Table 3

Per Pupil Expenditure Summary

Disparity	NCEP 1997-98	NCEP 1998-99	Unaudited NCEP 1999-2000	RPENS 1997-98	RPENS 1998-99	Unaudited RPENS 1999-2000
95th Percentile Town	\$9,457	\$9,790	\$10,162	\$7,445	\$7,698	\$8,172
Median Town	\$7,544	\$7,843	\$8,117	\$5,798	\$6,007	\$6,257
5th Percentile Town	\$6,575	\$6,844	\$7,091	\$4,822	\$5,001	\$5,225
95:5 Percentile Ratio	1.44	1.43	1.43	1.54	1.54	1.56
Wealthiest Quintile	\$8,776	\$9,050	\$9,374	\$6,877	\$7,079	\$7,309
Poorest Quintile	\$8,472	\$9,122	\$9,607	\$4,940	\$5,166	\$5,398
Wealthiest:Poorest Quintile Ratio	1.04	0.99	0.98	1.39	1.37	1.35

The table above displays for 1997-98 through 1999-2000 both the traditional net current expenditures per pupil (NCEP) and the MER-related regular program expenditures per need student (RPENS). As noted below, these measures of spending have very different statutory definitions that account in part for the different pattern in the weathiest / poorest ratios.

The median town represents the middle town when ranked from lowest to highest. For the purpose of this analysis, the 95th percentile town represents the 9th highest-spending town, and the 5th percentile town represents the 9th lowest-spending town. A 95:5 ratio is a common measure of how great a disparity exists between low- and high-spending districts. The higher the ratio, the greater the disparity that exists between the two points of measurement. From 1997-98 through 1999-2000, median NCEP increased by 7.6 percent, while RPENS increased by 7.9 percent. During this same period, the 95:5 ratio for NCEP decreased from 1.44 to 1.43. The 95:5 ratio for RPENS increased from 1.54 to 1.56.

For the purpose of this analysis, the quintiles represent five equal groupings of resident students based on town wealth as defined in the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) grant. While each quintile contains 20 percent of the resident students in the state, the number of districts may vary among quintiles. Rather than focusing on single-town values as the 95:5 ratio does, the quintile figures focus on significant numbers of students from more than a dozen communities at opposite ends of the wealth spectrum. Note that the ratio for NCEP is now at .98 (a ratio below 1.00, indicating that the poorest group of districts are spending above the wealthiest group). Yet, the NCEP ratio between the 95th and 5th percentile town remains in the 1.4 range (at 1.43 to 1). Although the gap between the highest- and lowest-spending towns remains fairly wide, the supplemental federal and state aid that is targeted primarily to the group of poorer communities has raised their per pupil spending on average to a level above that of the state's most affluent communities. This is particularly true for some of the larger urban districts which educate the majority of the state's students in the poorest quintile. The same pattern does not hold for RPENS, primarily because state and federal funds and special education are discounted from regular program expenditures and the unit of measure in RPENS is weighted need students. Using weighted need students and not counting supplemental state and federal grants has a greater impact on RPENS in the needlest districts because of the relative concentration of student weighting supplemental state and federal aid, and special education in those districts.

Resident Student Based Quintiles for Table 3 Data Grouped by ECS Town Wealth

		Group 1 - Poorest		
015 BRIDGEPORT 058 GRISWOLD	064 HARTFORD 089 NEW BRITAIN	093 NEW HAVEN 095 NEW LONDON	104 NORWICH 109 PLAINFIELD	151 WATERBURY 163 WINDHAM
		Group 2		
002 ANSONIA 003 ASHFORD 017 BRISTOL 019 BROOKLYN 022 CANTERBURY 024 CHAPLIN 028 COLCHESTER 032 COVENTRY	039 EASTFORD 043 EAST HARTFORD 044 EAST HAVEN 048 ELLINGTON 049 ENFIELD 063 HAMPTON 069 KILLINGLY 071 LEBANON 072 LEDYARD	073 LISBON 078 MANSFIELD 080 MERIDEN 086 MONTVILLE 088 NAUGATUCK 104 NORWICH 111 PLYMOUTH 112 POMFRET 114 PRESTON	116 PUTNAM 123 SCOTLAND 124 SEYMOUR 133 SPRAGUE 134 STAFFORD 136 STERLING 140 THOMASTON 141 THOMPSON 143 TORRINGTON	146 VERNON 147 VOLUNTOWN 156 WEST HAVEN 160 WILLINGTON 162 WINCHESTER 166 WOLCOTT 169 WOODSTOCK
		Group 3		
001 ANDOVER 006 BEACON FALLS 012 BOLTON 013 BOZRAH 027 CLINTON 030 COLUMBIA 033 CROMWELL 036 DEEP RIVER 038 DURHAM	041 EAST HADDAM 042 EAST HAMPTON 045 EAST LYME 047 EAST WINDSOR 049 ENFIELD 053 FRANKLIN 059 GROTON 062 HAMDEN 065 HARTLAND	066 HARWINTON 067 HEBRON 070 KILLINGWORTH 077 MANCHESTER 079 MARLBOROUGH 082 MIDDLEFIELD 083 MIDDLETOWN 092 NEW HARTFORD 094 NEWINGTON	096 NEW MILFORD 099 NORTH BRANFORD 100 NORTH CANAAN 102 NORTH STONINGTON 108 OXFORD 110 PLAINVILLE 113 PORTLAND 115 PROSPECT 121 SALEM	129 SOMERS 131 SOUTHINGTON 132 SOUTH WINDSOR 138 STRATFORD 142 TOLLAND 148 WALLINGFORD 153 WATERTOWN
		Group 4		
005 BARKHAMSTED 007 BERLIN 008 BETHANY 009 BETHEL 010 BETHLEHEM 011 BLOOMFIELD 014 BRANFORD 020 BURLINGTON	021 CANAAN 023 CANTON 025 CHESHIRE 026 CHESTER 029 COLEBROOK 034 DANBURY 040 EAST GRANBY 054 GLASTONBURY	056 GRANBY 060 GUILFORD 074 LITCHFIELD 084 MILFORD 085 MONROE 087 MORRIS 091 NEW FAIRFIELD	094 NEWINGTON 097 NEWTOWN 119 ROCKY HILL 126 SHELTON 128 SIMSBURY 130 SOUTHBURY 137 STONINGTON	139 SUFFIELD 145 UNION 155 WEST HARTFORD 159 WETHERSFIELD 164 WINDSOR 165 WINDSOR LOCKS 168 WOODBURY
		Group 5 - Wealthiest		
004 AVON 014 BRANFORD 016 BRIDGEWATER 018 BROOKFIELD 031 CORNWALL 035 DARIEN 046 EASTON 050 ESSEX	051 FAIRFIELD 052 FARMINGTON 055 GOSHEN 057 GREENWICH 061 HADDAM 068 KENT 075 LYME 076 MADISON	081 MIDDLEBURY 090 NEW CANAAN 098 NORFOLK 101 NORTH HAVEN 103 NORWALK 105 OLD LYME 106 OLD SAYBROOK 107 ORANGE	117 REDDING 118 RIDGEFIELD 120 ROXBURY 122 SALISBURY 125 SHARON 127 SHERMAN 135 STAMFORD 144 TRUMBULL	149 WARREN 150 WASHINGTON 152 WATERFORD 154 WESTBROOK 157 WESTON 158 WESTPORT 161 WILTON 167 WOODBRIDGE

Due to resident student quintile groupings , some towns will appear in two quintile groups.