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An Investigation into the Strength of the 52-week high Momentum Strategy in the United States



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Abstract

This thesis extends the 52-week high momentum literature, which was first published by George and Hwang in 2004, by stressing the parameters of the trading strategy to investigate its robustness. George and Hwang, in their seminal paper, find that the ratio of a stock's close price to its 52-week high price is a good predictor of future returns.

The thesis stresses various parameters of the strategy - such as the percent of total stocks bought and sold each period – and applies the strategy over different time periods – such as bull and bear markets. The study finds that the strategy is more profitable over the later half of the data set due to underperformance in bear markets such as the 1929 market crash and subsequent Great Depression. The results also show a significant difference in profitability between bull and bear market periods.

The second half of the thesis looks at a new area in momentum, the absolute 52-week high. The strategy buys stocks whose price has increased over the previous six months, and who also close to their 52-week high price. Stocks are only bought (sold) if their price has increased (decreased) over the past six months and is close to (far from) the 52-week high price. The aim is to cut out stocks that are considered to be underperforming in the 52-week high momentum strategy, leaving only true winner and loser stocks. This strategy was found to increase the strength of the 52-

week high momentum strategy, and the results show that there is no longer a significant difference between bull and bear market returns.

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Table of Contents

Al	bstract	i
Acknowledgments		iii
Tá	Table of Contents	
Li	st of Tables	vi
List of Figures		viii
1	Introduction	1
2	Literature Review	4
	2.1 Introduction	4
	2.2 Efficient Market Hypothesis	4
	2.2.1 Background	4
	2.2.2 Supportive Empirical Studies	5
	2.2.2.1 Correlation Tests	5
	2.2.2.2 Runs Tests	6
	2.3. Behavioral Finance and Early Contrarian Literature	7
	2.3.1 Background	7
	2.3.2 Long-Term Contrarian	10
	2.3.3 Short-Term Contrarian	13
	2.4 Momentum Literature	15
	2.4.1 Individual Stock Price Momentum	16
	2.4.2 Industry Momentum	19
	2.4.3 Country Momentum	20
	2.4.4 Directional Momentum/Acceleration Strategies	20
	2.4.5 52-week High Momentum	21
	2.4.6 Theoretical Explanations	23
	2.5 Profitability Issues	27
	2.5.1 Adjusting for Risk	27
	2.5.2 Liquidity	28
	2.5.3 Transaction Costs	29

	2.5.4 Size	30
	2.5.5 The January Effect	30
	2.5.6 Bid-ask Bounce	32
	2.6 Conclusion	33
3	Data	34
4	Methodology	38
	4.1 Introduction	38
	4.2 52-week high momentum trading strategy	38
	4.3 Absolute 52-week high momentum	40
	4.4 Fama French Three Factor Regression Model	42
	4.5 Carhart Four Factor Regression Model	44
	4.6 Transaction Costs	46
5	Results	48
	5.1 Introduction	48
	5.2 52-Week High Momentum Trading Strategy	50
	5.3 Portfolio percentage	53
	5.4 52-Week High Momentum in 10 Year Increments	58
	5.5 Bull and Bear Market Analysis	62
	5.6 Absolute 52-Week High Momentum	69
	5.7 Fama-French Three Factor Regression Model	83
	5.8 Cahart Multi-Factor Regression Model	84
	5.9 Transaction Costs	85
6	Conclusions	88
7	References	91
Appendix One		106
Appendix Two		108

List of Tables

Table 1a – Number of different stocks in the data set split by 10 years	37
Table 2a - 52-week high momentum trading strategy	50
Table 2b – Returns after GH was published	51
Table 2c – Returns over all data	52
Table 3a – Returns using different portfolio percentages	54
Table 3b - Statistics on stocks in portfolios at different percentage levels	57
Table 4a – Returns over 10 year periods	59
Table 4b - Statistics on stocks in portfolios over the 10 year periods	61
Table 5a – Returns in bull and bear markets	64
Table 5b – Returns in bull and bear markets summary	66
Table 5c – Returns in bull and bear markets first half of the data	67
Table 5d – Returns in bull and bear markets second half of the data	68
Table 6a - Absolute 52-week high momentum	71
Table 6b - Absolute 52-WHM for different portfolio percentages	73
Table 6c - Absolute 52-WHM over 10 year periods	76
Table 6d - Absolute 52-WHM in bull and bear markets	79
Table 6e - Absolute 52-WHM in bull and bear markets summary	81
Table 6f - Absolute 52-WHM in bull and bear markets first half of the data	82
Table 6g - Absolute 52-WHM in bull and bear markets second half of the data	82
Table 7a - Fama French Three Factor Risk Adjustment	84
Table 7b – Carhart Multi - Factor Risk Adjustment	84

Table 8a – Transaction costs	86
Appendix Two	
Table I - 52-week high momentum strategy 1926 - 1961	108
Table II - 52-week high momentum strategy 1961 - 2005	108

List of Figures

Figure 1a – 52-week high momentum using different portfolio percentages	55
Figure 2a – 52-week high momentum over 10 year periods	60
Figure 3a – Absolute 52-WHM using different percentage portfolios	74
Figure 3b - Absolute 52-week high momentum over 10 year periods	77