### Data

May 6, 2025

1. Zero-dividend paying stocks

2. Other long-term assets

3. Long-term bond

# Zero-dividend paying stocks

#### Measurement

#### Dividend

ightharpoonup Firm is not paying dividend at month t if ret = retx

### Two approaches for net repurchase

- 1.  $(shrout_{it-1}^* shrout_{it}^*) * prc_{it}^*$  [Davydiuk et al., 2023]
  - ► Pros: entire coverage
  - ► Cons: reflect other changes like exercising of employee stock options
- 2. Change in common treasury stock (or stock purchases minus issuances) [Fama and French, 2001]
  - Cons 1: include both preferred and common stocks
  - Cons 2: coverage is not good ([Floyd et al., 2015] set repurchase to be zero if missing; not a good practice)

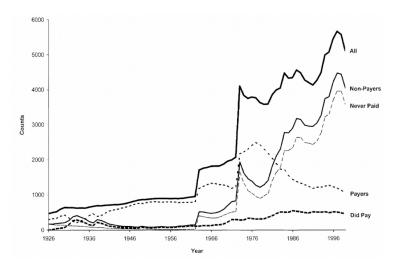
# Some standard data cleaning

- US common stocks listed on NYSE, AMEX and NASDAQ
- ightharpoonup Exclude utilities (sic = 4900-4999) and financials (sic = 6000-6999)

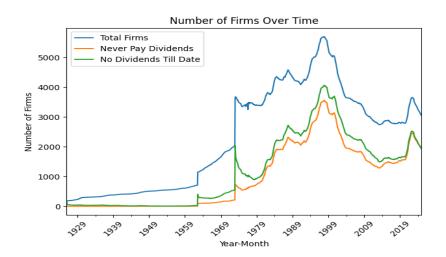
#### More to come:

Winsorize... Drop nonpositive asset...

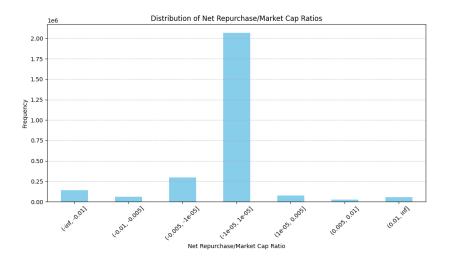
# [Fama and French, 2001]



# Zaro-dividend paying firms

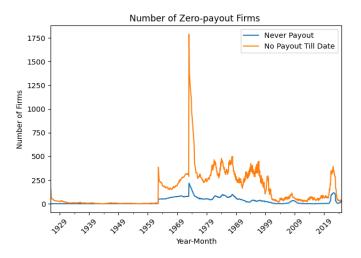


# Histogram of monthly net repurchase/market cap ratio



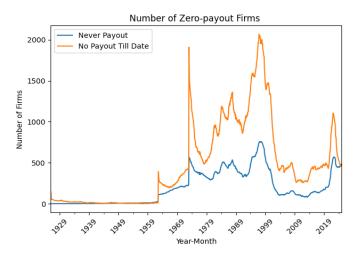
# Zero-payout firm

▶ If we define no payout = 1{dividend=0}\*1{net repurchase=0}



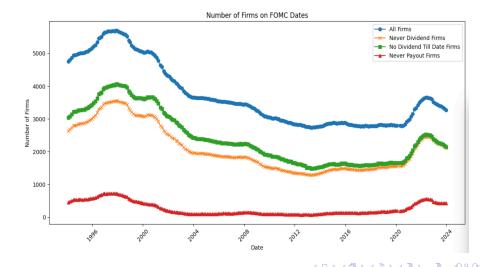
## Zero-payout firm

▶ If we define no payout =  $1\{dividend = 0\} * 1\{netrepurchase <= 0\}$ 



### Zero-payout firm

▶ If we define no payout =  $1{dividend = 0} * 1{netrepurchase <= 0}$ 



Other long-term assets

# Other long-term assets

#### Long-term futures on commodities

- ► Assume price of commodities is cointegrated with consumption
- Price of the claim on a commodities in the distant future can be backed out by the futures price discounted by duration-matched risk-free rate
- ▶ Daily data on Bloomberg: 1.Gold and Silver have five years; 2. Crude oil has five years after 2007; 3. Sadly, equity only have 1-3 years

#### Long-term claim on SP500 backed out by dividend futures

► SP500 - Price(sum of the first few years dividend futures)

Long-term bond

## Long-term bond

### High-frequency

- 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 30-year, measured from Treasury note and bond futures
- ► Treasury futures settle every quarter based on spot price of a notional Treasury security at expiration
- Convert price change around announcements into a yield change using the duration of the notional security
- Source: [Bauer and Swanson, 2023]

### Daily-frequency

- 1. Yield curve fitted by ML [Filipović et al., 2025]
- 2. Alternatively, standard GSW

#### References |



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