



RONCALLI COLLEGE

Timaru, New Zealand

SABBATICAL REPORT

Christopher Comeau
Roncalli College
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Investigation:

- **Chapter 70: A Funding model used by the Massachusetts State Schooling System to ensure 'adequate' base-line funding**
- **Chapter 222: An initiative to keep suspended and excluded students engaged in education in the state of Massachusetts. (*An Act Relative to Students' Access to Educational Services and Exclusion from School*)**

Introduction

During term 2, 2016, I was awarded a 10-week sabbatical. I decided to travel to the East Coast of the United States with the dual purpose of re-connecting with family and also visiting a variety of American high schools. I visited Scotia-Glenville High School in New York State and three high schools in Massachusetts; Leominster High School, Clinton High School and St Bernard's Central Catholic High School.

I thoroughly enjoyed visiting all these schools and was received with amazing hospitality. It was interesting spending time in a variety of schools as an observer and, to be honest, it was hard to focus on any one thing as there was so much to take in. That is, I had numerous conversations about facilities/budget, curriculum, pastoral care, professional development, co-curricular programmes, special education, staff culture, assessment, new initiatives, etc.

I found that the educators I spoke with were also quite interested in the New Zealand education and the NZQA Framework. The Principals I visited were particularly surprised by the autonomy of NZ Principals and BOT's. They had a far more structured and hierarchical system where they reported to a Superintendent who was ultimately responsible for making decisions about school policy.

Two topics that seemed to be quite topical across all four schools were around 'funding' and 'behaviour management'. Therefore, I decided to focus my research on these two areas. More particularly, looking at the funding model for Massachusetts public schools (Chapter 70) and a new behaviour initiative for Massachusetts (Chapter 222). These issues are also quite topical in New Zealand at present as we look to review the decile funding system and also to reduce the number of stand-downs, suspensions and exclusions.

I would like to thank the Ministry of Education and my Board of Trustees for the opportunity to take Sabbatical Leave in 2016. I would also like to thank my Senior Leadership Team and staff for assuming extra duties in my absence and for their on-going support.

The funding model for Massachusetts public schools.

One of the interesting things about education in the United States is that each state sets its own curriculum and is responsible for deciding how its schools are funded. There is very little federal government intervention. This is a legacy from the early days in the United States when there was quite a bit of fear over a strong federal government impinging on states' rights. For this reason, there is a huge variation in how schools function across the country.

I decided to use Massachusetts as my case study because I have connections in Massachusetts and also because Massachusetts has what is considered to be the most successful education system both in terms of student outcomes and a successful funding model. Massachusetts is held up as the gold standard for education in the USA.

Massachusetts Chapter 70. What is it?

In brief, *Massachusetts Chapter 70 Educational Aid* is the primary programme for allocating and distributing money to the state's 328 school districts. These schools range from kindergarten through yr. 12 (American high schools finish at yr 12). The Chapter 70 formula aims to ensure that each school district has enough resourcing to provide an 'adequate' education for all students. It also takes into account the ability of each local government to contribute a fair portion of the funding. So, in theory, this funding formula is designed to distribute funds in such a way as to ensure *equity* across school districts. That is, it is a levelling mechanism where poorer districts receive more state aid than wealthier ones.

Origins of Chapter 70

Before 1993, Massachusetts relied solely on local property taxes to fund education. This created huge inequalities in funding between wealthy and poor communities. Students from wealthier communities benefited from well-resourced, high functioning schools while those in poorer communities had the bare basics...if that. Concerns about the disparities in public education across Massachusetts lead to a State Supreme Court case *McDuffy v Secretary of the Executive Office of Education*. In this case, the court held that the state had failed to meet its constitutional obligation but did not go so far as to order equal spending on education across all districts. Rather this case prompted the *1993 Education Reform Act*. The Act set out legal provisions intended to reform public education in Massachusetts to provide a 'quality' public education for all of its citizens.

In order to do this, the state first needed to establish what constituted a 'quality' education. Then they needed to determine the *minimum level* of funding required to be able to provide this. In addition, the state had to reconcile the problem that not all districts could meet additional funding obligations on their own and would therefore have to develop a formula for providing additional state funding.

How does the state determine an adequate amount of money to provide a quality education?

Chapter 70 mandates a *base-line* for school funding across the state. The minimum spending level is, for the purposes of Chapter 70, considered adequate. Adequate funding is determined by each school districts 'foundation budget' which is determined by multiplying the number of enrolments (14 categories) in a district by the costs of 11 categories (see below)

Chapter 70 Enrolment and Cost Categories

Enrolment Categories	Cost Categories
Pre-kindergarten	Administration
Half-day kindergarten	Instructional Leadership
Full-day kindergarten	Classroom specialist teachers
Elementary 1-5	Other training services
Middle school 6-8	Professional development
Senior high school 9-13	Instructional equipment and technology
Limited English Pre K	Guidance and psychological
Limited English ½ day kindergarten	Pupil services
Limited English 1-2	Operations and Maintenance
Vocational education 9-12	Employee benefits and fixed charges
Special Education in School	Special Education tuition
Special Education tuitioned out	
Low income elementary	
Low income secondary	

What is equitable?

Chapter 70 was designed to distribute state money according to a district's ability to meet its foundation budget obligations. In other words, it's a top-up of funds. That is, poorer districts receive larger amounts of state funding in their foundation budgets as compared to wealthier districts. In a few cases, poorer districts were receiving as much as 100% of their foundation budget while wealthier districts received no Chapter 70 aid at all.

How does the funding formula work?

There are basically 4 steps to this process which I will outline below. Keep in mind that this is a simple overview and there are many other factors that come into the equation before funding is determined.

Step 1: Calculate the Foundation Budget

As mentioned above Chapter 70 requires each district to provide an *adequate* education to its students. To this end, lawmakers have developed the 'foundation budget' as a way to calculate this funding level. A district's foundation budget is the # of students at each grade level and demographic group x cost categories. (see table above)

This foundation budget represents the total cost of providing an adequate education for all students and is expressed as a per pupil foundation budget (divide foundation budget by # of students)

Step 2: Calculate the Required Local Contribution

Once foundation budget is in place, the state calculates each city and town's ability to contribute local revenue towards its schools. This varies widely as it is based on incomes and

property values. The state expects each city or town contribute the same share of local resources to the foundation budget by setting uniform contribution rates. For example, adding 0.3% of each town’s property values to 1.4% of the average income. The required local contribution is a measure of how much local tax revenue a city or town can reasonably raise toward the operation of its schools.

Step 3: Fill the Shortfall with Chapter 70 Aid

Chapter 70 aid is then determined by the difference between the local contribution its foundation budget. Calculating the difference between step 1 and step 2 ensures each district can fund a baseline, or adequate, education.

Step 4: Districts May Choose to Contribute More

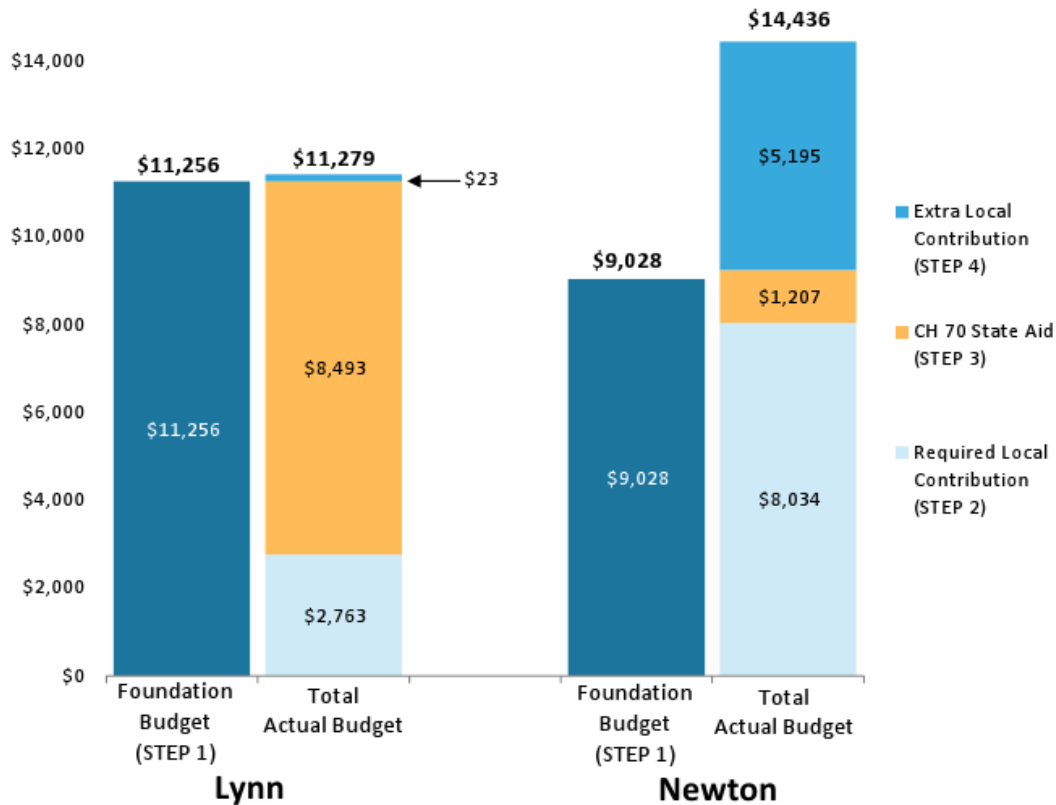
The required local contribution is only the minimum amount that cities and towns must contribute to their schools. Many wealthier communities *choose* to contribute significantly more. So while Chapter 70 ensures a base-line budget for all schools, it does not ensure equity across schools. In fact, there is quite a noticeable difference between schools in wealthy cities and towns compared to their neighbours.

Example of 2 Massachusetts schools and how Chapter 70 funding is applied

(Newton is a wealthy City while Lynn is a poor city)

Chapter 70 Funding for Two Sample Districts

Per-pupil spending by revenue source, Fiscal Year 2010



Please note that in the examples above "CH 70 State Aid" and "Required Local Contribution" together do not equal precisely the foundation budget. This is due to technical details outside the scope of this Facts At A Glance.

The example above compares 2 Massachusetts cities; Lynn, which is a poor, industrial community, and Newton, which is a wealthy Boston suburb.

Lynn has a higher foundation budget than Newton (\$11,256 per student v \$9,028 per student) but has a lower overall budget (\$11,279 v \$14,436). Lynn's foundation budget is significantly higher because it has a higher proportion of low income and limited English proficient students

(2 categories of students that have higher associated costs when determining the foundation budget). Newton, on the other hand, is able to supplement its smaller Chapter 70 aid with more local revenue through taxes.

It is worth noting that for both Lynn and Newton, total funding is at least as high as their foundation budgets. The main difference is that Lynn's total funding level is only \$23 per student higher than the foundation budget while Newton's \$5,400 higher per student. So even though Newton receives \$7,300 less per student in Chapter 70 funding, it is able to provide enough local supplemental funding to produce a total per pupil budget that is roughly \$3,200 higher than Lynn's.

So, in short, a child will be provided for in both school systems but is likely to be far better catered for in Newton than in Lynn.

As I pointed out at the start, the actual formula for calculation is much more complicated than this and takes into account many more factors. However, this provides a good base for understanding Chapter 70 funding.

Is Chapter 70 funding working?

It depends on who you talk to but the overall impression I got was that updating the school funding formula is crucial. The foundation budget formula was established 23 years ago and has not been substantively updated since then. Consequently, the foundation budget funding lags behind today's real costs. In other words, there is a significant gap between state projections and district spending.

At present, a review commission has been set up to review the funding formula and determine the scope of the problem.

One of the problems has been the increased cost of health insurance, employee benefits, inflation and special education. These costs have increased much faster than the rate of inflation used to adjust the foundation budget.

The report makes a range of recommendations for improving the process of school funding. These include but are not limited to the following:

1. Increase the health insurance rate used to calculate school funding
2. Increases the assumed in-district special education enrolment rate from 3.75% to 4.00% for non-vocational students and 4.75% to 5.00% for vocational students.
3. Update the rates used to calculate funding for schools serving non-English speakers.
4. Update the process for funding schools serving low income students.

5. Set up a data collection and reporting system to track non-English speakers and low income students.
6. Set up a committee to promote effective resource allocation at the local level.

If the commissions insurance and special education adjustments are adopted in full, this would equate to an increase of \$432 million dollars.

Chapter 70 was set up and guided by the principles of *adequacy* and *equity*. What needs to be introduced now is the principle of *'efficiency'*. That is, the ability of the state to incentivise districts to spend existing education dollars more efficiently. By recognising and taking advantage of economies of scale, districts can partner to improve the efficiency of educational spending. This can be likened to the C.O.L.S that the New Zealand MOE are currently advocating and funding. It makes for more sense to share resources than to continually duplicate resources.

Massachusetts Chapter 222 (Students' Access to Educational Services)

Chapter 222

As mentioned in the first part of this paper, Massachusetts' public schools rank as the top schools nationwide. However, like many schools across the country, they struggle to ensure that students are treated fairly in the classroom. Minority students and students with disabilities face much higher suspension and expulsion rates than their counterparts and often for similar, minor misbehaviour. The same would be true in New Zealand.

Consequently, in July 2014, Massachusetts took a step to address this issue and passed the Chapter 222 law (*An Act Relative to Students' Access to Educational Services and Exclusion from School*). This law aims to reduce the use of out of school exclusions and provide those students who are removed temporarily from the classroom access to the resources they need to keep up with their studies. Massachusetts is the first state to enact a law setting out how discipline is dealt with in schools.

This is an attempt to end the era of Zero Tolerance for school discipline that was introduced in the late 1980's (It originally referred to government's war on drugs). The term spread to schools as an attempt to curb the violence of drugs, gangs and weapons. By 1993, zero tolerance policies had been adopted across the country and often included not only drugs and weapons but also smoking and school disruption. In 1994, President Clinton signed the *Gun Free Schools Act*, which required one calendar year expulsion for the possession of a firearm and the referral of students to the criminal or juvenile justice system. Local districts, in turn, extended the law to include drugs, alcohol, swearing, threats and anything close to resembling a weapon such as nail files.

While zero tolerance policies had some merit and were effective at first, some counterproductive trends began to emerge over time and the number of exclusions, suspensions and expulsions skyrocketed. Other disciplinary options were infrequently sought or used by principals. The data collected concerned civil rights advocates because low-income students, minorities and students with mental health and disabilities were over represented. Furthermore, there was little evidence to show that suspension or expulsion improved student behaviour or increased school safety. Zero tolerance became a tool to push out low achievers and troublesome students. Most would simply drop out and many entered the prison system. Out of sight, out of mind.

Research began to show the zero tolerance was not the silver bullet and that preventative discipline strategies were actually better at creating safer schools. In 1999, the Positive Behavioural Intervention and Supports (PBIS) was set up (similar to the NZ PB4L). It promoted alternatives such as bullying prevention and conflict resolution. Peer mediation, restorative justice, better classroom management and early identification and intervention were seen as significant in keeping students engaged in education. Furthermore, evidence showed that this approached worked well.

How does Chapter 222 work?

Under previous school rules, students could be suspended, excluded from school for a period of one to two semesters, or expelled, which means permanent removal from the school. The law empowered principals quite significantly.

Now, things have changed. Any student excluded for more than 10 consecutive days is entitled to educational services so they are able to make academic progress during that time, within a school-wide educational plan or developed by the principal.

- Students suspended for 10 or fewer consecutive days will also have the opportunity to make academic progress during suspension.
- Data on all exclusions, regardless of duration or type, will be reported to the Department of Education. Schools will be investigated for significant numbers of exclusions.
- School officials must exercise discretion and consider ways to re-engage students. They must avoid using suspension or expulsion until other options have been employed.
- No student shall be excluded for more than 90 school days (except for very serious offences).
- Due process and appeals will include the student and the parent/guardian.
- Students who have not graduated and have 10 consecutive absences will have an exit interview in order to consider alternative education or other placements.

To help with the implementation of Chapter 222, the Education Law Task Force (ELTF) monitored a cost study and worked to ensure adequate funding. In early 2014, the Governor signed the FY 2015 Budget, which included funds specifically to help schools implement Chapter 222. One of the big tasks for schools has been to revise their Code of Conduct to reflect this new legislation.

Chapter 222 represents a huge change in law and policy for all Massachusetts public schools. The hope is that over time fewer students will be excluded from school and more students will thrive and go on to become productive members of society.

The 2014-15 school year was the first year that meaningful data could be collected. So far the law has had a positive effect. Suspensions in 2014-15 are down 20% on 2013-14 which equates to roughly 10,000 fewer students taken out of school.

One concern raised by principals that I spoke with is how to provide an education for students who receive long-term suspensions or exclusions. Whether it's going to be a tutoring program, an evening program, a Saturday program or an online program. They were also concerned by what they perceived to be an inadequate level of funding.

Conclusion:

Overall, I really enjoyed visiting American High Schools. For the most part I saw innovative teaching, engaged students, good facilities and robust programmes. However, I was concerned by the high level of standardized testing and the lack of a national standards/national curriculum. There were huge variations between schools in terms of curriculum content. There seemed to be an overemphasis on content retention as opposed to skill development.

A few interesting observations in the schools I visited:

- Teachers were heavily unionised and 'worked to rule'. Sports teams and other extra-curricular activities were paid positions often taken up by non-teachers.
- Tenure is very important to teachers in the USA. They are not hired into permanent positions as they are in New Zealand and therefore must work to get tenure. I heard many comments about how difficult it was to get rid of under-performing teachers once they got tenure.
- Massachusetts and New York have very different school systems because funding and curriculum is controlled by the state and not by the federal government.
- All secondary teachers in the states I visited were required to either have or be working towards a Master's Degree.
- Principals in the USA have very little autonomy. They are directed by the Superintendent of Schools in their district.
- The Chapter 70 funding model seemed to work well in providing a 'base-line' for educational funding. However, there was still a huge discrepancy between rich and poor communities because the rich communities were able to generate significant extra funding from local property taxes.

- Chapter 222 was an interesting piece of legislation. The Principals I spoke with seemed to think it was having a positive effect. That is, fewer students were being excluded and those that were, continued to stay engaged in education in one form or another. Like New Zealand, the American schools are looking to find a way to reduce suspensions and exclusions and keep students engaged in education. The days of Zero Tolerance seem to be gone.
- I expected to see far more integration of learning areas in the schools I visited but found that teachers and learning areas were still quite siloed.

Ranking of schools in the United States from best to worst (Results from 2015)

Overall Rank	State	“School-System Quality” Rank	“Safety” Rank
1	Massachusetts	2	1
2	Colorado	1	47
3	New Jersey	5	9
4	Wisconsin	4	14
5	Kentucky	10	4
6	Vermont	6	12
7	North Dakota	3	46
8	Minnesota	9	16
9	Connecticut	7	28
10	Illinois	8	32
11	Virginia	11	14
12	Kansas	14	22
13	Iowa	12	39
14	Utah	16	17
15	New Hampshire	15	29
16	Maryland	19	17
17	Nebraska	17	26
18	Wyoming	13	41
19	Maine	20	13
20	Montana	18	32
21	North Carolina	24	6
22	Ohio	23	29
23	Florida	26	20
24	Indiana	22	50
25	Arkansas	21	42
26	Tennessee	28	29
27	Texas	31	19
28	Missouri	27	38
29	Pennsylvania	29	43

Overall Rank	State	"School-System Quality" Rank	"Safety" Rank
30	South Dakota	25	47
31	Washington	32	11
32	Michigan	30	37
33	Oklahoma	34	2
34	New York	33	27
35	Rhode Island	38	10
36	Georgia	35	20
37	Hawaii	36	5
38	Delaware	40	7
39	Alabama	39	36
40	Mississippi	45	8
41	Idaho	42	34
42	New Mexico	44	3
43	California	37	49
44	West Virginia	46	22
45	South Carolina	47	24
46	Oregon	41	45
47	Louisiana	43	44
48	Arizona	48	40
49	Nevada	50	25
50	District of Columbia	49	51
51	Alaska	51	35

Massachusetts School Districts Foundation Budgets (Notice the huge variation)

Actual NSS Above Foundation		Actual NSS Above Required Net School Spending				
Org Name	Org Code	Actual Net School Spending	Foundation Budget	Percent Above	Required NSS Budget	Percent Above
ABINGTON	00010000	\$22,633,790	\$18,967,493	19%	\$20,395,088	11%
ACTON	00020000	\$26,796,250	\$20,527,704	31%	\$20,723,431	29%
ACTON BOXBOROUGH	06000000	\$36,055,926	\$28,337,812	27%	\$28,899,436	25%
ACUSHNET	00030000	\$12,798,694	\$11,227,245	14%	\$12,217,805	5%
ADAMS CHESHIRE	06030000	\$16,256,696	\$14,525,980	12%	\$14,967,963	9%
AGAWAM	00050000	\$50,014,056	\$39,705,690	26%	\$40,950,719	22%
AMESBURY	00070000	\$28,831,437	\$22,520,782	28%	\$23,223,215	24%
AMHERST	00080000	\$22,648,288	\$11,999,014	89%	\$14,677,125	54%
AMHERST PELHAM	06050000	\$27,008,092	\$15,889,254	70%	\$20,940,680	29%
ANDOVER	00090000	\$81,654,328	\$57,208,568	43%	\$58,371,737	40%
ARLINGTON	00100000	\$57,753,880	\$46,406,615	25%	\$46,406,615	25%
ASHBURNHAM WESTMINSTER	06100000	\$22,920,220	\$20,785,812	10%	\$21,150,403	8%
ASHLAND	00140000	\$29,782,440	\$23,024,893	29%	\$23,304,655	28%
ASSABET VALLEY	08010000	\$12,208,973	\$11,645,533	5%	\$11,948,006	2%
ATHOL ROYALSTON	06150000	\$19,829,898	\$17,517,520	13%	\$19,454,602	2%
ATTLEBORO	00160000	\$65,726,923	\$65,997,193	0%	\$66,017,928	0%
AUBURN	00170000	\$28,030,070	\$22,143,760	27%	\$23,019,509	22%
AVON	00180000	\$8,217,078	\$5,277,961	56%	\$5,785,054	42%

AYER SHIRLEY	06160000	\$20,748,215	\$17,689,265	17%	\$18,417,535	13%
BARNSTABLE	00200000	\$65,306,537	\$53,905,631	21%	\$55,193,835	18%
BEDFORD	00230000	\$38,572,097	\$25,381,921	52%	\$25,578,165	51%
BELCHERTOWN	00240000	\$26,164,678	\$23,833,925	10%	\$24,248,803	8%
BELLINGHAM	00250000	\$26,379,795	\$22,859,867	15%	\$23,209,464	14%
BELMONT	00260000	\$44,582,567	\$35,925,170	24%	\$36,239,998	23%
BERKLEY	00270000	\$9,041,180	\$6,637,700	36%	\$6,943,883	30%
BERKSHIRE HILLS	06180000	\$17,550,726	\$10,635,683	65%	\$12,398,196	42%
BERLIN	00280000	\$3,179,401	\$1,449,659	119%	\$1,661,298	91%
BERLIN BOYLSTON	06200000	\$7,122,807	\$4,631,328	54%	\$5,076,587	40%
BEVERLY	00300000	\$51,106,691	\$42,458,331	20%	\$43,546,276	17%
BILLERICA	00310000	\$69,979,665	\$51,957,285	35%	\$53,787,150	30%
BLACKSTONE MILLVILLE	06220000	\$19,967,261	\$17,925,439	11%	\$18,718,850	7%
BLACKSTONE VALLEY	08050000	\$18,201,883	\$17,574,009	4%	\$17,574,009	4%
BLUE HILLS	08060000	\$14,761,302	\$13,021,004	13%	\$13,381,972	10%
BOSTON	00350000	\$911,415,110	\$750,290,537	22%	\$813,712,429	12%
BOURNE	00360000	\$26,063,400	\$20,231,817	29%	\$22,449,410	16%
BOXBOROUGH	00370000	\$6,077,681	\$3,710,701	64%	\$4,657,754	31%
BOXFORD	00380000	\$10,184,872	\$6,321,745	61%	\$7,239,366	41%
BOYLSTON	00390000	\$3,579,861	\$2,837,169	26%	\$2,951,892	21%
BRAintree	00400000	\$62,430,829	\$51,154,368	22%	\$51,355,220	22%
BREWSTER	00410000	\$8,445,889	\$4,270,778	98%	\$4,978,043	70%
BRIDGEWATER RAYNHAM	06250000	\$56,366,176	\$49,488,995	14%	\$51,064,042	10%
BRIMFIELD	00430000	\$3,569,443	\$2,589,280	38%	\$2,647,286	35%
BRISTOL COUNTY	09100000	\$6,578,410	\$5,650,536	16%	\$5,881,020	12%
BRISTOL PLYMOUTH	08100000	\$20,302,296	\$19,809,952	3%	\$19,838,301	2%
BROCKTON	00440000	\$195,227,667	\$194,125,642	1%	\$194,274,893	1%
BROOKFIELD	00450000	\$3,119,132	\$2,368,077	32%	\$2,442,508	28%
BROOKLINE	00460000	\$104,335,631	\$66,334,276	57%	\$66,334,276	57%
BURLINGTON	00480000	\$55,149,799	\$34,352,845	61%	\$37,565,687	47%
CAMBRIDGE	00490000	\$165,116,044	\$72,833,197	127%	\$78,952,590	109%
CANTON	00500000	\$40,742,862	\$30,084,633	35%	\$30,367,177	34%
CAPE COD	08150000	\$12,618,231	\$9,858,315	28%	\$10,948,103	15%
CARLISLE	00510000	\$9,972,165	\$5,211,682	91%	\$5,977,145	67%
CARVER	00520000	\$20,347,554	\$16,614,967	23%	\$18,092,159	13%
CENTRAL BERKSHIRE	06350000	\$23,461,731	\$17,159,555	37%	\$19,057,072	23%
CHELMSFORD	00560000	\$58,006,651	\$46,881,673	24%	\$49,874,741	16%
CHELSEA	00570000	\$72,086,007	\$73,447,859	0%	\$75,813,194	0%
CHESTERFIELD GOSHEN	06320000	\$2,048,226	\$1,413,824	45%	\$1,524,406	34%
CHICOPEE	00610000	\$87,825,772	\$85,269,685	3%	\$85,269,685	3%
CLARKSBURG	00630000	\$2,461,834	\$1,986,376	24%	\$2,340,886	5%
CLINTON	00640000	\$21,576,675	\$20,693,064	4%	\$20,769,605	4%
COHASSET	00650000	\$18,446,228	\$13,558,190	36%	\$13,627,101	35%
CONCORD	00670000	\$32,885,221	\$17,831,572	84%	\$17,909,714	84%
CONCORD CARLISLE	06400000	\$22,271,780	\$12,876,490	73%	\$13,615,955	64%
CONWAY	00680000	\$1,989,905	\$1,317,133	51%	\$1,670,093	19%
DANVERS	00710000	\$44,611,171	\$34,213,600	30%	\$35,129,590	27%
DARTMOUTH	00720000	\$39,264,970	\$35,496,365	11%	\$38,150,734	3%
DEDHAM	00730000	\$40,928,357	\$26,535,745	54%	\$29,241,466	40%
DEERFIELD	00740000	\$4,868,329	\$3,138,146	55%	\$3,762,922	29%
DENNIS YARMOUTH	06450000	\$47,464,021	\$34,997,479	36%	\$37,919,113	25%
DIGHTON REHOBOTH	06500000	\$32,901,697	\$28,145,868	17%	\$30,326,482	9%
DOUGLAS	00770000	\$14,650,422	\$14,221,467	3%	\$14,466,528	1%
DOVER	00780000	\$9,532,571	\$4,653,466	105%	\$4,935,134	93%
DOVER SHERBORN	06550000	\$17,642,835	\$11,227,795	57%	\$11,729,117	50%
DRACUT	00790000	\$37,911,810	\$37,152,939	2%	\$37,797,533	0%
DUDLEY CHARLTON	06580000	\$38,412,423	\$36,078,034	7%	\$37,255,195	3%
DUXBURY	00820000	\$34,836,716	\$28,443,468	23%	\$29,559,782	18%
EAST BRIDGEWATER	00830000	\$20,360,046	\$20,120,825	1%	\$20,421,662	0%
EAST LONGMEADOW	00870000	\$32,079,935	\$24,746,376	30%	\$25,570,757	26%
EASTHAM	00850000	\$4,391,730	\$1,954,308	125%	\$2,147,405	105%
EASTHAMPTON	00860000	\$19,427,603	\$17,991,276	8%	\$18,643,951	4%
EASTON	00880000	\$40,573,221	\$33,673,061	21%	\$34,523,548	18%
EDGARTOWN	00890000	\$8,773,044	\$3,600,508	144%	\$3,609,392	143%
ERVING	00910000	\$4,282,535	\$2,478,101	73%	\$2,528,786	69%
ESSEX AGRICULTURAL	09130000	\$9,351,123	\$7,019,756	33%	\$9,356,334	0%
EVERETT	00930000	\$81,574,232	\$79,707,324	2%	\$80,043,386	2%
FAIRHAVEN	00940000	\$19,282,842	\$17,879,851	8%	\$18,581,483	4%
FALL RIVER	00950000	\$119,597,943	\$122,984,522	0%	\$122,984,522	0%
FALMOUTH	00960000	\$47,562,288	\$33,718,541	41%	\$36,640,269	30%

FARMINGTON RIVER	06620000	\$3,608,569	\$2,381,535	52%	\$2,640,788	37%
FITCHBURG	00970000	\$59,470,541	\$59,765,865	0%	\$59,852,849	0%
FLORIDA	00980000	\$1,441,214	\$872,998	65%	\$949,963	52%
FOXBOROUGH	00990000	\$35,613,809	\$62,223,594	36%	\$28,704,007	24%
FRAMINGHAM	01000000	\$125,625,919	\$89,880,263	40%	\$91,193,716	38%
FRANKLIN	01010000	\$63,447,892	\$57,706,782	10%	\$58,490,655	9%
FRANKLIN COUNTY	08180000	\$8,496,770	\$7,343,776	16%	\$7,361,688	15%
FREETOWN LAKEVILLE	06650000	\$28,961,646	\$26,716,909	8%	\$28,562,912	1%
FRONTIER	06700000	\$9,936,352	\$5,648,702	76%	\$7,492,455	33%
GARDNER	01030000	\$26,323,661	\$26,124,799	1%	\$26,373,006	0%
GATEWAY	06720000	\$13,158,035	\$10,501,988	25%	\$11,737,078	12%
GEORGETOWN	01050000	\$15,335,533	\$13,168,838	17%	\$13,780,486	11%
GILL MONTAGUE	06740000	\$14,990,543	\$11,221,184	34%	\$11,680,589	28%
GLOUCESTER	01070000	\$44,833,829	\$35,681,068	26%	\$37,165,982	21%
GOSNOLD	01090000	\$127,880	\$31,218	310%	\$47,632	169%
GRAFTON	01100000	\$28,770,850	\$27,387,656	5%	\$27,387,656	5%
GRANBY	01110000	\$9,978,380	\$8,574,245	16%	\$9,243,938	8%
GREATER FALL RIVER	08210000	\$21,485,574	\$21,919,605	0%	\$22,107,156	0%
GREATER LAWRENCE	08230000	\$24,893,471	\$24,165,774	3%	\$24,195,776	3%
GREATER LOWELL	08280000	\$34,374,126	\$34,324,570	0%	\$34,324,570	0%
GREATER NEW BEDFORD	08250000	\$34,330,263	\$33,301,712	3%	\$33,301,712	3%
GREENFIELD	01140000	\$24,622,253	\$21,688,417	14%	\$21,764,586	13%
GROTON DUNSTABLE	06730000	\$29,918,904	\$23,574,679	27%	\$28,771,751	4%
HADLEY	01170000	\$7,244,399	\$6,128,452	18%	\$6,487,576	12%
HALIFAX	01180000	\$6,831,867	\$5,316,164	28%	\$5,585,869	22%
HAMILTON WENHAM	06750000	\$25,303,142	\$16,257,548	56%	\$17,882,629	42%
HAMPDEN WILBRAHAM	06800000	\$36,185,322	\$30,267,610	20%	\$31,739,967	14%
HAMPSHIRE	06830000	\$10,439,781	\$7,221,048	45%	\$7,756,052	35%
HANCOCK	01210000	\$1,158,829	\$908,417	28%	\$1,017,219	14%
HANOVER	01220000	\$26,566,231	\$23,673,254	12%	\$24,199,388	10%
HARVARD	01250000	\$14,346,570	\$9,949,641	44%	\$10,692,677	34%
HATFIELD	01270000	\$4,985,165	\$3,450,987	45%	\$3,962,889	26%
HAVERHILL	01280000	\$83,399,147	\$81,685,330	2%	\$82,006,523	2%
HAWLEMONT	06850000	\$1,435,590	\$950,613	51%	\$1,149,710	25%
HINGHAM	01310000	\$42,334,327	\$37,036,862	14%	\$37,065,317	14%
HOLBROOK	01330000	\$14,874,300	\$11,961,763	24%	\$12,056,217	23%
HOLLAND	01350000	\$2,361,222	\$1,787,430	32%	\$1,951,942	21%
HOLLISTON	01360000	\$30,004,178	\$24,224,596	24%	\$24,615,317	22%
HOLYOKE	01370000	\$80,384,902	\$78,916,203	2%	\$79,084,666	2%
HOPEDALE	01380000	\$12,335,908	\$10,400,760	19%	\$11,131,347	11%
HOPKINTON	01390000	\$39,921,745	\$32,117,617	24%	\$32,649,777	22%
HUDSON	01410000	\$37,488,786	\$26,971,069	39%	\$27,536,359	36%
HULL	01420000	\$16,057,270	\$10,592,146	52%	\$13,599,274	18%
IPSWICH	01440000	\$21,494,557	\$18,113,898	19%	\$18,335,555	17%
KING PHILIP	06900000	\$24,331,549	\$20,756,038	17%	\$22,254,318	9%
KINGSTON	01450000	\$11,373,304	\$10,405,973	9%	\$10,663,435	7%
LANESBOROUGH	01480000	\$3,291,552	\$1,859,232	77%	\$2,024,883	63%
LAWRENCE	01490000	\$167,445,815	\$166,158,253	1%	\$166,158,253	1%
LEE	01500000	\$10,746,983	\$6,795,658	58%	\$7,712,520	39%
LEICESTER	01510000	\$17,544,763	\$16,586,641	6%	\$17,269,840	2%
LENOX	01520000	\$11,110,675	\$5,519,097	101%	\$6,689,777	66%
LEOMINSTER	01530000	\$67,031,830	\$67,647,236	0%	\$67,647,236	0%
LEVERETT	01540000	\$2,114,905	\$1,092,855	94%	\$1,209,688	75%
LEXINGTON	01550000	\$102,410,128	\$62,856,513	63%	\$64,150,799	60%
LINCOLN	01570000	\$11,618,813	\$5,868,236	98%	\$6,140,795	89%
LINCOLN SUDBURY	06950000	\$24,917,941	\$16,660,368	50%	\$17,445,490	43%
LITTLETON	01580000	\$19,863,011	\$14,181,867	40%	\$15,057,144	32%
LONGMEADOW	01590000	\$35,119,656	\$24,962,248	41%	\$26,558,037	32%
LOWELL	01600000	\$168,862,045	\$168,760,617	0%	\$172,591,738	0%
LUDLOW	01610000	\$32,286,034	\$27,755,976	16%	\$28,047,405	15%
LUNENBURG	01620000	\$17,672,191	\$14,546,536	22%	\$14,787,979	20%
LYNN	01630000	\$166,013,231	\$173,772,186	0%	\$183,325,543	0%
LYNNFIELD	01640000	\$26,146,825	\$19,765,823	32%	\$21,309,811	23%
MALDEN	01650000	\$81,194,121	\$79,552,183	2%	\$82,126,223	0%
MANCHESTER ESSEX	06980000	\$20,392,170	\$13,658,346	49%	\$13,658,346	49%
MANSFIELD	01670000	\$48,028,911	\$43,496,374	10%	\$44,788,129	7%
MARBLEHEAD	01680000	\$40,434,130	\$29,501,926	37%	\$29,501,926	37%
MARION	01690000	\$6,011,633	\$3,724,026	61%	\$3,756,864	60%
MARLBOROUGH	01700000	\$66,170,270	\$51,938,566	27%	\$52,270,392	27%
MARSHFIELD	01710000	\$45,548,324	\$40,558,279	12%	\$43,566,845	5%

MARTHAS VINEYARD	07000000	\$15,942,898	\$8,027,352	99%	\$9,999,663	59%
MASCONOMET	07050000	\$25,548,826	\$19,715,478	30%	\$22,243,476	15%
MASHPEE	01720000	\$25,144,272	\$17,312,286	45%	\$19,433,220	29%
MATTAPOISETT	01730000	\$6,980,303	\$4,068,141	72%	\$4,261,502	64%
MAYNARD	01740000	\$17,454,341	\$12,848,218	36%	\$13,301,430	31%
MEDFIELD	01750000	\$30,888,510	\$24,155,267	28%	\$27,401,244	13%
MEDFORD	01760000	\$63,611,937	\$52,242,343	22%	\$56,286,487	13%
MEDWAY	01770000	\$27,500,089	\$22,149,988	24%	\$24,144,322	14%
MELROSE	01780000	\$36,623,309	\$34,787,746	5%	\$35,168,552	4%
MENDON UPTON	07100000	\$25,944,698	\$22,375,411	16%	\$23,875,008	9%
METHUEN	01810000	\$72,282,682	\$72,821,269	0%	\$78,015,105	0%
MIDDLEBOROUGH	01820000	\$35,774,044	\$32,588,659	10%	\$33,092,609	8%
MIDDLETON	01840000	\$9,415,473	\$6,537,211	44%	\$7,068,032	33%
MILFORD	01850000	\$46,733,501	\$42,774,604	9%	\$43,276,689	8%
MILLBURY	01860000	\$22,533,871	\$16,935,436	33%	\$17,283,614	30%
MILLIS	01870000	\$15,171,604	\$12,451,955	22%	\$12,757,341	19%
MILTON	01890000	\$44,664,160	\$35,318,012	27%	\$35,647,303	25%
MINUTEMAN	08300000	\$10,762,078	\$6,466,600	66%	\$7,523,320	43%
MOHAWK TRAIL	07170000	\$14,076,178	\$9,444,879	49%	\$12,169,036	16%
MONOMOY	07120000	\$28,785,557	\$17,319,106	66%	\$18,537,366	55%
MONSON	01910000	\$13,254,121	\$11,640,741	14%	\$12,740,430	4%
MONTACHUSETT	08320000	\$21,774,304	\$21,644,238	1%	\$21,881,570	0%
MOUNT GREYLOCK	07150000	\$9,636,900	\$4,713,594	104%	\$5,583,842	73%
NAHANT	01960000	\$3,693,974	\$2,809,900	32%	\$3,162,911	17%
NANTUCKET	01970000	\$25,895,271	\$12,800,411	102%	\$12,990,330	99%
NARRAGANSETT	07200000	\$17,251,883	\$13,335,812	29%	\$14,562,402	19%
NASHOBA	07250000	\$40,697,677	\$29,650,929	37%	\$30,894,901	32%
NASHOBA VALLEY	08520000	\$10,294,771	\$9,643,398	7%	\$10,372,951	0%
NATICK	01980000	\$61,891,399	\$47,764,103	30%	\$47,779,425	30%
NAUSET	06600000	\$23,057,043	\$12,583,436	83%	\$15,295,089	51%
NEEDHAM	01990000	\$71,857,775	\$49,744,212	45%	\$50,328,216	43%
NEW BEDFORD	02010000	\$139,571,452	\$141,486,159	0%	\$141,486,159	0%
NEW SALEM WENDELL	07280000	\$1,798,199	\$1,171,083	54%	\$1,310,581	37%
NEWBURYPORT	02040000	\$30,239,466	\$22,075,535	37%	\$22,201,789	36%
NEWTON	02070000	\$191,653,468	\$119,052,135	61%	\$119,052,135	61%
NORFOLK	02080000	\$10,950,348	\$7,354,058	49%	\$9,488,411	15%
NORFOLK COUNTY	09150000	\$4,465,491	\$4,057,136	10%	\$4,231,400	6%
NORTH ADAMS	02090000	\$18,766,537	\$15,891,429	18%	\$18,294,842	3%
NORTH ANDOVER	02110000	\$48,531,530	\$42,340,330	15%	\$42,453,991	14%
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH	02120000	\$45,099,266	\$41,797,469	8%	\$43,034,734	5%
NORTH BROOKFIELD	02150000	\$7,447,461	\$6,187,292	20%	\$6,879,214	8%
NORTH MIDDLESEX	07350000	\$40,539,372	\$33,991,777	19%	\$37,080,497	9%
NORTH READING	02170000	\$30,272,747	\$23,398,818	29%	\$25,946,742	17%
NORTH SHORE	08540000	\$8,888,085	\$7,223,671	23%	\$7,377,962	21%
NORTHAMPTON	02100000	\$32,553,237	\$26,834,027	21%	\$28,647,597	14%
NORTHAMPTON SMITH	04060000	\$2,506,937	\$2,020,055	24%	\$2,521,069	0%
NORTHBORO SOUTHBORO	07300000	\$17,422,760	\$14,882,231	17%	\$15,320,768	14%
NORTHBOROUGH	02130000	\$23,852,391	\$15,886,380	50%	\$16,390,247	46%
NORTHBRIDGE	02140000	\$26,385,914	\$24,363,999	8%	\$24,499,451	8%
NORTHEAST METROPOLITAN	08530000	\$20,647,210	\$19,964,083	3%	\$20,400,801	1%
NORTHERN BERKSHIRE	08510000	\$7,350,638	\$7,074,072	4%	\$7,297,580	1%
NORTON	02180000	\$29,105,617	\$25,252,431	15%	\$28,053,520	4%
NORWELL	02190000	\$26,895,155	\$20,549,301	31%	\$20,755,122	30%
NORWOOD	02200000	\$43,961,841	\$35,162,877	25%	\$37,403,231	18%
OAK BLUFFS	02210000	\$7,977,512	\$3,719,347	115%	\$3,825,395	109%
OLD COLONY	08550000	\$7,825,962	\$7,318,581	7%	\$7,655,724	2%
OLD ROCHESTER	07400000	\$14,582,019	\$10,378,205	41%	\$10,596,002	38%
ORANGE	02230000	\$7,068,929	\$6,178,576	14%	\$7,132,978	0%
ORLEANS	02240000	\$4,396,182	\$1,746,797	152%	\$1,963,905	124%
OXFORD	02260000	\$21,127,606	\$18,857,809	12%	\$19,357,192	9%
PALMER	02270000	\$17,309,523	\$16,198,576	7%	\$18,269,486	0%
PATHFINDER	08600000	\$11,015,002	\$9,290,876	19%	\$9,299,416	18%
PEABODY	02290000	\$67,623,212	\$62,298,320	9%	\$64,592,585	5%
PELHAM	02300000	\$1,468,245	\$655,277	124%	\$786,983	87%
PEMBROKE	02310000	\$31,884,560	\$30,742,485	4%	\$31,010,840	3%
PENTUCKET	07450000	\$31,419,110	\$24,540,719	28%	\$28,344,316	11%
PETERSHAM	02340000	\$1,284,974	\$594,229	116%	\$861,728	49%
PIONEER	07500000	\$12,776,611	\$7,994,487	60%	\$8,790,287	45%
PITTSFIELD	02360000	\$75,689,508	\$67,796,004	12%	\$68,048,225	11%
PLAINVILLE	02380000	\$8,886,587	\$6,826,165	30%	\$6,957,317	28%

PLYMOUTH	02390000	\$99,907,886	\$83,431,824	20%	\$84,069,480	19%
PLYMPTON	02400000	\$3,328,025	\$2,207,685	51%	\$2,249,380	48%
PROVINCETOWN	02420000	\$4,500,346	\$1,231,637	265%	\$1,481,412	204%
QUABBIN	07530000	\$28,019,743	\$22,333,577	26%	\$26,080,661	7%
QUABOAG	07780000	\$13,652,279	\$13,046,235	5%	\$13,374,645	2%
QUINCY	02430000	\$127,071,387	\$105,786,949	20%	\$106,272,398	20%
RALPH C MAHAR	07550000	\$9,134,105	\$7,625,909	20%	\$8,133,318	12%
RANDOLPH	02440000	\$46,852,677	\$35,279,771	33%	\$35,631,764	32%
READING	02460000	\$45,425,964	\$38,817,531	17%	\$39,019,680	16%
REVERE	02480000	\$80,813,054	\$76,694,917	5%	\$76,834,159	5%
RICHMOND	02490000	\$3,047,524	\$1,341,138	127%	\$1,681,657	81%
ROCHESTER	02500000	\$5,789,813	\$4,306,372	34%	\$4,555,633	27%
ROCKLAND	02510000	\$26,131,511	\$22,663,494	15%	\$22,769,728	15%
ROCKPORT	02520000	\$13,306,095	\$7,275,248	83%	\$8,463,439	57%
ROWE	02530000	\$1,490,097	\$620,119	140%	\$628,424	137%
SALEM	02580000	\$64,826,467	\$51,136,477	27%	\$52,703,180	23%
SANDWICH	02610000	\$38,676,287	\$28,830,810	34%	\$31,539,390	23%
SAUGUS	02620000	\$35,243,507	\$28,162,539	25%	\$28,542,707	24%
SAVOY	02630000	\$973,304	\$593,526	64%	\$795,379	22%
SCITUATE	02640000	\$35,729,040	\$28,025,064	28%	\$29,063,695	23%
SEEKONK	02650000	\$24,853,888	\$18,801,442	32%	\$19,609,597	27%
SHARON	02660000	\$44,440,638	\$31,456,583	41%	\$31,720,690	40%
SHAWSHEEN VALLEY	08710000	\$22,919,895	\$20,418,808	12%	\$20,978,278	9%
SHERBORN	02690000	\$6,112,927	\$3,446,195	77%	\$3,653,869	67%
SHREWSBURY	02710000	\$61,965,485	\$55,072,809	13%	\$55,450,975	12%
SHUTESBURY	02720000	\$2,191,490	\$1,178,320	86%	\$1,245,894	76%
SILVER LAKE	07600000	\$20,018,265	\$19,039,526	5%	\$19,151,520	5%
SOMERSET	02730000	\$22,222,944	\$15,769,355	41%	\$16,217,122	37%
SOMERSET BERKLEY	07630000	\$12,159,226	\$10,006,703	22%	\$10,173,027	20%
SOMERVILLE	02740000	\$80,604,054	\$61,833,356	30%	\$71,249,705	13%
SOUTH HADLEY	02780000	\$23,749,120	\$19,156,846	24%	\$20,174,389	18%
SOUTH MIDDLESEX	08290000	\$14,713,452	\$11,813,873	25%	\$11,946,679	23%
SOUTH SHORE	08730000	\$10,273,629	\$8,843,168	16%	\$8,843,168	16%
SOUTHAMPTON	02750000	\$5,224,081	\$4,418,126	18%	\$5,142,661	2%
SOUTHBOROUGH	02760000	\$20,304,786	\$12,056,862	68%	\$13,428,192	51%
SOUTHBRIDGE	02770000	\$27,322,433	\$26,268,572	4%	\$26,357,286	4%
SOUTHEASTERN	08720000	\$20,854,877	\$20,816,397	0%	\$20,816,397	0%
SOUTHERN BERKSHIRE	07650000	\$12,568,092	\$7,307,651	72%	\$8,857,775	42%
SOUTHERN WORCESTER	08760000	\$16,480,257	\$16,721,381	0%	\$17,192,025	0%
SOUTHWICK TOLLAND GRANVILLE	07660000	\$19,100,592	\$16,783,207	14%	\$18,876,464	1%
SPENCER EAST BROOKFIELD	07670000	\$20,599,764	\$19,752,991	4%	\$20,043,876	3%
SPRINGFIELD	02810000	\$335,021,721	\$330,986,295	1%	\$335,021,720	0%
STONEHAM	02840000	\$29,439,349	\$22,242,673	32%	\$23,628,696	25%
STOUGHTON	02850000	\$43,833,280	\$37,422,638	17%	\$38,216,624	15%
STURBRIDGE	02870000	\$9,687,218	\$7,764,310	25%	\$7,832,161	24%
SUDBURY	02880000	\$35,746,075	\$24,959,361	43%	\$26,383,414	36%
SUNDERLAND	02890000	\$2,356,223	\$1,488,183	58%	\$2,118,198	11%
SUTTON	02900000	\$15,368,649	\$13,559,814	13%	\$14,657,493	5%
SWAMPSCOTT	02910000	\$28,423,178	\$19,665,111	45%	\$19,969,727	42%
SWANSEA	02920000	\$21,205,514	\$19,231,862	10%	\$19,509,515	9%
TANTASQUA	07700000	\$18,273,406	\$17,338,059	5%	\$17,618,870	4%
TAUNTON	02930000	\$80,204,731	\$79,522,977	1%	\$84,041,651	0%
TEWKSBURY	02950000	\$44,548,098	\$34,626,788	29%	\$38,080,102	17%
TISBURY	02960000	\$7,573,149	\$3,400,472	123%	\$3,556,435	113%
TOPSFIELD	02980000	\$7,700,658	\$4,793,486	61%	\$5,449,778	41%
TRI COUNTY	08780000	\$14,823,484	\$14,698,799	1%	\$14,753,677	1%
TRITON	07730000	\$33,513,087	\$26,448,890	27%	\$30,675,782	9%
TRURO	03000000	\$4,453,774	\$1,792,085	149%	\$2,050,571	117%
TYNGSBOROUGH	03010000	\$19,912,667	\$16,473,615	21%	\$17,612,057	13%
UPISLAND	07740000	\$9,157,573	\$2,924,404	213%	\$3,603,603	154%
UPPER CAPE COD	08790000	\$11,950,279	\$10,084,443	19%	\$10,916,362	10%
UXBRIDGE	03040000	\$23,295,323	\$17,729,557	31%	\$19,590,273	19%
WACHUSETT	07750000	\$69,454,715	\$63,737,669	9%	\$64,693,079	7%
WAKEFIELD	03050000	\$38,607,717	\$31,777,097	22%	\$32,643,403	18%
WALES	03060000	\$1,742,294	\$1,277,849	36%	\$1,336,408	30%
WALPOLE	03070000	\$44,975,944	\$36,597,933	23%	\$37,126,857	21%
WALTHAM	03080000	\$91,940,309	\$57,878,575	59%	\$59,840,497	54%
WARE	03090000	\$14,461,103	\$14,182,968	2%	\$14,836,587	0%
WAREHAM	03100000	\$34,168,063	\$29,686,081	15%	\$30,940,564	10%

<u>WATERTOWN</u>	03140000	\$41,764,368	\$28,042,729	49%	\$28,369,013	47%
<u>WAYLAND</u>	03150000	\$38,618,060	\$24,223,146	59%	\$25,951,644	49%
<u>WEBSTER</u>	03160000	\$21,536,069	\$20,497,533	5%	\$20,497,533	5%
<u>WELLESLEY</u>	03170000	\$74,616,953	\$46,194,905	62%	\$47,524,400	57%
<u>WELLFLEET</u>	03180000	\$3,049,950	\$1,232,951	147%	\$1,349,732	126%
<u>WEST BOYLSTON</u>	03220000	\$12,315,374	\$8,616,496	43%	\$9,571,237	29%
<u>WEST BRIDGEWATER</u>	03230000	\$11,783,866	\$9,746,408	21%	\$9,925,222	19%
<u>WEST SPRINGFIELD</u>	03320000	\$43,675,391	\$40,948,667	7%	\$41,053,093	6%
<u>WESTBOROUGH</u>	03210000	\$48,144,995	\$31,092,027	55%	\$32,524,604	48%
<u>WESTFIELD</u>	03250000	\$67,428,768	\$59,626,032	13%	\$59,889,777	13%
<u>WESTFORD</u>	03260000	\$55,841,861	\$45,685,221	22%	\$47,793,558	17%
<u>WESTHAMPTON</u>	03270000	\$1,995,972	\$1,215,189	64%	\$1,372,267	46%
<u>WESTON</u>	03300000	\$42,648,971	\$21,575,268	98%	\$22,947,138	86%
<u>WESTPORT</u>	03310000	\$17,772,238	\$15,457,275	15%	\$17,212,507	3%
<u>WESTWOOD</u>	03350000	\$41,720,694	\$28,396,776	47%	\$29,297,384	42%
<u>WEYMOUTH</u>	03360000	\$70,199,543	\$68,036,042	3%	\$69,790,859	1%
<u>WHATELY</u>	03370000	\$1,946,786	\$1,002,642	94%	\$1,008,829	93%
<u>WHITMAN HANSON</u>	07800000	\$39,474,730	\$38,579,785	2%	\$38,579,785	2%
<u>WHITTIER</u>	08850000	\$18,795,668	\$16,875,591	11%	\$16,942,297	11%
<u>WILLIAMSBURG</u>	03400000	\$2,364,086	\$1,847,448	28%	\$1,862,404	27%
<u>WILLIAMSTOWN</u>	03410000	\$5,314,792	\$3,339,446	59%	\$3,976,650	34%
<u>WILMINGTON</u>	03420000	\$46,020,503	\$33,711,449	37%	\$34,972,769	32%
<u>WINCHENDON</u>	03430000	\$16,103,544	\$14,932,868	8%	\$16,298,260	0%
<u>WINCHESTER</u>	03440000	\$48,628,717	\$38,667,214	26%	\$38,667,214	26%
<u>WINTHROP</u>	03460000	\$20,670,322	\$19,449,616	6%	\$19,493,212	6%
<u>WOBURN</u>	03470000	\$66,308,311	\$47,182,461	41%	\$48,021,537	38%
<u>WORCESTER</u>	03480000	\$311,169,768	\$311,832,465	0%	\$314,075,968	0%
<u>WRENTHAM</u>	03500000	\$11,199,519	\$8,892,423	26%	\$9,860,028	14%
MASSACHUSETTS TOTAL	00000000	\$11,701,243,868	\$9,711,217,585	21%	\$10,088,402,315	16%

Chapter 222 list of student days missed due to disciplinary issues (This is an abbreviated table to show how statistics are compiled)

DISTRICT	Org Code	Students	Students Disciplined	% 1 Day	% 2 to 3 Days	% 4 to 7 Days	% 8 to 10 Days	% > 10 Days
Abby Kelley Foster Charter Public (District)	04450000	1,443	35	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Abington	00010000	2,021	49	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Academy Of the Pacific Rim Charter Public	04120000	533	39	3.6	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
Acton-Boxborough	06000000	5,776	31	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Acushnet	00030000	1,011	16	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Adams-Cheshire	06030000	1,516	87	3.0	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.3
Advanced Math and Science Academy Charter (District)	04300000	1,002	12	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Agawam	00050000	4,210	14	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alma del Mar Charter School	04090000	244	15	2.0	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.8
Amesbury	00070000	2,370	28	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Amesbury Academy Charter Public (District)	04150000	51	14	13.7	9.8	3.9	0.0	0.0
Amherst	00080000	1,287	4					
Amherst-Pelham	06050000	1,496	48	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Andover	00090000	6,260	92	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Argosy Collegiate Charter School (District)	35090000	113	17	6.2	4.4	1.8	2.7	0.0
Arlington	00100000	5,358	98	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Ashburnham-Westminster	06100000	2,418	21	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Ashland	00140000	2,674	47	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Assabet Valley Regional Vocational Technical	08010000	1,068	106	2.8	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.6
Athol-Royalston	06150000	1,512	51	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5
Atlantis Charter	04910000	893	50	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.0
Attleboro	00160000	6,134	408	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.6
Auburn	00170000	2,417	65	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Avon	00180000	766	35	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Ayer Shirley School District	06160000	1,734	52	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1
Barnstable	00200000	5,201	147	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Barnstable Community Horace Mann Charter Public	04270000	293	0					
Baystate Academy Charter Public School (District)	35020000	261	45	9.6	6.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Bedford	00230000	2,610	67	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
Belchertown	00240000	2,430	100	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Bellingham	00250000	2,464	27	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
Belmont	00260000	4,387	36	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Benjamin Banneker Charter Public (District)	04200000	354	19	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Benjamin Franklin Classical Charter Public	04470000	454	3					
DISTRICT	Org Code	Students	Students Disciplined	% 1 Day	% 2 to 3 Days	% 4 to 7 Days	% 8 to 10 Days	% >10 Days
Berkley	00270000	862	3					

Berkshire Arts and Technology Charter Public	04140000	351	21	0.9	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.9
Berkshire Hills	06180000	1,386	29	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0
Berlin	00280000	199	0					
Berlin-Boylston	06200000	560	27	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
Beverly	00300000	4,659	135	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
Billerica	00310000	5,291	102	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Blackstone Valley Regional Vocational Technical	08050000	1,189	18	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Blackstone-Millville	06220000	1,850	111	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.5
Blue Hills Regional Vocational Technical	08060000	865	57	3.0	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.7
Boston	00350000	58,251	3,024	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.1
Boston Collegiate Charter	04490000	691	53	2.6	2.9	1.4	0.3	0.4
Boston Day and Evening Academy Charter	04240000	472	1					
Boston Green Academy Horace Mann Charter School	04110000	426	40	2.1	3.1	3.1	0.7	0.5
Boston Preparatory Charter Public	04160000	404	80	8.7	5.7	2.5	1.0	2.0
Boston Renaissance Charter Public	04810000	971	64	3.3	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.0
Bourne	00360000	2,100	138	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.0
Boxford	00380000	762	5					
Boylston	00390000	309	1					
Braintree	00400000	5,839	89	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Brewster	00410000	511	3					
Bridge Boston Charter School	04170000	195	8	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Bridgewater-Raynham	06250000	5,429	128	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0
Brimfield	00430000	301	0					
Bristol County Agricultural	09100000	451	12	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Bristol-Plymouth Regional Vocational Technical	08100000	1,325	162	5.4	3.4	2.3	0.6	0.6
Brockton	00440000	18,039	1,448	2.4	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.7
Brooke Charter School East Boston	04570000	397	36	6.0	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.0
Brooke Charter School Mattapan	04430000	466	44	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.6
Brooke Charter School Roslindale	04280000	514	83	8.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	0.8
Brookfield	00450000	344	0					
Brookline	00460000	7,837	98	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Burlington	00480000	3,635	1					
Cambridge	00490000	6,855	203	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Canton	00500000	3,409	109	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1
Cape Cod Lighthouse Charter	04320000	241	1					
Cape Cod Regional Vocational Technical	08150000	674	69	1.2	4.3	3.0	0.7	1.0
Carlisle	00510000	649	4					
Carver	00520000	1,705	102	2.3	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.6
Central Berkshire	06350000	1,776	93	1.9	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.3
DISTRICT	Org Code	Students	Students Disciplined	% 1 Day	% 2 to 3 Days	% 4 to 7 Days	% 8 to 10 Days	% >10 Days
Chelmsford	00560000	5,256	41	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chelsea	00570000	6,909	211	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1
Chesterfield-Goshen	06320000	160	3					
Chicopee	00610000	8,283	717	2.8	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.0

Sources:

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- Leominster High School – Leominster, Massachusetts
- Fitchburg High School – Fitchburg, Massachusetts
- St Bernard’s Central Catholic High School – Fitchburg, Massachusetts
- Clinton High School – Clinton, Massachusetts

<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXII/Chapter70> (The 190th General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts)

http://profiles.doe.mass.edu/state_report/netschoolspendingtrend.aspx (School and district Profiles)

www.massteacher.org/issues_and_action/adequacy.asp (Adequate Funding for Student Success)

<http://www.doe.mass.edu/news/news.aspx?id=7127> (Student Support, Careers & Education Services)

<http://www.doe.mass.edu/lawsregs/advisory/discipline/StudentDiscipline.html> (Education Laws and Regulations)