

An Implementation of Quality Minus Junk

Ryan Kwon, Anthoney Tsou

February 11, 2015

Abstract

The `qmj` package produces quality scores for companies based on the work of Asness et. al (2013). It measures the quality of each of the 3000 largest US companies from the Russell 3000 Index based on profitability, growth, safety, and payouts, using the latest available data from Google Finance. The package includes tools to automatically gather relevant financial documents and stock data, allowing users to update their data whenever desired. The package also provides utilities for analyzing the scores of individual companies, various plotting and filtering tools, and generally helps separate the list of companies into “junk” stocks, which are expected to underperform relative to the market, and “quality” stocks, which are expected to outperform.

Introduction

`qmj` implements the methodology of the work of Asness et. al (2013). Within the paper, Asness uses several financial measures to calculate the relative profitability, growth, safety, and payouts of a company within a given universe, which they use to provide an overall quality score for a company.

This quality score is used as the basis of a portfolio which longs quality companies, which are likely to outperform the market, while “junk” companies shorted as they are expected to underperform relative to the market.

`qmj` provides tools to practically apply their results, coming equipped with pre-compiled recent data in addition to providing tools to automatically update or analyze that information.

Data

We demonstrate the use of `qmj` first based on the already installed data, using a universe comprised of all companies in the Russell 3000 Index as of February 1, 2015.

```
> library(qmj)
> data(companies)
> data(financials)
> data(prices)
> data(quality)
> head(quality,n=5)
```

	name	ticker	profitability	growth	safety
1	ANGIES LIST INC	ANGI	-0.1575365	24.55764246	-0.89076389
2	SEACOAST BANKING CORP F	SBCF	-0.9552288	21.17749195	0.23623565
3	AMERCO	UHAL	-0.3350943	19.25596295	-0.16064717
4	GUIDANCE SOFTWARE INC	GUID	0.2245725	13.61798234	0.09569998
5	BROWN & BROWN INC	BRO	0.1484205	-0.04063592	11.76587071

	payouts	quality
1	-1.8699982	21.63934
2	-1.0820805	19.37642
3	-1.9855567	16.77466
4	-1.5591484	12.37911
5	0.2254432	12.09910

companies stores names and tickers from the Russell 3000 Index component list, *financials* stores, whenever possible, the four most recent years of financial data (balance sheets, income statements, and cash flow statements) which are relevant to our calculations. *prices* stores closing stock prices and calculated price returns for each company as well as the S&P 500 for the past two years, and *quality* is the list of quality scores, as well as the component scores, of each of our companies.

Conclusion

In the **qmj** package, we automate AQR's method of assigning quality scores for publicly traded companies in today's market. The package itself provides convenient datasets and utility functions, and it also takes advantage of R's robust nature to allow seamless interaction with functions in the base R package and other packages.

Ryan Kwon
Williams College
Williamstown, MA
USA
 rhk1@williams.edu

Anthoney Tsou
Williams College
Williamstown, MA
USA
 at6@williams.edu

Bibliography

Asness, Clifford S., Andrea Frazzini, and Lasse H. Pedersen. "Quality Minus Junk." AQR (2014)

Appendix

We calculate quality scores for publicly traded companies in the Russell 3000 Index by summing the z-scores for each company's profitability, growth, safety,

and payouts. We attempt to perform the same calculations as AQR does, but we have a few adjustments given the availability of data from public sources.

Profitability

Profitability is composed of six variables: gross profits over assets (*GPOA*), return on equity (*ROE*), return on assets (*ROA*), cash flow over assets (*CFOA*), gross margin (*GMAR*), and accruals (*ACC*). *GPOA* is calculated as gross profits (*GPROF*) over total assets (*TA*).

$$GPOA = \frac{GPROF}{TA}$$

ROE is calculated as net income (*NI*) over book equity (*BE*), which is shareholders' equity (the difference of Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (*TLSE*) with Total Liabilities (*TL*)) - preferred stock (the sum of redeemable preferred stock (*RPS*) and non redeemable preferred stock (*NRPS*)).

$$ROE = \frac{NI}{BE}$$

ROA is calculated as *NI* over *TA*.

$$ROA = \frac{NI}{TA}$$

CFOA is calculated as *NI* + depreciation (*DP.DPL*) - changes in working capital (*CWC*) - capital expenditures (*CX*) all over *TA*.

$$CFOA = \frac{NI + DP.DPL - CWC - CX}{TA}$$

GMAR is calculated as *GPROF* over total revenue (*TREV*).

$$GMAR = \frac{GPROF}{TREV}$$

Finally, *ACC* is calculated as *DP.DPL* - *CWC* all over *TA*.

$$ACC = \frac{DP.DPL - CWC}{TA}$$

We then standardize all components of profitability to z-scores and then standardize all profitability scores into z-scores.

$$Profitability = z(z_{gpoa} + z_{roe} + z_{roa} + z_{cfoa} + z_{gmar} + z_{acc})$$

Growth

Growth is measured by differences in profitability across a time span of four years. Though AQR recommends measuring growth across a time span of five

years, public information that is both consistent and well-organized in 10-K forms is only available for a time span of four years, and it is still too early in the most recent year (2015) for most companies to have submitted a 10-K form. Thus, we measure growth using a time span of four years, which we will update once this year's 10-K form is submitted for each company in the Russell 3000 Index. As of now,

$$Growth = z(z_{\Delta gpoa_{t,t-4}} + z_{\Delta roe_{t,t-4}} + z_{\Delta roa_{t,t-4}} + z_{\Delta cfoa_{t,t-4}} + z_{\Delta gmar_{t,t-4}} + z_{\Delta acc_{t,t-4}})$$

Safety

Safety is composed of six variables: beta (BAB), idiosyncratic volatility ($IVOL$), leverage (LEV), Ohlson's O (O), Altman's Z (Z), and earnings volatility ($EVOL$). BAB is calculated as the negative covariance of each company's daily price returns ($pret_{c_i}$) relative to the benchmark daily market price returns ($pret_{mkt}$), in this case the S&P 500, over the variance of $pret_{mkt}$.

$$BAB = \frac{-cov(pret_{c_i}, pret_{mkt})}{var(pret_{mkt})}$$

$IVOL$ is the standard deviation of daily beta-adjusted excess returns. In other words, $IVOL$ is found by running a regression on each company's price returns and the benchmark, then taking the standard deviation of the residuals. Leverage is -(total debt (TD) over TA).

$$Leverage = -\frac{TD}{TA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} O = & -(-1.32 - 0.407 * \log\left(\frac{ADJASSET}{CPI}\right) + 6.03 * TLTA - 1.43 * WCTA \\ & + 0.076 * CLCA - 1.72 * OENEG - 2.37 * NITA - 1.83 * FUTL \\ & + 0.285 * INTWO - 0.521 * CHIN) \end{aligned}$$

$ADJASSET$ is adjusted total assets, which is $TA + 0.1 * (\text{market equity } (ME, \text{calculated as average price per share for the most recent year} * \text{total number of shares outstanding } (TCSO) - BE))$.

$$ADJASSET = TA + 0.1 * (ME - BE)$$

CPI , the consumer price index, is assumed to be 100, since we only care about the most recent year. $TLTA$ is book value of debt (BD , calculated as TD - minority interest (MI) - ($RPS + NRPS$)) over $ADJASSET$.

$$TLTA = \frac{BD}{ADJASSET}$$

$WCTA$ is current assets (TCA) - current liabilities (TCL) over TA .

$$WCTA = \frac{TCA - TCL}{TA}$$

$CLCA$ is TCL over TCA .

$$CLCA = \frac{TCL}{TCA}$$

$OENEG$ is a dummy variable that is 1 if total liabilities (TL) is greater than TA .

$$OENEG = TL > TA$$

$NITA$ is NI over TA .

$$NITA = \frac{NI}{TA}$$

$FUTL$ is income before taxes (IBT) over TL .

$$FUTL = \frac{IBT}{TL}$$

$INTWO$ is another dummy variable that is 1 if NI for the current year and NI for the previous year are both negative.

$$INTWO = MAX(NI_t, NI_{t-1}) < 0$$

$CHIN$ is NI for the current year - NI for the previous year all over the sum of the absolute value of NI for the current year and the absolute value of NI for the previous year

$$CHIN = \frac{NI_t - NI_{t-1}}{|NI_t| + |NI_{t-1}|}$$

Altman's Z is calculated using weighted averages of working capital (WC , calculated as $TCA - TCL$),

$$WC = TCA - TCL$$

retained earnings (RE , calculated as NI - dividends per share ($DIVC$) * $TCSO$),

$$RE = NI - DIVC * TCSO$$

earnings before interest and taxes ($EBIT$, calculated as NI - Discontinued Operations(DO) + (IBT - income after tax (IAT)) + interest expense ($NINT$)),

$$EBIT = NI - DO + (IBT - IAT) + NINT$$

ME , and $TREV$, all over TA .

$$Z = \frac{1.2 * WC + 1.4 * RE + 3.3 * EBIT + 0.6 * ME + TREV}{TA}$$

EBIT is likely an overestimate for a given company due to potentially missing information. *EVOL* is calculated as the standard deviation of *ROE* for a four year span. AQR recommends the past five years, but for the same reason stated in the Growth section, we use a four year span.

$$EVOL = \sigma \left(\sum_{i=t-4}^t ROE_i \right)$$

Likewise, we standardize each variable and then standardize each safety measure, so

$$Safety = z(z_{bab} + z_{ivol} + z_{lev} + z_o + z_z + z_{evol})$$

Payouts

Payouts is composed of three variables: net equity issuance (*EISS*), net debt issuance (*DISS*), and total net payout over profits (*NPOP*). *EISS* is calculated as the negative log of the ratio of *TCSO* of the most recent year and *TCSO* of the previous year.

$$EISS = -\log \left(\frac{TCSO_t}{TCSO_{t-1}} \right)$$

Though AQR uses split-adjusted number of shares, we are currently using *TCSO* given available information and will adjust for splits in future iterations of qmj. *DISS* is calculated as the negative log of the ratio of *TD* of the most recent year and *TD* of the previous year.

$$DISS = -\log \left(\frac{TD_t}{TD_{t-1}} \right)$$

NPOP is calculated as $NI - \Delta BE$ over a four year span all over sum of *GPROF* for the past four years (for the same reason as explained in the Growth section).

$$NPOP = \frac{NI - \Delta BE}{\sum_{i=t-4}^t GPROF_i}$$