

Introduction

Connecticut has a number of school choice programs, including magnet schools, technical high schools, agriculture science and technology education centers, charter schools, endowed private schools, designated high schools, and the Open Choice program. Each of these programs has a different school funding formula or formulas.¹ The purpose of this policy briefing is to provide an overview of the regional Agricultural Science and Technology Education (also known as AgriScience or ASTE) program,^B including its history, objectives, administration, and sources of funding. The purpose of the AgriScience program is to serve students within a region of the state by providing educational programs in the field of agriculture and occupations related to agriculture.²

Currently, there are 20 regional AgriScience centers operated by local or regional boards of education, each of which enroll students from a designated set of boards of education. These centers receive state funding for AgriScience students, and can charge tuition to the districts sending students to the AgriScience centers. Combined, these centers educated approximately 3,766 students during the 2023-24 school year.³ For a complete list of district operators, enrollments, and towns sending students to these centers, please see the Appendix.

Student Demographics

Twenty-six percent of the 3,591 students participating in Connecticut's AgriScience centers during the 2019-20 school year (the most recent year available for AgriScience student demographic data) were identified as BIPOC,^C while 74 percent were identified as white.⁴ Additionally, 15 percent of students attending AgriScience centers required special education services; one percent were identified as multilingual learners; and 29 percent were classified as economically disadvantaged due to their eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch. Table 1 below details the totals and percentages of AgriScience students by demographic group in 2019-20 compared to the demographics of all of Connecticut's 527,829 public school students for the same school year.

^A Originally published on April 22, 2019, and revised in January 2021, June 2023, and October 2024, this policy briefing has been updated with statutory changes from the 2021, 2023, and 2024 legislative sessions.

^B For the purposes of this work, the terms "regional agricultural science and technology education center," "vocational agriculture," and "AgriScience" also include vocational aquaculture and marine-related employment, per Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(c).

^C The School and State Finance Project uses BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) to refer to individuals who self-identify as American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Hispanic/Latino of any race; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; or two or more races. Individual demographic categories and data used in this report come from the Connecticut State Department of Education. The acronym BIPOC is used in an effort to be as inclusive, succinct, and accurate as possible when using racial and ethnic demographics in our work. However, we know no single acronym, identifier, or label can accurately define an individual or fully encompass the rich diversity of cultures, heritages, and backgrounds represented in the demographic data we use. For questions or comments about the demographic terms we use, please contact us at info@schoolstatefinance.org.

Table 1: AgriScience Demographics Compared to All Connecticut Students, 2019-20

Identification	Total AgriScience Students	AgriScience Percentage	Total Public School Students	State Percentage
White	2,660	74%	269,789	51%
BIPOC	931	26%	258,040	49%
Students with Disabilities	532	15%	84,398	16%
Multilingual Learners ^D	31 ^E	1%	43,479	8%
Economically Disadvantaged	1,050	29%	228,535	43%

Program History

Connecticut public schools have offered various forms of specialized instruction in agriculture since 1920, when the precursor to the Ellis Clark Agriscience & Technology Center at Regional School District 14's Nonnewaug High School was established.⁵ The vocational agriculture program that exists today was created by the Connecticut General Assembly in 1933 in order to offer this program on a statewide basis.⁶ State funding for the regional AgriScience centers was first established in 1955.⁷

Program Eligibility and Student Participation

Unlike many of the other public school choice programs in Connecticut, students are not automatically eligible to attend an AgriScience program if they choose to participate and an open seat is available. Instead, students must apply and meet the criteria for acceptance. Student eligibility and participation in the AgriScience program, with the exception of enrollment agreements, is specified in Connecticut State Department of Education (CSDE) regulations, rather than state statute. Students must apply to AgriScience programs and each regional AgriScience center is responsible for recommending students for admission.⁸ To be eligible for admission to a center for ninth grade, students must have completed eighth grade successfully, have an interest in agriculture as a career, and agree to complete an occupational-experience program.⁹

If a student is denied admission to an AgriScience center, the student may request a review of the case before a Review Committee at the AgriScience center.¹⁰ The Review Committee — composed of center staff, operating district administration, an operating district board of education member, a sending district board of education member (or

^D Conn. Act 23-150 replaced the term "English Learner" with "multilingual learner" throughout the state education statutes.

^E This does not include part-time multilingual learners students due to the Connecticut State Department of Education's data suppression policy.

representative) and a member of the consulting committee^F — will review the case upon request and issue a final and binding ruling within 20 days of the request.¹¹ The above process is also used when a student is due to be dismissed from the AgriScience center.¹²

Program Administration & District Participation

Local and regional boards of education apply to the Connecticut State Board of Education (SBOE) for approval to operate an AgriScience center.¹³ Any local or regional board of education can pursue the establishment of an AgriScience center.¹⁴ The boards of education that currently operate regional AgriScience centers are detailed in the Appendix, accompanied by center enrollments and town student counts. The SBOE may adopt regulations to ensure “reasonable economy” in the development of AgriScience centers.¹⁵

In considering the eligibility for operating grants, the SBOE considers the program, educational need, location, and area to be served.¹⁶ Districts considering the establishment of an AgriScience center must create agreements with other local or regional boards of education that specify the process of student admission, the number of program acceptances, and the criteria for acceptance.¹⁷ Each center must also establish a regional agricultural science and technology education consulting committee, which will solely advise the operator of the center, and is composed of two representatives from each board of education contained in the agreement.¹⁸ Each regional AgriScience center must submit a proposed operating budget to the CSDE annually, with notice of deviation and modifications of the budget if the budget increases or decreases by more than five percent.¹⁹ As is true for most regional and interdistrict choice programs, operators of regional AgriScience centers may not recruit students for the purposes of athletic competition between schools.²⁰

If a local or regional board of education does not operate an AgriScience center, the board of education must designate one or more centers that students may attend.²¹ If a district offered more than one center for resident students to attend as of July 1, 2007, it is required to continue to offer each center for resident students to attend.²²

Unlike most other forms of Connecticut choice education, regional AgriScience centers must provide participating students with a specialized curriculum. Vocational agriculture classes must be scheduled for at least 320 minutes of each week, with time blocked off for “laboratory, shop, and field work” for students in grades 10-12.²³ Students participating in this program must have an occupational-experience program, related to agriculture and well-suited to student goals and abilities, which will occur independent of scheduled classwork.²⁴ Regional AgriScience centers must also operate on a full-year basis to ensure occupational instruction occurs.²⁵

^F Each AgriScience center must establish a consulting committee to advise the operator of the center. The consulting committee is to be composed of two representatives from each board of education sending students to the AgriScience center.

There are also several staff-related requirements to administering a regional AgriScience program. The administrator of each regional AgriScience center must be a certified staff member.²⁶ In addition, programs must have an aggregate certified staff to student ratio of one staff member to every 35 full-time equivalent students, with a ratio of one staff member to 15 students for laboratory environments.²⁷ Lastly, all vocational agriculture teachers must be involved in the Future Farmers of America Program, as it is noted as "an integral part of the vocational agriculture program."²⁸

The center operator must also provide participating students with academic classes not related to AgriScience.²⁹ The exceptions to this requirement are if the operating board of education previously entered into a contract prior to 1993 for shared-time arrangements^G with another board of education, or if the operating board currently participates in a shared-time agreement for vocational aquaculture (not all AgriScience centers) programs.³⁰

Regional AgriScience centers also undergo annual monitoring and evaluation. Each center operator must submit an annual report to the SBOE on the educational and vocational activities and outcomes of center graduates.³¹ The aforementioned consulting committees of each center must meet two times per year to review and assist in the evaluation of the AgriScience program.³² In addition, each regional AgriScience center must develop and implement a 5-year plan to increase the racial and ethnic diversity of the AgriScience center, which should reflect the demographics of the center's region within the state.³³

Funding

Operating Funding

Students attending AgriScience centers are included in the resident student count of the sending town for the purposes of the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) grant, regardless of the location of the AgriScience center.³⁴ For example, if a student residing in Cheshire participates full-time in an AgriScience center in New Haven, the student will still be counted in Cheshire's ECS grant calculation.

School districts operating AgriScience centers receive several streams of funding for center operations in the form of state grants and tuition from sending districts for out-of-district students attending the AgriScience center. In 2024, the Connecticut General Assembly passed Public Act 24-81, which partially extended student-centered, ECS-based funding to students attending AgriScience centers for fiscal year 2025, and allocated \$7.1 million out of an additional \$150 million in funding for K-12 education to AgriScience center operators.

As a result, AgriScience center operators receive the per-student grant amount currently provided by the State (\$5,200 per student), plus 42 percent of their full weighted funding per-student grant amount. If necessary, AgriScience center operators are also held

^G Shared-time arrangements refer to students enrolled in the AgriScience center for their agriculture coursework, but who also remain enrolled part-time in their sending district for all other coursework.

harmless to their FY 2024 total per-student funding (state grant plus local general education tuition).³⁵ For historical state grant expenditures for this program, please see the Appendix.

Tuition

Operators of AgriScience centers can charge sending districts tuition for the cost of educating students.³⁶ Currently, the per-student tuition amount AgriScience center operators may charge sending districts is capped at 58 percent of what the operator charged the sending district in FY 2024.³⁷

Tuition for students attending AgriScience centers on a part-time basis is prorated accordingly.³⁸ Operators of AgriScience centers may also charge tuition to the sending district for the costs of educating students with disabilities.³⁹ While tuition charges for a student with disabilities do not fall under the general education tuition cap described above, special education tuition charges cannot be greater than the difference between the actual cost of educating the student, and the state funding for the AgriScience program the district operator received for the student.⁴⁰

School Construction Funding

Operators of AgriScience centers are eligible for school construction grants from the State of Connecticut.⁴¹ This funding takes the form of progress payments for the state share of project costs.⁴² These progress payments are for:

“The net eligible costs of constructing, acquiring, renovating and equipping approved facilities to be used exclusively for such agricultural science and technology education center, for the expansion or improvement of existing facilities or for the replacement or improvement of equipment therein.”⁴³

The current state share of eligible construction costs, as defined above, is 80 percent.⁴⁴ For grant applications made to the Connecticut Department of Administrative Services prior to July 1, 2011, the state share of construction costs was 95 percent.⁴⁵

Transportation Funding

Local and regional boards of education are responsible for the “reasonable and necessary” transportation of students residing in their district to the AgriScience center the student attends, regardless of where the AgriScience center is located.⁴⁶ Under Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-266m, local and regional boards of education are eligible for a formula-based grant to help offset the costs of transportation.⁴⁷

However, the Connecticut General Assembly has not appropriated funding for the transportation grant line item since 2016 and, as a result, districts do not receive any state funding for transportation. However, in order to comply with the Connecticut Supreme Court’s 1996 ruling in *Sheff v. O’Neill*, and the case’s subsequent stipulated agreements and permanent injunction, the State provides funding to transport students to all school choice programs in the Greater Hartford region — including AgriScience centers in the region — that assist the State in meeting its obligations under *Sheff*.⁴⁸

Appendix

Figure 1 below details the total state grant expenditures to the regional AgriScience program per year. The appropriation for this line item is named “Vocational Agriculture.”

Figure 1: Total Vocational Agriculture Grant Expenditure⁴⁹

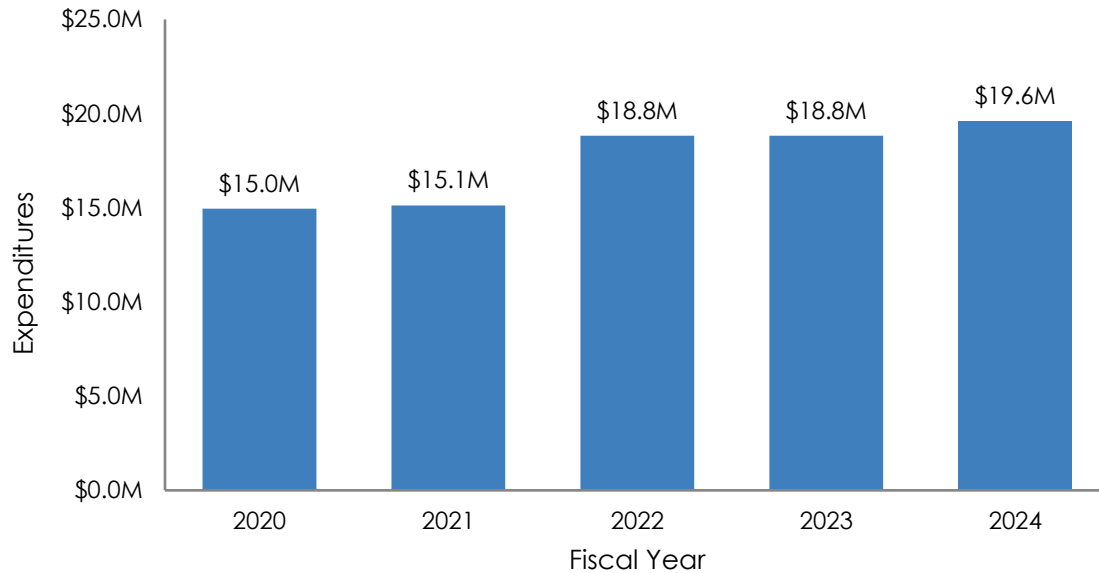


Table 3 below contains the number of full-time students enrolled in regional AgriScience centers, by operator, during the 2023-24 school year.

Table 3: Regional AgriScience Center Full-Time Enrollment by Local Education Agency Operator, 2023-24⁵⁰

Local Education Agency	Full-Time AgriScience Participants
Bloomfield	116
Bridgeport	327
Glastonbury	86
Killingly	161
Lebanon	99
Ledyard	213
Middletown	127
New Haven	336
Southington	196
Stamford	151
Suffield	160
Trumbull	193
Vernon	157
Wallingford	286
Region 1	156
Region 7	115
Region 12	151
Region 14	345
Region 19	136
Region 20	255
Statewide AgriScience Enrollment	3,766

Figure 2 below visualizes the number of students in each town who were enrolled in regional AgriScience centers for the 2023-24 school year. Darker colors indicate a higher estimated percentage of town students enrolled in regional AgriScience centers.

Figure 2: Estimated Percentage of Resident Students Enrolled in Regional AgriScience Centers by LEA, 2023-24⁵¹

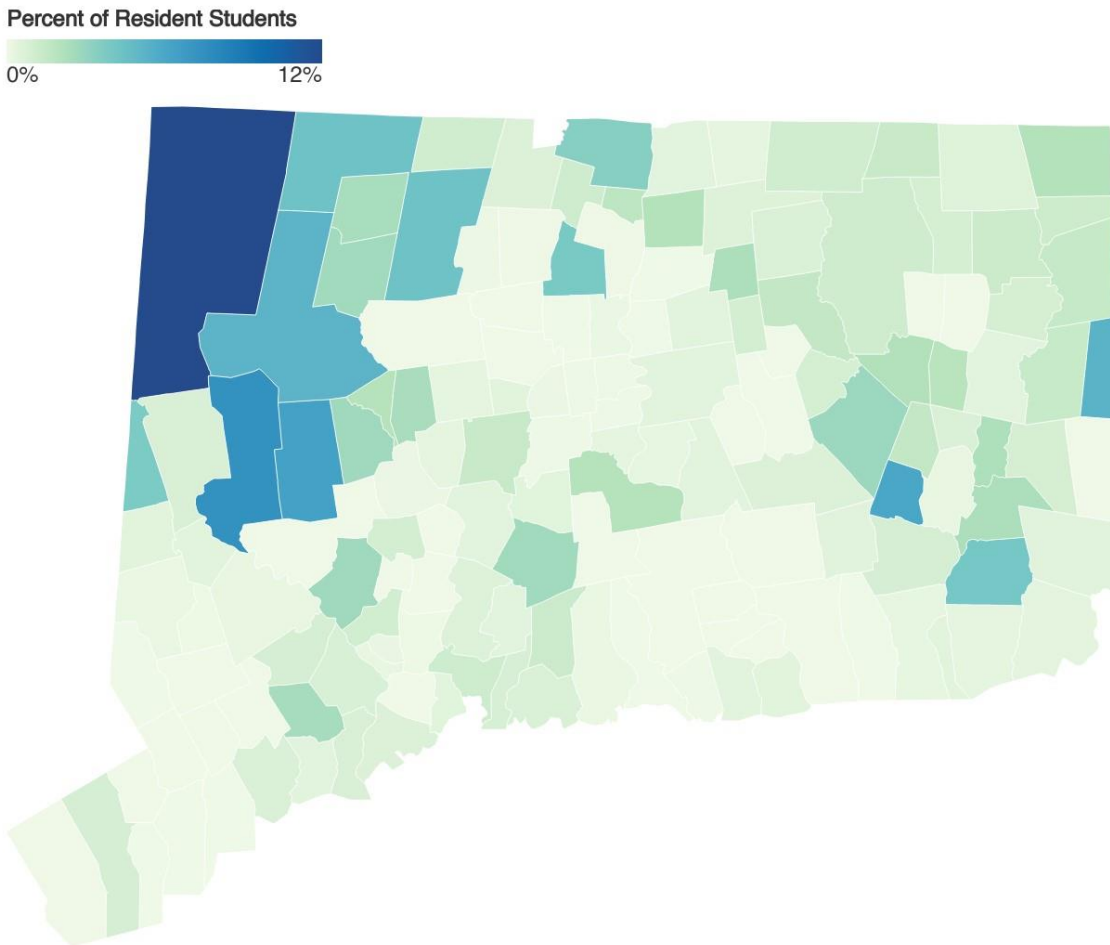


Table 4 below details the number of students in each town who were enrolled in regional AgriScience centers during the 2023-24 school year, the number of resident students in each town, and the estimated proportion of town students enrolled in regional AgriScience centers. In cases where towns send students to multiple districts, the counts have been aggregated.

Table 4: Regional AgriScience Center Enrollment by Resident Town and Regional School District, 2023-24⁵²

Resident Town/District	Preliminary October 2023 Resident Student Count	AgriScience Participants	Estimated % of Total Students Attending AgriScience Program
Andover	344	4	1.2%
Ansonia	2,482	6	0.2%
Ashford	478	0	0.0%
Avon	3,123	0	0.0%
Barkhamsted	428	0	0.0%
Beacon Falls	697	13	1.9%
Berlin	2,656	3	0.1%
Bethany	783	6	0.8%
Bethel	3,218	4	0.1%
Bethlehem	353	1	0.3%
Bloomfield	2,307	92	4.0%
Bolton	689	7	1.0%
Bozrah	256	16	6.2%
Branford	2,665	20	0.8%
Bridgeport	19,365	98	0.5%
Bridgewater	126	0	0.0%
Bristol	7,992	32	0.4%
Brookfield	2,605	12	0.5%
Brooklyn	1,174	11	0.9%
Burlington	1,441	7	0.5%
Canaan	100	0	0.0%
Canterbury	604	3	0.5%
Canton	1,504	2	0.1%
Chaplin	275	7	2.5%
Cheshire	4,161	21	0.5%
Chester	386	0	0.0%
Clinton	1,450	1	0.1%
Colchester	2,084	15	0.7%
Colebrook	152	0	0.0%
Columbia	614	6	1.0%

Resident Town/District	Preliminary October 2023 Resident Student Count	AgriScience Participants	Estimated % of Total Students Attending AgriScience Program
Cornwall	127	0	0.0%
Coventry	1,612	25	1.6%
Cromwell	1,938	7	0.4%
Danbury	11,996	28	0.2%
Darien	4,634	1	0.0%
Deep River	472	0	0.0%
Derby	1,462	4	0.3%
Durham	887	8	0.9%
Eastford	206	2	1.0%
East Granby	853	10	1.2%
East Haddam	990	0	0.0%
East Hampton	1,770	9	0.5%
East Hartford	7,957	2	0.0%
East Haven	3,104	28	0.9%
East Lyme	2,385	1	0.0%
Easton	1,281	5	0.4%
East Windsor	1,089	23	2.1%
Ellington	2,542	17	0.7%
Enfield	4,989	23	0.5%
Essex	568	1	0.2%
Fairfield	9,314	73	0.8%
Farmington	4,146	0	0.0%
Franklin	255	4	1.6%
Glastonbury	5,697	28	0.5%
Goshen	296	0	0.0%
Granby	1,695	12	0.7%
Greenwich	8,333	1	0.0%
Griswold	1,596	15	0.9%
Groton	4,397	18	0.4%
Guilford	3,130	7	0.2%
Haddam	1,068	2	0.2%
Hamden	6,271	43	0.7%
Hampton	126	3	2.4%
Hartford	18,652	37	0.2%
Hartland	180	2	1.1%
Harwinton	710	15	2.1%
Hebron	1,249	13	1.0%

Resident Town/District	Preliminary October 2023 Resident Student Count	AgriScience Participants	Estimated % of Total Students Attending AgriScience Program
Kent	199	0	0.0%
Killingly	2,204	33	1.5%
Killingworth	705	1	0.1%
Lebanon	856	25	2.9%
Ledyard	2,398	99	4.1%
Lisbon	566	13	2.3%
Litchfield	811	0	0.0%
Lyme	229	0	0.0%
Madison	2,438	1	0.0%
Manchester	7,502	35	0.5%
Mansfield	1,567	0	0.0%
Marlborough	891	6	0.7%
Meriden	9,025	47	0.5%
Middlebury	1,192	16	1.3%
Middlefield	463	3	0.6%
Middletown	4,509	93	2.1%
Milford	5,313	39	0.7%
Monroe	3,497	32	0.9%
Montville	2,193	20	0.9%
Morris	207	0	0.0%
Naugatuck	4,642	48	1.0%
New Britain	11,273	21	0.2%
New Canaan	4,152	0	0.0%
New Fairfield	2,093	10	0.5%
New Hartford	853	0	0.0%
New Haven	17,202	206	1.2%
New London	3,126	15	0.5%
New Milford	3,580	29	0.8%
Newington	3,961	3	0.1%
Newtown	3,992	11	0.3%
Norfolk	132	3	2.3%
North Branford	1,578	20	1.3%
North Canaan	340	0	0.0%
North Haven	3,257	16	0.5%
North Stonington	735	4	0.5%
Norwalk	11,855	2	0.0%
Norwich	5,009	13	0.3%

Resident Town/District	Preliminary October 2023 Resident Student Count	AgriScience Participants	Estimated % of Total Students Attending AgriScience Program
Old Lyme	1,069	1	0.1%
Old Saybrook	1,045	5	0.5%
Orange	2,287	5	0.2%
Oxford	1,731	48	2.8%
Plainfield	1,875	27	1.4%
Plainville	2,281	11	0.5%
Plymouth	1,400	35	2.5%
Pomfret	537	7	1.3%
Portland	1,238	4	0.3%
Preston	634	15	2.4%
Prospect	1,301	11	0.8%
Putnam	1,109	14	1.3%
Redding	1,198	1	0.1%
Regional District 1	1,235	152	12.3%
Regional District 7	1,566	69	4.4%
Regional District 12	551	42	7.6%
Regional District 14	1,324	87	6.6%
Regional District 19	2,636	31	1.2%
Regional District 20	1,436	77	5.4%
Ridgefield	4,472	1	0.0%
Rocky Hill	2,673	2	0.1%
Roxbury	170	0	0.0%
Salem	548	3	0.5%
Salisbury	347	0	0.0%
Scotland	155	3	1.9%
Seymour	2,171	23	1.1%
Sharon	121	0	0.0%
Shelton	4,644	40	0.9%
Sherman	359	14	3.9%
Simsbury	4,172	2	0.0%
Somers	1,340	5	0.4%
Southbury	2,309	22	1.0%
Southington	6,147	87	1.4%
South Windsor	5,094	1	0.0%
Sprague	396	3	0.8%
Stafford	1,338	15	1.1%
Stamford	15,978	147	0.9%

Resident Town/District	Preliminary October 2023 Resident Student Count	AgriScience Participants	Estimated % of Total Students Attending AgriScience Program
Sterling	439	24	5.5%
Stonington	1,801	8	0.4%
Stratford	6,909	56	0.8%
Suffield	1,964	70	3.6%
Thomaston	874	18	2.1%
Thompson	887	19	2.1%
Tolland	2,243	17	0.8%
Torrington	4,249	116	2.7%
Trumbull	6,785	174	2.6%
Union	72	1	1.4%
Vernon	3,364	80	2.4%
Voluntown	289	0	0.0%
Wallingford	5,311	145	2.7%
Warren	122	0	0.0%
Washington	255	0	0.0%
Waterbury	18,682	33	0.2%
Waterford	2,497	8	0.3%
Watertown	2,700	75	2.8%
Westbrook	603	3	0.5%
West Hartford	9,522	4	0.0%
West Haven	6,870	36	0.5%
Weston	2,127	0	0.0%
Westport	5,303	2	0.0%
Wethersfield	3,808	4	0.1%
Willington	590	0	0.0%
Wilton	3,751	0	0.0%
Winchester	1,112	28	2.5%
Windham	3,194	70	2.2%
Windsor	3,912	2	0.1%
Windsor Locks	1,540	27	1.8%
Wolcott	2,282	9	0.4%
Woodbridge	1,613	2	0.1%
Woodbury	971	0	0.0%
Woodstock	1,158	7	0.6%

Table 5 below contains the number of shared-time students enrolled in regional AgriScience centers, by resident district, during the 2019-20 school year (the most recent year of available data). Towns denoted by an asterisk have suppressed data to protect student privacy.

Table 5: Regional AgriScience Center Shared-Time Enrollment by Local Education Agency Operator, 2019-20⁵³

Resident Town	Part-Time AgriScience Participants
Bridgeport	79
East Hartford	*
Fairfield	106
Milford	44
Monroe	16
Shelton	30
Stratford	43
Trumbull	137
West Hartford	*
Windsor	*
Total	460

Endnotes

- ¹ School and State Finance Project. (n.d.). How Connecticut Funds Education. Retrieved from <https://schoolstatefinance.org/issues/how-ct-funds-education>.
- ² Connecticut State Department of Education. (2019). *Agricultural Science and Technology Education in Connecticut*. Hartford, CT: Author.
- ³ Enrollment data provided to the School and State Finance Project by the Connecticut State Department of Education.
- ⁴ Demographic data provide to the School and State Finance Project by the Connecticut State Department of Education.
- ⁵ Connecticut State Department of Education, Division of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Bureau of Vocational Services. (1992). *Agriculture Education in Connecticut: A Summary Report*. Hartford, CT: Author.
- ⁶ Moran, J.D. (2018). *Issue Brief: Public Schools of Choice* (2018-R-0286). Hartford, CT: Office of Legislative Research. Retrieved from <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2018/rpt/pdf/2018-R-0286.pdf>.
- ⁷ Connecticut State Department of Education, Division of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Bureau of Vocational Services. (1992). *Agriculture Education in Connecticut: A Summary Report*. Hartford, CT: Author.
- ⁸ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-6.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a).
- ¹⁴ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(a).
- ¹⁵ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-66.
- ¹⁶ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a).
- ¹⁷ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(a).
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-1.
- ²⁰ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 170, § 10-220d.
- ²¹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-64(d).
- ²² Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(b).
- ²³ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-7.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-64-2.
- ²⁶ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-4.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-65-8.
- ²⁹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65b.
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- ³¹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65a(b).
- ³² Conn. Agencies Regs. § 10-64-1.
- ³³ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65a(a).
- ³⁴ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-262f(22).
- ³⁵ Conn. Acts 24-81.
- ³⁶ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(b).
- ³⁷ Conn. Acts 24-81 § 116(2).
- ³⁸ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(b)(1).
- ³⁹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(b)(2).
- ⁴⁰ Ibid.
- ⁴¹ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a).
- ⁴² Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 173, § 10-287i.
- ⁴³ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a)(1).
- ⁴⁴ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a)(1)(B).
- ⁴⁵ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-65(a)(1)(A).
- ⁴⁶ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 164, § 10-97.

⁴⁷ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-266m.

⁴⁸ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172 § 10-266m

⁴⁹ State of Connecticut, Office of the State Comptroller. (n.d.). Open Budget: Vocational Agriculture. Available from <http://openbudget.ct.gov/>.

⁵⁰ Enrollment data provided to the School and State Finance Project by the Connecticut State Department of Education.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.