Dashboards

How To Use In Decision Making

ETF & Mutual Fund Performance Dashboards

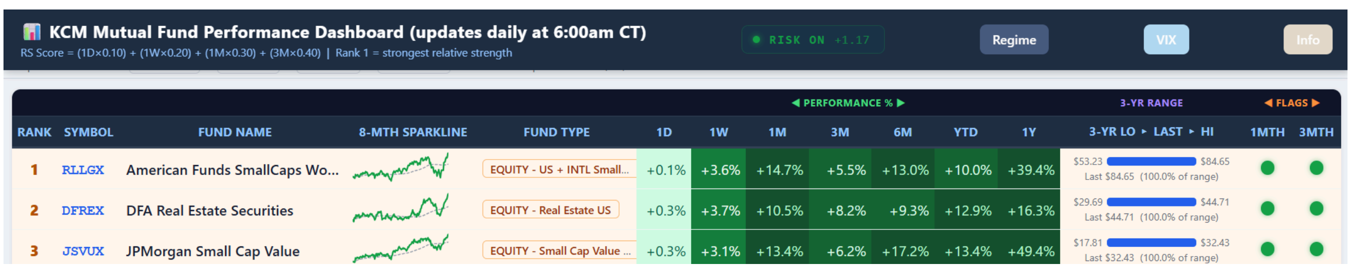
Version 1.0 | April 2026

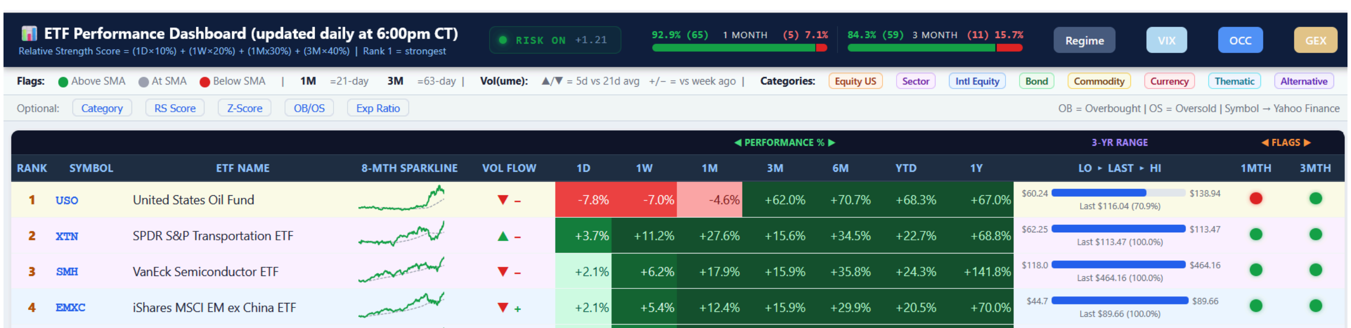
1. Overview

These two daily dashboards were created to provide greater visibility in fund performance and support systematic, data-driven investment decisions. Not investment advice. Each person using it must do their own research and validate information for accuracy. It is merely a tool to visualize the data better.

Dashboard	ETF Dashboard	MF Dashboard
URL	https://etf.market-dashboards.com/	https://kcm-mutualfunds.market-dashboards.com/
Universe	70 high quality, liquid ETFs across 8 categories	35 mutual funds selected by KCM Executive
Data Source	Tiingo API (same-day pricing)	Tiingo API (1-day lag for MFs)
Refreshes	Weekdays ~6:00 PM CT	Weekdays ~10:00 PM CT
Primary Use	Market regime, tactical positioning, sector rotation	Portfolio allocation, fund selection, risk monitoring

Both dashboards share the same analytical framework and are designed to be used together — the ETF dashboard provides broad market context while the MF dashboard guides specific fund allocation decisions.





2. The Relative Strength (RS) Score — Core Ranking Engine

Every fund is ranked by its Relative Strength (RS) Score, a weighted composite of price returns across four time horizons. This is to help identify stronger performers and assist with position entry decisions.

Period	Weight	Lookback	What It Captures
1Day	10%	1 trading day	Very short-term momentum / news reaction
1Week	20%	7 calendar days	Short-term trend confirmation
1Month	30%	30 calendar days	Intermediate trend — primary signal
3Months	40%	91 calendar days	Dominant trend — highest weight

Formula: RS Score = (1D × 0.10) + (1W × 0.20) + (1M × 0.30) + (3M × 0.40)

How to Use RS Rankings

- **Rank 1–10**: Strongest momentum. Favor for new positions or overweighting.
- **Rank 11–30 (ETF) / 11–25 (MF)**: Solid performers. Core holdings.
- **Bottom quartile**: Weakest momentum. Review for reduction or exit.
- **Rank change week-over-week**: Rising ranks signal improving momentum; falling ranks signal deterioration. More important than absolute rank.

Important: RS Score measures recent price momentum, not valuation. Always use in conjunction with the Simple Moving Average (SMA) flags and VIX/Risk signal before acting.

3. Column-by-Column Reference (Column titles are clickable to sort.)

RLLGX

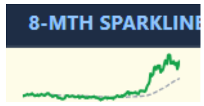
The **blue** letters under the "Symbols" column, are clickable and takes you to Morningstar.com for the KCM Mutual Fund dashboard, and Yahoo Finance's page for the fund.

3.1 Performance Columns (1D, 1W, 1M, 3M, 6M, YTD, 1Y)

Color-coded for quick scanning. The heat map uses eight intensity levels:

Color	Threshold	Interpretation
Dark Green	+10% or more	Exceptional strength
Medium Green	+5% to +10%	Strong positive
Light Green	+2.5% to +5%	Moderate positive
Pale Green	0% to +2.5%	Slight positive
Pale Red	0% to −2.5%	Slight negative
Light Red	−2.5% to −5%	Moderate weakness
Medium Red	−5% to −10%	Significant weakness
Dark Red	−10% or worse	Severe drawdown

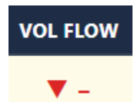
3.2 Sparkline (8-Month Chart)



Price line: **Green** = above 63-day SMA (uptrend). **Red** = below 63-day SMA (downtrend).

- **Dashed grey line**: The 63-day simple moving average. When price is well above the dashed line, the fund is extended. When crossing below, trend may be reversing.
- **Chart shape**: Look for *higher highs and higher lows* (bullish) vs *lower highs and lower lows* (bearish).

3.3 Volume Flow (ETF Dashboard only)

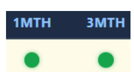


Two symbols appear side by side in the Vol Flow column:

Symbol	Meaning	Interpretation
▲	Volume Inflow	5-day avg volume > 21-day avg — buyers are active
▼	Volume Outflow	5-day avg volume < 21-day avg — sellers are active
+	Flow Strengthening	Inflow/outflow ratio improving vs one week ago
–	Flow Weakening	Inflow/outflow ratio deteriorating vs one week ago

Best signals: ▲+ (strong inflow, accelerating) confirms bullish price action. ▼– (outflow, worsening) confirms bearish price action. Divergences (e.g. ▲ but price falling) warrant caution.

3.4 SMA Flags (±1M and ±3M)



Each fund shows two colored dots representing its position relative to its moving averages:

Color	Flag	Meaning
●	**Green**	Price is above the SMA — fund is in an uptrend for that period
●	Grey	Price is at the SMA — neutral / transitioning
●	**Red**	Price is below the SMA — fund is in a downtrend for that period

- **±1M flag (21-day SMA)**: Short-term trend. Use for timing entries and exits.
- **±3M flag (63-day SMA)**: Intermediate trend. Primary trend filter — prefer funds with green 3M flag for new positions.
- **Both green**: Confirmed uptrend across timeframes. Strongest buy signal.
- **1M red, 3M green**: Short-term pullback within an uptrend. Potential entry opportunity.
- **Both red**: Confirmed downtrend. Avoid or reduce.

3.5 3-Year Price Range Bar

Shows where the current price sits within its 3-year high/low range:

- **Near the high (bar near right)**: Fund near multi-year highs — momentum but extended.
- **Near the low (bar near left)**: Fund near multi-year lows — potential value but may be in distress.
- **Middle of the range**: Room to run in both directions — lowest risk of mean reversion.

The percentage shown (e.g. '88% of range') is the position within the range. 100% = at the 3-year high. 0% = at the 3-year low.

3.6 Z-Score (Optional Column)

The Z-score measures how far the current price is from its 1-year average in units of standard deviation:

- **+2.10 or above**: Overbought — price is statistically extended. Reduce position size or wait for pullback before adding.
- **−2.05 or below**: Oversold — price is statistically depressed. Potential mean-reversion opportunity if trend is intact.
- **Between −2 and +2**: Normal range — no statistical extreme.

3.7 TTM Yield (MF Dashboard) / Expense Ratio (ETF Dashboard)

- **TTM Yield**: Trailing 12-month distribution yield. Higher yield funds are more appropriate for income-focused portfolios but may have less price appreciation potential. Updated monthly.
- **Expense Ratio (ETFs only)**: Annual cost as a percentage of assets. All else equal, prefer lower expense ratio funds. Very relevant when comparing similar ETFs (e.g. SPY 0.09% vs an active ETF at 0.68%).

4. Risk & Market Indicators

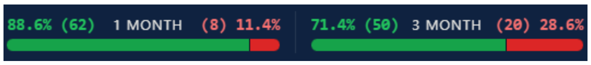
4.1 Composite Risk Indicator (clickable for detail)

[*Note: Newly developed indicator for the coming 2-8 week timeframe. Accuracy testing still in progress in real time*.] The Risk Indicator at the top of each dashboard synthesizes multiple market signals into a single composite score and label. It updates daily with each refresh.

Signal	Score Range	Recommended Posture
RISK ON	High positive	Full equity exposure. Favor growth, cyclicals, small cap.
LEAN RISK ON	Moderate positive	Overweight equities with some defensive allocation.
NEUTRAL	Near zero	Balanced positioning. Do not add risk aggressively.

Signal	Score Range	Recommended Posture
LEAN RISK OFF	Moderate negative	Reduce equity exposure. Increase defensives and cash.
RISK OFF	High negative	Defensive posture. Minimize equity risk.

4.2 Breadth Meters (ETF Dashboard — 1 Month / 3 Month)



The two progress bars in the ETF dashboard header show what percentage of the 70 ETFs are above their 21-day (1 Month) and 63-day (3 Month) SMAs:

- **Above 60% green**: Broad market participation — healthy uptrend. Add risk.
- **40%–60% green**: Mixed market — selective. Focus on top RS Score funds only.
- **Below 40% green**: Market breadth deteriorating — reduce exposure, raise cash.
- **Divergence**: If price indices are rising but breadth is falling, the rally is narrowing — a warning sign.

The 3-Month breadth is the more important of the two — it filters out short-term noise and reflects true intermediate-term participation.

5. Proposed Investment Decision Framework

5.1 Step-by-Step Process

Use this sequence every time you review the dashboards:

Step	Check	Action / Decision
1	Risk Indicator	Set overall posture (Risk On / Neutral / Risk Off). This overrides everything else.
2	Breadth Meters	Confirm market participation. Breadth < 40% = do not add equity risk even if Risk On.
3	RS Rankings	Identify top 10 funds by RS Score. Note which categories dominate the top ranks.
4	SMA Flags	Filter top RS funds — require green 3M flag for new positions. Avoid both-red funds.
5	Volume Flow	(ETF only) Prefer ▲+ funds for new positions. Use ▼− as an exit signal.
6	Z-Score / OB-OS	Avoid adding to Overbought (Z > 2.10) funds. Flag Oversold (Z < −2.05) as potential opportunity.
7	3-Year Range Bar	Context for entry price. Near 3-year high = momentum but limited upside buffer. Near low = mean-reversion risk.
8	Sparkline Shape	Visual confirmation. Look for steady upward slope and price above dashed SMA line.

5.2 Potential Playbooks

Scenario A — Risk On, Strong Breadth (>60% green)

- **Action**: Full equity exposure. Use RS rankings to weight toward top 10 funds.
- **ETF focus**: Top-ranked sectors and categories. Confirm ▲+ volume flow.
- **MF focus**: Equity funds in top RS ranks. Tilt toward growth and international if they lead.
- **Watch**: Z-score — rotate out of Overbought leaders into next-tier funds.

Scenario B — Neutral Signal, Mixed Breadth (40–60%)

- **Action**: Maintain existing positions. Do not chase new ideas aggressively.
- **ETF focus**: Stick to top 5 RS Score funds with both SMA flags green.
- **MF focus**: Hold core positions. Review any fund that has dropped to bottom quartile.
- **Watch**: Breadth direction — improving breadth is a buy signal; falling breadth is a warning.

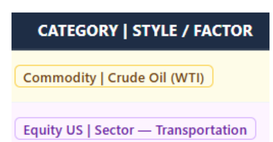
Scenario C — Risk Off Signal or Breadth <40%

- **Action**: Reduce equity exposure. Move to defensive categories (bonds, low-vol, cash).
- **ETF focus**: Favor IEF, TLT, SHY, MUB, SPLV. Review positions with both SMA flags red.
- **MF focus**: Shift weight toward bond funds and balanced funds. Reduce equity fund exposure.
- **Watch**: Do not add to any fund with red 3M flag regardless of short-term RS score.

Scenario D — Divergence (Rising Price, Falling Breadth)

- **Action**: Hold positions but do not add. Begin reducing highest-risk exposures.
- **Signal**: This is one of the most reliable early warning patterns — act before breadth collapses.
- **Watch**: If breadth drops below 40% confirm move to Scenario C posture.

6. Category & Sector Rotation (ETF Dashboard)



The ETF dashboard color-codes rows by category. When reviewing RS rankings, note which categories dominate the top positions — this signals the prevailing market regime:

Category Dominating Top Ranks	Likely Regime	Positioning Implication
Commodity, Energy, Materials	Reflation / Stagflation	Overweight real assets. Underweight long-duration bonds.
Equity US, Sector (Tech, Fin)	Goldilocks	Full equity exposure. Growth over value.
Bonds, Low-Vol, Currency (UUP)	Deflation / Risk-Off	Reduce equities. Extend duration. Raise cash.

Category Dominating Top Ranks	Likely Regime	Positioning Implication
Intl Equity, Emerging Markets	USD weakening / Global recovery	Allocate to international. Reduce USD exposure.
Alternative (IBIT)	Risk appetite / Crypto cycle	Speculative risk-on signal. Not a regime indicator alone.

Cross-reference the category rotation reading with the Composite Risk Indicator. The strongest conviction comes when both agree.

7. Red Flags & Warning Signs

Exit or reduce a position when you see two or more of the following:

Warning Signal	What to Do
RS Rank drops to bottom quartile	Review immediately. If trend is also broken (both flags red), reduce or exit.
3M SMA flag turns red	Intermediate trend broken. Do not add. Consider reducing.
Volume Flow shows ▼−	Sellers in control and increasing. Exit signal if price also weakening.
Risk Indicator moves to Risk Off	Broad market signal. Reduce all equity risk systematically.
Breadth drops below 40%	Market-wide deterioration. Do not add to any equity position.
Z-Score > +2.10 (Overbought)	Do not add. Tighten stop mentally. Rotate to next-ranked fund.
Sparkline breaks below dashed SMA	Price crossing below 63-day SMA. High-probability trend reversal signal.

8. Practical Tips & Limitations

8.1 Best Practices

- **Review both dashboards together**: ETF dashboard sets the macro/sector context; MF dashboard guides the actual allocation decision.
- **Check after market close**: ETF data is current by ~6 PM CT. MF data <u>may</u> reflect prior day NAV due to Tiingo's 1-day lag on mutual fund prices.
- **Don't over-trade on 1D moves**: The 1D column is only 10% of the RS score. Single-day spikes are noise. Focus on 1M and 3M columns.
- **Use the sparkline for trend confirmation**: A fund can have a high RS score from a single big move. The sparkline quickly shows whether momentum is sustained.
- **Sort by different columns**: Click any column header to sort. Sorting by 1M or 3M alone can reveal consistent performers that are temporarily weak on 1D.
- **Use optional columns strategically**: Toggle RS Score, Z-Score, OB/OS, and Exp Ratio on when doing deep analysis. Keep them hidden for quick daily reviews.

8.2 Known Limitations

- **Mutual fund pricing lag**: MF NAVs on Tiingo are typically 1 day behind. The 1D return for MFs may be less accurate than for ETFs.
- **RS Score is backward-looking**: It measures what has happened, not what will happen. Always overlay with fundamental context and client risk profile.
- **Volume flow is relative**: The ▲/▼ signal compares recent to recent average — it does not measure absolute dollar flows into an ETF.
- **Z-Score uses 1-year window**: In trending markets, a fund can stay overbought for extended periods. Z-score is better used as a sizing guide than a timing signal.
- **Data is not real-time**: Both dashboards are end-of-day snapshots. Do not use for intraday decisions.

8.3 Data Refresh Schedule

Dashboard	Cron Fires	Typically Complete By
ETF Dashboard	6:00 PM CT weekdays	6:05–7:05 PM CT (rate limit pause)
MF Dashboard	10:00 PM CT weekdays	10:05–11:05 PM CT

If a dashboard shows stale data (timestamp more than 24 hours old on a trading day), visit the /status URL to check the refresh state. A manual /refresh can be triggered if needed.

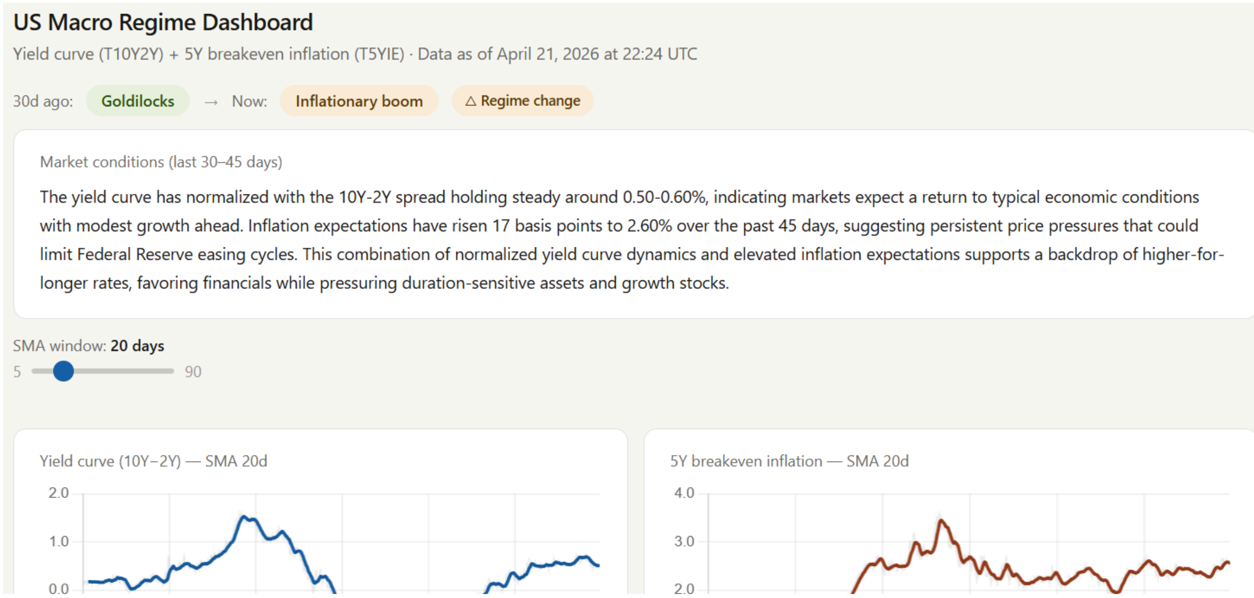
9. External Tools — Header Buttons

Both dashboards include four quick-access buttons in the header that link to external tools. Together these tools provide a layered view of market risk, volatility structure, and dealer positioning that complements the RS and breadth signals in the dashboard.

9.1 Regime Dashboard

Button	regime.market-dashboards.com

The Regime Dashboard identifies which of four macro regimes is most likely active over a 1–2 month horizon, using the relative long/short performance of key ETF pairs as signals:



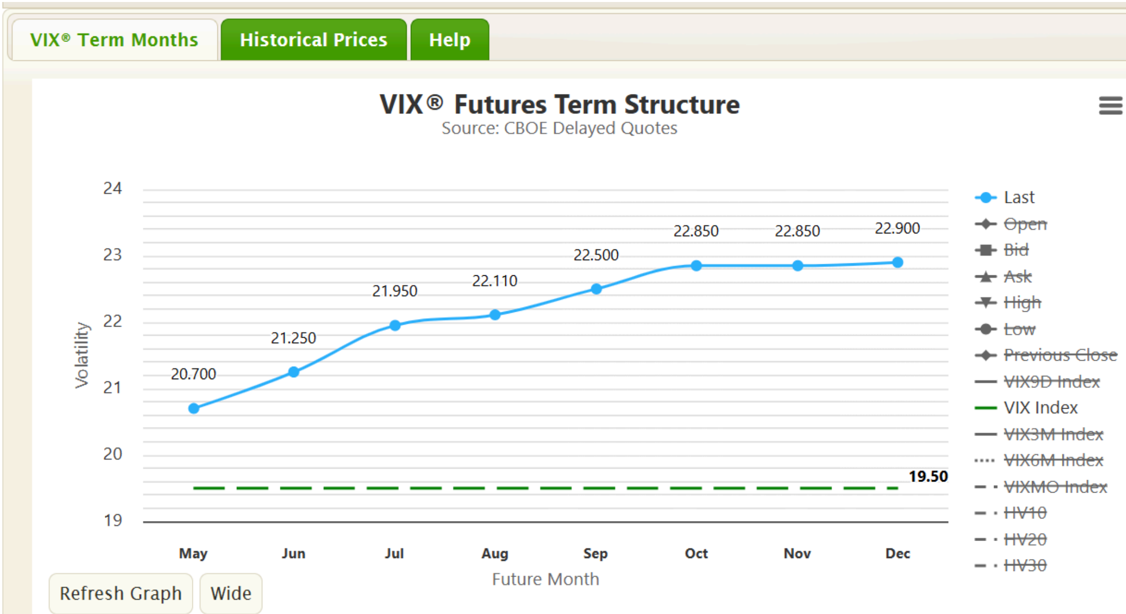
Regime	Key Signal	Typical ETF Leaders
Goldilocks	Growth outperforms defensives, bonds stable	QQQ, IWM, XLK, XLF, MGK
Reflation	Commodities and cyclicals outperform growth	XLE, GLD, DBC, XLB, CPER
Stagflation	Commodities up, equities weak, bonds weak	GLD, USO, DBA, CPER, SLV
Deflation	Bonds outperform everything, equities weak	TLT, IEF, SHY, MUB, SPLV

How to use it with the dashboards:

- **Before reviewing RS rankings**: Check the regime first. A top-ranked energy ETF in a Goldilocks regime may be a false leader — confirm regime alignment before acting.
- **Regime probabilities**: The dashboard shows probabilities for all four regimes. When one regime has >50% probability, tilt positioning toward its typical leaders from the ETF dashboard RS rankings.
- **Regime oscillation chart**: Shows regime transitions over time. A regime that has held for 6+ weeks is more reliable than one that just shifted. Fresh regime changes warrant smaller position sizing until confirmed.
- **Conflict with Risk Indicator**: If the Risk Indicator says Risk On but the Regime dashboard shows Deflation probability rising, reduce equity exposure even if RS rankings look healthy.

9.2 VIX Term Structure

Button	vixcentral.com



VIX Central shows the volatility term structure (curve shape) of VIX futures across monthly expirations. This is one of the most reliable indicators of near-term market stress.

Term Structure Shape	Market Condition	Dashboard Action
Contango (upward slope)	Calm, normal	Confirms Risk On posture. Proceed with RS-based positioning.
Flat curve	Uncertainty rising	Reduce position sizes. Be selective — top 5 RS only.
Backwardation (inverted)	Fear / stress event	Do not add risk. Treat as Risk Off regardless of other signals.
Steep contango (>10% per month)	Complacency	Markets may be overly relaxed. Watch for sudden vol spikes.

Key levels to watch:

- **VIX spot below 15**: Low fear. Historically bullish environment. Full risk-on positioning supported.
- **VIX spot 15–20**: Moderate concern. Neutral zone. Use breadth and regime to decide.
- **VIX spot 20–30**: Elevated fear. Reduce equity exposure. Favor defensive RS leaders.
- **VIX spot above 30**: Crisis mode. Do not add equity risk until VIX starts declining and term structure returns to contango.

9.3 OCC Options Dashboard

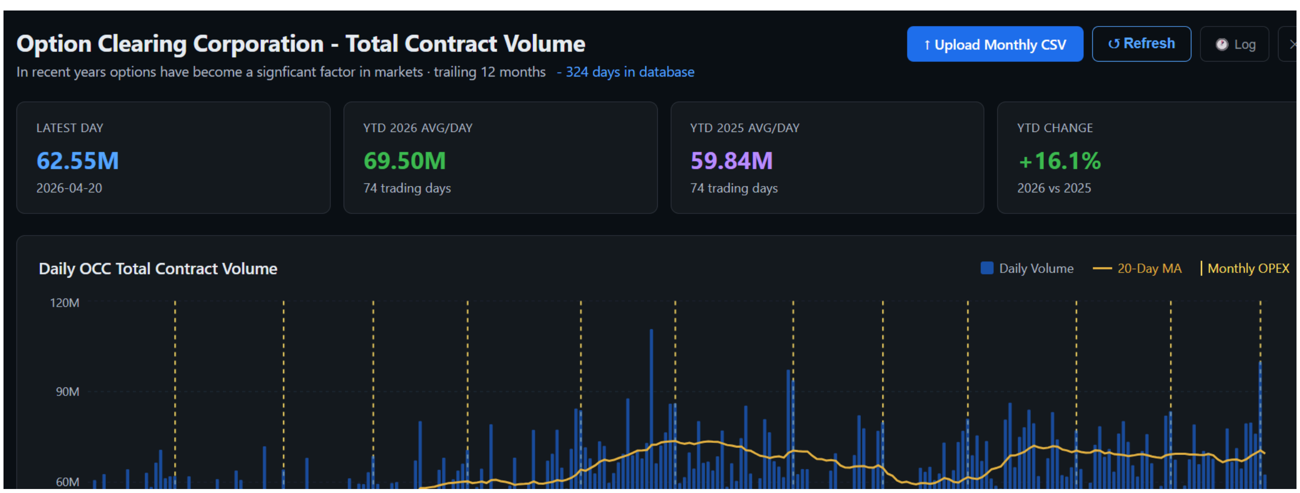
Button	occ.market-dashboards.com

The OCC (Options Clearing Corporation) dashboard tracks options activity—especially put/call ratios and open interest—showing how market participants are positioned. Since COVID (2020), daily options volume jumped over 45% to ~29 million contracts and has continued to grow with the rise of 0DTE options in SPY, QQQ, IWM, and now (early 2026) 15 mega-cap stocks. As a result, 0DTE options now make up ~50–60% of SPX/SPY volume and increasingly drive short-term price action, particularly around events and monthly or quarterly expirations. These data are best read alongside GEX levels, especially near monthly expirations.

Signal	Interpretation
High put/call ratio	Elevated bearish hedging — often a contrarian bullish signal. Market is well-hedged against downside.
Low put/call ratio	Complacency — few hedges in place. Downside moves can be more severe when they occur.
Spike in call buying	Speculative fervor. Risk of blow-off top. Tighten stops on extended positions.
Large put open interest at key strikes	These strikes act as support (dealers hedge by buying) or resistance (dealers hedge by selling) — relevant to GEX analysis.

How to use it with the dashboards:

- **Confirming new positions**: Before entering a top RS fund, check if options market sentiment is aligned. High put/call on the broad market during a Risk On signal = strong confirmation.
- **Sizing decisions**: Low put/call (complacent market) → reduce position size even if RS signal is strong.
- **Exit signals**: Extreme call buying in a specific sector (e.g. technology) while that sector tops the RS rankings may signal a distribution phase beginning.



9.4 GEX Visualizer (Gamma Exposure)

Button	gex-vizualizer.vercel.app

GEX (Gamma Exposure) measures the net options gamma held by market makers across strike prices. Because dealers must hedge their gamma positions by buying and selling the underlying, GEX creates predictable short-term price gravity zones.

GEX Condition	Effect on Price
Positive GEX (high)	Dealers are long gamma — they sell into rallies and buy dips. Market moves are dampened and mean-reverting. Choppy range-bound conditions.
Negative GEX (low / negative)	Dealers are short gamma — they must buy into rallies and sell into dips. Moves are amplified. Trending, volatile conditions.
Large GEX strike nearby	Acts as a price magnet — market tends to pin near this level into options expiration (especially monthly OpEx).
GEX flip level (zero line)	The price at which GEX transitions from positive to negative. Breaking through the flip level signals a potential vol expansion event.

How to use it with the dashboards:

- **Timing entries**: In positive GEX environments, wait for price to pull back toward a large GEX strike before entering a top RS fund. The pin effect increases the probability of a bounce.
- **Sizing in negative GEX**: Negative GEX environments amplify moves — both up and down. Reduce position size during these periods even if RS signal is strong.
- **OpEx week**: GEX levels shift significantly around monthly options expiration (3rd Friday). Price often pins near the max GEX strike the week before OpEx, then releases sharply after.
- **Combining with VIX**: Negative GEX + VIX in backwardation = highest risk environment. Do not add any positions until both normalize.

10. Ideal Investment Time Horizon

The KCM dashboard system is specifically designed for intermediate-term tactical positioning. Understanding which time horizon each tool addresses helps ensure signals are used correctly and not misapplied.

Tool / Signal	Primary Horizon	Secondary Use	Do NOT Use For
RS Score (3M weight)	1–3 months	6–12 month trend confirmation	Intraday or weekly trading
RS Score (1D/1W weight)	Days to 2 weeks	Entry/exit timing	Long-term buy-and-hold decisions
63-Day SMA Flag	1–3 months	Position filter	Short-term tactical trades
21-Day SMA Flag	2–4 weeks	Entry timing within a trend	Strategic allocation decisions
Volume Flow	1–2 weeks	Confirm near-term entries	Multi-month positioning
Breadth Meters	1–3 months	Risk posture setting	Single-stock decisions
Composite Risk Indicator	2–8 weeks	Overall allocation tilt	Long-term strategic allocation
Regime Dashboard	1–2 months	Sector/factor tilt	Intraday or weekly positioning
VIX Term Structure	Days to 4 weeks	Risk-on/off confirmation	Long-term trend analysis
OCC Options Data	Days to 4 weeks	Contrarian confirmation	Portfolio construction
GEX Visualizer	Hours to 2 weeks	Entry/exit precision timing	Trend identification

10.1 The System is Designed for Tactical Investors

The combined KCM dashboard toolkit is best suited for:

- **Tactical asset allocation**: Shifting fund weights across equity, bond, commodity, and international categories based on momentum and regime. Typical holding positions 4–12 weeks.
- **Sector rotation strategies**: Rotating into leading sectors using ETF RS rankings while exiting laggards — typical holding period 3–8 weeks.
- **Risk-managed mutual fund selection**: Using RS rankings and SMA flags to identify the strongest funds within a 401(k) or managed account — rebalancing monthly or quarterly.
- **Drawdown avoidance**: Using Risk Indicator, VIX term structure, and breadth together to reduce equity exposure before bear markets deepen.

10.2 What This System is NOT Designed For

- **Day trading or intraday decisions**: All data is end-of-day. GEX can assist with timing but the RS/breadth framework is not intended for intraday use.
- **Long-term buy-and-hold (10+ years)**: RS momentum signals rotate frequently. A fund that ranks #1 today may rank #40 in six months. Long-term investors should use fundamental analysis alongside this data.
- **Individual stock picking**: The ETF and MF universes track baskets of securities. The signals do not apply to single stocks.
- **Options strategies**: GEX and VIX data provide context but the dashboards do not provide options pricing, Greeks, or strategy-level analysis.

10.3 Combining All Tools — The Full Decision Stack

For maximum confidence in a positioning decision, use the tools in this order:

#	Tool	Question to Answer	If Answer Is...
1	VIX Term Structure	Is the market stressed?	Backwardation → stop. Contango → continue.
2	Composite Risk Indicator	What is the overall risk posture?	Risk Off → reduce. Risk On → proceed.
3	Regime Dashboard	Which macro regime is active?	Align category selection to regime leaders.
4	Breadth Meters	Is participation broad?	< 40% → no new equity. > 60% → full sizing.
5	RS Rankings + SMA Flags	Which funds lead?	Top 10 with green 3M flag = candidates.
6	OCC Options Data	Is market sentiment aligned?	High put/call → confirms entry. Low → reduce size.
7	GEX Visualizer	When to execute?	Buy near large positive GEX strikes. Avoid negative GEX entries.
8	Volume Flow + Z-Score	Is entry confirmed?	▲+ and Z-score not overbought → execute.

Not every decision requires all eight steps. For routine monthly rebalancing, steps 1–5 are sufficient. Steps 6–8 add precision for more active tactical trades where timing matters.