

Equity Index Futures Trading Recommendations

22nd April 2025

“Stay SHORT SPX - Tighten Stop”

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Trading Recommendation (‘1 – 2’ week equity index trading recommendation)

- Stay ¼ SHORT June S&P500 futures (entry was last Wednesday at 5,353.50);
- Tighten stop loss to 5,412 (from 5,540), i.e. ~1.1% above entry and 3.3% above current prices.

Rationale

Yesterday’s newsflow was negative for US equities and other risk assets (as well as the dollar). Most notably, President Trump increased pressure on Fed Chair Powell to resign (and criticised him again for failing to cut rates, see [HERE](#)). Elsewhere trade war tensions escalated, with China threatening to retaliate against any country that strikes a trade deal with the US.

US equities closed lower across the board, with marked weakness in the S&P500 (-2.4%) and NASDAQ100 (-2.5%). All 11 S&P500 sectors ended down on the day and, with that, the market’s three major segments have once again rolled over (i.e. ‘defensives’, ‘cyclicals’, and ‘long-duration growth’, see FIG 1). Price action therefore remains weak, with downside momentum building in recent sessions. That’s been underscored by the ‘death cross’ patterns emerging in both the SPX and NDX, i.e. with their 50-day moving averages continuing to fall further below their 200-day trend lines (see FIGs 1a & 1b).

Of note, **short term models support the case for further weakness** in US equities (on a 1 – 2 week view).

In particular, our key risk appetite indicators have recently generated a clear SELL/strong SELL message. That’s shown in FIG 2 (our risk appetite scoring system); FIG 2a (combined ‘RAG1 plus RAG2’), and FIG 1c (shortest term RAG). While those signals have started to unwind, they typically remain valid at least until they reverse/turn BUY. Added to that, our technical scoring systems for US indices have recently been on/close to SELL (FIGs 2c & 2d); while various momentum models are still on SELL/strong SELL (e.g. see FIG 2e). Elsewhere downside put protection in portfolios has unwound (is no longer on BUY, FIG 2b), albeit some breadth/price based models have started moving lower (i.e. towards their BUY thresholds, e.g. see FIGs 2f & 2g).

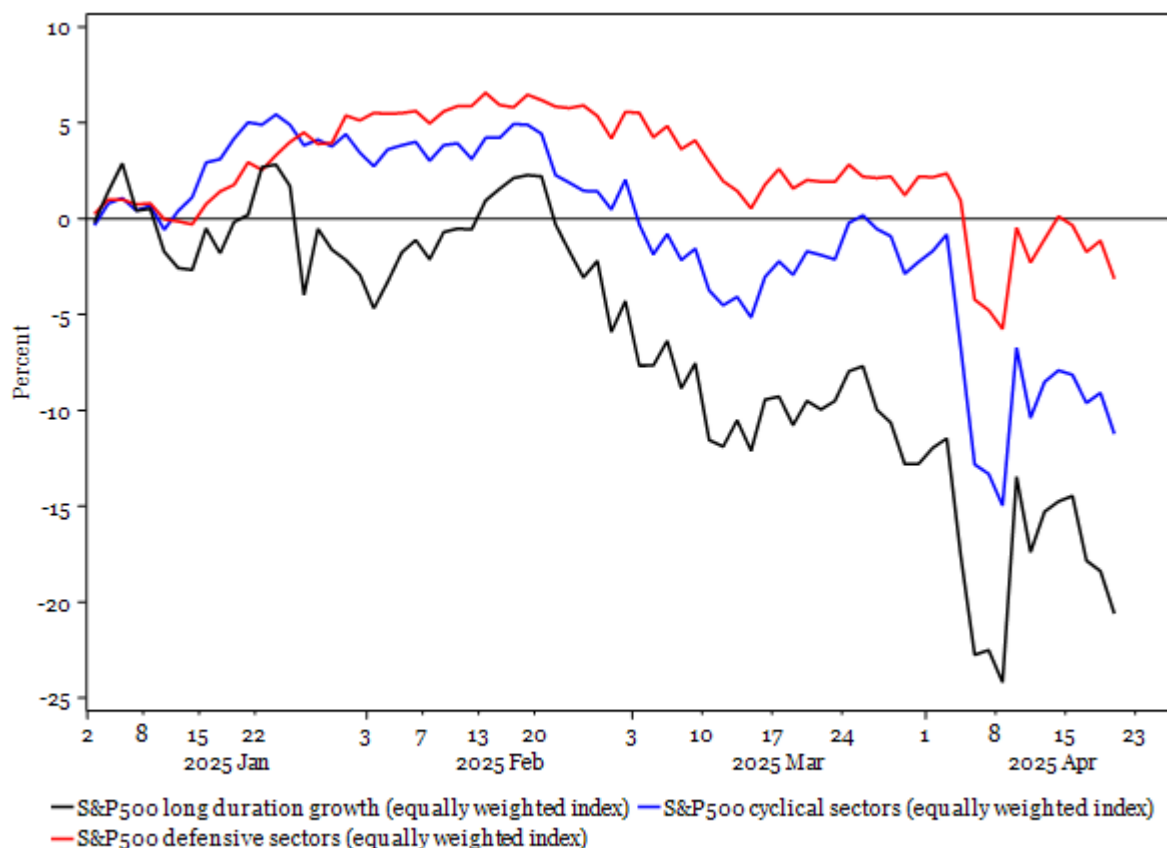
The **risk reward therefore favours staying SHORT** the S&P500. Given yesterday’s move lower, though, and for risk management purposes, we recommend a tighter stop loss (please see above for detailed recommendation).

Please see below for a full list of today's key macro data, events, and earnings reports.

Kind regards,

The team @ Longview Economics

FIG 1: S&P500 index – divided into cyclicals, defensives and long duration growth (YTD, %)



Source: Longview Economics, Macrobond

FIG 1a: S&P500 June 25 futures candlestick shown with 50 & 200 day moving averages



FIG 1b: NASDAQ100 futures candlestick, shown with 50 & 200 day moving averages

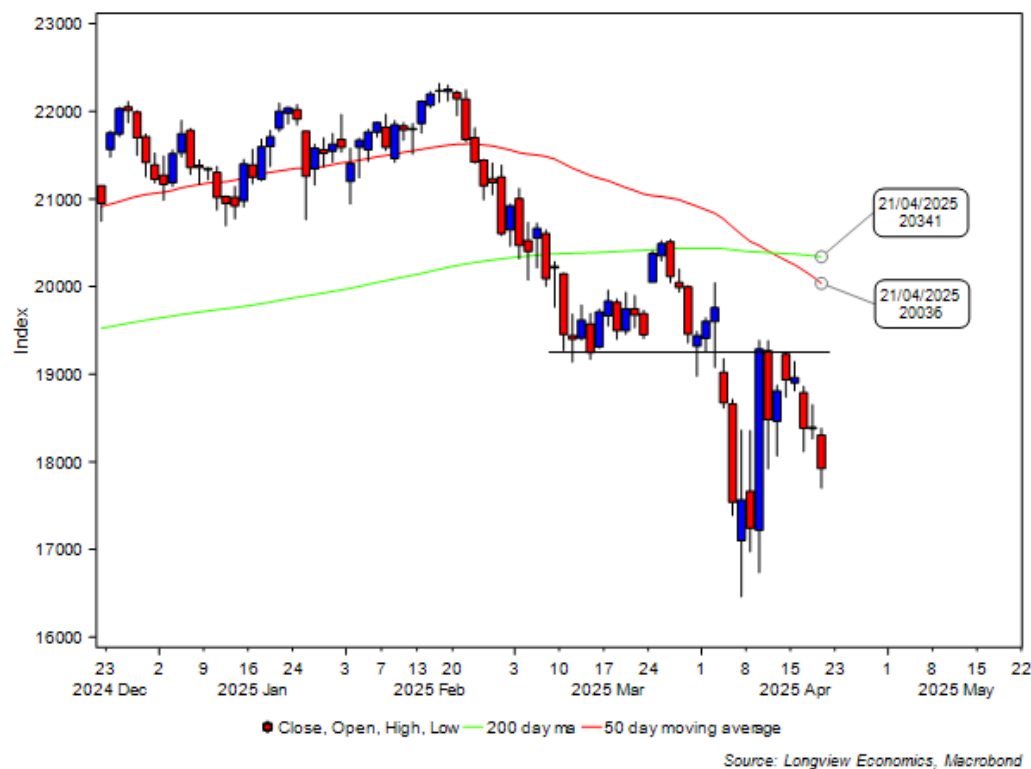
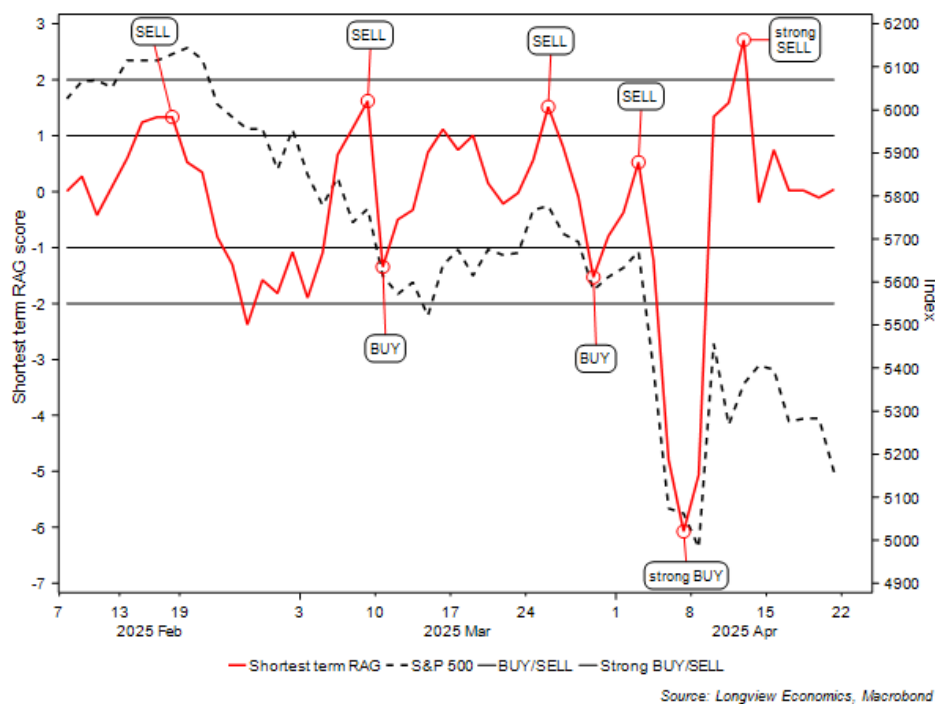


FIG 1c: Shortest term RAG vs. S&P500



Short term risk appetite models have recently been on SELL/strong SELL...

FIG 2: Longview short term 'risk appetite' scoring system vs. S&P500

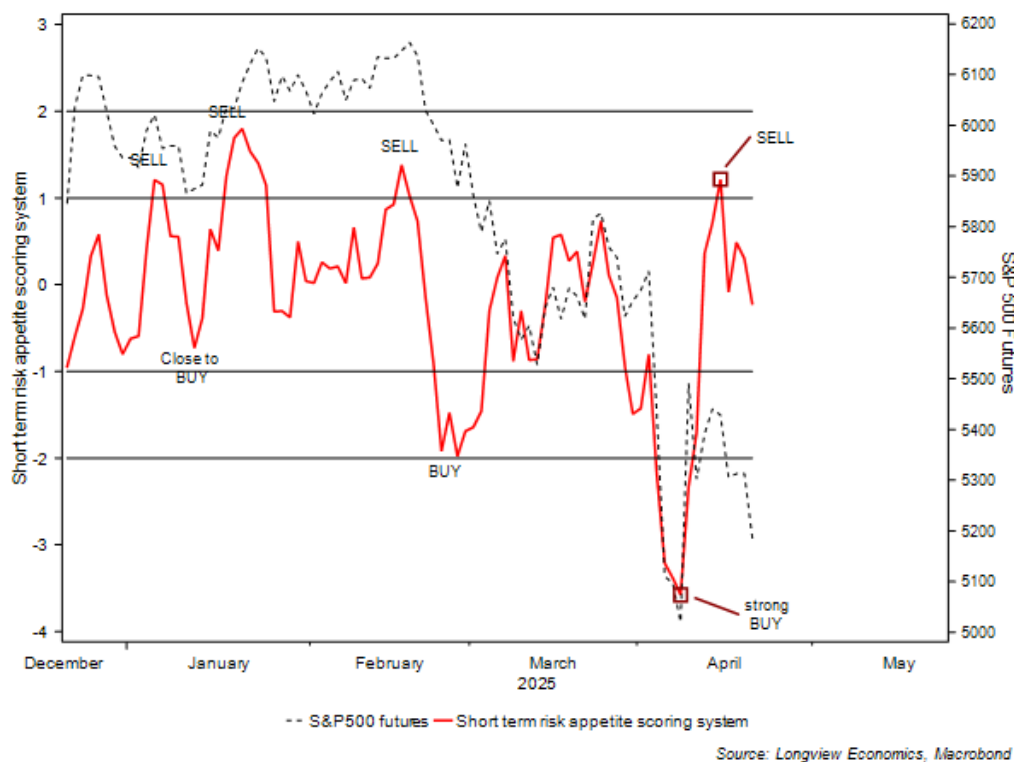
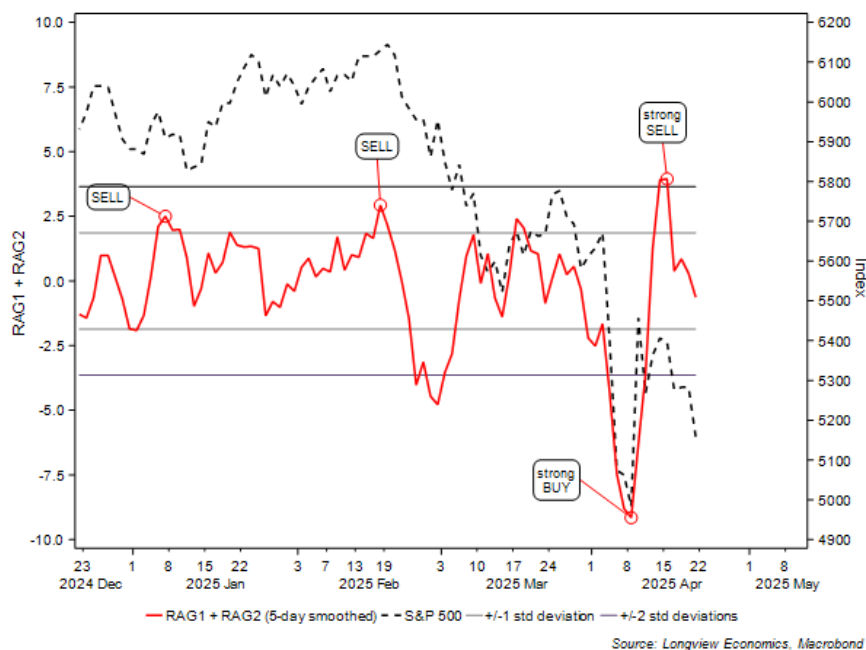
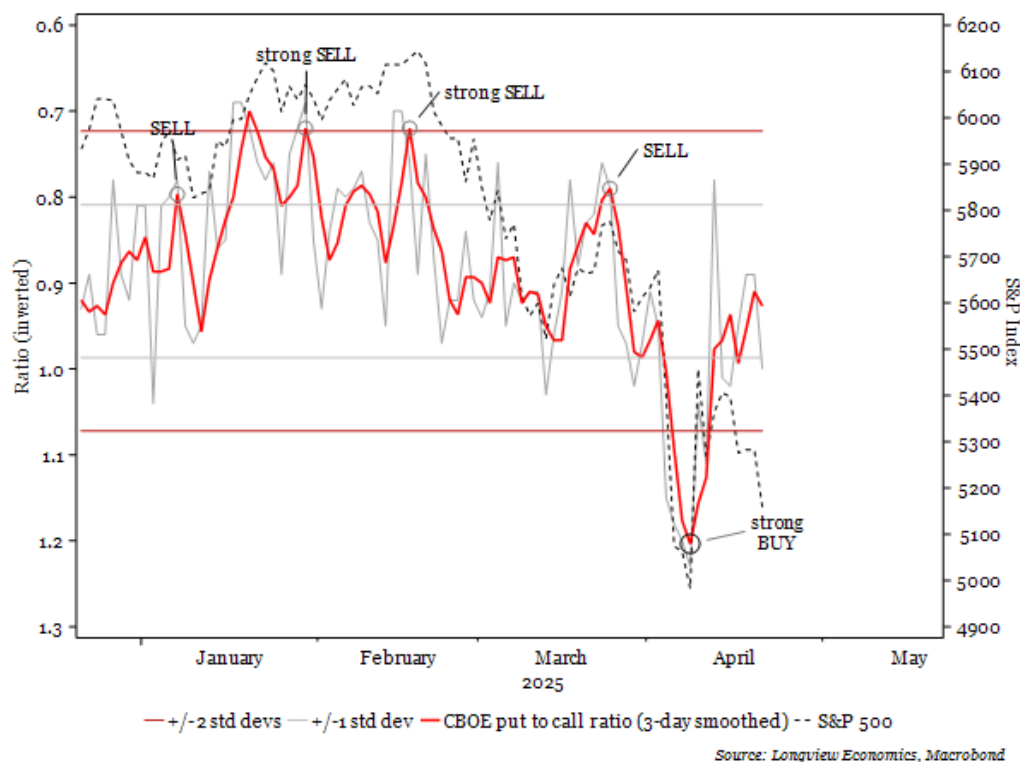


FIG 2a: Longview combined key **'risk appetite'** models (RAG1 + RAG2) vs. S&P500



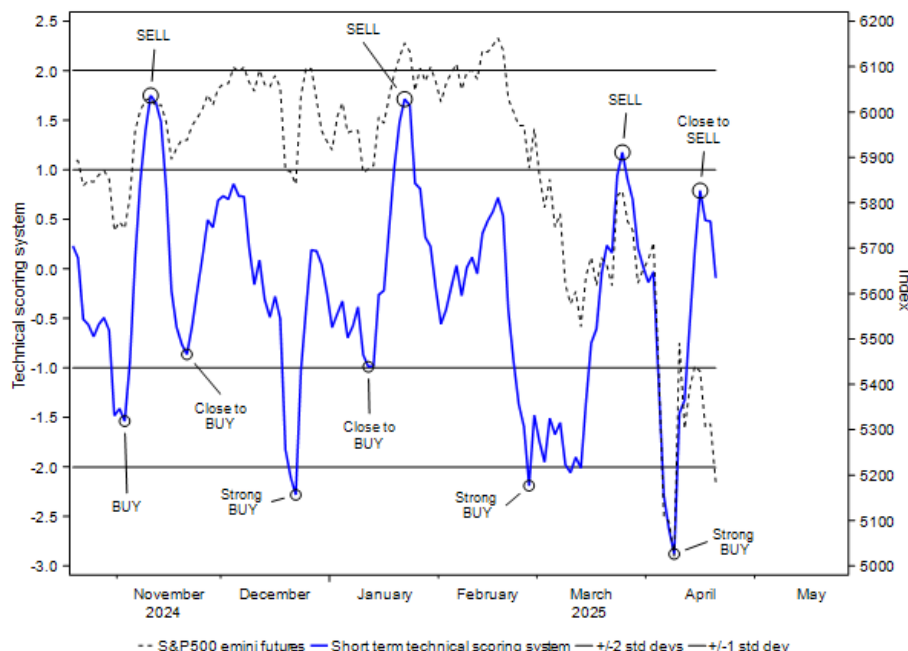
Put to call ratio models are NEUTRAL...

FIG 2b: CBOE put to call ratio (1 & 3 day smoothed with standard deviation bands) vs. S&P500



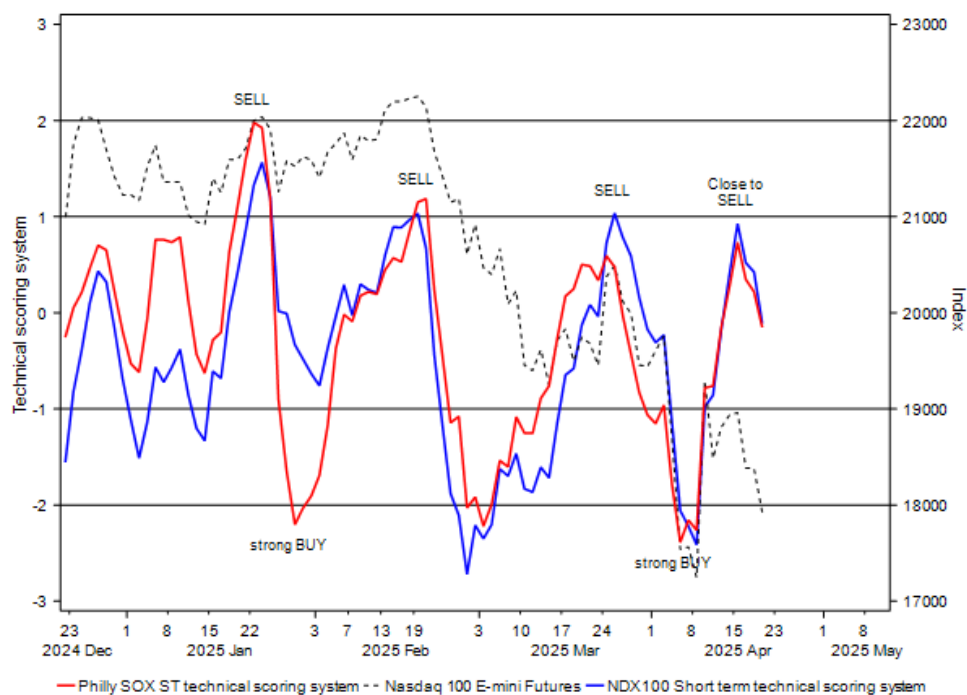
Technical & price-based models have recently been close to SELL...

FIG 2c: Longview S&P500 short term **‘technical’** scoring system vs. S&P500 futures



Source: Longview Economics, Macrobond

FIG 2d: Longview NASDAQ100 & Philly SOX short term **‘technical’** scoring system vs. NASDAQ100 futures



Source: Longview Economics, Macrobond

FIG 2e: NDX100 momentum model shown vs. NDX100

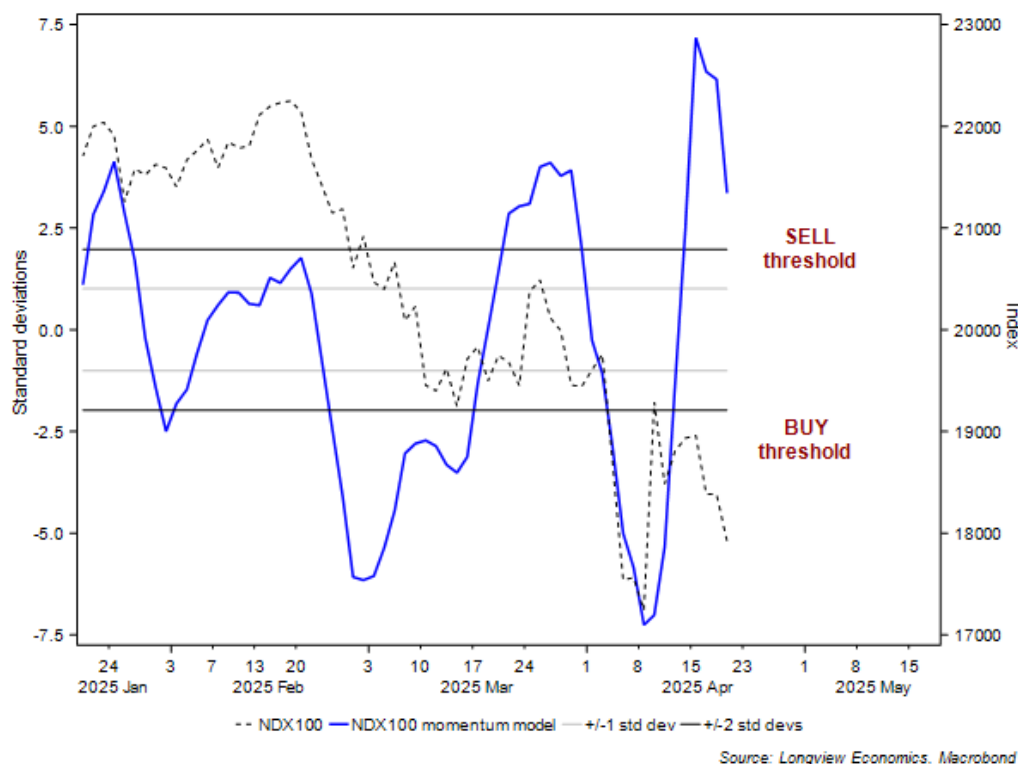


FIG 2f: Average short term 14d RSIs of US industry groups (i.e. all 24) vs. S&P500

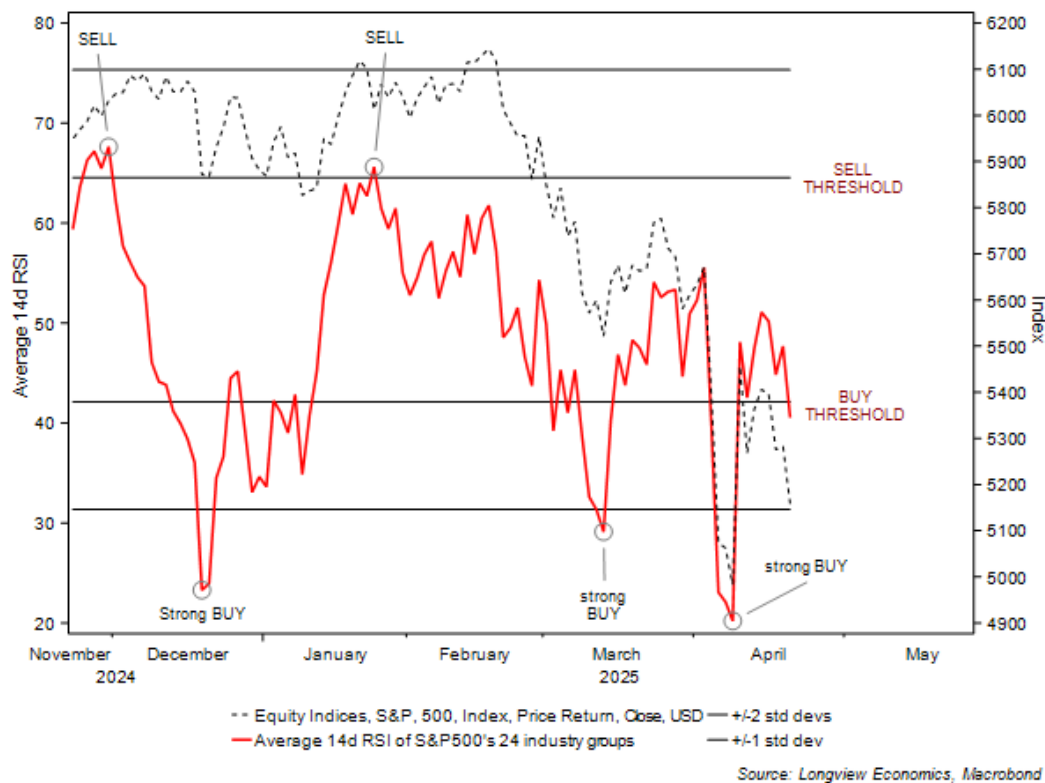
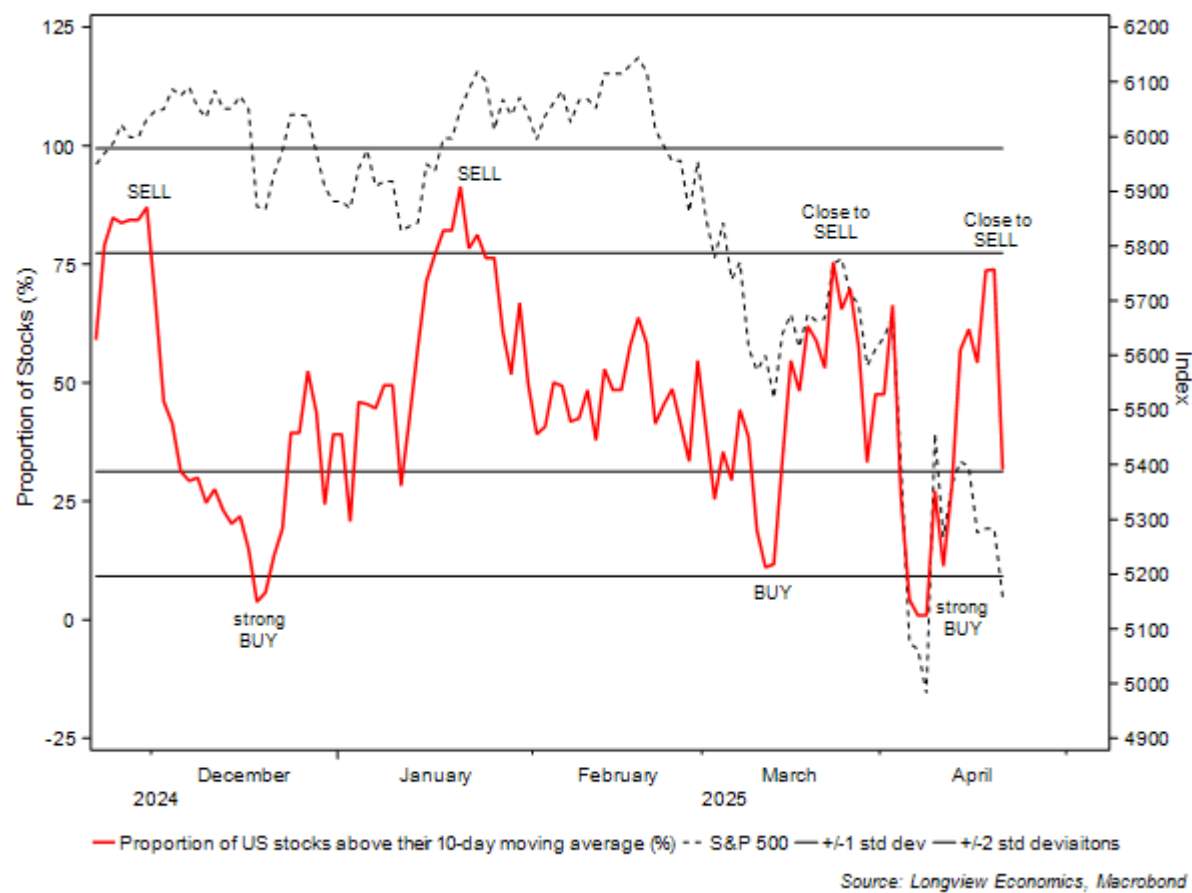


FIG 2g: Proportion of US stocks above their 10-day moving average vs. S&P500

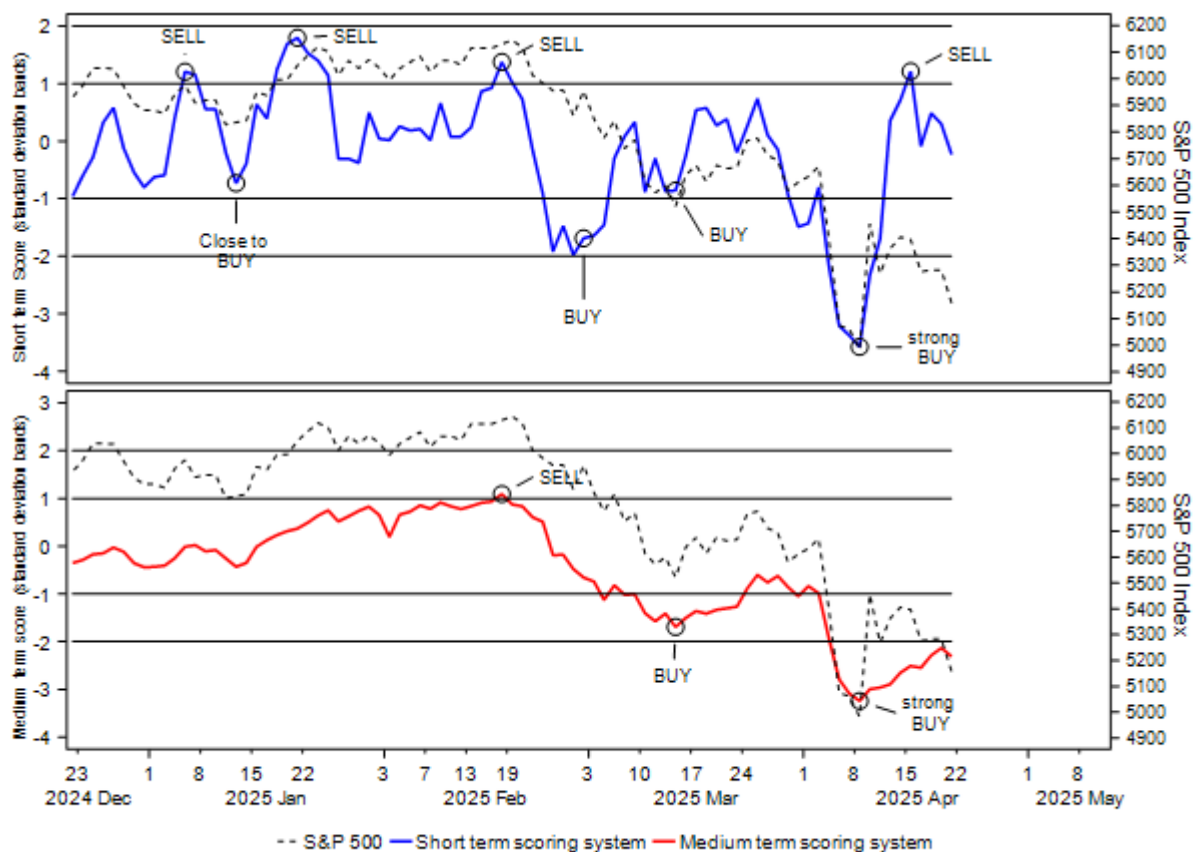


Key Longview Scoring Systems (chart below):

Short term (1 – 2 week) scoring system: **NEUTRAL**

Medium term (1 – 4 month) scoring system: **Strong BUY**

FIG A: Longview short and medium term scoring systems vs. S&P500



Source: Longview Economics, Macrobond

Key macro data/events

Key data today include: US Philadelphia Fed service sector activity (Apr, 1:30pm); US Richmond Fed manufacturing index (Apr, 3pm); **Eurozone consumer confidence** (April first estimate, 3pm).

Key events today include: Speeches by the Fed's Jefferson & Harker at the Economic Mobility Summit (2 & 2:30pm); speeches by the ECB's Lagarde on CNBC (3pm), Guindos in Madrid (6pm) & Knot in Washington (9pm).

Key earnings today include: **Tesla, GE Aerospace, Verizon, Rtx Corp,** Intuitive Surgical, Danaher, Chubb, Lockheed Martin, Elevance Health, Northrop Grumman, Moody's, 3M, Capital One Finance.

Definitions & other matters:

RAG = Risk Appetite Gauge

The 'Daily Risk Appetite Gauge' publication is designed to generate '1 to 2' week trading recommendations on equity indices. For trading recommendations on currencies, rates, bonds and other assets, pls see Macro-TAA trade publications.

For a medium-term recommendation please see our '1 – 4' month tactical market views which are updated at the start of each month in our Tactical Equity Asset Allocation publication (as well as occasional ad-hoc intra month Tactical Alerts). The latest update was published on 8th April 2025. If you are not on the distribution list and would like to receive these reports pls email info@longvieweconomics.com.



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1 – 2 Week View on Risk

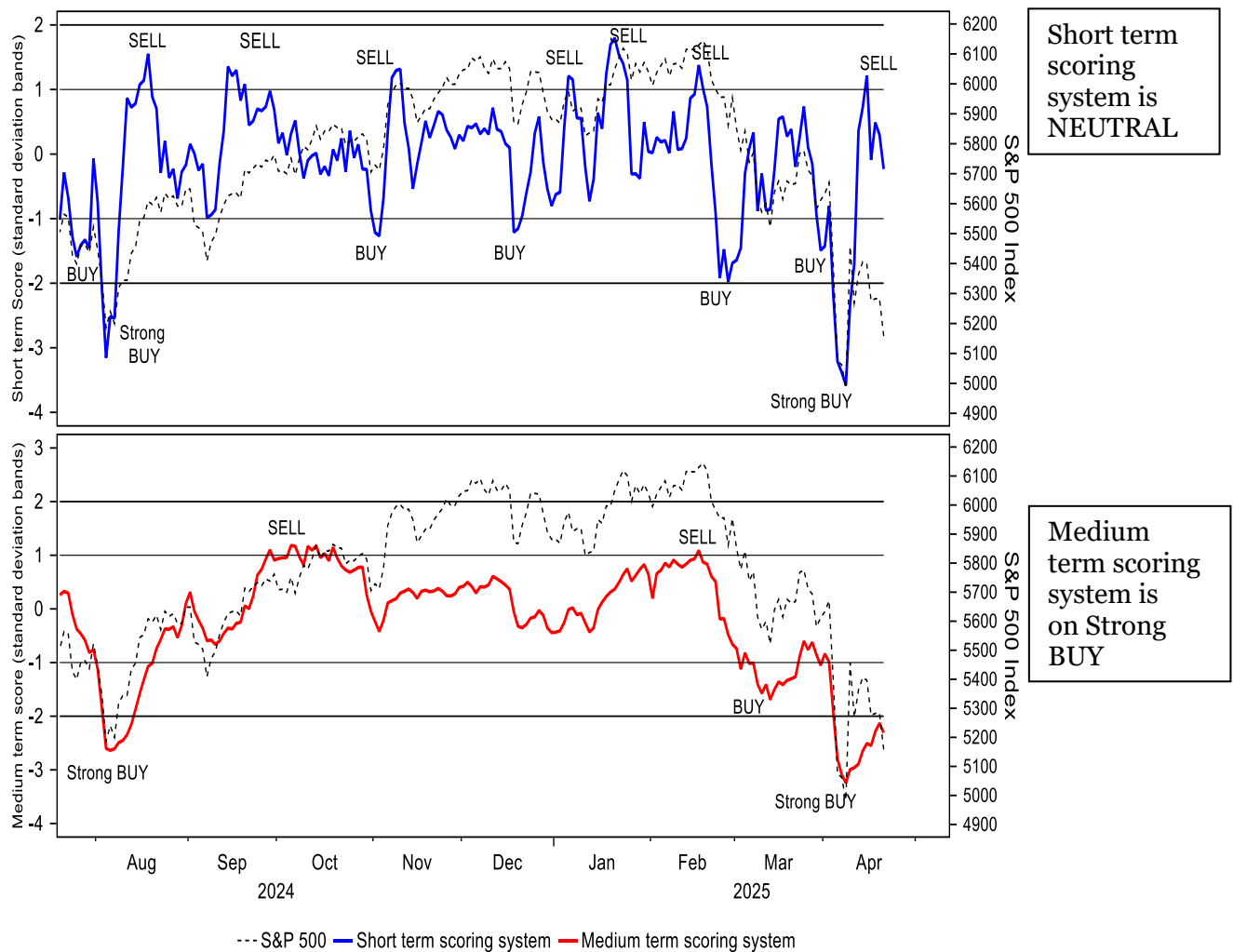
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22nd April 2025

Section 1: Longview Scoring Systems (short & medium term*)

Fig 1: Longview 'short term' and 'medium term' scoring systems



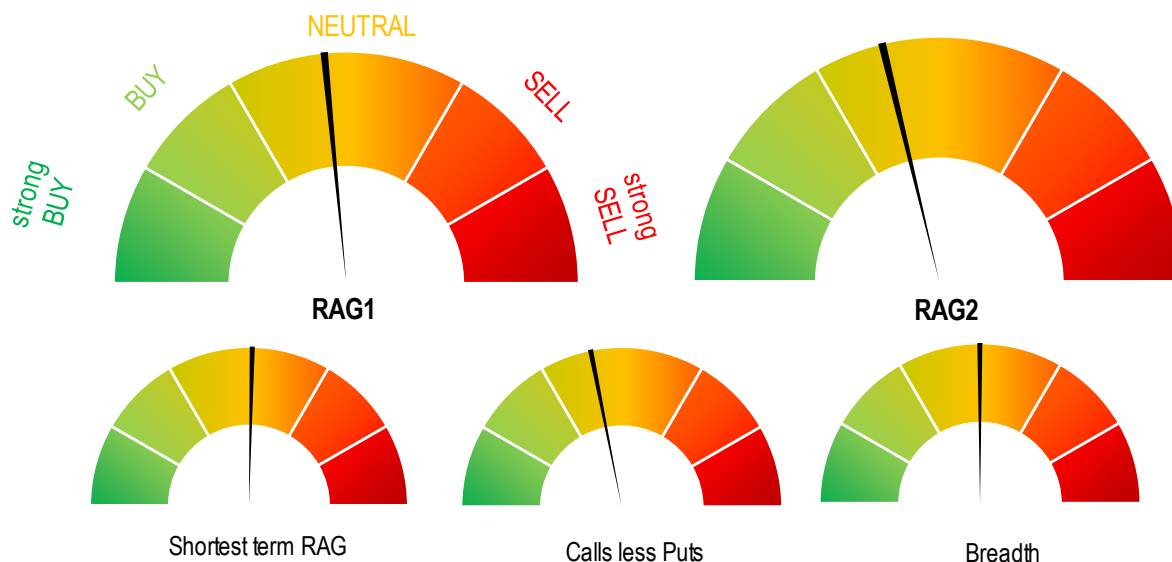
Source: Longview Economics, Macrobond

*NB short term is 1 – 2 weeks; medium term is 1 – 4 months

Important disclosures are included at the end of this report
For explanations of indicators please see page 10

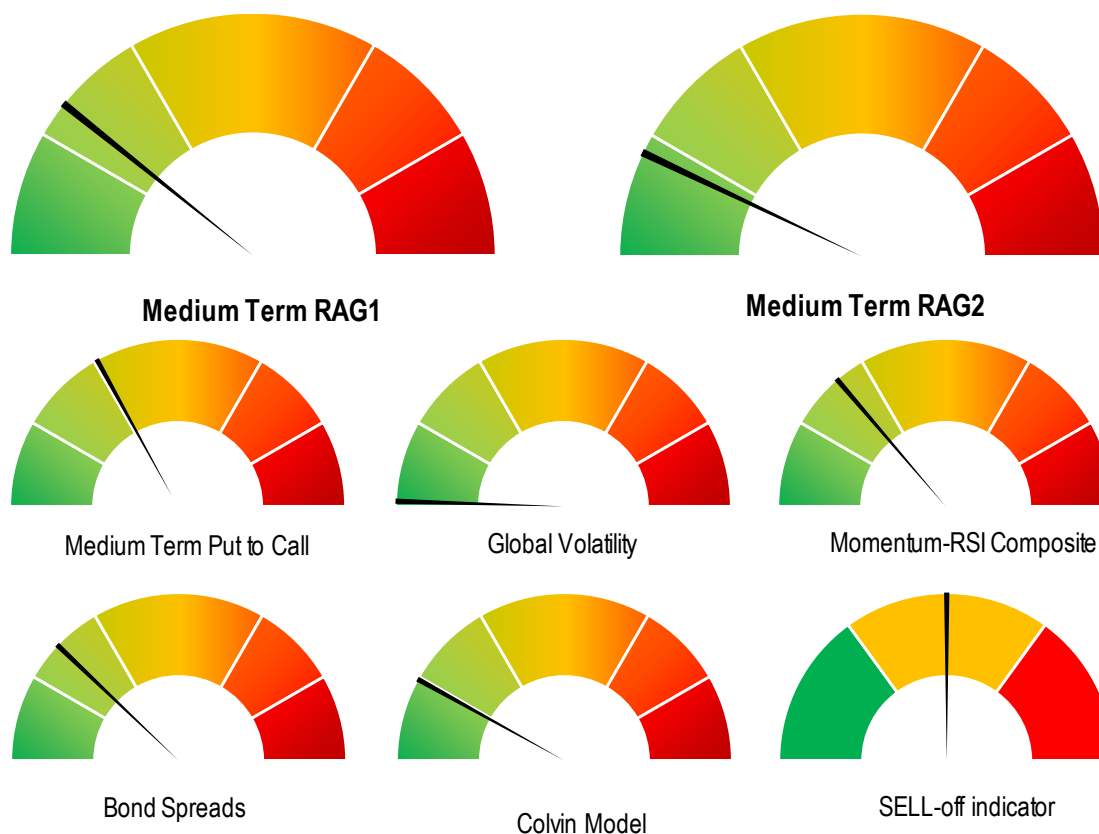
Section 1a: Summary of indicator signals**

Fig 1a: Short term models – shown as gauges using standard deviation bands



Source: Longview Economics

Fig 1b: Medium term models – shown as gauges using standard deviation bands



Source: Longview Economics

**The gauges are a pictorial representation of the strength of the current BUY, SELL or NEUTRAL signal of each indicator

Section 2: Short term (1 – 2 week) trading models

Fig 2a: RAG 1 vs. S&P 500

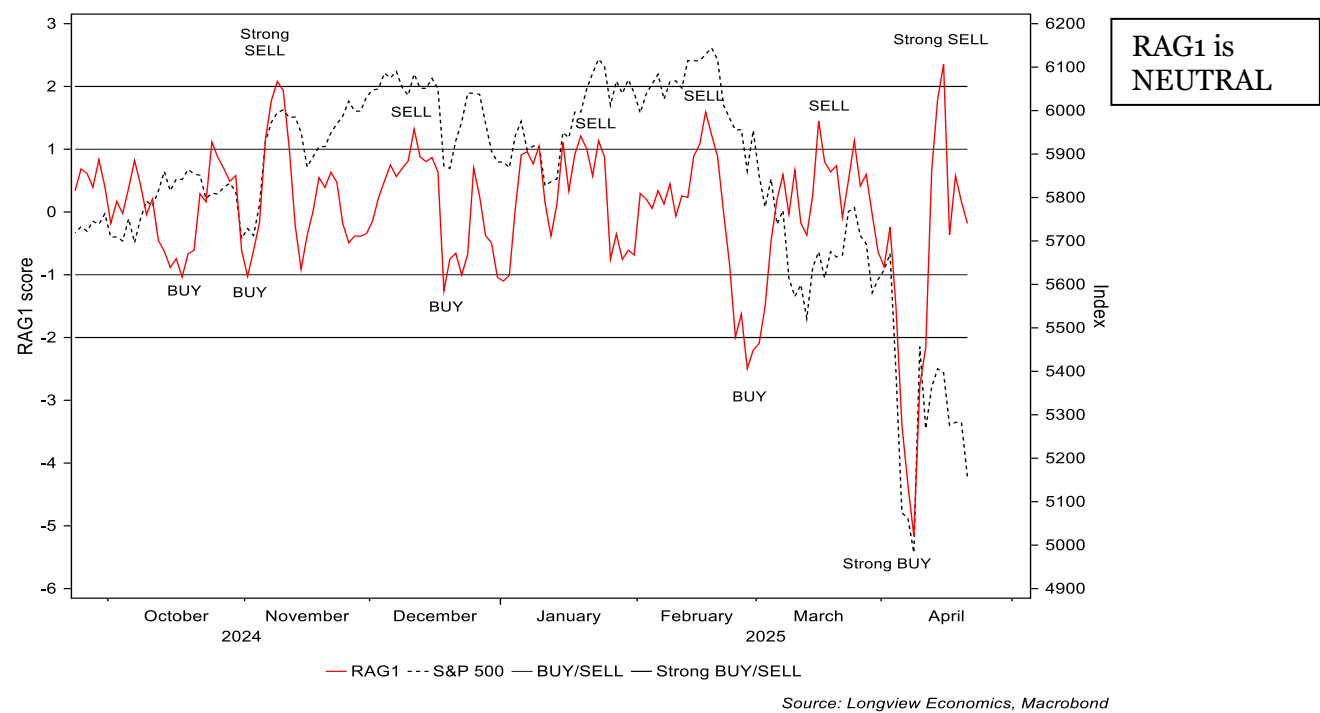
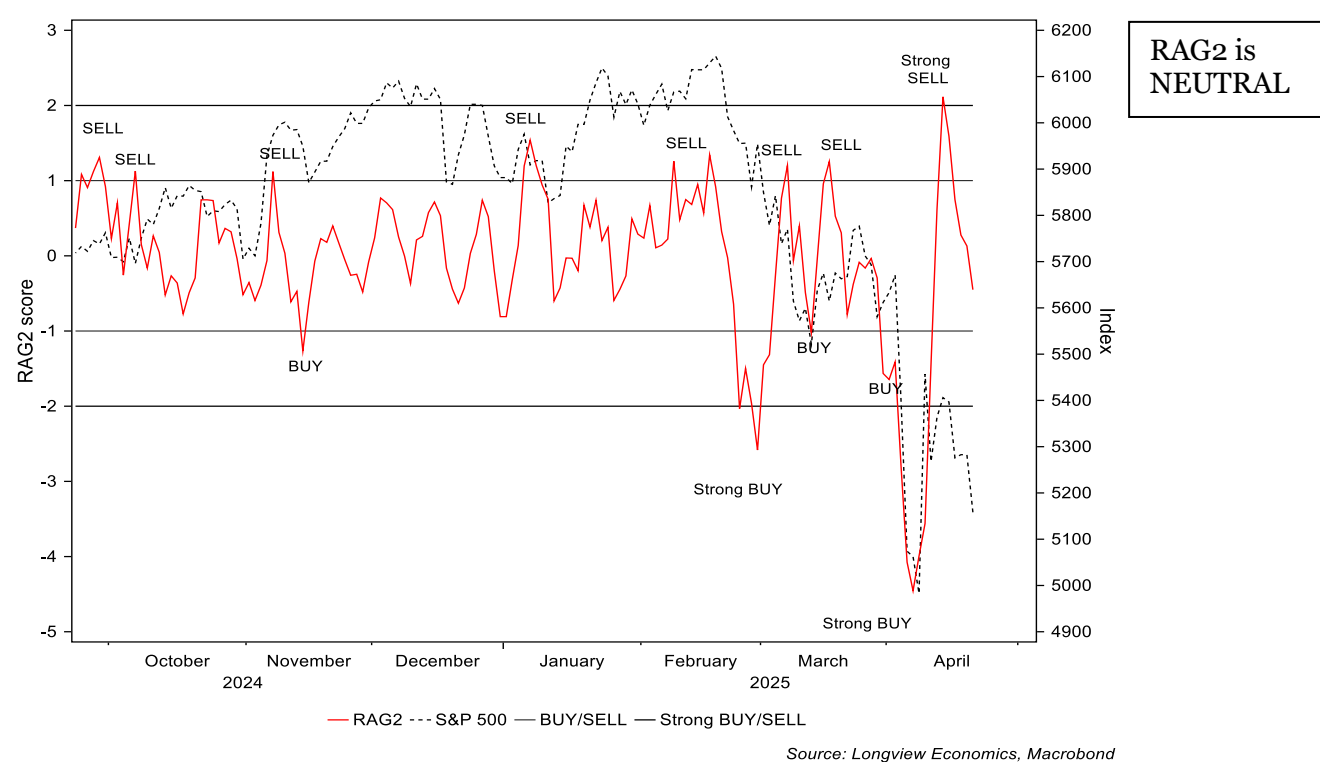


Fig 2b: RAG 2 vs. S&P 500



For explanations of indicators please see page 10

Fig 2c: Shortest term RAG (i.e. using a 3 day moving average) vs. S&P 500

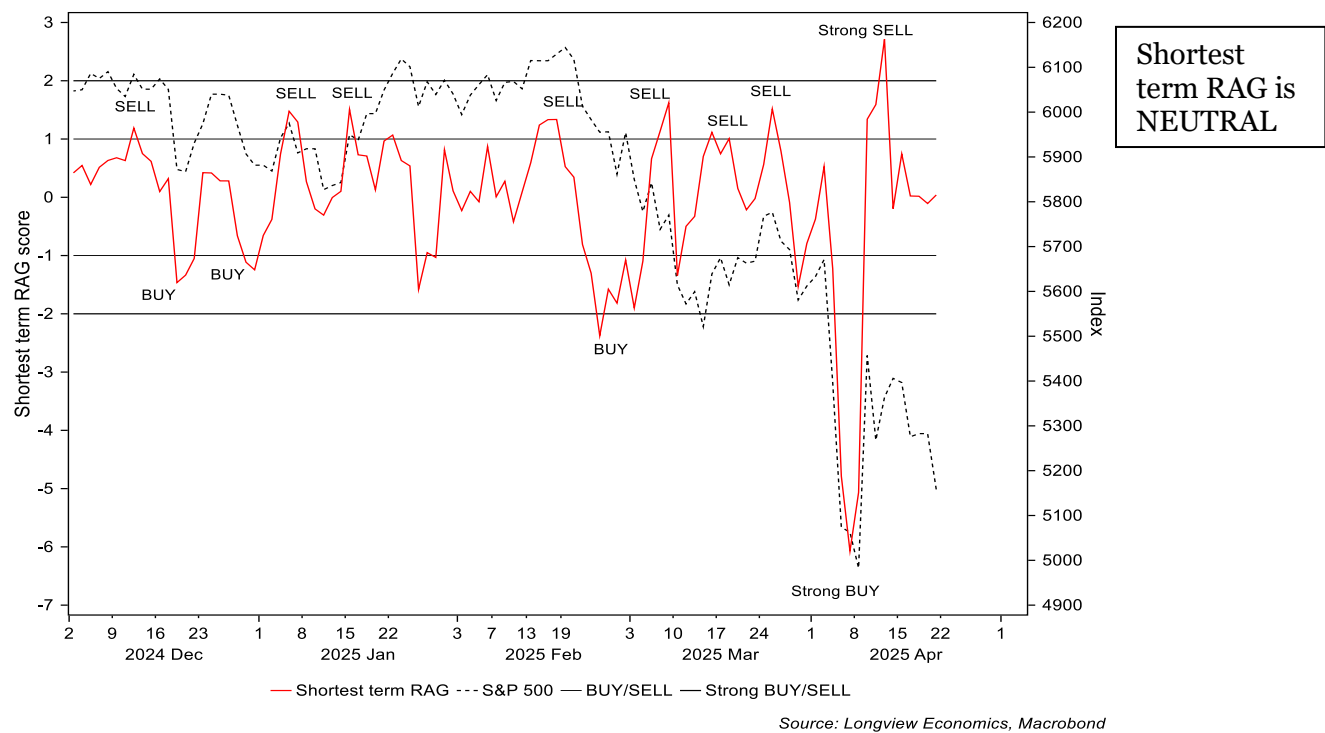
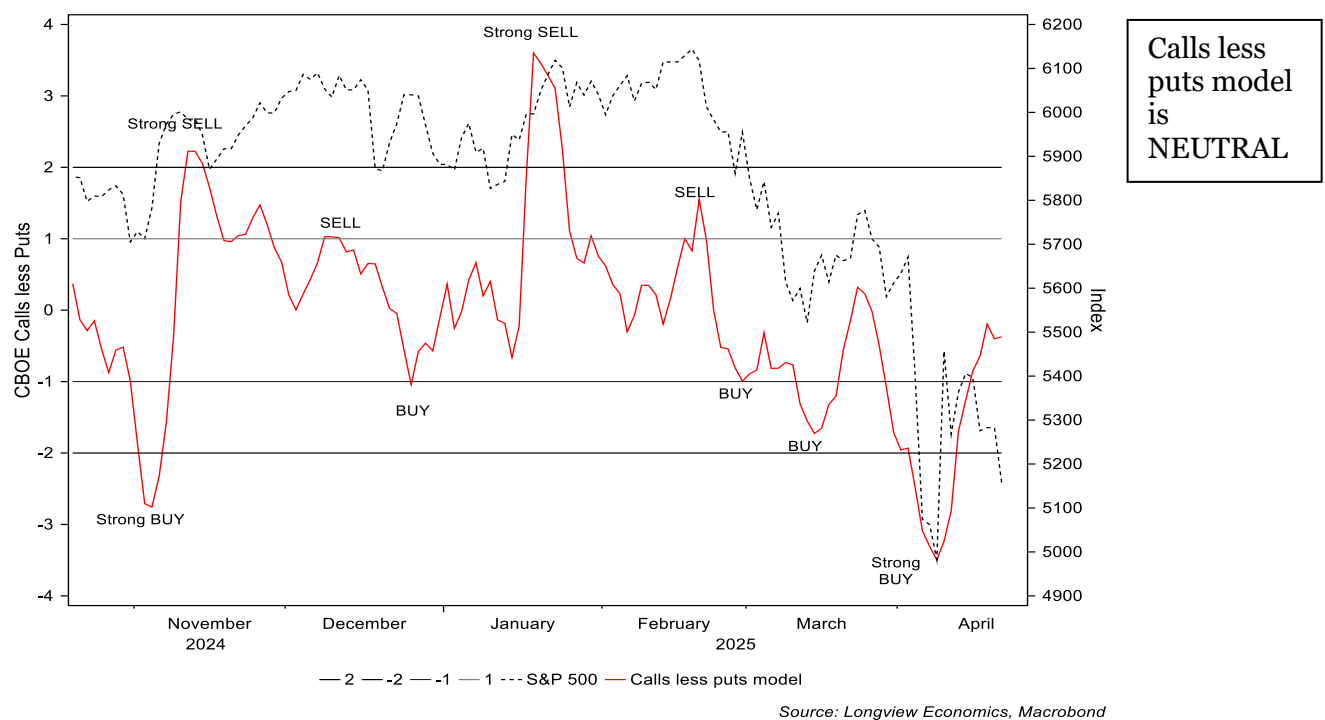
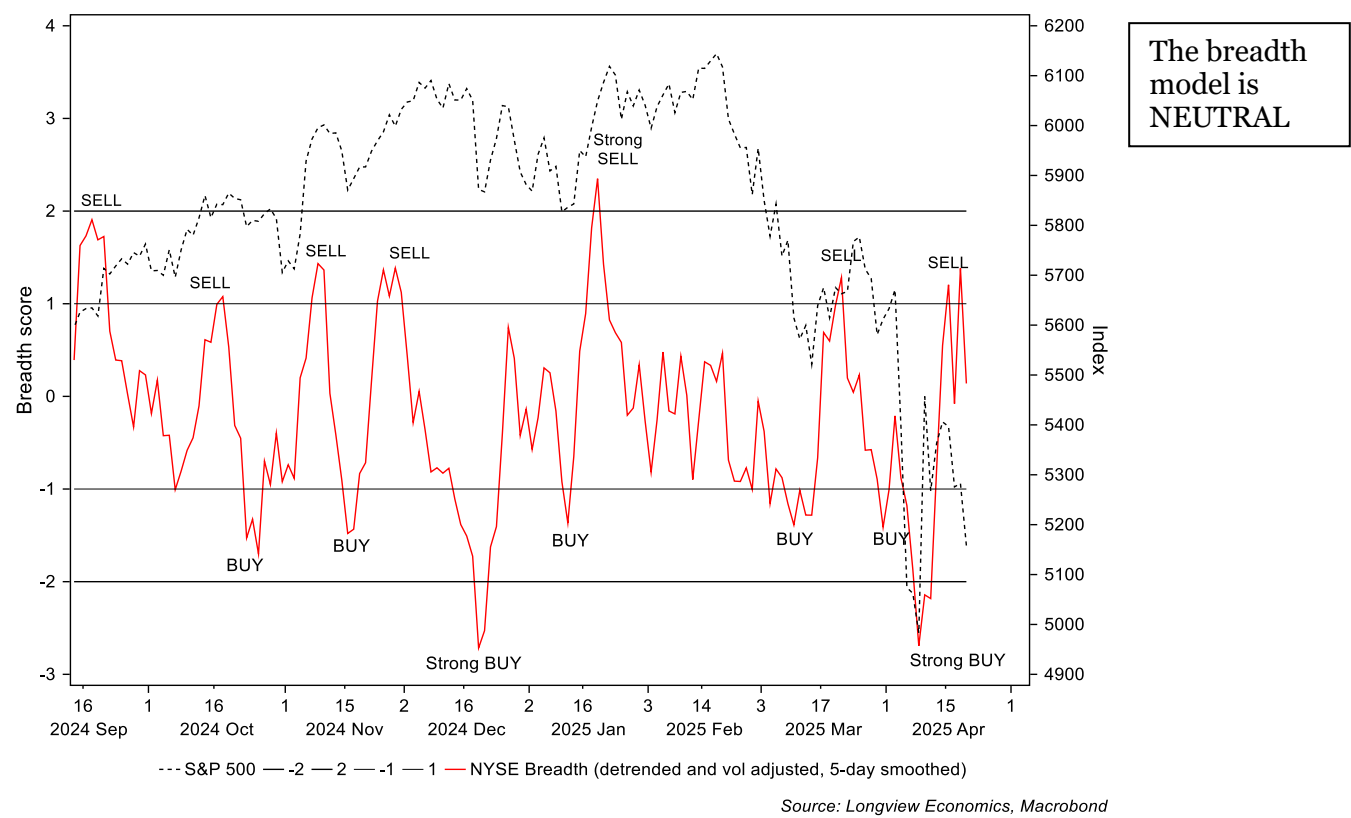


Fig 2d: CBOE calls less puts (5 day moving average) vs. S&P500



For explanations of indicators please see page 10

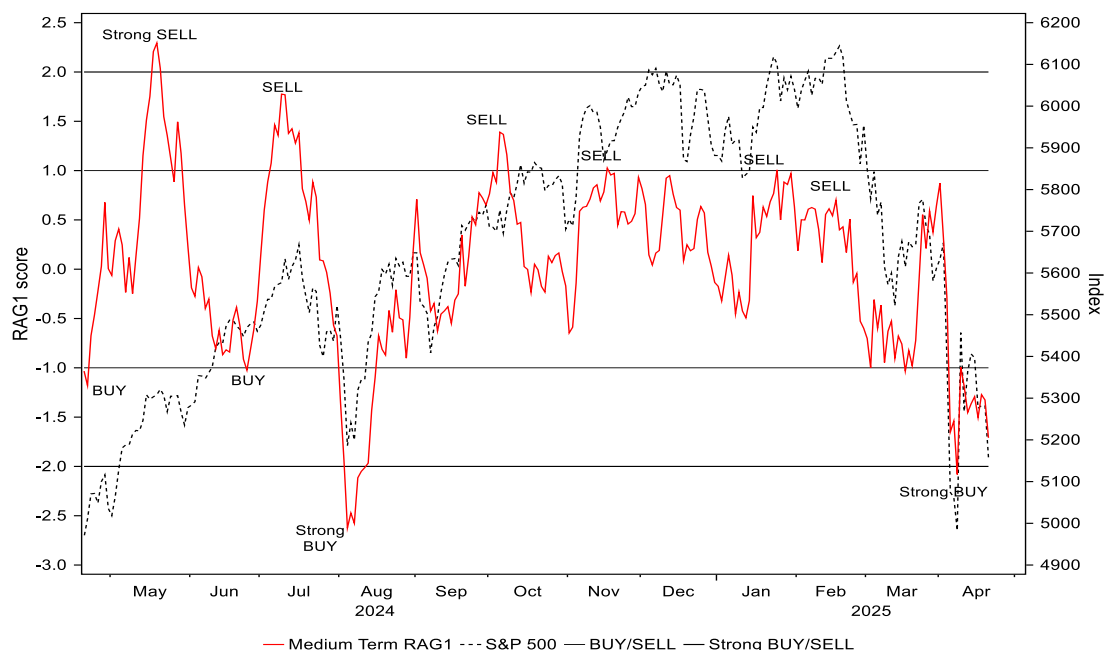
Fig 2e: Advancers less decliners (NYSE) – 5 day moving average vs. S&P 500



For explanations of indicators please see page 10

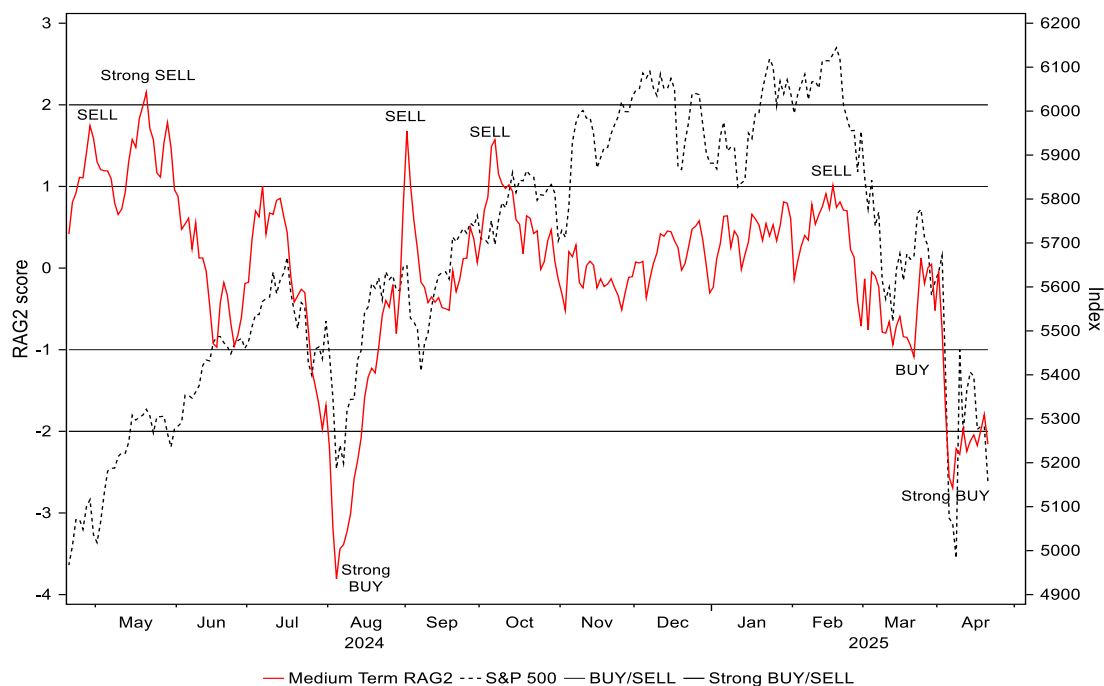
Section 3: Medium term (1 – 4 month) outlook

Fig 3a: Medium term RAG1 (1 – 4 month view) vs. S&P 500



Source: Longview Economics, Macrobond

Fig 3b: Medium term RAG2 (1 – 4 month view) vs. S&P 500



Source: Longview Economics, Macrobond

For explanations of indicators please see page 10

Fig 3c: SELL-off indicator (shown vs. S&P500)

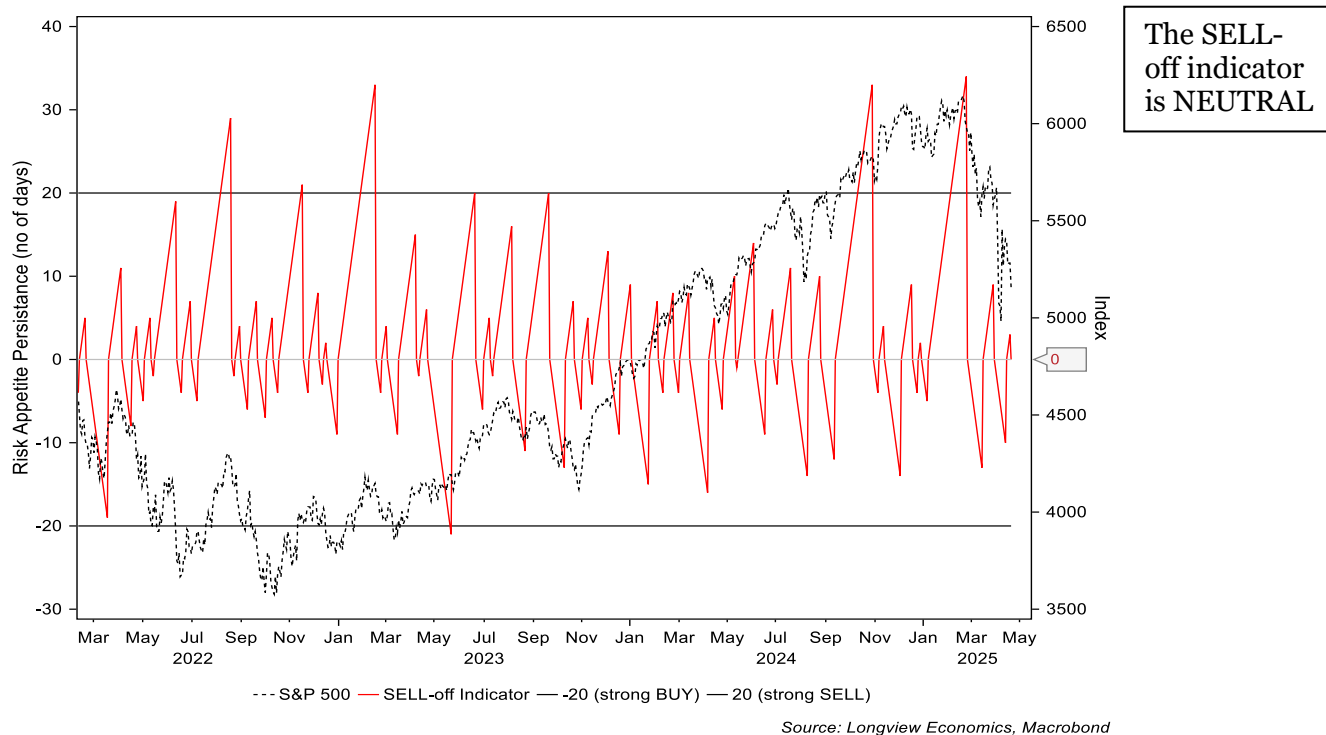
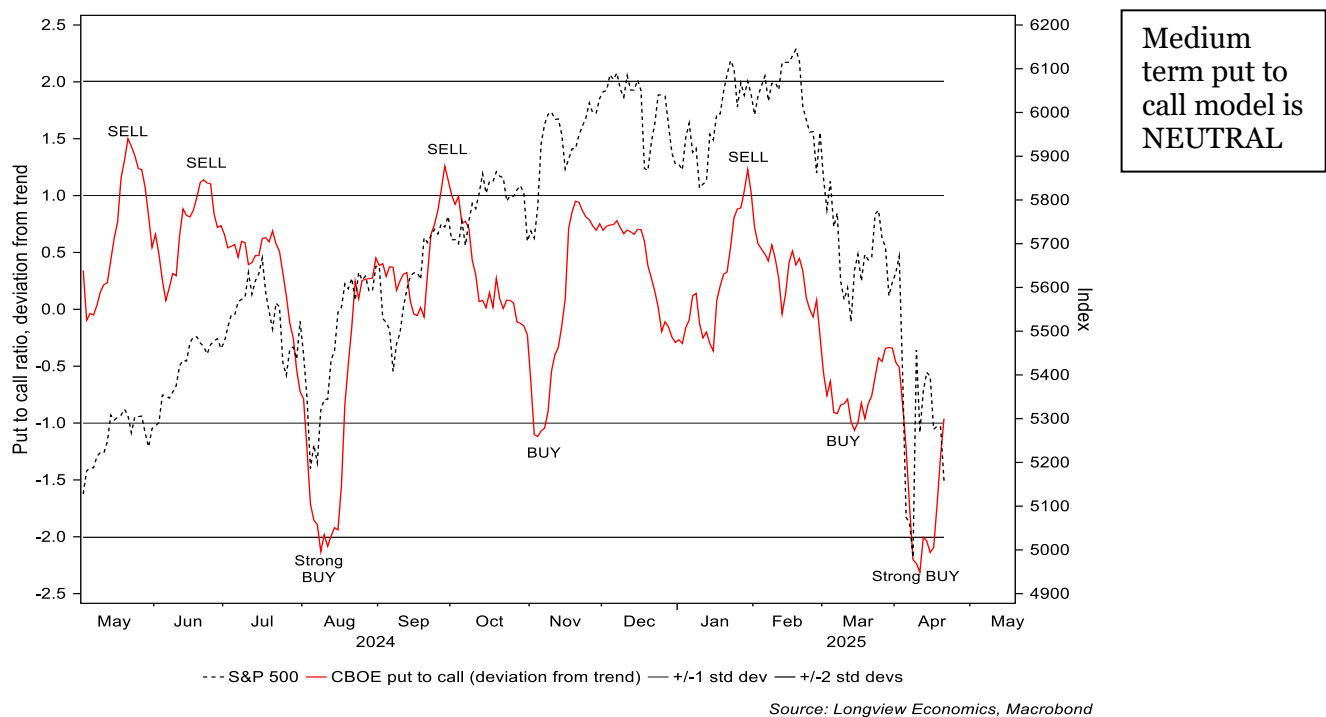


Fig 3d: CBOE put to call trend deviation model vs. S&P500



For explanations of indicators please see page 10

Fig 3e: Global volatility (deviation from trend) model vs. S&P500

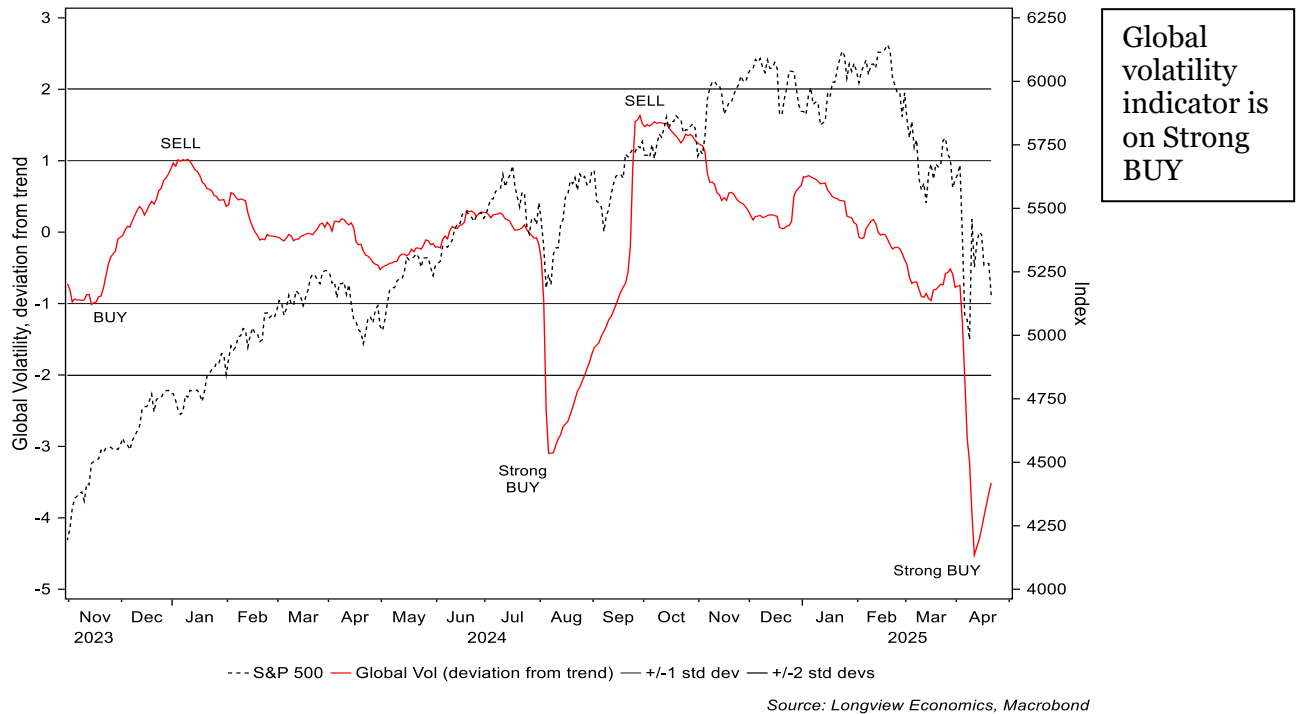


Fig 3f: Longview Momentum-RSI composite model vs. S&P 500

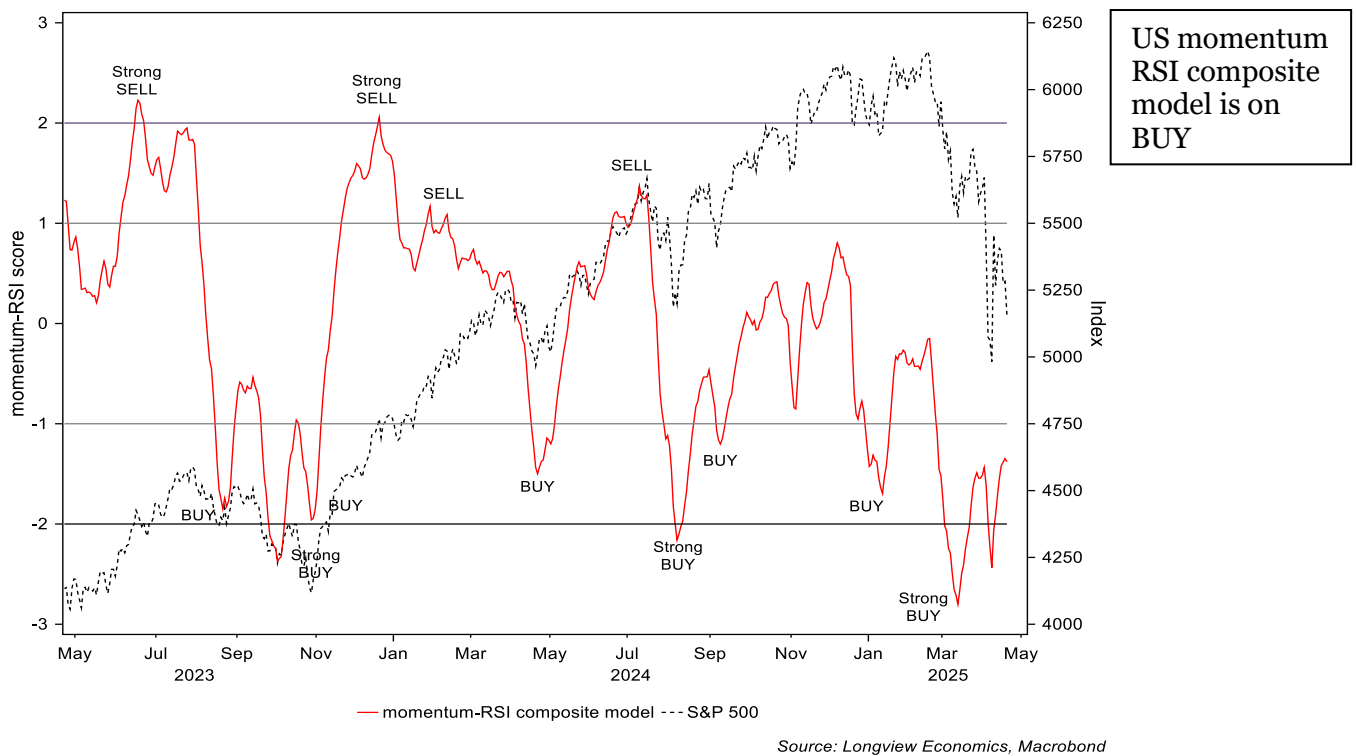


Fig 3g: High yield corporate bond spreads deviation from trend model vs. S&P500

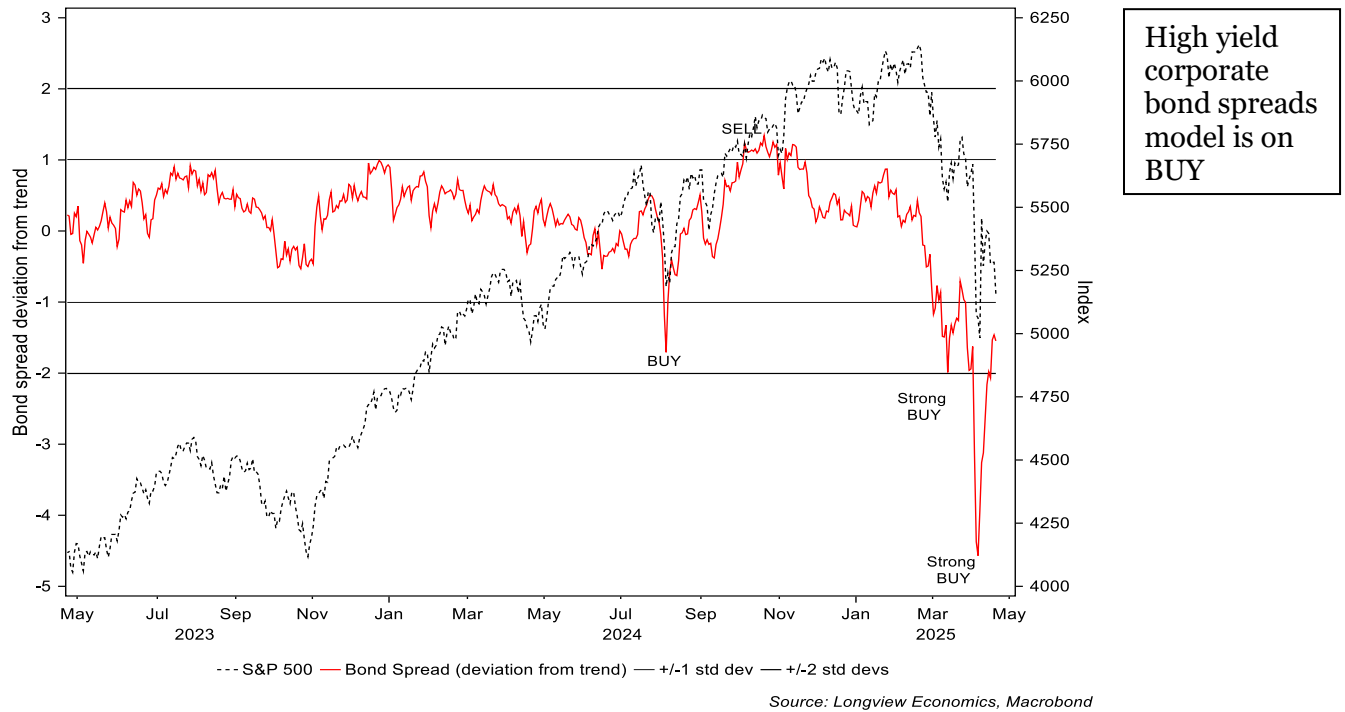
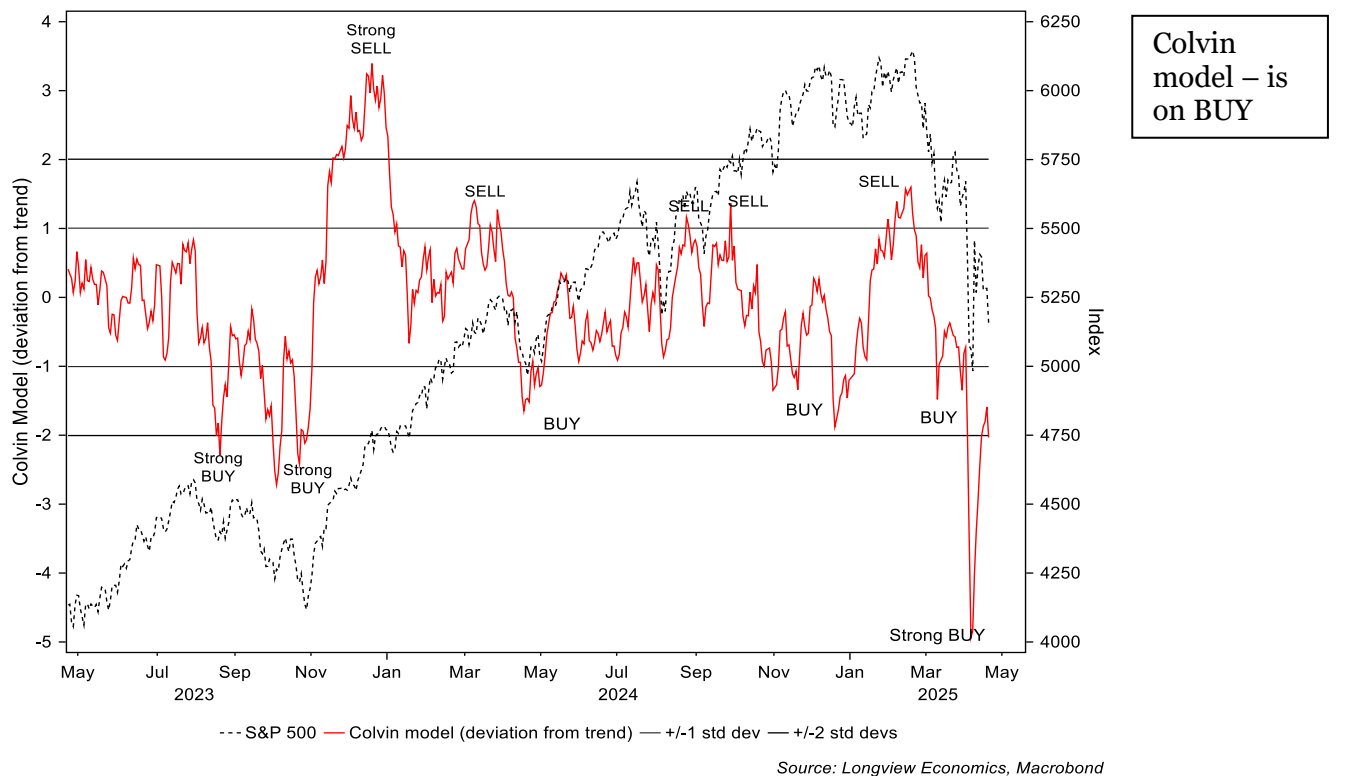


Fig 3h: Colvin model (deviation from trend) vs. S&P500



For explanations of indicators please see page 10

Appendix: Model Explanations

Model 2a-b: Short term RAG1 & RAG2 (risk appetite gauge)

RAG1&2 each draw upon the volatility and price movement of approximately 70 financial instruments each day. By plotting risk curves we derive the risk appetite of the investment community as a whole on any and every day's trading in financial markets.

Model 2c: Shortest term RAG

This RAG model is a shorter term moving average risk appetite model than model 2a. By being shorter term in nature it helps to more accurately time the entry day for a specific trade.

Model 3a – 3b: Medium term RAGs

This is a medium term version of the risk appetite models. This is designed to forecast the direction of equity markets on a 1 – 2 month timeframe.

Model 3c: SELL-off indicator

The SELL-off indicator measures the number of days our RAG system has been on a SELL signal (i.e. as a positive number) and the number of days which it has been on a BUY signal (negative reading). When the indicator moves above +20 (i.e. risk appetite has been persistently high for a long period of time) this indicator warns of a potential sell-off in equity markets (and other risky assets). Most major SELL-offs in equity markets in recent years have been accompanied/foreshadowed by a reading of over +20.

Model 3d: CBOE put to call (deviation from trend model)

This model measures movements in the put to call ratio from its medium term moving average trend line. A sharp move higher (lower) in the put to call ratio indicates heightened levels of fear (complacency) and is used as a contrarian indicator. NB Given that the absolute put to call ratio has historically undergone long term structural trends, a deviation from trend model correlates more closely with medium term trends in equities.

Model 3e: Global volatility (deviation from trend model)

The (underlying) global volatility indicator measures the degree of complacency in financial prices. It achieves this by measuring short term realised volatility in over 150 financial assets from around the globe and across the asset class spectrum. A low reading indicates that only a low level of risk is priced into financial markets (and vice versa). Given, though, that volatility is an asymmetric measure of risk we use a deviation from trend version – which correlates more closely with trends in equities.

Model 3f: Momentum Model

Based on the rate of acceleration (or deceleration) of the momentum of the convergence (or divergence) of a short and a long term moving average of the equity or other price index. The concept is equally applicable to any financial market and the signals are particularly pertinent at extremes.

Model 3g: High yield corporate bond spreads (deviation from trend model)

This model measures movements in the spread of high yield corporate bonds over US Treasury yields from its moving average trend line. Given that the spread is an asymmetric measure of risk we use a deviation from trend version – which correlates more closely with trends in equities.

Model 3h: Colvin model

The Colvin model measures global market breadth i.e. the strength of the advance (or decline) in global risk asset prices. Extreme deviations from trend reflect rapid advances/declines in asset prices thereby leading to and generating overbought/oversold signals.

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