

In this week's recap: Stocks closed last week higher following several weeks of volatility and headwinds. Each of the benchmark indexes listed here advanced, with the S&P 500 recording its first positive weekly performance since early October.

Market Week: November 16, 2026

The Markets (as of market close November 13, 2026)

Stocks closed last week higher following several weeks of volatility and headwinds. Each of the benchmark indexes listed here advanced, with the S&P 500 recording its first positive weekly performance since early October. Notable gains in energy, industrials, communication services, consumer staples, and health care helped drive the overall positive weekly advance. Only materials lagged. Inflationary pressures remained front and center for investors as both the Consumer Price Index and the Producer Price Index expanded in October and over the last 12 months. The latest data reinforced concerns that inflationary pressures remain deeply embedded in the economy as evidenced by higher energy costs, increased transportation and distribution expenses, and rising food costs. Inflationary pressures also contributed to a nearly 30-basis-point increase in Treasury yields as the likelihood of Federal Reserve rate hikes increased.

Stock Market Indexes

Market/Index	2025 Close	Prior Week	As of 11/13	Weekly Change	YTD Change
DJIA	48,063.29	51,285.73	52,347.55	2.07%	8.91%
NASDAQ	23,241.99	24,579.42	25,136.27	2.27%	8.15%
S&P 500	6,845.50	7,376.86	7,561.67	2.51%	10.46%
Russell 2000	2,481.91	2,754.11	2,790.49	1.32%	12.43%
Global Dow	6,169.34	6,903.70	7,047.27	2.08%	14.23%
fed. funds target rate	3.50%-3.75%	3.75%-4.00%	3.75%-4.00%	0 bps	0 bps
10-year Treasuries	4.16%	4.86%	5.15%	29 bps	99 bps
US Dollar-DXY	98.26	102.28	103.38	1.08%	5.21%
Crude Oil-CL=F	$57.46	$90.45	$88.94	-1.67%	54.79%
Gold-GC=F	$4,323.90	$4,074.00	$3,881.40	-4.73%	-10.23%

Chart reflects price changes, not total return. Because it does not include dividends or splits, it should not be used to benchmark performance of specific investments.

Last Week's Economic News

- Consumer prices rose 0.4% in October after rising 0.6% the previous month, according to the latest Consumer Price Index. Prices for shelter rose 0.3% in October, accounting for over 30% of the overall monthly increase. Food prices increased 0.5% in October, while energy prices climbed 0.7% over the month following a 5.2% increase in September. Prices less food and energy rose 0.3% in October, as they did in September and August. The Bureau of Labor Statistics did not collect survey data for October 2025 because of a lapse in appropriations. As a result, 12-month percent changes for October 2026 were unavailable.

- Producer prices rose 0.3% in October after climbing 1.4% in September. Producer prices rose 6.5% for the 12 months ended in October, the largest 12-month rise since moving up 7.4% in November 2022. Leading the October advance in producer prices, goods prices increased 0.5%, while prices for services moved up 0.2%. Prices less foods and energy increased 0.5% last month, the same monthly increase as for prices less foods, energy, and trade services. In October, food prices rose 1.3%, while energy prices dipped 0.1%.

- Sales of existing homes fell 5.5% in October, while inventory rose 1.3% to a 5.1-month supply. Since October 2025, sales of existing homes have declined 8.8%. According to the report from the National Association of Realtors®, home buying has been slowed by mortgage rates that have climbed to their highest levels since 2000, resulting in home sales falling to their lowest levels since August 2010. The median price for existing homes was $416,700 in October, down from $418,200 in September but above the October 2025 estimate of $414,900. Sales of existing single-family homes dropped 5.8% last month and 8.6% over the last 12 months. The median sales price of existing single-family homes in October was $421,900, lower than the September price of $423,600 but marginally higher than the October 2025 price of $420,200.

- October, the first month of the fiscal year, showed a monthly government deficit of $404 billion. September's deficit was only $27 billion, while the deficit from October 2025 was $284 billion. In October, receipts totaled $369 billion (of which individual income taxes accounted for $186 billion), while outlays equaled $773 billion, with Medicare and Social Security accounting for the majority of the expenditures.

- For the week ended November 7, there were 200,000 new claims for unemployment insurance, an increase of 9,000 from the previous week's level, which was revised up by 2,000. According to the Department of Labor, the advance rate for insured unemployment claims for the week ended October 31 was 1.1%, unchanged from the prior week's rate. The advance number of those receiving unemployment insurance benefits during the week ended October 31 was 1,697,000, a decrease of 20,000 from the previous week's level, which was revised down by 1,000. States and territories with the highest insured unemployment rates for the week ended October 24 were New Jersey (2.0%), Washington (1.9%), Massachusetts (1.8%), California (1.7%), Puerto Rico (1.6%), Nevada (1.5%), Oregon (1.5%), Rhode Island (1.5%), New York (1.4%), Illinois (1.3%), and the Virgin Islands (1.3%). The largest increases in initial claims for unemployment insurance for the week ended October 31 were in Illinois (+728), Indiana (+655), Washington (+647), Missouri (+394), and Oregon (+365), while the largest decreases were in New York (-1,524), Texas (-1,481), Kentucky (-805), Florida (-722), and Michigan (-378).

- The national average retail price for regular gasoline was $3.995 per gallon on November 9, $0.158 per gallon below the prior week's price but $0.939 per gallon higher than a year ago. Also, as of November 9, the East Coast price decreased $0.089 to $3.847 per gallon; the Midwest price fell $0.234 to $3.868 per gallon; the Gulf Coast price decreased $0.155 to $3.481 per gallon; the Rocky Mountain price declined $0.267 to $3.946 per gallon; and the West Coast price fell $0.186 to $5.110 per gallon.

Eye on the Week Ahead

The report on retail sales for October is available this week. Retail sales rose 0.8% in September and were up 6.3% over the last 12 months.

Data sources: Economic: Based on data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment, inflation); U.S. Department of Commerce (GDP, corporate profits, retail sales, housing); S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Index (home prices); Institute for Supply Management (manufacturing/services). Performance: Based on data reported in WSJ Market Data Center (indexes); U.S. Treasury (Treasury yields); U.S. Energy Information Administration/Bloomberg.com Market Data (oil spot price, WTI, Cushing, OK); www.goldprice.org (spot gold/silver); Oanda/FX Street (currency exchange rates).

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The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price-weighted index composed of 30 widely traded blue-chip U.S. common stocks. The S&P 500 is a market-cap weighted index composed of the common stocks of 500 largest, publicly traded companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The NASDAQ Composite Index is a market-value weighted index of all common stocks listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange. The Russell 2000 is a market-cap weighted index composed of 2,000 U.S. small-cap common stocks. The Global Dow is an equally weighted index of 150 widely traded blue-chip common stocks worldwide. The U.S. Dollar Index is a geometrically weighted index of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to six foreign currencies. Market indexes listed are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment.



Key Dates/Data Releases

11/17: Retail sales, import and export prices, industrial production

11/18: Housing starts

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