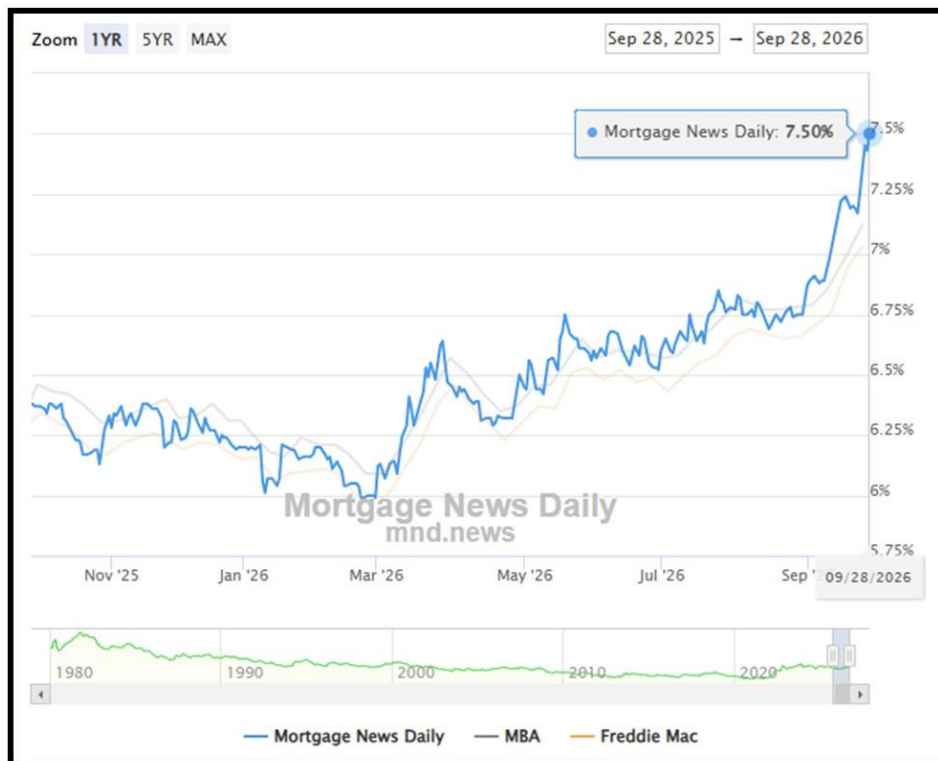


WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW, Oct. 2nd, 2026

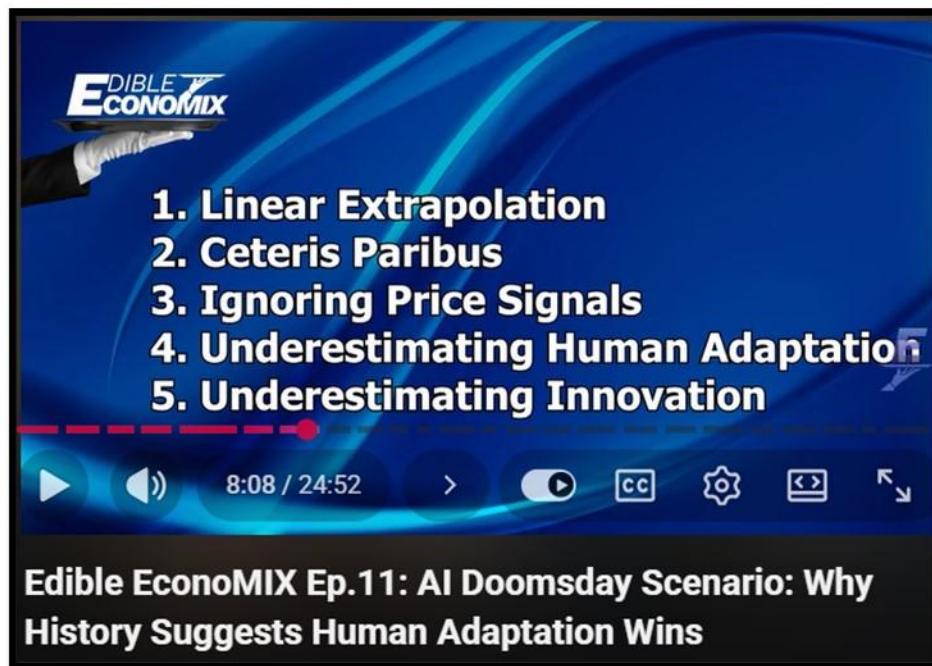
1. This week's economic calendar is packed with high-impact data, with inflation remaining the biggest concern for investors. Wednesday's PCE report will be closely watched, with headline inflation expected to rise 0.4% in August, up from 0.2%, while core PCE is projected at 0.3%. Personal spending is also expected to accelerate to 0.6%, suggesting demand remains relatively firm despite higher prices. At the same time, consumers are feeling increasing pressure. Thirty (30)-year fixed jumbo mortgage rates are around 7.5%, housing affordability is near historic lows, and consumer sentiment has fallen to extremely depressed levels. That weakness was evident in September Consumer Confidence, which dropped to 81.9 from 88.6, well below expectations. Friday's employment report adds another important piece, with payroll growth expected to slow to roughly 85,000–100,000 jobs while unemployment holds at 4.1%. The Fed is confronting an increasingly uncomfortable mix: stubborn inflation, expensive housing and borrowing costs, weakening consumer confidence, and a labor market that appears to be losing momentum. REF: [Briefing](#)



2. THE MAIN STORY THIS WEEK: AI Doomsday Scenario Revisited - We dedicated an episode of EDIBLE econoMIX to the “AI Doomsday Scenario.” Since then, AI has advanced at an extraordinary pace, making the debate over superintelligence and loss of human control increasingly relevant. While these risks should be taken seriously, I still believe the probability of an AI doomsday scenario is relatively low. Many of the most alarming forecasts assume that today's trends continue far into the future without adequately accounting for how economies, markets, technology and people respond when circumstances change. 5 reasons why the artificial intelligence doomsday scenario will unlikely materialize:

- **Linear Extrapolation: AI progress is unlikely to continue along a perfectly straight or exponential path indefinitely. Physical, economic, computational and energy constraints can slow development.**
- **Ceteris Paribus: Doomsday scenarios often assume all else remains equal while AI becomes dramatically more powerful. In reality, regulation, security, competition and human behavior will evolve alongside AI.**
- **Ignoring Price Signals: Scarcity creates higher prices, and higher prices change behavior. Rising costs for energy, chips, computing power and data centers encourage conservation, additional supply and alternative technologies.**
- **Underestimating Human Adaptation: Humans respond to threats. As AI capabilities increase, governments, businesses and individuals have stronger incentives to build safeguards, restrict dangerous applications and change how AI is deployed.**
- **Underestimating Innovation: The same technological progress making AI more powerful can also make it safer. Advances in cybersecurity, monitoring, alignment, authentication and automated defenses should develop alongside increasingly capable AI systems.**

Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [EE](#)



3. Box spread ETFs are a relatively new way for investors to earn returns similar to short-term Treasury bills without directly owning the bonds. The funds use combinations of put and call options with the same expiration dates to create a predetermined payoff, essentially replicating the economics of lending money at the interest rate embedded in the options market. The strategy has become particularly popular in taxable accounts because funds such as [BOXX](#) have sought to convert what economically resembles interest income into appreciation in the ETF's share price. Bloomberg notes that BOXX has grown to roughly \$15 billion, illustrating just how quickly investors have embraced the strategy.

The IRS and Treasury Are Taking Notice: That tax advantage is now attracting scrutiny from Washington. The Treasury Department specifically included box spread ETFs among strategies it is examining, describing the structure as using options to turn interest income into capital gains. Treasury has not outlawed box spread ETFs or concluded that a specific fund is improper; rather, it is considering additional guidance or enforcement measures, including potentially classifying certain strategies as “transactions of interest,” which would trigger additional disclosure requirements. This distinction is important: the box-spread investment strategy itself is not necessarily the issue; the concern is the favorable tax characterization being created around the strategy. For investors, that introduces regulatory and tax

uncertainty around one of the primary reasons these ETFs have become so attractive. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [Bloomberg](#), [BloombergETF](#), [BOXX](#)



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://funds.alphaarchitect.com/boxetf/>

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

- ***Fixed Income – (Lower Duration: Corporates & Muni) Floating Rate (Bank Loans) 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)***
- ***Commodities / Materials (Market-Risk)***
- ***Digital Asset – Bitcoin (Market-Risk/Hedge)***
- ***Life-Science (Market-Risk)***
- ***Investment Banks, Matured Financials (Market-Risk)***

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

4. World Watch

4A. Saudi Arabia has reopened its critical East-West oil pipeline after drone attacks forced it offline earlier this month. Saudi Aramco has resumed loading crude at the Red Sea port of Yanbu, with the pipeline now moving roughly 3.5 million barrels per day. The route gives Saudi Arabia another way to reach global markets without relying on the Strait of Hormuz. At the same time, shipments through the Persian Gulf have increased, giving the kingdom two major export routes again. WSJ Oil Prices Rise as US-Iran ... This is an important development for the oil market. If Saudi Arabia can maintain both routes, global supply concerns could ease and some of the geopolitical premium built into crude prices may come out. Oil prices already pulled back from their earlier highs following news of the reopening. Still, the risk has not disappeared. Continued tensions with Iran and Houthi attacks in the Red Sea remain a threat to energy infrastructure and shipping. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [WSJ1](#), [WSJ2](#), [News24au](#)



4B. China is trying a new approach to one of its biggest long-term economic problems: too few marriages and too few babies. Marriage registrations have fallen by roughly half over the past decade, dropping to just over 6 million in 2025. In response, Beijing has loosened registration rules, while cities such as Nanjing are turning ordinary government marriage offices into elaborate wedding destinations complete with flowers, chandeliers and photo studios. The government is also experimenting with honeymoon vouchers, cash incentives for newborns and other programs designed to create what it calls a “birth-friendly society.” Early results are encouraging on the marriage front, with Nanjing registrations rising more than 15% in the first year of the new policy. But getting couples married may be the easier part. Many younger Chinese remain reluctant to have children because of the high cost of raising a family, intense competition for schools and changing attitudes toward marriage. China can make getting married more attractive, but reversing its demographic decline will require addressing the much larger question of why young people increasingly feel they cannot afford, or simply do not want, to have children. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [NBC](#), [WSJ](#)



4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 9/28/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- ***The Reserve Bank of Australia raised its cash rate target by 25 bps to 4.60% in a unanimous September 2026 decision, in line with expectations, marking its fourth hike this year and taking borrowing costs to their highest since 2011.***
- ***Gold traded near \$4,100 an ounce on Tuesday after plunging 4% in the previous session, as persistent uncertainty over US-Iran negotiations kept oil prices elevated and increased pressure on the Federal Reserve to tighten policy further to curb inflation.***
- ***Crude oil climbed above \$93 per barrel on Tuesday, extending its gains as ongoing uncertainty surrounding US-Iran negotiations outweighed the resumption of oil flows through Saudi Arabia's East-West pipeline.***
- ***South Korea's manufacturing Business Survey Index fell to 79 points in September 2026 from 81 in July, indicating a continued deterioration in business conditions.***

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	30770	1.50	4.00	3.40	4.10	-5.90	123.30	-3.60	342.28
China	19498	0.90	3.00	0.80	5.30	-6.50	99.20	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	18010	0.60	2.65	3.20	6.40	-2.90	87.80	1.70	353.16
Germany	5051	0.30	2.65	2.90	6.40	-2.70	63.50	4.50	83.50
Japan	4435	0.40	1.25	1.90	2.40	-0.60	248.70	4.70	123.22
United Kingdom	4003	0.40	3.75	3.10	4.90	-4.30	94.30	-2.40	69.49
India	3956	1.80	5.25	4.82	5.00	-4.40	81.85	-0.60	1421.00
France	3366	0.00	2.65	2.40	8.30	-5.10	115.60	-0.40	69.08
Russia	2561	-0.80	14.00	6.30	2.30	-2.60	18.30	2.00	146.10
Italy	2552	0.20	2.65	3.30	5.80	-3.10	137.10	1.10	58.94
Canada	2320	0.80	2.25	3.00	6.40	-1.20	113.50	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2280	0.50	13.75	4.22	5.30	-8.30	78.64	-3.02	213.42
Spain	1906	0.70	2.65	4.30	9.87	-2.50	100.70	2.90	49.57

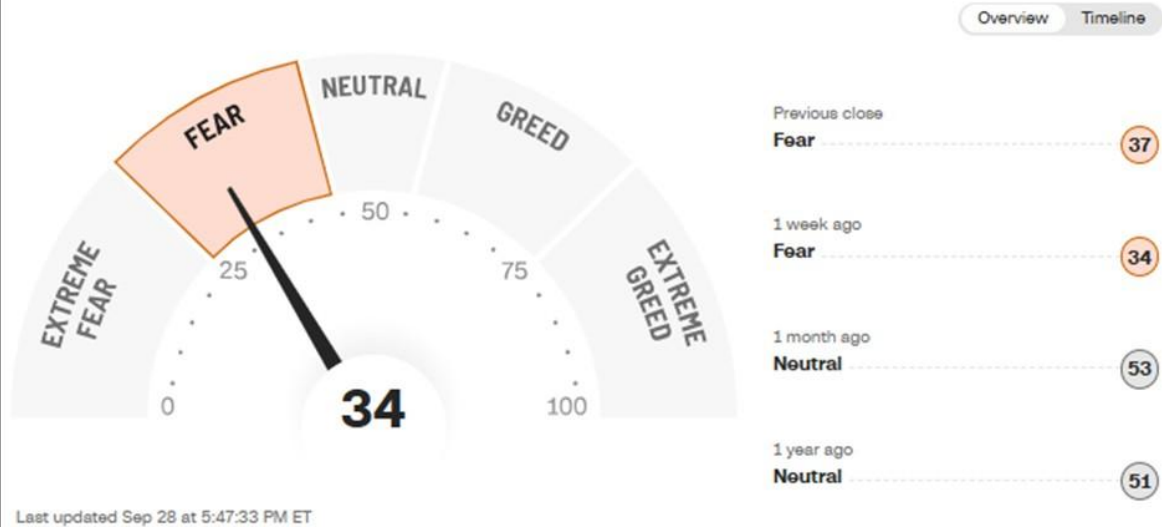
5. Quant & Technical Corner – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 9/28/2026 – 5:47 PM-ET is 34 (Fear). Last week's data was 34 (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?

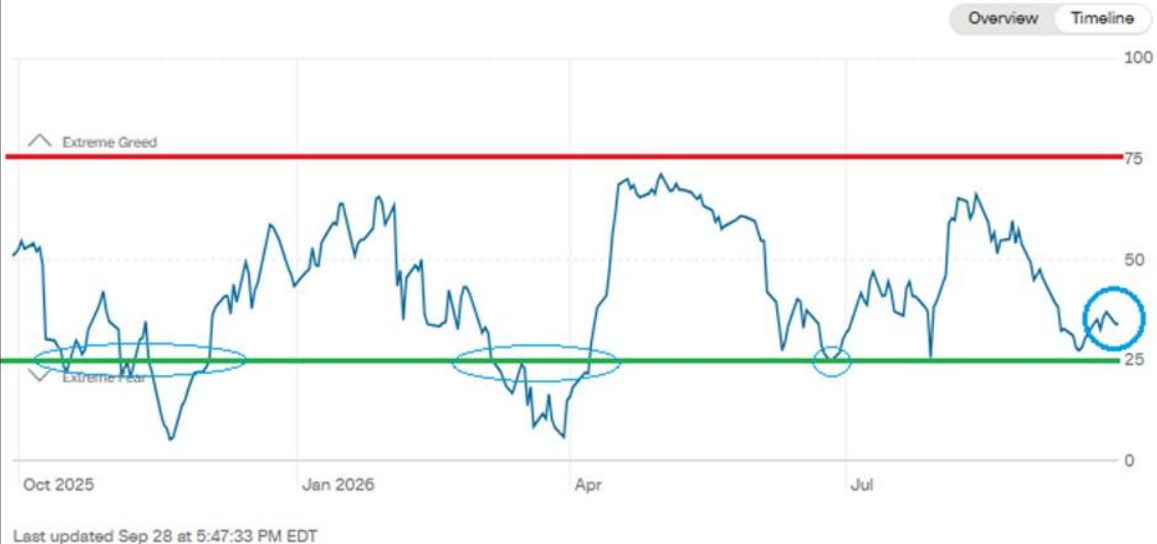
[Learn more about the index](#)



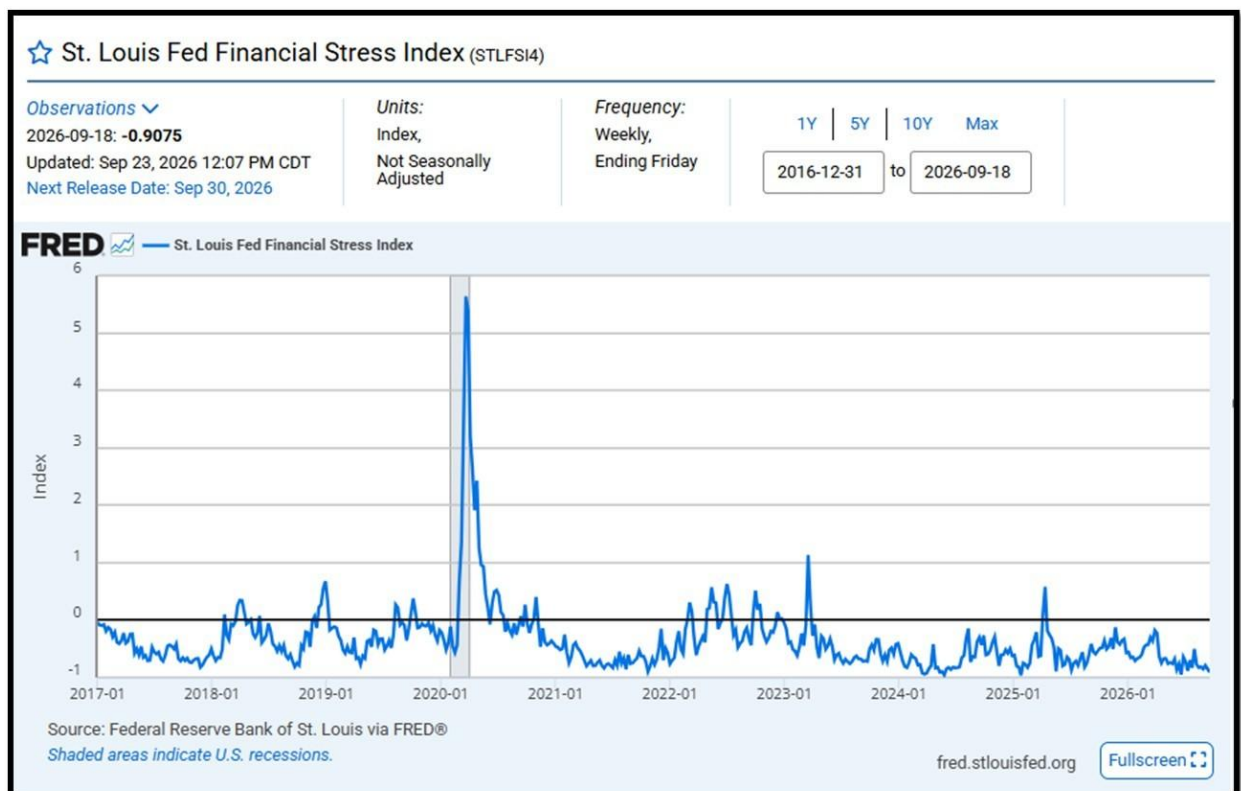
Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

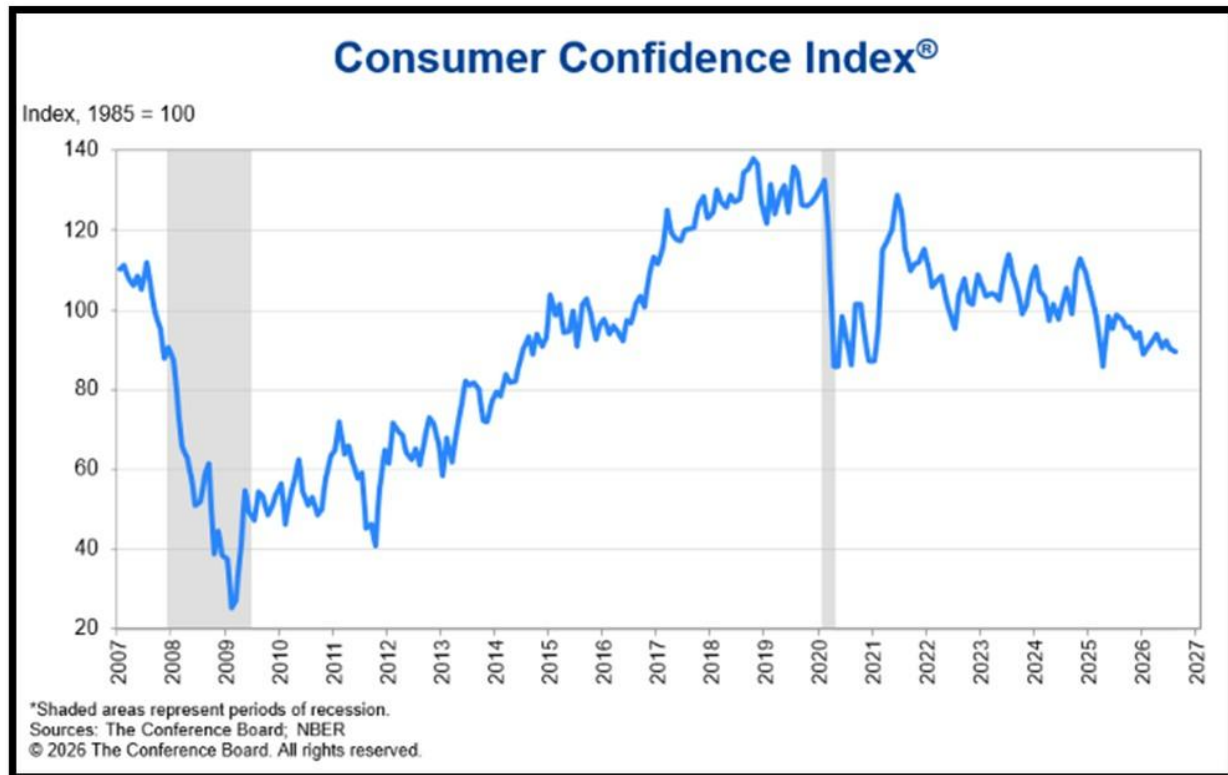
[Learn more about the index](#)



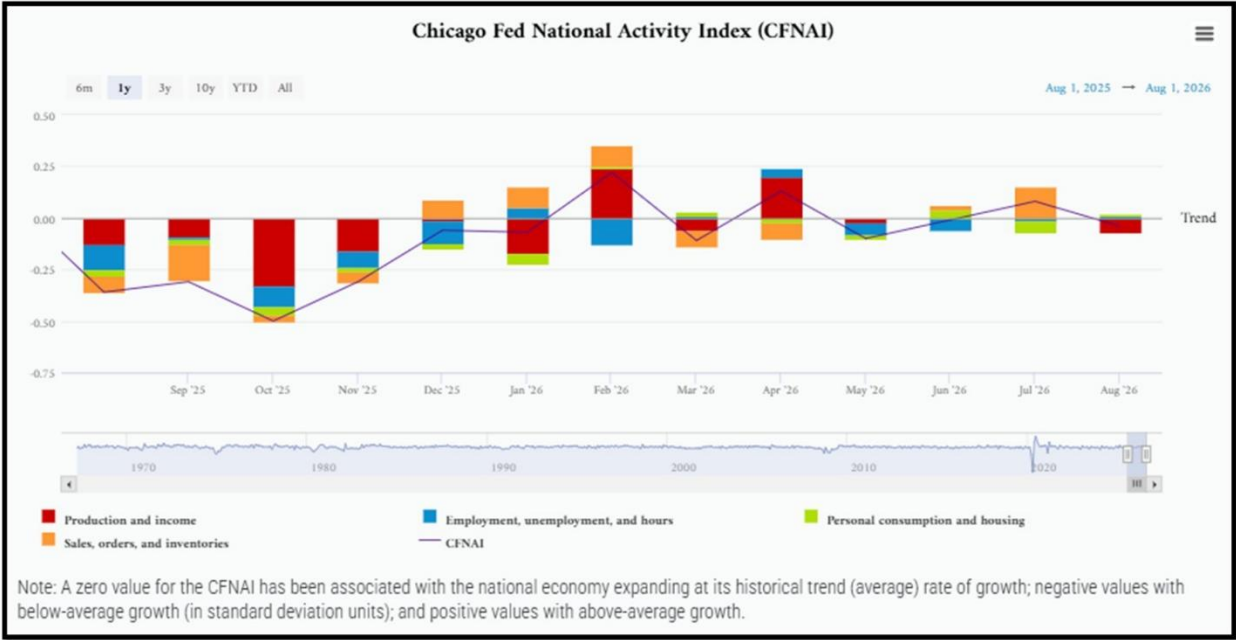
5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at -0.9075 as of September 23, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.8477. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the tariff turmoil back in February 2026. This weekly index is not seasonally adjusted. The STLFSI4 measures 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 0.8 points to 89.4 (1985=100) in August, down from 90.2 in July. The Present Situation Index—based on consumers' assessment of current business and labor market conditions—rose by 6.8 points to 121.2, following three months of consecutive decline. Data as of August 25, 2026. REF: [ConsumerConfidence](#)



5D. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) decreased to -0.04 in August from $+0.08$ in July. Two of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index decreased from July, and one category made a negative contribution in August. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to $+0.01$ in August from -0.01 in July. REF: [ChicagoFed, Aug's Report](#)



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

	Aug '26	Jul '26	Jun '26	May '26	Apr '26	Mar '26	Aug '25
CFNAI							
Current	-0.04	0.08	-0.01	-0.10	0.13	-0.11	-0.36
Previous	N/A	- 0.08	0.06	-0.12	0.10	-0.11	-0.35
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	0.01	- 0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.08	0.01	-0.14
Previous	N/A	- 0.04	0.01	-0.04	0.07	0.01	-0.14
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	-0.18
Previous	N/A	0.05	0.09	-0.01	0.06	0.01	-0.17

Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the September 21, 2026, release and August 24, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (9/18/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US decreased by 0.1% in August 2026 to 99.5 (2016=100), after an increase of 0.2% in July. As a result, the LEI's six-month growth was -0.1% between February and August 2026, a much smaller rate of decline compared to -0.6% 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 July \(RecessionAlert\) \(Released on 8/30/2026\)](#)

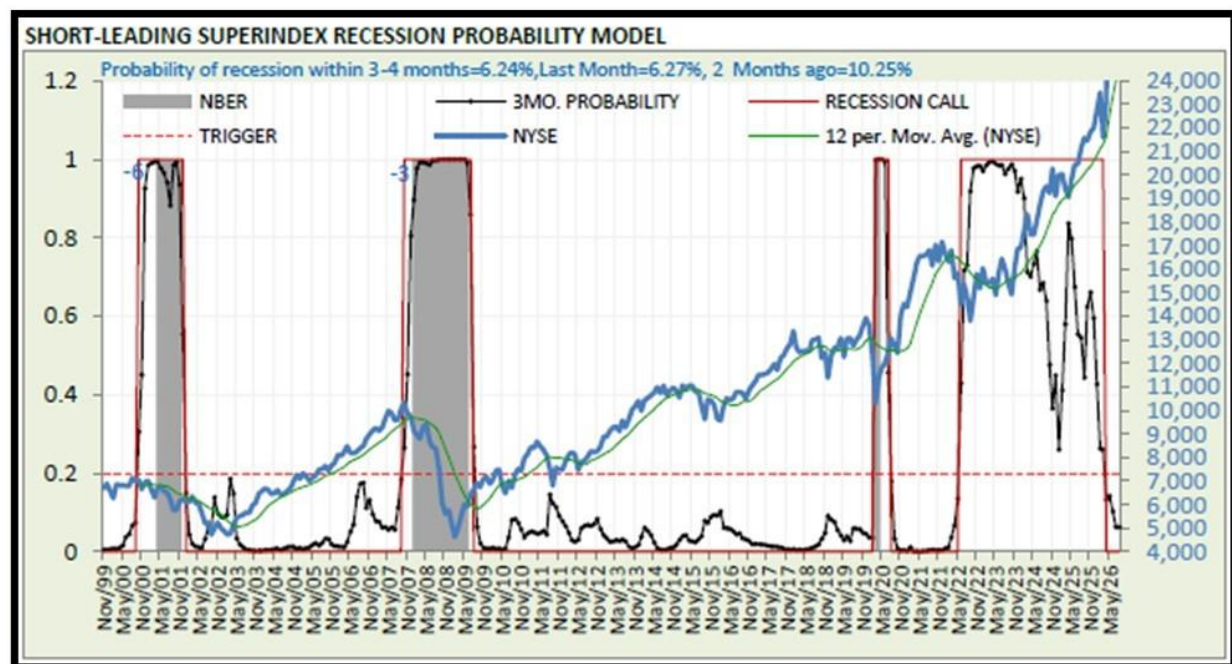


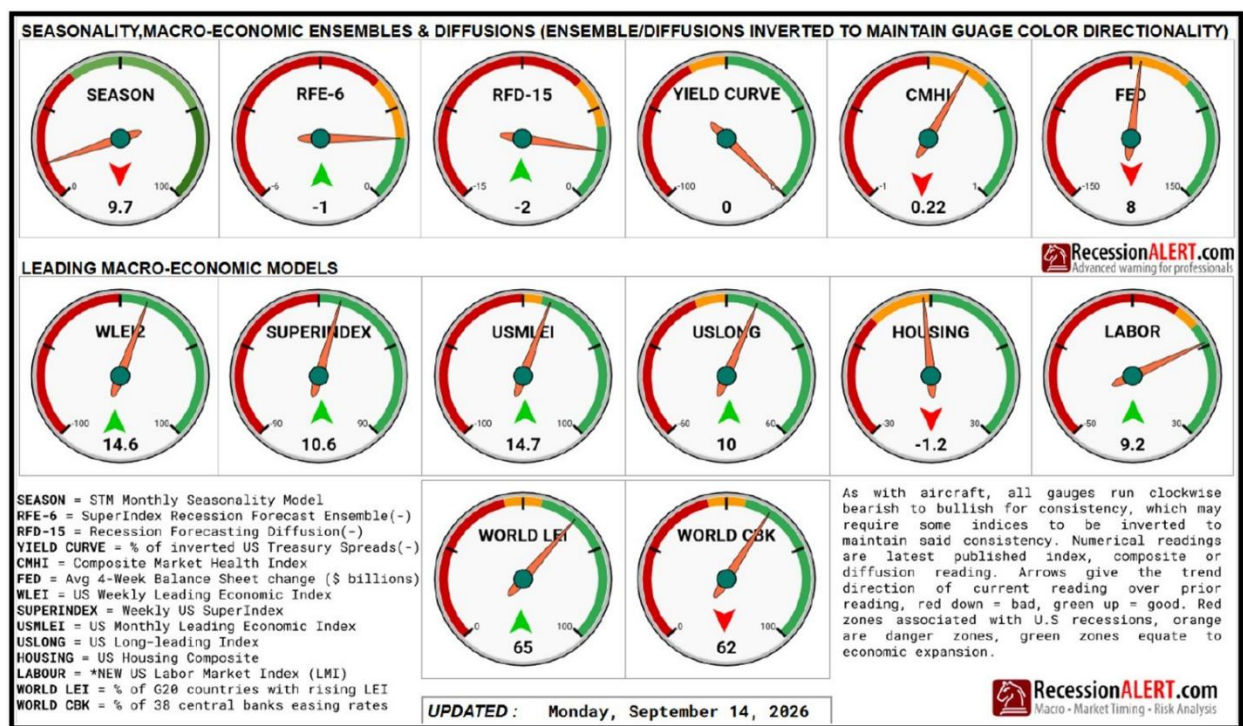
We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging

from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment, indirectly from government spending. Data from July 2024-2026.



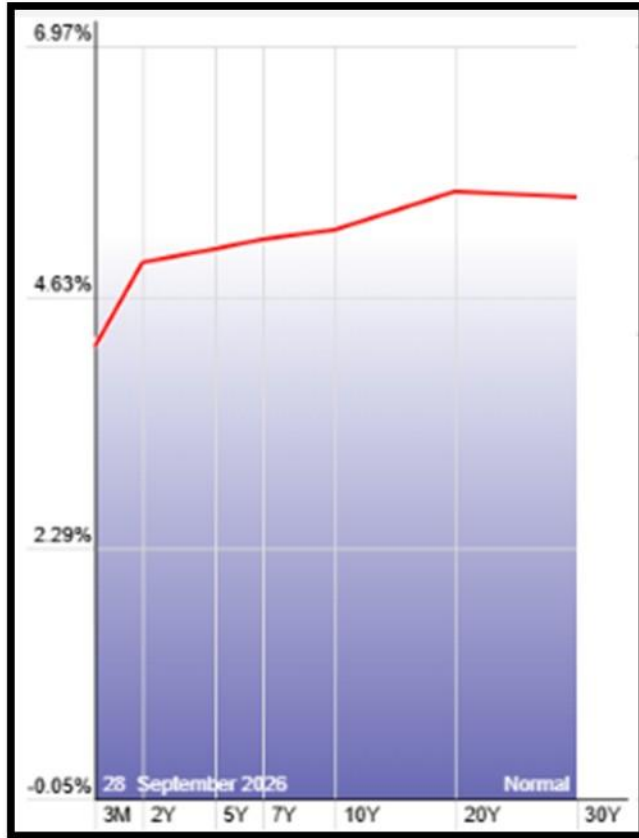
5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 6.24% (with data as of 9/14/2026 – Next Report 9/28/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release's data was at 8.14%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](https://recessionalertresearch.com)





5G. Treasury Yield Curve as of 9/28/2026 remains positively sloped, but has flattened considerably, with the 10-year/2-year spread narrowing. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (5.24%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (4.93%) is currently at 31bps. 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](#), [Stockcharts](#)



5H. Recent Yields in 10-Year Government Bonds. REF: [Source is from Bloomberg.com](https://www.bloomberg.com), dated 9/28/2026, rates shown below are as of 9/28/2026, subject to change.

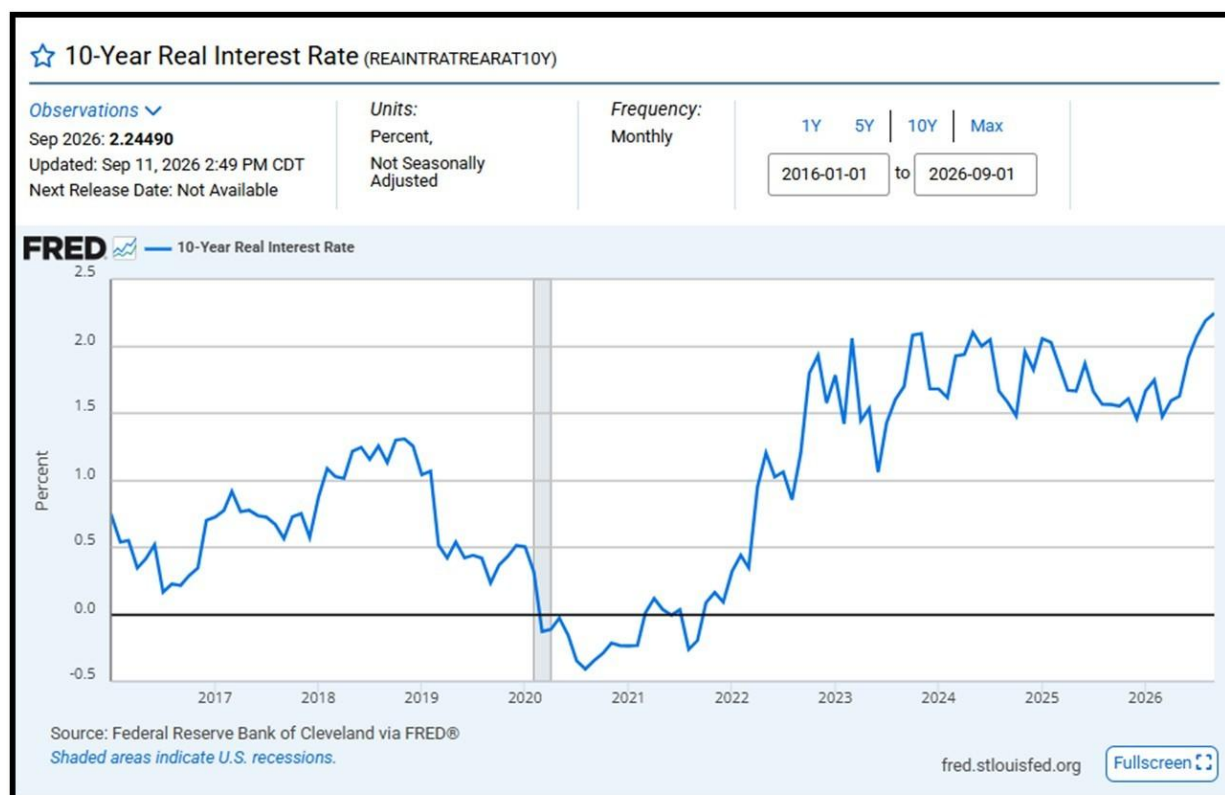
Government Bond Yields

Name		Yield (9/28)	Yield (9/21)	Yield (9/14)	Yield (9/8)
US 10-Year Government Bond		5.24%	4.95%	5.02%	4.79%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield		5.42%	5.21%	5.37%	5.18%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield		3.64%	2.95%	3.54%	3.37%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield		3.06%	3.02%	3.02%	2.86%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield		5.41%	5.28%	5.41%	5.21%

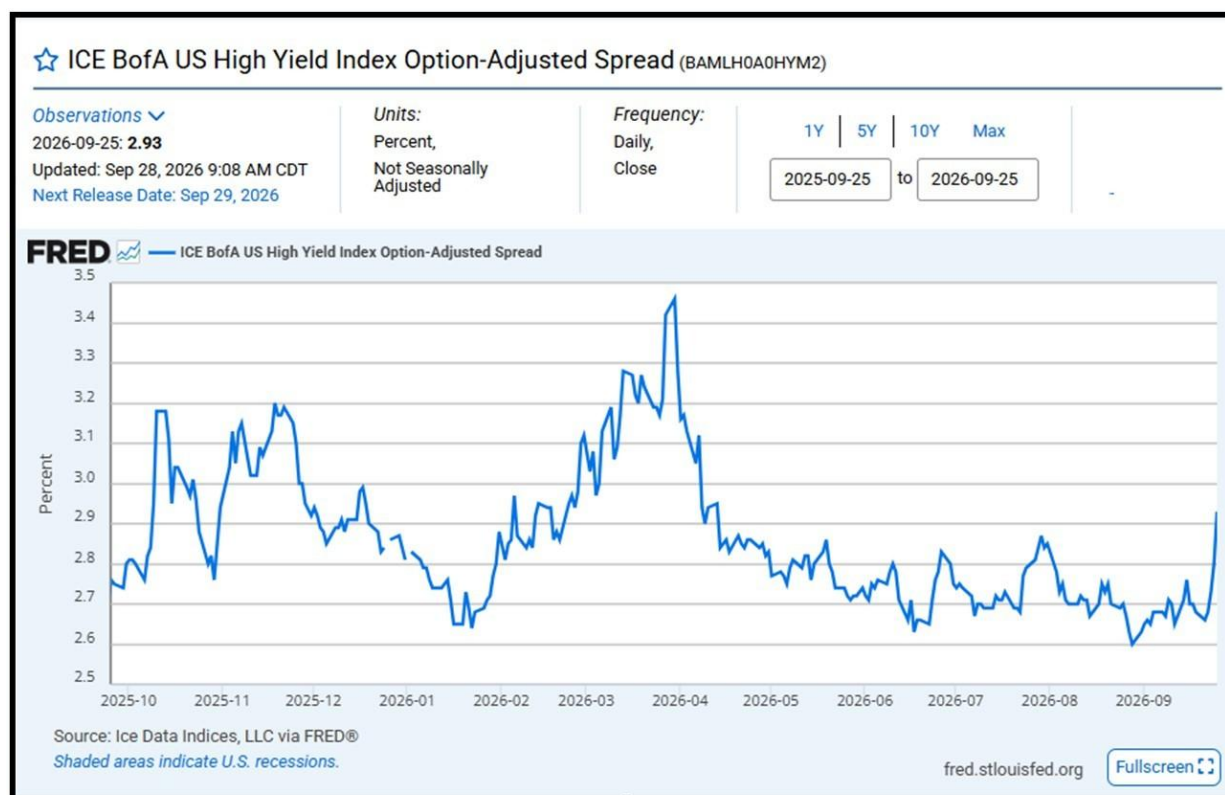
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



10-Year Real Interest Rate at 2.24% as of 9/11/26. Last month's data was 2.19%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

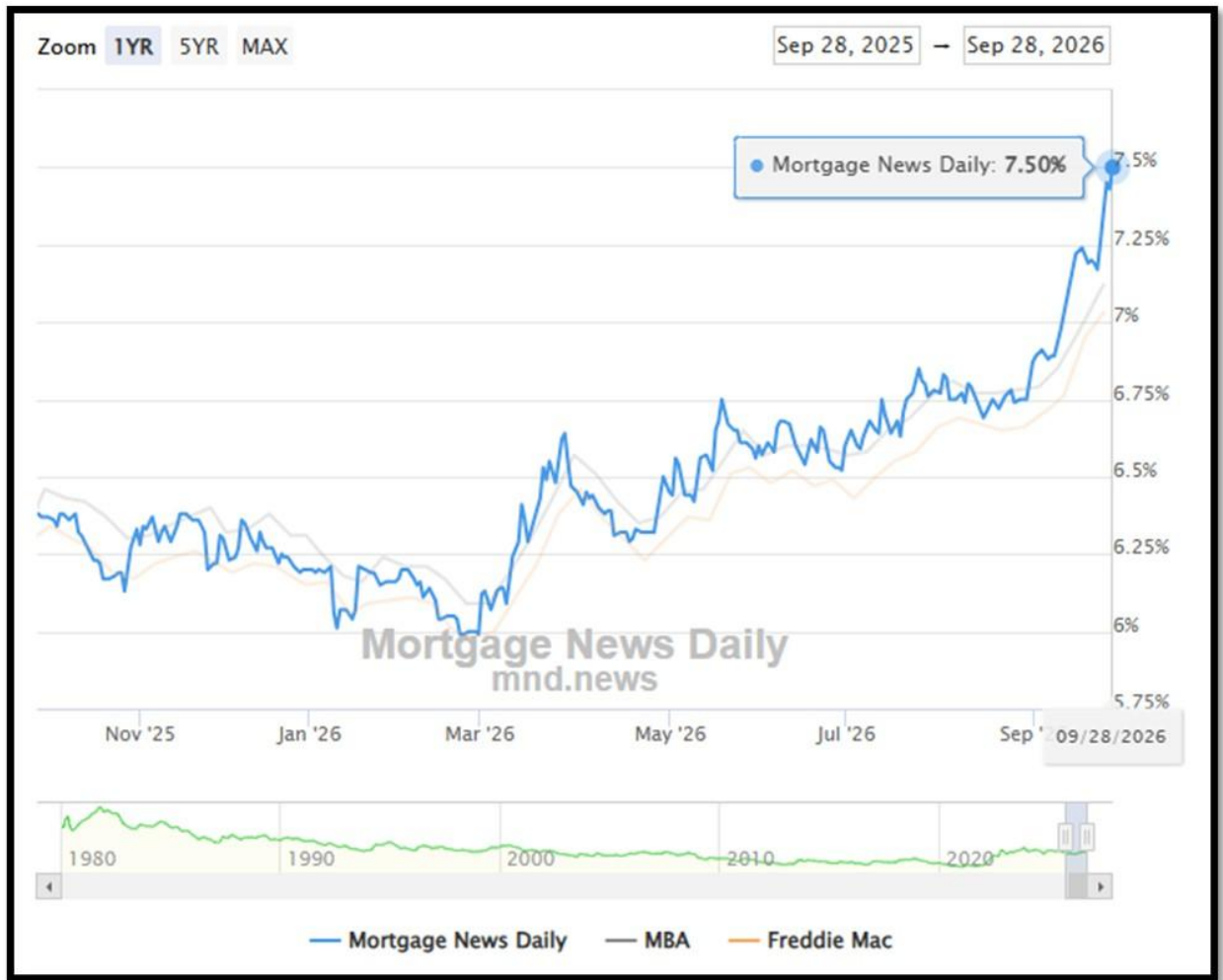


ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 2.93 as of September 28, 2026. Last week's data was 2.71. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to 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](#)

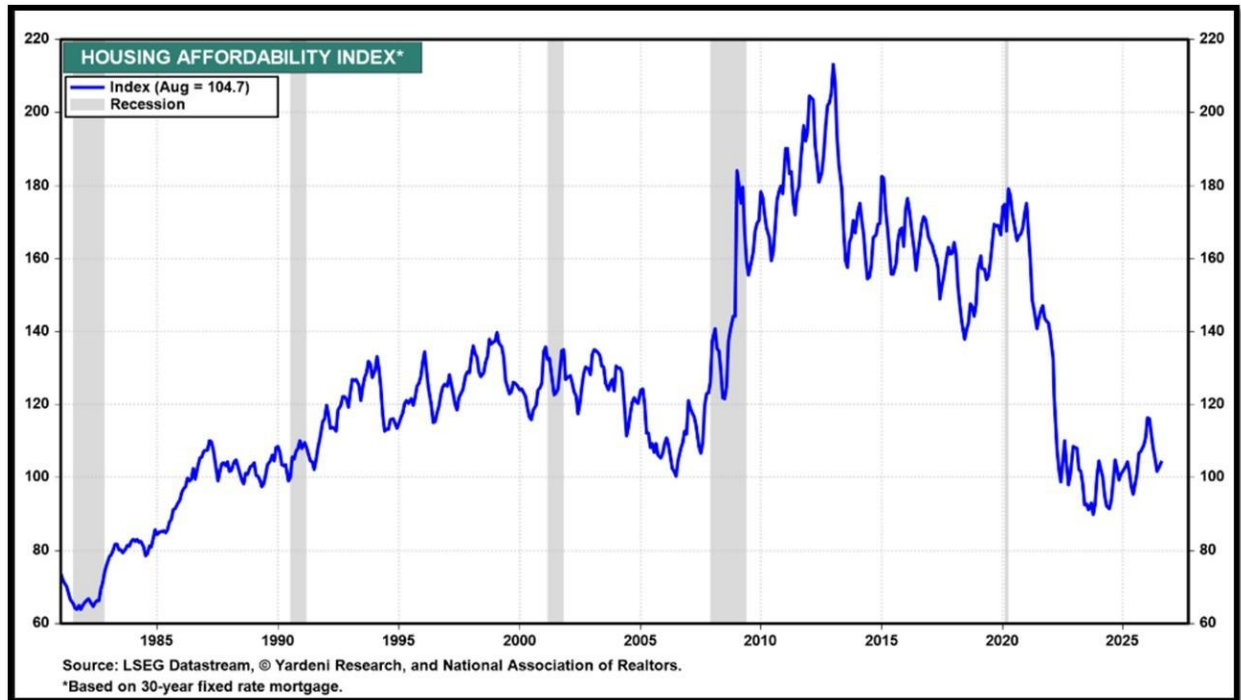


5I. (9/28/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 7.50% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 7.19%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), Mortgage Bankers Association (weekly survey) and FHFA (monthly survey). REF: [MortgageNewsDaily](#), [Today's Average Rate](#)

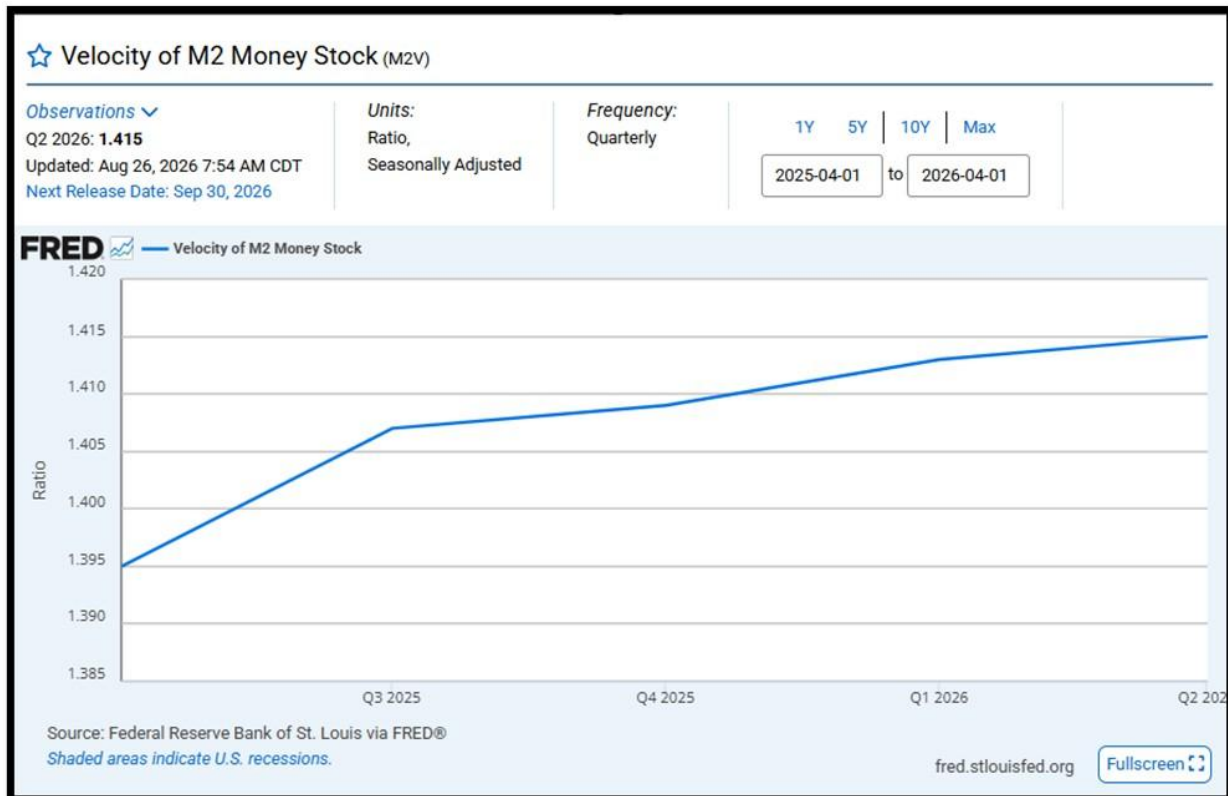
The recent spike in the 30-year fixed-rate jumbo mortgage to 7.50%, compared to Freddie Mac's rate at 7.03% and the Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 7.12%, highlights key differences in the mortgage market. Jumbo mortgages, which exceed the conforming loan limits set by government agencies 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.



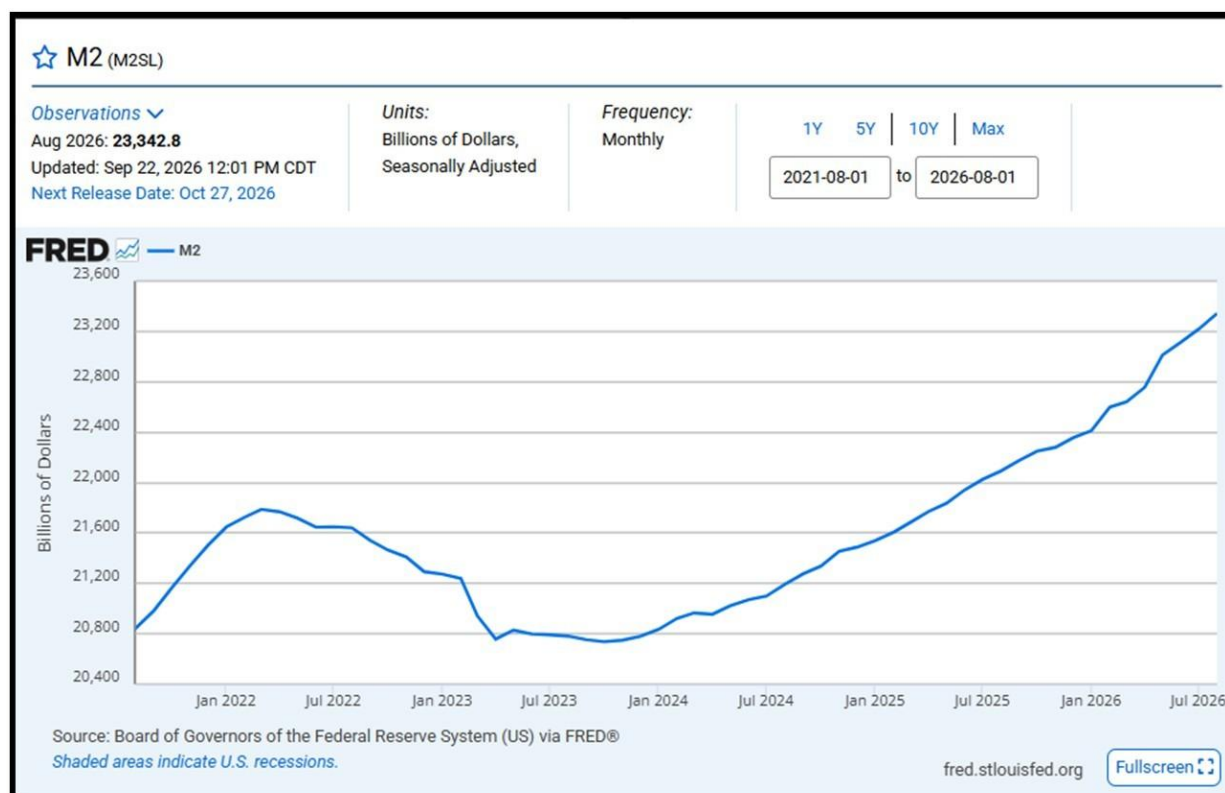
Housing Affordability Index for Aug = 104.7 // July = 103.3 // June = 102.3 // May = 105.6 // Apr = 110.6 // Mar = 113.7 // Feb = 117.6. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)



5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.46 as of (Q2-2026 updated August 26, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.412. 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](#)

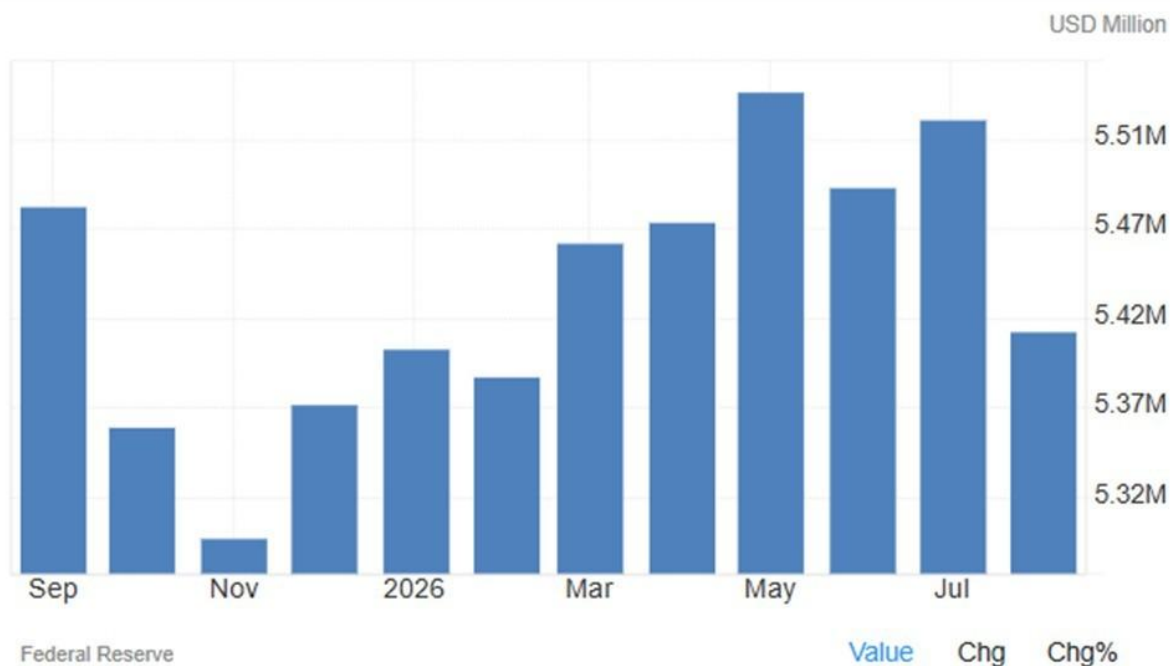


M2 consists of M1 plus (1) small-denomination time deposits (time deposits in amounts of less than \$100,000) less IRA and Keogh balances at depository institutions; and (2) balances in retail MMFs less IRA and Keogh balances at MMFs. Seasonally adjusted M2 is constructed by summing savings deposits (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](#)



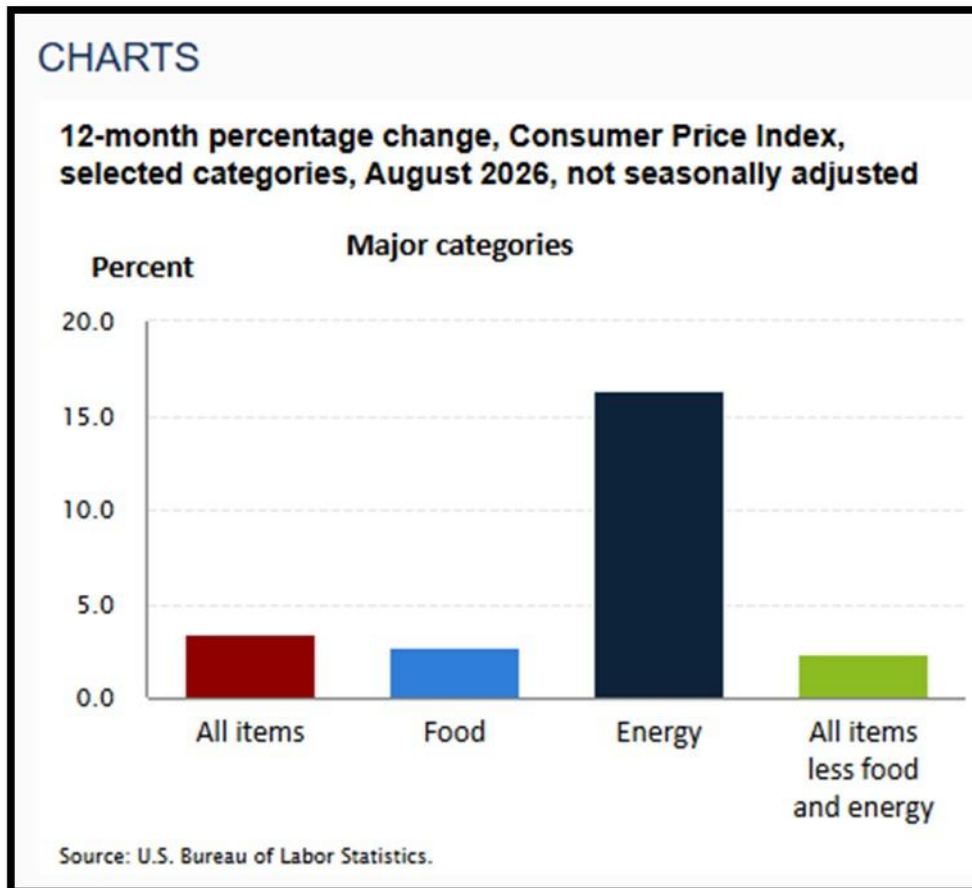
Money Supply M0 in the United States decreased to 5,411,600 USD Million in August from 5,523,900 USD Million in July of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,273,944.83 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: [TradingEconomics](#), [M0](#)

1Y
3Y
5Y
10Y
MAX
Compare +
Export
API



Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Banks Balance Sheet	25713.20	25841.70	USD Billion	Sep 2026
Fed Balance Sheet	6747704.00	6746548.00	USD Million	Sep 2026
Foreign Exchange Reserves	38343.00	37797.00	USD Million	Jul 2026
Fed Interest Rate	4.00	3.75	percent	Sep 2026
Loans to Private Sector	2945.00	2899.50	USD Billion	Aug 2026
Money Supply M0	5411600.00	5523900.00	USD Million	Aug 2026
Money Supply M1	19991.10	19886.50	USD Billion	Aug 2026
Money Supply M2	23342.80	23217.90	USD Billion	Aug 2026

5K. In August, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.4 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 0.3 percent in August (SA), up 2.4 percent over the year (NSA). September 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on October 14, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)



	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Aug. 2026
	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	Apr. 2026	May 2026	Jun. 2026	Jul. 2026	Aug. 2026	
All items	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.4	3.4
Food	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7
Food at home	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	2.2
Food away from home ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.4
Energy	0.6	10.9	3.8	3.9	-5.7	-1.5	2.1	16.3
Energy commodities	1.1	21.3	5.6	6.7	-9.5	-2.9	4.2	28.0
Gasoline (all types)	0.8	21.2	5.4	7.0	-9.7	-2.9	3.9	27.4
Fuel oil	11.1	30.7	5.8	3.8	-9.2	-1.7	10.1	52.0
Energy services	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	4.0
Electricity	-0.7	0.8	2.1	0.6	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	3.8
Utility (piped) gas service	3.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	-1.1	4.4
All items less food and energy	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.4
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
New vehicles	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6
Used cars and trucks	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.4	-2.3
Apparel	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.0	3.6
Medical care commodities ⁽¹⁾	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-2.7
Services less energy services	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.0
Shelter	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.0
Transportation services	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.5	2.4
Medical care services	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	2.5
Footnotes								
⁽¹⁾ Not seasonally adjusted.								

(9/28/2026) According to Truflation, the current CPI inflation rate in the U.S. is 2.54%. Truflation provides real-time economic data to enhance transparency. REF: [Truflation, Today'sRead](#)



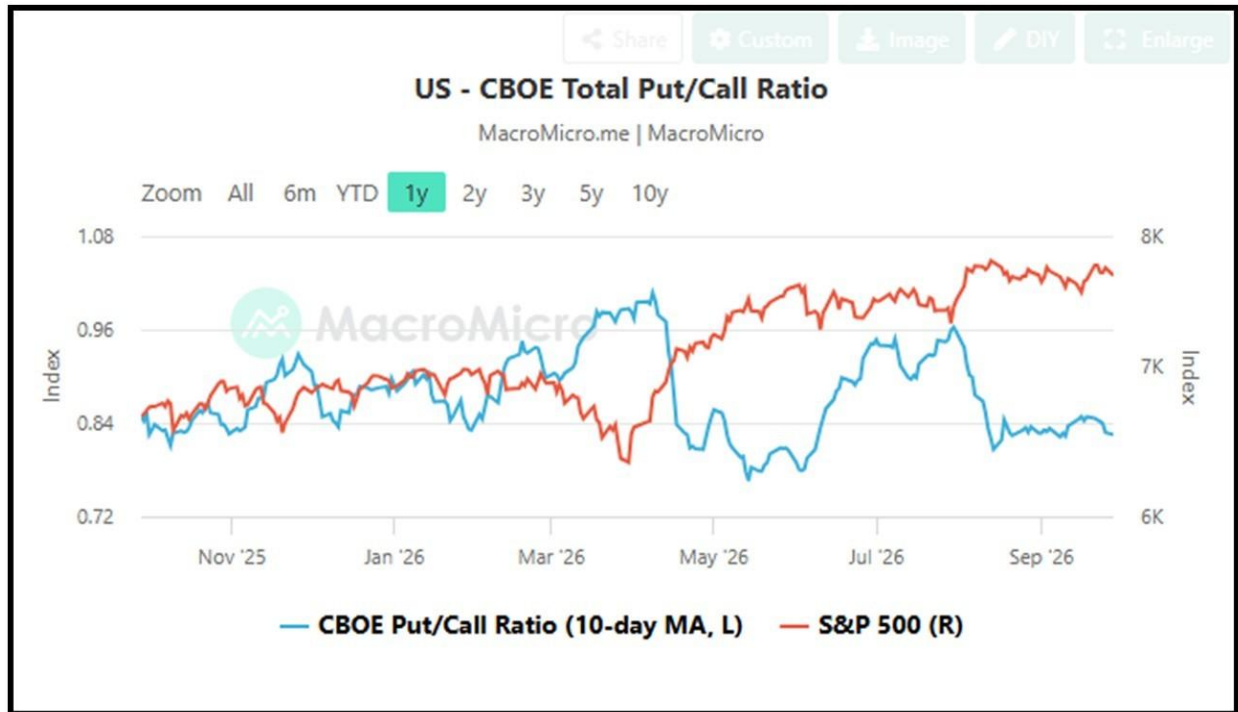
5L. Technical Analysis of the S&P500 Index. Click onto reference links below for images.

- **Short-term Chart: Trend Neutral on 9/28/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
-
- **Medium-term Chart: Trend Bullish on 9/25/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- **Market Timing Indicators – S&P500 Index as of 9/28/2026 – 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](#)**

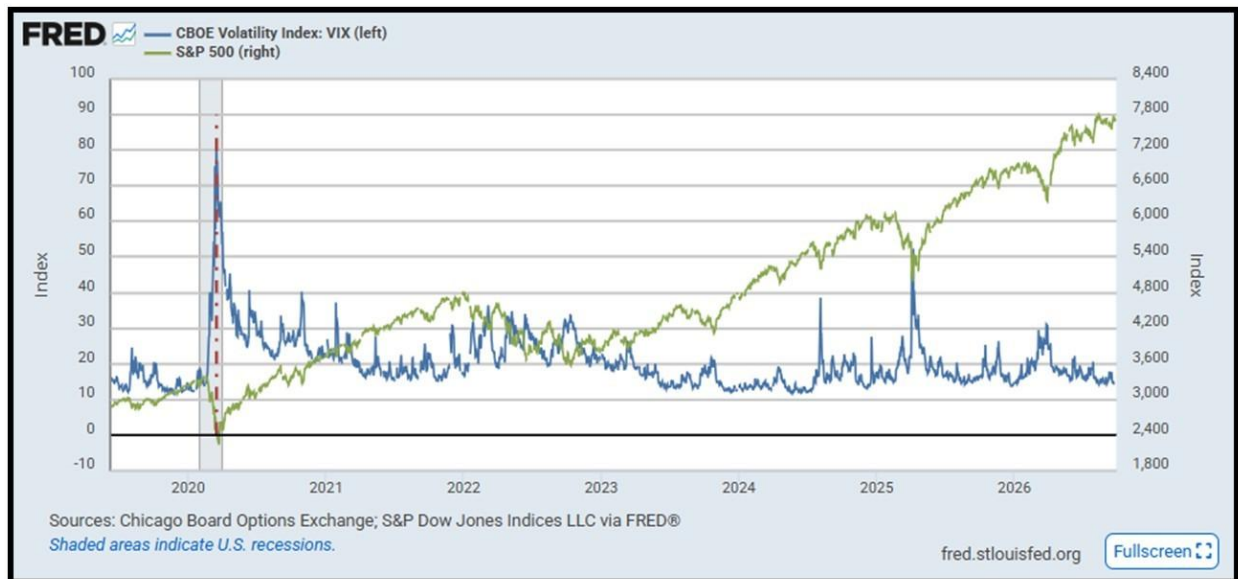


- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio as of 9/28/2026. REF: [MacroMicro](#)**

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 puts)	Complacency, greed, euphoria.	BEARISH – Overbought; pullback likely.



- **S&P500 and CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) as of 9/28/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)**



5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 9/28/2026 is 67 (Greed). Last week's data was 78 (Greed) (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/fear-and-greed/),
[Today'sReading](#)





Bitcoin – 15-Year & 2-Year Charts. REF: [Stockcharts15Y](#), [Stockcharts2Y](#)





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