

# Investments versus loans: Comparing two ways to pay for college could save you money.

By investing to help pay for a loved one's college education, you can reduce a future financial burden of student-loan debt. But paying for college with assets you invest over time (rather than with loans) also has the potential to save you money in the long run. Here's why:

## Hypothetical saving scenario

The goal: \$25,000
Save \$25,000 to
help pay a child
or grandchild's
college expenses.

# Hypothetical borrowing scenario

The goal: \$25,000 Borrow \$25,000 to help pay a child or grandchild's college expenses. and a 6% average annual return, your monthly investment would need to be \$152.<sup>\*</sup>

Your monthly investment: \$152

Assuming a 10-year time frame

### Your monthly payment: \$278

Assuming a 10-year repayment period and a 6% interest rate, the monthly student loan bill would be \$278.

## The total amount invested would be \$18,240.

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#### Total repaid: \$33,360

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#### The bottom line

Borrowing to meet \$25,000 in college expenses could cost **\$15,120 more.** 

If your annualized return was less than 6%, the investment amount needed to reach \$25,000 would be higher, and borrowing to meet college expenses might still be necessary.

### Sallie Mae: Student loans looming larger<sup>†</sup>

- Loans form one of the largest shares of financial-aid packages.
- The share of college costs paid by loans has increased 4% since 2008.
- The size of loans has increased significantly.

To learn more about the potential benefits of saving for college rather than borrowing, talk to your financial advisor.

\* Figures are rounded. For illustrative purposes only. Not intended to portray an actual investment.
† Sallie Mae, How America Pays for College (2013)

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