# 2017 Questionnaire on Investment Trusts Summary of Survey Results

#### Key survey results:

- The installment investment plan is used by 30.9% of current holders of investment trusts. By age group, respondents in their 20s comprise the largest share. (page 20)
- Recognition of Tsumitate NISA is 21.5%. Recognition of iDeCo is 24.3%. iDeCo is used by 2.1% of respondents. All survey results were current as of September 2017. (page 32)



March 2018
Japan Investment Trusts Association

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## ■ Outline of Survey Plan



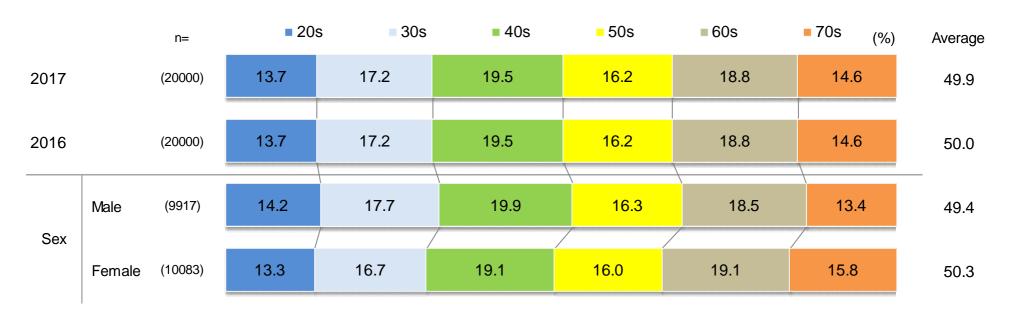
Purpose of the survey	trust holding installment with the "Separate purchasing trues."	r targeted male and female individings, their recognition of the charact investment plans, etc., (2) to identify the egment with no experience of hold investment trusts, (3) and to prove the experience of investment trusts in the	teristics of investify challenges ding investmending useful references	estment trusts, in promoting t at trusts" the re	their satisfaction the flow from "hasons for not po	on levels regard ousehold savir urchasing inve	ding investmer ngs to househo stment trusts a	nt trusts, their old asset form and what motiv	recognition of ation" by confirming vates them to consider
Survey method	* It has been that their mail surv	rvey (frame for extraction: INTAGE en confirmed that Internet survey r ratios of holding financial instrume ey monitors.	monitors gene ents (investme	rally have high ent trusts) and r	ates of recogni	tion of the rele	vant systems s		
Survey location	Nationwide	(three blocks consisting of the To	kyo metropoli	tan area, the H	anshin area an	d other regions	s)		
Survey target	Male and fo	emale individuals aged 20-79 year	rs						
Number of samples	* Allocation • Exclusion • Exclusion <details *="" [hanshin]<="" [tokyo="" definition="" female="" m="" male="" of="" th=""><th>O,000 samples In by sex, age group and location was on by occupational conditions was the numbers of collected question  Tokyo Metropolitan area Hanshin area Other regions  Total: Male Tokyo Metropolitan area Hanshin area Other regions  Total: Female TOTAL  as of locations and numbers of collectropolitan area] Tokyo, Kanagawarea] Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Naragions] Prefectures other than the agence of the position of the properties of the prope</th><th>20-29 Years 431 201 774 1406 406 200 735 1341 2747</th><th>30-39 Years 556 241 954 1751 521 246 921 1688 3439 nnaire answershiba / total of 50 samples</th><th>40-49 Years 634 290 1051 1975 592 295 1036 1923 3898 s by location are 7,780 samples</th><th>50-59 Years 458 220 940 1618 431 227 954 1612 3230</th><th>60-69 Years 479 259 1101 1839 493 281 1151 1925 3764</th><th>70-79 Years 361 200 767 1328 418 240 936 1594 2922</th><th>Total: 20-79 years 2919 1411 5587 9917 2861 1489 5733 10083 20000</th></details>	O,000 samples In by sex, age group and location was on by occupational conditions was the numbers of collected question  Tokyo Metropolitan area Hanshin area Other regions  Total: Male Tokyo Metropolitan area Hanshin area Other regions  Total: Female TOTAL  as of locations and numbers of collectropolitan area] Tokyo, Kanagawarea] Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Naragions] Prefectures other than the agence of the position of the properties of the prope	20-29 Years 431 201 774 1406 406 200 735 1341 2747	30-39 Years 556 241 954 1751 521 246 921 1688 3439 nnaire answershiba / total of 50 samples	40-49 Years 634 290 1051 1975 592 295 1036 1923 3898 s by location are 7,780 samples	50-59 Years 458 220 940 1618 431 227 954 1612 3230	60-69 Years 479 259 1101 1839 493 281 1151 1925 3764	70-79 Years 361 200 767 1328 418 240 936 1594 2922	Total: 20-79 years 2919 1411 5587 9917 2861 1489 5733 10083 20000
Survey period	September	15 (Friday) – September 27 (Wee	dnesday), 201	7					
Organization responsible for the survey	Japan Inve	stment Trusts Association							
Entity that conducted the survey	INTAGE In	с.							

#### 1. Profiles of Survey Respondents



Respondents' gender and age group

(Q28, 29)



Under ¥1 million: ¥0.5 million / ¥1 million – under ¥3 million: ¥2 million / ¥2 million – under ¥5 million: ¥4 million – under ¥8 million: ¥6.5 million / ¥8 million – under 10 million: ¥9 million / ¥10 million – under ¥15 million: ¥12.5 million / ¥15 million and more: ¥17.5 million

<sup>+</sup> The average values were calculated excluding the answer "I do not know/I do not wish to answer." Survey weights used in the calculations are as follows:

#### 1. Profiles of Survey Respondents



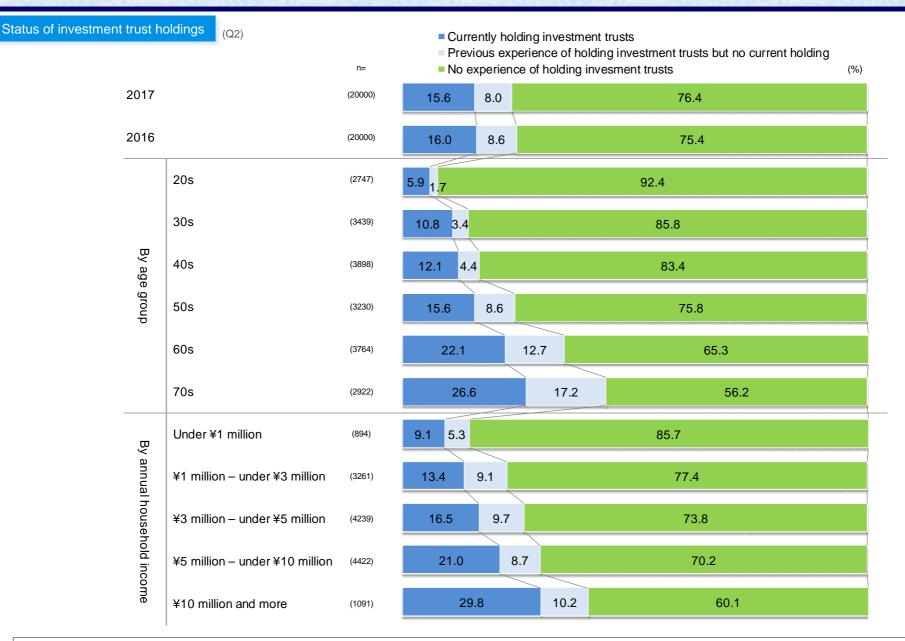


<sup>\*</sup> The average values were calculated excluding the answer "I do not know/I do not wish to answer." Survey weights used in the calculations are as follows:

Under ¥1 million: ¥0.5 million / ¥1 million – under ¥3 million: ¥2 million / ¥2 million – under ¥5 million: ¥4 million / ¥5 million – under ¥8 million: ¥6.5 million / ¥8 million – under 10 million: ¥9 million / ¥10 million – under ¥15 million: ¥12.5 million / ¥15 million and more: ¥17.5 million

#### 2. Status of Investment Trust Holdings (1)

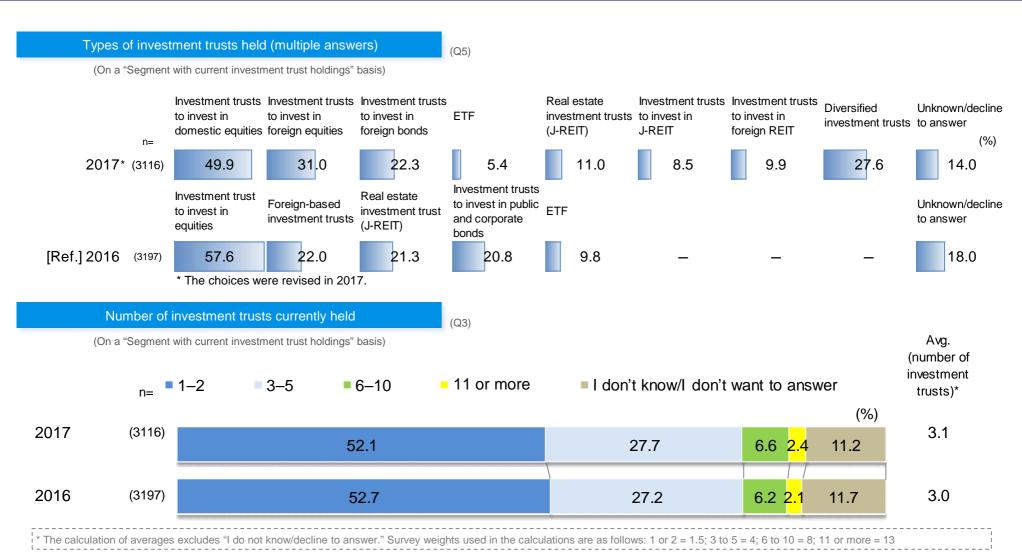




- The segment with current investment trust holdings in the breakdown of the status of investment trust holdings was 15.6%, which is the same level as in the previous survey (16.0%).
- The percentage ratios of both "segment with current investment trust holdings" and "segment with previous experience of holding investment trusts" become larger as the respondents' age group and annual household income increase.

#### 2. Status of Investment Trust Holdings (2)





- The type of investment trusts currently held the most was "investment trusts to invest in domestic equities," 49.9% of respondents. This was followed by "investment trusts to invest in foreign equities," "diversified investment trusts" and "investment trusts to invest in foreign bonds."
- As for the number of investment trusts currently held, more than half of respondents held "one or two" investment trusts (52.1%) and the average was 3.1. This does not differ significantly from the results of the previous survey.

#### 2. Status of Investment Trust Holdings (3)





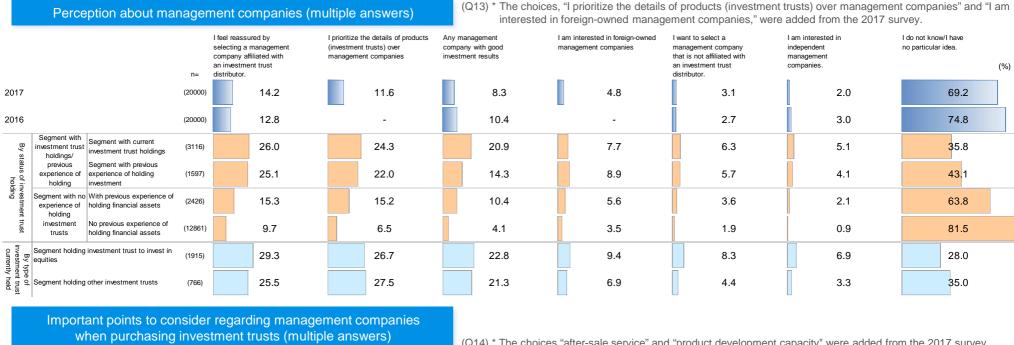
<sup>\*</sup> The calculation of averages excludes "I do not know/decline to answer." Survey weights used in the calculations are as follows:

Under ¥1 million = ¥0.5 million; ¥1 million to under ¥3 million = ¥2 million; ¥2 million to under ¥5 million = ¥4 million; /¥5 million to under ¥8 million = ¥6.5 million; ¥8 million to under 10 million = ¥9 million; ¥10 million and more = ¥15 million

• The average purchase amount by type was high for "real estate investment trusts (J-REIT)," "diversified investment trusts," "investment trusts to invest in foreign bonds" and "ETF," which was approximately 2.8 million yen.

#### 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (1)



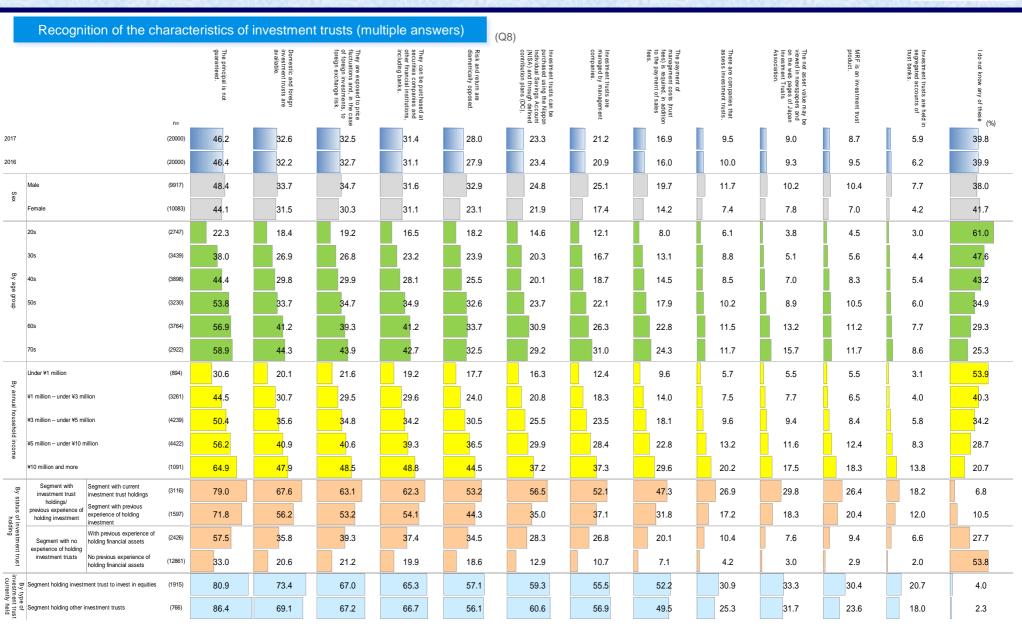


								loices after-sair	e service and pr	oduci developinei	it capacity were	added from the	ZUT/ Survey.
			•	Management capability	Capital base	After-sale services	Name recognition	Arrangements and procedures for investment	Group capability	Product development capacity	Management philosophy	Others	I do not know/I have no particular idea. (%)
2017			n= (20000)	34.3	26.3	19.8	17.9	management 14.9	9.5	9.3	5.5	0.3	49.1
2016			(20000)	30.6	22.7	-	15.3	15.5	8.5	-	5.4	-	55.6
By st	investment trust		(3116)	52.8	33.6	18.5	22.3	21.1	13.8	14.7	8.7	0.4	21.6
atus of inv holdi	experience of	Segment with previous experience of holding investment	(1597)	48.3	34.2	22.3	<b>2</b> 4.9	17.2	12.3	14.3	7.6	0.3	<b>2</b> 6.0
westmen ding	holding investment holding investment trusts holding	With previous experience of holding financial assets	(2426)	43.7	32.7	23.5	20.1	19.5	11.4	11.3	6.2	0.5	39.1
t trust		No previous experience of holding financial assets	(12861)	<b>2</b> 6.3	22.3	19.1	15.5	12.2	7.7	7.0	4.3	0.2	60.5
By ty investm current		investment trust to invest in	(1915)	56.9	18.7	36.1	10.7	22.5	15.4	16.8	24.4	0.4	16.7
By typeestme	only investment trusts to nd corporate bonds	(766)	54.0	19.7	35.1	6.3	24.3	13.6	14.9	23.1	0.4	16.8	

- Regarding the question about selecting investment trust management companies, 69.2% of respondents selected "I do not know/I have no particular idea." This suggests, as in the previous survey, that most respondents cannot evoke any selection standard. Among the segment with current investment trust holdings, many respondents selected "I feel reassured to choose a management company affiliated with an investment trust distributor" while many others selected "I prioritize the details of products (investment trusts) over management companies" and "any management company with high investment results."
- Regarding important points to consider about management companies, "management capability" ranks highest (34.3%), followed by "capital base" (26.3%), as in the previous survey. On the other hand, the percentage that answered "I do not know/I have no particular idea" is also high (49.1%), with nearly half of all respondents selecting this answer. By status of investment trust holding, segments with higher correlation with investing consider that all points are more important than those with a low correlation with investing. This tendency appears particularly prominent in the choice "management capability."

#### 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (2)





- Overall recognition of the characteristics of investment trusts has not changed significantly from the previous survey. "No guarantee of the principal" ranks highest (46.2%), followed by "Domestic and foreign investment trusts are available" (32.6%), "exposed to price fluctuations and foreign exchange risk" (32.5%) and "can be purchased at places other than securities companies" (31.4%). On the other hand, the percentage that answered "I do not know any characteristics of investment trusts" is also high (39.8%).
- By age group and household annual income, the level of recognition of any of the characteristics of investment trusts tends to rise as either age group or household annual income increases.

## 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (3)



Recognition of the characteristics of investment trusts (multiple answers)

(Q8

		n=	The principal is not guaranteed.	Domestic and foreign investment trusts are available.	They are exposed to price fluctuations and, in the case of foreign investments, to foreign exchange risk.	They can be purchased at securities companies and other financial institutions, including banks.	Risk and return are diametrically opposed.	Investment trusts can be purchased using the Nippon individual Savings Account (INSA) and through defined contribution plans (DC).	Investment trusts are managed by management companies.	The payment of management costs (trust fees) is required, in addition to the payment of sales fees.	There are companies that assess investment trusts.	The net asset value may be viewed in newspapers and on the web pages of Japan Investment Trusts Association.	MRF is an investment trust product.	Investment trusts are held in segregated accounts of trust banks.	I do not know any of these
2017 T	OTAL	(20000)	46.2	32.6	32.5	31.4	28.0	23.3	21.2	16.9	9.5	9.0	8.7	5.9	39.8 <sup>(%)</sup>
	Under ¥1 million	(214)	14.0	13.1	16.8	11.2	14.0	10.3	7.9	4.7	3.7	2.3	2.8	0.9	66.4
	¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(473)	18.0	15.6	15.0	14.4	15.2	11.2	9.5	5.7	5.1	2.5	3.4	2.3	63.8
20	s ¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(600)	32.5	25.8	27.2	23.2	23.3	20.2	19.7	12.2	8.2	5.8	6.0	4.2	48.3
	¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(374)	35.0	29.7	28.1	25.7	29.4	23.0	18.4	14.2	9.6	6.1	8.8	5.1	<b>42</b> .0
	¥10 million and more	(112)	33.9	25.0	27.7	26.8	28.6	22.3	21.4	13.4	16.1	8.9	9.8	7.1	49.1
By age (	Under ¥1 million	(157)	21.7	17.8	17.8	12.7	10.8	12.1	10.8	10.2	4.5	1.9	3.8	1.3	66.2
group and	¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(369)	34.7	21.4	21.7	20.1	19.8	15.4	11.7	8.7	6.8	2.7	2.4	1.6	52.0
annual 30	s ¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(767)	<mark>3</mark> 8.2	23.6	24.9	20.2	23.7	18.0	12.8	11.0	6.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	<b>45</b> .5
househol	¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(964)	49.5	36.9	<b>3</b> 6.9	32.0	33.4	29.7	26.1	18.6	14.1	8.3	9.5	6.8	34.5
30 annual household income	¥10 million and more	(153)	60.8	52.9	52.3	49.0	49.7	40.5	46.4	41.8	23.5	19.0	16.3	16.3	20.9
	Under ¥1 million	(132)	34.1	18.2	18.2	19.7	18.2	15.2	13.6	8.3	8.3	6.1	5.3	3.0	54.5
	¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(439)	<mark>3</mark> 7.4	22.1	22.6	20.3	19.1	13.2	11.8	8.2	3.9	2.5	4.3	2.3	<mark>49.</mark> 2
40	s ¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(677)	<mark>45</mark> .3	27.3	26.4	26.6	22.2	19.4	14.5	11.5	6.1	4.3	5.8	3.5	<b>4</b> 0.9
	¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(1143)	54.0	38.0	38.8	36.3	33.8	26.2	26.8	21.4	11.2	9.3	11.3	7.9	32.6
	¥10 million and more	(248)	63.7	<mark>47</mark> .6	<mark>47</mark> .2	<mark>46</mark> .0	41.5	41.1	<mark>3</mark> 7.1	27.0	22.6	16.5	19.0	14.1	20.2

## 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (4)



Recognition of the characteristics of investment trusts (multiple answers)

(Q8

			n=	The principal is not guaranteed.	Domestic and foreign investment trusts are available.	They are exposed to price fluctuations and, in the case of foreign investments, to foreign exchange risk.	They can be purchased at securities companies and other financial institutions, including banks.	Risk and return are diametrically opposed.	Investment trusts can be purchased using the Nippon Individual Savings Account (NISA) and through defined contribution plans (DC).	Investment trusts are managed by management companies.	The payment of management costs (trust fees) is required, in addition to the payment of sales fees.	There are companies that assess investment trusts.	The net asset value may be viewed in newspapers and on the web pages of Japan Investment Trusts Association.	MRF is an investment trust product.	Investment trusts are held in segregated accounts of trust banks.	I do not know any of these
2017	TO	TAL	(20000)	46.2	32.6	32.5	31.4	28.0	23.3	21.2	16.9	9.5	9.0	8.7	5.9	39.8
		Under ¥1 million	(111)	<b>3</b> 9.6	24.3	27.0	24.3	26.1	18.9	15.3	9.0	5.4	5.4	8.1	4.5	<mark>45</mark> .9
1		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(356)	43.3	26.7	26.4	28.1	24.7	17.7	14.6	11.5	10.1	6.5	8.1	5.1	44.4
1	50s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(502)	55.0	33.1	32.9	34.7	33.3	22.3	22.1	17.1	9.2	7.6	8.2	4.6	32.5
1		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(914)	62.6	<mark>3</mark> 8.2	<mark>3</mark> 8.5	<mark>3</mark> 9.9	<mark>3</mark> 8.9	28.3	26.5	21.4	11.6	11.5	13.6	7.2	25.2
		¥10 million and more	(329)	71.7	48.3	48.6	51.4	<mark>45</mark> .6	<b>3</b> 6.5	<mark>3</mark> 6.8	27.7	17.6	15.2	18.8	10.3	16.4
By age g		Under ¥1 million	(178)	<mark>42</mark> .7	27.5	29.8	30.3	23.6	25.8	18.0	16.9	8.4	10.7	6.7	6.7	41.6
group and		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(829)	54.5	<mark>3</mark> 9.7	35.0	<b>3</b> 9.4	28.1	28.1	21.8	18.5	8.2	10.7	8.3	4.9	29.7
annual	60s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(863)	60.4	<b>43</b> .9	41.6	44.1	<mark>3</mark> 7.9	34.2	30.5	24.6	12.4	13.7	11.8	7.5	26.4
household income		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(609)	67.5	53.5	51.7	51.4	<mark>45</mark> .3	<mark>3</mark> 9.6	34.8	32.3	17.7	17.4	16.1	11.3	18.1
d income		¥10 million and more	(164)	74.4	58.5	56.1	57.3	52.4	42.7	40.9	<mark>3</mark> 6.0	21.3	25.6	25.0	20.1	12.8
1		Under ¥1 million	(102)	<mark>44</mark> .1	23.5	21.6	20.6	15.7	17.6	9.8	8.8	3.9	7.8	8.8	2.9	<mark>3</mark> 8.2
1		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(795)	58.9	41.1	<mark>4</mark> 1.3	<mark>3</mark> 8.6	29.4	26.9	28.2	20.9	9.3	13.5	8.8	5.4	25.3
1	70s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(830)	65.4	53.3	50.6	50.8	<mark>3</mark> 9.3	34.1	<mark>3</mark> 7.1	28.1	14.2	18.8	13.9	9.9	17.3
1		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(418)	66.0	55.5	54.1	57.2	<mark>3</mark> 9.7	<mark>3</mark> 6.4	41.4	33.5	16.5	22.7	17.2	14.1	15.8
1		¥10 million and more	(85)	71.8	48.2	57.6	58.8	44.7	31.8	<mark>3</mark> 7.6	31.8	20.0	22.4	16.5	18.8	16.5

#### 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (5)



#### Qualities of investment trusts that are particularly attractive compared to other financial instruments

(Q112)

(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" and "Segment with previous experience of holding investment trusts" basis)

	`		Investing in investment trusts is possible withou specialized knowledge.	Diversified investment is possible even t with small amounts of money.	Dividends can be received on a regular basis.	Comparatively high yields can be expected	Investing in investment trusts is attractive even with small amounts of money.	Installment investments are possible.	I can pick one that suits my purpose because there are so many types of investment trusts.	The purchase procedures are straightforward.	Dividends are automatically reinvested in some investment trust products.	Investment trusts offer easy access to overseas t investment.	The fees are comparatively inexpensive.	After purchase, there is a lot of information related to the management of investment trusts.	Other	I do not know/I have no particular idea.
2017		n= (4713)	18.3	15.2	12.8	10.7	6.9	5.6	3.4	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	19.0
2016		(4914)	17.5	15.4	13.0	10.2	6.6	4.6	3.2	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	21.6
	20s	(210)	14.3	29.0	4.3	4.8	12.9	9.5	2.9	1.9	2.9	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	13.3
_	30s	(488)	<b>15</b> .8	27.3	5.1	6.4	9.0	8.2	3.7	1.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.0	17.2
By age	40s	(644)	18.6	22.4	6.7	8.2	7.6	7.3	4.2	3.0	1.4	1.7	2.3	0.2	0.3	16.1
ge groul	50s	(783)	17.2	<b>15</b> .5	9.3	14.7	7.0	7.2	3.6	2.6	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	19.5
o	60s	(1308)	18.6	11.2	15.7	12.4	5.2	4.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	21.3
	70s	(1280)	20.1	8.6	19.3	10.5	6.3	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	19.5

Qualities of investment trusts that are particularly unsatisfactory compared to other financial instruments

(Q12<sup>2</sup>)

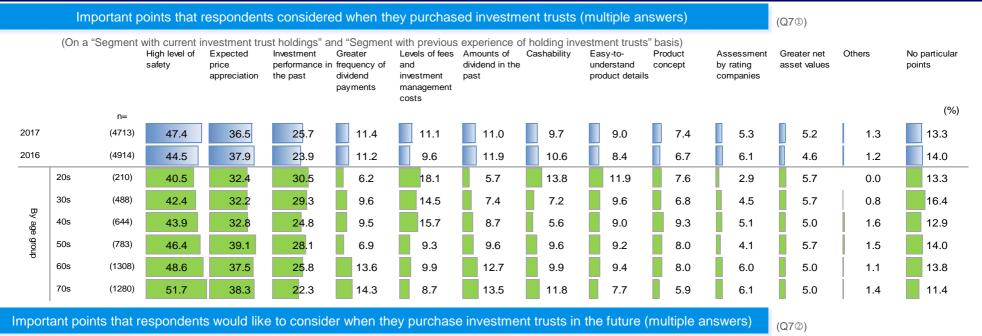
(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" and "Segment with previous experience of holding investment trusts" basis)

			The principal is not guaranteed.		The mechanism of how investment trusts work and investment performance are difficult to understand.	The returns are low.	It is difficult to choose products withou specialized knowledge.	They are less interesting t compared to investing in equities.	The risk is higher compared to investing in public and corporate bonds.	I cannot pick one because there are so many types of investment trusts.	After purchase, there is not much information related to the management of investment trusts.	The procedures are cumbersome.	There are closed periods (periods during which cashing out or canceling is not possible).		Other	I do not know/I do not have any particular complaints.
2017		n= (4713)	30.2	12.1	8.1	7.2	E 5	5.0	4.4	1.1	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.3	15.6
2017		(47 13)	30.2	12.1	0.1	1.2	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.4	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	13.6
2016		(4914)	32.5	10.7	7.9	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.6	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	14.8
	20s	(210)	17.6	9.0	8.6	11.4	5.7	6.7	2.4	6.2	2.9	6.7	1.0	2.4	0.5	19.0
_	30s	(488)	22.5	11.9	8.2	11.3	5.1	3.7	2.5	4.5	1.6	3.3	2.5	0.8	0.2	21.9
By age	40s	(644)	28.0	12.0	7.9	9.5	6.7	4.8	2.5	6.8	1.2	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.2	<b>16</b> .1
group	50s	(783)	32.7	11.4	6.6	6.0	6.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.1	18.3
	60s	(1308)	32.0	14.5	7.0	5.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.1	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.4	<mark>1</mark> 4.1
	70s	(1280)	32.9	10.9	10.0	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.9	3.4	3.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.5	12.2

- Regarding the qualities of investment trusts that are particularly attractive compared to other financial instruments, "Investing in investment trusts is possible without specialized knowledge" (18.3%), "Diversified investment is possible even with small amounts of money," (15.2%), and "Dividends can be received on a regular basis" (12.8%) rank high. This tendency remains unchanged from the previous survey. In addition, "Diversified investment is possible even with small amounts of money," "Investing in investment trusts is attractive even with small amounts of money" and "Installment investments are possible" rank higher as the respondents' age group decreases, while the percentages of "Investing in investment trusts is possible without specialized knowledge" and "Dividends can be received on a regular basis" tend to rise as the respondents' age group increases.
- Regarding the qualities of investment trusts that are particularly unsatisfactory, "No guarantee of the principal" is prominent (30.2%). While the percentage is slightly lower than in the previous survey, the propensity remains the same. In addition, the percentage of "no guarantee of the principal" and "Risk is higher compared to public and corporate bonds" rise as the respondents' age group increases.

#### 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (6)





(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" and "Segment with previous experience of holding investment trusts" basis)

High level of Expected Investment Levels of fees Cashability Easy-to-Amounts of Greater Product Greater net Others No particular Assessment dividend in the frequency of safety price performance in and understand concept by rating asset values points appreciation the past investment product details past dividend companies management payments costs (%)n= 24.2 2017 (4713)50.1 35.8 11.3 9.7 8.7 8.5 7.3 5.7 0.4 16.2 5.6 2016 (4914)49.0 9.0 9.1 17.0 35.9 12.4 11.7 8.3 6.4 5.8 5.3 1.0 20s (210)0.0 37.6 38.6 26.2 22.9 12.9 11.9 7.6 7.6 7.6 6.2 7.1 13.3 30s (488)44.3 37.3 29.3 9.0 11.3 7.2 8.0 9.2 5.1 7.6 0.2 19.9 13.7 40s (644)46.4 37.9 24.8 18.2 9.3 6.7 8.2 9.8 5.6 7.3 0.3 13.7 age 11.5 group 50s (783)52.9 37.0 27.3 14.8 10.2 9.2 7.4 5.9 8.2 7.0 5.2 0.4 15.3 60s (1308)50.3 33.5 9.6 7.3 5.7 0.5 19.3 70s (1280)54.5 35.4 21.8 9.2 8.8 4.8 5.1 13.4 10.4 10.7 4.1 0.4 16.2

Regarding the important points that respondents considered when they purchased investment trusts and those they would consider when purchasing investment trusts in the future, "high level of safety" ranks highest (47.4% and 50.1%, respectively), followed by "expected price appreciation" (36.5% and 35.8%, respectively) and "investment performance in the past" (25.7% and 24.2%, respectively). The percentage that prioritized "high level of safety" increased 2.9 percentage points from the previous survey.

<sup>•</sup> Looking at the important points to consider at the time of purchase by age group, "high level of safety," "amounts of dividend in the past," and "greater frequency of dividend payments" rank higher as the respondents' age group increases, while "investment performance in the past," and "levels of fees, etc." rank higher as the respondents' age group decreases. (The percentage of "levels of fees, etc." is also higher as the respondents' age group decreases in Q7<sup>2</sup>).

#### 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (7)



#### How money obtained from redemption or sale of investment trusts is used (multiple answers)

(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" and "Segment with previous experience of holding investment trusts" basis)

			Spared for deposits and savings	Used for living expenses	Used to buy equities and bonds	Used to buy other investment trusts	Used to buy real estate, etc.	Other	Have not acquired money by selling or redeeming investment trusts
2017		n= (4713)	34.4	24.8	22.7	22.3	3.8	2.2	21.7 (%)
2017		(4710)	34.4	24.0	22.1	22.5	3.0	2.2	21.7
2016		(4914)	34.9	24.0	23.5	20.7	3.7	2.2	21.8
	20s	(210)	26.7	16.2	27.1	26.7	5.2	0.0	34.3
	30s	(488)	28.5	18.0	20.5	19.3	3.5	0.8	36.7
By age group	40s	(644)	31.1	22.2	19.9	19.1	3.3	1.2	27.8
group	50s	(783)	33.6	27.6	18.9	21.5	4.2	1.9	<b>2</b> 2.9
	60s	(1308)	34.7	26.8	<b>2</b> 2.9	<b>2</b> 2.9	3.9	2.9	18.7
	70s	(1280)	39.6	26.3	26.4	24.2	3.7	3.0	13.1
Ву	Under ¥1 million	(128)	33.6	<mark>28</mark> .9	15.6	13.3	5.5	3.1	21.1
annual I	¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(735)	33.6	31.2	19.7	20.8	2.6	2.4	18.6
nouseho	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(1112)	38.6	<mark>27</mark> .1	22.2	<b>2</b> 2.7	2.7	2.2	19.8
By annual household income	¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(1315)	<mark>32.</mark> 3	21.8	<mark>27</mark> .1	<b>2</b> 3.0	4.0	2.2	21.4
ne	¥10 million and more	(436)	<mark>32.</mark> 6	18.3	28.0	<mark>26</mark> .8	10.6	2.3	21.1

(Q10)

- Funds obtained from the redemption or sales of investment trusts are most often used for "deposits and savings" (34.4%), followed by "funds for living expenses" (24.8%), which are more common than "purchases of equities and bonds" (22.7%) and "purchases of other investment trusts" (22.3%). This tendency remains generally unchanged from the previous survey.
- By age group, the higher the respondents' age group, the more often such funds appear to be used for "deposits and savings" and "living expenses"
- By annual household income, respondents with higher annual income tend to allocate such funds to "purchases of equities and bonds" and "purchases of other investment trusts," while respondents with lower annual income tend to use them for "living expenses."

## 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (8)



How money obtained from redemption or sale of investment trusts is used (multiple answers)

(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" and "Segment with previous experience of holding investment trusts" basis)

				Spared for deposits and savings	Used for living expenses	Used to buy equities and bonds	Used to buy other investment trusts	Used to buy real estate, etc.	Other	Have not acquired money by selling or redeeming investment trusts
2017	ΓΟΤΑL		n= (4713)	34.4	24.8	22.7	22.3	3.8	2.2	21.7 (%)
		Under ¥1 million	(9)	44.4	33.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(25)	20.0	12.0	28.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	32.0
	20s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(63)	<mark>2</mark> 5.4	22.2	22.2	<b>31.</b> 7	3.2	0.0	33.3
		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(63)	<mark>2</mark> 5.4	17.5	36.5	<b>27</b> .0	11.1	0.0	23.8
Ву		¥10 million and more	(17)	<b>2</b> 3.5	5.9	<b>2</b> 3.5	<b>2</b> 3.5	11.8	0.0	52.9
age gro		Under ¥1 million	(9)	11.1	0.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	11.1	55.6
up and		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(40)	40.0	<mark>2</mark> 5.0	7.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	<b>32.</b> 5
age group and annual household income	30s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(98)	28.6	21.4	15.3	20.4	3.1	0.0	36.7
housel		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(193)	<mark>28</mark> .5	15.5	28.0	21.8	4.1	1.0	35.2
nold inc		¥10 million and more	(56)	<mark>2</mark> 5.0	16.1	<b>26</b> .8	<b>26</b> .8	7.1	1.8	<mark>28</mark> .6
ome		Under ¥1 million	(16)	50.0	<b>2</b> 5.0	12.5	<mark>2</mark> 5.0	6.3	0.0	18.8
		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(23)	30.4	30.4	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	39.1
	40s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(98)	33.7	<b>2</b> 3.5	16.3	11.2	0.0	1.0	29.6
		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(265)	29.4	20.0	21.9	18.1	3.0	1.9	<b>2</b> 6.0
		¥10 million and more	(96)	<mark>30</mark> .2	22.9	<b>27</b> .1	29.2	9.4	2.1	21.9

(Q10)

## 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (9)



How money obtained from redemption or sale of investment trusts is used (multiple answers)

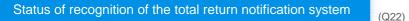
(Q10)

(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" and "Segment with previous experience of holding investment trusts" basis)

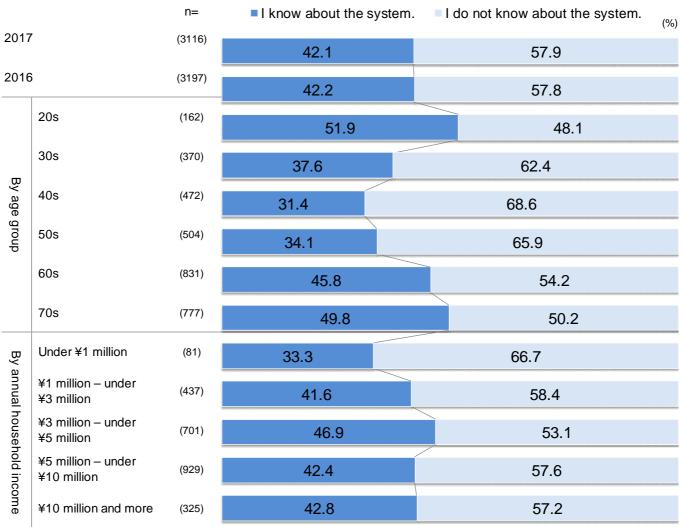
				Spared for deposits and savings	Used for living expenses	Used to buy equities and bonds	Used to buy other investment trusts	Used to buy real estate, etc.	Other	Have not acquired money by selling or redeeming investment trusts
2017	OTAL		n= (4713)	34.4	24.8	22.7	22.3	3.8	2.2	21.7 (%)
		Under ¥1 million	(23)	39.1	43.5	13.0	8.7	13.0	4.3	8.7
		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(69)	36.2	29.0	17.4	17.4	5.8	1.4	<b>2</b> 6.1
	50s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(101)	<mark>32.</mark> 7	35.6	13.9	<mark>26</mark> .7	3.0	2.0	16.8
		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(273)	<mark>32.</mark> 2	<mark>2</mark> 5.3	<mark>2</mark> 4.9	20.9	3.7	1.8	<b>2</b> 2.7
Ву г		¥10 million and more	(129)	34.1	<b>2</b> 3.3	18.6	<b>2</b> 2.5	7.0	2.3	24.0
age group and annual household income		Under ¥1 million	(40)	<mark>32.</mark> 5	32.5	15.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	17.5
up and		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(253)	34.0	36.0	17.0	19.0	2.0	2.4	17.0
annual	60s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(325)	36.9	27.4	22.2	20.3	3.4	1.5	21.8
househ		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(289)	<mark>31.</mark> 1	<mark>2</mark> 4.9	<mark>28</mark> .7	26.6	3.5	3.8	15.2
old inco		¥10 million and more	(83)	34.9	10.8	41.0	32.5	13.3	2.4	14.5
ome		Under ¥1 million	(31)	<mark>2</mark> 5.8	22.6	19.4	9.7	3.2	0.0	22.6
		¥1 million – under ¥3 million	(325)	33.2	30.2	<b>2</b> 4.0	<mark>2</mark> 4.3	3.1	3.4	14.2
	70s	¥3 million – under ¥5 million	(427)	46.6	<b>27</b> .6	<mark>27</mark> .2	<mark>2</mark> 5.3	2.6	3.7	10.8
		¥5 million – under ¥10 million	(232)	42.2	22.4	30.6	26.3	3.9	2.6	9.9
		¥10 million and more	(55)	40.0	16.4	34.5	<b>2</b> 5.5	20.0	3.6	5.5

## 3. Attitudes Concerning Purchasing/Holding Investment Trusts (10)





(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" basis)



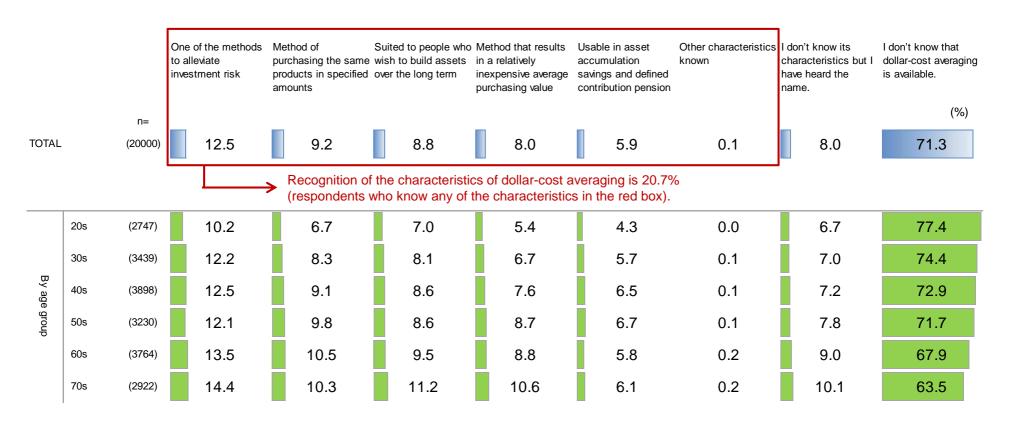
- Recognition of the system for notifying investors of the total return for an entire investment period, which was launched in December 2014, among the "segment with current investment trust holdings" is 42.1%. This is the same level as the rate in the previous survey.
- By age group, recognition among respondents in their 20s is highest at 51.9%. This is followed by those in their 70s (49.8%) and their 60s (45.8%).

#### 4. Status of Recognition/Use of Installment Investment in Investment Trusts (1)



Contents of recognition of dollar-cost averaging

(Q16)



<sup>•</sup> The recognition of dollar-cost averaging is low, with 71.3% of respondents having no knowledge of its availability.

Among the characteristics, "one of the methods to alleviate investment risk" is recognized by the highest percentage of the respondents (12.5%).

<sup>•</sup> The higher the age of the respondents, the higher the recognition of dollar-cost averaging.

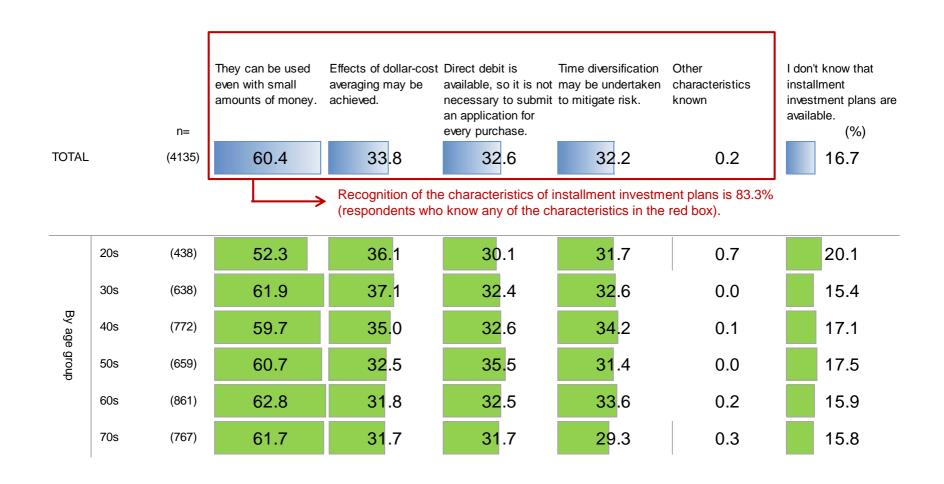
#### 4. Status of Recognition/Use of Installment Investment in Investment Trusts (2)



#### Contents of recognition of installment investment plan

(Q17)

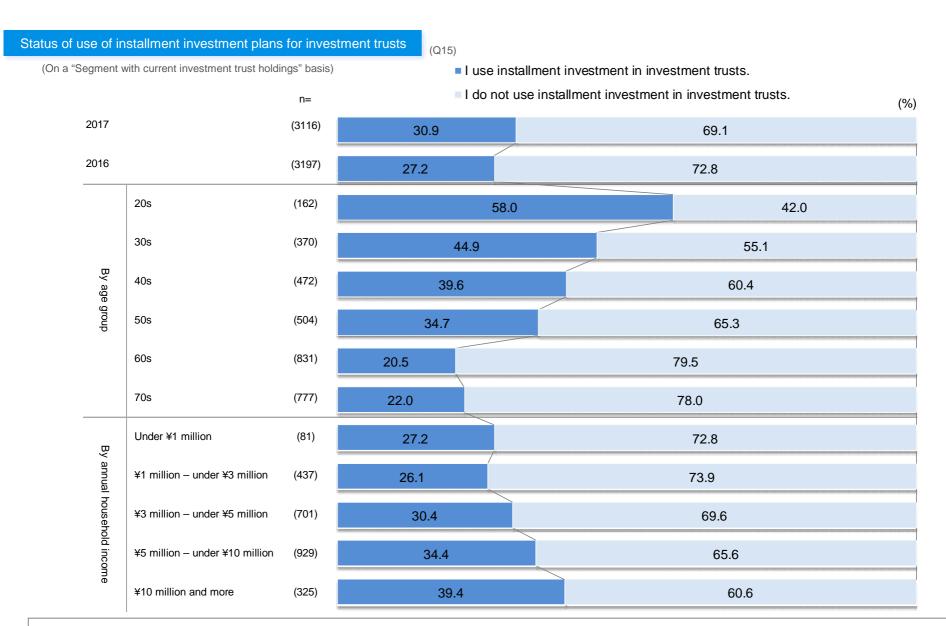
(Among respondents who know the characteristics of dollar-cost averaging)



<sup>•</sup> The characteristics of installment investment plans most recognized among respondents who know dollar-cost averaging is "usable even with small amounts of money" (60.4%).

#### 4. Status of Recognition/Use of Installment Investment in Investment Trusts (3)





- The percentage ratio of respondents in the "segment with current investment trust holdings" who use installment investment plans is 30.9 %. This is an increase of 3.7 percentage points from the result in the previous survey (27.2%).
- By age group, younger adult segments show higher utilization rates. More than half, or 58.0 %, of respondents in their 20s are using installment investment plans.
- By household annual income, respondents with higher annual income tend to show higher utilization rates.

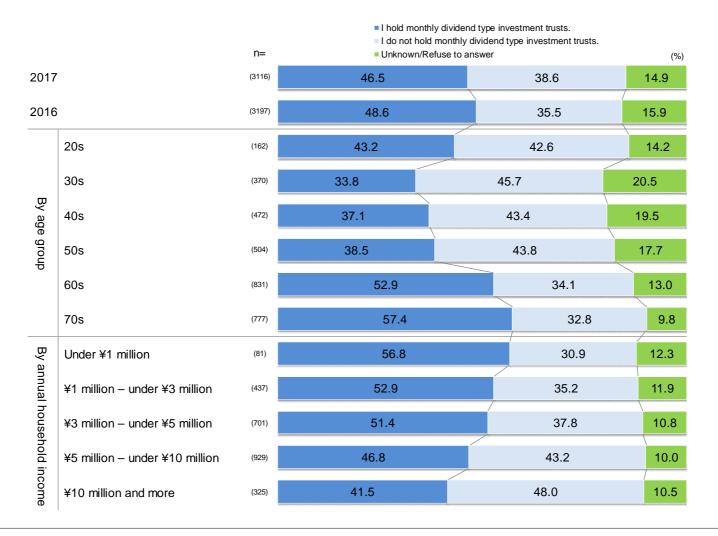
## 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (1)



#### Status of holding monthly dividend type investment trusts

(Q18)

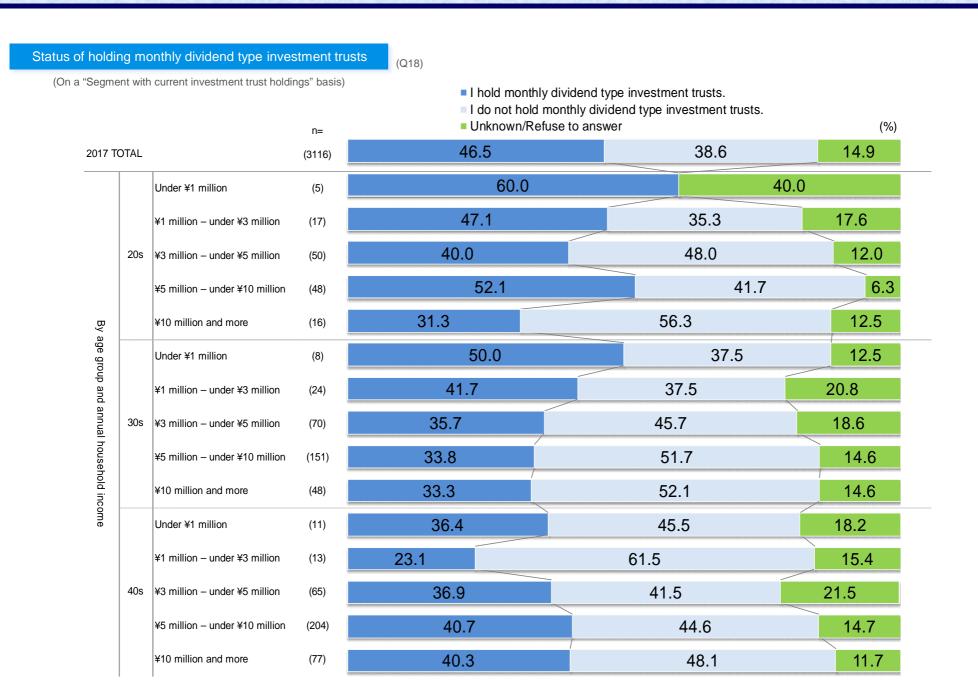
(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" basis)



- The percentage ratio of the respondents belonging to the "Segment with current investment trust holdings" who hold monthly dividend type investment trusts is 46.5 %. This is a slight decrease from the result in the previous survey (48.6%).
- By age group, respondents who are in their 60s or older show higher ratios of holding such investment trusts, at over 50%.

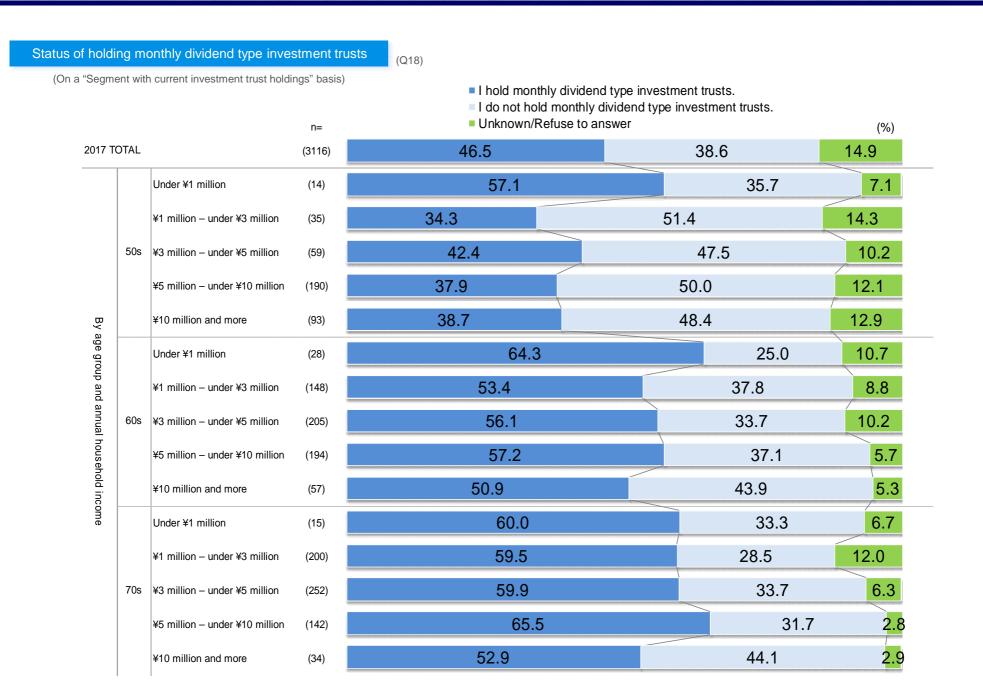
## 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (2)





## 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (3)





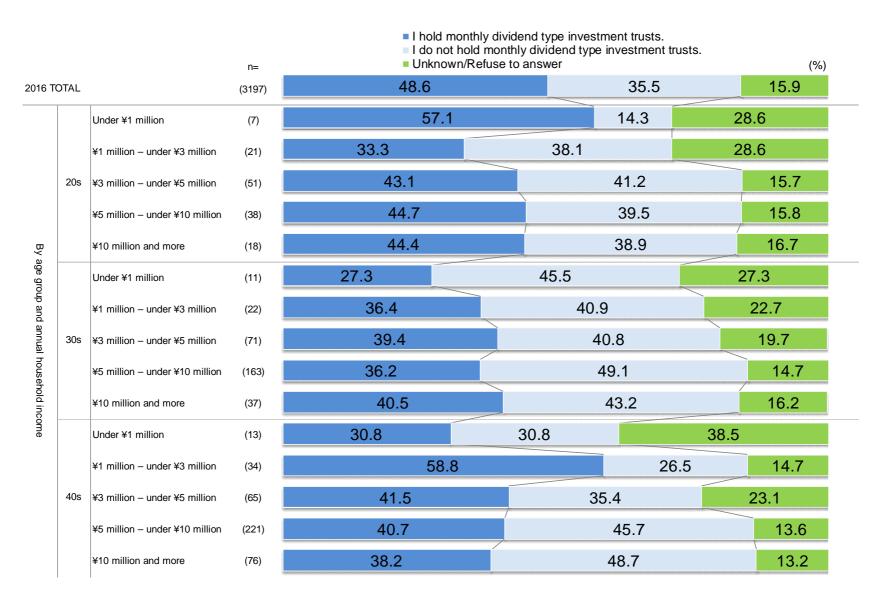
#### 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (4)



Status of holding monthly dividend type investment trusts (Reference: 2016)

(Q18)

(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" basis)



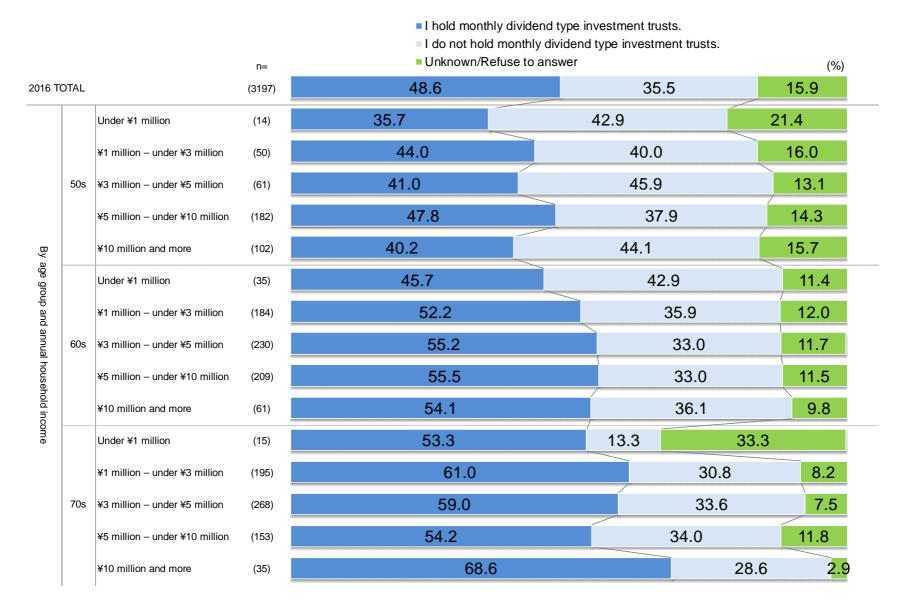
## 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (5)



Status of holding monthly dividend type investment trusts (Reference: 2016)

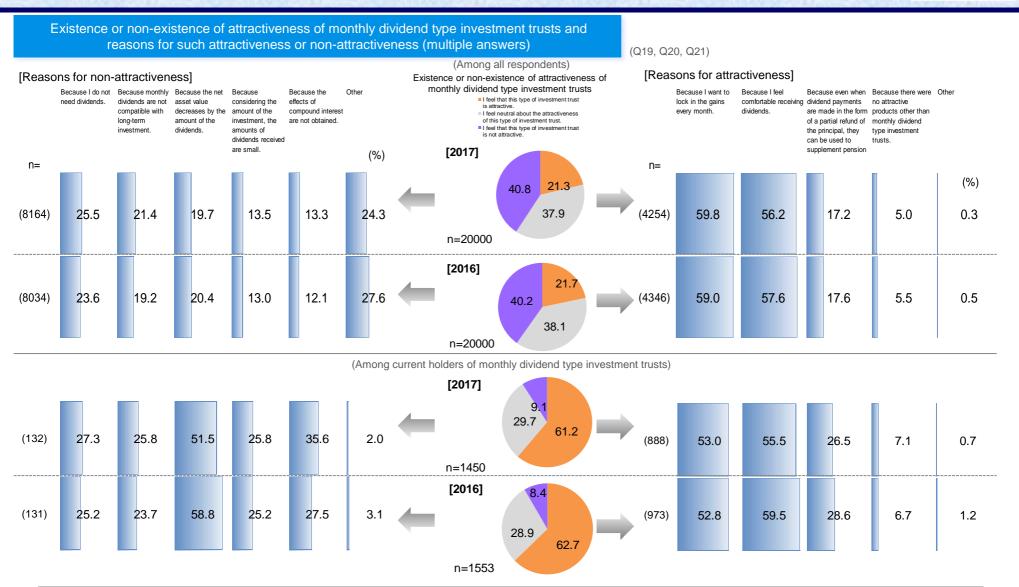
(Q18)

(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" basis)



#### 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (6)



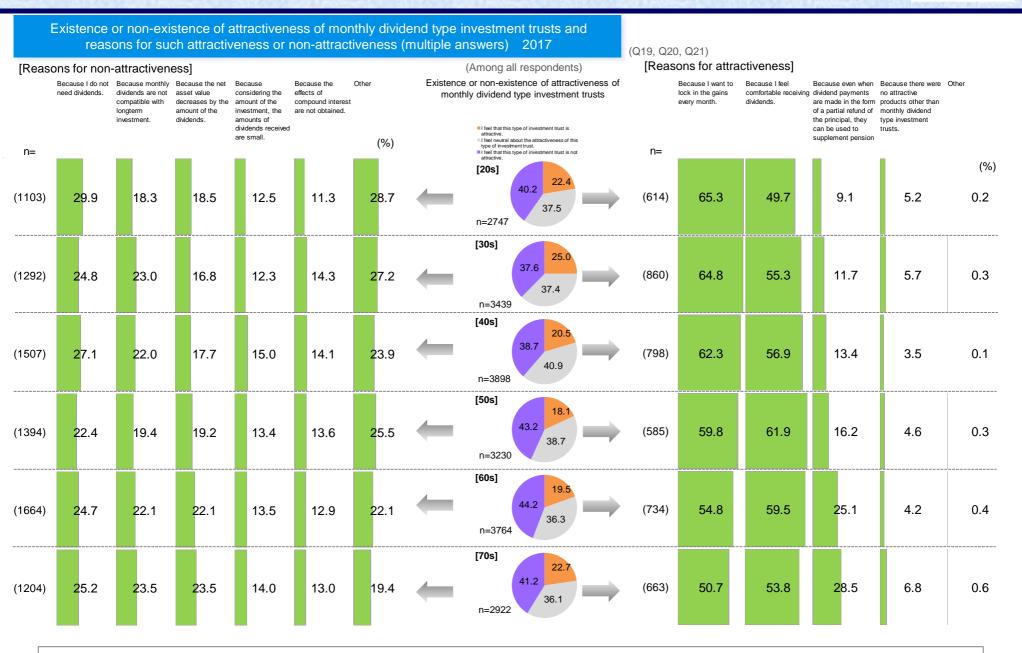


#### < Overall >

- Percentage of respondents who feel attracted to monthly dividend type investment trusts is only 21.3%, while respondents who do not feel attracted to this type is higher at 40.8%. Both are the same as in the previous survey.
- Reasons for non-attractiveness appear to be dispersed as in the previous survey, with no item having a prominently high percentage. Ranked comparatively higher were "Dividends are not necessary" (25.5%), "Monthly dividends are not compatible with long-term investment" (21.4%) and "Net asset value decreases by the amount of dividends" (19.7%). Reasons for attractiveness with high percentage ratios were "I want to lock in the gains every month" (59.8%) and "I feel safe because I receive dividends" (56.2%), which represent the same responses in the previous survey.
- < Current holders of dividend type investment trusts >
- Those who feel attracted comprise 61.2%, remaining at the same level as the rate in the previous survey. The percentage of "Net asset value decreases by the amount of dividends" was substantially high, or 51.5%, as a reason for not feeling attracted to monthly dividend type investment trusts.

#### 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (7)

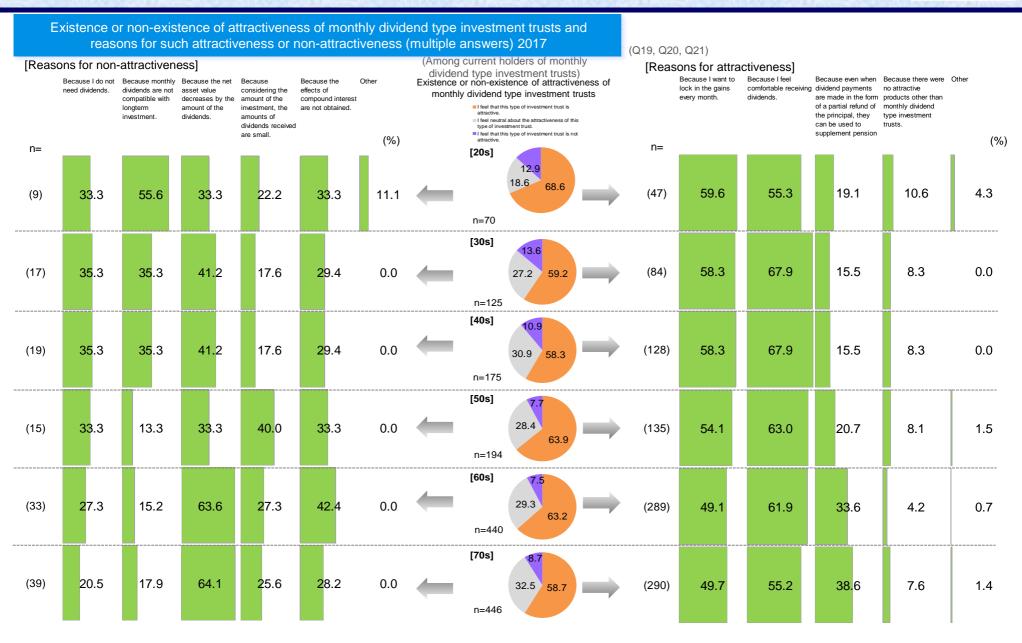




- The reasons for not being attracted to monthly dividend type investment trusts do not vary significantly among different age groups.
- Among the reasons for attractiveness, the higher the age of respondents, the higher the percentage of "Even when dividend payments are made in the form of a partial refund of the principal, they can be used to supplement pension," which is perceived as attractive by one in four respondents aged 60 and above.

#### 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (8)





- Approximately 60% to 70% of the holders of monthly dividend type investment trusts in all age group feel attracted to this product.
- The reason for attractiveness rated highest in all age groups is "I feel safe because I receive dividends." The higher the age of respondents, the higher the percentage of "Even when dividend payments are made in the form of a partial refund of the principal, they can be used to supplement pension," which is perceived attractive by one in three respondents aged 60 and above.

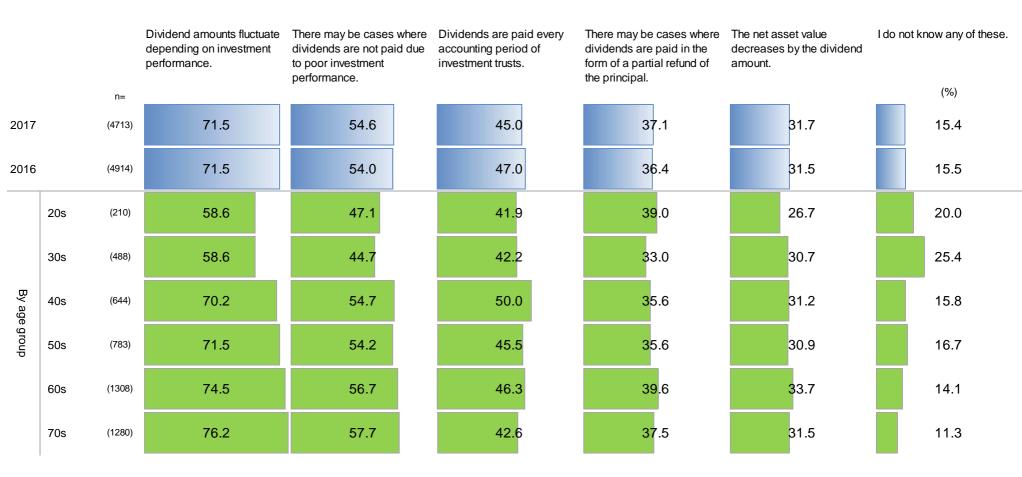
#### 5. Attitudes Concerning Monthly Dividend Type Investment Trusts (9)



#### Recognition of the characteristics of dividends from investment trusts (multiple answers)

(Q9)

(On a "Segment with current investment trust holdings" and "Segment with previous experience of holding investment trusts" basis)



- The recognition of the characteristics of dividends from investment trusts is largely the same from the result in the previous survey.

  Most respondents (71.5%) recognize that "Dividends fluctuate depending on investment performance."

  "There are cases in which dividends are not paid due to poor investment performance" ranked next highest (54.6%), followed by "Dividends are paid for every accounting period of investment trusts" (45.0%).
- By age group, respondents in the higher age groups recognize that "Dividends fluctuate depending on investment performance" and that "There are cases where dividends are not paid."

#### 6. Reasons for not Purchasing Investment Trusts



#### Reasons for not purchasing investment trusts (multiple answers)

(Q24)

\* Extracted answers with a total of 5 percentage points or more.

(On a "Segment with no experience of holding investment trusts" basis)

		n=	Because I have no interest in investment trusts.	Because I have no investment knowledge.	Because I do not know the mechanism of how investment trusts work.	Because I am afraid of suffering a loss.	Because I do not have a substantial sum of money.	Because the principal is not guaranteed.	Because the fees and other costs are high.	Because it is difficult to purchase investment trusts with small amounts of money.	Because I have not had a chance to purchase investment trusts for some reason.	Because purchases of investment trusts are for the wealthy.	Because I cannot pick one by myself due to the existence of so many types of investment trusts.	Because I do not like to worry about price movements.	Because I do not have the time to consider purchasing investment trusts that suit me.	Because price sppreciation/depreciation is intense, the same as with equities.
2017		(15287)	46.4	38.3	24.4	22.5	19.5	19.4	10.6	8.4	8.0	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4
2016		(15086)	48.0	36.5	23.4	21.6	19.1	19.8	9.7	8.6	8.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7
	20s	(2537)	48.9	38.4	25.4	19.7	14.9	8.7	9.3	7.3	9.7	4.9	5.1	3.9	6.0	3.2
m	30s	(2951)	42.1	46.3	29.7	26.7	19.5	16.4	10.5	8.6	10.8	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.9	4.7
Ву аде	40s	(3254)	44.1	39.8	25.9	24.0	<b>2</b> 2.1	19.6	11.6	9.1	7.9	7.1	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.6
age group	50s	(2447)	47.0	35.8	22.4	22.2	21.5	25.3	11.5	8.5	6.4	5.8	4.6	5.2	5.4	6.1
ō	60s	(2456)	50.6	33.9	20.5	20.9	18.9	25.0	10.6	7.7	5.7	5.4	5.7	6.3	4.2	6.7
	70s	(1642)	47.6	31.7	18.7	18.8	20.0	23.4	9.5	9.5	6.2	5.3	6.6	4.6	3.2	6.9

- Ranked highest (46.4%) as a reason for not purchasing investment trusts is "I am not interested." While the percentages do not significantly vary from the previous survey, the answer "I am not interested" slightly decreased and "I have no investment knowledge" slightly increased.
- By age group, the percentages of "I have no investment knowledge," "I do not know the mechanisms of how investment trusts work," "I am afraid of suffering a loss" and "I have not had a chance to purchase investment trusts for some reason" are highest among respondents in their 30s, while the percentages of these answers decline as the respondents' age group increases.

#### 7. What Motivates Respondents to Consider Purchasing Investment Trusts



What motivates respondents to consider purchasing investment trusts (multiple answers)

(Q25)

\* Extracted answers with a total of 5 percentage points or more.

(On a "Segment with no experience of holding investment trusts" basis)

		n=	If my income increases	If I study and can understand finance and investment	If a person close to me (family member, friend, etc.) recommends the purchase of investment trusts	If there is more favorable tax treatment	If the amount of my savings reaches a certain level	If there is a broader list of low- risk products	If there is a pick-up in economic activity and price appreciation can be expected	If I can obtain guidance from a professional at a financial institution or other location	If I have an opportunity to attend a seminar for beginners to listen to explanations about investment trusts	If there is a broader list of investment trust products with low fees	If I have casual revenue, including retirement benefits and inheritance money	Other
2017		(15287)	21.4	21.3	20.4	16.3	16.0	14.4	13.9	13.7	13.6	10.0	6.7	11.2
2016		(15086)	21.2	21.6	19.8	15.4	15.1	14.2	14.5	13.2	13.5	9.8	6.1	11.6
	20s	(2537)	23.6	22.6	28.9	17.9	18.2	12.4	11.6	15.9	16.6	9.0	3.9	8.6
m	30s	(2951)	26.5	24.2	28.1	15.0	18.6	14.6	14.0	<b>16.</b> 6	16.9	10.7	6.6	8.4
By age	40s	(3254)	27.3	23.4	21.3	<b>15</b> .5	16.5	13.7	14.1	13.6	13.7	10.5	8.2	9.3
e group	50s	(2447)	19.9	20.4	13.7	16.1	<b>15</b> .2	<b>15</b> .6	14.6	12.6	11.6	9.1	9.5	11.8
Þ	60s	(2456)	12.4	17.5	11.6	17.7	13.7	16.0	15.6	10.9	10.5	10.6	6.3	16.2
	70s	(1642)	12.7	16.9	14.4	16.0	11.6	14.4	13.6	10.8	10.7	9.9	4.5	15.6

- Motives for considering purchasing investment trusts appear to be diverse as in the previous survey, with no prominent high percentage.
- By age group, the percentages of the reasons "increase in actual income," "if I can understand finance and investment" and "If a person close to me recommends the purchase of investment trusts" are high among respondents in their 40s or below.

Younger respondents tend to select the reasons "if the amount of my savings reaches a certain level," "if I can receive guidance from a professional" and "if I have a chance to attend a seminar for beginners."

#### 8. Knowledge of Each Investment Program





- Recognition of NISA is 58.3%, and 13.6% of the respondents currently use the program. Of respondents, 17% answered, "I know the program, and I have not used it before but I am interested."
- Recognition of Junior NISA is 34.6%. Less than 1%, or 0.8% to be precise, of the respondents currently use the program.
- Recognition of Tsumitate NISA is 21.5%. Among these respondents, 7.9% are interested in the program.
- Recognition of iDeCo is 24.3%, which is currently used by 2.1% of the respondents. 9.4% of them answered "I know the program, and I have not used it before but I am interested"