ICI RESEARCH REPORT

Profile of Mutual Fund Shareholders, 2013

February 2014



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Profile of Mutual Fund Shareholders, 2013

Michael Bogdan, Associate Economist, and Daniel Schrass, Associate Economist, prepared this report.

Introduction

Ownership of mutual funds by U.S. households grew significantly in the 1980s and 1990s and has remained steady over the past decade. On average since 2000, household ownership of mutual funds has been 45 percent each year; this is down a bit from 49 percent in 2001, but higher than the 41 percent rate in 1998. Between mid-year 2000 and mid-year 2013, assets held in mutual funds increased from \$7.1 trillion to \$13.6 trillion.¹ In 2013, 46.3 percent of U.S. households owned mutual funds, representing 96.2 million individual mutual fund shareholders.² Mutual fund holdings represent a significant component of the savings and investments of many U.S. households, with mutual fund assets now accounting for more than one-fifth of households' financial assets.³

Annual Survey

The Investment Company Institute (ICI) conducts an annual survey to track U.S. households' ownership of mutual funds and to gather information on their demographic and financial characteristics. The most recent survey, undertaken in May 2013, involved interviews of 4,001 randomly selected U.S. households, of which 1,853 owned mutual funds. Eligible households were those owning mutual funds inside or outside employer-sponsored retirement plans, including funds purchased through investment professionals or directly from mutual fund companies or discount brokers. All interviews were conducted with the investment decisionmaker, the person most knowledgeable about the household's savings and investments.⁴

The "Typical" Mutual Fund Owner

This report summarizes the findings of the 2013 survey.⁵ As described in the first chapter, in 2013 the "typical" mutual fund-owning head of household:

- was middle-aged, employed, educated, married or living with a partner, and shared investment decisionmaking with his or her spouse or partner;
- was of moderate financial means, with \$80,000 in household income and \$200,000 in household financial assets;
- » owned investments other than mutual funds, including individual stocks, and had more than half of the household's financial assets (excluding the primary residence) invested in mutual funds;
- » had \$100,000 invested in three mutual funds, including at least one equity fund;
- » owned mutual funds inside an employer-sponsored retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, 403(b) plan, 457 plan, SEP IRA, SAR-SEP IRA, or SIMPLE IRA;
- » owned mutual funds outside employer-sponsored retirement plans, primarily purchased through investment professionals (e.g., registered investment advisers, full-service brokers, independent financial planners, bank or savings institution representatives, insurance agents, or accountants); and
- was confident that mutual funds could help him or her reach financial goals.

Chapter 1 discusses a full set of figures highlighting demographic and financial characteristics of mutual fund–owning households, the variety of mutual funds they own, and the different ways they purchase mutual funds, as well as their financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take investment risk. The remaining chapters present similar information for subgroups of mutual fund–owning households. Figures for all of the chapters are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt 14 profiles data.xls.

Variations in Characteristics of Households That Own Mutual Funds

Chapters 2, 3, and 4 focus on the principal channels used by mutual fund-owning households to purchase fund shares. With the growth of 401(k) plans since 1990, employer-sponsored retirement plans have become a common channel through which households own mutual funds. In 2013, 81 percent of mutual fund-owning households owned funds through these plans. Sixty-one percent of mutual fund-owning households owned mutual funds purchased outside employer-sponsored retirement plans. Forty-nine percent of mutual fund-owning households owned mutual funds purchased from the sales force channel, that is, through investment professionals, which include registered investment advisers, full-service brokers, independent financial planners,

bank or savings institution representatives, insurance agents, and accountants. Thirty-one percent owned fund shares purchased from the direct market channel, which consists of purchases made directly from fund companies and through discount brokers. Nearly half of mutual fund–owning households held mutual funds through multiple sources.⁶ In identifying their primary source for purchasing funds, 45 percent of mutual fund–owning households pointed to employer-sponsored retirement plans, 40 percent reported the sales force channel (investment professionals), and 15 percent cited the direct market channel.

Chapter 5 presents mutual fund–owning households by generation. Sixteen percent were members of Generation Y (born between 1977 and 2001), and 25 percent were members of Generation X (born between 1965 and 1976). The Baby Boom Generation (those born between 1946 and 1964) made up the largest proportion of individuals heading mutual fund–owning households, 45 percent. Fourteen percent were members of the Silent and GI Generations (born between 1904 and 1945). Figures in this chapter highlight how demographic characteristics, mutual fund ownership, financial assets, and savings goals vary among mutual fund–owning households by generation.

Chapter 6 describes mutual fund-owning households by age. Fifteen percent of individuals heading households owning mutual funds were younger than 35 years old. The largest age group was individuals between the ages of 35 and 54, who comprised 44 percent of mutual fund-owning household heads. Households aged 55 to 64 accounted for 23 percent of mutual fund-owning households. The remaining 18 percent of individuals heading mutual fund-owning households were 65 or older. Figures in this chapter reveal how demographic characteristics, mutual fund ownership, financial assets, and savings goals vary among mutual fund-owning households by age group.

Chapter 7 describes mutual fund–owning households by their level of household income. Twenty-four percent of mutual fund–owning households had incomes below \$50,000, 38 percent had incomes between \$50,000 and \$99,999, 21 percent had incomes between \$100,000 and \$149,999, and 17 percent had incomes of \$150,000 or more. Figures in this chapter focus on how demographic characteristics, mutual fund ownership, financial assets, and savings goals vary among mutual fund–owning households by household income.

Chapter 8 examines mutual fund–owning households by household financial assets. Sixteen percent of mutual fund–owning households had financial assets of less than \$50,000, 11 percent had assets between \$50,000 and \$99,999, 26 percent had assets between \$100,000 and \$249,999, and 47 percent had assets of \$250,000 or more. Figures in this chapter show how demographic characteristics, mutual fund ownership, financial assets, and savings goals vary among mutual fund–owning households by household financial assets.

Chapter 9 examines mutual fund-owning households by the level of investment risk the respondent is willing to take. Thirty percent of mutual fund-owning households were willing to take above-average or substantial investment risk for similar levels of financial gain, 48 percent were willing to take average investment risk for average financial gain, and 22 percent were willing to take below-average investment risk for below-average financial gain or were unwilling to take investment risk. Figures in this chapter illustrate how demographic characteristics, mutual fund ownership, financial assets, and savings goals vary among mutual fund-owning households by level of investment risk.

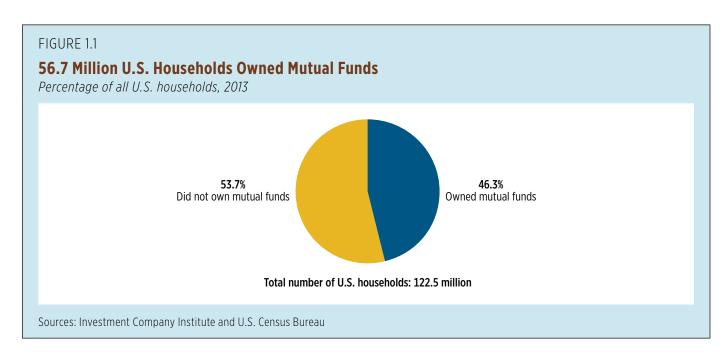
Chapter 10 describes mutual fund–owning households by the year of their initial mutual fund purchase. Thirty-five percent of mutual fund–owning households purchased their first mutual fund before 1990 and 15 percent purchased their first mutual fund between 1990 and 1994. Nineteen percent purchased their first mutual fund between 1995 and 1999, 13 percent between 2000 and 2004, and 18 percent in 2005 or later. Figures in this chapter highlight how demographic characteristics, mutual fund ownership, financial assets, and savings goals vary among mutual fund–owning households by year of initial mutual fund purchase.

Taken together, these chapters present an overview of the millions of U.S. households that invest in mutual funds, the ways in which they purchase fund shares, and the ways in which they use funds to meet their current and long-term financial needs.

Mutual Fund-Owning Households

Demographic Characteristics

In 2013, almost 57 million, or about 46 percent of, U.S. households owned mutual funds (Figure 1.1). The median age of individuals heading households that owned mutual funds was 52 (Figure 1.2).8 Forty-seven percent of these individuals had college or postgraduate degrees. Seventy-six percent of U.S. households that owned mutual funds consisted of couples that were married or living with a partner, and investment decisionmaking was a shared responsibility in 63 percent of mutual fund-owning households.



Employment Status and Household Income

The majority of mutual fund-owning households were employed and earned moderate, although above-average, household incomes. Sixty-nine percent of individuals heading households that owned mutual funds were employed full- or part-time (Figure 1.3). Five percent of individuals heading households that owned mutual funds indicated they were retired from their lifetime occupations and employed either full- or part-time. Thirty-one percent of individuals heading households that owned mutual funds were not employed, but 74 percent of these household heads were retired. All told, 28 percent of individuals heading households that owned mutual funds were retired from their lifetime occupations. The median income of mutual fund-owning households was \$80,000 in 2012. Twenty-four percent had household incomes of less than \$50,000, 21 percent had household incomes between \$50,000 and \$74,999, and 55 percent had incomes of \$75,000 or more.

Financial Characteristics

The majority of mutual fund–owning households have accumulated a variety of financial assets and retirement accounts. Among households that owned mutual funds, median household financial assets were \$200,000 (Figure 1.4). Mutual fund–owning households typically had other types of savings and investments. Twenty-seven percent owned certificates of deposit, 46 percent owned individual stocks, and 12 percent owned individual bonds (excluding U.S. savings bonds). In addition, 30 percent held investment real estate and 29 percent held fixed or variable annuities. A significant number of mutual fund–owning households made use of tax-advantaged savings vehicles. Eighty-six percent had assets in employer-sponsored retirement plan accounts, usually 401(k) plans, and 63 percent owned individual retirement accounts (IRAs). Seventeen percent of U.S. households owning mutual funds had education-targeted savings program accounts—6 percent had Coverdell education savings accounts (ESAs) and 14 percent had 529 plan accounts.

Mutual Fund Ownership

Equity mutual funds were the most commonly held mutual funds. Among households that owned mutual funds, median mutual fund holdings were \$100,000 (Figure 1.5). The largest percentage of mutual fund–owning households, 86 percent, owned equity funds. Thirty-two percent had invested in hybrid funds, 10 48 percent in bond funds, and 54 percent in money market funds. In addition, 39 percent of mutual fund–owning households held global or international funds. Mutual fund holdings represented more than half of household financial assets for 66 percent of households that owned mutual funds.

The vast majority of mutual fund-owning households were longtime mutual fund investors (Figure 1.5). Thirty-five percent reported that the household bought its first mutual fund before 1990; 15 percent between 1990 and 1994; and 19 percent between 1995 and 1999. Eighteen percent reported that the household bought its first fund in 2005 or later.

Mutual fund-owning households owned many funds through multiple purchase sources (Figure 1.6). In 2013, these households owned a median of three mutual funds. Fifty-one percent owned three or fewer funds and 49 percent owned four or more. Among households that owned funds outside employer-sponsored retirement plans, 30 percent owned funds purchased from one source; 36 percent owned funds purchased from two sources; and 34 percent owned funds purchased from three or more sources.

Thirty-nine percent of mutual fund-owning households held mutual funds solely inside employer-sponsored retirement plans, which include defined contribution (DC) plans (such as 401(k), 403(b), or 457 plans) and employer-sponsored IRAs (SEP IRAs, SAR-SEP IRAs, and SIMPLE IRAs); 19 percent owned funds solely outside these plans; and 42 percent had funds both inside and outside employer-sponsored retirement plans (Figure 1.7). Altogether, 81 percent of mutual fundowning households owned funds through employer-sponsored retirement plans and 61 percent owned funds outside these plans, through either the sales force or direct market channels. Forty-nine percent of mutual fund-owning households owned funds through the sales force channel, that is, through investment professionals, which include registered investment advisers, full-service brokers, independent financial planners, bank or savings institution representatives, insurance agents, and accountants. Thirty-one percent owned funds through the direct market channel, which includes mutual fund companies directly and discount brokers.

Forty-five percent of all U.S. households that owned mutual funds reported that employer-sponsored retirement plans were their primary source for purchasing mutual funds; 40 percent regarded the sales force channel (investment professionals) as their primary source; and 15 percent considered the direct market channel to be their primary source (Figure 1.7). Sixty-two percent of mutual fund-owning households in 2013 reported that the household bought its first fund through an employer-sponsored retirement plan.

Goals and Mutual Fund Investing

The vast majority of mutual fund-owning households were using mutual funds to save for retirement (Figure 1.8). Ninety-two percent of mutual fund-owning households indicated that saving for retirement was one of their household's financial goals, and 72 percent indicated that retirement saving was their primary financial goal. Eighty-one percent of households owning mutual funds held funds in employer-sponsored retirement plans, and 45 percent owned funds inside IRAs. Eighty percent were confident that mutual funds were an investment that could help them meet their household's financial goals.

Views on Investment Risk

Willingness to take investment risk is higher among mutual fund-owning households than among non-owning households.¹¹ Almost all mutual fund-owning households were willing to take some investment risk for financial gain (Figure 1.9). Thirty percent of mutual fund-owning households said they were willing to take substantial or above-average investment risk for similar levels of financial gain. Nearly half, 48 percent, of mutual fund-owning households were willing to take average risk for average gain. Only 22 percent of mutual fund-owning households were willing to take below-average risk for below-average gain or were unwilling to take any investment risk.

Mutual Fund Shareholder Head of Household Characteristics

Age of household sole or co-decisionmaker for saving and in	nvesting
Younger than 35	15
35 to 44	19
45 to 54	25
55 to 64	23
65 or older	18
Median	52 years
Mean	52 years
Education level	
High school graduate or less	25
Some college or associate's degree	28
Completed four years of college	22
Some graduate school	5
Completed graduate school	20
Marital status	
Married or living with a partner	76
Single	9
Divorced or separated	8
Widowed	7
Household investment decisionmaker	
Male is sole decisionmaker	17
Female is sole decisionmaker	20
Co-decisionmakers	63
Ethnic background*	
Caucasian	84
African American	7
Hispanic	6
Asian	2
Other	7

Employment Status and Income of Households Owning Mutual Funds

Employment status ¹	
Employed full-time	60
Not retired	58
Retired from lifetime occupation	2
Employed part-time	9
Not retired	6
Retired from lifetime occupation	3
Not employed	31
Not retired	8
Retired from lifetime occupation	23
Total household income ²	
Less than \$25,000	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17
\$100,000 to \$149,999	21
\$150,000 to \$249,999	12
\$250,000 or more	5
Median	\$80,000
Mean	\$108,700

¹ Figure reports employment status of the head of household (sole or co-decisionmaker for saving and investing).

² Total reported is household income before taxes in 2012.

Mutual Fund-Owning Households' Financial Assets

Total household financial assets ¹	
Less than \$25,000	10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5
\$100,000 to \$249,999	26
\$250,000 to \$499,999	17
\$500,000 to \$999,999	18
\$1 million or more	12
Median	\$200,000
Mean	\$450,700
Household ownership of non-mutual fund investments ²	
Certificates of deposit	27
Individual stocks, individual bonds, or annuities (total)	60
Individual stocks	46
Individual bonds (excluding U.S. savings bonds)	12
Fixed or variable annuities	29
Investment real estate	30
Closed-end funds	5
Exchange-traded funds	10
Household ownership of employer-sponsored retirement plan accounts ²	
Household owned employer-sponsored retirement plan accounts (total)	86
DC retirement plan accounts (total)	85
401(k) plan account	73
403(b); state, local, or federal government plan account	39
Employer-sponsored IRA ³	13
Household ownership of IRAs ²	
Household owned IRA (total)	63
Traditional IRA or Roth IRA	59
Employer-sponsored IRA ³	12
Household ownership of education-targeted savings accounts ²	
Household owned education-targeted savings program account (total)	17
Coverdell education savings account	6
529 prepaid tuition or college savings plan account (total)	14
529 savings plan	9
529 prepaid tuition plan	1

¹ Household financial assets include assets in employer-sponsored retirement plans but exclude the household's primary residence.

² Multiple responses are included.

³ Employer-sponsored IRAs include SEP IRAs, SAR-SEP IRAs, and SIMPLE IRAs.

Mutual Fund Investing Among Households Owning Mutual Funds *Percentage of U.S. households owning mutual funds, 2013*

Total household mutual fund assets	
Less than \$5,000	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6
\$100,000 to \$249,999	25
\$250,000 or more	31
Median	\$100,000
Mean	\$253,600
Percent allocation of household financial assets to mutual fund	S
25% or less	18
Between 26% and 50%	16
Between 51% and 75%	21
More than 75%	45
Types of mutual funds owned*	
Equity funds	86
Hybrid funds	32
Bond funds	48
Money market funds	54
Other fund type specified	5
Year of initial mutual fund purchase	
Before 1990	35
Between 1990 and 1994	15
Between 1995 and 1999	19
Between 2000 and 2004	13
2005 or later	18
Median	1995
Mean	1993

Households Own Many Funds Through Multiple Purchase Sources

Table 1 and		
Total number of mutual funds owned Percentage of U.S. households owning mutual funds, 2013		
	10	
One	19	
Two	18	
Three	14	
Four	10	
Five to six	12	
Seven to ten	11	
Eleven or more	16	
Median	3 funds	
Mean	6 funds	
Number of mutual fund purchase sources used outside emplo		
Percentage of U.S. households owning mutual funds outside employer-sponsored retirement plans, 2013		
One	30	
Two	36	
Three	20	
Four or more	14	
Median	2 sources	
Mean	2 sources	

^{*}Purchase sources outside employer-sponsored retirement plans include registered investment advisers, full-service brokers, independent financial planners, bank and savings institution representatives, insurance agents, accountants, fund companies directly, and discount brokers.

Sources Used to Purchase Mutual Funds

Source of mutual fund ownership			
Only inside employer-sponsored retirement plan	39		
Only outside employer-sponsored retirement plan	19		
Both inside and outside employer-sponsored retirement plan	42		
Purchase sources through which funds are currently owned ¹			
Inside employer-sponsored retirement plans (total)	81		
Inside DC retirement plans (total)	80		
401(k) plan	70		
403(b); state, local, or federal government plan	22		
Inside employer-sponsored IRA ²	8		
Outside employer-sponsored retirement plans (total)	61		
Sales force (total)	49		
Full-service broker	28		
Independent financial planner	26		
Bank or savings institution representative	18		
Insurance agent	10		
Accountant	6		
Direct market (total)	31		
Mutual fund company directly	19		
Discount broker	18		
Primary mutual fund purchase source			
Inside employer-sponsored retirement plans	45		
Outside employer-sponsored retirement plans	55		
Sales force	40		
Full-service broker	13		
Independent financial planner	14		
Bank or savings institution representative	8		
Insurance agent	4		
Accountant	1		
Direct market	15		
Mutual fund company directly	8		
Discount broker	7		
Source of first mutual fund purchase			
Inside employer-sponsored retirement plan	62		
Outside employer-sponsored retirement plan	38		

¹ Multiple responses are included.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}\,\mbox{Employer-sponsored IRAs}$ include SEP IRAs, SAR-SEP IRAs, and SIMPLE IRAs.

Financial Goals of Households Owning Mutual Funds

Retirement	92	
Reduce taxable income	47	
Emergency	51	
Education	25	
Current income	25	
House or other large item	13	
Other	6	
Primary financial goal for mutual fund investments		
Retirement	72	
Reduce taxable income	3	
Emergency	8	
Education	5	
Current income	7	
House or other large item	2	
Other	3	
Level of confidence that mutual funds are an investment that can help the h	ousehold meet financial goals	
Very confident	21	
Somewhat confident	59	
Not very confident	13	
Not at all confident	7	
Ownership of mutual funds in employer-sponsored retirement plans ¹		
Inside employer-sponsored retirement plans (total)	81	
Inside DC retirement plans (total)	80	
401(k) plan	70	
403(b); state, local, or federal government plan	22	
Inside employer-sponsored IRA ²	8	
Ownership of mutual funds in IRAs ¹		
Had IRA invested in mutual funds (total)	45	
Traditional IRA or Roth IRA	41	
Employer-sponsored IRA ²	8	

¹ Multiple responses are included.

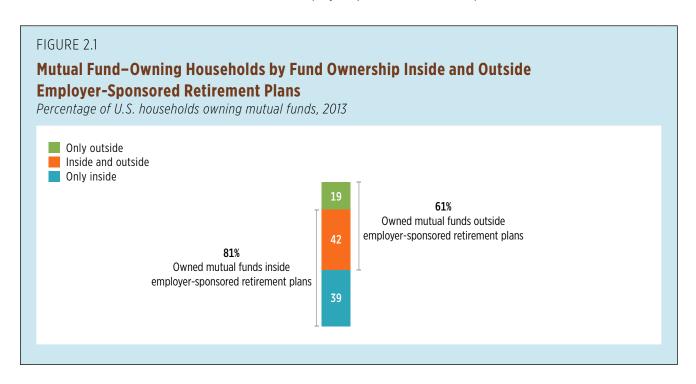
² Employer-sponsored IRAs include SEP IRAs, SAR-SEP IRAs, and SIMPLE IRAs.

Views on Investment Risk

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Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Fund Ownership Inside and Outside Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans

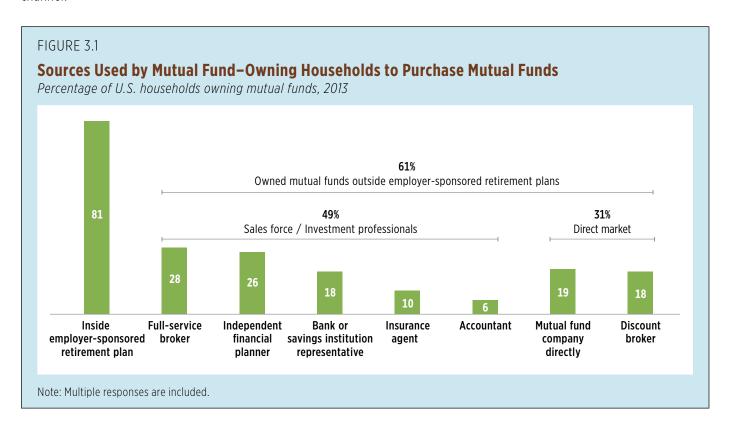
In 2013, 81 percent of mutual fund–owning households in the United States held mutual funds inside employer-sponsored retirement plan accounts (Figure 2.1), which include DC plans (such as 401(k), 403(b), or 457 plans) and employer-sponsored IRAs (SEP IRAs, SAR-SEP IRAs, and SIMPLE IRAs). Sixty-one percent of mutual fund–owning households owned mutual funds outside employer-sponsored retirement plan accounts, purchased through either the sales force channel (investment professionals) or direct market channel. Forty-two percent of mutual fund–owning households owned funds both inside and outside employer-sponsored retirement plans.



The remaining figures for this chapter show how mutual fund–owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by whether the mutual fund–owning households held mutual funds inside or outside employer-sponsored retirement plans (see Figures 2.2 to 2.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt_14 profiles data.xls.

Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Channels Used to Purchase Mutual Funds Outside Employer-Sponsored Retirement Plans

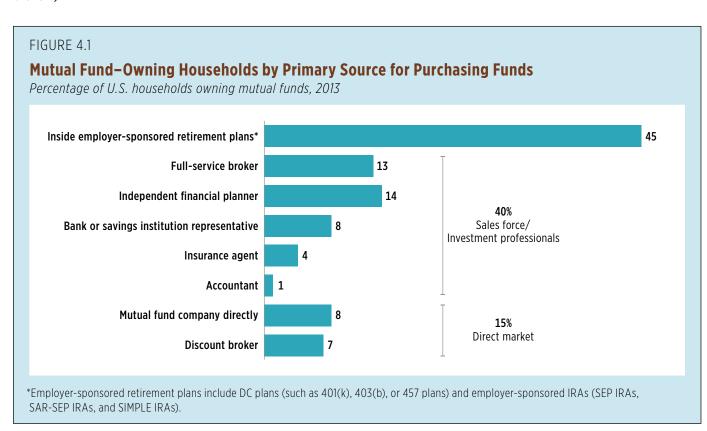
In 2013, 81 percent of mutual fund–owning households held mutual funds through employer-sponsored retirement plans, and 61 percent owned mutual funds outside such plans (Figure 3.1). This latter group purchased funds through two sources: the sales force channel (investment professionals) and the direct market channel. The sales force channel—that is, investment professionals—includes registered investment advisers, full-service brokers, independent financial planners, bank or savings institution representatives, insurance agents, and accountants. The direct market channel includes fund companies and discount brokers. In 2013, 49 percent of households owning mutual funds held funds purchased through the sales force channel and 31 percent owned funds purchased through the direct market channel.



The remaining figures for this chapter illustrate how mutual fund-owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by purchase channel (see Figures 3.2 to 3.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt_14 profiles_data.xls

Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Primary Source for Purchasing Funds

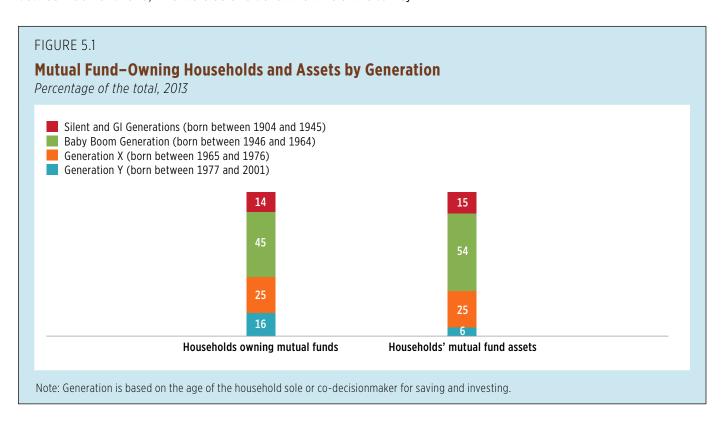
In 2013, 45 percent of mutual fund–owning households considered employer-sponsored retirement plans to be their primary source for purchasing mutual funds (Figure 4.1). Another 40 percent viewed the sales force channel (investment professionals) as their main source for buying funds—13 percent considered full-service brokers to be their primary fund source; 14 percent, independent financial planners; 8 percent, bank or savings institution representatives; 4 percent, insurance agents; and 1 percent, accountants. Finally, 15 percent of mutual fund–owning households viewed the direct market channel as their main source for buying funds (8 percent indicated fund companies as their primary source, and 7 percent cited discount brokers).



The remaining figures for this chapter demonstrate how mutual fund-owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by primary purchase channel (see Figures 4.2 to 4.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt_14_profiles_data.xls.

Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Generation

Multiple generations of Americans own mutual funds. In 2013, 16 percent of individuals heading households that owned mutual funds were members of Generation Y, who were born between 1977 and 2001 and were 36 or younger at the time of the survey (Figure 5.1). Twenty-five percent were members of Generation X, those born between 1965 and 1976 and aged 37 to 48 at the time of the survey. The Baby Boom Generation (those born between 1946 and 1964), who were between 49 and 67 at the time of the survey, made up the largest proportion—45 percent—of individuals heading mutual fund—owning households. The remaining 14 percent of individuals heading mutual fund—owning households were members of the Silent and GI Generations, born between 1904 and 1945, who were 68 or older at the time of the survey.



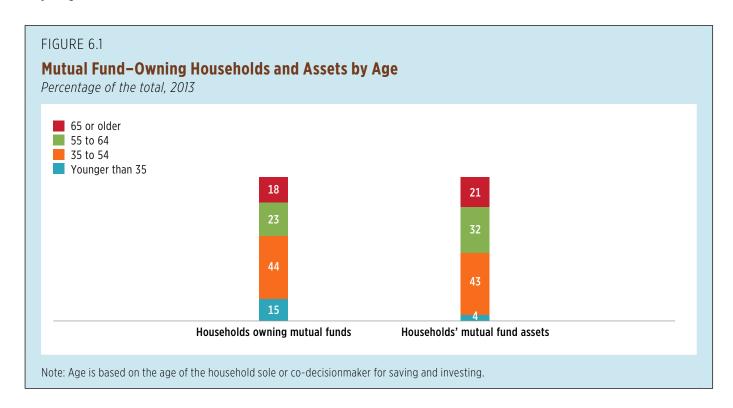
Older generations held the majority of mutual fund assets (Figure 5.1). In 2013, the Baby Boom Generation held 54 percent of total household mutual fund assets, and the Silent and GI Generations held an additional 15 percent. Generation X held one-quarter of total household mutual fund assets, and Generation Y held the remaining 6 percent.

The remaining figures for this chapter explain how mutual fund–owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by generation (see Figures 5.2 to 5.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt_14 profiles data.xls.

Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Age

In 2013, 15 percent of individuals heading households that owned mutual funds were younger than 35 at the time of the survey (Figure 6.1). The largest age group was composed of individuals between the ages of 35 and 54, who were 44 percent of mutual fund–owning household heads. Twenty-three percent of individuals heading households that owned mutual funds were between the ages of 55 and 64. The remaining 18 percent were 65 or older at the time of the survey.

Older age groups held more than half of mutual fund assets (Figure 6.1). In 2013, 32 percent of total household mutual fund assets were held by individuals heading households between the ages of 55 and 64. Twenty-one percent was held by individuals heading households aged 65 or older. Individuals heading households aged 35 to 54 held the largest amount of mutual fund assets, 43 percent. The remaining 4 percent was held by individuals heading households aged 34 or younger.

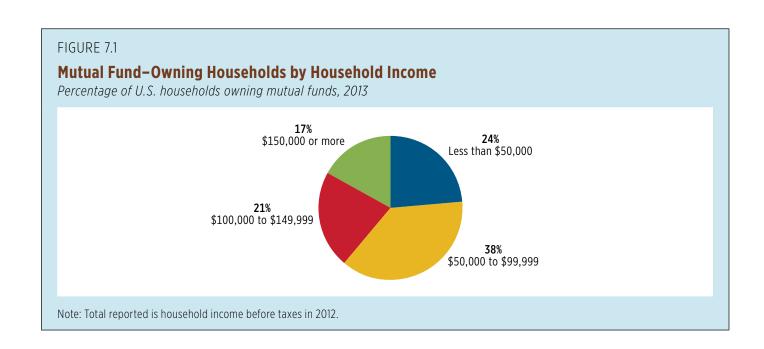


The remaining figures for this chapter reveal how mutual fund-owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by age group (see Figures 6.2 to 6.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt 14 profiles data.xls.

Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Household Income

Households in all income categories own mutual funds. In 2013, 24 percent of mutual fundowning households had incomes of less than \$50,000, 38 percent had household incomes between \$50,000 and \$99,999, 21 percent had household incomes between \$100,000 and \$149,999, and 17 percent had household incomes of \$150,000 or more (Figure 7.1).¹⁵ The median household income of mutual fundowning households (\$80,000) was above the median household income nationwide (\$51,017),¹⁶ reflecting their older age, higher education, and higher likelihood of full-time employment, on average.

The remaining figures for this chapter establish how mutual fund–owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by household income (see Figures 7.2 to 7.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt 14 profiles data.xls.

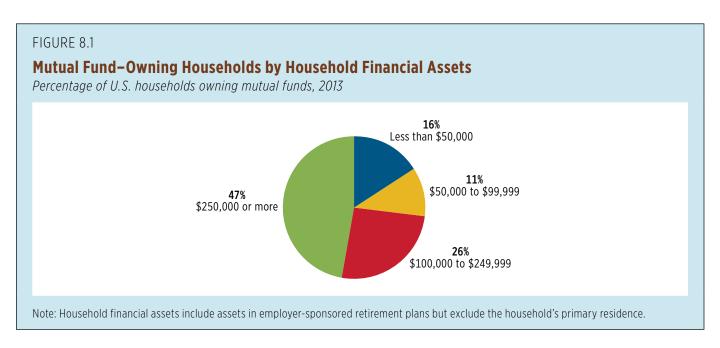


CHAPTER 8

Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Household Financial Assets

In 2013, 16 percent of mutual fund–owning households in the United States had household financial assets of less than \$50,000, and 11 percent had household financial assets between \$50,000 and \$99,999 (Figure 8.1). Another 26 percent had household financial assets between \$100,000 and \$249,999, and 47 percent had household financial assets of \$250,000 or more. Household financial assets include assets in employer-sponsored retirement plans but exclude the household's primary residence.

The remaining figures for this chapter demonstrate how mutual fund-owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by household financial assets (see Figures 8.2 to 8.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt_14_profiles_data.xls.

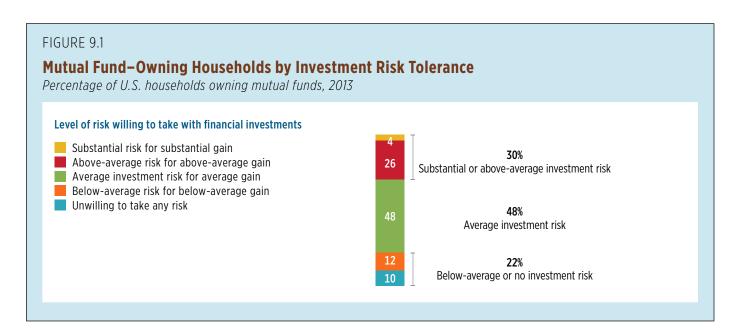


CHAPTER 9

Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Investment Risk Tolerance

In 2013, 30 percent of mutual fund–owning households in the United States were willing to take substantial or above-average risk for similar levels of financial gain (Figure 9.1). Those willing to take average risk for average financial gain—the largest group—accounted for nearly half of all mutual fund–owning households. Twenty-two percent of mutual fund–owning households described themselves as willing to take below-average risk for below-average financial gain or unwilling to take any investment risk.

The remaining figures for this chapter show how mutual fund-owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by investment risk tolerance (see Figures 9.2 to 9.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt 14 profiles data.xls.

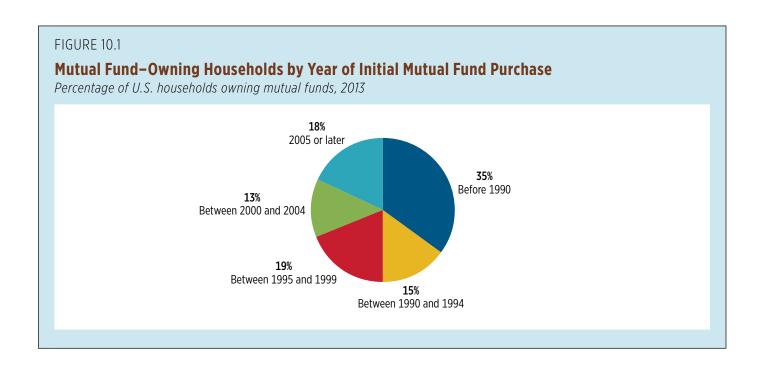


CHAPTER 10

Mutual Fund-Owning Households by Year of Initial Mutual Fund Purchase

Most mutual fund-owning households have invested in mutual funds for many years. In 2013, 35 percent of mutual fund-owning households reported that the household purchased its first mutual fund before 1990; 15 percent purchased their first mutual fund between 1990 and 1994; 19 percent purchased their first mutual fund between 1995 and 1999; and 13 percent purchased their first mutual fund between 2000 and 2004 (Figure 10.1). Eighteen percent of mutual fund-owning households purchased their first mutual fund in 2005 or later.

The remaining figures for this chapter illustrate how mutual fund-owning households' demographic and financial characteristics, pattern of mutual fund ownership, financial assets, financial goals, and willingness to take risk vary by year of initial purchase (see Figures 10.2 to 10.9). These figures are available in a Microsoft Excel file located at www.ici.org/info/rpt 14 profiles data.xls



APPENDIX

Research Methodology

Research Design

TNS, a nationwide opinion research firm, conducted the survey of mutual fund-owning households under the direction of the Investment Company Institute's Research Department. The survey gathered demographic, financial, and fund ownership characteristics of mutual fund-owning households nationwide. The survey collected information on fund ownership inside and outside employer-sponsored retirement plans, including the number and types of funds owned and total mutual fund assets. The survey also gathered data about aspects of fund investing, including financial goals and willingness to take investment risk. Finally, the survey collected information on household income and demographic data such as the age, education, and marital status of the head of household.

Interviewing

Interviewing was completed in May 2013 using a random digit dial (RDD) national probability sample of 4,001 U.S. households, of which 1,853 households, or 46.3 percent, owned mutual funds.¹⁷ The survey respondents are representative of U.S. mutual fund–owning households nationwide. All interviews were with the member of the household who was the sole or codecisionmaker most knowledgeable about the household's savings and investments.¹⁸ A total of 4,001 telephone interviews, each lasting an average of 15 minutes, were completed.

Survey Weights

When a survey sample is drawn from a population, the proportions of segments within the sample (by age, income, or other key variables) may not match the distribution of those segments within the population. The sample's distribution may be different due to sampling techniques, varying degrees of nonresponse from segments of the population, or a survey design that was not able to cover the entire population. It is possible to improve the relationship between the sample and the population from which it was drawn by applying weights to the sample that match the proportions present in the population. The survey data presented in this report have been weighted to match census region, age distribution, household income distribution, and educational attainment of the U.S. population.¹⁹

Sampling Error

The use of sample surveys is standard practice for constructing estimates about a total population. Estimates derived through survey sampling are subject to sampling error. As sample size increases, the level of potential sampling error generally becomes smaller. The overall sampling error for the 2013 sample of households owning mutual funds was ±2.3 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. Components may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Where respondents were allowed to provide multiple responses, percentages may add to more than 100 percent.

Notes

- ¹ Tabulations of Investment Company Institute data indicate total net assets in mutual funds for June 2000 were \$7,121 billion. More specifically, in June 2000, equity mutual funds held \$4,296 billion; hybrid mutual funds held \$365 billion; bond mutual funds held \$802 billion; and money market mutual funds held \$1,658 billion. Total net assets in mutual funds for June 2013 were \$13,637 billion. See Table 1 in Investment Company Institute 2013b.
- ² For the full series of mutual fund incidence, see Burham, Bogdan, and Schrass 2013a.
- ³ See Figure 1.2 in Investment Company Institute 2013a.
- ⁴ See "Appendix: Research Methodology" on page 35 for details on the survey's design, interviewing procedures, and sampling tolerances.
- ⁵ For prior years' reports, see Schrass and Holden 2008; Schrass and Bass 2009; Schrass and Bass 2010; Schrass and Bogdan 2011; Schrass and Bogdan 2012; and Bogdan and Schrass 2013.
- ⁶ See Figure 9 in Burham, Bogdan, and Schrass 2013b.
- ⁷ The majority of this grouping is the Silent Generation. The GI Generation, which includes individuals born between 1904 and 1924, represented less than 1 percent of individuals heading mutual fundowning households in 2013. The Silent Generation accounted for 13 percent.
- 8 Throughout this report, *head of household* refers to the interviewee (respondent) who identified themselves as the sole or co-decisionmaker for household saving and investing.
- ⁹ IRAs include traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, and employer-sponsored IRAs (SEP IRAs, SAR-SEP IRAs, and SIMPLE IRAs). For additional information on IRA-owning households, see Holden and Schrass 2013.
- ¹⁰ Hybrid funds, also called balanced funds, invest in a mix of equities and fixed-income securities. Most target date and lifestyle mutual funds are counted in this category.
- See Figure 13 in Burham, Bogdan, and Schrass 2013a. In 2013, 30 percent of mutual fund-owning households were willing to take above-average or substantial investment risk, compared with 11 percent of households not owning mutual funds.
- The sample sizes for mutual fund-owning households that consider either insurance agents or accountants to be their primary source for purchasing mutual funds were too small to analyze. Thus, Figures 4.2 to 4.9 do not report separate data for those households.
- Survey participants must be 18 or older and be the most knowledgeable about the household's savings and investments; so although people born between 1977 and 2001 are members of Generation Y, only those born between 1977 and 1995 are included in this survey.

- The majority of this grouping is the Silent Generation. The GI Generation, which includes individuals born between 1904 and 1924, represented less than 1 percent of individuals heading mutual fundowning households in 2013. The Silent Generation accounted for 13 percent.
- ¹⁵ Total reported is household income before taxes in 2012.
- ¹⁶ The median household income nationwide was \$51,017 in 2012. See U.S. Census Bureau 2013.
- ¹⁷ For additional discussion, see Burham, Bogdan, and Schrass 2013a.
- Households consist of all persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. A household may include related family members and all unrelated persons, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share a housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners is also counted as a household.
- ¹⁹ The distribution of households by census region and head of household age is published in U.S. Census Bureau 2013. The distribution of households by household income and education of head of household are tabulated from the March 2013 Current Population Survey Data. See U.S. Census Bureau; Current Population Survey data are available at www.bls.gov/cps/.

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