

# Weekly Recap

## Economic Calendar

### Monday, November 18

Home Builder Confidence Index

### Tuesday, November 19

Housing Starts, Building Permits

### Wednesday, November 20

No Major Economic Releases

### Thursday, November 21

Initial Jobless Claims, Existing Home Sales, Philadelphia Fed Manufacturing Survey

### Friday, November 22

Consumer Sentiment, Market PMIs (Preliminary)

## [The Latest from @CeteraIM](#)

[Household Credit Hits New Record](#)

[Initial Jobless Claims Decline](#)

[Autos Drive Retail Sales](#)

[The Week Ahead Video](#)

## Markets Pull Back from Highs

### Large Caps Retreat from Highs

U.S. stocks fell to close out the week lower, pulling back from all-time highs as the post-election rally begins to fade. The widely observed October CPI and PPI reports both fell in line with expectations while retail sales and jobless claims came in better than expected. The strong economic data may have contributed to some of the more restrictive Fed speak we heard throughout the week. The odds of a 0.25% rate cut in December decreased to 60% from 70%, following chair Powell's speech on Thursday where he indicated that the Fed is not in a hurry to trim interest rates.

### For the Week...

The S&P 500 declined 2.05%, the tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite fell 3.13%, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average dipped 1.17%. The small cap-focused Russell 2000 dropped by 3.96%. Giving back almost half of its gain from the week prior.

### Inflation Rate in Line

Inflation rose in line with expectations last month, with headline CPI increasing 0.2% in October, pushing the annual rate up to 2.6% due to base effects. Core CPI, which excludes food and energy, grew by 0.3% month-over-month and by 3.3% year-over-year.

### Weekly Sector Insights

Only three of the eleven S&P 500 sector groups ended in positive territory last week, led by Financials (+1.44%), followed by Energy (+0.86%), and Utilities (+0.16%). Health Care (-5.52%), Materials (-3.26%), and Information Technology (-3.16%) were the largest decliners. Year-to-date, Financials (+34.26%), Communication Services (+33.23%), and Information Technology (+32.60%) are up the most.

### Treasury Yields Rise

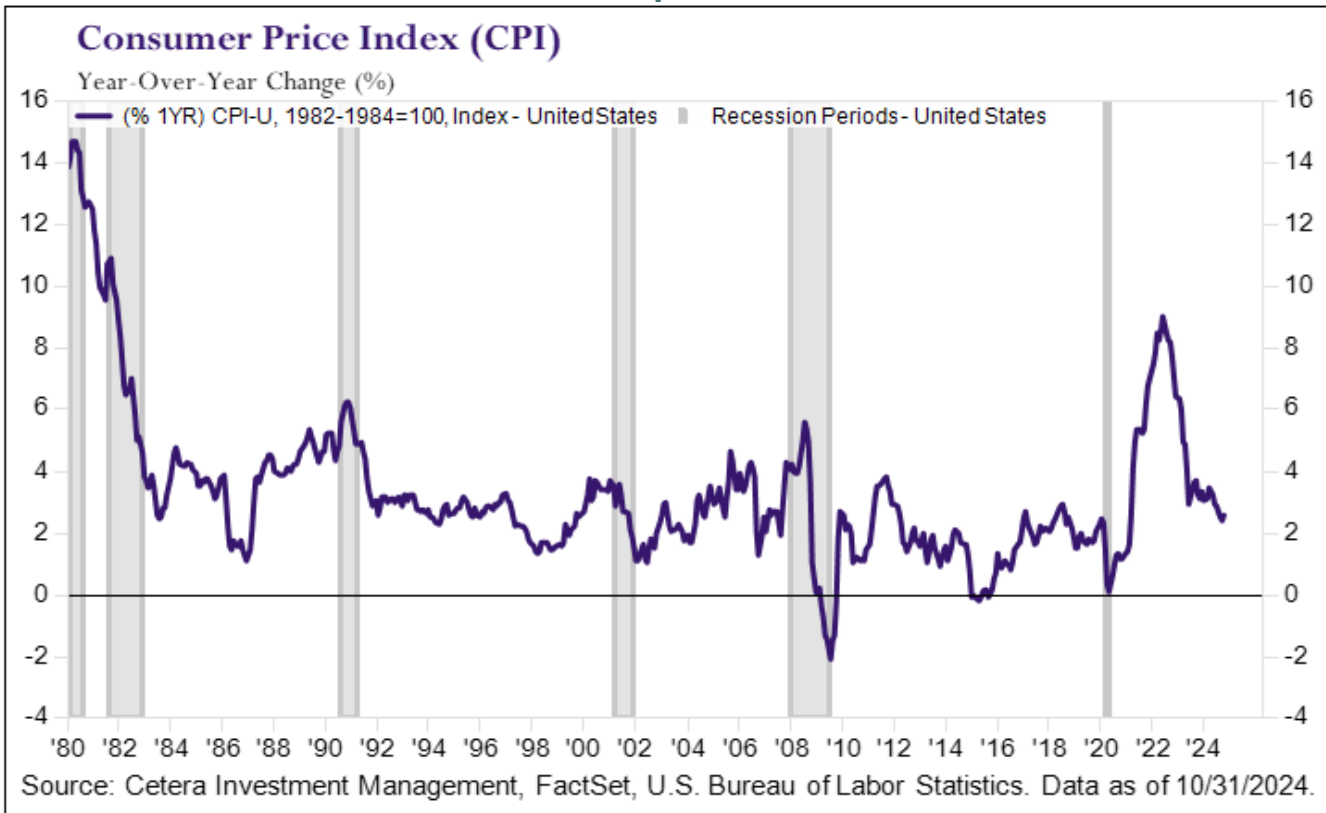
The yield on 10-year Treasury notes ended Friday at 4.44%, up 0.13% for the week. The U.S. Dollar Index increased 1.1%, rising for its seventh consecutive week. Gold futures were down 4.1% and U.S. WTI crude oil futures fell 4.8% to \$66.95/barrel.

## Market Watch

Stocks	1-Week	MTD	3-Month	YTD	1-Year	3-Year
Dow Jones Industrial Avg.	-1.17%	4.10%	7.61%	17.11%	26.59%	8.56%
S&P 500	-2.05%	2.97%	6.26%	24.56%	32.22%	9.51%
NASDAQ Composite	-3.13%	3.27%	6.34%	25.20%	33.39%	6.46%
Russell 3000	-2.09%	3.30%	6.91%	23.70%	32.34%	8.13%
Russell 2000	-3.96%	4.95%	8.25%	14.99%	29.73%	0.07%
MSCI EAFE	-2.57%	-2.36%	-2.47%	4.32%	11.91%	1.34%
MSCI Emerging Markets	-4.45%	-3.05%	1.11%	8.26%	13.01%	-3.01%
Bonds	1-Week	MTD	3-Month	YTD	1-Year	3-Year
Bloomberg US Agg Bonds	-0.85%	-0.52%	-1.34%	1.33%	7.12%	-2.22%
Bloomberg Municipal Bonds	0.12%	0.64%	0.28%	1.46%	6.69%	-0.28%
Bloomberg US Corp High Yield	-0.36%	0.43%	2.60%	7.88%	13.56%	3.05%
Commodities	1-Week	MTD	3-Month	YTD	1-Year	3-Year
Bloomberg Commodity	-1.98%	-1.85%	1.21%	1.97%	-2.05%	1.58%
S&P GSCI Crude Oil	-4.77%	-3.38%	-13.08%	-6.60%	-12.85%	-5.67%
S&P GSCI Gold	-4.11%	-5.66%	4.06%	25.19%	30.71%	11.52%

Source: Cetera Investment Management, FactSet. Total returns used, which includes dividends and interest.

## Chart of the Week: Inflation Matches Expectations



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This report is created by Cetera Investment Management LLC. For more insights and information from the team, follow [@CeteraIM](#) on X.

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A diversified portfolio does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

## **Glossary**

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average** is a price-weighted average of 30 significant stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ.

The **S&P 500** is an index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping (among other factors) designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe.

The **NASDAQ Composite Index** includes all domestic and international based common type stocks listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market. The NASDAQ Composite Index is a broad based index.

The **Russell 2000 Index** measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.

The **Russell 3000 Index** measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

The **Russell Midcap Index** measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and is a subset of the Russell 1000 Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.

The **Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index**, which was originally called the Lehman Aggregate Bond Index, is a broad based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate debt securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency) debt securities that are rated at least Baa3 by Moody's and BBB- by S&P. Taxable municipals, including Build America bonds and a small amount of foreign bonds traded in U.S. markets are also included. Eligible bonds must have at least one year until final maturity, but in practice the index holdings have a fluctuating average life of around 8.25 years.

The **Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index** measures the USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch, and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below, excluding emerging market debt. Payment-in-kind and bonds with predetermined step-up coupon provisions are also included. Eligible securities must have at least one year until final maturity, but in practice the index holdings has a fluctuating average life of around 6.3 years.

The **Bloomberg US Municipal Bond Index** covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds. Eligible securities must be rated investment grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by Moody's and S&P and have at least one year until final maturity.

The **MSCI EAFE Index** is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets (Europe, Australasia, Far East) excluding the U.S. and Canada. The Index is market-capitalization weighted.

The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is designed to measure equity market performance in global emerging markets. It is a float-adjusted market capitalization index.

The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is a broadly diversified index that measures 22 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities in five groups (energy, agriculture, industrial metals, precious metals, and livestock), which are weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity. No single commodity can comprise less than 2% or more than 15% of the index; and no group can represent more than 33% of the index.

The **S&P GSCI Crude Oil Index** is a sub-index of the S&P GSCI, provides investors with a reliable and publicly available benchmark for investment performance in the crude oil market.

The **S&P GSCI Gold Index**, a sub-index of the S&P GSCI, provides investors with a reliable and publicly available benchmark tracking the COMEX gold futures market.

The **U.S. Dollar Index** is a weighted geometric mean that provides a value measure of the United States dollar relative to a basket of major foreign currencies. The index, often carrying a USDX or DXY moniker, started in March 1973, beginning with a value of the U.S. Dollar Index at 100.000.