Week in Review: Have You Tried Turning America Off and Back On?

For the week ended November 13, 2026

Last week, America briefly lost the ability to send emails and then, for several hours Friday, airplanes, suggesting the nation's infrastructure had activated an out-of-office reply. The economy stayed online, although inflation and housing continued having some technical difficulties of their own.

- **Stocks snapped four-week losing streaks, restoring Wall Street's confidence in its own extremely short memory.** The S&P 500 gained 2.5%, the Nasdaq rose 2.3%, the Dow added 2.1% and the Russell 2000 gained 1.3%. Large caps topped small caps and growth beat value, briefly restoring the market settings to factory default.
- **The 10-year Treasury yield climbed to 5.15%, putting a little extra "income" in fixed income.** The 29-basis-point increase helped push U.S. aggregate bonds down about 1.5%.
- **The dollar climbed 1.1% as higher Treasury yields boosted its appeal,** making imports a little cheaper and U.S. exports a little harder to sell.
- **Gold fell 4.6% and oil declined, not exactly the inflation trade anyone ordered.** Gold finished near $3,885 an ounce, while Brent crude slipped to $95.84 from $98.32 and gasoline fell below $4 a gallon.
- **Wholesale sales jumped 2.8% in September, easily outrunning inventories, which is great right up until somebody has to restock.** Sales accelerated from a revised 2.0%, while inventories rose 0.7% from 0.6%. The inventory-to-sales ratio fell to 1.21 from 1.23.
- **Inflation cooled in October, which would've been more helpful if it had cooled enough.** The headline consumer-price index rose 0.4%, down from 0.6% in September but above the 0.3% consensus. Core CPI, which excludes food and energy prices, held at 0.3%.
- **Jobless claims rose, but the labor market remained annoyingly sturdy.** Initial jobless claims rose 9,000 to 200,000 for the week ended November 7, about 5,000 above expectations. Continuing claims fell 20,000 to 1.697 million for the week ended October 31, about 13,000 below consensus.
- **Existing-home sales fell 5.5% in October—their lowest level since 2010—as mortgage rates above 7% continued turning open houses into sightseeing.** Sales dropped to a 3.75 million annualized pace from 3.97 million, while inventory edged up to 1.59 million homes.
- **Producer prices cooled in October but accelerated over the year, managing to reassure and alarm everyone at once**. The producer-price index rose 0.3%, down from 1.4% in September and below the 0.4% consensus, while the 12-month rate accelerated to 6.5%, its highest since November 2022.
- **Household debt hit $19.1 trillion in 3Q26, with a little more strain starting to show around the edges.** Delinquent debt rose to 5.0% from 4.7%, although the NY Fed said overall mortgage credit quality remained strong. Total balances increased $334 billion (or 1.8%). Credit card balances rose $22 billion to $1.29 trillion.
- **3Q26 earnings kept delivering: 84% beat estimates, growth tracked at 33.8%, and energy surged 153.5%. Okay, we get it.** Energy led at 153.5%, followed by technology at 70.5%.

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Market data

Index prices ($)	11/13/2026	12/31/2025
Dow Jones Industrial Average	52,348	48,063
S&P 500	7,562	6,846

Returns (%)	1wk	QTD	YTD	3mo
Equities				
S&P 500	2.51	-1.07	11.54	-2.77
S&P Mid Cap 400	2.20	2.51	12.64	-5.62
S&P Small Cap 600	2.10	3.41	17.98	-5.70
Russell 1000	2.50	-0.77	11.43	-2.86
Russell MidCap	2.46	3.60	15.87	-3.33
Russell 2000	1.32	-0.13	13.57	-8.29
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2.07	2.96	10.36	-2.38
NASDAQ Composite	2.27	-6.38	8.68	-6.08
Fixed income				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	-1.50	1.31	-1.64	-1.68
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	-1.46	0.28	-2.40	-2.28
Bloomberg High Yield Bond	-0.26	0.44	0.54	-2.04
S&P / LSTA Senior Loan	0.29	1.09	4.21	1.97
JPM EMBI+ Emerging Markets Bond	-0.86	1.13	0.74	-2.52
S&P 500 sectors				
Technology	2.00	-11.52	13.59	-9.01
Materials	0.40	6.52	15.92	1.01
Consumer discretionary	2.65	9.55	3.18	1.90
Health care	2.19	12.19	23.58	12.61
Utilities	2.09	11.71	5.39	0.79
Consumer staples	2.67	15.71	22.63	10.10
Energy	5.14	5.62	48.16	7.32
Financials	2.63	9.93	8.50	1.10
Industrials	3.72	1.09	9.73	-8.92
Communication services	3.54	-10.12	-6.09	-7.75
Real Estate	0.98	8.11	13.85	-0.65
Equity style performance				
Large cap value	2.24	6.24	26.71	2.19
Large cap growth	2.81	-8.24	-2.46	-8.45
Mid cap value	1.94	7.02	23.34	-0.31
Mid cap growth	4.19	-6.13	-5.18	-11.99
Small cap value	0.84	1.60	18.83	-5.80
Small cap growth	1.81	-1.81	8.70	-10.66
International equities				
MSCI EAFE	2.07	-0.53	10.22	-4.14
MSCI U.K.	1.25	2.80	11.27	-0.41
MSCI Europe ex-U.K.	1.42	1.66	7.90	-4.18
MSCI Japan	5.19	-6.74	14.75	-6.36
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan	3.46	-9.77	13.74	-8.88
MSCI Emerging Markets	3.21	-8.95	12.65	-8.07
MSCI ACWI	2.49	-1.87	11.25	-3.82

Source: FactSet.

As of:	Last close	Prior week	Year end	3 mos ago
U.S. bond rates (%)				
U.S. federal funds target rate	4.00	4.00	3.75	3.75
U.S. 2yr Treasury	4.88	4.52	3.48	4.14
U.S. 10yr Treasury	5.15	4.86	4.18	4.64
U.S. 20yr Treasury	5.53	5.29	4.79	5.20
U.S. 30yr Treasury	5.48	5.26	4.86	5.21
High yield (Merrill U.S. Corporates)	7.66	7.56	6.42	6.77
Consumer rates (%)				
30yr mortgage rate	7.23	7.28	6.25	6.77
Prime rate	7.00	7.00	6.75	6.75
Commodities				
Gold (USD/oz)	$3,886	$4,075	$4,341	$4,420
Crude oil (USD/bbl)	$88.56	$90.83	$57.42	$81.25
Copper (LME $/mt)	$13,610	$13,955	$12,504	$14,285
Gasoline (USD/gal)	$4.34	$4.49	$3.10	$4.39
Exchange rates				
$ per €	1.10	1.11	1.17	1.15
$ per £	1.32	1.34	1.35	1.35
¥ per $	159.87	158.26	156.75	159.18
U.S. Dollar Index	103.41	102.30	98.32	99.96

Source: FactSet.

3Q26 S&P 500 earnings dashboard

33.8% Y/Y earnings growth expected

450 of 500 companies have reported

84% beat earnings estimates

Earnings growth rates (Y/Y)

S&P 500	**33.8%**
Energy	153.5%
Comm. service	22.4%
Consumer disc.	4.9%
Technology	70.5%
Materials	31.9%
Financials	9.7%
Industrials	22.3%
Utilities	14.9%
Real estate	5.6%
Consumer staples	6.8%
Health care	10.6%

Reporting progress

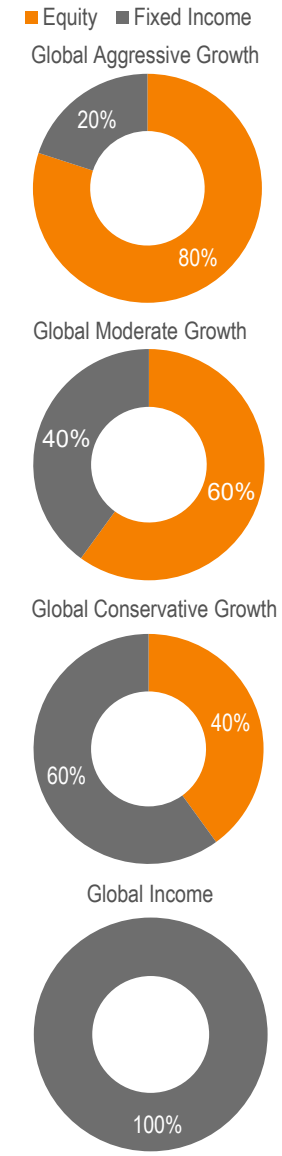
S&P 500	**450 of 500 (90%)**
Comm. service	18 of 19 (95%)
Consumer disc.	39 of 47 (83%)
Consumer staples	23 of 33 (70%)
Energy	21 of 21 (100%)
Financials	75 of 76 (99%)
Health care	56 of 60 (93%)
Industrials	79 of 83 (95%)
Materials	24 of 24 (100%)
Real estate	30 of 30 (100%)
Technology	55 of 76 (72%)
Utilities	30 of 31 (97%)

Results vs. expectations

	Above	Match	Below
S&P 500	**84%**	**3%**	**13%**
Consumer disc.	72%	3%	26%
Consumer staples	91%	9%	0%
Energy	95%	0%	5%
Financials	80%	3%	17%
Health care	91%	4%	5%
Industrials	86%	1%	13%
Materials	50%	4%	46%
Real estate	73%	13%	13%
Technology	95%	2%	4%
Comm. service	89%	0%	11%
Utilities	87%	0%	13%

As of 11/13/26. Source: London Stock Exchange Group, Institutional Brokers' Estimate System. Above, Match and Below are showing the percentage of constituents that beat, matched or missed analyst expectations on the day of reporting.

Voya Global Perspectives Market Models Base positioning



Source: Voya IM.

Principal Risks

All investing involves risks of fluctuating prices and the uncertainties of rates of return and yield. **Asset Allocation**: The success of the model depends on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's skill in allocating model assets between the asset classes and in choosing investments within those categories. There is a risk that the model may allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms other asset classes. **Investment Model**: The model invests based on a proprietary model managed by the manager. The manager's proprietary model may not adequately address existing or unforeseen market factors or the interplay between such factors. **Other Investment Companies**: The main risk of investing in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds, is the risk that the value of the securities underlying an investment company might decrease. Because the model or an underlying fund may invest in other investment companies, you will pay a proportionate share of the expenses of those other investment companies (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the model and a proportionate share of the expenses of each underlying fund. **Interest Rate**: With bonds and other fixed-rate debt instruments, a rise in interest rates generally causes values to fall; conversely, values generally rise as interest rates fall. The higher the credit quality of the instrument, and the longer its maturity or duration, the more sensitive it is likely to be to interest rate risk**. Foreign Investments / Developing and Emerging Markets**: Investing in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may result in the model or the underlying funds experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a model that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies due to smaller markets different reporting, accounting and auditing standards; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; foreign currency fluctuations, currency blockage or replacement; potential for default on sovereign debt; or political changes or diplomatic developments. Other risks of the model include but are not limited to **Credit, High-Yield Securities Investments, Call, Company, Currency, Liquidity, Market, Market Capitalization, Real Estate Companies and Real Estate Investment Trusts, U.S. Government Securities and Obligations. An investment in the model is not a bank deposit and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.**

Index definitions

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index measures a wide range of global government, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-income investments, all with maturities greater than one year.

Bloomberg High Yield Bond Index tracks the performance of below investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index is a bond market index composed of U.S. securities in Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, and Securitized sectors that are of investment-grade quality or better, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least $250 million.

Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average computed from the stock prices of 30 of the largest and most widely held public companies in the U.S., adjusted to reflect stock splits and stock dividends.

FTSE EPRA / NAREIT Global Real Estate Index represents general performance trends of the equity securities of real estate companies involved in the ownership, disposition and development of income-producing properties worldwide.

JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Plus (EMBI+) tracks total returns for traded foreign currency denominated debt instruments in the emerging markets which meet minimum criteria for face value outstanding and market trading liquidity.

MSCI ACWI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of equity-market performance throughout the world, capturing large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 26 Emerging Markets (EM) countries.

MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure developed markets' equity performance, excluding the U.S. & Canada, for 21 countries.

MSCI Europe ex-U.K. Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity performance of the 15 developed European markets except the U.K..

MSCI U.K. Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity performance of listed common stocks in the U.K..

MSCI Asia ex-Japan Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity performance of the 15 developed Asian markets except Japan.

MSCI Japan Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index designed to measure equity performance of listed common stocks in Japan.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that measures emerging market equity performance of 23 countries.

Municipal Bond Index is a bond index that includes investment-grade, tax-exempt fixed-rate bonds with long-term maturities (greater than two years) selected from issues larger than $50 million.

NASDAQ Composite Index is a market capitalization weighted index of the performance of domestic and international common stocks listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market including over 2,800 securities.

Large Growth: Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market including Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and forecasted growth.

Large Value: Russell 1000 Value Index measures the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity market including Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth.

Midcap Growth: Russell MidCap Growth Index measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market including Russell Midcap Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and forecasted growth.

Midcap Value: Russell MidCap Value Index measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market including Russell Midcap Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and forecasted growth.

Small Cap Growth: Russell 2000 Growth Index measures the performance of small-cap growth stocks in the U.S. equity market including Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-value ratios and forecasted growth.

Small Cap Value: Russell 2000 Value Index measures the performance of small-cap growth stocks in the U.S. equity market including Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-value ratios and forecasted growth.

S&P 500 Index is a widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market, including 500 leading companies in major industries of the U.S. economy.

S&P 500 Sectors are defined as the GICS (Global Industry Classification Standard) sectors which provide standardized industry definitions consisting of 10 sectors, 24 industry groups, and 67 industries.

The S&P MidCap 400 includes 400 companies and represents almost 6% of the U.S. markets. To be eligible for inclusion in the index, a company should be a U.S. company, have a market cap between USD 3.3 billion to USD 11.8 billion, maintain a public float of at least 10% of its shares outstanding, and its most recent quarter's earnings and the sum of its trailing four consecutive quarters' earnings must be positive. The index implements changes on an as-needed basis.

The S&P SmallCap 600 includes 600 companies and represents almost 3% of the U.S. market. To be eligible for inclusion in the index, a company should be a U.S. company, have a market cap between USD 750 million to USD 3.3 billion, maintain a public float of at least 10% of its shares outstanding, and its most recent quarter's earnings and the sum of its trailing four consecutive quarters' earnings must be positive. The index implements changes on an as-needed basis.

The Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity market and includes approximately 1,000 of the largest securities based on market capitalization and representing approximately 92% of the U.S. market.

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