



INTISARI

OPTIMISASI PORTOFOLIO DENGAN KATAOKA SAFETY-FIRST

(*studi kasus saham Bursa Efek Indonesia*)

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Dalam melakukan investasi di pasar modal khususnya saham, investor harus melakukan manajemen agar tujuan investasi yang diinginkannya dapat tercapai dengan cara melakukan optimisasi portofolio. Salah satu metode optimisasi portofolio adalah metode optimisasi *Mean-Variance* yang dikembangkan oleh Markowitz (1952). Metode ini memiliki konsentrasi pada *upside risk* di mana pendekatan statistika standar deviasi digunakan sebagai ukuran risikonya. Padahal, pada kenyataannya investor masih menganggap bahwa risiko yang didapatkan dari sebuah investasi adalah *downside risk* yaitu risiko yang menyebabkan kerugian.

Metode optimisasi portofolio untuk jenis risiko *downside risk* dinamakan *safety-first*. Salah satu konsep *safety-first* yang dijadikan bahan utama dalam pembahasan skripsi ini adalah Kataoka *Safety-First* yang dikembangkan oleh Kataoka Shinji (1963). Selain memaksimalkan *return* portofolio, metode Kataoka *Safety-First* juga memberikan nilai *benchmark return* optimal sebagai nilai *return* portofolio terendah yang diharapkan investor pada suatu tingkat risiko.

Skripsi ini membahas pembobotan portofolio dengan Kataoka *Safety-First* pada tiga kelompok saham yaitu EXCL, ISAT, dan TLKM; INAF, BRPT, dan SRIL; dan ADHI, ASII, BMRI, MEDC, dan SMCB. Pembobotan portofolio dilakukan dengan tiga metode yaitu *Mean-Variance*, Kataoka *Safety-First* dengan asumsi data *return* berdistribusi eliptikal, dan Kataoka *Safety-First* dengan asumsi data *return* berdistribusi *irregular*. Kemudian kinerja dari ketiga metode tersebut dibandingkan berdasarkan *return* portofolio, *Sharpe ratio*, dan *benchmark return*. Hasilnya adalah metode optimisasi portofolio Kataoka *Safety-First* eliptikal menghasilkan keuntungan optimal dan *state* investasi yang aman ketika diaplikasikan pada data historis saham dengan kecenderungan tren naik serta fluktuatif. Untuk data historis dengan kecenderungan tren turun, metode Kataoka *Safety-First* asumsi data *return* berdistribusi eliptikal menghasilkan bobot *short-selling* pada tingkat risiko yang cukup besar. Pada skripsi ini akan dibahas pembatasan *short-selling* untuk mengamankan status investasi investor dari praktik *short-selling*. Oleh karena itu, Kataoka *Safety-First* dapat menjadi pilihan optimisasi portofolio alternatif bagi investor.

Kata Kunci

Optimisasi portofolio, *safety-first*, Kataoka *Safety-First*, *benchmark return* optimal, distribusi eliptikal, distribusi *irregular*, *downside risk*.



ABSTRACT

PORTFOLIO OPTIMIZATION WITH KATAOKA SAFETY-FIRST

(case's study for Bursa Efek Indonesia's stocks)

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Doing capital market's investment especially in stocks, investor has to do a management in order that the investment's goal can be accomplished. Investment management in stocks can be done by portfolio optimization. One of portfolio optimization methods is Mean-Variance invented by Markowitz (1952). This method has an upside risk concentration using statistical approach such as standard deviation as its risk framework. In fact, a lot of investor still consider that a risk obtained from an investment is downside risk concentration that causes a loss.

Portfolio optimization method that supports downside risk concentration is portfolio optimization method with safety-first concept. One of safety-first concepts used as a main topic in this essay is Kataoka Safety-First by Kataoka Shinji (1963). In addition to maximizing the portfolio return, Kataoka Safety-First gives an optimal benchmark return as the lowest portfolio return that investor can expect with an exact level of risk,

This essay discusses portfolio weighting by Kataoka Safety-First into three group of stocks combination such as EXCL, ISAT, and TLKM; INAF, BRPT, and SRIL; and ADHI, ASII, BMRI, MEDC, and SMCB. Portfolio weighting is done by three methods, Mean-Variance, Kataoka Safety-First with elliptical distribution as return's assumption, and Kataoka Safety-First with irregular distribution as return's assumption. Then, the performance of those three methods are compared according to the value of portfolio return, Sharpe ratio, and optimal benchmark return. The result is portfolio optimization with Kataoka Safety-First with elliptical distribution as return's assumption obtains optimal return and safe investment to do when it was applied to stocks with uptrend tendencies and fluctuating tendencies in the historical data. Kataoka Safety-First Elliptical causes a short-selling weight with higher level of risk when it was applied to stocks with downtrend tendencies. But, in this essay, it will be solved by the limitation of short-selling to make safe investment for investor. Therefore, Kataoka Safety-First can be an alternative choice for portfolio optimization for investor.

Keywords

Portfolio optimization, safety-first, Kataoka Safety-First, benchmark return optimal, elliptical distribution, irregular distribution, downside risk.