Financial Goals

Investing
Tips to Get Started

Talkin'bout Basics

Investing

"The Market"

Stock Exchange

How to Participate

What is Investing?

The act of <u>committing</u> capital to an endeavor (a fund, business, real estate, etc), with the expectation of generating an income or profit over a period of time. **Investing is methodical, strategic and based on value qualities**.

Investing is NOT Hollywood depictions like *The Wolf of Wall Street*, which represents **high-risk speculation** (essentially gambling) on market movements.



What is "The Market"?

We commonly hear "the market" in reference to what is actually a **benchmark** or index. S&P 500 and Dow Jones are common US market references. These are measurements in performance of a specific grouping of investment products.

Bull Market - prices are rising for several months (charging forward)

Bear Market - prices are declining 20%+ over several months (running scared)

S&P 500 - the most commonly used benchmark in the US domestic stock market representing 500 US-based companies that cover 75%-80% of the US equity market.



Where is The Market?

A **Stock Exchange** is the (actual) marketplace for the trade of stocks, commodities and other financial instruments. Exchanges allow investors to buy and sell shares of a company on a <u>regulated</u> platform.

To buy or sell on a US stock exchange, one must be a registered broker, therefore the rest of us must hire a broker or use an online brokerage firm.

There are ~15 major stock exchanges across the world. The US holds 2!

- NYSE New York Stock Exchange (better known as Wall Street)
- NASDAQ National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation

How do I participate?

Active Investors:

Hire a Personal Financial Advisor.

Open a **Brokerage Account** to purchase individual stocks, bonds, funds and other securities (examples include Fidelity, Vanguard, e*trade).

Open an IRA through a **brokerage account** or a bank.

Passive Investors:

Hire a Personal Financial Advisor.

Sign-up with a **Robo-Advisor** to set a risk profile and let the algorithms take control. Examples include Wealthfront or Betterment.

Contribute to an employer sponsored **retirement account. Service providers** such as T.Rowe Price, Fidelity, ADP. Providers are determined by your employer.

Open an IRA through a **brokerage account** or a bank.

Popular Investment Products

Ownership Investments

Stocks

Lending Investments

Bonds

Pooled Investment Vehicles

Mutual Funds

ETF

REIT

Stocks

We <u>own equity</u> in a company.

We care about how the company performs because we purchased rights to share in the profits and if they lose money, we lose money.

Value Creation - from cash dividend payments and increases in stock price (unrealized/realized capital gains).

Risk Profile - No promise of returns of the original investment and dividends are not mandatory. Both income and capital returns are variable. Check to ensure the company maintains investment grade credit ratings.

Terms to Know

- Common stock voting rights, dividends are variable, share in profit/loss
- **Preferred stock** no voting rights, dividends can be fixed, no share in profit/loss, paid in priority
- Unrealized capital current market value
- Realized capital actual value at sale
- EPS Earnings Per Share is the total company profit divided by the total # of common stock shares outstanding
- P/E Ratio Share price/Earnings Per Share (EPS)
- **Short-term holding** owned for less than 1 year
- Long-term holding owned for more than 1 year
- Credit rating a company's likelihood of default on their obligations (bankruptcy)
- Credit rating agencies S&P, Moody's, Fitch

Bonds

We are a <u>lender of debt</u> to a corporation or municipality, earning interest, over a specified period of time.

Value Creation - Interest is earned on the par value and paid on a fixed schedule over time. On the maturity date, the par value of the bond is paid back to the bond holder.

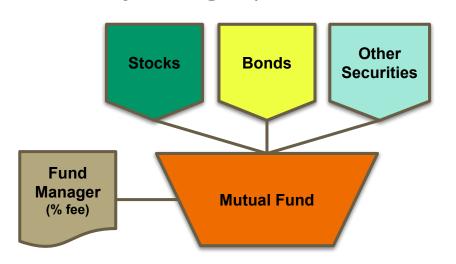
Risk profile - Exposed to inflating interest rates and credit risks of the bond issuer.

Terms to Know:

- Par value the amount the bond issuer promises to repay the bond holder upon maturity (often \$1,000 per bond issue)
- Price does not always equal the par value, bonds may be sold at a discount from their par value to entice investment
- **Coupon rate** the interest rate paid on the par value of the bond
- Bond maturity date repayment date, end of bond term
- Call Provision some bonds can be repaid early by the issuer
- Municipal (Muni) Bonds bonds issued by municipalities (cities/counties) have favorable tax treatment to entice investment.

Mutual Funds

An actively managed portfolio combining several investments into one pool.



Value Creation

From cash dividend payments and increases in the **net asset value** of the fund (unrealized / realized gains)

Risk Profile Both income and returns are variable but **Diversification** is a significant risk mitigator

Net Asset Value (NAV) - The price of a mutual fund is determined by the market value of its components.

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF)

A collection of traded securities similar to a mutual fund -but-

ETFs are **traded on the market** throughout the day. Mutual funds are not traded on the market, only their components are.

Active investors may prefer ETFs over Mutual Funds since ETFs provide more control to buy/sell throughout the day.

Value Creation - Increases in value of the underlying products + additional market value of the ETF itself.

Risk Profile - The added complexity of trading ETFs in the market increases the risk profile slightly over a Mutual Fund but the value differences are not often material.

REIT (Real Estate Investment Trust)

Investing in the value of a portfolio/<u>pool of</u> real estate assets.

Actual property is owned by a trust and shares in that trust are bought and sold.

If we think the real estate market has value to gain but don't want the responsibility of owning and managing a physical asset, REIT is an option. Value Creation - Portfolio management leases space and collects rents on the properties, then distributes that income as **dividends** to shareholders.

Risk Profile - exposed to swings in the real estate market.

Term to Know

FFO - Funds From Operations is a REIT performance metric that represents the cash flow generated from operating activities. FFO per share is the equivalent of a stock Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Now What?

Key Principles

- Set your **objectives** & forecast. Define what major life, fun and purpose goals fit your dreams! (Work with Fawn!)
- Assess your risk tolerances. Short time horizons = low risk tolerance. Long time horizons = higher risk tolerance. There's more time to recover from a downturn.
- 3. Identify what type of investor you plan to be Active or Passive?
- 4. Understand your **tax positions** and when it makes sense to pay later (defer) or pay now <u>aim to pay when your income is in low tax brackets.</u>

- 5. Choose products that fit your specific needs and **diversify**. Find an advisor that can help tailor and mix your portfolio. (Call Paige!)
- 6. Understand your **benchmarks** and **monitor** your investment performance. Periodically make smart adjustments that keep the portfolio balanced for optimal goal achievement.
- 7. **Control your expenses** by selecting funds with low expense ratios (<1%) and vetting your advisors to ensure you're getting as much value as possible.

Additional Resources

Helpful Websites for Beginners

www.thebalance.com

<u>investopedia.com</u>

Reddit

r\personalfinance

Advisors

A registered CFA in your home state (state tax advice)

Stock Research

Morningstar.com - market price data

EDGAR sec.gov\edgar - public company

annual & quarterly reports

Fidelity.com or Vanguard.com -

investment prospectus

<u>Moodys.com</u> - credit ratings

Questions?

Discussion Requests?