The Star-Ledger/Eagleton-Rutgers Poll

EMBARGOED - NOT FOR RELEASE UNTIL: SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1992

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RELEASE INFORMATION

A story based on the survey findings presented in this release and background memo will appear in Sunday's *Star-Ledger*. Other newspapers may also use this information in their Sunday editions. Electronic media may release after 5:00 P.M. Saturday, February 29, 1992. We ask users to properly attribute this copyrighted information to "*The Star-Ledger*/Eagleton Poll."

PUBLIC SCHOOL RATING DECLINES; NEW JERSEYANS REACT

TO NEW SCHOOL PROGRAMS

New Jerseyans are more critical of the state's public schools than they were five years ago. Four-in-ten give the public schools positive ratings — an 11 point decline, and parents of public school children are more likely to say that the quality of education in their school district has gotten worse than they were in 1987.

The Star-Ledger/Eagleton Poll conducted by telephone with 800 New Jersey residents between January 20 and 27, 1992 found a range of opinions about a variety of new programs that have been proposed for the public schools.

Support for mandatory school regionalization, versus retaining local school districts, varies depending on the incentives state residents are offered. While about 68 percent favor local schools, this preference decreases to 51 percent when regionalization is linked to a reduction in local property taxes.

Among the most popular recommendations for educational changes, are mandatory preschool education and full day kindergarten classes which are approved by about 6-in-10 state residents.

New Jerseyans are about equally divided on the suggestion to have a longer school day and the proposal to add days to the school year.

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ATTENTION RADIO STATIONS:

Audio is available after 5:00 P.M. on Saturday, February 29, 1992, from (908)932-3605 (Rutgers Feature Phone).

EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Overall, 42 percent rate New Jersey's public schools as "excellent" (9%) or "good" (33%) while 52 percent say they are "only fair" (32%) or "poor" (20%). This is an 11 point decline from the positive ratings that were given in 1987 when 53 percent rated the public schools as "excellent" (11%) or "good" (42%) compared to 39 percent who rated them "only fair" (29%) or "poor" (10%). Parents with school age children (48%) are more likely than New Jerseyans without children in school (40%) to give the public schools in the state a positive evaluation.

State residents are more positive about the performance of their own local schools. Fifty-three percent say their local schools are "excellent" (15%) or "good" (38%) while 41 percent rate them "only fair" (26%) or "poor" (15%). Similar to the statewide evaluation, parents with school age children (61%) are more likely than New Jerseyans without children in school (51%) to give their local schools a positive evaluation.

When state residents evaluate the change in the quality of education in their school district in the last few years, 22 percent say it is "better," 25 percent feel it is "worse," and 45 percent report the quality has "stayed the same."

Compared to 1987, there is a 9 point increase in the percentage of parents with children in the public schools who say the quality of education in their local schools has gotten "worse" in the last few years. Currently, 22 percent of these parents say their schools have gotten "worse," 38 percent say they are "better," and 38 percent feel the quality of education has "stayed the same." In 1987, 13 percent said their schools had gotten "worse" in the last few years, 46 percent reported the quality of education was "better," and 37 percent said "stayed the same."

REGIONAL VERSUS LOCAL SCHOOLS

Overall, 68 percent of state residents say they would prefer to have their own local schools compared to 23 percent who support mandatory regionalization. Parents with school

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age children (71 percent) are more likely to support local schools than households without school age children (67%).

However, when regionalization is connected to a guaranteed reduction in property taxes, there is a 17 point decline in the percentage of state residents who support local schools. Fifty-one

percent say they would prefer local schools and 41 percent favor regionalization. Fifty-nine percent of the parents with school age children, compared to 48 percent without children, prefer local schools even if their is a property tax reduction.

Looking at specific recommendations for school district consolidation, more New Jerseyans favor combining school districts without high schools than support the proposal to require school districts with less than 2,500 students to regionalize. While 72 percent "strongly" (39%) or "mildly" (33%) approve of combining school districts without a high school, 48 percent "strongly" (26%) or "mildly" (22%) approve of requiring school districts with 2,500 students to consolidate.

EARLY EDUCATION

Full day kindergarten classes and mandatory pre-school education are approved by 6-in-10 of the state's residents. Sixty-two percent say they "strongly" (43%) or "mildly" (19%) approve of having full day kindergarten classes. A similar 61 percent, report they "strongly" (43%) or "mildly" (18%) approve of mandatory pre-school education.

However, there is a 25 point decline in approval for mandatory pre-school education when the projected costs of the program are considered. Thirty-six percent say they "strongly" (18%) or "mildly" (18%) approve of mandatory pre-school education at the estimated statewide yearly cost of \$250 million dollars.

TIME IN SCHOOL

There are two proposals for extending the time students spend in school, an increase in the school year from 180 to 220 days and a longer school day. While 54 percent

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say they "strongly" (34%) or "mildly" (20%) approve of an increase in the length of the school year, 48 percent "strongly" (33%) or "mildly" (15%) approve of a longer school day.

The percentage of New Jerseyans who approve of the longer school year declines 21 points when the estimated cost of \$2 billion is included in the assessment of the program. Thirty-three percent "strongly" (17%) or "mildly" (16%) approve of the longer school year when the program costs are considered.

SCHOOL CHOICE

The possibility of giving parents the choice to send their children to any public school they want, even if it isn't in their own town is approved by a majority of state residents. Fifty-four percent "strongly" (38%) or "mildly" (16%) approve of this recommendation compared to 43 percent who "strongly" (32%) or "mildly" (11%) disapprove.

TEACHER BENEFITS

Teacher salaries and tenure are two aspects of the state's educational program that New Jerseyans were asked to assess. The majority of state residents (48%) feel that public school teachers are paid "about the right amount," compared to 36 percent who say they are paid "too little," and 15 percent who say "too much."

New Jerseyans are equally divided in their support for eliminating tenure for public school teachers. While 43 percent "strongly" (28%) or "mildly" (15%) approve of eliminating tenure, 46 percent "strongly" (27%) or "mildly" (19%) disapprove.

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BACKGROUND MEMO — RELEASE SL/EP37-5 (EP87-5), SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1992

The latest *Star-Ledger*/Eagleton Poll was conducted between January 20 and 27, 1992, when a random sample of 800 New Jerseyans, 18 years and older, was interviewed by telephone. Figures based on this sample size are subject to a sampling error of about ±3.5 percent at a 95 percent confidence interval. Sampling error is the probable difference in results between interviewing everyone in the population versus a scientific sample taken from that population. Sampling error does not take into account other possible sources of error inherent in any study of public opinion. The questions and figures referred to in this release are presented below. The location of each question on the actual questionnaire is in brackets.

"In general, how would you rate the job public schools are doing here in New Jersey--excellent, good, only fair, or poor?" [Q.30]

	<u>Excellent</u>	Good	Only <u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
January, 1992	9%	33%	32%	20%	6%	100%	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school age children	12 8	36 32	34 31	13 22	5 6	100 99	(226) (572)
PAST SURVEYS							
October, 1987 August, 1985 October, 1983	11 9 8	42 36 40	29 31 32	10 14 12	8 11 8	100 101 100	(1,000) (800) (802)

"How would you rate the job that your <u>local</u> schools are doing--excellent, good, only fair, or poor?" [Q.31]

			Only		Don't		
	<u>Excellent</u>	Good	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
January, 1992	15%	38%	26%	15%	5%	99%	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school	21	40	27	10	2	100	(226)
age children	13	38	26	16	7	100	(572)

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"In your opinion, do you think public school teachers are paid too much, too little, or about the right amount?" [Q.32]

	Too <u>Much</u>	Too <u>Little</u>	About The Right Amount	Don't <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
January, 1992	15%	36%	48%	1%	100%	(743)

"Thinking back over the last few years, would you say the quality of education in your school district has been getting better, worse, or has it stayed the same?" [Q.33]

	<u>Better</u>	Worse	Stayed <u>The Same</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
January, 1992	22%	25%	45%	8%	100%	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school age children	33 19	24 25	40 47	3 9	100 100	(226) (572)
Public School Parents	38	22	38	2	100	(163)
PAST SURVEYS						
October, 1987Public School Parents	46	13	37	4	100	(266)

"There have been some recommendations made for educational reforms in New Jersey. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of each of the following as a way to improve public school education. Do you approve or disapprove of (NAME ITEM) to improve public school education? (IF "APPROVE" OR "DISAPPROVE", PROBE: Do you mildly or strongly (approve/disapprove)?" [Q.34]

	Strongly Approve	Mildly Approve	Mildly <u>Disapprove</u>	Strongly <u>Disapprove</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
Requiring school districts without a high school to combine with other school districts.							
January, 1992	39%	33%	7%	14%	6%	99%	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school	32	38	9	17	3	99	(226)
age children	42	31	6	13	7	99	(572)

(Continued next page.)

(Q.34 cont'd.)	Strongly Approve	Mildly <u>Approve</u>	Mildly <u>Disapprove</u>	Strongly <u>Disapprove</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
Full day kindergarten classes.							
January, 1992	43	19	15	20	3	100	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school age children	55 39	16 20	14 15	14 22	2	101 99	(226) (572)
			10		J		(0,2)
Mandatory pre-school education.							
January, 1992	43	18	16	19	3	99	(799)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school	48	14	20	16	1	99	(226)
age children	42	19	15	20	4	100	(571)
Having the school year increased from 180 days to 220 days.							
January, 1992	34	20	15	29	2	100	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school age children	31 35	20 20	13 15	34 27	3 2	101 99	(226) (572)
Giving parents the choice to send their children to any public school they want, even if it isn't in their own town.							
January, 1992	38	16	11	32	3	100	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school age children	43 37	12 17	10 11	32 32	3	100 100	(226) (572)
Having a longer school day.							, ,
January, 1992	33	15	17	30	5	100	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school	33	15	12	35	4	99	(226)
age children	33	15	18	29	5	100	(572)

Strongly Approve	Mildly <u>Approve</u>	Mildly <u>Disapprove</u>	Strongly <u>Disapprove</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
26	22	16	26	10	100	(800)
22 28	25 21	14 17	35 22	4 12	100 100	(226) (572)
28	15	19	27	11	100	(798)
33 27	12 16	16 19	30 26	9 12	100 100	(225) (571)
	26 22 28 28	Approve Approve 26 22 22 25 28 21 28 15 33 12	Approve Approve Disapprove 26 22 16 22 25 14 28 21 17 28 15 19 33 12 16	Approve Approve Disapprove Disapprove 26 22 16 26 22 25 14 35 28 21 17 22 28 15 19 27 33 12 16 30	Approve Approve Disapprove Disapprove Know 26 22 16 26 10 22 25 14 35 4 28 21 17 22 12 28 15 19 27 11 33 12 16 30 9	Approve Approve Disapprove Disapprove Know Total 26 22 16 26 10 100 22 25 14 35 4 100 28 21 17 22 12 100 28 15 19 27 11 100 33 12 16 30 9 100

"Cost estimates have been made for two of the programs. Do you approve or disapprove of (READ ITEM)...(IF APPROVE/DISAPPROVE, PROBE: Do you mildly or strongly (approve/disapprove)?" [Q.35]

	Strongly Approve	Mildly <u>Approve</u>	Mildly <u>Disapprove</u>	Strongly Disapprove	Don't <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
Increasing the school day from 180 to 220 days at an estimated statewide yearly cost of \$2 billion.							
January, 1992	17%	16%	14%	50%	4%	101%	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school age children	19 16	17 15	11 14	50 50	3 5	100 100	(226) (572)
Having mandatory preschool educa at an estimated <u>statewide</u> yearly <u>cost of \$250 million.</u>	tion						
January, 1992	18	18	17	40	6	99	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age children	23	18	18	39	3	101	(226)

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--Does not have school age children 17 18 17 41 7 100 (572)

Overall, if you had a choice, in your town would you prefer to have your own local schools or would you prefer mandatory regionalization?" [Q.36]

	Prefers Local Schools	Prefers Mandatory <u>Regionalization</u>	Has <u>Regionalization</u>	<u>Depends</u>	Don't <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
January, 1992	68%	23%	2%	3%	5%	101%	(800)
Parental StatusHas school age childrenDoes not have school age children	71 67	22 23	2	2	2	99 100	(226) (572)

[&]quot;And, if regionalization would guarantee that you would have a reduction in your local property taxes, would you prefer to have your own local schools or would you prefer regionalization?" [Q.37]

	Prefers	Prefers					
	Local	Mandatory	Has		Don't		
	Schools	Regionalization	Regionalization	<u>Depends</u>	Know	<u>Total</u>	<u>(n)</u>
January, 1992	51%	41%	1%	3%	4%	100%	(800)
Parental Status							
Has school age children	59	37	1	1	1	99	(226)
Does not have school age children	48	43	1	4	5	101	(572)

[&]quot;Regionalization means some local school districts would be combined with others.