Why Graduate in 4 Years?



It costs less, saving you thousands of dollars.

You may become employed sooner, increasing your earning potential.

You will have more opportunities for saving and achieving life milestones.

What happens if I graduate in 5 or 6 years instead of 4 years?

Will you pay out-of-pocket?

Each additional year of attendance is an extra

you could use toward:



on a house





brand new car



5 all-inclusive 7-day trips for 2 to Hawaii

Will you take out loans?

Each additional year of attendance is an extra **\$60** per monthly payment

you could use toward:



\$1k emergency savings after 1.5 years



\$7,281 basic savings after 10 years



2 years worth of retirement after 10 years

What are the exact numbers? Data based on UMN Twin Cities Fall 2010 entering class



Average amount borrowed:

\$34k	\$40k	\$43 k
The average amount borrowed increases with each additional year of enrollment.	15.4%	26.9%
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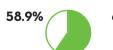
Repayment amounts:

Total repaid based on average amount borrowed at 6% interest, repaid over 10 years.



Percentage of students borrowing:

Additional years in college increases the likelihood of borrowing loans.

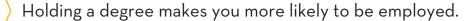


64.5%





Why Complete Your Degree?



With a degree, your earning potential is higher than without.

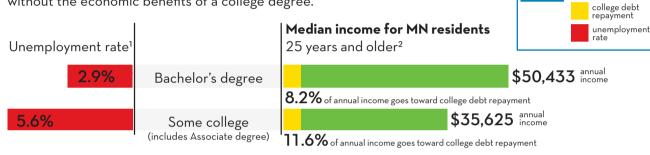
You must repay student debt, even without the benefits of having a degree.

What if I start but don't graduate?

Earning potential, unemployment & debt

Job seekers with at least a Bachelor's degree are more likely to be employed.

Students who don't finish their degree have the economic burden of their debt without the economic benefits of a college degree.



National median net worth and household income for young adults who borrowed to finance higher education.⁵



Key

Key

annual

annual income

Some college (includes Associate degree)

Bachelor's degree

\$1,200 net worth \$32,528 annual income

Young adults are those households with primary earner younger than 40 years

\$8,700 net worth

What are the effects of loan debt?

Increased student loan debt can:

- Delay home-ownership.⁴
 (if enough money can't be saved for a down payment or if not qualified for a loan due to debt-to-income ratio)
- Result in significantly less net worth than those without student debt.⁵
- Decrease the ability to raise capital to start a small business.⁶



Talk to us: One Stop Student Services

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- 1 MN Dept of Employment and Economic Development;
- 2 MN Office of Higher Education (2012) and UMN data from OIR;
- 3 Graduate Employment Outcomes, MN Dept of Employment and Economic Development (2014);
- 4 Federal Reserve Bank of New York (2014);

- 5 Pew Research Center (2014);
- 6 Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (2014)

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