Momentum and Data

MGMT 638: Data-Driven Investments: Equity

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Momentum

- What people have found in equities and other markets (see "Value and Momentum Everywhere" by Asness and other AQR people) is
    - long-term reversals (5 year returns reverse somewhat)
    - medium-term momentum (1 year or 6 month returns continue)
    - short-term reversals (1 month or 1 week returns reverse)
- The conventional definition of momentum in academic work (including the Asness paper) is last year's return excluding the most recent month
    - In other words, the return over the first 11 of the previous 12 months.

Plan for today

- Look for momentum at the industry level using the Fama-French 49 industries
- Get acquainted with the JGSB SQL database of stock fundamentals and prices
- Sort stocks on momentum and look at portfolio returns

Fama-French 49 Industries

- Start by finding the filename to download.

```
In [1]:  from pandas_datareader.famafrench import get_available_datasets
         get_available_datasets()
```

Out[1]: ['F-F_Research_Data_Factors',
          'F-F_Research_Data_Factors_weekly',
          'F-F_Research_Data_Factors_daily',
          'F-F_Research_Data_5_Factors_2x3',
          'F-F_Research_Data_5_Factors_2x3_daily',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_ME',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_ME_Wout_Div',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_ME_Daily',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_BE-ME',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_BE-ME_Wout_Div',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_BE-ME_Daily',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_OP',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_OP_Wout_Div',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_OP_Daily',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_INV',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_INV_Wout_Div',
          'Portfolios_Formed_on_INV_Daily',
          '6_Portfolios_2x3',
          '6_Portfolios_2x3_Wout_Div',
          '6_Portfolios_2x3_weekly',
          '6_Portfolios_2x3_daily',
          '25_Portfolios_5x5',
          '25_Portfolios_5x5_Wout_Div',
          '25_Portfolios_5x5_Daily',
          '100_Portfolios_10x10',
          '100_Portfolios_10x10_Wout_Div'

Get daily returns of all industries

```
from pandas_datareader import DataReader as pdr
rets = pdr("49_Industry_Portfolios_daily", "famafrench", start=1970)[0]/100
rets.head(3)
```

Out[2]:

Date	Agric	Food	Soda	Beer	Smoke	Toys	Fun	Books	Hshld
1970-01-02	0.0305	0.0083	0.0018	0.0043	0.0000	0.0224	0.0220	-0.0004	-0.0025
1970-01-05	0.0367	0.0071	-0.0068	0.0037	0.0138	0.0028	-0.0047	-0.0026	0.0007
1970-01-06	0.0138	-0.0038	0.0032	0.0012	0.0005	-0.0172	-0.0002	-0.0091	-0.0104

3 rows × 49 columns

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Calculating momentum

- Each day, we want to look back one year and compound the returns, excluding the most recent month.
- Count the days in the past year as 1, 2, ..., 252.
- We want to calculate (1+r_1)\cdots (1_r_{231}) .
- We can do this as

$$\frac{(1+r_1)\cdots(1+r_{231})(1+r_{232})\cdots(1+r_{252})}{(1+r_{232})\cdots(1+r_{252})}$$

- In other words,

$$\frac{1+\text{last year's return}}{1+\text{last month's return}}$$

< >

```
In [4]: mom.head(3)
```

Out[4]:

Date	Agric	Food	Soda	Beer	Smoke	Toys	Fun
1970-12-31	-0.268268	-0.028023	0.040410	-0.080067	0.292730	-0.179984	-0.168475
1971-01-04	-0.300242	-0.025224	0.049104	-0.080067	0.253838	-0.176059	-0.169394
1971-01-05	-0.308732	-0.011133	0.055588	-0.065458	0.268250	-0.154429	-0.160920

3 rows × 49 columns

Rank by momentum each day (at close of prior day)

```
In [6]:  df.head()
```

		mom	ret	rank
Date				
1970-12-31	**Agric**	-0.268268	0.0078	13.0
	Food	-0.028023	0.0051	35.0
	Soda	0.040410	-0.0069	43.0
	Beer	-0.080067	-0.0034	32.0
	Smoke	0.292730	-0.0135	48.0

Trading strategy

- Long the 5 industries with highest momentum
- Short the 5 industries with lowest momentum

```
In [7]:  long = df[df["rank"]>=45].groupby("Date").ret.mean()    # ranks 45, 46, 47, 4
         short = df[df["rank"]<=5].groupby("Date").ret.mean()     # ranks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
         long_minus_short = long - short
         print(f"long-minus-short annualized mean return is {252*long_minus_short.mean
```

long-minus-short annualized mean return is 11.15%

JGSB SQL Database

- Must be on RiceOwls or the Rice VPN.
- Neet to pip install or conda install pymssql and maybe sqlalchemy
- Following is boilerplate to create a connection. Always the same code for this.
- Can close the connection with conn.close().

```python
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
import pymssql
server = 'fs.rice.edu'
database = 'stocks'
username = 'stocks'
password = '6LAZH1'
string = "mssql+pymssql://" + username + ":" + password + "@" + server + "/"
conn = create_engine(string).connect()
```

Database tables

- tickers has one row for each ticker, with general company information
- indicators has one row for each variable in the other tables with definitions
- sf1 has annual and quarterly reports for all NYSE/Nasdaq stocks back to 2000
- sep has daily open, high, low, close and adjusted close for same stocks
- daily has marketcap, pb, pe, ps, ev, evebit, evebitda for same stocks
- sep_weekly is a weekly version of sep
- weekly is a weekly version of daily

Basic SQL

- select [] from [] join [] on [] where [] order by []
- select * means select all columns
- select top 3 * means select all columns for top 3 rows
- join [] on [] where [] order by [] are all optional
- a table that always exists in information_schema.tables. It lists the other tables.

```
In [9]: pd.read_sql("select * from information_schema.tables", conn)
```

Out[9]:

	TABLE_CATALOG	TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME	TABLE_TYPE
0	stocks	dbo	prices_weekly	BASE TABLE
1	stocks	dbo	sep	BASE TABLE
2	stocks	dbo	sf1	BASE TABLE
3	stocks	dbo	daily	BASE TABLE
4	stocks	dbo	today	BASE TABLE
5	stocks	dbo	ghz	BASE TABLE
6	stocks	dbo	indicators	BASE TABLE
7	stocks	dbo	tickers	BASE TABLE
8	stocks	dbo	weekly	BASE TABLE
9	stocks	dbo	sep_weekly	BASE TABLE
10	stocks	dbo	sep2	BASE TABLE

```
In [10]: pd.read_sql("select top 3 * from tickers", conn)
```

Out[10]:

	permaticker	siccode	lastupdated	firstadded	firstpricedate	lastpricedate	fi
0	196290	3826	2023-08-31	2014-09-26	1999-11-18	2023-10-27	1
1	124392	3334	2023-10-26	2016-11-01	2016-11-01	2023-10-27	2
2	122827	6022	2019-07-29	2017-09-09	1998-09-25	2003-01-28	1

3 rows × 26 columns

```
In [11]: pd.read_sql("select top 3 * from indicators", conn)
```

Out[11]:

	tbl	indicator	isfilter	isprimarykey	title	description	unittype
0	SF1	revenue	N	N	Revenues	[Income Statement] The amount of Revenue recog...	currency
1	SF1	cor	N	N	Cost of Revenue	[Income Statement] The aggregate cost of goods...	currency
2	SF1	sgna	N	N	Selling General and Administrative Expense	[Income Statement] A component of [OpEx] repre...	currency

```
In [12]: pd.read_sql("select top 3 * from sep", conn)
```

Out[12]:

	ticker	date	lastupdated	opn	high	low	cls	volume	closea
0	BOOT	2021-09-10	2021-09-10	85.12	86.40	83.340	83.44	257625.000	83.4
1	BNTC	2021-09-10	2023-07-26	64.94	67.32	64.175	67.15	2597.529	67.1
2	JBHT	2023-04-05	2023-08-04	170.55	171.82	168.240	170.26	621922.000	169.5

```
In [13]: pd.read_sql("select top 3 * from daily", conn)
```

Out[13]:

	ticker	date	lastupdated	ev	evebit	evebitda	marketcap	pb	pe	p
0	FKLT	2000-10-10	2021-06-14	30.4	-2.7	-2.8	30.9	6.3	-2.7	9.6
1	FFDF	2000-10-10	2022-07-12	40.5	29.3	26.7	12.5	0.8	13.6	3.4
2	FL	2000-10-10	2019-03-28	2161.2	9.9	5.5	1776.2	1.5	15.6	0.4

In [14]: `pd.read_sql("select top 3 * from sf1", conn)`

Out[14]:

	ticker	dimension	calendardate	datekey	reportperiod	lastupdated	accoci
0	ACHV	ARQ	1999-03-31	1999-05-13	1999-03-31	2023-08-15	0.0
1	ACHV	ARQ	1999-06-30	1999-08-06	1999-06-30	2023-08-15	0.0
2	ACHV	ARQ	1999-09-30	1999-11-16	1999-09-30	2023-08-15	0.0

3 rows × 111 columns

```
In [15]: pd.read_sql("select top 3 * from sep_weekly", conn)
```

Out[15]:

	ticker	date	lastupdated	opn	high	low	volume	closeadj	closeunadj
0	ALX	2002-07-26	2023-08-07	73.0	73.52	68.7	5140.0	27.327	72.80
1	ALX	2002-08-02	2023-08-07	69.1	71.20	69.1	1100.0	26.712	71.16
2	ALX	2002-08-09	2023-08-07	70.0	70.00	67.1	1300.0	25.586	68.16

```
In [16]: pd.read_sql("select top 3 * from weekly", conn)
```

Out[16]:

	ticker	date	lastupdated	ev	evebit	evebitda	marketcap	pb	pe
0	CADMQ	2000-04-14	2019-06-13	56.6	-4.2	-4.6	53.1	-126.4	-3.8
1	CADMQ	2000-04-20	2019-06-13	42.0	-3.1	-3.4	38.5	-91.7	-2.7
2	CADMQ	2000-04-28	2019-06-13	40.7	-3.0	-3.3	37.2	-88.6	-2.7

sep_weekly data

- get ticker, date, closeadj, closeunadj from sep_weekly
- keep only last updated row for each ticker, date (in case multiple updates)

```python
df = pd.read_sql(
    """
    select date, ticker, closeadj, closeunadj, lastupdated from sep_weekly
    where date>='2010-01-01'
    order by ticker, date, lastupdated
    """,
    conn,
)
df = df.groupby(["ticker", "date", "lastupdated"]).last()
df = df.droplevel("lastupdated")
```

```
df.head()
```

Out[44]:

ticker	date	closeadj	closeunadj
A	2010-01-08	20.187	30.96
	2010-01-15	19.855	30.45
	2010-01-22	19.900	30.52
	2010-01-29	18.707	28.69
	2010-02-05	19.235	29.50

Calculate weekly returns and momentum

- Compute weekly return as closeadj.pct_change()
- Compute annual returns (through end of prior week)
- Compute monthly returns (through end of prior week)
- Momentum $= (1 + \text{annual})/(1 + \text{monthly}) - 1$
- Momentum is through end of prior week so can be used to predict this week's returns
- Also, shift closeunadj by one week because we want to use it to filter out penny stocks.

```
In [46]: df.head()
```

Out[46]:

ticker	date	closeadj	closeunadj	weekly	adj_shift	annual	monthly	
A	2011-01-14	27.529	42.22	0.008130	27.307	0.352702	0.127922	0.19
	2011-01-21	28.918	44.35	0.050456	27.529	0.386502	0.090949	0.27
	2011-01-28	26.721	40.98	-0.075973	28.918	0.453166	0.086204	0.3
	2011-02-04	26.727	40.99	0.000225	26.721	0.428396	-0.022426	0.4
	2011-02-11	28.318	43.43	0.059528	26.727	0.389498	-0.021240	0.4

Filter out penny stocks

- Penny stocks have an undue influence on equally weighted portfolio returns
- We could do value weighted returns instead
- Instead, we'll impose a common filter: price at the time of portfolio formation > $5.00

```python
df = df[df.unadj_shift > 5].copy()
df.head()
```

Out[47]:

ticker	date	closeadj	closeunadj	weekly	adj_shift	annual	monthly	
A	2011-01-14	27.529	42.22	0.008130	27.307	0.352702	0.127922	0.1
	2011-01-21	28.918	44.35	0.050456	27.529	0.386502	0.090949	0.2
	2011-01-28	26.721	40.98	-0.075973	28.918	0.453166	0.086204	0.3
	2011-02-04	26.727	40.99	0.000225	26.721	0.428396	-0.022426	0.4
	2011-02-11	28.318	43.43	0.059528	26.727	0.389498	-0.021240	0.4

Form decile portfolios

- We want to go long the top momentum stocks and short the low momentum stocks and see if we earn alpha.
- Let's try top = top 10% and bottom = bottom 10%
- Could try top = top 100 and bottom = bottom 100 instead or other things.

```
In [48]:  df["decile"] = df.groupby("date", group_keys=False).mom.apply(
              lambda x: pd.qcut(x, 10, labels=range(1, 11))
          )
          df.head(3)
```

Out[48]:

ticker	date	closeadj	closeunadj	weekly	adj_shift	annual	monthly	
A	2011-01-14	27.529	42.22	0.008130	27.307	0.352702	0.127922	0.19
	2011-01-21	28.918	44.35	0.050456	27.529	0.386502	0.090949	0.27
	2011-01-28	26.721	40.98	-0.075973	28.918	0.453166	0.086204	0.33

```
In [49]: long = df[df.decile==10].groupby("date", group_keys=True).weekly.mean()
         short = df[df.decile==1].groupby("date", group_keys=True).weekly.mean()
         long_minus_short = long - short
         print(f"annualized long-minus-short return is {52*long_minus_short.mean():.2%
```

annualized long-minus-short return is 10.38%

```
In [50]:  long.head()
```

Out[50]: date
          2011-01-14   0.005246
          2011-01-21   0.012599
          2011-01-28   -0.038388
          2011-02-04   0.010899
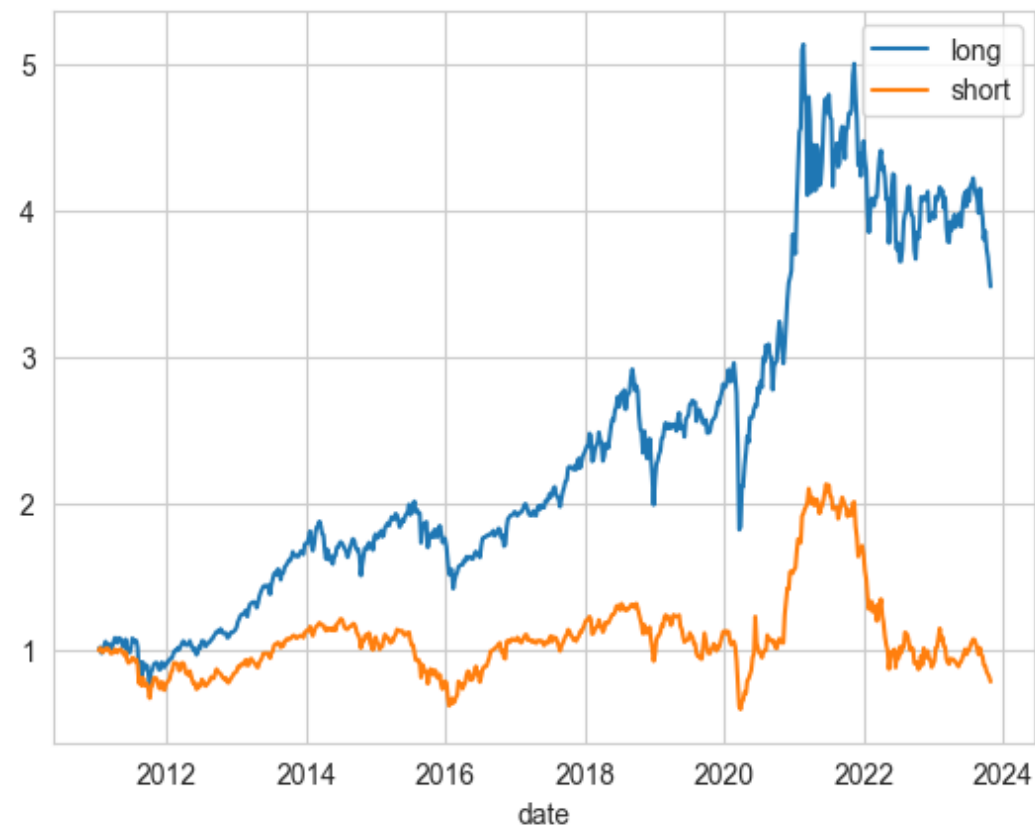   2011-02-11   0.042071
          Name: weekly, dtype: float64

```
In [51]:  short.head()
```

Out[51]: date
          2011-01-14   -0.003574
          2011-01-21   0.017434
          2011-01-28   -0.024139
          2011-02-04   -0.005927
          2011-02-11   0.016875
          Name: weekly, dtype: float64

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style("whitegrid")

(1+long).cumprod().plot(label="long")
(1+short).cumprod().plot(label="short")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
In [53]:  (1+long).cumprod().plot(logy=True, label="long")
          (1+short).cumprod().plot(logy=True, label="short")
          plt.legend()
          plt.show()
```