The Relationship between the Impact of Changes in Dividend Payments on Changes in the Market Value of Companies Listed in Tehran Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT

In other words, this research has been to try to answer this question, given that changes in the market value of the companies that are more than the legal minimum (10%) Dividends are paid more, or companies that are less than the legal minimum (10%) Dividends are paid. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between changes in dividend payments on changes in the market value of companies listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange in the period from 1388 to 1392 is. Dividends are paid and the market value of the company financial variables and company size are variable control of an investigation. The study of companies listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange, which has been selected as a statistical sample of 162 companies. Data collection and analysis of data, library method is multivariate regression analysis to test hypotheses and EVIEWS EXCEL and SPSS software is used. The results showed that no significant relationship exists between the dividends paid and the market value, with changes to dividend payments on changes in the market value of companies with more than the legal minimum (10%) pay more dividends from companies that are less than the legal minimum (10%) pay dividends.

KEYWORDS

Dividend Payments, Market Value, Tehran Stock Exchange, financial leverage

INTRODUCTION

Financial frontiers of knowledge developed over several decades and this expansion will accelerate during the next decade. In fact, accounting is an information system that serves as an important subset of management information systems, the task of collecting, classifying, summarizing and reporting of financial and economic events of an organization is responsible. Although most users of this information are the shareholders and managers of an enterprise management duties and responsibilities so that for different groups of users of financial information and as well as the legal requirements or call the business or funding agencies, various information available to users outside the enterprise as well. The reports for external users of financial information and the accuracy of the information provided in the framework and reports by independent auditors confirmed. One item in the financial statements as a criterion for evaluating the performance and profitability of profit takes place, "Reporters profit" is.

Calculation of net profit by profit units of accounting methods and estimates. Exercise discretion in the application of the principles and compliance managers, estimates and projections, as well as procedures such as changing inventory valuation method, goodwill amortization, current or capital costs as research and development expenses and the cost of doubtful receivables including issues that managers can benefit by applying them to change. On the one hand because of greater awareness of the company's managers are expected to prepare and present information in a way that best reflects the company's status.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Parker (2005) showed that the level of market indices in the United States, Canada and Australia, dividend payout ratio is negatively correlated with future earnings growth. Because dividends and dividends from corporate characteristics with which the solid results, and increasing the dividend payout ratio is resulting in increased future earnings growth, and the weakest link in Australia during 1956 2005.

Gulick et al (2006) investigated the relationship between future earnings growth, dividend payout ratio and dividend payout ratio concluded that although a broad topic in theoretical modeling, the researchers taxes. Despite ignoring the dividend payout ratio by researchers, the dividend payout ratio...
payout ratio and future earnings growth during the 10 years between 1871-2001 a positive correlation was found. A negative correlation or negative coefficient on the variable profit growth can be found by delays, according to the hypothesis of free cash flow and dividend payout ratio and a negative correlation between the level of gross domestic investment to GDP was found.

Gill et al (2010) in his study of the determinants of dividend payments in the United States to find the determinants of the interest payments in US manufacturing companies. They required data from the financial statements of 500 companies gained and came to the conclusion that the dividend payout ratio is a function of the margin, sales growth, debt-to-equity ratio and financial.

Rahmani and tajvidi (1383), examined the relationship between accounting variables and stock returns. Firm size, ratio of debt to equity, (P / E) Some of these variables include the ratio of sales price to earnings and price per share (BV / MV) ratio of book value to market value, (D / E) stocks. The aim of this study is to identify and evaluate the role of these factors in explaining stock returns (S / P) is in Tehran Stock Exchange. In this study variables and the dependent variable return based on univariate models for each of the years 76 to 82 were tested. The results showed that the ratio of sales price to earnings ratio and price there is a significant relationship with stock returns results also related to the ratio of book value to market value in the respective years were inconsistent.

Kurddestani et al (1387) Determinants of capital structure based on data from 93 firms listed in the Tehran Stock Exchange during the years 1385 to 1378 were studied. Their findings suggest that the relationship between firm size and debt ratio based on book value and there is a significant positive relationship. Similarly, growth opportunities and debt ratio, there is a significant positive relationship.

**THEORETICAL BASICS**

**Dividend:**

Dividend policy is one of the most important issues in financial management because cash dividend payment represents a major and one of the most important choices and decisions facing managers is. The manager must decide how much of the profit split, and what level of investment in the company is again in the form of retained earnings. Dividend payments directly benefit the shareholders, the company's ability to accumulate profits in order to take advantage of growth opportunities under the affect. Any investor considering taste, it bought the company's stock dividend policy considers it desirable. The amount of dividends proposed by the board usually contains information about management's expectations about future profitability of the company. Dividend is discussed in two aspects: on the one hand, factors influencing the company's future investment firm's internal resources and increased dividend reduces the need for external financial resources. On the other hand, many investors are seeking dividend. The relation between the different interests of the company's managers to maximize wealth and profitable investment opportunities that balance. Therefore, dividend decisions taken by the managers to be very important and is important.

Under a directive that is essentially based on materials of disciplinary guidelines 17 and 18 publishers accepted in scholarship and admissions counselor and article 16 non-publishers and non-disciplinary instructions learn recorded Vox Vox with the Securities and Exchange organization has been set up, in the context of the position of the maximum benefit for the securities disclosure publishers cannot be split and trusted position auditor securities and Exchange organization about it, set on.

According to this notice, publishers are required to prepare consolidated financial statements / set and individually, are required to share profits according to the consolidated income statement / set or lower the income statement each publisher individually, taking into account the liquidity position and ability to pay dividends , disclose. The board may be considering future plans, less the amount of dividend proposed for approval as the General Assembly declare. In this regard, notes the proposed dividend, disclosed the following amounts:

1. Legal obligations: dividing at least 10% of net profit in accordance with Article 90 Amendments to the Commercial Code
2. maximum profit split
3. Board of Directors: Board of Directors proposed a dividend with respect to its future plans disclose the maximum profit split, causing written notice to the issuer and its senior executives and certified auditor is obliged to divide the maximum benefit to express an opinion it.

Independent auditor and legal inspector in a separate paragraph in the section "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements," the audit report, maximum benefit should be split and publishers disciplinary rules laid down in the guidelines, and if they clauses audit reports and the inspector general comment the law on the financial statements due to the lack of adjustment in profit or loss or profit sharing important publisher, the Assembly shall consider the recommendations of the auditor / inspector with regard to legal and regulatory requirements, the dividend decide.

Failure to comply with requirements related to the aforementioned dividend as profit divided by the maximum amount of profit divided after applying the provisions of the auditor's report, the General Assembly, written notice shareholders caused /s top executives publisher's shareholders disapproves.

**Common dividend policies in companies:**

Companies with respect to dividend shares must, adopt a certain policy. In formulating this policy, including policies of several factors used in similar companies should be considered two important aspects of the policy are as follows:

1. Stable dividends, in the sense that, if the payment of dividends is constant or varies in different eras?
2. Dividend payout ratio in the long run, the average
dividend payout ratio to net profit in the long run.

3. Aspects (1) and (2), are generally distinguished from each other. Dividends paid, regardless of high or low dividend payout ratio, it can be stable or unstable. In examining the above two aspects, it is necessary to optimize the factors influencing the policy formulation in terms of dividend distribution studies show that in industrialized countries, which is one of the factors considered more important.

**Stable dividend:**

Evidence from past research shows that regardless of the method of determining the long-term dividend payout ratio, dividend volatility in periods may be different from each of the following strategies to be followed:

1. a fixed ratio of dividend payments, the Directive requires that dividend payout ratio, the amount of dividends paid divided by the sum of net income, in each of the fiscal periods to be kept constant and the result of the method is that profits pay equity for each of the fiscal periods, in proportion to the amount of net profit changes.
2. share, to shareholders communicating the important message, especially when this happens the business cycle and changes in dividend companies not to market fluctuations. The profit and dividend payment requires sufficient liquidity, the company that such a policy respects to shareholders and stakeholders the message that in terms of profitability and liquidity strength is in very good condition.
3. Dividends fixed amount plus an additional fee, some companies offer a dividend policy on the basis of a fixed annual amount paid to shareholders as earnings per share and increased profits on the amount of dividend per share increase. The extra advantage is that the company can cut fees by necessity, without reducing the amount of dividend per share. One of the disadvantages of using such a method is that it creates a shareholders' expectations and each year they expect to receive larger sums. If the fees are not paid, perhaps the company reduced the price of the stock market. The stable dividend policy, the company with regard to the nature of its activities and investment opportunities, current and future, will determine the interest paid per share and their profitability with increased strength, gradually increase the amount of dividends paid per share a.

Applying this policy leads to somewhat shareholders to receive dividends and to increase the confidence alike. Research in other countries has shown that common dividend policy is the policy for the following reasons:

1. Due to the high risk of investing in stocks, applying this policy will cause the shareholders to receive a portion of your investment returns are more confident.
2. Applying this policy makes it natural or legal right of shareholders to finance their investments are reliant on income to purchase their shares.

3. The amount of dividends paid by companies that follow this policy contains information that causes changes in stock price. Increase value to shareholders as a dividend and will improve the company's profitability as a result of the stock value will be greater. In countries where the system is insufficient information to shareholders and stakeholders are not aware of the current situation and future of the company, the information content of dividends to shareholder value and announced many changes major impact on the market price stock dividend would be.

The first aspect, the stable dividend stock dividend policy was discussed at various periods. The second aspect of this policy, the payment of dividends in the long jump. Units can profit ratio in high or low levels, regardless of its stability in different eras plan. But studies show that in practice, despite the relative stability of the amount of dividend payout, dividend payout ratio is significantly different different companies.

According to the research, large companies usually have higher dividend payout ratio as compared with smaller companies and new to save it. According to the research, large companies usually have higher dividend payout ratio as compared with smaller companies and new to save it.

**The effect of changes in prices and yields dividends on stock:**

Most managers tend to spread rapidly through the good news, bad news, as the act slowly. Therefore, it is natural for investors to be suspicious of their statements. Policy and dividend policy may state that the cases are not reluctant to express the company's management, be, otherwise it is inevitable that reduce or even cut their dividend, so that changes in dividends message and information about the directors really "how to think, plan and act in gives shareholders. Rarely information may be obtained from other sources (may be acceptable to management forecasts can be trusted, dividend policy reflects well conveying such information). For this reason, with occasional profit and loss sometimes lead to stock price increases. These changes are permanent basis who participates in this exercise how good or bad act and the results of the dividend is reflected in the changes.

In other words, if you change the company's dividend forecast for adequate and not complete, any changes that occur in the stock price, it is temporary and normal. where the growth of the company's management may not be able to fulfill, in the shortest amount of profit division and jeopardize the long-term interests of shareholders, this may have less to divide profits that companies and investment greater benefits, and research and development, respectively. Therefore we can say that a lot of information about the company offers a dividend changes, especially in countries where notification system has shortcomings and weaknesses shareholders and stakeholders are not aware of the current situation and the future of reasons, the information content dividends will be of great help for them and probably announce dividend changes will have a major impact on the stock market price.
OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

In recent years a wide field that has been much attention in the scientific community, changes in dividend payments. Since profit is one of the most important factors affecting economic decisions, awareness of the reliability of their profits could make better decisions about profitability and financial statement analysis to help. Therefore, in this study we intend to fit a regression model to examine the following aims: The relationship between the impact of changes in dividend payments on changes in the market value of companies that are more than the legal minimum (10%) are the dividends paid by companies that are less than the legal minimum (10%) pay dividends.

To achieve this goal, the following hypothesis arises: The impact of changes in dividend payments on changes in the market value of companies that are more than the legal minimum (10%) is higher dividends from companies that pay less than the legal minimum (10%) pay dividends.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this paper, the impact of changes to dividend payments on changes in the market value of companies that are more than the legal minimum (10%) and companies that pay dividends, less than the legal minimum (10%) pay dividends, to examine. For this purpose, using descriptive statistics is an overall evaluation of research variables and then use the correlation coefficient to examine the relationship between variables will be discussed. For hypothesis test using multivariate regression model to test the hypothesis charges.

\[ \Delta MV_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 DIV_{it} + \alpha_2 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_3 LEVERAGE_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \]

Dividends paid (DIV): is paid by a company to its shareholders as dividends payable data and sometimes also expressed.

When a company is of benefit to benefit, it can re-invest the capital increase referred to it or distribute it under the Statute of the holders of any share. On this basis is calculated as follows:

**Dividend Payout Ratio = DPSit/ EPSit**

Dps: Cash dividends paid

Eps: Earnings per share

Market value (MV): sales price of a share on the market

Firm size (SIZE): One of the factors that affect the efficiency and profitability of the Company's internal structure and affect the size of the company. The size of the company has been calculated by the logarithm of total assets.

Leverage (LEVERAGE): firms with high financial leverage in order to avoid Qsvrdr conditions of debt contracts often are involved with earnings management. Changing financial leverage is calculated by the following equation:

\[ \text{(Long-term debt + equity) / long-term debt} = \text{financial leverage} \]

STATISTICAL RESEARCH COMMUNITY

The study sample only includes all companies listed on the Tehran Stock Exchange. Selected as a company of the statistical community so if that 5-year period must be the beginning, its financial statements to the Stock Exchange provide the auditing organization and confirmed and secondly the information disclosure with full description of available and note, The selection of samples taken in a way that the results of research on the generalized capability of the whole of the community is a member of the stock exchange. Therefore, those companies that satisfy the following conditions are population as a statistical sample, and the rest are deleted.

1. Company's fiscal year ended March each year.
2. Financial information requirements, in particular the notes to the financial statements in order to extract the required data is available.
3. As well as banks, credit institutions and other financial institutions due to the different nature of their activities and the lack of specific accounting standard, the samples have been removed.
4. Companies that trade in the period under review does not stop.

Due to limitations of the study, 173 years-were excluded from society and the 280-year-enterprise is considered as a population.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS VARIABLES

In describing the attempt is to provide scanning methods and means of descriptive statistics such as central tendency and dispersion, this research is to describe the data, as this would help transparency. Descriptive statistics of variables including dividends paid (DIV), market value (MV), firm size (SIZE), leverage (LEVERAGE) in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Elongation</th>
<th>Skewness</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIV</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>0.321</td>
<td>0.875</td>
<td>1.135</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV</td>
<td>0.678</td>
<td>0.867</td>
<td>0.682</td>
<td>1.138</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>0.215</td>
<td>1.684</td>
<td>2478</td>
<td>3578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lev</td>
<td>0.378</td>
<td>0.245</td>
<td>0.357</td>
<td>1.745</td>
<td>/486</td>
<td>/579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of skewness and kurtosis each variable and compare it with normal distribution, it seems that all variables are normally distributed, as long as the absolute value of the skewness and kurtosis is large, ie greater than the number (2) it can be concluded that the distribution is...
very different from normal distribution. In other words, skewness and kurtosis should be between (2 and 2) are to be normally distributed.

The above clearly skewed toward negative or positive number density and strain related to short and long distribution graph is variable....

**TEST THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE**

- **Tast Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S):**

  Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality of the data is used in this test the null hypothesis states that the data are from a normal distribution. In this test, the null hypothesis is rejected if the significance level is less than 05/0, and if the levels significantly higher than the 05/0 is the null hypothesis is accepted.

  We will take action to investigate the claims of normality particular variable as follows:

  **H0:** Data from a normal distribution

  **H1:** Data from a normal distribution

  Tab.2. The results of Tast Kolmogorov-Smirnov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Kolmogorov-Smirnova</th>
<th>test results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistic</td>
<td>Df</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid</td>
<td>.205</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market value</td>
<td>.163</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size of the company</td>
<td>.187</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Leverage</td>
<td>.168</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen in all the variables since the significance level is more than 05/0, so the variables are normally distributed.

- **Durbin-Watson test:**

  One of the assumptions is included in the regression, the independence of error (difference between actual values and the values predicted by the regression equation) of each other. Durbin-Watson serial correlation between the residuals (errors) in the regression test. The hypothesis is as follows.

  **H0:** There is a correlation between the errors

  **H1:** There is a correlation between the errors

  **How to judge:**

  The judgment is as if the figure is in the range of 1.5 to 2.5 test H0 (no correlation between errors) will be accepted and otherwise H0 is rejected (the correlation between errors there) and when the default correlation between errors rejected regression can be used.

  Tab.3. Errors independence test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The research model</th>
<th>Regression model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

High test results show that the Durbin-Watson statistic for the regression model between 5/1 and 5/2 of the hypothesis. So the null hypothesis that there is no autocorrelation errors and can be used regression.

- **Test panel data models:**

  In the combined data from the different models used to test the hypotheses. These models include methods such as fixed effect model, random effect models, seemingly unrelated regression model and panel data model, which is to use each one, there are several tests such as Chow and Hausman test. Because the method used in this study, multiple regression using panel data, so certain tests used in this method.

  - **Chow test:**

    Chow test using fixed effects model to determine the entire data integration (integrated model) done. Assumptions in this test is as follows:

    **H0:** The model is appropriate integration

    **H1:** Panel data model is appropriate

  **How to judge:**

  If Sig calculated from assumed greater significance level 05/0 H0 is rejected and H1 accepted, and if Sig calculated from the Erie 05/0 Mnyd smaller H0 is rejected and H1 accepted assumption, which means that the data model a sign is appropriate.

  Tab.4. Chow test result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chow test result</th>
<th>F statistic</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>The hypothesis of zero</th>
<th>The second model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assuming H0 is rejected.</td>
<td>42/574</td>
<td>0/000</td>
<td>The model is appropriate integration</td>
<td>The second model</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the probability of F Limer statistic is less than 05/0 data have been used for painting. Here Hausman test is used to determine the appropriate model that results continue to be offered.

- **Hausman test**

  After it became clear that the intercept is not the same for different years, should be used in model estimation method (fixed or random effects) determined that the Hausman test is used for this. Hausman test to determine the effect of using a fixed effect model is done randomly. Hausman test based on the presence or absence of a relationship between independent variables and the estimated regression error is formed. If such a link exists, and if this relationship is not fixed effect model, random effect model will apply. H0 hypothesis suggesting a lack of association between independent variables and error estimates and associated assumptions are represented H1.

  **H0:** random effects model is appropriate
H1: fixed effects model is appropriate

How to judge:

If Sig calculated from assumed greater significance level 0.05/0 H0 is rejected and H1 accepted and used random-effects model. If Sig calculated from assumed significance level H0 is rejected and H1 accepted 0.05/0 is smaller and the fixed effects model is used.

Tab.5. Hausman test result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>test results</th>
<th>C2 statistics</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>The hypothesis of zero</th>
<th>Regression model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assuming H0 can be rejected.</td>
<td>0/815</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>The use of random effects model</td>
<td>The research model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E(Uit / Xit)=0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of the regression model research:

Sometimes two or more variables have a major impact on the dependent variable. In this situation of multiple regression is used to predict the dependent variable. They'll estimate the regression parameters based on observations of a sample. With the change of the parameters change. In multiple regression we want a society that has K independent variable in the regression is estimated as follows:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_k x_k + \epsilon$$

Parameters $\beta_0, \ldots, \beta_k, j = 0,1$, called the regression coefficient. This page on the K-dimensional model of a cloud is regression variables $X_j$.

$\beta_j$ parameter represents the expected change for a unit change in response variable $X_j$, when all other variables in the regression residuals (i ≠ j) are kept constant.

That is why the parameters $\beta_0, \ldots, \beta_j, j = 1,2$, partial regression coefficients is called.

The results of hypothesis testing:

"The impact of the changes paid dividends on the changes in the market value of companies that most of the legal minimum (10%) Dividends are paid more than the minimum legal companies that less than (10%) Dividends are paid payments".

Therefore, the hypothesis test will be raised as follows:

Model theory:

$$\Delta MV_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \Delta DIV_{it} + \alpha_2 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_3 LEVERAGE_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

H0: the impact of changes in dividends paid on the changes in the market value of companies that most of the legal minimum (10%) The dividend paid is less than the companies that have less than the legal minimum (10%) Dividends are paid.

H1: the impact of changes in dividends paid on the changes in the market value of companies that most of the legal minimum (10%) Dividends are paid more than the minimum legal companies that less than (10%) Dividends are paid.

To test the above hypothesis of regression tests. With the implementation of the order of the regression in the software, the test results as a table (4-11). The result of the test of the hypothesis in the case of less than 10% of the given legal significance level that is more than 5.0 indicates that the assumption of zero and the assumption of a confirmed.

Modulus coefficient is equal to 270/0 and this means that about 27 percent of the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables. Multiple correlation coefficient is equal to 520/0 and a significant amount is appropriate. The Durbin-Watson statistic is equal to the amount indicated no correlation 658/1 errors and thus regression Another assumption is confirmed.

Tab. 6. The results of hypothesis testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D-W statistic</th>
<th>F statistic</th>
<th>R-Squared</th>
<th>F-statistic</th>
<th>market</th>
<th>in the case of changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>0.574</td>
<td>0.520</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td>0.047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.746</td>
<td>0.578</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>0.857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.575</td>
<td>0.987</td>
<td>Lev</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.234</td>
<td>0.316</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>1.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>1.078</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>1.312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>1.345</td>
<td>0.042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the second hypothesis test according to the table (6), regression equation to explain the relationship between dividend payments as the independent variable and change the value of the stock market as firm size and financial leverage as the dependent variable and control variables is as follows:

$$\Delta MV = 0.467 + 0.687 \Delta DIV + 0.587 Size + 0.657 Lev$$

The top 10%

$$\Delta MV = 0.512 + 0.167\Delta DIV + 0.234 Size + 0.452 Lev$$

Down 10%

With respect to dividends paid coefficients, we conclude that changes in dividend payments on changes in the market value of companies that have more than the minimum statutory dividend.

CONCLUSION

In this study tries to assess the effect of the changes paid dividends and changes in the market value of companies listed on the Stock Exchange Tehran.

Since it was assumed, changes in dividend payments on the buzzer at companies that value changes more than the
legal minimum (10%) is higher dividends from companies that pay less than the legal minimum (10%) Dividends paid have. The results of the regression test of the relationship between the changes in the market value of the companies that are more than the legal minimum of dividends are payments to the companies that paid less than the legal minimum of profit are confirms that represents a meaningful relationship is that between the market value and the dividend payment.

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