## DIAGRAM III

# THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY 

Effect of Education on Average Incomes at Different Ages and Total Life Earnings

Figure I.-The Untrained Man. He goes to work as a boy of 14 -reaches maximum income at 30 , on the average less than $\$ 1,200$. a year. Since his income
 is largely dependent on physical strength and manual dexterity, it falls off at 50 or earlier, to a point below the level of self support.

More than 60 out of every 100 untrained workers are dependent upon others for support at the age of 60 .

Total earnings from 14 to 60 , about $\$ 45,000$. Not more than $\$ 2,000$. is earned in the four years that would have given him a High School education.

Figure II.-The High School Graduate. He goes to work at 18, passes the maximum of the untrained man within seven years, rises steadily to his own maximum of approximately $\$ 2,200$. at 40 , and continues at that level for the remainder of his active life.

Total earnings from 18 to 60 , about $\$ 78,000$. The $\$ 33,000$. more than that earned by the untrained man represents the cash value of a four-year High School course-but note below what return may be expected from four years of Higher Education.

Figure III. -The College or Technical School Graduate. His permanent earnings began at 22 , although a considerable amount may be earned during the college course. By the time he is 28 , his income equals that of the High School graduate at 40, and it continues steadily to rise, practically without a break.

Since his income is dependent upon his mental ability and training constantly improved by practice, it increases instead of diminishes with the years. The average of $\$ 6,000$. at 60 is often surpassed.

Total earnings from 22 to 60 (not including anything earned during the college period), $\$ 150,000$. The $\$ 72,000$. more than that earned by the High School graduate represents the cash value of college or technical training.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Used through the courtesy of Dean Lord.

