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How do economics affect equity & bond factors?

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Introduction

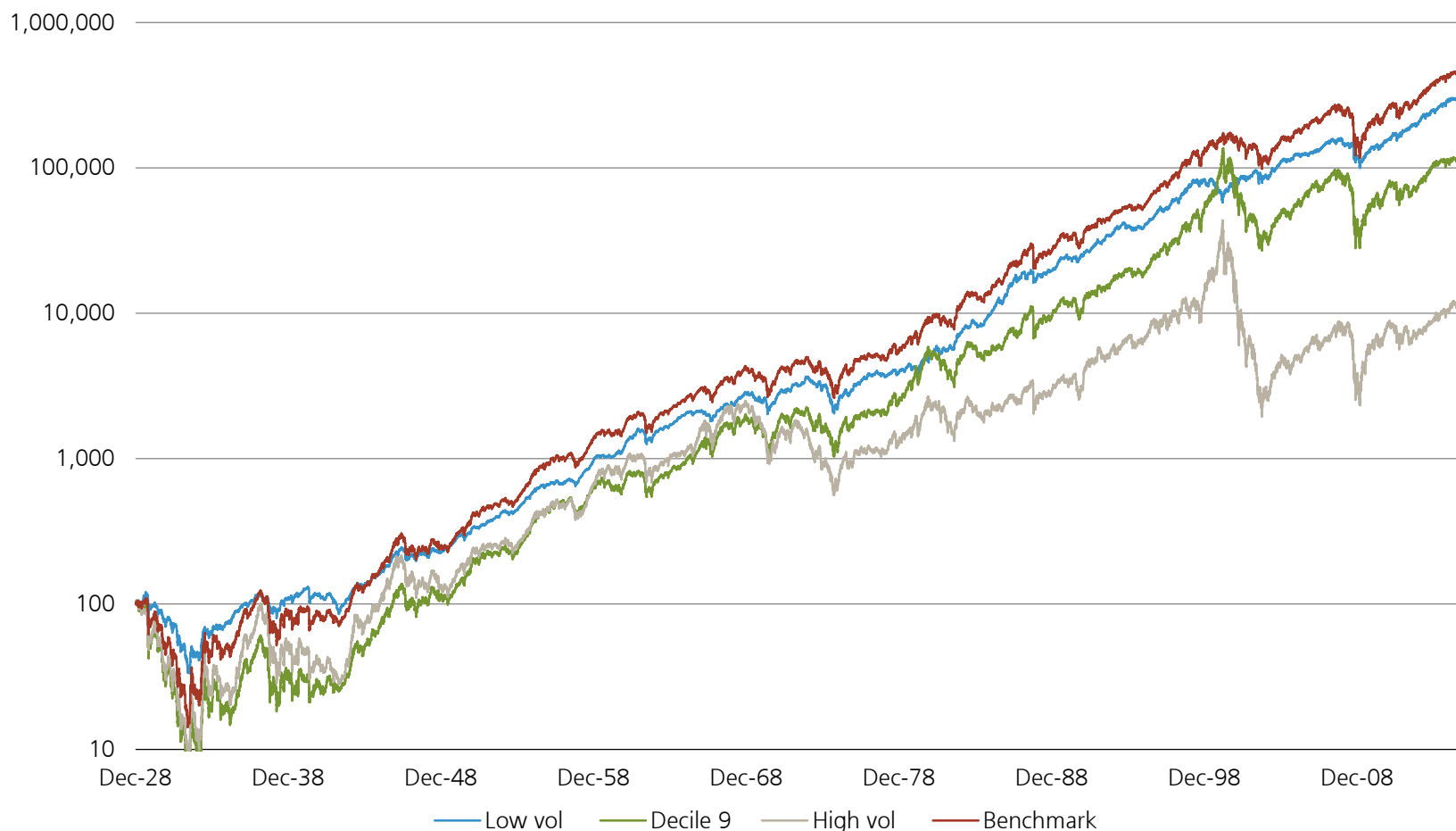
- Low risk investing within equities has been a very successful strategy over the past few years, benefiting from its "quality" tilt (especially within Europe).
- The anomaly is also visible within government bonds, at least from around 1995.
- However, the question has been raised as to whether the anomaly is (partly) driven by falling interest rates.
- We aim to investigate this question, and find that although the alpha to low risk investing falls when interest rates rise, rarely do they rise enough to make the alpha fall to zero.

Section 1

Low risk & interest rates

Returns to selected volatility based portfolios

- We look at the performance of various volatility based portfolios in the US



Source: UBS. The portfolios are created from the CRSP database using the largest 500 names by market cap. The volatility metric used is the 90 day volatility of daily returns and the portfolios are rebalanced quarterly to equal weights. The Sharpe ratios are calculated using the 10 year Treasury interest rate. The data goes from Dec 1928 to June 2015.

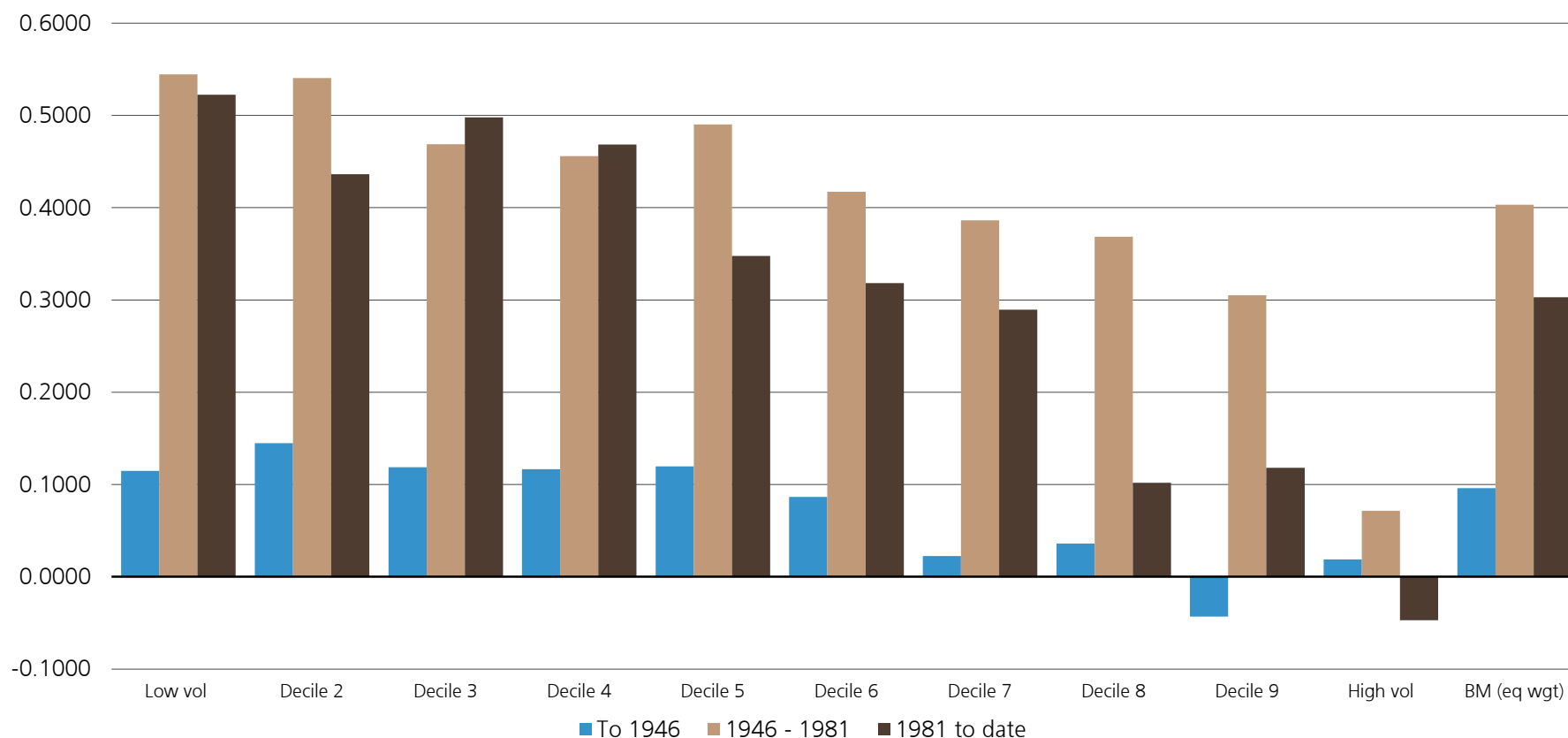
Interest rates

- 10 year bond yields in the US have gone through three long term trends from 1928.



Source: Global Financial Data

Three big periods – Sharpe ratios

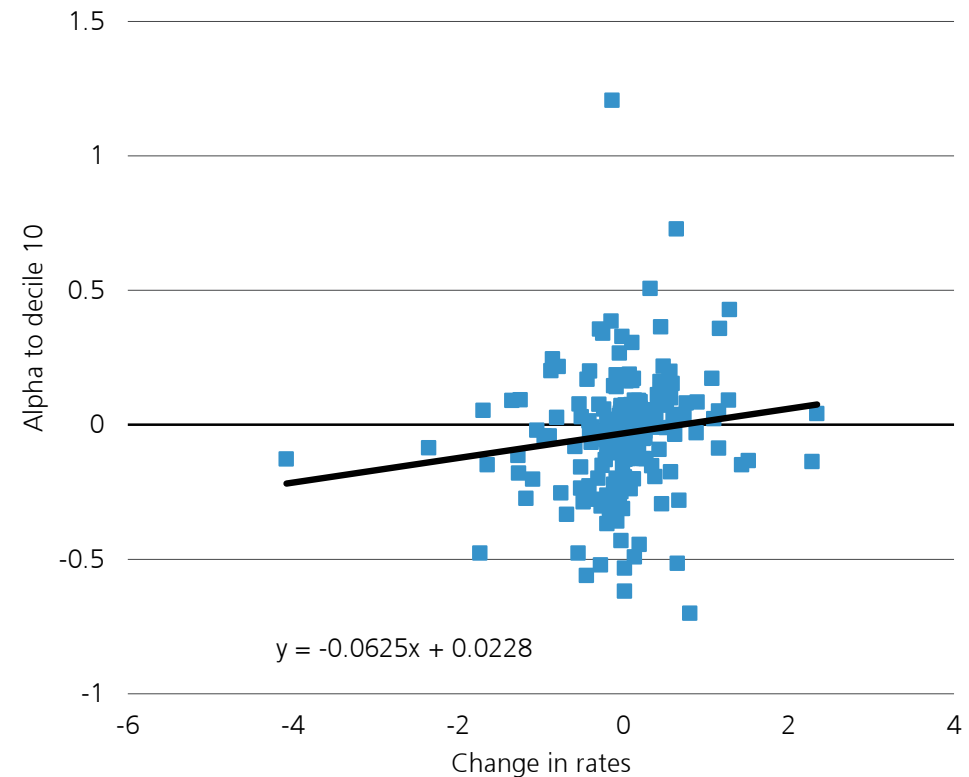
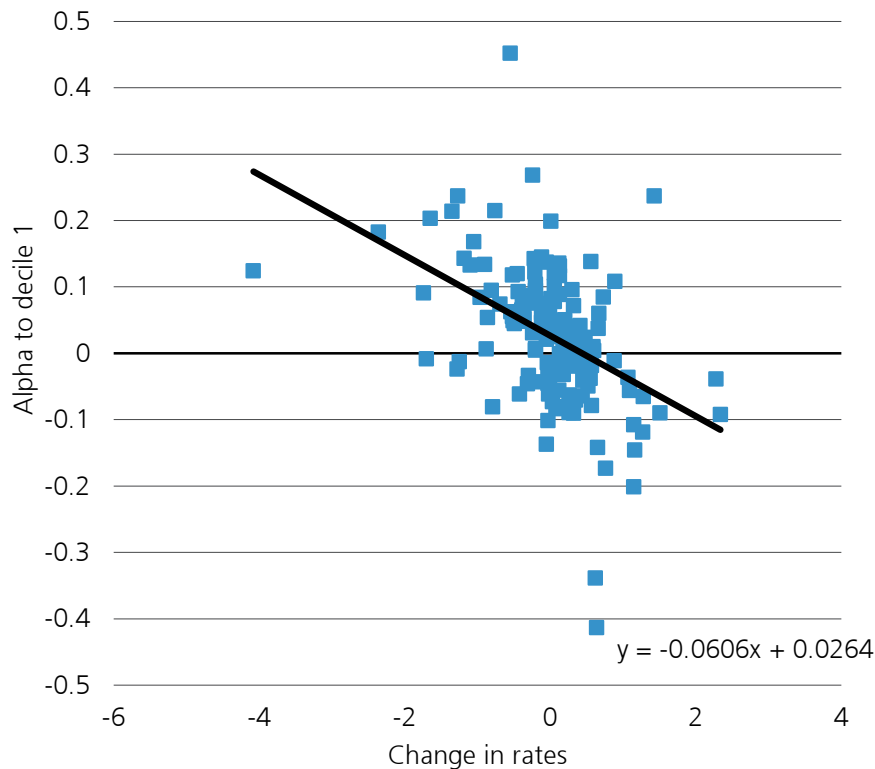


| | Low vol | Decile 2 | Decile 3 | Decile 4 | Decile 5 | Decile 6 | Decile 7 | Decile 8 | Decile 9 | High vol | BM |
|--------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| To 1946 | 0.1147 | 0.1449 | 0.1186 | 0.1165 | 0.1197 | 0.0864 | 0.0226 | 0.0359 | -0.043 | 0.0188 | 0.0959 |
| 1946 - 1981 | 0.5445 | 0.5407 | 0.4688 | 0.4559 | 0.4903 | 0.4172 | 0.3864 | 0.3687 | 0.3052 | 0.0715 | 0.4031 |
| 1981 to date | 0.5226 | 0.4363 | 0.498 | 0.4686 | 0.3477 | 0.3182 | 0.2895 | 0.102 | 0.1181 | -0.0472 | 0.3031 |

Source: UBS

Interest rates and alpha

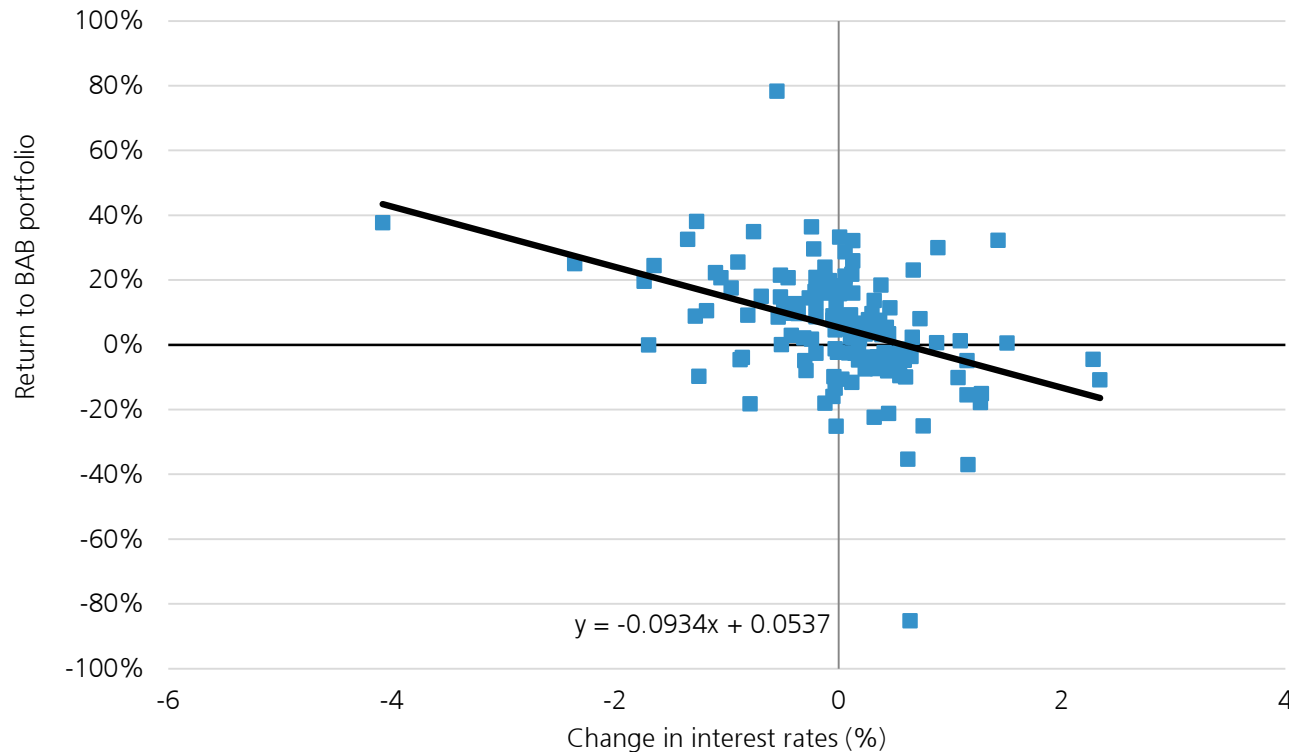
- We start by looking at the relationship between the 6 month alpha and the change in the 10 year rate (first difference) over the same period. We find a negative relationship for the low volatility alpha (left hand chart), and a positive relationship for the high volatility alpha (right hand chart).



Source: UBS

Does Betting against Beta have the same problem?

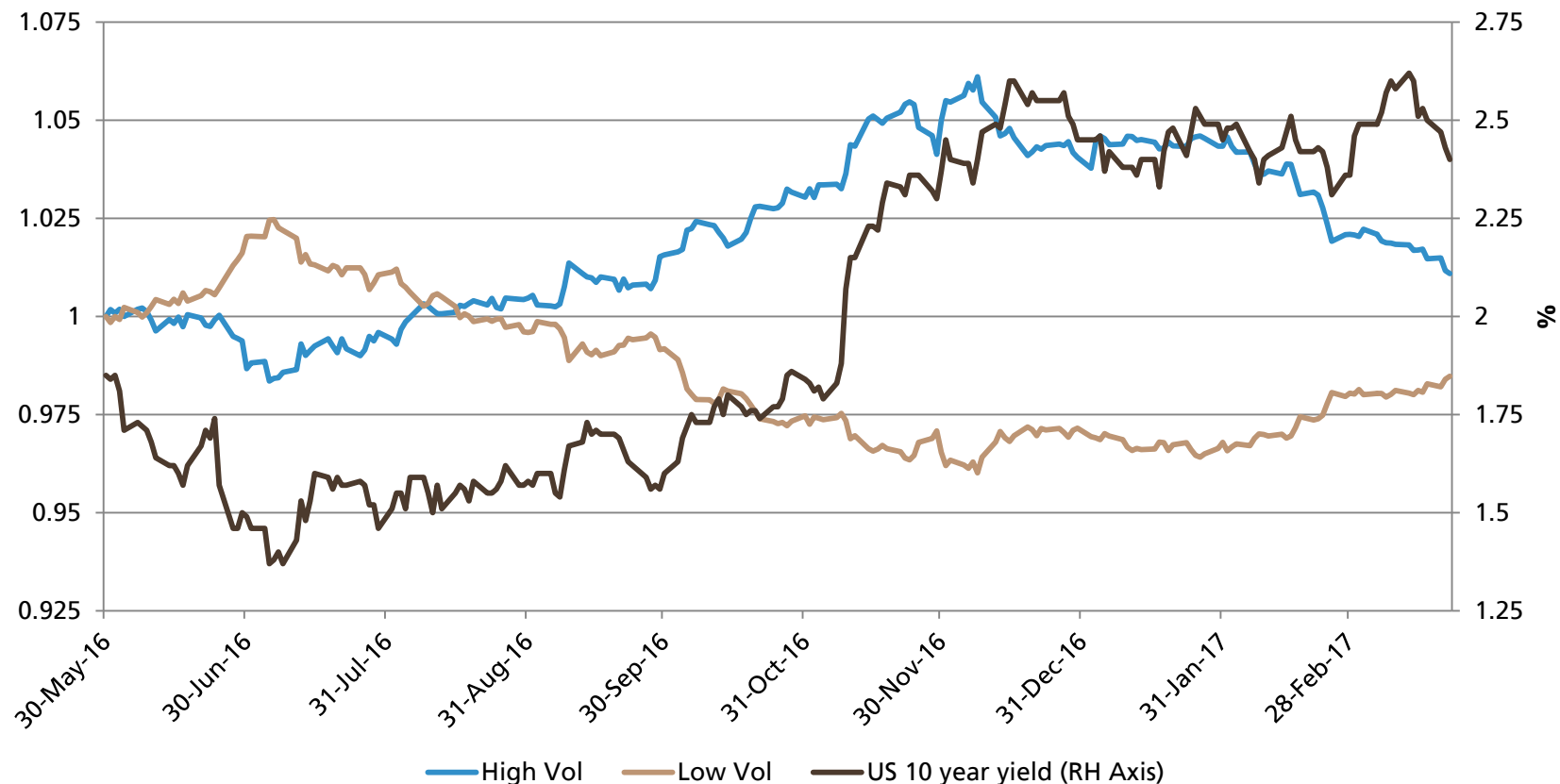
- We created a betting against beta style portfolio, rebalanced on a 6 month basis using the preceding 6 months' betas to scale the long and short sides. The returns to this portfolio have a similar relationship with rates.



Source: UBS. The chart shows the six month returns to a betting against beta strategy against changes in 10 year rates. The slope has a t-stat of -5.34 and the intercept one of 3.93. The -85% return occurs in the last six months of 1999.

And so it came to pass ...

- Chart shows beta adjusted relative performance of our global high and low volatility indices from end May 2016



Source: UBS, GFD. The chart shows the relative performance of the UBS High and Low volatility index against Dow Jones World index, beta adjusted; all total returns in USD terms. The beta of the high vol index was 1.33; the low vol index was 0.77.

Section 2

Other factors & interest rates

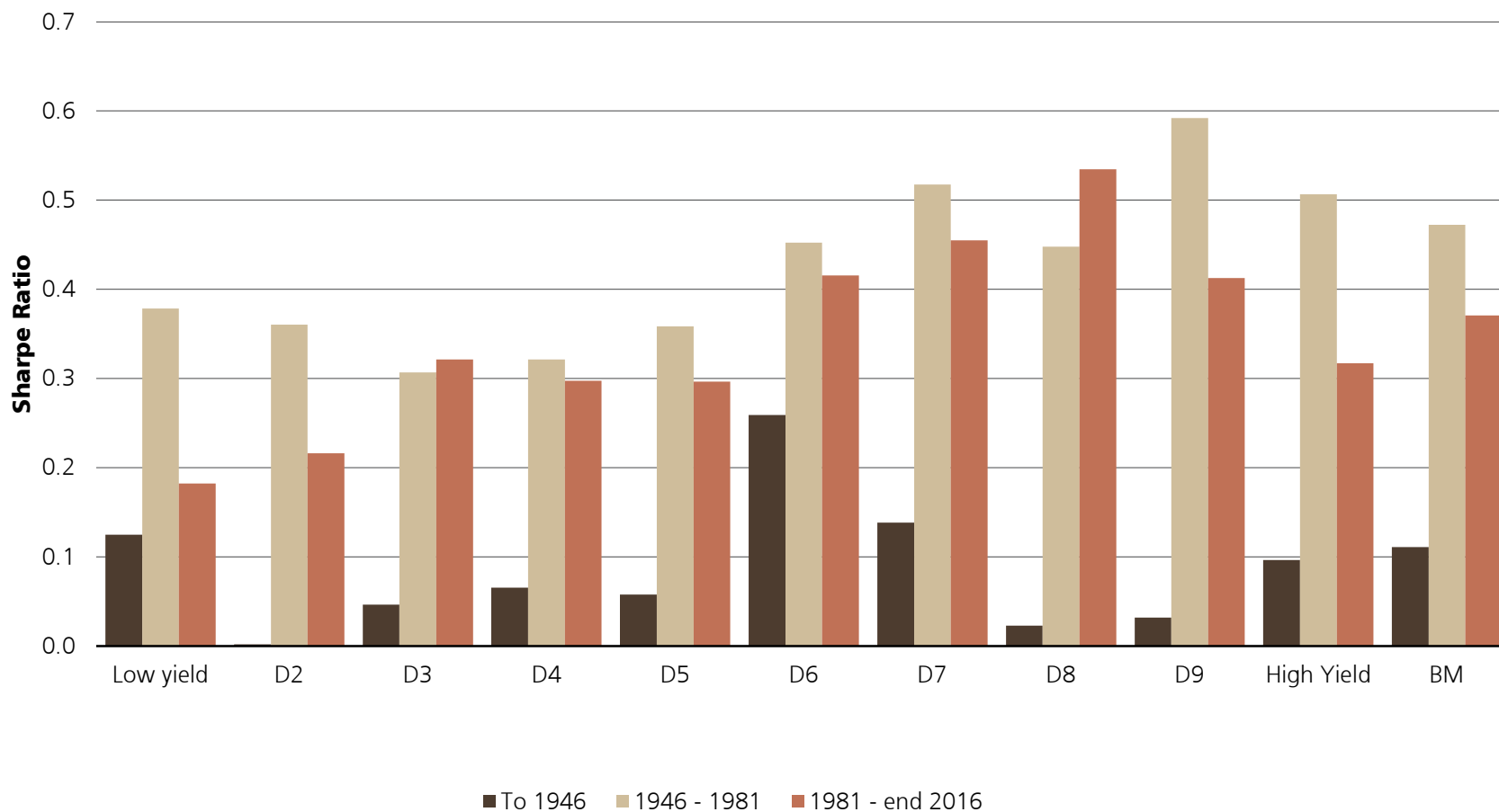
Dividend yield

- Dividend yield is the "obvious" other candidate for having an interest rate sensitivity. We analyse it in the same way as we used for the low risk analysis: first looking at the three regimes, and then looking at the shorter term alphas and their relationship with interest rates.

| | Low yield | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | High Yield | BM |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| Whole Period | 0.221 | 0.241 | 0.321 | 0.389 | 0.337 | 0.323 |
| To 1946 | 0.081 | 0.060 | 0.172 | 0.108 | 0.076 | 0.111 |
| 1946 - 1981 | 0.382 | 0.325 | 0.419 | 0.513 | 0.580 | 0.473 |
| 1981 - end 2016 | 0.205 | 0.318 | 0.361 | 0.504 | 0.381 | 0.371 |

Source: UBS

Dividend Yield

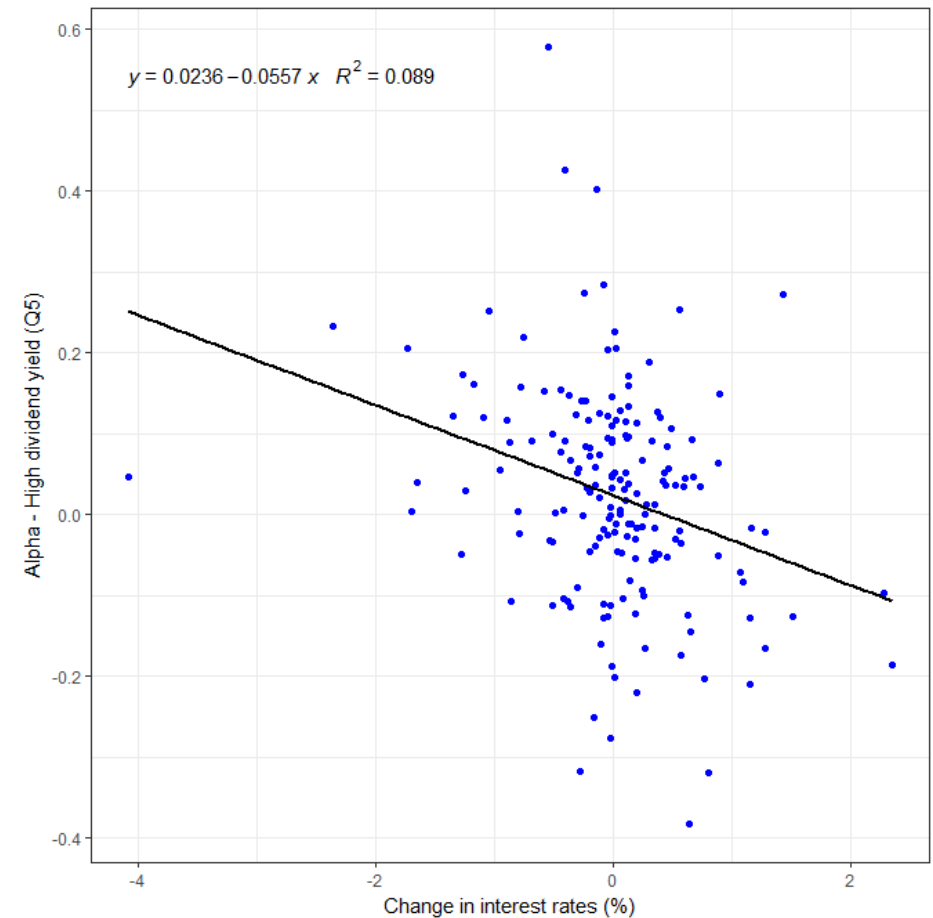
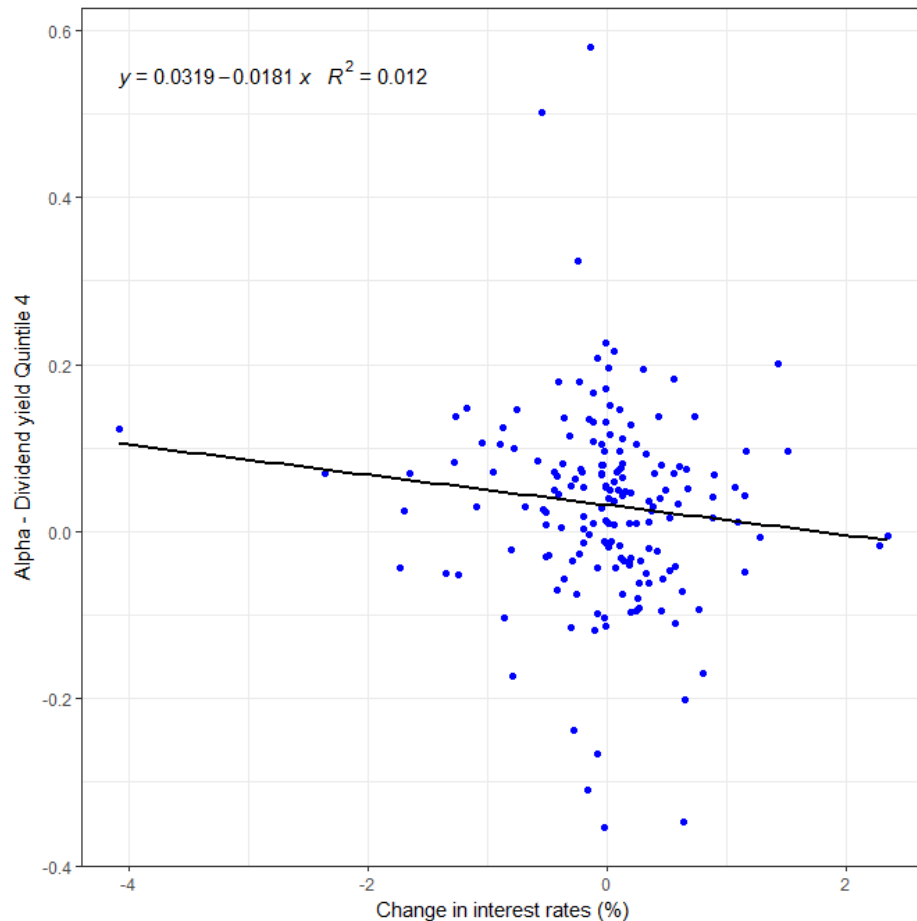


| | Low yield | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 | D9 | High Yield | BM |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| Whole Period | 0.221 | 0.194 | 0.227 | 0.232 | 0.243 | 0.374 | 0.377 | 0.352 | 0.336 | 0.296 | 0.323 |
| To 1946 | 0.125 | 0.002 | 0.046 | 0.065 | 0.058 | 0.259 | 0.138 | 0.023 | 0.032 | 0.096 | 0.111 |
| 1946 - 1981 | 0.378 | 0.361 | 0.307 | 0.321 | 0.359 | 0.452 | 0.518 | 0.448 | 0.592 | 0.507 | 0.473 |
| 1981 - end 2016 | 0.182 | 0.216 | 0.321 | 0.297 | 0.296 | 0.416 | 0.455 | 0.535 | 0.413 | 0.317 | 0.371 |

Source: UBS

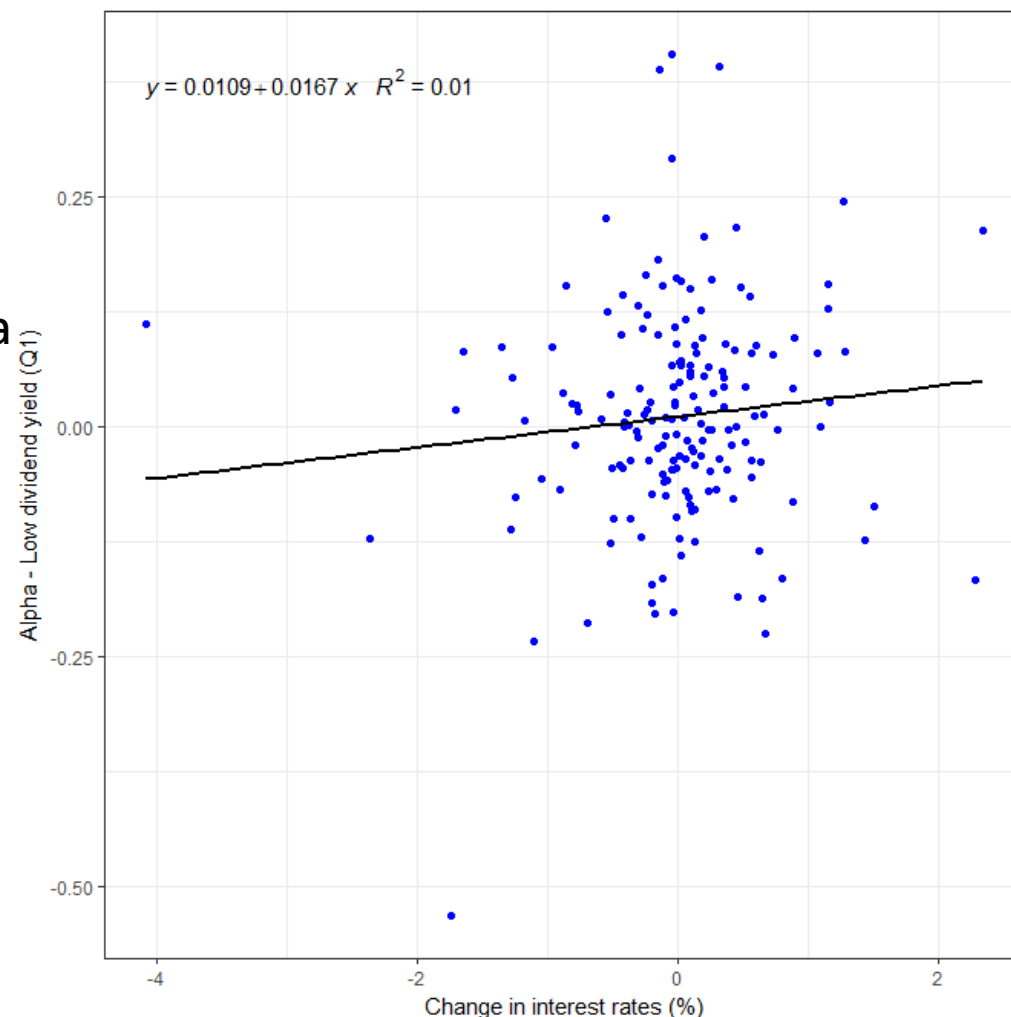
Dividend yield – short term alphas

- We look at the relationship of Q1, Q4 and Q5 to rates, using alphas calculated on non-overlapping six month windows.



Dividend yield – short term alphas (2)

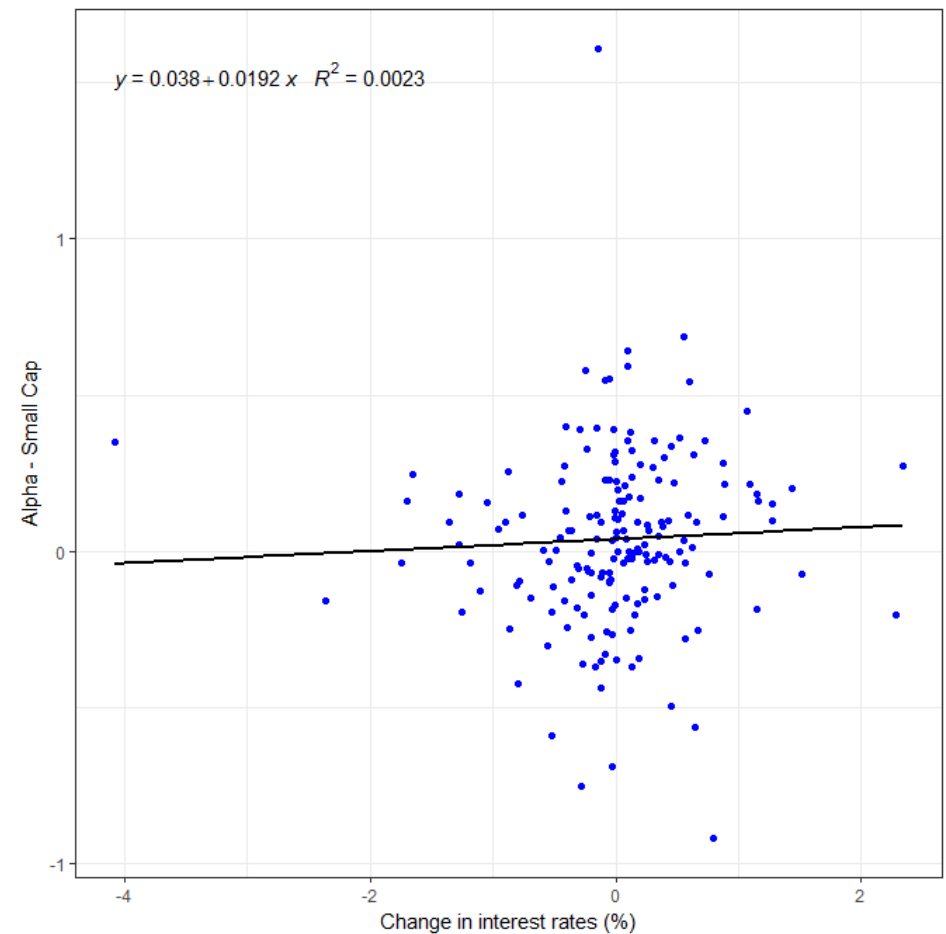
- Low yield has a positive slope; high yield has a negative slope – worse for the top quintile than quintile 4.
- As with low risk, the relationship is one where high yield's expected alpha turns negative at around 50 basis points (highest yield) or more.
- The results are similar for the decile portfolios.
- There does not appear to be a relationship to the level of rates.



Size

- Small cap has a better Sharpe ratio in all except the most recent period, and no real relationship to rates.

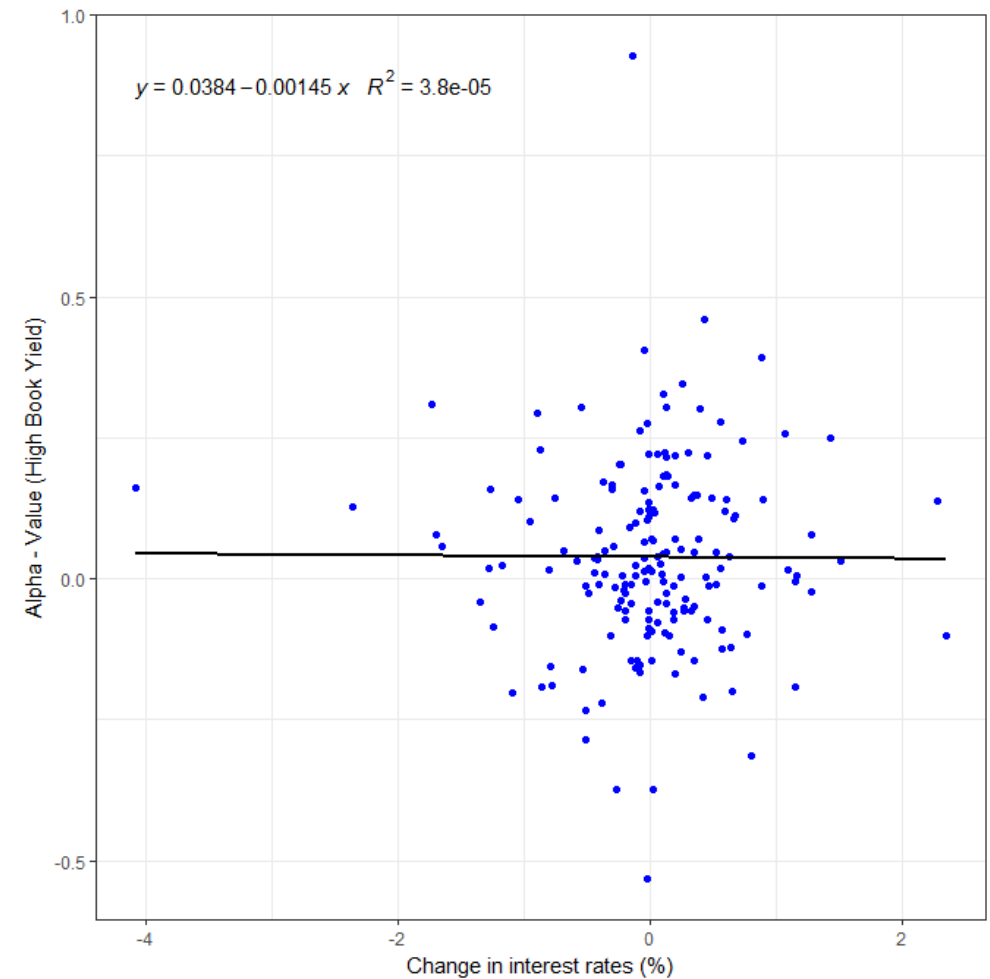
| | Small | Big |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Whole Period | 0.365 | 0.300 |
| To 1946 | 0.246 | 0.084 |
| 1946 - 1981 | 0.607 | 0.423 |
| 1981 - end 2016 | 0.357 | 0.400 |



Value (Book Yield)

- Value outperforms not-value in every period, and again no relationship to rates.

| | Low | High |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Whole Period | 0.259 | 0.379 |
| To 1946 | 0.068 | 0.138 |
| 1946 - 1981 | 0.339 | 0.658 |
| 1981 - end 2016 | 0.365 | 0.507 |

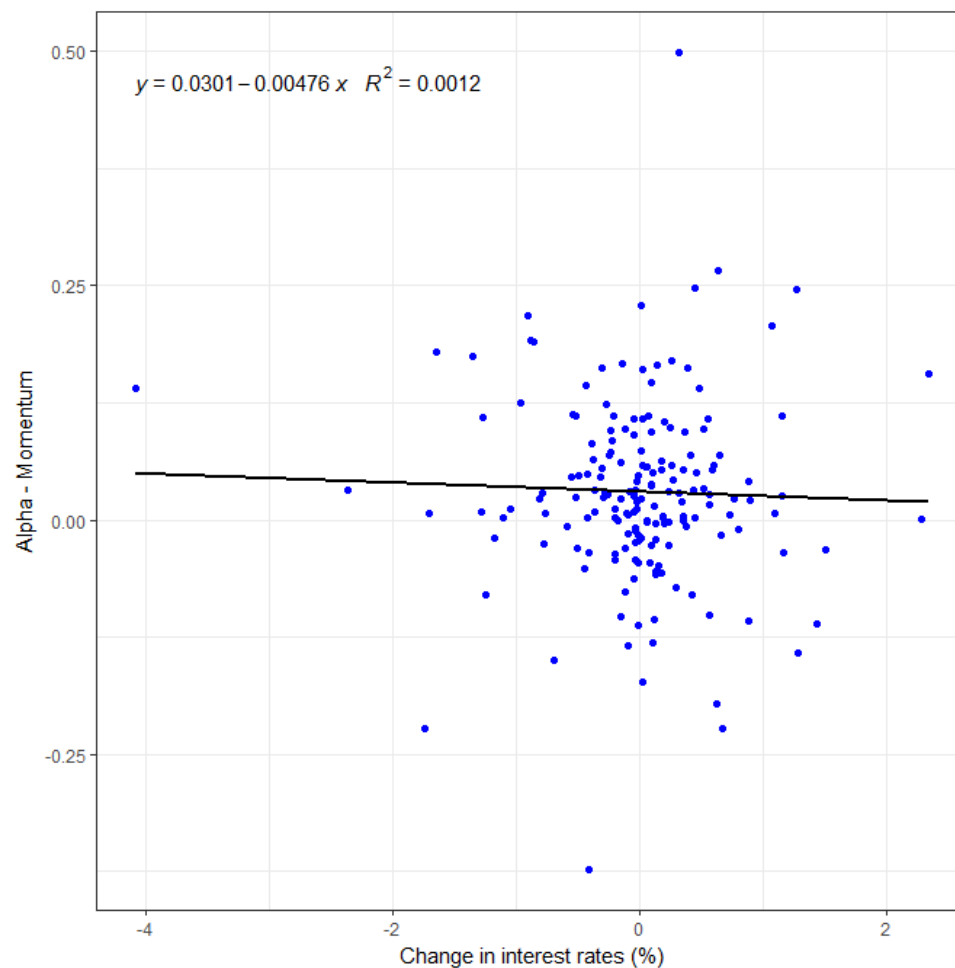


Source: UBS

Momentum

- High momentum outperforms in every period, and again no rate sensitivity.

| | Low | Medium | High |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Whole Period | 0.074 | 0.269 | 0.414 |
| To 1946 | -0.043 | 0.036 | 0.145 |
| 1946 - 1981 | 0.042 | 0.425 | 0.622 |
| 1981 - end 2016 | 0.172 | 0.386 | 0.517 |



Source: UBS

Section 3

Volatility

Momentum and volatility

- The relationship between momentum and volatility is now relatively well known: momentum does badly when volatility is high.
- For example we created a US long / short momentum portfolio and split it by its own 20 day volatility and then measured the average future 20 day return.

| Volatility of momentum | Future 20 day return |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Quartile 1 | 0.65% |
| Quartile 2 | 0.70% |
| Quartile 3 | 0.64% |
| Quartile 4 | 0.37% |
| Quartile 5 | 0.05% |
| Top decile | -0.01% |

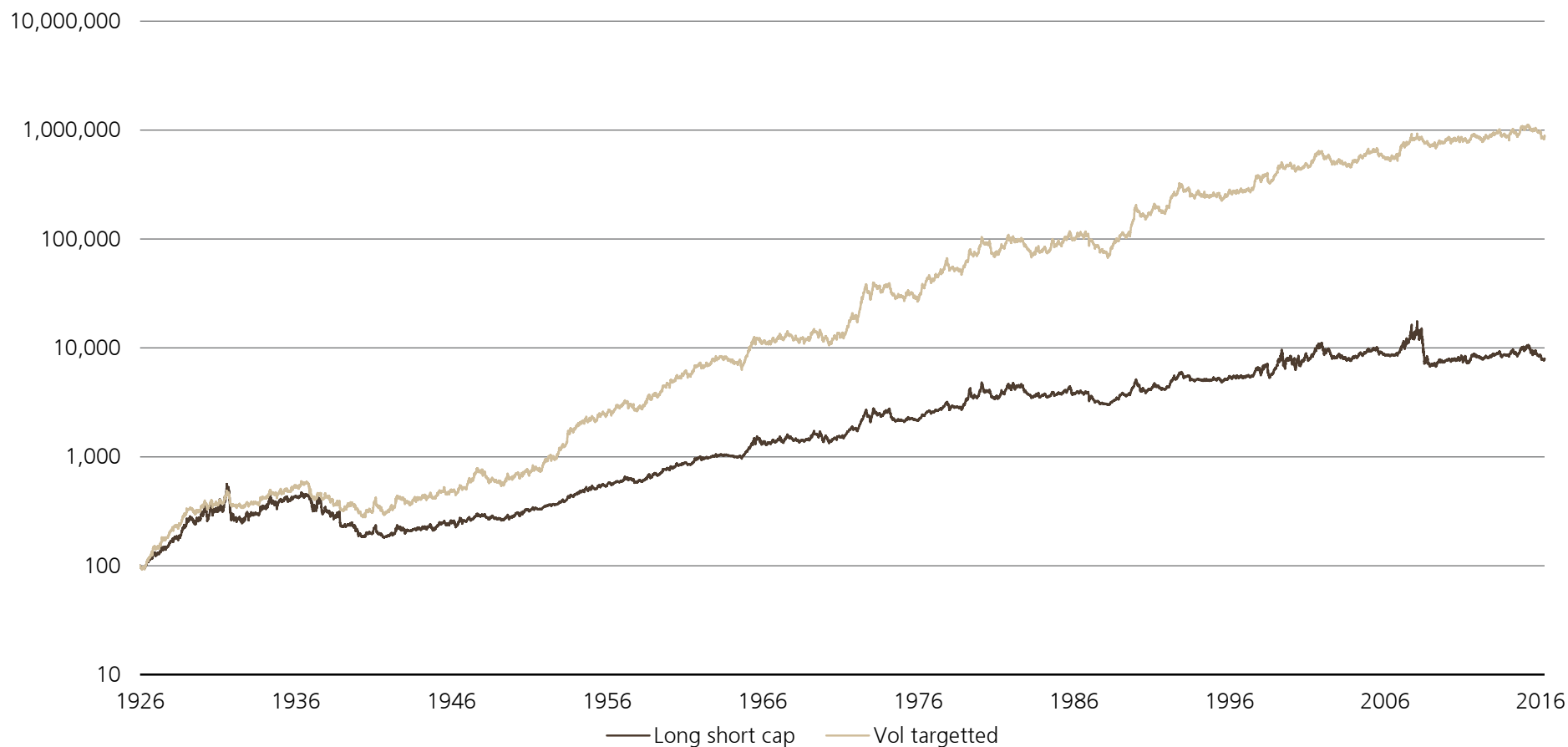
Source: UBS

Momentum and volatility

- We summarised two papers based on this idea, Barroso and Santa-Clara (2015) and Daniel and Moskowitz (2016) in our first Academic Research Monitor (July 2013).
- A number of approaches have been suggested to counter or use this effect, but volatility targeting (or tracking error targeting in a long only portfolio) seems to us the most effective.
- Using crowding as a timing indicator was suggested in Chabot et al (2014) and also in our publication [Where are the crowded trades?](#) (16 January 2015)

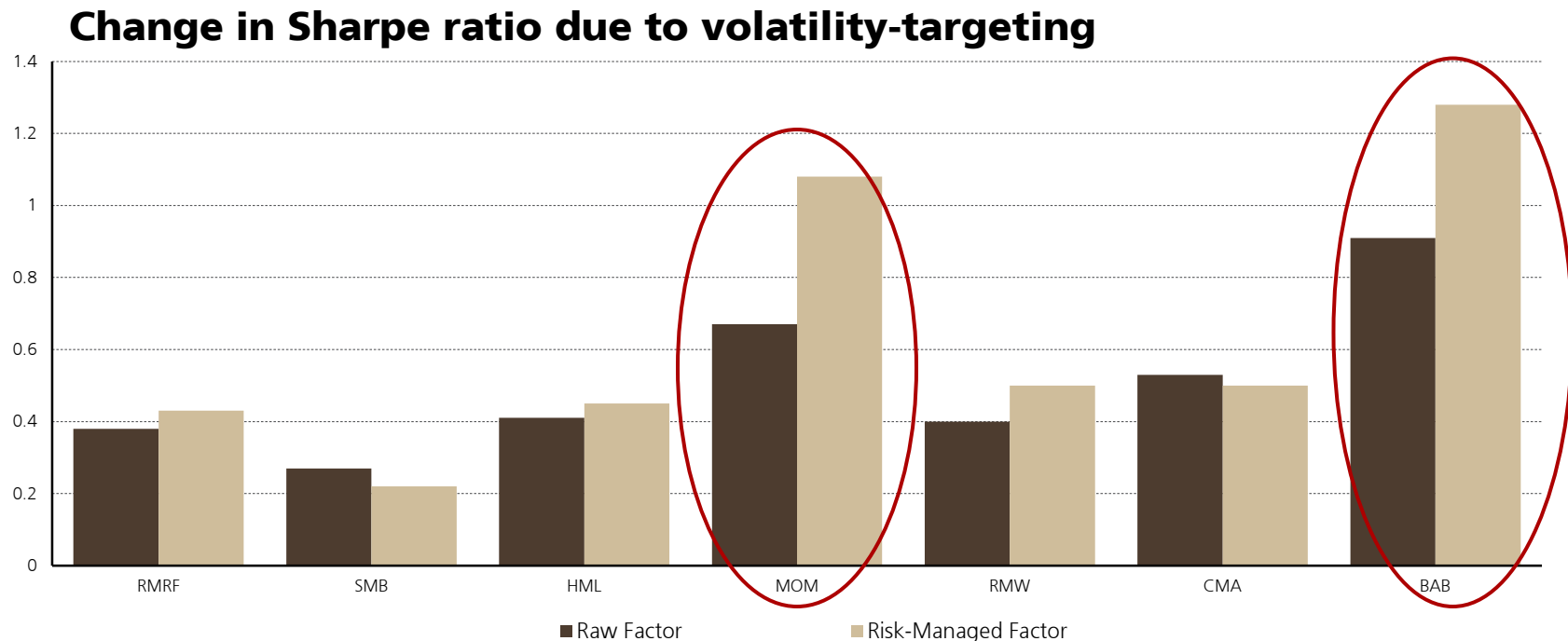
Volatility targeting momentum

- Volatility targeting momentum is very effective – the return / risk goes from 0.40 to 0.75.



Other factors

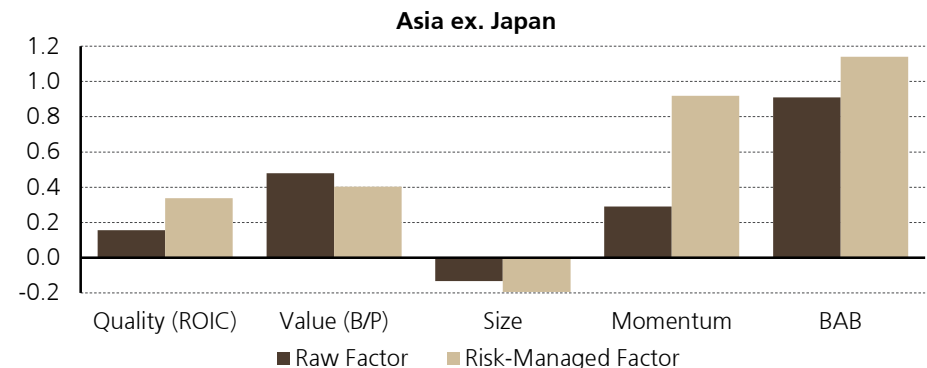
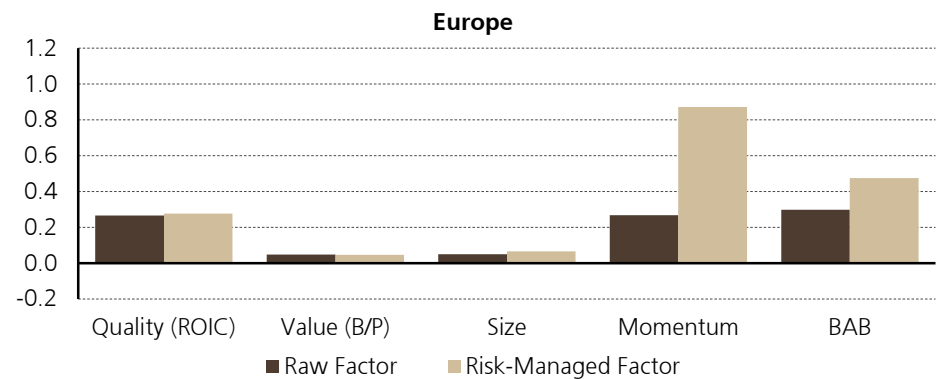
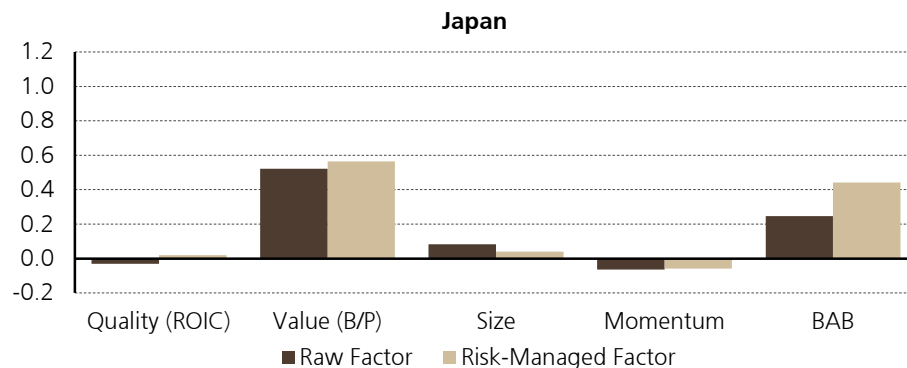
- What about other factors? We wrote on this in our January 2017 [Academic Research Monitor](#) where we summarised Barroso & Maio (2016) and Moreira & Muir (2016).
- Both papers look at a similar set of factors and report similar results. We note that the result for betting against beta extends to volatility as opposed to beta based portfolios.



Source: "Managing the Risk of the 'Betting-Against-Beta' Anomaly: Does It Pay to Bet Against Beta?" by P. Barroso & P. Maio; the figure is constructed using data reported in Tables 1 and 3; reproduced with permission. The figure presents the Sharpe ratio of raw (buy and hold) long-short factors and of their risk-managed form using volatility-targeting. Sample period: January 1964 to December 2015.

Other regions

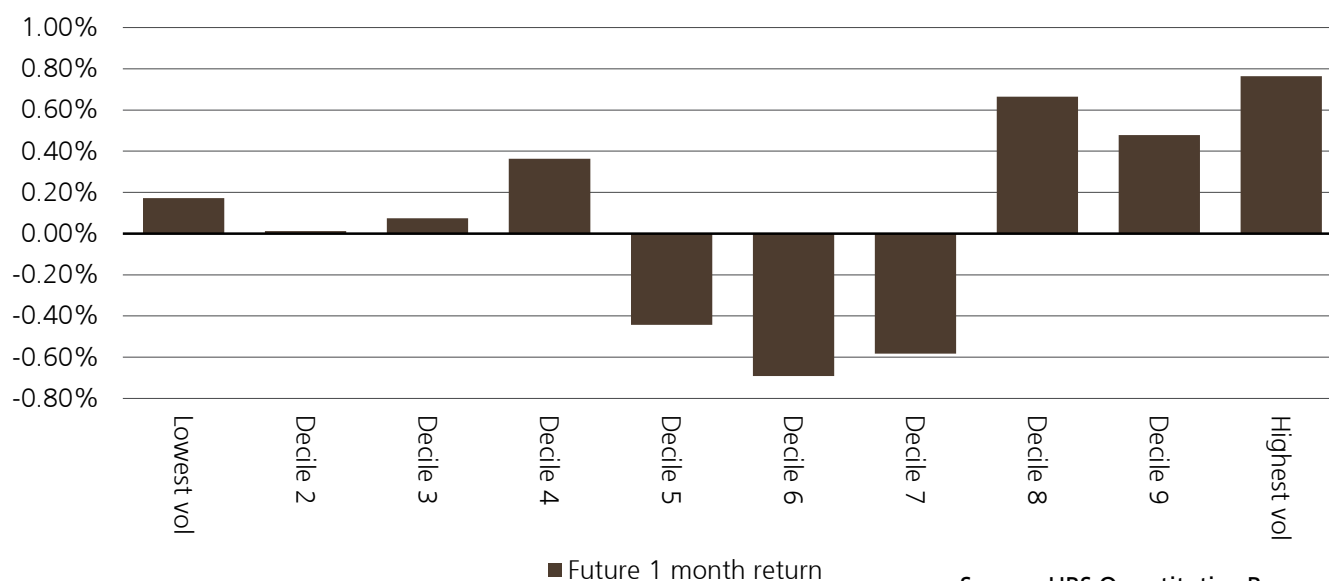
- We reproduced these results for three other regions. The factors are constructed on a long-short basis as the spread return between the top and bottom thirds based on the factor. The BAB factors are additionally adjusted so as to achieve an ex-ante zero beta
- As in the US, momentum and BAB factors are the strongest winners of volatility-targeting.



Source: UBS Quantitative Research. The figures presents the Sharpe ratio of raw (buy and hold) long-short factors and of their risk-managed form using volatility-targeting across three regions: Europe, Asia ex. Japan and Japan. The long-short factors are rebalanced on a monthly basis and represent the spread between top and bottom thirds of the universe. Sample period: March 1992 (March 1997 for BAB) to December 2016. For illustrative purposes only.

What does this mean?

- How do you improve your Sharpe ratio? You either
 - Increase your exposure if you think future returns are going to be better, or
 - Decrease your exposure if you think future volatility is going to be high
- We know that volatility is persistent, so for all the factors you are doing the second of these; but for the non-price based factors the fact your Sharpe ratio doesn't improve through volatility targeting must mean that high volatility doesn't forecast lower returns for the factor. As an example, the chart shows the relationship between future returns and trailing volatility for our European P/B factor.



Section 4

Recessions

Recessions

- The evidence for recessions is somewhat mixed. Using US data we see that Value, Momentum and Small cap do better in Expansions; Div. Yield and Investment in Recessions. Only the Betting against Beta factor has significantly different means.

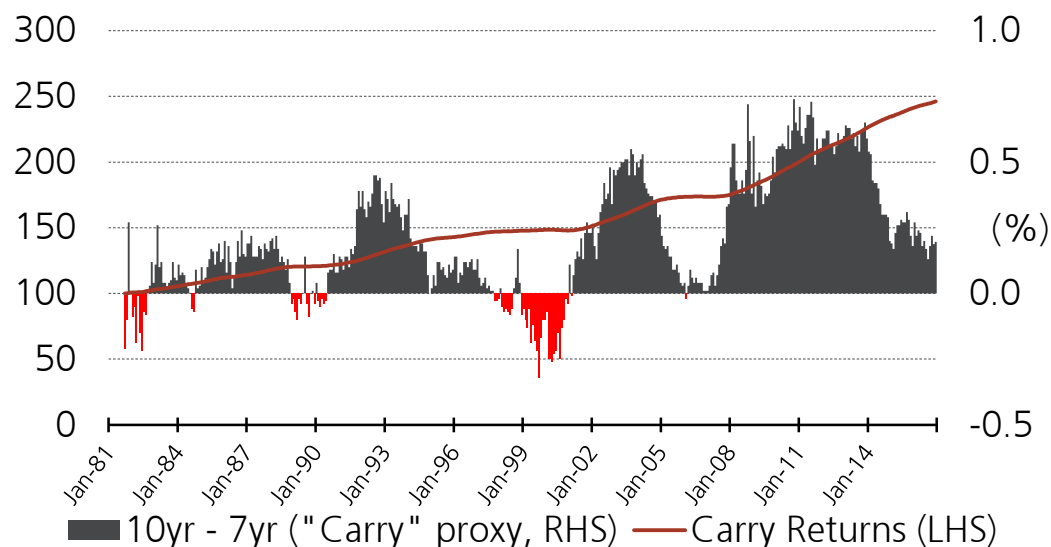
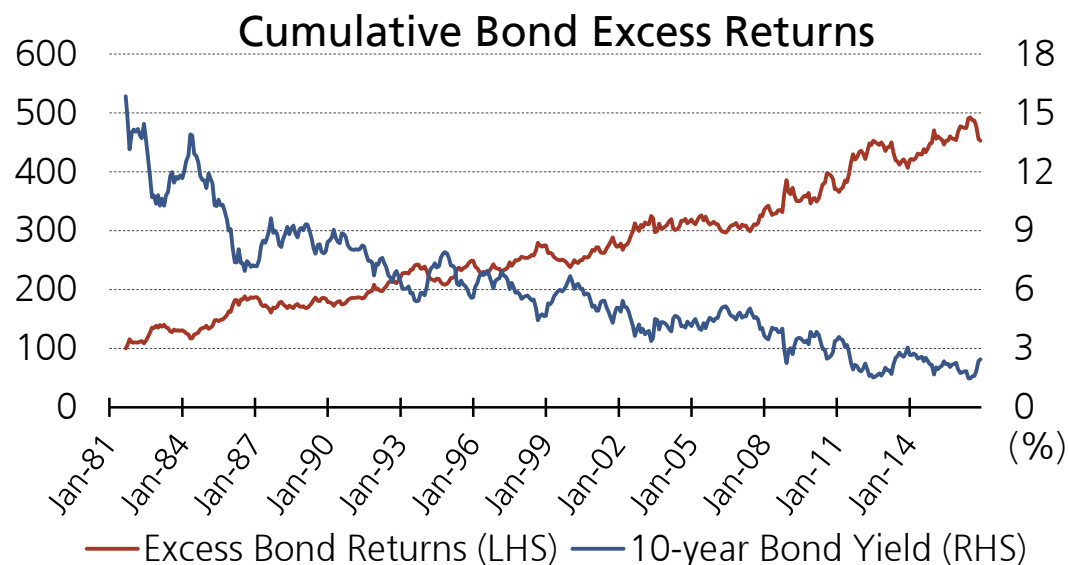
| | | Betting against Beta | Momentum | Value (HML) | Small - Big | Cash Flow Yield | Earnings Yield | Op Profit | Div Yield | Invest. |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Expansion | Mean | 0.79 | 0.76 | 0.45 | 0.25 | 0.41 | 0.50 | 0.23 | 0.11 | 0.24 |
| | Std Dev | 2.90 | 3.66 | 3.04 | 3.21 | 3.10 | 3.09 | 2.23 | 3.20 | 1.90 |
| Recession | Mean | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.05 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 0.35 | 0.39 | 0.75 |
| | Std Dev | 3.88 | 7.93 | 5.08 | 3.24 | 4.28 | 4.27 | 2.28 | 5.38 | 2.58 |
| Difference (Exp – Rec) | Mean | 0.67 | 0.53 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.04 | -0.06 | -0.13 | -0.28 | -0.51 |
| | Std Dev | 0.99 | -4.27 | -2.04 | -0.03 | -1.19 | -1.18 | -0.06 | -2.17 | -0.68 |
| Data start | | 1931 | 1927 | 1926 | 1926 | 1951 | 1951 | 1963 | 1927 | 1963 |
| # recessions | | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 7 |

Source: UBS Quantitative Research. Data shows the average monthly return and standard deviation in expansion and recessionary periods in the US. None of the differences in means is significant.

Section 5

160 years of bond trend and carry

The motivation: the 35-year Bond Rally



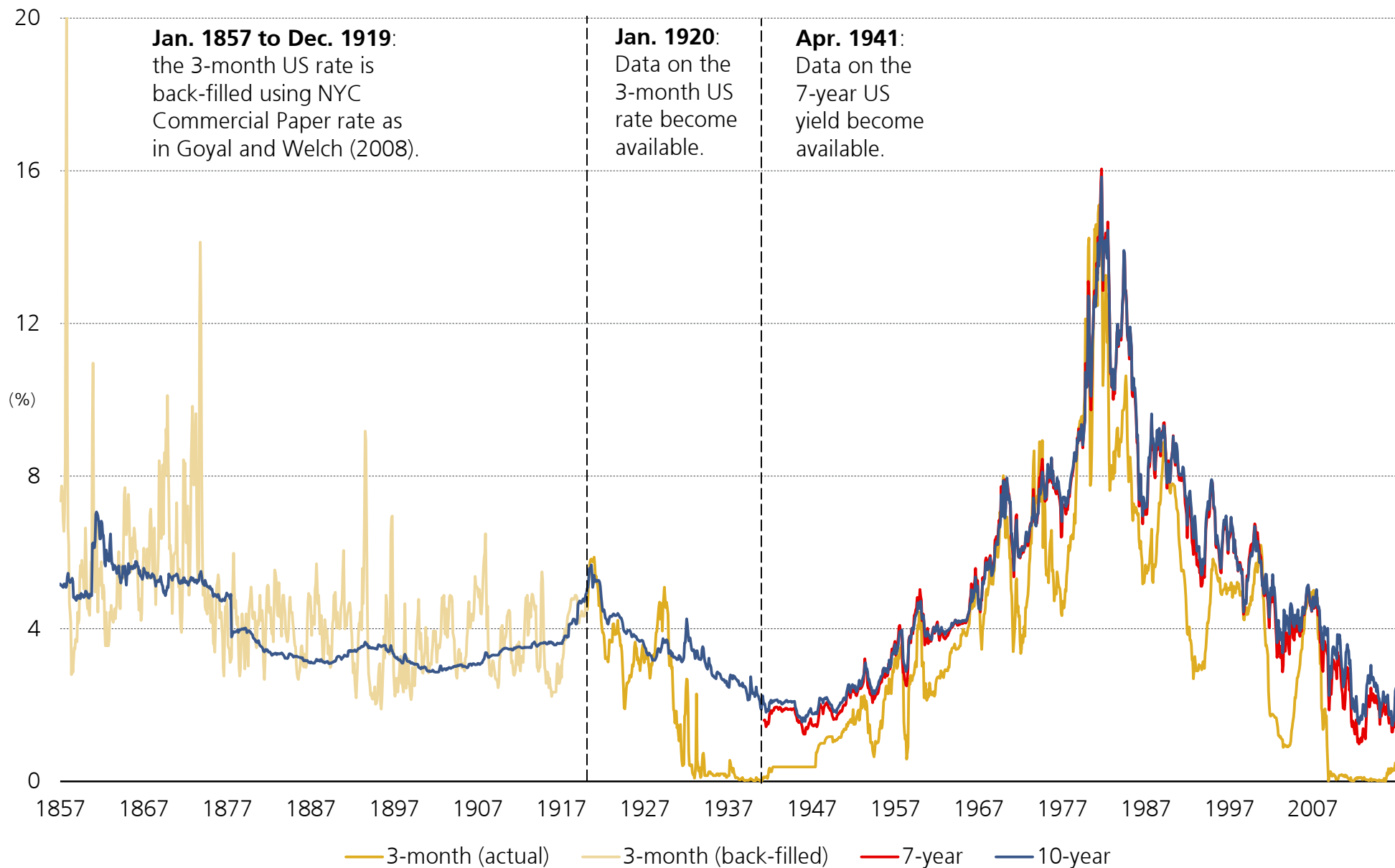
- The 35-bond year rally has benefitted **equally** from:
 - Rising yields (positive bond trends)
 - Upward-sloping curves (positive carry)
- *Q: What would be the impact of rising rates in the profitability of trend and carry premia?*
- Breakings this down to two sub-questions:
 - *Q1: Are trend and carry **genuine** premia, or simply the **lucky outcome** of backtests during the 35-year bond rally?*
 - *Q2: How impactful is the current trend-carry **signal disagreement**? Is it here to stay or it is a transient state?*

Source: UBS Quantitative Research
Note: For illustrative purposes only.

Data: *let's go as far back as possible*

- 160 years of data:
 - 10-year US Bond constant maturity yield: Jan. 1857 to Dec. 2016
 - 7-year US Note constant maturity yield: Apr. 1941 to Dec. 2016
 - 90-day (3-month) US T-bill rate: Jan. 1920 to Dec. 2016
 - Monthly frequency
 - Source: Global Financial Data (GFD)
- Backfilling the short-term rate:
 - Follow the methodology by Goyal and Welch (2008)
 - Use NYC Commercial Paper rate (data available Jan. 1857 and Dec. 1971).
 - Fit a linear model, 3m T-bill rate vs. CP rate, for the period of overlap (Jan. 1920 – Dec. 1971)
$$i_t^{3m} = -0.0041^{**} + 0.8815^{**} \cdot i_t^{CP} + \epsilon_t, \quad \text{with } R^2 = 95.4\%$$
 - Use this fit to back-fill the short-term rate before 1920.

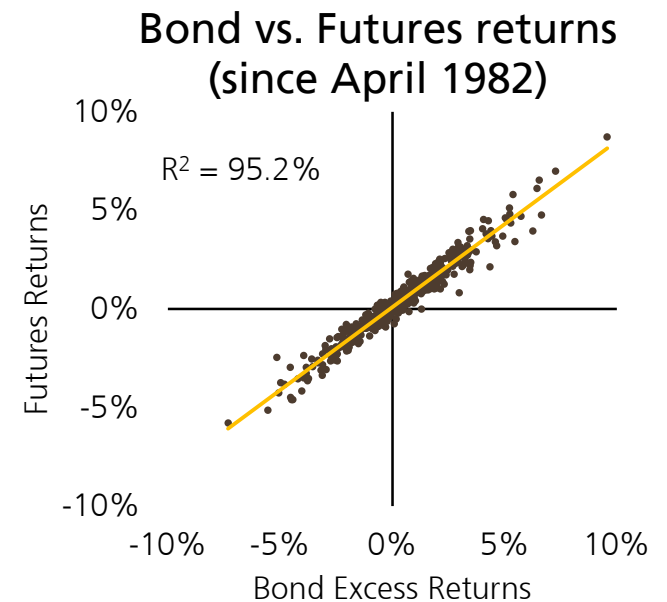
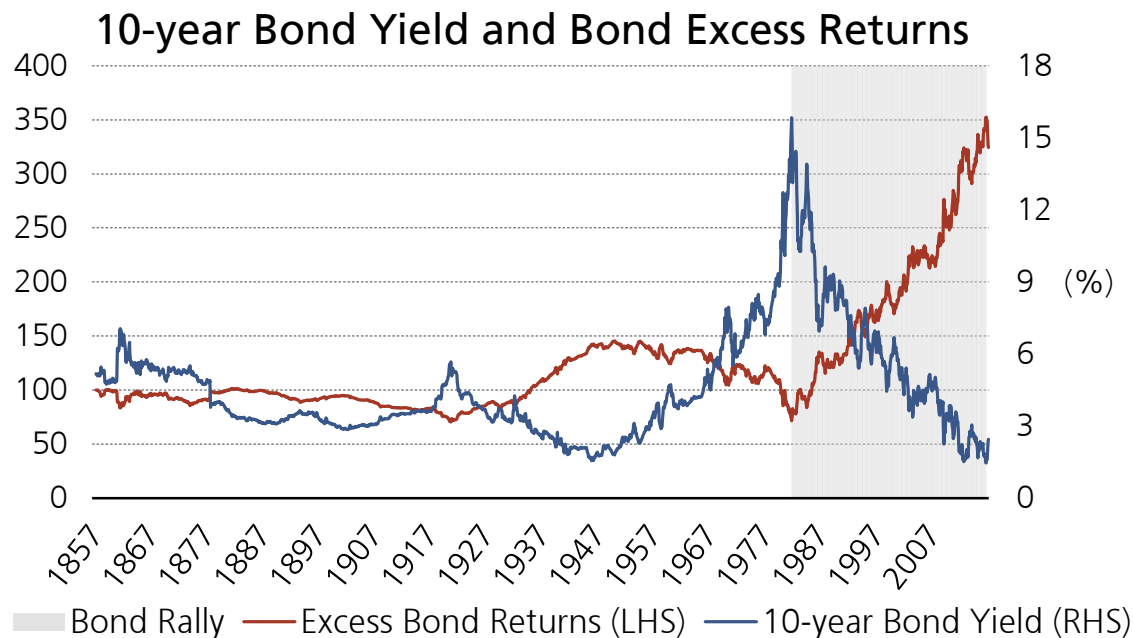
160 years of Bond market data



Calculating Bond Returns

Assumptions for the estimation of bond returns (Morningstar, 2008):

- Bonds trade at par upon purchase [coupon rate = bond yield \rightarrow bond price = 100]
- Semi-annual coupon payment.
- Yield curve (YC) is flat between 9y11m and 10y
- A new 10yr bond is purchased at the beginning of the month and held for a month.

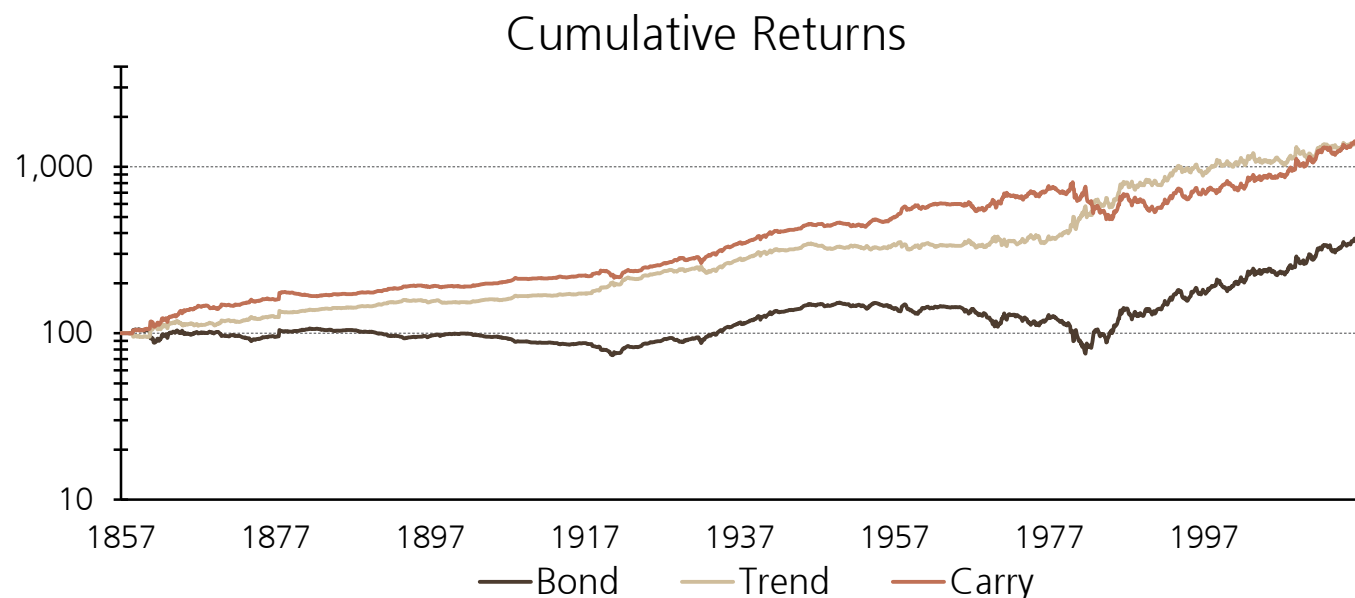


Source: UBS Quantitative Research, Global Financial Data, Bloomberg.

Trend & Carry signals

- Binary Signals: +1 or -1.
 - Trend:
 - Long, if past 12-month Bond **Excess** Return > 0
 - Short, if past 12-month Bond **Excess** Return < 0
 - Carry:
 - Long, if current slope of the YC at the 10yr > 0
 - Short, if current slope of the YC at the 10yr < 0
 - Slope of the curve:
 - Yield differential 10yr – 3m, Jan. 1857 to Mar. 1941
 - Yield differential 10yr – 7yr, Apr. 1941 to Dec. 2016
- ❖ A more simplistic nature of "carry" would be to just buy-and-hold (as long as 10Yr yield > 0)

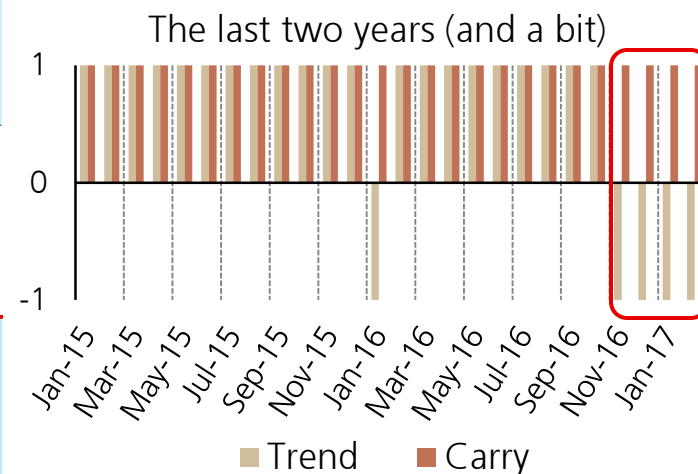
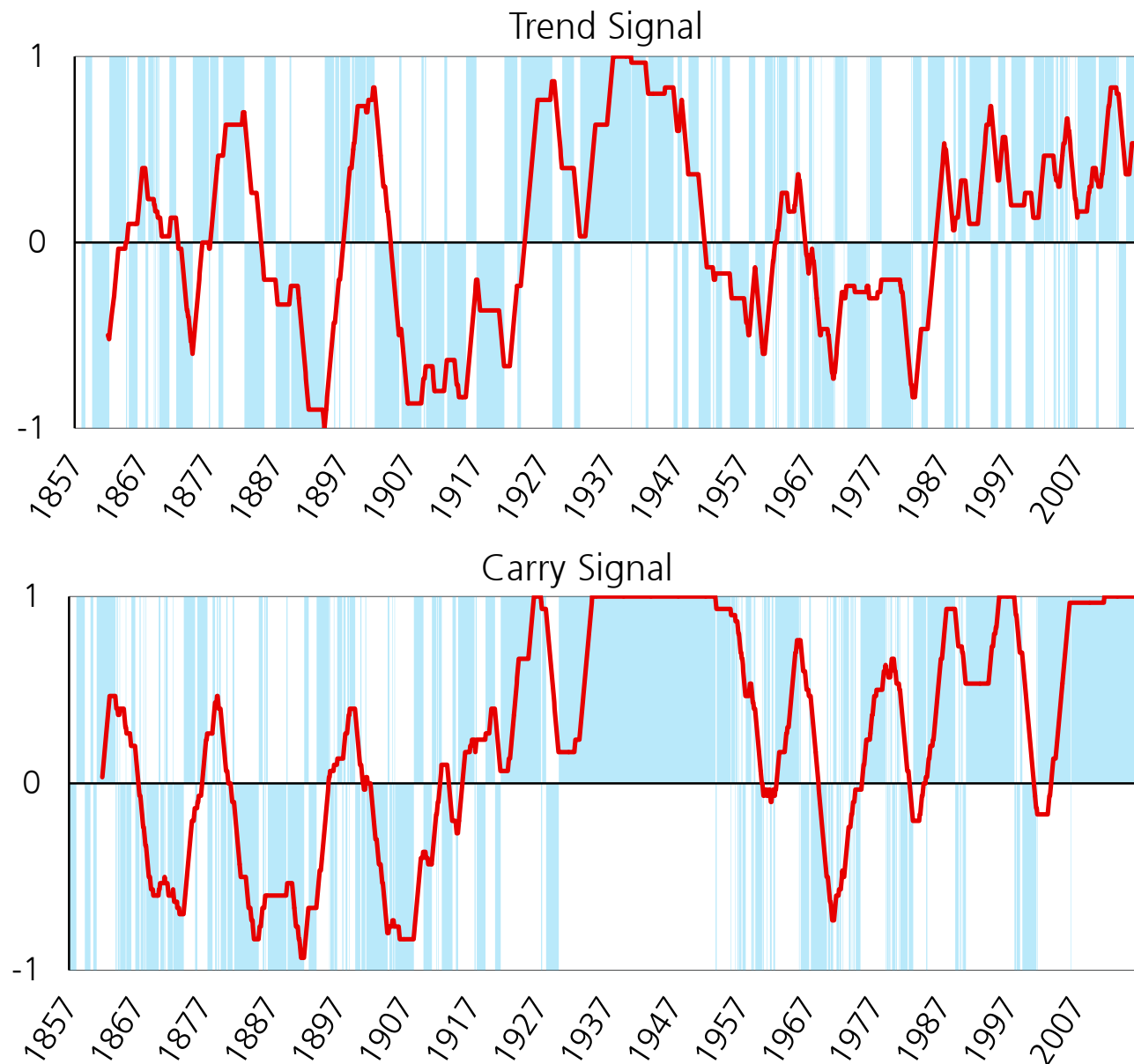
The timing ability of Trend and Carry signals



| 1857 - 2016 | Bond | Trend | Carry |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Geometric Mean (%) | 0.77 | 1.63 | 1.63 |
| Arithmetic Mean (%) | 0.91 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Newey-West t-statistic | 2.03 | 4.77 | 4.20 |
| Volatility (%) | 5.19 | 5.18 | 5.16 |
| Skewness | 0.42 | 0.31 | 0.00 |
| Kurtosis | 11.86 | 11.95 | 12.18 |
| Max Drawdown (%) | 50.80 | 15.88 | 40.34 |
| Sharpe Ratio | 0.17 | 0.34 | 0.34 |
| Sortino Ratio | 0.26 | 0.53 | 0.51 |
| Calmar Ratio | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.04 |

Source: UBS Quantitative Research
Note: For illustrative purposes only.

Trend and Carry Signals



- What are the implications of the current signal disagreement?

Favourable & Challenging Environments

| | | Yield Curve | |
|------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Upward-sloping | Downward-sloping |
| Bond Price | Up-trend | Positive Trend Positive Carry | Positive Trend Negative Carry |
| | Down-trend | Negative Trend Positive Carry | Negative Trend Negative Carry |

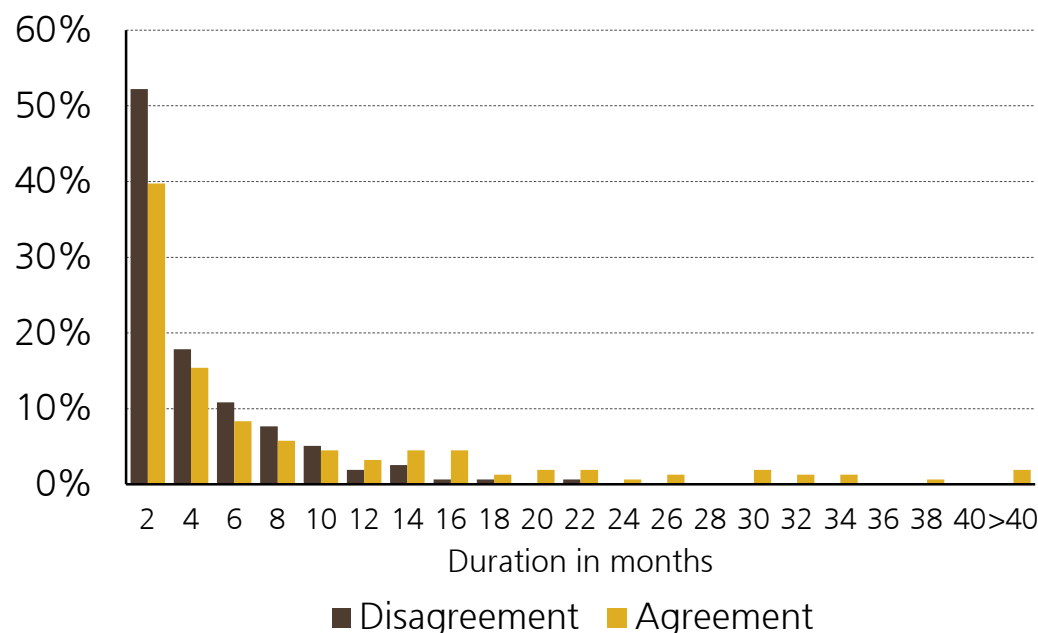
Full Sample: 1857M01 – 2016M12
[Bond Rally: 1981M09 – 2016M07]

| | | Carry | | Sum |
|-------|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Long | Short | |
| Trend | Long | 42.6% [60.6%] | 10.6% [7.6%] | 53.2% [68.3%] |
| | Short | 21.3% [24.6%] | 25.5% [7.2%] | 46.8% [31.7%] |
| Sum | | 63.9% [85.2%] | 36.1% [14.8%] | 68.1% [67.8%] |

Source: UBS Quantitative Research

Note: For illustrative purposes only.

Properties of signal agreement and disagreement

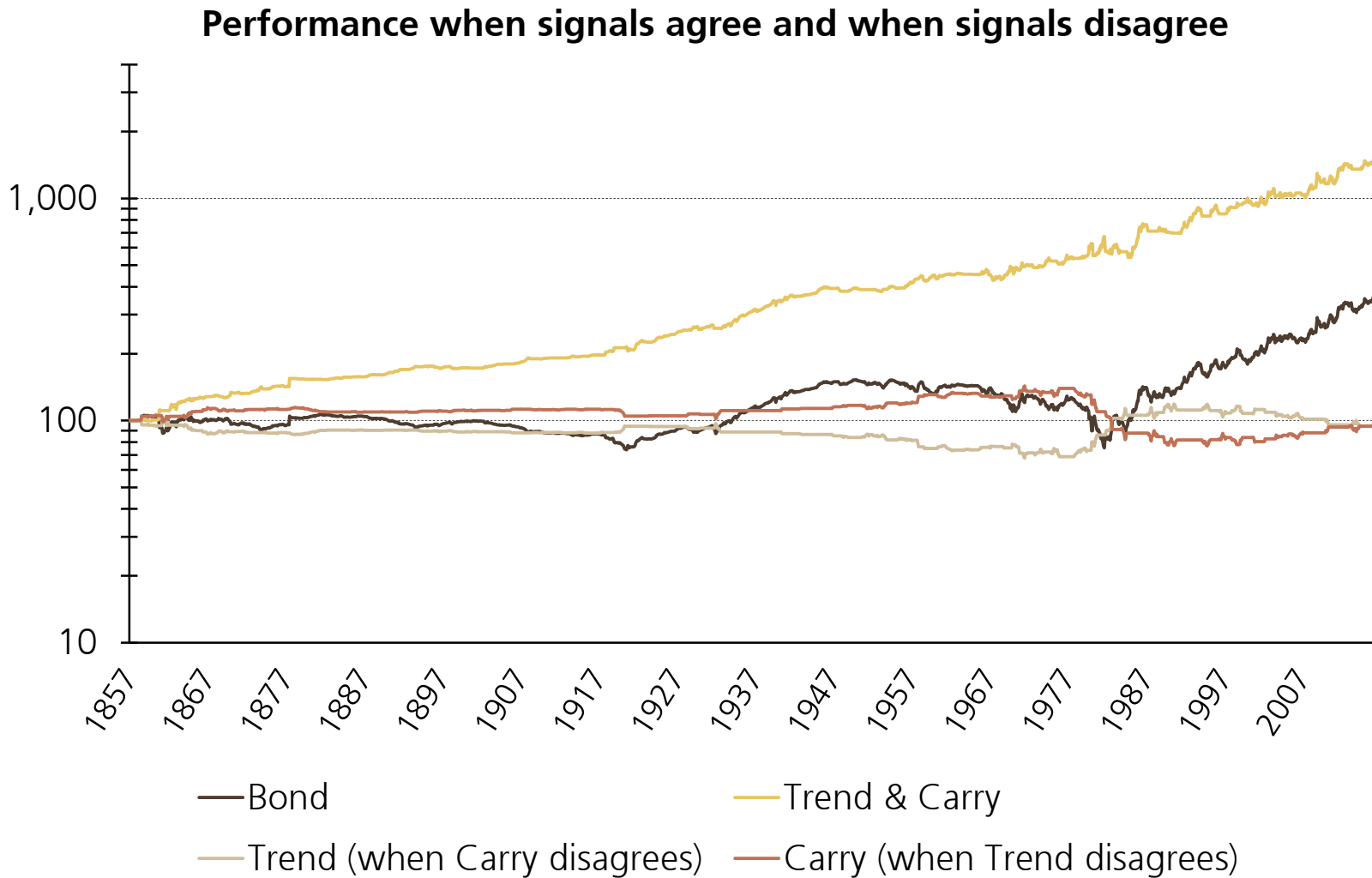


- Signal agreement occurs more often than possibly expected (two thirds of the time) and lasts on average for 8 months.
- Signal disagreement periods are less persistent, occur roughly one third of the time, and last on average 3 to 4 months.

| Panel A: Duration Statistics | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Disagreement | Agreement |
| Average | 3.87 | 8.33 |
| Median | 2 | 4 |
| 75 th pct. | 5 | 12 |
| Panel B: Transition Matrix | | |
| | Disagreement | Agreement |
| Disagreement | 74% | 26% |
| | [71%, 78%] | [24%, 28%] |
| Agreement | 12% | 88% |
| | [11%, 13%] | [85%, 91%] |

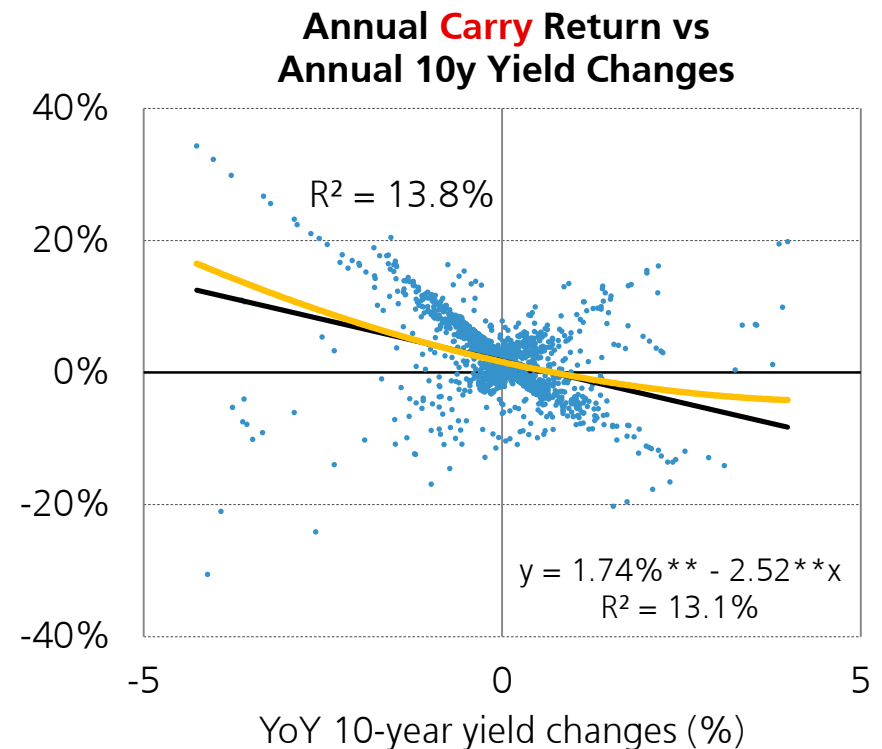
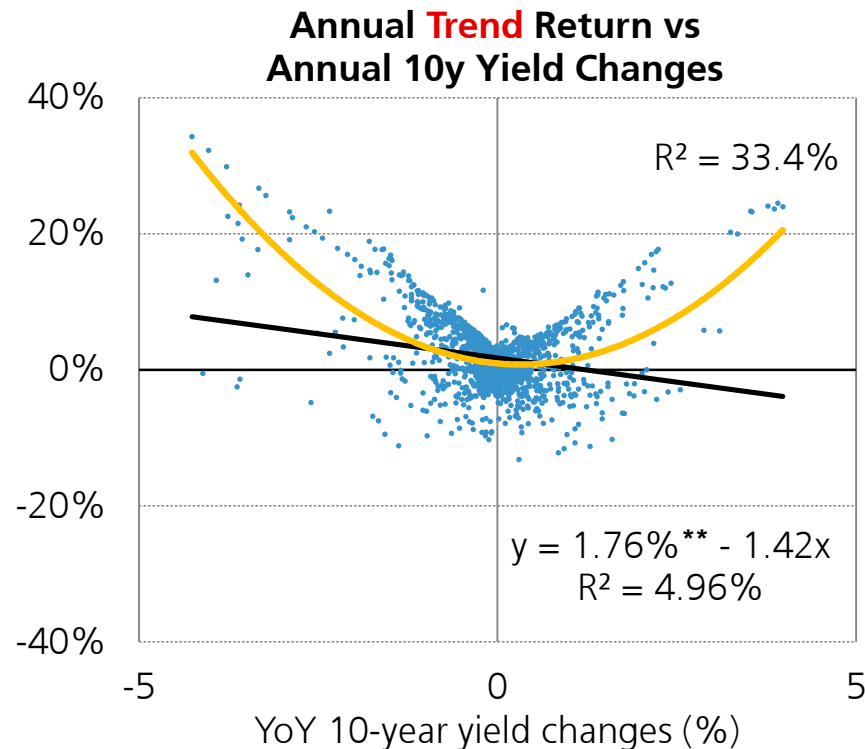
Source: UBS Quantitative Research
Note: For illustrative purposes only.

Performance is superior when the signals agree!



Source: UBS Quantitative Research
Note: For illustrative purposes only

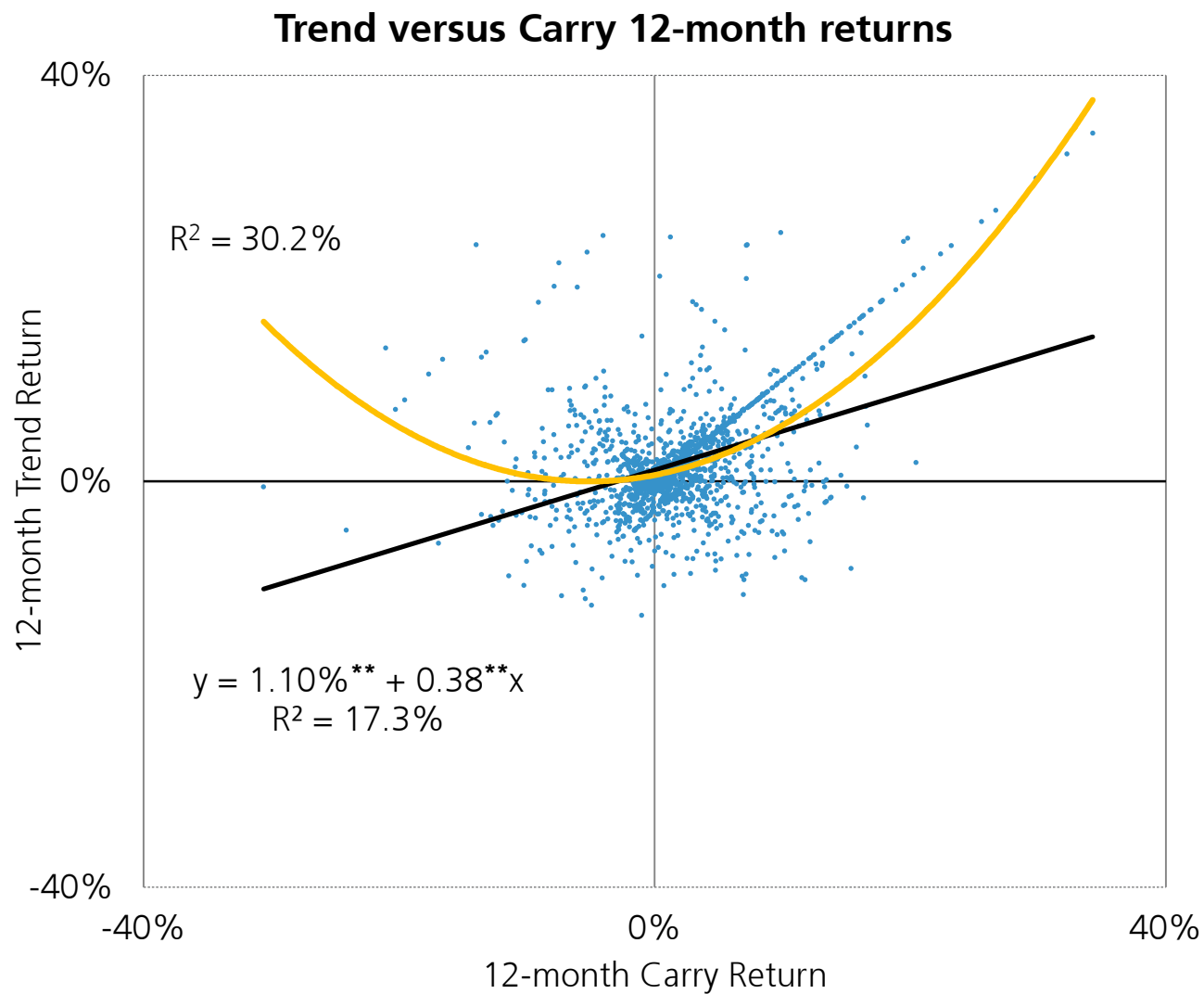
Premia and Interest Rate Changes



- The trend signal generates a convex payoff with respect to the contemporaneous changes in the yield.

Source: UBS Quantitative Research
Note: For illustrative purposes only.

Signal diversification

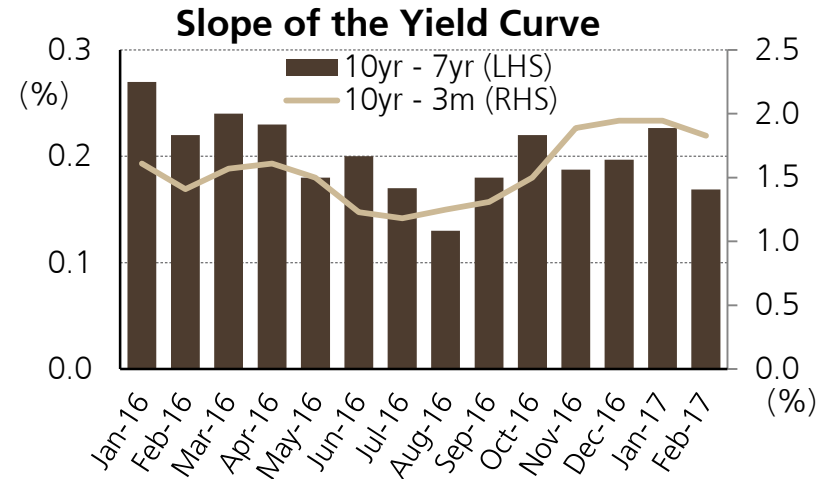
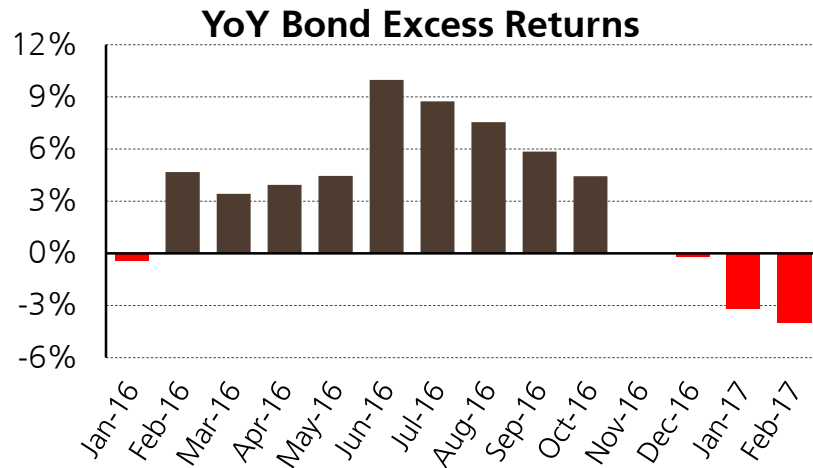


Source: UBS Quantitative Research

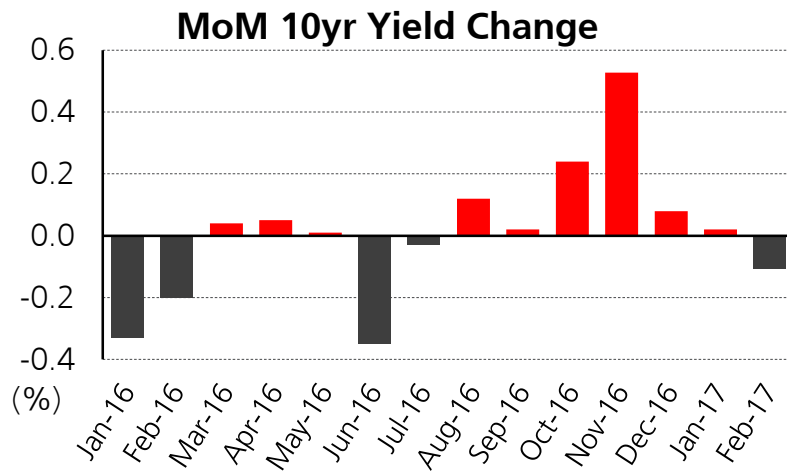
Note: For illustrative purposes only.

Where do we currently stand? 4 charts

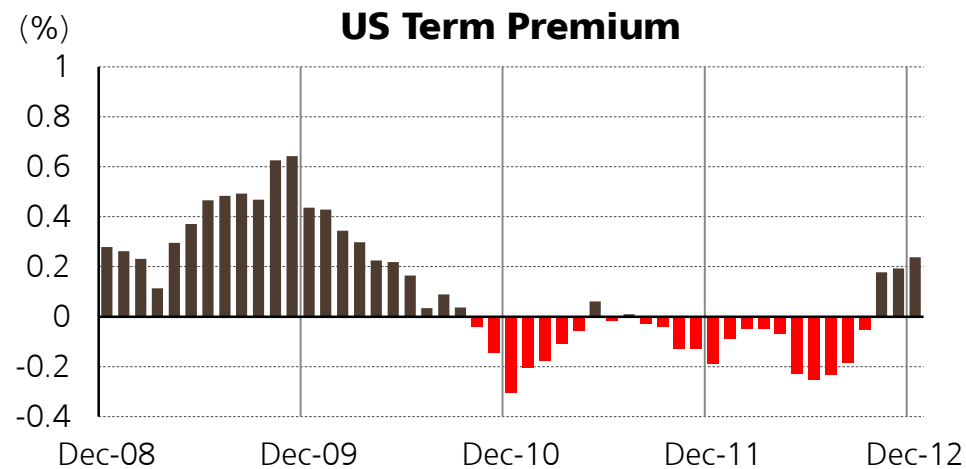
- 4th consecutive month of negative trend
- Carry remains positive



- Yield has relatively stabilised



- Term premia have turned positive post-QE



Section 6

Do bond factors influence equity factors?

Do bond factors affect the equity factors?

- As before, we divided the time period into four groups based on the trend and carry signals. For each of the US factors we show the mean return, the standard deviation and the Sharpe ratio over the following month.

| Market (excess return) | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | Carry | | |
| | | Positive | Negative | |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 11.50 | 5.31 |
| | | t-stat | (3.91) | (0.74) |
| | | Stdev | 18.85 | 16.75 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.61 | 0.32 |
| | Negative | Mean | 8.06 | -4.69 |
| | | t-stat | (2.27) | (-1.02) |
| | | Stdev | 19.03 | 17.37 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.42 | -0.27 |

Source: UBS Quantitative Research.

Do bond factors affect the equity factors – value

Value (Book Yield High minus Low)

| | | Carry | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 3.11 |
| | | t-stat | (1.55) |
| | | Stdev | 11.86 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.26 |
| | Negative | Mean | 8.90 |
| | | t-stat | (2.40) |
| | | Stdev | 13.59 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.66 |

Dividend Yield

| | | Carry | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 2.06 |
| | | t-stat | (1.07) |
| | | Stdev | 12.10 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.17 |
| | Negative | Mean | 4.12 |
| | | t-stat | (1.15) |
| | | Stdev | 13.01 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.32 |

Earnings Yield

| | | Carry | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 6.62 |
| | | t-stat | (3.32) |
| | | Stdev | 10.36 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.64 |
| | Negative | Mean | 7.47 |
| | | t-stat | (3.08) |
| | | Stdev | 11.09 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.67 |

Cash Flow Yield

| | | Carry | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 5.12 |
| | | t-stat | (2.58) |
| | | Stdev | 10.41 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.49 |
| | Negative | Mean | 6.52 |
| | | t-stat | (2.82) |
| | | Stdev | 10.94 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.60 |

Do bond factors affect the equity factors – others

Size (Small - Big)

| | | Carry | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 5.39 |
| | | t-stat | (3.11) |
| | | Stdev | 11.21 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.48 |
| | Negative | Mean | -5.71 |
| | | t-stat | (-1.10) |
| | | Stdev | 9.94 |
| | | Sharpe | -0.57 |

Momentum

| | | Carry | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 5.94 |
| | | t-stat | (2.78) |
| | | Stdev | 15.65 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.38 |
| | Negative | Mean | 8.53 |
| | | t-stat | (1.45) |
| | | Stdev | 16.27 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.52 |

Betting against Beta

| | | Carry | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 10.52 |
| | | t-stat | (5.54) |
| | | Stdev | 11.06 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.95 |
| | Negative | Mean | 13.55 |
| | | t-stat | (2.69) |
| | | Stdev | 12.97 |
| | | Sharpe | 1.04 |

Operating Profitability (Robust minus Weak)

| | | Carry | |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Positive | Negative |
| Trend | Positive | Mean | 3.55 |
| | | t-stat | (2.39) |
| | | Stdev | 6.73 |
| | | Sharpe | 0.53 |
| | Negative | Mean | 11.52 |
| | | t-stat | (1.53) |
| | | Stdev | 10.43 |
| | | Sharpe | 1.10 |

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