THE IMPACT OF LOSSES AND CASH FLOWS ON DIVIDEND

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PAGE OF DEDICATION

Bukankah Kami telah lapangkan dadamu wahai Muhamad.
Dan kami telah memyingkirkan bebanmu,
Beban yang memberatkan punggungmu,
lalu Kami angkat martabatmu.
Sungguh bersama kesukaran pasti ada kemudahan.
Dan bersama kesukaran pasti ada kemudahan.
Karena itu, bila selesai suatu urusan, mulailah tugas yang lain
dengan sungguh-sungguh.
Hanya kepada Tuhanmu hendaknya kau berharap
(QS: Al Insyirah)

_____***Dedicated to my beloved family***

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ABSTRACT

Ristiono (2005), **The Impact of Losses and Cash Flows on Dividend.** Yogyakarta. Accounting Department. Economic Faculty. Islamic University of Indonesia.

The objective of the research is to examine the impact of cash flows, earnings, and losses in setting dividend policy. More specifically; i) earnings, cash flows, and annual losses are posited to be associated with dividend changes in firms with established earnings and dividend record and ii) dividend reductions, current operating earnings and cash flow have information in predicting future earnings.

As much as 60 manufacturing companies listed on Jakarta Stock Exchange within 1997-2002 of fiscal year were taken as a sample of the research. Data from audited financial statement were taken from Jakarta Stock Exchange. The statistical method used to test the hypothesis is a linear regression model. Twenty two models are considered in this research. The 1st until 15th models are used to examine the association of earnings, cash flows, and losses with dividend changes. The 16th until 22nd are used to examine that dividend reduction, current operating earnings, and cash flows have information in predicting future earnings.

The result of the research reveals that there is an association between earnings, cash flows, and losses with dividend changes. Result also indicates that dividend reductions, current operating earnings and cash flows have an information to predict future earnings.

ABSTRAK

Ristiono (2005), **The Impact of Losses and Cash Flows on Dividend.**Yogyakarta. Jurusan Akuntansi. Fakultas Ekonomi. Universitas Islam Indonesia.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk meguji pengaruh dari cash flow, earnings dan losses dalam menetapkan kebijakan pada dividen. Lebih spesifik lagi; i) earnings, cash flows, and annual losses berhubungan secara positif dengan perubahan pada dividen,ii) perubahan pada dividen, current earning dari operasi dan cash flow mempunyai informasi untuk memprediksikan earnings di masa yang akan datang.

Sebanyak 60 perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Jakarta (BEJ) dengan menggunakan 1997-2002 periode keuangan digunakan sebagai sample dalam penelitian. Data merupakan laporan keuangan yang sudah diaudit yang di ambil dari Bursa Efek Jakarta (BEJ). Metode statistik yang digunakan adalah model linear regresi. Sebanyak duapuluh dua model digunakan dalam oenelitian ini. Model 1 sampai 15 di gunakan untuk menguji asosiasi earnings, cash flows, dan losses dengan perubahan pada dividen. Model 16 sampai 22 digunakan untuk menguji perubahan pada dividen, current earnings dari operasi dan cash flow memiliki informasi dalam memprediksikan earnings di masa depan.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada asosiasi antara earnings, cash flows, dan losses dengan perubahan pada dividen. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa perubahan pada dividen, current earnings dari operasi dan cash flow memiliki informasi untuk memprediksi earnings di masa depan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Background

A fundamental question in corporate finance is whether changes in dividend policy convey information about firm performance to capital markets. Not only are there well-documented price reactions to announcement of changes in dividend policy, but dividends have also been established as a mechanism whereby information related to the operations and future plans of a firm can be communicated (Benartzi et al., 1997; Michaely et al., 1995). As a result, the magnitude of information effects of dividends has increased the need for the prediction of dividend changes. Commencing with Lintner (1956), several other researchers examined the association between earnings and dividend changes.

More recent studies have focused on the impact losses on dividend changes (De Angelo and De Angelo et el., 1990; De Angelo et al., 1992), as well as on the effect of cash flow on dividend policy (Simons, 1994; Charitou and Vafeas, 1998). De Angelo and De Angelo documented a high incidence of dividend reduction by firm with persistent losses, but provided no similar evidence for firm with transitory losses. De Angelo et al. Concluded that an annual loss is necessary condition for dividend reductions in firm with established earnings and dividend record. So far as the impact of cash flow on dividend policy is concerned, no research to date has established an association between cash flows and dividend changes, given earning. Nevertheless, a positive association is

hypothesized for two reasons: i) cash flows are more direct liquidity measure than earnings (Charitou and Vafeas, 1998) and ii) managers may manipulate earnings to maximize bonuses or meet debt covenant. For these reasons, then cash flow is expected more reliable indicator of firm performance than earning (Healy, 1985).

Finally, the simultaneous effect on dividend policy of cash flows and losses has not yet been considered. And in this thesis, the researcher wishes to test whether or not there is an association of dividend changes with losses (that company reduce or omit dividend when they loss) , earnings, and cash flows and the information content of dividend reductions, earnings, and cash flows as predictors of future earnings. The purpose of this research is to get empirical evidence about the association of dividend changes with losses, earnings, and cash flows and the information content of dividend reductions, earning, and cash flow as predictor of future earning. The researcher takes some companies listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange as research object. The research is entitled:

"The Impact of Losses and Cash Flows on Dividends"

1.2 Problem Identification

Dividend policy plays an important role in the value of a firm. Stockholders see dividends as signals of the firm's ability to generate future income, and hence, use it in the valuation of firms. Dividends can be used to measure the performance and the condition of the company; therefore, management should have a good knowledge about factors that affect dividend.

The researcher tries to conduct research which is focusing on the examination of the impact of cash flows, earnings, and losses in setting dividend policy.

1.3 Problem Formulation

Based on the explanation above, the main problem of this research are:

1. Whether there is any association between earnings measure (losses, level and changes in operating earnings) and dividend changes,
2. Whether there is any association between cash flow measure and dividend changes, given earnings,
3. Whether there is any association between dividend increases and future earnings, given current earnings and cash flow.

1.4 Limitation Of Research Area

The research is limited into the following areas:

1. The object of this research is sixty manufacturing company listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange (Bursa Efek Jakarta),
2. Availability of data to calculate the level and changes in operating earnings, the level and changes in operating cash flows, and the return on equity. All firms that met above criteria were included in the initial sample and subsequently categorized as loss firms and non-loss sample,
3. Availability of yearly dividends and dividends per share,
4. Availability of the market value of equity at fiscal year end,

5. Financial institutions and utilities were excluded from the sample.

1.5 Research Objective

The research is aimed :

1. To test whether there is any association between earnings measure (losses, level and changes in operating earnings) and dividend changes,
2. To test whether there is any association between cash flow measure and dividend changes, given earnings,
3. To test whether there is any association between dividend increases and future earnings, given current earnings and cash flow.

1.6 Research Benefit

This research hopefully will give some contribution to:

1. Offer insight and guidance regarding the usefulness of cash flow information in dividend policy,
2. Improve our understanding of the role of earnings, cash flows and annual losses in explaining dividend changes and future earnings,
3. As reference to next researcher (s).

1.7 Definition of Term

Definition of term is needed to make readers understand about the meaning of the main term in this thesis.

1. **Earnings**

   Earnings are the change in equity (net asset) of an entity during given period that result from transaction and other events and circumstances from non owner sources except the effect of certain accounting adjustment of earlier periods that are recognized in the current period and certain other changes in net asset (Zahroh Naimah, 2000).

2. **Cash Flows**

   It is defined as the amount of money, which move into and out of a business at a particular point of time (Tuck and Ashley, 1993: 78).

3. **Losses**

   The name given to the difference between revenues and expenses when expenses exceed revenues.

4. **Cash Dividend**

   Distribution of profit of the corporation to shareholder.

5. **Capital Market**

   The institutions that provides a channel for the borrowing and landing of long-term periods (over one year).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Review of Related Literature

2.1.1 Statement of Cash Flows

The evolution of the statement of cash flows provides an interesting example of how the needs of financial statement users eventually are meet. The statement was originated years ago in a simple analysis called the "Where-Got and Where-Gone Statement," which consisted of nothing more than a listing of the increases or decreases in the company's balance sheet items. After some years, the title of this statement was changed into "the fund statement." In 1961, the AICPA, recognizing the significance of this statement, sponsored research in this area that resulted in the publication of *Accounting Research Study No 2*, entitled "Cash Flow Analysis and the Funds Statement" (Perry Mason: New York: AICPA, 1961). This study recommended that the funds statement should be included in all annual reports to stockholders and that it should be covered by auditor's opinion.

In 1963, *APB Opinion No.3* was issued to standardize the preparation and presentation of funds statement. The board recommended that the name should be changed to "Statement of Source and Application of Funds" and the statement should be presented as supplementary information in financial reports. The inclusion of such information was not mandatory, and its coverage by auditor's report was optional (New York: AICPA, 1963).

The business community, the stock exchange, and the SEC embraced APB *Opinion No.3.* As a result, the number of companies presenting funds statement increased sharply. In 1971, APB *Opinion No. 19* made mandatory that a "statement of changes in financial position" should be presented as an integral part of the financial statements and that it should be covered by auditor's opinion. The Board concludes that

> *...information concerning the financing and investing activities of a business enterprise and the changes in its financial position for a period is essential for financial statement users, particularly owners and creditor, in making economic decision. When financial statements purporting to present both financial position (balance sheet) and results of operations (statement of income and retain earnings) are issued, a statement summarizing changes in financial position should also presented as a basic financial statement for each period for which an income statement is presented* (New York: AICPA, 1971).

The Board recommended that the new title was "Statement of Changes in Financial Position." This title was used exclusively from 1972 through 1987.

Through the 1960s and 1970s, the statement presented the change in working capital as an adequate approximation for cash flow. In early1980s, however, the financial reporting environment changed dramatically as companies began taking on increasing amount of debt. In 1981, the Financial Executives Institute recommended that companies use a cash (or cash and cash equivalents) basis instead of a working capital basis in preparing this statement (Morrison, N. J., 1984). In addition, many practitioners and academicians argued for a stronger cash basis orientation to the statement of changes in financial position. In its *Concepts Statement No. 5* (1984), the FASB strongly supported the inclusion in the primary financial statement of statement of cash flows that reflect an entity's

cash receipts classified by major sources and its cash payment classified by major uses. In November 1987, the FASB issued *Standard No. 95*, "Statement of Cash Flows," which became effective for annual financial statement for fiscal years ending after July 15, 1998.

2.1.2 Purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows

The primary purpose of the statement of cash flows is to provide information about an entity's cash receipts and cash payments during a period. A secondary objective is to provide information on a cash basis about its operating, investing, and financing activities. According to the FASB, the information provided in a statement of cash flows, if used with related disclosures and the other financial statement, should help investors, creditors, and others to:

1. Asses the enterprise's ability to generate positive future net cash flows,
2. Asses the enterprise's ability to meet its obligation, its ability to pay dividends, and its needs for external financing,
3. Asses the reasons for difference between net income and associated cash receipts and payments,
4. Asses the effect on enterprise's financial position of both its cash and non cash investing and financing transaction during a period.

The statement of cash flows report cash receipts, cash payments, and net change in cash resulting from operating, investing, and financing activities of an enterprise during a period, in a format that reconciles the beginning and ending cash balances.

The statement of cash flows provides information, which is not available in other financial statement. For example, it helps to indicate how it is possible for a company to report a net loss and still make large capital expenditure or pay dividends. It can tell whether the company issued or retired debt or common stock or both during a period.

Reporting the net increase or decrease in cash is considered useful because investors, creditors, and other interested parties want to know and can generally comprehend what is happening to a company's most liquid resource-its cash. A statement of cash flows is useful because it provides answer to the simple but important questions about the enterprise as follows:

1. Where did the cash come from during the period?
2. What was the cash use for during the period?
3. What was the change in the cash balance during the period?

2.1.3. Classification of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows classifies cash receipts and cash payments in terms of operating, investing, and financing activities. Transactions and other events characteristic of each kind of activity are explained as follows:

1. **Operating activities** involve the cash effects of transaction that enter into the determination of net income, such as cash receipts from sales of goods and services and cash payments to suppliers and employees for acquisitions of inventory and expenses.

2. **Investing activities** generally involve long-term assets and include (a) making and collecting loans, and (b) acquiring and disposing of investments and productive long-live assets.
3. **Financing activities** involve liability and stockholders' equity items and include (a) obtaining cash from creditors and repaying the amounts borrowed and (b) obtaining capital from owners and providing them with a return on, and return of, their investment.

2.1.4. Dividends

The term *dividend* usually refers to a cash distribution of earnings. If a distribution is made from sources other than current or accumulated retained earnings, the term *distribution* rather than dividend is used. However, it is acceptable to refer to a distribution from earnings as a *dividend* and a distribution from capital as a *liquidating dividend*. More generally, any direct payment by the corporation to the shareholders may be considered part of dividend policy.

Forms of dividends:

- **Regular cash dividend**: Usually paid quarterly, these are direct payments of cash from the firm to the shareholder and are made in the regular course of business.
- **Extra/Special dividend**: These are in addition to the regular dividend. Typically these are unlikely to be repeated. For e.g., a firm which sells off a division and has no plans to invest the cash in other projects may decide to declare an extra/special dividend.

- **Liquidating dividend**: When the firm decides to wind up, it sells all its assets and declares the whole amount as liquidating dividend.

While liquidating dividends may reduce the paid-in capital, all other dividends reduce the firm's cash and retained earnings.

Two other special forms of dividend distribution are

- Stock dividends
- Share repurchases

Stock dividends

A stock dividend is not a true dividend because it is not paid in cash. The firm increases the number of shares outstanding by allotting additional shares to each shareholder. A 5% stock dividend means that each shareholder receives 5% of shares currently owned as dividend i.e. if he/she owns 100 shares, in a 5% stock dividend, he/she will get 5 additional shares.

A stock split is essentially the same (there are differences in the method of accounting), except that the split is expressed as a ratio rather than as a percentage. A two-for-one stock split means that each old share is split into 2 new shares.

Share Repurchases

Share repurchases are an alternate means by which firms distribute cash. The firm uses cash to buy back its own shares. This leads to a reduction in shares outstanding and also alters the firm's capital structure. Common in industries where cash resources exceed the amount of positive NPV investments. e.g., the

banking industry in the early '90s. Firms do not have to necessarily increase their dividends per share due to lesser number of shares outstanding.

There are three types of repurchases:

1. **Open-market repurchases**: The firm is just like any other investor – it purchases stock in the open market.

2. **Tender repurchases**: The firm makes an offer to either all or to a subset of shareholders (for e.g., those holding less than 500 shares) to buy a pre-specified number of shares. Usually the offer price is higher than the prevailing market price.

3. **Target repurchases** (green mail): The firm buys back shares from some block holders (one who holds a substantial stake in the firm). The block holder could be an unsuccessful bidder of a takeover attempt.

Dividend Payment: A chronology

|----------|----------|----------|

June 19 July 2 July 6 July 20

Declaration Ex-dividend Record Payment

date date date date

1. *Declaration Date*: The board of directors declares a payment of dividends.
2. *Record Date*: The declared dividends are distributable to shareholders of record on a specific date.
3. *Ex-dividends Date*: a share of stock becomes ex-dividend on the date the seller is entitled to keep dividend.
4. *Payment Date*: The dividend checks are mailed to shareholders of record.

2.2. Previous Study

Lintner (1956) posits that the main determinants of dividend changes are current earnings and previous year dividends. Specifically, Lintner argued that management's decision to change dividend is based on current earning level, in conjunction with a target payout rate from current earnings. Importantly, adjustments towards the payout target each year are only partial. This result in management's reluctance to reduce dividends. This study has not been successful in linking dividend changes to cash flows empirically.

Using Lintner's autoregressive dividend policy model and alternative asset-flow proxies, Fama and Babiak (1968), Hagerman and Huefner (1980) conclude that historical cost income is better predictor of dividend changes than cash flows. Specifically, these studies show that earning and prior year dividends are useful in explaining dividend changes. Meanwhile, cash flows are found to be significant in predicting dividend changes.

These studies define cash flow as income plus depreciation. This measure was shown to be a profitability proxy and not a liquidity measure (Largay and Stickney; 1980; Gombola and Ketz, 1983; and Bowan etal, 1986) Hence, based on these finding, it is plausible to argue that the Fama and Bubiak (1986) and Hagerman and Huether (1980) studies do not conclusively preclude the ability of cash flows to incrementally predict dividend changes, given earnings.

2.3. Theoretical Framework and Hypothesis Formulation

1. The association of dividend changes with annual losses and earnings (levels and changes)

Dividend is policy considered one of the most crucial issues for management decision because it seems an important way for companies to communicate with market participants. Investor cannot always trust manager to provide unbiased information about their companies' prospects, but dividend signal are relatively reliable because they require cash payments and cash cannot be easily manipulated.

Other factors that may explain the investors' preference for dividends are as follows: i) Dividends represent present-value cash inflow to the investors that cannot be lost if the firm later experience difficulties. This fact makes dividends less risky than capital gains, ii) Dividends reveal liquidity, so that the payment of cash dividends carries information that the firm is strong and healthy, iii) Cash dividends provide current income to investors who require shares from their investments, iv) Dividends provide prediction to investors regarding future earnings and future cash flows of a company (Hampton, 1989).

Dividends changes showed that capital market react favorably to 'good news' announcements (dividend increases) and adversely to 'bad news' announcement (dividend decrease), which supports the opinion that dividend changes play significant rule in giving information.

Test of how dividend changes are significant showed that capital markets react favorably to 'good news' announcements (dividend increase) and adversely

to 'bad news' announcements (dividend decrease), supporting the view that dividend changes have an information that can affect capital market (Michaely et al. 1995).

The present study will analyze:

Hypothesis 1: There is an association between earnings measure (losses, level and changes in operating earnings) and dividend changes

Based on this hypothesis, the slope coefficient of earnings and losses is expected to be positive and statistically significant, signifying the incremental importance of earnings and losses in explaining dividend changes. In other words, it is expected that firms reporting losses would reduce dividends in the loss year.

There are two possible explanations for these dividend reductions in the year of initial losses. First, to avoid violation of debt covenants, and second, because an operating loss reveals deterioration in the firm's profitability, reduced dividends can provide the funds required for the firm's normal operations and to meet their legal obligations (De Angelo, 1990).

2. The association of dividend changes and cash flows, given annual losses and earnings

Although earnings are considered the dominant measure of performance in the market place, the existence of information asymmetries between management and the suppliers of capital has led to the demand for other measures of performance, especially cash flows. Earnings can be criticized because i) management has some discretion over the recognition of certain accruals, which

can be used to convey private information or manipulate earnings; and ii) earnings do not fully capture the firm's liquidity position.

These limitations make accrual earnings a less reliable determinant of dividend policy. Lawson (1996, 1997) contend that dividend policies based on accrual earnings are inconsistent with ex ante shareholder value creation (SVC) model, i.e., to maximize firm value, organization should invest in project with positive net present values while simultaneously considering firm liquidity (cash flow). Dividend policies based on accrual earnings can result in: i) deterioration of a firm's liquidity and solvency, ii) dividend payments that cannot be internally financed, iii) external borrowing to partially finance dividend, and iv) increased financing cost leading to a transfer of shareholder wealth to lender.

This occurs whenever funds must be raised through debt, and ultimately increases the firm's risk (Lawson and Stark, 1981, Whittington and Meeks, 1976). Proponents of cash flow reported also argue that cash flows are not affected by arbitrary allocation and cannot be easily manipulated by management (Lee 1978, 1981; Lawson, 1981). Since dividends must pay in cash, firm reporting insufficient cash may force to reduce dividends. Thus, it is expected that firms would reduce dividends in years of insufficient liquidity. Furthermore, research indicates that i) higher dividend payout ratio corresponds to a larger cash flows, and ii) firms that persistently generate more operating cash flow than earnings are likely to have higher dividend payout ratios (Ingram and Lee, 1997).

On the other hand, cash flows are an insufficient and noisy measure of performance in so far as they influenced by timing and matching problem

(Dechow, 1994). Thus, due to their inherent limitations, neither cash flow nor earnings can be used in isolation to explain dividend policy choices. Furthermore, there is evidence suggesting that dividend reduction is the result of deterioration in both the profitability and the liquidity of a firm (Jensen and Johnson, 1995). Thus the lack of any established association between cash flows and dividend policy, given earnings; the contradictory research on the usefulness of cash flows in setting dividend policy; the inherent limitation of earnings as a reliable determinant of dividend policy and the scant empirical evidence linking cash flows and annual losses with dividend changes using Indonesian data, point to:

Hypothesis 2: there is an association between cash flow measure and dividend changes, given earnings

According to this hypothesis, the slope coefficient of cash flow measures is expected to be positive and statistically significant, signifying the importance of cash flows in explaining dividend changes. Specifically, firms with cash flow deficiencies are more likely to reduce dividends because of the need to repay debt obligations to raise cash for the firm's normal operations.

3. The Information Content of Dividend Reduction, Earnings and Cash Flows as Predictors Of Future Earnings.

Miller and Modigliani (1961) showed that management's superior assessment of the firm's prospect could be inferred from dividend changes, with dividend increases (decreases) predicting good (or bad) news about future earnings. DeAngelo et al. (1992) have also argued that dividend and current

earnings are likely substitutes for forecasting future earnings and that the information content of dividend will vary depending on the characteristic of current earnings.

Dividend are expected to have low (or high) explanatory power in random (nonrandom) samples because current earnings are expected to be more (less) reliable. Existing evidence on the information content of dividends is consistent with the above argument. Watts (1973) and Bernartzi et al. (1997) observed a weak association between unexpected earnings and dividend change for randomly selected firm. Using nonrandom samples, De Angelo et al. (1992), Healy, and Palepu (1998) indicate that dividend reductions have incremental information content in predicting future earnings, and given current earnings.

Cash flow are also expected to be statistically significant in forecasting future earnings in nonrandom samples because loss firms generally experience earnings reversion after the initial loss, suggesting current earnings will be less useful in future earnings than in normal circumstances where earnings follow a random walk (De Angelo et al. 1992). These contentions suggest:

Hypothesis 3: There is an association between dividend increases and future earnings, given current earnings and cash flow

According to this hypothesis, the slope coefficients of dividend changes, earnings and cash flow variables are expected to be positive and statistically significant. A positive sign for the dividend changes variable implies that the decreases or increases in current dividends will lead to decreases or increases in future earnings.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Method

This thesis makes use of the quantitative analysis method. The Quantitative analysis is a characteristic of variables when the value is stated on numerical form. The characteristic of the measurement variables makes the value being place in interval.

3.2. Research Subject

The subject of this research is the companies listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange from the period of 1997-2002 that has the following information: a) the level and changes in operating earnings, the level and changes in operating cash flows, and return on equity; b) yearly dividends and dividends per share; c) the market value of equity at fiscal year end.

3.3. Research Setting

This research was conducted in manufacturing companies listed on Jakarta Stock Exchange and was done between 1997-2002.

3.4. Research Instrument

Data collections were executed by seeking the secondary data that was available and quoting properly from data sources in the Faculty of Economic library of Universitas Islam Indonesia Yogyakarta and the JSX corner. Data collection and the sources of data are described as follows:

a) Manufacturing companies, which were listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange,

b) The information of dividends per share,

c) The information of the level of and changes in operating earnings, the level and changes in operating cash flows, and the return on equity,

d) The information of the market value of equity at fiscal year end.

3.5. Research Variable

Variables used in this study were dividends, loss, earnings, and cash flows. Those variables were measured as follows:

a) Dividends was measured from distribution of profit of the corporation to shareholder,

b) Loss was measured as the difference between revenues and expenses when expenses exceed revenues,

c) Operating earnings was measured as the difference between income and expenses of the company that resulted from company's activities,

d) Operating cash flows was measured as the difference between cash inflow and cash outflow came from all company's activities.

3.6. Research Procedure

In order to answer the research problems, it is imperative to construct research procedures arranged as follows:

1) *Formulating the research problems and determining the research objective*

The first step, which is important in doing a research, is formulating the problem, because the research problem is a basis in formulating the conceptual framework. Moreover, the problem in detail is explained by formulating research objectives.

2) *Determining the concept and Hypothesis of the thesis*

A hypothesis is the nature of a tentative solution. It is the most reasonable explanation that can be found to account for the data that are previously stimulated to recognize the problem. Thus, the importance in setting the hypothesis is making ability to establish definite boundaries around the research effort.

3) *Selection of Sample*

The purpose of sampling is to provide sufficient information so that inferences are made based on the characteristic of the population , whereas the goals in sampling is to select a portion of the population , which is maximally representative of the characteristic of the population. If a judgment on a population from the sample results made, then the sample results must be representative to the population.

The following paragraph elaborates some of the major advantages of samplings:

a) Cost

Any data gathering effort will require money expenditure for such thing as mailing, interviewing, and tabulating of data. The more data to be handled, the higher the costs will if sampling is needed.

b) Time

It will require too much time if census is used rather than a sampling.

c) Accuracy of sample Result

Sample is the representative of the population characteristic so that the result of sample provide information that is almost accurate.

From the explanation above, it has been emphasized that a sample should be a representative of the population. The more representative a sample is, the more confident the estimation. Varieties of method exist because there is no best method. The nature of the population and the skill of the researcher determine an appropriate method for sample selection. Any sample based on someone's expertise about the population is known as a judgment or purposive sample. In the purposive sampling method, researcher decides which element are going to be the sample from whole population, how to draw the sample, and how the needed information will be calculated and used. In this method researcher made borders or restriction based on the characteristic of the subject that was to be a research sample.

4) *Data collection*

There are some steps that must be followed after the sample is selected, they are:

a) Checking all the information related to data collected which must be in concordance with the planning that was made,

b) Collecting the data, the data was gathered from library and other places, directly or indirectly.

5) *Data Processing*

The data processing is an important part of the research procedure, because it is useful for several reasons. First, it can lead to get information and a new insight. Then, it can help to avoid erroneous judgment and conclusions as well as to provide a background to help interpret and understand analysis conducted by others. Inappropriate data processing or analysis can suggest judgment and conclusions that are unclear, incomplete, and it can lead a wrong decision.

3.7. Technique of Data Analysis

3.7.1. Population and Sample

Populations of this study were the companies running in manufacturing industry and were already listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange. Meanwhile, the samples were taken using random and non-random sampling technique and must fulfill these conditions:

a) Being listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange,

b) Reported at least one annual loss during the period 1997-2002, reported positive dividends and positive operating earnings for all five years immediately prior to their first annual loss,

c) Reported only earnings (no losses) during the period 1997-2002, reported positive dividends and positive operating earnings for all five years immediately prior to their first earnings decline, and also reported a decline in operating earnings for at least one year during the period 1997-2002.

3.7.2. Analysis Method

The empirical model used to test the research hypotheses relate to a) the association of dividend changes with earnings, losses and cash flows, and b) dividend reduction as predictors of future earnings and cash flows.

a. The association of dividend changes with earnings, losses and cash flows

The association of dividend changes (ΔDIV) with loss dummy (loss dum), the level and changes of operating earnings (E, ΔE) and the level and changes in operating cash flows (CFO, ΔCFO) were tested using empirical models:

Univariate analysis:

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_2 E \quad (3.1)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_3 \Delta E \quad (3.2)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_4 \text{ lossdum} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_4\, CFO \quad (3.4)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_5\, \Delta CFO \quad (3.5)$$

Multivariate Analysis

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_1\, lossdum + b_2\, E \quad (3.6)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_1\, lossdum + b_3\, \Delta E \quad (3.7)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_1\, lossdum + b_4\, CFO \quad (3.8)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_1\, lossdum + b_5\, \Delta CFO \quad (3.9)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_2\, E + b_3\, \Delta E \quad (3.10)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_1\, lossdum + b_2\, E + b_3\, \Delta E \quad (3.11)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_4\, CFO + b_5\, \Delta CFO \quad (3.12)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_1\, lossdum + b_4\, CFO + b_5\, \Delta CFO \quad (3.13)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_2\, E + b_3\, D\Delta E + b_4\, CFO + b_5\, \Delta CFO \quad (3.14)$$

$$\Delta DIV = b_0 + b_1\, lossdum + b_2\, E + b_3\, \Delta E + b_4\, CFO + B_5\, \Delta CFO \quad (3.15)$$

Where:

ΔDIV	= change in cash dividends
Lossdum	= lossdummy
E	= operating earnings
ΔE	= change in operating earnings
CFO	= cash flows from operation
ΔCFO	= change in cash flows from operation

In all models tested the earnings (E, ΔE) and cash flow (CFO, ΔCFO) explanatory variables deflated by the market value of equity at the

beginning of the fiscal year. The coefficient of the earnings and cash flow variables are expected to be positive and statistically significant showing incremental importance of earnings, losses and cash flows in explaining dividend changes.

b. Dividend reduction as predictors of future earnings

The following models are used to test the effect of dividend reductions (ΔDiv_t), current cash flows (CFO_t) and current earnings (E_t) as predictors of future earnings (E_{t+1}):

$$E_{t+1} = b_0 + b_1 E_t \quad (3.16)$$

$$E_{t+1} = b_0 + b_1 CFO_t \quad (3.17)$$

$$E_{t+1} = b_0 + b_2 \Delta Div_t \quad (3.18)$$

$$E_{t+1} = b_0 + b_1 CFO_t + b_2 E_t \quad (3.19)$$

$$E_{t+1} = b_0 + b_1 E + b_2 \Delta Div_t \quad (3.20)$$

$$E_{t+1} = b_0 + b_1 CFO_t + b_2 \Delta Div_t \quad (3.21)$$

$$E_{t+1} = b_0 + b_1 CFO_t + b_2 \Delta Div_t + b_1 E_t \quad (3.22)$$

Where:

E = operating earnings

CFO = cash flow from operations

ΔDIV = change in cash dividends (dummy)

t = year of first annual loss (event year)

Earnings (E) and cash flows (CFO) are deflated by the market value of equity at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The coefficient dividend reduction, current earnings and current cash flows variables with future earnings are expected to be positive and statistically significant showing the incremental importance of dividend reductions, current earnings, and current cash flows as predictors of future earnings.

c. *Descriptive Statistic*

Descriptive Statistic is also used to test the variable to find the correlation between variables.

d. Sensivity analysis

Additional statistical tests performed to ascertain the robustness of the result. First, a new non-loss sample of firms with increasing, positive earnings employed. Second, regression analysis was use to examined the linear relationship between dividend changes and earnings, losses and cash flows.

a. Sample of firms with increasing, positive earnings

Two sub-samples of firms were used in the regression: Loss sample of firms with losses in at least one year during the period 1997-2002, and a non-loss of firms with established earnings and dividend records and with declining earnings recorded in at least one year during the period 1997-2002.

b. *Linear relationship between dividend changes and earnings losses, cash flows*

To examine the robustness of the logistic regression results, the analysis repeated using a linear regression approach. The same sample of loss and non-loss firms are employed.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING, DISCUSSION, IMPLICATION

4.1 Research Description

In this research, data used by researcher is secondary data that is audited financial statement of data companies listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange (BEJ) and categorized as manufacturing companies. Financial statement data in this research was taken from Jakarta stock exchange file.

The sample used in this research is sixty manufacturing companies listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange (BEJ). Financial statement data used in this research is audited financial statement for the year 1997 until 2002. Data was analyzed to know the association between loss and cash flow with dividend and information content of dividend reduction, earnings and cash flow as predictor of future earnings.

Table 4.1
Descriptive Statistic

VARIABLE	mean	median	St.deviation	Minimum	Maximum
CFO	0.332300	0.211000	0.645600	-1.590000	4.940000
ChCFO	0.181800	-0.005700	1.956080	-11.560000	17.410000
ChE	-0.290000	-0.012700	2.102990	-16.810000	7.090000
E	0.032100	0.109100	0.898270	-5.400000	3.320000

Source appendix 2

Compared to earnings, mean and median of the level of cash flow is greater. This result is consistent what is expected.

There are three equation level models used in this research. Those are as follows :

a. To test first and second hypothesis, the researcher used first and second model of equation that are stated in chapter three from equation 3.1 until 3.15
b. To test the third hypothesis, the researcher used third model of equation stated in chapter three from equation 3.16 until 3.22.

4.2 Research Findings, Discussion and Implication

4.2.1 Test of Association of Dividend Changes with Losses, Earnings and Cash Flow

A. Test of Hypothesis

The result of the hypothesis testing for hypothesis one and two was completed using linear regression model. This test is used to analyze the level of significance of the association of dividend changes with losses, earnings and cash flows. The result of the test for all sampling is described in table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Regression analysis Result

MODEL	constant	E	ChE	Dloss	CFO	ChCFO	Adjusted R^2
1	-0.00184	0.0018580					0.01800
	0.00400	.043**					
2	-0.00108		0.0011590				0.02000
	0.06900		.039**				
3	-0.00180			-0.00489			0.01800
	0.074*			.041**			
4	-0.00080				-0.00844		0.12600
	0.49800				.000***		
5	-0.00094					-0.00122	0.02300
	0.008**					.033**	
6	-0.00053	-0.0032560		0.00246			0.17200
	0.21700	.008*		.031**			
7	-0.00021		0.0008151	-0.00539			0.24400
	0.61000		.001***	.000***			
8	0.00014			-0.00580	-0.00145		0.23200
	0.75300			.000***	.041**		
9	-0.00029			-0.00586		0.00086	0.22200
	0.48500			.000***		.010**	
10	-0.00117	0.0022140	0.0008281				0.19900
	0.003**	.000***	.001***				
11	-0.00050	0.0013800	0.0006569	-0.00392			0.28900
	0.20800	.013**	.004**	.000***			
12	-0.00018				-0.00291	-0.00146	0.05800
	0.69900				.001***	.021**	
13	0.00018			-0.00431	-0.00184	-0.00118	0.17100
	0.68000			.000***	.033**	.046**	
14	-0.00045	0.0020330	0.0004811		-0.00199	-0.00103	0.16000
	0.31100	.000***	.097*		.019**	.097*	
15	-0.00012	0.0011380	0.0002732	-0.00293	-0.00155	-0.00106	0.18600
	0.78300	.048**	0.3380000	.009*	.071*	.080*	

Coefficient, and p-value ; first and second line, respectively,*,**,***, significant at the 0.10, 0.05, 0.01

Source appendix 2

Analysis result shows :

a. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis (1-5 table 4.2) result indicates that annual losses, earnings (level and changes) and cash flow level (CFO) are positively associated with dividend changes (all statistically significant). The coefficient of the earnings (level and changes), change in cash flow and lossdum is significant at 5% (a= 0.05) and for the cash flow variable is significant at 1% (a=0.01). The presence or obscene of cash flow has the highest explanatory power (adjusted R^2 = 12.6%).

b. Multivariate Analysis

There is an association between earnings measure (losses, level and changes in operating earnings) and dividend changes

Multivariate analysis result shows that annual losses (LossDum) and earnings (E or Ch E or both) are statistically significant in explaining dividend changes (model 6,7,10,11 in table 4.2).Comparison of model 10 and 11 confirms that the explanatory power of annual losses beyond earnings (level and changes) is substantial (adjusted R^2 =0.199 and 0.289, respectively). These results substantiate earlier US and Japan evidence (Charitou, 1999) indicating the importance of annual losses in explaining dividend reduction. Multivariate model result support hypothesis one, i.e., a positive and statistically significant association exist between dividend changes and earnings (losses, level and changes).

There is an association between cash flow measure and dividend changes, given earnings

Model 8,9,12-15 (table 4.2) illustrates multivariate analysis result of the association between dividend changes and cash flows (level and changes),given earnings and losses. Model 8,9,13 (table 4.2) indicate that cash flow (level) are associated with dividend changes, given earnings and losses. As hypothesized, the coefficient of cash flow is positive and significant at 5% (a=0.05), the coefficient of cash flow change is marginally significant (a=0.10). The result also indicates that annual losses and earnings are positively associated with dividend changes. This multivariate model result support hypothesis two, i.e., there is a positive and statistically significant association between dividend changes and cash flow, given earnings and losses.

4.2.2 Test of Information Content of Dividend Reduction, Earnings and Cash Flows as Predictor of Future Earnings

A. Test of Hypothesis

The test for the third hypothesis was done by identifying the significant coefficient level of an information content of dividend reduction, earnings and cash flows as a predictor of future earnings. The result is displayed in table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Regression Result

Model	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Constant	-0.329000***	0.008524***	-0.143000***	0.008957***	0.124000	0.117000	0.117000
	-1.761000	3.136000	-1.849000	4.629000	10.644000	8.541000	8.725000
	0.079000	0.002000	0.066000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Current E	0.186000***			-0.002201***	0.004270***		0.001474***
	0.379900			-3.499000	5.208000		2.281000
	0.000000			0.001000	0.000000		0.024000
Current CFO		0.005480***		0.007154***		0.004844***	0.004228***
		1.986000		3.643000		3.562000	3.132000
		0.048000		0.000000		0.000000	0.002000
ChDiv			1.256000		0.006163***	0.109000*	0.009776***
			2.127000		0.806000	1.323000	1.212000
			0.034000		0.421000	0.187000	0.227000
Adjusted R^2	4.7%	1.2%	1.4%	7.8%	10%	5%	7%

Coefficient, t-statistic, p-value: first, second and third line, respectively, *,**,***, significant at the 0.10, 0.05, 0.01 level,

Source appendix 2

The Analysis result shows :

Univariate analysis result (model 17 table 4.3) shows that cash flow has positive and significant association with future earnings (see model 17 table 4.3, adjusted R^2 = 1.2%) and significant level at a=0.01. Multivariate regression analysis result (model 19,21,22 table 4.3) indicates an association between current cash flows and future earnings, given earnings and losses (adjusted R^2 =7.8%, 5%, and 7%, respectively) with significant level at a=0.01. The dividend reduction variable remains significant and positively related to future earnings at a=0.01 (see model 22, table 4.3), irrespective of the presence of earnings and /or current cash flows in the model. The same conclusion can be drawn for the cash flows variable, i.e, positively associated with future earnings given current earnings and dividend changes. This result supports hypothesis three that stating there is an association between dividend increases and future earnings, given current earnings and cash flow. This result is consistent with prior study done in US and Japan (Charitou, 1999).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis result and the test of hypothesis, the researcher concludes that :

1. Earnings measure (losses, level and changes in operating earnings) has a positive and significant association with dividend changes. It means earnings measure (losses, level and changes in operating earnings) has information in explaining changes in dividend.
2. Cash flows, given annual losses and earnings has positive and significant relationship with dividend changes. It means cash flows has information in explaining dividend changes.
3. There is an association between dividend increases and future earnings, given current earnings and cash flows. The result of analysis indicates a positive and significant association between dividend increases with future earnings, given current earnings and cash flow. This leads to conclusion that the information contain of dividend changes, earnings and cash flows as a predictor of future earnings.

As a whole, the result of this research is consistent to prior research in U.S and Japan (Charitou, 1999).

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

The result of this research hopefully will give some potential contribution. First, the result of this research may offer insight and guidance regarding the use of cash flow information in setting dividend policy. Second, this study encourages further research that may improve understanding of the role of earnings, cash flows and annual losses in explaining dividend changes and future earnings.

Since no other work has examined the combined effect of cash flows and annual losses to explain dividend changes, the result encourages further research in this area to strengthen confidence in the evidence. The present result may also be useful in evaluating empirical model on the association of dividend changes with earnings, cash flows and losses.

However, this research has some limitations. First, the sample used is just taken from manufacturing companies so the result can not be generalized. Second, this research is limited to sixty manufacturing companies listed on Jakarta Stock Exchange (BEJ) and 1997-2002 of fiscal year. Therefore, the next researcher is highly suggested to add the number of sample and the period of the fiscal year. The earnings and cash flow variables used can only partially explain dividend changes primarily because there also are other financial and macroeconomic factors that can possibly explain dividend changes.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

	COMPANY	CASH DIVIDEND					
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1	AALI, Astra Argo lestari	18,998,000,000	122,026,000,000	31,450,000,000	67,932,000,000	10,567,000,000	15,268,000,000
2	ADES, Ades alfindo	760,000,000	0	0	760,000,000	760,000,000	0
3	AKRA, Aneka Kimia Raya Tbk	10,400,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
4	AMFG, Asahimas Flat Glass	8,680,000,000	0	3,472,000,000	6,944,000,000	0	0
5	ANTM, Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	16,987,039,000	27,806,760,000	127,839,471,000	90,075,227,000	191,577,481,000	179,077,671,000
6	AQUA, Aqua Golden Mississipi	3,100,500,000	0	3,948,741,900	5,264,989,200	6,581,236,500	8,226,545,635
7	AUTO, Astra Otoparts Tbk	8,436,628,500	0	0	0	0	48,745,000,000
8	BATA, Sepatu bata	0	0	16,900,000,000	43,550,000,000	46,150,000,000	40,950,000,000
9	BATI, BAT Indonesia	264,000,000	150,000,000	0	16,500,000,000	102,300,000,000	105,600,000,000
10	BAYU, Bayu Buana Travel	3,927,273,000	0	0	0	0	0
11	BLTA, Berlian Laju Tanker	4,586,400,000	6,879,600,000	0	4,586,463,800	7,689,067,950	23,206,505,850
12	BNBR. Bakrie and Brother	67,813,200,000	0	0	0	0	0
13	BRAM, Branta Mulia tbk	36,450,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
14	BRNA, Berlina Tbk	805,000,000	805,000,000	1,380,000,000	6,900,000,000	20,700,000,000	0
15	BRPT, Barito Pasific Timber	77,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
16	BUDI, Budi Acid Jaya	10,000,000,000	0	0	21,500,000,000	0	0
17	CEKA, Cahaya Kalbar Tbk	5,355,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
18	CTBN, Citra Tubindo	4,500,000,000	18,367,350,000	90,000,000,000	40,000,000,000	0	20,000,000,000
19	DAVO, Davomas Abadi	11,074,742,250	0	0	851,903,250	0	0
20	DLTA, Delta Djakarta	7,005,767,000	0	0	5,604,613,000	4,803,954,000	6,405,272,000,000
21	DNKS, Dankos Laboratories	3,930,250,000	0	0	638,875,000	17,860,500,000	17,860,500,000
22	DPNS, Duta Pertiwi Nusantara Tbk	5,190,075,000	1,903,027,500	8,073,450,000	5,247,742,500	6,297,291,000	3,148,645,500
23	DSUC, Daya Sakti Unggul Corp. Tbk	0	0	9,000,000,000	12,500,000,000	0	0
24	DUTI, Duta Pertiwi	27,750,000,000	11,100,000,000	0	0	0	0
25	DVLA, Darya-Varia Laboratoria Tbk	8,400,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
26	DYNA, Dynaplast Tbk	6,515,640,000	0	147,000,000	13,487,422,000	0	15,129,722,000
27	EKAD, Ekadharma Tape Industries	670,824,000	0	3,913,140,000	4,472,160,000	3,354,120,000	4,024,944,000
28	ERTX, Eratex Djaja Ltd. Tbk	982,360,000	0	4,911,800,000	4,420,620,000	2,455,900,000	1,473,540,000
29	ESTI, Ever Shine Textile Industry	14,927,472,000	0	0	14,927,472,000	0	0
30	ETWA, Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	GGRM, Gudang Garam	288,613,200,000	230,890,560,000	500,263,000,000	1,924,088,000,000	0	577,227,000,000
32	HDTX, Panasia Indosyntec	7,980,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
33	HMSP, HM Sampoerna	135,000,000,000	0	0	464,000,000,000	315,000,000,000	112,074,000,000
34	INDF, Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	71,722,000,000	0	0	0	164,808,000,000	222,937,950,000
35	INTD, Inter Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	INTP, Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk	169,011,732,400	0	0	0	0	0
37	LMSH, Lion Mesh Prima	240,000,000	96,000,000	0	0	0	0
38	LTLS, Lautan Luas Tbk	8,450,000,000	18,750,000,000	12,870,000,000	14,040,000,000	5,460,000,000	12,090,000,000
39	MDRN, Modern Photo Film Co. Tbk	13,338,495,000	0	0	2,667,699,000	0	0
40	MEDC, Medco Energi Corporation Tbk	10,342,800,000	0	0	39,959,417,000	285,547,890,000	364,276,000,000
41	MERK, Merck Indonesia	8,680,000,000	280,000,000	4,480,000,000	25,760,000,000	25,760,000,000	15,680,000,000
42	MLBI, Multi Bintang Indonesia	25,810,750,000	0	0	126,335,720,000	37,019,990,000	94,035,410,000
43	MLIA, Mulia Industrindo	33,075,000,000	2,646,000,000	0	0	0	0
44	MYRX, Hanspn Industri Utama Tbk	308,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
45	PBRX, Pan Btother Tex Tbk	9,004,491	768,000,000	3,840,000,000	2,688,000,000	2,688,000,000	3,840,000,000

46	PSDN, Prashida Aneka Niaga	14,400,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
47	RDTX, Roda Vivatex	7,257,600,000	10,752,000,000	21,504,000,000	9,071,930,000	4,535,965,000	0
48	RICY, Ricky Putra Globaljndo Tbk	0	0	0	3,456,000,000	0	0
49	RIGS, Rig Tenders Indonesia	4,081,171,000	4,061,171,000	15,837,380,000	15,715,554,000	30,456,500,000	30,456,500,000
50	SAIP, Surabaya Agung Industry Pulp	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	SCCO, Supreme Cable Manufacturing Co.	6,852,780,000	0	0	0	16,446,672,000	6,167,502,000
52	SCPI, Schering- Plough Indonesia	1,836,000,000	1,836,000,000	0	0	0	0
53	SKLT, Sekar Laut	2,268,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
54	SMAR, Smart Corporation Tbk	10,500,000,000	0	0	5,040,000,000	0	0
55	SMCB, Semen Cibinong	32,841,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
56	SMGR, Semen Gresik (Persero) Tbk	87,709,136,000	93,018,097,000	80,111,109,000	96,232,980,000	137,101,152,000	158,733,407,000
57	SMSM, Selamat Sempurna Tbk	0	10,035,168,000	25,973,376,000	8,051,746,560	14,804,824,320	23,376,038,400
58	SRSN, Sarasa Nugraha	0	0	0	28,900,000	0	0
59	SSTM, Sunson Textile Manufacturer Tbk	50,000,000,000	5,229,418,750	3,346,828,000	4,183,535,000	0	2,510,121,000
60	STIP, Siantar TOP Tbk	3,420,000,000	5,700,000,000	8,075,000,000	10,450,000,000	0	0
61	TCID, Tancho Indonesia	7,800,000,000	3,900,000,000	11,700,000,000	31,200,000,000	23,400,000,000	19,500,000,000
62	TFCO, Tifico (Teijin Indonesia Fiber Corp.)	0	0	28,830,000,000	4,650,000,000	0	0
63	TGKA, Tigaraksa Satria	10,934,437,500	61,232,850,000	6,747,550,000	17,495,100,000	74,354,175,000	8,747,550,000
64	TINS, Tambang Timah Tbk	49,825,000,000	71,089,000,000	205,889,000,000	124,501,000,000	119,715,000,000	12,500,000,000
65	TIRA, Tira Austenite Tbk	1,400,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
66	TSPC, Tempo Scan Pasific	7,500,000,000	0	11,250,000,000	22,500,000,000	112,500,000,000	135,000,000,000
67	UNIC, Unggul Indah Cahaya Tbk	14,520,002,800	0	0	429,345,000	0	11,405,448,000
68	UNTR, United Tractors	13,800,000,000	0	0	0	0	0
69	VOKS, Voksel Elektrik Tbk	4,158,000,000	0	0	0	0	0

	COMPANY	EARNINGS					
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1	AALI	90,596,000,000	219,343,000,000	172,892,000,000	70,371,000,000	61,819,000,000	229,498,000,000
2	ADES	119,388,036	(81,552,600,861)	263,217,278	99,790,847,885	(10,239,862,229)	7,391,896,960
3	AKRA	(260,610,648,809)	(329,018,105,271)	73,247,443,603	(470,144,175,168)	1,139,879,672,548	47,551,266,130
4	AMFG	22,603,677	9,393,823	27,418,876,000	(23,473,160,000)	126,293,524,000	206,683,854,000
5	ANTM	69,516,901,174	300,603,153,000	233,958,554,000	383,154,961,000	358,155,343,000	202,022,820,000
6	AQUA	7,772,599,879	19,020,641,745	20,054,829,411	38,464,528,990	48,014,292,148	66,109,918,250
7	AUTO	37,886,873,152	(138,891,413,597)	159,046,516,445	106,332,225,484	255,672,000,000	257,379,000,000
8	BATA	4,862,778,000	50,593,491,000	50,397,383,000	63,322,094,000	63,468,117,000	48,361,653,000
9	BATI	18,652,000,000	5,499,000,000	27,661,000,000	57,464,000,000	113,420,000,000	118,180,000,000
10	BAYU	(112,179,454)	(107,022,236)	38,167,302,000	4,326,598,420	14,668,198,188	(14,280,893,255)
11	BLTA	21,354,638,389	87,705,183,941	132,477,255,036	23,834,944,329	112,831,220,587	106,505,436,280
12	BNBR	(283,934,089,000)	(1,477,327,459,000)	(758,676,055,000)	(1,075,857,075,000)	955,718,920,000	25,816,044,000
13	BRAM	21,831,591,140	(131,051,277,805)	189,863,874,300	21,622,786,622	71,189,417,298	109,639,458,918
14	BRNA	2,512,993,619	5,891,472,513	21,016,558,312	23,551,829,416	36,264,571,781	29,934,008,258
15	BRPT	(41,963,353,033)	(958,675,522,315)	(103,363,648,755)	(1,024,334,351,696)	(1,508,794,093,035)	244,469,286,214
16	BUDI	(14,684,878,414)	(4,675,978,008)	81,119,061,467	(78,779,000,000)	(16,916,000,000)	5,977,000,000
17	CEKA	8,015,037,268	(79,831,559,695)	19,440,528,555	(8,055,510,722)	(4,802,494,930)	9,751,000,000
18	CTBN	46,206,000,000	71,341,578,000	26,392,986,000	2,945,700,000	15,711,720,000	13,898,740,000
19	DAVO	23,961,360,450	(41,360,830,726)	(1,546,381,944)	(148,264,474,525)	6,148,009,544	22,116,911,239
20	DLTA	26,832,285,000	16,302,581,000	57,019,890,000	34,396,225,000	44,594,847,000	44,839,025,000
21	DNKS	918,547,822	(78,981,142,250)	50,521,700,838	45,552,503,471	59,025,856,773	93,174,306,531
22	DPNS	10,438,503,247	34,609,820,958	13,086,173,369	17,182,185,814	10,799,539,735	2,371,769,208
23	DSUC	(2,240,475,982)	7,848,688,873	32,567,435,684	(14,274,591,386)	(36,172,527,093)	28,046,123,455
24	DUTI	36,683,187,253	(4,576,910,831)	65,145,694,848	92,320,246,003	41,952,581,125	281,263,432,429
25	DVLA	(100,450,246,000)	(112,803,212,000)	4,356,476,000	(16,121,740,000)	(1,832,901,000)	65,530,767,000
26	DYNA	15,595,788,247	11,463,410,008	28,976,483,346	29,448,966,932	33,160,136,696	45,883,405,639
27	EKAD	3,338,112,315	10,811,163,649	12,396,396,916	6,095,410,594	5,976,410,237	6,246,681,367
28	ERTX	(24,705,976,391)	21,893,314,000	14,256,731,000	5,320,640,000	6,573,350,000	4,288,073,000
29	ESTI	12,623,634,651	19,234,119,767	102,272,552,670	4,102,831,028	30,086,867,062	1,491,775,153
30	ETWA	17,429,348,845	(350,582,655,180)	1,497,843,274	(405,501,782,524)	(293,898,751,986)	(26,485,496,590)
31	GGRM	996,812,244,269	1,110,792,185,221	2,276,632,000,000	2,243,216,000,000	2,087,361,000,000	2,086,891,000,000
32	HDTX	(212,444,126,105)	(455,345,084,159)	(104,727,676,102)	(234,645,966,703)	(41,129,021,629)	101,836,612,523
33	HMSP	20,343,000,000	(95,420,000,000)	1,412,659,000,000	1,013,897,000,000	955,413,000,000	1,671,084,000,000
34	INDF	(1,198,074,739,547)	457,665,912,322	1,395,399,461,005	646,172,334,187	746,329,723,584	802,632,827,816
35	INTD	(14,350,932)	(46,249,437)	8,695,080,660	(31,166,325,785)	4,266,275,260	(19,092,590,436)
36	INTP	7,829,764,908	(1,062,083,373,769)	526,004,126,080	(874,072,087,782)	(63,128,993,915)	1,401,047,395,320
37	LMSH	715,099,746	8,151,808,368	938,430,404	(877,260,695)	958,950,898	1,479,440,825
38	LTLS	19,383,483,789	98,713,486,205	65,196,116,077	29,862,544,327	52,647,118,648	26,407,447,915
39	MDRN	(25,852,285,880)	(62,120,028,059)	11,757,300,099	(56,852,826,027)	1,529,052,530	22,965,996,341
40	MEDC	875,098,710,000	3,829,667,510,000	1,751,819,480,000	607,461,510,000	789,243,640,000	834,311,540,000
41	MERK	9,293,909,000	6,782,884,000	23,059,178,000	49,368,812,000	56,398,124,000	37,428,795,000
42	MLBI	37,585,552,000	18,069,493,000	62,318,615,000	93,722,910,000	113,836,185,000	85,050,697,000
43	MLIA	13,044,945,000	(456,561,586,000)	(436,098,941,000)	(960,131,274,000)	(446,016,548,000)	311,545,372

44	MYRX	(56,369,196,621)	(182,528,781,054)	(92,500,935,249)	(208,313,542,307)	(103,019,700,148)	(77,840,282,393)
45	PBRX	15,169,198,133	24,488,364,126	14,483,642,347	14,978,464,883	18,095,292,383	16,135,927,779
46	PSDN	(42,269,953,390)	(200,907,241,051)	(278,698,756,916)	(542,271,802,805)	(245,335,700,429)	(387,537,655,892)
47	RDTX	12,037,064,984	42,567,619,521	24,659,370,704	24,097,632,483	6,921,440,230	(9,115,714,858)
48	RICY	(48,730,842,363)	(67,227,681,358)	31,037,067,333	(35,821,721,103)	(42,730,685,918)	(4,781,000,000)
49	RIGS	30,428,652,000	114,105,863,000	47,675,844,000	133,348,790,000	103,194,778,000	11,536,076,000
50	SAIP	4,188,317,099	(33,122,972,840)	(68,665,418,979)	(902,002,667,320)	(700,133,458,000)	25,034,705,856
51	SCCO	(305,107,664,772)	(432,419,101,817)	171,077,345,377	491,010,718,405	13,479,565,444	61,333,775,667
52	SCPI	6,972,408,716	(658,009,979)	(6,483,770,229)	(4,417,699,106)	(9,642,119,188)	(1,047,517,070)
53	SKLT	(77,373,723,923)	(112,805,027,466)	(4,236,564,296)	(134,335,904,199)	(77,465,818,434)	42,134,458,833
54	SMAR	(87,744,039,479)	101,826,018,797	168,294,716,099	(563,451,944,855)	(600,666,873,594)	281,425,919,936
55	SMCB	(268,560,053,185)	(2,329,404,028,129)	25,479,912,899	(6,915,655,000,000)	1,163,525,000,000	502,455,000,000
56	SMGR	323,552,025,000	221,610,310,000	240,586,164,000	342,762,994,000	317,467,233,000	268,767,083,000
57	SMSM	26,004,404,000	54,423,833,360	40,360,751,684	59,034,039,025	54,645,350,154	40,222,026,888
58	SRSN	(78,112,356,000)	(85,490,314,000)	12,659,099,000	4,296,265,000	14,728,968,000	(16,494,792,000)
59	SSTM	13,742,500,438	8,863,029,823	40,253,241,557	(42,366,491,690)	11,084,573,057	22,674,647,275
60	STTP	19,220,263,931	23,668,932,453	29,271,142,656	35,358,484,133	22,267,875,917	30,265,118,441
61	TCID	6,438,618,000	23,288,890,000	45,221,181,684	53,025,495,305	46,796,849,242	58,109,030,598
62	TFCO	(3,207,154,900)	94,984,762,357	4,735,436,503	(209,663,846,822)	13,593,220,000	(5,322,700,000)
63	TGKA	2,468,364,778	202,937,916,004	30,367,404,222	15,910,905,735	45,493,489,768	33,294,431,444
64	TINS	177,813,000,000	518,828,000,000	318,040,000,000	331,567,000,000	36,775,000,000	11,278,000,000
65	TIRA	(9,725,202,927)	(1,448,923,736)	3,405,022,400	(13,676,378,218)	6,693,186,019	3,553,811,831
66	TSPC	(61,961,572,000)	209,722,495,000	89,996,225,913	347,786,590,579	316,926,664,915	316,307,331,824
67	UNIC	6,259,655,382	65,197,133,812	80,557,164,000	124,622,964,000	79,744,752,000	81,126,549,000
68	UNTR	298,048,189,431	718,504,000,000	456,686,000,000	6,130,000,000	238,009,000,000	300,616,000,000
69	VOCKS	(69,606,690,049)	(213,291,289,237)	5,890,577,279	18,452,225,929	(19,226,558,039)	10,867,468,767

	COMPANY	Cash Flow From Operating Activities					
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1	AALI, Astra Argo lestari	71,618,000,000	377,304,000,000	310,554,000,000	165,355,000,000	405,210,000,000	651,329,000,000
2	ADES, Ades alfindo	(201,874,919)	87,906,161,605	6,678,474,982	14,398,708,355	23,559,135,987	31,120,572,708
3	AKRA, Aneka Kimia Raya Tbk	(31,060,696,763)	28,931,100,000	69,595,089,872	35,399,935,654	175,777,195,411	70,909,058,636
4	AMFG, Asahimas Flat Glass	39,532,575,000	106,008,971,000	225,425,339,000	381,007,787,000	412,773,387,000	199,969,426,000
5	ANTM, Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	118,042,384,293	539,649,942,866	218,864,164,000	825,475,048,000	385,512,910,000	303,745,723,000
6	AQUA, Aqua Golden Mississipi	54,809,000,873	19,585,208,508	52,400,843,596	75,498,777,506	79,720,211,569	67,096,163,554
7	AUTO, Astra Otoparts Tbk	(9,649,721,604)	207,215,507,545	203,091,722,215	168,845,155,991	116,793,000,000	71,050,000,000
8	BATA, Sepatu bata	18,097,884,000	30,810,823,000	49,923,611,000	61,841,845,000	86,233,892,000	51,260,114,000
9	BATI, BAT Indonesia	(22,443,000,000)	(74,162,000,000)	(16,151,000,000)	65,523,000,000	291,479,000,000	(42,592,000,000)
10	BAYU, Bayu Buana Travel	(49,658,912,000)	32,725,659,000	33,880,859,000	36,580,015,212	4,003,393,291	(33,288,147,814)
11	BLTA, Berlian Laju Tanker	105,964,362,833	112,376,925,991	169,851,312,185	184,840,435,147	230,646,263,639	299,950,442,889
12	BNBR, Bakrie and Brother	139,543,196,000	624,755,662,000	26,082,773,000	310,886,505,000	168,758,453,000	108,920,870,000
13	BRAM, Branta Mulia tbk	64,015,090,790	86,823,281,000	163,102,543,606	220,193,075,945	221,842,539,649	177,066,858,600
14	BRNA, Berlina Tbk	12,589,176,875	26,368,889,540	42,514,355,152	42,070,328,991	51,448,211,082	39,422,068,498
15	BRPT, Barito Pasific Timber	(133,643,788,134)	730,578,144,555	(20,569,141,777)	(47,130,820,824)	(60,692,548,322)	162,951,923,335
16	BUDI, Budi Acid Jaya	25,989,945,598	56,309,136,486	132,226,894,333	4,733,000,000	51,126,000,000	54,590,000,000
17	CEKA, Cahaya Kalbar Tbk	19,446,801,172	(57,665,296,938)	30,820,783,405	(7,492,405,802)	13,083,863,676	7,610,113,180
18	CTBN, Citra Tubindo	54,372,000,000	130,052,684,000	50,689,550,000	20,179,765,000	80,253,000,000	40,181,920,000
19	DAVO, Davomas Abadi	133,894,455,550	30,239,224,975	1,328,775,789	47,975,679,034	111,111,219,224	157,134,962,473
20	DLTA, Delta Djakarta	(22,054,883,000)	44,088,210,000	56,132,841,000	48,886,370,000	40,546,000,000	14,903,639,000
21	DNKS, Dankos Laboratories	165,992,266,691	114,069,186,435	48,405,740,550	71,741,264,613	51,634,385,201	131,551,592,268
22	DPNS, Duta Pertiwi Nusantara Tbk	(1,157,286,553)	25,160,322,014	4,016,407,972	5,248,022,781	17,793,670,130	5,949,546,184
23	DSUC, Daya Sakti Unggul Corp. Tbk	(26,894,878,004)	7,075,514,045	65,135,945,903	28,350,007,054	41,906,730,362	23,939,924,050
24	DUTI, Duta Pertiwi	(217,592,636,085)	140,559,462,496	(45,494,616,348)	321,910,267,654	637,235,057,701	242,855,407,512
25	DVLA, Darya-Varia Laboratoria Tbk	5,949,919,000	(14,467,483,000)	49,341,648,000	31,991,612,000	39,386,751,000	61,498,763,000
26	DYNA, Dynaplast Tbk	39,401,612,038	6,286,278,007	55,689,523,921	56,204,680,588	72,658,864,128	116,258,883,615
27	EKAD, Ekadharma Tape Industries	14,357,124,923	13,024,153,707	(679,610,545)	6,806,994,107	12,407,205,147	6,968,836,036
28	ERTX, Eratex Djaja Ltd. Tbk	24,141,074,940	24,013,377,000	73,555,305,000	(15,967,841,000)	92,498,777,000	(766,803,000)
29	ESTI, Ever Shine Textile Industry	3,417,651,661	113,136,949,522	119,287,085,957	127,451,986,771	69,538,846,675	63,287,261,328
30	ETWA, Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk	(124,544,236,583)	(355,633,765,228)	46,550,446,804	9,306,229,016	48,422,931,796	91,417,922,530
31	GGRM, Gudang Garam	455,871,866,798	1,320,852,871,314	1,436,365,000,000	(1,143,731,000,000)	551,144,000,000	2,215,856,000,000
32	HDTX, Panasia Indosyntec	(64,989,353,877)	(77,924,464,992)	207,617,481,106	217,199,707,121	146,240,637,600	86,944,974,040
33	HMSP, HM Sampoerna	268,527,000,000	632,373,000,000	608,141,000,000	619,441,000,000	496,105,000,000	1,826,574,000,000
34	INDF, Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	818,054,809,051	1,411,741,738,887	1,897,348,588,719	1,634,872,543,839	1,194,561,086,987	(251,784,155,137)
35	INTD, Inter Delta	15,749,223,000	(36,960,424,000)	1,412,345,529	(208,520,246)	10,038,770,207	878,183,644
36	INTP, Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk	801,202,543,407	563,966,375,247	875,056,090,436	958,301,973,132	618,442,964,613	1,257,466,000,030
37	LMSH, Lion Mesh Prima	137,350,971	290,814,396	4,826,421,362	5,273,903,168	1,582,706,577	82,484,695
38	LTLS, Lautan Luas Tbk	6,263,176,472	190,842,605,927	44,024,932,963	38,378,275,722	131,741,897,891	(4,682,551,735)
39	MDRN, Modern Photo Film Company Tbk	236,914,201,163	238,950,724,487	282,224,170	89,963,178,972	53,733,117,703	21,004,982,793
40	MEDC, Medco Energi Corporation Tbk	(779,021,000)	600,736,674,000	349,054,512,000	1,320,373,880,000	1,348,823,080,000	1,829,357,590,000
41	MERK, Merck Indonesia	10,093,654,000	(16,301,821,000)	26,272,104,000	39,566,798,000	38,809,113,000	28,286,387,000
42	MLBI, Multi Bintang Indonesia	40,408,619,000	124,951,939,000	124,320,000,000	128,199,675,000	79,389,558,000	103,564,970,000
43	MLIA, Mulia Industrindo	76,991,551,000	449,664,374,000	484,712,160,000	104,208,813,000	30,581,291,000	54,794,474,000
44	MYRX, Hanson Industri Utama Tbk	(275,920,197,431)	181,338,259,325	24,905,927,786	(16,333,169,424)	(11,521,755,363)	(9,517,641,909)
45	PBRX, Pan Brother Tex Tbk	6,872,066,579	10,978,346,908	33,442,833,183	7,289,306,690	16,238,565,194	(5,869,978,317)
46	PSDN, Prashida Aneka Niaga	28,819,502,147	(30,343,903,385)	(47,488,762,705)	(5,633,828,004)	26,035,385,625	(30,677,828,772)
47	RDTX, Roda Vivatex	42,398,138,940	89,588,964,615	54,547,466,282	(8,730,611,515)	3,474,648,622	43,777,386,094
48	RICY, Ricky Putra Globalindo Tbk	(40,411,518,334)	11,209,435,997	14,774,363,810	10,610,863,114	(38,468,549,722)	31,395,664,630
49	RIGS, Rig Tenders Indonesia	25,794,082,000	68,016,451,000	71,953,777,000	117,217,158,000	85,370,909,000	38,127,531,000
50	SAIP, Surabaya Agung Industry Pulp	365,687,186,332	(31,576,115,114)	55,326,958,038	19,536,470,615	(16,179,141,320)	14,217,743,939
51	SCCO, Supreme Cable Man. Co.	54,262,060,405	37,385,728,374	193,383,471,114	71,598,589,257	(652,984,512)	(52,055,514,090)
52	SCPI, Schering- Plough Indonesia	1,171,361,221	3,729,602,369	(6,137,673,220)	(1,140,104,927)	(12,746,950,175)	3,963,354,931
53	SKLT, Sekar Laut	(24,045,099,263)	22,356,890,522	3,390,315,189	1,915,527,708	6,947,714,699	(3,347,737,338)
54	SMAR, Smart Corporation Tbk	275,742,914,600	92,264,950,798	449,124,589,551	85,277,286,871	97,988,744,694	97,988,744,694

55	SMCB, Semen Cibinong	388,203,874,948	1,193,315,560,767	4,718,273,558	304,183,000,000	127,510,000,000	127,510,000,000
56	SMGR, Semen Gresik (Persero) Tbk	120,559,458,000	102,176,635,000	274,621,278,000	465,370,661,000	808,101,866,000	834,514,826,000
57	SMSM, Selamat Sempurna Tbk	18,613,705,669	37,512,325,426	46,012,004,000	74,777,490,870	104,479,633,081	120,602,494,824
58	SRSN, Sarasa Nugraha	(77,756,763,000)	(47,205,738,000)	125,226,561,000	84,631,981,000	29,812,959,000	(18,967,415,000)
59	SSTM, Sunson Textile Manufacturer Tbk	29,085,487,152	130,026,273,334	45,975,393,225	48,837,988,625	14,911,050,144	34,690,534,630
60	STIP, Siantar TOP Tbk	11,462,314,822	12,197,721,707	21,175,575,022	6,658,203,650	67,105,853,769	22,016,186,840
61	TCID, Tancho Indonesia	23,002,376,000	(4,307,605,000)	50,398,880,679	44,385,059,168	67,430,037,647	83,666,794,277
62	TFCO, Tifico (Teijin Indonesia Fiber Corp.	(128,080,955,831)	176,690,704,785	34,193,689,555	169,134,100,000	43,235,740,000	88,880,010,000
63	TGKA, Tigaraksa Satria	(75,733,492,697)	195,604,844,464	13,121,039,257	37,468,574,132	(10,002,617,861)	(13,985,020,284)
64	TINS, Tambang Timah Tbk	18,150,000,000	547,812,000,000	460,800,000,000	123,329,000,000	195,275,000,000	(4,397,000,000)
65	TIRA, Tira Austenite Tbk	1,262,922,100	(6,626,096,842)	13,020,013,977	28,995,327,788	(14,762,105,715)	3,080,814,264
66	TSPC, Tempo Scan Pasific	55,871,744,000	333,306,266,000	303,177,885,127	363,225,965,467	338,103,456,618	341,918,200,597
67	UNIC, Unggul Indah Cahaya Tbk	114,090,237,660	92,077,142,095	203,724,480,000	234,316,040,000	108,610,440,000	234,387,790,000
68	UNTR, United Tractors	19,398,531,007	603,277,965,009	978,432,000,000	345,038,000,000	808,372,000,000	775,617,000,000
69	VOKS, Voksel Elektrik Tbk	27,839,378,223	(125,423,933,483)	21,696,719,053	26,693,652,237	10,533,683,474	(1,863,981,959)

	COMPANY	STOCK PRICE					
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1	AALI, Astra Argo lestari	3,850	2,425	1,950	975	925	1,550
2	ADES, Ades alfindo	650	400	1,025	2,300	1,125	800
3	AKRA, Aneka Kimia Raya Tbk	1,200	200	550	260	625	600
4	AMFG, Asahimas Flat Glass	325	525	1,150	700	1,250	1,325
5	ANTM, Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	1,325	1,625	1,400	900	800	600
6	AQUA, Aqua Golden Mississipi	3,225	2,700	8,000	14,000	35,000	37,500
7	AUTO, Astra Otoparts Tbk		375	2,150	1,825	1,225	1,400
8	BATA, Sepatu bata	1,100	1,300	13,550	12,200	14,000	15,000
9	BATI, BAT Indonesia	26,000	15,000	57,000	12,100	6,300	8,950
10	BAYU, Bayu Buana Travel	150	75	500	230	160	60
11	BLTA, Berlian Laju Tanker	1,700	1,250	1,125	1,075	1,775	485
12	BNBR. Bakrie and Brother	425	225	300	60	50	15
13	BRAM, Branta Mulia tbk	700	200	1,500	650	525	450
14	BRNA, Berlina Tbk	875	300	1,350	1,025	975	1,375
15	BRPT, Barito Pasific Timber	1,575	350	625	130	50	90
16	BUDI, Budi Acid Jaya	850	1,700	675	400	110	105
17	CEKA, Cahaya Kalbar Tbk	1,500	1,950	1,075	270	160	235
18	CTBN, Citra Tubindo	5,500	21,500	14,200	9,600	7,900	8,000
19	DAVO, Davomas Abadi	1,000	400	675	285	525	90
20	DLTA, Delta Djakarta	10,000	2,000	9,900	7,400	7,600	8,200
21	DNKS, Dankos Laboratories	1,250	250	1,300	550	460	400
22	DPNS, Duta Pertiwi Nusantara Tbk	200	175	1,400	575	400	220
23	DSUC, Daya Sakti Unggul Corp. Tbk	475	675	625	250	125	120
24	DUTI, Duta Pertiwi	200	475	1,400	550	255	325
25	DVLA, Darya-Varia Laboratoria Tbk	450	275	1,825	525	435	460
26	DYNA, Dynaplast Tbk	450	525	1,450	750	490	850
27	EKAD, Ekadharma Tape Industries	1,825	1,250	1,125	700	450	500
28	ERTX, Eratex Djaja Ltd. Tbk	150	400	850	425	420	200
29	ESTI, Ever Shine Textile Industry	450	300	1,000	250	320	300
30	ETWA, Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk	875	425	825	460	80	75
31	GGRM, Gudang Garam	8,375	11,650	16,725	13,000	8,650	8,300
32	HDTX, Panasia Indosyntec	250	175	675	825	205	200
33	HMSP, HM Sampoerna	4,150	5,275	17,775	14,900	3,200	3,700
34	INDF, Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	1,800	4,050	8,750	775	625	600
35	INTD, Inter Delta	350	325	725	220	260	210
36	INTP, Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk	1,800	3,175	3,100	1,600	700	675
37	LMSH, Lion Mesh Prima	1,675	900	1,100	575	850	350
38	LTLS, Lautan Luas Tbk	900	2,000	825	405	240	180
39	MDRN, Modern Photo Film Company Tbk	1,600	500	2,745	975	475	405
40	MEDC, Medco Energi Corporation Tbk	6,725	1,475	4,700	1,000	1,500	1,350
41	MERK, Merck Indonesia	9,000	19,000	7,725	7,450	10,500	10,000
42	MLBI, Multi Bintang Indonesia	34,500	40,000	40,000	34,000	21,000	27,500
43	MLIA, Mulia Industrindo	625	375	575	355	135	125
44	MYRX, Hanson Industri Utama Tbk	4,350	50	275	90	30	50
45	PBRX, Pan Btother Tex Tbk	175	375	975	1,300	950	2,000
46	PSDN, Prashida Aneka Niaga	500	175	475	160	95	125
47	RDTX, Roda Vivatex	550	950	1,425	1,050	1,175	1,000
48	RICY, Ricky Putra Globalindo Tbk		225	500	340	170	40
49	RIGS, Rig Tenders Indonesia	850	1,350	3,200	2,800	3,025	3,500
50	SAIP, Surabaya Agung Industry Pulp	300	325	625	135	80	65
51	SCCO, Supreme Cable Manufacturing Co,	275	225	700	1,000	1,000	1,025
52	SCPI, Schering- Plough Indonesia	5,250	10,500	9,000	12,000	25,000	8,000
53	SKLT, Sekar Laut	200	125	550	550	400	400

54	SMAR, Smart Corporation Tbk	475	1,825	3,950	2,800	800	700
55	SMCB, Semen Cibinong	250	300	500	435	385	145
56	SMGR, Semen Gresik (Persero) Tbk	3,225	8,300	11,075	5,800	5,500	8,150
57	SMSM, Selamat Sempurna Tbk	700	800	1,125	2,000	1,800	1,450
58	SRSN, Sarasa Nugraha	150	250	600	925	60	45
59	SSTM, Sunson Textile Manufacturer Tbk	300	350	600	465	340	90
60	STIP, Siantar TOP Tbk	975	2,025	3,950	1,450	270	260
61	TCID, Tancho Indonesia	1,475	1,500	5,000	2,900	2,100	1,500
62	TFCO, Tifico (Teijin Indonesia Fiber Corp.	1,500	875	925	525	250	240
63	TGKA, Tigaraksa Satria	3,400	1,100	3,500	3,000	4,000	2,900
64	TINS, Tambang Timah Tbk	5,900	5,375	4,875	1,375	430	340
65	TIRA, Tira Austenite Tbk	2,150	2,250	1,800	1,700	1,800	2,000
66	TSPC, Tempo Scan Pasific	425	425	5,900	3,075	3,250	4,125
67	UNIC, Unggul Indah Cahaya Tbk	1,325	950	3,500	1,200	1,400	1,350
68	UNTR, United Tractors	650	500	6,900	425	360	305
69	VOKS, Voksel Elektrik Tbk	275	200	550	290	200	130

	COMPANY	AMOUNT OF SHARE					
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1	AALI, Astra Argo lestari	1,258,000,000	1,258,000,000	1,509,000,000	1,521,605,000	1,527,470,000	1,527,002,000
2	ADES, Ades alfindo	76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000
3	AKRA, Aneka Kimia Raya Tbk	208,000,000	208,000,000	208,000,000	208,000,000	208,000,000	208,000,000
4	AMFG, Asahimas Flat Glass	287,000,000	287,000,000	287,000,000	434,000,000	434,000,000	434,000,000
5	ANTM, Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	1,230,769,000	1,230,769,000	1,230,769,000	1,230,769,000	1,230,769,000	1,907,691,950
6	AQUA, Aqua Golden Mississipi	13,162,473	13,162,473	13,162,473	13,162,473	13,162,473	13,162,473
7	AUTO, Astra Otoparts Tbk	0	749,930,280	749,930,280	749,930,280	749,930,280	749,930,280
8	BATA, Sepatu bata	4,550,000	4,550,000	4,550,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
9	BATI, BAT Indonesia	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000
10	BAYU, Bayu Buana Travel	299,220,780	299,220,780	299,220,780	299,220,780	299,220,780	353,220,780
11	BLTA, Berlian Laju Tanker	152,880,000	458,640,000	458,646,260	458,646,260	512,791,292	2,061,560,468
12	BNBR. Bakrie and Brother	1,937,520,000	1,937,520,000	1,937,520,000	1,937,520,000	3,875,040,000	38,750,400,000
13	BRAM, Branta Mulia tbk	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000
14	BRNA, Berlina Tbk	23,000,000	69,000,000	69,000,000	69,000,000	69,000,000	69,000,000
15	BRPT, Barito Pasific Timber	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000
16	BUDI, Budi Acid Jaya	250,000,000	250,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000
17	CEKA, Cahaya Kalbar Tbk	119,000,000	297,500,000	297,500,000	297,500,000	297,500,000	297,500,000
18	CTBN, Citra Tubindo	45,000,000	45,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
19	DAVO, Davomas Abadi	170,380,650	170,380,650	170,380,650	170,380,650	454,348,400	1,240,371,132
20	DLTA, Delta Djakarta	2,940,819	2,940,819	3,361,166	16,013,181	16,013,181	16,031,181
21	DNKS, Dankos Laboratories	127,575,000	127,575,000	637,785,000	893,025,000	893,025,000	893,025,000
22	DPNS, Duta Pertiwi Nusantara Tbk	34,600,500	80,734,500	104,954,850	125,945,820	125,945,820	125,945,820
23	DSUC, Daya Sakti Unggul Corp. Tbk	200,000,000	200,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
24	DUTI, Duta Pertiwi	1,387,500,000	1,387,500,000	1,387,500,000	1,387,500,000	1,387,500,000	1,387,500,000
25	DVLA, Darya-Varia Laboratoria Tbk	140,000,000	560,000,000	560,000,000	560,000,000	560,000,000	560,000,000
26	DYNA, Dynaplast Tbk	299,719,440	299,719,440	299,719,440	299,719,440	299,719,440	302,594,440
27	EKAD, Ekadharma Tape Industries	11,180,000	11,180,000	44,721,600	44,721,600	44,721,600	44,721,600
28	ERTX, Eratex Djaja Ltd. Tbk	49,118,000	49,118,000	49,118,000	98,236,000	98,236,000	98,236,000
29	ESTI, Ever Shine Textile Industry	298,549,440	298,549,440	298,549,440	2,015,208,720	2,015,208,720	2,015,208,720
30	ETWA, Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk	688,927,000	688,927,000	968,297,000	968,297,000	968,297,000	968,297,000
31	GGRM, Gudang Garam	1,924,088,000	1,924,088,000	1,924,088,000	1,924,088,000	1,924,088,000	1,924,088,000
32	HDTX, Panasia Indosyntec	532,000,000	532,000,000	532,000,000	532,000,000	532,000,000	532,000,000
33	HMSP, HM Sampoerna	900,000,000	900,000,000	928,000,000	928,000,000	4,500,000,000	4,500,000,000
34	INDF, Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	1,831,200,000	1,831,200,000	1,831,200,000	9,156,000,000	9,156,000,000	9,384,900,000
35	INTD, Inter Delta	30,177,600	30,177,600	30,177,600	30,177,600	30,177,600	30,177,600
36	INTP, Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk	2,414,453,320	2,414,453,320	2,414,453,320	2,414,453,320	3,681,223,519	3,681,223,519
37	LMSH, Lion Mesh Prima	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	9,600,000
38	LTLS, Lautan Luas Tbk	150,000,000	150,000,000	780,000,000	780,000,000	780,000,000	780,000,000
39	MDRN, Modern Photo Film Company Tbk	266,769,900	266,769,900	266,769,900	266,769,900	266,769,900	266,769,900
40	MEDC, Medco Energi Corporation Tbk	172,380,000	344,760,000	666,490,290	3,332,450,450	3,332,450,450	3,332,450,451
41	MERK, Merck Indonesia	1,680,000	1,680,000	18,480,000	22,400,000	22,400,000	22,400,000
42	MLBI, Multi Bintang Indonesia	3,520,012	3,520,012	3,520,012	3,520,012	21,070,000	21,070,000
43	MLIA, Mulia Industrindo	1,323,000,000	1,323,000,000	1,323,000,000	1,323,000,000	1,323,000,000	1,323,000,000
44	MYRX, Hanson Industri Utama Tbk	107,800,000	215,600,000	700,700,000	700,700,000	700,700,000	700,700,000
45	PBRX, Pan Brother Tex Tbk	76,800,000	76,800,000	76,800,000	76,800,000	76,800,000	384,000,000
46	PSDN, Prashida Aneka Niaga	360,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000

47	RDTX, Roda Vivatex	268,000,000	268,000,000	268,000,000	268,000,000	268,000,000	268,000,000
48	RICY, Ricky Putra Globalindo Tbk		185,000,000	288,000,000	288,000,000	288,000,000	288,000,000
49	RIGS, Rig Tenders Indonesia	60,913,000	60,913,000	60,913,000	60,913,000	60,913,000	60,913,000
50	SAIP, Surabaya Agung Industry Pulp	294,000,000	294,000,000	294,000,000	294,000,000	294,000,000	294,000,000
51	SCCO, Supreme Cable Manufacturing Co.	205,583,400	205,583,400	205,583,400	205,583,400	205,583,400	205,583,400
52	SCPI, Schering- Plough Indonesia	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
53	SKLT, Sekar Laut	75,600,000	75,600,000	75,600,000	75,600,000	75,600,000	75,600,000
54	SMAR, Smart Corporation Tbk	210,000,000	252,000,000	252,000,000	252,000,000	297,360,000	297,360,000
55	SMCB, Semen Cibinong	1,149,435,000	1,149,435,000	1,149,435,000	1,149,435,000	7,662,900,000	7,662,900,000
56	SMGR, Semen Gresik (Persero) Tbk	593,152,000	593,152,000	593,152,000	593,152,000	593,152,000	593,152,000
57	SMSM, Selamat Sempurna Tbk	114,400,000	196,768,000	259,733,760	259,733,700	259,733,700	259,733,700
58	SRSN, Sarasa Nugraha	28,900,000	28,900,000	28,900,000	220,000,000	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
59	SSTM, Sunson Textile Manufacturer Tbk	418,353,500	418,353,500	836,707,000	836,707,000	836,707,000	836,707,000
60	STIP, Siantar TOP Tbk	95,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	1,310,000,000	1,310,000,000
61	TCID, Tancho Indonesia	78,000,000	78,000,000	78,000,000	156,000,000	156,000,000	156,000,000
62	TFCO, Tifico (Teijin Indonesia Fiber Corp.	38,640,000	38,640,000	38,640,000	193,200,000	930,000,000	930,000,000
63	TGKA, Tigaraksa Satria	87,475,000	87,475,000	87,475,000	87,475,000	87,475,000	87,475,000
64	TINS, Tambang Timah Tbk	503,320,000	503,320,000	503,320,000	503,320,000	503,320,000	503,320,000
65	TIRA, Tira Austenite Tbk	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	56,000,000	56,000,000
66	TSPC, Tempo Scan Pasific	150,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000
67	UNIC, Unggul Indah Cahaya Tbk	290,400,056	290,400,056	348,481,474	383,331,363	383,331,363	383,331,363
68	UNTR, United Tractors	138,000,000	138,000,000	138,000,000	1,545,600,000	1,545,600,000	1,545,600,000
69	VOKS, Voksel Elektrik Tbk	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	126,000,000

	COMPANY	MARKET VALUE OF EQUITY					
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1	AALI, Astra Argo lestari	4,843,300,000,000	3,050,650,000,000	2,942,550,000,000	1,483,564,875,000	1,412,909,750,000	2,366,853,100,000
2	ADES, Ades alfindo	49,400,000,000	30,400,000,000	77,900,000,000	174,800,000,000	85,500,000,000	60,800,000,000
3	AKRA, Aneka Kimia Raya Tbk	249,600,000,000	41,600,000,000	114,400,000,000	54,080,000,000	130,000,000,000	124,800,000,000
4	AMFG, Asahimas Flat Glass	93,275,000,000	150,675,000,000	330,050,000,000	303,800,000,000	542,500,000,000	575,050,000,000
5	ANTM, Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	1,630,768,925,000	1,999,999,625,000	1,723,076,600,000	1,107,692,100,000	984,615,200,000	1,144,615,170,000
6	AQUA, Aqua Golden Mississipi	42,448,975,425	35,538,677,100	105,299,784,000	184,274,622,000	460,686,555,000	493,592,737,500
7	AUTO, Astra Otoparts Tbk	0	281,223,855,000	1,612,350,102,000	1,368,622,761,000	918,664,593,000	1,049,902,392,000
8	BATA, Sepatu bata	5,005,000,000	5,915,000,000	61,652,500,000	158,600,000,000	182,000,000,000	195,000,000,000
9	BATI, BAT Indonesia	171,600,000,000	99,000,000,000	376,200,000,000	798,600,000,000	415,800,000,000	590,700,000,000
10	BAYU, Bayu Buana Travel	44,883,117,000	22,441,558,500	149,610,390,000	68,820,779,400	47,875,324,800	21,193,246,800
11	BLTA, Berlian Laju Tanker	259,896,000,000	573,300,000,000	515,977,042,500	493,044,729,500	910,204,543,300	999,856,826,980
12	BNBR, Bakrie and Brother	823,446,000,000	435,942,000,000	581,256,000,000	116,251,200,000	193,752,000,000	581,256,000,000
13	BRAM, Branta Mulia tbk	315,000,000,000	90,000,000,000	675,000,000,000	292,500,000,000	236,250,000,000	202,500,000,000
14	BRNA, Berlina Tbk	20,125,000,000	20,700,000,000	93,150,000,000	70,725,000,000	67,275,000,000	94,875,000,000
15	BRPT, Barito Pasific Timber	2,205,000,000,000	490,000,000,000	875,000,000,000	182,000,000,000	70,000,000,000	126,000,000,000
16	BUDI, Budi Acid Jaya	212,500,000,000	425,000,000,000	708,750,000,000	420,000,000,000	115,500,000,000	110,250,000,000
17	CEKA, Cahaya Kalbar Tbk	178,500,000,000	580,125,000,000	319,812,500,000	80,325,000,000	47,600,000,000	69,912,500,000
18	CTBN, Citra Tubindo	247,500,000,000	967,500,000,000	1,136,000,000,000	768,000,000,000	632,000,000,000	640,000,000,000
19	DAVO, Davomas Abadi	170,380,650,000	68,152,260,000	115,006,938,750	48,558,485,250	238,532,910,000	111,633,401,880
20	DLTA, Delta Djakarta	29,408,190,000	5,881,638,000	33,275,543,400	118,497,539,400	121,700,175,600	131,455,684,200
21	DNKS, Dankos Laboratories	159,468,750,000	31,893,750,000	829,120,500,000	491,163,750,000	410,791,500,000	357,210,000,000
22	DPNS, Duta Pertiwi Nusantara Tbk	6,920,100,000	14,128,537,500	146,936,790,000	72,418,848,500	50,378,328,000	27,708,080,400
23	DSUC, Daya Sakti Unggul Corp. Tbk	95,000,000,000	135,000,000,000	312,500,000,000	125,000,000,000	62,500,000,000	60,000,000,000
24	DUTI, Duta Pertiwi	277,500,000,000	659,062,500,000	1,942,500,000,000	763,125,000,000	353,812,500,000	450,937,500,000
25	DVLA, Darya-Varia Laboratoria Tbk	63,000,000,000	154,000,000,000	1,022,000,000,000	294,000,000,000	243,600,000,000	257,600,000,000
26	DYNA, Dynaplast Tbk	134,873,748,000	157,352,706,000	434,593,188,000	224,789,580,000	146,862,525,600	257,205,274,000
27	EKAD, Ekadharma Tape Industries	20,403,500,000	13,975,000,000	50,311,800,000	31,305,120,000	20,124,720,000	22,360,800,000
28	ERTX, Eratex Djaja Ltd. Tbk	7,367,700,000	19,647,200,000	41,750,300,000	41,750,300,000	41,259,120,000	19,647,200,000
29	ESTI, Ever Shine Textile Industry	134,347,248,000	89,564,832,000	298,549,440,000	503,802,180,000	644,866,790,400	604,562,616,000
30	ETWA, Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk	602,811,125,000	292,793,975,000	798,845,025,000	445,416,620,000	77,463,760,000	72,622,275,000
31	GGRM, Gudang Garam	16,114,237,000,000	22,415,625,200,000	32,180,371,800,000	25,013,144,000,000	16,643,361,200,000	15,969,930,400,000
32	HDTX, Panasia Indosyntec	133,000,000,000	93,100,000,000	359,100,000,000	438,900,000,000	109,060,000,000	106,400,000,000
33	HMSP, HM Sampoerna	3,735,000,000,000	4,747,500,000,000	16,495,200,000,000	13,827,200,000,000	14,400,000,000,000	16,650,000,000,000
34	INDF, Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk	3,296,160,000,000	7,416,360,000,000	16,023,000,000,000	7,095,900,000,000	5,722,500,000,000	5,630,940,000,000
35	INTD, Inter Delta	10,562,160,000	9,807,720,000	21,878,760,000	6,639,072,000	7,846,176,000	6,337,296,000
36	INTP, Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk	4,346,015,976,000	7,665,889,291,000	7,484,805,292,000	3,863,125,312,000	2,576,856,463,300	2,484,825,875,325
37	LMSH, Lion Mesh Prima	16,080,000,000	8,640,000,000	10,560,000,000	5,520,000,000	8,160,000,000	3,360,000,000
38	LTLS, Lautan Luas Tbk	135,000,000,000	300,000,000,000	643,500,000,000	315,900,000,000	187,200,000,000	140,400,000,000
39	MDRN, Modern Photo Film Company Tbk	426,831,840,000	133,384,950,000	732,283,375,500	260,100,652,500	126,715,702,500	108,041,809,500
40	MEDC, Medco Energi Corporation Tbk	1,159,255,500,000	508,521,000,000	3,132,504,363,000	3,332,450,450,000	4,998,675,675,000	4,498,808,108,850
41	MERK, Merck Indonesia	15,120,000,000	31,920,000,000	142,758,000,000	166,880,000,000	235,200,000,000	224,000,000,000
42	MLBI, Multi Bintang Indonesia	121,440,414,000	140,800,480,000	140,800,480,000	119,680,408,000	442,470,000,000	579,425,000,000
43	MLIA, Mulia Industrindo	826,875,000,000	496,125,000,000	760,725,000,000	469,665,000,000	178,605,000,000	165,375,000,000
44	MYRX, Hanson Industri Utama Tbk	468,930,000,000	10,780,000,000	192,692,500,000	63,063,000,000	21,021,000,000	35,035,000,000
45	PBRX, Pan Btother Tex Tbk	13,440,000,000	28,800,000,000	74,880,000,000	99,840,000,000	72,960,000,000	768,000,000,000
46	PSDN, Prashida Aneka Niaga	180,000,000,000	63,000,000,000	171,000,000,000	57,600,000,000	34,200,000,000	45,000,000,000

47	RDTX, Roda Vivatex	147,400,000,000	254,600,000,000	381,900,000,000	281,400,000,000	314,900,000,000	268,000,000,000
48	RICY, Ricky Putra Globalindo Tbk	0	41,625,000,000	144,000,000,000	97,920,000,000	48,960,000,000	11,520,000,000
49	RIGS, Rig Tenders Indonesia	51,776,050,000	82,232,550,000	194,921,600,000	170,556,400,000	184,261,825,000	213,195,500,000
50	SAIP, Surabaya Agung Industry Pulp	88,200,000,000	95,550,000,000	183,750,000,000	39,690,000,000	23,520,000,000	19,110,000,000
51	SCCO, Supreme Cable Manufacturing Co	56,535,435,000	46,256,265,000	143,908,380,000	205,583,400,000	205,583,400,000	210,722,985,000
52	SCPI, Schering- Plough Indonesia	5,670,000,000	11,340,000,000	9,720,000,000	12,960,000,000	90,000,000,000	28,800,000,000
53	SKLT, Sekar Laut	15,120,000,000	9,450,000,000	41,580,000,000	41,580,000,000	30,240,000,000	30,240,000,000
54	SMAR, Smart Corporation Tbk	99,750,000,000	459,900,000,000	995,400,000,000	705,600,000,000	237,888,000,000	208,152,000,000
55	SMCB, Semen Cibinong	287,358,750,000	344,830,500,000	574,717,500,000	500,004,225,000	2,950,216,500,000	1,111,120,500,000
56	SMGR, Semen Gresik (Persero) Tbk	1,912,915,200,000	4,923,161,600,000	6,569,158,400,000	3,440,281,600,000	3,282,336,000,000	4,834,188,800,000
57	SMSM, Selamat Sempurna Tbk	80,080,000,000	157,414,400,000	292,200,480,000	519,467,400,000	467,520,660,000	376,613,865,000
58	SRSN, Sarasa Nugraha	4,335,000,000	7,225,000,000	17,340,000,000	203,500,000,000	132,000,000,000	99,000,000,000
59	SSTM, Sunson Textile Manufacturer Tbk	125,506,050,000	146,423,725,000	502,024,200,000	389,068,755,000	284,480,380,000	75,303,630,000
60	STIP, Siantar TOP Tbk	92,625,000,000	192,375,000,000	375,250,000,000	137,750,000,000	353,700,000,000	340,600,000,000
61	TCID, Tancho Indonesia	115,050,000,000	117,000,000,000	390,000,000,000	452,400,000,000	327,600,000,000	234,000,000,000
62	TFCO, Tifico (Teijin Indonesia Fiber Corp.	57,960,000,000	33,810,000,000	35,742,000,000	101,430,000,000	232,500,000,000	223,200,000,000
63	TGKA, Tigaraksa Satria	297,415,000,000	96,222,500,000	306,162,500,000	262,425,000,000	349,900,000,000	253,677,500,000
64	TINS, Tambang Timah Tbk	2,969,588,000,000	2,705,345,000,000	2,453,685,000,000	692,065,000,000	216,427,600,000	171,128,800,000
65	TIRA, Tira Austenite Tbk	30,100,000,000	31,500,000,000	25,200,000,000	23,800,000,000	100,800,000,000	112,000,000,000
66	TSPC, Tempo Scan Pasific	63,750,000,000	191,250,000,000	2,655,000,000,000	1,383,750,000,000	1,462,500,000,000	1,856,250,000,000
67	UNIC, Unggul Indah Cahaya Tbk	384,780,074,200	275,880,053,200	1,219,685,159,000	459,997,635,600	536,663,908,200	517,497,340,050
68	UNTR, United Tractors	89,700,000,000	69,000,000,000	952,200,000,000	656,880,000,000	556,416,000,000	471,408,000,000
69	VOKS, Voksel Elektrik Tbk	17,325,000,000	12,600,000,000	34,650,000,000	18,270,000,000	12,600,000,000	16,380,000,000

APPENDIX 2

Descriptive

Statistics

		DDIV	DCFO	DE	LOSSDUM	E	CFO
N	Valid	182	182	182	182	182	182
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		.2317	.1818	-.2900	.1758	.0321	.3323
Median		-.0112	-.0057	-.0127	.0000	.1091	.2110
Std. Deviation		3.61467	1.95608	2.10299	.38172	.89827	.64560
Minimum		-.97	-11.56	-16.81	.00	-5.40	-1.59
Maximum		48.69	17.41	7.09	1.00	3.32	4.94

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	E[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.155[a]	.024	.018	.08370

a. Predictors: (Constant), E

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.029	1	.029	4.176	.043[a]
	Residual	1.191	170	.007		
	Total	1.220	171			

a. Predictors: (Constant), E

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.842E-02	.006		-2.882	.004
	E	1.858E-02	.009	.155	2.044	.043

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DE[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.160[a]	.026	.020	.07453

a. Predictors: (Constant), DE

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.024	1	.024	4.319	.039[a]
	Residual	.917	165	.006		
	Total	.941	166			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DE

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.076E-02	.006		-1.830	.069
	DE	1.159E-02	.006	.160	2.078	.039

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	LOSSDUM[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.153[a]	.023	.018	.12171

a. Predictors: (Constant), LOSSDUM

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.063	1	.063	4.247	.041[a]
	Residual	2.622	177	.015		
	Total	2.685	178			

a. Predictors: (Constant), LOSSDUM

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1.803E-02	.010		-1.796	.074
	LOSSDUM	-4.893E-02	.024	-.153	-2.061	.041

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	CFO[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.362[a]	.131	.126	.14111

a. Predictors: (Constant), CFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.537	1	.537	26.987	.000[a]
	Residual	3.564	179	.020		
	Total	4.101	180			

a. Predictors: (Constant), CFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-8.010E-03	.012		-.679	.498
	CFO	-8.440E-02	.016	-.362	-5.195	.000

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DCFO[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.172[a]	.030	.023	.04348

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.009	1	.009	4.654	.033[a]
	Residual	.287	152	.002		
	Total	.296	153			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-9.447E-03	.004		-2.677	.008
	DCFO	-1.211E-02	.006	-.172	-2.157	.033

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	E, LOSSDUM[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.427[a]	.182	.172	.04284

a. Predictors: (Constant), E, LOSSDUM

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.063	2	.032	17.176	.000[a]
	Residual	.283	154	.002		
	Total	.346	156			

a. Predictors: (Constant), E, LOSSDUM

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-5.338E-03	.004		-1.239	.217
	LOSSDUM	-3.256E-02	.012	-.258	-2.669	.008
	E	2.460E-02	.011	.211	2.181	.031

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DE, LOSSDUM[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.503[a]	.253	.244	.04667

a. Predictors: (Constant), DE, LOSSDUM

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.117	2	.059	26.914	.000[a]
	Residual	.346	159	.002		
	Total	.464	161			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DE, LOSSDUM

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-2.067E-03	.004		-.511	.610
	LOSSDUM	-5.392E-02	.010	-.386	-5.467	.000
	DE	8.151E-03	.002	.241	3.408	.001

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	CFO, LOSSDUM[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.491[a]	.242	.232	.04484

a. Predictors: (Constant), CFO, LOSSDUM

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.101	2	.050	24.994	.000[a]
	Residual	.316	157	.002		
	Total	.416	159			

a. Predictors: (Constant), CFO, LOSSDUM

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.362E-03	.004		.315	.753
	LOSSDUM	-5.795E-02	.009	-.438	-6.144	.000
	CFO	-1.445E-02	.007	-.147	-2.063	.041

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DCFO, LOSSDUM[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.481[a]	.231	.222	.04735

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, LOSSDUM

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.107	2	.054	23.905	.000[a]
	Residual	.356	159	.002		
	Total	.464	161			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, LOSSDUM

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-2.876E-03	.004		-.700	.485
	LOSSDUM	-5.861E-02	.010	-.420	-5.982	.000
	DCFO	8.564E-03	.003	.183	2.606	.010

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DE, E[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.457[a]	.208	.199	.04804

a. Predictors: (Constant), DE, E

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.097	2	.048	20.938	.000[a]
	Residual	.367	159	.002		
	Total	.464	161			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DE, E

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.171E-02	.004		-3.067	.003
	E	2.214E-02	.005	.323	4.391	.000
	DE	8.281E-03	.002	.245	3.330	.001

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DE, LOSSDUM, E[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.550[a]	.302	.289	.04315

a. Predictors: (Constant), DE, LOSSDUM, E

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.126	3	.042	22.498	.000[a]
	Residual	.290	156	.002		
	Total	.416	159			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DE, LOSSDUM, E

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4.985E-03	.004		-1.263	.208
	LOSSDUM	-3.920E-02	.011	-.296	-3.569	.000
	E	1.380E-02	.006	.211	2.510	.013
	DE	6.569E-03	.002	.205	2.913	.004

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DCFO, CFO[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.265[a]	.070	.058	.04529

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, CFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.024	2	.012	5.874	.003[a]
	Residual	.318	155	.002		
	Total	.342	157			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, CFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.766E-03	.005		-.388	.699
	CFO	-2.910E-02	.009	-.320	-3.394	.001
	DCFO	-1.460E-02	.006	-.220	-2.332	.021

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DCFO, LOSSDUM, CFO	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.433[a]	.187	.171	.04097

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, LOSSDUM, CFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.058	3	.019	11.520	.000[a]
	Residual	.252	150	.002		
	Total	.310	153			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, LOSSDUM, CFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.772E-03	.004		.413	.680
	LOSSDUM	-4.306E-02	.009	-.354	-4.685	.000
	CFO	-1.835E-02	.009	-.185	-2.154	.033
	DCFO	-1.179E-02	.006	-.170	-2.015	.046

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DCFO, E, DE, CFO[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.425[a]	.181	.160	.04279

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, E, DE, CFO

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.062	4	.015	8.456	.000[a]
	Residual	.280	153	.002		
	Total	.342	157			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, E, DE, CFO

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4.455E-03	.004		-1.017	.311
	E	2.033E-02	.005	.313	4.109	.000
	DE	4.811E-03	.003	.128	1.668	.097
	CFO	-1.989E-02	.008	-.219	-2.377	.019
	DCFO	-1.025E-02	.006	-.154	-1.670	.097

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DCFO, LOSSDUM, DE, CFO, E[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.461[a]	.213	.186	.04059

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, LOSSDUM, DE, CFO, E

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.066	5	.013	8.004	.000[a]
	Residual	.244	148	.002		
	Total	.310	153			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DCFO, LOSSDUM, DE, CFO, E

b. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.246E-03	.005		-.276	.783
	LOSSDUM	-2.929E-02	.011	-.241	-2.630	.009
	E	1.138E-02	.006	.183	1.998	.048
	DE	2.732E-03	.003	.075	.962	.338
	CFO	-1.554E-02	.009	-.156	-1.817	.071
	DCFO	-1.061E-02	.006	-.154	-1.761	.080

a. Dependent Variable: DDIV

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Et[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.224[a]	.050	.047	3.05333

a. Predictors: (Constant), Et

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	134.561	1	134.561	14.433	.000[a]
	Residual	2554.462	274	9.323		
	Total	2689.023	275			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Et

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.329	.187		-1.761	.079
	Et	.186	.049	.224	3.799	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	CFOt[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.127[a]	.016	.012	.37905

a. Predictors: (Constant), CFOt

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.567	1	.567	3.943	.048[a]
	Residual	34.483	240	.144		
	Total	35.049	241			

a. Predictors: (Constant), CFOt

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.524E-02	.027		3.136	.002
	CFOt	5.480E-02	.028	.127	1.986	.048

a. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DDIVt[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: Et

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.133[a]	.018	.014	1.23788

a. Predictors: (Constant), DDIVt

b. Dependent Variable: Et

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.933	1	6.933	4.524	.034[a]
	Residual	387.682	253	1.532		
	Total	394.615	254			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DDIVt

b. Dependent Variable: Et

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.143	.078		-1.849	.066
	DDIVt	1.256	.591	.133	2.127	.034

a. Dependent Variable: Et

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Et, CFOt[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.293[a]	.086	.078	.26536

a. Predictors: (Constant), Et, CFOt

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.549	2	.774	10.996	.000[a]
	Residual	16.477	234	.070		
	Total	18.026	236			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Et, CFOt

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.957E-02	.019		4.629	.000
	CFOt	7.154E-02	.020	.231	3.643	.000
	Et	-2.201E-02	.006	-.222	-3.499	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DDIVt, Et[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.343[a]	.117	.109	.16993

a. Predictors: (Constant), DDIVt, Et

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.818	2	.409	14.159	.000[a]
	Residual	6.151	213	.029		
	Total	6.968	215			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DDIVt, Et

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.124	.012		10.644	.000
	Et	4.270E-02	.008	.336	5.208	.000
	DDIVt	6.163E-02	.076	.052	.806	.421

a. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	DDIVt, CFOt[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.245[a]	.060	.051	.18336

a. Predictors: (Constant), DDIVt, CFOt

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.466	2	.233	6.932	.001[a]
	Residual	7.329	218	.034		
	Total	7.795	220			

a. Predictors: (Constant), DDIVt, CFOt

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.117	.014		8.541	.000
	CFOt	4.844E-02	.014	.234	3.562	.000
	DDIVt	.109	.082	.087	1.323	.187

a. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Regression

Variables Entered/Removed[b]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Et, DDIVt, CFOt[a]	.	Enter

a. All requested variables entered.

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.288[a]	.083	.070	.17896

a. Predictors: (Constant), Et, DDIVt, CFOt

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.624	3	.208	6.495	.000[a]
	Residual	6.917	216	.032		
	Total	7.542	219			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Et, DDIVt, CFOt

b. Dependent Variable: Et+1

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.117	.013		8.725	.000
	CFOt	4.228E-02	.013	.208	3.132	.002
	DDIVt	9.776E-02	.081	.079	1.212	.227
	Et	1.474E-02	.006	.151	2.281	.024

a. Dependent Variable: Et+1