

Mutual Fund Performance : Stock Selection or Market Timing?

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Abstract-- The number of mutual fund investors in Indonesia as an emerging market in compared with the population of Indonesia is very small. In the United States, mutual funds have become part of a family, where in 10 families, 8 have invested in mutual funds. While in Indonesia is still needs more time to achieve that conditions.

There is not many study about Investment Manager's Stock Selection and Market Timing Ability in Indonesia. Good ability of investment managers, will influence the performance of mutual funds.

This study aims to determine investment manager ability of the stock selection and market timing of equity funds in Indonesia, and the most dominant factor affecting the performance

I. INTRODUCTION

Since 2008 global economic crisis, Indonesia government push number of investors in Indonesia, especially mutual fund investors. In October 2012, the number of mutual fund investors are still about 150 thousand people. Total funds around IDR. 170 trillion. This number is still very small compared to the number of customers of bank. Bank managed fund reached to IDR. 2,984 trillion (August 2012).

Number of mutual fund investors in Indonesia, compared to the population is also very small. In the United States (US), mutual funds have become part of the family, where 8 to 10 families have invested in mutual funds.

Compare to the Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP), mutual funds still small. In 2011, the percentage of investment is only 2.2 percent from total GDP (IDR. 7427 trillion). Compare to other countries in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia (49%), Thailand (20%) and the Philippines (19.5%), Indonesia needs more work harder to boost investor's participation.

Compare to the growth of the middle class phenomenon in Indonesia (reached 134 million people), number of mutual fund investors are still relatively small which only 150 thousand investors, (only 0.2%). One of the characteristics of the middle class is "need for investments".

Mutual fund marketed by banks since 2003 in Indonesia. Nearly 60% of marketing mutual funds is through banks. Constraints from this condition is, a conflict of interest between the banking goals to market its products with to market mutual funds, even bank has a thoughts that mutual

of mutual funds in Indonesia. Data used is for period 1/1/2008 - 31/3 / 2011. This study will prove whether

Manager Ability of Market Timing and Stock Selection is the most dominant variable in comparison with other variables associated with the performance of mutual funds in Indonesia.

The findings of this study are Stock selection ability is the main reason for investor to choose mutual fund. Market timing will use by investor as main reason for invest, in the future.

The result of having a relation between stock selection, market timing ability and fund performance in an emerging market clearly warrant future studies.

Keyword : Mutual Fund, Stock Selection, Market Timing, Investment Manager

funds can reduce the motivation of bank customers to make deposits.

The next constraint is mutual fund still only market for large funds investors. For example BNI Bank Tbk (National Bank) sell mutual funds only to priority customers with IDR. 1 billion minimum balance. The bank reason is related to the risk management and educational level of their customers.

Performance of mutual fund is a major consideration for investor in determining investment decisions. Fund performance is affected by many factors, known as the characteristics of mutual funds or determinants of mutual funds.

Characteristics of mutual fund which affected by performance of mutual funds, divided into three, (1) investment manager, for example, gender, experience, graduates and so on. (2). factor of mutual funds, such as age, size of the fund, the type of mutual funds, mutual funds and so on purpose. (3) Factors of investor behavior.

In other study, the level of confidence of investors invest their funds in mutual funds is influenced by investor confidence in the ability of investment managers who manage their funds. Investment Company Report in the United States found that the motives of choice of a mutual fund in US are the performance of mutual funds (69%), cost ratio (43%) Investment manager profile (25%). How is the condition in Indonesia?

Ability of stock selection and market timing has not been studied in Indonesia. In many studies, good ability of investment managers will result in a good performance to the performance of mutual funds.

This study has a unique value which the amount of stock selection is used to indicate the ability of investment managers in Indonesia as an emerging market which is associated with the company's performance. This study is unique because of using mutual fund industry data in 2008 economic crisis.

The purpose of this study is: 1. How does the investment manager ability of the stock selection and market timing of equity funds in Indonesia. 2. Which is more dominant factor affecting the performance of mutual funds in Indonesia.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section II discusses the literature review, and methodology. Section III contains the results. Section IV concludes with some implications and areas for future research and finally section V references.

II. METHODOLOGY

Research characteristics derived from the "Investment Manager", for example, Wermers (2003) are the behavior and style manager. Kon and Jen (1979), Kon S (1983), Chang and Lewellen (1984), Lee and Rahman (1990), Annuar et al (1997), Filipas and Psoma (2001), Christensen et al (2005), Rozali et al (2005), Swinkels (2008), are the ability of the manager on stock selection and market timing. Grant (1977), are market timing.

Sharpe (1966) are among the early researchers of the mutual fund. Sharpe, Treynor Index test in calculating the performance of mutual funds, also helped incorporate the characteristic of mutual funds in the calculation of performance. Sharpe found that mutual funds that charge is too large, it will cause a decrease in the performance of mutual funds.

A study conducted in the United States and published by the Financial Analysts Journal suggests that the rate of return on a portfolio, 91% was the accuracy of the allocation. Second, is the selection of investment instruments (bonds or bond x y) also greatly affects the performance of mutual funds and the third, Market Timing, which is the time of purchase of investment instruments is one of the important factors for improving the performance of a portfolio or mutual funds.

This study is a Explanatory Survey Method to test the hypothesis that has been formulated previously. Although the description contains a description, but as a quantitative research focus in the explanation of the relationship between variables.

This study uses the verification method to reveal the relationship between the variables through hypothesis testing and it is also intended to determine the condition of each variable corresponding time period used in the study. Therefore, this type of research is explanatory verifictive. (Sekaran, 2003).

Based on the purpose of this study, there are three (3) variables that need to be operationalized as follows:

- (1) **Stock Selection** is an investment manager's ability to choose to form a portfolio of assets that are expected to provide the expected return in the future. Kon (1983). Stock Selection is an independent denoted as X_1 .
- (2) **Market Timing** is a measure of the ability of the portfolio manager in anticipation of changes in the market where the market will decline when the manager changed the composition of its management portfolio securities to lower volatility and vice versa. Market Timing denoted as X_2 .
- (3) **Mutual Fund Performance**, Sharpe Index developed by William Sharpe and is often referred to as the Reward-to-Variability Ratio (RVAR). Sharpe is the calculation on the concept of the Capital Market Line (capital market line) as a marker guess, it is by dividing the portfolio risk premium to the standard deviation. Sharpe Index is a dependent variable and denoted as Y .

In this study, the data sources used as a data analysis of the research is the net asset value (NAV), Bank Indonesia Certificates, Value Composite Stock Price Index (CSPI) derived from secondary data exchange is documented by IDX. In addition, the data can be obtained through direct investment managers, through IDX website, investment manager's website or through publications such as the newspaper (Bisnis Indonesia and Investor Magazine).

The process of research data sampling is purposive random sampling method. Sample are 37 (thirty-seven) mutual funds. The sample in this study is an equity fund that is published in January 2008 and still in operation in March 2011. If equity funds do not meet these requirements, the equity funds can not be used as a sample. The number of mutual fund shares recorded until by March 2011 is as much as 74 mutual funds.

III. RESULT

Stock Selection (X_1)

The ability of investment managers in selecting the right stocks in the portfolio can be demonstrated by the ability of stock selection. There are several methods in selecting the stocks in the portfolio composition. One common method is to choose stocks that on average provide performance that is "safe". The performance of some of these stocks can make the overall performance remains high, although in the bad economic conditions. Another method is by follow the foreign investment managers who are more experienced and has a good track investments.

Another method for measuring the Stock Selection is taking into account the level of performance compared to the performance of the market and the risk-free performance and beta. Treynor and Mazuy (1966) tried to use the model to

calculate the CAPM Jensen and stock selection ability of investment managers. By using this model, it can be described ability of investment managers in selecting the right stocks.

According Treynor and Mazuy (1966) that when the value of (a) or positive alpha means that there is the ability

selectivity and when the value of (b) or positive market timing means indicates the ability of market timing, then this indicates that the investment managers generate excess portfolio performance mutual danayang greater than the excess performance of the market.

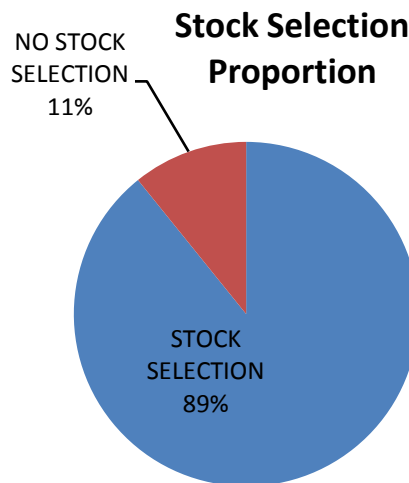


FIGURE A. Proportion Mutual Fund's Stock Selection Ability

In the picture above, in Indonesia, there has been a stock selection as much as 89%, while the rest is no stock-selection.

Market Timing (X_2)

Investment literature generally stated that market timing is very difficult to do, so many investment managers often rely on stock picking ability to obtain abnormal performance (superior).

To separate the two types of investment managers' ability, Treynor-Mazuy and Henriksson-Merton modifying Jensen alpha models. Investment management capabilities can be demonstrated by the ability of market timing. By using the formula Treynor and Mazuy, it can be described in the investment manager's ability to enter the market at the right time.

Positive values describe the ability of a manager to enter the market.

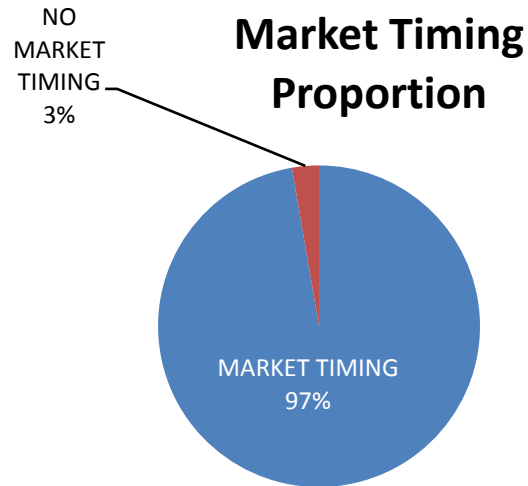


FIGURE B. The proportion of Stock Fund Market Timing Ability

In the picture above, in Indonesia, there has been a market timing as much as 97%, while the rest is nomarket timing.

Mutual Fund Performance (Sharpe Index (Y))

The movement of the stock fund performance as indicated by the average value of the Sharpe Index shown in the picture below:

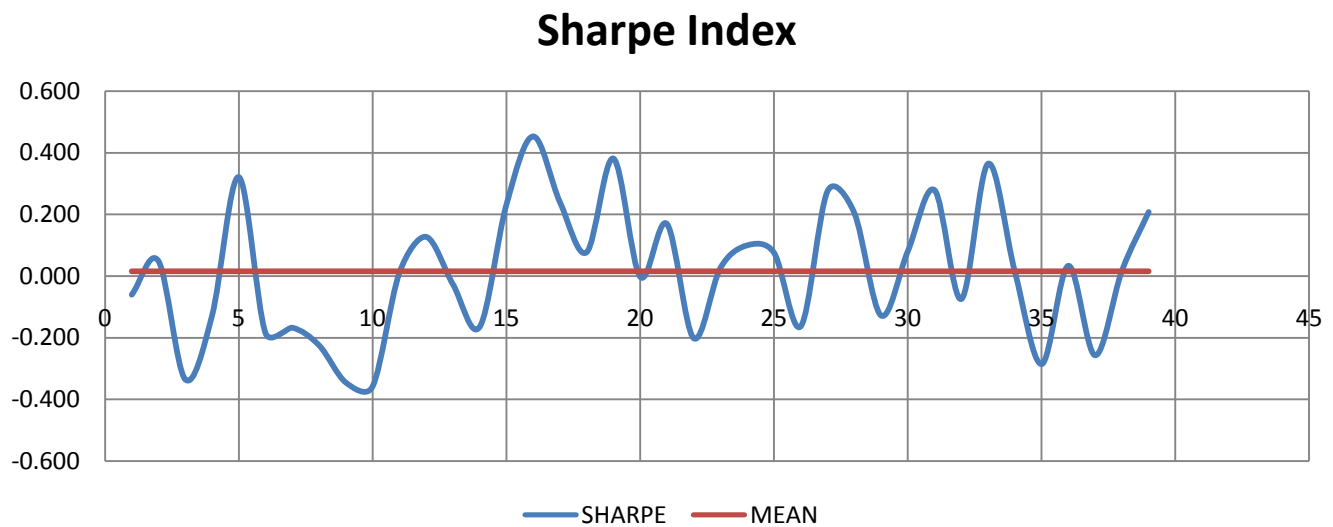


FIGURE C. Average Sharpe Index period 1/1/2008- 31/3/2011

In October 2008 (0-5), there were the general economic decline. One reason was of the United States economic crisis impact to Indonesian economy, including mutual funds in Indonesia.

Regression Model Estimation and Hypothesis Testing

To answer all the questions contained in the problem formulation used econometric methods to estimate the fixed

effect econometric model as follows:

the results of the regression can be shown by Table A. below:

Table A.
Regression results

	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
Stock Selection	0.154144	16.04691	***
Market Timing	-0.261749	-27.61387	***
R²	0.508067		
Adjusted R2	0.492947		
F Statistic	33.60196		
Durbin Watson Stat	1.948861		

- Significant at $\alpha = 10\%$ ** Significant at $\alpha = 5\%$ *** Significant at $\alpha = 1\%$

- Stock Selection has a t-stat of 16.04691 whose value is greater than t-table (2.577, $\alpha = 0.01$), so the hypothesis H_0 is rejected. It can be concluded that the partial Stock Selection variable statistically affects fund performance in level of confidence of 99%.

- Market Timing has a t-stat of -27.61387 whose value is smaller than the t-table (-2.577, $\alpha = 0.01$), so the hypothesis H_0 is rejected. It can be concluded that the partial Market Timing variables statistically affect fund performance in level of confidence of 99%.

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Variable Stock Selection has a value of 0.154144, which value is significant at 99% confidence level. These results illustrate that the equity funds in Indonesia have illustrated the investment manager's ability to pick stocks of mutual funds. In Indonesia, the investment manager uses stock selection as a priority in deciding the investment product.
2. Variable market timing has a value of -0.261749, which value is significant at 99%

confidence level. But its value is negative which indicates precisely that the ability of market timing will cause decreased performance.

3. The securities company will be using stock selection as the dominant factor in preparing their portfolios. While it is only a complementary market timing as gains alone. The Company considers that the stock selection is the most fundamental factor of influence, while the market timing is of technical factors.

TABLE A.
Comparison Testing Hypotheses

	Hypothesis	Result	Conclusion
<i>Stock Selection</i>	(+)/(-)	(+)	appropriate
<i>Market Timing</i>	(+)/(-)	(-)	appropriate

Based on regression analysis using panel data analysis, obtained dominant variables that affect the performance of mutual funds. When

sorted, the dominant variable in influencing the performance of mutual funds is shown by the table below:

Table B.
Variable Dominant based Standardized Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Market Timing?	-0.41922	0.01518	-27.6175	0
Stock Selection?	0.256859	0.015987	16.06672	0
AGE?	0.079627	0.033895	2.3492	0.019
SD?	-0.03561	0.017166	-2.07447	0.0382
EXPENSE?	-0.06966	0.021002	-3.31698	0.0009

Market Timing and Stock Selection are the most dominant variable in comparison with other variables associated with the performance of mutual funds.

Market timing, although as dominant factor in influencing the performance of mutual funds, show a negative. This illustrates not need expertise in the investment manager to enter the market when buying and selling mutual funds. In some studies, the ability of market timing is the technical ability of mutual funds. Technical capability means the ability of investment manager or fund manager in entering the market in accordance with the movement of stock prices in the past.

Credit Suisse Securities Research and Analytics in a report Sept. 13 2012, said the main strategy of investing in equity

funds in emerging markets is stock selection. Even for some of the emerging market countries such as Indonesia, stock selection is a very important factor.

Indonesia is a country with great volatility so at great risk. In addition, Indonesia is the country with an important level of stock selection. It is one of the reasons is the growth rate of Indonesia's large middle class in the last three years. Compare with the Philippines that although both the countries in Southeast Asia, but Philippines has had a large middle class for a long time. So for the Philippine stock selection is not so important in investing in mutual funds.

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