EDUCATION RETURNS VALUE FOR MONEY SPENT

- To meet the costs of going to the colleges, students rely on their own earnings or on the earnings of their families. At CCCS colleges, students paid a total of **$269 million** in FY 2015-16 to cover the cost of tuition, fees, books, and supplies.

- While at college, students spend time focusing on their studies, time they would have otherwise spent working or with their families and friends. For CCCS students, the value of time and earnings forgone, or opportunity cost, was estimated to be **$567.1 million** (less offsetting monies received from residual aid).

- In return for the costs of going to the colleges, students will receive a stream of higher lifetime earnings. These wage gains will fully recover the money that students invested and will continue to grow throughout the students' working lives.

EDUCATION INCREASES EARNING POTENTIAL

- Average annual earnings increase as students attain higher levels of education. On average, an associate degree completer in Colorado will earn $40,700 at the midpoint of their career, **$9,500** more than someone with a high school diploma.

- An associate degree completer will earn **$1,668,700** (undiscounted) over their working lifetime, an increase of **$389,500** compared to someone with a high school diploma.

EDUCATION IS A KEY INVESTMENT FOR STUDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

- CCCS colleges’ FY 2015-16 students will receive an average annual internal rate of return of **14.8%** on their investment in the colleges.\(^1\) This internal rate of return continues throughout their working lives.

- Had students and their families taken the money they spent on education and invested it instead in a standard bank savings account, they would have received a rate of return of less than 1%.

- On average, CCCS colleges’ FY 2015-16 students will receive a cumulative **$4.30** in higher future earnings for every $1 they invested in their education.

- The table below shows the investment analysis results for the student perspective under two alternative conditions. The first shows the results with student opportunity cost excluded from total costs. The second shows results if future benefits were not discounted to present value terms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BENEFIT-COST RATIO</th>
<th>INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student perspective</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without opportunity cost</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future benefits undiscounted</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The internal rate of return (IRR) does not change under this condition because IRR is calculated using the stream of undiscounted future cash flows.

\(^1\) Note that internal rate of return reported in this study is a real return, not nominal. A real rate of return is on top of inflation.