



California's Funding for Education is Dramatically Lower than Other States

Note: All information and data are from Ed100 unless otherwise noted

California funding of education is "Structurally Skimpy"

- Each year, California invests about \$7,500 less per student than the average of the ten states that invest most generously in their public education systems
- Over 13 years of skimpy schooling, that's an investment gap of more than \$100,000 per student



Because education funding depends heavily on income taxes paid by the top 1% of taxpayers, it tends to boom and bust with the stock market

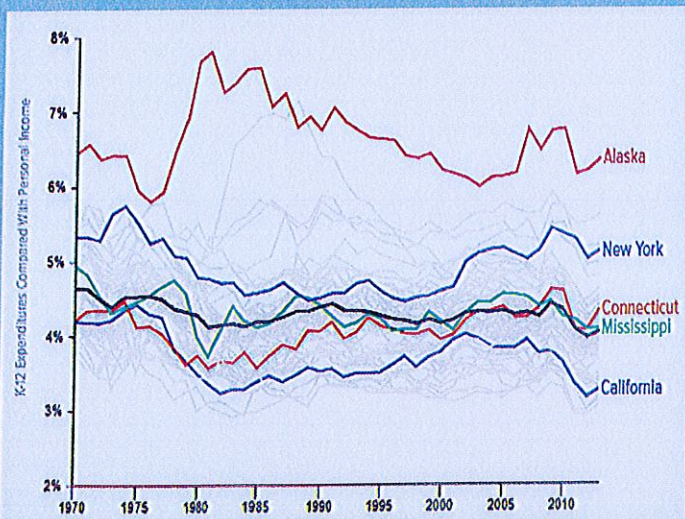


California funds education at a level about 72% of the national average, and less than half that of New York



In a national study, researchers concluded California would need to increase education expenditures by 38% to provide all students with the opportunity to succeed in college and career

Worse yet, Burbank Unified gets \$2,000 less per student than California's average!!!



California ranks low in the percentage of total personal income spent on education

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income, and National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data. Black line in chart signifies national average excluding California.

Parent groups, local education foundations, and philanthropists in California try valiantly to support their schools with fundraising of many types. But they cannot plug an operating gap of this magnitude.

Proposition 13 flipped the education finance system from stable local funding (through property taxes) to volatile state-sourced funding (through income taxes).

Most of the costs of a school are "people" costs. Salaries in California are higher than in other states, and that means California school districts can afford fewer of the things that make up a school – such as teachers, school leaders, counselors, aides, and support staff.

California is a high-cost state with low funding per student

Most parcel taxes assess a flat fee on each parcel of property, no matter its size or value. California is the only state that uses this particular form of property tax to fund schools – and for good reason....

Parcel taxes are a regressive tax by definition... except when structured as BUSD's proposed measure is – a flat amount of 10 cents per developed square foot

- Property taxes fund about a quarter of the cost of California's public schools
- The State Lottery accounts for about 1% of the education budget
- The "local misc funds" slice, about 5% of the pie, is generated and controlled by local school districts and includes interest income, income from leasing out unused property, oil wells on school district property, parcel tax proceeds, donations, and a wide array of other miscellaneous sources

California K-12 Funds by Source, 2016-17

