

Dollar Cost Averaging in Action

This activity helps students understand the power of dollar cost averaging with an illustrative example of purchasing a low-cost index fund at regular intervals over an investment period. This helps students understand how they can place their investing on autopilot and automatically invest a fixed period each month.

Part 1: Understanding Dollar Cost Averaging

You've decided to invest in a low cost index fund with the ticker symbol SPY which tracks the S&P 500 and plan to automatically invest \$200 per month on or near the 15th every month. Your first contribution is on January 15th. Answer the following questions:

1. On January 15th, if SPY costs \$50/share, how many shares did your \$200 buy?

2. On February 15th, if SPY costs \$40/share...

- a. How many new shares did your contribution buy? How many do you now own?

- b. How much have you spent so far on your whole portfolio?

- c. What is the average cost you've paid per share?

- d. What is the current value of your whole portfolio?

- e. How did you benefit from the share price dropping?

- f. What is a downside of the share price dropping?

3. On March 15th, if SPY costs \$37/share...

- a. How many new shares did your \$200 buy? How many total shares do you own?

b. How much have you spent so far on your whole portfolio?

c. What is the average cost you've paid per share?

d. What is the current value of your whole portfolio?

e. The share price is even lower. Why might some investors consider this a good thing?

4. On April 15th, if SPY costs \$65/share...

a. How many new shares did your \$200 buy? How many total shares do you own?

b. How much have you spent on your whole portfolio and what is the current value?

c. What is the average cost you've paid per share?

d. How did you benefit from the share price increasing?

e. What is a downside of the share price increasing?

5. In your own words, describe what is meant by dollar cost averaging and how do investors benefit from this?
