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2019 Factor Returns

Factor dispersion in 2019 was relatively modest, but there were a few surprises among the winners and losers.

All Factors

Commodity prices rose in 2019, with gold +18% and oil +35%. This was bad news for many companies in the space. **Energy** and **Metals & Mining** were our two worst performing factors in 2019 on an absolute basis, and **Energy** was also the worst on a risk-adjusted basis. That said, **Energy** is one of our more volatile factors, and a -1.21 standard deviation is not that exceptional historically.

| Absolute Performance | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Return | Factor |
| -17.78% | Energy Excess |
| -12.62% | Metals & Mining Excess |
| -10.14% | Transportation Excess |
| -5.83% | Mexico Excess |
| -5.70% | Health Care Excess |
| : | |
| 10.72% | US IG Bonds Excess |
| 11.64% | Real Estate Excess |
| 11.66% | Homebuilders Excess |
| 12.83% | United Kingdom Excess |
| 16.11% | Utilities Excess |

| Risk-Adjusted Performance ¹ | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| R/Vol | Name |
| -1.21 | Energy Excess |
| -0.83 | Momentum Excess |
| -0.79 | Health Care Excess |
| -0.67 | Small Cap - Large Cap |
| -0.58 | Consumer Discretionary Excess |
| • | : |
| 0.89 | Real Estate Excess |
| 0.93 | United Kingdom Excess |
| 1.12 | Utilities Excess |
| 1.57 | High Yield Excess |
| 3.43 | US IG Bonds Excess |

On the plus side, our **Utilities** sector factor and **United Kingdom** country factor had the best absolute performance in **2019**. However, the surprise change in US interest rate policy in 2019 resulted in our **US Investment Grade Bonds** factor and **High Yield** factor having the best risk-adjusted performance.

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¹ Risk-adjusted performance, R/Vol, was calculated by dividing the factor return by the realized standard deviation of returns over the prior 12 months.

Style Factors

Our **Market Cap** and **Momentum** factors were the worst performing style factors on both an absolute and risk-adjusted basis (small cap stocks underperformed large cap, and long momentum underperformed the broader equity market).

| Return | Name |
|--------|-----------------------|
| -5.14% | Small Cap – Large Cap |
| -4.82% | Momentum Excess |
| -1.00% | Dividend Excess |
| 1.68% | Value – Growth |
| 1.82% | Hedge Fund Excess |

| R/Vol | Name |
|-------|-----------------------|
| -0.83 | Momentum Excess |
| -0.67 | Small Cap – Large Cap |
| -0.18 | Dividend Excess |
| 0.25 | Value – Growth |
| 0.68 | Hedge Fund Excess |

Even though major hedge funds indices underperformed long-only benchmarks (approximately +10% versus +31% for the S&P 500), hedge funds as a group are low beta (typically 20-30%). As a result, in 2019, our **Hedge Fund** factor, which is based on excess returns, was our best performing factor on both an absolute and risk-adjusted basis. ...Put another way, hedge funds benefitted from an up market in 2019, but they added alpha as well.

Value investing has had a hard time over the past 10 years, but our **Value – Growth** factor recorded positive performance in 2019.

Country Factors

2019 was not a good year to be a major trading partner of the US. **Mexico**, **China** and **Asia** were our worst performing country/region factors in 2019 on both an absolute and relative basis.

| Return | Name |
|--------|-----------------------|
| -5.83% | Mexico Excess |
| -2.90% | China Excess |
| -2.84% | Asia Excess |
| i | |
| 6.70% | Europe Excess |
| 8.52% | Brazil Excess |
| 12.83% | United Kingdom Excess |

| R/Vol | Name |
|-------|-----------------------|
| -0.26 | Mexico Excess |
| -0.22 | Asia Excess |
| -0.15 | China Excess |
| i | |
| 0.28 | Brazil Excess |
| 0.45 | Europe Excess |
| 0.93 | United Kingdom Excess |

Not all emerging markets suffered in 2019. **Brazil** was among our top three performers. **Europe** and **United Kingdom** were the other two factors in our top three. European and UK markets underperformed the S&P 500 on an absolute basis in 2019, but their correlation with US and global markets was relatively low for most of 2019, leading to outperformance on a beta-adjusted basis.

Sector Factors

As mentioned earlier, **Energy** and **Metals & Mining** were among the worst performing sectors in 2019. **Transportation**, **Health Care**, and **Consumer Discretionary** also underperformed.

| Return | Name |
|---------|------------------------|
| -17.78% | Energy Excess |
| -12.62% | Metals & Mining Excess |
| -10.14% | Transportation Excess |
| : | |
| 11.64% | Real Estate Excess |
| 11.66% | Homebuilders Excess |
| 16.11% | Utilities Excess |

| R/Vol | Name |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| -1.21 | Energy Excess |
| -0.79 | Health Care Excess |
| -0.58 | Consumer Discretionary Excess |
| | |
| 0.86 | Consumer Staples Excess |
| 0.89 | Real Estate Excess |
| 1.12 | Utilities Excess |

The New York City skyline continued its push ever upward at a furious pace in 2019, and, according to the Case-Shiller index, US home prices are up 44% over the past 10 years. Maybe not surprisingly then, **Real Estate** and **Homebuilders** were among our best performing sector factors. Despite problems at PG&E, higher commodity prices, and worries about global warming, our **Utilities** factor was the best performing sector factor on both an absolute and risk-adjusted basis.

Further Reading

For an overview of Northstar's approach to factor analysis, see our white paper <u>Next Generation Factor Models</u>.

For an introduction on how Northstar uses factors in profit attribution, see <u>Risk-Based Performance Attribution</u>.

You might also enjoy our article from June, <u>The Six-Standard Deviation Move that Wasn't</u>, about the extremely large moves in three factors on June 3rd.