



Tracking THE Education Dollar

IN TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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Texas Public schools spent a total of \$54.4 billion in 2008–09 to educate 4.6 million students.ⁱ Of this total, \$8.7 billion was spent on capital outlay, \$4.9 billion was related to debt service, and \$39.6 billion was spent on “basic educational costs.”ⁱⁱ The remaining expenditures represent payments to shared service arrangements, payments into Tax Increment Financing (TIF) arrangements, and the operating costs associated with building school facilities.

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The State of Texas collects a substantial amount of data each year regarding how school districts spend tax dollars. Each year, all school districts must account for expenditures using codes indicating the object, function, and fund for an expenditure, allowing for the analysis of what is purchased, its purpose, and the source of revenue. Detailed employment records also are provided.

The 2008–09 data indicate that public education remains a labor-intensive operation: salaries and benefits accounted for 80 percent of basic educational costs. Contracted services represented an additional 9 percent, supplies and materials were 9 percent, and other operating costs represented 2 percent.



Instruction, by function, continues to account for the largest share of educational expenditures at 61.7 percent of basic educational costs.ⁱⁱⁱ In total, Texas employed roughly 328,000 teachers and 62,000 educational aides in 2008–09. Also included here are the salaries and benefits costs of 5,100 librarians as well as the books and other materials that can be found in Texas school libraries. The cost of instructional materials and staff development also are included in this category as instructional costs.

District operations—including facilities maintenance and operations, transportation, food service, data processing, and security—account for the next largest share at 20.8 percent.^{iv} Included in this category are the salaries and benefits costs of 120,000 full-time equivalent auxiliary staff coded to operations.^v Of these, 51,000 work maintaining Texas school buildings, 37,000 prepare and serve food for Texas schoolchildren, and 23,000 work transporting students to and from school and school-related events. Though these individuals do not work directly in Texas classrooms, they are an integral part of students’ educational experience.

Instructional support accounts for the next largest share of the public education budget at 14.6 percent.^{vi} Texas employed 7,400 campus principals, 9,000 assistant principals, 10,900 school counselors, and 5,700 school nurses in 2008–09.

Central administration accounts for the smallest share of all funds expended at 2.9 percent.^{vii} In all, there are 12,500 full-time equivalents funded within this function. Of those, 7,700 are auxiliary staff. Superintendents, associate

superintendents, business managers, and human resource directors are all funded in this category. Also funded in this category are the cost of tax appraisal and collection, legal services, and audit and accounting services.

To provide a complete picture of the inputs that compose public education in Texas, the following chart tracks the breakdown of an educational dollar from the perspective of a Texas public school student. All figures are presented in terms of pennies on the total education dollar using basic educational costs from 2008–09 PEIMS actual financial data.



Activity	Incremental Cost
The typical student begins the school day long before the first bell with a bus ride to school—either because she lives too far to walk or because the district has determined that unsafe conditions warrant the provision of a safe ride. She also will ride the bus home.	3¢
She arrives to find a building that is clean and well maintained .	9¢
The building also is heated in the winter and cooled in the summer—and the lights work.	3¢
Her parents know her school is made safer by district-supported security staff , and that if she is injured or becomes ill, she will be cared for by the school nurse .	2¢
She goes to class to find a teacher ready to begin instruction.	49¢
While in class, she has access to an instructional aide who supports the teacher in delivering instruction and to district-purchased instructional supplies .	9¢
The teacher uses a curriculum that is aligned with state standards and that builds on information the student learned the year before. The teacher has been trained regarding Texas learning standards and effective instructional practices and has access to instructional leadership staff who provide support.	3¢
Midway through the day, she goes to the cafeteria for lunch .	5¢
After lunch, she goes to the library to gather information for a research paper.	2¢
After school, she visits the guidance counselor to talk about the process of applying to and paying for college. She is given information about student loan programs, how to prepare for the SAT, and what courses she will need to take in order to be prepared for postsecondary education.	4¢
Throughout the day, she benefits from the fact that the school is well run . Classes begin on time, disruptions are kept to a minimum, and staff members have access to the support they need to be effective.	5¢
She also benefits from the fact that her school has access to district-level staff who ensure that the checks to her teachers are written on time, that all of the schools are fully staffed, and that campuses have access to the support structures they need.	3¢
At the end of the school day, she rides the bus back home—unless, of course, she stays to participate in an extracurricular activity .	3¢

ⁱ Charter school students and expenditures are excluded from this analysis as are recapture payments under Chapter 41 of the Texas Education Code.

ⁱⁱ Basic educational costs include operating expenditures (object codes 6100 through 6499) for all functions except for those within functions 71 (facilities), 81 (debt service), 61 (community services), 92 (incremental costs associated with Chapter 41), 93 (shared service arrangements), 97 (tax increment finance payments), and 99 (other). Combined, these expenditures total \$1.2 billion for 2008–09.

ⁱⁱⁱ Instruction includes functions 11 (instruction), 12 (instructional resources and media services), 13 (curriculum and staff development), and 95 (juvenile justice alternative education programs).

^{iv} Operations includes functions 34 (transportation), 35 (food services), 51 (plant maintenance and operations), 52 (security and monitoring), and 53 (data processing).

^v Although there were a total of 177,000 auxiliary staff employed in Texas school districts in 2008–09, 120,000 of these were employed in functions related to operations.

^{vi} Instructional support includes functions 21 (instructional leadership), 23 (school leadership), 31 (guidance counseling and evaluation services), 32 (social work), 33 (health services), and 36 (co- and extracurricular activities).

^{vii} Leadership includes function 41 (central administration).



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