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# A FAIR SHARE

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Community Colleges should receive their statutory 10.93 percent share of Proposition 98 funding.

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## Why The Split Matters To Colleges

For California's community colleges, the combined effects of Proposition 98 and its implementing legislation offer the appearance of a guaranteed stream of revenue. In practice, however, it has too often caused community colleges to compete for Proposition 98 funds against K-12 schools rather than uniting us as two integral parts of California's public education system. It is a contest that the community colleges have lost consistently, receiving less than the statutory split of 10.93% of Proposition 98 resources 15 out of 24 years. The fact that the budget has not provided community colleges its fair share sends the message that elected officials in Sacramento simply don't place a high priority on the state's community colleges.

Since the legislature began suspending the minimum-share guarantees in 1992, it has underfunded the state's community colleges by almost \$3.5 billion. Passage of Proposition 98 in 1988 resulted in \$2,765 for each community college FTES compared to \$3,534 per average daily attendance (ADA) in the K-12 system, a difference of 24 percent (PPIC, 2002). The effect of the decision to suspend the statutory split has been to further widen the gap in community college per-student spending in comparison to K-12 education and the state's other two public postsecondary education sectors. That gap in funding is now at 29 percent. In 2016-17, community colleges - which currently have the lowest per-student rate of funding in California - will receive about \$44 million less than it should- thus exacerbating the gap in per-student funding.

The League is highlighting this not to argue that K-12 education has been overfunded. California, even with increases in the past few years, remains near the bottom of K-12 per student expenditures state by state. According to one set of comparisons, the state ranked 33rd in per student expenditures in 2014-15 (National Center for Education Statistics, 2016). Our key point is that modest increases in funding to education should not come at the expense of the state's community colleges.

### Following is a summary of the Community College/K-12 Proposition 98 split in recent years.

2004-05 CCC	10.04%	K-12	89.96%	2011-12 CCC	11.17%	K-12	88.83%
2005-06 CCC	10.6%	K-12	89.5%	2012-13 CCC	10.55%	K-12	89.45%
2006-07 CCC	10.73%	K-12	89.27%	2013-14 CCC	10.99%	K-12	89.01%
2007-08 CCC	10.83%	K-12	89.27%	2014-15 CCC	10.93%	K-12	89.07%
2008-09 CCC	12.14%	K-12	87.86%	2015-16 CCC	10.93%	K-12	89.07%
2009-10 CCC	11.41%	K-12	88.59%	2016-17 CCC	10.93%	K-12	89.7%
2010-11 CCC	11.82%	K-12	88.18%	2017-18 CCC	10.87%	K-12	89.13%

If the 2017-18 proposed budget is approved, the difference between the Statutory split of 10.93% and the proposed 10.87% translates to around \$44 million of revenue the community colleges should receive.

### CCC Funding Comparison

SYSTEM	FUNDING AMOUNT
K-12	\$11,107
UC	\$24,788
CSU	\$14,120
CCC	\$7,897

