

Long Island Education Costs and Outcomes

THE LONG ISLAND EDUCATION COALITION • THE LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION



Presented by
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2014 Long Island Education: Costs and Outcomes

- Prepared on behalf of the Long Island Education Coalition (LIEC) and the Long Island Association (LIA).
- Most recent update of a report that was first presented in 1996 as a joint effort of the two groups.
- Over the years the findings have informed discussions on the regional cost index, the Campaign for Fiscal Equity (CFE) settlement, state aid formula reform, regional “shares”, student outcomes, education costs, the property tax levy cap, and the achievement gap.

The LIA and The Educational Community

Initiatives beyond school finance:

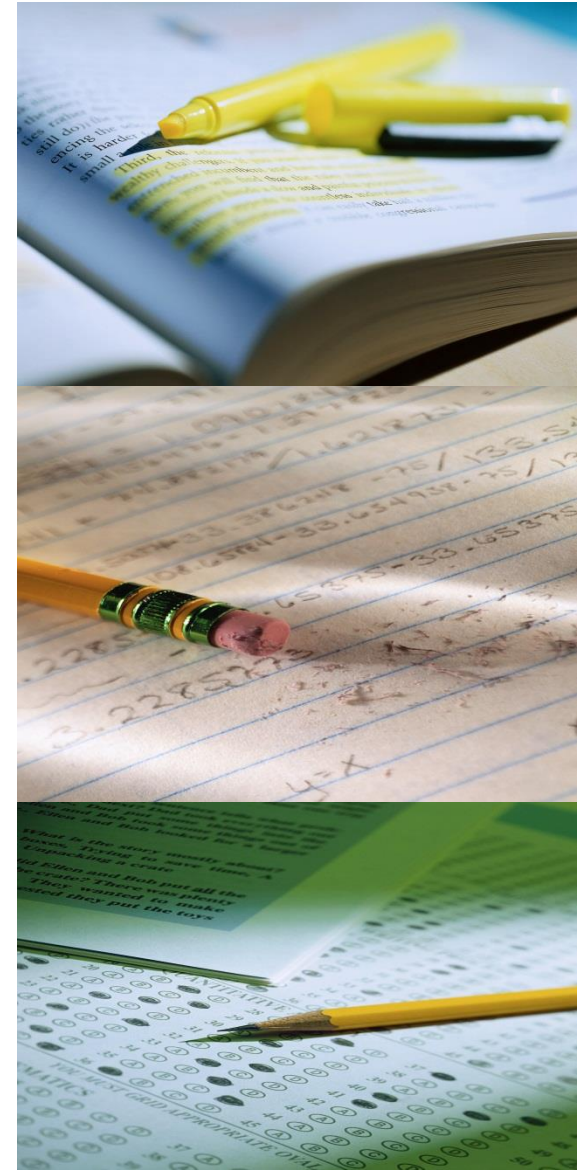
- Have worked together to promote school business partnerships and internship opportunities for Long Island students.
- Have worked together to address concerns about high school graduation requirements, state testing requirements, and learning standards.
- Have worked together to promote cooperation between school districts and Long Island colleges and universities.

Report Overview

- **19 tables** with data on regional cost differences, expenditures, enrollment, local share, test results, teacher salaries, and the achievement gap between “rich” and “poor” school districts, excluding New York City data.
- **“20 Key Facts”** about Long Island education based on an analysis of the data.
- **Seven** appendices with detailed background information.

Key Fact 1:

- Long Island's students continue to outperform other students statewide on the English Language Arts, Science, and Math assessments, as well as the Regents exams.
- However, the data clearly support the existence of a significant achievement gap between the least wealthy and most wealthy school districts.
 - Long Island's least wealthy districts' performance on required assessments are anywhere from 7 to nearly 38 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island.
 - Performance on required Regents exams is anywhere from 11.5 to 27 percentage points below performance of the wealthiest school districts on Long Island.

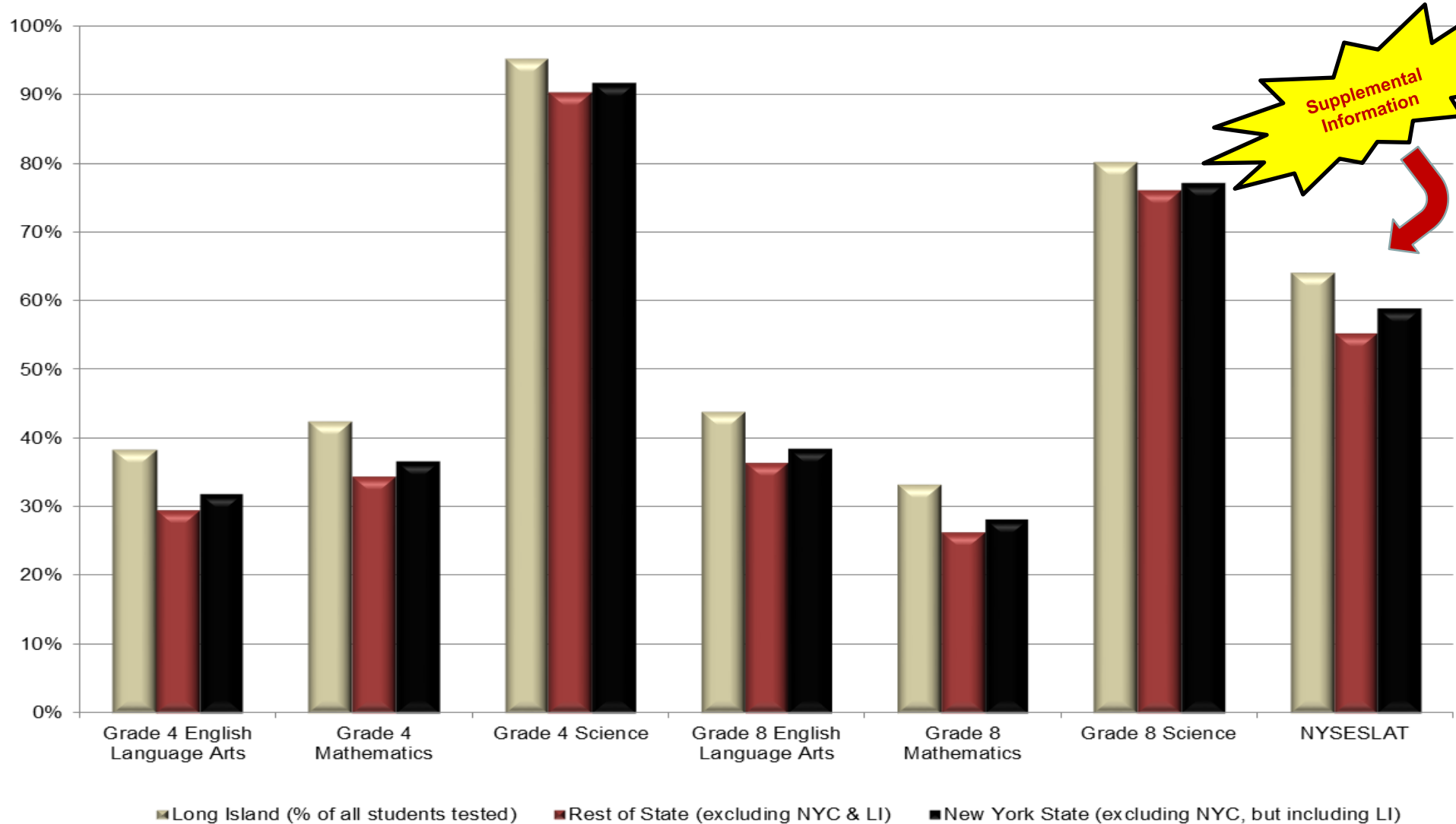


Percentage of Elementary and Middle Level Students Scoring at Levels 3 and 4 in 2012-13

Assessment	Long Island		Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)		New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	
	N	% Scoring 3 or 4	N	% Scoring 3 or 4	N	% Scoring 3 or 4
Grade 4 English Language Arts	33,343	38.3%	88,615	29.7%	121,958	32.0%
Grade 4 Mathematics	33,481	42.6%	88,774	34.6%	122,255	36.8%
Grade 4 Science	33,428	95.2%	88,299	90.5%	121,727	91.8%
Grade 8 English Language Arts	34,789	44.0%	91,562	36.5%	126,351	38.6%
Grade 8 Mathematics	34,554	33.3%	91,258	26.4%	125,812	28.3%
Grade 8 Science	23,367	80.2%	77,254	76.3%	100,621	77.2%
K-12 NYSESLAT	28,077	64.1%	39,343	55.4%	67,420	59.0%



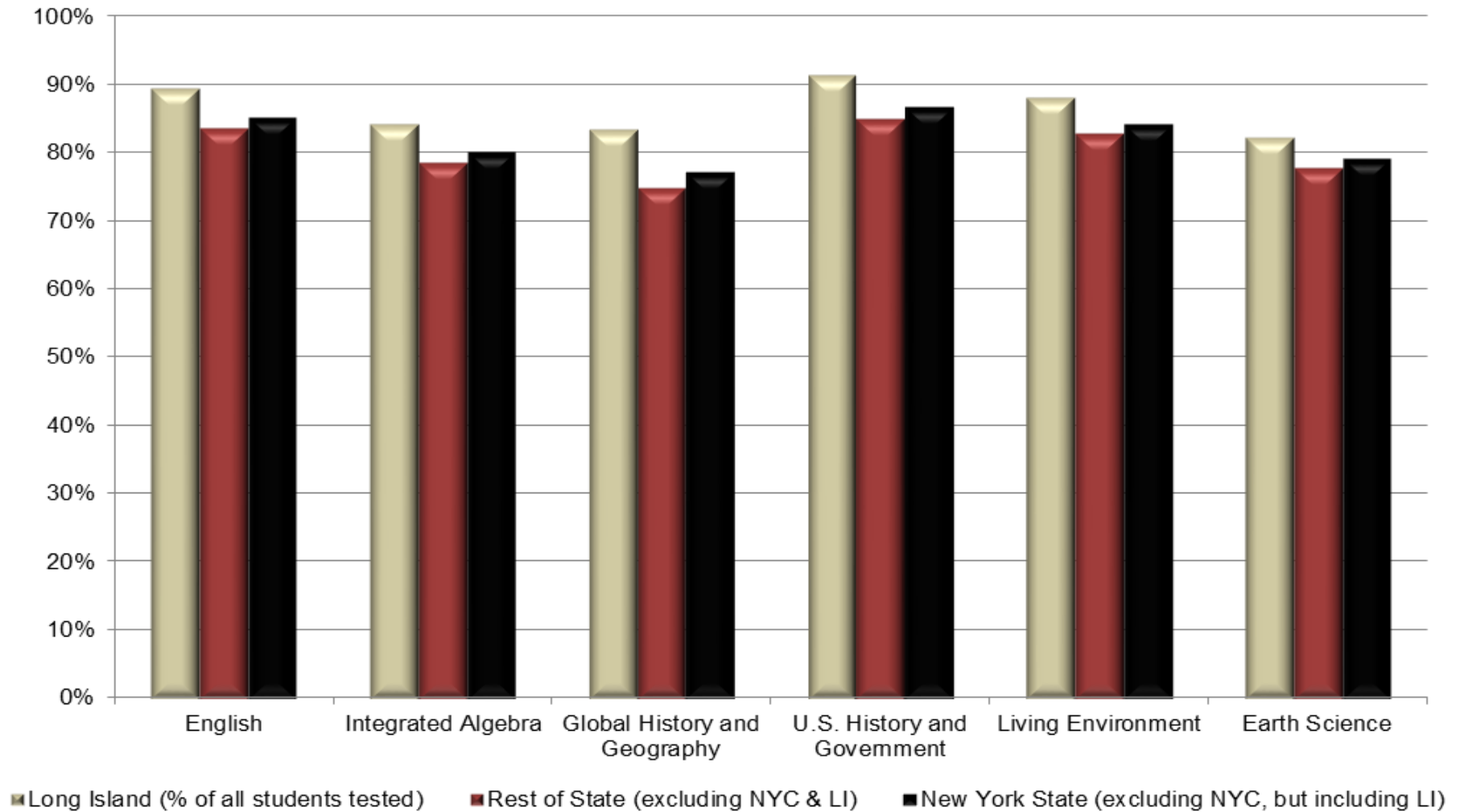
2012-13
Percentage of Elementary and Middle Level Students Scoring at Levels 3 and 4



Percentage of Secondary Students Scoring 65+ on Regents Exams 2012-13

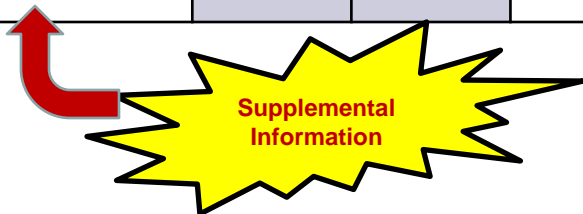
Regents	Long Island		Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)		New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	
	N	% Scoring 65+	N	% Scoring 65+	N	% Scoring 65+
English	37,759	89.5	97,138	83.6	134,897	85.2
Integrated Algebra	43,413	84.2	117,048	78.6	160,461	80.1
Global History and Geography	39,914	83.5	107,987	74.8	147,901	77.2
U.S. History and Government	37,652	91.5	97,836	85	135,488	86.8
Living Environment	38,925	88.1	103,774	82.8	142,699	84.2
Earth Science	34,688	82.2	79,673	77.8	114,361	79.2

Percentage of Secondary Students Scoring 65+ on Regents Exams 2012-13

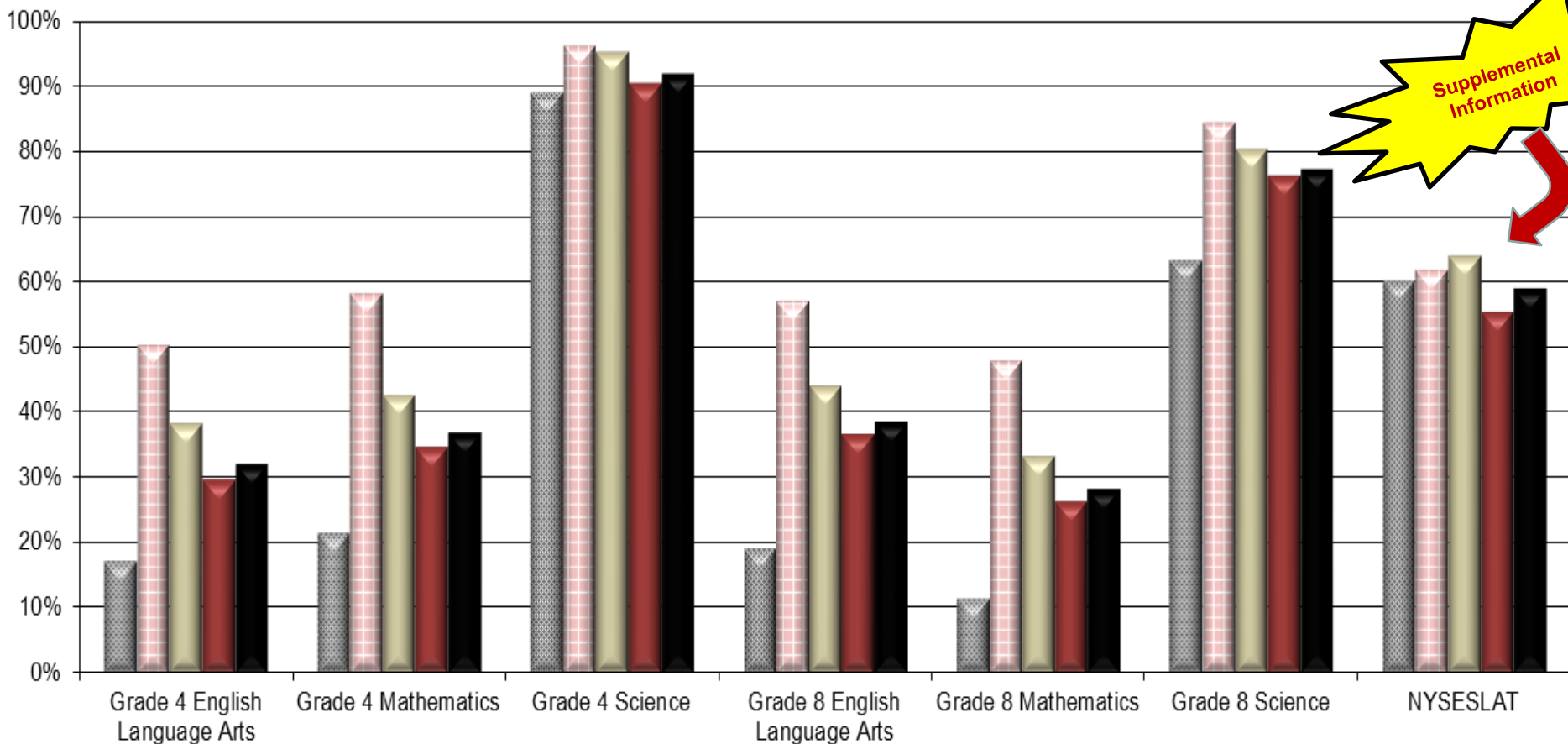


Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Passing the Elementary/Middle Level Assessments 2012-13

Assessment	Least Wealthy Districts (9 Districts) Total Enrollment 58,209		Wealthiest Districts (9 Districts) Total Enrollment 23,365		Long Island		Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)		New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	
	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing
Grade 4 English Language Arts	4,329	17.2	1,597	50.2	33,343	38.3	88,615	29.7	121,958	32.0
Grade 4 Mathematics	4,393	21.5	1,609	58.2	33,481	42.6	88,774	34.6	122,255	36.8
Grade 4 Science	4,375	89.0	1,606	96.1	33,428	95.2	88,299	90.5	121,727	91.8
Grade 8 English Language Arts	4,167	19.0	1,884	57.1	34,789	44.0	91,562	36.5	126,351	38.6
Grade 8 Mathematics	4,205	11.5	1,893	47.9	34,554	33.3	91,258	26.4	125,812	28.3
Grade 8 Science	3,495	63.2	953	84.4*	23,367	80.2	77,254	76.3	100,621	77.2
K-12 NYSESLAT	11,475	60.2%	1,312	61.8%	28,077	64.1%	39,332	55.4%	67,409	59.0%



2012-13 Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Passing the Elementary/Middle Level Assessments



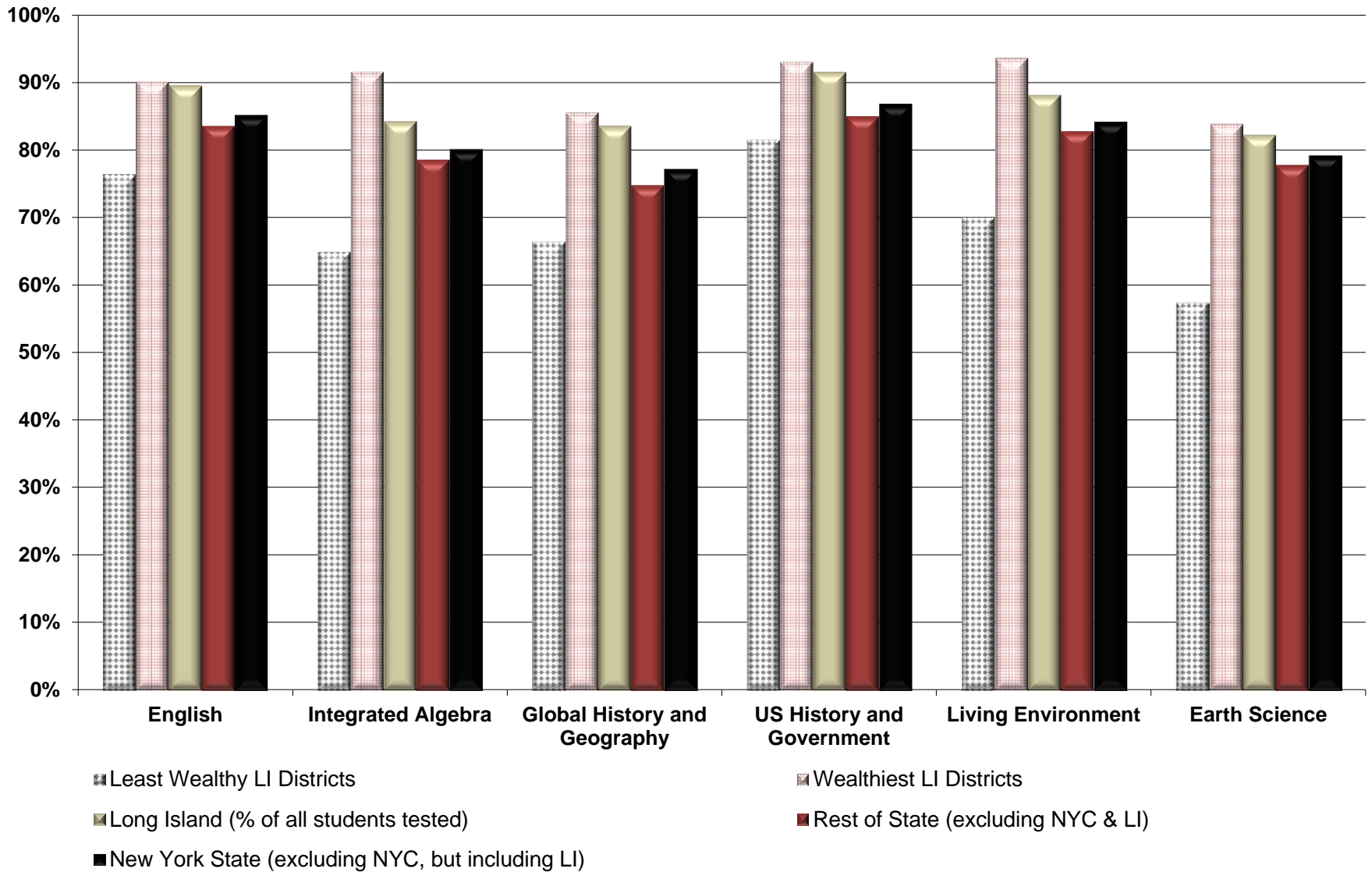
Supplemental Information

Least Wealthy Districts
 Wealthiest LI Districts
 Long Island
 Rest of State (excluding NYC & LI)
 New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)

Percentage of Secondary Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Scoring 65+ on Regents Exams 2012-13

Regents	Least Wealthy Districts (9 Districts) Total Enrollment 58,209		Wealthiest Districts (9 Districts) Total Enrollment 23,365		Long Island		Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)		New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	
	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing	N	% Passing
English	4,492	76.4	2,272	90.1	37,759	89.5	97,138	83.6	134,897	85.2
Integrated Algebra	6,034	64.9	2,444	91.5	43,413	84.2	117,048	78.6	160,461	80.1
Global History and Geography	5,349	66.4	2,274	85.5	39,914	83.5	107,987	74.8	147,901	77.2
US History and Government	4,451	81.5	2,226	93.0	37,652	91.5	97,836	85.0	135,488	86.8
Living Environment	5,305	70.0	2,180	93.6	38,925	88.1	103,774	82.8	142,699	84.2
Earth Science	3,707	57.4	1,883	83.8	34,688	82.2	79,673	77.8	114,361	79.2

Percentage of Students in Long Island's Least Wealthy and Wealthiest School Districts Passing the Regents Exams 2012-13



Key Facts 2 – 6:

- Only New York City and two other downstate counties served greater percentages of Limited English Proficient (LEP) students than Long Island (6.1%) in the 2012-13 school year. There is a higher concentration of LEP students in our least wealthy school districts (19.5%).
- Long Island's percentage of high school students graduating with a Regents diploma in 2013 (95.5%) ranked above the county at the statewide median (92.5%) as well as the rest of the state (93.9%).



Key Facts 2 – 6:

Cont'd

- Long Island ranked 2nd in the percentage of graduates (90.2%) planning to enter post-secondary education in 2012-13.
- Long Island graduates who did not plan on continuing post-secondary education (9.8%) reported plans for the military, employment, adult services, or were undecided at the time of data collection.
- The percentage of Long Island students reported as dropping out of school in 2012-13 (1.3%) was below the statewide median. The dropout rate in our least wealthy districts (3.7%) was far higher than in our wealthiest districts (0.9%).



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

County	% Limited English Proficient (LEP)	% Dropout	% Students Graduating w/Regents Diploma	% Graduates to Post-Secondary Education
Least Wealthy Districts (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 58,209	19.5	3.7	91.6	77.0
Wealthiest Districts (9 districts) Total Enrollment = 23,365	5.3	0.9*	96.3	92.4
Long Island	6.1	1.3	95.5	90.2
Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	3.3	2.6	93.9	83.4
New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	4.1	2.3	93.8	85.0

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

Source: New York State Education Department, 2012-13 School Report Card database.

Key Facts 7 & 8:

- 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 region (North Country) is the equivalent of \$888 in the cost region at the median (Central New York), and only \$672 on Long Island/NYC.
- Long Island's regionally adjusted per pupil expense (\$15,697) was approximately 5.0% below Oneida County (\$16,467), the county at the median.



Regional Cost Differences

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

Rank	Labor Force Region	Index Value	Purchasing Power of \$1,000
1	North Country	1.000	\$1,000
9	Long Island/NYC	1.488	\$672
Median	Central New York	1.126	\$888

Description: This table presents the relative cost of educational services by region as determined by the professional cost index (2012). 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, Update to the Regional Cost Index (2012).*

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, *Update to the Regional Cost Index (2012)*. Those Labor Force Regions with the lowest Professional Cost Index are ranked closest to 1.

Adjusted Per Pupil Expenditures

Rank Adjusted	County	Per Pupil Expenditures Adjusted
1 (2-unadj.)	Saratoga	\$13,785 (\$15,935-unadj.)
56 (56-unadj.)	Hamilton	\$35,121 (\$35,121-unadj.)
Median 28 (7-unadj.)	Oneida	\$16,467 (\$17,093-unadj.)
17 (50-unadj.)	Long Island	\$15,697 (\$23,357-unadj.)

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/regions listed above are indicated within parentheses next to the adjusted figures.

Source: New York State Education Department, Fiscal Analysis Research Unit, 2011-12. New York State Education Department, Update to the Regional Cost Index (2012).

Method of Ranking: Counties/regions 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 Professional Cost Index for New York State by Labor Force Region (2012).

Key Facts 9 & 10:

- Long Island averaged a 6.18% increase per year in per pupil expenditures over the past 10 years. The annual average increase for the county at the median (Fulton) was 6.24%.
- The average annual increase in per pupil expense for the “Rest of State” was 6.15% during the same period.
- While Long Island has experienced student enrollment decreases over the past decade, 89% of the other counties (50) experienced greater declines in student enrollment.



Percent Change in Per Pupil Expenditures (2001-02 to 2011-12)

Rank	County/Region	Per Pupil Expenditures 2001-02	Per Pupil Expenditures 2011-12	% Change
1	Hamilton	\$17,645	\$35,121	99.0
56	Jefferson	\$11,120	\$15,428	38.7
Median 28	Fulton	\$10,650	\$17,291	62.4
30	Long Island	\$14,434	\$23,357	61.8
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	\$12,008	\$19,391	61.5
	New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	\$12,682	\$20,434	61.1

Description: The percent change in per pupil expenditures on Long Island, compared to the other 55 counties in New York State over the 10-year period from 2001-02 to 2011-12, 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, 2001-02/2011-12.*

Method of Ranking: Long Island and the other 55 counties/regions 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 Student Enrollment (2002-03 to 2012-13)

Rank	County	Enrollment 2002-03	Enrollment 2012-13	% Change
1	Jefferson	18,065	18,560	2.7
56	Cortland	9,681	6,571	-32.1
Median 28	Niagara Ulster	35,379 28,667	29,475 23,878	-16.7 -16.7
6	Long Island	471,086	448,718	-4.7
	Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	1,801,791	1,186,737	-34.1
	New York State (excluding NYC; but including LI)	1,811,472	1,635,455	-9.7

Description: This table reports the percent increase (or decrease) in student enrollment for the years between 2002-03 and 2012-13.

Source: *New York State Education Department, 2002-03 and 2012-13 School Report Card database*

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).

Key Fact 11:

Comparative School Teacher Wage Data

Elementary School Teacher Wage Data

Region	Entry*	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$66,990	\$96,720	\$111,510
Long Island (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$45,020	\$65,000	\$74,987
New York State (including NYC)	\$46,110	\$72,240	\$85,310

Middle School Teacher Wage Data

Region	Entry*	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$69,750	\$95,340	\$108,140
Long Island (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$46,875	\$64,073	\$72,675
New York State (including NYC)	\$49,720	\$75,570	\$88,490

Secondary School Teacher Wage Data

Region	Entry*	Mean	Experienced**
Long Island	\$66,730	\$92,700	\$105,690
Long Island (wage adj. by NYSED Professional Cost Index)	\$44,845	\$62,298	\$71,028
New York State (including NYC)	\$50,000	\$75,140	\$87,710



Description: Employment and wage data by occupation are based on the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, which collects information from approximately 52,000 businesses. Data were collected in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, and then updated to the first quarter of 2013 by making cost-of-living adjustments.

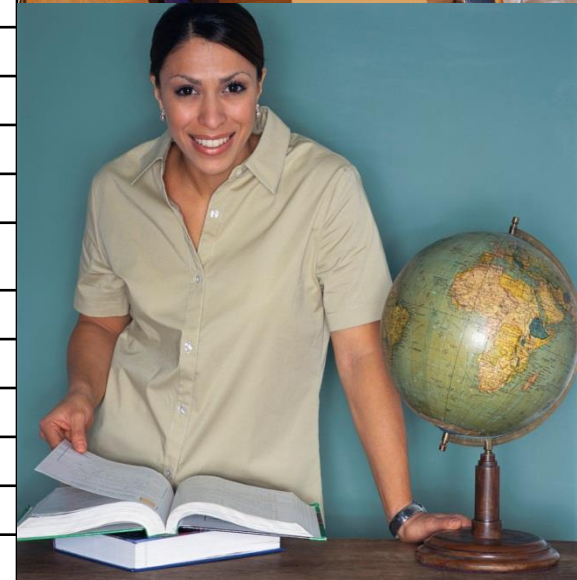
* Entry wage: The mean (average) of the bottom third of wages in an occupation.

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

Key Fact 12:

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

Title	Mean (Average)
Management Analysts	\$107,100
Information Security Analysts	\$105,720
Physician Assistants	\$101,000
Electrical Engineers	\$100,210
Software Developers, Applications	\$97,630
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	\$96,720
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	\$95,340
Civil Engineers	\$95,080
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$95,060
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	\$93,840
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$93,660
Software Developers, Systems Software	\$93,260
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	\$92,700
Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	\$91,090
Career/Technical Education Teachers, Secondary School	\$90,560
Court Reporters	\$88,350
Accountants and Auditors	\$85,750
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	\$84,960
Real Estate Sales Agents	\$83,820
Registered Nurses	\$80,100
Teacher Assistants	\$28,550



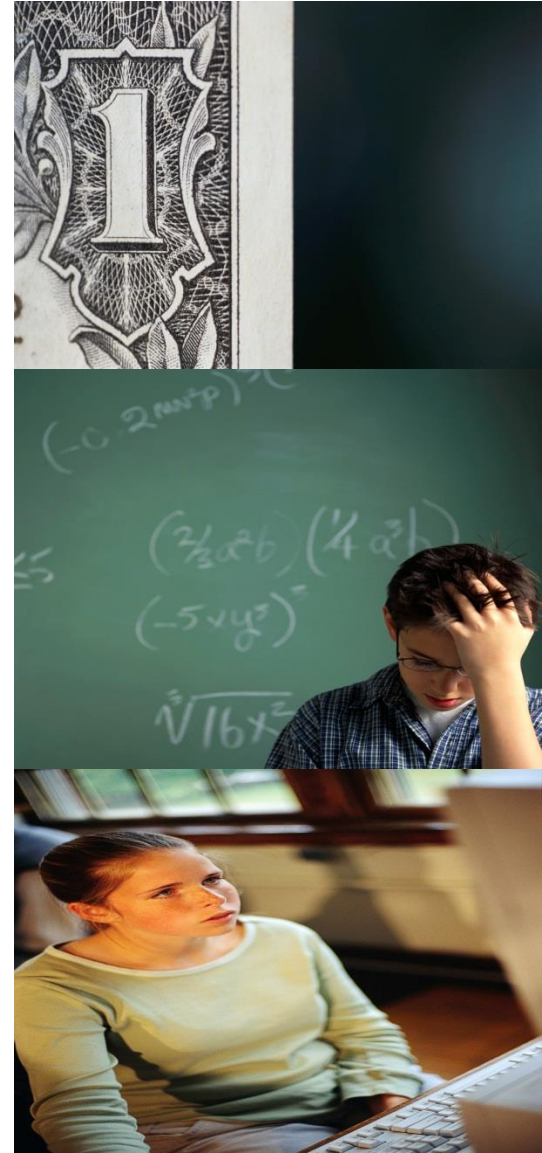
Source: NYS Department of Labor, updated the first quarter of 2013.

Key Facts 13, 14 &15:

- According to the Tax Foundation, Long Islanders spend approximately 57% more of their gross household income on property taxes than New Yorkers in general. This occurs because property tax revenues fund a greater share of school expenses on Long Island than in the State as a whole.
- The number of school districts on Long Island that received less than 10% of total revenue from state aid was 40; only 71 districts statewide receive less than 10%.
- A total of 62 Long Island school districts received 10% to 30% of their total revenue from state aid; this represented nearly 38% of the 164 districts statewide that received 10% to 30%.

Key Fact 16:

- When New York City is included, the share of state aid directed to Long Island (12.3%) is less than the percentage (17.3%) of the State's children being educated on Long Island.



Key Fact 17:

STAR is a property tax subsidy that provides critical tax relief to qualified individuals. Long Island, which is overdependent upon the property tax, needs the relief that STAR provides.

- If STAR subsidies had been paid directly to school districts in the form of state aid, the amount of funds that school districts would have been required to raise from local property taxes and other revenues would have decreased by approximately 11%.



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
Long Island	\$2,451,187,704	\$831,932,344	\$3,283,120,048	\$249,869,967	\$7,361,422,015	\$10,894,412,030
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	22.5%	7.6%	30.1%	2.3%	67.6%	
New York City	\$7,824,439,237	\$790,030,682	\$8,614,469,919	\$1,722,602,783	\$12,634,886,454	\$22,971,959,156
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	34.1%	3.4%	37.5%	7.5%	55.0%	
New York State (including NYC and LI)	\$19,854,966,453	\$3,235,349,016	\$23,090,315,469	\$3,209,870,096	\$31,755,729,014	\$58,055,914,579
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	34.2%	5.6%	39.8%	5.5%	54.7%	
Rest of State (excluding NYC and LI)	\$9,579,339,512	\$1,613,385,990	\$11,192,725,502	\$1,237,397,346	\$11,759,420,545	\$24,189,543,393
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	39.6%	6.7%	46.3%	5.1%	48.6%	
New York State (excluding NYC, but including LI)	\$12,030,527,216	\$2,445,318,334	\$14,475,845,550	\$1,487,267,313	\$19,120,842,560	\$35,083,955,423
<i>% of Total Revenue</i>	34.3%	7.0%	41.3%	4.2%	54.5%	

Description: State Aid Receipts + STAR Subsidy Receipts = Total Receipts from State. 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, 2011-12.

Key Facts 18 & 19:

- Long Island accounted for 30.0% of the annual taxable sales in the State (excluding New York City), and 36.7% of State income taxes were paid for by residents of Long Island.

However, only 20.4% of state aid is directed to Long Island schools when New York City is excluded.



Key Fact 20:

- Long Island has several very high profile “wealthy” school districts based upon an analysis of combined wealth ratios (CWRs). However, many of these districts enroll a relatively small number of students. Many of the Island’s low wealth school districts, on the other hand, tend to enroll a significantly larger number of students.

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 (2012-13)	Percentage of Students
Suffolk County	246,654	51.5
Eastern Suffolk BOCES	160,589	62.7
Western Suffolk BOCES	86,065	30.7
Nassau County (Nassau BOCES)	200,221	19.9
Long Island	446,875	37.4

Key Facts Indicate:

- Long Island's elementary, middle level, and secondary students consistently outperformed other students statewide on the English Language Arts, Science, and Math assessments, as well as the Regents exams. However, the data clearly support the existence of a significant and growing achievement gap between the least wealthy and most wealthy school districts.
- Perception does not match reality when it comes to the wealth of Long Island. More than half of the students in Suffolk County are enrolled in districts of below average wealth. Overall, 37.4% of the students on Long Island are in such districts.

Key Facts Indicate:

- Educational costs are “in line” with the State. After accounting for regional cost differences, Long Island’s per pupil expense is approximately 5% below the statewide median.
- The property tax burden is disproportionately heavy for Long Islanders. Long Islanders fund 67.6% of school costs with property taxes while the rest of the State only provides 48.6% of funding through their property taxes.
- State aid comprises 30% or less of all revenues for almost two-thirds of Long Island schools.

How Will We Use These Key Facts?

- New York State in general, and Long Island in particular, face a wide array of complex issues involving education today and tomorrow.
- In order to address these issues and build support for our positions, we need to continue the “fact based” dialogue we started in 1996.

What Issues Drove The Dialogue This Year?

- Elimination of the GEA
- Challenges with the Tax Levy Cap
- Over Testing
- Flawed Implementation of the Common Core State Standards
- State Funding
- Program/Service Reductions

What Issues Will Drive The Dialogue Moving Forward?

- Continued Implementation of the Regents Reform Agenda
- Elimination of the GEA
- Tax Cap Efficiency Plans
- Changing demographics on Long Island
- Sustainability of expenses and revenues
- National and State economic conditions
- ESEA reauthorization
- Accountability - Federal, State, Local

What Must We Do?

Given this outlook, it is important to get involved and work to assure that excellent programs available to most Long Island students become available to all children on Long Island and throughout the State.



Long Island Education Coalition

Long Island Association



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LIEC Member 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 Education Services
Suffolk Association of School Business Officials
Suffolk County High School Principals Association
Suffolk County School Superintendents Association
Suffolk Region PTA
Western Suffolk BOCES