

SPSS

0

3%

6

7

22 ~57

5%

13%

---

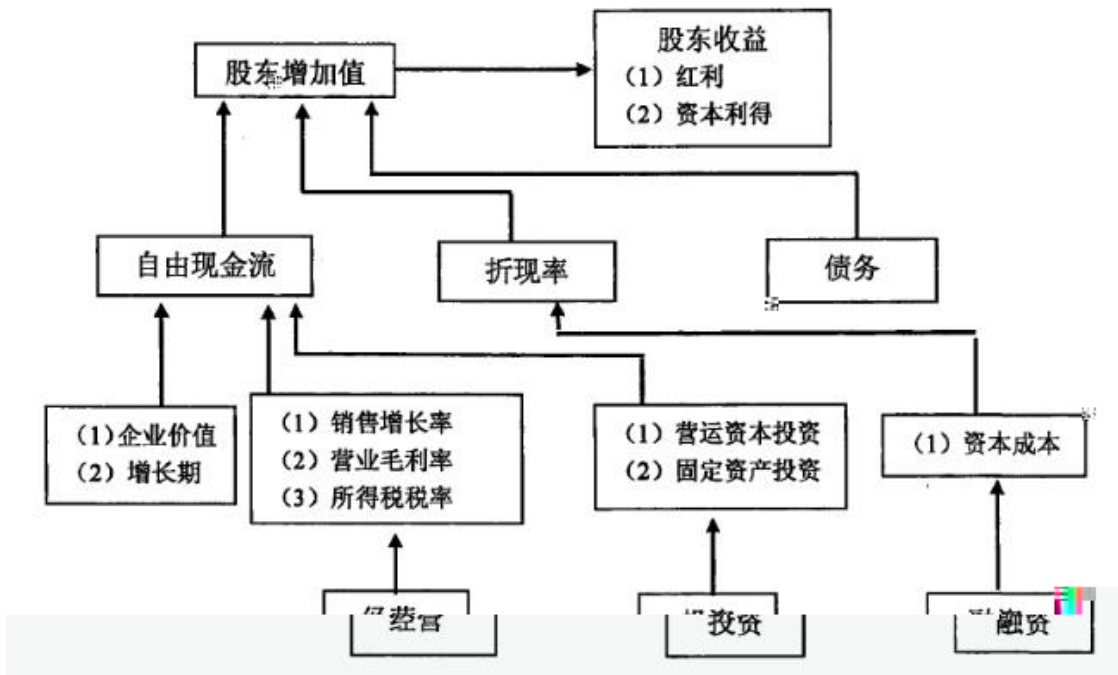
2017

2

( )

$$V = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{FCFF_t}{(1+r)^t}$$

FCFF= + + 1- - -



1

Modigliani (1958) <sup>[1]</sup>

Rappaport (1986) <sup>[2]</sup>

Rappaport 1992

[3]

Rappaport 1997

[4]

(2005) <sup>[5]</sup>

$$= \times (1 - ) + -$$

Peter (2017) <sup>[6]</sup>

(2003)<sup>[7]</sup>

(2009)<sup>[8]</sup>

(2013)<sup>[9]</sup>

(2014)<sup>[10]</sup>

(2015)<sup>[11]</sup>

(2018)<sup>[12]</sup>

2019<sup>[13]</sup>

2015<sup>[14]</sup>

2019<sup>[15]</sup>

(2020)<sup>[16]</sup>

( )

2020

<sup>[17]</sup>

(EBITDA)

EBIT

EBITDA

EBIT

EBITDA

2020<sup>[18]</sup>

1

:

$$V_t = a + bX_t + cZ_t + \epsilon_t$$

$V_t$

PB

Q

1  
 $X_t$

$Z_t$

1

	PB		Q
	Q		Q
	DA	/	+
	DEP	/	
	AM	/	
	SIZE		
	DEB	/	
	OIGR	/	
	FCF	/	

2000

2019

	N				
	40	0.7345	4.1861	2.1613	0.9316
Q	40	0.8115	2.6908	1.4383	0.4010
	40	0.0241	0.1635	0.0754	0.0276

				( )
40	0.005	0.665	0.2253	0.1919
40	0.0006	0.9134	0.1023	0.1978
40	5.8004	104.45080	38.9434	35.0524
40	0.4475	0.672	0.5698	0.0613
40	-36.5952	88.4324	16.4424	25.9582
40	-30.5390	48.3308	5.4900	16.9688

Q

KPSS

3

Kpss						
	Kpss	10%	5%	2.5%	1%	
Q	0.1648					
	0.1019					
	0.0500					
	0.4164					
	0.2414		0.347	0.463	0.574	0.739
	0.9546	0.1763				
	0.2338					
	0.1224					
	0.4937	0.0677				

Q kpss 5% 0.463

kpss 5% 0.463

kpss 0.9546 5% 0.463

0.1763

kpss 5% 0.463

kpss 0.4937 5%

0.463

0.0667

Q

1

4

5.

---

Q

---

Q	Pearson	1							
	Pearson	0.33*	1						
		0.025							
	Pearson	0.19	0.046	1					
		0.24	0.777						
	Pearson	0.376*	0.367*	0.249	1				
		0.023	0.02	0.121					
	Pearson	-0.124	0.033	-0.678**	-0.377*	1			
		0.447	0.84	0	0.017				
	Pearson	0.261	-0.103	-0.075	-0.369*	0.244	1		
		0.104	0.528	0.647	0.019	0.129			
	Pearson	0.409**	0.083	0.31	-0.038	-0.158	0.154	1	
		0.009	0.609	0.051	0.814	0.329	0.342		
	Pearson	0.119	0.125	0.145	0.190	0.731	-0.142	-0.033	1
		0.464	0.441	0.373	0.239	0	0.227	0.431	
	**	0.01			*	0.05			

4

Q

Q

---

Pearson	1	
Pearson	0.363*	1
	0.021	

---

	( )							
Pearson	0.274	0.046	1					
	0.087	0.777						
Pearson	0.265*	.367*	0.249	1				
	0.049	0.02	0.121					
Pearson	-0.145	0.033	-.678**	-.377*	1			
	0.372	0.84	0	0.017				
Pearson	0.108	-0.103	-0.075	-.369*	0.244	1		
	0.507	0.528	0.647	0.019	0.129			
Pearson	0.595**	0.083	0.31	-0.038	-0.158	0.154	1	
	0.00	0.609	0.051	0.814	0.329	0.342		
Pearson	0.211	0.125	0.145	0.190	0.731	-0.142	-0.033	1
	0.192	0.441	0.373	0.239	0	0.227	0.431	
**	0.01		*		0.05			

5

1

6

7 8 9 10 11

1 Q

	B	t	Sig.
( )	-2.041	-1.038	0.312
	12.326	2.035	0.055
	0	-0.614	0.546
	5.859	1.954	0.065
	-0.004	-0.577	0.571
	0.018	0.010	0.289
Durbin-Watson	ADJ R <sup>2</sup>	F	Sig.

6

Q



	B	t	Sig.
( )	-0.012	-0.007	0.995
	-1.748	-1.12	0.276
	-0.001	-1.31	0.205
	5.222	1.631	0.118
	-0.002	-0.252	0.804
	0.029	0.029	0.215
Durbin-Watson	ADJ R <sup>2</sup>	F	Sig.
1.145	0.15	0.972	0.445

7

Q

	B	t	Sig.
( )	-5.484	-2.689	0.014
	3.462	3.748	0.001
	0.001	1.529	0.142
	11.543	3.704	0.001
	-0.001	-0.221	0.827
	0.031	0.045	0.146
Durbin-Watson	ADJ R <sup>2</sup>	F	Sig.
1.688	0.573	4.567	0.009

8

Q

Q

2)

	B	t	Sig.
( )	0.559	0.911	0.368
	0.005	2.287	0.028
	0.000	-0.786	0.437



11

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

l

7

- [1] Modigliani, F, et al. The Cost of Capital, Corporation Finance and the Theory of Investment[J]. American Economic Review, 1958 48(3):261-297.
- [2] Rappaport A .Creating shareholder value: a guide for managers and investors}J}. Ivey Business Quarterly, 1986(4):69-70.
- [3] Rappaport. CFOs and strategists forging a common framework [J]. Harvard Business Review. 1992(24) 234-240
- [4] Rappaport A .Creating share holder value: a guide for managers and investors}M}. Free Press, 1997.
- [5] M . 2005 62-83
- [6] Peter D. Easton. Two Different Ways of Treating Corporate Cash in FCC Valuations- and the Importance of Getting the Cost of Capital Right[J]. Social Science Electronic Publishing . 2017,29(3):71-79
- [7] [D] 2003
- [8] [J]. .2009,8 16 : 26-27
- [9] [J]. ,2013,16(09):24.
- [10] [D] 2014
- [11] [J]. .2015(32): 52-53.
- [12] EVA [D] 2018
- [13] [D]. ,2019
- [14] [J]. ,2015(06):271-272.
- [15] [J]. ,2019(03):27-31.
- [16] [J]. ,2020(17):59-62.
- [17] EBIT EBITDA [J]. ,2020(17):78.

[18] . ?[J]. ,2020(13):39.

automobile enterprise

Jianhua Ye, Yihui Xue

(School of Finance and Business, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai  
200234, China)

**Abstract** Depreciation and accrual method, and proportion affect the enterprise value by affecting operating leverage, gross profit and financial indicators. Based on the research of depreciation and amortization, give priority to, according to miss Rappaport evaluation model, with Chongqing Chang'an automobile Co., Ltd as object, using the SPSS to carry out the empirical analysis of the factors affecting the enterprise value of Chang'an automobile. The analysis shows that the amortization expense has a positive impact on the enterprise value of Chang'an company. It provides factual basis and guidance for the promotion space and improvement direction of Chang'an automobile enterprise value.

**Key Words:** Chang'an Automobile Enterprise Value Depreciation and Amortization