

The Closed-End Fund Market, 2009

KEY FINDINGS

- **Total closed-end fund assets were \$228 billion at year-end 2009, up 21 percent from year-end 2008.** Closed-end funds, which are a type of investment company, generally issue a fixed number of shares that are listed on a stock exchange or traded in the over-the-counter market.
- **Bond closed-end funds accounted for more than half of all closed-end fund assets.** Bond funds have traditionally accounted for a majority of closed-end fund assets. At year-end 2009, bond closed-end fund assets were \$136 billion, or 59 percent of closed-end fund assets. However, assets in equity closed-end funds grew from 28 percent a decade ago to 41 percent of all closed-end fund assets at year-end 2009.
- **At year-end 2009, there were 627 closed-end funds.** The number of closed-end funds decreased in 2008 and 2009, after several years of steady increases. Two-thirds of closed-end funds were bond funds at year-end 2009.
- **Closed-end fund investors tended to have above-average household incomes and financial assets.** An estimated 2.0 million U.S. households held closed-end funds in 2009. Households that owned closed-end funds tended to include affluent, experienced investors who owned a range of equity and fixed-income investments.

WHAT IS A CLOSED-END FUND?

Closed-end funds are one of four types of registered investment companies, along with mutual (or open-end) funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), and unit investment trusts (UITs). Closed-end funds generally issue a fixed number of shares that are listed on a stock exchange or traded in the over-the-counter market.¹ The assets of a closed-end fund are professionally managed in accordance with the fund's investment objectives and policies, and may be invested in stocks, bonds, and other securities. The market price of closed-end fund shares fluctuates like that of other publicly traded securities and is determined by supply and demand in the marketplace.

Closed-end funds offer a fixed number of shares to investors during an initial public offering. Closed-end funds also may make subsequent public offerings of shares in order to raise additional capital. Once issued, the shares of a closed-end fund are not typically purchased or redeemed directly by the fund. Rather, they are bought and sold by investors in the open market.

Because a closed-end fund does not need to maintain cash reserves or sell securities to meet redemptions, the fund has the flexibility to invest in less liquid portfolio securities. For example, a closed-end fund may invest in securities of very small

¹ Daniel Schrass, ICI Associate Economist, Judy Steenstra, ICI Senior Director of Statistical Research, and Dorothy Donohue, ICI Senior Associate Counsel, prepared this report.

companies, municipal bonds that are not widely traded, or securities traded in countries that do not have fully developed securities markets. Closed-end funds also have flexibility to borrow against their assets, allowing them to use leverage as part of their investment strategy.

CLOSED-END FUND PRICING

Many closed-end funds calculate the value of their portfolios every business day, while others calculate their portfolio values weekly or on some other basis. The net asset value (NAV) of a closed-end fund is calculated by subtracting the fund's liabilities (e.g., fund expenses) from the current market value of its assets and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding. The NAV changes as the total value of the underlying portfolio securities rises or falls.

Because a closed-end fund's shares trade in the stock market based on investor demand, the fund may trade at a price higher or lower than its NAV. For example, a closed-end fund in great demand may trade at a share price higher than its NAV. In this case, the fund's shares are said to be selling at a "premium" to the NAV. Conversely, a closed-end fund trading at a share price lower than its NAV is said to be selling at a "discount" to NAV.

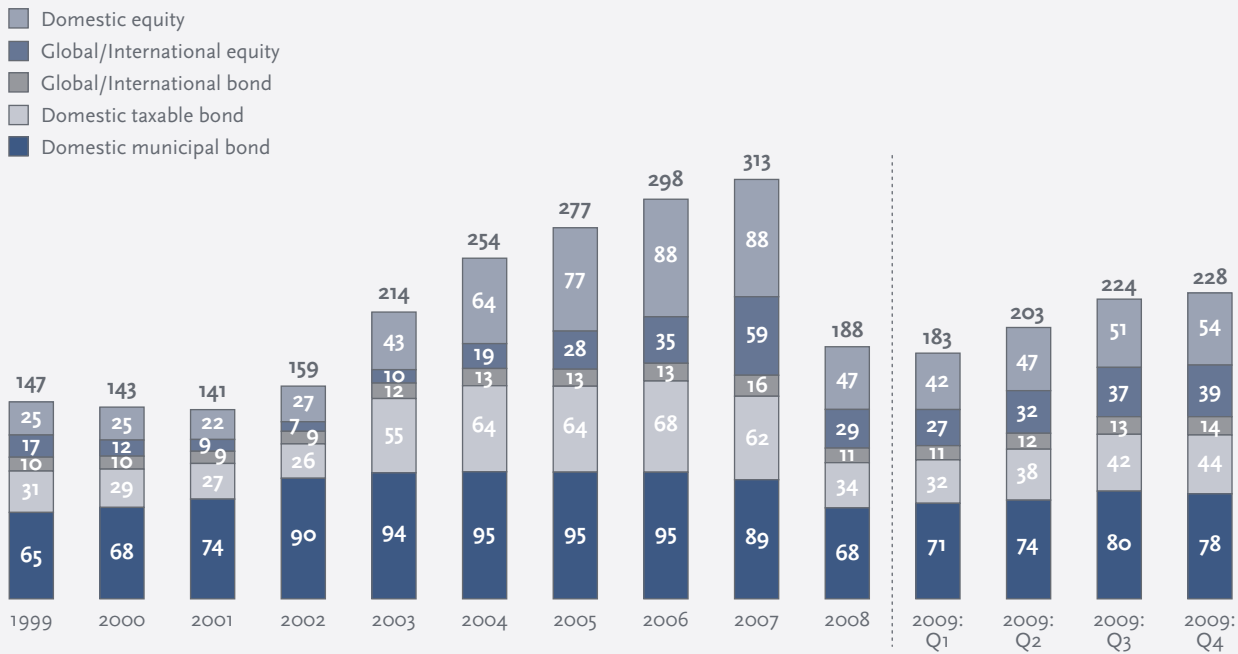
ASSETS IN CLOSED-END FUNDS

Total closed-end fund assets were \$228 billion at year-end 2009, up 21 percent from year-end 2008 (Figure 1).² Closed-end fund assets increased by \$40 billion, on net, during 2009.

FIGURE 1

CLOSED-END FUND TOTAL NET ASSETS INCREASED TO \$228 BILLION

Closed-end fund total net assets by investment objective, billions of dollars, year-end, 1999–2008, 2009:Q1–2009:Q4



Note: Components may not add to the total because of rounding.

Source: Investment Company Institute

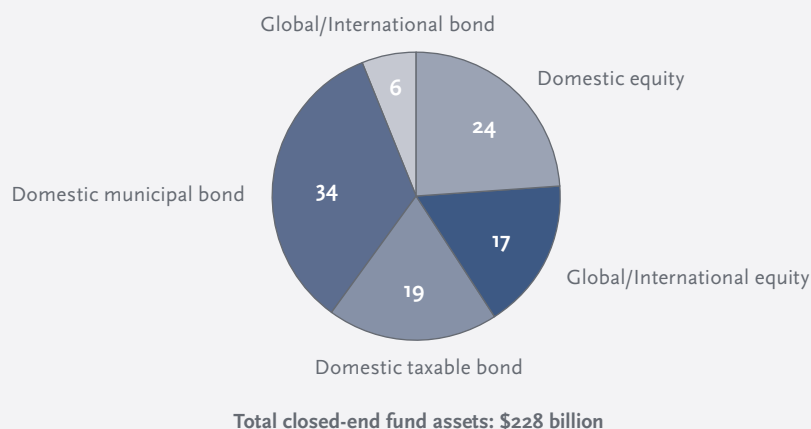
Historically, bond funds have accounted for a large share of assets in closed-end funds. A decade ago, 72 percent of all closed-end fund assets were held in bond funds, while the remainder were held in equity funds. At year-end 2009, assets in bond closed-end funds were \$136 billion, or 59 percent of closed-end fund assets (Figure 2). Equity closed-end funds totaled \$93 billion, or 41 percent of closed-end fund assets. These relative shares have shifted a bit over time, in part because issuance by equity closed-end funds exceeded that of bond closed-end funds for every year from 2004 through 2008.

Proceeds from issuance of closed-end funds totaled \$3.9 billion in 2009 (Figure 3). Issuance of bond closed-end funds totaled \$2.2 billion, of which \$1.9 billion—or about half of total issuance—was domestic bond funds. The remaining \$1.7 billion in proceeds was from issuance of equity closed-end funds. In contrast to bond funds, equity fund issuance was primarily global and international equity closed-end funds, which accounted for 71 percent of equity closed-end fund proceeds.

FIGURE 2

BOND FUNDS WERE LARGEST SEGMENT OF CLOSED-END FUND MARKET

Percentage of closed-end fund total net assets, year-end 2009



Source: Investment Company Institute

FIGURE 3

CLOSED-END FUND SHARE ISSUANCE

Proceeds from the issuance of initial and additional public offerings of closed-end fund shares, millions of dollars, 2002–2009*

Year	Total	Equity		Bond	
		Domestic	Global/International	Domestic	Global/International
2002	\$24,911	\$9,191	\$18	\$15,701	\$0
2003	40,963	11,187	161	28,582	1,032
2004	27,867	15,424	5,801	5,613	1,028
2005	21,266	12,559	6,628	1,955	124
2006	12,333	7,692	2,583	1,724	334
2007	31,193	5,973	19,871	2,654	2,695
2008	330	8	200	121	0
2009	3,900	476	1,176	1,931	317

*Data are not available for years prior to 2002.

Note: Components may not add to the total because of rounding.

Source: Investment Company Institute

NUMBER OF CLOSED-END FUNDS

At the end of 2009, there were 627 closed-end funds, down 2 percent from 642 funds at the end of 2008 (Figure 4). The number of equity closed-end funds has grown relative to bond closed-end funds. Equity funds now make up 33 percent of the total number of closed-end funds, compared with 24 percent a decade ago. Bond funds, however, are still the most common type of closed-end fund. For example, municipal bond funds represented 41 percent of all closed-end funds in 2009.

CLOSED-END FUND PREFERRED SHARES

Closed-end funds are permitted to issue one class of preferred shares in addition to common shares. Preferred shares differ from common shares in that preferred shareholders are paid dividends, but do not share in the gains and losses of the fund.³ Issuing preferred shares allows a closed-end fund to raise additional capital, which it can use to purchase more securities for its portfolio. This strategy, known as leveraging, is intended to allow the fund to produce higher returns for its common shareholders. At year-end 2009, 17 percent of the \$228 billion in closed-end fund assets were preferred shares (Figure 5). Bond closed-end funds accounted for more than three-quarters of outstanding preferred share assets.

FIGURE 4

NUMBER OF CLOSED-END FUNDS

Year-end, 1999–2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All closed-end funds	512	482	492	545	584	619	635	647	664	642	627
Equity closed-end funds	124	123	116	123	131	158	193	204	230	221	208
Domestic	49	53	51	63	75	96	121	129	137	127	116
Global/International	75	70	65	60	56	62	72	75	93	94	92
Bond closed-end funds	388	359	376	422	453	461	442	443	434	421	419
Domestic	358	329	349	397	426	431	411	410	400	388	387
Taxable	117	109	109	105	129	136	131	134	131	128	127
Municipal	241	220	240	292	297	295	280	276	269	260	260
Global/International	30	30	27	25	27	30	31	33	34	33	32

Source: Investment Company Institute

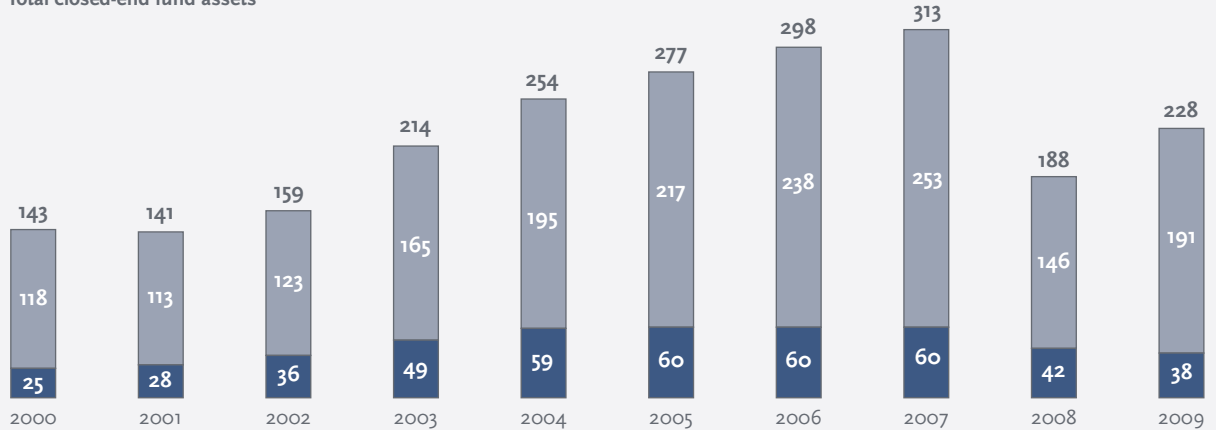
FIGURE 5

BULK OF CLOSED-END FUND TOTAL NET ASSETS WERE IN COMMON SHARE CLASSES

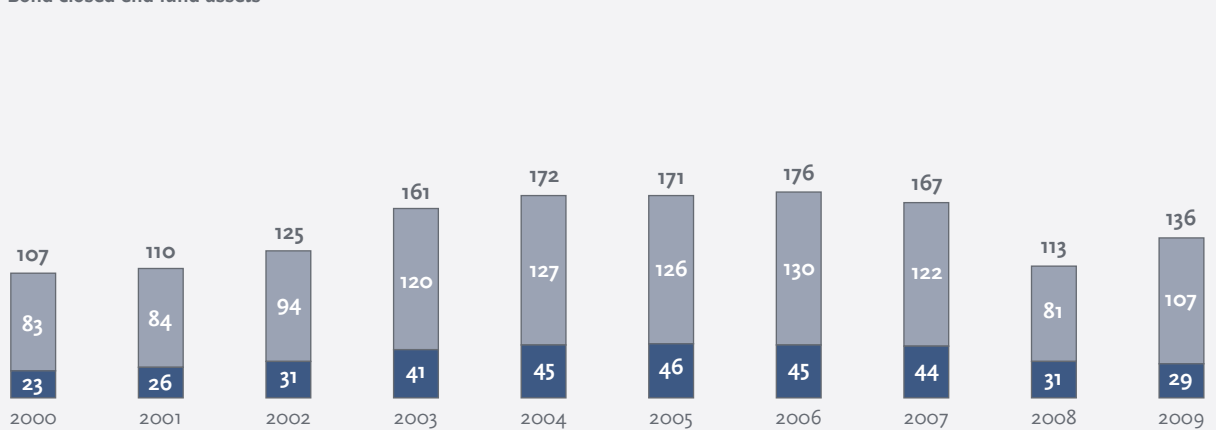
Billions of dollars, year-end, 2000–2009

Common¹
Preferred²

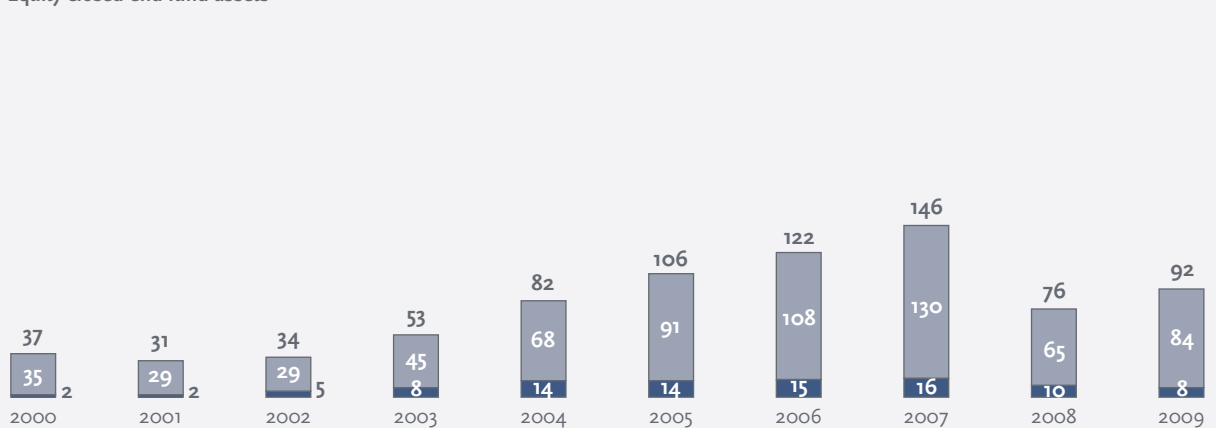
Total closed-end fund assets



Bond closed-end fund assets



Equity closed-end fund assets



¹All closed-end funds issue common stock, which is also known as common shares.

²A closed-end fund may issue preferred shares to raise additional capital, which can be used to purchase more securities for its portfolio. Preferred stock differs from common stock in that preferred shareholders are paid dividends but do not share in the gains and losses of the fund.

Note: Components may not add to the total because of rounding.

Source: Investment Company Institute

CLOSED-END FUND AUCTION MARKET PREFERRED STOCK

In the early 1990s, closed-end funds began issuing a type of preferred share referred to as auction market preferred stock (AMPS).⁴ AMPS is a type of stock that pays dividends at rates set through auctions run by an independent auction agent. Typically, shares trade hands and dividend rates are reset through auctions that are held every seven or 28 days. Investors submit bids and sell orders through a broker-dealer who, in turn, submits them to an auction agent. Bids are filled to the extent shares are available, and sell orders are filled to the extent there are bids. All filled bids receive dividends at the new set dividend, or market clearing, rate.

By early 2008, closed-end funds had outstanding AMPS with a total liquidation preference of approximately \$64 billion.⁵ Since mid-February 2008, all auctions for closed-end fund AMPS have failed.⁶ The failed auctions have not been caused by defaults under the terms of the AMPS or credit quality concerns with fund investments, but rather simply because there were more shares offered for sale in the auction than there were bids to buy shares. Prior to the failures, if more shares were tendered for sale than purchased, broker-dealers typically would enter the auction and purchase any excess shares to prevent the auction from failing. However, broker-dealers are not, and never have been, legally required to bid for their own accounts in an auction.

As a result of a series of pressures on their balance sheets, broker-dealers stopped participating in the auctions. After a few auctions failed, all subsequent auctions for closed-end fund preferred stock failed. Preferred shareholders appeared to become concerned about the liquidity of their AMPS, and many sought to sell their shares. This move by preferred shareholders increased the imbalance between supply and demand, making it difficult for the auction market to resume functioning.

Redemption and Replacement of AMPS

As of year-end 2009, closed-end funds had redeemed, or announced plans to redeem, approximately \$37 billion, or 58 percent, of the AMPS that were outstanding in early 2008.⁷ Closed-end funds have, among other things, obtained bank loans and lines of credit, issued tender option bonds, engaged in reverse repurchase agreements, and issued extendable notes to replace AMPS while maintaining leverage. Taxable bond closed-end funds have redeemed or announced redemptions for 83 percent of their original outstanding AMPS.⁸ Because tax-exempt bond closed-end funds (also known as “municipal bond funds”) have fewer options for alternative leverage than taxable funds do, they have redeemed, or announced redemptions for, a smaller amount (34 percent of the original AMPS outstanding).⁹ Most recently, municipal bond funds have begun issuing MuniFund Term Preferred (MTP) shares and privately placing Variable Rate Demand Preferred (VRDP) shares to redeem AMPS while maintaining leverage.

MuniFund Term Preferred Shares

A number of municipal bond closed-end funds issued—or announced their intention to issue—MTP shares beginning in October 2009. MTP shares are exchange-listed closed-end fund preferred shares that have a fixed dividend rate set at the time of issuance. MTP shares have a mandatory redemption period (typically five years) unless they are redeemed or repurchased earlier by the fund. Unlike fixed-rate preferred stock previously issued, MTP shares were created for issuance by closed-end funds investing in municipal bonds.

Puttable Preferred Shares

Further, a type of puttable preferred stock, VRDP shares, were privately placed for four municipal bond closed-end funds in 2008 and for six more municipal bond closed-end funds in 2010.¹⁰ They are similar to AMPS in that they pay dividends at variable rates, and

sell orders are filled to the extent there are bids. Unlike AMPS, however, rates are set through remarketings run by a remarketing agent (rather than through auctions); and if there are more sell orders than bids, a third party, commonly referred to as a liquidity provider, purchases the VRDP shares. Dividends are set weekly at a rate established by the remarketing agent subject to a maximum rate, which will increase over time in the event of an extended period of unsuccessful remarketing. Closed-end funds are required to redeem VRDP shares still owned by the liquidity provider if there are six months of continuous, unsuccessful remarketing.¹¹

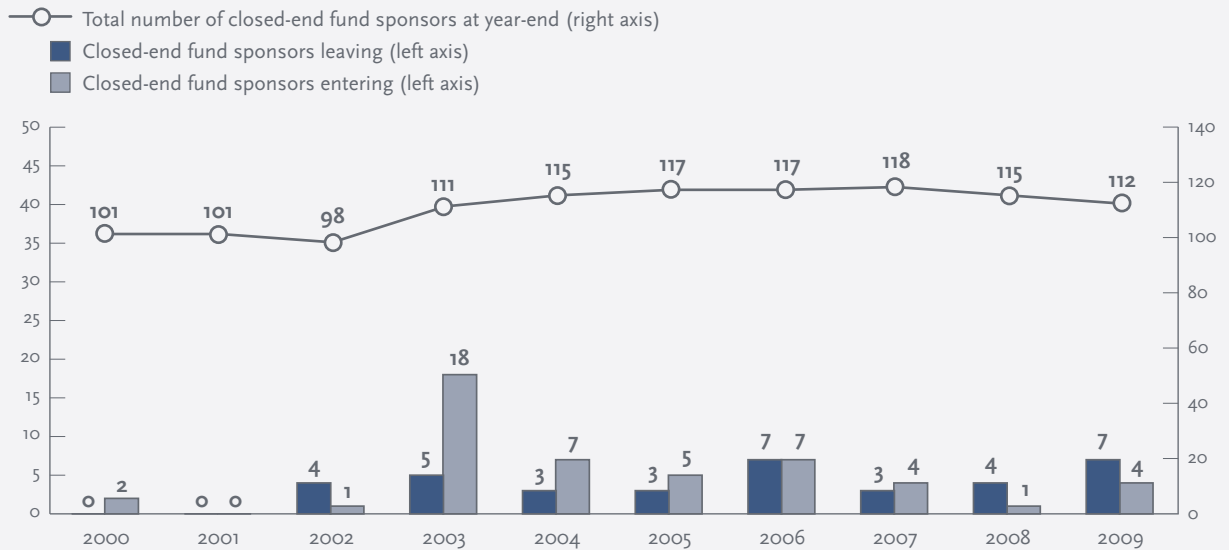
COMPETITION IN THE CLOSED-END FUND INDUSTRY

At year-end 2009, there were 112 closed-end fund sponsors, down 3 percent from 115 at year-end 2008 (Figure 6). Competitive dynamics have prevented any

FIGURE 6

NUMBER OF CLOSED-END FUND SPONSORS

Entry, exit, and total number of closed-end fund sponsors, year-end, 2000–2009



Source: Investment Company Institute

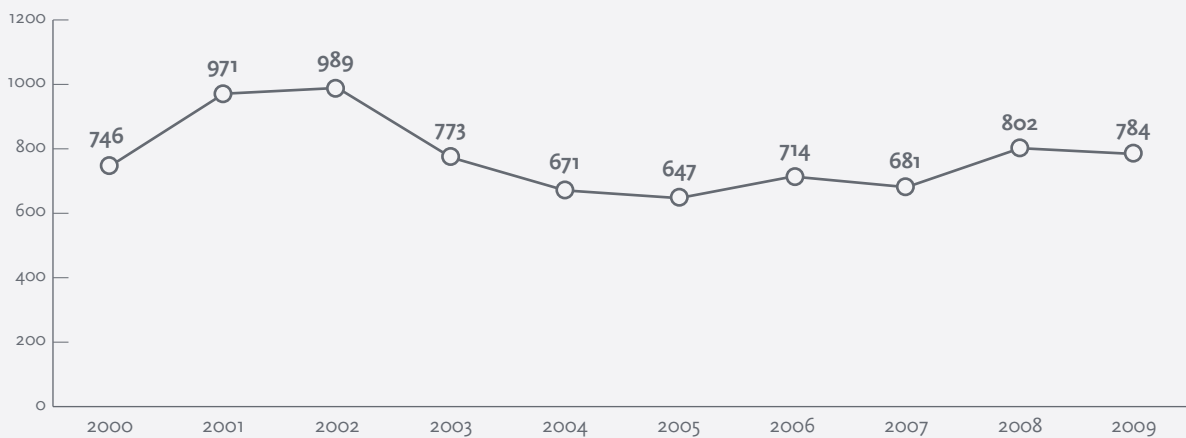
single firm or group of firms from dominating the closed-end fund market. For example, of the largest 25 firms in 2000, only 12 remained in this group at year-end 2009. The share of assets managed by the largest 25 firms has remained fairly consistent since 2000 (Figure 7).¹² Other measures also indicate that no one firm or group of firms dominates the closed-end fund market. One such measure of market concentration is the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, which weighs both the number and relative size of firms in the industry.¹³ Index numbers below 1,000 indicate that an industry

is unconcentrated, and index numbers between 1,000 and 1,800 indicate moderate concentration. Index numbers above 1,800 indicate that an industry is highly concentrated. At year-end 2009, the closed-end fund industry had a Herfindahl-Hirschman Index of 784.¹⁴ In addition to the low Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, it is important to note that closed-end funds compete with other investment products. While there are 627 closed-end funds, there are more than 8,600 mutual funds, more than 6,000 unit investment trusts (UITs), and more than 800 ETFs.¹⁵

FIGURE 7

CLOSED-END FUND INDUSTRY FOUND COMPETITIVE

Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, year-end, 2000–2009*



SHARE OF CLOSED-END FUND ASSETS AT LARGEST COMPLEXES

Percentage of total closed-end fund industry total net assets, year-end, 2000–2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Largest 5 complexes	48	56	56	51	46	46	52	52	56	55
Largest 10 complexes	65	70	70	66	64	64	65	65	68	67
Largest 25 complexes	88	90	90	87	86	86	85	85	86	86

*The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index weighs both the number and relative size of firms in the industry to measure competition. Index numbers below 1,000 indicate that an industry is unconcentrated.

Source: Investment Company Institute

CHARACTERISTICS OF CLOSED-END FUND INVESTORS

An estimated 2.0 million U.S. households owned closed-end funds in 2009.¹⁶ These households tended to include affluent, experienced investors who owned a range of equity and fixed-income investments. In 2009, 92 percent of closed-end fund–owning households also owned stocks, either directly or through stock mutual funds or variable annuities (Figure 8).

Seventy-four percent of households that owned closed-end funds also held bonds, bond mutual funds, or fixed annuities. In addition, 54 percent of these households owned investment real estate. Because a large number of households that owned closed-end funds also owned stocks and mutual funds, the characteristics of closed-end fund owners were similar in many respects to those of stock and mutual fund owners. For instance, households that owned closed-

FIGURE 8

CLOSED-END FUND INVESTORS OWNED A BROAD RANGE OF INVESTMENTS

*Percentage of closed-end fund–owning households holding each type of investment, May 2009**

Stock mutual funds, stocks, or variable annuities (total)	92
Bond mutual funds, bonds, or fixed annuities (total)	74
Mutual funds (total)	86
Stock mutual funds	75
Bond mutual funds	60
Hybrid mutual funds	44
Money market funds	64
Stocks	82
Bonds	36
Fixed or variable annuities	37
Investment real estate	54

**Multiple responses are included.*

Source: Investment Company Institute Annual Mutual Fund Shareholder Tracking Survey

ABOUT THE ANNUAL MUTUAL FUND SHAREHOLDER TRACKING SURVEY

The Investment Company Institute conducts the Annual Mutual Fund Shareholder Tracking Survey each spring to gather information on the demographic and financial characteristics of households in the United States. The most recent survey was undertaken in May 2009 and was based on a sample of 4,201 U.S. households selected by random digit dialing. All interviews were conducted over the telephone with the member of the household who was the sole or co-decisionmaker most knowledgeable about the household's savings and investments.

end funds—like stock- and mutual fund—owning households—tended to be headed by college-educated individuals and had household incomes above the national average (Figure 9).

Nonetheless, households that owned closed-end funds exhibit certain characteristics that distinguish them from stock- and mutual fund—owning

households. For example, households with closed-end funds tended to have much greater household financial assets than either stock or mutual fund investors.

Closed-end fund investors were also older and more likely to be retired from their lifetime occupations than either stock or mutual fund investors.

FIGURE 9

CLOSED-END FUND INVESTORS HAD ABOVE-AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOMES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

May 2009

	All U.S. households	Households owning closed-end funds	Households owning mutual funds	Households owning individual stocks
Median				
Age of head of household	49	60	50	50
Household income ¹	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$86,500
Household financial assets ²	\$64,000	\$500,000	\$150,000	\$200,000
Percentage of households				
Household primary or co-decisionmaker for saving and investing:				
Married or living with a partner	63	72	76	77
Widowed	10	13	6	7
Four-year college degree or more	30	58	47	49
Employed (full- or part-time)	60	55	73	69
Retired from lifetime occupation	27	50	23	26
Household owns:				
IRA(s)	39	71	67	62
Defined contribution retirement plan account(s)	51	53	78	71

¹Total reported is household income before taxes in 2008.

²Household financial assets include assets in employer-sponsored retirement plans but exclude the household's primary residence.

Source: Investment Company Institute Annual Mutual Fund Shareholder Tracking Survey

ADDITIONAL READING

“Frequently Asked Questions About Closed-End Funds and Their Use of Leverage,” Investment Company Institute. These FAQs include information related to failed auctions for auction market preferred stock. Available at www.ici.org/faqs/faqs_closed_end.

“Quarterly Closed-End Fund Statistical Report,” Investment Company Institute. This quarterly report includes statistics on closed-end fund assets, number of funds, issuance, and number of shareholders. The most recent report is available at www.ici.org/research#statistics.

NOTES

- ¹ For additional information, see Investment Company Institute “Frequently Asked Questions About Closed-End Funds and Their Use of Leverage.”
- ² See Investment Company Institute 2010b. The survey was conducted annually from 1988 through 2001, and quarterly since 2002.
- ³ Section 18 of the Investment Company Act provides that preferred shareholders, voting as a class, are entitled to elect at least two directors at all times and to vote along with common shareholders on the remaining directors. In addition, preferred shareholders, voting as a class, are entitled to elect a majority of the directors if at any time the dividends on the preferred shares are unpaid in an amount equal to two full years’ dividends on the preferred shares, and continue to be entitled to elect a majority of the directors until all dividends in arrears are paid. Section 18 also requires funds to have at least \$3 of assets for each \$1 of debt issued and \$2 of assets for each \$1 of preferred shares issued.
- ⁴ See, e.g., Thomas J. Herzfeld Advisors, Inc. 2008b, 3.
- ⁵ See, e.g., Thomas J. Herzfeld Advisors, Inc. 2008a, 11.
- ⁶ See, e.g., Galley 2010.
- ⁷ See, e.g., Thomas J. Herzfeld Advisors, Inc. 2010, 14.
- ⁸ See, e.g., Thomas J. Herzfeld Advisors, Inc. 2010, 13.
- ⁹ Municipal bond funds primarily have used tender option bonds because alternative forms of leverage would negatively affect the tax status of the fund’s income and distributions to shareholders. For additional information about municipal bond closed-end funds and tender option bonds, see Investment Company Institute “Frequently Asked Questions About Municipal Bonds.”
- ¹⁰ See, e.g., Nuveen Investments 2010.
- ¹¹ It remains to be seen how the market for other, similar types of puttable preferred stock, referred to as Liquidity Protected Preferred (LPP) or Liquidity Enhanced Adjustable Rate Securities (LEARS) will develop. No issuance has occurred to date.
- ¹² By comparison, the share of mutual fund assets managed by the 25 largest firms is 74 percent at year-end 2009. See Investment Company Institute 2010a.
- ¹³ See Cabral 2000 and U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission 1992 for more information about the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index.
- ¹⁴ For additional discussion of the Herfindahl-Hirschman measure of mutual funds and other industries, see Stevens 2006.
- ¹⁵ See Investment Company Institute 2010a for more information. The number of mutual funds includes mutual funds that invest primarily in other mutual funds. The number of ETFs include investment companies not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and ETFs that invest primarily in other ETFs.
- ¹⁶ For additional information on the incidence of closed-end fund ownership across mutual fund-owning households by various demographic and financial characteristics, see Schrass and Bass 2010. For additional information on the Annual Mutual Fund Shareholder Tracking Survey, see Bogdan, Sabelhaus, and Bass 2009.

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