

Replication: Factor Momentum

Based on Arnott, Kalesnik, & Linnainmaa (2023)

Caterina Piancentini, Farkas Tallos, Giulio Iepure, Tomas Samaj

ZZ ILab
WU Vienna

Term 2025/2026 – ZZ QFin ILab Meeting 2

Table of Contents

Papers and Context

Data

Replication Methodology

Replication Results

Factor Correlation Analysis

Findings and Conclusion

Arnott, Kalesnik & Linnainmaa (2023) – *Factor Momentum*

Main Idea:

- ▶ Extends momentum research to factor portfolios—showing that factor returns themselves exhibit momentum.
- ▶ Finds that factor momentum **subsumes** industry momentum.
- ▶ Uses principal component analysis to identify systematic sources of momentum.

Key Insight:

- ▶ Momentum is strongest in high-eigenvalue factors explaining most of cross-sectional returns.
- ▶ Momentum arises from systematic components, not just stock-level trends.

Relevance: Our replication reproduces Appendix plots comparing factor and industry momentum.

Ehsani & Linnainmaa (2022) – *Factor Momentum and the Momentum Factor*

Contribution:

- ▶ Shows that momentum in stock returns stems from momentum in factor returns.
- ▶ Factors show strong autocorrelation: winners stay winners, losers stay losers.

Interpretation:

- ▶ Momentum reflects timing of factor exposures, not a separate risk factor.
- ▶ Complements Arnott et al. (2023) by providing theoretical grounding.

Link: Our replication validates these findings using Fama–French and JKP datasets.

AQR Alternative Trends UCITS Fund (2025) – *Practical Application*

Context:

- ▶ AQR's trend-following fund applies cross-asset and factor momentum.
- ▶ Combines price-based and fundamental trend signals across global assets.

Performance (Q1 2025 Report):

- ▶ Annualized return: 11.9%; Sharpe ratio: 0.76.
- ▶ Low equity correlation (-0.20) and positive macro exposure.

Outline

Papers and Context

Data

Replication Methodology

Replication Results

Factor Correlation Analysis

Findings and Conclusion

Data Description

Datasets Used:

- ▶ **Fama–French 17 Industry Portfolios:** Monthly excess returns (July 1963–Dec 2020).
- ▶ **JKP Factors:** Cross-sectional factor returns (value, profitability, investment, quality, risk).
- ▶ **Thematic Factors:** Growth, leverage, volatility, and other economic themes.

Data Processing:

- ▶ Cleaned and aligned to a common monthly sample.
- ▶ Standardized names and applied readable labels.

Final Sample: July 1963 – December 2020 (U.S. market).

Outline

Papers and Context

Data

Replication Methodology

Replication Results

Factor Correlation Analysis

Findings and Conclusion

Replication Methodology

Objective: Replicate Arnott et al. (2023) Appendix figure comparing **Factor** vs. **Industry Momentum**.

Strategy:

1. For each month:
 - ▶ Rank all assets by previous month's return.
 - ▶ Go **long** the top half (winners), **short** the bottom half (losers).
2. Apply to Fama–French 17 industries and selected JKP factors.
3. Equal-weight portfolios; rebalance monthly.
4. Compute 1-month long–short return.

Outline

Papers and Context

Data

Replication Methodology

Replication Results

Factor Correlation Analysis

Findings and Conclusion

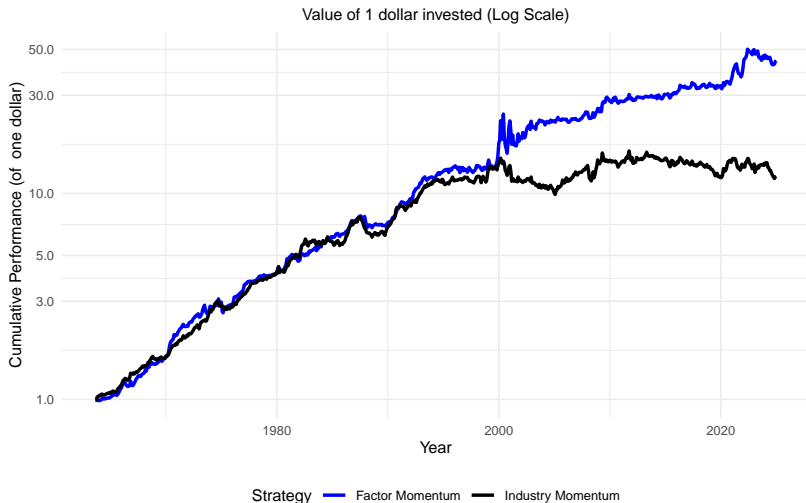


Figure: Cumulative Performance (Log Scale), July 1963 - Dec 2020

Arnott et al. (2023) Plot

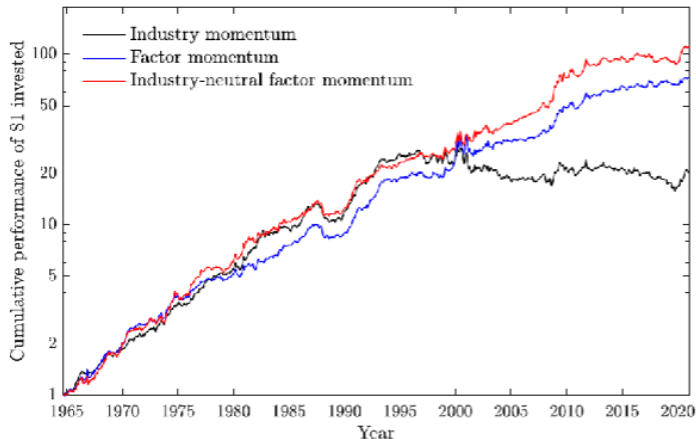


Figure: Industry vs. Factor vs. Industry-Neutral Factor Momentum (1965–2020).

Outline

Papers and Context

Data

Replication Methodology

Replication Results

Factor Correlation Analysis

Findings and Conclusion

Factor Correlation Heatmap (Part 1)

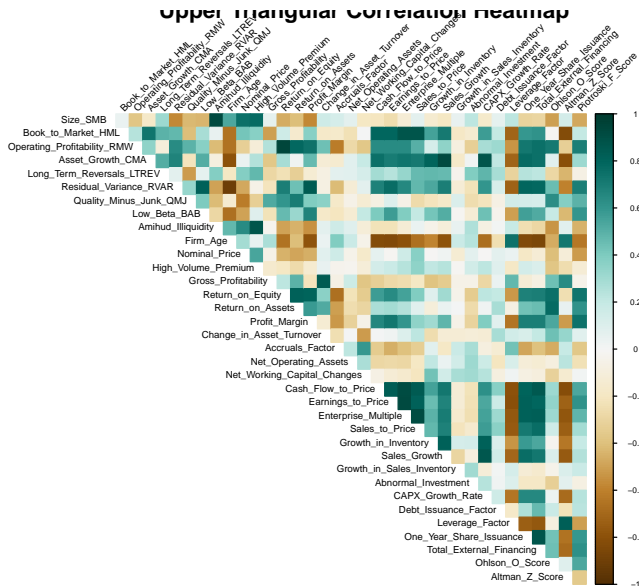
Analysis:

- ▶ Correlation calculated among selected JKP factors.
- ▶ Helps identify relationships between factors being timed.
- ▶ **High correlations (dark green):**
 - ▶ Strong among **profitability factors** — Gross Profitability, ROE, Profit Margin.
 - ▶ **Investment factors** (Asset Growth, CAPX Growth) also highly correlated.
 - ▶ Value-style factors moderately correlated with profitability.
- ▶ Fundamental factors move together, reinforcing systematic momentum.

Factor Correlation Heatmap (Part 2)

Analysis (continued):

- ▶ **Low/negative correlations (brown areas):**
 - ▶ Distress and volatility proxies (Ohlson O-Score, Altman Z-Score, Residual Variance) have weak or negative links with profitability/value.
 - ▶ Size (SMB) and momentum variables are largely orthogonal.
- ▶ Indicates that some factors add **diversification** rather than reinforcement.
- ▶ Overall: Factor momentum mainly comes from **clusters of correlated, fundamental drivers**.



Outline

Papers and Context

Data

Replication Methodology

Replication Results

Factor Correlation Analysis

Findings and Conclusion

Key Findings & Conclusion

▶ Replication Findings:

- ▶ Both industry and factor momentum strategies yield positive returns.
- ▶ Factor momentum is stronger and more persistent—consistent with Arnott et al. (2023).

▶ Interpretation:

- ▶ Factor momentum *subsumes* industry momentum.
- ▶ Correlation analysis supports clusters of fundamental drivers.

▶ Conclusion:

- ▶ Results confirm that short-term momentum is primarily driven by systematic factor dynamics.

Thank You

Questions or comments?

Replication of Arnott, Kalesnik, & Linnainmaa (2023)

WU Vienna – ZZ QFin Lab 2025/26