Legislative Primer

Charles Sallee, Deputy Director Legislative Finance Committee

New Mexico School Boards Association February, 2018

Overview

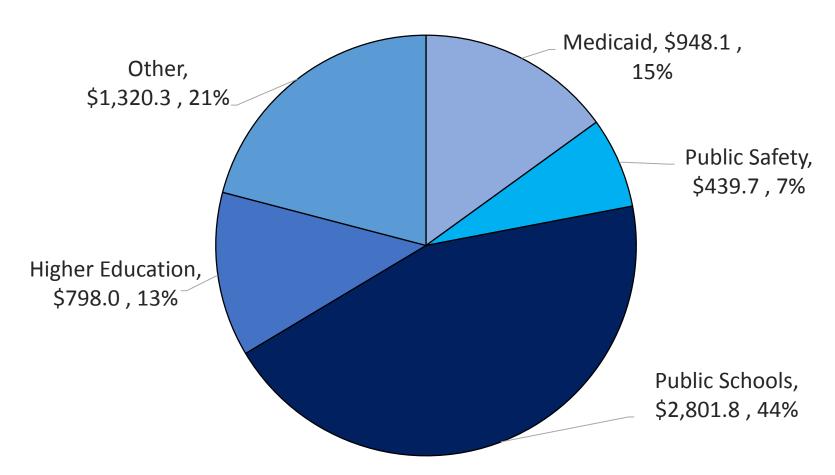


- Status of Budget
- Key Legislative Session Issues
- Strategic Challenges
- Education Success

House Version of Budget:

General Fund Budget – FY19 \$6.3B (in millions)



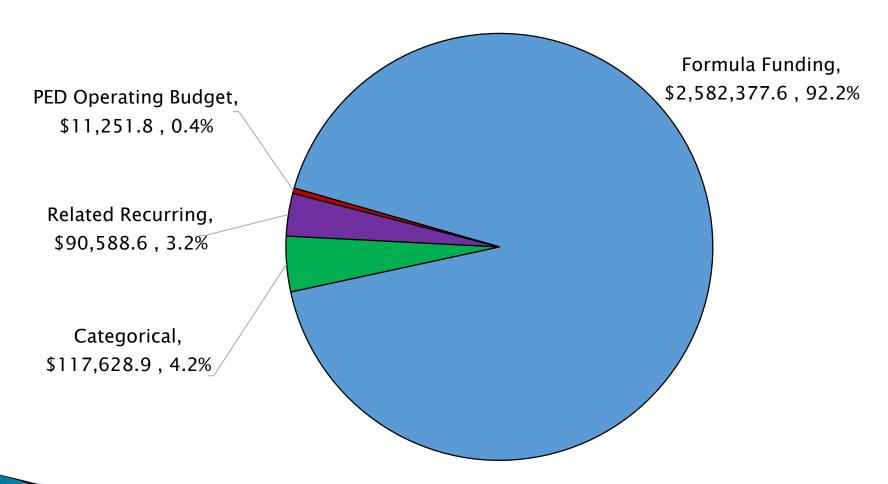


Source: House Version of Budget Note: Includes Compensation Increases

House Version of Budget:

Public School Budget-FY19 \$2.8B (in thousands)





Source: House Version of Budget
Note: Includes Compensation Increases

House Version of Budget:

Public School Budget-FY19 \$2.8B



- Formula Funding (Above-the-Line): \$2.582 billion, up \$80.6 million (3 percent) from FY18
 - \$22.5 million to boost at-risk index
 - \$17.6 million to increase minimum salaries by \$2 thousand for each level
 - \$46.6 million for 2.5% average salary increase for classroom teachers and 2% for all other public school employees
- Categorical Funding (Middle-of-Line): \$117.6 million, up \$25.2 million (27 percent) from FY18
- Recurring Related (Below-the-Line): \$90.6 million, up \$2.4 million (3 percent) from FY18
 - Pre-K: \$29.0 million, \$8.0 million increase
 - K-3 Plus: \$30.2 million, \$6.5 million increase

Source: House Version of Budget

Note: Includes Compensation Increases

Other Key Issues

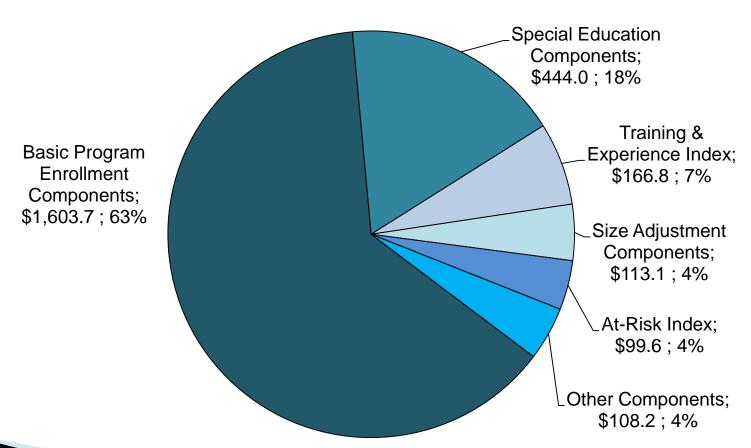


- Funding formula changes
 - Boost At–Risk Index
 - Align T&E to Three Tiered System
 - School Size Units
 - End Funding for Students Over 21
- Governor's Education Proposals
 - Exemplary Teacher Awards

Funding Formula Components



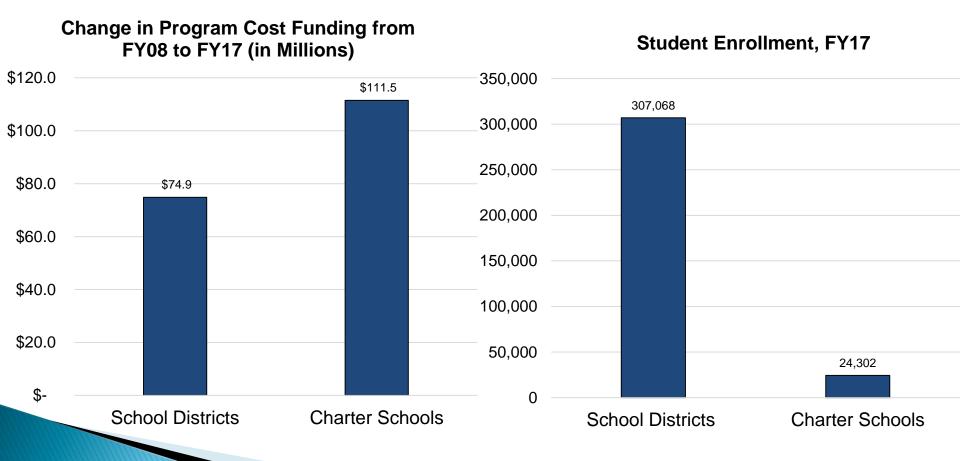
FY18 Program Cost by Funding Formula Components (in Millions)



Role and Financing of Charters



From FY08 to FY17 Charter Schools Received 60% of funding increases while educating 7% of students



Source: LFC Files

Strategic Challenges



- Achievement Gap
- Aligning Finance Mechanisms with Policy Priorities – ROI
- Overall Performance and Financial Accountability
- Teacher Workforce
- Cross System Coordination

Early Childhood



- Why is early childhood development so important?
- The most rapid period of brain development occurs in the first few years of life.
 - Early experiences influence the developing brain;
 - Stable, caring relationships are essential for healthy development;
 - Chronic stress can be toxic to developing brains;
 - Significant early adversity can lead to lifelong economic and health problems;
 - Early intervention can prevent the consequences of early adversity.

Early Brain Development

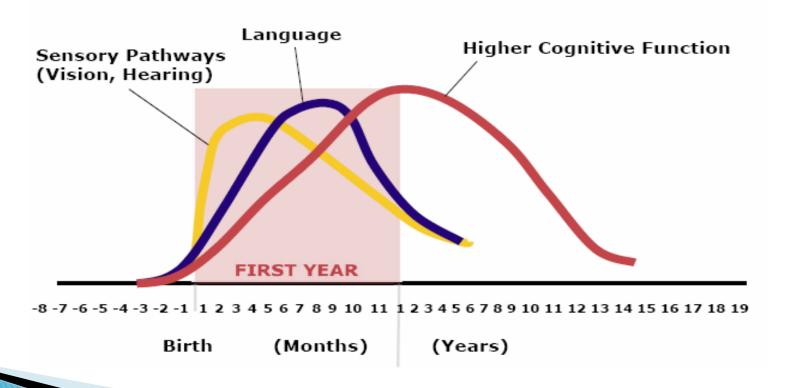




Human Brain Development

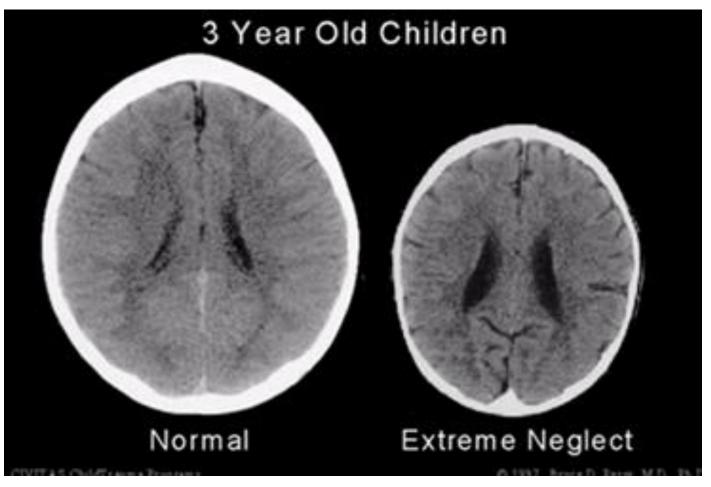
Synapse Formation Dependent on Early Experiences

(700 per second in the early years)



Early Brain Development





Source: UNM HSC

What We Know



- At high poverty schools, 80% of kids are behind their peers on the first day of kindergarten and 1 in 5 cannot identify a single letter.
- Almost half of 3rd graders are not reading at grade level and more than half are not performing at grade level in math.

- Medicaid pays for over 80% of births in New Mexico.
- NM Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are higher than the national percentages.
- 75% of young children in New Mexico have at least one risk known to impact health, education, development and 23 % of children are at moderate or high risk for developmental delays or behavior problems.

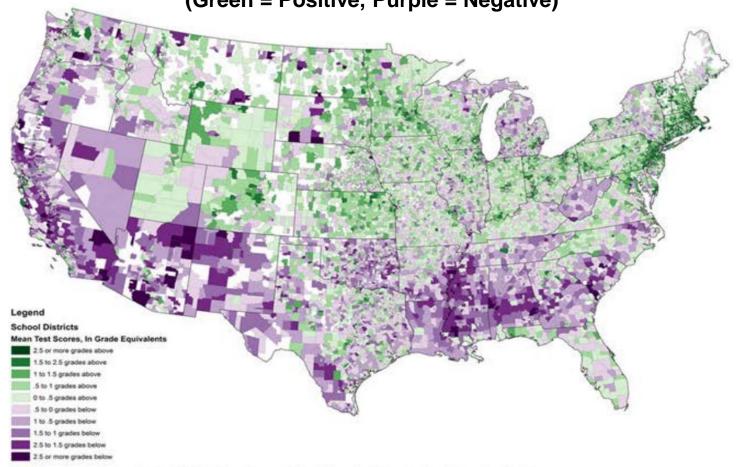
Education

Health

National Student Average Test Scores



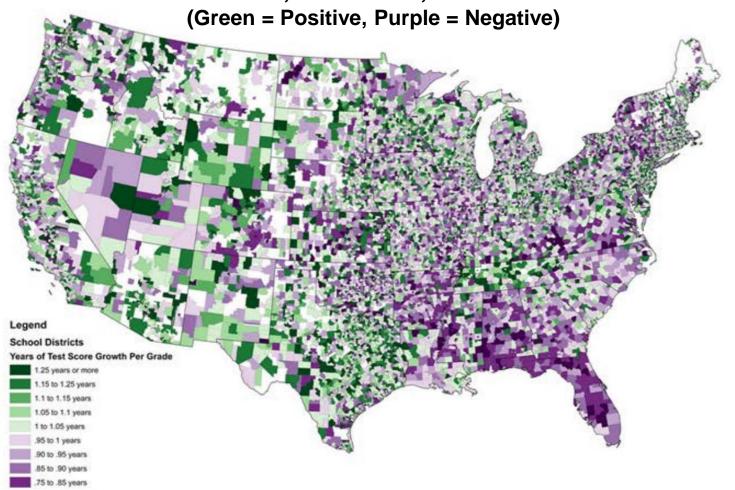
National Student Average Test Scores, Grades 3-8, 2009-2013 (Green = Positive, Purple = Negative)



National Student Average Test Score Growth



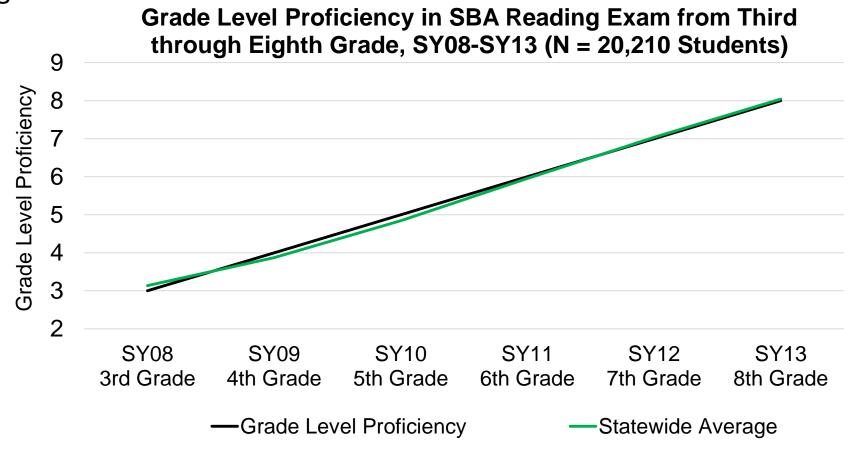
National Student Average Test Score Growth, Grades 3-8, 2009-2013



Academic Growth



In general, New Mexico schools produce a year of growth for each grade.



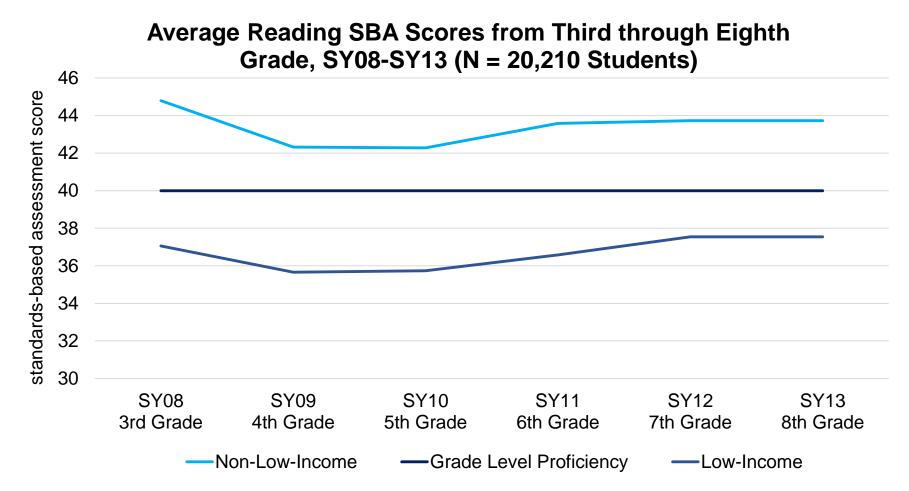
Source: LFC analysis of PED data;

Note: Average SBA scores for each year were divided by 40 (the SBA proficiency threshold score) and then multiplied by the grade level number. An SBA score of 40 in third grade would be a value of three in this chart.

Achievement Gaps



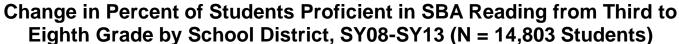
Despite annual academic gains, New Mexico's achievement gaps remain in place over time.

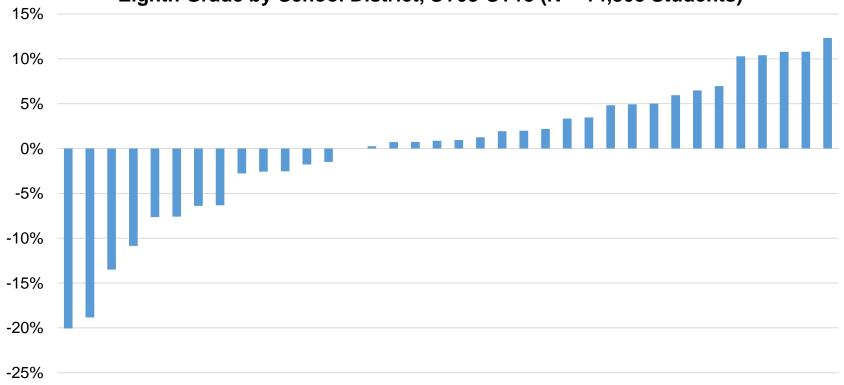


Student Growth



Student test score growth varies widely across all school districts, despite a slight average gain in annual statewide student learning.





Source: LFC analysis of PED data;

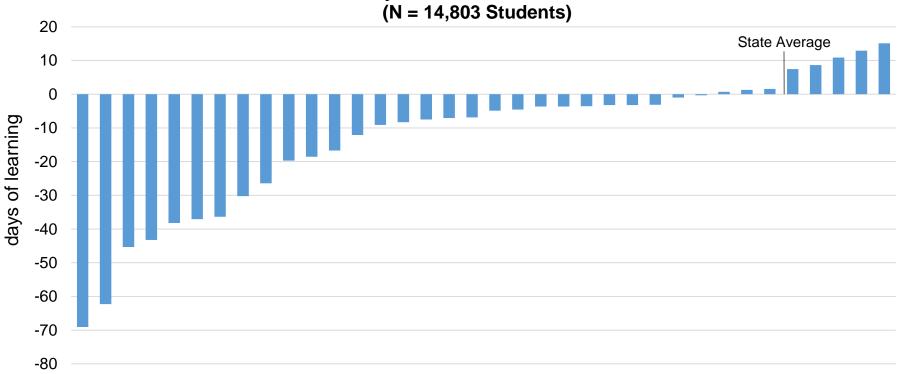
Note: 36 Districts shown. Districts with fewer than 30 students with SY08 and SY13 SBA data omitted from chart.

Student Growth



Student test score growth varies widely across all school districts, despite a slight average gain in annual statewide student learning.

Average Annual Student Growth, in Days of Learning, from Third through Eighth Grade by School District, SY08-SY13



Source: LFC analysis of PED data; Note: Average growth score is the average difference of standardized SY13 SBA reading and math scores minus SY08 standardized reading and math scores. Thirty-six districts are shown on chart. School districts with fewer than 30 students with both SY08 and SY13 SBA data were omitted from this chart.

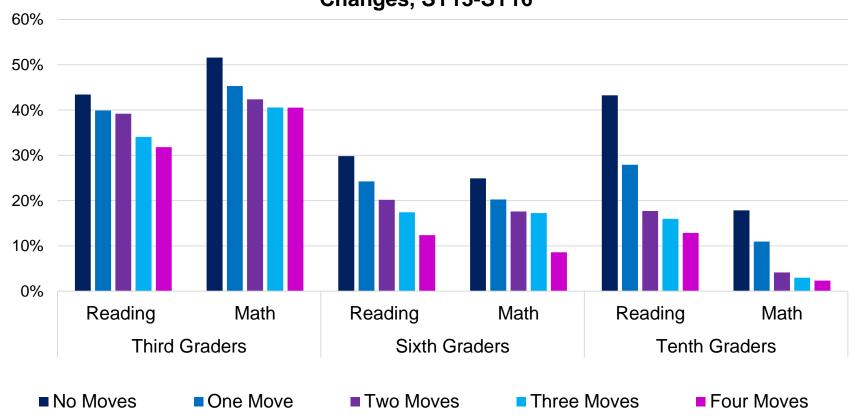
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Student Mobility



Students who change schools more often on average have lower proficiency levels than their peers.

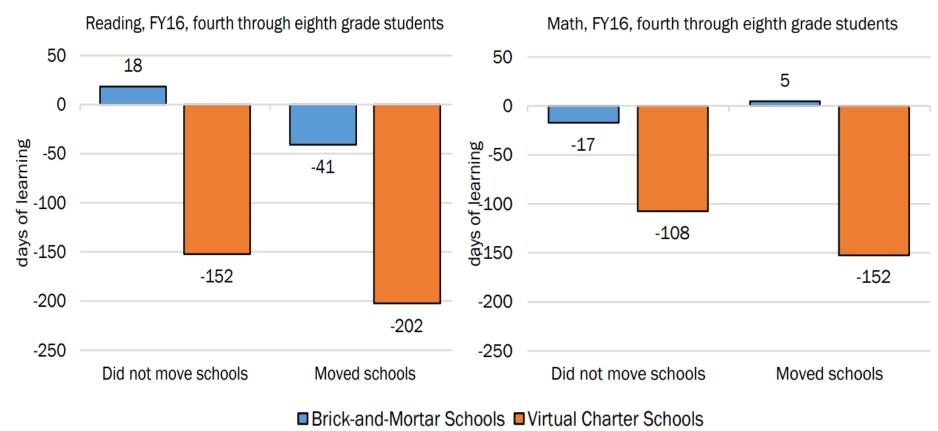
Percent of Students Proficient on SY16 PARCC by Number of School Changes, SY13-SY16



Virtual Charter Schools



Student Test Score Growth at NMVA and NMCA Compared with Brick-and-Mortar Schools



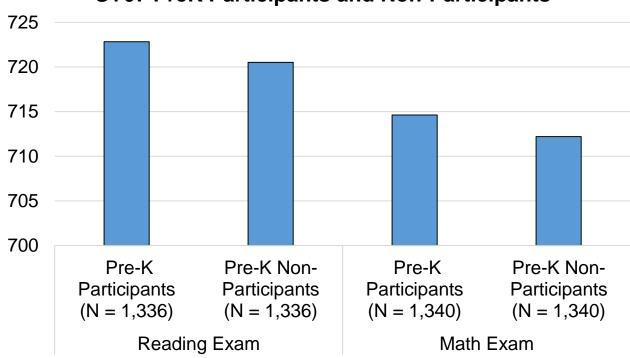
Source: LFC Files

Impact of PreK



LFC evaluations have repeatedly found prekindergarten produces a lasting and significant positive impact on student performance.





- Improved 8th grade PARCC performance in both math and reading.
- Reduced special education participation by 43%.
- Nearly eliminates the need to retain students by third grade.

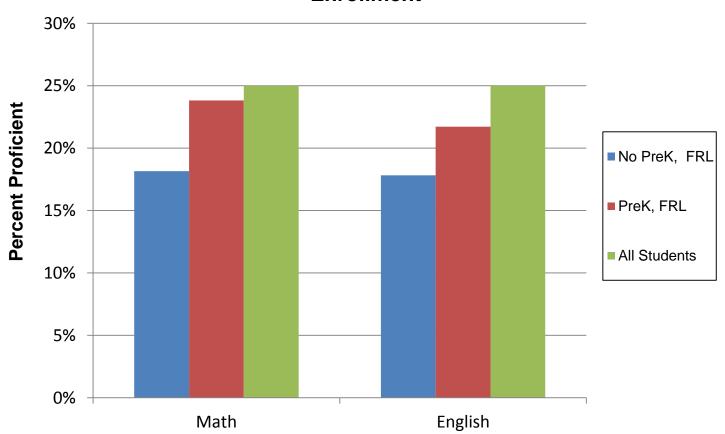
Source: LFC analysis of PED data

Impact of PreK



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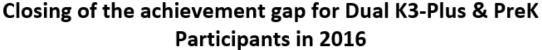
FY15 Student Third Grade Proficiency by PreK Enrollment

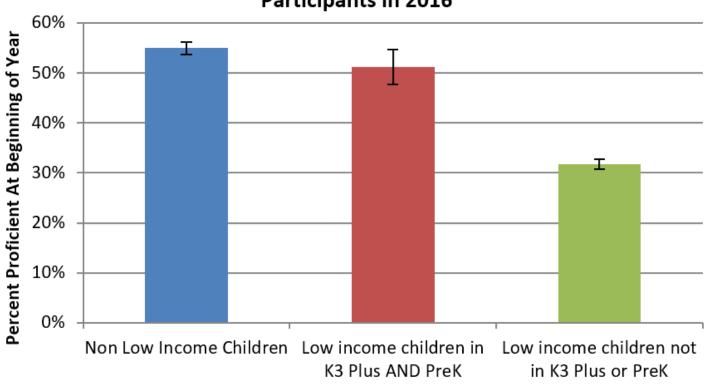


Source: PED and CYFD

Impact of PreK with K-3 Plus



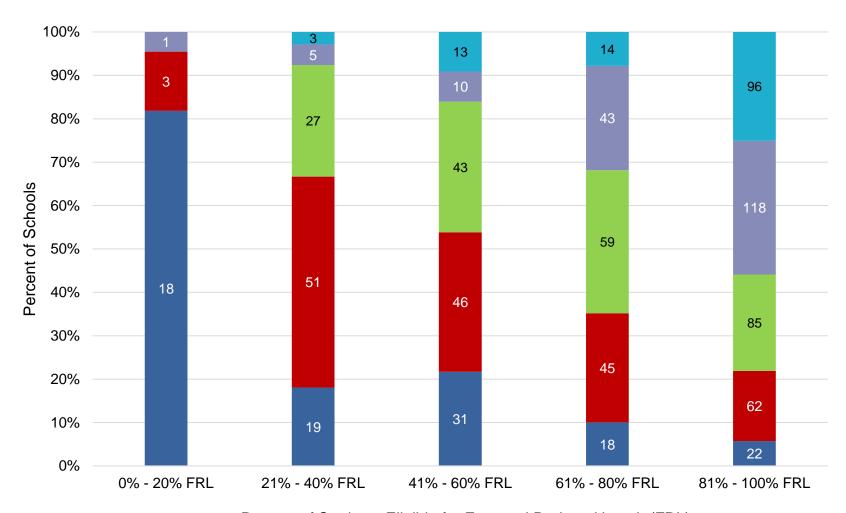




Source: LFC analysis of PED and CYFD data; Error bars are 95% Confidence Intervals

2017 School Grades by Percent of Low-Income Students



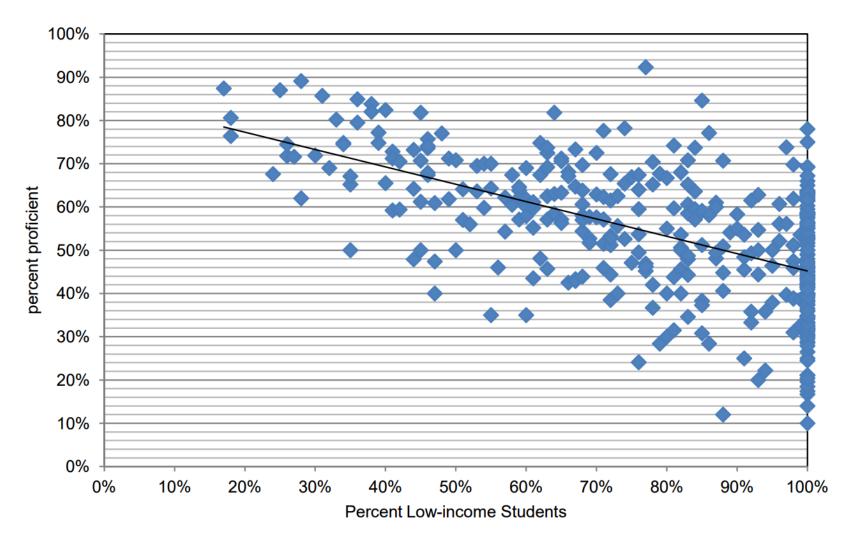


Percent of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL)

Source: LFC analysis of PED data

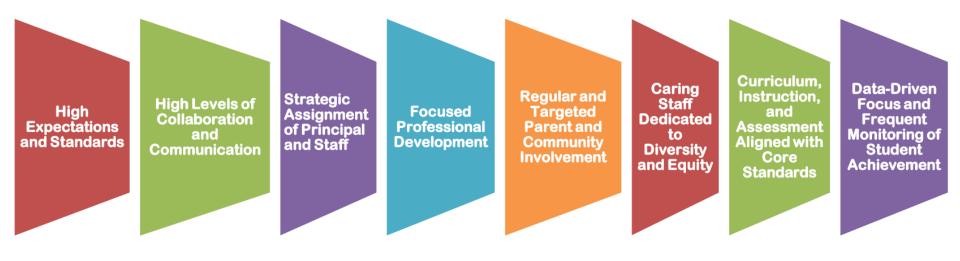
Third Grade Reading by School Poverty Level, FY13





Eight Characteristics of High-Performing Schools





Education Success

- Expand "What Works" & Make Sure Implemented Correctly
 - Early Childhood Investments, including PreK & K3+
- Focus on Transition to Post–Secondary
 - Boosting High School Graduation by 2,600 graduates (10 points) would yield \$700 million in long-term benefits
 - We can identify a handful of schools to make targeted investments that will yield big results

Legislative Finance Committee

On the Web:

http://www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/lfc/lfcdefault.aspx

- Session Publications including budget
- Report Cards
- Program Evaluations

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