

Five essential finance terms everyone should know

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Financial terminology can sometimes seem like a different language. Financial news reports can seem daunting to try to understand what is being said and how it impacts a person's everyday life.

To make things simple, here are five essential finance terms we believe everyone should know:

1. Net Worth
2. Compound Interest
3. Asset Allocation
4. Diversification
5. Capital Gains

Through this high-level overview, we hope to provide helpful information to make everyone feel more confident about their financial knowledge.

1. Net Worth

Simply put, **net worth** is the value of everything that you own (also known as your “assets”) after accounting for everything that you owe (referred to as “liabilities”).

Knowing your net worth is important because it gives you an idea of your overall financial health. You want to have a positive net worth when possible. It can also help you understand your various types of obligations on your loans. Certain loans, such as mortgages, often have lower **interest rates** (fees for borrowing the money) than credit cards. When deciding what loan to pay off first, it can be helpful to prioritize paying off the loans with the highest interest rate. Understanding your loans might also help you see if there is an opportunity to **refinance** or get a lower rate of interest by working with your lender.

$$\text{What I Own (Assets)} - \text{What I Owe (Liabilities)} = \text{Net Worth}$$

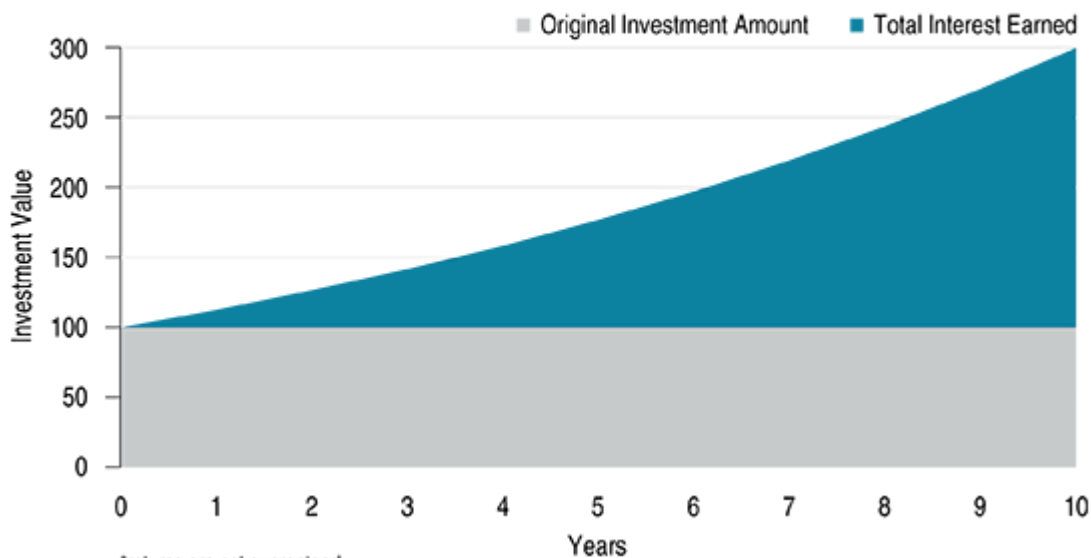
- | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|
| ▪ Home | ▪ Mortgage | Total Value of Assets
minus Liabilities |
| ▪ Car | ▪ Car Loan | |
| ▪ Bank Accounts | ▪ Student Loan | |
| ▪ Investment Accounts
(i.e. 401k, trading
account, etc.) | ▪ Credit Card Debt | |

2. Compound Interest

Also referred to by Albert Einstein as “the eighth wonder of the world...,” compounding can be thought of as **growth on your growth**. When referring to savings or investments, compounding is what happens when instead of taking out the money that is earned on your investment, you let it stay invested and earn interest on your interest.

Compound interest can also refer to loans, meaning the longer it takes you to pay off your loan, the more you end up paying in interest. This is why Albert Einstein’s quote finishes, “...He who understands it, earns it...he who doesn’t, pays it.”

\$100 Investment With 10% Annual Growth*



* The chart above contains hypothetical returns of 10% for illustrative purposes only.

3. Asset Allocation

Asset allocation is how your money is invested into different categories known as **asset classes**. Broadly speaking, the main asset classes include cash, bonds (also known as “fixed income”), stocks (also known as “equities”). Your asset allocation is determined by the amount of money you have invested into each of these asset classes.

Each of these asset classes carries its own set of risk and return profiles. Typically, a stock has more growth potential than a bond, but it also has more volatility. Volatility can lead to a wide range of outcomes, some of which involves loss. Keep in mind that volatility itself is not risk. Risk, rather, is the possibility of permanent loss. Beware though, there are some cases where certain bonds might have more risk than a stock.

Cash

Best for short-term strategy. This is considered the safest asset class relative to Bonds and Stocks.

Bonds (Fixed Income)

Represents a loan made by the investor to a borrower (typically a company or the government). The borrower pays back the bondholder (the investor) at a set date in the future and usually makes interest payments to the bondholder along the way.

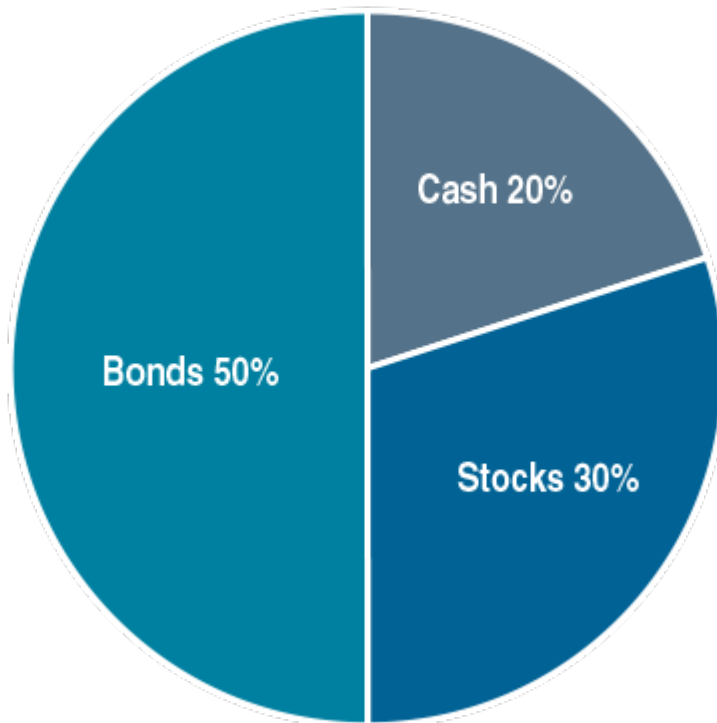
Stocks (Equity)

Represents ownership in a company. Owning a company's stock is also known as owning “shares” in the company. Owning a stock of the company entitles the stockholder to share in the company's profits (and losses!).

*Source: Mesirow. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Deciding which asset allocation is best depends on an investor's goals, risk tolerance, and time horizon. The chart on the right would be considered one potential version of a **conservative** asset allocation. Someone who is investing for long-term growth, such as a recent college graduate who is saving for retirement, would invest more heavily in stocks. Understanding your goals, time horizon, and risk tolerance are all key factors in determining your asset allocation.

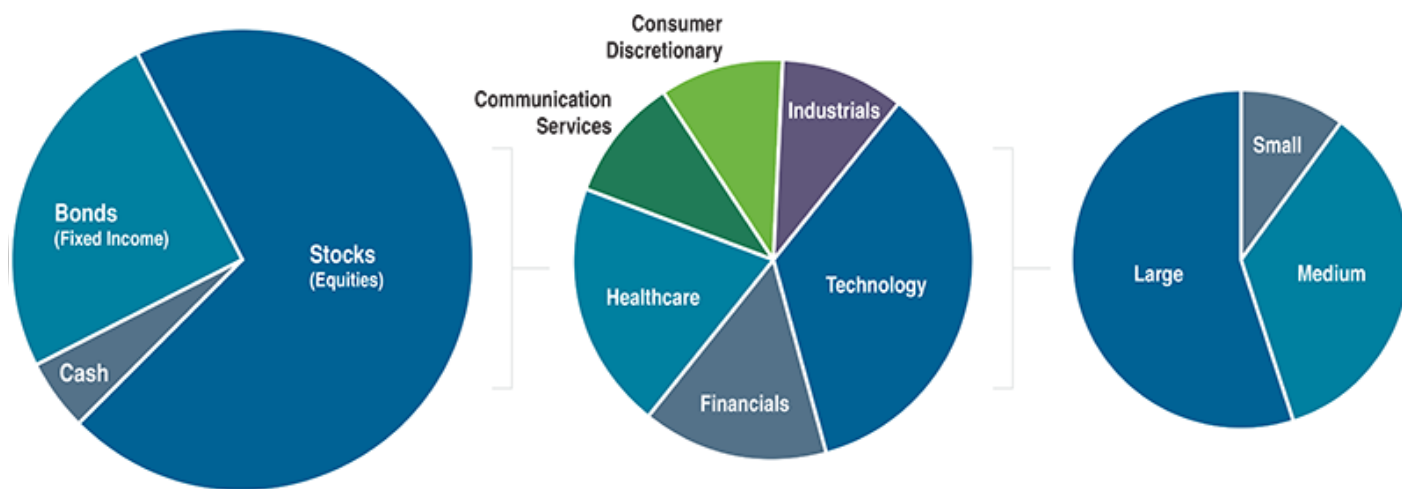
Conservative Asset Allocation



4. Diversification

Imagine you had \$1 million dollars to invest and you were 100% confident that investing in a single individual stock would grow to \$10 million after 10 years. That would be great, right? Well unfortunately, individual stocks have a wide range of outcomes. If you put your entire \$1 million in this stock and it went to \$0, you would suffer a massive loss with no money left to start over. This is why **diversifying** or investing across various asset classes and various investments is the key to a successful portfolio.

Diversifying your investments across different asset classes is important but it is also important to diversify within those asset classes by investing in companies that vary based on their industry, company size, and other factors. By diversifying, you are spreading (and likely reducing) your risk across different types of investments.



5. Capital Gains

Once you begin to invest, the hope is that your investments rise in value. If you choose to sell a position, which may happen to get back to a desired asset allocation, diversify investments, or raise money to make a purchase, you create a "realized gain" or "realized loss." This is the difference between what you paid for an investment and what you receive from its sale. If you have made money through the investment, you are required to pay taxes on the gain, known as a capital gains tax.

Typically, your capital gains tax rate will depend on your income level and how long you have held the investment. An investment that is sold for a gain before one year would create a short-term capital gain. Any investment held for more than a year is considered a long-term capital gain. If you happen to lose money in an investment and sell it for less than what you bought it for, you will have a capital loss. For tax purposes, your capital losses will be subtracted from your capital gains in order to determine your tax bill.

Certain accounts, such as retirement accounts, will not incur a tax from sales until you begin to withdraw money from the account. In a taxable account, however, you will pay taxes on the sales in the year that the investment is sold.



Mesirow Wealth Management works with investors like you to help you develop a financial plan that makes sense for your unique situation, and is committed to ensuring that you understand how your

investments are integrated with your plan.

Learning the ins and outs of financial terms isn't always easy, but partnering with an advisor that you trust can be a great first step.

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