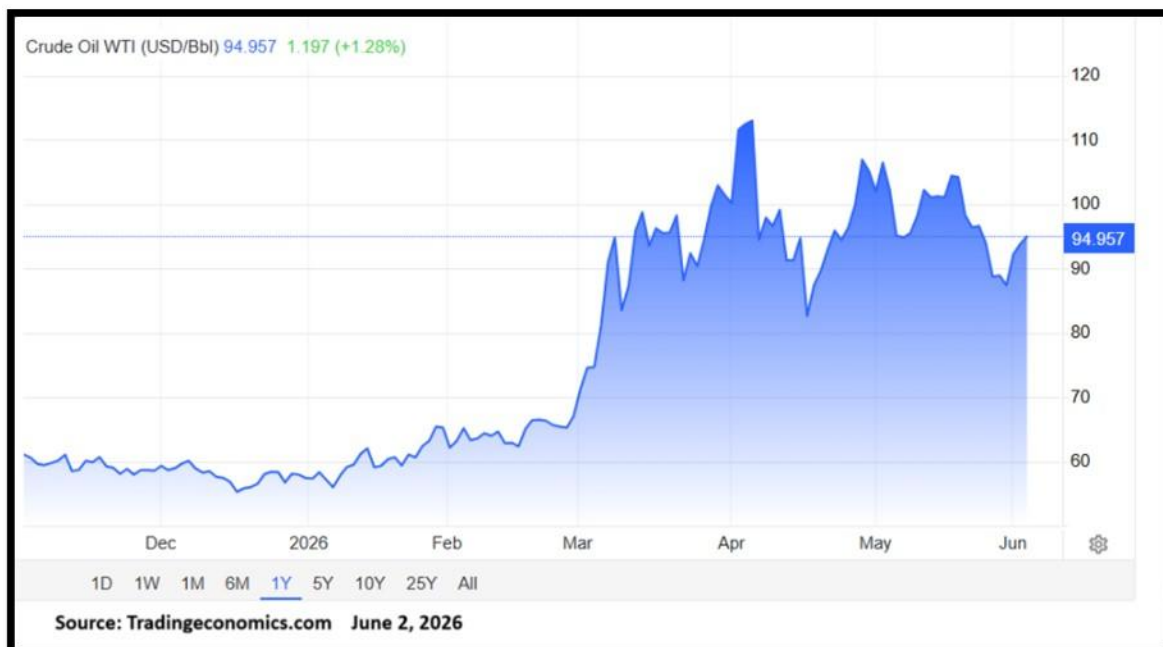


WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW, June 3rd

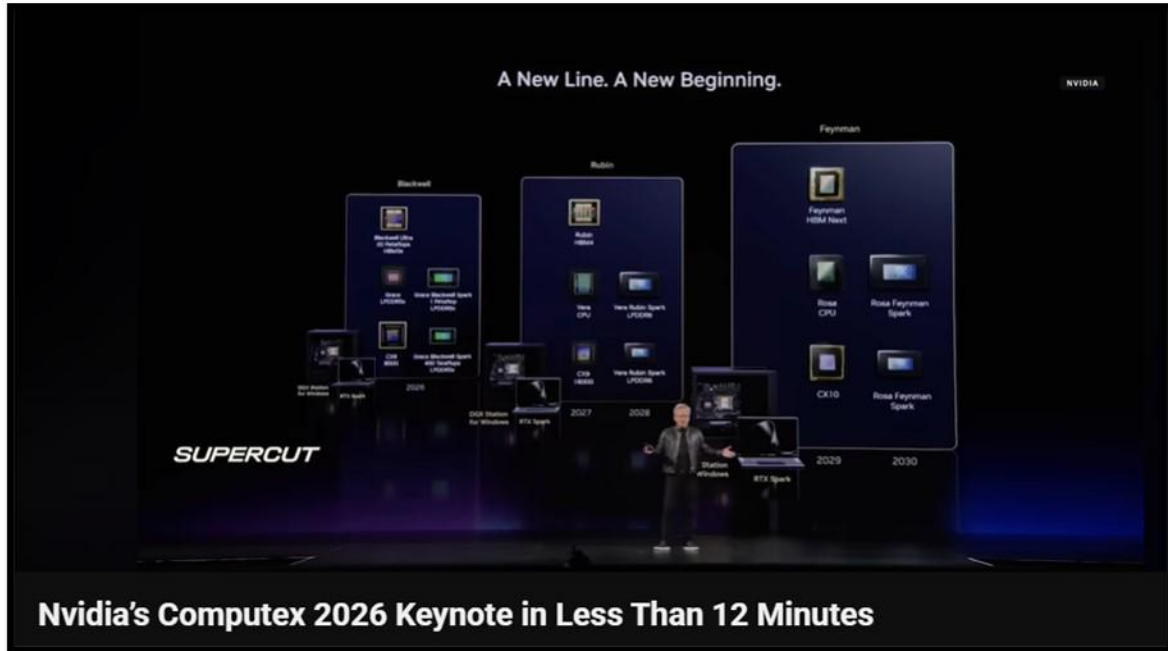
1. This week's economic calendar is dominated by labor market data, with investors closely watching Friday's Nonfarm Payrolls report, unemployment rate, and wage growth figures for clues on the economy and future Federal Reserve policy. Consensus forecasts suggest a modest cooling in job creation, with payroll growth expected to slow from 115,000 to 105,000 while unemployment remains steady at 4.3%, indicating a labor market that is softening but not deteriorating. Markets will also monitor JOLTS job openings, ADP employment, ISM Services, and weekly jobless claims for confirmation that economic growth is moderating rather than accelerating. Any significant surprise in employment or wages could drive volatility across stocks, bonds, and the U.S. dollar.

Beyond the economic data, markets continue to balance geopolitical risks, AI innovation, and corporate activity. Iran's suspension of ceasefire talks sent oil prices higher, raising concerns that renewed energy inflation could complicate the Federal Reserve's path as [Kevin Warsh prepares for his first FOMC meeting](#). Despite broad market weakness, the S&P 500 climbed above 7,600 while [manufacturing activity](#) reached its strongest level in four years. Elsewhere, Anthropic's confidential IPO filing reflects ongoing enthusiasm for AI, while Berkshire Hathaway's acquisition of Taylor Morrison signals confidence in the durability of the U.S. housing market. REF: [Briefing](#), [Bloomberg](#), [Tradingeconomics](#)



2. THE MAIN STORY THIS WEEK focuses on Nvidia Unveils the Next Era of AI Computing. NVIDIA's GTC Taiwan event provided one of the clearest views yet into the future of artificial intelligence infrastructure. CEO Jensen Huang introduced the company's next generation AI platform, Vera Rubin, named after the pioneering astronomer. The new architecture is designed to succeed Blackwell and dramatically expand AI performance, memory capacity, and networking capabilities. More importantly, NVIDIA emphasized that the industry is moving beyond traditional AI models toward agentic AI systems capable of reasoning, planning, and executing tasks autonomously. To support this shift, NVIDIA unveiled a new AI computing framework optimized specifically for AI agents, creating what Huang described as the next major computing paradigm after cloud and accelerated computing.

The announcements extended well beyond the data center. NVIDIA also revealed RTX Spark, a compact AI supercomputer platform developed in partnership with Microsoft that brings enterprise grade AI capabilities directly to developers, researchers, and businesses. By combining NVIDIA's AI hardware and software stack with Microsoft's expanding AI ecosystem, RTX Spark enables sophisticated AI models and agents to run locally, reducing reliance on cloud infrastructure while improving speed, privacy, and deployment flexibility. Taken together, Vera Rubin, agent focused computing, and RTX Spark signal NVIDIA's ambition to power every layer of the emerging AI economy. The message from GTC Taiwan was clear: the next phase of AI will not be defined solely by larger models, but by intelligent agents capable of performing meaningful work, with NVIDIA positioning itself as the foundational infrastructure provider for that future. Click onto picture below to access videos. REF: [CNET](#), [GTC2026Taiwan](#), [NvidiaRTX](#), [Microsoft](#)



3. Active Investing vs. Passive Investing – Which one should you use? One overlooked weakness of passive investing is that major indexes are constantly holding future losers. Goldman Sachs estimates that roughly 20% of S&P 500 constituents are replaced every five years, while nearly 44% of the companies in the 2010 index have already disappeared from today's benchmark. The average S&P 500 company now remains in the index for only about 15 years as technological disruption and

competitive pressures accelerate. Passive investors own companies until they become small enough or weak enough to be removed, whereas active managers can identify deteriorating fundamentals and reallocate capital before the index committee acts. In a market increasingly characterized by rapid innovation, sector rotation, and concentrated leadership, the ability to anticipate change may become more valuable than simply owning the market. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [Apollo](#), [CNBC](#), [SamRo](#)



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.

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. SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS ARE BACK AT 2022 LEVELS – BUT THIS TIME, IT’S DIFFERENT. *The Global Supply Chain Pressure Index has climbed back to levels last seen during the 2022 supply chain crisis, with shipping container capacity tied up by delays and rerouting reaching approximately 2.06 million TEUs in May 2026 versus the 2.16 million TEU peak reached in March 2022. However, the causes and implications are fundamentally different today. One of the most important distinctions is that the 2026 disruptions are potentially reversible through policy and security actions, whereas the 2022 disruptions required rebuilding entire supply chains and labor forces. REF: [Statista](#)*

?

2022	2026
<p><i>Supply chain disruptions were primarily driven by Covid-related factory shutdowns, labor shortages, port congestion, and a sudden surge in consumer demand. Supply was constrained while demand remained exceptionally strong.</i></p>	<p><i>The current disruptions are largely the result of geopolitical tensions, including attacks on critical shipping routes, Red Sea rerouting, elevated security risks, and higher transportation costs rather than widespread manufacturing shutdowns.</i></p>
<p><i>Businesses struggled to obtain goods because products were not</i></p>	<p><i>Goods are generally being produced, but moving them has become more expensive, slower,</i></p>

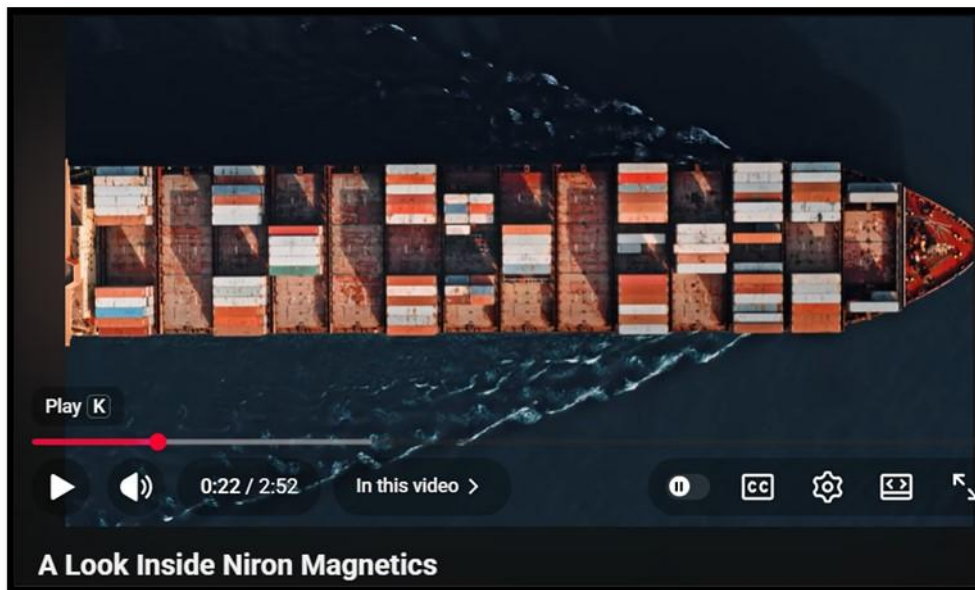
<p><i>being manufactured or unloaded efficiently.</i></p>	<p><i>and less predictable due to shipping route disruptions and longer transit times.</i></p>
<p><i>Impact: Severe shortages fueled broad inflation across consumer goods, contributing to one of the highest inflationary periods in decades.</i></p>	<p><i>Impact: The risk is more concentrated in transportation costs, energy prices, and selected industries dependent on global trade routes rather than a broad-based shortage of goods.</i></p>



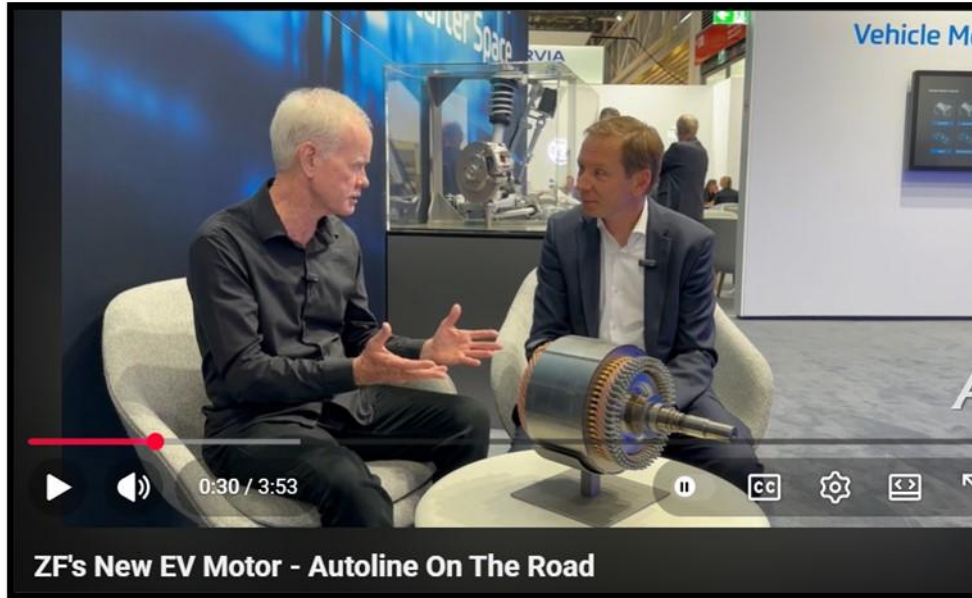
4B. Three companies pursuing different technological approaches / solutions to reduce dependence on China's dominance of rare earth materials. Rather than trying

to compete directly with China's mining and processing scale, these firms are developing alternatives that either eliminate rare earths entirely or dramatically reduce their usage. Click onto pictures below to access videos. REF: [WSJ](#), [NironMagnetics](#), [ZF](#), [DaidoMetal](#)

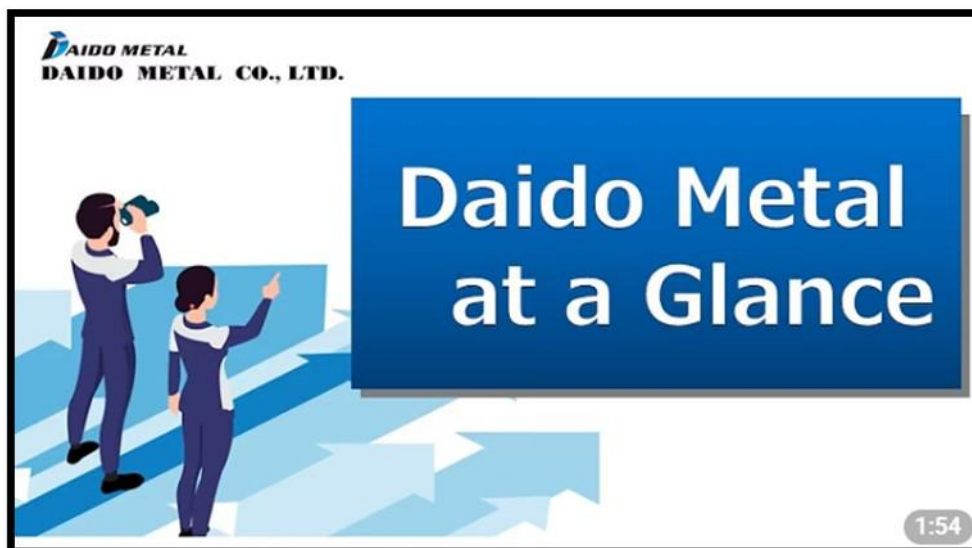
- **[Niron Magnetics \(U.S.\)](#) is developing high performance permanent magnets made from iron and nitrogen instead of rare earth elements such as neodymium and dysprosium. The company believes its technology can provide a domestic and scalable alternative for electric vehicles, industrial equipment, and consumer electronics while avoiding rare earth supply chain risks.**



- **[ZF Friedrichshafen \(Germany\)](#) has designed an electric vehicle motor that uses no permanent magnets at all. Its induction motor technology eliminates the need for rare earth magnets by generating magnetic fields electrically, reducing exposure to critical mineral shortages and geopolitical disruptions.**



- ***Daido Steel (Japan) developed a magnet that removes the need for the heavier rare earth elements commonly added to maintain performance at high temperatures. Its innovation significantly lowers rare earth content while preserving magnetic strength, making it attractive for automotive and industrial applications. Honda has already incorporated the technology into hybrid vehicle motors.***



4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 6/2/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

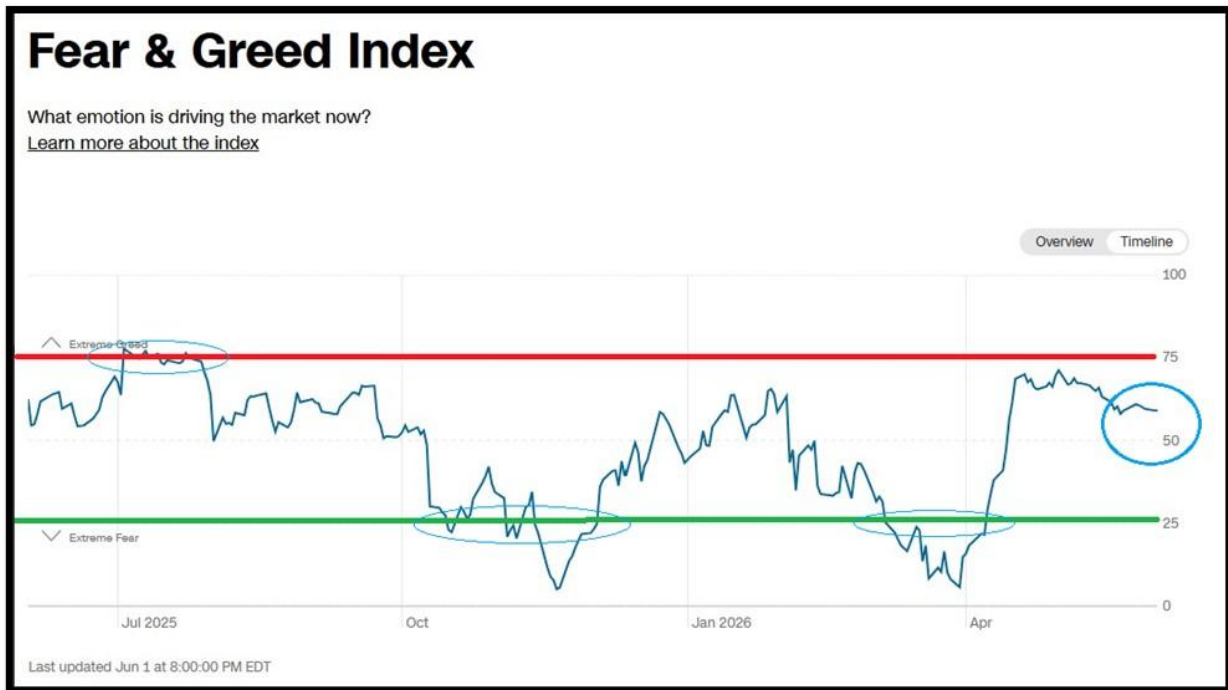
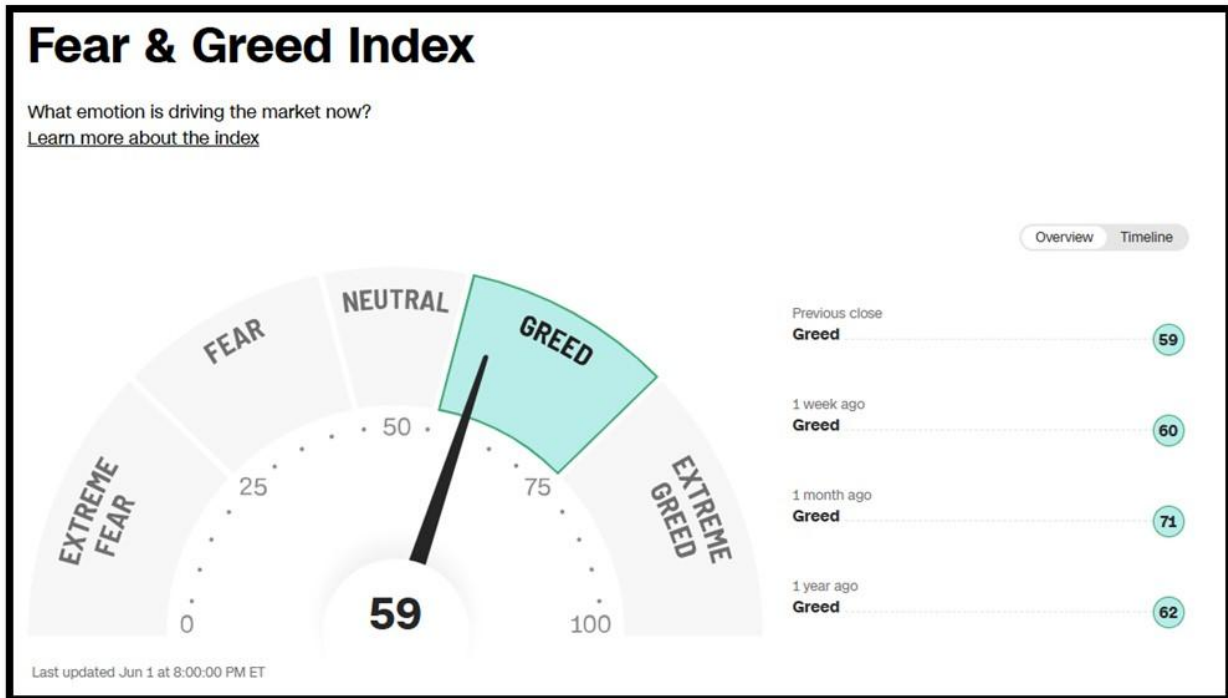
- **Germany’s consumer price inflation slowed to 2.6% year-over-year in May 2026, down from an over two-year high of 2.9% in April and slightly below market expectations, according to preliminary data.**
- **The Italian GDP expanded by 0.3% in the first quarter of 2026, maintaining the pace of growth from the earlier period and revised above the 0.2% increase penned in the preliminary estimate, further beating expectations of a 0.1% growth rate.**
- **The Italian headline inflation rate rose to 3.2% in May of 2026 from 2.7% in the previous month, aligning with the market consensus to mark the highest inflation rate since September of 2023.**
- **The unemployment rate in Italy edged down to 5.1% in April 2026 from 5.2% in March, below market expectations of 5.3%.**

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	29185	1.60	3.75	3.80	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	0.10	2.15	3.20	6.30	-2.90	87.80	1.70	351.64
Germany	4660	0.30	2.15	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	2.15	2.40	8.10	-5.10	115.60	-0.30	69.08
Italy	2373	0.30	2.15	3.20	5.10	-3.10	137.10	1.10	58.94
Canada	2241	0.00	2.25	2.80	6.90	-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	5.60	2.20	-2.60	18.30	2.00	146.10
South Korea	1917	1.70	2.50	3.10	2.80	-3.90	49.00	6.60	51.68

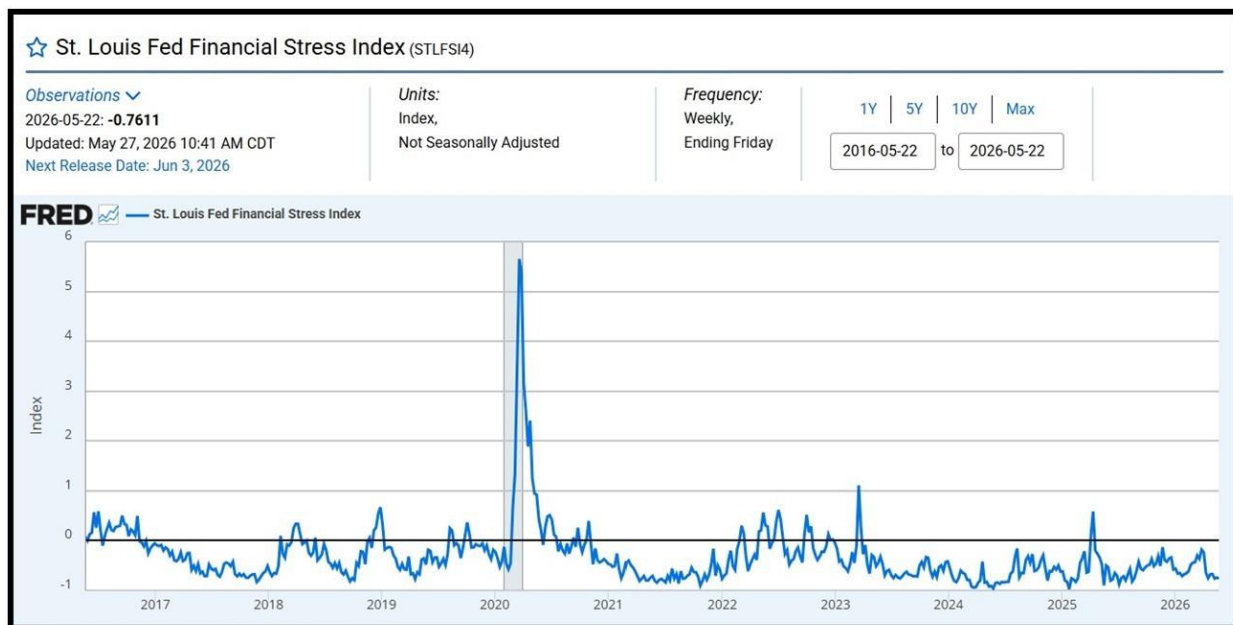
5. Quant & Technical Corner – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 6/1/2026 – 8:00 PM-ET is 59 (Greed). Last week’s data was 60 (Greed) (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](#)



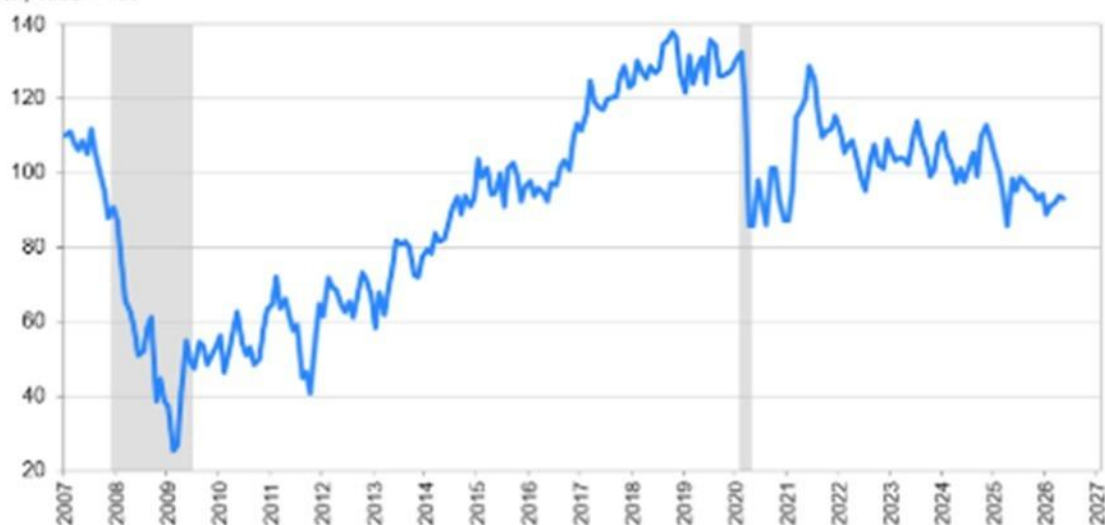
5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at -0.7611 as of May 27, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.7621. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the tariff turmoil back in February 2026. This weekly index is not seasonally adjusted. The STLFSI4 measures the degree 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®

Index, 1985 = 100



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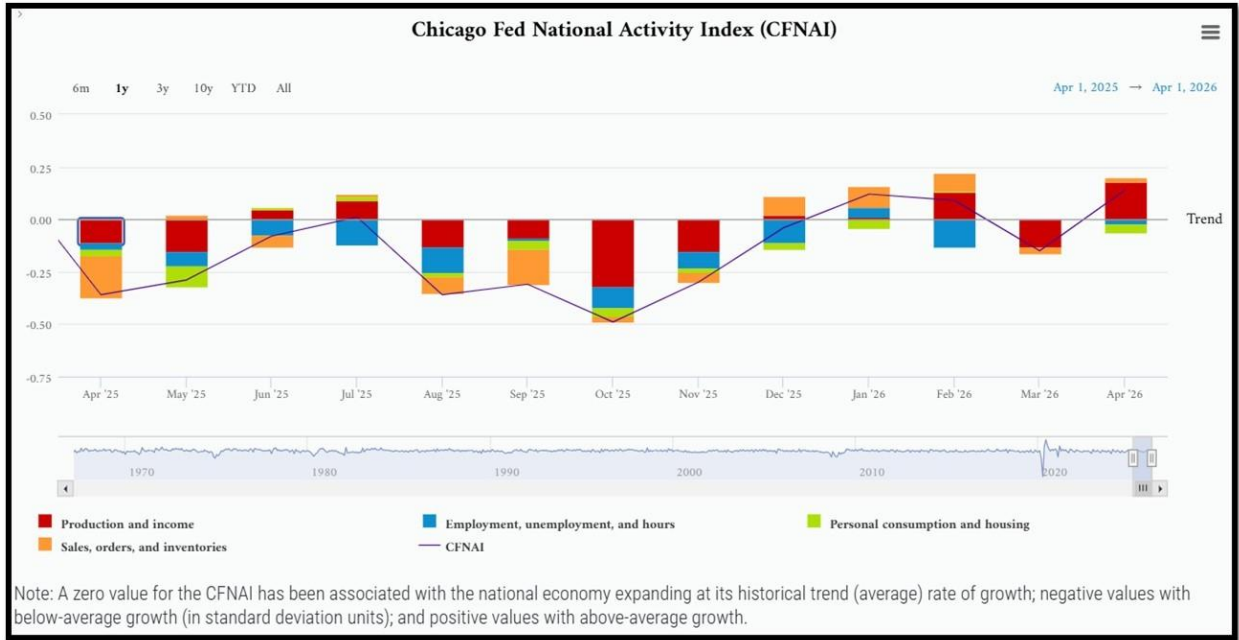
Present Situation and Expectations Index

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) 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](#)



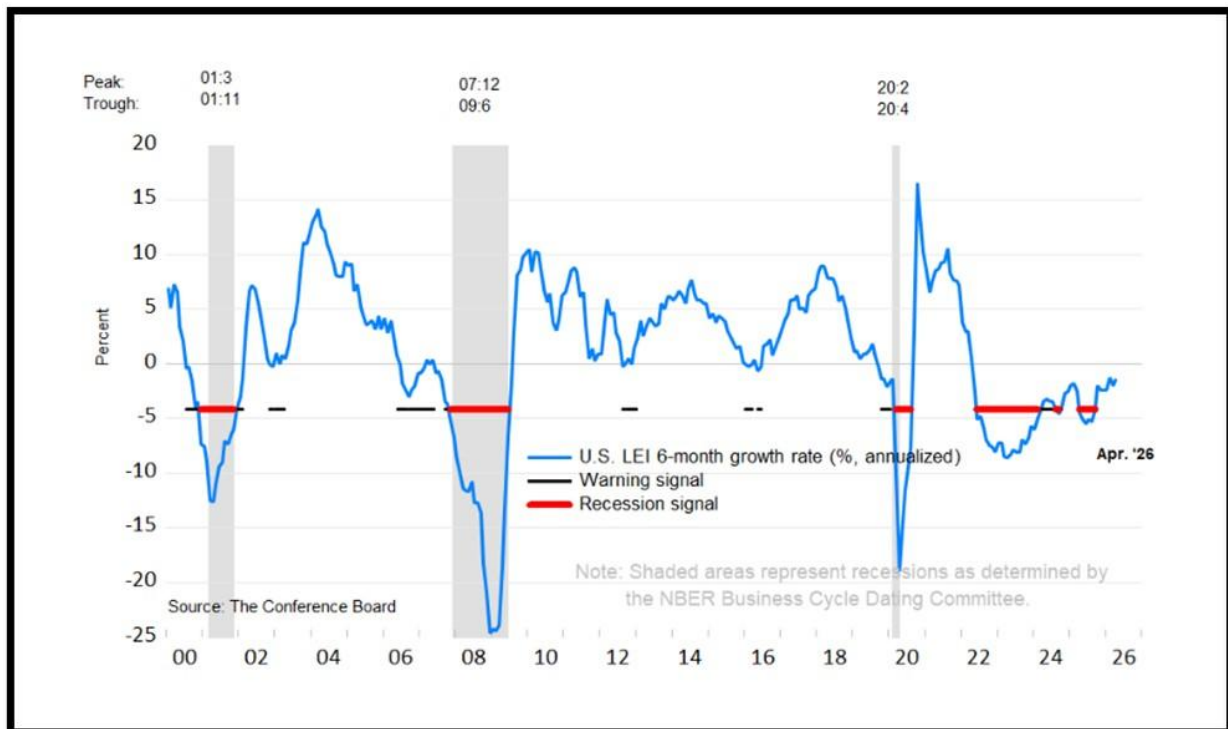
CFNAI, CFNAI-MA3, and CFNAI Diffusion for the Latest Six Months and Year-Ago Month

	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

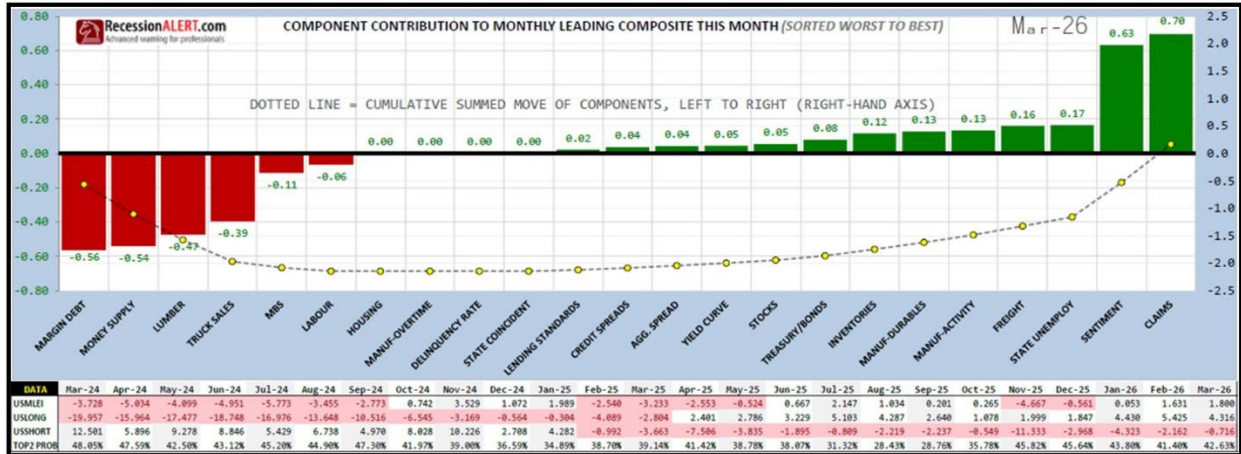
Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the May 25, 2026, release and April 23, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

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

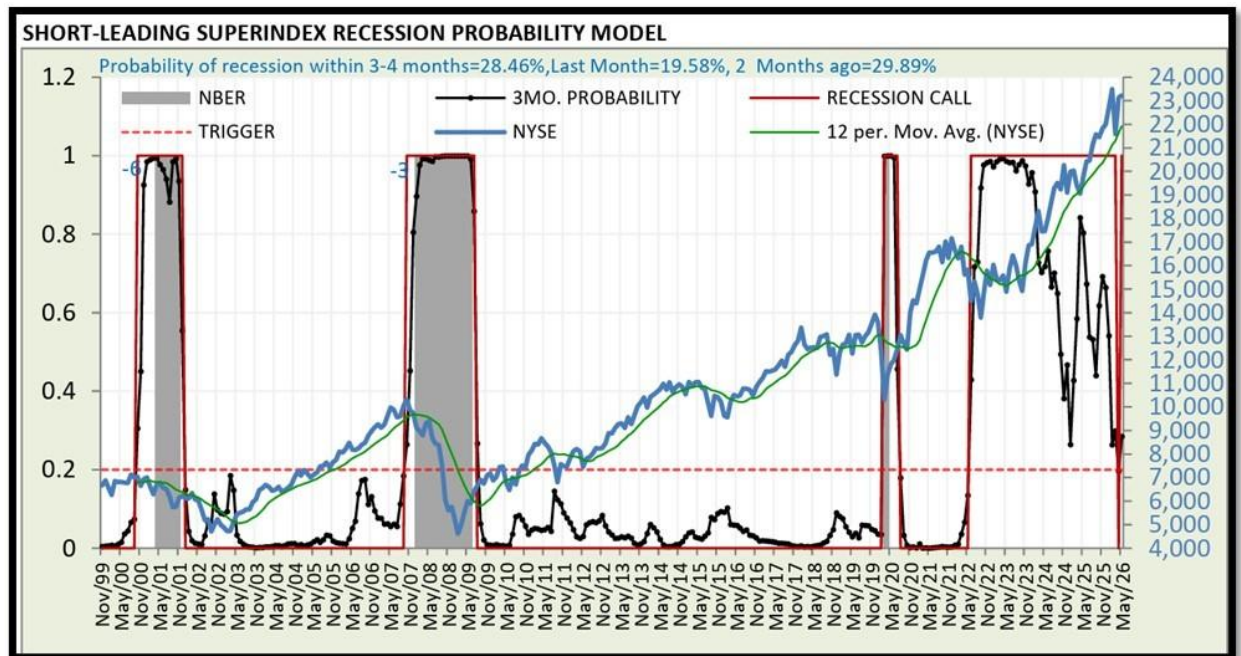
ten components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for the U.S. include: Average weekly hours in manufacturing; Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance; Manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials; ISM® Index of New Orders; Manufacturers' new orders for nondefense 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 March \(RecessionAlert\)](#) (Released on 4/30/2026)

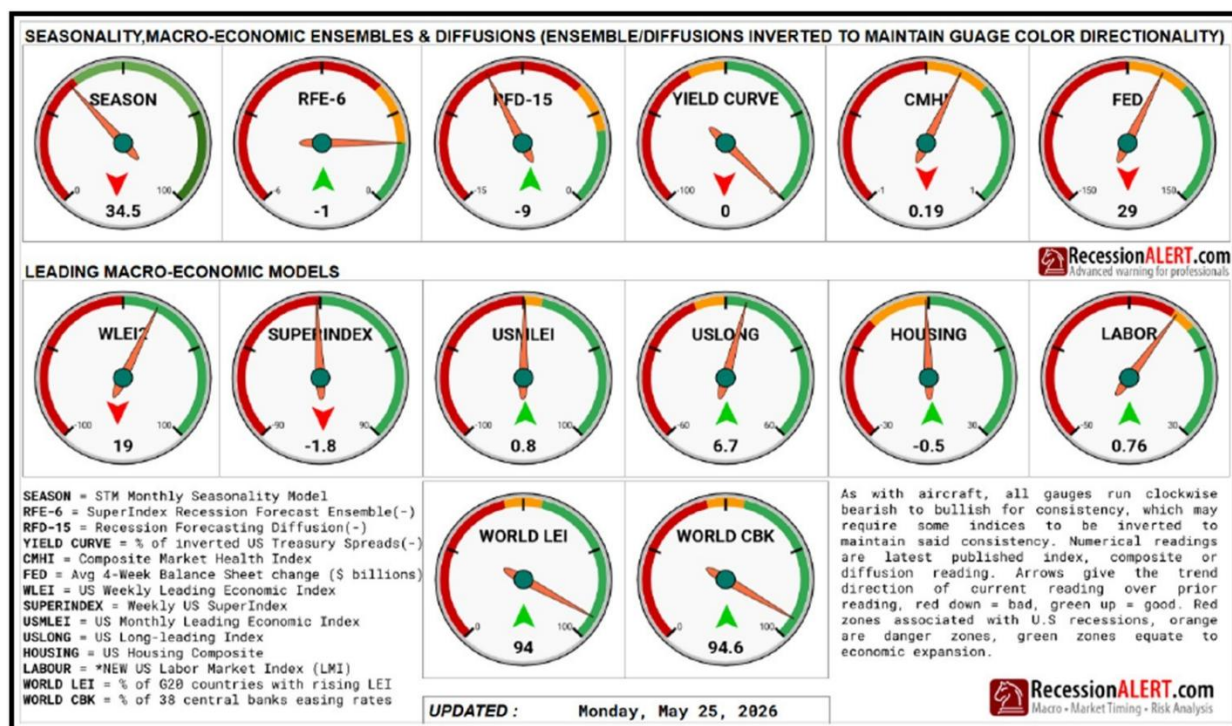


We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.

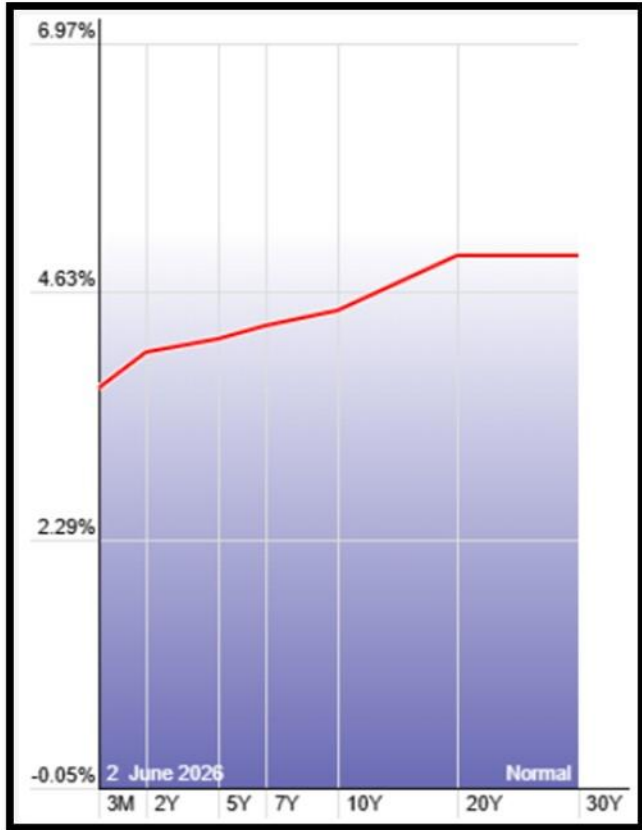


5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 28.46% (with data as of 05/25/2026 – Next Report 5/25/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release’s data was at 26.2%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](https://www.recessionalert.com)





5G. Yield Curve as of 6/2/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.45%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (4.05%) is currently at 40bps. 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 6/2/2026, rates shown below are as of 6/2/2026, subject to change.

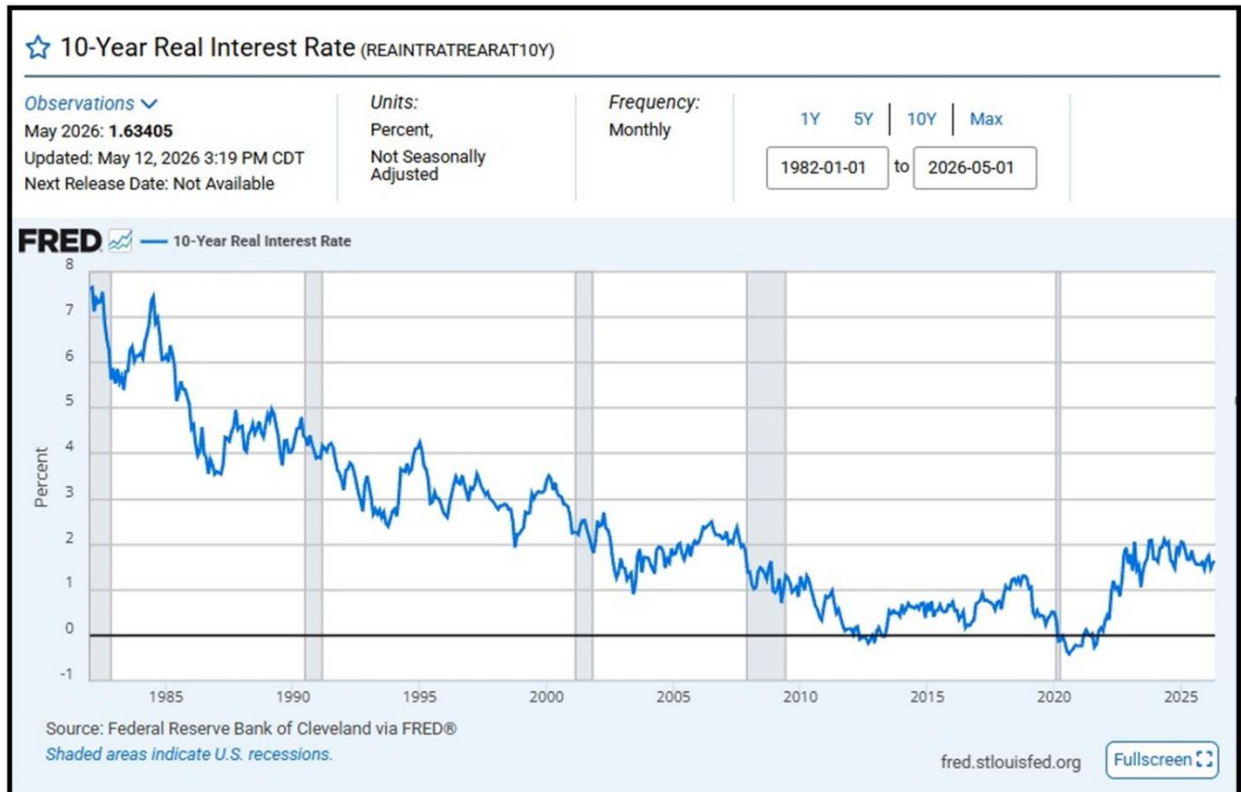
Government Bond Yields

Name	Yield (6/2)	Yield (5/28)	Yield (5/18)	Yield (5/11)
US 10-Year Government Bond	4.45%	4.45%	4.61%	4.42%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	4.86%	4.81%	5.07%	5.00%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield	2.97%	2.97%	3.15%	3.04%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield	2.56%	2.65%	2.77%	2.53%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield	4.89%	4.83%	5.06%	5.02%

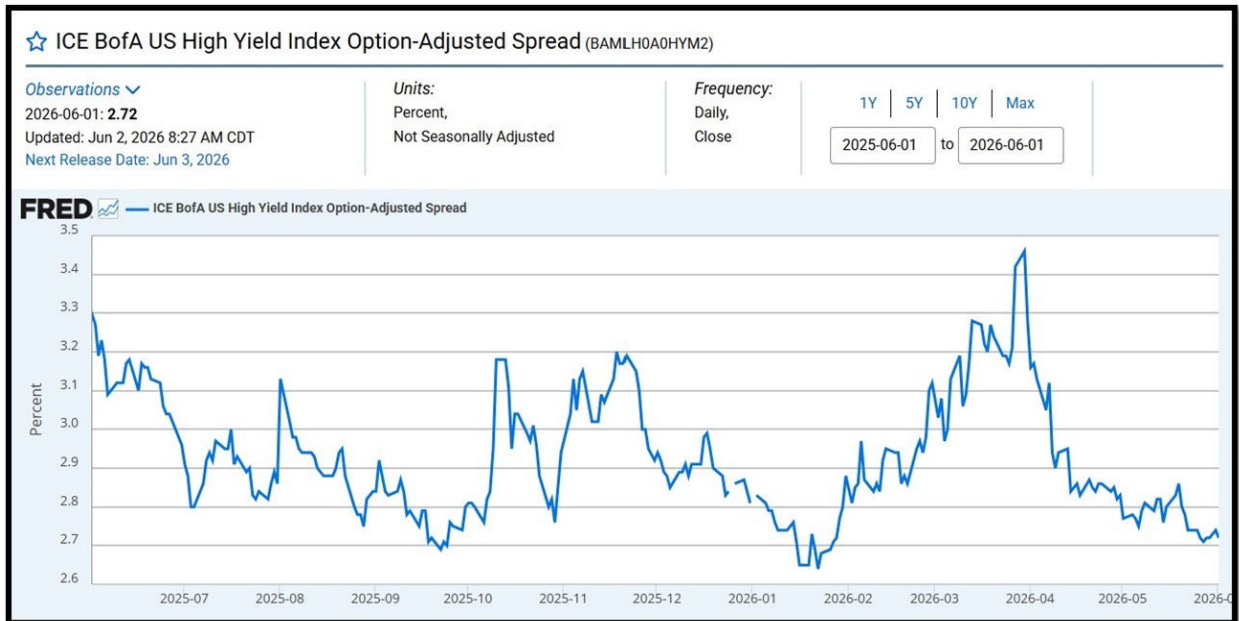
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



10-Year Real Interest Rate at 1.63405% as of 5/12/26. Last month's data was 1.58493%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)



ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 2.72 as of June 2, 2026. Last week's data was 2.71. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold riskier corporate debt over safer government securities. High-yield bonds are issued by companies with lower credit ratings (below investment grade, like BB or lower), meaning they carry a higher chance of default. The spread compensates for this risk. When the spread is narrow—say, around 2.5% to 3%, as seen recently—it suggests investors are confident, willing to accept less extra yield because they perceive lower default risk or a strong economy. Narrow spreads often align with bullish markets, where cash is flowing, growth is steady, and fear is low. REF: [FRED-BAMLH0A0HYM2](#)



5I. (6/2/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.57% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 6.59%. 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 6.57%, compared to Freddie Mac's rate at 6.53% and the Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.65%, 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.

30 Year Fixed Mortgage Rates

This page provides 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).

See also: [30 Year Fixed](#) | [15 Year Fixed](#) | [30 Year FHA](#) | [30 Year Jumbo](#) | [7/6 SOFR ARM](#) | [30 Year VA](#)

Zoom **1YR** 5YR MAX

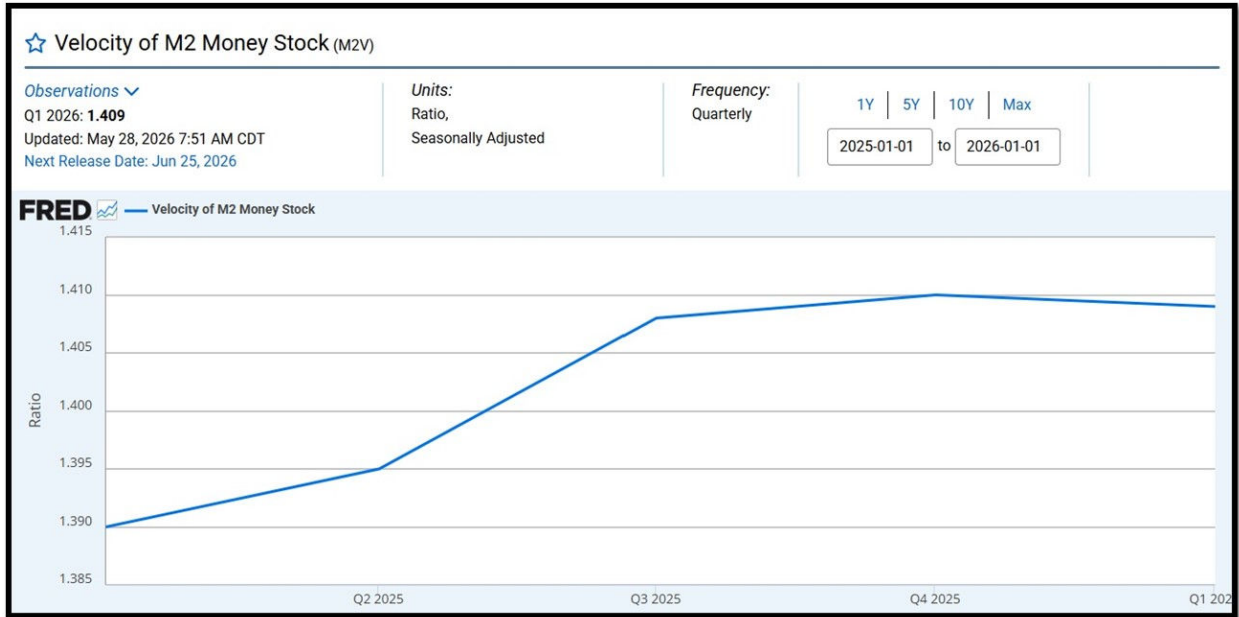
Jun 2, 2025 → Jun 2, 2026



Housing Affordability Index for Apr = 110.6 // Mar = 113.7 // Feb = 117.6 // Dec = 111.6 // Nov = 108.4 // Oct = 106.2 // Sep = 104.5 // Aug = 100.5 // July = 98.8. 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](#)



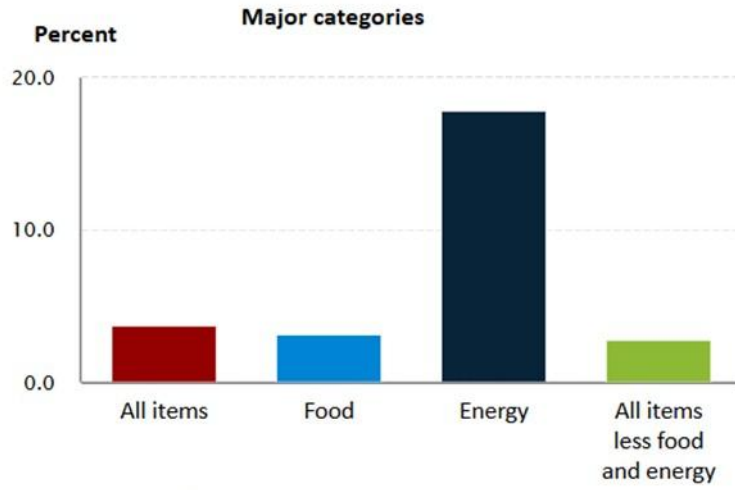
Money Supply M0 in the United States increased to 5,470,400 USD Million in April from 5,458,600 USD Million in March of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,253,069.80 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record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



5K. In April, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.6 percent, seasonally adjusted, and rose 3.8 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally adjusted. The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.4 percent in April (SA); up 2.8 percent over the year (NSA). May 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on June 10, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)

CHARTS

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Apr. 2026
	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	Apr. 2026	
All items	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	3.8
Food	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	3.2
Food at home	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.7	2.9
Food away from home(1)	-	-	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.6
Energy	-	-	0.3	-1.5	0.6	10.9	3.8	17.9
Energy commodities	-	-	-0.3	-3.3	1.1	21.3	5.6	29.2
Gasoline (all types)	-1.3	2.7	-0.3	-3.2	0.8	21.2	5.4	28.4
Fuel oil	-	-	-0.8	-5.7	11.1	30.7	5.8	54.3
Energy services	-	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	5.4
Electricity	-	-	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	0.8	2.1	6.1
Utility (piped) gas service	-	-	3.7	1.0	3.1	-0.9	-0.1	3.0
All items less food and energy	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.8
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
New vehicles	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.2
Used cars and trucks	0.7	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-2.7
Apparel	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	4.2
Medical care commodities(1)	-	-	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5
Services less energy services	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.3
Shelter	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	3.3
Transportation services	-	-	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	4.3
Medical care services	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2
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 1.98%. 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 6/2/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
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- **Medium-term Chart: Trend is Bullish on 6/2/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- **Market Timing Indicators – S&P500 Index as of 6/2/2026 – 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 and the S&P500 recovered to a new all-time high amid earnings expansion. REF: [Stockcharts](#)**

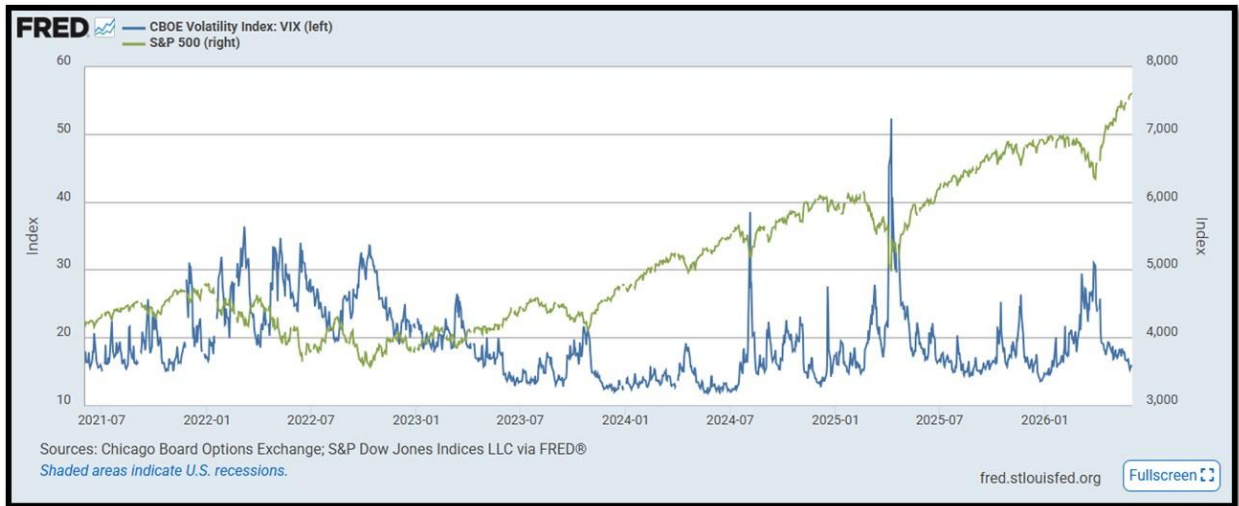


- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio as of 6/2/2026. REF: [MacroMicro](#)**

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 6/2/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)**



5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 6/2/2026 is 24 (Fear). Last week's data was 34 (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'sReading](#)





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





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