

Smart Sector® Strategy

APRIL 2024

Catastrophic Stop Update

The NDR Catastrophic Stop Sell model combines time-tested, objective indicators designed to identify high-risk periods for the equity market. The model (Figure 1, below) improved during the month and entered April with a recommendation for fully invested equity allocation.

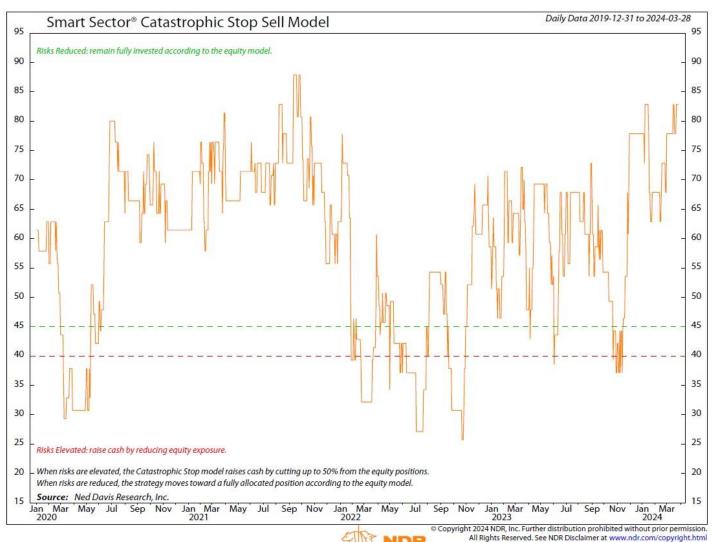
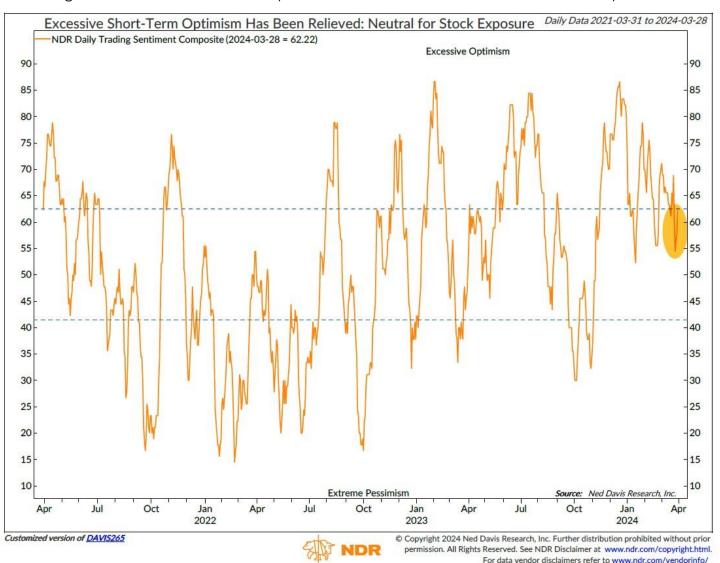


Figure 1: Smart Sector Catastrophic Stop Sell Model

The bullish reading from the model is driven by strong internals. Five of the seven price-based measures—including relative strength, trend, and breadth—remain bullish. External measures such as option-adjusted spreads, global trade, and high-yield and emerging market breadth remained bullish. Short-term sentiment—as measured by the NDR Daily Trading Sentiment Composite—moved back to neutral during the month (Figure 2, below). For now, the weight of the evidence recommends a fully invested allocation to equities according to the model.

Figure 2: Excessive Short-Term Optimism Has Been Relieved: Neutral for Stock Exposure



U.S. Market Update

The S&P 500 Total Return Index continued its positive momentum into March with a gain of about 3.2%. Breadth remains bullish—10 of the 11 S&P 500 sectors posted positive price gains for the month. Energy was the standout, with a double-digit gain, while Consumer Discretionary was basically flat.

The U.S. economy has been experiencing strong growth and low inflation, a Goldilocks environment that has historically been the most bullish scenario for the S&P 500 (Figure 3, below). The environment favors large-caps over small-caps and Growth over Value. With the S&P 500 Total Return Index up 10.6% in Q1, the market has priced in this scenario.

The Fed is openly trying to engineer a soft landing, which could put the economy in the slow growth/low inflation scenario. If they ease too much, Fed officials risk overheating the economy, but if they stay too tight, they could trigger a recession like in 2001 and 2007. For the S&P 500, a downshift to slower growth but still low inflation (a soft landing in Fed-speak) has historically coincided with slightly above-average returns. Gains have been smaller in an overheating scenario, with growth and inflation above trend. Stagflation, or high inflation and low growth, has been the worst backdrop for stocks.

The sector model recommended mixed leadership this month. Entering April, Financials and Utilities are overweight. Communication Services and Real Estate are underweight. Materials, Energy,

Industrials, Information Technology, Consumer Staples, Health Care, and Consumer Discretionary are all market-weight.

Quarterly Data 1953-12-31 to 2024-03-31 S&P 500 Index Performance in Growth/Inflation Scenarios S&P 500 (2024-03-31 = 5,254.35) 3,162 3,162 1,000 1,000 316 316 100 100 32 32 Real GDP minus Potential GDP (Year-to-Year Growth) (2023-12-31 = 0.75 ppt) CPI Inflation minus 5-Year Trend (2023-12-31 = -0.65 ppt) 8.0 8.0 6.0 6.0 4.0 4.0 2.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 -2.0 -2.0 -4.0 -4.0 -6.0-6.0-8.0 -8.0 -10.0 10.0 1955 1970 1990 1960 1965 1975 1980 1985 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 S&P 500 Performance Full History: 1953-12-31 to 2023-12-31 Shading indicates NBER-defined recessions. % Gain/ Economic Scenario Annum Non-Recessionary Scenarios: 3.31 7.15 Overheating Overheating = GDP above trend, Inflation more than 1 ppt above trend Strong Growth/Low Inflation 10.85 37.88 Strong Growth/Low Inflation = GDP above trend, Inflation less than 1ppt above trend Slow Growth/Low Inflation 8.70 27.49 Slow Growth/Low Inflation = GDP below trend, Inflation less than 1 ppt above trend Stagflation -4.24 10.36 Stagflation = GDP below trend, Inflation more than 1 ppt above trend Recession 9.35 17.12 Buy/Hold = 7.80% Gain/Annun

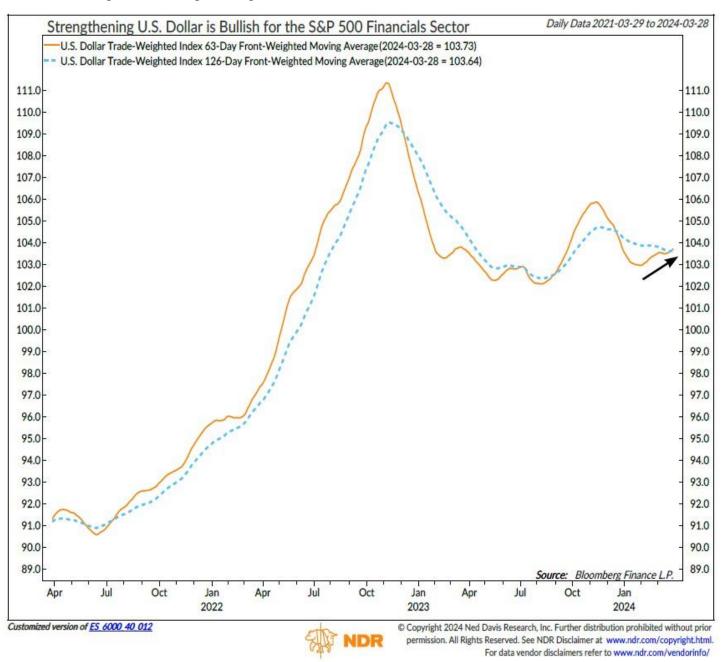
Figure 3: S&P 500 Index Performance in Growth/Inflation Scenarios

Financials' allocation remained overweight. On a fundamental basis, a strengthening U.S. Dollar Index (Figure 4, below) joined bullish readings from economic surprises, business credit conditions, and Financials' investment grade option-adjusted spreads. However, bank loan growth and the 10-2

yield curve remained bearish. Technicals are confirming with four of the six measures on bullish

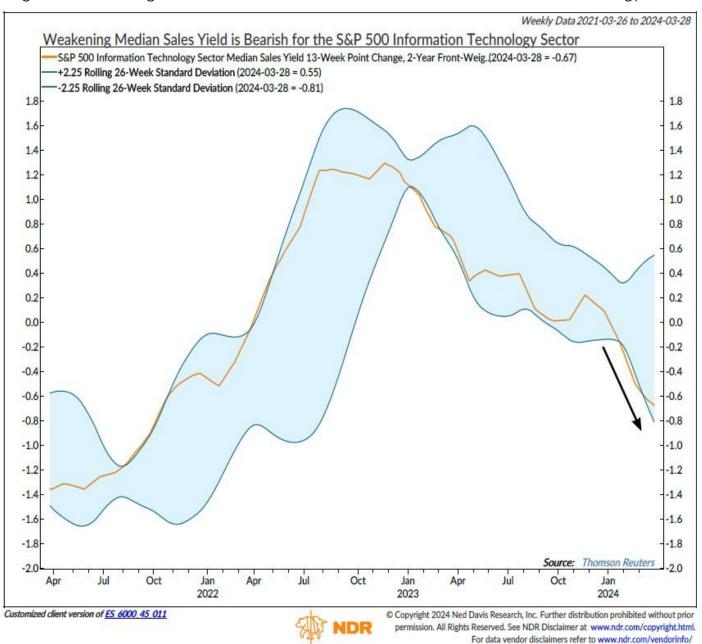
signals, including sector momentum, trend, volatility, and relative drawdown.

Figure 4: Strengthening U.S. Dollar is Bullish for the S&P 500 Financials Sector



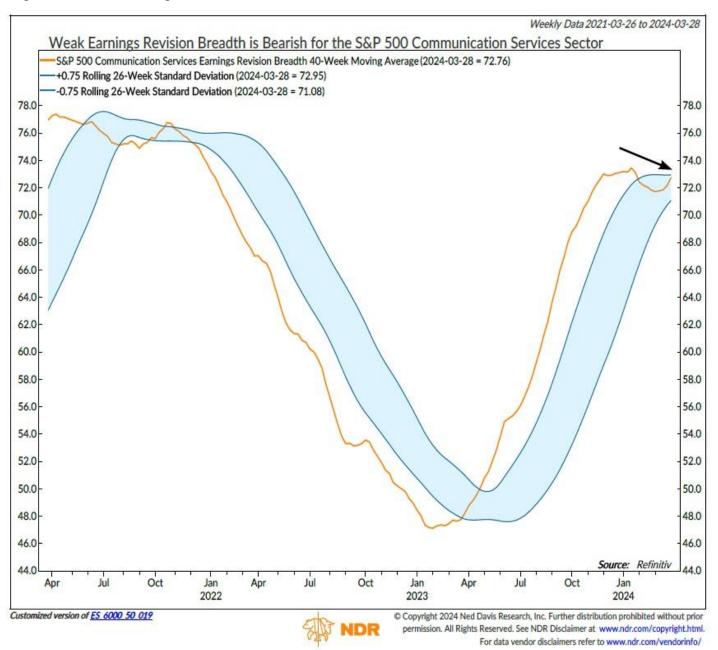
The Information Technology sector's allocation remained neutral. On a fundamental basis, indicators deteriorated—valuation and inflation expectations turned bearish during the month (Figure 5, below), joining relative short interest. While the majority of internal measures remain bullish, the 50-day net new highs indicator continued its bearish reading.

Figure 5: Weakening Median Sales Yield is Bearish for the S&P 500 Information Technology Sector



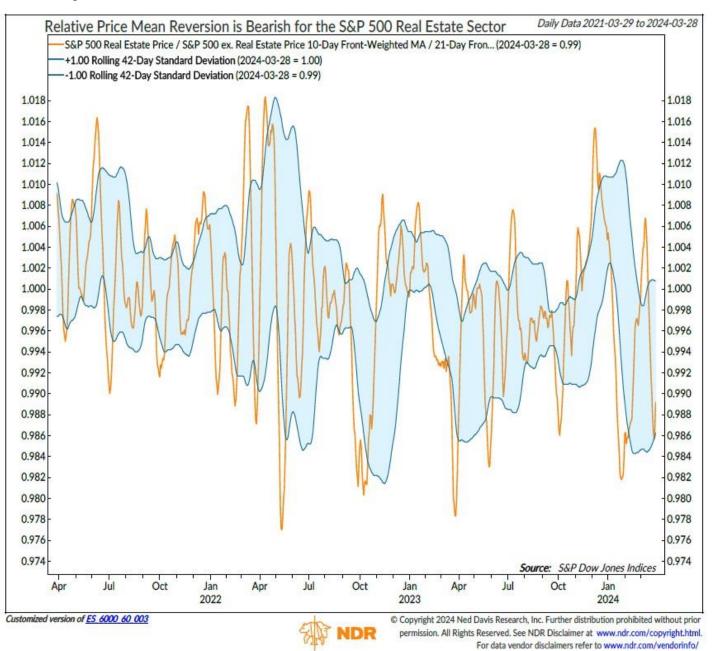
Communication Services' allocation remained at a significant underweight. On a fundamental basis, the 10-2 yield curve and sales growth trends remained bullish. However, earnings revision breadth (Figure 6, below), relative valuation, option-adjusted spreads, and internet vs. retail sales trends remain bearish. Technicals remained weak—four of the six measures are bearish for the sector.

Figure 6: Weak Earnings Revision Breadth is Bearish for the S&P 500 Communication Services Sector



The Real Estate sector's allocation remained underweight. On a fundamental basis, indicators improved slightly—the MBA Purchase Index joined the Homebuilders price index, business credit conditions, and economic surprises at a bullish reading during the month. However, unemployment, the 30-year yield, and industrial production of construction supplies remain headwinds for the sector. Furthermore, technicals weakened—all five measures are now negative for the sector—a short-term relative price mean reversion indicator moved bearish during the month (Figure 7, below).

Figure 7: Relative Price Mean Reversion is Bearish for the S&P 500 Real Estate Sector



Summary

The sector model recommended mixed leadership this month. Entering April, Financials and Utilities are overweight. Communication Services and Real Estate are underweight. Materials, Energy, Industrials, Information Technology, Consumer Staples, Health Care, and Consumer Discretionary are all market-weight.







Strategy Description

• The Smart Sector® with Catastrophic Stop strategy combines two Ned Davis Research quantitative investment strategies: The NDR Sector Allocation and the NDR Catastrophic Stop.

The process is based on the weight of the evidence

- The fund begins by overweighting and underweighting the S&P 500 sectors based on Ned Davis Research's proprietary sector models.
- Each of the sector models utilizes sector-specific, weight-of-the-evidence composites of fundamental, economic, technical, and behavioral indicators to determine each sector's probability of outperforming the S&P 500.
- Sectors are weighted relative to benchmark weightings.

When market risks become extraordinarily high — reduce your portfolio risk

- The model remains fully invested unless the Ned Davis Research Catastrophic Sell Stop (CSS) model is triggered, whereupon the equity-invested position may be trimmed by up to 50%.
- The NDR Catastrophic Sell Stop model combines time-tested, objective indicators designed to identify periods of high risk for the broad U.S. equity market. The model uses price-based, breadth, deviation from trend, fundamental, economic, interest rate, behavioral and volatility-based indicator composites.

When market risks return to normal — put your money back to work

• When the NDR CSS model moves back to bullish levels, indicating lower risk, the strategy will reverse toward being fully invested.

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Smart Sector® Strategy

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