

Barra China Equity Model (CNE5)

Descriptor Details

September 2013

The ten style factors of CNE5 comprise a total of 21 descriptors. This document defines these descriptors and their weights in the style factors. The descriptors are listed under the style factors to which they belong.

Style: Beta

Definition: 1.00 BETA

Components: BETA <u>Beta (β)</u>

Computed as the slope coefficient in a time-series regression of excess stock return, r_t-r_{ft} , against the cap-weighted excess return of the

estimation universe R_t ,

$$r_t - r_{ft} = \alpha + \beta R_t + e_t \tag{1}$$

The regression coefficients are estimated over the trailing 252 trading days of returns with a half-life of 63 trading days.

Style: **Momentum**

Definition: 1.00 RSTR

Components: RSTR Relative strength

Computed as the sum of excess log returns over the trailing T = 504 trading

days with a lag of L = 21 trading days,

$$RSTR = \sum_{t=L}^{T+L} w_t [ln(1+r_t) - ln(1+r_{ft})],$$
 (2)

where, r_t is the stock return on day t , r_{ft} is the risk-free return, and w_t is

an exponential weight with a half-life of 126 trading days.

Style: Size

Definition: 1.00 LNCAP

Components: LNCAP <u>Natural log of market cap</u>

Computed by the logarithm of the total market capitalization of the firm.



Style: **Earnings Yield**

Definition: $0.68 \cdot \text{EPIBS} + 0.11 \cdot \text{ETOP} + 0.21 \cdot \text{CETOP}$

Components: EPIBS <u>Analyst Predicted Earnings-to-Price</u>

Earnings-to-price ratio forecasted by analysts.

ETOP Trailing earnings-to-price ratio

Computed by dividing the trailing 12-month earnings by the current market capitalization. Trailing earnings are defined as the last reported fiscal-year earnings plus the difference between current interim figure and the

comparative interim figure from the previous year.

CETOP Cash earnings-to-price ratio

Computed by dividing the trailing 12-month cash earnings divided by

current price.

Style: **Residual Volatility**

Definition: 0.74 · DASTD + 0.16 · CMRA + 0.10 · HSIGMA

Components: DASTD <u>Daily standard deviation</u>

Computed as the volatility of daily excess returns over the past 252 trading

days with a half-life of 42 trading days.

CMRA <u>Cumulative range</u>

This descriptor differentiates stocks that have experienced wide swings over the last 12 months from those that have traded within a narrow range. Let Z(T) be the cumulative excess log return over the past T months, with each month defined as the previous 21 trading days,

$$Z(T) = \sum_{\tau=1}^{T} [ln(1+r_{\tau}) - ln(1+r_{f\tau})],$$
 (3)

where, r_{τ} is the stock return for month τ (compounded over 21 days) and $r_{f\tau}$ is the risk-free return. The cumulative range is given by,

$$CMRA = Z_{max} - Z_{min}, (4)$$

where, $oldsymbol{Z}_{max} = max\{oldsymbol{Z}(oldsymbol{T})\}$, $oldsymbol{Z}_{min} = min\{oldsymbol{Z}(oldsymbol{T})\}$ T = 1,...,12

HSIGMA Historical sigma (σ)

Computed as the volatility of residual returns in Equation 1,

$$\sigma = std(e_t). \tag{5}$$

The volatility is estimated over the trailing 252 trading days of returns with a half-life of 63 trading days.

Note: The Residual Volatility factor is orthogonalized to Beta to reduce collinearity.



Style: **Growth**

Definition: $0.47 \cdot \text{SGRO} + 0.24 \cdot \text{EGRO} + 0.18 \cdot \text{EGIBS} + 0.11 \cdot \text{EGIBS}_s$

Components: SGRO <u>Sales growth (trailing five years)</u>

Annual reported sales per share are regressed against time over the past five fiscal years. The slope coefficient is then divided by the average annual

sales per share to obtain the sales growth.

EGRO Earnings growth (trailing five years)

Annual reported earnings per share are regressed against time over the past five fiscal years. The slope coefficient is then divided by the average

annual earnings per share to obtain the earnings growth.

EGIBS Long-term Predicted Earnings Growth

Long-term earnings growth forecasted by analysts.

EGIBS s Short-term Predicted Earnings Growth

Short-term earnings growth forecasted by analysts.

Style: **Book-to-Price**

Definition: 1.00 · BTOP

Components: BTOP <u>Book-to-Price</u>

Last reported book value of common equity divided by current market

capitalization.

Style: Leverage

Definition: $0.38 \cdot \text{MLEV} + 0.35 \cdot \text{DTOA} + 0.27 \cdot \text{BLEV}$

Components: MLEV <u>Market leverage</u>

Computed as,

 $MLEV = \frac{ME + PE + LD}{ME},\tag{6}$

where, ${\it ME}$ is the market value of common equity on the last trading day, ${\it PE}$ is the most recent book value of preferred equity, and ${\it LD}$ is the most

recent book value of long-term debt.

DTOA Debt-to-assets

Computed as,

 $DTOA = \frac{TD}{TA},\tag{7}$

where, **TD** is the book value of total debt (long-term debt and current liabilities) and **TA** is most recent book value of total assets.

BLEV <u>Book leverage</u>

Computed as

 $BLEV = \frac{BE + PE + LD}{BE},\tag{8}$

where, $\textbf{\textit{BE}}$ is the most recent book value of common equity, $\textbf{\textit{PE}}$ is the most recent book value of preferred equity, and $\textbf{\textit{LD}}$ is the most recent book

value of long-term debt.



Style: Liquidity

Definition: $0.35 \cdot \text{STOM} + 0.35 \cdot \text{STOQ} + 0.30 \cdot \text{STOA}$

Components: STOM Share turnover, one month

Computed as the log of the sum of daily turnover during the previous 21

trading days,

 $STOM = \ln\left(\sum_{t=1}^{21} \frac{V_t}{S_t}\right),\tag{9}$

where, is $\boldsymbol{V_t}$ the trading volume on day \boldsymbol{t} and $\boldsymbol{S_t}$ is the number of shares

outstanding.

STOQ Average share turnover, trailing 3 months

Let $\mathit{STOM}_{ au}$ be the share turnover for month au, with each month consisting

of 21 trading days. The quarterly share turnover is defined by,

 $STOQ = \ln \left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{\tau=1}^{T} \exp \left(STOM_{\tau}\right)\right), \tag{10}$

where, T = 3 months.

STOA <u>Average share turnover, trailing 12 months</u>

Let $STOM_{\tau}$ be the share turnover for month τ , with each month consisting

of 21 trading days. The annual share turnover is defined by,

 $STOA = \ln\left(\frac{1}{\tau}\sum_{\tau=1}^{T} \exp\left(STOM_{\tau}\right)\right),\tag{11}$

where, T = 12 months.

Style: **Non-linear Size**

Definition: 1.00 · NLSIZE

Components: NLSIZE Cube of Size

First, the standardized Size exposure (i.e., log of market cap) is cubed. The resulting factor is then orthogonalized to the Size factor on a regression-

weighted basis. Finally, the factor is winsorized and standardized.



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¹As of September 30, 2012, as published by eVestment, Lipper and Bloomberg on January 31, 2013

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