Morningstar's current view on Long-Short and Market-Neutral Funds (inc. QMNIX)

A Painful 2018 So Far for Prominent Long-Short and Market-Neutral Funds

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It has been a tough year for market-neutral and long-short equity funds (including some large hedge funds). As the equity market entered a more volatile period with rising interest rates and tightening monetary policy, many investors shifted their attention to alternative investments, but many prominent and fast-growing alternative products offered by AQR and Boston Partners have struggled in 2018. While the year-to-date performances have been disappointing, these Morningstar Medalists stay the course and stick to their knitting.

Exhibit 1 shows some selected funds' year-to-date returns through June 2018.

		2018 YTD
Results	June 2018 Return	Through June
Boston Partners Long/Short Rsrch BPIRX	-1.3%	-3,5%
Boston Partners Long/Short Equity BPLSX	-2.2%	-6.0%
Boston Partners Global Long/Short BGLSX	-0.8%	-4.4%
AQR Long-Short Equity QLEIX	-4.9%	-8.2%
AQR Equity Market Neutral QMNIX	-4.8%	-8.6%
AQR Style Premia Alternative QSPIX	-3.1%	-7,4%
AQR Alternative Risk Premia QRPIX	-2.5%	-7.7%
AQR Multi-Strategy Alternative ASAIX	-3.2%	-8.4%
S&P 500 TR USD	0.6%	2.7%
Source: Morningstar.		

The funds in the table use a range of strategies; the first five funds are purely equity-based strategies with a short component, the next two target factors and/or alternative risk premiums, and the final fund invests in a mix of alternative strategies. Despite their differences in approach, all eight funds suffered from a similar problem: underperformance of the value factor (and exuberantly rallying growth stocks on the other side of the coin). Some AQR funds use leverage to amplify returns, so an adverse market move can result in larger losses when compared with unleveraged funds.

If we look under the microscope, we see a number of patterns in the market that explain the performance struggles here. This analysis is not intended to precisely explain what happened in these portfolios for the year to date, but it sheds some light on why things turned out this way.

Exhibit 2 shows the top five contributors to the S&P 500's return over the year to date through June.

Results		Contribution
Amazon.com		0.94%
Microsoft		0.47%
Apple		0.39%
Netflix		0.38%
Facebook		0.19%
	Total	2.37%
	S&P 500 TR	2.62%
% Contribu	ition of the 5 Stocks	90.5%

And Exhibit 3 shows the performance of value and growth stocks.

Results	Contribution
Average Return of Stocks With P/E Ratios Between 4 and 10 times	
Average Return of Stocks With P/E Ratios Between 45 and 76 time	s 12.0%
High P/E - Low P/E Spread	20.4%
Russell 1000 Value Return	-1.7%
Russell 1000 Growth Return	7.3%
Growth/Value Spread	8.9%
Source:Morningstar Direct,	

Exhibit 2 makes it clear that a handful of mega-cap technology stocks have driven returns so far this year. Exhibit 3 highlights that low P/E stocks in the S&P 500 have significantly underperformed stocks with high P/E ratios. In addition, the 8.9% performance differential between the Russell 1000 Growth and Value indexes confirm the market's strong preference for growth. These differentials were major headwinds for the funds mentioned above, as all bet on that value factor implicitly or explicitly. Finally, Exhibit 4 provides a striking perspective on how the market rewarded high P/E stocks and punished the low P/E stocks on a year-to-date basis.

But this was only half the story. The short side of these portfolios took a larger loss on high-flying growth stocks, which are not necessarily attractive to a fundamental stock-picker like Boston Partners. This also applies to AQR as a fundamental quant shop, even though the firm may define value differently from Boston Partners through its factor research. At the core, though, both firms have a strong focus on fundamental data and valuation. Exhibit 3 makes it clear that going short the Russell 1000 Growth Index (which gained 7.3%) would hurt much more than being long the Russell 1000 Value Index (which lost 1.7%). However, both these firms run large (and growing) short portfolios, which could make them less nimble and prone to occasional short

squeezes. Both firms confirmed that the short side of their portfolios inflicted more pain than the long side in the first half of 2018.

Exhibit 4 breaks down the performance of the S&P 500 with respect to P/E ratio deciles over the first half of 2018.



Source: Morningstar Direct.

For a purely market-neutral strategy (such as AQR Equity Market Neutral (QMNIX)), one would expect a diversified factor-neutral portfolio that is not overly exposed to a single factor's performance. But the value factor underperformance, which included going long cheap and short expensive stocks, was so extreme that other factor exposures like momentum, investor sentiment, and defensive did little to offset the losses. The value factor overwhelmed results because the fund assumes factors would offset one another and correlations will remain stable over the long haul, but they aren't always stationary in the short run (you can read a related article here).

In summary, having a value bias on the long side and shorting high-flying expensive stocks (that rely more on credit markets with little to no free cash flow generation) is a sensible approach, and it should produce good results in the long run. (Note that the funds on perspective are not always positioned this way.) This, however, can take some patience to be realized, as results can suffer in the short run when certain factors may not behave as expected. Additionally, investors should beware that episodic short squeezes can get especially ugly for investment shops with large short portfolios (and the use of leverage can exacerbate that effect, more relevant for AQR). Although AQR and Boston Partners have very big short portfolios, we think their disciplined investment processes and deep resources offset those concerns, and we remain confident in the above-referenced funds.