DTR TRADER RESEARCH LIBRARY

The DTR Chasing Trades Fix

Replace urgency with a re-entry rule that keeps risk planned.

PURPOSE	FORMAT	USE
Traders who turn missed trades into bad trades.	Research note, protocol, and field worksheet.	Print before the session. Mark up after execution.

Why chasing is expensive

Chasing usually creates worse entry, wider stop, larger emotional reaction, and faster rule-break after loss.

The trader thinks they are buying opportunity. They are often buying bad risk.

The chasing test

Ask whether price already left your planned area, whether risk is now larger than planned, whether you are hoping momentum saves the entry, and whether you would tell a student to take it.

If the answers expose urgency, stop.

The replacement rule

Define what earns your entry back: retest of level, confirmation candle, pullback into planned risk, or fakeout reclaim.

The rule must define what you are waiting for. 'If it keeps going' is not a plan.

Worked example

A planned long leaves without the trader. Instead of market buying, the trader writes: I only enter on a pullback to the level with risk under my max.

If the pullback never comes, the trade is missed. That is not failure. It is discipline.

Operating note

A brief only matters if it changes the next decision under pressure.

Keep this document close enough to use before the trade, not after the damage is already visible in the account.

The standard is simple: fewer explanations, cleaner rules, and written evidence that your behavior is becoming more repeatable.

Field Notes

The entry I missed was:

The planned area was:

Risk after chasing would be:

The condition that earns a new entry is:

If that condition does not appear, I will:

References behind this framework

- **Day trading survival math.** Barber, Lee, Liu, Odean, and Zhang find that aggregate day-trader performance is negative and estimate that 97% of day traders are likely to lose money in the future.
  Learning Fast or Slow? SSRN
- **Loss aversion under pressure.** Prospect theory explains why losses often change behavior more than equivalent gains. That is the psychological root of revenge trading, stop-moving, and payout fear.
  Kahneman and Tversky, Prospect Theory
- **Trader self-coaching.** Brett Steenbarger's work frames trading performance as a process of structured self-observation, concrete goals, and daily behavioral change.
  Wiley, The Daily Trading Coach
- **Mental-game execution.** Jared Tendler's trading psychology work treats tilt, fear, revenge, and confidence as repeatable performance leaks that need correction systems, not motivation.
  Jared Tendler, The Mental Game of Trading
- **Prop-firm benchmark reality.** Public prop-firm estimates vary widely. Some industry roundups cite 5-10% pass rates and about 7% receiving payouts; harsher payout-rate estimates are far lower. The honest move is to cite the benchmark used.
  QuantVPS prop firm statistics
- **DTF internal launch-to-date snapshot.** Production data checked May 17, 2026: DTF's launch-to-date approved-or-better payout account rate benchmarks roughly 3x above the low-end public prop-firm payout estimate. The useful proof is the rate, not raw volume.
  DTF production data snapshot