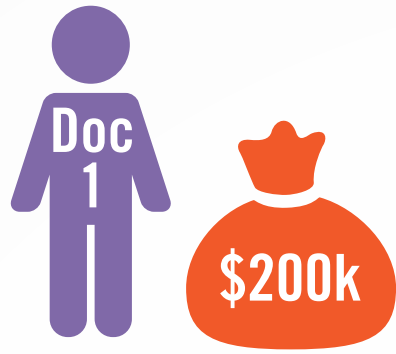


## Two Doctors in Debt

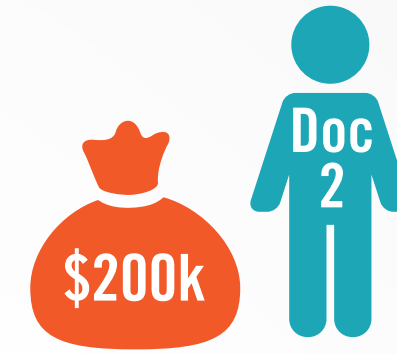
Test your knowledge of the most advantageous ways to pay down debt.

# Two Doctors in Debt

Doc 1 and Doc 2 both owe \$200,000 to the bank.



WITH A  
**4%**  
INTEREST RATE



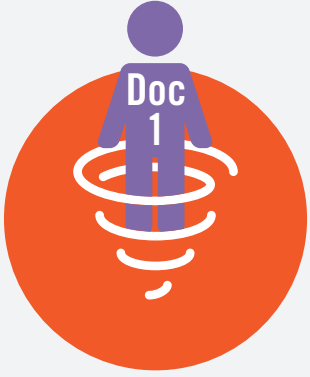
**YEAR ONE:** Doc 1 pays \$30,000 against the principal, PLUS the tax deductible \$8,000 interest expense incurred. This creates cashflow income of \$38,000 for Doc 1, but only the interest of \$8,000 may be deducted for tax purposes. The remaining \$30,000 is taxable income with a tax liability of \$12,000 (at a maximum tax rate of 40%.)

**YEAR ONE:** Doc 2 opts to make no principal payments, but pays the tax deductible interest of \$8,000, then saves \$50,000 in a tax-deferred environment. With a total income of \$58,000, Doc 2 deducts the interest payment of \$8,000, and by having invested the remaining \$50,000 in a tax deferred environment, Doc 2 will pay no taxes in the current year.

## Tax Spiral

Doc 1 now has to earn another \$12,000. This creates \$12,000 additional taxable income. It also creates another \$4,800 of tax liability, which creates more income, which creates more taxes, until it compounds.

INCOME EARNED	TAXES PAID ON EARNED INCOME
\$30,000	\$12,000
12,000	4,800
4,800	1,920
1,920	768
768	307
307	123
123	49
49	20
20	8
8	3
3	1
1	1
1	0
<b>Total \$50,000</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>

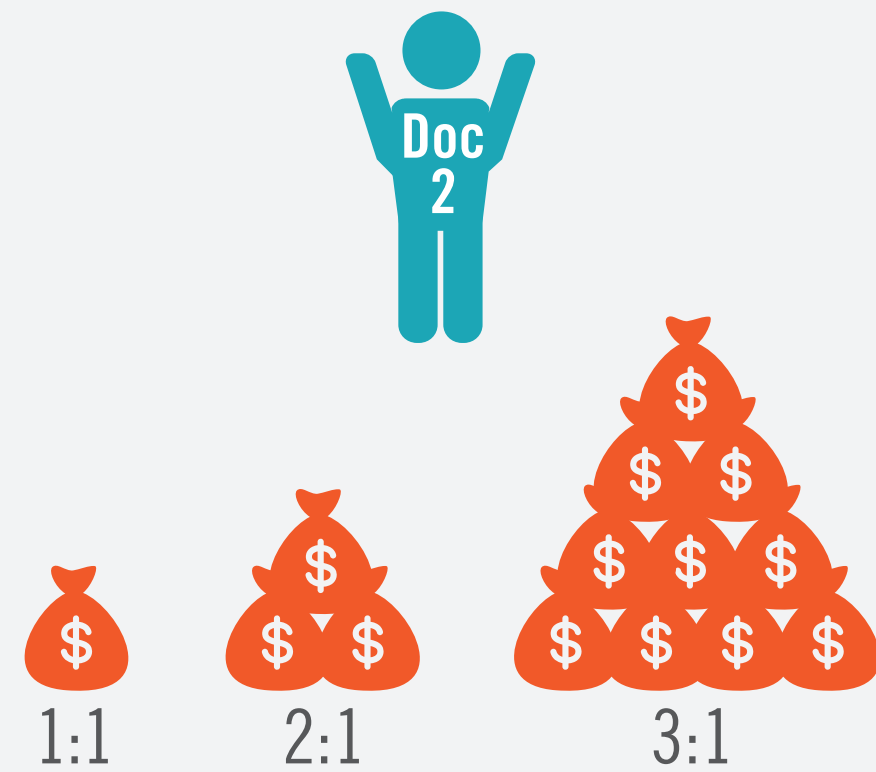


Doc 1 owes a total of \$20,000 in taxes and the total cashflow out-of-pocket in a year is \$58,000.


## Tax Deferred

### A Winning Strategy

By saving money tax deferred, Doc 2 immediately starts accumulating the sum needed to reach 1:1 -- the first critical milestone on the path to financial freedom.




## A Look at the Numbers



Pays Off Debt

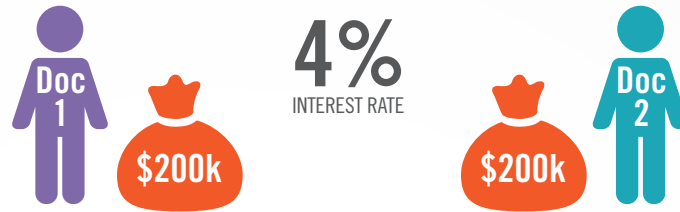
	PRINCIPAL PAID	TAXES PAID	INTEREST PAID	AMOUNT OF DEBT PAID	CASH ACCUMULATED
Year 1	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$8,000	\$170,000	—
Year 2	30,720	20,480	6,800	139,280	—
Year 3	31,457	20,972	5,571	107,823	—
Year 4	32,212	21,475	4,313	75,611	—
Year 5	32,986	21,990	3,024	42,625	—
Year 6	33,777	22,518	1,705	8,848	—
Year 7	8,848	5,898	354	—	\$46,332
Year 20	—	—	—	—	\$1,472,471

## A Look at the Numbers









Pays Interest Only: Saves the other \$50,000

	PRINCIPAL PAID	TAXES PAID	INTEREST PAID	AMOUNT OF DEBT PAID	CASH ACCUMULATED
Year 1	—	—	\$8,000	\$200,000	\$54,000
Year 5	—	—	8,000	200,000	316,796
Year 10	—	—	8,000	200,000	782,274
Year 15	—	—	8,000	200,000	1,466,214
Year 20	—	—	8,000	200,000	2,471,146
Year 21	\$200,000	\$133,333	—	—	\$2,137,813



# Test Your Knowledge

In comparing the two scenarios ask the following questions:

-  What were the critical factors in reaching 1:1 faster?
-  What factors contributed to a more secure path to 1:1?
-  Which doctor had more options? Why?
-  What led to the costly liabilities known as the “Tax Spiral?”
-  Give examples of tax-deferred and tax-advantaged environments.
-  Support how Doc 2’s strategy resulted in the accumulation of \$650,000 more than Doc 1 over time.