

401K – Long Term Wealth

\$60,000 per year, and your employer offers a common 401(k) match structure: 100% match on the first 3% of your salary, plus 50% match on the next 2%

- This effectively averages to a 4% match if you contribute at least 5% of your salary.
- You decide to contribute 5% of your salary, which is \$3,000 annually ($\$60,000 \times 0.05$)

Employer Match Calculation:

First 3%: You contribute \$1,800 ($\$60,000 \times 0.03$). The employer matches 100%, adding \$1,800.

Next 2%: You contribute \$1,200 ($\$60,000 \times 0.02$). The employer matches 50%, adding \$600 ($\$1,200 \times 0.50$).

Total Employer Match: $\$1,800 + \$600 = \$2,400$ annually.

- Total Contribution: Your \$3,000 + employer's \$2,400 = \$5,400 saved in your 401(k) for the year.

Growth Example: Assuming a 7% annual return (Fidelity's 2025 estimate for stock-heavy 401(k)s), contributing \$5,400 yearly for 30 years grows to \$509,012. Without the match, your \$3,000 alone grows to \$281,672—the match adds \$227,340 over time. If you skip contributing, you get \$0 from the employer, missing out on free money.

If your company has a 4-year graded vesting schedule (25% per year), and you leave after 2 years, you'd keep 50% of the employer's contributions (\$1,200/year). Immediate vesting, common in some plans, means it's all yours from day one.