LONG ISLAND INDEX
SURVEY RESULTS

Fall 2007
Long Islanders Aim High to Reduce Taxes and Support Many Cost Cutting Ideas

_Taxes – Long Island’s biggest headache_

For the past three years, the *Long Island Index* annual survey has seen a steady up tick in the number of residents who feel that high property taxes are a serious problem. Rising from 77% who said that taxes were an extremely or very serious problem in 2004 to 84% in 2006, Long Islanders have made it clear that they are looking for some relief.

In our most recent survey conducted by Stony Brook’s Center for Survey Research, Long Island home owners were asked what they thought was a reasonable amount to pay annually in property taxes “given that everyone has to pay something.” Only 11% were satisfied with the level of their current payment. The remaining 89% wanted a reduction of $3,000 in their annual tax bill, on average.
Can we get there?

Achieving an average reduction of $3,000 per household sets a very high bar and equates to a cut in spending of approximately 19% across the region. Is this realistic? It certainly is unprecedented but the business world often sets audacious goals and then measures how close they can come to realizing it. When the goals are too low, proposals are often too modest. Aiming high forces people to “think out of the box” and wrestle with how much change they are willing to accept. What are Long Islanders willing to consider?

Schools – the biggest component of property taxes

The single biggest item on all Long Island property tax bills is school taxes; for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, the school tax averages 65% of the total annual bill. It seems logical for a discussion of property tax reduction to start there.

Over the years, the Long Island Index has asked residents whether they would favor consolidation of the region’s 125 school districts into larger ones if it created a substantial expense reduction and hence, a lowering of taxes. The response has been fairly consistent that Long Islanders show tepid interest and those who oppose the idea slightly outweigh those who are in favor.
Back-office consolidation supported
Although Long Islanders do not readily support district-wide consolidation, there is strong support to achieve savings through the coordination or consolidation of back-office functions. Just under two-thirds (64%) of Long Islanders supported “schools sharing ‘back office functions’ such as payroll, finance, purchasing agreements, and insurance with one or more neighboring school districts.” This approach met with slightly stronger support in Nassau County (67%) than Suffolk County (61%) and was slightly less popular among adults aged 18-34 (52%) than adults aged 65 and over (64%). But support was comparable among parents who did and did not have children in the public schools, and across other demographic factors.

Limiting school tax increase gains support
Taxpayers are also concerned about the continual rise in school taxes, and 55% said they would support placing “a cap on how much school districts can raise from local property taxes each year.” Not surprisingly, the degree of support is much higher among older residents (67% for people over 50 years of age) and those with no children in the household (60%) than from parents with children in the public schools (48%).

Teacher’s salaries and benefits
The single largest item in any school district budget is salaries and benefits packages. Long Island’s salaries are some of the highest in the region, averaging $70,000 plus benefits, with many long-term teachers earning over $100,000. With so many districts, neighboring school boards compete to retain top-notch teachers, resulting in higher compensation packages.
Reconsidering teacher salaries and benefit contributions gets mixed support
When asked about “cutting current teachers’ salaries, pension plan and other benefits in order to reduce school property taxes,” 65% of Long Islanders were somewhat or strongly opposed. Even among respondents aged 65 and older, who are often the strongest supporters of proposals to curb school spending in order to lower taxes, 59% opposed the proposal.

When asked whether they would consider cutting salaries, pension plans or other benefits for new teachers, there was a similar response: 61% were opposed.

However, there was considerable enthusiasm for increasing the amount that teachers and local government employees contribute toward their health care so that it is more in line with the benefits provided to private sector employees. Sixty-eight percent supported this proposal; 49% did so strongly. Support cut across gender, age group, education level, income, and other background factors.

![Chart showing responses to the survey]

See Frequency Questionnaire for complete breakdown of responses.

Special Districts

A second large set of expenses to be explored for potential cost efficiencies are special districts providing such services as fire protection, library, water, police, and parks.

Consolidation of non-emergency services favored
While Long Islanders approach change in the schools more cautiously, roughly two-thirds (65%) favored “the consolidation of non-emergency services into single county-wide districts” as a way to achieve cost savings; 29% favored this strongly and 37%
favored it somewhat. This support was observed among men and women, and among Long Islanders of different ages, education, income, and homeownership status.

Local elections: strong support to combine with school voting in May

When asked whether they had voted in any local non-school elections that take place at some time other than in May or November, just over 20% responded that they had. Even this low number is likely to be an overestimate, however, given that citizens frequently over-report voter turnout.

Given the low voter turnout for district officers and budgets, there was strong support – 80% – for making it easier for people to vote by moving district elections and budget votes to the same May date as school elections.

Long Islanders looking for leadership

When we asked Long Islanders “who should be responsible for cutting local property taxes,” there was no clear consensus. Residents nominated the state, the county and local governments, with over a third (36%) looking towards the two County Executives and the County Legislatures, and over a quarter (27%) counting on State level officials.

Surprisingly, even though the school budgets make up 65% of property tax bills, only 7% of Long Islanders see their local school boards as responsible for cutting local property taxes.

A strong beginning

Long Islanders want big reductions in their taxes and are willing to consider significant changes to achieve it, including consolidating the delivery of back office functions in the schools, consolidating non-emergency services, increasing contributions to benefits packages, placing caps on how much schools can raise from local property taxes. This is a powerful beginning on a problem that has plagued the region for years. But Long Islanders will need to embrace more changes if they want dramatic tax reductions. Faced with this dilemma, what will Long Islanders choose to do? Bite the bullet on school budgets? Decide they’d rather suffer with high taxes? Or keep trying to have it both ways while searching for savings elsewhere?
METHODOLOGY

The Stony Brook University Center for Survey Research conducted this survey by telephone between June 5 and July 8, 2007. A list-assisted method of random-digit-dialing (RDD) was used to obtain phone numbers in the sample. Within selected households, individuals 18 years and over were selected at random for participation. Up to 5 contact attempts at various times of the day and week were made at each household phone number. In order to assure a representative sample, all households and individuals who initially were not willing to participate in the survey were contacted again, and an attempt was made to persuade them to participate.

A total of 810 interviews were conducted in the general population of Long Island, with 405 completed interviews with residents of Nassau County and 405 completed interviews with residents of Suffolk County.

The results for Nassau and Suffolk Counties were tabulated both separately and jointly. Margin of error for the Long Island sample is +/- 3.4%.

The results were weighted on gender, age, educational attainment, Hispanic/Latino origin and race/ethnicity, based on the 2005 U.S. Census American Community Survey county level data. Weighting was done using an iterative process that has been developed to estimate joint weights for any number of demographic variables for which population percentages are known only individually, not jointly.
Hello, my name is (interviewer’s name) and I am calling from Stony Brook University. We are conducting a survey of Long Island residents regarding their opinions on several local issues. To make sure we represent all Long Islanders, I would like to speak to the person in your household who is 18 years of age or older and who had the most recent birthday.

AFTER THE SELECTION OF THE ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT:
This survey only takes a few minutes to complete. We will skip over any questions you don't want to answer, and all answers will be kept confidential. You do not have to participate in this study if you do not want to. For your information, the study is funded by the Rauch Foundation. Your phone number was randomly dialed by a computer. With your permission, let's begin.

Question Q01
Do you own the home you are currently living in, are you renting, or do you have some other arrangement, such as living in a parent's home, a child's home, or somewhere else?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONDENTS</th>
<th>810</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with relative</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don't know/Refused</td>
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</tbody>
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[Questions Q02 and Q03 are asked only if respondent owns the home.]

Question Q02_R
How much did you pay in property taxes last year, in 2006?

| Less than $5,000 | 12  |
| $5,000 to less than $7,000 | 26  |
| $7,000 to less than $9,000 | 25  |
| $9,000 to less than $12,000 | 16  |
| $12,000 to less than $15,000 | 6   |
| $15,000 or more | 5   |
| Don't Know      | 5   |
| Refused         | 5   |

Question Q03_R2
State and county officials are looking at ways to reduce property taxes. Given that everyone has to pay something in property taxes, how much do you think is a REASONABLE amount for you to pay each year?

[Open-ended question, with recoded responses]

| Less than $5,000 | 41  |
| $5,000 to less than $7,000 | 29  |
Question Q04
At present, in many areas of Long Island, non-emergency services such as water, garbage, libraries and road maintenance, are run by a number of local districts. In order to cut costs, to what extent would you support or oppose the consolidation of non-emergency services into single county-wide districts?

| Strongly support | 29 |
| Somewhat support | 37 |
| Somewhat oppose | 15 |
| Strongly oppose | 12 |
| Don't know | 6 |
| Refused | 1 |

Question Q05
Different ideas have been put forward as ways to REDUCE local SCHOOL property taxes. To what extent do you support or oppose schools sharing "back office" functions such as payroll, finance, purchasing agreements, and insurance, with one or more neighboring school districts? Do you:

| Strongly support | 40 |
| Somewhat support | 23 |
| Somewhat oppose | 12 |
| Strongly oppose | 17 |
| Don't know | 7 |
| Refused | 1 |

Question Q06
Do you favor placing a cap on how much school districts can raise from local property taxes each year, in order to limit increases in property taxes? OR Do you oppose this because it might make it more difficult for schools to meet their changing needs?

| Favor placing a limit | 56 |
| Oppose placing a limit | 34 |
| Don't know | 8 |
| Refused | 2 |

Question Q07
School Board members often have children ATTENDING SCHOOLS in their district. Do you think that School Board members WHO ARE PARENTS can vote in an unbiased way on teachers' salaries? OR Are they more likely than non-parents [on the school board] to be biased in favor of large increases in teacher's salaries?

| Vote in an unbiased way on teacher's salaries | 34 |
| More likely to be biased in favor of large increases | 55 |
| Don’t know | 9 |
| Refused | 2 |
**Question Q08**
We have a number of different local elections in our area. As you may know, elections for federal, state and local government officials are held in November. Elections for school board members and school budgets are held in May. Elections for other districts, such as the police, fire, library, and sewer, are held throughout the year. Please think back over the last 12 months and tell me whether or not you were able to vote in one of these OTHER elections that was held OTHER than in May or November.

Yes, I Voted 21
No, I did not Vote 75
Don't know 3
Refused 0

**Question Q08A** [Asked only of respondents reported voting.]
Do you happen to remember the type of district in which you voted (e.g., police, fire, water, library, or sanitation)?

- Police 6
- Fire 18
- Water 1
- Library 23
- Sanitation/garbage 1
- Sewer 0
- Other (including any two or more districts) 27
- Don't know 25
- Refused 0

**Question Q09**
Not many people vote in these district elections. How strongly do you favor or oppose changing the time of these district elections and budget votes, so that they occur at the same time as school board elections and budget votes in May?

- Strongly favor 61
- Somewhat favor 19
- Somewhat oppose 6
- Strongly oppose 6
- Don't know 5
- Refused 3

**Question Q10**
One of the biggest expenses in local school budgets is the cost of teacher and staff salaries, pensions, health care and other benefits. How strongly do you favor or oppose cutting CURRENT teachers’ salaries, pension plan, and other benefits in order to reduce school property taxes?

- Strongly favor 17
- Somewhat favor 14
- Somewhat oppose 18
- Strongly oppose 47
- Don't know 3
- Refused 1

**Question Q11**
How strongly do you favor or oppose cutting NEW teachers’ salaries, pension plan, and other benefits in order to reduce school property taxes?
Question Q12
Currently teachers and other local government employees contribute either very little or nothing toward their health insurance benefits. To what extent do you support or oppose increasing the contribution of teachers and local government employees so that it is more in line with the contributions of workers in the private sector?
[IF NECESSARY: by local government employees I mean town and county employees]

Strongly support
Somewhat support
Somewhat oppose
Strongly oppose
Don't know
Refused

49
20
8
17
6
1

Question Q13
In your view, who should be MOST responsible for cutting local property taxes?

The Governor of New York and The New York State Assembly and Senate
Nassau and Suffolk County Executives and Legislatures
Long Island Town Supervisors and Town Boards
Local School Boards
Someone else
Don’t know
Refused

27
36
15
7
7
7
1

Question Q14
In what year were you born?
[Open-ended question, with recoded responses]

18 to 34 years
35 to 49 years
50 to 65 years
65 years or older

25
33
25
17

Question Q15
How many children under the age of 18 are currently living in your household?

None
1 or more
Refused

59
40
1
**Question Q15 A** [Asked only of respondents with children under 18 in the household.]
Do any of these children attend the local public schools?

- Yes 73
- No 26
- Refused 1

**Question Q16**
What is the highest grade of school, year of college or highest degree that you have received?

- Not a High School Graduate 10
- High School Graduate 29
- Some College, Associate’s Degree 17
- Bachelor's Degree or Higher 44
- Don't know 0
- Refused 0

**Question Q17**
Are you currently:

- Employed for wages full-time 45
- Employed for wages part-time 9
- Self-employed 9
- Out of work for more than 1 year 1
- Out of work for less than 1 year 2
- Homemaker 9
- Full-time student 4
- Retired 17
- Unable to work / permanently disabled 2
- Don't know 0
- Refused 2

**Question Q18**
Which of the following income categories best describes the total 2006 household income of all members of your family living there before taxes? Stop me when I reach your income group. Was it...

- Less than $35,000 14
- $35,000 to less than $60,000 14
- $60,000 to less than $100,000 28
- $100,000 or more 24
- Don't know / Refused 20

**Question Q19**
Are you Hispanic or Latino/Latina?

- Yes 12
- No 87
- Don't know 0
- Refused 1
**Question Q20**
Do you consider yourself White, Black, Asian or something else?

- White: 78
- Black/African-American: 9
- Hispanic/Latino: 5
- Asian: 5
- Pacific Islander: 0
- Native American or Alaskan native: 0
- Black and another category: 0
- Don't know: 1
- Refused: 2

**Question Q21**
Are you married; not married but living with a partner; separated; divorced; widowed; or have you never been married?

- Married: 57
- Not married, living with a partner: 6
- Separated: 2
- Divorced: 5
- Widowed: 10
- Never married: 19
- Don't know: 0
- Refused: 1

**Question GENDER**
[INTERVIEWER: WHAT IS THE RESPONDENT'S GENDER]

- Female: 51
- Male: 49