

Second Quarter 2026 Economic & Market Commentary

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Stocks staged a strong recovery in the second quarter, with the S&P 500 finishing near record highs. The Middle East conflict and oil shock that began in the first quarter continued for most of the second quarter, but oil prices fell as the two sides worked toward a ceasefire agreement. Meanwhile, investors' enthusiasm for artificial intelligence (AI) stocks returned, fueling a rally in semiconductor stocks. As companies reported strong first quarter earnings, the gains broadened beyond technology to include mid- and small-cap stocks. Even as stocks rallied, market conditions continued to evolve. The spring rise in oil prices lifted inflation to a three-year high, and the Federal Reserve signaled a shift from rate cuts to rate hikes.

Oil Prices Return to Pre-Conflict Levels

The energy shock that started in the first quarter unwound almost as fast as it arrived. Oil peaked near \$115 in early April as the Middle East conflict closed the Strait of Hormuz, disrupting global oil supply. Energy prices remained volatile throughout the quarter, but oil ended the second quarter near \$70, returning to where it traded when the conflict began. The decline followed a ceasefire between the U.S. and Iran and expectations for the Strait, which carries nearly 20% of the world's oil, to reopen. Gas prices followed the same path, rising sharply during the spring before falling late in the second quarter.

The reversal in oil prices is important, as energy prices feed directly into inflation, which in turn shapes the outlook for interest rates. When oil spiked earlier this year, inflation followed. Consumer prices rose 4.2% year-over-year in May, the highest in three years, with over half of the monthly increase tied to energy. Excluding energy, the underlying rate was 2.9%, an indication that the rise in inflation was driven by oil rather than broad price pressures.

The oil price spiking and the subsequent rise in inflation reshaped the interest rate outlook. Coming into this year, the market expected the Federal Reserve to cut

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interest rates two or three times in 2026. During the second quarter, the market switched from expecting rate cuts to pricing in a rate hike this fall. The Federal Reserve held interest rates steady at both of its meetings during the second quarter, but it leaned toward the market's view, signaling that its next move could be up rather than down.

The May inflation reading is backward-looking, so it captures oil near its peak rather than where it sits today. With oil back at pre-conflict levels, the main driver of higher inflation has started to fade, and inflation is expected to ease in the months ahead. What stands out for the full quarter is how the market responded to the geopolitical events. There were stretches of volatility as the conflict dominated headlines in the spring, but stocks moved past them and finished the second quarter higher.

AI Spending Fuels Semiconductor Stock Rally

Semiconductor stocks led the market's advance, posting their strongest quarter in nearly 30 years. This rally is anchored to a wave of technology investment, with much of the money flowing to the chipmakers. The pace of investment continues to climb: the top five companies are projected to spend about \$724 billion this year and nearly \$900 billion next year. The capital expenditures pay for data centers, the computer chips inside them, and the equipment and power to run it all. The companies leading the buildout are reporting record earnings and growing backlogs, and many say they're limited more by how fast they can build than by demand.

The surge in spending is also reshaping financial markets. Private companies are going public to fund their spending, while public companies are turning to debt and equity markets to finance their buildout.

A move of this size, both the spending and the share price gains, is historic. The market is treating AI as a major technological shift, and the quarter brought increased spending and earnings growth, with companies signaling more spending ahead. At the same time, a quarter like this shows how much future growth is

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already priced in. The closest historical parallel, the late 1990s, points to what rapid transformation tends to bring: both real opportunity and high expectations.

Market Breadth Remains Strong Beyond Tech

Beneath the headline rally in technology, the second quarter's gains were broad. The S&P 500 has gained over 10% this year, but if you strip out the tech sector, that falls to just over 5%, an indication of how much of the index's return has come from a single sector. The S&P 400, an index of mid-cap stocks, and international stocks have both returned approximately 17%, while the small-cap Russell 2000 has gained 22%. For most of the past few years, the stock market's gains were concentrated in a handful of mega-cap tech stocks. Market leadership has broadened this year, creating a more balanced market.

We believe several developments explain why the rest of the market has started to outperform. The first is profitability. Smaller companies' profit margins weakened in 2022 and 2023 as inflation spiked and the Federal Reserve raised interest rates. Small caps tend to carry more floating-rate debt, so as the Fed cut rates in recent years, the interest savings flowed to their bottom line.

The second is the economy. Smaller companies are more sensitive to domestic economic conditions, so the economy's resilience has been a direct tailwind. There were concerns that this year's oil shock would weigh on the global economy like past oil crises. However, today's economy depends far less on energy than it did in the 1970s, and the impact has so far been relatively contained.

The third is valuation. After years of tech stocks leading the market, smaller companies look cheaper by comparison, and their improving earnings have made that gap harder to overlook.

No single factor explains the shift, but together they make a fundamental case for why the gap has started to close. Profit margins are improving, the economy continues to expand, and parts of the market trade at valuation discounts. As this year has shown, holding a mix of company sizes, styles, and geography means not depending on any single part of the market to do well.

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Equity Market Recap – Key Trends During the Second Quarter

Equity markets traded higher throughout the quarter, with most of the advance coming in April as stocks rebounded from their late-March lows. The strength carried into May, with the S&P 500 posting a nine-week winning streak into month-end. The index set a record high in early June before giving back some ground to finish up 15.2%, its strongest quarter since the second quarter of 2020, the early stages of the pandemic recovery. The Nasdaq gained 27.7% as tech stocks led the market rally, while the Dow rose 13.4%. As mentioned in the prior section, market breadth remained strong during the quarter. Smaller companies outperformed most major indexes during the quarter, with the Russell 2000 gaining 21.5%.

From a sector perspective, nine of the eleven S&P 500 sectors finished higher. However, technology was the only sector to outperform the broad index, with a gain of 31.8%. Of the remaining sectors, Industrials, Consumer Discretionary, and Financials each rose 9% or more, while defensive sectors such as Utilities and Consumer Staples were flat. Energy was the only sector to trade lower, declining 13.4% as oil prices returned to pre-conflict levels.

International markets advanced alongside U.S. stocks, with the same divide between tech stocks and the rest of the market showing up overseas. Emerging markets gained nearly 24%, as Asian markets like South Korea and Taiwan benefited from the same semiconductor rally as in the U.S. Developed markets gained +11.1% but trailed both emerging and U.S. stocks due to their lighter tech exposure.

Bonds Trade Higher Despite Interest Rate Volatility

The bond market had another volatile quarter as interest rates tracked the path of oil. Treasury yields rose early during the quarter as oil prices remained elevated and the odds of a rate cut weakened, then reversed lower in June as energy prices declined and the inflation outlook improved. The 30-year Treasury yield was especially volatile, rising to its highest level since 2007 over concerns about oil, inflation, and a Fed leaning toward higher rates. Shorter-term yields, which are the most sen-

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sitive to Federal Reserve policy, also increased over the quarter as the market priced out additional rate cuts and began to weigh the possibility of a rate hike.

By the end of the quarter, the volatility had eased, and yields stabilized. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, a broad index of U.S. investment-grade bonds, returned 0.7% for the full quarter. Corporate bonds outperformed during the quarter, with high-yield gaining 2.4% and investment-grade returning 1.8%. Credit spreads, which measure the difference in yield between corporate and government bonds, retightened after widening in the spring as oil prices rose. Overall, credit spreads remain tight by historical standards, signaling continued confidence rather than concern. The one exception is the lowest-quality corner of the high-yield market, where CCC-rated bonds haven't recovered to pre-conflict levels, an indication of some caution toward the weakest borrowers.

What to Watch in the Third Quarter

What's left is a set of open questions: the path of oil and inflation, the durability of the AI investment cycle, and whether the market's broadening continues. The remainder of this year will be shaped by how each plays out.

Stocks ended the second quarter near all-time highs as they rebounded from the volatility experienced earlier this year. The conflict behind that volatility isn't fully resolved, but oil prices have fallen back to pre-conflict levels. There were concerns the rise in oil would slow the global economy, like past energy crises, but the economy has held up so far with few signs of significant stress. What's left is a set of open questions: the path of oil and inflation, the durability of the AI investment cycle, and whether the market's broadening continues. The remainder of this year will be shaped by how each plays out.

The first is the path of inflation and interest rates. With oil having receded from the April spike higher, inflation is widely expected to ease. The question is whether the cooling shows up in the coming inflation reports. If it does, it would take some pressure off the Federal Reserve. If inflation remains elevated, the Fed's cautious stance is likely to persist, with a rate hike on the table. The next few inflation reports will go a long way toward answering what the Fed does next.

The second is the AI buildout. The spending behind it has been enormous, and the gains in the stock market have been big. The question now is whether both can

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hold. The AI trade has become popular, and the late-quarter pullback in technology showed how quickly stock prices can swing when expectations are high. Over time, the spending will need to translate into real profits to justify the scale, especially as a growing share of it is funded by issuing new debt and stock.

The third is whether the market's broadening continues. This year has been unique, with broad participation across the market existing alongside narrow leadership at the very top. Most sectors and company sizes have participated in the stock market rally, even as a small group of technology stocks has driven the largest share of the returns. The question is whether the gains keep spreading or leadership narrows again to a handful of names.

A list of open questions can naturally create some unease, so it's worth looking at how the past quarter unfolded. The market faced a war, an energy shock, inflation at a three-year high, and the Federal Reserve signaling a potential rate hike. Through all of it, stocks not only held their ground but traded to new highs. We can't know exactly how the questions will resolve, but a diversified portfolio and a long-term perspective can help navigate periods of uncertainty.

We will do our best to keep you updated and guide you through market fluctuations.

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S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index calculated on a total return basis with dividends reinvested. The index includes 500 widely held U.S. market industrial, utility, transportation and financial companies.

Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

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