

RBA WEALTH MANAGEMENT LLC



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Quarterly Economic Update: First Quarter 2026

Entering 2026, almost every analyst forecasted that equity markets would experience a rise throughout the year. Will they be right?

Fueled by the optimism that characterized 2025, in late January of 2026, the S&P 500 reached new highs, and in early February the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) hit a record high, closing above the 50,000 mark for the first time. These moves were supported by expectations of interest rate cuts, continued earnings growth and improving economic and market trends.

As the quarter progressed, the favorable backdrop began to shift from momentum to volatility. By mid-quarter, rising geopolitical tensions, particularly in the Middle East, introduced a new wave of uncertainty. At the same time, evolving expectations around the Federal Reserve's policy path added to investor concern. Together, these factors reignited volatility, marking a departure from the relatively smooth market environment investors had grown accustomed to.

March was a rough month for equities as indexes suffered significant declines. Although the S&P 500 staged a strong rally in the final days of the quarter, it was not enough to fully recover the losses incurred earlier in the month. The S&P 500 closed the quarter at 6,539 and despite its late rally, was down

S&P 500 and DJIA Quarter 1 2026

S&P 500 **6,539.05** **-4.6%**



DJIA **46,254.88** **-4.2%**



Source: MarketWatch.com

Money Rate

(as posted in Barron's 3/30/2026)

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Fed Funds Rate*	3.64%	4.33%
Bank Money Market ^z	0.51%	0.44%
12-month Certif ^z	1.85%	1.88%

Z - Bankrate.com; * - average effective offer (Source: Barron's; bankrate.com)

approximately 4.6% for the quarter. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed the quarter at 46,254, and even after its end of month rally, finished the quarter down about 4.2%. These finished numbers were a reflection of a volatile quarter. (Source: Morningstar.com; cnbc.com)

Federal Funds rates were unchanged in the first quarter. As we know, Wall Street can respond significantly to any changes in monetary policy, but equities remained unscathed by the Fed's decision to keep rates the same.

AI continued to be a strong influencer and Goldman Sachs Chief U.S. Equity Strategist Ben Snider forecasts that, "AI investments and AI cloud services will account for 40% for the S&P 500's EPS growth in 2026," as cited in Barron's Magazine on March 19. That's up from 25% in 2025. (Source: Barron's, March 19, 2026).

Corporate earnings remained strong, with many S&P 500 companies expected to deliver roughly 12% to 13% year-over-year profit growth, marking the sixth consecutive quarter of double-digit gains. Growth was driven by continued confidence in artificial intelligence and a surge in energy-related profits due to higher oil prices. Performance varied significantly across sectors, with energy and industrial companies outperforming while a lot of technology and consumer sectors lagged. (Source: Marketwatch.com; 3/27/26)

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate for February 2026 was 4.4%, holding relatively steady from January.

The energy sector was a constant in almost all headlines as oil prices soared during the quarter due to conflicts in Iran. The uncertainty around this conflict was a contributing player in the continued instability in equities.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Equities started the year making new highs fueled in part by continued growth in artificial intelligence, a resilient labor market, consistently strong corporate earnings, and the Federal Reserve still anticipating future rate cuts. However, a rough March left the quarter with negative results.
- The Federal Reserve kept interest rates unchanged at 3.5% – 3.75% after the first two of their eight annual meetings.
- Released in March, February's inflation rate was held unchanged from January at 2.4%. Recent geopolitical events are expected to affect this rate moving forward.
- Traditionally viewed as a safer haven, bond rates rose and prices dropped slightly as they also experienced some volatility during the first quarter.
- Oil prices rose heavily during the quarter to levels last seen in 2022 as the escalation in Iran continued.
- While we continue to monitor key items, remember that focusing on your long-term goals and staying the course of a well-guided plan can help you stay grounded and confident during these times of uncertainty.
- ***We are here for you. Please reach out with any questions or concerns. Your financial well-being is always our priority.***

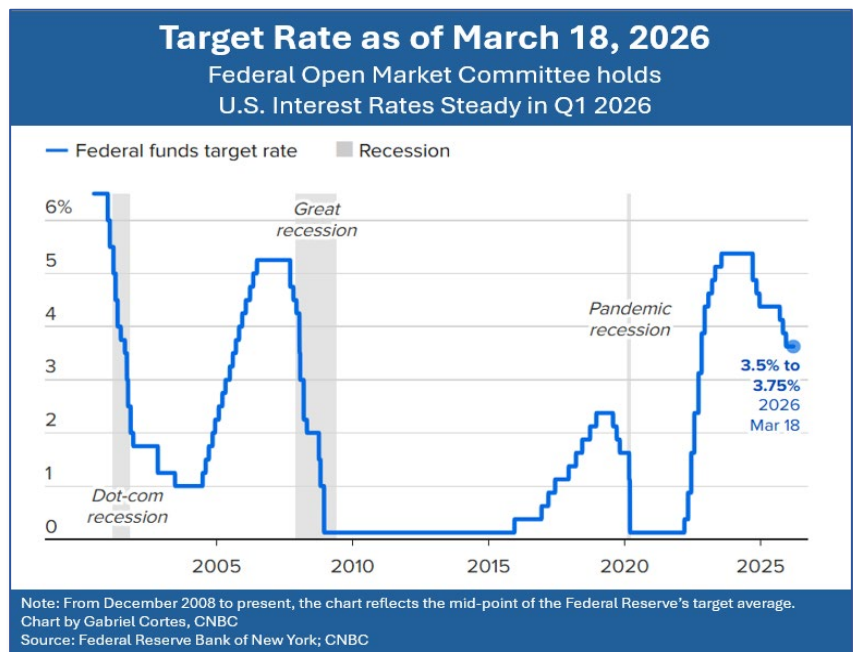
While March's volatility may serve as an early signal of a challenging environment ahead, the good news is after a rough quarter, markets did not experience a sharp correction like the one last seen in the first half of 2025. With all of this being said, the current market environment can be summarized in two words: volatility persists.

Please remember, volatility is an expected part of the investment experience. Also, it should not be construed as entirely negative, as it can allow for good opportunities. As always, investors need to carefully choose portfolios that represent their unique objectives. As conditions evolve, maintaining a disciplined and well-structured investment approach remains essential. Our role as financial professionals is to closely monitor market developments and ensure your portfolio remains aligned with your time horizon, risk tolerance, and financial objectives. We remain committed to keeping you informed and well-positioned to navigate evolving market conditions with confidence.

Inflation & Interest Rates

Key Points:

- **Federal funds rates remained unchanged in the first quarter of 2026. The benchmark federal funds target rate range remains at 3.5 - 3.75%.**
- **The direction of inflation remains a concern, with added strain coming from oil prices.**



- **The economy remained strong despite potential drawbacks.**

Through their first two sessions of 2026, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) kept their benchmark federal funds target rate range at 3.5 - 3.75%. After enjoying three rate cuts in the last half of 2025, interest rates remained unchanged in the first quarter of this year.

During the March FOMC meeting, the committee also adjusted some previous views on the economy, notably, a slightly faster pace of growth and higher inflation projections for the remainder of 2026. Despite the elevated forecast for inflation, the Fed noted during this meeting that they still anticipate the possibility of future rate cuts.

The U.S. economy has remained remarkably resilient. Labor markets once again continued to show strength, and consumer spending remained healthy. This played into the Fed's decision to hold rates steady.

Treasury Par Yield Curve Rates

January 2, 2026				March 31, 2026			
5-year	10-year	20-year	30-year	5-year	10-year	20-year	30-year
3.74%	4.19%	4.81%	4.86%	3.97%	4.35%	4.92%	4.91%

(Source: Treasury.gov)

Looking ahead, the Fed anticipates there could be additional rate cuts, however, the timing and magnitude are unclear, and they are, of course, not guaranteed. Interest rate movements will continue to be based upon the trajectory of inflation, labor market conditions, and the overall health of the economy.

In addition, how the conflict in Iran will affect the U.S. economy is “uncertain” according to the FOMC’s statement following the March meeting. Chair Jerome Powell shared during the subsequent press conference that it was, “too soon to know,” and continued that for the near term, measures of inflation expectations did rise due to the “substantial rise in oil prices caused by the supply disruptions in the Middle East.”

February’s Bureau of Labor Statistics data for the year-over-year core Consumer Price Index (less food and energy) rose as expected at 2.4%. Food prices were up 3.1% from a year ago and the price of shelter, which is the single largest component of CPI, posted a 3% annual gain. (Source: cnbc.com; 3/11/26)

Movements in interest and inflation rates are critical for investors' financial planning, and we will continue to closely monitor these key economic indicators.

The Bond Market and Treasury Yields

Key Points:

- **U.S. Treasuries experienced notable volatility in Q1 2026, with longer-duration bonds declining while shorter-term bonds provided relative stability.**
- **Amid persistent inflation and interest rate uncertainty, the yield curve continued to modestly steepen.**

The first quarter of 2026 delivered a mixed environment for fixed income investors, particularly within U.S. Treasuries. While the year began with modest optimism and some early gains, the quarter ultimately turned negative for many segments of the bond market, especially longer-duration treasuries.

At the core of this volatility was the continued sensitivity of bond markets to interest rate expectations and inflation trends. Although the Federal Reserve did not implement any rate cuts during the first quarter, it suggested that rate cuts remain possible later in 2026.

In basic terms, bond prices move inversely to yields, so when yields rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. During the first quarter, several factors contributed to upward pressure on yields, including:

- Renewed inflation concerns, largely driven by rising oil prices and geopolitical tensions,
- Continued economic strength,
- The Federal Reserve holding policy rates steady.

These dynamics impacted longer-term Treasuries, which are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

As the quarter ended, the 10-year Treasury yield rose to 4.35%, the 5-year Treasury was 3.97%, and the 30-year Treasury was 4.91%. (Source: *treasury.gov* resource center)

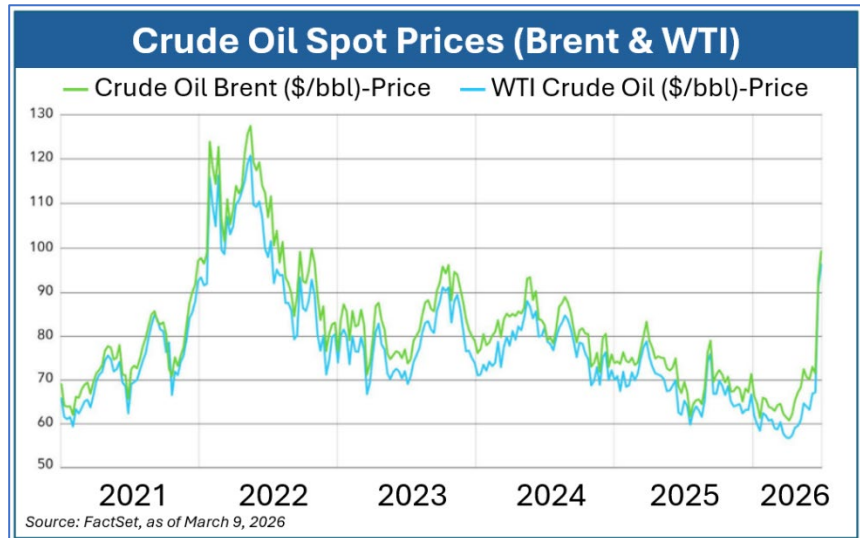
For investors, bonds continue to play a meaningful role in portfolio diversification. While recent volatility highlights that bonds are not risk-free, especially in a rising yield environment, they can still provide relative stability compared to equities during periods of market stress.

As always, bond investments should be evaluated within the context of an investor's risk tolerance, time horizon, and overall financial objectives. Bonds remain a core component of many well-balanced portfolios, and we will continue to monitor developments in inflation, Federal Reserve policy, and Treasury markets as conditions evolve.

Oil

Key Points:

- **U.S. oil prices, as measured by futures contracts for May deliveries of West Texas Intermediate, rose 77% to \$101.38 for the quarter.** (Source: *Barron's* 3/31/26)
- **The national U.S. average price for one gallon of regular unleaded gasoline ended the quarter at \$4.02, the highest level since June 2022.** (Source: *Barron's* 3/31/26)



Oil prices ended the quarter at levels not seen since 2022. Rising energy prices are a concerning factor for both businesses and consumers. The ongoing fighting in the Middle East has led to the closing of the Strait of Hormuz, which typically sees about 20% of the world's oil supply flow through it.

While it is still too early to predict the full impact on economic growth, a lengthy continuation of highly elevated oil prices cannot be underestimated. Kristen Dougherty, Fidelity's Energy analyst feels "in the longer term, the global oil market remains deep and liquid", however, investors still need to be mindful of developments in the Middle East and their impacts on markets. **Obviously, oil and energy prices are an area we are monitoring carefully.**

Investors' Outlook

Key Points:

- **While we ended the quarter without reaching "correction" territory, volatility is likely to persist, making discipline and perspective essential.**

Commonly Used Market Terms

Dip: A short-lived downturn, usually of less than **5%**, from a sustained longer-term uptrend.

Correction: A **10%** drop in the market from recent highs.

Bear Market: A long, sustained decline in the stock market. If the market declines **20%** from its recent high, this is considered the start of a bear market.

- **Maintaining a long-term focus and avoiding short-term distractions has historically been one of the most reliable ways to pursue financial goals.**

Looking forward, the trajectory of equities in 2026 will likely depend on several variables, including the path of inflation and interest rates, corporate earnings, stability in the energy sector and of course the turmoil in Iran.

Geopolitical Conflict: The geopolitical conflict in the Middle East, particularly the war in Iran and its impact on global oil markets, took center stage in the first quarter and could continue to shape how market conditions move forward in Q2 and beyond. Any escalation or de-escalation could trigger reactive moves across equities, commodities, and currencies. The quarter closed with some optimism around a possible end or easing of geopolitical tensions, however, we need to keep a close eye on this matter.

Interest Rates and Inflation: As always, Federal Reserve policy remains a central influence. Any changes in the timing or magnitude of rate cuts could significantly impact market direction. While cuts are still anticipated, we may experience a “higher for longer” stance from the FOMC.

Corporate Earnings: Let’s also not forget about AI and its impact. According to Goldman Sachs Chief U.S. Equity Strategist Ben Snider, the “biggest current question for U.S. equity investors” is whether the significant investment in AI will ultimately translate into meaningful revenue and earnings growth. (Source: *Barron’s*, March 19, 2026).

While there is currently a high degree of volatility and short-term uncertainty, for the long-term, we remain positive. Moving forward, the media might continue repeating many words that could raise fear and concern, such as “dip”, “correction”, and “bear market”.

S&P 500 Index (1954-2025)

Size of decline	-5% or more	-10% or more	-15% or more	-20% or more
Average frequency	About twice per year	About once every 18 months	About once every three years	About once every six years

Source: Capital Group

Please remember, volatility is part of the investment experience and long-term investors know that the upward climb is never a straight line. A long-term mindset can help shield you from succumbing to media pressures and swaying from your financial goals and plans.

As you navigate through the next few months, please keep in mind that, as you can see from our chart, in an over seventy-year span, the S&P 500 has experienced a dip about twice per year; a correction about once every 18 months; and a dip of 20% or more once every six years.

Volatility can also present potential opportunities. Periods of market weakness can bring the ability to invest at more attractive prices, rebalance portfolios, or harvest losses to help offset capital gains.

We believe an informed client is the best client. Our commitment is to exceed your expectation by delivering exceptional service, maintaining consistent, meaningful communication throughout the year, and proactively planning to help you navigate the changing economic environment. We will keep you informed about developments that could impact your personal situation.

As always, please inform us of any changes to your circumstances, including health issues, the sale of property, or adjustments to your risk tolerance or time horizon. We encourage you to share any concerns, ideas, or potential decisions with us before taking action. Financial choices often have tax implications and other considerations, therefore, the more we understand your unique situation, the better positioned we are to offer tailored guidance.

Our team is here to help you with every step of your journey toward your financial goals. Please feel free to reach out to us with any questions or concerns you may have. We greatly value the trust and confidence you place in our firm and look forward to continuing to serve you.



"Brakes are fine. You need new glasses."

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Sources: Barron's; Business Insider; marketwatch.com; cnbc.com; Morningstar; U.S. Department of Treasury. Contents provided by the Academy of Preferred Financial Advisors, 2026