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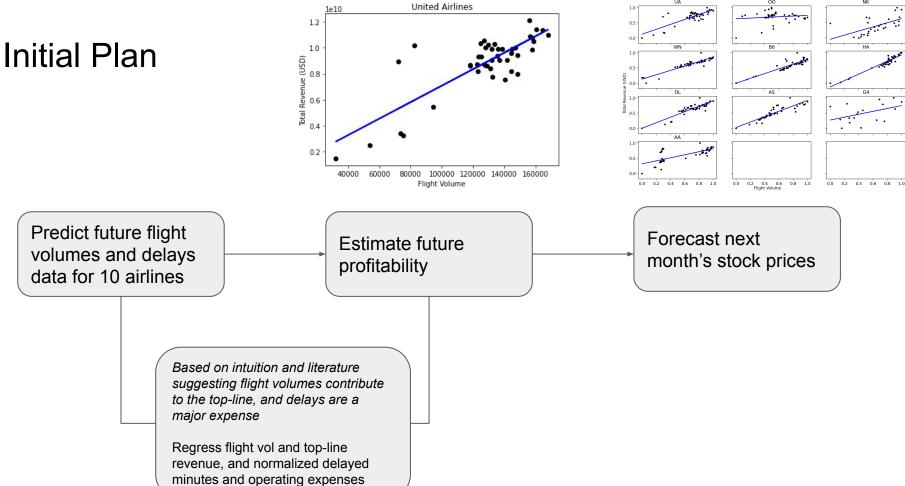
### Objective

### Alternative Data Trading Strategy

 Attempt to utilize Bureau of Transportation flight statistics to predict airline stock prices and build a L/S portfolio

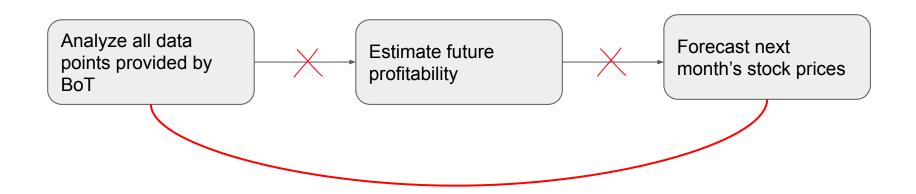
	Number of Operations	% of Total Operations	Delayed Minutes	% of Tota Delayed Minutes
On Time	423,155	73.30%	N/A	N/A
Air Carrier Delay	52,334	9.07%	3,779,744	40.48%
Weather Delay	4,911	0.85%	496,867	5.32%
National Aviation System Delay	29,228	5.06%	1,568,172	<b>1</b> 6.79%
Security Delay	338	0.06%	15,315	0.16%
Aircraft Arriving Late	47,788	8.28%	3,478,063	37.25%
Cancelled	17,876	3.10%	N/A	N/A
Diverted	1,654	0.29%	N/A	N/A
Total Operations	577,283	100.00%	9,338,161	100.00%





### Adjusted Plan

- Too much noise; airlines derive a significant portion of revenue these days from loyalty programs and credit cards, as opposed to just flights operated and flight inefficiencies
- 2. Near-term profitability is no longer an 'edge'



# Monthly Flight Volume vs Monthly Stock Price

- Linear Regression of flight volume for each airline vs stock price
- July 1, 2011 to Oct 1, 2022
- Not a great fit

```
UAL - 0.24694112539404844

SKYW - 0.082838889110184

SAVE - 0.10990108007822275

LUV - 0.08108224037494838

JBLU - 0.14440523855237675

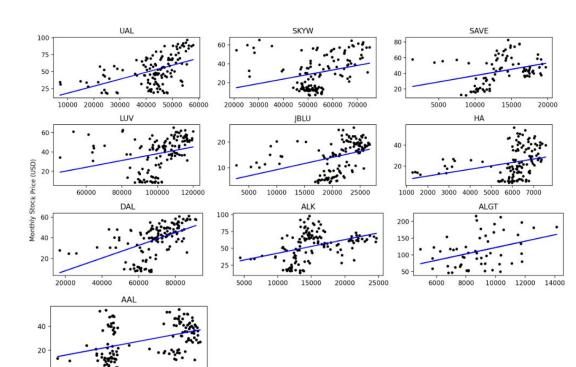
HA - 0.08728488711800209

DAL - 0.27294418930458964

ALK - 0.14630063165284546

ALGT - 0.1380974857073537

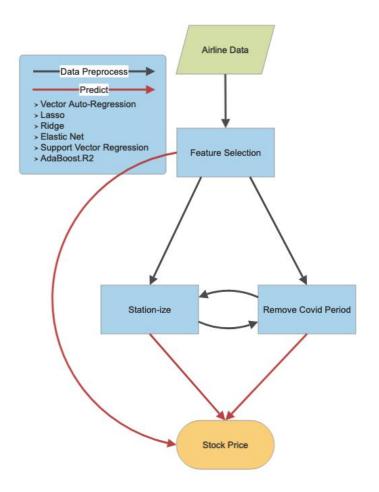
AAL - 0.186555721912796
```



20000 30000 40000 50000 60000 70000 80000

# Regression Outline

- 1. Started the flight data for all 10 airlines.
- 2. Run feature selection to filter out less impactful features.
- 3. Preprocess data using different methods.
- Experimented with different regression models
  - a. Vector Auto-Regression (VAR)
  - b. Lasso, Ridge, Elastic Net
  - c. Support Vector Regression
  - d. AdaBoost.R2

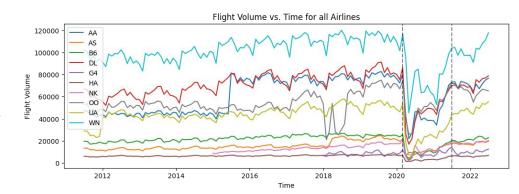


### Data and Regressions

 Principal component analysis: arrival flights, carrier count, and national airspace system delay explains much of the variance.

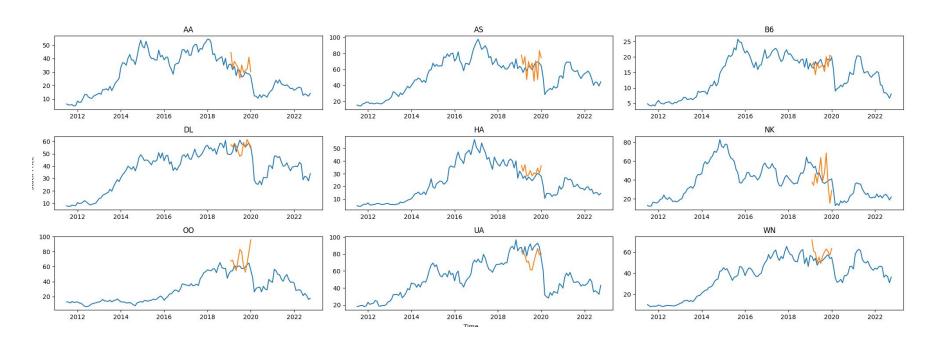
#### Preprocessing

- Remove Covid period.
- Make time-series stationary.
- o Remove Allegiant Air (G4).
- **Best model**: VAR(13) on relevant features and stock price.

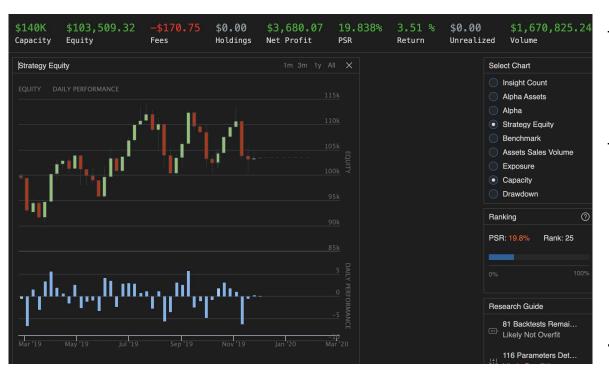




# VAR model trained on no-COVID, stationary flight data



### Results on Quant Connect



- Backtested from April 4, 2019 to Feb 2, 2020
  - Started off initially with a balanced portfolio of equal weights.
- Looked at our models predictions and purchased stocks that were predicted to go higher the following month.
  - Sold stocks the following month at a profit, and continued to follow this trend or purchasing and selling following predicted prices.
- 10 Month Period: 3.5% Return

### **Summary of Predictions**

PSR	19.838%	Sharpe Ratio	0.269
Total Trades	42	Average Win	2.48%
Average Loss	-2.28%	Compounding Annual Return	3.810%
Drawdown	12.900%	Expectancy	0.095
Net Profit	3.509%	Loss Rate	48%
Win Rate	52%	Profit-Loss Ratio	1.09
Alpha	-0.076	Beta	0.925
Annual Standard Deviation	0.163	Annual Variance	0.027
Information Ratio	-0.642	Tracking Error	0.134
Treynor Ratio	0.047	Total Fees	\$170.75
Estimated Strategy Capacity	\$140000.00	Lowest Capacity Asset	AAL VM9RIYHM8ACL

+ 2019-05-01 10:00:00	UAL	Buy Market Fill: \$89.56 U	USD 3 Filled
+ 2019-06-01 10:00:00	ALK	On Open \$57.0632071	ll: –5 Filled Liquidated 188 USD
+ 2019-06-01 10:00:00	SKYW	On Open \$57.8596964	ll: –5 Filled Liquidated 456 USD
+ 2019-06-01 10:00:00	UAL	Sell Market Fill: \$77.38 U On Open	USD -3 Filled Liquidated

### Summary

- Algorithm/Model makes both good and bad predictions.
  - Good
    - Hawaiian, Southwest from June 2019 to July 2019
  - o Bad
    - United Airline from May 2019 to June 2019
- Win Rate of 52%, Loss Rate of 48%

+ 2019-06-01 10:00:00	НА	Buy Market On Open	Fill: \$24.55871212 USD	19	Filled	
+ 2019-06-01 10:00:00	LUV	Buy Market On Open	Fill: \$46.91825376 USD	10	Filled	
+ 2019-07-01 10:00:00	НА	Sell Market	Fill: \$27.16462048 USD	-19	Filled	Liquidated
+ 2019-07-01 10:00:00	LUV	Sell Market	Fill: \$51.10272693 USD	-10	Filled	Liquidated

### **Next Steps**

- Optimize portfolio
  - Implement a long-bias, such as 130/30
  - Incorporate rebalancing algorithms to maximize Sharpe ratio
- Backtest over a longer period
- Experiment with dummy variables for recessions to mitigate effects of past economic downturns
- Explore other data sources (e.g. ADS-B)
- More diligent considerations for fixing COVID period data.

