# Fundamental Signals Strategy

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## Fundamental Signal Persistence

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Sharpe				$\operatorname{Proba}$	Signal
	Ratio	$\beta$	$\beta^{-}$	Skewness	$(r_t < -2\sigma)$	Persistence
Market - short rate	.47	1	1	13	.031	
Low vol	.43	015	0	06	.032	.99
Book to Market	.2	.029	.11	.035	.025	.98
Repurchasers	.55	.01	.04	053	.019	.96
Momentum	.43	041	1	007	.025	.88
Industry Leaders	.48	016	14	.008	.029	.15
Accruals	.77	.014	027	.027	.018	.95
ROE	.55	025	033	.021	.01	.97
Cash-Flows	1.2	016	055	.06	.021	.97
ROA	.46	025	054	.08	.01	.99

#### The Excess Returns of "Quality" Stocks: A Behavioral Anomaly Bouchaud, Cilberti, Landier, Simon, Thesmar (2016)

## The Fundamental Quality Anomaly

	Panel A: Long Sample (U.S., 1956 - 2012)					Panel B: Broad Sample (Global, 1986 - 2012)				
_	QMJ Pr	ofitability	Safety	Growth	Payout	QMJ Pr	ofitability	Safety	Growth	Payout
Excess Returns	<b>0.40</b> (4.38)	<b>0.27</b> (3.81)	<b>0.23</b> (2.06)	0.12	<b>0.31</b> (3.37)	<b>0.38</b> (3.22)	<b>0.34</b> (3.30)	0.19	0.02	<b>0.38</b> (3.41)
CAPM-alpha	<b>0.55</b> (7.27)	<b>0.33</b> (4.78)	<b>0.42</b> (4.76)	0.08	<b>0.46</b> (6.10)	<b>0.52</b> (5.75)	<b>0.43</b> (4.61)	<b>0.34</b> (3.07)	(0.24) 0.02 (0.18)	<b>0.49</b> (5.29)
3-factor alpha	<b>0.68</b> (11.10)	<b>0.45</b> (7.82)	<b>0.59</b> (8.68)	<b>0.20</b> (3.32)	<b>0.43</b> (6.86)	<b>0.61</b> (7.68)	<b>0.53</b> (6.11)	<b>0.50</b> (5.40)	0.14	<b>0.44</b> (5.17)
4-factor alpha	<b>0.66</b> (10.20)	<b>0.53</b> (8.71)	<b>0.57</b> (7.97)	<b>0.38</b> (6.13)	<b>0.21</b> (3.43)	<b>0.45</b> (5.50)	<b>0.49</b> (5.34)	<b>0.39</b> (4.00)	<b>0.29</b> (3.91)	<b>0.19</b> (2.26)
МКТ	<b>-0.25</b> (-17.02)	<b>-0.11</b> (-8.08)	<b>-0.34</b> (-20.77)	<b>0.05</b> (3.35)	<b>-0.20</b> (-14.47)	<b>-0.24</b> (-14.36)	<b>-0.16</b> (-8.33)	<b>-0.28</b> (-13.74)	0.00	<b>-0.18</b> (-10.50)
SMB	<b>-0.38</b> (-17.50)	<b>-0.21</b> (-10.21)	<b>-0.41</b> (-17.00)	<b>-0.05</b> (-2.53)	<b>-0.30</b> (-14.82)	<b>-0.33</b> (-9.46)	-0.20 (-5.07)	<b>-0.31</b> (-7.48)	<b>-0.18</b> (-5.62)	-0.23 (-6.58)
HML	<b>-0.12</b> (-5.03)	<b>-0.28</b> (-12.16)	<b>-0.23</b> (-8.50)	<b>-0.44</b> (-18.8 I)	<b>0.39</b> (16.68)	-0.01 (-0.31)	<b>-0.16</b> (-3.95)	<b>-0.22</b> (-5.23)	<b>-0.38</b> (-11.62)	<b>0.36</b> (9.89)
UMD	0.02	<b>-0.07</b> (-3.80)	0.01	<b>-0.17</b> (-8.55)	<b>0.21</b> (10.79)	<b>0.15</b> (5.54)	0.03	<b>0.10</b> (3.07)	<b>-0.14</b> (-5.64)	<b>0.24</b> (8.57)
Sharpe Ratio Information Ratio	0.58 1.46	0.51 1.25	0.27 1.14	0.22 0.88	0.45 0.49	0.62 1.16	0.63 1.13	0.26 0.84	0.05 0.83	0.66 0.48
Adjusted R2	0.57	0.37	0.63	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.34	0.58	0.35	0.52

**Quality Minus Junk** Asness, Frazzini, Pedersen (2013)

Figure 1: Cumulative Return of a Quality Anomaly



The Excess Returns of "Quality" Stocks: A Behavioral Anomaly Bouchaud, Cilberti, Landier, Simon, Thesmar (2016)

## Defining "Quality"

## Quality = z(Profitabiliy + Growth + Safety + Payout)

Profitability/ Growth	Safety	Payout
GPOA	BAB	EISS
ROE	IVOL	DISS
ROA	LEV	NPOP
CFOA	O-Score	
GMAR	Z-Score	
ACC	EVOL	

## Quantitative Warren Buffet: Quality at a Reasonable Price (QARP)

- As one would expect, the outperformance of quality is inversely related to the premium paid for said companies
- Accordingly, the historical outperformance of fundamentally quality stocks varies over time depending on the "quality premium"
- Sharpe ratios of 0.7 and 0.9 for the US and Global stock universes were achieved using a basic QARP that used book-tomarket as the value indicator

## Enhancing QARP

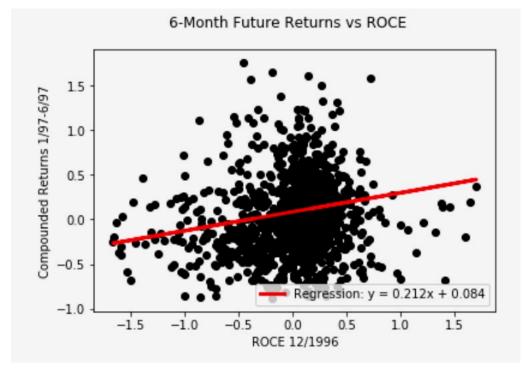
- Defining value and incorporating it into the overall signal
- Finding the ideal weightings between all variables
- Deciding linear or nonlinear combinations (e.g. quality + value vs. quality\*value)
- Deciding which categories to focus on

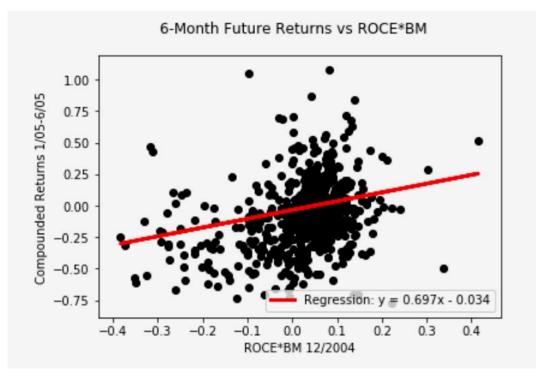
Data and Research

## Data Preparation

- Merging Initial Datasets
  - PERMNOs
- Data Cleaning
  - Remove Missing Values
  - Find and Remove extreme data points
- Preprocessing
  - Creating 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year future returns
  - Standardization

## The Quality Anomaly Illustrated





### Research on Individual Fundamentals

- From our Wharton research database, we selected 40 of 70 fundamentals with the potential to indicate one of the four categories of quality
- Using standard assumptions we ran two single linear regressions on each z-scored fundamental versus z-scored future return (3-month and 6month) for all US stocks
- Filtering for p-values under 0.05, we ranked signal strength for each fundamental by the magnitude of its coefficient and then selected the top 12 fundamentals appearing in both return windows

#### ----- roa -----Coefficient: /n 0.06107589945194121 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.0037302654938636283 ----- ocf lct -----Coefficient: /n 0.06040861674481992 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.0036492009770225393 ----- roe -----Coefficient: /n 0.06034728289235338 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.003641794552489727 ----- cash\_debt -----Coefficient: /n 0.04891110088785186 p-value: /n 1.191019077663599e-297 r2: /n 0.002392295790061625 ----- roce -----Coefficient: /n 0.04383086461667993 p-value: /n 3.783734717784843e-242 r2: /n 0.001921144693045723 ----- ps -----Coefficient: /n -0.04321043338331969 p-value: /n 4.177417783877513e-234 r2: /n 0.0018671415531743055 ----- roe -----Coefficient: /n 0.04104724503176234 p-value: /n 1.5402482215652414e-207 r2: /n 0.0016848763246975374 ----- bm -----Coefficient: /n 0.03521852212373669 p-value: /n 3.019836185825817e-154 r2: /n 0.0012403443005801341 ----- GProf -----Coefficient: /n 0.029139526852746143 p-value: /n 3.1611923083910485e-109 r2: /n 0.0008491120252019147 ----- cash lt -----Coefficient: /n -0.023919730971725443 p-value: /n 3.705035884046135e-74 r2: /n 0.0005721535297597211 ----- rect act -----Coefficient: /n 0.0224087009511717 p-value: /n 4.7141880482080975e-55 r2: /n 0.0005021498783190427 ----- cfm -----Coefficient: /n 0.0209386574175141 p-value: /n 1.7052171848729248e-56 r2: /n 0.00043842737444801895 ----- npm -----Coefficient: /n 0.020396839450069388 p-value: /n 4.320057028773824e-54 r2: /n 0.0004160310595519052 ----- guick ratio -----Coefficient: /n -0.01968701599174346 p-value: /n 6.062331802503726e-43 r2: /n 0.00038757859865916236 ----- opmad -----Coefficient: /n 0.019303275543765385 p-value: /n 1.262879385888264e-48 r2: /n 0.0003726164467185299 ----- opmbd -----Coefficient: /n 0.019157447726316716 p-value: /n 6.397796988724069e-48 r2: /n 0.0003670078033865566

3-month ret

6\_month\_ret

----- roa -----Coefficient: /n 0.07608533160136624 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.00578897768488986 ----- ocf lct -----Coefficient: /n 0.07518700043081517 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.005653085033783387 ----- roe -----Coefficient: /n 0.07167661067100652 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.005137536517283053 ----- cash\_debt -----Coefficient: /n 0.059346288319372074 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.0035219819372860417 ----- bm -----Coefficient: /n 0.05630492509935517 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.003170244590443999 ----- ps -----Coefficient: /n -0.05553319230373514 p-value: /n 0.0 r2: /n 0.003083935447443624 ----- roce -----Coefficient: /n 0.04704847747895677 p-value: /n 1.3917472308593605e-278 r2: /n 0.0022135592330879035 ----- roe -----Coefficient: /n 0.042899419904306 p-value: /n 2.145895757884988e-226 r2: /n 0.0018403602281259724 ----- cash lt -----Coefficient: /n -0.03603221872125644 p-value: /n 8.772901225353591e-166 r2: /n 0.0012983207859764631 ----- quick ratio -----Coefficient: /n -0.031061880720905436 p-value: /n 3.826351305724154e-104 r2: /n 0.000964840433919757 ----- GProf -----Coefficient: /n 0.03100606874826707 p-value: /n 2.3431626571739368e-123 r2: /n 0.0009613762992222639 ----- rect act -----Coefficient: /n 0.03063337770423184 p-value: /n 3.180630569309106e-101 r2: /n 0.0009384038295701275 ----- debt assets -----Coefficient: /n 0.028155323934686654 p-value: /n 3.1539055531764654e-102 r2: /n 0.0007927222658671413 ----- curr ratio -----Coefficient: /n -0.026604203543925738 p-value: /n 6.817747800582344e-77 r2: /n 0.0007077836462066297 ----- pretret\_noa -----Coefficient: /n 0.0264272227406736 p-value: /n 2.0698021061526831e-75 r2: /n 0.000698398101785174 ----- npm -----Coefficient: /n 0.026274752959098743 p-value: /n 1.65928647826224e-88 r2: /n 0.00069036264306167

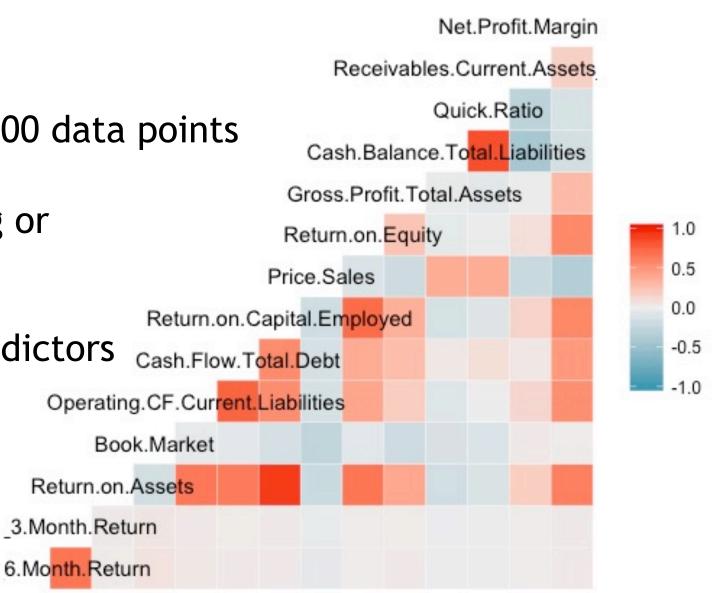
## Building Our Model

## Why Lasso?

• Over 40 predictors and 170,000 data points

6.Month.Return

- High danger of data snooping or over-fitting training set
- Several highly correlated predictors
- Elastic Net



## Training LASSO

- Cross-validated training and validation sets
- Fine tuning hyper parameters
- 4 different variations
- Extracting final models

## Our QARP Signal

	Predictor	Signal Magnitude	
Value	Book / Market	0.042330506	
Va	Price / Sales	0.015901132	
Safety	Receivables / Current Assets	0.000481912	
	<b>Operating CF/ Current Liabilities</b>	0.041922074	
	Cash Flow / Total Debt	0.013048011	
	Cash Balance / Total Liabilities	0.018602827	
	Quick Ratio	0.012558456	
Profitability	Return on Assets	0.008317245	
	Return on Capital Employed	0.009377227	
	Return on Equity	0.021725955	
	Gross Profit / Total Assets	0.006045664	
	Net Profit Margin	0.01141551	

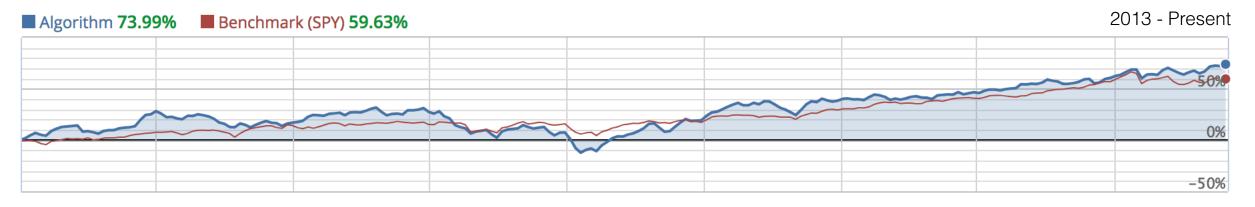
- Each coefficient is standardized, as well as the overall signal
- Weights are assigned based on their coefficients in the Lasso Regression

Portfolio Performance and Next Steps

## **Backtesting Results**

 RETURNS
 ALPHA
 BETA
 SHARPE
 DRAWDOWN

 73.94%
 0.03
 1.01
 0.76
 -35.43%



RETURNS	ALPHA	BETA	SHARPE	DRAWDOWN
-4.04%	0.05	0.96	0.11	-50.58%

# Algorithm -0.89% Benchmark (SPY) 2.28% 2007 - 2010

## Backtesting Results

- Portfolio constructed via Markowitz optimization, maximizing the QARP signal
- From 2013 to the present, we achieved a Sharpe ratio of 0.76
- Constraints:
  - Maximum level of historical volatility equal to that of SPY
  - Long US equities only
  - No equity over 2.5% of portfolio
  - No leverage

## Ideas for Expansion

- Using volatility correlation in MPT to calculate portfolio risk, rather than average variance
- We searched for the most persistent quality and value signal, but "nothing lasts forever"
  - A dynamic research process could enhance performance by discovering more transient signals as the market mutates over time
- Data mining more fundamentals and applying White's data snooping "reality check" when evaluating p-values
- Performing data transformations to improve the assumptions of linear regression