

# Trend-Following Strategies

## MODERATOR

Jeff Sica  
Sica Wealth Management

## PANELISTS

Alan Lordi  
*Aequitas Capital Management*  
Laif Meidell, CMT  
*AdvisorShares*

Jim Welsch  
*Forward Management*



5 T H A N N U A L

# Innovative ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Using Non-Correlated Assets To Diversify and Improve Alpha

## Trend-Following Strategies: A Primer

Presented by Alan Lordi

Vice President, Investor Solutions, Aequitas Capital Partners

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## Trend Following Strategies: A Primer

- Trend following strategies purchase assets that are rising in value and sell assets that are declining.
- There exist behavioral biases that slow price discovery and perpetuate trends.
- Prices tend to initially under-react to news (good or bad) and trends continue as prices slowly move to fully reflect changes in fundamental value.
- Trends have a tendency to continue even further as investors chase trends (herding).
- Herding causes prices to over-react and move beyond fundamentals after the initial under-reaction.



## Anchor and Under-Reaction

Investors tend to anchor their views to historical data and adjust their views insufficiently to new information, causing prices to under-react to news.



## Psychological Effects

Investors tend to sell their winners too early and ride losers too long.

- Investors sell winners too early because they like to realize gains. This selling creates downward price pressure which slows down the upward price movement to the new fundamental level.
- People hang onto losers too long since realizing losses is painful. Investors try to “make back” what they lost. In this case, the absence of willing sellers keeps prices from adjusting downward as fast as they should.



## Outside Influencers of Price

Central Banks operate in the fixed income and currency markets to manage inflation expectations, stimulate economic activity and reduce exchange rate volatility. This slows down price adjustments to events and/or creates trends in and of itself (Don't fight the Fed).

Hedging activity in commodity markets can also slow down price discovery.



## Herding and Feedback Trading

When prices move up or down for a while, investors have a tendency to jump on the bandwagon and this herding effect feeds on itself.

Herding has been documented among equity analysts in their recommendations and earnings forecasts.

Mutual Fund investors often move from funds with recent poor performance and herd into funds that have recently performed well.



## Confirmation Bias

People tend to look for information that confirms what they already believe to be true and thus, look at recent price movements as representative of the future.

This leads investors to move money into investments that have recently made money and conversely, out of investments that have recently declined, causing trends to continue





## Risk Management Influences

Many risk management techniques involve selling in down markets and buying in up markets, in line with the trend.

- Stop Losses get triggered causing selling in the same direction as the price movement. In the case of short positions, stop losses create buying in the direction of the up-trend.
- A drop in price is often associated with higher volatility (Value at Risk), leading traders to reduce positions to reduce VaR.



## End of the Trend

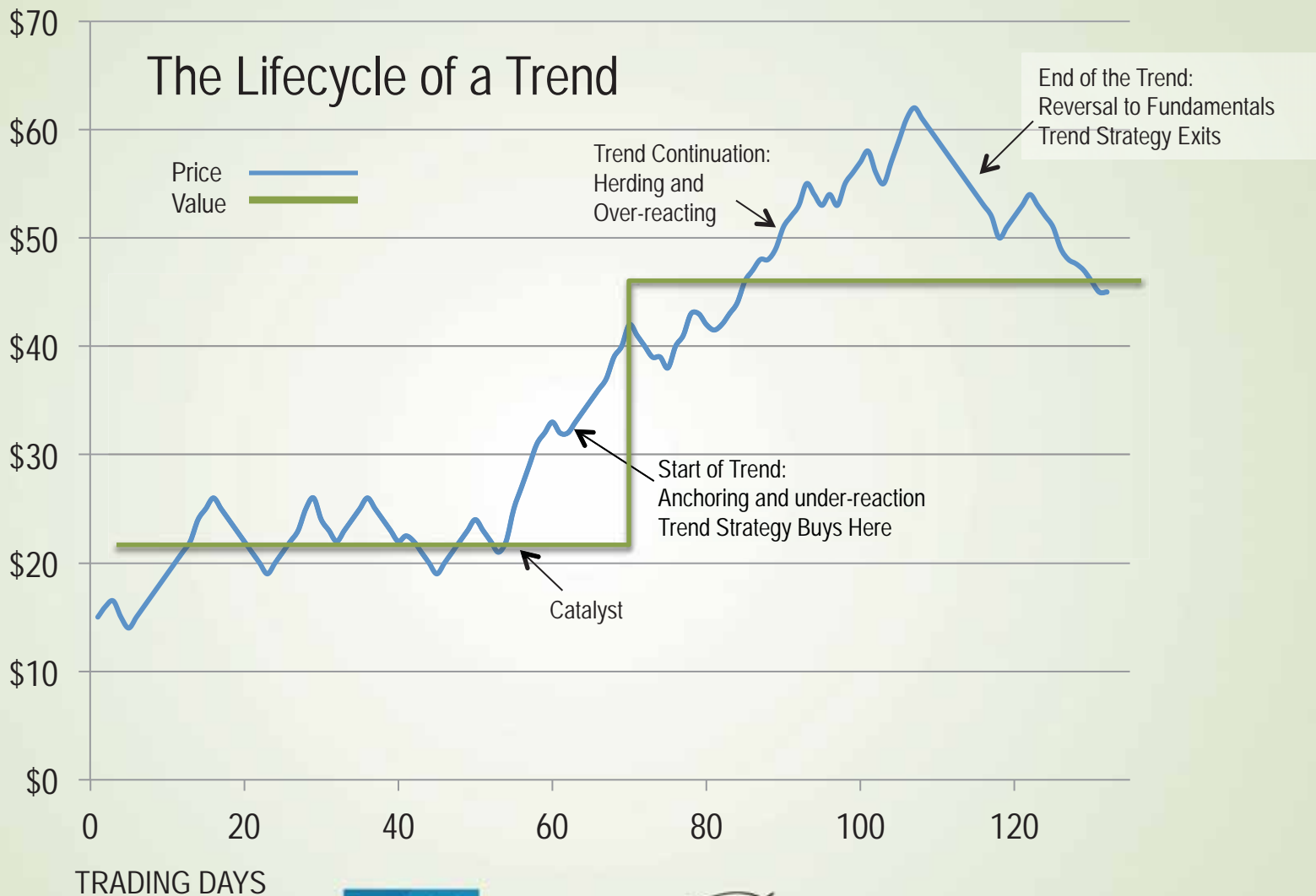
Ultimately, the markets are efficient and prices correct back toward fundamental value.

As investors realize that prices have gone too far, they revert towards fundamental value and the trend dies out.

The market may then become range-bound until new news cause price movements that set off new trends

One of the main challenges for trend-following strategies is to minimize losses associated with the ending of trends and to preserve capital in range-bound markets that do not exhibit trends.





## Stocks vs Managed Futures: Gain/Loss During Stress Periods



Source: Mgd Fut. = CSFB/Tremont Managed Futures Index, US Stocks = S&P 500, Int'l Stocks = MCSI World Index

## The Skinny on Trend Following Strategies

Trend following strategies can benefit a portfolio by providing a non-correlated source of return. In a down-trend, strategies, like managed futures, can perform well providing significant diversification benefits.

Correlation of managed futures index to stocks = -0.04

Correlation of managed futures index to Bonds = 0.13

(Source PerTrac Data 1987 – 2013 Indices = Barclays Systematic Trader's Index, S&P 500, Barclay's Agg. Bond Index.)

Trend following strategies perform poorly in range-bound markets. They also suffer when trends reverse abruptly.

Trend following strategies require high turnover, incurring substantial trading costs. These strategies are also not tax-efficient for taxable accounts.



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Thank you.

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# Trend-Following Strategies

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*AdvisorShares*



## Background:

- Creator and manager of the Meidell Tactical Advantage ETF (Arca: MATH) launched 6/23/2011.
- Chartered Market Technician.
- Began studying technical analysis in 2001 because I didn't like how the bear market was affecting my clients emotionally and financially.
- Started experimenting with quantitative trend following of equity mutual funds in 2005 to identifying early changes in market trends.
- In March of 2008 incorporated fixed income into our quantitative equity models with favorable results.





It Just Might Work!



## Trend Following Strategies May Be Right For Your Clients Portfolios If:

- Clients expect you to keep portions of their portfolios up to date with changes in the market place.
- Clients expect you to keep them from experiencing large losses in their portfolio.
- Your client's investment personality requires a less volatile experience.



## What to consider when using a Trend Following Strategy

- Can represent a core or satellite portion of your clients portfolio depending on your clients needs.
- Trend following strategies are typically less tax efficient and may be more appropriate in retirement accounts.
- Don't wait for the market to peak before incorporating a trend following strategy into your accounts.

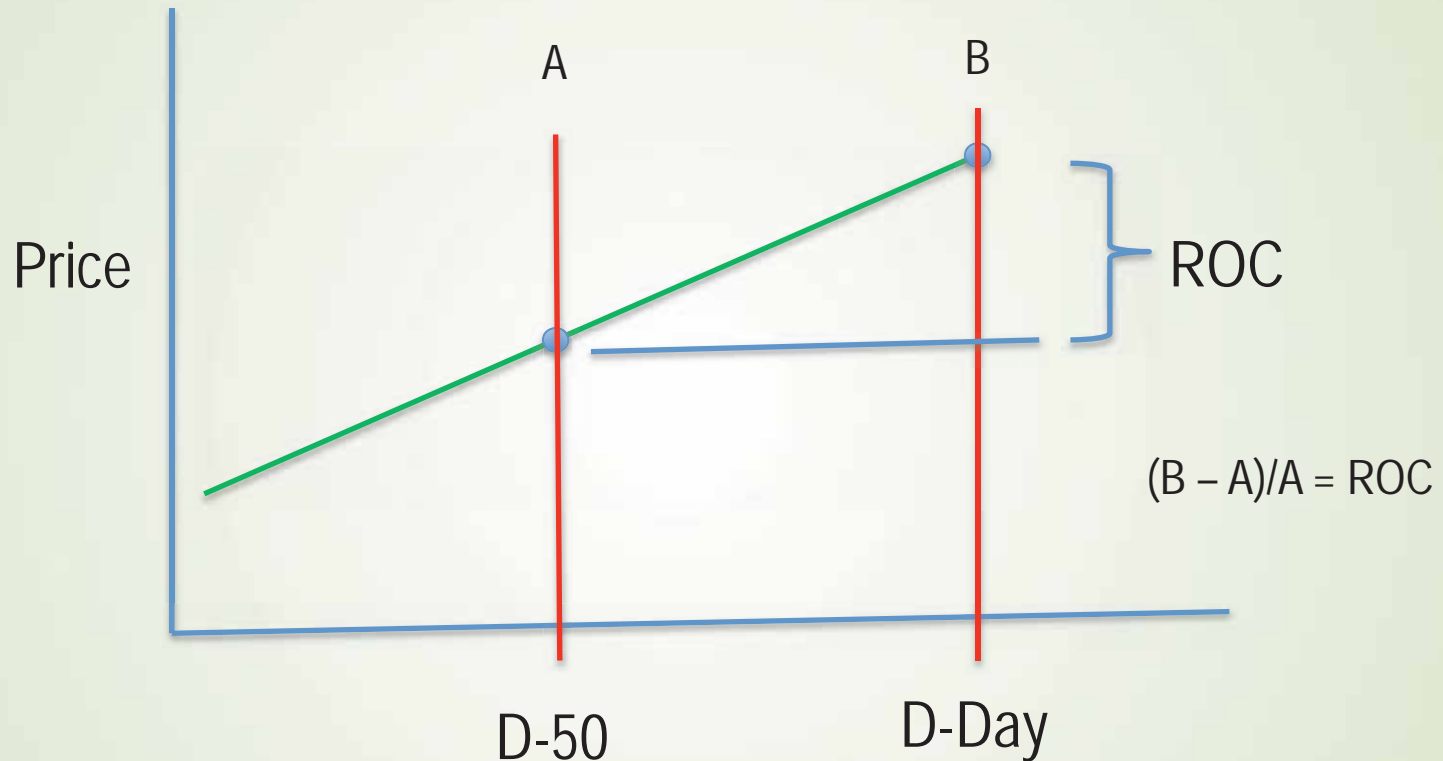


# Lifting the Veil on Tactical Strategies

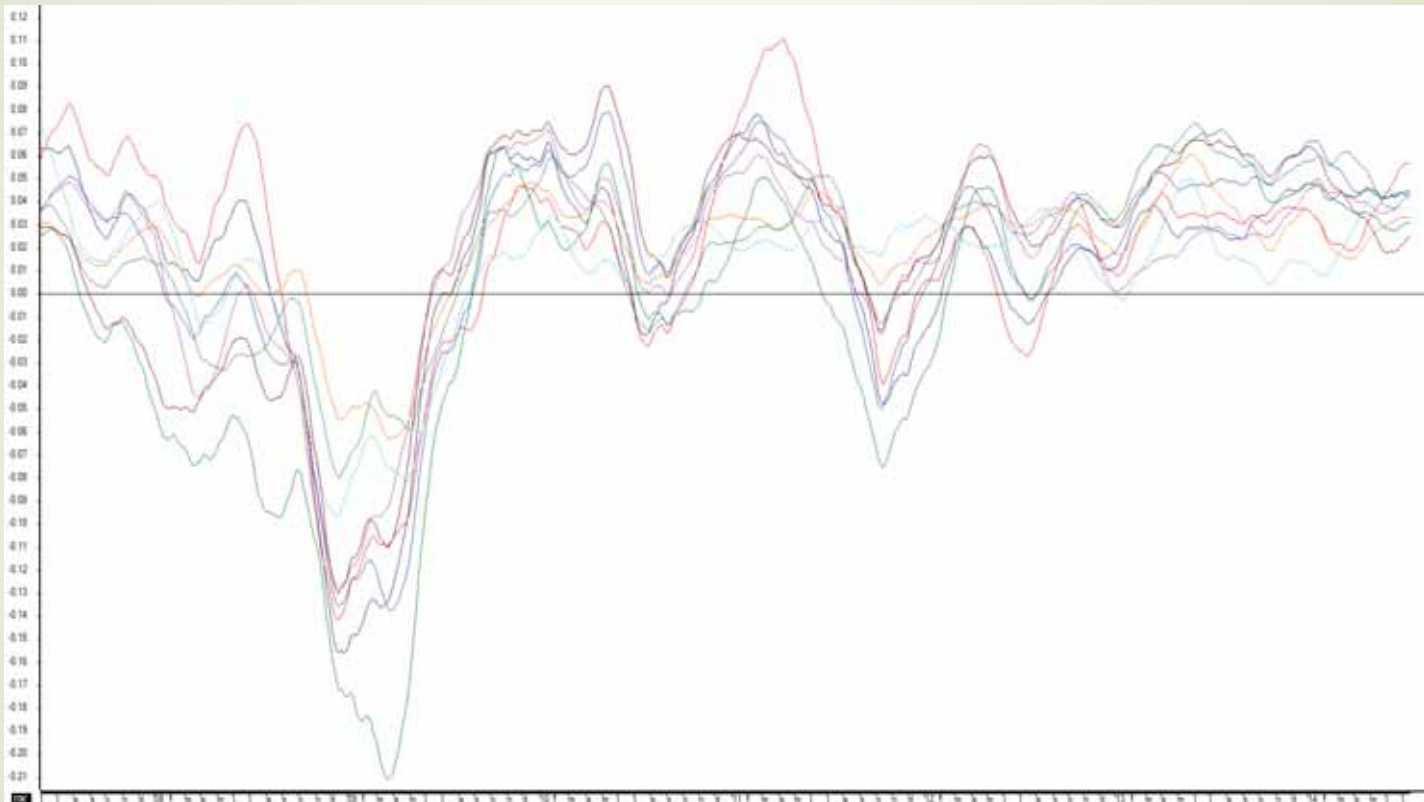
- 9 Sector ETFs
  - XLB – Materials
  - XLE – Energy
  - XLF – Financial
  - XLI – Industrial
  - XLK – Technology
  - XLP - Consumer Staples
  - XLU - Utilities
  - XLV – Health Care
  - XLY – Consumer Discretionary
- Calculate the 50 Day Rate of Change of the 200 day exponential moving average for each fund daily
- Rank and own the top 3 ETFs



# What is Rate of Change (ROC)?



# The 50 Day ROC of the 200 Day Moving Avg. – Slow Velocity





# Performance from 03/08/1999 to 07/17/2014

Overall Performance		Overall Performance	
Comp. Ann. ROR (%)	5.96	Reward/risk	0.12
Ave 12Mo ROR (%)	6.89	Sharpe Ratio	0.26
Ave. Monthly ROR (%)	0.58	Sortino Ratio	1.25
Stdv Monthly ROR (%)	4.5	Alpha (Ann. %)	2.54
Max Drawdown (%)	49.68	Beta	0.79
Profitable Months (%)	58	Information Ratio	0.12
		T-Statistic	0.42

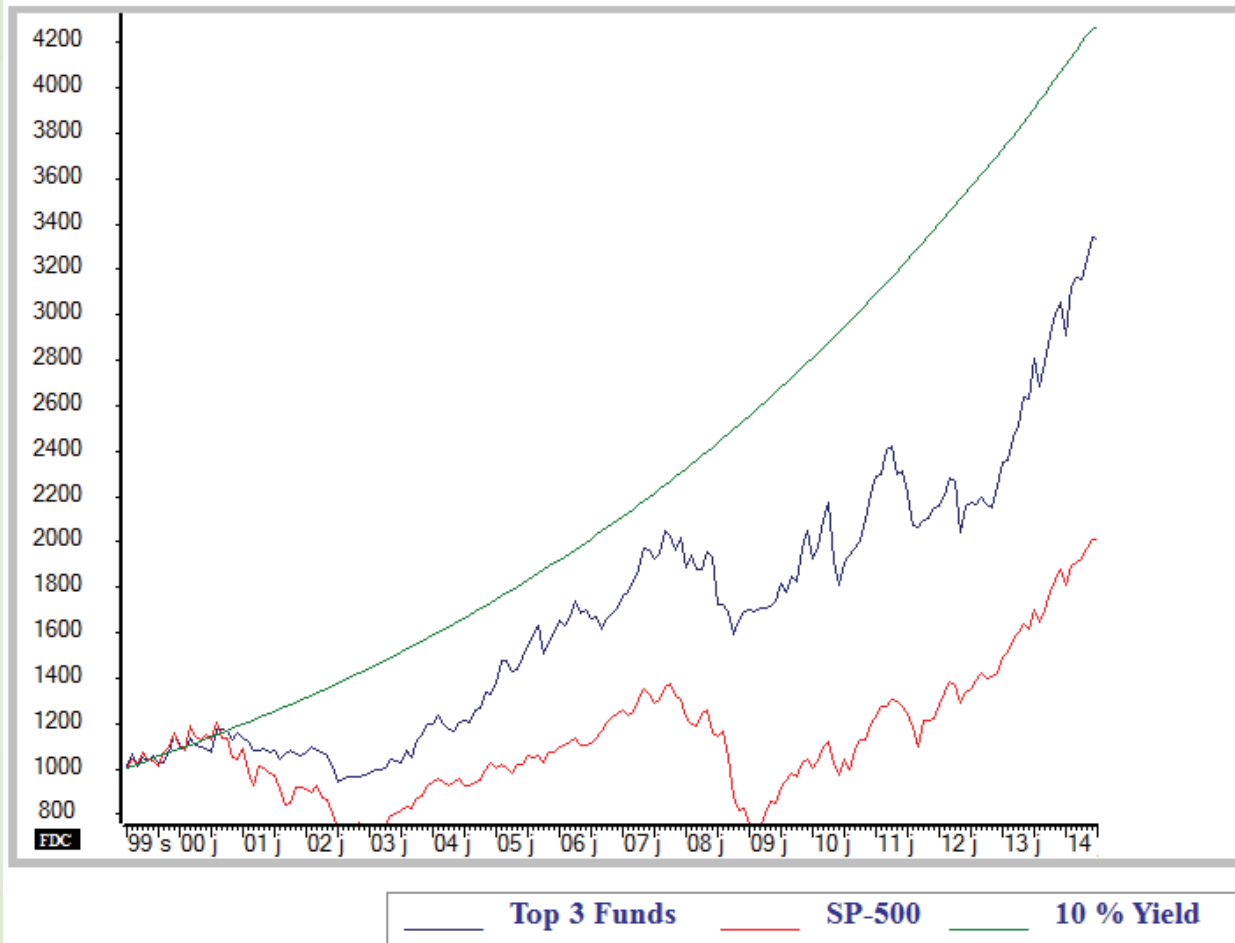


# What if You Add Three Bond Mutual Funds to the List?

- 9 Sector ETFs
  - XLB – Materials
  - XLE – Energy
  - XLF – Financial
  - XLI – Industrial
  - XLK – Technology
  - XLP - Consumer Staples
  - XLU - Utilities
  - XLV – Health Care
  - XLY – Consumer Discretionary
- 3 Bond Mutual Funds
  - VBISX – Vanguard Short Term Bond Index
  - VBIX – Vanguard Inter-Term Bond Index
  - VBMFX – Vanguard Total Bond Market Index
- Calculate the 50 Day Rate of Change of the 200 day exponential moving average for each fund daily
- Rank and own the top 3 ETFs



Assets indexed at 1000 (Monthly close)



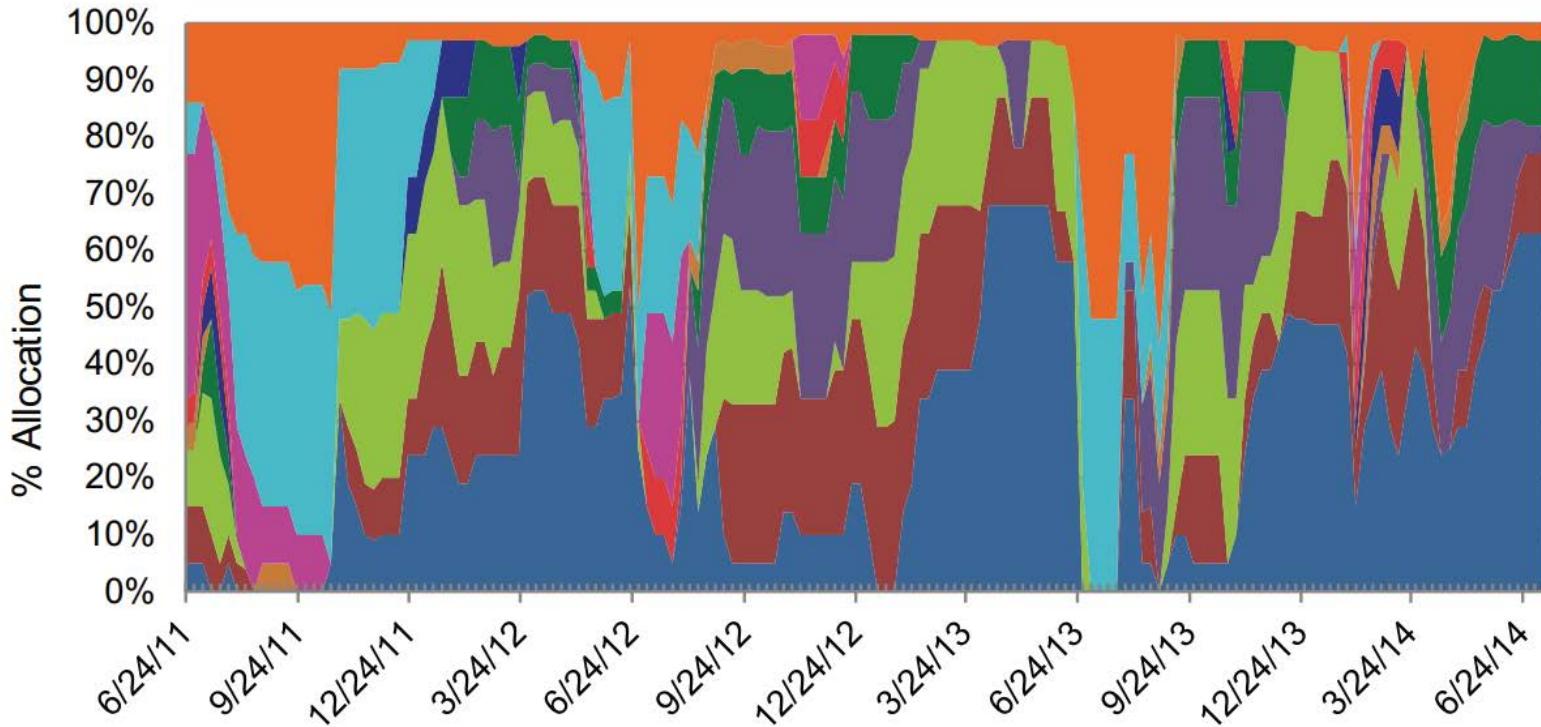
# Performance from 03/08/1999 to 07/17/2014

Overall Performance	
Comp. Ann. ROR (%)	8.22
Ave 12Mo ROR (%)	8.41
Ave. Monthly ROR (%)	0.71
Stdv Monthly ROR (%)	3.53
Max Drawdown (%)	24.1
Profitable Months (%)	60

Overall Performance	
Reward/risk	0.34
Sharpe Ratio	0.52
Sortino Ratio	2.65
Alpha (Ann. %)	6.22
Beta	0.44
Information Ratio	0.27
T-Statistic	0.94

## MATH Asset Allocation

- Cash
  - Commodites
  - REITs
- U.S. Equity Large-Cap
  - Intl Equity Developed
  - Fixed Income Intermediate
- U.S Equity Mid-Cap
  - Intl Equity Emerging
  - Intl Fixed Income
- U.S. Equity Small-Cap
  - Fixed Income Short
  - Fixed Income Long



**Thank you!**

See me after panel or AdvisorShares  
booth for additional questions.



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# Trend-Following Strategies

## Innovative Alternative Strategies Conference

Panelist: Jim Welsh, Forward

# Obtain Trend Updates on a Monthly Basis

Discover Forward's  
Macro Strategy Review  
at  
[forwardinvesting.com](http://forwardinvesting.com)



@JimWelshMacro







July 2014

## Forward Markets: Macro Strategy Review

Macro Factors and Their Impact on Monetary Policy,  
the Economy and Financial Markets

### U.S. Economy

As expected, the U.S. economy has rebounded but is only in the second quarter after an especially dismal first quarter. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that gross domestic product (GDP) fell -2.8% in the first quarter after missing its second estimate of a -3.0% contraction. At the end of 2013, we noted that inventory accumulation had boosted GDP growth in the third and fourth quarters. We anticipated that growth was likely to slow in the first half of 2014 as companies pared production in order to lower inventory levels, especially if sales slowed. Inventories were slashed in the first quarter, which subtracted 1.2 points from first-quarter GDP. Had inventories remained unchanged, GDP would have declined -1.2%, rather than falling 2.8%. Based on additional information about healthcare spending, the Commerce Department's recent "Quarterly Estimates for Selected Service Industries" report showed that health care spending actually fell 1.4% in the first quarter, rather than rising 9.8%. The significant revision to healthcare spending subtracted 0.2% from GDP. Had inventories and healthcare spending remained constant at their

fourth quarter levels, GDP would have been unchanged in the first quarter. The point in reviewing this detail is to highlight how much noise often occurs in every estimate of quarterly GDP.

Disappointing economic data opens the door for heightened political rhetoric, which was the case after the BEA announced that GDP contracted -2.9% in the first quarter. Politicians of both parties often assign blame for poor outcomes to the other party, hoping that most members of the public are dumb as most subjects beyond sports, reality TV and social media. This is concerning since consumers comprise almost 70% of GDP and play a significant role in the direction of our nation's growth. Therefore, focusing on the level of consumer consumption can provide a clearer picture of the economy's health than the headline GDP figure. In the first quarter, real personal consumption expenditures (PCE) rose just 1.2%, compared to a 3.3% increase in the fourth quarter. The severe weather that gripped much of the country in January and February certainly contributed to the decline in consumer spending, as consumers found their coats more comfortable than braving subzero wind chills factors. The uptick in consumer spending during the second quarter supports this view. The economy was in better shape than the third estimate of GDP suggested. Any suggestion that another economic downturn had started in the first quarter was nothing more than partisan political hyperbole for the party faithful.

A recent survey of economists by the Wall Street Journal found that the consensus for second-quarter GDP growth is 3.3% to 4.0%. These economists expect GDP to hold above 3% for the balance of 2014. Whether the improvement seen in various data points in the second quarter are truly sustainable is the challenge. Our view remains the same. After a rebound in the second quarter, growth is likely to slip back to under 3% by the end of the year. There are,



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, annual release (GDP)19  
Data last updated as of 04/09/2014. Future results.



## Our Philosophy

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*" One of the best ways to  
make money is to lose less. "*



## Trend-Following Tip #1: Listen

The market is a discounting mechanism, so listen to the market's message



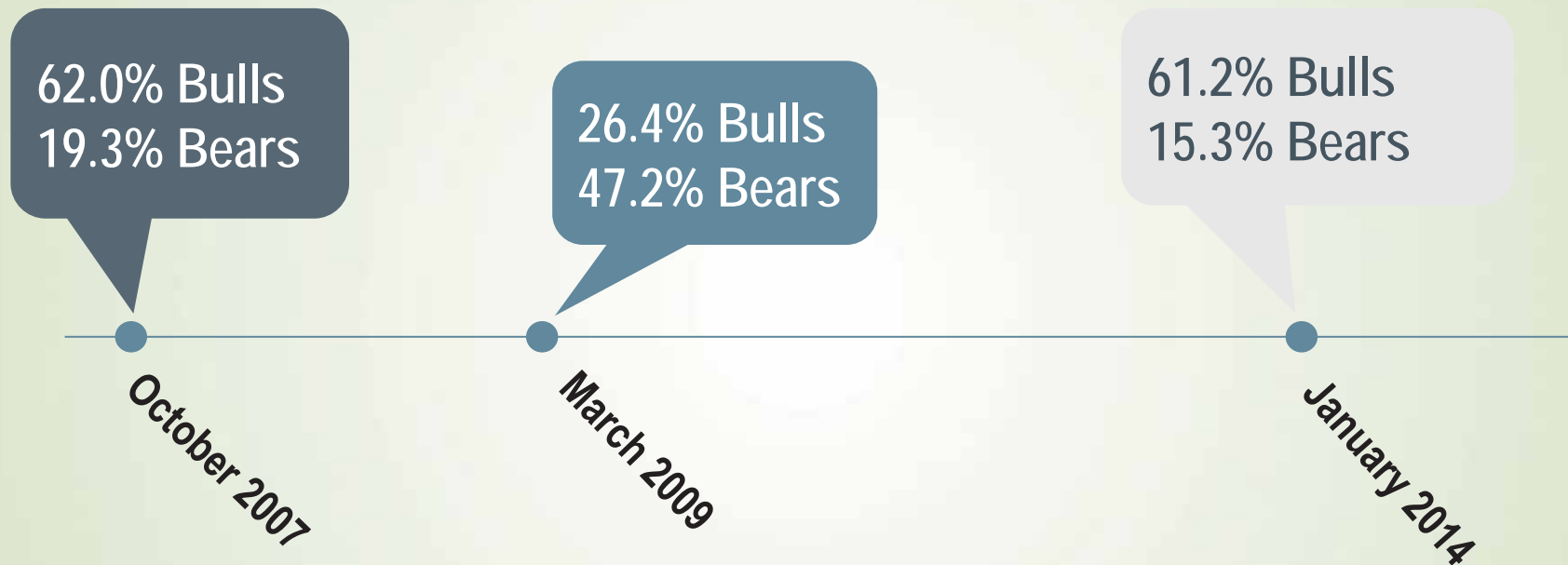
*Market tends to be wrong at every major top and bottom*

Philosophy: One of the best ways to make money is to lose less.



## Trend-Following Tip #2: Question Everything

Contrary Opinion – Investor's Intelligence



*Very helpful, but shift in buying and selling pressure must follow*

Philosophy: One of the best ways to make money is to lose less.



## Trend-Following Tip #3: Fundamental Analysis

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Fundamental analysis helps to protect your portfolio

- Monetary policy
- Gross domestic product, earnings growth and price/earnings ratio
- Portfolio managers: mostly buy and hold, while invested 95% all the time
- Bottoms-up approach: focusing on sectors and balance sheets may result in being blindsided by macro events

*Driving a car while looking in the rearview mirror – OK until the first curve*

**Philosophy: One of the best ways to make money is to lose less.**



## Trend-Following Tip #4: Technical Analysis

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Technical analysis is vital to risk management

- Discipline risk management when the first curve appears
- Importance of knowing when we're wrong
- Different technical indicators provide the ability to layer time frames
- Chart analysis, advance/decline line and moving averages
- Major Trend Indicator: proprietary tool reviewed in Macro Strategy Review

*Potential whipsaws, but a well thought-out technical approach can capture the big moves*

**Philosophy: One of the best ways to make money is to lose less.**



## Disclosures

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