

The Dark-Side of Banks' Nonbank Business: Internal Dividends in Bank Holding Companies

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DISCUSSION

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Aims and scope (summary)

- US Bank Holding Company (BHC) structures have remained a black box.
- This paper sheds light on the internal capital markets of BHCs!
- Study the workings of internal capital markets within BHCs with bank and non-bank subsidiaries
- Examines internal dividend policies of banks and non-banks and how they vary with own earnings and external dividends of the parent BHC.

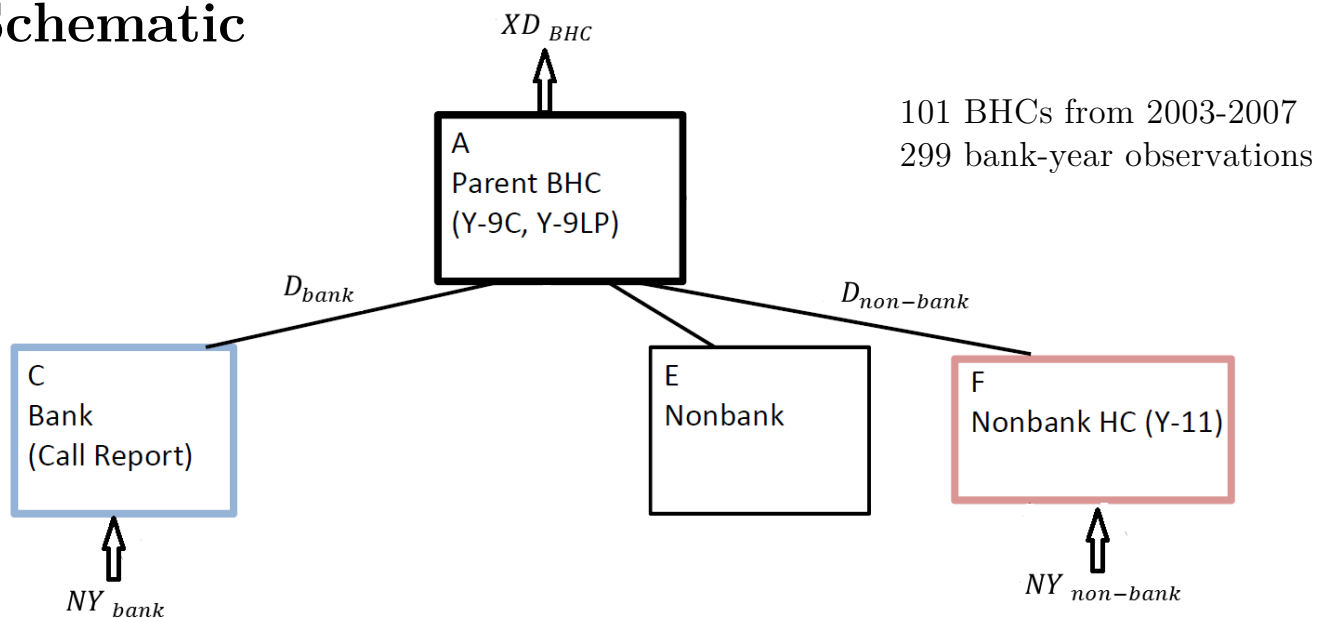
Results and findings (summary)

- BHCs use internal dividends from banks to reallocate cash flows to non-banks and external dividends. (“source of strength” –reversed!)
- The analysis is done in two parts:
 - Part 1: The bank segment shields the non-bank in bad times from paying internal dividends. (Simple regression: non-causal)
 - Part 2: BHCs bank segment provides funds to the parent as it expands its non-bank segment after **major** acquisitions (diff-in-diff analysis)

Contribution : A significant step forward!

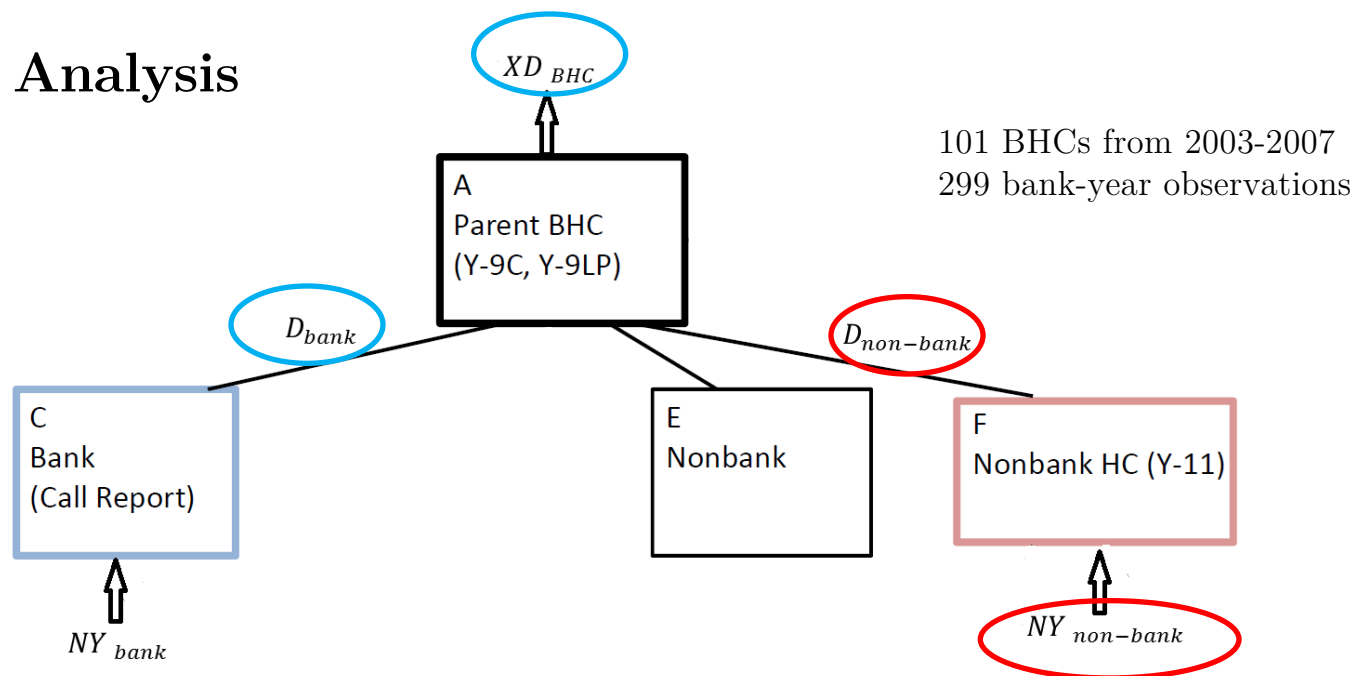
- This is a significant data undertaking with painstaking attention to detail.
- If you have any doubt, read the data appendix to the paper! Clearly a non-trivial exercise.
- Judicious simplification of what could well be a very complicated
- Paper has gained significant attention from policymakers. Well-deserved!
- Carefully done analysis: My suggestions will be to push towards causality.

Part 1: Schematic



- $\Delta D_{bank} = \beta_{b1} \Delta XD_{BHC} + \beta_{b2} \Delta NY_{bank} + Controls$
- $\Delta D_{non-bank} = \beta_{n1} \Delta XD_{BHC} + \beta_{n2} \Delta NY_{non-bank} + Controls$

Part 1: Analysis



- $\Delta D_{bank} = \beta_{b1} \Delta XD_{BHC} + \beta_{b2} \Delta NY_{bank} + Controls$
- $\Delta D_{non-bank} = \beta_{n1} \Delta XD_{BHC} + \beta_{n2} \Delta NY_{non-bank} + Controls$

1. Sample Period: 2003-2007

Associations tell an important story.

Consider further analysis:

- Crisis data?
- Exploit cross-section variation?
- Variation by non-bank type?

	External Dividends Only			
	Panel A: Nonbank Segment		Panel B: Bank Segment	
	Δ Internal Dividends		Δ Internal Dividends	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Δ Own Income	0.302*** (5.77)		0.160* (1.84)	
Δ Own Income (+)		0.369*** (3.65)		0.339** (2.22)
Δ Own Income (-)		0.597*** (2.78)		0.044 (0.35)
Δ Rest of HC Inc	-0.061 (-1.12)		-0.189 (-1.02)	
Δ Rest of HC Inc (+)		-0.145* (-1.80)		-0.259 (-1.07)
Δ Rest of HC Inc (-)		0.031 (1.06)		-0.068 (-0.22)
Δ Ext Div	0.087 (1.19)		0.716*** (3.55)	
Δ Ext Div (+)		-0.119 (-0.61)		0.557** (2.47)
Δ Ext Div (-)		0.772* (1.66)		1.159*** (3.65)

2. What's driving these results? Use a different metric?

Bank Segment	Mean	Median	StDev	P75	P90
Bank Assets (2014 dollars, billions)	64.1	3.6	220.0	20.1	122.0
Bank Dividends to Consolidated Assets	0.91%	0.79%	0.57%	1.19%	1.60%
Bank Net Income to Assets	1.30%	1.24%	0.79%	1.47%	1.87%
Bank Net Income to Consolidated Assets	1.26%	1.22%	0.71%	1.44%	1.85%
Tier1 Leverage Ratio	8.49%	7.87%	2.52%	9.13%	10.55%
Nonbank Segment					
Non-Bank Assets (2014 dollars, billions)	4.5	0.0	32.3	0.5	2.9
Non-Bank Dividends to Consolidated Asset	0.19%	0.00%	1.27%	0.07	0.18%
Non-Bank Net Income to Assets	-2.49%	3.15	160%	6.53%	15.74%
Non-Bank Net Income to Consolidated Assets	0.34%	0.04%	2.15%	0.10%	0.21%
Non-Bank Equity to Assets	57.48%	65.01%	44.43%	94.58%	99.87%

3. Asymmetric response to income

The asymmetric result: 2-sided variation with non-bank income BUT only 1-sided variation in bank income

Question: Is one-sided variation with bank income true of multi-scope BHCs only or also true of single-scope BHCs?

Currently the sample (for this first part) includes only multi-scope banks.

Perhaps an expanded sample that includes BHC with only banks and no non-banks can help resolve some of the selection issues here.

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Part 2: Using acquisitions (1993-2007)

The difference-in differences specification is as follows:

$$Payout_{jt} = \gamma_1 Conglom_{jt} + \gamma_2 Acquisition_{jt} + \Gamma Controls_{jt} + Year_t + FE_j + \epsilon_{jt}, \quad (3)$$

where j are the BHCs, t are the years, $Payout$ is the bank segments' payout ratio, and the difference-in-differences estimator is the coefficient for the $Acquisition$ term. Next, we create an indicator variable called $Conglom$ that equals one if the BHC ever obtains a significant non-bank subsidiary during 1993 to 2007 and zero if it remains simple, with no major non-bank affiliates throughout the period. In addition, we define $Acquisition$ as equaling one for a BHC after making its largest non-bank acquisition and zero before a BHC makes its largest acquisition or for those that never make a non-bank acquisition.⁷ We also add controls for size and capitalization.

Some questions on Part 2 (the DiD analysis)

- How does one interpret the coefficient for the major (*largest*) acquisition? At the time of the acquisition, does a BHC know this will be its largest acquisition?
- Suggestion: perhaps, use a threshold, say, acquisition above 5% of assets?
- Maybe move to a treatment that is exogenous?
- Suggested candidate: Graham Leach Bliley Act (1999)? Table 1 presents evidence of “a big uptick” in major acquisitions following the GLB 1999 Act.
- Significantly more appealing for researchers and policy

Overall Comments

- Results are a major contribution to the less known area of BHC internal dividends
- Excellent and important data collection; significant data undertaking
- Very carefully done robustness checks with particular attention to detail with respect to institutional arrangements. Learned a lot!
- Suggestions towards causal inference.