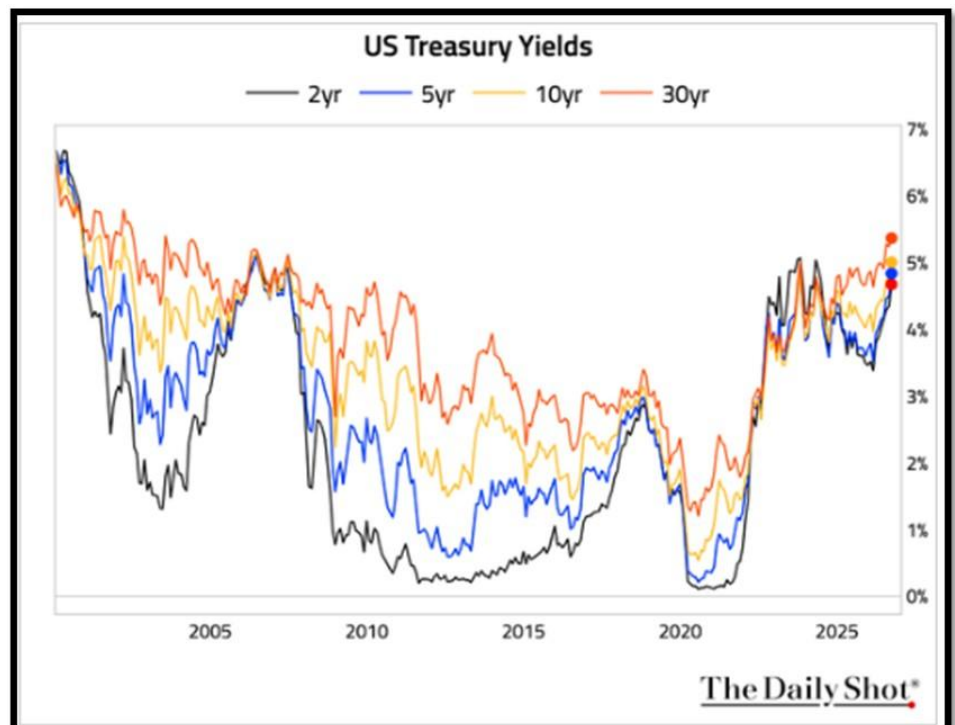
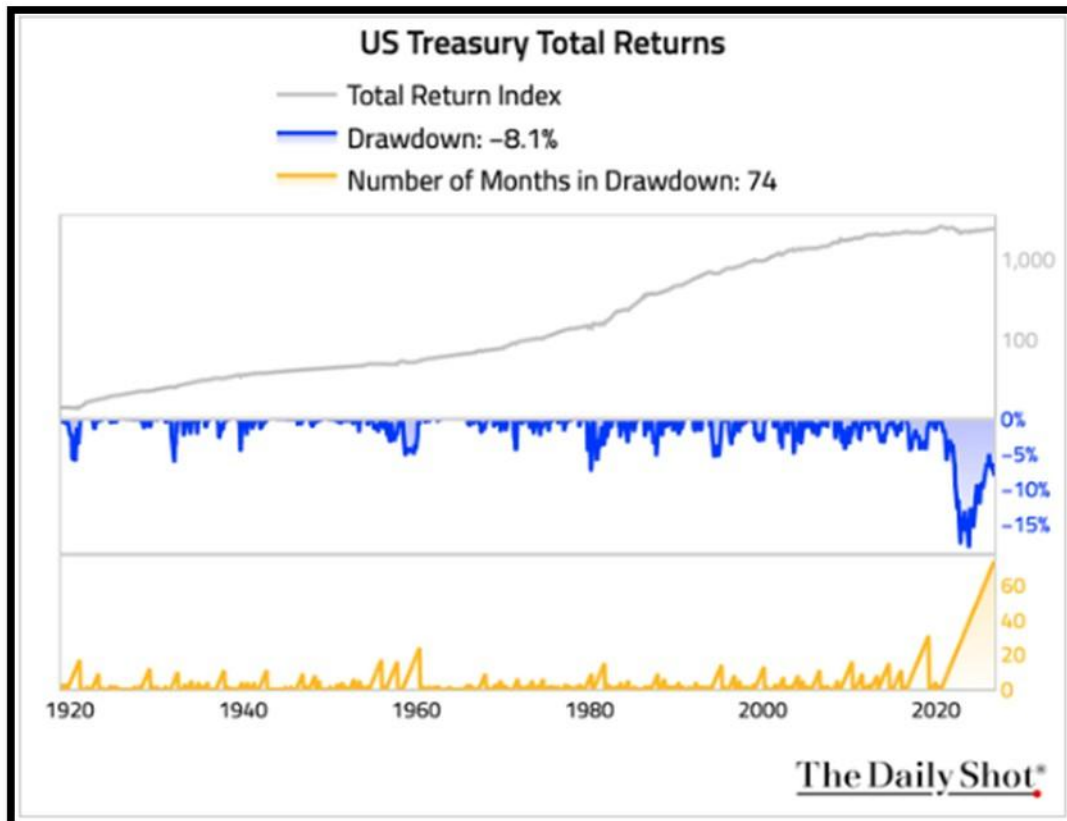


WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW, Sept. 18th, 2026

1. This week's economic data continued to paint a picture of an economy that is stronger than the bond market might like. August retail sales jumped 1.2%, easily beating expectations, while sales excluding autos surged 1.4%, reinforcing the view that consumer spending remains resilient. Housing, however, is showing more strain: mortgage applications fell 4.1% and [the NAHB Housing Market Index](#) slipped to 32, as higher mortgage rates weigh on affordability and construction sentiment. The Federal Reserve ultimately stole the stage, raising rates 25 basis points to 3.75% to 4.00%, its first hike in three years. See our main story for more on why we question whether higher rates are the right medicine for today's inflation.

Just as important is what is happening in the Treasury market. The 10-year Treasury yield has pushed through 5% to levels not seen in nearly two decades, and we believe the selloff is about more than Fed policy or inflation. With U.S. federal debt now above \$40 trillion, persistent deficits mean Washington must continue bringing enormous amounts of new debt to market. Investors are increasingly demanding more compensation to absorb that supply and take long-term fiscal risk. The Fed controls the short end of the curve, but the bond market controls the long end, and right now, the message from the long end may be less about monetary policy and more about America's growing debt burden and the price investors are demanding to finance it. REF: [Briefing](#), [DailyShot](#)





2. THE MAIN STORY THIS WEEK: The Fed May Be Fighting the Wrong Inflation – The Federal Reserve raised rates another 25 basis points this week, arguing that inflation remains too high. But are higher rates the right medicine for the inflation we have today? The Fed would have been better served by pausing. Unlike the post-pandemic surge, much of today’s inflation is coming from the supply side: energy, tariffs, transportation and other input costs. Higher rates cannot produce more oil, remove tariffs or fix supply constraints. Instead, they suppress demand, and the burden is not evenly distributed. Lower- and moderate-income households are more exposed to expensive credit cards, auto loans and other financing costs, while affluent consumers with substantial savings and investment income can more easily absorb another quarter-point increase. The Fed may be putting the most pressure on consumers who already have the least discretionary spending to cut.

Meanwhile, some of the economy’s strongest growth engines like AI infrastructure, data centers, semiconductors, power generation and technology investment, are

unlikely to change course over a 25-basis-point hike. This creates an unusual problem: monetary policy may be very effective at making a car loan, mortgage or small-business loan more expensive, while doing little to slow the areas generating the strongest investment demand. Worse, raising the cost of capital can itself become another business expense. Companies already dealing with higher energy, transportation and tariff costs may pass some of those additional financing expenses to customers rather than simply accept lower margins.

- *Wrong medicine? Supply-driven inflation does not respond to interest rates the same way demand-driven inflation does.*
- *Unequal impact: Lower-income households feel higher borrowing costs sooner, while wealthier consumers may remain relatively insulated.*
- *Growth remains resilient: AI, data centers and energy infrastructure are long-term investments that are less sensitive to a 25-bp move.*
- *Counterproductive? Higher financing costs can become another input cost and potentially find their way into consumer prices.*
- *The better choice: A pause would have allowed existing restrictive policy to keep working while giving the Fed more time to determine whether inflation is persistent demand inflation or a supply shock.*

Inflation is clearly too high. But before prescribing more of the same medicine, the Fed needs to correctly diagnose what is causing it. If inflation is predominantly supply-driven, raising the cost of capital risks hurting the most rate-sensitive parts of the economy without fixing the underlying problem. Click onto picture below to access video. REF:

[BARRON'S](#), [FT](#), [WSJ](#), [CNBC](#)



3. The Federal Reserve raised rates another 25 basis points as inflation remains stubbornly high, but higher interest rates cannot solve every source of inflation. The Fed can reduce demand by making money more expensive, but it cannot produce more oil, natural gas, metals, agricultural products or other scarce resources. That is why we continue to see a role for commodities in diversified portfolios. Unlike long-duration bonds and expensive growth stocks, which can come under pressure as interest rates rise, commodities are physical assets whose prices are driven heavily by supply, demand and geopolitical conditions. If inflation remains elevated while global growth stays reasonably resilient, commodities can provide both diversification and likely a potential hedge against the very inflation the Fed is attempting to contain. Within our portfolios, we gain exposure to this theme through EIPCX – Parametric Commodity Strategy Fund, giving us diversified participation in commodities rather than trying to predict which individual commodity will be the next winner. REF: [EatonVance\(EIPCX\)](#), [EIPCX-Fact Sheet](#)



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.eatonvance.com/products/mutual-funds/commodities/parametric-commodity-strategy-fund.html>

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. Europe's effort to draw Canada closer is ultimately about strategic diversification. The EU wants to reduce its dependence on the United States, Russia and China, and Canada offers something Europe increasingly needs: a stable, resource-rich partner with energy, uranium, critical minerals, fertilizer and a growing technology and defense sector. Discussions reportedly extend well beyond trade into defense, data centers, undersea cables, satellite networks and infrastructure that could eventually move more Canadian energy and resources directly to Europe.

Canada may have more economically to gain. Its trade remains overwhelmingly tied to the United States, while Europe represents a massive market that Canada has barely penetrated by comparison. Europe, meanwhile, gains another secure source of energy, minerals and strategic infrastructure. The bigger implication is the emergence of a more multipolar Western economy, where Canada becomes less dependent on the U.S. and Europe gains greater strategic independence. For investors, that could mean increased capital spending in Canadian energy, uranium, critical minerals, defense, Arctic infrastructure, power generation and data centers. Europe wants Canada's resources and geography; Canada wants Europe's market and diversification. What is developing looks increasingly like a second trans-Atlantic economic corridor rather than simply another trade agreement. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [WSJ](#), [CNN](#)



4B. Trump’s warning that an EU-Canada associate membership could be viewed as a “hostile act” shows how much more is at stake than another trade agreement. Canada is deeply integrated into the North American economy, but closer ties with Europe could gradually give Ottawa another major market for its energy, critical minerals, defense production and technology. Trump has threatened “very serious tariffs” against Europe if the arrangement moves forward, potentially reopening a broader trans-Atlantic trade fight.

For Canada, the attraction is diversification away from its heavy dependence on the U.S.; for Europe, it is access to a stable, resource-rich partner at a time when the EU is trying to strengthen its economic security. The bigger implication is that pressure from Washington could actually accelerate the very shift it is trying to prevent, pushing Canada and Europe to build deeper supply chains, trade relationships and strategic infrastructure across the Atlantic. Canada is unlikely to leave the U.S. economic orbit, but it may no longer want to depend on it quite as much. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [FT](#), [CBCNNLIVE](#)



4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 9/15/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- *China's surveyed urban unemployment rate rose to 5.3% in August 2026 from 5.2% in the previous month, surpassing market expectations of 5.2% and marking the highest reading since March.*
- *The benchmark interest rate in Germany is set by the European Central Bank.*
- *The gross domestic product in India expanded 1.8% quarter-on-quarter in the second quarter of 2026, slowing from an upwardly revised 2.1% growth in the previous period, according to data from OECD.*
- *The headline inflation rate in India rose to 4.82% in August of 2026, the highest since December of 2024, from 4.45% in the previous month and aligned with market expectations of 4.8%.*

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	0.80	5.30	-6.50	99.20	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	18010	0.60	2.65	3.30	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	1.00	1.90	2.40	-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	1.80	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	14.00	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

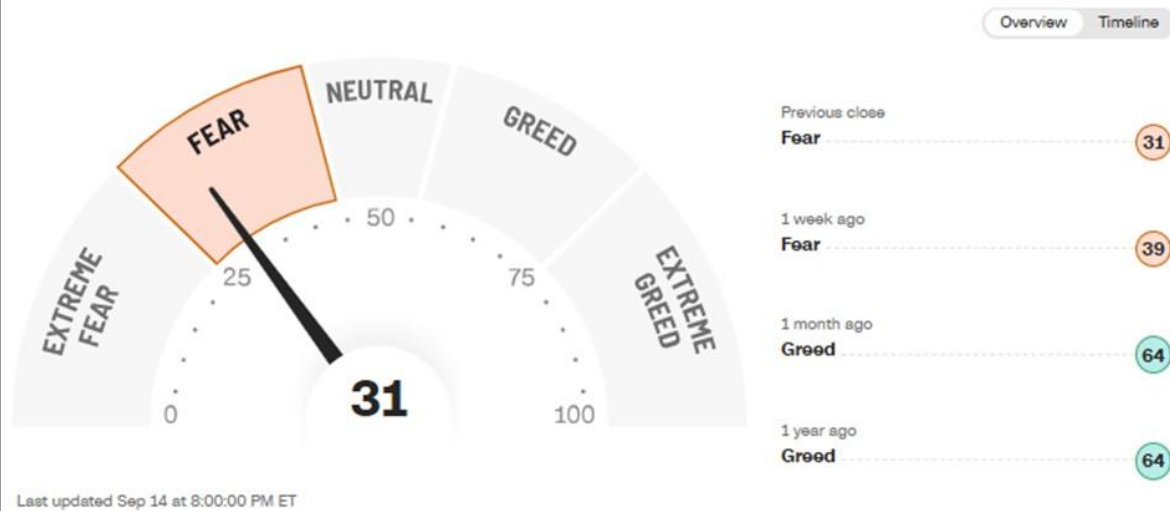
5. Quant & Technical Corner – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 9/14/2026 – 8:00 PM-ET is 31 (Fear). Last week's data was 39 (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?

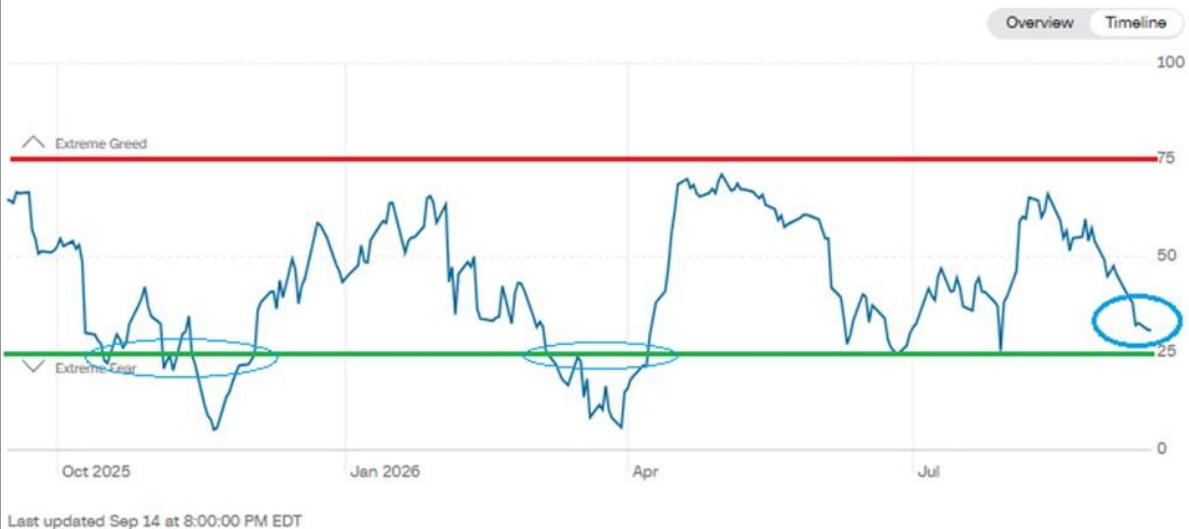
[Learn more about the index](#)



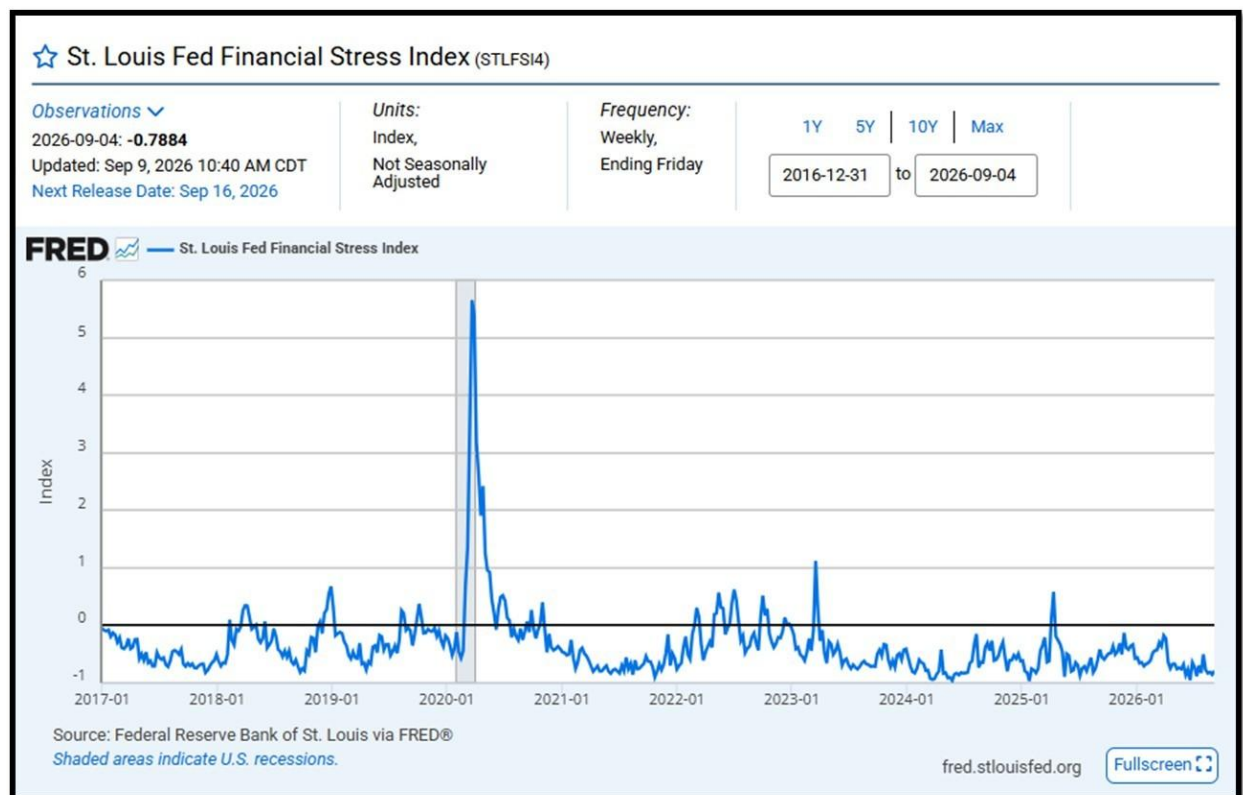
Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

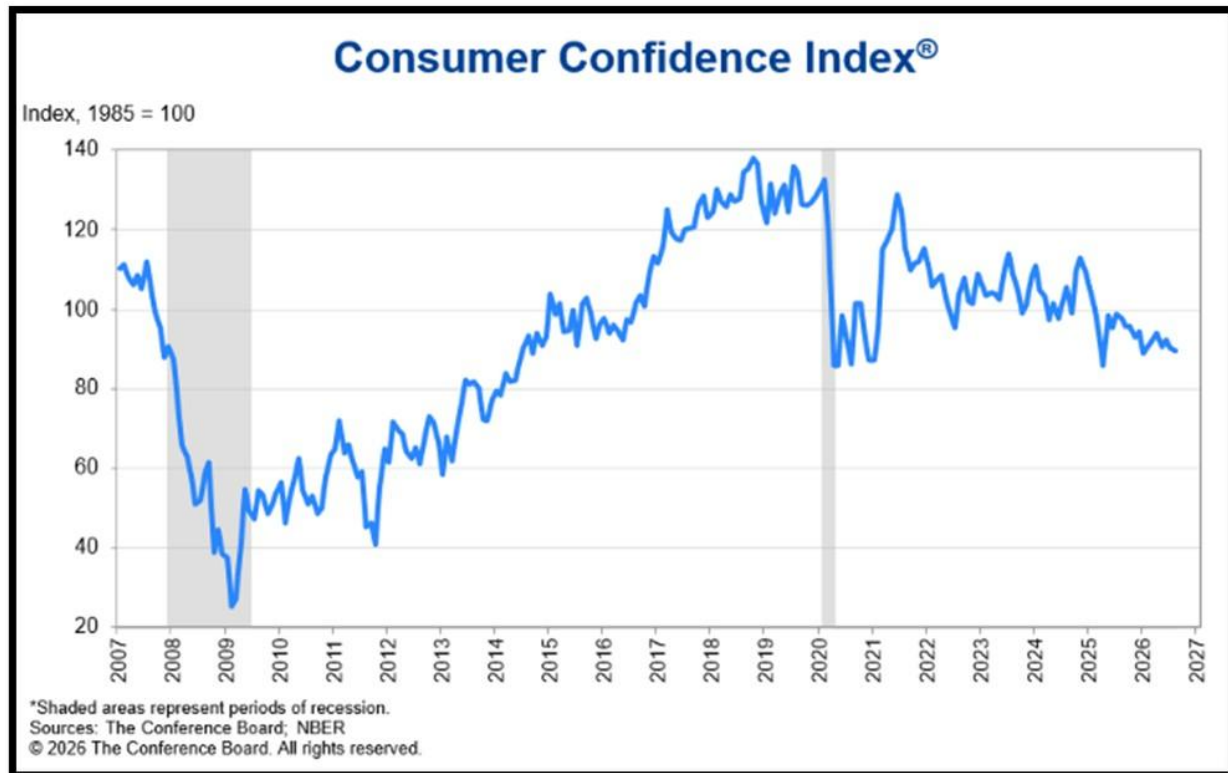
[Learn more about the index](#)



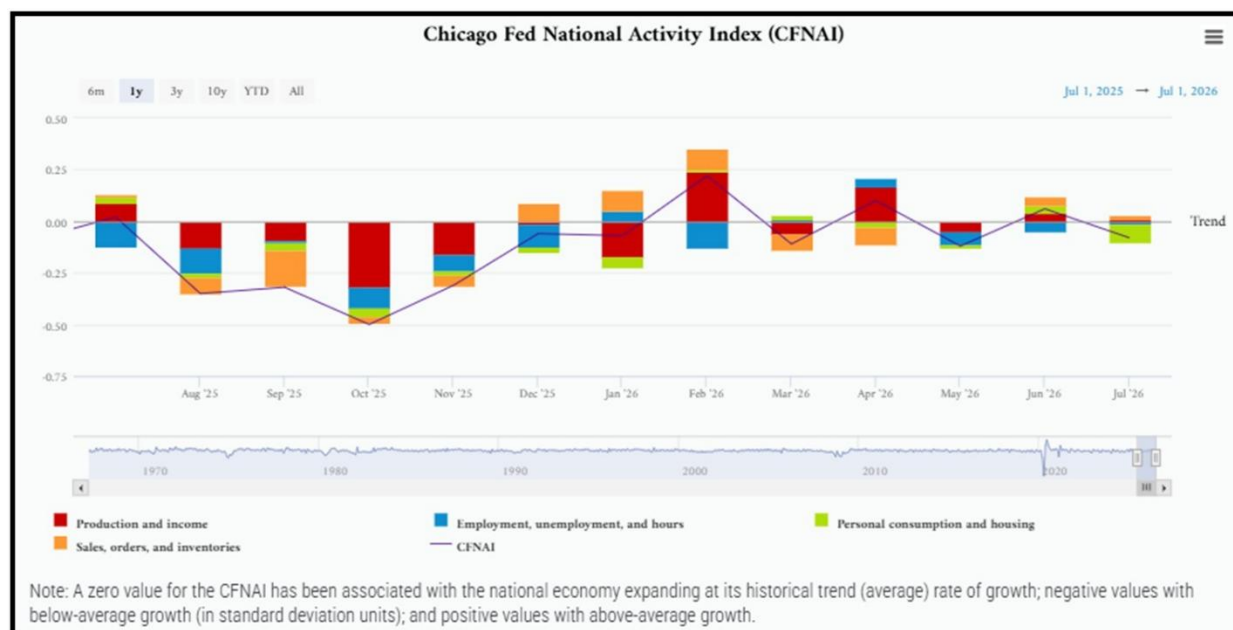
5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at -0.7884 as of September 9, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.8526. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the tariff turmoil back in February 2026. This weekly index is not seasonally adjusted. The STLFSI4 measures 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 -0.08 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 July \(ReceesionAlert\) \(Released on 8/30/2026\)](#)

The LEI's six-month growth rate turned positive for the first time in over four years

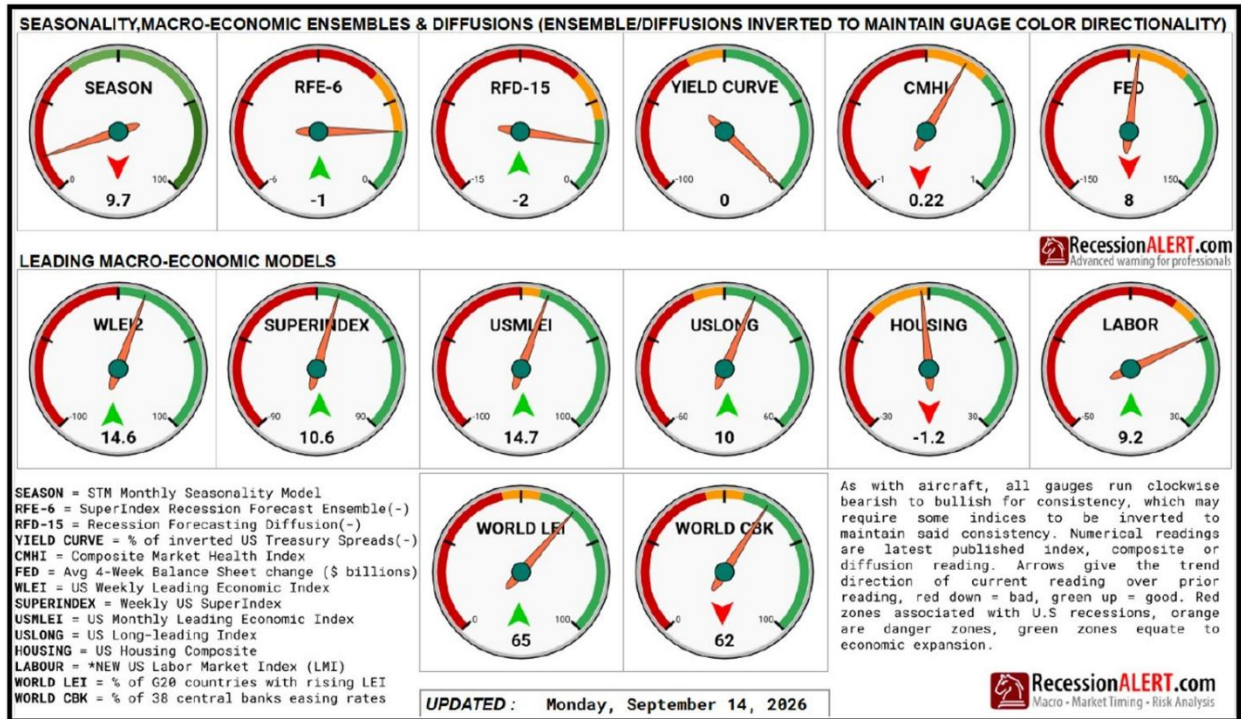
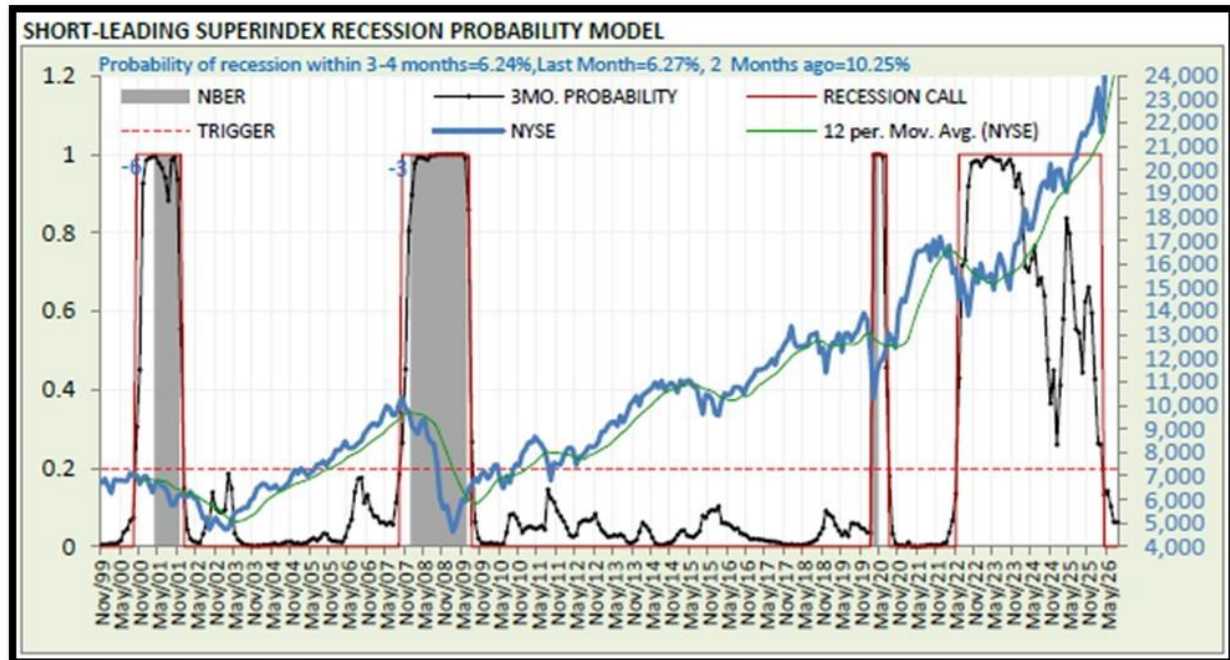


We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment, indirectly from government spending. Data from July 2024-2026.

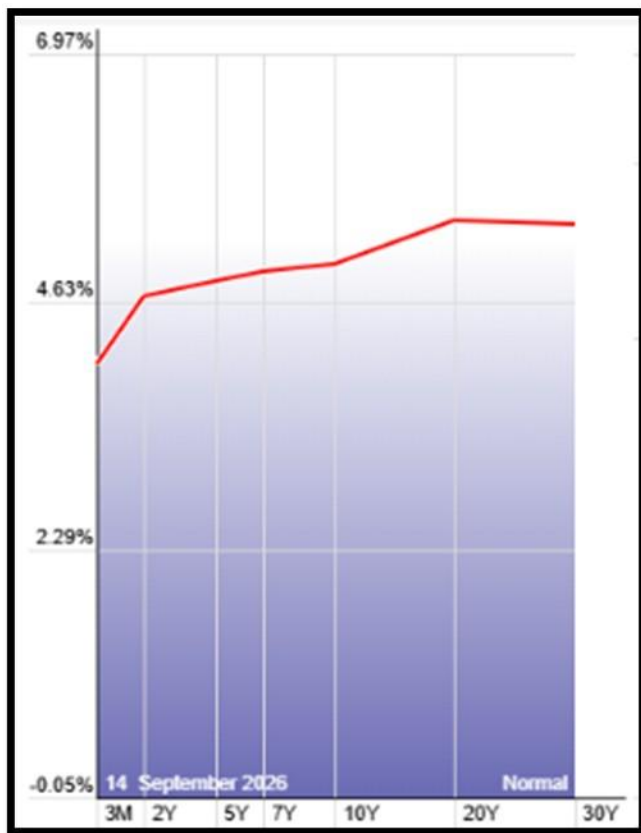


5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 6.24% (with data as of 9/14/2026 – Next Report 9/28/2026) according to RecessionAlert

Research. Last release's data was at 8.14%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](#)



5G. Yield Curve as of 9/14/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (5.02%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (4.67%) is currently at 35bps. 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](#)



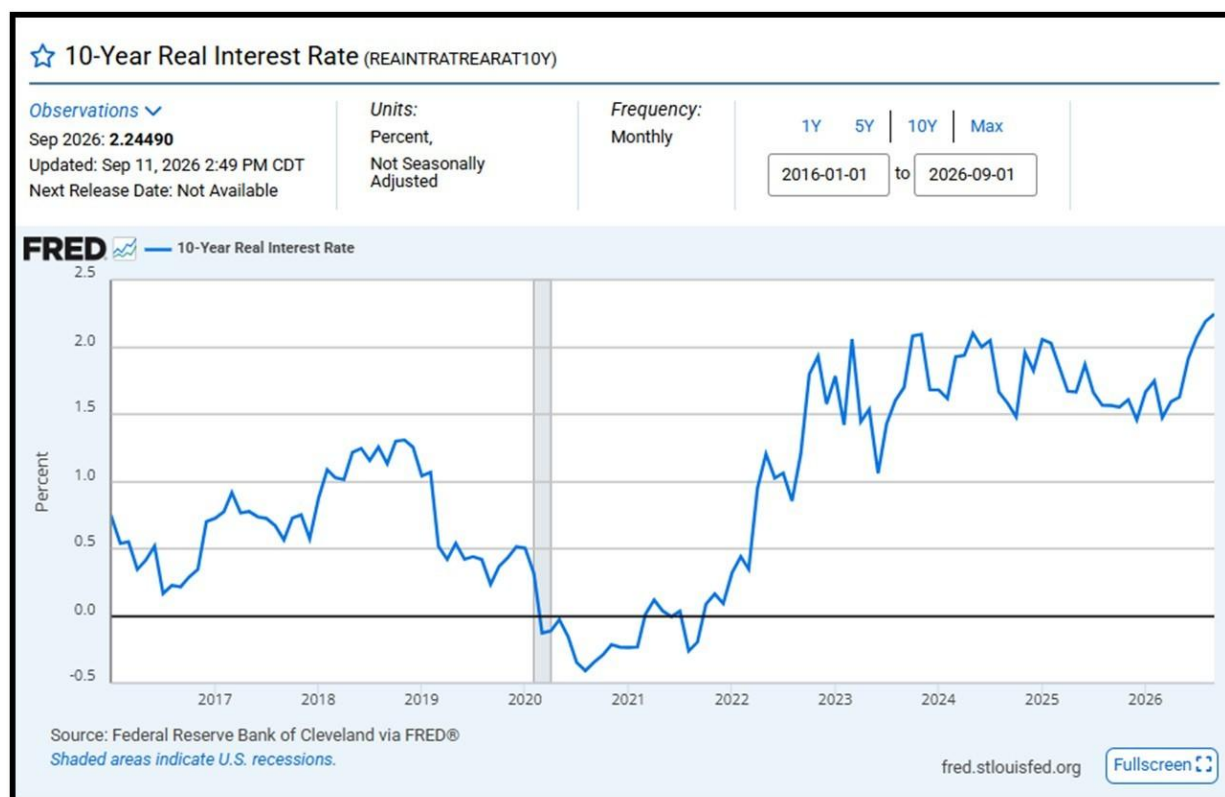
5H. Recent Yields in 10-Year Government Bonds. REF: [Source is from Bloomberg.com, dated 9/14/2026, rates shown below are as of 9/14/2026, subject to change.](#)

Government Bond Yields					
Name		Yield (9/14)	Yield (9/8)	Yield (8/31)	Yield (8/24)
US 10-Year Government Bond		5.02%	4.79%	4.78%	4.71%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield		5.37%	5.18%	5.14%	5.06%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield		3.54%	3.37%	3.32%	3.25%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield		3.02%	2.86%	2.99%	2.87%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield		5.41%	5.21%	5.18%	5.03%

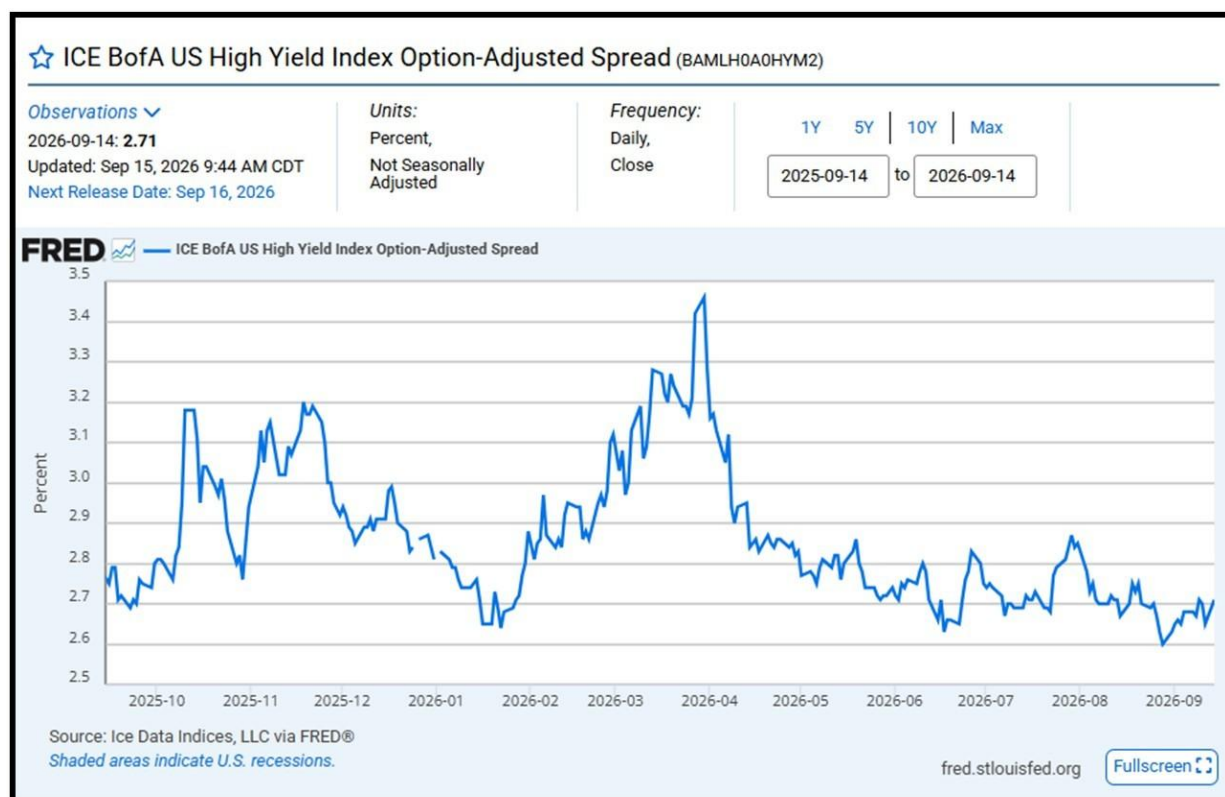
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



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 2.71 as of September 15, 2026. Last week's data was 2.68. 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](#)

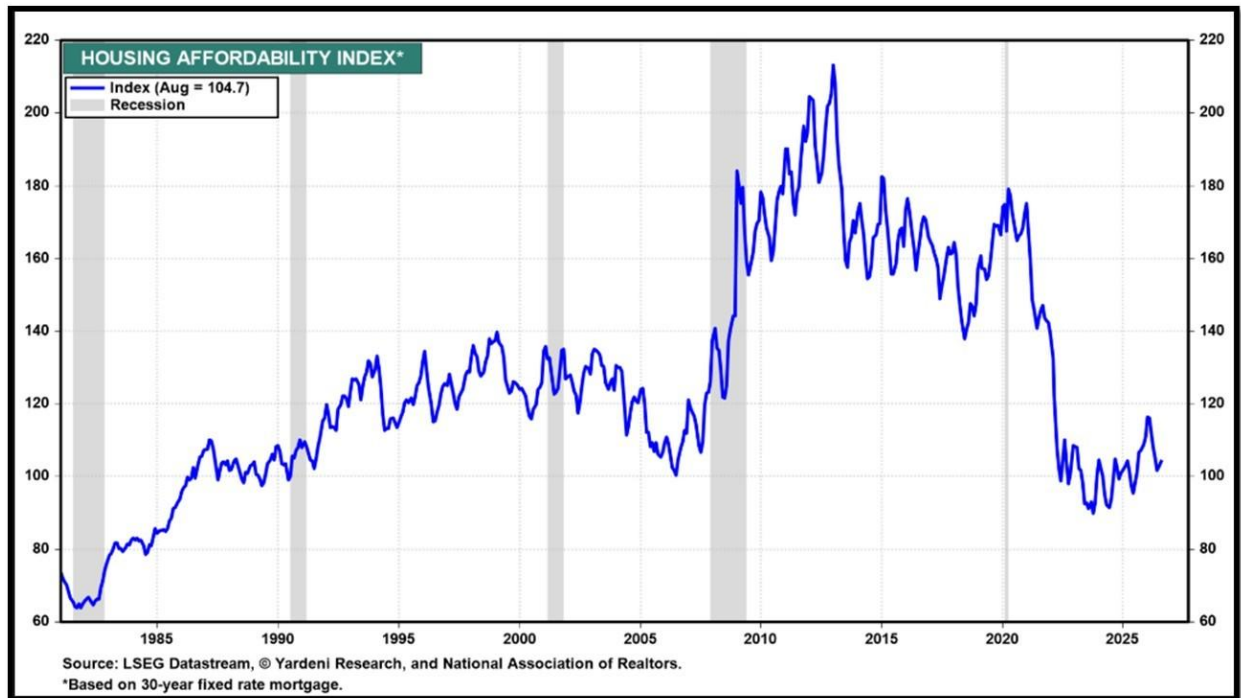


5I. (9/15/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 7.22% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 6.78%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), Mortgage Bankers Association (weekly survey) and FHFA (monthly survey). REF: [MortgageNewsDaily](#), [Today's Average Rate](#)

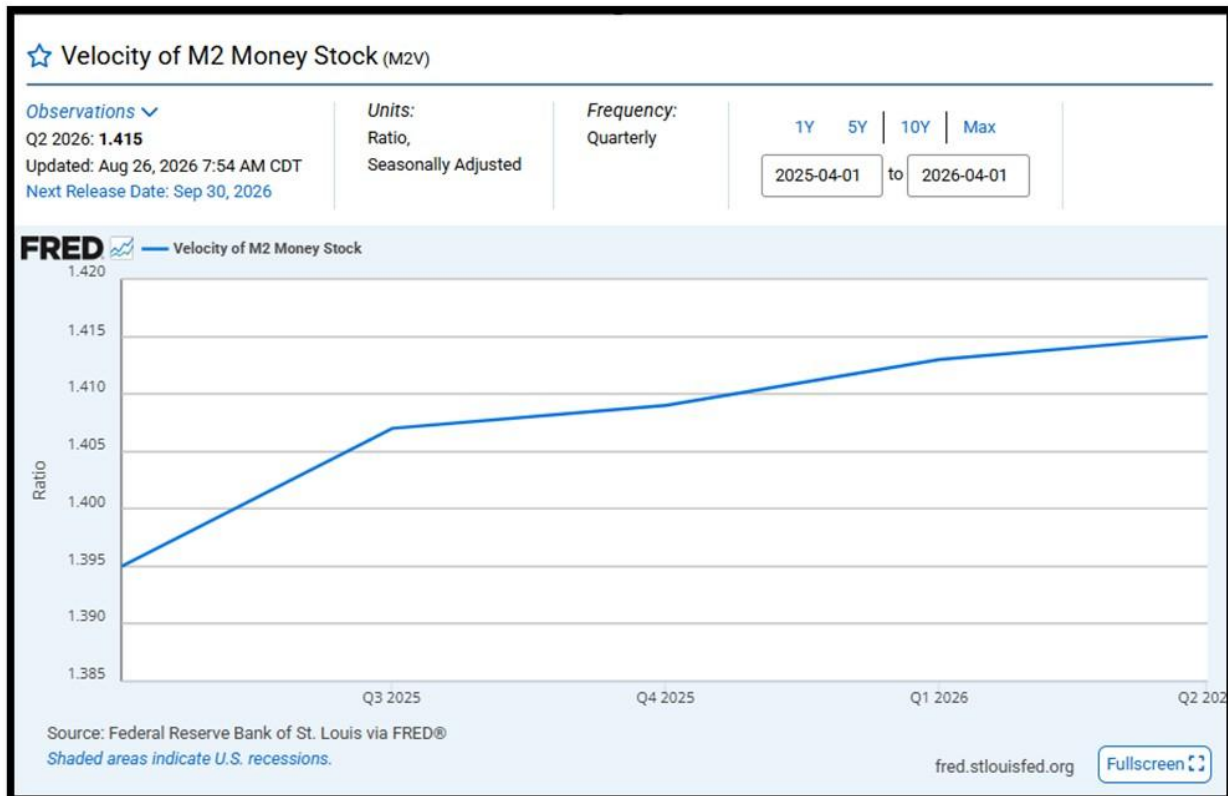
The recent spike in the 30-year fixed-rate jumbo mortgage to 7.22%, compared to Freddie Mac's rate at 6.76% and the Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.85%, highlights key differences in the mortgage market. Jumbo mortgages, which exceed the conforming loan limits set by government agencies 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.



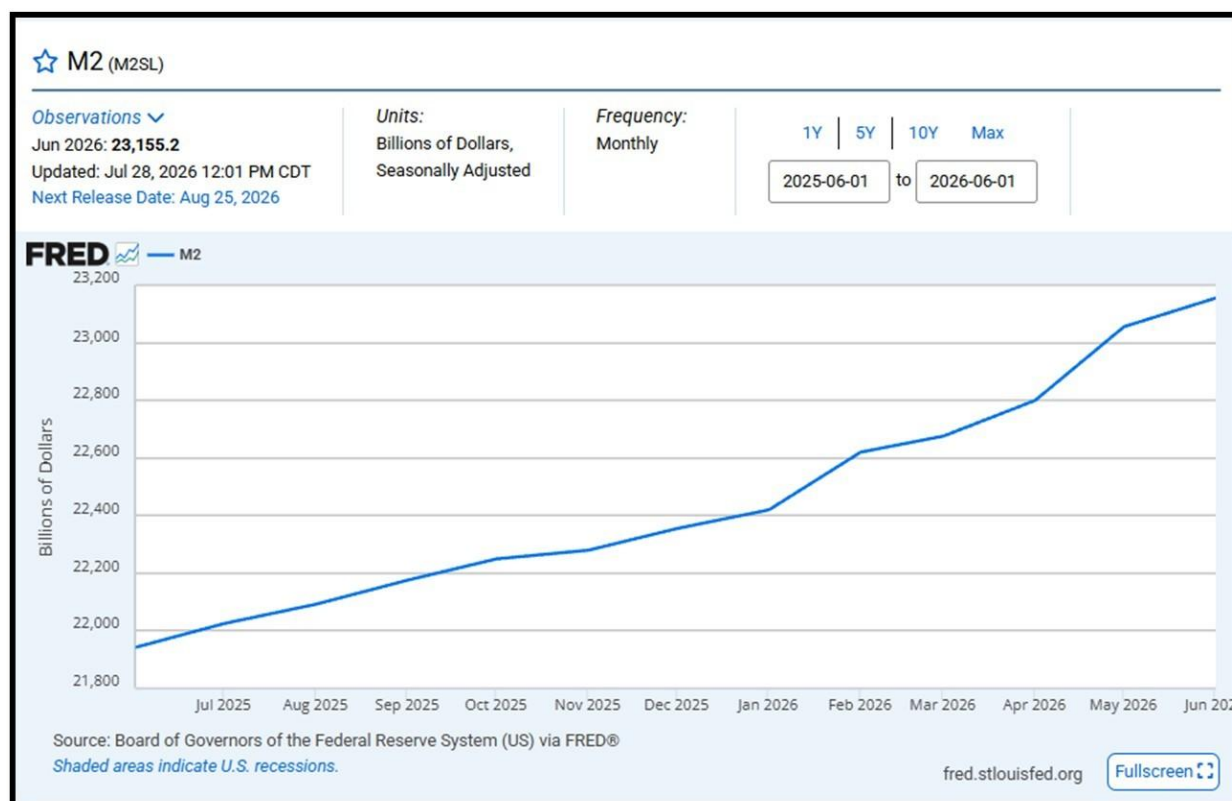
Housing Affordability Index for Aug = 104.7 // July = 103.3 // June = 102.3 // May = 105.6 // Apr = 110.6 // Mar = 113.7 // Feb = 117.6. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)



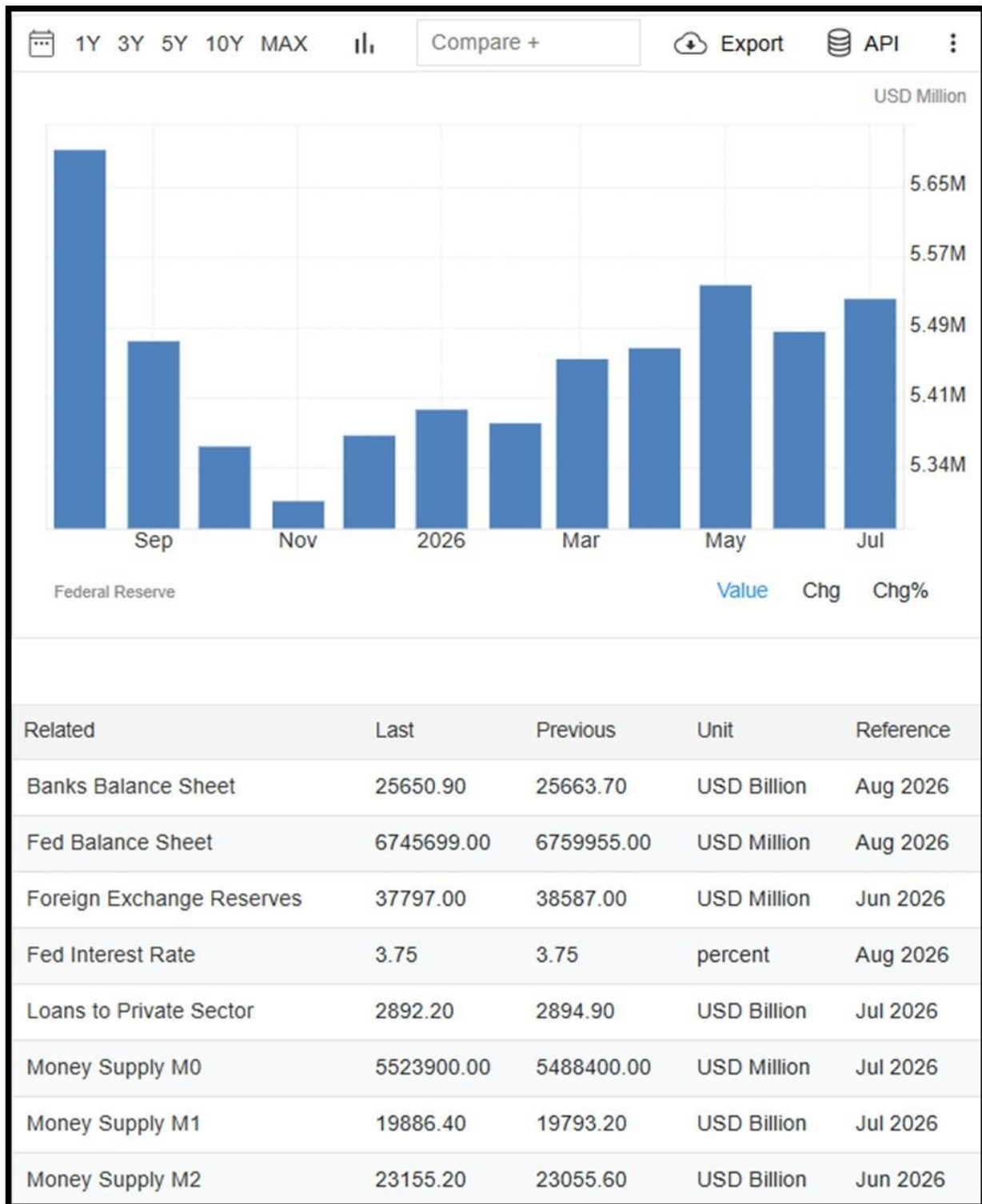
5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.46 as of (Q2-2026 updated August 26, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.412. The velocity of money is the frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In 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 increased to 5,523,900 USD Million in July from 5,488,400 USD Million in June of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,268,842.91 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](#)

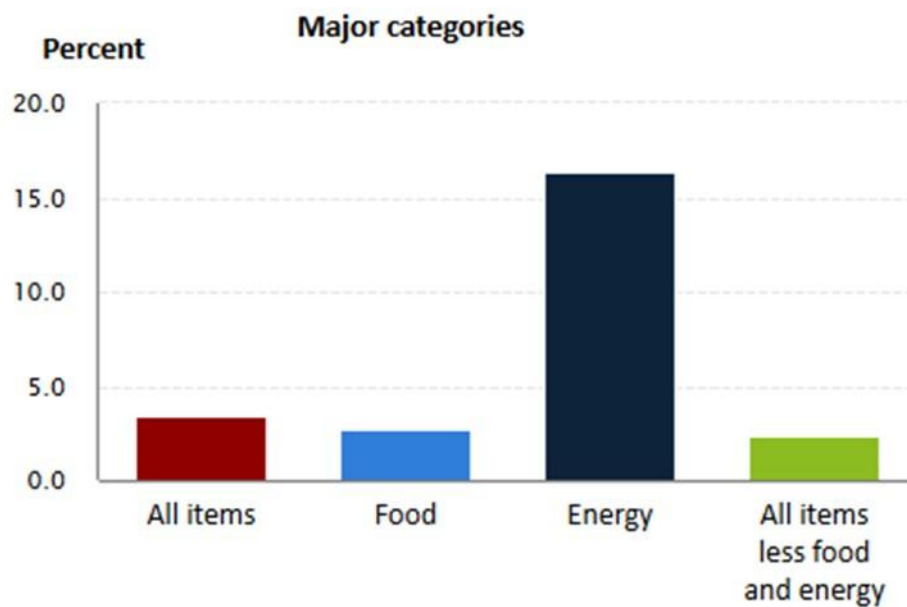


5K. In August, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.4 percent, seasonally adjusted (SA), and rose 3.4 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally

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](#)

CHARTS

12-month percentage change, Consumer Price Index, selected categories, August 2026, not seasonally adjusted



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	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.								

(9/14/2026) According to Truflation, the current CPI inflation rate in the U.S. is 2.48%. Truflation provides real-time economic data to enhance transparency. REF: [Truflation, Today'sRead](#)



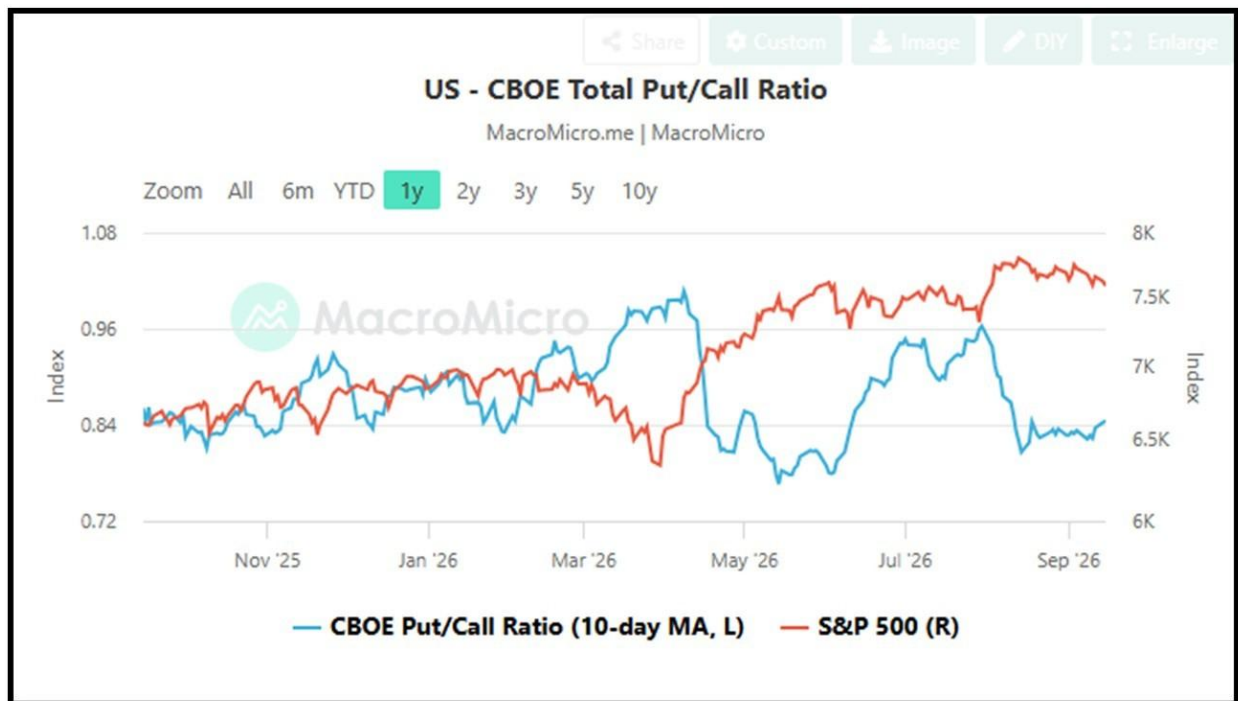
5L. Technical Analysis of the S&P500 Index. Click onto reference links below for images.

- **Short-term Chart: Trend Bearish on 9/15/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
-
- **Medium-term Chart: Trend Bullish on 9/11/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- **Market Timing Indicators – S&P500 Index as of 9/15/2026 – 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](#)**

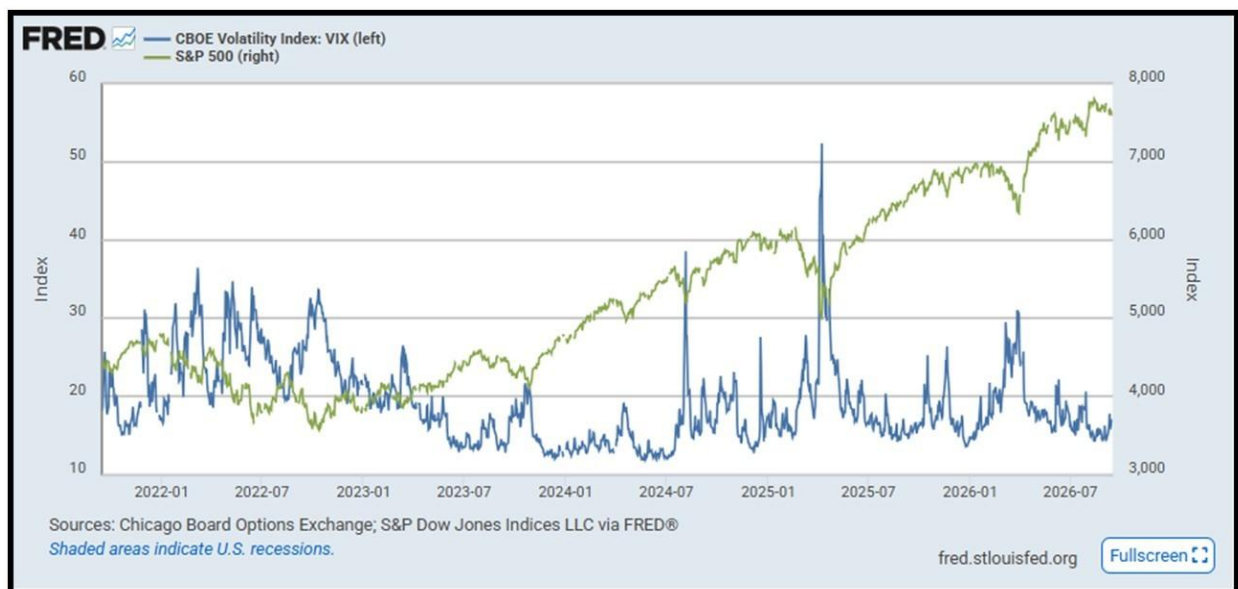


- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio as of 9/15/2026. REF: [MacroMicro](#)**

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 9/15/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)**

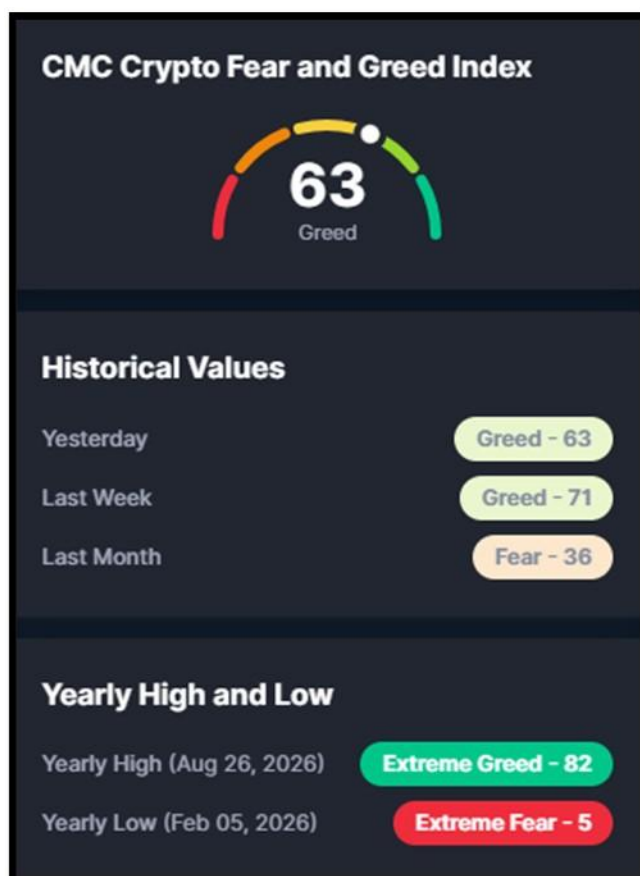


5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 9/15/2026 is 63 (Greed). Last week's data was 71 (Greed) (1-100). Fear & Greed Index – A Contrarian

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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