



# CALIFORNIA'S BUDGETARY PROCESS AND IMPACT ON EDUCATION

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# INTRODUCTION



## Overview of presentation topics

The presentation will cover California's budget process, revenue sources, and expenditures on education

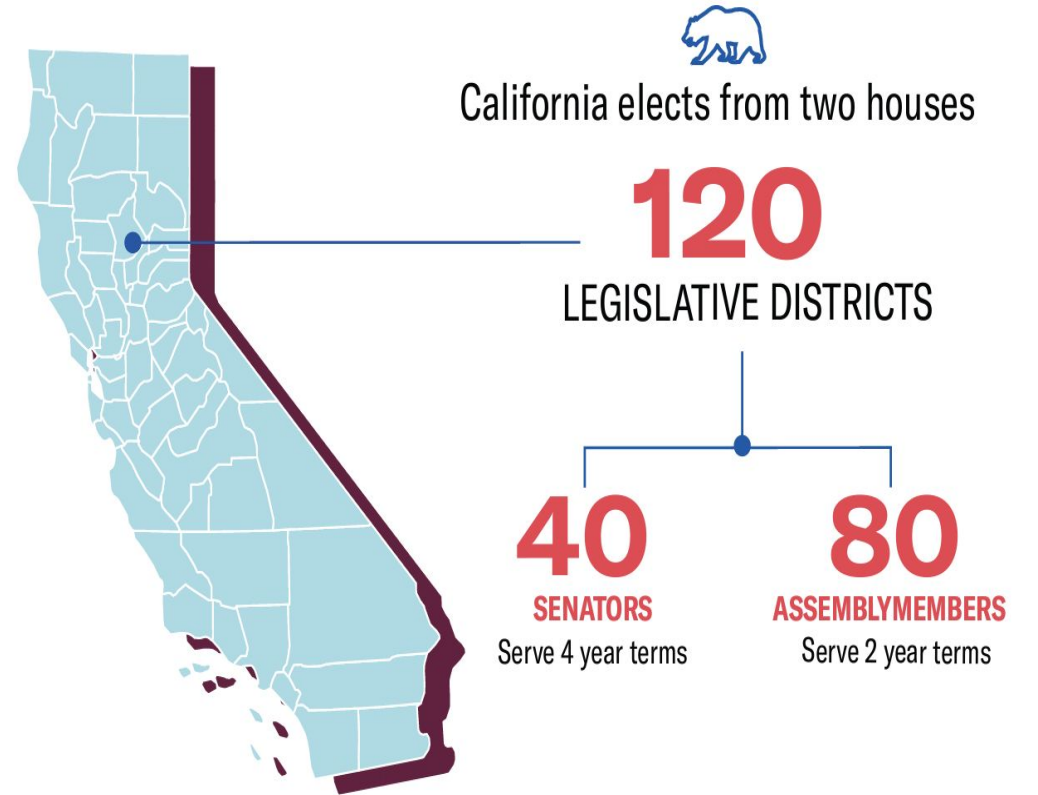
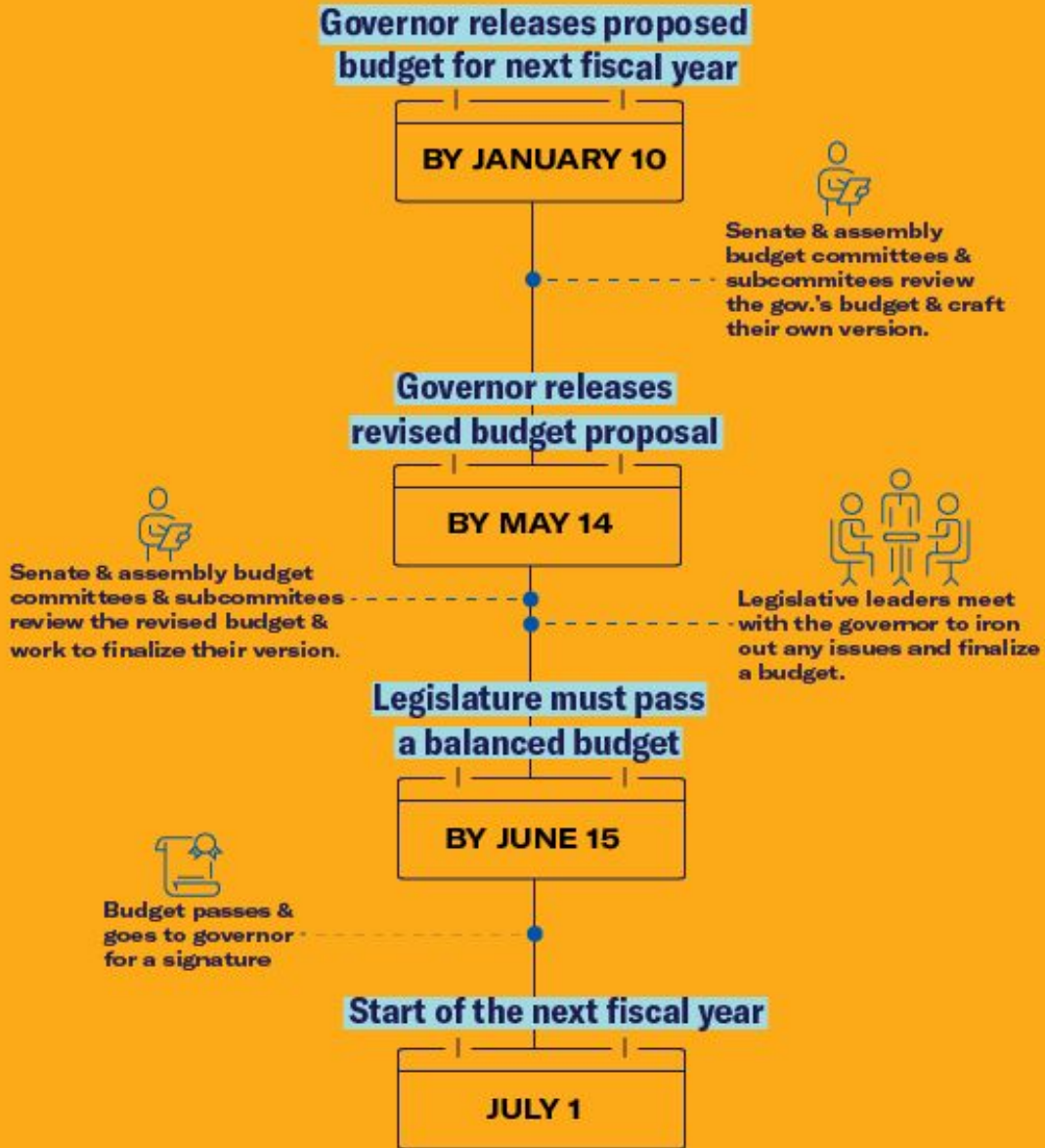


## Learning objectives

By the end of the presentation, you will understand how California's budget is created and approved each year, where education funding comes from, and how budget decisions impact schools

This overview will provide context before we dive into the details of California's budget and education funding.

# THE STATE BUDGET PROCESS





## **THE GOVERNOR'S ROLE**

The governor is responsible for proposing a budget to the state legislature every year. The governor's proposed budget establishes funding priorities and projects revenues and expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year.

# K-12 EDUCATION FUNDING



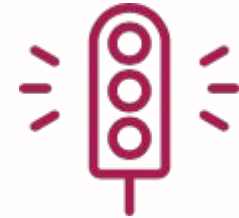
Local funding comes from property taxes

Local property taxes provide the largest portion of funding for K-12 schools



State funding comes from income and sales tax

The state provides additional funding from income and sales tax revenue



Federal funding is a small portion

The federal government provides some funding through programs like Title I, but it is a relatively small portion

K-12 education in California is funded through a combination of local, state, and federal sources, with the majority coming from local property taxes.

# HIGHER EDUCATION FUNDING



## State funds

The state provides funding for higher education through its annual budget. This includes money for the UC, CSU and community college systems.



## Student tuition and fees

Students pay tuition and fees that go towards instructional costs. Tuition levels vary between UC, CSU and community colleges.



## Federal funds

The federal government provides grants, loans and work-study funding to support students.



## Donations and endowments

Private donations and returns from endowment investments provide additional funding.

California's higher education system relies on a combination of state, federal, student and private funding sources.

# EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION FUNDING



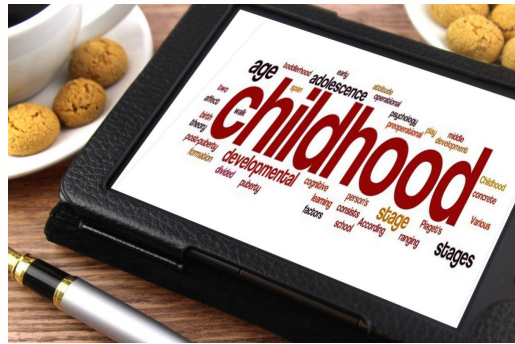
## Funding sources

Early childhood education in California is funded through a combination of federal, state, and local sources.



## Local funding

Local school districts also provide funding for early childhood education programs such as preschool and transitional kindergarten.



## Budget

\$8 Billion for Child Care Programs =

- \$1.5 billion is for **California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids** (CalWORKs) child care programs
- \$3.9 billion is for non-CalWORKs child care programs
- \$2.6 billion is for support programs.

California utilizes a diverse mix of funding sources to support early childhood education programs and services.

# ADVOCATING FOR EDUCATION

- **Attend school board meetings**

Stay informed on the budget by attending school board meetings where it is discussed and decisions are made.

- **Contact board members**

Reach out to school board members to share your thoughts and concerns on the budget and areas you think need more funding.

- **Advocate to local, state, and federal representatives**

Contact your local, state, and federal representatives to advocate for education funding and share how lack of funding impacts your schools.

- **Speak at public comment sessions**

Attend board meetings and speak during public comment periods to directly advocate for budget priorities.

- **Organize community members**

Build coalitions of parents, teachers, and community members to show unified support for increased education funding.



Q&A