



# RETRACTED: Nexus Between Equity Pricing Models and Equity Price Fragility: Empirical Insights From Pakistan

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**Purpose:** The study tests conventional and behavioral pricing multifactor impact on price fragility from the equity market of Pakistan.

**Methodology:** The positivist approach is used to deduct study rationale via probability sampling. At the same time, systematic sampling for data collection of PSX is tested in parallel to mean-variance random walk theory.

**Findings:** The impact of conventional factors is significant on price fragility in the short run and vice versa in the long run. Specifically, herd behavior and disposition effects are found to be insignificant. But size, value, illiquidity, and price earning had a significant impact on price fragility in the short run.

**Limitations:** The current research has not covered the desired scope of the topic due to time limitations, lack of harmony in corporate data on databases, and literature on price fragility being very scarce.

**Implication:** In PSX, there is a need to develop a corporate culture to promote the standard modern financial practice to enhance financial productivity and sustainability. For corporate culture to be established, corporate governance boards should be established, and family governance systems should be replaced by an independent democratic board. Mispricing and arbitragers need serious control.

**Originality:** The value of the research is that little research currently exists on about pricing multifactor impact on price fragility.

**Keywords:** equity price, price fragility, conventional, behavioral, systematic sampling

## INTRODUCTION

The impact of finance is increasing day by day, and it has become a well-established discipline of study resulting in sound concepts formed from testified and rigorous theories (Cox and Britten, 2019). Thus, modern finance is now categorized into two sub-subjects: traditional finance and behavioral finance. Traditional finance covers activities performed in real financial markets and their

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interpolations and financial motives in a rational way. Behavioral finance talks about behavioral activities in financial markets and behavioral interpolating financial motives through rational criticism (Coşkun et al., 2017). These domains are globally adopted, and their subject matter has relevancy in financial market practice. These subject equity funds and their prices are primarily based on the price mechanism. Therefore, it is highly valued and is still emerging in Pakistan due to the various responses of investors to the stock market (Rugwiro and Choi, 2019). Moreover, the participation of the Chinese economy in the Pakistani stock market is increasing, playing a dynamic role in equity price that would speed up in the near future (Jareño et al., 2020), and various other local micro factors will also contribute. Another reason for valuing equity price structure is the growth factor of P.S.X. In Pakistan, CPEC is causing a perceptual growth sentiment in the Pakistani economy *via* Chinese economic participation (Mosoeu and Kodongo, 2020). Moreover, China has shown its participation in P.S.X, especially in exchange traded equities. Recently, in Pakistan, third democratic transition phase has been working on building an institutionally sustainable sentiment backing the perceived sentiment of growth in the Pakistani economy (Fama and French, 2017).

The equity market integrates to the proper dispensation of ownership of equity funds and determines equity returns. A market is termed an “efficient market” where an investor invests randomly by capturing entire statistics upon stated market interpolated returns (Foye and Valentinčič, 2020). Such historical returns and investing trends are important information for an efficient equity market in forecasting expected capital gain to dispense ownership of equity funds (Ishtiaq et al., 2019). Moreover, the expected capital gain is co-integrated with variations in equity returns (Fama and French, 2018) and grounded by investor reaction to market statistics as exaggerated or understated. However, these contrary market statistics construct trading problems, informational ambiguity on the minor level, and joint hypothesis problem on the major level, as opposed to considering a market as efficient and testing efficiency with an assets pricing models (Lin, 2017).

The assets pricing models are the factors that capture fair value or returns of equity funds in a market. Thus, in a cross-section of the European context, size and market models of particular funds are well-explaining equity returns (Zhou and Li, 2016). And these are associated with procedural trends of equity growth and profitability factors. Extended to it, Belimam et al., 2018 found growth of sales and short and long-term returns as common variations participating in explaining size, value, and book to the market premium of asset pricing factors. Such findings are relevant to equity funds because these are found to be less explained and negatively associated with inflation (Fama and French, 2020). And it is best explained by arbitrage pricing theory (Karp and Van Vuuren, 2017), which has two discretions i.e. arbitrage factor and expertly diversification of portfolio.

Thus, these portfolios accurately explain pricing models with their size captured by market capitalization of a portfolio, value premium as high returns, and momentum. However, it is confirmed that pricing factors are heterogeneous, i.e. Japan has less momentum in its market returns due to market spread and group size (Arora and Gakhar, 2019). Stock returns, meanwhile,

are best explained by size, value, and market premium in Eastern Europe equity markets. But momentum insufficiently explains equity prices (Danielson, 2003). However, these market and volatility trends determine stock return by a five-factor model—value, size, market, and illiquidity premium are proposed, resulting in significant contribution in equity returns determination under contextual heterogeneity. This model is applicable in Japan, Portugal, and Pakistan.

Thus, it reveals the importance of these factors in equity funds investment, equity prices, and earnings.

Moreover, equity holders are ultimate resource holders. Equity risk shows risk preference behavior in equity allocation decisions (Habibah et al., 2021), resulting in the momentum of a new sixth factor of equity pricing (Liammukda et al., 2020) entirely failing to cover consumption-oriented reasons of equity investors in the equity market. These reasons explain traditional pricing factors and behavioral aspects i.e. confidence and optimism in equity pricing or return determination, extending herding behavior and disposition effect in a rational market. Herding behavior is a psychological attitude among equity holders following similar investing or speculating patterns in equity funds within the same set of markets, portfolios, or groups and is found present in the Asian context (Gregoriou et al., 2016). It is less common in the Indian national stock market. Herding behavior in Karachi stock exchange was conditional because equity investors in K.S.E are price-conscious in the short-term in line with pride and regret graph line building following a dimension named as disposition effect (Gregoriou et al., 2016). However, disposition effect and herd behavior constructing equity investor's sentiments have diverse causal association with P.S.E volatility, affecting downside risk in long run (Chakroun and Hmaied, 2019) shuffles assets pricing indicators performance (Ahmed et al., 2019) drives market trading in non-fundamental side resulting extensively changing equity holding ownership (Afroz et al., 2020; Barua et al., 2020; Dai and Yin, 2020; Nwankwoala et al., 2020; Gao et al., 2021) and (Xiang and Qu, 2020). Thus, the severe presence of price fragility behind these reasons results in non-speculative bubbles, leading the equity market to crash.

There is less uniformity in the equity price structure of stock markets due to contextual variations where pricing factors work with high volatility. And such growth, social and political sustainability, and participation in the Chinese economy is also affecting the price structure of equity funds in Pakistan. Truly, the perception of these factors is positive in Pakistan theoretically, but in PSX, for a few decades, random walk is highly observed in market trading—based on various behavioral anomalies deviating trading mechanism of PSX from fundamentals to the non-fundamental side that creates price fragility. These sentiments have a high arbitrage influence on market trading, affecting equity prices negatively for two reasons: 1) external shareholders being well-informed individuals holding a majority of shares and are less actively participating in PSX but having a majority of share proportionate and losing their corporate earnings and multiple scores in comparison to international business concerns; 2) Most of the listed companies in Pakistan are limited companies with unsound corporate boards and unspecified long-term objectives; 3) As a

result, general/minority shareholders are speculating their trading on the daily market price to have returned and has become short term by responding less seriously with annual corporate dividends and reinvestment plans that maximize their capital gain. Thus, to tackle these inherent reasons against pricing mechanism and factors, we aim to resolve these reasons and their consequences on the prices of equities in PSX under random walk behavior.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

- 1) To test the traditional pricing proponents of equity funds.
- 2) To locate and test multifactor pricing models consisting of conventional and behavioral antecedents.
- 3) To identify and test the contribution/association of multifactor pricing models in equity price fragility.

On the bases of the study scope, we have segmented equity pricing theories into two categories: Neo-Classical pricing theories and behavioral theories. Such segmentation is planned to cover both conventional and behavioral dimensions of equity prices. For recent investigation, from neoclassical theories to the conventional aspects of pricing factors, theoretically, general equilibrium theory, mean-variance theory, and arbitrage theory address the issue of random walk-in pricing of equity funds. Moreover, to support behavioral aspects of this research, limits of arbitrage theory and behavioral theories are supporting the study investigation. As far as a general theory of equilibrium is concerned, it describes how equities price up the nature of procedural risk with the notion of “high return Vs. high risk”. This theory has its scope from single-factor pricing to multifactor pricing. But Harry Markovitz extended this interplay of risk in 1952 by mean-variance theory and has said that there is an interplay between risk and returns because market investors are rational but risk-averse individuals. Hence, they are followers of mean-variance behavior in trading. There is a limitation in mean variance theory in that it deals with only risk assets. So, Ross challenged it in 1977 by proposing Arbitrage Theory, suggesting that equities are valued by multifactors instead of one factor, and the sensitivity of these factors is highlighted by their beta coefficient. Moreover, rate of return of the portfolios accurately defines assets prices and if the prices ramify then the arbitrageurs will recover it.

On the side of behavioral aspects, limits to arbitrage theory covers pricing of equity funds that the arbitrage limits that would often be used by rational investors but the price may work in a limit of protection in a non-equilibrium position. This theory further explains that when dealing with noise traders, a shift in equity prices prevails, and prices are prone to misprices where a rational investor is found helpless to eradicate it. Similar conditions for arbitrageurs also exist. So, to elaborate on such phenomena, scholars turned to the behavioral side and have revealed that there are certain preferences and attitudes in trading and market prices. So, to address this preference-oriented behavior, there is a need to study another behavioral aspect where various sentiments of investors as associated with equity

trading activities negating efficiency, mean-variance, and equilibrium of equity tradeoffs. Hence, the idea of merging behavioral aspects of investors with equity or equity price cannot be removed and it has its own unique representation with classical finance.

The study will contribute theoretically on several sides. Firstly, it will locate the equity pricing factors in the Pakistani context. Secondly, this research will contribute to work on the random walk behavior of PSX and cover historical and contextual reasons. The study will contribute by assessing equity pricing factors by conducting an interdisciplinary study on conventional and behavioral finance—rarely conducted on pricing structure in any context with multiple dimensions of random walk behavior to extend the theoretical ground of random behavior in a conventional market.

We also propose a new factor contributing to the equity pricing system that will add new addition in theoretical grounds with six factors of equity pricing that are well deducted. We will also contribute a new dimension of conventional pricing factors by working with context-specific research on equity prices and price fragility. In practice, single digit studies are found by Acharya and Viswanathan (2011) for three and four-factor pricing models. Only one study is found on five factor models of equity prices. This study will work as an extension of such previous Pakistani studies as extending to seven factors of equity pricing with a new dimension. Moreover, assessment of these factors with price fragility is not found in previous literature. Finally, this research will suggest the best fit model for the Pakistani stock market on the bases of random walk behavior for assets pricing and will also suggest the reasons for the fragility of equity funds prices with the contribution of these pricing factors. So desired policies could be made to overcome random behavior and boost productive consistency in equity prices of PSX.

Part one is explaining the topic, background, issues to research, and objectives. Part two incorporates the overview of the literature of asset pricing framework, various models developed, and proposes a hypothesis. Part three deals with data description and methodology. Results are given in part 4. Part five and six are about discussion, findings, and recommendations.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Stock price fragility was initially introduced by Jin-Li and Shih-Chuan, 2006. It measures non-fundamental risk. Thus, it aims to segregate and measure the causal effect of stock volatility beyond the traditional financial measures, specifically examining the concentrated stock ownership and correlated liquidity shocks on price volatility. So, these measures would be applied in the Pakistani market. This investigation can be extended to the entire globe because it has a wider room available geographically that has not been much investigated. Moreover, by extending the investigation of fragility it would be explored by checking covariance and beta of returns by co-fragility and fragility beta in the current investigation. Hence, the previous investigations

suggested that ownership structure has an impact on these forecasts. Finally, fragility is also suggested to interact with total return volatility to have an impact of arbitrageurs on stock prices and it is found to be significant in an African context. Such contextual effect of volatility is another main factor that affects stock returns, including other market motives and sentiments i.e. herd behavior, disposition situation, and news effects. These behaviors and sentiments follow the trends in quantified shape rather than the movement of trades. To quantify these movements in market prices there is a need to design market segmentation in trades and trading products. This segmentation in products raises firm expectancy of life that enhances book to market value of the company and it has a sound relation with price fragility. But such life expectancy varies over time and it has diverse consequences on various equity nature that break the momentum of assets prices (Sarwar et al., 2020).

The crash of momentum results inconsistently in the working of five factors of assets prices in equity market. Moreover, these five factors (size, value, momentum, illiquidity, and market premium) have best explained the variation of portfolios in the international world. Similar findings have been found in China (Lin, 2017). Moreover, in north America and Asian countries, five factors accurately explain their role in market prices, causing fragility, but in Japan, momentum is not working significantly due to market inconsistencies. However, these inconsistencies are due to firm-level decomposed sensitivities that float fragility in market prices of equity funds. And it leads to arbitrage behavior in market prices—another reason for price fragility.

We present the following hypotheses

- H1: There is a significant impact of size premium on price fragility.
- H2: There is a significant impact of value premium on price fragility.
- H3: There is a significant impact of momentum on price fragility.
- H4: There is a significant impact of illiquidity on price fragility.
- H5: There is a significant impact of price earnings premium on price fragility.
- H6: There is a significant impact of market premium on price fragility.
- H7: There is a significant impact of investor sentiment on price fragility.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The ontological framework of the study is to assess the multifactor of equity pricing and its impact on stock price fragility. The intent to assess such factors on price fragility is to locate conventional and psychological factors working in a standardized market to understand their nature and influences. The epistemological posture of our research is positivism that the developed knowledge has a singular reality due to specified contextual reasons of randomly mean variant less arbitrage behavior in the Pakistani stock market. And the (He et al., 2020; Mohsin et al., 2020; Yang et al., 2021), the research is

formal. The approach of the study is deductive. The study aims to test random walk behavior via mean-variance and limits to arbitrage approach in PSX. Such a deduction is conducted on recent data of PSX and will discuss implications relevant to it (Sun et al., 2019) and (Tiep et al., 2021).

The study is explanatory in kind about price fragility and multifactor equity pricing; we have used a positivist approach to go deeper towards PSX realities and to deduct their proper direction. Choosing this rationale involves several aspects: 1) stock market investors are complex and multifactor cases, prioritized by the positivist school of thought, based on the hypothetico-deductive approach of investigation incorporating quantitative method to generalize findings; and 2) In Pakistan, investors are trading sentimentally, which has been less highlighted in previous research and is still under research in this region.

By adapting the positivist approach, probability sampling technique is deployed. Moreover, a systematic sampling technique is used for sample selection and representation. We used systematic sampling to represent the true scope of this research by capturing high leverage, more sensitivity, and reasonable liquidity. To obtain the sample systematically, we have designed the criteria to select the stock that remains listed in PSX for more than or equal to two quarters of the year during the sample years of analysis. The population of the study is listed stocks at P.S.X. This research uses monthly data of listed stocks in P.S.X from 1/2008 to 12/2017 with the discretion that, during this period, continuously listed stocks are incorporated for analysis, having at least two quarter liquidity period in market. Stocks of non-financial counterparts are selected as a sample of analysis. The data is collected from the online source of PSX (psx.com.pk & ksestock.com) and opendoors.com. The data is time series in nature and out of 100 indices thirty-seven companies are selected for analysis as per selection criteria. These companies consist of healthcare, Oil & Gas Marketing, Oil & Gas Exploration, Cement Sector, Fertilizers, Banking Sector, Telecommunication, and Electrical sectors. As per the selection criteria, sector-wise representation of companies is heterogeneous in nature because a few companies did not meet research criteria and a few sectors have only one company and meet the criteria of selection.

The new factor is investor sentiment that is computed by developing a sentiment index comprised of three conventional proxies i.e stock market turnover, dividend premium, and equity shares with two behavioral proxies as herd behavior and the disposition effect. So, we have factorized seven factors: size, value, momentum, Illiquidity, market, PE premium, and sentiment premium. Moreover, we have selected six portfolios meeting data selection criteria for analyses. To check the factorial exposure of portfolios, we created a  $t$  time and to sort these six portfolios, calculated them on  $t-1$  June of year. These are formed named as  $\frac{S}{H}$ ,  $\frac{S}{M}$ ,  $\frac{S}{L}$ ,  $\frac{B}{H}$ ,  $\frac{B}{M}$ ,  $\frac{B}{L}$

$$\text{Size Premium} = \text{SP} = \frac{1}{24} X \left[ \frac{S}{H} + \frac{S}{M} + \frac{S}{L} + \frac{B}{H} + \frac{B}{M} + \frac{B}{L} \right] \quad (01)$$



**TABLE 1** | Descriptive analysis.

	PF	VP	SP	PEP	MP	MOM	ISP	ILLQ
Mean	1.393	0.865	117.3	2.3	139.3	193.3	0.22	943.1
Median	0.004	0.880	113.2	2.3	133.3	233.3	0.37	841.3
Maximum	45.599	1.450	731.3	4.6	406.9	457.9	62.6	17.5
Minimum	0.000	0.078	39.9	0.2	5.3	2.05	-92.2	44.4
Std. Dev.	7.220	0.188	36.5	0.9	89.6	9.6	13.2	48.4

$$\text{Value Premium} = \text{VP} = \frac{1}{08} X \left[ \frac{S}{H} + \frac{S}{M} + \frac{S}{L} + \frac{B}{H} + \frac{B}{M} + \frac{B}{L} \right] \quad (02)$$

$$\text{Momentum} = \text{MOM} = \frac{1}{12} X \left[ \frac{S}{H} + \frac{S}{M} + \frac{S}{L} + \frac{B}{H} + \frac{B}{M} + \frac{B}{L} \right] \quad (03)$$

$$\text{Illiquidity} = \text{ILLQ} = \frac{1}{24} X \left[ \frac{S}{H} + \frac{S}{M} + \frac{S}{L} + \frac{B}{H} + \frac{B}{M} + \frac{B}{L} \right] \quad (04)$$

$$\text{Market Premium} = \text{Mkt} = \text{R}_m - \text{R}_f \quad (05)$$

$$\text{Price Earning Premium} = \text{PEP}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} X \left[ \frac{S}{H} + \frac{S}{M} + \frac{S}{L} + \frac{B}{H} + \frac{B}{M} + \frac{B}{L} \right] \quad (06)$$

$$\text{Inv} - \text{Sentiment} = \text{ISP} = \frac{1}{24} X \left[ \frac{S}{H} + \frac{S}{M} + \frac{S}{L} + \frac{B}{H} + \frac{B}{M} + \frac{B}{L} \right] \quad (07)$$

Similar econometric methodologies have been used in various applications of energy and economics (Baloch et al., 2020; Sun et al., 2020a; Sun et al., 2020b; Sun H et al., 2020) and (Sun et al., 2020a). For size premium, we categorized portfolios into three subcategories in comparison to the median value of the portfolio with market capitalization.

$$\frac{S}{L} = \zeta \int It < \bar{X}_{It} \quad (08)$$

$$\frac{S}{M} = \zeta \int It = \bar{X}_{It} \quad (09)$$

$$\frac{S}{H} = \zeta \int It > \bar{X}_{It} \quad (10)$$

These are three categories of portfolios on the base of a size where  $\int$  symbolizes o portfolio,  $\zeta$  represents market capitalization, and  $\bar{x}$  indicates median of portfolios at  $t$  time period. Portfolio

with a lower market capitalization than median is ranked as “Small”, being equal to  $\zeta$  is named as “middle/midpoint”, and a portfolio having higher capitalization is named as “Large”. On book to market ratio these portfolios are subdivided into three categories:

$$\frac{B}{L} = \int It = 30\% \text{fi} < \text{BM} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{B}{M} = \int It = 40\% \text{fi} = \text{BM} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{B}{M} = \int It = 30\% \text{fi} > \text{BM} \quad (13)$$

Afterward, each portfolio is extended to two further categories by adapting market return  $R_{it}$  as a fourth pricing factor. Returns of P.S.X are subdivided into “H” indicating high return and “L” as low market return on historical bases. And the portfolio is considered as a winner if peak return is represented by “U”. There were 12 portfolios where S is about the small size, B is for Big, H is for a high book to market ratio, M shows mid ratio of book to market, and L represents the lower ratio. So, the index formation of portfolios of market, size, value, and momentum is,  $\delta_{it}$  is capital pricing model of assets,  $\delta_{mt}$  is market return, and  $\delta_{it}$  is risk-free return of market at  $t$  sample assessment time of study. Thus, we aim to assess the proportion of momentum, value, market, size, and sentiment premium in pricing models of the Pakistani stock exchange by assessing the following model,

$$\delta_{it} = \alpha + \varphi_{2it} + \varphi_{3it} + \varphi_{4it} + \varphi_{5it} + \varphi_{6it} + \varphi_{7*it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (14)$$

$\delta_{it}$  is net result as the difference of risky and risk-free return (C.A.P.M) as dependent variable,  $\alpha$  is constant  $\varphi_2$  is size premium factor,  $\varphi_3$  is value premium,  $\varphi_4$  Illiquidity premium,  $\varphi_5$  is price earning factor, and  $\varphi_7$  is investor sentiment of I portfolios on  $t$  time. We measured  $\varphi_{7*it}$  (Investor sentiment) by five proxies: market returns, dividend premium, equity shares, Herding behavior, and the disposition effect.

$$\varphi_{7*it} = \omega_1 \text{PSXR}_{it} + \omega_2 \text{DP}_{it} + \omega_3 \text{EQS}_{it} + \omega_4 \text{HB}_{it}^* + \omega_4 \text{DE}_{it}^* \quad (15)$$

We measure herd behavior by the model presented by (Chandio et al., 2020) and (Sun H et al., 2020). We operate with a value deviation model to infer true dispersion in findings. We assess value deviation of portfolios returns  $\gamma$  as high returns  $\prod^U$  and declining returns  $\prod^D$ ;  $m$  is about market returns. Here  $\text{DE}^*$  is measured by another proxy to measure investor

**TABLE 2** | Correlation Analysis.

	PF	VP	SP	PEP	MP	MOM	ISP	ILLQ
PF	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VP	0.026	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
SP	0.073	0.047	1	—	—	—	—	—
PEP	0.186	-0.021	-0.238	1	—	—	—	—
MP	0.071	0.013	0.328	-0.103	1	—	—	—
MOM	0.071	0.0137	0.328	-0.103	1.00	1	—	—
ISP	0.003	0.098	-0.002	0.023	-0.005	-0.005	1	—
ILLQ	0.150	0.104	0.043	0.071	-0.095	-0.095	-0.095	1

**TABLE 3 |** Unit root test.

Variable	R Sq	DW	SE	Prob*
ILLIQ	0.36	2.07	0.09	0.000
MOM	0.66	2.04	0.14	0.000
MP	0.17	2.02	0.05	0.002
PEP	0.36	2.00	0.09	0.000
SP	0.22	2.05	0.09	0.016
VP	0.35	2.00	0.09	0.000
PF	1.04	2.00	0.09	0.000

sentiment that declares investors feeling regret in loss and pride in winning, also known as disposition effect. We use holding periods of investors having particular equity in portfolios  $\Delta t$  is holding period,  $\theta_t$  are outstanding shares,  $V_t$  market volume daily in Rupee, and  $n \int$  trading duration of portfolios in days (Iqbal et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2021). Behavioral finance argues that value deviation of herd behavior in market factors result in herd behavior and pride regret behavior being not only a self-driven attitude of investor defining investor sentiment it also pinches market prices severely to non-fundamental practice resulting fragility in equity prices. So, we adopted the price fragility model from (Alemzero et al., 2020a; Alemzero et al., 2020b; Sun H et al., 2020), in which  $G_{it}$  is equity fragility in prices,  $\theta_{2it}$  is square of market capitalization,  $W'$  is vector of  $(K \times 1)$  ownership of portfolio equities,  $\Omega_t$  is metrics of equity funds on variance-covariance bases as  $(K \times K)$ , and  $K$  is number of equities in a portfolio (Chien et al., 2021; Iqbal et al., 2021; Li et al., 2021). Moreover, we aimed to evaluate factorial contribution of pricing proponents of equity in price fragility of equity, where  $G_{it}$  is dependent, constant as  $\alpha$ , and we have seven factors of equity price from  $\varphi_1$  to  $\varphi_7$  comprising on value, market, size, momentum, illiquidity, price earning, and investor sentiment premium with  $\varepsilon_{it}$  error representation (Fisu et al., 2021; Ehsanullah et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2021).

$$G_{it} = \alpha + \varphi_{1it} + \varphi_{2it} + \varphi_{3it} + \varphi_{4it} + \varphi_{5it} + \varphi_{6it} + \varphi_{7it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (16)$$

The Descriptive Tests, Correlation Tests, Variance inflation factor Test, Serial Correlation at Lags, Unit Root Tests, ARDL Test, and Robustness Test were deployed for analysis of study

(Agyekum et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2021). The results of the study propose the following research model:

$$G_{it} = \alpha + \varphi_1 (VP)_{it} + \varphi_2 (SP)_{it} + \varphi_3 (PEP)_{it} + \varphi_4 (Illiq)_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (17)$$

The study found four variables impacting price fragility in generally equal mean variant and random trading behavior of Pakistani stock market. The abbreviations of the variables are,

$G_{it}$  = Equity Price Funds Fragility.

VP = Value Premium.

SP = Size Premium.

PEP = Price Earning Premium.

Illiq = Illiquidity Premium.

$\varepsilon_{it}$  = error of  $i$  intersection at  $t$  time period.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In **Table 1**, the mean value of PF, VP, PEP, and ISP ranges from 0.2 to 2.3 and SP, MP, MOM, and LLIQ ranges from 117 to 943. Median values of PF is 0.004, VP, 0.88, SP 113.2, PEP 2.3, MP 133.3, MOM 233.3, ISP 0.37, and ILLIQ 841.3. The maximum range of the values is from 1.45 to 458 and the minimum range of values is 0.000–44.4. The standard deviation ranges from 0.2 to 48.4 where the maximum deviation is found in Illiquidity.

In **Table 2**, the value premium is negatively correlated with price fragility as 0.026. Size premium is correlated with price fragility as 0.073 and with value premium as 0.047. Price earning premium correlates fragility of prices as 0.186, negatively correlating  $-0.021$  with value premium,  $-0.238$  with size premium. Market premium is 0.071 correlated with price fragility, 0.013 with value premium, and 0.238 with size premium. Momentum premium is correlated with funds fragility of price as 0.071, 0.013 with a premium of fund value, 0.328 with size, and negatively correlated as  $-0.137$  with price earnings premium. Moreover, investor sentiment premium is correlated with fragility 0.003, with value premium as 0.098,  $-0.002$  with size premium, 0.023 with market premium, and  $-0.05$  with momentum premium. Similarly, Illiquidity is correlated 0.15 with fragility, 0.104

**TABLE 4 |** Auto regressive distributed lag.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
PF(−1)	−0.18	0.09	−1.9	0.0520
VP(−1)	−7.71	3.7	−2.09	0.0384
SP(−4)	−0.02	0.007	−2.33	0.0214
PEP	1.18	0.66	1.76	0.0800
MOM	−0.004	0.008	−0.48	0.6299
ISP	−0.02	0.05	−0.43	0.6679
ILLQ (−1)	4.58	1.5	3.10	0.0025
R-sq	0.31	MD Var		1.41
Adjusted R-sq	0.20	S.D. Var		7.34
S.E.	6.55	Akaike info criterion		6.72
Log LH	−364.19	Hannan-Quinn Criterion		6.89
Prob (F-statistic)	0.011	DW		1.99

**TABLE 5** | Variance inflation factor.

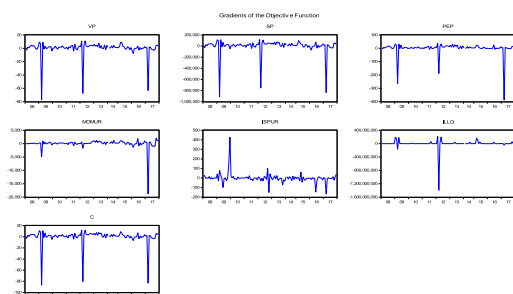
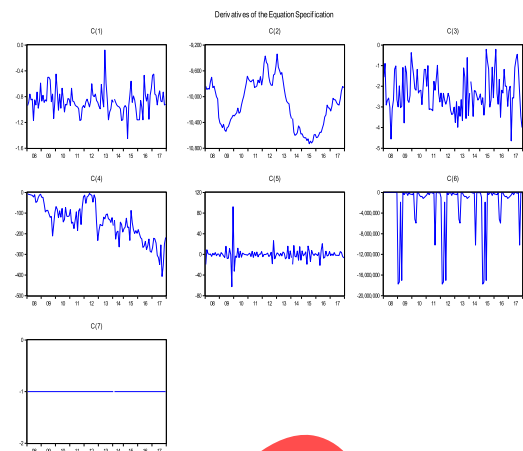
Variable	VIF
VP	1.025888
SP	1.188325
PEP	1.069551
MOM	1.137008
ISP	1.022915
ILLQ	1.046536

with value premium, 0.043 with size premium, 0.071 with price earning premium, and  $-0.95$  with market premium, momentum, and investor sentiment.

In **Table 3**, we use the Augmented Dicky Fuller—Mackinnon, 1996) test that clarifies the serial correlation via Durbin Watson as 2.07 of Illiquidity, 2.04 of Momentum, 2.02 of market premium, 2.00 of Price Earnings Premium, 2.05 of Size premium, 2.00 of value premium, and 2.00 of price fragility. Moreover, the results reject the null hypothesis of unit root that value premium, size premium, price fragility, price earning, momentum, and illiquidity has no unit root 0.000 ( $p < 0.10$ ). Residual Squares range from 0.17 of momentum to 1.04 of price fragility. And standard error is 0.05–0.14. Hence, the results explained no unit root in the data.

In **Table 4**, the serial correlation in data indicates the use of more specified and sophisticated tools for further data analysis. However, as per unit root in data, ARDL is deployed that resulted in variables of study on level and at first difference. Thus, price fragility, value premium, Illiquidity, and price earning premium are found to be negatively significant at first lag with 0.0520, 0.0384, 0.0025, and 0.0800 ( $p < 0.10$ ). Size premium is found to be significant at SP ( $-4$ ) 0.0214 ( $p < 0.10$ ) with price fragility. Market premium is excluded from analysis due to a singular matrix having its contribution as zero. And momentum of equity funds and sentiments are found to insignificantly affect price fragility as 0.63 & 0.67 ( $p > 0.10$ ). F stats is 0.011 ( $p < 0.10$ ). There is low serial correlation compositely as 1.99, showing that the data is normal with 6.55 standardized errors of estimates and R Square is low at 0.31. Therefore, trends of pricing multi-factors with price fragility are as follows.

Graph 01: Gradient Graph of Pricing Factors and Price Fragility at Level and First Deference ARDL

**Graph 2: Coefficient Graph of Variables at First Difference and at Level in ARDL**

To further elaborate lags at first difference, at level, and graphics of study variables tested hetroskedasticity tests and found there is no hetroskedasticity with the values in desired criteria. Moreover, variance inflation factor in **Table 5** ranging from 1.03 to 1.18, supporting the results of ARDL test that the data is normal with no serial correlation compositely but exists variable wise individually. Therefore, removing item wise serial correlation pricing factors are found to be significant at lags with price fragility.

To enforce the study findings in ARDL results, Bai-Perron test is deployed by using least square method with breaks of data (**Table 6**). Here R-Square is 0.34 in comparison to R square in **Table 4** as 0.31. Durbin Watson is 2.098 and F Stats is quite parallel as 0.05 with 0.011 in ARDL table results. Thus, the results are robust in size premium, Price earning premium, and Illiquidity, which are positively significant with price fragility at break one. Value premium and constant are negatively significant but momentum and investor sentiments are found to be insignificant with fragility. In the second break, results are non-robust and data is found to be volatile in this break where VP, SP, PEP, MOM, and ISP are insignificant and Illiquidity is significant. Market premium is found on a singular matrix and is excluded from analysis. The findings are novel as resulting pricing factors participation in price fragility is more in the short run and less in the long run. Moreover, there are no fundamental and systematically adaptive trends in the Pakistani stock exchange nor sentimental rituals with equity prices of funds. There is a random walk in the market with general equilibrium behavior.

## CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The study aims to assess the role of equity fund prices on price fragility by investigating the Pakistan stock exchange from January 2008 to December 2017. This research is segmented into two classifications affecting price fragility: conventional

**TABLE 6 |** Robustness test.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. error	t-statistic	Prob.
Break 1: 2008/01—2009/05				
VP	-44.9	17.6	-2.55	0.0122
PEP	4.7	1.84	2.60	0.0107
SP	0.04	0.01	4.03	0.0001
MOM	-0.09	0.08	-1.11	0.2716
ILLQ	1.09	3.34	3.27	0.0014
ISP	-0.36	0.30	-1.18	0.2381
C	-467.7	114.0	-4.10	0.0001
Break 2: 2009/06—2017/12				
VP	-2.18	3.46	-0.62	0.5306
PEP	0.99	0.74	1.33	0.1860
SP	-0.002	0.001	-0.99	0.3215
MOM	0.002	0.008	0.22	0.8212
ILLQ	3.37	1.56	2.16	0.0327
ISP	0.018	0.045	0.38	0.6980
C	19.4	19.87	0.97	0.3297
R-squared	0.34	Mean dependent var	1.39	
Adjusted R-squared	0.14	S.D. dependent var	7.22	
S.E. of regression	6.68	Akaike info criterion	6.74	
Sum squared resid	4603.26	Schwarz criterion	7.08	
Log likelihood	-380.84	Hannan-Quinn criter.	6.88	
F-statistic	2.48	Durbin-Watson stat	2.098	
Prob (F-statistic)	0.005			

pricing factors and behavioral antecedents. Literature indicated multiple pricing factors of conventional pricing system and behavioral anomalies affecting equity prices by making it fragile. Thus, it is framed to test these pricing factors affecting equity prices fragility in Pakistan. However, this testing procedure is facilitated to test market portfolios by decomposing them into book-to-market ratio and size. So, this research discussed what pricing multifactor to use and what the nature of their effects are on price fragility. Thus, size, value, Illiquidity, market, and momentum premium are suggested by the literature as conventional pricing factors. Price earning premium is another vital conventional factor of pricing included to uncover various unique issues. Moreover, investor sentiment is included as a behavioral factor here composed of herding behavior and disposition role of market players. Various theoretical gaps and empirical issues in PSX motivated us to investigate this model to address price fragility conflict and short-term trading reversal attitude of market investors in PSX.

The results reveal that value, size, and Illiquidity significantly affect price fragility at  $p$  value less than 0.10. It explains that a negative change in equity price will be found by a change in size, value, and Illiquidity of equity funded portfolios. The results support the findings of (Fama & McBeth, 1973) and hypothesis one, two, and four are accepted. Price earning premium is also found to be significant on price fragility, revealing that extensive cross trading of short term investors is enhancing fragility in funds prices. Moreover, it guides the trading path to arbitrage investors to follow this short-term trend and contribute to

building thinness in equity prices that is far away from fundamental trading behavior, causing mispricing in markets. Hence, it is the actual reason for less score of PSX price multiples in comparison to developed markets. Therefore, hypothesis five is also accepted.

Market premium is excluded during data analysis by its uniform matrix nature and its hypothesis is rejected. The results also suggest that there is insignificant participation of investor's sentiment and momentum in price fragility because investors are working with a short-term approach. And these sentiments are not consistent in the long -run to predict momentum and sentimental behavior in equity portfolios. Moreover, investors are following a short trend and minutely disposing of their trading position, which is difficult to explain on consistent bases on price fragility of equities. Hence, hypothesis seven is also rejected.

Marginal inconsistency failed to predict behavioral aspects effect on the fragility of prices. So, we used Bi person test of robustness with least square approach of breaks in data to capture sensed change in causal response. Thus, results concluded that conventional market factors of pricing are found to be significant on price fragility in the short run but entirely insignificant in the long run. While, there is no momentum and procedural behavior in the sentiments prevailing in PSX in both the short- and long-term time break.

## Research Implications

The local exchange market is dynamic in nature and, theoretically, there is a dire need to propose multiple contextual models for equity pricing and to address mispricing



issues in developing exchange markets. These models should cover contextual, conventional, anomalous behaviors, earning motives, investor type, time-variant, sensitive, volatile, and liquidity-oriented determinants of equity prices. Secondly, SEC Pakistan and PSX should systematically develop a framework for improvement of earnings multiples score because a lower score of PE multiples and price earning affect on price fragility of equities is alarming. Thirdly, the security exchange commission should impose tight limitations and legal bindings on extensive price-earnings by short investors and should motivate capital gain acquisition in investors. Forth, to maximize capital gain focus of short-term investors there is need to amend company laws of governance and there is high need to introduce a corporate democratic culture. Fifth, to capture investor's sentiments a well-versed and dynamic instrument should be launched by PSX because already available sentiments covering ingredients are not covering the scope and global sentiment proxies are not capturing the true picture of local investor behavior.

## Study Limitations

The literature is biased toward studying equity pricing factors of portfolios constructed by the stock market of Pakistan instead of studying single equity funds. To study the equity prices of portfolios only includes mean prices/returns of the portfolios due to investment diversification. There is no other way for diversification. Moreover, some studies have found that equity price prediction is less efficient due to portfolios and have recommended to study equity wise comparatively. Due to the focus on portfolio prices, firm characteristics are presenting less important information on diversifying the funds and portfolio analysis. For a more in-depth study, the time and data limitation, macroeconomic pricing factors, and rational behavioral factors are not incorporated in the investigation model. The study is limited to the Pakistani context, which imposes a contextual limitation.

The results of the study are clearly indicating that there is inconsistent behavior in the Pakistani stock exchange where price fragility is a less identified issue that has drastic and volatile effects on other financial fundamental behaviors. The results highlighted that conventional factors are affecting price fragility negatively in the short run and there is less momentum and sentimental behavior in it. In the long run, there is no such kind of significant working of conventional and behavioral aspect

financial systems. The per unit change in size, illiquidity, and value premium are causing a uniform change in equity funds price structure in the short-term. But market premium, momentum, and sentiments are not affecting it. Moreover, price earning premium has significantly affected price fragility and has approved the hypothesis that there is short-term behavior in the Pakistani exchange market causing multiple issues. Price earning premium is also found to be insignificant in the long run. Hence, the findings of this research are coherent with theoretical bases in the local context.

## Future Recommendations

The current study has shown that pricing factors and fragility are more predictable in the short run than long run because Pakistan has an inconsistent economic system influenced by inconsistent political situations. In future research, the political regimes of past ten to fifteen years should be included, and their public financial policies with a recent model could present novel findings. Such analysis of political financial aspects with price fragility can also show that either random walk and mean-variance behavior is an internal flaw of stock market or it is affected by political policies and the fragility of national governments. Another study on price fragility and mispricing in Pakistan and across countries can also present unique findings.

## DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

MA: Conceptualization, Data analysis ZY: Writing-review SA: Writing-original draft SA: Conceptualization, Data analysis, Writing-original draft MA: Proofreading, Writing review.

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