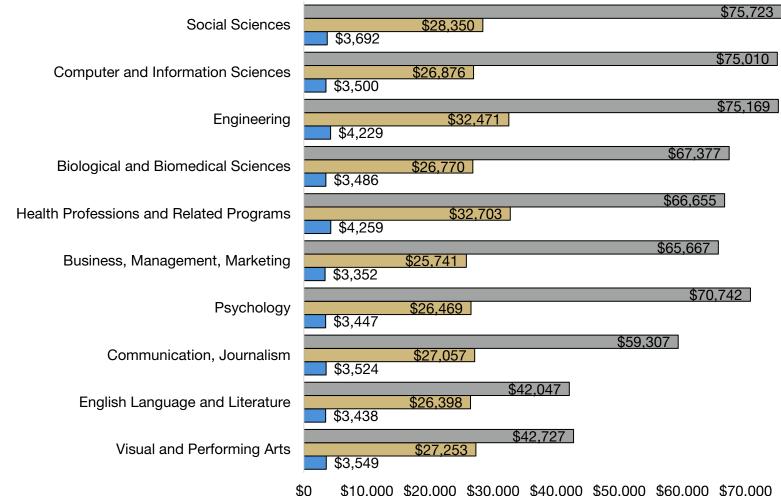
Alumni Earnings Compared to Annual Debt Payment Ratio

Average Annual Earnings First Ten Years After Completion
Average Total Loans upon Earning a Degree** Estimated Annual Repayment***



5% **Annual Student Loan Payment of Average Annual Earnings**

Reported annual earnings of CU graduates (early career first ten years after graduation) compared to average CU student loan debt. This comparison is one way to illustrate whether a CU degree has value.

**Average Total Loans from CDHE SURDS, federal and other loans, excluding PLUS (FY 2022)

***Annual Loan Payment based on average loan from CDHE SURDS (FY 2022) & standard 10-year repayment at 4.0%



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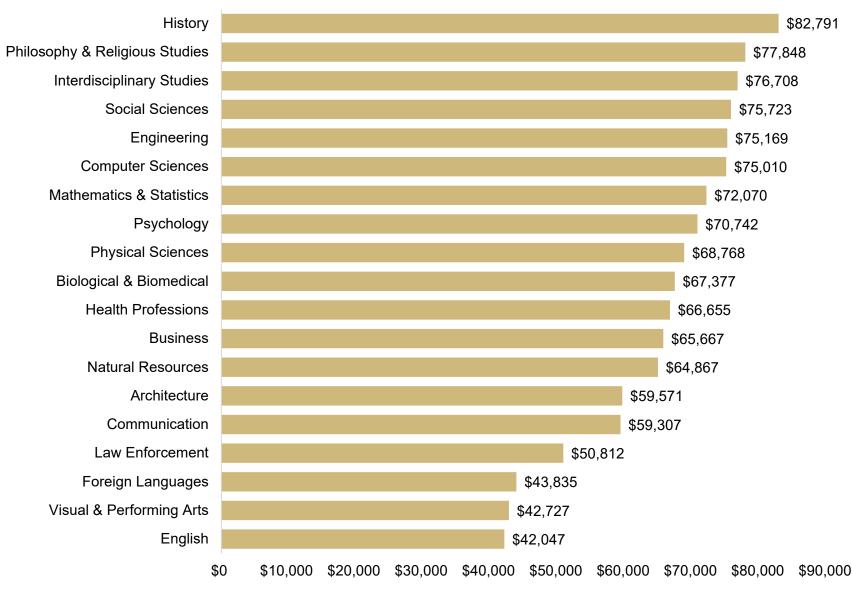
PILLAR 1: Affordability & Student Success

\$10,000 \$20,000 \$30,000 \$40,000 \$50,000 \$60,000 \$70,000 \$80,000

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Sources: Avg loans from CDHE. Average Age-Adjusted Estimated Annual Earnings based analysis for CU System Alum from FY 2012 - FY 2021, bachelor degree recipients employed in field of study, (excludes graduate degrees and those pursuing additional education)

CU Alumni Earnings by Area of Study



Average Annual Earnings of CU Bachelor Degree Recipients

Estimated 2022 Annual Earnings of CU Bachelor Recipients between 2011-2021, based Bureau of Labor Statistics wage data adjusted for degree level, age, and county of employment.

Excludes alumni currently enrolled in graduate level enrollment or having received an additional degree after graduating from CU.



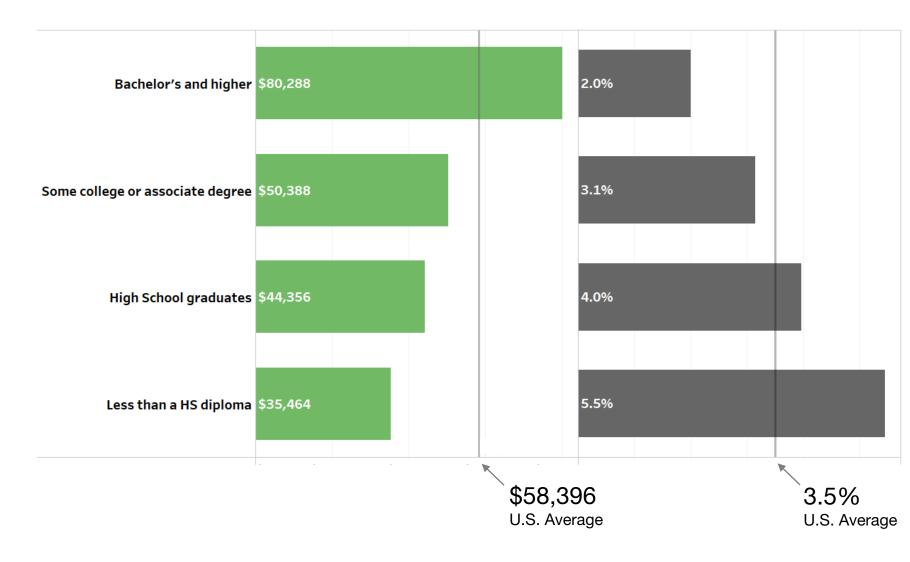
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Sources: Average Estimated Annual Earnings based on Dec 2022 Lightcast analysis for CU System Bachelor Degree Recipients from 2011-2021 employed in field of study by 2-digit CIP Code, (excludes graduate enrollment & non-CU degrees). Prepared by CU System Institutional Research (ir@cu.edu) 2023.06

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U.S. Earnings & Unemployment by Educational Attainment



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More education leads to better prospects for earnings and employment

According to data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), earnings increase and unemployment decreases as educational attainment rises. Grouping workers by education level, the chart shows that those with more education have higher earnings and lower rates of unemployment than those with less education.

Source:

https://www.bls.gov/careeroutl ook/2016/data-ondisplay/education-matters.htm



Source: Earnings and unemployment data from Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, 2022). Earnings based on wage and salary workers, 25 years and over, median weekly earnings (second quartile), annualized using 52 weeks. Visualization created by CU System Institutional Research.

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