Mutual Funds Performance:
Does Gender Matter in an Emerging Market

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Abstract
The performance of actively managed mutual fund is largely dependent upon the investment decision of the fund managers amongst the other factors. This paper examines the determinants of mutual fund performance in one of the emerging markets (Egypt), with an emphasis on the factor of fund manager gender. This paper offers new insights into the Egyptian mutual fund industry. The results regarding the determinants examined (fund manager gender, in addition to fund age, size, objective, total risk, systematic risk, expenses ratio and type) show significant relation between fund’s manager gender, expenses ratio, objective, type and total risk, and fund performance. While no significant relation found between fund’s age, size and systematic risk, and the fund performance. For the common investor who wanted to invest in Mutual Funds in an emerging market like Egypt's market during the period 1/1/1999 - 31/12/2003, the selection criteria that could had provided the best results in selecting the fund were: a fund managed by a woman, an open end fund, with a growth objective and low expenses ratio. In contrast, the traditional selection criteria of age of the fund and its size appeared to be statistically irrelevant in this study. These selection criteria influence the performance of mutual funds in one of the emerging markets. The result of having a relation between fund manager gender and fund performance in an emerging market clearly warrant future studies.

Key Words: Mutual Fund, Performance, Gender, Emerging Market.
I. Introduction

Growth in mutual fund industry among emerging markets has been impressive. The important role of mutual funds in terms of stock markets efficiency, liquidity and transparency in emerging markets raises the need for studying the factors behind the performance of mutual funds in these markets.

While there is an extensive collection of literature on emerging markets, these mainly focus on the US funds investing in the emerging markets (for example Aggarwal, Klapper & Wysocki, 2004 and Gottesman & Morey, 2006), there is very limited work that has been done on mutual funds that exist in these emerging markets. This could be due to difficulties in portfolio evaluation in these markets. Nevertheless, the size and return of available funds in emerging markets and their growth prospect warrant in-depth study into these markets.

Furthermore, since emerging market funds operate in markets with much different risks and regulations than US funds, it might very well be that the results found in the US and international fund literatures do not apply to emerging market funds (Gottesman & Morey, 2006).

Over and above, there is a need for mutual fund performance attribution in emerging markets, particularly with factors such as fund manager gender. A growing number of literatures in developed market investigated gender differences amongst mutual fund managers. Based on findings from the existing literature on gender differences (for example, Beckmann, Lutje & Rebeggiani, 2007; Bliss & Potter, 2001; Niessen & Ruenzi, 2005 and Veleva, 2005), it is hypothesized that female fund managers take less risk and follow less extreme investment styles that are more consistent over time. Furthermore, female fund managers are expected to be less overconfident and therefore to trade less.

This paper is distinct from other mutual fund related papers in that it concentrates on emerging markets, particularly Egypt, where the mutual fund industry started in the 1990s with increased potentials.

Mutual fund industry started in Egypt on 1994 with the establishment of the first mutual fund by the National Bank of Egypt, although there was a law for organizing the establishment of mutual funds in Egypt as back as 19921.

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1 The Capital Market Law No. 95, 1992.
An important characteristic of the Egyptian mutual fund industry is the dominant role of banks in terms of the establishment of the funds. The percentage of the mutual funds established in Egypt by banks (Both Government and Private Banks) is 92% as only 2 mutual funds are established by non-bank organizations (Azmi, 2005).

Although the number of funds in Egypt is very small compared to established markets, the growth is high with the increasing openness of the Egyptian economy, together with the active implementation of the privatization program. The number of funds existed during the period of the study was 21 mutual funds in which the performance of 19 funds representing 90.48% of all the available mutual funds were examined in the Egyptian emerging market.

This paper contributes also to the growing literature on mutual fund performance evaluation and attribution. In particular, this paper is designed to provide evidence on relation between fund factors and its performance in an emerging market. The research objective is to examine the determinants of the Egyptian mutual fund performance over five years period.

The reminder of the paper is organized as follows. Section II discusses the literature review. Section III outlines the methodology and data. Section IV contains the results. Section V concludes with some implications and areas for future research and finally section VI provides a conclusion to this paper.

II. Literature Review


Lehmann and Modest (1987), and Daniel et al. (1997) found the performance of mutual funds to underperform the market index in the US financial market, consistent with a study by Persson (1998) who found the performance of the Swedish mutual funds to underperform the market index, and in contrast to a later study by Artikis (2002) who found the performance of the Greek mutual funds to outperform the market index.
Otten and Schweitzer (2002) compared the European mutual fund industry with the United States using risk-adjusted measures of performance. They found that Europe was still lagging the US mutual fund industry where it comes to total asset size or average fund size.

Cresson, Cudd and Lipscomb (2002) showed that fund performance is outperformed the market index in the short-term, whereas it underperformed the market index in the long-term. Matallin and Nieto (2002) found the performance of most of the Spanish mutual funds to underperform the market index of the Spanish financial market.

Previous studies on the evaluation of the mutual fund’s performance in developed countries varied in their results. In addition, there are some factors (like: the volatility of markets, the size of government involvement and the extent of regulations) which distinguish mutual funds in emerging markets from their counterparts in more established markets. Therefore, this study evaluates the performance of the mutual funds operating in emerging markets with the focus on Egypt.

Studies examining the relation between mutual fund performance and factors such as fund manager gender, fund expenses, size, age, and objective report conflicting results.

For example, Barber & Odean (2001) found that the average portfolio turnover rate for men is significantly higher than for women, and mutual fund performance losses were significantly more pronounced for men. While Niessen & Ruenzi (2005) hypothesized in their research that female fund manager take less risk and follow less extreme investment styles that are more consistent over time. Their empirical results supported these hypotheses, but they found no evidence that behavioural differences between female and male fund managers were reflected in fund performance.

Beckmann, Lutje & Rebeggiani (2007) found that Italian female professionals do not only assess themselves as more risk averse than their male colleagues, they also prefer a more passive portfolio management compared to the level they are allowed to. Besides, in a competitive tournament scenario near the end of the investment period, female asset managers do not try to become the ultimate top performer when they have outperformed the peer group. However in case of underperformance, the risk of deviating from the benchmark makes female professionals more willing than their male colleagues to seize a chance of catching up.
Furthermore, Volkman & Wohar (1995) and Gallagher (2002) found positive relations between fund performance as a dependent variable in their studies and fund's objective as well as fund's systematic risk as independent variables. Whereas Peterson, Pietranico, Riepe and Xu (2001) found negative relation between fund performance and fund's systematic risk. Other studies (example Carhart, 1997) found no relation between fund performance and one of the fund's factors like fund's age.

Table 1 lists the results of literatures on the factors determining the performance of the mutual funds.

Table (1): Review of Different Research Results on the Determinants of Mutual Fund Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Determinants</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Results (Relevance to Mutual Fund Performance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund Manager Gender</td>
<td>Atkinson, Baird and Frye (2003)</td>
<td>There is a Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barber and Odean (2001)</td>
<td>There is a Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beckmann, Lutje and Rebeggiani (2007)</td>
<td>There is a Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bliss and Potter (2001)</td>
<td>There is a Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Niessen and Ruenzi (2005)</td>
<td>No Evidence of Behavioural Differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Veleva (2005)</td>
<td>There is a Correlation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense Ratio</td>
<td>Peterson, Pietranico, Riepe and Xu (2001)</td>
<td>There is a direct relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peterson, Pietranico, Riepe and Xu (2001)</td>
<td>Negative Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Total Risk</td>
<td>Das, Kish, Muething and Taylor (2002)</td>
<td>Positive Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Age</td>
<td>Carhart (1997)</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Size</td>
<td>Grinblatt and Titman (1994)</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volkman and Wohar (1995)</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carhart (1997)</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Israelensen (1998)</td>
<td>Positive Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bauman (1968)</td>
<td>No Clear Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Type (Open/ Closed End)</td>
<td>Glenn (2004)</td>
<td>Positive Relation (Closed End)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Literature in the area of finance, particularly on mutual funds, provides a range of factors that contribute to the performance of a particular fund. Although the direction and extent to which these factors influence performance varies among the developed countries funds, evaluating developing countries funds according to such factors has scarcely been investigated, particularly for fund manager gender factor.

This paper attempts to accomplish this by empirically tests the relation between mutual fund performance and fund manager gender, in addition to other seven factors, which are: fund age, size, objective, expenses ratio, systematic risk, type and total risk in one of the emerging markets, that is Egypt's market.

III. Methodology and Data

1- Research Model

The research model is based on the relevant literature reviewed in the previous section. The research model depicts the relations between fund manager gender, in addition to other seven factors of mutual funds, and the fund performance.

Other factors (variables) were excluded because of the lack of their information in the Egyptian emerging market (examples: fund turnover, liquidity, etc.) or to avoid the multicolinearity.

2- Research Variables and Measurement

a. Mutual fund performance

Mutual fund performance is the dependent variable in the research model. There are three measures of mutual fund performance based on the literature reviewed in the previous section. But for the purpose of this research, Sharpe's Index will be used to measure mutual funds performance as it is the recommended measure of mutual fund performance in the Egyptian emerging market where diversification opportunities locally are not good enough to eliminate entirely the unsystematic risk and active stocks are limited (Azab, 2002; Azmi, 2005).
The Sharpe’s index was computed by applying the following:

\[ S_{IP} = \frac{(R_p - R_{rf})}{D_p} \]

Where:

- \( S_{IP} \) = Sharpe’s index for portfolio \( p \)
- \( R_p \) = Return on portfolio \( p \)
- \( R_{rf} \) = Return on risk-free asset
- \( D_p \) = Standard deviation of portfolio \( p \)

The numerator is the excess return above the risk-free return on a portfolio, and \( D_p \) is the measure of total risk of the portfolio. A portfolio has performed better than the benchmark if its Sharpe’s index is greater than that of the benchmark.

b. Fund manager gender and other mutual fund factors

Fund manager gender and other seven factors were examined in terms of their relation with mutual fund performance as follows:-

- Fund manager’s gender (Male/ Female), one of the independent variables, was examined in terms of its relation with mutual fund performance and it was measured by one dummy variable of gender (Male= 1, Female= 0).
- Mutual fund age: computed on a quarterly base during the study period of 5 years (Jan./1/1999- Dec. / 31/2003).
- Mutual fund size: computed by applying the following: Total assets value of the fund/ Number of mutual fund’s shares outstanding.
- Mutual fund objective: measured by two dummy variables of income and growth objectives (Income: (1,0) ; Growth: (0,1); Income/Growth: (0,0)).
- Fund’s total risk: measured by the standard deviation (the square root of the variance) of the fund’s returns.
Fund systematic risk: measured by beta coefficient (Miller, 2001) as follows:

\[
\beta_i = \frac{\text{Cov} (X_i, X_m)}{\sigma^2_m} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (X_{it} - \overline{X_i}) (X_{mt} - \overline{X_m})}{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (X_{mt} - \overline{X_m})^2}
\]

Where:
- \( \beta_i \): The Beta coefficient of mutual fund i.
- \( \text{Cov} (X_i, X_m) \): Covariance between the return of the mutual fund i and the return of the market portfolio (m).
- \( \sigma^2_m \): Variance in market portfolio return.
- \( X_{it} \): The return of mutual fund i in the period t.
- \( \overline{X_i} \): The average returns of fund i during the period.
- \( X_{mt} \): Market return in the period t.
- \( \overline{X_m} \): The average returns of the market portfolio during the period.

Fund’s expenses ratio: computed by applying the following: Expenses/ Net assets value of the mutual fund.

Mutual fund’s type (Open/ closed end): measured by one dummy variable of fund’s type (Open= 1, Closed= 0).

These variables were considered to be the determinants of mutual funds performance according to the literature review. And VIF was calculated for them to identify multicolinearity. VIF, variance inflation factor, if highly collinear a high value is calculated, higher than 5 (Levine et al., 2005, p.632).

In this study, the calculated VIF values indicate no existence of the multicolinearity issue with the current independent variables as the calculated VIF values are less than 5 as shown in table 2.
Table (2): VIF Values for the Independent Variables of the Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Independent Variables</th>
<th>VIF Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund Manager Gender</td>
<td>1.532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Size</td>
<td>1.396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Total Risk</td>
<td>1.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Systematic Risk</td>
<td>1.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Expense Ratio</td>
<td>1.055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Age</td>
<td>1.811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Type</td>
<td>1.246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Objective (Income)</td>
<td>2.077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Objective (Growth)</td>
<td>2.653</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3- Research Hypotheses

a. Fund manager gender and mutual fund performance hypothesis (H1)

Atkinson, Baird and Frye (2003) showed that fund manager gender is related to fund performance. Bliss and Potter (2001) showed that female fund managers outperformed their male counterparts, consistent with later study by Veleva (2005) who found a correlation between the percentage of female representation and total (and average) annual returns. Bliss and Potter (2001) further compared data from domestic and international US equity funds and expected women to hold less risky portfolios than men. Assuming them to be less overconfident, female asset managers were expected to trade less than their male counterparts, and thus to perform better (Bliss & Potter, 2001; Barber & Odean, 2001).

H1: There is a relation between fund manager gender and fund performance.

b. Other factors of mutual fund performance (hypotheses H2: H8)

Carhart (1997) showed that fund age is not related to performance, in contrast to a later study by Gallagher (2002) who found balanced mutual fund performance to be negatively related to fund age.

H2: There is a relation between fund age and fund performance.

H3: There is a relation between fund size and fund performance.

Volkman and Wohar (1995) compared the fund performance of growth, income, growth/income objectives of a fund. They found fund performance to be positively related to fund objective when it is the growth, in contrast to Bauman (1968) who found no clear relation between fund performance and its objective.

H4: There is a relation between fund objective and fund performance.

Glenn (2004) examined the relation between fund performance and its type (open/ closed end). He found a significantly positive relation between performance and fund type when it is closed end fund, in contrast to Kacperczyk, Sialm & Zheng (2005) who found a positive relation between fund performance and fund type when it is open end fund.

H5: There is a relation between fund type and fund performance.

Peterson, Pietranico, Riepe and Xu (2001) showed that expense ratios are directly related to the variability of mutual fund returns, consistent with a study by Goettesman & Morey (2006) who found a strong relation between fund performance and fund's expenses ratio.

H6: There is a relation between fund's expense ratio and fund performance.

Gallagher (2002) found positive relation between fund performance and systematic risk, whereas Peterson et al. (2001) found fund performance to be negatively related to fund's systematic risk.

H7: There is a relation between fund systematic risk and fund performance.

Das, Kish, Muething and Taylor (2002) found fund performance to be positively related to the total risk (as measures by the standard deviation).

H8: There is a relation between fund total risk and fund performance.
4- Data and Sampling

Sharpe's Index was used to evaluate the risk-adjusted performance of the mutual funds operating in the Egyptian stock exchange in the period of 1/1/ 1999 - 31/12/ 2003 using quarterly data. Then fund manager gender and other seven factors were examined in terms of their relation with mutual fund performance using a multiple regression.

The data for the estimation of Sharpe’s index as well as fund’s manager gender, age, size, type, total risk, objective, systematic risk and expenses ratio were collected from the Capital Market Authority of Egypt and the Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange, in addition to the investment management companies of the Egyptian mutual funds.

The benchmark used to compare the risk-adjusted performance of the Egyptian mutual funds was the CASE 30 index. The risk free return necessary to compute the Sharpe’s index is the reported 3-months Egyptian Treasury bill yield.

And to avoid survivorship bias, the sampling period was chosen to include all mutual funds during 5 years including those funds which did not survive after the study period. The research population consisted of 21 mutual funds in which 19 funds were included in the research based on their inception dates during 5 years from 1/1/ 1999 to 31/12/ 2003, in which Delta fund, a closed end fund for example, was included although it is no longer available in the Egyptian stock market since 1/ 1/ 2004. The percentage of the mutual funds included in this study is 90.48% (out of the 21 mutual funds (population) that existed in Egypt as of December 2003).

The study examined multiple regression model using the risk-adjusted measure of mutual fund performance with the fund manager gender, in addition to other seven determinants of mutual fund performance in the Egyptian emerging market as follows:-

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2 CASE 30 Index: Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange Index for the top 30 companies, CASE 30, is the benchmark of the Egyptian emerging market. http://www.egyptse.com/index.asp
SI = a + b_1G + b_2R_S + b_3R_B + b_4E + b_5S + b_6A + b_7T + b_8O_I + b_9O_G + e

Where:

- **SI**: The performance of the mutual funds measured by Sharpe’s index.
- **G**: The gender of the mutual fund manager (Dummy variable for being Male)
- **R_S**: The total risk of the mutual fund measured by the standard deviation.
- **R_B**: The systematic risk of the mutual fund measured by Beta coefficient.
- **E**: The expenses ration of the mutual fund.
- **S**: The size of the mutual fund.
- **A**: The mutual fund age.
- **T**: The mutual fund type (Dummy variable for being open end fund).
- **O_I**: The mutual fund objective as a dummy variable representing income funds.
- **O_G**: The mutual fund objective as a dummy variable representing growth funds.
- **a, b_1, b_2, ..., b_9**: The multiple regression coefficients with Sharpe measure of mutual fund performance.
- **e**: The random error of the multiple regression model.

**IV. Results**

The results of the multiple regression processed for the eight independent variables with the dependent variable of mutual fund performance show that the performance of the Egyptian mutual funds is related to five factors as shown in table 3.
Table (3): The Factors Determining the Performance of the Mutual Funds Operating in the Egyptian Emerging Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independents Variables</th>
<th>Regression Coefficients</th>
<th>t-test</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manager Gender</td>
<td>-1.449</td>
<td>-5.988</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses Ratio</td>
<td>-4.050</td>
<td>-4.258</td>
<td>0.951</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Objective (Growth)</td>
<td>0.519</td>
<td>2.455</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Risk</td>
<td>-0.107</td>
<td>-2.271</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Type</td>
<td>0.683</td>
<td>2.014</td>
<td>0.339</td>
<td>0.045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 reports the regression coefficient, t-test, standard errors and the significance level for five independent variables with regression coefficient of positive sign indicating a positive relation between the fund’s determinant and the fund performance, and with a negative sign indicating reverse or negative relation. Therefore, the results support the acceptance of the hypotheses: H1, H4, H5, H6 and H8, whereas the results do not support the acceptance of the hypotheses: H2, H3 and H7.

The results suggest that mutual fund performance is inversely related to fund’s manager gender (male), expenses ratio and total risk, and positively related to fund’s objective (growth) and fund’s type (open).

The results of the relation between fund performance and fund’s manager gender implies that male fund managers perform, on average, 1.449 points more poorly than do female fund managers.

V. Implications and Areas for Future Research

The result of fund’s manager gender is interesting as existing studies (Bliss and Potter, 2001, Schubert, Gysler, Brown, and Brachinger, 2000, Veleva, 2005, etc.) showed that men and women view money, risk, and investing differently. There is also anecdotal evidence and research suggesting that women might actually be better investors than men. However, none of this has historically mattered in the mutual fund industry in the United States because the number of women fund managers was negligible. But this is changing as women represent 11 present of the fund managers in the USA and in Egypt women represent, surprisingly, on average 27 percent of the fund managers (Azmi, 2005).

This result of having a relation between fund performance and fund’s manager gender is somewhat surprising particularly in an emerging market like Egypt’s Stock Market, and clearly warrant future studies. But such result could be attributed or interpreted in light of the trend of increasing number of funds managed by women vs. men by the end of this study's period. Table 4 shows the percentages of women and men managing mutual funds in the Egyptian emerging market during the study period of 5 years.

Table (4): Number and Percentage of Mutual Funds managed by women vs. men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years (study period)</th>
<th>Total Mutual Funds</th>
<th>Mutual Funds Managed by Women</th>
<th>Mutual Funds Managed by Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.05%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.05%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.05%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26.32%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>42.11%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also this result of fund manager gender influence over fund performance could be attributed to the high influence of manager characteristics in fund performance particularly in an emerging market. Therefore, other studies in management aspects of mutual funds in Egypt or other emerging countries are encouraged as they could reveal more determinants of mutual funds performance in these markets.

The Egyptian mutual funds categorized into 3 groups based on their objectives (income, growth, income/growth funds) in which the results revealed a relation between fund performance and fund's objective when its come to growth objective.
This result is in line with what has been found in literature (example Volkman & Wohar, 1995) and can be attributed to the basic relationship between return and risk.

The results showed a negative relation between fund performance and its expense ratio and a negative relation also between fund performance and fund's total risk as measured by the standard deviation. This is consistent with the international fund literatures which imply that those literatures do indeed apply to emerging market funds.

Although the results of this study regarding the relation between fund performance and fund type are in line with some literatures (example Rao, 2001), they are contradicting with other studies like Glenn study (2004). And this could be attributed to the very small number of existed closed end funds (only 2 closed-end funds) in the Egyptian emerging market.

Fund age, size and systematic risk found to be of no significant relation with the Egyptian mutual funds in this study which contradicts with what has been found on the international literature of funds in the US and other developed markets, but it is justifiable with the circumstances of emerging markets as they are characterised by limited numbers of active stocks, etc. Therefore, mutual funds manager usually find limited opportunities in emerging markets to diversify or eliminate the unsystematic risk and that why the results suggest that unsystematic risk proportion in the fund's total risk influence more fund performance than the systematic risk proportion.

In short, there is no significant evidence of relation between mutual fund performance in the Egyptian emerging market and fund’s systematic risk, age and size. The results indicate significantly positive relation between fund performance and fund’s type (open) and objective (growth). These results imply positive performance of a mutual fund when its type is to be open end fund and also when its objective is growth over being income or income/ growth. The results also indicate negative relation between fund performance and fund’s expenses ratio, fund’s total risk, and fund’s manager gender (male).

Therefore other studies are warrant for validating or finding out in line or different results concerning the set of factors of influence on the mutual fund performance in emerging markets.
Last but not the least, as emerging markets constitute a wide array of countries with very different economic records, this paper looks into the performance of mutual funds of one emerging market and other studies of emerging markets by region or country are warrant.

VI. Conclusion

This paper found significant relations between mutual fund performance (the dependent variable), and fund's manager gender, expense ratio, objective, total risk and type (independent variables).

The main limitation in this paper is the small number of the available mutual funds in the Egyptian emerging market and the lack of information for other factors that could be of influence over mutual funds performance in the Egyptian emerging market (example: the factors related to management characteristics).

Future researches are warrant in the area of fund performance attribution in emerging markets either by regions or countries perhaps with larger emphasis on manager specific factors that could affect mutual funds performance.

References


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