ABSTRACT


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Keywords : Mutual Fund Performance Shares, Sharpe method, Treynor method, Jensen method

Conventional equity funds and Islamic equity funds can generate returns high, the higher the risk. It can be seen from the performance of mutual funds. Based on the theory of capital markets several methods to measure the performance of mutual funds is the Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen. So it can be judged whether the two types of mutual funds were able to beat the performance of the market or otherwise. The research aims to examine whether there are differences between conventional stock mutual fund performance and the performance of Islamic equity funds based method of Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen.

This research uses descriptive quantitative methods, where the results of the research will be described in the form of numbers. Object of this study is done in a corner Indonesia Stock Exchange. Retrieval of data using a method of documentation and monthly NAV within the period 2011-2012. Then the data were processed using SPSS komputer program for windows version 17.0. Data analysis techniques used in this study was independent samples t test test.

These results indicate that: (1) Based on the method of Sharpe is known that the performance of Islamic equity funds is higher than the performance of conventional stock mutual funds, based on the method Treynor known that the performance of Islamic equity funds is higher than the performance of conventional stock mutual funds, while the results based on the method of Jensen note that the performance of a conventional mutual fund shares is higher than the performance of Islamic equity funds. (2) There were no differences between the performance of Islamic equity funds with conventional equity funds based methods Treynor and Jensen. However, there are differences in the performance of conventional stock mutual funds and the performance of Islamic equity funds assessed by the method Sharpe. Based on these results, it can be suggested for further research are expected to use the method of measuring portfolio performance by incorporating elements of revenue sharing (dividends), so that a more accurate performance measurement. Also, it can use 45 as the standard LQ conventional mutual fund shares.