

Young Investors: Follow These 5 Steps To Start Building Wealth

#### Description

My biggest regret today at age 26 was not finding a clear-cut, defined path to building wealth and growing my net worth as a new investor. I made a lot of mistakes when I was 20 (weed stocks, penny stocks, expensive mutual funds, etc) that set me back a bit.

Fortunately, I had time on my side and was able to recover by age 22 back on the path to financial freedom. However, I still would have loved some sort of a short, clear guide on how to get there. Today, I'll be writing that guide, so you can follow it and start investing today.

### Step 1: Build an emergency fund

You should only invest what you can afford to have locked up and unable to spend for a long time. This means you should have six months' worth of cash tucked away for a rainy day. Doing so will prevent you from taking on high-interest debt or cashing out investments to stay afloat during a crisis.

### Step 2: Pay off high interest debt

It makes no sense to invest when the return on your investments hardly pays off the interest rate on your debt. Things like <u>credit card debt can have annual interest rates of 19.99%</u> or more. When the average stock market return is only 10%, it becomes absolutely important to eliminate this debt before you invest.

### Step 3: Pick a broker and open a TFSA

Canada has a variety of <u>self-serve online brokerages</u>. Compare them side-by-side, taking note of their fees and features. When you've found the right one, open up a <u>Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA)</u>. Depending on the year you turned 18, you'll probably have a decent amount of contribution room. Max it out!

# Step 4: Choose your asset allocation

Your asset allocation defines the ratio of stocks vs bonds in your portfolio. As a general rule, stocks return more, but bonds are less volatile and drop less during a crash. The proportion will depend on your desired return, time horizon, and risk tolerance. Common allocations include 90/10, 80/20, and 60/40 stocks vs bonds.

## **Step 5: Choose your assets**

For most DIY investors, I recommend using <u>exchange-traded funds</u> (ETFs) that track a broad <u>stock or bond index. Stock picking</u> is time-consuming, exhausting, and prone to <u>under-performing passive investing</u> over a long time. Most people cannot consistently beat the market. So pick a <u>globally diversified</u>, low-fee ETF portfolio and call it a day!

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