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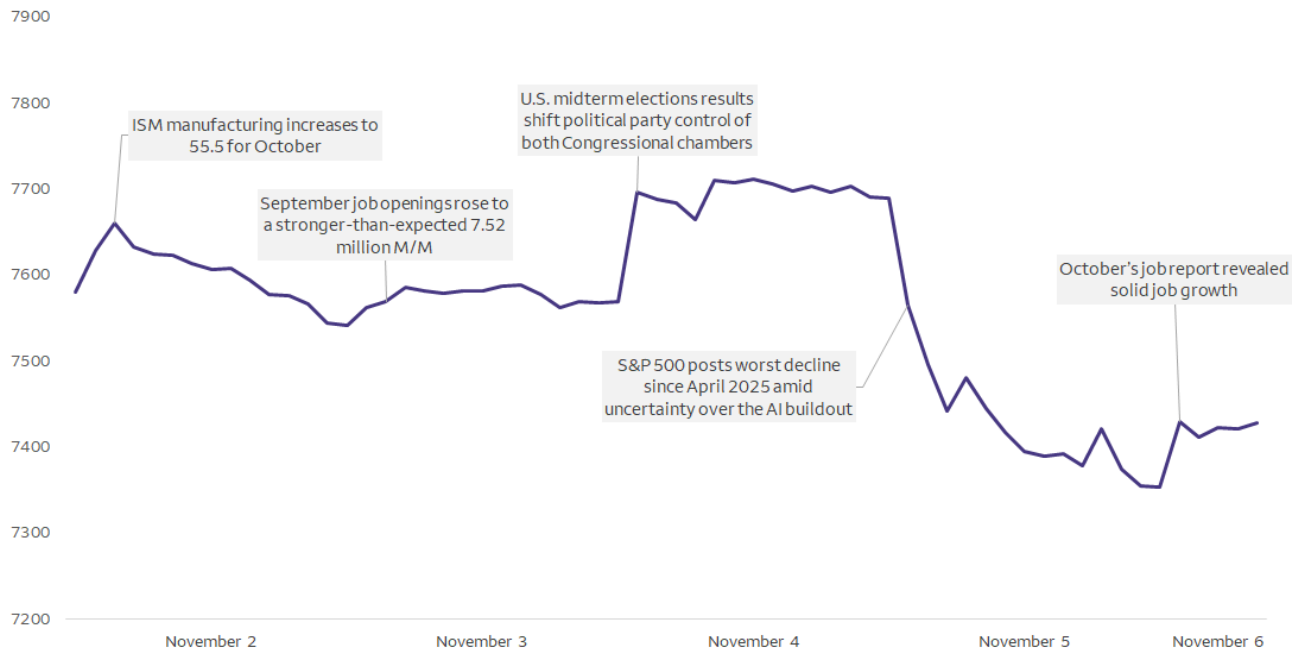
Looking Ahead

November 6, 2026

Markets react to election news

Markets were volatile this week as investors reacted to the midterm election results. Equities are on track to finish a choppy week lower. Energy prices retreated, with Brent crude now just above $97 a barrel, and Treasury yields are lower, particularly across intermediate- and longer-term maturities. In economic news, October employment data pointed to continued strength in the U.S. labor market, with stronger than expected job gains, lower unemployment, and increased labor force participation. Manufacturing activity accelerated while services growth moderated. Elsewhere, consumer sentiment improved, while stronger export growth helped narrow the U.S. trade deficit. Looking ahead, investors will be watching the Producer Price Index (PPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) for signs of inflationary pressures, while small-business optimism will shed light on business confidence and the economic outlook. The federal budget balance and existing-home sales will round out the week.

S&P 500 Index performance: week of November 2 – November 6



Sources: Bloomberg, Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data from November 2, 2026, through November 6, 2026, at 12:00 p.m. ET. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. ISM = Institute for Supply Management. AI = artificial intelligence. M/M = month over month.

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Week in review: November 2 – November 6

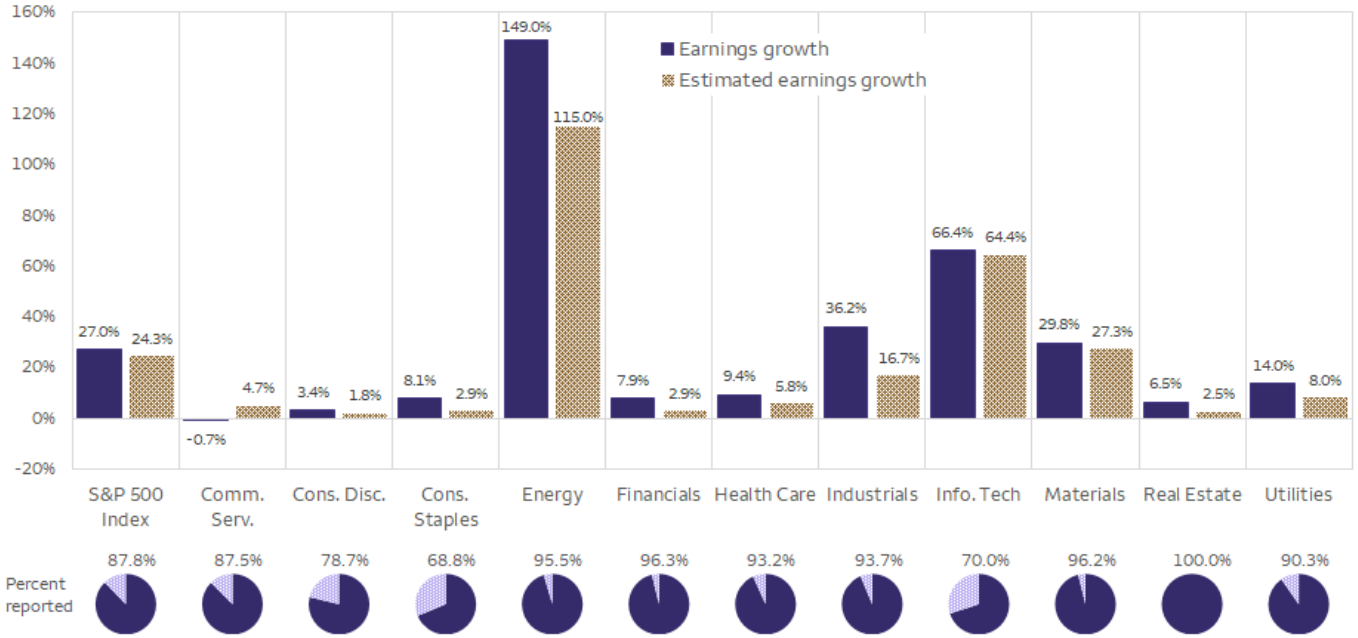
Economic news

- Job growth in October showed the U.S. labor market remains strong. Nonfarm payrolls rose by 165,000, more than double expectations for a 70,000 gain, while the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage point to 4.1%, rather than holding steady at 4.2% as expected. The decline in unemployment was particularly encouraging given that labor force participation also increased, rising to 61.9% from 61.8%.
    - ADP employment rose by 86,000 jobs in October, topping expectations for a 69,000 increase and matching September's revised gain. Hiring was broad-based across sectors, with trade, transportation, and utilities adding 39,000 jobs, education and health services adding 28,000, and leisure and hospitality contributing 19,000.
    - September's Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) came in much stronger than expected. Job openings increased by 333,000 to 7.523 million, handily beating estimates of 7.164 million. The report showed increases in hiring and quitting, while layoffs and discharges fell.
- The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Purchasing Managers' Indexes (PMIs) showed mixed results in October. The manufacturing PMI rose to 55.5 from 54.5, beating expectations for an unchanged reading, while the services PMI slipped to 54.5 from 54.9, below expectations of 54.8.
    - Price pressures remained elevated in October but showed some signs of easing, with ISM prices paid declining across both manufacturing and services. Manufacturing prices paid fell to 75.2 from 77.9, below expectations for a more modest decline to 77.2. Services prices paid also fell, dropping one point to 73.0 versus expectations for an increase to 74.6.
- University of Michigan consumer sentiment increased to 51 from 48 in November, coming in higher than market expectations of 48. The increase was driven largely by independent voters.
- The U.S. trade deficit narrowed slightly to $105 billion in September from $105.7 billion in August, beating expectations for the deficit to widen to $107.9 billion. The value of exports rose 1.9% month-over-month (M/M), and the value of imports rose 1.2% M/M.

Stock market recap

By Friday morning, performance for the major indexes was lower for the week. As of 12:00 p.m. ET, the S&P 500 Index dropped 2.0%, the Nasdaq fell 2.7%, and the Dow was down 0.3%.

Third-quarter earnings surprises are higher for 11 of 12 sectors with nearly 88% of companies reporting.



Sources: Bloomberg, Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Chart shows actual versus projected S&P 500 Index earnings growth by sector. Actual earnings growth as of November 6, 2026, at 8:30 a.m. ET. Bloomberg consensus estimated earnings growth as of September 25, 2026, at 8:30 a.m. ET. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

Looking ahead to next week: November 9 – 13

U.S.

- The focus of the week will be on October inflation data, with the CPI and PPI released on Tuesday and Friday, respectively.
- Also on tap are October's existing home sales, federal budget balance, small business optimism, and September's finalized wholesale inventories.
- Turning to geopolitical events, the U.S. will mediate talks between Russia and Ukraine on Tuesday and Wednesday in hopes of ending the war.

Asia

- In China, the highlight will be October's CPI, PPI, trade balance, and money supply.
- From Japan, watch for October's PPI, money stock, and preliminary machine tool orders, along with September's household spending, current account balance, and preliminary leading index.
- Elsewhere in the region, Australia's November consumer confidence and October business confidence will hit the tape.
- South Korea's economic calendar includes imports and exports for early November, along with October's unemployment rate and export price index.

Europe

- In Europe, the highlight will be the eurozone's second reading of third-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) and preliminary reading of employment.
- From the U.K., watch for a preliminary reading of third-quarter GDP and business investment for the period, along with September's industrial production, index of services, construction output, and visible trade balance.
- Also be on the lookout for finalized October CPIs from France and Germany.

Scheduled economic releases for week of November 9th, 2026

Date	Time	Country	Release	For	Consensus	Prior
Monday, 11/9	7:00 AM	Mexico	CPI YoY	October	3.65%	3.45%
Monday, 11/9	6:30 PM	Australia	Westpac Consumer Conf SA MoM	November		-4.7%
Monday, 11/9	6:50 PM	Japan	BoP Current Account Balance	September	3,300b	4,062b
Tuesday, 11/10	6:00 AM	U.S.	NFIB Small Business Optimism	October	97.7	97.9
Tuesday, 11/10	8:30 AM	U.S.	CPI MoM	October	0.3%	0.6%
Tuesday, 11/10	6:00 PM	South Korea	Unemployment rate SA	October	2.6%	2.6%
Wednesday, 11/11	6:50 PM	Japan	PPI YoY	October	6.5%	6.8%
Thursday, 11/12	2:00 AM	U.K.	GDP YoY	3Q Prelim	1.9%	1.4%
Thursday, 11/12	2:00 AM	U.K.	Industrial Production YoY	September	2.8%	1.6%
Thursday, 11/12	2:00 AM	U.K.	Trade Balance GBP/Mn	September	-2,100m	-920m
Thursday, 11/12	5:30 AM	India	CPI YoY	October	6.00%	5.54%
Thursday, 11/12	7:00 AM	Brazil	IBGE Inflation IPCA YoY	October	4.77%	4.58%
Thursday, 11/12	10:00 AM	U.S.	Existing Home Sales	October	3.85m	3.99m
Thursday, 11/12	2:00 PM	U.S.	Federal Budget Balance	October		-26.9b
Friday, 11/13	5:00 AM	Eurozone	GDP SA YoY	3Q Second	1.3%	1.3%
Friday, 11/13	5:00 AM	Eurozone	Employment YoY	3Q Prelim		0.5%
Friday, 11/13	8:30 AM	U.S.	PPI Final Demand YoY	October	6.6%	6.3%
Friday, 11/13	8:30 AM	U.S.	PPI Ex Food and Energy YoY	October	5.0%	5.0%
Sunday, 11/15	6:50 PM	Japan	GDP Annualized SA QoQ	3Q Prelim	0.3%	1.4%

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of November 6, 2026, as of 12:00 P.M. ET. Times in table are in Eastern Time.

Scheduled earnings releases for week of November 9th, 2026

Ticker	Company	Report date	Call time	Revenue est. (billions)	EPS est.	EPS year ago
OXY	Occidental Petroleum Corporation	Monday, 11/9	1:00 PM	$6.80	$1.45	$0.64
KKR	KKR & Co Inc	Monday, 11/9	10:00 AM	$2.66	$1.58	$1.41
TTWO	Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc.	Monday, 11/9	4:30 PM	$1.64	$0.97	$1.46
PSKY	Skydance Corporation Class B	Monday, 11/9	5:00 PM	$7.04	$0.13	-$0.05
TTD	Trade Desk, Inc. Class A	Monday, 11/9	5:00 PM	$0.65	$0.04	$0.23
NRG	NRG Energy, Inc.	Monday, 11/9	8:00 AM	$8.42	$3.35	$2.78
CEG	Constellation Energy Corporation	Monday, 11/9	9:00 AM	$9.23	$3.90	$3.04
TDG	TransDigm Group Incorporated	Tuesday, 11/10	10:00 AM	$2.95	$12.21	$10.82
CTVA	Corteva Inc	Wednesday, 11/11	10:30 AM	$1.77	$0.02	-$0.03
AMAT	Applied Materials, Inc.	Thursday, 11/12	4:30 PM	$10.30	$4.06	$2.17
CSCO	Cisco Systems, Inc.	Thursday, 11/12	4:30 PM	$18.11	$1.32	$1.00

Source: FactSet. Data as of November 6, 2026, as of 8:30 A.M. ET. Times shown in table are in Eastern Time. EPS = earnings per share.

Risk Considerations

Different investments offer different levels of potential return and market risk. The level of risk associated with a particular investment or asset class generally correlates with the level of return the investment or asset class might achieve. **Stock markets**, especially foreign markets, are volatile. Stock values may fluctuate in response to general economic and market conditions, the prospects of individual companies, and industry sectors. **Foreign investing** has additional risks including those associated with currency fluctuation, political and economic instability, and different accounting standards. These risks are heightened in emerging markets. **Bonds** are subject to market, interest rate, price, credit/default, liquidity, inflation and other risks. Prices tend to be inversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Sector investing can be more volatile than investments that are broadly diversified over numerous sectors of the economy and will increase a portfolio's vulnerability to any single economic, political, or regulatory development affecting the sector. This can result in greater price volatility.

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Definitions

An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

The S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index composed of 500 widely held common stocks that is generally considered representative of the US stock market.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 blue-chip stocks that are generally the leaders in their industry. It has been a widely followed indicator of the stock market since October 1, 1928.

The NASDAQ Composite Index is a broad-based capitalization-weighted index of stocks in all three NASDAQ tiers: Global Select, Global Market and Capital Market.

The labor force participation rate is the total labor force as a percent of the working age population.

Small business optimism tracks the general state of the economy as it relates to businesses. It can include broad economy-wide conditions or specific economic conditions of a particular industry.

The unemployment (or jobless) rate tracks the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force (the total number of employed plus unemployed). These figures generally come from a household labor force survey.

The money supply (or money stock) measures the total amount of money in circulation in a country or group of countries in a monetary union.

Machine tool orders tracks trends in machine tool orders placed with major manufacturers.

Leading indicators (leading indexes) include economic variables that tend to move before changes in the overall economy.

Business confidence tracks the general state of the economy as it relates to businesses. It can include broad economy-wide conditions or specific economic conditions of a particular industry.

Export price indexes track changes in the prices of goods produced domestically and sold abroad (exports).

Existing home sales tracks the sales of previously owned homes during the reference period.

The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Manufacturing Index and Services Index track the general state of the economy as it relates to businesses. It can include broad economy-wide conditions or specific economic conditions of a particular industry.

The Job Openings by Industry Total Survey (JOLTS) tracks the number of specific job openings in an economy.

The ADP employment change (private employment or payrolls) report measures the number of employees on business payrolls. It is also sometimes referred to as establishment survey employment to distinguish it from the household survey measure of employment.

The change in nonfarm payrolls measures the number of employees on business payrolls.

Wholesale inventories track the level of inventories (goods acquired for the purpose of reselling them without further processing) held by wholesalers.

The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment tracks sentiment among households or consumers.

The current account is part of the balance of payments. It tracks all transactions, excluding financial transactions, that involve economic values and occur between residents of a country and nonresidents. Major components include trade in goods, trade in services, income, and current transfers. The balance of payments is a record of a country's overall international transactions with the rest of the world (i.e., transactions between residents of a country and nonresidents). The balance of payments is divided into current, capital, and financial accounts.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of prices paid by consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. The yearly (or monthly) growth rates represent the inflation rate.

Purchasing Managers' Indexes (PMIs) track sentiment among purchasing managers at manufacturing, construction and/or services firms. An overall sentiment index is generally calculated from the results of queries on production, orders, inventories, employment, prices, etc.

Personal spending or consumer/household spending (also referred to as consumption) tracks consumer expenditures on goods and services. This concept is not adjusted for inflation.

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the final market value of all goods and services produced within a country. It is the most frequently used indicator of economic activity. The GDP by industry approach (or output-based GDP) is the sum of the gross value added (output less intermediate consumption) of all industry and services sectors of the economy (at basic prices), plus all taxes less subsidies on products. This concept is adjusted for inflation.

Consumer confidence (or consumer sentiment) tracks sentiment among households or consumers.

The international trade balance (or foreign trade) measures the difference between the movement of merchandise trade and/or services leaving a country (exports) and entering a country (imports). This measure tracks the value of the merchandise trade balance.

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is a measure of the change in the price of goods as they leave their place of production (i.e. prices received by domestic producers for their outputs either on the domestic or foreign market).

Industrial production measures the output of industrial establishments in the following industries: mining and quarrying, manufacturing and public utilities (electricity, gas and water supply). Production is based on the volume of the output.

The budget balance (or budget statement) is the difference between government revenues and government expenditures.

The Index of Services shows the monthly movements in the gross value added of the service industries.

Construction output tracks changes in output or sales within the construction industry.

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