How Women are Taking Stock in Their Financial Futures

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*The CEE is a paid partner of Stash



Today, we'll explore...

1. How we got here.

Historical barriers contributing to today's gender wealth gap

2. What we're seeing now.

Qualitative and quantitative trends among female investors

3. Investing basics.

Simple investment principles for the classroom and in your own life

4. How to continue the fight.

Everyday strategies to increase financial empowerment

How we got here.

The fight for financial independence dates back to the **1700s**.



What we're seeing now.

A gender gap still persists.



Today's culture:





Men receive more financial education.

70%

Roughly 70% of men were taught about finances at a young age, compared to just **54% of women.**

2x

Men are nearly 2x as likely to have learned about **investing** when they were younger compared to women.



Women feel less prepared for the long term.

50%

Nearly half of all women in the U.S. feel confident in their short-term financial decisions, but don't know where to start when it comes to the **long-term**.

45%

Roughly 45% of all women in the U.S. don't feel they have enough money to begin investing; **35% want to invest** but don't know where to start.



People often lack a financial community. Especially women.

40%

Roughly 40% of people—regardless of gender—feel **alone** in their financial struggles.

33%

Roughly 1 in 3 women believe if they had a **stronger community** to go to for financial inspiration and guidance they would be in a better place financially.

What we're seeing now.

Across genders, money remains taboo.



60% of women don't have another woman in their life they can speak to about finances.

Open conversations about money are critical, but often times still seen as off limits.

- People say talking about money helps them feel supported (48%) and informed about their financial decisions (43%)

- Yet 40% of people don't talk with friends because of long-standing taboos around money conversations.

For women, specifically:

- Roughly 40% of Gen Z women rarely-or never-talk about money with their friends.
- 60% of women don't have another woman in their life they can speak to about finances.

What we're seeing now.

But, a cultural change is upon us.



Today, investing and personal finance are becoming central to pop culture.



Social Media FinTok and Reddit



Books

A Beginner's Guide to the Stock Market is Amazon's #2 Best Seller in Finance/Investing



Movies

The Big Short, Inside Job, Margin Call, Wall Street, Betting on Zero



Celebrity Culture

Influential celebs, like Michael B. Jordan, are gifting family stock vs. "stuff"

What we're seeing now.

There are more women on Stash than ever before.

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In 2020, nearly 50% of new Stash customers were women.

- → A 2021 study of female Gen Z Stash customers revealed a lack of financial education growing up
- → When they were given advice, the focus was on "saving" vs. "investing." But...
- Now, they report that investing makes them feel
 empowered and in control of their financial futures

¹ Based on Looker data of 5,414,896 Stash customers, as of January 2021.

Here's how female Stashers say investing makes them feel...

Powerful, intelligent, and hopeful.

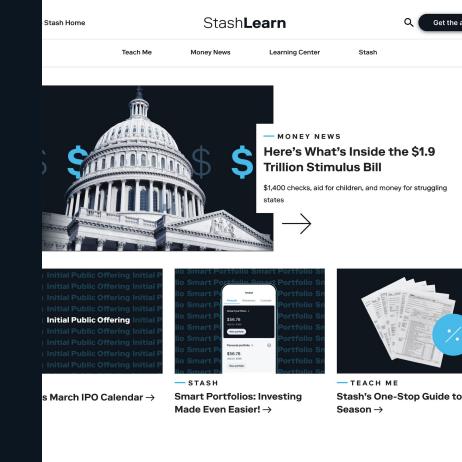
Like I am taking control of my finances and building wealth for long term goals.

Like a boss! Empowered. Educated.

Happy that I can invest my money in something I believe in or like, instead of sitting in my savings.

We are at a pivotal moment.

Investing has hit the mainstream, but a solid financial foundation is as important as ever before.



We know when women invest, they feel more **empowered** and in control of their finances. But, with day trading making headlines, **education and guidance** are central to long-term success.

Let's break down some of the fundamentals, so that you can bring knowledge and sound investing principles to your students and children.

Investing 101

- → What is Investing?
- → Stocks, Bonds and Mutual Funds/ETFs
- → 3 Simple Rules Smart Investors Follow



Stocks

A small piece of ownership in a publicly traded company.



ETFs

Invest in a bundle of related stocks, funds, or bonds.



Bonds

A form of debt—an "IOU" from a company, government, or some other entity.

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1W 1M	1Y	5Y 10	Y		
Position	Overview	Transac	tions		
Personal portfolio					
Value 🕕					
\$4,441.50 +\$241.50 (▲ 5.75	5%)				
Amount invested	ted 🚯 Average price 🚯				

Investing means...

- → Using your money to buy different assets with the expectation of growing your money
- → Making your money work for you



Business Bonds: Short-Term

t in short-term bonds reditworthy companies the United States.



These companies are actively involved in the development and utilization of blockchain technologies.

BLOK



Rely on the superstars already made it big. Buy of America's most wellcompanies.



nd, Junk Bond

na hiaher interest bond sure? This fund offers er risk company bonds hat also pay more.



Big Money

Money makes the world go

round. These companies are

the leading players in finance.

Bonds Nationwide: Variety Pack

This fund is a holistic investment in US investmentgrade bonds and can be a great way to diversify.



Bonds Worldwide

Bonds heard 'round the world

Make your money ev greener. Invest in the po clean energy sources lik



Clean & Gree and wind.

There are many different asset classes that people can directly invest in:

Stocks (equity), bonds (fixed income), real estate, commodities, currencies, derivatives.

People can buy these investments indirectly through different investment vehicles:



olossal China

a piece of the fastest wing large economy. d by a population of 1.3 billion.



Combat Carbon From big names to small

players, back the companies

that actively curb their carbon

footprints.

Looking for an all-in-one conservative option to make it easy? This diverse collection is tailored to your goals.

Conservative Mix



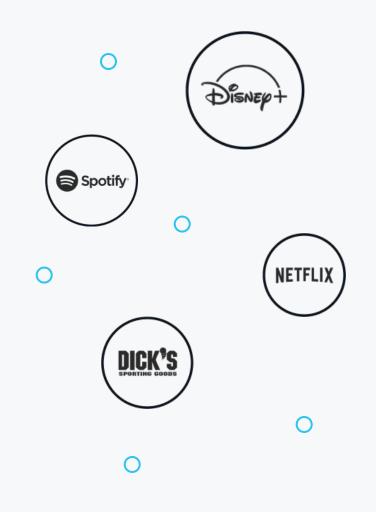
Consumer Com

Invest in the consun discretionary sector companies that sell goo needed on a day-to-day

Mutual funds or exchange traded funds (ETFs) \rightarrow

What are stocks? (equity)

- → When you buy stock, you are buying a share (or fraction of a share) in a company's equity
- → You are actually an **owner** of the company and you have a claim on the assets and future earnings of that company



What are bonds? (fixed income)

- → Bonds are actually loans made to a company, government, agency, etc.
- → Lenders provide loans to the borrowers for a set period of time
 - \rightarrow The borrower agrees to repay the loan with interest
- → Bonds are considered less risky than stocks.



What are mutual funds?

- → Mutual funds are investment vehicles that hold a basket of investments. They can hold stocks, bonds, other asset classes or a mixture of them.
 - \rightarrow Are usually active
 - \rightarrow Relatively **higher** fees
 - \rightarrow $\;$ Traded at the end of the day
 - \rightarrow Easy way to **diversify**



What are ETFs?

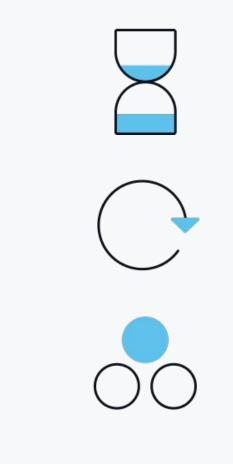
- → Exchange traded funds (ETFs) are similar to mutual funds where they hold a **basket of investments** such as: stocks, bonds, other asset classes or a mixture of them
- → Relatively lower expense ratios
- → Traded throughout the day like a stock
- → These funds can be very efficient ways to easily diversify

ETF Categories

- Bonds
- Broad Market
- Commodities
- Diversified Mixes
- Global Exposure
- Goods and Services
- Missions and Causes
- Technology and Innovation
- Thematic

Investing 101: The Basics.

Remember these investing principles.



Rule 1: Think long term

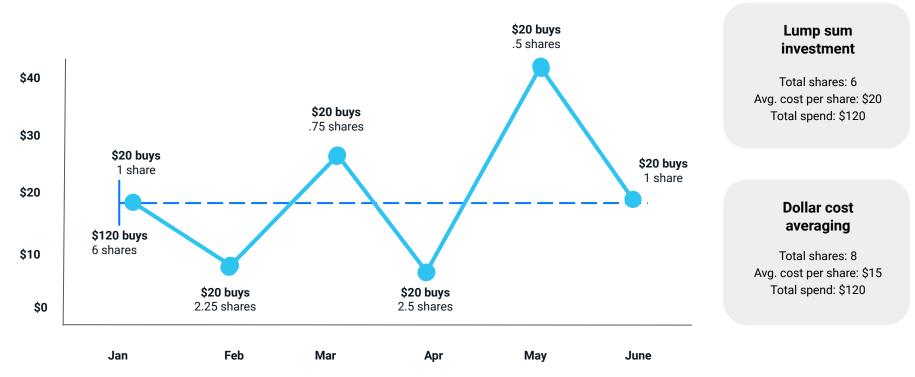
Historically, markets have continued to trend upward.



Source: FactSet. The S&P 500® is a market capitalization weighted index and one of the common benchmarks for the U.S. stock market. Investing involves risk including the loss of principal. This information is for educational purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice. Past Performance does not guarantee future results.

Rule 2: Invest on a regular basis

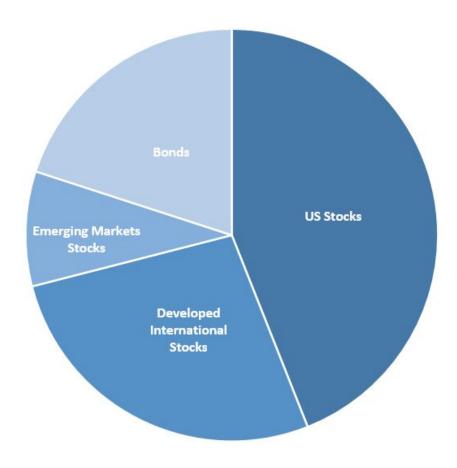
"Time in the markets, not timing"



Rule 3: Diversify

"Don't put all of your eggs in one basket"

Dividing your investments into different asset classes, such as US stocks, international stocks, bonds, commodities, cash, etc. helps reduce risk



Diversifying through volatility



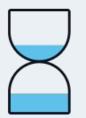
Source: Stash, FactSet as of 12/31/2019-9/24/2020. Past performance is not indicative of future results. You cannot invest directly in the index.

No Such Thing as a Perfect Portfolio

Everyone's financial blueprint is different there's no one-size-fits-all approach.

- → Typically, financial advisors recommend portfolios to clients based on various standardized profiles
- → There are different ways to assess an investor and ascribe a profile, but two key components are always included:
 - The investor's **ability** to take on risk
 - The investor's **desire** to take on risk
- → Once an investor is profiled, every "expert" has their own "perfect" portfolio to recommend

Three simple rules for **smart** investing.







Think Long-Term

Invest on a Regular Basis **Diversify**

Questions?

Please reach out to press@stash.com.

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