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David Ardia, Kris Boudt

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The peer performance ratios of hedge funds $\stackrel{\text{tr}}{\longrightarrow}$

David Ardia^{a,b,*}, Kris Boudt^{c,d}

^aInstitute of Financial Analysis, University of Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland ^bDepartment of Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Laval University, Québec City, Canada ^cSolvay Business School, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium ^dFaculty of Economics and Business, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Abstract

We define the outperformance (resp. underperformance) of an investment fund as the percentage of funds in the peer universe for which the *true* performance of the focal fund is higher (resp. lower). We show that the p-values of the pairwise tests of equal performance can be used to obtain estimates of the outand underperformance ratio that are robust to false discoveries – estimated alpha differentials for which the significance test has a low p-value while the true alpha is identical. When applied to hedge funds, we find that ranking funds on the outperformance ratio leads to a top quintile portfolio with a higher absolute and risk-adjusted performance than when the estimated alpha is used.

Keywords: False discoveries, hedge fund, multiple hypothesis testing, peer performance, performance measurement

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*Corresponding author. University of Neuchâtel, Rue A.-L. Breguet 2, CH-2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Phone: +41 32 718 1365.

Email addresses: david.ardia@unine.ch (David Ardia), kris.boudt@vub.be (Kris Boudt)

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