

Week in Review: We'll Start Panicking After This Latte

For the week ended October 2, 2026

Last week, America considered cutting back, then remembered pumpkin spice is only available for a limited time. Economic uncertainty, on the other hand, seems willing to work around your schedule. The latest reports showed consumers spending more money while feeling worse about the outlook, which makes sense if you've ever decided to start budgeting immediately after one small purchase.

- **The S&P 500 fell 0.27% while the Nasdaq gained 0.45%, with technology having a different week from most of the market.** Tech rose 1.45%, and growth beat value, but eight of the S&P 500's 11 sectors declined. Only energy and utilities joined tech in positive territory.
- **Caught between a weak jobs report and stubborn inflation, bonds had plenty of maturity and very little composure.** The U.S. Aggregate Bond Index fell 0.60% as Treasury yields rose to 4.83% (2-year) and 5.28% (10-year).
- **Oil slipped to about \$91 a barrel, offering some hope for lower fuel costs, although relief at the pump rarely arrives ahead of schedule.** Gold futures fell 1% on Friday to \$4,162 an ounce as a stronger dollar and higher bond yields reduced its appeal.
- **The U.S. dollar had a better week than the pound and euro,** gaining against both, while staying roughly even with the yen. That gives Americans more buying power abroad but makes life harder for U.S. exporters.
- **Hiring continued in September, technically.** The U.S. added just 29,000 jobs versus 133,000 in August, while unemployment ticked up to 4.2%.
- **The August JOLTS survey delivered more of a sleepy nudge,** with job openings declining to 7.08 million from 7.34 million as the labor market continued its gradual cooldown.
- **Second-quarter U.S. economic growth got a glow-up:** the government's third GDP estimate showed the economy grew at a 2.2% yearly pace, up from the earlier 1.5% estimate. Both figures account for inflation.
- **U.S. consumers gave the economy a vote of confidence at the checkout, then had second thoughts:** spending rose 0.9% in August (compared with just 0.1% in July), but confidence fell from 88.6 in August to 81.9 in September as households grew more pessimistic.
- **Manufacturing had a quiet September,** with the Institute for Supply Management's purchasing managers' index essentially unchanged at 54.5. Unfortunately, prices didn't get the message: the index tracking prices manufacturers pay jumped to 77.9 from 71.1 in August.
- **Employers kept a tight grip on workers, perhaps unwilling to sit through another round of interviews.** Initial jobless claims edged down to 197,000 from 198,000 for the week ended September 26, while continuing claims fell to 1.701 million from 1.712 million for the week ended September 19.
- **Construction spending picked up in August,** rising an estimated 0.9% after a 0.1% dip in July. Spending was still 1.7% below a year earlier, so the comeback remains a work in progress.
- **2Q26 earnings season is essentially in the books:** S&P 500 profits rose 53.7% from a year earlier, and 86.1% of companies beat estimates. Q3 is already underway, with 11 of the first 13 companies beating expectations. Analysts expect 30.6% profit growth for the quarter, a slowdown that still seems unlikely to qualify for sympathy.

Market data

Index prices (\$)	10/02/2026	12/31/2025
Dow Jones Industrial Average	51,177	48,063
S&P 500	7,723	6,846

Returns (%)	1wk	QTD	YTD	3mo
Equities				
S&P 500	-0.27	0.94	13.81	3.48
S&P Mid Cap 400	0.53	2.01	12.09	-3.23
S&P Small Cap 600	0.15	1.88	16.23	-5.03
Russell 1000	-0.24	1.02	13.45	3.06
Russell MidCap	-0.02	1.50	13.53	-1.55
Russell 2000	-0.16	1.30	15.18	-5.15
Dow Jones Industrial Average	-1.26	0.54	7.76	-2.91
NASDAQ Composite	0.45	1.23	17.52	5.41

Fixed income				
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	-0.60	0.05	-2.86	-3.33
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	-0.51	-0.11	-2.78	-2.52
Bloomberg High Yield Bond	-0.65	0.04	0.14	-1.86
S&P / LSTA Senior Loan	-0.29	-0.03	3.05	2.30
JPM EMBI+ Emerging Markets Bond	-1.46	-0.42	-0.81	-4.10

S&P 500 sectors				
Technology	1.45	1.84	30.74	12.85
Materials	-1.51	0.58	9.45	-4.59
Consumer discretionary	-0.19	1.23	-4.66	-3.92
Health care	-2.70	-1.32	8.70	1.74
Utilities	0.75	0.99	-4.72	-12.34
Consumer staples	-1.81	-0.03	5.95	-3.93
Energy	1.42	2.13	43.26	19.37
Financials	-2.48	0.18	-1.12	-3.56
Industrials	-0.32	1.79	10.49	-7.36
Communication services	-1.64	-0.32	4.14	1.50
Real Estate	-1.73	-0.25	5.05	-7.19

Equity style performance				
Large cap value	-1.07	0.61	19.99	1.36
Large cap growth	0.66	1.46	7.86	4.91
Mid cap value	-0.47	1.14	16.56	-1.72
Mid cap growth	1.27	2.55	3.58	-1.07
Small cap value	-0.60	1.39	18.58	-3.58
Small cap growth	0.27	1.20	12.04	-6.63

International equities				
MSCI EAFE	-1.48	-0.96	9.74	-0.98
MSCI U.K.	-2.21	-1.55	6.55	-1.92
MSCI Europe ex-U.K.	-2.14	-1.02	5.06	-4.22
MSCI Japan	0.08	-0.43	22.52	4.73
MSCI AC Asia ex-Japan	-1.18	0.22	26.33	2.51
MSCI Emerging Markets	-1.20	0.24	24.02	2.20
MSCI ACWI	-0.64	0.46	13.90	2.30

Source: FactSet.

U.S. Economic Release Calendar

Date	Event
10/5/2026	ISM Services PMI (September)
10/6/2026	International Trade in Goods and Services (August)
10/7/2026	FOMC Minutes (September 15-16 meeting); Consumer Credit (August)
10/8/2026	Jobless Claims; Wholesale Inventories (August)
10/9/2026	University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment and Inflation Expectations (preliminary, October)

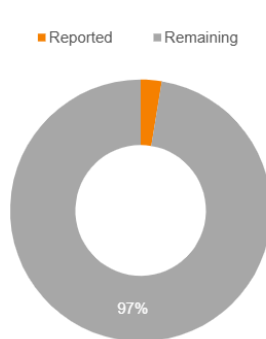
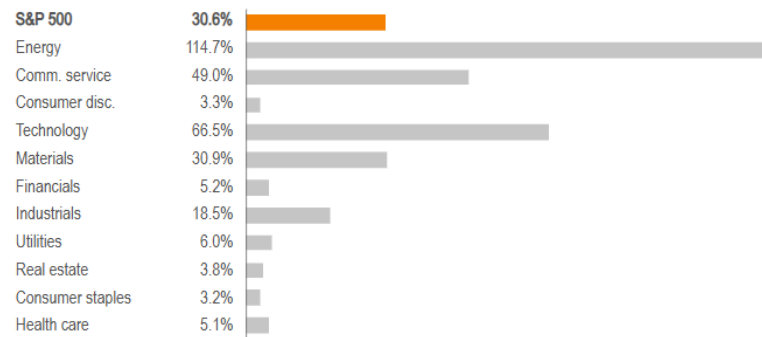
Market data, cont'd

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	4.83	4.81	3.48	4.13
U.S. 10yr Treasury	5.28	5.16	4.18	4.47
U.S. 20yr Treasury	5.67	5.55	4.79	4.99
U.S. 30yr Treasury	5.63	5.49	4.86	4.97
High yield (Merrill U.S. Corporates)	7.63	7.41	6.42	6.71
Consumer rates (%)				
30yr mortgage rate	7.30	7.13	6.25	6.56
Prime rate	7.00	7.00	6.75	6.75
Commodities				
Gold (USD/oz)	\$4,162	\$4,321	\$4,341	\$4,126
Crude oil (USD/bbl)	\$91.11	\$92.41	\$57.42	\$68.69
Copper (LME \$/mt)	\$14,355	\$14,740	\$12,504	\$13,202
Gasoline (USD/gal)	\$4.80	\$4.78	\$3.10	\$4.22
Exchange rates				
\$ per €	1.13	1.14	1.17	1.14
\$ per £	1.32	1.32	1.35	1.34
¥ per \$	157.68	157.17	156.75	161.05
U.S. Dollar Index	101.93	100.97	98.32	100.86

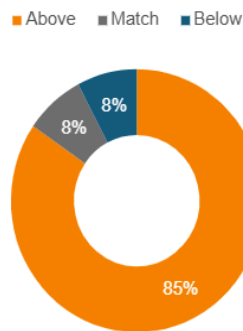
Source: FactSet.

3Q26 S&P 500 earnings dashboard

Growth rates



	Reported	Remaining
S&P 500	13	487
Comm. service	0	20
Consumer disc.	4	43
Consumer staples	2	31
Energy	0	20
Financials	1	75
Health care	0	60
Industrials	2	81
Materials	0	26
Real estate	0	30
Technology	4	70
Utilities	0	31



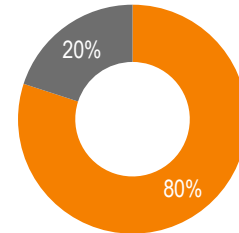
	Above	Match	Below
S&P 500	85%	8%	8%
Consumer disc.	50%	25%	25%
Consumer staples	100%	0%	0%
Energy	0%	0%	0%
Financials	100%	0%	0%
Health care	0%	0%	0%
Industrials	100%	0%	0%
Materials	0%	0%	0%
Real estate	0%	0%	0%
Technology	100%	0%	0%
Comm. service	0%	0%	0%
Utilities	0%	0%	0%

As of 10/02/26. 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.

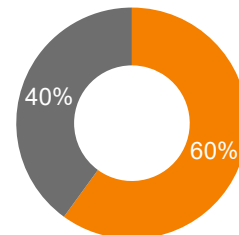
Voya Global Perspectives Market Models positioning

Base positioning

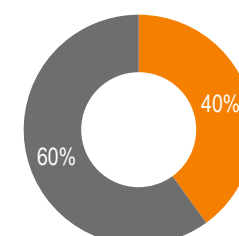
Equity Fixed Income
Global Aggressive Growth



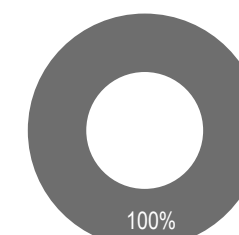
Global Moderate Growth



Global Conservative Growth



Global Income



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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