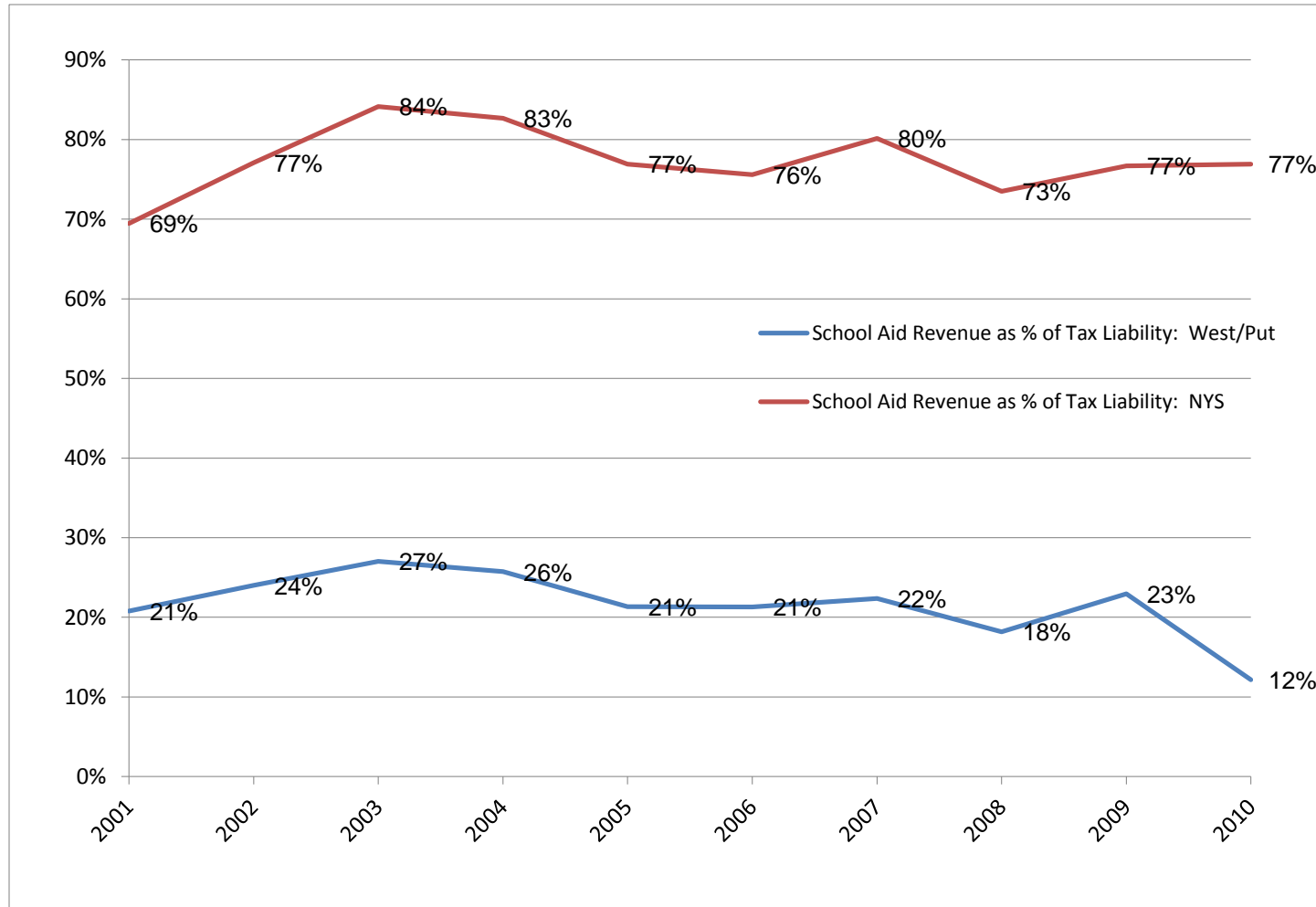
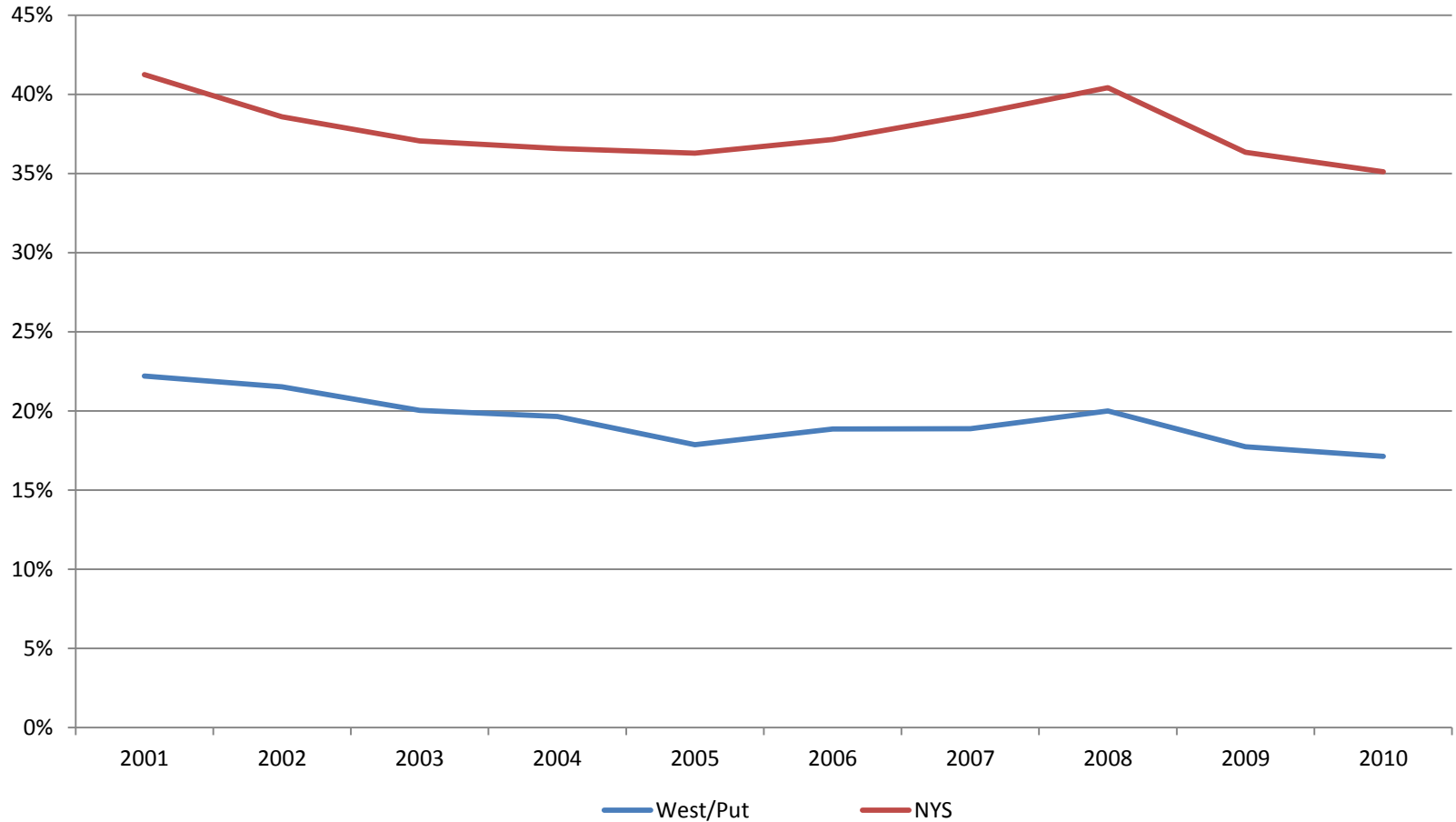


# School Aid Revenue as % of Income Tax Liability

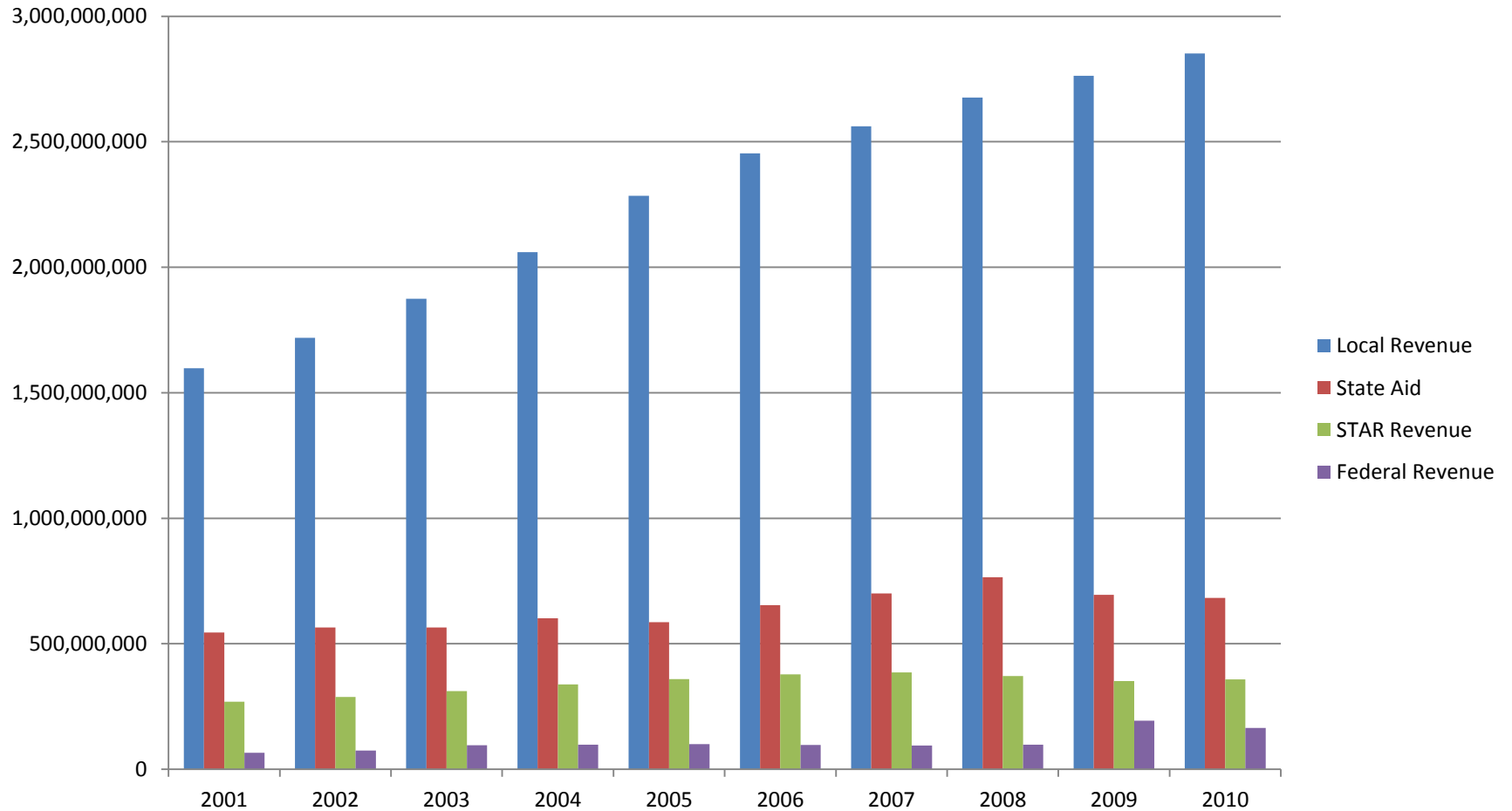


NYS school districts, on average, get 77 cents back in School Aid Revenue for every dollar their taxpayers send to Albany in Income Tax, whereas Westchester and Putnam districts, on average, get 12 cents back for every dollar their taxpayers send to Albany in Income Tax.

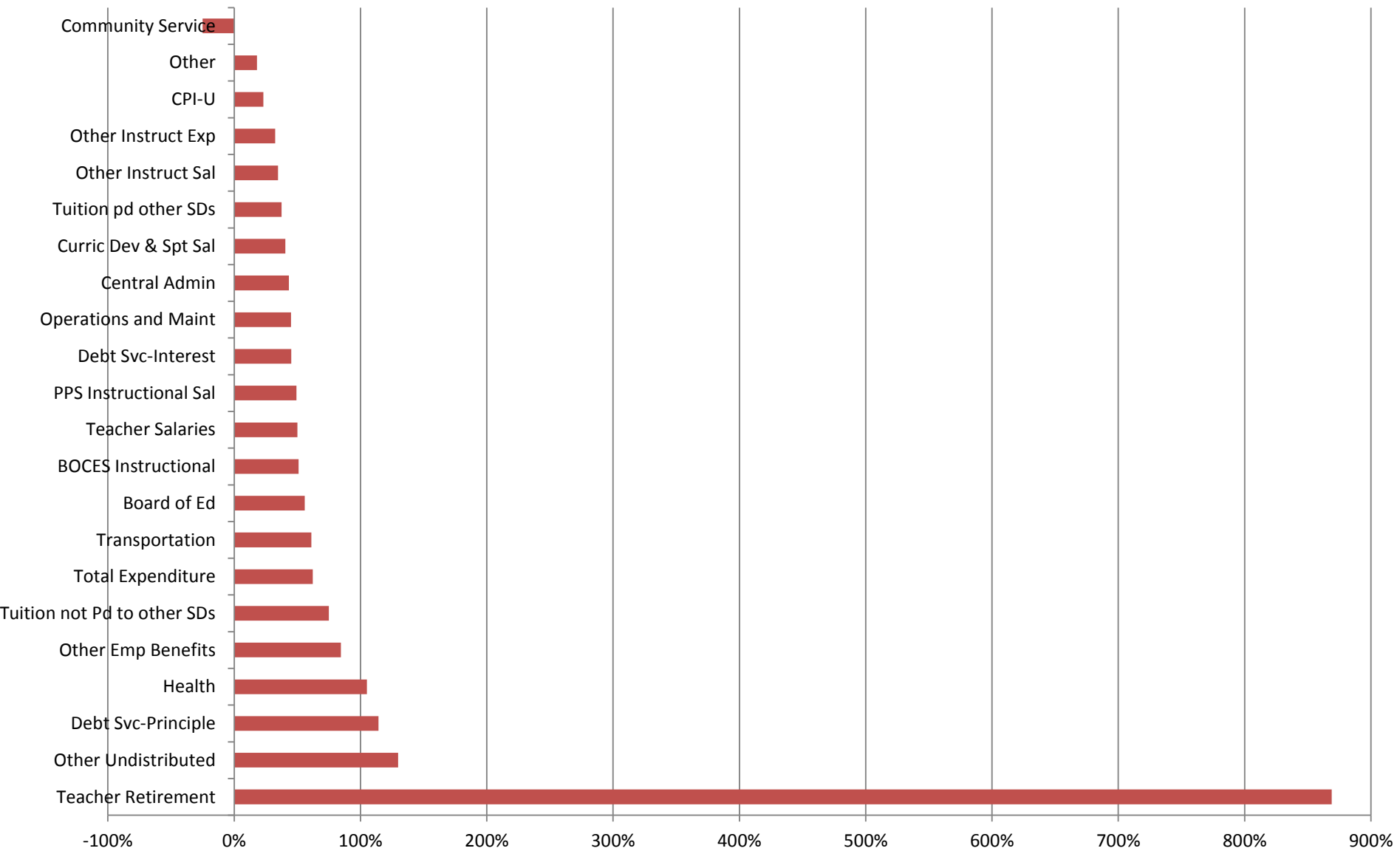
# State Aid as % of Total Expenditure



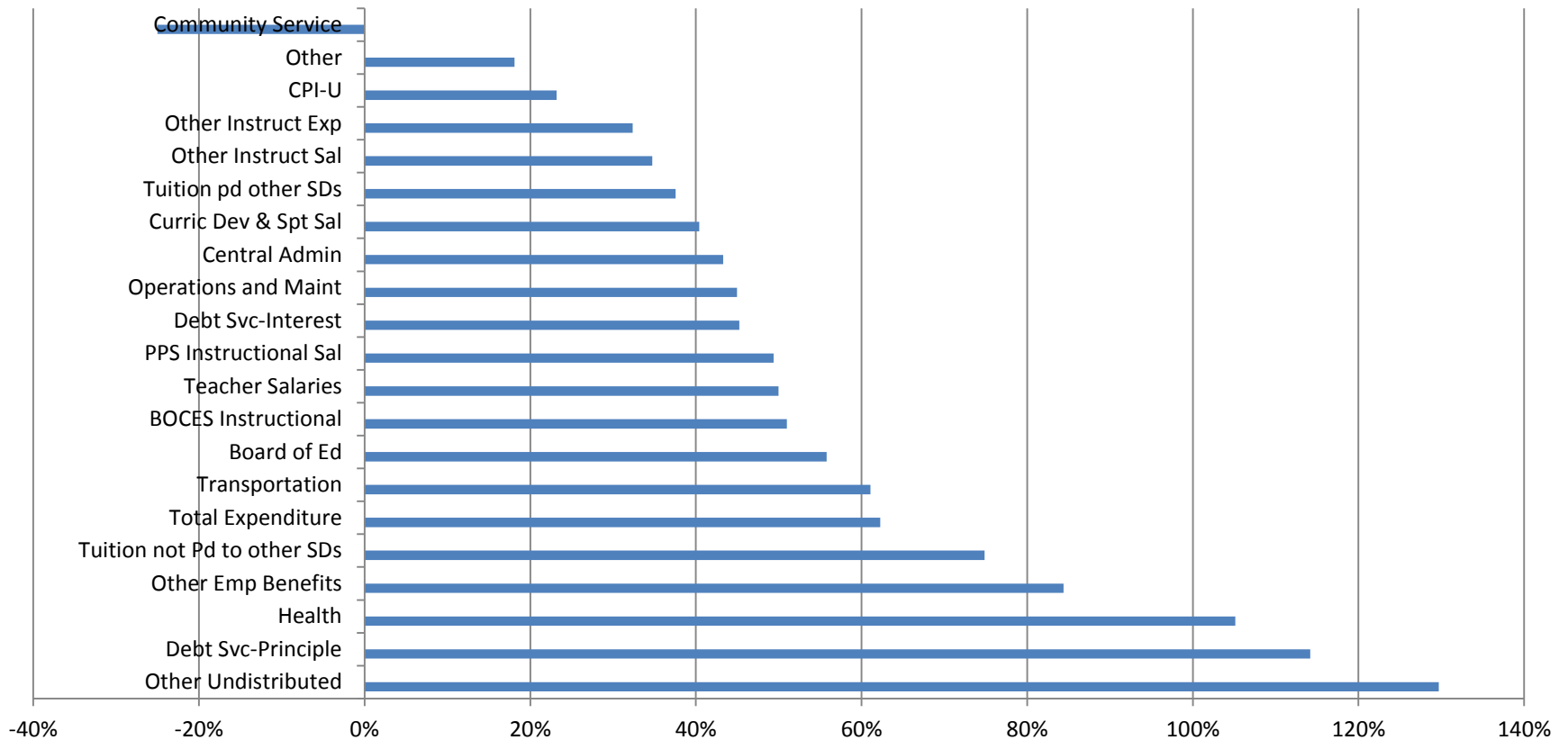
# Westchester/Putnam Sources of Revenue



# 10 Year % Change

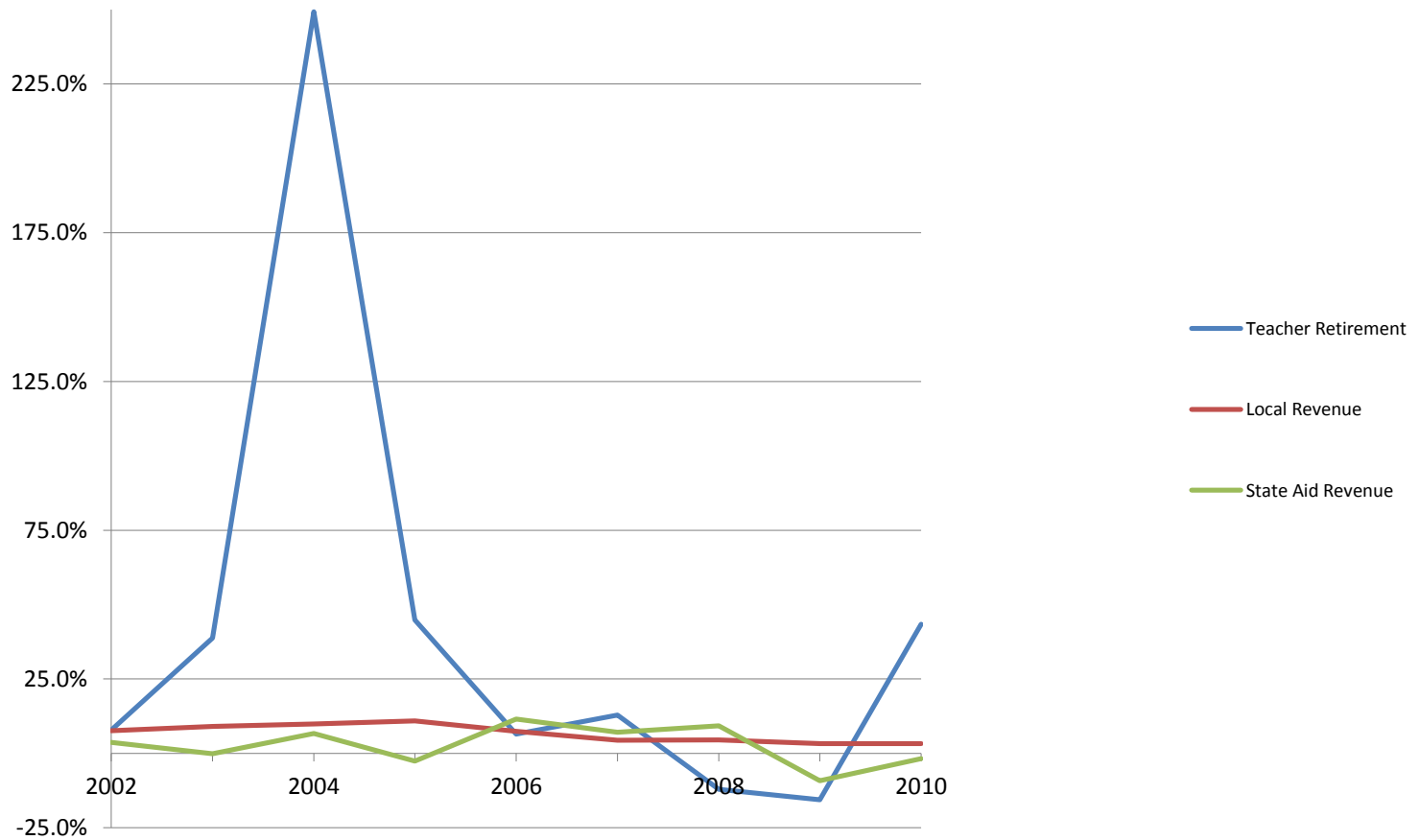


# 10 Year % Change Excluding Teacher Retirement

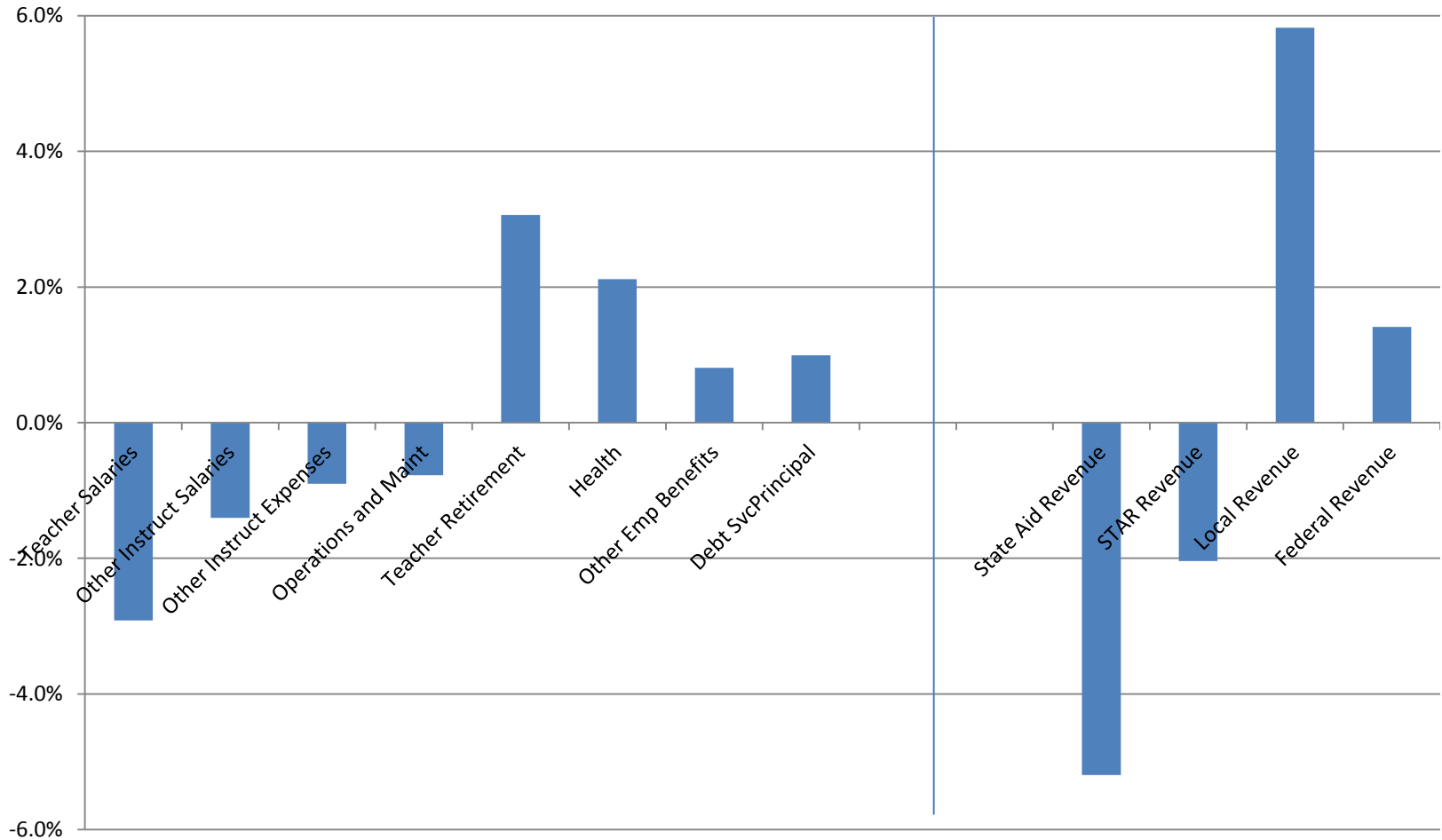


Data source: SED Financial Masters [http://www.oms.nysed.gov/faru/Profiles/profiles\\_cover.html](http://www.oms.nysed.gov/faru/Profiles/profiles_cover.html)

# Growth Comparison: Teacher Retirement, Local Revenue, State Aid Revenue



# 10 Year Shifts in Expense-Revenue Distribution (As % of total expense or revenue)



Key items which WPSBA school districts can control have gone down, while those that districts do not control have increased. Similarly, NYS aid to education has gone down, while local property tax revenue has increased. Federal increases reflect ARRA money.

# Child Poverty Rates: Regional Changes with Higher, Cost-of-Living Adjusted Thresholds

## WHAT REGIONAL CHANGES OCCUR IN CHILD POVERTY RATES WHEN THE HIGHER, COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTED THRESHOLDS ARE USED?

Housing costs vary considerably across New York State. As a result, measures using the NAS recommended thresholds, which include adjustments for geographic differences in housing costs, provide a more valid assessment of differences in child poverty rates by area than the official poverty measure or the PNAS measure. An important element of the NAS thresholds developed for New York's FNAS poverty measure is that adjustments for the costs of housing are made at the county level rather than by region or metropolitan area, as originally recommended by the NAS.

As shown in Table 4, the change in child poverty rate when the FNAS poverty measure is used range from 47.7 percent below the official poverty rate in the rural Chemung/Schuyler region, to 110 percent above the official rate in Nassau County on Long Island. While some areas increase greatly, the predominant pattern, observed in 27 of 39 counties/county clusters, is a decrease in the child poverty rate (Table 4). Most of the counties that show an increase in child poverty are the down-state suburban counties surrounding New York City. Because their housing costs are higher than other parts of the state, these counties experience the largest increase in poverty thresholds.

The rise in child poverty in many suburban counties, together with the decline in child poverty in most other counties in the state, increase the share of poor children in the state who live in the suburban areas of the state. This "suburbanization of poverty," has been noticed in other areas of the U.S. as well when the NAS thresholds are used to measure poverty.

Table 4. Child Poverty Rates in New York by County/County Cluster, 2008

County/County Cluster	Official	NAS	Percent Change	County/County Cluster	Official	NAS	Percent Change
Albany	12.9%	9.7%	-24.8%	Nassau	4.9%	10.2%	108.2%
Allegany, Cattaraugus	22.1%	16.9%	-23.5%	New York	19.4%	15.9%	-18.0%
Bronx	39.4%	34.1%	-13.5%	Niagara	13.6%	10.8%	-20.6%
Broome, Tioga	16.0%	13.0%	-18.8%	Ontario	8.8%	6.2%	-29.5%
Chautauqua	25.3%	20.5%	-19.0%	Orange	13.7%	15.4%	12.4%
Chemung, Schuyler	23.7%	12.4%	-47.7%	Oswego	16.4%	13.9%	-15.2%
Chenango, Cortland	11.8%	6.5%	-44.9%	Putnam, Westchester	9.6%	16.7%	74.0%
Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton	20.0%	13.2%	-34.0%	Queens	15.8%	22.9%	44.9%
Columbia, Greene	7.8%	8.0%	2.6%	Rensselaer	9.0%	11.3%	25.6%
Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie	15.4%	11.7%	-24.0%	Richmond	11.1%	12.6%	13.5%
Dutchess	10.5%	13.3%	26.7%	Rockland	20.7%	22.2%	7.2%
Erie	16.2%	10.3%	-36.4%	Saratoga	7.6%	6.1%	-19.7%
Fulton, Montgomery	26.4%	24.2%	-8.3%	Schenectady	16.9%	12.4%	-26.6%
Genesee, Orleans	15.4%	13.6%	-11.7%	Seneca, Tomkins	10.1%	9.2%	-8.9%
Herkimer, Oneida	21.2%	16.8%	-20.8%	St Lawrence	23.7%	21.3%	-10.1%
Jefferson, Lewis	13.0%	11.6%	-10.8%	Steuben, Yates	18.4%	15.6%	-15.2%
Kings	29.5%	28.7%	-2.7%	Suffolk	6.4%	10.8%	68.8%
Livingston, Wyoming	13.4%	12.4%	-7.5%	Sullivan, Ulster	12.6%	15.3%	21.4%
Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga	12.9%	7.7%	-40.3%	Warren, Washington	12.2%	14.4%	18.0%
Monroe, Wayne	17.5%	13.1%	-25.1%				

Source: The 2008 American Community Survey Public Use Micro Sample as augmented by OTDA

Child poverty threshold rates should reflect regional differences in cost of living, such as housing costs, rather than be based on a single national number. When accounted for, actual child poverty rates in Westchester and Putnam increase by 74%, and go down substantially in lower cost areas of the state, reflecting the "suburbanization of poverty".