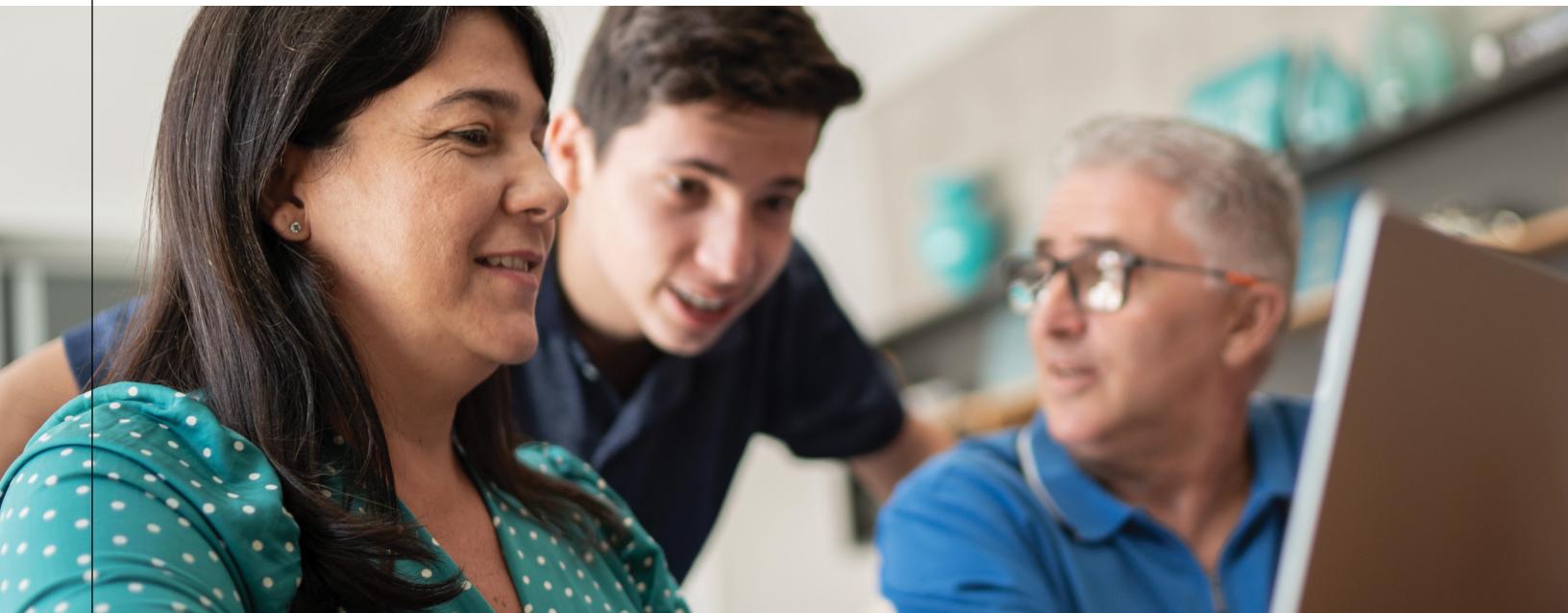


Education Financing



With college costs rising faster than inflation, planning for education financing is more critical than ever.

Introduction

Introduction

Among its many benefits, a college education can have a significant impact on future earning potential. It is an important investment. It is also becoming a more expensive one as increases in college costs continue to outpace inflation.

Fortunately, if you want to help pay for your child's or grandchild's education expenses, numerous financing options are available. These options have various advantages and disadvantages that you must carefully consider to determine the best strategy for your particular situation.

To help you achieve all your financial goals, education planning needs to be integrated into your overall financial plan. Education-financing goals must be weighed against other goals, such as retirement.

This paper will review:

- Rising Education Costs
- Savings Vehicles
- Alternative Sources of Funding

Rising Education Costs

Rising Education Costs

While the value of a college degree continues to have a significant impact on potential future earnings, the published cost of this investment has historically increased faster than inflation. Over the past 10 years, published inflation adjusted (real) tuition, fees, and room and board costs of four-year private colleges had annual average increases of 0.22% above inflation to \$60,920 per year, while four-year in-state public schools saw an annual average decrease of 0.28% at \$25,850 per year.

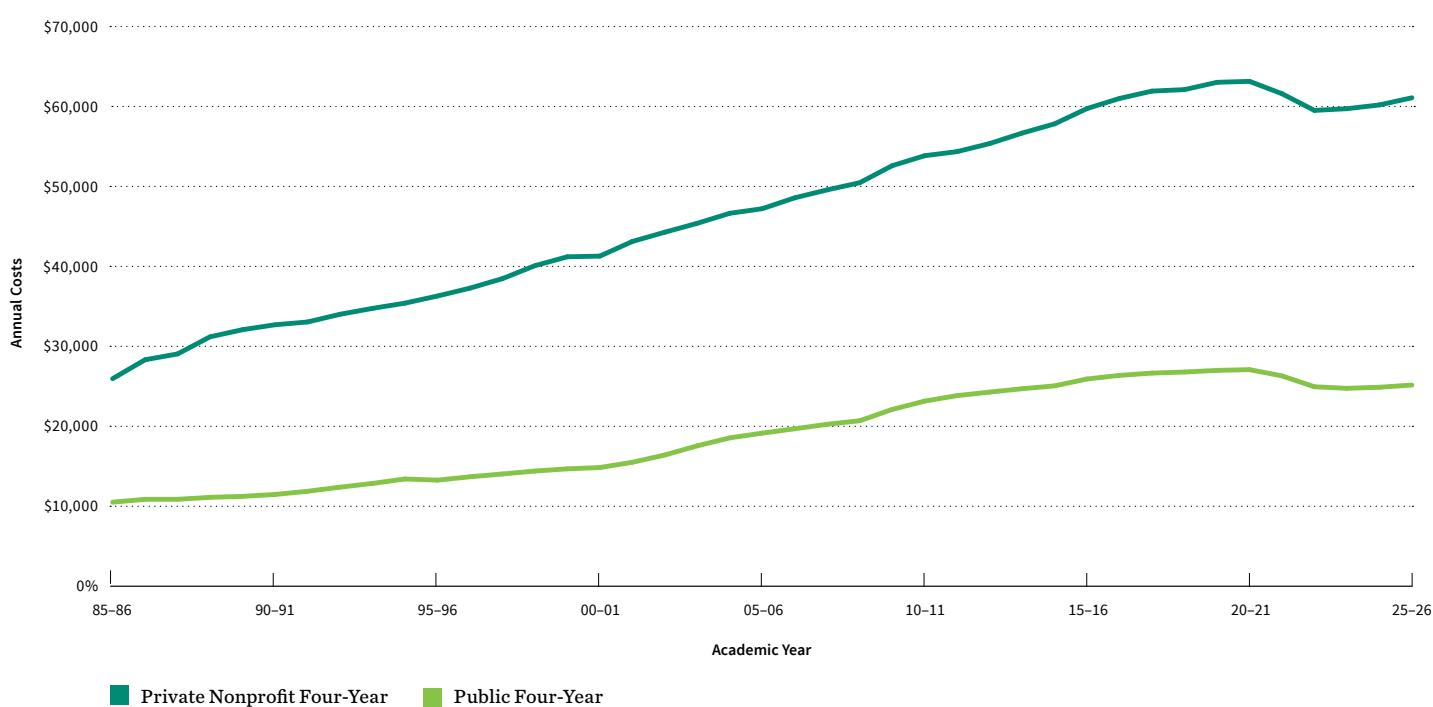
Within the past five years there was a period of high inflation, as well as higher non-college starting wages. Starting in 2025 there has been a decline in international students, and domestic student applications are expected to decline for a few years starting in Fall 2026 due to a birth rate dip during the Great Recession. All these recent

factors have put downward pressure on college cost increases, but there is no certainty this trend will continue over the long run. Looking back over the prior 40 years, there were much larger tuition increases. For example, in the 30 years preceding this most recent 10 years, four-year private colleges saw annual increases of 2.72% above inflation, while four-year public colleges saw similar annual increases of 2.82% above inflation.

It is important to note that these figures are average listed costs and expenses vary widely between schools. Additionally, the increases in listed tuition, fees, and room and board are higher than the amount that most students actually pay when considering needs-based grants, scholarships, and tax benefits that students may qualify for.

Average Published Cost of Tuition, Fees, Room and Board in 2025 Dollars

(For Academic Years 1985–1986 to 2025–2026)



Source: College Board Trends in College Pricing 2025

Savings Vehicles

Savings Vehicles

Whether you need to build up assets to finance your children's or grandchildren's education or you expect to be able to pay their education costs out-of-pocket, you may benefit from using one or more savings vehicles. The earlier you begin, the greater the potential benefits.

529 Plans

A significant benefit of a 529 savings plan are the income tax advantages. Contributions are not federally tax deductible, though may be in some states. However, plan assets grow tax-deferred and distributions used for qualified education expenses are not taxable. This means that any growth in the plan is tax-free as long as distributions are used to pay education expenses such as tuition, fees, books, and room and board. Families can also use 529 plan funds for credentialing programs like skilled trades, vocational training, and professional certifications. Eligible expenses include tuition, exam fees, required materials, and continuing education expenses to maintain certifications, expanding 529 coverage beyond traditional college costs and supporting those who choose alternative educational paths.

This can be particularly valuable if you are in a high-income tax bracket now or expect to pay taxes at a higher rate in the future. Federally tax-free withdrawals are allowed to pay for up to \$20,000 of K-12 tuition annually, including curriculum materials, tutoring services, online platforms, educational therapies, standardized test fees, and dual-enrollment college courses.

State tax benefits are available for expenses that the state deems as "qualified", which may or may not include K-12 tuition. In order to avoid potential taxes and penalties, it is recommended to check with your plan administrator before making a withdrawal for K-12 and other federally qualified non-college expenses.

Individual states sponsor 529 plans, and while you can contribute to any state's plan, you may be eligible for a state income tax deduction for contributing to your own state's plan. In addition, seven states offer a tax deduction for contributions to other state's plans, which may be more attractive than the in-state option. Contribution limits

are set by the sponsoring state and generally are quite high. You can contribute only cash, not securities. You retain control of the investment account and name the beneficiary. Additional restrictions and limits may apply, depending on the state.

Valuable estate-planning benefits are also available with 529 plans.

You can use up to five years of your gift tax annual exclusion (currently \$19,000) to front-load the plan. That adds up to a \$95,000 immediate contribution—\$190,000 for a married couple splitting the gift. The contribution is removed from your taxable estate (although there could be estate tax consequences if you accelerate your annual exclusions and die before five years have passed)—yet you still have control over the 529 plan. You cannot make additional annual exclusion gifts to the beneficiary for five years.

You are able to change the beneficiary to certain family members in the same generation, such as a sibling or first cousin of the beneficiary—or even to yourself if you are considering going back to school. This will allow you to avoid taxes and penalties if the initial beneficiary has decided not to pursue a higher education or does not use up all the plan funds on his or her qualified education expenses. Beware that changing the beneficiary to someone in a *lower* generation than the current beneficiary, such as his or her child, niece or nephew, could trigger gift and generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax consequences.

A potential disadvantage of a 529 plan is that you must select your investments from the options offered by the plan, and you can reallocate plan assets twice per calendar year. However, most plans offer a range of options varying in style, risk, and time frame. Each time you make a contribution, you can select the investments for that contribution.

Before choosing a 529 plan, compare both the investment options and the fees of several plans. If you are unhappy with your current plan, you can request a tax-free rollover to another 529 plan up to once per 12-month period. Caution: Some states' plans are "recaptured" and included back into taxable income to the extent of prior years deductions.

Savings Vehicles (continued)

Another potential drawback to a 529 plan is that any distributions attributable to growth that are not used for qualified education expenses will be subject to income taxes and a 10% penalty.

In addition, 529 plans come in the form of a prepaid tuition plan, which allows you to pay for future tuition at today's prices. The tax treatment is similar to a 529 savings plan. However if the beneficiary decides to go to a school not included in the plan, there may be uncertainty about how the value of the prepaid tuition plan will be determined. Moreover, if the chosen school is private, the value may fall well short of the school's tuition costs. Generally, a prepaid tuition plan covers only tuition, not other major expenses such as room and board.

Uniform Transfers to Minors Accounts (UTMAs)

If you are more concerned about flexibility than about income tax advantages, UTMAs may meet your needs. These custodial accounts allow you to transfer assets that can be used not only for the beneficiary's education expenses, but for any purpose that will benefit the child (except basic support expenses, such as food and clothing).

There is no limit on how much you can transfer to an UTMA, but you will need to consider the gift and GST tax consequences. Transfers to an UTMA are eligible for the annual gift tax exclusion (\$19,000, or \$38,000 for married couples splitting gifts), and those in excess of your exclusion will use up part of your lifetime gift tax exemption or be subject to gift taxes. If the beneficiary is your grandchild or someone else more than one generation below you, a transfer beyond your annual exclusion generally will also use up some of your GST tax exemption or be subject to GST tax.

Assets transferred to an UTMA are removed from your taxable estate, yet you maintain control over how the assets are invested and distributed until the beneficiary reaches the age of majority (18 or 21, depending on the state). After that point, however, the beneficiary can invest and spend the assets however he or she chooses, which may be a disadvantage.

Another potential downside is the "kiddie tax." It applies to all dependent children under age 19 and also to dependent full-time students under age 24.

Trusts

Trusts offer another way to transfer an unlimited amount of assets that can be used to fund a child or grandchild's education or other expenses while you maintain some control over investments and distributions. A wide variety of trust options are available, offering various advantages and disadvantages.

An irrevocable trust with a "Crummey provision" is one option that provides a major benefit over an UTMA: The beneficiary does not automatically gain control over the transferred assets after reaching the age of majority.

As with an UTMA, assets transferred to the irrevocable trust are removed from your taxable estate, yet the trustee (someone you name) maintains control over how the assets are invested and when they are distributed to the beneficiary. The Crummey provision allows you to apply your annual gift tax exclusion when you make gifts to the trust.

One disadvantage of a trust is that it is a legal document that must be drafted by an attorney. If the trust is irrevocable, you cannot make changes to it after it has been executed. If the trust has a Crummey provision, the beneficiary will have the right to withdraw a contribution for a limited period after you make it, and he or she must be formally notified of these withdrawal rights, which can make trust administration complex.

In addition, keep in mind that trust income (in non-grantor trusts) that is not distributed will be subject to income taxes—based on special tax brackets for trusts, where the rates climb much more rapidly than for individuals. Trust income distributed to the beneficiary could be subject to the kiddie tax.

Savings Vehicles (continued)

Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs)

If you want to reap the income tax advantages of a 529 savings plan but enjoy more investment control, you may want to explore a Coverdell ESA.

Similar to IRAs (and once called “education IRAs”), ESAs allow you nearly unlimited investment options and the ability to reallocate assets at almost any time. Similar to 529 plans, distributions used for qualified education expenses are tax free.

Unfortunately, ESAs have some significant downsides. Perhaps the most significant is the annual contribution limit. It is only \$2,000, and that limit is gradually phased out down to \$0 based on relatively low income-based limitations.

As a result, an ESA likely will not be sufficient to finance all of your child’s or grandchild’s education expenses. However, an ESA may be a beneficial supplement to one of the education saving vehicles discussed above.

Direct Tuition Payments

If you would like to avoid the various limitations that apply to the savings vehicles discussed above but still want to help finance your child’s or grandchild’s education, you likely are better off making tuition payments directly to the school, rather than giving money to the child to pay the tuition. Direct tuition payments are not subject to gift or GST taxes and therefore do not use up any of your annual gift tax exclusion, lifetime gift tax exemption, or GST tax exemption.

This tax-free treatment is available for not just graduate and postgraduate tuition, but also elementary and high school tuition.

Alternative Sources of Funding

Alternative Sources of Funding

Savings vehicles such as 529 plans, UTMA, and trusts provide valuable ways to build funds for education expenses. But you should not sacrifice saving for your own retirement to save for your child’s education expenses. Alternative education-funding sources are available, whereas there are fewer options for funding retirement expenses if you have not built sufficient retirement savings.

Financial Aid and Scholarships

Financial aid comes in a variety of forms, from grants to scholarships to work-study to loans. Often aid is needs-based, but a multitude of merit-based scholarships are also available. In addition, several types of student loans are available regardless of financial need.

Financial aid forms can be complicated, and how need is determined is complex. But remember that the need determination is based partly on the parents’ assets and partly on the child’s. The impact of education savings on eligibility for financial aid will depend on not only how much you have saved, but also the savings vehicle you have used.

Tax Breaks for Students and Their Families

If you have a child in college or graduate school now, your family may be able to benefit from one of the various tax credits and deductions available for certain education expenses. These breaks generally phase out based on income, but if your income is too high to qualify, your child might be eligible. A deduction for student loan interest is also available; again, however, an income-based phase-out may reduce or eliminate the benefit.

Begin Planning for Education Expenses Today

Begin Planning for Education Expenses Today

A wide variety of education financing options are available. A mix of savings vehicles and alternative funding sources might best meet your needs.

The key is to begin incorporating education planning into your overall financial plan as soon as possible. If you start when your children or grandchildren are young, you will have more time to ensure that you have a plan in place that effectively balances your education financing goals with

your retirement or estate planning goals. If you are starting later, however, planning becomes even more critical, because you have less time to spare.

Wherever you are on the timeline, begin planning for education expenses today. William Blair has extensive experience with comprehensive financial planning. We can help you determine how education financing should fit in with your overall financial plan and how to best achieve your goals.

Education Financing Options at a Glance

	Advantages	Disadvantages*	Other Considerations
529 Savings Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tax-free earnings and distributionsNo income limits for making contributionsContributions may be deductible for state income tax purposesAssets generally excluded from owner's estateBeneficiary can be changed to another family memberVarying levels of control of investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Benefit not guaranteed; investment riskMay only be used for qualified education expenses10% penalty and ordinary income tax on the earnings portion of non-qualified distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Need to evaluate different states' plansCan contribute up to \$95,000 once in a five-year period without gift tax (\$190,000 for married couples)Year-round enrollmentCash contributions only
UTMA (Custodial Account)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flexibility—may be used for expenses other than educationNo income or contribution limitsAssets excluded from donor's estateControl of investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Beneficiary gains control of assets at age 18 or 21No income-tax benefits and may trigger "kiddie tax"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">May trigger gift taxAssets owned by the beneficiary
Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Flexibility—may be used for expenses other than educationControl over distributionsNo income or contribution limitsControl of investmentsIf irrevocable, removes assets from donor's estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No income-tax benefitsLegal fees to establish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Attorney creates trust documentMay require Crummey provisions to avoid triggering gift taxMay be subject to trust tax rates
Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tax-free earnings and distributionsKindergarten through graduate expense eligibleControl of investmentsCan be rolled over to ESA for another family member	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Benefit not guaranteed; investment riskContributions limited to \$2,000 per year, phasing out at relatively low income levels10% penalty and ordinary income tax on the earnings portion of nonqualified distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All assets must be distributed within 30 days of when the beneficiary turns age 30
Direct Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not subject to gift tax (without using up any annual exclusion or lifetime exemption)Kindergarten through graduate expense eligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Gift-tax-free treatment applies only to payments of tuition and certain fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Payments must be made directly to the educational institution

* Savings and payment options affect financial aid in different ways. Please consult your tax advisor.

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