between market price and net purchases by funds with large percentage holdings.

Regression equations similar to those of the preceding section are not particularly useful for these data because net purchases are zero in a large number of instances. A portion of the analysis considered only those months with nonzero net purchases, while a second approach used the months in which net purchases were zero as a standard for comparison. The analyses are based on comparisons between net purchases in a particular month and the change in market price during that month or during the preceding month. Both variables of course refer to a specific security, but the change in market price is expressed relative to the change in the general market level as

shown by the Standard and Poor's composite index.

The evidence is not inconsistent with the findings for the market leaders, but it is much more tentative. The inclusion of seven insurance companies tends to obscure the slight suggestion of a positive relationship between the sign of net purchases and the direction of market change. Rank correlation coefficients between change in market price during the month and net purchases of the same month (excluding those months in which net purchases were zero) were computed for each security. If the insurance stocks are not considered, 12 of 13 coefficients are positive although only 1 is statistically significant. Among the insurance stocks five of seven were negative with one of the latter significant. An identification of only those months in which the ratio of the price of the specific security to the market index changed by more than 10 percent revealed no systematic pattern in fund activity either preceding or following the change. 40 Other analyses gave little indication of either a positive or negative relationship between fund net purchases and market price, but the results are inconclusive. An attempt to study the months in which the funds had their largest net purchases (either positive or negative) was equally unproductive. The level of fund net purchases in these analyses is no doubt largely responsible for the inconclusive nature of the results. As already indicated there were many months in which net purchases were zero and the total dollar value was rather small in the other months since it represented activity by only one or two funds.

Some economic aspects of predictive ability

It has been noted that the funds as a whole may have to some extent the ability to fulfill their own market price predictions but that fully as interesting a question from certain points of view relates to their success in channeling funds into issues that subsequently have a favorable trend in per share earnings. The major reason for interest in this question is that one of the economic functions that may be performed by financial intermediaries like mutual funds is to help direct capital into those areas of investment which ultimately turn out to be most profitable. However, since the primary concern of this chapter is with the market impact of mutual funds, only a few simple tests have been made of the relationship between fund stock purchases and subsequent share earnings (adjusted for stock dividends,

⁴⁰ There were 65 instances of such changes.

splits, etc.). These tests were confined to the 30 mutual fund "favorite" stock issues and the 1953-58 period analyzed previously.

The average increase in per share earnings from 1953 to 1958 for the 15 stock issues in which fund net purchases were largest (in dollar amounts) in 1953 amounted to 14.3 percent, while the corresponding increase for the remaining 15 issues with lower initial purchases was 18.7 percent. On the other hand, the coefficient of rank correlation between initial purchases and the subsequent change in earnings was +0.11, though neither the difference in the two percentages nor the sign of the rank correlation is statistically significant. These findings do not indicate any significant relationship between fund purchases in individual securities and the later performance of per share earnings.

individual securities and the later performance of per share earnings. It is possible of course that the market did not evaluate with sufficient favor the prospective earnings of the 15 issues with largest mutual fund net purchases and the funds moved in to take advantage of this situation. A test of this possibility, though it has many inadequacies, is given by a comparison of the average ratios of 1953 prices to 1958 earnings for the two groups of issues classified by 1953 fund net purchases. The resulting price-earnings ratio was 10.1 for the 15 issues with the largest mutual fund net purchases and 9.8 for the remaining 15 issues, again not a statistically significant difference.

The combined results, while inconclusive without much more extensive testing, do not point to either superior or inferior performance by mutual funds in directing capital into particularly profitable areas of economic investment.

APPENDIX TABLE VI-1.—Monthly relationships between market price and net purchases for individual common stocks,1 constants of regression equations and adjusted coefficients of determination

Security			Constants			Mean of	Adjusted coefficients of determination ¹	efficients of nation 2
	a	19	<i>p</i> 2	<i>b</i> s	b 4	variable	\overline{R}^{2} .123	R ² .124
Aluminium Ltd	+0.266	-0.021	+0.034	+0.039	3 + 0.864	2.352	0	0. 639
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	+ 433	+. 240	+. 133	+ 059	3+.868	5.059	00	.819
American Telephone & Telegraph CoArmon Steel Corn	+ 313		+.045	+ .065	3+.837	2.209	. 057	. 672
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co	+ 169	3+.130	+.051	2 + 105	3 + 935	2,950	026	668 800
Central & South West Corp.	1.097 +.097	- 050	1.003	017	3+.908	8.644	180	. 657
Continental Oil Co	066	8 +. 116		+.041	3+.573	2.381	. 225	. 569
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	+, 945	+.092	+ 045	- 002	3+.966	3.601	690 .	. 833
General Electric Co	+ 694	+ 040	+.031	+.034	3+.829	3.830	0	797
General Motors Corp.	+1.194	1.018	- 689	1 -1	3+.558	2. 747	. 219	.361
Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	+. 650	+ 087	017	022	3+.786	3.098	0	498
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	+. 102	+ 071	+-	+. 108	3+.961	3.174	0	879
Guil On Corp International Business Machines Corp	+1.003 +1.009	+.045	+. 022 033	+: 021	166.+	1, 734	. 158	. 932
	+ 680	- 033	+ 008	- 010	3+.701	2.307	. 256	. 588
Kennecott Copper Corp.	+. 477	3+ 121	36 ++	- 016	3+.785	2. 448	. 329	. 878 978
Phillips Petroleum Co.	+. 454	+ 039	+. 030	+: 028	3+.776	2.044		. 757
Spent Mobil Oil Co	+ 726	1.085	 886 ++	110.1	3+.785	3.316	. 061	. 595
Standard Oil Co. (California).	+1.045	- 004	026	+:004	3+. 525	2.184	0	228
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)	371 619	3+.070	+ 030	+ 024	3+1.106	2.364	.013	. 874
The Texas Co.	+. 425	+.012	+.041	+.022	3+.838	2. 725	. 057	477.
Union Carbide Corp.	+. 262	+.041	+. 019	3+.073	3+ 880 1 + 880	2. 443	129	. 687
United States Steel Corp. Westinghouse Electric Corp.	+. 137	+ 057		3+. 053 3+. 057	*+. 919 *+. 929	2, 543	. 0	628.
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1 Equation is $\frac{M_{i}}{M_{i}} = a + b_{1} P_{i}(+b_{1} P_{i}(+-) + b_{3} P_{i}(-s) + b_{1} \frac{M_{i}(+s)}{M_{i}(+s)}$ P_{i} is fund net purchases of security indicated in \$100,000. M_{i} is price per share of security indicated, adjusted for stock splits, etc. M is Standard and Poor's composite stock index.

 2 See the following: \overline{R}^2 im is based on all 4 independent variables. \overline{R}^2 in excludes market price as an independent variable, 3 Regression coefficient greater than twice standard error.

Appendix Table VI-2.—Monthly relationships between net purchases and market prices for individual common stocks, constants of regression equations and adjusted coefficients of determination

Security		Adjusted coefficients of determination 2					
	a	b _t	b ₂	b ₃	b4	$ar{R^{ar{ extbf{j}}}}_{\cdot 123}$	$ar{R^{1}}_{.1234}$
Aluminium, Ltd. Amerada Petroleum Corp. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Armeo Steel Corp	-0.002009023003013 +.076 +.031 +.017 +.240 +.011 +.017 +.347013004 +.012069 +.002 +.031 +.007015 +.023 +.071 +.044 +.019 +.025 +.041 +.025 +.041	-0. 031 +. 015 005 016 3+. 042 +. 011 +. 038 +. 012 +. 020 011 +. 019 +. 013 +. 016 013 +. 037 008 020 +. 076 +. 074 +. 008 005 047 029 +. 086 009 018 +. 076 188 009 018 076 029	+0.019004 +.019 +.019 +.004067010025 +.027 +.005 +.010026045 +.045 +.053 +.015 3112060 +.017 +.022007007009091104053 3188 +.123	+0.015007008 +.004 3042 +.033 3062 +.010099 +.004 3117016022010057007 3+.077016 3086041 +.001012 +.012010 3115019 3115048037 +.023111	+0.028 +.153 +.166099 +.137001120043138089 *425 +.128 +.00513803104112104204304404	0 . 024 0 . 187 . 187 . 195 . 180 0 . 290 0 . 461 . 060 0 204 . 020 . 087 . 023 . 138 . 007 . 022 0	0 .017 0 .186 .187 .174 0 .274 0 .092 .455 .197 0 .200 0 .097 .016 .188 .106 .034 0 .077 .116 .004

 2 See the following: $\overline{R}^2._{123}$ is based on all 4 independent variables. $\overline{R}^2._{123}$ excludes fund net purchases as an independent variable.

3 Regression coefficient greater than twice standard error.

¹ Equation is $\frac{P_{it}}{P_t} = a + b_1 \frac{M_{i(t-1)}}{M_{(t-1)}} + b_2 \frac{M_{i(t-2)}}{M_{(t-2)}} + b_3 \frac{M_{i(t-3)}}{M_{(t-3)}} + b_4 \frac{P_{1(t-3)}}{P_{(t-3)}}$ P is fund net purchases in \$100,000; P_i is fund net purchases of security indicated. M_i is price per share of security indicated, adjusted for stock splits, etc. M is Standard and Poor's composite stock index.

Appendix Table VI-3.—Daily relationships between market price and net purchases for individual common stocks, constants of regression equations and adjusted coefficients of determination

Security	Constants								Adjusted coefficients of determination 2	
	а	b ₁	b ₂	<i>b</i> ₃	b ₄	<i>b</i> ₈	<i>b</i> ₆	variable	$ar{R^2}_{\cdot 12345}$	$ar{R^2}_{\cdot 123456}$
luminium Ltd	+0.546	-0.003	-0,004	0	+0.0002	-0.004	+0.111	0, 621	0. 152	0. 14
merada Petroleum Corn	+2.306	003	006	005	~. 007	005	007	2. 280	. 056	. 03
merican Telephone & Telegraph Cormco Steel Corp.	+2.414	0002	+.0001	+. 0004	+.001	+. 0002	$^3 + .372$	3.849	0	. 12
rmco Steel Corp	+, 591	+.001	+.001	004	+.003	+.002	3 ÷. 509	1. 199	. 054	. 42
tchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co	+. 205	+.001	+. 001	+.002	+.0001	+.0003 (* +. 589	. 495	0	. 29
Sethlehem Steel Corp	+. 387	+. 0003	+.001	+.002	+.001	+. 002	$^{3} + .600$. 959	0	. 32
entral & South West Corp.	045	003	3 005	3 007	3 ~. 009	3 006	$^3 + 1.029$	1. 022	. 094	. 90
Continental Oil Co	+. 349	006	003	001	~. 002	002	$^{3}+.713$	1. 205	0	. 40
ou Pont (E. I.) de Nemours and Co	+1.081	+.007	0001	+.003	+.001	+. 003	* + . 731	4.088	. 069	. 28
restone Tire & Rubber Co	+. 621	+.028	3 +. 037	3 +. 034	+. 029	+.010	$^{3}+.693$	2. 104	0	. 27
leneral Electric Co	+. 794	+.001	+. 001	001	0001	$^{3} + .002$	$^{3} + .405$	1. 337	0	. 25
leneral Motors Corp	+. 368	+.001	3 +. 002	3 +. 002	+. 002	+.001	$^{3}+.593$. 921	2. 76	. 55
General Public Utilities Corp	+. 242	001	+.003	3 +. 010	3 +. 010	+.004	$^{3}+.733$. 930	. 002	. 66
Roodrich (B. F.) Co	+1.026	002	+. 002	+. 002	+. 011	+.007	$^{3}+.275$	1.411	. 135	. 19
loodyear Tire & Rubber Co	+1.156	+.002	+. 002	+.001	+.004	+.003	$^{3}+.384$	1.885	0	. 06
Bulf Oil Corp	+.843	+.002	001	0002	+. 001	+. 003	³ +. 634	2. 343	0	. 70
nternational Business Machines Corp	+3.156	106	011	004	006	012	$^{3}+.610$	7. 928	. 008	. 38
nternational Paper Co	+ 983	+.005	+.006	+. 003	003	008	$^{3}+.561$	2. 233	0	. 26
Lennecott Copper Corp	+1.094	+. 003	+. 001	+.006	+.002	+. 001	$^{3}+.445$	1. 968	0	. 1
lational Lead Co	+. 955	+.0002	003	+.002	+. 001	+.006	³ ÷. 550	2.128	0	. 20
hillips Petroleum Co	+. 147	+.003	+.010	$^{3}+.017$	+.010	$^{3}+.016$	$^{3} + .850$. 974	. 230	. 7
hell Oil Co	+. 830	0004	+.003	+.004	+.005	+.003	$^{3} + .513$	1.716	. 023	. 2
ocony Mobil Oil Co	+. 332	+.002	+.0002	+.001	+.0002	002	$^{3} + .663$	1.011	. 044	. 7
tandard Oil Co. (California)	+.672	3 +. 008	+.006	3 +. 006	+.004	3 +. 006	$^{3} + .363$	1.086	. 463	. 6
tandard Oil Co (Indiana)	+. 190	3 +. 004	+.003	+.002	+.001	+.0004	$^{3}+.797$	1.011	. 464	. 73
tandard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	+. 863	+.002	+.001	001	0002	002	$^{3} + .258$	1. 165	. 021	. 16
he Texas Co.	+1.041	001	+.001	+.001	+.001	0003	$^{3} + .303$	1.500	0	. 00
nion Carbide Corp	+. 692	+.003	+.006	+.006	+.006	+. 005	$^{3} + .681$	2. 214	. 134	. 7
nited States Steel Corp	+. 102	+.003	+.002	+.003	+.002	003	$^{3} + .938$	1.529	. 054	. 6
estinghouse Electric Corp	+.606	+.003	006	007	008	+.001	$^{3}+.543$	1. 303	0 1	. 1

 $^{}_{1} \text{ Equation is } \frac{Mi_{t}}{Mt} = a + b_{t} \ Pi_{t} + b_{2} \ Pi_{(t-t)} + b_{3} \ Pi_{(t-2)} + b_{4} \ P_{i(t-3)} + b_{5} \ P_{i(t-4)} + b_{6} \ \frac{Mi_{(t-5)}}{M_{(t-5)}}$

 P_i is fund net purchases of security indicated in \$100,000, M_i is price per share of security indicated, adjusted for stock splits, etc. M is Standard and Poor's composite stock index.

 $^{^2}$ See the following: $\overline{R}^2_{.12346}$ is based on all 6 independent variables, $\overline{R}^2_{.12346}$ excludes market price as an independent variable. $_3$ Regression coefficient greater than twice standard error.

APPENDIX TABLE VI-4.—Daily relationships between net purchases and market prices for individual common stocks,1 constants of regression equations and adjusted coefficients of determination

Security	Constants								Adjusted coefficients of determination ²	
	a	<i>b</i> ₁	<i>b</i> ₂	b ₃	b4	b ₅	b6	Fr2.12345	\overline{R}^{2} .123458	
Aluminium Ltd	+0.510	-1. 235	+0.812	-0.206	-1.056	+0.848	+0.041	0	0	
Amerada Petroleum Corn	+.560	076	+.026	+. 112	133	171	+. 024	ŏ	ő	
American Telephone & Telegraph CoArmeo Steel Corp	-1.431	3 +1.812	3 -2.664	+. 865	-1.110	+1.469	+. 091	. 090	. 08	
Armeo Steel Corp	+.178	+.094	207	3 + . 591	261	373	+. 417	. 187	. 17	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co	200	+1.082	196	- 622	-, 442	+.574	062	0.10	n	
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	206	+1, 581	637	830	716	+. 792	015	ŏ	ň	
Central & South West Corp.	+.011	575	+.030	+, 375	+. 159	003	055	ŏ	ň	
Continental Oil Co	- 221	+.095	204	592	+. 586	+.308	082	ŏ	ň	
Ou Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co	263	+.048	+.080	- 172	+. 142	030	+. 161	ŏ	ŏ	
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co	+.810	3 958	+.80	+. 737	- 932	035	÷.009	. 142	. 12	
Jeneral Flectric Co	+2.607	3 +6, 186	3 ~ 10, 056	+3.132	-1.306	+. 085	110	180	. 17	
General Motors Corp.	288	-, 115	+1.237	+1.366	3 -2, 602	+. 449	146	162	. 16	
Jeneral Public Utilities Corp	+.011	+. 505	-, 675	+. 510	327	- 023	003	0.102	0.10	
loodrich (B. F.) Co	168	+. 412	671	+.338	584	+.616	+.077	. 009	ň	
oodyear Tire & Rubber Co	+. 432	038	+.004	061	038	092	+.017	. 003	ň	
iulf Oil Corp	+. 601	982	+. 594	+. 895	-1.002	+. 249	+, 028	0.000	ň	
nternational Business Machines Corp.	+. 307	024	+.021	083	108	+. 159	208	. 001	. 03	
nternational Paper Co	+, 055	8 + . 561	3 576	3 + 390	3 -, 403	+.006	+.056	. 293	. 28	
Sennecott Copper Corp	109	+.142	038	403	+. 312	+.041	+.089	0.200	0.20	
ational Lead Co	+.277	+.342	280	179	+. 109	- 127	019	ŏ	ň	
hillips Petroleum Co	 255	-, 262	+. 654	+. 124	- 398	+. 136	+.009	ŏ	ŏ	
hell Oil Co	243	-, 058	+. 268	+ 097	- 442	+. 279	034	ő	ň	
ocony Mobil Oil Co	197	+.214	223	+.594	-, 424	+. 021	093	i n	ň	
tandard Oil Co. (California)	284	+.644	+.460	964	+. 438	-, 307	013	. 039	. 02	
tandard Oil Co. (Indiana)	045	+, 610	968	+1,211	- 736	- 051	062	0.000	0.02	
tandard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	-1.631	+3.191	-2.268	619	+1.349	- 244	019	1 6	ň	
The Texas Co	-1.102	+1.526	-1. 197	+.252	+, 126	+.040	147	0 1	ň	
nion Carbide Corp	098	325	+. 355	320	+.548	- 203	- 163	0 1	ň	
nited States Steel Corp	+1.385	34 -3020, 960	3 -9, 159	3 +9.347	+ 342	-1.358	-, 039	. 142	. 12	
Vestinghouse Electric Corp.	-, 018	-17, 190	+. 525	+. 062	+. 171	751	+. 052	.059	. 04	

 $^{^{-1} \}text{ Equation is } \frac{P_{i}!}{P_{i}} = i + b_{1} \frac{M_{i(i+1)}}{M_{(i+1)}} + b_{2} \frac{M_{i(i+2)}}{M_{(i-2)}} + b_{3} \frac{M_{i(i+3)}}{M_{(i-3)}} + b_{4} \frac{M_{i(i+4)}}{M_{(i+4)}} + b_{5} \frac{M_{i(i+5)}}{M_{(i+5)}} + b_{6} \frac{P_{i(i+5)}}{P_{(i+5)}}$

P is fund net purchases in \$100,000; P_1 is fund net purchases of security indicated, M_i is price per share of security indicated, adjusted for stock splits, etc. M is Standard and Poor's composite stock index.

² See the following:

 $[\]overline{R^2}_{.123456}$ is based on all 6 independent variables. $\overline{R^2}_{.12345}$ excludes fund net purchases as

A A Mark is Dased on an of independent variables.

3 Regression coefficient greater than twice standard error.

4 This large coefficient for United States Steel is attributable principally to one very extreme observation,

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