# Highlights

- Propose a novel tree-based clustering algorithm to measure heterogeneous return predictability.
- Stocks with low DOLVOL, high EP and SUE are more predictable than others (cross section).
- Predictability peaks during periods of high dividend yield and low default yield (time series).
- Identify a new predictability anomaly: long-short cluster portfolios yield high OOS abnormal returns.

# Methodology

**Predictability: Signal-to-noise ratio** (j<sup>th</sup> leaf  $R^2$ ).

$$R_{j}^{2} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{\{i,t\} \in \text{leaf}_{j}} (r_{i,t} - \hat{r}_{i,t})^{2}}{\sum_{\{i,t\} \in \text{leaf}_{j}} r_{i,t}^{2}}$$

 $\widehat{r}_{i.t}$  : volatility-weighted Ridge regression (avoid dominance of microcaps).

$$\widehat{\beta}_{j} = \arg\min_{\beta_{0},\beta} \left\{ \frac{1}{N_{\text{leaf}_{j}}} \sum_{\text{leaf}_{j}} w_{i,t-1} \left( r_{i,t} - \beta_{0} - \beta^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{s}_{i,t-1} \right) \right\}$$

 $w_{i,t-1} = 1/\sigma_{i,t-1}^2$  (inverse of idiosyncratic return variance)

### **Goal-oriented Clustering: Decision tree** structure.



- Splitting candidates: standardized variables + cutpoints.
- Optimal choice: maximum  $R^2$  difference.

$$S_{\{\operatorname{leaf}_l,\operatorname{leaf}_r\}}\left(\operatorname{var}_p,c_k\right) = \left|R_{\operatorname{leaf}_l}^2 - R_{\operatorname{leaf}_l}^2\right|$$



Feel free to scan for the latest version of paper on SSRN. Welcome to our regular session, holding on Saturday, Jan. 4, 2025 8:00 – 10:00 AM (PST), Marriott Marquis, Yerba Buena Salon 14 & 15!

# **Mosaics of Predictability** Lin William Cong<sup>1</sup> Guanhao Feng<sup>2</sup> Jingyu He<sup>2</sup> Yuanzhi Wang<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>Cornell University & NBER <sup>2</sup>City University of Hong Kong

**2025 AFA Annual Meeting** 





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Our solution: Tree-based Clustering (self-supervised). Decision tree by firm characteristics (cross section) and/or macro predictors (time series) to separate panel — Max predictability ( $R^2$ ) differences across groups.





Figure 3. Conn.: Predictability and Profitability



## Motivation

> Evidence of return predictability from **different asset classes** (aggregate market, individual stock, treasury bond, corporate bond, mutual fund, etc.).

> Predictability: an attribute of predictors (macro variables, characteristics, etc.) or **models** (e.g., cross-sectional or panel regression, machine learning).

> Empirical findings based on **homogeneous** (global) predictions.

> Predictability is heterogeneous for different stocks and varies over time.

 $\geq$  It might be a characteristics and an anomaly (high predictability  $\rightarrow$  high return)!

# **Empirical Results**



### Table 1. Heterogeneous Predictability Anomaly

	1973 - 2002 (in-sample)			2003 - 2022 (out-of-sample)			
	L5	S1	L5-S1	L5	S1	L5-S1	
		Panel A: Performance					
Avg (%)	2.35	0.32	2.03	1.81	0.73	1.08	
Ann. SR	1.35	0.24	1.85	1.03	0.58	1.13	
		Panel B: Unexplained monthly alphas (%)					
CAPM	1.95***	-0.08	2.03***	0.87***	-0.06	0.92*	
FF3+MOM	1.67***	-0.09**	1.76***	0.98***	-0.04	1.01*	
FF5	1.42***	-0.19***	1.61***	1.00***	-0.08**	1.07*	
FF5+MOM+IVOL	1.59***	-0.12***	1.72***	1.05***	-0.07**	1.12*	
Q5	1.59***	-0.04	1.64***	1.03***	-0.06	1.09*	
BS6	1.35***	-0.14***	1.49***	0.91***	-0.06*	0.98*	



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