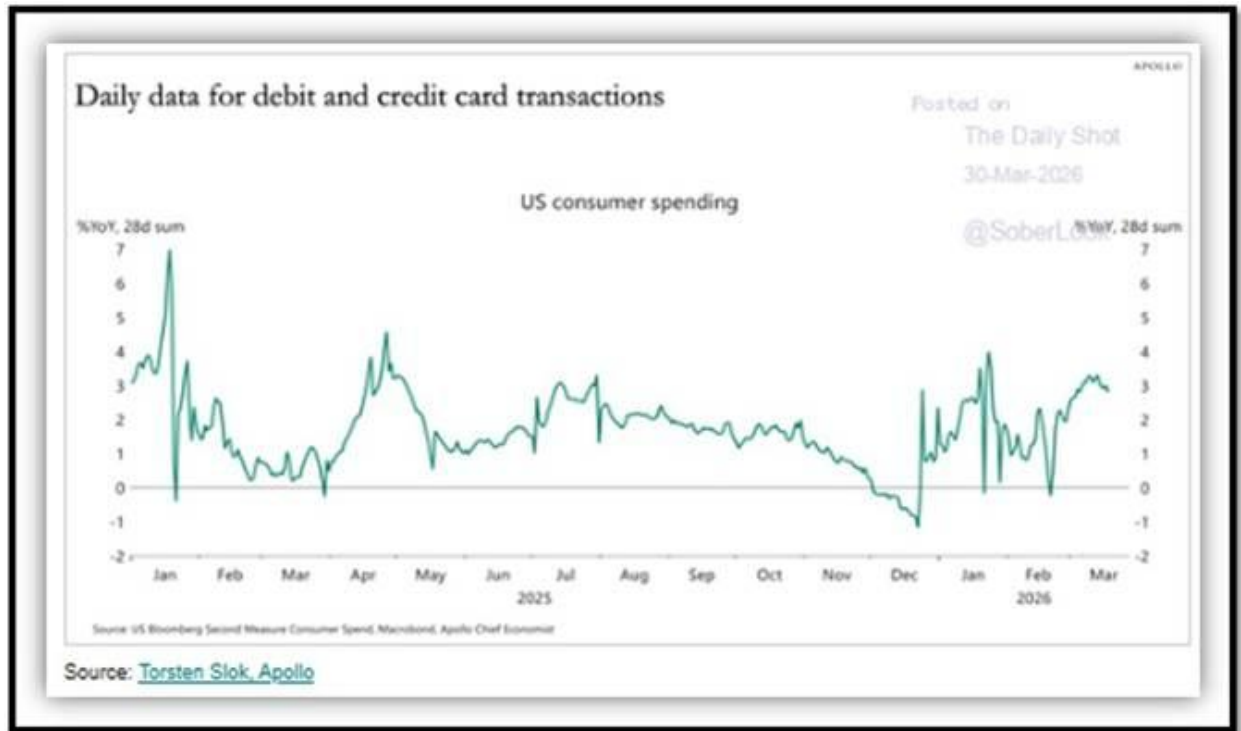


## Weekly Market Review, April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2026

**1. This week's market narrative** will be heavily driven by a dense slate of high-impact economic data, including ADP employment, retail sales, ISM manufacturing, and weekly jobless claims, all of which will help refine the market's view on growth resilience and the Fed's policy path. Against this backdrop, equities experienced a healthy reset following recent volatility, but the rebound we saw in [Turnaround Tuesday](#) suggests positioning had become overly defensive in the short term. Notably, consumer confidence surprised to the upside versus consensus, reinforcing what we are seeing in real-time spending data, where debit and credit card transactions continue to show underlying strength in the U.S. consumer, indicating that despite macro noise, demand remains intact and the soft-landing narrative is still very much in play. **REF:** [Briefing](#)

***Despite Consumer Sentiment Indexes are Down, Actual Consumption Remains Solid, based on Debit & Credit Card Transactions.***

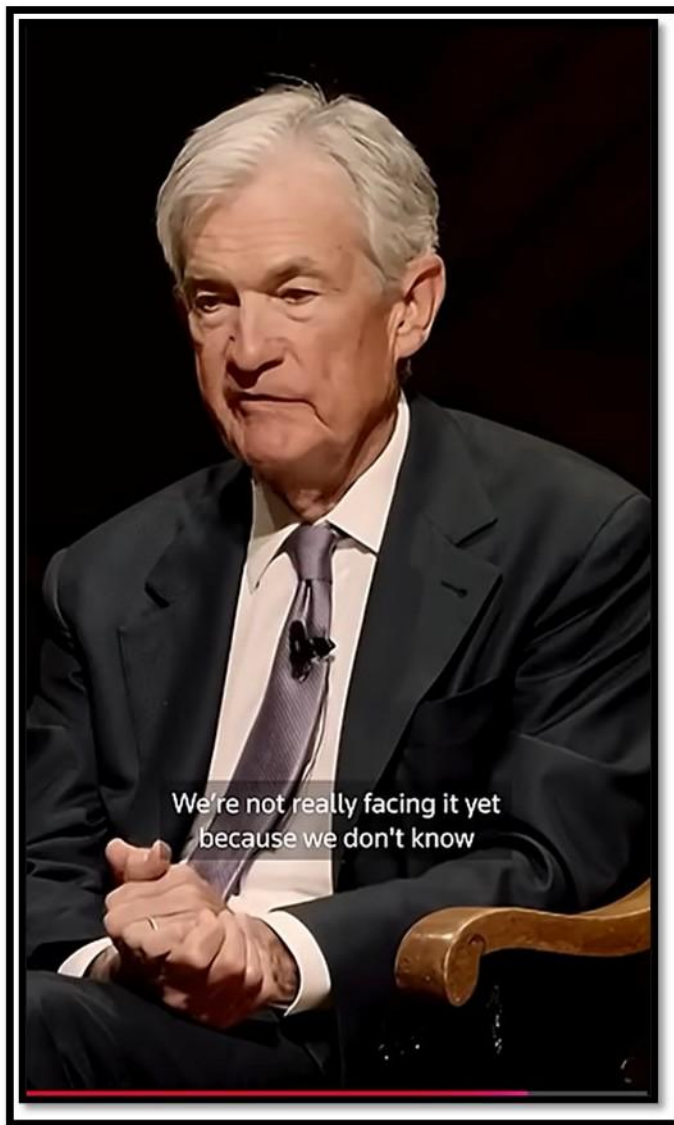




Source: [The Daily Shot](#)

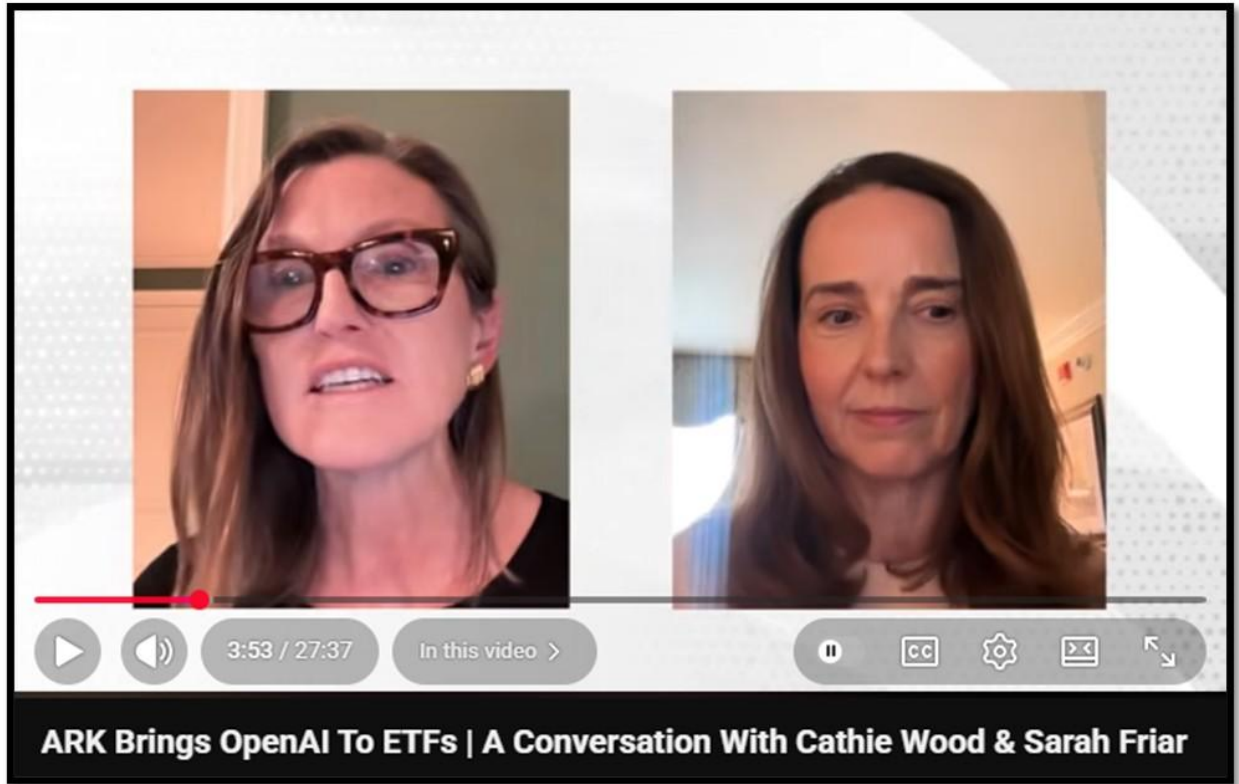
**2. THIS WEEK'S MAIN STORY FOCUSES ON THE IRAN CONFLICT.** The Iran conflict is most likely to de-escalate within the next month, with **an estimated 55% to 65% probability of a near term resolution phase**, though not a full peace agreement. Current signaling from U.S. leadership suggests a preference for a shorter duration campaign, while external pressure from major trade dependent economies, particularly in Asia, reinforces incentives to stabilize the situation and restore normal shipping flows through the Strait of Hormuz. For markets, this implies that the recent spike in crude oil prices is more likely a transitory risk premium rather than the start of a sustained supply shock, suggesting oil could retrace as tensions ease, which in turn supports a continued disinflationary trajectory after a temporary uptick in headline inflation. Equities, particularly in technology and other duration sensitive sectors, should benefit from this setup as lower energy prices and easing geopolitical risk reinforce expectations for rate cuts and support valuation expansion; however, with a still material 35% to 45% probability of prolonged conflict and intermittent disruptions, investors should expect episodic volatility, particularly in energy, defense, and shipping related exposures.

**Looking ahead to earnings season, the setup appears constructive.** Valuations across many sectors have reset to more reasonable levels following the recent pullback, lowering the bar for companies to deliver positive surprises. At the same time, underlying fundamentals tied to the AI driven investment cycle remain intact, with continued capital expenditures across hyperscalers and enterprise adoption trends supporting revenue durability, particularly in technology and adjacent sectors. This combination of tempered expectations and resilient innovation creates a favorable backdrop for upside earnings revisions, which could act as a catalyst for broader market strength, especially if accompanied by stabilizing macro conditions and easing geopolitical risk. In my view, the recent selloff (RESET) has created tremendous opportunities in capturing upside potential among certain names/sectors/themes. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [Bloomberg](#), [REUTERS](#), [AP](#), [Probability](#), [Kalshi](#), [Polymarket](#)



**Chair Powell's remarks at Harvard** reinforce the Fed's distinction between transitory supply-driven inflation and persistent demand-led inflation, with the recent oil shock clearly falling into the former category. Unlike the COVID era inflation, which was driven by ongoing government stimulus and strong consumer demand, this situation is more like tariff driven inflation. It is temporary, caused by policy or geopolitical events, and unlikely to last. Energy shocks historically act as a temporary tax on consumers and tend to self-correct as demand softens and supply adjusts, meaning that by the time higher interest rates would take effect, oil prices are often already stabilizing or declining. As a result, the Fed is unlikely to respond with rate hikes, reinforcing a policy stance that remains biased toward holding or easing rather than tightening, which in turn supports a more constructive outlook for equities despite near-term volatility. **REF:** [FullVideoPowell@Harvard](#)

**3. ARKK, ARKW & ARKF will offer OpenAI to their portfolios' holdings!** ARK Invest, led by Cathie Wood, is incorporating exposure to OpenAI across its flagship ETFs: ARK Innovation ETF (ARKK), ARK Next Generation Internet ETF (ARKW), and ARK Fintech Innovation ETF (ARKF), marking an evolution in how public market investors can access private AI leaders. Because OpenAI remains privately held, ARK is gaining indirect exposure through structured vehicles and partnerships, signaling both strong conviction in generative AI as a foundational technology and a willingness to blur traditional lines between public and private market investing. Strategically, this move reinforces ARK's long-standing thesis that AI will be the dominant driver of productivity, margin expansion, and market leadership over the next decade, while also positioning its ETFs to capture upside from one of the most influential players in the AI ecosystem without waiting for a potential IPO. In my opinion, this adds tremendous value for investors by giving retail investors access to institutional-level investments. Exactly how much of OpenAI will be in each ETF remains to be seen. However, this is exciting news for all investors and asset allocators. Click onto picture below to access video with Cathie Wood of ARK Invest & Sarah Friar of OpenAI. **REF:** [ARK-Invest](#)



***NOTE: Not investment/tax advice or recommendations. Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses before investing. For additional information about the securities mentioned above, please visit the respective security's investor relations page(s) for additional information. Please read all materials carefully before investing.***

<https://www.ark-funds.com/funds/arkk>

<https://www.ark-funds.com/funds/arkw>

<https://www.ark-funds.com/funds/arkf>

**With the current macro-economic backdrop, below are areas we currently favor:**

- ***Fixed Income – (Corporates & Muni) High Yield as Opportunistic Allocation (Low-Beta)***
- ***Digital Asset – Bitcoin (Market-Risk/Hedge)***
- ***Businesses that contribute to and benefit from AI & Automation (Market-Risk)***
- ***Cyber-Security / Layer-Zero & Layer-One Software (Market-Risk)***

- *Life-Science (Market-Risk)*
- *Small Cap (Market-Risk)*

#### 4. World Watch

**4A. IRAN'S REJECTION OF CHINA'S MEDIATION PROPOSAL** reflects a deliberate strategy to preserve negotiating control rather than a simple diplomatic slight. Tehran appears unwilling to engage in externally structured frameworks, whether from the U.S. or China, that could dilute its leverage or impose terms misaligned with its objectives, such as control over the Strait of Hormuz, security guarantees, and broader geopolitical positioning. Even with China, a nominally aligned economic partner, Iran shows caution in allowing a third party to shape outcomes, preferring bilateral or tightly controlled indirect channels where it retains maximum influence. This is particularly notable given that China has a vested interest in ending the stalemate, as a significant portion of global energy and goods flows through the Strait of Hormuz directly supports Asian economies, especially China's import driven industrial base. In that context, Iran's stance underscores a broader theme, preserving autonomy and strategic leverage outweighs the potential benefits of expedited conflict resolution, even when proposed by key economic stakeholders. Click onto picture below to access video. **REF:** [WSJ](#), [NTD](#)



**4B. NASA's ARTEMIS II MISSION**, the first crewed lunar mission since 1972, has entered its final countdown phase with launch targeted for April 1, 2026, marking a critical inflection point in the modern space race and the broader commercialization of space. The Space Launch System (SLS) rocket and Orion spacecraft are fully stacked at Kennedy Space Center, with crews actively conducting terminal checks and preparing for cryogenic fueling, placing the mission firmly within the execution window rather than a speculative timeline. The roughly 10-day mission will carry four astronauts on a lunar flyby, serving as a systems validation ahead of a future Moon landing under Artemis III. While weather conditions currently appear favorable and backup windows extend into early April, the mission remains a binary near term catalyst, where any delays would likely be technical or procedural rather than strategic, reinforcing Artemis II as both a technological milestone and a signal event for renewed U.S. leadership in deep space exploration. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [NASA](#), [Blog Mission](#), [EverydayAstronaut](#)



4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 3/30/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- *Germany's inflation rate climbed to 2.7% year-over-year in March 2026, up from 1.9% in February and matching market forecasts, according to a preliminary estimate.*
- *The unemployment rate in Brazil averaged 5.8% in the moving quarter to February of 2026, slightly higher than market expectations of 5.7% but still marking the lowest for the period on record.*
- *The annual inflation rate in France jumped to 1.7% in March 2026, its highest level since January 2025, up from 0.9% in February and slightly above expectations of 1.6%, according to preliminary estimate.*
- *Brent crude futures retreated to around \$107 per barrel on Tuesday, reversing gains from earlier in the session following reports that President Donald Trump told aides he is willing to end the US military campaign against Iran even if the Strait of Hormuz remains largely closed, potentially strengthening Tehran's control over the strategic waterway.*

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	29185	0.70	3.75	2.40	4.40	-6.40	124.30	-3.60	342.28
China	18744	1.20	3.00	1.30	5.30	-6.50	88.30	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	16406	0.20	2.15	1.90	6.10	-3.10	87.10	1.60	351.38
Germany	4660	0.30	2.15	2.70	6.30	-2.70	62.20	5.80	83.58
Japan	4026	0.30	0.75	1.30	2.70	-2.30	236.70	4.70	123.80
India	3913	1.80	5.25	3.21	4.90	-4.80	81.92	-0.60	1398.60
United Kingdom	3644	0.10	3.75	3.00	5.20	-5.20	93.60	-2.20	69.49
France	3162	0.20	2.15	0.90	7.90	-5.80	113.00	0.10	69.08
Italy	2373	0.30	2.15	1.50	5.10	-3.10	137.10	1.20	58.93
Canada	2241	-0.20	2.25	1.80	6.70	-1.20	110.80	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2179	0.10	14.75	3.81	5.80	-8.50	76.50	-3.02	213.42
Russia	2174	-0.80	15.00	5.90	2.20	-2.60	16.40	2.00	146.10
South Korea	1917	-0.20	2.50	2.00	2.90	-3.90	46.80	5.30	51.69

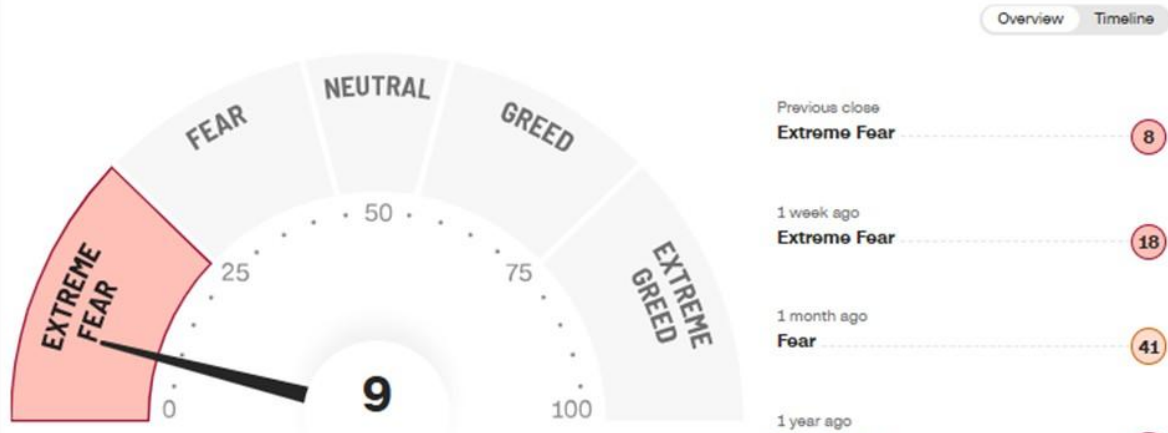
**5. Quant & Technical Corner** – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

**5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 3/30/2026 – 8:00 AM-ET is 9 (Extreme Fear).** Last week's data was **18 (Extreme Fear)** (1-100). CNNMoney's Fear & Greed index looks at 7 indicators (Stock Price Momentum, Stock Price Strength, Stock Price Breadth, Put and Call Options, Junk Bond Demand, Market Volatility, and Safe Haven Demand). **Keep in mind this is a contrarian indicator!** REF: [Fear&Greed via CNNMoney](#)

# Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)

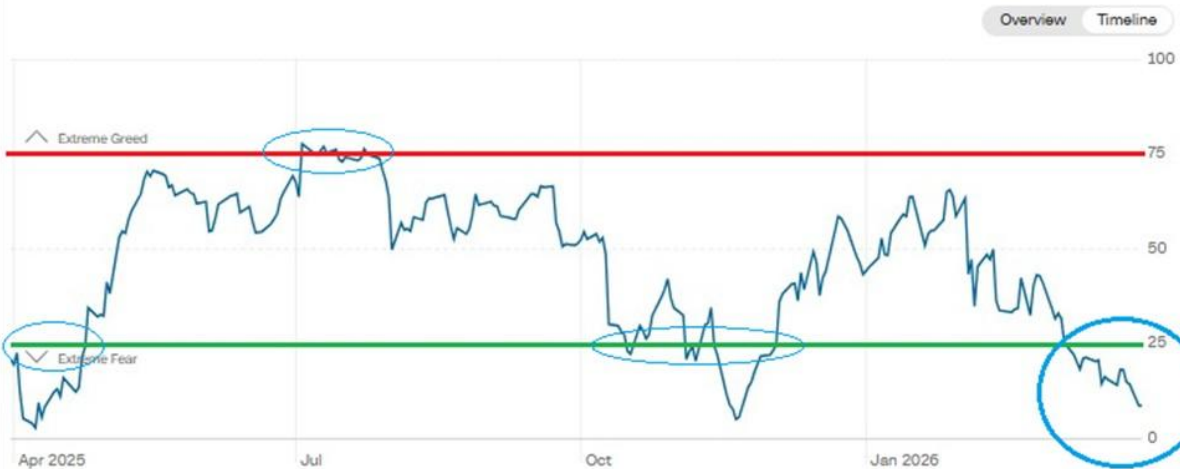


Last updated Mar 30 at 8:00:00 PM ET

# Fear & Greed Index

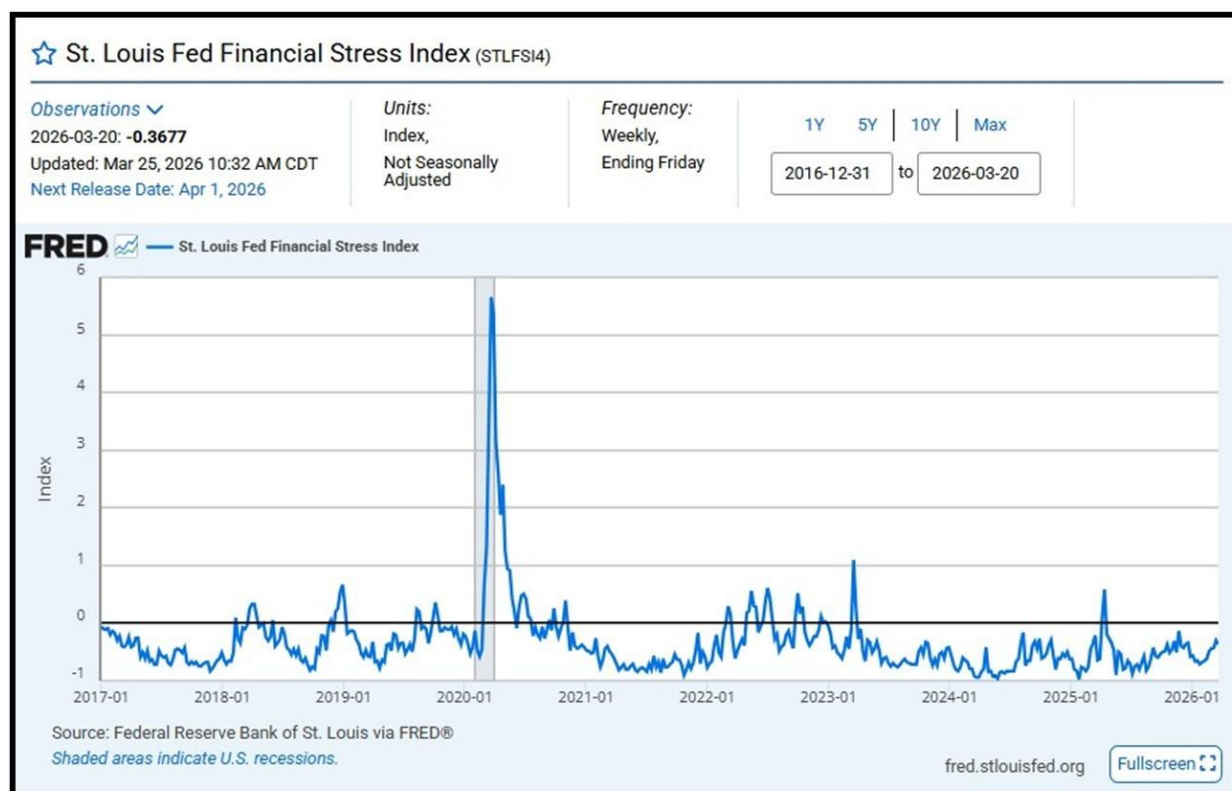
What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)



Last updated Mar 30 at 8:00:00 PM EDT

**5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4)** most recent read is at **-0.3677** as of March 25, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.2990. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the turmoil in the banking sector back in 2023. This weekly index is not seasonally adjusted. The STLFSI4 measures the degree of financial stress in the markets and is constructed from 18 weekly data series: seven interest rate series, six yield spreads and five other indicators. Each of these variables captures some aspect of financial stress. Accordingly, as the level of financial stress in the economy changes, the data series are likely to move together. **REF: [St. Louis Fed](#)**



**5C. The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index®** increased by 2.2 points in February to 91.2 (1985=100), from an upwardly revised 89.0 in January. Data as of February 24, 2026. **REF: [ConsumerConfidence](#)**

## Consumer Confidence Index®

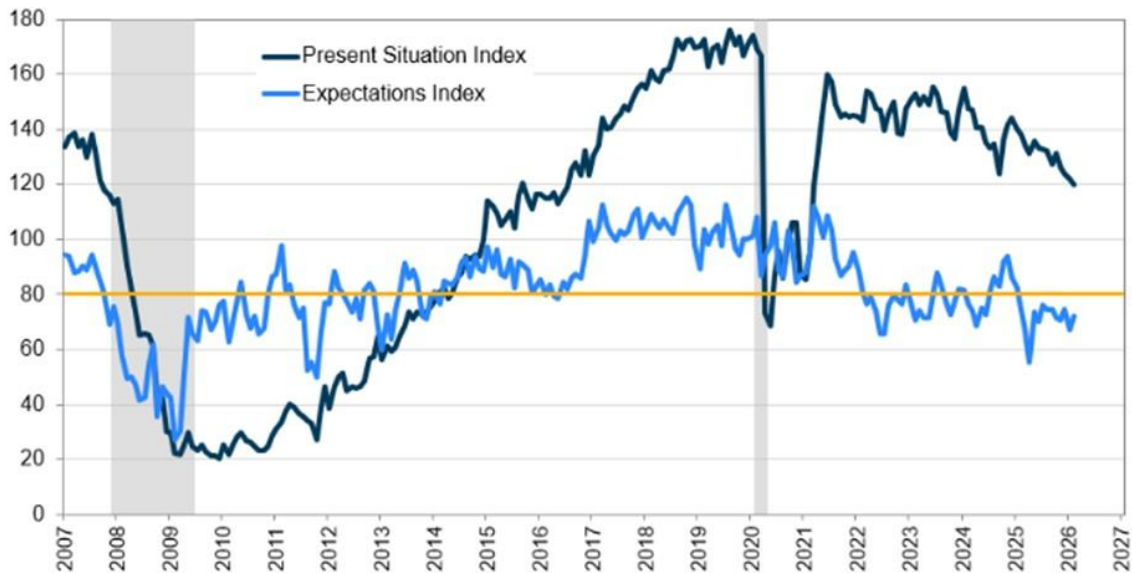
Index, 1985 = 100



\*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.  
Sources: The Conference Board; NBER  
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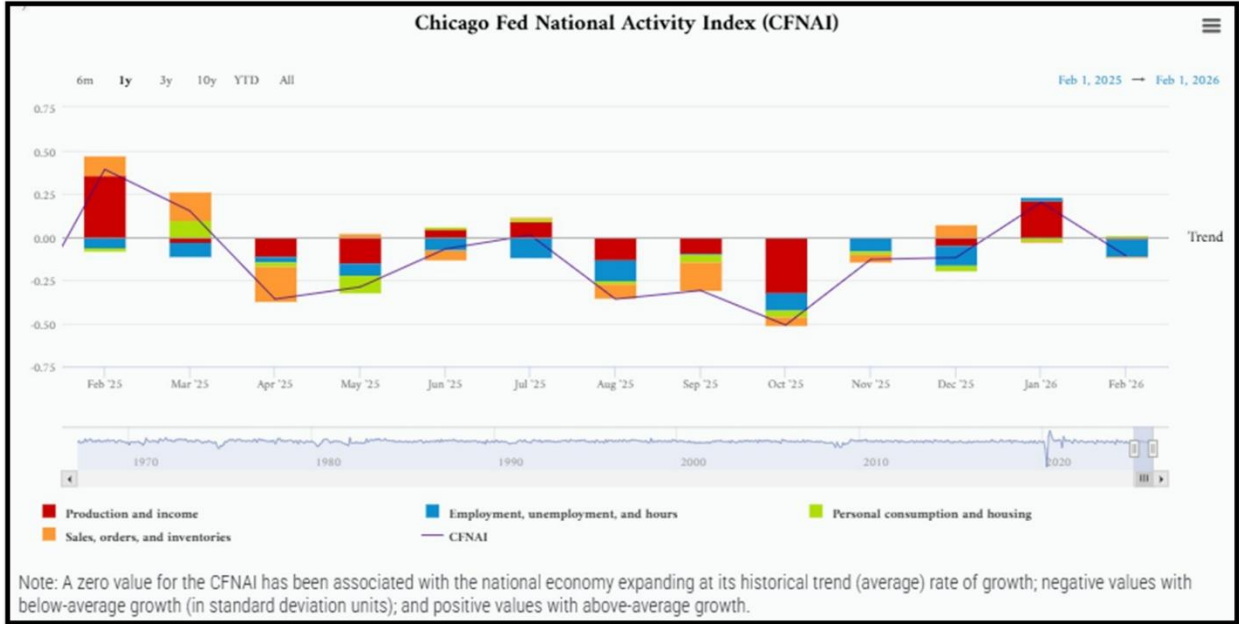
## Present Situation and Expectations Index

Index, 1985 = 100



\*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.  
Sources: The Conference Board; NBER  
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**5D. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) decreased to  $-0.11$  in February from  $+0.20$  in January. Two of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index decreased from January, and three categories made negative contributions in February. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to  $-0.01$  in February from  $-0.02$  in January. REF: [ChicagoFed, February's Report](#)**



### CFNAI, CFNAI-MA3, and CFNAI Diffusion for the Latest Six Months and Year-Ago Month

	Feb '26	Jan '26	Dec '25	Nov '25	Oct '25	Sep '25	Feb '25
<b>CFNAI</b>							
Current	-0.11	0.20	-0.12	-0.13	-0.51	-0.31	0.39
Previous	N/A	0.18	-0.21	-0.15	-0.52	-0.29	0.38
<b>CFNAI-MA3</b>							
Current	-0.01	-0.02	-0.25	-0.32	-0.39	-0.22	0.07
Previous	N/A	-0.06	-0.29	-0.32	-0.38	-0.21	0.07
<b>CFNAI Diffusion</b>							
Current	-0.17	-0.13	-0.39	-0.46	-0.56	-0.33	-0.02
Previous	N/A	-0.06	-0.36	-0.43	-0.56	-0.33	-0.02

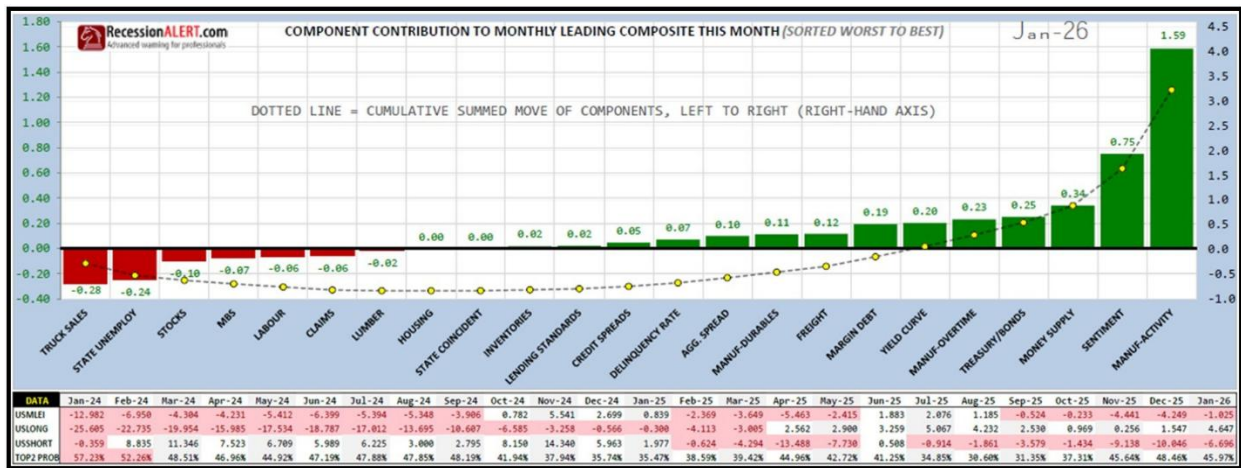
Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the March 23, 2026, release and February 23, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

**5E. (3/19/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US inched down by 0.1% in January 2026 to 97.5 (2016=100), following a 0.2% decline in December. Overall, the LEI fell by 1.3% over the six-month period from July 2025 to January 2026, half the rate of decline compared to its –2.6% contraction over the previous six months (January to July 2025).** The composite economic indexes are the key elements in an analytic system designed to signal peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The indexes are constructed to summarize and reveal common turning points in the economy in a clearer and more convincing manner than any individual component. The CEI is highly correlated with real GDP. The LEI is a predictive variable that anticipates (or “leads”) turning points in the business cycle by around 7 months. Shaded areas denote

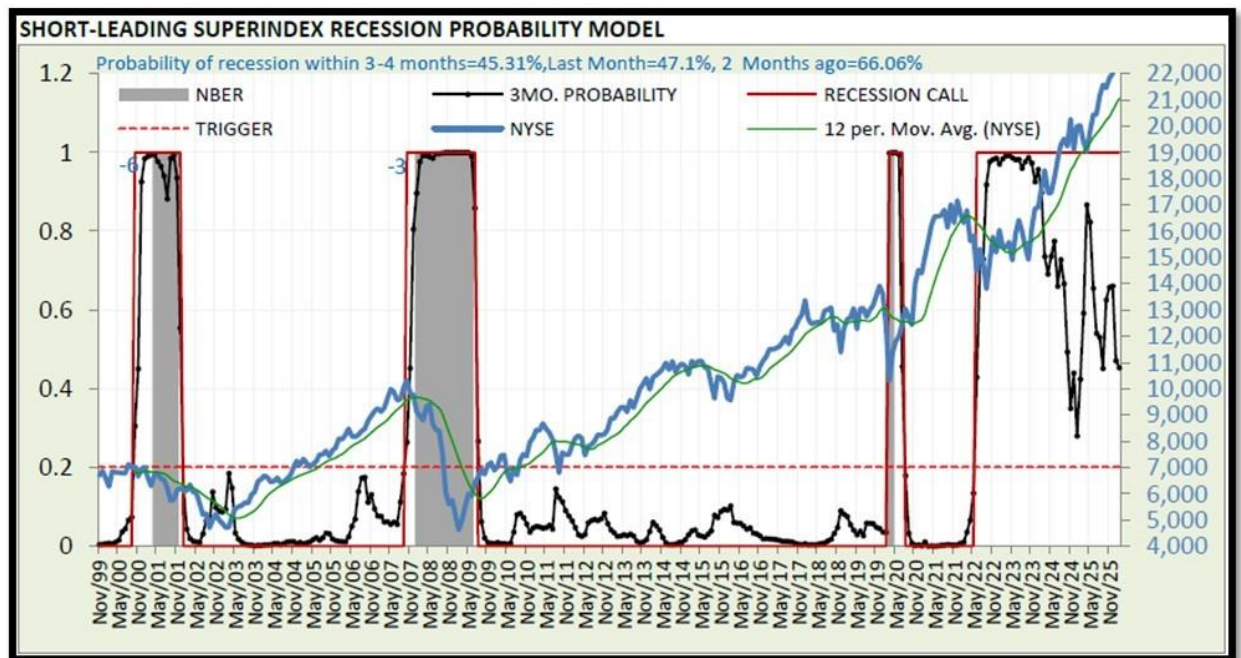
recession periods or economic contractions. The dates above the shaded areas show the chronology of peaks and troughs in the business cycle. **The ten components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for the U.S. include:** Average weekly hours in manufacturing; Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance; Manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials; ISM® Index of New Orders; Manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft orders; Building permits for new private housing units; S&P 500® Index of Stock Prices; Leading Credit Index™; Interest rate spread (10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds rate); Average consumer expectations for business conditions. **REF: [ConferenceBoard, LEI Report for January \(RecessionAlert\)](#) (Released on 3/3/2026)**

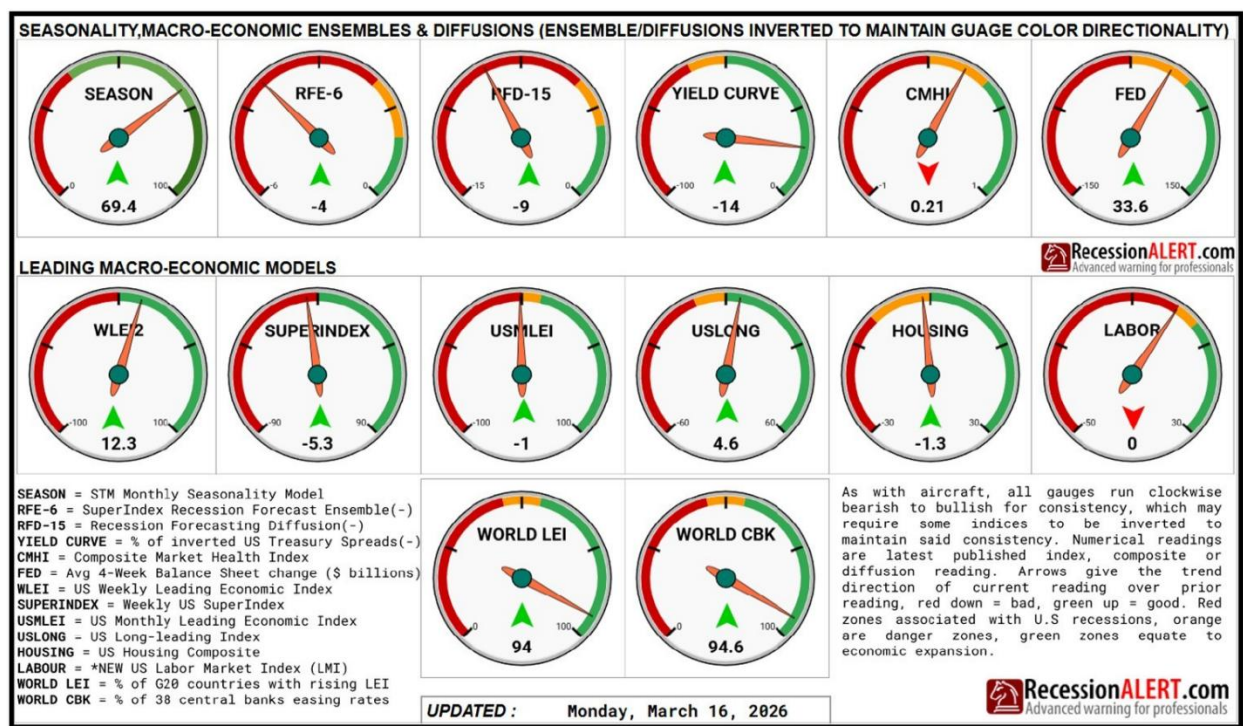


***We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.***

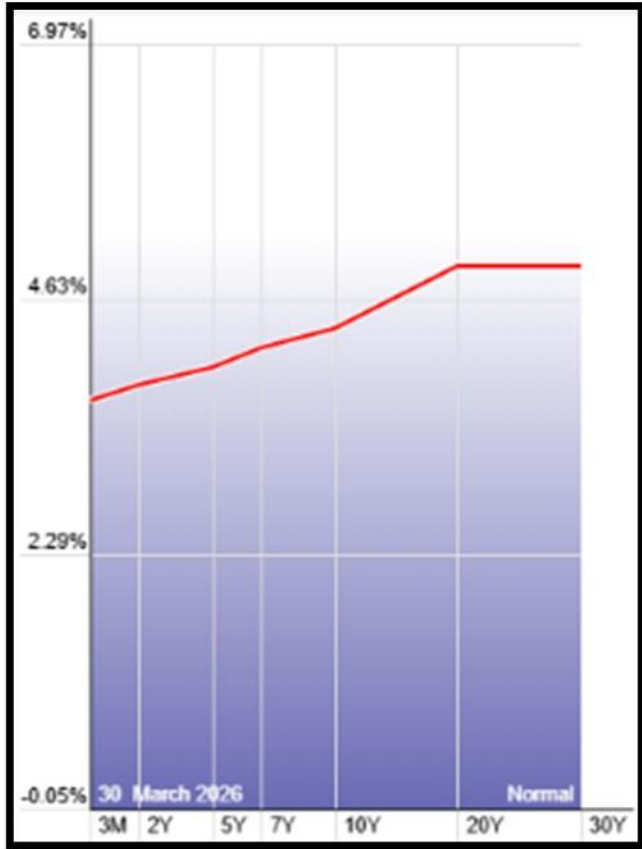


**5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 45.31% (with data as of 03/16/2026 – Next Report 3/30/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research.** Last release's data was at 45.09%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](https://recessionalert.com)





**5G. Yield Curve as of 3/30/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.32%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (3.80%) is currently at 52bps. REF: [Stockcharts](#)** The yield curve—specifically, the spread between the interest rates on the ten-year Treasury note and the three-month Treasury bill—is a valuable forecasting tool. It is simple to use and significantly outperforms other financial and macroeconomic indicators in predicting recessions two to six quarters ahead. REF: [NYFED](#)



**5H. Recent Yields in 10-Year Government Bonds.** REF: [Source is from Bloomberg.com, dated 3/30/2026, rates shown below are as of 3/30/2026, subject to change.](#)

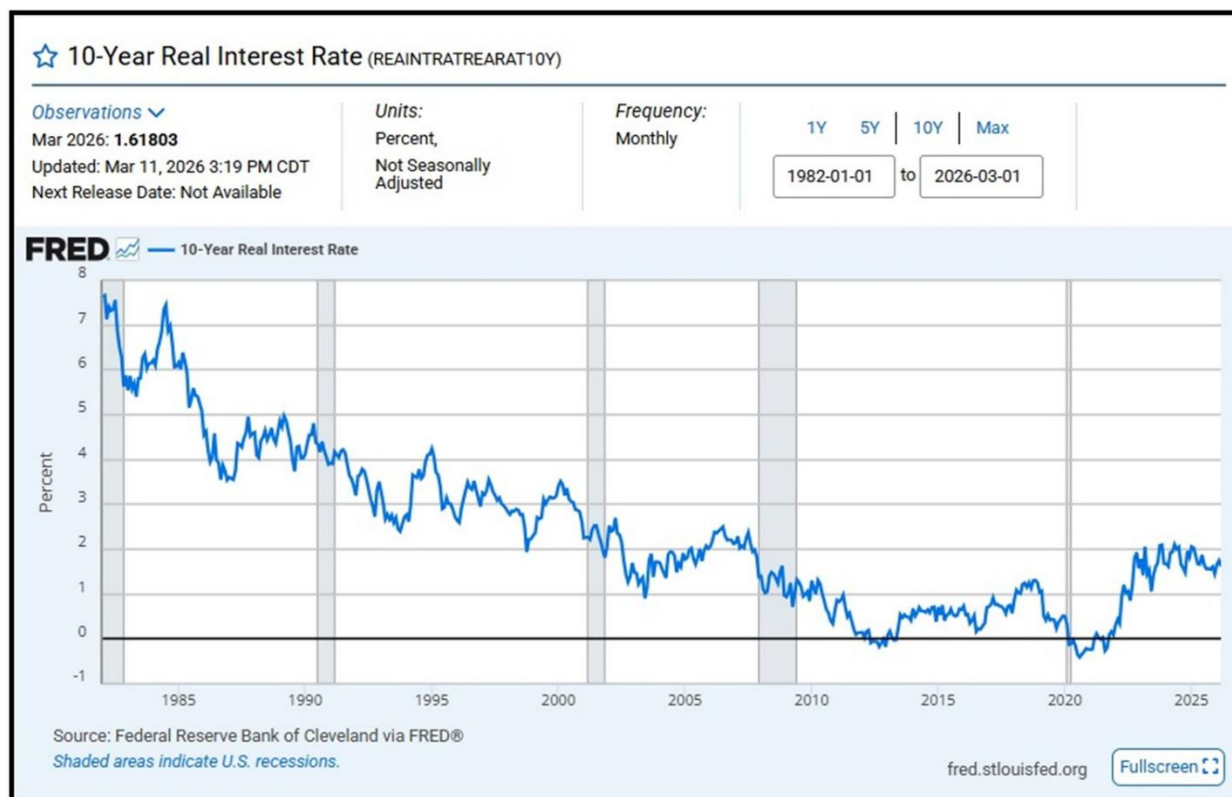
### Government Bond Yields

Name	Yield (3/30)	Yield (3/24)	Yield (3/16)	Yield (3/9)
<a href="#">US 10-Year Government Bond</a>	4.32%	4.34%	4.25%	4.09%
<a href="#">UK Gilt 10 Year Yield</a>	4.93%	4.88%	4.77%	4.57%
<a href="#">Germany Bund 10 Year Yield</a>	3.01%	2.97%	2.95%	2.82%
<a href="#">Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield</a>	2.35%	2.24%	2.26%	2.16%
<a href="#">Australia Bond 10 Year Yield</a>	4.97%	4.95%	4.94%	4.84%

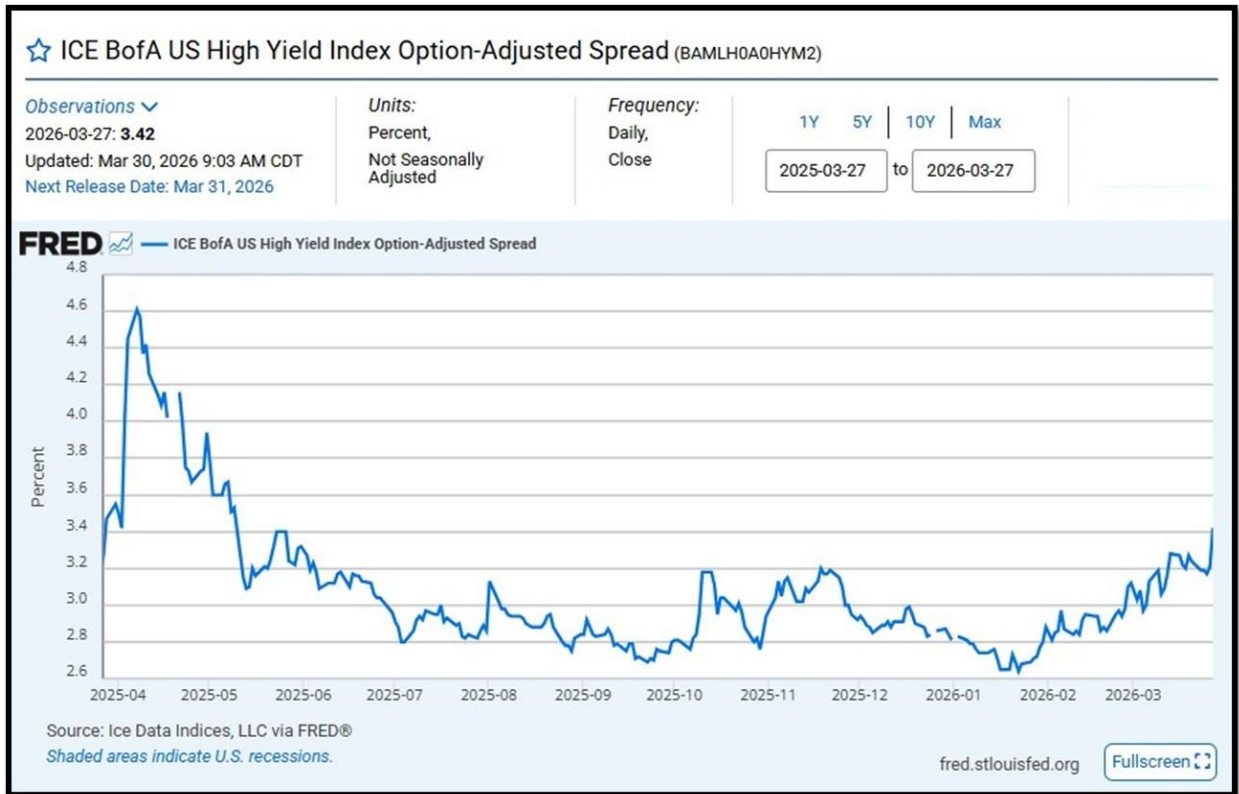
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



10-Year Real Interest Rate at 1.61803% as of 3/11/26. Last month's data was 1.75034%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

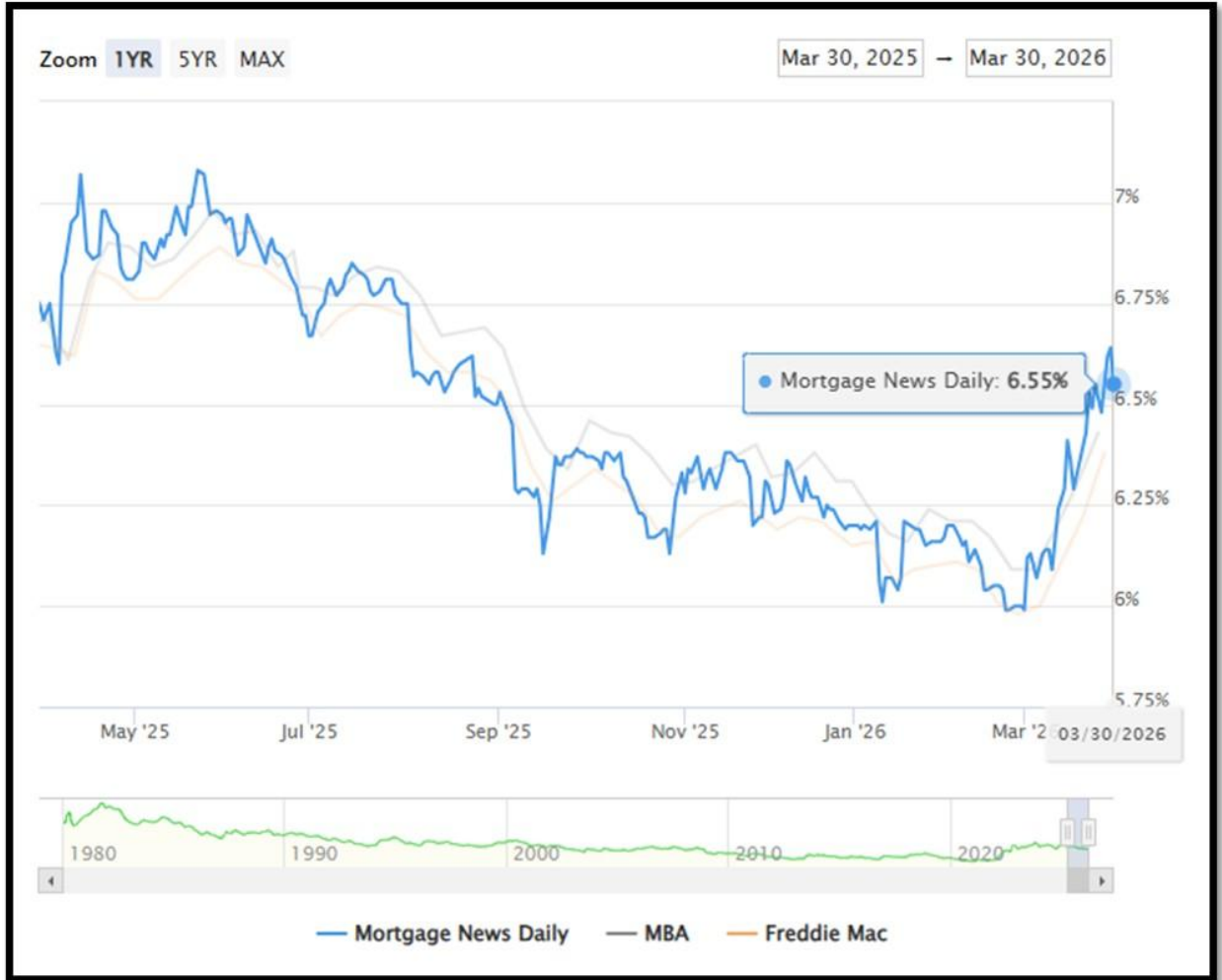


**ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 3.42 as of March 30, 2026.** This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold riskier corporate debt over safer government securities. High-yield bonds are issued by companies with lower credit ratings (below investment grade, like BB or lower), meaning they carry a higher chance of default. The spread compensates for this risk. When the spread is narrow—say, around 2.5% to 3%, as seen recently—it suggests investors are confident, willing to accept less extra yield because they perceive lower default risk or a strong economy. Narrow spreads often align with bullish markets, where cash is flowing, growth is steady, and fear is low. **REF: [FRED-BAMLH0A0HYM2](#)**

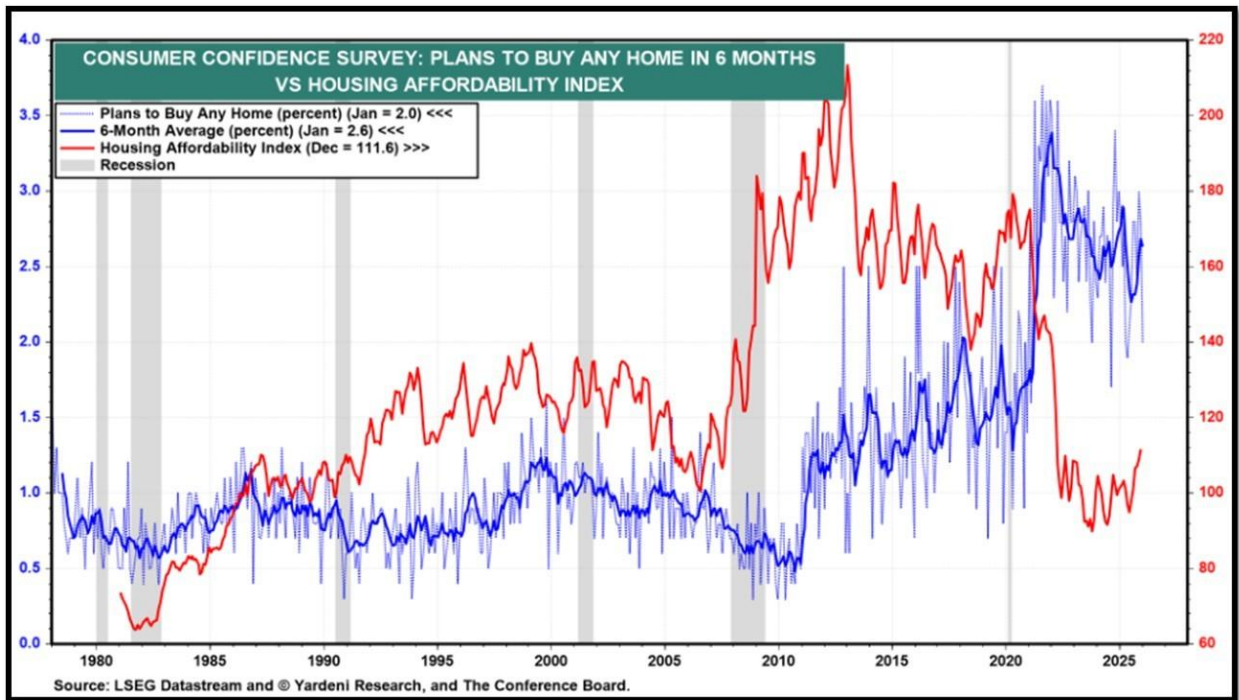
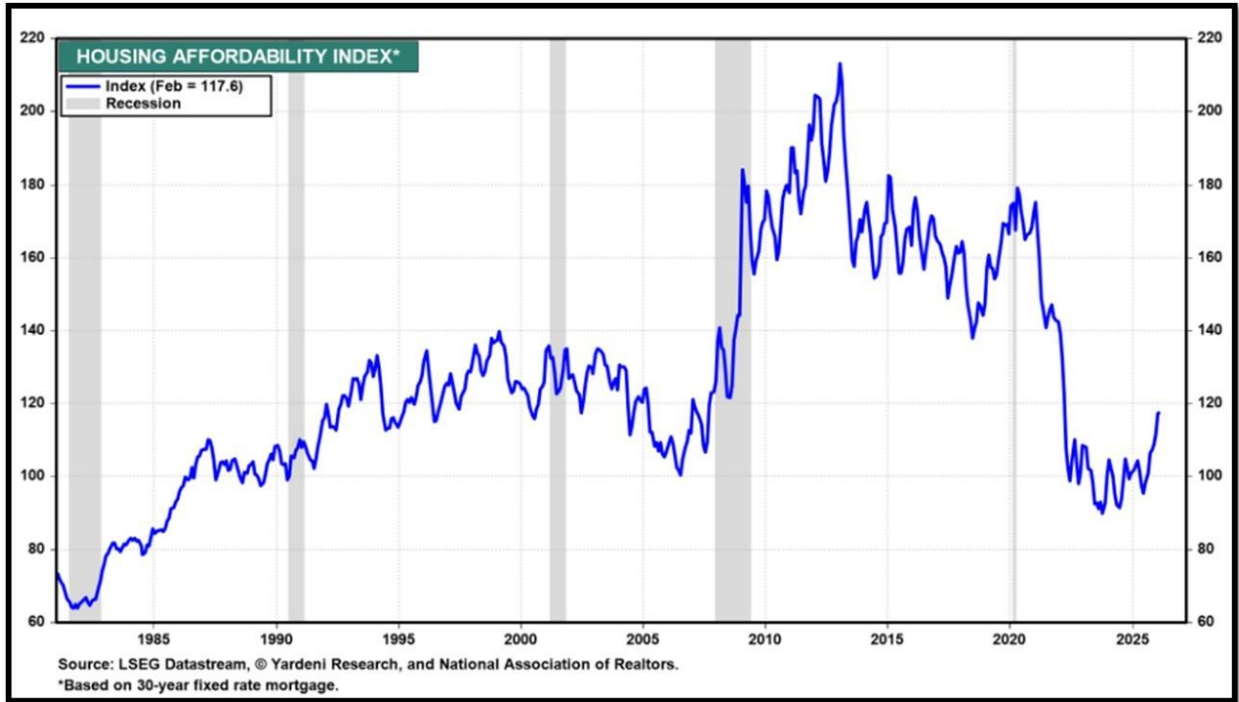


**5I. (3/30/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.55% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23).** Last week's data was 6.55%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), Mortgage Bankers Association (weekly survey) and FHFA (monthly survey). **REF: [MortgageNewsDaily, Today's Average Rate](#)**

The recent spike in the **30-year fixed-rate jumbo mortgage to 6.55%**, compared to **Freddie Mac's rate at 6.38%** and the **Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.43%**, highlights key differences in the mortgage market. Jumbo mortgages, which exceed the conforming loan limits set by government agencies like Freddie Mac, typically carry higher interest rates because they are riskier for lenders. These loans are not backed by government entities, which increases the risk for lenders and, consequently, leads to higher rates. In contrast, Freddie Mac and MBA provide averages for conforming loans, which meet federal guidelines and have lower risk due to government backing, keeping their rates lower.

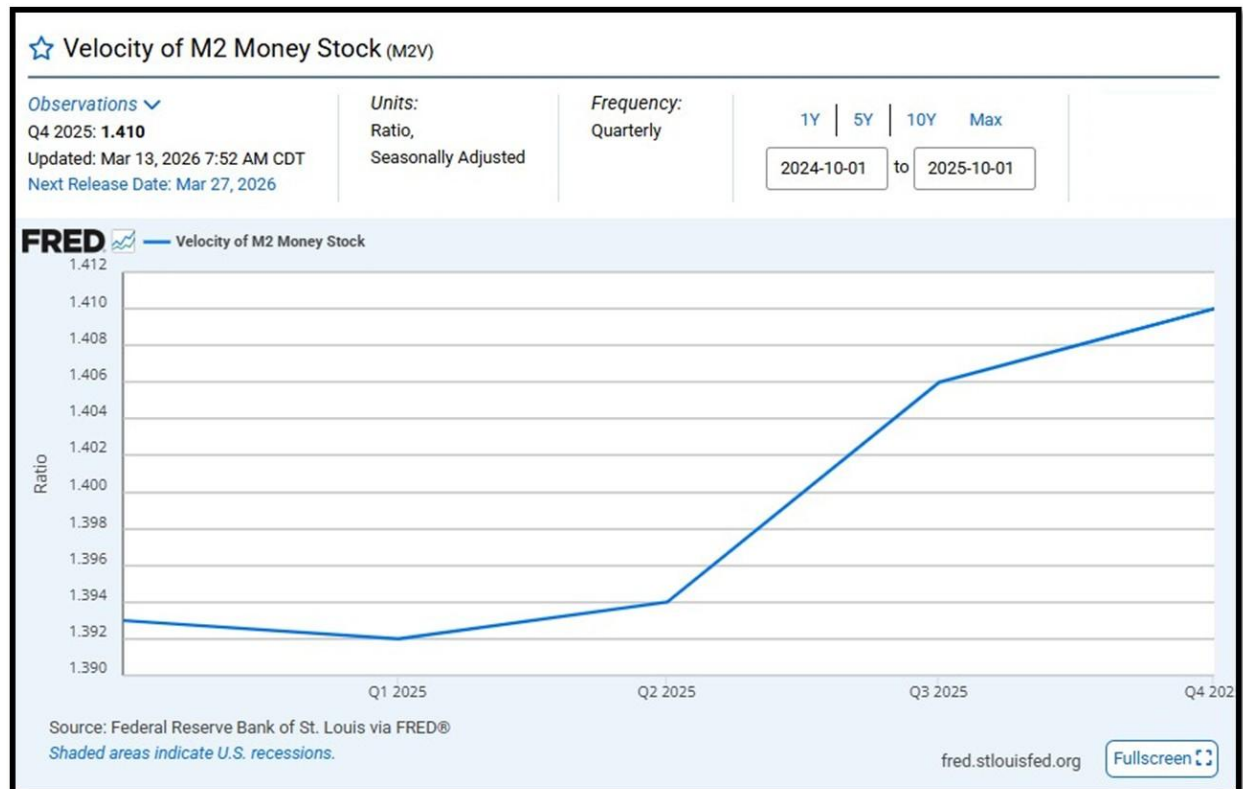


**Housing Affordability Index for Feb = 117.6 // Dec = 111.6 // Nov = 108.4 // Oct = 106.2 // Sep = 104.5 // Aug = 100.5 // July = 98.8 // Jun = 94.4. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)**

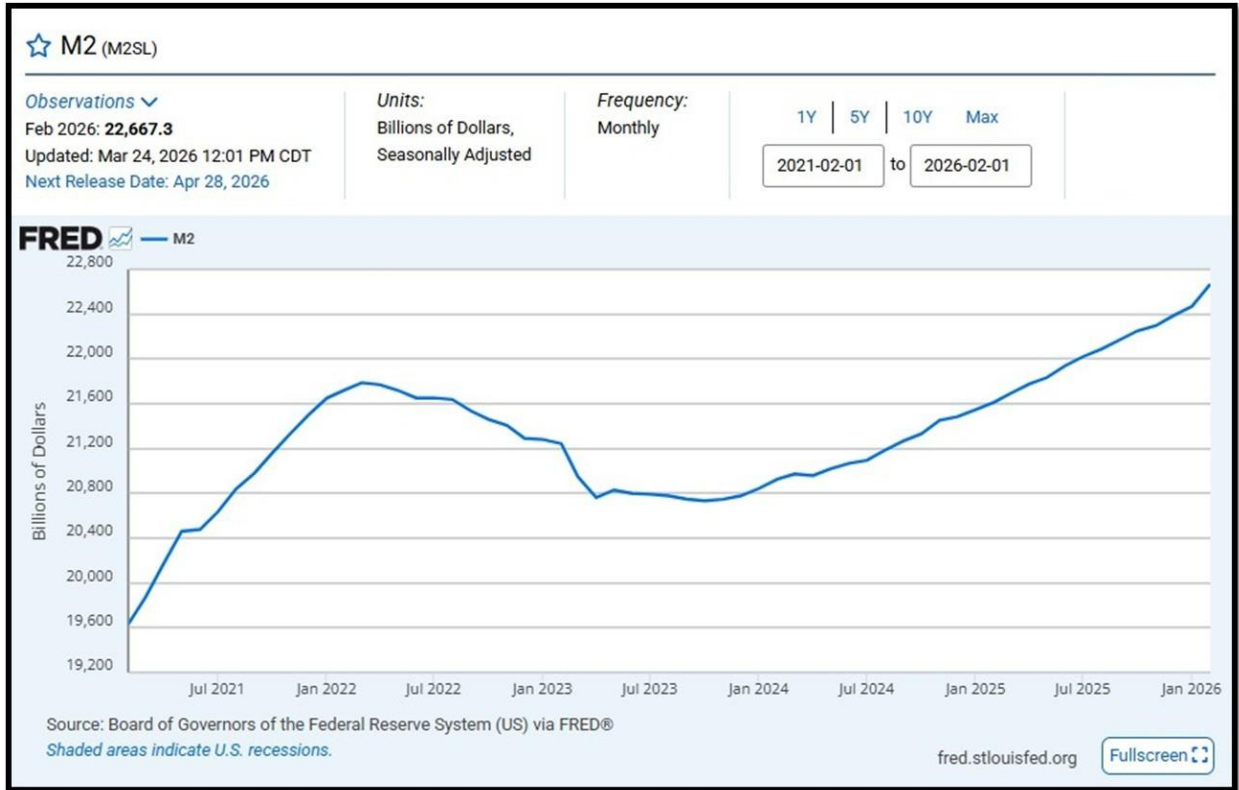


**5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.410 as of (Q4-2025 updated March 13, 2026).** Previous quarter's data was 1.406. The velocity of money is the

frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In other words, it is the number of times one dollar is spent to buy goods and services per unit of time. If the velocity of money is increasing, then more transactions are occurring between individuals in an economy. Current Money Stock (M2) report can be viewed in the reference link. **REF: [St.LouisFed-M2V](#)**



**M2 consists of M1 plus (1) small-denomination time deposits (time deposits in amounts of less than \$100,000) less IRA and Keogh balances at depository institutions; and (2) balances in retail MMFs less IRA and Keogh balances at MMFs.** Seasonally adjusted M2 is constructed by summing savings deposits (before May 2020), small-denomination time deposits, and retail MMFs, each seasonally adjusted separately, and adding this result to seasonally adjusted M1. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US), M2 [M2SL], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Updated on March 24, 2026. **REF: [St.LouisFed-M2](#)**

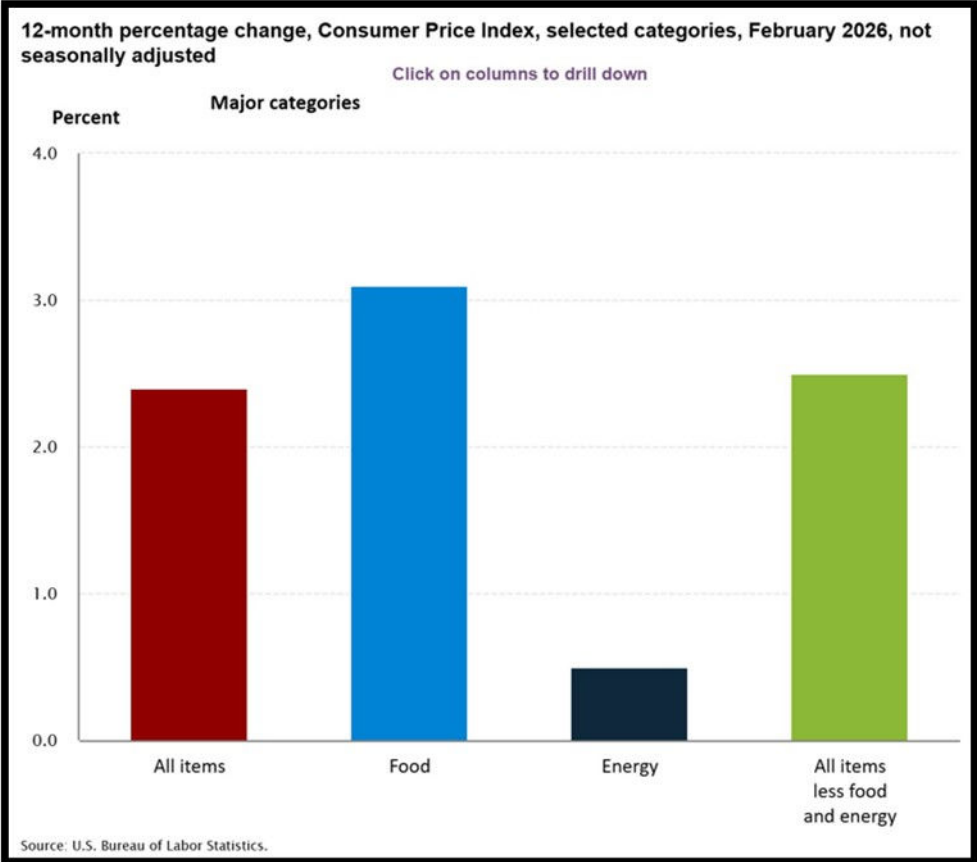


**Money Supply M0 in the United States decreased to 5,388,000 USD Million in February from 5,402,500 USD Million in January of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,242,619.73 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all-time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: [TradingEconomics](#), [M0](#)**



**5K. In February, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, and rose 2.4 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally**

adjusted. The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in February (SA); up 2.5 percent over the year (NSA). March 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on April 10, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)



	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Feb. 2026
	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	
All items	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.4
Food	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.1
Food at home	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.4
Food away from home(1)	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.9
Energy	0.7	1.4	-	-	0.3	-1.5	0.6	0.5
Energy commodities	1.6	3.4	-	-	-0.3	-3.3	1.1	-5.2
Gasoline (all types)	1.6	3.6	-1.3	2.7	-0.3	-3.2	0.8	-5.6
Fuel oil	0.7	0.7	-	-	-0.8	-5.7	11.1	6.2
Energy services	-0.2	-0.4	-	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	6.3
Electricity	0.2	-0.3	-	-	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	4.8
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.2	-0.9	-	-	3.7	1.0	3.1	10.9
All items less food and energy	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.5
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
New vehicles	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Used cars and trucks	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	-3.2
Apparel	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.5
Medical care commodities(1)	-0.3	-0.1	-	-	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Services less energy services	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.9
Shelter	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.0
Transportation services	0.9	0.3	-	-	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2
Medical care services	-0.1	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.6	4.1
<b>Footnotes</b>								
(1) Not seasonally adjusted.								
NOTE: The Oct and Nov 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.								

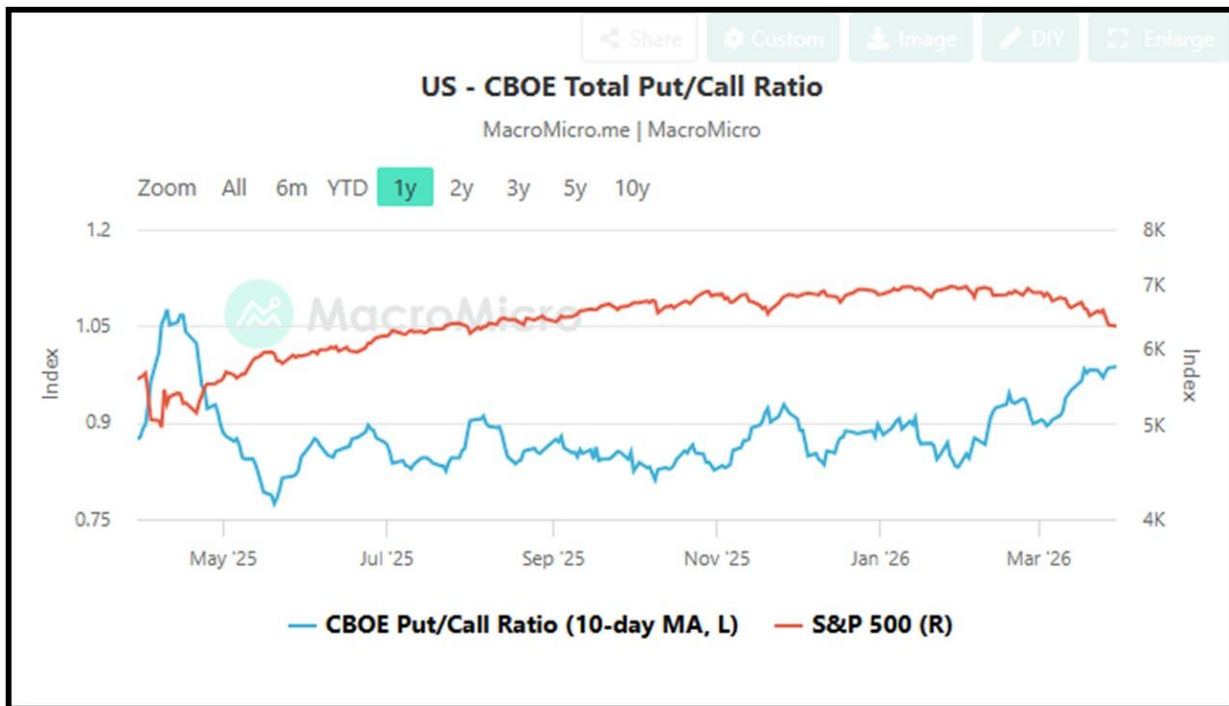
5L. Technical Analysis of the S&P500 Index. Click onto reference links below for images.

- Short-term Chart: **Trend Bullish/Bearish** on 3/30/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)
- Medium-term Chart: **Trend Bullish/Bearish** on 3/30/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)
- **Market Timing Indicators** – S&P500 Index as of 3/30/2026 – REF: [S&P500 Charts \(7 of them\) by Joanne Klein's Top 7 \(Click Here to Access Updated Charts\)](#)
- **Oil price spike causing a short-term risk off environment.** REF: [Stockcharts](#)



- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio** as of 3/30/2026. REF: [MacroMicro](#)

PCR Level	Sentiment	Market Implication	Contrarian Action
> 1.0	Bearish (more puts than calls)	Fear, panic selling, potential capitulation.	BULLISH – Oversold; reversal up likely.
0.7–1.0	Neutral/Balanced	Normal trading; no strong bias.	Hold/monitor.
< 0.7	Bullish (more calls than calls)	Complacency, greed, euphoria.	BEARISH – Overbought; pullback likely.



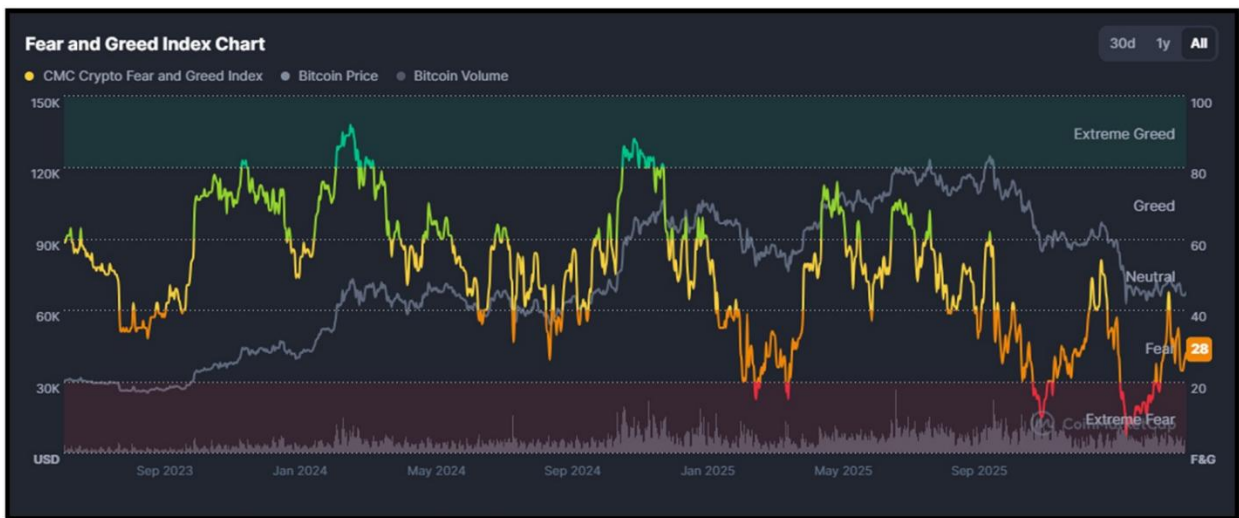
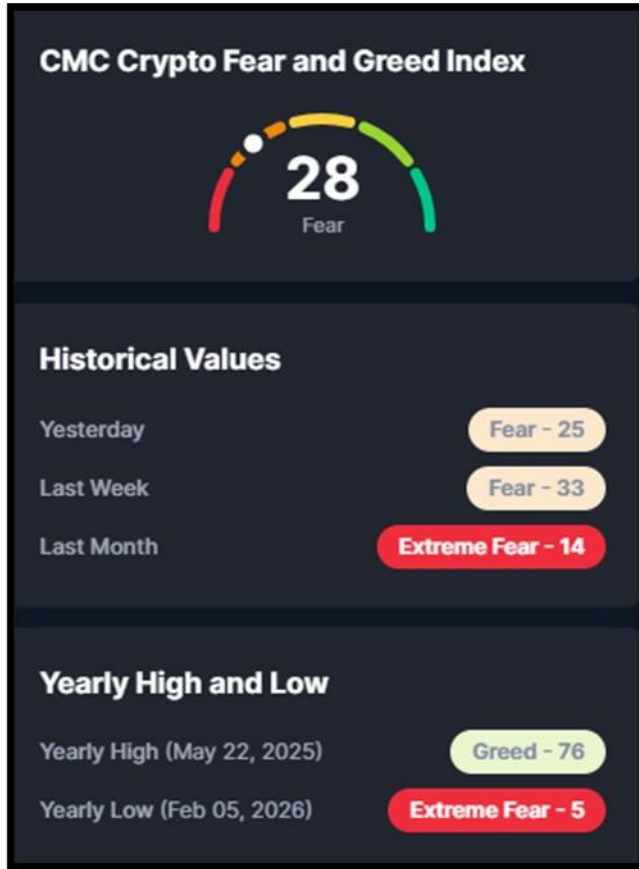
- **S&P500 and CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) as of 3/30/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)**



**5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 3/31/2026 is 28 (Fear). Last week's data was 33 (Fear) (1-100). Fear & Greed Index – A Contrarian Data.** The crypto market behavior is very emotional. People tend to get greedy when the market is rising which results in FOMO (Fear of missing out). Also, people often sell their coins in irrational reaction of seeing red numbers. With the Crypto Fear and Greed Index, the data try to help save investors from their own emotional overreactions. There are two simple assumptions:

- ***Extreme fear can be a sign that investors are too worried. That could be a buying opportunity.***
- ***When Investors are getting too greedy, that means the market is due for a correction.***

Therefore, the program for this index analyzes the current sentiment of the Bitcoin market and crunch the numbers into a simple meter from 0 to 100. Zero means "Extreme Fear", while 100 means "Extreme Greed". **REF: [Coinmarketcap.com](https://coinmarketcap.com), [Today'sReading](#)**



Bitcoin – 10-Year & 2-Year Charts. REF: [Stockcharts10Y](#), [Stockcharts2Y](#)



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