

MEASURING PORTFOLIO FACTOR EXPOSURES

A Practical Guide

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Why Should Investors Care About Factor Exposures?

Investors have become increasingly focused on how to harvest returns in an efficient way. A big part of that process involves understanding the sources of risk and reward in their portfolios. “Risk-based investing” generally views a portfolio as a collection of return-generating processes or risk factors. The most prevalent and widely harvested of these factors is the equity market (equity risk premium); but there are also others, such as value and momentum (often referred to as “style premia”).¹

However, measuring exposures to risk factors can be a challenge. Investors need to understand how factors are constructed and implemented in their portfolios.

They also need to know how statistical analysis may be best applied. Without the proper model, rewards for factor exposures may be misconstrued as “alpha,” and investors may be misinformed about the risks their portfolios truly face (and the fees they pay for them). Ultimately, investors with a clear understanding of the risk sources in their existing portfolio, as well as those under consideration, may have an edge in building more efficient portfolios.²

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know the portfolio exposures in advance, but since our goal is to illustrate how to best apply the analysis, we will proceed as if we do.

As our explanatory variables, we use the well-known long/short academic factors: HML, UMD,

it describes the relationship between a dependent variable (portfolio returns) and explanatory variables (factors). Regression analysis can be done on any type of portfolio, using one factor or many. Ideally, the factors used should be similar to those present in the portfolio, or at least one should account for those differences in assessing the results (we will come back to this). The regression framework for risk factor decomposition is shown in Exhibit 1.

We can use this framework to examine the exposures of a hypothetical long-only equity portfolio that aims to capture returns from value, momentum and size style premia.³ In practice an investor may not

and SMB.⁴ We use a regression model to assess drivers of portfolio returns. Specifically, we measure each factor’s contribution to portfolio returns by multiplying the factor’s beta by its respective average risk premium over the sample period (see Exhibit 2).

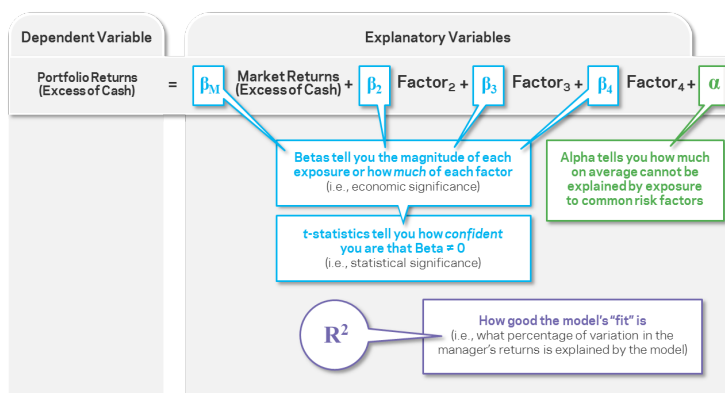
The results shown in Exhibit 2 are consistent with our intuition: the portfolio had positive exposures (betas) to value (HML), momentum (UMD), and size (SMB).⁵ And because these factors each delivered positive returns over this period, this positive exposure benefited the portfolio – with value, momentum and size contributing 2.4%, 0.5% and 1.2%, respectively, to the portfolio’s excess of cash returns.

How to Measure Factor Exposures

A common approach to measuring factor exposures is linear regression analysis;

Exhibit 1: A Framework for Measuring Factor Exposures

Regression Approach:



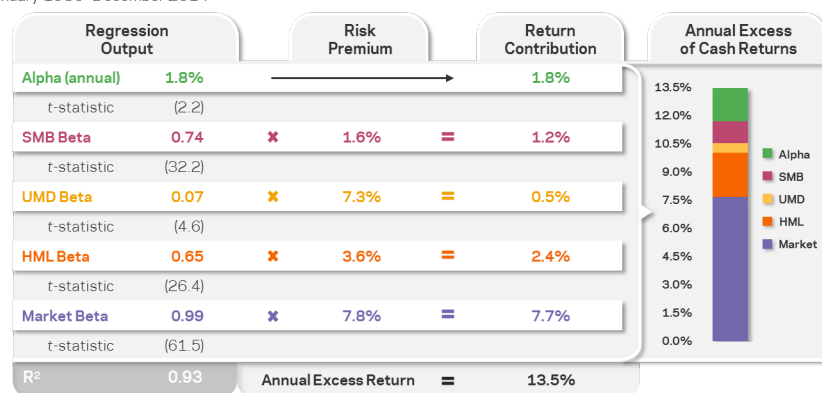
For illustrative purposes only. All variables are in excess of cash. Long-only explanatory factors should be excess of the market and long/short factors are self-financed, so are already in excess of cash.



Exhibit 2: Decomposing Hypothetical Portfolio Returns by Factors

Hypothetical Results

January 1980–December 2014



Notes: All returns are arithmetic. Numbers may not tie out due to rounding.

Sources: Israel and Ross (2015), AQR, Ken French Data Library. AQR analysis based on a hypothetical simple 50/50 value and momentum long-only small-cap equity portfolio, gross of fees and transaction costs, and excess of cash.

The portfolio is rebalanced monthly. The academic explanatory variables are the contemporaneous monthly Fama-French factors for the market (MKT-RF), value (HML), momentum (UMD) and size (SMB). The market is the value-weight return of all CRSP firms. Hypothetical data has inherent limitations some of which are discussed herein.

Another important output from Exhibit 2 is the alpha estimate, which potentially provides insight into manager “skill.” It’s important that investors are able to distinguish whether a manager is actually providing alpha above and beyond their factor exposures. But doing so requires using the correct model. Without the proper model, rewards for factor exposures may be misconstrued as alpha. This can lead to suboptimal investment choices, such as paying high fees for a manager that seems to deliver “alpha,” but really just provides simple factor tilts.

To understand this, suppose we were to look at our test portfolio against a model with the equity market as the only factor (the well-known CAPM). Against this model it would seem that a large portion of portfolio returns are dominated by “alpha,” but as we just saw, roughly 4% of the portfolio’s returns are driven by style exposures (2.4%+0.5%+1.2%=4%). These results have important implications — if investors don’t control for multiple exposures in a multi-factor portfolio, then excess returns will look as if they are mostly alpha.

It’s also important to note that “alpha” depends on what is already in the portfolio.

For any portfolio, positive expected return strategies that are uncorrelated to existing exposures can be a significant source of improvement. For example, to an investor who has passive equity market exposure, adding new sources of portfolio returns, such as value and momentum, will

have the same effect as adding alpha to the portfolio — even if a regression containing the market, value and momentum would explain that alpha away.⁶

Common Pitfalls in Measuring Factor Exposures

So far we have focused on how to apply the regression framework, but there are many pitfalls associated with regression analysis. They are nuanced and detailed, but they really do matter; they relate to errors in interpretation and factor design differences.

Errors in Interpretation

Focus too much on betas and not on t-statistics

Many investors focus only on betas in assessing factor exposures but fail to account for the reliability (or statistical significance) of these estimates. Just because a portfolio has a high beta coefficient to a factor doesn’t mean it’s statistically different than a portfolio with a zero beta, or no factor exposure. As such, it’s important to look at the t-statistic for each beta; a portfolio exposure that is only economically meaningful (large beta) but not reliable (insignificant t-statistic) could impact the portfolio in a big way, but with a high degree of uncertainty.

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Comparing betas for portfolios with different volatilities

Since volatility varies considerably across portfolios, comparisons of betas can be misleading. For the same level of correlation, the higher a portfolio’s volatility, the higher its beta.⁷ When investors fail to account for different levels of volatilities between portfolios, they may conclude that one portfolio is providing more exposure than another, which is true in notional terms — but in terms of exposure per unit of risk, that may not be the case.

Failure to consider the R² measure

The R² measure provides insight into the overall explanatory power of the regression model; it indicates how much of the variability in returns is accounted for by the factors used. Generally, the higher the R² the better the model is in explaining portfolio returns.

Factor Differences

In addition to the statistical issues described above, there are other questions to consider when doing regression analysis. Investors should ask themselves: what exactly are these factors I’m using and are they applicable to my portfolio? The answers to these questions affect beta and alpha estimates. Factor loadings are highly influenced by the design and universe of factors used, and alpha estimates reflect implementation differences associated with capturing the factors. We cover these considerations in detail below.

Is the implementation comparable?

Academic factors, such as the Fama-French factors used here, do not account for implementation costs. They are gross of fees, transaction costs and taxes. They do not face any of the real-world frictions that implementable portfolios do. Differences in implementation approaches may be reflected in regression results. Even if a portfolio does a perfect job of capturing the factors, it could still have negative alpha in the regression model, which would represent implementation differences associated with capturing the factors.⁸

Are the universes the same?

Academic factors span a wide market capitalization range and are, in fact, overly reliant on small-cap or even micro-cap stocks. These factors include the entire CRSP universe of approximately 5,000 stocks. Many practitioners would agree that a trading strategy that dips far below the Russell 3000 is not a very implementable one, and this is likely where most

of the bottom two quintiles in the academic factors fall.

Is the portfolio long-only or long/short?

Long-only portfolios are more constrained in harvesting style premia as underweights are capped at their respective benchmark weights. In contrast, long/short factors (and portfolios) are purer in that they are unconstrained. These differences should be understood when performing and interpreting factor analysis.

Is the portfolio based on multiple measures for each style?

Often, multiple measures can be used and applied simultaneously to form a more robust and reliable view of a factor. For example, while stocks selected using the traditional academic book-to-price value measure perform well in empirical studies, there is no theory that says it is the best measure for value.

Does the portfolio have risk-controlled exposures?

Academic factors typically do not have any explicit risk controls. For example, in the

case of stocks, academic factors often do a simple ranking across stocks, and in doing so implicitly take style bets within and across industries (also across countries in international portfolios), without any explicit risk controls on the relative contributions of each. In contrast, factors implemented by practitioners may differentiate stocks within and across industries (i.e., industry views). They are designed to capture and target risk to both independently. As another example, practitioners also use risk targeting when constructing factors; this approach dynamically targets risk to provide more consistent realized volatility in changing market conditions. Finally, practitioners can also build market (or beta) neutral long/short portfolios, whereas academic factors are often dollar neutral, allowing for unintended, time-varying market bets.

Conclusion

Regression analysis can help investors better understand the risk factors present in their portfolios, which has multiple benefits. It can help investors evaluate fees, by estimating what portion of returns can be attributed to systematic factor exposures

versus idiosyncratic sources of return which should command a premium. It can also lead to improved portfolio construction and diversification, by identifying the sources of return that are missing from, and most likely additive to, their existing portfolios.



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1 Style premia are sources of returns that are well researched, geographically pervasive and have been shown to be persistent across both time and multiple asset classes. There is a logical, economic rationale for why they provide a long-term source of return (and are likely to continue to do so). See Asness, Moskowitz and Pedersen (2013); Asness, Ilmanen, Israel and Moskowitz (2015); and "How Can a Strategy Still Work if Everyone Knows About It?," September 23, 2015 for more information.

2 For more information on measuring portfolio factor exposures, see Israel and Ross (2015).

3 The portfolio is constructed with 50/50 weight on simple measures of value (book-to-price, using the Asness and Frazzini (2013) HML Devil methodology of current prices) and momentum (12 month price return, skipping the most recent month) within the small-cap universe.

4 For simplicity, we use academic factors, instead of practitioner factors, sourced from Ken French's data library. HML is a portfolio that goes long stocks with high book-to-market values and short stocks with low book-to-market values; UMD goes long stocks with high returns over the past 12 months (skipping the most recent month) and short stocks with low returns over the same period; SMB goes long small-market-cap stocks and short large-market-cap stocks.

5 Note that if we were to use HML Devil (using current prices) instead of HML (using lagged prices) we would see a higher loading on UMD. See Israel and Ross (2015) and Asness and Frazzini (2013) for more information on how HML can be viewed as an incidental bet on UMD, which affects regression results by lowering the loading on UMD (as HML is eating up some of the UMD loading that would otherwise exist).

6 Berger, Crowell, Israel and Kabiller (2012).

7 Based on a univariate regression.

8 Note that our hypothetical portfolio is also gross of fees, transaction costs and taxes, which makes the use of academic factors in the analysis less problematic (compared to looking at a live portfolio that faces real world frictions).

9 As of December 31, 2015.

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