Charter School Financial Health Metrics

Giving students a high-quality public education requires charter schools to be strong both academically and financially. Take a look at the metrics below to assess your school’s financial health.

**Liquidity:**
- Current Ratio > 1.0
- Days Cash on Hand
  - Minimum ≥ 30
  - Optimal ≥ 90

**Leverage:**
- Debt/Net Assets < 3
- Total Liabilities/Total Assets < 0.90

**Debt and Lease Coverage**
- Minimum ≥ 1.2

**Positive Cash Flow Trends**
- Minimal reliance on fund balance for operational expenses

**Other Indicators**
- Enrollment
  - Historical
  - Projections
- Ability to Refinance at Maturity
- Staff Turnover
- Regulatory Climate

How do high quality charters allocate per-pupil revenue?

![Pie chart showing percentages of revenue allocation]

- Teacher Salaries/Benefits: 55%
- Contingency: 5%
- Occupancy Costs: 15%
- Other Operating Costs: 15%
- Administrative Salary/Benefits: 10%

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Schools that spend less than 55% of revenue on instruction and more than 15% on occupancy costs have limited budget flexibility.

Occupancy costs include rent/mortgage, insurance, maintenance/repairs, and all other building related expenses.

Facility capacity at least 75 ft² per student (100 ft² per pupil ideal)

Operating expenses about $6/ft²

For more financial management resources for charter school leaders, visit [www.self-help.org/charterschools](http://www.self-help.org/charterschools)

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