

ARE FACTORS LOSING THEIR EDGE?

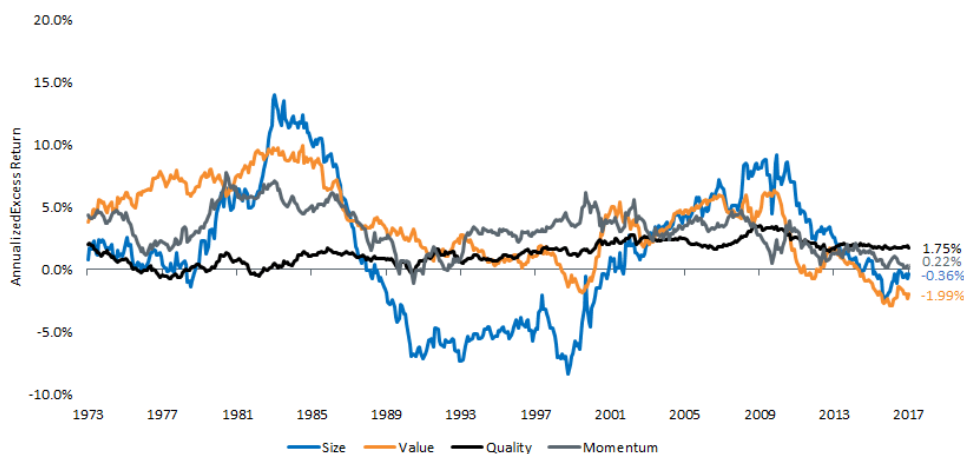
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I've recently read several articles from a variety of sources that caught my eye. The common thread of these articles was that return factors—those that have shown a propensity to outperform the market over time—have been losing their ability to outperform.

Most of these articles posit that as factors have gained in prominence in financial circles, the potential for future outperformance has been arbitrated away. Since so much money has been funneled into smart beta exchange-traded funds (ETFs) aimed at exploiting these exact factors, less of an edge will exist going forward. A bold claim, to be sure, but does the data back it up?

Using data from Professor Kenneth French's website, we can isolate several U.S. equity factors and compare them to the market's returns. We took the four most oft-cited factors—[size](#), [value](#), [quality](#) and [momentum](#)—and analyzed them over [rolling](#) 10-year periods to view the effectiveness of these factors over the entirety of market cycles. Has there been a drop-off in performance in recent years?

Rolling 10-Year Annualized Excess Return vs. [S&P 500](#)



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, Kenneth French Data Library, with data for 6/30/1963 through 6/30/2017. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Size refers to all listed stocks in the bottom 30% of the total U.S. market capitalization. Value refers to all listed stocks in the top 30% of the total U.S. market capitalization by book/market. Quality refers to all listed stocks in the top 30% of the total U.S. market capitalization by operating profitability. Momentum refers to a portfolio of large-cap stocks that have positive trailing price momentum. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Reduced Outperformance, but Not Eliminated Outperformance

Looking at the data, a few takeaways emerge:

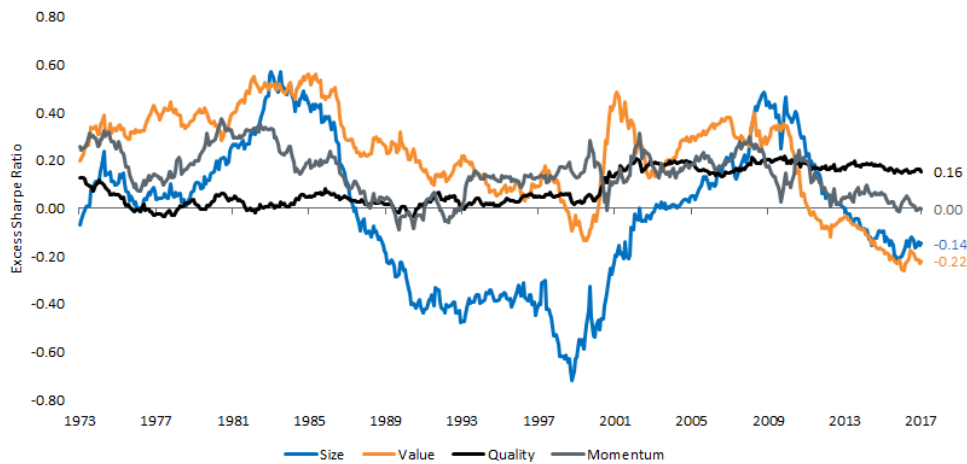
- It does appear that starting in 2011, the excess return for all four factors versus the S&P 500 has been coming down, to varying degrees.
- The last decade for the size factor, which can see its relative performance ebb and flow over long stretches of time, is one of the worst periods of relative performance since the tech bubble of the late 1990s.
- Value is in the midst of its worst stretch of relative performance in history.
- Momentum and quality have remained consistent outperformers, with quality of note for its stability of excess returns. In fact, there has not been a rolling 10-year period where quality didn't outperform the S&P 500 since 1990, with all annualized excess returns between .25% and 3.55%.

Admittedly, the last few years have seen somewhat of a reduced level of outperformance from these four factors—but certainly not an elimination of outperformance. However, this is not the first time that this has happened, as a similar trend took hold from 1986 to 1990. Further, it certainly looks that there are strong elements of cyclicality in size and value, with both factors currently at or near multidecade lows.

Don't Forget About Risk

Although outperformance is the goal, one important element that the previous analysis and many others don't consider is the amount of risk taken to achieve that excess performance. If we perform a similar analysis using risk-adjusted returns with the rolling [Sharpe ratio](#) of each factor and compare it to that of the S&P 500, we can see which factors have provided a superior return experience for investors.

Rolling 10-Year Excess Sharpe Ratio vs. S&P 500



Sources: WisdomTree, Bloomberg, Kenneth French Data Library, with data for 6/30/1963 through 6/30/2017. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Again we see that size and value go through relatively more volatile periods of superior risk-adjusted performances, with greater consistency from quality and momentum (the latter two factors had higher Sharpe ratios than the S&P 500 90% and 93% of the time, respectively).

One key difference between the two charts is that unlike the other three factors, quality is the only factor to have seen stability in its excess risk-adjusted returns

over the last six years. In fact, the value-additive ability of the quality factor appears to have gradually *increased* from the early 1990s to today. While the S&P 500 has been a very difficult bogey to beat over the last decade, the quality factor has displayed remarkable consistency in its outperformance on an absolute and risk-adjusted basis, over significantly longer time frames than just the last 10 years.

Ramifications for Portfolio Construction

From a portfolio construction context, what does this tell us?

- If an investor was forced to pick only one factor in which he or she was exposed to over the long term, quality would likely be the preferred choice. Intuitively speaking, this makes sense: it is rarely a bad idea to construct a portfolio with quality companies at the core and building out from there.
- Diversification across multiple factors, just like in all other parts of an investor's portfolio, is ideal. Factors go in and out of favor, and having exposure to more than one can lead to more favorable portfolio outcomes. WisdomTree has found over its history that a multifactor outcome can be [organically attained through a single-factor input such as dividends or earnings](#), and recently we've launched a strategy that has a [dedicated exposure to each of these factors simultaneously](#).
- There are many ways to gain exposure to these factors. Each of these factors may have a different definition for any given investor as well as a preferred vehicle in which they access it. We've been helping our clients understand what their portfolio factor exposures look like and consulting how to implement different strategies to achieve a more desired outcome.
- This analysis only covers U.S. equity markets, which are arguably the most efficient public equity markets in the world. The adoption of smart beta and factor strategies has been much slower in international developed and emerging markets, implying that the opportunities to outperform with a factor-based approach may still be aplenty.

In later posts, I will show how investors can utilize strategies to capture the quality factor in their portfolios and analyze the efficacy of return factors in international markets.

For standardized performance and the most recent month-end performance click [here](#) NOTE, this material is intended for electronic use only. Individuals who intend to print and physically deliver to an investor must print the monthly performance report to accompany this blog.

For more investing insights, check out our [Economic & Market Outlook](#)

View the online version of this article [here](#).

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DEFINITIONS

Size: Characterized by smaller companies rather than larger companies by market capitalization. This term is also related to the Size Factor, which associates smaller market-cap stocks with excess returns vs the market over time.

Value: Characterized by lower price levels relative to fundamentals, such as earnings or dividends. Prices are lower because investors are less certain of the performance of these fundamentals in the future. This term is also related to the Value Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over time.

Quality: Characterized by higher efficiency and profitability. Typical measures include earnings, return on equity, return on assets, operating profitability as well as others. This term is also related to the Quality Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over time.

Momentum: Characterized by assets with recent price increase trends over time. This term is also associated with the Momentum Factor which associates these stock characteristics with excess return vs the market over time.

Rolling: trading out of a security that is close to maturing and into the same or similar security with a later maturity date.

S&P 500 Index: Market capitalization-weighted benchmark of 500 stocks selected by the Standard and Poor's Index Committee designed to represent the performance of the leading industries in the United States economy.

Sharpe ratio: Measure of risk-adjusted return. Higher values indicate greater return per unit of risk, specifically standard deviation, which is viewed as being desirable.