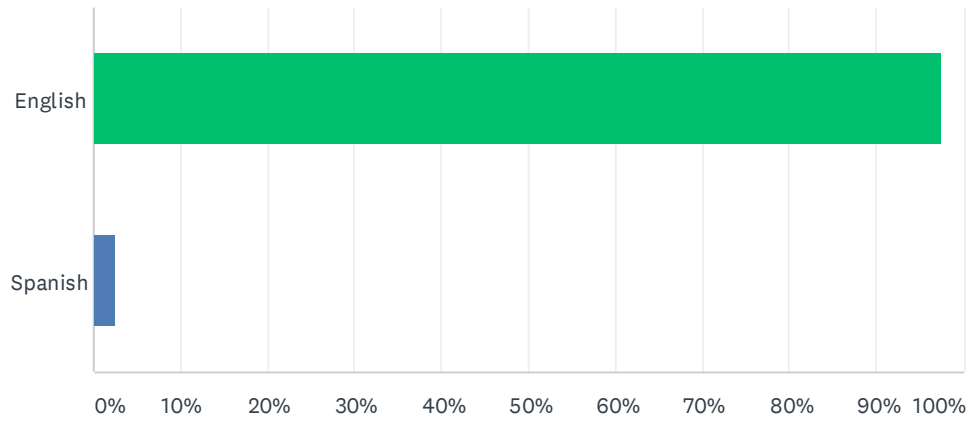


## Q1 Please choose the language for the survey.

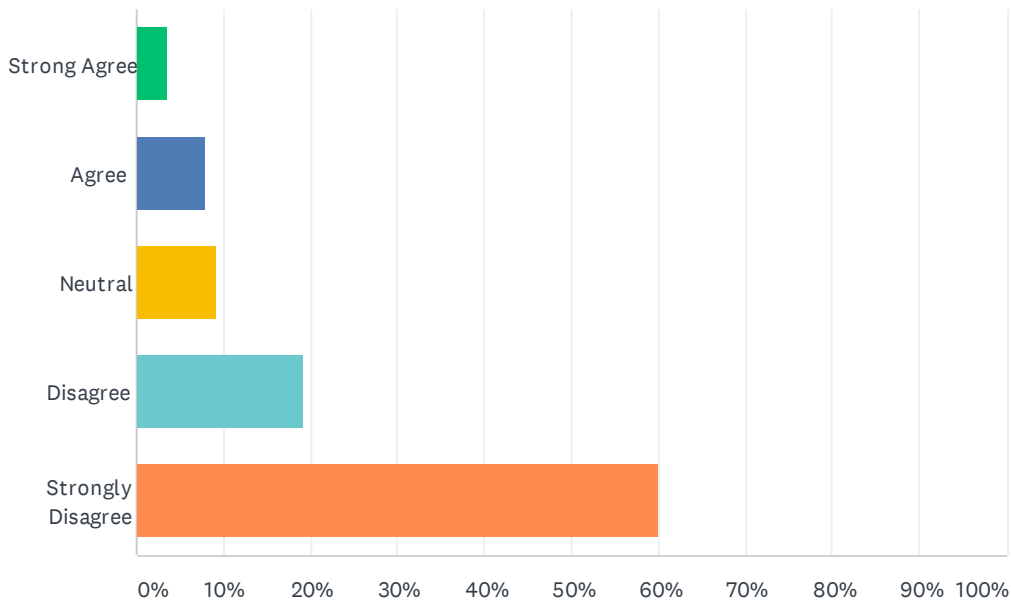
Answered: 2,358 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
English	97.46%	2,298
Spanish	2.54%	60
TOTAL		2,358

Q2 Should the Board of Education allow the debt payments to increase property taxes for five years beginning in 2021 without taking action to reduce this increase? Example: Property taxes for an average home in the school district including the district’s debt payment portion would be approximately \$4,000 in 2020; \$4,780 in 2021; \$4,831 in 2022; \$4,913 in 2023; \$4,964 in 2024; and \$5,019 in 2025. Then drop significantly to \$4,200 in 2026 and \$3,866 in 2027 with no changes in EAV.

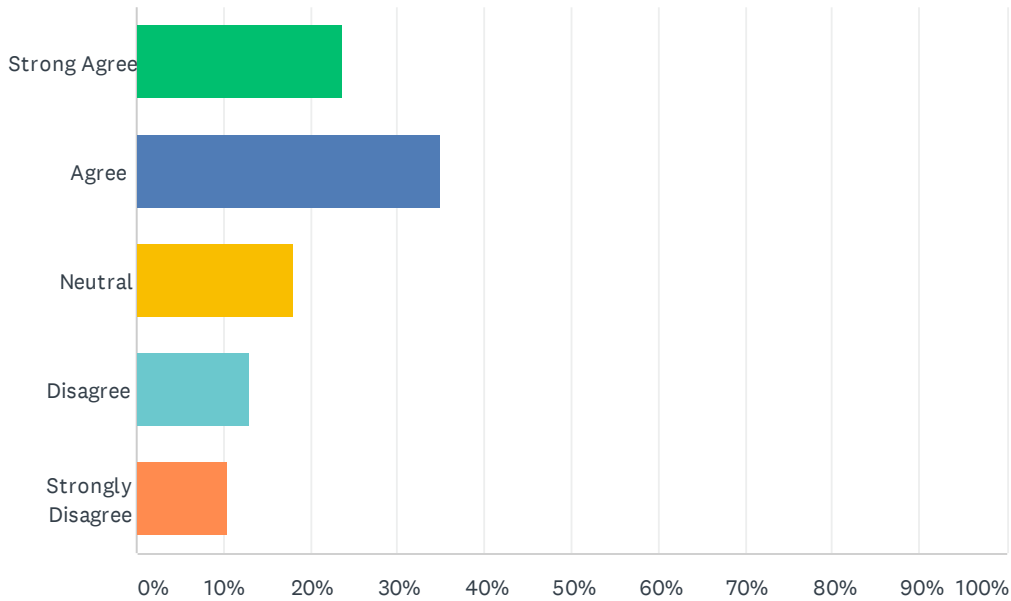
Answered: 1,570 Skipped: 788



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly Agree	3.63% 57
Agree	8.03% 126
Neutral	9.11% 143
Disagree	19.17% 301
Strongly Disagree	60.06% 943
TOTAL	1,570

**Q3 Should the Board of Education extend the debt payments out over additional years (up to eight, but as few as three) and use cash reserves? This option increases the total debt payment for the district but reduces the annual property tax burden for the taxpayer. Extending debt payments out three years would increase the district’s cost \$18.3 million, or 12%. Extending debt payments out eight years would increase the district’s cost \$37 million, or 24%.**

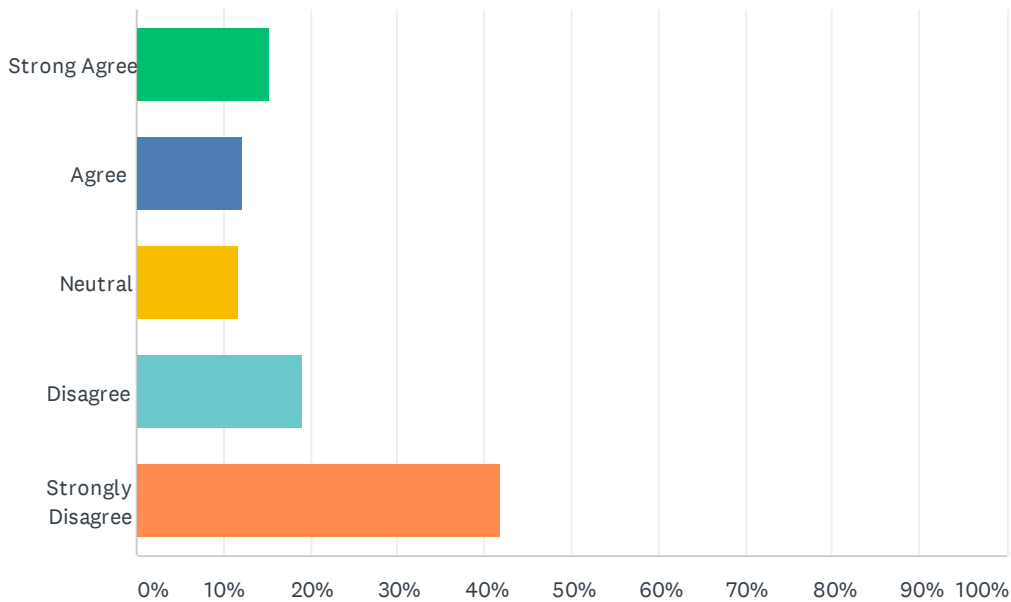
Answered: 1,570 Skipped: 788



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strong Agree	23.69%	372
Agree	34.90%	548
Neutral	17.96%	282
Disagree	13.06%	205
Strongly Disagree	10.38%	163
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,570</b>

Q4 Should the Board of Education make significant cuts in staffing and programming for five years to pay off the debt? Choosing this option could require cutting dozens of teachers and support staff members along with raising the class size and ending numerous programs so that property taxes would not be raised.

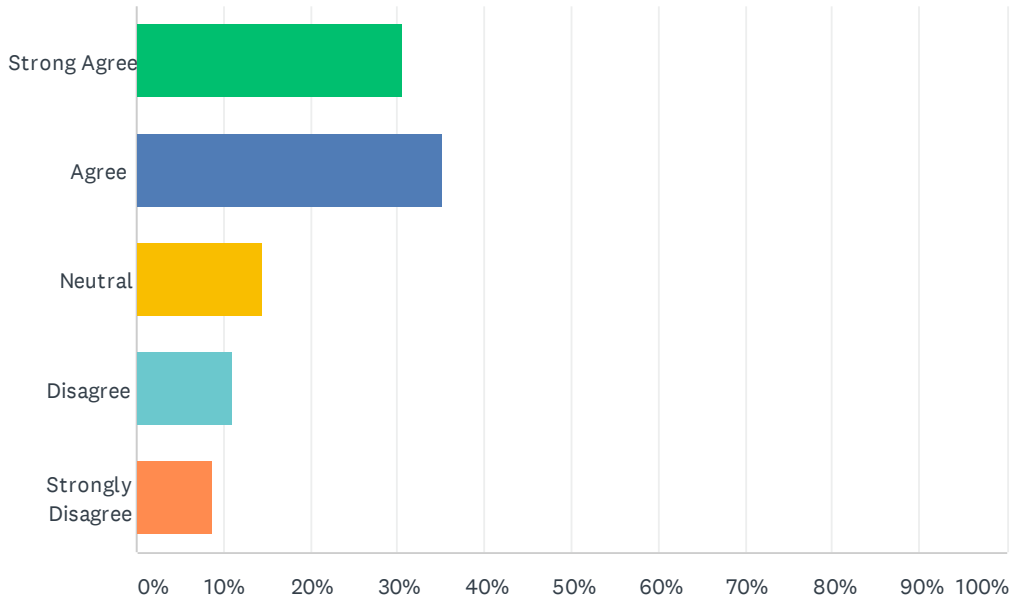
Answered: 1,570 Skipped: 788



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly Agree	15.29%	240
Agree	12.10%	190
Neutral	11.78%	185
Disagree	19.04%	299
Strongly Disagree	41.78%	656
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,570</b>

**Q5 Should the Board of Education use a combination of methods including pushing the debt out into future years, budget cuts, and the use of existing cash reserves to control the debt? This option would keep property taxes from rising and would provide much smaller staffing and programmatic reductions than option 3, extending the debt does increase payments to the debt total.**

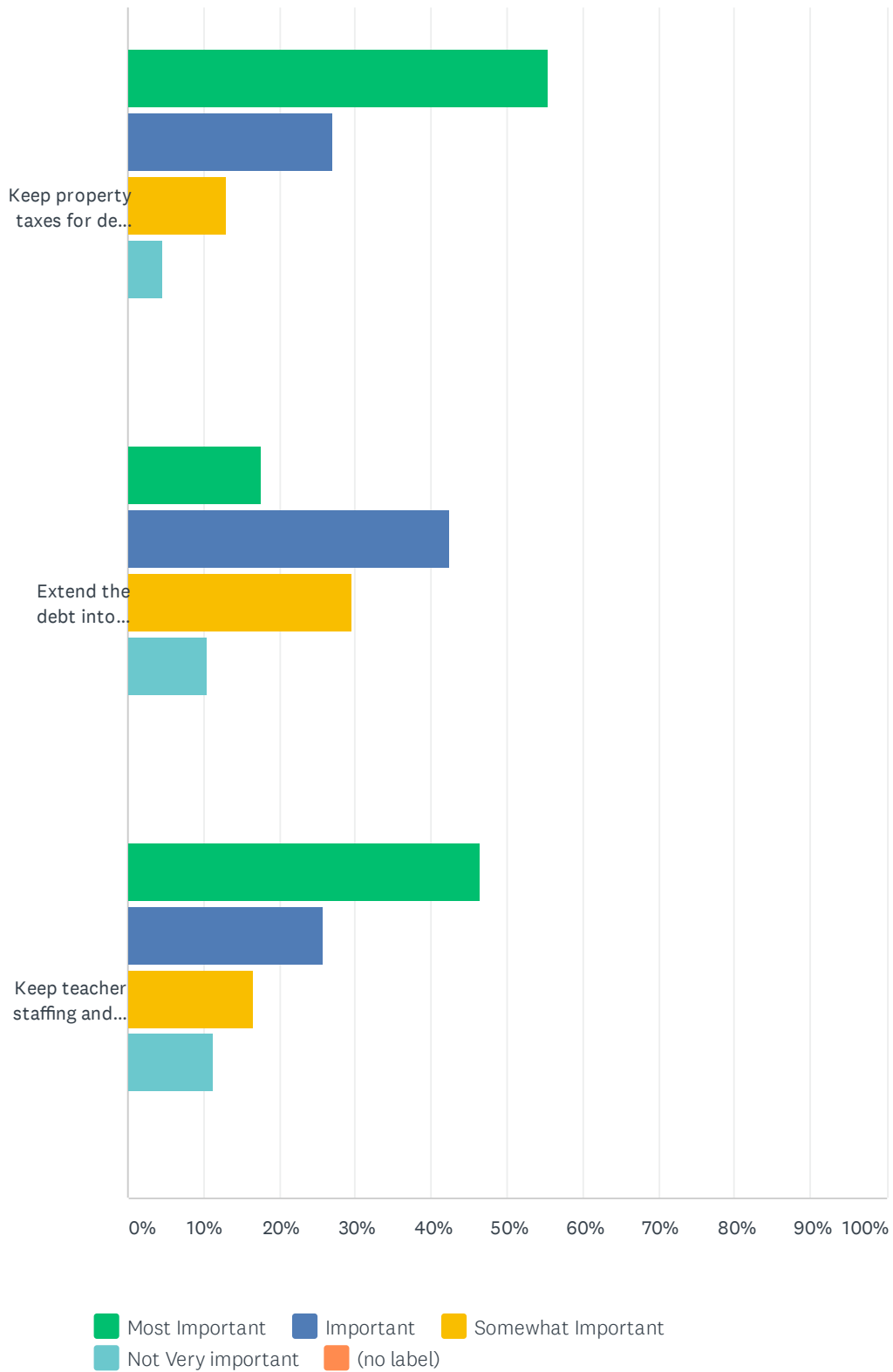
Answered: 1,570 Skipped: 788



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strong Agree	30.57%	480
Agree	35.16%	552
Neutral	14.52%	228
Disagree	11.02%	173
Strongly Disagree	8.73%	137
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,570</b>

### Q6 Please rank the following debt solution principles according to your preference.

Answered: 1,570 Skipped: 788



Woodstock Community Unit School District 200 - Debt Retirement Option Survey

	<b>MOST IMPORTANT</b>	<b>IMPORTANT</b>	<b>SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT</b>	<b>NOT VERY IMPORTANT</b>	<b>(NO LABEL)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Keep property taxes for debt payments flat or with minimal increase.	55.48% 871	26.94% 423	12.93% 203	4.65% 73	0.00% 0	1,570
Extend the debt into future years at a greater cost, but spreading the impact out over time.	17.52% 275	42.55% 668	29.49% 463	10.45% 164	0.00% 0	1,570
Keep teacher staffing and class sizes and program levels similar to current levels.	46.50% 730	25.67% 403	16.50% 259	11.34% 178	0.00% 0	1,570