

Legislative Analyst's Office



LAO 

Gabriel Petek | Legislative Analyst
2024



At the Legislative Analyst's Office, we provide a variety of reports to assist the Legislature's efforts in addressing California's budget and policy challenges. Among these resources is CalFacts, which offers foundational information helpful for understanding these complex issues. CalFacts presents a wide range of facts and trends about the state's economy, finances, and programs, many of which are reflected in the questions frequently faced by the Legislature and policy community. These concise snapshots add context that aims to help policymakers and the public alike to better understand California's complicated policy landscape. We hope you find CalFacts to be a valuable, go-to reference.

Gabriel Petek
Legislative Analyst

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Legislative Analyst

Gabriel Petek

Chief Deputy Legislative Analyst

Ross Brown

Chief Deputy Legislative Analyst

Carolyn Chu

K-12 Education

Edgar Cabral, Deputy

Michael Alferes
Sara Cortez
Kenneth Kapphahn**Economy, Taxes, and Labor**

Brian Uhler, Deputy

Chas Alamo
Alex Bentz
Rowan Isaaks
Seth Kerstein**Higher Education**

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Natalie Gonzalez
Ian Klein
Lisa Qing**Health, Developmental Services, and Technology**

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Brian Metzker
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Will Owens**Environment and Transportation**

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Frank Jimenez
Helen Kerstein
Luke Koushmaro
Sonja Petek**Human Services and Governance**

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Paul Steenhausen
Juwana Trotter**Public Safety and Business Regulation**

Drew Soderborg, Deputy

Heather Gonzalez
Anita Lee
Caitlin O'Neil
Orlando Sanchez Zavala**State Budget Condition**

Ann Hollingshead

Administration and SupportKelley Sammarcelli,
Administrative OfficerSarah Barkman
Karla Belmonte
Tamara Lockhart
Anthony Lucero
Sarah Scanlon**Information Services**

Michael Greer, Manager

Vu Chu
Linda Le
Mohammed Mohammed Saeed

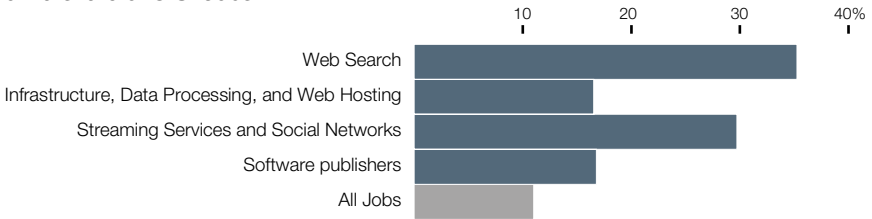
CALIFORNIA ECONOMY

California's 18 Million Jobs Spread Across Many Sectors and Regions

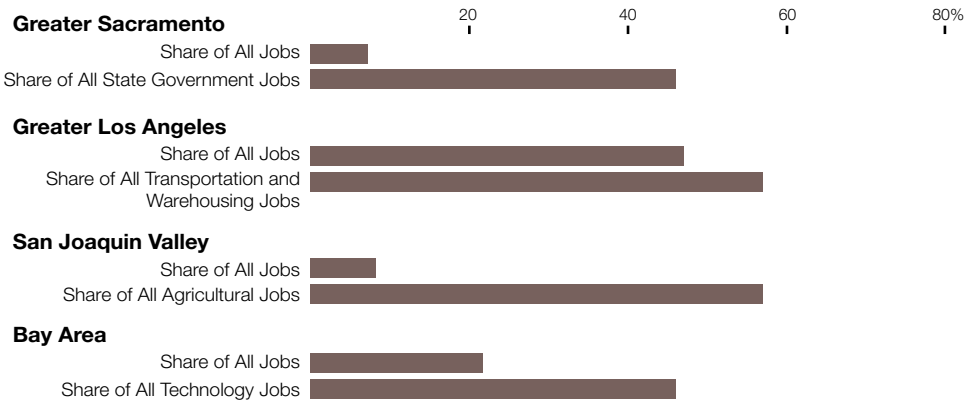


High Concentration of Technology Jobs

California share of U.S. Jobs



Regional Share of Statewide Jobs in Key Sectors



California's Incomes Higher Than U.S.

Household Income, 2022

Median

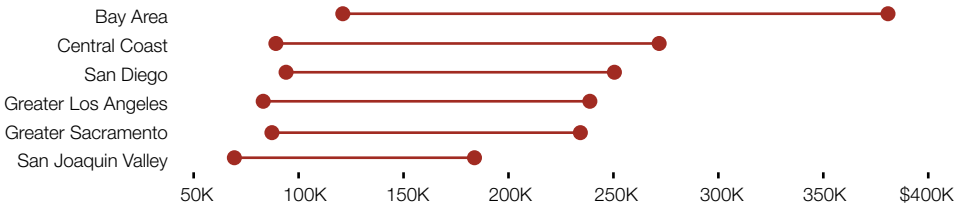


90th Percent



Incomes Vary Across Regions in the State

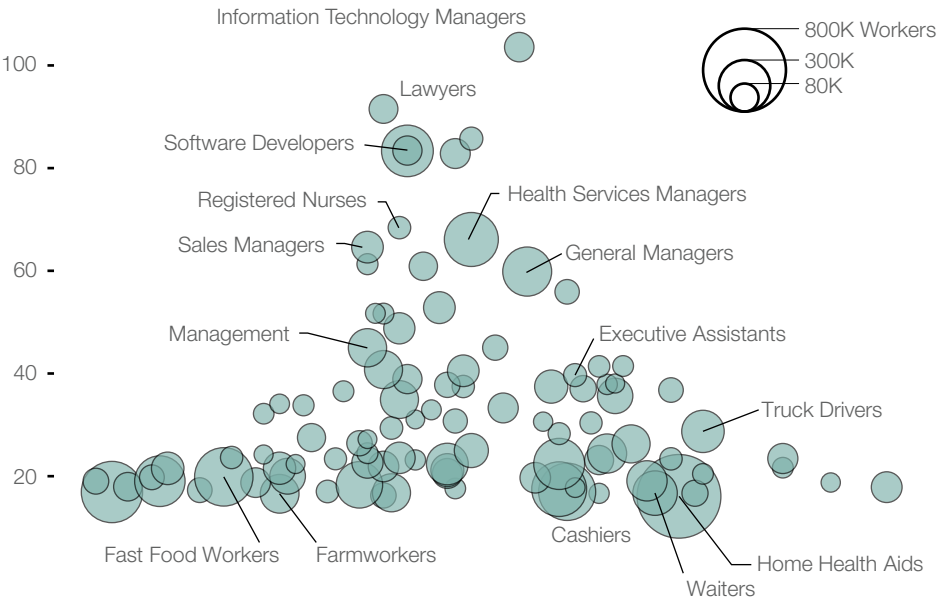
Median and 90th Percentile Household Incomes



Californians Earn a Range of Wages

2024 Median Hourly Wage

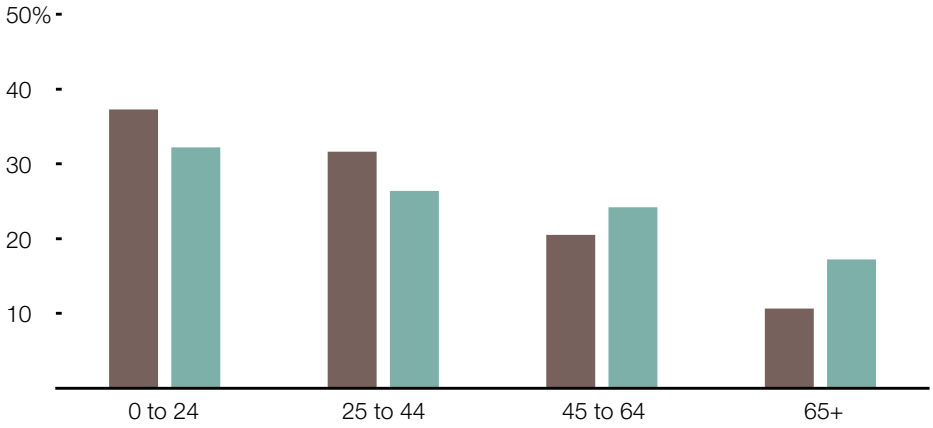
\$120 -



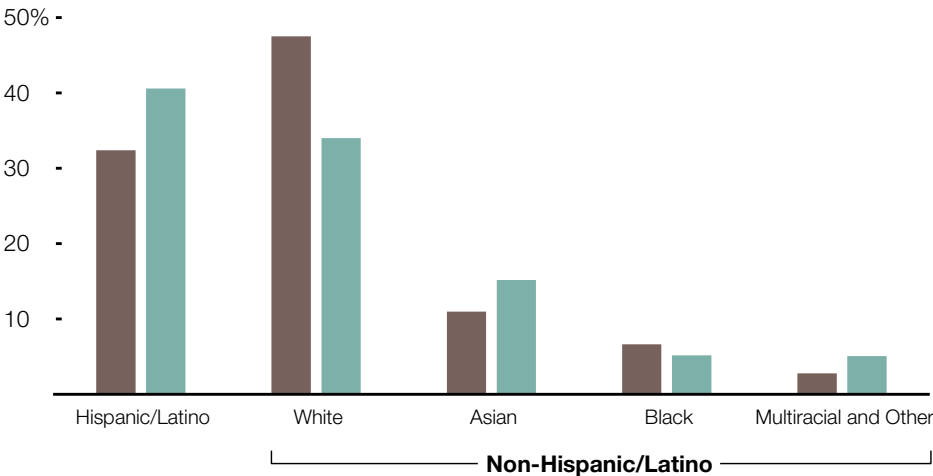
California's Population Has Gotten Older and More Racially Diverse

2000 2022

Share of State's Population by Age Group



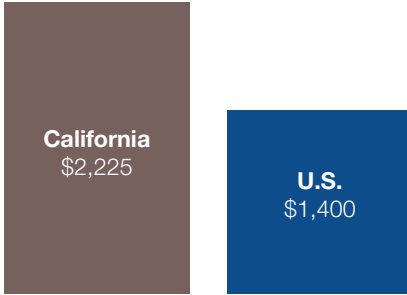
Share of State's Population by Race/Ethnicity



High Housing Costs and Homelessness Are Perennial Challenges in California

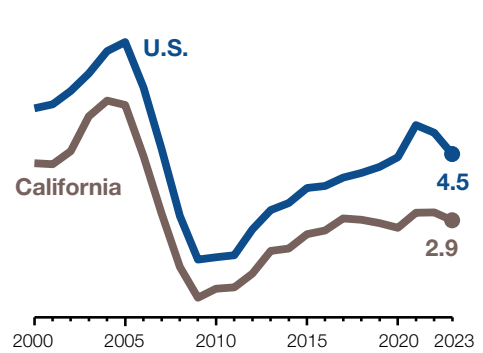
California Has Higher Rents...

Average Two Bedroom Rent (2024)



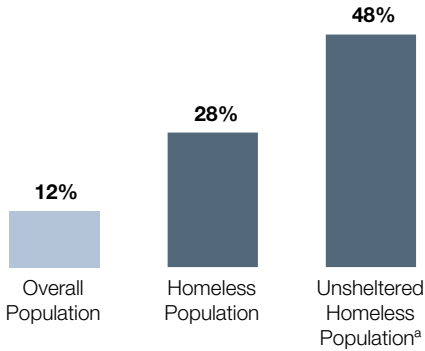
...And Builds Less Housing

Building Permits Per 1,000 Residents



Disproportionate Share of Country's Homeless Population Lives in California

State's Share of the Country's...

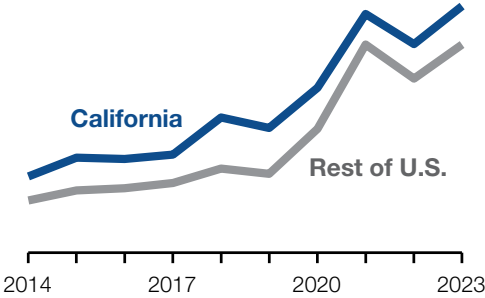


While homelessness is a complex problem with many causes, the high cost of housing is a significant contributor. As of January 2023, California had about 180,000 residents experiencing homelessness. Since 2007, California has seen a 31 percent increase in the number of residents experiencing homelessness.

^a For example, living on the streets, in a vehicle, or in a park.

Innovation and Startups Are an Important Part of California Economy

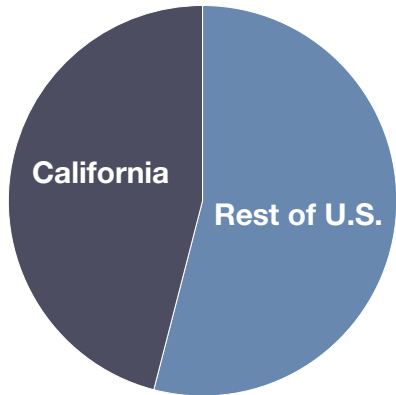
New Businesses Per Resident



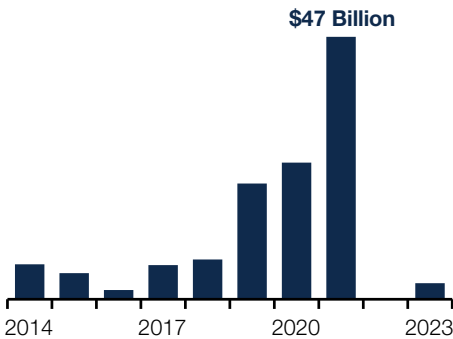
California consistently creates more new businesses per resident than most other states.

One important driver of startup activity is ample venture capital funding. California companies receive nearly half of all venture funding in the U.S.

Venture Capital Funding 2019-2023



Money Raised From California IPOs

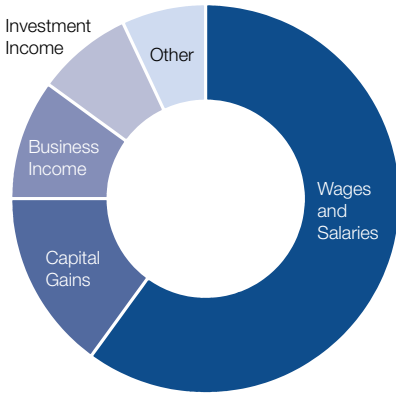
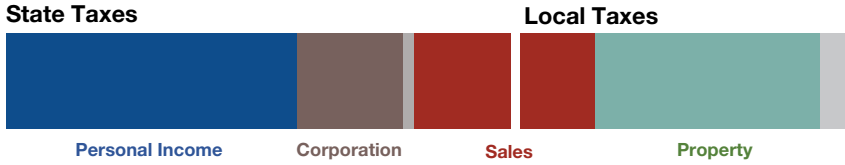


As startups mature, some open to public investors through initial public offerings (IPOs). IPOs are a significant, but volatile, source of wealth creation in California.

STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE

Overview of California's Tax System

California state and local governments raise around \$300 billion per year from taxes. Most of these revenues come from taxes on **personal income**, **corporate profits**, **retail sales**, and **property values**. Smaller state taxes include those on vehicles, fuels, insurance, cannabis, tobacco, and alcohol. Smaller local taxes include those on hotels, utilities, and property sales.

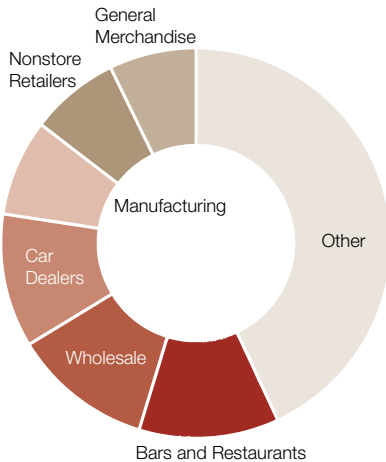


Personal Income Tax

The average income taxpayer pays a tax rate of about 2 percent. Incomes over roughly \$700,000 for singles (\$1.4 million for married couples) are taxed at a rate of 13.3 percent.

Property Tax

The average property owner pays a tax rate of 1.1 percent on the taxable value of their property. A property's taxable value is tied to its original purchase price.



Sales Tax

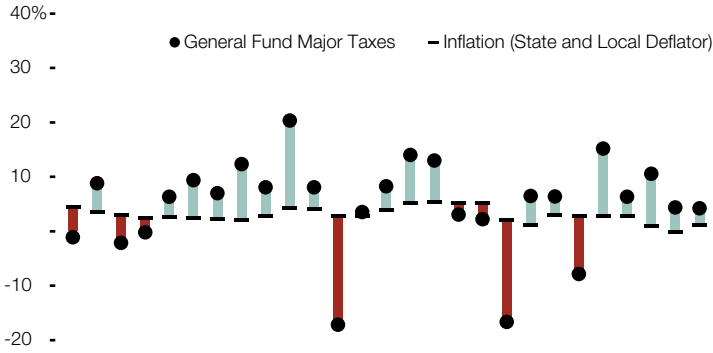
California's sales tax rate varies across the state, ranging from 7.25 percent to 10.75 percent. The statewide average rate is 8.8 percent.

Reserves Mitigate Revenue Volatility

Major sources of revenues to the state’s main budget account, the General Fund, are volatile. This means revenues tend to grow faster and fall more quickly than underlying cost pressures. Swings in revenues can lead to large increases in spending during good economic times and the need to make large cuts in bad economic times.

General Fund Taxes More Volatile Than Underlying Cost Pressures

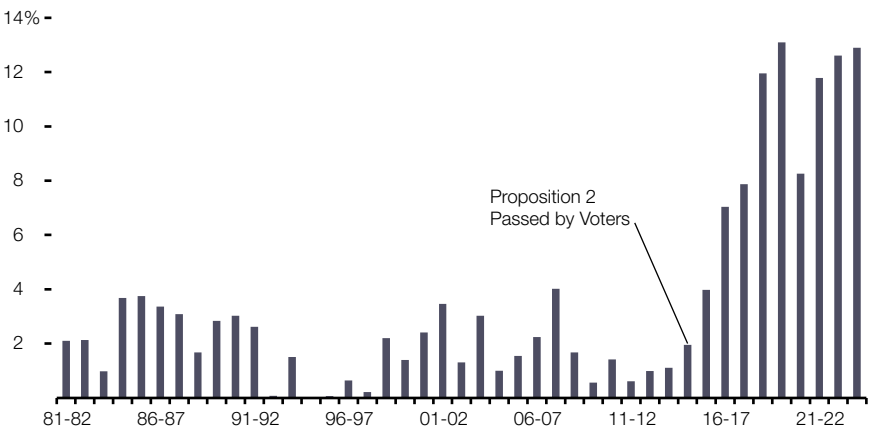
Year-Over-Year Percent Change



One way to prevent revenue volatility from resulting in corresponding swings in spending is to build reserves—that is, set aside funds in good times to support spending during downturns. Proposition 2 (2014), which requires the state to set aside funds annually into the rainy-day fund, has helped the state build much larger reserves than was the case historically.

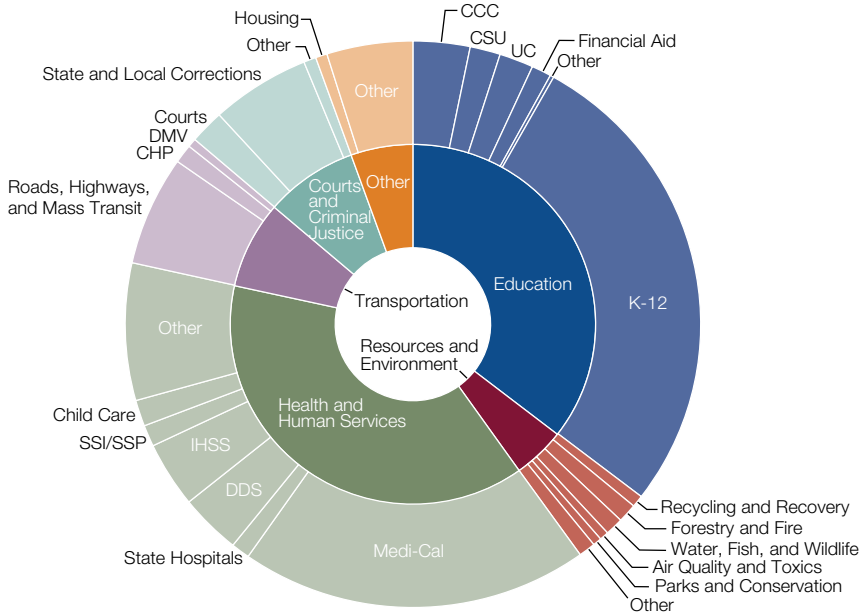
Reserves Have Grown in Recent Years

Percent of General Fund Revenues



Most State Spending for Education and HHS

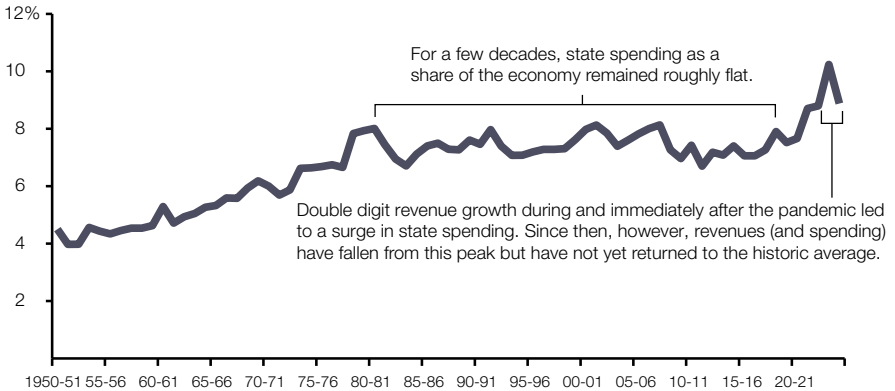
General Fund and Special Fund Spending in 2024-25



HHS = Health and Human Services; DDS = Department of Developmental Services; IHSS = In-Home Supportive Services; CHP = California Highway Patrol; and DMV = Department of Motor Vehicles.

State Spending Exceeds Historic Averages

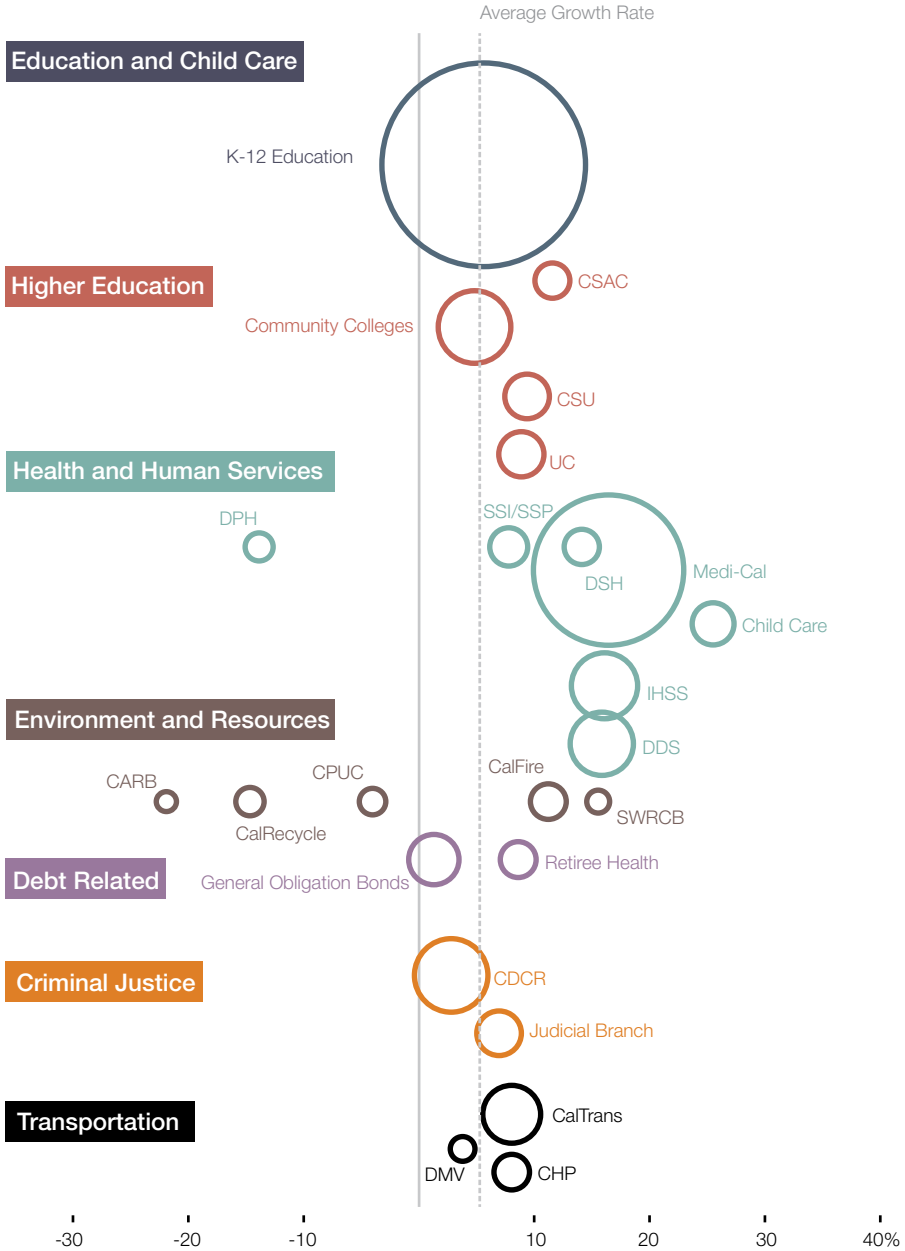
General Fund and Special Funds as Percent of Personal Income



HHS = Health and Human Services.

Average Annual Growth in Major State Programs From 2020-21 to 2023-24

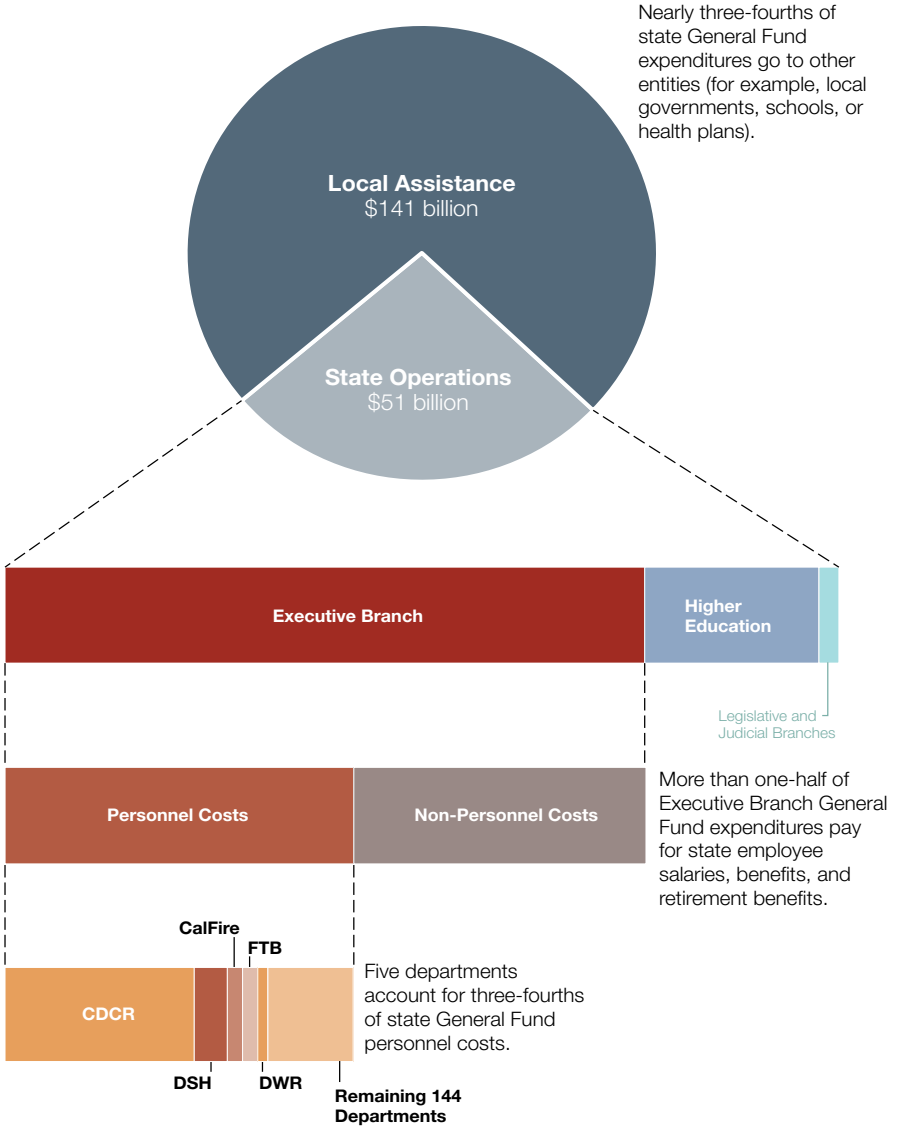
General Fund and Special Fund, K-12 and Community Colleges Includes Local Property Taxes



CSAC = California Student Aid Commission; DPH = Department of Public Health; DSH = Department of State Hospitals; IHSS = In-Home Supportive Services; DDS = Department of Developmental Services; CARB = California Air Resources Board; CalRecycle = California's Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery; CPUC = California Public Utilities Commission; CalFire = California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; CDCR = California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board; DMV = Department of Motor Vehicles; and CHP = California Highway Patrol.

State Operations Represent About One-Quarter of General Fund Spending

State General Fund Expenditures, 2022-23^a

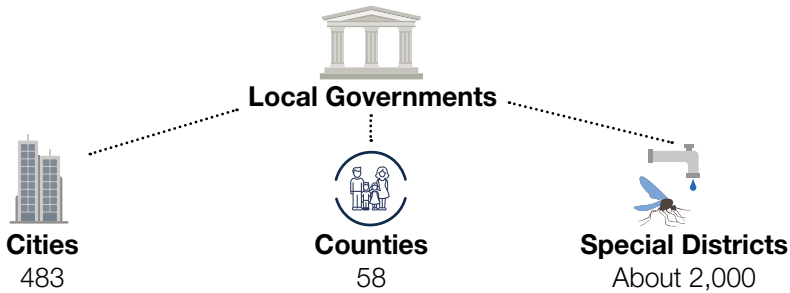


^a Excludes capital outlay and unclassified expenditures.

CDCR = California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; DSH = Department of State Hospitals; CalFire = California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; FTB = Franchise Tax Board; and DWR = Department of Water Resources.

California Is Composed of a Large Network of Local Governments^a

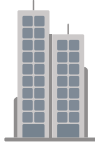
Counties, cities, and special districts use their revenues to provide services to residents living in their jurisdiction.



^a School and community college districts also are considered local governments.

Local Governments Provide a Wide Array of Services to Their Communities

Cities



Provide police, fire, parks, waste management, and other municipal services to residents within city limits.

Governed by a city council (typically five or seven elected members), led by a mayor.

Counties



Administer programs on behalf of the state, such as health and human services programs. Run countywide services such as jail, probation, and elections.

Also provide services similar to those provided by cities to residents living outside city limits. (About 16 percent of Californians do not live within city limits.)

Governed by county supervisors (often five elected officials).

Special Districts

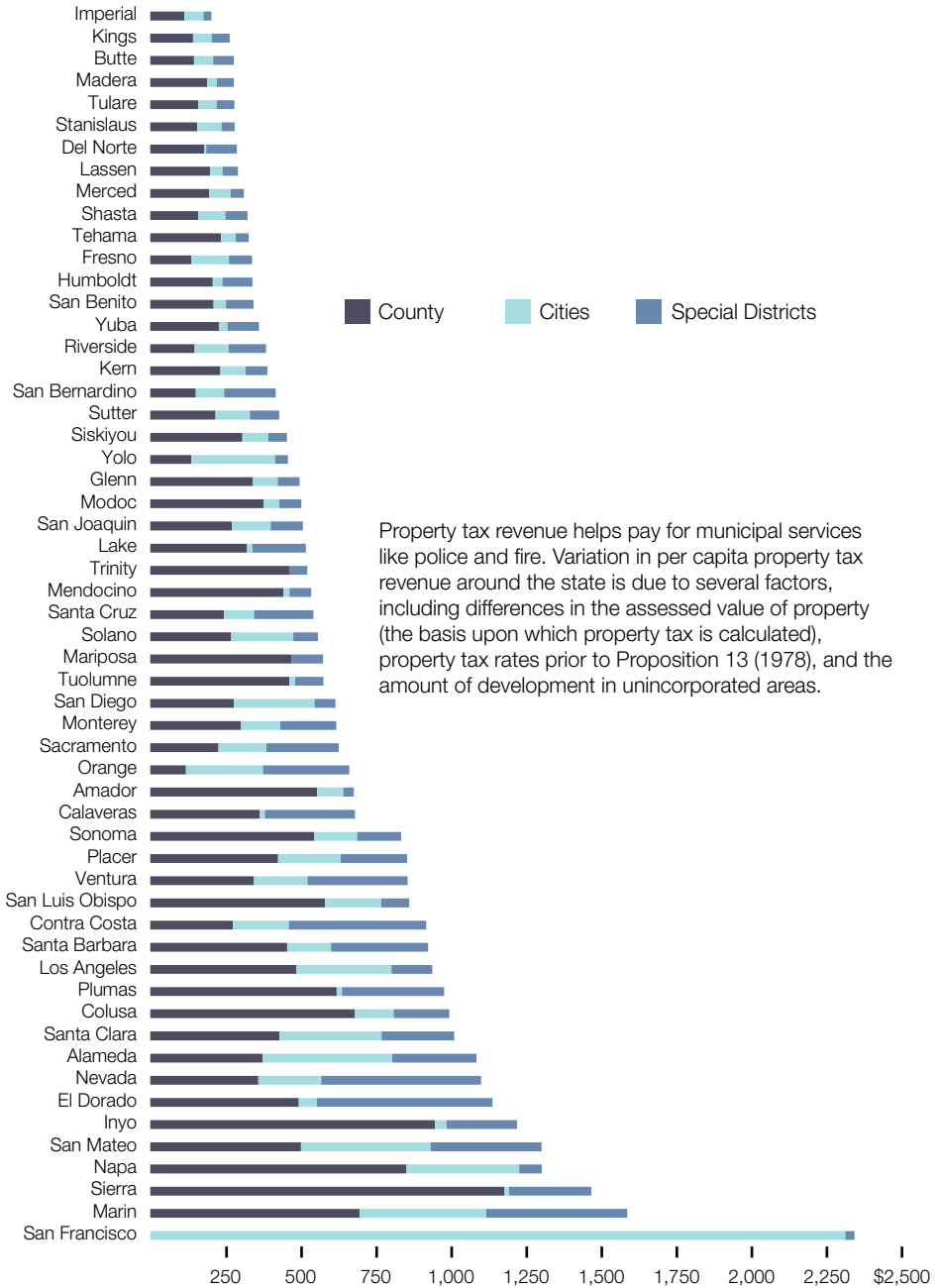


Provide certain specialized municipal services (in place of cities and counties), such as water and pest abatement.

Governed by board members who are either elected or appointed by other locally elected government officials.

Local Property Tax Revenues Vary

Per Capita Allocations to County, City, and Special District Governments in 2023-24



Property tax revenue helps pay for municipal services like police and fire. Variation in per capita property tax revenue around the state is due to several factors, including differences in the assessed value of property (the basis upon which property tax is calculated), property tax rates prior to Proposition 13 (1978), and the amount of development in unincorporated areas.

Note: San Francisco is both a county and a city. Figure excludes Alpine County and Mono County because their large property tax amounts (\$5,845 per capita and \$3,883 per capita, respectively) skew the scale.

Highlights of the State-Local Fiscal Relationship

Over the last several decades, California has seen significant changes in the fiscal and programmatic relationship between the state and local government.

	Limited State Authority or Expanded Local Responsibilities	Limited Local Authority or Expanded State Responsibilities	Limited Both State and Local Authority
Proposition 13 (1978)		Limited local property tax to 1 percent of assessed value and transferred control of its allocation to the state.	Required a two-thirds vote of the Legislature for state taxes and approval by two-thirds of voters for local special taxes.
Proposition 4 (1979)	Required state reimbursement for certain local costs.		Placed a limit on certain local and state spending.
Proposition 98 (1988)	Established for the state a minimum annual funding requirement to provide to schools and community colleges.		
1991, 2011, and 2020 Realignments	Major shift in authority and funds from state to counties for certain health and human services (1991), criminal justice and other programs (2011), and the incarceration of youth offenders (2020).		
Proposition 218 (1996)		Limited local government authority to impose certain taxes, fees, and assessments.	
Proposition 1A (2004)	Restricted the state from reducing local property tax, sales tax, and vehicle license fee revenues.		
Proposition 22 (2010)	Reduced the state's authority to use or redirect state fuel tax and property taxes.		
Proposition 26 (2010)			Broadened the definition of a "tax," requiring more revenue measures to get voter approval (local governments) and for the state, two-thirds legislative vote or approval of a majority of statewide voters.

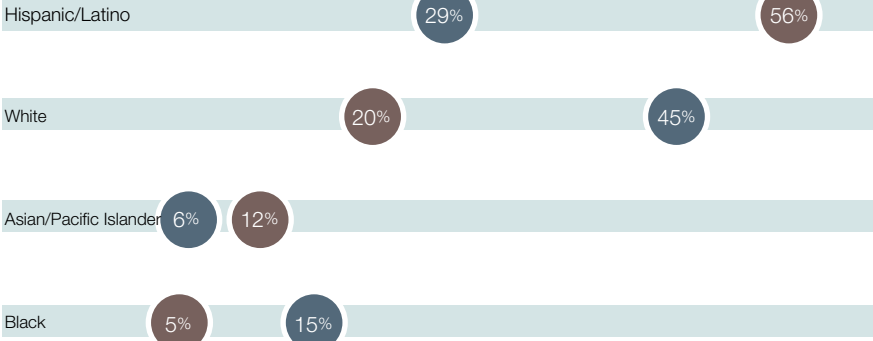
EDUCATION

California's K-12 Student Population Differs From the Nation

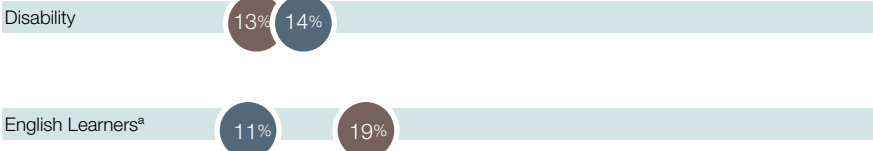
2022 Data, Unless Otherwise Noted



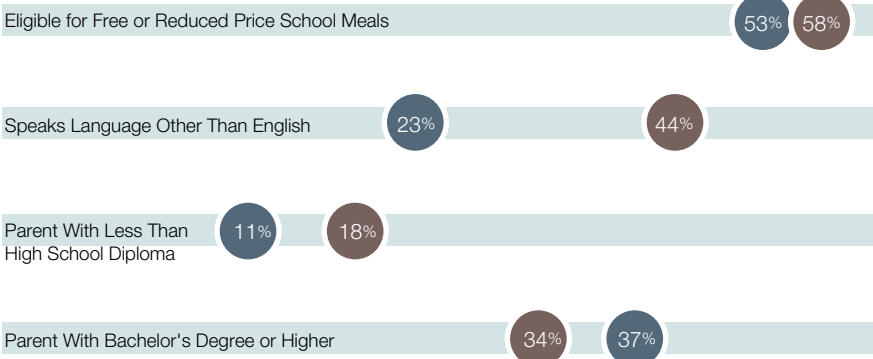
Race/Ethnicity



Other Student Demographics



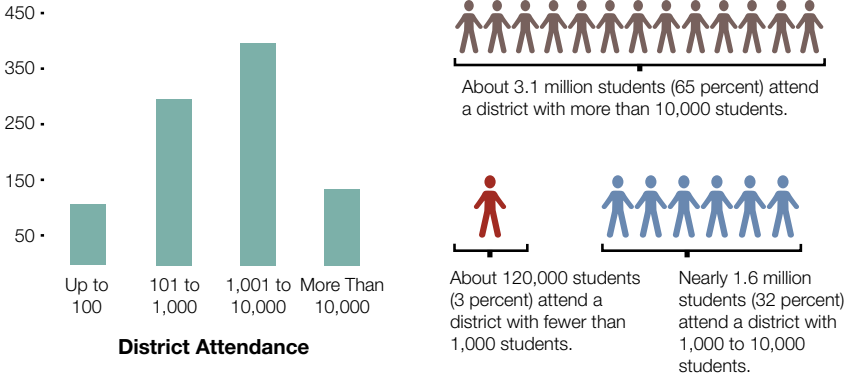
Family Characteristics



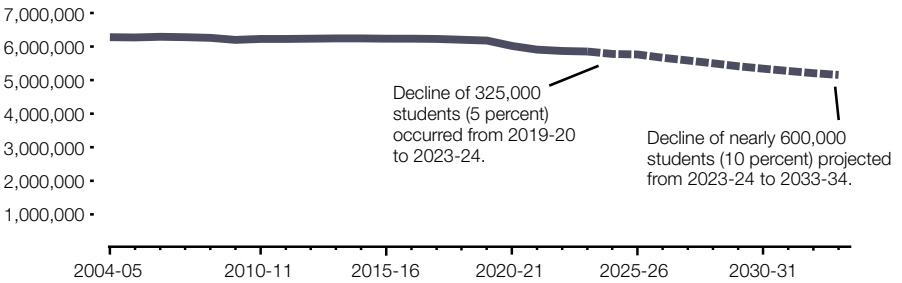
^a Fall 2021 data.

Although Many Districts Are Small, Most Students Attend Large Districts

Number of Districts by Size, 2022-23

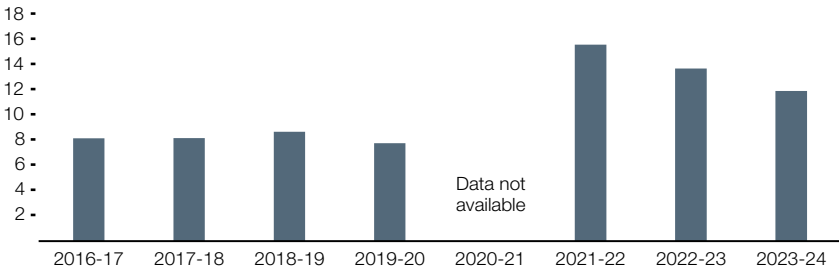


Statewide Enrollment Declines Projected to Continue



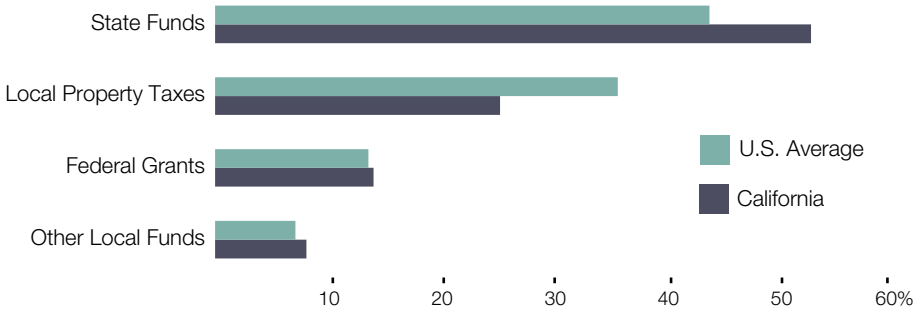
Student Absences Surged During the Pandemic

Average Missed Days of School Per Student



State Is the Largest Source of School Funding

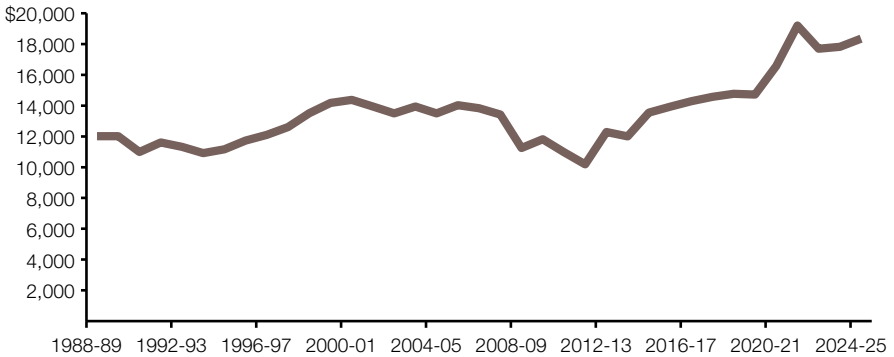
Total Operational and Capital Funding by Source, 2021-22



Unlike most other states, the California Constitution sets a minimum state contribution but caps local property tax rates.

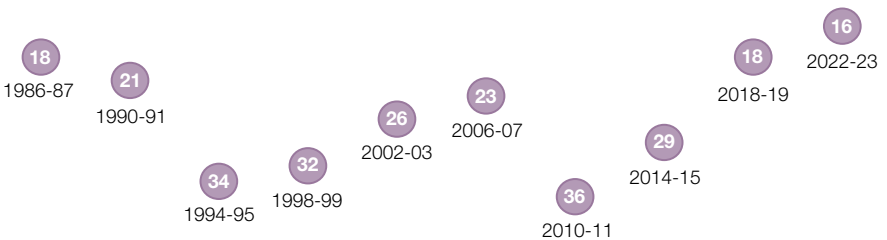
School Funding Has Risen Sharply Since 2020

State and Local Operational Funding Per Student, 2024-25 Dollars



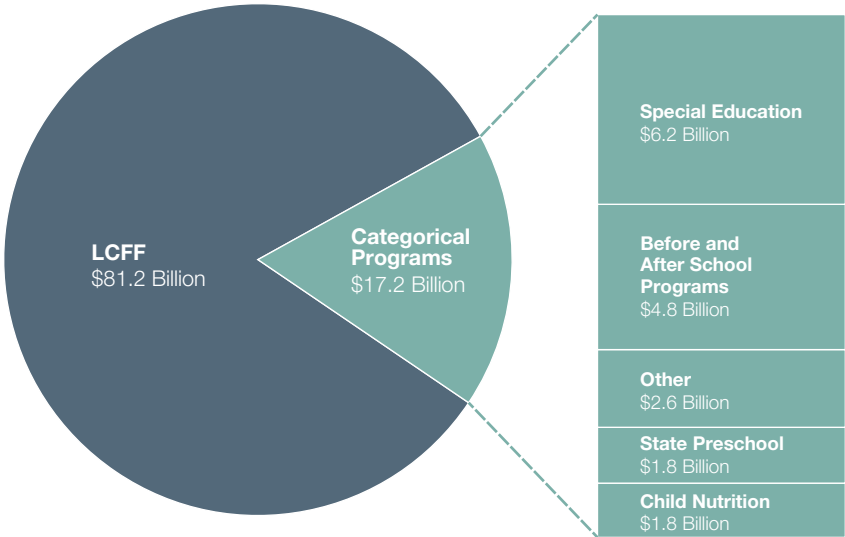
California School Spending Currently Ranks Above Most Other States

Rank Among the 50 States and Washington DC (Funding Per Student)



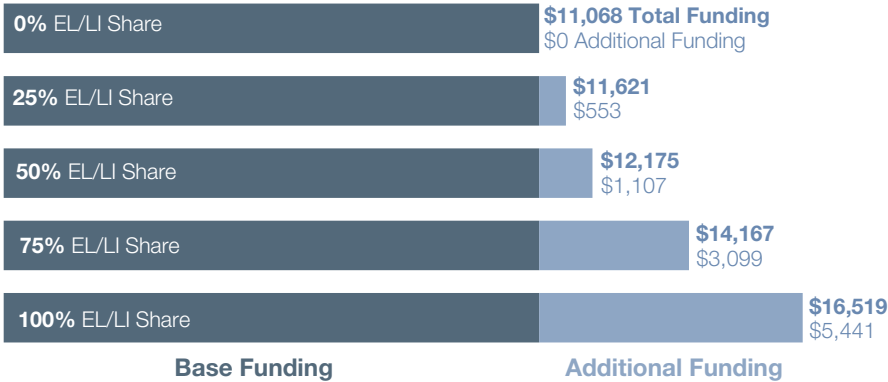
Schools Are Primarily Funded Through Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF)

State and Local Operational Funding, 2023-24



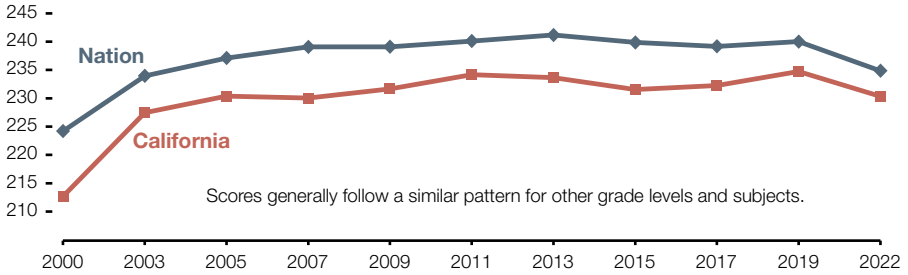
LCFF Provides Additional Funding for English Learners and Low-Income (EL/LI) Students

Per-Student Rates for Grades K-3 Based on District EL/LI Share, 2024-25



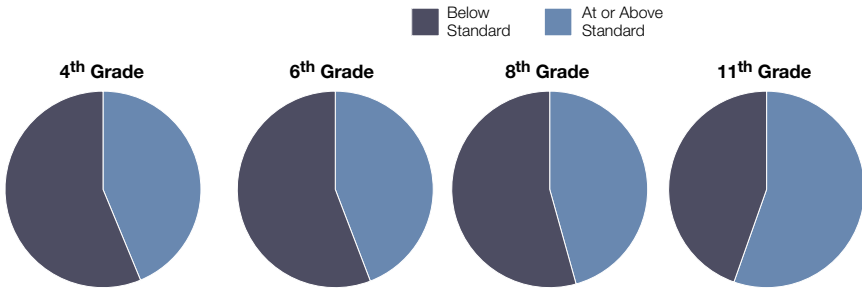
California Students Score Below National Average

Average Score on National Assessment of 4th Grade Math



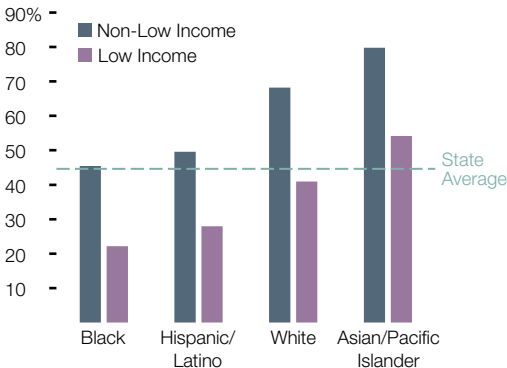
Many Students Do Not Meet State Standards

Reading Scores, Spring 2023



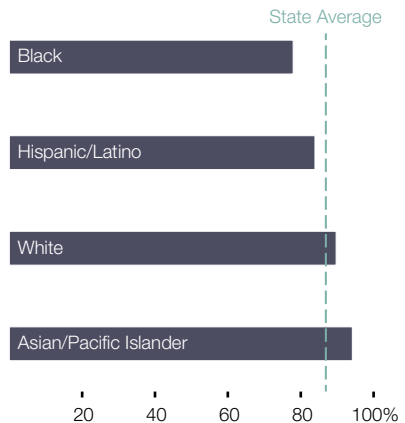
Low-Income Students Meet Standards at Lower Rates

Percent of Students That Met or Exceed Standards in 4th Grade Reading, 2022-23

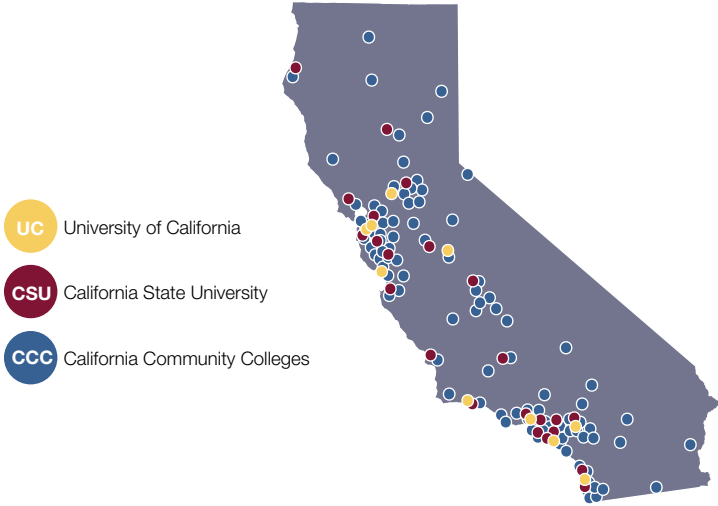


Black and Latino Students Graduate High School at Lower Rates

Four-Year Graduation Rate, 2022-23



California Has Extensive Higher Education System



Public Segments Have Different Missions



California Community Colleges **CCC**

- Provides lower-division courses leading to associate degrees (and transfer to universities), career technical education, and precollegiate adult education, among other programs.
- 115 local colleges plus one statewide online college.



California State University **CSU**

- Provides undergraduate and graduate education primarily through the master's degree, including teacher education.
- 23 campuses.

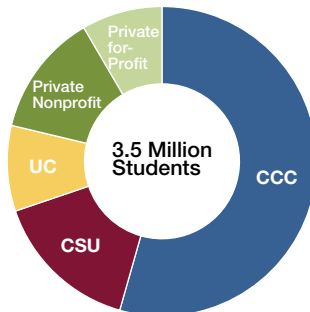


University of California **UC**

- Provides undergraduate and graduate education through the doctoral degree, law and medical degrees, and academic research.
- Ten campuses, five medical centers, three national labs.

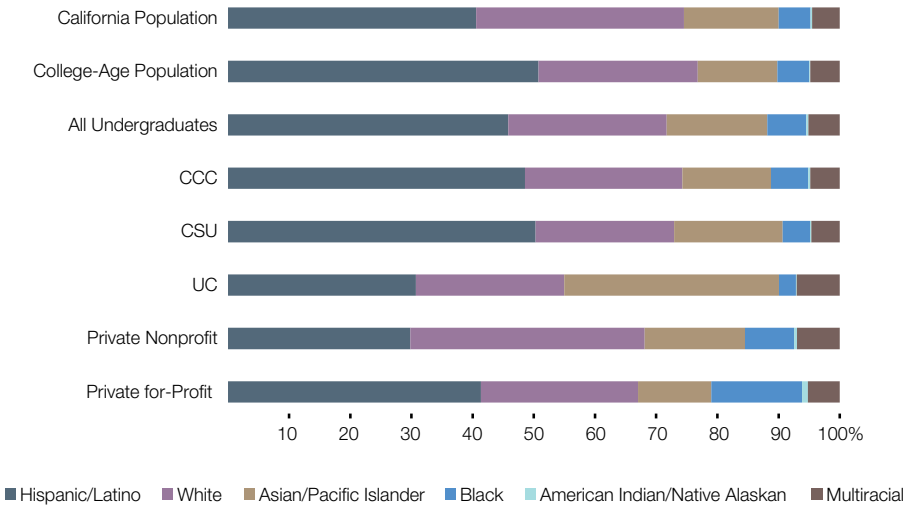
Community Colleges Enroll More Than Half of All Students

Share of Total Headcount, 2021-22



Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Student Body Varies by Segment

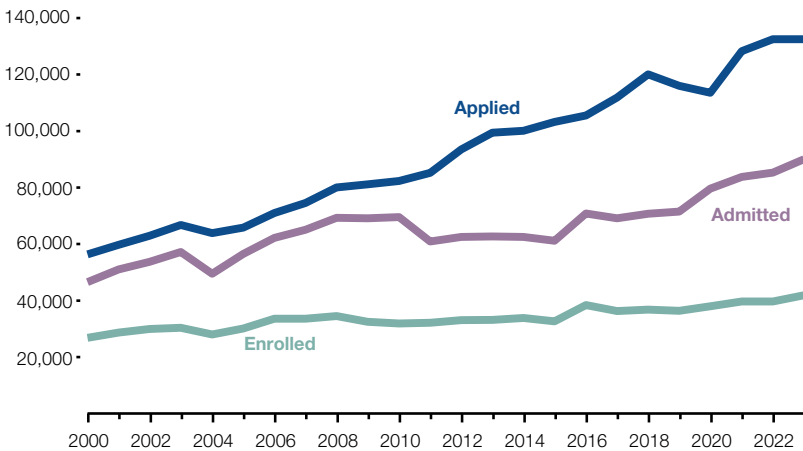
Share of Undergraduate Headcount by Race/Ethnicity, 2021-22



Note: "College-age population" reflects people ages 18 to 24 in California. Undergraduate data excludes U.S. nonresidents and students whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

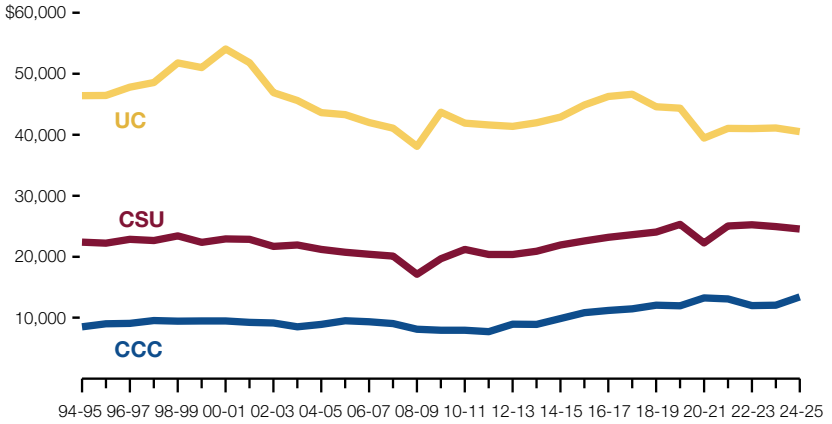
Number of UC Applicants Has Been Rising Steeply

California Resident Freshman Students Applying, Admitted to, and Enrolling at UC in Fall Term



Core Per-Student Funding Is Highest at UC

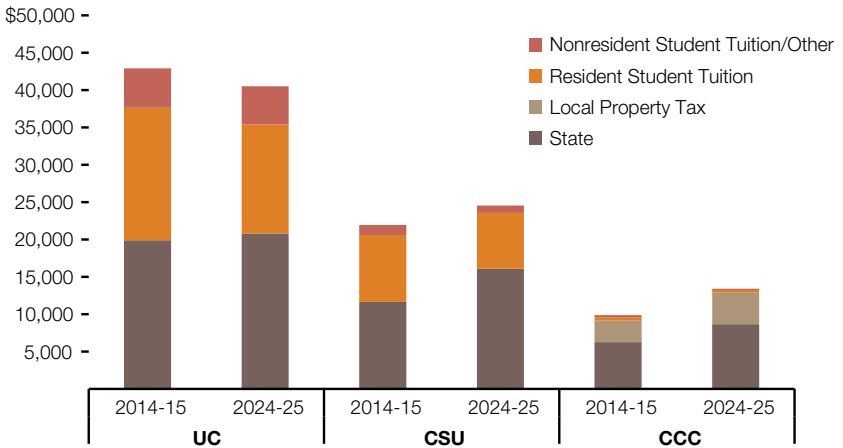
Core Funding Per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Student, 2024-25 Dollars



Note: At UC and CSU, 1 FTE student represents 30 credit units for an undergraduate and 24 credit units for a graduate student. At CCC, 1 FTE student represents 525 contact hours per year, which on average generates about 24 credits.

State Is Largest Source of Core Funding and Growing

Breakdown of Core Funding Per FTE Student, 2024-25 Dollars

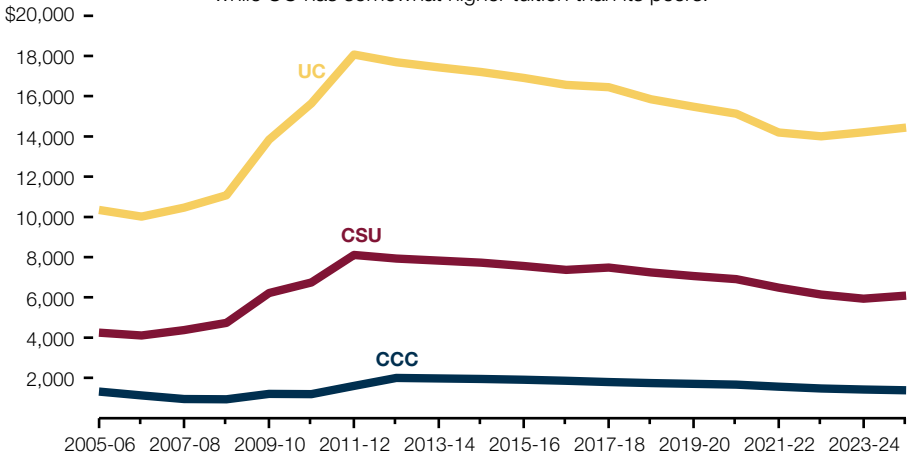


Note: At UC, "other" includes a portion of overhead on federal research grants and patent royalty income.

Tuition Peaked During Great Recession

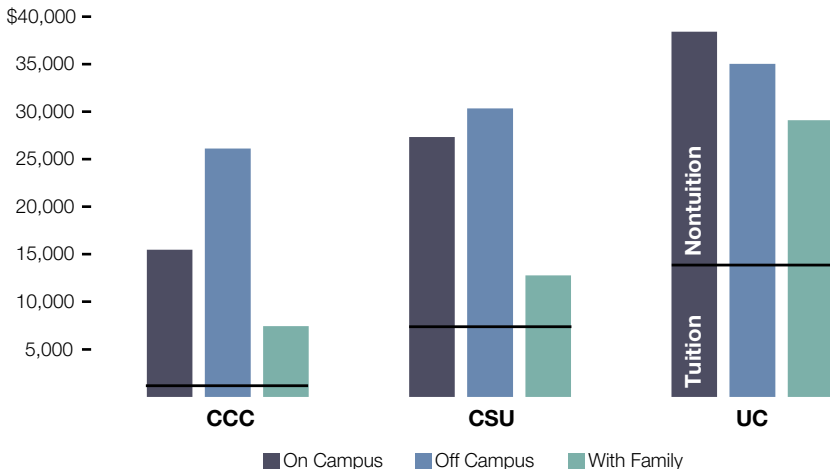
Tuition and Systemwide Fees for New Resident Undergraduates, 2024-25 Dollars

CCC has the lowest tuition among community colleges across the nation. CSU has somewhat lower tuition than its peers nationally, while UC has somewhat higher tuition than its peers.



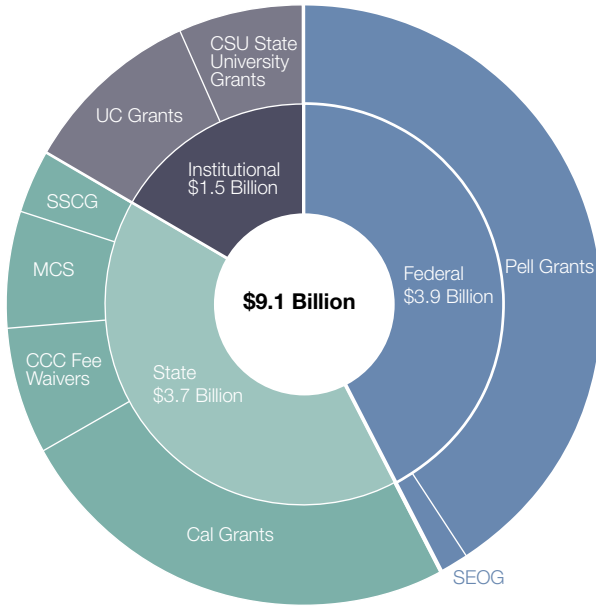
For Most Students, Nontuition Costs Are More Than Half of Overall College Costs

Cost of Attendance for Resident Undergraduates by Living Arrangement, Average Across Campuses, 2022-23



California Undergraduates Receive More Than \$9 Billion in Gift Aid Annually

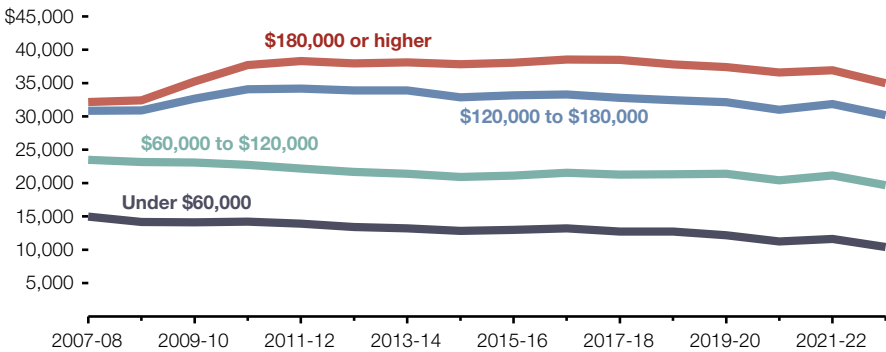
Major Gift Aid Programs for Undergraduates, 2022-23



SEOG = Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants; MCS = Middle Class Scholarships; and SSCG = Student Success Completion Grants.

Net Price of College Remains Lowest for Lowest-Income Students

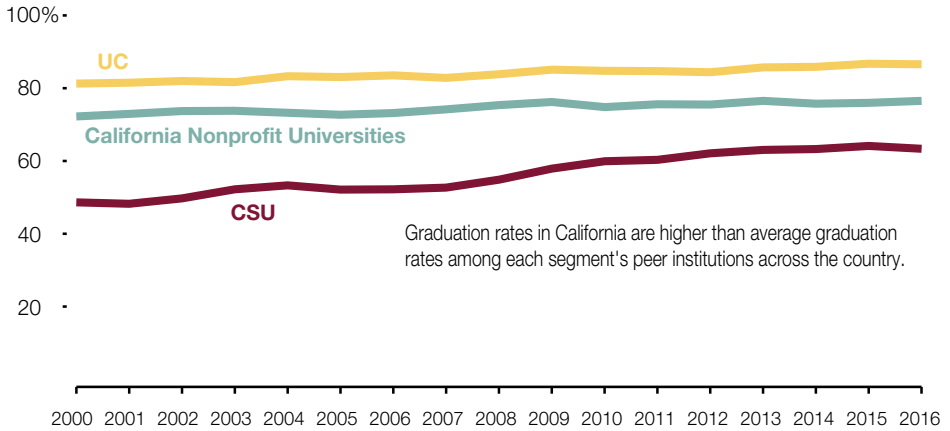
Average Net Price for UC Resident Undergraduate Dependent Students by Family Income, 2022 Dollars



Net price is the cost of attendance that students and their families pay after accounting for gift aid. Although the data on net price by family income is more limited at CSU and CCC, it suggests that net price at these segments also tends to be lower for low-income students.

UC's Graduation Rate Is Higher Than Other Segments, But CSU's Rate Has Improved the Most

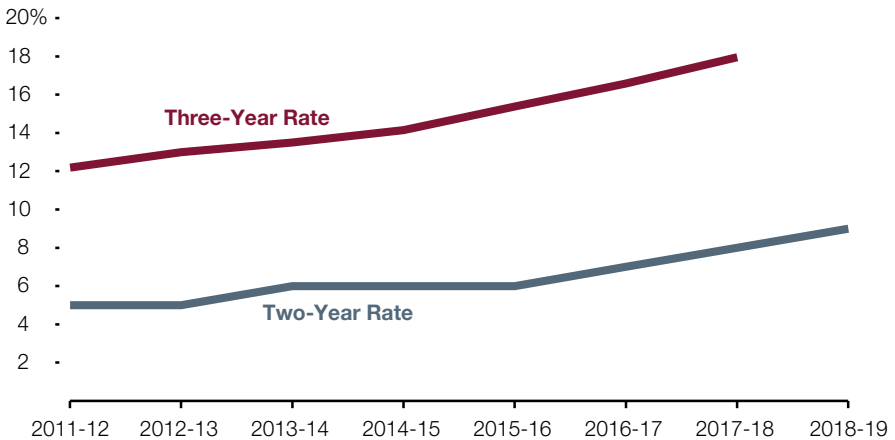
Six-Year Cohort Graduation Rates for First-Time, Full-Time Freshmen



Note: Cohort-based charts show data by the year each cohort entered college (for example, the percentage of freshmen entering in fall 2016 who had graduated before fall 2022).

Community College Completion Rates Have Ticked Up but Remain Very Low

Two- and Three-Year Cohort Completion Rates for First-Time Students



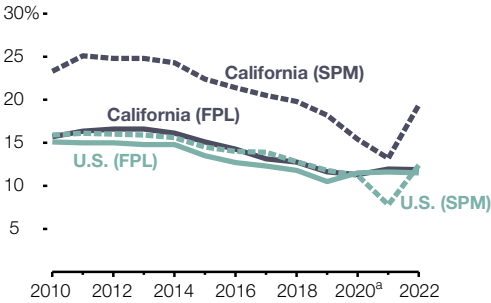
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Poverty Rates in California Vary

4.6 million Californians (12 percent) lived below the federal poverty level (FPL) in 2022.

Under the supplemental poverty measure (SPM), which accounts for cost of living and safety net benefits, the state's poverty rate was 19 percent.

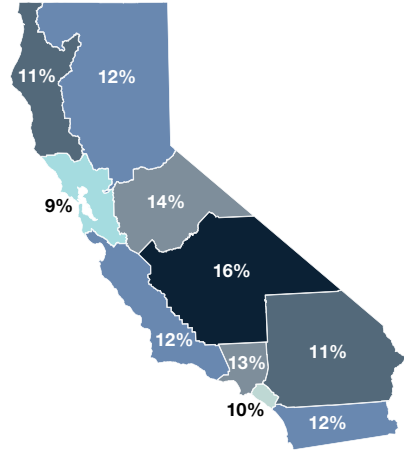
Poverty Rates Higher in California Than United States...



^a Due to sampling issues during the COVID-19 pandemic, SPM rates in 2020 are three-year averages (2018-2020).

The decrease in the SPM poverty rate in 2021 (relative to 2020) and subsequent increase in 2022 are largely due to the provision of temporary benefits (in response to the COVID-19 pandemic).

...and Highest in San Joaquin Valley and Los Angeles County



Note: Rates are FPL-based.

Highest Poverty Rates: Children, Black and American Indian/Alaska Native Californians, and Adults Who Did Not Graduate High School

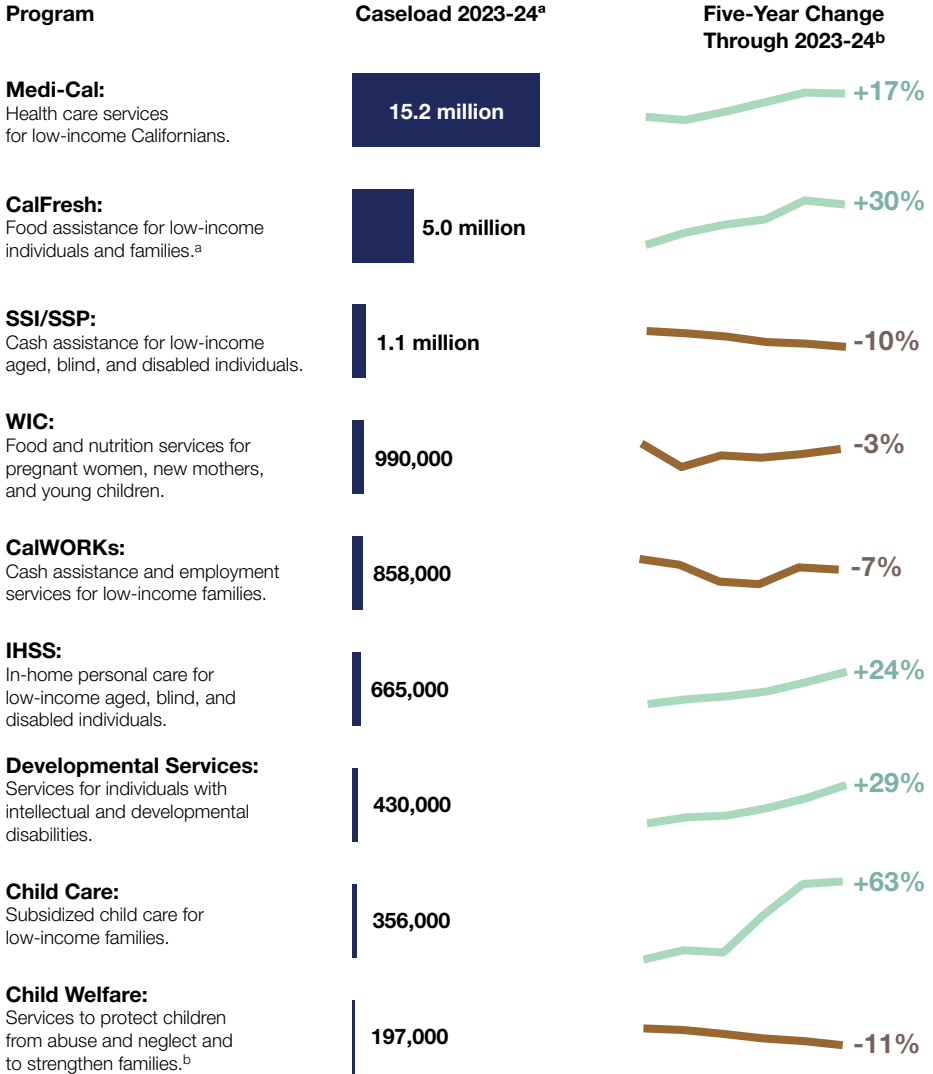


Notes: Data from American Community Survey.

Some individuals are counted in more than one group. Educational attainment only includes Californians 25 years and over.

State Administers Array of Health and Human Services (HHS) Programs

HHS programs provide a variety of services to millions of California residents. Many individuals are enrolled in more than one program at a time.

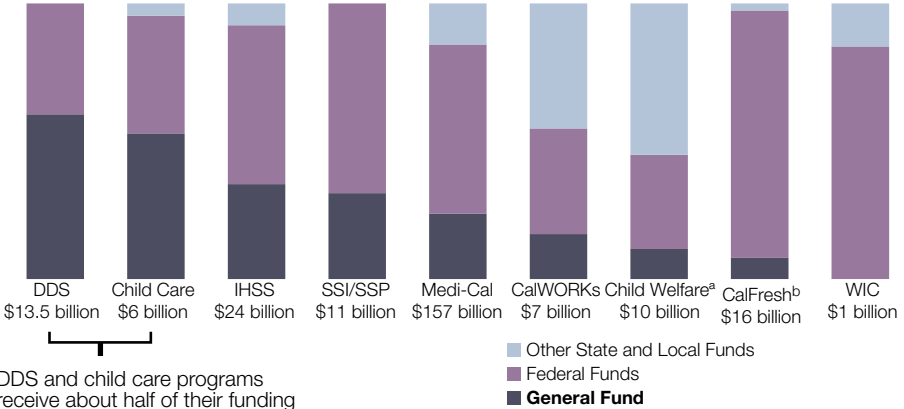


^a Includes California Food Assistance Program recipients.

^b Includes child welfare services, foster care, Approved Relative Caregiver Program, Adoption Assistance Program, and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment Program.

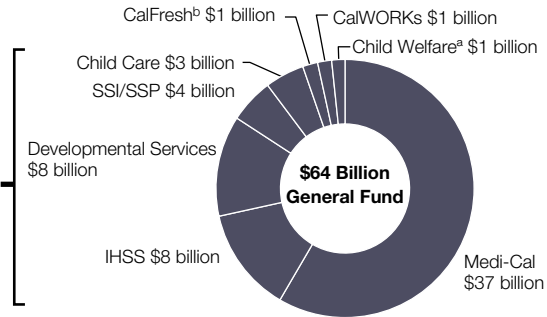
WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; CalWORKs = California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids; and IHSS = In-Home Supportive Services.

HHS Programs Funded by Multiple Sources



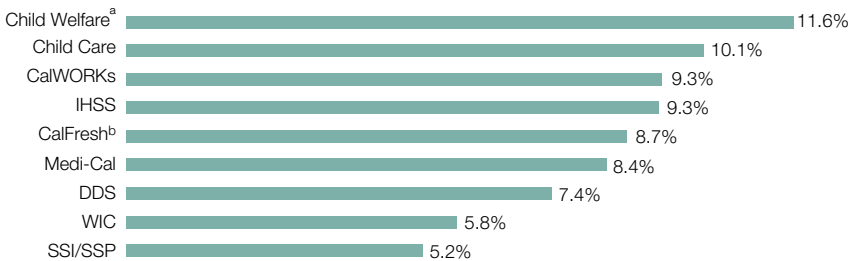
DDS and child care programs receive about half of their funding from the state General Fund...

...However, Medi-Cal receives the most General Fund in total.



Spending Growth Per Program Enrollee Varies

Average Annual Change in Total Spending Per Program Enrollee From 2018-19 to 2023-24



^a Includes child welfare services, foster care, Approved Relative Caregiver Program, Adoption Assistance Program, and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment Program.

^b Includes California Food Assistance Program recipients.

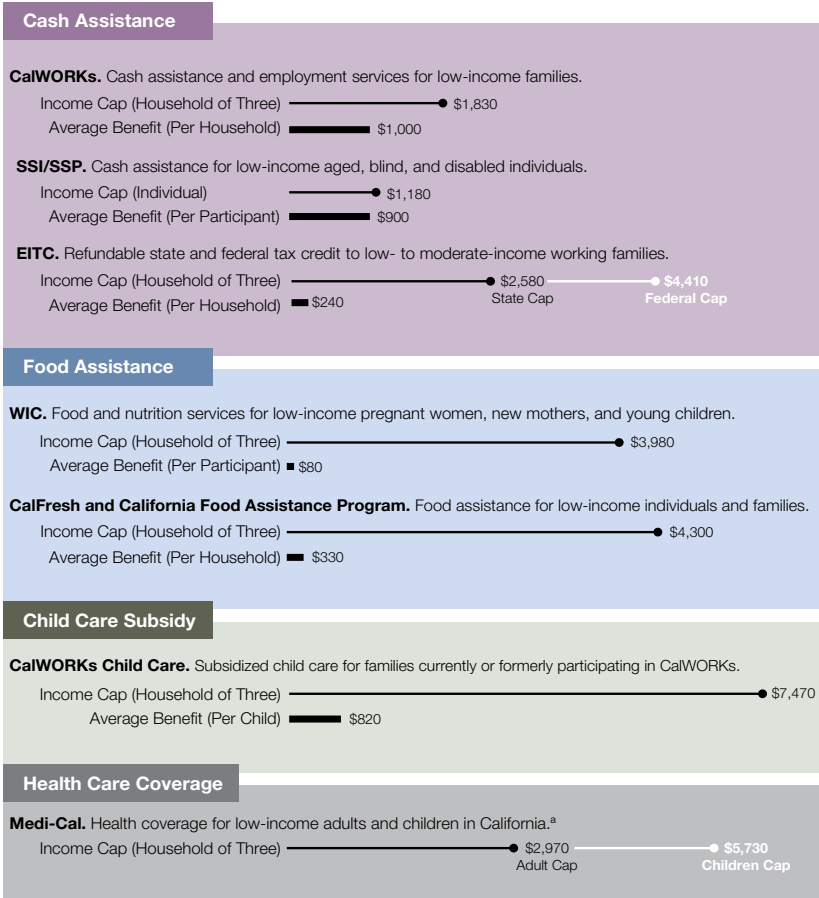
HHS = Health and Human Services; DDS = Department of Developmental Services; IHSS = In-Home Supportive Services; CalWORKs = California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids; and WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Eligibility Limits and Benefits Vary Considerably for Safety Net Programs

State and federal safety net programs aim to help low-income individuals and families mitigate poverty through the provision of cash assistance, cash-like assistance for necessities, subsidies, and other benefits. Individuals and families may be eligible for multiple programs.

In addition to income, some programs rely on other factors to determine eligibility, such as age, disability status, and citizenship.

Below, we outline the income eligibility rules and average monthly benefit for some of the state's most frequently used programs (some participants' actual incomes and benefits may differ).



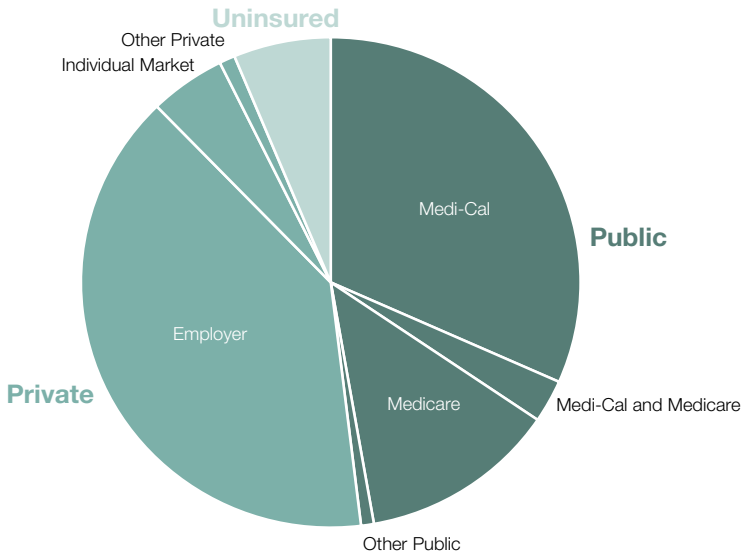
^a Program spending depends on utilization of health care services, which varies considerably by beneficiary.

Note: Based on most recently available data.

CalWORKs = California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids; EITC = Earned Income Tax Credit; and WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Most Californians Have Health Coverage, From Many Sources

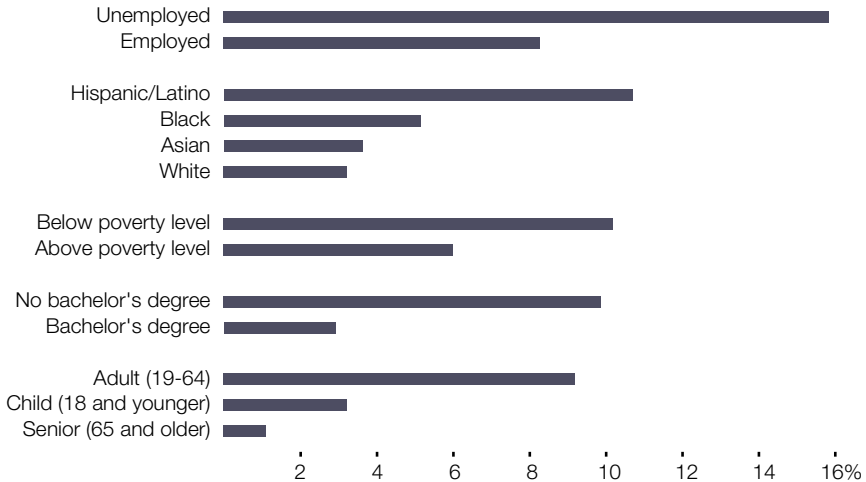
Estimated Health Coverage in 2024



Note: LAO estimate uses information from the California Health Interview Survey, the Department of Health Care Services, Covered California, and the UC Berkeley Labor Center.

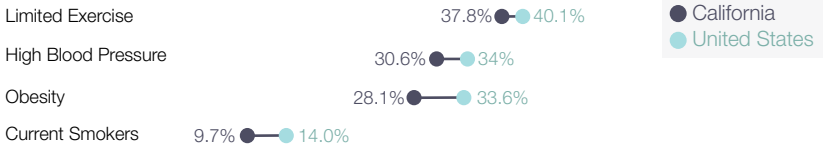
Disparities in Health Coverage Persist

Uninsured Rate by Group in 2022



Californians Have Lower Rates of Many Health Risks...

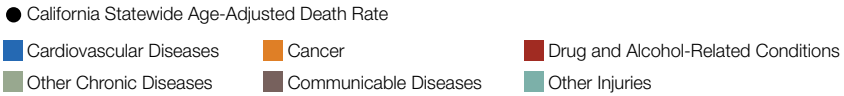
Percent of Adult Population Reporting...



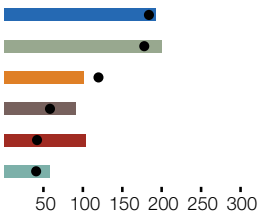
In the figure above, lower values are better. Data from 2022 and 2023 national surveys.

...But Certain Groups Have Worse Health Outcomes

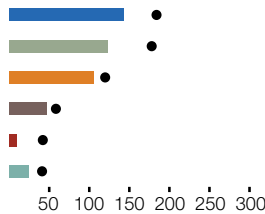
Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Deaths Per 100,000)



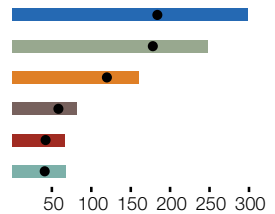
American Indian/Alaska Native



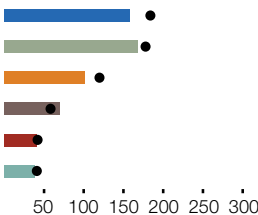
Asian



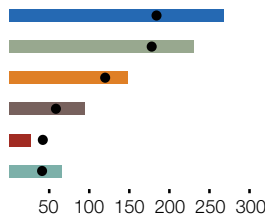
Black



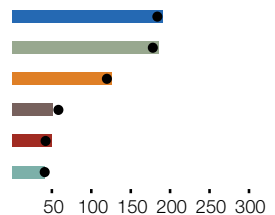
Hispanic/Latino



Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander



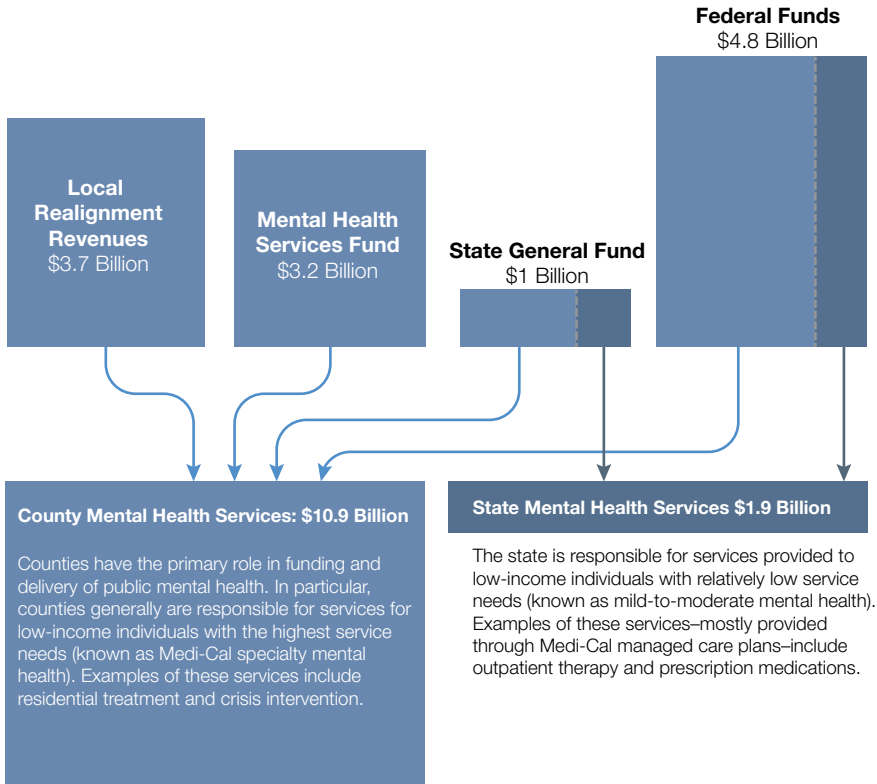
White



Public Community Mental Health Services Funding Flows Through Multiple Systems

2021-22 LAO Estimates

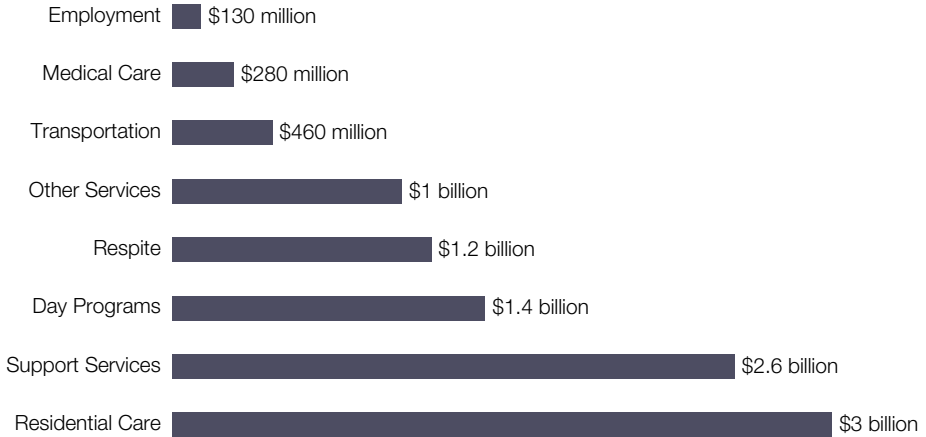
Public community mental health includes publicly funded outpatient and inpatient mental health services and psychotropic medications provided primarily in community settings. In total, \$12.8 billion flows through the system. It does not include services provided by state hospitals, prisons, Medicare, private insurance, or the K-12 educational system.



Note: Proposition 1 (2024) made broad changes to the Mental Health Services Act, including changing the name of the Mental Health Services Fund to the Behavioral Health Services Fund.

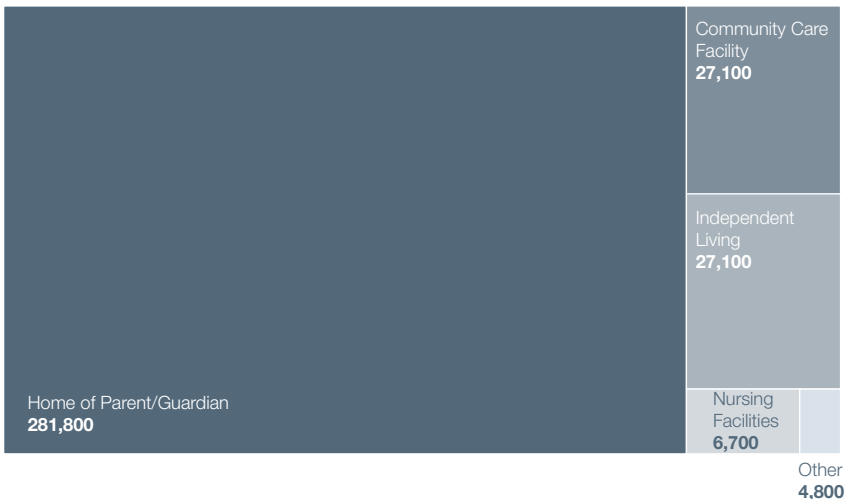
Developmental Services Consumers Can Receive a Variety of Services

Total Spending, 2023-24 Estimated



Most Developmental Services Consumers Live in the Community

Residence Types for Developmental Services Consumers, 2023 Estimated



Community Care Facility: 24-hour nonmedical care supporting activities of daily living.

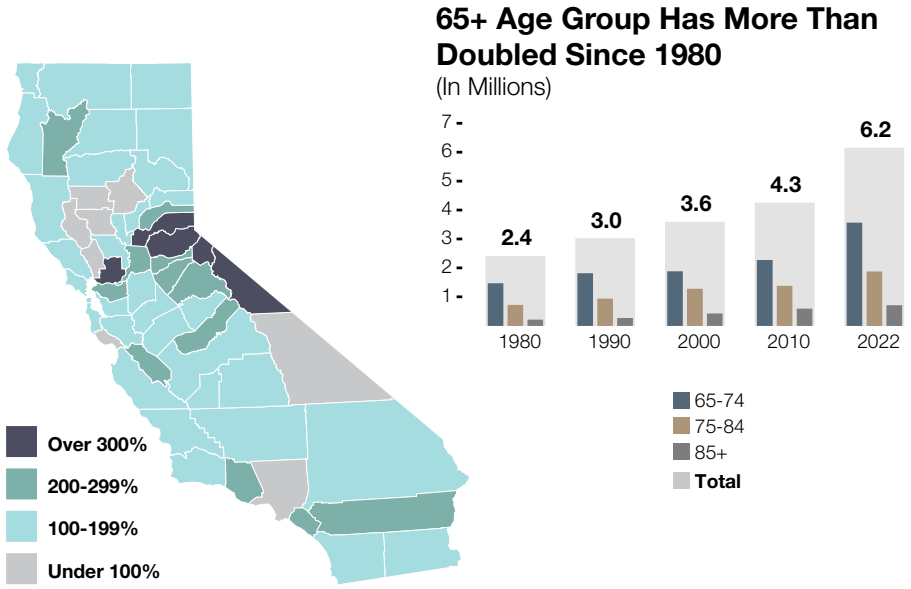
Independent Living: Training and assistance delivered to adults in a home or apartment.

Nursing Facilities: Includes intermediate care and skilled nursing facilities.

Developmental Center: 24-hour behavioral and/or health care in state-operated facilities. The number of consumers (about 210) is too small to display.

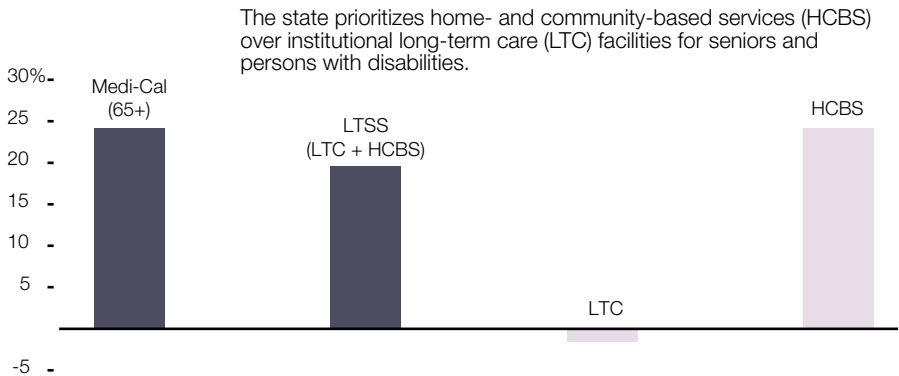
California's Aging (65+) Population Is Growing Rapidly, In Some Regions More Than Others

1980-2022



Enrollment in Medi-Cal and Home- and Community-Based Services Has Increased Significantly^a

2017-2022



^a From Department of Health Care Services Medi-Cal LTSS Dashboard.

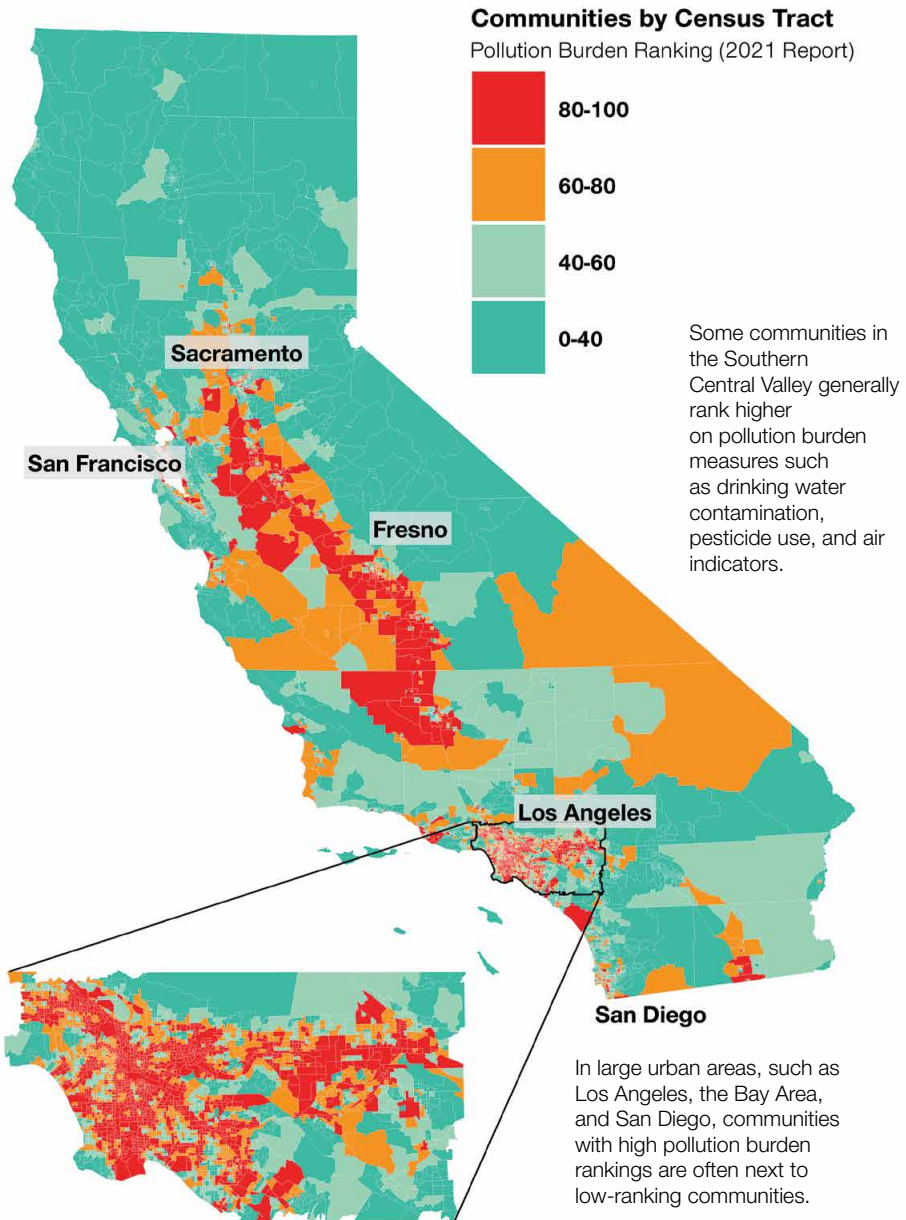
LTSS = Long-Term Services and Supports.

Note: Some individuals enroll in both LTC and HCBS programs.

ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

Pollution Burden Varies Across California Communities

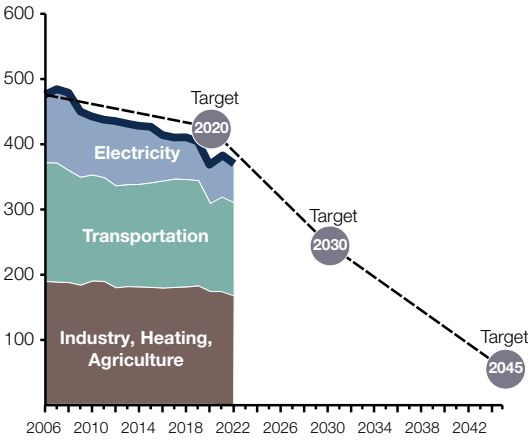
California uses measures of air pollution, water pollution, and other key indicators to rank communities by their pollution burden. Policymakers use these rankings to prioritize some state spending.



California Has Adopted Ambitious Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction Goals

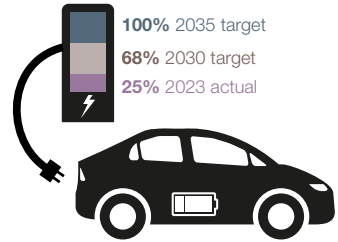
State Met 2020 GHG Target Early, But 2030 and 2045 Targets Are More Ambitious

Million Metric Tons of GHGs Emitted



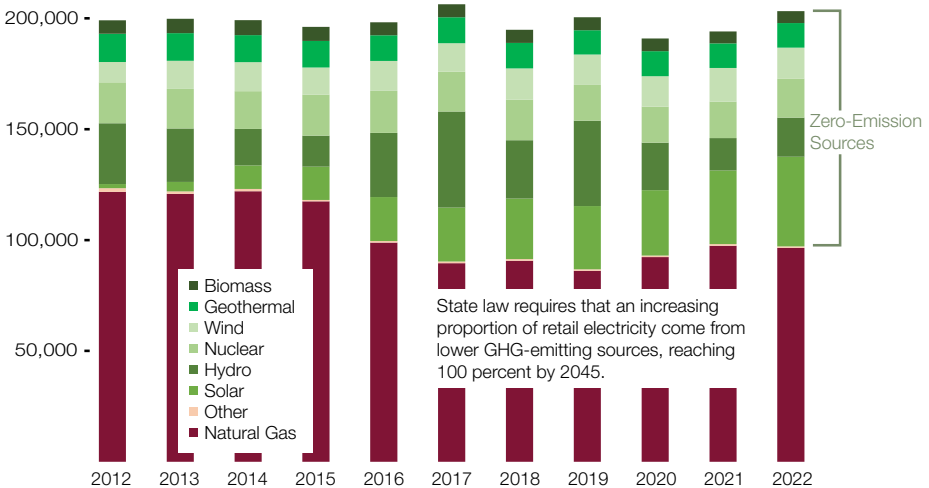
State Regulations Require More Zero-Emission Cars

New Car Sales



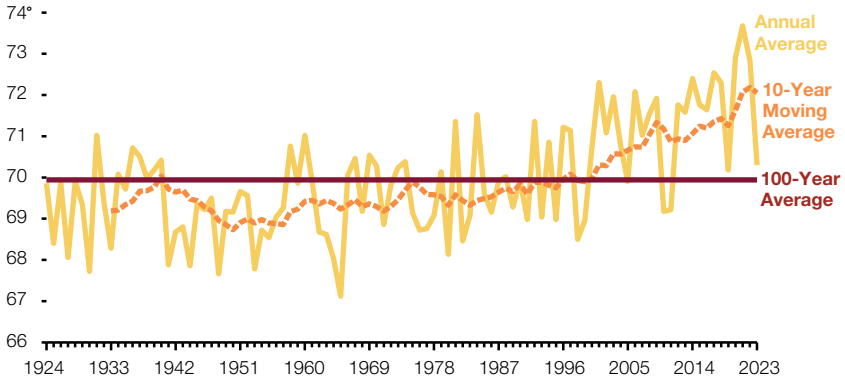
California's Energy Portfolio Shifted to Sources With Lower GHG Emissions

Statewide Annual Electricity Generation in Gigawatt Hours



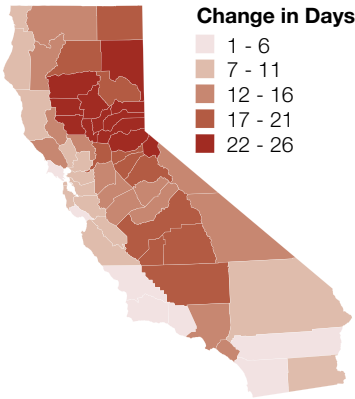
California's Climate Is Heating Up

Average Temperatures (May Through September), Fahrenheit



Increase in Extreme Heat Varies by Region

Change in Average Annual Number of Extreme Heat Days 1979-83 to 2019-23^a

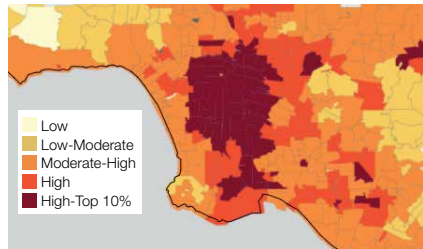


The statewide average annual number of extreme heat days increased from 16 days during 1979-83 to 30 days during 2019-23. Inland counties experienced the largest increases.

^a Extreme heat days are defined as days exceeding the 90th percentile of daily maximums from 1979 through 2019 during the months of May through September.

Vulnerability to Extreme Heat Varies by Neighborhood

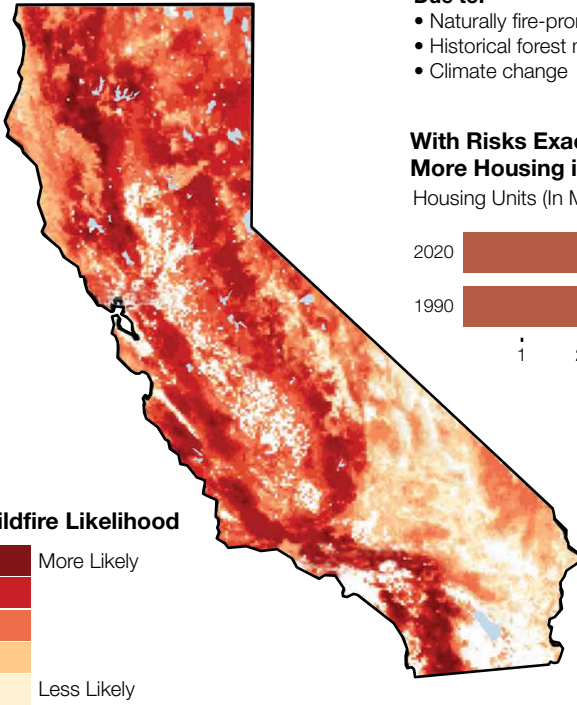
Health and Heat Index for Los Angeles Area^b



In many cases, areas with higher proportions of lower-income residents and those that have limited tree cover tend to be more vulnerable to negative health impacts from extreme heat.

^b The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention calculate the Health and Heat Index as a percentile ranking of heat vulnerability compared to other zip codes in the nation using the number of extreme heat days, prevalence of health conditions such as asthma, sociodemographic indicators such as poverty, and natural and built environment characteristics such as tree cover.

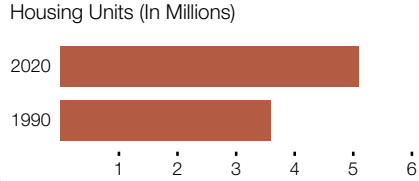
California Faces Elevated Wildfire Risks



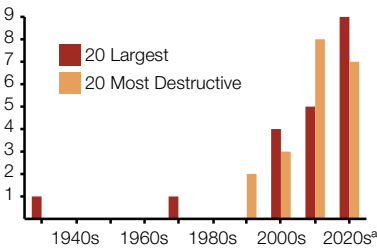
Due to:

- Naturally fire-prone ecosystems
- Historical forest management practices
- Climate change

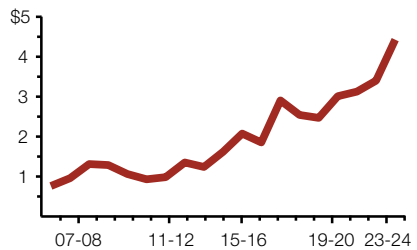
With Risks Exacerbated by More Housing in Fire Prone Areas



Most of the Largest and Most Destructive Wildfires Have Occurred in Recent Decades



Increased State Spending on Wildfire Response (In Billions)

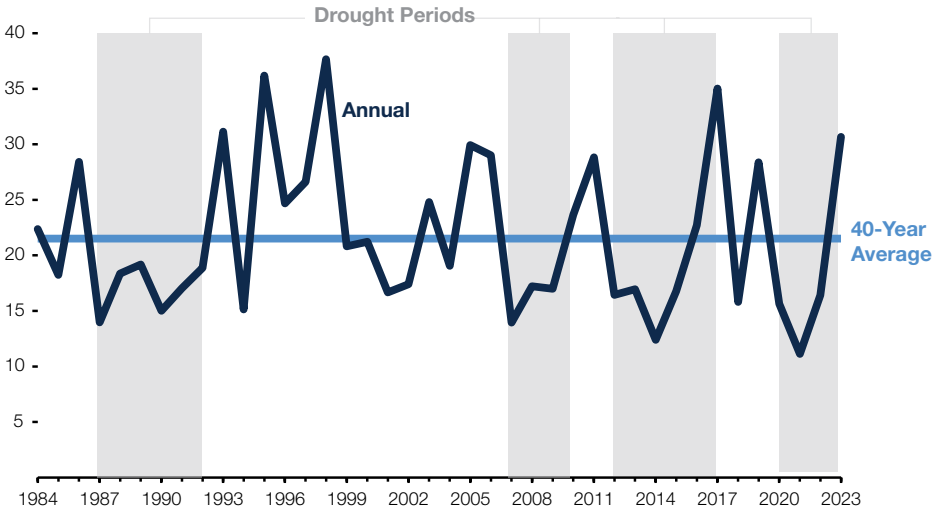


^a Includes wildfires that occurred from January 2020 through July 2024.

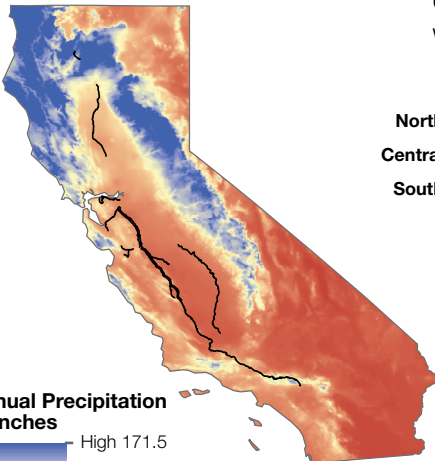
Water Management in California Is Complex

California's Precipitation Is Highly Variable

Statewide Precipitation in Inches

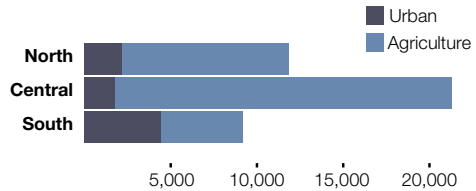


Most Precipitation Falls in Northern California...



...But Most Water Use Occurs in Southern and Central California...

Water Use in Millions of Acre Feet

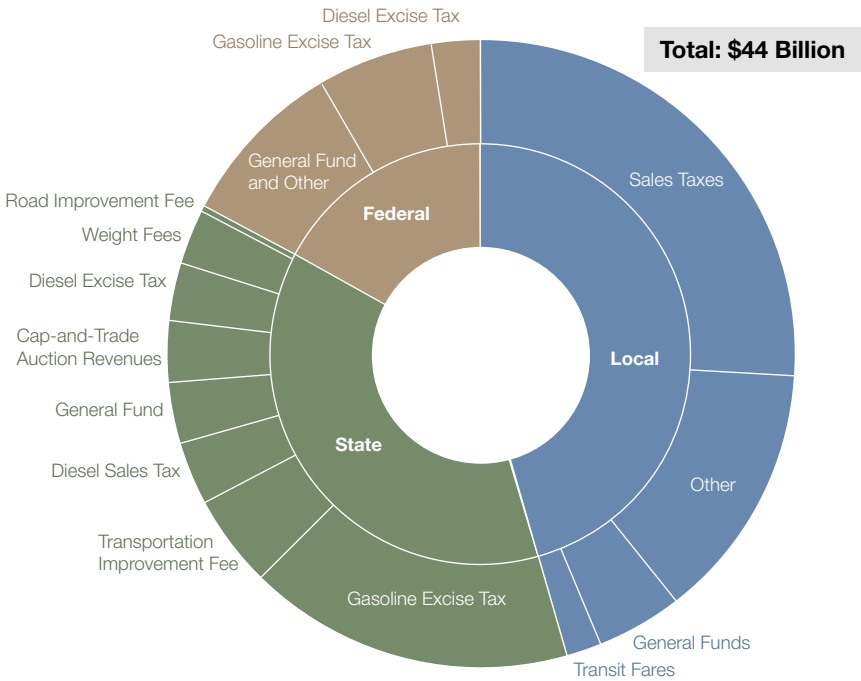


...So an extensive system of canals has been developed to transport water across the state.

Map created by California Department of Water Resources using PRISM (prism.oregonstate.edu).

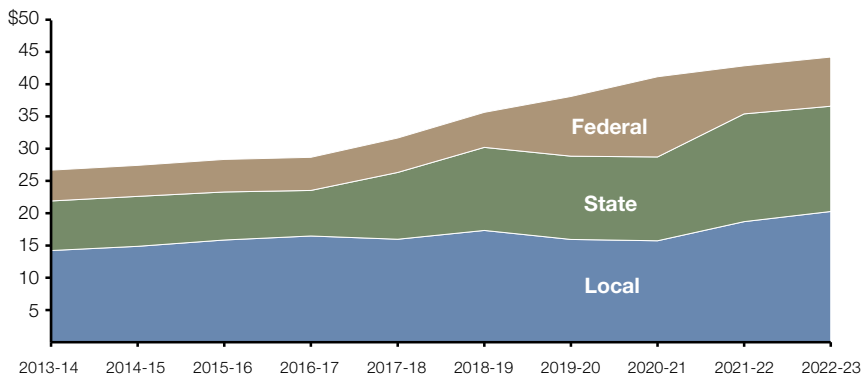
Transportation Funding Comes From Many Sources

2022-23



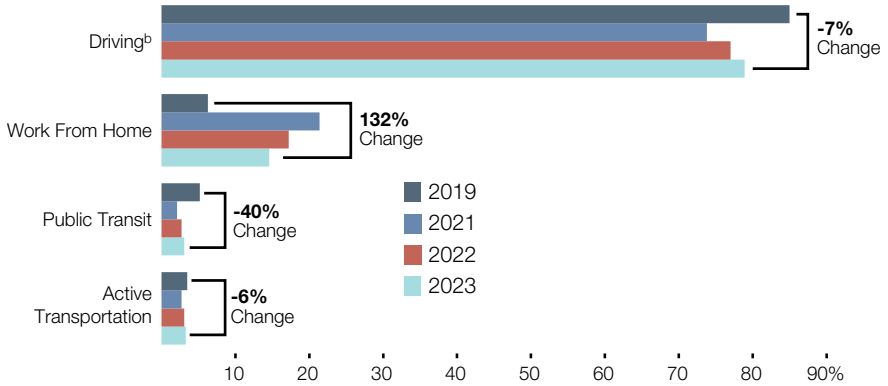
Limited-Term Federal and State Augmentations Increased Overall Transportation Funding Levels in Recent Years

(In Billions)



Note: Includes federal funding that flows to entities in California through formula allocations. Excludes one-time federal grants awarded on a competitive basis.

Commuting Patterns Shifted During and After Pandemic^a

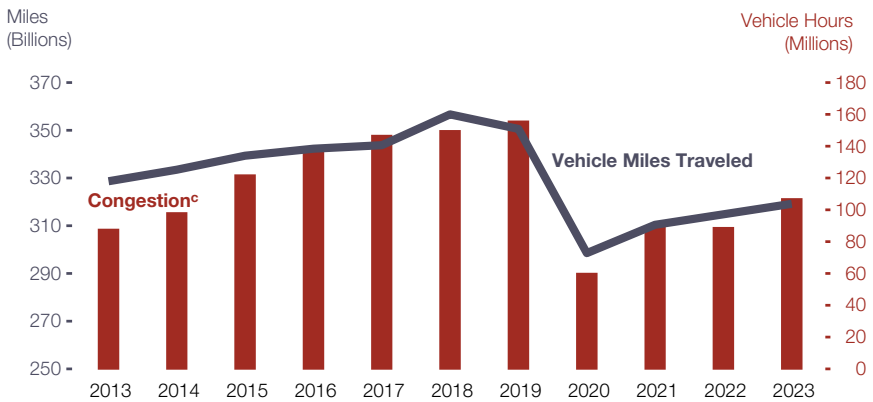


Working from home has become far more popular while public transit use remains well below pre-pandemic levels.

^a Based on data from the American Community Survey. 2020 data is omitted due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on data collection and quality.

^b Driving includes cars, trucks, vans, motorcycles, and taxis.

Total Miles Driven and Traffic Delays Both Dipped During Pandemic but Now Are Increasing



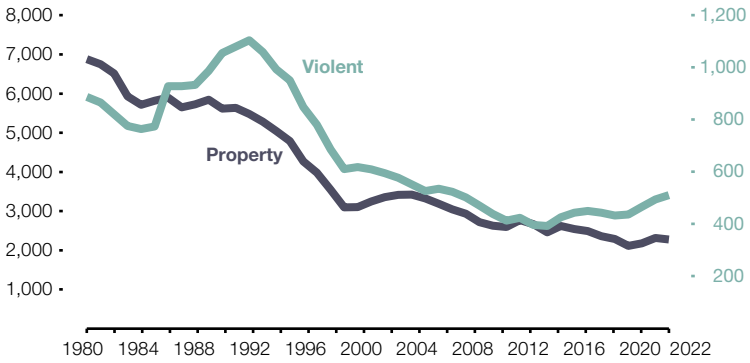
When stay-at-home orders went into effect, the number of miles people drove and the amount of hours they spent in traffic both dropped. Both are now rising but remain lower than they were in the years before the pandemic.

^c Congestion is measured as vehicle hours of delay on freeways when speeds are below 35 miles per hour.

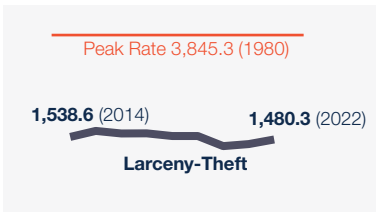
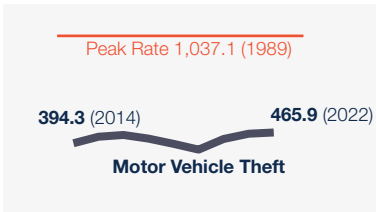
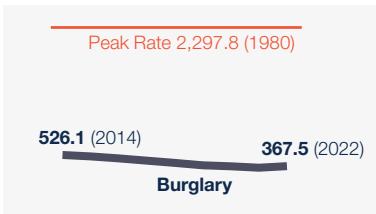
OTHER

Crime Rates Well Below Historical Highs Despite Some Recent Increases

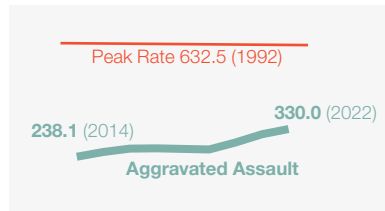
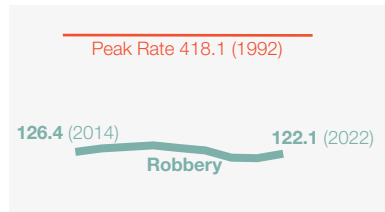
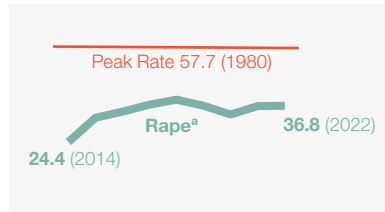
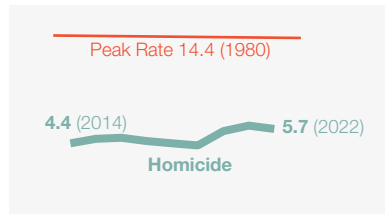
Crimes per 100,000 Population



Property

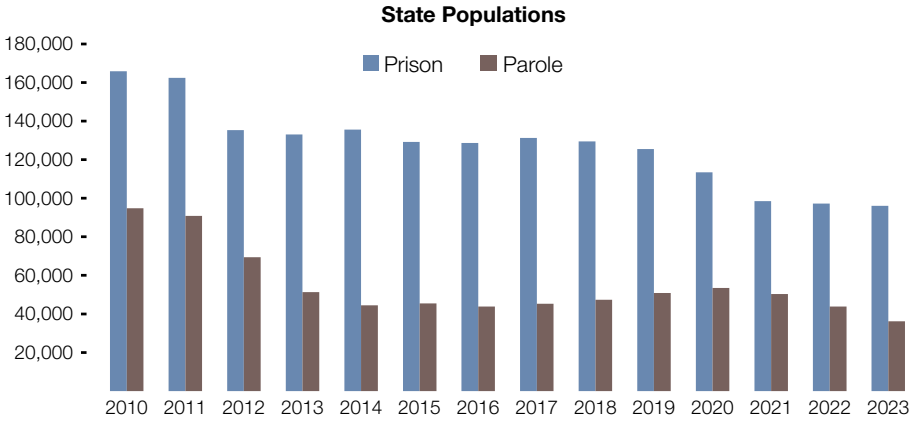


Violent



^a The definition of rape was expanded in 2014. A comparable 1980 rate is not available but would be higher than displayed.

State and County Correctional Populations Have Declined



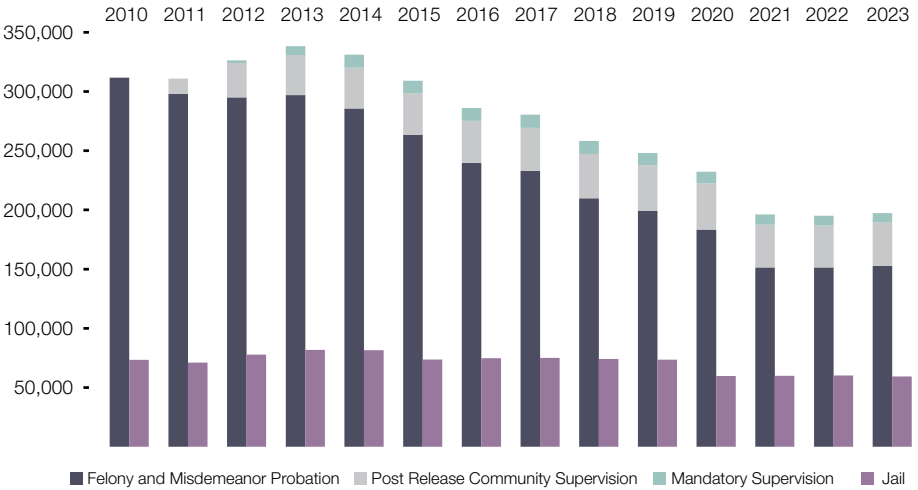
Certain felony populations "realigned" from the state to the counties.

Proposition 47 converts certain drug and theft felonies to misdemeanors.

Proposition 57 expands prison credits and parole eligibility.

Temporary changes due to COVID-19, including expanded pre-trial release from jails, stoppage of in-take from jail to prison, and accelerated prison releases.

Maximum probation and parole terms are reduced.

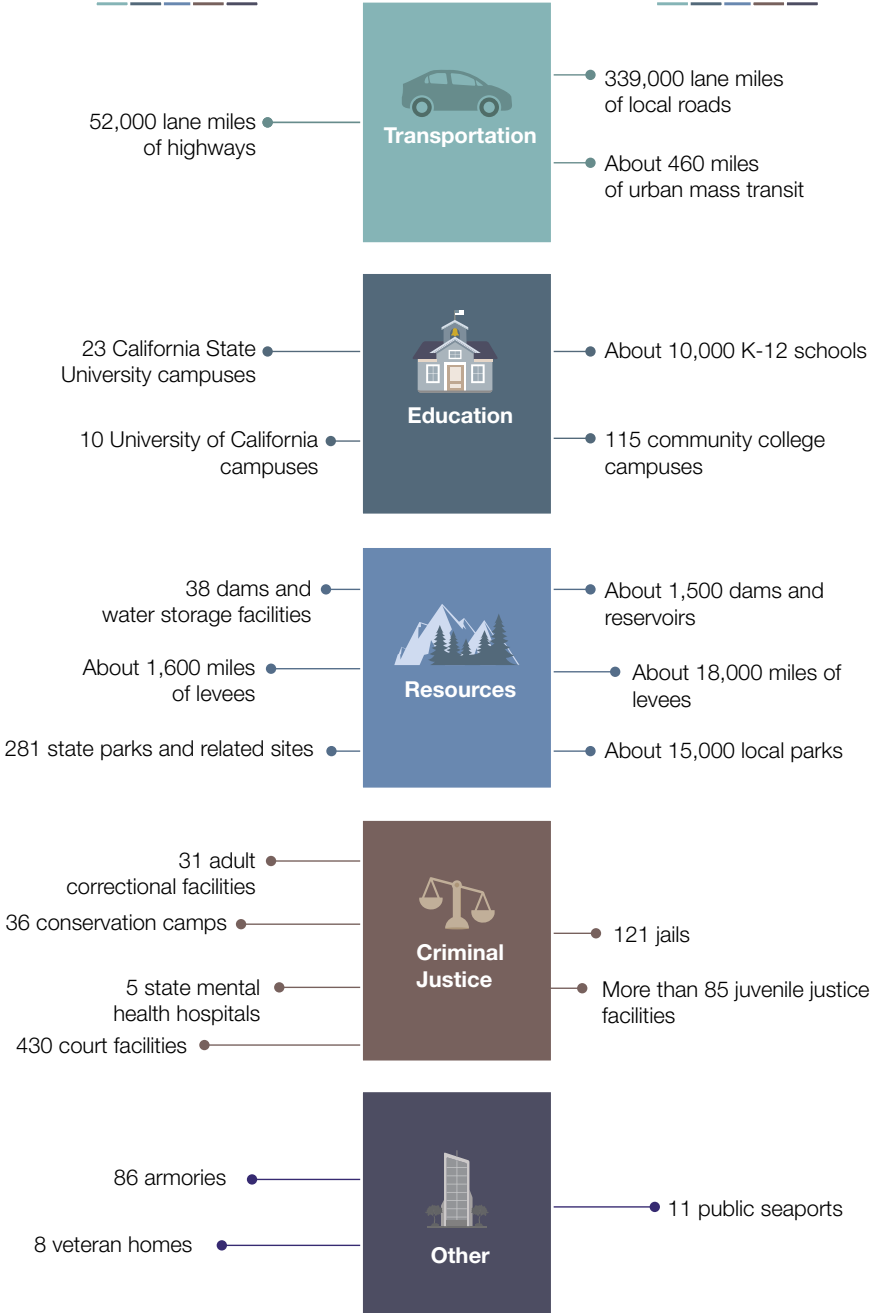


County Populations

California Supports a Wide Range of State and Local Infrastructure

Key State Infrastructure

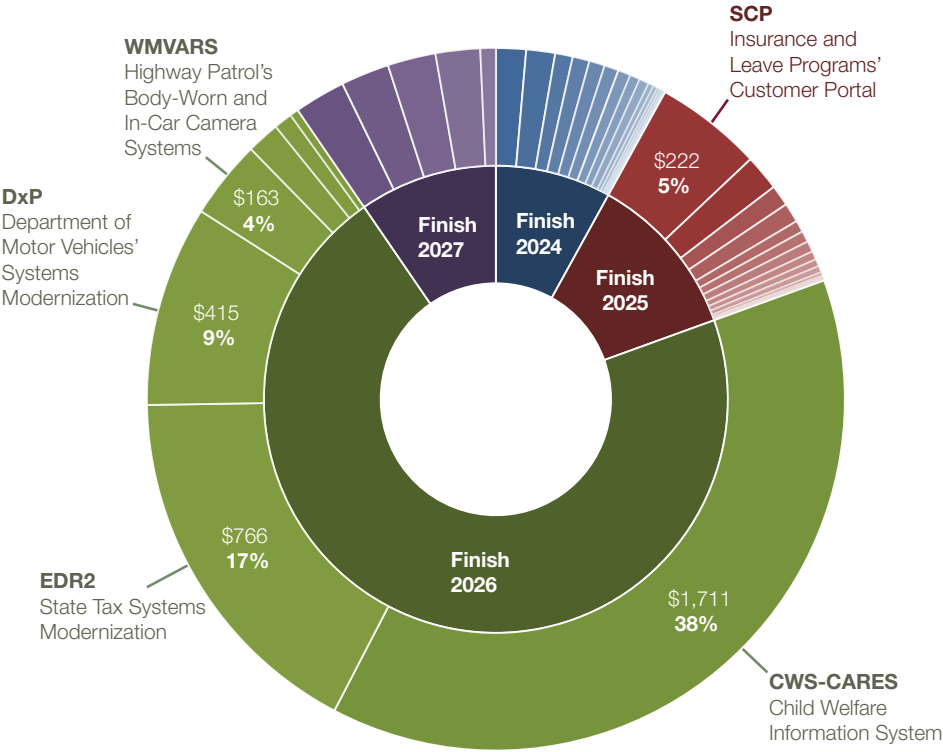
Key Local Infrastructure



Estimated \$4.5 Billion in State IT Projects Scheduled to Finish in Next Four Years

All Funds (In Millions)

As of August 2024, there were 41 state IT projects approved by, and under the oversight of, the California Department of Technology (CDT). Projects representing nearly three-quarters of the total cost of the state's IT portfolio (an estimated \$3.2 billion) are expected to finish in 2026. State entities have proposed an additional 77 new IT projects pending approval by CDT, some of which have an estimated cost of several hundreds of millions of dollars.

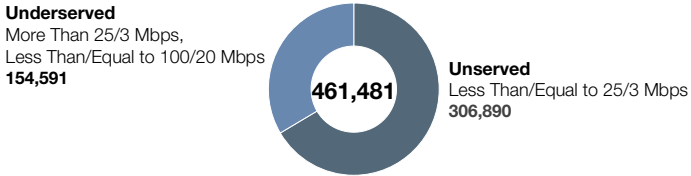


IT = information technology; SCP = Shared Customer Portal; CWS-CARES = Child Welfare Services - California Automated Response and Engagement System; EDR2 = Enterprise Data to Revenue 2; DxP = Digital Experience Platform; and WMVARS = Wireless Mobile Video/Audio Recording System.

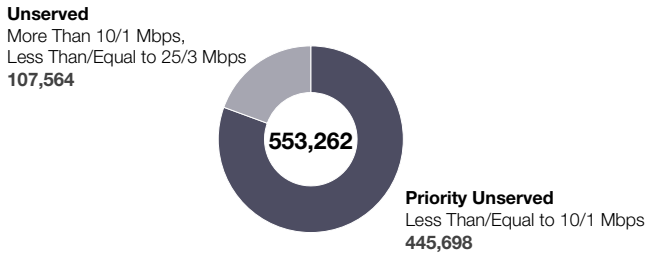
Last Mile Programs Aim to Provide Broadband Connection^a

Each last-mile project grant program intends to connect locations to broadband internet service. However, differences in definitions, goals, and other criteria result in different numbers of unserved by program. The figures below provide the estimated number of locations without broadband internet service as defined by each last-mile project grant program.

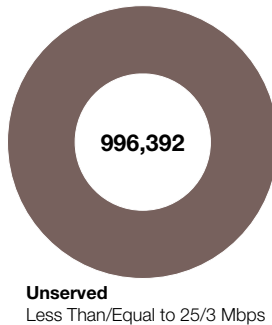
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program



California Advanced Services Fund Broadband Infrastructure Account



Federal Funding Account



^a Definitions of "priority unserved," "underserved," and "unserved" vary between programs based on criteria in addition to speed, including latency and technology used. Higher Megabits per second (Mbps) speeds represent faster internet service.

LAO Publications

This report was an officewide effort, prepared by many analysts and designed by Vu Chu.

The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) is a nonpartisan office that provides fiscal and policy information and advice to the Legislature.

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