# Position sizing 

March 2014
"The share market can seem mystical and almost
like black magic; but with the right support and
assistance, it just seems like magic."
Robert Brain

## Introduction \& Housekeeping

## Position size?

## When trading / investing in shares:

1) Should we use a fixed position size every time (ie. same dollar amount)?
2) Is there a minimum position size to use (ie. minimum dollar value)?
3) Is there a maximum position size to use?
4) What does it matter?

## Introduction \& Housekeeping

## Interactive...

- Please ask questions.
- Let's discuss details.
- Price charts prepared using BullCharts software.

www.bullcharts.com.au


## BullCharts

## Introduction \& Housekeeping

## Important Notice - No Advice!

- This presentation does not include any advice.
- For proper advice, your personal financial situation needs to be considered.
- This presentation is pure education, only for your general awareness.
- There are no recommendations to take any action, or to invest any money in any way.
- Always consult a properly licensed advisor before making investment decisions.


## Example \#1 - small parcel

Let's say we have $\$ 100,000$ to invest.

- Is it a good idea to allocate only $\$ 1,000$ to any one position?

What about the impact of brokerage and slippage?

## Example \#2 - large parcel

Let's say we have \$100,000 to invest.

- Is it a good idea to allocate $\$ 70,000$ to just one position?

Excessive risk?

## Example \#3 - same size

Let's say we have $\$ 100,000$ to invest.

- Why not invest a round $\$ 5,000$ or $\$ 10,000$ in every position?
- Could we maximise our profits with the largest possible position size?
- What is the largest possible position size?


## But, is it really?

## What do you think about this?



## The experts say:

- Position sizing is very important and if applied correctly, it can dramatically improve your strategy performance and help you avoid ruin ("optimise").
The consequences of not doing it:
- Too much of the capital at risk.
- Losses could be higher.
- Not enough of the capital at risk.
- Potential profit could have been greater.
- Additional positions / investments might have been possible (ie. extra opportunities).


## Position Sizing

## Two approaches

There are two key approaches to position size:
(a) Fixed dollar amount per trade (ie. no position sizing).
(b) Fixed Risk per trade

## References:

- "Trade your way to Financial Freedom", Van K. Tharp (1998), McGraw Hill.

- http://www.adaptrade.com/Articles/article-op.htm


## \$100k - Consider two options:

Option (1)
Ten parcels of \$10,000 each ie. Fixed Dollar Amount

Option (2)
Utilise the
"2 Percent Rule"
to optimise
the position sizes.

Which do you think might be better?


## Position Sizing

## Case study

- Consider the two different position sizing methods
- Assume a specific entry strategy, and an exit strategy
- Look at ten stocks from the XJO index (XJO = S\&P/ASX 200)
- Look for stocks that showed an uptrend
- Consider the period 2012-2014.


## The 10 stocks

## Entry dates, exit dates, prices, etc.:

| Stock <br> Code | Entry <br> date | Entry <br> Price | Exit <br> date | Exit <br> price | Price <br> Increase <br> \$.c | Price <br> Increase <br> percent | Period <br> (weeks) | Percent <br> annualised | Open <br> or <br> Closed? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TPM | $20 / 02 / 12$ | $\$ 1.50$ | $11 / 06 / 13$ | $\$ 3.32$ | $\$ 1.82$ | $121.3 \%$ | 68 | $159 \%$ |  |
| FLT | $23 / 07 / 12$ | $\$ 21.59$ | $09 / 12 / 13$ | $\$ 45.90$ | $\$ 24.31$ | $112.6 \%$ | 72 | $156 \%$ |  |
| RMD | $20 / 08 / 12$ | $\$ 3.55$ | $11 / 11 / 13$ | $\$ 5.38$ | $\$ 1.83$ | $51.5 \%$ | 64 | $63 \%$ |  |
| AMC | $06 / 09 / 12$ | $\$ 6.83$ | $14 / 03 / 14$ | $\$ 10.22$ | $\$ 3.39$ | $49.6 \%$ | 79 | $76 \%$ | Open |
| HGG | $24 / 09 / 12$ | $\$ 1.76$ | $14 / 03 / 14$ | $\$ 4.38$ | $\$ 2.62$ | $148.9 \%$ | 77 | $219 \%$ | Open |
| MQA | $19 / 11 / 12$ | $\$ 1.51$ | $14 / 03 / 14$ | $\$ 3.14$ | $\$ 1.63$ | $107.9 \%$ | 69 | $142 \%$ | Open |
| ALL | $17 / 12 / 12$ | $\$ 3.07$ | $14 / 03 / 14$ | $\$ 5.17$ | $\$ 2.10$ | $68.4 \%$ | 65 | $85 \%$ | Open |
| JBH | $25 / 02 / 13$ | $\$ 12.27$ | $28 / 01 / 14$ | $\$ 19.54$ | $\$ 7.27$ | $59.3 \%$ | 48 | $55 \%$ |  |
| SHL | $20 / 05 / 13$ | $\$ 14.55$ | $14 / 03 / 14$ | $\$ 17.39$ | $\$ 2.84$ | $19.5 \%$ | 43 | $16 \%$ | Open |
| MGX | $19 / 08 / 13$ | $\$ 0.67$ | $03 / 03 / 14$ | $\$ 0.85$ | $\$ 0.18$ | $26.1 \%$ | 28 | $14 \%$ |  |

## Position Sizing

## (1) - Fixed Dollar Amount

| (1) Fixed Dollar Amount per Trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pos Size: | $\$ 10,000.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## (2) - Fixed Risk per trade

## Use these money/risk management rules:

- Use the " 2 Percent Rule"
to "risk" no more than $2 \%$ of total capital (see explanation, next slide)
- Have no more than 20\% of total capital allocated to any one position.


## Position Sizing

## The "2 Percent Rule"

4. Identifying a

Target Price will
llow us to check the
Reward/Risk Ratio

1. Note recent trading range

2. Set our
Preferred Entry Price
sample price

$\$ 15$
$\$ 13$
\$10
\$9

## (2) - Fixed Risk per trade

Today's Capital: \$100,000

| Risk amount using the |  |  | R | x\% of Capital | Shares qty |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock <br> Code | Percent Rule: | 2.00\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | Intended Buy Price (= Entry) | Initial <br> Stop <br> Loss <br> (DLY) |  |  |  |  |
| TPM | \$1.50 | \$1.40 | \$0.10 | \$2,000 | 20000 |  |
| FLT | \$21.59 | \$19.95 | \$1.64 | \$2,000 | 1219 |  |
| RMD | \$3.55 | \$3.34 | \$0.21 | \$2,000 | 9523 | What is the |
| AMC | \$6.83 | \$6.60 | \$0.23 | \$2,000 | 8695 |  |
| HGG | \$1.76 | \$1.63 | \$0.13 | \$2,000 | 15384 | nvestment |
| MQA | \$1.51 | \$1.40 | \$0.11 | \$2,000 | 18181 |  |
| ALL | \$3.07 | \$2.90 | \$0.17 | \$2,000 | 11764 | t of theSe |
| JBH | \$12.27 | \$11.45 | \$0.82 | \$2,000 | 2439 |  |
| SHL | \$14.55 | \$13.30 | \$1.25 | \$2,000 | 1600 |  |
| MGX | \$0.67 | \$0.63 | \$0.04 | \$2,000 | 50000 |  |

## Position Sizing

## (2) — Fixed Risk per trade

Today's Capital:
\$100,000

Risk amount using the
Percent Rule: 2.00\%

| Stock | Intended <br> Code <br> Buy Price <br> (= Entry) | Initial <br> Stop <br> Loss <br> (DLY) |  | x\% of | Shares |
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TPM | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 1.40$ | $\$ 0.10$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 20000 |
| FLT | $\$ 21.59$ | $\$ 19.95$ | $\$ 1.64$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 1219 |
| RMD | $\$ 3.55$ | $\$ 3.34$ | $\$ 0.21$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 9523 |
| AMC | $\$ 6.83$ | $\$ 6.60$ | $\$ 0.23$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 8695 |
| HGG | $\$ 1.76$ | $\$ 1.63$ | $\$ 0.13$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 15384 |
| MQA | $\$ 1.51$ | $\$ 1.40$ | $\$ 0.11$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 18181 |
| ALL | $\$ 3.07$ | $\$ 2.90$ | $\$ 0.17$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 11764 |
| JBH | $\$ 12.27$ | $\$ 11.45$ | $\$ 0.82$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 2439 |
| SHL | $\$ 14.55$ | $\$ 13.30$ | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 1600 |
| MGX | $\$ 0.67$ | $\$ 0.63$ | $\$ 0.04$ | $\$ 2,000$ | 50000 |


| Capital Risk (=x\%): |  | 20.00\% | CLOSINGVALUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Position Value | Posn Limit: | \$20,000 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reduce } \\ \text { Qty } \\ \text { if }>x \% \\ \text { of capital } \end{gathered}$ | Reduced Position Value |  |
| \$30,000 | 13333 | \$20,000 | \$44,267 |
| \$26,318 | 926 | \$20,000 | \$42,520 |
| \$33,807 | 5634 | \$20,000 | \$30,310 |
| \$59,387 | 2928 | \$20,000 | \$29,927 |
| \$27,076 | 11364 | \$20,000 | \$49,773 |
| \$27,453 | 13245 | \$20,000 | \$41,589 |
| \$36,115 | 6515 | \$20,000 | \$33,681 |
| \$29,927 | 1630 | \$20,000 | \$31,850 |
| \$23,280 | 1375 | \$20,000 | \$23,904 |
| \$33,500 | 29851 | \$20,000 | \$25,224 |
| \$326,863 |  | \$200,000 | \$353,044 |

## Note the Entry dates



## Position Sizing

## (2) — The results

| Stock Code | Intended Buy Price (= Entry) | Include this posn? Y/N | Pos Value | CLOSING VALUE | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { PROFIT } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { LOSS } \end{aligned}$ | Price Increase percent | Period (weeks) | Percent increase (pa) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TPM | \$1.50 | Y | \$20,000 | \$44,267 | \$24,267 | 121\% | 68 | 159\% |
| FLT | \$21.59 | Y | \$20,000 | \$42,520 | \$22,520 | 113\% | 72 | 156\% |
| RMD | \$3.55 | Y | \$20,000 | \$30,310 | \$10,310 | 52\% | 64 | 63\% |
| AMC | \$6.83 | Y | \$20,000 | \$29,927 | \$9,927 | 50\% | 79 | 76\% |
| HGG | \$1.76 | Y | \$20,000 | \$49,773 | \$29,773 | 149\% | 77 | 219\% |
| MQA | \$1.51 | N | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0\% | 69 | 0\% |
| ALL | \$3.07 | N | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0\% | 65 | 0\% |
| JBH | \$12.27 | N | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0\% | 48 | 0\% |
| SHL | \$14.55 | N | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0\% | 43 | 0\% |
| MGX | \$0.67 | N | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0\% | 28 | 0\% |
|  |  |  | \$100,000 | \$196,796 | \$96,796 | 97\% |  |  |

## Results compared:

Option (1)
Ten parcels of \$10,000 each ie. Fixed Dollar Amount

Profit = \$76,551
$77 \%$ increase

Option (2)
Utilise the
"2 Percent Rule"
to optimise
the position sizes.
Profit = \$96,796
97\% increase

## Position size - Conclusion?

By adjusting the position size, to "optimise" it based on key criteria, we can improve the portfolio performance.

## What do you think?



## Summary \& Wrap up

## Summary

# Optimise position size 

## Every chart tells a story.

 Understand the story in the chart.
## Summary \& Wrap up

## Don't forget my Toolbox

- Brainy's Share Market Toolbox
- www.robertbrain.com
- Loads of eBook (PDF) Articles
- Info: share market, charting, BullCharts
- Weekly Market Updates and Watch List
- monthly e-Newsletters
- Good software - BullCharts www.robertbrain.com/bullcharts/
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## THE END

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