Financial Independence Workshop

	Saving	vs. Investing
1	The act of putting money aside, usually into an account, for future use such as emergencies or a down payment on a house.	The act of trying to grow your money by buying assets that will hopefully increase in value over time, such as stocks.
2	Generally for more short-term goals in the near future. You should save for an emergency fund, and large purchases, like buying a car.	Generally for more long-term goals. For things like planning for retirement or funding a college education, try investing.
3	Good liquidity. While savings accounts can have limits on how often you can withdraw, access is still fairly quick.	Less liquidity. Depending on your asset types (stocks, property, etc.) it can take weeks or even months to access usable money.
4	Minimal risk. With an account at an FDIC insured bank, you know that your money is backed and insured by the federal government.	More risk. No matter your investing style, there is always some risk involved because returns are not guaranteed.
5	Lower returns. While you can earn interest on savings accounts, be aware that those rates are minimal.	More potential returns. There's the potential (not the guarantee) for higher return rates than what you'd find with a savings account.

Further Reading

Your Guide to Financial Planning - Step 1
http://blog.centralnational.com/2017/10/financial-planning-step-1/

Don't Fall Into These Money Mistakes
http://blog.centralnational.com/2017/09/dont-fall-for-money-mistakes/

Wealth Management & Trust Services
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