



UNC
KENAN-FLAGLER
BUSINESS SCHOOL

Duration-Based Stock Valuation: Reassessing Stock Market Performance and Volatility

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Discussant: **Andrei S. Gonçalves**

2021 EFA

Outline

The Paper

My Comments

Final Remarks

The Paper's Message

- Two stylized facts in Asset Pricing:
- This paper: long duration of equities drives such stylized facts
- Important implications:

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 - Large equity premium $\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[R_e - R_f] \in [4\%, 8\%]$
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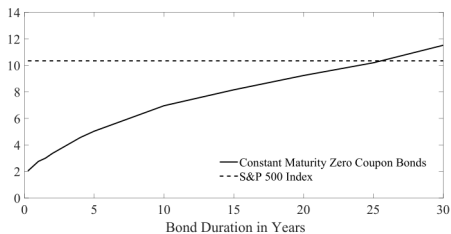
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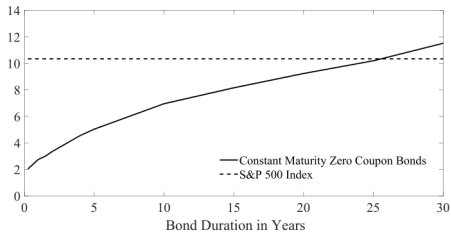
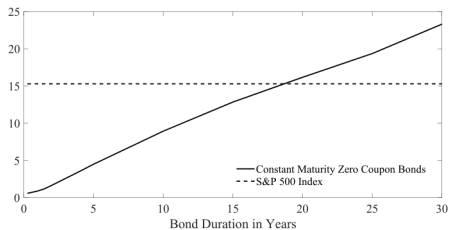
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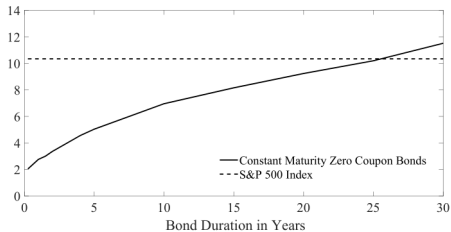
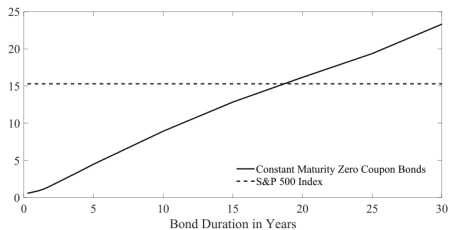
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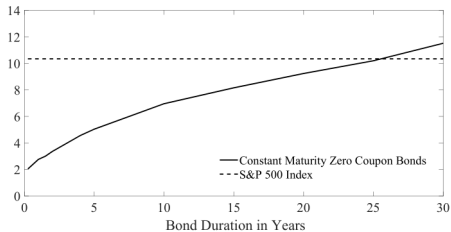
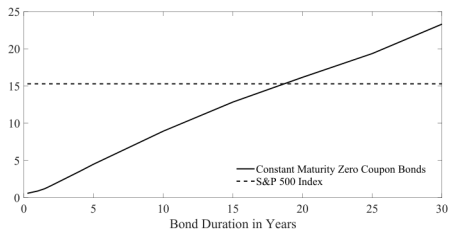
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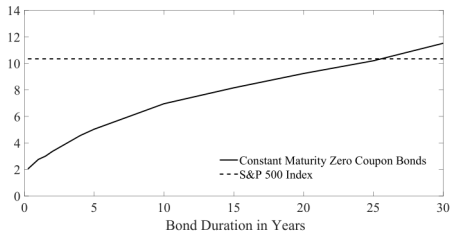
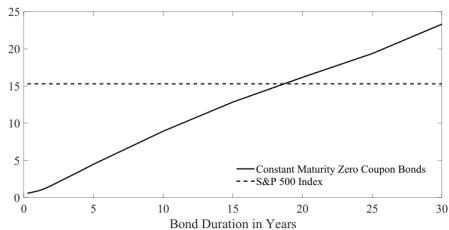
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	1996-2021				1970-2021			
N	30	40	30	40	30	40	30	40
Dividend Yield	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Duration	19.9	23.4	22.6	27.6	19.9	23.4	22.6	27.6
$\mathbb{E}[R_e - R_b]$	1.4%	-0.3%	0.7%	-1.7%	-0.9%	-8.0%	-2.1%	-12.1%
$\sigma[R_e] - \sigma[R_b]$	-0.0%	-1.1%	-0.6%	-2.4%	-2.7%	-6.7%	-4.3%	-10.7%

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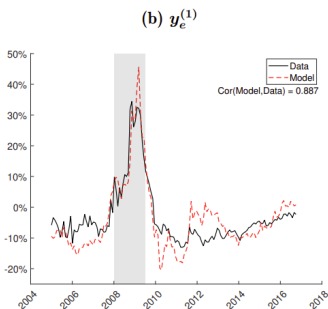
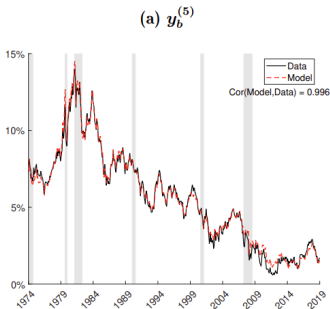
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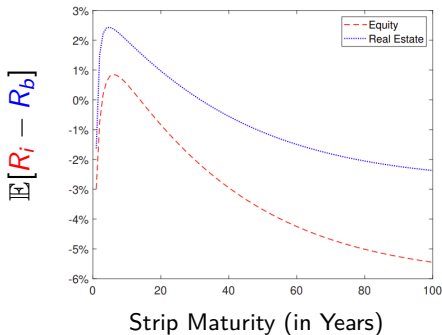
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- From Gonçalves (2021), we have (with $\tilde{x}_t \equiv x_t - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}[x_t]$):
$$\tilde{x}_t = \beta \tilde{x}_{t-1} + \tilde{\varepsilon}_t$$
- Similarly, we have (derivations in slide appendix):
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3) Implications to Asset Pricing Models

- We generally have (with $\mathbb{E}_t[M] = 1$ for simplicity):
 - $\mathbb{E}[R_e - R_f] > 0$ holds
 - Prior asset pricing models generate high $\mathbb{E}[R_e - R_f]$ through:
 - $\mathbb{E}[M] < 1$ holds
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 - However, if $\mathbb{E}[R_e - R_b] \leq 0$ holds:
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Outline

The Paper

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Return Components (Derivation)

- $\$R_{t+1}^{(n)} = P_{t+1}^{(n-1)} / P_t^{(n)}$
 (where $P_t^{(0)} = CF_t$ is the asset nominal cash flow)
- $\$r_{t+1}^{(n)} = p_{t+1}^{(n-1)} - p_t^{(n)} = pcf_{t+1}^{(n-1)} - pcf_t^{(n)} + \Delta cf_{t+1}$
 (where $pcf_t = \log(P_t / CF_t)$)
- $r_{t+1}^{(n)} = \$r_{t+1}^{(n)} - \Delta\pi_{t+1} = pcf_{t+1}^{(n-1)} - pcf_t^{(n)} + \Delta cf_{t+1} - \Delta\pi_{t+1}$
 (where $\Delta\pi_t = \log(\Pi_{t+1} / \Pi_t)$ is the growth in an inflation index)
- Iterating $pcf_t^{(n)}$ forward and using $\tilde{r}_t^{(n)} = \widetilde{pcf}_t^{(n-1)} + \widetilde{\Delta cf}_t - \widetilde{\Delta\pi}_t$:

$$\tilde{r}_t^{(n)} = (\mathbb{E}_t - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Delta cf_{t+j} - \Delta\pi_{t+j} \right] - (\mathbb{E}_t - \mathbb{E}_{t-1}) \left[\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} r_{t+j}^{(n-j)} \right]$$
- Dividend strips: $\Delta cf_{t+1} = \log(D_{t+1}^{\$/D_t^{\$}}) = \Delta d_{t+1} + \Delta\pi_{t+1}$
- Nominal Bond strips: $\Delta cf_{t+1} = \log(1/1) = 0$
- Real Bond strips: $\Delta cf_{t+1} = \log(\Pi_{t+1} / \Pi_t) = \Delta\pi_{t+1}$