SCHOOL + STATE FINANCE PROJECT

Relationship Between Municipal Wealth and Student Outcomes for Connecticut Public Schools

Policy Briefing - August 18, 2026

Introduction

Student performance is impacted by several factors including, but not limited to, how districts are funded, the learning needs of students, and how districts allocate resources. In an ideal system, there would be no relationship between municipal wealth and student outcomes, however, in Connecticut, decades of underinvestment in education from the State and wide disparities in municipal wealth have resulted in disparities in district achievement.

Nationally, Connecticut's education funding system is disproportionately reliant on local property tax revenues. Connecticut is only one of two states where property tax revenues account for more than half of all funding for K-12 education.[1] However, the value of taxable property and household income varies significantly across the state, resulting in substantial disparities in municipal ability to fund education.

To attempt to address this disparity, the State uses the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) formula to distribute state education funding to local and regional school districts based on both student need and municipal wealth. The goal of the ECS formula is to offset municipal wealth disparities and ensure all students have access to a high-quality, equitably funded K-12 education. This results in a progressive grant allocation that provides the greatest support to municipalities with the highest fiscal and student support needs.

While the ECS formula provides progressive support, the following analysis suggests support from the State does not fully offset the impact of municipal wealth disparities on student outcomes and per-student expenditures. As a result, districts in municipalities with the highest municipal wealth also tend to have the highest student achievement.

Key Findings

- **There is a clear relationship between municipal wealth and student outcomes.** Districts located in municipalities with greater municipal wealth tend to achieve a higher Next Generation Accountability Index score.[A]

- **District outcomes in municipalities with lower property wealth are further impacted by high concentrations of "high-needs" students.[B]** Municipalities with the lowest capacity to fund education also tend to have districts educating students with disproportionately high needs.

[A] The Next Generation Accountability System is comprised of 12 indicators that seek to quantify how well a district or school is preparing its students for college, careers, and life. The indicators are used to generate an overall score for the district or school.

[B] "High-needs" students refer to students who are classified as having at least one of the following needs: economically disadvantaged students (as determined by qualifying for free or reduced-price lunch), multilingual learners, and students with disabilities who are receiving special education services.

- **Despite serving students with some of the highest needs, districts in less wealthy municipalities have some of the lowest per-student spending amounts in the state.** While the ECS formula is intended to provide additional support to low-wealth, high-need municipalities, it does not do enough to offset wealth disparities across the state.

- **Municipalities with lower municipal wealth also tend to have some of the highest mill rates in the state.** Property tax burdens in lower wealth communities are disproportionately high, limiting the ability of municipalities to increase funding from local sources and creating fiscal challenges for their residents.

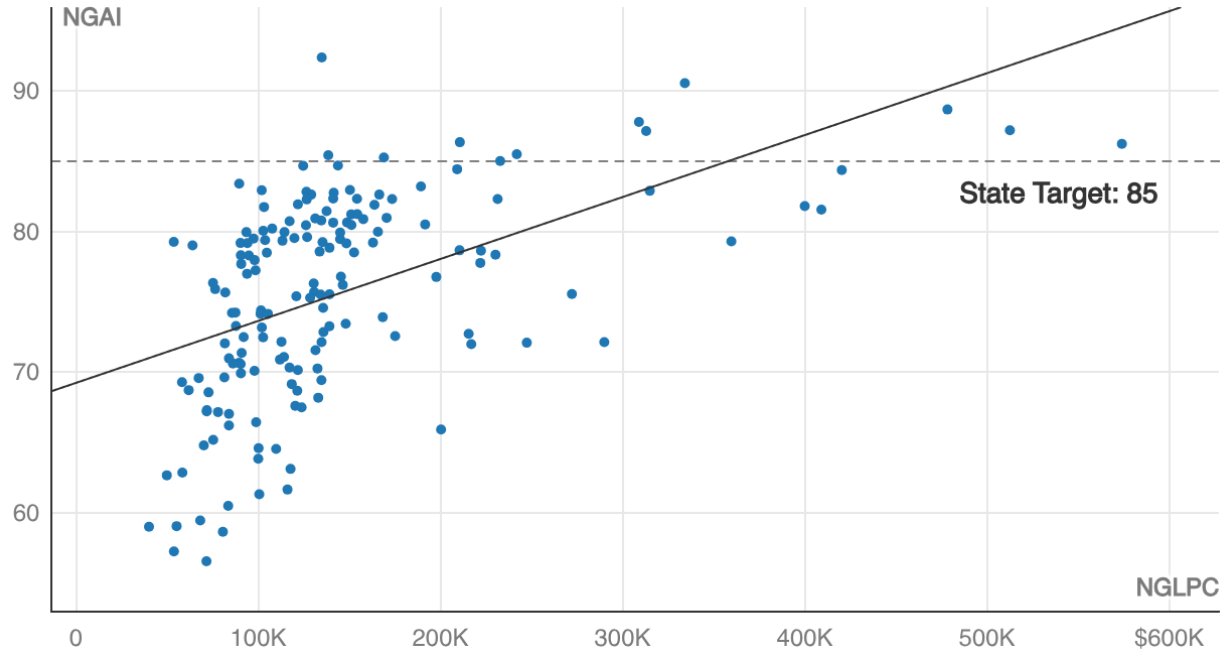
- **The ECS formula does not do enough to offset the impact of disparities in municipal wealth.** Changes to how the formula calculates the cost to educate students and a municipality's capacity to fund education are likely required to better support districts across the state.

Municipal Wealth and Student Outcomes

In Connecticut, there is a clear relationship between municipal wealth and student outcomes. Districts located in municipalities with higher Net Grand List Per Capita (NGLPC)[C] amounts tend to achieve a higher Next Generation Accountability Index (NGAI) score.[D] Chart 1 below compares how a district's NGLPC compares with its NGAI.

An analysis of local and regional school districts indicates that, on average, for every $50,000 increase in NGLPC there is an increase of 2.2 points in NGAI.

Chart 1: Relationship Between Next Generation Accountability Index and Net Grand List Per Capita (Fiscal Year 2025)[E]



Though there is a clear relationship between municipal wealth and NGAI, property wealth alone does not explain the disparities in student outcomes across the state. At first glance, there are many communities with similar property wealth that have significantly different NGAIs making it tempting to conclude that achievement gaps are driven less by municipal wealth, and instead by how districts are allocating resources. However, disparities across districts are not limited to just differences in municipal wealth. Districts

[C] In Connecticut, there are two measures commonly used to assess municipal wealth: 1) Net Grand List, which reflects the total taxable value of property in a municipality; and 2) Equalized Net Grand List, which reflects the estimated total market value of taxable property in a municipality. This report uses Net Grand List as it is the measure most stakeholders think of when discussing municipal wealth, and because it reflects the actual tax capacity of a municipality.

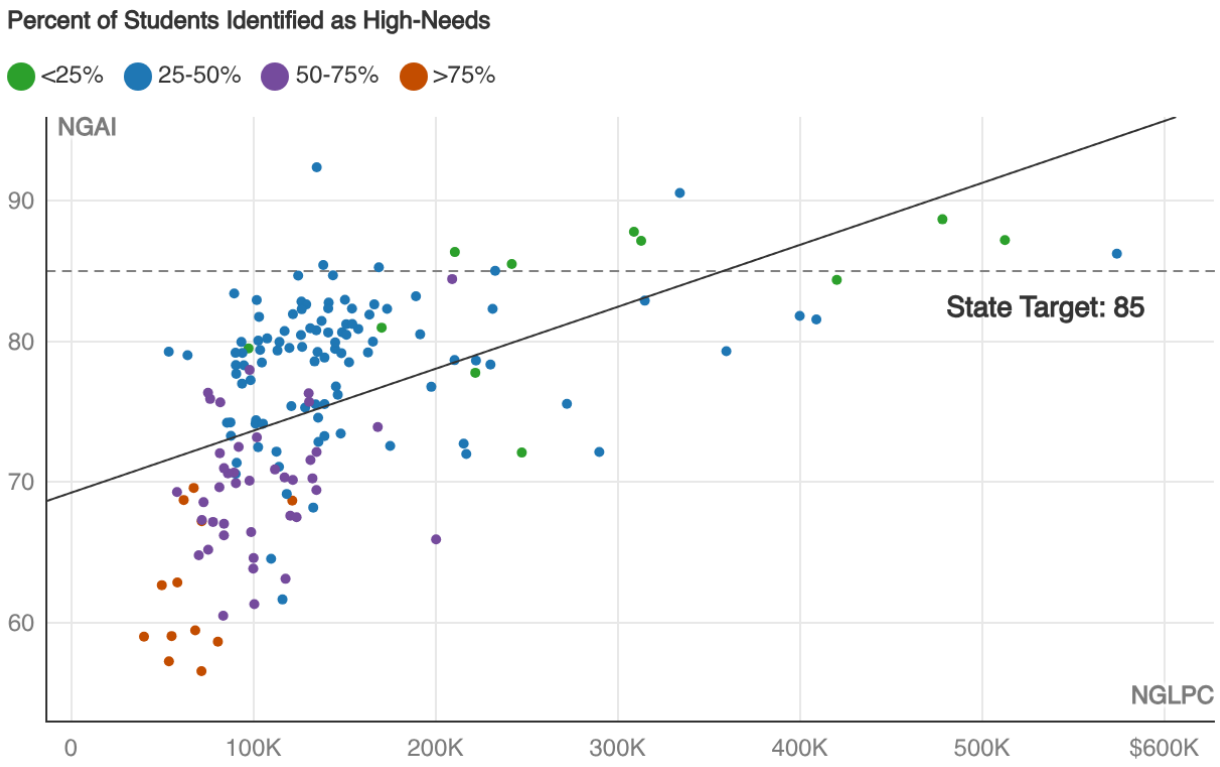
[D] The Next Generation Accountability System is comprised of 12 indicators that seek to quantify how well a district or school is preparing its students for college, careers, and life. The indicators are used to generate a score, which is reflected in Charts 1 and 2 of this report as a percentage of the total possible points a district or school could earn. The state's target for districts is to achieve an overall NGAI score of 85.

[E] For an interactive version of this chart, visit https://www.datawrapper.de/_/PsuPA/.

across the state also educate student populations with significantly different learning needs. The combined impact of student need and municipal wealth can result in districts with similar NGLPCs having very different NGAIs.

Chart 2 below compares how a district's NGLPC compares with its NGAI, as Chart 1 above does, but with the added comparison of what percentage of students in a district are identified as "high-needs." This chart highlights that even though two districts may have similar municipal wealth, they may be educating student populations with significantly different levels of student need. Additionally, the chart below shows that many higher-wealth towns have higher performing districts that are educating lower-need student populations.

Chart 2: Relationship Between Next Generation Accountability Index, Net Grand List Per Capita, and Percentage of High-Needs Students (FY 2025)[F]



[F] For an interactive version of this chart, visit https://www.datawrapper.de/_/hlsca/.

Municipal Wealth and District Spending

Though there is a clear relationship between municipal wealth, student need, and district outcomes, there are still questions about what is causing the relationship, especially due to the progressive nature of the ECS formula. The goal of the ECS formula is to equitably distribute state aid for education to municipalities based on student need and municipal ability to fund education.[G] This results in districts with the lowest wealth and highest student need receiving significantly more state aid.

However, the progressive nature of the formula is not enough to account for the significant differences in municipal wealth across communities. Table 1 below highlights the disparities across municipalities by comparing the average per-student ECS grant to the average local revenue per student within each town wealth decile.

Table 1: Average Per-Student ECS Grant and Local Revenue Per Student by Town Wealth Decile (FY 2025)

Town Wealth Decile	Average ECS Grant Per Student	Average Local Revenue Per Student
1 (Wealthiest)	$169	$27,012
2	$639	$21,054
3	$1,059	$20,008
4	$2,300	$19,379
5	$2,926	$17,723
6	$3,640	$16,191
7	$4,498	$15,084
8	$5,339	$14,527
9	$6,521	$13,201
10 (Least Wealthy)	$9,809	$6,673

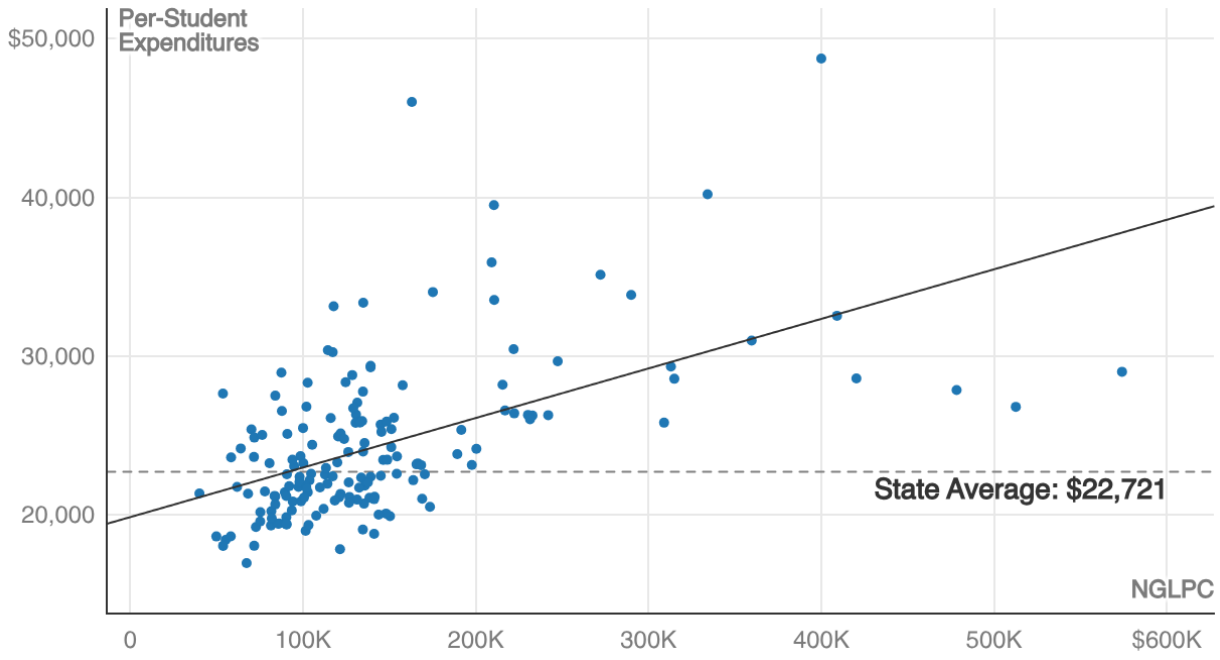
As municipal wealth deceases, state aid per student increases, but that increased aid does not fully offset the differences in local revenue. For example, districts in towns with the lowest municipal wealth, on average, receive less from state and local revenues than districts with the highest municipal wealth receive from local revenues alone.

As a result, there is still a significant relationship between municipal wealth and district per-student expenditures where districts in municipalities with greater wealth, on average, have greater per-student expenditures. Chart 3 provides a comparison of NGLPC and per-student expenditures for FY 2025.

An analysis of local and regional school districts indicates that an increase in NGLPC of $50,000 corresponds, on average, with a $1,560 increase in per-student expenditures.[H]

[G] To learn more about the ECS formula and how it is calculated, visit https://schoolstatefinance.org/issues/ecs-formula.
[H] While there is a statistically significant relationship between municipal wealth and per-student expenditures, it is important to note there are also significant outliers that result from small district enrollment, limited grade ranges, and other unique expenditure requirements.

Chart 3: Relationship Between Net Grand List Per Capita and Per-Student Expenditures (FY 2025)[1]



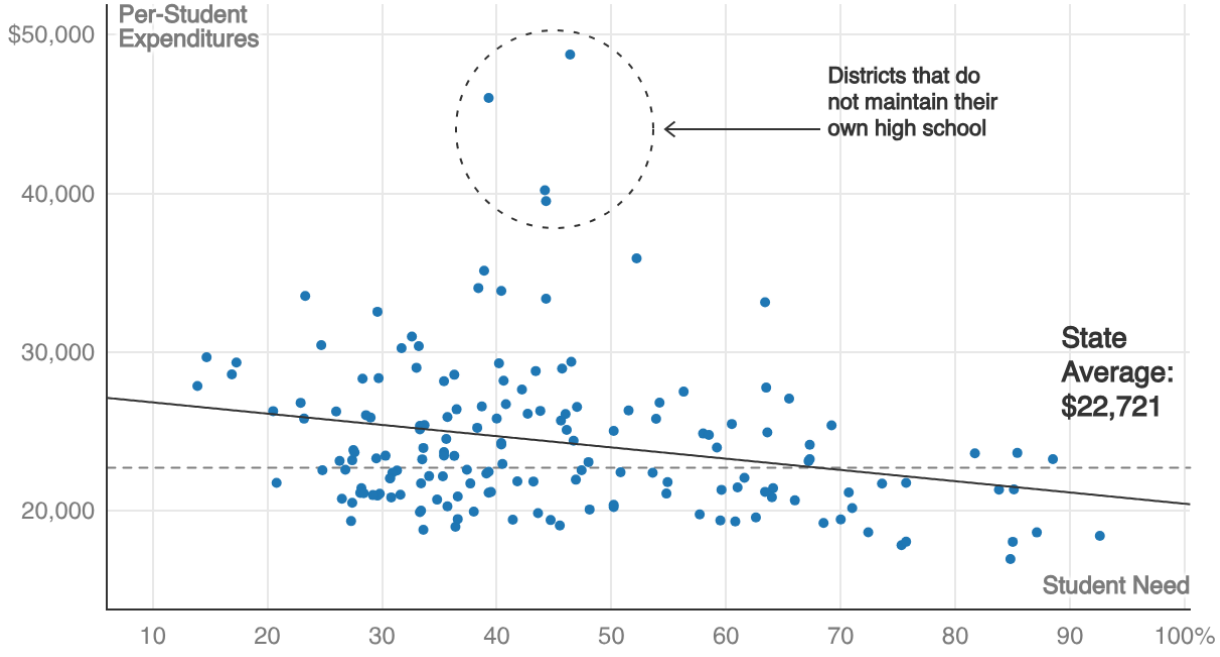
[1] For an interactive version of this chart, visit https://www.datawrapper.de/_/OZ3il/.

District Spending and Student Need

In addition to accounting for municipal wealth, the ECS formula also contains weights to provide additional support for some, but not all, high-needs students.[J] That support, paired with the increased cost to educate students with greater learning needs, would be expected to result in districts with higher-need student populations spending more per pupil.[2]

However, as illustrated in Chart 4 below, the relationship between student need and expenditures is the opposite — districts with lower student needs report higher per-student expenditures. In fact, nine out of the 12 districts that educate student populations that are over 75% high-needs, spent less than the state average per-student expenditure of $22,721 in FY 2025.

Chart 4: Relationship Between Per-Student Expenditures and Percentage of High-Needs Students (FY 2025)[K]



[J] The ECS formula provides weighted support for students who qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, students identified as multilingual learners, and districts with concentrated poverty. The formula does not provide weighted support for students with disabilities.

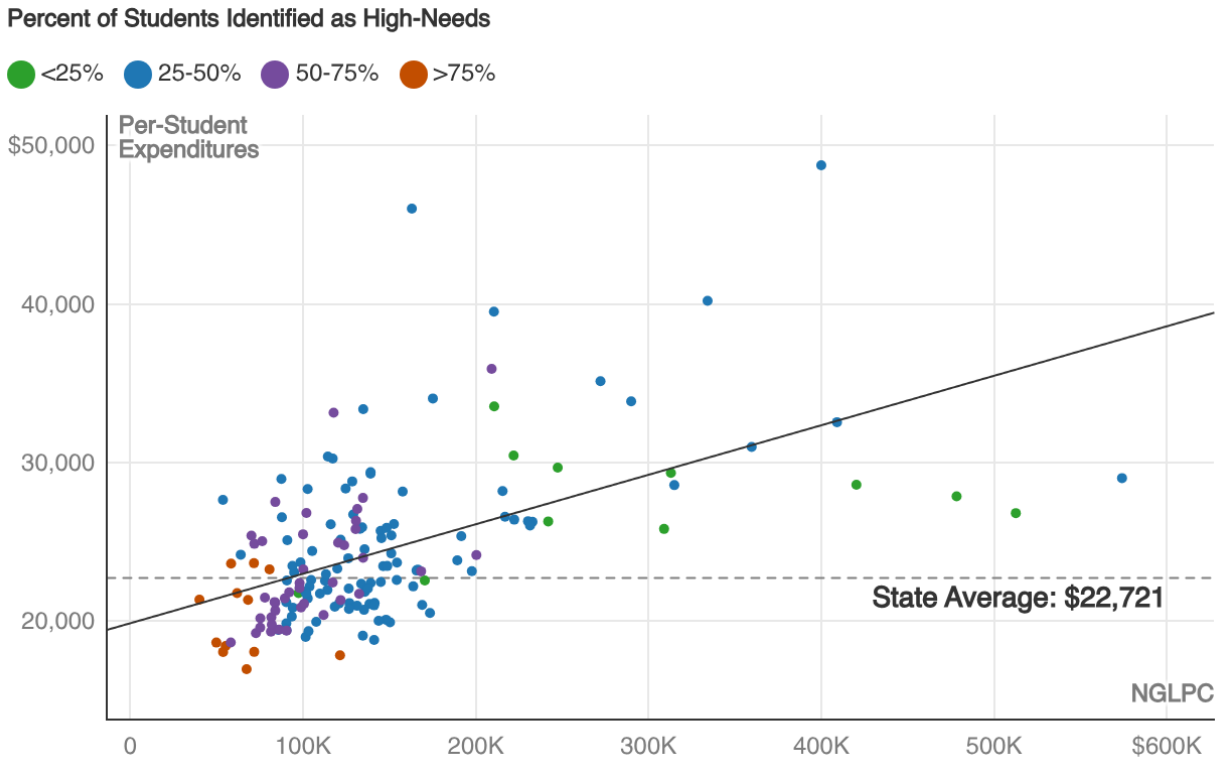
[K] For an interactive version of this chart, visit https://www.datawrapper.de/_/aw8a7/.

Municipal Wealth and Student Needs

As discussed earlier in this report, there is a significant overlap between districts with the lowest municipal wealth and districts educating students with the highest needs. Chart 5 below provides a comparison of NGLPC and per-student expenditures for FY 2025 (similar to Chart 3), with the percentage of students in a district identified as high-needs.

This results in an overlap where districts with the lowest municipal wealth and the highest student need report some of the lowest per-student expenditures in the state. This relationship between student need and municipal wealth has resulted in a significant mismatch between district funding and student needs.[L] In fact, 35 of 50 districts with an NGLPC under $100,000 spent less than the state average per student in FY 2025.

Chart 5: Relationship Between Net Grand List Per Capita, Per-Student Expenditures, and Student Need (FY 2025)[M]



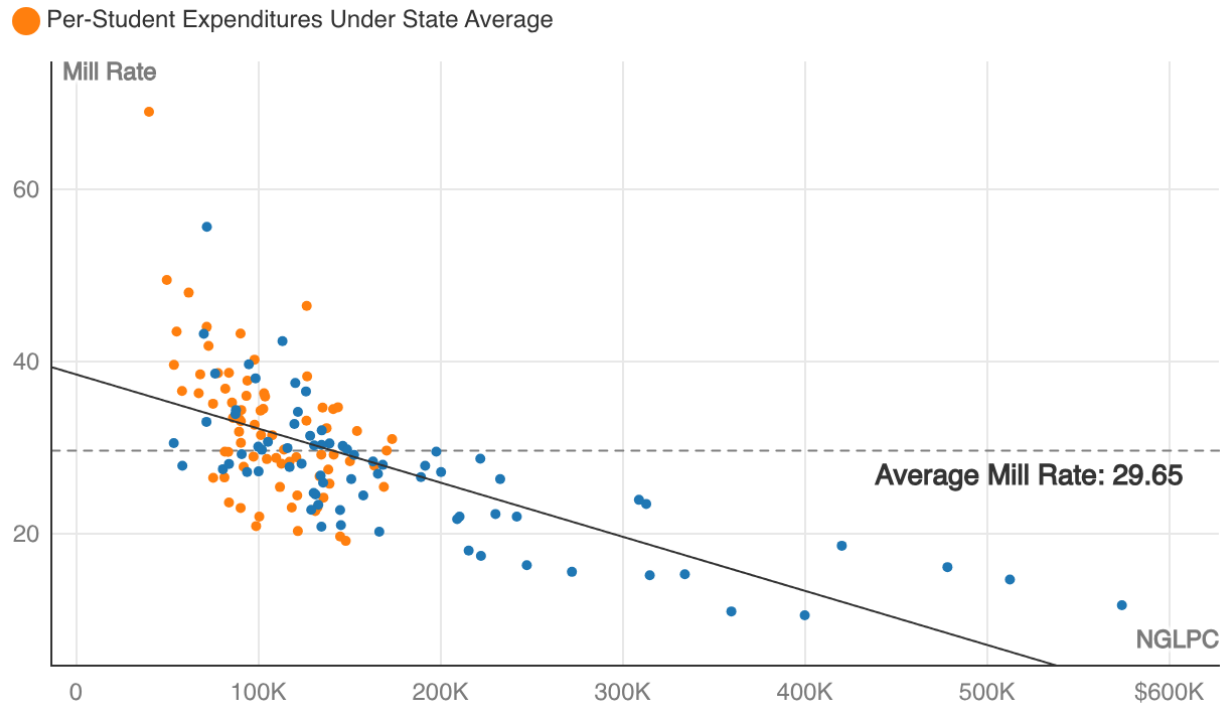
[L] To learn more about the mismatch between education funding and student needs in Connecticut, visit https://schoolstatefinance.org/hubfs/Reports/Mismatch%20Between%20Funding%20and%20Student%20Needs.pdf.
[M] For an interactive version of this chart, visit https://www.datawrapper.de/_/NxzkO/.

Municipal Effort and Capacity

An argument might be made that the disconnect between student needs and district expenditures is the result of municipalities not providing enough funding for education, rather than the result of ECS not doing enough to address wealth disparities across municipalities. While it is possible that some municipalities may choose to limit education funding from local sources to keep property taxes low, in many cases, municipalities with the lowest property wealth also have the highest mill rates.

Chart 6 below compares municipal NGLPC to mill rates for FY 2025, highlighting in orange those towns that have districts with per-student expenditures less than the state average.[N] Districts in municipalities with low municipal wealth and high mill rates are more likely to have per-student expenditures that fall short of the state average.

Chart 6: Relationship Between Net Grand List Per Capita and Mill Rates (FY 2025)[O]



High mill rates indicate that communities with low property wealth face a disproportionately high burden from property taxes. If these municipalities increased funding for education, they are forced to decide between increasing already high mill rates or cutting other municipal services. In contrast, communities with greater municipal wealth benefit from lower mill rates, higher per-student expenditures, and high district outcomes.

[N] This analysis of mill rates excludes regional school districts because unlike local school districts that submit budget requests to municipalities that are then rejected or accepted, regional school districts set budgets and then bill back to member municipalities. This creates a different relationship between mill rates and per-student expenditures.
[O] For an interactive version of this chart, visit https://www.datawrapper.de/_/zMKOs/.

Conclusion

Though the State has significantly increased support for districts over the last decade, this analysis suggests the support provided by the current ECS formula may not be sufficient to overcome the significant disparities in municipal wealth across Connecticut.

While it is not possible to definitively say that increased funding for low-wealth communities will result in increased student outcomes, research has repeatedly shown that students with higher learning needs are more expensive to educate, and that increasing support for students in historically underfunded areas yields measurable improvements in student outcomes.[3,4]

While it is important to consider how resources are being invested in students, it is equally important to assess if the ECS formula is accurately representing the cost to educate students and a municipality's ability to fund their local schools.

Appendix A: FY 2025 District-Level Data

School District	Outcome Rate (NGAI)[5]	NGLPC[6]	Per-Student Spending[7]	High-Need Student %[8]
Andover School District	74.38	$101,520	$19,009	36.4%
Ansonia School District	65.17	$75,290	$20,187	71.0%
Ashford School District	73.27	$87,765	$26,551	47.0%
Avon School District	80.97	$170,489	$22,569	24.8%
Barkhamsted School District	72.84	$135,800	$21,860	43.2%
Berlin School District	76.20	$146,416	$23,479	36.3%
Bethany School District	82.95	$150,345	$19,937	33.3%
Bethel School District	80.78	$134,626	$19,093	45.5%
Bloomfield School District	67.59	$120,339	$24,952	63.6%
Bolton School District	79.53	$119,849	$23,319	29.5%
Bozrah School District	79.45	$144,943	$25,699	45.6%
Branford School District	75.53	$139,127	$29,396	46.5%
Bridgeport School District	59.03	$55,209	$18,440	92.6%
Bristol School District	70.65	$89,470	$21,445	64.1%
Brookfield School District	81.90	$163,789	$22,197	34.1%
Brooklyn School District	72.03	$81,678	$20,250	50.2%
Canaan School District	78.66	$210,511	$39,520	44.3%
Canterbury School District	70.56	$90,344	$19,867	43.6%
Canton School District	81.93	$121,782	$25,140	33.3%
Chaplin School District	61.63	$116,049	$26,109	46.0%
Cheshire School District	85.43	$138,455	$21,091	29.8%
Chester School District	80.88	$157,673	$28,172	35.4%
Clinton School District	75.69	$130,685	$26,336	51.5%
Colchester School District	78.49	$104,715	$22,601	37.4%
Colebrook School District	92.38	$134,868	$33,373	44.3%
Columbia School District	72.15	$112,749	$22,557	31.3%
Cornwall School District	90.55	$334,165	$40,205	44.2%
Coventry School District	83.40	$89,554	$19,493	36.6%
Cromwell School District	78.57	$133,698	$22,362	39.1%
Danbury School District	68.67	$121,428	$17,847	75.3%
Darien School District	87.20	$512,598	$26,817	22.9%
Deep River School District	75.28	$128,500	$28,818	43.4%
Derby School District	64.78	$70,134	$25,392	69.2%
Eastford School District	79.92	$144,988	$22,476	39.3%
East Granby School District	80.64	$148,758	$23,482	30.3%
East Haddam School District	75.51	$134,238	$25,924	35.7%
East Hampton School District	77.23	$98,526	$23,714	35.4%
East Hartford School District	67.19	$71,738	$18,067	75.7%
East Haven School District	70.60	$86,116	$19,476	70.0%
East Lyme School District	81.22	$151,072	$24,278	40.4%

School District	Outcome Rate (NGAI)[5]	NGLPC[6]	Per-Student Spending[7]	High-Need Student %[8]
Easton School District	76.76	$197,731	$23,151	26.3%
East Windsor School District	71.55	$131,429	$27,076	65.5%
Ellington School District	79.95	$93,498	$20,298	35.7%
Enfield School District	69.91	$90,475	$19,405	59.5%
Essex School District	72.71	$215,512	$28,206	40.6%
Fairfield School District	80.49	$191,620	$25,369	33.3%
Farmington School District	85.26	$168,962	$21,032	31.6%
Franklin School District	82.62	$166,443	$23,258	33.5%
Glastonbury School District	82.32	$154,224	$22,603	26.8%
Granby School District	82.83	$126,474	$22,065	30.7%
Greenwich School District	86.23	$574,077	$29,025	33.0%
Griswold School District	69.62	$81,437	$19,341	60.8%
Groton School District	70.25	$132,523	$21,725	73.6%
Guilford School District	83.20	$189,304	$23,841	27.5%
Hamden School District	67.28	$71,812	$24,882	58.0%
Hampton School District	69.42	$134,695	$27,773	63.5%
Hartford School District	58.99	$40,053	$21,366	85.1%
Hartland School District	80.73	$117,195	$30,256	31.7%
Hebron School District	80.05	$102,749	$21,439	28.2%
Kent School District	75.55	$272,178	$35,130	38.9%
Killingly School District	70.14	$121,744	$21,336	59.6%
Lebanon School District	76.79	$145,401	$25,245	38.3%
Ledyard School District	74.20	$85,614	$19,458	41.4%
Lisbon School District	70.88	$111,916	$20,397	50.2%
Madison School District	85.50	$241,924	$26,293	20.5%
Manchester School District	66.19	$83,917	$21,171	70.7%
Mansfield School District	79.26	$53,647	$27,651	42.2%
Marlborough School District	81.74	$103,180	$19,368	27.3%
Meriden School District	69.57	$67,335	$16,977	84.8%
Middletown School District	63.82	$100,017	$25,483	60.5%
Milford School District	78.50	$152,610	$26,131	42.7%
Monroe School District	79.60	$126,850	$21,145	28.1%
Montville School District	72.48	$91,992	$21,827	54.9%
Naugatuck School District	68.55	$72,736	$19,251	68.5%
New Britain School District	57.23	$53,742	$18,064	85.0%
New Canaan School District	88.68	$478,325	$27,869	13.9%
New Fairfield School District	80.44	$126,212	$23,973	33.6%
New Hartford School District	74.56	$135,627	$24,538	35.6%
New Haven School District	59.44	$68,168	$21,346	83.8%
Newington School District	78.29	$94,856	$23,083	48.0%
New London School District	58.63	$80,606	$23,265	88.5%
New Milford School District	71.07	$114,122	$21,973	46.9%

School District	Outcome Rate (NGAI)[5]	NGLPC[6]	Per-Student Spending[7]	High-Need Student %[8]
Newtown School District	79.97	$165,703	$23,196	27.4%
Norfolk School District	79.20	$162,995	$46,016	39.3%
North Branford School District	79.39	$103,760	$22,191	35.3%
North Canaan School District	76.30	$130,450	$25,810	53.9%
North Haven School District	79.24	$135,332	$20,718	34.8%
North Stonington School District	75.39	$120,920	$21,126	28.4%
Norwalk School District	73.90	$168,350	$23,147	67.2%
Norwich School District	56.53	$71,591	$23,658	85.4%
Old Saybrook School District	82.89	$314,927	$28,583	36.3%
Orange School District	82.31	$173,477	$20,523	27.4%
Oxford School District	78.84	$139,129	$22,415	30.9%
Plainfield School District	66.42	$98,840	$20,864	64.0%
Plainville School District	77.96	$98,005	$22,412	53.6%
Plymouth School District	67.15	$77,926	$21,484	61.0%
Pomfret School District	76.99	$93,868	$23,489	35.4%
Portland School District	74.13	$101,276	$21,870	41.8%
Preston School District	68.17	$132,955	$25,820	40.0%
Putnam School District	67.01	$83,943	$20,671	66.0%
Redding School District	77.76	$221,910	$30,448	24.7%
Ridgefield School District	85.01	$232,813	$26,267	26.0%
Rocky Hill School District	82.76	$141,426	$21,151	39.3%
Salem School District	64.52	$109,819	$21,747	33.4%
Salisbury School District	79.30	$359,690	$30,989	32.6%
Scotland School District	73.16	$101,981	$26,826	54.2%
Seymour School District	75.65	$81,922	$19,784	57.7%
Sharon School District	81.81	$399,987	$48,747	46.4%
Shelton School District	73.43	$148,037	$20,097	48.1%
Sherman School District	72.08	$247,427	$29,686	14.7%
Simsbury School District	81.44	$137,537	$22,059	30.7%
Somers School District	79.50	$97,398	$21,773	20.8%
Southington School District	80.20	$107,650	$19,961	38.0%
South Windsor School District	82.34	$141,163	$18,815	33.6%
Sprague School District	60.47	$83,531	$21,209	63.4%
Stafford School District	75.90	$76,362	$25,044	50.2%
Stamford School District	65.90	$200,357	$24,176	67.3%
Sterling School District	61.30	$100,578	$21,100	54.8%
Stonington School District	78.63	$222,266	$26,407	36.5%
Stratford School District	70.08	$97,952	$22,091	61.6%
Suffield School District	80.92	$131,315	$20,973	29.6%
Thomaston School District	77.69	$90,667	$22,567	47.4%
Thompson School District	70.97	$83,945	$27,518	56.3%
Tolland School District	79.17	$94,041	$20,860	30.8%

School District	Outcome Rate (NGAI)[5]	NGLPC[6]	Per-Student Spending[7]	High-Need Student %[8]
Torrington School District	68.71	$61,841	$21,772	75.7%
Trumbull School District	84.69	$143,774	$20,027	33.4%
Union School District	82.62	$129,092	$26,736	40.8%
Vernon School District	76.34	$75,202	$19,595	62.6%
Voluntown School District	71.36	$90,908	$25,110	46.1%
Wallingford School District	74.14	$105,316	$24,427	46.7%
Waterbury School District	62.65	$49,832	$18,654	87.1%
Waterford School District	78.35	$230,234	$26,308	43.8%
Watertown School District	70.32	$117,184	$22,439	50.8%
Westbrook School District	84.43	$209,188	$35,908	52.2%
West Hartford School District	79.34	$113,295	$22,971	40.5%
West Haven School District	69.27	$58,174	$18,666	72.4%
Weston School District	87.14	$312,961	$29,348	17.3%
Westport School District	84.37	$420,320	$28,601	16.9%
Wethersfield School District	79.18	$90,288	$21,197	39.5%
Willington School District	74.23	$87,478	$28,966	45.7%
Wilton School District	87.79	$308,996	$25,819	23.2%
Winchester School District	64.58	$100,187	$23,264	67.3%
Windham School District	62.84	$58,362	$23,635	81.7%
Windsor School District	72.13	$134,777	$24,003	59.2%
Windsor Locks School District	67.48	$123,805	$24,793	58.5%
Wolcott School District	78.30	$90,464	$19,433	44.7%
Woodbridge School District	82.28	$126,616	$20,768	26.5%
Woodstock School District	69.14	$118,397	$20,916	36.6%
Regional School District 01	72.12	$289,957	$33,860	40.4%
Regional School District 04	72.55	$175,161	$34,045	38.4%
Regional School District 05	81.23	$154,374	$23,694	27.6%
Regional School District 07	73.26	$139,095	$29,305	40.2%
Regional School District 08	72.47	$102,682	$28,330	28.3%
Regional School District 09	86.35	$210,665	$33,549	23.3%
Regional School District 10	80.63	$141,148	$21,006	29.2%
Regional School District 11	63.10	$117,725	$33,152	63.4%
Regional School District 12	81.55	$409,105	$32,551	29.6%
Regional School District 13	79.95	$114,393	$30,387	33.2%
Regional School District 14	80.46	$151,160	$25,412	33.7%
Regional School District 15	79.16	$148,377	$25,887	29.0%
Regional School District 16	82.93	$101,911	$21,735	37.7%
Regional School District 17	84.67	$124,676	$28,369	29.7%
Regional School District 18	82.30	$231,413	$26,038	28.6%
Regional School District 19	79.01	$63,951	$24,196	40.4%
Regional School District 20	71.98	$216,953	$26,590	38.7%

Appendix B: FY 2025 Town-Level Data

**Please note that the table below only includes towns where all four data points were available. For towns that participate in a regional school district and operate their own local school district, per-student spending and student need data will only be based off the local school district. This table excludes towns where that only participate in a regional school district and do not operate their own local school district.*

Town	Mill Rate[9]	NGLPC[10]	Per-Student Spending[11]	High-Need Student %[12]
Andover	31.46	$101,520	$19,009	36.4%
Ansonia	26.49	$75,290	$20,187	71.0%
Ashford	34.36	$87,765	$26,551	47.0%
Avon	29.66	$170,489	$22,569	24.8%
Barkhamsted	24.20	$135,800	$21,860	43.2%
Berlin	30.21	$146,416	$23,479	36.3%
Bethany	28.42	$150,345	$19,937	33.3%
Bethel	29.17	$134,626	$19,093	45.5%
Bloomfield	37.49	$120,339	$24,952	63.6%
Bolton	32.74	$119,849	$23,319	29.5%
Bozrah	22.75	$144,943	$25,699	45.6%
Branford	30.48	$139,127	$29,396	46.5%
Bridgeport	43.45	$55,209	$18,440	92.6%
Bristol	31.85	$89,470	$21,445	64.1%
Brookfield	27.90	$163,789	$22,197	34.1%
Brooklyn	29.54	$81,678	$20,250	50.2%
Canaan	22.00	$210,511	$39,520	44.3%
Canterbury	23.00	$90,344	$19,867	43.6%
Canton	34.15	$121,782	$25,140	33.3%
Chaplin	29.95	$116,049	$26,109	46.0%
Cheshire	27.46	$138,455	$21,091	29.8%
Chester	24.45	$157,673	$28,172	35.4%
Clinton	30.26	$130,685	$26,336	51.5%
Colchester	28.67	$104,715	$22,601	37.4%
Colebrook	32.00	$134,868	$33,373	44.3%
Columbia	28.12	$112,749	$22,557	31.3%
Cornwall	15.30	$334,165	$40,205	44.2%
Coventry	33.31	$89,554	$19,493	36.6%
Cromwell	26.67	$133,698	$22,362	39.1%
Danbury	24.44	$121,428	$17,847	75.3%
Darien	14.69	$512,598	$26,817	22.9%
Deep River	31.38	$128,500	$28,818	43.4%
Derby	43.20	$70,134	$25,392	69.2%
Eastford	19.70	$144,988	$22,476	39.3%
East Granby	29.80	$148,758	$23,482	30.3%

Town	Mill Rate[9]	NGLPC[10]	Per-Student Spending[11]	High-Need Student %[12]
East Haddam	26.76	$134,238	$25,924	35.7%
East Hampton	38.04	$98,526	$23,714	35.4%
East Hartford	44.00	$71,738	$18,067	75.7%
East Haven	33.44	$86,116	$19,476	70.0%
East Lyme	26.35	$151,072	$24,278	40.4%
Easton	29.54	$197,731	$23,151	26.3%
East Windsor	24.56	$131,429	$27,076	65.5%
Ellington	36.00	$93,498	$20,298	35.7%
Enfield	30.56	$90,475	$19,405	59.5%
Essex	18.05	$215,512	$28,206	40.6%
Fairfield	27.90	$191,620	$25,369	33.3%
Farmington	25.45	$168,962	$21,032	31.6%
Franklin	20.25	$166,443	$23,258	33.5%
Glastonbury	31.93	$154,224	$22,603	26.8%
Granby	33.13	$126,474	$22,065	30.7%
Greenwich	11.71	$574,077	$29,025	33.0%
Griswold	26.54	$81,437	$19,341	60.8%
Groton	23.08	$132,523	$21,725	73.6%
Guilford	26.58	$189,304	$23,841	27.5%
Hamden	55.61	$71,812	$24,882	58.0%
Hampton	20.83	$134,695	$27,773	63.5%
Hartford	68.95	$40,053	$21,366	85.1%
Hartland	27.75	$117,195	$30,256	31.7%
Hebron	34.50	$102,749	$21,439	28.2%
Kent	15.59	$272,178	$35,130	38.9%
Killingly	20.32	$121,744	$21,336	59.6%
Lebanon	21.00	$145,401	$25,245	38.3%
Ledyard	35.21	$85,614	$19,458	41.4%
Lisbon	25.43	$111,916	$20,397	50.2%
Madison	22.00	$241,924	$26,293	20.5%
Manchester	38.68	$83,917	$21,171	70.7%
Mansfield	30.52	$53,647	$27,651	42.2%
Marlborough	36.29	$103,180	$19,368	27.3%
Meriden	36.31	$67,335	$16,977	84.8%
Middletown	30.10	$100,017	$25,483	60.5%
Milford	29.14	$152,610	$26,131	42.7%
Monroe	38.27	$126,850	$21,145	28.1%
Montville	27.77	$91,992	$21,827	54.9%
Naugatuck	41.79	$72,736	$19,251	68.5%
New Britain	39.59	$53,742	$18,064	85.0%
New Canaan	16.14	$478,325	$27,869	13.9%
New Fairfield	36.52	$126,212	$23,973	33.6%

Town	Mill Rate[9]	NGLPC[10]	Per-Student Spending[11]	High-Need Student %[12]
New Hartford	25.94	$135,627	$24,538	35.6%
New Haven	38.50	$68,168	$21,346	83.8%
Newington	39.67	$94,856	$23,083	48.0%
New London	27.50	$80,606	$23,265	88.5%
New Milford	29.77	$114,122	$21,973	46.9%
Newtown	26.97	$165,703	$23,196	27.4%
Norfolk	28.40	$162,995	$46,016	39.3%
North Branford	35.93	$103,760	$22,191	35.3%
North Canaan	24.75	$130,450	$25,810	53.9%
North Haven	34.64	$135,332	$20,718	34.8%
North Stonington	28.88	$120,920	$21,126	28.4%
Norwalk	28.00	$168,350	$23,147	67.2%
Norwich	32.99	$71,591	$23,658	85.4%
Old Saybrook	15.20	$314,927	$28,583	36.3%
Orange	31.00	$173,477	$20,523	27.4%
Oxford	25.81	$139,129	$22,415	30.9%
Plainfield	20.90	$98,840	$20,864	64.0%
Plainville	32.64	$98,005	$22,412	53.6%
Plymouth	38.64	$77,926	$21,484	61.0%
Pomfret	27.16	$93,868	$23,489	35.4%
Portland	34.30	$101,276	$21,870	41.8%
Preston	23.37	$132,955	$25,820	40.0%
Putnam	23.64	$83,943	$20,671	66.0%
Redding	28.72	$221,910	$30,448	24.7%
Ridgefield	26.35	$232,813	$26,267	26.0%
Rocky Hill	29.17	$141,426	$21,151	39.3%
Salem	28.80	$109,819	$21,747	33.4%
Salisbury	11.00	$359,690	$30,989	32.6%
Scotland	29.75	$101,981	$26,826	54.2%
Seymour	36.84	$81,922	$19,784	57.7%
Sharon	10.55	$399,987	$48,747	46.4%
Shelton	19.18	$148,037	$20,097	48.1%
Sherman	16.36	$247,427	$29,686	14.7%
Simsbury	32.26	$137,537	$22,059	30.7%
Somers	28.96	$97,398	$21,773	20.8%
Southington	31.44	$107,650	$19,961	38.0%
South Windsor	34.46	$141,163	$18,815	33.6%
Sprague	29.50	$83,531	$21,209	63.4%
Stafford	38.59	$76,362	$25,044	50.2%
Stamford	27.17	$200,357	$24,176	67.3%
Sterling	22.00	$100,578	$21,100	54.8%
Stonington	17.45	$222,266	$26,407	36.5%

Town	Mill Rate[9]	NGLPC[10]	Per-Student Spending[11]	High-Need Student %[12]
Stratford	40.20	$97,952	$22,091	61.6%
Suffield	22.63	$131,315	$20,973	29.6%
Thomaston	34.36	$90,667	$22,567	47.4%
Thompson	28.11	$83,945	$27,518	56.3%
Tolland	37.77	$94,041	$20,860	30.8%
Torrington	47.97	$61,841	$21,772	75.7%
Trumbull	34.68	$143,774	$20,027	33.4%
Union	22.78	$129,092	$26,736	40.8%
Vernon	35.09	$75,202	$19,595	62.6%
Voluntown	29.24	$90,908	$25,110	46.1%
Wallingford	30.66	$105,316	$24,427	46.7%
Waterbury	49.44	$49,832	$18,654	87.1%
Waterford	22.30	$230,234	$26,308	43.8%
Watertown	28.37	$117,184	$22,439	50.8%
Westbrook	21.70	$209,188	$35,908	52.2%
West Hartford	42.35	$113,295	$22,971	40.5%
West Haven	36.57	$58,174	$18,666	72.4%
Weston	23.47	$312,961	$29,348	17.3%
Westport	18.62	$420,320	$28,601	16.9%
Wethersfield	43.22	$90,288	$21,197	39.5%
Willington	33.89	$87,478	$28,966	45.7%
Wilton	23.94	$308,996	$25,819	23.2%
Winchester	27.24	$100,187	$23,264	67.3%
Windham	27.89	$58,362	$23,635	81.7%
Windsor	30.32	$134,777	$24,003	59.2%
Windsor Locks	28.14	$123,805	$24,793	58.5%
Wolcott	33.07	$90,464	$19,433	44.7%
Woodbridge	46.43	$126,616	$20,768	26.5%
Woodstock	23.04	$118,397	$20,916	36.6%

Endnotes

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