Revenue Diversification and Education Funding: Supporting our Students with Equitable Tax Policy

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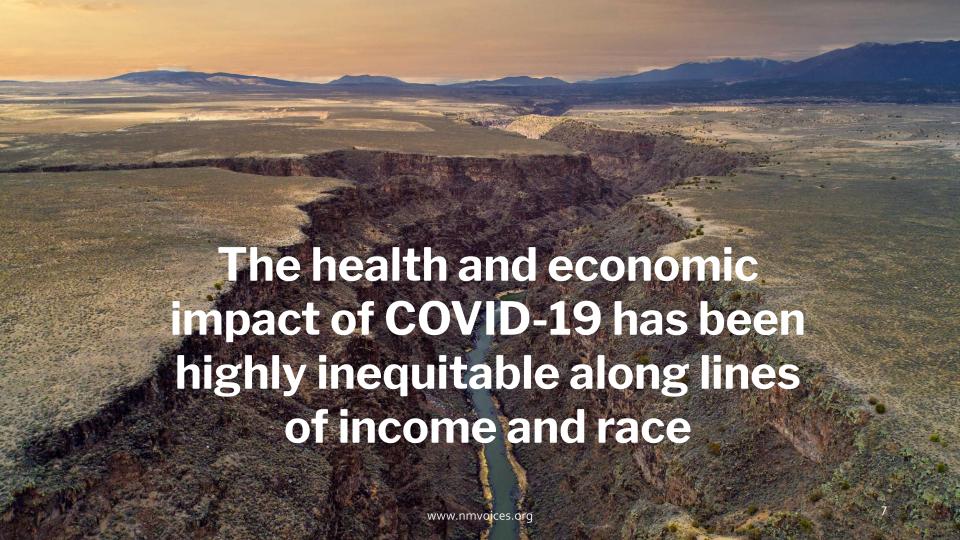




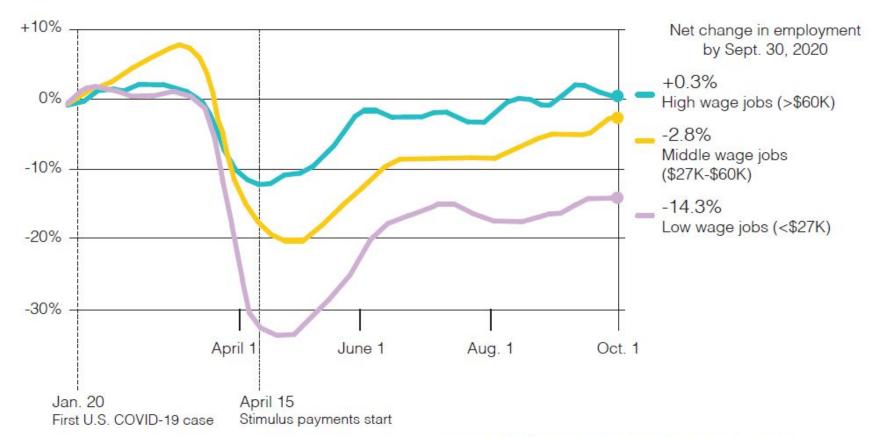


COVID-19 has created new challenges

- 52% of adults with children have lost employment income.
- 40% of parents feel anxious or stressed.
- 30% fear eviction or foreclosure in the next two months.
- 34% of children are projected to be food insecure as a result of COVID-19.
- 22% of students without internet access at home



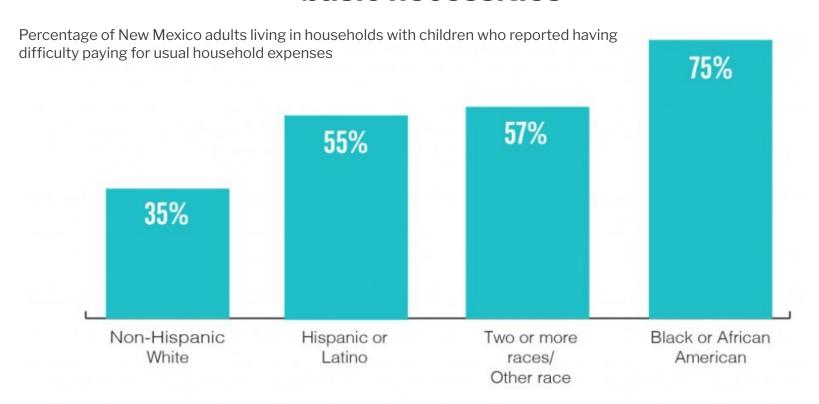
Low-wage workers hardest hit by COVID-19



COVID-19 has disproportionately harmed people of color

- Hispanic workers saw the steepest initial employment losses and still have the most ground to make up to reach pre-pandemic employment.
- Native Americans make up 11% of NM population, but 30% of COVID cases.
- Low-income residents of mostly non-white communities died of the coronavirus at 9 times the rate of low-income residents of largely white areas.

Families of color are having a harder time affording basic necessities



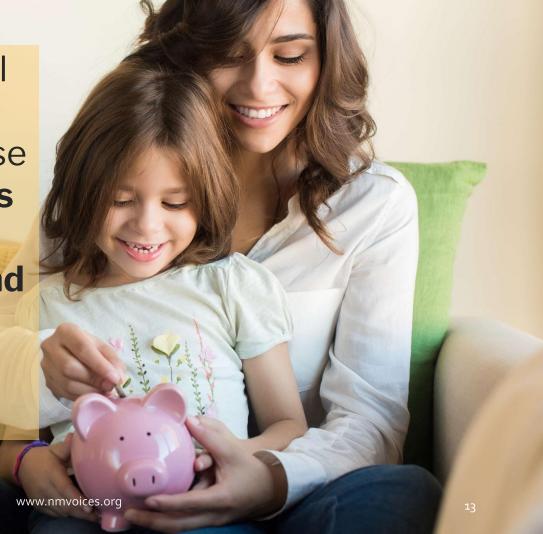
Increased economic insecurity can lead to greater difficulty in school, making support services and targeted tax credits that much more important for improving child well-being

Lack of revenue short-changed education funding

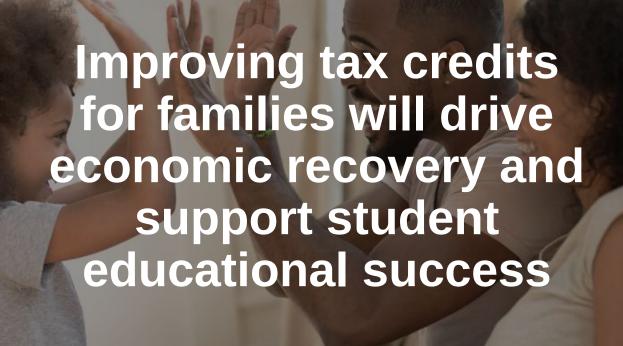
- 50th in the nation in educational outcomes.
- 14% cut in inflation adjusted per-pupil K-12 spending from 2008-2018.
- Near the bottom in educator pay.
- Educator and teacher shortages.
- Recommended staff ratios for student mental & behavioral health services not met.
- Yazzie/Martinez lawsuit that highlighted chronic underfunding and racial and ethnic disparities.

Important progress has been made the past two years to address these issues, but work remains.

Tax policy is a powerful tool that can help advance equity because it determines who pays their fair share of taxes, who doesn't, and who benefits most from the way the system is structured.







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The Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC)

- Claimed by 1 out of 4 filers; 200,000 NM families
- 97% of the value goes to working families with kids
- Tied to improvements in health and education outcomes
- Best measure for reducing child poverty

Recommendation

- End exclusions based on immigration status (\$5m) and age (\$2m)
- Increase the rate overall (\$16m)

Supported by 80% of NM voters

The Low-Income Comprehensive Tax Rebate (LICTR) helps those most in need

- Targeted to very low-income taxpayers (less than \$22,000)
- Benefits kids, families, and seniors who need it most
- Hasn't been updated in 22 years

Recommendation

- Index LICTR to inflation from 1998 (\$30m)
- Increase income threshold to \$36,000
- Benefit 125,000 more New Mexicans every year

Unmet education needs

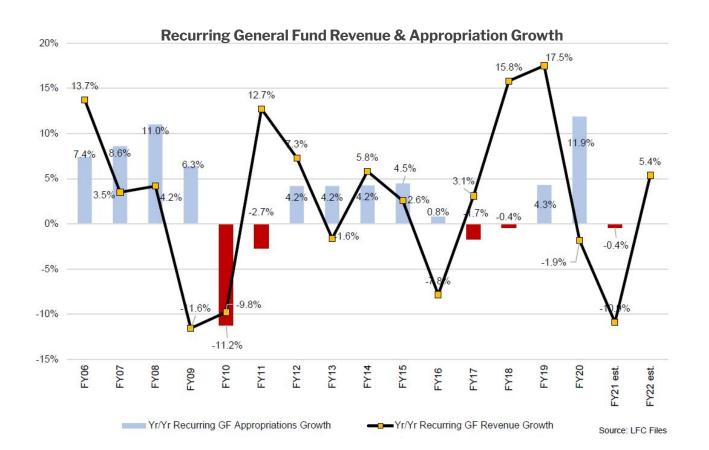
- Yazzie/Martinez responsibilities.
- Address school employee compensation, vacancy, and retention rates.
- Provide funding to fully implement IEA, HEA and BMEA.
- Increase support for ECE programs.
- Provide more support to Native American, low-income, and ELL students and students with special needs.
- Increase funding for school-based health centers, social services, and community schools.
- Public employees retirement system needs.

Past tax policy decisions made it harder to meet those needs

- 2003 personal income tax cuts for wealthy earners
- 2013 corporate income tax cuts for big businesses
- These tax cuts: reduced revenue, shrunk our tax base, made us over-reliant on oil and gas revenues

2019 and 2020 sessions avoided these pitfalls and began to tackle these issues.

Volatile revenues make it hard to budget sustainably



Over-reliance on oil and gas revenue limits our educational progress

- 0&G revenues account for 33% of K-12 funding.
- Declines in O&G account for 70% of projected revenue loss for FY21.
- The industry is in long-term decline.

Volatility and decline put our education system at risk.



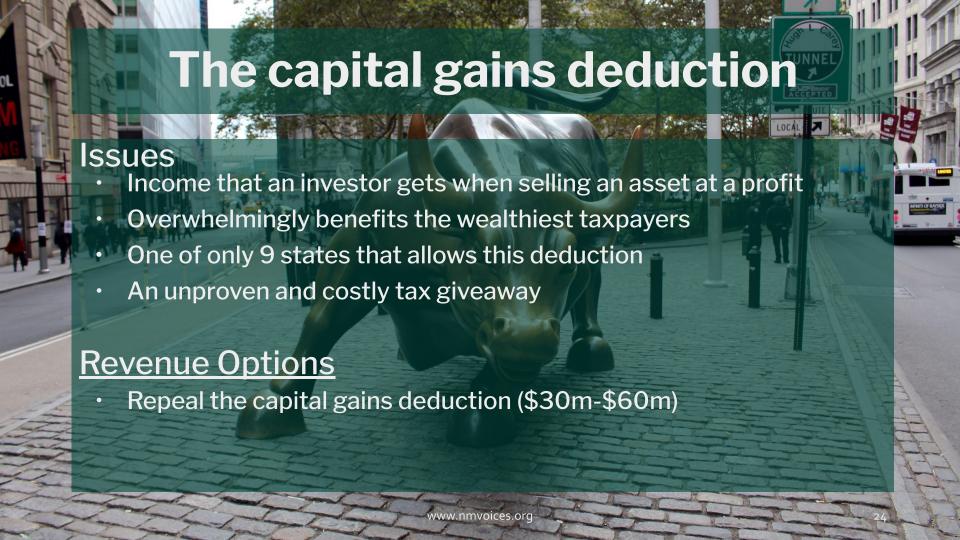
Personal income tax revenues Issues

- 2003 personal income tax cuts
 - More than \$500 million
 - Did not generate economic growth
 - Made our system more regressive and reduced revenue
- E&Y and PFM studies: NM's PIT is significantly underutilized

Revenue options

- Raise rates at high end (\$50m-\$250m)
- Tax all of high earners' income at same rate (rate recapture) (\$75m-\$100m)

Supported by 70% of NM voters



Corporate income tax revenues

Issues

- Corporations should be responsible for paying their fair share for use of NM's land, water, roads, and services
- Lower rate than national average
- Major cuts at state level in 2013 and federal level in 2017

Revenue options

Raise rates for more profitable corporations (\$30m-\$50m)

Supported by 63% of NM voters



- Land Grant Permanent Fund
- Alcohol, tobacco, and cigarette taxes
- Health Insurance Premium Tax
- Motor Vehicle Excise Tax
- Estate or inheritance taxes
- Re-examining GRT expenditures



