

## Weekly Market Review, for week of March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2026

**1. This week's economic focus centers on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) report due March 11.** Investors will closely monitor the data for confirmation that inflation pressures continue to moderate, though it is important to note that the report reflects February prices and will not capture the recent spike in oil following geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. In other words, the CPI release may appear somewhat calmer than current energy markets suggest. Meanwhile, housing data offered a modest positive signal, with existing home sales coming in stronger than expected. The improvement reflects the recent easing in mortgage rates alongside gradually stabilizing inflation, which has helped bring some buyers back into the market after a prolonged period of affordability pressure. **REF:** [Briefing](#)

**Separately, Europe is confronting growing challenges in its industrial base as Volkswagen reportedly plans to lay off roughly 50,000 workers.** The move highlights the intensifying competitive pressure from Chinese manufacturers that can produce vehicles at significantly lower cost. In many ways, this news echoes the outsourcing wave that followed the [NAFTA](#) era during the Clinton administration, when manufacturing shifted toward lower-cost regions. The implications may be more severe for Europe than for the United States. Europe's labor market is structurally weaker and more dependent on traditional manufacturing, whereas the U.S. economy has increasingly shifted toward innovation-driven growth in areas such as technology, artificial intelligence, and advanced services. As a result, large-scale manufacturing job losses will likely weigh more heavily on Europe's economic outlook. Click onto picture below to access video. **REF:** [euroNews](#), [BBC](#)



**2. Main Story This Week Focuses on the Recent Spike in Oil Prices.** The recent spike in oil prices following attacks on shipping routes and tankers has raised concerns about a potential global supply shock. In reality, the current disruption is primarily a transportation and logistics issue rather than a shortage of production. Global oil production remains largely intact and inventories entering 2025 were relatively plentiful by historical standards. When disruptions occur at the transportation level, such as tanker rerouting, insurance restrictions, or temporary maritime security risks, the market typically stabilizes once shipping lanes adjust and naval protection restores the flow of crude. Unlike supply disruptions that damage wells, pipelines, or refineries, logistical bottlenecks can usually be resolved more quickly as the global energy system adapts.

**Historical comparisons help place the current situation in context.** Natural disasters such as major hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico have often caused more severe and lasting disruptions because they physically damage offshore rigs, pipelines, and refining capacity. Those events can take months to repair and directly reduce production. The present geopolitical tensions have not impaired global output in the same way. At the same time,

policymakers and energy agencies are prepared to respond if necessary. The International Energy Agency and several member countries have discussed the possibility of coordinated strategic petroleum reserve releases, which have historically helped calm markets during temporary shocks. Oil demand growth is also facing structural pressure as the global economy moves toward electrification and greater transportation efficiency. Over time, advances in electric vehicles and autonomous technology are expected to reduce reliance on gasoline powered vehicles, and eventually electric vehicles are likely to cost less than traditional cars. With inventories ample, production stable, and demand facing long term pressure, the current spike in oil prices is likely to prove temporary rather than the beginning of a sustained energy crisis. Click onto picture below to access video dated 3/9/2025 when oil hit \$100+. REF: [Bloomberg](#), [CNBC](#), [IEA](#)

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**Oil prices will 'destroy' demand until supply goes back up, says ClearView's Kevin Book**

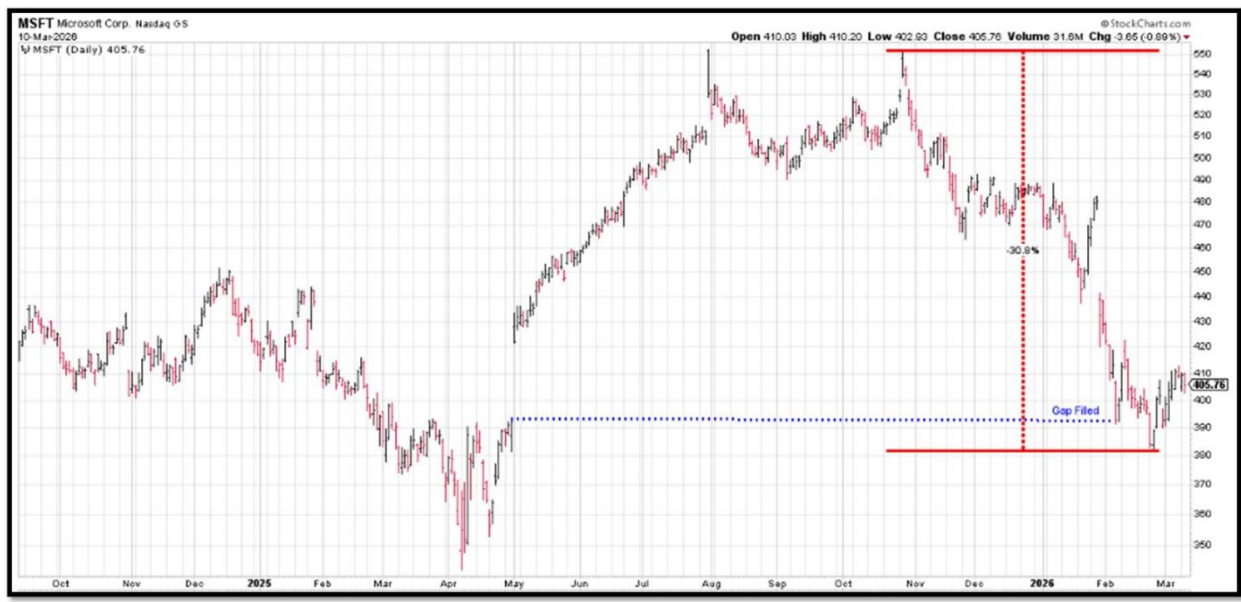


**3. Microsoft (MSFT) is expanding its AI ecosystem by integrating [Anthropic's Claude "Cowork"](#) AI agents into Microsoft Copilot, creating a new capability known as Copilot Cowork.** The initiative embeds advanced AI assistants directly into the Microsoft 365 environment, enabling software to perform more complex collaborative tasks rather than simply responding to prompts. By operating inside Microsoft's enterprise security, compliance, and governance framework, Copilot Cowork is designed to allow organizations to adopt AI-driven productivity tools while maintaining strict data protection standards.

**The development also underscores a broader shift in the software industry.** According to analysts cited by Microsoft watchers, the rapid rise of generative AI initially pressured software valuations due to fears of disruption, but that perception is now changing. AI tools integrated into enterprise platforms may actually improve margins by automating workflows, reducing labor costs, and increasing productivity, suggesting that many

software companies could see profitability expand as AI becomes embedded in core business applications.

**From an investment perspective, the recent pullback in Microsoft shares has made the opportunity more compelling.** The stock has declined more than 30% from its October 2025 high and recently filled a technical gap near the \$390 level, which many analysts view as a key support area. As a “Layer-Zero” software company, providing the foundational operating system and enterprise infrastructure that much of the software ecosystem runs on, Microsoft remains well positioned to monetize the AI build-out. With AI increasingly embedded across enterprise workflows, the company could benefit from both higher software adoption and improved margins as automation reduces operating costs. Morningstar still has MSFT’s fair value at \$600 after downgrading six software names. REF: [BARRON’S](#), [Morningstar](#), [Anthropic](#)



***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.microsoft.com/en-us/investor/investor-information>

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)***
- ***Life-Science (Market-Risk)***
- ***Small Cap (Market-Risk)***
- ***Cyber-Security / Layer-Zero & Layer-One Software (Market-Risk)***

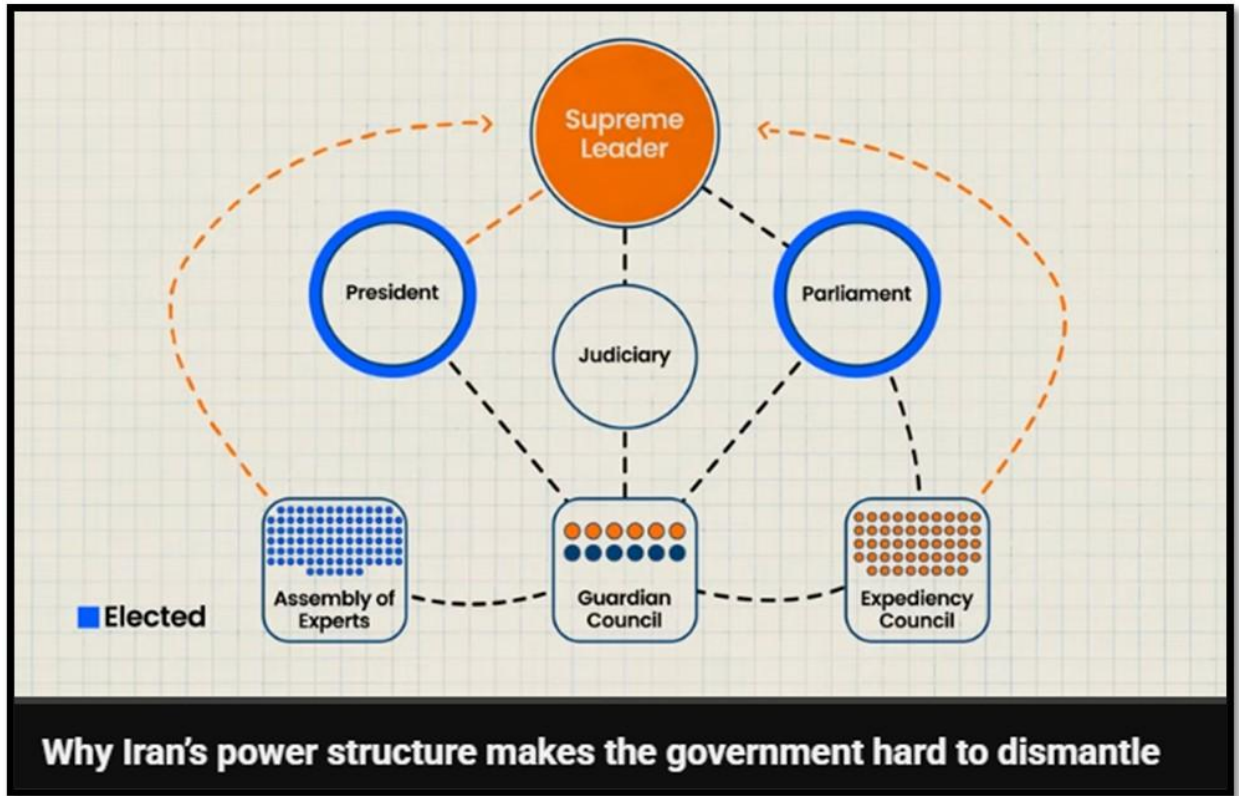
#### 4. World Watch

**4A. IRAN REGIME CHANGE?** Recent reporting highlights a growing strategic divergence between the United States and Israel over how the conflict with Iran should conclude. President Donald Trump has suggested that the war is nearing a successful end, arguing that U.S. and Israeli military operations have already weakened Iran’s military capabilities and damaged parts of its nuclear and missile infrastructure. From Washington’s perspective, these achievements may justify winding down the conflict to avoid further regional escalation, domestic political backlash, and economic disruptions such as rising oil prices. As a result, the administration has signaled interest in finding an “exit ramp,” framing the campaign as largely successful and approaching its final stage.

**Israel, however, appears to be pursuing a broader strategic objective that goes beyond degrading Iran’s military capacity.** Israeli leaders have long viewed the Iranian regime itself as the core source of regional instability due to its support for proxy groups and its direct threats to Israel’s security. Consequently, some Israeli officials believe a lasting victory requires creating conditions that could lead to political transformation or regime change in Tehran. This difference in end goals highlights a subtle tension in the U.S.–Israel partnership: Washington is focused on consolidating military gains and limiting escalation, while Israel sees the conflict as a rare opportunity to reshape Iran’s leadership and alter the strategic balance in the Middle East. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [WSJ](#), [Guardian](#)



**4B. IRAN'S 'BUILT-TO-LAST' REGIME STRUCTURE - Iran's political system is not centered on a single ruler but on a layered structure designed for resilience.** While the Supreme Leader holds the highest authority, power is distributed among several institutions, including the elected president and parliament, clerical oversight bodies such as the Guardian Council and Assembly of Experts, and powerful security organizations like the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Created after the 1979 Islamic Revolution, the system was intentionally structured to survive internal shocks and external attacks by spreading authority across multiple institutions. As a result, even if individual leaders are removed, the broader governing framework remains intact and capable of maintaining continuity and appointing successors. Click onto picture below to access video. **REF:** [CNN](#)



4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 3/9/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- *The US unemployment rate rose to 4.4% in February 2026, up from 4.3% in January and slightly above market expectations, inching closer to November's four-year high of 4.5%.*
- *China's annual inflation jumped to 1.3% in February 2026 from 0.2% in January, marking the highest print since January 2023 and topping market expectations of 0.8%.*
- *The unemployment rate in Italy decreased to 5.1% in January 2026, following a downwardly revised 5.5% in December 2025, below market forecasts of 5.6% and marking the lowest level on record.*
- *The unemployment rate in Brazil averaged 5.4% in the moving quarter ending January 2026, remaining unchanged from that of the moving quarter ending October of 2025, and aligned with market expectations.*

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	29185	1.40	3.75	2.40	4.40	-6.40	124.30	-3.90	342.28
China	18744	1.20	3.00	1.30	5.10	-6.50	88.30	2.20	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	1.90	6.30	-2.70	62.20	5.80	83.58
Japan	4026	0.10	0.75	1.50	2.70	-2.30	236.70	4.70	123.80
India	3913	2.00	5.25	2.75	5.00	-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	69.28
France	3162	0.20	2.15	1.00	7.90	-5.80	113.00	0.10	69.08
Italy	2373	0.30	2.15	1.60	5.10	-3.10	137.10	1.20	58.93
Canada	2241	-0.20	2.25	2.30	6.50	-1.20	110.80	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2179	0.10	15.00	4.44	5.40	-8.50	76.50	-3.02	213.42
Russia	2174	-0.80	15.50	6.00	2.20	-2.60	16.40	2.00	146.10
South Korea	1917	-0.30	2.50	2.00	3.00	-3.90	46.80	5.30	51.69

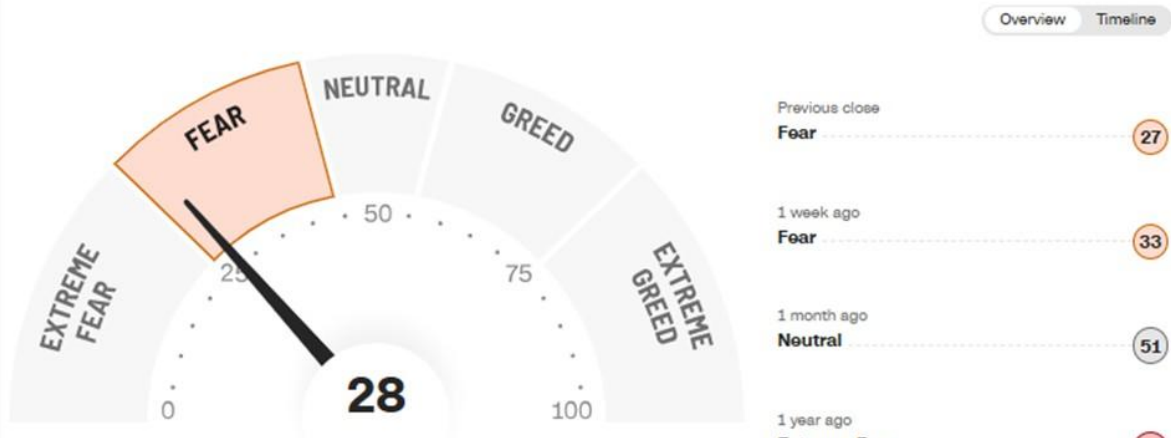
**5. Quant & Technical Corner** – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

**5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 3/10/2026 – 3:32 AM-ET is 28 (Fear).** Last week's data was **33 (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 10 at 3:32:31 AM ET

# Fear & Greed Index

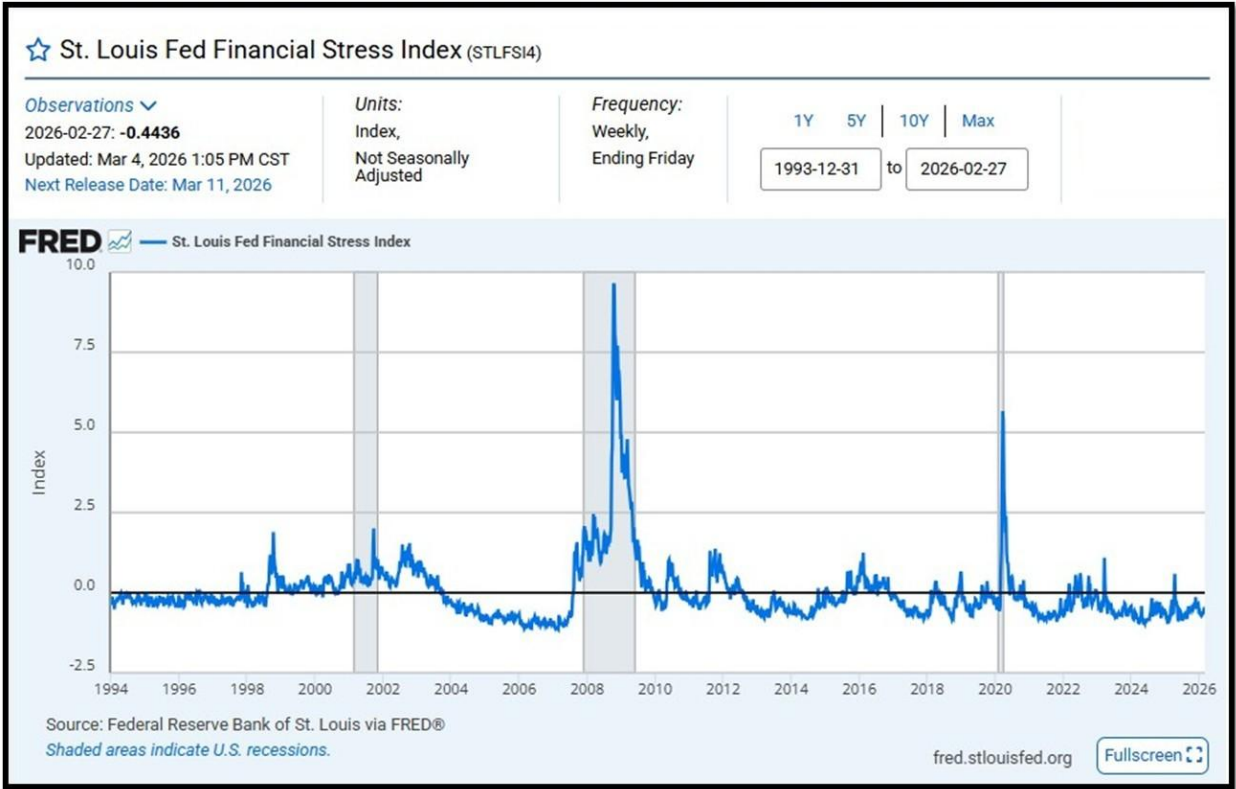
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Last updated Mar 10 at 3:37:01 AM EDT

**5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at -0.4436 as of March 4, 2026.** Previous week's data was -0.5981. 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®

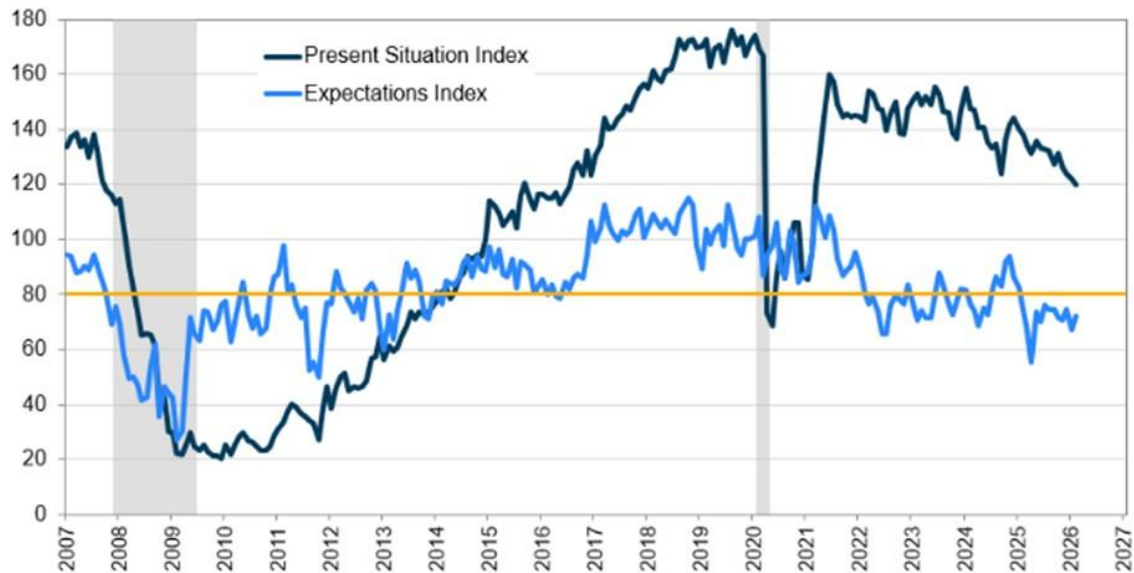
Index, 1985 = 100



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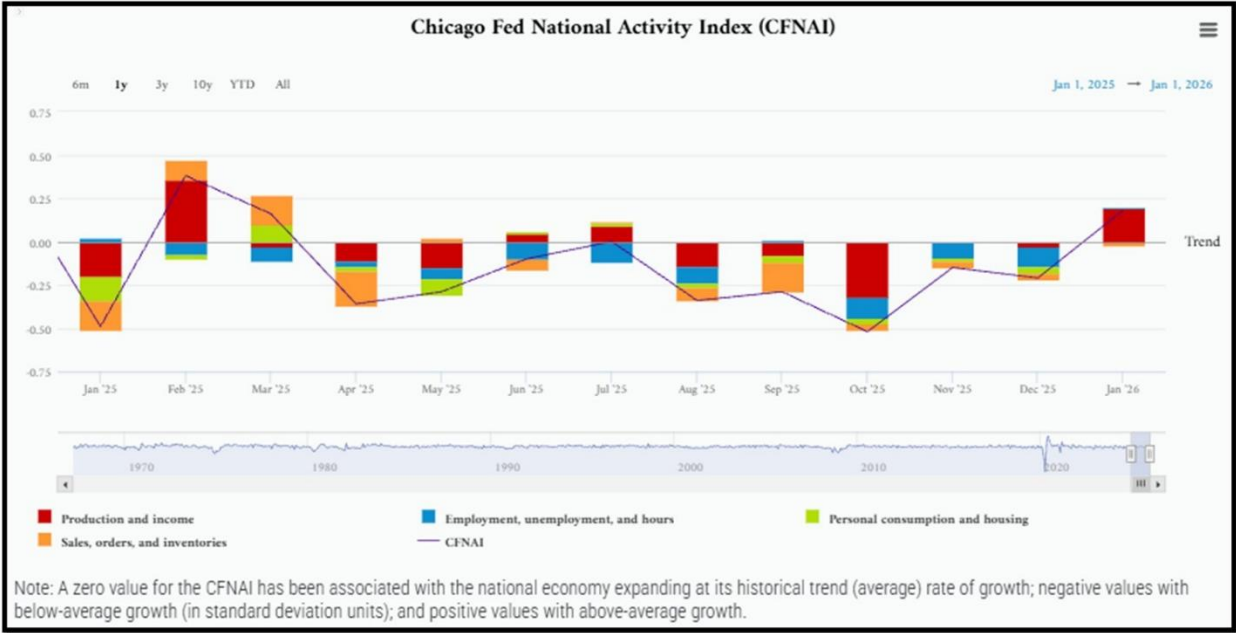
## Present Situation and Expectations Index

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) increased to +0.18 in January from -0.21 in December. All four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index increased from December, and two categories made positive contributions in January. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to -0.06 in January from -0.29 in December. REF: [ChicagoFed, January's Report](#)**



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

	Jan '26	Dec '25	Nov '25	Oct '25	Sep '25	Aug '25	Jan '25
<b>CFNAI</b>							
<b>Current</b>	0.18	-0.21	-0.15	-0.52	-0.29	-0.34	-0.49
<b>Previous</b>	N/A	N/A	-0.42	-0.24	-0.36	0.01	0.35
<b>CFNAI-MA3</b>							
<b>Current</b>	-0.06	-0.29	-0.32	-0.38	-0.21	-0.15	-0.07
<b>Previous</b>	N/A	N/A	-0.34	-0.20	-0.15	-0.12	-0.06
<b>CFNAI Diffusion</b>							
<b>Current</b>	-0.06	-0.36	-0.43	-0.56	-0.33	-0.17	-0.13
<b>Previous</b>	N/A	N/A	-0.43	-0.22	-0.15	-0.17	-0.03

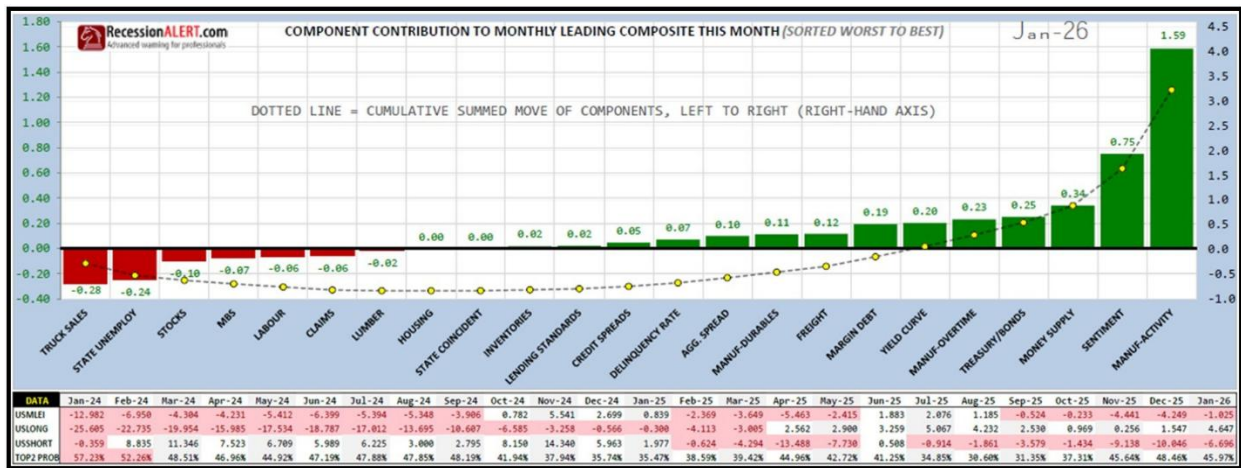
Notes: Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the February 23, 2026, release and January 26, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

**5E. (2/19/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US declined by 0.2% in December 2025 to 97.6 (2016=100), following a 0.3% decline in November and a downwardly revised 0.2% decline in October. Overall, the LEI fell by 1.2% over the second half of 2025, a substantial improvement from its 2.8% contraction over the first half of 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

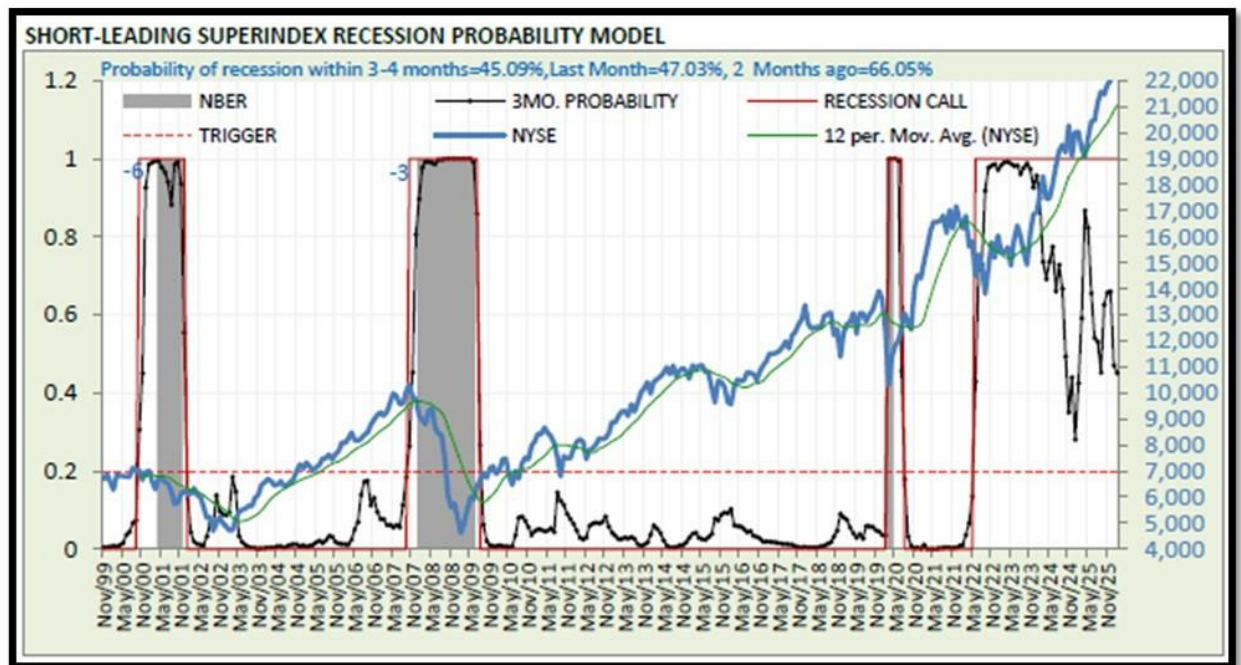
economy in a clearer and more convincing manner than any individual component. The CEI is highly correlated with real GDP. The LEI is a predictive variable that anticipates (or “leads”) turning points in the business cycle by around 7 months. Shaded areas denote recession periods or economic contractions. 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)**

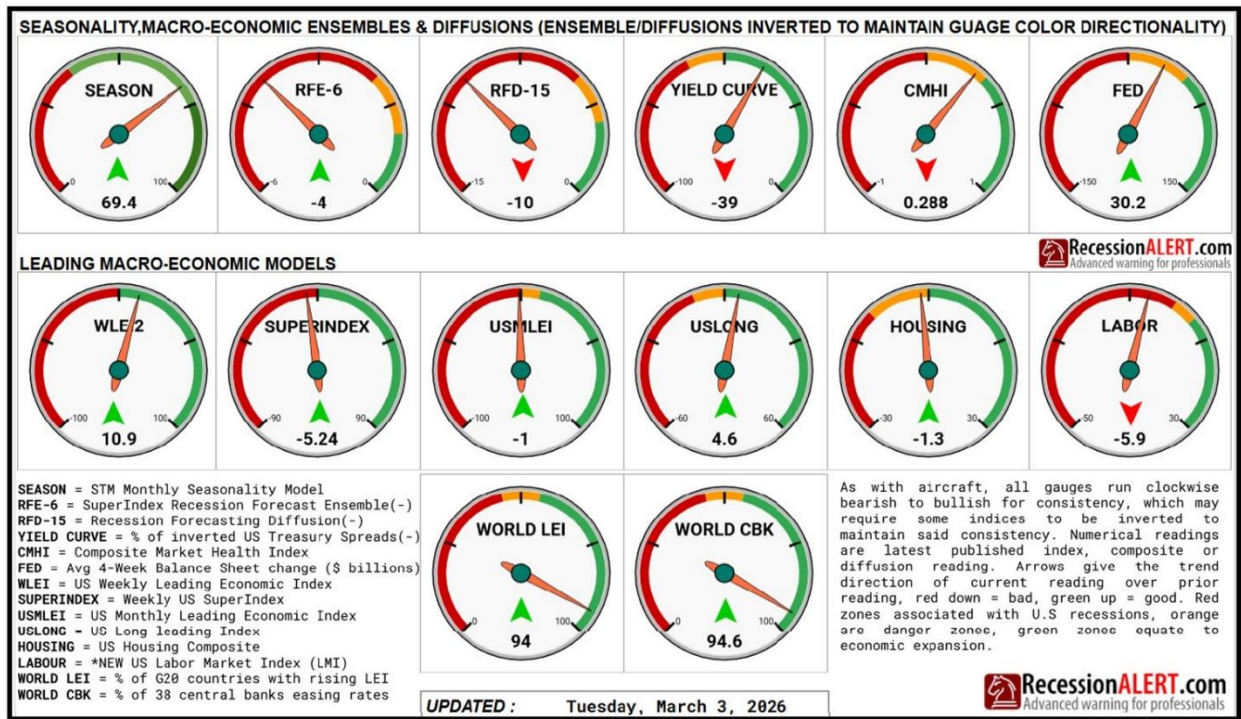


***We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.***

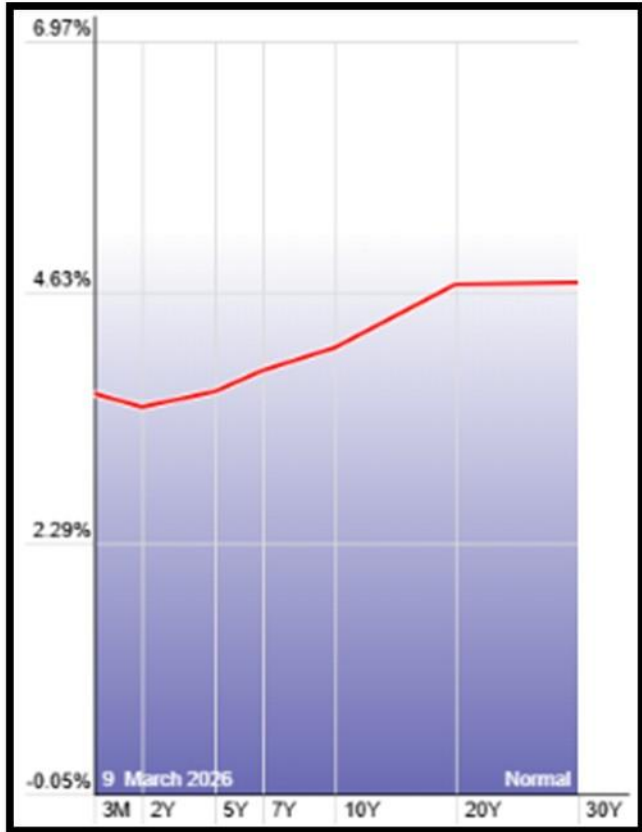


**5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 45.09% (with data as of 03/03/2026 – Next Report 3/17/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research.** Last release's data was at 51.47%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](https://www.recessionalert.com)





**5G. Yield Curve as of 3/9/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.09%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (3.54%) is currently at 55bps. 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 3/9/2026, rates shown below are as of 3/9/2026, subject to change.](#)

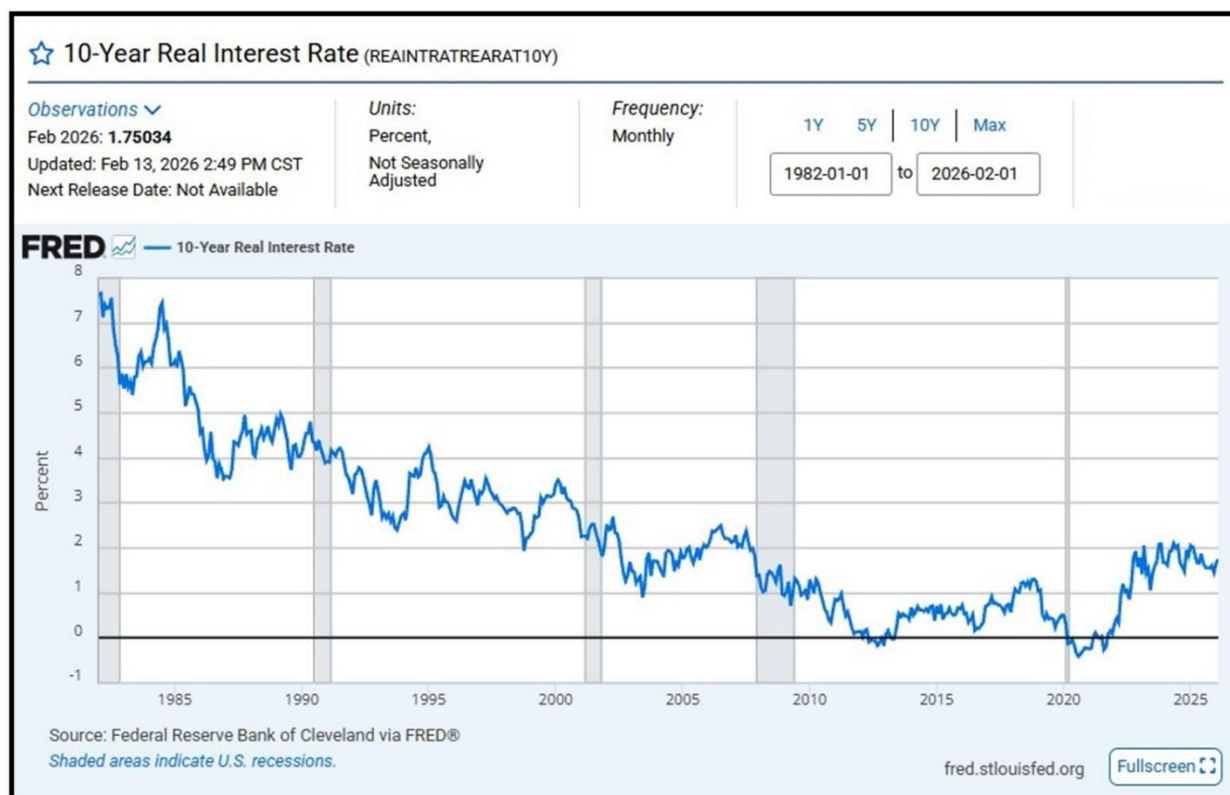
### Government Bond Yields

Name	Yield (3/9)	Yield (3/3)	Yield (2/23)	Yield (2/19)
<a href="#">US 10-Year Government Bond</a>	4.09%	4.09%	4.04%	4.07%
<a href="#">UK Gilt 10 Year Yield</a>	4.57%	4.49%	4.31%	4.33%
<a href="#">Germany Bund 10 Year Yield</a>	2.82%	2.78%	2.70%	2.74%
<a href="#">Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield</a>	2.16%	2.10%	2.08%	2.10%
<a href="#">Australia Bond 10 Year Yield</a>	4.84%	4.74%	4.69%	4.72%

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 1.75034% as of 2/13/26. Last month's data was 1.67402%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

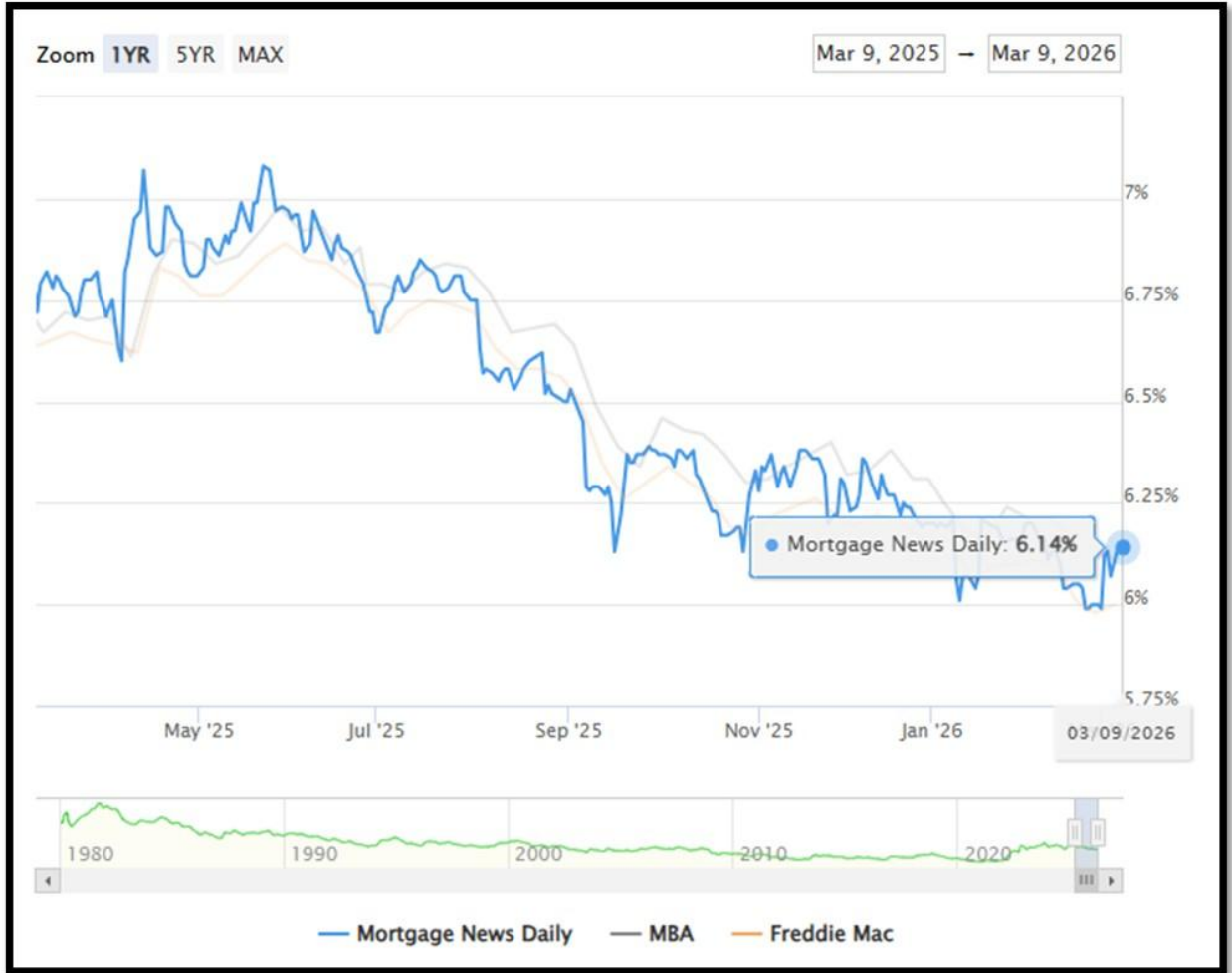


**ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 3.13 as of March 9, 2026.** This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold riskier corporate debt 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](#)**

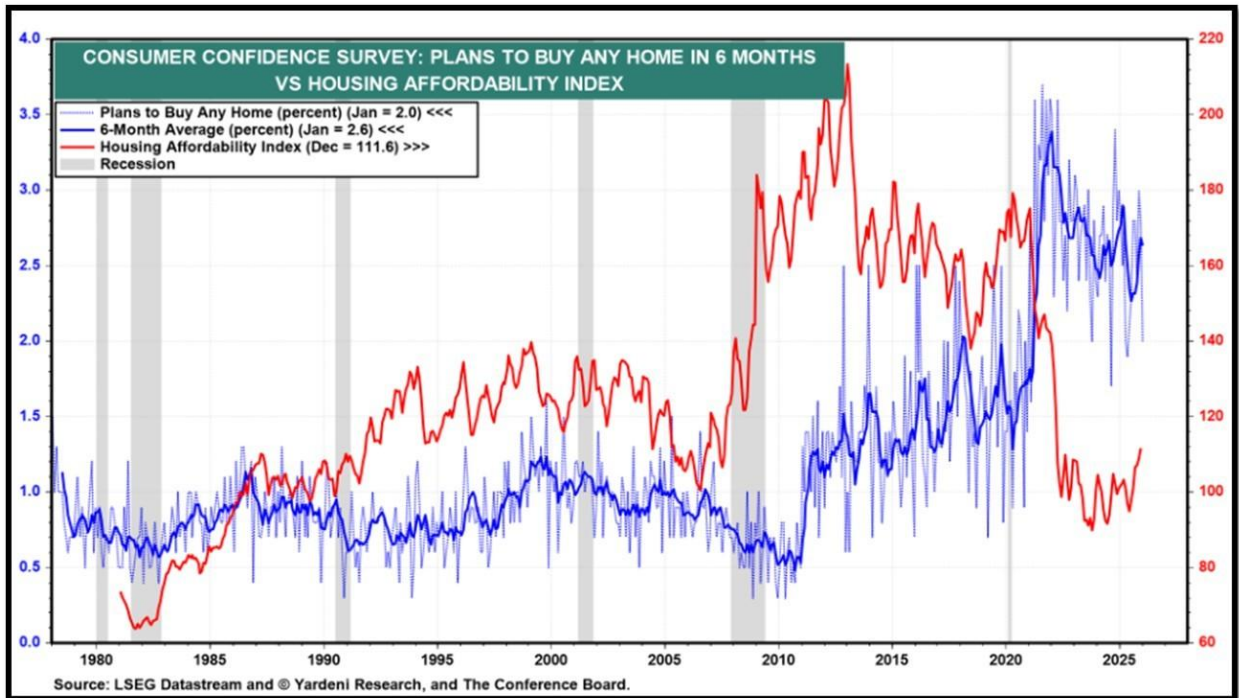


**5I. (3/9/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.14% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23).** Last week's data was 6.13%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), 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 6.14%**, compared to **Freddie Mac's rate at 6.00%** and the **Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.17%**, 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.

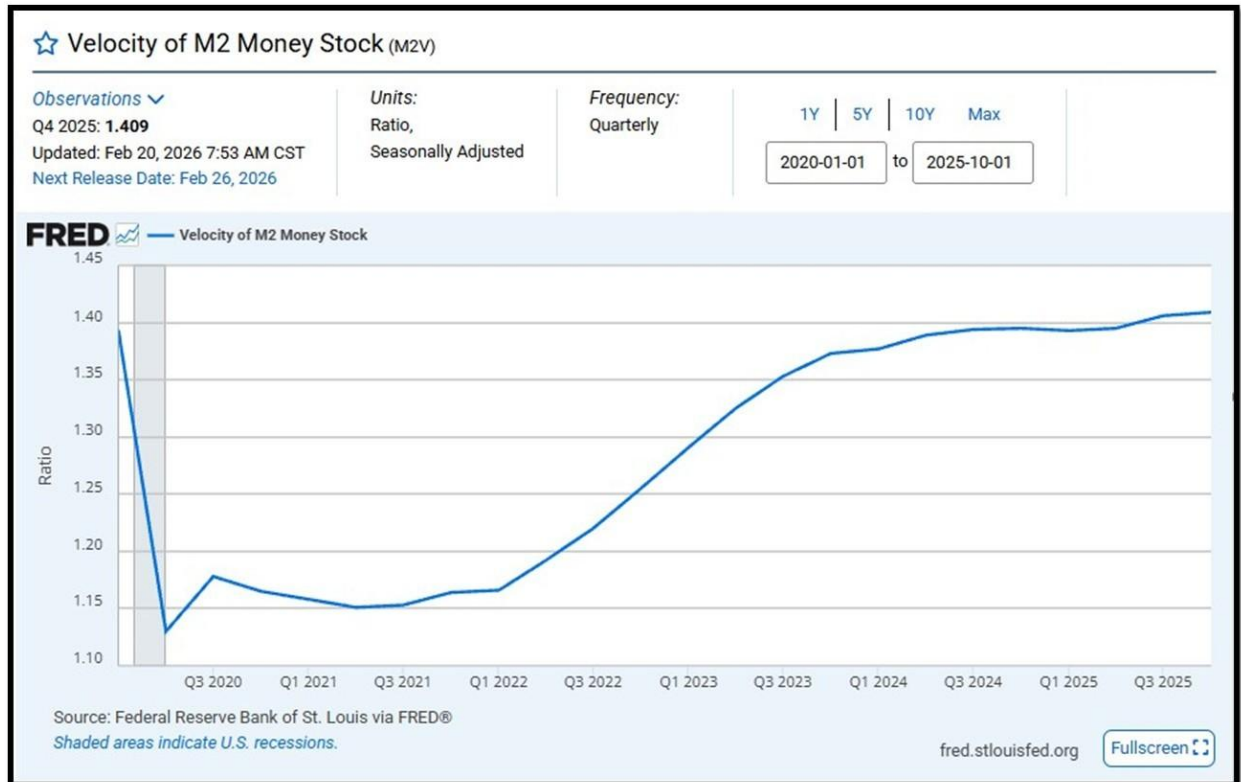


**Housing Affordability Index for Dec = 111.6 // Nov = 108.4 // Oct = 106.2 // Sep = 104.5 // Aug = 100.5 // July = 98.8 // Jun = 94.4 // May = 97.2. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)**

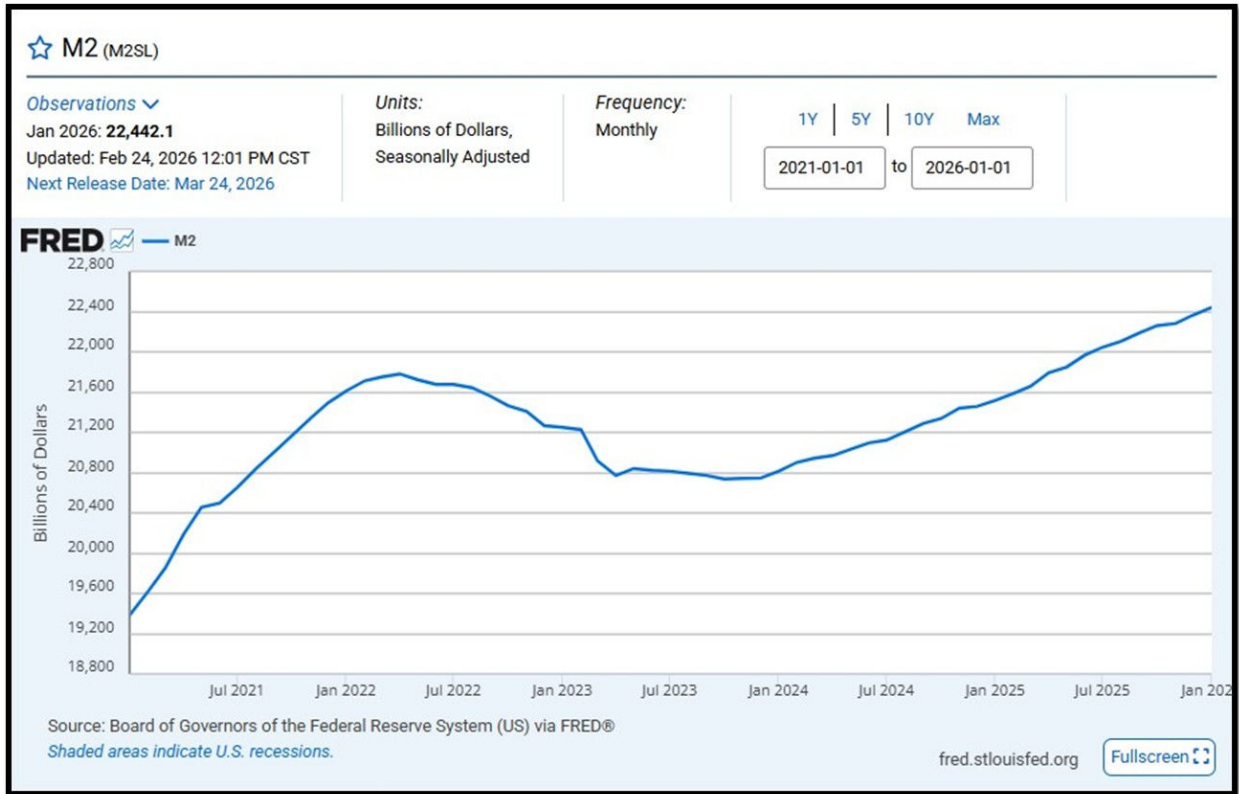


**5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.409 as of (Q4-2025 updated February 20, 2026).** Previous quarter's data was 1.406. The velocity of money is the

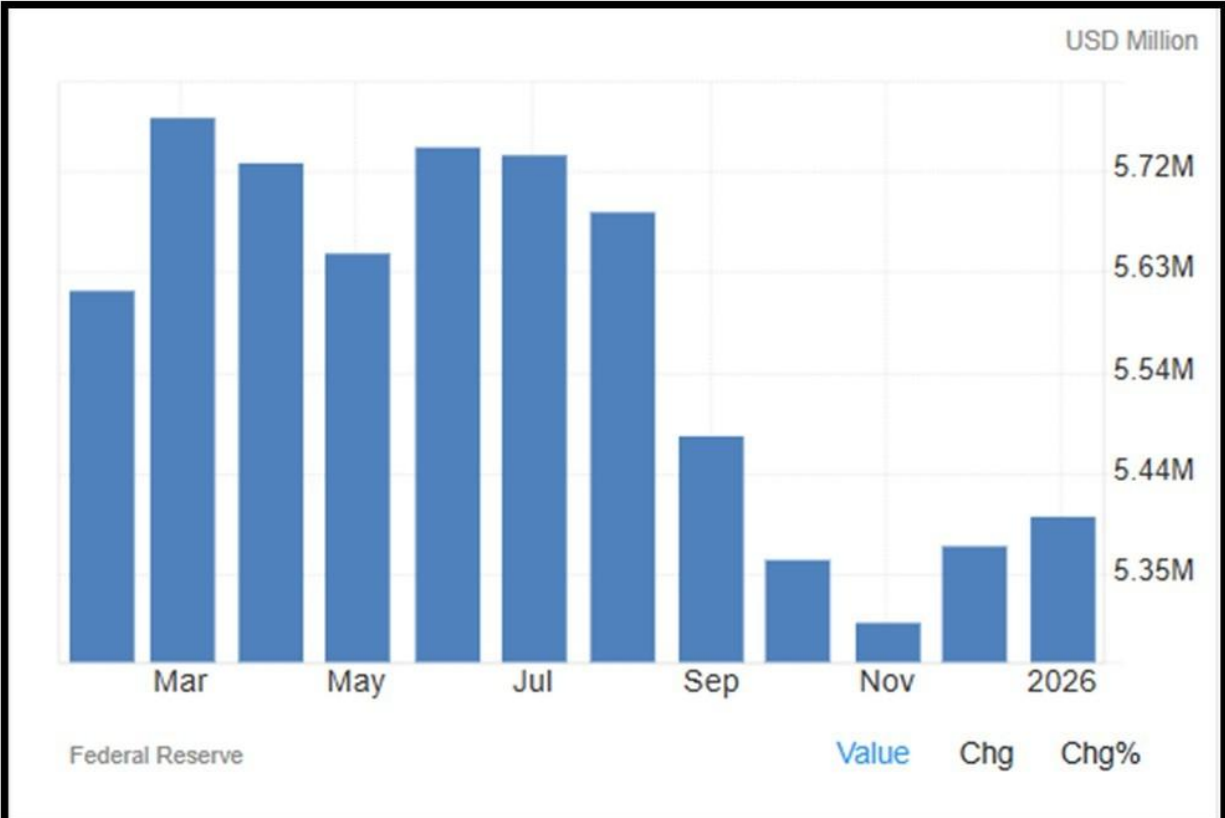
frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In other words, it is the number of times one dollar is spent to buy goods and services per unit of time. If the velocity of money is increasing, then more transactions are 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 January 27, 2026. **REF: [St.LouisFed-M2](#)**

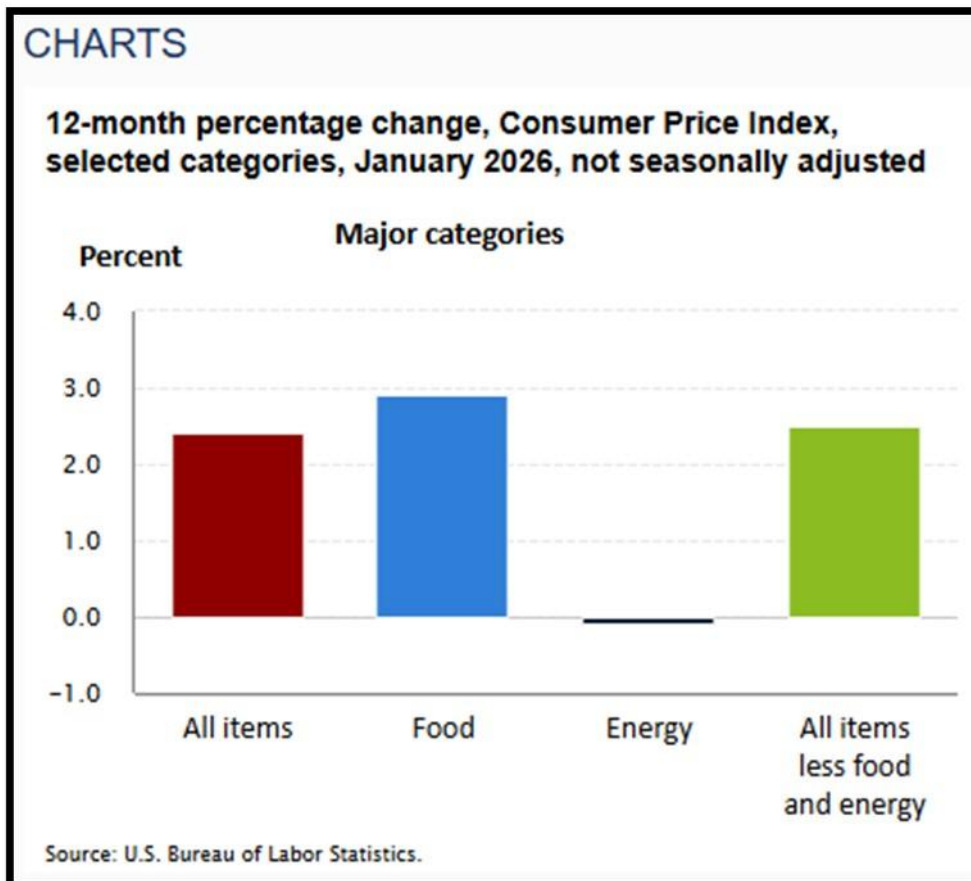


**Money Supply M0 in the United States increased to 5,402,500 USD Million in January from 5,373,700 USD Million in December of 2025. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,237,470.19 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: [TradingEconomics](#), [M0](#)**



Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Banks Balance Sheet	24940.80	24859.60	USD Billion	Feb 2026
Fed Balance Sheet	6613797.00	6613395.00	USD Million	Feb 2026
Foreign Exchange Reserves	38641.00	38330.00	USD Million	Dec 2025
Fed Interest Rate	3.75	3.75	percent	Jan 2026
Loans to Private Sector	2743.00	2709.74	USD Billion	Jan 2026
Money Supply M0	5402500.00	5373700.00	USD Million	Jan 2026
Money Supply M1	19194.40	19089.60	USD Billion	Jan 2026
Money Supply M2	22442.10	22366.20	USD Billion	Jan 2026

5K. In January, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.2 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 0.3 percent in January (SA); up 2.5 percent over the year (NSA). February 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on March 11, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)



	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2026
	Jul. 2025	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	
All items	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.2	2.4
Food	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.2	2.9
Food at home	0.0	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.2	2.1
Food away from home <sup>(1)</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.1	4.0
Energy	-0.6	0.7	1.4	-	-	0.3	-1.5	-0.1
Energy commodities	-1.1	1.6	3.4	-	-	-0.3	-3.3	-7.3
Gasoline (all types)	-1.2	1.6	3.6	-1.3	2.7	-0.3	-3.2	-7.5
Fuel oil	1.0	0.7	0.7	-	-	-0.8	-5.7	-4.2
Energy services	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-	-	1.0	0.2	7.2
Electricity	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-	-	0.2	-0.1	6.3
Utility (piped) gas service	-0.6	-1.2	-0.9	-	-	3.7	1.0	9.8
All items less food and energy	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.3	2.5
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.1
New vehicles	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Used cars and trucks	0.5	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-2.0
Apparel	0.1	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.7
Medical care commodities <sup>(1)</sup>	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-	-	0.3	-0.1	0.3
Services less energy services	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.4	2.9
Shelter	0.2	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2	3.0
Transportation services	0.6	0.9	0.3	-	-	0.4	1.4	1.3
Medical care services	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.3	3.9
<b>Footnotes</b>								
<sup>(1)</sup> 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 3/9/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)
- Medium-term Chart: **Trend Bullish/Bearish** on 3/9/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)
- **Market Timing Indicators** – S&P500 Index as of 3/9/2026 – REF: [S&P500 Charts \(7 of them\) by Joanne Klein’s Top 7 \(Click Here to Access Updated Charts\)](#)
- **The S&P500 is sitting near all-time-high levels, rebounding from two V-shaped recoveries.** REF: [Stockcharts](#)



- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio** as of 3/9/2026. 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 3/9/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)**

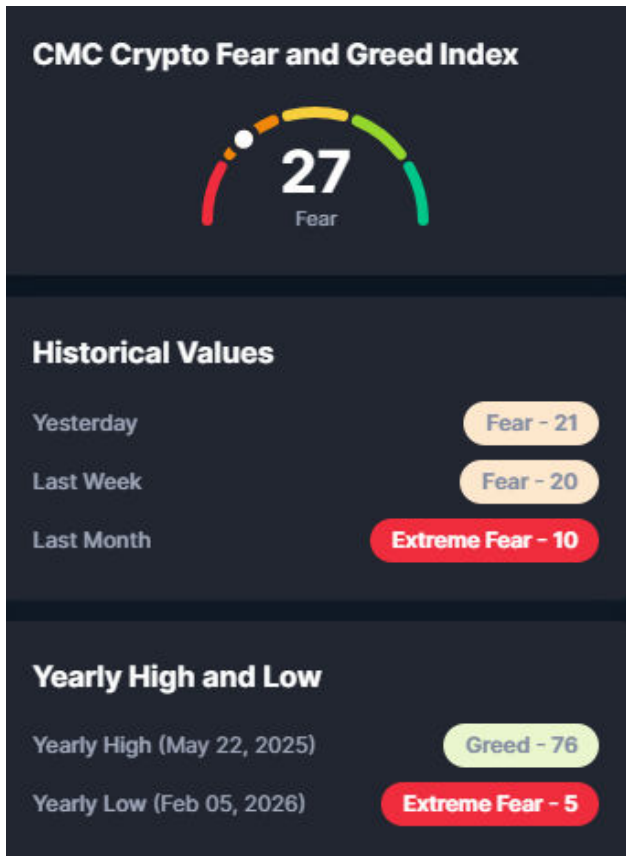


**5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 3/9/2026 is 27 (Fear). Last week's data was 20 (Fear) (1-100). Fear & Greed Index – A Contrarian**

**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](#)

