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ABSTRACT

This paper tests whether firms altered their dividend and share repurchase policies in response to the 2003 reductions in shareholder tax rates. We predict that firms substituted dividends for repurchases, because the reduction in dividend tax rates exceeded the reduction in the capital gains tax rates. As expected, we find substitution and find that it is increasing in the percentage of the company owned by individual investors, the only shareholders affected by the legislation. These findings are consistent with boards of directors considering the tax preferences of individual stockholders (particularly officers and managers) when setting dividend and share repurchase policies.

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1. Introduction

This paper examines the extent to which shareholder taxes affect dividends and share repurchases. Specifically, we study changes in the mix of dividends and share repurchases following the enactment of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (2003 Act). The 2003 Act reduced dividend tax rates from 38.6 percent to 15 percent and the capital gains tax rates (which apply to share repurchases) from 20 percent to 15 percent for individual investors. Because the dividend tax cut exceeded the capital gains tax cut, we predict a shift from repurchases to dividends following enactment of the 2003 Act. We also predict that, because the legislation only affected individual investors, the shift increased in the probability that the distributions would be taxed on individual tax returns.

Our prediction that managers substituted dividends for repurchases does not mean that we expect that total share repurchases declined. To the contrary, since capital gains tax rates fell, share repurchases should have risen. However, for firms with large individual ownership, we expect an even greater percentage increase in dividends (because the dividend tax rate reductions exceeded the capital gains tax rate reductions), resulting in dividends comprising a larger percentage of total payouts. That said, we could envision an alternative outcome. If firms are less responsive to a cut in the dividend tax rate (e.g., because dividends are stickier than repurchases) than to a cut in the capital gains tax rate (albeit a smaller reduction), then we could find that substitution flowed in the opposite direction—from dividends to repurchases.

While understanding the extent to which taxes affect corporate decisions (in this case, payouts) is central to accounting, finance, and economics, we know relatively little about the

substitution of dividends and repurchases. The reason is that it is difficult to construct tests that can link taxes to an increase in dividends and a corresponding decrease in repurchases (or vice versa). Consequently, scholars observe payout patterns and attempt to attribute them to taxes. For example, Bagwell and Shoven (1989) document an increase in repurchases in the 1980s, which they attribute to firms finally learning the tax advantages of repurchases vis a vis dividends. In other words, they infer substitution from an increase in repurchases. However, Fama and French (2001) show that most repurchases are undertaken by dividend issuers who do not reduce their dividends. They conclude that firms increase repurchases to provide additional distributions, rather than substitute for dividends. That said, Grullon and Michaely (2002) look at similar data and conclude that those repurchases are supplanting dividends and that taxes are driving the substitution. This lack of consensus arises partly because none of the studies can directly link changes in payouts to changes in taxes.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA86) seemed to provide an opportunity to link taxes and substitution. TRA86 reduced the dividend tax rate from 50 percent to 28 percent and increased the capital gains tax rate from 20 percent to 28 percent. Using the same logic as in this paper, researchers expected dividends to soar and repurchases to tumble. Yet, DeAngelo et al. (2000), Jagannathan et al. (2000), and others point out that, after TRA86, aggregate repurchases soared, while dividends languished; prima facie evidence that TRA86 did not lead to substitution. Grullon and Michaely (2002), however, report tax-motivated substitution at the firm level. They study market responses to announcements of repurchase programs around TRA86, find lower returns after passage, (consistent with a decline in the tax advantages of repurchases), and conclude that substitution increased following the enactment of TRA86. Lie

and Lie (1999) concur, reporting that managers were less likely to repurchase shares after TRA86.

A problem with studying TRA86 is that it overhauled almost every element of personal and business taxes and phased-in the changes over two years. Thus, it is very difficult to isolate the effects of dividend and capital gains taxes on payouts around TRA86.

In this paper, we study a tax bill with equally dramatic changes in tax rates, but without the confounding effects of other changes in the tax system. The scope of the 2003 Act was narrow. Its genesis was individual dividend tax reduction. Its primary amendment was individual capital gains tax relief.¹ The final bill did little more than reduce dividend and capital gains tax rates. Because of its narrow focus, the 2003 Act provides a stronger setting than TRA86 to isolate the effects of taxes on the substitution of dividends and repurchases.

That said, initial studies of the 2003 Act and its impact on substitution have proved inconclusive with disagreements reminiscent of the TRA86 studies. Brav et al. (2007) point out that repurchases have risen more rapidly than dividends after 2003, prima facie rejection of tax-driven substitution. They conclude that the 2003 Act might have mattered for a few firms (primarily dividend initiators) at the margin, but it had little effect on most firms' payouts. Brav et al. (2005) add that 69 percent of CFOs stated that the *elimination* of dividend taxation would "definitely not" or "probably not" affect their firms' dividend decisions.² Chetty and Saez (2005, 2006) argue that post-enactment increases in both dividends and share repurchases (a finding confirmed by all studies of the 2003 Act), are inconsistent with substitution. They point to dividend initiations as the key response to the 2003 Act.

¹ For the legislative history, see Auerbach and Hassett (2006). For background about the political forces surrounding the capital gains tax rate reduction, see Becker and Gellman, *Washington Post*, June 26, 2007.

² Similarly, when President Bush first mentioned dividend tax relief, International Paper's CEO, John Dillon said that even if dividends were tax-exempt, it would "not change our behavior with respect to dividends." (McKinnon, *Wall Street Journal*, January 17, 2003).

Brown et al. (2007) counter that repurchases funded many of those dividend initiations. They report a positive relation between insider holdings and increases in dividends from 2002 to 2003, but no relation between insider holdings and increases in total payouts (dividends plus repurchases). They interpret these results as evidence of substitution by dividend initiators. Since dividends were rising in insider ownership but total payouts were not, they infer that repurchases must have been falling in executive ownership. Hence, they conclude "...that firms with executive ownership-induced dividend initiations in response to the 2003 tax cut often engaged in dividend substitution..." (p.22).³

Concurrent work by Aboody and Kasznik (2007) also looks at executive compensation, but they find mixed evidence of substitution. They compare 2003 and 2002 CEO grants of restricted stock and stock options. Consistent with substitution, they report that the positive correlation between the change (from 2002 to 2003) in the percentage of payouts distributed as dividends and the change in dividend-protected restricted stock grants is increasing in individual ownership. They conclude from this increase in the correlation that the higher the percentage of shares owned by individuals, the more firms were both increasing dividends and compensating CEOs with dividend-protected restricted stock, which became more attractive following the cuts in dividend tax rates. However, contrary to substitution, they find no evidence that the correlation between the change in the percentage of payouts distributed as dividends and the change in non-dividend-protected stock option grants is increasing in individual ownership.

³ Brown et al. (2007) are careful to state that their inferences about substitution are limited to 2003 dividend initiators. That said, because their sample includes both initiators and non-initiating firms, it was unclear to us whether the findings reported in Table VI of their paper shed any light on the issue of substitution among non-initiators. Private conversations with the authors confirmed that their conclusions were limited to 2003 dividend initiators. In addition, to enable us to investigate the non-initiators in their study more closely, the authors kindly provided us with their data for which we were most appreciative. We replicated their results, and, consistent with the inferences in their paper and our conversations with them, we found that their results only hold for firms that initiated in 2003.

They had expected a negative correlation, consistent with firms with low individual ownership continuing to repurchase and compensate CEOs with non-dividend-protected CEO stock option.

Our study extends prior work on four fronts. First, we study the firms that paid almost all of the country's dividends in 2003 and subsequent years—the non-initiators. Even if the 2003 Act caused substitution among initiators (as reported in Brown et al., 2007), the fact remains that initiators paid only a tiny portion of the country's dividends (3 percent in the four quarters following enactment).⁴ If firms paying the other 97 percent did not substitute dividends for repurchases, then substitution was a minor event, limited to a few dividend initiators.

Second, we test for the influence of all shareholders, not just individuals, on the mix of dividends and repurchases. We expect that only investors who enjoyed reduced dividend and capital gains tax rates, i.e., individual investors, would have pushed for substitution. Therefore, in addition to the insiders that Brown et al. (2007) study and the individuals that Aboody and Kasznick (2007) examine, we evaluate the influence of all investors—managers and officers, non-executive individual investors, mutual funds, and non-individual investors—on the dividend-repurchase choice following the 2003 Act. Finding that investors, other than individuals, affected payouts will produce evidence inconsistent with the substitution hypothesis.

Third, we extend our analysis through 2005. Brown et al. (2007) and Aboody and Kasznick (2007) study substitution for two quarters after passage of the legislation. It is unclear how quickly firms could adjust their dividends and repurchase policy in response to the tax rate reductions. By investigating a longer window, we can calibrate the speed with which firms readjusted their payout policies.

⁴ This is not to imply that initiations arising from the 2003 Act were unimportant. Initiators began issuing dividends that they might not have paid and likely will continue to issue dividends in the future because dividend payments are sticky and the market takes a dim view of dividend cuts.

Fourth, we only treat dividends declared and shares repurchased after passage of the 2003 Act as post-enactment payouts. Brown et al. (2007), Chetty and Saez (2006, 2005), and Aboody and Kasznik (2007) treat all dividends paid in 2003 as responses to the 2003 Act, even those declared months before the May passage of the legislation, (e.g., Microsoft's initial dividend announcement on January 7, 2003). By using the day that the dividends were paid, they even include some dividends declared in 2002 before President Bush ever mentioned possible dividend tax relief in January, 2003. Brav et al. (2007) state that it is implausible that firms were so clairvoyant that they declared tax-motivated dividends months before passage. Among other factors, President Bush's initial comments were vague and preliminary, and weeks passed before details of his proposal emerged. Furthermore, passage of the highly controversial legislation was uncertain until Vice-President Richard Cheney cast a tie-breaking vote in the U.S. Senate to gain passage of the legislation.

To summarize, we extend prior work in four directions. We expand our analysis: (a) to include firms other than dividend initiators, (b) to consider the tax incentives of all taxpayers, including those unaffected by the legislation (thus providing an important control group), (c) to examine changes in payouts for eight quarters after enactment, and (d) to better specify the event period.

We test for substitution by examining a sample of firms that either paid dividends or repurchased shares during the two years preceding enactment of the 2003 Act. We find that these firms increased both dividends and share repurchases during the two years following passage. We also find that dividends constituted a larger percentage of their payouts after enactment than they had before enactment. Most importantly, we find that this shift toward dividends was increasing in the proportion of the firm owned by individuals, particularly officers

and managers. As a result, we can link the change in the mix of payouts to the tax rate changes of those shareholders affected by the legislation, i.e., individual investors. We find no evidence that non-individual investors affect the change in the distribution mix. Linking the change in the mix to individuals and not to other investors greatly mitigates the likelihood that the mix changed for non-tax reasons, i.e., omitted correlated variables. Finally, we find that substitution began in the second quarter following passage and accelerated over the next two years, consistent with firms needing time to adjust their dividend and repurchase policies.

We infer from these results that firms substituted dividends for repurchases after the enactment of the 2003 Act. These findings are consistent with boards of directors (of all firms, not just dividend initiators) considering the tax preferences of stockholders when setting dividend and share repurchase policies (albeit with a lag) and dividends qualifying as substitutes for at least some share repurchases. To our knowledge, this is the first study to consider the influence of all investor groups on substitution and to quantify how quickly firms adjusted their payouts in response to the new tax incentives.

It is important to note this paper does not attempt to tackle the longstanding puzzle of why firms pay dividends when they could distribute profits through share repurchases, which remain tax-advantaged, though less so, even after the legislation.⁵ Rather, we: (a) accept the fact that some firms paid dividends before the 2003 Act (obviously for non-tax reasons), (b) assume that the mix of dividends and repurchases was optimal before passage of the legislation, (c) predict that firms will pay even more dividends after 2003, (d) test whether part of that increase

⁵ For a sampling of the “dividend puzzle” literature, see Miller and Modigliani (1961), Feldstein and Green (1983), Bagwell and Shoven (1989), Berhheim (1991), DeAngelo, DeAngelo, and Skinner (2000), Jagannathan, Stephens, and Weisbach (2000), Fama and French (2001), Grullon and Michaely (2002), Dhaliwal and Li (2006), Gordon and Dietz, 2006 and Chetty and Saez, 2007, among many others. On a different note, even though both repurchases and dividends now face a maximum tax rate of 15 percent, repurchases remain tax-advantaged for at least two reasons. First, sellers can offset the tax basis of the shares that they sell against the proceeds from the sale in computing their capital gains. Second, they can offset those capital gains with capital losses that otherwise might not be deductible. This contrasts with dividends, where the entire amount is taxed upon receipt.

was funded by a smaller increase in repurchases than would otherwise have occurred, and (e) find evidence consistent with substitution from repurchases to dividends.

The next section discusses the regression model. Section 3 details the sample selection. Section 4 presents the findings. Closing remarks follow.

2. Regression Model

As discussed above, we test the correlation between the individual ownership of the firm and the percentage of total payouts (dividends plus repurchases) that are dividends. We predict that dividends as a percentage of payouts increased with the firm's individual ownership following passage of the 2003 Act. This section details the research design that we employ.

Dependent variable

The dependent variable ($DIV\%$) is a ratio. The numerator is the sum of dividends over an eight-quarter period. The denominator is the sum of dividends and repurchases over the same eight quarters. There are two eight-quarter periods for each firm. The first eight quarters are those quarters immediately before the fiscal quarter in which the 2003 Act was enacted. The second eight quarters are those quarters immediately following the fiscal quarter in which the 2003 Act was enacted.⁶ Consequently, each firm has two $DIV\%$ measures—one before enactment and one after enactment.

⁶ We exclude the enactment quarter (May 2003) because it is unclear which tax regime managers were contemplating when they issued dividends and repurchased shares during that quarter. We treat the first quarter of 2003 as a pre-enactment quarter, even though the legislation was retroactive to the beginning of the year. The reason is that, as discussed above, passage of the legislation was uncertain until Vice-President Cheney's tiebreaking vote in the U.S. Senate in May. However, inferences hold if we exclude any 2003 quarters from the pre-enactment period. On a different note, Blouin and Krull (2007) show that share repurchases rose in 2005 as firms enjoyed a tax holiday for repatriating earnings from foreign subsidiaries. When we replicate our analysis excluding the 2005 quarters, inferences hold.

We can measure repurchases in two ways. One option is total share repurchases. Another option is net repurchases, i.e., total share repurchases less stock issuances.⁷ We use net repurchases because we are interested in the cash that the firm could have distributed as dividends (i.e., the discretionary repurchases). Fama and French (2001) note that dividends cannot substitute for repurchases in many situations. Firms need shares for executive compensation, stock option exercises, stock acquisitions, and funding employee stock ownership plans, among other things. Thus, consistent with Fama and French (2001), we measure net repurchases as the change in treasury stock.⁸ If there is a net decrease in treasury stock, then we truncate our measure of repurchases at zero. For those firms that do not use the treasury stock method, we measure net repurchases as total repurchases from the statement of cash flows less decreases in preferred stock.

Key explanatory variables

We employ three explanatory variables in an attempt to capture the portion of the firm owned by individual investors. We design the first one, *INSIDER*, to test whether companies held disproportionately by a particularly influential set of individuals, i.e., officers and managers, were more likely to substitute dividends for repurchases. We measure *INSIDER* as the percentage of shares held by officers and directors as reported in Thomson Financial's Insider Filing Data.⁹

⁷ For further detail, see the discussion in footnotes 5 and 6 of Boudoukh, Michaely, Richardson and Roberts (2007) and footnote 9 of Skinner (2007).

⁸ Using treasury stock to measure repurchases is not without limitations. As Fama and French (2001) point out, using annual changes in treasury stock will fail to match a repurchase in one year and its reinsurance in another year. This problem is mitigated in our research design because we combine two years of activity into one observation. However, this two-year aggregation does not fully eliminate the potential mismeasurement.

⁹ The holdings of insiders is mandated by Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which applies to every person who is the beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of any class of equity security registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act and each officer and director (collectively, "reporting persons" or "insiders") of the issuer of

The second measure of individual ownership is *NONEXEC*, a measure designed to estimate the extent to which individual shareholders, other than insiders, influenced the payout mix. Following Ayers et al. (2002, 2003), Blouin et al. (2003), Dhaliwal et al. (2003) and others, we use 13-F filings to estimate the percentage of the firm held by individual shareholders. *NONEXEC* is one less (a) the percentage of shares that institutional investors own, as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial's Institutional Holdings database, (b) the percentage of shares held by non-officer/director beneficial owners as reported in Thomson Financial's Insider Filing data, and (c) *INSIDER*.

13-F filings crudely measure individual ownership. Ideally, we would measure the number of shares for which the dividends and capital gains are expected to flow through to individual tax returns, i.e., those shares held by individuals or flow-through entities (e.g., mutual funds, partnerships, trusts, S corporations, or limited liability corporations) whose income is reported on U.S. individual tax returns. This ideal measure would exclude all other holdings, i.e., those shares for which the dividends and capital gains do not flow through to individual tax returns, such as tax-exempt organizations, corporations, foreigners, and tax-deferred accounts (e.g., qualified retirement plans, including pensions, 401(k), and IRAs). Unfortunately, the ideal measure does not exist. Thus, we cannot observe whether personal taxes affect the returns from the investments.

To try to address this measurement problem, we include a third measure of ownership, *MF*, which is the percentage of the firm owned by mutual funds, as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial's Institutional Holdings database. Mutual funds include both investments that are subject to personal taxes and investments that are not subject to personal

the security. On a different note, conclusions do not change if we limit *INSIDER* to direct holdings, excluding shares held by family members, trusts and corporations controlled by the insider, and similar related parties.

taxes. Sometimes the dividends and capital gains realized by mutual funds are taxed at the individual level. At other times, they are exempt because they are held in deferred tax accounts, such as 401(k) or IRAs. We include *MF* in the study as an attempt to capture the potential influence on the distribution mix of those mutual fund investors who are taxed on their personal tax returns.

For post-enactment observations, we interact *POST*, a categorical variable that equals one for observations after the May 23, 2003 enactment (i.e., quarters after the second quarter of 2003), with each of the individual ownership measures. A positive coefficient on *INSIDER*POST* will be interpreted as evidence that, after passage of the 2003 Act, the percentage of payouts distributed as dividends was increasing in insider ownership. A positive coefficient on *NONEXEC*POST* will be interpreted as evidence that, after passage, *DIV%* was increasing in the percentage of the firm held by non-executive shareholders. A positive coefficient on *MF*POST* will be interpreted as evidence that, after passage, *DIV%* was increasing in the percentage of the firm held by mutual funds. Given the fact that non-individuals invest in mutual funds, we expect the coefficient on *MF*POST* will be less than those on *INSIDER*POST* and *NONEXEC*POST*.

We also include *POST* as a separate variable in the regression. The coefficient on *POST* should capture any influence on the change in the mix, arising from the influence of the investors excluded from *INSIDER*, *NONEXEC* and *MF*, i.e., the remaining non-individual investors. Since the 2003 Act only affected individual investors and *INSIDER*, *NONEXEC*, and *MF* are intended to capture all individual holdings, we do not expect the coefficient on *POST* to be positive. A positive coefficient on *POST* will raise doubts about whether the change in the mix after enactment was related to the tax rate reductions for individual investors.

Control variables

Theory is not sufficiently rich to provide much guidance concerning the control variables in a regression where the dependent variable is the mix of dividends and repurchases. To our knowledge, no paper models the non-tax variables that should vary with the percentage of payouts that are dividends. Thus, we take the approach of including various measures that are known to affect dividends or repurchases. As detailed below, we find that the inferences from our tests are largely insensitive to the control variables, which suggests that our results are not dependent on our ad hoc specification of control variables.

First, we include lagged retained earnings scaled by lagged total assets (*RE*) in the model. A firm must have earnings and profits (as defined in the tax law) for its distributions to be taxed as dividends. Since earnings and profits are only found in confidential corporate tax returns and thus unobservable, we use retained earnings as a proxy for earnings and profits. If firms with low or no retained earnings have fewer distributions that qualify as dividends, then *DIV%* should increase in *RE*. Consistent with this expectation and liquidity constraints, DeAngelo et al. (2005) report that firms with low or no retained earnings pay fewer dividends.

Next, we include earnings in the model. Jagannathan et al. (2000) and Guay and Harford (2000) report that dividends are paid from permanent earnings, whereas, repurchases are paid from transitory earnings. Dittmar and Dittmar (2004) contend that both are paid from permanent earnings, but agree that repurchases come from transitory earnings. Thus, we dichotomize earnings into a permanent part (*PERM*) and a transitory part (*TRANS*). We measure *PERM* with operating income and *TRANS* as the difference between net income and operating income. We

scale both components by lagged assets. Based on the conflicts in the prior work, we make no prediction about the sign of *PERM*. However, we expect *DIV%* should decrease in *TRANS*.

We also include a measure of the firm's payout capacity, free cash flow, scaled by lagged assets (*FCF*). Dividends may be a mechanism to reduce agency problems in firms with free cash flow (Jensen and Meckling, 1986). Thus, we anticipate that *DIV%* is increasing in *FCF*. We include the lagged ratio of dividends to the market value of equity (*DYIELD*), expecting *DIV%* to be increasing in the *DYIELD*. We add lagged long-term debt, scaled by lagged assets, (*LEVERAGE*) to control for cross-firm variation in capital structure. Finally, we include the natural logarithm of total assets (*SIZE*) to control for any size effects. We have no expectations about the sign of the *LEVERAGE* and *SIZE* coefficients.

3. Sample Selection

To test whether firms substituted dividends for repurchases after the 2003 Act, we started by identifying corporations that declared dividends and/or repurchased stock during the eight quarters preceding passage of the 2003 Act. We drew our initial sample from the 14,122 firms in the Compustat database between the second quarter of 2001 and the quarter preceding the one including May 2003. After excluding firms whose shares were not common or publicly traded, 9,373 firms remained. To exclude firm changes to payout policy related to a change in fiscal year-end, we eliminated the 195 firms who changed their fiscal year-end during our sample period, leaving 9,178 firms. We required firms to be in existence from July 1, 2001, to June 30, 2005, leaving us with 3,840 firms. We also eliminated financial institutions and insurance companies since regulatory constraints may inhibit management from altering the firm's payout

policy (eliminates 412 firms). Firms also must have all applicable Compustat information available for the 16 quarters surrounding the event (eliminates 1,199 firms).

Table 1 categorizes the remaining 2,229 firms based on their dividend payments and share repurchases before and after enactment. The 534 firms that paid dividends at least once before and at least once after enactment are “consistent payers.” The 850 firms that repurchased shares at least once before and at least once after enactment are “consistent repurchasers.” Cell (a) in Table 1 shows that there are 309 firms that are both consistent payers and consistent repurchasers. That is, they both paid dividends and repurchased stock at least once during the eight quarters preceding passage of the bill and at least once during the eight quarters following passage.

Working through Table 1, we see that 163 firms did not pay dividends before enactment, but did pay dividends after enactment (“initiating payers”), 29 firms paid dividends before enactment, but did not pay dividends after enactment (“omitting payers”), and 1,503 firms neither paid dividends during the eight quarters before passage nor paid dividends during the eight quarters after passage. Likewise, 256 firms initiated repurchases after enactment; 408 repurchased before but not after passage; and 715 firms never repurchased shares.

Focusing on the firms that were either paying dividends or repurchasing shares during the eight quarters preceding passage of the 2003 Act, we construct five samples to use in our tests:

- a. unbalanced panel of 1,639 firms with at least one distribution over the 16 quarters (All Obs);
- b. balanced panel of 1,105 firms with either a dividend or repurchase in the eight quarters preceding enactment (All Firms);
- c. balanced panel of the 545 pre-enactment dividend payers (Dividend Payers);
- d. balanced panel of the 955 pre-enactment repurchasers (Repurchasers);

- e. balanced panel of the 395 firms that both paid dividends and repurchased shares in the eight quarters before passage of the 2003 Act (D&R).

Besides detailing the sample selection, Table 1 provides some initial evidence consistent with firms shifting from repurchases to dividends. We find that 28 firms both initiated dividends and ceased repurchasing (cell g) after passage of the 2003 Act, while only two firms omitted dividends and began repurchasing (cell j). We also find that, among consistent repurchasers, 99 firms initiated dividends (cell e) while only nine firms omitted dividends (cell i), a net increase in dividend issuers of 90 firms. Conversely, among consistent dividend payers, 55 companies began repurchasing after passage (cell b), but 77 stopped buying back shares (cell c), a net decrease in repurchasers of 22 firms. Expanding this comparison to all firms, we find that 163 companies initiated dividends while only 29 firms omitted dividends (a net increase of 134 dividend issuers). Meanwhile, 256 firms began repurchasing after enactment while 408 companies stopped repurchasing (a net reduction of 152 repurchasers). All of these comparisons are consistent with a shift from repurchases to dividends following enactment of the 2003 Act.

Descriptive statistics

Table 2 provides means and medians for the regression variables, both before and after enactment of the 2003 Act and reports whether the pre and post enactment means and medians significantly differ.¹⁰ We compare means and medians for both the “All Firms” sample of 1,105 firms (those firms that had at least one dividend or one repurchase before enactment) and its “D&R” subsample of 395 firms that both paid dividends and repurchased shares before passage of the 2003 Act. We find that the D&R subsample is larger with more repurchases, dividends,

¹⁰ Means are tested using a t-test of the means. The p-values for the medians are the larger p-value using the Wilcoxon and Kruskal-Willis tests.

retained earnings (*RE*), free cash flow (*FCF*) and assets (*SIZE*). They also pay more of their distributions as dividends (*DIV%*). Otherwise, the two samples appear similar.

In both samples, we find that dividends and repurchases increased following the 2003 Act, consistent with the lower tax rates encouraging both types of payouts. Mean and median values for *DIV%* increased for both samples after passage, consistent with a shift in the mix of distributions from repurchases to dividends. The mean *DIV%* for the All Firms sample rose from 35 percent to 41 percent and for the D&R sample from 59 percent to 62 percent.

Mean and median insider (*INSIDER*) and mutual fund (*MF*) holdings are larger after enactment, while non-executive individual (*NONEXEC*) holdings fell substantially with a mean decrease of 9 percentage points in both samples.¹¹ Following enactment, insiders held 13 percent of the shares; non-executive individual investors held 27 percent; mutual funds held 29 percent and, thus, other non-individual investors held the remaining 31 percent for the All Firms sample. The values for the control variables are similar before and after enactment with no mean values changing at the one percent level. Nonetheless, one statistic is noteworthy. The post-enactment mean value for retained earnings (*RE*) is negative in the All Firms sample. Upon further investigation, we found a few small firms with large deficits. Inferences are unaltered if we exclude the observations with deficits from the analysis.

¹¹ The decline in individual shareholdings is partly explained by the increase in mutual fund holdings over the sample period. According to the Investment Company Institute (see www.ICI.org), from 2001 to 2005 mutual fund ownership of all publicly traded equity securities increased from 21% to 25%. In addition, over our sample period, individuals have increased the proportion of their financial assets held by mutual funds from 40% in 2001 to 47% in 2005. On a different note, the shift from individual holdings to mutual fund holdings provides no support for the formation of tax clienteles, i.e., the notion that individuals would have increased their overall investments in equities following the tax rate reductions.

4. Results

Primary findings

Table 3 presents summary statistics from regressing the ratio of dividends to total payouts (*DIV%*) on the measures of individual ownership and control variables.¹² We employ a Tobit regression because net repurchases is truncated at zero. However, as detailed below, results are not qualitatively different if we use ordinary least squares.

We predict that the coefficients on *INSIDER*POST* and *NONEXEC*POST* will be positive, indicative of firms responding to the changed tax incentives for insiders and non-executives, respectively. To the extent *MF* captures the mutual fund investments whose dividends and capital gains are taxed on individual returns, we expect the coefficients on *MF*POST* will be positive. Finally, we predict that the sign on *POST* will not be positive. The coefficient on *POST* captures the influence of the investors not included in the other three shareholder groups. This fourth group is designed specifically to capture non-individual investors. If the coefficient on *POST* is positive, this will raise serious questions about the impact of the 2003 Act on changes in the mix of dividends and repurchases, because the investors in this group were unaffected by the legislation.

Overall, we find evidence consistent with firms shifting from repurchases to dividends in response to the tax rate reductions in the 2003 Act. Specifically, we find that the shift from share repurchases to dividends increased in individual stock ownership, particularly insider holdings. The *INSIDER*POST* coefficient is always positive and significant. The *NONEXEC*POST* coefficient is always positive and usually significant. The *MF*POST* and *POST* coefficients are insignificant. Results are robust across specifications and samples.

¹² Throughout the paper, inferences are unaltered if we use Huber-White or clustered standard errors.

Table 3 reports regression results for each of the five samples, discussed above. Column A shows the findings using the unbalanced panel of 1,639 firms with at least one distribution over the 16 quarters (“All Obs”). The panel is unbalanced because some firms made a distribution before enactment, but not after, or vice versa. (Recall *DIV%* is undefined if neither a dividend nor a repurchase occurs.)

We regress *DIV%* on the shareholder groups and their interactions with *POST*. As predicted, the coefficients on *INSIDER*POST* and *NONEXEC*POST* are positive. The *INSIDER*POST* coefficient is significant at conventional levels, but the *NONEXEC*POST* coefficient is not significantly greater than zero. The coefficients imply non-trivial influences from personal tax considerations on dividends and share repurchases. A one percentage point increase in *INSIDER* implies a 0.99 percentage point increase in *DIV%*. A one percentage point increase in *NONEXEC* implies a 0.27 percentage point increase in *DIV%*. Neither the *MF*POST* coefficient nor the *POST* coefficient is significant. We interpret these initial results as evidence that the shift from repurchases to dividends at the margin was increasing in the holdings by officers and directors, but not in the holdings of other investors.

Column B uses the same regression model, but with the All Firms sample, i.e., the balanced panel of 1,105 firms that paid at least one dividend or repurchased at least one share in the eight quarters preceding passage of the bill. By balanced, we mean that each firm has two observations—one before enactment and one after enactment. (Note that we conduct all of the remaining tests using balanced panels.) Using this balanced panel, results are qualitatively unchanged for both *INSIDER*POST* and *NONEXEC*POST* (both remain positive with *INSIDER*POST* significant). The coefficient on *MF*POST* is positive, as expected, but not significantly different from zero. The *POST* coefficient is insignificant. The similarity between

the results in Columns A and B suggests that the balanced panel constraint does not materially affect the results.

Column C employs the same sample of 1,105 firms (the All Firms sample) but adds the control variables discussed above. The coefficients on Operating income (*PERM*), other earnings (*TRANS*), retained earnings (*RE*), total assets (*SIZE*), debt (*LEVERAGE*) and lagged dividend yield are significantly greater than zero. The inclusion of the control variables has little effect on *INSIDER*POST* (it remains positive and significant). However, the *NONEXEC*POST* coefficient is now significantly greater than zero, as predicted. The coefficients on *MF*POST* and *POST* remain insignificant. These results are consistent with the substitution of dividends for share repurchases increasing in both insider and non-executive individual shareholdings, but not in mutual fund holdings. As expected, substitution is unrelated to non-individual investments.

Column D uses the same sample and regression model as Column C, but adds industry categorical variables (which are not tabulated). The inclusion of the industry dummies has no qualitative effect on the variables of interest. This regression model is the primary one that we use in subsequent tests detailed below.

Moving across Table 3, Column E employs the same regression model as Column D; however, it uses the sample of 545 firms that paid dividends at least once before enactment (Dividend Payers). The coefficients on both *INSIDER*POST* and *NONEXEC*POST* are much smaller than in Column D. The *INSIDER*POST* coefficient is 0.29 and significant at the 5 percent level. The *NONEXEC*POST* coefficient is 0.12 and no longer significant.

This decline in magnitude and significance is not surprising for at least two reasons. First, firms must pay repurchases for there to be substitution from repurchases to dividends and

some of these firms only paid dividends. Second, dividend-paying firms likely had less capacity for dividend increases than non-dividend paying firms. Consistent with these explanations, the findings suggest that the shift from repurchases to dividends primarily occurred among those firms that were distributing less in dividends and more in repurchases before enactment. Nonetheless, we still detect evidence of substitution (a positive *INSIDER*POST* coefficient) among this set of pre-enactment dividend issuers.

Column F provides further evidence that pre-enactment repurchasers engaged in more substitution than the pre-enactment dividend issuers. Examining the sample of 955 firms that repurchased shares at least once in the eight quarters preceding passage (Repurchasers), we find the largest coefficients in Table 3 for both *INSIDER*POST* (1.01) and *NONEXEC*POST* (0.48). Both coefficients are highly significant. We infer from Columns E and F that the shift from repurchases to dividends was mostly among firms that had been repurchasing shares.

The last three columns (G, H, and I) look at the D&R sample, i.e., the 395 firms that both paid dividends and repurchased shares before enactment of the 2003 Act. Since these 395 firms had distributed profits through both dividends and repurchases before enactment, their marginal costs of substitution may have been less than those of other firms, assuming they still had dividend capacity. The reason is that these firms would not face start-up costs associated with initiating dividends and repurchasing shares, such as signals to the market. Thus, they may have been able to respond to their shareholders' tax preferences without incurring as many costs as other firms would have.

Column G employs the same regression model, as in Columns D, E, and F. Results are similar. As would be expected, the coefficients on *INSIDER*POST* (0.42) and

*NONEXEC*POST* (0.24) are between those for dividend payers in Column E and repurchasers in Column F. Both are significant.

Column H repeats the same regression using ordinary least squares. The coefficient on *INSIDER*POST* remains significantly greater than zero. The *NONEXEC*POST* coefficient is positive, but not significant at conventional levels (p-value of 0.07). We infer from these results that use of the logit regression model has little impact on our inferences.

Column I adds firm fixed effects to the logit regression model in Column G. The coefficients become slightly smaller. The coefficients on *INSIDER*POST* (0.31) and *NONEXEC*POST* (0.16) remain significantly greater than zero. One new development is that the *MF*POST* coefficient (0.23), which is insignificant in all of the other specifications, is statistically greater than zero at the 5 percent level when we employ firm fixed effects.

The theme throughout Table 3 is that the dividend/repurchase mix shifted after the 2003 Act in a manner consistent with the changed tax incentives of officers, directors, and, to a lesser extent, other individual investors. The failure (except in Column I) to detect any influence from mutual funds is consistent with the managers of mutual firms ignoring the tax considerations of their individual investors. At the same time, it is possible that our test is too weak to detect the influence of individual investors in mutual funds because we cannot observe the extent to which individuals hold the shares in the funds. We also find no evidence that non-individual investors affected substitution (the *POST* coefficient is never significantly greater than zero), an important finding for establishing that the shift was tax-motivated.

Comparisons with other years

As a robustness check, we repeat the tests in this study for other years, when tax rates were not reduced. Finding similar relations between *DIV%* and the individual ownership variables in years without rate reductions will raise questions about the inferences drawn above.

Using the same sample selection process, variables, and regression model as employed in Table 3, Column D, we repeat the analysis for every year from 1994 to 2001.¹³ Table 4 reports the regression results for each year, assuming Congress passed legislation in May of that year. (We select May because Congress passed the 2003 Act in May.) For example, for 1994, we compute a *DIV%* from the eight quarters preceding the one that included May 1994 and a *DIV%* from the eight quarters following the quarter that included May 1994. For the 1994 regression, we find that the *POST* coefficient is -0.17; the *INSIDER*POST* coefficient is 0.11; the *NONEXEC*POST* coefficient is 0.18; and the *MF*POST* coefficient is 0.04. None is significantly different from zero. More importantly, none of the 1994 coefficients is significantly different from its 2003 counterpart, except *INSIDER*POST*, which is significantly less at the 0.01 level. We repeat the process for every year through 2001. We stop with 2001 because 2002 would result in the inclusion of some of the period following enactment of the 2003 Act in our tests.

As predicted and consistent with the inferences drawn above, we find that the 2003 *INSIDER*POST* coefficient exceeds its counterparts in every year from 1994 to 2001 at the 0.01 level. The 2003 *NONEXEC*POST* coefficient is always greater than its counterpart estimates and is statistically significantly larger in two of the eight years. The 2003 *MF*POST* coefficient is never statistically greater than its counterparts, although its value does exceed the estimated

¹³ We are prevented from analyzing earlier years because the Thomson ownership data are more sparse and, therefore, less reliable.

coefficients in every year, except 2001. As predicted and consistent with the inferences drawn above, the 2003 *POST* coefficient is never statistically different from its counterparts from 1994 to 2001.

The findings in Table 4 provide comfort about the inferences that we drew from Table 3. Whatever happened in 2003 between *DIV%* and the individual ownership measures differs from the relations between those variables in the prior decade. Once again, we infer that substitution from repurchases to dividends was increasing in the shareholdings of officers and directors and, to a lesser extent, other individual investors. We find no evidence that mutual fund investors or investors other than individuals affected the change in the distribution mix.

There is an important caveat for this robustness check. The capital gains tax rate fell from 28 percent to 20 percent in 1997 without any change in the dividend tax rate. Using the same logic developed in this study, we would have predicted a shift from dividends to repurchases following that rate reduction, albeit of a lesser extent because the rate change was more modest. If that change in the distribution mix did occur, it would bias in favor of our finding that the 2003 coefficients were more positive than those in previous years. The reason is that the tax incentives facing individual investors after the rate reductions in 1997 would have called for the mix of distributions to shift toward repurchases and away from dividends.

Therefore, if firms responded accordingly, we would expect the coefficients on the individual tax measures to be negative. We do notice that *INSIDER*POST* coefficients became more negative with each year from 1997 to 2000. Thus, firm responses to changing tax incentives following the 1997 Act may have biased in favor of our rejecting the null hypothesis that the distribution mix did not change after 2003. However, if this is the case, i.e., firms altered their payout mix in response to the 1997 capital gains tax rate reduction, then these results

provide further evidence that firms consider the personal taxes of their shareholders in issuing dividends and repurchasing shares.

Speed of payout adjustments

Table 3 reports summary statistics from tests that aggregate dividends and repurchases over the eight quarters before enactment and the eight quarters after enactment, creating two observations (pre and post) for each firm. The results reported in Table 5 are from tests that treat every quarter as a different observation. Thus, there are 16 observations for each firm. *POST* equals one if the observation is drawn from the eight quarters following the quarter that includes May 2003.

For the quarterly analysis, we use the same samples to estimate the same nine regressions as those reported in Table 3. The inferences that we draw from Table 5 are qualitatively the same as those from Table 3. The coefficient on *INSIDER*POST* is always positive and significant. The coefficient of *NONEXEC*POST* is always positive and is significant in six of the nine regressions. The *MF*POST* coefficient is positive in seven of the nine regressions, but is never significant. The *POST* coefficient is never significantly greater than zero. In short, as would be expected, when we treat each quarter as a separate observation, we reach the same inferences as we do when we aggregate the pre and post quarters.

More importantly, a quarterly analysis enables us to look at the coefficients for each quarter separately and study the pace of substitution. Using the balanced sample in Table 5, Column D, we suppress the intercept and include a categorical variable for each quarter from the earliest quarter (eight quarters before enactment—the quarter including May 2001) to the most recent quarter (eight quarters after enactment—the quarter including May 2005). We then

interact the categorical variable for each of the 16 quarters with *INSIDER*, *NONEXEC*, and *MF*. Since the categorical variable captures the influence of all investors not included in *INSIDER*, *NONEXEC*, and *MF*, i.e., the non-individual investors, we term the categorical variable, *NOTIND*.

Table 6 reports the coefficients for each quarter for *NOTIND*, *INSIDER*, *NONEXEC*, and *MF*, while Figure 1 provides a graph of the 16 coefficients for the four variables. We find a striking increase in the *INSIDER* coefficients beginning with quarter +2, i.e., the second quarter following the enactment quarter, which would be the quarter ending December 31, 2003, for most companies (i.e., those with March, June, September and December year-ends). In all nine quarters before then, including the quarter immediately following the quarter of enactment (quarter +1), the *INSIDER* coefficient is negative. Beginning with quarter +2, the *INSIDER* coefficient is always positive. Using a binomial test, we can reject that this pattern is random at the 0.01 level.

Furthermore, the *INSIDER* coefficients show no indication that substitution was increasing in insider ownership before enactment. The *INSIDER* coefficient in quarter -1, which for most firms would have been the quarter ending March 31, 2003, is -0.40. This may partially explain Brown et al. (2007)'s inability to find substitution for firms that were not initiating dividends in 2003 and Aboody and Kasznick (2007)'s failure to link repurchases, stock options, and individual ownership. Recall that both studies treated all dividends paid and shares repurchased in 2003 as post-enactment payouts. If substitution was delayed until the last quarter of 2003 and, in fact, firms were making distribution choices in the first quarter of 2003 contrary to post-enactment predictions (as implied by the negative coefficient), then it is understandable that their tests would have struggled to detect movement from repurchases to dividends.

The quarterly pattern for the *NONEXEC* coefficients shows a similar break in quarter +2. The last seven quarters (+2 to +8) include all but one of the eight largest *NONEXEC* coefficients. Using the binomial test, we can reject at the 0.01 level this clustering of the largest *NONEXEC* coefficients in the most recent quarters. Furthermore, there is a steady climb in the *NONEXEC* coefficients from quarter +4 to quarter +8. Unlike the *INSIDER* coefficient, the *NONEXEC* coefficient for quarter -1 is positive (though not as large as any of those after quarter +1), implying that a little substitution may have begun in quarter before enactment, though at a modest level, compared with later periods.

The *INSIDER* coefficients and, to a lesser extent, the *NONEXEC* coefficients are consistent with a delay of one quarter before firms responded to the tax incentives of individual investors. This finding is consistent with firms being unable or unwilling to respond to the new tax rates in the quarter immediately following passage. Perhaps they had already made their dividend and repurchase decisions for the third quarter of 2003 by May 2003. However, by the last quarter of 2003, it appears that firms held disproportionately by individuals were beginning to shift from dividends to repurchases, at the margin, and that this change in the mix of distributions accelerated for several quarters thereafter.

Consistent with the findings throughout the paper, we see no trend for the *MF* coefficients, providing further evidence that mutual fund investors were not influencing substitution from repurchases to dividends. We also find no pattern among the *NOTIND* coefficients, as predicted. This provides further support for tax-induced substitution, since the non-individual investors were unaffected by the tax rate reductions and, thus, should not have influenced substitution.

5. Closing remarks

This paper tests for changes in dividend and repurchase policies following the 2003 reductions in dividend and capital gains tax rates. We hypothesize that firms increased dividends at the expense of share repurchases because the reduction in dividend tax rates exceeded the reduction in capital gains tax rates. Because individuals were the only investors who benefited from the tax rate reductions, we predict that substitution increased in the percentage of shares held by individuals.

We find evidence consistent with dividends crowding out repurchases. Our findings suggest that managers and officers consider the tax preferences of stockholders (particularly themselves) when setting dividend and share repurchase policies and also provide evidence that dividends can serve as substitutes for at least some share repurchases. As predicted, we find no evidence that firms are responsive to non-individual investors.

Previous studies struggled to produce compelling evidence of substitution because their settings did not provide a clear link between taxes, changes in dividends, and corresponding changes in repurchases. In contrast, the 2003 Act provided a clean setting in which substitution could be established by documenting that the shift from repurchases to dividends was increasing in the percentage of the firm held by individuals. Nonetheless, prior work had failed to reach a consensus about whether firms substituted dividends for repurchases following the 2003 Act. By broadening the analysis to investigate more firms (namely, non-dividend initiators), shareholders (including mutual funds and non-individuals), and time (eight quarters following enactment), we construct a more powerful test of substitution which enables us to link changes in shareholder tax rates to changes to the distribution mix.

Besides its scholarly contribution, understanding the impact of the 2003 Act on payouts has implications for ongoing discussions about future reductions in shareholder taxes.¹⁴ In 2003, President Bush and Republican Congressional leaders advocated slashing the shareholder tax rates because it would dislodge profits that firms were suboptimally (from a non-tax perspective) retaining as cash. They argued that by reducing the cost of distributing earnings, funds would flow to firms with better investment opportunities.¹⁵

While estimating the efficiency gains from the legislation is beyond the scope of this paper, the results in this paper do suggest that some firms (particularly those with disproportionate insider ownership) responded to the rate reductions by reallocating their distributions from repurchases to dividends. In other words, rather than increasing their total payout, they merely shifted from one distribution method to another. Consequently, their dividend increases overstate their aggregate increase in payouts because they funded some of their dividend increases with reductions in their share repurchases. Thus, to the extent substitution occurred, aggregate distributions were unchanged.

These findings raise at least two questions for future research. First, the fact that substitution was most dramatic for firms with high manager and officer ownership implies that insiders were considering their own personal tax considerations when setting distribution policy. Non-executive individual investors at those firms benefited because their tax personal incentives were aligned with the those of the individuals running the company. Conversely, non-individual investors in those firms were disadvantaged because insiders were responding to changes in personal tax law that did not affect the non-individuals. This raises questions about the downside

¹⁴ For the latest discussions on this topic, see the U.S. Department of the Treasury's *Treasury Conference on Business Taxation and Global Competitiveness: A Background Paper*, July 23, 2007, at <http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/07230%20r.pdf>.

¹⁵ The size of the tax savings has been very large. In September 2007, the U.S. Congress' Joint Committee on Taxation reported that the 2003 dividend and capital gains tax rates will cost the Treasury \$632 billion between 2007 and 2011, the largest tax expenditure in the tax code.

for non-individual investors of compensating insiders with stock, since the tax law differs for individuals and non-individuals.

Second, our finding that it took so long (at least eight quarters) to fully implement substitution raises interesting questions about the speed in which companies respond to changes in the tax law, particularly laws affecting their shareholders. The efficiency of the tax law is an interesting, but largely unexplored area of inquiry.

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TABLE 1**Sample Firms Segregated by the Consistency of their Dividends and Share Repurchases**

The 2,229 firms in the study are drawn from the 14,122 firms in the Compustat database between the second quarter of 2001 and the third quarter of 2005 less (a) firms that are not publicly traded, (b) issues that are not common, (c) firms who changed their fiscal year end, (d) firms not in existence throughout the entire period, (e) firms that are financial institutions or insurance companies and (f) firms missing Compustat data.

Firms that paid dividends at least once before and once after enactment are “consistent payers.” Firms that repurchased shares at least once before and once after enactment are “consistent repurchasers.” Initiating payers (initiating repurchasers) paid no dividends (repurchased no shares) in the eight quarters before enactment, but did pay dividends (repurchase shares) at least once in the eight quarters following passage. Omitting payers (Omitting repurchasers) paid dividends (repurchased shares) in the eight quarters before enactment, but did not pay dividends (repurchase shares) at least once in the eight quarters following passage.

		DIVIDEND PAYERS				
		Consistent Payers	Initiating Payers	Omitting Payers	None	Total
REPURCHASERS	Consistent Repurchasers	309 (a)	99 (e)	9 (i)	433 (m)	850
	Initiating Repurchasers	55 (b)	16 (f)	2 (j)	183 (n)	256
	Omitting Repurchasers	77 (c)	28 (g)	6 (k)	297 (o)	408
	None	93 (d)	20 (h)	12 (l)	590 (p)	715
	Total	534	163	29	1,503	2,229

Composition of the “All Obs” sample:

Firms meeting original criteria		2,229
Less: Firms with neither dividends nor repurchases before or after enactment		<u>590</u>
All observations with at least one dividend or one repurchase		<u>1,639</u>

Composition of the “All Firms” sample:

Firms meeting original criteria		2,229
Less: Firms with neither dividends nor repurchases:		
Before enactment (f, h, n)	(219)	
After enactment (k, l, o)	(315)	
Before or after enactment (p)	<u>(590)</u>	<u>(1,124)</u>
All firms with at least one distribution before and after enactment		<u>1,105</u>

Composition of the “Dividend Payers” sample:

All firms with at least one distribution before and after enactment (above)	1,105	
Less: Firms never paying dividends (m)	(433)	
Firms not paying dividends before enactment (e, g)	(127)	<u>(560)</u>
Firms paying dividends before enactment		<u>545</u>

Composition of the “Repurchasers” sample:

All firms with at least one distribution before and after enactment (above)	1,105	
Less: Firms never repurchasing (d)	(93)	
Firms not repurchasing before enactment (b, j)	(57)	<u>(150)</u>
Firms paying dividends before enactment		<u>955</u>

Composition of the “D&R” sample:

All firms with at least one distribution before and after enactment (above)	1,105	
Less: Firms not paying dividends before enactment (e, g)	(127)	
Firms not repurchasing before enactment (b, j)	(57)	
Consistent dividend payers that never repurchased (d)	(93)	
Consistent repurchasers that never paid dividends (m)	(433)	<u>(710)</u>
Firms both paying dividends and repurchasing shares before enactment		<u>395</u>

TABLE 2
Descriptive Statistics
Means and Medians for Regression Variables

This table reports descriptive statistics for subsamples of the 2,229 firms in Table 1. If the firm uses the treasury stock method, Total Repurchases is the change in treasury stock (data98). If there is a net decrease in treasury stock, Total Repurchases is set to zero (i.e., if there are net stock issuances). If the firm does not use the treasury stock method, then Total Repurchases is the repurchase amount from the statement of cash flows (data 93) less decreases in preferred stock (change in data55 and data71). Total Dividends is dividends as reported by Compustat (data16xdata61). Repurchases per Assets is Total Repurchases scaled by lagged assets (data44). Dividends per Assets is Total Dividends scaled by lagged assets (data44). DIV% is Total Dividends over the sum of Total Dividends and Total Repurchases. NONEXEC is one less the percentage of shares that are held by institutional investors as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial's Institutional Holdings database less INSIDER(see below) less non-officer/director beneficial owners as reported in Thomson Financial's Insider Filing data. POST is a categorical variable that equals 1 if the repurchase was declared after 5/23/03; zero, otherwise. INSIDER is the percentage of shares held by insiders as measured by holdings of officers and directors as reported in Thomson Financial's Insider Filing Data. MF is the percentage of the firm owned by mutual funds as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial's Institutional Holdings database. RE is lagged retained earnings scaled by lagged assets (data58/data44). PERM is operating income (data21 – data5 – data22) scaled by lagged assets (data44). TRANS is net income scaled by lagged assets (data69/data44) less PERM. FCF is defined as income before extraordinary items (data 8) plus interest expense (data 22) less the change in the applicable balance sheet accounts: (assets (data44), liabilities (data54), debt (data45, data51)) scaled by lagged assets (data44). DYIELD is the lagged ratio of dividends per share to price, expressed in percentages (data16/data14). LEVERAGE is lagged long-term debt (data51 + data 45) scaled by lagged assets (data44). SIZE is the natural log of assets (data44).

	<i>All Firms Sample</i> 1105 firms (at least one dividend or repurchase before enactment of the 2003 Act)				<i>D&R Sample</i> 395 firms (at least one dividend and one repurchase before enactment of the 2003 Act)			
	MEANS		MEDIANS		MEANS		MEDIANS	
	<i>Before</i>	<i>After</i>	<i>Before</i>	<i>After</i>	<i>Before</i>	<i>After</i>	<i>Before</i>	<i>After</i>
<i>Total Dividends</i>	126	194	0	4 **	288	457	27	41 *
<i>Total Repurchases</i>	166	279 *	4	4	347	518	20	13
<i>Dividends per Assets</i>	0.02	0.03 **	0	0.01 **	0.04	0.05 **	0.03	0.03 *
<i>Repurchases per Assets</i>	0.06	0.07 **	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02
<i>DIV%</i>	0.35	0.41 **	0	0.24 **	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.68 *
<i>INSIDER</i>	0.11	0.13 **	0.05	0.06 **	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.04 *
<i>NONEXEC</i>	0.36	0.27 **	0.31	0.21 **	0.35	0.26 **	0.32	0.23 **
<i>MF</i>	0.26	0.29 **	0.22	0.30 **	0.26	0.29 **	0.26	0.28 **
<i>RE</i>	0.11	-0.02	0.22	0.23	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36
<i>PERM</i>	0.16	0.19 *	0.13	0.19 **	0.22	0.25	0.19	0.21 **
<i>TRANS</i>	-0.10	-0.09	-0.08	-0.07	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.08
<i>FCF</i>	-0.03	-0.09	0.05	0.03 **	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.06 **
<i>DYIELD</i>	0.25	0.22	0	0	0.47	0.43	0.36	0.36
<i>LEVERAGE</i>	0.22	0.20 *	0.19	0.17 *	0.22	0.20	0.23	0.19
<i>SIZE</i>	6.29	6.41	6.26	6.42	7.19	7.33	7.05	7.24

TABLE 3

Estimated Coefficients from Regressing the Percentage of Shareholder Payouts that are Dividends on the Individual Ownership of the Firm and Control Variables, where 8 quarters before and after enactment of the 2003 Act are aggregated

This table reports estimated regression statistics for subsamples of the 2,229 firms in Table 1. The dependent variable (DIV%) is Total Dividends over the sum of Total Dividends and Total Repurchases. Total Repurchases is the change in treasury stock (data98). If there is a net decrease in treasury stock, Total Repurchases is set to zero (i.e., if there are net stock issuances). If the firm does not use the treasury stock method, then Total Repurchases is the repurchase amount from the statement of cash flows (data 93) less decreases in preferred stock (change in data55 and data71). Total Dividends is dividends as reported by Compustat (data16xdata61). NONEXEC is one less the percentage of shares that are held by institutional investors as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial's Institutional Holdings database less INSIDER(see below) less non-officer/director beneficial owners as reported in Thomson Financial's Insider Filing data. POST is a categorical variable that equals 1 for quarters after enactment (i.e. quarters after 2nd quarter 2003), ; zero, otherwise. INSIDER is the percentage of shares held by insiders as measured by holdings of officers and directors as reported in Thomson Financial's Insider Filing Data MF is the percentage of the firm owned by mutual funds as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial's Institutional Holdings database. RE is lagged retained earnings scaled by lagged assets (data58/data44). PERM is operating income (data21 – data5 – data22) scaled by lagged assets (data44). TRANS is net income scaled by lagged assets (data69/data44) less PERM. FCF is defined as income before extraordinary items (data 8) plus interest expense (data 22) less the change in the applicable balance sheet accounts: (assets (data44), liabilities (data54), debt (data45, data51)) scaled by lagged assets (data44). DYIELD is the lagged ratio of dividends per share to price, expressed in percentages (data16/data14). LEVERAGE is lagged long-term debt (data51 + data 45) scaled by lagged assets (data44). SIZE is the natural log of assets (data44).

	Pred	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
		<i>All Obs</i>	<i>All Firms</i>	<i>All Firms</i>	<i>All Firms</i>	<i>Dividend Payers</i>	<i>Repurchasers</i>	<i>D&R</i>	<i>D&R</i>	<i>D&R</i>
Intercept		0.47 **	0.60 **	-0.59 **	-0.26**	0.84 **	-0.40	0.74 **	0.71 **	-0.18
POST	(≤0)	0.07	-0.05	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	0.14	-0.15 *	-0.14	-0.14 *
<i>INSIDER</i>		-1.51 **	-1.41 **	-0.44 **	-0.45 **	-0.07	-0.49 **	-0.17	-0.19	-0.50 **
INSIDER*POST	(+)	0.99 **	0.99 **	0.89 **	0.89 **	0.29 *	1.01 **	0.42 **	0.44 **	0.31 **
<i>NONEXEC</i>		-0.70 **	-0.46 **	0.12	0.11	-0.03	0.00	-0.12	-0.11	-0.70 **
NONEXEC*POST	(+)	0.27	0.21	0.34 *	0.33 *	0.12	0.48 **	0.24 *	0.21	0.16 *
<i>MF</i>		-0.64	-0.79 *	-0.01	0.01	-0.25	-0.26	-0.54 **	-0.48 **	-0.88 **
MF*POST	(+)	-0.27	0.09	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.23 *
<i>RE</i>				0.37 **	0.37 **	0.06 *	0.34 **	0.06 *	0.04	0.35 **
<i>PERM</i>				0.26 **	0.22 **	-0.45 **	0.28 **	-0.40 **	-0.35 **	-0.18 *
<i>TRANS</i>				0.63 **	0.61 **	-0.20	0.51 **	-0.26	-0.16	-0.18
<i>FCF</i>				0.03	0.04	-0.17 **	0.09 *	-0.13 **	-0.14 **	0.26 **
<i>DYIELD</i>				0.72 **	0.69 **	0.17 **	0.69 **	0.19 **	0.26 **	0.05 *
<i>LEVERAGE</i>				0.16 *	0.08	0.19 **	0.03	0.15 *	0.12	0.55 **
<i>SIZE</i>				0.07 **	0.06 **	-0.03 **	0.07 **	-0.03 **	-0.03 **	0.15 **
# of Obs		2,744	2,210	2,210	2,210	1,090	1,910	790	788	790
# of Firms		1,639	1,105	1,105	1,105	545	955	395	394	395
Industry Dummy?		no	no	no	yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Fixed Effects?		no	no	no	no	No	no	no	no	yes
Specification		tobit	tobit	tobit	tobit	tobit	tobit	tobit	OLS	tobit

* (**) indicate that the coefficients are significantly different from zero at the 5% (1%) level

TABLE 4

Estimated Coefficients from Regressing the Percentage of Shareholder Payouts that are Dividends on Various Ownership Measures of the Firm and Control Variables; Comparison of Quarters Surrounding Various Non-event Periods and Quarters Surrounding the Enactment of the 2003 Act

This table reports a summary of the estimated regression statistics for the subsample of 1,105 firms who paid either dividends or repurchase prior to enactment of the 2003 Act. Model D in Table 3 is estimated. The dependent variable (DIV%) is Total Dividends over the sum of Total Dividends and Total Repurchases. Total Repurchases is the change in treasury stock (data98). If there is a net decrease in treasury stock, Total Repurchases is set to zero (i.e., if there are net stock issuances). If the firm does not use the treasury stock method, then Total Repurchases is the repurchase amount from the statement of cash flows (data 93) less decreases in preferred stock (change in data55 and data71) Total Dividends is dividends as reported by Compustat (data16xdata61). POST is a categorical variable that equals 1 for quarters after enactment or deemed enactment (e.g., in 2003, quarters after 2nd quarter 2003), ; zero, otherwise. NONEXEC is one less the percentage of shares that are held by institutional investors as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial’s Institutional Holdings database less INSIDER(see below) less non-officer/director beneficial owners as reported in Thomson Financial’s Insider Filing data. INSIDER is the percentage of shares held by insiders as measured by holdings of officers and directors as reported in Thomson Financial’s Insider Filing Data MF is the percentage of the firm owned by mutual funds as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial’s Institutional Holdings database. RE is lagged retained earnings scaled by lagged assets (data58/data44). PERM is operating income (data21 – data5 – data22) scaled by lagged assets (data44). TRANS is net income scaled by lagged assets (data69/data44) less PERM. FCF is defined as income before extraordinary items (data 8) plus interest expense (data 22) less the change in the applicable balance sheet accounts: (assets (data44), liabilities (data54), debt (data45, data51)) scaled by lagged assets (data44). DYIELD is the lagged ratio of dividends per share to price, expressed in percentages (data16/data14). LEVERAGE is lagged long-term debt (data51 + data 45) scaled by lagged assets (data44). SIZE is the natural log of assets (data44).

	<i>POST</i>	<i>INSIDER</i> <i>*POST</i>	<i>NONEXEC</i> <i>*POST</i>	<i>MF</i> <i>*POST</i>
2003 Estimated Regression Coefficient (from Table 3, Column C above)	-0.10	0.89	0.33	0.20
<i>Assume Law Had Passed in May of:</i>				
1994	-0.17	0.11 **	0.18	0.04
1995	-0.11	0.09 **	0.06	-0.14
1996	-0.11	-0.01 **	0.14	-0.18
1997	-0.05	-0.06 **	0.02	-0.27
1998	0.03	-0.07 **	-0.18 *	-0.20
1999	0.03	-0.17 **	-0.02	-0.07
2000	0.15	-0.29 **	-0.11 *	-0.08
2001	-0.03	-0.03 **	0.17	0.34
<i>Descriptive Stats for 1994—2001</i>				
Mean	-0.03	-0.05	0.03	-0.07
Median	-0.04	-0.05	0.04	-0.11
Maximum	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.34

* (**) indicate that the estimated regression coefficient for that year differs from its 2003 counterpart at the 5% (1%) level.

TABLE 5

Estimated Coefficients from Regressing the Percentage of Shareholder Payouts that are Dividends on the Individual Ownership of the Firm and Control Variables, where 8 quarters before and after enactment of the 2003 Act are treated as separate observations

This table reports estimated regression statistics for subsamples of the 2,229 firms in Table 1. The dependent variable (DIV%) is Total Dividends over the sum of Total Dividends and Total Repurchases. Total Repurchases is the change in treasury stock (data98). If there is a net decrease in treasury stock, Total Repurchases is set to zero (i.e., if there are net stock issuances). If the firm does not use the treasury stock method, then Total Repurchases is the repurchase amount from the statement of cash flows (data 93) less decreases in preferred stock (change in data55 and data71) Total Dividends is dividends as reported by Compustat (data16xdata61). NONEXEC is one less the percentage of shares that are held by institutional investors as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial's Institutional Holdings database less INSIDER(see below) less non-officer/director beneficial owners as reported in Thomson Financial's Insider Filing data. POST is a categorical variable that equals 1 for quarters after enactment (i.e. quarters after 2nd quarter 2003); zero, otherwise. INSIDER is the percentage of shares held by insiders as measured by holdings of officers and directors as reported in Thomson Financial's Insider Filing Data MF is the percentage of the firm owned by mutual funds as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial's Institutional Holdings database. RE is lagged retained earnings scaled by lagged assets (data58/data44). PERM is operating income (data21 – data5 – data22) scaled by lagged assets (data44). TRANS is net income scaled by lagged assets (data69/data44) less PERM. FCF is defined as income before extraordinary items (data 8) plus interest expense (data 22) less the change in the applicable balance sheet accounts: (assets (data44), liabilities (data54), debt (data45, data51)) scaled by lagged assets (data44). DYIELD is the lagged ratio of dividends per share to price, expressed in percentages (data16/data14). LEVERAGE is lagged long-term debt (data51 + data 45) scaled by lagged assets (data44). SIZE is the natural log of assets (data44).

	pred	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
		<i>All Obs</i>	<i>All Firms</i>	<i>All Firms</i>	<i>All Firms</i>	<i>Dividend Payers</i>	<i>Repurchasers</i>	<i>D&R</i>	<i>D&R</i>	<i>D&R</i>
Intercept		0.70 **	0.67 **	-0.31 **	-0.02 **	1.00 **	-0.12	1.01 **	1.02 **	0.89 **
POST	(≤0)	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01
<i>INSIDER</i>		-0.20 **	-1.01 **	-0.38 **	-0.37 **	0.01	-0.39 **	-0.03	-0.04	-0.17 *
INSIDER*POST	(+)	0.78 **	0.67 **	0.54 **	0.55 **	0.11 *	0.64 **	0.15 *	0.17 *	0.15 **
<i>NONEXEC</i>		-0.55 **	-0.29 **	0.22 **	0.21 **	-0.01	0.19 **	-0.07	-0.10 *	-0.30 **
NONEXEC*POST	(+)	0.47 **	0.28 **	0.26 **	0.26 **	0.05	0.33 **	0.10	0.13 *	0.07
<i>MF</i>		-0.48 **	-0.42 **	-0.04	-0.01	-0.09	-0.19	-0.25 **	-0.26 **	-0.43 **
MF*POST	(+)	-0.14	-0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.15	0.05	0.09	0.05
<i>RE</i>				0.54 **	0.51 **	-0.00	0.56 **	0.02	0.01	0.03
<i>PERM</i>				-1.64 **	-1.70 **	-3.01 **	-0.76 **	-2.63 **	-2.47 **	-0.57 *
<i>TRANS</i>				0.46 *	0.47 *	-0.34	0.35	-0.37	-0.50 *	-0.40
<i>FCF</i>				-0.25 **	-0.22 **	-0.24 **	-0.18 **	-0.25 **	-0.43 **	-0.22 **
<i>DYIELD</i>				0.05 **	0.05 **	0.03 **	0.04 **	0.03 **	0.08 **	-0.02 **
<i>LEVERAGE</i>				0.35 **	0.24 **	0.15 **	0.19 **	0.15 **	0.12 **	0.62 **
<i>SIZE</i>				0.07 **	0.06 **	-0.03 **	0.08 **	-0.02 **	-0.02 **	-0.00
# of Obs		13,728	12,436	12,436	12,436	8,109	10,293	5,966	5,959	5,966
# of Firms		1,639	1,105	1,105	1,105	545	955	395	395	395
Industry Dummy?		no	No	no	yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fixed Effects?		no	No	no	no	no	no	no	no	Yes
Specification		tobit	Tobit	tobit	tobit	tobit	tobit	tobit	OLS	tobit

* (**) indicate that the coefficients are significantly different from zero at the 5% (1%) level.

TABLE 6

Estimated Coefficients from Regressing the Percentage of Shareholder Payouts that are Dividends on Various Ownership Measures of the Firm and Control Variables, where each of the 16 sample period quarters surrounding the enactment of the 2003 Act are treated as separate observations

This table reports estimated regression statistics for subsamples of the 2,229 firms in Table 1. The dependent variable (DIV%) is Total Dividends over the sum of Total Dividends and Total Repurchases. Total Repurchases is the change in treasury stock (data98). If there is a net decrease in treasury stock, Total Repurchases is set to zero (i.e., if there are net stock issuances). If the firm does not use the treasury stock method, then Total Repurchases is the repurchase amount from the statement of cash flows (data 93) less decreases in preferred stock (change in data55 and data71) Total Dividends is dividends as reported by Compustat (data16xdata61). NONEXEC is one less the percentage of shares that are held by institutional investors as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial’s Institutional Holdings database less INSIDER(see below) less non-officer/director beneficial owners as reported in Thomson Financial’s Insider Filing data. QTR_k (k = -8 to 8) is a categorical variable that equals 1 for the appropriate Quarter k relative to the quarter of enactment (2nd quarter of 2003); zero, otherwise. INSIDER is the percentage of shares held by insiders as measured by holdings of officers and directors as reported in Thomson Financial’s Insider Filing Data MF is the percentage of the firm owned by mutual funds as reported in 13-F filings and collected by Thomson Financial’s Institutional Holdings database. RE is lagged retained earnings scaled by lagged assets (data58/data44). PERM is operating income (data21 – data5 – data22) scaled by lagged assets (data44). TRANS is net income scaled by lagged assets (data69/data44) less PERM. FCF is defined as income before extraordinary items (data 8) plus interest expense (data 22) less the change in the applicable balance sheet accounts: (assets (data44), liabilities (data54), debt (data45, data51)) scaled by lagged assets (data44). DYIELD is the lagged ratio of dividends per share to price, expressed in percentages (data16/data14). LEVERAGE is lagged long-term debt (data51 + data 45) scaled by lagged assets (data44). SIZE is the natural log of assets (data44).

	<i>All Firms (Table 3, Column C)</i>			
Quarters	<i>NOTIND</i>	<i>INSIDER</i>	<i>NONEXEC</i>	<i>MF</i>
-8	0.16	-0.47 *	-0.05	0.02
-7	-0.12	-0.47 **	0.17	0.31
-6	0.09	-0.40 *	0.02	-0.04
-5	-0.02	-0.22	0.34 *	0.13
-4	-0.05	-0.16	0.30 *	0.15
-3	-0.21	-0.24	0.50 **	0.15
-2	0.06	-0.48 **	0.14	-0.13
-1	0.04	-0.40 *	0.29 *	-0.40
Enactment Quarter	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
+1	0.11	-0.17	0.22	-0.07
+2	-0.01	0.19	0.39 **	0.15
+3	-0.03	0.29	0.52 **	-0.08
+4	0.06	0.03	0.40 **	-0.24
+5	-0.02	0.22	0.46 **	-0.02
+6	-0.02	0.23	0.48 **	0.12
+7	-0.08	0.17	0.62 **	0.12
+8	-0.17	0.39 **	0.64 **	0.19
Obs	12,436			
# of Firms	1,105			
Industry Dummy?	Yes			
Fixed Effects?	No			

* (**) indicate that the coefficients are significantly different from zero at the 5% (1%) level.

FIGURE 1

