



THE ECONOMICS OF FINANCIAL REPORTING

Advanced Cases in Assurance Services (ACCTG 521)
Class 1 | MPAcc class of 2026

Welcome and administration

Information and uncertainty (Class 1)

- Economics of disclosure (information)
- Qualitative analysis: Analysis of Private Company Disclosure

Information Verification (Class 2)

- Economics of auditing (information verification)
- Quantitative audit fee analysis



Typical Class Structure

Before class:

- Prep Readings
- Information search
- Potential data prep

During class:

- Small group discussions
- Large group discussions
- Informal Presentations
- Data analysis labs
- Data analysis explanations

After class:

Written projects, memos and reports



Syllabus

https://www.ashercurtis.me/teaching/courses/acctg521/syllabus.html



Welcome and administration

Information and uncertainty

- Economics of disclosure (information)
- Qualitative analysis: Analysis of Private Company Disclosure

- Economics of auditing (information verification)
- Quantitative audit fee analysis



Why should firms disclose / not disclose information?

Small group discussions
Rank your reasons and be able to explain the rank
Poll Everywhere responses (wait to be called to add an answer)



Welcome and administration Information and uncertainty

- Economics of disclosure (information)
- Qualitative analysis: Analysis of Private Company Disclosure

- Economics of auditing (information verification)
- Quantitative audit fee analysis



Team activity

Discuss the following with your team for approx. 10 minutes, and prepare to tell the class:

- What industry is your firm in? Describe its business.
- What does your firm disclose?
- Why do you think they disclose this information?



Companies to focus on:

Team 1,10: Headhunter Systems

Team 2,9: Car Toys

Team 3,8: Mod Pizza

Team 4,6: REI

Team 5,7: SmartSheet



Extra Hints & Tips:

- What industry is the company in, and what is the main product or service that the company engages in?
- Does the firm disclose any financial information, or any kind of reports to stakeholders (e.g., ESG)? If so, what? Why do you think they disclose this information?
- Can you find any information that the firm is being audited/reviewed by a CPA firm? (If there is nothing obvious on the website, try searching for phrases with the combination of the company name and various CPA firm names).
- Does the media report on financial related topics for the company?
- PitchBook is another source of information on private companies and aggregates media.

 FOSTER
 Master of Professional Accounting

What is disclosed	Reasons why	

Welcome and administration Information and uncertainty

- Economics of disclosure (information)
- Qualitative analysis: Analysis of Private Company Disclosure

- Economics of auditing (information verification)
- Quantitative audit fee analysis



Information Verification: Demand for auditing and assurance









CONSEQUENCE

COMPLEXITY

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

REMOTENESS



Private Companies - Audit yes/no?	Reasons why/why not

Economics of Audit Fees

If we think of auditing as an <u>economic good</u>, in a <u>competitive market</u>, then **audit fees** are a result of supply and demand factors

- Demand ↑ when information verification is more valuable
- Supply ↓ when audit requires more effort



Welcome and administration Information and uncertainty

- Economics of disclosure (information)
- Qualitative analysis: Analysis of Private Company Disclosure

- Economics of auditing (information verification)
- Quantitative audit fee analysis



Reason why firms pay higher audit fee	How to measure it

Team activity

Import the dataset of firm-year observations (ClassO1andClassO3 folder) into your preferred software (e.g., Tableau, Excel, Alteryx/PowerBI)

- Pick one of the firm characteristics you think could be related to audit fees (and predict whether audit fees will be higher or lower)
- Create a data visualization (i.e., a chart) that shows the relation
- Hints:
 - Join fsa and audit on gvkey and datadate.
 - Use Natural log of audit fees (create a new variable, use function Ln([variable name]) in Tableau). Do the same for any other variable you pick that might have a lot of extreme values.
 - Think about adding trend lines to your chart
- Presentations in the second half of class.
- Be prepared to have one team member share their screen.



Takeaways

- Conflicting incentives for firms to disclose and withhold information
- Conflicting incentives for firms to undertake audits (or information verification)
- Factors that influence demand for audit and therefore audit fee include:
 - Agency conflicts
 - Information asymmetry
 - Risk of intentional manipulation
 - Risk of unintentional errors



THANK YOU

