

Promotion or Demotion? An Empirical Investigation of the Determinants of Top Mutual Fund Manager Change ---Fan Hu (2000)

文章提供了第一个关于共同基金管理层变化的研究，作者试图对变化的原因进行分类。他们对 307 位经理人变化的分析将晋升和降职分开。与以往单纯考察变动的研究相比，文章发现了一套更丰富的变量来解释基金经理更换的概率。事实上，文章结果表明，不试图区分晋升和降职的集合回归是错误的。

文章认为管理人员的报酬与基金的规模直接相关。为了确定管理层的晋升和降职，作者假设进入一个较大的基金是一种晋升，而进入较小的基金则被解释为降职。通过追踪基金经理的报酬年龄等信息，文章可以估计管理层更换的概率以及晋升和降职的概率。

文章对三个事件样本及控制样本分别进行 logistic 回归。(i) 管理层发生替换样本，包括所有的经理人变动；(ii) 降职样本；(iii) 晋升样本。

the probability of the particular type of management turnover in year t, is

$$\text{logit}(p) = \alpha + \sum_{j=0}^2 \gamma_j R_{t-j} + \sum_{k=0}^2 \delta_k I_{t-k} + \eta \ln(S_t) + \phi D_t$$

(R: total return; adj_R: CAPM return ; I: net fund inflow growth rate; S: fund size; D: dummy for team ** lag for 2 years)

Table 8: Estimated logistic results for promotion sample

Estimated logistic results for promotion sample: dependent variable is 1 for total 41 identified promotion events, dependent variable is 0 for total 720 nonchange events matched by the calendar years. *p*-value in parentheses. Likelihood ratio statistic tests the null hypothesis that all explanatory variables are not jointly significant. Goodness-of-fit test is the Hosmer and Lemeshow χ^2 test.

Variable/model	Coefficients (<i>p</i> -value)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Intercept	-5.250 (0.000)	-4.894 (0.000)	-4.492 (0.000)	-4.287 (0.000)
R_t	0.825 (0.453)	0.916 (0.413)		
R_{t-1}	2.600 (0.015)	1.955 (0.043)		
R_{t-2}	1.483 (0.160)			
I_t	-0.108 (0.689)	-0.233 (0.458)	-0.116 (0.676)	-0.237 (0.449)
I_{t-1}	-0.097 (0.681)	-0.173 (0.561)	-0.059 (0.719)	-0.096 (0.691)
I_{t-2}	-0.553 (0.180)		-0.335 (0.359)	
S_t	0.315 (0.000)	0.294 (0.000)	0.332 (0.001)	0.299 (0.002)
D_t	-0.346 (0.350)		-0.380 (0.305)	
Adj. R_t			1.668 (0.614)	3.551 (0.235)
Adj. R_{t-1}			2.090 (0.570)	-0.739 (0.798)
Adj. R_{t-2}			-3.404 (0.282)	
Likelihood ratio, <i>p</i> -value	0.0109	0.0086	0.0346	0.0229
Goodness of fit, <i>p</i> -value	0.149	0.795	0.130	0.665

得到每组发生管理层替换的概率后，我们定义 HL (Hosmer and Lemeshow goodness-of-fit) 来检验模型的准确性。如果 HL asymptotically distributed chi-square (df: g-2), 可以接受这个模型。在全部样本中，系数不显著，而降职升职样本中，系数显著（尤其当 R is CAMP risk adjusted）。

Does Alpha Really Matter? Evidence from Mutual Fund Incubation, Termination and Manager Change---Richard Evans (2009)

本文研究了风险调整后的收益与总收益在共同基金投资发行和经理人继任决策中的重要性。文章研究三类共同基金家族的运营决策：第一，向公众开放的"孵化"或启动的基金；第二，要关闭或终止的经验丰富的基金；第三，基金经理要晋升或降职的基金。

总收益较高的孵化基金更有可能向公众发售，而总收益较低的老练基金更有可能被终止，但风险调整后的收益与这些决策无关。风险调整后业绩较高（较低）的经理人更有可能被提拔（降职），但总收益与之无关。

通过跟踪某位经理在不同时期和不同基金的职业生涯，并汇总该经理经营的所有基金的回报，作者创建了一个经理回报的时间序列，作者还检查了经理的变化，以确定他们是晋升还是降职。如果一个经理从一个较小的基金转到一个较大的基金，或者在她的管理职责中增加一个额外的基金，这被定义为晋升。有了经理人回报的时间序列和确定的晋升和降职事件，作者使用 **Cox proportional hazards regression** 来研究在晋升和降职决策后，**risk adjusted** 回报和总回报的关系。文章发现有证据表明，风险调整后业绩较高的经理人更有可能被晋升，但总回报与这些决定无关。

In this case, demotion probability is estimated as a function of total returns, alphas, average net flows to the fund, and average net flows to all funds in the investment objective (in percent) over 12-and 36-month lagged intervals.

Variable	12-Month Estimates						36-Month Estimates					
	1-Factor Alpha Coef	HR	3-Factor Alpha Coef	HR	4-Factor Alpha Coef	HR	1-Factor Alpha Coef	HR	3-Factor Alpha Coef	HR	4-Factor Alpha Coef	HR
Alpha	-0.208 ***	0.77	-0.133 **	0.87	-0.113 **	0.89	-0.275 **	0.84	-0.267 *	0.87	-0.300 *	0.86
Total Return	0.052	1.11	-0.017	0.97	-0.029	0.94	-0.043	0.96	-0.071	0.94	-0.079	0.93
Fund Flows (%)	-0.001	0.91	-0.001	0.90	-0.001	0.90	0.018	12.77	0.017	11.15	0.017	11.38
Objective Flows (%)	15.920 **	1.11	14.580 *	1.10	14.980 *	1.10	5.274	1.03	7.439	1.04	6.008	1.03
Log(Fund Assets)	0.228 ***	1.66	0.226 ***	1.65	0.225 ***	1.65	0.226 ***	1.65	0.228 ***	1.66	0.227 ***	1.65
Team Indicator	-0.129	0.88	-0.134 *	0.88	-0.130	0.88	-0.065	0.94	-0.062	0.94	-0.076	0.93
Log(Fund Family Assets)	0.030	1.07	0.031	1.07	0.030	1.07	0.033	1.08	0.031	1.07	0.030	1.07
Number of Promotions	-0.005	1.00	-0.003	1.00	-0.003	1.00	-0.002	1.00	0.000	1.00	-0.001	1.00
Number of Demotions	0.075 ***	1.08	0.074 ***	1.08	0.075 ***	1.08	0.067 **	1.07	0.069 **	1.07	0.066 **	1.07
Total Observations	66228		66228		66228		38607		38607		38607	
Event Observations	964		964		964		681		681		681	
Pseudo-R ²	2.9%		2.7%		2.7%		2.6%		2.6%		2.6%	

我国基金经理更换与基金绩效---赵清光 （2005）(same)

我国基金经理更换的实证分析---林伟平(2007)

文章计算了 8 只发生基金经理更换的基金在其基金经理更换前后 60 个工作日的日异常收益率，并以数据为基础对基金经理的更换对基金业绩的影响作了实证分析。

文章把更换基金经理的基金分为两个小组;业绩排名靠前的基金与业绩排名靠后的基金。文章把更换经理的前后 60 个工作日共 120 天分为 12 段(以 10 个工作日为跨度)，并计算了在不同的时段内各只基金的平均异常收益率以及方差;另外，文章还计算了累计平均异常收益率表。由平均异常收益率的分段表以及累计表不难发现，基金经理的更换并不能直观上带来业绩的提高，反而造成了异常收益率波动性的增大。

本文还通过假设双正态主体对更换基金经理前后的数据进行假设检验。实证结果表明，不管是总体数据或者排名靠前及靠后的基金，基金经理的更换对于异常收益率的影响在 90%的置信度下都是不显著的。另外，对于异常收益率的波动性的假设检验表明:在基金经理更换前后异常收益率的方差在 90%的置信度下有显著的提高。

What impact does a change of fund manager have on mutual fund performance? **---Andrew Clare etal. (2014)**

文章发现有明确的证据表明，基金经理的变动确实会影响英国共同基金的业绩。特别是，作者发现在经理退出之前表现最佳的基金的超额回报显著恶化，相反，在经理退出之前表现不佳的基金的平均超额回报显著改善。他们使用 Carhart (1997) 四因子模型表明，经理退出后绩效的改善往往伴随着市场风险的降低、小盘股敞口的轻微减少以及价值和动量敞口的增加。总体而言，文章研究结果表明，英国基金管理公司在用更好的经理取代糟糕的经理方面相对成功，但在为其表现最好的经理寻找同等替代者方面相对不成功。

文章定义了 AR(Abnormal Return)。跟据基金样本的大小，将资金分为特定行业组；根据退出前绩效分为十分位组、五分位或四分位。并对基金在退出前和退出后期间的 AR 进行 t statistics 检验。在此基础上将 risk adjusted AR 与 Carhart 的四个因子及 dummy（基金经理是否发生改变）进行回归（DID analysis）。回归结果显示，经理退出后 AR 的改善伴随着市场风险的降低，小盘股风险的轻微减少，以及价值股（通过 HML 风险因子）和动量股（通过 MOM 风险因子）的增加。

$$(R_{i,t}-R_{ft}) = \alpha_i + \alpha_i^D + \sum_{j=1}^4 \beta_j F_{jt} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \beta_j^D F_{jt} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

Variable	All funds	UK	Global developed (ex UK)	Emerging markets
(α)	-0.04***	-0.13*	-0.15*	0.72*
(α^D)	0.15*	0.10*	0.10***	-0.08
Market	0.87*	0.98*	0.85*	0.81*
Market ^D	-0.06*	-0.02*	-0.07*	0.03
SMB	0.24*	0.30*	0.18*	0.24*
SMB ^D	-0.02	-0.03*	-0.02	0.14**
HML	-0.11*	-0.06*	-0.16*	-0.40*
HML ^D	0.10*	0.09*	0.24*	0.13**
MOM	-0.03*	0.04*	-0.03*	0.02
MOM ^D	0.06*	0.03*	0.08*	0.02
Number of funds	755	328	325	102
R-squared	0.58	0.78	0.52	0.43

You're Fired! New Evidence on Portfolio Manager Turnover and Performance -- Leonard Kostovetsky and Jerold B. Warner (2015)

文章研究了共同基金（由内部管理）和外部基金（由次级顾问管理）两种基金的经理人更替情况。我们发现次级顾问的离职和滞后收益之间的反比关系明显增强。我们没有发现与离职有关的收益表现改善的证据，但资金流入的改善与过去表现不佳的人的离职有关。

文章表明，次级顾问的在很大程度上是非自愿离职，使用次级顾问来关注非自愿离职的情况远比标准分类方法更有参考价值。

所以我们对次级顾问的离职和滞后收益进行回归：

We run probit regressions of manager departures on past fund performance and present a set of firm and manager characteristics for outsourced fund

TABLE 5
Probit Regressions of Advisory Separations on Lagged Returns
among Subadvised Funds

Table 5 presents estimated coefficients of probit regressions of 695 *advisory* separations on lagged average monthly DGTW-adjusted returns among the subsample of mutual funds that outsource their management to subadvisors. The dependent variable *Advr left/fund survived* is a dummy variable, which equals 1 if the advisor left the fund (and the fund continued operating) in that month, and 0 otherwise. All other variables are as defined in Tables 1 and 4. All regressions also include time dummies (for each year). Each advisor-fund-date observation is weighted by $1/\text{Number of advisors}$ so that each fund has equal weight. Observations in which the fund has operated for less than 2 years are dropped. Heteroskedasticity-robust *t*-statistics, allowing for clustering by date, are reported in square brackets. * and ** indicate statistical significance at the 5% and 1% levels, respectively.

Predictor Variables	Probit (dependent variable: Advr left/fund survived)				
	1	2	3	4	5
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 12 months	-19.989** [7.05]	-31.299** [6.49]	-33.009** [5.56]	-35.321** [5.33]	-35.496** [4.63]
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 13to24		-10.359* [2.13]	-15.710** [2.62]	-14.419* [1.96]	-9.142 [1.03]
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 25to36			-6.998 [1.21]	-6.789 [0.93]	-9.387 [0.80]
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 37to48				-12.534** [3.05]	-13.297* [2.36]
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 49to60					-8.094 [0.90]
Ln fund assets	-0.087** [4.44]	-0.091** [4.14]	-0.094** [3.64]	-0.106** [3.68]	-0.124** [3.91]
Ln family assets	0.038* [2.15]	0.035 [1.67]	0.046* [1.96]	0.061* [2.40]	0.061* [2.12]
Number of advisors	0.066** [6.16]	0.070** [6.40]	0.071** [6.03]	0.077** [5.45]	0.078** [4.70]
Ln fund age	-0.006 [0.13]	0.022 [0.40]	0.010 [0.16]	0.012 [0.16]	0.048 [0.54]
Advisor tenure-w	0.011 [1.32]	0.002 [0.20]	-0.004 [0.26]	-0.008 [0.40]	-0.006 [0.26]
Time Dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	44,236	35,241	26,797	19,852	13,843
Minimum Advisor tenure	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year

Probit (dependent variable: Manager/advisor separations)						
Predictor Variables	Subsample					
	All	Excludes Promotions	Advr Only	All	Excludes Promotions	Advr Only
	1	2	3	4	5	6
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 12 months	−9.901** [5.49]	−10.667** [5.67]	−33.009** [5.56]	−12.847** [5.60]	−14.353** [6.14]	−35.496** [4.63]
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 13to24	−8.111** [5.60]	−8.219** [5.39]	−15.710** [2.62]	−10.247** [4.61]	−10.295** [4.24]	−9.142 [1.03]
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 25to36	−4.772** [2.95]	−4.828** [2.95]	−6.998 [1.21]	−6.560** [2.70]	−7.462** [3.02]	−9.387 [0.80]
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 37to48				−3.854 [1.91]	−3.975 [1.86]	−13.297* [2.36]
DGTW-adj. returns, prior 49to60				−4.798* [2.46]	−4.242* [2.16]	−8.094 [0.90]
Time Dummies	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Fund/Mgr/Advr Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	235,526	208,011	26,797	128,533	111,744	13,843
Minimum Mgr tenure	3 year	3 year	3 year	5 year	5 year	5 year

(compare with full sample)

此外，文章将未来 2 年基金的资金流入与基金经理人离职率（离开基金的经理比例）、过去业绩和标准基金控制因素进行回归。同时对过去的资金 flow 进行控制，将已更换经理人的基金与未更换经理人的基金的未来业绩进行比较，以考察经理人的更换是否具有有益的效果。

	Fama-MacBeth					
	Sample					
Predictor Variables	All	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Panel A. Manager Separations (dependent variable: nonlinear flow alpha over the next 2 years)</i>						
Mgmt separation byfund	0.019 [0.07]	1.122* [2.27]	0.180 [0.52]	−0.850* [2.15]	−1.213 [1.32]	−0.370 [0.25]
Flow, prior 12 months	6.030** [10.13]	7.586** [8.35]	8.440** [4.24]	7.800** [10.76]	7.968** [10.09]	4.051** [5.39]
Flow, 13to24	−0.319 [1.60]	0.156 [0.74]	0.019 [0.09]	−0.736* [2.48]	−0.866 [1.94]	−0.441 [1.13]
Flow, 25to36	−0.960* [2.59]	−0.424 [1.35]	−1.069** [3.77]	−1.143* [2.25]	−0.856 [1.79]	−1.443** [2.70]
Sample period	1995–2007	1995–2007	1995–2007	1995–2007	1995–2007	1995–2007
Newey–West lags	36	36	36	36	36	36
	Fama-MacBeth					
	Next 1 Yr		Next 2 Yrs		Next 3 Yrs	
Predictor Variables	1		2		3	
<i>Panel B. Advisor Separations (dependent variable: nonlinear flow alpha)</i>						
Advr separation byfund	0.685** [3.42]		0.896* [2.37]		0.780* [1.97]	
Flow, prior 12 months	4.860** [11.04]		7.834** [17.44]		9.354** [17.66]	
Flow, 13to24	−0.049 [0.10]		−0.157 [0.22]		0.564 [1.07]	
Flow, 25to36	−0.289 [0.89]		−0.112 [0.13]		−0.308 [0.24]	
Sample period	1995–2008		1995–2007		1995–2006	
Newey–West lags	24		36		48	

我们可以看到资金流入的改善与过去表现不佳的人的离职有关。资金流入和流量之间的主要区别是，投资者只关心回报，而且似乎相信回报可能会在管理层改变后得到改善。