

# Factor Selection and Factor Strength

## A study base on U.S. stock Market

### Research Plan Presentation

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# Introduction and Motivation

Capital Asset Pricing Model has shaped the way people evaluate the risk and return of assets.

$$r_{it} = c + \beta_0 x_m + \beta_j' \mathbf{x}_j + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

By adding new factors, we can improve the model's ability of pricing the risk and predict the return. Scholars are always trying to find new factors to add into the  $\mathbf{x}_j$  part.

Now we have over 500 factors inside our factor zoo, and it is still growing. (Harvey & Liu, 2019)

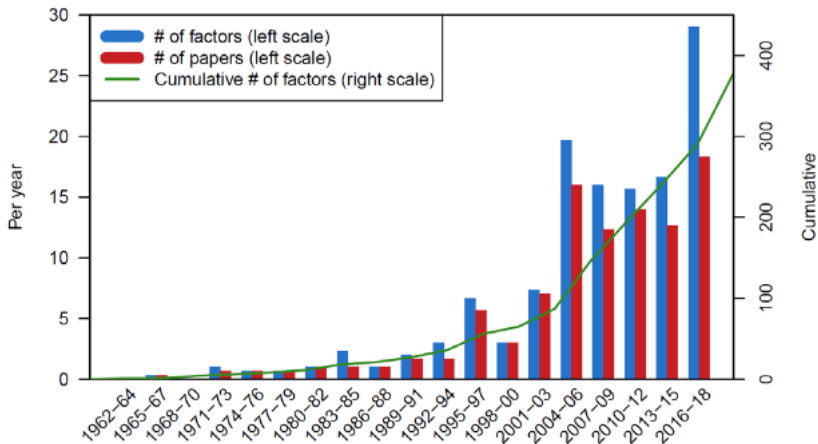


Figure: Factor amount growing through the year.

(Harvey & Liu, 2017)

# Introduction and Motivation

But some problem exist inside the factor zoo.

- Not all factors are good or useful
  - Predict power drop once published (McLean & Pontiff, 2016)
  - Can not been replicated (Hou, Xue, & Zhang, 2018)
  - Significant because of luck (Harvey & Liu, 2014)
- Including weak or useless factors is terrible
  - Useless factor in FM first-regression(Fama & MacBeth, 1973) will yield misleading second regression result (Kan & Zhang, 1999)
  - If the loading is small, regression will report incorrect result Kleibergen (2009)

# Literature

- **Identify factors from the zoo**  
Harvey, Liu, and Zhu (2015), McLean and Pontiff (2016), Harvey and Liu (2017), Barillas and Shanken (2018), Pukthuanthong, Roll, and Subrahmanyam (2019)
- **Using machine learning method**  
Rapach, Strauss, and Zhou (2013), Feng, Giglio, and Xiu (2019), Gu, Kelly, and Xiu (2020), Lettau and Pelger (2020), Freyberger, Neuhierl, and Weber (2020), Kozak, Nagel, and Santosh (2020)

# Methodology

This project facing two challenges:

1. A Big Zoo: Too many candidates  
Curse of Dimensionality
2. Correlation among factors  
Traditional factor selection algorithm can not handle this

# Methodology

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1. A Big Zoo: Too many candidates  
Curse of Dimensionality
2. Correlation among factors  
Traditional factor selection algorithm can not handle this

Divided this project into two parts:

1. Calculate the factor strength, only focus on factor with certain strength
2. Use Elastic Net model, overcome the correlation problem

# Factor Strength

Elaborated by Pesaran and Smith (2019), Bailey, Kapetanios, and Pesaran (2020)

Factor strength represents the factor's pervasiveness.

The stronger a factor is, the more assets it can price, i.e. has loading significantly **different from zero**.

Recall the CAPM model introduced at the beginning, but ignore the market factor.

If a factor  $x_j$  has strength  $\alpha_j$ , we let this factor regress with  $N$  different assets.

$$\beta_j \neq 0, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, [N^{\alpha_j}]$$

$$\beta_j = 0, j = [N^{\alpha_j}] + 1, [N^{\alpha_j}] + 2, [N^{\alpha_j}] + 3, \dots, N$$



## Elastic Net

Introduced by Zou and Hastie (2005), is an improved method to select factors.

Recall OLS estimation, for the factor model (1), OLS will estimate the factor loading by minimizing the residual sum of squares:

$$\hat{\beta}_j = \underset{\beta_j}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N (r_{it} - \beta_j \mathbf{x}_j)^2 \right\}$$

For Elastic net, it adds two penalty terms into the OLS regression:

$$\hat{\beta}_j = \underset{\beta_j}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N (r_{it} - \beta_j \mathbf{x}_j)^2 + \lambda_1 \beta_j^2 + \lambda_2 |\beta_j| \right\} \quad (2)$$

Advantage of Elastic Net: it can select factors from a group of correlated candidates.

# Future Plan

For the next step, we will start the empirical analyses.

We will collect and exam the data for the empirical research.

Assets: **Companies from Standard & Poor (S&P) 500 index**

We will use those securities return as the left hand side part of the CAPM.

Factor: **Factors from Harvey and Liu (2019)'s factor list**

Using factor strength as the criterion to trim first, and then applied the elastic net method.

Thanks for listening  
Question or Comment

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