

EAGLE FOCUS

weekly

July 6, 2026

MARKET PERFORMANCE RECAP

WEEK ENDING
July 2, 2026

INDEX	LAST FRIDAY'S CLOSE	% CHANGE YTD
S&P 500	7483.24	9.32%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	52900.07	10.06%
Nasdaq Composite	25832.67	11.15%
S&P MidCap 400	3802.81	15.06%
Russell 2000	3002.62	20.72%

The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index edged up 0.6 points in June to 91.2, below expectations. It has stayed near cycle lows since last year's Liberation Day but remains consistent with economic expansion. The present situation index fell by 3.0 points, while expectations rose by the same amount. Labor market sentiment weakened, with 22.5% of consumers saying jobs are hard to get, the highest level since January 2021. (Source: Ned Davis Research)



Global personal wealth surged in 2025, rising 10.8% and adding nearly one million new U.S. dollar millionaires, according to UBS. Growth accelerated from recent years, driven by strong financial markets, with the United States accounting for almost half of new millionaires. Wealth also rose quickly in Europe in dollar terms due to a weaker dollar. Despite gains in average wealth, inequality has widened since 2020, as median wealth fell in most countries. (Source: Reuters)

In the May JOLTS report, job openings were little changed at 7.6 million, a two-year high. Hires fell 0.9% to 5.2 million and remain near cycle lows, while layoffs rose 2.5% to 1.7 million but stayed historically low. The quit rate held at 1.9%, reflecting weak worker confidence. Overall, the data point to a largely stable and balanced labor market. The openings to unemployment ratio was steady at 1.04, consistent with moderate wage growth. This stability allows the Fed to focus on inflation, with potential policy tightening in the second half of 2026. (Source: Ned Davis Research)

Global equity fundraising reached \$729.4 billion in the first half of 2026, the second strongest start on record, driven by SpaceX's \$86.25 billion IPO.

Technology deals led issuance at about \$302 billion, a record for the sector, surpassing levels seen during 2000 and 2021 peaks. Heavy tech issuance has historically preceded weaker equity market performance and is raising concerns about investor capacity to absorb further supply. (Source: Wall Street Journal)

Private sector employment rose by 98,000 in June, down from 122,000 in May and below expectations of 110,000, according to ADP. Nearly half of the gains came from education and health services, with almost all new jobs in the services sector. Pay growth held steady at 4.4% for job stayers and edged up to 6.6% for job switchers. While ADP often trails the official data, it signals moderate job growth ahead of the government's nonfarm payrolls report. (Source: CNBC)

The Chicago Business Barometer fell 6.0 points in June to 56.7, still above expectations and in expansion territory for five of the past six months, marking improvement after years of contraction.

New orders and production eased, while backlogs and employment rose. Supplier deliveries reached a four-year high and cost pressures continued to edge up, largely reflecting the Iran war. Although most regional manufacturing indexes weakened, none slipped into contraction. (Source: Ned Davis Research)

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is reconsidering its approach to ETF oversight after a surge in filings for prediction market ETFs raised concerns about the current framework.

The review extends beyond these products to assess whether existing rules remain suitable for a rapidly growing \$16 trillion industry, including proposals to allow greater confidentiality during filings and expanded authority to intervene. (Source: Wealth Management)

An OMFIF survey shows more central banks plan to reduce dollar holdings than increase them over the next decade, citing rising political risks, marking the first such shift away from the U.S. currency. The survey of 90 public investors managing about \$10 trillion in assets also found growing adoption of AI and a view that market volatility is becoming permanent, prompting new strategies to manage it. (Source: Reuters)

The S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller National Home Price Index fell 0.1% in April, with the 10 city and 20 city

measures flat, while annual price growth in major metros held near 1%. Growth has slowed sharply this cycle as poor affordability and limited supply weigh on sales and prices. The FHFA Purchase Only House Price Index also dipped 0.1% on the month, with annual growth steady at 2.0%, near its slowest pace since 2012. Together, these measures suggest housing is not a near-term inflation risk but remains out of balance. (Source: Ned Davis Research)

Large corporations and small businesses differ not just in scale but in how they operate. A growing share of U.S. SMBs now source goods internationally, including 57% overall and nearly three quarters of those with \$1 million to \$10 million in revenue, with even smaller firms increasingly participating. This shift is reshaping the role of SMB finance teams and expanding their global responsibilities. (Source: PYMNTS)

Thirty-nine states now require a personal finance course for high school graduation, up from 35 four years ago. Research cited by lawmakers suggests a single half credit course can add about \$116,000 in lifetime economic benefits per student. Early adopters are already seeing results, with students gaining practical knowledge of budgeting, debt, compound interest and the value of saving early. (Source: Barron's)

More than one fifth of people aged 65 to 74 in the workforce are starting or running new businesses, according to research by Babson College. Drivers include financial need, limited job opportunities due to age bias and the appeal of flexibility. Many older adults also seek purpose and use their experience, networks and fewer financial obligations to launch new ventures. (Source: MarketWatch)

"Buy Now, Pay Later" (BNPL) usage among U.S. consumers rose to 38% by late 2024, up from 24% a year earlier, reaching levels similar to credit cards and signaling it has become a regular payment option. About 51.2% of users rely on BNPL out of necessity, often due to limited credit access, while 46.1% use it for convenience, typically to manage cash flow or earn rewards. (Source: PYMNTS)

On July 6, 1885, Louis Pasteur successfully used a rabies vaccine on a young boy bitten by a rabid dog, marking a major medical breakthrough. By using a weakened form of the virus to build immunity, his work demonstrated the power of vaccination and advanced the understanding of infectious disease. Pasteur is widely considered a founder of modern germ theory. (Source: EBSCO)

The term "cent" comes from the Latin word *centum*, meaning 100, which appears in words like century, percent and centennial. A penny is called a cent because 100 cents make up one dollar. Many other currencies follow the same structure, including the euro, centime and centavo. (Source: Word Smarts)

The 1994 World Cup tournament in the United States holds the record for highest average attendance, with nearly 69,000 fans per match. Even more impressive, the most attended match in World Cup history was the 1950 final between Uruguay and Brazil, which drew an incredible crowd of 173,850 spectators. (Source: Fox Sports)



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