

Yields of Dreams: A Closer Look at Dividends

February 2020

Investors often see dividends as a way to generate income. But dividend strategies are not the only way to produce cash, and investors should be aware of the potential tradeoffs that accompany a focus on dividends.

For stockholders who own dividend-paying shares, those payments arrive on a schedule (quarterly, in many cases). The cash to fund a dividend must come from somewhere, however. We know the price of a stock is potentially influenced by all expected future cash flows to shareholders. If cash is paid today in the form of a dividend, the stock price—and total

Dividends aren't the only way a stock investor can generate income.

market capitalization—of the issuing company may therefore fall, as the hypothetical Portfolio A in **Exhibit 1** shows. That means, all else being equal, an investor who receives a dividend may also be left with a less valuable equity holding.

Exhibit 1: Pay, Your Way

Comparing methods of income generation

Portfolio A: Income Via Dividends				Portfolio B: Income Via Stock Sale			
Portfolio Ahead of Dividend Payout				Portfolio Ahead of Stock Sale			
Asset	Quantity	Price	Portfolio Value	Asset	Quantity	Price	Portfolio Value
Stock ABC	100	\$20	\$2,000	Stock XYZ	100	\$20	\$2,000
Total			\$2,000	Total			\$2,000
Portfolio After Dividend Payout				Portfolio After Stock Sale			
Asset	Quantity	Price	Portfolio Value	Asset	Quantity	Price	Portfolio Value
Stock ABC	100	\$19	\$1,900	Stock XYZ	95	\$20	\$1,900
Cash			\$100	Cash			\$100
Total			\$2,000	Total			\$2,000

For illustrative purposes only. Assumes the stock price will fall by roughly the amount of the dividend and assumes no nondividend-related price movement.

CASH CONSIDERATIONS

An alternative method of raising cash is to simply sell shares. Exhibit 1 compares the two methods of generating income by contrasting Portfolio A with the similarly valued hypothetical Portfolio B. While Portfolio A receives income through a dividend payout, Portfolio B generates it through a stock sale.

The investor in Portfolio A, in which a dividend is issued, ends up holding the same number of shares as were held prior to the dividend payout, but we assume that those shares have declined in value. The investor in Portfolio B holds a reduced number of shares that haven't seen their value decrease as a result of a dividend payout. The two approaches arrive at the same place—both investors end up with \$100 in cash and \$1,900 in stock, notwithstanding potential trading costs or tax implications. But there are potential downsides to the dividend approach when contrasted with the stock-sale approach.

First, the average proportion of firms paying dividends in the US was about 52% from 1963 through 2019,¹

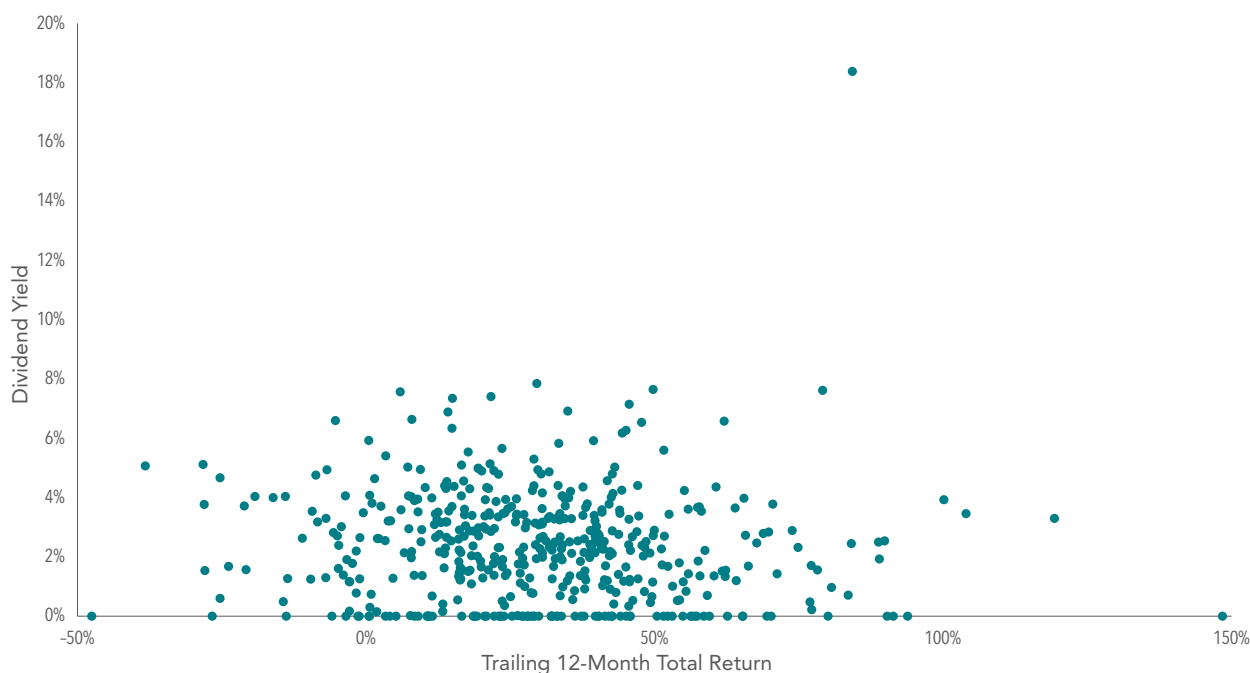
meaning an investor focusing only on those stocks is missing out on nearly half of investible US companies. A second consideration is that a dividend's value, while not subject to the same degree of fluctuation as a stock price, isn't guaranteed. Just 10 years ago, more than half of dividend-paying firms cut or eliminated those payouts following the financial crisis.² More recently, a company that had consistently paid dividends for more than a century, General Electric, slashed its payout to just one cent a share,³ and the UK's Vodafone Group cut its full-year dividend for the first time in two decades.⁴ Thirdly, investors may give up flexibility in terms of the timing and the size of the payout when they rely on company-issued dividends. With stock sales, an investor determines the amount and schedule of the income.

TOTAL RETURN

When considering an investment, it is also important to assess total return, which accounts for capital appreciation (or loss) alongside dividend income. High dividend yields may not lead to high total returns. Exhibit 2 plots the trailing 12-month returns of S&P 500

Exhibit 2: Income Facts

Dividend yields and 12-month returns for S&P 500 firms as of December 31, 2019



Source: Dimensional calculations using Bloomberg data. For constituents with reported returns of less than one year, returns shown since earliest date available. S&P data © 2020 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.

Dividend yield is calculated as the sum of dividends paid in calendar year t divided by end of year t-1 price.

Note: Plotted yield of 18.38% reflects a stock that paid special dividends.

Index constituents as of December 31, 2019, with each dot representing a company. It's clear that companies with greater dividend yields, the dots located higher up the vertical axis, weren't consistently those with a higher total return over that period.

Income generation may be a priority for some investors, but other important investment considerations, such as

diversification and flexibility, needn't fall victim to that aim. While the use of stock sales instead of dividends to create cash flow may involve trading costs and tax considerations, those concerns may be offset by the benefits of investing in companies that don't currently pay dividends. An approach focused on income derived through dividends may not be the most desirable choice when weighing broader investment goals.

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1. Source: Dimensional, using data from CRSP. Stocks are sorted at the end of each June based on whether a dividend was issued in the preceding 12 months.
 2. Stanley Black, "Global Dividend-Paying Stocks: A Recent History" (white paper, Dimensional Fund Advisors, March 2013).
 3. Janet Babin, "GE cuts dividend to a penny per share. Why bother keeping it at all?" *Marketplace*, American Public Media, October 30, 2018.
 4. Adrià Calatayud, "Vodafone cuts dividend after swinging to 2019 loss." *MarketWatch*, May 14, 2019.

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP is an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

There is no guarantee investment strategies will be successful. Investing involves risks, including possible loss of principal. Investors should talk to their financial advisor prior to making any investment decision. There is always the risk that an investor may lose money. A long-term investment approach cannot guarantee a profit.

Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss.

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