

Indiana School Funding EXPLAINED

Learn how Indiana has changed school funding since 2008.



Before 2008

Revenue sources for K - 12 education were more balanced with **state income and sales tax funding 85%** and **local property tax funding 15%** of general operations.

Community passed property tax levies supported debt, transportation and capital projects.



2008

Then Gov. Mitch Daniels used executive emergency powers to **cut K - 12 school funding by \$300M**, which wasn't replaced.



2018

Indiana educators launched the Red For Ed campaign advocating for more education funding, teacher voice in education policies and professional pay.

Today

Following the educator-led **Red For Ed Movement**, the General Assembly made a down payment on K - 12 schools, but some schools, faced with declining enrollment, a pandemic and more, will struggle to get additional funding to classrooms and teacher salaries.

Red For Ed is a movement, and our work continues.



After 2008

The state assumed the responsibility for funding **100% of K - 12 education through state income and sales tax**.

The Indiana State Teachers Association predicted that an unbalanced approach to funding may impact schools during an economic downturn.



2011

The General Assembly approved the **school voucher program**, which has since become the largest in the country. In the latest biennium budget, **private school vouchers were allocated \$492M of K - 12 funding**.

From 2011 until now, the state has also **expanded non-traditional charter schools** at the expense of traditional public schools, taking more of the school funding pie.



2019

Indiana educators turned out more than 20,000 advocates at the **Red For Ed Action Day rally**.

After years of successful organizing, educators secured commitments on additional investments in education, the release of the Next Level Teacher Compensation Commission, decoupling of test scores from evaluations and movement on professional pay.