

FUNDING FORMULA ANALYSIS

Governor's Proposed Changes to Education Funding, February 8, 2017

Note: This document is intended to serve as an independent analysis of the proposed education funding formula. In a separate document, the Connecticut School Finance Project has summarized the full proposed education budget, including town-by-town runs. The full education budget summary will be available on Friday, February 10 at ctschoolfinance.org/formula-analyses.

Formula Overview	2
Cost.....	2
Inclusion.....	2
Foundation.....	2
Weights	2
State/Local Share Mechanism	3
Special Education	3
Minimum Budget Requirement (MBR)	3
Estimated Funding Per Pupil	5
Formula Equity Analysis	10
Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)	14
Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) Equity Analysis	19
Estimation Methodology	21
Endnotes	22

Formula Overview¹

The governor's proposed formula is a student-based weighted school funding formula, which includes a foundation amount, a weight for low-income students, and a state-share mechanism to equitably distribute state education dollars based on a town's ability to pay. The proposed formula only applies funding to local and regional school districts and does not change the 10 other formulas currently used to fund other public school types. The governor's proposal disentangles special education funding from main formula aid, and applies a separate formula to distribute state special education funds to districts.

Cost

According to the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), the governor's proposal increases total education aid by approximately \$21.4 million. OPM projects the total fiscal year 2018 cost of the governor's education proposed formula will be \$2.18 billion, which is the combined total of the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) grant and the new Special Education Grant.² This figure does not include state funding for the Connecticut Technical High School System, magnet schools, vocational agricultural schools, state charter schools, local charter schools, or Open Choice. It also does not include payments the state makes to the Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), or state contributions to school construction.

Inclusion

The governor's education funding proposal is not inclusive of all school types, as no choice schools are included. This means that under the governor's proposal, there will continue to be 11 different funding formulas for different types of schools.

Foundation

In a funding formula, the foundation amount is intended to represent the estimated cost of educating a Connecticut general education student who does not have any additional learning needs. However, it does not appear that the foundation amount is derived using verifiable education expenditure data, and is instead based on the historical foundation amount. The formula assigns a foundation amount of \$8,890, which is a reduction of approximately 22 percent of the current foundation amount of \$11,525.¹ This reduction is due to the removal of state special education funding from the foundation amount, and moving it to a separate Special Education Grant. According to OPM, the governor's proposed FY'18 ECS grant amount plus the new Special Education Grant amount is greater than the total of the estimated FY'17 ECS grant plus the special education Excess Cost grant.

Weights

The governor's proposed formula includes one "need-student" weight, which increases the per-student allocation for students with additional learning needs. The proposal includes a low-income student weight of 0.2, which increases the foundation amount

¹ Unless otherwise cited, all formula specifications and data are retrieved from: State of Connecticut, Office of Policy and Management. (2017). *Governor's FY 2018 - 2019 Biennial Budget*. Available from <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2958&Q=590066&PM=1>.

² According to OPM, the total estimated FY'17 cost of the ECS grant plus the special education Excess Cost grant is \$2.16 billion.

by 20 percent for students who live in low-income households, as measured by eligibility for children's Medicaid, also known as HUSKY A. This is a 33 percent reduction in the current weight for low-income students of 0.3, as measured by free and reduced price lunch (FRPL) eligibility.ⁱⁱ However, HUSKY A is a more inclusive proxy for low-income students, so the number of students identified as low-income in a community may increase. The formula does not include weights for other types of student learning needs, such as English Learners.

State/Local Share Mechanism

The governor's proposal contains an equity metric to distribute state dollars, where the lowest-wealth towns receive the most state education aid. The proposal does not change the state share mechanism from the current ECS formula, with the exception of a decrease in the Statewide Guaranteed Wealth Level (SGWL) from 1.5 to 1.24. In the governor's proposal, a given town's ability to raise money to support its public schools is determined by a property wealth factor of 90 percent and an income wealth factor of 10 percent. Town property wealth is determined using the Equalized Net Grand List Per-Capita (ENGLPC), compared to the state median ENGLPC, as calculated annually by OPM. Town income wealth is determined using the Median Household Income (MHI), compared to the state median MHI, as calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

Special Education

The governor's proposal disentangles special education funding from the ECS grant by reducing the foundation amount by 22 percent, which is equal to the total amount of the ECS grant that Connecticut currently reports to the federal Department of Education is attributable to special education.ⁱⁱⁱ The proposal includes a \$10 million increase in special education allocations over FY'17, helping to ensure compliance with the federal Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA), which requires the state maintain support for special education.^{iv} In addition, the proposal moves the funding from Excess Cost grant line item into to the new Special Education Grant. The total amount of the new grant is approximately \$597.6 million. The governor proposes distributing this aid on a sliding scale of 0 percent to 54 percent, based on a town's relative need as measured by a ranking of each town's adjusted equalized net grand list per capita.

Minimum Budget Requirement (MBR)

Current state statutes contain a Minimum Budget Requirement (MBR), which disallows cities and towns from reducing their total local contribution to school districts from the previous year, plus any new state education aid, except in certain limited circumstances.^v In summary, the governor proposes the following changes to the MBR:

- Any district who receives less ECS funding in FY'18 than it did in FY'17 may reduce its MBR by the reduction amount;
- Town contributions to the TRS are excluded from the MBR calculation;
- The MBR for all non-alliance districts would be eliminated in FY'19 and replaced with a new method of ensuring adequate local funding for public schools; and
- A town experiencing financial hardship may apply for a waiver from the State Board of Education to reduce its MBR.^{vi}

Table 1: Funding Formula Characteristics

Funding Formula Characteristics	
Foundation Amount	\$8,990
Low-income Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 0.2 • Concentration Weight: 0 • Identification Method: HUSKY A
English Learner (EL) Weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 0 • Concentration Weight: 0
How District Ability to Pay is Determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% Property Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Equalized Net Grand List per Capita • 10% Income Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Median Household Income
Types of Schools Included in the Formula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional boards of education — Yes • Charter Schools – No • Magnet Schools – No • RESCs – No • Vo-ag – No • CTHSS – No

Table 2: Student Need Funding per Pupil

This table calculates the minimum amount of funding from state and local sources that a school district would receive for a student who has different learning needs, based on the weights and foundation amount detailed in this funding formula. For example, the additional resources allocated for a low-income student compared to a general education student are determined by the foundation amount (\$8,990) multiplied by the Income Need Weight (20%) = (\$1,798). This is added to the foundation to yield the final funding amount for a low-income student. A school would therefore receive a minimum of $\$8,990 + \$1,798 = \$10,788$ per low-income student.

Student Need	Funding Per Student
General Education (Non-need) Student	\$8,990
Low-income Student	\$10,788
Concentrated Low-income Student	\$10,788
Low-income and English Learner	\$10,788
English Learner	\$8,990
Concentrated English Learner	\$8,900

Estimated Funding Per Pupil

Table 3: Estimated State Funding per Pupil for Towns

This table displays the estimated state funding per pupil by town provided by this funding formula. As this formula separates state special education funding from the main formula aid funding, this amount has been calculated and presented separately. This amount does not include any other estimated state, local, federal, tuition, or other funding provided to a town to educate students. The methodology for these estimates can be found at the end of this document.

Town	Education Cost Sharing	Special Education Grant	Total
Andover	\$2,819	\$1,048	\$3,867
Ansonia	\$6,191	\$2,332	\$8,523
Ashford	\$4,019	\$1,733	\$5,752
Avon	\$0	\$253	\$253
Barkhamsted	\$1,960	\$1,032	\$2,991
Beacon Falls	\$3,298	\$1,246	\$4,544
Berlin	\$832	\$716	\$1,548
Bethany	\$1,023	\$627	\$1,650
Bethel	\$1,427	\$904	\$2,331
Bethlehem	\$1,077	\$730	\$1,807
Bloomfield	\$1,851	\$720	\$2,571
Bolton	\$2,231	\$816	\$3,048
Bozrah	\$2,997	\$1,669	\$4,666
Branford	\$0	\$499	\$499
Bridgeport	\$7,352	\$1,853	\$9,205
Bridgewater	\$99	\$150	\$249
Bristol	\$4,556	\$1,564	\$6,120
Brookfield	\$0	\$332	\$332
Brooklyn	\$4,402	\$1,713	\$6,115
Burlington	\$1,635	\$794	\$2,429
Canaan	\$10	\$640	\$650
Canterbury	\$3,848	\$1,785	\$5,632
Canton	\$923	\$479	\$1,402
Chaplin	\$3,962	\$1,687	\$5,649
Cheshire	\$1,405	\$783	\$2,189
Chester	\$1,221	\$741	\$1,961
Clinton	\$464	\$819	\$1,282
Colchester	\$3,173	\$1,382	\$4,555
Colebrook	\$439	\$907	\$1,346
Columbia	\$1,949	\$2,024	\$3,973

Cornwall	\$11	\$468	\$480
Coventry	\$3,029	\$1,323	\$4,351
Cromwell	\$1,833	\$861	\$2,694
Danbury	\$3,021	\$946	\$3,967
Darien	\$0	\$21	\$21
Deep River	\$1,213	\$913	\$2,126
Derby	\$5,672	\$1,604	\$7,276
Durham	\$1,280	\$963	\$2,242
Eastford	\$2,745	\$1,098	\$3,843
East Granby	\$513	\$994	\$1,508
East Haddam	\$1,867	\$1,116	\$2,982
East Hampton	\$2,166	\$1,078	\$3,245
East Hartford	\$5,744	\$895	\$6,639
East Haven	\$4,637	\$1,539	\$6,176
East Lyme	\$686	\$785	\$1,471
Easton	\$11	\$246	\$256
East Windsor	\$2,807	\$1,694	\$4,501
Ellington	\$2,612	\$891	\$3,503
Enfield	\$4,293	\$1,385	\$5,679
Essex	\$25	\$580	\$606
Fairfield	\$0	\$213	\$213
Farmington	\$0	\$245	\$245
Franklin	\$1,227	\$675	\$1,902
Glastonbury	\$24	\$318	\$342
Goshen	\$102	\$395	\$498
Granby	\$2,170	\$463	\$2,633
Greenwich	\$0	\$0	\$0
Griswold	\$5,059	\$1,832	\$6,891
Groton	\$2,092	\$1,408	\$3,500
Guilford	\$0	\$373	\$373
Haddam	\$1,064	\$624	\$1,688
Hamden	\$4,443	\$2,147	\$6,590
Hampton	\$4,061	\$1,644	\$5,705
Hartford	\$7,556	\$2,840	\$10,396
Hartland	\$1,762	\$1,267	\$3,030
Harwinton	\$1,554	\$796	\$2,350
Hebron	\$2,577	\$977	\$3,554
Kent	\$6	\$485	\$491
Killingly	\$4,494	\$2,841	\$7,334
Killingworth	\$434	\$616	\$1,050
Lebanon	\$2,658	\$1,783	\$4,441
Ledyard	\$3,471	\$1,758	\$5,229

Lisbon	\$2,337	\$1,379	\$3,716
Litchfield	\$0	\$488	\$488
Lyme	\$99	\$256	\$355
Madison	\$0	\$275	\$275
Manchester	\$4,398	\$1,342	\$5,739
Mansfield	\$3,436	\$1,611	\$5,047
Marlborough	\$1,712	\$703	\$2,414
Meriden	\$5,778	\$1,638	\$7,416
Middlebury	\$101	\$818	\$919
Middlefield	\$1,990	\$937	\$2,927
Middletown	\$4,105	\$1,839	\$5,944
Milford	\$0	\$665	\$665
Monroe	\$336	\$471	\$807
Montville	\$4,243	\$1,508	\$5,751
Morris	\$101	\$391	\$492
Naugatuck	\$5,677	\$1,383	\$7,060
New Britain	\$7,650	\$2,079	\$9,729
New Canaan	\$0	\$27	\$27
New Fairfield	\$234	\$533	\$767
New Hartford	\$1,687	\$1,033	\$2,721
New Haven	\$6,176	\$1,710	\$7,886
Newington	\$2,405	\$918	\$3,323
New London	\$6,609	\$2,307	\$8,917
New Milford	\$1,103	\$754	\$1,857
Newtown	\$213	\$530	\$743
Norfolk	\$22	\$631	\$653
North Branford	\$2,125	\$971	\$3,096
North Canaan	\$2,078	\$1,305	\$3,383
North Haven	\$268	\$782	\$1,050
North Stonington	\$1,499	\$640	\$2,139
Norwalk	\$1,022	\$499	\$1,521
Norwich	\$6,308	\$2,286	\$8,594
Old Lyme	\$99	\$252	\$351
Old Saybrook	\$0	\$282	\$282
Orange	\$23	\$406	\$429
Oxford	\$231	\$615	\$846
Plainfield	\$4,952	\$1,736	\$6,688
Plainville	\$3,450	\$1,322	\$4,772
Plymouth	\$4,543	\$1,862	\$6,404
Pomfret	\$2,903	\$1,995	\$4,898
Portland	\$2,562	\$820	\$3,382
Preston	\$2,988	\$2,005	\$4,994

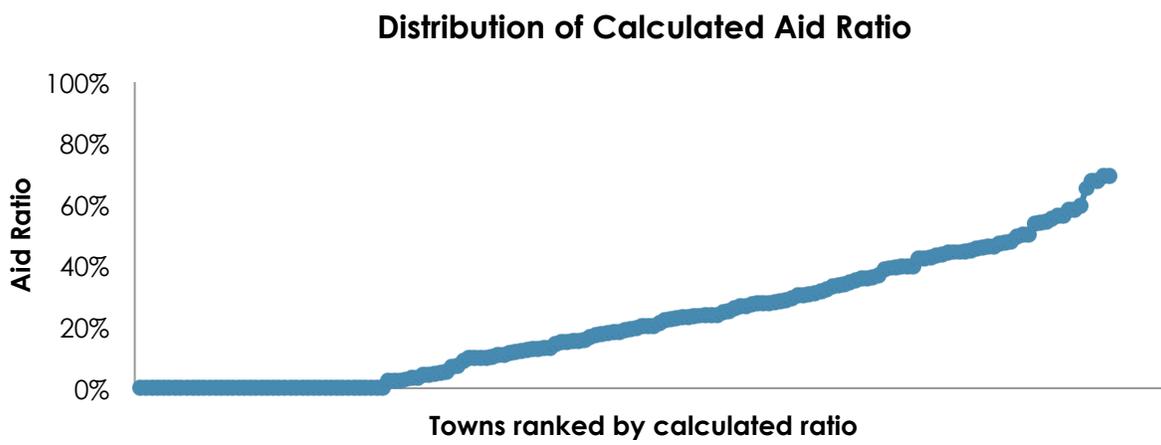
Prospect	\$2,288	\$1,234	\$3,523
Putnam	\$4,992	\$2,256	\$7,248
Redding	\$11	\$301	\$312
Ridgefield	\$0	\$107	\$107
Rocky Hill	\$1,233	\$610	\$1,843
Roxbury	\$99	\$149	\$248
Salem	\$2,401	\$1,737	\$4,138
Salisbury	\$7	\$248	\$255
Scotland	\$3,994	\$2,508	\$6,502
Seymour	\$3,599	\$1,433	\$5,032
Sharon	\$10	\$367	\$377
Shelton	\$416	\$521	\$937
Sherman	\$0	\$202	\$202
Simsbury	\$1,005	\$496	\$1,501
Somers	\$3,142	\$1,323	\$4,465
Southbury	\$736	\$823	\$1,559
Southington	\$2,277	\$1,263	\$3,540
South Windsor	\$1,365	\$851	\$2,216
Sprague	\$5,197	\$1,779	\$6,976
Stafford	\$4,374	\$1,644	\$6,018
Stamford	\$1,030	\$405	\$1,435
Sterling	\$4,549	\$2,165	\$6,714
Stonington	\$0	\$546	\$546
Stratford	\$2,680	\$1,302	\$3,982
Suffield	\$2,187	\$1,103	\$3,290
Thomaston	\$3,850	\$1,684	\$5,533
Thompson	\$4,543	\$1,922	\$6,465
Tolland	\$2,189	\$981	\$3,170
Torrington	\$5,217	\$2,163	\$7,381
Trumbull	\$0	\$385	\$385
Union	\$1,098	\$1,069	\$2,167
Vernon	\$4,859	\$1,729	\$6,588
Voluntown	\$3,410	\$1,628	\$5,038
Wallingford	\$1,845	\$1,208	\$3,053
Warren	\$100	\$384	\$484
Washington	\$99	\$166	\$265
Waterbury	\$7,500	\$1,766	\$9,266
Waterford	\$0	\$390	\$390
Watertown	\$2,939	\$1,287	\$4,226
Westbrook	\$0	\$444	\$444
West Hartford	\$1,234	\$611	\$1,845
West Haven	\$5,963	\$2,037	\$8,000

Weston	\$0	\$64	\$64
Westport	\$0	\$35	\$35
Wethersfield	\$2,662	\$1,218	\$3,881
Willington	\$3,463	\$1,860	\$5,323
Wilton	\$0	\$106	\$106
Winchester	\$4,907	\$3,093	\$7,999
Windham	\$7,636	\$2,202	\$9,838
Windsor	\$1,514	\$1,205	\$2,719
Windsor Locks	\$1,730	\$849	\$2,579
Wolcott	\$3,093	\$935	\$4,028
Woodbridge	\$22	\$351	\$372
Woodbury	\$567	\$724	\$1,291
Woodstock	\$2,493	\$979	\$3,472

Formula Equity Analysis

Chart 1: Estimated Distribution of Calculated State Aid Ratio

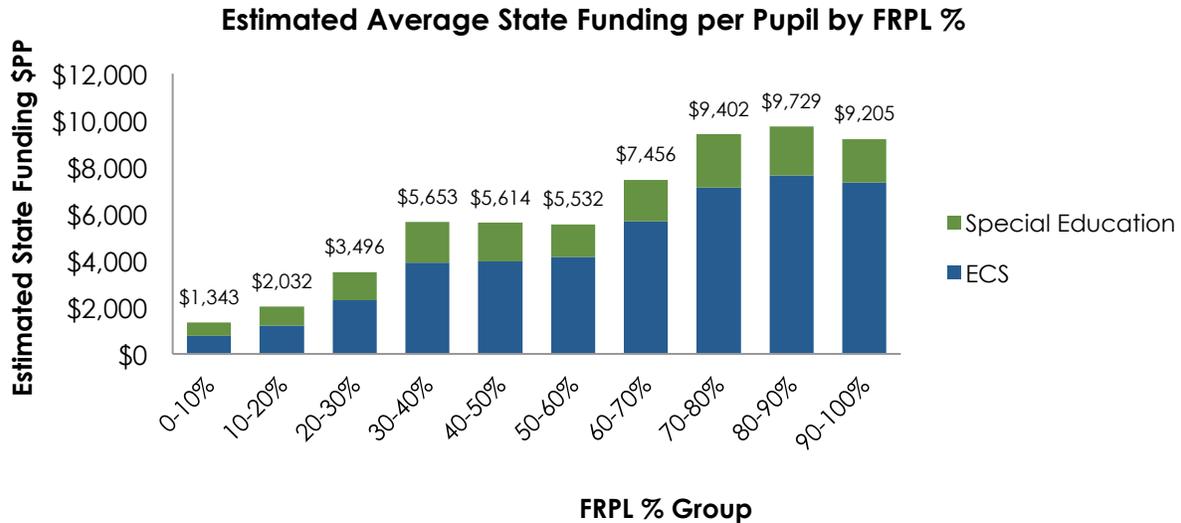
This chart displays the calculated state aid ratio for each town under this proposed funding formula. The state aid ratio is the formula component that determines the percentage responsibility of the state in funding students in each town. The calculated aid ratios were estimated using the existing ECS formula statute using the proposed decrease in the SGWL from 1.5 to 1.24.^{vii} Towns with higher need and lower wealth will have larger aid ratios, while towns with lower need and higher wealth will have smaller aid ratios. Each dot on the graph represents one town.



- 42 towns are estimated to receive 0 percent aid ratios under this ratio.
- Mean aid ratio is estimated to be 21.7 percent, while the median aid ratio is 19 percent.
- 16 towns are estimated to receive greater than 50 percent aid under this ratio.
- New Britain and Windham are estimated to receive the largest aid ratio (69 percent) under this ratio.
- Slope is greatest at the highest-need end of the distribution (right side).

Chart 2: Estimated Average State Funding per Pupil by FRPL subgroup

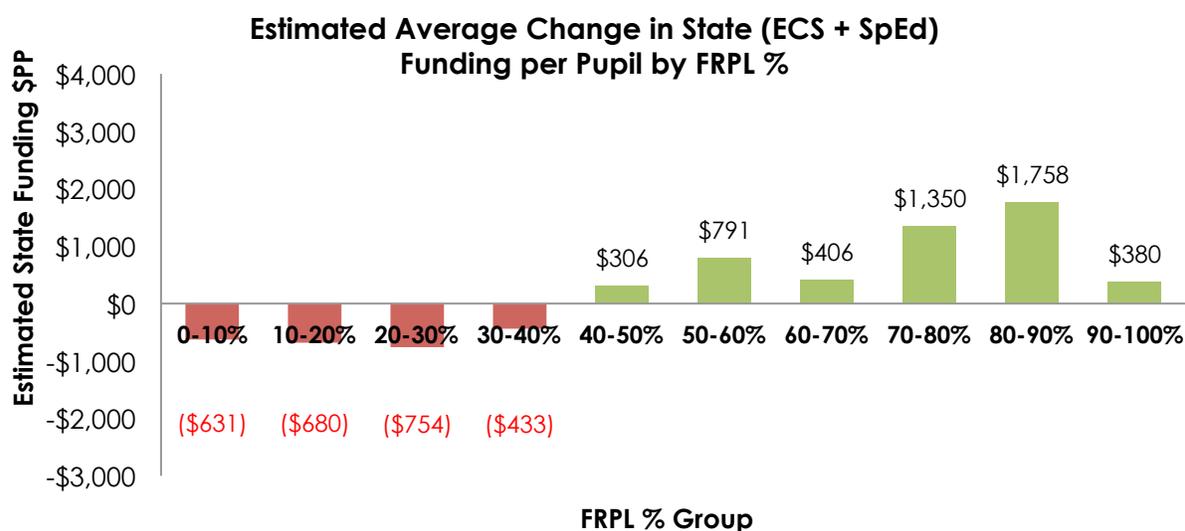
This chart displays the relationship between the level of need in a town, as measured by the percentage of town students eligible for free or reduced price lunch, and the state funding per pupil allocated to that town under the proposed formula.^{viii} Each bar represents the towns that fall within a certain level of need. For example, the “30-40%” bar represents the average grant funding per pupil for all towns with free or reduced price lunch percentages between 30 and 40 percent. An equitable formula will provide more resources per student to districts with more need.



- Generally, estimated funding per pupil is distributed in an equitable manner.
- All subgroups are estimated to receive more than \$1,300 per student on average.
- Highest-need subgroups receive the largest estimated funding per pupil.
- \$7,862 difference in average per pupil state funding from highest-need to lowest-need subgroup.

Chart 3: Estimated Average Change in State Funding per Pupil by FRPL subgroup

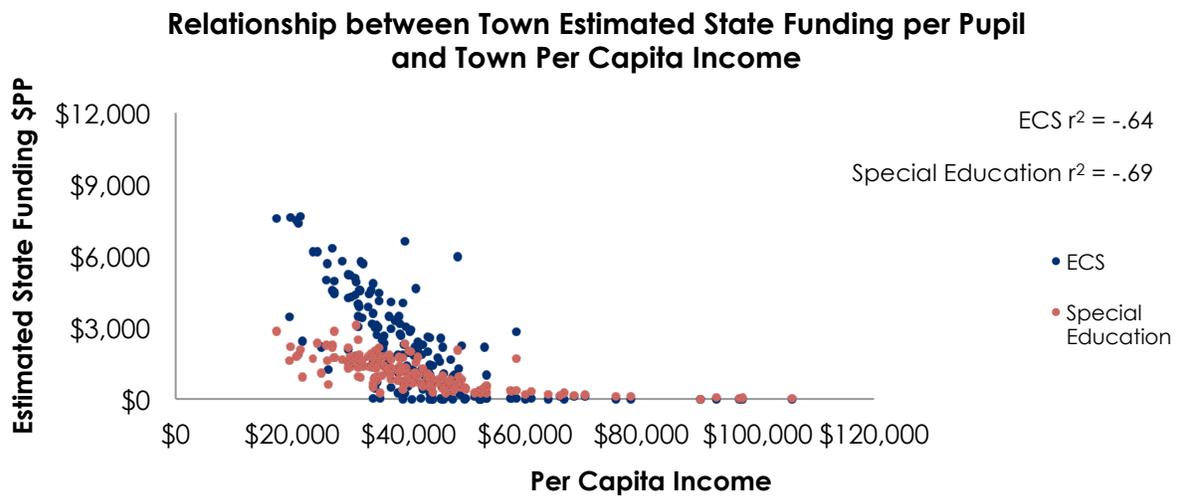
This chart displays the relationship between the level of need in a town, as measured by the percentage of town students eligible for free or reduced price lunch, and the change in state grant funding per pupil allocated to that town under the proposed formula.^{ix} This amount includes both the proposed ECS grant as well as the proposed Special Education Grant. Current state grant funding is defined as ECS aid plus the special education Excess Cost grant.^x Each bar represents the towns that fall within a certain level of need. For example, the “30-40%” bar represents the average grant funding per pupil for all towns with free or reduced price lunch percentages between 30 and 40 percent. An equitable formula will provide more resources per student to districts with more need, but depending on the previous distribution of aid, the change in state aid per pupil may not be equitable.



- Generally, the estimated change in state funding per pupil is distributed in an equitable manner.
- Highest-need subgroups are estimated to receive the largest increases in state funding per pupil.
- Lowest-need subgroups are estimated to receive decreases in state funding per pupil.
- The highest-need subgroup is not estimated to receive a significant increase in state funding per pupil.

Chart 4: Relationship between Estimated State Funding per Pupil and Per Capita Income

This chart displays the relationship between a town's estimated state funding per student under this proposed formula and the town's per capita income.^{xi} Each dot on the graph represents one town. The town's ECS grant is shown in blue, while the town's special education grant is shown in red. In an equitable funding formula, towns with high per capita incomes would receive less state funding per student than towns with low per capita incomes.



- Estimated ECS and special education funding per pupil is negatively correlated with per capita income.
- There appears to be a strong linear relationship between both grant program funding per pupil and per capita income.
- There is large variation in estimated state funding per pupil for towns with per capita incomes at approximately \$40,000.
- Towns with high per capita incomes generally receive less state aid than towns with low per capita incomes.

Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

Currently, the state pays 100 percent of the employer share of TRS costs. Under the governor's proposal, municipalities would begin to contribute 33.3 percent of the employer share of TRS costs. According to OPM, municipal contributions would total \$407.6 million in FY'18 and \$420.9 in FY'19.

Table 4: Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System Funding per Pupil for Towns

This table displays the estimated TRS funding per pupil by source for each town according to this proposed budget. The methodology for creating these estimates can be found at the end of this document.

Town	Local Contribution	State Contribution	Total Contribution
Andover	\$928	\$1,856	\$2,784
Ansonia	\$545	\$1,089	\$1,634
Ashford	\$819	\$1,638	\$2,458
Avon	\$872	\$1,744	\$2,616
Barkhamsted	\$771	\$1,542	\$2,312
Beacon Falls	\$728	\$1,457	\$2,185
Berlin	\$851	\$1,701	\$2,552
Bethany	\$946	\$1,891	\$2,837
Bethel	\$791	\$1,582	\$2,373
Bethlehem	\$895	\$1,791	\$2,686
Bloomfield	\$870	\$1,740	\$2,610
Bolton	\$944	\$1,889	\$2,833
Bozrah	\$879	\$1,757	\$2,636
Branford	\$906	\$1,812	\$2,718
Bridgeport	\$612	\$1,223	\$1,835
Bridgewater	\$1,388	\$2,776	\$4,164
Bristol	\$720	\$1,439	\$2,159
Brookfield	\$779	\$1,559	\$2,338
Brooklyn	\$640	\$1,280	\$1,920
Burlington	\$802	\$1,605	\$2,407
Canaan	\$1,577	\$3,153	\$4,730
Canterbury	\$746	\$1,493	\$2,239
Canton	\$754	\$1,508	\$2,262
Chaplin	\$1,039	\$2,078	\$3,117
Cheshire	\$808	\$1,617	\$2,425
Chester	\$719	\$1,438	\$2,157
Clinton	\$953	\$1,907	\$2,860
Colchester	\$785	\$1,570	\$2,356
Colebrook	\$916	\$1,833	\$2,749
Columbia	\$872	\$1,744	\$2,616
Cornwall	\$1,666	\$3,333	\$4,999

Coventry	\$797	\$1,593	\$2,390
Cromwell	\$692	\$1,383	\$2,075
Danbury	\$667	\$1,333	\$2,000
Darien	\$956	\$1,911	\$2,867
Deep River	\$682	\$1,363	\$2,045
Derby	\$639	\$1,277	\$1,916
Durham	\$931	\$1,861	\$2,792
Eastford	\$980	\$1,961	\$2,941
East Granby	\$865	\$1,730	\$2,596
East Haddam	\$954	\$1,907	\$2,861
East Hampton	\$775	\$1,549	\$2,324
East Hartford	\$717	\$1,435	\$2,152
East Haven	\$660	\$1,320	\$1,979
East Lyme	\$853	\$1,706	\$2,559
Easton	\$972	\$1,944	\$2,916
East Windsor	\$925	\$1,849	\$2,774
Ellington	\$696	\$1,392	\$2,088
Enfield	\$764	\$1,527	\$2,291
Essex	\$777	\$1,554	\$2,331
Fairfield	\$916	\$1,832	\$2,748
Farmington	\$829	\$1,657	\$2,486
Franklin	\$774	\$1,547	\$2,321
Glastonbury	\$832	\$1,664	\$2,496
Goshen	\$914	\$1,828	\$2,742
Granby	\$825	\$1,650	\$2,475
Greenwich	\$1,145	\$2,290	\$3,435
Griswold	\$778	\$1,556	\$2,334
Groton	\$826	\$1,653	\$2,479
Guilford	\$834	\$1,668	\$2,502
Haddam	\$868	\$1,736	\$2,604
Hamden	\$758	\$1,517	\$2,275
Hampton	\$1,018	\$2,037	\$3,055
Hartford	\$799	\$1,599	\$2,398
Hartland	\$713	\$1,426	\$2,139
Harwinton	\$810	\$1,619	\$2,429
Hebron	\$857	\$1,715	\$2,572
Kent	\$1,070	\$2,139	\$3,209
Killingly	\$745	\$1,491	\$2,236
Killingworth	\$857	\$1,713	\$2,570
Lebanon	\$873	\$1,745	\$2,618
Ledyard	\$818	\$1,637	\$2,455
Lisbon	\$760	\$1,521	\$2,281

Litchfield	\$963	\$1,925	\$2,888
Lyme	\$1,022	\$2,044	\$3,066
Madison	\$884	\$1,769	\$2,653
Manchester	\$680	\$1,360	\$2,040
Mansfield	\$918	\$1,836	\$2,753
Marlborough	\$778	\$1,556	\$2,334
Meriden	\$664	\$1,328	\$1,992
Middlebury	\$854	\$1,708	\$2,562
Middlefield	\$906	\$1,813	\$2,719
Middletown	\$740	\$1,479	\$2,219
Milford	\$930	\$1,860	\$2,790
Monroe	\$929	\$1,859	\$2,788
Montville	\$860	\$1,720	\$2,580
Morris	\$903	\$1,806	\$2,710
Naugatuck	\$701	\$1,403	\$2,104
New Britain	\$662	\$1,324	\$1,985
New Canaan	\$976	\$1,951	\$2,927
New Fairfield	\$892	\$1,783	\$2,675
New Hartford	\$799	\$1,599	\$2,398
New Haven	\$774	\$1,547	\$2,321
Newington	\$818	\$1,637	\$2,455
New London	\$598	\$1,195	\$1,793
New Milford	\$748	\$1,495	\$2,243
Newtown	\$861	\$1,723	\$2,584
Norfolk	\$800	\$1,601	\$2,401
North Branford	\$773	\$1,547	\$2,320
North Canaan	\$1,051	\$2,102	\$3,153
North Haven	\$777	\$1,553	\$2,330
North Stonington	\$841	\$1,683	\$2,524
Norwalk	\$788	\$1,576	\$2,363
Norwich	\$625	\$1,251	\$1,876
Old Lyme	\$1,006	\$2,012	\$3,018
Old Saybrook	\$976	\$1,952	\$2,928
Orange	\$876	\$1,753	\$2,629
Oxford	\$660	\$1,319	\$1,979
Plainfield	\$702	\$1,405	\$2,107
Plainville	\$809	\$1,618	\$2,427
Plymouth	\$751	\$1,502	\$2,252
Pomfret	\$748	\$1,497	\$2,245
Portland	\$697	\$1,394	\$2,091
Preston	\$707	\$1,414	\$2,121
Prospect	\$726	\$1,453	\$2,179

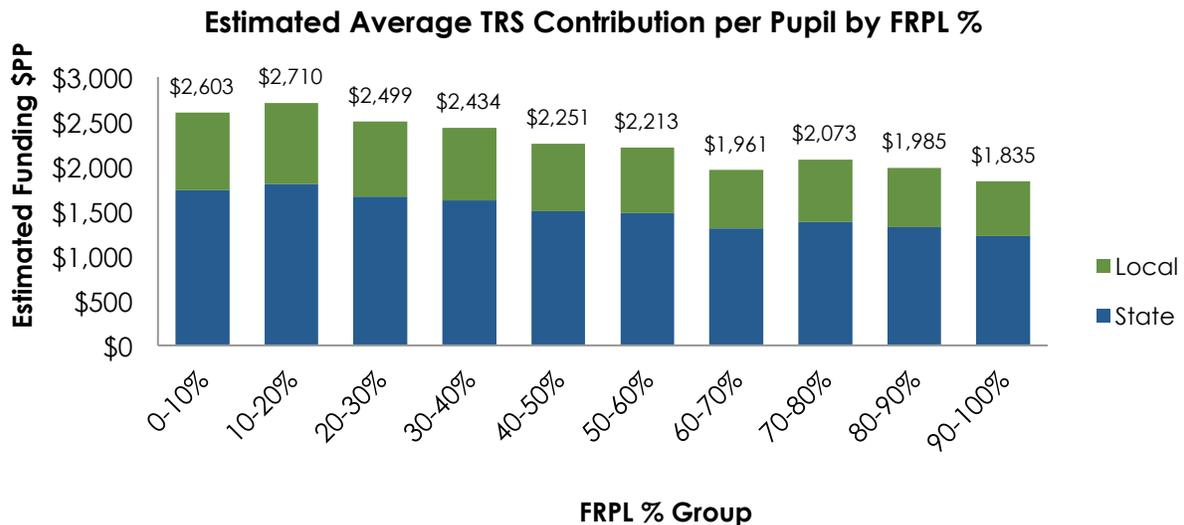
Putnam	\$688	\$1,376	\$2,064
Redding	\$1,217	\$2,435	\$3,652
Ridgefield	\$888	\$1,776	\$2,665
Rocky Hill	\$733	\$1,466	\$2,199
Roxbury	\$1,386	\$2,772	\$4,158
Salem	\$553	\$1,107	\$1,660
Salisbury	\$1,137	\$2,274	\$3,412
Scotland	\$1,131	\$2,262	\$3,393
Seymour	\$766	\$1,532	\$2,298
Sharon	\$1,464	\$2,928	\$4,392
Shelton	\$736	\$1,472	\$2,209
Sherman	\$818	\$1,636	\$2,454
Simsbury	\$867	\$1,734	\$2,600
Somers	\$808	\$1,616	\$2,423
Southbury	\$859	\$1,718	\$2,577
Southington	\$687	\$1,374	\$2,061
South Windsor	\$824	\$1,649	\$2,473
Sprague	\$619	\$1,239	\$1,858
Stafford	\$824	\$1,648	\$2,472
Stamford	\$900	\$1,799	\$2,699
Sterling	\$531	\$1,062	\$1,593
Stonington	\$810	\$1,621	\$2,431
Stratford	\$755	\$1,511	\$2,266
Suffield	\$845	\$1,690	\$2,536
Thomaston	\$749	\$1,498	\$2,247
Thompson	\$737	\$1,473	\$2,210
Tolland	\$746	\$1,492	\$2,237
Torrington	\$734	\$1,468	\$2,202
Trumbull	\$831	\$1,663	\$2,494
Union	\$847	\$1,694	\$2,541
Vernon	\$817	\$1,633	\$2,450
Voluntown	\$780	\$1,559	\$2,339
Wallingford	\$868	\$1,737	\$2,605
Warren	\$887	\$1,773	\$2,660
Washington	\$1,420	\$2,841	\$4,261
Waterbury	\$663	\$1,327	\$1,990
Waterford	\$816	\$1,632	\$2,448
Watertown	\$825	\$1,650	\$2,474
Westbrook	\$1,068	\$2,136	\$3,204
West Hartford	\$797	\$1,593	\$2,390
West Haven	\$640	\$1,279	\$1,919
Weston	\$1,005	\$2,011	\$3,016

Westport	\$1,044	\$2,088	\$3,132
Wethersfield	\$722	\$1,444	\$2,166
Willington	\$938	\$1,876	\$2,814
Wilton	\$980	\$1,960	\$2,940
Winchester	\$515	\$1,031	\$1,546
Windham	\$769	\$1,538	\$2,307
Windsor	\$815	\$1,630	\$2,445
Windsor Locks	\$925	\$1,849	\$2,774
Wolcott	\$735	\$1,470	\$2,206
Woodbridge	\$872	\$1,744	\$2,616
Woodbury	\$889	\$1,777	\$2,666
Woodstock	\$690	\$1,380	\$2,070

Connecticut Teachers' Retirement System Equity Analysis

Chart 5: Estimated Average TRS Contribution per Pupil by FRPL subgroup

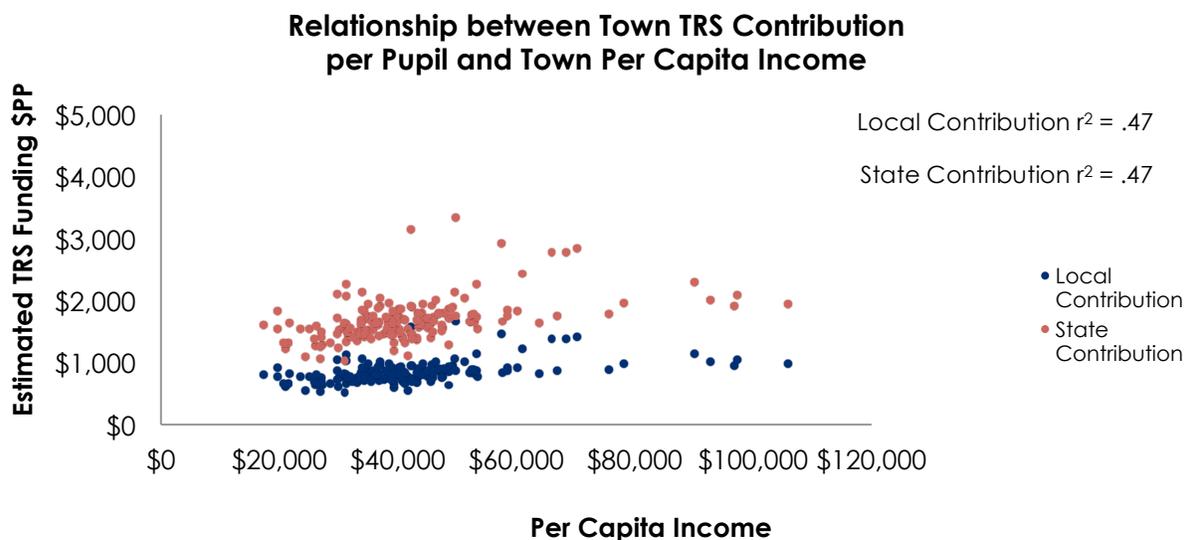
This chart displays the relationship between the level of need in a town, as measured by the percentage of town students eligible for free or reduced price lunch, and the projected state and local TRS contributions per pupil for that town. Each bar represents the towns that fall within a certain level of need. For example, the "30-40%" bar represents the average grant funding per pupil for all towns with free or reduced price lunch percentages between 30 and 40 percent. An equitable formula will provide more state resources per student to districts with more need.



- Highest-need subgroups spend the least on TRS contributions per pupil.
- Lowest-need subgroups spend the most per pupil, and therefore receive the largest per-pupil contribution from the state.

Chart 6: Relationship between Estimated Town TRS Contribution per Pupil and Per Capita Income

This chart displays the relationship between a town's estimated state and local TRS contributions per student under this formula and the town's per capita income.^{xii} Each dot on the graph represents one town. The local contribution per town is shown in blue, while the state contribution per town is shown in red. In an equitable funding system, towns with high per capita incomes would receive less state funding per student than towns with low per capita incomes.



- Local and state TRS contributions per pupil are positively correlated with town per capita income.
- There appears to be a moderate linear relationship between both local and state TRS contributions per pupil and per capita income.
- Local per pupil contributions to TRS range from \$515 to \$1,666, while state per pupil contributions range from \$1,031 to \$3,333.
- Towns with high per capita incomes generally have high local and state per pupil contributions to TRS.

Estimation Methodology

The per pupil grants were calculated by dividing the grant amounts provided in the proposed budget by town resident student counts. The calculated aid ratios were estimated using the existing ECS formula statute using the proposed decrease in the SGWL from 1.5 to 1.24.^{xiii} The state's TRS contribution was estimated by assuming the remainder of the total contribution as the responsibility of the state after the 33 percent town contribution was taken into account. As choice programs are not included in this formula, specific grant amounts for these local education agencies have not been calculated. For more information on these estimates, please contact info@ctschoolfinance.org.

Endnotes

ⁱ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-262f (2013).

ⁱⁱ Ibid.

ⁱⁱⁱ Connecticut State Department of Education. (2016). *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 2016-17 State Maintenance of Effort*. Available from <http://ctschoolfinance.org/data/connecticuts-2016-17-state-maintenance-of-effort-for-the-individuals-with-disabilities-education-act-idea>.

^{iv} Connecticut School Finance Project. (2016). *Memorandum Regarding Maintenance of Effort and Support Requirements Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA) of 2004*. Available from <http://ctschoolfinance.org/reports/memorandum-regarding-maintenance-of-effort-and-support-requirements-under-the-individuals-with-disabilities-education-improvement-act-idea-of-2004>.

^v Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, §§ 10-262f, 10-262j (2015), as amended by Conn. Acts 15-99.

^{vi} State of Connecticut, Office of the Governor. (2017, February 6). *Ensuring Fairness in Education Funding*. Available from <http://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/Press-Room/20170206-education-funding-proposal.pdf?la=en>.

^{vii} Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-262h (2013).

^{viii} Connecticut State Department of Education. (2016). *CT Public School Enrollment_2000.mdb*. Available from <http://ctschoolfinance.org/data/connecticut-school-enrollment>.

^{ix} Ibid.

^x Connecticut State Department of Education. (2016). *Education Cost Sharing (ECS) Entitlements*. Available from <http://www.sde.ct.gov/sde/lib/sde/PDF/dgm/report1/ECSEntit.pdf>.

^{xi} State of Connecticut, Office of Policy and Management. (2017). *Municipal Fiscal Indicators*. Available from http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/igp/munfinsr/fi_2011-15_edition_as_of_1-11-17.pdf.

^{xii} Ibid.

^{xiii} Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-262h (2013).