

Addendum the January 2008 Preschool Expansion Report

Early Childhood Education Cabinet
Approved March 10, 2008^{1 2}

Reason for the Addendum

The January 2008 Preschool Expansion Report was prepared in response to a request by the leadership of the state Appropriations Committee that the Early Childhood Education Cabinet offer recommendations to maximize School Readiness program slots, and thereby serve more of Connecticut's neediest children. Its development resulted from a period of intensive data gathering and policy analysis, begun in October of 2007. From October through January, the Cabinet reviewed data and discussed policy and program implications for Connecticut's multi-year preschool expansion. The Cabinet also sought and received substantial public input over the same period of time. All of this work is available online at – www.ecpolicycouncil.org.

Cabinet members and community members who attended the January 2008 Cabinet meeting had the opportunity to discuss the January 2008 Preschool Expansion report prior to considering the Cabinet motion to accept the report. A brief summary of the January Preschool Report is included as part of this Addendum.

Cabinet members requested the production of additional data analyses, including information on child poverty by town, multi-year slot and fiscal trends within the School Readiness Grant Program, and analyses of preschool services delivered by Department of Social Services child care center programs. We have organized the results of these analyses according to six (6) questions:

1. What is the distribution of poor children (defined by the Cabinet as living in families at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level)?
2. Is School Readiness Grant Program funding roughly proportional to the distribution of children living in poverty for the 19 Priority School Districts and the 44 Competitive Municipalities?
3. Within the Priority Districts, what patterns of under-expenditure have evolved over time, and why?
4. What would it cost to bring all DSS child care center slots *for preschoolers* up to \$8,514 (the Cabinet scenario School Readiness Grant Program rate for SFY 09)?
5. What would it cost in SFY 09 to fund the current 836 School Readiness Grant Program slots in the 44 Competitive Municipalities based on a level of fiscal parity with the Priority School Districts?
6. What would it cost to provide School Readiness funding at parity levels for the new 796 preschool slots that could be opened in SFY 09 in the 44 Competitive Municipalities if funding were available?

General Context

Expansion of Connecticut's School Readiness Grant Program is the goal of both the executive and legislative branches of government, based on the Cabinet's *Ready by Five, Fine by Nine Framework* (July 2006) and the Early Childhood Research and Policy Council's *Investment Plan* (November 2006). The *Early Childhood Investment Plan, Part I* recommended a five-year period of expansion designed to serve an additional 13,000 low-income preschooler-aged children across the State of Connecticut, beginning in SFY 08. Over SFY 08 and SFY 09, the *Plan* envisioned an expansion of 2,045 slots in each year, along with a 3% cost of living rate adjustment in each

¹ This is the fifth in a series of reports that have been developed for the Connecticut Early Childhood Education Cabinet over the period October 2007 through February 2008. All of the reports are posted online at – www.ecpolicycouncil.org.

² Prepared by the Office of the Early Childhood Education Cabinet & the Bureau of Early Childhood Education, State Department of Education

year. The balance of slots needed (~8900) would be added over the three-year period SFY 10, SFY 11 and SFY 12.

State funding was increased in each of SFY 08 and SFY 09 to allow for at least 2,000 new slots to be funded in the Priority School Districts. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Connecticut School Readiness Grant Program (SRP) is expected to serve about 8,900 slots in the 19 Priority School Districts and 836 children in the 44 SRP Competitive Municipality districts. Districts in each funding category are shown below.

School Readiness Program Priority School Districts N = 19 Towns			School Readiness Program Competitive Municipalities N = 44 Towns		
Ansonia, Bloomfield Bridgeport Bristol Danbury East Hartford	Hartford Meriden Middletown New Britain New London New Haven	Norwalk Norwich Putnam Stamford Waterbury West Haven Windham	Andover Ashford Branford Brooklyn Canterbury Chaplin Colchester Coventry Derby East Haven Eastford Enfield Greenwich Griswold Groton	Hamden Hampton Killingly Ledyard Lisbon Manchester Mansfield Milford Naugatuck North Canaan Plainfield Plymouth Preston Shelton Sprague	Stafford Stratford Scotland Seymour Thomaston Thompson Torrington Vernon Voluntown West Hartford Winchester/ Winsted Windsor Wolcott Woodstock

Summary of the January 2008 Preschool Expansion Report

At the January 14, 2008, Early Childhood Education Cabinet meeting, Cabinet members unanimously approved the Preschool Expansion Report including a recommended scenario for slot maximization in Priority Districts and fiscal parity with Competitive Municipalities participating in the School Readiness Grant Program (SRP). The scenario transmitted to the CT General Assembly's Appropriations Committee, as requested, on February 1, 2008.

The following statements summarize the report findings:

1. As a result of careful examination of the Guiding Principles for SRP Expansion, SFY 08 and SFY 09 SRP funds to communities, and SFY 09 slot projections/barriers, the preferred scenario is to provide an SFY 09 full-day, full-year rate of \$8,514 for Priority School Districts in order to maximize quality PSD slot expansion. The report also proposed development of an administrative cost model and an actual increase in funds for administration at the local level. *The SFY 09 appropriation to the Priority School District School Readiness Grant Program line item is sufficient (at its original appropriation level) to fund all of these proposals. No additional funds are required or requested.*
2. Fiscal parity with School Readiness Grant Program Competitive Municipalities (i.e., a common slot reimbursement rate in Priority and Competitive communities instead of \$107,000 per town) is necessary to ensure high quality early childhood programs and to dramatically expand preschool education for poor children in these 44 additional towns.

3. In SFY 09, funding now allocated to the 44 Competitive Municipalities will not allow for expansion in the coming year, although the communities report that they have both space and programs to serve about 800 additional preschool-aged children in SFY 09.
4. To maximize slot expansion in these 44 towns, the SDE School Readiness Grant Program Competitive Municipalities line item would need to be increased. Factors identified as important to promote this expansion (described within the January Preschool Expansion Report) include:
 - (a) funding based on actual slots per community rather than grants;
 - (b) funding at the same level as for Priority Districts;
 - (c) start up funds for these communities; and
 - (d) administrative support funds at the local level.

QUESTIONS AND FINDINGS

1. The Distribution of Children Living in Poverty in Connecticut

Question: What is the distribution of poor children (defined by the Cabinet as living in families at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level)?

Findings: There are four findings from this analysis:

1. Preschoolers living in "poor" families reside in every town in Connecticut.
2. Of all poor children statewide, the 19 Priority School Districts account for 73%. The 44 Competitive Municipalities account for 18%, and the rest of all Connecticut towns account for 9%.
3. The percent of children living in families at or below 185% varies dramatically by town across the 63 towns now receiving funding from the School Readiness Grant Program. Data on the proportion of young children living at or below 185% is provided in Appendix A, for *each* Connecticut town.
4. There are currently 15 additional Connecticut towns *with higher levels of child poverty* than some of the towns already in the School Readiness Grant Program. These towns are: Bozrah, Sterling (eligible, but has not yet applied), Windsor Locks, Plainville, Montville (eligible, but has not yet applied), North Stonington, Sharon, Newington, Colebrook, Watertown, Deep River, Willington, Canaan and Kent.

CT Towns by Level of Poverty (185% FPL)					
0-10%	11-25%	26%-40%	41-60%	61-80%	Over 80%
Priority School Districts (19)					
		WEST HAVEN	MERIDEN	NEW HAVEN	BRIDGEPORT
		STAMFORD	E. HARTFORD	HARTFORD	
		MIDDLETOWN	NORWICH	WATERBURY	
		NORWALK			
		BRISTOL	ANSONIA	NEW LONDON	
		DANBURY	BLOOMFIELD	WINDHAM	
			PUTNAM	NEW BRITAIN	
Competitive Municipalities (44)					
0-10%	11-25%	26%-40%	41-60%	61-80%	Over 80%
SHELTON	SPRAGUE	VOLUNTOWN	DERBY		
PRESTON	THOMPSON	MANCHESTER			
ANDOVER	NORTH CANAAN	KILLINGLY			
WOODSTOCK	ENFIELD	PLAINFIELD			
HAMPTON	STAFFORD	NAUGATUCK			
GREENWICH	CHAPLIN	WINCHESTER			
LEDYARD	GRISWOLD	STRATFORD			
COLCHESTER	BROOKLYN	TORRINGTON			
SCOTLAND	WINDSOR				
	ASHFORD	HAMDEN			
	MANSFIELD	GROTON			
	LISBON	EAST HAVEN			
	WOLCOTT	VERNON			
	W.HARTFORD				
	MILFORD				
	THOMASTON				
	SEYMOUR				
	EASTFORD				
	CANTERBURY				
	PLYMOUTH				
	BRANFORD				
	COVENTRY				
All Other Connecticut Towns					
0-10%	11-25%	26%-40%	41-60%	61-80%	Over 80%
All OTHER CT TOWNS NOT ELSEWHERE	STERLING	BOZRAH			
	WINDSOR LOCKS				
	EAST WINDSOR				
	PLAINVILLE				
	MONTVILLE				
	NORTH STONINGTON				
	SHARON				
	NEWINGTON				
	COLEBROOK				
	WATERTOWN				
	DEEP RIVER				
	WILLINGTON				
	CANAAN				
	KENT				

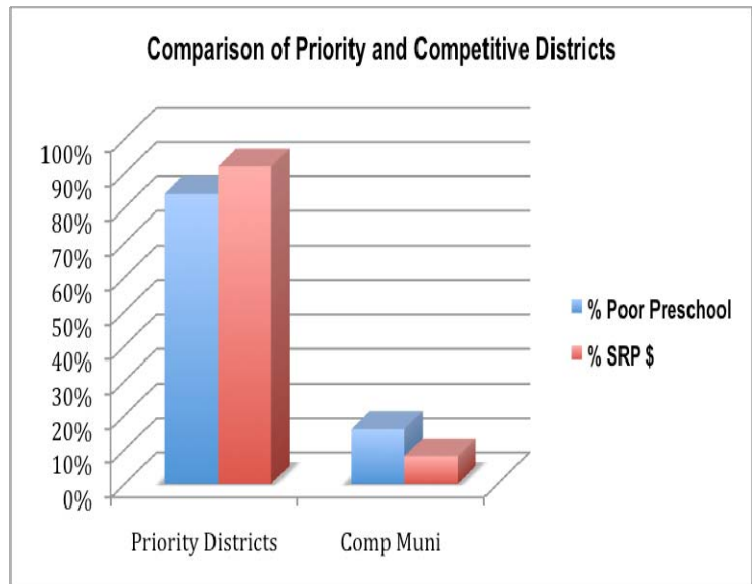
Note: Within each column, the towns are prioritized from highest percentage to lowest percentage of poverty. For specific town percentages, please refer to Appendix A.

2. Poor Children and School Readiness Grant Program Funding

Question: Is School Readiness Grant Program funding roughly proportional to the distribution of children living in poverty for the 19 Priority School Districts and the 44 Competitive Municipalities?

Findings: Of the total number of preschoolers living at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level *in the 19 Priority Districts and the 44 Competitive Municipalities*, 84% live in the Priority Districts and 16% lived in the Competitive Municipalities.

In 2008, \$61.4 million was available for School Readiness funding for the 19 Priority School Districts while \$4.9 million was available for the 44 Competitive Municipalities. Of the total available for the 2008 School Readiness Grant Program, 92% was appropriated to 19 Priority School Districts; 8% was appropriated to the 44 Competitive Municipalities.



The data revealed that a disproportionate amount of funds is allocated to the Priority School District School Readiness Program when the overall distribution of School Readiness children is taken into account:

SFY 08	Priority School Districts	Competitive Municipalities
Percent of poor children	84%	16%
Percent of funding	92%	8%

These analyses -- while answering the question raised at the Cabinet meeting -- do not answer two other key questions:

1. What is the total amount of state and federal preschool funding and how are funds allocated across major funding programs (i.e., School Readiness Program, DSS preschool centers, DSS Care-4-Kids subsidies, and Head Start) *in relation to the distribution of poor children in the State of Connecticut?*
2. How many of these preschool children living at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level are being served in any of Connecticut's preschool services: the School Readiness Grant Program; DSS child care centers; Head Start or through the DSS Care-4-Kids program?

At the present time, we cannot answer these two additional questions.

3. Priority District School Readiness Grant Program Funding Patterns and Reallocation

Question: Within the Priority School Readiness Districts, what patterns of under-expenditure have occurred over time?

Background: The allocation to Priority School Districts and to the 44 Competitive Municipalities is not determined by the amount of poverty within each school district or municipality or by the district's ability to provide preschool space for those in need.

Based on Section 10-16p of the Connecticut General Statutes, allocation determinations for the Priority District School Readiness Grant Program are:

- The *average kindergarten enrollment* in the Priority District for the last three years multiplied by the ratio of the average percentage of free and reduced price meals to the minimum percentage requirement for severe need eligibility;
- The allocation allows for an *administrative set-aside* to operate the program that is based on a percentage of the district's allocation, not to exceed the predetermined cap;
- A *special set-aside* of approximately \$3.5 million shared by Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Waterbury and Windham;
- A *hold-harmless provision* that no Priority District receives a grant allocation that is less than the prior fiscal year; and
- For school readiness grant purposes, once a district is determined as a Priority School District under Section 10-266p of the Connecticut General Statutes, it remains eligible for school readiness funds as a Priority School District even when it no longer meets that eligibility under Section 10-266p of the Connecticut General Statutes

Finding: Over the past five years (2003 through 2007), the Priority School Readiness Districts have expended between 94% and 99% of funds allocated to them. While there has been under-expenditure in each year, there is no particular pattern across years.

SFY 03	SFY 04	SFY 05	SFY 06	SFY 07
\$37.4 Million Allocated	\$37.3 Million Allocated	\$44.6 Million Allocated	\$48.1 Million Allocated	\$56.3 Million Allocated
5.4% under expended	0.6% under expended	0.2% over expended	1.9% under expended	3.6% under expended

Since 1999, legislation has allowed the State Department of Education to reallocate funds, in percentages ranging from 10% in 1999 to 70% in 2005, from under-expending districts to other towns with the capacity to serve additional preschool children or starting in FY 06 for professional development. These additional slots were considered temporary slots that were dependent on the next year's allocation for continued funding. Allocations to Priority School Districts were subject to variances until FY 06 when legislation required that no priority school district that received school readiness funding could receive funding that was less than the prior fiscal year, including any supplemental grants.

- In 2002 and 2003, no funds were reallocated. (Please note that in FY 03 a budget cut was instituted mid-year and subsequently restored in late spring. Communities then submitted a plan that indicated how they would use the funds. They were allowed to choose to use all or part of these funds in FY 03 or roll them forward into FY 04 and FY 05.)
- In 2004 and 2005, unexpended funds were reallocated to more than half of the communities.
- In 2006 and 2007, funds were reallocated to just one community – Hartford and the balance was used for professional development on the Preschool Curriculum Frameworks and alignment of the curriculum to the Frameworks for all priority school districts and competitive municipalities that received school readiness funding.

For SFY 06-07, \$2 million of the total allocation (\$56.3 million) was under-expended. Across the 19 Priority Districts, 7 districts were either under-expended by more than 6% or by more than \$50,000. A very small amount of funding (\$-24,000) was reallocated, to Hartford.

Town	Allocation	Under-Expenditure	% Under-Exp.
Bridgeport	\$8,430,341	\$529,362	6.30%
Bristol	\$1,444,576	\$97,274	6.70%
New Britain	\$3,450,971	\$132,469	3.80%
New Haven	\$7,155,971	\$449,341	6.30%
Stamford	\$3,641.70	\$348,344	9.60%
Waterbury	\$7,256,377	\$360,193	5.00%
West Haven	\$1,711,756	\$52,113	3.00%

Note: In the 2007 legislative session (Subdivision 3 of subsection e of section 10-16p), authority to reallocate unexpended funds to support local school readiness programs was specifically given to the Commissioner of the State Department of Education.

4. Continued Funding for DSS Center Parity with the School Readiness Grant Program

Question: What would it cost to bring all DSS child care center slots for preschoolers up to \$8,514 (prorated for type of slot)?

Finding: An additional appropriation of \$1.18 million would be required in SFY 09 to continue fiscal parity with SRP rates set at \$8,514 (full day, full year). This additional funding would have to be allocated to the DSS budget.

	SFY 08	SFY 09	SFY 09 Additional Funds Needed
DSS Full-Day	\$19,356,300 (2,412 x \$8,025)	\$20,535,768 (2,412 X \$8,514)	\$1,179,468
DSS Extended-Day	\$951,102 (342 x \$2,781)	\$951,102 (342 x \$2,781)	0
TOTAL	\$20,307,402	\$21,486,870	\$1,179,468

5. Funding Competitive Municipalities on a Parity Basis with Priority Districts

Question: What would it cost to fund the current 836 School Readiness Grant Program slots in the 44 Competitive Municipalities based on a level of fiscal parity with the SRP (parity = \$8,514 per full-day, full-year slots)?

Finding: SFY 08 funding for these towns and slots is \$4.9 million. In SFY 09, an additional \$500,000 would be required to fund the current 836 slots at parity with Priority School Districts on a per slot basis rather than through grants of \$107,000 per community.

6. Funding Competitive Municipalities for Expansion

Question: What would it cost to provide School Readiness funding (at parity levels) for about 800 new preschool slots that could be opened in SFY 09 in the 44 Competitive Municipalities if funding were available?

Finding:

During the fall of 2007, School Readiness liaisons in the 44 Competitive Municipalities were asked to identify the number of proposed slots that they could open if expansion funding was available. The Competitive School Readiness liaisons indicated that they could provide 231 new slots in 2007-08 and another 565 slots in 2008-09, for a total of about 800 slots. The cost estimate below is based on *all* of the new slots being opened in SFY 09.

About \$5.2 million would be needed to fund these additional 796 slots in Competitive communities (prorated from a full-day, full-year rate of \$8,514). The slot types and costs for additional expansion in 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as follows:

	Possible Expansion in Competitive SR 2008-09				
	Full-Day	School-Day	Part-Day	Extended-Day	Total
Number of Slots	366	101	299	30	796
Funding Needed	\$3,116,124	\$606,000	\$1,345,500	\$83,160	\$5,150,785

The 44 Competitive Municipalities currently receive approximately \$107,000 each in funding for their School Readiness Grant programs. Across all years, these districts have utilized between 98% and 99% of their allocation.

APPENDIX: ADDITIONAL DETAIL

1. Distribution of Children Living in Poverty Across CT Towns

Based on 2007 data provided by CT State Department of Education, children living in families at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level reside in every town in Connecticut. Data for this analysis comes from local district reporting of students' enrollment in the federal Free and Reduced Price Meal (FRMP) program. These data are audited by the federal Department of Agriculture and examined by the State Department of Education. Within the State Department of Education, researchers state that these data likely under-estimate (rather than over-estimate) the numbers of students living in families at or below this income level. Additionally, national data indicate that the proportion of children living in poverty is higher among children under the age of five than for children ages 6 and older.

Analysis of the most current data shows that 27% of public school students statewide live in families at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level. Among these students:

- 73% attend school in the 19 Priority Districts;
- 18% attend school in the 44 Competitive Municipalities;
- 9% attend schools throughout the rest of Connecticut.^{3 4}

On a community-by-community level, the proportion (and number) of young children living at to below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level varies widely across Connecticut towns. Every community has some children in poverty and some communities have many young poor children.

The chart below presents the percentage of children living in families at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level by town. These data do NOT tell us how many children this impacts, but that data can be estimated by town and by age group. Translating percentage data in estimated numbers of children represents an important additional step, because some town with lower percentages may actually have more children impacted than other towns with higher percentages.

³ We also acquired and analyzed the distribution of poor children in Connecticut, based on Title I poverty data available from the State Department of Education. Title I poverty data, based on updated estimates of federal census data is used to determine the federal Title I allocation to towns/school districts and as a factor to determine the state Education Cost Sharing grant allocation to municipalities that rely on poverty statistics. The distribution of child poverty based on Title I data shows that 73% of students live in Priority Districts, 15% live in Competitive Municipalities, and 12% live in the rest of Connecticut towns.

⁴ Title I calculations are based on federal poverty estimates derived from federal census data to calculate the number of people in poverty. The federal Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program uses estimates of median household income based on statistical models from federal census data, household survey data, administrative records data, and population estimates. These poverty estimates/thresholds are based on the "official measure of poverty" as described above, and do not necessarily reflect alternative "poverty guidelines" such as free and reduced-price lunch, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) participant counts or food stamp data, according to SAIPE. Further, the latter are not true measures of official poverty and are subject to uncertainty. For comparison purposes, however, according to the SAIPE 2005 poverty estimates, the official threshold for a family of four containing two related children under age 18 was \$19,157, compared with \$19,350 set by the 2005 poverty guidelines. Additionally, children in a similar family would be eligible for the free-lunch program as long as family income did not exceed \$25,155, and eligible for the reduced-price lunch program if family income was below \$35,797 in 2005-06. The SAIPE poverty estimates do not include persons whose poverty status cannot be determined, including foster children under age 15 and persons in institutional locations (e.g., correctional facilities or nursing homes). For more information, please see www.ask.census.gov, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/nontechdoc/challengepro.html>, and <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/index.shtml>.

Town	Pov	Town	Pov	Town	Pov	Town	Pov
ANDOVER	10.0%	ENFIELD	23.0%	NEWTOWN	2.4%	TRUMBULL	3.8%
ANSONIA	48.0%	ESSEX	3.5%	NORFOLK	6.8%	UNION	5.8%
ASHFORD	16.0%	FAIRFIELD	5.0%	NORTH BRANFORD	9.9%	VERNON	26.0%
AVON	2.3%	FARMINGTON	4.9%	NORTH CANAAN	23.0%	VOLUNTOWN	34.0%
BARKHAMSTED	5.3%	FRANKLIN	6.3%	NORTH HAVEN	6.8%	WALLINGFORD	7.8%
BEACON FALLS (RSD#16)	7.7%	GLASTONBURY	3.4%	NORTH STONINGTON	15.9%	WARREN (RSD#6)	7.6%
BERLIN	5.7%	GOSHEN (RSD#6)		NORWALK	32.0%	WASHINGTON (RSD#12)	
BETHANY	2.0%	GRANBY	3.4%	NORWICH	49.0%	WATERBURY	70.0%
BETHEL	7.2%	GREENWICH	8.0%	OLD LYME (RSD#18)		THOMPSON	23.0%
BETHLEHEM (RSD#14)		GRISWOLD	19.0%	OLD SAYBROOK	7.6%	TOLLAND	4.1%
BLOOMFIELD	44.0%	GROTON	27.0%	ORANGE	3.4%	TORRINGTON	28.0%
BOLTON	6.2%	GUILFORD	3.6%	OXFORD	5.7%	TRUMBULL	3.8%
BOZRAH	25.6%	HADDAM (RSD#17)	5.6%	PLAINFIELD	31.0%	UNION	5.8%
BRANFORD	12.0%	HAMDEN	27.0%	PLAINVILLE	17.3%	VERNON	26.0%
BRIDGEPORT	95.0%	HAMPTON	9.0%	PLYMOUTH	12.0%	VOLUNTOWN	34.0%
BRIDGEWATER (RSD#12)		HARTFORD	70.0%	POMFRET	8.9%	WALLINGFORD	7.8%
BRISTOL	30.0%	HARTLAND	0.9%	PORTLAND	9.9%	WARREN (RSD#6)	7.6%
BROOKFIELD	3.0%	HARWINTON (RSD#10)		PRESTON	10.0%	WASHINGTON (RSD#12)	
BROOKLYN	18.0%	HEBRON	3.2%	PROSPECT (RSD#16)		WATERBURY	70.0%
BURLINGTON (RSD#10)	3.1%	KENT	10.7%	PUTNAM	44.0%	WATERFORD	8.4%
CANAAN	10.9%	KILLINGLY	34.0%	REDDING	1.1%	WATERTOWN	12.1%
CANTERBURY	13.0%	KILLINGWORTH (RSD#17)	6.6%	RIDGEFIELD	1.2%	WEST HARTFORD	14.0%
CANTON	3.2%	LEBANON	8.1%	ROCKY HILL	6.2%	WEST HAVEN	39.0%
CHAPLIN	21.0%	LEDYARD	7.0%	ROXBURY (RSD#12)	2.6%	WESTBROOK	9.6%
CHESHIRE	3.3%	LISBON	15.0%	SALEM	4.5%	WESTON	0.6%
CHESTER	4.8%	LITCHFIELD	4.8%	SALISBURY	10.0%	WESTPORT	1.7%
CLINTON	7.6%	LYME (RSD#18)	3.8%	SCOTLAND	17.0%	WETHERSFIELD	10.4%
COLCHESTER	6.0%	MADISON	1.9%	SEYMOUR	13.0%	WILLINGTON	10.9%
COLEBROOK	13.2%	MANCHESTER	34.0%	SHARON	15.2%	WILTON	0.6%
COLUMBIA	3.6%	MANSFIELD	15.0%	SHELTON	10.0%	WINCHESTER	30.0%
CORNWALL	5.4%	MARLBOROUGH	3.4%	SHERMAN	0.0%	WINDHAM	65.0%
COVENTRY	11.0%	MERIDEN	56.0%	SIMSBURY	3.8%	WINDSOR	27.0%
CROMWELL	10.5%	MIDDLEBURY (RSD#15)	1.6%	SOMERS	4.8%	WINDSOR LOCKS	20.1%
DANBURY	30.0%	MIDDLEFIELD (RSD#13)		SOUTH WINDSOR	5.7%	WOLCOTT	14.0%
DARIEN	1.9%	MIDDLETOWN	33.0%	SOUTHBURY (RSD#15)		WOODBIDGE	2.5%
DEEP RIVER	11.4%	MILFORD	14.0%	SOUTHINGTON	7.7%	WOODBURY (RSD#14)	4.3%
DERBY	43.0%	MONROE	3.3%	SPRAGUE	24.0%	WOODSTOCK	9.0%
DURHAM (RSD#13)	4.8%	MONTVILLE	16.8%	STAFFORD	21.0%		
EAST GRANBY	1.3%	MORRIS (RSD#6)		STAMFORD	38.0%		
EAST HADDAM	5.4%	NAUGATUCK	31.0%	STERLING	22.2%		
EAST HAMPTON	7.8%	NEW BRITAIN	63.0%	STONINGTON	10.5%		
EAST HARTFORD	49.0%	NEW CANAAN	0.0%	STRATFORD	30.0%		
EAST HAVEN	27.0%	NEW FAIRFIELD	6.0%	SUFFIELD	4.6%		
EAST LYME	4.8%	NEW HARTFORD	1.8%	THOMASTON	13.0%		
EAST WINDSOR	19.8%	NEW HAVEN	77.0%	THOMPSON	23.0%		
EASTFORD	13.0%	NEW LONDON	66.0%	TOLLAND	4.1%		
EASTON	0.3%	NEW MILFORD	8.6%	TORRINGTON	28.0%		
ELLINGTON	4.4%	NEWINGTON	14.9%				