

Answers to Key Questions about School Funding in Easton

May 2023

New Hampshire’s public school system – and the way in which money is raised to pay for it – touches the lives of all Granite Staters yet can often be difficult to understand. Listed below are a few questions you might have about how schools are funded in Easton, along with helpful facts and figures in response. After reading them, we hope you’ll better understand some of the inequities plaguing our school funding system.

What Does Easton Spend on Public Schools? How Does It Compare to Other Communities?

The 1998-99 school year was the last school year before the State of New Hampshire, in response to the Supreme Court’s *Claremont* rulings, increased the amount of aid it provides to pay for an “adequate” education. That year, Easton spent \$8,260 per elementary school student or 139 percent of the typical (or median) town’s spending. In the school year 2021-22, Easton spent \$30,431 per elementary pupil, which was 139 percent of the NH Median.

Figure 2 compares spending per elementary pupil in Easton and the state average for the past fifteen years. It shows that spending in Easton has remained above the state average over the years.

Figure 1

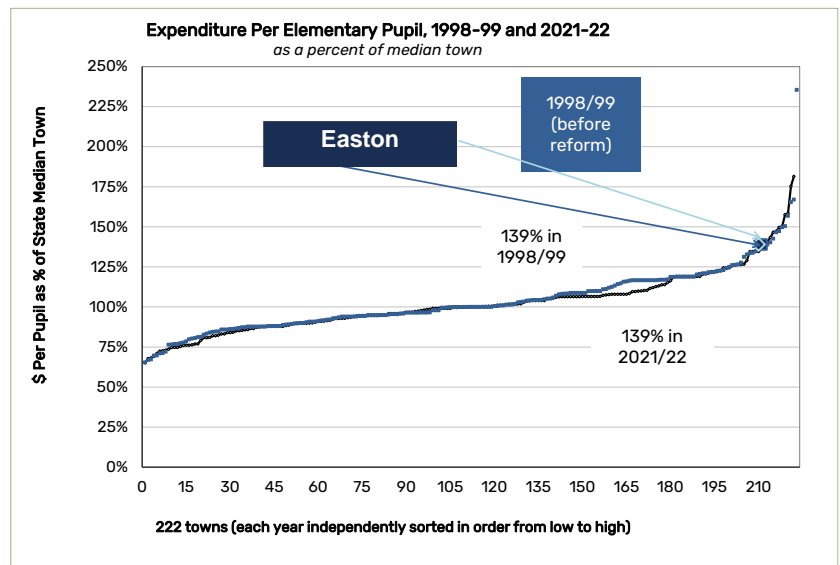
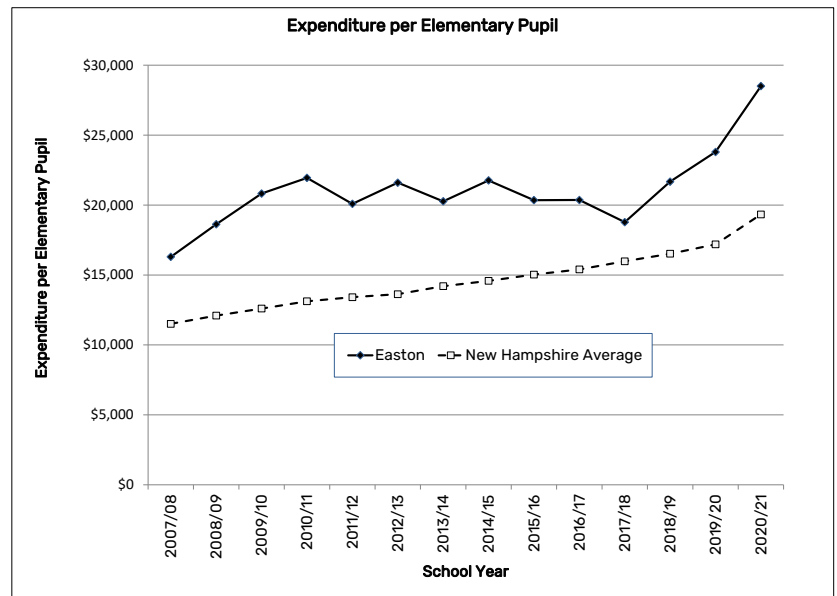


Figure 2



New Hampshire’s public school districts spent \$3.64 billion during the 2021-22 school year. Of that amount, 40 percent was dedicated to regular classroom instruction, 20 percent to other educational programs (including special education and vocational instruction), 11 percent to administration, 9 percent to building operations, and the remainder was devoted to transportation, food services, and other purposes.

Students in Easton are a part of the Lafayette Regional School District.

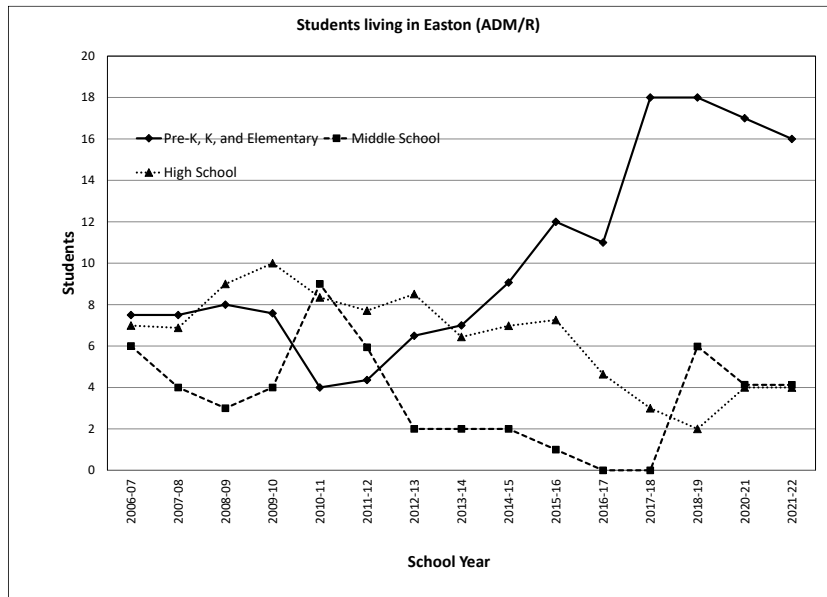
Spending by Type	Percentage	
	Lafayette	NH Average
Regular Instruction	43%	40%
Special Programs	11%	19%
Vocational Programs	0%	1%
Other Instructional Programs	0%	1%
Student Support Services	9%	8%
Instructional Support Staff	5%	3%
Administration	17%	11%
Plant Operations	7%	9%
Pupil Transportation	5%	4%
Food Services	3%	2%
Bond & Note Interest	0%	1%
Other Expenses	0%	0%
Total Expenses	100%	100%

As shown in the table, the proportion of Lafayette Regional School District’s spending on regular instruction is more than the state average, and for special education programs is less than average. Lafayette Regional also spends more on administration and pupil transportation than the state average.

How Many Students Are Enrolled in Easton Schools?

Average Daily Membership in Residence (ADM/R) is one way in which enrollment is measured. It measures the number of public school students living in a district. ADM/R has been in slow decline in New Hampshire in recent years, attributable to declining birth rates. In Easton, there has been an increase of 17 percent from 2006-07. Figure 3 displays ADM/R trends for the past fifteen years in Easton’s elementary, middle, and high schools. During this period, the number of elementary students increased by 113 percent, middle school students decreased by 31 percent, and high school students decreased by 42 percent.

Figure 3



How Does Easton Pay for Public Schools?

Figure 4 shows all the various revenue sources Easton uses to pay for its students’ education, measuring them on a per-pupil basis. It also compares Easton’s revenue sources to the New Hampshire average. As this figure makes clear, local property taxes are the major source of revenue for public schools across the state.

During the 2020-21 school year, Lafayette Regional School District's total school revenue was \$32,206 per pupil, a significant amount more than the state average of \$21,462. Property taxes (local plus statewide) provided \$2,679,397 or 91% percent of the \$2,924,399 overall amount, more than the state average. Lafayette received \$0 state "adequacy" aid per pupil. The state average aid is \$3,905.

How Do Easton's School Property Tax Rates Compare to Other Communities?

1998 was the last tax year before the state responded to the Supreme Court's *Claremont* rulings and introduced new aid to pay for an "adequate" education. That year, Easton's equalized property tax rate for its schools was \$15.92 per \$1,000 of property value. This rate was 85% of the median town. In 2021, Easton's equalized school property tax rate was \$7.27 per \$1,000 of value (a \$5.95 local tax rate plus a \$1.32 state tax rate, which is retained locally), 67% of the median town.

Figure 4

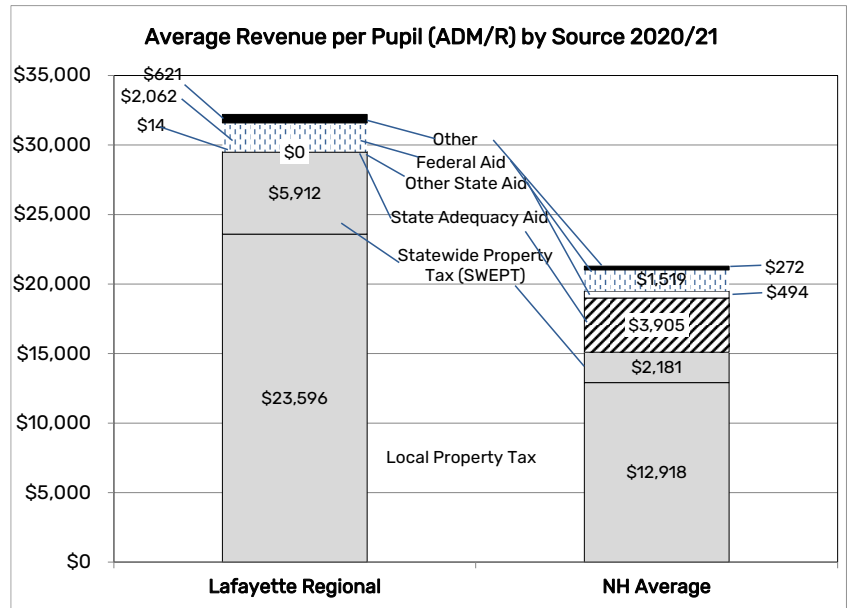
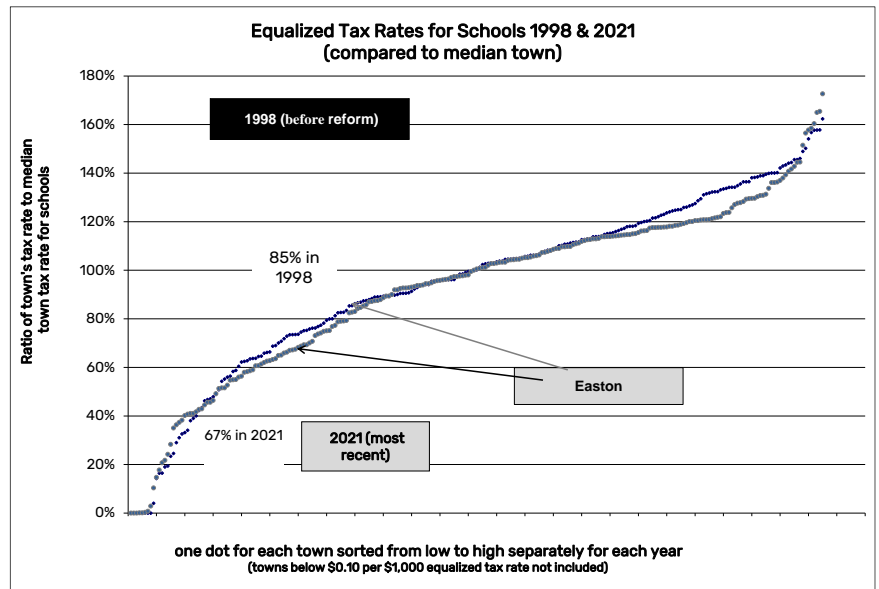


Figure 5



How Has Easton’s School Property Tax Rate Changed Over Time?

The reforms enacted in 1998 imposed the Statewide Education Property Tax (SWEPT). In 1999 its rate was \$6.70 per thousand equalized valuations in Easton. Also, in 1999 the state began the distribution of its new “adequacy aid” to each district. The result for Easton was a sudden increase in its equalized tax rate from \$15.92 per thousand in 1998 to \$16.34 in 1999. Easton was one of the only communities that saw an increase in 1999. The 2021 equalized rate is \$7.27.

How Do Property Values in Easton Compare to Other Communities?

The most important statistic that relates to the ability of different towns to raise taxes for the purpose of their schools is Equalized Property Value per Pupil or EQVP. EQVP essentially provides an answer to the question, “What resources are available to be taxed in our town for each of the students whose education we pay for through our school budget?” The higher a town’s EQVP, the lower the school property tax rate it needs to use to generate a set sum of money.

In 2021, Easton had \$106,308,229 of equalized property valuation and 24 students (as measured by average daily membership in residence or ADM-R). This means that Easton’s EQVP that year was \$4,406,431. The state average EQVP was \$1,599,979. Easton had 275 percent of the state average. Pittsfield is an example of one of the many communities that had less property value per pupil than Easton.

Clearly, there is not a level playing field when it comes to the ability of towns’ property tax bases to support their schools.

Figure 6

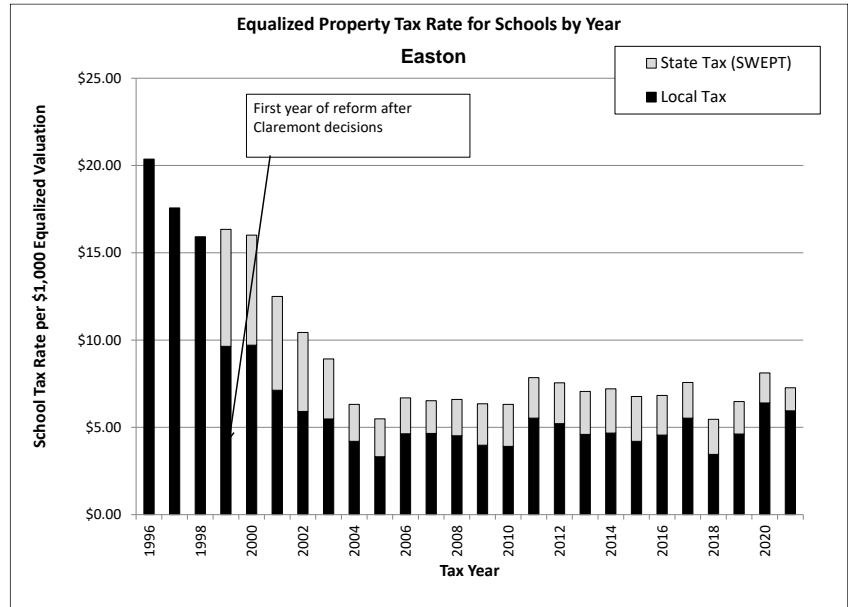
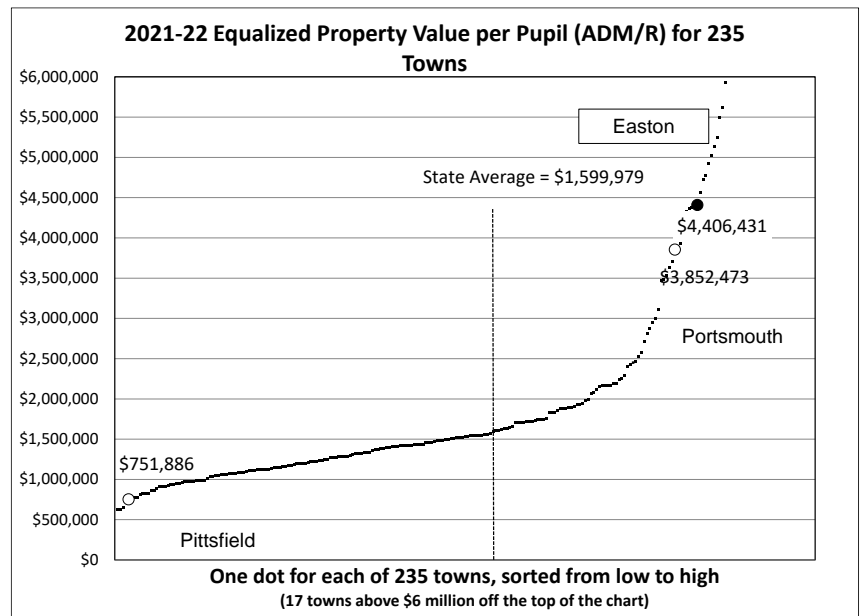


Figure 7



Note: Data used in this report are taken from reports and spreadsheets of the NH Department of Education (Equalized Valuation per Pupil, Cost Per Pupil by District, Average Daily Membership Based Upon Attendance and Residence (ADM), Average Class Size by School, and DoE25 Extract for State Profile Data for various years). Such data are reported by New Hampshire school districts to the Department. Tax rates printed on town tax bills are not equalized and cannot be compared among towns. Using equalized data allows an apples-to-apples comparison among town tax rates and property values.