## Fidelity Investments ${ }^{\circledR}$

2018 Women and
Investing Study

## Introduction

This summary presents key findings from Fidelity Investments' 2018 Women and Investing Study. This study was designed to gather insights into the attitudes and behaviors of women when it comes to managing their finances, and more specifically investing.

CMI , an independent market research firm, conducted the online survey on behalf of Fidelity from September 7-18, 2018 among a demographically representative U.S. sample of 1,472 adults comprised of 1,172 women and 300 men. All respondents were 21 years of age and older, employed and actively contributing to an employer-sponsored retirement plan such as a 401(k), 403(b), 401(a) or 457, with an income of $\$ 50,000+$. The results of this survey may not be representative of all adults meetings the same criteria as those surveyed for this study.

## Women are Ready to Demand More From Their Money

of women want to take steps within the next six months to make their money work harder and grow¹.

## AMONG THEIR GOALS:



## To Turn Intention into Action, Many Women May Need to Reframe How They Think About Investing


of women see themselves as investors

associate investing with growing their net worth

believe they need to learn more about picking individual stocks before they can start investing

say they are comfortable with their knowledge of investing

## IN FACT, IF GIVEN \$25,000 TO INVEST IN THE STOCK MARKET TODAY,

$4.4 \%$ of women say they would know

WOMEN WITH INCOME <\$100,000
$38 \%$ say they know what steps to take

WOMEN WITH INCOME >\$100,000
$52 \%$ say they know what steps to take

How Women Allocate Savings Today - Many Have an Opportunity to Help Make Their Money Work Harder

When it comes to savings outside of retirement accounts and emergency funds:
TODAY,

$$
40 \% \text { of women invest some of this }
$$

56\%
of women do not invest any of this
savings in the stock market

## WHAT WOMEN HAVE TO SAY ABOUT INVESTING:



When asked how much they have saved outside of retirement accounts and emergency funds, women report:

SAY THEY HAVE
\$20,000 or more
Millennial women are more likely to invest this savings than other generations

## 35\%

SAY THEY HAVE
\$50,000 or more

SAY THEY HAVE
\$100,000 or more
$4.8 \%$ of millennial women (ages 21-37) invest some of this savings in the market
$4.0 \%$ of Gen X women (ages 38-53)
$4.3 \%$ of baby boomer women (ages 54-72)

ONLY 44\% OF WOMEN have any of this savings invested in the stock market.
On average, here's how the rest is allocated:


9\%
is kept in cash

is kept in savings or checking accounts

is kept in CDs or money market accounts


3\%
in 529 college savings plans


5\%

EVEN AMONG WOMEN WHO ARE INVESTING, ON AVERAGE: only 33\% of this savings is in the stock market.

* $2 \%$ in other/not sure
$56 \%$ OF WOMEN do not invest any of this savings in the market.
On average, here's how their savings is allocated:


11\%
is kept in cash


70\%
is kept in savings or checking accounts

is kept in CDs or money market accounts


* 10\% in other/not sure

For those NOT INVESTING in the stock market, top reasons why are:

## $350 / 0 \begin{aligned} & \text { DON'T KNOW } \\ & \text { WHERE TO }\end{aligned}$ <br> START

40\%
of millennial women

35\%
of Gen X women

29\%
of baby boomer women

0 O/ DON'T THINK THEY HAVE
ENOUGH MONEY

23\%
of millennial women

38\%
of Gen X women

SAY THE STOCK MARKET IS TOO RISKY

32\%
of baby boomer women


8008
One-in-4 millenmial women (26\%) not investing today say they would like to start, but haven't gotten around to it.

## 58\% OF WOMEN

## SAY THEY WOULD BE MORE LIKELY TO INVEST

 if they had clear steps on how to do soBALANCING A
CHECKBOOK


FEEL
CONFIDENT

MANAGING AND
BALANCING A HOUSEHOLD BUDGET


FEEL
CONFIDENT

MAKING A LARGE
PURCHASE, SUCH AS A
CAR OR HOUSE


FEEL
CONFIDENT

But confidence in their abilities without any help or guidance declines when it comes to longer term financial planning and investing:

SELECTING THE RIGHT
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
FOR YOUR GOALS

## 15\%

FEEL
CONFIDENT

PLANNING FOR LONG TERM FINANCIAL NEEDS
(NON-RETIREMENT)


FEEL
CONFIDENT

PLANNING FOR
FINANCIAL NEEDS FOR MY RETIREMENT

## 24\%

FEEL
CONFIDENT

## See How Much You Can Earn By Investing

Here's how your money might grow if you invested savings over five years in an average market - with a traditional savings account compared to different investing strategies ${ }^{2}$.


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${ }^{1}$ Ipsos Omnibus Survey of 553 working women, 651 working men, 18 years and older, October 19-21, 2018
${ }^{2}$ Projections are based on past performance. Past performance does not predict future results. The timing of deposits and when you are looking to use the money can impact potential return as well as which savings or investment options may be right for you. Hypothetical models include the following assumptions:

- The average market return corresponds to the 50th percentile of the returns. Conservative Investing mix is based on $20 \%$ stocks, $50 \%$ bonds, $30 \%$ short term investments. Estimated/Average return rates stay constant over the course of the goal
- You won't make any withdrawals from the account during the goal timeframe
- No fees or taxes will be applied
- Your starting amount and monthly contributions are invested in the model allocation in the stated time period
- Investments in "traditional savings" and "locked savings" assumes only FDIC insured accounts or certificates of deposits are used
For investing returns, calculations are made by computing the $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$, and 10 -year average annual returns based on monthly historical performance of stocks, bonds and short-term instruments from 1926-2017, obtained from Ibbotson Associates. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Returns include the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. The assets are rebalanced monthly to the stated asset mix. Any chart is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent actual or implied performance of any investment option. Stocks are represented by the Dow Jones Total Market Index from March 1987 to latest calendar year. From 1926 to February 1987, stocks are represented by the Standard \& Poor's $500^{\circledR}$ Index (S\&P $500^{\circledR}$ Index). The S\&P $500^{\circledR}$ Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 common stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation to represent U.S. equity performance. Bonds are represented by the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index from January 1976 to the latest calendar year. The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities, with maturities of one year or more. From 1926 to December 1975, bonds are represented by the U.S. Intermediate Government Bond Index, which is an unmanaged index that includes the reinvestment of interest income. Short-term instruments are represented by U.S. Treasury bills, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The average market return corresponds to the 50th percentile of the returns, the below average market return corresponds to the 25th percentile of the returns, and the significantly below average market return corresponds to the 10th percentile of the returns. Savings returns are calculated using a national average savings account rate from FDIC. Locked rate savings returns are calculated using national average CD rates for 1-, 2- and 5-year CDs from BankRate. CDs are assumed to be purchased once and are not being rolled over upon maturity. When purchasing CDs from within a savings account, all additional monthly contributions into the savings account, as well as continuing savings with the proceeds of a CD after it matures, are assumed to be earning a national average saving account rate from FDIC.


[^0]:    Estimates are based on historical returns. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing involved risk, including the risk of loss.

