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VALUE RELEVANCE OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION AND MARKET VALUES OF LISTED FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines value relevance of accounting information and market values in of listed firms in Nigeria: A comparative study. A regressions analysis was used for the analysis of the data and pre-estimation tests were carried out. 11 firms were randomly chosen from each of manufacturing sector and healthcare sector. Data were obtained from the yearly financial reports of the selected listed firms on the Market Price per Share (MPS), Earning per Share (EPS), Book Value of Equity (BVE), and returns on equity (ROE) covering a period of 10 year, from 2011-2020 to test for relationship that exists between value relevance of accounting information and market values in manufacturing sector and healthcare sector. The findings of this study showed that all the explanatory variables (EPS, BVS and ROE) in both sectors have significant positive relationships with dependent variable (MPS) but the financial information in healthcare sector is more value relevant than that of the financial information of manufacturing sector. The study concludes that there is no distinction in the value relevance of accounting information in the manufacturing and healthcare sectors and recommends that every sector should comply with accounting standards in order to improve quality of financial statements.

KEYWORDS: *Value relevance of accounting information; Market values; Financial statements*

1. INTRODUCTION

Financial records have been the best avenue for backward and forward dissemination of the degree of performance of firms to the diverse firms' stakeholders. To improve the accountability role of the financial statements (FS), there is a need for the FS to acquire a stream of qualitative features which makes it significant for economic decisions taking by stakeholders. The stakeholders' decisions are asserted to be qualitative and knowledgeable, when the FSs are premised on sound qualities. The various accounting information users employ the FSs' facts to

assess the financial value of firms with the postulation that there is association between data in FSs and the firms' market values. Considering the recent effects of COVID-19 on the markets values around the world today Fasua (2020) concludes that it appears that value relevance of accounting data is in doubt. This conclusion brings to remembrance the findings of some studies that the accounting information's value relevance has diminished over a period of time (Holthausen & Watt, 2001; Goodwin & Ahmad, 2006). However, some studies, such as Collins, Maydew and Weiss (1997) argue against and conclude that the value relevance of accounting information has quite improved over a period of time and assert that the discoveries of former studies, which argued that the value relevance of accounting information has reduced, are premature. The dissimilarities in methodologies used by studies and accounting systems by organizations have been ascribed to the possible justifications for contradicting discoveries in value relevance studies. A stream of studies have been carried out on effects of accounting information on market values of firms in Nigeria, such as Oshodin and Mgbame (2014); Chukwu, Dameibi and Okoye (2019); Kapellas and Siougle (2017); Abubakar (2017); Adebimpe, Paul and Ekeria (2018); Ali (2018); Bankole and Ukolobi (2020); Ganiyan and Ivungu (2019), yet to the best knowledge of the researcher no or few comparative studies have been conducted on value relevance of accounting information of companies in the different sectors in Nigeria. It is in the light of this that the study aims to compare the effects of value relevance of accounting information on market values of the manufacturing and health care sectors in Nigeria. The remaining sections of this study are literature review, the methodology, data analysis and the conclusion as well as recommendation section of the study.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

This section entails conceptual, theoretical and empirical reviews of relevant literature on accounting information value and market value.

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Value Relevance of Accounting Information

The concept of value relevance refers to the competence of the accounting facts disclose in the FSs to clarify the market price of shares (Fasua, 2021). Firm value is considered as the assessment that reveals that a business is worthy of at a particular period of time (Chukwu, Dameibi & Okoye, 2019). According to Fasua (2021), value relevance of accounting information is the choice of choosing the most essential facts in FSs that are sufficient of aiding the users of accounting information to arrive at logical economic decisions. According to the author, main decision specific characteristics include relevance and reliability. The elements of prime qualities of relevance of accounting information consist of predictive value, timeliness and feedback value. Omokhudu and Ibadin (2015) view value relevance of accounting information as the worth of FSs' information in equity valuation. FSs, according to Fasua (2021) are statements through which directors or management communicates the stage of performance of firms to their various stakeholders. The author argued that in order to enhance the communicative function of the financial statements it is needful to possess some qualitative features that make it relevant to make economic decisions by the various accounting users. The stakeholders' decisions are assumed to be qualitative and informed, once the FSs which the opinions of stakeholders are based on sound quality. The investors of corporate firm use the FSs to appraise the economic value of firms with the postulation that there is correlation between accounting information and the market values of a firm (ICAN, 2019).

However, Francis and Schipper (1999) offer four interpretations such as “ fundamental analysis view, prediction view, information view and measurement view” to discredit the argument of the concept of value relevance. Under the fundamental analysis interpretation, they argued that accounting facts are described to be value relevant when the facts activate alterations in the share value trends through its inherent worth in the same way as well as in the similar path as market values. The prediction view argues that accounting information is relevant once the facts in FSs have those worth that can be regarded as being relevant for the forthcoming value assessment of firms as well as future returns of the upcoming periods (Oshodin & Mgbame, 2014; Fasua, 2021). Under the information and measurement views, Francis and Schipper (1999) assert that for financial accounting information (FAI) to be relevant there should be a statistical relationship between AI and market values or returns. Therefore they explain that value relevance of accounting information is the usefulness of FAI, offered assurance to the investors to invest or to sustain their investment in firms’ share springing up as a result of the correlation between the FSs and market value of shares.

From existing literature, it has been established that earnings per share, book value per share and returns on equity were used as proxies for value relevance of accounting information. This can be seen in the research works carried out by Oshodin and Mgbame (2014), Fasua (2021), Abiodun (2012), Perrera and Thrikawala (2010), Wang, Fu and Luo (2013), Samuel and Pradeep, (2016), Bankole and Ukolobi (2020), Zaccheaus (2016), Okoro, Ibanichuka and Micah (2020), Chukwu, Damieibi and Okoye (2019), Adebimpe, Paul and Ekeria (2018). Therefore, this study uses earnings per share, book value per share and returns on equity as proxies for value relevance of accounting information.

2.1.1.1 Earnings per Share

According to Oshodin and Mgbame (2014), earning is a basic and essential accounting value once it comes to the examination of the value relevance of accounting information. This is because of its advantage over cash flow in this view. Nevertheless, Abiodun (2012) argues that the market looks out for both net book value and cash flow once the earnings variables are perceived to be insufficient. According to Fasua (2021), earnings per share is the portion of profit attributable to every equity share based on the returns after lessening taxation, interests as well as preference shares interests. Scientifically, earnings per share (EPS) are obtained by dividing profit after tax realized for ordinary shareholders with number of shares outstanding. The earnings per share is a parameter that can be employed to determine the earnings ability of a firm which is required to be disclosed by companies listed or about to be listed in the public security market.

The extent of disclosure will be determined by the nature of EPS, whether is fully reported or diluted. Rice (1978) argues on the cumulative abnormal returns of two portfolios. The study reveals the portfolios that consist of firms which report fully diluted EPS and those firms that do not disclose fully diluted EPS. Based on the finding of the study, it concludes that the substances of the fully diluted EPS are more value relevant to stakeholders. This is contrary to the finding of Millar, Nunthirapakorn and Courtenay (1987). They discovered that the basic EPS reveal stronger connection with stock return than either fully diluted EPS as well as primary EPS. However, the finding of Jenings, Mac and Thompson (1997) is in agreement with that one of Rice (1978). Jenings *et al.* (1997) argue that among the basic EPS, primary EPS and the fully diluted EPS; the basic EPS is the least to clarify changeability in the stock price.

2.1.1.2 Book Value per Share

According to Fasua (2021), market value of any entity can be expressed as the weighted average of book value and earnings. This expresses the premise of the research works carried out on the value relevance of accounting information. Studies in this aspect have revealed that the book value of equity with earnings is linked with the market value of entities. This is in line with findings of Subramanyam, Venkatachalam (2000) where they argue that book value of equity (BVE) has connection with market value because BVE can be used as a proxy for the recent past earnings which represents independently value relevant.

2.1.1.3 Return on Equity

Return on Equity has been defined by Fasua (2021) as a yardstick for measuring how stockholders rated during the year. It reveals the earning power on shareholders book value investment as well as how is regularly employed in comparing two or more entities in an industry. According to McClure (2015), return on equity (ROE) can assist investors to distinguish one firm from another and between firms that are return creators and such that are income burners. By evaluating how much earnings a firm can make from assets, return on equity provides a measure of return growing efficiency. It aids investors to ascertain if a firm is a lean, mean return machine. The connection between the firm's profit and the investor's return makes return on equity a predominantly valuable (McClure, 2015). ROE provides a valuable signal of financial achievement since it might show if the business is generating profits without investing new equity capital into the company. A progressively growing ROE is a clue that management is rewarding shareholders higher than their invested funds, which is served as shareholders' equity. In a simple form, ROE reveals how healthy management is using the investors' capital injected in the business (Traub, 2001).

However, according to Fasua (2021), return on equity (ROE) is not an unconditional indicator of investment value. After all, the ratio obtains a full-size whenever the value of the shareholder equity, the denominator, falls. If, for example, a business takes an outsized write-down, the cutback in income (ROE's numerator) crop up only in the period that the expense is charged; the write-down therefore records a more noteworthy knock in shareholder equity (the denominator) in the following periods, resulting an overall rise in the ROE without any improvement in the company's operations.

2.1.2 The Market Value of Shares

According to Menaje (2012) market value of shares is established by the interactions of market supply and demand. The study asserts that the interaction may be highly volatile as a result of its dependent on the anticipation of the consumers and suppliers. Bernard and Thomas (1990) argue that no matter the accounting facts that are employed to forecast the market value, once these facts entail some novel information, response will at all times be anticipated in the market over the market price of share; this response confirmation in share price is discovered to incessantly move in the similar direction like that of the original information. Agrawal (2011) argues that the earnings of an entity are the most significant of the facts that can affect changes of share price in the capital market. Fasua (2021) is of the opinion that as a result of the fact that the globe is become a global unit so far a sneeze in one section of the world can cause virus (COVID-19) in other area, the least rumour of confrontation, increasing in the value of oil, or cost of investment hike can ignite a response in the globe market.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Information Perspective

Informational perspective appraises the value of AI to every accounting user without much eminence on the specific composition of the association between accounting information and market value of a firm (Belkaoui, 2014). A line of the existing literature on information perspective holds that information content or value can be determined by monitoring stock market response to precise AI point (Ball & Brown, 1968). Ball and Brown (1968) argue that the extent of its usefulness can be appraised by the level of volume or price alteration following disclosure of the information. Until the previous few periods, the information perspective has subjugated financial accounting theory. Beaver (2002) argues that the information perspective depends on a single-individual decision theory, when it is the duty of investors to forecast future corporate performance as take investment economic decisions. It equally relies on [efficient securities market theory], when the market can read between the lines information from any source. In this theory, it is accountant's responsibility and duty to provide relevant financial statements information to aid stakeholders. Ball and Brown (1968) research work is the initial study to file statistically a share price reaction to recorded net income and their methodology is still used nowadays. The significance of information perspective is on current connection between accounting earnings, book value, as well as market returns or share prices. To be specific, it examines capital market response to [public disclosures such as earnings announcements, other firm-specific news and economy-wide macroeconomic news]. This is synonymous with information content school.

According to Barth, Beaver and Landsman (2000), previous studies center largely on usefulness of accounting information which can be evaluated by the level of volume or price alteration following discharge of the information. Conversely, attention has shifted in recent periods to valuation models that embrace earnings, the book value of the equity. A lot of these research works point to [the residual income model as their theoretical foundation] but at present there is improved prominence on shareholder value. Thus, residual income measures are highly employed in the firms' environment to evaluate financial performance. The studies on value relevance are considered to appraise how healthy accounting information is employed by every investor in estimating a firm's equity. Oshodin and Mgbame (2014) argue that [usefulness is not a well-defined concept in accounting research, and as a result, value relevance studies do not and are not designed to evaluate the usefulness of accounting numbers. Value relevance is defined as the extent of involvement between accounting information and market value.

2.3 Empirical Review

Isam and Nawaf (2018) investigated on [disclosure of financial statements and its effect on investors' decision making in Jordanian commercial banks.] The study used a questionnaire to present attitude of experts and to recognize the extent of financial information was employed in making investment decision. T-test, ANOVA test and Pearson correlation were employed to analyze the significance of differences in the sample means, a conventional 5% confidence level. The findings of the study showed that there is a statistical insignificant positive relationship between accounting information and investment decisions in Jordanian commercial banks.

Perrera and Thrikawala (2010) carried out [an empirical study of the relevance of accounting information on investor's decisions based on the Colombo Stock Exchange, Sri Lanka.] The relevance of accounting information was analyzed by statistical tool such as pre-estimation test and regression analysis. The study's results revealed that value relevance of accounting

information was correlated with market price per share. In the study value relevance of accounting information were represented by earning per share (EPS), return on equity (ROE) and earning yield (EY). The findings showed that return on equity is significantly correlated with the share price.

Bankole and Ukolobi (2020) examined "the value reliance of accounting information in financial service companies in Nigeria," using least square regression analysis to test for the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables. The study employed data from year 2012 to year 2018 of 20 financial institutions firms listed in the Nigerian Stock exchange. After conducting Hausman Test was also carried out, the outcome revealed that "random effect is more appropriate than the fixed effect model". This implies that there is a statistically significant positive relationship between share price and firm size. The findings of the study revealed that there is an insignificant negative relationship between dividend per share, earnings per share, book value per share and share price

Okoro et al. (2020) examined "the relationship between accounting information and the market value of quoted firms in Nigeria," using ordinary least square method of co-integration, unit root and granger causality test to ascertain "the extent to which human resource cost affect quality of financial report". The study employed cross sectional data from financial statements of 23 manufacturing companies from 2008-2017. Market value of the firms was used as dependent variable while earnings per share, return on equity and dividend per share serve as independent variables. "After cross examination of the validity of the pooled effect, fixed effect and the random effect, the study accepts the fixed effect model. The study found that the independent variables explained 79 percent variation on the market value of the quoted firms. The beta coefficient of the variables indicates return on equity; earnings per share, dividend per share have positive effect on the market value of the quoted firms." The findings of the study revealed that "there is significant relationship between accounting information and market value of the quoted firms."

In 2018, Adebimpe et al (2018) investigated the value relevance of accounting information in listed financial companies in Nigeria to determine whether or not accounting information value relevance in Nigeria financial firms are increasing or reducing over the period of 2007-2016. Ordinary Least square regression was adopted in analyzing the data. The findings showed that there is significant relationship between market price per share, and earnings per share.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Base on the argument of existing studies carried out in Nigeria that the AI is relevant; this assertion gives a reasonable assurance to various investors to invest or sustain their resources and investment in shares of entities in Nigeria. This study is therefore carried out to contrast the value relevance of accounting information of companies in both the manufacturing and health care sectors. In the light of this, 11 firms were selected in each of the sectors. The choice of the study sample size was based on availability of data and convenience. 11 firms in each of the sectors were selected by the restricted number of healthcare firms listed on the Nigeria Stock Exchange as at June 31st 2021 as well as to establish the comparative study on the same premise for each of the sectors.

The financial statements from 2011 to 2020 were employed for the purpose of this study. To establish the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables a regression panel is adopted. The Ordinary Least Square was employed as the technique of estimation in this study. The statistical model is as follow:

$$MPS_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 EPS_{it} + \beta_2 BVE_{it} + \beta_3 ROE_{it} + \mu \dots \dots \dots 1$$

Where β_0 , β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 are the coefficient of variables; EPS, BVE, ROE are earning per share, book value of equity and returns on equity respectively and μ is the stochastic error correctional term. Where MPS= Market Price per Share, EPS= Earnings per Share, BVE = Book Value of Equity, and ROE = Returns on Equity.

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSES

The pre-estimate test of the data is first carried out which are descriptive and correlation analysis, and thereafter the regression panel analysis is employed. The outcomes and findings are presented and interpreted as follows;

4.1 Comparative Descriptive statistics of Healthcare and Manufacturing sectors

TABLE 4.1

HEALTHCARE	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev.	Jarque-Bera	Probability	Observations
MPS	173.1555	205.4000	301.8000	1.2500	102.6526	7.097204	0.028765	110
EPS	834.1165	1170.0000	1170.0000	50.0000	476.8473	18.32170	0.000105	110
BVS	715.5873	474.1500	1392.0000	49.0000	607.5392	15.11054	0.000523	110
ROE	8.644945	6.480000	35.000000	0.087000	11.47809	38.87553	0.000000	110

MANUFACTURING	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev.	Jarque-Bera	Probability	Observations
MPS	37.11367	46.70000	46.70000	0.678000	16.69676	27.92977	0.000001	110
EPS	39.85509	154.20000	165.03000	-142	149.2187	18.40729	0.000101	110
BVS	1077.434	354.6700	2675.340	0.219000	1220.036	18.02128	0.000122	110
ROE	3.202855	0.705000	8.100000	0.087000	3.652246	17.77867	0.000138	110

Source: Researchers Compilation (2021)

From the descriptive statistics of the variables as revealed in table 4.1 above, it was discovered that for the firms in the healthcare sector, the mean of MPS stood at 173.15 while minimum and maximum values stood at 1.25 and 301.8 respectively. The standard deviation was at 102.65 showing the dispersion in value for market share price from the mean across the sample firms. The mean value for EPS stood at 834.12 with minimum and maximum values of 50 and 1170 respectively while the standard deviation was at 476.85. The mean for BVS stood at 715.59 with minimum and maximum values of 49 and 1392 respectively with the standard deviation stood at 607.54. ROE had a mean values stood at 8.64 with minimum of 0.087 and maximum value of 8.1. The matching estimates for manufacturing sector showed that the mean MPS, EPS and BVPS values stood at 37.11, 39.86, 1077.4 and 3.2 were lesser than those values of healthcare

firms except for BVS. This analysis shows that the healthcare firms be apt to have a greater mean ROE ratio (8.46) than firm in the manufacturing sector. The Jarque-bera statistics indicated that the data were significantly normal in the both sectors.

4.2 Comparative Correlation Matrix of Healthcare and Manufacturing sectors

TABLE 4.2

HEALTHCARE	MVS	EPS	BVS	ROE
MVS	1.000000			
EPS	0.386116	1.000000		
BVS	0.481878	0.173270	1.000000	
ROE	0.399523	0.205677	0.323281	1.000000
MANUFACTURING	MVS	EPS	BVS	ROE
MVS	1.000000			
EPS	0.289886	1.000000		
BVS	0.275212	0.501125	1.000000	
ROE	0.076391	0.054129	0.414438	1.000000

Source: Researchers Compilation (2021)

Table 4.2 above shows the Pearson correlation coefficient outcome for the variables. The table revealed that the health sector EPS, BVS and ROE showed to be positively correlated with MPS as depicted by the correlation coefficient of 0.384, 0.481 and 0.3995 respectively. For the manufacturing sector, all explanatory variables showed positive correlations with MPS as depicted by the correlation coefficient of 0.2899, 0.2752 and 0.0764. It was discovered that the correlation coefficients of the variables with MPS for firms in the healthcare sector were higher than those coefficients with MPS in the manufacturing sector. On the other hand, this does not inevitably propose causality. The coefficients of correlation also do not stimulate grave notion of multicollinearity between the explanatory variables and dependent variable.

4.3 Regression Analysis

TABLE 4.3

FIRMS	HEALTHCARE		MANUFACTURING	
Variables	Coefficient	Prob.	Coefficient	Prob.
EPS	0.073863	0.0000	0.095983	0.0000
BVS	0.009735	0.0000	0.086723	0.0000
ROE	1.161866	0.0496	1.268976	0.0057
C	27.40232	0.0000	304.3043	0.0000
R-squared	0.676175		0.567712	
Adjusted R-squared	0.66135		0.549817	
S.E. of regression	75.33962		13.46325	
Sum squared resid	601662.1		19213.47	
Log likelihood	-629.467		-440.042	
F-statistic	32.11919		20.54837	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		0.000000	
Durbin-Watson stat	2.163262		2.187012	

Source: Researchers Compilation (2021).

The table 4.3 reveals the regression result carried out using Eviews8.0. The norm in numerous studies in assessing the value relevance of accounting information has been to investigate the competence of the coefficient of determination or else known as the R^2 . The estimation indicates that for the manufacturing sector with the R^2 is 0.56 and reveals that accounting facts i.e. EPS, BVPS and ROE were able to explain about 57 % of the systematic variations in share prices which was lesser than the R^2 of 0.68 found for firms in the healthcare sector. On the other hand, the F-statistics shows that the null hypothesis of no significant linear relationship between the endogenous and exogenous variables is rejected for healthcare sector as well as manufacturing sector as depicted by the probability values of the F-stat which are not greater than 0.05. Particularly, this study discovers that all the explanatory variables have a statistically significant positive relationship with MPS for firms in both the healthcare sector and manufacturing sector.

4.4 Discussion of Findings.

The data analyses carried out in the study propose that financial statements are relevant supporting the economic decisions of investors to put in funds or uphold their investment in both the manufacturing and healthcare sectors. The findings of this study depict that value relevance of accounting information has statistically significant positive relationship with market value of shares of both sectors. This is constant with Zaccheaus (2016), Okoro et al. (2020), Chukwu et al. (2019), Adebimpe et al (2018) but not in agreement with Isam and Nawaf (2018), Bankole and Ukolobi (2020)

The regression analysis among others proposes that all the explanatory variables were considered in this study, to be more relevant, due to the fact that all of them have a significant positive relationship with the market price of shares. This is also in line with the findings of Perrera and Thrikawala (2010), Okoro et al. (2020), Chukwu et al. (2019) but contrary to the study of Samuel and Pradeep, (2016). In addition, this study discovered that the accounting information of firms in the healthcare sector of the Nigerian economy is more value relevant compare with the financial information of firms in the manufacturing sector.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The value relevance of accounting serves as one of the potential avenues for evaluating how qualitative the accounting information unveils in the financial statements of firms. Extant studies evaluated the value relevance of financial statement employing R^2 statistics of the regression product; showing that the higher the R^2 statistics the more relevant the financial statements are. This study being a comparative study of value relevance of accounting information between the manufacturing and healthcare sectors of the Nigerian economy, discovered that the accounting information of firms in these sectors are value relevant; although accounting information of the firms in the healthcare sector is more relevant and thus can affect the price of share more in that sector. This study therefore recommends that more efforts should be put on the financial statements divisions of firms in manufacturing sector by those who are charged with responsibilities to regulate and ensure international financial reporting standards are complied with and maintain its qualitative characteristics. This is one of the avenues through which the value relevance of accounting information of firms in manufacturing sector can be improved over the period of time.

Further study in this section can be conducted to establish if the relevancy of accounting information can be impaired over time in these sectors. Further studies can also be done comparing other sectors. Cross sectional research can also be investigated on the similarity of

value relevance of accounting information in manufacturing and healthcare sectors on a annual basis to find out if the findings of this study can be generalized.

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APPENDIX

HEALTH CARE FIRMS

	MVS	EPS	BVS	ROE
Mean	173.1555	834.1165	715.5873	8.644945
Median	205.4000	1170.000	474.1500	6.480000
Maximum	301.8000	1170.000	1392.000	35.00000
Minimum	1.250000	50.00000	49.00000	0.087000
Std. Dev.	102.6526	476.8473	607.5392	11.47809
Skewness	-0.189867	-0.798435	0.109178	1.404611
Kurtosis	1.814975	1.796891	1.197456	3.768246
Jarque-Bera	7.097204	18.32170	15.11054	38.87553
Probability	0.028765	0.000105	0.000523	0.000000
Sum	19047.10	91752.82	78714.60	950.9440
Sum Sq. Dev.	1148593.	24784787	40232318	14360.38
Observations	110	110	110	110

HEALTHCARE	MVS	EPS	BVS	ROE
MVS	1.000000			
EPS	0.386116	1.000000		
BVS	0.481878	0.173270	1.000000	
ROE	0.399523	0.205677	0.323281	1.000000

Dependent Variable: MVS

Method: Panel Least Squares

Date: 09/28/21 Time: 08:10

Sample: 2011 2020

Periods included: 10

Cross-sections included: 11

Total panel (balanced) observations: 110

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
EPS	0.095983	0.016010	5.995307	0.0000
BVS	0.086723	0.012995	6.673657	0.0000
ROE	1.268976	0.692218	1.833201	0.0496
C	304.3043	22.42390	13.57053	0.0000

R-squared	0.676175	Mean dependent var	173.1555
Adjusted R-squared	0.661350	S.D. dependent var	102.6526
S.E. of regression	75.33962	Akaike info criterion	11.51758
Sum squared resid	601662.1	Schwarz criterion	11.61577
Log likelihood	-629.4666	Hannan-Quinn criter.	11.55741
F-statistic	32.11919	Durbin-Watson stat	2.163262
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

MANUFACTURING FIRM

	MVS	EPS	BVS	ROE
Mean	37.11367	39.85509	1077.434	3.202855
Median	46.70000	154.2000	354.6700	0.705000
Maximum	46.70000	165.0300	2675.340	8.100000
Minimum	0.678000	-142.0000	0.219000	0.087000
Std. Dev.	16.69676	149.2187	1220.036	3.652246
Skewness	-1.222036	-0.406004	0.533746	0.505537
Kurtosis	2.653181	1.167849	1.328959	1.309820
Jarque-Bera	27.92977	18.40729	18.02128	17.77867
Probability	0.000001	0.000101	0.000122	0.000138
Sum	4082.504	4384.060	118517.8	352.3140
Sum Sq. Dev.	30387.21	2427018.	1.62E+08	1453.941
Observations	110	110	110	110

Manufacturing	MVS	EPS	BVS	ROE
MVS	1.000000			
EPS	0.289886	1.000000		
BVS	0.275212	0.501125	1.000000	
ROE	0.076391	0.054129	0.414438	1.000000

Dependent Variable: MVS

Method: Panel Least Squares

Date: 09/28/21 Time: 08:18

Sample: 2011 2020

Periods included: 10

Cross-sections included: 11

Total panel (balanced) observations: 110

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
EPS	0.073863	0.010589	6.975687	0.0000
BVS	0.009735	0.001421	6.851113	0.0000
ROE	1.161866	0.411366	2.824405	0.0057
C	27.40232	2.054008	13.34090	0.0000

R-squared	0.567712	Mean dependent var	37.11367
Adjusted R-squared	0.549817	S.D. dependent var	16.69676
S.E. of regression	13.46325	Akaike info criterion	8.073491
Sum squared resid	19213.47	Schwarz criterion	8.171690
Log likelihood	-440.0420	Hannan-Quinn criter.	8.113321
F-statistic	20.54837	Durbin-Watson stat	2.187012
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		
