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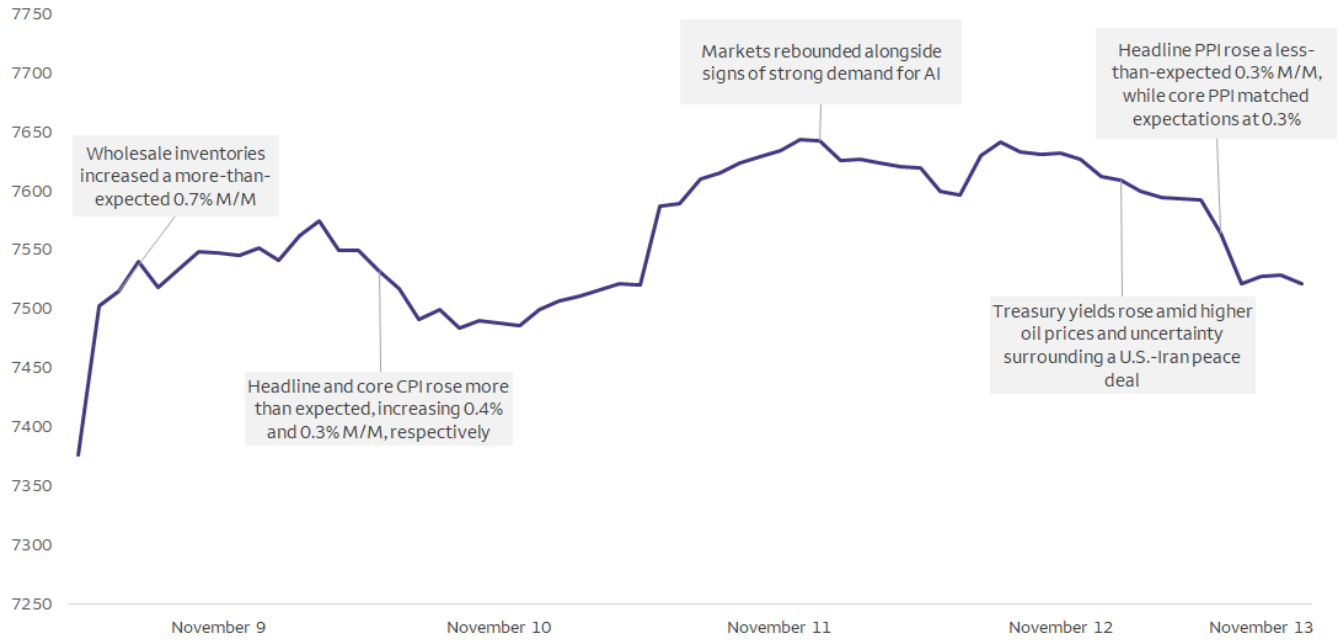
Looking Ahead

November 13, 2026

Sticky inflation raises rate hike odds

Equities are fighting to hold on to gains from earlier in the week as investors weigh recent inflation data, ongoing conflict in the Middle East, and updates from major companies tied to the artificial intelligence buildout. Meanwhile, U.S. Treasury yields moved higher across the curve this week. Inflation remained firm, with consumer prices exceeding expectations and producer prices showing continued underlying cost pressures. As a result, markets priced in additional monetary tightening. Elsewhere, small business optimism softened, the U.S. budget deficit widened, and existing-home sales declined further amid persistent affordability challenges. Looking ahead, retail sales, industrial production, the Leading Economic Index (LEI), import prices, and business inventories will provide further insight into the strength of the U.S. economy. Housing starts, pending home sales, and building permits will also provide a pulse check on the housing market as affordability remains stretched.

S&P 500 Index performance: week of November 9 – 13



Sources: Bloomberg, Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data from November 9, 2026, through November 13, 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. M/M = month-over-month. CPI = Consumer Price Index. AI = artificial intelligence. PPI = Producer Price Index.

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Week in review: November 9 – 13

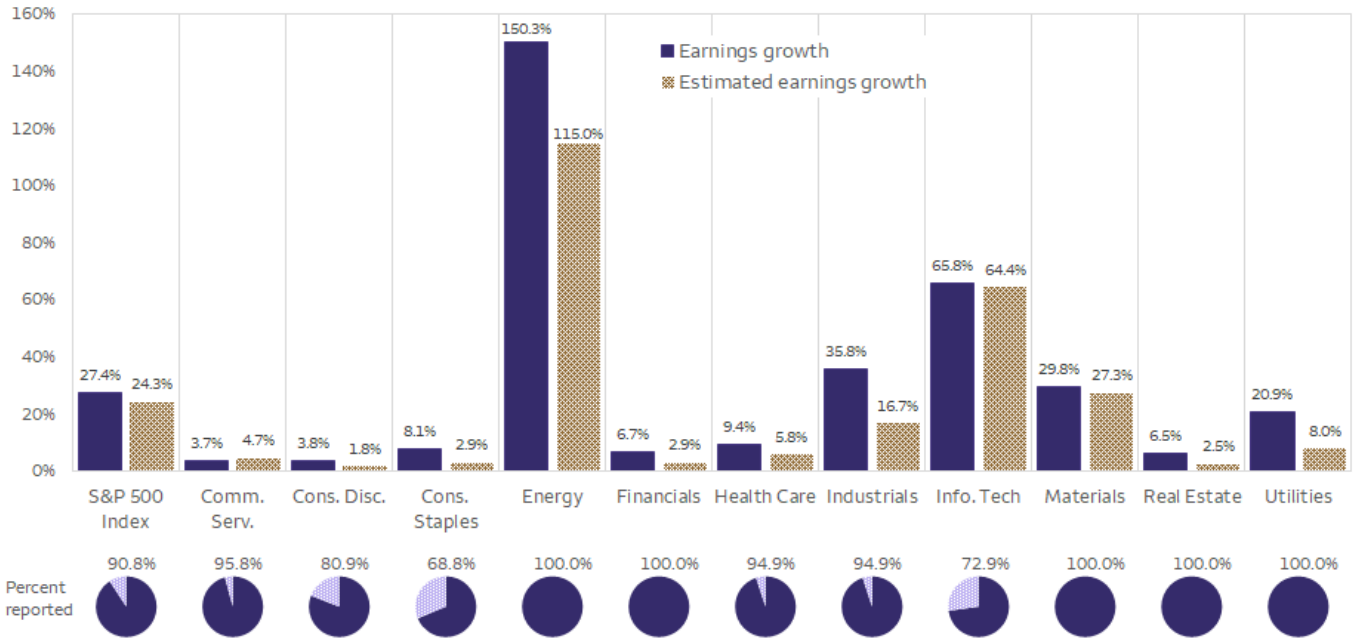
Economic news

- The October Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.4% month-over-month (M/M), beating economists' expectations of a 0.3% M/M increase. Core CPI, which excludes food and energy, also surprised to the upside, rising 0.3% M/M versus expectations of a 0.2% M/M increase.
    - Price increases were broad with increases in groceries, owners' equivalent rent, electricity, airfares, delivery services, and recreation services. Meanwhile, gasoline and computer software and accessory prices fell.
- The October Producer Price Index (PPI) showed mixed results. Headline PPI rose 0.3% M/M, below expectations for a 0.4% M/M increase and down sharply from the revised 1.4% M/M gain in September. On a year-over-year (Y/Y) basis, however, PPI accelerated to 6.5% from 6.3%, marking the largest increase since November 2022. Core PPI, which excludes food and energy, was in line with expectations, rising 0.3% M/M and 5.0% Y/Y.
    - Under the hood, many components of PPI remained under pressure. Wholesale food prices rose 1.3% M/M, while transportation and warehousing costs jumped 2.0%. A bright spot was energy prices, which fell 0.1% after surging 10% in the previous month.
- Small business optimism according to the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) edged lower in October to 97.8 from 97.9 and reported below market expectations of a modest rise to 98.2. While headline optimism was little changed, concerns over taxes surged, rising 10 percentage points from September to 21%, making taxes the top issue for a growing share of small business owners.
- The U.S. budget deficit widened considerably to $404.1 billion in October, exceeding expectations for a $317.5 billion deficit.
- Existing-home sales in the U.S. fell 5.5% M/M in October to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.75 million units, the lowest level since 2010 and below expectations of 3.85 million. Near-term improvement remains unlikely because affordability issues continue to weigh on buyers. Mortgage rates have fallen to 7.11%, but the median home price rose 0.4% from a year ago to $416,700, offering little relief to already strained homebuyer.

Stock market recap

By Friday morning, performance for the major indexes was higher for the week. As of 12:00 p.m. ET, the S&P 500 Index rose 2.0%, the Nasdaq increased 1.6%, and the Dow gained 1.7%.

Third-quarter earnings surprises are higher for 10 of 11 sectors with over 90% 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 13, 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 16 – 20

U.S.

- The highlights of this week's data docket include October's retail sales report, industrial production data, import and export price indexes, and the leading index.
- There will also be a flurry of housing market data to digest, including November's homebuilder sentiment and a preliminary read on October's building permits, along with housing starts and pending home sales for the month.
- Also be on the lookout for measures of November's business activity from the Philadelphia, Kansas City, and New York regional Fed banks, along with finalized consumer sentiment from the University of Michigan.
- Rounding out the docket, the Federal Open Market Committee's October 28 meeting minutes will hit the tape.

Asia

- In China, the focus will be on October's industrial production, retail sales, fixed-asset investment, home prices, and surveyed jobless rate, along with November's one- and five-year loan prime rates.
- From Japan, watch for preliminary reports on third-quarter gross domestic product, along with October's CPI, trade balance, and department store sales.
- Japan's September's core machine orders, tertiary index, capacity utilization, and finalized industrial production will also be released.
- Australia's October leading index and unemployment rate and South Korea's October PPI will hit the tape.

Europe

- In Europe, the focus will be on the eurozone's preliminary November consumer confidence, along with October's finalized CPI and September's industrial production and construction output.
- The U.K. will release its October CPI, retail price index, unemployment claims rate, retail sales, and net borrowing.
- Also from the U.K., November's house prices and consumer confidence are due.
- Germany's November ZEW survey of economic expectations and October PPI will hit the tape.
- Rounding out the docket, France will release its September retail sales and November manufacturing confidence.

Scheduled economic releases for week of November 16th, 2026

Date	Time	Country	Release	For	Consensus	Prior
Monday, 11/16	5:00 AM	Eurozone	Industrial Production WDA YoY	September	-0.2%	-1.1%
Monday, 11/16	8:30 AM	Canada	CPI YoY	October	3.2%	3.1%
Tuesday, 11/17	5:00 AM	Germany	ZEW Survey Expectations	November	28.3	28.1
Tuesday, 11/17	8:30 AM	U.S.	Retail Sales Advance MoM	October	0.2%	0.8%
Tuesday, 11/17	8:30 AM	U.S.	Import Price Index MoM	October	0.7%	1.1%
Tuesday, 11/17	9:15 AM	U.S.	Industrial Production MoM	October	0.10%	0.66%
Tuesday, 11/17	10:00 AM	U.S.	Business Inventories	September	0.5%	0.4%
Tuesday, 11/17	6:30 PM	Australia	Westpac Leading Index MoM	October		-0.06%
Wednesday, 11/18	2:00 AM	U.K.	CPI YoY	October	3.6%	3.5%
Wednesday, 11/18	8:30 AM	U.S.	Housing Starts	October	1,250k	1,221k
Wednesday, 11/18	8:30 AM	U.S.	Building Permits	October Prelim	1,376k	1,398k
Wednesday, 11/18	10:00 AM	U.S.	Pending Home Sales NSA YoY	October		-12.63%
Wednesday, 11/18	6:50 PM	Japan	Core Machine Orders MoM	September	1.5%	5.2%
Wednesday, 11/18	7:30 PM	Australia	Unemployment Rate	October	4.7%	4.7%
Thursday, 11/19	10:00 AM	U.S.	Leading Index	October	0.0%	0.0%
Thursday, 11/19	4:00 PM	South Korea	PPI YoY	October		7.7%
Thursday, 11/19	6:30 PM	Japan	Natl CPI YoY	October	2.5%	2.1%
Friday, 11/20	2:00 AM	Germany	PPI YoY	October	7.3%	6.7%
Friday, 11/20	2:45 AM	France	Manufacturing Confidence	November	103.0	105.3

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of November 13, 2026, as of 12:00 P.M. ET. Times in table are in Eastern Time.

Scheduled earnings releases for week of November 16th, 2026

Ticker	Company	Report date	Call time	Revenue est. (billions)	EPS est.	EPS year ago
TSN	Tyson Foods, Inc. Class A	Monday, 11/16	9:00 AM	$14.10	$0.53	$1.15
NVDA	NVIDIA Corporation	Tuesday, 11/17	5:00 PM	$108.72	$2.47	$1.30
DIS	Walt Disney Company	Tuesday, 11/17	8:30 AM	$25.16	$1.68	$1.11
HD	Home Depot, Inc.	Tuesday, 11/17	9:00 AM	$42.81	$3.84	$3.74
NJR	New Jersey Resources Corporation	Wednesday, 11/18	10:00 AM	$0.34	$0.11	$0.16
TJX	TJX Companies Inc	Wednesday, 11/18	11:00 AM	$15.82	$1.34	$1.28
PANW	Palo Alto Networks, Inc.	Wednesday, 11/18	4:30 PM	$3.31	$0.97	$0.93
TGT	Target Corporation	Wednesday, 11/18	8:00 AM	$26.48	$2.07	$1.78
LOW	Lowe's Companies, Inc.	Wednesday, 11/18	9:00 AM	$22.40	$2.89	$3.06
ROST	Ross Stores, Inc.	Thursday, 11/19	4:15 PM	$6.23	$1.86	$1.58
INTU	Intuit Inc.	Thursday, 11/19	4:30 PM	$4.30	$2.46	$3.34
KEYS	Keysight Technologies Inc	Thursday, 11/19	4:30 PM	$1.95	$3.37	$1.91
WMT	Walmart Inc.	Thursday, 11/19	8:00 AM	$187.27	$0.64	$0.62
POST	Post Holdings, Inc.	Thursday, 11/19	9:00 AM	$2.00	$1.78	$2.09

Source: FactSet. Data as of November 13, 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. **Real estate** has special risks including the possible illiquidity of underlying properties, credit risk, interest rate fluctuations and the impact of varied economic condition.

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.

Additional information available upon request. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The material contained herein has been prepared from sources and data we believe to be reliable, but we make no guarantee as to its accuracy or completeness. This material is published solely for informational purposes and is not an offer to buy or sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell any security or investment product. Opinions and estimates are as of a certain date and subject to change without notice.

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.

Retail sales (also referred to as retail trade) tracks the resale of new and used goods to the general public, for personal or household consumption. This concept is based on the value of goods sold.

Conference Board Leading Index of economic indicators includes economic variables that tend to move before changes in the overall economy. These indicators give a sense of the future state of an economy.

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

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

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

Business inventories track inventories (either goods ready for sale or shipment that are still being held by the producer, or goods acquired for the purpose of reselling them without further processing) in the manufacturing, as well as retail and wholesale trade industries.

Housing (or building) starts track the number of new housing units (or buildings) that have been started during the reference period.

Pending home sales tracks signed real estate contracts for existing single-family homes, condos and co-ops that have not yet closed. As such it is a leading indicator for existing home sales.

Building permits (or building approvals) track the number of permits that have been issued for new construction, additions to pre-existing structures or major renovations. These statistics are based on the number of construction permits approved.

The government budget balance (or net borrowing) is the difference between government revenues and government expenditures. A budget surplus would mean revenues are higher than expenditures. A deficit means expenditures are greater than revenues.

Homebuilder sentiment tracks sentiment among participants in the housing industry.

New York Fed Services Business Activity tracks business sentiment within the services industries. The results are based on a survey conducted among a representative sample of businesses in the services sector.

Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook tracks sentiment among manufacturers in the Philadelphia Fed's district which includes Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey and Delaware.

The Kansas City Fed Manufacturing Activity Index, conducted on a monthly basis by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, tracks sentiment among manufacturers in the Kansas City Fed's district which includes Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wyoming, the northern half of New Mexico and the western third of Missouri.

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

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.

Fixed asset investment tracks investment in or capital expenditures on fixed assets such as buildings, plant, equipment, machinery, etc.

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 retail price index is a measure of inflation that tracks changes in retail prices paid by households for a market basket of goods and services.

House/home prices track changes in residential property prices.

Department store sales tracks the resale of new and used goods to the general public, for personal or household consumption. Specifically these data measure sales at department stores.

Core machine orders tracks the value of new orders received during the reference period. Orders are typically based on a legal agreement between two parties in which the producer will deliver goods or services to the purchaser at a future date.

The Tertiary Industry Index measures the change in the total value of services purchased by businesses.

Capacity utilization tracks the extent to which the installed productive capacity of a country is being used in the production of goods and services.

The Westpac Leading Index includes economic variables that tend to move before changes in the overall economy.

Unemployment claims track the total number of people who have filed jobless claims with the appropriate government labor office; typically, in order to receive unemployment benefits. This is also sometimes referred to as "registered unemployment".

The government budget balance (or net borrowing) is the difference between government revenues and government expenditures. A budget surplus would mean revenues are higher than expenditures. A deficit means expenditures are greater than revenues.

House/home prices track changes in residential property prices.

The ZEW survey of expectations for economic growth concept 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.

Manufacturing confidence tracks business sentiment within the industry sector.

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

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.

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.

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

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