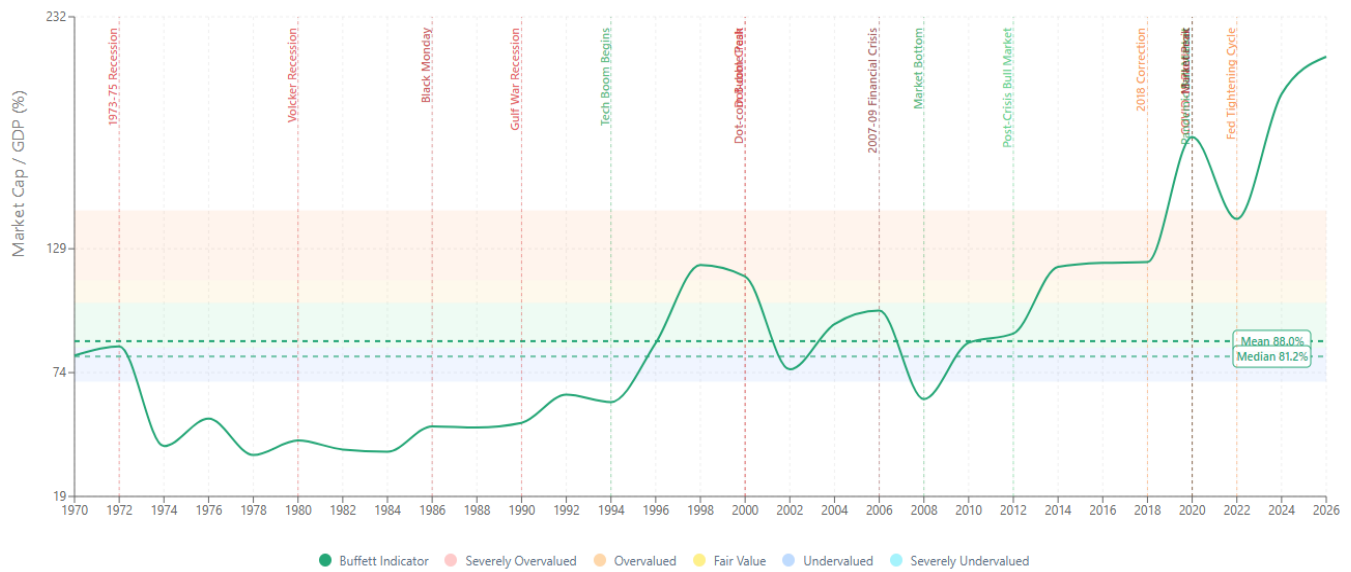


US Stock Express

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Warren Buffet Indicator

Historical Mean ⓘ

88.0%

Long-term average

Std Deviation ⓘ

42.2%

±42.2 points

Historical Range

All-Time Low

29.3%

Aug 1982

Historical Median ⓘ

81.2%

50th percentile

Current vs Mean ⓘ

143.6%

Above

All-Time High

220.0%

Dec 2025

Current Buffett Indicator ⓘ

214.3% ↗

Severely Overvalued (>95th percentile) ⓘ

Indicator significantly above historical averages

The Buffett Indicator Home Page

Last update: April 28, 2026

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \mathbf{217.10\%} & & \\
 \mathbf{Buffett Indicator} & = & \frac{\text{Current Total Market Cap: 68,217.20}}{\text{Current GDP: 31,422.53}}
 \end{array}$$

What is the Buffett Indicator?

The Buffett Indicator is a financial metric that compares the total value of all publicly traded stocks in a country to that country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Named after Warren Buffett, one of the world's most successful investors, the indicator is often used as a broad measure of market valuation.

The Buffett Indicator, also known as the Market Capitalization-to-GDP ratio, is a valuation tool used to determine whether the overall stock market is overvalued or undervalued at a specific time. Warren Buffett introduced this metric in 2001, describing it as "probably the best single measure of where valuations stand at any given moment." In its current form, the indicator compares the market capitalization of the U.S. Wilshire 5000 index to the country's GDP. This metric is closely monitored by the financial media as a key measure of U.S. market valuation, both in its absolute form and when adjusted for long-term trends.

[The Buffett Indicator |](#)

 Copilot Search

The Buffett Indicator measures the ratio of total stock market capitalization to GDP, serving as a broad gauge of whether the market is overvalued or undervalued.

What It Is

The **Buffett Indicator**, also known as the **Market Cap to GDP ratio**, compares the total value of all publicly traded stocks in a country to its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to assess market valuation relative to the economy. Warren Buffett described it as "probably the best single measure of where valuations stand at any given moment". A ratio above 100% indicates that the stock market is worth more than the entire economy, while historically, readings above 120–150% suggest overvaluation. [↪ thebuffettindicator.com](#) **+2**

How It Works

The indicator is calculated by dividing the **total market capitalization** of all publicly traded companies (commonly measured using the Wilshire 5000 index in the U.S.) by the **GDP** of the country. This ratio provides a macro-level view of market valuation, similar to a price-to-earnings ratio for the entire market. Because GDP grows steadily while stock market values can fluctuate significantly, deviations from historical trends can indicate potential bubbles or undervaluation. [↪ Current Market Valuation](#) **+1**

Why It Matters

The Buffett Indicator is primarily a **long-term valuation tool**. Historically, extremely high readings have preceded major market corrections, such as the dot-com bubble in 1999–2000, while very low readings have marked strong buying opportunities. It is not designed to predict short-term market movements but rather to highlight systemic risk and potential overvaluation over time. [↪ Yahoo](#) **+2**

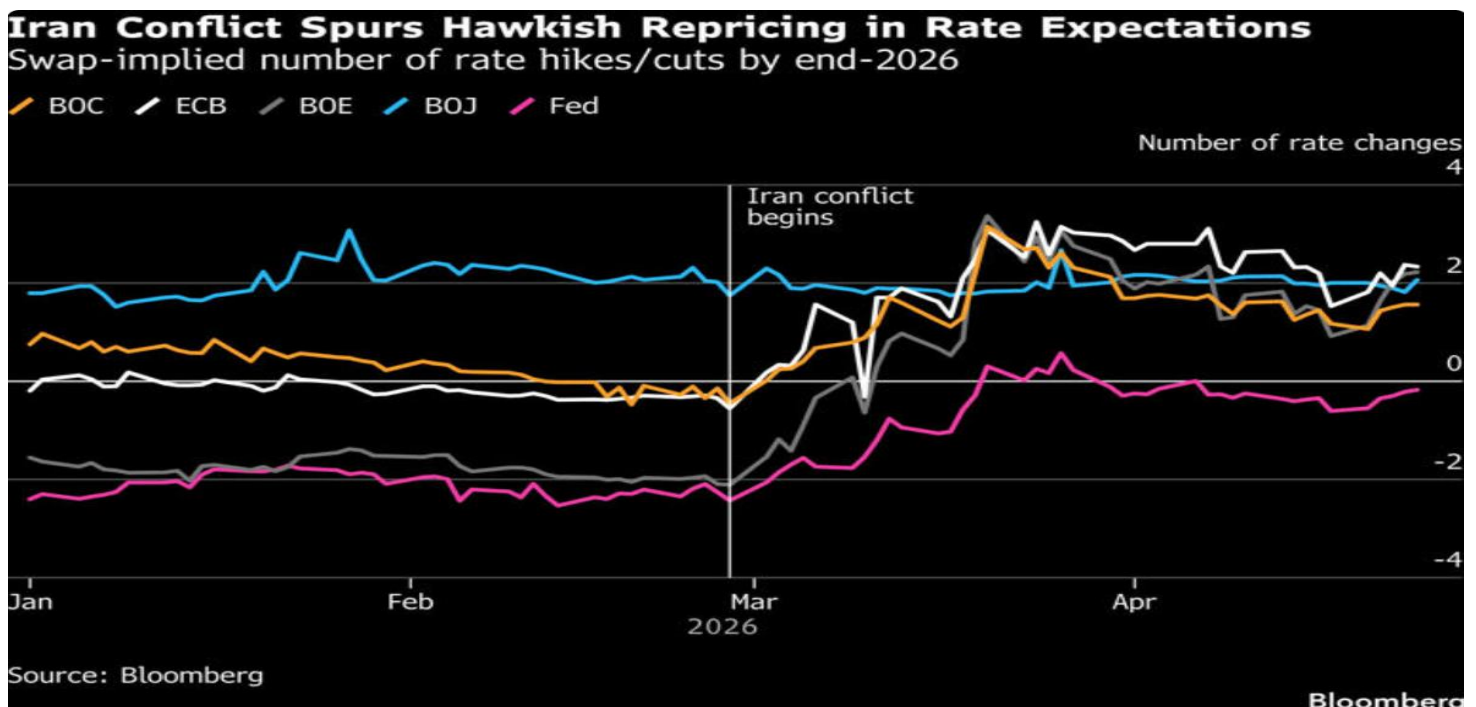
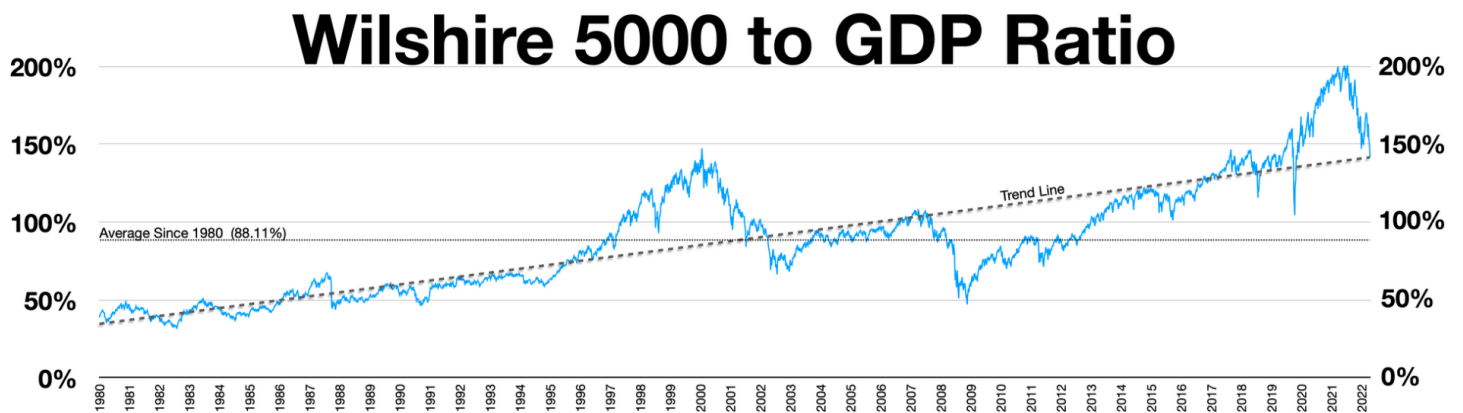
Current Reading

As of recent data, the U.S. Buffett Indicator is **well above historical norms**, with readings around **214–230%**, indicating that the stock market is **significantly overvalued relative to GDP**. Such elevated levels suggest heightened risk for long-term investors, especially if combined with rising interest rates or tightening liquidity. [whalequant.io](#) +1

Interpretation for Investors

- **Above 120–150%:** Market may be overvalued; caution advised for new investments.
- **Around 100%:** Market roughly in line with economic size; historically fair valuation.
- **Below 70–80%:** Market undervalued; potential buying opportunity. [2](#)

While the Buffett Indicator is a useful macro-level tool, it should be considered alongside other economic and market indicators, as it does not account for factors like interest rates, inflation, or sector-specific growth trends. [1](#)



Source: Bloomberg

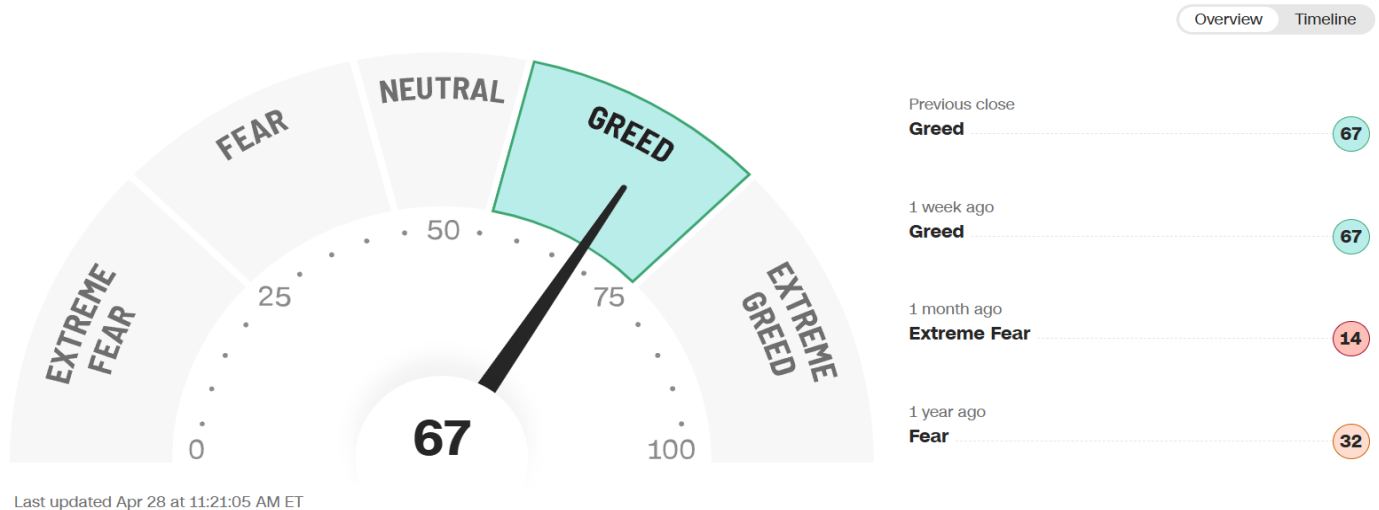
Bloomberg

*Risk disclosure: Price can go up and down at any moment, use free money to trade and bear the risk according to your own capital;
Never trade with money that has a deadline for withdrawal.
All suggestions are for reference only, even AI cannot be 100% reliable, final decision still lies upon investors.
Copy trading cannot replicate another trader's background or psychological state.*

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)



North East West South is NEWS

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) today raised its inflation forecast and halved its growth forecast after oil prices surged due to the US-Iran conflict. The BoJ said it expects inflation to reach 2.8% this fiscal year, up from its previous forecast of 1.9%, while keeping its benchmark interest rate unchanged at 0.75%.

Bahrain convened a meeting at the UN Security Council, where dozens of countries condemned Iran's control of the Strait of Hormuz. Iran's UN ambassador, Amir Saeid Irvani, stated that the US's actions resembled those of pirates and terrorists, and that Iran needs assurances from the US and Israel that they will not launch further attacks to ensure the security of the oil-rich Persian Gulf region.

The Wall Street Journal, citing sources familiar with the matter, reported that OpenAI failed to meet its 2025 revenue target for ChatGPT and also failed to reach its internal target of 1 billion weekly active users by the end of last year, causing unease among some investors and board members.

The Wall Street Journal also reported that Facebook's parent company, Meta, is preparing to potentially cancel its deal with AI startup Manus. Reports indicate that if Meta proceeds with withdrawing from the deal, several of Manus's former investors in Asia, including Tencent, HSG (formerly Sequoia China), and ZhenFund, intend to cooperate.

The Conference Board announced that its April consumer confidence index rose to 92.8, up from a revised 92.2 in March, and higher than the 89.0 forecast in Bloomberg's survey as of 7:30 a.m. ET on April 28. The preliminary survey was conducted from April 1 to April 22, 2026, a period that includes a two-week ceasefire in the Middle East conflict and the subsequent rebound in US stocks.

Teaching Videos with Electronic Handouts

By Daniel Yue



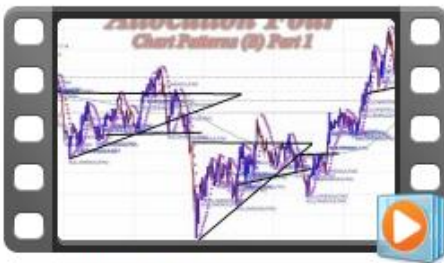
155 - A1 Essence New Ver26a



156- A2 Investment Terms ver 31a1



157 - A3 Chart Patterns (A) ver 23



158-A4 Chart Patterns (B)1 Ver 17



159-A4 Chart Patterns (B)2 Ver 25



160 - A5 Candle Sticks (A) Ver 21



162-A6 Candlesticks (B) ver 35A



165-A7 Wave Theory Ver 27



166-A7(Part II) Average Lines V25



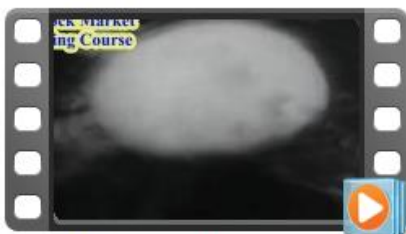
171-A8 Technical Indicators Ver25



175-A9 Economic Indicators VER 35



176-A10 Interest Rate VER 22



177-A11 International Organizations VER 25



180-A12 Live Examples VER 24

Please contact Professor Vitaliy for details

or comparison.



Market Observation

Day 1526
Russia/Ukraine Conflict

Buffet Indicator

The market has risen a lot since March 30 and any adjustment should be considered as healthy correction. Cool and calm investors are actually waiting for the advent of Fibonacci series. However, some sensitive investors as once took out the Buffet Indicator and afraid of a collapse.

The latest reading of the indicator is 217.10%, severely over-valued. Don't worry! It is not at its record high who was made in Dec 2025 of 220% even NASDAQ and S&P are on record high recently. The Buffet Indicator came into existence on Dec 2001, just on the recovery of 9/11 terror attack. It is a comparison of the stock market value with the GDP of that country. But it can trace back to 1980 and the average is 88.11%.

So, what is the greatest difference of 1980 and 2026 in the US stock market. At that time, investor would only trade the forex such as the Plaza Accord and gold, US stock is not so popular as today where every small potato of the world is talking about US market even if they do not trade, they would still talk about the DJIA, S&P and NASDAQ. Actually, capital concentration is quite different from that of the 1908s. That means money is more concentrated in the US market and this is the blind point of the Buffet Indicator still using it in comparison with the US GDP.

It is still important, but the relationship is not as important as before, especially after the Plaza Accord.

So again, back to the peace talk of the Iranian War. Last Sunday, after the arrival of Iran Foreign Minister in Islamabad, Trump called for a halt of Air Force Two who carried Vice President Vance. Now Trump understands that only if he can prolong the blockade of Iranian ports, they are quite hard to survive, it will be more effective than bombing them back to stone age. Please refer to the AI explanation on 20260423 of The Express that the storage of Iran petroleum is fully overloaded and stop of production would be detrimental to their economy. Now Iran initially asked the US to re-start the peace talk.

Who is the winner? I have already said if the US cannot finish the major fighting within 3 weeks, market response would consider them to be defeated. For the 1991 Bush senior Gulf War and the 2023 Bush junior Iraqi War, they finished major fighting within 3 weeks and proclaimed victory in 5th and 6th week. Those were real victories and not just a post in social media. In 2026, the war started on Feb 28 and the lowest point of the market is Mar 30. The turning point is in fighting in economy and not military power.

Now everything goes back to the economy. Today is Wednesday, focus is on the FOMC meeting of the Federal Reserve and the speech of Powell. Also, on the financial results of MSFT, AMZN, GOOG and META, tomorrow will be AAPL. Hormuz Strait is still important, but not as much as the above factors. Even who is the real winner or loser is put aside by the market, for they already know the result of who can win on the side of the economy.

So, what the market worries most is the side of the economy and that is they go back to the comparison of GDP and capital which is the Buffet Indicator. When you want to know the economic factors more in such an aspect. My 14 Teaching Videos will give comprehensive explanations.