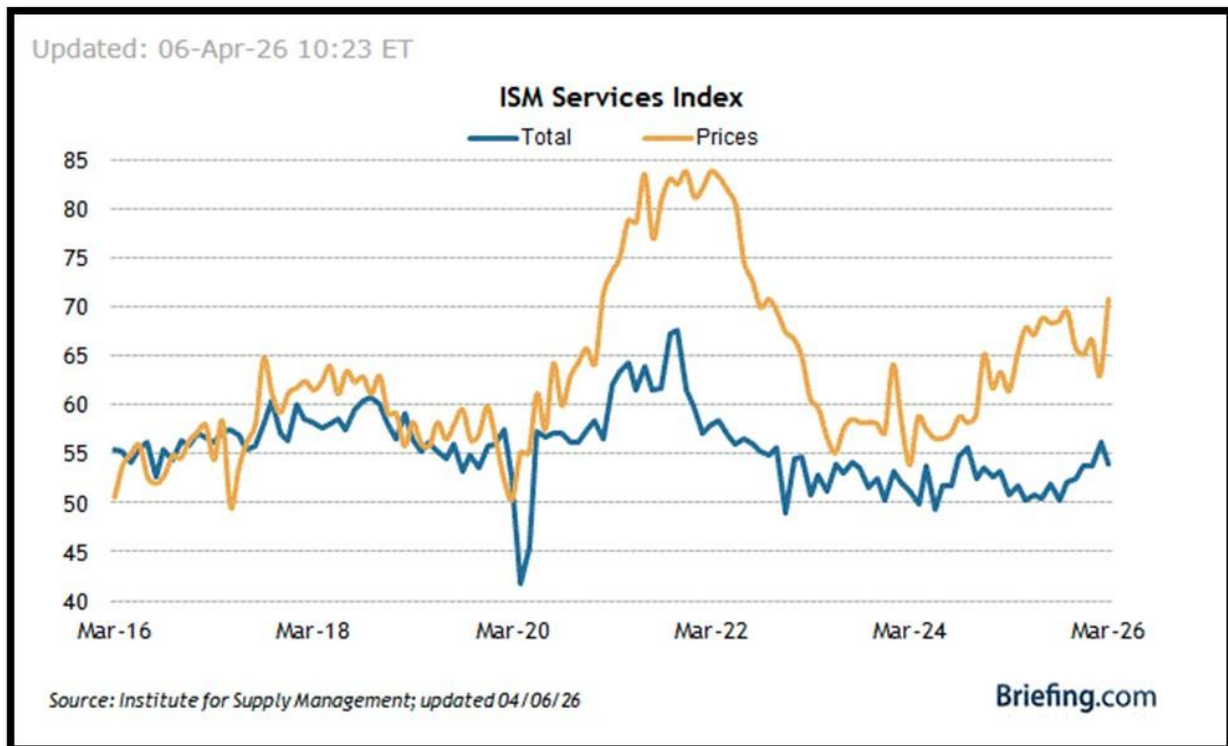


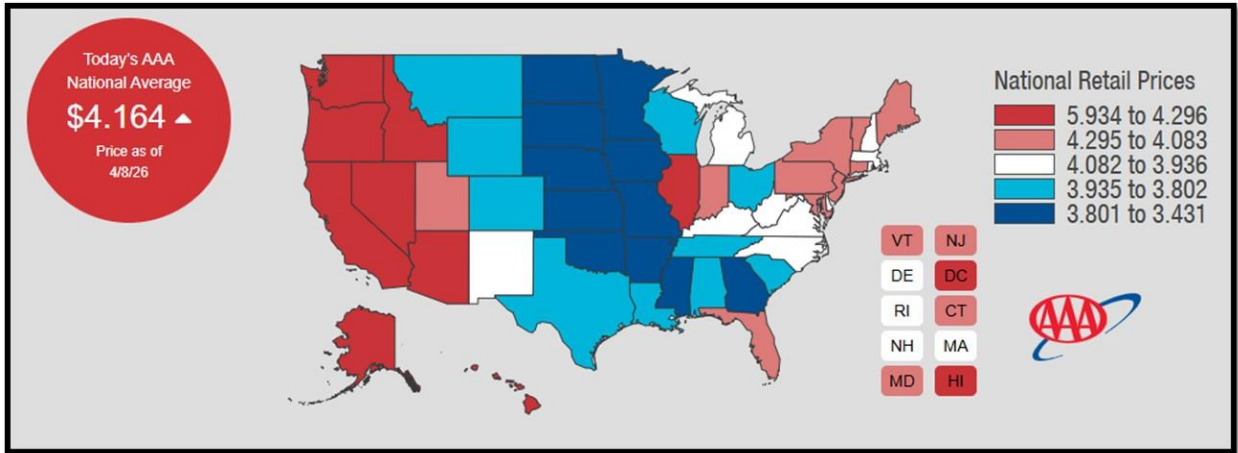
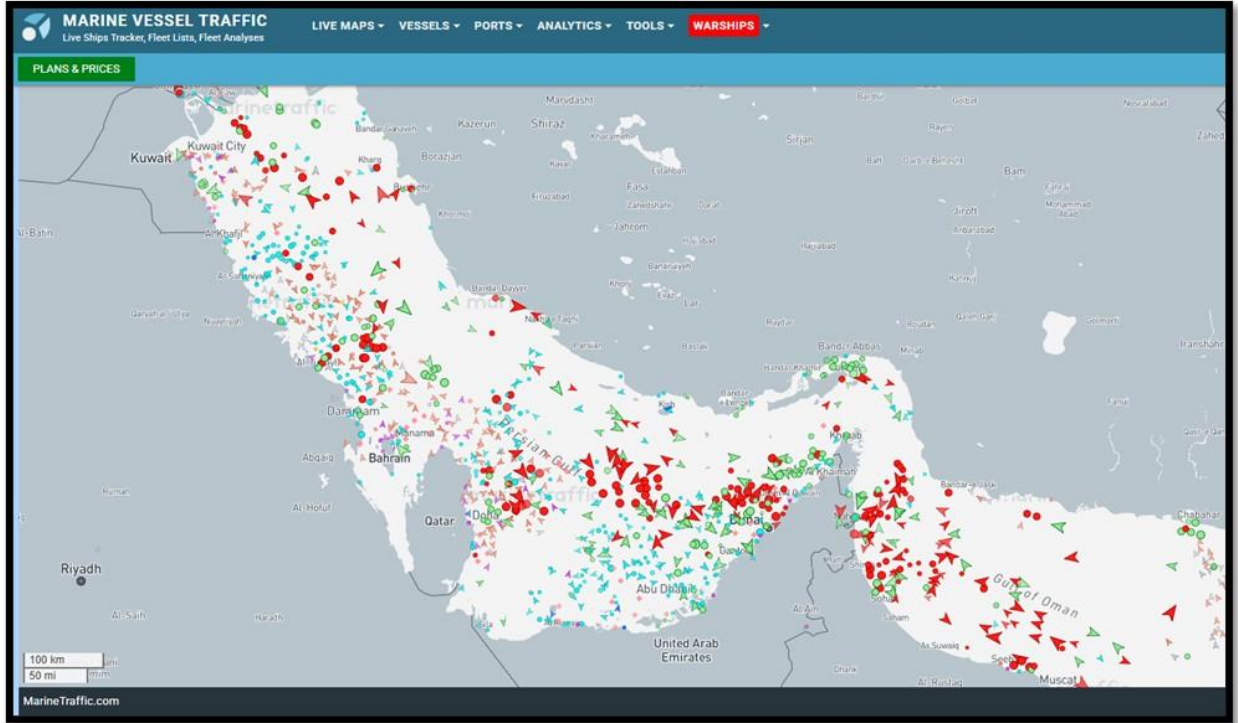
Weekly Market Review, April 10th 2026

1. Economic data this week painted a picture of a U.S. economy that continues to stabilize rather than deteriorate. The ISM non-manufacturing index came in at 54.0, reflecting continued expansion in the services sector and reinforcing the idea that the largest component of the economy remains resilient . Meanwhile, energy markets saw a notable build in supply, with EIA crude oil inventories rising by approximately 3.08 million barrels, suggesting near-term demand softness or improving supply dynamics . Overlaying this backdrop, geopolitical risk remains elevated, as a newly announced two-week U.S. - Iran ceasefire has yet to restore normal shipping through the Strait of Hormuz and remains fragile amid ongoing regional tensions . At the same time, the labor market is showing signs of firming after a period of cooling, with unemployment holding at 4.3% and nonfarm payrolls increasing by 178,000. Wage growth remains contained but positive, with average hourly earnings rising 0.2% month over month and 3.5% year over year, consistent with a backdrop of moderating inflation pressures without a meaningful deterioration in employment conditions. **REF:** [Briefing](#), [BLS](#), [BriefingGraph](#)



2. THIS WEEK'S MAIN STORY FOCUSES ON THE OIL MARKET. Oil markets delivered a counterintuitive signal this week, with prices falling sharply despite continued disruption and uncertainty surrounding the Strait of Hormuz. The announcement of a two week cease fire between the United States and Iran removed the immediate risk of a major supply shock, prompting a rapid decline in the geopolitical risk premium embedded in crude prices. However, conditions on the ground remain far from normalized. Tanker traffic through the Strait is still constrained, with a backlog exceeding 400 vessels, and major shipping operators continue to assess security risks before resuming full transit. The presence of fully loaded Chinese tankers waiting just outside the Strait highlights the disconnect between financial markets, which are pricing in de-escalation, and the physical oil market, which is still working through logistical and security bottlenecks.

This divergence underscores a broader structural shift in how energy shocks affect the global economy, particularly for the United States. Unlike past cycles, the U.S. now operates from a position of relative strength due to its domestic production capacity, strategic reserves, and export flexibility. This reduces dependence on foreign oil and provides a buffer during global disruptions. At the same time, the U.S. economy has shown an increased ability to absorb higher energy prices without a collapse in consumption. Even in scenarios where oil reaches \$100 per barrel or gasoline approaches \$5 per gallon, economic activity tends to adjust rather than contract sharply, supported by income resilience, efficiency gains, and a continued transition toward a services and technology driven economy. As a result, oil shocks today are more likely to create short term volatility than sustained economic damage, reinforcing their role as tactical events rather than systemic threats. Click onto picture below to access its source. **REF: [BARRON'S](#), [Bloomberg](#), [MarineTraffic](#), [AAA-FuelPrices](#), [CNBC](#), [EIA](#), [Macrotrends](#), [Kalshi](#)**



WTI Crude (May'26)

@CL.1:New York Mercantile Exchange

Source: CNBC

*Data is delayed | Exchange | USD

Last | 2:30 AM EDT

97.47 ▲ **+3.06 (+3.24%)**

Volume

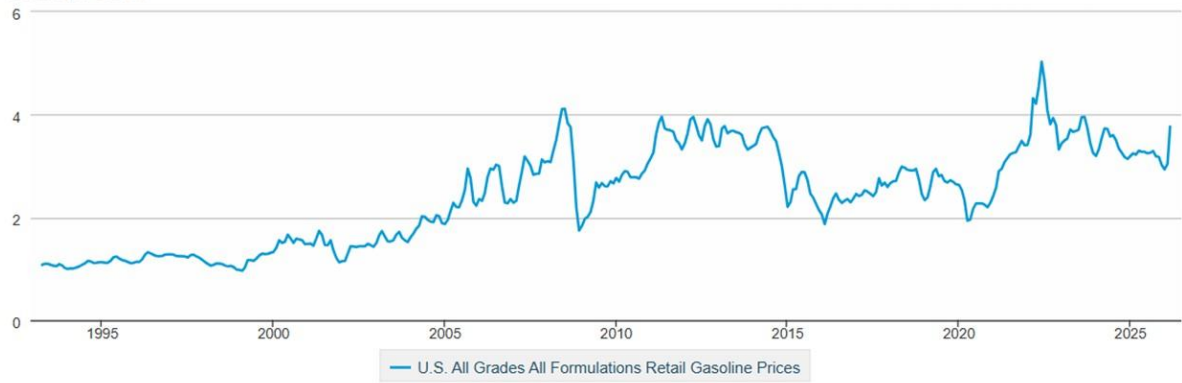
38,093

1D 5D 1M 3M 6M YTD 1Y 5Y ALL



U.S. All Grades All Formulations Retail Gasoline Prices

Dollars per Gallon



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

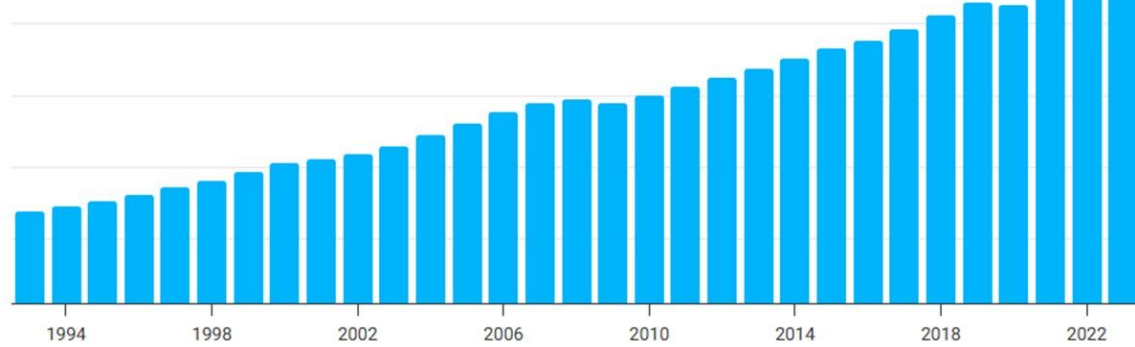
GDP (US \$)

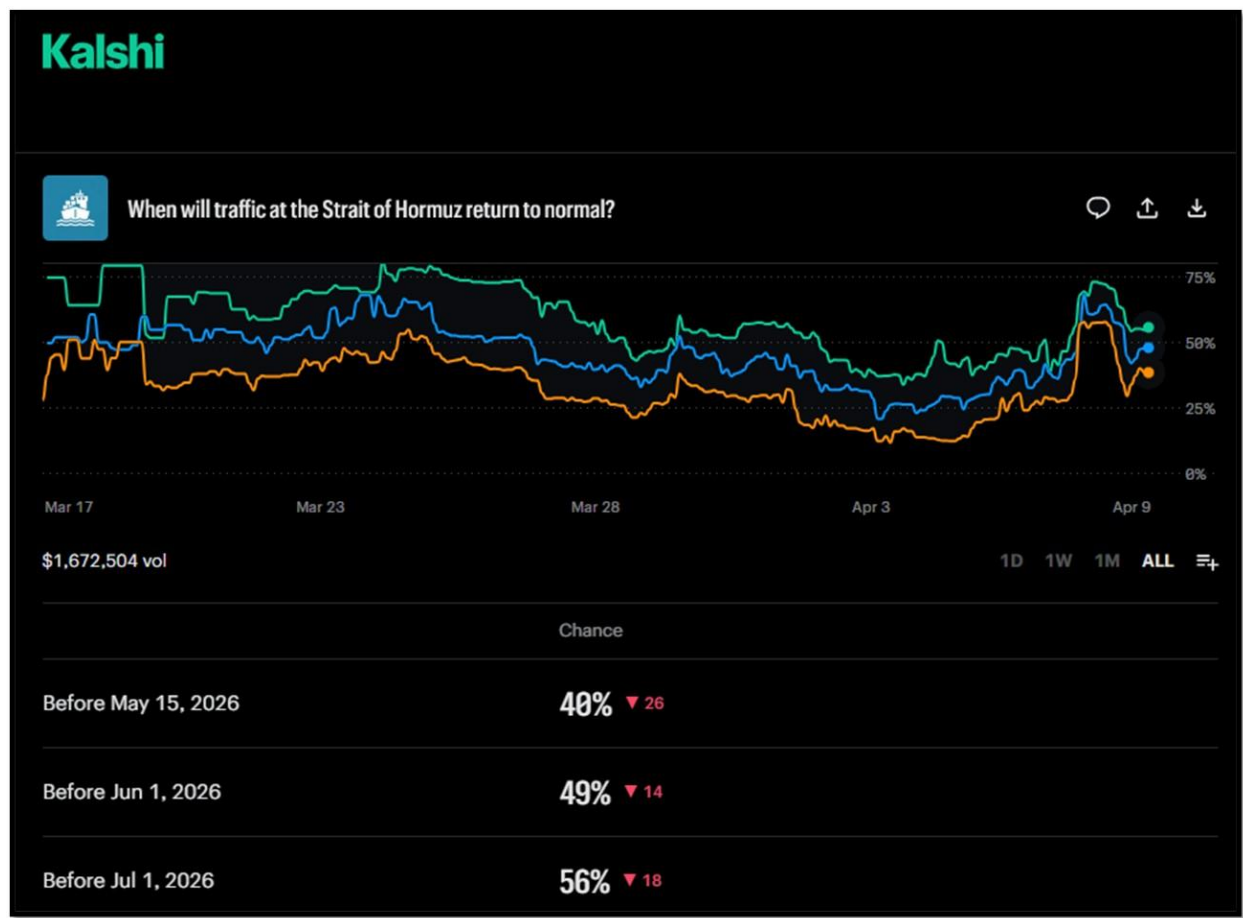


Zoom 10Y 20Y 30Y 40Y All



Source: Macrotrends.net





3. BNY and Robinhood have been selected by the US Treasury Department to help run Trump Accounts. These are the new government backed tax deferred savings and investment program for children created under last year’s major tax and spending legislation known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. BNY has been designated as the financial agent to manage the initial national infrastructure for the accounts. It is partnering with Robinhood which will serve as the brokerage and initial trustee to develop and launch a user-friendly Trump Accounts app for families. The program which aims to give the next generation a head start on building wealth through long term investing is scheduled to go live with the app on July 4, 2026, and already has millions of children signed up.

Any US child under age 18 who has a valid Social Security number qualifies for a Trump Account. Parents guardians or other authorized adults can open one via IRS Form 4547 or the upcoming app. Children born between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2028, who

are US citizens also receive a onetime \$1,000 government seed contribution. Key features include tax deferred growth on investments primarily low-cost US stock index funds and ETFs. There are annual contribution limits of up to about 5000 dollars from individuals or employers with no earned income requirement for the child. The account is under custodial management by a guardian until the child turns 18 at which point the account converts to a traditional IRA style vehicle owned by the child. The child can then withdraw funds with earnings and the seed money taxed as ordinary income for any purpose such as education a first home or business startup. No contributions are required from families, but optional deposits can be made to maximize long term compounding. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [CNBC](#), [Schwab](#), [WSJ](#), [IRS](#)



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.bny.com/corporate/global/en/investor-relations/overview.html>

<https://investors.robinhood.com/>

<https://www.aboutschwab.com/investor-relations>

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

4. World Watch

4A. The Trump administration is reportedly considering punitive measures against certain NATO allies it views as insufficiently supportive during the recent U.S.–Israeli military campaign involving Iran. One option under discussion is the repositioning of American forces away from countries such as Germany and Spain toward nations including Poland, Romania, Lithuania, and Greece, which provided more direct or indirect support, particularly in relation to securing the Strait of Hormuz. While still in an early, exploratory phase and not indicative of a broader withdrawal from NATO, the proposal reflects an effort to use U.S. troop deployments as leverage to reinforce burden-sharing expectations and alliance loyalty. The potential consequences are significant: such a move could deepen transatlantic divisions, accelerate Europe’s pursuit of greater strategic autonomy or alternative partnerships, and shift the U.S. military footprint toward Eastern and Southern Europe. At the same time, it raises concerns about NATO cohesion and the credibility of Article 5 commitments, potentially emboldening adversaries. The approach may also provoke domestic and international criticism for its transactional framing of alliance relationships, while contributing to increased European defense spending, complicating energy security dynamics, and signaling a more unilateral U.S. posture in the context of ongoing tensions with Iran.

President Trump also threatened to impose immediate 50% tariffs on any and all goods from countries supplying military weapons to Iran, with no exclusions or exemptions. Posted on Truth Social shortly after agreeing to a two-week ceasefire, the warning primarily targets major suppliers like Russia and China, shifting from military strikes to economic pressure to isolate Tehran. Legal experts note that the president's authority to enact such broad tariffs remains uncertain following prior Supreme Court limits on executive trade powers. This move reflects an "America First" strategy, combining potential sanctions relief talks with Iran alongside punitive measures against its backers, while risking escalated global trade tensions. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [WSJ](#), [WHAM13ABC](#)

Donald J. Trump @realDonaldTrump

A Country supplying Military Weapons to Iran will be immediately tariffed, on any and all goods sold to the United States of America, 50%, effective immediately. There will be no exclusions or exemptions! President DJT

7.76k ReTruths 33.4k Likes Apr 08, 2026, 7:30 AM

RIGHT NOW

> TRUMP THREATENS TARIFFS
>> COUNTRIES SUPPLYING MILITARY WEAPONS TO IRAN

THE NATIONAL NEWS DESK

13 abc WHAM

50% TARIFFS

Trump slams NATO for lack of support in Iran war efforts during meeting with alliance leader

4B. ARTEMIS II MADE HISTORY – NASA's Artemis program marks a pivotal advancement in human space exploration by reestablishing a sustained presence on and around the Moon for the first time since the Apollo era, while simultaneously laying the strategic and

technological foundation for future missions to Mars. Initiated with Artemis I, which successfully validated the Space Launch System (SLS) and Orion spacecraft in deep space, the program is progressing toward Artemis II, the first crewed mission beyond low Earth orbit in over half a century, and ultimately Artemis III, which aims to land the first woman and first person of color on the lunar surface. In contrast to the Apollo program's short-term, symbolic objectives, Artemis is structured as a long-duration initiative that integrates international collaboration, commercial partnerships, and critical infrastructure such as the lunar Gateway station, signaling a transition toward a scalable and economically viable model for sustained deep-space exploration. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [CBS](#), [NASA](#)



4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 4/6/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- *The US unemployment rate fell to 4.3% in March 2026 from 4.4% in February, below market expectations of 4.4%.*

- **Japan's unemployment rate was at 2.6% in February 2026, compared with January's 1-1/2-year high and market forecasts of 2.7%.**
- **The annual inflation rate in France jumped to 1.7% in March 2026, its highest level since January 2025, up from 0.9% in February and slightly above expectations of 1.6%, according to preliminary estimates.**
- **Italy's annual inflation rate rose to 1.7% in March 2026 from 1.5% in February, slightly below expectations of 1.8%, preliminary estimates showed.**

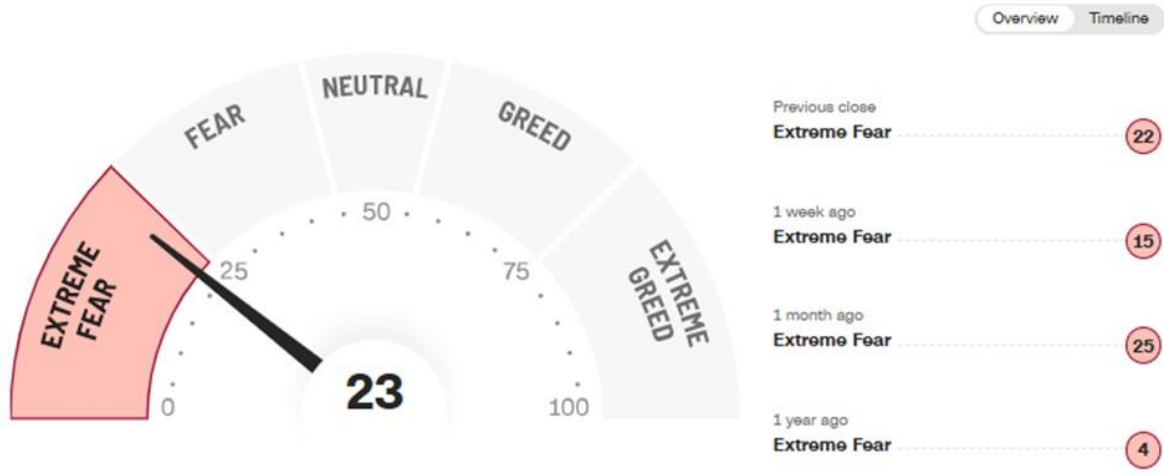
Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	29185	0.70	3.75	2.40	4.30	-6.40	124.30	-3.60	342.28
China	18744	1.20	3.00	1.30	5.30	-6.50	88.30	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	16406	0.20	2.15	2.50	6.20	-3.10	87.10	1.60	351.38
Germany	4660	0.30	2.15	2.70	6.30	-2.70	62.20	5.80	83.58
Japan	4026	0.30	0.75	1.30	2.60	-2.30	236.70	4.70	123.80
India	3913	1.80	5.25	3.21	4.90	-4.80	81.92	-0.60	1398.60
United Kingdom	3644	0.10	3.75	3.00	5.20	-4.30	94.30	-2.40	69.49
France	3162	0.20	2.15	1.70	7.90	-5.80	115.60	0.10	69.08
Italy	2373	0.30	2.15	1.70	5.30	-3.10	137.10	1.20	58.93
Canada	2241	-0.20	2.25	1.80	6.70	-1.20	110.80	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2179	0.10	14.75	3.81	5.80	-8.50	76.50	-3.02	213.42
Russia	2174	-0.80	15.00	5.90	2.10	-2.60	18.30	2.00	146.10
South Korea	1917	-0.20	2.50	2.20	2.90	-3.90	46.80	6.60	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 4/6/2026 – 8:00 PM-ET is 23 (Extreme Fear). Last week's data was 15 (Extreme 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 Apr 6 at 8:00:00 PM ET

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?
[Learn more about the index](#)



Last updated Apr 6 at 8:00:00 PM EDT

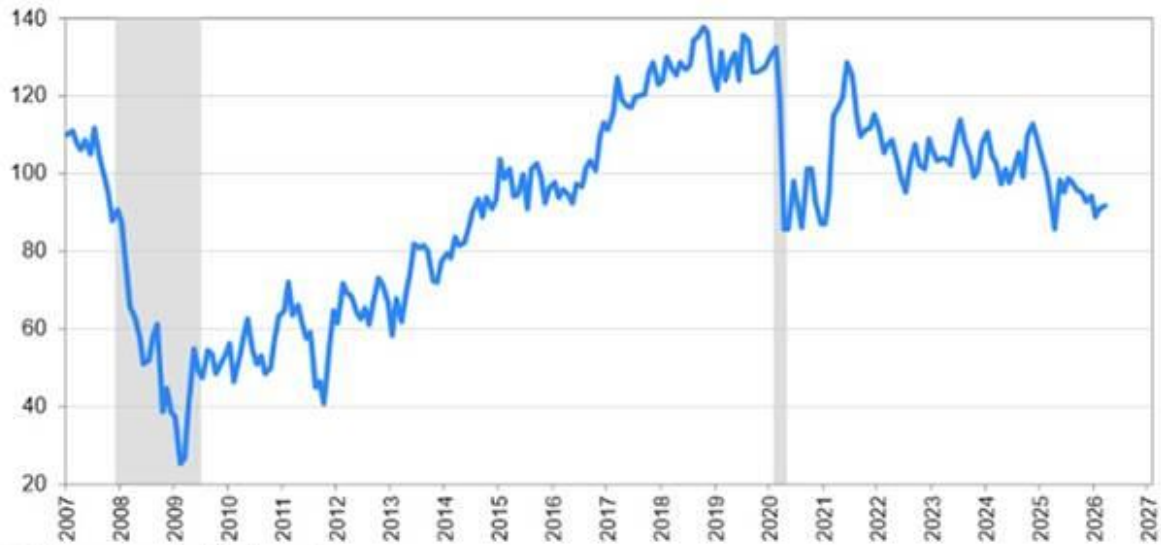
5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at **-0.1828** as of April 1, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.3677. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the turmoil in the banking sector back in 2023. This weekly index is not seasonally adjusted. The STLFSI4 measures 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® edged up by 0.8 points in March to 91.8 (1985=100), from 91.0 in February. Data as of March 31, 2026. **REF: [ConsumerConfidence](#)**

Consumer Confidence Index®

Index, 1985 = 100



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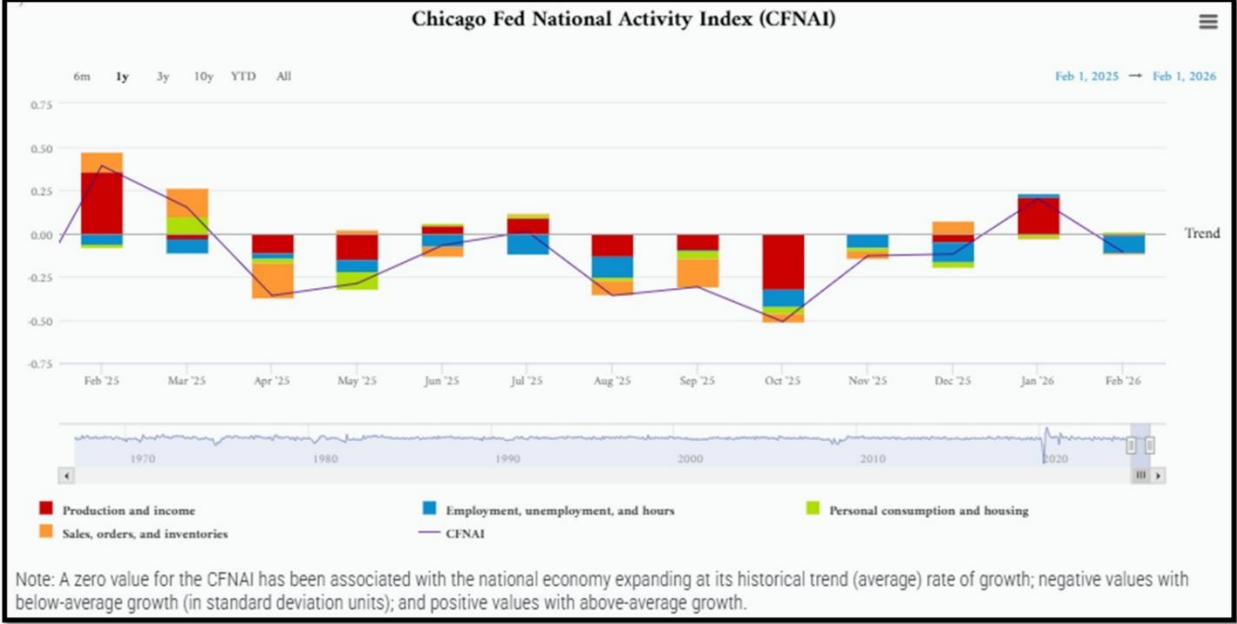
Present Situation and Expectations Index

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) decreased to -0.11 in February from $+0.20$ in January. Two of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index decreased from January, and three categories made negative contributions in February. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to -0.01 in February from -0.02 in January. REF: [ChicagoFed, February's Report](#)



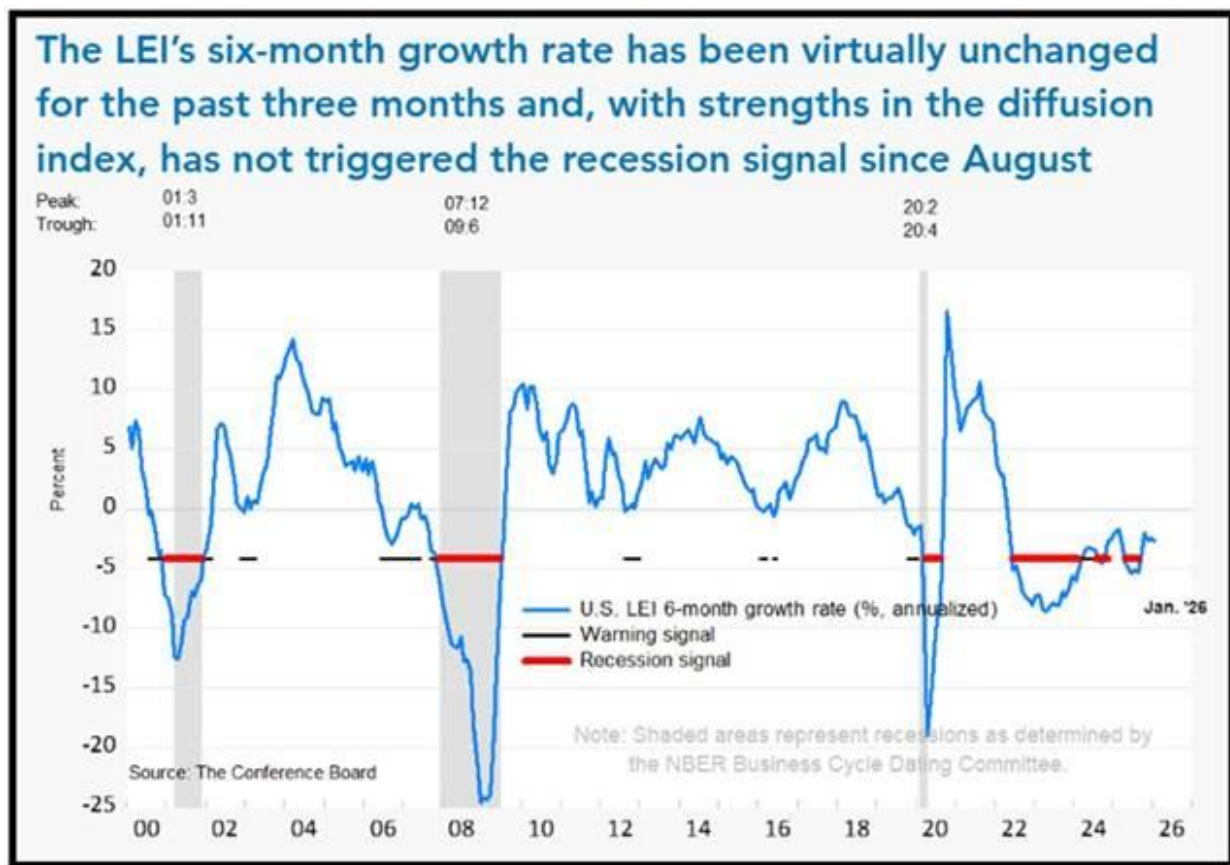
CFNAI, CFNAI-MA3, and CFNAI Diffusion for the Latest Six Months and Year-Ago Month

	Feb '26	Jan '26	Dec '25	Nov '25	Oct '25	Sep '25	Feb '25
CFNAI							
Current	-0.11	0.20	-0.12	-0.13	-0.51	-0.31	0.39
Previous	N/A	0.18	-0.21	-0.15	-0.52	-0.29	0.38
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	-0.01	-0.02	-0.25	-0.32	-0.39	-0.22	0.07
Previous	N/A	-0.06	-0.29	-0.32	-0.38	-0.21	0.07
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	-0.17	-0.13	-0.39	-0.46	-0.56	-0.33	-0.02
Previous	N/A	-0.06	-0.36	-0.43	-0.56	-0.33	-0.02

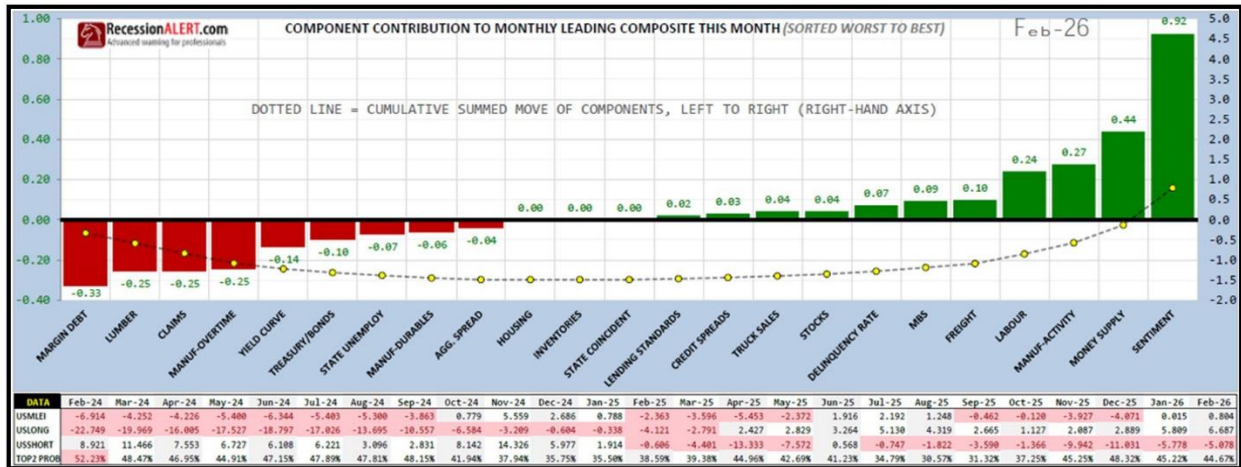
Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the March 23, 2026, release and February 23, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (3/19/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US inched down by 0.1% in January 2026 to 97.5 (2016=100), following a 0.2% decline in December. Overall, the LEI fell by 1.3% over the six-month period from July 2025 to January 2026, half the rate of decline compared to its –2.6% contraction over the previous six months (January to July 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

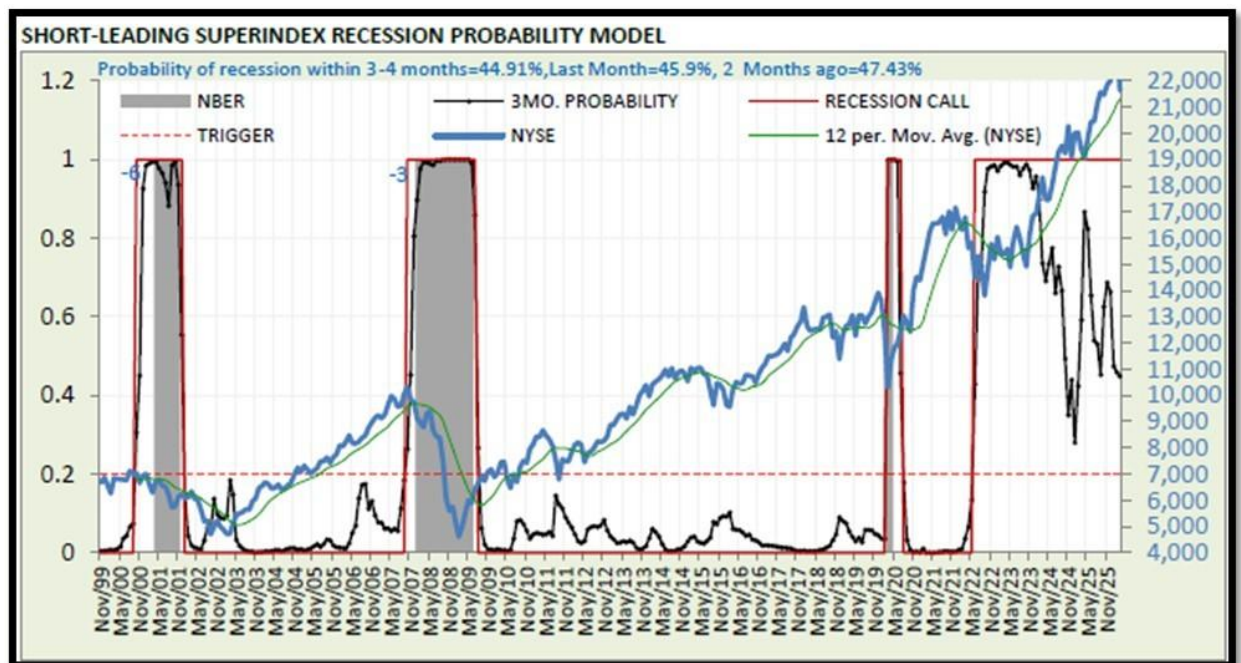
recession periods or economic contractions. The dates above the shaded areas show the chronology of peaks and troughs in the business cycle. **The ten components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for the U.S. include:** Average weekly hours in manufacturing; Average weekly initial claims 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 February \(RecessionAlert\)](#) (Released on 3/31/2026)**

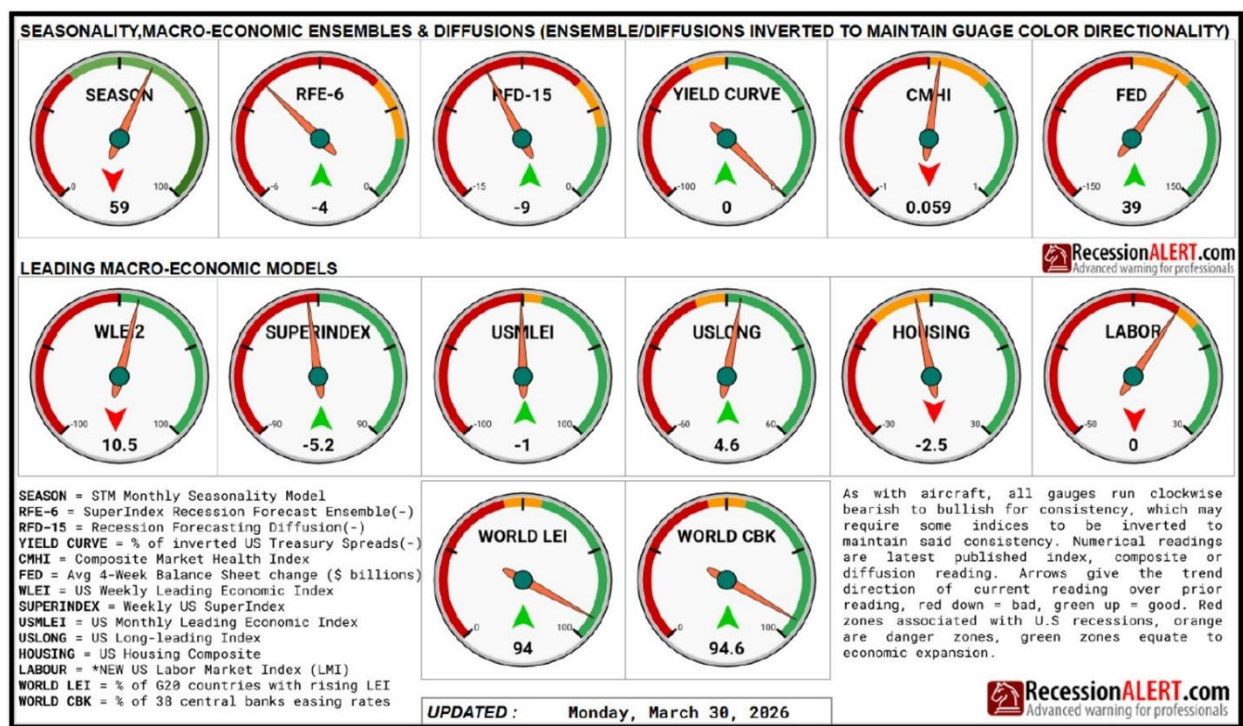


We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.

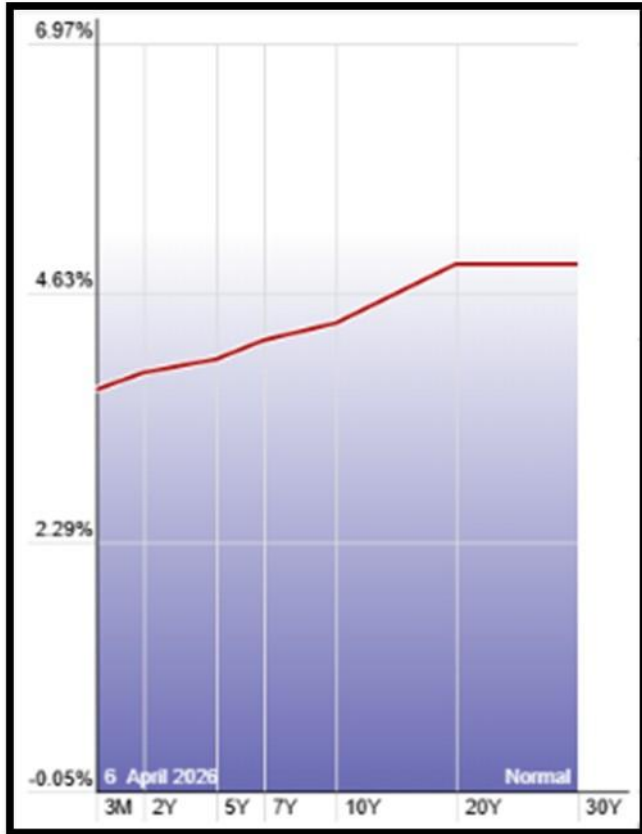


5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 44.91% (with data as of 03/30/2026 – Next Report 4/13/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release's data was at 45.31%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](#)





5G. Yield Curve as of 4/6/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.34%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (3.86%) is currently at 48bps. 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](https://www.bloomberg.com), dated 4/6/2026, rates shown below are as of 4/6/2026, subject to change.

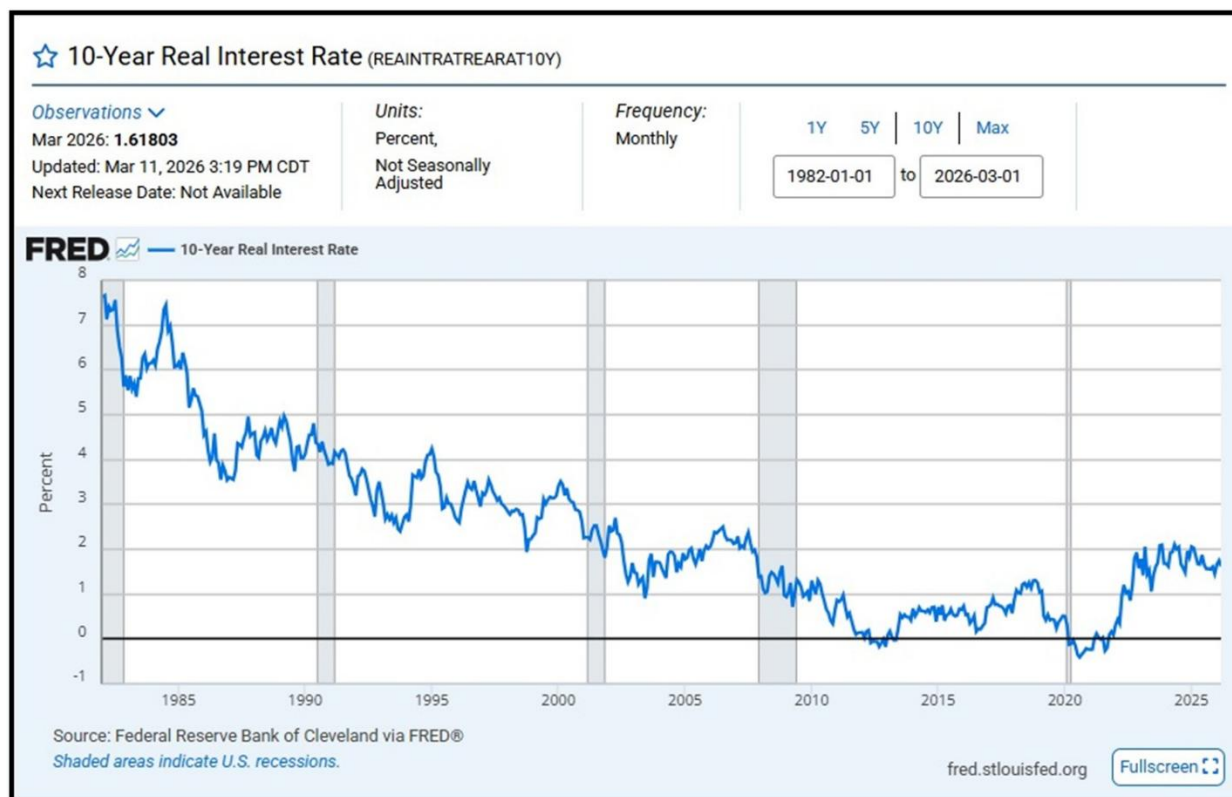
Government Bond Yields

Name	Yield (4/6)	Yield (3/30)	Yield (3/24)	Yield (3/16)
US 10-Year Government Bond	4.34%	4.32%	4.34%	4.25%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	4.83%	4.93%	4.88%	4.77%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield	2.99%	3.01%	2.97%	2.95%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield	2.39%	2.35%	2.24%	2.26%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield	4.97%	4.97%	4.95%	4.94%

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 1.61803% as of 3/11/26. Last month's data was 1.75034%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

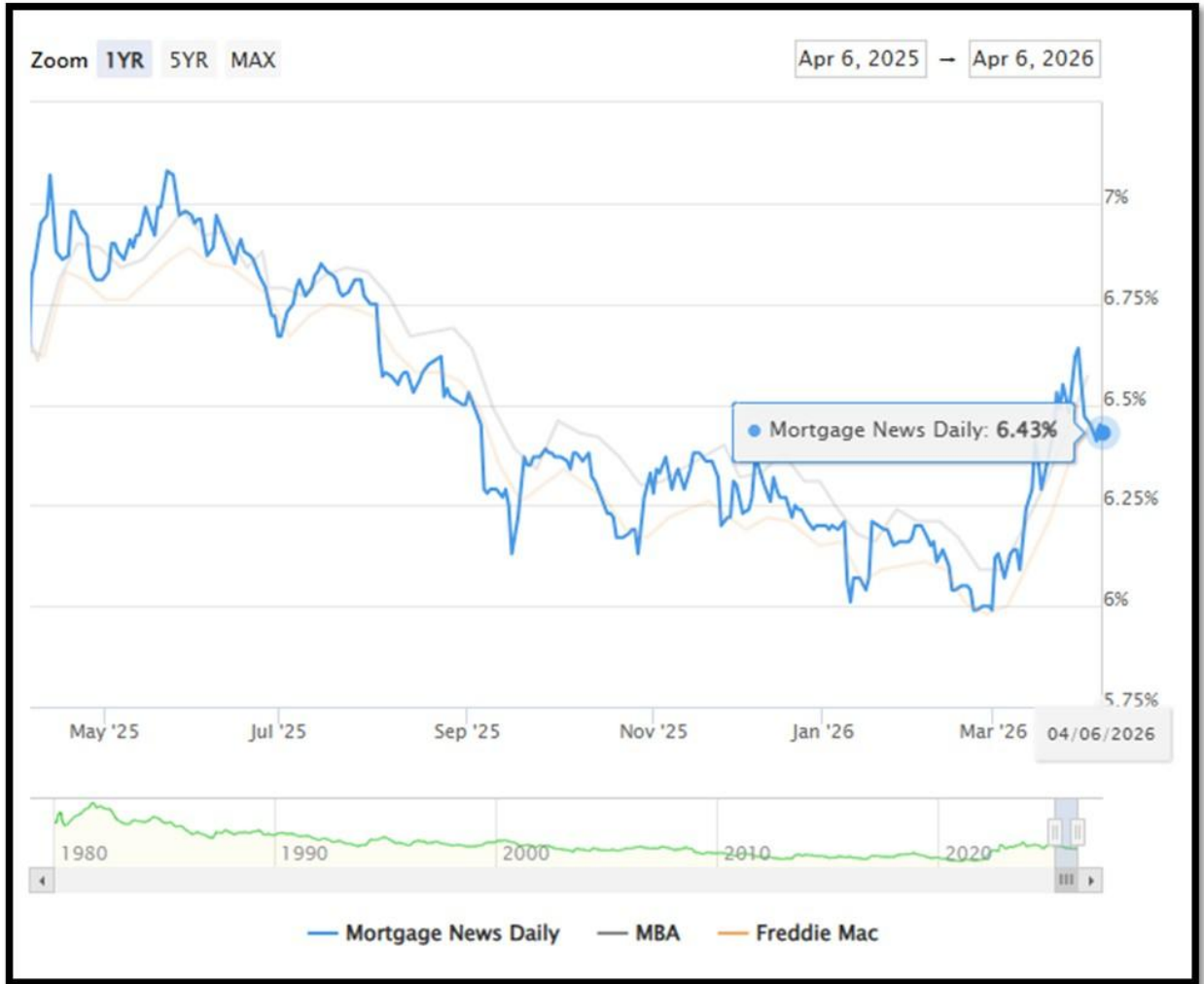


ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 3.13 as of April 6, 2026. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold riskier corporate debt over 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](#)**

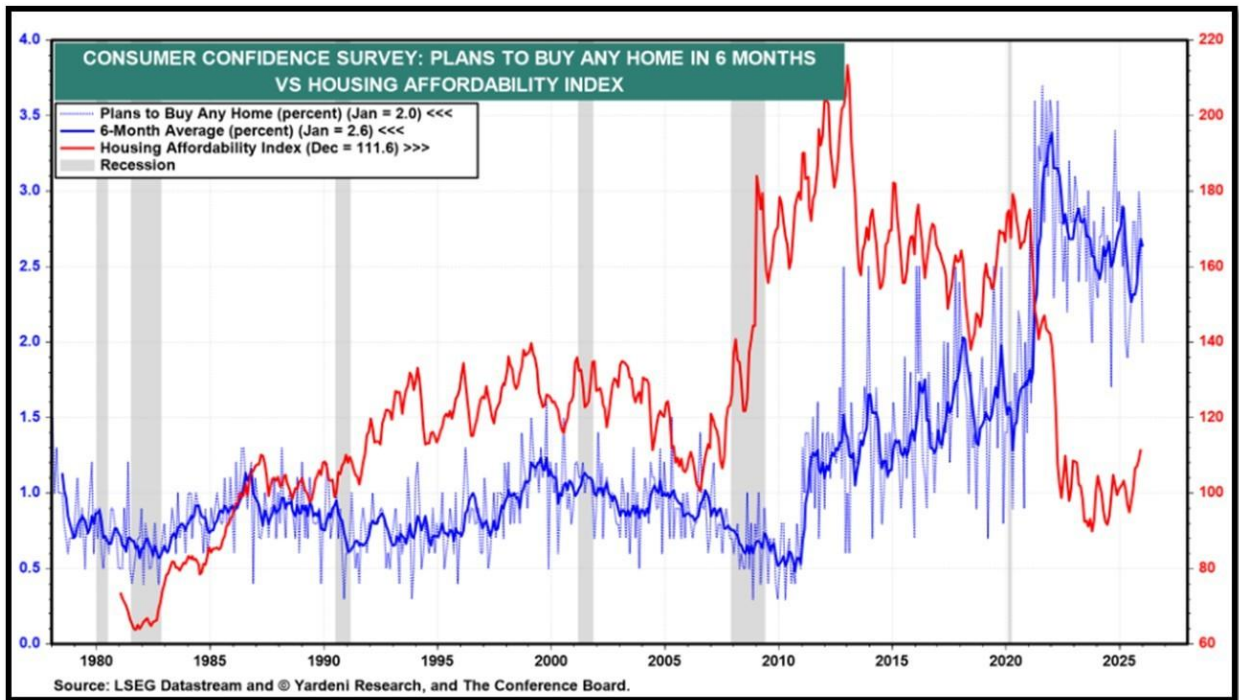
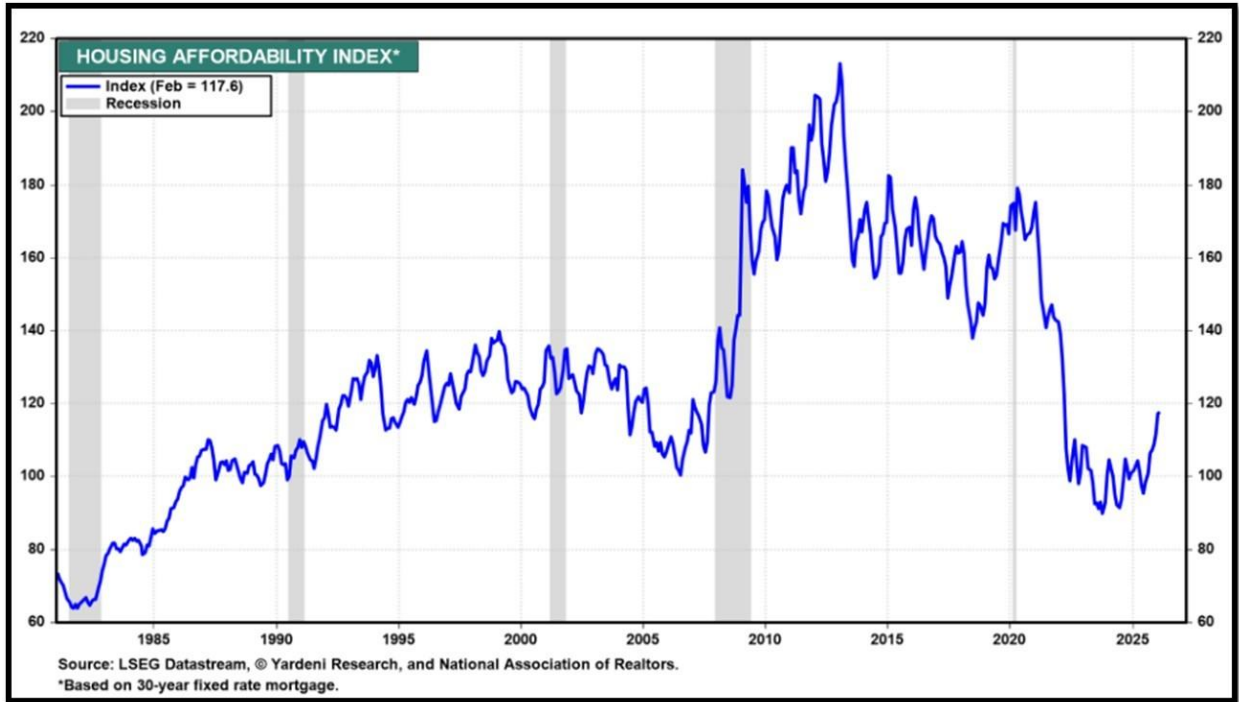


5I. (4/6/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.43% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 6.55%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), 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 6.43%**, compared to **Freddie Mac's rate at 6.46%** and the **Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.57%**, 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.

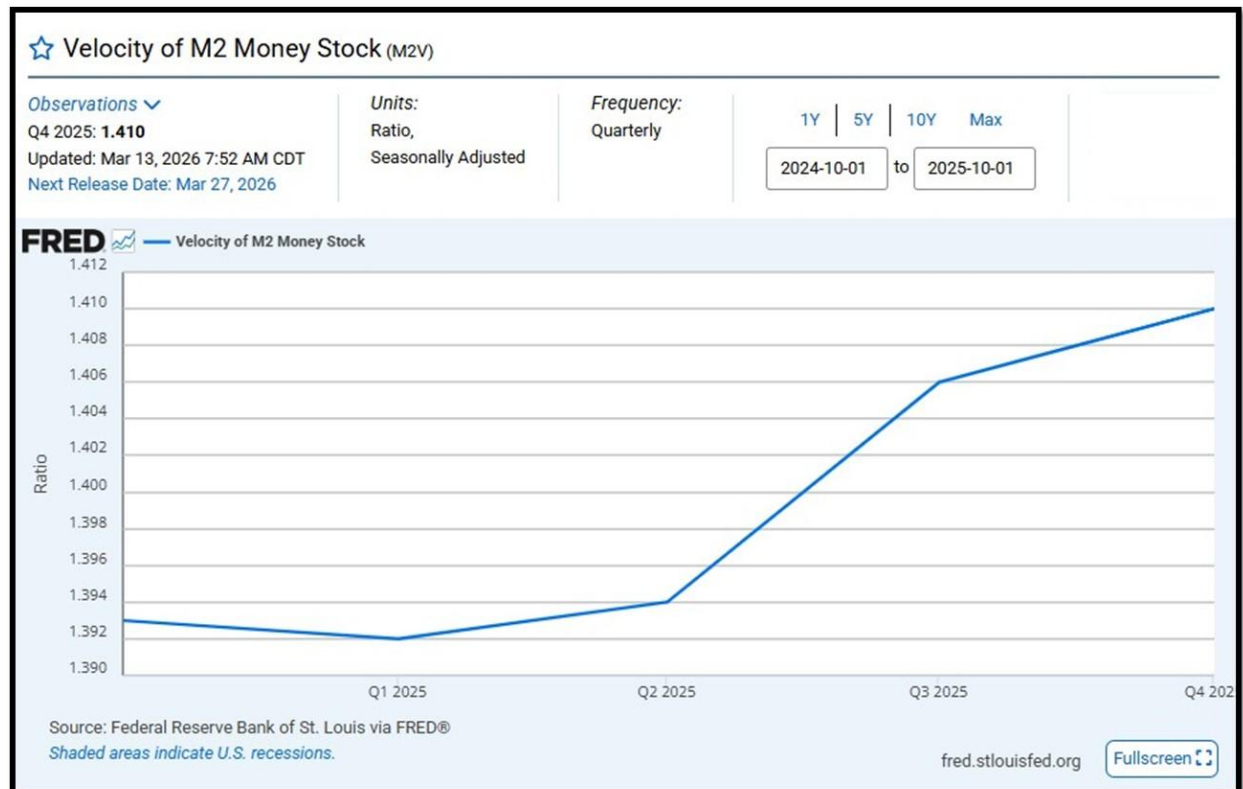


Housing Affordability Index for Feb = 117.6 // Dec = 111.6 // Nov = 108.4 // Oct = 106.2 // Sep = 104.5 // Aug = 100.5 // July = 98.8 // Jun = 94.4. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)

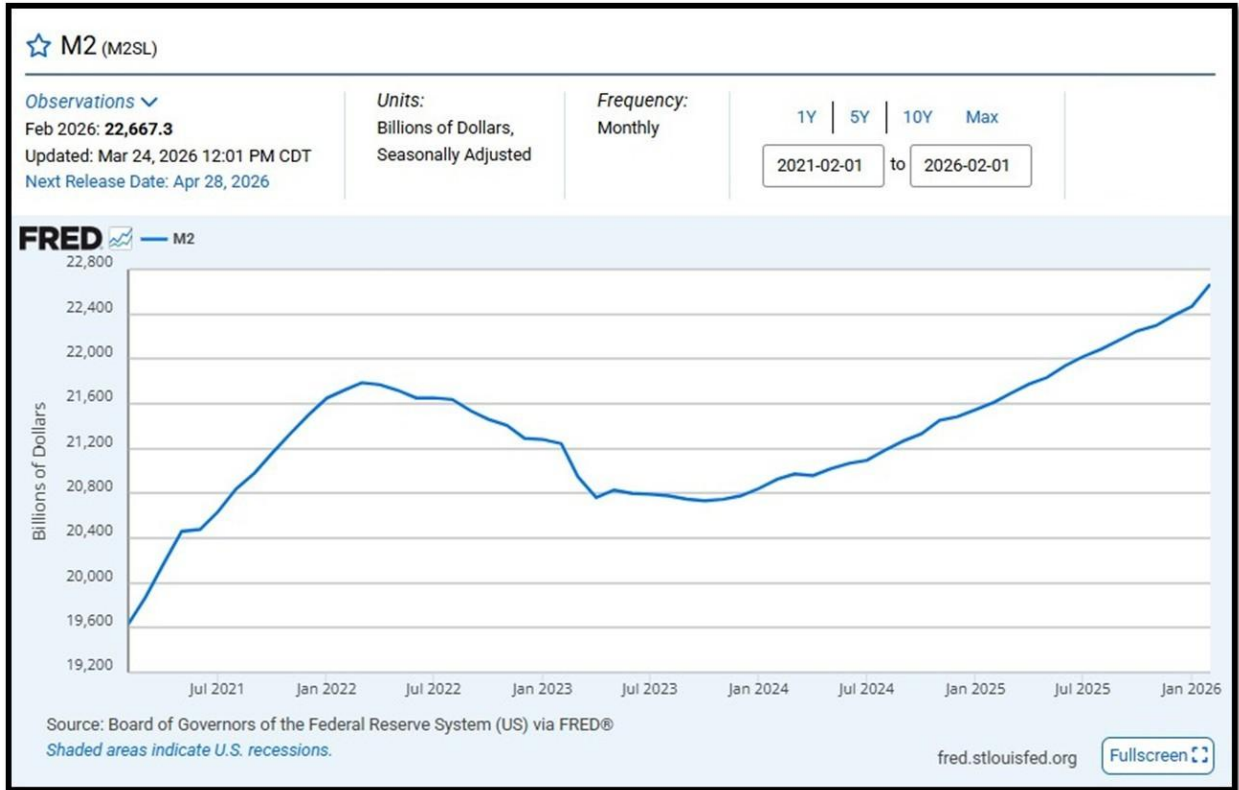


5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.410 as of (Q4-2025 updated March 13, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.406. The velocity of money is the

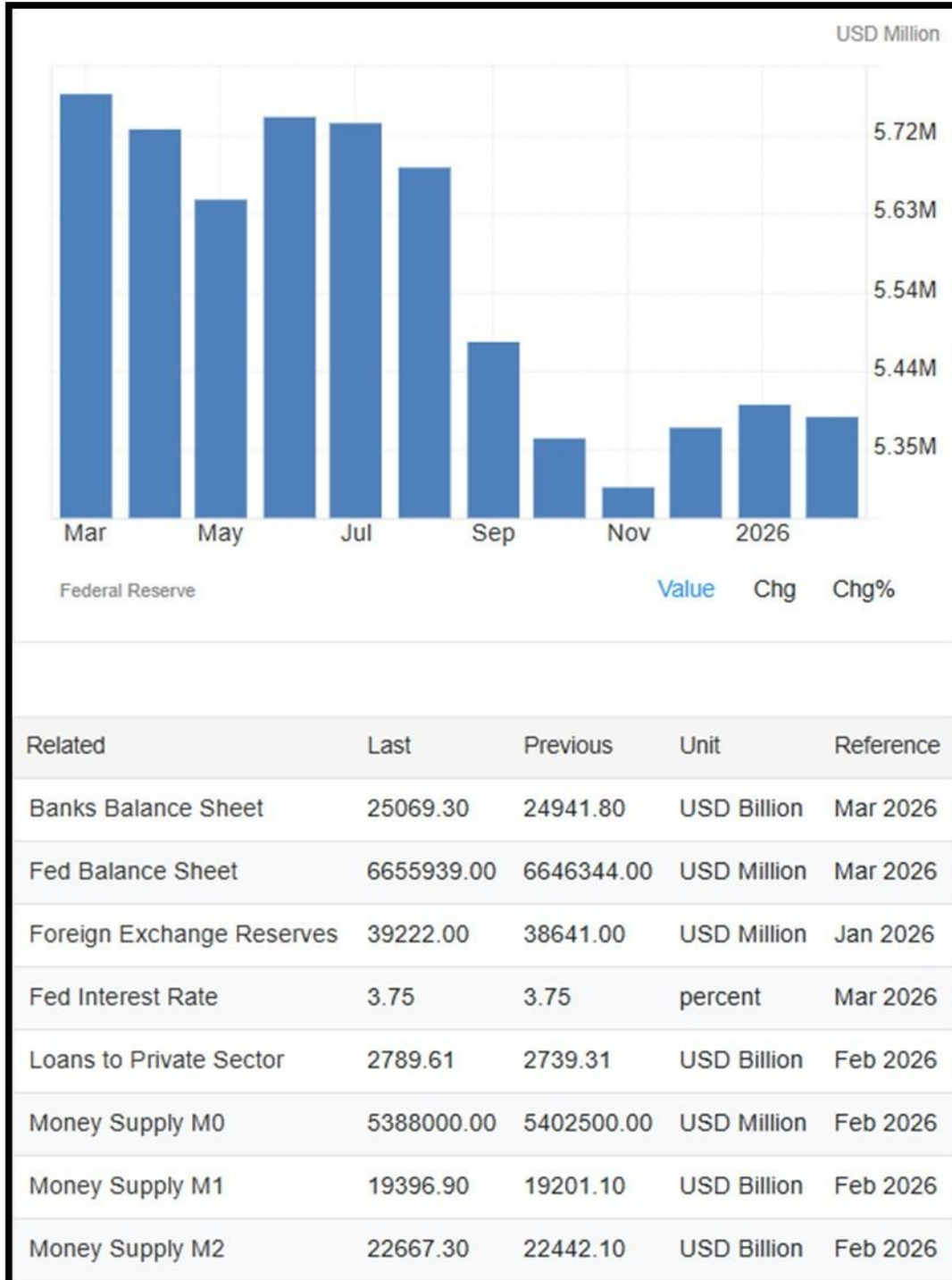
frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In other words, it is the number of times one dollar is spent to buy goods and services per unit of time. If the velocity of money is increasing, then more transactions are 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 March 24, 2026. **REF: [St.LouisFed-M2](#)**

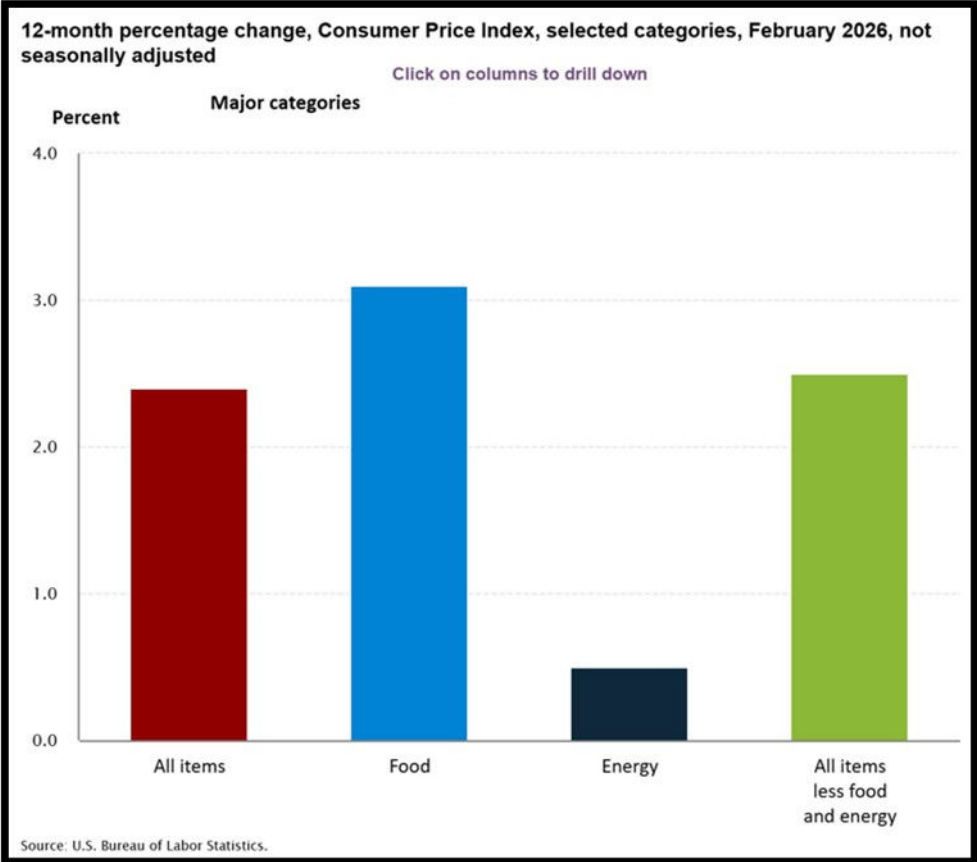


Money Supply M0 in the United States decreased to 5,388,000 USD Million in February from 5,402,500 USD Million in January of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,242,619.73 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all-time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: [TradingEconomics](#), [M0](#)



5K. In February, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.3 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 0.2 percent in February (SA); up 2.5 percent over the year (NSA). March 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on April 10, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)



	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Feb. 2026
	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	
All items	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.4
Food	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.1
Food at home	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.4
Food away from home(1)	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.9
Energy	0.7	1.4	-	-	0.3	-1.5	0.6	0.5
Energy commodities	1.6	3.4	-	-	-0.3	-3.3	1.1	-5.2
Gasoline (all types)	1.6	3.6	-1.3	2.7	-0.3	-3.2	0.8	-5.6
Fuel oil	0.7	0.7	-	-	-0.8	-5.7	11.1	6.2
Energy services	-0.2	-0.4	-	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	6.3
Electricity	0.2	-0.3	-	-	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	4.8
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.2	-0.9	-	-	3.7	1.0	3.1	10.9
All items less food and energy	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.5
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
New vehicles	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Used cars and trucks	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	-3.2
Apparel	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.5
Medical care commodities(1)	-0.3	-0.1	-	-	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Services less energy services	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.9
Shelter	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.0
Transportation services	0.9	0.3	-	-	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2
Medical care services	-0.1	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.6	4.1
Footnotes								
(1) Not seasonally adjusted.								
NOTE: The Oct and Nov 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.								

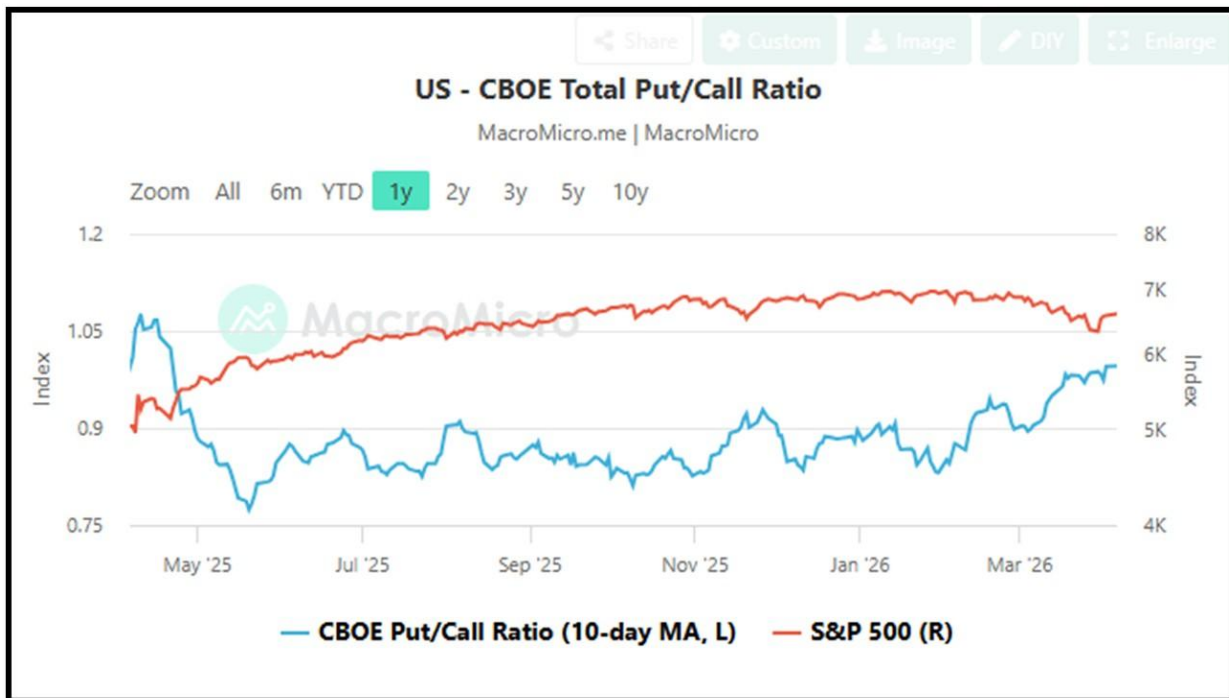
5L. Technical Analysis of the S&P500 Index. Click onto reference links below for images.

- Short-term Chart: **Trend Bullish/Bearish** on 4/6/2026 – **REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- Medium-term Chart: **Trend Bullish/Bearish** on 4/6/2026 – **REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- **Market Timing Indicators – S&P500 Index as of 4/6/2026 – REF: [S&P500 Charts \(7 of them\) by Joanne Klein’s Top 7 \(Click Here to Access Updated Charts\)](#)**
- **Oil price spike causing a short-term risk off environment. REF: [Stockcharts](#)**



- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio as of 4/6/2026. 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.



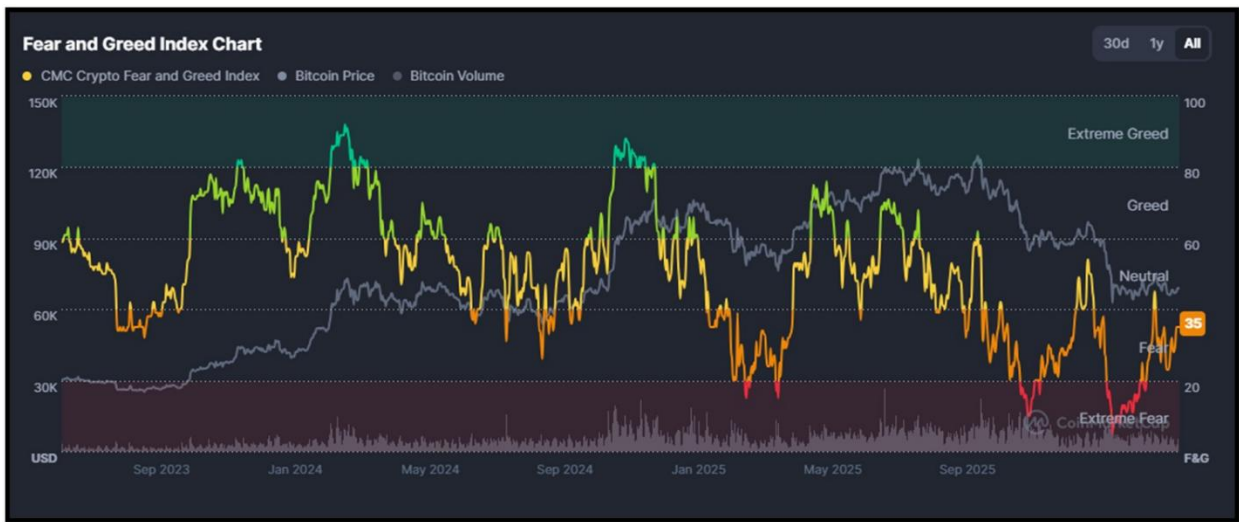
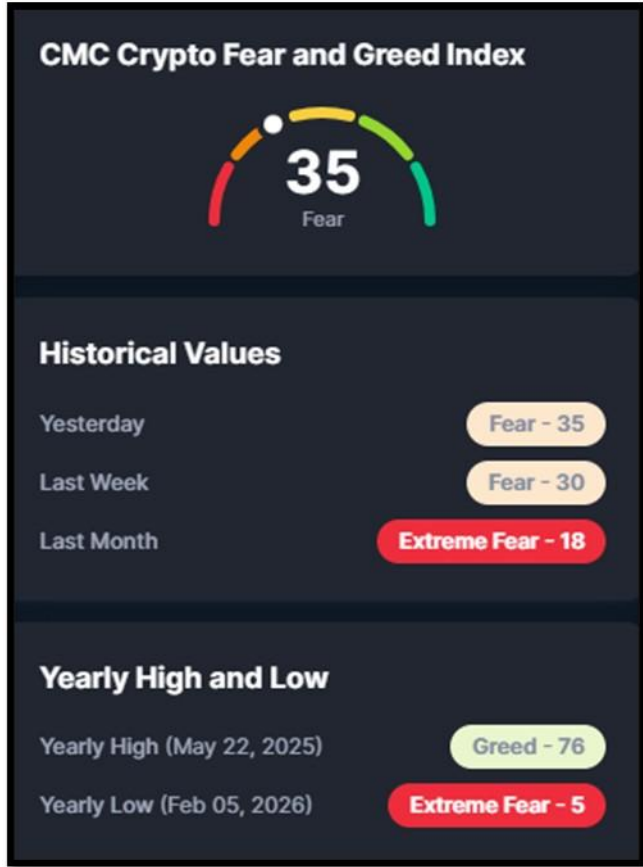
- S&P500 and CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) as of 4/6/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)



5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 4/6/2026 is 35 (Fear). Last week's data was 30 (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's Reading](#)**



Bitcoin – 10-Year & 2-Year Charts. REF: [Stockcharts10Y](#), [Stockcharts2Y](#)



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