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(1991)

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(Ball & Brown, 1968)

.(Paek & Press, 1997)

(Gonedes, 1978, Ou &
Penman, 1989, Lev, 1989)

(Non Discretionary

Accruals)

.2007/12/27

2007/3/7

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(Discretionary Accruals)

Collins)

.(& Hriber, 2000

.(Subramanyam, 1996)

Watts and)

.(Zimmerman, 1986; and Healy & Palepu, 1993

(Capital Market Research)

(1) FASB

(44)

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- (Watts and Zimmerman 1986; Healy and Palepu (1993; Warfield, 1995
- (Dechow, 1994)
- (Guay & Watts, 1996)
- (The Performance Measure Hypothesis) .1
- (Dechow, 1994)
- (Bowen, Burghstahler, & Daley, 1987)
- (Watts And Zimmerman, 1986; Subramanyam, 1996)
- (The Opportunistic Accrual Management Hypothesis) .2
- (Accruals)
- (The Noise Hypothesis) .3
- (Healy,1985)
- (Healy, 1985)
- (Subramanyam, 1996)
- (De Angelo, 1986)

1968 1958
 * (Jones, 1991)
 (Gonedes, 1975)

510 (Culvenor, Godfrey,
 .1966 1962 Byrne, 1998)
 .(Jones)

(1988)
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40
 1978
 .1985
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45
 .1987 1978
 (Ali, & Pope, 1995) -1

(Ball & Brown, 1968)

261
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(Gonedes, 1974)
 (Ball, & Brown, 1968)

1966 1955 580 (1999)

(Beaver, & Dukes, 1973) 47

() (2001)

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(McNichols, and Wilson, 1988)

111

2038 .2003 1996

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(Paek, & Press, 1997) .2001 1993

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(Beaver, & Engel, 1996)

(Cushing, 1969)

31829

.2001 1988
(Kang, Liu, & Qi, 2006)

.1991 1977 15
(Sloan, 1996)

1965

2004

(Ashiq, et al, 1999)

(Mishkin, 1983)

(Xie, 2001)

1996

(173)

2005

(2002)

.2000 1989
(Chan and Sougiannis, 2003)

72

%43
(%68)
(%32)

50

(Jones)

(Pae, 2004)

22

)

(

.1

.2

(Dopuch, et al, 2005)

.3

:%95

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4

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- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4
- .5
- .6
- .7

(Jones)

)

(

(Jones, 1991)

:

$$TACC_{it} / TA_{it-1} = 1/TA_{it-1} + \Delta REV_{it} / TA_{it-1} + PPE_{it} / TA_{it-1} + \mu$$

$$SR_{it} = \alpha_{01} + \alpha_1 OCF_{it} / P_{it-1} + v_{it}$$

$$SR_{it} = \alpha_{02} + \alpha_2 NI_{it} / P_{it-1} + \epsilon_{it}$$

$$SR_{it} = \alpha_{03} + \alpha_3 NDISCNI_{it} / P_{it-1} + q_{it}$$

- :
- :TACC_{it}
- : TA_{it-1}
- : ΔREV_{it}
- :PPE_{it}

- : SR_{it}
- :OCF_{it}
- :NI_{it}
- :NDISCNI_{it}

(Hunt, Moyer, and Shevlin, 1995)
(Jones, 1991)

: q_{it}, v_{it}, ε_{it}

$$TACC_{it} / TA_{it-1} = 1/TA_{it-1} + \Delta REV_{it} / TA_{it-1} + PPE_{it} / TA_{it-1} + OCF_{it} / TA_{it-1} + \mu$$

)

(

.2
(0.408)
(0.435)

$$NI_{it+1} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 OCF_{it} + \alpha_5 NDISCACC_{it} + \alpha_6 DISCACC_{it} + \zeta_{it}$$

.3
(NDISCACC)

$$OCF_{it+1} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 OCF_{it} + \alpha_5 NDISCACC_{it} + \alpha_6 DISCACC_{it} + \zeta_{it}$$

$$= \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 OCF_{it} + \alpha_5 NDISCACC_{it} + \alpha_6 DISCACC_{it} + \zeta_{it}$$

.4

()

.5

(Descriptive Statistics)

(1)

.6

%59

(0.082)

(Subramanyam, 1996; Matoussi, & Kolsi, 2004) (0.067)

Hunt, Moyer,)

(and Shevlin, 1995

(2)

0.173

.7

(Subramaniam, 1996)

(0.087)

(0.107)

.8

(0.601)

)

(

(OCF, NDISCACC, DISCACC)

691

25

(Subramanyam,

.1996)

.%7 (R²)

(5)

%1 ()

.(0.13 -)

(Clubb, 1995;

Subramanyam, 1996; McLeay, et al, 1997)

(0.11-)

(0.11-)

%1

(%9)

(%5)

.(Subramanyam,1996)

)

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(

%9 (

(6)

%10 %17

%5

%3

%13

%4

.(Subramanyam, 1996; and Fairfield, 2001)

%9

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%11

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.1

.2

.3

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(

.4

(1)
(Jones-CF)

		Coefficients	t
1/TAit-1	MEAN	24186.8	0.201
	MEDIAN	15497.8	0.195
Δ REV/TAit-1	MEAN	0.187	2.259
	MEDIAN	0.134	2.610
PPE/TAit-1	MEAN	-0.013	-0.380
	MEDIAN	-0.010	-0.521
OCF/TAit-1	MEAN	-0.530	-4.810
	MEDIAN	-0.555	-4.703

F = 16.6

 $R^2 = 59\%$

(2)

Descriptive Statistics						
	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Variance	Minimum	Maximum
NI	0.048	0.037	0.087	0.008	-0.281	0.408
OCF	0.067	0.067	0.107	0.011	-0.288	0.420
TACC	-0.019	-0.024	0.100	0.010	-0.340	0.326
NDISCACC	-0.029	-0.035	0.082	0.007	-0.287	0.291
DISCACC	0.010	0.010	0.067	0.004	-0.194	0.240
NDISCNI	0.038	0.034	0.064	0.004	-0.332	0.435
SR	0.173	0.040	0.601	0.361	-0.761	4.448

(3)

YEAR	N	OCF Model		NI Model		NDISCNI Model	
		β	R^2	β	R^2	β	R^2
96	62	0.37*	0.10*	1.2**	0.38*	0.87	0.04
97	61	0.81**	0.23*	1.7**	0.26*	2.2**	0.30*
98	63	0.037	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.19	0.01
99	64	-0.06	0.00	- 0.28	0.04	- 0.29	0.01
2000	65	-0.07	0.00	1.2**	0.10*	0.22	0.00
2001	69	0.17	0.00	1.7**	0.40*	0.76*	0.08*
2002	68	0.53*	0.09*	-0.03	0.00	0.57	0.04
2003	70	0.10	0.06	1.2**	0.15*	1.8**	0.12*
2004	72	3.01**	0.18*	3.5**	0.16**	6.6**	0.34*
2005	72	0.15	0.00	3.00**	0.15*	1.87	0.04
MEAN		0.33	0.06	1.33	0.16	1.47	0.10
POOLING (1996-2005)	666	0.15*	0.01*	0.09**	0.6*	0.09**	0.5*

0.01 **

0.05 *

(4)

	Intercept	OCF	TACC	NDIS ACC	DISCAC	NDNI	R²
4	0.11 (4.37)**	1.22 (7.37)**	0.99 (6.92)**				0.08*
5	0.13 (5.32)**	1.31 (6.95)**		1.68 (6.49)**			0.07*
6	0.10 (4.15)**				0.78 (5.56)**	1.569 (8.13)* *	0.09*
7	0.11 (4.30)**	1.62 (8.12)**		1.74 (6.8)**	0.70 (4.25)**		0.09*

.%5

* %1

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(t)

(5)

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(Pearson)

	OCF	TACC	NDISCACC	DISCAC	NDISCNI
NI	.49(**)	.35(**)	-.13 (**)	.69(**)	.66(**)
OCF		-.65(**)	-.80 (**)	0.02	.65(**)
TACC			.75 (**)	.58(**)	-.13(**)
NDISCACC				-.11(**)	-0.07
DISCAC					-.11(**)

%1

**

(6)

Panel A: One year ahead (t+1)					
Dependent variable	Intercept	OCF	NDISACC	DISCACC	R²
NI	0.10	0.27	0.17	0.21	0.17
	(8.1)**	(5.1)**	(2)*	(5.7)**	
OCF	0.15	-0.04	-0.43	0.17	0.10
	(8.3)**	(-0.5)	(-3.5)**	(3.1)**	
NDISCNI	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.04
	(9.3)**	(2)*	(1)	(3.5)**	
Panel B: Two years ahead (t+2)					
Dependent variable	Intercept	OCFpst	NDISCAC Cpst	NDISCAC Cpst	R²
NI	0.11	0.29	0.18	0.13	0.13
	(7.7)**	(4.7)**	(1.8)	(3.1)**	
OCF	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.21	0.03
	(8.4)**	(1.2)	(0.6)	(3.5)**	
NDISCNI	0.09	0.20	0.18	0.01	0.05
	(8.1)**	(4.3)**	(2.3)*	(0.2)	
Panel C: Three years ahead (t+3)					
Dependent variable	Intercept	OCFpst	NDISCAC Cpst	NDISCAC Cpst	R²
NI	0.12	0.37	0.38	0.09	0.11
	(7.5)**	(4.9)**	(3)**	(2)*	
OCF	0.13	0.06	- 0.49	- 0.01	0.13
	(6.1)**	(0.6)	(- 2.8)**	(- 0.2)	
NDISCNI	0.08	0.07	- 0.16	- 0.01	0.09
	(6.4)**	(1.2)	(- 1.7)	(- 0.3)	

.0.05

* 0.01

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(t)

2001

1990

1999

21

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26

.(1996)

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1988

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The Effect of the Discretionary Accruals on the Stock Returns (Evidence from Amman Bourse)

Jihad F. Al-Qurem and Tawfiq H. Abd-Aljaleel

ABSTRACT

This study examined the effect of discretionary accruals on stock returns for a sample of (72) industrial and service firms in Amman Bourse, during the period from 1996 to 2005.

The study used (Jones-CF) model that adds the operating cash flow as an explanatory variable to estimate the discretionary and non-discretionary accruals.

The results indicate that the discretionary accruals have an effect on stock returns, and have incremental information content beyond the other variables. The results also confirm that managers use discretionary accruals for income smoothing to show information about the current and future profitability. Thus, the results suggest that the use of discretionary accruals is informative in enhancing the capacity of reported earnings to reflect the firm's real performance. Furthermore, this study provides an evidence that Amman Bourse is an efficient market in the semi-strong form.

KEYWORDS: Nondiscretionary accruals, Earnings per share.