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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR Padilla/Trujillo CH ORIGINAL DATE 3/9/19 LAST UPDATED _____ HB _____
SHORT TITLE Commit to Elimination of Achievement Gap SJM 2
ANALYST Chilton

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY19	FY20	FY21	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total	NFI	NFI	NFI	NFI		

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Relates to many education bills in the House and the Senate

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Joint Memorial

Senate Joint Memorial 2 expresses the Legislature's commitment to providing all students an excellent education and to eliminating the achievement gap between minority and non-minority students, partly in response to the decision in the *Martinez-Yazzie* case.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no fiscal implications to the bill itself, although meeting its commitments will require legislation that will have a major fiscal impact.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The memorial makes note of New Mexico's unenviable 50th ranking among the states in the annual Kids Count compilation underwritten by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (New Mexico state profile from Kids Count is attached). The memorial makes note of the "majority minority" status of New Mexico's school children, with Caucasian students making up just 23 percent of the school population, and notes the importance of making changes to the educational system to be certain that the dictates of the *Martinez-Yazzie* case be realized.

LAC/sb

National Rank (2018): 50th Worse than 2017 (49th)*

Domains

Indicators of child well-being

<p>Economic Well-Being National Rank: 49th</p>	<p>Children at or below the poverty level</p> <p>145,000 children (2016)</p> <p>30%</p> <p> Worse than 2015 (29%) Worse than US average (19%)</p>	<p>Children whose parents lack secure employment</p> <p>175,000 children (2016)</p> <p>36%</p> <p> Improved since 2015 (34%) Worse than US average (28%)</p>	<p>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</p> <p>155,000 children (2016)</p> <p>32%</p> <p> Worse than 2015 (31%) Same as US average (32%)</p>	<p>Teens (16-19) not in school and not working</p> <p>11,000 teens (2016)</p> <p>9%</p> <p> Unchanged since 2015 (9%) Worse than US average (7%)</p>
<p>Education National Rank: 50th</p>	<p>Young children not in school</p> <p>30,000 children (2014-16)</p> <p>57%</p> <p> Improved since 2013-15 (58%) Worse than US average (52%)</p>	<p>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</p> <p>(2017)</p> <p>75%</p> <p> Improved since 2015 (77%) Worse than US average (65%)</p>	<p>Eighth graders not proficient in math</p> <p>(2017)</p> <p>80%</p> <p> Worsened since 2015 (79%) Worse than US average (67%)</p>	<p>High school students not graduating on time</p> <p>(2015-16)</p> <p>29%</p> <p> Improved since 2014-15 (31%) Worse than US average (16%)</p>
<p>Health National Rank: 48th</p>	<p>Low-birthweight babies</p> <p>2,227 babies (2016)</p> <p>9%</p> <p> Worsened since 2015 (8.7%) Worse than US average (8.2%)</p>	<p>Children without health insurance</p> <p>26,000 children (2016)</p> <p>5%</p> <p> Worsened since 2015 (4%) Worse than US average (4%)</p>	<p>Child (1-14) and teen (15-19) death rates (per 100,000)</p> <p>173 deaths (2016)</p> <p>33</p> <p> Improved since 2015 (34) Worse than US average (26)</p>	<p>Teens (12-17) who abuse alcohol or drugs</p> <p>12,000 teens (2015-16)</p> <p>7%</p> <p> Worsened since 2013-14 (5%) Worse than US average (5%)</p>
<p>Family and Community National Rank: 49th</p>	<p>Children in single-parent families</p> <p>192,000 children (2016)</p> <p>42%</p> <p> Worsened since 2015 (41%) Worse than US average (35%)</p>	<p>Children in families where household head lacks high school diploma</p> <p>88,000 children (2016)</p> <p>18%</p> <p> Unchanged since 2015 (18%) Worse than US average (14%)</p>	<p>Children living in high-poverty areas</p> <p>112,000 children (2012-16)</p> <p>22%</p> <p> Improved since 2011-15 (25%) Worse than US average (13%)</p>	<p>Teen (15-19) birth rate (per 1,000)</p> <p>2,019 births (2016)</p> <p>30</p> <p> Improved since 2015 (35) Worse than US average (20)</p>

Source: KIDS COUNT Data Book, Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2017 and 2018
NEW MEXICO VOICES FOR CHILDREN