Beating the market:

A simple model to predict asset returns

Motivation

- Stock market is volatile and unpredictable
 - Current Asset Pricing models fundamentally flawed
 - Assumption driven (distributional and behavioral)
 - Some empirical prediction worse than random walks
- Goal:

Without assumptions, develop a data driven model to predict stock returns.

Project-specific questions

At any given time, t, what's a simple strategy to maximize return on a portfolio in the following period?

Question road map:

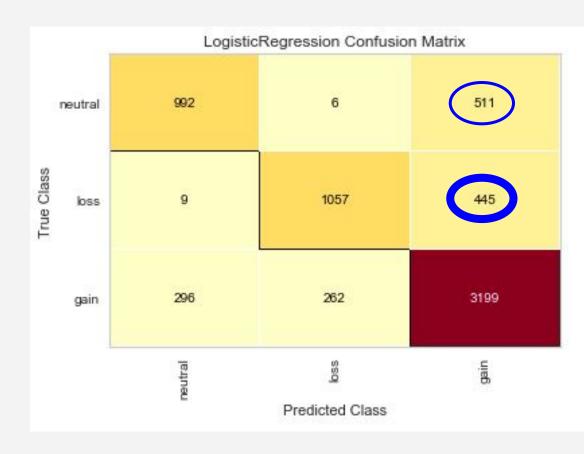
- 1. Build machine-learning model to predict y_{t+1} (return)
- 2. What goes in X_t: feature set, all observable at time t
- 3. Based on the model, what's the strategy and its performance?

Data Sources

- Data Sources (2010-2019):
 - (Daily) stock prices in S&P 500 constituent
 - (Quarterly) balance sheet, income statement, earnings announcement
 - (Fixed) company factsheet: industry, location
- Feature Set:
 - Technical Features (generated from trailing price and volume), e.g. RSI
 - Fundamental Features (generated from trailing quarter), e.g. liabilities
 - Dummy Features
- Summary (aggregated monthly), >500 features, 50K observations

Model and Prediction

- Y: Next Month Return 3 Clusters:
 - Gain (> 5%)
 - Loss (< 5%)
 - Neutral
- X_t (PCA, Kernel, Polynomial, ...)
- Classification Models:
 - Logistic
 - Random Forest
 - SVM
 - Ensembling
- Average testing accuracy: 76%
- Worse Case: 11%



Model-derived Strategy Vs. Index



Buy predicted gain

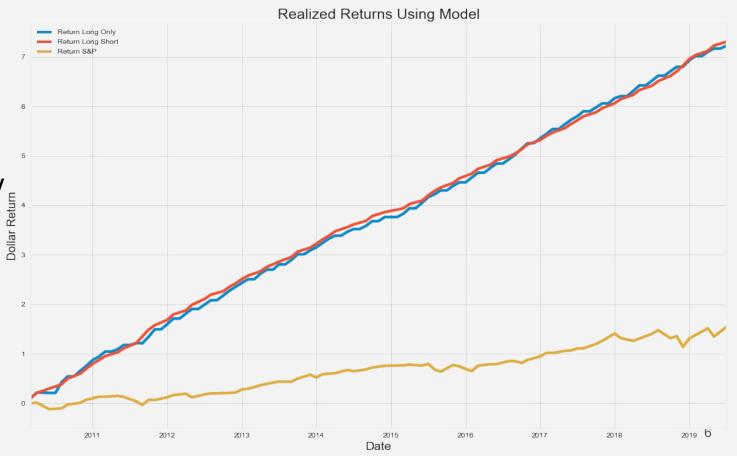
Short predicted loss

Adjust position every month

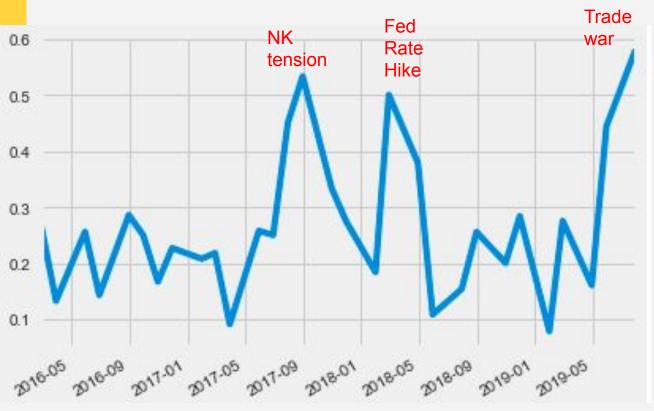
Realized Performance:

Strategy: \$1 >> \$8

S&P: \$1>> \$2.5



Model Caveat



Predicted Gain, Lost Big

- Volatility in recent years caused our model to fail.
- Propensity of false prediction ratched up to 50%.

Next Steps

Limitation

Model was trained on bull market

Potential Work:

- Add news sentiment and Macroeconomic features
- Backtest on previous 2008 crisis
- Update data and re-train model parameters

Questions?