529 Savings strategy: Your Student's Pathway to Education

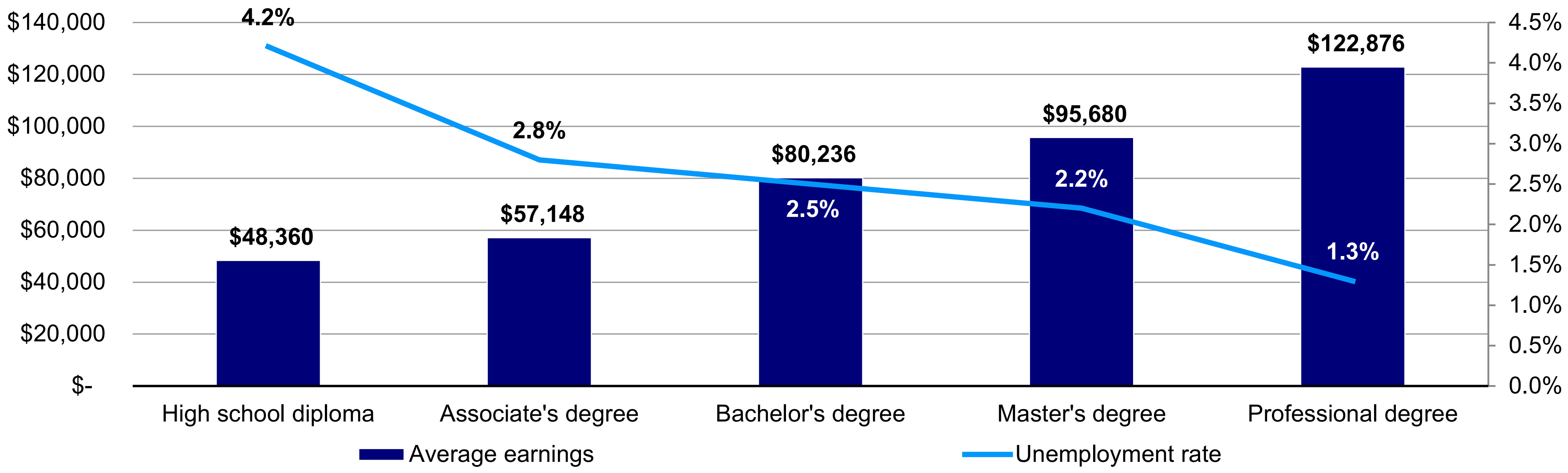
Navigating the rising costs of higher learning

Table of contents

Section 1
Planning for your student's future

Higher education is an investment in your student's future

Individuals with a higher education also tend to be at lower risk for unemployment.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Education pays 2024.

College costs are impacting students’ choices

University of Michigan
Out-of-state tuition and fees: $60,946
Food and Housing: $15,328

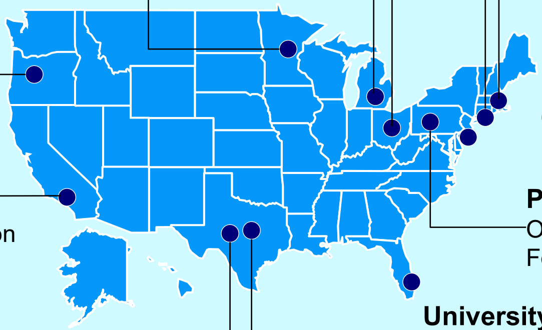
Ohio State University
Out-of-State Tuition and fees: $40,022
Food and Housing: $14,738

University of Minnesota
Out-of-state tuition and fees: $36,296
Food and Housing: $14,006

Boston College
Out-of-state tuition and fees: $69,400
Food and Housing: $18,916

University of Oregon
Out-of-state tuition and fees: $41,865
Food and Housing: $16,611

Rhode Island School of Design
In-state or Out-of-state tuition and fees: $61,564
Food and Housing: $16,626



Princeton University
Out-of-state tuition and fees: $62,400
Food and Housing: $20,250

University of Southern California (USC)
In-state or Out-of-state tuition and fees: $69,904
Food and Housing: $7,660

Pennsylvania State University
Out-of-state tuition and fees: $41,790
Food and Housing: $14,474

University of Miami
In-state or Out-of-state tuition and fees: $60,720
Food and Housing: $23,790

University of Texas, Austin
Out-of-state tuition and fees: $42,778
Food and Housing: $14,136

Southern Methodist University (SMU)
In-state or Out-of-state tuition and fees: $67,038
Food and Housing: $19,064

Source: Invite Education, 2024 – 2025 school year.

81%

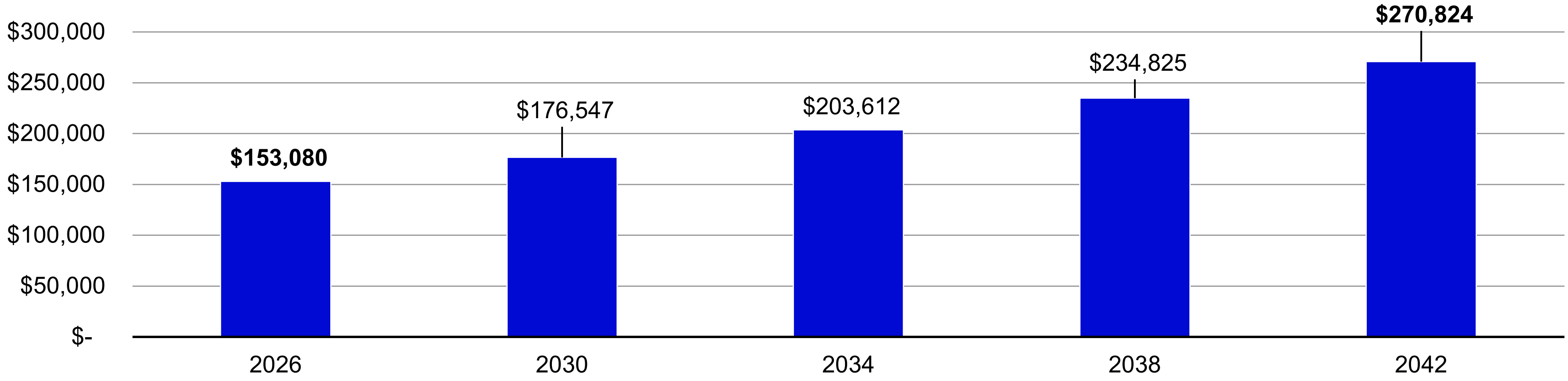
of families say they eliminated a school from consideration on cost[1]

Students may have dreams of attending a specific college, but the cost is a huge part of a families' decision-making process.

1. How America Pays for College, 2024, Sallie Mae.

College tuition costs are growing across the board

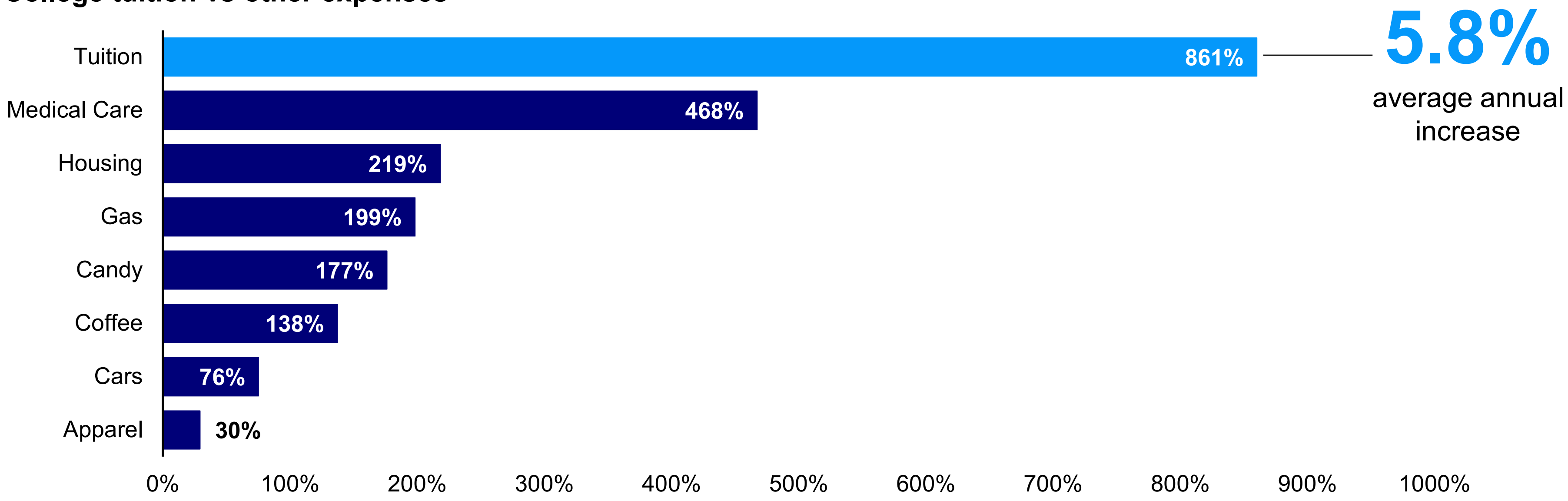
Projected four-year college costs today versus 18 years from now.
Tuition and fees are expected to increase at a rate of 3%–5% annually. This could mean an increase of $117,744 in tuition from the time your student is born until they graduate high school.



Sources: Education Data Initiative, as of March 8, 2025. This scenario shows calculations based on the average cost of college ($38,270) and includes tuition, room and board, and fees, and assumes an average of 3.63% increase per year. There is no guarantee forecasts will come to pass.

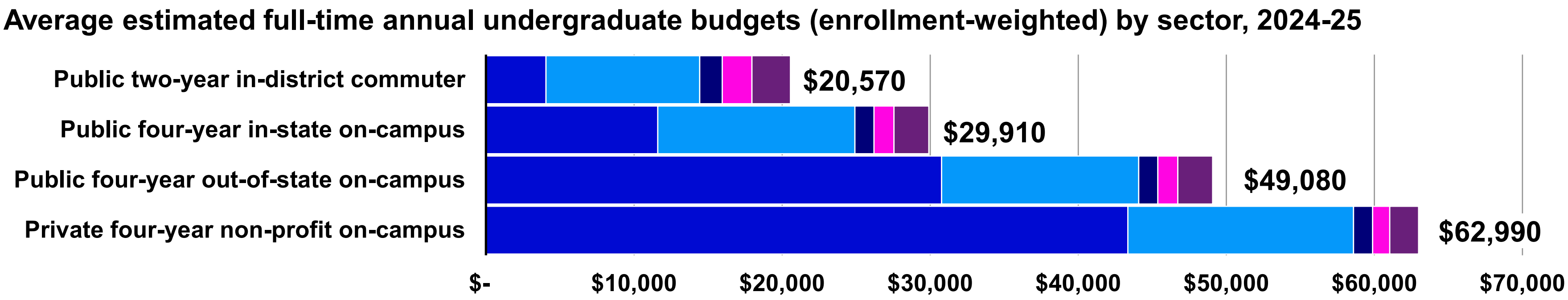
College tuition costs are growing much faster than other expenses

College tuition vs other expenses



Source: BLS, Consumer Price Index. Data represents cumulative percentage price change from January 2000 to December 2024.

Tuition is just part of the story



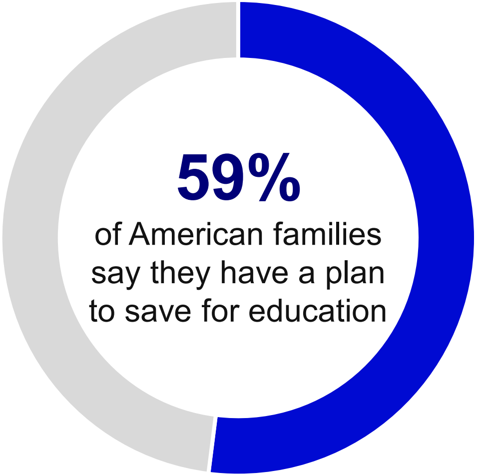
	Tuition and fees	Room and board	Books and supplies	Transport	Other expenses
Public two-year in-district commuter	$4,050	$10,390	$1,520	$2,010	$2,600
Public four-year in-state on-campus	$11,610	$13,310	$1,290	$1,340	$2,360
Public four-year out-of-state on-campus	$30,780	$13,310	$1,290	$1,340	$2,360
Private four-year non-profit on-campus	$43,350	$15,250	$1,290	$1,150	$1,950

Source: College Board. Trends in Higher Education Series Trends in College Pricing 2024. October 2024.

Families with a plan save more and borrow less

Careful planning may help your savings grow.

“If you fail to plan, you are planning to fail.”
– Benjamin Franklin

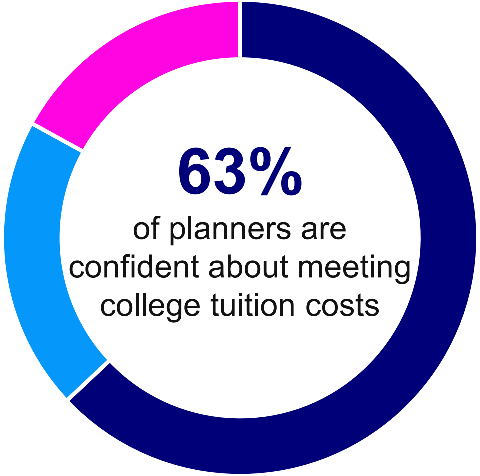


17%

of families are **not** confident about meeting college tuition costs

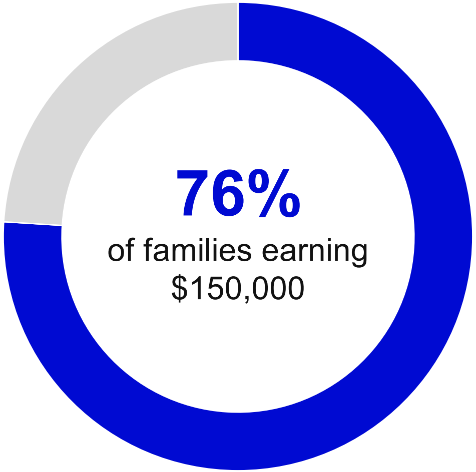
20%

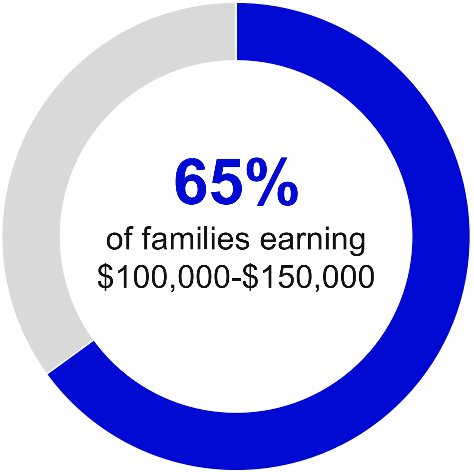
of non-planners are confident about meeting college tuition costs

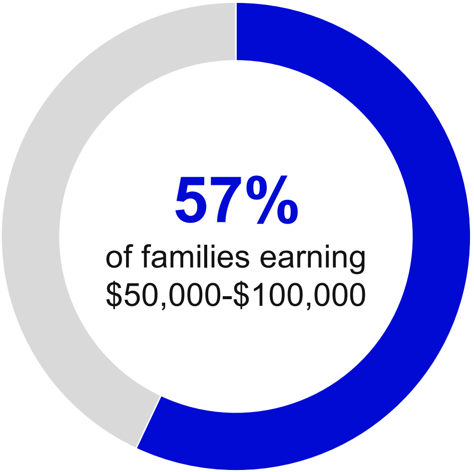


Source: Sallie Mae, “How America Pays for College,” 2024.

Percent of families who developed a plan to pay for college







Source: Sallie Mae, “How America Pays for College,” 2024.

There are several resources to help families start planning

The internet

Many websites provide a lot of great resources and tips:

- SavingForCollege
- NerdWallet
- FinAid

Sallie Mae reports:
- How America Saves for College
- How America Pays for College

Government resources

Department of Education

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

Federal Student Aid

Traditional resources

The research section of the library contains information on how to get started.

High school guidance counselors may provide resources on education and vocational training.

Financial professional

A financial professional can help build education into your holistic financial plan.

Visit **brokercheck.org** to find a financial professional.

Source: SavingforCollege. The organizations listed above are not affiliated with Invesco or its subsidiaries.

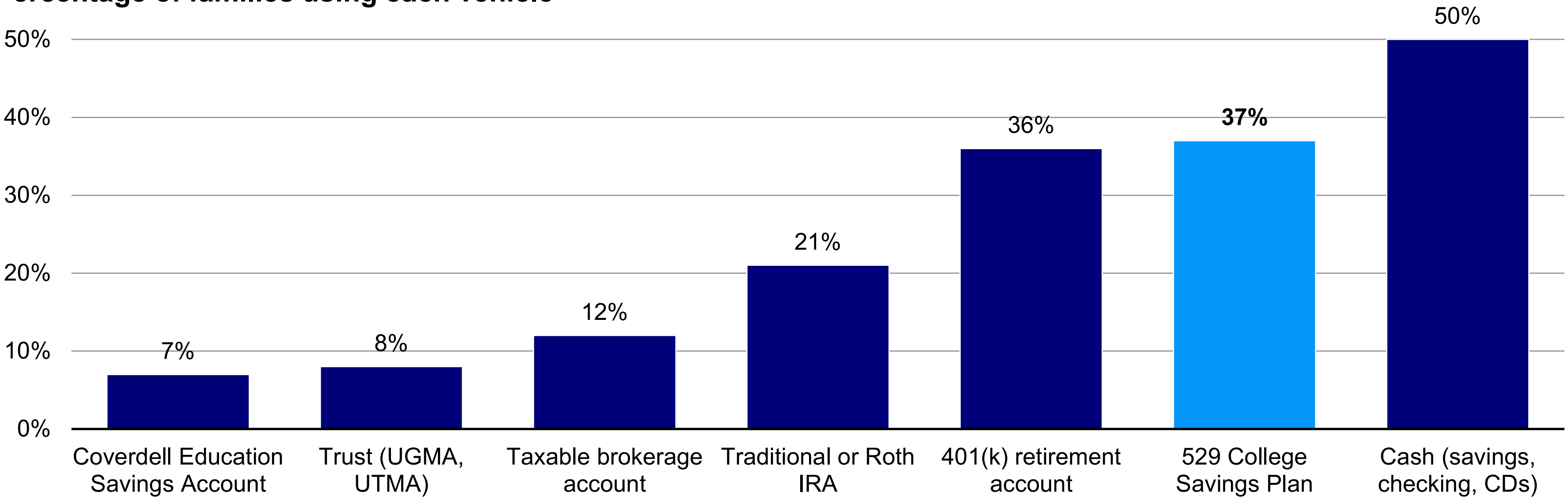
Section 2
Saving for higher education

Invesco

Don’t just save, invest

Many families use retirement and savings accounts for college instead of taking full advantage of 529 plans

Percentage of families using each vehicle



Source: ISS Market Intelligence, 529 Industry Analysis, 2024.

Different options, different rules, different paths

You have options when saving for education. Some may work better than others, depending on your situation.

529 Plan

Traditional IRA (Pre-Tax)

Roth IRA (After-Tax)

UGMA / UTMA

Coverdell Education Savings Account

401(k)

Source: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education.

Different options, different rules, different paths

	Traditional IRA	401(k)	Roth IRA
Tax implications	• Tax-deductible contributions. • Tax-free growth. • Taxed on distributions. • Penalty-free withdrawals for education expenses for you, your spouse, your child, or your grandchild.[1]	• Tax-deductible contributions. • Tax-free growth. • Taxed on distributions. • Penalty-free withdrawals for education expenses for you, your spouse, your child, or your grandchild (for account owners over 59.5).[1]	• Roth IRA (After-tax) • After-tax contributions. • Tax-free growth. • Possible tax-free withdrawals.[1] • Penalty-free withdrawals for education expenses for you, your spouse, your child, or your grandchild.[1]
Account control	Account owner controlled.	Account owner controlled.	Account owner controlled.
Financial aid impact	Retirement assets are not counted in FAFSA calculations; however, distributions impact FAFSA calculations.	Retirement assets are not counted in FAFSA calculations; however, distributions impact FAFSA calculations.	Retirement assets are not counted in FAFSA calculations; however, distributions impact FAFSA calculations.

Source: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education. FASFA= Free Application for Federal Student Aid.
1. Visit irs.gov for more information. Earnings on non-qualified withdrawals may be subject to federal income tax and a 10% federal penalty tax, as well as state and local income taxes. Tax and other benefits are contingent on meeting other requirements, and certain withdrawals are subject to federal, state, and local taxes.

Different options, different rules, different paths

	Uniform Gift to Minors Act (UGMA)/Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA)	Coverdell education savings accounts	529 college savings plans
Tax implications	Higher balances could potentially be tax unfriendly.[1]	Tax-free growth, but $2,000 maximum annual contribution limit.[1]	Tax-free growth and tax-free withdrawals as long as they are used for qualified education expenses.[1]
Account control	Yield control of account to the child at age of majority. Account may be invested in various vehicles.	Remains a parental-owned account until the beneficiary turns 30 years old.	Owner-driven account.
Financial aid impact	**Student's assets:** 20% weight in FAFSA calculations.	**Parental assets:** 5.64% weight in FAFSA calculations.[2]	**Parental assets:** 5.64% weight in FAFSA calculations.

Source: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education. https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/fafsa/filling-out

1. Visit irs.gov for more information. Earnings on non- qualified withdrawals may be subject to federal income tax and a 10% federal penalty tax, as well as state and local income taxes. Tax and other benefits are contingent on meeting other requirements, and certain withdrawals are subject to federal, state, and local taxes.
2. 2. SavingForCollege.com, as of June 30, 2025.

A 529 plan can be a great option to help families save

In 2023, families had $508 billion saved for college in 529 plans.[1] A 529 is an education savings plan designed to help individuals and families save for college expenses.

Features include

- No minimums
- No income limits
- Tax-deferred compounding of contributions and earnings
- Tax-free withdrawals for qualified education expenses
- Tax-deductible contributions in some states

529 Plan

1. Education Data Initiative as of January 28, 2025.

We offer a traditional 529 plan

Traditional 529 plans have potential advantages over other savings vehicles when it comes to saving for education.

1

Accepted at most schools

- 2/4-year universities
- Graduate schools
- Trade/vocational Schools
- Select International schools
- K-12 private schools

2

Plans are flexible

- Change investments
- Change beneficiary

3

Tax benefits

- Tax-deferred growth
- Tax-free withdrawals[1] for qualified education expenses
- State tax benefits available with some states

4

Anyone can open an account

- Parents
- Grandparents
- No income restriction
- Social Security Number required

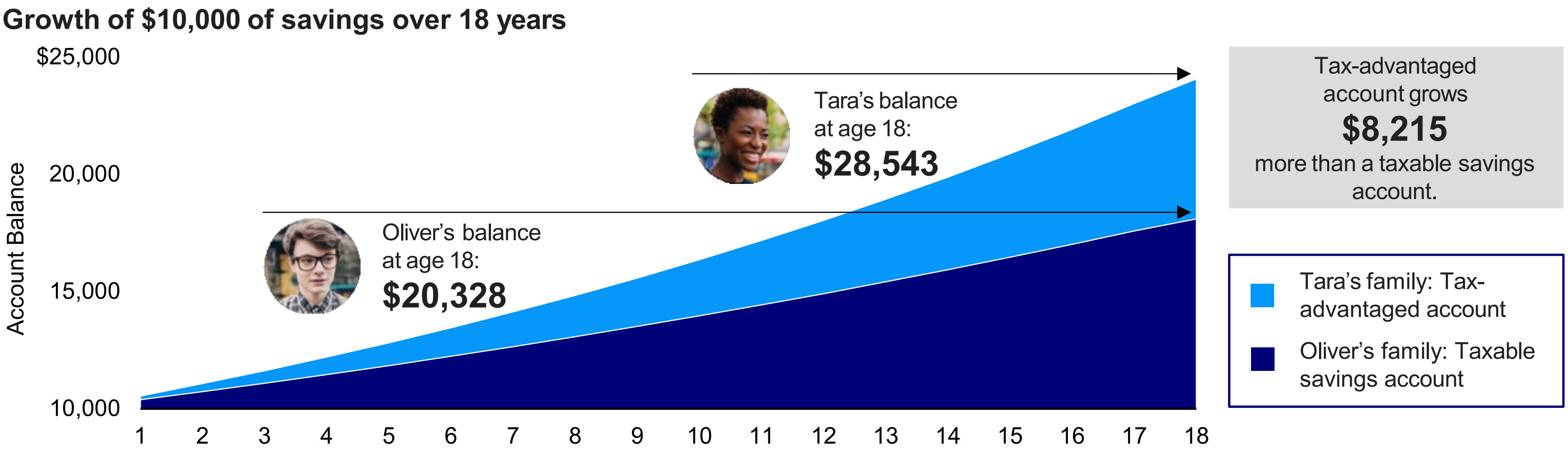
5

Account holder maintains control

- Investment decisions
- Beneficiary changes
- Requests education payments

1. Earnings on non-qualified withdrawals may be subject to federal income tax and a 10% federal penalty tax, as well as state and local income taxes. Tax and other benefits are contingent on meeting other requirements, and certain withdrawals are subject to federal, state, and local taxes.

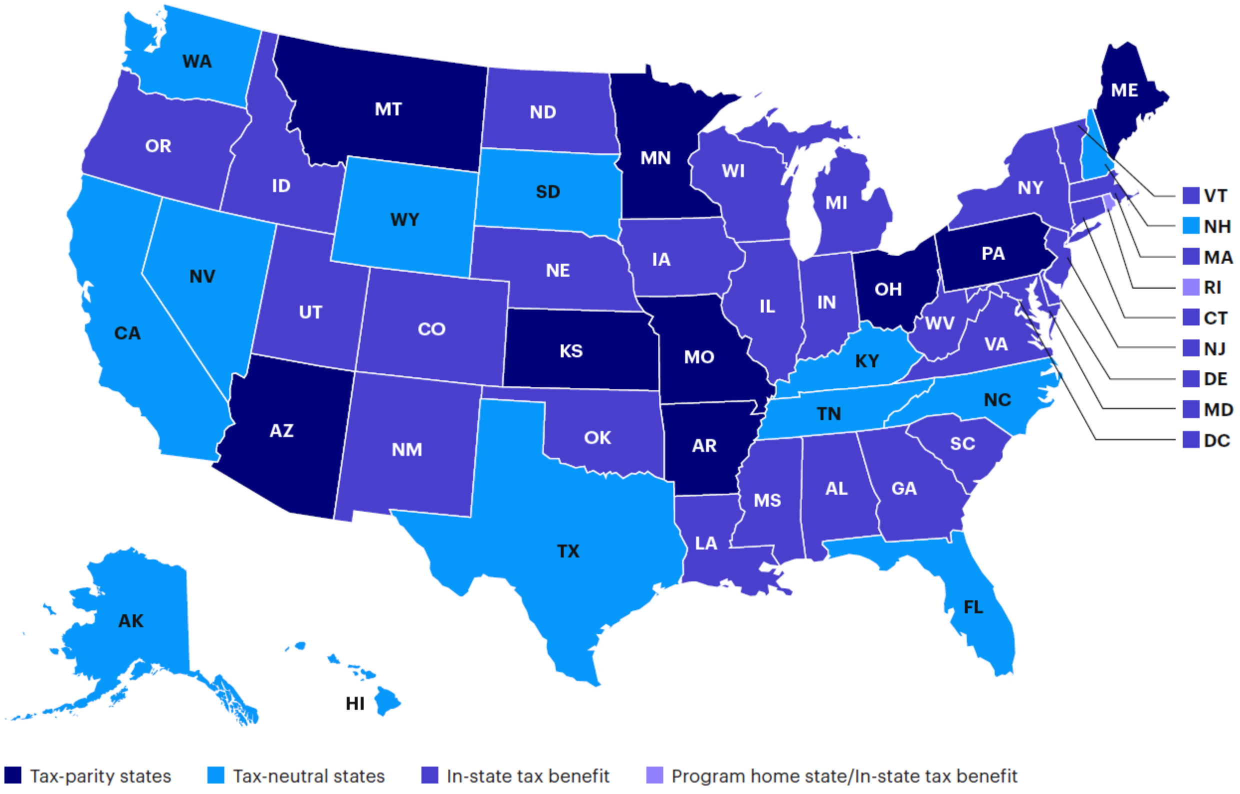
Potential benefits of tax-free growth



Both Tara and Oliver's families started with a $10,000 balance in their accounts: Tara in a tax-advantaged 529 college savings plan and Oliver in a taxable account.

Source: Invesco, 2025. This hypothetical illustration assumes an initial investment of $10,000 and a 6% annual rate of return. The taxable account assumes a 28% federal and 5% state tax rate. The illustration does not represent the performance of any specific account or investment and does not reflect any plan fees or sales charges that may apply. If such fees or sales charges were taken into account, returns would have been lower.

Learn your potential additional tax benefits by state



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Source: ISS Media, 529 ABLE as of 12/31/2024.

Help build a family legacy with 529 plans

529 plans have estate tax planning features.

Contributions

An individual may contribute up to **$19,000 per year** (**$38,000 for married couples**) per beneficiary without triggering the federal tax gift.

Accelerated Gifting

Special gift and estate tax treatment allows an individual to contribute up to **$95,000** (**$190,000 for a married couple**) in one lump sum, per beneficiary, free of federal gift taxes (i.e., five times the annual gift tax exclusion).

Tax Planning

For tax purposes, the IRS considers assets held in a 529 savings plans as a completed gift and therefore treats them as the beneficiary's assets and NOT the account owners.

Control

The 529 college savings plan owner maintains complete control over account assets and is allowed to make beneficiary changes or even discontinue the account and take the money back.[1]

1. Visit irs.gov for more information. Earnings on non- qualified withdrawals may be subject to federal income tax and a 10% federal penalty tax, as well as state and local income taxes. Tax and other benefits are contingent on meeting other requirements, and certain withdrawals are subject to federal, state, and local taxes.

What can you do if your child decides not to go to college?

Change of Beneficiary	• Change the beneficiary to another member of the beneficiary's family.
Deferral	• Defer use of your savings for a future child or grandchild and leave contributions invested in the account.
ROTH	• Roll the assets over to a Roth IRA in the child's name.[1]
"Non-qualified" Distribution	• Earnings (but not contribution amounts) would be subject to state and federal tax plus a 10% federal tax penalty on the earnings.[2] • The account owner or the account beneficiary will be required to pay federal & state income tax plus a 10% tax penalty on the earnings portion of the non-qualified withdrawal. Note: Contributions are not taxed since they were taxed prior. • The penalty only applies to the earnings, not the original contributions, you already paid taxes on that money when you earned it.

1. Lifetime limit of $35,000 applies. Subject to specific limitations including annual Roth IRA contribution limits and other federal rules and guidance.
2. Rhode Island taxpayers who are account owners and contribute to a CollegeBound 529 account are eligible for a deduction in computing state income tax for contributions made to CollegeBound 529 of up to $1,000 for married couples filing jointly and $500 for individual filers. Subject to certain conditions and requirements, contributions in excess of the annual limit can be carried forward and deducted in future years. If a participant makes a non-qualified withdrawal or certain transfers/rollovers to another state's program, the amount of the deduction may be "recaptured" and included in the account owner's Rhode Island income. Check with your tax advisor to see how 529 plans are treated for income tax purposes.

What Qualifies as a "Qualified Education Expense"

Your 529 Education Savings Plan can go beyond four-year college and tuition.

Tuition and fees for any post-secondary educational institution that is eligible to participate in the federal student aid program are allowed (College, community colleges, graduate schools and even some international schools).

Electronics and software. Any electronics that are required by the college are covered. This includes laptops, iPads and calculators. If specific software is required for classes, then it is allowed to be paid for with 529 funds.

Vocational and trade school tuition. Fees and expenses related to apprenticeship programs provided that the program is registered with Department of Labor. These types of schools include trade schools.

Books and supplies. Any supplies required for classes, including textbooks, pens, paper, and more, are allowed.

Elementary or secondary school tuition. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 allowed the use of 529 funds at public, private, or religious elementary schools. Although the money may come from multiple 529 accounts, only $10,000 total can be spent each year per beneficiary on elementary, middle, or high school tuition.

Student loan benefits. A lifetime limit of $10,000 can be used to repay the 529 beneficiarys' student loans, including federal and most private loans. An additional $10,000 can be used to repay student loans held by each of the beneficiary's siblings.

Room and board. On and off- campus room and board is a qualified expense for students who are enrolled at least half time. Off-campus housing and rental fees are covered up to the cost of room and board on campus.

Food and meal plans. Meal plan for on and off-campus students is allowed to be paid with 529 funds.

Qualified expenses, IRS.gov, as of 2024. Federal law defines the expenses that colleges must include in calculating their cost of attendance. Most colleges publish those costs on their websites and elsewhere.

You have different options with different plans

Traditional 529 plan

Essentially an investment account

- Offered by individual states.
- Earnings not taxed when used for qualified educational expenses.
- Offer a wide range of investment options or strategies.
- Can grow faster than the college inflation rate but are subject to investment volatility.
- Can be used at any accredited college, graduate and vocational schools as well as k-12 private schools.
- Funds may be withdrawn for a multitude of education expenses in addition to tuition: room and board, books, computers, internet fees and more.

Prepaid 529 plan

Guaranteed tuition program that offers to pay tomorrow's tuition at today's price.

- Participants purchase units in the form of "credit hours" or "tuition certificates"
- Receives the same tax-advantage treatment as traditional 529 plans
- Only available through specific issuing states or participating institutions and are limited to residents of the offering state.
- Participants do not own investments; however, the plan administrator invests the plan's assets to be used for future tuition needs.
- Your account may or may not be guaranteed by the sponsoring state.
- Refunds often do not include market appreciation.
- Can be used at any accredited college, graduate and vocational schools as well as k-12 private schools.
- In many programs the in-state schools usually receive the best unit redemption values
- Out of state school or private schools may require more units for the same education period.

Not all prepaid plans are guaranteed by the sponsoring state. Some plans are only guaranteed by the assets in the plan.

Factors to consider when planning for future expenses

Thoughtful education planning can be a difficult process, but financial professionals can help you as you begin your savings journey. Some of the factors that you may want to consider to both determine and help achieve your goals include:

Time

- The age of the child today and the age at which they are expected to begin their first year of school.
- How long the child is expected to attend school, and if post-undergraduate studies are anticipated.

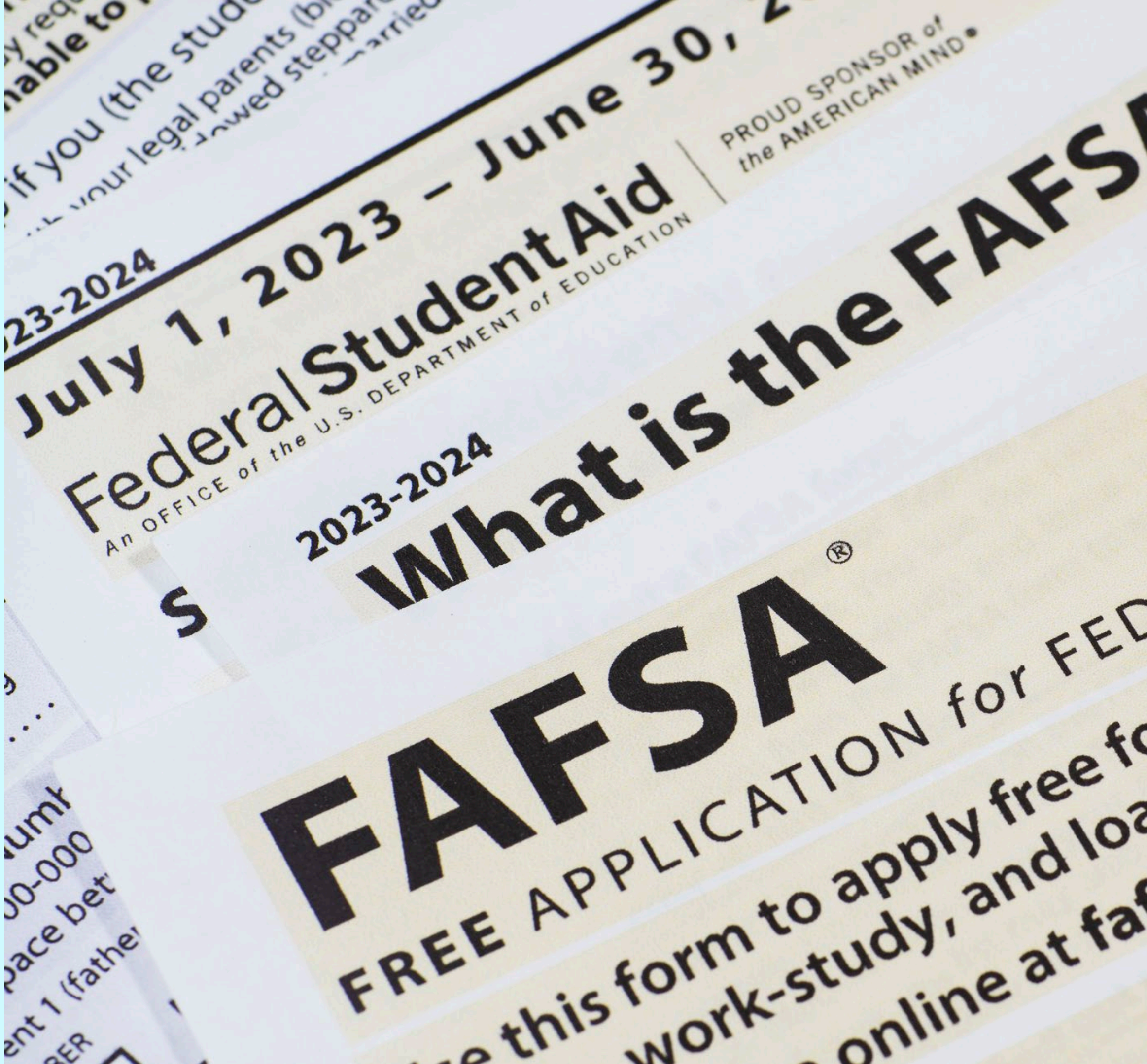
College Preferences

- The type of school a student is likely to attend. This could be a public or private university, a community college, a vocational school, a private high school, etc.
- Whether the student will attend a school located in their state of residence or an out-of-state school.

Expenses

- The average cost of tuition, room, board, fees, and expenses in today's dollars for the type of school a student plans to attend.
- The expected annual increases to the cost of education (which has historically been higher than the inflation rate) for the type of school the student plans to attend.
- The expected return on your savings.

Section 3
Navigating financial aid and loan options



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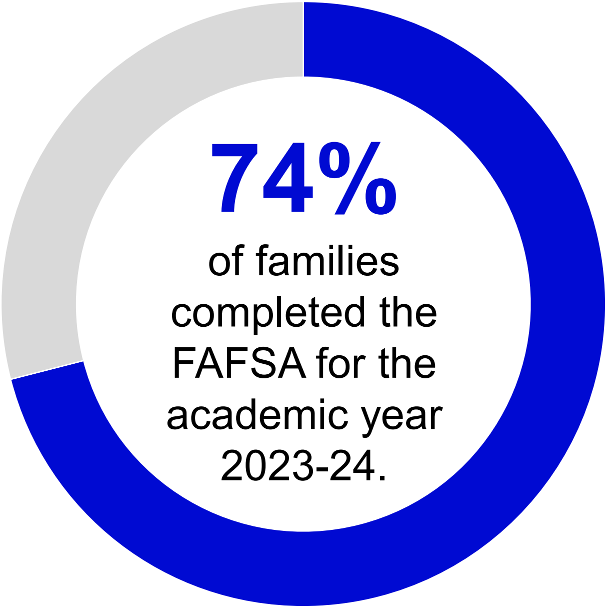
What is the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)?

The FAFSA form is an application US students complete to receive financial aid for college or career schools.

However, not everyone is aware that Federal Aid is available to them.

Reasons for not filing the FAFSA have to do with logistics and awareness

33%	Believed their family income was too high
17%	Did not have the information required for the application
17%	Missed the deadline
13%	Did not know about the FAFSA
13%	Had a problem with the application or found it too complicated



Source: How America Pays for College, Sallie Mae, 2024.

The Simplified FAFSA launched for the 2024-2025 school year and beyond

For the 2025-2026 school year students will complete the new simplified FAFSA

Key changes for the new FAFSA application:

- Non-parental financial support (tuition payments made by grandparents) are no longer required to be reported on the FAFSA form. This means 529 accounts owned by grandparents will no longer have an adverse effect on a grandchild's financial aid eligibility.
- The new FAFSA application introduced in 2024 has significantly less questions than in prior years.
- Students can select up to 20 schools to receive their FAFSA results.
- Expected Family Contribution (EFC) was replaced by Student Aid Index (SAI). Like EFC, SAI will be used to determine a student's financial aid eligibility.

Learn how financial aid is calculated

For more insight into your potential financial aid eligibility and to estimate your family's "Student Aid Index" (SAI) visit our financial aid calculator.

FAFSA Free Application for Federal Student Aid	• Helps to determine amount of federal aid families are eligible for. • Used by many public, private, community, and vocational schools to calculate financial aid packages (the amount of aid — whether through grants, scholarships, or loans — offered by a school to a student).
SAI Student Aid Index	• Reflects the cost of attending a specific school. • Determined by FAFSA submission, not dependent on a specific school's COA. • Keep in mind: SAI does not always reflect a family's actual ability to pay.
COA Cost of attendance	• Index number used to determine a student's ability to pay for college and the amount of financial aid they can receive. • Includes tuition, room, board, and related fees and expenses.

COA Cost of attendance - **SAI** Student Aid Index = **Financial aid eligibility**

Source: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education.

FAFSA weighs every type of asset differently

Financial aid asset weightings

The SAI calculation factors in the following financial resources as available to pay college expenses:

22- 47%	5.64%	20%	50%	0%
of parents' income (based on a sliding income scale and after certain allowances)[1]	of parental assets (includes non-retirement accounts and 529 plans)[2]	of a student's assets (savings, investments, UGMAs/UTMAS, business/real estate interests)[3]	of a student's income above $11,130[4]	of grandparent's 529 withdrawals and/or tuition payments reported on the FAFSA form

1. The College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges, 2020. Most recent data available.
2. Savingforcollege.com, The real cost of higher education.
3. Fafsa.ed.gov. Based on two-parent household with one child attending college, one child living at home. Assuming no income or assets for each dependent and age 49 for eldest parent. Protected amounts for assets vary based on age and income. These are estimates provided for illustrative purposes only, and they may not be representative of your personal situation and circumstances.
4. US Department of Education’s Federal Student Aid, 2024.

See where your family qualifies

Estimated SAI: The line where Income and assets intersects

Find the box where your income and assets intersect to see your estimated SAI, the number colleges use to determine how much federal aid you're eligible to receive.

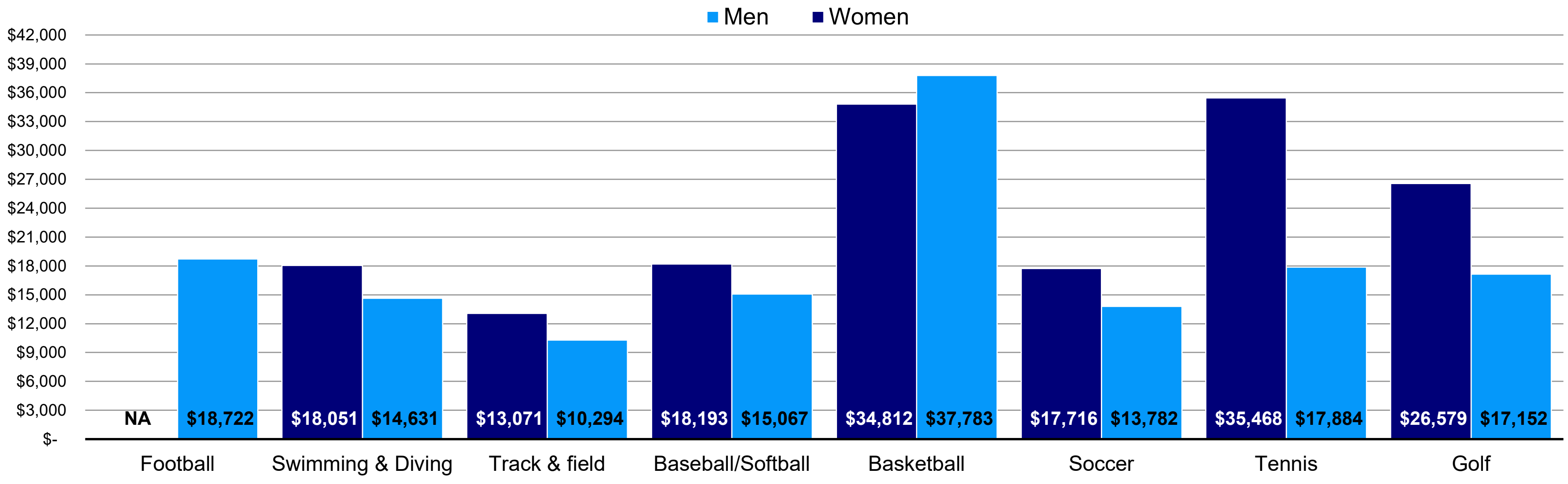
Combined income	**Assets** (Excluding primary residence and retirement accounts)			
	$50,000	**$100,000**	**$200,000**	**$400,000**
$75,000	8,108	10,846	16,486	27,766
$100,000	16,236	19,056	24,696	35,976
$150,000	31,323	34,143	39,783	51,063
$200,000	46,457	49,277	54,917	66,197
$250,000	61,157	63,977	69,617	80,897

Source: Fafsa.ed.gov. Based on two-parent household with one child attending college, one child living at home. Assuming no income or assets for each dependent and age 49 for eldest parent. Protected amounts for assets vary based on age and income. These are estimates provided for illustrative purposes only, and they may not be representative of your personal situation and circumstances.

Scholarships and grants are awards that can potentially cut costs and debt

Scholarships and grants are the best way to secure funding for higher education without borrowing.

The facts about athletic scholarships from Division I schools

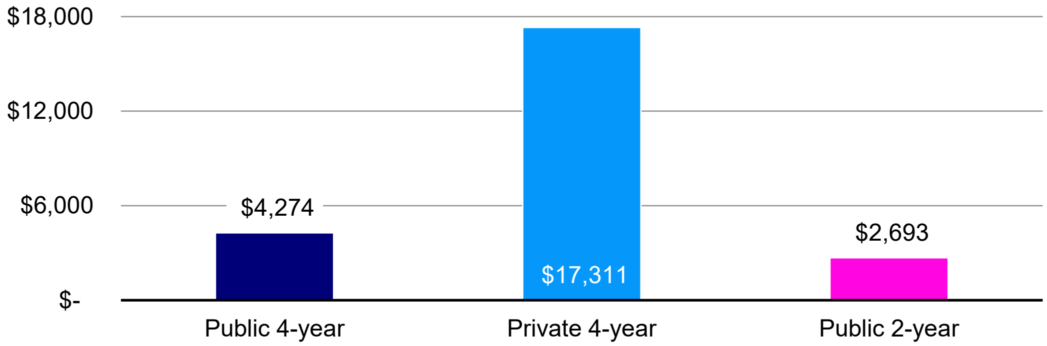


Source: How America Pays for College, Sallie Mae, 2024.

Scholarships and grants are awards that can potentially cut costs and debt

Scholarships and grants are the best way to secure funding for higher education without borrowing.

The facts about merit-based scholarships



54% of families said they received financial aid offers or award letters from more than one school.

Source: How America Pays for College, Sallie Mae, 2024.

Keep interest in mind if you apply for student loans

Your student should consider the following when applying for a loan.

Subsidized loans

The US Department of Education pays interest on subsidized loans while student is in school.

Unsubsidized loans

Interest accrues on unsubsidized loans while student is in school.

Limits: first-year undergraduate

- $5,500 total
- A maximum of $3,500 may be in subsidized loans.

Limits: second-year undergraduate

- $6,500 total
- A maximum of $4,500 may be in subsidized loans.

Limits: third-year and beyond undergraduate

- $7,500 total
- A maximum of $5,500 may be in subsidized loans.

Aggregate loan limit

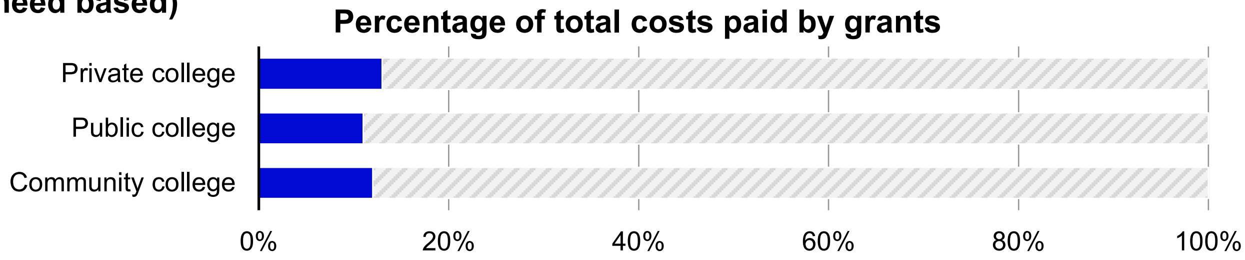
- $31,000 total
- A maximum of $23,000 may be in subsidized loans.

Source: StudentAid.gov, as of July 31, 2025. Loan information based on dependent student status. For illustrative purposes only. This does not apply to private loans. Individual private lenders will provide their own rules on limits.

See where financial aid comes from

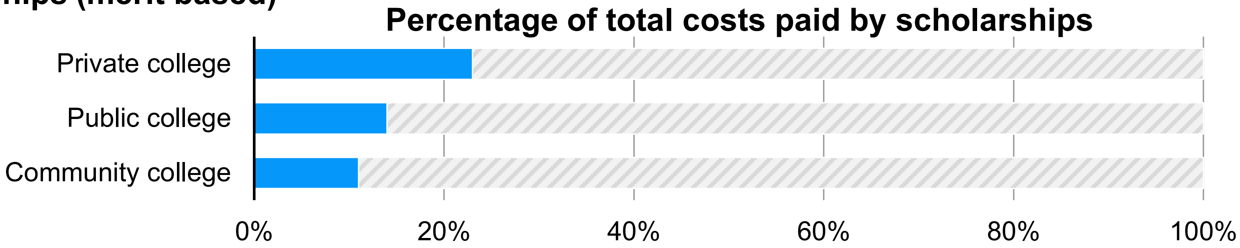
57% of families receiving grants (need based)

Average amount:
$5,934



61% of families receiving scholarships (merit based)

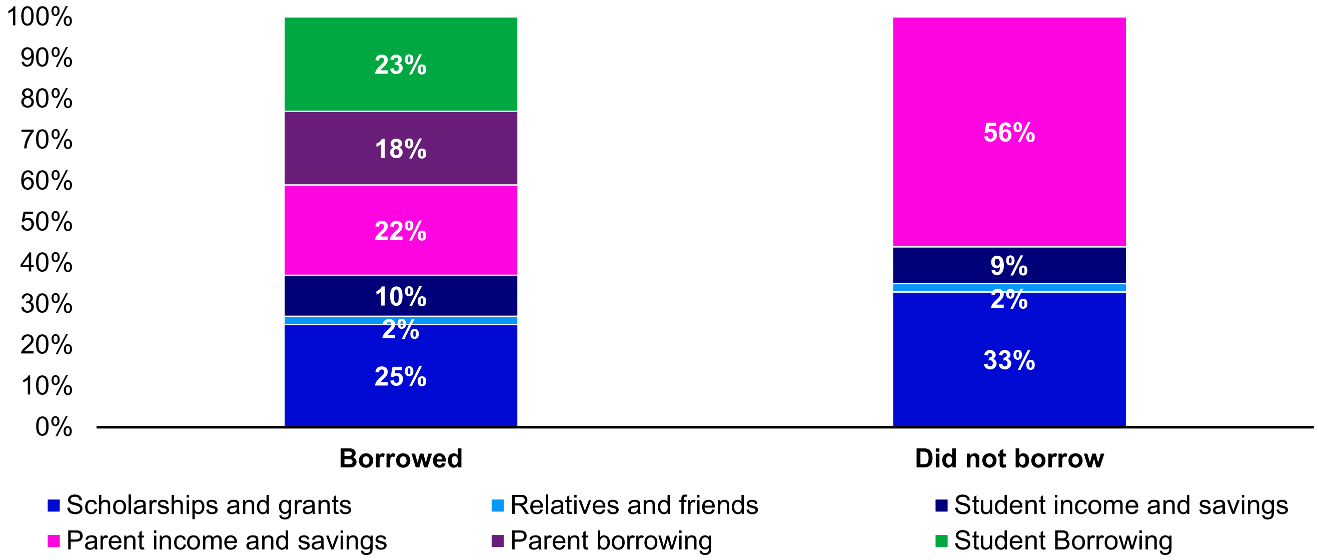
Average amount:
$7,822



Source: How America Pays for College, Sallie Mae, 2024.

Families who borrowed to pay for college averaged over $24,000 in loans per year

How the typical family paid for college, funding source share; borrowers vs. non-borrower



Families use loans to pay for **41%** of the cost of college education.

On average, students borrowed **$11,337** and parents borrowed **$13,507** per year.

Sallie Mae, How Americans pay for college report, 2024.

Borrowing instead of saving means paying interest and losing out on growth potential

The average monthly student loan payment is $536. Students take an average of 20 years to pay off their student loans, with a total interest charge of $27,000 over the life of the loan.[1]

Let's look at the hypothetical example for borrowing with the Miller family, who faces a $50,000 shortfall in their education funding.

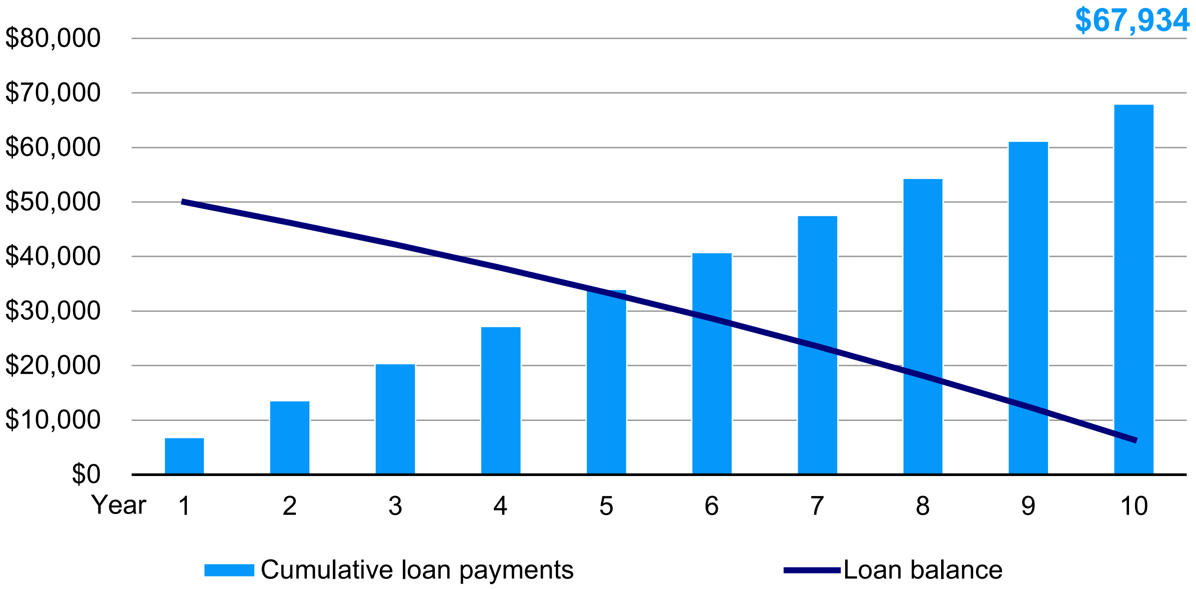
$50,000
amount borrowed

$556
monthly payment

$67,934
total of all payments

$17,934
Interest charges incurred

Option 1: Borrow $50,000 at 6% interest with a 10-year payback period.



1. Education Data Initiative as of March 11, 2025.

For illustrative purposes only. This is a hypothetical illustration and does not represent the performance of an actual account.

Saving might be the smart choice

Saving for college early may help parents reduce or eliminate interest costs on borrowed money and leverage the tax-free growth and potential compounding benefits of 529 plans.

By consistently saving a relatively modest amount per month, the Millers can achieve their goal.

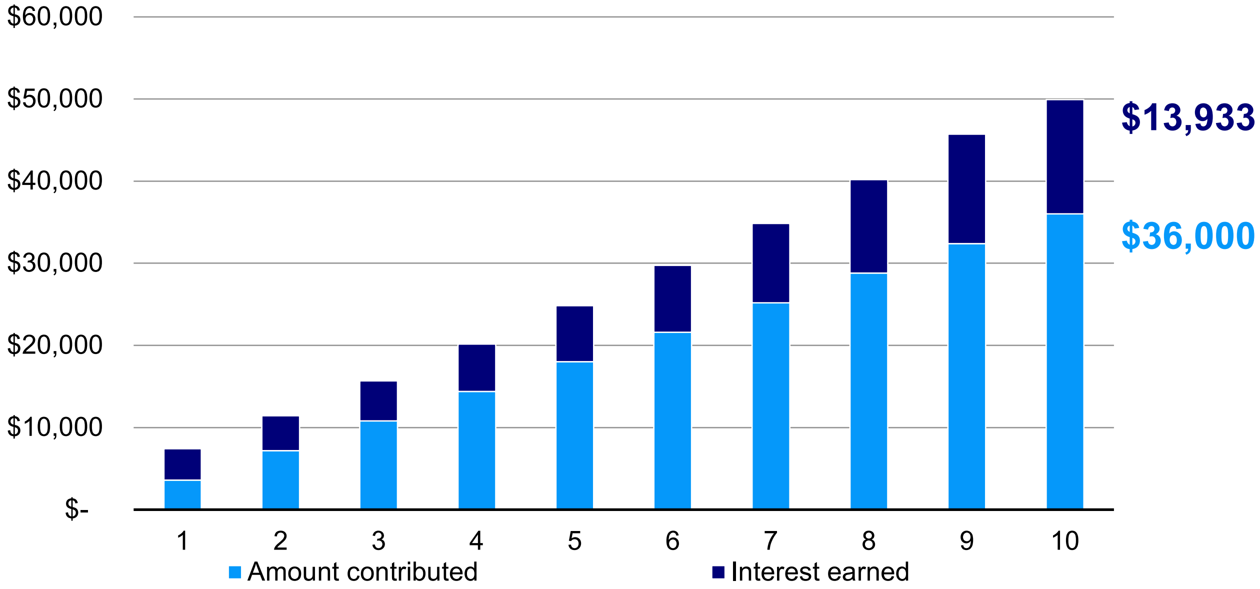
$50,000
savings goal

$36,000
total of all monthly payments

$14,000
investment: gains

$30,612
less expensive than borrowing

Option 2: Save $300 per month for 10 years (based on a 6% annual return assumption)



Source: Invesco. For illustrative purposes only. This is a hypothetical illustration and does not represent the performance of an actual account.

Help maximize your financial aid options

Keep these points in mind when applying for financial aid.

- **Always** submit a FAFSA form (you may be unaware of all available aid).
- The way the system works today may not be the same when your future student graduates from high school.
- Saving reduces your reliance on the financial aid system.
- Savings and investments held by a student's parents count far less than income in calculating EFC.
- Future financial aid eligibility is not necessarily affected by your current investment decisions.

Section 4
Personalizing your pathway

Invesco

Assess your financial health

Plan

- Identify personal goals and associated costs.
- Identify any professional goals.
- Determine how education savings fit into legacy planning.

Invest

- 529 college savings plan.
- Coverdell education savings account.
- Trust such as UTMA/UGMA.

Adjust

- Decide if you'd like to partner with a financial professional.
- Identify and address important life events.
- Schedule regular reviews.

Mature

- Learn about markets, asset classes, and their roles.
- Learn about market trends and their potential impacts.
- Attend educational seminars.

Spend

- Develop a strategy to spend wisely from your education savings.
- Think about spending in both the short term and long term.
- Only spend what you need to — think about factors such as financial aid.

A 529 savings plan means potentially borrowing less later

Help your student relieve the burden of debt by getting them started.

Savings-focused strategy

Tara's family: Savings-focused education funding strategy.

Assume Tara's education costs $100,000 and her family saved a portion of that in a 529 college savings plan.

This is a hypothetical example for illustrative purposes only. Actual results may vary.

Keep your retirement and education savings separate

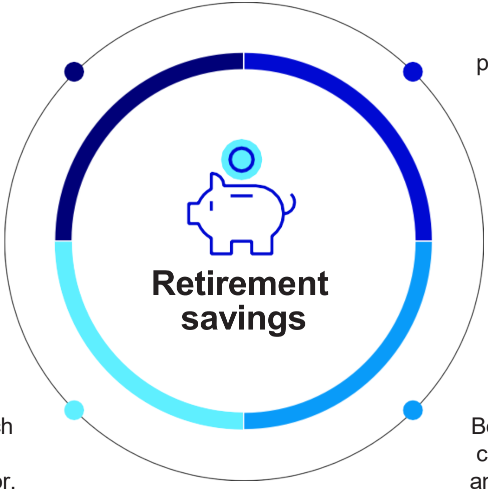
Consider these four points before using retirement accounts to fund education expenses:

1

Retirement savings are meant to be long-term strategies.

2

Withdrawing funds during your prime savings years may reduce the amount you have for your retirement.



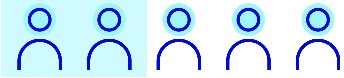
4

Distributions from retirement accounts such as IRAs can actually hurt the amount of financial aid your student may be eligible for.

3

Borrowing from retirement accounts comes with stipulations (e.g., taxes and potential penalties) that may not make it the best option for funding college.

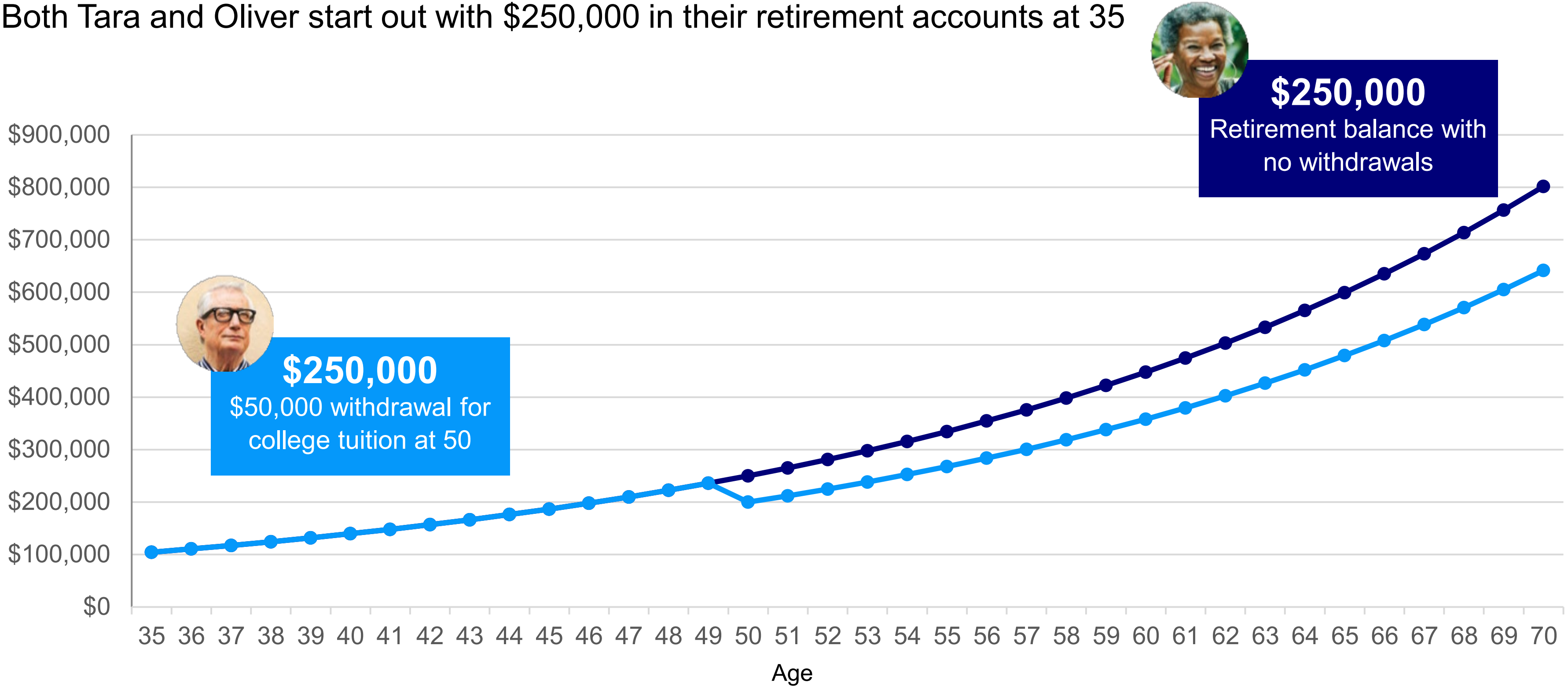
Two in five Americans have used retirement funds to pay for college.[1]



1. Society of Actuaries, July 2023. Based on respondents saving for both retirement and college. Most recent data available.

Potential roadblocks of tapping retirement accounts

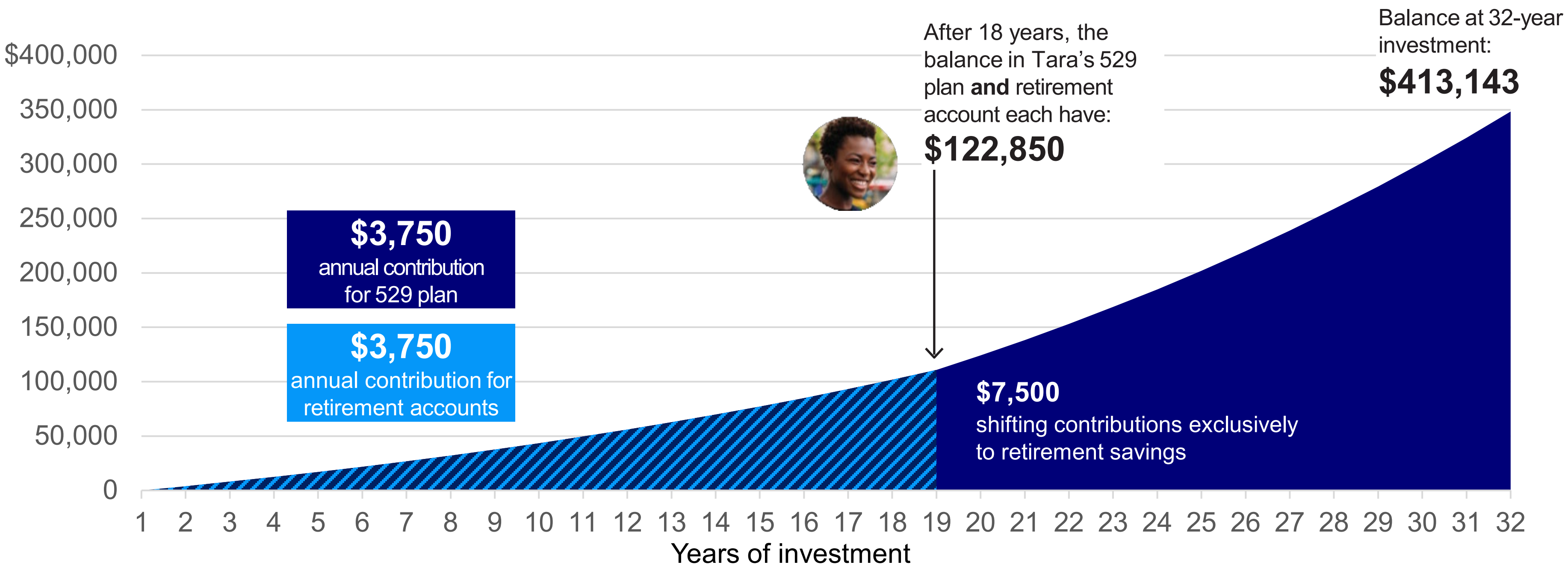
Both Tara and Oliver start out with $250,000 in their retirement accounts at 35



Source: Invesco 2025. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent the performance of an actual account. These hypothetical illustrations do not represent the performance of any specific investment. Retirement savings assumes $6,000 in contributions per year with a 6% rate of return.

Parallel contribution paths can make a difference

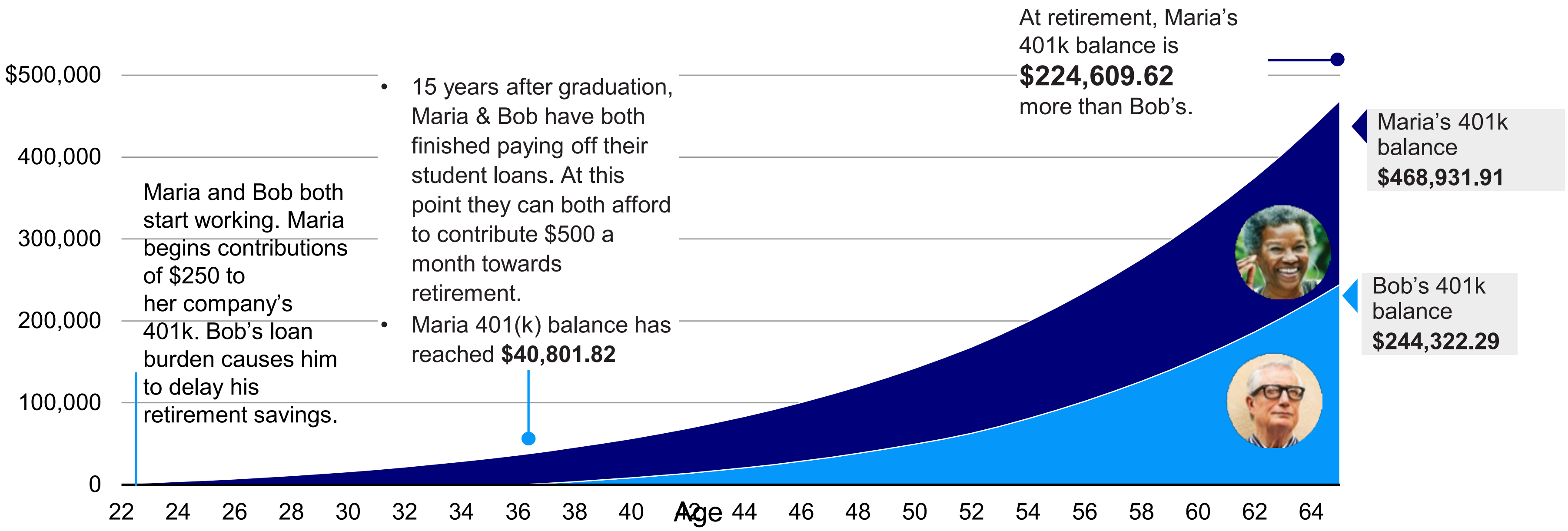
Split your savings contributions between retirement and 529



Source: Invesco, 2025. This chart is for illustrative purposes only. These hypothetical illustrations do not represent the performance of any specific investment. Investment contributions are based upon an average annual contribution of $7,500, with $3,750 going into a 529 plan and $3,750 going into retirement savings vehicles for years 0–18, then $7,500 going into retirement savings vehicles for years 19–32. Growth is determined by a 6% annual rate of return. Systematic investing (a data-driven investment approach that uses predefined rules and repeatable steps to make investment decisions) does not assure a profit and does not protect against loss in declining markets. Before investing, investors should evaluate their long-term financial ability to participate in such a plan. For illustrative purposes only.

A 529 is a path that may give your student a retirement advantage

Putting money away now may help your student get a financial head start on saving for retirement.



Source: Invesco 2025. This chart is for illustrative purposes only. These hypothetical illustrations do not represent the performance of any specific investment. Retirement savings assumes a 6% rate of return and a $3,000 contribution for Maria for the first 15 years followed by $6,000 by both after 15 years. Illustration is based off of loan repayments for each student. College costs represent four years of tuition and fees with a 4.5% inflation growth in cost each year. Starting salary for both individuals after graduation is $50,000. Tara's payments represent 6% of her annual income devoted to loan payments, and Oliver's represents 12%.

36% of 529 savings accounts receive automatic contributions[1]

Learn how to care for your 529 plan and maintain consistent savings.

Automatic monthly investments send regular contributions directly to your 529 account.

January				
1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	$
15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31		

February				
			1	2
5	6	7	8	$
12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28		

March				
			1	2
5	6	7	8	$
12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30

April				
2	3	4	5	6
9	10	11	12	$
16	17	18	19	20
23	24	25	26	27
30				

May				
	1	2	3	4
7	8	9	10	$
14	15	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30	31	

June				
				1
4	5	6	7	$
11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29

July				
2	3	4	5	6
9	10	11	12	$
16	17	18	19	20
23	24	25	26	27
30	31			

August				
		1	2	3
6	7	8	9	$
13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31

September				
3	4	5	6	7
10	11	12	13	$
17	18	19	20	21
24	25	26	27	28

October				
1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	$
15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31		

November				
			1	2
5	6	7	8	$
12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30

December				
3	4	5	6	7
10	11	12	13	$
17	18	19	20	21
24	25	26	27	28
31				

For illustrative purposes only. 1. ISS Media 529 ABLE Q4 2024 report.

Learn what options are available for investing with a 529 account

Year of enrollment portfolios

Choose the Year of Enrollment Portfolio that aligns with the year your child will be entering college. Portfolios are managed to gradually become more conservative as the beneficiary approaches college age.

Risk-based

Choose the portfolio that matches your desired risk/reward profile: conservative, moderate, growth, or aggressive.

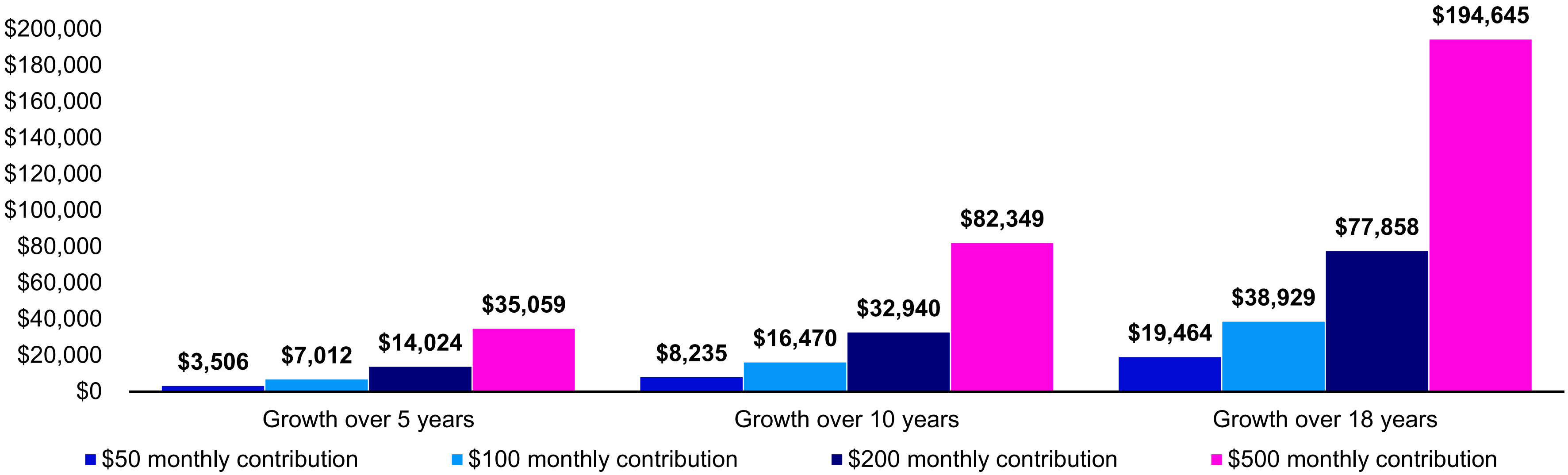
Individual investments

Create your own custom portfolio using the available investment lineup, which includes a variety of equity, fixed income, balanced, and capital preservation options.

Your savings may grow significantly over time

Contributions — both large and small — may benefit from long-term compounded growth.

Hypothetical growth of contributions over time



This chart is for illustrative purposes only. These hypothetical illustrations do not represent the performance of any specific investment. Assumes 6% annual return with monthly compounding on account balances every year over 5, 10, and 18 years. Compounded growth is defined as multiplying the account balance of any given year by 1.05 to show growth. There is no compounded growth in the first year of contributions.

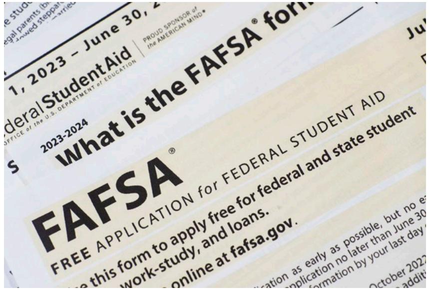
Final recap

Section 1:
Planning for your student's future

College will be one of the most significant expenses in your lifetime, and it's getting more costly over the years. Families who have a plan borrow less.

Section 2:
Saving for higher education

There are many options for families to save for college. 529 plans are an education savings vehicle that offers tax-free advantages and has a low impact on financial aid.



Section 3:
Navigating financial aid and loan options

Understand your financial aid and loan options, and how the FAFSA form is calculated. Remember: grants and scholarships are helpful.

Section 4:
Personalizing your pathway

Understand your investment options and get started today by opening a 529 plan with an automatic monthly savings program.

Disclosures

Before you invest, consider whether your or your beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other benefits that are only available for investments in that state's qualified tuition program.
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An investment in the Portfolios is subject to risks including: investment risks of the Portfolios which are described in the Program Description; the risk (a) of losing money over short or even long periods; (b) of changes to CollegeBound 529, including changes in fees; (c) of federal or state tax law changes; and (d) that contributions to CollegeBound 529 may adversely affect the eligibility of the Beneficiary or the Account Owner for financial aid or other benefits. For a detailed description of the risks associated with CollegeBound 529, and the risks associated with the Portfolios and the Underlying Funds, please refer to the Program Description.