Tax Efficient Asset Management: Evidence from Equity Mutual Funds

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> > July, 2018

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Motivation

- Investment taxes on equity securities in the United States have a substantial impact on the performance of long-term investors.
 - Dividends are taxed at the dividend tax rate.
 - Capital gains realized after holding a position for less then one year are taxed at the short-term capital gains tax rate.
 - Capital gains realized after holding a position for more then one year are taxed at the long-term capital gains tax rate.
- There is a paucity of research on the impact of taxes on fund investment strategies and fund performance.

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Taxation of Mutual Funds

- Mutual funds are required to "pass-through" the dividends and the realized capital gains to their shareholders to avoid being subject to the corporate tax.
- Taxable fund investors are required to pay taxes on fund dividends and capital gains distributions, even if they do not liquidate their fund positions.
- Taxable investors have to pay taxes on the remaining capital gains when they liquidate their mutual fund shares.

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Tax-Efficient Asset Management Strategies

Investors can reduce the tax burdens by:

- Deferring the realization of capital gains and accelerating the realization of capital losses.
 - Difference between long- and short-term capital gains tax rate
 - Present value of tax
 - Step-up of the cost basis at death
- Avoiding securities that are heavily taxed.
 - Invest in tax-exempt municipal bonds.
 - Avoid stocks with high non-qualified dividends.

Tax avoidance strategies constrain the investment opportunities of investors and might reduce the before-tax performance of investors.

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Examples of Tax Avoidance Strategies: The Window Tax from England of 1696



Source:

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/georgian-britain-age-modernity/window-tax/density/w

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Examples of Tax Avoidance Strategies: The "Beard Token" from Russia



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beard_tax

Examples of Tax Avoidance Strategies: Import Duty on Cars in Ukraine



Source: http://www.business-opportunities.biz/2014/05/07/cutting-cars-in-half-to-avoid-import-duties/

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Related Literature

Tax Capitalization with Heterogeneous Investors:

• Miller and Modigliani (1961), Brennan (1970), Miller and Scholes (1978), Auerbach and King (1983), Dybvig and Ross (1986), Allen, Bernardo, and Welch (2000), and Sialm (2009).

Tax Implications of Mutual Fund Management:

 Dickson and Shoven (1995), Barclay, Pearson, and Weisbach (1998), Dickson, Shoven, and Sialm (2000), Gibson, Safieddine, and Titman (2000), Bergstresser and Poterba (2002), Huddart and Narayanan (2002), Christoffersen, Geczy, Musto, and Reed (2006), Ivkovic and Weisbenner (2008), and Sialm and Starks (2012).

Tax Implications of Investment Styles:

• Bergstresser and Pontiff (2013), Israel and Moskowitz (2012), Sialm and Sosner (2018).

Outline

- Introduction
- Theoretical Model
- Data and Summary Statistics
- Determinants of Tax Burdens
- Mutual Fund Performance
- Conclusions

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Theoretical Model with Decreasing Returns to Scale

- Extension of Berk and Green (2004) taking into account heterogeneous tax clienteles.
 - Two mutual funds subject to decreasing returns to scale
 - Two tax clienteles

• Two investment strategies with decreasing returns to scale (f' < 0):

$$r_H = f^H(w_H)$$

$$r_L = f^L(w_L)$$

- Two tax clienteles
 - Tax-exempt investors (X): $\tau_H^X = \tau_L^X = 0$
 - Taxable investors (T): $au_H^T > au_L^T > 0$
- The total amount invested by both investor types in both investment strategies is normalized to 1:

$$w_H^T + w_L^T + w_H^X + w_L^X = 1.$$

• The proportion of assets held by tax-exempt investors amounts to: λ .

• Investors are risk-neutral and cannot hold short positions $(w_f^c \ge 0)$.

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Before-Tax Return of Strategy H



Before-Tax Returns of Strategies H and L



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Before-Tax Returns of Strategies H and L



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Equilibrium with Tax-Exempt Investors ($\lambda = 1$)



After-Tax Return of Strategy H



After-Tax Returns of Strategies H and L



Equilibrium with Taxable Investors ($\lambda = 0$)



Case 1: $\lambda \leq \underline{\lambda}$



Case 2: $\underline{\lambda} < \lambda < \overline{\lambda}$



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Case 3: $\overline{\lambda} \leq \lambda$



Returns for Different Clientele Distributions



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Model Conclusions

- Risk-Neutral Investors:
 - Before-tax returns are equalized if tax-exempt investors are dominant (i.e., $\lambda \geq \overline{\lambda}$).
 - After-tax returns are equalized if taxable investors are dominant (i.e., $\lambda \leq \underline{\lambda}$).
 - Neither before- nor after-tax returns are equalized at intermediate clientele distributions (i.e., $\underline{\lambda} < \lambda < \overline{\lambda}$).

Data Sources

- U.S. equity mutual funds between 1990-2016 using the CRSP mutual fund database.
- Mutual fund equity holdings using the Thomson-Reuters fund holdings database.
- Top marginal tax rates on dividends and capital gains.
- Defined Contribution fund assets from Pensions & Investments.

Tax Burden

• Before-Tax Return:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{f,t}^{BT} &= \frac{DIV_{f,t} + SCG_{f,t} + LCG_{f,t} + P_{f,t} - P_{f,t-1}}{P_{f,t-1}} \\ &= Y_{f,t}^{DIV} + Y_{f,t}^{SCG} + Y_{f,t}^{LCG} + Y_{f,t}^{UCG}, \end{aligned}$$

• After-Tax Return:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{f,t}^{AT} &= (1 - \tau_t^{DIV}) Y_{f,t}^{DIV} + (1 - \tau_t^{SCG}) Y_{f,t}^{SCG} + (1 - \tau_t^{LCG}) Y_{f,t}^{LCG} + Y_{f,t}^{UCG} \\ &= R_{f,t}^{BT} - \tau_t^{DIV} Y_{f,t}^{DIV} - \tau_t^{SCG} Y_{f,t}^{SCG} - \tau_t^{LCG} Y_{f,t}^{LCG}, \end{aligned}$$

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Marginal Tax Rates



Marginal Tax Rates



Marginal Tax Rates



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Average Fund Distributions



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Average Fund Distributions



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Average Fund Distributions



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Cross-Sectional Tax Burdens



Cross-Sectional Tax Burdens



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Cross-Sectional Tax Burdens



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Summary Statistics

	All Equity Mutual Funds	Actively- Managed Mutual Funds	Tax- Managed Funds	Index Mutual Funds
Tax Burden (in % per year)	1.08	1.11	0.32	0.66
Before-Tax Return (in % per year)	8.49	8.51	5.79	8.11
After-Tax Return (in % per year)	7.39	7.38	5.45	7.44
Before-Tax Market-Adjusted Return (in % per year)	-0.41	-0.46	-0.17	0.41
After-Tax Market-Adjusted Return (in % per year)	-1.50	-1.59	-0.51	-0.26
Total Distributions (in % per year)	4.44	4.54	1.51	3.01
Dividend Yield (in % per year)	0.78	0.74	0.55	1.37
Short-Term Capital Gains Yield (in % per year)	0.73	0.77	0.08	0.22
Long-Term Capital Gains Yield (in % per year)	2.93	3.03	0.88	1.43
Expense Ratio (in % per year)	1.14	1.19	1.10	0.40
DC Ratio (in % of TNA)	27.26	26.18	2.54	40.15
Number of Observations	48,567	45,318	654	3,249

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Determinants of Tax Burden

	Tax Bı	urden _t
Size Score $_{t-1}$	-0.0911***	-0.1017***
	(0.0120)	(0.0121)
Value Score $_{t-1}$	0.1852***	0.2436***
	(0.0266)	(0.0259)
Momentum $Score_{t-1}$	0.0223	-0.0074
	(0.0258)	(0.0264)
Flow _{t-1}		-0.0895***
		(0.0041)
Flow Std Dev_{t-1}		0.0173***
		(0.0044)
Turnover _{t-1}		0.0456***
		(0.0129)
Expense Ratio $_{t-1}$		-0.1046***
		(0.0234)
Log Fund Size _{t-1}		0.0115*
		(0.0067)
Fund Age _{t-1}		0.0223
		(0.0141)
ST CG Overhang _{t-1}		0.0402***
		(0.0038)
LT CG Overhang _{t-1}		0.0000
		(0.0008)
Observations	38,867	37,119
K-squared	0.0071	0.0534

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Determinants of Tax Burden

	Tax Burden _t	Short-Term	Long-Term	Dividend
		Capital Gains _t	Capital Gains _t	Distributionst
Size Score $t-1$	-0.0911^{***} -0.1017^{***}	-0.1938*** -0.1618***	-0.3828*** -0.4556***	0.1988*** 0.1547***
	(0.0120) (0.0121)	(0.0217) (0.0210)	(0.0412) (0.0400)	(0.0128) (0.0126)
Value Score _{$t-1$}	0.1852*** 0.2436***	0.3039*** 0.2554***	-0.2619*** 0.1606*	0.6378*** 0.5958***
	(0.0266) (0.0259)	(0.0396) (0.0361)	(0.1005) (0.0954)	(0.0291) (0.0289)
Momentum $Score_{t-1}$	0.0223 -0.0074	0.2937*** 0.0808*	-0.0026 0.1387	-0.3635*** -0.2858***
	(0.0258) (0.0264)	(0.0453) (0.0476)	(0.0893) (0.0891)	(0.0315) (0.0327)
$Flow_{t-1}$	-0.0895***	-0.0294***	-0.3672***	-0.0017
	(0.0041)	(0.0063)	(0.0140)	(0.0032)
Flow Std Dev_{t-1}	0.0173***	-0.0061	0.0869***	0.0064*
	(0.0044)	(0.0075)	(0.0143)	(0.0034)
Turnover _{t-1}	0.0456***	0.2562***	-0.2764***	-0.0060
	(0.0129)	(0.0391)	(0.0333)	(0.0078)
Expense Ratio _{t-1}	-0.1046***	-0.0792**	0.3019***	-0.5670***
	(0.0234)	(0.0354)	(0.0852)	(0.0364)
Log Fund Size _{t-1}	0.0115*	0.0019	0.0579**	0.0133*
0 11	(0.0067)	(0.0089)	(0.0259)	(0.0077)
Fund Age _{t-1}	0.0223	-0.0289	0.1330***	-0.0506***
011	(0.0141)	(0.0243)	(0.0500)	(0.0179)
ST CG Overhang _{t-1}	0.0402***	0.0721***	0.0721***	-0.0072**
0. 1	(0.0038)	(0.0076)	(0.0073)	(0.0028)
LT CG Overhange 1	0.0000	-0.0146***	0.0351***	-0.0026***
0.1	(0.0008)	(0.0011)	(0.0044)	(0.0005)
	(*****)	(**** /		(*****)
Observations	38,867 37,119	38,867 37,119	38,867 37,119	38,867 37,119
R-squared	0.0071 0.0534	0.0141 0.0691	0.0066 0.0731	0.1236 0.1795

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Fund Performance

• Performance of funds sorted according to their prior tax efficiency.

- Raw Performance
- Abnormal Performance Measures
- Subperiods
- Different Horizons
- Distribution Types
- Return Decomposition
- DC Ratio
- Fund Style
- Performance of self-designated tax-efficient funds.
 - Funds Matched by Family and Name
 - Funds Matched by Family and Investment Style
 - Funds Matched by Family, Investment Style, and Fund Size

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Fund Performance: Raw Performance Measure

	Before-Tax Return _t				
Tax Burden _{t-1}	-0.3347***	-0.4701***			
	(0.0909)	(0.0933)			
$Return_{t-1}$		0.0757***			
		(0.0091)			
Expense $Ratio_{t-1}$		-1.2867^{***}			
		(0.1338)			
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$		-0.1561^{***}			
		(0.0320)			
Age_{t-1}		-0.1321			
		(0.0871)			
$Turnover_{t-1}$		-0.0228			
		(0.1226)			
Flow _{t-1}		-0.3168^{***}			
		(0.0260)			
Observations	37,427	35,412			
R-squared	0.0147	0.0315			

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Fund Performance: Raw Performance Measure

	Before-Ta	× Return _t	Tax B	urden _t
Tax Burden _{t-1}	-0.3347***	-0.4701***	0.4017***	0.3692***
	(0.0909)	(0.0933)	(0.0205)	(0.0206)
$Return_{t-1}$		0.0757***		0.0181***
		(0.0091)		(0.0016)
Expense Ratio $_{t-1}$		-1.2867***		-0.0160
		(0.1338)		(0.0181)
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$		-0.1561***		0.0147***
		(0.0320)		(0.0047)
Age_{t-1}		-0.1321		-0.0820***
		(0.0871)		(0.0124)
$Turnover_{t-1}$		-0.0228		0.0204**
		(0.1226)		(0.0096)
$Flow_{t-1}$		-0.3168^{***}		-0.0807^{***}
		(0.0260)		(0.0035)
Observations	37,427	35,412	37,427	35,412
R-squared	0.0147	0.0315	0.0795	0.1216

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Fund Performance: Raw Performance Measure

	Before-Tax Return _t		Tax B	Burden _t	After-Ta>	Return _t
Tax Burden _{t-1}	-0.3347***	-0.4701^{***}	0.4017***	0.3692***	-0.7364***	-0.8393***
	(0.0909)	(0.0933)	(0.0205)	(0.0206)	(0.0843)	(0.0866)
$Return_{t-1}$		0.0757***		0.0181***		0.0576***
		(0.0091)		(0.0016)		(0.0087)
Expense Ratio $_{t-1}$		-1.2867***		-0.0160		-1.2707^{***}
		(0.1338)		(0.0181)		(0.1319)
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$		-0.1561***		0.0147***		-0.1708***
		(0.0320)		(0.0047)		(0.0321)
Age_{t-1}		-0.1321		-0.0820***		-0.0501
		(0.0871)		(0.0124)		(0.0849)
$Turnover_{t-1}$		-0.0228		0.0204**		-0.0432
		(0.1226)		(0.0096)		(0.1183)
Flow _{t-1}		-0.3168^{***}		-0.0807^{***}		-0.2361^{***}
		(0.0260)		(0.0035)		(0.0262)
Observations	37,427	35,412	37,427	35,412	37,427	35,412
R-squared	0.0147	0.0315	0.0795	0.1216	0.0158	0.0276

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Prior Tax Burden

Fund Performance: Raw Performance Measure with Fund Fixed Effects

	Before-Tax Return _t		Tax E	Tax Burden _t		After-Tax Return _t	
Tax Burden _{t-1}	-0.7636***	-0.9642***	-0.9270***	-1.1038^{***}	0.1634***	0.1396***	
	(0.0935)	(0.0976)	(0.0958)	(0.0996)	(0.0165)	(0.0157)	
$Return_{t-1}$		0.0040		-0.0133		0.0173***	
		(0.0082)		(0.0084)		(0.0013)	
Expense Ratio $t-1$		-0.4277		-0.2094		-0.2182***	
		(0.4001)		(0.3980)		(0.0519)	
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$		-2.4639***		-2.5604^{***}		0.0965***	
		(0.0963)		(0.0951)		(0.0130)	
Age_{t-1}		0.2831		0.4780*		-0.1948^{***}	
		(0.2746)		(0.2734)		(0.0410)	
Turnover $_{t-1}$		0.2846		0.2552		0.0294**	
		(0.2608)		(0.2516)		(0.0147)	
$Flow_{t-1}$		-0.4803***		-0.3945***		-0.0857***	
		(0.0293)		(0.0295)		(0.0039)	
Observations	37,199	35,184	37,199	35,184	37,199	35,184	
R-squared	0.0052	0.0562	0.0067	0.0565	0.0109	0.0537	

Prior Tax Burden

Fund Performance: Abnormal Performance Measures (Daily; 1999-2016)

	Before-T	ax Alpha	Tax Buro	len Alpha	After-Ta	After-Tax Alpha		
Raw Returns	-0.3347***	-0.4701***	0.4017***	0.3692***	-0.7364***	-0.8393***		
	(0.0909)	(0.0933)	(0.0205)	(0.0206)	(0.0843)	(0.0866)		
CAPM	_0 3473***	_0 4477***	0 3841***	0 3618***	_0 7313***	-0.8005***		
CAIM	(0.0918)	(0.0902)	(0.0258)	(0.0251)	(0.0841)	(0.0829)		
	()	(*****)	()	()	(****)	(,		
Fama-French 3 Factor	-0.2583***	-0.3419^{***}	0.3623***	0.3426***	-0.6205^{***}	-0.6845^{***}		
	(0.0831)	(0.0754)	(0.0214)	(0.0206)	(0.0745)	(0.0673)		
Carbort 4 Eactor	0 2807***	0 3673***	0.3551***	U 33E8***	0.6449***	0 7031***		
Callart 4 l'actor	(0.0814)	(0.0763)	(0.0206)	(0.0196)	(0.0731)	(0.0687)		
	(0.001.)	(0.0700)	(0.0200)	(0.0150)	(0.0101)	(0.0001)		
Fama-French 5 Factor	-0.1444^{*}	-0.2013^{***}	0.3618***	0.3418***	-0.5063^{***}	-0.5431^{***}		
	(0.0871)	(0.0768)	(0.0219)	(0.0211)	(0.0791)	(0.0712)		
Hou Yuo Zhang 4 Factor	0 3053***	0 3002***	0.3710***	0.3501***	0.6763***	0 7402***		
Hou-Aue-Zhang 4 Factor	(0.0870)	(0.0802)	(0.0252)	(0.0244)	(0.0705)	(0.0722)		
	(0.0010)	(0.0002)	(0.0202)	(0.0211)	(0.0110)	(0.0722)		
GISW-Manipulation-Proof Measure	-0.3016^{***}	-0.4082***	0.4436***	0.4089***	-0.7452***	-0.8171^{***}		
	(0.1009)	(0.1062)	(0.0325)	(0.0335)	(0.0893)	(0.0918)		
Baula Dinahauman Alaha	0 0200***	0.0776***	0.2600***	0.2447***	0 5002***	0 6000***		
Berk-Binsbergen Alpha	-0.2392	-0.2776	(0.0249)	0.3447	-0.5993	-0.6223		
	(0.0000)	(0.01.00)	(0.0245)	(0.0240)	(0.0101)	(0.0000)		
Berk-Binsbergen Value Added	-2.4186**	-3.1901^{***}	2.3977***	0.8716**	-4.8163***	-4.0616***		
	(1.0347)	(1.0179)	(0.4486)	(0.3575)	(1.0925)	(1.0334)		
Controlo	N.	N	N.	V	N	Vez		
Controis	INO	res	NO	res	INO	res		

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Fund Performance: Subperiods

	Before-Ta	× Return _t	Tax Bı	urden _t	After-Tax	After-Tax Return _t		
	1990-2002	2003-2016	1990-2002	2003-2016	1990-2002	2003-2016		
Tax Burden _{$t-1$}	-0.6462***	-0.3386***	0.2556***	0.4804***	-0.9018^{***}	-0.8190***		
	(0.1476)	(0.0828)	(0.0333)	(0.0168)	(0.1346)	(0.0862)		
$Return_{t-1}$	0.1599***	-0.0936***	0.0239***	0.0084***	0.1360***	-0.1019^{***}		
	(0.0128)	(0.0088)	(0.0023)	(0.0010)	(0.0122)	(0.0087)		
Expense $Ratio_{t-1}$	-1.4538^{***}	-1.1130^{***}	-0.1360^{***}	0.0548***	-1.3178^{***}	-1.1678^{***}		
	(0.2774)	(0.1334)	(0.0405)	(0.0178)	(0.2765)	(0.1342)		
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$	-0.5128^{***}	0.0328	-0.0065	0.0263***	-0.5063^{***}	0.0065		
	(0.0781)	(0.0312)	(0.0097)	(0.0050)	(0.0778)	(0.0315)		
Age_{t-1}	-0.1135	0.0286	-0.0704***	-0.0703***	-0.0431	0.0989		
	(0.1564)	(0.0858)	(0.0254)	(0.0118)	(0.1520)	(0.0863)		
Turnover $_{t-1}$	0.0513	-0.0538	0.0979***	-0.0047	-0.0466	-0.0490		
	(0.2248)	(0.1391)	(0.0291)	(0.0054)	(0.2310)	(0.1392)		
$Flow_{t-1}$	-0.6686***	-0.0315	-0.1381***	-0.0393***	-0.5305***	0.0078		
	(0.0541)	(0.0228)	(0.0066)	(0.0032)	(0.0544)	(0.0231)		
Observations	11,751	23,661	11,751	23,661	11,751	23,661		
R-squared	0.0647	0.0376	0.1373	0.1357	0.0534	0.0386		

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Fund Performance: Different Horizons

	Before-Tax Return _t		٦	Tax Burdent		Afte	After-Tax Return _t		
1-Yr Tax Burden _{t-1}	-0.3775***			0.3055***			-0.6830***		
	(0.0591)			(0.0170)			(0.0563)		
5-Yr Tax Burden _{t-1}		-0.4634***			0.3700***			-0.8334***	
		(0.0883)			(0.0220)			(0.0876)	
10-Yr Tax Burden _{t-1}			-0.3321***			0.3633***			-0.6954^{***}
			(0.0979)			(0.0177)			(0.0996)
Return _{t-1}	0.0822***	0.0717***	0.0469***	0.0153***	0.0179***	0.0169***	0.0669***	0.0538***	0.0300***
	(0.0079)	(0.0077)	(0.0098)	(0.0015)	(0.0016)	(0.0017)	(0.0077)	(0.0078)	(0.0100)
Expense Ratio $t-1$	-1.1966***	-1.2595***	-1.3750***	-0.0299	0.0050	0.0003	-1.1667***	-1.2644***	-1.3753***
	(0.1286)	(0.1295)	(0.1487)	(0.0185)	(0.0207)	(0.0266)	(0.1266)	(0.1277)	(0.1485)
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$	-0.1478***	-0.1101***	-0.0931***	0.0096**	0.0207***	0.0195***	-0.1574***	-0.1307***	-0.1126***
	(0.0318)	(0.0313)	(0.0343)	(0.0048)	(0.0052)	(0.0063)	(0.0318)	(0.0314)	(0.0346)
Age _{t-1}	-0.2532***	-0.1195	-0.0357	-0.0349***	-0.0801***	-0.0778***	-0.2183***	-0.0395	0.0422
	(0.0808)	(0.0886)	(0.1074)	(0.0114)	(0.0148)	(0.0189)	(0.0795)	(0.0869)	(0.1059)
Turnover _{t-1}	-0.0324	-0.1293	-0.2107	0.0382**	0.0162	-0.0002	-0.0706	-0.1456	-0.2104
	(0.1144)	(0.1280)	(0.1388)	(0.0171)	(0.0104)	(0.0085)	(0.1074)	(0.1213)	(0.1356)
Flow _{t-1}	-0.2925***	-0.2762***	-0.2817***	-0.0634***	-0.0965***	-0.1146***	-0.2291***	-0.1796***	-0.1671***
	(0.0252)	(0.0263)	(0.0311)	(0.0034)	(0.0041)	(0.0058)	(0.0254)	(0.0265)	(0.0318)
Observations	36,666	31,084	22,328	36,666	31,084	22,328	36,666	31,084	22,328
R-squared	0.0311	0.0283	0.0236	0.1369	0.1024	0.0861	0.0288	0.0241	0.0188

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Fund Performance: Distribution Types

	Before-Tax Return _t		Tax B	urden _t	After-Ta>	After-Tax Return _t		
Long-Term Gains $t-1$	-0.1337***	-0.1717***	0.1045***	0.0971***	-0.2382***	-0.2688***		
	(0.0212)	(0.0195)	(0.0034)	(0.0035)	(0.0208)	(0.0193)		
Short-Term Gains $_{t-1}$	0.0097	-0.0069	0.1052***	0.0943***	-0.0956	-0.1012^{*}		
	(0.0695)	(0.0691)	(0.0186)	(0.0177)	(0.0585)	(0.0589)		
$Dividends_{t-1}$	-0.1421^{**}	-0.3801^{***}	0.1116***	0.1087***	-0.2537^{***}	-0.4889^{***}		
	(0.0711)	(0.0676)	(0.0154)	(0.0169)	(0.0700)	(0.0636)		
Return _{t-1}		0.0741***		0.0185***		0.0556***		
		(0.0089)		(0.0016)		(0.0086)		
Expense Ratio _{$t-1$}		-1.4513^{***}		-0.0101		-1.4413^{***}		
		(0.1368)		(0.0202)		(0.1347)		
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$		-0.1617^{***}		0.0143***		-0.1760^{***}		
		(0.0320)		(0.0046)		(0.0321)		
Age_{t-1}		-0.0662		-0.0955^{***}		0.0293		
		(0.0829)		(0.0117)		(0.0822)		
$Turnover_{t-1}$		-0.0870		0.0392***		-0.1263		
		(0.1132)		(0.0130)		(0.1066)		
$Flow_{t-1}$		-0.3326***		-0.0765^{***}		-0.2561^{***}		
		(0.0260)		(0.0035)		(0.0260)		
Observations	37,427	35,412	37,427	35,412	37,427	35,412		
R-squared	0.0155	0.0331	0.0826	0.1247	0.0172	0.0299		

Sialm and Zhang

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Return Decomposition

To obtain some indications of the causes for the differences in performance, we decompose the before-tax returns into different components:

• Decomposition of Fund Returns (*R*) into Holdings Return (*RH*), Expense Ratio (*EXP*), and Return Gap (*RG*) based on Kacperczyk, Sialm, and Zheng (2008):

$$R_{f,t}^{BT} = RH_{f,t} - EXP_{f,t} + RG_{f,t}$$

• Decomposition of Holdings Return (*RH*) into Characteristic Selectivity (*CS*), Characteristic Timing (*CT*), and Average Style (*AS*) based on Daniel, Grinblatt, Titman, and Wermers (1997):

$$R_{f,t}^{BT} = CS_{f,t} + CT_{f,t} + AS_{f,t} - EXP_{f,t} + RG_{f,t}$$

 Decomposition of Return Gap (RG) into Interim Trading Benefits (ITB) and Trading Costs (TC) using trading cost measures of Edelen, Evans, and Kadlec (2013):

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Performance Decomposition by Tax Burden

$$R_{f,t}^{BT} = RH_{f,t} - EXP_{f,t} + RG_{f,t}$$

= $CS_{f,t} + CT_{f,t} + AS_{f,t} - EXP_{f,t} + ITB_{f,t} - TC_{f,t}$

Portfolio	Characteristic	Characteristic	Average	Expense	Trading	Interim Trading
	Selectivity _t	Timing _t	Style _t	$Ratio_t$	Costs _t	$Benefits_t$
Tax Burden _{t-1}	-0.1925^{***}	-0.0084	-0.2690***	-0.0002	0.1336***	0.1200**
	(0.0528)	(0.0314)	(0.0622)	(0.0009)	(0.0139)	(0.0605)
Return _{t-1}	0.0727***	0.0425***	-0.0244***	-0.0008^{***}	-0.0032***	-0.0233***
	(0.0072)	(0.0036)	(0.0055)	(0.0001)	(0.0007)	(0.0061)
Expense Ratio $t-1$	-0.0372	-0.0296	-0.2314***	0.9425***	0.2720***	0.2869***
	(0.0869)	(0.0551)	(0.0865)	(0.0059)	(0.0328)	(0.0815)
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$	-0.0667***	0.0137	-0.0538**	-0.0054***	0.1129***	0.1249***
	(0.0214)	(0.0146)	(0.0221)	(0.0005)	(0.0079)	(0.0191)
Age_{t-1}	-0.0147	-0.0106	-0.0486	0.0067***	-0.0941^{***}	-0.1656***
	(0.0530)	(0.0341)	(0.0556)	(0.0014)	(0.0177)	(0.0486)
Turnover _{t-1}	0.1410***	0.1719***	0.0143	0.0084***	0.4844***	0.4968***
	(0.0525)	(0.0336)	(0.0468)	(0.0018)	(0.0474)	(0.0781)
Flow _{t-1}	-0.0884***	-0.0293***	-0.1353***	-0.0045***	-0.0068**	-0.0179
	(0.0172)	(0.0095)	(0.0189)	(0.0004)	(0.0032)	(0.0151)
Observations	34,555	34,555	34,555	34,555	34,555	33,213
R-squared	0.0166	0.0194	0.0286	0.9348	0.4837	0.0553

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Robustness Tests

Fund Performance: Defined Contribution Ratio (1997-2012)

	Before-Tax Return _t		Tax Burden _t		After-Ta>	After-Tax Return _t	
Tax Burden _{t-1}	-0.7158***	-0.7663***	0.3795***	0.3519***	-1.0954^{***}	-1.1182^{***}	
	(0.2662)	(0.2648)	(0.0353)	(0.0317)	(0.2610)	(0.2620)	
DC Ratio $_{t-1}$	-0.0057	-0.0087	0.0035**	0.0027*	-0.0092	-0.0115	
	(0.0067)	(0.0073)	(0.0017)	(0.0014)	(0.0066)	(0.0071)	
$TB_{t-1} \times DC_{t-1}$	0.0169***	0.0154**	-0.0016	-0.0011	0.0185***	0.0165**	
	(0.0063)	(0.0070)	(0.0017)	(0.0013)	(0.0061)	(0.0067)	
$Return_{t-1}$		0.0695***		0.0203***		0.0492**	
		(0.0196)		(0.0040)		(0.0199)	
Expense Ratio $t-1$		-1.1498^{***}		-0.0252		-1.1246^{***}	
		(0.3459)		(0.0565)		(0.3466)	
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$		-0.3150***		-0.0072		-0.3078***	
		(0.0798)		(0.0121)		(0.0805)	
Age_{t-1}		-0.0870		-0.0314		-0.0556	
		(0.1958)		(0.0228)		(0.1958)	
Turnover $t-1$		-0.3316		-0.0209		-0.3106	
		(0.2941)		(0.0230)		(0.2950)	
$Flow_{t-1}$		-0.3313***		-0.0880***		-0.2432***	
		(0.0690)		(0.0103)		(0.0691)	
Observations	6,167	6,135	6,167	6,135	6,167	6,135	
R-squared	0.0267	0.0406	0.0877	0.1365	0.0239	0.0327	

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Robustness Tests

Performance Predictability by Fund Style

	Before-Ta	× Return _t	Tax Bi	urden _t	After-Ta>	Returnt
Tax Burden $_{t-1}$	-0.3525***	-0.4830***	0.4135***	0.3763***	-0.7660***	-0.8592***
	(0.0876)	(0.0894)	(0.0200)	(0.0171)	(0.0808)	(0.0859)
Size $Score_{t-1}$	-1.2290***	-1.2306***	-0.0648***	-0.0642**	-1.1642***	-1.1664^{***}
	(0.0554)	(0.1167)	(0.0085)	(0.0276)	(0.0539)	(0.0998)
Value Score $_{t-1}$	1.2469***	1.3738***	0.0912***	0.0091	1.1557***	1.3647***
	(0.1395)	(0.1937)	(0.0195)	(0.0291)	(0.1389)	(0.1940)
Momentum $Score_{t-1}$	-0.3271^{**}	-0.2992	0.0305*	-0.0715^{***}	-0.3575^{**}	-0.2277
	(0.1628)	(0.2283)	(0.0177)	(0.0263)	(0.1612)	(0.2257)
$TB_{t-1} \times Size_{t-1}$		-0.0282		0.0091		-0.0373
		(0.1014)		(0.0250)		(0.0832)
$TB_{t-1} \times Value_{t-1}$		-0.1355		0.0735***		-0.2090
		(0.1385)		(0.0224)		(0.1384)
$TB_{t-1} \times Momentum_{t-1}$		-0.0901		0.0566***		-0.1466
		(0.1214)		(0.0195)		(0.1206)
Return _{t-1}		0.0753***		0.0181***		0.0573***
		(0.0092)		(0.0017)		(0.0089)
Expense Ratio $_{t-1}$		-1.2131^{***}		-0.0040		-1.2092^{***}
		(0.1283)		(0.0174)		(0.1264)
$Log(TNA_{t-1})$		-0.1454^{***}		0.0155***		-0.1608^{***}
		(0.0314)		(0.0046)		(0.0316)
Age_{t-1}		-0.1379		-0.0751^{***}		-0.0628
		(0.0875)		(0.0111)		(0.0862)
Turnover _{t-1}		-0.0172		0.0193*		-0.0365
		(0.1406)		(0.0102)		(0.1354)
Flow _{t-1}		-0.3011^{***}		-0.0796^{***}		-0.2215^{***}
		(0.0255)		(0.0035)		(0.0257)
Observations	36,681	35,108	36,681	35,108	36,681	35,108
R-squared	0.0191	0.0340	0.0942	0.1312	_0.0204_	0.0303

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Tax Efficient Asset Management

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Fund Performance

• Performance of funds sorted according to their prior tax efficiency.

- Raw Performance
- Abnormal Performance Measures
- Subperiods
- Different Horizons
- Distribution Types
- Return Decomposition
- DC Ratio
- Fund Style
- Performance of self-designated tax-efficient funds.
 - Funds Matched by Family and Name
 - Funds Matched by Family and Investment Style
 - Funds Matched by Family, Investment Style, and Fund Size

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Mutual Fund Performance

Matched Funds

Self-Designated Tax-Efficient Funds: Funds Matched by Family and Name

	Before-Tax Return _t	Tax Burden _t	After-Tax Return _t
Tax-Efficient Funds	0.2794	0.5048***	-0.2307
	(0.7086)	(0.1080)	(0.7110)
Matched Funds	-0.0489	2.1106***	-2.1782*
	(0.9845)	(0.6640)	(1.1733)
Difference	0.3283	-1.6059**	1.9475**
	(0.5263)	(0.6688)	(0.9201)

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Mutual Fund Performance

Matched Funds

Self-Designated Tax-Efficient Funds: Funds Matched by Family and Investment Style

	Before-Tax Return _t	Tax Burden _t	After-Tax Return _t
Tax-Efficient Funds	-0.2875	0.3052***	-0.5927
	(0.4676)	(0.0425)	(0.4587)
Matched Funds	-0.3148	1.0842***	-1.3990***
	(0.4564)	(0.1175)	(0.4196)
Difference	0.0273	-0.7790***	0.8063***
	(0.2450)	(0.1002)	(0.2576)

Mutual Fund Performance

Matched Funds

Self-Designated Tax-Efficient Funds: Funds Matched by Family, Investment Style, and Fund Size

	Before-Tax Return _t	Tax Burden _t	After-Tax Return _t
Tax-Efficient Funds	-0.0010	0.3228***	-0.3238
	(0.4749)	(0.0445)	(0.4687)
Matched Funds	-0.0597	1.1106***	-1.1703***
	(0.4367)	(0.1568)	(0.4310)
Difference	0.0587	-0.7877***	0.8464***
	(0.2358)	(0.1483)	(0.3095)

Conclusions

- Before-tax returns are not necessarily equalized in an environment with different tax clienteles.
- Tax-efficient funds exhibit both superior before- and after-tax performance.
- Tax-efficient funds exhibit lower trading costs, favorable style exposures, and superior investment ability.

Appendix

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Asset Allocations

Allocations to Fund H



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Asset Allocations

Allocations to Fund H



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Asset Allocations

Allocations to Fund H



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Model with Risk-Averse Agents

 Two investment strategies have returns that are jointly normally distributed. Mean returns are subject to decreasing returns to scale (f' < 0):

$$\begin{array}{rcl} r_H & \sim & \mathcal{N}(f^H(w_H), \, \sigma_H^2) \\ r_L & \sim & \mathcal{N}(f^L(w_L), \, \sigma_L^2) \end{array}$$

 Investors maximize CARA expected utility subject to short-selling constraints (ω^c_f ≥ 0):

$$U(W^{c}) = -\frac{1}{\gamma} exp(-\gamma W^{c})$$

$$W^{c} = \omega_{L}^{c} (1 + (1 - \tau_{L}^{c})r_{L}) + (1 - \omega_{L}^{c})(1 + (1 - \tau_{H}^{c})r_{H})$$

Aggregate investment amounts to:

$$w_H = \lambda \omega_H^{X} + (1 - \lambda) \omega_H^{T}$$

$$w_L = \lambda \omega_L^{X} + (1 - \lambda) \omega_L^{T}$$

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Assumptions for Numerical Solution

• Decreasing returns to scale for investment strategies:

$$f^{H}(w_{H}) = \frac{2\mu}{(1+w_{H})}$$
$$f^{L}(w_{L}) = \frac{\mu}{2} + \frac{\mu}{(1+w_{L})}$$

• Numerical Assumptions:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mu & = & 0.05 \\ \sigma_{H} & = & 0.2 \\ \sigma_{L} & = & 0.2 \\ \rho & = & 0.5 \\ \tau_{H} & = & 0.4 \\ \tau_{L} & = & 0.2 \\ \gamma & = & 1 \\ \lambda & = & 0.5 \end{array}$$

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Equilibrium using CARA-Normal

• The optimal portfolio weights for a tax-exempt and taxable investors are:

$$\begin{split} \omega_{H}^{X} &= \max\left(0, \min\left(1, \frac{\mu_{H} - \mu_{L} + \gamma\left(\sigma_{L}^{2} - \rho\sigma_{H}\sigma_{L}\right)}{\gamma\left(\sigma_{H}^{2} + \sigma_{L}^{2} - 2\rho\sigma_{H}\sigma_{L}\right)}\right)\right) \\ \omega_{H}^{T} &= \max\left(0, \min\left(1, \frac{(1 - \tau_{H})\mu_{H} - (1 - \tau_{L})\mu_{L} + \gamma\left((1 - \tau_{L})^{2}\sigma_{L}^{2} - \rho(1 - \tau_{H})(1 - \tau_{L})\sigma_{H}\sigma_{L}\right)}{\gamma\left((1 - \tau_{H})^{2}\sigma_{H}^{2} + (1 - \tau_{L})^{2}\sigma_{L}^{2} - 2\rho(1 - \tau_{H})(1 - \tau_{L})\sigma_{H}\sigma_{L}\right)}\right) \end{split}$$

• The aggregate portfolio weights in the two strategies are:

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$$w_L = \lambda (1 - \omega_H^X) + (1 - \lambda) (1 - \omega_H^T)$$

• The equilibrium is given by:

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Equilibrium using CARA-Normal

• The optimal portfolio weights for a tax-exempt and taxable investors are:

$$\begin{split} \omega_{H}^{X} &= \max\left(0, \min\left(1, \frac{\mu_{H} - \mu_{L} + \gamma\left(\sigma_{L}^{2} - \rho\sigma_{H}\sigma_{L}\right)}{\gamma\left(\sigma_{H}^{2} + \sigma_{L}^{2} - 2\rho\sigma_{H}\sigma_{L}\right)}\right)\right) \\ \omega_{H}^{T} &= \max\left(0, \min\left(1, \frac{(1 - \tau_{H})\mu_{H} - (1 - \tau_{L})\mu_{L} + \gamma\left((1 - \tau_{L})^{2}\sigma_{L}^{2} - \rho(1 - \tau_{H})(1 - \tau_{L})\sigma_{H}\sigma_{L}\right)}{\gamma\left((1 - \tau_{H})^{2}\sigma_{H}^{2} + (1 - \tau_{L})^{2}\sigma_{L}^{2} - 2\rho(1 - \tau_{H})(1 - \tau_{L})\sigma_{H}\sigma_{L}\right)}\right) \end{split}$$

• The aggregate portfolio weights in the two strategies are:

$$w_H = \lambda \omega_H^X + (1 - \lambda) \omega_H^T$$

$$w_L = \lambda (1 - \omega_H^X) + (1 - \lambda) (1 - \omega_H^T)$$

• The equilibrium is given by:

$$\mu_H = f^H(w_H)$$
$$\mu_L = f^L(w_L)$$

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Model with Risk Aversion

Demand for Fund H by Tax-Exempt Investors



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Model with Risk Aversion

Demand for Fund H by Taxable Investors



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Model with Risk Aversion

Aggregate Demand for Fund H



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Equilibrium for Fund H



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Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 0.01$)



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Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 0.1$)



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Model with Risk Aversion

Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 0.25$)



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Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 0.5$)



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Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 1$)



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Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 2$)



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Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 3$)



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Model with Risk Aversion

Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 5$)



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Model with Risk Aversion

Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 10$)



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Model with Risk Aversion

Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 100$)



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Model with Risk Aversion

Portfolio Allocations ($\gamma = 1000$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 0.01$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 0.1$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 0.25$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 0.5$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 1$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 2$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 3$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 5$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 10$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 100$)



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Fund Returns ($\gamma = 1000$)



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Conclusions

- Risk-Averse Investors:
 - The incentives to diversify across the two funds increases as risk aversion increases.
 - Sufficiently risk-averse taxable investors will hold relatively-high allocations of the highly-taxed asset because it exhibits lower risk levels.

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Cumulative Returns for Highest Tax Burden Quintile



Cumulative Returns for Highest Tax Burden Quintile



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Cumulative Returns for Highest Tax Burden Quintile



Computation

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Cumulative Returns for Lowest Tax Burden Quintile



Computation

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Cumulative Returns for Vanguard S&P 500 Index Fund



Computation

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Computation of Cumulative Returns

• Cumulative Buy-and-Hold Return Before Tax:

$$BHR_{f,t}^{BT} = BHR_{f,t-1}^{BT} \left(1 + R_{f,t}^{BT}\right), \text{ where } BHR_{f,1990}^{BT} = 1.$$

• Cumulative Buy-and-Hold Return After Tax:

$$BHR_{f,t}^{AT} = BHR_{f,t-1}^{AT} \left(1 + R_{f,t}^{AT}\right), \text{ where } BHR_{f,1990}^{AT} = 1.$$

• Cumulative Buy-and-Hold Return After Tax and After Liquidation:

$$\begin{aligned} BHR_{f,t}^{ATL} &= BHR_{f,t}^{AT} - \tau_t^{LCG} \left(BHR_{f,t}^{AT} - CB_{f,t}^{AT} \right), \\ CB_{f,t} &= CB_{f,t-1} + BHR_{f,t-1}^{AT} \\ & \left((1 - \tau_t^{DIV}) Y_{f,t}^{DIV} + (1 - \tau_t^{SCG}) Y_{f,t}^{SCG} + (1 - \tau_t^{LCG}) Y_{f,t}^{LCG} \right), \\ & \text{where } CB_{f,1990} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

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Persistence of Tax Burden

Prior 1-Year		Tax Burden						
Tax Burden Portfolio	Proportion -	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Low	23.65	0.15	0.72	1.00	1.13	1.17	1.21	
P2	19.09	0.56	0.98	1.13	1.25	1.22	1.25	
P3	19.10	1.05	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.31	1.28	
P4	19.10	1.64	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.35	1.31	
High	19.06	3.18	2.12	1.82	1.67	1.51	1.37	
High - Low		3.03	1.40***	0.82***	0.54***	0.33***	0.16*	
			(0.16)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.09)	



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Appendix

Persistence

Persistence of Dividend Distributions

Prior 1-Year		Dividend Distributions					
Dividend Portfolio	Proportion	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Low TB	32.88	0.02	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.18
P2	16.76	0.29	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.45
P3	16.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.71
P4	16.80	1.38	1.29	1.23	1.16	1.14	1.10
High TB	16.77	2.72	2.26	2.10	2.01	1.91	1.83
High - Low		2.71	2.15***	1.97***	1.85***	1.73***	1.65***
			(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.08)

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Persistence of Short-Term Capital Gains

Prior 1-Year		Short-Term Capital Gains						
STCG Portfolio	Proportion ⁻	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Low TB	67.20	0.00	0.44	0.59	0.67	0.67	0.70	
P2	8.17	0.16	0.58	0.73	0.62	0.65	0.63	
P3	8.21	0.72	1.06	0.97	1.05	0.82	0.81	
P4	8.23	1.79	1.63	1.39	1.24	1.18	1.01	
High TB	8.19	5.62	2.90	2.33	1.97	1.61	1.43	
High - Low		5.62	2.46***	1.74^{***}	1.30***	0.94***	0.72***	
			(0.33)	(0.27)	(0.22)	(0.19)	(0.19)	

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Persistence

Persistence of Long-Term Capital Gains

Prior 1-Year		Long-Term Capital Gains					
LTCG Portfolio	Proportion	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Low TB	42.93	0.01	1.36	2.36	2.86	3.12	3.34
P2	14.24	0.84	2.73	3.29	3.60	3.68	3.72
P3	14.28	2.68	4.10	4.25	4.49	4.37	4.18
P4	14.30	5.08	5.25	5.07	4.88	4.77	4.47
High TB	14.25	11.01	6.99	6.06	5.71	5.09	4.64
High - Low		11.00	5.63***	3.70***	2.85***	1.97***	1.31***

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