WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW, August 28th, 2026

1. The final week of August is giving investors plenty to digest. Recent economic data continue to paint a mixed picture, with consumer confidence weakening while housing activity has remained relatively resilient. The focus now shifts to several higher-impact releases, including GDP, jobless claims, durable goods, and inflation-related data that could influence expectations for the Fed. But the biggest event may come from Jackson Hole. Fed Chairman Kevin Warsh is scheduled to deliver keynote remarks Friday morning, and markets will be listening closely for clues about how he views inflation, economic growth, and the path of interest rates. With investors already debating whether the Fed can remain on hold through year-end, even a subtle change in Warsh's language could move both stocks and bonds.

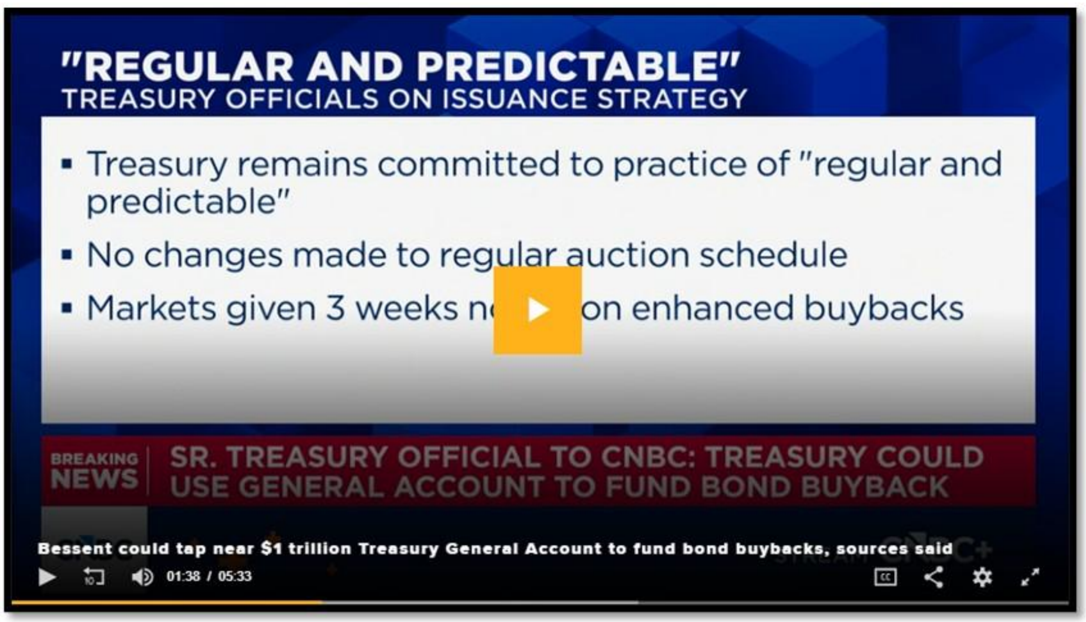
Technology stocks, meanwhile, received some much-needed relief following Nvidia's latest earnings report. The results and management's comments helped ease some of the concerns surrounding the enormous amount of capital being committed to artificial intelligence infrastructure. Rather than signaling that the AI investment cycle is beginning to fade, Nvidia reinforced the view that demand for advanced computing remains substantial. That helped trigger a relief rally across technology and AI-related stocks, where expectations had become increasingly demanding. The reaction is important because Nvidia has become more than a semiconductor company; it is increasingly viewed as a barometer for the broader AI capital-spending cycle. For now, the report gave investors another reason to believe that the AI buildout still has room to run. Click onto picture below to access video of Gene Munster of Deepwater Asset

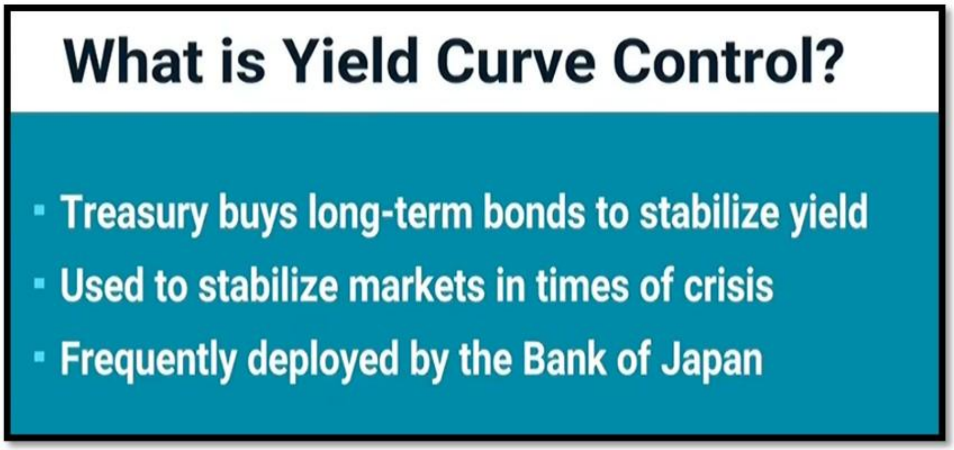
Mgmt. REF: Briefing, Bloomberg, Deepwater

2. THE MAIN STORY THIS WEEK FOCUSES ON 'CYBER-SECURITY.' Continuing from last week, the rapid adoption of AI could make cybersecurity one of the most important areas of technology spending over the next several years. AI agents can operate autonomously, communicate across systems, and work around the clock, but those same capabilities can also be exploited by bad actors to launch faster and more sophisticated cyberattacks. This creates an escalating arms race in which companies will need stronger protection across networks, cloud infrastructure, identities, applications, and data. While AI may disrupt many traditional software businesses, cybersecurity could prove more resilient because greater AI adoption actually increases the need for security. Valuations across the sector remain elevated, but strong recurring revenues, high switching costs, and potentially accelerating demand could support continued long-term growth. This week, I discussed this topic with Michelle Connell, CFA, CEO of Portia Capital in Fort Worth, Texas. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: EDIBLEeconoMIX, HACK, CIBR, PortiaCapital

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.

3. "Don't Fight the Treasury" - Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent is considering using the government's roughly $950 billion Treasury General Account (TGA) to support an expanded program of Treasury bond buybacks, potentially giving Treasury considerably more capacity to influence long-term interest rates without relying on the Federal Reserve. Treasury recently doubled planned purchases of longer-dated, off-the-run securities from $2 billion to at least $4 billion per operation, with Bessent suggesting purchases could become even larger. Because the TGA is essentially the government's cash account at the Fed and is already funded, Treasury could temporarily draw it down to purchase bonds, increasing demand and potentially lowering long-term yields; the account has been built to about $950 billion versus roughly $550–$600 billion under the prior administration. Importantly, officials have not said how much of the TGA would actually be deployed, and any drawdown could eventually require additional Treasury issuance to rebuild the cash balance. The strategy, which Bessent calls a "Treasury Twist," is designed to support the Treasury market and push longer-term yields lower without requiring intervention from the Federal Reserve. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: CNBC, MorningStar





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

- ***Fixed Income – (Lower Duration: Corporates & Muni) High Yield as Opportunistic Allocation (Low-Beta)***
- ***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)***
- ***Digital Asset – Bitcoin (Market-Risk/Hedge)***
- ***Investment Banks, Financials (Market-Risk)***

4. World Watch

4A. The newly reported threat against Barron Trump adds another dangerous element to the U.S.–Iran conflict. Iranian state television publicized a $10 million reward

targeting the president's son. However, there is no public evidence that Iran's government formally authorized the bounty. The broadcast may be intended partly as propaganda and psychological warfare. It projects strength to the Iranian public while sending a personal warning to President Trump. Still, U.S. officials cannot dismiss the threat given Iran's history of threats against Trump and other former U.S. officials.

At the same time, Iran continues to leave the door open to diplomacy. Oman, Qatar and Pakistan remain involved in efforts to reduce tensions and restart negotiations. This suggests Iran may be pursuing two strategies at once: applying pressure while preserving a path toward a settlement. The threat against Barron makes compromise more difficult for Washington, but it does not necessarily end the prospect for peace. The next important signal will be whether Iran's senior leadership distances itself from the threat and continues engaging with diplomatic intermediaries. Click onto picture below to access video. RE: FT, CNN

4B. South Korea's central bank raised its benchmark rate by 25 basis points to 3.00% on Thursday. It was the second consecutive hike and the highest level since early 2025. Six of seven board members supported the move. Officials pointed to strong semiconductor and AI-related export growth plus inflation risks from higher oil prices. The bank also raised its 2026 GDP forecast to 3.3% from 2.6%.

Eurozone officials released minutes from the ECB's July meeting on Thursday. Most already viewed another rate hike as likely. The goal is to contain energy-price effects from the Iran conflict. Markets now expect a September increase that would lift the deposit rate from 2.25% to 2.50%.

Bank of Japan Deputy Governor Ryozo Himino spoke Thursday and left the door open for a September hike from the current 1%. July core CPI rose 1.8% year-on-year. Services producer prices also accelerated. Markets have priced a high chance of a move to 1.25% next month amid yen weakness and imported inflation. REF: WSJ, ING, Bloomberg, AriangNews

4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to TradingEconomics as of 8/24/2026. REF: TradingEconomics

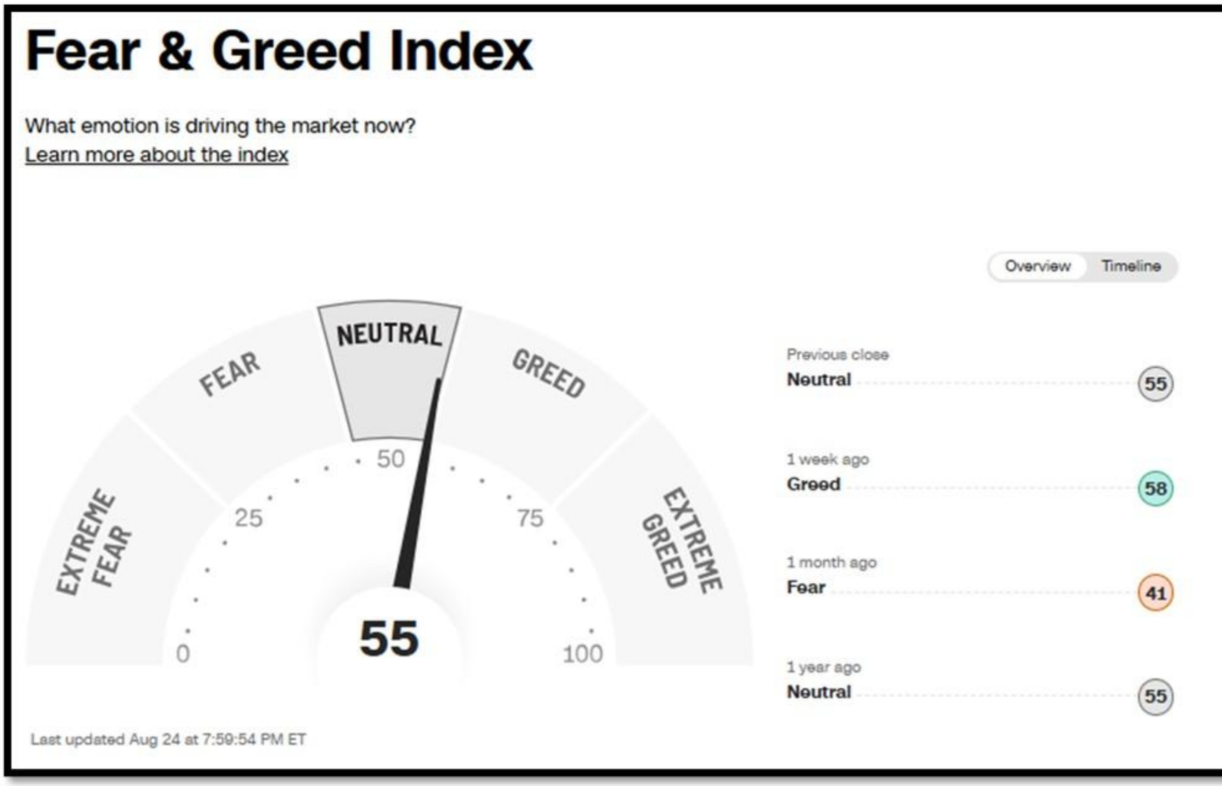
- *Japan's annual inflation rate accelerated to 1.9% in July 2026 from a marginally revised 1.6% in the previous month, marking the highest reading since December 2025.*

- ***The UK's annual inflation rate rose to 2.9% in July 2026, the highest in four months, from 2.6% in June and in line with market expectations.***
- ***The yield on the 10-year US Treasury note steadied around 4.7% on Tuesday as investors continued to assess the implications of the Treasury Department's expanded debt buyback program.***
- ***South Korea's Composite Consumer Sentiment Index fell 2.3 points to 104.5 in August 2026 from the previous month.***

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	30770	1.50	3.75	3.40	4.10	-5.90	123.30	-3.60	342.28
China	19498	0.90	3.00	0.50	5.20	-6.50	99.20	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	18010	0.40	2.40	2.90	6.30	-2.90	87.80	1.70	353.16
Germany	5051	0.20	2.40	2.80	6.40	-2.70	63.50	4.50	83.50
Japan	4435	0.30	1.00	1.90	2.50	-0.60	248.70	4.70	123.22
United Kingdom	4003	0.40	3.75	2.90	4.90	-4.30	94.30	-2.40	69.49
India	3956	1.90	5.25	4.45	5.10	-4.40	81.92	-0.60	1421.00
France	3366	0.20	2.40	2.10	8.30	-5.10	115.60	-0.40	69.08
Russia	2561	-0.80	14.00	6.00	2.20	-2.60	18.30	2.00	146.10
Italy	2552	0.20	2.40	2.90	5.70	-3.10	137.10	1.10	58.94
Canada	2320	0.00	2.25	3.00	6.40	-1.20	113.50	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2280	1.10	14.00	4.44	5.40	-8.30	78.64	-3.02	213.42
Spain	1906	0.70	2.40	3.60	9.87	-2.50	100.70	2.90	49.57

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 8/24/2026 – 7:59 PM-ET is 55 (Neutral). Last week's data was 58 (Greed) (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
Overview
Timeline
EXTREME FEAR
FEAR
NEUTRAL
GREED
EXTREME GREED
0
25
50
75
100
55
Previous close
Neutral
55
1 week ago
Greed
58
1 month ago
Fear
41
1 year ago
Neutral
55
Last updated Aug 24 at 7:59:54 PM ET


Fear & Greed Index
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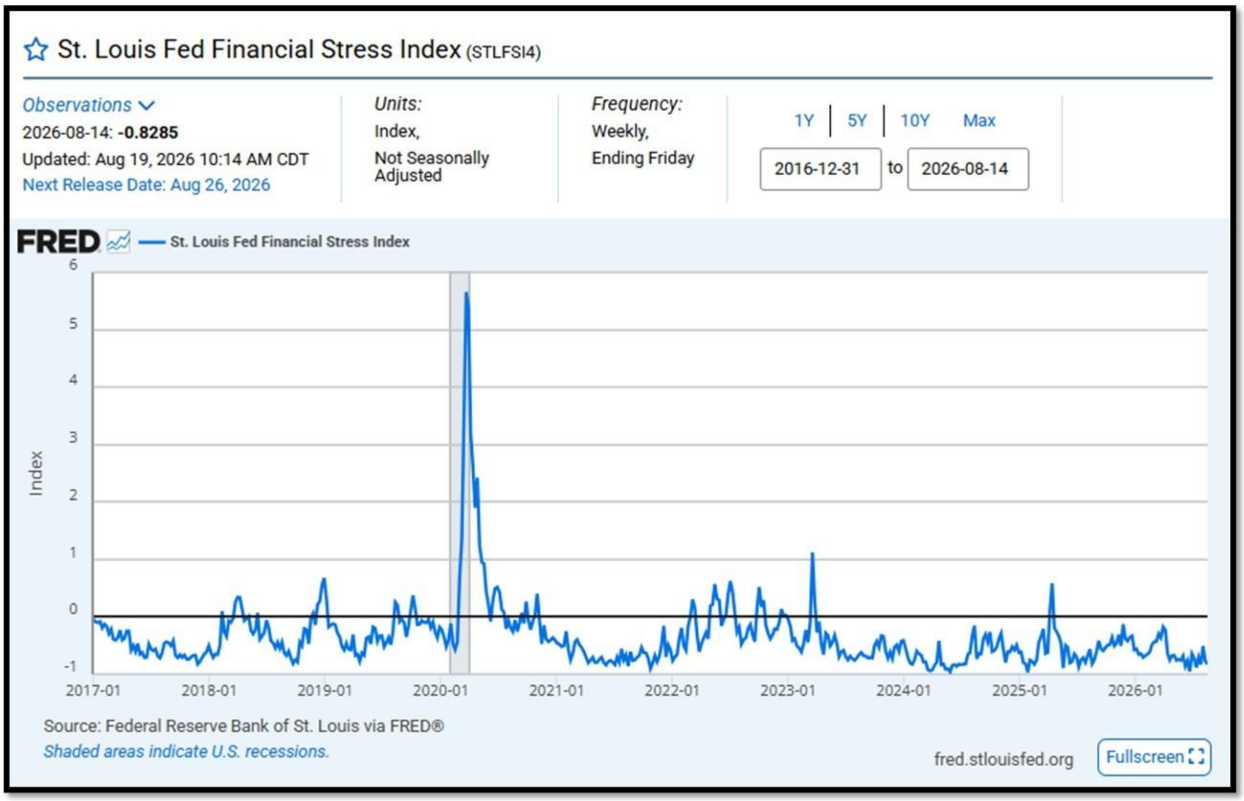
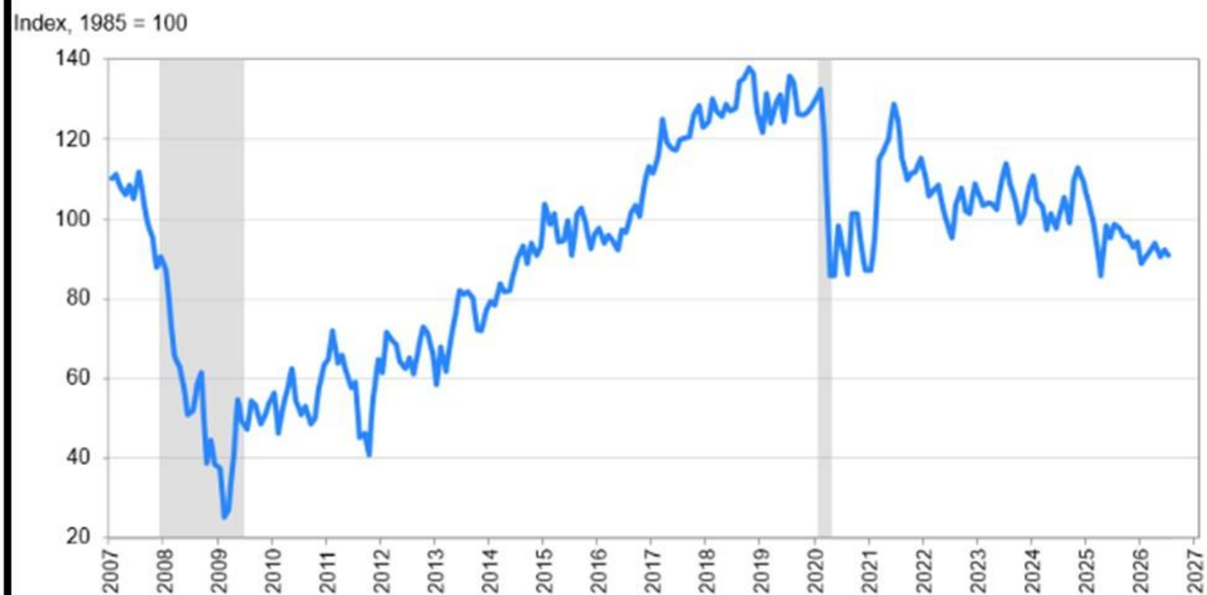
Overview
Timeline
100
75
50
25
0
Extreme Greed
Extreme Fear
Oct 2025
Jan 2026
Apr
Jul
Last updated Aug 24 at 7:59:54 PM EDT

5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at -0.8285 as of August 19, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.7709. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the tariff turmoil back in February 2026. 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® decreased by 1.4 points to 90.8 (1985=100) in July, down from an upwardly revised 92.2 in June. The Present Situation Index—based on consumers' assessment of current business and labor market conditions—fell by 3.6 points to 114.9, its third consecutive monthly decline. Data as of July 28, 2026. REF: ConsumerConfidence

Consumer Confidence Index®



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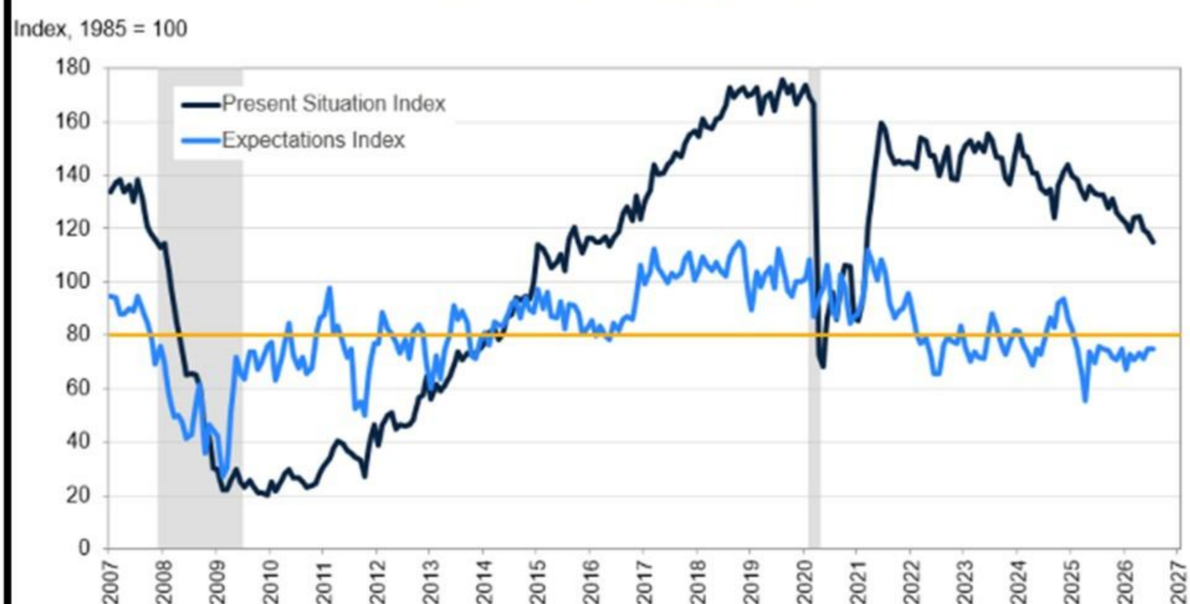
Present Situation and Expectations Index



*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.
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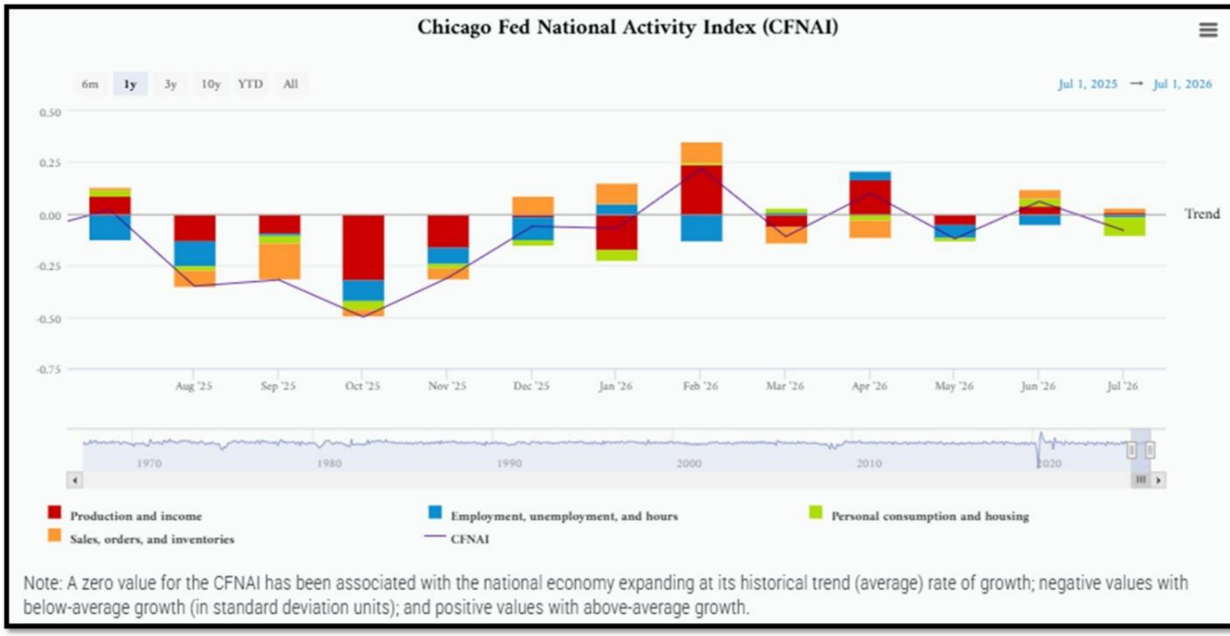
5D. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) decreased to –0.08 in July from +0.06 in June. Three of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index decreased from June, and two categories made negative contributions in July. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, decreased to –0.04 in July from +0.01 in June. REF: [ChicagoFed, July's Report]



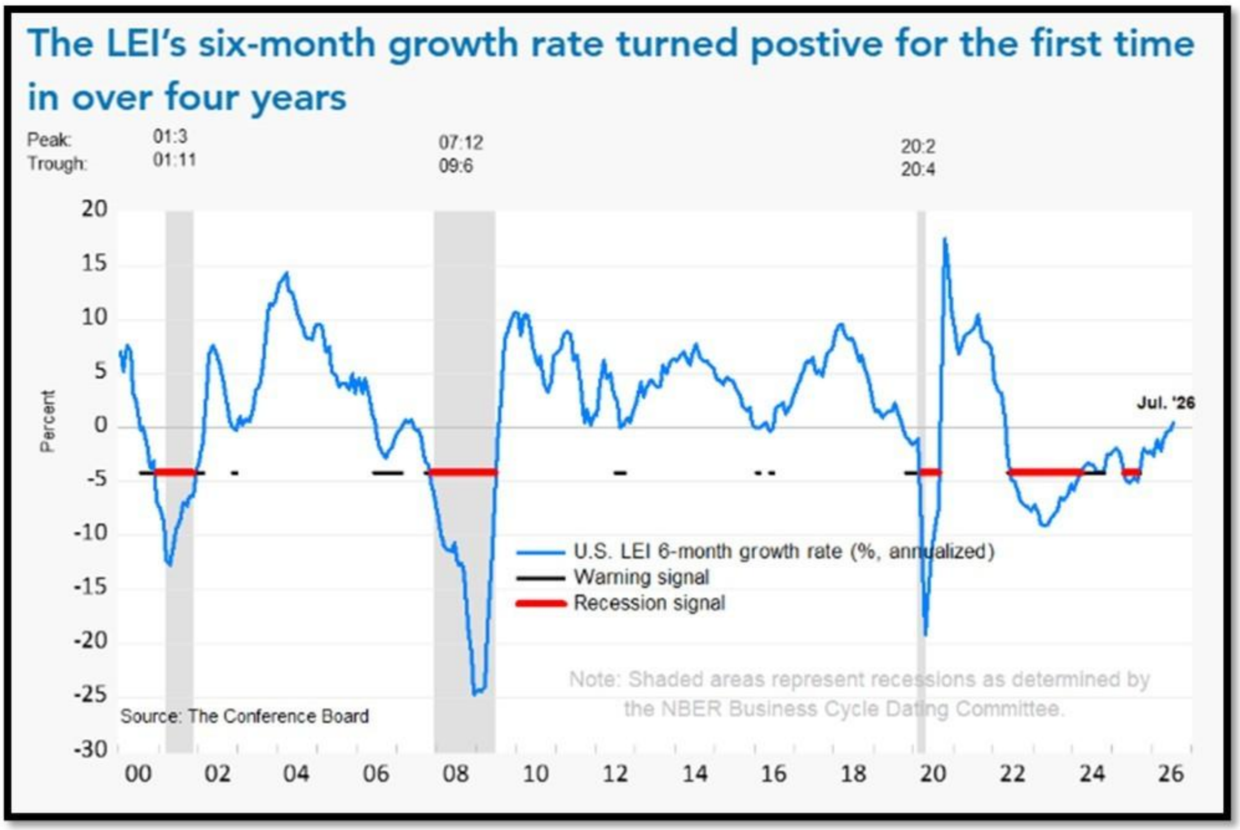
CFNAI, CFNAI-MA3, and CFNAI Diffusion for the Latest Six Months and Year-Ago Month

	Jul '26	Jun '26	May '26	Apr '26	Mar '26	Feb '26	Jul '25
CFNAI							
Current	−0.08	0.06	−0.12	0.10	−0.11	0.22	0.02
Previous	N/A	−0.02	−0.19	0.05	−0.17	0.22	0.02
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	−0.04	0.01	−0.04	0.07	0.01	0.03	−0.13
Previous	N/A	−0.05	−0.10	0.03	−0.01	0.03	−0.12
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	0.05	0.09	−0.01	0.06	0.01	−0.09	−0.20
Previous	N/A	−0.03	−0.01	0.04	0.02	−0.07	−0.20

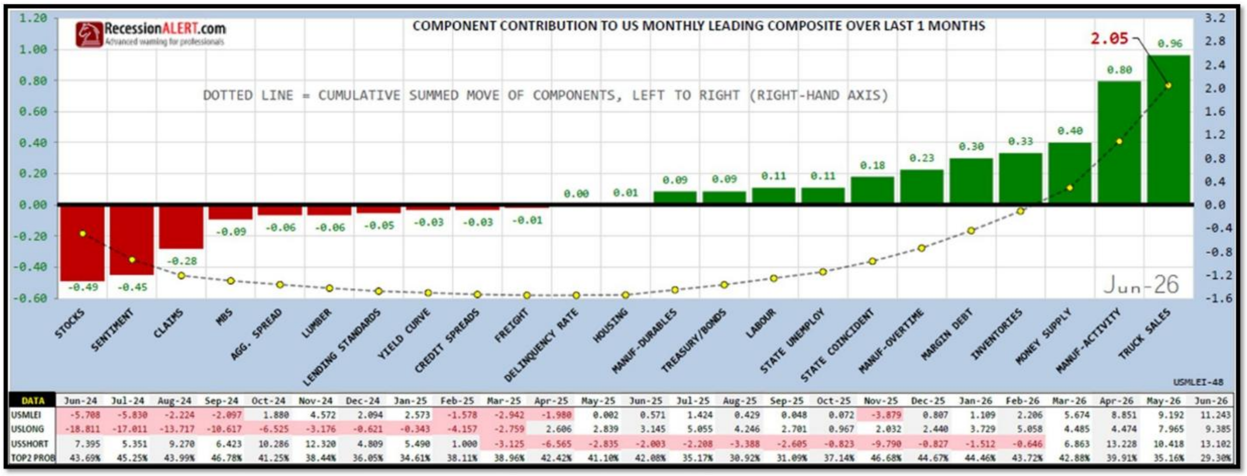
Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the August 24, 2026, release and July 23, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (8/20/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US increased by 0.2% in July 2026 to 99.5 (2016=100), after an upwardly revised decline of 0.1% in June. As a result, the LEI's six-month growth rate turned positive, to an increase of 0.2% between January and July 2026, a sharp reversal from its 1.3% contraction over the previous six months. 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 June (ReceesionAlert) (Released on 7/31/2026)



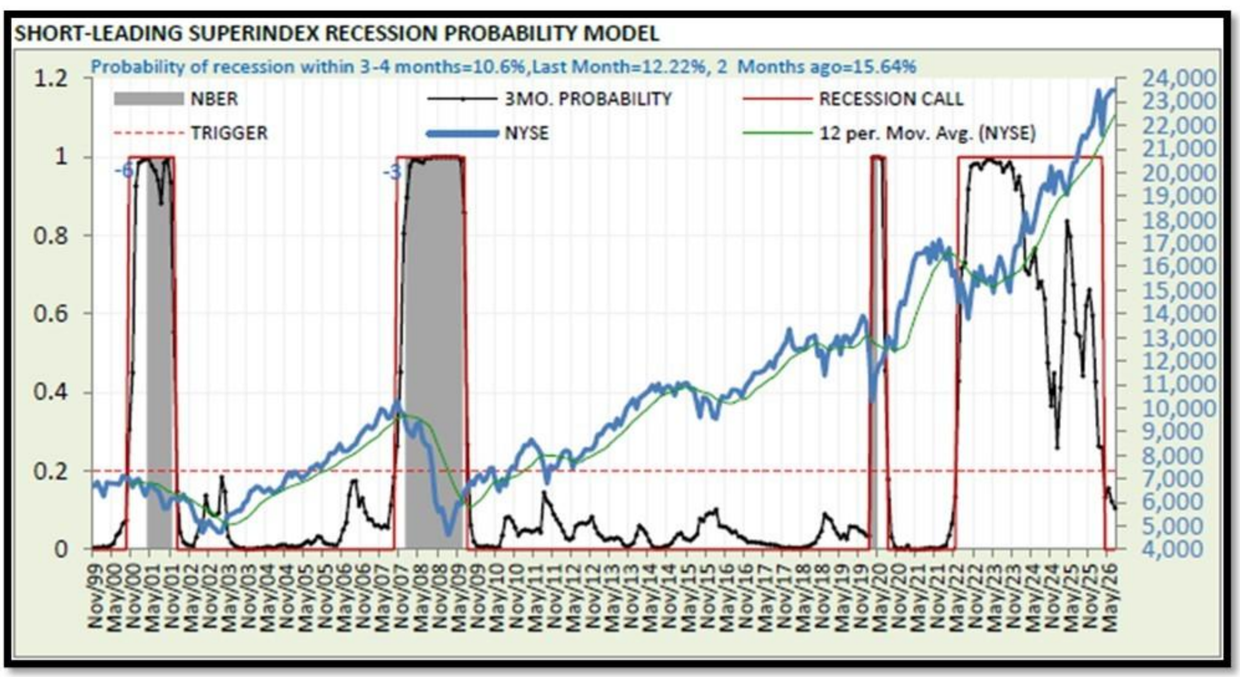
We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.

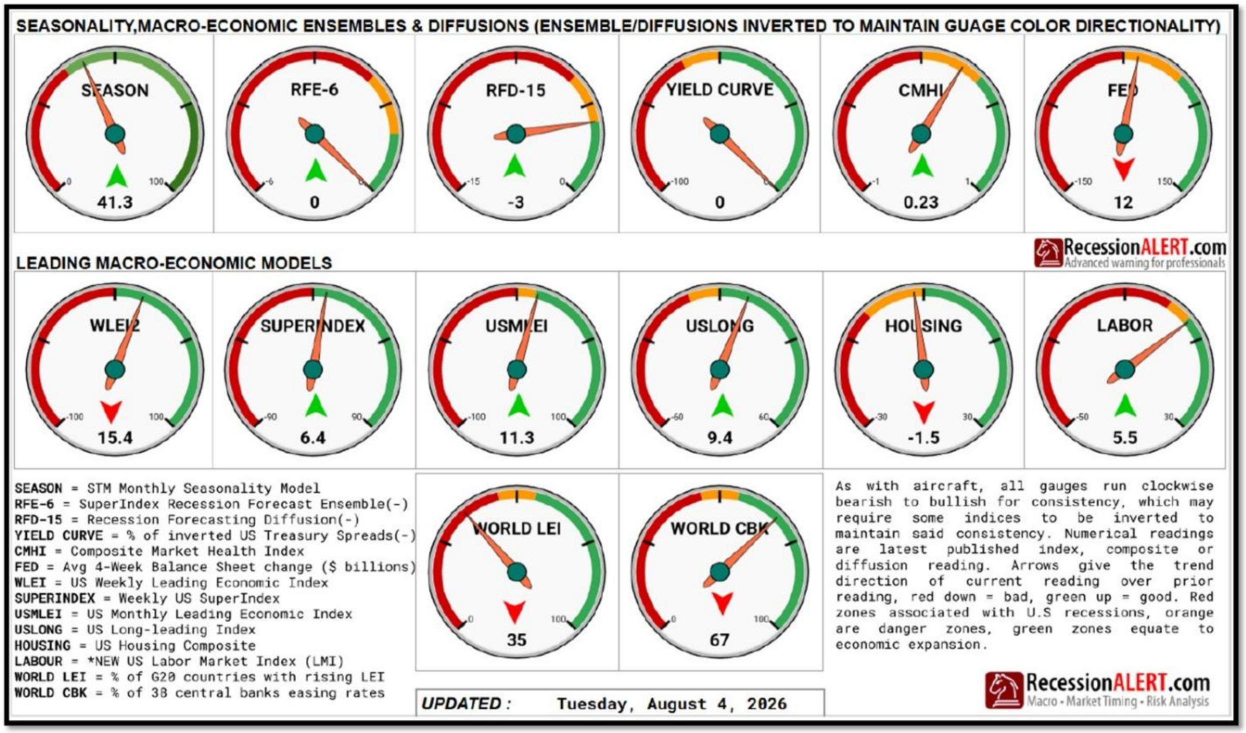


DATA	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
USMLEI	-5.708	-5.830	-2.224	-2.097	1.880	4.572	2.094	2.573	-1.578	-2.942	-1.980	0.002
USLONG	-18.811	-17.011	-13.717	-10.617	-6.525	-3.176	-0.621	-0.343	-4.157	-2.759	2.606	2.839
USSHORT	7.395	5.351	9.270	6.423	10.286	12.320	4.809	5.490	1.000	-3.125	-6.565	-2.835
TOP2 PROB	43.69%	45.25%	43.99%	46.78%	41.25%	38.44%	36.05%	34.61%	38.11%	38.96%	42.42%	41.10%

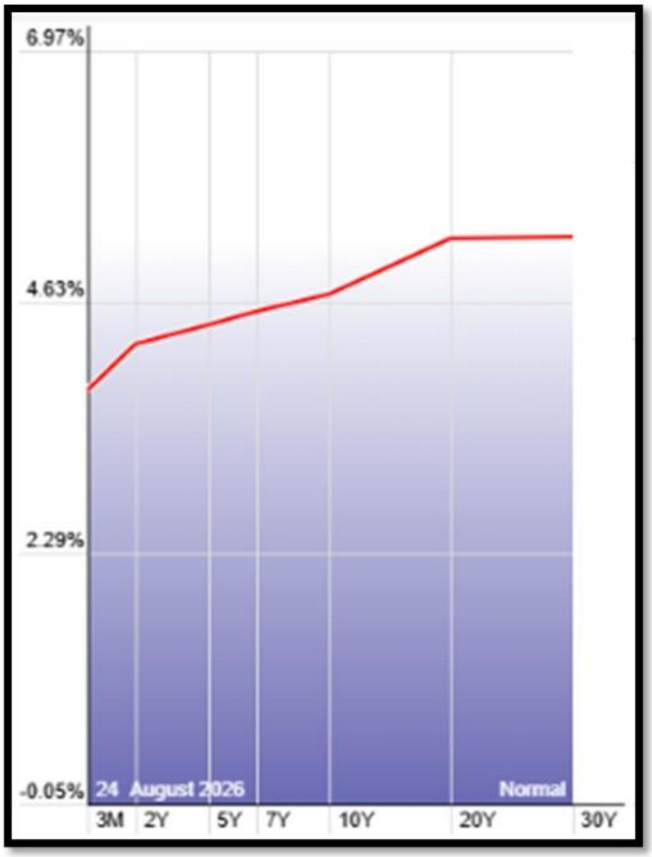
DATA	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26
USMLEI	0.571	1.424	0.429	0.048	0.072	-3.879	0.807	1.109	2.206	5.674	8.851	9.192	11.243
USLONG	3.145	5.055	4.246	2.701	0.967	2.032	2.440	3.729	5.058	4.485	4.474	7.965	9.385
USSHORT	-2.003	-2.208	-3.388	-2.605	-0.823	-9.790	-0.827	-1.512	-0.646	6.863	13.228	10.418	13.102
TOP2 PROB	42.08%	35.17%	30.92%	31.09%	37.14%	46.68%	44.67%	44.46%	43.72%	42.88%	39.91%	35.16%	29.30%

5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 10.6% (with data as of 8/4/2026 – Next Report 8/18/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release's data was at 13.65%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: RecessionAlertResearch





5G. Yield Curve as of 8/24/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.71%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (4.25%) is currently at 46bps. 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]

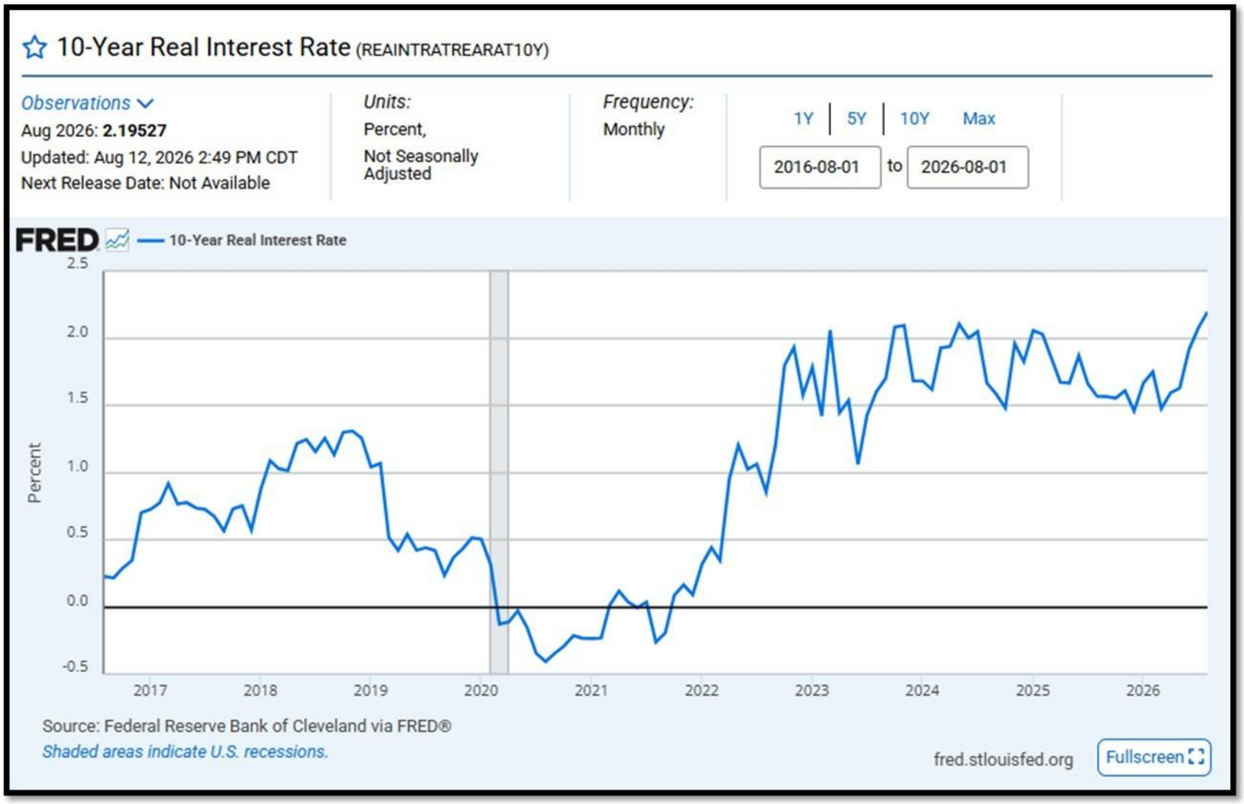


5H. Recent Yields in 10-Year Government Bonds. REF: Source is from Bloomberg.com, dated 8/24/2026, rates shown below are as of 8/24/2026, subject to change.

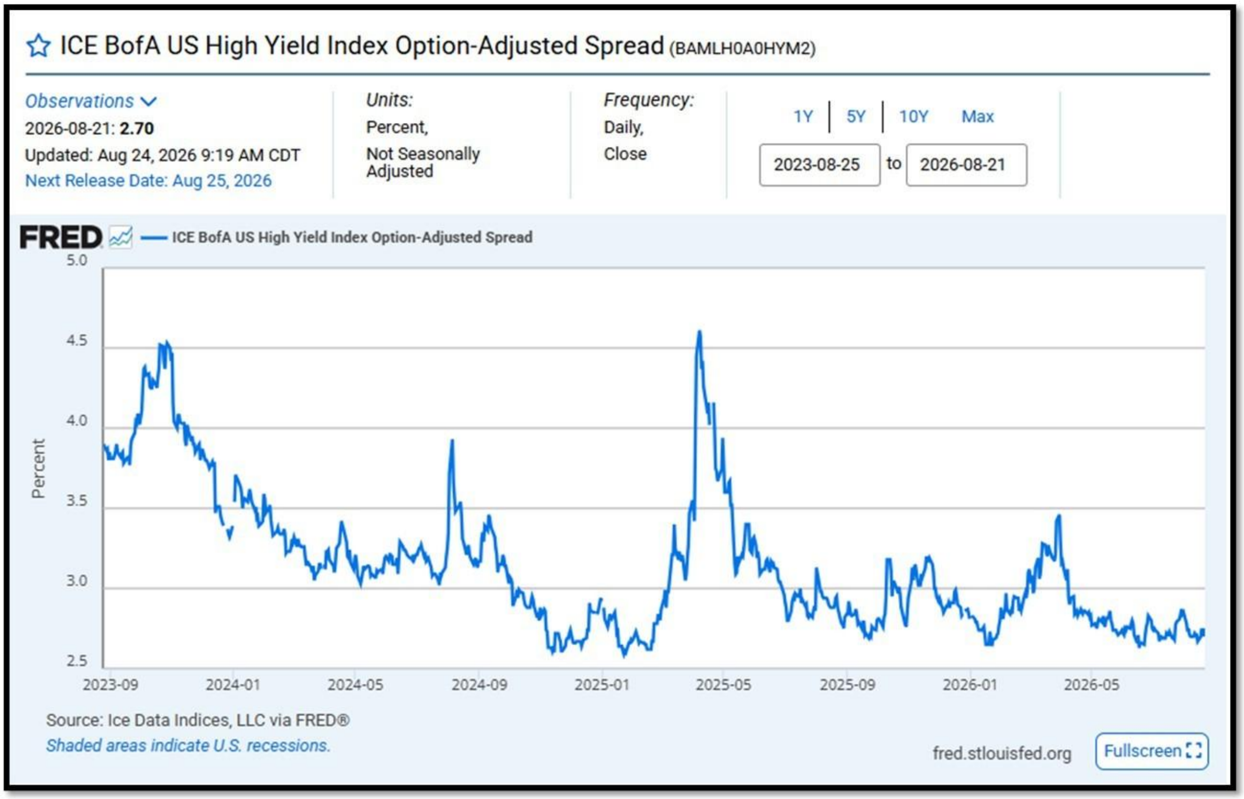
Government Bond Yields				
Name	**Yield (8/24)**	Yield (8/17)	Yield (8/11)	Yield (8/3)
[US 10-Year Government Bond]	4.71%	4.74%	4.68%	4.69%
[UK Gilt 10 Year Yield]	5.06%	5.08%	4.68%	4.95%
[Germany Bund 10 Year Yield]	3.25%	3.24%	3.16%	3.15%
[Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield]	2.87%	2.92%	2.81%	2.83%
[Australia Bond 10 Year Yield]	5.03%	5.09%	5.02%	4.97%

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 2.19% as of 8/12/26. Last month's data was 1.89%. REF: REAINTRATREARAT10Y



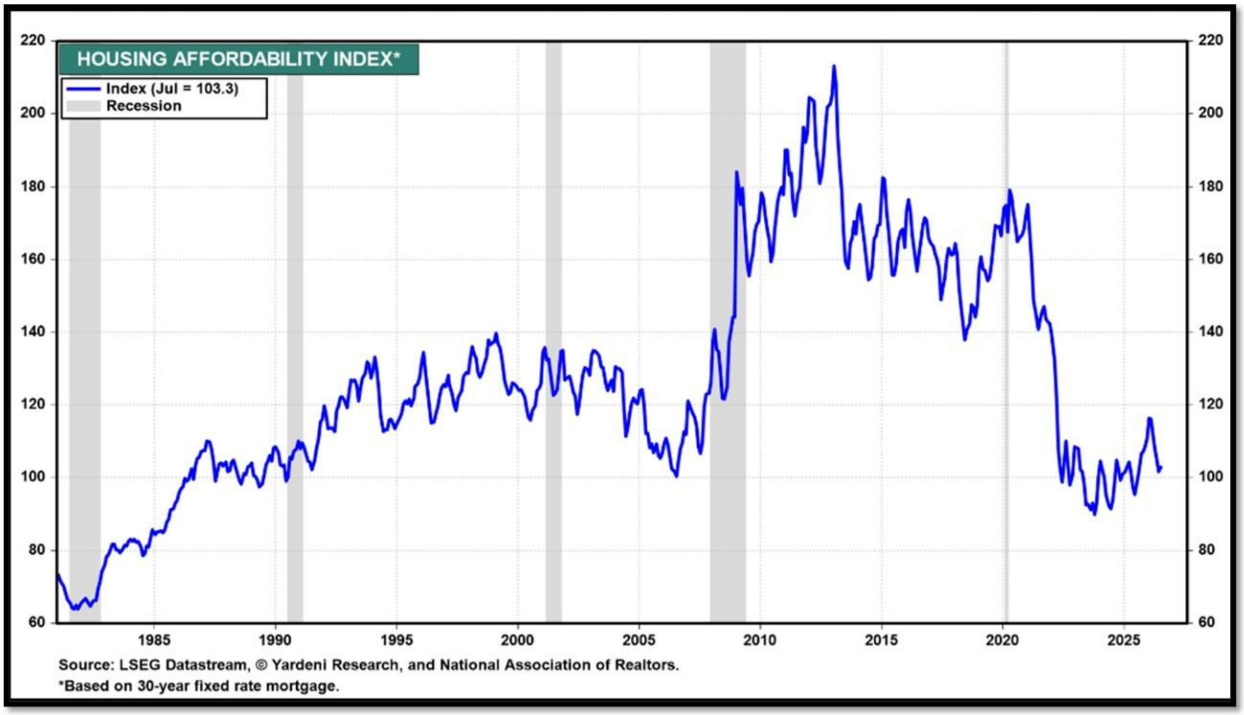
ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 2.7 as of August 24, 2026. Last week's data was 2.67. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold 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



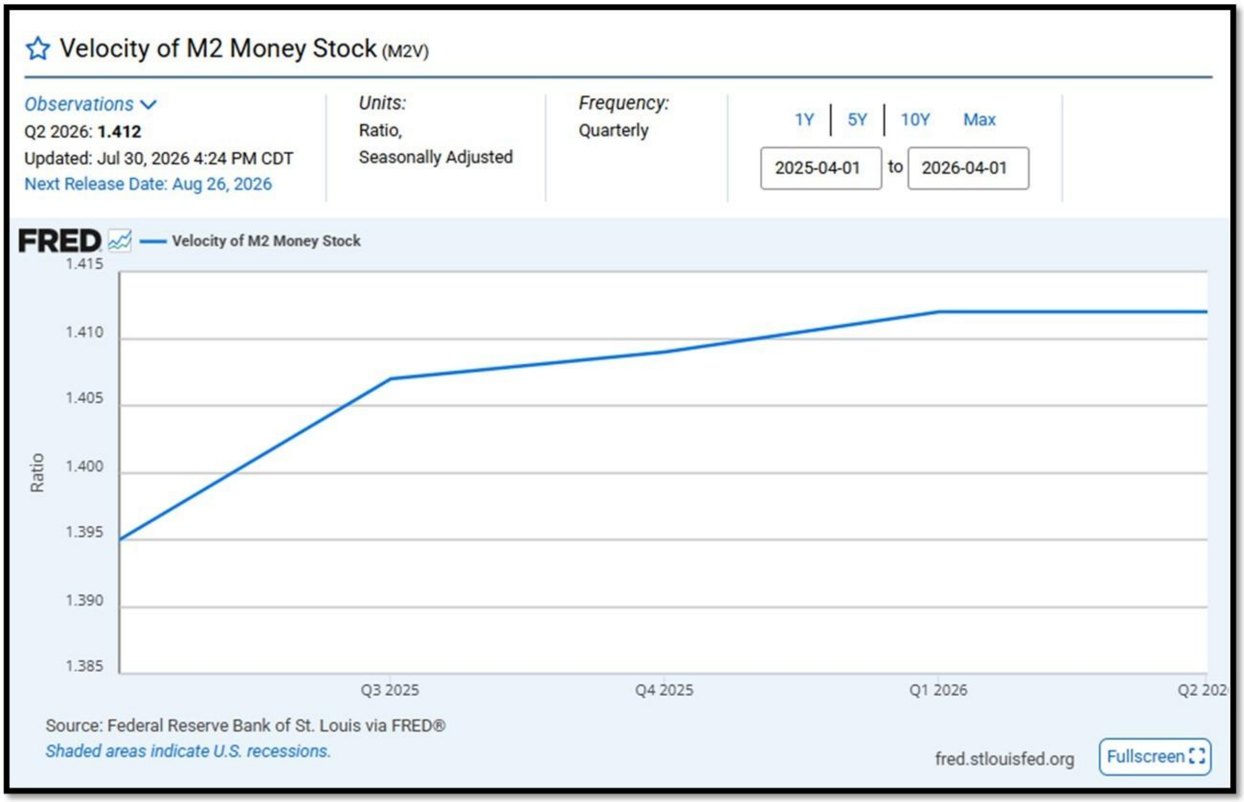
5I. (8/24/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.78% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 6.73%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), 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 6.78%, compared to Freddie Mac's rate at 6.65% and the Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.77%, 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.

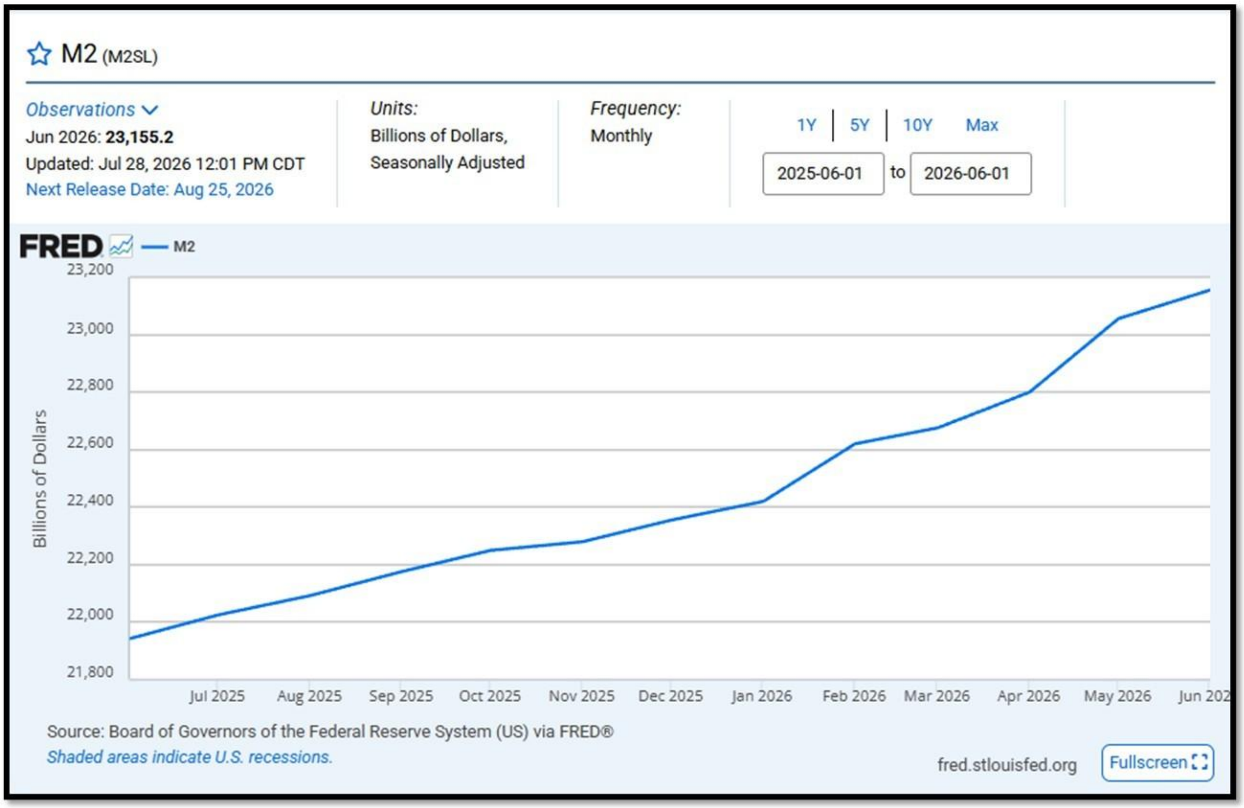
Housing Affordability Index for July = 103.3 // June = 102.3 // May = 105.6 // Apr = 110.6 // Mar = 113.7 // Feb = 117.6 // Dec = 111.6. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni]



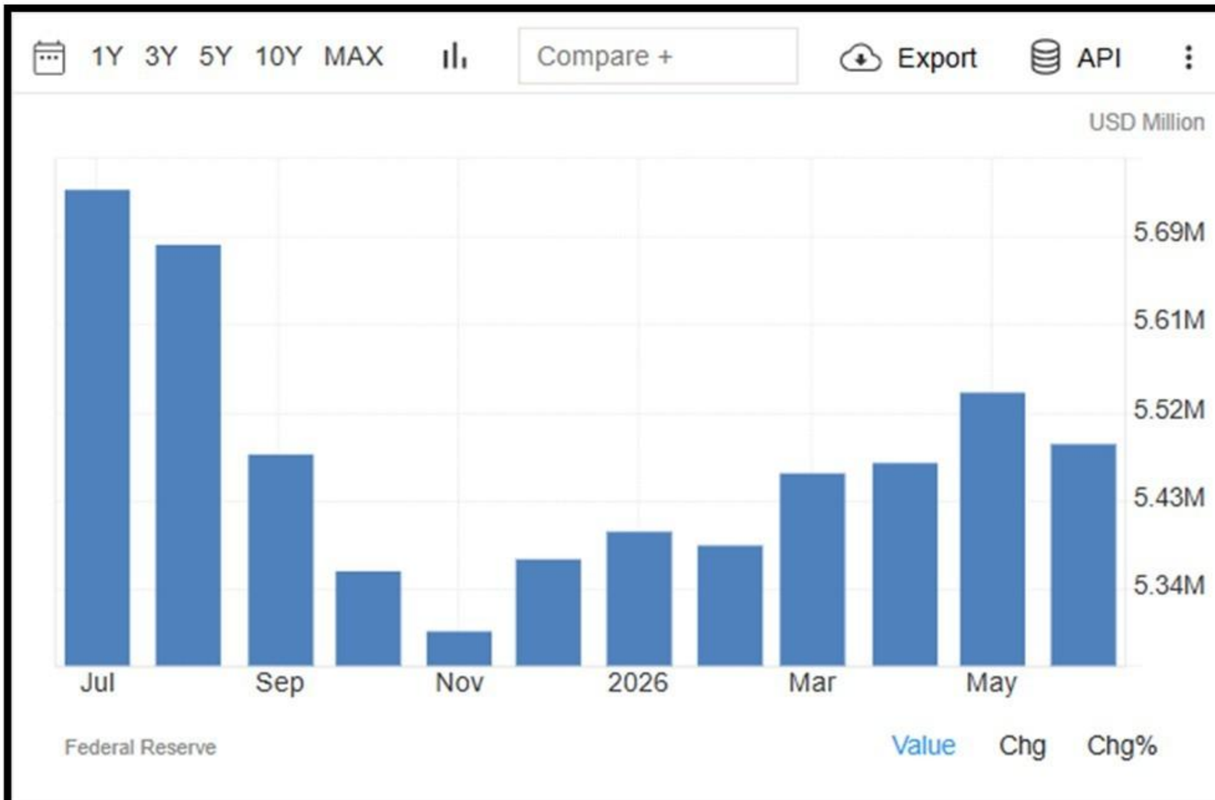
5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.412 as of (Q1-2026 updated July 30, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.411. The velocity of money is the frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In other 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 July 28, 2026. REF: St.LouisFed-M2

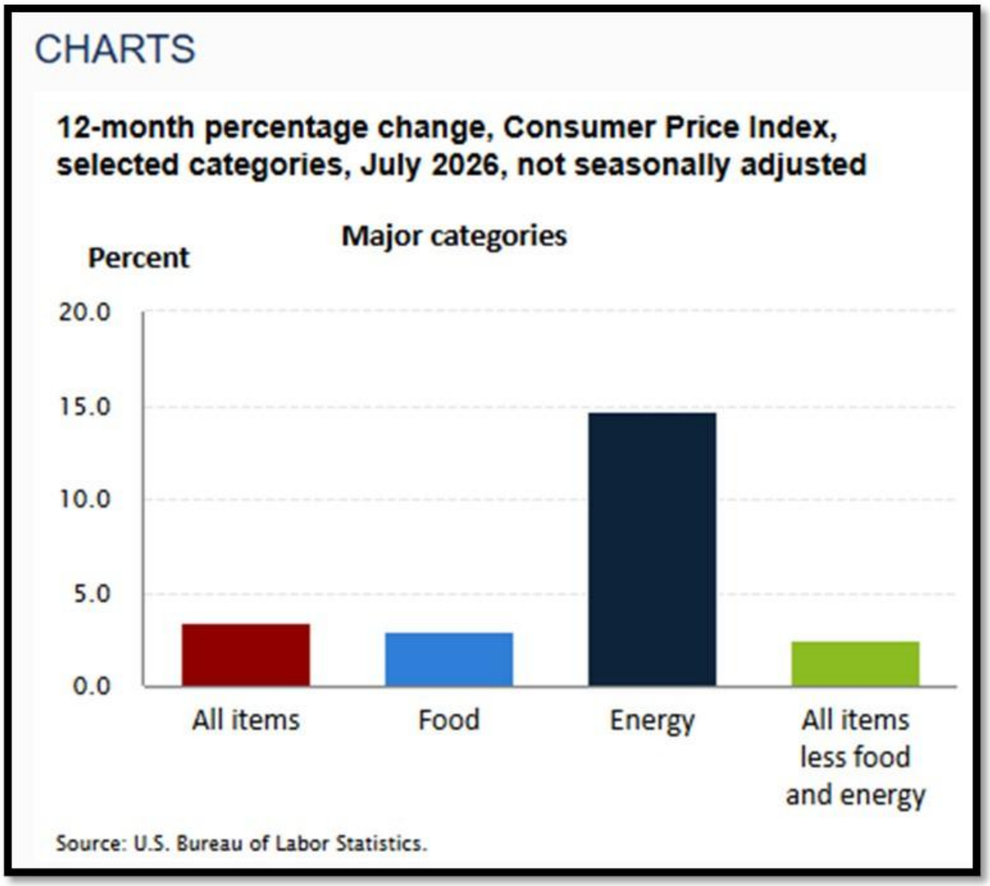


Money Supply M0 in the United States decreased to 5,488,400 USD Million in June from 5,538,600 USD Million in May of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,263,589.38 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: TradingEconomics, M0



Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Banks Balance Sheet	25616.30	25696.40	USD Billion	Jul 2026
Fed Balance Sheet	6738190.00	6747378.00	USD Million	Jul 2026
Foreign Exchange Reserves	37797.00	38587.00	USD Million	Jun 2026
Fed Interest Rate	3.75	3.75	percent	Jul 2026
Loans to Private Sector	2894.70	2885.90	USD Billion	Jun 2026
Money Supply M0	5488400.00	5538600.00	USD Million	Jun 2026
Money Supply M1	19831.50	19751.00	USD Billion	Jun 2026
Money Supply M2	23155.20	23055.60	USD Billion	Jun 2026

5K. In July, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.1 percent, seasonally adjusted (SA), and rose 3.4 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally adjusted (NSA). The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in July (SA); up 2.5 percent over the year (NSA). August 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on September 11, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: BLS, BLS.GOV



	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Jul. 2026
	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	Apr. 2026	May 2026	Jun. 2026	Jul. 2026	
All items	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	-0.4	0.1	3.4
Food	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0
Food at home	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	-0.1	2.7
Food away from home(1)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.4
Energy	-1.5	0.6	10.9	3.8	3.9	-5.7	-1.5	14.7
Energy commodities	-3.3	1.1	21.3	5.6	6.7	-9.5	-2.9	24.7
Gasoline (all types)	-3.2	0.8	21.2	5.4	7.0	-9.7	-2.9	24.6
Fuel oil	-5.7	11.1	30.7	5.8	3.8	-9.2	-1.7	39.1
Energy services	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.4	-0.7	0.3	4.3
Electricity	-0.1	-0.7	0.8	2.1	0.6	-1.0	0.1	4.2
Utility (piped) gas service	1.0	3.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	4.3
All items less food and energy	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.5
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.8
New vehicles	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5
Used cars and trucks	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.4	-1.9
Apparel	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.1	3.9
Medical care commodities(1)	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-2.7
Services less energy services	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.0
Shelter	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.2
Transportation services	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	2.9
Medical care services	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.6	2.7

Footnotes
(1) Not seasonally adjusted.

(8/23/2026) According to Truflation, the current CPI inflation rate in the U.S. is 2.29%. Truflation provides real-time economic data to enhance transparency. REF: Truflation, Today'sRead

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

- ***Short-term Chart: Trend is Bullish on 8/24/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin (Click Here to Access Chart)]***
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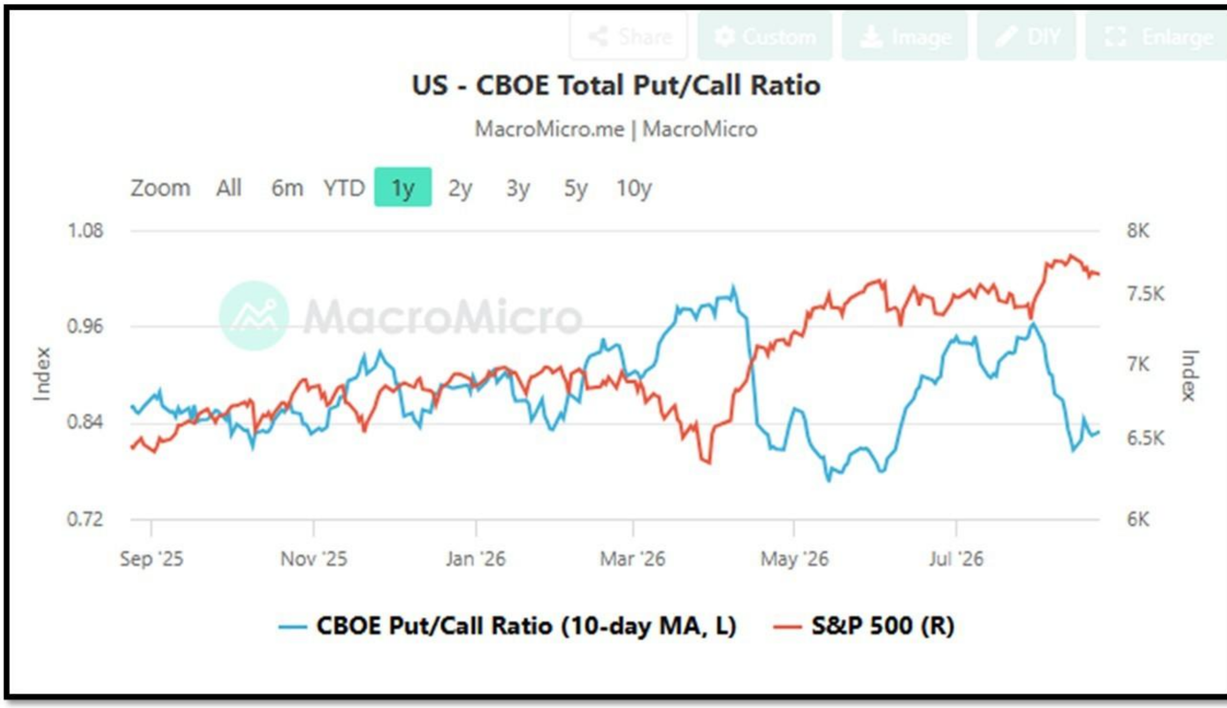
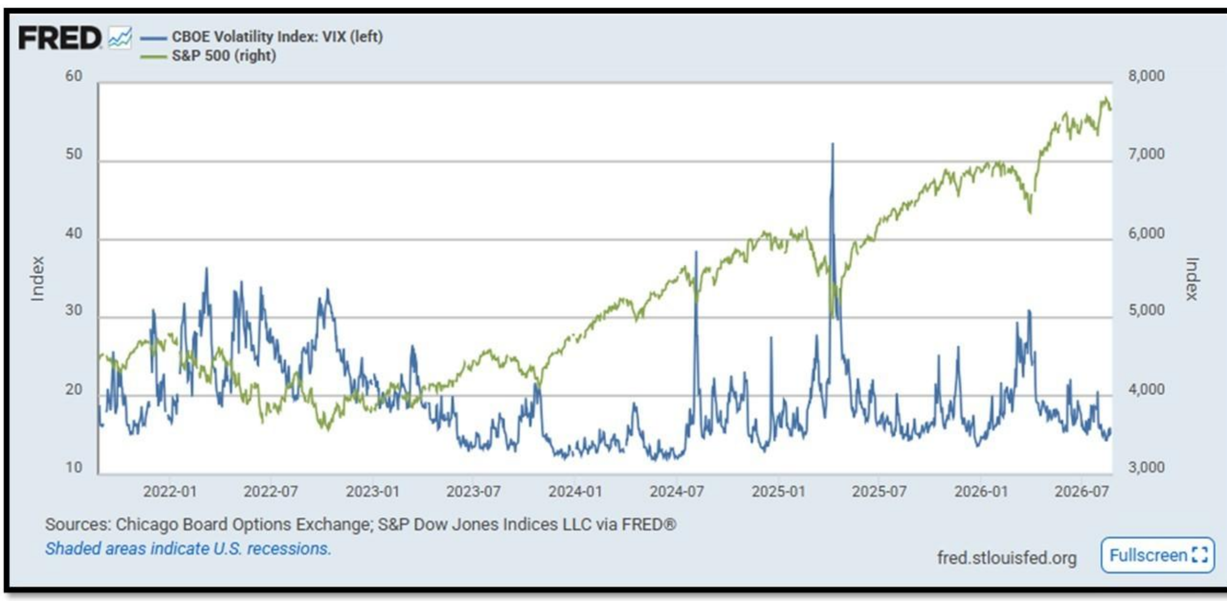
- ***Medium-term Chart: Trend is Bullish on 8/24/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin (Click Here to Access Chart)]***
- ***Market Timing Indicators – S&P500 Index as of 8/24/2026 – REF: [S&P500 Charts (7 of them) by Joanne Klein's Top 7 (Click Here to Access Updated Charts)]***
- ***S&P 500 Index. REF: [Stockcharts]***

- ***CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio as of 8/24/2026. 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 8/24/2026. REF: [FRED](), [Today's Print]()***

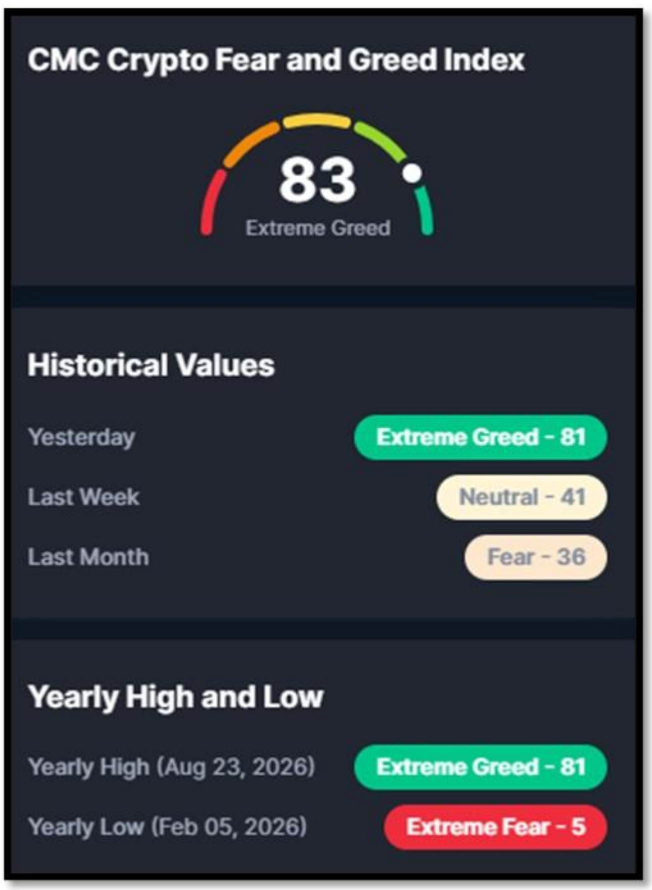


5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 8/24/2026 is 83 (Extreme Greed). Last week's data was 41 (Neutral) (1-100). Fear & Greed Index – A

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, Today'sReading]



Bitcoin – 15-Year & 2-Year Charts. REF: Stockcharts15Y, Stockcharts2Y

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