

# Hidden Education Funding Cuts

## Connecticut

### Pension costs are consuming more than three times as much state education funding today as they were two decades ago

Teacher retirement systems across the country have seen costs rise over the past two decades, driven largely by growth in pension debt (known as unfunded liabilities). The costs of paying down these shortfalls in teacher pension funds have been steadily cutting into the spending on key education priorities. The effects are felt particularly hard in high-need districts which have fewer local resources to draw on to fill in the gaps when education costs rise, creating less funding for teacher salaries and programs aimed at improving academic and other outcomes.

However, this squeeze has not been felt uniformly across all states, as revenue and education spending experiences have varied. As a result, there are notable differences in the degrees of crowd out that pension debt costs have had on education spending when looking from state-to-state.

This profile provides detailed analysis for your state, supplementing the analysis highlighted in our primary research on [Hidden Education Funding Cuts](#) in America. The state profile examines three key elements:

- **State Education Spending:** the state's "own-source" K-12 spending for 2001-2018, both in the aggregate and on a per student basis. This excludes federal funding (which is typically not used to pay pension costs) and local revenues (which also vary as a funding source from state-to-state);
- **Pension Funding Status:** the pension system's unfunded actuarially accrued liabilities (UAAL) and actuarially determined employer contributions (ADEC) for 2001-2018; &
- **Education Crowd Out:** the shares of a state's own-source K-12 spending consumed for the pension contributions paid for 2001-2018.

For each element identified above analyses are from a state budgeting perspective, excluding both federal and local funding. We offer illustrations of trends over time, and a brief analysis of those trends. The last page includes a quick glossary of terms and link to the methodology for all of the data provided.

It is important to note that all charts provide figures adjusted for inflation except for displays of state own-source K-12 spending. This allows for a reference of how much of the increase in nominal education spending is just driven by inflation as opposed to the expansion of education budgets.

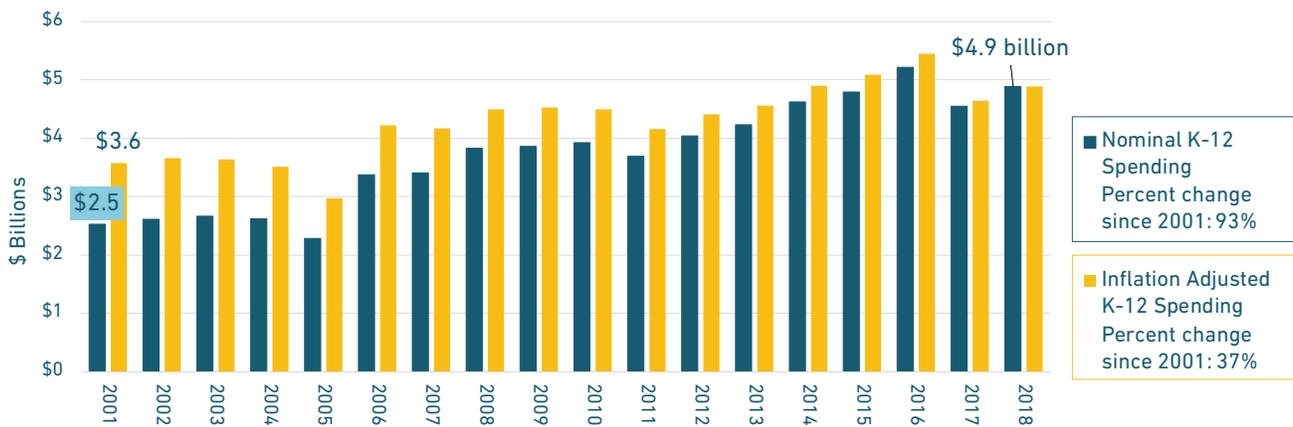
The Constitution State is home to almost 3.6 million citizens, and roughly 520,000 primary and secondary school students. In 2018, the state’s total expenditures exceeded \$33.2 billion — funds for schools, transportation, public safety, and other public services. Out of that spending, the state’s own-source expenditures — defined as all state funding that does not draw on federal or local revenue — totaled \$27 billion.

Connecticut teachers are enrolled in a guaranteed income plan, known as a defined benefit pension, administered by the Connecticut State Teachers’ Retirement System (TRS). TRS manages retirement benefits for roughly 89,000 active and retired teachers.

## EDUCATION SPENDING

In 2018, Connecticut’s state own-source K–12 expenditures totaled \$5.4 billion. Out of that total, \$4.9 billion came from state own-source funding while the remaining \$500 million was from federal grants and other education programs. (Local sources provided billions in additional funding.)

**Figure CT1: Connecticut’s state spending on education increased by \$1.3 billion after accounting for inflation.**



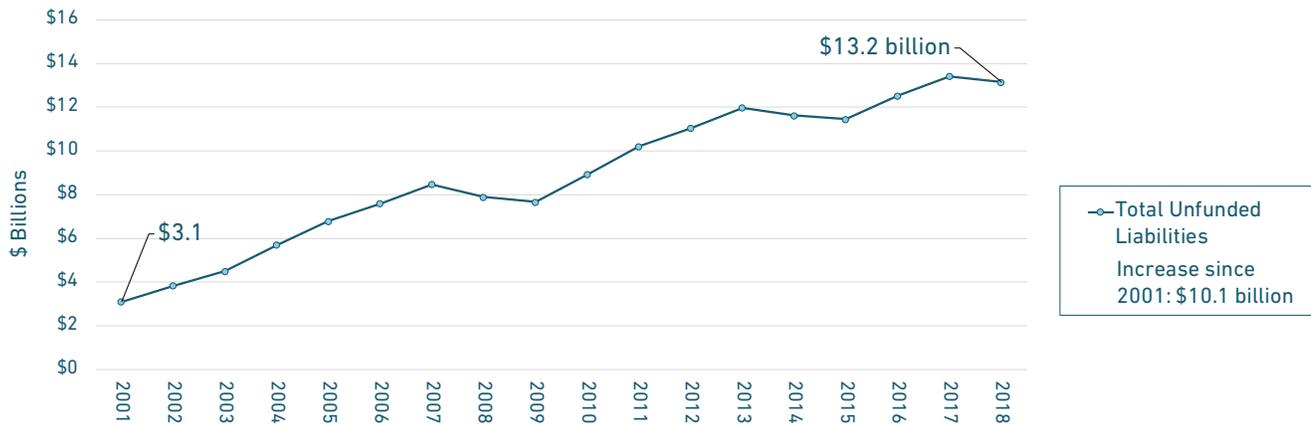
State Own-Source K–12 Spending, 2001–2018

As figure CT1 illustrates, spending on primary and secondary education in Connecticut has increased significantly since 2001 — growing by \$2.4 billion in nominal dollars; however, it increased moderately after adjusting for inflation, increasing by only \$1.3 billion. On a dollars per student basis, spending increased 47.9% since 2001 — growing from \$6,325 to \$9,358 (inflation adjusted).

## PENSION FUNDING STATUS

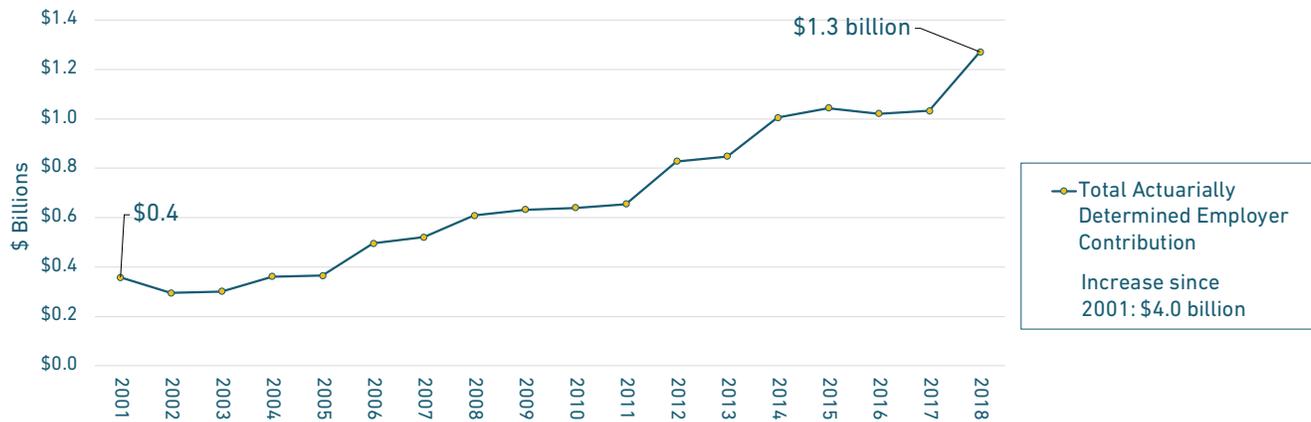
As recently as 2002, TRS was nearly fully funded. However, over the past 17 years a combination of underperforming investments coupled with changing demographics have caused the unfunded liability for TRS to explode — reaching \$13.2 billion in 2018. Figure CT2 shows the change in the unfunded liabilities and Figure CT3 illustrates the change in what state actuaries have recommended as contributions from government employers.

**Figure CT2: TRS’s pension debt has quadrupled since 2001.**



TRS Unfunded Liabilities (Actuarial Value), 2001–2018

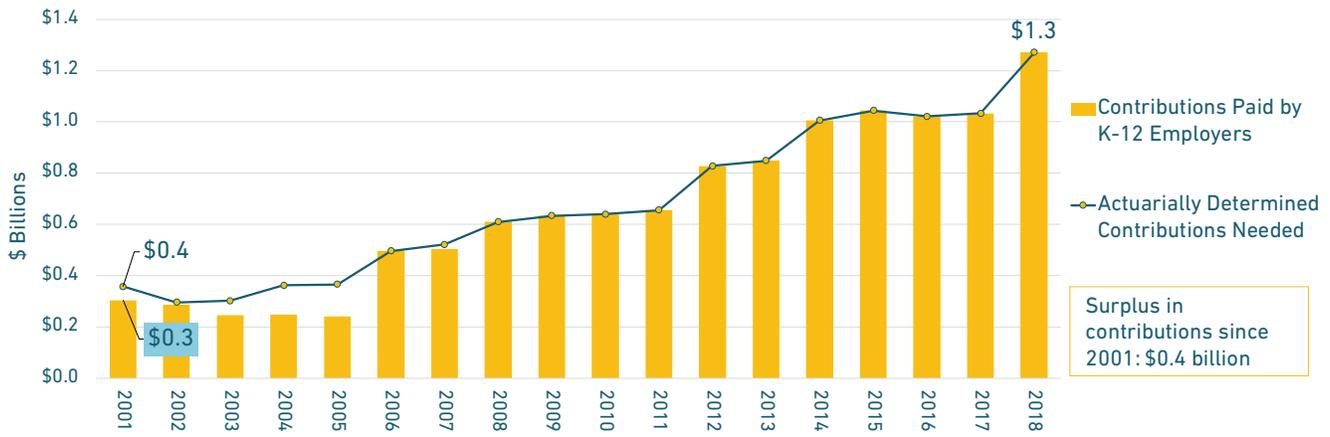
**Figure CT3: To address growing pension debt the amount actuaries recommend the state contribute to TRS has tripled.**



TRS Actuarially Determined Employer Contributions, 2001–2018

There are a number of states across the country that do not always ensure that the ADEC is paid in full to the pension fund each year. Unfortunately, Connecticut has been one of those states, failing to pay the full pension bill in many years before 2006, shown in Figure CT4. As a result, the actual contributions paid into TRS using education funds have been less than if the ADEC trend displayed in Figure CT3 was paid in full, but the actual contributions paid to TRS have still more than tripled from \$357 million in 2001 to \$1.3 billion in 2018.

**Figure CT4: Connecticut did not pay its full actuarial bill to TRS each year, shorting the plan by \$370 million from 2001 through 2007.**



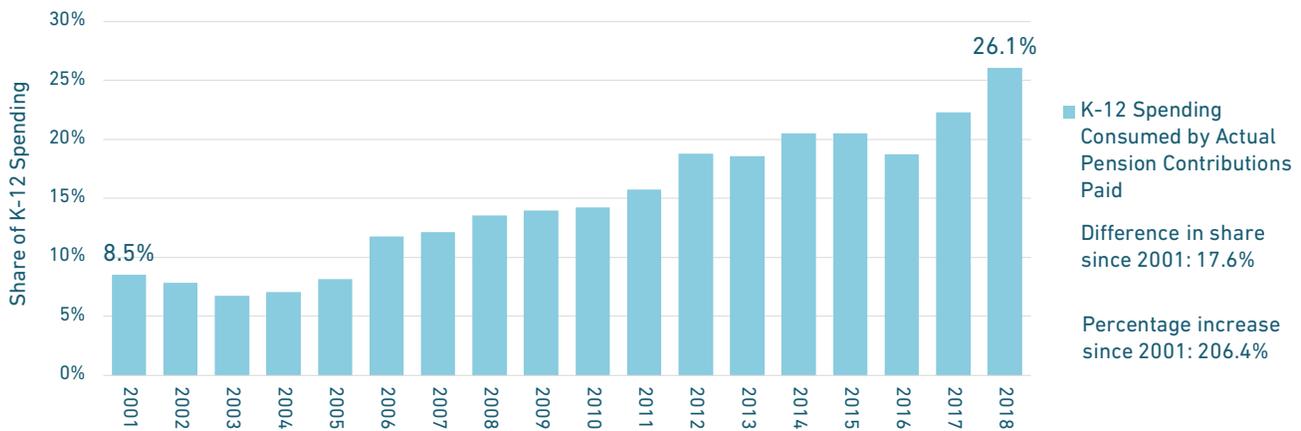
Actuarially Determined Employer Contribution Compared to Actual Contributions Paid to TRS, 2001–2018

Paying the full required pension bill each year is the bare minimum for ensuring a pension system is fully funded. Connecticut appears to have adopted this best practice over the past decade and increased contributions into TRS. However, from the perspective of education funding, any increase in pension costs will be viewed negatively if it is shrinking the dollars available for teacher salaries and serving kids. If the ADEC had been paid every year without some adjustment to expand Connecticut’s education funding, then the state could have suffered an even larger hidden cut than we show in the final chart on the next page.

## PENSION COSTS CROWDING OUT K-12 SPENDING

The growing costs of funding TRS have soaked up an increasing share of Connecticut education spending. This is especially important for teachers, as the growth in TRS’s costs outpaced the growth in state own-source K-12 spending. In fact, TRS’s contributions reported as a share of K-12 spending increased from 8.5% in 2001 to 26.1% in 2018.

**Figure CT5: The hidden cut to Connecticut’s state education funding is serious. TRS contributions are consuming more than three times as much state K-12 funding in 2018 as in 2001.**



Actual Pension Costs as a Share of State Own-Source K-12 Spending, 2001–2018

As Figure CT3 from a previous page showed, pension costs have continued to climb since the early 2000s and this is seriously cutting into the amount of funding available for Connecticut schools. In the past two years the share of K-12 spending consumed by pension debt costs has spiked from 18.7% to 26.1% due to a combination of reduced K-12 spending and debt that continues to grow.

Connecticut has historically failed to meet its commitments to fully funding TRS, though in recent years has been more responsible and paid the full ADEC. But the actual amounts paid for pensions have grown significantly faster than the state’s own-source education spending. Unless there is a change that reduces TRS costs and/or adjusts the state’s education funding to fully account for pension contributions, Connecticut’s education funding will continue to suffer this hidden cut in dollars intended for serving the state’s children.

An even more concrete way to understand how changes in pension debt and pension costs have influenced education resources is to think about them relative to total student enrollment. Table CT1 shows the UAAL and actual pension contributions on a per student basis compared against state education spending. Breaking the numbers down this way shows that growth in unfunded liabilities and related pension contributions have outpaced the growth in per student spending by the state. In fact, most of the increase in per student state spending has been pulled away and put toward growing pension costs.

**Table CT1: Per student state education spending has increased by \$3,000, but pension contributions are up \$1,900 per student too.**

Year	Total State K-12 Spending Per Student	Per Student Share of Pension Debt	Pension Debt as % of Per Student Spending	Employer Pension Cost Per Student	Per Student Spending Minus Pension Cost
2001	\$6,325	\$0	Fully Funded	\$538	\$5,787
2002	\$6,452	\$8	0.1%	\$505	\$5,947
2003	\$6,388	\$6,270	98.1%	\$431	\$5,957
2004	\$6,156	\$12,249	199.0%	\$434	\$5,721
2005	\$5,173	\$13,777	266.3%	\$420	\$4,753
2006	\$7,334	\$15,046	205.2%	\$861	\$6,473
2007	\$7,296	\$14,434	197.8%	\$884	\$6,412
2008	\$7,927	\$13,519	170.6%	\$1,074	\$6,853
2009	\$8,029	\$16,232	202.2%	\$1,123	\$6,907
2010	\$8,012	\$18,500	230.9%	\$1,141	\$6,871
2011	\$7,484	\$20,496	273.9%	\$1,181	\$6,303
2012	\$8,009	\$22,086	275.8%	\$1,503	\$6,506
2013	\$8,343	\$21,608	259.0%	\$1,552	\$6,791
2014	\$9,018	\$21,094	233.9%	\$1,852	\$7,166
2015	\$9,446	\$23,611	249.9%	\$1,940	\$7,506
2016	\$10,185	\$25,706	252.4%	\$1,907	\$8,278
2017	\$8,781	\$25,423	289.5%	\$1,956	\$6,825
2018	\$9,358	\$25,238	269.7%	\$2,440	\$6,918

Notes: Values are inflation adjusted dollars spent per student to allow for comparison of spending over time. Figures reflect the K-12 employer portion of liabilities and employer contributions.

Per Student Share of TRS Unfunded Liabilities and Actual K-12 Employer Contributions, 2001-2018

## ABOUT THIS PROJECT

The growing cost of unfunded pension promises is having direct and immediate influence on the ability of local school districts to serve children. To show how hidden education funding cuts work, we built a dataset of state-level K–12 education spending and combined it with contribution rate data for state pension plans where teachers are participants. Merging these two data types shows how the rate of change in teacher pension costs is growing much faster than education budgets nationally.

To review data at the national level, visit [Equable.org/hiddenfundingcuts](https://equable.org/hiddenfundingcuts) and check out: “[Hidden Education Funding Cuts: How Growing Teacher Pension Debt Payments Are Eating into K–12 Education Budgets.](#)” To learn more about our data and how we calculate a state’s hidden education funding cut, check out the methodology.

However, the hidden funding cuts to education have not been felt uniformly across all states, as revenue and education spending experiences have varied. For some states, slow growth in K–12 spending has combined with the explosion in pension debt to create a significant threat, potentially crowding other items out of the education budget. In California, for example, a report by Pivot Learning found that rising pension contributions, driven by efforts to repay pension debt, have led to deferred maintenance of schools, larger class sizes, reduction or elimination of after-school programs, and a reduction in educational equity.

But, for other states, K–12 spending itself has grown significantly, even after accounting for inflation, and this has offset part of, or most of, the state’s increase in pension costs (though in these cases, it is likely that policymakers were not increasing K–12 spending simply to offset the growth in pension costs). And a few states have even managed to buck the trend entirely. While this profile details the experience of an individual state, we encourage you to explore the profiles of other states to see how their trends compare. A collection of profiles for all 50 states and Washington, DC can be found [here](#).

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Jonathan Moody is vice president of Equable Institute, where Anthony Randazzo is executive director. Moody has worked on state fiscal policy since 2014 including time as research officer at the Pew Charitable Trusts. Randazzo has worked with over a dozen states on retirement system improvements, and formerly was managing director of the Pension Integrity Project.

## QUICK GLOSSARY

**Actuarially Determined Employer Contributions (ADEC):** This is the money that actuaries calculate should be paid each year by the state and local employers to cover pension benefits earned plus to pay down any pension debt (after accounting for any employee contributions).

**Unfunded Liability (UAAL):** This is the shortfall in money that a pension fund should have on hand to pay all future promised benefits. Think of this as pension debt owed to retirement systems to pay promised pension benefits. In technical terms, this refers to the Unfunded Actuarially Accrued Liability.

**Own-Source K–12 Spending:** This is the money spent on primary education using state resources only, excluding any federal funding, local resources, or expenditures on higher education.