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38%

Shelter's contribution to the 12-month, 6.5% increase in consumer prices (through December 2022).

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023

How Changing Shelter Costs Influence Inflation

Fast-rising U.S. shelter costs — consisting of tenants' rent and owners' equivalent rent — were the top driver of inflation in 2022, but this may be a trend that has already shifted. Shelter costs account for nearly one-third of the value of the consumer price index (CPI), making them the largest component by far. New rents and home prices both softened in the second half of 2022, but because of the way shelter costs are measured, it could take nearly a year for those changes to be reflected in the CPI.

12-month change in shelter costs (CPI-U)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023 (data through Dec. 2022); *The Wall Street Journal*, December 6, 2022

Diversifying with Market Caps

The U.S. stock market struggled in 2022, with the S&P 500 index ending the year down more 19.4%.¹ The S&P 500, which includes stocks of large U.S. companies, is generally considered representative of the U.S. stock market as a whole, and it is a good benchmark for broad market performance. But there are thousands of smaller companies, and many of those held onto their stock value better during the market conditions of 2022.

The S&P MidCap 400, which includes midsize companies, ended the year down 14.5%, while the S&P SmallCap 600, which includes smaller companies, was down 17.4%.² Although these were losses, it was the first year since 2016 that midsize and small companies outperformed large companies (in this case, by having smaller losses). While large companies have registered the highest average annual returns over the last decade, midsize and small companies have been stronger over longer periods (see chart).

Extending Your Reach

As these trends demonstrate, companies of different sizes tend to perform differently in response to market conditions. This suggests that holding stocks in companies of varied sizes could help diversify the stock portion of your portfolio and allow you to pursue a broader range of growth opportunities. Diversification is a method to help manage risk; it does not guarantee a profit or protect against investment loss.

The most convenient and comprehensive way to diversify by size is through mutual funds or exchange-traded funds that track indexes based on *market capitalization*, calculated by multiplying the number of outstanding shares by the price per share. There is no standard classification system, but Standard & Poor's indexes offer a helpful comparison and are used as benchmarks for many funds.³

S&P 500: \$14.6 billion or more

S&P MidCap 400: \$3.7 billion to \$14.6 billion

S&P SmallCap 600: \$850 million to \$3.7 billion

Russell indexes are also commonly used to construct funds based on market capitalization. The Russell 1000 includes large and midsize companies, while the Russell 2000 is a comprehensive small-cap index. Actively managed funds focusing on market capitalization typically include stocks chosen by the fund manager rather than following an index.

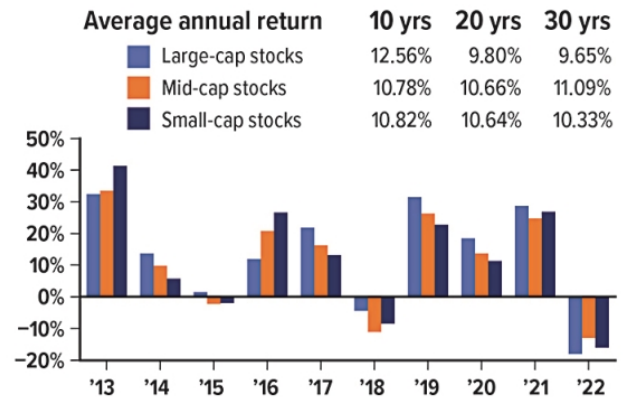
Stability, Growth, and Volatility

Stocks of larger companies, or large caps, are generally considered more stable than the stocks of smaller companies, because their size can help them weather rough economic times — as demonstrated by their strong performance during the pandemic. Large

caps may provide solid long-term returns, but they typically have lower growth potential, because they have already experienced substantial growth. Many large U.S. companies have heavy overseas exposure, which makes them more sensitive to global economic forces, one reason they struggled in 2022.

Performance in Three Sizes

Even with poor performance in 2022, large-cap stocks have provided the highest returns over the last decade. However, mid caps were the leader over the last 20- and 30-year periods, with small caps not far behind.



Source: Refinitiv, 2023, for the period 12/31/2012 to 12/31/2022. Large-cap stocks are represented by the S&P 500 Composite Total Return Index, mid-cap stocks by the S&P 400 MidCap Total Return Index, and small-cap stocks by the S&P 600 SmallCap Total Return Index. Expenses, fees, charges, and taxes are not considered and would reduce the performance shown if they were included. The performance of an unmanaged index is not indicative of the performance of any particular investment. Individuals cannot invest directly in an index. Rates of return will vary over time, particularly for long-term investments. Actual results will vary.

Mid caps may have greater growth potential than large caps, and midsize companies might react more nimbly to changes in the business environment. Mid caps are associated with higher risk and volatility than large caps, but are considered more stable than small caps.

Small-cap stocks might offer the highest growth potential of the three classifications, because they have the furthest to grow and are more likely to react quickly to market opportunities. However, they are typically the most risky and volatile class of stocks.

The investment return and principal value of stocks, mutual funds, and ETFs fluctuate with market conditions. Shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Mutual funds and ETFs are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, which contains this and other information about the investment company, can be obtained from your financial professional. You should read the prospectus carefully before investing.

1-3) S&P Dow Jones Indices, 2023

Due Date Approaches for 2022 Federal Income Tax Returns

Tax filing season is here again. If you haven't done so already, you'll want to start pulling things together — that includes getting your hands on a copy of your 2021 tax return and gathering W-2s, 1099s, and deduction records. You'll need these records whether you're preparing your own return or paying someone else to prepare your tax return for you.

Don't procrastinate. The filing deadline for individuals is generally Tuesday, April 18, 2023.

Filing for an Extension

If you don't think you're going to be able to file your federal income tax return by the due date, you can file for and obtain an extension using IRS Form 4868, *Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*. Filing this extension gives you an additional six months (to October 16, 2023) to file your federal income tax return. You can also file for an extension electronically — instructions on how to do so can be found in the Form 4868 instructions.

Filing for an automatic extension does not provide any additional time to pay your tax. When you file for an extension, you have to estimate the amount of tax you will owe and pay this amount by the April filing due date. If you don't pay the amount you've estimated, you may owe interest and penalties. In fact, if the IRS believes that your estimate was not reasonable, it may void your extension.

Note: *Special rules apply if you're living outside the country or serving in the military and on duty outside the United States. In these circumstances, you are generally allowed an automatic two-month extension (to June 15, 2023) without filing Form 4868, though interest will be owed on any taxes due that are paid after the April filing due date. If you served in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area, you may be eligible for a longer extension of time to file.*

What If You Owe?

One of the biggest mistakes you can make is not filing your return because you owe money. If your return shows a balance due, file and pay the amount due in full by the due date if possible.

If there's no way that you can pay what you owe, file the return and pay as much as you can afford. You'll owe interest and possibly penalties on the unpaid tax, but you'll limit the penalties assessed by filing your return on time, and you may be able to work with the IRS to pay the remaining balance (options can include paying the unpaid balance in installments).

Expecting a Refund?

The IRS has stepped up efforts to combat identity theft and tax refund fraud. More aggressive filters that are intended to curtail fraudulent refunds may inadvertently delay some legitimate refund requests. In fact, the IRS is required to hold refunds on all tax returns claiming the earned income tax credit or the additional child tax credit until at least February 15.

Most filers, though, can expect a refund check to be issued within 21 days of the IRS receiving a tax return. However, note that in recent years the IRS has experienced delays in processing paper tax returns.

So if you are expecting a refund on your 2022 tax return, consider filing as soon as possible and filing electronically.

Due Dates for 2022 Tax Returns

April 18, 2023



To Do:

Most taxpayers must file tax return and pay tax or file for 6-month extension and pay estimated tax

June 15, 2023*



To Do:

Taxpayers living (or serving in the military) outside the U.S. on April 18, 2023, must file tax return and pay tax or file for 6-month extension and pay estimated tax

*Interest is due on taxes paid after the April filing date

October 16, 2023



To Do:

Taxpayers who filed for an extension must file tax return and pay any additional tax

Keep an Eye Out for IRS-Related Scams

The IRS warns that although scams are especially prevalent during tax season, they also take place throughout the year.¹ As a result, it's important to always be on the lookout for suspicious activity so that you don't end up becoming the victim of a scam.

One of the more common IRS scams involves phishing emails. These scams involve unsolicited emails that pose as the IRS to convince you to provide personal information. Scam artists then use this information to commit identity or financial theft.

Another dangerous type of phishing, referred to as "spear phishing," is targeted towards specific individuals or groups within a company or organization. Spear phishing emails are designed to get you to click on a link or download an attachment that will install malware in order to disrupt critical operations within your company or organization.

Another popular IRS scam involves fraudulent communications that appear to be from the IRS or a law enforcement organization. These scams are designed to trick you into divulging your personal information by using scare tactics such as threatening you with arrest or license revocation. Be wary of any email, phone, social media, and text communications from individuals claiming they are from the IRS or law enforcement saying that you owe money to the IRS.



The IRS will not initiate contact with you by email, text message, or social media to request personal information.

A relatively new IRS scam involves text messages that ask you to click on a link in order to claim a tax rebate or some other type of tax refund. Scammers who send these messages are trying to get you to give up your personal information and/or install malware on your phone. Watch out for texts that appear to be from the IRS that mention "tax rebate" or "refund payment."

The IRS will not initiate contact with you by email, text message, or social media to request personal information. The IRS usually contacts you by regular mail delivered by the U.S. Postal Service. Here are some steps that may help you avoid scams.

- Never share your personal or financial information via email, text message, or over the phone.
- Don't click on suspicious or unfamiliar links or attachments in emails, text messages, or instant messaging services.
- Keep your devices and security software up to date, maintain strong passwords, and use multi-factor authentication.

1) Internal Revenue Service, 2022

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

The information presented here is not specific to any individual's personal circumstances. To the extent that this material concerns tax matters, it is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by a taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed by law. Each taxpayer should seek independent advice from a tax professional based on his or her individual circumstances.

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