



The Long Island Education Coalition  
and  
The Long Island Association



# LONG ISLAND EDUCATION: COSTS AND OUTCOMES

April 2010 (updated Dec. 16, 2010)

## **Introduction**

This eighth update of *Long Island Education: Costs and Outcomes* is the joint work product of representatives of the Long Island Association (LIA) and the Long Island Education Coalition (LIEC). These two groups have once again designated representatives to update this report that has proven to be critically important to our region over the past 15 years. The simple, straightforward idea behind this major effort continues to be the same today as it was in 1995: “Let’s agree on the numbers, and then draw our conclusions.” Early on, we agreed to use only verified data from New York State sources and have continued that practice over the years.

The results of this approach have been consistent over the history of the collaboration. From day one, we found that Long Island students outperform students from across New York State, and that regional cost differences disadvantage Long Island when it comes to state aid allocations, and presentation of comparative expense data.

As a result of this work, we have opened the door to having regional cost differences factored into the state aid formulas. Although these differences are now being acknowledged, they are not being fully accounted for. In addition, this work has caused us to take a closer look at the inequities that exist within our region based upon school district wealth. In our sixth update, which was incorporated into the Long Island Association’s strategic plan, *Innovate Long Island*, we documented the existence of a resource and achievement gap between Long Island’s wealthiest and least wealthy school districts.

Now, more than ever, as New York State faces unprecedented fiscal challenges, it is important that we focus on the facts to craft meaningful strategies to address our needs. We prepared this latest update to help inform the discussion that will continue as we work together to assure that our region’s most prized asset, our schools, can continue to prepare our children for the future.

### **Dedicated to Matthew T. Crosson**

On a personal note, I was fortunate to be one of the representatives of the Long Island Education Coalition originally selected to work on this project. As a result, I have had the privilege to work with Long Island Association President Matthew Crosson over the past 15 years. During that time, my respect and admiration for his courage, intellect, and leadership has continued to grow.

Without question, Mr. Crosson has been Long Island’s strongest advocate for public education throughout this period. For this reason, the members of the LIEC wish to dedicate this report to Matt Crosson. We will miss the opportunity to work with Matt as he leaves Long Island to accept new professional challenges. We wish him well and are certain that the Las Vegas community will benefit tremendously from his leadership. The loss of his involvement leaves a huge void in our region during a very difficult time. We will all miss his involvement. We wish him well as he moves on to new challenges.

Gary D. Bixhorn  
Chief Operating Officer  
Eastern Suffolk BOCES

## Table of Contents

About <i>Long Island Education: Costs and Outcomes</i> .....	1
Executive Summary: 20 Key Facts About Long Island Education .....	2-4

### Tables

Table 1: Percentage of Elementary and Middle Level Students Scoring at Levels 3 and 4 .....	5
Table 2: Percentage of Secondary Students Scoring 65+ on Regents Exams .....	6
Table 3-A: Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Passing the Elementary/ Middle Level Assessments and Regents Exams.....	7-8
Table 3-B: Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Demographic and District Finance Data.....	9
Table 4: Students Classified as Limited English Proficient (LEP) as a Percentage of Enrollment.....	10
Table 5: Percentage of High School Graduates Earning a Regents Diploma .....	11
Table 6: Percentage of High School Graduates Entering Post-Secondary Education ...	12
Table 7: Drop Out Rate .....	13
Table 8: Youth Risk Indicators and Outcome Measures Among Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts .....	14-15
Table 9: Regional Cost Differences.....	16
Table 10: Comparative School Teacher Wage Data.....	17
Table 11: Long Island Elementary, Middle, and Secondary School Teachers' Wage Data Compared to Other Long Island Occupations.....	18
Table 12: Adjusted Per Pupil Expenditures .....	19
Table 13: Percent Change in Per Pupil Expenditures (1996-97 to 2006-07) .....	20
Table 14: Percent Change in Student Enrollment (1996-97 to 2006-07) .....	21
Table 15: State Aid as a Percentage of School District Revenues.....	22
Table 16: School District Revenues and STAR Subsidies .....	23-24
Table 17: Annual Taxable Sales and Purchases.....	25
Table 18: Total State Income Tax Paid by Full Year Residents .....	26

References.....	27
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### Appendices

Appendix A – New York State County Enrollment Figures .....	29
Appendix B – Professional Cost Index.....	30-31
Appendix C – Combined Wealth Ratio Throughout Long Island / Combined Wealth Ratio Throughout Suffolk County and Nassau County.....	32-33
Appendix D – Data Selection and Presentation.....	34
Appendix E – Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts .....	35
Appendix F – LIEC Background and Member Organizations .....	36
Appendix G – Previous <i>Costs and Outcomes</i> Reports .....	37

## **About 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 15 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 15 years. It has been released in several different forms including a report on CFE, a report on cost effectiveness in education, and 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.

Annually, data from this report is used to prepare a regional response to the Regents State Aid Proposal, as well as a number of other budget-related matters. This data has also been used to inform the 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, Barbara Colombo, and Michele Panno, also of Eastern Suffolk BOCES, as well as Dr. Pearl Kamer of the Long Island Association, assisted in the preparation of this update.

# Long Island Education: Costs and Outcomes

## 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 2006-07 (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, 7 to 28 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, 14 to 23 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island (see Table 3-A and Appendix E).

### Outcomes/Enrollment

2. During the 2006-07 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 (17.1%) than Long Island as a whole (5.8%) and, as a group, served a higher percentage of LEP students than any county in the State (see Tables 3-B and 4).

3. Long Island’s percentage of high school students graduating with a Regents diploma in 2007 (90.1%) ranked above the statewide median (86.9%), excluding New York City (see Table 5).

The percentage of high school graduates in Long Island's least wealthy school districts earning a Regents diploma (79.6%; *see Table 8*) in 2007 was well below the State median (86.9%; *see Table 5*).

4. Long Island ranked fifth highest of the 56 counties in the State in the percentage of graduates planning to enter post-secondary education in 2007 (excluding New York City; *see Table 6*).
5. Just under 11% of Long Island graduates did not plan to continue their education after high school graduation in 2007.
6. The drop out rate for Long Island has remained at or below 2% since 1996-97 (*see Table 7*).

The drop out rate (4.3%) in the least wealthy school districts on Long Island was more than 3 percentage points greater than that of the wealthiest districts on Long Island (0.9%), and approximately 2 percentage points greater than New York State (2.3%), 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/NYC (*see Table 9*).
8. Long Island's regionally adjusted per pupil expense (\$13,849) was approximately 3.2% below Rensselaer (\$14,295), the county at the median (*see Table 12*).
9. Over the past 10 years, Long Island has experienced an average 6.3 percentage point increase annually in per pupil expenditures. The annual average percentage point increase for counties at the median was approximately 8.1 percentage points (*see Table 13*).
10. Long Island experienced an average annual enrollment growth of 1.21% over the past 10 years. Annual enrollment growth in the rest of the state decreased (-0.32%) 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 \$83,780, \$82,010, and \$84,650, respectively. When adjusted for regional cost by the New York State Education Department's Professional Cost Index, these salaries are \$58,793, \$57,551, and \$59,404, respectively. These adjusted salaries are well below the statewide averages (\$66,370, \$67,610, and \$68,260) 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 approximately 20% more of their gross household incomes to pay their residential school property taxes than New Yorkers in general. This greater than average effort is required to compensate for Long Island's disproportionately low level of state aid as a share of total revenues (24.1%; *see Table 16*).
14. The number of school districts on Long Island that received less than 10% of the total revenue from state aid in 2006-07 was 39; this was equal to 55% of the 71 districts statewide with less than 10% of total revenue from state aid (NYSED FARU, 2007).
15. A total of 58 Long Island school districts received 10% to 30% of their total revenue from state aid; this was nearly equal to 38% of the 151 districts statewide receiving 10% to 30% of their total revenue from state aid (NYSED FARU, 2007).
16. 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 children being educated on Long Island (17.5%) (NYSED FARU, 2007; *see Table 16*).

When New York City is excluded, the share of state aid directed to Long Island (20.5%) is less than the percentage (26.7%) of the State's children being educated on Long Island (NYSED FARU, 2007; *see Table 16*).

17. STAR subsidies to certain residential property owners on Long Island amounted to nearly \$740 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 more than 12%. STAR subsidies provide no school tax relief for commercial property owners (*see Table 16*).
18. Long Island accounted for nearly 30.6% of the annual taxable sales in the State (excluding New York City; *see Table 17*).
19. Long Island accounted for 36.6% of State Income Tax paid by residents of the State (excluding 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 E*).

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:

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Students (2006-07)</b>	<b>Percentage of Students</b>
Suffolk County	131,726	50.9
Eastern Suffolk BOCES	108,226	64.4
Western Suffolk BOCES	23,500	25.9
Nassau County (Nassau BOCES)	21,713	10.5
Long Island	153,439	33.4

**TABLE 1**

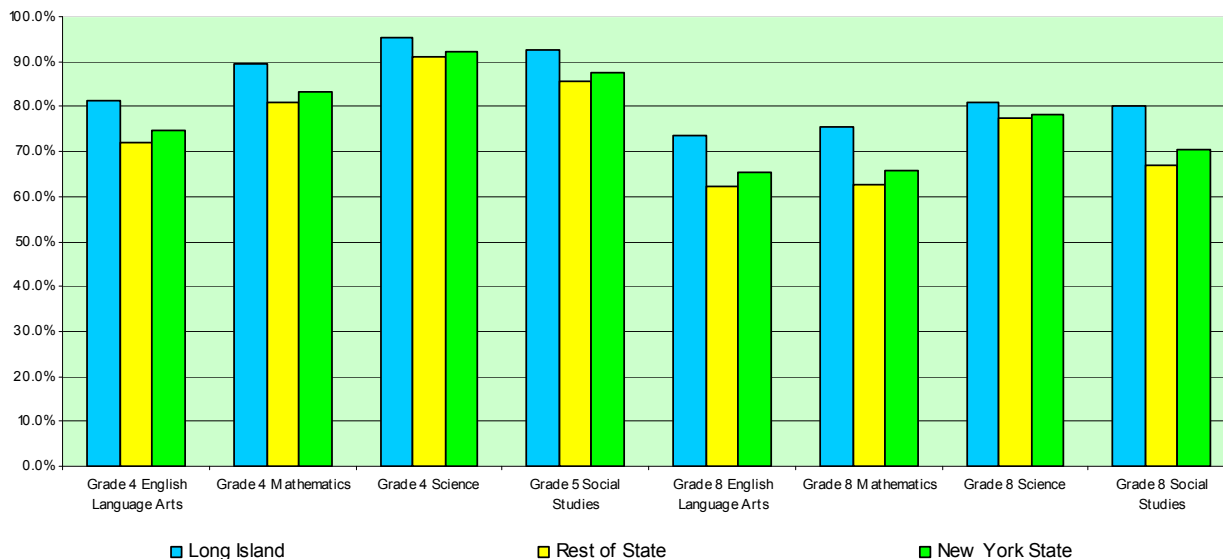
**Percentage of Elementary and Middle Level Students Scoring at Levels 3 and 4**

<b>Assessments</b>	<b>Long Island</b> % of all students tested	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI) % of all students tested	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI) % of all students tested
<b>Grade 4 English Language Arts</b>	81.2	72.1	74.6
<b>Grade 4 Mathematics</b>	89.3	80.9	83.2
<b>Grade 4 Science</b>	95.2	90.9	92.1
<b>Grade 5 Social Studies</b>	92.7	85.5	87.5
<b>Grade 8 English Language Arts</b>	73.6	62.2	65.2
<b>Grade 8 Mathematics</b>	75.3	62.6	65.9
<b>Grade 8 Science</b>	81.1	77.3	78.1
<b>Grade 8 Social Studies</b>	80.2	67.0	70.4

**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, 2006-07.

**Source:** *New York State Education Department, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.*

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



**2006-07 Key Fact:**

1. Long Island's elementary and middle level grade students exceeded statewide levels of performance on all assessments administered during the 2006-07 academic year.



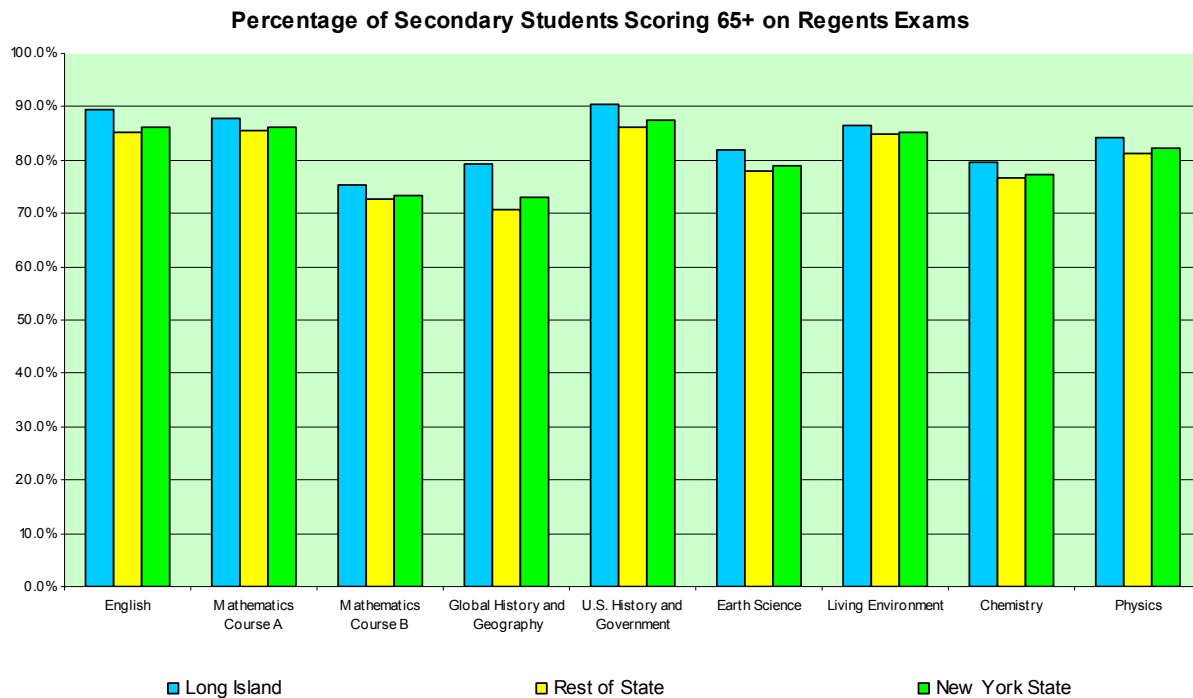
**TABLE 2**

**Percentage of Secondary Students Scoring 65+ on Regents Exams**

<b>Regents</b>	<b>Long Island</b> % of all students tested	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI) % of all students tested	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI) % of all students tested
<b>English</b>	89.5	85.2	86.3
<b>Mathematics Course A</b>	87.9	85.6	86.2
<b>Mathematics Course B</b>	75.3	72.6	73.4
<b>Global History and Geography</b>	79.4	70.7	73.0
<b>U.S. History and Government</b>	90.6	86.2	87.4
<b>Earth Science</b>	81.8	78.1	79.1
<b>Living Environment</b>	86.5	84.8	85.2
<b>Chemistry</b>	79.5	76.6	77.4
<b>Physics</b>	84.1	81.2	82.1

**Description:** The percentage of all secondary students who scored 65+ on the New York State Regents, 2006-07.

**Source:** *New York State Education Department, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.*



**2006-07 Key Fact:**

1. Long Island's secondary students consistently outperformed other students statewide on all required Regents exams in 2006-07.

**TABLE 3-A**

**Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts  
Passing the Elementary/Middle Level Assessments and Regents Exams  
2006-07**

<b>Assessments / Regents</b>	<b>Least Wealthy Districts</b> (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 61,958	<b>Wealthiest Districts</b> (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 26,324	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI)	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI)
<b>Assessment Results - Elementary and Middle Level Students Scoring at Levels 3 and 4</b>					
<b>Grade 4 English Language Arts</b>	63.6	88.1	81.2	72.1	74.6
<b>Grade 4 Mathematics</b>	78.8	92.0	89.3	80.9	83.2
<b>Grade 4 Science</b>	89.3	97.5	95.2	90.9	92.1
<b>Grade 5 Social Studies</b>	83.2	95.8	92.7	85.5	87.5
<b>Grade 8 English Language Arts</b>	54.7	81.6	73.6	62.2	65.2
<b>Grade 8 Mathematics</b>	51.9	80.4	75.3	62.6	65.9
<b>Grade 8 Science</b>	66.3	82.1	81.1	77.3	78.1
<b>Grade 8 Social Studies</b>	58.2	85.4	80.2	67.0	70.4
<b>Regents Exam Results - Students Scoring 65+</b>					
<b>English</b>	75.1	90.7	89.5	85.2	86.3
<b>Mathematics Course A</b>	74.7	91.0	87.9	85.6	86.2
<b>Global History and Geography</b>	60.3	84.6	79.4	70.7	73.0
<b>US History and Government</b>	78.7	93.2	90.6	86.2	87.4
<b>Living Environment</b>	70.4	93.6	86.5	84.8	85.2

**Description:** The columns represented show the percentage of Long Island elementary and middle level students who scored at levels 3 and 4 on state assessments, as well as the percentage of secondary students who scored 65 or above on the New York State Regents, 2006-07. The first column with data represents academic outcomes for school districts on Long Island that serve 1,500+ students and also have the lowest Combined Wealth Ratios (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 CWRs on Long Island. These columns are compared to the student assessments and Regents outcomes on Long Island, the Rest of State, and New York State.

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

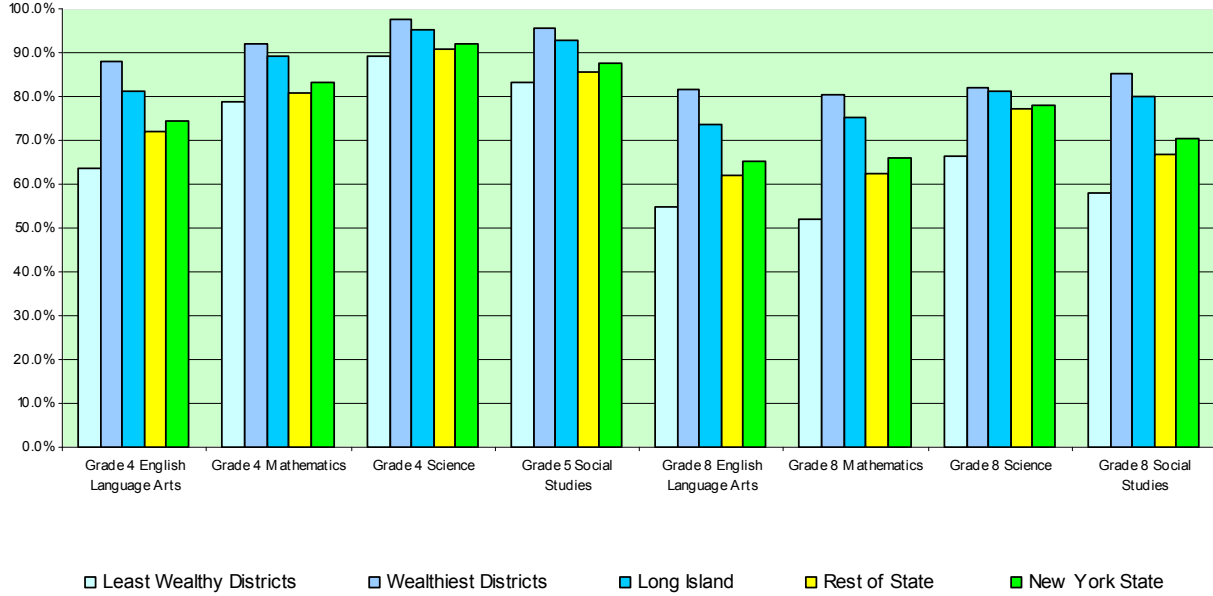
**Source:** *New York State Education Department, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.*

**2006-07 Key Facts:**

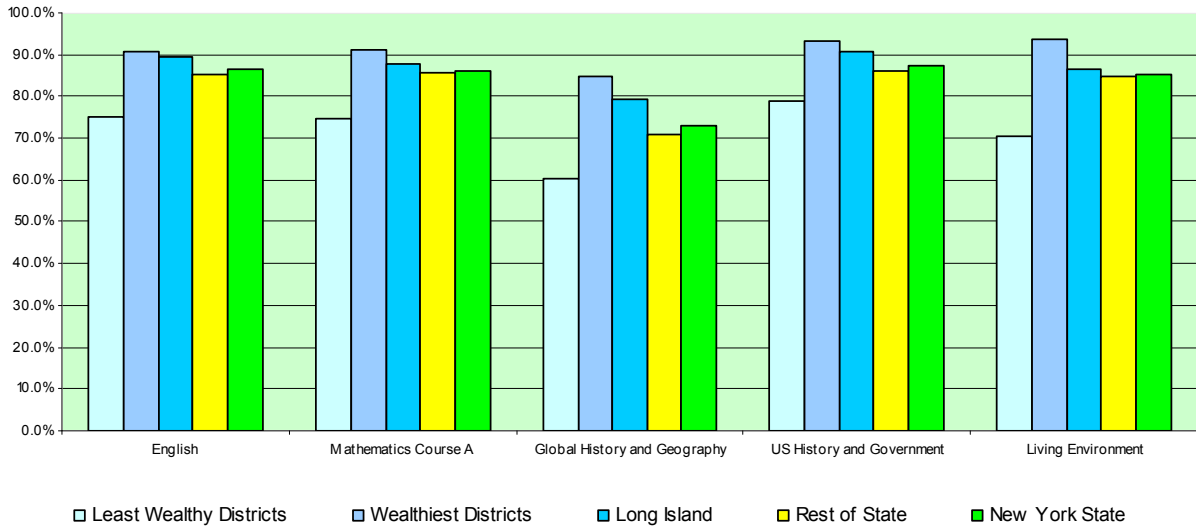
1. Long Island's least wealthy school districts' performance on required assessments are, depending on the exam results under study, anywhere from 7 to 28 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island.
2. Long Island's least wealthy school districts' performance on required Regents exams are, depending on the exam results under study, anywhere from 14 to 23 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island.

**TABLE 3-A (Cont'd)**

**Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts  
Passing the Elementary/Middle Level Assessments 2006-07**



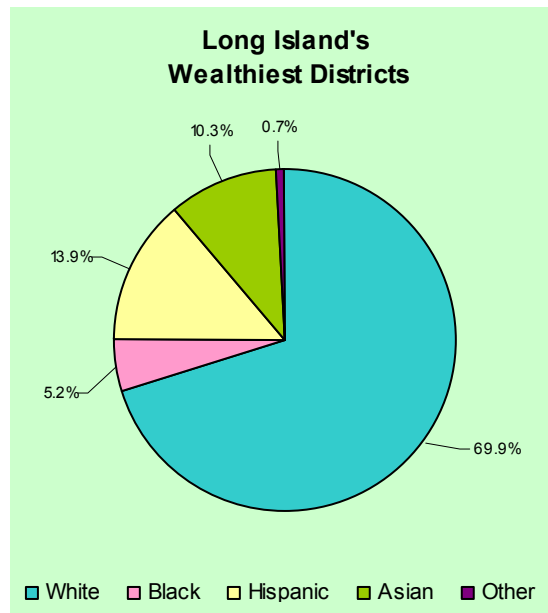
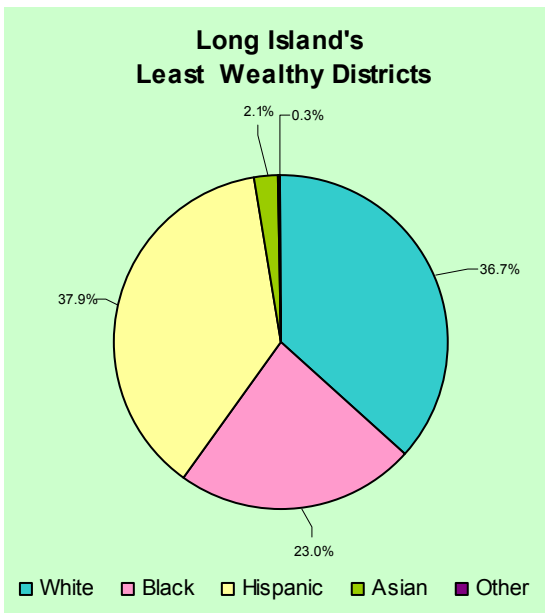
**Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts  
Passing the Regents Exams 2006-07**



**TABLE 3-B**

**Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts  
Demographic and District Finance Data  
2006-07**

	<b>Least Wealthy Districts (9 districts)</b>	<b>Wealthiest Districts (9 districts)</b>
<b>Total Enrollment</b>	61,958	26,324
<b>Average Enrollment</b>	6,884	2,925
<b>Demographics of Students</b>		
<b>% White</b>	36.7	69.9
<b>% Black</b>	23.0	5.2
<b>% Hispanic</b>	37.9	13.9
<b>% Asian</b>	2.1	10.3
<b>% Other</b>	0.3	0.7
<b>% Free/Reduced Lunch</b>	48.0	10.8
<b>% Limited English Proficient (LEP)</b>	17.1	6.0
<b>% Drop Out</b>	4.3	0.9
<b>State Aid Share (State Aid as % of Total Aid)</b>		
	52.4	5.9
<b>State Share with STAR (State Aid &amp; STAR as % of Total Aid)</b>		
	58.2	9.7
<b>Per Pupil Expenditure</b>	\$18,428	\$25,423



**TABLE 4**

**Students Classified as Limited English Proficient (LEP) as a Percentage of Enrollment**

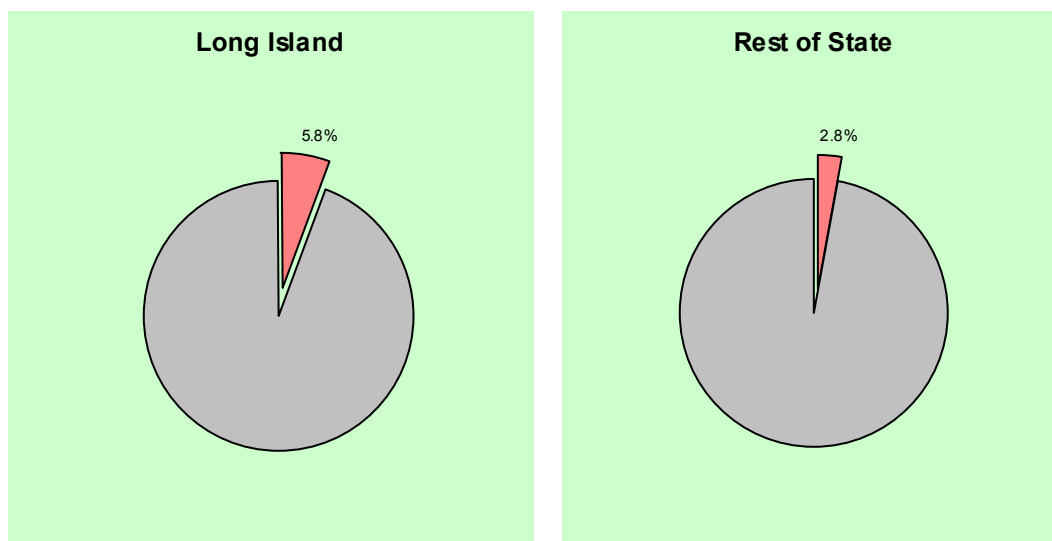
Rank	County	Total Enrollment	% Classified as LEP
1	Hamilton	550	0.0
1	Lewis	4,460	0.0
1	Wyoming	4,988	0.0
1	Allegany	7,399	0.0
1	Essex	4,352	0.0
1	Schuyler	2,137	0.0
56	Westchester	146,767	8.2
Median 28	Greene	7,525	0.6
54	Long Island	466,279	5.8
	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI)	1,281,801	2.8
	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,748,080	3.6

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

**Source:** *New York State Education Department, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.*

**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).

**Students Classified as Limited English Proficient (LEP) as a Percentage of Enrollment**



**2006-07 Key Facts:**

1. During the 2006-07 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 Rockland County and Westchester County served a greater percentage of LEP students than Long Island school districts in the 2006-07 school year.

**TABLE 5**

**Percentage of High School Graduates Earning a Regents Diploma**

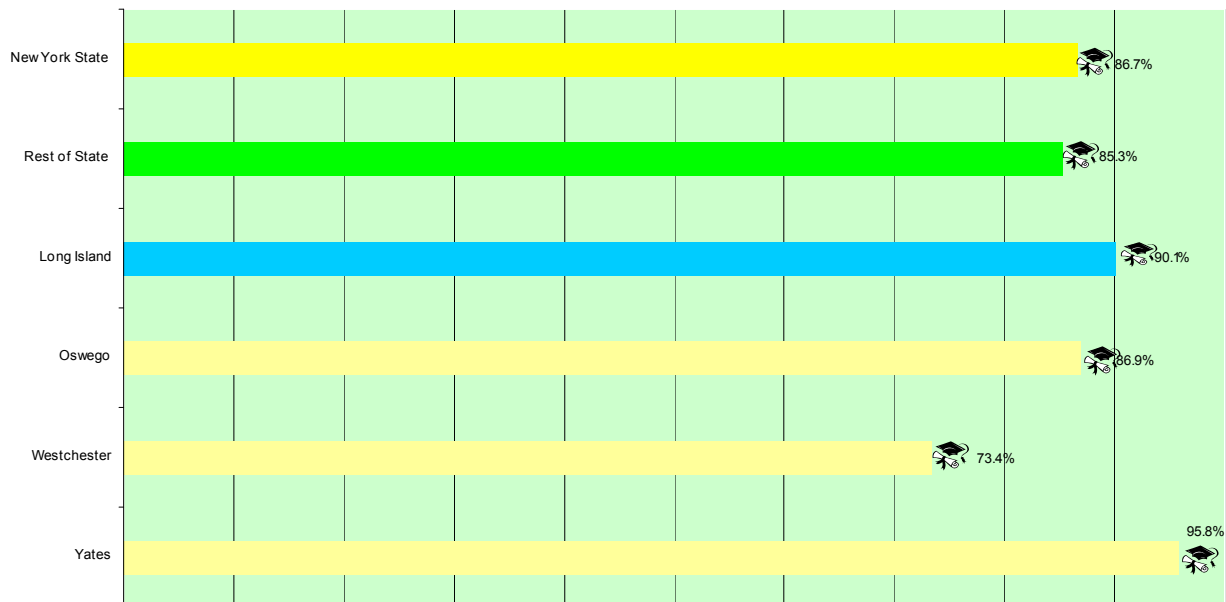
Rank	County	Number of Completers	% Earning Regents Diploma
1	<b>Yates</b>	191	95.8
56	<b>Westchester</b>	8,962	73.4
Median 28	<b>Oswego</b>	1,455	86.9
15	<b>Long Island</b>	32,694	90.1
	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI)	84,203	85.3
	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI)	116,897	86.7

**Description:** This table reports the percentage of 2006-07 high school graduates who satisfied the requirements established by New York State for award of a Regents endorsed 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, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.*

**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).

**Percentage of High School Graduates Earning a Regents Diploma**



**2006-07 Key Facts:**

1. Long Island ranked above the statewide median in the percentage of high school students graduating with a Regents diploma.
2. Ten years ago (during the 1996-97 school year), an average of 95% of Long Island students graduated with a Regents diploma. In 2006-07, the percentage of Long Island high school graduates who earned a Regents diploma was 90.1%.

**TABLE 6**

**Percentage of High School Graduates Entering Post-Secondary Education**

Rank	County	Number of Completers Reporting Post-Secondary Plans*	% Entering Post-Secondary Education
1	Rockland	3,082	93.1
56	Seneca	332	50.0
Median 28	Ontario	1,276	80.3
5	Long Island	33,284	89.2
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	87,647	83.6
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	120,931	85.1

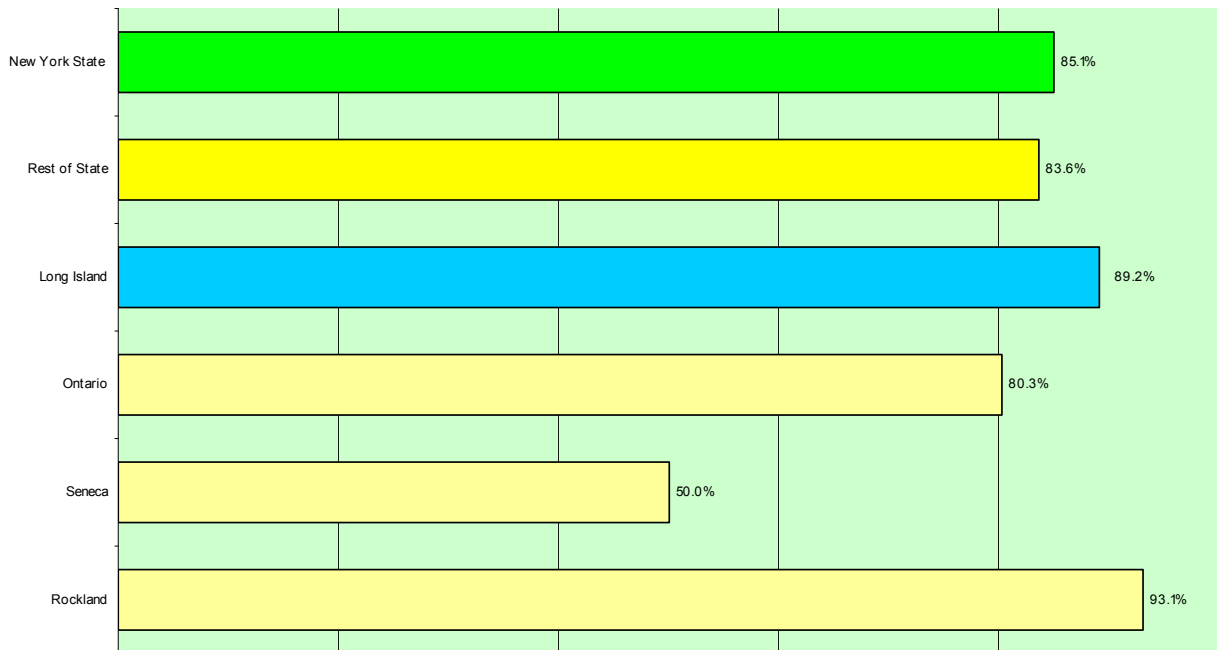
**Description:** This table compares the percentage of 2006-07 high school graduates entering post-secondary education (4-year, 2-year and other post-secondary education). The number of completers represents the number of high school graduates who received diplomas.

**Source:** *New York State Education Department, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.*

\*Figures include completers earning Individualized Education Program diplomas.

**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).

**Percentage of High School Graduates Entering Post-Secondary Education**



**2006-07 Key Facts:**

1. Long Island ranked fifth highest in the percentage of graduates planning to enter post-secondary education in 2007.
2. The 10.8% of Long Island graduates that did not plan on continuing post-secondary education reported plans for the military, employment, adult services, or were undecided or unreported at the time of data collection.

**TABLE 7**  
**Drop Out Rate**

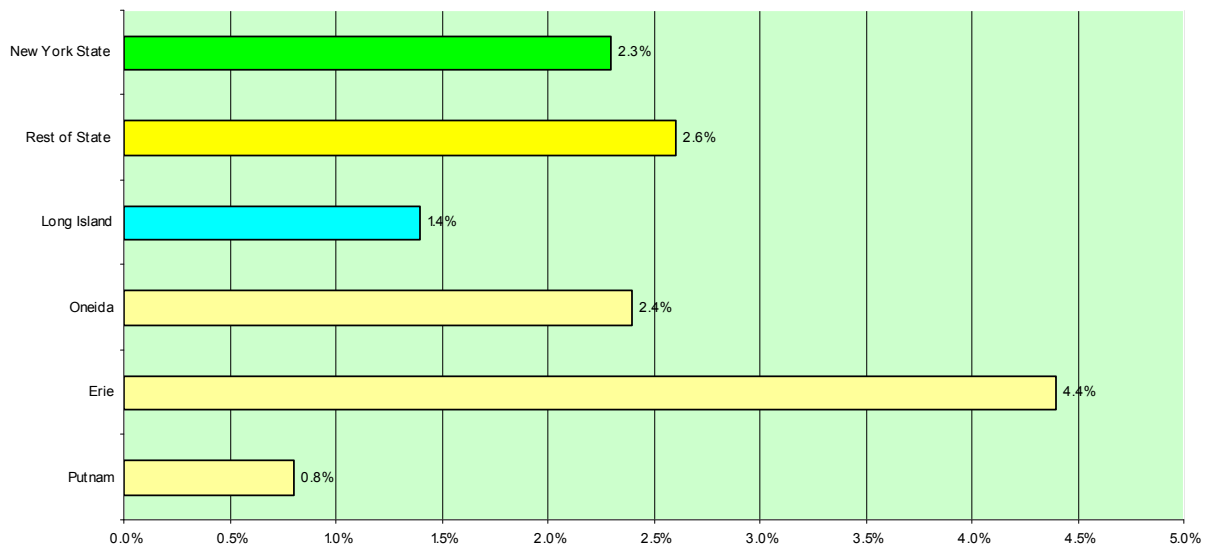
Rank	County	Total Enrollment	% Drop Out
1	Putnam	16,724	0.8
56	Erie	135,097	4.4
Median 28	Oneida	35,220	2.4
5	Long Island	466,279	1.4
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	1,281,801	2.6
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,748,080	2.3

**Description:** The drop out rate indicates the percentage of students who were recorded by their school districts as having left school in 2006-07 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, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.

**Method of Ranking:** 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).

**Drop Out Rate**



**2006-07 Key Facts:**

1. Long Island was below the statewide median in the percentage of students reported as dropping out of school in the 2006-07 school year.
2. Fifty-one counties statewide reported a higher drop out rate than Long Island.
3. According to the New York State Education Department, the drop out rate for Long Island has remained below 2% since 1996-97.



**TABLE 8**

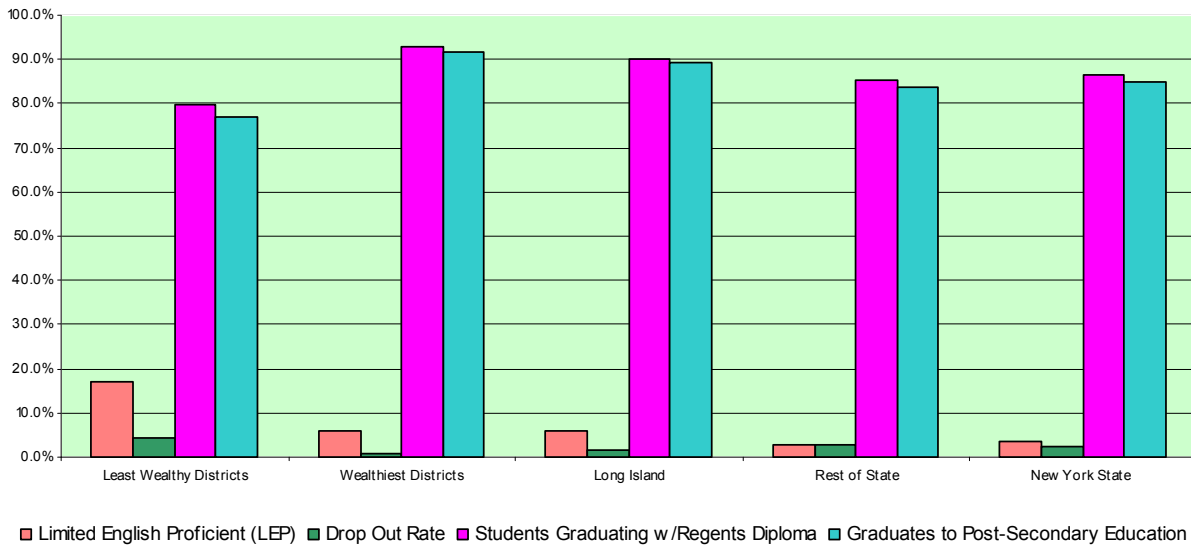
**Youth Risk Indicators and Outcome Measures Among Long Island’s Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts**

	<b>Least Wealthy Districts</b> (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 61,958	<b>Wealthiest Districts</b> (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 26,324	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI)	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI)
<b>% Limited English Proficient (LEP)</b>	17.1	6.0	5.8	2.8	3.6
<b>% Drop Out Rate</b>	4.3	0.9	1.4	2.6	2.3
<b>% Students Graduating w/Regents Diploma</b>	79.6	92.7	90.1	85.3	86.7
<b>% Graduates to Post-Secondary Education</b>	76.8	91.5	89.2	83.6	85.1

**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, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.

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



## TABLE 8 (Cont'd)

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

#### 2006-07 Key Facts:

1. The nine least wealthy districts on Long Island educate over 35,000 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 (17.1%) than Long Island as a whole (5.8%) 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 (4.3%) was more than 3 percentage points greater than that of the wealthiest districts (0.9%), and 2 percentage points greater than New York State (2.3%).
4. The percentage of high school graduates in Long Island's least wealthy school districts earning a Regents diploma in 2007 (79.6%) was below the statewide median (86.9%, *see Table 5*) and Long Island's wealthiest school districts (92.7%).
5. Long Island's percentage of graduates entering post-secondary education ranked fifth highest in the State in 2007; however, for this same year the percentage of students educated in Long Island's least wealthy districts and planning to enter post-secondary education (76.8%) was below the statewide median (80.3%, *see Table 6*) and nearly 15 percentage points below Long Island's wealthiest school districts.

**TABLE 9**

**Regional Cost Differences**

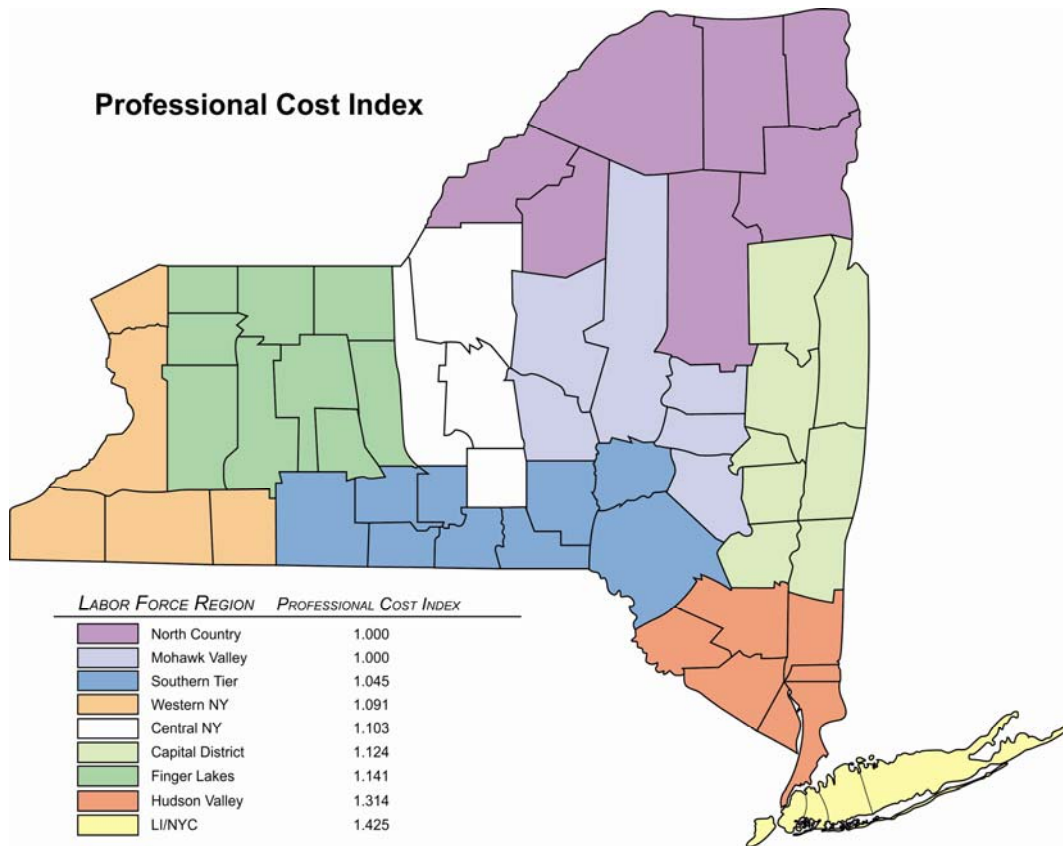
(Based on the Professional Cost Index for New York State Labor Force Regions)

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.



**2006-07 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**
<b>Long Island</b>	\$55,630	\$83,780	\$97,850
<b>Long Island</b> (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$39,039	\$58,793	\$68,667
<b>New York State</b> † (including NYC)	\$43,470	\$66,370	\$77,820

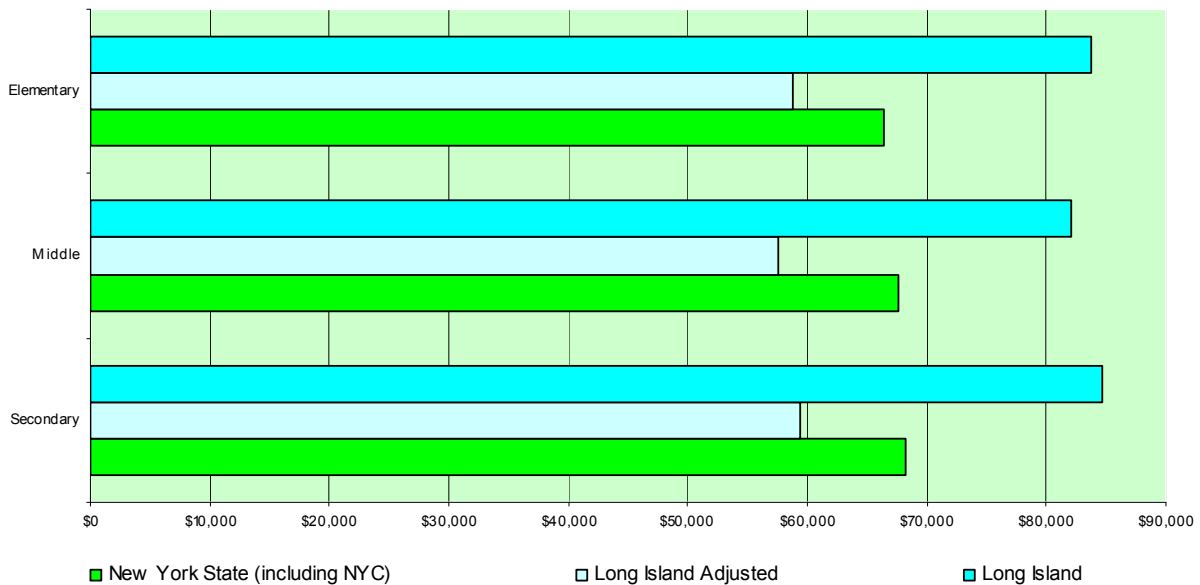
**Middle School Teachers' Wage Data**

Region	Entry *	Mean	Experienced**
<b>Long Island</b>	\$56,510	\$82,010	\$94,760
<b>Long Island</b> (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$39,656	\$57,551	\$66,498
<b>New York State</b> † (including NYC)	\$45,170	\$67,610	\$78,830

**Secondary School Teachers' Wage Data**

Region	Entry *	Mean	Experienced**
<b>Long Island</b>	\$55,690	\$84,650	\$99,130
<b>Long Island</b> (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$39,081	\$59,404	\$69,565
<b>New York State</b> † (including NYC)	\$45,120	\$68,260	\$79,840

**Comparative School Teacher Wage Data (Mean)**



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

**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.

**Source:** *New York State Department of Labor, updated the second quarter of 2009.*

\* 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.

TABLE 11

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

<b>Title</b>	<b>Employment Number</b>	<b>Mean (Average)</b>
Management Analysts	2,930	\$97,960
Electrical Engineers	1,260	\$95,710
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	2,130	\$95,560
Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	2,340	\$93,460
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	1,680	\$93,210
Physician Assistants	1,360	\$93,140
Instructional Coordinators	1,080	\$91,700
Sales Engineers	1,030	\$91,700
Psychologists	1,490	\$89,890
Civil Engineers	1,620	\$88,940
Managers, All Other	1,800	\$88,440
<b>Special Education Teachers, Secondary School</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>\$88,230</b>
<b>Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>\$86,470</b>
Computer Systems Analysts	2,360	\$85,320
Accountants and Auditors	13,690	\$84,870
<b>Secondary School Teachers</b>	<b>12,480</b>	<b>\$84,650</b>
Mechanical Engineers	1,310	\$83,920
<b>Elementary School Teachers</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>\$83,780</b>
Speech-Language Pathologists	1,800	\$83,670
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,620	\$82,450
Industrial Engineers	1,000	\$82,100
<b>Middle School Teachers</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>\$82,010</b>
Financial Analysts	1,600	\$81,190
<b>Special Education Teachers, Preschool</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>\$81,180</b>
<b>Kindergarten Teachers</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>\$80,940</b>
<b>Special Education Teachers, Middle School</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>\$80,800</b>
First Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades	4,970	\$80,430
Social and Community Service Managers	1,230	\$80,290
Market Research Analysts	3,130	\$79,480
Cost Estimators	1,660	\$79,290
Computer Programmers	4,290	\$79,280
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	5,890	\$78,980
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	2,100	\$78,190
Registered Nurses	25,630	\$78,000
Real Estate Sales Agents	1,630	\$77,970
Physical Therapists	2,640	\$76,730
Sales Representatives	3,570	\$76,050

**Source:** *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 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, and then updated to the fourth quarter of 2009 by making cost-of-living adjustments.

**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**

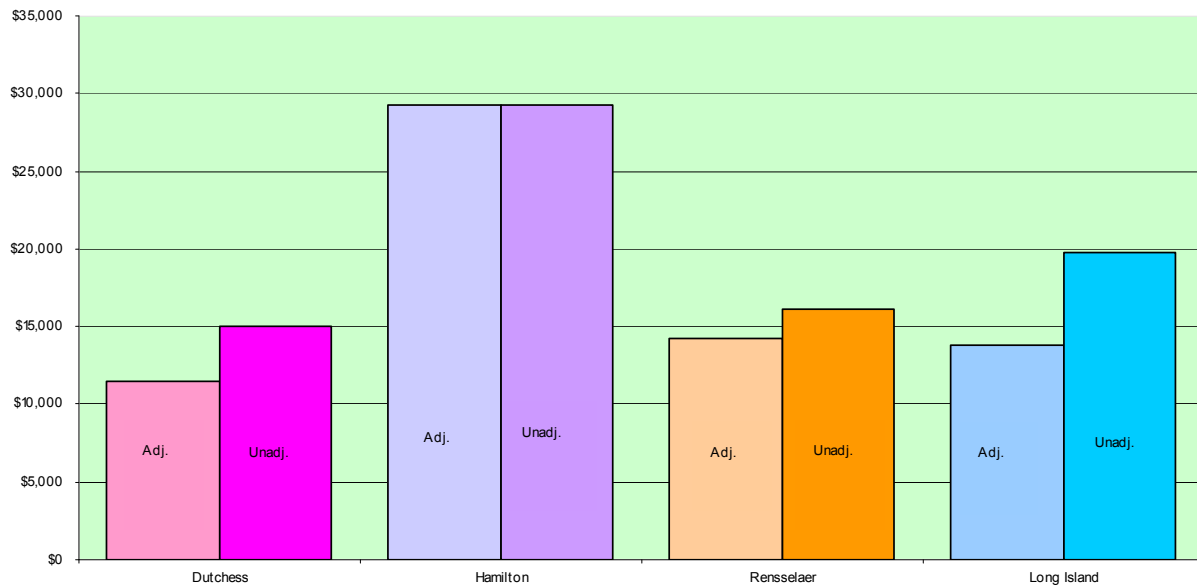
<b>Rank Adjusted</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Per Pupil Expenditures Adjusted</b>
<b>1</b> <i>(17-unadj.)</i>	<b>Dutchess</b>	\$11,454 <i>(\$15,051 unadj.)</i>
<b>56</b> <i>(56-unadj.)</i>	<b>Hamilton</b>	\$29,262 <i>(\$29,262 unadj.)</i>
<b>Median 28</b> <i>(37-unadj.)</i>	<b>Rensselaer</b>	\$14,295 <i>(\$16,067 unadj.)</i>
<b>23</b> <i>(51-unadj.)</i>	<b>Long Island</b>	\$13,849 <i>(\$19,736 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, 2007 New York State School Report Card database.*

**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.*

**Adjusted and Unadjusted Per Pupil Expenditures**



**2006-07 Key Facts:**

1. Regionally adjusted per pupil expense by county in New York State ranged from a low of \$11,454 in Dutchess to a high of \$29,262 in Hamilton.
2. Long Island's adjusted per pupil expenditure (\$13,849) ranked 23<sup>rd</sup> lowest among the 56 counties of the State.
3. Long Island's regionally adjusted per pupil expense was approximately 3.2% below the regionally adjusted pupil expenditure of the county at the statewide median.

**TABLE 13**

**Percent Change in Per Pupil Expenditures (1996-97 to 2006-07)**

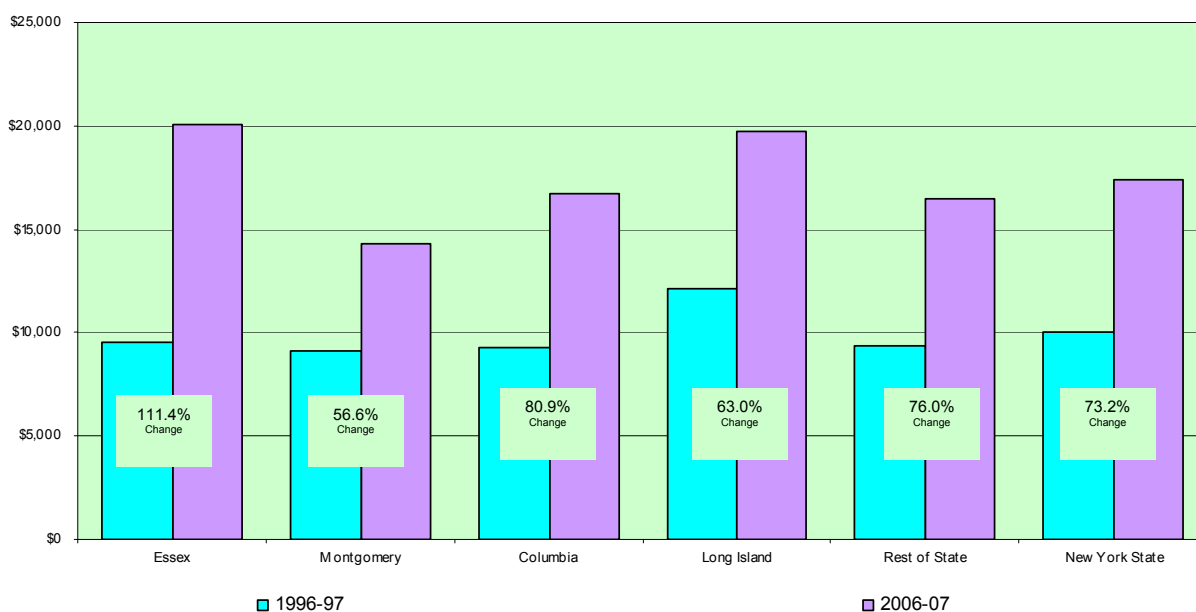
Rank	County	Per Pupil Expenditures 1996-97	Per Pupil Expenditures 2006-07	% Change
1	<b>Essex</b>	\$9,491	\$20,068	111.4
56	<b>Montgomery</b>	\$9,154	\$14,336	56.6
Median 28	<b>Columbia</b>	\$9,260	\$16,751	80.9
51	<b>Long Island</b>	\$12,109	\$19,736	63.0
	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI)	\$9,372	\$16,499	76.0
	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI)	\$10,027	\$17,362	73.2

**Description:** The percent change in per pupil expenditures on Long Island and the other 55 counties of New York State over the 10-year period from 1996-97 to 2006-07 are reported in this table.

**Source:** *New York State Education Department, Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit. New York State Education Department, Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts, 1999.*

**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 10-year percent increase in per pupil expenditures (1) to those with the lowest 10-year percentage increase (56).

**Percent Change in Per Pupil Expenditures (1996-97 to 2006-07)**



**2006-07 Key Facts:**

1. Long Island was sixth lowest of 56 counties in overall percentage increase in per pupil expenditures for this 10-year period.
2. Long Island averaged a 6.3 percentage point increase per year in per pupil expenditures over the past 10 years. The annual average percentage point increase for counties at the median was approximately 8 percentage points.
3. Essex, the county showing the highest percentage increase in per pupil expenditures during this 10-year period, averaged an increase of approximately 11 percentage points annually.

**TABLE 14**

**Percent Change in Student Enrollment (1996-97 to 2006-07)**

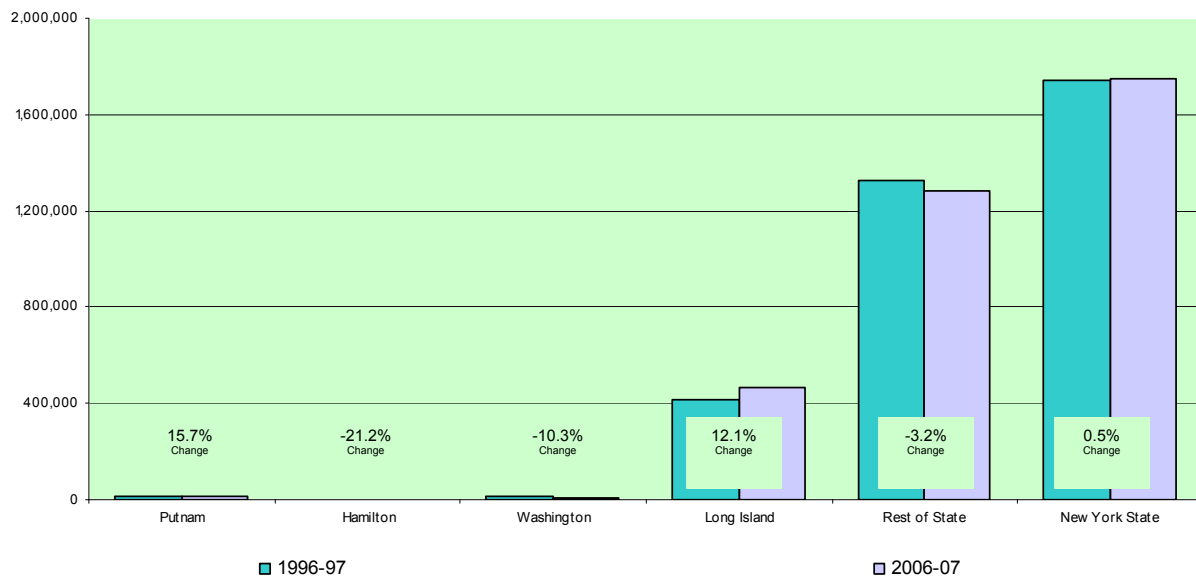
Rank	County	Enrollment 1996-97	Enrollment 2006-07	% Change
1	<b>Putnam</b>	14,457	16,724	15.7
56	<b>Hamilton</b>	698	550	-21.2
Median 28	<b>Washington</b>	10,897	9,779	-10.3
3	<b>Long Island</b>	416,044	466,279	12.1
	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI)	1,323,979	1,281,801	-3.2
	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,740,023	1,748,080	0.5

**Description:** This table reports the percent increase (or decrease) in student enrollment for the years between 1996-97 and 2006-07.

**Source:** *New York State Education Department, 2007 New York State School Report Card database. New York State Education Department, Statistical Profiles of Public School Districts, 1998.*

**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).

**Percent Change in Student Enrollment (1996-97 to 2006-07)**



**2006-07 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 third highest of 56 counties in enrollment percent increase over the 10-year period (1996-97 to 2006-07).
2. While Long Island was experiencing double-digit percentage increases in student enrollment over the last decade, 82% of the other counties (46 counties) experienced no growth or a decline in student enrollment.
3. With a student enrollment of 466,279, Long Island educated 26.7% of the State's total 2006-07 student enrollment (excluding New York City enrollments).



**TABLE 15**

**State Aid as a Percentage of School District Revenues**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>	<b>% of School District Revenue</b>
1	<b>Allegany</b>	7,399	65.1
56	<b>Hamilton</b>	550	12.3
Median 28	<b>Oswego</b>	23,214	52.3
52	<b>Long Island</b>	466,279	24.1
	<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI)	1,281,801	40.5
	<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,748,080	35.6

**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, 2007 [Data file]. Available from FARU Web site.*

**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).

**2006-07 Key Fact:**

1. The State share of school district revenues on Long Island (24.1%) continues to be among the five smallest in the State.

**TABLE 16**

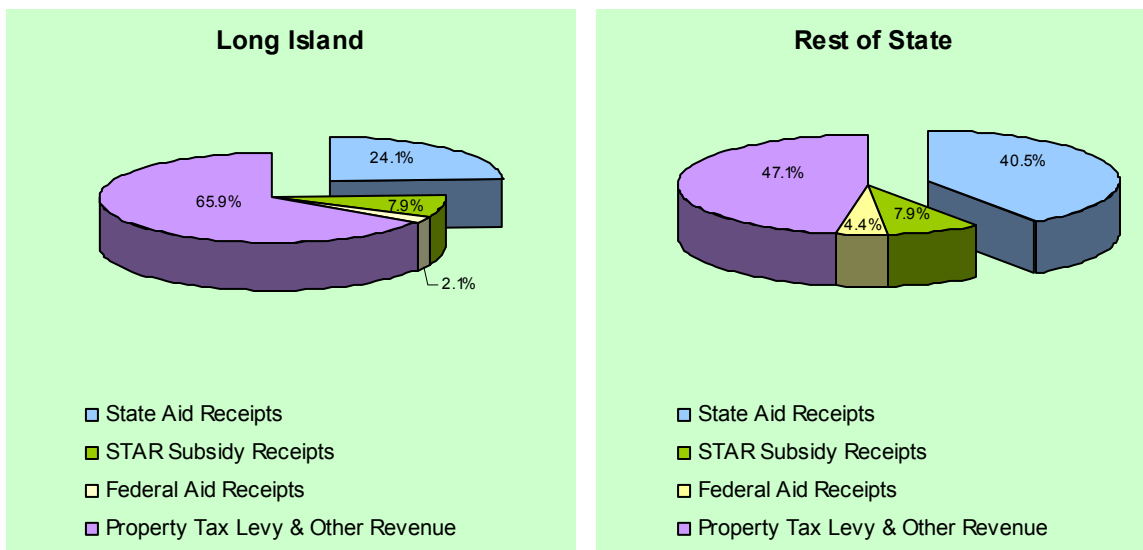
**School District Revenues and STAR Subsidies**

	State Aid Receipts	STAR Subsidy Receipts	Total Receipts from State	Federal Aid Receipts	Property Tax Levy & Other Revenue	Total Revenue
<b>Nassau County</b>	\$744,936,812	\$366,106,687	\$1,111,043,499	\$84,472,268	\$3,222,792,628	\$4,418,308,395
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	16.9	8.3	25.1	1.9	72.9	
<b>Suffolk County</b>	\$1,516,940,871	\$373,147,607	\$1,890,088,478	\$110,681,693	\$2,978,683,424	\$4,979,453,595
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	30.5	7.5	38.0	2.2	59.8	
<b>Long Island</b>	\$2,261,877,683	\$739,254,294	\$3,001,131,977	\$195,153,961	\$6,201,476,052	\$9,397,761,990
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	24.1	7.9	31.9	2.1	65.9	
<b>New York City</b>	\$6,979,874,468	\$1,093,144,663	\$8,073,019,131	\$8,536,341,160	\$1,586,091,039	\$18,195,451,330
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	38.4	6.0	44.4	46.9	8.7	
<b>New York State</b>	\$18,037,704,210	\$3,553,529,613	\$24,965,812,794	\$2,379,671,347	\$49,296,717,964	\$49,296,717,964
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	36.6	7.2	43.8	50.6	5.6	
<b>Rest of State</b> (excluding NYC and LI)	\$8,795,952,059	\$1,721,130,656	\$10,517,082,715	\$958,426,347	\$10,227,995,582	\$21,703,504,644
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	40.5	7.9	48.5	4.4	47.1	
<b>New York State</b> (excluding NYC; but including LI)	\$11,057,829,742	\$2,460,384,950	\$13,518,214,692	\$1,153,580,308	\$16,429,471,634	\$31,101,266,634
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	35.6	7.9	43.5	3.7	52.8	

**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, 2007 [Data file]. Available from FARU Web site.

**School District Revenues and STAR Subsidies**



## TABLE 16 (Cont'd)

### 2006-07 School District Revenues and STAR Subsidies

#### 2006-07 Key Facts:

1. STAR subsidies to certain residential property owners on Long Island amounted to nearly \$740 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 12%. STAR subsidies provide no school tax relief for commercial property owners.
2. The State share of funding on Long Island is 31.9% if STAR is included; it is 24.1% if STAR is excluded, versus 40.5% for the rest of the State, and 35.6% for New York State when STAR is excluded.
3. Long Island's share of total state aid is 12.5% when New York City is included and 20.5% 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 (17.5%).

When New York City is excluded, the share of state aid directed to Long Island (20.5%) is less than the percentage of the State's students being educated on Long Island (26.7%).

**TABLE 17**

**Annual Taxable Sales and Purchases**

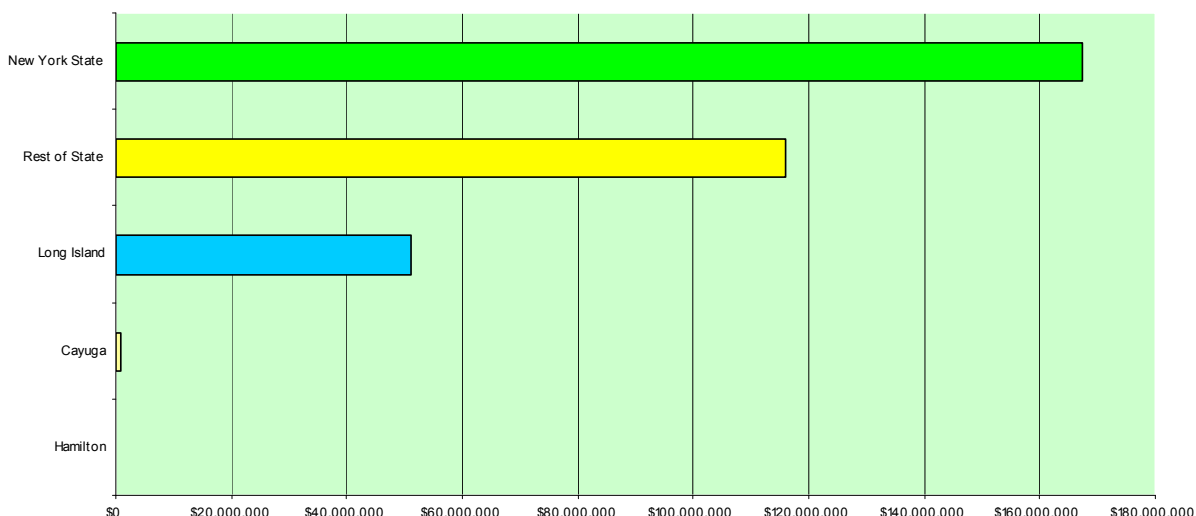
Rank	County	Annual Taxable Sales (reported in thousands)
1	Hamilton	\$80,257
56	Long Island	\$51,237,373
Median 28	Cayuga	\$883,146
	Nassau	\$23,331,963
	Suffolk	\$27,905,410
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	\$116,064,310
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	\$167,301,683

**Description:** The total annual sales and purchase statistics for the year between March 2007 and February 2008 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 (2009) Annual Statistical Report Taxable Sales and Purchases, County and Industry Data.* Albany, NY.

**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).

**Annual Taxable Sales and Purchases  
(reported in thousands)**



**2006-07 Key Facts:**

1. Long Island ranked the highest in the State in annual taxable sales and purchases.
2. Nassau County generated more than 26 times the annual taxable sales and purchases as the median county in the State, while Suffolk County generated more than 31 times more than the median.
3. Long Island accounted for 30.6% of the annual taxable sales in the State (excluding New York City).
4. Given the 4% State sales tax rate in 2006-07, Long Island’s annual sales and purchases generated approximately \$2.1 billion in State revenues.

**TABLE 18**

**Total State Income Tax Paid by Full Year Residents**

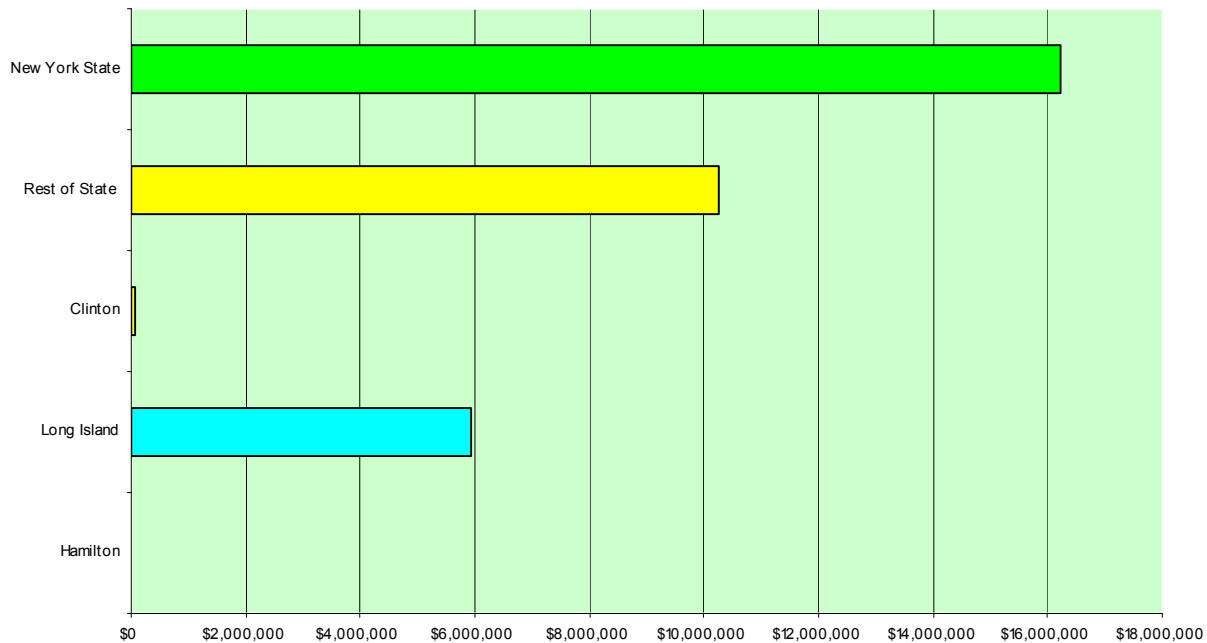
Rank	County	Tax Paid (reported in thousands)
1	Hamilton	\$3,368
56	Long Island	\$5,941,703
Median 28	Clinton	\$54,859
	Nassau	\$3,416,270
	Suffolk	\$2,525,433
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	\$10,271,319
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	\$16,213,022

**Description:** The total State income tax paid by full year residents (tax year 2007) by county (excluding New York City) are summarized in this table.

**Source:** New York State Department of Taxation and Finance (2009). *New York State Adjusted Gross Income and Tax Liability: Analysis of State Personal Income Tax Returns by Place of Residence, County Tables 2007*. Albany, NY.

**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).

**Total State Income Tax Paid by Full Year Residents  
(reported in thousands)**



**2006-07 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 36.6% of state income tax paid by residents of the state outside of New York City in 2007.
3. Nassau County's state income tax liability was more than 62 times the median for all counties and Suffolk County's state income tax liability was more than 46 times the median for all counties.
4. Long Island residents paid \$5.9 billion in state income taxes in 2007.

## References

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

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# **APPENDICES**

## Appendix A

### New York State County Enrollment Figures (2006-07)



Albany	40,591	Herkimer	10,579	St. Lawrence	16,117
Allergy	7,399	Jefferson	18,563	Saratoga	35,754
Broome	30,373	Lewis	4,460	Schenectady	23,491
Cattaraugus	14,580	Livingston	9,113	Schoharie	5,111
Cayuga	10,991	Madison	11,542	Schuyler	2,137
Chautauqua	21,364	Monroe	116,740	Seneca	4,752
Chemung	12,312	Montgomery	7,752	Steuben	17,234
Chenango	9,064	Nassau	207,069	Suffolk	259,210
Clinton	12,591	New York City	907,393	Sullivan	10,641
Columbia	8,715	Niagara	32,464	Tioga	8,468
Cortland	7,160	Oneida	35,220	Tompkins	11,977
Delaware	6,439	Onondaga	74,844	Ulster	27,011
Dutchess	47,156	Ontario	17,451	Warren	10,582
Erie	135,097	Orange	65,580	Washington	9,779
Essex	4,352	Orleans	7,308	Wayne	16,419
Franklin	8,218	Oswego	23,214	Westchester	146,767
Fulton	9,143	Otsego	8,719	Wyoming	4,988
Genesee	9,642	Putnam	16,724	Yates	2,780
Greene	7,525	Rensselaer	22,488	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>466,279</b>
Hamilton	550	Rockland	41,770		



## 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
<b>Source:</b> 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*

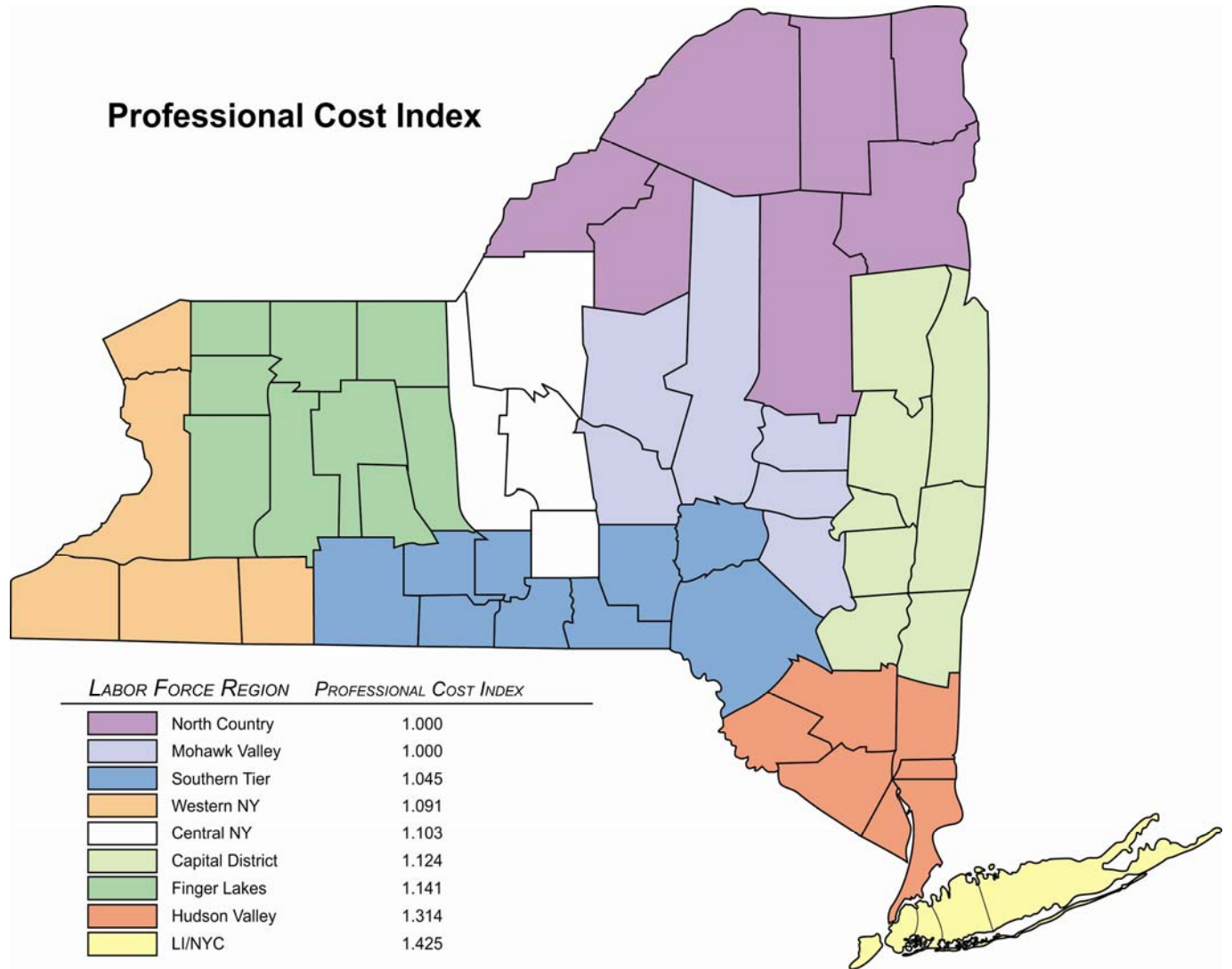
In order to adjust for geographic variations in the cost of educational resources, the regional cost index (RCI) was generated following a methodology similar to one developed by Rothstein and Smith<sup>1[1]</sup> for the state of Oregon. This involved the use of a statewide index based on median salaries 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.

<sup>1[1]</sup> 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 (Cont'd)

Professional Cost Index



Appendix C

Combined Wealth Ratios Throughout Long Island

Rank	Long Island School District	2006-07 Enrollment	2006-07 CWR
1	FIRE ISLAND	34	31.051
2	AMAGANSETT	90	23.166
3	BRIDGEHAMPTON	130	20.877
4	FISHERS ISLAND	70	18.469
5	QUOGUE	103	17.589
6	SOUTHAMPTON	1,598	8.476
7	SHELTER ISLAND	266	8.046
8	EAST HAMPTON	1,926	7.450
9	MONTAUK	325	5.976
10	REMSENBURG-SPEONK	193	5.149
11	OYSTERPONDS	110	5.043
12	SAG HARBOR	884	4.858
13	OYSTER BAY	1,651	4.757
14	WESTHAMPTON BEACH	1,780	4.203
15	MANHASSET	2,899	4.172
16	LOCUST VALLEY	2,269	3.938
17	GREAT NECK	6,127	3.552
18	PORT JEFFERSON	1,275	3.548
19	TUCKAHOE COMMON	322	3.373
20	LAWRENCE	3,207	3.120
21	SPRINGS	547	3.100
22	PORT WASHINGTON	4,867	2.912
23	COLD SPRING HARBOR	2,112	2.897
24	JERICO	3,244	2.888
25	ROSLYN	3,379	2.754
26	GARDEN CITY	4,267	2.709
27	SOUTHOLD	1,011	2.703
28	EAST WILLISTON	1,850	2.625
29	HUNTINGTON	4,228	2.602
30	NORTH SHORE	2,850	2.482
31	MATTITUCK-CUTCHOGUE	1,588	2.425
32	HEWLETT WOODMERE	3,097	2.236
33	SYOSSET	6,738	2.234
34	EAST QUOGUE	448	2.219
35	GREENPORT	661	2.151
36	GLEN COVE	2,849	2.144
37	LONG BEACH	4,012	2.104
38	NORTHPORT	6,557	2.072
39	HAMPTON BAYS	1,755	1.952
40	MINEOLA	2,569	1.940
41	HERRICKS	4,111	1.919
42	ROCKVILLE CENTRE	3,644	1.892
43	HAUPPAUGE	4,103	1.816
44	ISLAND PARK	736	1.787
45	HALF HOLLOW HILLS	10,179	1.658
46	MASSAPEQUA	8,259	1.611
47	PLAINVIEW	5,077	1.611
48	WEST HEMPSTEAD	2,341	1.604
49	MERRICK	1,867	1.583
50	HICKSVILLE	5,274	1.578
51	MALVERNE	1,652	1.544
52	CARLE PLACE	1,440	1.515
53	BELLMORE	1,188	1.501
54	NEW HYDE PARK	1,637	1.499
55	BETHPAGE	3,028	1.450
56	THREE VILLAGE	7,949	1.449
57	FLORAL PARK	1,451	1.444
58	KINGS PARK	4,200	1.442
59	SMITHTOWN	10,767	1.441
60	OCEANSIDE	6,194	1.420
61	LYNBROOK	3,103	1.412
62	RIVERHEAD	4,620	1.390
63	SEAFORD	2,672	1.378
64	BABYLON	1,893	1.374
65	BELLMORE-MERRICK	6,059	1.340
66	EAST ROCKAWAY	1,253	1.333

Rank	Long Island School District	2006-07 Enrollment	2006-07 CWR
67	HARBORFIELDS	3,722	1.315
68	FARMINGDALE	6,285	1.292
69	SHOREHAM-WDG RIVER	2,764	1.269
70	COMMACK	7,726	1.255
71	AMITYVILLE	2,744	1.244
72	VALLEY STREAM 13	2,163	1.243
73	S. HUNTINGTON	5,989	1.242
74	FRANKLIN SQUARE	1,913	1.212
75	SEWANHAKA	8,531	1.209
76	BALDWIN	5,353	1.206
77	EAST MEADOW	7,799	1.206
78	NORTH MERRICK	1,317	1.197
79	WESTBURY	3,833	1.197
80	VALLEY STREAM CHSD	4,571	1.189
81	WANTAGH	3,726	1.184
82	ELWOOD	2,616	1.179
83	BAYPORT BLUE PT	2,522	1.162
84	NORTH BELLMORE	2,356	1.120
85	VALLEY STREAM 24	1,055	1.109
86	CONNETQUOT	7,104	1.097
87	PLAINEDGE	3,544	1.079
88	DEER PARK	4,363	1.061
89	UNIONDALE	6,128	1.058
90	VALLEY STREAM UFSD	1,461	1.055
91	BAY SHORE	5,702	1.050
92	EAST MORICHES	774	1.046
93	MOUNT SINAI	2,573	1.024
94	LEVITTOWN	7,961	1.021
95	SAYVILLE	3,505	1.020
96	MILLER PLACE	3,155	1.007
97	ISLIP	3,539	0.998
98	ISLAND TREES	2,721	0.997
99	WEST ISLIP	5,692	0.996
100	CENTER MORICHES	1,480	0.988
101	ELMONT	3,944	0.968
102	SACHEM	15,387	0.950
103	PATCHOGUE-MEDFORD	8,618	0.932
104	EAST ISLIP	5,077	0.926
105	WEST BABYLON	4,747	0.918
106	COMSEWOGUE	4,052	0.909
107	EASTPORT/SOUTH MANOR	3,855	0.883
108	LINDENHURST	7,221	0.870
109	LONGWOOD	9,396	0.869
110	SOUTH COUNTRY	4,456	0.837
111	NORTH BABYLON	4,976	0.816
112	FREEPORT	6,320	0.787
113	MIDDLE COUNTRY	10,725	0.785
114	ROCKY POINT	3,562	0.783
115	COPIAGUE	4,660	0.774
116	CENTRAL ISLIP	6,067	0.669
117	HEMPSTEAD	6,046	0.632
118	ROOSEVELT	2,682	0.592
119	WILLIAM FLOYD	9,857	0.571
120	BRENTWOOD	16,463	0.488
121	WYANDANCH	1,896	0.455
122	NEW SUFFOLK	7	-
123	WAINSCOTT	8	-
124	SAGAPONACK	10	-
125	LITTLE FLOWER	110	-

**TOTAL Enrollment Long Island 465,279**

Source: New York State Education Department (2007)

Information for Little Flower, New Suffolk, Sagaponack, and Wainscott were not reported by NYSED. These districts were not included in the total enrollment. Additionally, Charter School enrollment was excluded from these figures.

**Appendix C**  
**Combined Wealth Ratios Throughout Suffolk County and Nassau County**

Rank	Suffolk County School District	2006-07 Enrollment	2006-07 CWR
1	FIRE ISLAND	34	31.051
2	AMAGANSETT	90	23.166
3	BRIDGEHAMPTON	130	20.877
4	FISHERS ISLAND	70	18.469
5	QUOGUE	103	17.589
6	SOUTHAMPTON	1,598	8.476
7	SHELTER ISLAND	266	8.046
8	EAST HAMPTON	1,926	7.450
9	MONTAUK	325	5.976
10	REMSENBURG-SPEONK	193	5.149
11	OYSTERPONDS	110	5.043
12	SAG HARBOR	884	4.858
13	WESTHAMPTON BEACH	1,780	4.203
14	PORT JEFFERSON	1,275	3.548
15	TUCKAHOE COMMON	322	3.373
16	SPRINGS	547	3.100
17	COLD SPRING HARBOR	2,112	2.897
18	SOUTHOLD	1,011	2.703
19	HUNTINGTON	4,228	2.602
20	MATTITUCK-CUTCHOGUE	1,588	2.425
21	EAST QUOGUE	448	2.219
22	GREENPORT	661	2.151
23	NORTHPORT	6,557	2.072
24	HAMPTON BAYS	1,755	1.952
25	HAUPPAUGE	4,103	1.816
26	HALF HOLLOW HILLS	10,179	1.658
27	THREE VILLAGE	7,949	1.449
28	KINGS PARK	4,200	1.442
29	SMITHTOWN	10,767	1.441
30	RIVERHEAD	4,620	1.390
31	BABYLON	1,893	1.374
32	HARBORFIELDS	3,722	1.315
33	SHOREHAM-WADING RIVER	2,764	1.269
34	COMMACK	7,726	1.255
35	AMITYVILLE	2,744	1.244
36	S. HUNTINGTON	5,989	1.242
37	ELWOOD	2,616	1.179
38	BAYPORT BLUE PT	2,522	1.162
39	CONNETQUOT	7,104	1.097
40	DEER PARK	4,363	1.061
41	BAY SHORE	5,702	1.050
42	EAST MORICHES	774	1.046
43	MOUNT SINAI	2,573	1.024
44	SAYVILLE	3,505	1.020
45	MILLER PLACE	3,155	1.007
46	ISLIP	3,539	0.998
47	WEST ISLIP	5,692	0.996
48	CENTER MORICHES	1,480	0.988
49	SACHEM	15,387	0.950
50	PATCHOGUE-MEDFORD	8,618	0.932
51	EAST ISLIP	5,077	0.926
52	WEST BABYLON	4,747	0.918
53	COMSEWOGUE	4,052	0.909
54	EASTPORT/SOUTH MANOR	3,855	0.883
55	LINDENHURST	7,221	0.870
56	LONGWOOD	9,396	0.869
57	SOUTH COUNTRY	4,976	0.837
58	NORTH BABYLON	4,976	0.883
59	MIDDLE COUNTRY	10,725	0.870
60	ROCKY POINT	3,562	0.783
61	COPIAGUE	4,660	0.837
62	CENTRAL ISLIP	6,067	0.669
63	WILLIAM FLOYD	9,857	0.571
64	BRENTWOOD	16,463	0.488
65	WYANDANCH	1,896	0.455
66	NEW SUFFOLK	7	-
67	WAINSCOTT	8	-
68	SAGAPONACK	10	-
69	LITTLE FLOWER	110	-

Rank	Nassau BOCES School District	2006-07 Enrollment	2006-07 CWR
1	OYSTER BAY	1,651	4.757
2	MANHASSET	2,899	4.172
3	LOCUST VALLEY	2,269	3.938
4	GREAT NECK	6,127	3.552
5	LAWRENCE	3,207	3.120
6	PORT WASHINGTON	4,867	2.912
7	JERICO	3,244	2.888
8	ROSLYN	3,379	2.754
9	GARDEN CITY	4,267	2.709
10	EAST WILLISTON	1,850	2.625
11	NORTH SHORE	2,850	2.482
12	HEWLETT WOODMERE	3,097	2.236
13	SYOSSET	6,738	2.234
14	GLEN COVE	2,849	2.144
15	LONG BEACH	4,012	2.104
16	MINEOLA	2,569	1.940
17	HERRICKS	4,111	1.919
18	ROCKVILLE CENTRE	3,644	1.892
19	ISLAND PARK	736	1.787
20	MASSAPEQUA	8,259	1.611
21	PLAINVIEW	5,077	1.611
22	WEST HEMPSTEAD	2,341	1.604
23	MERRICK	1,867	1.583
24	HICKSVILLE	5,274	1.578
25	MALVERNE	1,652	1.544
26	CARLE PLACE	1,440	1.515
27	BELLMORE	1,188	1.501
28	NEW HYDE PARK	1,637	1.499
29	BETHPAGE	3,028	1.450
30	FLORAL PARK	1,451	1.444
31	OCEANSIDE	6,194	1.420
32	LYNBROOK	3103	1.412
33	SEAFORD	2,672	1.378
34	BELLMORE-MERRICK	6,059	1.340
35	EAST ROCKAWAY	1,253	1.333
36	FARMINGDALE	6,285	1.292
37	VALLEY STREAM THIRTEEN	2,163	1.243
38	FRANKLIN SQUARE	1,913	1.212
39	SEWANHAKA	8,531	1.209
40	BALDWIN	5,353	1.206
41	EAST MEADOW	7,799	1.206
42	NORTH MERRICK	1,317	1.197
43	WESTBURY	3,833	1.197
44	VALLEY STREAM CHSD	4,571	1.189
45	WANTAGH	3,726	1.184
46	NORTH BELLMORE	2,356	1.120
47	VALLEY STREAM 24	1,055	1.109
48	PLAINEDGE	3,544	1.079
49	UNIONDALE	6,128	1.058
50	VALLEY STREAM UFSD	1,461	1.055
51	LEVITTOWN	7,961	1.021
52	ISLAND TREES	2,721	0.997
53	ELMONT	3,944	0.968
54	FREEPORT	6,320	0.787
55	HEMPSTEAD	6,046	0.632
56	ROOSEVELT	2,682	0.592

**Total Nassau County** 206,570  
**Total Suffolk County** 258,709 **WSBOCES**  
**Total Long Island** 465,279

% of Students in Suffolk school districts w/CWRs >1.000 – 49.1% - Total Enrollment 126,983  
w/CWRs <1.000 – 50.9% - Total Enrollment 131,726  
% of students in Nassau school districts w/CWRs >1.000 – 89.5% - Total Enrollment 184,857  
w/CWRs <1.000 – 10.5% - Total Enrollment 21,713

**Source:** New York State Education Department (2007)  
Information for Little Flower, New Suffolk, Sagaponack, and Waincott were not reported by NYSED. These districts were not included in the total enrollment. Additionally, Charter School enrollment was excluded from these figures.

## 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.

## Appendix E

### Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts (2006-07)

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, 89 school districts met the criteria selected for this analysis. The data for the top 10% (approximately) and the bottom 10% (approximately) of these 89 school districts were analyzed in Tables 3-B 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	0.455
Brentwood Union Free School District	0.488
William Floyd Union Free School District	0.571
Roosevelt Union Free School District	0.592
Hempstead Union Free School District	0.632
Central Islip Union Free School District	0.669
Copague Union Free School District	0.774
Rocky Point Union Free School District	0.783
Middle Country Central School District	0.785

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

School District	CWR
Port Washington Union Free School District	2.912
Lawrence Union Free School District	3.120
Great Neck Union Free School District	3.552
Locust Valley Central School District	3.938
Manhasset Union Free School District	4.172
Westhampton Beach Union Free School District	4.203
Oyster Bay-East Norwich Central School District	4.757
East Hampton Union Free School District	7.450
Southampton Union Free School District	8.476

### Data Sources

New York State Education Department, 2007.

New York State Education Department Fiscal Analysis and Research Unit (FARU). Fiscal Reporting System Masterfile, 2007 [Data file]. Available from FARU Web site.

## Appendix F

### 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 G

### Previous Costs and Outcomes Reports

***Long Island Education: Costs and Outcomes – April 2008***

*Long Island Association / The Long Island Education Coalition*

***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*



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