

# How Will You Save for Higher Education?

College costs are growing at a significant rate. Paying for a child's or grandchild's college education *tomorrow* requires forward thinking and planning *today*.

## FACT

In the past five years, the average inflation-adjusted cost of tuition and fees has risen by 27% at public four-year colleges and 14% at four-year private colleges. This has left the average yearly cost for a private four-year college at \$30,094.<sup>1</sup>



How should parents or grandparents save for tomorrow? Let's examine two ways these adults can save for a child's college — education: a Section 529 Plan and another lesser-known alternative — permanent, participating Whole Life insurance.<sup>2</sup>

Common Features/Vehicle	Section 529 Plan	Individual Whole Life Insurance (with the adult as the owner of the policy)
<b>Income Limitations</b>	None	None
<b>Maximum Annual Contribution for an Individual Account Owner</b>	Established by the plan	Based on policy design — substantial contribution potential
<b>Tax Treatment of Contributions</b>	After-tax <sup>3</sup>	After-tax
<b>Tax Treatment of Accumulation</b>	Tax-deferred	Tax-deferred
<b>Tax Treatment of Earnings<sup>4</sup></b>	Tax-free if used properly	At death: tax-free During life: normally tax-free if structured properly
<b>Proper Use of Proceeds</b>	Colleges, universities, and graduate schools in the United States	Anywhere and/or for any reason
<b>Penalties if Not Used for Education</b>	Taxation and a 10% penalty withheld on earnings	None
<b>Ownership of Assets for Financial Aid Considerations</b>	Varies by state, but may affect college aid	Typically, the policyowner (but not the child, since the owner is the parent or grandparent in this scenario)
<b>Funding Upon Death of Account Owner or Policyowner</b>	Any accumulated assets in account	The policy's designated death benefit (creating a "self-completing" plan)
<b>Funding Upon Disability of Account or Policyowner</b>	Any accumulated assets in account	"Self completing" with addition of a Waiver of Premium Rider <sup>5,6</sup>
<b>Market Risk</b>	Subject to investment and market risks	None — Whole Life is uncorrelated to the financial markets
<b>Underlying Investment</b>	Generally invest in securities	Not an investment, but a separate and distinct financial asset

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<sup>1</sup> The College Board, 2013-2014 Annual Survey of Colleges; NCES, IPEDS.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to protection, Whole Life insurance can create a long-term accumulation product. Whole Life Insurance provides death benefit protection and guaranteed cash values for the whole of life as long as the required premiums are paid. Costs for these benefits are reflected in lower cash values in the early years of the policy. When a consumer uses the product for these purposes, they should have an adequate time horizon in order for the cash values to grow. The age of the child should be a consideration in the eventual savings strategy chosen. Whole life guarantees are based on the claims paying ability of the insurance company.

<sup>3</sup> Contributions to 529 Plans are state-tax deductible in some states, although to get the nominal deduction, the state may require the investor to use that state's specific plan. Check with your state to determine availability.

<sup>4</sup> Guardian does not give tax advice. Please consult your own tax advisor or attorney for issues related to your own situation.

<sup>5</sup> Some riders are available at an additional cost.

<sup>6</sup> Waiver of Premium riders, when added, for an additional premium, can create a policy that pays for itself when the insured has a qualifying disability (rider form 01-R2).

## Key Considerations When Funding a Section 529 Plan

1. What if the child does not attend college? The growth on the money could become taxable and subject to potential penalties if it's withdrawn for other uses.<sup>7</sup>
2. The money in a 529 Plan is subject to loss due to investment and market risk.
3. 529 Plans are not “self completing,” should a parent or grandparent die or become disabled prior to complete funding.
4. 529 Plans have funding limits (per beneficiary / per person). For example, in 2015, the \$14,000 annual federal gift tax exclusion is in place and will be indexed for inflation (although they can be super-funded in year one by contributing the first five years' worth of gifts in a lump sum).

## What's your risk tolerance when funding your child's education?

For many, that can be a difficult question to answer. Typically, because of the short time frame, it shouldn't be as aggressive as your retirement funding. And many just want to be sure the money will be there when the college finance department starts sending the bills.

*Please note: Past performance isn't indicative of future returns.*

<sup>7</sup> Some states allow excess funds to be used in other ways. Please check with your state's plan for specifics.

## Top Reasons to Include Whole Life Insurance as a College Funding Option:

1. The life insurance policy can become self completing in the event of a premature death or disability.
2. The gains within the policy are “locked in” versus being subject to investment market fluctuations.
3. Tax-favored access to cash throughout the policy-owner's life.
4. Eligibility for financial aid is typically not affected by the existence of a life policy.
5. The policyowner is in control of the assets instead of the child, as is the case in some other asset ownership saving options, such as UTMA's or UGMA's.
6. The policy's cash value can start building before your child is born.
7. Whole life insurance does not have to be designated to a single child's educational goal. It's also a flexible cash resource you can use for any other future financial objective.
8. Outside of the actual policy design, there are no contribution limit restrictions set by the IRS.
9. Unlike some education savings plans, there are no set income restrictions (except for insurable interest considerations in the underwriting process).

### REMEMBER

Life insurance can be used in conjunction with other popular college savings options. And since the life policy has multiple uses, it may help you fund other long-term financial goals, such as retirement. As previously stated, the age of the child you are saving for will help drive how you use various financial instruments.

If you need help on how to reach higher education or any other type of long-term financial objective, please contact your local Guardian representative to see what makes sense for your situation.



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