Analysis of the Economic Impact and Return on Investment of Education

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF DIABLO VALLEY COLLEGE ON CENTRAL CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

December 2018
Executive summary

DVC promotes economic growth in Central Contra Costa County in a variety of ways. The college is an employer and buyer of goods and services, and the living expenses of students benefit local businesses. In addition, DVC is a primary source of education to Central Contra Costa County residents and a supplier of trained workers to regional industries. However, DVC’s reach spans beyond Central Contra Costa County as the college supports economic growth across all of Contra Costa County.

The value of DVC influences both the lives of students and the regional economy. The college serves a range of industries in Central Contra Costa County, supports local businesses, and benefits society as a whole in California from an expanded economy and improved quality of life. The benefits created by DVC even extend to the state and local government through increased tax revenues and public sector savings.

This study investigates the economic impacts created by DVC on the business community and the benefits that the college generates in return for the investments made by its key stakeholder groups—students, taxpayers, and society. The region the college serves is defined by the zip codes comprising the central portion of Contra Costa County. 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 region’s 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

DVC promotes economic growth in Central Contra Costa County in a variety of ways. The college is an employer and buyer of goods and services, and the living expenses of students benefit local businesses. In addition, DVC is a primary source of education to Central Contra Costa County residents and a supplier of trained workers to regional industries. However, DVC’s reach spans beyond Central Contra Costa County as the college supports economic growth across all of Contra Costa County.

**OPERATIONS SPENDING IMPACT**

DVC is an important employer in Central Contra Costa County. In FY 2016-17, the college employed 2,265 full-time and part-time faculty and staff. Of these, 33% lived in Central Contra Costa County. Total payroll at DVC was $96.2 million, much of which was spent in the region for groceries, rent, dining out, clothing, and other household expenses.

DVC is itself a large-scale buyer of goods and services. In FY 2016-17, the college spent $52.8 million to cover its expenses for facilities, professional services, and supplies.

DVC added $105 million in income to Central Contra Costa County during the analysis year as a result of its day-to-day operations. This figure represents the college’s payroll, the multiplier effects generated by the spending of the college and its employees, and a downward adjustment to account for funding that the college received from state and local sources. The $105 million in added income is equivalent to supporting 2,433 jobs. Across all of Contra Costa County, DVC’s operations spending added $124.4 million in income, equivalent to supporting 2,586 jobs.

**STUDENT SPENDING IMPACT**

A number of in-region students would have left the area for other educational opportunities if not for the existence of DVC. While attending the college, these retained students spent $25.2 million to purchase groceries, rent accommodation, pay for transportation, and so on. A portion of these expenditures occurred in the region, generating $6.5 million in added income in the Central Contra Costa County economy during the analysis year, which is equivalent to supporting 112 jobs. Across all of Contra Costa County, DVC’s in-region retained students added $18.5 million in income, equivalent to supporting 167 jobs.

**TABLE 1: Impacts created by DVC in FY 2016-17**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ADDED INCOME</th>
<th>JOBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operations spending impact</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Contra Costa County</td>
<td>$105 million</td>
<td>2,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa County</td>
<td>$124.4 million</td>
<td>2,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Student spending impact</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Contra Costa County</td>
<td>$6.5 million</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa County</td>
<td>$18.5 million</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alumni impact</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Contra Costa County</td>
<td>$507.6 million</td>
<td>6,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa County</td>
<td>$774.5 million</td>
<td>9,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total impact</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Contra Costa County</td>
<td>$619.2 million</td>
<td>8,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa County</td>
<td>$917.4 million</td>
<td>11,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALUMNI IMPACT

The education and training DVC provides for regional residents results in the greatest impact. As shown in Figure 1, since the college was established, students have studied at DVC and entered the regional workforce with new skills. Today, thousands of former students are employed in Central Contra Costa County.

During the analysis year, past and present students of DVC generated $507.6 million in added income for Central Costa 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 $507.6 million in added income is equivalent to supporting 6,308 jobs. Across all of Contra Costa County, DVC’s past and present students generated $774.5 million in added income, equivalent to supporting 9,103 jobs.

TOTAL IMPACT

The overall impact of DVC on the local business community during the analysis year amounted to $619.2 million in added income, equal to the sum of the operations spending impact, the student spending impact, and the alumni impact. The $619.2 million in added income was equal to approximately 1.3% of the GRP of Central Contra Costa County. By comparison, this contribution that the college provides on its own is larger than the entire Transportation & Warehousing industry in the region. Across all of Contra Costa County, DVC’s impact during the analysis year was $917.4 million in added income, equivalent to supporting 11,856 jobs.

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 $619.2 million impact supports 8,853 jobs. For perspective, this means that one out of every 43 jobs in Central Contra Costa County is supported by the activities of DVC and its students.

A portion of the total $619.2 million is broken out into an industry-by-industry impact ordered by added income. Table 2 outlines the top industries impacted by DVC. Because industries have different jobs-to-sales ratios, the associated jobs supported by DVC differ by impact. Nonetheless, these are impacts that would not have been generated without the college’s presence.
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 DVC 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, DVC served 27,984 credit students and 630 personal enrichment 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 DVC’s students for FY 2016-17 amounted to a present value of $144.8 million, equal to $43.9 million in out-of-pocket expenses (including future principal and interest on student loans) plus $100.9 million in forgone time and money.

In return for their investment, DVC’s students will receive a stream of higher future earnings that will continue to grow throughout their working lives. As shown in Figure 2, 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 DVC will see an increase in earnings of $11,300 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 $474,600 in higher earnings.

The present value of the higher future earnings that DVC’s students will receive over their working careers is $777.6 million. Dividing this value by the $144.8 million in present value student costs yields a benefit-cost ratio of 5.4. In other words, for every dollar students invest in DVC in the form of out-of-pocket expenses and forgone time and money, they receive a cumulative of $5.40 in higher future earnings. The average annual rate of return for students is 16.8%. This is an impressive return, especially when compared to the 30-year average 10.1% return to the U.S. stock market (Figure 3).

Taxpayer perspective

DVC generates more in tax revenue than it takes. 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 DVC 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 $398.4 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. 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 $26.3 million in savings to state and local taxpayers.

Total benefits to taxpayers equal $424.7 million, equal to the sum of the added taxes and public sector savings. Comparing this to the taxpayer costs of $99.3 million—equal to the funding that DVC received from the state and local government during the analysis year—yields a benefit-cost ratio of 4.3. This means that for every dollar of public money invested in DVC, taxpayers receive a cumulative value of $4.30 over the course of the students’ working lives. The average annual rate of return is 10.6%, 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 DVC 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 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 district for a copy of the main report.

Figure 4 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 DVC. Higher earnings amount to a present value of $5.3 billion due to the increased lifetime earnings of students and associated increases in business output. Social savings amount to $71 million, the sum of health, crime, and unemployment savings in California. Altogether, total benefits to society equal $5.3 billion (in present value terms).

Society invested a present value of $266.8 million for FY 2016-17 DVC educations. This includes all expenditures by DVC, 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 $20.00 in benefits, equal to the $5.3 billion in benefits divided by the $266.8 million in costs. These benefits will occur for as long as DVC’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 DVC’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 college creates a wide range of benefits to society and returns more to government budgets than it costs.

**TABLE 3:** Summary of investment analysis results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STUDENT PERSPECTIVE</th>
<th>TAXPAYER PERSPECTIVE</th>
<th>SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present value benefits (thousands)</td>
<td>$777,635</td>
<td>$424,700</td>
<td>$5,332,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs (thousands)</td>
<td>$144,803</td>
<td>$99,311</td>
<td>$266,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net present value (thousands)</td>
<td>$632,832</td>
<td>$325,389</td>
<td>$5,065,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit-cost ratio</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of return</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 DVC creates value from multiple perspectives. The college benefits local businesses by increasing consumer spending in the region and supplying a steady flow of qualified, trained workers into the workforce. It enriches the lives of students by raising their lifetime earnings and helping them achieve their individual potential. It benefits state and local taxpayers through increased tax receipts across the state and a reduced demand for government-supported social services. Finally, it benefits 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 the district, 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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