



# The Relationship between Future Stock Returns and Behavior of Institutional Investors

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**Abstract:** *At Area Y Studies and management fund making recognition meanings and placeholders that fund the owners take at before nose behavior future price take stock help to give and editing strategy s fund -making on basis it's, very lol importance is. the present research is applicable to the purpose of the research is. the realm time research, with at opinion catch information close to time do research and available to be information, one the period 5 year-old 2014- is 2010. sample statistical ready for method systematic removal 127 company take at on may the is. the results showed between fund long-term institution and ratio s liquidity has a significant relationship. among fund short-term institutional and proportional institutions s profitability has a meaningful relationship. among fund there is a meaningful relationship between institutional investors and liquidity. among fund institutional and relative ratios s leverage is a meaningful relationship. among fund the institutional and relative ratios s activity has a meaningful relationship. analysis expensive exchange you can can with attention to the relationship among fund the owners institutional and returns future take stock company the expectation have to be company -hi that at now increase this kind of ownership the you can to be fund the placing higher upcoming have.*

**Keywords:** *Capital Markets Institutional Investors, Future Stock Returns, Stock Liquidity, Ratio the Leverage, Ratio the Activities*

## INTRODUCTION

At Area Y studies and management fund making recognition meanings and placeholders that fund the owners take at before nose behavior future price take stock help to give and editing strategy s fund making on basis it's, very lol importance is. one strategy fund making collection from rules, processes or behaviors codified direction selection take stock or fund making at portfolios you can is. research expensive to follow up find property hi at company the you can to be that able to increase or changes at value future company the take explaining they do and know it the device with strategy compilation fund making based on on that to right company hi that returns future case expectation take will be had direction of capital making optimum selection they do. According to Tong and Ning (2004) Capital Institutional investors different from capital Individual investors, because it is in the direction of the (monitoring) the performance of company executives, are the most active and because of their ability to access various information sources, aware Are more than others. Institutional owners in the corporate governance of the equity held by the key. Owners (shareholders) now have different rights, including the rights of the board is elected as a representative to monitor the performance of company executives are active. According to aspect Seconomic Information, report Financial Grid and system accounting role Vital Take At capital market Play May Them. On this Basis, edit

Accounting Standards May Try to until the On Compliance information system accounting With Information Case Need for capital the owners Add. Its The Target main accounting Provide Needs Information Market Capital Title May them. So, evaluation related to be Information accounting In advance nose Returns take stock and or assessment take stock that in research Recent Case Attention Put Taken to Template title main at researches accounting Financial It is posing. Assets the to Value Current Interests future Case Expect value Making May Return (Sajady et al., 2012).

Have any Information that To the capital The owners And decision Recipients At evaluation Financial leverage and risks future one Assets help Made Important in consideration Taken May Be. Information Related It seems to be that on Decisions economic Use in the evaluation Events the past, Now or the future, Confirmation or correct evaluation S the past It's the Effective Actually (Levy and Sarnat, 1994).

From this Face, this researchers Say May have the capital the owners Institutional with Foot Making Sovereignty Corporate, Transparency Information Take increase Data, From Lack of Information symmetry May Decrease And this Action Causing Reinforcement Market efficiency Capital May to be to So that Expectation May The river of return take stock decrease Found Causing Create a market Attractive And sure For Capital The owners Be new. Its The Also Remark May to make Existence Capital Institutional Transition Causing Provide become the opportunity S Proper profitability for Capital the owners Available May to be and the spread of Cashmere and Depth Market and Transparency price and at ultimately increase Interest Variation and Improvement Level Social welfare TakeTo Follow up Will Has (Fakhary et al., 2013). Given the above, this study was to pursue the matter whether the conduct of investment business - Institutional and Future stock return in the company is there an association between Tehran Stock Exchange and Tehran Stock Exchange? If the answer is yes, how does it matter?.

## **Hypothesis Research**

### **Hypothesis Original**

Among Commercial conduct of the capital the owners Institutional and Fluctuate Returnability take stock in (market Newfound Capital Iran) Significant relationship Existence There.

### **Hypothesis Subcategories**

Among Fund Long-term institution and ratio S Liquidity has a significant relationship.

Among Fund Short-term institutional and proportional institutions S Profitability has a meaningful relationship.

Among Fund there is a meaningful relationship between institutional investors and liquidity.

Among Fund Institutional and relative ratios S Leverage is a meaningful relationship.

Among Fund Institutional and relative ratios S Activity has a meaningful relationship.

## **Research Method**

The purpose of this study, functional is. In terms of the logic of the implementation of research, the type of data is analogous little and the method of descriptive - survey and the relationship between variables and ex post facto solidarity.

Statistical population of the research and the choice of the company The Examined to test the hypothesis The Research

Society Statistical Research of the corporation The S Accepted have been at exchange bonds securities Tehran it is formed the A. The realm time research by, with at Opinion Catch Information closeTo Time Do Research and Available to be Information, one the period 5 the year 2010 -2010.

Sample statistical to method Systematic removal and with at Opinion catch the realm Spatial and Sometime Research of the the basis of the criteria under Selection Have been Is:

- The end of the fiscal year March the Is.
- Company component the of the capital industry The Intermediary the Financial and bank branches The Are not.
- Information about research variables from the report The Annual company The, Accessible.
- Company component The Losses the Not ten.
- During the course the the research trademark when it is active on the stock exchange.

On Basis Criteria above Sample Statistical Research 127 company take at On May The Is.

**Table 1:** How to choose a company The Research subjects

	Description	Number
Total Total	Members of the Statistical Society at the end of 2014	635
Filter 1	Company The They ended the fiscal year 29/12 is not The Is.	209
Filter 2	Company The Which are part of the capital industry The Banking The And intermediaries The Floor taxiers The The category You can The Are.	11
Filter 3	Company The the company's loss The Are.	124
Filter 4	Company The That after 21/03/2009 Accepted on the stock exchange The , Or before 20/03/2015 Out of the billboard The Or have their information was not available.	164
Total Filter	Total company The Removed from the statistical community	508
Left	Total company The Sample member	127

### How size making variables

#### Returns Total

Returns Phrase is from Ratio total Income (Loss) the result from Fund making at one the period certain to Number Fund you that to earn this Income at first same the Period Work Taken and Consumption Effortless Is. Income One Fund Making from Two the way to earn you can Crafted:

1. Change at Value and Price Principle Fund Consumable as Price take stock Bought By.
2. Profit that at result Fund making to Principle Fund Belonging you can take up As Profit Cash Stock.

Returns take stock At This Research From The way Formula under Computing You can be.

NTV: Net trading volume

LTV: Long-term trading volume

STV: Shortcode trading the term

$TT_{i,t} - VOL_{i,t}$ : Total volume of investor's institutional transactions

$V_t$ : Volume of transactions (number of traded shares) more (less) than one fiscal year.

$D_t$ : Variable Fantasy for Distinction Efficiency S Negative and Positive May (In case of positive results in the positive and negative turnover turnover negative).

$R_t$ : Stock return

TT\_VOL: Total volume of capital transactions Institutional transition

FSP: Short-term institutional investor position

FLP: Long institutional investor position Duration {Any natural person or legal entity that buys more than 5 % or more than 5 billion Rials of the nominal value of the issuer's published publication (members of the board and publishers or persons with the same function). Equity Ratio to Affiliate Shareholders.

PNS: Transaction value

Transparency Information: for Size Take Transparency Information, To Adherence from Berth and Colleagues (2009) of Criterion Transparency Profit ( $TRANS_{i,t}$ ) Use May to be that Equals is with Coefficient Determine  $R^2$  Regression Come on from Returns take stock on Profit and Change at Profitability.

$A_t$  this Model variable The Phrase is from:

$R_{i,t}$ : Annual stock return  $i$  In the year  $t$  That through a comprehensive formula Returns Computing May Be.

$E_{it}$ : Profit Any Share Before From items Otherwise Normal company  $i$  in the year  $t$ .

$E_{it\Delta}$ : change At Profit Any Share Before From items Otherwise Normal from year  $t-1$  until year  $t$ .

$P_{i,t-1}$ : The price take stock At end Year  $t-1$ .

Management: Company management.

$EXP_{t-1}$ : Cost Company last year.

$EXP_t$ : Cost of the company this year.

$EXP_{t+1}$ : Cost coming next year.

Payout Policy: Emphasizes this research Main on Proof the effect Income Negative on on Decision the payment profit and Experimental information Creation have been by reduction in profit Split Related to Revenues the future (If negative income Ddd 1, otherwise zero).

CE: Payout Policy

DPC, DNC: Positive (Negative) Change in Cash Profit. The virtual variables are assigned a value of 1 in the event of positive (negative) dividends and otherwise assigned zero be.

$ROA_0$ : Equivalent operating profit of year zero divided by total assets in year zero

### **Financial leverage**

Percentage change in net profit or earnings per share (EPS) The percentage change in operating profit (EBIT).

The financial leverage measures the degree of earnings per share vis-à-vis the percentage of profit before interest and tax deduction Take care A. In this leverage, the operating profit of the independent variable and the profit of each share of the variable are dependent is.

### **The financial leverage is**

$DFL =$

The factor causing the financial leverage, the cost Fixed financial Is. Increase the cost financial constraints increase the sensitivity of earnings per share to changes in operating profit be.

Net profit

Net profit in each Fiscal year Includes income in the same fiscal year minus all costs and depreciation and savings S.

### **Profit before deduction of interest and taxes**

Profit before from Interest deduction And Tax (EBIT)= Revenue - costs Operational (OPEX) + Income Non Operational

Income Operational = Revenue - costs Operational

### **Earnings per share**

Eps the dividend after deduction of the company's tax is calculated on the total number of shares be. That's a sign the donor is a benefit that the firm has gained in a given period for a normal share.

### **Descriptive Statistics**

In parsing and Descriptive analysis (Black, 1998), research Using tables and indicators The Descriptive statistics such as index the Central (Booth et al., 2008) and dispersion (Bruns and Merchant, 2009) Described the Aggregate the is a research research the Deals. This has been clarified and explained Research is a great help The A. The results of the analysis and Descriptive analysis of data The in Tables (2-4) and (3-4) are provided.

The number of observations of the present study is 635 Year - company. The results of combined data 127 The company accepted in the stock exchange The Title given The Cross-sectional, over 5 years (2011 Up to 2015), to The The title of the study period is The Is.

Main the The most central indicator, the mean is the badge the the point is the balance point and the center of gravity distribution. Middle shows The Give it half the data The Low Other than this amount and half are greater than this value. To In a way The general dispersion parameters are a criterion for determining the

degree of dispersion of each other or its degree of dispersion The Than average. Of important the The most common dispersion parameters are standard deviation. The amount of asymmetric curvature is skewed The Called. If the coefficient of skewness is zero, the society is quite symmetric and so - whether this is a positive factor; it is skewed to the right, and if the coefficient is negative, then the skew is left. The elongation coefficient exhibits a large curvature elongation in relation to the standard normal curve The A. If the stretch is about three, that is, a large curve of elongation is normal and normal, if this is a large amount The The number is greater than 3 if the curve is outstanding and if low Than the number 3, the curve is widespread The Is. Jar statistics the for (Cassar, 2004) and the probability level associated with it, normal or abnormal The Show off The You can The A. So what is the probability level associated with Jar's statistics the for the observations of a variable, or more than 05/0 Phrase (p-value> 0.05), this is the result The normalization of the distribution of the variable is desired The Is.

For example, according to the table (2-4), the average liquidity ratio company the of the sample was 109/25. The median for this variable is equal to 785/18 has been. Low much more of this and the amount of these bicycles these non RN of the total time period of the study, respectively equal to 127/0 and 888/104 of the is. Standard deviation is a criterion for determining the amount of data dispersion Host, is equal to 740/23. Considering the elongation coefficient (5/774), the outstanding curve The According to the coefficient of skewness than the normal distribution and (721/1), skew curve to the right. The is. Jar statistics The For and the probability level associated with that badge Normal or abnormal data distributor The According to the results of this statistic and probability level (prob <0.05 ) In the following tables, all variables of the model have an abnormal distribution The But, according to the central limit theorem and this The number of observations in this study is roughly 635 See for each variable The Be so; The It can be said that all observations tend to be normal The There is no problem with the normalization of observations in this study . The variables of the research are described in Table (2) name The Posted the Have.

**Table 2:** Name The Rate histograms of variables codes

Code	Variable name
Liquidity ratio (KR)	Liquidity ratio
Profitability ratios (PR)	Profitability ratio
Liquidity (LI)	liquidity
Leverage ratios (LR)	Ratio Lever
Activity Ratio (AR)	Ratio Activities
Long-term institutional investors (LII)	Fund Long-term institutionalists
Short-term institutional investors (SII)	Fund Short institutionalists The term
Institutional Investors (II)	Fund Institutionalists

**Table 3:** Descriptive analysis of model variables

Dependent variables					Variable
Ratio Activities	Ratio Lever	Liquidity	Profitability ratio	Liquidity ratio	<i>Descriptive statistics</i>
819/0	192/128	089/167	993/23	109/25	Average
771/0	395/83	000/164	929/17	785/18	Middle
470/2	907/844	000/332	478/97	888/104	Maximum amount of series
049/0	675/0	000/4	462/1	127/0	Minimum serial number
430/0	766/140	570/89	077/20	740/23	Standard deviation
100/1	526/2	028/0	531/1	721/1	Skidding
093/5	049/11	008/2	46 0/5	774/5	Elongation
286/215	521/2107	003/23	254/360	256/456	Jarek statistics - to
000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	000/0	( prob ( Probability level )
635	635	635	635	635	Number of observations

References: Research calculations

**Table 4:** Descriptive analysis of model variables

Independent Variables			Variable
Fund - Institutionalists	Fund Short institutionalists The term	Fund Long-term institutionalists	Descriptive statistics
125/150	737/35	592/70	Average
398/107	152/34	211/75	Middle
434/831	560/123	759/189	Maximum amount of series
411/2	461/2	574/11	Minimum serial number
547/146	193/20	967/23	Standard deviation
113/2	199/1	597/0	Skidding
914/8	866/5	378/9	Elongation
048/1233	103/326	595/982	Jarek statistics - to
000/0	000/0	000/0	( prob ( Probability level )
635	635	635	Number of observations

References: Research calculations

**Chart (1) Chart histogram related to the variable of liquidity ratio**

To Normality of the error statement (waste) was used, after the model was estimated, a histogram chart was used. According to the results plot 1 the Obtained, test statistic (Jarqe-Bera) 256/456 with a value of 0.000 will likely the; Therefore reject the null hypothesis of normality of the error The Be.

**Chart (2) Histogram of the relative variable Profitability**

To Normality of the error statement (waste) was used, after the model was estimated, a histogram chart was used. According to the results diagram 2 The Obtained, test statistic ( Jarqe-Bera ) 254/360 with a value of 0.000 will likely The ; Therefore reject the null hypothesis of normality of the error The Be.

**Chart (3) Histogram of the liquidity variable**

To Normality of the error statement (waste) was used, after the model was estimated, a histogram chart was used. According to figures 4 to 3 the results are the Obtained, test statistic (Jarqe-Bera) 003/23 with the 0.000 probability value the; therefore reject the null hypothesis of normality of the error The Be.

**Chart (4) Variable Histogram Chart B Naas d Lever**

To Normality of the error statement (waste) was used, after the model was estimated, a histogram chart was used. According to the results 4 diagram the obtained, test statistic (Jarqe-Bera) 521/2107 withthe probability value 0.000 the; Therefore reject the null hypothesis of normality of the error The Be.

**Chart (5) Histogram of the relative variable By Activity**

To Normality of the error statement (waste) was used, after the model was estimated, a histogram chart was used. According to Fig. 4 Results to The Obtained, test statistic (Jarqe-Bera) 286/215 with a value of 0.000 will likely The; Therefore reject the null hypothesis of normality of the error The Be.

**Chart (6) Histogram of the capital variable Long-term institutionalists**

To Normality of the error statement (waste) was used, after the model was estimated, a histogram chart was used. According to Fig. 6 results to The Obtained, test statistic (Jarqe-Bera) 595/982 with a value of 0.000 will likely The ; Therefore reject the null hypothesis of normality of the error The Be.

**Chart (7) Histogram of the capital variable Short institutionalists the term**

To Normality of the error statement (waste) was used, after the model was estimated, a histogram chart was used. According to the results graph 7 The Obtained, test statistic ( Jarqe-Bera ) 103/326 with a value of 0.000 will likely The ; Therefore reject the null hypothesis of normality of the error The Be.

**Chart (8) Histogram of the capital variable Institutionalists**

To Normality of the error statement (waste) was used, after the model was estimated, a histogram chart was used. According to the results graph 8 The Obtained, test statistic (Jarqe-Bera) 048/1233 with theprobability value 0.000 The; Therefore reject the null hypothesis of normality of the error The Be.

**Root data unit test The Panel panels**

Before estimating and evaluating the model, first of all, relative to the monotony and not The Stagnant The The models used in the model are assured The Be. If it is in the estimation of econometric equations of data The Unnamed, to be used The reason for this Which data The They do not have constant variance over time, so they are static The By t And F Not valid, and the estimated model is bias The InedibleUsed The And they are faced with a false regression The Us. in this The Regression type The In, at The same Now that may have no meaning The You do not have any of the template variables, the coefficient is set to The result may be very high and cause research Hello to the enthusiasm The Mistakes are made about the degree to which the variables are linked . Test The S root the unit Data The S The series TheTime At Patterns That From Data The S Integrated Use May The Make From Credit So much Enjoyed Not, to This Reason for review The By panel You must from test The The following are used :

1. Levin Lin and Chu test (Chen and Strange, 2009)
2. Brittung test (Daskalakis and Psillaki, 2007)
3. Exams, Boys and Shin (Demsetz, Villalonga, 2001)
4. Fischer using the generalized Dickey Fuller test (Eriotis, Vasilou and Neokosmidi, 2007)
5. Fisher using the Phillips test - Proveni (Fakhary et al., 2013)
6. Hedging test (Fudenberg and Tirol, 1995)

Of course the exam The By Levin, Lin The And The Chu, we're boys The And Shin, Dickie Fuller's Examiner - Found The Test of Fisher and Phillips - Perron Fisher important The Most tests The The root of the unit in the data The The panels are The The study, which examined The Have. At allthis test the the zero hypothesis is based on the existence of a single root The Is. The results of this test are presented in two ways: a) the model has a width from the source; or b) the model has the width of the origin and the process presented. Due to this which is in the present study kidney Variables are static, so there's no need for a difference Trade (model intercept and process) is not.

**Table 5:** Root data test results The Combined, model with width from the origin

Test The Manatee - Width from source									
Test The Variables		LLC	Prob	IPS	prob	ADF-Fisher	Prob	pp-Fisher	Prob
The dependent variable	KR	367 / 46	000/0	670 / 6	000/0	23/289	002/0	102/336	000/0
	Steady state	In level of		In level of		In level of		In level of	
	PR	323 / 31	000/0	350 / 4	022/0	413/268	000/0	430/314	000/0
	Steady state	In level of		In level of		In level of		In level of	
	LI	851 / 38	000/0	950 / 5	000/0	020/281	005/0	870/329	000/0
	Steady state	In level of		In level of		In level of		In level of	
	LR	088/10	000/0	435/2	002/0	579/168	006/0	670/253	001/0
	Steady state	In level of		In level of		In level of		In level of	
independent variable	AR	101 / 1	000/0	017 / 3	000/0	684/33 3	012/0	026/387	000/0
	Steady state	In level of		In level of		In level of		In level of	
	LII	888 / 30	000/0	450 / 7	000/0	588/241	000/0	480/284	000/0
	Steady state	In level of		In level of		In level of		In level of	
	SII	898 / 7	000/0	450 / 0	000/0	884/325	003/0	289/416	007/0
	Steady state	In level of		In level of		In level of		In level of	
	II	530 / 35	000/0	653 / 2	000/0	954/79	000/0	464/84	000/0
	Steady state	In level of		In level of		In level of		In level of	

References: Research calculations

Based on the results of the Maneuverability Test in Table 5, at 95% confidence level, the dependent variable (liquidity ratio) in the model with a width from the source, in the test The Levin, Lane The AndThe Chu and Phillips - Peron Fisher and in the test The We are boys The And Shane and Dickie Fuller generalize The Found The Fischer has been out of control. These results are based on the numerical value of the statistics

The Levin, Lane the and the Chu, we're boys The And Shane, Dickey Fuller - Found The Fisher and Phillips - Peron Fisher and both Such a probability level related to this statistic The Extracted The Have. For the dependent variable with respect to this whose probability level is zero (prob <0.05), this variable is level and requires a difference The Not a guy. Both for other variables such as Due to the fact that the probability is zero (prob <0.05), these variables are mana-level and require a difference The Not a guy.

**Hypothesis the Research**

**Hypothesis home**

Among business conduct capital investors institutional and fluctuate returnability take stock in (market Newfound Capital Iran) Significant relationship Existence There.

**Hypothesis subsidiary**

Among Capital investment and long-term institutional ratio S Liquidity has a significant relationship.

Among Capital Institutional Investors short term and the S Profitability has a meaningful relationship.

Among Investment by institutional investors and liquidity there is a significant relationship.

Among Investment by institutional investors and the S Leverage is a meaningful relationship.

Among Investment by institutional investors and the S Activity has a meaningful relationship.

**Table 6:** test results F Lemer and Hausman's test

Model	Test type	Test F Lymer	Hausman test
First model ( KR )	Amount	328 /1	985/28
	P-value	024 /0	000/0
	Model type	panel	Fixed effects
Second model ( PR )	Amount	200/1	808/19
	P-value	002/0	000/0
	Model type	panel	Fixed effects
Third model ( LI )	Amount	123/14	218/96
	P-value	001/0	000/0
	Model type	panel	Fixed effects
Fourth model ( LR )	Amount	215/2	369/31
	P-value	000/0	00 0/0
	Model type	panel	Fixed effects
Fifth model ( AR )	Amount	523/12	362/1
	P-value	036/0	000/0
	Model type	panel	Fixed effects

References: Research calculations

Based on the test F Lemer in Table (6), in five models related to the hypothesis The Research, according to this The That amount P- Value At a confidence level of 95%, it is close to (0.0000), to Phrase P-value < 0.05 Therefore, the zero hypothesis based on poling (Ge and Kim, 2010) The existence of a model (which assumes the equality of the width of the origin for all sections) is rejected and the hypothesis is accepted. The Be. Therefore, for each of the studied sections (Inc. The of) a separate intercept should be considered. So you can The The power used to estimate the panel method. Both Such as the results of Hausman test for the first hypothesis, according to which in return  $\alpha = 0.05$ , The Hausman statistic (for the first model 985 / 28) and also the P-Value <0.07 , So the zero hypothesis is rejected The Be . Reject the zero hypothesis (H 0) Show The That the method of random effects is incompatible The And the constant effects method should be used.

**Table 7:** The results of the static effects model

state of	Fixed Impact Model	Coefficients	Standard deviation	The statistics t	P-value
The first model	KR	139/0	051/0	718/2	006/0
	Width from source	029/0	075/0	386/0	000/0
Second model	PR	121/0	041/0	919/2	003/0
	Width from source	522/1	359/4	242/0	000/0



The third model	LI	106/0	013/0	612/7	000/0
	Width from source	555/1	689/0	256/2	000/0
Fourth model	LR	875/1	017/1	843/1	000 /0
	Width from source	241 / 0-	041/0	757 / 5-	000/0
The fifth model	AR	607/0	041/0	543/14	000/0
	Width from source	130/0	592/1	0819/0	436/19

References : Research calculations

**The findings of the study hypothesis breakdown of**

First hypothesis: between Capital investment and long-term institutional ratio S Liquidity has a significant relationship.

Zero hypothesis: between Capital investment and long-term institutional ratio S Liquidity significant relationship this is.

Research hypothesis: between Capital investment and long-term institutional ratio S Liquidity has a significant relationship.

Due to the The The results presented in Table (7) at the company The Studied, in the first case where the dependent variable ratio S Liquidity (KR), Is according to the amount of statistics t (2/718) and its probability level (0,006), between Capital investment and long-term institutional ratio S Liquidity has a significant relationship; therefore, the relationship The A significant difference between two variables is confirmed The be.

$$KR_{it} = 0.029 + 0.139 X_1$$

**Table 8:** results of the fixed effects model, the first hypothesis (capital institutional long-term ratio of Liquidity)

state of	Fixed Impact Model	Coefficients	Standard deviation	The statistics t	P-value
The first model	KR	139/0	051/0	718/2	006/0
	Width from source	029/0	075/0	386/0	000/0

Second hypothesis: between Capital Institutional Investors short term and the S Profitability has a meaningful relationship.

Zero hypothesis: between Capital Institutional Investors short term and the S Profitability significant relationship this is.

Research hypothesis: between Capital Institutional Investors short term and the S Profitability has a meaningful relationship.

Due to the The The results presented in Table (8) at the company The Studied, and if the dependent variable in the second model of S Profitability (PR), Is according to the amount of statistics t (919/2) and its probability level (0.003), between Capital Institutional Investors short term and the S Profitability relationship exist, so the relationship The A significant difference between two variables is confirmed The be.

$$PR_{it} = 1.522 + 0.121 X_1$$

**Table 9:** The results of the fixed effects model, the second hypothesis (capital Institutional Investors - S Profitability)

state of	Fixed Impact Model	Coefficients	Standard deviation	The statistics t	P-value
Second model	PR	121/0	041/0	919/2	003/0
	Width from source	522/1	359/4	242/0	000/0

Hypothesis 3: between Investment by institutional investors and liquidity There is a significant relationship.

Zero hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and liquidity significant relationship this is.

Research hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and liquidity there is a significant relationship.

Due to the The The results presented in Table (9) at the company The Studied in the third model and in the case of the dependent variable of liquidity (LI), Is according to the amount of statistics t (612/7) and its probability level (0,000), between Investment by institutional investors and GSM Dshvndgy there is a significant relationship, so the relationship The A significant difference between two variables is confirmed The be.

$$LI_{it} = 1.555 + 0.106 X_1$$

**Table 10:** The results of the fixed effects model, the third hypothesis (investment by institutional investors and liquidity)

state of	Fixed Impact Model	Coefficients	Standard deviation	The statistics t	P-value
The third model	LI	106/0	013/0	612/7	000/0
	Width from source	555/1	689/0	256/2	000/0

Fourth hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and the S Leverage is a meaningful relationship.

Zero hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and the S Leverage significant relationship this is.

Research hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and the S Leverage is a meaningful relationship.

Due to the The The results presented in Table (10) at the company The Studied, in the fourth, when the variable ratio S Lever (LR), Is according to the amount of statistics t (843/1) and the probability of it (000 /0), between Investment by institutional investors and the S Leverage is a meaningful relationship; therefore, the relationship The A significant effect confirms the The Be.

$$LR_{it} = - 0.241 + 1.875 X_1$$

**Table 11:** The results of the fixed effects model, the fourth hypothesis (investment by institutional investors and the ratio of Leverage)

state of	Fixed Impact Model	Coefficients	Standard deviation	The statistics t	P-value
Fourth model	LR	875/1	017/1	843/1	065/0
	Width from source	241 / 0-	041/0	757 / 5-	000/0

The fifth hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and the S Activity has a meaningful relationship.

Zero hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and the S Activity relationship of this is.

Research hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and the S Activity has a meaningful relationship.

Due to the The The results presented in Table (11) in the company The Studied, in the fifth, when the dependent variable ratio S activity (AR), Is according to the amount of statistics t (543/14) and its probability level (000/0), between Investment by institutional investors and the S activities and significant relationship exists, so the relationship the A significant difference between two variables is confirmed the be.

$$A R_{it} = 0.130 + 0.607 X_1$$

**Table 12:** The results of the fixed effects model, the fifth hypothesis (investment by institutional investors and the ratio of Activity)

state of	Fixed Impact Model	Coefficients	Standard deviation	The statistics t	P-value
The fifth model	AR	607/0	041/0	543/14	000/0
	Width from source	130/0	592/1	0819/0	436/19

**Table 13:** summarizes the results of influence of independent variables on the dependent variables

Sample level	Confirm or reject the hypothesis	The hypothesis of the study
Total	Reject H <sub>0</sub>	Among Capital investment and long-term institutional ratio S Liquidity has a significant relationship. $KR_{it} = 0.029 + 0.139 X_1$
Total	Reject H <sub>0</sub>	Among Capital Institutional Investors short term and the S Profitability has a meaningful relationship. $PR_{it} = 1.522 + 0.121 X_1$
Total	Reject H <sub>0</sub>	Among Investment by institutional investors and liquidity There is a significant relationship. $LI_{it} = 1.555 + 0.106 X_1$
Total	Reject H <sub>0</sub>	Among Investment by institutional investors and the S Leverage is a meaningful relationship. $LR_{it} = - 0.241 + 1.875X_1$
Total	Reject H <sub>0</sub>	Among Investment by institutional investors and the S Activity has a meaningful relationship. $AR_{it} = 0.130 + 0.607 X_1$

**As a result of**

According to the descriptive statistics presented in the previous chapter, (see Table 2), the average liquidity ratio of the company the Display of sample equal to 109/25 that is. Central to this variable equal to 785/18 is. A little more of it and more than one of the the amount of the N Matt th of the N of the total time period of the study, respectively of the equivalent of 127/0 and 888/104 Of the Is. The standard deviation, a measure for determining the data distribution is equal to 740/23 is. Considering the elongation coefficient (5/774), the outstanding curve the than the normal distribution with respect to the coefficient of skewness of (721/1), skew curve to the right. The Is. Jar statistics the for and level as it represents a normal or abnormal distribution of data The According to the results of this statistic and probability level (prob <0.05 ), All variables of the model have an abnormal distribution The, But according to the central limit theorem and the large number of observations in this study of nearly 635 observations for each variable was , therefore The It can be said that all observations tend to be normal The There was no problem with the normalization of observations in this study .

**First hypothesis: between Capital investment and long-term institutional ratio S Liquidity has a significant relationship.**

The results of this study showed, between Capital Institutional Investors S Liquidity has a significant relationship. According to the theoretical foundations of research, venture capital investors, institutional as to enable the players in the market capitalization was and from by carrying out transactions at volume and value the above has a lot of effect on the direction of the market there. This group from Capital investors with Attention to amount of capital and Use from The expert, at Capital investments are with Analysis and More consciousness entered have been and often see long-term more than To Other capital investors are.

There capital investors, institutional from Sideways on Market liquidity you can Adds and from the other side is the presence of institutional investors at Capital market It's Take to the performance before the board, such as That Capital investment institution can be With bearing to infiltrate Yourself At Market, To Presentation Accurate information from the Company's and Compliance with ethics professionals of control and accuracy

and Correctness Presentation Information Take Increased forgive. Capital investors, institutional from the way to collect information and Price investment decisions, management To By implication and from Through the administration of the way the company operates, obviously on Company supervise the work. The investors also detailed attitude more risk measures and their impact on your investment portfolio are mainly risks are calculated based on the numbers and analyze them. The result of this hypothesis is not consistent with the results of Kristens in 2010, but with good results And Taheri in 2010 corresponded.

**Second hypothesis: between Capital Institutional Investors short term and the S Profitability has a meaningful relationship.**

Wadih and Hussein in 2012 said that among the criteria for evaluating the performance of shares only between the current ratio, quick ratio, the percentage of debt to total assets, and total assets turnover, the percentage return on total assets, percentage of profit margin to income and proportion P / E and P / B There is a meaningful relationship with stock returns. Results showed that the second hypothesis, the capital investors, institutional short- term and Ratio S Profitability relationship between there is. This is the result of the Edrising results And Associates aligned in 2008. Based on the theoretical basis of this study, one of the possible reasons are the high price of an offer to buy or sell at the higher levels of institutional ownership and internal (holders insiders) (Graham, Harvey and Rajgopal, 2011) It is important that the cost of wrong choice (Huang and Song, 2006) the financial experts of the company is higher. Such costs that would be the most likely outcome of informed trading (Han Ki Ck David, 1998) or higher expected losses due to informed transactions. Study Franks and Simon (Jensen and Meckling, 1976), suggests that the high percentage of in-house ownership or owner-occupancy of hidden information is associated with an increase in information asymmetry.

**Hypothesis 3: between Investment by institutional investors and liquidity there is a significant relationship.**

It is institutional as well as capital microfinance simple and common standards is more likely to criteria that are more complex. Total days of stopping the symbol of the institution is important, because the institution is liquidated and its assets are more important Given the specialty and activity of several markets, they tend to be more dynamic to get out of the market and get into another industry or market. Although the nature of the industrial output index standard deviation of the dispersion and volatility in a group can be accurate but computationally assumptions than the amplitude of liquidity. The result of the third hypothesis with the results of al-Zayed and Haha (Ibrahim El-Sayed Ebaid, 2009) in 2013 aligned.

**Fourth hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors S Leverage is a meaningful relationship.**

According to the findings of the previous season, between investment by institutional investors S Leverage is a meaningful relationship. According to the theoretical fundamentals and financial management book 1) capital transits with review this ratio the A picture from power company at pay debt S long time Yourself and Creating Assets the to Hand May Are. A company that low power at this the field had be A good option for Capital investment is do not be. On the contrary, the company Some That Have a small amount of debt and to are you OK May Can this Debt - the Take Pay up, For Capital investment is very good Are. As a result, the present hypothesis Asgharizadeh results in 2011 aligned.

**The fifth hypothesis: between Investment by institutional investors and the S Activity has a meaningful relationship.**

To opinion you can that shareholders institutional major, has relationships current business and more potential with company the are and so, you can have limitations by financial company Take Reduce data And Increased capital investment Take Would be. At This Relationship Bigdley and Moqimi with the stock holders of the Motivation Oh you To Supervision on Managers do not have At While That Stock owners in major And Institutional You can-Can At to increase Value Stock owners affected are. Results showed hypothesis, between capital investors and institutional And Ratio S activity there is a meaningful relationship.

In line with this hypothesis, Namazi and Ebrahimi, in 2013 on the idea that the hypothesis monitoring work

expected you can the river that between institutional ownership and company performance relationship positively linked to be but the strategic alignment hypothesis and conflict of interest expresses this are that large institutional shareholders, strategic alliances TakeWith Management now established You can Formation And Of votes of their Under The impact of their current relationship with management will be. From this face opportunity to oppose them with management under the and negative effect on performance are.

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