

Organizing and paying for american education



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[Your full March 19, Organizing and Paying for American Education American education system is frenzied, enormous and varied in culture, and is identified by its organizational structure and significant decentralization. American education sector includes numerous private and public institutions. There are kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, high schools, colleges and universities. Private institutions are normally controlled and financed by non-governmental organizations while local taxes are the main source of funding for public education. If we talk about American educational structure, we observe that initial education involves kindergarten, nurseries, preschools, and day care centers. Then comes the primary education that consists of grades 1 to 7. Then, the middle education is offered which includes grades 4 to 8. After that, high schools include grades 8 to 12. After passing high schools, the student enters the University for higher education. A typical American school has a principal who runs the school primarily, an assistant principal, secretaries, coordinators, department heads, teachers, librarians, a physician in case of emergency, and canteen operators. The American Government arranges funds for its education sector through taxes which give enough revenue to run the institutions. The taxes include property tax, sales tax, income tax, and prize bonds. The government provides general funding which is equally distributed among all institutions; and, categorical funding which the provider provides for some particular educational programs. However, it is a big challenge for the government to show to their public and local districts how properly the revenue obtained through taxes is spent on education because often local districts have to spend from their own pockets for the maintenance of institutions.