

SP500 Time-Series Forecasting

A Box-Jenkins and GARCH Approach

Justin Wang and Dingfei Liu

STAT 443
2025

November 2025

Outline

1 Introduction

2 Data

3 Methodology

4 Results

5 Conclusions

Problem Statement

- **Objective:** Forecast SP500 returns and volatility using time-series methods
- **Challenge:** Financial time series exhibit:
 - Non-stationarity
 - Volatility clustering
 - Complex dependencies
- **Approach:**
 - Box-Jenkins methodology (AR, MA, ARIMA) for returns
 - GARCH/ARCH models for volatility

Investment Management

- Portfolio allocation
- Market timing
- Risk-return tradeoffs

Risk Management

- Value-at-Risk (VaR)
- Position sizing
- Hedging strategies

Derivatives Pricing

- Option pricing requires volatility forecasts
- Black-Scholes and other models

Data Sources

- **Period:** October 1, 2015 to October 30, 2025
- **Observations:** 2,631 daily observations
- **Primary Data:**
 - SP500 ETF (SPY): Daily closing prices
 - VIX Index: Market volatility expectations
 - 10-Year Treasury Yield: Risk-free rate proxy
 - High-Yield Credit Spread: Credit risk indicator
- **Target Variable:** Daily log returns

$$r_t = \log(P_t) - \log(P_{t-1})$$

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean return: 0.04% daily
- Std dev: 1% daily
- Distribution: Fat-tailed
- Volatility clustering: Present

Stationarity Tests

- ADF test: $p < 0.05$
- KPSS test: $p > 0.05$
- **Result:** Returns are stationary ($d=0$)
- No differencing required

Feature Engineering

- Created **36 potential predictors** from raw market data
- Categories:
 - Lagged returns (R_{lag1} , R_{lag2} , R_{lag5})
 - Realized volatility (5-day, 20-day)
 - Technical indicators (RSI, moving averages)
 - Cross-asset features (VIX ratios, yield curves)
 - Interaction terms
- **Variable Selection:** Elastic Net regularization
 - Selected **8 predictors** (22% selection rate)
 - Stability threshold: ≥ 0.6

Three-Step Procedure:

① Identification

- ACF/PACF analysis
- Stationarity testing

② Estimation

- Grid search: AR(p), MA(q), ARIMA($p, 0, q$)
- Selection criteria: AIC, BIC

③ Diagnostic Checking

- Ljung-Box test (residual autocorrelation)
- Jarque-Bera test (normality)
- Residual plots

ARCH(q) Model

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^q \alpha_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2$$

- Models volatility using past squared errors
- Simpler, fewer parameters

GARCH(p,q) Model

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \sum_{i=1}^q \alpha_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j \sigma_{t-j}^2$$

- Includes lagged variance terms
- Captures volatility persistence
- GARCH(1,1) is standard in finance

Backtesting Procedure

- **Training Set:** 80% (2015-10-01 to 2023-10-23)
- **Test Set:** 20% (2023-10-24 to 2025-10-30)
- **Method:** Rolling-origin expanding window
- **Forecast Horizon:** 1-step-ahead
- **Test Folds:** 528 (one per test observation)
- **No Future Leakage:** Each forecast uses only past data

Evaluation Metrics:

- RMSE, MAE, MAPE
- Directional accuracy
- Diebold-Mariano test

Model Selection: Return Forecasting

| Model | RMSE | MAE | MAPE (%) | Dir. Acc. (%) |
|---------------------|---------------|---------|----------|---------------|
| ARIMA(2,0,2) | 0.0100 | 0.00655 | 6439 | 49.6 |
| AR(8) | 0.0101 | 0.00653 | 6969 | 51.1 |
| MA(2) | 0.0101 | 0.00640 | 2838 | 53.4 |

Selected: ARIMA(2,0,2)

- Lowest RMSE (best overall accuracy)
- AIC: -16,287.1, BIC: -16,251.85
- Combines AR and MA components

Model Selection: Volatility Forecasting

| Model | Order | AIC | BIC | Mean Vol. (%) |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| GARCH | (1,1) | -6.65 | -6.64 | 0.931 |
| ARCH | (1) | -6.14 | -6.14 | 1.152 |

Selected: **GARCH(1,1)**

- Lower BIC (-6.64 vs -6.14)
- Time-varying volatility (0.855% to 0.991%)
- ARCH produces constant volatility (unrealistic)

ARIMA(2,0,2)

- Ljung-Box: Some residual autocorrelation (acceptable)
- Jarque-Bera: Non-normal residuals (expected)
- Residual ACF: Mostly within bands

GARCH(1,1)

- Residuals: White noise
- Squared residuals: No ARCH effects
- Volatility clustering: Captured

Diebold-Mariano Tests:

- No statistically significant differences between AR, MA, ARIMA
- All models have similar predictive power

21-Day Forecast (Oct 31 - Nov 28, 2025):

- **Cumulative Return:** +1.12%
- **Annualized:** ~13.4%
- **Directional:** 81% positive days (17 up, 4 down)
- **Mean Daily Return:** +0.053%
- **Prediction Intervals:** 95% width averages 4.36%

Interpretation:

- Bullish short-term outlook
- Moderate volatility expected
- Wide prediction intervals reflect uncertainty

GARCH(1,1) Forecast:

- **Mean Volatility:** 0.931% (vs historical: 0.843%)
- **Range:** 0.855% to 0.991% (time-varying)
- **Change:** +10.4% increase from historical mean
- **Trend:** Gradually increasing over 21 days

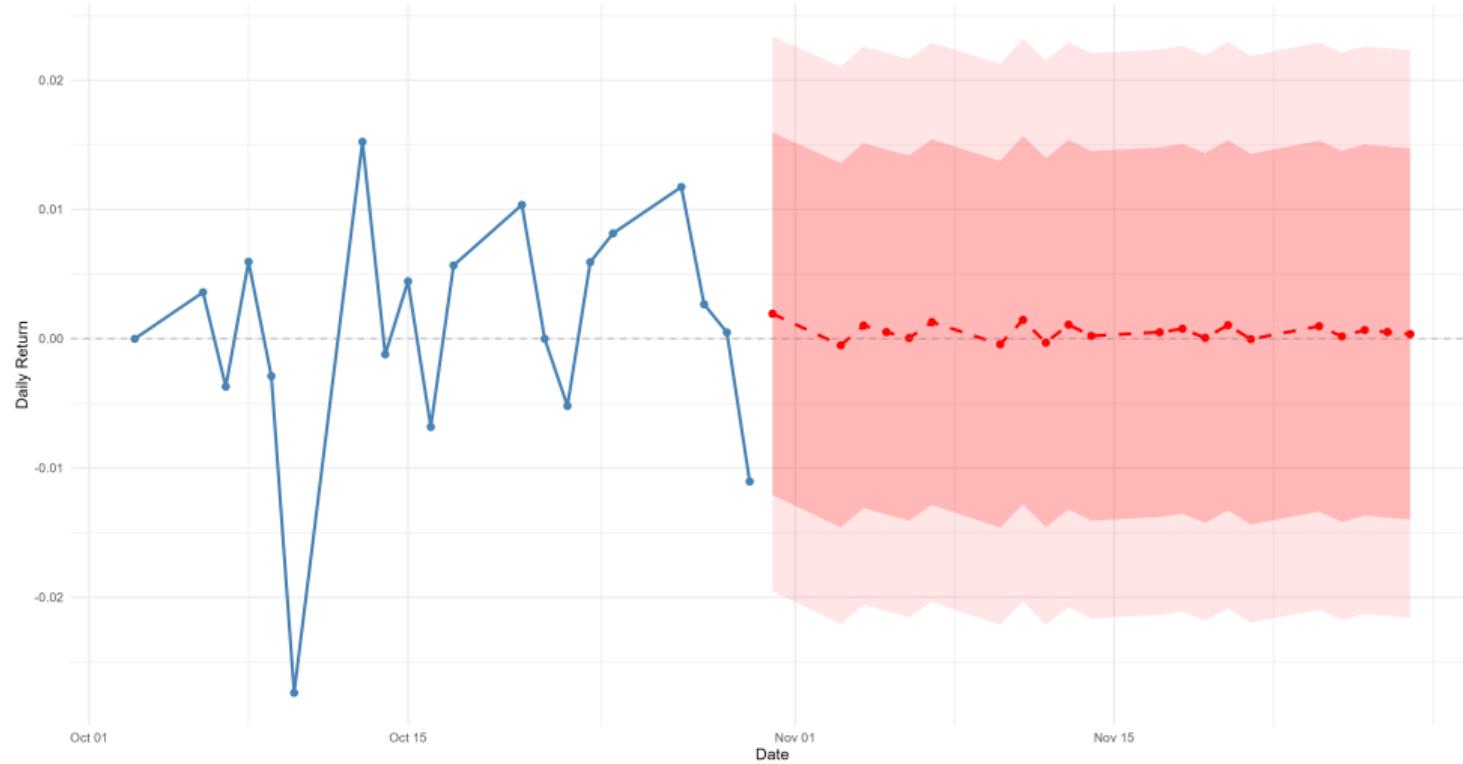
Implications:

- Increasing market risk ahead
- Consider reducing position sizes
- Increase hedging activities
- Adjust VaR calculations upward

Forecast Visualization

SP500 Day-by-Day Return Forecasts (ARIMA Model)

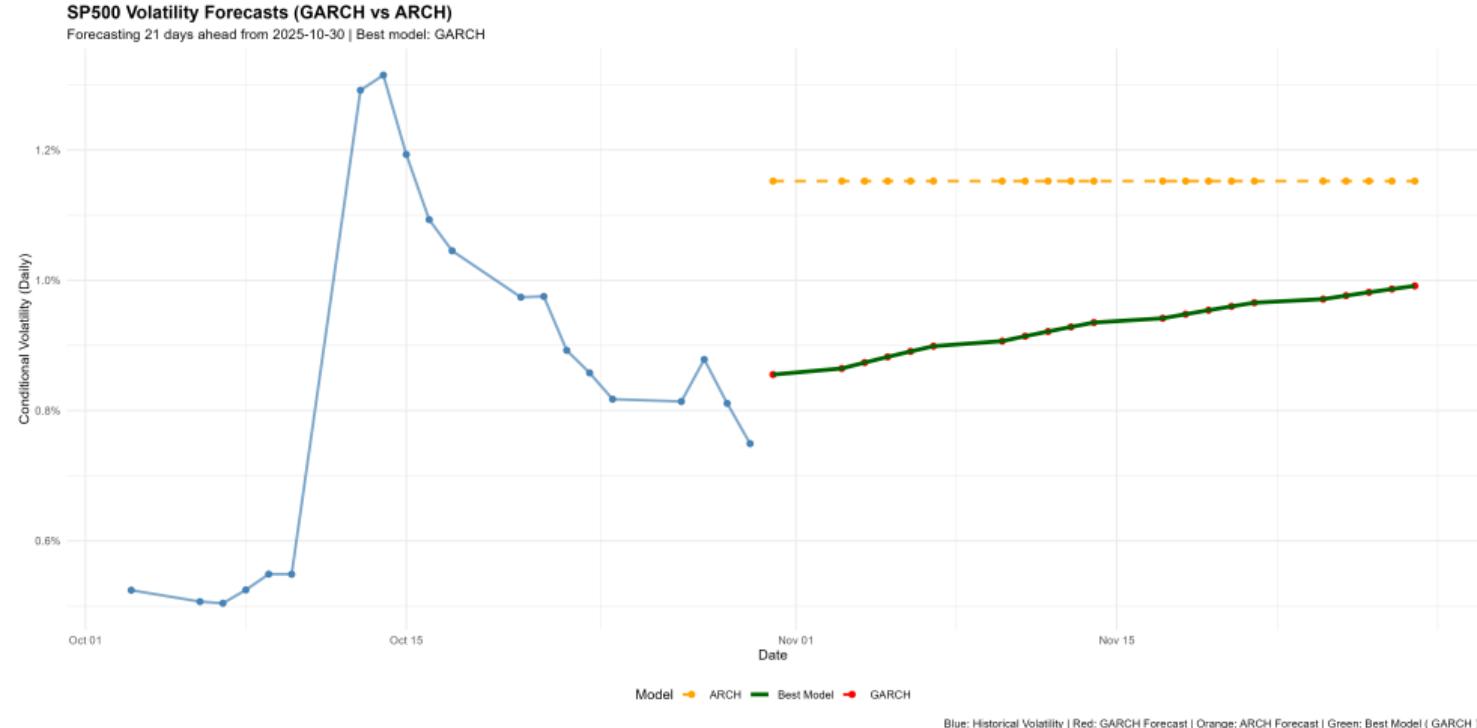
Forecasting 21 days ahead from 2025-10-30 | Shaded areas: 80% (darker) and 95% (lighter) prediction intervals



Blue: Actual Returns | Red: Forecast Returns with Prediction Intervals



Volatility Forecast Visualization



Key Findings

① Best Return Model: ARIMA(2,0,2)

- RMSE: 0.0100 (best accuracy)
- All models show similar performance

② Best Volatility Model: GARCH(1,1)

- BIC: -6.64 (clearly superior to ARCH)
- Produces realistic time-varying forecasts

③ Forecast Insights:

- Bullish short-term outlook (+1.12% over 21 days)
- Increasing volatility (+10.4% from historical)

Practical Implications

Investment Strategy

- Maintain equity exposure
- 81% positive days forecast
- But account for uncertainty

Risk Management

- Reduce position sizes
- Increase hedging
- Adjust VaR upward

Caveat: Forecasts are probabilistic, not deterministic. Actual outcomes may differ, especially during unexpected market events.

Limitations and Future Work

Limitations:

- Stationarity assumption may not hold during regime changes
- Linear models may miss non-linear dependencies
- Short-term focus (1-step-ahead forecasts)
- No exogenous variables in pure time-series approach

Future Improvements:

- ARIMAX models with external predictors
- GARCH extensions (GJR-GARCH, EGARCH)
- Regime-switching models
- Machine learning comparisons (LSTM, XGBoost)

Summary

- Successfully applied Box-Jenkins and GARCH methodologies to SP500 forecasting
- Selected ARIMA(2,0,2) for returns and GARCH(1,1) for volatility
- Generated practical forecasts with prediction intervals
- Provided actionable insights for investment and risk management