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(1) : 2003-1996
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(3)
(4)

(Ball and
Brown, 1968), (Beaver, 1968)

Sloan, 1996; Bernard and) (2001) *
(Stober, 1989

.2008/5/29 2006/11/30

Firm-specific)

(Characteristics

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(Arbitrary

Allocation)

Timing and Matching)

(problem

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Charitou, 1997; Dechow, 1994; and Easton, et.) ***
(al, 1992

Mcleay et al., 1997; Ali & Pope, 1995; Livant &) *
(Zarwin, 1990; and Wilson, 1987

(Garrod, et. al, 2000)

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Easton et al., 1992; Dechow, 1994; and)
(Charitou, 1997

(Contextual)

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(2001)

(Wilson, 1987)

(Livant and Zarowin, 1990)

(Ali and)

Pope, 1995)

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(Bernard and Stober, 1989)

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(Clubb, 1995)

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(Contextual

Variables)

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(Dechow, 1994)

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(2002

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(Cheng et al., 1996)

(Transitory Components)

(Charitou, 1997)

(Permanence)
(Sloan, 1996)

Charitou and Clubb,)

(1999

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(Ingram and Lee, 1997)

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(Charitou, et al., 2001)

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Charitou and) (Charitou, 1997)

(Clubb, 1999

Guay and Sidhu,)

(2001

72

(120) 2003

19 34

%60 48

%40

(Dechow and Dichev, 2002)

(2003-1996)

(2000)

*

*

	τ	i	$R_{i\tau}$		12/31
	t)	(70)	(111)
			.(t+1		(41)
:		$(R_{i\tau})$			
			$R_{i\tau} = (P_{i\tau} - P_{i\tau-1}) / P_{i\tau-1}$:	
. τ		i	$P_{i\tau}$.1
. $\tau-1$		i	$P_{i\tau-1}$)	(
)		(
:(Level of Earnings (E))			•		(
					.2
Change of (ΔE)			•		
			:(Earnings		.3
CFO))			•		
:(Level of Cash Flows from Operation(.4
			(CFO)		
Change)			•		
:(of Cash Flow from (ΔCFO) Operation				:	
			(CFO)	:(RET_{it})	•
			:)
			•		
			.(1999) (t+1	t
)					:
			(
T					
				$RET_{it} = \prod_{\tau=1}^{12} (1 + R_{i\tau}) - 1$	
			() i	\prod
				.t (12	RET_{it}
			. P_0		

$$OCYCLE = \frac{(REC_t + REC_{t-1})/2}{(NS/365)} + \frac{(INV_t + INV_{t-1})/2}{(CGS/365)}$$

$$RET_{(T,t)} = \prod_{i=0}^{T-1} (1 + RET_{t-i}) - 1$$

$$E_{(T,t)} = \sum_{i=0}^{T-1} E_{t-i} / P_0$$

$$CFO_{(T,t)} = \sum_{i=0}^{T-1} CFO_{t-i} / P_0$$

(CGS) (INV) (REC) (NS) () RET_(T,t)
 .T
 E_(T,t)
 %40 .T
 P₀
 %40 .T
 CFO_(T,t)
 (RET) (ΔE, E) (ΔCFO, CFO) .T
 t T
 :(TAC) •
))
 (ΔE, E) () ()
 (ΔCFO, CFO) (RET) .(Dechow, 1994)
 :

$$RET_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{it} / P_0 + \varepsilon_{it} \quad .(TAC)$$

$$RET_{it} = b_0 + b_1 E_{it} / P_0 + b_2 \Delta E_{it} / P_0 + b_3 CFO_{it} / P_0 + b_4 \Delta CFO_{it} / P_0 + \varepsilon_{1it} \quad (E)$$

X_{it} (RET) (CFO)

t i E_{it}
 t i ΔE_{it} :(OCYCLE) •
 t i CFO_{it}
 i ΔCFO_{it}
 t
 P₀

(Multicollinearity)

(2)

:
(2)

(0.01)

Inflation (Variance

.Factor) (VIF)

(VIF)

(Myers, 1990)

.5

.()

: .($-R^2$)

(2003-1996)

:(2)

RET	Δ CFO	CFO	Δ E	¹	
**0.334	0.070	**0.252	**0.416	E	
**0.221	0.073	0.070		Δ E	
**0.187	**0.568			CFO	
0.039				Δ CFO	
**0.412		**0.355		E	
**0.299				CFO	
**0.437		**0.332		E	
**0.332				CFO	
**0.481		**0.367		E	
**0.402				CFO	
**0.488		**0.397		E	
**0.449				CFO	

($\Delta E, E$)

**

.(2003-1996)

(RET_{it})

(Δ CFO, CFO)

.0.01

. P_0

1

() :

(3)

(Pooled Regression)

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(Ali and Pope, 1995; and

(-R²)

) Bowen et al., 1987)

(%4.7)

(%11.0)

(.2001

(%0.0)

(%3.4)

(4)

0.279 0.541 0.636

()

()

.0001

0.048

:(3)

$$RET_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{it} / P_0 + \varepsilon_{it}$$

	Adj- R ²	α_1	α_0	/
724	%11.0	***0.636 (9.518)	0.008 (0.761)	(E)
689	%4.7	***0.541 (5.931)	0.010 (0.924)	(ΔE)
724	%3.4	***0.279 (5.121)	-0.013 (-1.080)	(CFO)
689	%0.0	0.048 (1.022)	0.011 (0.995)	(ΔCFO)

(ΔCFO, CFO)

(ΔE, E)

(RET_{it})

-1996

111

(P₀)

ΔCFO CF ΔE E X_{it}

.2003

.t

.0001

(4):

$$RET_{it} = b_0 + b_1 E_{it} / P_0 + b_2 \Delta E_{it} / P_0 + b_3 CFO_{it} / P_0 + b_4 \Delta CFO_{it} / P_0 + \varepsilon_{1it}$$

Adj- R ²	b ₄	b ₃	b ₂	b ₁	b ₀	
%11.0				***0.636 (9.518)	0.008 (0.761)	Step 1
%11.8			**0.239 (2.477)	***0.565 (7.514)	0.011 (0.975)	Step 2
%12.7		**0.153 (2.749)	**0.251 (2.617)	***0.509 (6.562)	-0.001 (-0.116)	Step 3
%12.9	-0.083 (-1.549)	**0.214 (3.142)	**0.265 (2.752)	***0.493 (6.305)	-0.005 (-0.432)	Step 4

(ΔCFO, CFO)

(ΔE, E)

(RET_{it})

.2003-1996

111

(P₀)

0.01 0.001

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689

.t

(0.493)

(0.001)

(0.265)

(0.214)

(0.01)

(0.01)

(-0.083)

(-R²)

%12.9

%11

(-R²)

(Ali and Pope, 1995)

%12.7

%11.8

(Bowen et. al, 1987)

%12.9

%12.7

(2001

.2003-1996

(5)

: :

(%3.4)
 (5)
)
 0.279
 0.001

(%23.6) (%11.0)
 (%19.9)
 (0.547

(Charitou, 1997; Detchow, 1994; and
 Easton et al., 1992)

(Charitou, 1997; Detchow, 1994;
 and Easton, et al., 1992)
 (6)

Charitou,)
 Easton et. al,) (1997; Detchow, 1994
 (1992)

(5)

(Charitou and Clubb, 1999; Charitou, 1997; and Dechow, 1994)

:(6)

$$RET_{it} = \Phi_0 + \Phi_1 E_{it} / P_0 + \Phi_2 CFO_{it} / P_0 + \varepsilon_{2it}$$

	Adj- R ²	Φ_2	Φ_1	Φ_0	
724	%12.0	**0.164 (3.053)	***0.583 (8.493)	-0.004 (-0.399)	
634	%19.7	***0.259 (4.787)	***0.613 (9.298)	-0.014 (-0.693)	
530	%22.7	***0.314 (5.193)	***0.575 (9.062)	** -0.067 (-2.434)	
422	%28.9	***0.358 (5.893)	***0.582 (8.719)	*** -0.131 (-3.860)	
320	%31.1	***0.369 (5.986)	***0.524 (7.258)	*** -0.196 (-4.950)	

(P₀)

(CFO)

(E)

(RET_{it})

0.001

** ***

.2003-1996

111

.t

0.01

(G1)

.(TAC)

(G5)

(%8.9) (%8.8)

(1.270) (1.278)

(0.001)

(Charitou, 1997; and Dechow, 1994)

(TAC)

(7)

() (%1.4) (%11.0)
 (0.528)
 (0.001) (0.132)

Charitou, 1997; and)

.(Dechow, 1994

:(7)

(TAC)

$$RET_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{it} / P_0 + \varepsilon_{it}$$

	Earnings(E)		Cash Flow (CFO)		
	α_1	Adj-R ²	α_1	Adj-R ²	
148	***1.278 (3.799)	%8.8	***1.270 (3.799)	%8.9	G1
153	***0.821 (4.302)	%10.3	***0.781 (3.874)	%8.4	G2
146	***0.529 (4.153)	%10.7	*0.332 (2.058)	%2.3	G3
150	***0.555 (4.377)	%10.9	**0.317 (2.530)	%3.5	G4
150	***0.528 (4.679)	%11.0	0.132 (1.861)	%1.4	G5

(P₀) (CFO) (E) (RET_{it})
 CFO E X_{it} .2003-1996 111
 G5 G4 G3 G2 G1
 .t 0.05 0.01 0.001 * * * *

Charitou, 1997; and)

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.(Dechow, 1994

(9) (8)

(CFO, ΔCFO)

(E, ΔE)

(RET)

(%0.2) (%2.6)

(0.205)

(0.05)

%40

%40

(Charitou, 1997; and Alford, et al., 1993)

(8)

(%24.6)

(%9.4)

(Charitou, 1997; and Dechow, 1994)

(8)

$$RET_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_{it} / P_0 + \varepsilon_{it}$$

(%40 - 0 217)				
	Adj- R ²	α_1	α_0	() /
265	%9.4	***0.379 (4.447)	***0.090 (3.655)	(E)
249	%2.0	*0.205 (2.147)	***0.093 (3.580)	(ΔE)
265	%2.6	*0.205 (2.147)	***0.091 (3.497)	(CFO)
249	% 0.3	0.016 (0.695)	***0.096 (3.681)	(ΔCFO)
(%100 -%60 292)				
	Adj- R ²	α_1	α_0	() /
268	%24.6	***0.917 (7.706)	-0.006 (-0.250)	(E)
252	%11.9	***0.739 (4.944)	-0.032 (-1.200)	(ΔE)
268	%0.2	0.070 (1.176)	-0.043 (-1.517)	(CFO)
252	%0.1	0.029 (0.353)	-0.034 (-1.177)	(ΔCFO)

(ΔCFO, CFO)

(ΔE, E)

(RET_{it})

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(P₀)

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ΔCFO CF ΔE E X_{it}

.2003-1996

.t

0.05 0.001

(9)

(0.242) (0.05)

(%27) (%24.6)

(Charitou, 1997; and

(%16.5)

.Dechow, 1994)

(%9.4)

(- R²)

(%16.5)

: (9)

$$RET_{it} = b_0 + b_1 E_{it} / P_0 + b_2 \Delta E_{it} / P_0 + b_3 CFO_{it} / P_0 + b_4 \Delta CFO_{it} / P_0 + \varepsilon_{1it}$$

	Adj- R ²	b ₄	b ₃	b ₂	b ₁	b ₀	
249	%16.5	***-0.231 (-3.868)	*0.242 (1.974)	**0.466 (2.991)	*0.363 (2.200)	*0.063 (2.415)	
252	%27.0	-0.010 (-0.083)	0.110 (1.123)	**0.490 (2.952)	***0.716 (5.105)	-0.017 (-0.677)	

(ΔCFO, CFO)

(ΔE, E)

(RET_{it})

.2003-1996

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(P₀)

.t

0.01 0.05 0.001

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1999

2001

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2000

2002

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The Role of Cash Flows and Accruals in Explaining stock Returns

Wisam M. Hamdan, Fawzi A. Gharaibeh, Mamoun M. Al-Debi'e

ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship of earnings and operating cash flows with stock returns. The study concentrates on the role of operating cash flows in explaining fluctuations in stock prices, taking into consideration the measurement window, magnitude of accruals, and the length of the operating cycle of the company.

To examine the study hypotheses, univariate and multivariate regression models are used. The study sample consists of 111 industrial and service companies, which are listed on Amman Stock Exchange, during the period 1996-2003.

The following results are reached in this study: (1) Earnings are considered the important variable in the capital market, while the role of operating cash flows is weak, because they are influenced by timing and matching problems that cause them to be noisy measures of firm performance, (2) The smaller the absolute magnitude of aggregate accruals, the higher the association between stock returns and operating cash flows, (3) The shorter a firm's operating cycle, the higher the association between stock returns and operating cash flows, and (4) The association of stock returns with operating cash flows improves relative to that of the association of stock returns with earnings as the measurement window is increased.

KEYWORDS: Operating cash flows, Accounting Earnings, Stock market returns, Operating cycle, Measurement window, Accrual Adjustments.