

# *Investment* **VEHICLES**

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**MONEY  
THING®**



# **First-time investor?**

Do your homework before investing  
your hard-earned cash

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**Unless you can predict the future,  
investing is a risky business**

Know your goals, your needs and  
your tolerance for risk before you  
put your money at stake

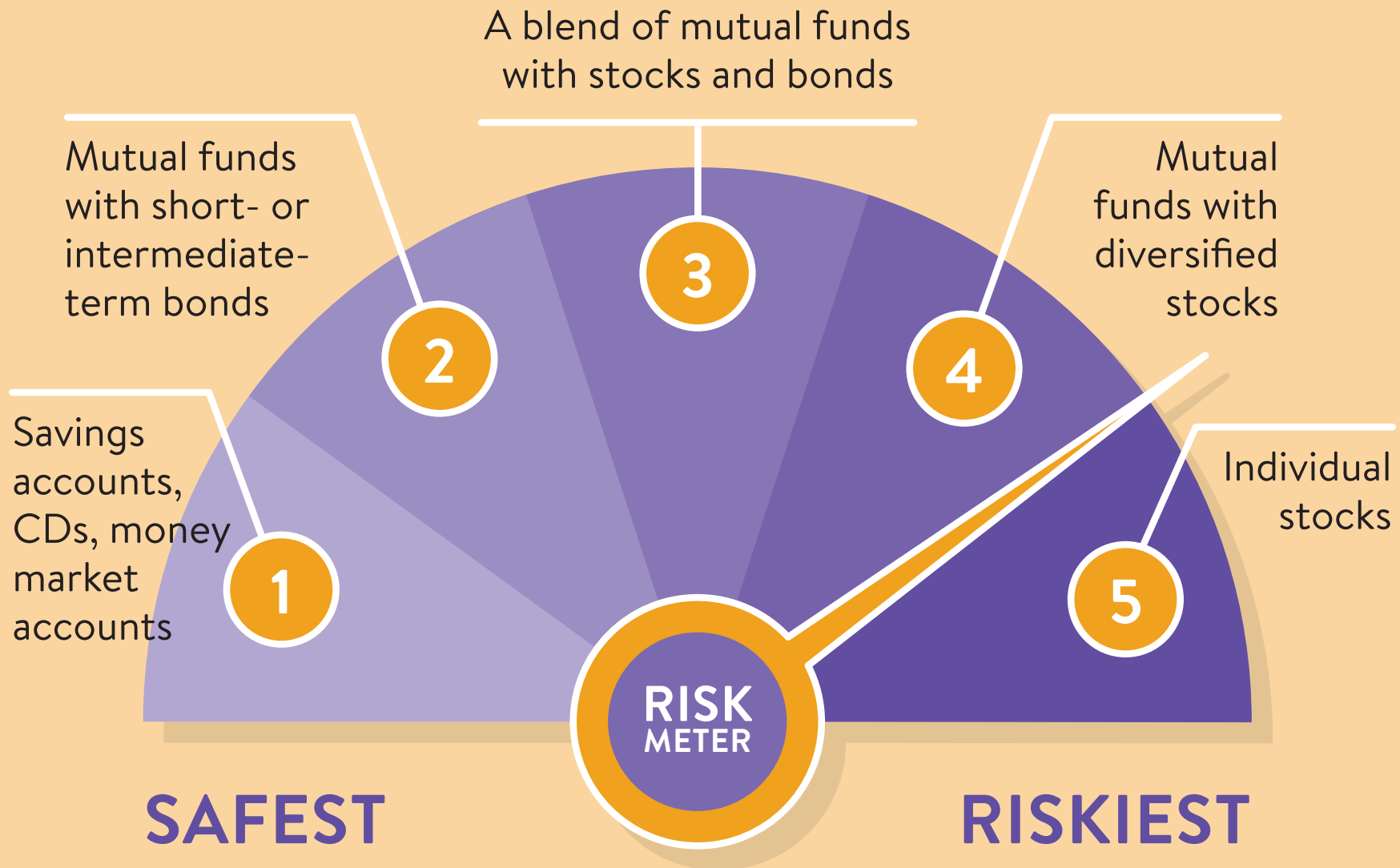


**STEP**

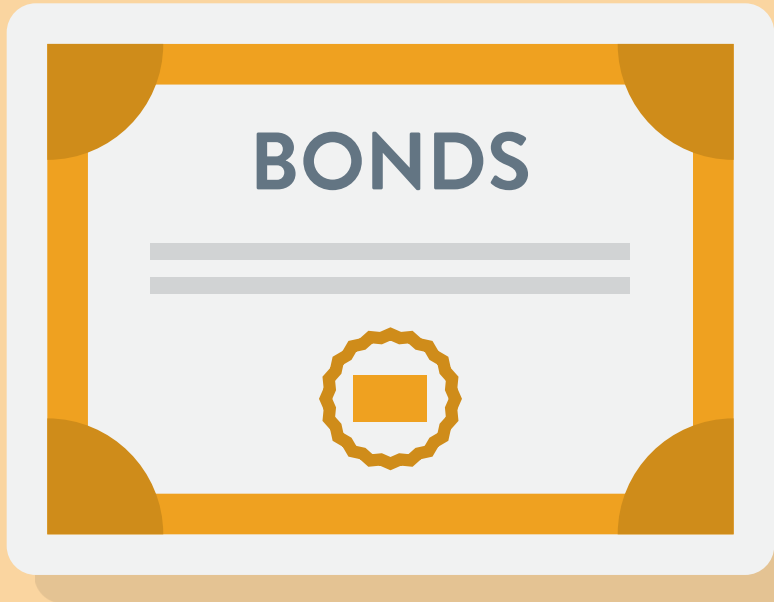
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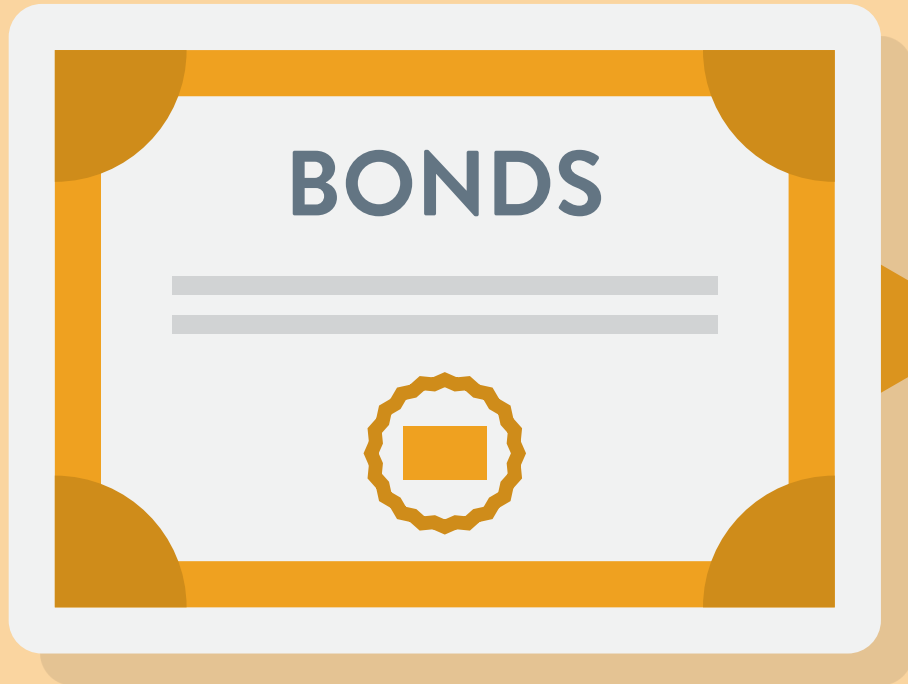


**UNDERSTAND THE  
RISKS OF DIFFERENT  
TYPES OF INVESTMENTS**



**Stocks and bonds are the two main vehicles that you are likely to invest in**





A bond is a debt security—the issuer owes the holders a debt, and is obliged to repay the principal and interest

**More stable**

**Lower potential gain**

**Risk of issuer not paying you back**



Stock is capital raised by a corporation through the issuance and distribution of shares through financial markets

**Less stable**

**Higher potential gain**

**Risk of  
company failure**



**If trading individual stocks and bonds feels too risky to you, investing in mutual funds is another option to consider**



**MUTUAL  
FUNDS**



## MUTUAL FUNDS

**A mutual fund is a collection of stocks or bonds**

Your money is pooled with the money of other investors into a fund that is invested in anywhere from a few dozen to hundreds of different securities

Managed by an expert fund manager who reports to a board of directors

Provides you with professional money management as well as instant diversification

**STEP**

**2**



**ESTABLISH YOUR  
GOAL TIMELINE**

## **The time horizons of your goals will have an impact on where you put your money**

- With a shorter time span, a more conservative investment vehicle is typically in order
- With a longer horizon, your investment has time to weather more risk



**3 YEARS**



**NEW CAR FUND**

Savings account or a mutual fund with short-term bonds

**15 YEARS**



**KIDS COLLEGE**

Balanced mutual funds

**30 YEARS**



**RETIREMENT**

Stock-focused mutual funds

**STEP**

**3**



**START EARLY IN LIFE, START  
SMALL AND KEEP GOING**

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**When you are starting to invest, it is best to start small and take risks only with money that you are prepared to lose**

You'll have two main choices for actually investing your money

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## ADVISOR

Utilizing the services of a financial advisor at your bank, credit union or specialized investment firm is the traditional way to invest in stocks, bonds and mutual funds

## DIY

Direct investing, self-directed investing, do-it-yourself investing—no matter how you describe it, investing on your own is a real option today, thanks to technology



## ADVISOR

Purchases and trades are facilitated through your advisor

Broker commissions and maintenance fees can be expensive

## DIY

Trades are conducted by you through an online discount brokerage

Typically lower fees and more transparency; you are closer to the process

## ADVISOR

Educated professionals are  
guiding you

Less time on your part

## DIY

Learning and research are  
totally up to you

Can be time-consuming

## ADVISOR

Less stressful, as you are relying on a proven coach

Even though you are relying on expert advice, there are no guarantees

## DIY

Your emotions can get the best of you

Your personal decisions and mistakes can be costly



**AVOID THESE FIRST-TIME  
INVESTOR MISTAKES**





## Jumping in feet first

The basics of investing are quite simple in theory—buy low and sell high

However, don't be fooled by this overly simplistic view of the financial markets

It is important to study up before jumping in



## Playing penny stocks

At first glance, penny stocks seem like a great idea—with as little as \$100, you can get a lot more shares in a penny stock than in a blue chip stock that might cost \$50 a share

Unfortunately, what penny stocks offer in potential profitability has to be measured against the volatility that they face



## Going all-in with one investment

Investing 100% of your money in a specific market, whether it's the stock market, commodity futures, foreign exchange or even bonds, is not a good move

It is better to diversify your risk by putting your dollars into a variety of investment vehicles



## Investing all of your cash reserves

Studies have shown that cash put into the market in bulk, rather than incrementally, has a better overall return; however, this doesn't mean you should invest all of the money you have

You should always have cash available for emergencies and other opportunities





## Chasing news

Investing based on news is a terrible move for first-time investors. Trying to guess what will be the next revolutionary product or basing a decision on a rumor of earth-shattering earnings is not a recipe for success

Rather than following rumors, the ideal first investments are in companies you understand and have personal experience with

## **ABSOLUTELY NO GUARANTEES**

**All investments made in stocks, bonds and mutual funds carry the risk of losing some or all of your money, even when made through a financial advisor or financial institution**



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Sources: AARP, *The New York Times*, Investopedia, Morningstar

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