

A study on relationship between audit quality and earnings management in Iranian banking industry

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CHRONICLE

Article history:

Received May 16, 2013
Received in revised format
12 September 2013
Accepted 26 October 2013
Available online
October 28 2013

Keywords:

Earnings management
Audit quality
Banking industry

ABSTRACT

This paper presents an empirical investigation to study the relationship between audit quality and earnings management in Iranian banking industry. The proposed study gathers the necessary information from 18 different Iranian banks over the period 2005-2012. The study considers the effects of three independent variables including type of auditing, tenure of auditing and size of bank on earning managements. The result of our survey has indicated that there was a meaningful and reverse relationship between type of accounting and earnings management. In addition, the longer an auditing firm perform auditing program, the better the firm reports earnings management. Finally, as the size of firm increases, there is a better earnings management.

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1. Introduction

Earnings management plays essential role on making wise investment decisions. An appropriate technique for forecasting stock price may always create good investment opportunities (Schipper & Vincent, 2003; Balsam et al., 2003; Bae & Sami, 2005; Abednazari & Noravesh, 2013). There are literally different studies on learning more about earnings management. Maranjory et al. (2013) studied the role of discretionary accruals in the earnings management of some Iranian firms. Hayatbakhsh and Esmaeilzade Maghariee (2013) performed a study on relationship between asymmetric information on dividend policies of some TSE companies. Dadbeh and Mogharebi (2013) investigated the impact of information asymmetry on earning management (Zhang, 2009) by examining a sample of 47 TSE companies over the period 2002-2008 based on panel data. They reported that the information asymmetry maintained some meaningful effects on earnings management.

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Ahmadi et al. (2013) presented a logistic regression model to compute risk management of receivable accounts on some selected firms from drug industry listed on TSE. They studied the effects of different variables such as current ratio, quick ratio, working capital on total assets and cash flow on economic value added by collecting the necessary information of 29 firms over the period 2006-2011 and reported that the proposed model was capable of forecasting high profit firms with good probability. Khaksarian (2013) studied the relationship between earnings response coefficient and earnings management on some selected firms listed in Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE).

Banimahd and Jalali Aliabadi (2013) studied the relationship between earnings management and operating cash flows management on some selected TSE firms. They reported that there was a meaningful relationship between earnings management and operating cash flows management. Ghodrati et al. (2013) evaluated the impact of profit quality structures on capital cost and the primary objective was to disclose the impact to investors. They reported that the estimated model could explain 22 percentages of variable changes. This means that there was a weak linear relationship between cost of capital and profit persistence, profit predictability and other variables. Based on the regression estimation they reported that there was a direct relationship between earnings persistence and cost of capital and there was a reverse relationship between earnings predictability and cost of capital.

Emamgholipour et al. (2013) investigated the relationship between institutional investors and earnings management on some listed companies on Tehran Stock Exchange by testing a sample of 700 firm-years data over the period 2006-2010. In this study, the discretionary accruals were implemented as an indicator for earnings management. They reported that there was a positive and significant relationship between institutional investors and earnings management and recommended that increasing the ownership percentage of institutional shareholders could increase earnings management. In addition, the results of the control variables indicated that firm size had no impact on earnings management, but financial leverage and return on sales, respectively had negative and positive effect on the earnings management of companies. Yoon and Miller (2002) investigated the effects of cash from operations and earnings management in Korea. Nikoomaram et al. (2012) performed an empirical analysis of earnings management motives in firms listed on Tehran Stock Exchange. Miranda-Lopez and Nichols (2012) provided some experimental evidence on the use of earnings and cash flows in investment decisions in the US and Mexico.

2. The proposed model

The proposed model of this paper uses Jones' revised model to measure earnings management as follows,

$$TAC_{it}/TA_{it-1} = a_0(1/TA_{it-1}) + a_1(\Delta REV_{it} - \Delta REC_{it})/TA_{it-1} + a_2(PPE_{it}/TA_{it-1}) + e_{it} \quad (1)$$

where TAC_t represents total accrual, TA_{it-1} is total assets for firm i in year $t-1$, $DREV_{it}$ is the change in revenue from t to $t-1$, $DREC_{it}$ is the change in receivable accounts from t to $t-1$, PPE_{it} is the growth value of equipment for year t , and e_{it} represents residuals. In addition, the managed components of total accruals ($TAEM$) is calculated as follows,

$$TAEM_{it} = TAC_{it}/TA_{it-1} - a_0(1/TA_{it-1}) - a_1(\Delta REV_{it} - \Delta REC_{it})/TA_{it-1} - a_2(PPE_{it}/TA_{it-1}). \quad (2)$$

There are two main hypotheses associated with the proposed study of this paper as follows,

1. There is a relationship between type of auditing and earnings management.
2. There is a relationship between auditing tenure and earnings management.

There is also one sub hypothesis associated with the proposed study of this paper as follows,

3. There is a relationship between bank size and earnings management.

The proposed study gathers the necessary information from 18 different banks over the period 2005-2012. We first present details of our findings based on some basic statistics summarized in Table 1 as follows,

Table 1

The summary of some basic statistics

Variable	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	Skewness	Kurtoses	Jarku-Bra	
						Statistics	Sig.
Total accruals	-0.0340	-0.02	0.2622	-10.635	234.93	20139	0.0000
Change in revenue and receivable accounts	-0.5607	0.0300	4.7687	-10.976	149.23	820942	0
Growth net of equipment	0.2611	0.2200	0.1860	0.9918	3.6094	161.67	0.0000

In addition, we have measured the Pearson correlation ratio between change in revenue and receivable accounts on one side and growth net of equipment on the other side and the results was equal to 0.9192 where the level of significance is equal to 0.003384. Next we use Chow Test to understand whether we should choose no effect or with effect and Hausman Test to find out whether we should choose Fixed Effects or Random Effects. Table 2 demonstrates the results of our survey.

Table 2

The summary of Chow and Hausman tests

test	Statistics	Value	df	Sig.
Chow	F	1.2344	(153.733)	0.0409
Hausman	H	4.1864	2	0.1233

According to the results of Table 2, we can use fixed effect method for the regression analysis. Next, we present details of our findings.

3. The results

In this section, we present details of our findings on applying regression technique. We first present total accrual estimation in Eq. (3) as follows,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ACC} &= 0.017617 + 0.000675 \times (\Delta \text{REV} - \Delta \text{REC}) - 0.197470 \times \text{PPE} + \varepsilon \\
 \text{Standard deviation} & (0.007434) \quad (0.000341) \quad (0.027125) \\
 \text{t-value} & 2.369665 \quad 1.979701 \quad -7.280091 \\
 \text{Sig.} & 0.0181 \quad 0.0481 \quad 0.0000 \\
 \text{F-value} & = 2.946992 (0.000) \quad \text{Adjusted-R-Square} = 0.263616 \quad \text{Durbin-Watson} = 2.178376
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

As we can observe from the results of regression analysis, all coefficients of independent variables are statistically significance with $\alpha = 5\%$. In addition, Durbin-Watson is equal to 2.17, which is within an acceptable limit. Now, we present details of our findings on relationship between earnings management (EM) and three independent variables including auditing type, auditing tenure and bank size.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{EM} = 0.05538 - 0.089902 \times \text{AU-Type} + 0.029902 \times \text{AU-Tenure} + 0.881 \times \text{LSIZE} \varepsilon \\
 \text{Standard dev.} \quad (0.009526) \quad (0.043996) \quad (0.0096409) \quad (0.054) \\
 \text{t-value} \quad 8.487266 \quad -2.043416 \quad 3.101577 \quad 16.441 \\
 \text{Sig.} \quad 0.0000 \quad 0.0443 \quad 0.0035 \quad 0.0000 \\
 \text{F-value} = 5.32 (0.000) \quad \text{Adjusted-R-Square} = 0.52 \quad \text{Durbin-Watson} = 1.81
 \end{array} \quad (4)$$

According to the results of regression analysis stated in Eq. (4), all coefficients are meaningful when the level of significance is five percent. Durbin-Watson is equal to 1.81, which means there is no auto-correlation among independent variables.

3.1. The first hypothesis: The relationship between earnings management and auditing type

The first hypothesis of the survey investigates whether there is any relationship between earnings management and auditing type. Based on the results of Eq. (4) we have,

$$\begin{cases} H_0 : \beta_{DA,AUTYPE} = 0 \\ H_1 : \beta_{DA,AUTYPE} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \{ \beta = -0.089, T = -2.04, t_{ob} > |t_c|, -2.04 > |1.96, 2.58|, p = 0.0443 \}$$

Therefore, we can confirm the first hypothesis of this survey and claim that there is indeed a negative relationship between auditing type and earnings management.

3.2. The second hypothesis: The relationship between earnings management and auditing tenure

The second hypothesis of the survey investigates whether there is any relationship between earnings management and auditing tenure. Based on the results of Eq. (4) we have,

$$\begin{cases} H_0 : \beta_{DA,AU-TEN} = 0 \\ H_1 : \beta_{DA,AU-TEN} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \{ \beta = 0.02990, T = 3.10, t_{ob} > |t_c|, 3.10 > |1.96, 2.58|, p = 0.0035 \}$$

Therefore, we can confirm the second hypothesis of this survey and claim that there is indeed a positive relationship between auditing tenure and earnings management.

3.3. The third hypothesis: The relationship between earnings management and bank size

The third hypothesis of the survey investigates whether there is any relationship between earnings management and bank size. Based on the results of Eq. (4) we have,

$$\begin{cases} H_0 : \beta_{EM,BankSize} = 0 \\ H_1 : \beta_{EM,BankSize} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \{ \beta = 0.881, T = 16.441, t_{ob} > |t_c|, 16.441 > |1.96, 2.58|, p = 0.0000 \}$$

Therefore, we can confirm the third hypothesis of this survey and claim that there is indeed a positive relationship between bank size and earnings management.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented an empirical investigation to study the effects of auditing type, auditing tenure and bank size on earnings management. The proposed study of this paper selected 8-year data from banking sector over the period 2005-2012 and using regression analysis, the study confirmed the effects of auditing type, auditing tenure and bank size on earnings management. In

other words, the result of our survey has indicated that there was a meaningful and reverse relationship between type of accounting and earnings management. In addition, the longer an auditing firm perform auditing program, the better the firm reports earnings management. Finally, as the size of firm increases, there is a better earnings management.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank the anonymous referees for constructive comments on earlier version of this paper.

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