong to the quoted material, they go inside the quote marks, and vice versa.
18. Punctuation and parentheses: Sentence punctuation goes after the closing parentheses if what is inside the parentheses is part of the sentence (as is this phrase). This also applies to commas, semicolons, and colons. If what is inside the parentheses is an entire statement of its own, the ending punctuation should also be inside the parentheses.
19. Headings should be arranged so that major headings are centered, bold, and capitalized. Second-level headings should be flush left, bold, and both uppercase and lowercase. Third-level headings should be flush left, bold, italic, and both uppercase and lowercase. Fourth-level headings should be paragraph indent, bold, and lowercase. Headings and subheadings should not be numbered. For example:

A CENTERED, BOLD, ALL CAPITALIZED, FIRST-LEVEL HEADING

A Flush Left, Bold, Uppercase and Lowercase, Second-Level Heading

A Flush Left, Bold, Italic, Uppercase and Lowercase, Third-Level Heading

A paragraph indent, bold, lowercase, Fourth-Level heading. Text starts ...

Summary

A summary, not exceeding 150 words, should be on a separate page immediately preceding the text. The summary should be nonmathematical, easily readable, and should emphasize the significant findings and implications for practice and theory. The intent is to enable both practitioners and academics to determine the relevance of the article to their own interests. Thus, the language should be less formal than that used in the article itself, and discussion of method should be brief, unless that is the main focus of the article. The page should include the title of the article, but should exclude author's name or other identification designations.

Keywords

Include up to six keywords on the summary page.

Data Availability

A statement indicating whether the author would be willing to share data must be included on the summary page.

Tables and Figures

The author should note the following general requirements.

1. Each table and figure (graphic) should appear on a separate page and should be placed at the end of the text. Each should bear an Arabic number and a complete title indicating the exact contents of the table or figure.
2. A reference to each table or figure should be made in the text.
3. The author should indicate by marginal notation where each table or figure should be inserted in the text, e.g., (Insert Table X here).
4. Tables or figures should be reasonably interpreted without reference to the text.
5. Source lines and notes should be included as necessary.
6. When information is not available, use ''NA'' capitalized with no slash between.
7. Figures must be prepared in a form suitable for printing.

Mathematical Notation

Mathematical notation should be employed only where its rigor and precision are necessary, and in such circumstances authors should explain in the narrative format the principal operations performed. Notation should be avoided in footnotes. Unusual symbols, particularly if handwritten, should be identified in the margin when they appear. Displayed material should clearly indicate the alignment, superscripts, and subscripts. Equations should be numbered in parentheses flush with the right-hand margin.

Documentation

Citations: Works cited should use the ''author-date system'' keyed to a list of works in the reference list (see below). Authors should make an effort to include the relevant page numbers in the cited works.

1. In the text, works are cited as follows: author's last name and date, without comma, in parentheses; for example, (Jones 1987); with two authors: (Jones and Freeman 1973); with more than two: (Jones et al. 1985); with more than one source cited together (Jones 1987; Freeman 1986); with two or more works by one author: (Jones 1985, 1987).
2. Unless confusion would result, do not use ''p.'' or ''pp.'' before page numbers: for example, (Jones 1987, 115).
3. When the reference list contains more than one work of an author published in the same year, the suffix *a*, *b*, etc. follows the date in the text citation: for example, (Jones 1987a) or (Jones 1987a; Freeman 1985b).
4. If an author's name is mentioned in the text, it need not be repeated in the citation; for example, ''Jones (1987, 115) says....''
5. Citations to institutional works should use acronyms or short titles where practicable: for example, (AAA ASOBAT 1966); (AICPA *Cohen Commission Report* 1977). Where brief, the full title of an institutional work might be shown in a citation: for example, (ICAEW *The Corporate Report* 1975).
6. If the manuscript refers to statutes, legal treatises or court cases, citations acceptable in law reviews should be used.

Reference List: Every manuscript must include a list of references containing only those works cited. Each entry should contain all data necessary for unambiguous identification. With the author-date system, use the following format recommended by the *Chicago Manual*:

1. Arrange citations in alphabetical order according to surname of the first author or the name of the institution responsible for the citation.
2. Use the author's initials instead of proper names.
3. In listing more than one name in references (Hazard, D., and B. Harrelson) there should always be a comma before ''and.''
4. Dates of publication should be placed immediately after authors' names.

5. Titles of journals should not be abbreviated.
6. Multiple works by the same author(s) should be listed in chronological order of publication. Two or more works by the same author(s) in the same year are distinguished by letters after the date.

Sample entries are as follows:

Baiman, S., and M. Rajan. 2002a. The role of information and opportunism in the choice of buyer-supplier relationships. *Journal of Accounting Research* 40 (2): 247–278.

———, and ———. 2002b. Incentive issues in inter-firm relationships. *Accounting, Organizations and Society* 27 (3): 213–238.

Berry, R. 2003. Testimony before the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. November 18. Available at: http://hsgac.senate.gov/_files/111803berry.pdf.

Cohen, D., A. Dey, and T. Lys. 2005. The Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002: Implications for compensation structure and risk-taking incentives of CEOs. Working paper, New York University, University of Chicago, and Northwestern University.

Cole, R., and T. Yakushiji, eds. 1984. *The American and Japanese Auto Industries in Transition*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan.

Dechow, P. M., R. Sloan, and A. Sweeney. 1995. Detecting earnings management. *The Accounting Review* 70 (2): 193–225.

———, S. P. Kothari, and R. L. Watts. 1998. The relation between earnings and cash flows. *Journal of Accounting and Economics* 25: 133–168.

———, and I. Dichev. 2002. The quality of accruals and earnings: The role of accrual estimation errors, *The Accounting Review* 77 (Supplement): 35–59.

Easton, P. 2003. Discussion of: The predictive value of expenses excluded from pro forma earnings. *Review of Accounting Studies* 8: 175–183.

Engel, E., R. Hayes, and X. Wang. 2007. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and firms' going-private decisions. *Journal of Accounting and Economics* (forthcoming).

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). 2006. *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, and Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109.* FASB Interpretation No. 48. Financial Accounting Series. Norwalk, CT: FASB.

Fehr, E., and K. Schmidt. 2003. A theory of fairness, competition, and cooperation. In *Advances in Behavioral Economics*, edited by C. Camerer, G. Loewenstein, and M. Rabin, 271–296. New York, NY: Princeton University Press.

Janis, I. L. 1982. *Groupthink: Psychological Studies of Policy Decisions and Fiascoes.* Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.

Levitt, A. 1998. The numbers game. Speech delivered at New York University, Center for Law and Business, September 28.

Maggi, G. 1999. The value of commitment with imperfect observability and private information. *RAND Journal of Economics* (Winter) 30: 555–574.

National Commission on Fraudulent Reporting (the Treadway Commission). 1987. *Report of the National Commission on Fraudulent Financial Reporting.* Washington, D.C.: NCFFR.

Nelson, M. W. 2003. Behavioral evidence on the effects of principles- and rules-based standards. *Accounting Horizons* 17 (1): 91–104.

———. 2005. A review of experimental and archival conflicts-of-interest research in auditing. In *Conflicts of Interest: Challenges and Solutions in Business, Law, Medicine, and Public Policy,* edited by D. A. Moore, D. M. Cain, G. Loewenstein, and M. H. Bazerman. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.

Rigdon, E. E., R. E. Schumacker, and W. Wothke. 1998. A comparative review of interaction and nonlinear modeling. In *Interaction and Nonlinear Effects in Structural Equation Modeling*, edited by R. E. Schumacker, and G. A. Marcoulides, 1–16. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum Associates.

Schultz, E., and T. Francis. 2002. Companies profit on workers' deaths through "dead peasants" insurance. *Wall Street Journal* (April 19): 1.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). 2002. *Certification of Disclosure in Companies' Quarterly and Annual Reports*. Release Nos. 33-8124, 34-46427. Washington, D.C.: SEC.

U.S. House of Representatives. 2002. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Public Law 107-204 [H. R. 3763]. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

Footnotes: Footnotes are not to be used for documentation. Textual footnotes should be used only for extensions and useful excursions of information that if included in the body of the text might disrupt its continuity. Footnotes should be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript with superscript Arabic numerals. Footnote text should be double-spaced and placed at the end of the text.

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