

Richardson & Sloan
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2009 2005

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Enron
Worldcom

Arthur Andersen

(Jean, et. al, 2004)

.2012/10/18

2011/6/1

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2012 ©

-736-

(2003) .

(Pitt,2001)

(1999) .

(Chan et al., 2006)

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(2008) .

(Scott&Pitman,2005)

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.(Bellovary et al., 2005)

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&Ben-Amar,2010)

(Yu, 2011)

(Adjaoud

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: (Jiraporn et al.,2011) -

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2004 2001

: (Abbadi & Al-Zyoud, 2012) -

: (Adjaoud & Ben-Amar,2010) -

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:(Griffin et al.,2008) -

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:((Bellovary et al.,2005 -

2003

: ((Tendeloo, 2005 -

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.(Dechow & Schrand,2004)

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((Chan et al. ,2006

((Haq ,2002

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(Sloan, 1996)

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Sloan

(Richardson & Sloan, 2004)

.(Arrunada,2000)

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.(Chen& Zhou, 2006)
(Jean et. Al, 2004)

.(2006)

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:

.(2003)

		:EQ	
	.()	:α	
	.()	:β	
:	:	:	:
	.1	.1	
		$EQ = \alpha + \beta_1 AF + \beta_2 AS +$	
	.2	$\beta_3 CK + \beta_4 IR + \beta_5 AQ + \ell$	
	:	:	:
	:	:EQ	
	.3		
() (1)	()	.()	:α
			:β ₁₋₆
			:AF
:	.4		:AS
() (1)			:CK
	.5		:IR
	:		:AQ
	:		:
Richardson & Sloan			:e
	:	.2	
2009	2005	$DP = \alpha + \beta EQ + \ell$	
			:
			:DP
			/

Mean /
 Descriptive Statistics
 Measures (Jiraporn et al.,2011)
 . (Adjaoud &Ben-Amar,2010)
 :
 :
 :
 .Pooled Data Regression
 :
 :
 Multicollinearity Test
 Autocorrelation Test
 :
 .Heteroskedasticity
 :

(1)

Multicollinearity		Jarque-Bera Test		#
VIF	Tolerance	Prob.	J-B	
1.228	0.814	0.0549	1.199	1
1.634	0.612	0.076	1.78	2
1.074	0.931	0.0871	0.276	3
1.142	0.876	-	-	4
1.478	0.677	-	-	5
-	-	0.063	1.83	() 6
2.17	Autocorrelation			
0.048	Heteroskedasticity (White Test)			

(2)

Multicollinearity		Jarque-Bera Test			#
VIF	Tolerance	Prob.	J-B		
1.381	0.712	0.063	1.83	()	1
-	-	0.079	1.74		2
1.84	Autocorrelation				
0.039	Heteroskedasticity (White Test)				

Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)

:Normal-Distribution Test

VIF

(2) (1)
(5)

Jarque-Bera Test

Jarque-

Prob.

%5

Bera

:Autocorrelation Test

: Continuous Variables

Durbin Watson Test

Dummy Variables

(2)

(1)

(4 - 0)

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Jarque-Bera Test

(4)

.%5

Prob.

-1.5)

:Multicollinearity Test

(2.5

D-W

(1.84) (2.17)

(2.5 -1.5)

Collinearity

Autocorrelation

Tolerance

Diagnostics

:Heteroskedasticity Test

Homoskedasticity

:

:

White

E-Views

Heteroskedasticity

(0.039)

(0.048)

White

(0.05)

. 2009 2005

(3)

83900	72400	0.897	78700	2005
86700	77900	0.741	82400	2006
88400	79300	1.085	84200	2007
91700	82600	0.67	87500	2008
96200	87100	0.74	92000	2009
382	304	0.66	344	2005
404	326	0.72	368	2006
461	352	0.54	412	2007
488	395	0.68	442	2008
493	402	0.78	455	2009
112	66	1.21	98	2005
133	78	0.98	108	2006
149	92	0.85	121	2007
161	108	0.57	130	2008
167	112	0.72	138	2009

259892	213523	124365	235216	2005	
201562	159432	98376	187678	2006	
101496-	142908-	84231	121576-	2007	()
130182-	138597-	78235	134273-	2008	
131324-	140143-	76524	135182-	2009	
%11.3	%5.2	0.19	%8.3	2005	
%12.1	%7.3	0.22	%9.8	2006	
%17.9	%12.1	0.31	%15.1	2007	
%18.7	%12.6	0.29	%15.8	2008	
%19.1	%12.7	0.28	%15.84	2009	

-

:

:

-

78700 2005

2009 (0.897)

92000

(0.74)

:

-

%28.48 98 2005

(1.21)

%30.32 138 2009

(0.72)

344 2005

(0.66)

455 2009

(0.78)

Richardson & Sloan
2006 2005

2009

2007

2009 2008

2006

2006

2009

2006

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2005

%8.3

2009

2006

%9.8

2009 2008 2007

%15.84

%15.8

%15.1

: Dummy Variables

2006

(4)

2009 (0)	(1) 2009	2008 (0)	(1) 2008	2007 (0)	(1) 2007	2006 (0)	(1) 2006	2005 (0)	2005 (1)
6	44	6	44	6	44	8	42	8	42
5	45	5	45	5	45	10	40	15	35

				(1)			()
				%84	42		
					2006	2005	
					2009	2008	2007
Time		Pooled Data Regression			%88		44
	2009	2005	Series Data				
Cross Sectional Data							
Multiple							-
Least			Regression				:
			Squares (LS)				
			E-Views	(1)			()
				35		2005	
							%70
	.Simple Regression				2006		
	:				%80		40
		:				2006	2005
				45		2009	2008
							2007
							%90
				%80			9
			Pooled Data Regression				
	()						
Least Squares							
Multiple Regression			(LS)				
				:			:

$$EQ = \alpha + \beta_1 AF + \beta_2 AS + \beta_3 CK + \beta_4 IR + \beta_5 AQ + \ell$$

0.33- Coefficient (β)

1.67 T-Statistic
%3.1 %95
%5

0.42- Coefficient (β)
T-Statistic
1.67 1.81
%4,2 %95
%5

0.67 Coefficient (β)

T-Statistic
0.98

(5)

P-value (Prob.)	T-test	Beta (β)	
0.031	2.27	0.33-	
0.042	1.81	0.42-	
0.11	0.98	0.67	
0.045	1.77	0.53-	
0.047	1.69	0.71-	
2.027			F-test
0.022			P-value (Prob.)
0.556			R
0.309			R²
0.124			Adjusted R²

%5 T *
= 1-50 n n - 1)
.1,67 (49
%5 F *
 β p n n - p - 1)
.1.96 (44 = 1-5-50

F-Statistic

1.96	2.027	1.67	%95
%2.2	%5	%11	%5

R

%55.6

R² %55

%30.9

%30.9

0.53- Coefficient (β)

T-Statistic

1.67	1.77	%95
%4.5	%5	

Simple Regression

()

0.71- (β)Coefficient

T-Statistic

1.67	1.69	%95
%4.7	%5	

$$DP = \alpha + \beta EQ + \ell$$

%27.4

(6)

P-value (Prob.)	T-test	Beta (β)	
0.03	2.860	0.69	
2.16		F-test	
0.025		P-value (Prob.)	
0.524		R	
0.274		²R	
0.091		²R Adjusted	

Adjusted R²

:

Adjusted R²

Adjusted R² (5)

%5 T *
(49 = 1-50 n n -1)
.1.67 F *
%5 n n - p -1)
.1.96 (48 = 1-1-50

R² (6)

%12.4 Adjusted

%9.1

:

0.69 Coefficient (β)

:

.1

2.86 T-Statistic
%95
%5 1.67
F-Statistic %3

.2

R

2.16
1.96 %95
%2.5 %5

%52.4

%27.4 R²

%52.4

.3

.7

:

.1

.4

.2

.5

.3

.6

(2010)

:

(2009)

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		319-277	17
		(2008)	
	(1999)	:	
		(2012)	
	(2006)		
	:	21-1	8
	(2008)	(2008)	
	(2008)	:	
		22	:
45			255-219
	.47-1	(2006)	
(2003)			
		140	
			2006
		(2010)	
	.53-26		
	(2003)	:	
	:		(2003)
	:		(2008)
. 67-41	17	(7)	

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The Impact of Auditing Quality on the Earnings Quality and It's Impacts on cash Dividends of Industrial Egyptian Corporations

Sameh M. Reda Reyad Ahmed

ABSTRACT

This study aims at exploring the relationship between the external auditing quality and earnings quality and then determine the impact of earnings quality on cash dividends in Egypt. The study used the model of Richardson & Sloan to measure the quality of earnings, also used payout ratio which equal the ratio of dividends / net income to measure the distribution of cash dividends.

The study sample included fifty companies from the industrial Egyptian corporations during the period from 2005-2009. The study relied on two models; model one to measure the relationship between the characteristics of external auditing quality as independent variables and earnings quality as depended variable, model two to measure the relationship between the earnings quality as independent variable and payout ratio as depended variable. The study used multiple regression analysis to study the first model, and simple regression analysis to study the second model.

The study concluded that there was a positive impact on the quality of earning and hence reducing the total accruals for each of the audit fees, audits firm size, the relationship with international audit firms, and auditor's qualifications, and there was negative impact on earnings quality for client retention period. On the other hand the study concluded that there was a positive impact on payout ratio for earnings quality at the industrial corporations listed at Egyptian exchange. Finally, the study recommended the need to encourage Egyptian auditing firms to make relationships with international audit firms, the importance of training and motivating auditors to gain professional certificates, in view of their positive impact in raising the quality of auditing firms.

KEYWORDS: External Auditing Quality, Earnings Quality, Cash Dividends, Industrial Egyptian corporations.