

EVIDENCIA SOBRE EL CAPM

Identificación de Anomalías

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CONTRASTACIÓN EN DOS ETAPAS

PRIMERA ETAPA

- N activos rentabilidad estimada durante T periodos. Con ello estimamos las betas

$$r_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i r_{mt} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

SEGUNDA ETAPA

- Analizamos si existe una relación entre las betas y las rentabilidades medias

$$\bar{\mu}_i = a_1 + a_2 \beta_i + e_{it}$$

Lintner (1965)

J. Lintner, "Security Prices and Risk: The Theory of Comparative Analysis of AT&T and Leading Industrials," paper presented at the Conference on the Economics of Public Utilities, Chicago, 1965.

$$\bar{\mu}_i = a_1 + a_2\beta_i + a_3\sigma_{\varepsilon_i}^2 + e_i$$

$$\bar{\mu}_i = 0.108^{***} + 0.063^{***}\beta_i + 0.237^{***}\sigma_{\varepsilon_i}$$

Contrastar el CAPM significa:

$$a_1 \approx r_f$$

$$a_2 \approx (r_m - r_f)$$

$$a_3 \approx 0 \text{ (}\sigma_{\varepsilon_i}^2 \text{ medida del riesgo}$$

específico)

*Muestra: 301 acciones rentabilidad anual
Periodo: 1954–1963.*

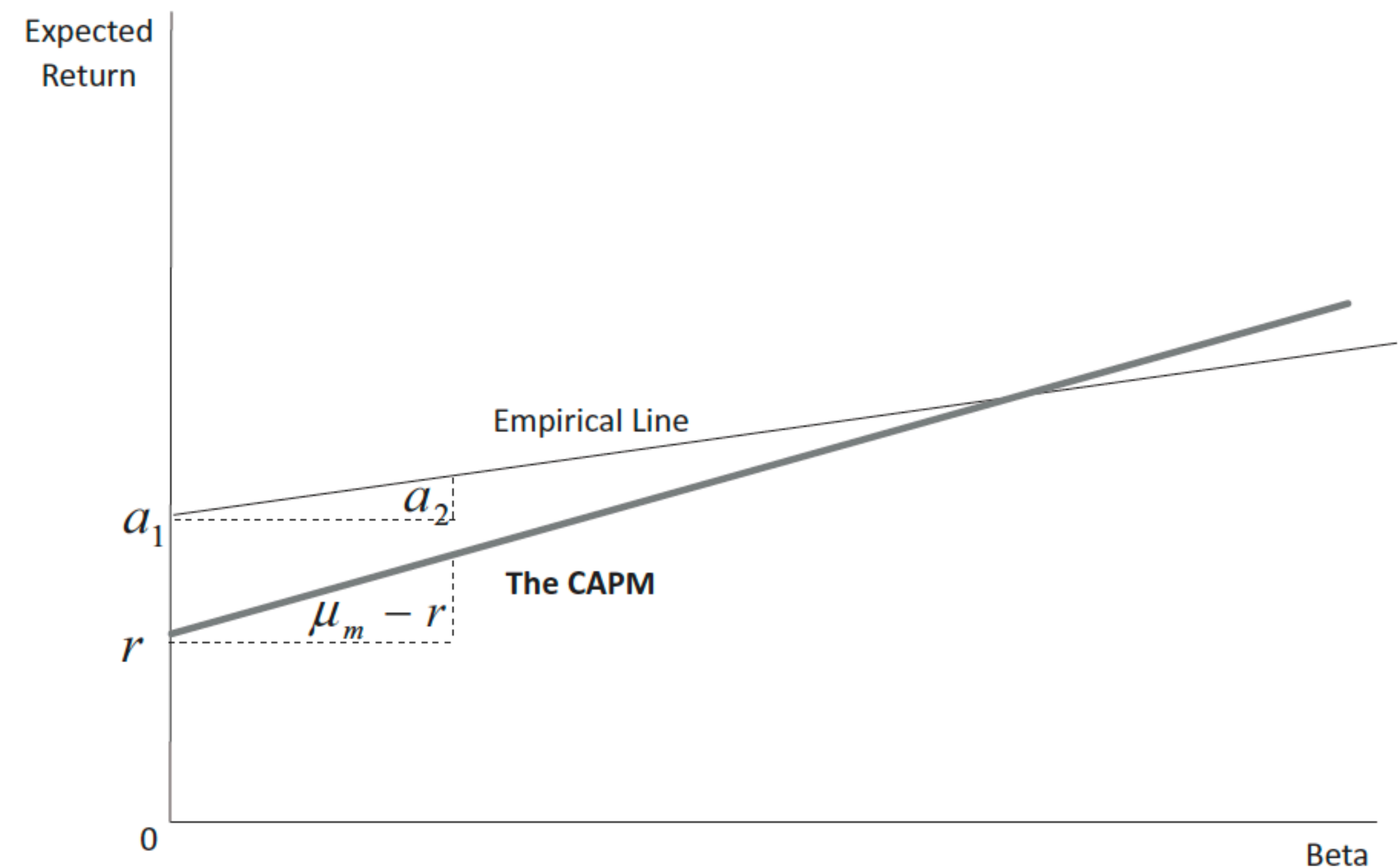


Figure 7.1. The Capital Asset Pricing Model and the Empirical Line.

Levy (1978)

H. Levy, “Equilibrium in an Imperfect Market: A Constraint on the Number of Securities in the Portfolio,” *American Economic Review*, 1978.

$$\bar{\mu}_i = a_1 + a_2\beta_i + a_3\sigma_{\varepsilon_i} + a_4\sigma_i + e_i$$

- Estos resultados explicarían porque se pueden crear carteras con muy pocos activos

Muestra: 101 activos
Datos mensuales
Periodo: 1948–1968.

Table 7.3. *Second-Pass Regressions with Annual Data, 1948–1968:
Levy’s Study*

$\bar{R}_l =$	a_1	+	$a_2\hat{\beta}_l$	+	$a_3\hat{S}_{e_l}^2$	+	$a_4\hat{\sigma}_l^2$	ρ^2
	0.109 (0.009) $t = 12.0$		0.037 (0.008) $t = 5.1$					0.21
	0.122 (0.005) $t = 22.9$						0.219 (0.029) $t = 7.7$	0.38
	0.126 (0.005) $t = 23.4$				0.248 (0.036) $t = 6.8$			0.32
	0.117 (0.008) $t = 14.2$		0.008 (0.009) $t = 0.9$				0.197 (0.038) $t = 5.2$	0.38
	0.106 (0.008) $t = 13.2$		0.024 (0.007) $t = 3.3$		0.201 (0.038) $t = 5.3$			0.39

Source: H. Levy, “Equilibrium in an Imperfect Market: A Constraint on the Number of Securities in the Portfolio,” *American Economic Review*, 1978.

Anomalías del CAPM

Banz (1981) (small-cap stocks)

R. W. Banz, “The Relationship Between Return and Market Value of Common Stocks,” *Journal of Financial Economics*, 1981.

$$\bar{\mu}_i = a_1 + a_2\beta_i + a_3Size + e_i$$

- Size: capitalización bursátil
- Si estimamos el modelo con datos anuales los efectos desaparecen

Muestra: Todas las acciones de la bolsa de New York Stock
Datos mensuales
Periodo: 1926–1975

Period	Market-Size Coefficient	t-value
1936–1975	−0.00052	−2.92
1936–1955	−0.00043	−2.12
1956–1975	−0.00062	−2.09
1936–1945	−0.00075	−2.32
1946–1955	−0.00015	−0.65
1956–1965	−0.00039	−1.27
1966–1975	−0.00080	−1.55

Source: Taken from Table 1 of the paper, see footnote 11.

Fama and French (1992)

E. F. Fama and K. R. French, “The Cross-Section of Expected Stock Returns,” Journal of Finance, 1992.

- B: beta
- ME: Valor de mercado de las acciones
- BE/ME: valor en libro de los recursos propios por valor de mercado
- A/ME: valor en libros de los activos por valor de mercado de las acciones
- A/BE: activo por valor contable del equity
- E/P: beneficio por acción partido por precio

*Muestra: Todas las acciones de la bolsa de New
Datos mensuales
Periodo: 1963–1990*

Table 7.4. Average Slopes (t-Statistics) from Month-by-Month Regression of Stock Returns on β , Size, Book-to-Market Equity, Leverage, and E/P: July 1963–December 1990

<i>B</i>	Ln(ME)	Ln(BE/ME)	Ln(A/ME)	Ln(A/BE)	E/P Dummy	E(+) /P
0.15 (0.46)	-0.15 (-2.58)					
-0.37 (-1.21)	-0.17 (-3.41)	0.50 (5.71)				
			0.50 (5.69)	-0.57 (-5.34)	0.57 (2.28)	4.72 (4.57)
	-0.11 (-1.99)	0.35 (4.44)				
	-0.11 (-2.06)		0.35 (4.32)	-0.50 (-4.56)		
	-0.16 (-3.06)				0.06 (0.38)	2.99 (3.04)
	-0.13 (-2.47)	0.33 (4.46)			-0.14 (-0.90)	0.87 (1.23)
	-0.13 (-2.47)		0.32 (4.28)	-0.46 (-4.45)	-0.08 (-0.56)	1.15 (1.57)

* ME, market equity; BE, book equity; A, book value of total assets; EP, earnings per share divided by stock price; E(+), positive earnings.
Source: E. F. Fama and K. R. French, “The Cross-Section of Expected Stock Returns,” *Journal of Finance*, 1992.