



**THE LONG ISLAND EDUCATION COALITION
AND
THE LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION**

**LONG ISLAND EDUCATION:
COSTS AND OUTCOMES**

April 2008

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Long Island Education: Costs and Outcomes

The Long Island Association (LIA) and the Long Island Education Coalition (LIEC) joined together in 1995 to complete a research project designed to reduce tension and enhance communications between the education and business communities. Simply stated, they “agreed to agree” on a set of facts, supported by verified data, that reflected the true cost and outcomes associated with Long Island schools.

The effort paid immediate dividends as the groups readily identified a fundamental flaw in the allocation of state aid across the state. The “flaw”, which was the total disregard for significant regional cost differences within the state, became the basis of an aggressive advocacy effort that exists to this day. Although major changes to the state aid system have occurred over the past 12 years, a true, realistic regional cost adjustment has not been incorporated in a meaningful manner. Despite the opportunities afforded the state through significant increases in aid to education, the settlement of the Campaign for Fiscal Equity (CFE) case, and the introduction of a Foundation Formula, the matter has not been appropriately addressed.

Along with advocacy for the use of a regional cost factor in the distribution of state aid, the groups agreed on two key facts that set the stage for further collaboration:

- The per pupil cost of education on Long Island is comparable to other regions of the state after accounting for regional cost differences.
- Long Island students outperform students from across the state.

The common ground that was established through this process has led to the annual updating of the report over the past twelve years. It has been released in several different forms including a report on CFE, a report on cost effectiveness in education, and last year, as a part of the Long Island Association’s **Innovate Long Island** initiative.

The 2007 update of the report focused on the existence of an achievement gap on Long Island. Through the use of disaggregated data, we identified major differences between student outcomes in the wealthiest and least wealthy school districts in the region.

Most recently, data from this report was used to prepare a response to the 2008 Executive Budget Proposal, the 2008 Regents State Aid Proposal, as well as a number of other budget-related matters. This data will also be used to inform the pending statewide discussion of the establishment of a property tax cap.

The preparation of this annual update has been completed by Andrea Grooms, Director of Communications, Research, and Recruitment for Eastern Suffolk BOCES, under the supervision of Gary Bixhorn, the Chief Operating Officer of the BOCES. Barbara Salatto and Dr. Candace White-Ciraco, also of Eastern Suffolk BOCES, and Dr. Pearl Kamer of the Long Island Association assisted in the preparation of this update as well.

Long Island Education: Costs and Outcomes 2008

Executive Summary: “20 Key Facts About Long Island Education”

Public education may be the most significant economic, social, and cultural force on Long Island. It is a multi-billion dollar enterprise that shapes the region's present and future. Public schools are central to the quality of life that Long Islanders value above all else. The future of nearly half a million students depends upon the overall success of our 125 public school districts.

Since we first published this report in 1996, the basic facts have remained constant:

- Students attending Long Island schools outperform students from across the rest of the state.
- The per pupil cost of education on Long Island is comparable to the region at the median after accounting for regional cost differences.

Given the size and complexity of the system, it is difficult to generalize. However, a review of achievement, financial, and demographic data reveals 20 key facts about education on Long Island. The facts are as follows:

Achievement

1. Long Island's elementary, middle level, and secondary students consistently outperformed other students statewide on the English Language Arts, Science, Math, and Social Studies assessments, as well as the Regents exams in 2004-05 (*see Tables 1 and 2*).

However, the data clearly support the existence of a significant achievement gap between Long Island's least wealthy and most wealthy school districts. Long Island's least wealthy districts' performance on required assessments are, depending on the exam results under study, 12 to 39 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island. Performance on required Regents exams are, depending on the exam results under study, 17 to 29 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island. (*see Table 3 and Appendix D*).

Outcomes/Enrollment

2. During the 2004-05 school year, Long Island served the third highest percentage of Limited English Proficient (LEP) students compared to all other counties statewide, excluding New York City (*see Table 4*).

The data indicate that the least wealthy school districts on Long Island served a higher percentage of LEP students (11.6%) than Long Island as a whole (5.1%) and, as a group, served a higher percentage of LEP students than any county in the State (*see Table 8*).

3. Long Island's percentage of high school students graduating with a Regents diploma in 2005 (85.3%) ranked above the statewide median (82.9%), excluding New York City (*see Table 5*).

The percentage of high school graduates (63.0%) in Long Island's least wealthy school districts earning a Regents diploma in 2005 was well below the state median (82.9%, *see*

Table 5); this is two-thirds of the percentage (92.0%) of students earning a Regents diploma in Long Island's wealthiest school districts (see Table 8).

4. Long Island ranked fourth highest of the 56 counties in the State in the percentage of graduates entering post-secondary education in 2005, excluding New York City (see Table 6).
5. Only 7.3% of Long Island graduates did not plan to continue their education after high school graduation in 2005.
6. According to data included in the New York State Education Department's Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts reports, the drop out rate for Long Island has remained at or below 2% since 1995-96 (see Table 7).

The drop out rate (7.4%) in the least wealthy school districts on Long Island was approximately 7 percentage points greater than that of the wealthiest districts on Long Island (0.5%), and approximately 5 percentage points greater than New York State (2.4%), excluding New York City (see Table 8).

Costs

7. A State aid dollar on Long Island buys far less than in other regions of the State. The purchasing power of \$1,000 in the lowest cost regions (North Country and Mohawk Valley) is the equivalent of \$906 in the cost region at the median (Central New York), and only \$702 on Long Island (see Table 9).
8. Long Island's regionally adjusted per pupil expense (\$11,135) was approximately 2.2% below Broome (\$11,381), the county at the median (see Table 12).
9. Over the past ten years, Long Island has experienced an average 2.5 percentage point increase annually in per pupil expenditures. The annual average percentage point increase for counties at the median was approximately 3.2 percentage points (see Table 13).
10. Long Island experienced an average annual enrollment growth of 1.7% over the past 10 years. Annual enrollment growth in the rest of the State was essentially unchanged (0.04%) during that same period of time (see Table 14).

Salaries

11. The mean (average) salary for elementary, middle, and secondary school teachers on Long Island are \$76,530, \$76,400, and \$76,000, respectively. These salaries are comparable to the statewide averages (\$71,920, \$72,950, and \$73,680), which include New York City pay rates (see Table 10).
12. Average wages for teachers on Long Island are also comparable to wages in a wide variety of non-education occupations (see Table 11).

Local Effort/State Share

13. Long Islanders use an average of about 20% more of their gross household incomes to pay their residential school property taxes than New Yorkers in general.

As Long Island's regionally adjusted per pupil expenditures are approximately 2.2% less than those for New York State, this greater than average effort is required due to Long Island's share of state aid (see Tables 12 and 16).

14. The number of school districts on Long Island that received less than 10% of the total revenue from state aid in 2004-05 was 40; this was equal to 55% of the 73 districts statewide with less than 10% of total revenue from state aid (NYSED FARU, 2005).
15. A total of 54 Long Island school districts received 10% to 30% of their total revenue from state aid; this was equal to 38% of the 144 districts statewide receiving 10% to 30% of their total revenue from state aid (NYSED FARU, 2005).
16. When New York City is included, the share of state aid directed to Long Island (12.5%) is less than the percentage (17.0%) of the State's children being educated on Long Island (NYSED FARU, 2005; see Table 8).

When New York City is excluded, the share of state aid directed to Long Island (19.9%) is less than the percentage (26.5%) of the State's children being educated on Long Island (NYSED FARU, 2005; see Table 8).

17. STAR subsidies to certain residential property owners on Long Island amounted to nearly \$690 million. If these STAR subsidies had been paid directly to school districts in the form of state aid, the amount of funds that school districts needed to raise from local property taxes and other revenues would have decreased by nearly \$690 million or more than 14%. STAR subsidies provide no school tax relief for commercial property owners (see Table 16).
18. Long Island accounted for nearly 31% of the annual taxable sales in the State excluding New York City (see Table 17).
19. Long Island accounted for 36% of State Income Tax paid by residents of the State outside of New York City (see Table 18).

Wealth

20. Long Island has several very wealthy school districts based upon an analysis of combined wealth ratios (CWR). However, several of the "wealthy" districts are small while there are many "poor" large districts (see Appendix C).

Accordingly, there is a wide gap between perception and reality when it comes to the wealth of Long Island schools.

The percentage of students in districts of below average wealth (CWR<1.00) by BOCES region on Long Island is as follows:

Region	Number of Students (2004-05)	Percentage of Students
Suffolk County	153,322	58.1
Eastern Suffolk BOCES	124,135	72.0
Western Suffolk BOCES	29,187	31.9
Nassau County (Nassau BOCES)	21,043	10.0
Long Island	174,365	36.7

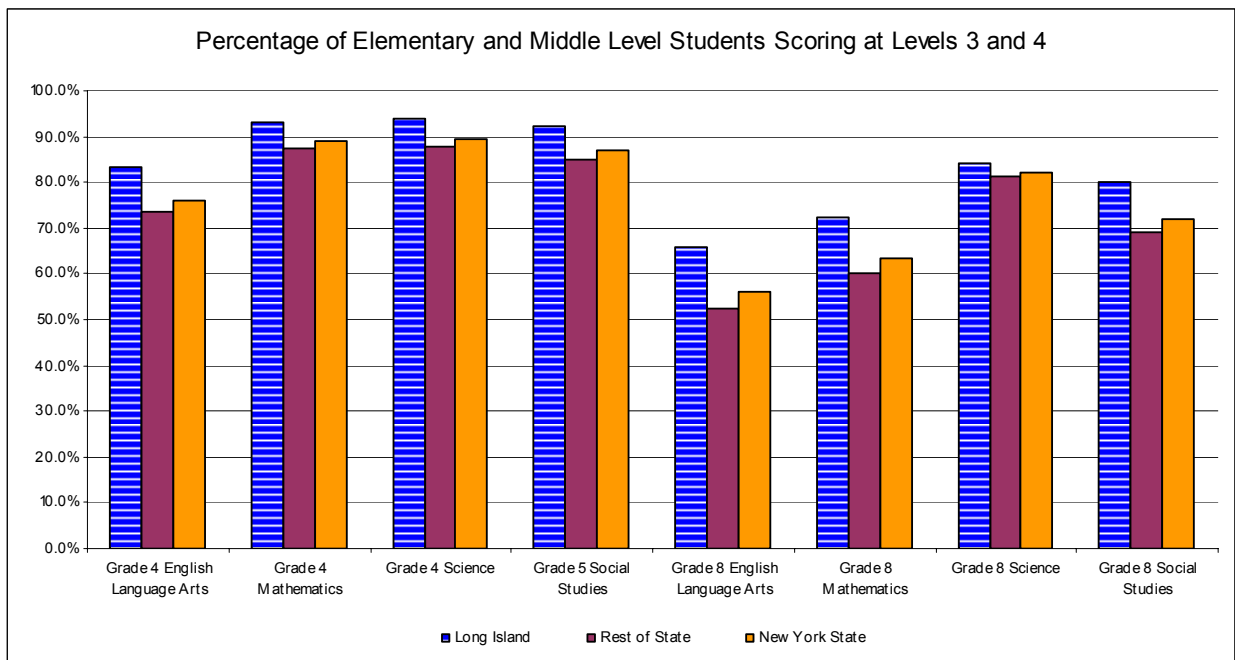
TABLE 1

Percentage of Elementary and Middle Level Students Scoring at Levels 3 and 4

Assessments	Long Island % of all students tested	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI) % of all students tested	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI) % of all students tested
Grade 4 English Language Arts	83.5	73.4	76.2
Grade 4 Mathematics	93.1	87.5	89.0
Grade 4 Science	94.0	88.0	89.3
Grade 5 Social Studies	92.3	85.0	87.0
Grade 8 English Language Arts	66.0	52.5	56.0
Grade 8 Mathematics	72.3	60.1	63.3
Grade 8 Science	84.0	81.3	82.0
Grade 8 Social Studies	80.0	69.0	72.0

Description: The percentage of all 4th, 5th and 8th grade students who scored at levels 3 and 4, respectively (levels that are at or above the state standards) on the New York State Assessments, 2004-05.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York - The State Education Department.*



2004-05 Key Fact:

1. Long Island's elementary and middle level grade students exceeded statewide levels of performance on all assessments administered during the 2004-05 academic year.

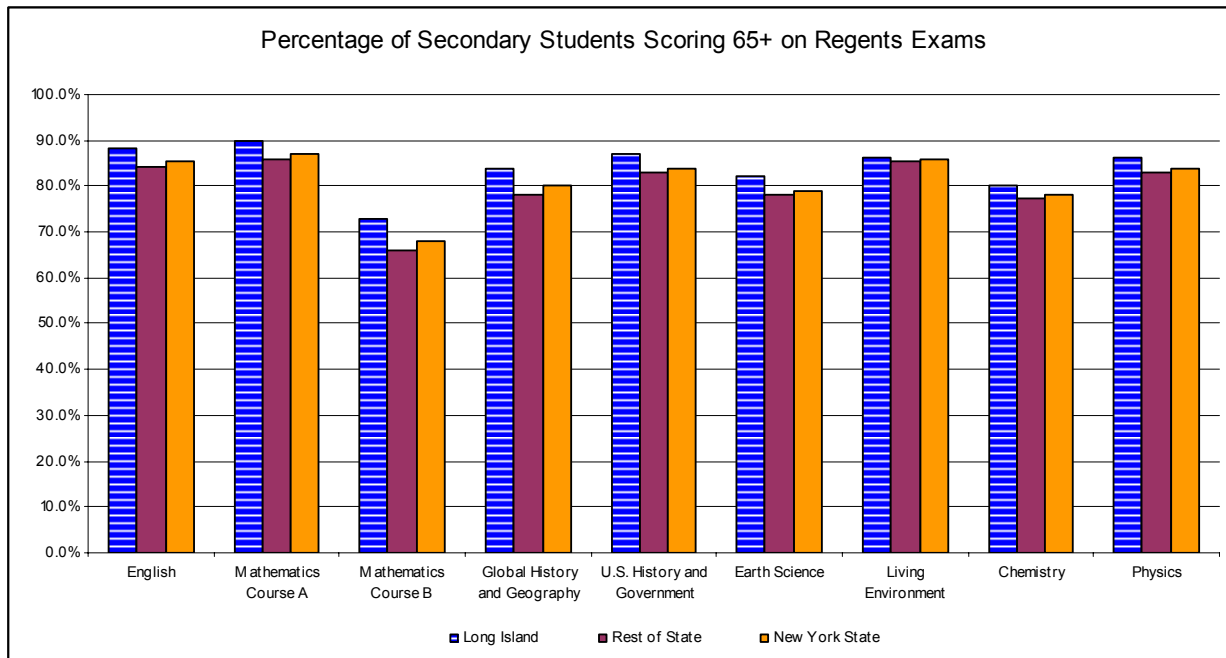
TABLE 2

Percentage of Secondary Students Scoring 65+ on Regents Exams

Regents	Long Island % of all students tested	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI) % of all students tested	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI) % of all students tested
English	88.4	84.3	85.4
Mathematics Course A	90.0	86.0	87.1
Mathematics Course B	73.0	66.0	68.0
Global History and Geography	84.0	78.2	80.0
U.S. History and Government	87.0	83.0	84.0
Earth Science	82.0	78.1	79.1
Living Environment	86.1	85.3	86.0
Chemistry	80.0	77.3	78.1
Physics	86.4	83.0	84.0

Description: The percentage of all secondary students who scored 65+ on the New York State Regents, 2004-05.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York - The State Education Department.*



2004-05 Key Fact:

1. Long Island's secondary students consistently outperformed other students statewide on all required Regents exams in 2004-05.

TABLE 3

Percentage of Students in Long Island’s Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Passing the Elementary/Middle Level Assessments and Regents Exams 2004-05

Assessments / Regents	Least Wealthy Districts (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 69,546	Wealthiest Districts (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 23,669	Long Island	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)
Assessment Results - Elementary and Middle Level Students Scoring at Levels 3 and 4					
Grade 4 English Language Arts	70.4	90.8	83.5	73.4	76.2
Grade 4 Mathematics	84.8	97.3	93.1	87.5	89.0
Grade 4 Science	85.1	97.4	94.0	88.0	89.3
Grade 5 Social Studies	81.7	97.6	92.3	85.0	87.0
Grade 8 English Language Arts	47.1	80.0	66.0	52.5	56.0
Grade 8 Mathematics	48.0	87.5	72.3	60.1	63.3
Grade 8 Science	68.9	92.1	84.0	81.3	82.0
Grade 8 Social Studies	59.1	89.5	80.0	69.0	72.0
Regents Exam Results - Students Scoring 65+					
English	73.9	93.8	88.4	84.3	85.4
Mathematics Course A	77.7	95.2	90.0	86.0	87.1
Global History and Geography	67.6	91.3	84.0	78.2	80.0
US History and Government	74.4	93.9	87.0	83.0	84.0
Living Environment	66.5	96.1	86.1	85.3	86.0

Description: The columns represented show the percentage of Long Island elementary and middle level students who scored at level 3 and 4 on State assessments, as well as the percentage of secondary students who scored 65+ on the New York State Regents, 2004-05. The first column with data represents academic outcomes for school districts on Long Island that serve 1,500+ students and also have the lowest CWRs on Long Island. The second column depicts academic outcomes for school districts on Long Island that serve 1,500+ students and also have the highest combined wealth ratios (CWRs) on Long Island. These columns are compared to the outcomes of student assessments and Regents on Long Island, the Rest of State, and New York State.

See Appendix D- Data Selection and Presentation for a list of the nine least wealthy and the nine wealthiest K-12 school districts on Long Island used for this analysis.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York - The State Education Department.*

2004-05 Key Fact:

1. Long Island’s least wealthy school districts’ performance on required assessments are, depending on the exam results under study, 12 to 39 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island.
2. Long Island’s least wealthy school districts’ performance on required Regents exams are, depending on the exam results under study, 17 to 29 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island.

TABLE 4

Students Classified as Limited English Proficient as a Percentage of Enrollment

Rank	County	Enrollment	%
1	Hamilton Schuyler	593 2,246	0.0
56	Westchester	149,082	8.3
Median 28	Cortland Yates	7,461 2,924	0.5
54	Long Island	476,093	5.1
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	1,321,404	2.7
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,797,497	3.3

Description: This table reports the number of public school students with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) divided by the total public school enrollment of the region. Students with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) typically require more intensive support services in order to assure success in school. Ranks closer to 1 indicate smaller percentages of students with additional support needs arising from Limited English Proficiency.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York - The State Education Department.*

Method of Ranking: The percentage of LEP students on Long Island was compared to the percentage of LEP students in the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) by ranking from the lowest percentage of Limited English Proficiency students (1) to the highest percentage (56).

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. During the 2004-05 school year, Long Island served the third highest percentage of LEP students compared to all other counties statewide (excluding New York City).
2. Outside of New York City, only Westchester and Rockland served a greater percentage of LEP students than Long Island school districts in the 2004-05 school year.

TABLE 5

Percentage of High School Graduates Earning a Regents Diploma

Rank	County	Number of Completers	%
1	Genesee	709	93.0
56	Hamilton	38	68.0
Median 28	Broome Greene Montgomery Rockland Schuyler	1,978 469 454 2,714 145	83.0
16	Long Island	30,047	85.3
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	81,718	82.0
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	111,765	82.9

Description: This table reports the percentage of 2004-05 high school graduates who satisfied the requirements established by New York State for award of a Regents endorsed local diploma. The requirements for awarding the Regents diploma consist of the completion of appropriate credits, coursework, and Regents examinations. The number of completers represents the total number of high school graduates who received diplomas.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York - The State Education Department.*

Method of Ranking: Long Island was compared to the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) by ranking percentage of graduates earning a Regents Diploma from highest (1) to the lowest (56).

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. Long Island ranked above the statewide median in the percentage of high school students graduating with a Regents diploma.
2. According to the data represented in the Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655), 15 years ago (during the 1988-89 school year), an average of only 41% of Long Island students graduated with a Regents diploma. In 2004-05, the percentage of Long Island high school graduates who earned a Regents diploma was 85.3%.

TABLE 6

Percentage of High School Graduates Entering Post-Secondary Education

Rank	County	Number of Completers	%
1	Rockland	2,714	96.0
56	Hamilton	38	68.4
Median 28	Niagara Otsego	2,216 610	86.4
4	Long Island	30,047	92.7
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	81,718	88.6
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	111,765	89.7

Description: This table compares the percentage of 2004-05 high school graduates entering post-secondary education (4-year, 2-year and other post-secondary education) as reported in the *Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts* report. The number of completers represents the number of high school graduates who received diplomas.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York - The State Education Department.*

Method of Ranking: Long Island was compared to the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) by ranking percentage of graduates continuing post-secondary education from highest (1) to the lowest (56).

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. Long Island ranked 4th highest in the percentage of graduates entering post-secondary education in 2005.
2. According to the *Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655)*, only 7.3% of Long Island graduates did not plan to continue their education after high school graduation in 2005.

TABLE 7
Drop Out Rate

Rank	County	Enrollment	%
1	Hamilton	593	0.6
56	Chemung	12,744	5.1
Median 28	Tompkins Tioga Essex	12,477 8,709 4,647	2.6
14	Long Island	476,093	1.9
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	1,321,404	2.6
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,797,497	2.4

Description: The drop out rate indicates the percentage of students who were recorded by their school districts as having left school in 2004-05 prior to graduation without entry into another school or alternative program. Areas with the lowest percentage of students who do not complete high school are ranked closer to 1.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York - The State Education Department.*

Method of Rankings: Long Island is compared to the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) by ranking the percentage of drop outs from lowest (1) to the highest percentage (56).

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. Long Island was below the statewide median in the percentage of students reported as dropping out of school in the 2004-05 school year.
2. Forty-two counties statewide reported a higher drop out rate than Long Island.
3. According to the Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655) reports, the drop out rate for Long Island has remained at or below 2% since 1995-96.

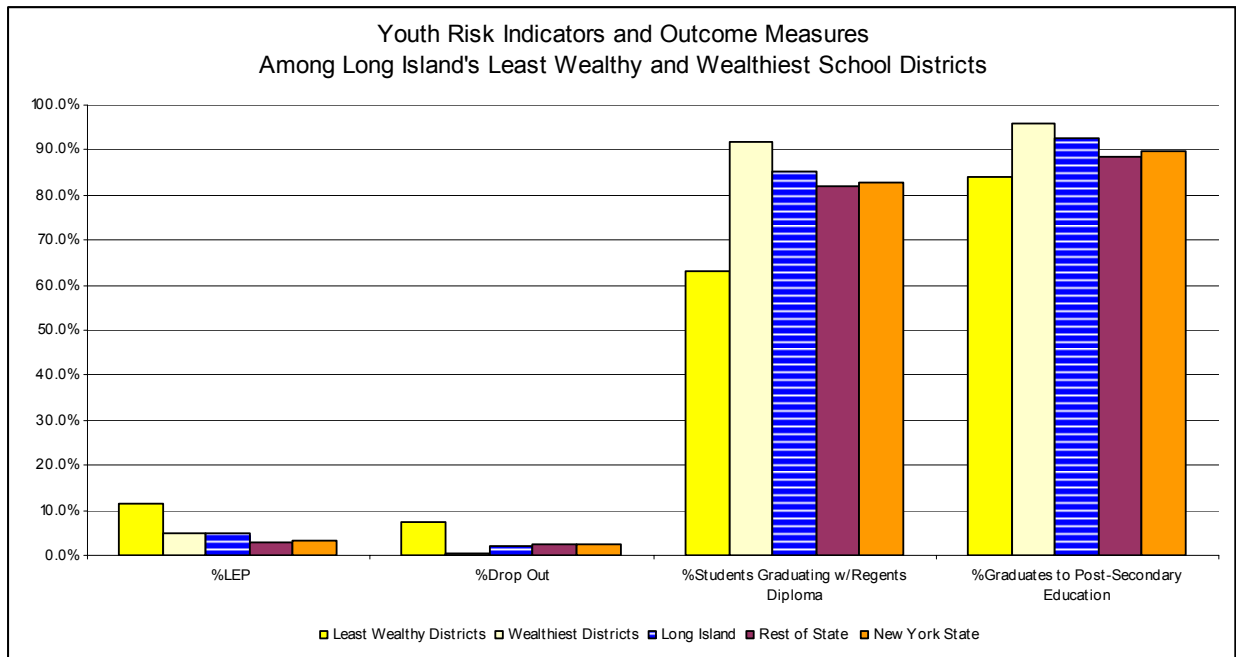
TABLE 8

Youth Risk Indicators and Outcome Measures Among Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts

	Least Wealthy Districts (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 69,546	Wealthiest Districts (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 23,669	Long Island	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)
% Limited English Proficient (LEP)	11.6	5.0	5.1	2.7	3.3
% Drop Out Rate	7.4	0.5	1.9	2.6	2.4
% Students Graduating w/Regents Diploma	63.0	92.0	85.3	82.0	82.9
% Graduates to Post-Secondary Education	84.0	95.8	92.7	88.6	89.7

Description: Least Wealthy Districts are those Long Island K-12 school districts with the lowest combined wealth ratios (CWRs) and student enrollment at 1,500+. Wealthiest Districts are those Long Island school districts with the highest CWRs and student enrollment at 1,500+. See Appendix D – Data Selection and Presentation for a list of the nine least wealthy and the nine wealthiest K-12 school districts on Long Island used for this analysis.

Source: New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). *Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655)*. Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.



Youth Risk Indicators and Outcome Measures Among Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. The nine least wealthy districts on Long Island educate nearly 46,000 more students than the nine wealthiest districts on Long Island.
2. Least wealthy school districts on Long Island served a higher percentage of LEP students (11.6%) than Long Island as a whole (5.1%) and, as a group, served the highest percentage of LEP students in the State.
3. The drop out rate in the least wealthy school districts on Long Island (7.4%) was approximately 7 percentage points greater than that of the wealthiest districts (0.5%), and 5 percentage points greater than New York State (2.4%).
4. The percentage of high school graduates in Long Island's least wealthy school districts earning a Regents diploma in 2005 (63.0%) was well below the statewide median (82.9%, *see Table 5*) and only two-thirds of the percentage of students earning a Regents diploma in Long Island's wealthiest school districts (92.0%).
5. Long Island's percentage of graduates entering post-secondary education ranked fourth highest in the State in 2005; however, for this same year the percentage of students educated in Long Island's least wealthy districts and planning to enter post-secondary education (84.0%) was below the statewide median (86.4%, *see Table 6*) and nearly 12 percentage points below Long Island's wealthiest school districts.

TABLE 9

Regional Cost Differences

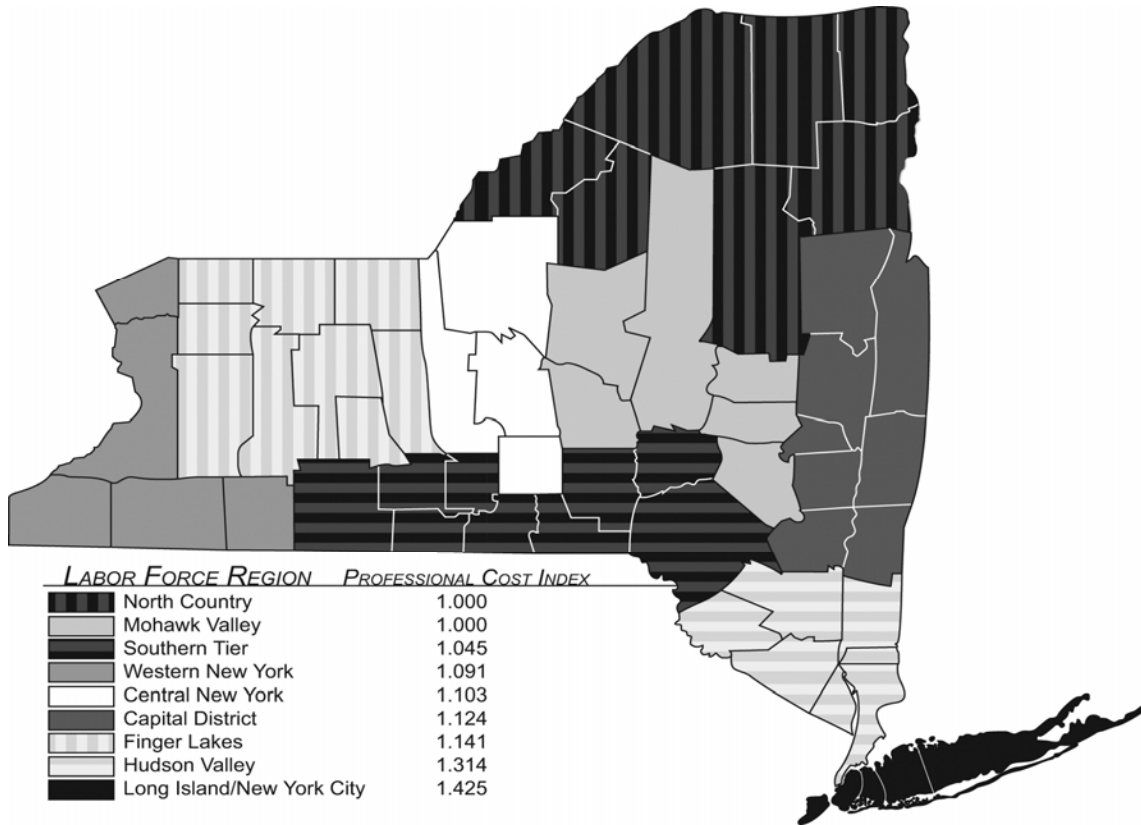
(Based on the Professional Cost Index for New York State Labor Force Regions)

Rank	Labor Force Region	Index Value	Purchasing Power \$1,000
1	North Country Mohawk Valley	1.000	\$1,000
9	Long Island/NYC	1.425	\$702
Median	Central New York	1.103	\$906

Description: This table presents cost differences by region as determined by the professional cost index (2006). The professional cost index reflects the professional service costs throughout the nine labor force regions of the State. The Professional Cost Index is based on median hourly wages for non-education professional titles statewide obtained from the Occupational Employment Survey for New York State. The index begins at 1.00, being the labor force region with the lowest cost.

Source: *New York State Education Department (2006). The Calculation of a Regional Cost Index: 2006 Update.*

Method of Ranking: The nine Labor Force Regions were ranked by purchasing power using a professional cost index derived from the New York State Education Department *The Calculation of a Regional Cost Index: 2006 Update*. Those Labor Force Regions with the lowest professional cost index are ranked closest to 1.



2004-05 Key Facts:

1. The purchasing power of \$1,000 in North Country and Mohawk Valley, the lowest cost regions in the State, is 42.5% greater than the purchasing power of \$1,000 in Long Island/NYC.
2. The purchasing power of \$1,000 in Central New York, the cost region at the median is 29.1% greater than the purchasing power of \$1,000 in Long Island/NYC.
3. State aid dollars have less purchasing power on Long Island than any other region in the State.

TABLE 10

Comparative School Teacher Wage Data

Elementary School Teachers' Wage Data

Region	Entry *	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$49,810	\$76,530	\$89,900
New York State (including NYC)	\$41,550	\$71,920	\$87,110

Description: Wage data for elementary, middle and secondary school teachers, and all other occupations are based on the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, which collects information from approximately 57,000 businesses. The New York State Department of Labor collected data in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and then updated to the fourth quarter of 2007 by making cost-of-living adjustments. Retrieved January 2008 from

<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workforceindustrydata/apps.asp?reg=lon&app=wages>.

* Entry wage: The mean (average) of the bottom third of wages in an occupation.

**Experienced wage: The mean (average) of the top two-thirds of wages in an occupation.

Key Fact:

1. The mean (average) salary for an elementary school teacher on Long Island is \$76,530, which is comparable to the statewide average[†] (\$71,920).

Middle School Teachers' Wage Data

Region	Entry *	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$51,390	\$76,400	\$88,910
New York State (including NYC)	\$44,120	\$72,950	\$87,360

Key Fact:

1. The mean (average) salary for a middle school teacher on Long Island is \$76,400, which is comparable to the statewide average[†] (\$72,950).

Secondary School Teachers' Wage Data

Region	Entry *	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$47,720	\$76,000	\$90,140
New York State (including NYC)	\$44,340	\$73,680	\$88,350

Key Fact:

1. The mean (average) salary for a secondary school teacher on Long Island is \$76,000, which is comparable to the statewide average[†] (\$73,680).

[†] The New York State mean (average) includes New York City pay rates.

TABLE 11

**Long Island Elementary, Middle, and Secondary School Teachers'
Wage Data Compared to Other Long Island Occupations**

Title	Mean (Average)
Sales Engineers	\$97,470
Instructional Coordinators	\$88,960
Fashion Designers	\$80,740
Landscape Architects	\$80,710
Art Directors	\$78,350
Industrial Engineers	\$78,000
Accountants & Auditors	\$77,550
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$76,530
Middle School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$76,400
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$76,000
Speech-Language Pathologists	\$75,910
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	\$75,320
Financial Analysts	\$75,220
Market Research Analysts	\$74,710
Arbitrators, Mediators, and Conciliators	\$74,310
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	\$74,290
Social and Community Service Managers	\$73,960
Registered Nurses	\$73,240
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	\$73,190
Urban and Regional Planners	\$72,680
Budget Analysts	\$71,540
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	\$70,950
Environmental Engineers	\$70,860
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	\$70,470
Computer Programmers	\$70,450
Court Reporters	\$70,060

Source: The source of all salary data is the New York State Department of Labor. Wage data by occupation are based on the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, which collects information from approximately 57,000 businesses. The New York State Department of Labor collected data in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and then updated to the fourth quarter of 2007 by making cost-of-living adjustments. Retrieved January 2008 from <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workforceindustrydata/apps.asp?req=lon&app=wages>.

Key Fact:

1. Mean (average) wages for teachers on Long Island are comparable to wages in a wide variety of non-education occupations.

TABLE 12

Adjusted Per Pupil Expenditures

Rank Adjusted	County	Per Pupil Expenditures Adjusted
1 <i>(21-unadj.)</i>	Dutchess	\$ 9,363 <i>(\$12,303-unadj.)</i>
56 <i>(56-unadj.)</i>	Hamilton	\$22,641 <i>(\$22,641-unadj.)</i>
Median 28 <i>(11-unadj.)</i>	Broome	\$11,381 <i>(\$11,893-unadj.)</i>
20 <i>(53-unadj.)</i>	Long Island	\$11,135 <i>(\$15,867-unadj.)</i>

Description: This table reports the adjusted per pupil expenditures for Long Island compared to the other 55 counties (excluding New York City). The unadjusted rank and unadjusted per pupil expenditures for the counties listed above are indicated within parentheses next to the adjusted figures.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.*

Method of Ranking: Counties were ranked from lowest (1) to highest (56) on total per pupil expenditures. Adjusted rankings were based on the professional cost index derived from the New York State Education Department's *The Calculation of a Regional Cost Index: 2006 Update*.

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. Regionally adjusted per pupil expense by county in New York State ranged from a low of \$9,363 in Dutchess to a high of \$22,641 in Hamilton.
2. Long Island's adjusted per pupil expenditure (\$11,135) ranked 20th lowest among the 56 counties of the State.
3. Long Island's regionally adjusted per pupil expense was approximately 2.2% below the regionally adjusted pupil expenditure of the county at the statewide median.

TABLE 13

Percent Change in Per Pupil Expenditures (1995-96 to 2004-05)

Rank	County	Per Pupil Expenditures 1995-96	Per Pupil Expenditures 2004-05	% Change
1	Essex	\$9,425	\$14,821	57.2
56	Allegany	\$13,313	\$13,676	2.7
Median 28	Genesee	\$9,609	\$12,703	32.2
47	Long Island	\$12,716	\$15,867	24.8

Description: The percent change in per pupil expenditures on Long Island and the other 55 counties of New York State over the ten-year period from 1995-1996 to 2004-2005 are reported in this table.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.*

and

McCall, Carl. (1996). Financial Data for School Year Ended June 30, 1996. Albany, NY: Bureau of Municipal Research and Statistics- New York State Office of the State Comptroller.

Method of Ranking: Long Island and the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) were ranked from those with the highest ten-year percent increase in per pupil expenditures (1) to those with the lowest ten-year percentage increase (56).

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. Long Island was 10th lowest of 56 counties in overall percentage increase in per pupil expenditures for this ten-year period.
2. Long Island averaged a 2.5 percentage point increase per year in per pupil expenditures over the past ten years. The annual average percentage point increase for counties at the median was approximately 3.2 percentage points.
3. Essex, the county showing the highest percentage increase in per pupil expenditures during this ten-year period, averaged an increase of approximately 5.7 percentage points annually.

TABLE 14

Percent Change in Student Enrollment (1995-96 to 2004-05)

Rank	County	Enrollment 1995-96	Enrollment 2004-05	% Change
1	Westchester	123,085	149,082	21.1
56	Hamilton	718	593	-17.4
Median	Columbia	9,968	9,300	-6.7
28	Schuyler	2,408	2,246	
3	Long Island	408,215	476,093	16.6
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	1,316,365	1,321,404	0.4
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,724,580	1,797,497	4.2

Description: This table reports the percent increase (or decrease) in student enrollment for the years between 1995-96 and 2004-05.

Source: *New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.*

and

McCall, Carl (1996). Financial Data for School Year Ended June 30, 1996. Albany, NY: Bureau of Municipal Research and Statistics- New York State Office of the State Comptroller. (1995-96 enrollment).

Method of Ranking: Long Island and the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) were ranked from those with the highest enrollment increases over the decade (1) to those with the lowest enrollment increases (56).

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. Long Island has experienced some of the highest enrollment growth rates of any county percentage in the State over the last decade. Long Island ranked 3rd highest of 56 counties in enrollment percent increase over the ten year period (1995-96 to 2004-05).
2. While Long Island was experiencing double-digit percentage increases in student enrollment over the last decade, 79.0% of the other counties (44 counties) experienced no growth or a decline in student enrollment.
3. With a student enrollment of 476,093, Long Island educated 26.5% of the State's total 2004-05 student enrollment (excluding New York City enrollments).

TABLE 15

State Aid as a Percentage of School District Revenues

Rank	County	Enrollment	%
1	Lewis	4,545	65.5
56	Hamilton	593	11.0
Median 28	Genesee	10,123	51.8
52	Long Island	476,093	23.7
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	1,321,404	41.1
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,797,497	35.8

Description: This table contrasts the percentage of school districts' total revenues coming from state aid in 55 NYS counties and Long Island. The state aid calculated in this table excludes STAR revenue, revenues from the State for school tax relief payments.

Source: *New York State Education Department Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit (FARU). Fiscal Reporting System Masterfile, 2005 [Data file]. Available from FARU website <http://oms32.nysed.gov/faru/Profiles/18th/webmasterfile0405.xls>*

Method of Ranking: Long Island and the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) were ranked from those whose school districts receive the greatest percentage of state aid revenue (1) to those receiving the smallest percentage of state aid revenues (56).

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. The State share of school district revenues on Long Island (23.7%) continues to be among the five smallest in the State.

TABLE 16

2004-05 School District Revenues and STAR Subsidies

	State Aid Receipts	STAR Subsidy Receipts	Total Receipts from State	Federal Aid Receipts	Property Tax Levy & Other Revenue	Total Revenue
Nassau County	619,168,144	341,356,865	960,525,009	84,583,148	2,850,926,075	3,896,034,232
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	<i>15.9%</i>	<i>8.8%</i>	<i>24.7%</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>73.2%</i>	
Suffolk County	1,336,945,436	347,764,522	1,684,709,958	112,301,652	2,545,456,300	4,342,467,910
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	<i>30.8%</i>	<i>8.0%</i>	<i>38.8%</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>58.6%</i>	
Long Island	1,956,113,580	689,121,387	2,645,234,967	196,884,800	5,396,382,375	8,238,502,142
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	<i>23.7%</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>32.1%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>	<i>65.5%</i>	
Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	7,857,805,923	1,585,645,930	9,443,451,853	999,543,810	8,694,895,626	19,137,891,289
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	<i>41.1%</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>49.3%</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>45.4%</i>	
New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	9,813,919,503	2,274,767,317	12,088,686,820	1,196,428,610	14,091,278,001	27,376,393,431
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	<i>35.8%</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>44.2%</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>51.5%</i>	

Description: State Aid Receipts + STAR Subsidy Receipts = Total State Receipts. Total Revenue = Total Receipts from State + Federal Aid Receipts + Property Tax Levy & Other Revenue. Excludes New York City.

Source: New York State Education Department Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit (FARU). Fiscal Reporting System Masterfile, 2005 [Data file]. Available from FARU website, <http://oms32.nysed.gov/faru/Profiles/18th/webmasterfile0405.xls>.

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. STAR subsidies to certain residential property owners on Long Island amounted to nearly \$690 million. If these STAR subsidies had been paid directly to school districts in the form of state aid, the amount of funds that school districts needed to raise from local property taxes and other revenues would have decreased by nearly \$690 million or more than 13%. STAR subsidies provide no school tax relief for commercial property owners.
2. The State share of funding on Long Island is 32.1% if STAR is included; it is 23.7% if STAR is not included, versus 41.1% and 35.8% respectively for the Rest of the State and New York State.
3. Long Island's share of total state aid is 12.5% when New York City is included and 19.9% when New York City is excluded.
4. When New York City is included, the share of state aid directed to Long Island (12.5%) is less than the percentage of the State's students being educated on Long Island (17.0%).

When New York City is excluded, the share of state aid directed to Long Island (19.9%) is less than the percentage of the State's students being educated on Long Island (26.5%).

TABLE 17

Annual Taxable Sales and Purchases

Rank	County	Annual Taxable Sales (reported in thousands)
1	Hamilton	\$78,558
56	Long Island	\$47,037,286
Median 28	Sullivan	\$828,768
	Long Island	\$47,037,286
	Nassau	\$21,616,036
	Suffolk	\$25,421,249
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	\$105,930,444
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	\$152,967,730

Description: The total annual sales and purchase statistics for the year between March 2004 and February 2005 on Long Island and the other New York State counties (excluding New York City) are summarized in this table. New York State imposes a 4% sales and compensating use tax (state sales tax).

Source: *New York State Department of Taxation and Finance (2007). Annual Statistical Report Taxable Sales and Purchases, County and Industry Data, 3/2004-2/2005. Albany, NY: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance.*

Retrieved January 2008 from

http://www.tax.state.ny.us/pdf/stats/stat_excise/taxable_sales_and_purchases_march2004_february2005.pdf

Method of Ranking: Long Island and the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) were ranked from those with the lowest annual taxable sales and purchases (1) to those with the highest (56).

2004-05 Key Facts:

1. Long Island ranked the highest in the State in annual taxable sales and purchases.
2. Nassau County generated nearly 26 times the annual taxable sales and purchases as the median county in the State, while Suffolk County generated nearly 31 times more than the median.
3. Long Island accounted for nearly 31% of the annual taxable sales in the State (excluding New York City).
4. Given the 4% State sales tax rate in 2004-05, Long Island's annual sales and purchases generated approximately \$1.88 billion in State revenues.

TABLE 18

Total State Income Tax Paid by Full Year Residents

Rank	County	Tax Paid (reported in thousands)
1	Hamilton	\$2,863
56	Long Island	\$4,701,833
Median 28	Jefferson	\$46,399
	Long Island	\$4,701,833
	Nassau	\$2,677,786
	Suffolk	\$2,024,046
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	\$12,976,230
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	\$8,274,398

Description: The total State income tax paid by full year residents (tax year 2004) by county (excluding New York City) are summarized in this table.

Source: *New York State Department of Taxation and Finance (2007). New York State Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Liability: Analysis of State Personal Income Tax returns by Place of Residence, County Tables 2004. Albany, NY: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. Retrieved January 2008 from http://www.tax.state.ny.us/pdf/stats/stat_pit/cor/analysis_of_2004_ny_state_personal_income_tax_returns_by_place_of_residence.pdf*

Method of Ranking: Long Island and the other 55 counties of New York State (excluding New York City) were ranked on the total State income tax paid by full year residents from the lowest (1) to the highest (56).

2004 Key Facts:

1. Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester continue to be the three counties with the highest state income tax liability of all counties in the State (excluding New York City).
2. Long Island accounted for 36% of State income tax paid by residents of the State outside of New York City in 2004.
3. Nassau County's State income tax liability was nearly 58 times the median for all counties and Suffolk County's State income tax liability was about 44 times the median for all counties.
4. Long Island residents paid \$4.7 billion in State income taxes in 2004.

References

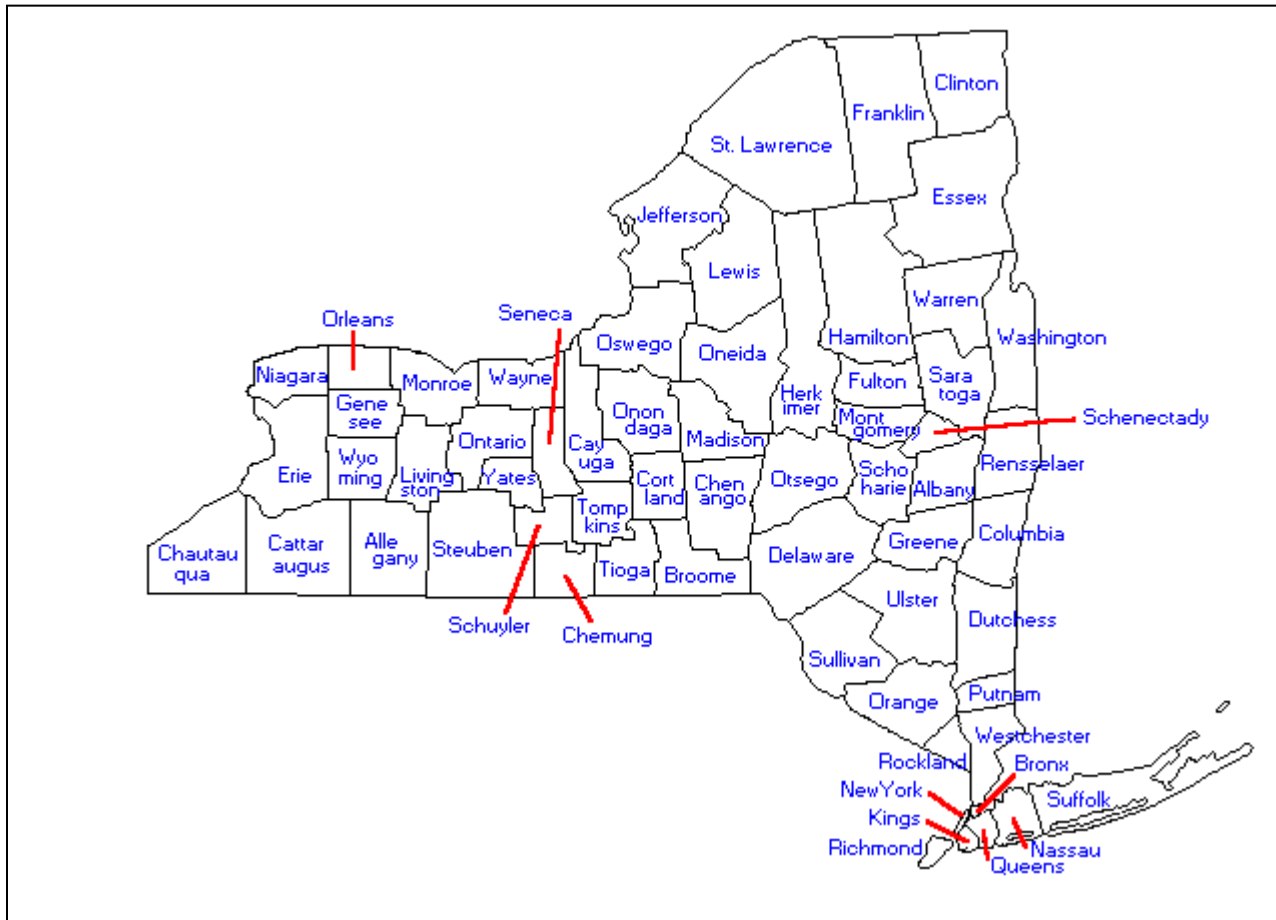
This report contains an analysis of verified data from the following sources:

- McCall, Carl (1997). Financial Data for School Year Ended June 30, 1996. Albany, NY: Bureau of Municipal Research and Statistics- New York State Office of the State Comptroller.
- New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). The Calculation of a Regional Cost Index: 2006 Update.
- New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.
- New York State Education Department Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit (FARU). Fiscal Reporting System Masterfile, 2005 [Data file]. Available from FARU website, <http://oms32.nysed.gov/faru/Profiles/18th/webmasterfile0405.xls>.
- New York State Department of Taxation and Finance (2007). Annual Statistical Report Taxable Sales and Purchases, County and Industry Data, 3/2004-2/2005. Albany, NY: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. Retrieved January 2008 from http://www.tax.state.ny.us/pdf/stats/stat_excise/taxable_sales_and_purchases_march2001_february2002.pdf.
- New York State Department of Taxation and Finance (2007). New York State Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Liability: Analysis of State Personal Income Tax Returns by Place of Residence, County Tables 2004. Albany, NY: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance. Retrieved January 2008 from http://www.tax.state.ny.us/pdf/stats/stat_pit/cor/analysis_of_2004_ny_state_personal_income_tax_returns_by_place_of_residence.pdf.
- New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL) Work Force and Industry Data. Available from NYSDOL website, (<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workforceindustrydata/apps.asp?req=nys&app=wages>).

APPENDICES

Appendix A

New York State County Enrollment Figures (2005)



Source: New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). *Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655)*. Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.

Albany	41,551	Herkimer	11,096	St. Lawrence	16,592
Allegany	7,954	Jefferson	18,342	Saratoga	35,434
Broome	31,564	Lewis	4,545	Schenectady	23,352
Cattaraugus	15,581	Livingston	9,432	Schoharie	5,360
Cayuga	11,336	Madison	11,785	Schuyler	2,246
Chautauqua	22,844	Monroe	120,115	Seneca	5,003
Chemung	12,744	Montgomery	7,894	Steuben	18,437
Chenango	9,470	Nassau	211,771	Suffolk	264,322
Clinton	12,990	New York City	1,017,951	Sullivan	11,239
Columbia	9,300	Niagara	34,128	Tioga	8,709
Cortland	7,461	Oneida	36,838	Tompkins	12,477
Delaware	6,938	Onondaga	77,892	Ulster	28,284
Dutchess	47,700	Ontario	17,816	Warren	11,078
Erie	140,075	Orange	66,542	Washington	10,349
Essex	4,647	Orleans	7,754	Wayne	17,479
Franklin	8,546	Oswego	23,996	Westchester	149,082
Fulton	9,603	Otsego	9,159	Wyoming	5,341
Genesee	10,123	Putnam	17,002	Yates	2,924
Greene	7,521	Rensselaer	22,748	Long Island	476,093
Hamilton	593	Rockland	42,393		

Appendix B

Professional Cost Index

Professional Cost Index for New York State by Labor Force Region 2006 REGIONAL COST DIFFERENCES – How much will \$1,000 buy?		
Labor Force Region	Index Value	Purchasing Power of \$1,000 by Region (2006)
Mohawk Valley	1.000	\$1,000
North Country	1.000	\$1,000
Southern Tier	1.045	\$956
Western New York	1.091	\$917
Central New York	1.103	\$906
Capital District	1.124	\$889
Finger Lakes	1.141	\$876
Hudson Valley	1.314	\$761
Long Island/NYC	1.425	\$702

Source: NYSED- The Calculation of a Regional Cost Index: 2006 Update

Construction of the Index

cited in *NYSED- The Calculation of a Regional Cost Index: 2006 Update*

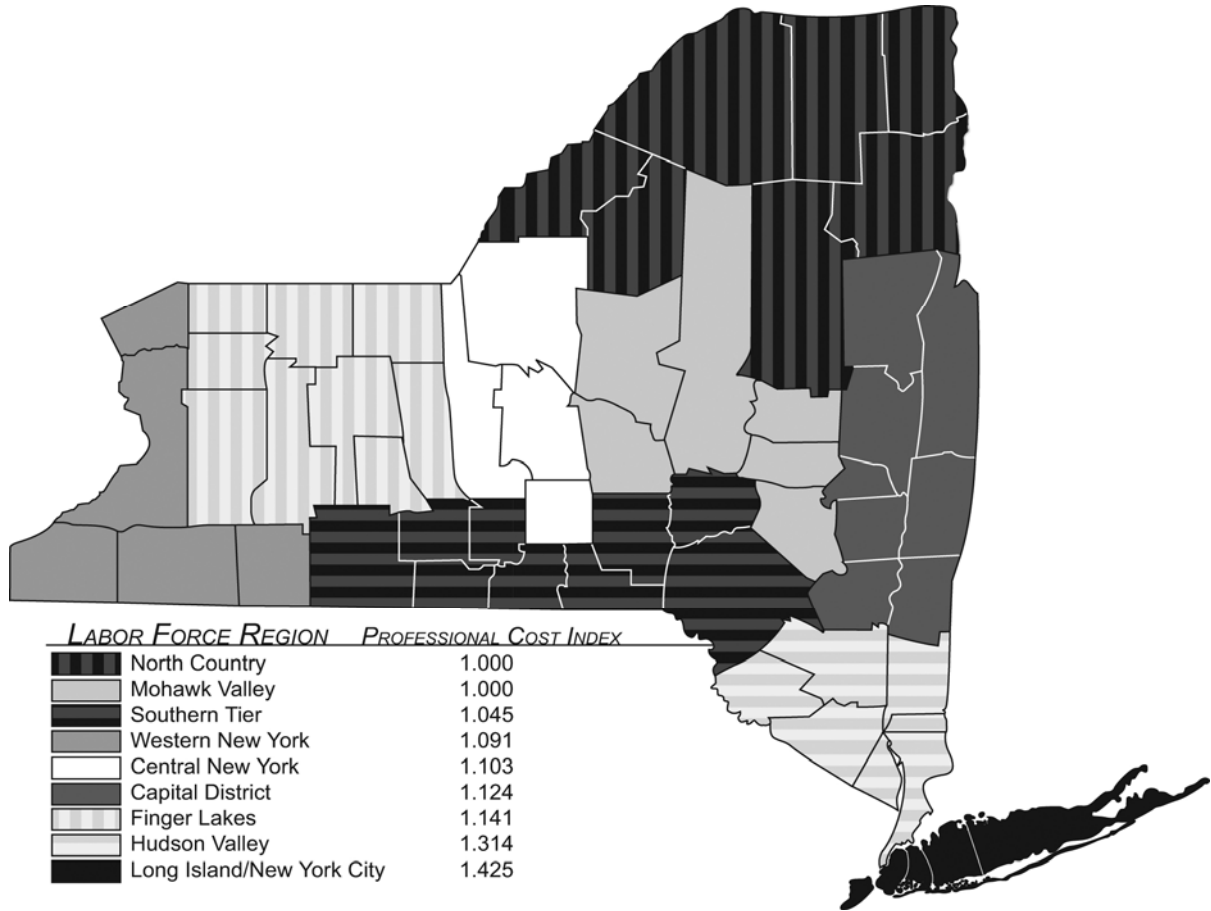
In order to adjust for geographic variations in the cost of educational resources, the regional cost index (RCI) was generated following a methodology similar to one developed by Rothstein and Smith^{1[1]} for the state of Oregon. This involved the use of a statewide index based on median salaries in professional occupations that require similar credentials to that of positions in the education field. In particular, these titles represented categories for which employment at the entry level typically requires a bachelor's degree. The professional occupations selected for use in this index are based on a list of 94 occupational titles developed for use in the state of Oregon.

Due to insufficient wage information, the previous RCI was based on 63 of the 94 occupational titles used in the Oregon study. However, due to a lack of employment data within many of New York State's ten Labor Force Regions, 59 titles were used for this edition of the RCI. The titles used appear in Appendix A [of *The Calculation of a Regional Cost Index: 2006 Update*]. In addition to those titles with missing data, the final list excluded teachers, other educational positions and categories that tended to be restricted to federal and state government, since the markets for teachers and for many government positions tend not to be fully competitive. Education-related titles were also excluded in order to ensure that this index be entirely a measure of labor market costs, and not be subject to the tastes or control of districts. Therefore, we sought to measure genuine labor market costs, not the results of districts' decisions to hire especially high quality teachers, or to influence the index value in later years by choosing to pay more for staff. By basing the index on the wages earned in the labor market by professionals with similar skills, we have created a measure of costs in the sector of the labor market in which districts compete for teachers and staff, in each region of the State. Since personnel salaries and benefits make up the vast majority of the costs faced by school districts, the RCI allows for an individual to compare the buying power of the educational dollar in the different labor force regions of the State.

^{1[1]} This methodology is described in Rothstein, R., & Smith (1997). *Adjusting Oregon Education Expenditures for Regional Cost Differences: A Feasibility Study*. Sacramento, CA: Management Analysis & Planning Associates, L.L.C

Appendix B

Professional Cost Index



APPENDIX C
Combined Wealth Ratios throughout Long Island

Rank	Long Island School District	2004-05 Enrollment	2004-05 CWR
1	Fire Island	47	26.231
2	Quogue	128	18.195
3	Amagansett	119	18.119
4	Bridgehampton	161	17.147
5	Fishers Island	57	9.867
6	East Hampton	1,957	6.807
7	Shelter Island	249	6.671
8	Southampton	1,730	6.311
9	Montauk	366	5.177
10	Oyster Bay	1,628	4.820
11	Manhasset	2,819	4.603
12	Locust Valley	2,284	4.433
13	Remsenburg	178	4.265
14	Sag Harbor	934	4.200
15	Tuckahoe Common	348	3.855
16	Great Neck	6,189	3.815
17	Oysterponds	107	3.644
18	Westhampton Beach	1,711	3.603
19	Cold Spring Harbor	2,132	3.597
20	Jericho	3,219	3.366
21	North Shore	2,755	3.017
22	Roslyn	3,355	3.007
23	Springs	555	2.979
24	Port Jefferson	1,267	2.963
25	East Williston	1,833	2.911
26	Garden City	4,212	2.903
27	Lawrence	3,553	2.803
28	Port Washington	4,786	2.776
29	Island Park	774	2.643
30	East Quogue	458	2.619
31	Syosset	6,677	2.473
32	Hewlett-Woodmere	3,283	2.298
33	Southold	1,014	2.231
34	Mineola	2,865	2.160
35	Huntington	4,203	2.103
36	Mattituck	1,581	2.090
37	Northport	6,475	2.056
38	Eastport-So Manor	3,639	2.056
39	Herricks	4,077	2.053
40	Glen Cove	3,063	2.005
41	Long Beach	4,399	1.952
42	Half Hollow Hills	9,974	1.885
43	Hicksville	5,309	1.845
44	Carle Place	1,465	1.837
45	Rockville Centre	3,622	1.806
46	Bethpage	3,035	1.645
47	Hauppauge	4,130	1.641
48	West Hempstead	2,372	1.628
49	Plainview	4,999	1.621
50	New Hyde Park	1,798	1.593
51	Hampton Bays	1,752	1.588
52	Harborfields	3,662	1.537
53	Massapequa	8,353	1.523
54	Greenport	679	1.499
55	Merrick	1,940	1.490
56	Lynbrook	3,140	1.459
57	Oceanside	6,323	1.447
58	Bellmore	1,263	1.443
59	Smithtown	10,541	1.427
60	Kings Park	4,126	1.403
61	Elwood	2,606	1.345
62	South Huntington	6,137	1.334
63	Floral Park	1,629	1.329
64	East Rockaway	1,266	1.328
65	Commack	7,561	1.326
66	Malverne	1,663	1.318

Rank	Long Island School District	2004-05 Enrollment	2004-05 CWR
67	Seaford	2,750	1.310
68	Bellmore-Merrick	5,871	1.298
69	Three Village	8,004	1.257
70	Franklin Square	1,927	1.238
71	Farmingdale	6,410	1.214
72	Valley Stream #13	2,143	1.202
73	Babylon	1,975	1.196
74	Valley Stream CHS	4,583	1.185
75	East Meadow	7,972	1.180
76	Valley Stream #30	1,489	1.172
77	Sewanhaka	8,630	1.168
78	North Merrick	1,312	1.164
79	Valley Stream #24	1,090	1.164
80	Baldwin	5,482	1.159
81	Wantagh	3,660	1.158
82	Riverhead	4,801	1.149
83	Plainedge	3,589	1.135
84	Amityville	2,843	1.127
85	North Bellmore	2,467	1.127
86	Westbury	4,013	1.127
87	Shoreham-Wading River	2,702	1.114
88	Uniondale	6,242	1.100
89	Bayport Blue Point	2,537	1.066
90	Levittown	7,987	1.045
91	Connetquot	7,125	1.040
92	Island Trees	2,851	1.016
93	Islip	3,647	0.997
94	Deer Park	4,483	0.979
95	Bay Shore	5,811	0.963
96	East Moriches	780	0.960
97	West Islip	5,874	0.956
98	Mount Sinai	2,437	0.945
99	Miller Place	3,104	0.944
100	Elmont	4,234	0.905
101	Sayville	3,535	0.894
102	Sachem	15,528	0.886
103	West Babylon	4,896	0.852
104	Comsewogue	3,946	0.849
105	Center Moriches	1,386	0.838
106	East Islip	5,472	0.833
107	Longwood	9,745	0.801
108	Rocky Point	3,617	0.781
109	Copiague	4,911	0.774
110	South Country	4,787	0.761
111	Lindenhurst	7,482	0.720
112	Patchogue	9,144	0.716
113	Freeport	6,951	0.714
114	Middle Country	11,520	0.711
115	North Babylon	5,161	0.655
116	Central Islip	6,453	0.589
117	Hempstead	6,913	0.554
118	Roosevelt	2,945	0.518
119	William Floyd	10,191	0.471
120	Brentwood	17,158	0.436
121	Wyandanch	2,254	0.339
122	Little Flower	95	0
123	New Suffolk	13	0
124	Sagaponack	11	0
125	Wainscott	11	0

% of students in school districts w/CWRs > 1.000

300,987 63.30%

% of students in school districts w/CWRs < 1.000

174,365 36.7%

TOTAL Long Island 475,352

Source: New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.

* Information for Little Flower, New Suffolk, Sagaponack, and Wainscott were not reported by NYSED. These districts were not included in the total enrollment.

APPENDIX C
Combined Wealth Ratios throughout Suffolk County

Rank	Eastern Suffolk BOCES District	2004-05 Enrollment	2004-05 CWR
1	Fire Island	47	26.231
2	Quogue	128	18.195
3	Amagansett	119	18.119
4	Bridgehampton	161	17.147
5	Fishers Island	57	9.867
6	East Hampton	1,957	6.807
7	Shelter Island	249	6.671
8	Southampton	1,730	6.311
9	Montauk	366	5.177
10	Remsenburg	178	4.265
11	Sag Harbor	934	4.200
12	Tuckahoe Common	348	3.855
13	Oysterponds	107	3.644
14	Westhampton Beach	1,711	3.603
15	Springs	555	2.979
16	Port Jefferson	1,267	2.963
17	East Quogue	458	2.619
18	Southold	1,014	2.231
19	Matituck	1,581	2.090
20	Eastport-So Manor	3,639	2.056
21	Hauppauge	4,130	1.641
22	Hampton Bays	1,752	1.588
23	Greenport	679	1.499
24	Three Village	8,004	1.257
25	Riverhead	4,801	1.149
26	Shoreham-Wading River	2,702	1.114
27	Bayport Blue Point	2,537	1.066
28	Connetquot	7,125	1.040
29	Islip	3,647	0.997
30	Bay Shore	5,811	0.963
31	East Moriches	780	0.960
32	West Islip	5,874	0.956
33	Mount Sinai	2,437	0.945
34	Miller Place	3,104	0.944
35	Sayville	3,535	0.894
36	Sachem	15,528	0.886
37	Comsewogue	3,946	0.849
38	Center Moriches	1,386	0.838
39	East Islip	5,472	0.833
40	Longwood	9,745	0.801
41	Rocky Point	3,617	0.781
42	South Country	4,787	0.761
43	Patchogue	9,144	0.716
44	Middle Country	11,520	0.711
45	Central Islip	6,453	0.589
46	William Floyd	10,191	0.471
47	Brentwood	17,158	0.436
48	Little Flower	95	0
49	New Suffolk	13	0
50	Sagaponack	11	0
51	Wainscott	11	0

% of students in school districts w/CWRs > 1.000
48,336 28.0%

% of students in school districts w/CWRs < 1.000
124,135 72.0%

Rank	Western Suffolk BOCES District	2004-05 Enrollment	2004-05 CWR
1	Cold Spring Harbor	2,132	3.597
2	Huntington	4,203	2.103
3	Northport	6,475	2.056
4	Half Hollow Hills	9,974	1.885
5	Harborfields	3,662	1.537
6	Smithtown	10,541	1.427
7	Kings Park	4,126	1.403
8	Elwood	2,606	1.345
9	South Huntington	6,137	1.334
10	Commack	7,561	1.326
11	Babylon	1,975	1.196
12	Amityville	2,843	1.127
13	Deer Park	4,483	0.979
14	West Babylon	4,896	0.852
15	Copiapue	4,911	0.774
16	Lindenhurst	7,482	0.720
17	North Babylon	5,161	0.655
18	Wyandanch	2,254	0.339

% of students in school districts w/CWRs > 1.000
62,235 68.1%

% of students in school districts w/CWRs < 1.000
29,187 31.9%

Total Western Suffolk BOCES 91,422

Source: New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.

* Information for Little Flower, New Suffolk, Sagaponack, and Wainscott were not reported by NYSED. These districts were not included in the total enrollment.

Total Eastern Suffolk BOCES 172,471

APPENDIX C
Combined Wealth Ratios throughout Suffolk County and Nassau County

Rank	Suffolk County School District	2004-05 Enrollment	2004-05 CWR
1	Fire Island	47	26.231
2	Quogue	128	18.195
3	Amagansett	119	18.119
4	Bridgehampton	161	17.147
5	Fishers Island	57	9.867
6	East Hampton	1,957	6.807
7	Shelter Island	249	6.671
8	Southampton	1,730	6.311
9	Montauk	366	5.177
10	Rensenburg	178	4.265
11	Sag Harbor	934	4.200
12	Tuckahoe Common	348	3.855
13	Oysterponds	107	3.644
14	Westhampton Beach	1,711	3.603
15	Cold Spring Harbor	2,132	3.597
16	Springs	555	2.979
17	Port Jefferson	1,267	2.963
18	East Quogue	458	2.619
19	Southold	1,014	2.231
20	Huntington	4,203	2.103
21	Mattituck	1,581	2.090
22	Northport	6,475	2.056
23	Eastport-So Manor	3,639	2.056
24	Half Hollow Hills	9,974	1.885
25	Hauppauge	4,130	1.641
26	Hampton Bays	1,752	1.588
27	Harborfields	3,662	1.537
28	Greenport	679	1.499
29	Smithtown	10,541	1.427
30	Kings Park	4,126	1.403
31	Elwood	2,606	1.345
32	South Huntington	6,137	1.334
33	Commack	7,561	1.326
34	Three Village	8,004	1.257
35	Babylon	1,975	1.196
36	Riverhead	4,801	1.149
37	Amityville	2,843	1.127
38	Shoreham-Wading River	2,702	1.114
39	Bayport Blue Point	2,537	1.066
40	Connetquot	7,125	1.040
41	Islip	3,647	0.997
42	Deer Park	4,483	0.979
43	Bay Shore	5,811	0.963
44	East Moriches	780	0.960
45	West Islip	5,874	0.956
46	Mount Sinai	2,437	0.945
47	Miller Place	3,104	0.944
48	Sayville	3,535	0.894
49	Sachem	15,528	0.886
50	West Babylon	4,896	0.852
51	Comsewogue	3,946	0.849
52	Center Moriches	1,386	0.838
53	East Islip	5,472	0.833
54	Longwood	9,745	0.801
55	Rocky Point	3,617	0.781
56	Copliague	4,911	0.774
57	South Country	4,787	0.761
58	Lindenhurst	7,482	0.720
59	Patchogue	9,144	0.716
60	Middle Country	11,520	0.711
61	North Babylon	5,161	0.655
62	Central Islip	6,453	0.589
63	William Floyd	10,191	0.471
64	Brentwood	17,158	0.436
65	Wyandanch	2,254	0.339
66	Little Flower	95	0
67	New Suffolk	13	0
68	Sagaponack	11	0
69	Wainscott	11	0

% of students in school districts w/CWRs > 1.000
110,571 41.9%

% of students in school districts w/CWRs < 1.000
153,322 58.1%

Rank	Nassau BOCES School District	2004-05 Enrollment	2004-05 CWR
1	Oyster Bay	1,628	4.820
2	Manhasset	2,819	4.603
3	Locust Valley	2,284	4.433
4	Great Neck	6,189	3.815
5	Jericho	3,219	3.366
6	North Shore	2,755	3.017
7	Roslyn	3,355	3.007
8	East Williston	1,833	2.911
9	Garden City	4,212	2.903
10	Lawrence	3,553	2.803
11	Port Washington	4,786	2.776
12	Island Park	774	2.643
13	Syosset	6,677	2.473
14	Hewlett-Woodmere	3,283	2.298
15	Mineola	2,865	2.160
16	Herricks	4,077	2.053
17	Glen Cove	3,063	2.005
18	Long Beach	4,399	1.952
19	Hicksville	5,309	1.845
20	Carle Place	1,465	1.837
21	Rockville Centre	3,622	1.806
22	Bethpage	3,035	1.645
23	West Hempstead	2,372	1.628
24	Plainview	4,999	1.621
25	New Hyde Park	1,798	1.593
26	Massapequa	8,353	1.523
26	Merrick	1,940	1.490
28	Lynbrook	3,140	1.459
28	Oceanside	6,323	1.447
30	Bellmore	1,263	1.443
31	Floral Park	1,629	1.329
32	East Rockaway	1,266	1.328
33	Malverne	1,663	1.318
34	Seaford	2,750	1.310
35	Bellmore-Merrick	5,871	1.298
36	Franklin Square	1,927	1.238
37	Farmingdale	6,410	1.214
38	Valley Stream #13	2,143	1.202
39	Valley Stream CHS	4,583	1.185
40	East Meadow	7,972	1.180
41	Valley Stream #30	1,489	1.172
42	Sewanhaka	8,630	1.168
43	North Merrick	1,312	1.164
44	Valley Stream #24	1,090	1.164
45	Baldwin	5,482	1.159
46	Wantagh	3,660	1.158
47	Plainedge	3,589	1.135
48	North Bellmore	2,467	1.127
49	Westbury	4,013	1.127
50	Uniondale	6,242	1.100
51	Levittown	7,987	1.045
52	Island Trees	2,851	1.016
53	Elmont	4,234	0.905
54	Freeport	6,951	0.714
55	Hempstead	6,913	0.554
56	Roosevelt	2,945	0.518

% of students in school districts w/CWRs > 1.000

% of students in school districts w/CWRs < 1.000

Total Nassau County 211,459

Source: New York State Education Department Board of Regents (2006). Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts (Chapter 655). Albany, NY: The University of the State of New York-The State Education Department.

* Information for Little Flower, New Suffolk, Sagaponack, and Wainscott were not reported by NYSED. These districts were not included in the total enrollment.

Total Suffolk County 263,893

Appendix D

Data Selection and Presentation

New York City Excluded in Data Analysis

The academic performance of students in New York City, as well as the method by which the city finances its education, are so different from the other counties in the State, that New York City has traditionally been treated as a separate system that has its own share.

Rankings

Depending on the data under analysis, the ranking scale of 1 to 56 may differ from table to table. In some cases 1 represents the highest, while 56 represents the lowest. In other instances, 1 is the lowest and 56 is the highest. Each table includes a description explaining which scale was selected to depict the data within the table.

Key Facts

The key facts listed under each table emphasize verified data that support Long Island's priorities for statewide school finance reform.

Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts (2004-05)

The Least Wealthy School Districts represent Long Island K-12 school districts with the lowest Combined Wealth Ratios (CWRs) and student enrollment at 1,500+. Wealthiest School Districts are those Long Island school districts with the highest CWRs and student enrollment at 1,500+. Out of the 125 school districts on Long Island, 86 school districts met the criteria selected for this analysis. The data for the top 10% (approximately) and the bottom 10% (approximately) of these 86 school districts were analyzed in Tables 3 and 8.

The Least Wealthy K-12 Long Island school districts meeting the selection criteria are (lowest to highest CWR):

School District	CWR
Wyandanch Union Free School District	0.339
Brentwood Union Free School District	0.436
William Floyd Union Free School District	0.471
Roosevelt Union Free School District	0.518
Hempstead Union Free School District	0.554
Central Islip Union Free School District	0.589
North Babylon Union Free School District	0.655
Middle Country Central School District	0.711
Freeport Union Free School District	0.714

The Wealthiest K-12 Long Island school districts meeting the selection criteria are (highest to lowest CWR):

School District	CWR
East Hampton Union Free School District	6.807
Southampton Union Free School District	6.311
Oyster Bay-East Norwich Central School District	4.820
Manhasset Union Free School District	4.603
Locust Valley Central School District	4.433
Great Neck Union Free School District	3.815
Westhampton Beach Union Free School District	3.603
Cold Spring Harbor Central School District	3.597
Jericho Union Free School District	3.366

Appendix E

LIEC BACKGROUND AND MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

In January 1996, a report entitled Long Island Education: Data and Facts on Costs and Outcomes was issued jointly by the Long Island Association (LIA), the region's largest business and civic organization, and the Long Island Education Coalition (LIEC), an organization of groups representing parents, teachers, school board members, and school administrators. By jointly reviewing, compiling, and publishing a common statement of facts about education in the region, the report significantly improved the tone of the discussion about the public educational system. The report did not end debate about education on Long Island, but rather grounded it in reality. Its impact was to shift the tenor of the discussion from one of accusation and rebuttal, to one that focused on issues, problems, and resolutions.

The LIEC includes the following organizations:

Council of Administrators and Supervisors
Eastern Suffolk BOCES
Long Island Association of School Personnel Administrators
Long Island School Public Relations Association
Nassau Association of School Business Officials
Nassau County BOCES
Nassau County Council of School Superintendents
Nassau County Elementary School Principals Association
Nassau County Secondary School Administrators Association
Nassau Region PTA
Nassau-Suffolk School Boards Association
New York State United Teachers (Nassau/Suffolk)
Reform Educational Financing Inequities Today (R.E.F.I.T)
School Administrators Association of New York State (Nassau-Suffolk)
SCOPE Educational Services
Suffolk Association of School Business Officials
Suffolk County High School Principals Association
Suffolk County School Superintendents Association
Suffolk Region PTA
Western Suffolk BOCES

Appendix F

Previous “Cost and Outcomes” Reports

Report of the Innovate Long Island Subcommittee on K-12 Costs and Outcomes – August 2006

Long Island Association / The Long Island Education Coalition

Long Island Education:

Facts on Costs and Outcomes and Regional Priorities for State Aid Reform – February 2005

Long Island Education Coalition / Long Island Association

Long Island Education: Facts on Costs and Outcomes, An Update – March 2003

Long Island Association / The Long Island Education Coalition

***Reform of Educational Funding in New York State: Providing a Sound, Basic Education for All Children-
December 2003***

NCCSA and SCSSA.

Long Island Education: Facts on Costs and Outcomes, An Update – October 2000

Long Island Association / The Long Island Education Coalition

Proposal to Apply Regional Cost Index to State Comprehensive Operating Aid Formula

Long Island Education: Facts on Costs and Outcomes, An Update – February 1998

The Long Island Education Coalition

Long Island Education: Data and Facts on Costs and Outcomes – January 1996

Prepared by a Joint Committee of The Long Island Association and The Long Island Education Coalition