

MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION AND STYLE

The American Accounting Association journals' manuscript preparation guidelines follow *The Chicago Manual of Style* (16th ed.; University of Chicago Press). Spelling follows *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*.

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MANUSCRIPT FORMATTING

Word Document and General Manuscript Information

1. All manuscripts must be in Microsoft® Word (.doc or .docx) and formatted in 12-point Times New Roman and double-spaced (except for indented quotations).
2. Manuscripts should be no longer than 7,000 words. That is, 30 pages of main text and an overall total not to exceed 50 pages including references, figures, tables, and appendices. The only exceptions are for *Current Issues in Auditing*, which has a maximum word count of 2,500, and *Accounting Horizons*, which has a maximum word count of 3,500. For more information, please view the editorial policies of each in the section [below](#). Manuscripts should be as concise as the subject and research method permit.
3. Set margins at 1 inch from top, bottom, and sides.
4. To promote anonymous review, authors must not identify themselves directly or indirectly in their papers or in experimental test instruments included with the submission. Single authors must not use the editorial “we.”
5. The American Accounting Association encourages use of gender-neutral language in its publications.
6. Experimental studies using human subjects must include a footnote that affirms either approval or exemption has been granted by the institution at which the experiment took place.
7. A wide range of supplemental materials can be hosted on the AAA Digital Library including, for example, audio and/or video files, spreadsheets, financial reports, datasets. Supplemental materials must be mentioned in the article text, footnotes, or table/figure/appendix notes. These materials will be subject to normal editorial review and therefore should also not include author-identifying information. All supplemental material files, notably those associated with Case and Teaching Notes, are to be provided at the time of article submission.

Title Page

The title page must be a stand-alone Word document (PDFs are not acceptable), formatted in 12pt Times New Roman. Do not use table-grid or column formatting. See the “Title Page Requirements” document for the information that is to be included, [here](#). For an example of a correctly formatted title page, see example [here](#).

The title of the paper, preferred running head (maximum 115 characters and spaces), all authors’ names, affiliations (including college/school and department detail), email addresses, acknowledgment (if desired), disclaimer (if required), keywords (minimum of three, maximum of ten), Data Availability statement (if appropriate), and JEL Classifications (when relevant) must appear in a stand-alone Word document. See example [here](#).

Abstract and Article Text

Abstract

The article file must begin with the abstract of no more than 150 words and immediately precede the text. The abstract should concisely inform the reader of the manuscript’s topic, its methods, and its findings. The manuscript’s title, without author names or affiliations, must appear on the abstract page.

Article Text

The text of the paper starts below the abstract, with a section labeled I. INTRODUCTION. The introduction should provide more details about the paper’s purpose, motivation, methodology, and findings. Both the abstract and the “Introduction” section should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript’s contribution. See example [here](#).

Section and Subsection Headings

First-level headings are to be arranged so that major headings are centered, bold, capitalized, and be numbered using roman numerals I, II, III, etc.

Second-level headings are flush left, bold, and both uppercase and lowercase. Third-level headings are flush left, bold, italic, and both uppercase and lowercase. Fourth-level headings are paragraph indent, bold, and lowercase. See below for the correct formatting:

I. 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 ...

General Formatting

General Word Document Formatting

Provide the title page as a stand-alone Word document. Ensure that all required title page information is included. See the example provided [below](#).

The article must be presented in this order as a Word document:

Text
References
Numbered Figures (captions only)
Numbered Tables
Exhibits (when applicable)
Appendices

Numbered tables and figures must be directly mentioned in the text, e.g., “See Table 1.” **Do not** include “Insert Table X [Figure X] here” callouts.

Figure graphics must be separate files and named accordingly. For other graphics that are to be positioned in the text, please provide a callout in the text and name the file accordingly.

See the “Tables and Figures” section below for table formatting requirements and specs for figures, images, screenshots, and any other graphics that are to be inserted.

Pagination

All pages, including references, appendices, and tables are to be serially numbered.

Numbers

Spell out numbers from 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.

Percentages

In nontechnical copy use the word percent in the text, e.g., “We find that approximately 28 percent of the sample has a new CEO.”; in tables and figures, the symbol % is used, e.g., 28%.

Mathematical Notation

Mathematical notation should be employed only where its rigor and precision are necessary, and in such circumstances authors should explain the principal operations performed in narrative format. Notation should be avoided in footnotes. Use standard mathematical notation and symbols. Do not use wingdings, geometric shapes, or images.

Equations

Equations should be consecutively numbered in parentheses flush with the right-hand margin, as appropriate.

Footnotes

Footnotes are not used solely for documentation (citations). 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 must be inserted using the “Footnote” feature in Microsoft Word, which will automatically number the footnotes. Footnote callouts are to be formatted as Arabic numerals. Do not use “endnote” formatting.

Journal articles that use legal-style footnote documentation should follow *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation*, as used by the *Harvard Law Review*.

Tables and Figures

1. Use an Arabic number and a complete title that indicates the exact contents of the table/figure. The titles should be sufficiently detailed to enable the reader to interpret the tables and figures without reference to the text.
2. A reference to each table/figure must be made in the text. Tables/figures must be mentioned in numerical order. **Do not include callouts** (e.g., “Insert Table X [Figure X] here”). Tables/figures will be positioned in the article as close to the first mention of the table/figure as possible during the final page-layout process.
3. Variables used in tables and figures can either be defined in every table/figure, or defined in an appendix. Include a table/figure note when variables are defined in an appendix.
4. Create tables using the table editor in Microsoft Word or Excel. Do not format tables using keyboard spaces, tabs, and hard returns or by revising page layout using the “Columns” or “Section Break” features in Word. Do not insert images as tables.
5. Figure graphics should be interpretable in greyscale, and should also be reasonably interpreted without reference to the text. Original color graphics can be included in the submission files and will be used for the digital publication. Note that graphics will be in grayscale in all journals that publish in hardcopy.
6. Figure graphics must be provided as separate files, with appropriate file names. Figures must conform to the graphics specifications provided. See “Specifications for Graphics” below.
7. Miscellaneous graphics that are to be inserted in the article (for the benefit of the reader or to enhance the dialog of the article) must be provided as separate files, with appropriate file names. Insert a callout, e.g., “Insert Graphic 1 here” must be included in the text, at the correct placement of the graphic. The corresponding graphic files must conform to the same specifications as for figure graphics. See “Specifications for Graphics” [below](#).
8. Source attribution and re-use permission notes should be included as necessary, notably for replicated figures, images, graphics, and tables. Please note that it is the responsibility of the author to obtain re-use permissions.
9. Please ensure that reporting of descriptive statistics and of models and tests of hypotheses is complete. For experimental papers, this would generally include: (1) reporting standard deviation and cell sizes in any tables of means, (2) including degrees of freedom along with any reported test statistics that have degrees of freedom, whether in the tables, footnotes, or text, and (3) ensuring ANOVA, MANOVA, ANCOVA, etc. tables are complete, including all estimated terms, including the error term, along with the associated degrees of freedom. Note that if test statistics and associated degrees of freedom are reported in the tables, authors need not repeat these statistics in the text. For example, authors could provide only the p-values for effects (tests) of interest in the text, if desired.
10. When tabular values are not applicable in a column, use “NA” capitalized with no slash between. When tabular values are non-significant in a column and therefore no value is shown, use “n.s.”

Specifications for Graphics

At the time of submission, figures must be submitted as separate files, with appropriate file names. Include only figure captions (e.g., “FIGURE 1 Rates of Increase”) in the text. For figures that have two or more panels, ensure that the font(s) and font size are consistent across the panels. Include the panel descriptions (e.g., Panel A: Graph of Pre-SOX Earnings) in the text, under the figure caption. Provide a separate graphic for each panel. The only text that should be part of the graphic is the text that pertains to the imagery, charts, graphics, etc.

Acceptable Graphic Formats

For accepted manuscripts, figure graphics must be submitted as separate files (one file for each graphic). Use **only** these file formats:

- **EPS (preferred format), PS, TIFF (.tif), PDF, JPEG (.jpg), and PNG (.png).** Application files (e.g., Corel Draw, Microsoft Word) are not acceptable.
- **Scalable vector formats (i.e., SVG, EPS, and PS) are greatly preferred.** Publishing suggests the use of [Adobe Illustrator](#) (Paid, OS X, Windows) or [Inkscape](#) (Freeware, OS X, Windows, Linux) for the creation of acceptable illustrations and [Adobe Photoshop](#) (Paid, OS X, Windows) or [GIMP](#) (Freeware, OS X, Windows Linux) for the editing of acceptable photographs.

- **Submit a single file** for each figure with figure parts; label each part Panel A, Panel B, etc.
- When submitting your manuscript, **include all illustrations and line art for your paper**.
- **Set the correct orientation** for each graphics file.
- Set the graphic for:
 - **Line art:** 600 dpi resolution and black/white bitmap, not grayscale.
 - **Halftones:** 264 dpi and grayscale, not black/white bitmap.

Author Services

Editing and Promotional Services

As part of our ongoing efforts to promote research and support authors, the American Accounting Association is partnering with CACTUS Communications to provide new services that will help authors be more productive, increase their impact, and elevate their personal brand. Services offered will include:

Language Editing—Improve manuscript writing quality and publication-readiness with an in-depth language edit by a subject-matter expert.

Academic Translation—Translation and editing services ensure that the final manuscript meets international publication standards.

Research Promotion Services—Accounting Practitioners have indicated a preference for quick and easy-to-digest formats. Communicate research with high-impact plain language summaries, animated short videos, and stunning infographics that a lay audience can easily understand.

Click [here](#) to visit the Author Services Portal.

Paperpal Preflight (recommended pre-submission check)

The American Accounting Association, in partnership with CACTUS, offers a machine learning, pre-submission technical check to ensure your manuscript is ready for submission. Paperpal Preflight provides feedback and suggestions for improvements of your manuscript but does not guarantee acceptance for peer review or publication. Some of the checks performed may only apply to specific article types; please check the journal's editorial policy or the AAA's complete style guide for further detail. Should your manuscript be accepted, journal editors may still require significant changes based on journal and style guidelines.

Click [here](#) to select your journal and get started.

CITATIONS AND REFERENCES

Citations

In-text citations are made using an author-date format. Cited works must correspond to the works listed in the “References” section. Authors should make an effort to include the relevant page numbers in the in-text citations.

1. In the text, works are cited as follows: author’s last name and year, without comma, in parentheses.
For example: one author, (Berry 2003); two authors, (Fehr and Schmidt 2003); three to five authors, (Scholes, Wolfson, Erickson, Maydew, and Shevlin 2008); six or more authors, (Dikolli et al. 2013); more than one work cited, (Cole and Yakushiji 1984; Dechow, Sloan, and Sweeney 1995; Levitt 1998); with two works by the same author(s), (Nelson 2003, 2005).
2. When the author’s name is mentioned in the text, it need not be repeated in the citation. For example: “Cohen et al. (2005) provide ...”
3. Authors should cite themselves, in the third person, as though they would any work that is cited in the text.
4. For repeated citations of works that have three or more authors, use only the first author’s last name followed by “et al.” (et is not followed by a period): first citation, Dechow, Kothari, and Watts (1998); subsequent citations, Dechow et al. (1998).
5. Unless confusion would result, do not use “p.” or “pp.” before page numbers. For example, (Dechow and Dichev 2002, 41–42).
6. When the reference list contains two or more works by the same author (the only author or first of two or more authors) published in the same year, the suffix a, b, etc., is appended to the date in both the in-text citations and in the “References” section. For example, (Johansson 2004a, 2004b, 2004c; Baiman and Rajan 2002a, 2002b; Dhaliwal, Erickson, and Li 2005a; Dhaliwal, Krull, Li, and Moser 2005b).
7. First initials of same-surname authors are added to the first citation of the work to conform to AAA standard style, e.g., P. Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Lee, and N. Podsakoff (2003).
8. Citations to institutional works should use acronyms or short titles where practicable. For example: (NCFFR, The Treadway Commission 1987).
9. If the paper refers to statutes, legal treatises, or court cases, citations acceptable in law reviews, such as the *Harvard Law Review*, should be used.

Reference List

Every manuscript must include a “References” section that contains only those works cited within the text. Each entry should contain all information necessary for unambiguous identification of the published work. Use the following formats (which generally follow *The Chicago Manual of Style*):

1. Arrange citations in alphabetical order according to the surname of the first author or the name of the institution or body responsible for the published work.
2. Use authors’ initials instead of proper names.
3. For two or more authors, separate authors with a comma, including a comma before “and” (Dechow, P. M., R. Sloan, and A. Sweeney).
4. Date of publication follows the name(s) or author(s).
5. Titles of journals or newspapers are not to be abbreviated.
6. For resource materials that were only available online and are now no longer available, please include a “last accessed” date as a parenthetical note appended to the end of the URL.

Sample Reference Entries

- Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB). 2003. *Eligibility Procedures and Standards for Accreditation*. St. Louis, MO: AACSB.
- 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.
- Baiman, S., and M. Rajan. 2002b. Incentive issues in inter-firm relationships. *Accounting, Organizations and Society* 27 (3): 213–238.
- Carcello, J. V., C. W. Hollingsworth, A. Klein, and T. L. Neal. 2006. *Audit committee financial expertise, competing corporate governance mechanisms, and earnings management*. Available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=887512
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- Cole, R., and T. Yakushiji, eds. 1994. *The American and Japanese Auto Industries in Transition*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan.
- Danos, P., J. W. Eichenseher, and D. L. Holt. 1989. Specialized knowledge and its communication in auditing. *Contemporary Accounting Research* 6 (1): 91–109.
- Dechow, P. M., and I. Dichev. 2002. The quality of accruals and earnings: The role of accrual estimation errors. *The Accounting Review* 77 (Supplement): 35–59.
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- Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). 2006. Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, and Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. FASB Interpretation No. 48. Norwalk, CT: FASB.
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- Internal Revenue Service (IRS). 2002. Relief from Joint and Several Liability on Joint Return. Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 6015. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
- Levitt, A. 1998. The numbers game. Speech delivered at New York University, Center for Law and Business, September 28.
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- Nelson, M. W. 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.
- Schultz, E., and T. Francis. 2002. Companies profit on workers' deaths through "dead peasants" insurance. *Wall Street Journal* (April 19): 1.
- Schutze, H., and C. Silverstein. 1997. *Projections for efficient document clustering*. Proceedings of the 20th Annual International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval, Philadelphia, PA, July 27–31.
- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). 2002. Certification of Disclosure in Companies' Quarterly and Annual Reports. Release Nos. 33-8124, 34-46427. Washington, DC: SEC.
- U.S. House of Representatives. 2002. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Public Law 107-204 [H. R. 3763]. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
- Wall Street Journal*. 2007. Letters to the editor. (December 15): C10.

Wulf, S. 1997. A level playing field. *Time Magazine* (May 5): 79–80.

Young, M. 1983. The effects of subordinate's private information and participation on budgetary slack and worker satisfaction in a simulated production setting. Doctoral dissertation, University of Pittsburgh.

Tax Journal Citations and Sample References

For journal articles that use legal-style footnotes, reference to a single regulation, government promulgation, or court case should be made as shown below. Generally, references to multiple works of the same type (e.g., two revenue rulings) or multiple works of different types (e.g., a revenue ruling and a court case) should be made through the use of a footnote unless they are brief and do not disrupt the flow of the text. The form for tax citations often encountered is presented below.

I.R.C. § 1248(a)

LTR 8208047 (11/26/80)

Treas. Reg. § 1.1248–3(a)(4) Rev.

43 TC 1654 (1975)

Rul. 82-1, 1982-1 CB 417

TC Memo 1943–496 (1943)

Rev. Proc. 82-1, 1982-1 CB 751

370 F. Supp. 69 (DC-Tx., 1974)

656 F. 2d 659 (CT. Cl., 1981)

388 U.S. 1492 (1980)

411 F. 2d 1275 (CA-6, 1975)

EDITORIAL POLICIES

See the Editorial Policies below for other journal-specific guidelines.

[Issues in Accounting Education](#)

[Accounting Horizons](#)

[The Accounting Review](#)

[Auditing: A Journal of Practice & Theory](#)

[Behavioral Research in Accounting Current](#)

[Issues in Auditing](#)

[Journal of Emerging Technologies in
Accounting](#)

[Journal of Forensic Accounting Research](#)

[Journal of Governmental & Nonprofit
Accounting](#)

[Accounting Historians Journal](#)

[Journal of International Accounting](#)

[Research](#)

[The ATA Journal of Legal Tax Research](#)

[Journal of Management Accounting](#)

[Research](#)

[Accounting and the Public Interest](#)

[Journal of Financial Reporting Journal
of Information Systems](#)

[The Journal of the American
Taxation Association](#)

PUBLICATIONS POLICIES

Policy on Prior Publication

Manuscripts appearing in AAA journals are normally original papers that have not been published by the author(s) elsewhere. The availability of a previous version of a manuscript on a working paper series such as SSRN, or a conference website created to distribute papers to conference participants in advance of a conference does not constitute prior publication. A publicly available conference proceeding could represent a form of publication, however. A conference proceeding is the official record of a conference meeting consisting of a collection of documents in paper or electronic form, which corresponds to papers presented at the conference along with additional information such as title page, foreword, and other material that identifies the collection as a set or connected group.

Policies on Publication Ethics

- [Authorship](#)
- [Plagiarism](#)
- [Data Integrity](#)
- [Citing Corrected Articles](#)
- [Human Subjects Research](#)

TITLE PAGE EXAMPLE

Do Income Tax-Related Deficiencies in Publicly Disclosed PCAOB Part II Reports Influence Audit Client Financial Reporting of Income Tax Accounts?

Jonathan E. Shipman
University of Arkansas
[email address here]

Quinn T. Swanquist
Georgia State University
[email address here]

Robert L. Whited
University of Massachusetts Amherst
[email address here]

Running Head: Do Tax Deficiencies in PCAOB Part II Reports Influence Financial Reporting of Income Taxes?

We thank Michelle Hutchens, Carlos Jimenez-Angueira, Pete Frischmann, Rebecca Lester, Tom Neubig, Sonja Rego, Kathleen Powers and the rest of the Texas Tax Reading Group, the Iowa Tax Reading Group, Jenny Brown and the rest of the Arizona State Tax Reading Group and workshop participants at the University of Hong Kong, the University of Oregon, Singapore Management University, the 2013 AAA Western Regional Meeting, the 2013 Illinois Tax Symposium and the 2013 AAA Annual Meeting for helpful comments.

The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not reflect the opinions or position of the PCAOB.

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Data Availability: Data are available from the public sources cited in the text.

JEL Classifications: G31; G32; G33; M21.

Keywords: debt; probability of default; loss given default; industry characteristics.

ABSTRACT AND ARTICLE FIRST PAGE EXAMPLE

Industry Characteristics, Risk Premiums, and Debt Pricing

ABSTRACT

Despite theoretical and anecdotal evidence highlighting the importance of industry-level analyses to lenders, the empirical literature on debt pricing has focused almost exclusively on firm-level forces that affect expected loss. This paper provides empirical evidence that industry-level characteristics relate to debt pricing through risk premiums. We address the empirical challenges that arise when testing these theories by using a proprietary dataset of time-varying and forward-looking measures of industry characteristics. These characteristics include growth, sensitivity to external shocks, and industry structure, all measured at the six-digit NAICS level. Our results show that lenders demand higher spreads to bear industry-level risk. The relation exists within subsamples with constant credit ratings, and strengthens when lenders' loan portfolios are less diversified and during periods when diversification is difficult. Therefore, our results suggest that industry characteristics relate to debt pricing by informing lenders not only about expected loss but also about risk premiums.

I. INTRODUCTION

Text of article starts here...