

**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF INVESTABLE
HEDGE FUNDS INDEXES**

A Master's Thesis

by
ALİ ERDURMUŞ

Department Of
Management
Bilkent University
Ankara
May 2010

To My Wife

**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF INVESTABLE
HEDGE FUNDS INDEXES**

The Institute of Economics and Social Sciences
of
Bilkent University

by

ALİ ERDURMUŞ

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

THE DEPARTMENT OF
MANAGEMENT
BİLKENT UNIVERSITY
ANKARA

May 2010

I certify that I have read this thesis and have found that it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Management.

Assoc. Prof. Levent Akdeniz
Supervisor

I certify that I have read this thesis and have found that it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Management.

Assoc. Prof. Aslıhan Altay-Salih
Examining Committee Member

I certify that I have read this thesis and have found that it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science in Management.

Assist. Prof. Ümit Özlale
Examining Committee Member

Approval of the Institute of Economics and Social Sciences

Prof. Dr. Erdal Erel
Director

ABSTRACT

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF INVESTABLE HEDGE FUNDS INDEXES

Erdurmuş, Ali

M.S., Department of Management

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Levent Akdeniz

May 2010

In this study we examine the performance of investable hedge fund indexes by using an extended asset pricing model which uses GMM regression methods. Monthly returns of Hedge Fund Research (HFR) investable hedge fund indexes from January 2005 to October 2009 are analyzed. Our extended asset pricing model uses twelve different asset classes as explanatory factors such that three factors of Fama & French, three equity indexes, five bond indexes and one commodity index. The performance of investable hedge fund indexes for several strategies indicates that investable hedge funds indexes fail to deliver significant excess returns to their investors and their factor exposures are parallel to their main investment strategies.

Keywords: Hedge Funds, Performance Characteristics.

ÖZET

YATIRIM YAPILABİLİR HEDGE FONU ENDEKSLERİNİN PERFORMANS

ÖZELLİKLERİ

Erdurmuş, Ali

Yüksek Lisans, İşletme Bölümü

Tez Yöneticisi: Doç. Dr. Levent Akdeniz

Mayıs 2010

Bu çalışmada, yatırım yapılabilir hedge fonu endekslerinin performans özellikleri GMM regresyon metodunu kullanan genişletilmiş bir varlık fiyatlama modeli kullanılarak analiz edilmektedir. Yatırım yapılabilir hedge fonu endekslerinin Ocak 2005 - Ekim 2009 dönemine ilişkin aylık net getiri verileri kullanılmaktadır. Genişletilmiş varlık fiyatlama modeli Fama & French'in 3 faktörü, 3 adet hisse senedi endeksi faktörü, 5 adet tahvil/bono endeksi faktörü ve bir adet emtia endeksi faktörü olmak üzere toplam 12 faktörden oluşmaktadır. Yatırım yapılabilir hedge fonu endekslerinin performans özelliklerine dönük çalışma; yatırım yapılabilir hedge fonu endekslerinin yatırımcılarına anlamlı düzeylerde mutlak getiri sağlamada başarısız olduklarını ve ana yatırım stratejileriyle paralel varlık sınıflarına yatırım yaptıklarını ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hedge Fonları, Performans Özellikleri.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank my supervisor Assoc. Dr. Levent Akdeniz for his patience and guidance throughout this study. He was always with me whenever I needed advice, which extended beyond academic studies. I feel extremely privileged for having been the student of such an honorable teacher.

I am thankful to Assoc. Dr. Aslihan Salih Altay for her guidance from the beginning of my graduate study till the end of this thesis.

I am grateful to Assist. Prof. Ümit Özlale, for his valuable comments throughout this thesis.

I would like to thank Hedge Fund Research Inc. and Eren Merzeci for the data support they provided for my graduate study.

I am also indebted to my wife Lütfiye Erdurmuş, for the unconditional support and encouragement she gave me for the completion of this thesis. Without her, it would simply be impossible for me to complete this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iii
ÖZET	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES	vii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
CHAPTER 3: DATA AND METHODOLOGY	21
3.1 Empirical Data	21
3.2 Methodology	26
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS.....	29
4.1 Descriptive Statistics	29
4.2 Regression Analysis.....	39
4.2.1 General Results	41
4.2.2 Strategy Level Results	48
CHAPTER 5: EFFECTS OF CRISES ON HEDGE FUNDS	52
CHAPTER 6: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	57
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDICES	66
APPENDIX A: HEDGE FUND INDEX DESCRIPTIONS	66
APPENDIX B: INDEX GLOSSARY	71
APPENDIX C: REGRESSION RESULTS	74

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:Data Vendors	22
Table 2:Comparison fo Non Investable and Investable HFR Indexes	23
Table 3:Index Construction Procedure.....	25
Table 4:Descriptive Statistics of Investable Hedge Fund Indexes	32
Table 5:Descriptive Statistics of Independent Variables.....	35
Table 6:Pairwise Correlations of Independent Variables	37
Table 7:Unit Root Test Results For Strategies and Regressors.....	38
Table 8:Regression Results (GMM)	42
Table 9:Regression Results (OLS).....	43
Table 10:Regression Results (Full Period-GMM).....	53
Table 11:Regression Results (Pre Crises Period-GMM).....	54

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Although hedge funds have become popular in recent years and displayed a tremendous growth both in number of funds and portfolio holdings they have a history of more than fifty years in financial markets. Alfred Winslow Jones founded first hedge fund fifty years ago. Hedge funds lost their popularity during 1969-1970 and 1973-74 bear markets since they realized substantial losses. (Agarwal and Naik (2005)) According to the industry reports¹ net asset value of hedge funds was just 39 billion US Dollars in 1990. It tremendously increased to 2.132 billion US Dollars in 2008. According to Hedge Fund Research the number of hedge funds increased from 592 to 9.611 from 1990 to 2008. The hedge fund industry continued its recovery from the financial crisis of 2008 by posting the strongest gains since 1999. The strong performance of hedge funds compensated for investor redemptions in the

¹ CISDM Report. 2008/Q1

crises. Global hedge fund assets increased to \$1.6 trillion level at the end of year 2009.²

Investment strategies of hedge funds have significantly changed recently. Hedge funds have incorporated dynamic trading environment into their investment strategies. Indeed most of the hedge funds currently do not hedge market risk. The term “hedge” sometimes leads to investor illusions. Investors consider that these funds hedge all their positions and do not take market risk. Hedge funds target absolute returns independent from the market conditions. Portfolio management of hedge funds is carried out by the unlimited liability partner. The unlimited liability partner usually has a stake of 20-25% in fund assets. Fund managers take a performance fee of near to 20-25% of profits. Fund managers are essentially motivated by this performance fee.

It is impossible to get a unique and globally accepted description of hedge funds in the sector since hedge funds offer a wide variety of investment strategies to the accredited (qualified) investors.³ Hedge funds are the alternative investment funds which are sold to restrictive number of investors. They have flexible

² HFR Global Hedge Fund Industry Report - Year End 2009.

³ The accredited investor definition can be found in the Securities Act of 1933. The definition is: Accredited investor shall mean any person who comes within any of the mentioned categories, or who the issuer reasonably believes comes within any of the following categories, at the time of the sale of the securities to that person. With regard to individual investors, the most common of the requirements is the \$1 million dollar net worth (which does include assets such as a personal residence). With regard to institutional investors, the most commonly used category is that an entity with at least \$5 million dollars in assets.

investment limits and dynamic trading strategies. They are unregulated financial entities. Profit generation abilities of hedge funds stem from the flexible and dynamic investment strategies. Hedge funds can have different investment opportunities by implementing these strategies. These investment opportunities provide hedge funds diversification benefits which cannot be achieved by traditional asset classes such as equities and bonds. The performance of hedge funds can be divided into two components. One of them depends on fund manager's skill. It is called as alpha return. The other component depends on the investment strategy of hedge funds. It is called as beta return. Hedge funds always target positive returns which are called as absolute returns. Hedge funds should have large positive alpha returns to have positive absolute returns in case of negative beta returns. This search for positive absolute return by the fund manager is the driving force of hedge fund investments.

Most of the hedge funds are located on off shore regions. They are founded as limited partnerships to circumvent regulations for investment funds. They are exempted from legal regulations since they have limited numbers of investors and limited numbers of partners. Hedge funds are not registered with the legal authorities since they are sold to qualified investors on a private placement basis. They have limited liabilities in terms of information dissemination to the public. They use different dynamic trading strategies such as short selling, use of derivatives, use of leverage etc. Regulations of hedge funds depend on country jurisdictions. They have an important role for the development of hedge fund industry. While rule based regulations are common in USA, hedge funds face principle based regulations in Europe.

Hedge funds limit the number of their investors (maximum 100) in US. They are sold just to the qualified investors to be exempted from Securities Act of 1933. According to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, investor advisors who have less than 15 clients for the latest 12 months do not have to register with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Due to this rule, investment advisors of hedge funds have limited number of clients. Investment advisors do not have to register with SEC in terms of the traditional “client” definition. On the other hand a few managers voluntarily choose to register with SEC since this registration provides them credibility and prestige. Despite loose regulations, hedge funds in US are self regulated within their sector since investor base in hedge funds has significantly shifted from wealthy individual investors to institutional investors such as pension funds, university endowment funds etc. This shift in investor type has led hedge funds to be more transparent and accountable to their investors.

Hedge funds are regulated within the mutual funds regulations⁴ in Turkey. They are regulated as a special type of mutual funds which have loose investment restrictions. They can be sold to just qualified investors. Qualified investors are investment funds, pension funds, investment trusts, intermediaries, banks, insurance companies, asset management companies, mortgage finance companies, foundations or other investors authorized by the board according to the related communiqué. Hedge funds cannot advertise their performance data to the public. They have to calculate net asset value at least monthly. They can determine redemption periods

⁴ Serial VII, No: 10 Communiqué on Principles Regarding Mutual Funds.

longer than one month. Their participation units cannot be traded over exchanges. They are exempted from daily reporting and semiannual auditing of financial tables.

Data about hedge funds can be accessible via private data vendors since these funds offer little transparency in terms of their investments, portfolio holdings and strategies. These data vendors collect individual hedge funds data and disseminate them to qualified investors. These data vendors also group their database funds into strategy classes. They produce strategy indexes and publish these indexes over their web sites. One of these data vendors is Hedge Fund Research (HFR). HFR also publishes investable hedge fund strategy indexes which can be used as alternative investment tool by the prospective investors.

This thesis basically aims to discover the performance characteristics of different investable hedge fund strategies to extend the understanding of investors about hedge funds performance characteristics. Unlike the most of hedge fund studies, this study is the first that focuses on the performance characteristics of investable hedge funds indexes.

Hedge funds managers have the flexibility to invest on a wide range of asset classes like equities, government and corporate bonds, derivatives, emerging markets instruments, currencies etc. On the other hand these funds offer little transparency in terms of their investment strategies and portfolio holdings. We use multifactor regression models to discover performance characteristics of investable hedge fund

indexes. We employ both OLS and GMM techniques to analyze returns of different investable hedge fund indexes. First we expect significant factor loadings parallel to their main investment strategy for different hedge fund indexes. As an example, we expect that returns of short bias strategy index will have negatively significant factor exposures on market index whereas returns of emerging markets strategy index will have positively significant factor exposures on emerging markets asset classes. Secondly we expect that investable hedge fund indexes will have positive alpha returns since hedge funds target absolute returns.

We conduct regression analysis for different investable hedge fund indexes. Regression results reveal that significance and coefficient levels of regressors improve with GMM method. We find out that the coefficient of constant term in absolute terms is higher (less) than the OLS regression estimates in twelve (six) of the strategies for GMM regression estimates. This finding gives us an important clue that ranking of hedge funds in terms of their absolute returns will be biased if one uses OLS regression estimates rather than GMM regression estimates. This finding has valuable insights for portfolio managers and portfolio selection process. The performance analysis reveals that hedge funds fail to deliver significant positive excess returns. Hedge funds invest in US bonds, non US stocks, emerging market stocks and low book-to-market value stocks. Hedge funds rarely invest in US stocks.

The remaining of the thesis is organized as follows: Chapter 2 presents information about the literature on performance studies of hedge funds. We overview

micro, macro and mixed multi factor models. Chapter 3 introduces the data used and methodology employed in this thesis. Chapter 4 discusses the descriptive statistics of the returns of investable hedge fund indexes. Then we conduct OLS and GMM regression analyses by using our extended multi factor model. Chapter 5 presents conclusions.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Hedge funds offer little transparency in terms of their investment strategies and portfolio holdings since they are designed for accredited (qualified) investors. In some jurisdictions like US, hedge funds can not disclose their performance data to the public. Due to limited transparency, hedge funds data can be only accessible via private data vendors⁵. These data vendors collect individual hedge funds data and just disseminate these data to qualified investors. Due to this feature of hedge funds there are a few commercial databases which collect individual hedge funds data on a voluntary basis and disseminate these data to potential qualified investors. These databases consist of different numbers of hedge funds. There are several differences among them in terms of representativeness of hedge fund universe. These data vendors also group their database funds into strategy classes. They produce strategy indexes (equal and asset weighted) and publish these indexes on their web sites. In

⁵ CISDM, HFR, Eurokahedge, TASS, EDHEC.

literature, empirical performance studies of hedge funds can offer different results according to the database and chosen data period due to limited representativeness of hedge fund data.

Although hedge funds are an alternative class of investment universe since 1950's, due to lack of data we are unable to see academic studies on hedge funds until 2000's. Hedge funds have become popular alternative investment class after 2000's therefore academic studies on this alternative investment class rapidly increased.

Research on hedge funds can be grouped under the following categories: performance comparison of hedge funds with mutual funds; analysis of risk and return characteristics of hedge funds using multi factor models; analysis of investment strategies; analysis of manager skills; performance persistence of hedge funds; effects of hedge funds on systemic risk etc.

Multi factor models which are used to analyze return characteristics of hedge funds can be divided into three groups. First group uses macro factors such as equity indexes, bond indexes, commodity indexes and interest rates. Hedge funds mainly invest on these asset classes. Second group uses micro factors related with hedge funds such as fund age, incentive fee, management fee, strategy etc. Third group uses both micro and macro factors within the same model to analyze hedge funds return characteristics. Selected fundamental articles from these groups are presented below.

Ackermann, McEnally and Ravenscraft (1999) use a large sample of monthly hedge fund return data from 1988 to 1995 obtained from Managed Account Reports (MAR) and Hedge Fund Research (HFR). Ackermann et al. analyze hedge fund performance using both U.S. and offshore funds to provide potential explanation for the outperformance of hedge funds by linking incentive fee to performance. Ackermann et al. use multiple regression models since variables do not have serious multicollinearity among them. According to Ackermann et al. the ability of hedge funds to outperform the market clearly depends on the time period, the market index and the hedge fund category. They account for total risk and use Sharpe ratio (Sharpe (1966)) instead of raw returns for their regression models. Sharpe ratio is calculated by deducting riskless asset return from the raw returns of individual hedge fund and dividing it by the standard deviation of individual hedge fund return over studied period. Ackermann et al. find that hedge funds outperform mutual funds even on a risk adjusted basis. Ackermann et al. also use micro factors; management fee, incentive fee, age, US vs. offshore and fund categories; to explain the effects of hedge fund characteristics on risk adjusted performance and volatility of funds. Incentive fee consistently explains risk adjusted performance whereas it has negligible effect on the volatility of returns according to Ackermann et al. It is documented that management fees consistently raise total risk and reduce Sharpe ratios. Fund age does not have significant effects on risk or return. Ackermann et al. also discuss the possibility of six data conditioning biases such as survivor bias, termination bias, self selection bias, liquidation bias, backfilling bias, multi period sampling bias.

Agarwal and Naik (1999) use a new database of ten hedge fund indexes compiled by HFR to present a comprehensive analysis of risk-return characteristics, risk exposures and performance persistence of various hedge fund strategies. Agarwal and Naik (1999) use several asset classes to capture the different investment opportunities available to hedge funds in a multi factor model. Their model uses macro factors such as S&P 500 Composite Index, MSCI World Excluding US Index, MSCI Emerging Markets Index, Salomon Brothers World Government Bond Index, Salomon Brothers World Government & Corporate Bond Index, Lehman High Yield Composite Index, FED Trade Weighted Dollar Index, UK Market Price Index for Gold. Agarwal and Naik (1999) also make a distinction between hedge fund indexes such as directional (fixed income arbitrage, event driven, equity hedge, restructuring, event arbitrage, capital structure arbitrage) and non directional (macro, long, long bias, short bias) hedge fund strategies. The data consists of monthly returns of individual hedge funds from January 1994 to September 1998. Agarwal and Naik (1999) document that non directional strategies perform better than directional strategies based on several risk-return characteristics. The average return of non directional strategies (0, 94 % per month) exceeds the average return of directional strategies (0, 71 % per month) during the studied period. According to Agarwal and Naik (1999) standard deviations of non directional strategies are lower than those of directional strategies. It is documented that inclusion of hedge funds to the traditional portfolios provides better opportunities for diversification in a mean-variance framework. A mix of traditional asset classes and hedge funds investment in hedge funds, mainly non directional and passive indexing offer significantly better risk-return tradeoff compared to sole investments in traditional asset classes. Agarwal and Naik (1999) find evidences that directional strategies have substantial exposures to

US equities, emerging market equities and currencies, while non directional strategies have substantial exposures to currencies and bond indexes. These findings are consistent with the investment objectives of the different hedge fund strategies. Agarwal and Naik (1999) find reasonable amount of persistence which is driven more by losers rather than by winners for the performance persistence analysis.

Liang (1999) studies hedge fund performance and risk characteristics by using HFR data from January 1994 to December 1996. The author requires all funds to have consecutive 36 monthly return histories to study hedge fund performance and risk characteristics. The article sheds light on the relationship between hedge fund performance and fund characteristics by using an asset class factor model. The macro factors are S&P 500 Composite Index, MSCI World Excluding US Index, MSCI Emerging Markets Index, Salomon Brothers World Government Bond Index, Salomon Brothers World Government & Corporate Bond Index, Gold price for commodities, FED Trade Weighted Dollar Index, One Month Eurodollar Deposit for cash. Liang (1999) uses a stepwise regression to select variables according to the standard AIC criterion like Agarwal and Naik (1999) since few of variables are correlated to each other. Liang (1999) aims to mitigate collinearity problems among variables and to simplify the regression results with this methodology. The analyzed hedge fund strategy indexes are composite, convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, emerging markets, fixed income, foreign exchange, funds of funds, growth, macro, market neutral, market timing, merger arbitrage, opportunistic, sector, short selling and value strategies. Liang (1999) reports that half of strategies invest in US equity. The range of R^2 's is from 0,23 to 0,77 which indicates relatively

low correlation between returns of hedge fund and returns of standard asset classes. This finding is explained by dynamic trading strategies of hedge funds like Fung and Hsieh (1997). He also finds that strategies have higher factor loadings on their base investment asset class. Emerging markets funds have a factor loading of 0,58 on the emerging market index. It is documented that there are seven hedge fund strategies which earn significantly positive abnormal returns. All unexplained returns range from -5,22% to 1,26% per month. Another regression model uses micro factors such as management fee, incentive fee, age, assets and lock up periods to explain average returns of fund strategies. Liang (1999) finds that incentive fee has a significantly positive effect on fund performance like Ackermann, McEnally and Ravenscraft (1999). 1% increase in the incentive fee will increase the average monthly return by 1,3%. He also documents that the longer the lockup periods the better the fund performance. Moreover Liang (1999) finds that hedge funds offer higher Sharpe ratios, higher abnormal returns, and lower systematic risks than mutual funds.

Edwards and Caglayan (2001) use monthly hedge funds returns data of MAR from 1990 to 1998. Edwards and Caglayan (2001) use two different factor models to explain excess returns of eight hedge fund strategies which are funds of funds, event driven, global macro, global, long only, market neutral, sector, short sell strategies. Their primary model uses macro factors such as S&P 500 Index, HML, SML, TERM (monthly return on a long term government bond portfolio minus the one month lagged 30 day T-Bill return), DEF (monthly return on a portfolio of long term corporate bonds minus the monthly return on a portfolio of long term government). Edwards and Caglayan (2001) use primary model to estimate excess returns of hedge

fund strategies. They find that annualized excess returns are lower than absolute excess returns (average return-T-Bill rate) for directional trading strategies. Sharpe ratio rankings of strategies are consistent with the rankings of strategies according to the alphas. Edwards and Caglayan (2001) use another multi factor model to analysis excess returns from the primary factor model. This second model uses micro factors such as management fee, incentive fee, age and size to explain average excess returns of fund strategies since significant differences among alternative measures of excess returns for hedge fund strategies are observed. Edwards and Caglayan (2001) find that incentive fee is statistically significant and positively related to excess returns for all hedge funds. A positive coefficient on the size variable indicates that hedge fund performance increases at a declining rate as fund size increases. Edwards and Caglayan (2001) also test for performance persistence using both parametric and non parametric tests. It is documented that performance persistence exists among top performing hedge funds as well as among losers like Agarwal and Naik (1999).

Capocci and Hübner (2004) use an aggregated hedge fund database from HFR and MAR to analyze performance characteristics of hedge funds by using various multi factor asset pricing models similar to Ackermann et al. (1999). Capocci and Hübner (2004) extensively analyze performance measurement models such as the classical Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) developed by Sharpe (1964) and Lintner (1965), the three factors model of Fama and French (1993), international version of Fama and French, the four factors model of Carhart (1997) and an extended multi factor model. The extended model uses macro factors such as Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World Index excluding US, Lehman Aggregate US Bond Index,

Salomon World Government Bond Index, JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index, Lehman BAA Corporate Bond Index, Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, momentum factor of Carhart (1997), SMB, HML and IHML to explain excess returns of several hedge fund strategies for different sub periods. Capocci and Hübner (2004) calculate and present several data biases such as survivorship bias and instant return history bias. Their findings indicate that hedge funds deliver significant excess returns, seem to prefer smaller stocks, invest in emerging markets bonds and suffer from the US bond markets. Their extended model explains hedge funds behavior better than previous models since average adjusted R^2 increases from 0,44 for the single factor model to 0,66 for the extended model. Capocci and Hübner (2004) also test for performance persistence in hedge funds. It is documented that performance persistence does not exist for best and worst performing hedge funds while there is weak evidence of performance persistence for middle deciles funds.

Fung and Hsieh (1997) extend Sharpe's (1992) asset class factor model. Fung and Hsieh (1997) apply this model to the hedge funds by using macro factors such as MSCI U.S. equities, MSCI non-U.S. equities, IFC emerging market equities, JP Morgan U.S. government bonds, JP Morgan non-U.S. government bonds, 1-month Eurodollar deposit, the price of gold and Federal Reserve's Trade Weighted Dollar Index to explain hedge fund performance. Paradigm LDC and TASS hedge funds data are used in their study. Fung and Hsieh (1997) run the Sharpe's style regression for both mutual funds and hedge funds. They compare the regression results of hedge funds with the regression results of mutual funds. Striking differences in terms of R^2 's are documented. While more than half of mutual funds have R^2 's above 75%,

half of hedge funds have R^2 's below 25%. Unlike mutual funds, 25% of hedge funds are negatively correlated with the standard asset classes. They concluded that hedge funds which employ dynamic trading strategies are different from mutual funds which employ buy and hold trading strategies. Fung and Hsieh (1997) extend Sharpe's model by adding high yield bonds to the model. This extended model is used over the five style factors (value, distressed, systems/opportunistic, systems/trend following, global/macro). These style factors are extracted from the hedge fund performance data with the principal component analysis. Fung and Hsieh (1997) find that two systems factors have low R^2 's while the other three factors have greater R^2 's. Fung and Hsieh (1997) also find that value style uses buy and hold strategy in US equities whereas the other four styles do not use buy and hold strategies in any asset classes.

Harvey and Siddique (2000) points out the importance of systematic skewness for asset pricing models. They extend the traditional Fama and French's three factors model by adding coskewness⁶ to the model. Harvey and Siddique (2000) hypothesize that if the asset returns have conditional skewness, expected returns should include a component attributable to skewness. Their model formalizes systematic skewness. Harvey and Siddique (2000) estimate equity returns both

⁶ Harvey and Siddique uses the direct measure of coskewness by using the residuals from the regression of the excess return on the contemporaneous market excess return. This measure represents the contribution of a security to the coskewness of a broader portfolio. A negative measure means that the security is adding negative skewness. According to classical utility assumptions, a stock with negative coskewness should have a higher expected return—that is, the premium should be negative. Another approach to estimating coskewness is to regress the asset return on the square of the market return. In our study second approach is used since data set consists of index returns not single fund returns unlike the Harvey and Siddique (2000) case.

individually and jointly using their model. They find that the model including skewness is better to explain cross sectional variation of asset returns.

Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008) extend multi factor analysis of hedge fund returns by incorporating higher moments to the asset factor models. Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008) use higher moments for multi factor analysis of hedge fund returns since they document that hedge fund index returns display non normal distribution properties. Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008) use HFR index returns and augmented Fama & French models. Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008) analyze their model by using OLS, TSLS and GMM estimation methods. Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008) extend the classical instruments of Chen, Roll and Ross (1986) factors (credit risk spreads, term structure of interest rates, dividend yields of stock market indexes, inflation rate, prices of commodities, growth of industrial production, exchange rates etc.) by adding lagged explanatory variables of the model. They also use higher moments of explanatory variables up to fifth power. It is evidenced that classical instruments give poor results within the context of hedge fund index returns. On the other hand higher moments of lagged explanatory variables of the models and higher moments of these variables up to fifth degree give better results for hedge fund index returns. Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008) compare three different estimation methods. They find that coefficients estimated by TSLS and GMM estimation methods are close to those of the OLS estimation method. The slight decrease in alphas which are estimated by TSLS and GMM methods is interpreted as an overstatement of the absolute performance of the hedge funds.

There are several empirical studies on hedge fund performance characteristics. These studies use different versions of factor models. Steri et al. (2008) review various performance measurement models from Ackermann et al. (1999) to Capocci, Hübner (2004). Steri et al. (2008) use an aggregated factor model which includes both macro and micro factors such as asset size, prime broker, advisor, repayment frequency, notice days, management fee, incentive fee, age, fund administration, MSCI US Index, MSCI ex US Index, MSCI Emerging Markets Index, MSCI ex Italy Index, MSCI Japan Index, HML, SMB, Lehman Brother High Yield Bond Index, Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, Lehman Brothers Government and Corporate Bond Index, JP Morgan EMBI, growth rate of dollar/euro exchange rate to explain Italian funds of hedge funds performance characteristics by using panel data. Do et al. (2005) focus on empirical analysis of Australian hedge funds industry by using both macro and micro factor models. Factors of their model are S&P ASX500 Index, SMB, HML, Lehman Corporate Bond Index, Lehman Emerging Markets Index, JP Morgan Global Government Bond Index, Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, MSCI ex Australia Index, fund age, holding period, incentive fee, management fee and asset size. Do et al. (2005) also test for market timing ability of hedge fund managers by using ASX500 Index. Liang (2003) compares performance characteristics of hedge funds with CTA's by using an asset class factor model. Rinaldo and Favre (2003) study four moments CAPM model to explain hedge fund performance characteristics. Rinaldo and Favre (2003) use both traditional and quadratic CAPM models. Brown et al. (1998) examine the performance characteristics of the off shore hedge fund industry over the period of 1989-1995. Gupta et al. (2003) evaluates performance characteristics of hedge funds by using conditional approaches and GMM methods. Ibbotson and Chen (2006)

decompose hedge fund returns into three components. These are the value added by hedge funds (alpha), the value added by systematic market exposures (beta) and the hedge fund fees (costs). Ibbotson and Chen (2006) estimate an average return of 12,72%. This can be divided into three as a fee (3,74%), an alpha return (3,04) and beta return (5,94%).

According to Stultz (2007), hedge funds will converge to traditional mutual funds and traditional mutual fund will converge to the hedge funds in the future. Mutual funds will use investment instruments which are currently used by hedge funds. Stultz articulate that hedge funds will converge to the traditional mutual funds since the strategies and investment tools which are used by hedge funds will be eventually lessened by the nature of the perfect competition within the industry. There are several developments in the hedge funds sector which confirm this convergence trend. In fact tremendous growth in numbers of hedge funds justify this articulation since there will be less arbitrage opportunities for the hedge funds in the future. National authorities have taken lots of regulatory actions for the hedge funds during recent financial crises. Increasing numbers of funds of hedge funds and alternative mutual funds⁷ which are initiated by hedge fund managers to reap the savings of retail investors can be considered as weak evidences of this convergence in hedge fund industry. Another instrument is investable hedge funds indexes which can be invested by using separately managed accounts by retail investors. These new

⁷ The Economist print edition, Jan 7th 2010. Alternative mutual funds: The feeling is mutual: Hedge-fund managers look to retail investors

developments in hedge funds industry give the motivation to study performance characteristics of investable hedge fund indexes.

It can be seen that performance studies of hedge funds can be divided into macro, micro and mixed factors models from the brief literature review. It is common to use hedge fund strategy indexes data as well as single hedge funds data for performance analysis though these hedge fund strategy indexes are not investable. This thesis targets to analyze performance characteristics of investable hedge fund strategy indexes through a multi factor asset class model which uses several asset classes such that hedge funds invest on.

CHAPTER 3

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Empirical Data

Several data vendors publish hedge fund indexes over their web sites. These indexes are constructed from their database funds. A few of these data vendors do not have individual funds data so that they construct indexes from other data sources. There is no agreement on strategy classification and index construction in hedge fund industry. Different data vendors classify their database funds into several strategy classifications. They construct strategy indexes according to these strategy classifications by using different methodologies such as value weighted, equal weighted, principal component analysis, and representative optimization. It is preferable to use indexes provided by data vendors which have individual hedge fund data since none of these data vendors completely represents hedge fund universe. One should be careful while using the data of hedge fund indexes which are

constructed from other data vendors' data. This type of secondary data can have several data biases which are widely documented in literature. These data biases can negatively affect the empirical results so that our data universe for the hedge fund indexes contracts to several data vendors which have primary fund information. Main data vendors are presented at the following table.

Table 1

Data Vendors

Data Provider	Beginning of Historical Data	Webpage
HFR	1990	www.hedgefundresearch.com
CSFB Tremont	1994	www.hedgeindex.com
CISDM/MAR	1990	http://cisdm.som.umass.edu/resources/database.asp
Eurokahedge	2000	www.eurekahedge.com
HF Intelligence	1998	www.hedgefundintelligence.com
HF Net	1995	www.hedgefund.net
Barclays	1997	http://www.barclayhedge.com/products/best-hedge-funds-database.html

Note: This table presents main data vendors and beginning of their historical data. There are also several data vendors which provide secondary information about hedge funds. They are not included in the table.

There are several differences between investable and non investable hedge fund indexes. Non investable hedge fund indexes are common. On the other hand they are not investable. Individual investors can not invest on these hedge fund indexes so that these indexes cannot be used as alternative investment tool. These indexes can be used as an indicator of the related hedge fund strategy. On the other hand investable hedge funds indexes can be used as an alternative investment tool by individual investors. Constituent funds of investable hedge funds indexes are naturally less than those of non investable hedge funds indexes due to costly disclosure requirements for constituent funds. It is convenient to compare

performance characteristics of investable hedge fund indexes with the performance characteristics of the traditional asset classes.

Table 2 presents the comparison of non investable HFR indexes (HFRI) and investable HFR indexes (HFRX).

Table 2
Comparison of Non Investable and Investable HFR Indexes

Category	HFRI Indices	HFRX Indices
Inception	January 1990	January 1998
Weighting	Equal weighted	Varies by index
Reporting Style	Net of all fees	Net of all fees
Performance Time Series Available	Monthly	Daily or Monthly
NAV's available	No	Yes
Index calculated	Three times per month	Daily and Monthly
Index rebalanced	Monthly	Quarterly
Criteria for fund inclusion	Listing in HFR Database, reports monthly net of all fees monthly performance and assets in USD	In addition to meeting HFRI criteria, fund must be open to new transparent investment and meet track record and minimum asset size requirements as listed below
Minimum Asset Size and/or Track Record for fund inclusion	\$50 Million minimum <u>or</u> > 12-Month Track Record	\$50 Million <u>and</u> 24-Month Track Record (typical)
Investable Index	No	HFR Asset Management LLC constructs investable products that track HFRX
Number of Constituent Funds	Over 2000 in HFRI Fund Weighted Composite; over 800 in HFRI Fund of Funds Composite	Over 250 in total constituent universe

Source: <https://www.hedgefundresearch.com>

In this study, we use monthly returns of HFR investable hedge fund indexes from January 2005 to October 2009. We choose this period since it covers official data of investable hedge fund indexes. Pro forma data is also available from 1998 to

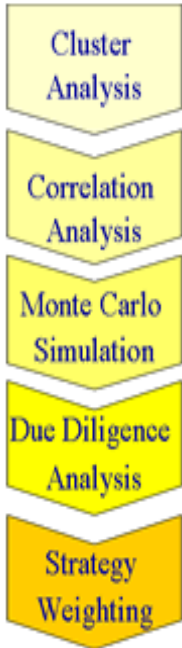
2003 since data of investable hedge fund indexes are officially launched at 2003. We did not choose to use the data from 1998 to 2003 since the data of this period comprised of theoretical values. According to the HFR webpage;

The HFRX Indexes (HFRX) is series of benchmarks of hedge fund industry performance. HFRX are engineered to achieve representative performance of a larger universe of hedge fund strategies. HFR employs the HFRX Methodology (UCITS III compliant) which is a proprietary and highly quantitative process by which hedge funds are selected as constituents for the HFRX Indexes. This methodology includes robust classification, cluster analysis, correlation analysis, advanced optimization and Monte Carlo simulations. HFRX Methodology defines certain qualitative characteristics, such as transparent fund investment, due diligence requirements. HFRX Methodology produces a model output which selects funds which have the highest statistical likelihood of producing return series which are most representative of the reference universe of strategies. Constituents of HFRX Indexes are selected and weighted by the complex and robust methodology. The model output constitutes a sub-set of strategies which are representative of a larger universe of hedge fund strategies, geographic constituencies or groupings of funds maintaining certain specific characteristics. In order to be considered for inclusion in the HFRX Indexes, a hedge fund must be currently open to new transparent investment, maintain a minimum asset size (typically \$50 Million) and meet the duration requirement (24 month track record). These criteria may vary slightly by index.

Index construction procedure is presented at the following figure.

Table 3

Index Construction Procedure

 <p>Cluster Analysis</p> <p>Correlation Analysis</p> <p>Monte Carlo Simulation</p> <p>Due Diligence Analysis</p> <p>Strategy Weighting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ HFR screens approximately 7,000 hedge funds to identify those firms with at least \$50 million AUM and a minimum two-year track record that are also willing to trade on a transparent basis and are open to new assets➤ Cluster and correlation analyses are performed to group managers by true strategy categories and to eliminate outliers➤ Monte Carlo Simulation helps determine the adequate number and types of managers to replicate each strategy➤ Selected managers must provide transparency and pass extensive qualitative screening➤ Manager investments are then weighted to maximize correlation with their group
--	--

Source: <https://www.hedgefundresearch.com>

The HFRX Indexes are investable through tracker funds which are constructed by HFR Asset Management LLC, a registered investment adviser and asset management company. Investors can invest on these tracker funds via separately managed accounts. These tracker funds try to replicate related HFRX index. The index descriptions presented in Appendix A.

Monthly returns of hedge fund indexes are provided by HFR. SMB and HML data are provided by Kenneth French's data library. Rf is taken from FED web site. Other independent variables are provided by DataStream. These are

RBARCORPBAA for corporate bonds, IHML for international value, RM for US equities, RMSCIXUS for non US equities, RJPMEMBI for emerging markets bonds, RMSCIEM for emerging markets equities, RBARUSAGG for US bonds, RBARGLOBAGG for global bonds markets, RBARHYLD high yield corporate bonds (distressed securities) and RGSCI for commodities. Detailed information about market indexes can be found in Appendix B.

3.2 Methodology

This study aims to infer about the performance characteristics of investable hedge fund indexes by using their monthly performance data. A multi factor model will be developed to understand how these funds managers achieve absolute return over several markets indexes. These market indexes are benchmarks of main asset classes. Hedge funds managers invest in these asset classes

This study helps us to understand investments strategies of hedge funds managers. We analyze performance characteristics of hedge funds by using a multi factor model. This model uses market indexes which are accepted as market benchmarks. This aggregate multi factor model is like Capocci and Hübner's (2004) extended model. The model uses just macro factors since our data set do not include any micro factors such as fund age, performance fee.

Multiple regression models are constructed to analyze performance characteristics of investable hedge fund indexes. Factor exposures of investable

hedge fund returns to the several market indexes are estimated by using investable hedge fund returns as dependent variables and returns of market indexes as independent variables. All statistical analyses are carried out by using E-Views. The model investigates the relationship between investable hedge fund returns and returns of several market indexes. Several market indexes are used in our model since hedge funds invest in a wide range of asset classes. Market indexes are RBARCORPBAA for corporate bonds, SMB for size, HML for value, IHML for international value, RM for US equities, RMSCIXUS for non US equities, RJPMEMBI for emerging markets bonds, RMSCIEM for emerging markets equities, RBARUSAGG for US bonds, RBARGLOBAGG for global bonds markets, RBARHYLD high yield corporate bonds (distressed securities) and RGSCI for commodities.

$$R_{it} - Rf_{it} = \alpha_{it} + \sum_{n=1}^{12} (\beta_i F_{it}) + \epsilon_{it}$$

where F_{it} is the excess return of factor (i) for the time period (t).

In open form;

$$R_i - R_f = \{ \alpha_i + \beta_1 [RM_t] + \beta_2 [SMB_t] + \beta_3 [HML_t] + \beta_4 [IHML_t] + \beta_5 [RMSCIXUS_t] + \beta_6 [RMSCIEM_t] + \beta_7 [RJPMEMBI_t] + \beta_8 [RBARUSAGG_t] + \beta_9 [RBARCORPBAA_t] + \beta_{10} [RBARGLOBAGG_t] + \beta_{11} [RBARHYLD_t] + \beta_{12} [RGSCI_t] + \epsilon_t \}$$

All variables other than SMB, HML and IHML are adjusted for risk free rate (one month T-Bill Rate of FED) since hedge funds target absolute returns. This formulization also has the flexibility to interpret alpha estimates as a rough measure

of absolute returns of related hedge fund index. Definitions of model variables presented below.

α_{it} = Constant term.

β_{it} = Coefficient of related asset class excess return.

R_{it} = Return of Investable Hedge Fund Strategy Index.

R_f = One month Treasury bill secondary market rate on a discount basis.

RM = Excess Return of Russell 3000 Price Index.

SMB = Size Factor (Small Minus Big).

HML = Book to Market Equity Factor (High Minus Low).

IHML = International Version of HML. (Calculated as MSCI Global Value Index Return minus MSCI Global Growth Index Return)

RMSCIXUS = Excess Return of MSCI World Excluding US Index.

RMSCIEM = Excess Return of MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

RJPMEMBI = Excess Return of JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index.

RBARUSAGG = Excess Return of Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index.

RBARCORPBAA = Excess Return of Barclays US Corp. BAA Bond Index.

RBARGLOBAGG = Excess Return of Barclays Global Agg. Bond Index.

RBARHYLD = Excess Return of Barclays Global High Yield Bond Index.

RGSCI = Excess Return of S&P GSCI Commodity Index.

ε_{it} = Error term.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

The data set used in this study reveals the following descriptive statistics at a first glance. The data period is from January 2005 to October 2009. Table 4 presents descriptive statistics of eighteen investable hedge fund indexes.

Table 4 shows that the range of mean returns of investable hedge fund indexes is %-0,68-%1,03. Convertible arbitrage strategy has the lowest mean return whereas commodity strategy has the highest mean return. While mean returns of thirteen strategies are positive, mean returns of five strategies are negative during studied period. To make an inference about the performance of strategies by just looking at mean returns will be misleading since we observe that return distributions of hedge fund strategies are not normal. Due to this fact, it is preferable to look at the median return values of strategies. As it can be seen from Table 4, all hedge fund

strategies except for distressed and short bias strategies have positive median values. The range of median values is %-0,10-%1,28. Fundamental growth strategy has the highest median value while short bias strategy has the lowest median value. The range of standard deviations of returns is %1,06-%5,67. Convertible arbitrage strategy has the highest dispersion around the mean value while equity market neutral index has the lowest dispersion around the mean value.

It is apparent from Table 4 that skewness values of sixteen strategies are negative. This indicates that return distributions of strategies consist of mainly small positive returns and rarely big negative returns. Return distributions of strategies are also skewed to the left. On the other hand commodity and macro strategies have positive skewness values. Return distributions of strategies display platykurtic properties since kurtosis values of strategies are greater than normal distribution value of 3. We use the Jarque-Bera test statistics (JB) which uses the skewness and kurtosis values of a distribution to test the normality of return distributions of strategies. JB statistics reveal that return distributions of fourteen strategies are non normal. On the other hand, return distributions of fundamental growth, equity market neutral, macro and short bias strategies have normal distribution properties. Non normality of hedge fund returns can be explained by the dynamic trading strategies employed by hedge fund managers.

A look at the Sharpe ratios indicates that the range of Sharpe ratios is-0,25-0,40. Commodity strategy has the highest Sharpe ratio while distressed securities

strategy has the lowest Sharpe ratio. Although Sharpe ratios of strategies are relatively low, eleven of eighteen strategies have positive Sharpe ratios. Negative Sharpe ratios can be explained by the effects of recent financial crisis on the hedge funds.

Table 4**Descriptive Statistics of Investable Hedge Fund Indexes**

	AGGR	AR	CA	COM	DS	ED	EHG	EHMS	EHV	EMN	EW	GL	M	MA	MD	MEM	RVA	SB
Mean	0.45	-0.08	-0.69	1.03	-0.50	0.12	0.70	0.67	0.16	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.24	0.50	0.16	0.75	-0.01	0.11
Median	0.99	0.10	0.45	0.59	-0.03	0.83	1.29	1.28	0.59	0.15	0.41	0.35	0.07	0.70	0.99	1.26	0.44	-0.11
Maximum	3.70	1.81	6.73	9.11	2.10	3.15	6.97	8.01	3.82	2.45	2.28	3.15	8.54	2.32	5.20	5.11	6.81	7.48
Minimum	-6.70	-4.39	-34.68	-2.08	-11.69	-7.53	-8.37	-10.51	-8.89	-2.75	-9.93	-9.35	-7.38	-2.85	-13.94	-11.00	-14.11	-11.80
Std. Dev.	1.97	1.22	5.67	2.32	2.38	2.14	3.51	3.44	2.47	1.06	1.96	2.18	2.82	1.06	3.26	2.89	3.15	3.60
Skewness	-1.31	-1.29	-4.18	0.96	-2.83	-1.59	-0.39	-0.82	-1.41	-0.41	-2.74	-1.89	0.12	-1.08	-1.73	-1.50	-2.00	-0.45
Kurtosis	5.30	5.21	24.33	3.88	12.59	6.26	2.52	3.95	5.83	3.04	13.50	8.35	3.59	4.23	7.93	6.86	9.87	3.81
Sharpe Ratio	0.18	-0.15	-0.14	0.40	-0.26	0.01	0.17	0.17	0.02	-0.08	-0.06	-0.04	0.05	0.37	0.02	0.23	-0.03	0.00
JB Statistic	29.24	27.86	1267.69	10.78	299.68	50.10	2.03	8.68	38.56	1.61	339.01	103.79	0.96	14.88	87.47	57.71	152.65	3.52
Probability	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.01	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
Sum	26.19	-4.45	-39.90	59.91	-29.28	7.17	40.54	39.11	9.29	1.05	-0.91	0.99	13.86	28.90	9.32	43.67	-0.37	6.54
Sum Sq. Dev.	222.37	85.67	1837.57	306.93	323.01	262.82	704.60	675.15	349.32	64.48	219.82	272.30	453.65	64.81	606.99	477.57	569.06	738.83
Observations	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58

This table presents descriptive statistics of returns of eighteen different investable hedge fund indexes for the period January 2005 to October 2009. Data set consists of 58 observations. The critical value of JB statistic with degrees of freedom two is 5,99. Mean risk free rate is used for Sharpe ratio calculations of indexes.

Table 5 presents the descriptive statistics of twelve independent variables. The range of mean returns of independent variables is $\%-0,23\%$ - $\%1,14$. RGSCI has the highest mean return while IHML has the lowest mean return. While half of independent variables have positive mean returns half of them have negative mean returns during studied period. All independent variables except for IHML, RBARGLOBAGG and SMB have positive median values. The range of median values is $\%-0,28\%$ - $\%1,79$. RGSCI has the highest median value while SMB has the lowest median value. The range of standard deviations of independent variables is $\%0,82\%$ - $\%8,87$. RMSCIEM has the highest dispersion around the mean value while RBARGLOBAGG has the lowest dispersion around the mean value.

Table 5 shows that skewness values of nine independent variables are negative. This indicates that return distributions of independent variables consist of mainly small positive returns and rarely big negative returns. Return distributions of strategies are also skewed to the left. Return distributions of independent variables display platykurtic properties since kurtosis values of independent variables are greater than normal distribution value of 3. JB statistics reveal that return distributions of nine independent variables are non normal. On the other hand, return distributions of IHML, RBARGLOBAGG, RBARUSAGG and SMB have normal distribution properties.

A look at the Sharpe ratios indicates that the range of Sharpe ratios of independent variables is $-0,18$ - $0,21$. It has a narrower range than those of hedge fund

indexes. RJPMEMBI has the highest Sharpe ratio while IHML has the lowest Sharpe ratio. Eight of twelve independent variables have negative Sharpe ratios. Positive Sharpe ratios are also relatively low. It is interesting that RM has also negative Sharpe ratio. Like hedge fund strategies, negative Sharpe ratios can be explained by the effects of recent financial crisis on the overall financial markets.

Table 5

Descriptive Statistics of Independent Variables

	HML	IHML	RBAR CORPBAA	RBAR GLOBAGG	RBARHYLD	RBAR USAGG	RF	RGSCI	RJPMEMBI	RM	RMSCIEM	RMSCIXUS	SMB
Mean	0.17	-0.23	-0.03	-0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.10	1.14	0.72	-0.01	0.54	-0.12	0.06
Median	0.05	-0.26	0.05	-0.05	0.09	0.06	0.12	1.80	0.99	0.29	1.31	0.86	-0.28
Maximum	7.58	4.07	4.84	2.48	10.90	3.36	0.16	21.10	8.52	9.88	14.28	11.02	5.34
Minimum	-9.89	-5.06	-12.68	-1.40	-19.40	-2.76	0.00	-27.77	-13.79	-18.00	-37.93	-26.38	-4.18
Std. Dev.	2.88	1.89	2.53	0.82	4.09	1.05	0.05	8.06	2.95	4.79	8.87	6.25	2.27
Skewness	-0.54	-0.11	-1.85	0.52	-1.51	0.45	-0.72	-0.72	-1.96	-1.07	-1.65	-1.65	0.33
Kurtosis	5.00	3.53	12.27	3.37	10.79	4.30	1.99	4.75	12.37	5.49	7.75	7.56	2.63
SR	0.02	-0.18	-0.05	-0.14	-0.08	-0.09	0.00	0.13	0.21	-0.02	0.05	-0.04	-0.02
Jarque-Bera	12.52	0.78	240.76	2.96	168.58	6.06	7.44	12.41	249.27	26.06	80.76	76.62	1.40
Probability	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
Sum	9.76	-13.59	-1.54	-0.80	-11.98	0.50	5.95	66.49	41.75	-0.60	31.12	-7.07	3.67
Sum Sq. Dev.	474	204	367	38	953	63	0.19	3703	497	1311	4493	2230	295
Observations	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58

This table presents descriptive statistics of returns of thirteen different independent variables for the period January 2005 to October 2009. Data set consists of 58 observations. The critical value of JB statistic with degrees of freedom two is 5,99. Mean risk free rate is used for Sharpe ratio calculations of variables.

Table 6 reports correlations among independent variables. There is high variability between different independent variables, ranging from 0,94 (between RBARGLOBAGG and RBARUSAGG) to -0,36 (between RGSCI and IHML). Twenty-three correlation coefficients (30%) are greater than 0,50 and nine (12%) are negative. In particular, IHML are negatively correlated with other variables. On the other hand correlation coefficients are less than 0,90. Three of the pairwise correlations are greater than 0,90. The correlation between RBARGLOBAGG and RBARUSAGG is 0,94. This is expected since the weight of US fixed income securities outweighs other fixed income securities in global fixed income asset class index. Moreover the correlation between RMSCIXUS and RMSCIEEM is 0,94. The correlation between RMSCIXUS and RM is 0,90. Stepwise regression techniques are used to overcome the multicollinearity problem among independent variables.

Lastly it is necessary to test series for stationarity since data set consists of several times series data. Stationarity issue is a common concept in times series data. We test data series for stationarity by using Augmented Dickey Fuller test (by including intercept in test equation, by using Schwarz Info Criterion and test for unit root in level data) for both independent and dependent variables in E-Views. Test results are shown in Table 7. A look at the p- values indicates that hedge fund strategy indexes don't have unit root processes. Independent variables don't have unit root processes while RBARHYLD have unit root processes with a confidence level of 10%. On the other hand RBARHYLD variable is used as regressor in just one of the regression equation out of eighteen regression equations.

Table 6**Pairwise Correlations of Independent Variables**

	HML	IHML	RBAR CORPBAA	RBARGLOBAGG	RBARHYLD	RBARUSAGG	RGSCI	RJPMEMBI	RM	RMSCIEM	RMSCIXUS	SMB
HML	1.00	0.70	0.05	0.05	0.22	0.03	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.17	0.35	0.24
IHML	0.70	1.00	-0.08	0.20	-0.07	0.11	-0.36	-0.03	-0.08	-0.20	-0.01	-0.02
RBARCORPBAA	0.05	-0.08	1.00	0.56	0.82	0.70	0.38	0.86	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.19
RBARGLOBAGG	0.05	0.20	0.56	1.00	0.19	0.94	-0.13	0.55	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.01
RBARHYLD	0.22	-0.07	0.82	0.19	1.00	0.35	0.46	0.83	0.80	0.77	0.80	0.36
RBARUSAGG	0.03	0.11	0.70	0.94	0.35	1.00	0.02	0.68	0.22	0.27	0.31	0.00
RGSCI	0.14	-0.36	0.38	-0.13	0.46	0.02	1.00	0.33	0.44	0.62	0.59	0.01
RJPMEMBI	0.16	-0.03	0.86	0.55	0.83	0.68	0.33	1.00	0.70	0.76	0.76	0.27
RM	0.26	-0.08	0.61	0.06	0.80	0.22	0.44	0.70	1.00	0.86	0.90	0.42
RMSCIEM	0.17	-0.20	0.63	0.09	0.77	0.27	0.62	0.76	0.86	1.00	0.94	0.25
RMSCIXUS	0.35	-0.01	0.65	0.13	0.80	0.31	0.59	0.76	0.90	0.94	1.00	0.27
SMB	0.24	-0.02	0.19	0.01	0.36	0.00	0.01	0.27	0.42	0.25	0.27	1.00

This table presents pairwise simple correlations of returns of twelve different independent variables for the period January 2005 to October 2009 with the 58 observations.

Table 7

Unit Root Test Results For Strategies and Independent Variables

ADF test results STRATEGIES					ADF test results Independent Variables				
Series	Prob.	Lag	Max Lag	Obs	Series	Prob.	Lag	Max Lag	Obs
HFRXAGGR	0.00	0	12	57	HML	0.00	1	12	56
HFRXAR	0.00	0	12	57	IHML	0.00	0	12	57
HFRXCA	0.01	0	12	57	RBARCORPBAA	0.00	0	12	57
HFRXCOM	0.00	0	12	57	RBARGLOBAGG	0.00	1	12	56
HFRXDS	0.01	0	12	57	RBARHYLD	0.12	2	12	55
HFRXED	0.00	0	12	57	RBARUSAGG	0.00	1	12	56
HFRXEHG	0.00	0	12	57	RGSCI	0.00	0	12	57
HFRXEHMS	0.00	0	12	57	RJPMEMBI	0.00	1	12	56
HFRXEHV	0.00	0	12	57	RM	0.00	0	12	57
HFRXEMN	0.00	0	12	57	RMSCIEM	0.00	0	12	57
HFRXEW	0.00	0	12	57	RMSCIXUS	0.00	0	12	57
HFRXGL	0.00	0	12	57	SMB	0.00	0	12	57
HFRXM	0.00	1	12	56	Null Hypothesis: Unit root (individual unit root process) ADF test details are follows: -Exogenous variables: Individual effects -User specified maximum lags -Automatic selection of lags based on SIC: 0 to 2				
HFRXMA	0.00	0	12	57					
HFRXMD	0.00	0	12	57					
HFRXMEM	0.00	0	12	57					
HFRXRVA	0.02	0	12	57					
HFRXSB	0.00	0	12	57					

4.2 Regression Analysis

We first run OLS regressions by including all the independent variables of our model. We got poor results since multicollinearity problems existed among same group of asset indexes. Due to this fact, we employed stepwise regression method to eliminate multicollinearity problem among same group of asset indexes. We chose the most relevant asset classes according to each hedge fund strategy like Agarwal and Naik (1999) and Liang (1999) did.

OLS results disseminate serial correlation and heteroskedasticity patterns for the residuals. It may not be possible to obtain efficient estimates of the parameters by using weighted least squares when the form of heteroskedasticity is not known. OLS provides consistent parameter estimates in the presence of heteroskedasticity. On the other hand the usual OLS standard errors should not be used for inference since they will be incorrect. Using the White heteroskedasticity consistent or the Newey-West HAC consistent covariance estimates do not change the point estimates of the parameters. They only change the estimated standard errors. Newey and West (1987) have proposed a general covariance estimator that is consistent in the presence of both heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation of unknown form.⁸ HAC consistent covariances (Newey-West) are used to adjust errors for serial correlation and heteroskedasticity due to initial findings on OLS residuals.

⁸ EViews 4 User's Guide p.281-282

Another major problem of the data set is the non normality of return distributions. A few of authors ignored this problem. They used directly classical OLS methods in their analysis of hedge funds. On the other hand a few of them did not ignore this problem. They used alternative models such as GMM methods like Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008).

GMM was first introduced by Hansen (1982) primarily for time series applications. GMM basically uses instrumental variable techniques. Therefore we should first define instruments for GMM estimation method. There are two basic rules to select good instruments. First chosen instruments should be highly correlated with regressors. Second they should be orthogonal to original error terms. According to Wooldridge (2001), we can obtain asymptotically efficient estimates by adding more moment conditions to moment conditions used by OLS method. This is true when the error term is heteroskedastic. He emphasizes that we must have overidentifying restrictions to get more efficient estimator than OLS and TSLS. He proposes to use lagged values of regressors as instruments. On other hand, Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008) prefer to use lagged values of explanatory variables and higher moments of these variables up to fifth power.

We use the higher moments of lagged values of regressors up to fifth power as instruments in this study. $SMB(-1)$, $SMB(-1)^2$, $SMB(-1)^3$, $SMB(-1)^4$ and $SMB(-1)^5$ are used as instruments for SMB variable. Iterated GMM method is used for regression analysis in E-Views. Newey-West HAC matrix is used to compute the

matrix of weights. Quadratic option is chosen for the kernel choice since it is smooth and is not truncated. Andrews method is used for the bandwidth option since it seems to converge more quickly towards the solution. It also assumes that the sample moments follow an autoregressive process of order one.⁹

4.2.1 General Results

Following tables summarize the regression results of GMM and OLS (Newey-West) methods for different investable hedge fund indexes. Detailed regression outputs are presented in Appendix C.

⁹ EViews 4 User's Guide p.281-282

Table 8

Regression Results (GMM Method)

Strategy	C	HML	IHML	RBAR CORPBAA	RBAR GLOBAGG	RBAR HYLD	RBAR USAGG	RGSCI	RJPM EMBI	RM	RMSCIEM	RMSCIXUS	SMB	A. R2	J- Stat.
AGGR	0.25*	-0.26*					-0.40*	0.04*				0.25*		0,81	0,18
AR	-0.39*						-0.54*	0.03**	0.33*					0,30	0,30
CA	-0.91*			3.96*			-6.77*		0.16*					0,33	0,19
COM	0.68*								-0.53*		0.12*			0,04	0,22
DS	-1.47*	0.11*			-2.16*			0.13*	0.62*					0,28	0,16
ED	0.15	-0.37*					-0.90*					0.35*		0,66	0,13
EHG	1.21*	-0.11*							-0.46*		0.31*			0,60	0,22
EHMS	0.63*										0.16*		0.37*	0,57	0,11
EHV	-0.15	-0.27*					-0.47*	0.06*				0.30*		0,74	0,30
EMN	-0.39*			0.39*	-0.78*	-0.28*						0.03*		0,23	0,21
EW	-0.05		-0.18*									0.37*		0,55	0,06
GL	-0.67*		-0.93*				-1.14*					0.42*		0,24	0,12
M	0.03									-0.37*	0.21*			0,19	0,15
MA	0.53*	-0.13*										0.08*		0,22	0,12
MD	-0.35*			0.78*			-1.34*	0.18*			0.06*			0,73	0,19
MEM	0.63*						-0.38*				0.29*		-0.34*	0,82	0,13
RVA	-0.14			1.10*			-2.85*					0.28*	0.14*	0,60	0,15
SB	-0.12		-0.42*							-0.47*			-0.54*	0,87	0,27

Table 9

Regression Results (OLS Method)

Strategy	C	HML	IHML	RBAR CORPBAA	RBAR GLOBAGG	RBAR HYLD	RBAR USAGG	RGSCI	RJPM EMBI	RM	RMSCIEM	RMSCIX US	SMB	A. R2	F- Stat.
AGGR	0.36*	-0.19*					-0.38*	0.05*				0.28*		0,85	81,03
AR	-0.41**						-0.47*	0.06*	0.20*					0,40	13,33
CA	-1.53**			1.60*			-3.59*		0.99*					0,71	46,94
COM	1.15*								-0.47*		0.16*			0,15	5,90
DS	-1.07*	0.12*			-1.29*			0.11**	0.29#					0,45	12,73
ED	0.09	-0.22*					-0.47*					0.34*		0,75	59,21
EHG	0.76**	-0.18**							-0.53*		0.46*			0,72	50,73
EHMS	0.42**										0.29*		0.35*	0,70	65,35
EHV	0.07	-0.17**					-0.48*	0.05**				0.34*		0,78	50,64
EMN	-0.22#			0.34*	-0.93*	-0.27*						0.06*		0,32	7,71
EW	-0.14		-0.33*									0.25*		0,74	81,04
GL	-0.13		-0.35*				-0.31**					0.30*		0,80	76,30
M	-0.04									-0.43*	0.30*			0,21	8,43
MA	0.43*	-0.10**										0.10*		0,25	10,64
MD	-0.16			0.47*			-1.12*	0.08*			0.21*			0,79	55,90
MEM	0.49*						-0.34**				0.32*		-0.14**	0,86	121,70
RVA	-0.09			1.03*			-1.82*					0.22*	-0.19*	0,78	50,84
SB	-0.12		-0.45*							-0.54*			-0.58*	0,88	143,47

These tables summarize the results of the following regressions for the period from January 2005 to October 2009.

$$R_{it} - R_{ft} = \{ \alpha_i + \beta_1 [RM_t] + \beta_2 [SMB_t] + \beta_3 [HML_t] + \beta_4 [IHML_t] + \beta_5 [RMSCIXUS_t] + \beta_6 [RMSCIEM_t] + \beta_7 [RJPMEMBI_t] + \beta_8 [RBARUSAGG_t] + \beta_9 [RBARCORPBAA_t] + \beta_{10} [RBARGLOBAGG_t] + \beta_{11} [RBARHYLD_t] + \beta_{12} [RGSCI_t] + \varepsilon_t \}$$

where; R_{it} = Excess Return of Investable Hedge Fund Strategy Index, (HFRXAGGR, HFRXAR, HFRXCA, HFRXCOM, HFRXDS, HFRXED, HFRXEHG, HFRXEHV, HFRXEMN, HFRXEW, HFRXGL, HFRXM, HFRXMA, HFRXMD, HFRXMEM, HFRXRVA and HFRXSB strategies are used in regressions) α_{it} = Constant term, β_{it} = Coefficient of related asset class excess return, R_{ft} = One month Treasury bill secondary market rate on a discount basis, RM = Excess Return of Russell 3000 Price Index, SMB = Size Factor, HML = Book to Market Equity Factor, IHML = International Version of HML, RMSCIXUS = Excess Return of MSCI World Excluding US Index, RMSCIEM = Excess Return of MSCI Emerging Markets Index, RJPMEMBI = Excess Return of JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index, RBARUSAGG = Excess Return of Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, RBARCORPBAA = Excess Return of Barclays US Corporate BAA Bond Index, RBARGLOBAGG = Excess Return of Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, RBARHYLD = Excess Return of Barclays Global High Yield Bond Index, RGSCI = Excess Return of S&P GSCI Commodity Index, ε_{it} = Error term.

Table 8 shows the stepwise regression results for GMM method in which we use higher moments of the lagged regressors up to fifth power as instruments. For example, SMB(-1), SMB(-1)^2, SMB(-1)^3, SMB(-1)^4 and SMB(-1)^5 are used as instruments for SMB variable. Iterated GMM method is used for regression analysis in E-Views. Newey-West HAC matrix is used to compute the matrix of weights. Quadratic option is chosen for the kernel choice since it is smooth and is not truncated. Andrews method is used for the bandwidth option since it seems to converge more quickly towards the solution. It assumes that the sample moments follow an autoregressive process of order one. The J-statistic reported at the bottom of estimation results in Appendix C is the minimized value of the objective function. The J-statistic can be used to carry out hypothesis tests from GMM estimation. A simple application of the J-statistic is to test the validity of overidentifying restrictions when you have more instruments than parameters to estimate. Overidentifying restrictions are satisfied under the null hypothesis. The J-statistic times the number of observations is asymptotically χ^2 with degrees of freedom equal to the number of overidentifying restrictions. All J statistics for GMM regressions are too low to reject the null hypothesis.

Table 9 shows the stepwise regression results for OLS method. The stepwise regression is a technique which involves entering or removing variables depending on the significance of regressors. Errors are adjusted for serial correlation and heteroskedasticity by using Newey and West (1987) HAC consistent covariances for classical OLS method. Stepwise regression is chosen since the regressors are highly correlated to each other.

Asterisk indicates that the values are significant at 1% level; double asterisk indicates that the values are significant at 5% level and # indicates that the values are significant at 10% level.

Regression results indicate that significance and coefficient levels of regressors improve with GMM method. The coefficient of constant term in absolute terms is higher (less) than the OLS estimates in GMM estimates in twelve (six) of the strategies. This finding gives us an important clue that ranking of hedge funds in terms of their absolute returns will be biased if one uses OLS regression estimates rather than GMM regression estimates. This finding has valuable insights for portfolio managers and portfolio selection process. Portfolio managers should rank funds according to the GMM estimates of coefficients rather than OLS estimates of coefficients.

The range of adjusted R-squares of the models estimated by OLS method is 0,15-0,88. On the other hand the range of R-squares of the models estimated by GMM method is 0,04-0,87. The number of adjusted R-squares of models estimated by OLS which are higher than 0,70 is twelve whereas the number of adjusted R-squares of models estimated by GMM which are higher than 0,70 is just ten. Adjusted R-squares of the models estimated by GMM method are lower than those of OLS method. This finding is parallel to literature (Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008)). On the other hand overidentifying restrictions do not expose any problem for the model since J statistics¹⁰ are too low to reject the null hypothesis that the overidentifying restrictions are satisfied.

¹⁰ EViews 4 User's Guide p.300-301: The J-statistic reported at the bottom of estimation results is the minimized value of the objective function. The J-statistic can be used to carry out hypothesis tests from GMM estimation. A simple application of the J-statistic is to test the validity of overidentifying restrictions when you have more instruments than parameters to estimate. Under the null hypothesis that the overidentifying restrictions are satisfied, the J-statistic times the number of regression observations is asymptotically χ^2 with degrees of freedom equal to the number of overidentifying restrictions.

The range of coefficient of constant term is -%1,47-1,21 for the GMM method. This result gives us mixed messages about the absolute excess return of several strategies. We expect positive absolute excess returns from hedge funds. The term alpha is often used for this concept and reflects managerial talent portion of hedge fund return in literature. Moreover hedge funds claim to offer absolute excess returns over several market indexes irrespective of market conditions. Therefore there is no reason to invest in hedge funds if these funds fail to deliver significant alpha returns. On the other hand regression results reveal that one third of coefficients of constant term are not significant at a %10 confidence level. One third of them are significantly positive while one third of them are significantly negative. Our finding somehow contrary to the other studies that reports significant positive excess returns like Agarwal and Naik (1999), Capocci and Hübner (2004). The EHG strategy has the highest absolute excess return (% 1,21) whereas DS strategy has the lowest absolute excess return (- % 1,47). One can conclude that investable hedge fund indexes fail to deliver significant alphas to their investors by looking at these results. Investable hedge fund indexes can be considered as weak alternative investment instruments for those investors who seek significant absolute excess returns over several market indexes.

As it can be seen from Table 8, the factor loading of RBARUSAGG is significant in half of the hedge fund strategies. RMSCIXUS factor loading is significant in eight of all the hedge fund strategies while HML and RMSCIEM factor loadings are significant in six of all the hedge fund strategies. On the other hand

RBARHYLD factor loading is significant in just one of the hedge fund strategies. It is interesting that factor loading of market proxy is significant in just two of the hedge fund strategies. This result can be interpreted such that hedge funds do not prefer US stocks.

HML factor loadings are negatively significant except for DS strategy. This can be interpreted as related hedge fund strategies have exposures to low book-to-market value stocks. On the other hand SMB factor loadings give mixed results. Half of them are significantly positive whereas half of them are significantly negative. EHMS and RVA strategies prefer small stocks whereas MEM and SB strategies choose big stocks to invest in. IHML factor loadings are significantly negative. This can be interpreted as related hedge fund strategies invest in growth stocks rather than value stocks. This is close to the findings of Capocci and Hübner (2004). Half of the hedge fund strategies prefer to invest in non US equities since RMSCIXUS factor loadings is significantly positive. RMSCIEM factor loadings are also significantly positive which can be interpreted as hedge fund strategies often invest in emerging markets equities. Moreover three of RJPMEMBI factor loadings are significantly positive while two of them are significantly negative. This means that hedge funds prefer to take both long and short positions on emerging market bonds consistent with the findings of Capocci and Hübner (2004). Fixed income asset classes factor loadings give us surprising results. Factor loadings of RBARUSAGG, RBARGLOBAGG and RBARHYLD are significantly negative except for RBARCORPBAA factor loading. This can be interpreted as related hedge fund strategies take long positions on corporate bonds and emerging markets bonds

whereas they take short positions on other types of bonds. The finding of significant factor loadings of US bond markets contradicts with the findings of Capocci and Hübner (2004) since they report that hedge funds suffer from US bonds. This can be associated with the flight the quality concept during the recent financial crises. Lastly, positively significant factor loadings of RGSCI give us the clue that a few of the hedge funds invest in several types of commodities.

The coefficient of the constant term for EHV strategy interestingly changes sign from positive in OLS method to negative in GMM method whereas it changes from negative in OLS method to positive in GMM method for M strategy. The ranking of these two funds according to alphas will be different depending on the chosen regression method. These findings also support the notion that portfolio managers should rank funds according to the GMM estimates of coefficients rather than OLS estimates of coefficients. Moreover the coefficient of the SMB for RVA strategy changes from negative in OLS method to positive in GMM method. The signs of coefficient estimate of other factors are parallel to each other for both OLS and GMM estimation methods.

4.2.2 Strategy Level Results

We expect significant factor loadings parallel to their main investment strategy for different hedge fund indexes. As an example, we expect that returns of short bias strategy index will have negatively significant factor exposures on market

index whereas returns of emerging markets strategy index will have positively significant factor exposures on emerging markets asset classes. There are several interesting strategy level results of regressions.

AGGR index can be defined as the equally weighted index across all strategy indexes. It takes long positions on non US stocks, low book to market value equities and commodities. It takes also short positions on US bonds. CA index has high levels of short exposures on US investment graded bonds. On the other hand it takes long positions on emerging markets bonds and corporate bonds. CA strategy employs arbitrage strategies. It applies credit quality arbitrage strategies over several bonds markets. This strategy extracts profits from the discrepancies between investment graded bonds and corporate bonds. It also takes positions on emerging market bonds.

SB index takes short positions on US equities. This is consistent with its fundamental strategy. This strategy takes short positions on the markets to extract profits from the adverse movements of the market. It takes also short positions in small stocks and long positions in growth equities.

EHG index takes short positions in emerging markets bonds. This strategy has long exposures on emerging markets stocks and low book to market value equities. The positions of strategy are consistent with its fundamental strategy. This strategy basically takes positions on growth stocks to get higher returns from the small stocks and emerging markets stocks. ED index takes short positions in

aggregate bonds. It has long exposures on non US stocks and low book to market value equities.

EHMS index takes long positions in emerging markets stocks and small stocks whereas EHV index takes long positions in low book to market value equities, non US stocks and commodities. EHV index has also short exposures on US bonds.

EW index takes long positions in growth stocks rather than value stocks and non US equities. MD index takes short positions in US bonds market while it takes long positions on corporate bonds, emerging markets equities and commodities.

MEM index takes short positions in US bonds market and long positions in big stocks and emerging markets equities. This is consistent with its fundamental strategy. This strategy basically takes positions on emerging markets stocks. RVA index takes short positions on US bonds. It also has long exposures on corporate bonds, non US stocks and small stocks.

COM index takes short positions in bonds and long positions in stocks within the emerging markets geography. This strategy aims to extract profits from the arbitrage opportunities within same geographic location across different asset classes such as bonds and equities.

Lastly, EMN index takes long positions in corporate bonds and a small position in non US equities. It takes short positions in global bonds and high yield bonds. It does not take positions in equity markets consistent with its market neutral strategy. It mainly takes positions in fixed income securities.

CHAPTER 5

EFFECTS OF CRISES ON HEDGE FUNDS

To analyze the effects of recent financial crises on hedge funds we extend our data set until March 2003 which is the official launch date of investable hedge fund indexes. This operation leads to a decrease in the numbers of investable hedge fund indexes from eighteen to eleven. We run GMM regressions for the full period (March 2003 - October 2009) and apply stepwise regression method to overcome multicollinearity problem among same group of asset indexes and to simplify regression results. Then we apply same model with same variables for the pre crises period (March 2003 - July 2007) which excludes crises period from full period. We compare both periods with the expectation that recent financial crises heavily affected hedge funds ability to create alpha returns for their investors. Following tables summarize regression results for full period and pre crises period.

Table 10

Regression Results (Full Period-GMM)

Strategy	C	HML	IHML	RBAR CORPBAA	RBAR GLOBAGG	RBAR HYLD	RBAR USAGG	RGSCI	RJPM EMBI	RM	RMSCIEM	RMSCIXUS	SMB	A. R2	J- Stat.
AR	0.14#		-0.39*									0.15*		0.08	0.10
CA	-0.11		0.32*	0.73*		0.67*	-1.91*							0.54	0.15
DS	0.39*				-0.51*	0.58*		0.04						-0.01	0.20
ED	-0.33*	-0.34*				-0.11*	-0.73*					0.47*		0.50	0.20
EMN	-0.21**			0.47*	-0.98*	-0.27*								0.05	0.09
EW	-0.07		-0.65*	0.15*								0.26*		0.56	0.13
GL	-0.01		-0.42*									0.33*		0.74	0.08
M	0.21									-0.33*	0.19*			0.14	0.11
MA	0.47*	-0.12*										0.07*		0.20	0.13
MD	-0.30*							0.09**			0.23*		0.48*	0.68	0.11
RVA	0.28*		-0.31*			0.70*	-1.52*						-0.70*	0.42	0.14

This table summarizes the results of the following regressions for the period from March 2003 to October 2009.

$$R_i - R_f = \{ \alpha_i + \beta_1 [RM_t] + \beta_2 [SMB_t] + \beta_3 [HML_t] + \beta_4 [IHML_t] + \beta_5 [RMSCIXUS_t] + \beta_6 [RMSCIEM_t] + \beta_7 [RJPMEMBI_t] + \beta_8 [RBARUSAGG_t] + \beta_9 [RBARCORPBAA_t] + \beta_{10} [RBARGLOBAGG_t] + \beta_{11} [RBARHYLD_t] + \beta_{12} [RGSCI_t] + \varepsilon_t \}$$

where; R_{it} = Excess Return of Investable Hedge Fund Strategy Index, (HFRXAGGR, HFRXAR, HFRXCA, HFRXCOM, HFRXDS, HFRXED, HFRXEHG, HFRXEHV, HFRXEMN, HFRXEW, HFRXGL, HFRXM, HFRXMA, HFRXMD, HFRXMEM, HFRXRVA and HFRXSB strategies are used in regressions) α_{it} = Constant term, β_{it} = Coefficient of related asset class excess return, R_f = One month Treasury bill secondary market rate on a discount basis, RM = Excess Return of Russell 3000 Price Index, SMB = Size Factor, HML = Book to Market Equity Factor, IHML = International Version of HML, RMSCIXUS = Excess Return of MSCI World Excluding US Index, RMSCIEM = Excess Return of MSCI Emerging Markets Index, RJPMEMBI = Excess Return of JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index, RBARUSAGG = Excess Return of Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, RBARCORPBAA = Excess Return of Barclays US Corporate BAA Bond Index, RBARGLOBAGG = Excess Return of Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, RBARHYLD = Excess Return of Barclays Global High Yield Bond Index, RGSCI = Excess Return of S&P GSCI Commodity Index, ε_{it} = Error term.

Table 11

Regression Results (Pre Crises Period-GMM)

Strategy	C	HML	IHML	RBAR CORPBAA	RBAR GLOBAGG	RBAR HYLD	RBAR USAGG	RGSCI	RJPM EMBI	RM	RMSCIEM	RMSCIXUS	SMB	A. R2	J- Stat.
AR	-0.01		-0.33**									0.27*		0.06	0.14
CA	0.23*		0.05	0.39*		0.20*	-0.71*							0.01	0.28
DS	0.29*				-0.65*	0.54*		0.03						0.42	0.28
ED	0.33**	-0.17**				0.32**	-0.43*					0.28*		0.63	0.24
EMN	0.06			0.25#	-0.66*	-0.08								-0.21	0.17
EW	-0.15#		-0.48*	0.13*								0.35*		0.22	0.18
GL	0.02		-0.13									0.27*		0.66	0.11
M	0.01									-0.13	0.19**			0.27	0.15
MA	0.07	0.45										-0.01		-0.35	0.13
MD	0.06								0.08**		0.18*		0.38*	0.53	0.20
RVA	0.34*		-0.16#			0.40*	-0.52*						-0.15*	-0.21	0.29

This table summarizes the results of the following regressions for the period from March 2003 to July 2007.

$$R_i - R_f = \{ \alpha_i + \beta_1 [RM_t] + \beta_2 [SMB_t] + \beta_3 [HML_t] + \beta_4 [IHML_t] + \beta_5 [RMSCIXUS_t] + \beta_6 [RMSCIEM_t] + \beta_7 [RJPMEMBI_t] + \beta_8 [RBARUSAGG_t] + \beta_9 [RBARCORPBAA_t] + \beta_{10} [RBARGLOBAGG_t] + \beta_{11} [RBARHYLD_t] + \beta_{12} [RGSCI_t] + \varepsilon_t \}$$

where; R_{it} = Excess Return of Investable Hedge Fund Strategy Index, (HFRXAGGR, HFRXAR, HFRXCA, HFRXCOM, HFRXDS, HFRXED, HFRXEHG, HFRXEHV, HFRXEMN, HFRXEW, HFRXGL, HFRXM, HFRXMA, HFRXMD, HFRXMEM, HFRXRVA and HFRXSB strategies are used in regressions) α_{it} = Constant term, β_{it} = Coefficient of related asset class excess return, R_f = One month Treasury bill secondary market rate on a discount basis, RM = Excess Return of Russell 3000 Price Index, SMB = Size Factor, HML = Book to Market Equity Factor, IHML = International Version of HML, RMSCIXUS = Excess Return of MSCI World Excluding US Index, RMSCIEM = Excess Return of MSCI Emerging Markets Index, RJPMEMBI = Excess Return of JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index, RBARUSAGG = Excess Return of Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, RBARCORPBAA = Excess Return of Barclays US Corporate BAA Bond Index, RBARGLOBAGG = Excess Return of Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index, RBARHYLD = Excess Return of Barclays Global High Yield Bond Index, RGSCI = Excess Return of S&P GSCI Commodity Index, ε_{it} = Error term.

Regression results indicate that significance and coefficient levels of regressors other than constant term are weak for the pre crisis period when we compare it with full period regression results. The coefficients of constant term as we expect improve for the pre crisis period. The coefficient of constant term is negative for six of the strategies for the full period whereas just two of them are negative for the pre crisis period. The coefficients of constant term are positive and significant for the CA and ED strategies for pre crisis period while they are negative and non significant for full period. Moreover the coefficients of constant term are positive for the EMN, GL and MD strategies for pre crisis period they are negative for full period. Also the coefficient of constant term is positive in both periods for the RVA strategy but it is higher for the pre crises period than the full period.

While three of the eleven strategies (ED, EMN and MD) have negatively significant coefficient of the constant term for full period, just one of the eleven strategies (EW) has negatively significant coefficient of the constant term for pre crisis period.

The range of adjusted R-squares of the models estimated for full period is from -0,01-0,74 including just one negative adjusted R-square. On the other hand the range of adjusted R-squares of the models estimated for pre crisis period by using variables of full period models is -0,35-0,66 which includes three negative adjusted R-squares. This can be related with the use of same variables for pre crisis period with the full period which enables us to compare two periods. On the other hand

overidentifying restrictions do not expose any problem for the models since J statistics are too low to reject the null hypothesis that the overidentifying restrictions are satisfied.

The range of coefficient of constant term is $-0,33-0,47$ for full period. This result gives us mixed messages about the absolute excess return of several strategies. Regression results reveal that four of them are not significant at a %10 confidence level. Four of them are significantly positive while three of them are significantly negative. On the other hand the range of coefficient of constant term is $-0,15-0,34$ for pre crisis period which is narrower than full period. Regression results reveal that six of them are not significant at a %10 confidence level. Four of them are significantly positive while one of them are significantly negative. These results indicate that investable hedge fund indexes perform better in terms of their alpha returns for the pre crisis period compared to the full period.

Regression results for both periods give mixed results for different strategies. One can infer from these results that recent economic crises differently affected several hedge fund strategies. The coefficients of the constant term are positive and higher for the full period than the pre crisis period for the AR, MA and M strategies. On the other hand, for the CA and ED strategies, the positive and significant coefficients of constant term for pre crisis period turned out to be negative and non significant for full period. Therefore one can conclude that CA and ED strategies were heavily affected by the recent financial crises.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This thesis basically aims to discover the performance characteristics of different investable hedge fund strategies to extend the understanding of investors about hedge funds performance characteristics. Unlike the most of hedge fund studies, this study is the first that focuses on the performance characteristics of investable hedge funds indexes using a multi factor model.

Hedge funds managers have the flexibility to invest on a wide range of asset classes like equities, government and corporate bonds, derivatives, emerging markets instruments, currencies etc. On the other hand these funds offer little transparency in terms of their investment strategies and portfolio holdings. To discover performance characteristics of investable hedge fund indexes we use multifactor regression models. We employ both OLS and GMM techniques to analyze performance characteristics of different investable hedge fund indexes. Factor exposures of

investable hedge fund returns to the several market indexes are estimated by using investable hedge fund index returns as dependent variables and returns of market indexes as independent variables. Our model investigates the relationship between investable hedge fund index returns and returns of several market indexes. Several market indexes are used in our model since hedge funds invest in a wide range of asset classes. Market indexes are RBARCORPBAA for corporate bonds, SMB for size, HML for value, IHML for international value, RM for US equities, RMSCIXUS for non US equities, RJPMEMBI for emerging markets bonds, RMSCIEM for emerging markets equities, RBARUSAGG for US bonds, RBARGLOBAGG for global bonds markets, RBARHYLD high yield corporate bonds (distressed securities) and RGSCI for commodities.

The analyses of descriptive statistics of variables reveal several preliminary findings. Return distribution of investable hedge fund indexes are not normal. This leads us to search for an appropriate regression method instead of using classical OLS in our multifactor regression analysis. We employ GMM method like Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008). Another concern for the data set is the multicollinearity problem among independent variables. We use stepwise regression approach to overcome this problem.

Regression results indicate that significance and coefficient levels of regressors improve with GMM method. The coefficient of constant term in absolute terms is higher (less) than the OLS estimates in GMM estimates in twelve (six) of the

strategies. This finding gives us an important clue that ranking of hedge funds in terms of their absolute returns will be biased if one uses OLS regression estimates rather than GMM regression estimates. Adjusted R-squares of the models estimated by GMM method are lower than those of OLS method which is parallel to literature (Racicot and Theoret (2007, 2008)).

The range of coefficient of constant term gives us mixed messages about the absolute excess return of several strategies. We expect positive absolute excess returns from hedge funds. On the other hand regression results reveal that one third of coefficients of constant term are not significant at a %10 confidence level. One third of them are significantly positive while one third of them are significantly negative. This finding somehow contrary to the other studies that reports significant positive excess returns like Agarwal and Naik (1999), Capocci and Hübner (2004).

We can infer from the factor loadings of independent variables that hedge funds invest in US bonds, non US stocks, low book to market stocks, emerging market stocks. On the other hand hedge funds do not prefer US equities.

We also expect significant factor loadings parallel to their main investment strategy for different hedge fund indexes. As an example, we expect that returns of short bias strategy index will have negatively significant factor exposures on market index whereas returns of emerging markets strategy index will have positively significant factor exposures on emerging markets asset classes. Our expectation is

confirmed by the findings of CA, SB, EHG, MEM and EMN strategies. Factor loadings of these strategies are consistent with their fundamental strategies.

The findings of this thesis should be carefully interpreted for several reasons. Hedge fund performance studies in literature give different results sometimes totally contradicts to each other depending on the database and the studied period since limited information disclosure of hedge funds within the industry. Another concern is that this thesis deal with mainly investable hedge funds indexes and thesis results will not give a rough overview about the hedge funds industry since investable hedge funds comprise a small portion of the industry and cannot represent the whole industry. Moreover model results can be sensitive to the chosen factors like all factor model studies. Since this thesis uses index data there may be possible aggregation problems depending on the indexing methodology and further research can be to extend this study by including constituent funds data into studied model.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ackermann, Carl, Richard McEnally, and David Ravenscraft. 1999. "The Performance of Hedge Funds: Risk, Return and Incentives", *The Journal of Finance* 54 (3): 833-874.
- Agarwal V., N.Naik. 2004. "Risks and Portfolio Decisions Involving Hedge Funds", *Review Of Financial Studies*, 17(1): 63-98.
- Agarwal V., N.Naik. 2005. *Hedge Funds, Foundations and Trends in Finance*, 1 (2): 103-169.
- Agarwal V., N.Naik. 2005. *Introduction to Hedge Funds*.
- Agarwal V., N.Naik. 1999. "Multi Period Performance Persistence Analysis of Hedge Funds", *Review of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*, 35(3): 327-342.
- Amin Gaurav S., Harry M. Kat. 2001. "Hedge Fund Performance 1990-2000 Do The 'Money Machines' Really Add Value?", *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* 38 (2): 251-274.
- Barry, Ross. 2002. *Hedge Funds: A Walk Through The Graveyard*.
- Brown S.J., W.N. Goetzman and R.G. Ibbotson. 1999. "Offshore Hedge Funds: Survival and Performance", *Journal Of Business*, 72(1): 91-117.

CASAM CISDM Industry Report-1st Quarter 2008. June 2008. Credit Agricole Structured Management.

Capocci D., G. Hübner. 2004. "Analysis of Hedge Fund Performance", *Journal of Empirical Finance* 11: 55-89.

Carhart, M.M. 1997. "On Persistence in Mutual Fund Performance", *The Journal of Finance* 52: 57-82.

Chen N.F., R. Roll, and S. Ross. 1986. "Economic Forces and the Stock Market", *Journal of Business* 59(3): 572-621.

CISDM-University of Massachusetts-Amherst. 2006. "The Benefits Of Hedge Funds: 2006 Update".

Do V., R. Faff, J. Wickramanayake. 2005. "An Empirical Analysis of Hedge Fund Performance: The Case of Australian Hedge Funds Industry", *Journal of Multinational Financial Management* 15: 377-393.

Edwards Franklin R., M.O. Caglayan. 2001. "Hedge Fund Performance and Manager Skill", *Journal of Futures Market* 21:1003-1028.

Eichengreen B. 1998. "Hedge Funds and Financial Market Dynamics", International Monetary Fund Occasional Papers.

Fama, Eugene F. and Kenneth R. French. 1992. "The Cross Section of Expected Stock Returns," *The Journal of Finance* 47(2): 427-465.

Fung W., D. A. Hsieh. 1997."Empirical Characteristics of Dynamic Trading Strategies", *The Review of Financial Studies* 10(2): 275-302.

Fung W., D. A. Hsieh. 2001. "The Risk In Hedge Fund Strategies", *The Review of Financial Studies* 14(2): 313-341.

- Fung W., D. A. Hsieh. 2004. "Extracting Portable Alphas From Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds", *Journal of Investment Management* 2(4):1-19.
- Fung W., D. A. Hsieh. N. Naik, N. Ramadorai. 2007. "Performance, Risk and Capital Formation".
- Gregoriou G., D.G. Kaiser. 2006. *Hedge Funds and Managed Futures: a Handbook for Institutional Investors*, Risk Books, London.
- Gupta Bashwar, Burak Cerrahoglu, Alper Daglioglu. 2003. "Hedge Fund Strategy Performance: Using Conditional Approaches", *The Journal Of Alternative Investments*.
- Hansen Lars Peter. 1982. "Large Sample Properties of Generalized Methods of Moments Estimators", *Econometrica* 50(4):1029-1054.
- Harvey C.R., A. Siddique. 2000. "Conditional Skewness in Asset Pricing Tests", *The Journal of Finance* 55(3): 1263-1296.
- Ibbotson Roger, Peng Chen. 2006. "Alphas, Betas, Costs (A, B, C of Hedge Funds)", Working Paper.
- Lake, R.A. *Evaluating and Implementing Hedge Funds Strategies* (2nd Edition).
- Lhabitant, F.S. 2004. *Hedge Funds-Quantitative Insights*. England: Wiley & Sons.
- Liang B. 2000. "Hedge Funds: The Living and the Dead", *The Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* 35: 309-336.
- Liang B. 1999. "On The Performance of Hedge Funds", *Financial Analysts Journal* 55 (4): 72-85.

- Liang B. 2003. “On the Performance of Alternative Investments: CTAs, Hedge Funds, Funds of Funds”, Working Paper.
- Mitchell M., T. Pulvino. 2001. “Characteristics of Risk In Risk Arbitrage”, *The Journal Of Finance* 56(6): 2135-2175.
- Newey Whitney K., Kenneth D. West. 1987. “A Simple, Positive Semi-Definite, Heteroskedasticity and Autocorrelation Consistent Covariance Matrix”, *Econometrica* 55(3):703–08.
- Patton A.J. 2004. “Are Market Neutral Hedge Funds Really Market Neutral”, Working Paper.
- Phillips K.S., R.J. Surz. 2003. *Hedge Funds: Definitive Strategies and Techniques*.
- Racicot F.E., R. Theoret. 2006. “On Comparing Hedge Fund Strategies Using Higher Moment Estimators for Correcting Specification Errors in Financial Models”, in Gregoriou, G. N., Kaiser, D. (eds.), *Hedge Funds and Managed Futures: a Handbook for Institutional Investors*, Risk Books, London.
- Racicot F.E., R. Theoret. 2006. “Hedge Fund Returns, Higher Moments and Nonlinear Risk”, in Gregoriou, G. N., Kaiser, D. (eds.), *Hedge Funds and Managed Futures: a Handbook for Institutional Investors*, Risk Books, London.
- Racicot F.E., R. Theoret. 2007. “The beta puzzle revisited: A panel study of hedge fund returns” , *Journal of Derivatives & Hedge Funds* 13 (2):125–146.
- Racicot F.E., R. Theoret. 2008. “On comparing hedge fund strategies using new Hausman-based estimators”, *Journal of Derivatives & Hedge Funds* 14 (1):9-30.
- Ranaldo A., Favre L. 2005. “How to Price Hedge Funds: From Two- to Four-Moment CAPM”. UBS Working Paper.

Steri R., M. Giorgino, D. Viviani. 2008. "The Italian Hedge Fund Industry: An Empirical Analysis of Performance and Persistence", *Journal of Multinational Financial Management*.

Stultz R.M. 2007. "Hedge Funds, Past, Present and Future", *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 21 (2):175-194.

The Eurokahedge Report, October 2008.

Wooldridge Jeffrey M. 2001. "Applications of Generalized Methods of Moments", *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 15 (4):87-100.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

HEDGE FUND INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

HFRX Indices - Index Descriptions				
<p>Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFR) utilizes a UCITSIII compliant methodology to construct the HFRX Hedge Fund Indices. The methodology is based on defined and predetermined rules and objective criteria to select and rebalance components to maximize representation of the Hedge Fund Universe. HFRX Indices utilize state-of-the-art quantitative techniques and analysis; multi-level screening, cluster analysis, Monte-Carlo simulations and optimization techniques ensure that each Index is a pure representation of its corresponding investment focus.</p>				
HFRX Index	Ticker	Index Type	Regional Focus	Currency
HFRX Absolute Return Index	HFRXAR	Composite	Global	USD
<p>The HFRX Absolute Return Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies; including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage. As a component of the optimization process, the index selects constituents which characteristically exhibit lower volatilities and lower correlations to standard directional benchmarks of equity market and hedge fund industry performance.</p>				
HFRX Aggregate Index	HFRXAGGR	Composite	Global	USD
<p>HFRX Aggregate Index is the equally weighted index across all sub strategy and regional indices.</p>				
HFRX Commodity Index	HFRXCOM	Macro	Global	USD

Commodity strategies include both discretionary and systematic commodity strategies. Systematic commodity have investment processes typically as function of mathematical, algorithmic and technical models, with little or no influence of individuals over the portfolio positioning. Strategies employ an investment process designed to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across commodity assets classes, frequently with related ancillary exposure in commodity sensitive equities or other derivative instruments. Strategies typically employ quantitative process which focus on statistically robust or technical patterns in the return series of the asset, and typically focus on highly liquid instruments and maintain shorter holding periods than either discretionary or mean reverting strategies. Although some strategies seek to employ counter trend models, strategies benefit most from an environment characterized by persistent, discernible trending behavior. Systematic Commodity strategies typically would expect to have greater than 35% of portfolio in dedicated commodity exposure over a given market cycle. Discretionary Commodity strategies are reliant on the fundamental evaluation of market data, relationships and influences as they pertain primarily to commodity markets including positions in energy, agricultural, resources or metal assets. Portfolio positions typically are predicated on the evolution of investment themes the Manager expect to materialize over a relevant timeframe, which in many cases contain contrarian or volatility focused components. Investment Managers also may trade actively in developed and emerging markets, focusing on both absolute and relative levels on equity markets, interest rates/fixd income markets, currency; frequently employing spread trades to isolate a differential between instrument identified by the Investment Manager to be inconsistent with expected value. Discretionary Commodity strategies typically would expect to have greater than 35% of portfolio in dedicated commodity exposure over a given market cycle.

HFRX Convertible Arbitrage Index	HFRXCA	Relative Value	Global	USD
---	--------	----------------	--------	-----

Convertible Arbitrage includes strategies in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a spread between related instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread is a convertible fixed income instrument. Strategies employ an investment process designed to isolate attractive opportunities between the price of a convertible security and the price of a non-convertible security, typically of the same issuer. Convertible arbitrage positions maintain characteristic sensitivities to credit quality the issuer, implied and realized volatility of the underlying instruments, levels of interest rates and the valuation of the issuer's equity, among other more general market and idiosyncratic sensitivities.

HFRX Distressed Securities Index	HFRXDS	Event-Driven	Global	USD
---	--------	--------------	--------	-----

Distressed Restructuring Strategies employ an investment process focused on corporate fixed income instruments, primarily on corporate credit instruments of companies trading at significant discounts to their value at issuance or obliged (par value) at maturity as a result of either formal bankruptcy proceeding or financial market perception of near term proceedings. Managers are typically actively involved with the management of these companies, frequently involved on creditors' committees in negotiating the exchange of securities for alternative obligations, either swaps of debt, equity or hybrid securities. Managers employ fundamental credit processes focused on valuation and asset coverage of securities of distressed firms; in most cases portfolio exposures are concentrated in instruments which are publicly traded, in some cases actively and in others under reduced liquidity but in general for which a reasonable public market exists. In contrast to Special Situations, Distressed Strategies employ primarily debt (greater than 60%) but also may maintain related equity exposure.

HFRX EH: Multi-Strategy Index	HFRXEHMS	Equity Hedge	Global	USD
--------------------------------------	----------	--------------	--------	-----

Equity Hedge: Multi-Strategy Investment Managers maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. EH Multi-Strategy managers typically do not maintain more than 50% exposure in any one Equity Hedge sub-strategy.

HFRX Equal Weighted Strategies Index	HFRXEW	Composite	Global	USD
<p>The HFRX Equal Weighted Strategies Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies; including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage. The HFRX Equal Weighted Strategies Index applies an equal weight to all constituent strategy indices.</p>				
HFRX Equity Market Neutral Index	HFRXEMN	Equity Hedge	Global	USD
<p>Equity Market Neutral strategies employ sophisticated quantitative techniques of analyzing price data to ascertain information about future price movement and relationships between securities, select securities for purchase and sale. These can include both Factor-based and Statistical Arbitrage/Trading strategies. Factor-based investment strategies include strategies in which the investment thesis is predicated on the systematic analysis of common relationships between securities. In many but not all cases, portfolios are constructed to be neutral to one or multiple variables, such as broader equity markets in dollar or beta terms, and leverage is frequently employed to enhance the return profile of the positions identified. Statistical Arbitrage/Trading strategies consist of strategies in which the investment thesis is predicated on exploiting pricing anomalies which may occur as a function of expected mean reversion inherent in security prices; high frequency techniques may be employed and trading strategies may also be employed on the basis on technical analysis or opportunistically to exploit new information the investment manager believes has not been fully, completely or accurately discounted into current security prices. Equity Market Neutral Strategies typically maintain characteristic net equity market exposure no greater than 10% long or short.</p>				
HFRX Event Driven Index	HFRXED	Event-Driven Composite	Global	USD
<p>Event Driven Managers maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in corporate transactions of a wide variety including but not limited to mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance or other capital structure adjustments. Security types can range from most senior in the capital structure to most junior or subordinated, and frequently involve additional derivative securities. Event Driven exposure includes a combination of sensitivities to equity markets, credit markets and idiosyncratic, company specific developments. Investment theses are typically predicated on fundamental characteristics (as opposed to quantitative), with the realization of the thesis predicated on a specific development exogenous to the existing capital structure.</p>				
HFRX Fundamental Growth Index	HFRXEHG	Equity Hedge	Global	USD
<p>Fundamental Growth strategies employ analytical techniques in which the investment thesis is predicated on assessment of the valuation characteristics on the underlying companies which are expected to have prospects for earnings growth and capital appreciation exceeding those of the broader equity market. Investment theses are focused on characteristics of the firm's financial statements in both an absolute sense and relative to other similar securities and more broadly, market indicators. Strategies employ investment processes designed to identify attractive opportunities in securities of companies which are experiencing or expected to experience abnormally high levels of growth compared with relevant benchmarks growth in earnings, profitability, sales or market share.</p>				
HFRX Fundamental Value Index	HFRXEHV	Equity Hedge	Global	USD

<p>Fundamental Value strategies which employ investment processes designed to identify attractive opportunities in securities of companies which trade a valuation metrics by which the manager determines them to be inexpensive and undervalued when compared with relevant benchmarks. Investment theses are focused on characteristics of the firm's financial statements in both an absolute sense and relative to other similar securities and more broadly, market indicators. Relative to Fundamental Growth strategies, in which earnings growth and capital appreciation is expected as a function of expanding market share & revenue increases, Fundamental Value strategies typically focus on equities which currently generate high cash flow, but trade at discounted valuation multiples, possibly as a result of limited anticipated growth prospects or generally out of favor conditions, which may be specific to sector or specific holding.</p>				
HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index	HFRXGL	Composite	Global	USD
<p>The HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies; including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage. The strategies are asset weighted based on the distribution of assets in the hedge fund industry.</p>				
HFRX Macro Index	HFRXM	Macro Composite	Global	USD
<p>Macro strategy managers which trade a broad range of strategies in which the investment process is predicated on movements in underlying economic variables and the impact these have on equity, fixed income, hard currency and commodity markets. Managers employ a variety of techniques, both discretionary and systematic analysis, combinations of top down and bottom up theses, quantitative and fundamental approaches and long and short term holding periods. Although some strategies employ RV techniques, Macro strategies are distinct from RV strategies in that the primary investment thesis is predicated on predicted or future movements in the underlying instruments, rather than realization of a valuation discrepancy between securities. In a similar way, while both Macro and equity hedge managers may hold equity securities, the overriding investment thesis is predicated on the impact movements in underlying macroeconomic variables may have on security prices, as opposes to EH, in which the fundamental characteristics on the company are the most significant and integral to investment thesis.</p>				
HFRX Market Directional Index	HFRXMD	Composite	Global	USD
<p>The HFRX Market Directional Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies; including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage. As a component of the optimization process, the index selects constituents which characteristically exhibit higher volatilities and higher correlations to standard directional benchmarks of equity market and hedge fund industry performance.</p>				
HFRX Merger Arbitrage Index	HFRXMA	Event-Driven	Global	USD
<p>Merger Arbitrage strategies which employ an investment process primarily focused on opportunities in equity and equity related instruments of companies which are currently engaged in a corporate transaction. Merger Arbitrage involves primarily announced transactions, typically with limited or no exposure to situations which pre-, post-date or situations in which no formal announcement is expected to occur. Opportunities are frequently presented in cross border, collared and international transactions which incorporate multiple geographic regulatory institutions, with typically involve minimal exposure to corporate credits. Merger Arbitrage strategies typically have over 75% of positions in announced transactions over a given market cycle.</p>				
HFRX Multi-Emerging Markets Index	HFRXMEM	Regional	Emerging Markets	USD

HFRX Multi Emerging Market Index is designed to reflect the performance of the multiple emerging market region of the hedge fund universe. Regional Investment Focus is designed to reflect the primary focus of the Fund's strategic exposure, over various market cycles, independent of the investment manager's physical location or the domiciled registration location of the fund. Fund investing in multiple emerging market typically have no dominant exposure in any particular emerging market.

HFRX Relative Value Arbitrage Index	HFRXRVA	Relative Value	Global	USD
--	---------	----------------	--------	-----

Relative Value investment managers who maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment theses, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Fixed income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity for the investment manager. RV position may be involved in corporate transactions also, but as opposed to ED exposures, the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a pricing discrepancy between related securities, as opposed to the outcome of the corporate transaction.

HFRX Short Bias Index	HFRXSB	Equity Hedge	Global	USD
------------------------------	--------	--------------	--------	-----

Short-Biased strategies employ analytical techniques in which the investment thesis is predicated on assessment of the valuation characteristics on the underlying companies with the goal of identifying over-valued companies. Short Biased strategies may vary the investment level or the level of short exposure over market cycles, but the primary distinguishing characteristic is that the manager maintains consistent short exposure and expects to outperform traditional equity managers in declining equity markets. Investment theses may be fundamental or technical and nature and manager has a particular focus, above that of a market generalist, on identification of over-valued companies and would expect to maintain a net short equity position over various market cycles.

APPENDIX B

INDEX GLOSSARY

RM: Russell 3000 Index offers investors access to the broad U.S. equity universe representing approximately 98% of the U.S. market. The Russell 3000 is constructed to provide a comprehensive, unbiased, and stable barometer of the broad market is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are reflected.

MSCIEM: The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. As of June 2009 the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following 22 emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

IHML: International Version of HML (Calculated as MSCI Global Value Index Return minus MSCI Global Growth Index Return) The MSCI Global Value and Growth Indices cover the full range of developed, emerging and All Country MSCI International Equity Indices across all size segmentations. MSCI Barra uses a two dimensional framework for style segmentation in which value and growth securities are categorized using a multi-factor approach, which uses three variables to define the value investment style characteristics and five variables to define the growth investment style characteristics including forward looking variables. The objective of the index design is to divide constituents of an underlying MSCI Equity Index into respective value and growth indices, each targeting 50% of the free float adjusted market capitalization of the underlying market index.

MSCIXUS: The MSCI All Country World ex-U.S. Index is an unmanaged, free float-adjusted, market capitalization weighted index composed of stocks of companies located in countries

throughout the world, excluding the United States. It is designed to measure equity market performance in global developed and emerging markets outside the United States. The index includes reinvestment of dividends, net of foreign withholding taxes.

JPMEMBI: J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index is a total return, unmanaged trade-weighted index for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities; Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds. The EMBI Global tracks total return for issuers in 31 countries.

BARUSAGG: Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index composed of securities from the Barclays Capital Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index and the Asset-Backed Securities Index. Total return comprises price appreciation/depreciation and income as a percentage of the original investment. Indices are rebalanced monthly by market capitalization.

BARHYLD: Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield Index is an unmanaged index that is comprised of issues that meet the following criteria: at least \$150 million par value outstanding, maximum credit rating of Ba1 (including defaulted issues) and at least one year to maturity.

BARGLOBAGG: Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed-rate debt markets. The Global Aggregate Index contains three major components: the U.S. Aggregate Index (USD 300 million), the Pan-European Aggregate Index (EUR300 million), and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Index (JPY 35 billion). In addition to securities from these three benchmarks (94.9% of the overall Global Aggregate market value), the Global Aggregate Index includes Global Treasury, Eurodollar (USD 300 million), Euro-Yen (JPY 35 billion), Canadian (USD 300 million equivalent), and Investment-Grade 144A (USD 300 million) index-eligible securities not already in the three regional aggregate indices. The Global Aggregate Index family includes a wide range of standard and customized sub indices by liquidity constraint, sector, quality, and maturity. The Global Aggregate Index is a component of the Multiverse Index. The Global Aggregate Index was created in 1999, with index history backfilled to January 1, 1990.

BARCORPBAA: Barclays Capital U.S. Baa Credit Bond Index is an unmanaged index consisting of bonds rated Baa. The issues must be publicly traded and meet certain maturity and issue size requirements. Bonds are represented by the Industrial, Utility, Finance and non-corporate sectors. Non-corporate sectors include sovereign, supranational, foreign agency and foreign local government issuers.

GSCI: The S&P GSCI is a composite index of commodity sector returns representing an unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities. The returns are calculated on a fully collateralized basis with full reinvestment. The combination of these attributes provides investors with a representative and realistic picture of

realizable returns attainable in the commodities markets. Individual components qualify for inclusion in the S&P GSCI[®] on the basis of liquidity and are weighted by their respective world production quantities. The principles behind the construction of the index are public and designed to allow easy and cost-efficient investment implementation. Possible means of implementation include the purchase of S&P GSCI[®] related instruments, such as the S&P GSCI[®] futures contract traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) or over-the-counter derivatives, or the direct purchase of the underlying futures contracts.

APPENDIX C

REGRESSION RESULTS

Strategy	Panel A: Least Squares Method						Panel B: Generalized Method of Moments Method				
AGGR	Variable	C	HML	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIXUS	RGSCI	C	HML	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIXUS	RGSCI
	Coefficient	0.36*	-0.19*	-0.38*	0.28*	0.05*	0.25*	-0.26*	-0.40*	0.25*	0.04*
	Std. Error	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01
	t-Statistic	3.36	-4.26	-4.99	14.01	3.73	4.15	-21.30	-10.17	29.76	5.24
	Prob.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		R ²	0.86	F-Stat.	81.03		R ²	0.83	J-Stat.	0.18	
		A. R ²	0.85	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.81			
AR	Variable	C	RBARUSAGG	RJPMEMBI	RGSCI		C	RBARUSAGG	RJPMEMBI	RGSCI	
	Coefficient	-0.41**	-0.47*	0.20*	0.06*		-0.39*	-0.54*	0.33*	0.03**	
	Std. Error	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.02		0.11	0.06	0.04	0.02	
	t-Statistic	-2.46	-4.06	3.54	3.43		-3.45	-9.34	8.46	2.11	
	Prob.	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	
		R ²	0.43	F-Stat.	13.33		R ²	0.34	J-Stat.	0.30	
		A. R ²	0.39	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.30			
CA	Variable	C	RBARCORPBAA	RBARUSAGG	RJPMEMBI		C	RBARCORPBAA	RBARUSAGG	RJPMEMBI	
	Coefficient	-1.53**	1.60*	-3.59*	0.99*		-0.91*	3.96*	-6.77*	0.16*	
	Std. Error	0.72	0.55	1.18	0.33		0.20	0.07	0.11	0.05	
	t-Statistic	-2.12	2.89	-3.03	3.02		-4.50	55.76	-64.22	3.24	
	Prob.	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		R ²	0.72	F-Stat.	46.94		R ²	0.37	J-Stat.	0.19	
		A. R ²	0.71	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.34			
COM	Variable	C	RJPMEMBI	RMSCIEM		C	RJPMEMBI	RMSCIEM			
	Coefficient	1.15*	-0.47*	0.16*		0.68*	-0.53*	0.12*			

	Std. Error	0.33	0.12	0.05			0.20	0.09	0.03		
	t-Statistic	3.51	-3.76	3.35			3.33	-6.15	3.71		
	Prob.	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
		R ²	0.18	F-Stat.	5.90		R ²	0.07	J-Stat.	0.22	
		A. R ²	0.15	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.04			
DS	Variable	C	HML	RBARGLOBAGG	RJPMEMBI	RGSCI	C	HML	RBARGLOBAGG	RJPMEMBI	RGSCI
	Coefficient	-1.07*	0.12*	-1.29*	0.29#	0.11**	-1.47*	0.11*	-2.16*	0.62*	0.13*
	Std. Error	0.36	0.04	0.34	0.15	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.19	0.04	0.02
	t-Statistic	-3.01	3.00	-3.83	1.97	2.04	-12.29	4.64	-11.64	15.81	7.91
	Prob.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		R ²	0.49	F-Stat.	12.73		R ²	0.34	J-Stat.	0.16	
		A. R ²	0.45	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.28			
ED	Variable	C	HML	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIXUS		C	HML	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIXUS	
	Coefficient	0.09	-0.22*	-0.47*	0.34*		0.15	-0.37*	-0.90*	0.35*	
	Std. Error	0.16	0.08	0.17	0.03		0.14	0.03	0.03	0.02	
	t-Statistic	0.56	-2.79	-2.87	12.49		1.04	-13.17	-32.10	19.77	
	Prob.	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.00		0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		R ²	0.77	F-Stat.	59.21		R ²	0.68	J-Stat.	0.13	
		A. R ²	0.75	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.67			
EHG	Variable	C	HML	RJPMEMBI	RMSCIEIEM		C	HML	RJPMEMBI	RMSCIEIEM	
	Coefficient	0.76**	-0.18**	-0.53*	0.46*		1.21*	-0.11*	-0.46*	0.31*	
	Std. Error	0.29	0.09	0.10	0.04		0.18	0.02	0.03	0.02	
	t-Statistic	2.62	-2.03	-5.34	11.21		6.92	-6.54	-16.83	20.72	

	Prob.	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		R ²	0.74	F-Stat.	50.73		R ²	0.62	J-Stat.	0.22	
		A. R ²	0.72	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.60			
EHMS											
Variable	C	SMB	RMSCIEM				C	SMB	RMSCIEM		
Coefficient	0.42**	0.35*	0.29*				0.63*	0.37*	0.16*		
Std. Error	0.19	0.12	0.04				0.19	0.12	0.01		
t-Statistic	2.29	2.92	6.84				3.40	3.19	11.49		
Prob.	0.03	0.01	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00		
		R ²	0.70	F-Stat.	65.35		R ²	0.59	J-Stat.	0.11	
		A. R ²	0.69	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.57			
EHV											
Variable	C	HML	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIXUS	RGSCI		C	HML	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIXUS	RGSCI
Coefficient	0.07	-0.17**	-0.48*	0.34*	0.05**		-0.15	-0.27*	-0.47*	0.30*	0.06*
Std. Error	0.14	0.08	0.15	0.04	0.02		0.13	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.01
t-Statistic	0.46	-2.11	-3.19	7.62	2.34		-1.11	-11.44	-8.29	12.95	5.20
Prob.	0.65	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.02		0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		R ²	0.79	F-Stat.	50.64		R ²	0.76	J-Stat.	0.30	
		A. R ²	0.78	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.74			
EMN											
Variable	C	RBARGLOBAGG	RBARHYLD	RBARCORPBAA	RMSCIXUS		C	RBARCORPBAA	RBARGLOBAGG	RBARHYLD	RMSCIXUS
Coefficient	-0.22#	-0.93*	-0.27*	0.34*	0.06*		-0.39*	0.39*	-0.78*	-0.28*	0.03*
Std. Error	0.13	0.20	0.07	0.11	0.02		0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
t-Statistic	-1.72	-4.58	-3.95	3.04	2.81		-10.63	36.72	-47.15	-49.87	3.11
Prob.	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		R ²	0.37	F-Stat.	7.71		R ²	0.28	J-Stat.	0.21	

MA	Variable	C	HML	RMSCIXUS			C	HML	RMSCIXUS		
	Coefficient	0.43*	-0.10**	0.10*			0.53*	-0.13*	0.08*		
	Std. Error	0.12	0.04	0.01			0.05	0.01	0.01		
	t-Statistic	3.65	-2.46	7.83			11.37	-11.26	12.71		
	Prob.	0.00	0.02	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00		
		R ²	0.28	F-Stat.	10.64		R ²	0.25	J-Stat.	0.12	
		A. R ²	0.25	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.22			
MD	Variable	C	RBARCORPBAA	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIEM	RGSCI	C	RBARCORPBAA	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIEM	RGSCI
	Coefficient	-0.16	0.47*	-1.12*	0.21*	0.08*	-0.35*	0.78*	-1.34*	0.06*	0.18*
	Std. Error	0.20	0.14	0.32	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
	t-Statistic	-0.82	3.30	-3.47	6.40	2.69	-3.56	47.64	-51.52	6.71	11.47
	Prob.	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		R ²	0.81	F-Stat.	55.90		R ²	0.75	J-Stat.	0.19	
		A. R ²	0.79	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.73			
MEM	Variable	C	SMB	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIEM		C	SMB	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIEM	
	Coefficient	0.49*	-0.14**	-0.34**	0.32*		0.63*	-0.34*	-0.38*	0.29*	
	Std. Error	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.02		0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	
	t-Statistic	3.88	-2.48	-2.62	18.69		12.19	-10.66	-13.18	24.22	
	Prob.	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		R ²	0.87	F-Stat.	121.70		R ²	0.83	J-Stat.	0.13	
		A. R ²	0.86	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.82			
RVA	Variable	C	SMB	RBARCORPBAA	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIXUS	C	SMB	RBARCORPBAA	RBARUSAGG	RMSCIXUS
	Coefficient	-0.09	-0.19*	1.03*	-1.82*	0.22*	-0.14	0.14*	1.10*	-2.85*	0.28*

	Std. Error	0.24	0.06	0.12	0.41	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01
	t-Statistic	-0.36	-3.00	8.70	-4.49	4.10	-1.48	2.64	47.55	-55.28	26.65
	Prob.	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
		R ²	0.79	F-Stat.	50.84		R ²	0.62	J-Stat.	0.15	
		A. R ²	0.78	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.59			
SB	Variable	C	RM	SMB	IHML		C	RM	SMB	IHML	
	Coefficient	-0.12	-0.54*	-0.58*	-0.45*		-0.12	-0.47*	-0.54*	-0.42*	
	Std. Error	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.08		0.14	0.05	0.13	0.11	
	t-Statistic	-0.85	-8.90	-5.94	-5.78		-0.84	-9.45	-4.02	-3.83	
	Prob.	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		R ²	0.89	F-Stat.	143.47		R ²	0.88	J-Stat.	0.27	
		A. R ²	0.88	Prob.	0.00		A. R ²	0.87			