



# STATE OF INDIANA

Eric J. Holcomb  
Governor

## OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

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Cristopher R. Johnston  
Director

**To:** Honorable Eric Holcomb, Governor  
Members of the Indiana General Assembly  
Members of the Indiana State Board of Education

**From:** Cristopher R. Johnston, OMB Director

**Date:** December 16, 2021

**Re:** Student Instructional Expenditure Report for the 2019 – 20 School Year

IC 20-42.5-3-5 requires the Office of Management and Budget to analyze and report on the ratio of student instructional expenditures to all other instructional expenditures for the previous year. The 2019-20 Student Instructional Expenditure Report provides an analysis of school corporation expenditures reported to the Indiana Department of Education. Total expenditures in 2019-20 were \$13.1 Billion (an increase of \$292.7 Million from the previous year). Of this total, \$7.5 Billion was spent on Student Instruction. The statewide Student Instructional Expenditures ratio (also known as the “Dollars to the Classroom” percentage) in 2019-20 was **57.3%**. This figure is lower than the previous year, as shown in the table below. Of the 398 school corporations and charter schools analyzed in this report, 211 (or 53%) increased their percentage of Dollars to the Classroom from the previous year.

It is important to note that a change was made with regard to reporting. In FY 2017, Athletic Coaches were categorized as Student Instructional Support. Prior to FY 2017, Athletic Coaches were categorized as Non-Operational. Had this change not occurred, the Dollars to the Classroom percentage would have been 57.4% in FY 2018, 56.7% in FY 2019, and 56.5% in FY 2020.

Percentage of Total School Expenditures on Student Instruction			
FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
58.1%	58.1%	57.4%	57.3%

Student Instructional Expenditures are defined as the sum of two categories: *1-Student Academic Achievement* and *2-Student Instructional Support*. Non-Instructional Expenditures consist of the remaining two categories: *3-Overhead and Operational* and *4-Non-Operational*. The definitions of the four categories of expenditures are as follows:

- **Student Academic Achievement:** Defined as the activity between teachers and students. This category includes those direct expenditures related to instruction, providing instruction, instructional materials, and instructional supervision. Activities dealing directly with the

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teaching of pupils, including teachers (salaries and related fringe benefits), teacher aides, educational media services, textbooks, and instructional technology are included.

- Student Instructional Support: This category includes other expenditures for those services that support student academic achievement within the school building. Pupil support services included in these expenditures are attendance, social work, guidance, health, psychology, speech pathology, audiology, and school administration.
- Overhead and Operational: This category includes expenditures for non-instructional operating costs. Areas included are corporation administration, fiscal services (budgeting, payroll, and accounting), operation and maintenance of facilities, security, pupil transportation, food services, purchasing, and administrative technology.
- Non-Operational: This category includes expenditures that are not related to the day-to-day operation of public elementary and secondary education. Expenditures included in this category are facilities acquisition and construction, purchase of non-instructional equipment, and debt service obligations.

Student Instructional Expenditures and Non-Instructional Expenditures increased statewide in FY 2020 compared to FY 2019. However, Non-Instructional Expenditures increased at a proportionally higher rate than Student Instructional Expenditures. Student Instructional Expenditures increased \$152.4 million (2.1%), whereas Non-Instructional Expenditures increased \$140.4 million (2.6%). As a result, the “Dollars to the Classroom” percentage decreased from 57.4% to 57.3%. Within instructional support, the primary drivers of the increases were certified salaries (\$120.5 million increase) and Technology-Related Supplies (\$108.3 million increase). Certified salaries are amounts paid to employees who are required to be certified by the Professional Standards Board in order to engage in a contractual agreement with the school corporation. Instructional staff salaries are recorded here. Technology Related Supplies include supplies that are typically used in conjunction with technology-related hardware or software. Some examples are CDs, flash or jump drives, copiers, parallel cables, and monitor stands. E-readers, iPads as well as software costs that fall below capitalization thresholds are reported here as well. Within non-instructional support, the primary drivers of the increase were Redemption of Principal (\$123.1 million increase), Non-Technology Related Repairs and Maintenance (\$112.1 million increase), and Technology-Related Supplies (\$90.7 million increase). Redemption of Principal are expenditures to retire bonds (including current and advance refunding) and long-term (> 6 months) loans, including lease-purchase arrangements. Non-Technology-Related Repairs and Maintenance are contracts and agreements covering the upkeep of buildings, grounds, and non-technology equipment. Costs for renovating and remodeling are not included here.