



**JACOBS LEVY EQUITY  
MANAGEMENT CENTER**  
for Quantitative Financial Research

# Accounting for the Anomaly Zoo: a Trading Cost Perspective

DISCUSSANT

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# ANOMALIES: FACT OR FICTION?

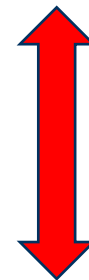
Decades of empirical finance research papers suggest anomalies exist

However,

- Data mining
- Post publication decay
- Implementation considerations



Nothing left?



Anomalies prevalent in investment management

# FOCUS OF PAPER: IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Two intertwined components

- 1) Implementation costs

- 2) Portfolio construction

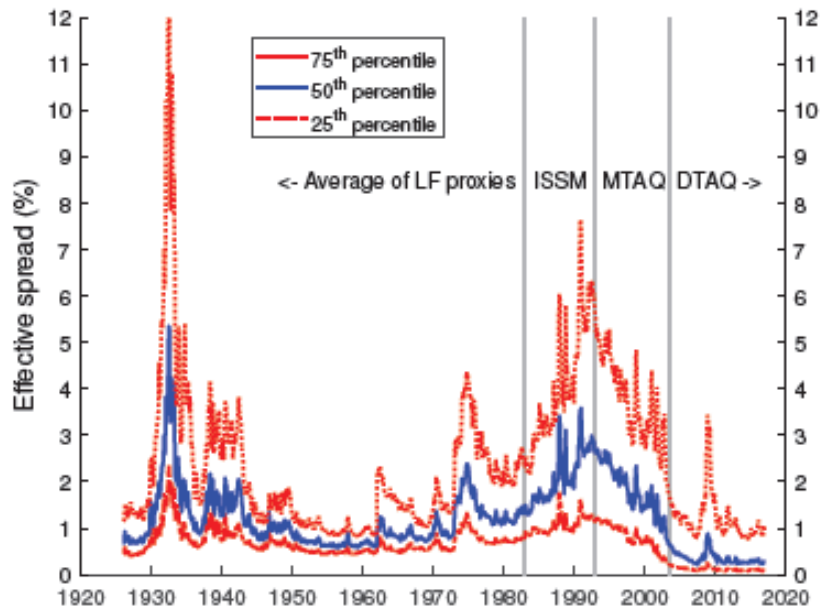
# 1) IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

Paper's back-of-the-envelope calculation

$$\begin{aligned}[\text{Net Return}] &\approx [\text{Gross Return}] - 2 \times [\text{Each Leg's Turnover}] \times [\text{Bid-Ask Spread}] \\ &= 30 \text{ bps} - 2 \times 0.15 \times 100 \text{ bps} \\ &= 0 \text{ bps per month}\end{aligned}$$

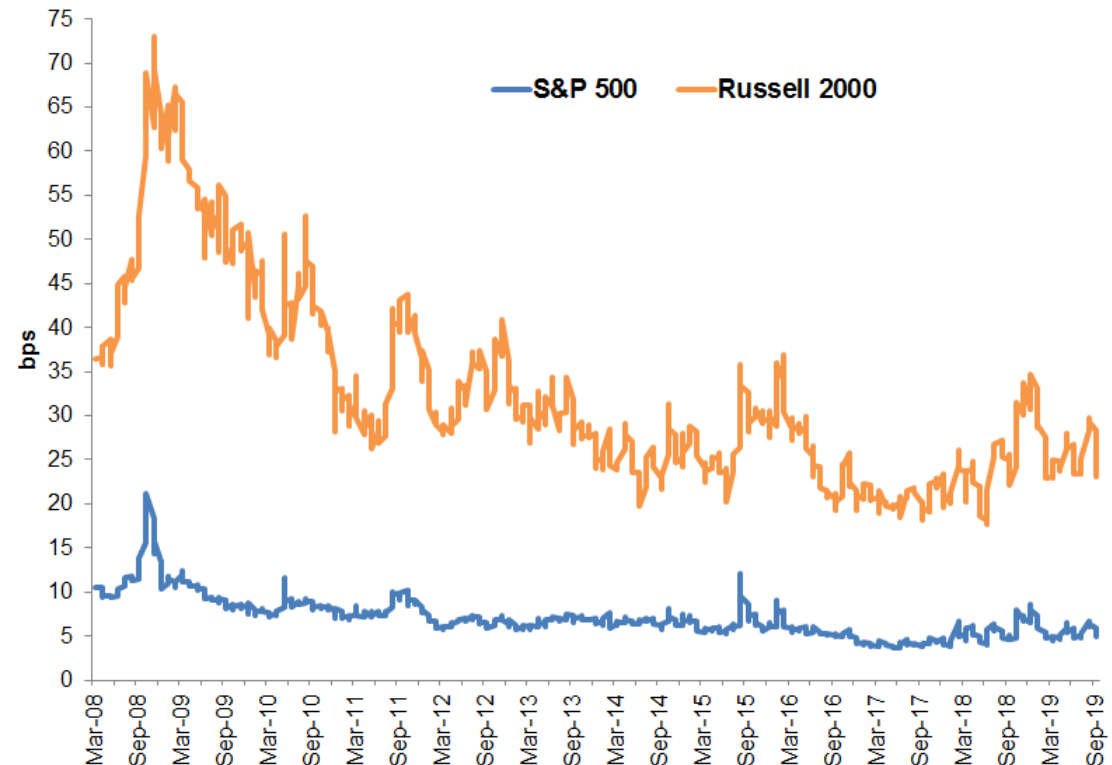
# TRADING COSTS THROUGH TIME

**Figure 1: Summary Statistics for Effective Spreads Over Time.** Spreads use high-frequency data from Daily TAQ (DTAQ), Monthly TAQ (MTAQ), and ISSM when available. When high-frequency data is not available, we use the average of four low frequency (LF) proxies: Gibbs (Hasbrouck 2009), HL (Corwin and Schultz 2012), CHL (Abdi and Ranaldo 2017), and VoV (Kyle and Obizhaeva 2016).



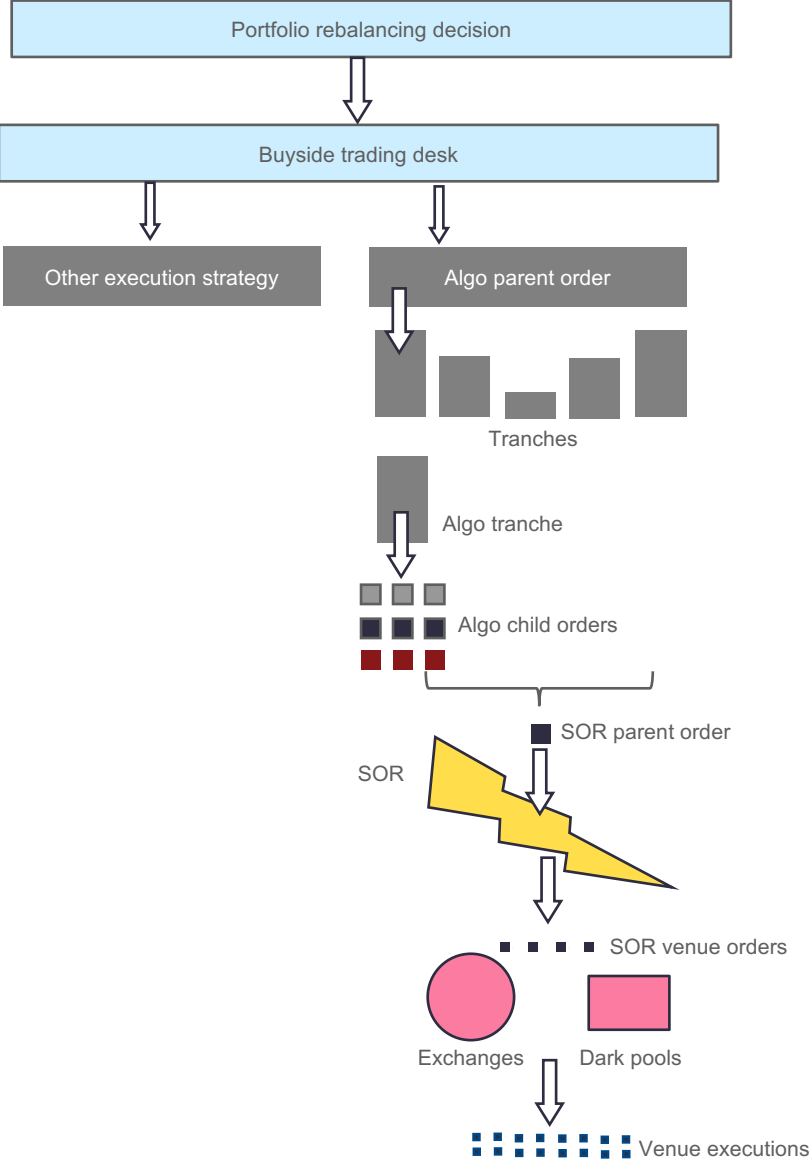
## Expected shortfall for Russell 2000 vs. S&P 500

(Goldman Sachs Shortfall Model estimates for a \$500 mn portfolio traded over a full trading day)



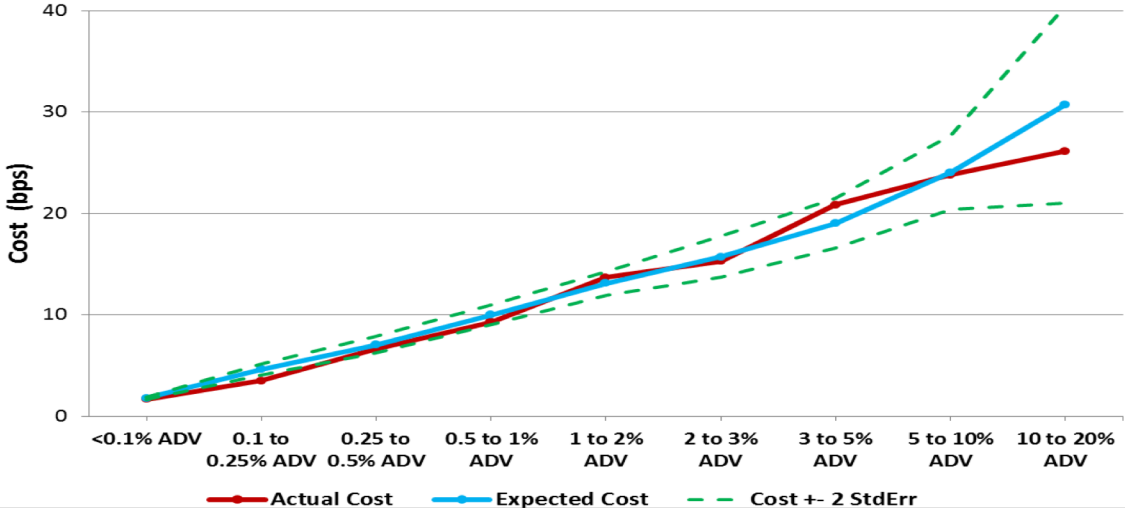
Sources: Russell, Standard & Poor's, Goldman Sachs Securities Division data

# TRADING COST MODELING

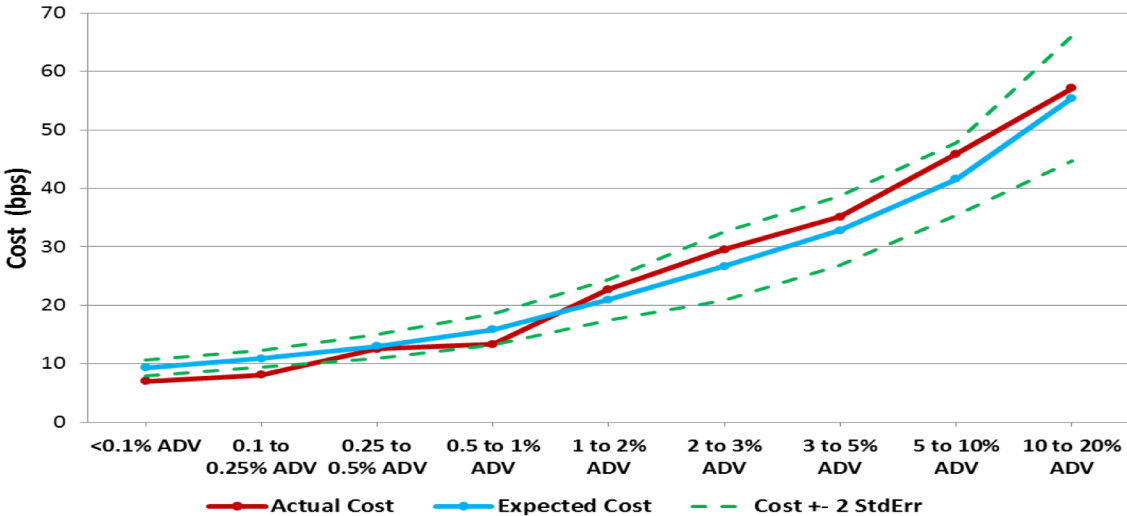


# TRADING COSTS BY ORDER SIZE

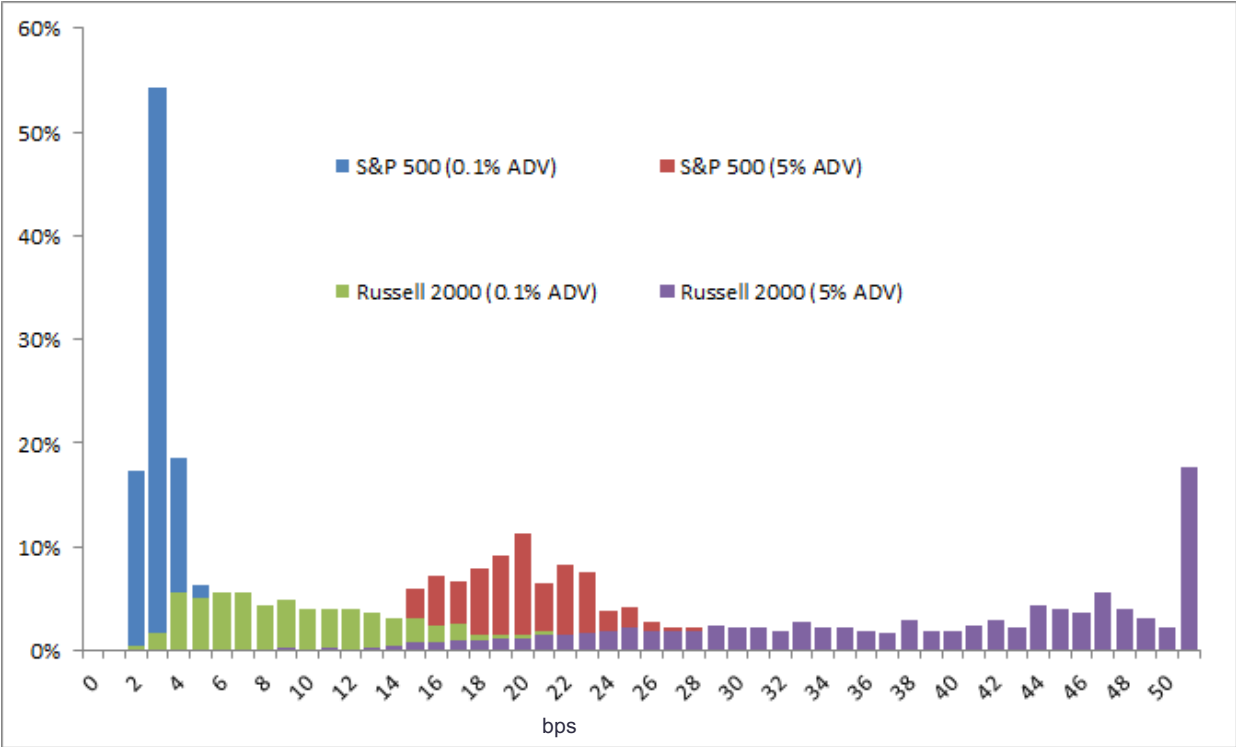
## Large Cap (>\$7.5bln)



## Small Cap (<\$1bln)



## Distribution of expected shortfall for S&P 500 and Russell 2000 constituents



Sources: Russell, Standard & Poor's, Goldman Sachs Securities Division data as of September 25, 2019

Source: Goldman Sachs Securities Division, based on aggregated and non-attributed US orders from March 2013 to November 2013

## 2) PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

Equal-weighted long-short quintile portfolios

However,

- Weights of expensive-to-trade names?
- Turnover?

$$[\text{Net Return}] \approx [\text{Gross Return}] - 2 \times [\text{Each Leg's Turnover}] \times [\text{Bid-Ask Spread}]$$

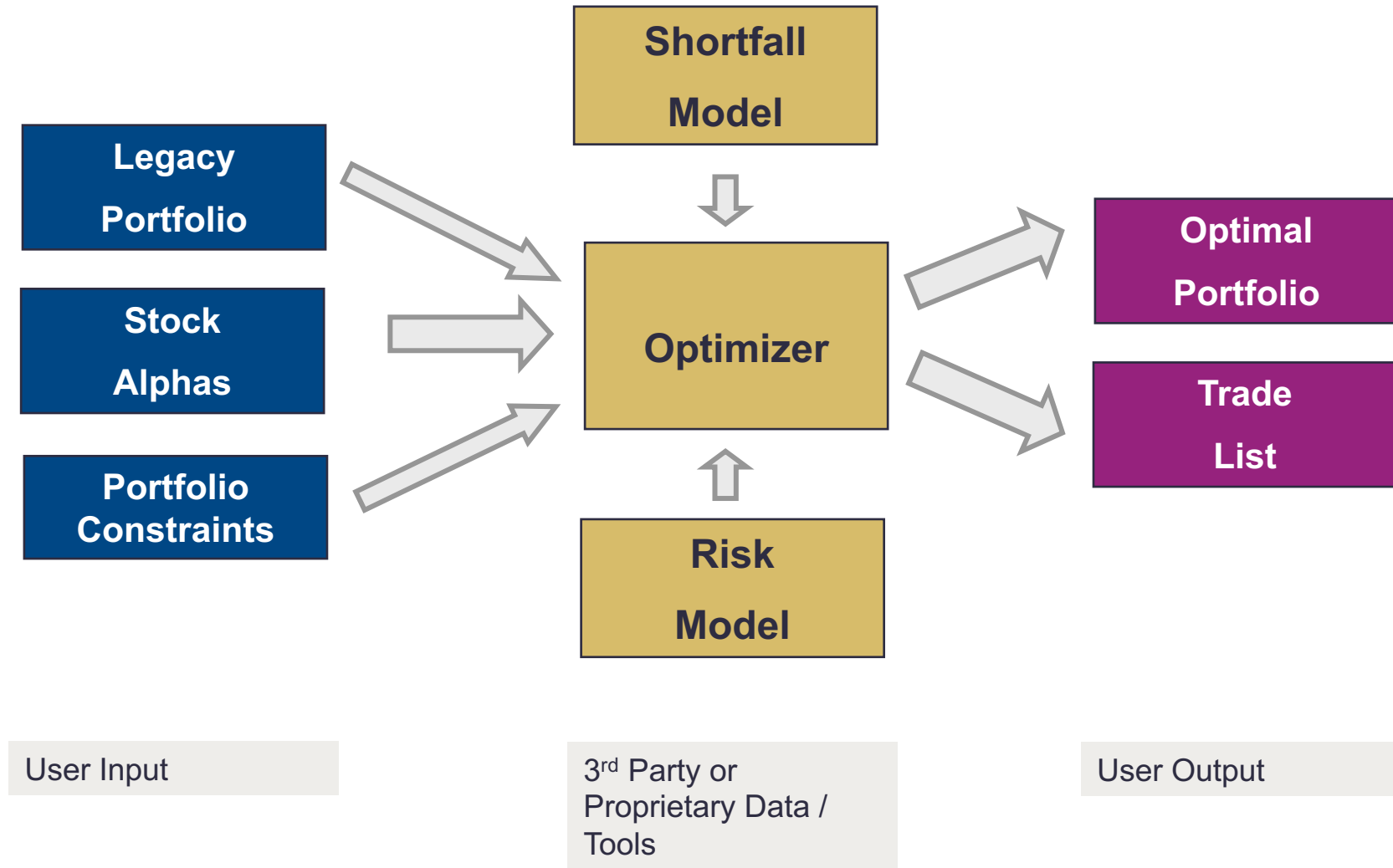


# ALTERNATIVE PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION APPROACHES

[Net Return]  $\approx$  [Gross Return] - 2 x [Each Leg's Turnover] x [Bid-Ask Spread]

- Value-weighted instead of equal-weighted
- Buy/hold spread thresholds
- Fully integrating implementation costs into portfolio construction

# FULLY INTEGRATED PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION



# REAL WORLD EVIDENCE

Using proprietary trading data, e.g.

- “*Trading Costs of Asset Pricing Anomalies*”, Andrea Frazzini, Ronen Israel, and Tobias J. Moskowitz, 2015
- “*Capacity of Smart Beta Strategies from a Transaction Cost Perspective*”, Ronald Ratcliffe, Paolo Miranda and Andrew Ang, *The Journal of Index Investing*, Winter 2017

But other considerations to keep in mind

# SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Investability considerations
- Shorting considerations
- Capacity considerations

May lead to additional insight into:

- What is driving anomalies?
- Which anomalies can survive?