



MONTHLY MARKET PULSE – FEBRUARY 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ **Healthy Start:** While headline risk remained elevated, markets kicked off 2026 with broad-based gains despite ongoing concerns about the durability and implications of the artificial intelligence (AI) trade.
- ▶ **New Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair:** President Donald Trump announced his nomination of Kevin Warsh as the next Fed chair. The nomination has been received positively by investors, though Warsh will face early tests related to potential further rate cuts and challenges to Fed independence.
- ▶ **Surging Electricity Demand:** The data center buildout, along with the electrification of buildings and vehicles, is driving electricity demand not seen in decades. In this month's *Spotlight*, we take a closer look at the current environment and potential implications.

MONTHLY SPOTLIGHT: Electricity Demand Intensifies

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See page 2

MACRO INSIGHTS

Broadening Rally Kicks Off the New Year

U.S. equities began 2026 on solid footing, with January delivering a broad-based advance and a notable shift in market leadership. The S&P 500 rose 1.5%, posting its best month since October, while the Nasdaq rebounded after two consecutive monthly declines. Beneath the surface, performance dispersion remained pronounced. Small caps led decisively, with the Russell 2000 up more than 5% and outperforming large caps by the widest margin since last summer. Leadership rotated further away from crowded mega-cap growth toward cyclical and value-oriented areas, reinforcing the theme of market broadening that emerged late last year.

Sector performance reflected this rotation. Energy, Materials, Industrials, and Consumer Staples led the market, supported by higher commodity prices, infrastructure-related optimism, and resilient domestic demand. By contrast, Information Technology and Financials lagged amid a mixed bag of tech earnings, pressure on software valuations, and ongoing regulatory scrutiny across banks and payments-related businesses. Within Technology, dispersion remained extreme, with semiconductors significantly outperforming software as investors leaned into AI infrastructure while reassessing the durability of traditional SaaS models.

Macro and policy developments added complexity but did little to derail risk appetite. The Fed held rates steady at the January Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, as expected, while markets continued to price a gradual easing path later in the year. Late in the month, President Trump nominated former Fed Governor Kevin Warsh as the next Chair, formally closing the succession process. While questions around central bank independence remain a topic of debate, markets treated the announcement as broadly status quo, with policy expectations largely unchanged. Political and geopolitical headlines were otherwise unusually active; however, markets largely looked through the noise, treating volatility as an opportunity rather than a signal of weakening fundamentals.

Economic data continued to support a resilient growth backdrop. Labor market indicators improved modestly, inflation cooled at the margin, and service-sector activity strengthened. At the same time, consumer sentiment softened, reflecting ongoing sensitivity to

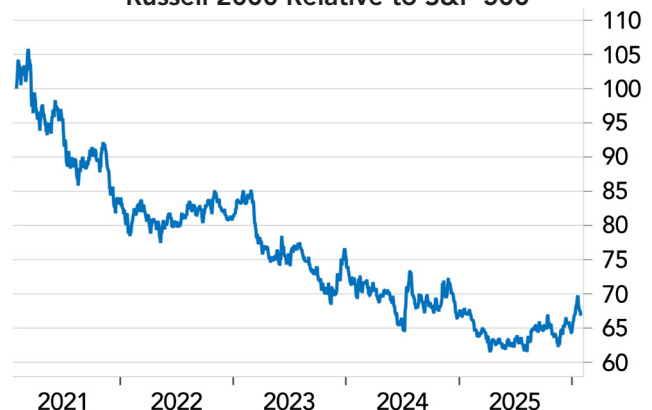
household expenses rather than a deterioration in spending itself. Rising electricity prices have become a more visible contributor to these sentiment dynamics, even as broader economic activity remains firm—a topic we explore further in this month's *Spotlight*.

Overall, January reinforced our view that the equity market is transitioning into a more balanced and selective phase. The rotation toward cyclical and smaller companies, improving earnings breadth, and continued economic resilience are constructive signals for the year ahead. While policy uncertainty and geopolitical risks remain elevated, the market's ability to absorb these shocks suggests underlying confidence in the growth outlook. We view the start of 2026 as encouraging, with broadening participation creating a healthier foundation for returns, even as dispersion argues for disciplined, fundamentals-driven positioning.

The Road to Recovery for Small Caps?

Small caps have perked up in recent months following years of underperformance.

Russell 2000 Relative to S&P 500



Source: Bloomberg.

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WHAT TO WATCH

Following 75 basis points of rate cuts to end 2025, the Fed is likely to pause over the next couple of meetings. Nevertheless, investors will continue to monitor incoming inflation data to assess whether additional cuts remain on the table for 2026. Consumer spending and sentiment data will also be important to watch as tax season begins, with larger refunds expected to support consumer health.

- ▶ The first readings on January inflation will come from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) release on February 11. Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) data will follow on February 20, along with the initial Q4 GDP estimate.
- ▶ Consumer sentiment from the University of Michigan will be released on February 6, with data from the Conference Board available on February 24. Additionally, January retail sales data will be released on February 17.

MONTHLY SPOTLIGHT



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Electricity Demand Intensifies

After decades of relative calm, electricity demand in the U.S. is rising rapidly—and consumers are beginning to feel the impact. The growth of AI and data center activity is a significant part of the story, but it is not the only driver. This surge in demand is prompting substantial capital investment by utilities, with implications for bond markets and the broader energy landscape.

For much of the past 25 years, U.S. electricity demand was largely stagnant. Growth slowed in the mid-1990s and then effectively flatlined from roughly 2007 to 2020, despite steady population increases and nearly 30% growth in real GDP. The primary drivers of this stagnation were improvements in energy efficiency and a shift toward a service-based economy, away from energy-intensive manufacturing. During this period, utilities prioritized system reliability, regulatory compliance, and asset replacement over network expansion.

That paradigm has changed. The U.S. power sector is entering its first sustained demand growth cycle in more than two decades. Utility consultant ICF forecasts total U.S. electricity demand to increase by 25% by 2030 relative to 2023 levels. BloombergNEF estimated in December 2025 that U.S. data center power demand could reach 106 GW (gigawatts) by 2035, compared with 25 GW in 2024. This increase is being driven by new data center announcements, many of which exceed 500 MW (megawatts) per facility—enough to power roughly 400,000 U.S. homes on an annual-average basis.

While data centers and AI are the largest contributors—expected to drive roughly half of incremental demand growth over the next five years—other trends are also adding meaningful pressure, albeit with regional variation.

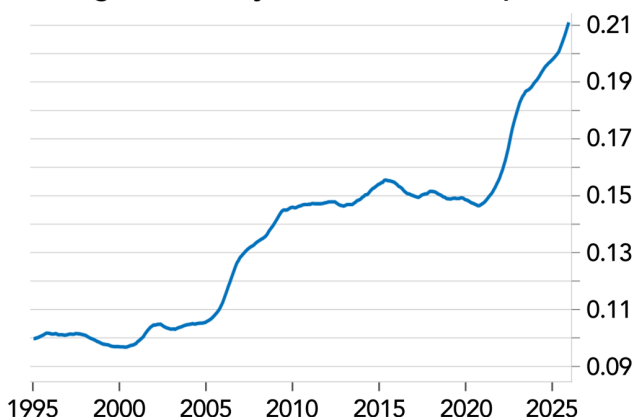
Building electrification, spurred by decarbonization mandates in states such as California and New York, is expected to contribute 15% to 25% of incremental demand growth as businesses and households move away from fossil-fuel-based heating and appliances. Electric vehicles could account for an additional 10% to 20% as adoption accelerates and charging infrastructure expands. Meanwhile, industrial reshoring, the growth of advanced manufacturing, and the electrification of hydraulic fracturing equipment are projected to drive another 10% to 15% of demand growth, concentrated in regions such as PJM (Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.) and Texas (ERCOT).

This surge in demand is prompting utilities to respond with historic increases in capital spending, most of which is flowing into transmission and distribution. The Edison Electric Institute (EEI), which represents U.S. investor-owned utilities, expects its members to invest \$1.1–\$1.4 trillion between 2025 and 2029—roughly matching the total spent over the previous decade. Generation investment is also rising but remains uneven and is increasingly driven by independent power producers. This shift is fueling M&A activity, as well as a surprising revival of three nuclear power plants that were deemed uneconomic just a few years ago.

The combination of accelerating demand, sharply higher grid capital expenditures, and rising wholesale prices points to sustained upward pressure on retail electricity rates. That said, efforts are underway to mitigate the impact on consumers. At the federal level, the Administration has urged PJM, the nation's largest grid operator, to hold dedicated auctions that would require technology firms to finance new power plants and commit to long-term contracts. States are also adopting targeted policies, such as requiring large energy users to cover the cost of the infrastructure they require. Microsoft, for its part, has pledged to do exactly that through its "Community-First AI Infrastructure" initiative. Even so, this dynamic warrants close monitoring, both for its potential effect on household electricity costs and its broader implications for fixed income and equity markets.

Chart sources: BLS and Macrobond.

Average Electricity Cost in the U.S. (per kWh)



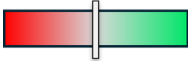





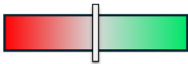
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CURRENT OUTLOOK

Topic	View	MoM Change	Commentary
Macroeconomic Views			
Economic Growth		–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Growth expectations for 2026 are largely centered around trend growth (~2%), as tariff headwinds dissipate and easier financial conditions contribute to a broadening of the economy. Additionally, the ongoing data center buildout should support growth. ▶ Job growth remains subdued, but layoffs have been relatively stable, keeping the unemployment rate range-bound. ▶ Uncertainty remains elevated amid U.S. trade policy, geopolitical tensions, and pending court decisions related to executive authority.
Inflation		–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Market forecasts project that inflation is plateauing and will decline gradually toward the mid-2% range in 2026. Services inflation continues to cool, and we expect that trend to remain intact over the coming quarters. Goods inflation remains the primary source of concern for any upside inflation surprise. ▶ The tariff-related impact on consumers has been limited so far, as companies are absorbing part of the cost. Whether companies protect margins and raise prices over the coming quarters remains a key question.
Monetary Policy	 ↓	↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The President announced his nomination for Fed Chair, Kevin Warsh, who will succeed Jerome Powell when his term ends in May. The announcement was received positively by markets, as Warsh is viewed as a highly qualified candidate with a strong focus on inflation. ▶ The Fed paused the rate-cutting cycle at its January meeting following 75 basis points of cuts over the prior three meetings. FOMC members are balancing their dual mandate of stable prices and full employment, but divisions remain over whether to prioritize upside risks to inflation or downside risks to the labor market. ▶ Shifting growth estimates, tariff concerns, and executive-branch actions have resulted in volatile expectations for the path of monetary policy. Current pricing implies a terminal rate of around 3.1%.
Fiscal Policy		–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Big, Beautiful Bill (BBB) is expected to provide a boost of approximately 0.5% to 1.0% to GDP growth in 2026 through two primary avenues: individual tax cuts and accelerated depreciation. We believe larger-than-normal tax refunds should provide some relief to households next year and support consumption. ▶ Flexibility within fiscal policy remains low, as federal debt levels continue to increase and higher interest costs consume a larger portion of government outlays.
Market Valuations			
Rates		–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Rates moved higher across the curve during the month as investors adjusted expectations for both rate cuts and inflation. ▶ We anticipate that the timing of expected rate cuts will continue to shift, with new labor market data serving as a primary driver. ▶ Both short- and long-term rates are within our expected fair-value range, presenting a largely balanced risk-reward profile at current levels.
Credit		–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Credit spreads were largely range bound during January, remaining at levels that are expensive relative to historical averages. ▶ We believe the risk-reward is skewed to the downside, although strong corporate fundamentals should help support spreads. ▶ Investment Grade spreads (10-year BBB industrials) ended the month at their 8th percentile, while High Yield spreads (single-B corporates) widened modestly, ending at their 10th percentile since the 1990s.
Equity		–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The S&P 500 exhibited some volatility in January as caution persisted around the AI trade and valuations; however, the index began the year up 1.5%. Investors also began to see signs of broader market participation, with mid and small caps up more than 4% and 5%, respectively. ▶ Equity valuations remain above long-term averages, largely due to elevated multiples on mega-cap technology companies, which continue to increase their share of economic profits. ▶ Market fundamentals remain healthy—most of the S&P 500's return in 2025 was driven by earnings growth rather than valuation expansion, and we expect that dynamic to continue into 2026.

MARKET DATA & PERFORMANCE | AS OF 01/31/2026

U.S. Snapshot	Current	6 Months Prior	1 Year Prior
Core Inflation (YoY%)	2.8	2.9	2.8
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.3	4.0
Real GDP (YoY%)	2.3	2.1	2.4
Retail Sales (YoY%)	3.3	4.1	4.6
30-Year Mortgage Rate	6.1	6.7	6.9
10-Year Treasury	4.2	4.4	4.5
US Corporate IG Yield	4.8	5.1	5.3
US Corporate HY Yield	6.6	7.1	7.2

TOTAL RETURNS

Asset Class	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*
Equity						
Russell 3000 Index	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	15.3%	20.2%	13.6%
S&P 500 Index	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	16.3%	21.1%	15.0%
S&P Midcap 400 Index	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	7.7%	10.8%	9.7%
Russell 2000 Index	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	15.8%	12.2%	6.2%
MSCI World Index	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	20.1%	19.9%	13.4%
MSCI World Excluding US	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	32.2%	17.0%	11.3%
Fixed Income						
Bloomberg US Aggregate	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	6.8%	3.6%	-0.2%
US Corporate Investment Grade	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	7.4%	4.7%	0.2%
US Corporate High Yield	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	7.7%	8.9%	4.5%
Emerging Market Debt	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	11.8%	9.2%	1.9%
US Treasury (7-10 Year)	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	7.3%	2.5%	-1.3%
Cash	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	4.2%	4.9%	3.3%

Source: Fort Washington and Bloomberg. *Returns longer than 1 year are annualized. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

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