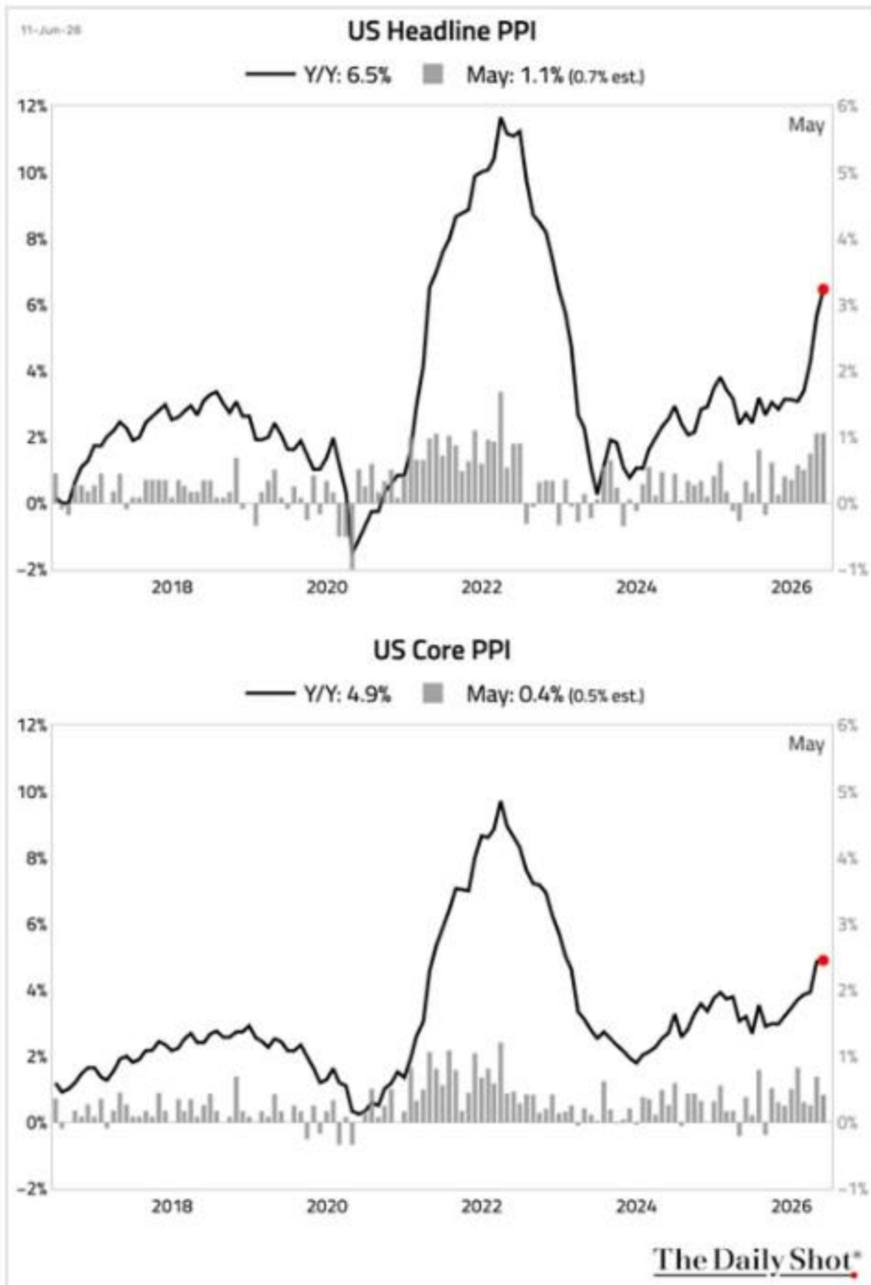
WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW, June 12th

1. This week's economic data painted a mixed picture for investors. *The biggest surprise came from inflation, where May CPI rose 0.5% bringing the 12-month inflation read up to 4.2%, matching consensus but accelerating from prior months, while higher energy costs suggested that the Strait of Hormuz disruption and resulting oil price spike may be starting to broaden beyond gasoline and transportation into the broader economy. Core CPI rose just 0.2%, below the 0.3% consensus and 0.4% forecast, indicating that underlying inflation pressures remain relatively contained. On the producer side, PPI increased 1.1%, well above the 0.7% consensus and 0.8% forecast, signaling that businesses continue to face rising input costs that could eventually be passed on to consumers. Labor market data softened modestly, with initial jobless claims rising to*

1. Headline PPI topped expectations, driven by a surge in energy prices. Core PPI, which excludes food and energy, was slightly below consensus.



229,000 versus expectations of 220,000, while consumer sentiment improved sharply to 48.9 from 44.8 and exceeded the 46.2 consensus forecast. Overall, the week's data suggested that higher energy prices are beginning to work their way through the economy, but consumer demand and confidence remain resilient for now. ***REF: Briefing, DailyShot***

2. THE MAIN STORY THIS WEEK focuses on Prometheus, an AI startup that Jeff Bezos co-founded and where he serves as co-CEO alongside Vik Bajaj. *Jeff Bezos has taken on a rare operating role as co-CEO of Prometheus, an artificial intelligence company focused on engineering, manufacturing, aerospace, and industrial design rather than consumer chatbots. The company is developing AI tools designed to accelerate product development and manufacturing processes, with the long-term vision of creating an "artificial general engineer" capable of assisting with complex design and engineering tasks. This marks Bezos' most significant executive role since stepping down as CEO of Amazon. Below are some of the highlights of the company:*

• Bezos serves as co-CEO alongside Vik Bajaj.

• Prometheus is focused on applying AI to engineering, manufacturing, aerospace, robotics, and industrial design.

• The company has reportedly raised billions of dollars and achieved a valuation of approximately $41 billion.

• Major reported investors include BlackRock, Goldman Sachs, and JPMorgan Chase.

• Unlike OpenAI, Anthropic, and xAI, which are primarily known for large language models and digital AI applications, Prometheus is focused on helping companies design and build real-world products.

• Elon Musk is pursuing a similar vision internally through xAI's integration with Tesla, SpaceX, Optimus, and other Musk-led ventures. Prometheus differs in that it is being built as an external platform intended to work with a broad range of companies across multiple industries rather than being limited to a single corporate ecosystem.

• If successful, Prometheus could become a critical AI infrastructure provider for the next generation of advanced manufacturing and engineering, much as enterprise software companies became essential tools during previous technology cycles.

Click onto picture below to access video. REF: CNBC, WSJ

3. Today's IPO of SpaceX was one of the most anticipated public offerings in market history. *The company priced shares at $135 and raised approximately $75 billion, implying an initial valuation near $1.75 trillion. Within hours of trading, the stock opened roughly 11% higher and traded 19% to 22% above the offering price, pushing SpaceX's market capitalization above $2 trillion.*

The strong first-day performance signals that investor demand remains extremely robust for companies perceived as category-defining innovators. Despite elevated interest rates, concerns about valuations, and a more selective IPO market over the past several years, investors demonstrated they are still willing to pay premium multiples for companies with dominant positions in large future markets.

How the Market Reacted – Several notable developments emerged:

- *Retail investors submitted roughly $100 billion of orders, far exceeding available shares.*
- *Many retail investors received only a fraction of their requested allocations.*
- *Major institutions reportedly placed enormous orders and aggressively accumulated shares.*
- *Major index providers moved quickly to consider inclusion, creating additional future demand.*
- *The successful debut immediately improved sentiment toward future IPO candidates such as OpenAI, Anthropic, and other AI infrastructure companies.*

What Investors Are Really Buying – SpaceX is no longer just a rocket company. Investors are effectively buying exposure to:

- *Launch services*
- *Starlink satellite communications*
- *National security and defense contracts*
- *Starship and lunar infrastructure*
- *AI infrastructure*
- *xAI integration*
- *Potential orbital data centers*
- *Long-term Mars and space economy opportunities*

Click onto picture below to access video. REF: AP, BARRON'S

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.

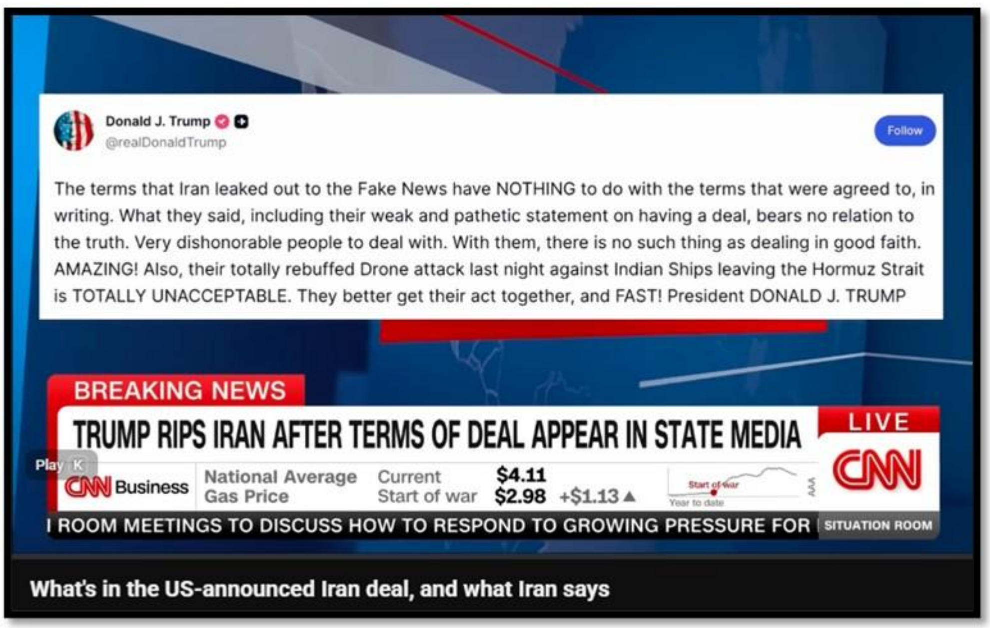
https://www.spacexipo.com/

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

- ***Fixed Income – (Corporates & Muni) High Yield as Opportunistic Allocation (Low-Beta)***
- ***SpaceX & Tesla (Market-Risk)***
- ***Businesses that contribute to and benefit from AI & Automation (Market-Risk)***
- ***Cyber-Security / Layer-Zero & Layer-One Software (Market-Risk)***
- ***Investment Banks (Market-Risk)***
- ***Life-Science (Market-Risk)***
- ***Small Cap (Market-Risk)***
- ***Digital Asset – Bitcoin (Market-Risk/Hedge)***

4. World Watch

4A. A U.S.–Iran deal could be announced at any time. *However, that does not mean oil and gasoline prices will fall immediately. The agreement still needs to be implemented, and some details may take weeks or months to resolve. Oil shipments through the Strait of Hormuz will likely recover gradually rather than all at once. In addition, fuel inventories were reduced during the conflict and will take time to rebuild. Energy traders are also likely to remain cautious until they see steady oil flows and fewer geopolitical risks. As a result, oil and gasoline prices may stay elevated in the near term, even if a deal is signed. Over time, prices should ease as supply normalizes and market confidence returns.* ***Click onto picture below to access video. REF: CNN, Bloomberg1, Bloomberg2***



4B. Everyone Loves Chinese Cars, Except the Chinese – according to The Wall Street Journal. *Chinese automakers are facing a paradox: their vehicles are becoming increasingly popular around the world, yet demand is weakening in their home market. Several factors appear to be driving the slowdown. Chinese consumers remain cautious after the country's prolonged property market downturn, which has reduced household wealth and confidence. Deflationary pressures have also encouraged buyers to delay* *purchases in anticipation of lower prices, while high youth unemployment has made younger consumers less willing or able to finance major purchases such as automobiles. In addition, Beijing has reduced some EV subsidies and tax incentives that previously supported sales, removing an important tailwind for the industry.*

At the same time, China's auto industry is suffering from intense competition and excess capacity. *Dozens of manufacturers are competing across hundreds of models, leading to aggressive price wars that have squeezed profit margins and conditioned consumers to wait for discounts. The market is also becoming more mature in major cities, where many households already own vehicles. Rapid advances in EV technology, including better batteries, charging systems, and autonomous driving features, may further encourage consumers to postpone purchases until newer models arrive. As a result, many Chinese automakers are increasingly relying on exports and overseas expansion to absorb production capacity and sustain growth, making international markets a critical source of future demand. Click onto picture below to access video.* ***REF: WSJ, ChineseObserver***

4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to TradingEconomics as of 6/11/2026. REF: TradingEconomics

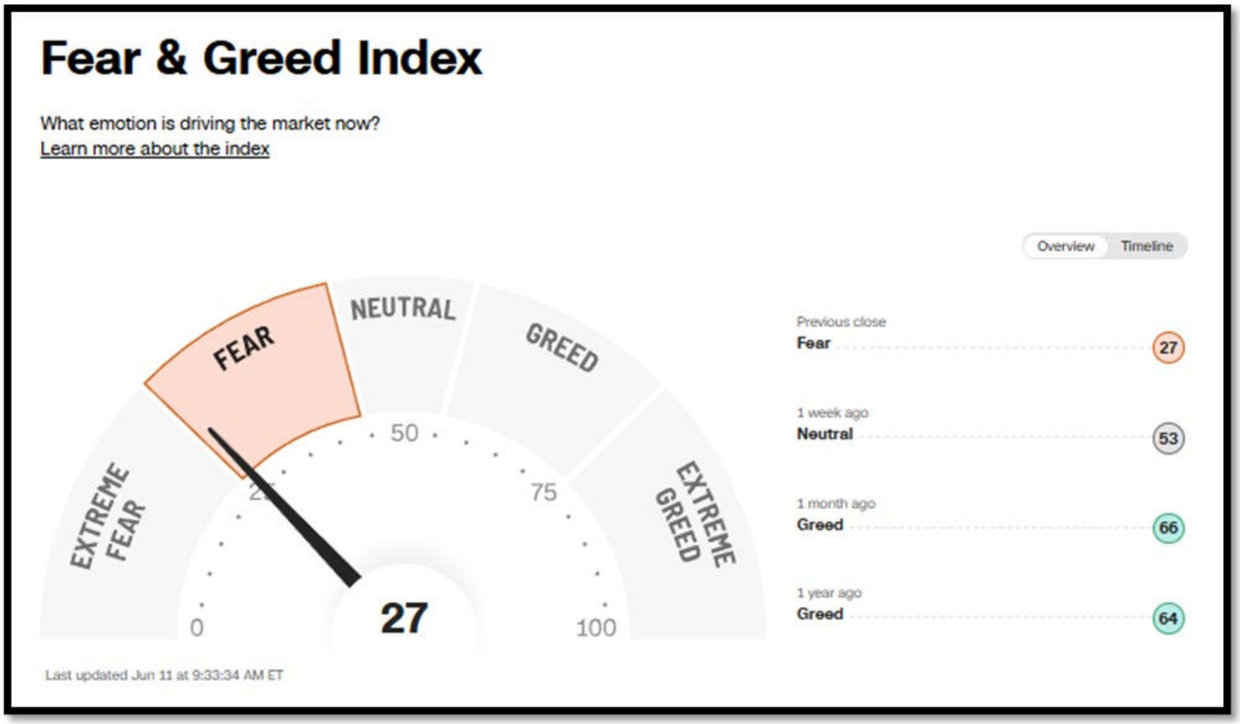
- ***The annual inflation rate in the US rose to 4.2% in May 2026, marking its highest level since April 2023, from 3.8% in April and in line with market expectations.***

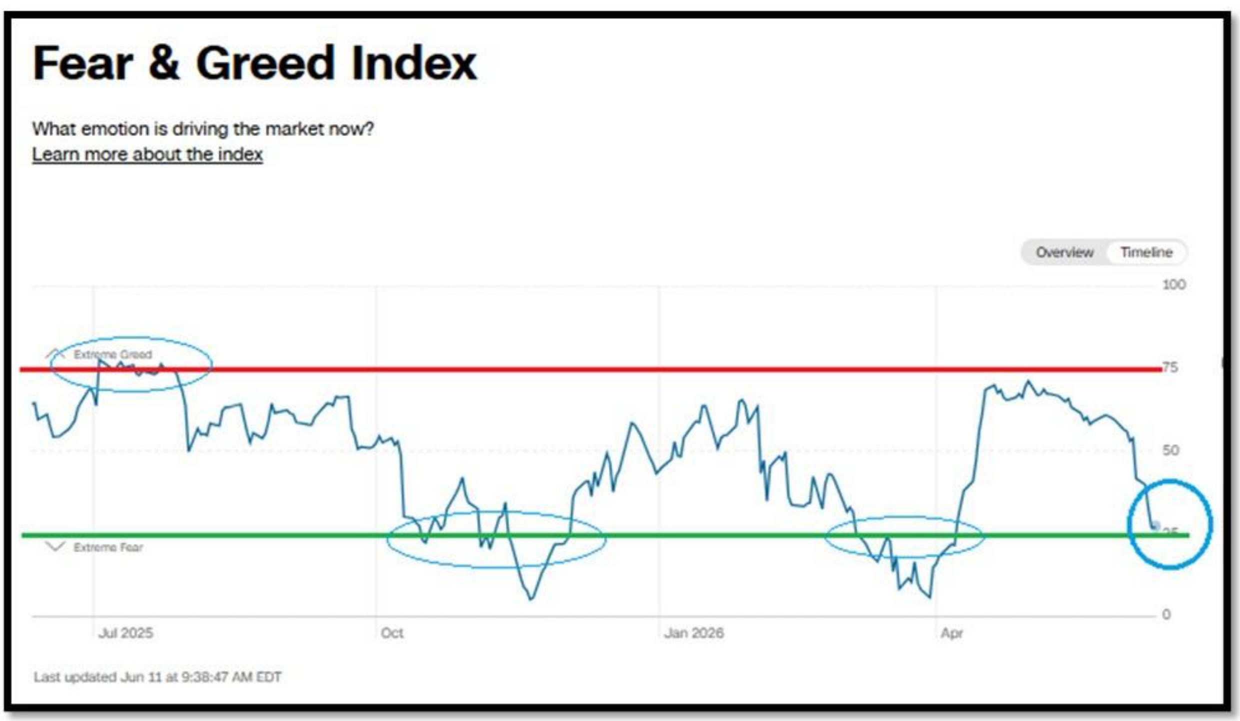
- ***The benchmark interest rate in Germany is set by the European Central Bank. Interest Rate in Euro Area averaged 1.88 percent from 1998 until 2026, reaching an all-time high of 4.75 percent in October of 2000 and a record low of 0.00 percent in March of 2016.***
- ***The benchmark interest rate in France is set by the European Central Bank. Interest Rate in Euro Area averaged 1.88 percent from 1998 until 2026, reaching an all-time high of 4.75 percent in October of 2000 and a record low of 0.00 percent in March of 2016.***
- ***South Korea's economy advanced by 1.8% QoQ in the first quarter of 2026, exceeding the preliminary estimate of 1.7% and rebounding from a downwardly revised 0.1% contraction in the fourth quarter of 2025.***

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	29185	1.60	3.75	4.20	4.30	-5.90	123.30	-3.60	342.28
China	18744	1.30	3.00	1.20	5.20	-6.50	99.20	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	16406	-0.20	2.40	3.20	6.30	-2.90	87.80	1.70	351.64
Germany	4660	0.30	2.40	2.60	6.30	-2.70	63.50	4.50	83.50
Japan	4026	0.50	0.75	1.40	2.50	-2.30	248.70	4.70	123.22
India	3913	1.80	5.25	3.48	5.20	-4.40	81.92	-0.60	1421.00
United Kingdom	3644	0.60	3.75	2.80	5.00	-4.30	94.30	-2.40	69.49
France	3162	-0.10	2.40	2.40	8.10	-5.10	115.60	-0.30	69.08
Italy	2373	0.30	2.40	3.20	5.10	-3.10	137.10	1.10	58.94
Canada	2241	0.00	2.25	2.80	6.60	-1.20	113.50	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2179	1.10	14.50	4.39	5.80	-8.30	78.64	-3.02	213.42
Russia	2174	-0.80	14.50	5.30	2.20	-2.60	18.30	2.00	146.10
South Korea	1917	1.80	2.50	3.10	2.80	-3.90	49.00	6.60	51.68

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 6/11/2026 – 9:33 AM-ET is 27 (Fear). *Last week's data was **53 (Neutral)** (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**]*

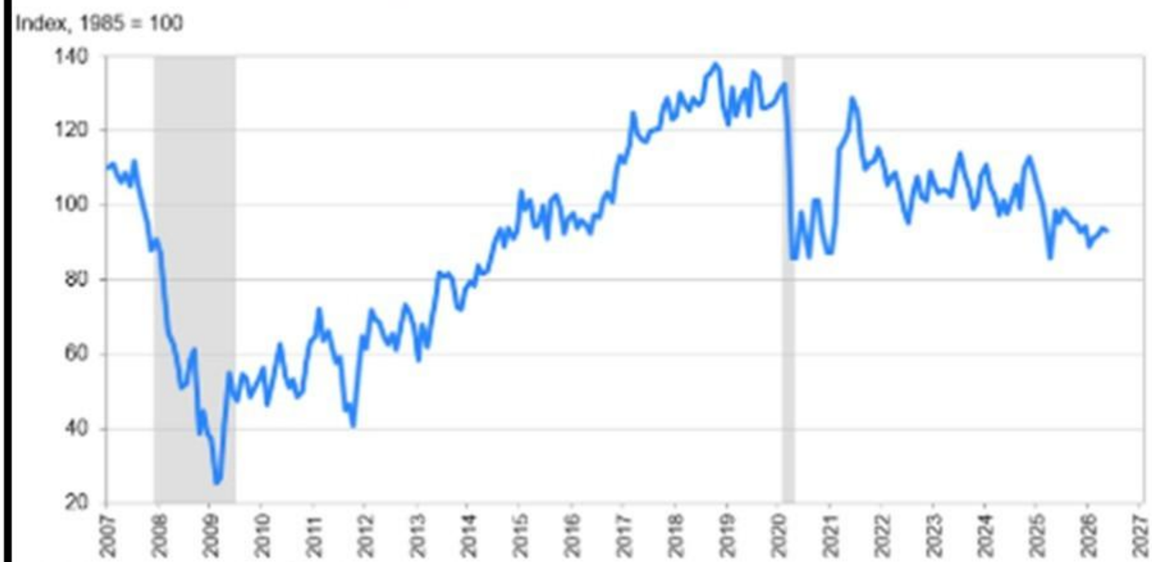




5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's *(STLFSI4) most recent read is at -**0.8681** as of June 10, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.7611. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the tariff turmoil back in February 2026. This weekly index is not seasonally adjusted. The STLFSI4 measures 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***]

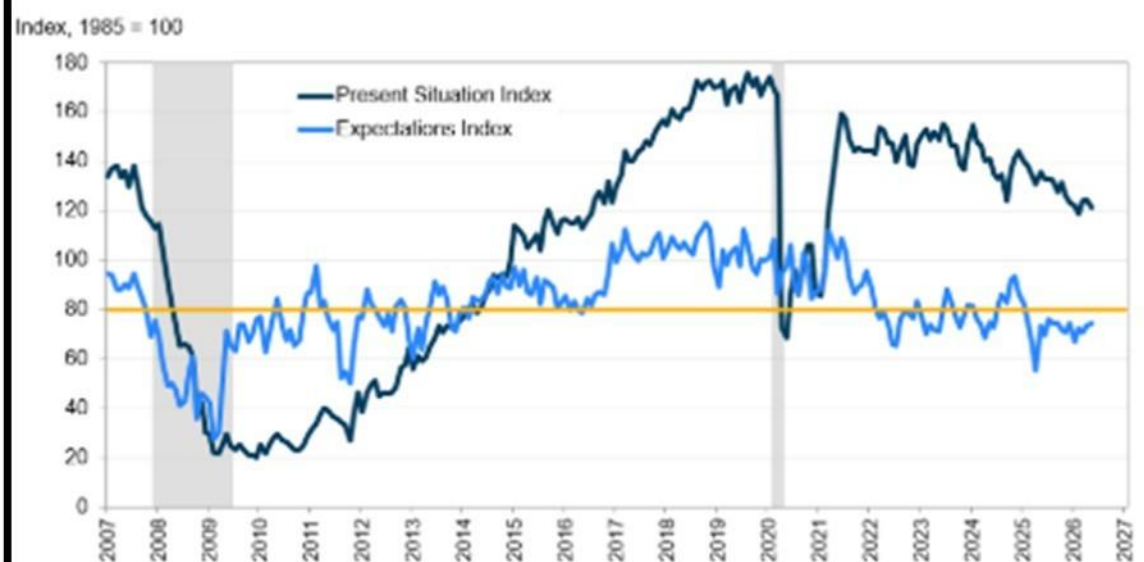
5C. The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® dipped 0.7 points to 93.1 (1985=100) in May, down from an upwardly revised 93.8 in April. The Present Situation Index (based on consumers' assessment of current business and labor market conditions) retreated by 3.2 points to 121.2. *Data as of May 26, 2026.* ***REF:*** [***ConsumerConfidence***]

Consumer Confidence Index®



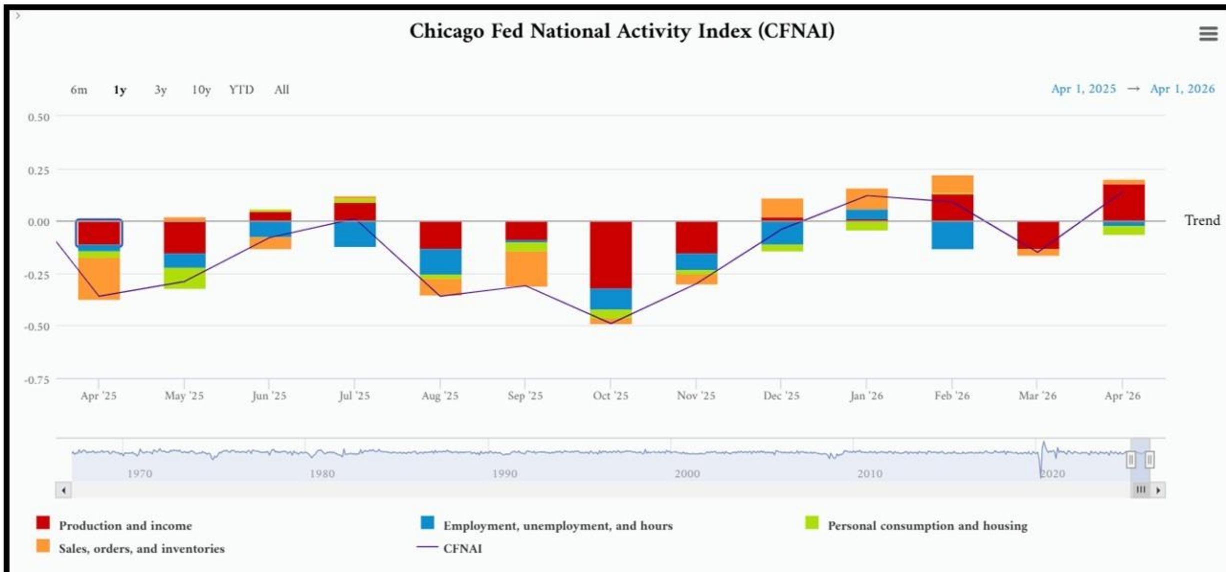
*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.
Sources: The Conference Board; NBER

Present Situation and Expectations Index



*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.
Sources: The Conference Board; NBER

5D. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) increased to +0.14 in April from –0.15 in March. Two of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index increased from March, and two categories made positive contributions in April. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to +0.03 in April from +0.02 in March. REF: [ChicagoFed,](#) [April's Report](#)



Note: A zero value for the CFNAI has been associated with the national economy expanding at its historical trend (average) rate of growth; negative values with below-average growth (in standard deviation units); and positive values with above-average growth.

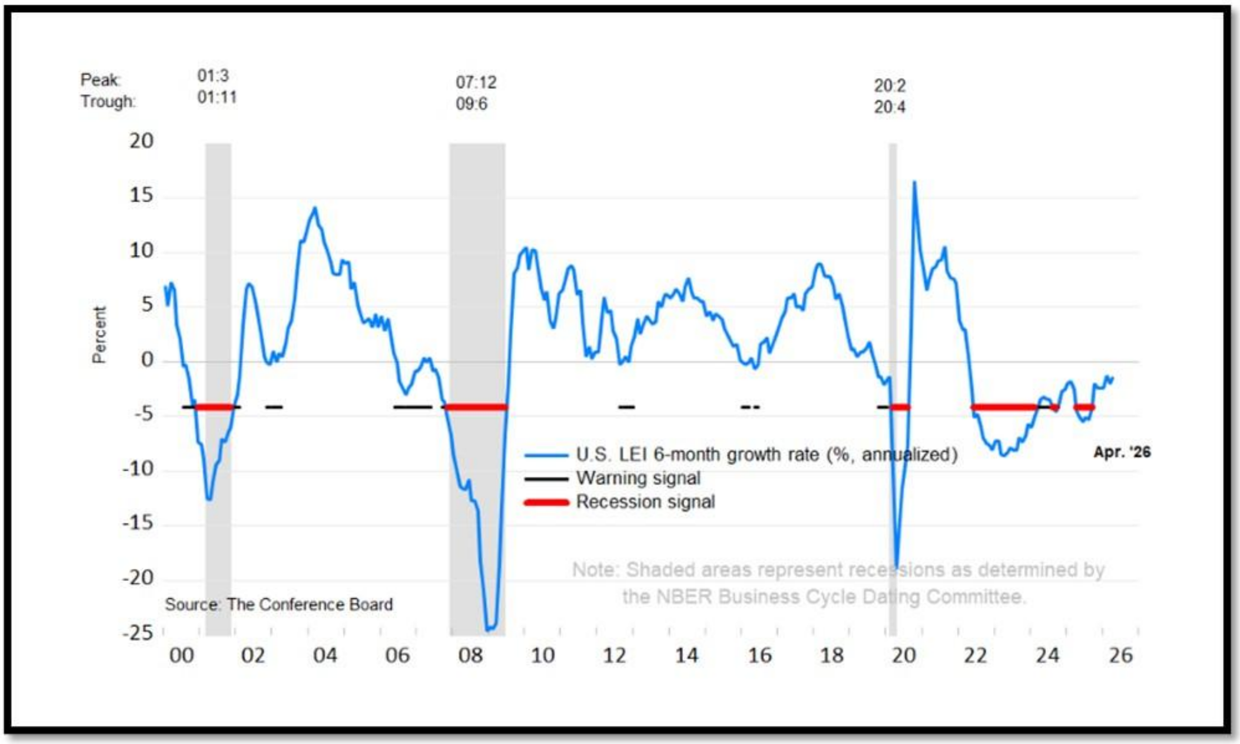
CFNAI, CFNAI-MA3, and CFNAI Diffusion for the Latest Six Months and Year-Ago Month

	Apr '26	Mar '26	Feb '26	Jan '26	Dec '25	Nov '25	Apr '25
CFNAI							
Current	0.14	−0.15	0.09	0.12	−0.04	−0.30	−0.36
Previous	N/A	−0.20	0.03	0.08	−0.02	−0.27	−0.37
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	0.03	0.02	0.06	−0.07	−0.28	−0.37	0.06
Previous	N/A	−0.03	0.03	−0.07	−0.26	−0.36	0.06
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	0.06	0.03	−0.02	−0.21	−0.47	−0.54	−0.13
Previous	N/A	−0.04	−0.08	−0.23	−0.46	−0.52	−0.13

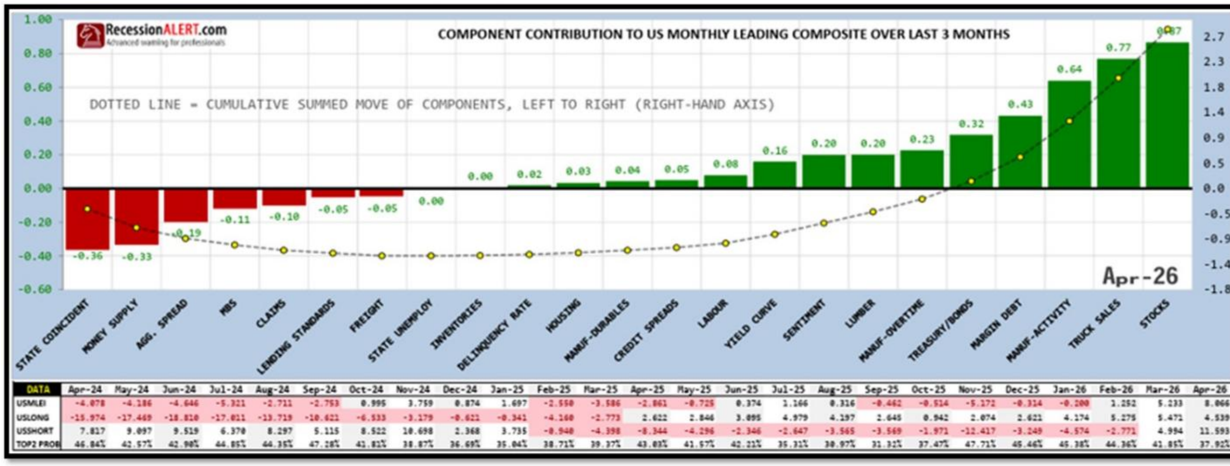
Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the May 25, 2026, release and April 23, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (5/22/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US rose slightly by 0.1% in April 2026 to 97.4 (2016=100), following a 0.6% decline in March. Overall, the LEI fell by 0.7% over the six months between October 2025 and April 2026, a less severe rate of decline than its 1.0% contraction over the previous six months (April to October 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 April (ReceesionAlert) (Released on 6/2/2026)***



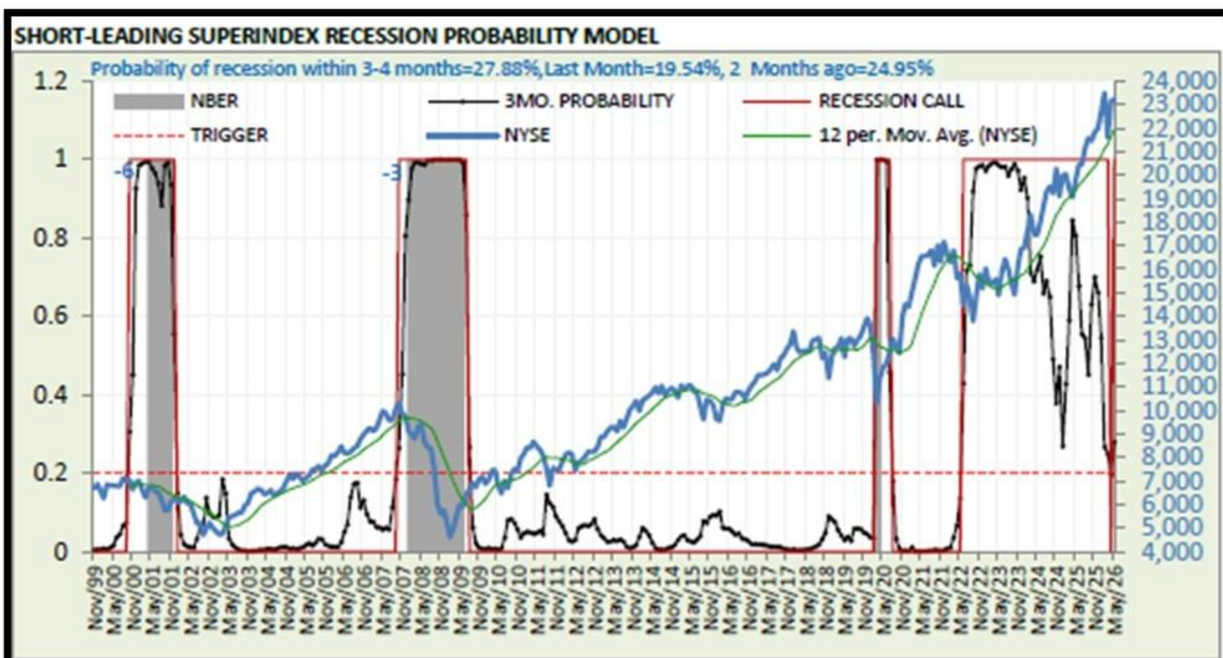
We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.

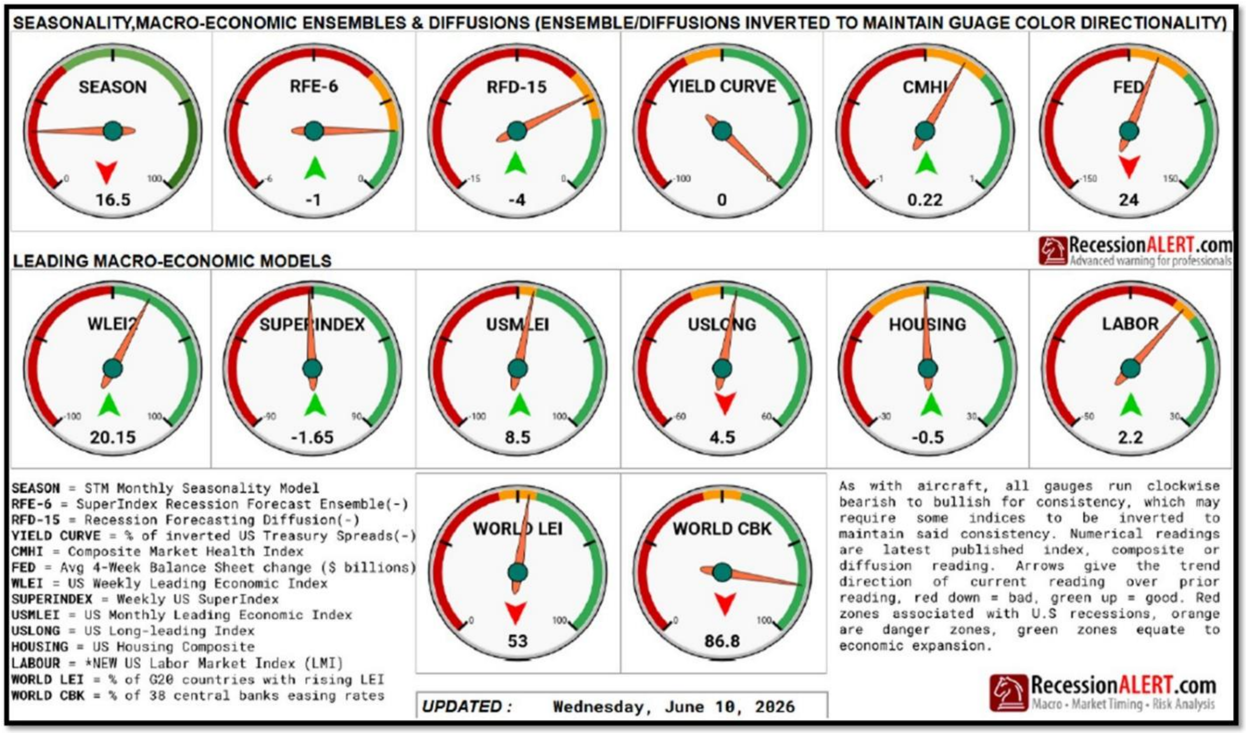


DATA	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
USMLEI	-4.078	-4.186	-4.646	-5.321	-2.711	-2.753	0.995	3.759	0.874	1.697	-2.550	-3.586
USLONG	-15.974	-17.469	-18.810	-17.011	-13.719	-10.621	-6.533	-3.179	-0.621	-0.341	-4.160	-2.773
USSHORT	7.817	9.097	9.519	6.370	8.297	5.115	8.522	10.698	2.368	3.735	-0.940	-4.398
TOP2 PROB	46.84%	42.57%	42.90%	44.85%	44.35%	47.28%	41.81%	38.87%	36.69%	35.04%	38.71%	39.37%

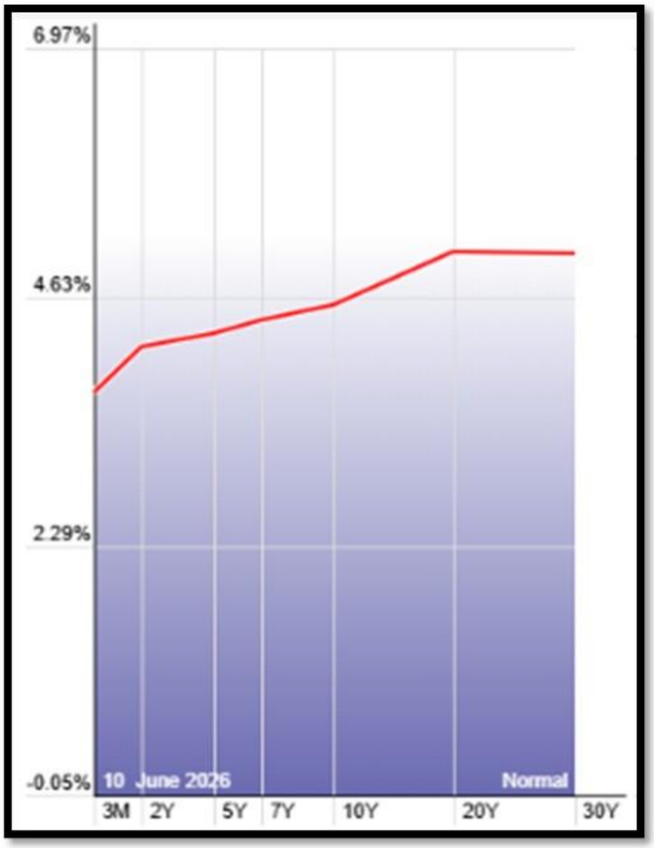
DATA	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26
USMLEI	-2.861	-0.725	0.374	1.166	0.316	-0.462	-0.514	-5.172	-0.314	-0.200	1.252	5.233	8.066
USLONG	2.622	2.846	3.095	4.979	4.197	2.645	0.942	2.074	2.621	4.174	5.275	5.471	4.539
USSHORT	-8.344	-4.296	-2.346	-2.647	-3.565	-3.569	-1.971	-12.417	-3.249	-4.574	-2.771	4.994	11.593
TOP2 PROB	43.03%	41.57%	42.21%	35.31%	30.97%	31.32%	37.47%	47.71%	45.46%	45.38%	44.36%	41.85%	37.92%

5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 27.88% (with data as of 06/10/2026 – Next Report 6/24/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. *Last release's data was at 28.46%. This report is updated every two weeks.* ***REF: RecessionAlertResearch***





5G. Yield Curve as of 6/10/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.55%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (4.14%) is currently at 41bps. 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***

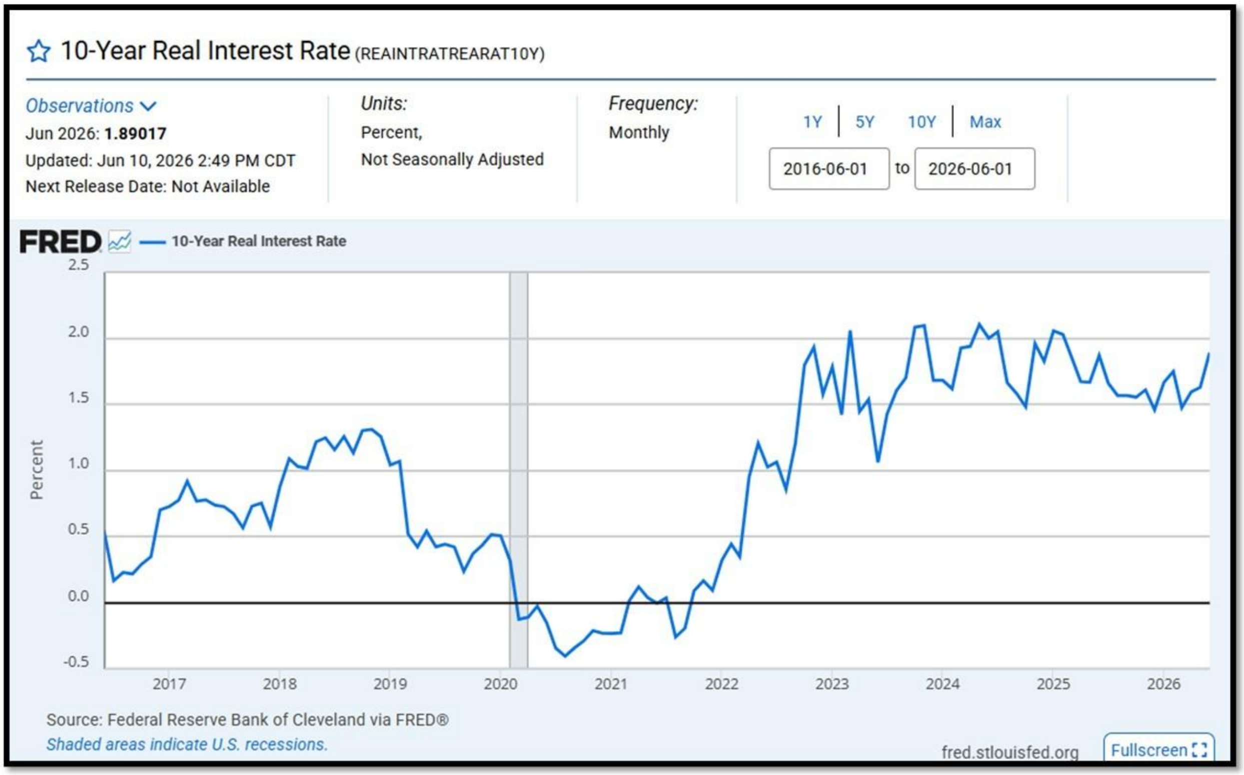


5H. Recent Yields in 10-Year Government Bonds. REF: ***[Source is from Bloomberg.com, dated 6/10/2026, rates shown below are as of 6/10/2026, subject to change.]***

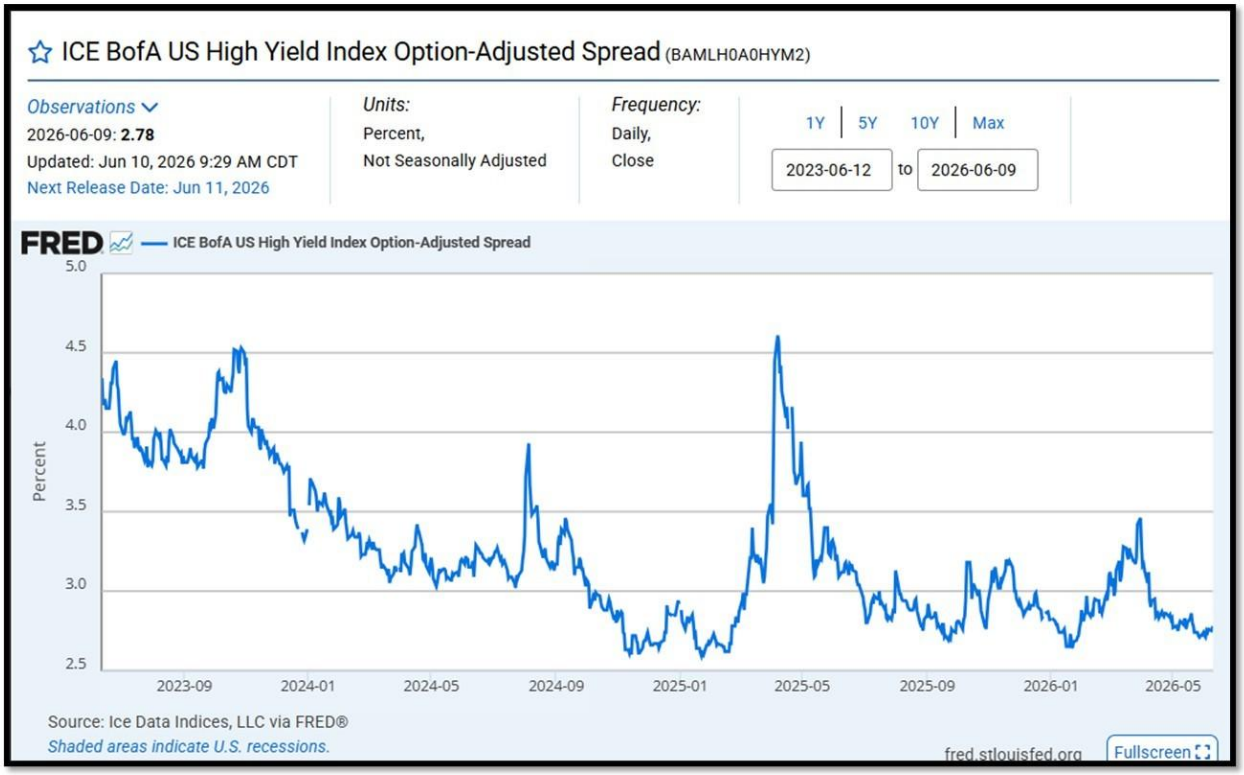
Government Bond Yields					
Name		Yield (6/10)	Yield (6/2)	Yield (5/28)	Yield (5/18)
US 10-Year Government Bond		4.55%	4.45%	4.45%	4.61%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield		4.93%	4.86%	4.81%	5.07%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield		3.07%	2.97%	2.97%	3.15%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield		2.67%	2.56%	2.65%	2.77%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield		4.89%	4.89%	4.83%	5.06%

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 1.89017% as of 6/10/26. Last month's data was 1.63405%. REF: REAINTRATREARAT10Y



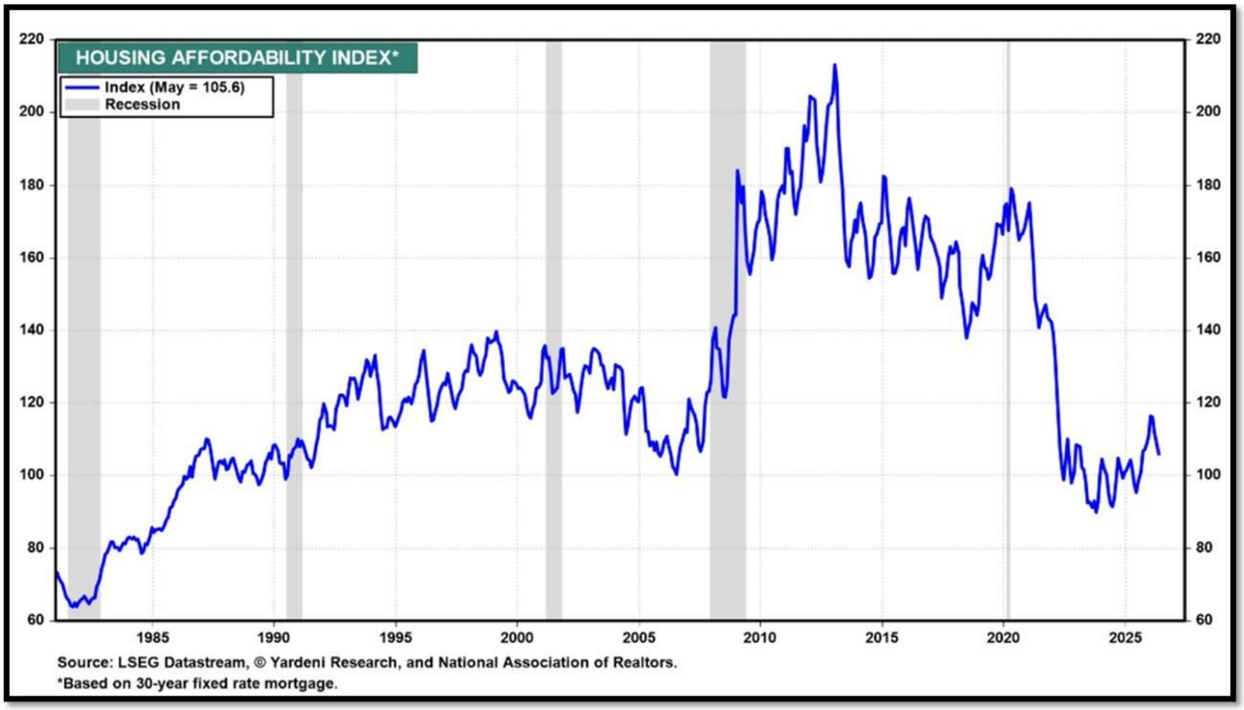
ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 2.78 as of June 10, 2026. Last week's data was 2.72. *This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold 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. (6/10/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.67% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). *Last week's data was 6.57%. 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***

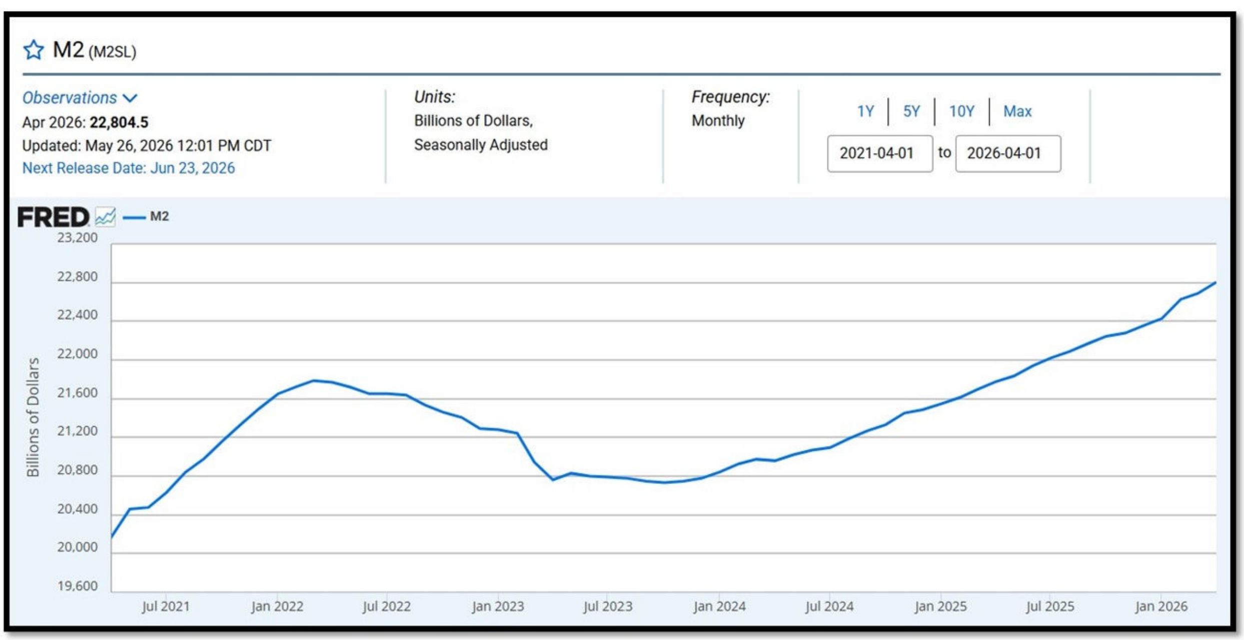
The recent spike in the ***30-year fixed-rate jumbo mortgage to 6.67%,*** *compared to* ***Freddie Mac's rate at 6.48%*** *and the* ***Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.57%,*** *highlights key differences in the mortgage market. Jumbo mortgages, which exceed the conforming loan limits set 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 May = 105.6 // Apr = 110.6 // Mar = 113.7 // Feb = 117.6 // Dec = 111.6. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: Yardeni

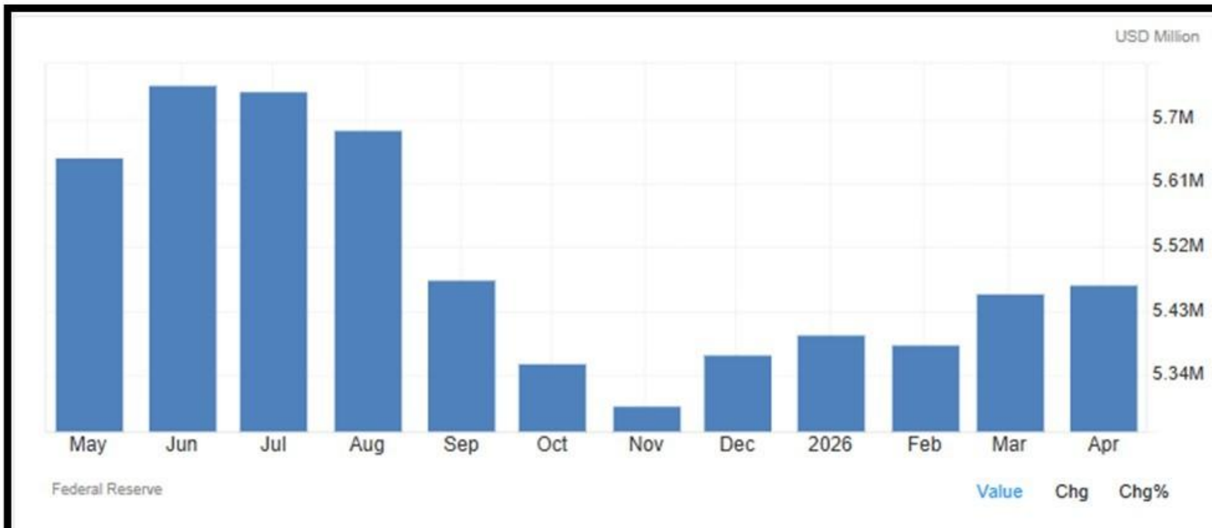


5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.409 as of (Q1-2026 updated May 28, 2026). *Previous quarter's data was 1.411. The velocity of money is the frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In other 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 May 26, 2026.* ***REF: St.LouisFed-M2***



Money Supply M0 in the United States increased to 5,470,400 USD Million in April from 5,458,600 USD Million in March of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,253,069.80 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961.   REF: TradingEconomics, M0

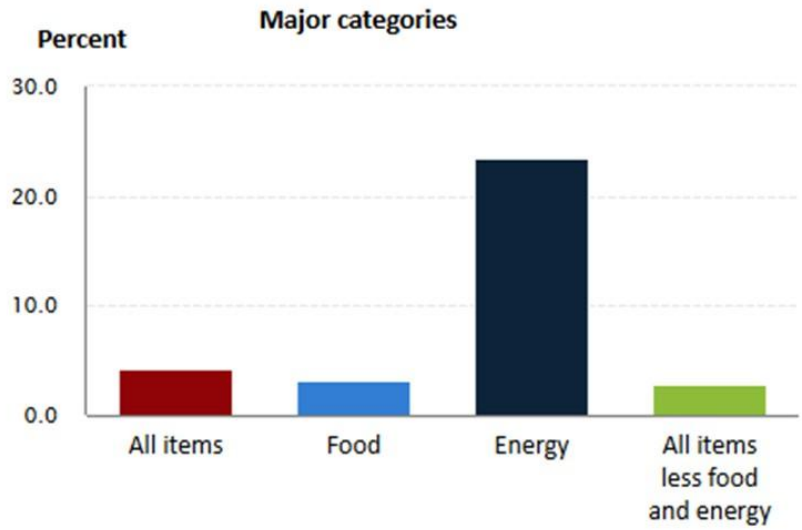


Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Banks Balance Sheet	25450.10	25340.10	USD Billion	May 2026
Fed Balance Sheet	6704383.00	6713643.00	USD Million	May 2026
Foreign Exchange Reserves	38121.00	38992.00	USD Million	Mar 2026
Fed Interest Rate	3.75	3.75	percent	Apr 2026
Loans to Private Sector	2865.30	2822.10	USD Billion	Apr 2026
Money Supply M0	5470400.00	5458600.00	USD Million	Apr 2026
Money Supply M1	19531.80	19436.40	USD Billion	Apr 2026
Money Supply M2	22804.50	22686.40	USD Billion	Apr 2026

5K. In May, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, and rose 4.2 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally adjusted. The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in May (SA); up 2.9 percent over the year (NSA). June 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on July 14, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: BLS, BLS.GOV

CHARTS

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended May 2026
	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	Apr. 2026	May 2026	
All items	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.2
Food	-	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	3.1
Food at home	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.1	2.7
Food away from home(1)	-	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.5
Energy	-	0.3	-1.5	0.6	10.9	3.8	3.9	23.5
Energy commodities	-	-0.3	-3.3	1.1	21.3	5.6	6.7	40.6
Gasoline (all types)	2.7	-0.3	-3.2	0.8	21.2	5.4	7.0	40.5
Fuel oil	-	-0.8	-5.7	11.1	30.7	5.8	3.8	58.9
Energy services	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.4	5.3
Electricity	-	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	0.8	2.1	0.6	5.9
Utility (piped) gas service	-	3.7	1.0	3.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	3.0
All items less food and energy	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.1
New vehicles	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
Used cars and trucks	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-2.0
Apparel	-	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	4.8
Medical care commodities(1)	-	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8
Services less energy services	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	3.4
Shelter	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	3.4
Transportation services	-	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.6	4.1
Medical care services	-	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.6

Footnotes
(1) Not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: The Oct and Nov 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.

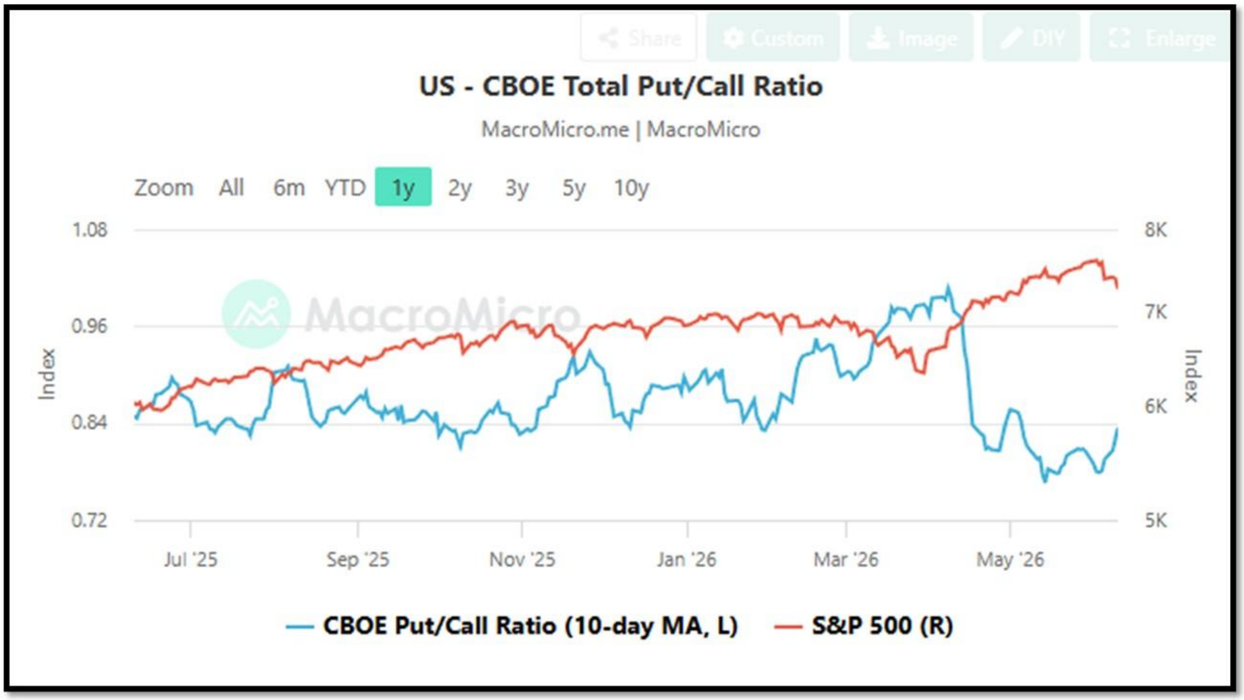
According to Truflation, the current CPI inflation rate in the U.S. is 1.83%. Truflation provides real-time economic data to enhance transparency. REF: Truflation, Today'sRead

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

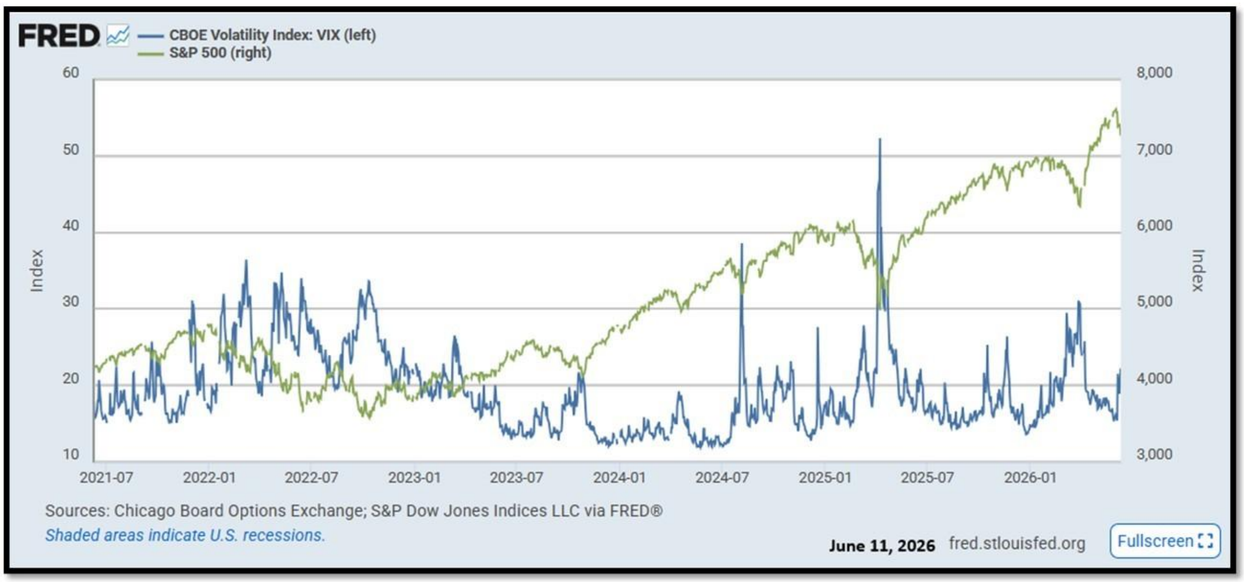
- *Short-term Chart:* ***Trend is Bullish*** *on 6/11/2026 –* ***REF:*** [***Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin (Click Here to Access Chart)***]
-
- *Medium-term Chart:* ***Trend is Bullish*** *on 6/11/2026 –* ***REF:*** [***Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin (Click Here to Access Chart)***]
- ***Market Timing Indicators –*** *S&P500 Index as of 6/11/2026 –* ***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 6/11/2026. 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.



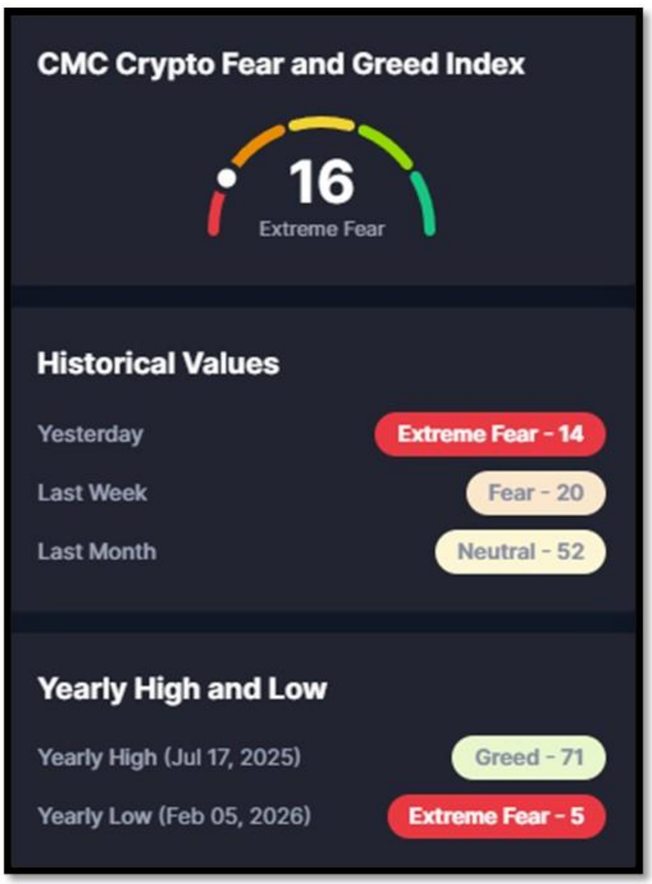
- ***S&P500 and CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) as of 6/11/2026. REF: FRED, Today's Print***



5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 6/11/2026 is 16 (Extreme Fear). Last week's data was 20 (Fear) (1-100). Fear & Greed Index – A Contrarian Data. *The crypto market behavior is very emotional. People tend to get greedy* *when the market is rising which results in FOMO (Fear of missing out). Also, people often sell their coins in irrational reaction of seeing red numbers. With the Crypto Fear and Greed Index, the data try to help save investors from their own emotional overreactions. There are two simple assumptions:*

- ***Extreme fear can be a sign that investors are too worried. That could be a buying opportunity.***
- ***When Investors are getting too greedy, that means the market is due for a correction.***

Therefore, the program for this index analyzes the current sentiment of the Bitcoin market and crunch the numbers into a simple meter from 0 to 100. Zero means "Extreme Fear", while 100 means "Extreme Greed". ***REF: Coinmarketcap.com, Today'sReading***



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

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