



Analysis of the Economic Impact and Return on Investment of Education

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF RANCHO SANTIAGO
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

July 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Executive summary

Rancho Santiago Community College District (RSCCD) creates value in many ways. The colleges play a key role in helping students increase their employability and achieve their individual potential. They provide students with the skills they need to have fulfilling and prosperous careers. Further, they supply an environment for students to meet new people, increase their self-confidence, and promote their overall health and well-being.

The value of RSCCD influences both the lives of students and the county economy. The colleges serve a range of industries in Orange County, support local businesses, and benefit society as a whole in California from an expanded economy and improved quality of life. The benefits created by RSCCD even extend to the state and local government through increased tax revenues and public sector savings.

This study investigates the economic impacts created by RSCCD on the business community and the benefits that the colleges generate in return for the investments made by their key stakeholder groups—students, taxpayers, and society. The county the colleges' serve and the backdrop

for the economic impact analysis is Orange County in California. The following two analyses are presented:

- **Economic impact analysis**
- **Investment analysis**

All results reflect student and financial data for fiscal year (FY) 2016-17. Impacts on the county business community are reported under the economic impact analysis. Results are measured in terms of added income. The returns on investment to students, taxpayers, and society are reported under the investment analysis. Both analyses are described more fully in the following sections.



Economic impact analysis

RSCCD promotes economic growth in Orange County in a variety of ways. The colleges are employers and buyers of goods and services, and the living expenses of students benefit local businesses. In addition, the colleges are primary sources of education to Orange County residents and suppliers of trained workers to county industries.

OPERATIONS SPENDING IMPACT

The colleges are important employers in Orange County. In FY 2016-17, the colleges employed 2,117 full-time and part-time faculty and staff including district staff. Of these, 77% lived in Orange County. Total payroll at RSCCD was \$178 million, much of which was spent in the county for groceries, rent, dining out, clothing, and other household expenses.

The colleges are themselves large-scale buyers of goods and services. In FY 2016-17, the colleges spent \$82.4 million to cover their expenses for facilities, professional services, and supplies.

RSCCD added \$276.6 million in income to the county during the analysis year as a result of their day-to-day operations. This figure represents the colleges' payroll, the multiplier effects generated by the spending of the colleges and their employees, and a downward adjustment to account for funding that the colleges received from state and local sources. The \$276.6 million in added income is equivalent to supporting 3,133 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION SPENDING IMPACT

RSCCD commissioned contractors to build or renovate a number of facilities during the analysis year. The quick infusion of income and jobs that occurred in the county economy as a result of this construction spending is only considered short-term due to the one-time nature of construction projects. Nonetheless, the construction spending had a substantial impact on the county economy in FY 2016-17, equal to \$18.1 million in added income for Orange County, which is equivalent to supporting 165 jobs.

STUDENT SPENDING IMPACT

A number of in-county students would have left the area for other educational opportunities if not for the existence of RSCCD. While attending the colleges, these retained students spent \$98.1 million to purchase groceries, rent accommoda-

TABLE 1: Impacts created by RSCCD in FY 2016-17

ADDED INCOME	JOBS
\$276.6 million	3,133
Operations spending impact	
\$18.1 million	165
Construction spending impact	
\$116.8 million	1,967
Student spending impact	
\$1.2 billion	14,239
Alumni impact	
\$1.6 billion	19,504
Total impact	

tion, pay for transportation, and so on. A significant portion of these expenditures occurred in the county, generating \$116.8 million in added income in the county economy during the analysis year, which is equivalent to supporting 1,967 jobs.

ALUMNI IMPACT

The education and training RSCCD provides for county residents results in the greatest impact. Since the colleges were established, students have studied at RSCCD and entered the county workforce with new skills. Today, hundreds of thousands of former students are employed in Orange County.

During the analysis year, past and present students of RSCCD generated \$1.2 billion in added income for the county. This figure represents the higher earnings that students earned during the year, the increased output of the businesses that employed the students, and the multiplier effects that occurred as students and their employers spent money at other businesses. This \$1.2 billion in added income is equivalent to supporting 14,239 jobs.

TOTAL IMPACT

The overall impact of RSCCD on the local business community during the analysis year amounted to \$1.6 billion in added income, equal to the sum of the operations spending impact, the construction spending impact, the student spending impact, and the alumni impact. The \$1.6 billion in added income was equal to approximately 0.6% of the GRP of Orange County. By comparison, this contribution that the colleges provide on their own is over half as large as the Transportation & Warehousing industry in the county.

The total impact is also expressed in terms of the jobs supported by the added income; they are calculated by jobs-to-sales ratios specific to each industry. Overall, the \$1.6 billion impact supports 19,504 jobs. For perspective, this means that one out of every 116 jobs in Orange County is supported by the activities of RSCCD and its students.

A portion of the total \$1.6 billion is broken out into an industry-by-industry impact ordered by added income. Table 2 outlines the top industries impacted by RSCCD. Because industries have different jobs-to-sales ratios, the associated jobs supported by RSCCD differ by impact. Nonetheless, these are impacts that would not have been generated without the colleges' presence.

TABLE 2: Top industries impacted by RSCCD

TOTAL INCOME (MILLIONS)	JOBS
\$170.4	2,803
Professional & Technical Services	
\$127.5	689
Manufacturing	
\$113.2	1,771
Health Care & Social Assistance	
\$104.1	757
Government, Non-Education	
\$102.5	1,826
Accommodation & Food Services	
\$944.8	11,660
All other industries	
\$1,562.5	19,504
Total impact	

Investment analysis

Investment analysis is the process of evaluating total costs and measuring these against total benefits to determine whether or not a proposed venture will be profitable. If benefits outweigh costs, then the investment is worthwhile. If costs outweigh benefits, then the investment will lose money and is considered unprofitable. This study considers RSCCD as an investment from the perspectives of students, taxpayers, and society. The backdrop for the analysis is the entire California economy.

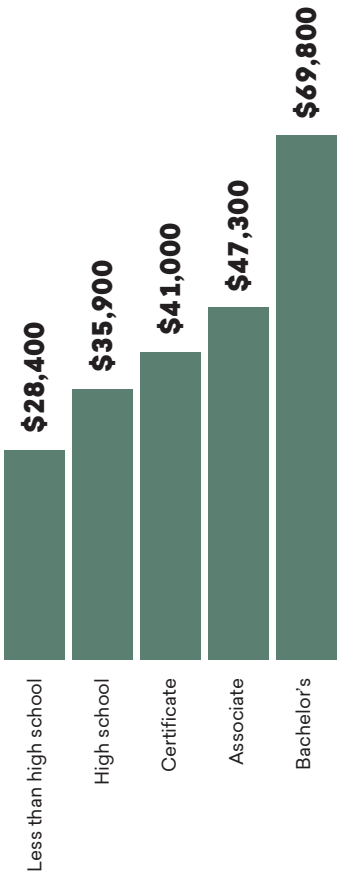
STUDENT PERSPECTIVE

In FY 2016-17, RSCCD served 61,459 credit students and 30,551 noncredit students. In order to attend college, students paid for tuition, fees, books, and supplies. They also took out loans and will incur interest on those loans. Additionally, students gave up money that they would have otherwise earned had they been working instead of attending college. The total investment made by the colleges students for FY 2016-17 amounted to a present value of \$300.2 million, equal to \$43.2 million in out-of-pocket expenses (including future principal and interest on student loans) plus \$257 million in forgone time and money.

In return for their investment, the colleges students will receive a stream of higher future earnings that will continue to grow throughout their working lives. As shown in Figure 1, mean earnings levels at the midpoint of the average-aged worker’s career increase as people achieve higher levels of education. For example, the average associate degree completer from RSCCD will see an increase in earnings of \$11,400 each year compared to someone with a high school diploma or equivalent working in California. Over a working lifetime, this increase in earnings amounts to an undiscounted value of approximately \$410,400 in higher earnings.

The present value of the higher future earnings that RSCCD’s students will receive over their working careers is \$1.1 billion. Dividing this value by the \$300.2 million in present value student costs yields a benefit-cost ratio of 3.6. In other words, for every dollar students invest in RSCCD in the form of out-of-pocket expenses and forgone time and money, they receive a cumulative of \$3.60 in higher future earnings. The average annual rate of return for students is 13.2%. This is an impressive return, especially when compared to the 30-year average 10.1% return to the U.S. stock market (Figure 2).

FIGURE 1: Average earnings by education level at career midpoint in California



Source: Emsi complete employment data.



TAXPAYER PERSPECTIVE

RSCCD generates more in tax revenue than it receives. These benefits to taxpayers consist primarily of taxes that the state and local government will collect from the added revenue created in the state. As RSCCD's students earn more, they will make higher tax payments. Employers will also make higher tax payments as they increase their output and purchase more supplies and services. By the end of the FY 2016-17 students' working careers, the state and local government will have collected a present value of \$592 million in added taxes.

Benefits to taxpayers also consist of the savings generated by the improved lifestyles of students and the proportionally reduced government expenditures. Education is statistically correlated with a variety of lifestyle changes that generate taxpayer savings across three main categories: 1) health, 2) crime, and 3) unemployment. Improved health habits lower the students' demand for national health care services. Students are also less likely to commit crimes, so the demand for law enforcement and criminal justice services is reduced (study references are available in the main report). Students are also more employable, so the demand for welfare and unemployment benefits, such as earnings assistance and welfare benefits, is reduced. For a list of study references to these statistical benefits, please contact the district for a copy of the main report. All of these benefits associated with increased education will generate a present value of \$78.5 million in savings to state and local taxpayers.

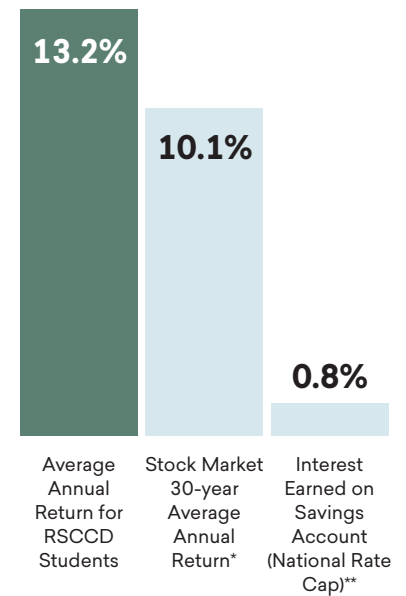
Total benefits to taxpayers equal \$670.5 million, equal to the sum of the added taxes and public sector savings. Comparing this to the taxpayer costs of \$205 million—equal to the funding that RSCCD received from the state and local government during the analysis year—yields a benefit-cost ratio of 3.3. This means that for every dollar of public money invested in RSCCD, taxpayers receive a cumulative value of \$3.30 over the course of the students' working lives. The average annual rate of return is 10.0%, a solid investment that compares favorably with other long-term investments in both the private and public sectors.

SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE

Society as a whole within California benefits from the presence of RSCCD in two major ways. The first and largest benefit that society receives is an increased state economic base. As discussed in the previous section, the higher student earnings and increased business output occurs across the state. This raises prosperity in California and expands the economic base for society as a whole.

Benefits to society also consist of the savings generated by the improved lifestyles of students. Similar to the taxpayer section above, education is statistically correlated with a variety of lifestyle changes that generate social savings. Note that these costs are avoided by the consumers, and are distinct from the costs avoided by taxpayers outlined above. Health savings include avoided medical costs associated with smoking, alcoholism, obesity, drug abuse, and mental disorders. Crime savings

FIGURE 2: Student rate of return



* Forbes' S&P 500, 1987-2016.

** FDIC.gov, 7-2017.

FIGURE 3: Present value of higher earnings and social savings in California



include reduced security expenditures and insurance administration, lower victim costs, and reduced criminal justice system expenditures. Unemployment savings include the reduced employer contributions towards unemployment claims. For a list of study references to these statistical benefits, please contact the colleges for a copy of the main report.

Figure 3 shows the present value of the higher earnings and social savings that will occur in California over the working lifetime of the FY 2016-17 student population at RSCCD. Higher earnings amount to a present value of \$8.4 billion due to the increased lifetime earnings of students and associated increases in business output. Social savings amount to \$136.1 million, the sum of health, crime, and unemployment savings in California. Altogether, total benefits to society equal \$8.5 billion (in present value terms).

Society invested a present value of \$571.2 million for FY 2016-17 RSCCD educations. This includes all expenditures by RSCCD, all student expenditures, and all student opportunity costs. For every dollar of this investment, society as a whole in California will receive a cumulative value of \$14.90 in benefits, equal to the \$8.5 billion in benefits divided by the \$571.2 million in costs. These benefits will occur for as long as RSCCD's FY 2016-17 students remain employed in the state workforce.

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT ANALYSIS RESULTS

Table 3 presents the results of the investment analysis for all three of RSCCD's major stakeholder groups—students, taxpayers, and society. As shown, students receive great value for their educational investment. At the same time, the investment made by state and local taxpayers to the colleges creates a wide range of benefits to society and returns more to government budgets than it costs.

TABLE 3: Summary of investment analysis results

	STUDENT PERSPECTIVE	TAXPAYER PERSPECTIVE	SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE
Present value benefits (thousands)	\$1,073,840	\$670,522	\$8,530,107
Present value costs (thousands)	\$300,189	\$204,961	\$571,247
Net present value (thousands)	\$773,651	\$465,560	\$7,958,859
Benefit-cost ratio	3.6	3.3	14.9
Rate of return	13.2%	10.0%	N/A*

* The rate of return is not reported for the social perspective because the beneficiaries of the investment are not necessarily the same as the original investors.

Conclusion

The results of this study demonstrate that RSCCD creates value from multiple perspectives. The colleges benefit local businesses by increasing consumer spending in the county and supplying a steady flow of qualified, trained workers into the workforce. They enrich the lives of students by raising their lifetime earnings and helping them achieve their individual potential. They benefit state and local taxpayers through increased tax receipts across the state and a reduced demand for government-supported social services. Finally, they benefit society as a whole in California by creating a more prosperous economy and generating a variety of savings through the improved lifestyles of students.

ABOUT THE STUDY

Data and assumptions used in the study are based on several sources, including the FY 2016-17 academic and financial reports from RSCCD, industry and employment data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, outputs of Emsi's Multi-Regional Social Accounting Matrix model, and a variety of studies and surveys relating education to social behavior. The study applies a conservative methodology and follows standard practice using only the most recognized indicators of investment effectiveness and economic impact. For a full description of the data and approach used in the study, please contact the district for a copy of the main report.



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