# Patterns in Macroeconomic Variables & S&P 500 Forward Return: Structure & Modeling Dilemmas

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#### Open-Source Data



## Leading Indicators of Economic Acitivity







1950's through 1980's -Present

1918 - Present

- ✓ Change in Labor Market Conditions Index (1976 – Present)
- ✓ Treasury Yield Curve (and Its Inversion):
   10-Year Treasury Rate Fed. Funds Rate
- ✓ Working-hour, Overtime, and Order/Sales Surveys for Manufacturing & Non-Manufacturing Sectors

- Cyclically-Adjusted Price to Earnings Ratio
  - ✓ Analyzed and published for the S&P 500 by nobel laureate Robert Shiller (Market Volatility)
  - ✓ Notion of cyclically adjusted earnings for stock analysis popularized by Ben Graham in Intelligent Investor & Security Analysis.

#### Consumer & Investment Sentiment

### SURVEYS of CONSUMERS



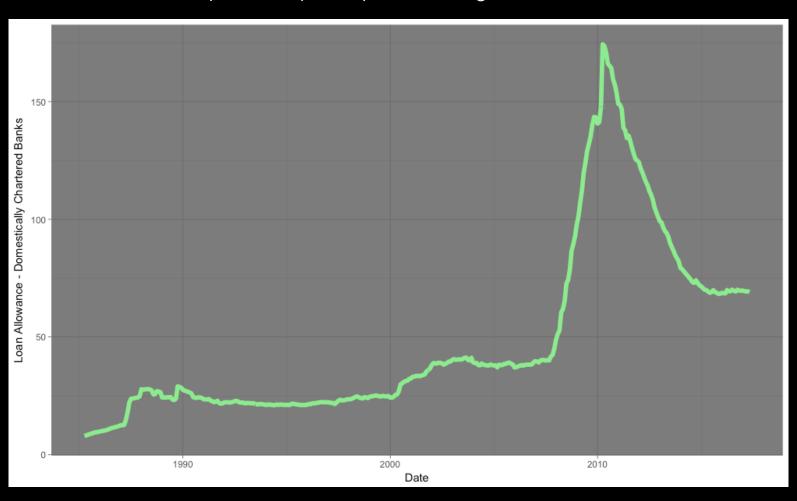
1987 - Present

- 1978 Present
- ✓ What do you expect business conditions to be in the next 12 months?
- ✓ How does your financial condition compare to last year?
- ✓ How much do you expect prices to change in the next year?

- ✓ Do you feel the direction of the market over the next six months will be:
  - > up (bullish)?
  - no change (neutral)?
  - or down (bearish)?

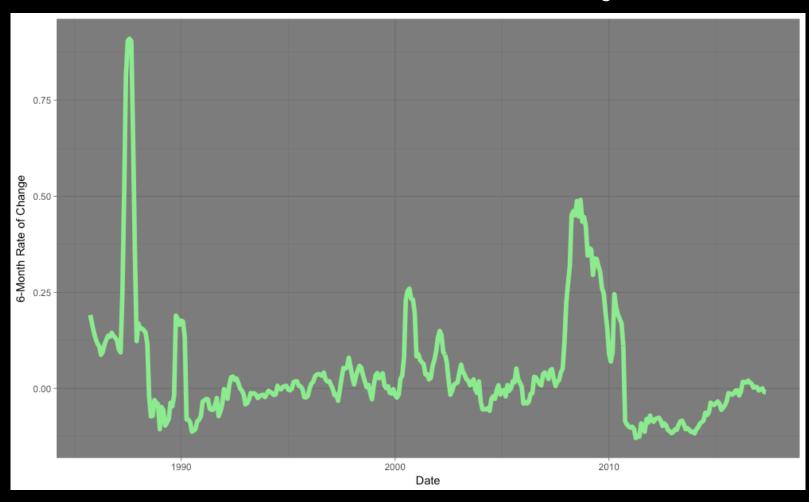
#### Heteroskedasticity, Non-Stationarity, & Signal

Loan Allowance (Bad Debt) Surveyed from Large Domestic Chartered Banks



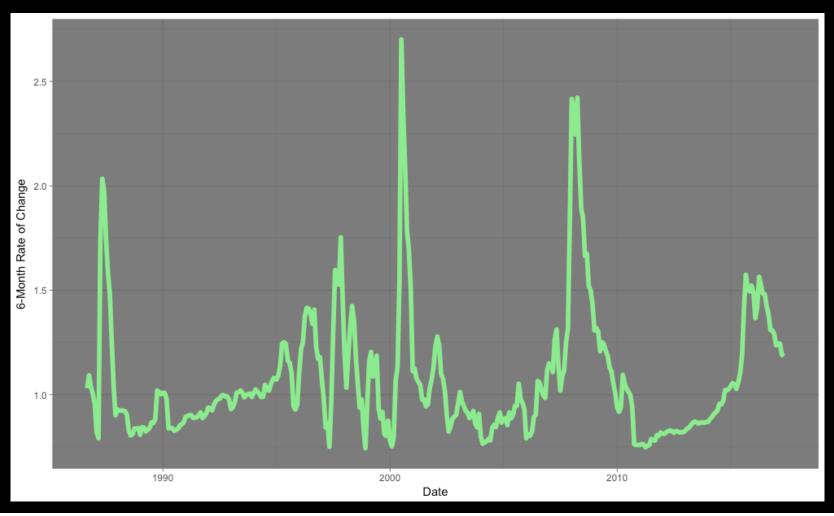
#### Heteroskedasticity, Non-Stationarity, & Signal

Loan Allowance- 6 Mo. Discrete Rate of Change

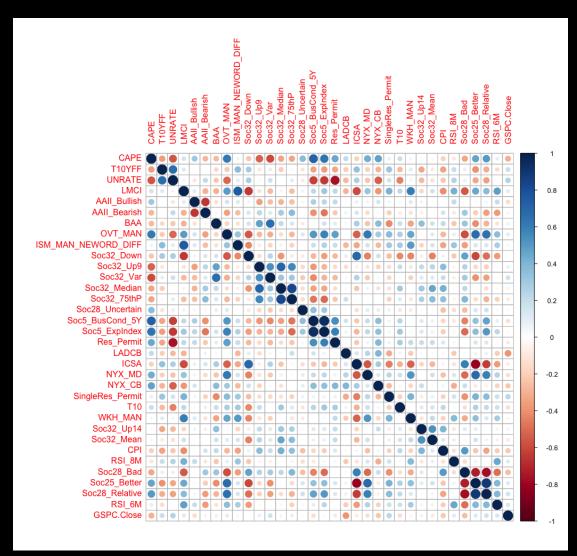


#### Heteroskedasticity, Non-Stationarity, & Signal

Loan Allowance- 6 Mo. Rate of Change - Rolling 60 Mo. Standardization



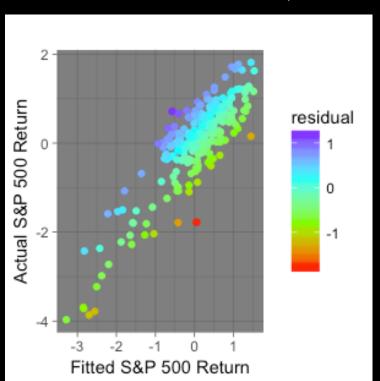
#### Dilemmas of Data – Collinearity & Dimensionality



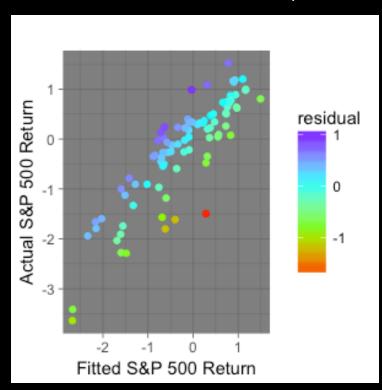
- Dimension reduction from 74 to 33 variables:
  - ✓ rooted out collinearity
  - ✓ issues of dimensionality for 345 month sample (Jul. 1987 – Mar. 2016)

#### Initial Modeling Results – Linear Regression

75% Random Train Sample



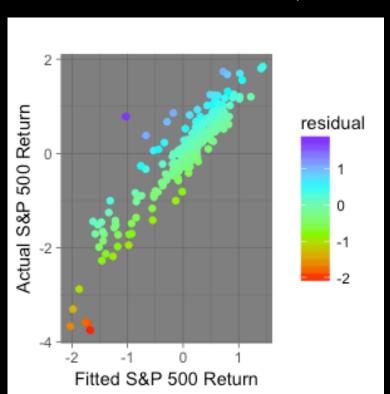
25% Random Test Sample



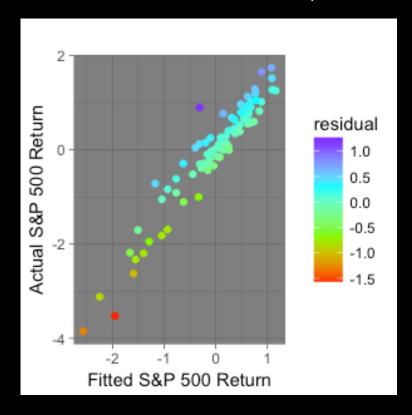
R-Squared: 70.7% - Train / Test RMSE: .50 / .59 - Train / Test MAE: .40 / .46

## Initial Modeling Results – Random Forest

75% Random Train Sample



25% Random Test Sample

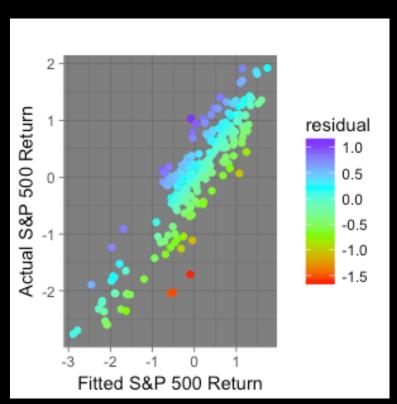


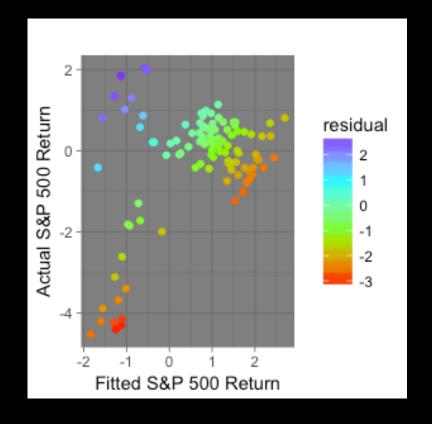
R-Squared: 79.1% - Train / Test RMSE: .18 / .44 - Train / Test MAE: .12 / .31

#### Final Modeling Results – Linear Regression

Train: Jul. 1987 - Mar. 2007

Test: Apr. 2007 - Mar. 2016



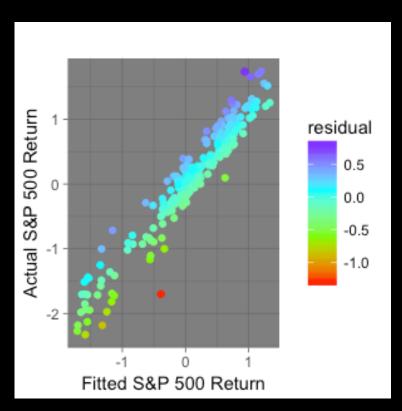


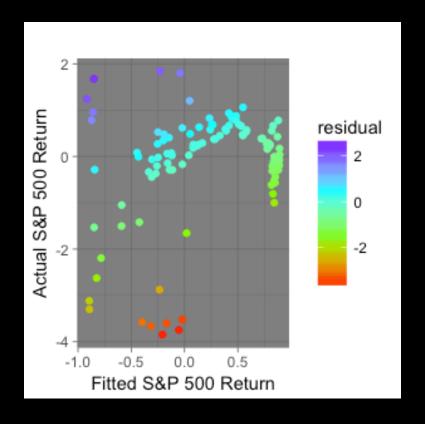
R-Squared: 77.9% - Train / Test RMSE: .43 / 1.64 - Train / Test MAE: .33 / 1.37

## Final Modeling Results – Random Forest

Train: Jul. 1987 - Mar. 2007

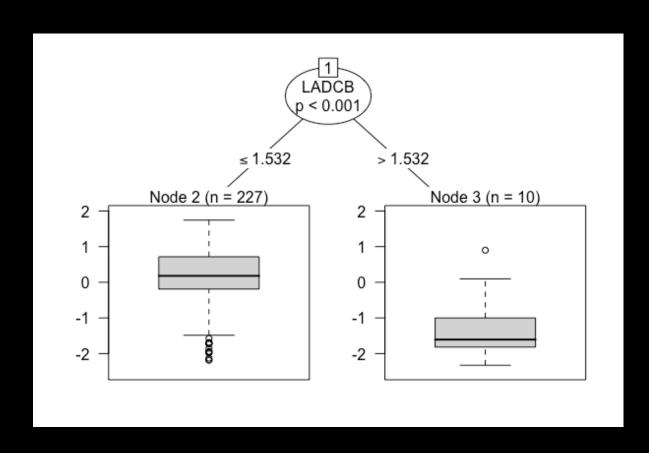
Test : Apr. 2007 - Mar. 2016





R-Squared: 90.5% - Train / Test RMSE: .11 / 1.23 - Train / Test MAE: .08 / .85

#### Final Model – Conditional Inference Tree

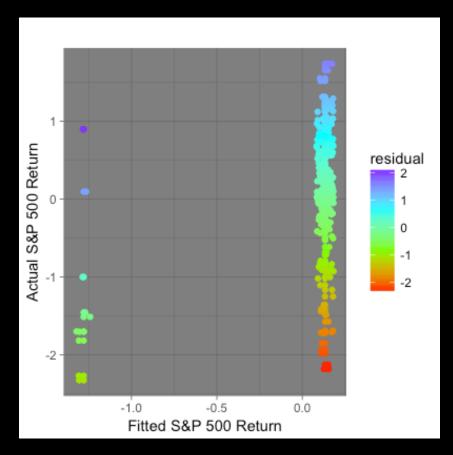


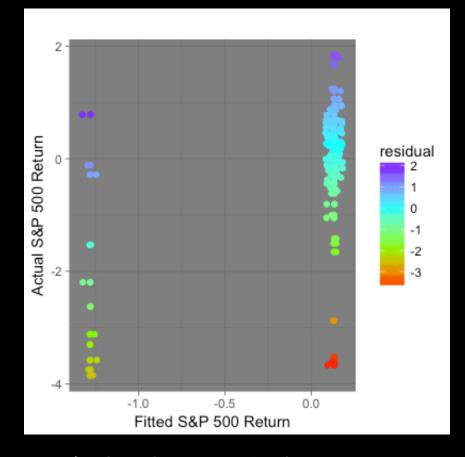
- ✓ Advantages of Conditional Inference Tree:
  - ✓ Implement splits based on p-value for partial null hypothesis vs.
     RSS reduction.
  - ✓ Creates splits of non-linear data that yield statistically significant regression without resorting to classification.

#### Final Model – Conditional Inference Tree

Train: Jul. 1987 - Mar. 2007

Test: Apr. 2007 - Mar. 2016





Train / Test RMSE: .82 / 1.06 - Train / Test MAE: .61 / .71

#### Take Aways & Further Work

#### Further Work:

- Employing categorization or feature-engineering of cycle time for time series:
  - Dealing with varying amplitude and frequency.
  - Engineering the second derivative of a variable (e.g. when unemployment accelerates away from trend while in the bottom half of the cycle).
- ARIMA and Nnetar provided powerful forecasting ability for the predictor variables, however:
  - > 50-70% had exacting accuracy but were powerfully wrong 30-50% of the time.
  - Exploring how to model distribution of outcomes for independent variables in better modeling S&P 500 return.

#### My Experience at NYCDA

You are an amazing group, and I look forward to supporting and collaborating together in the future...

Thank You!