

Table 3

**Per Pupil Expenditure Summary**

<b>Disparity</b>	<b>NCEP 2003-04</b>	<b>NCEP 2004-05</b>	<b>NCEP 2005-06</b>	<b>RPENS 2003-04</b>	<b>RPENS 2004-05</b>	<b>RPENS 2005-06</b>
95th Percentile Town	\$12,938	\$13,877	\$14,784	\$10,309	\$11,088	\$11,465
Median Town	\$9,751	\$10,223	\$10,842	\$7,339	\$7,635	\$8,080
5th Percentile Town	\$8,511	\$8,706	\$9,323	\$6,118	\$6,427	\$6,547
95:5 Percentile Ratio	1.52	1.59	1.59	1.69	1.73	1.75
Wealthiest Quintile	\$11,326	\$11,858	\$12,731	\$8,792	\$9,202	\$9,767
Poorest Quintile	\$11,097	\$11,616	\$12,316	\$5,958	\$6,209	\$6,563
Wealthiest:Poorest Quintile Ratio	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.48	1.48	1.49

The table above displays for 2003-04 through unaudited 2005-06 both the traditional Net Current Expenditure 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 wealthiest/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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 towns. The higher the ratio, the greater the disparity that exists between the two points of measurement. From 2003-04 through 2005-06, median NCEP increased by 11.2 percent, while RPENS increased by 10.1 percent. During this same period, the 95:5 ratio for NCEP increased from 1.52 to 1.59. The 95:5 ratio for RPENS increased from 1.69 to 1.75. These figures suggest a widening of the gap between the very highest spending towns and the lowest spending towns.

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. For 2005-06, the ratio for NCEP was at 1.03, which indicates that the wealthiest group of towns was spending on a per pupil basis more than the poorest group. In previous years, the poorest group of towns had been spending above their wealthiest counterparts. Supplemental federal and state aid that is targeted primarily to the group of poorer communities in prior years had enabled this group to maintain their higher per pupil spending on average with the level of the state's most affluent communities. This is particularly true for some of the larger urban communities, 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 locally supported 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 neediest towns because of the relative concentration of student weighting, supplemental state and federal aid and special education in those towns.

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

**Group 1 - Poorest**

015 BRIDGEPORT	080 MERIDEN	093 NEW HAVEN	109 PLAINFIELD	163 WINDHAM
064 HARTFORD	089 NEW BRITAIN	104 NORWICH	151 WATERBURY	

**Group 2**

001 ANDOVER	037 DERBY	072 LEDYARD	111 PLYMOUTH	140 THOMASTON
002 ANSONIA	042 EAST HAMPTON	073 LISBON	112 POMFRET	141 THOMPSON
003 ASHFORD	043 EAST HARTFORD	078 MANSFIELD	114 PRESTON	143 TORRINGTON
006 BEACON FALLS	044 EAST HAVEN	080 MERIDEN	116 PUTNAM	146 VERNON
017 BRISTOL	049 ENFIELD	086 MONTVILLE	123 SCOTLAND	147 VOLUNTOWN
019 BROOKLYN	058 GRISWOLD	088 NAUGATUCK	124 SEYMOUR	156 WEST HAVEN
022 CANTERBURY	063 HAMPTON	095 NEW LONDON	133 SPRAGUE	162 WINCHESTER
024 CHAPLIN	069 KILLINGLY	100 NORTH CANAAN	134 STAFFORD	166 WOLCOTT
028 COLCHESTER	071 LEBANON	110 PLAINVILLE	136 STERLING	169 WOODSTOCK
032 COVENTRY				

**Group 3**

005 BARKHAMSTED	041 EAST HADDAM	067 HEBRON	113 PORTLAND	142 TOLLAND
011 BLOOMFIELD	047 EAST WINDSOR	077 MANCHESTER	115 PROSPECT	148 WALLINGFORD
012 BOLTON	048 ELLINGTON	082 MIDDLEFIELD	121 SALEM	153 WATERTOWN
013 BOZRAH	053 FRANKLIN	083 MIDDLETOWN	129 SOMERS	159 WETHERSFIELD
030 COLUMBIA	056 GRANBY	094 NEWINGTON	131 SOUTHINGTON	160 WILLINGTON
034 DANBURY	059 GROTON	099 NORTH BRANFORD	132 SOUTH WINDSOR	164 WINDSOR
038 DURHAM	062 HAMDEN	102 NORTH STONINGTON	138 STRATFORD	165 WINDSOR LOCKS
039 EASTFORD	065 HARTLAND	110 PLAINVILLE	139 SUFFIELD	

**Group 4**

007 BERLIN	026 CHESTER	054 GLASTONBURY	085 MONROE	119 ROCKY HILL
008 BETHANY	027 CLINTON	061 HADDAM	087 MORRIS	126 SHELTON
009 BETHEL	029 COLEBROOK	066 HARWINTON	091 NEW FAIRFIELD	128 SIMSBURY
010 BETHLEHEM	033 CROMWELL	070 KILLINGWORTH	092 NEW HARTFORD	130 SOUTHBURY
014 BRANFORD	036 DEEP RIVER	074 LITCHFIELD	096 NEW MILFORD	137 STONINGTON
020 BURLINGTON	040 EAST GRANBY	079 MARLBOROUGH	097 NEWTOWN	145 UNION
021 CANAAN	045 EAST LYME	081 MIDDLEBURY	101 NORTH HAVEN	155 WEST HARTFORD
023 CANTON	052 FARMINGTON	084 MILFORD	108 OXFORD	164 WINDSOR
025 CHESHIRE				

**Group 5 - Wealthiest**

004 AVON	052 FARMINGTON	098 NORFOLK	122 SALISBURY	154 WESTBROOK
016 BRIDGEWATER	055 GOSHEN	103 NORWALK	125 SHARON	157 WESTON
018 BROOKFIELD	057 GREENWICH	105 OLD LYME	127 SHERMAN	158 WESTPORT
031 CORNWALL	060 GUILFORD	106 OLD SAYBROOK	135 STAMFORD	161 WILTON
035 DARIEN	068 KENT	107 ORANGE	144 TRUMBULL	167 WOODBRIDGE
046 EASTON	075 LYME	117 REDDING	149 WARREN	214 WOODBURY
050 ESSEX	076 MADISON	118 RIDGEFIELD	150 WASHINGTON	
051 FAIRFIELD	090 NEW CANAAN	120 ROXBURY	152 WATERFORD	

In order to achieve equal resident student quintile groupings, some towns' students are split between two quintile groups.