

INVESTING WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE A LOT

1. Micro-Savings/Micro-Investment Apps

Micro investing apps allow users to save and invest money in small amounts. Connected to a debit card, a micro investing app can round up your purchases to the dollar or make automatic transfers for you. Once you accumulate a certain amount, \$5 in some cases, the money is transferred to an investment account and managed by a robo-advisor.


2. Fractional Shares

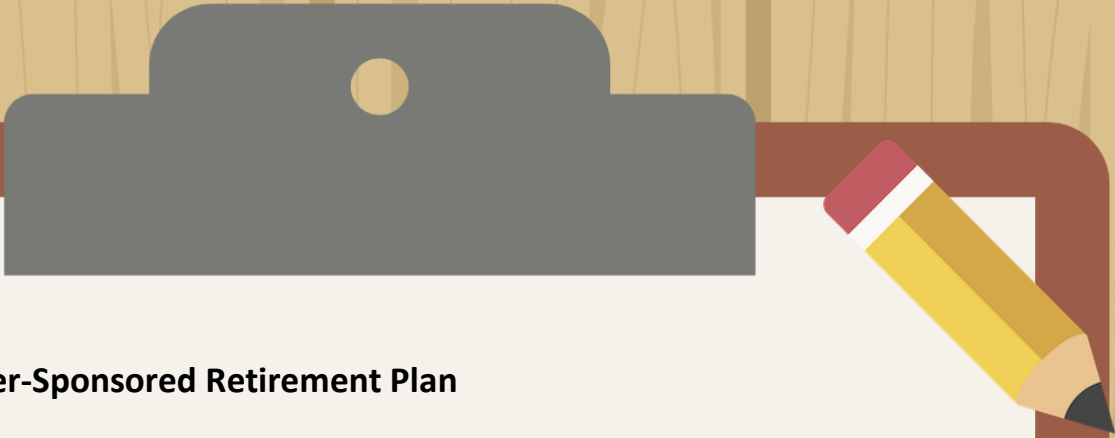
It's pretty hard to invest in the expensive name brand stocks when you don't have a lot. Many of the stocks can be in the hundreds or even thousands for a single share.

Fractional share apps allow you to own stock in leading companies for as little as \$5 a share.

3. High Yield Online Savings Accounts

High-yield savings accounts are bank accounts that earn you a higher interest rate for deposits than a traditional savings account. You might also see them referred to as high-interest rate savings accounts.





4. Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plan

Many companies offer a sponsored retirement plan. 401(k) plans are popular among corporations and other for-profit employers. 403(b) plans are typically for charitable organizations and certain government employers. The Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) is available to federal government employees. Contributions are payroll deducted and contributions to a qualified retirement plan are tax-deductible.

5. Traditional & Roth IRA

If your employer doesn't offer a sponsored retirement plan, you can make contributions to a Roth IRA or a Traditional IRA.

Contributions to a traditional IRA are fully tax-deductible if another retirement plan does not cover you. You can begin taking withdrawals from your traditional IRA beginning at age 59 ½.

Contributions to a Roth IRA are not tax-deductible. You can take distributions from the plan completely tax-free if you are at least 59 ½ years old, and have participated in the Roth plan for at least five years.

6. ETF's

An exchange-traded fund (ETF) is a basket of securities — stocks, bonds, commodities or some combination of these. They have the diversity of mutual funds and are traded like stocks. An ETF allows you to buy into an entire market for \$100 and can be purchased through major investment brokers.