

# **Using Economic Indicators and Sentiment Analysis of Economic Policies to Build a Predictive Model of S&P 500 Stock Price**

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# Introduction and Background

- Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)
  - Holds 8 regular meetings a year
  - Sets federal funds interest rates and other monetary policies
  - Monitors the US economy to ensure it is working
  - They look at metrics / economic indicators like CPI and the unemployment rate
  - Previous chairman of the FOMC have shown great variance in economic philosophy
- Standard and Poor's 500 Index Fund (S&P 500)
  - A stock index fund that is a weighted representation of the 500 largest companies traded on the US stock exchange.
  - Largest sector is currently software and technology
  - Includes: {'Communication Services', 'Consumer Discretionary', 'Consumer Staples', 'Energy', 'Financials', 'Health Care', 'Industrials', 'Information Technology', 'Materials', 'Real Estate', 'Utilities'}

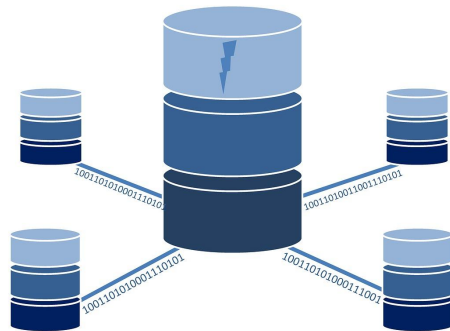
# Project Scope / Project Significance

- Build a Model to Forecast the Price of the S&P 500 Index Fund
  - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), specifically related to S&P 500
    - Visualization of current economic climate
  - Sentiment Analysis of FOMC textual data
    - Informs predictive model of the direction of the Federal Reserve's policies
  - Time series modeling for numeric S&P 500 stock data
    - Quantify the linearity of the model as well as predict future stock prices

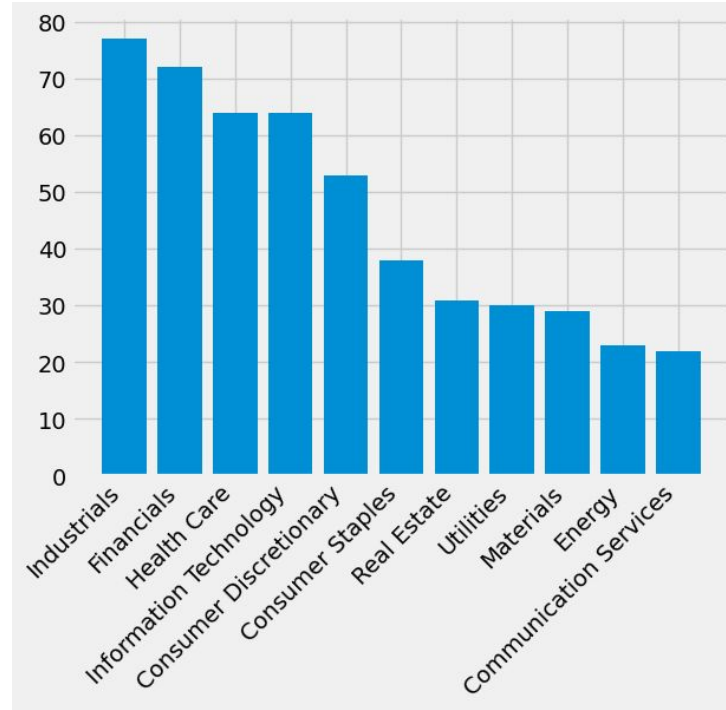


# Data Acquisition

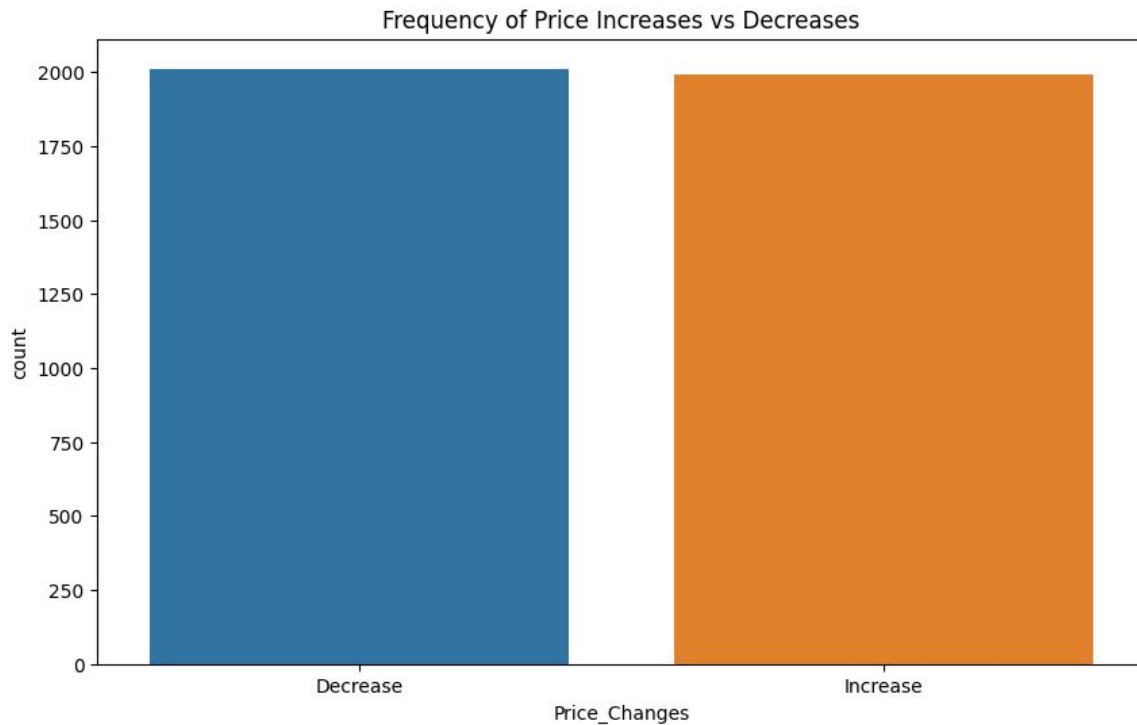
- Timeframe: From 2008 to Present
- Stock Price Data
  - Yahoo Finance API
  - Daily stock prices (Open, Close, High, Low, Volume)
  - Limited Fundamental Data (Market Cap, Moving Averages, 50 Week High and Low)
- FOMC Textual Data
  - Acquired through web scraping
  - Speeches, statements and minutes
- Federal Interest Data
- BLS Economic Data



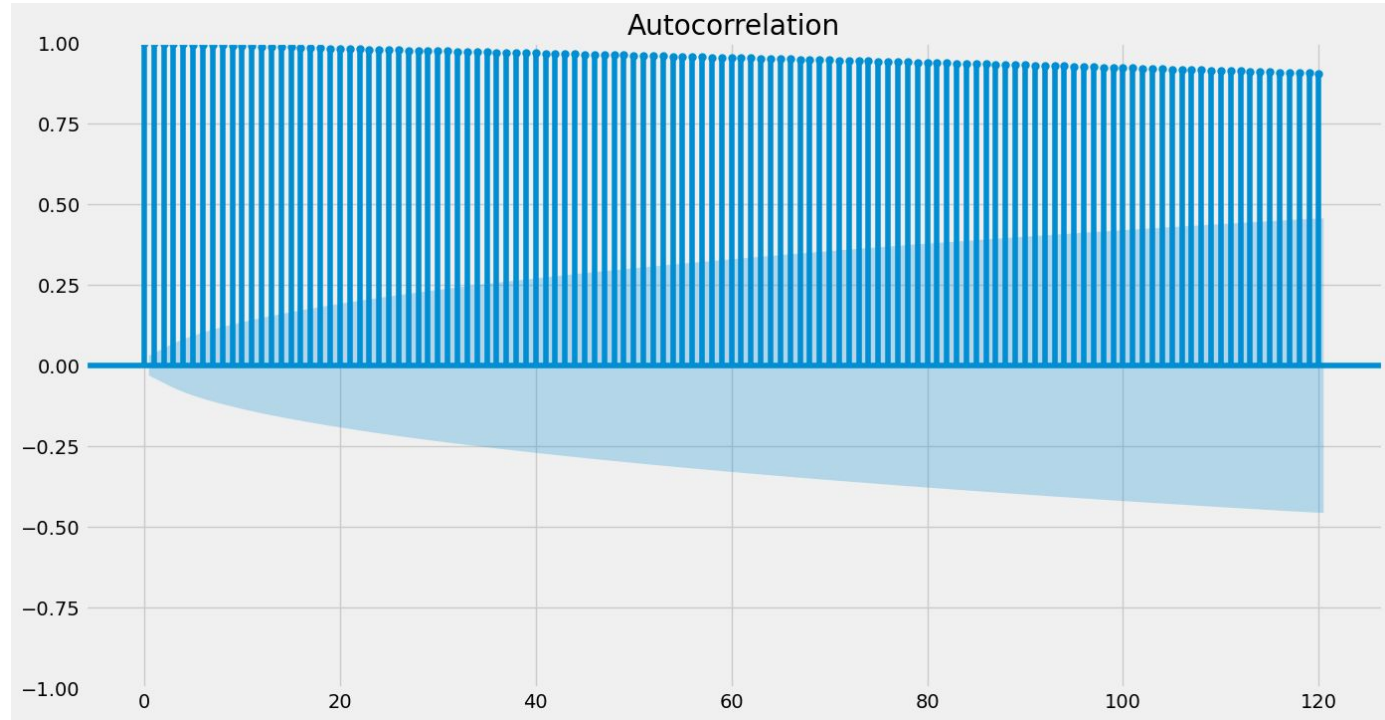
# EDA: Composition of S&P 500



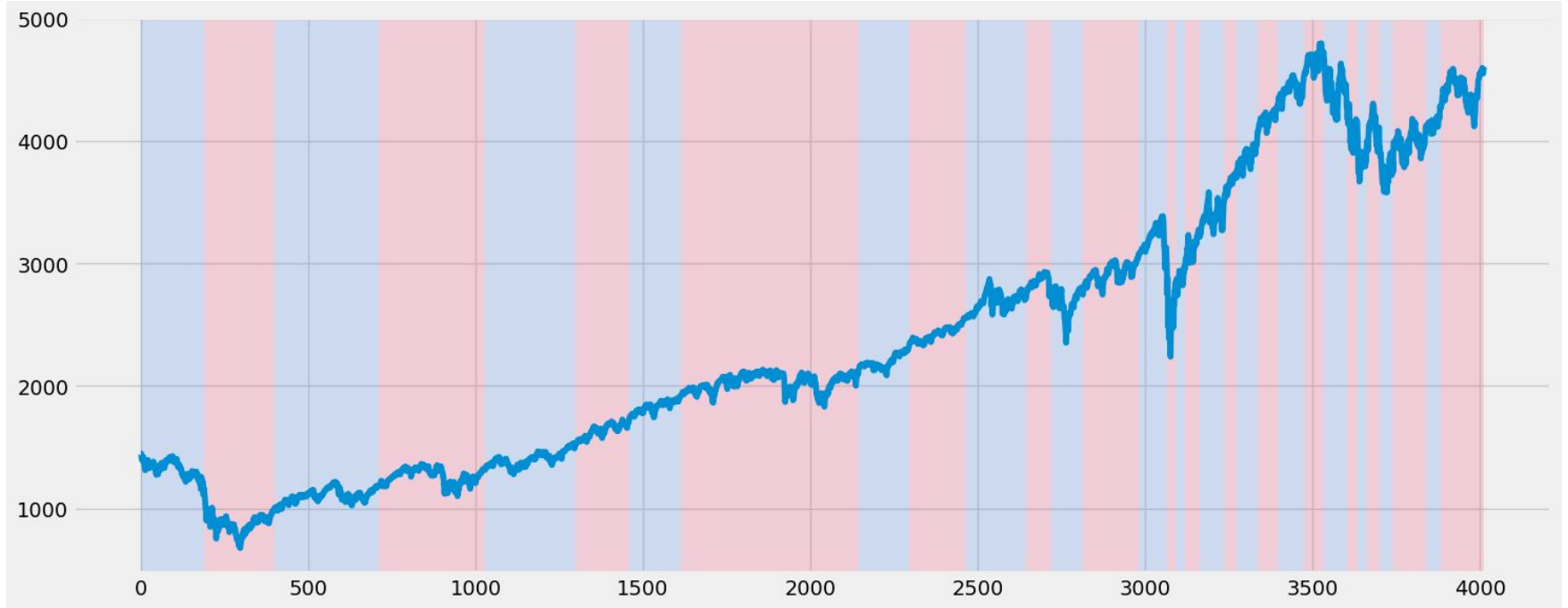
# EDA: Stock Price Daily Changes



# EDA: Stock Price Autocorrelation

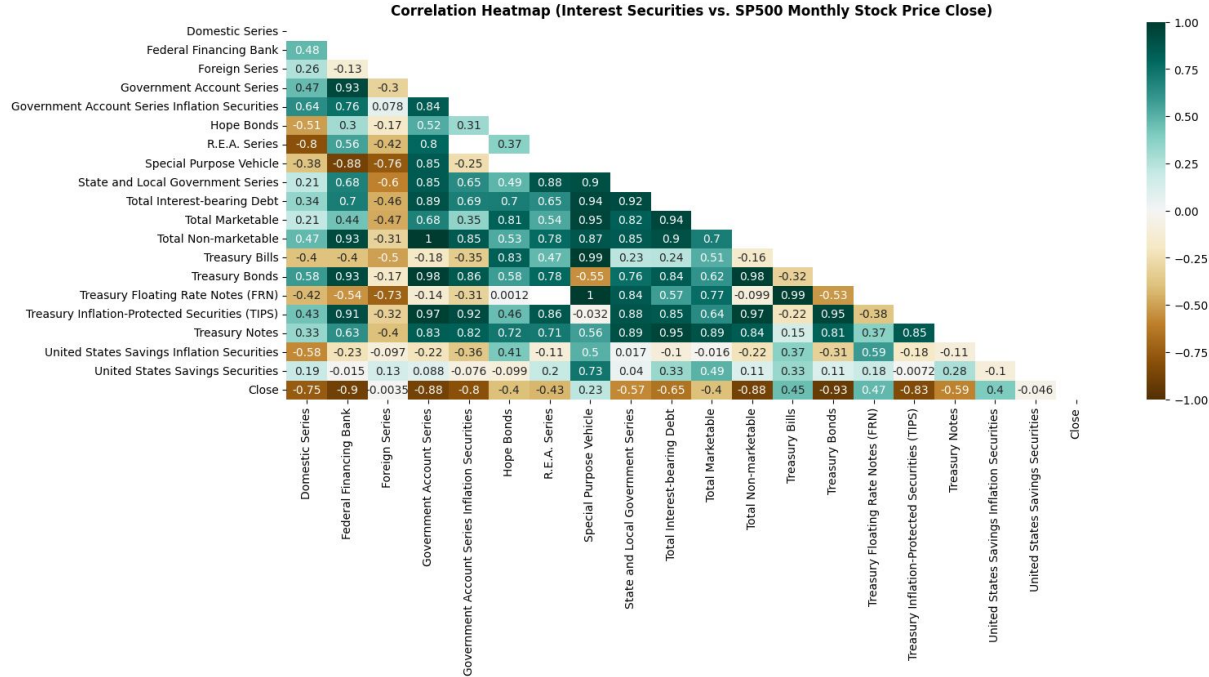


# EDA: Stock Price Change Point Detection





# EDA: Interest Rate Correlation Matrix



## EDA: FOMC Statement Word Cloud

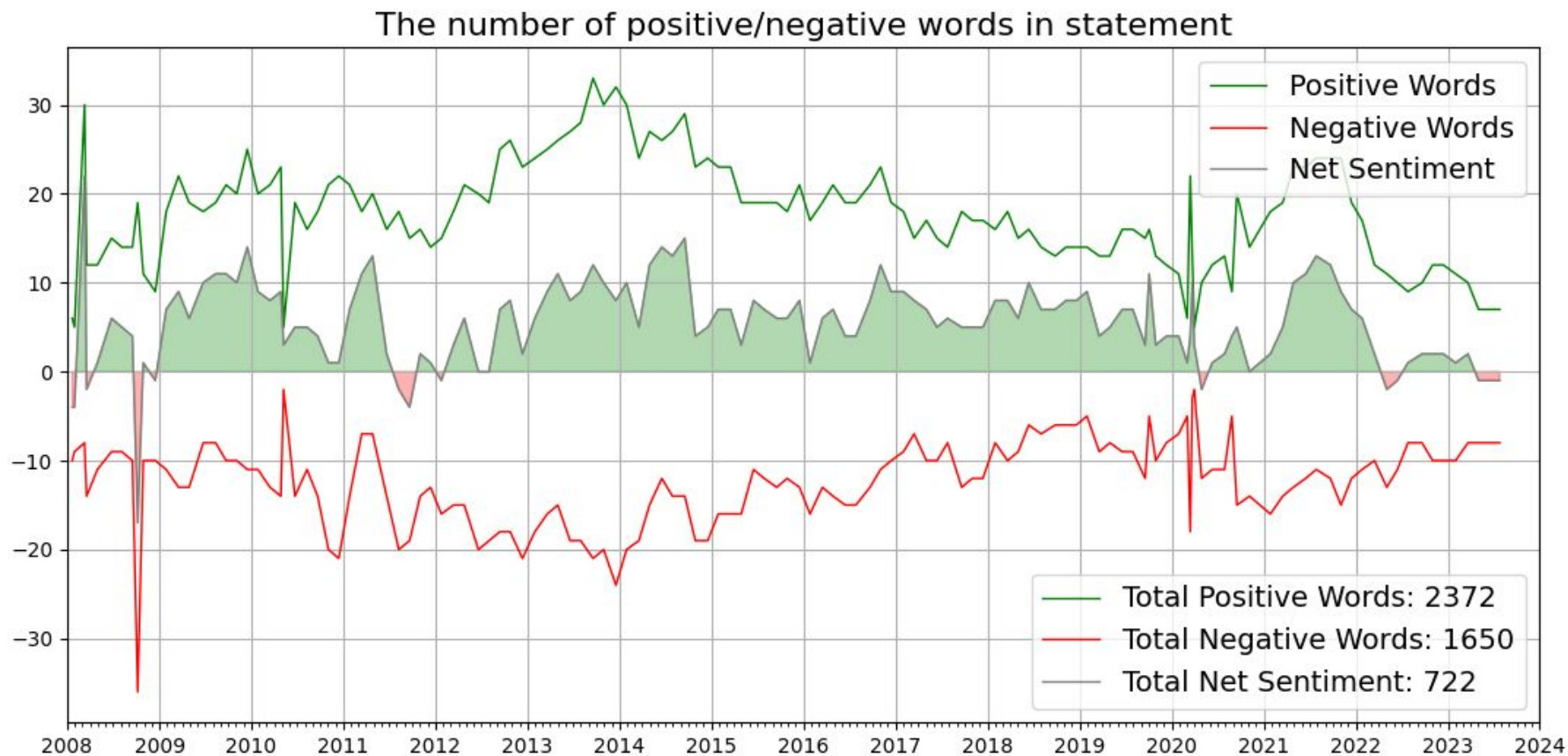


# Sentiment Analysis: Loughran and McDonald Word List and Usage

```
lmdict = {'Negative': ['abandon', 'abandoned', 'abandoning', 'abandonment', 'abandonments', 'abandons', 'abdicated',  
                      'abdicates', 'abdication', 'abdications', 'aberrant', 'aberration', 'aberrational',  
                      'aberrations', 'abetting', 'abnormal', 'abnormalities', 'abnormality', 'abnormally', 'abolish',  
                      'abolished', 'abolishes', 'abolishing', 'abrogate', 'abrogated', 'abrogates', 'abrogating',  
                      'abrogation', 'abrogations', 'abrupt', 'abruptly', 'abruptness', 'absence', 'absences',  
                      'absenteeism', 'abuse', 'abused', 'abuses', 'abusing', 'abusive', 'abusively', 'abusiveness',  
                      'Positive': ['able', 'abundance', 'abundant', 'acclaimed', 'accomplish', 'accomplished', 'accomplishes',  
                                'accomplishing', 'accomplishment', 'accomplishments', 'achieve', 'achieved', 'achievement',  
                                'achievements', 'achieves', 'achieving', 'adequately', 'advancement', 'advancements', 'advances',  
                                'advancing', 'advantage', 'advantaged', 'advantageous', 'advantageously', 'advantages',  
                                'negate': ['aint', 'arent', 'cannot', 'cant', 'couldnt', 'darent', 'didnt', 'doesnt', 'ain't', 'aren't', 'can't',  
                                          'couldn't', 'daren't', 'didn't', 'doesn't', 'dont', 'hadnt', 'hasnt', 'havent', 'isnt', 'mightnt', 'mustnt',  
                                          'neither', 'don't', 'hadn't', 'hasn't', 'haven't', 'isn't', 'mightn't', 'mustn't', 'neednt', 'needn't',
```

- Objective: Account for simple negation only for positive words
  - Counting Positive and Negative Words with Negation Check
  - Simple Negation:
    - Occurs when negate words appear within three words before a positive word

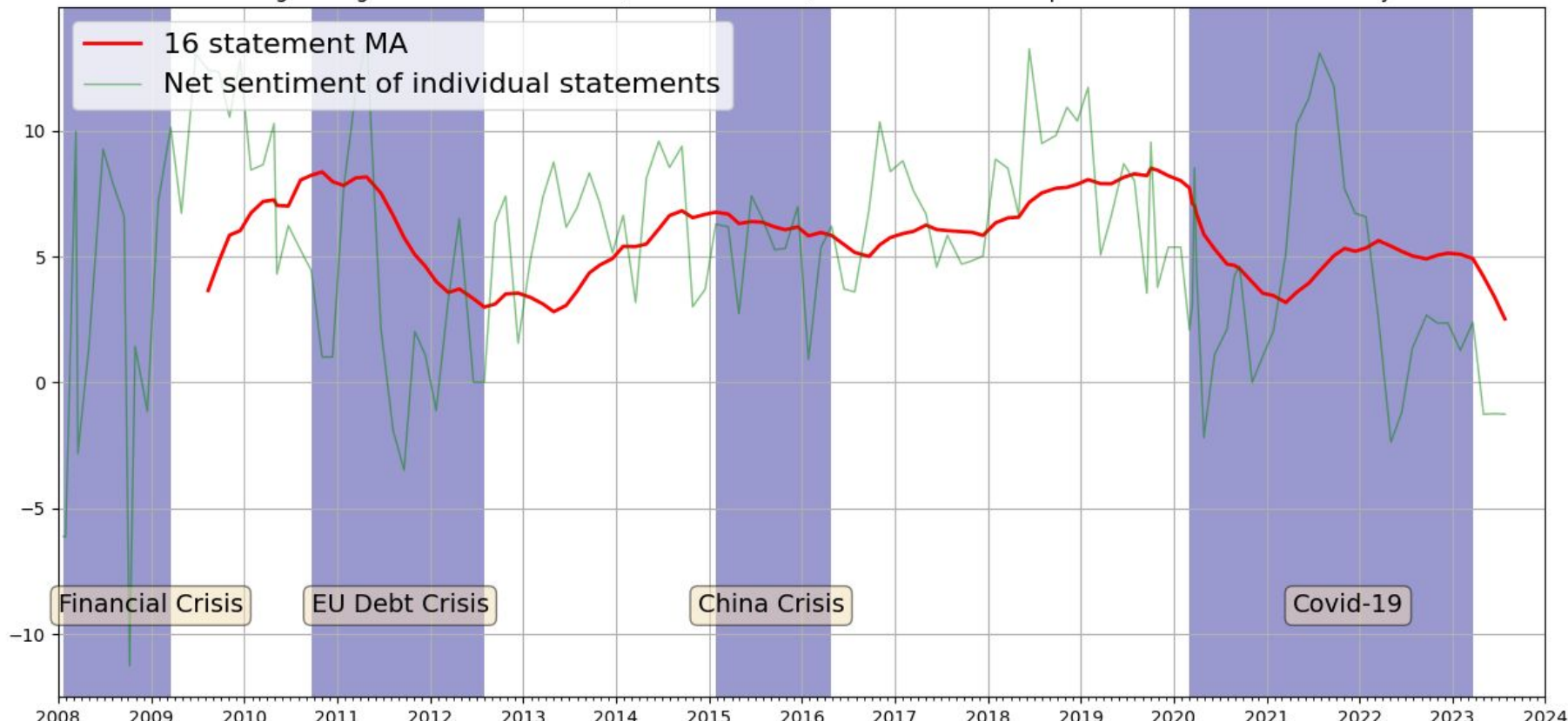
# Sentiment Analysis Plots: Tracking Positive and Negative Word Counts



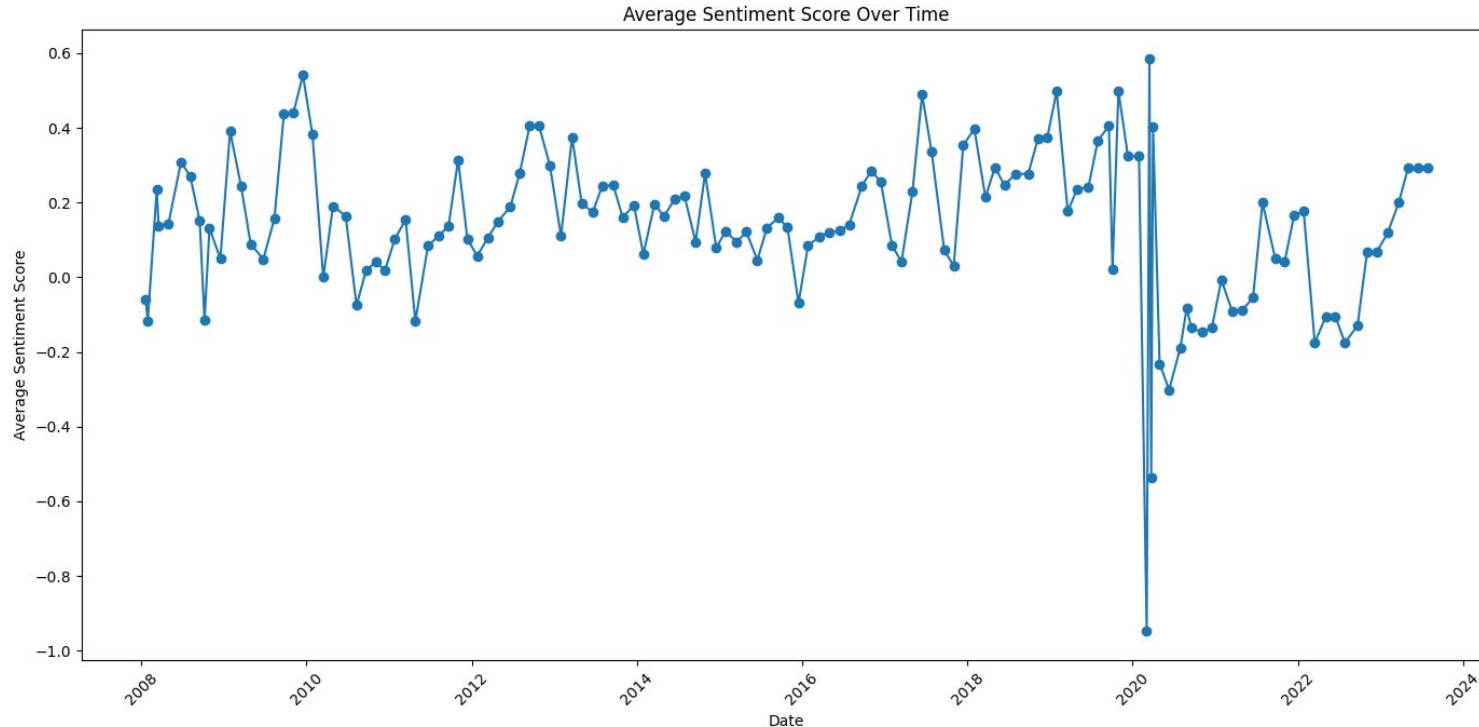


# Moving Averages

Moving average of last 16 statements (~2 Year Window) seems to match with periods of economic uncertainty



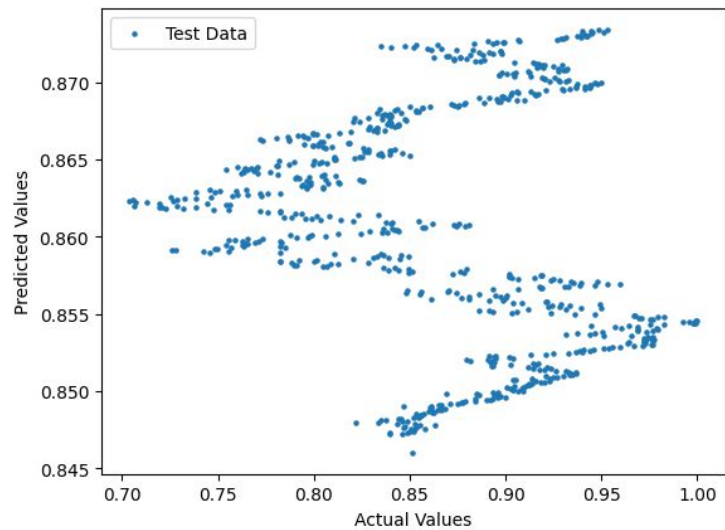
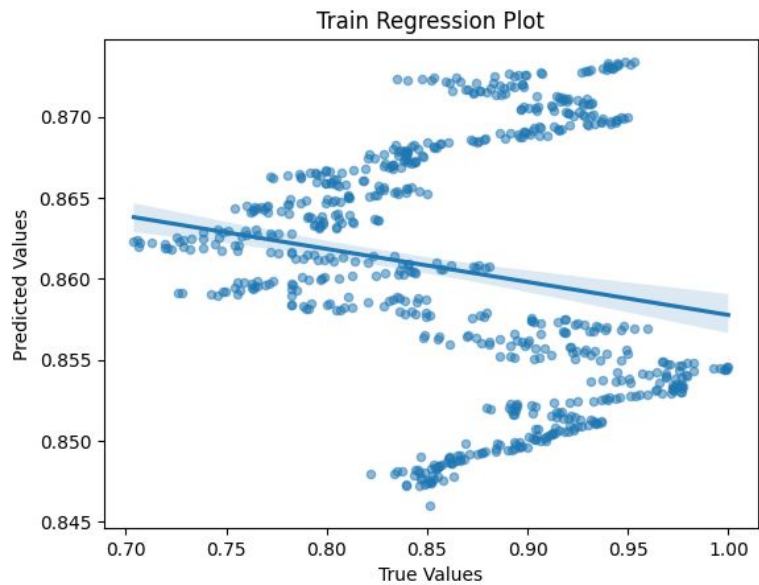
# Improving upon Sentiment Analysis with FiGAS approach and with Senticnet



# Introduction to ARIMA

- Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average
- The most simplest of modeling approach of the three.
  - Does not take additional regressors. Only fits historical values.
  - Does not account for Seasonality
  - Designed for Regular Time Spacing / Intervals
  - Assumes Stationarity

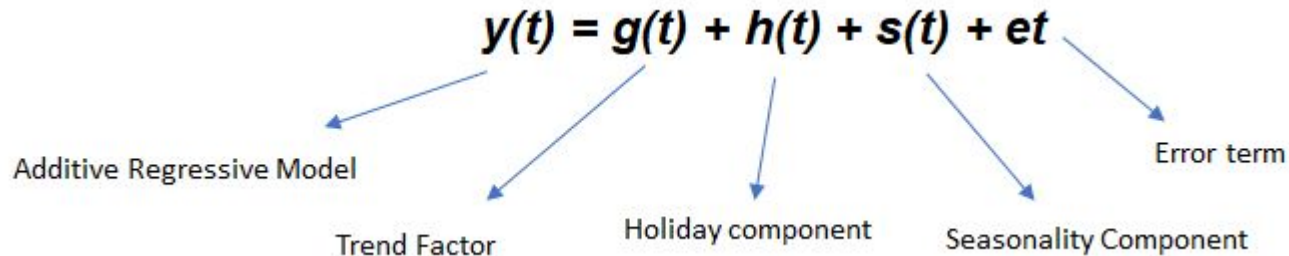
# ARIMA Results



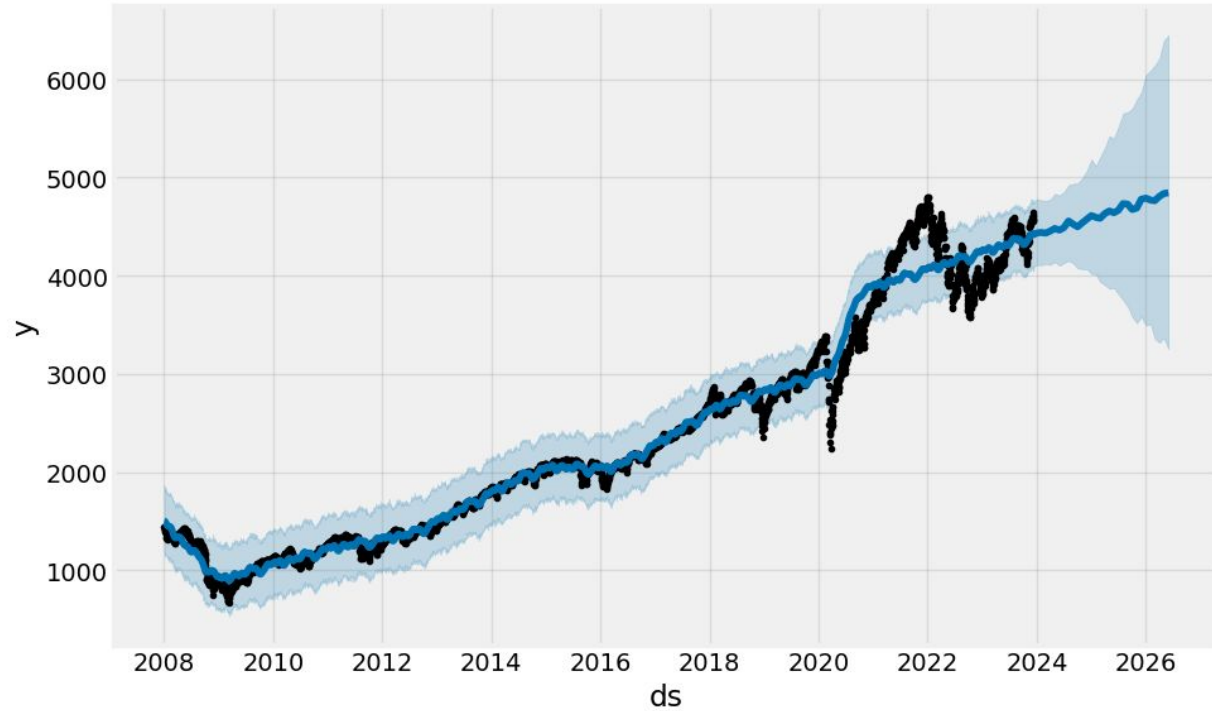


# Introduction to Prophet

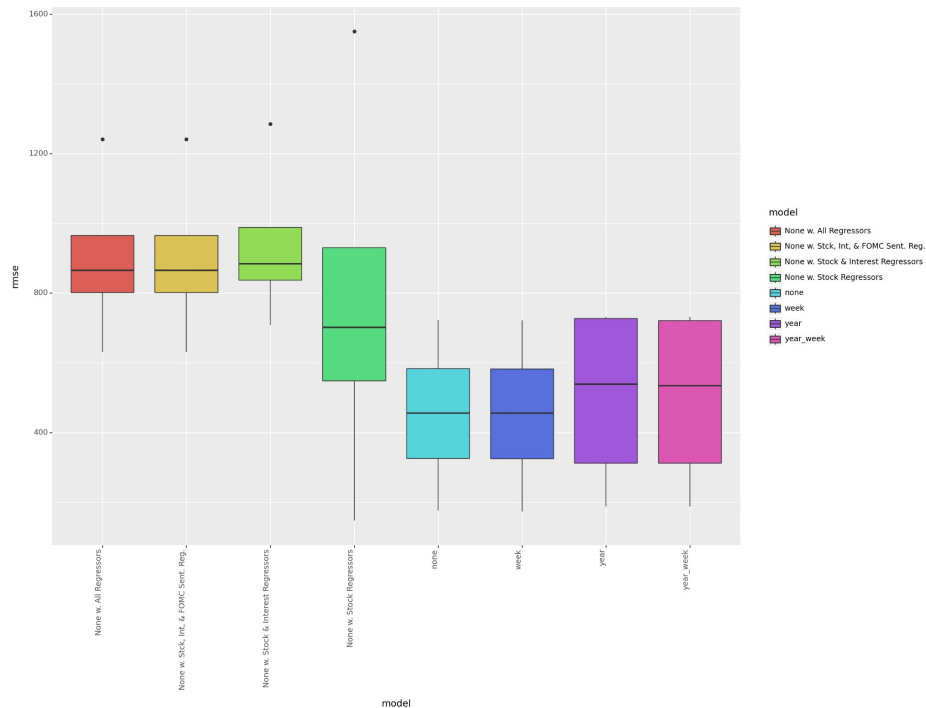
- Open Source Package By Meta / Facebook
- Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects.
- Simplifies Time Series Forecasting



# Prophet Results - Autoregression

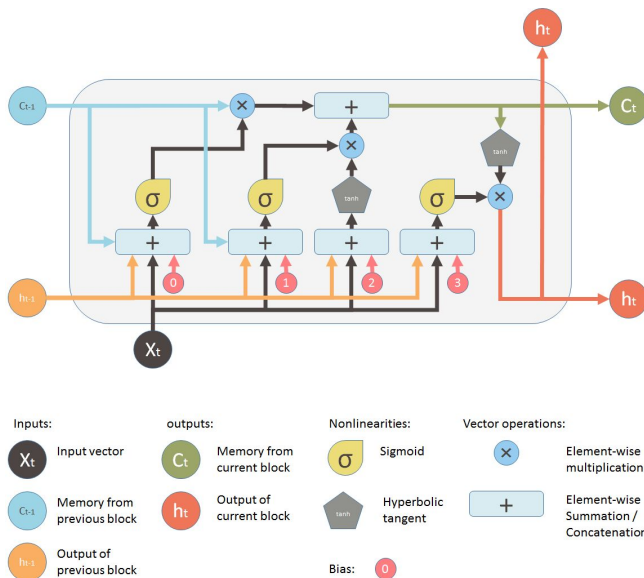


# Prophet Results - Comparing Different Model Settings (n\_splits=4)

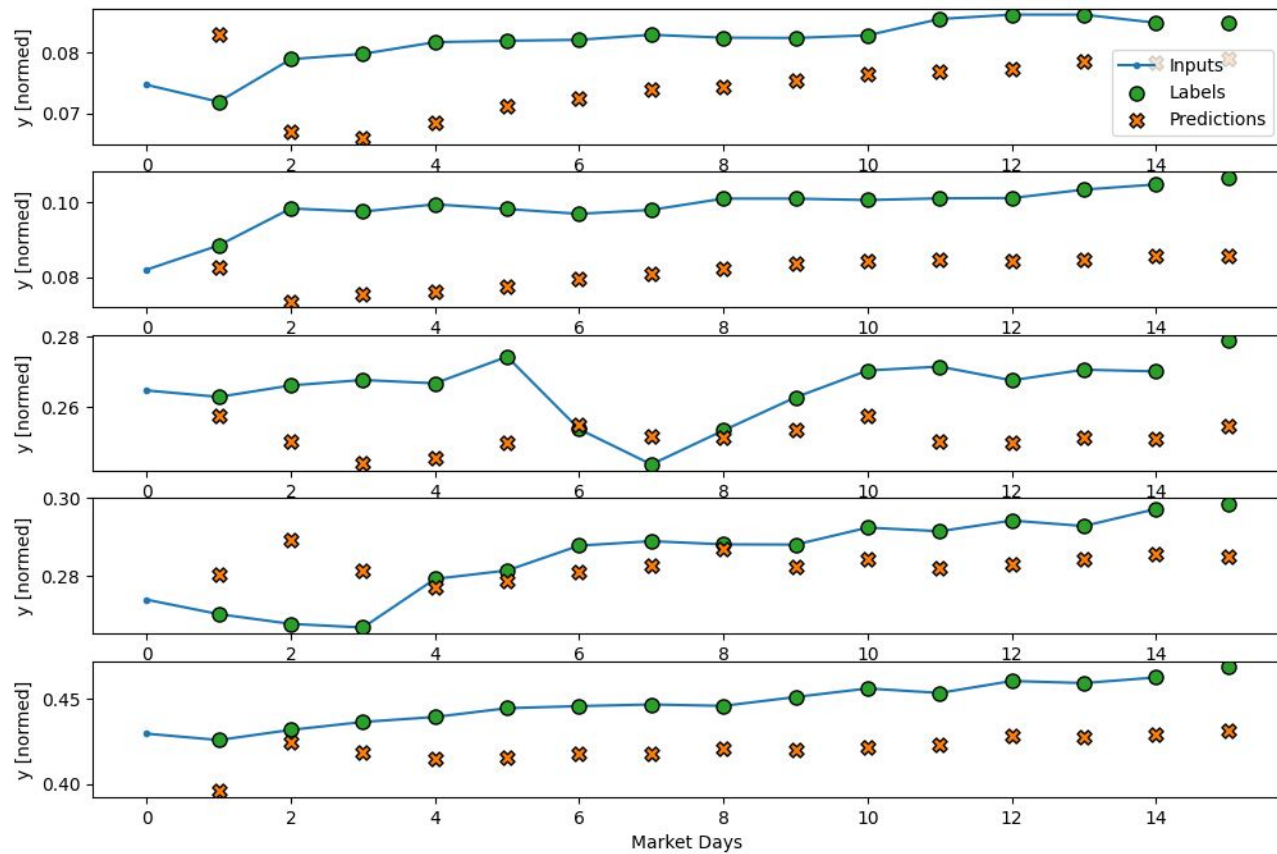


# Introduction to LSTM

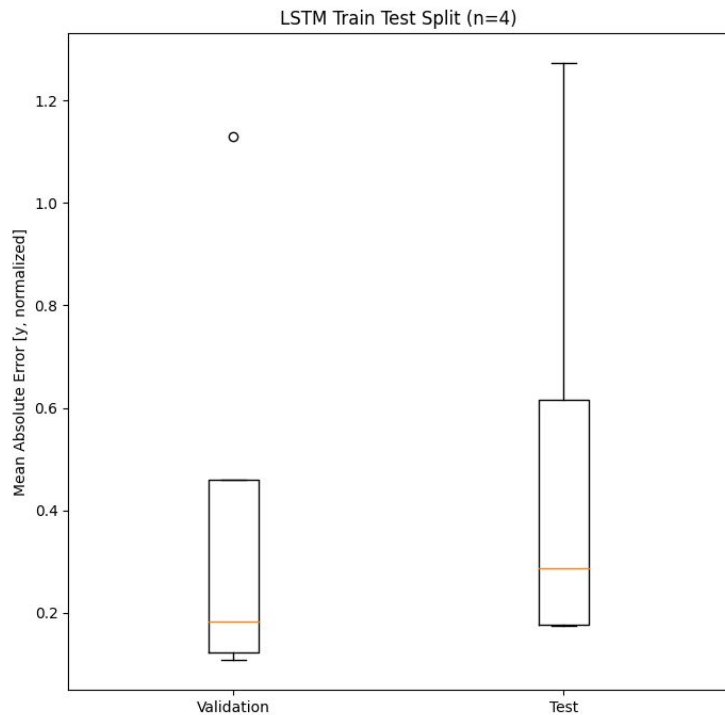
- Long short-term memory network is a recurrent neural network, aimed to deal with the vanishing gradient problem present in traditional RNNs.
- Excels at capturing long-term dependencies, making it ideal for sequence prediction tasks



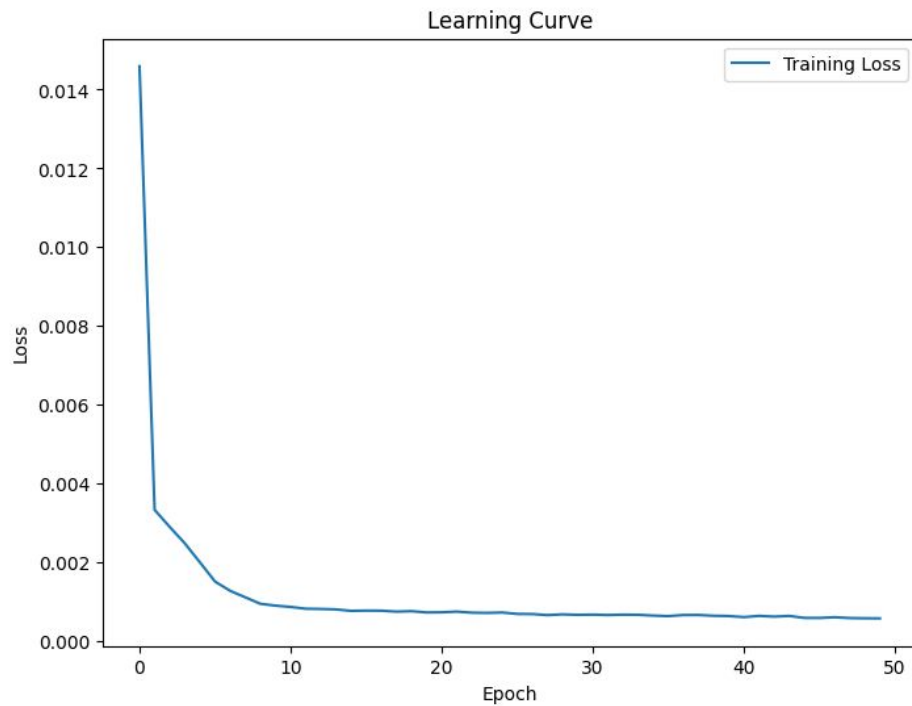
# LSTM Results



# LSTM Results - Time Series Split (n\_splits = 4)



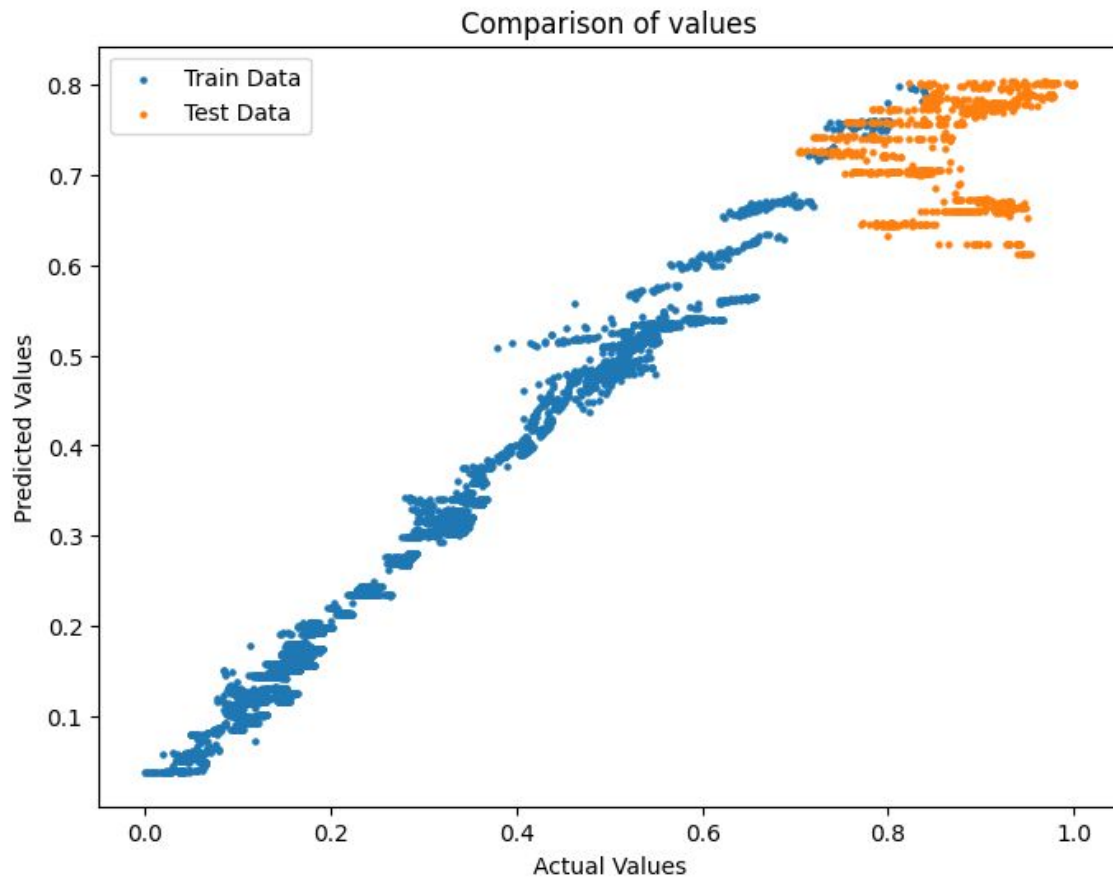
# LSTM Results - Final Model



# LSTM Results

Train Score: 0.02 RMSE  
Test Score: 0.16 RMSE

Mean Absolute Error (Train): 0.0162  
Mean Absolute Error (Test): 0.1364





# Key Project Findings and Insights

- EDA on S&P 500 Index Composition
  - Provides a diverse representation of different sectors in the US stock market with a focus on software and tech
- EDA on S&P 500 Index Fund Price Data
  - High autocorrelation in daily price, low autocorrelation in daily changes in price
- Sentiment Analysis of FOMC Statements
  - Leveraged Loughran-McDonald Master Dictionary and FiGAS approach for Sentiment Analysis
- Machine Learning Models
  - Times Series Modeling requires specialized machine learning algorithms
  - While we did not see the algorithms in lecture, modeling a time series uses the same concepts

# Challenges & Limitations

- Data Acquisition and Feature Selection:
  - Reliability of Free Stock Price Data and Data Retrieved via Web Scrape
- Sentiment Analysis:
  - Loughran and McDonald's Sentiment Word List still quite "basic" and misses context, intensity, offering only a limited view of sentiment through our raw scores/net sentiment
  - Flipping the sentiment for negation may not capture true causative factors behind the FED rate changes
- ARIMA
  - Model assumptions and requirements are too stringent for our Dataset
- Prophet
  - Lack of detailed documentation. While less restrictive than ARIMA, it lacks more advanced machine learning algorithms for additional regressors. And, the Holiday term is limited to model for a narrow range of events.
- LSTM
  - The most complex model, and most challenging to understand - made it difficult to use more advanced training validation methodologies (such as rolling window cross validation)
  - Shows a lot of promise, with sufficient tuning

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# Team and Contributions

- Jake Jarosik
  - ARIMA
  - LSTM
- Jonathan Watkins
  - Sentiment Analysis
  - EDA
- Jimmy Zhang
  - Data Acquisition and EDA
  - Prophet