

Module 2

Alternative Approaches to Valuation and Investment

Multi-factor Models and Evidence from the Field
(Risk factors – the more the merrier!)

Presenter: Sean Pinder



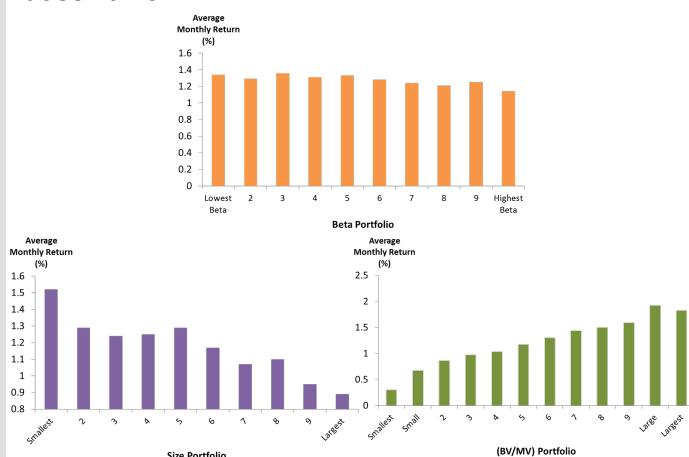
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Quick recap

The Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) is an intuitively appealing model that some evidence suggests... doesn't work...



Multi-factor models

The Fama-French 3-factor models suggests...

$$E(R_i) - R_f = \beta_i^{Mkt} [E(R_M) - R_f] + \beta_i^{SMB} [E(R_{SMB})] + \beta_i^{HML} [E(R_{HML})]$$

E(R) from a
portfolio of
Small
minus
Large
stocks

E(R) from a
portfolio of
High *minus*
Low B:M
value
stocks

Sensitivity to
this factor

Sensitivity to
this factor

A fourth factor ... or maybe more ...?

Other researchers have identified other factors that have been found to explain returns including:

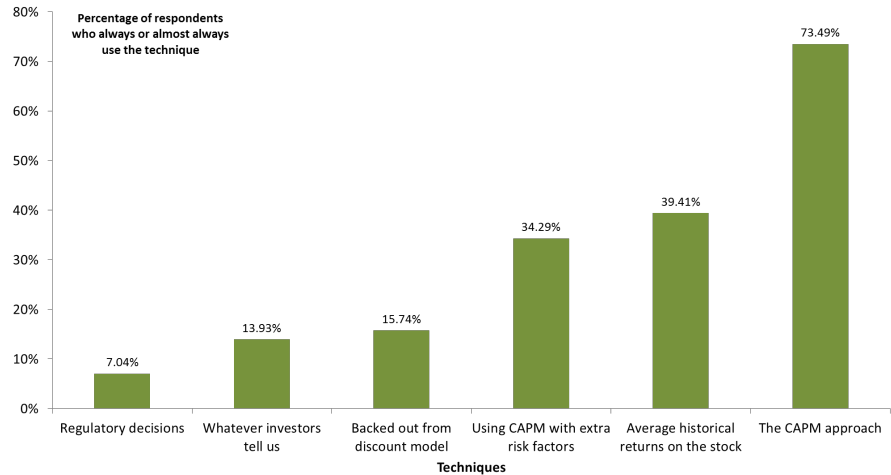
- **Momentum** – recent performance helps to explain short-to-medium term future performance
- **Liquidity** – higher variability in trading volumes associated with higher expected return – consistent with liquidity risk being important

And then more recently, **Investment** and **Profitability**.

But what do managers actually do?

Empirical evidence

John Graham and Campbell Harvey surveyed 392 CFOs from Fortune 500 companies in the U.S. and asked them *How do you determine your firm's cost of equity capital?*



Not exactly the same though is it

You would use a cost of equity capital to value a stock in a company...

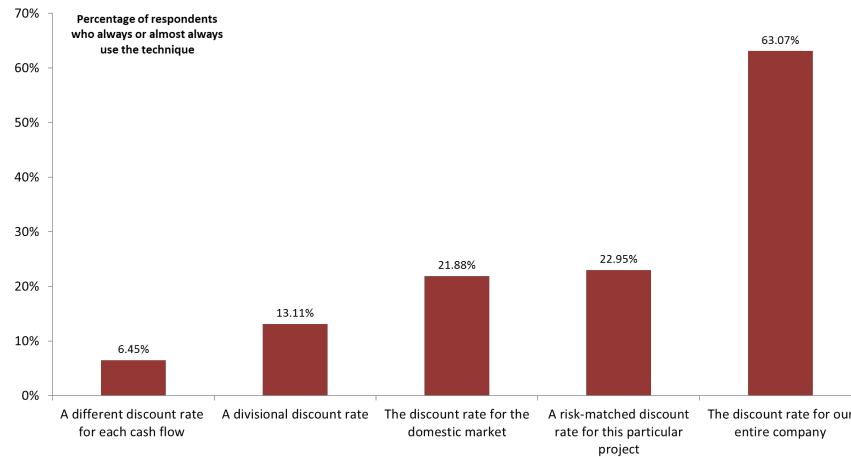
$$PV = \frac{Dividend_1}{(1 + k_e)^1} + \frac{Dividend_2}{(1 + k_e)^2} + \dots + \frac{Dividend_n}{(1 + k_e)^n}$$

From a firm's point of view – we would be interested in what discount rate we use to value an individual **project**.

$$PV = \frac{Cash\ Flow_1}{(1 + r)^1} + \frac{Cash\ Flow_2}{(1 + r)^2} + \dots + \frac{Cash\ Flow_n}{(1 + r)^n}$$

Empirical evidence

Coleman, Maheswaran and Pinder surveyed senior financial managers in Australia in 2010 and asked...*How frequently would your company use the following discount rates when evaluating a new project..?*



What the ...?



But, but, but...what about risk?

The CAPM is such a beautiful model – even when it doesn't explain much – and then what about all the other fancy multifactor models? Are managers really that DUMB! Why doesn't anyone listen to me? Didn't they read my textbook? I should have followed my dream and became a professional break-dancer...

...but then I remembered the
Weighted Average Cost of Capital
The WACC...



Summary

In this session we:

- Described one of the first – and most widely known and used – multi-factor pricing models
- Explained how this had been extended to account for other risks priced by the market
- Detailed key empirical evidence on what it is that financial managers actually use when estimating both a cost of equity capital **and** a project-specific cost of capital.

Module summary

1. Unsystematic vs systematic risk



2. Capital Asset Pricing Model



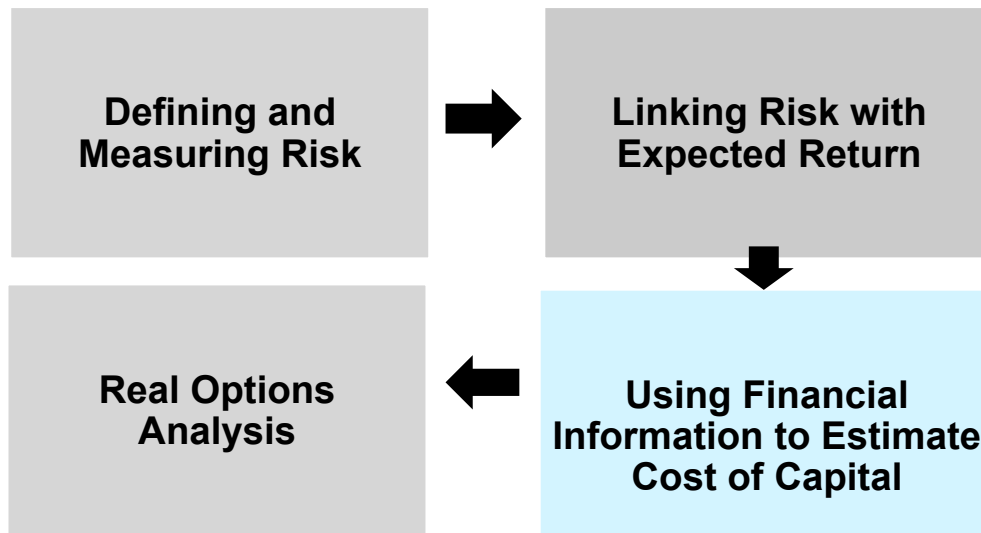
3. Empirical evidence of the CAPM



4. Multifactor models and evidence from the field



Key issues in valuation and investment



Source list

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