



LGT
 FINANCIAL ADVISORS



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Ask the Experts

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What is dollar cost averaging?

Dollar cost averaging is a popular technique for investing a fixed dollar amount in a security at regular intervals. Although the strategy can't protect you from loss in a declining market or guarantee that your investment will gain, it does eliminate the need to decide when to invest, thus requiring no effort to "time" the market.

To be effective, dollar cost averaging requires you to invest the same amount in a particular security on a regular basis, even through periods of market decline. By doing so, your money will automatically buy more shares when the price of the security is low and fewer shares when the price is high, thus potentially decreasing your average price per share.

The table illustrates how price fluctuations can yield a lower average cost per share when you invest the same dollar amount regularly. The average market price per share over the five-month purchasing period is \$20 per share ($\$25 + \$20 + \$10 + \$20 + \$25 = \100 , divided by 5 = \$20). However, because the regular amount of the monthly investment buys more shares at the lower share prices, the average purchase price per share is \$17.85 ($\$1,000$ divided by 56 shares purchased = \$17.85).

Regular investment	Price per share	Shares purchased
\$200	\$25	8
\$200	\$20	10
\$200	\$10	20
\$200	\$20	10
\$200	\$25	8
\$1,000 total	Average market price: \$20	56 total shares

Note: This example is for illustrative purposes only, and does not represent any particular investment. Since dollar cost averaging involves continuous investment in securities regardless of fluctuating price levels of such securities, you should consider your financial ability to continue purchases through periods of low price levels.

What is systematic investing?

As its name implies, systematic investing is the process of investing a portion of income on a regular basis. A systematic investing plan allows you to take advantage of periodic investment techniques, such as dollar cost averaging. Automatic investing plans are useful because the transactions are made by others and the temptation to divert funds (out of sight, out of mind) is reduced.

An employer-sponsored retirement plan like a 401(k) or 403(b) is one of the most common examples of a systematic investing plan. However, some employers also allow employees to take advantage of the convenience of regular payroll deductions to contribute to an IRA or another type of account, or to purchase company stock. Check with your employer to see what options are available to you.

An automatic investment plan (AIP) is a system in which you authorize a fixed number of shares of stock or mutual funds to be purchased, or a fixed number of dollars invested, at set intervals. You can set this up through a broker, who can help you decide how many shares to buy or how much money to invest, how often, and in what stock(s) or fund(s), or you can establish the plan yourself. You can arrange to have your investment money automatically deducted from your paycheck or transferred from your bank or other cash account monthly, quarterly, or however often you choose. AIPs can be especially effective if you want to make regular contributions to an IRA.

A dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP) is the automatic reinvestment of shareholder dividends into more shares of the company's stock. Some companies absorb most or all of the applicable brokerage fees, and some also discount the stock price.