

"The Tax System and Corporate Payout Policies"

Nicholas Herold WHU - Otto Beisheim School of Management

Junior Management Science 4(1) (2019) 63-80

Appendix

Table A.1: Definitions of Main Variables

Variable	Definition		
	Panel A: Payout Variables		
Sour	ce: Compustat Annual North America and Global		
Dividend Payer (t)	Dividend Payer (t) is an indicator variable equal to one if a firm distributes regular cash dividends in period t .		
Dividend Increase (t)	Dividend Increase (t) is an indicator variable equal to one in the following two cases: (i) A dividend payer in t-1 increases its regular cash dividends by 25% in t, (ii) a non-payer in t-1 initiates cash dividends in t.		
Dividend Yield (t)	Dividend Yield (t) is the amount of cash dividends divided by lagged total assets.		
	Panel B: Tax Variables		
Source: Tax	x Handbooks released by EY, KPMG, PwC, and Deloitte		
Corporate Tax	Corporate Tax is the top marginal corporate tax rate.		
Dividend Tax	Dividend Tax is the top marginal dividend tax rate.		
Personal Income Tax	Personal Income Tax is the top marginal personal income tax rate		
Consumption Tax	Consumption Tax is the top marginal consumption tax tax rate.		
	Panel C: Firm-level Controls		
Sour	rce: Compustat Annual North America and Global		
Leverage	Leverage is the sum of debt in current liabilities and long-term debt divided by total assets.		
Cash Holdings (L. TA)	Cash Holdings (L. TA) is the sum of cash and short-term investments scaled by lagged total assets.		
Cash Flow	Cash Flow is net cash flow from operating activities scaled by lagged total assets.		
Profits	Profits are EBIT divided by lagged total assets.		
Retained Earnings	Retained Earnings are retained earnings scaled by lagged total assets.		
Ln(Sales Growth)	<i>Ln(Sales Growth)</i> is the natural logarithm of growth in sales from <i>t-1</i> to <i>t</i> .		
Tobin's q	Tobin's q is the market value of equity divided by total assets.		
Firm Size	Firm Size is the natural logarithm of total assets.		
	Panel D: Country-level Controls		
	Source: World Bank		
Ln(GDP per Capita)	Ln(GDP per Capita) is the natural logarithm of GDP per capita in constant 2005 USD terms.		

GDP Growth	GDP Growth is the yearly percentage growth rate of GDP in constant 2005 USD terms.
Inflation	<i>Inflation</i> is the rate of price change in a country as a whole measured by the yearly growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator.
Openness	Openness is the sum of imports and exports divided by GDP.
Deficit	Deficit is defined as government budget deficit divided by GDP.
Interest Payments	Interest Payments is government interest payments scaled by GDP.
Government Debt	Government Debt is government debt scaled by GDP.
Voice and Accountability	Voice and Accountability is the annual estimate of a country's quality pertaining to voice and accountability.
Political Stability	<i>Political Stability</i> is the annual estimate of a country's quality pertaining to political stability.
Government Effectiveness	Government Effectiveness is the annual estimate of a country's quality pertaining to government effectiveness.
Regulatory Quality	Regulatory Quality is the annual estimate of a country's quality pertaining to regulatory quality.
Rule of Law	Rule of Law is the annual estimate of a country's quality pertaining to rule of law.
Control of Corruption	Control of Corruption is the annual estimate of a country's quality pertaining to control of corruption.

Table A.2: Results of Baseline Regression (incl. All Variables)

This table shows the detailed results of my baseline regression from 1999 to 2013. The dependent variables are *Dividend Payer (t)* (column (1)), *Dividend Increase (t)* (column (2)), and *Dividend Yield (t)* (column (3)). All independent variables are defined in the appendix in *Table A.1*. I include firm fixed effects and gdp-cluster-industry-year fixed effects in all three regressions. Please note that *gdp-cluster* is a placeholder representing a GDP-Growth-Ln(GDP per Capita) cluster. I report robust standard errors clustered at the country level which are shown in parentheses. *, **, and *** denote significance at the 10%, 5%, and 1% level, respectively.

	Dividend Payer (t) (1)	Dividend Increase (t) (2)	Dividend Yield (t) (3)
Corporate Tax	-0.1549	-0.2884	-0.0154
	(0.1821)	(0.1872)	(0.0166)
Dividend Tax	0.2389***	-0.2461**	0.0088
	(0.0655)	(0.1213)	(0.0054)
Personal Income Tax	-0.3154***	-0.1049	-0.0543***
	(0.1185)	(0.0903)	(0.0129)
Consumption Tax	1.2559*	1.8259***	0.0883**
	(0.6998)	(0.6860)	(0.0420)
Leverage	-0.1487***	-0.2097***	-0.0212**
	(0.0197)	(0.0455)	(0.0083)
Cash Holdings (L. TA)	0.0149*	0.0581***	0.0052***
	(0.0085)	(0.0153)	(0.0019)
Cash Flow	-0.0877*	-0.1872**	0.0079
	(0.0516)	(0.0900)	(0.0058)

Profits	0.2500**	0.4529**	0.0095***
	(0.1139)	(0.2120)	(0.0032)
Retained Earnings	0.0028	0.0016	0.0012***
	(0.0023)	(0.0038)	(0.0002)
Tobin's q	0.0017**	0.0005	0.0004***
	(0.0008)	(0.0017)	(0.0001)
Sales Growth	0.0006	0.0689***	-0.0013***
	(0.0048)	(0.0223)	(0.0003)
Firm Size	0.0169**	-0.0138	-0.0021***
	(0.0067)	(0.0083)	(0.0005)
GDP Growth	0.0084***	-0.0007	0.0003
	(0.0027)	(0.0029)	(0.0002)
Ln(GDP per Capita)	-0.1408	0.2985***	0.0085**
	(0.1134)	(0.0775)	(0.0037)
Inflation	0.0004	-0.0021**	-0.0000
	(0.0007)	(0.0009)	(0.0001)
Voice and Accountability	-0.0306	-0.0812**	0.0008
	(0.0575)	(0.0342)	(0.0021)
Political Stability	0.0116	0.0184	0.0001
	(0.0331)	(0.0275)	(0.0010)
Government Effectiveness	-0.0115	-0.0142	-0.0031
	(0.0431)	(0.0466)	(0.0022)
Regulatory Quality	0.0037	0.0478	-0.0021
	(0.0374)	(0.0365)	(0.0019)
Rule of Law	0.0013	0.0643	-0.0021
	(0.0458)	(0.0955)	(0.0037)
Control of Corruption	0.0309	-0.0284	0.0012
	(0.0417)	(0.0362)	(0.0022)
Observations	166,084	159,721	166,084
Firm FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
GDP-Cluster-Industry-Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted R-squared	0.797	0.166	0.701