



California Budget
& Policy Center

California Budget Perspective 2017-18

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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY PARTNERSHIP

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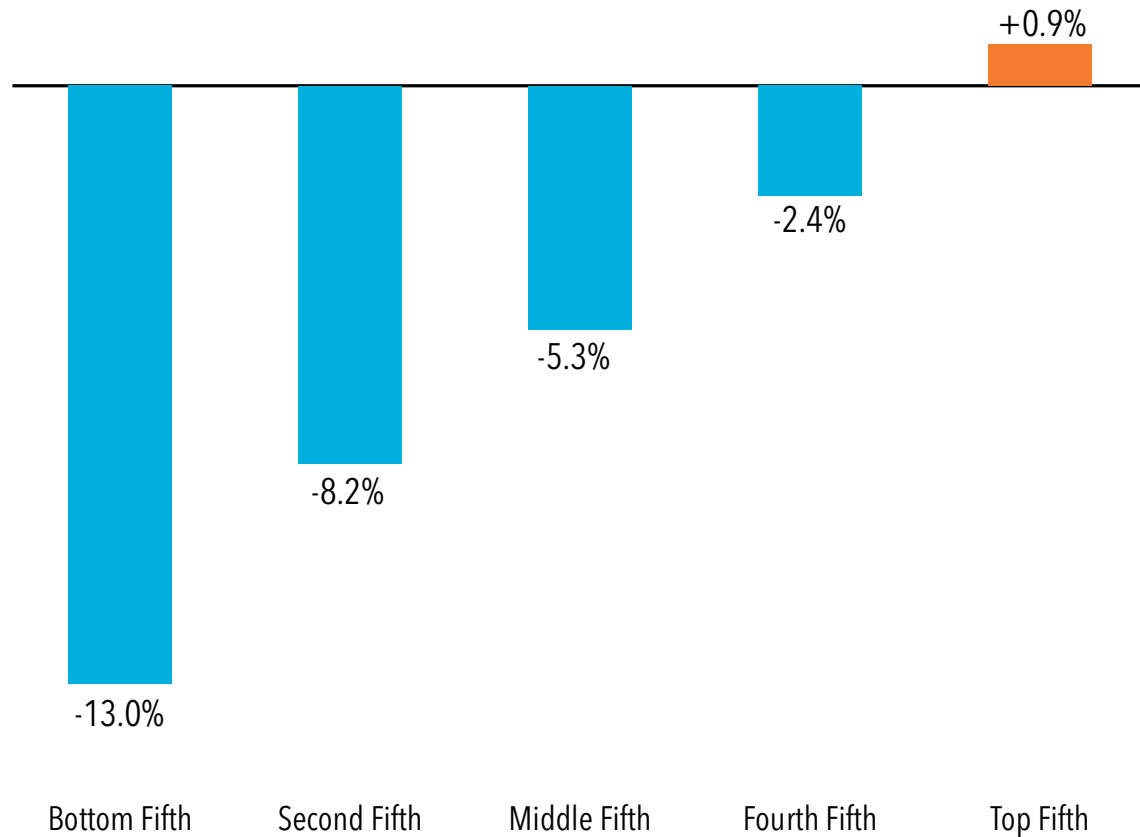
The Social and Economic Context of the State Budget

Despite seven years of sustained economic growth, the recovery remains uneven and elusive for many Californians.



Only the Highest-Income California Households Have Seen Their Incomes Rebound From the Great Recession

Percent Change in Average Inflation-Adjusted Household Income, 2007 to 2015

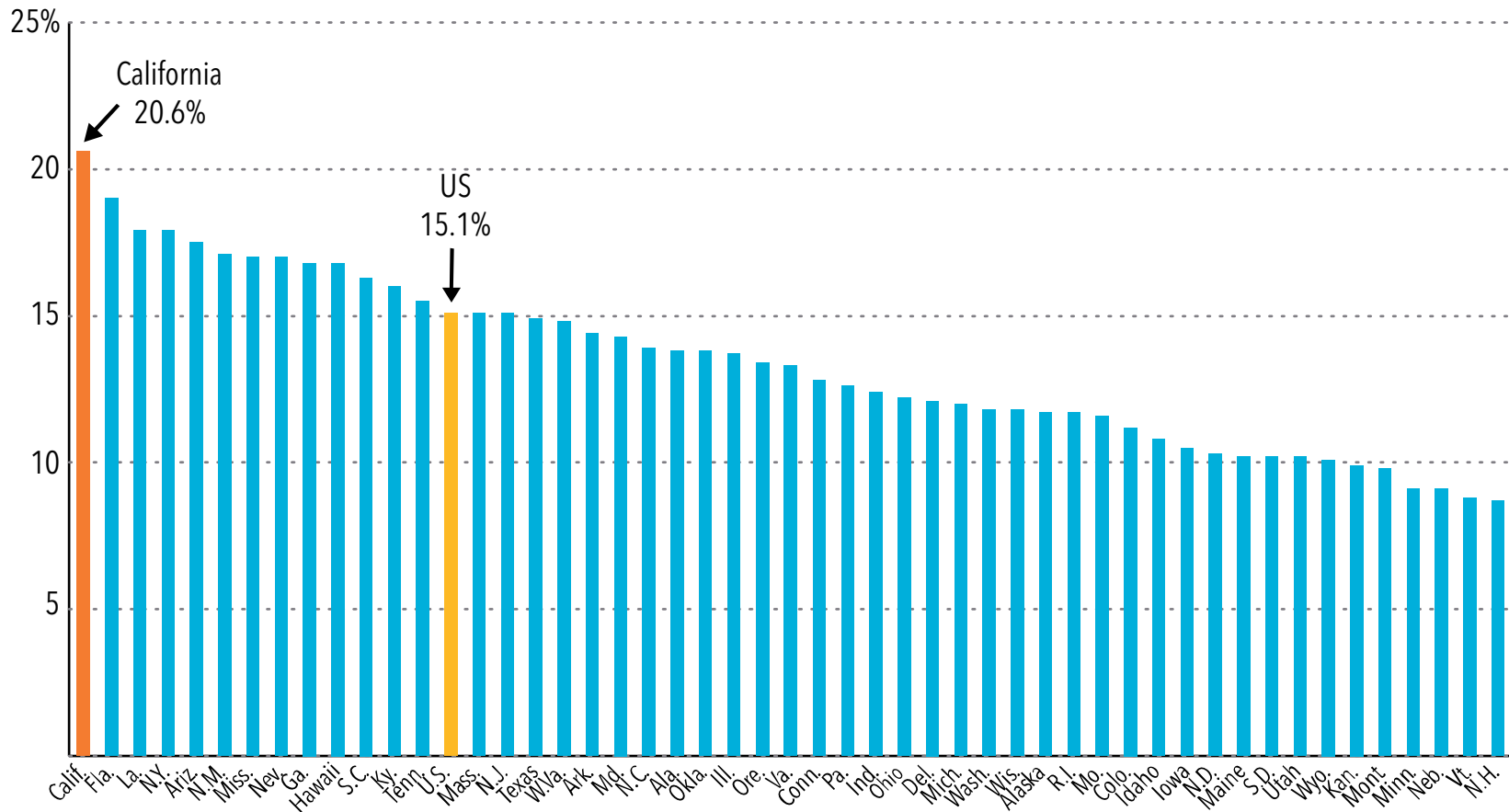


Source: Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data



California Has the Highest Poverty Rate of the 50 States Under the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

State Poverty Rate Under the SPM, 2013-2015



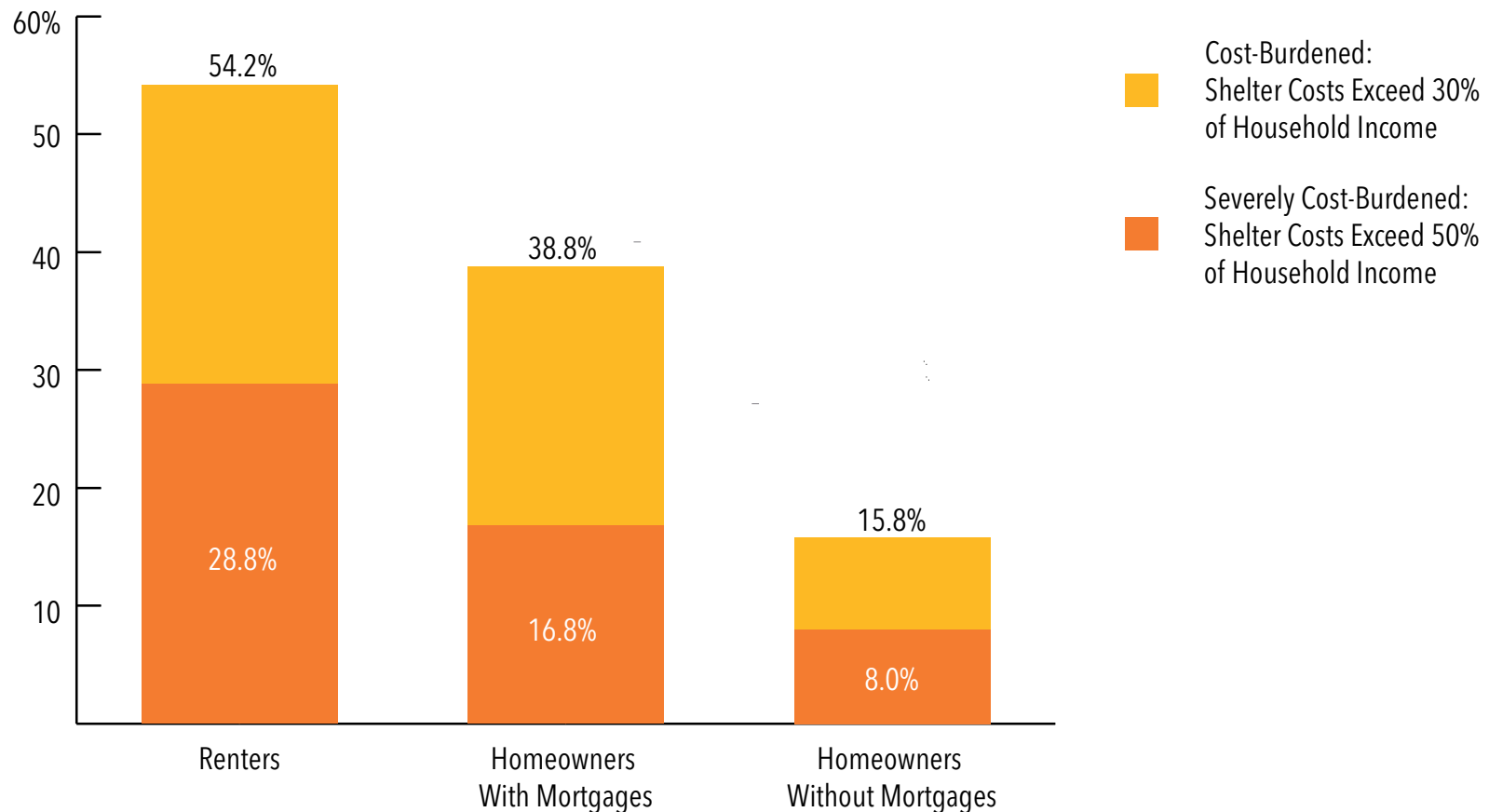
Source: US Census Bureau



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More Than Half of California's Renters and Over a Third of Homeowners With Mortgages Have High Housing Costs

Percentage of Households With Housing Cost-Burden or Severe Housing Cost-Burden, 2015



Note: Definitions of housing cost-burden are from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Source: Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data

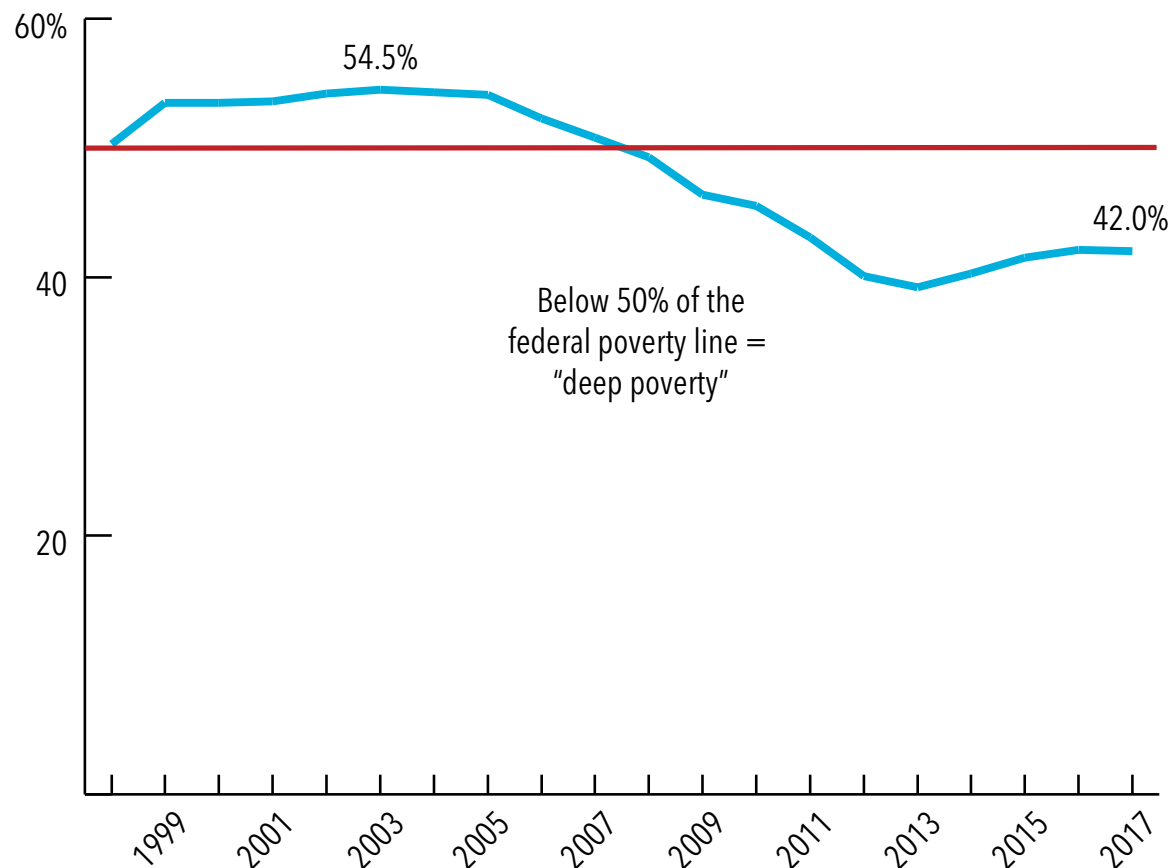


Governor's proposed budget includes no new investment in key public supports for Californians with low incomes.



Without an Increase, CalWORKs Grants Will Remain Below the Deep-Poverty Line for the Tenth Straight Year

Annualized Maximum Grant for a Family of Three as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Line



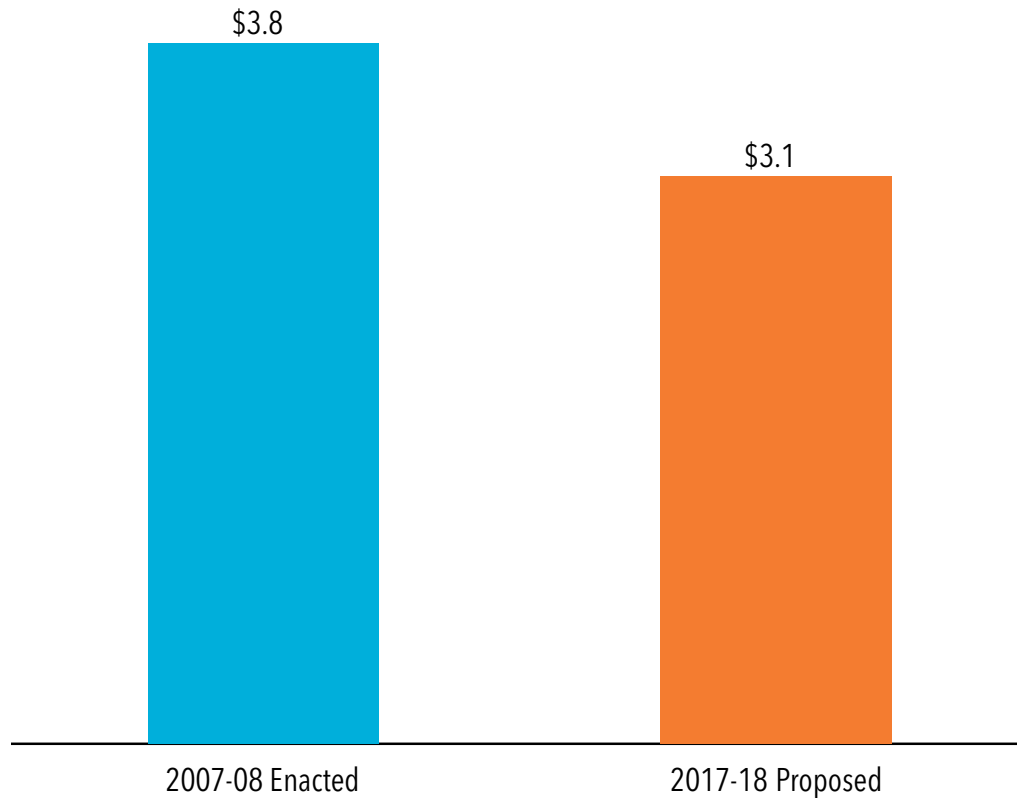
Note: Grants are for high-cost counties. The Governor's proposed budget does not increase grant levels in the 2017-18 fiscal year.

Source: Budget Center analysis of Department of Social Services, US Department of Health and Human Services, and US Social Security Administration data



Annual Funding for Child Care and Preschool Remains Nearly 20 Percent Below the Pre-Recession Level

Total Funding for Subsidized Child Care and Preschool in California (Billions), Inflation-Adjusted



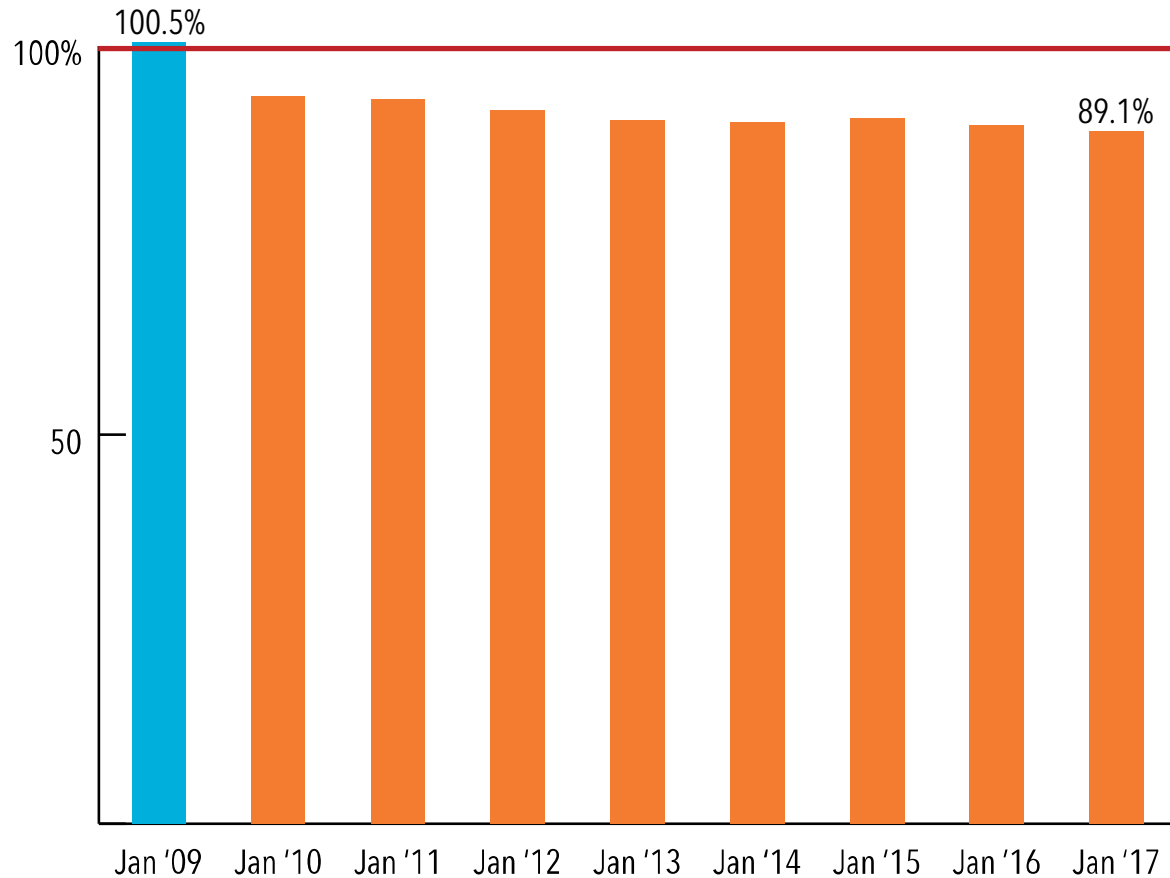
Note: Figures are in 2017-18 dollars and include federal and state funds for slots as well as for quality and support programs. Child care includes CalWORKs and non-CalWORKs programs. Preschool does not include Transitional Kindergarten.

Source: California Department of Education and Department of Finance



SSI/SSP Grants for Seniors and People With Disabilities Remain Below Poverty for the Eighth Consecutive Year

Maximum Monthly Grant for Individuals as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Line



Note: Grant level is for individuals who live independently and have cooking facilities.
Source: Department of Social Services and US Department of Health and Human Services

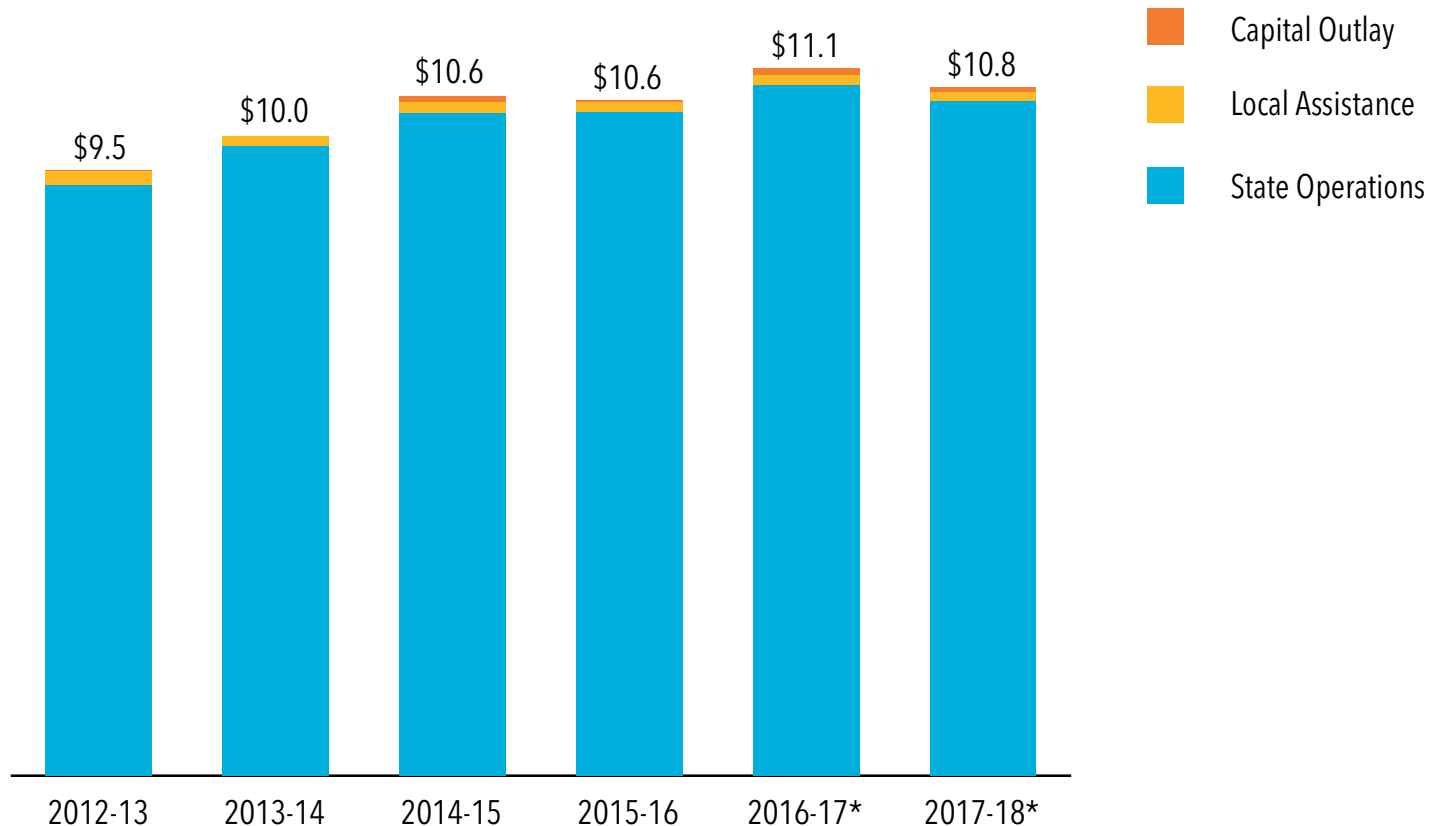


State corrections spending remains high despite the major criminal justice reforms adopted in recent years.



General Fund Support for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Is Up by \$1.3 Billion Since 2012-13

Inflation-Adjusted Dollars in Billions



* 2016-17 estimated and 2017-18 proposed.

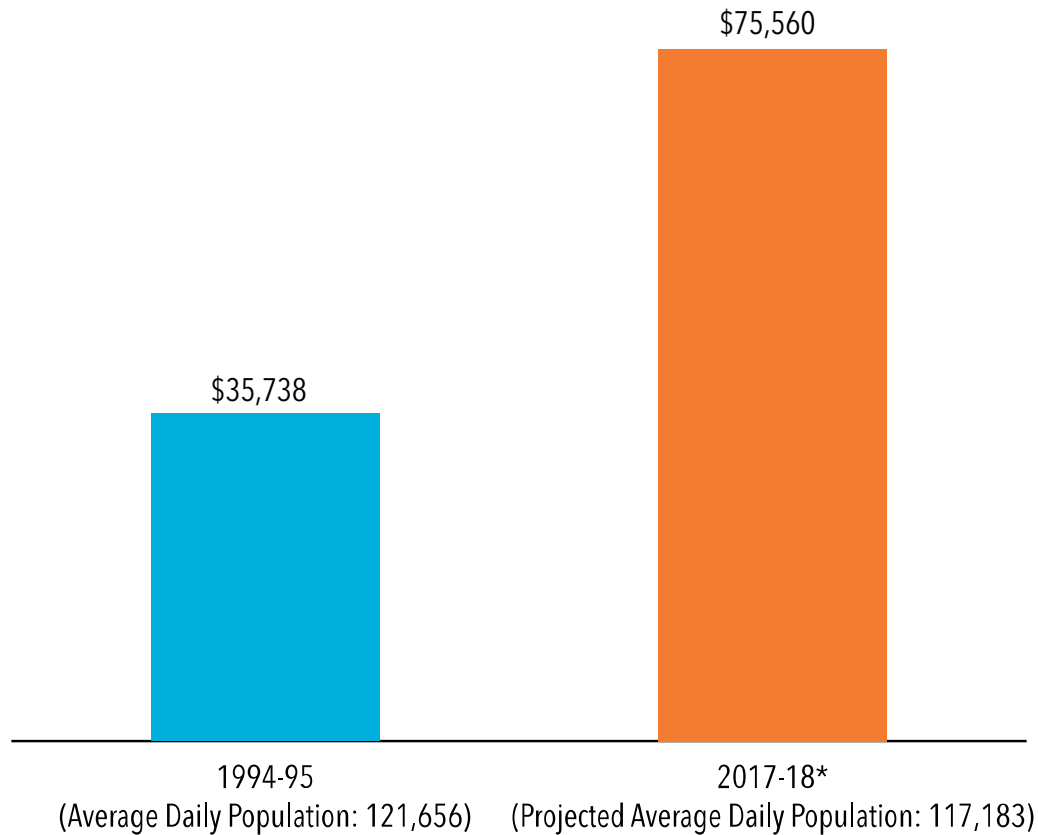
Note: 2017-18 excludes \$250.4 million for psychiatric services that the Governor proposes to transfer from the Department of State Hospitals to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation effective July 2017. Figures reflect 2017-18 dollars.

Source: Department of Finance



Spending Per Incarcerated Adult Would Be More Than Twice the 1994-95 Level Under the Governor's Proposal

Per Capita Cost for Adults Housed in State Prisons and Fire Camps, Inflation-Adjusted



* Proposed.

Note: 1994-95 per capita cost reflects 2017-18 dollars.

Source: Department of Finance

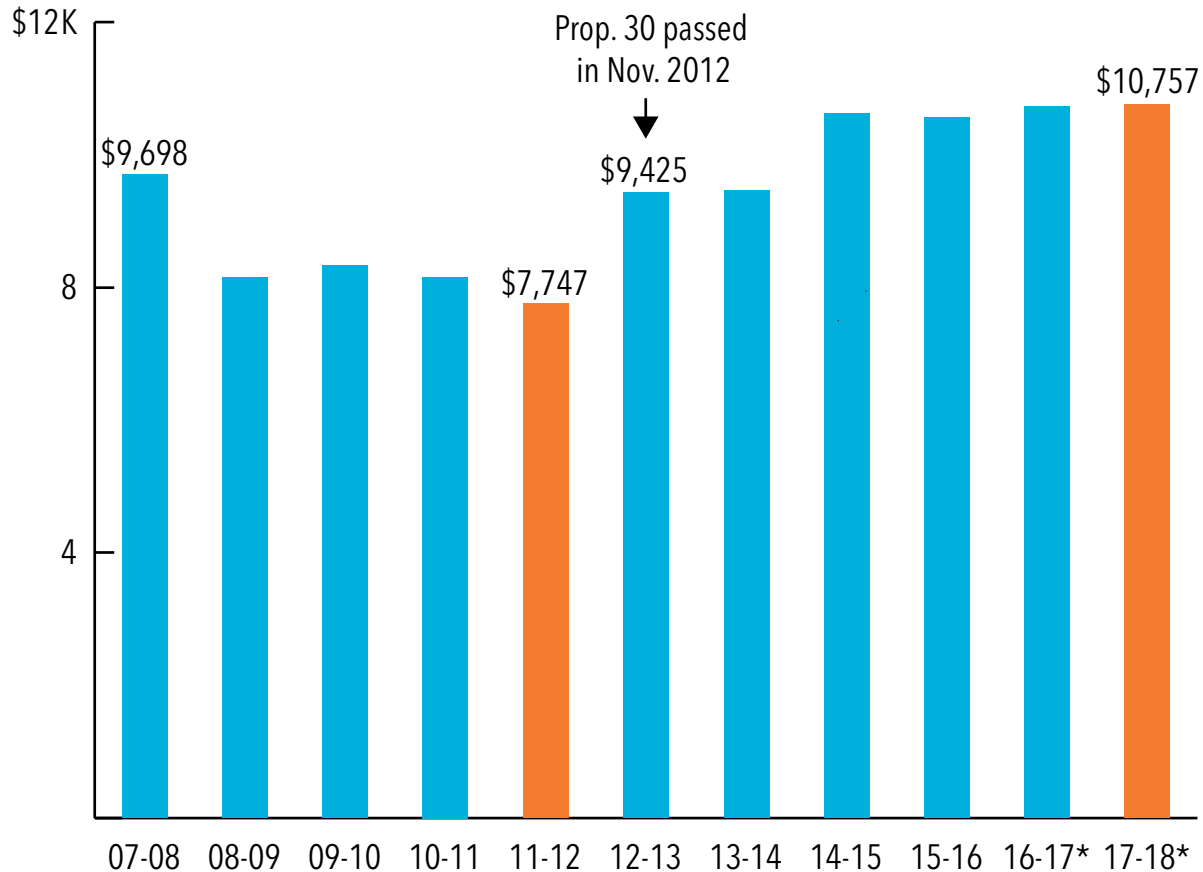


Proposed budget continues recent trend of reinvesting in K-14 and higher education.



The Governor's Proposed Budget Reflects K-12 Spending Per Student That Is \$3,000 Above the 2011-12 Level

K-12 Proposition 98 Spending Per Pupil, Inflation-Adjusted



* 2016-17 estimated and 2017-18 proposed.

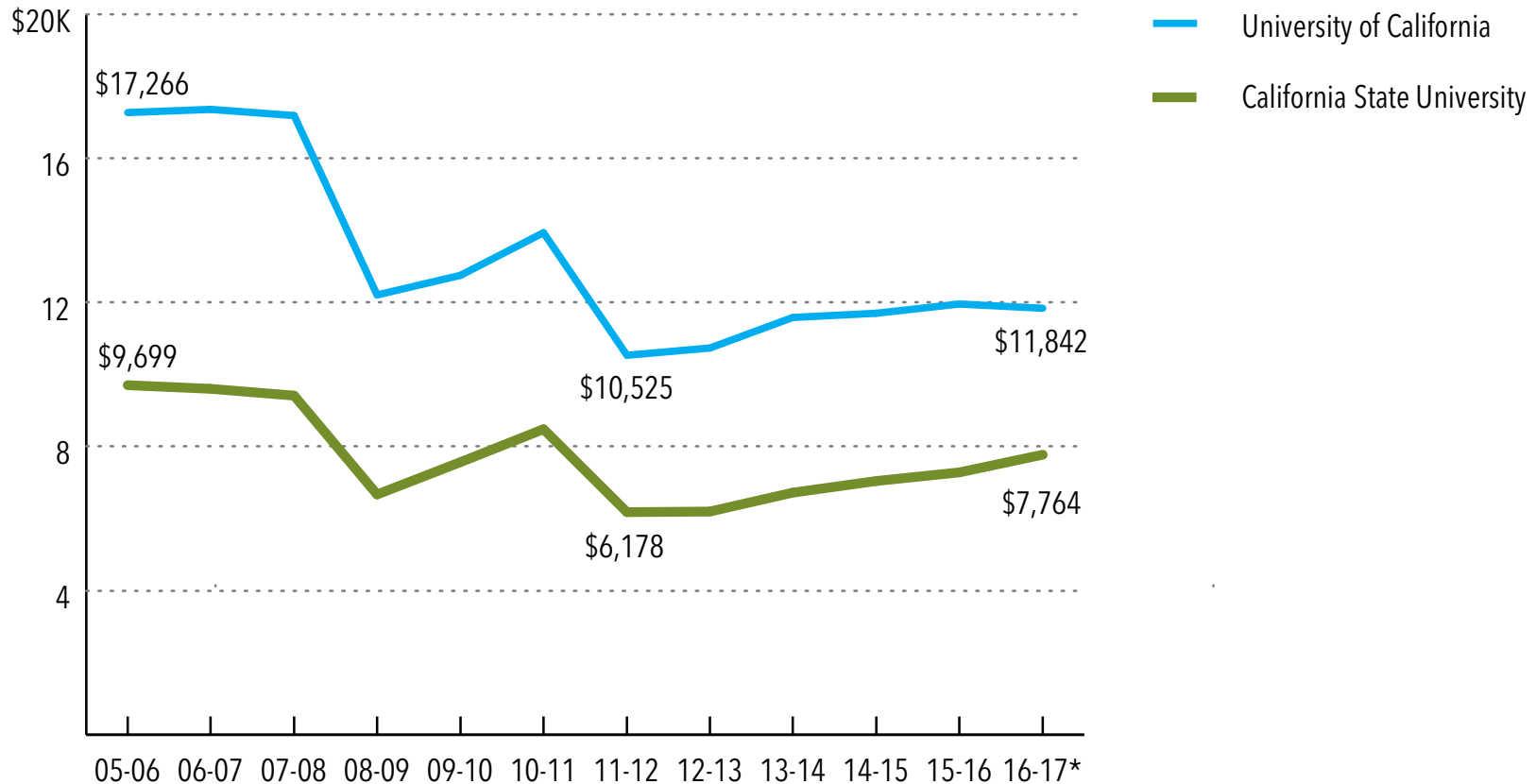
Note: Figures reflect 2017-18 dollars and exclude spending for adult education, preschool, and child care. Prop. 98 spending reflects both state General Fund and local property tax dollars.

Source: Legislative Analyst's Office



State Spending Per Student at CSU and UC Remains Well Below Pre-Recession Levels, Despite Recent Increases

Direct General Fund Expenditures Per Full-Time Student, Inflation-Adjusted



* Estimated.

Note: Figures are in 2016-17 dollars and reflect "full-time equivalent" enrollment, which accounts for credits taken by each student relative to a full-time course load. Data exclude indirect state funding for CSU and UC attributable to Cal Grant tuition and fee payments.

Source: Department of Finance, California State University, and University of California



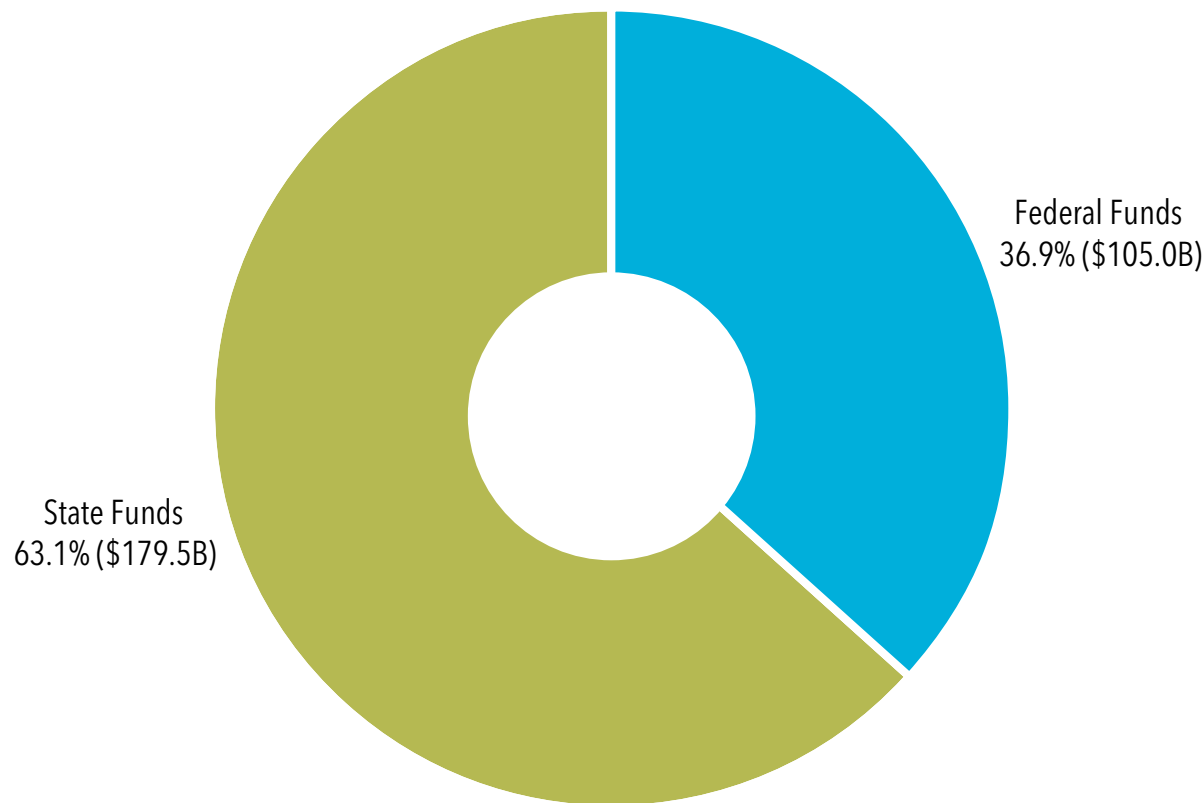
The Federal Backdrop to the State Budget

Federal funds make up a large share of the state budget and mainly support health and human services.



Federal Funds Account for More Than One-Third of California's State Budget

Total Proposed 2017-18 Expenditures = \$284.5 Billion

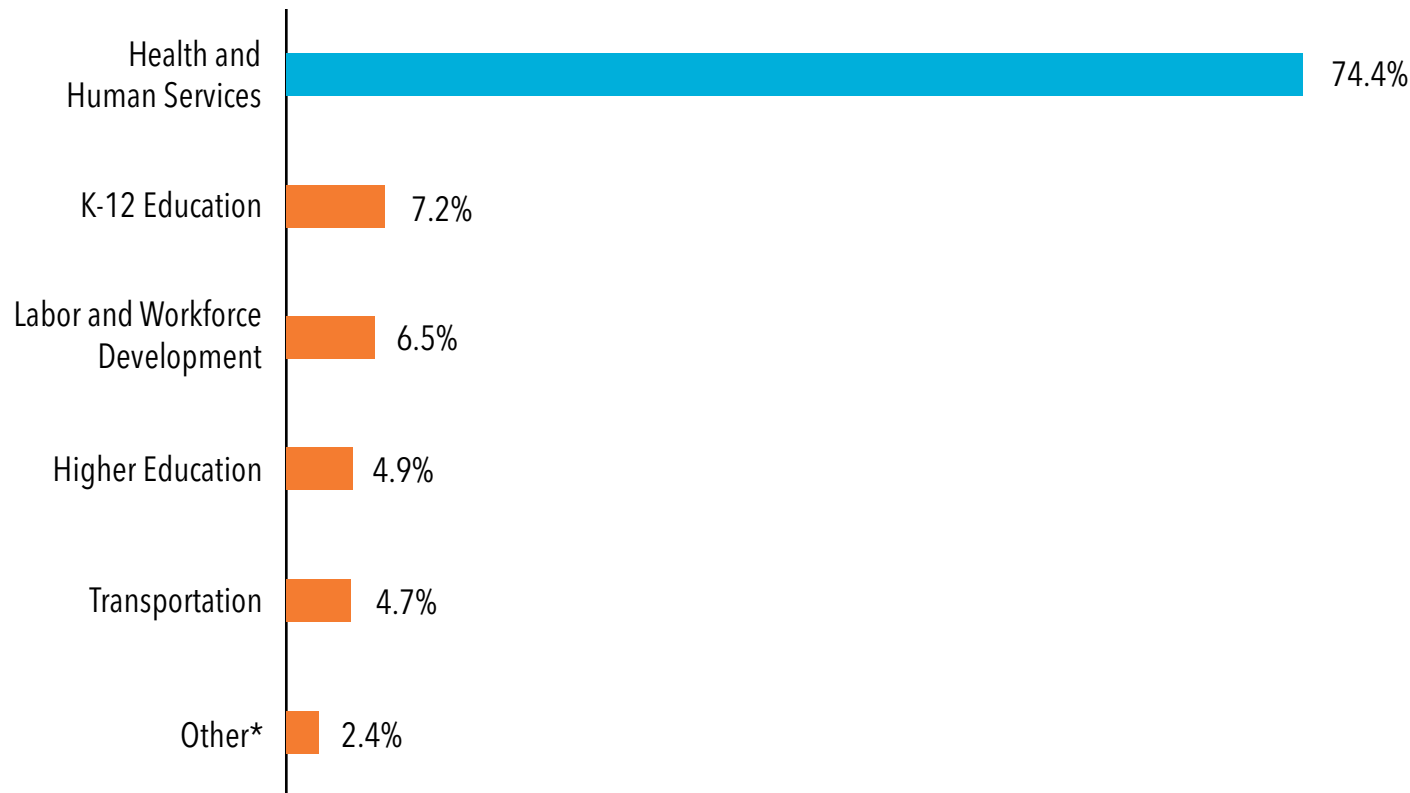


Note: State funds reflect General Fund, special fund, and bond fund dollars.
Source: Department of Finance



More Than 7 in 10 Federal Dollars Spent Through the State Budget Support Health and Human Services

Federal Funds Projected to Be Spent Through the State Budget in 2017-18 = \$105.0 Billion



* Includes Environmental Protection; Legislative, Judicial, and Executive; Corrections and Rehabilitation; and other state budget categories that account for relatively small shares of federal funds.

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Department of Finance





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