Breed's Hill Newsletter

Planning Your Financial Future

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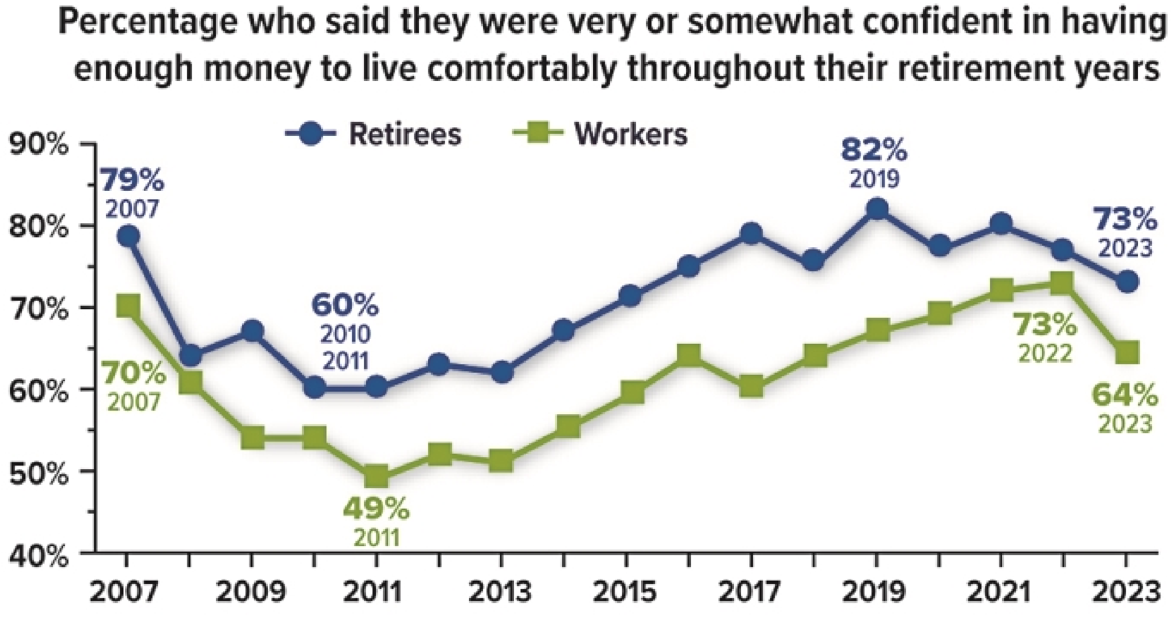
Commonwealth

Workers and Retirees Losing Confidence

In 2023, only 64% of workers were at least somewhat confident that they would have enough money to live comfortably in retirement, a significant drop from 73% in 2022. Retirees felt better about their prospects, with 73% saying they were at least somewhat confident, but this was down from 82% in 2019. These were the largest declines since the 2008 financial crisis.

In both groups, the most common reasons given by those who were not confident were insufficient savings and inflation.



Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2023

All Eyes on the Earnings Picture

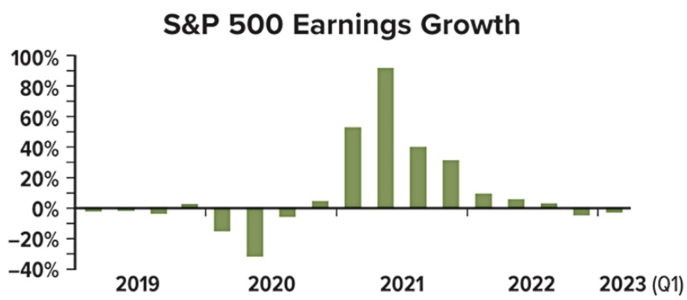
Publicly traded companies are required to disclose their financial performance to regulators and shareholders on a quarterly basis. News organizations and investors pay close attention to these reports because they tend to impact stock prices, with strong earnings driving share prices up, and vice versa.

In the first quarter of 2023, the earnings of companies in the S&P 500 Index declined 2.2%. This was a much stronger showing than Wall Street analysts expected after profits fell 4.6% in the previous quarter. On a positive note, revenues grew 2.9% in Q1 as consumer spending faced down inflation.[1–2]

Earnings season can be a volatile six-week period for stocks. As investors digest and respond to new data, the marketplace rewards some companies and punishes others.

Hindsight Offers Perspective

Stock prices tend to be forward looking, which is one reason they don't always move in the same direction as earnings. For example, the S&P 500 Price Index returned nearly 29% in 2019 and more than 16% in 2020, even though earnings growth was negative in six of those eight quarters.



Sources: FactSet, 2023; S&P Dow Jones Indices, 2023

Measuring Performance

A quarterly report typically includes unaudited financial statements, a discussion of the business conditions that affected financial results, and some guidance about how the company expects to perform in the following quarters. Financial statements reveal the quarter's profit, or net income, which must be calculated according to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This typically involves subtracting operating expenses (including depreciation, taxes, and other expenses) from gross income.

Pro-forma (or adjusted) earnings may present an alternative view of financial performance by excluding nonrecurring expenses such as restructuring costs, interest payments, taxes, and other unique events. Although the Securities and Exchange Commission has rules governing pro-forma financial statements, companies still have a great deal of leeway to highlight the positive and minimize the negative in these reports. There may be a vast difference between pro-forma and GAAP earnings.

Earnings per share (EPS) represents the portion of total profit that applies to each outstanding share of company stock. EPS is often the figure that makes headlines, and the financial media tends to focus on whether companies meet, beat, or fall short of the consensus estimate of Wall Street analysts. A company can see its stock price surge by losing less money than expected or can log billions in profits and still disappoint investors who were counting on more.

Shaping Perception

Due to the potential effect on stock prices, companies often take steps to avoid big surprises, mostly by managing the market's expectations. This may involve issuing profit warnings or positive revisions to previous forecasts, which may cause analysts to adjust their estimates accordingly. Companies may also be able to time certain business moves to help meet quarterly earnings targets.

In addition to filing regulatory paperwork, many companies announce their results through press releases, conference calls, and/or webinars so they can try to influence how the information is judged by analysts, the financial media, and investors.

Diving Deeper

Investors who look beyond the headline performance metrics may find other meaningful details in a company's quarterly report. Expansion plans, research and development, new products, consumer trends, government policies, and shifts in domestic or global economic conditions can all affect a company's financial results, either immediately or in the future.

Bear in mind that reported earnings generally reflect the company's recent performance, which in some cases may have little to do with its longer-term prospects. Moreover, some companies and/or industry sectors are likely in a better position to withstand economic challenges than others.

The return and principal value of stocks fluctuate with changes in market conditions. Shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the U.S. stock market in general. The performance of an unmanaged index is not indicative of the performance of any specific investment. Individuals cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual results will vary.

1) FactSet, 2023

2) *The Wall Street Journal,* April 30, 2023

Financing Options to Help You Ride the Mortgage Rate Roller Coaster

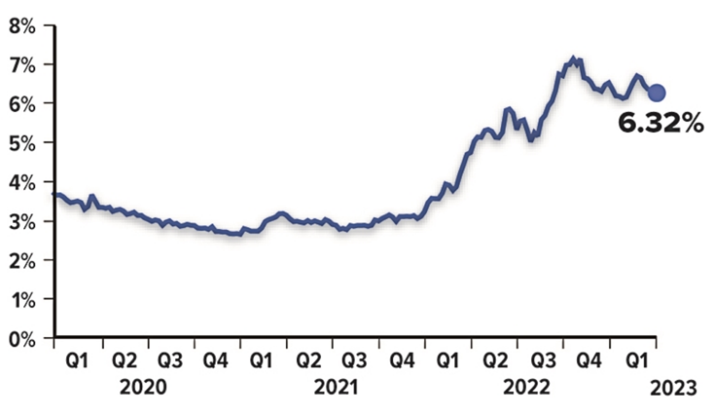
The mortgage industry has been on a roller coaster ride over the last couple of years. Interest rates for fixed-rate mortgage loans were at historical lows during the beginning of the pandemic in 2020, rising to a 20-year high in late 2022 — and fluctuating ever since.[1] Many buyers are finding it difficult to afford a new home with traditional fixed-rate mortgage loans in such a high interest rate environment. As a result, more buyers are relying on alternative financing options to help lower their interest rates.[2]

Adjustable-Rate Mortgages

With an adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM), also referred to as a variable-rate mortgage, there is a fixed interest rate at the beginning of the loan which then adjusts annually for the remainder of the loan term. ARM rates are usually tied to the performance of an index. To determine the ARM rate, the lender will take the index rate and add it to an agreed-upon percentage rate, referred to as the margin. Most lenders offer ARMs with fixed-rate periods of five, seven or 10 years, along with caps that limit the amount by which rates and payments can change.

The initial interest rate on an ARM is generally lower than the rate on a traditional fixed-rate mortgage, which will result in a lower monthly mortgage payment. However, depending on interest rates, buyers with ARMs may find themselves with significantly higher mortgage payments once the fixed-rate period ends. Buyers should only consider ARMs if they can tolerate fluctuations in their mortgage payments or plan on refinancing or selling the home before the initial interest rate period ends.

30-Year Fixed Mortgage Interest Rates, January 2020 to March 2023



Source: Freddie Mac, 2023 (data through March)

Temporary Buydowns

A temporary buydown provides the buyer with a lower interest rate on a fixed-rate mortgage during the beginning of the loan period (e.g., the first one or two years) in exchange for an upfront fee or higher interest rate once the buydown feature expires. Buydowns typically offer large interest rate discounts (e.g., up to one to three percentage points, depending on the type of buydown). The costs associated with the buydown feature can be paid for by the home buyer, seller, builder, or mortgage lender.

While a buydown can make a home purchase more affordable at the beginning of the loan period, the long-term interest rates and mortgage payments on the loan can end up being substantially higher. This is why a borrower usually must initially qualify for the loan based on the full interest rate in effect after the buydown expires.

Assumable Mortgages

Assumable mortgages may be another way for buyers to circumvent high mortgage rates. An assumable mortgage is when a buyer takes over a seller's existing loan and loan terms and pays cash or takes out a second mortgage to cover the remainder of the purchase price.

This type of loan could be advantageous if the existing loan has a low enough interest rate, and the buyer has enough access to cash or financing to cover the difference between the sale price and outstanding balance of the assumed loan. Not all mortgage loans are assumable — generally they are limited to certain types of government-backed loans (e.g., FHA, VA loans).

Other Incentives

One type of incentive offered by lenders is for a buyer to pay an upfront fee at closing, also known as points. By paying points at closing, buyers can reduce their interest rates — usually by around .25 percent per point — and lower their monthly mortgage loan payments. To make paying points cost effective, buyers should plan on staying in the home for several years so that they can recoup the costs. Sometimes a home builder or seller will offer to pay for points on a mortgage in order to attract more potential buyers.

Another incentive, often referred to as a "future refi," is one that allows borrowers to purchase a home at current interest rates, with the ability to refinance their loans at a later date. The refinancing can be free or the costs can be rolled into the new loan, depending on the lender and loan type. Keep in mind that there is typically a set time period for refinancing with these types of loans.

1-2) Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2022

You've Received an Inheritance, Now What?

If you've recently received an inheritance, you may be facing many important decisions. Receiving an inheritance might promote spending without planning, but don't make any hasty decisions. Here are some suggestions that could help you manage your inheritance.

Identify a Team of Trusted Professionals

Tax laws can be complicated, so you might want to consult with professionals who are familiar with assets that transfer at death. These professionals may include an attorney, an accountant, and a financial and/or insurance professional.

Consider Tax Consequences

While you might not owe income taxes on the assets you inherit, your income tax liability may eventually increase, particularly if the assets you inherit generate taxable income. For instance, distributions you receive from inherited tax-qualified plans such as 401(k)s or IRAs will likely increase your taxable income.

Also, your inheritance may increase the size of your estate to the point where it could be subject to state and/or federal transfer (estate) taxes at your death. You might need to consider ways to help reduce these potential taxes.

How You Receive Your Inheritance Makes a Difference

Your inheritance may be received through a trust, in which case you'll receive distributions according to the terms of the trust. You might not have total control over your inheritance as you would if you inherited the assets outright. If you inherit assets through a trust, it's important that you familiarize yourself with the trust document and the terms under which you are to receive trust distributions.

Develop a Financial Plan

Consider your future needs and how long you want your wealth to last. It's a good idea to take some time after inheriting money to formulate a financial plan. You'll want to consider your current lifestyle and your future needs, then formulate a financial strategy to meet short- and long-term goals.

Evaluate Your Estate Plan

Depending on the value of your inheritance, it may be appropriate to re-evaluate your estate plan. Estate planning involves conserving your money and putting it to work so that it best fulfills your goals. It also means helping reduce your exposure to potential taxes and possibly creating a comfortable financial future for your family and other intended beneficiaries.