

Topic Area: Expanding the Labor Force for Economic Recovery

The state's labor force holds the state back from economic development and expansion. While unemployment rates have recovered to prepandemic levels, the share of the state's working age population participating in the labor force is persistently low. Social services, economic development, tax rates, pension systems, the service industry, and virtually every other area of the economy is impacted when there are fewer people working to support those who do not work. In New Mexico currently, the demand for workers is much greater than the supply. Adding labor force participants is essential. Typically, a high labor force participation rate (LFPR) reflects a healthy economy because a large proportion of the economy is working or looking for work, and a high LFPR reflects a larger labor pool, making it easier to find workers. New Mexico would need to add 116 thousand workers to the labor force to reach the national average rate of workforce participation.

Additionally, misalignment between the state's workforce skills and industry is a challenge for New Mexico's economic future. EDD's target industries generally require advanced skill levels in science, technology, engineering, and math. Education and job training in New Mexico need to ensure the state's workforce has the skills required to meet industry's needs. Without an aligned workforce, New Mexico risks exporting residents to states with better connected institutions and losing employers to states with better trained workers.

The Employment Services division of Workforce Solutions, with an operating budget of \$30.8 million, oversees the state's network of connections centers and operates several programs related to the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA). Throughout FY23, about 50 thousand individuals received employment services in a WSD Connections office, about half of the agency's target of 100 thousand. In addition, the agency saw a decline in individuals using the agency's online Job Seeker portal, from 106.6 thousand in FY22 to 63 thousand in FY23. In addition, 2.3 thousand people were registered in department apprenticeship programs and in training.

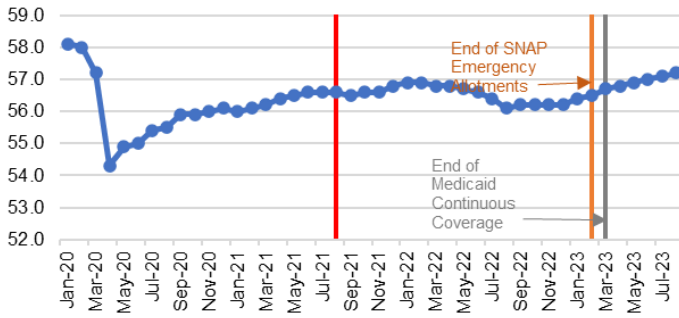
To support workforce alignment, the Economic Development Department's Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) funds classroom and on-the-job training for newly created jobs in expanding or relocating businesses. JTIP funding has grown substantially in recent years. However, EDD experienced a decrease in workers trained in JTIP in FY23 (1,255) to below prepandemic levels (2,202 in FY20) after experiencing two record-breaking years in FY22 (2,355) and FY23 (3,356). The department invested approximately \$18 million in JTIP awards in FY23. Cost per job increased by 85 percent for JTIP in FY23.

The department also administers the Local Economic Development Act, one of the state's larger economic incentive programs. In FY23, the state spent \$15 million and created 1,092 jobs through LEDA. Cost per job increased 82 percent compared to FY22. LEDA awards are a part of the state's investment package to attract new businesses, encourage businesses to expand, and to create new jobs in New Mexico. LEDA primarily passes state funding through local governments to businesses for land, building, and lease costs. Qualified entities that receive LEDA report the projects jobs created, salary/benefits of jobs created, and private investment.

Overall, the department reported creating 1,790 jobs due to economic development department efforts – down 98 percent from FY22 when the department created 5,263 jobs. According to the Workforce Solutions Department, New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment increased by 26,400 jobs in July 2023. EDD's job creation accounts for roughly 7 percent of New Mexico's overall job growth. Coordination between the Economic Development and the Workforce Solutions departments is needed to bring people off the sidelines and into the workforce and to expand economic development.

Key Data

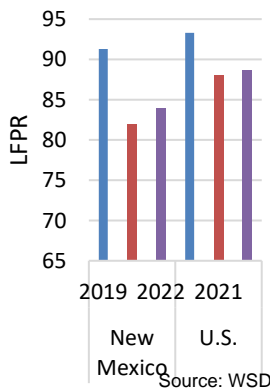
New Mexico Labor Force Participation Rate



Source: WSD

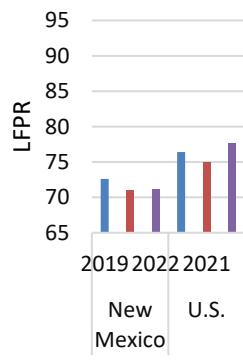
- Between 2008 and 2021, the state lost about 26 thousand workers.
- An estimated one-quarter of the state's population is not employed but is of working age.
- Between February 2023 and July 2023, as the state began to unwind benefit programs that were enhanced during the pandemic, the LFPR increased slightly, from 56.5 percent to 57.1 percent.
- The national LFPR in July 2023 was 62.6 percent.

LFPR Men Ages 25 to 34



Source: WSD

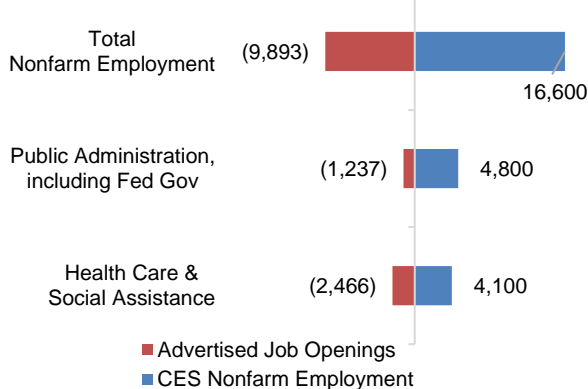
LFPR Women Ages 25 to 34



Source: WSD

- While national labor force participation rates have increased for both men and women who are 25 to 34 years of age between 2021 and 2022, in New Mexico they only increased for men.
- Overall, 60.4 percent of working age men participate in the labor force, compared to 50.5 percent of working age women in New Mexico.
- Among men and women of prime working age, more men participate in the workforce than women.
- An estimated 77 thousand men and women in this prime working age range are not participating in New Mexico's labor force.

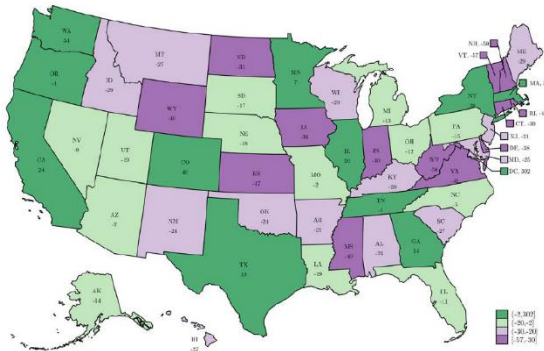
Change between August 2022 to August 2023, Select Industries



Source: WSD

- Over the last year, employment trends have returned to those that were more normal before the pandemic.
- The number of advertised job openings overall and in select industries has declined, while the number of workers employed has increased

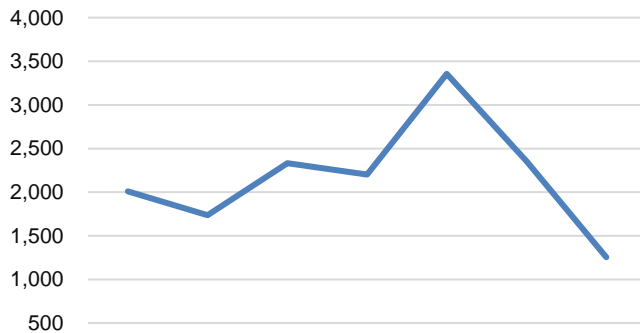
Net Importers (Green) and Exporters (Purple) of College Graduates from Four-Year Colleges



Source: Conzelmann et al (2022). "Grads on the Go: Measuring College-Specific Labor Markets for Graduates." National Bureau of Economic Research

- A 2023 LFC program evaluation found, while the Opportunity Scholarship is associated with increased enrollment, New Mexico grapples with poor graduation outcomes.
- New Mexico is a net exporter of college graduates, and more college graduates leave New Mexico than come into the state.
- Previous LFC evaluations noting quality of life factors, including health, public safety, and educational outcomes, may explain reasons why graduates leave the state.
- Since December 2020, state agencies have been working to develop a longitudinal data system to better connect education and workforce data. The project intends to allow the state to better analyze educational and workforce outcomes. The state has dedicated \$8 million to the project so far and anticipates completion in July 2024.

Workers Trained by JTIP

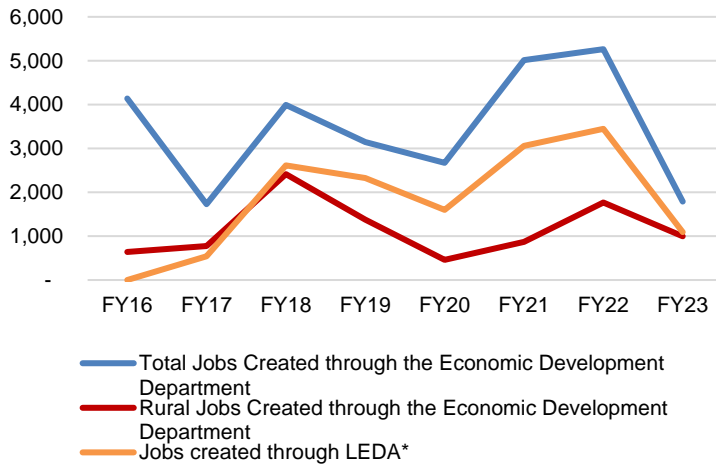


	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Trainees	2,009	1,736	2,333	2,202	3,356	2,355	1,255

Source: EDD

- In FY23, a total of 1,255 workers were trained by JTIP with an average wage of \$29.02 per hour.
- Participation in JTIP in FY23 fell below prepandemic levels. EDD notes companies have scaled back hiring and focused on maintaining their existing workforce.
- The average annual wage associated with the jobs approved in FY23 is \$60,668.
- The Film Crew Advancement Program (FCAP), one of the two job training incentive programs for film and multimedia programs, approved 13 companies and training for 99 crew members at a projected average hourly wage of \$28.26 in FY23.

Economic Development Department Job Creation FY16 to FY23

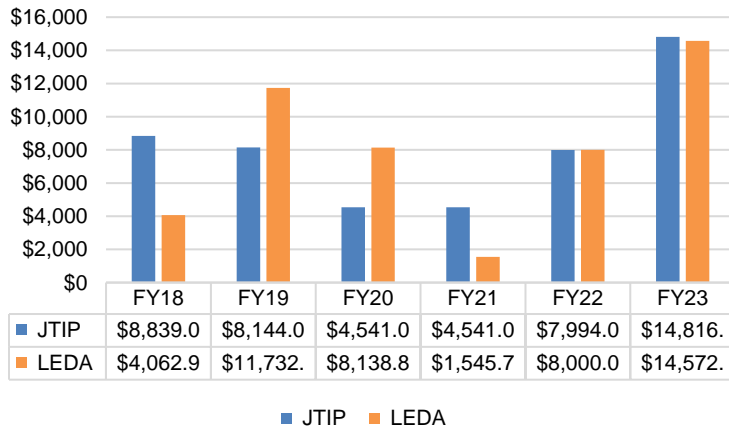


*Data not collected in FY16

Source: EDD

- The Economic Development Department (EDD) had two years of record-breaking job creation through the Job Training Incentive Program (JTIP) and Local Economic Development Act (LEDA) in FY21 and FY22.
- Job creation through the department in FY23 was lower than the two previous years.
- The department notes concern the cost of lending and increased inflation have slowed companies from expanding and they are, instead, focused on maintaining existing production and workforce. With more hesitancy to expand, fewer companies have requested LEDA.
- Rural job creation by the department has fluctuated with a low in FY20. Rural job creation peaked in FY22 with 1,766 jobs

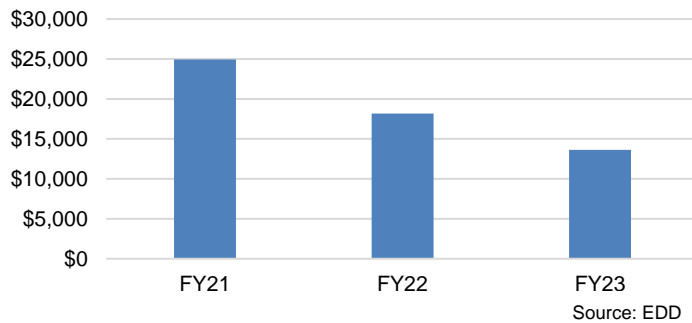
JTIP and LEDA Cost per Job FY18 to FY23



Source: EDD

- Cost per job approved by LEDA and JTIP varies year to year. In FY23, cost per job increased by 85 percent for JTIP and by 82 percent for LEDA. Variation in cost per job can show inconsistent award criteria.
- Cost per job is calculated by dividing the total amount of JTIP and LEDA awards by the total amount of hires associated with the projects.

Wages of Jobs Created by JTIP and LEDA in Excess of Prevailing Local Wages



Source: EDD

- In FY23, jobs created by JTIP and LEDA were on average \$13 thousand more than the average prevailing county wage.
- EDD shifted efforts to attract and provide incentives to companies that offer competitive wages, moving away from low-wage, high-volume jobs.
- This measure was first collected in FY21. Wages do not include call center wages due to more restrictive incentives.

Performance Challenge: Low Labor Force Participation

LegisStat Recap

The Economic Development, Workforce Solution, and Tourism departments were pilot agencies for the LegisStat hearing process, first appearing before the committee in August 2021 to discuss data-driven, collaborative approaches to economic recovery. In addition, previous LegisStat hearings have focused on the state's labor force participation rate and factors contributing to the large number of New Mexicans sitting on the sidelines and not participating in the workforce.

Workforce Solutions Department (WSD)

The July 2022 and November 2022 LegisStat hearings with the Workforce Solutions Department (WSD) included discussion of what the state can do to improve participation in the state's labor force to be more competitive nationally, whether it would be reasonable to set a goal for bringing people back into the labor force, research why the state's participation rate is shrinking more quickly than the national rate within key demographics, what more the state could do to attract more workers, and research into national best practices and evidence-based options for growing the labor force. The committee also asked the department to provide a plan for the two appropriations totaling \$10 million for adult and youth reemployment and case management services.

Economic Development Department (EDD)

The November 2021 and December 2022 LegisStat hearing with the Economic Development Department included discussions about the state's slow recovery of rural job growth after the pandemic. The department concentrated its efforts on rural job creation, and the number of rural jobs doubled in FY22 compared to FY21. The department also created a dashboard with county-by-county economic summaries and data profiles to better target economic investments. EDD also participated in a LegisStat hearing in June 2022 that focused on the department's strategic plan. Committee members also discussed the various economic development initiatives appropriated in the 2022 General Appropriation Act, such as the Opportunity Enterprise Act and Venture Capital Investment Act.

Progress

Previous LegisStat hearing have highlighted a gap between specific initiatives WSD is leading and efforts to increase workforce participation. Previously, the department cited efforts other state agencies are engaged in, such as creating the opportunity scholarship, increasing childcare access, increasing higher education enrollment, improving criminal justice reentry programs, and addressing high substance abuse rates.

Solutions offered by the department chip at the edges but may not substantially affect participation rates at a level needed to make New Mexico more competitive nationally. For example, the department mentioned it is in the second year of administering the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Return to Work Program, but there are only about 50 participants. The department also discussed a "no wrong door" initiative so that career transition specialists stay with unemployment insurance (UI) recipients and through the job search process. However, with a shortage of workers and a large number of people sitting on the sidelines, the department's efforts may not substantially change the state's labor force participation trajectory.

Energy Transition Act- Displaced Worker Assistance Fund

In 2019, the Energy Transition Act (ACT) established the displaced worker assistance fund for New Mexico residents terminated from employment, or whose contracts were terminated, due to the abandonment of a New Mexico facility producing electricity that displaced at least 40 workers. The ETA also requires WSD establish a plan to assist displaced workers, assist employers to qualify for tax relief, and pay the costs associated with displaced

workers enrolling and participating in certified apprenticeship programs in New Mexico. The department will receive \$12.1 million from energy transition bond proceeds and \$15.4 million from the general fund through a Chapter 208 (Senate Bill 192) appropriation.

The Workforce Solutions Department began taking applications for workers impacted by the San Juan County Generating Station and Westmoreland San Juan Mine closure in May 2023. In July 2023, WSD reported the agency had distributed \$7 million to 350 displaced workers to offset the financial strain due to the closure of the mine to date. In addition, WSD reports connecting 170 workers to retraining and reemployment resources.

The Economic Development Department received \$5.9 million through the Energy Transition Act to be administered for economic development opportunities “unrelated to fossil fuel development or use.” The department created the Energy Transition Act Committee to consult with tribal and community entities to determine how to spend the funds. It is unclear how the department plans to spend the funds.

Economic Investments in FY24

Since July 1, the Economic Development Department has announced significant LEDA awards. Notable investments include a \$600 million incentive package to Maxeon Solar Technologies for its first U.S. based factory in Mesa del Sol in Albuquerque. The project is anticipated to cost \$1 billion and is estimated to create up to 1,800 jobs. EDD also awarded \$225 thousand from the Local Economic Development Act (LEDA) to Noise Water Winery in Ruidoso. The award is expected to create 25 jobs at an average salary of \$42 thousand. Most recently, the department announced \$3 million in LEDA for Hota Industrial Manufacturing, a Taiwanese auto parts maker planning to invest \$99 million for a new facility in Santa Teresa.

Additionally, the department approved slightly over \$1 million to assist in training up to 135 New Mexico workers in nine different communities for 11 companies in August 2023. Approved projects include Louisiana Pepper Exchange, a global chile pepper company in Santa Teresa, awarded \$84.5 thousand for 10 trainees at an average wage of \$16.47. Louisiana Pepper Exchange also received \$300 thousand from the Local Economic Development Act (LEDA). Most recently, the department announced the JTIP board approved \$1.67 million in September 2023 to seven companies for funding for 112 potential trainees. So far, the department has made significant LEDA and JTIP awards compared to FY23.

Performance Challenge: Growing and Training the Labor Force

Evidence-Based Case Management for Re-Employment

Previous LFC evaluations have highlighted the benefits of the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Program, which has been found to reduce the length of time a claimant receives unemployment insurance and generate savings for the unemployment insurance trust fund. Although results from New Mexico’s programs are unknown, multiple evaluations have found Nevada’s RESEA program, which provides case management services for unemployment applicants, gets those receiving unemployment insurance back into jobs more quickly. Those in the program in Nevada received unemployment insurance for four fewer weeks and made almost \$2.6 thousand more than those not enrolled in the program over the first six quarters after program entry. Furthermore, the program is highly rated and evidence-based, according to the Results First Clearinghouse Database, and has been adopted by most states. This program combines reemployment eligibility and assessment with referral to reemployment services and training. The program is mandatory for certain unemployment insurance claimants. The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) also highlights this program as an effective, low-cost means to reduce unemployment. If New Mexico’s program is run as intended, the state can expect a \$17 return for every dollar spent based on analysis through the Results First model based on 2020 employment and salary data.

The department received \$5 million in nonrecurring appropriations in FY23 to support evidence-based reemployment case management, though the Governor vetoed the “evidence-based” language. The investments in

evidence-based case management programs could further drive down unemployment insurance numbers, and WSD should report out the number of clients served and the number of jobs obtained.

The federal government began requiring quarterly reporting on RESEA program outcomes in 2020, including average length of unemployment and number of individuals who have been reemployed. While the federal government asks for data on both a state-defined comparison group and the RESEA participants, New Mexico has not provided data on a state-defined comparison group, making it difficult to determine if RESEA is leading to improved outcomes for participants in New Mexico, as it has in other states.

When comparing the RESEA population to all unemployment insurance claimants in New Mexico in 2022 quarter one, the average duration rate for RESEA enrollees is 16.3 weeks, about two weeks lower than the average duration rate for all unemployment insurance claimants (18 weeks). Therefore, RESEA is likely reducing the time on unemployment insurance for participants. The \$5 million appropriation for case management was intended to build up or expand the RESEA program.

Spending to date from the case management-related appropriation has also included \$1.1 million for personnel, \$100 thousand in licensing costs associated with Be Pro Be Proud, and \$55 thousand for computers. The department has partnered with several high schools around the state to provide career counseling services and provides case management to people through local field offices.

Youth Reemployment and Apprenticeships

Roughly 11 thousand young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 are unemployed, and the state lacks a targeted plan for engaging this group. Two areas where the department has the opportunity to help grow the labor force are among the state's youth and in postsecondary education. Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA) funding provides a variety of youth services based on the needs of individuals. However, WIOA funding is limited and can only be used to provide services to low-income youth between the ages of 14 to 24 who face one or more of the following employment barriers: deficient in basic literacy, a school dropout, homeless, a runaway, a foster child, pregnant or a parent, or an ex-offender.

A 2020 LFC evaluation on workforce development included a list of evidence- and research-based workforce training programs, which included summer youth employment programs as a research-based program that can lead to decreased crime and violence as well as increased earnings. However, the department has not focused on the implementation of these programs, instead focusing on a career exploration program and case management in K-12 public schools with non-recurring funds intended for evidence-based approaches.

The federal government provides some funding for youth employment services through WIOA funding. However, New Mexico performs worse than its peer states when looking at employment for youth who participated in WIOA in 2021, both when looking at employment rates six months after exiting the program and one year post exit. In terms of wages, New Mexico youth participants also had lower second quarter median wages after exiting WIOA—with New Mexico youth making approximately \$250 less a quarter than the national average and \$375 less a quarter than the regional average.

In postsecondary education, the department has the opportunity to help support career technical education and other programs by providing case management and other services to students. Addressing the skills gap by aligning these programs with industry needs is also essential to expanding labor force participation.

In FY23, the department received a nonrecurring appropriation of \$5 million to support youth reemployment and apprenticeship programs. The department has spent roughly \$1.7 million of the \$5 million appropriation for youth employment and apprenticeships on the “Be Pro Be Proud” program already operating in several southern states. Expenses include roughly \$1.6 million for the purchase of a Be Pro Be Proud truck, website, and marketing. The Be Pro Be Proud program aims to get youth interested in working in professions such as welding, electronics, and

machining. In addition, the department has partnered with 15 high schools statewide to deliver pre-apprenticeship programs.

As of September 2023, WSD reported 300 participants in the pre-apprenticeship programs, with roughly half of the participants currently in high school and half of participants being adults not in high school. However, the state is primarily funding youth career exploration through \$40 million in appropriations for career and technical education delivered through K-12 public schools.

In addition, in 2022 the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) received a non-recurring appropriation of \$1 million to enter into cooperative procurement agreements with other state agencies for youth employment programs. The governor vetoed House Bill 2 language that would have required the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department to submit a project plan to the legislature associated with this appropriation. To date, no funds have been spent.

Performance Challenge: Economic Development

Job Creation and Training

EDD reported creating 1,790 jobs in FY23—down 98 percent from FY22 when the department created 5,263 jobs. New Mexico’s total nonagricultural employment increase of 26,400 jobs, reported by the Workforce Solutions Department in July 2023. EDD’s job creation accounts for roughly 7 percent of New Mexico’s overall job growth.

During the 2022 and 2023 regular sessions, the department received \$50 million and \$13 million, respectively, for the Local Economic Development Act. The agency reports having \$24 million available in LEDA funds. In FY23, the department created 1,092 jobs with LEDA. The average cost per job for LEDA was \$14,572, an 82 percent increase compared to FY22.

The department also received \$6 million and \$3 million for the Job Training Incentive Program during the 2022 and 2023 regular sessions. In FY23, 1,255 workers were trained by JTIP, a 46 percent decrease compared to FY22. Cost per job increased by 85 percent for JTIP in FY23.

The department notes concern the cost of lending and increased inflation have slowed companies from expanding, and companies are instead focused on maintaining existing production and workforce. With more hesitancy to expand, fewer companies have requested LEDA and JTIP. To address underutilization, the JTIP board encouraged participation by New Mexico higher education institutions that provide customized training for expanding companies and reassessed the per-trainee reimbursement cap. Additionally, companies are eligible for an additional 5 percent reimbursement for participation in job fairs, corporate training, and other customized human resources services offered by the Workforce Solutions Department.

The department has made significant strides in prioritizing and attracting companies that offer competitive wages, moving away from low-wage high-volume jobs, such as call centers. The agency surpassed the target for wages of jobs created in excess of prevailing local wages by over \$13 thousand.

Economic Diversification

The Legislature and EDD have noted the importance of diversifying the state’s economy. The state’s current economy is defined by a core set of industries—government, retail, agriculture, and oil and gas. While these industries may continue to play a role in the state’s economy, the state needs to increase the economic base and diversify its industries to stabilize long-term revenues.

In 2019, New Mexico enacted the Energy Transition Act to set a net zero carbon resource goal for New Mexico investor-owned utilities by 2045. The act also provided funds to provide economic development and workforce

training to those affected by the closure of the San Juan generating station. The department received \$5.9 million in the economic development fund to be administered for economic development opportunities in consultation with tribal and community entities. It is unclear if a plan has been released for job training and economic development.

The department can support the state in preparing for long-term growth outside of oil and gas. The state's economic development plan identified nine target industries based on an analysis of the New Mexico's current assets and employment concentration and industry's ability to add stability, attract well-paying jobs, and potential for job creation. The nine identified industries are aerospace, biosciences, cybersecurity, film and television, outdoor recreation, sustainable and value-added agriculture, intelligent manufacturing, global trade, and sustainable and green energy. The share of New Mexico's total employment represented in these nine industries has remained relatively steady, but employment growth has been consistent within cybersecurity, global trade, and sustainable and value-added agriculture. The role of government in New Mexico's economy—through the national laboratories—make the state an ideal location for industries that rely on scientific research and technical knowledge, such as the bioscience and cybersecurity industries. The state's natural resources and vast landscapes also make the New Mexico an ideal candidate for sustainable and green energy and outdoor recreation.

Suggested Questions and Next Steps

Overarching Questions:

- What programs or initiatives has the department implemented to address the performance challenge?
- What progress and outcomes have you seen in the last year?
- What actions are you planning in the next six months to address the performance challenge?
- What budget requests will you make to address the performance challenges?

Labor Force and Workforce Investments:

- What are the department's goals for programs focused on reemployment and unemployed youth?
- What have been the outcomes associated with the state's \$10 million investment in WSD programs? (How many people have participated? How many people have gotten apprenticeships or jobs?)
- Did the department make a specific budget request for items that might help improve the LFPR?
- Which components of the nonworking population is the department focusing the \$5 million appropriation for adult reemployment and case management services on?
- What additional strategies is the department considering to increase labor force participation?

Job Creation

- Of the thousands of new jobs in FY2023, EDD reported creating 1,790 jobs. How do the agency's efforts translate to the broader New Mexico economy?
- What additional strategies is the department considering to increase job creation?
- How does the department's economic strategic plan align to the type of graduates and degrees New Mexico is currently producing?

Economic Diversification:

- What is the status of the \$5.9 million appropriation to the economic development fund as part of the Energy Transition Act?
 - What is the department doing to prepare for the eventual slowdown of revenues from oil and gas to other industries that could support our state's economy?
- The Legislative Finance Committee heard testimony this year on the need to have a more educated workforce and that New Mexico is a net exporter of college educated workers. How are the departments collaborating with higher education to address both?

- The Legislature appropriated \$226 million in one-time money for economic development in 2022. How is EDD aligning its overall budget and department priorities to support other legislative investments in economic development, such as the Opportunity Enterprise Act and the Venture Capital program?
- What additional strategies is the department considering to diversify the state's economy?

Agency Partnerships:

- How do the Economic Development Department and Workforce Solutions work together to ensure the state has the workforce we need to support the state's economic development strategic plan?
- What can be done to work with criminal justice involved people who are not in the labor force?
- How does the department coordinate with higher education institutions to increase participation and identify key areas to retain graduates for the New Mexico labor force?
- What can the state do to retain the higher-education prepared workforce we are exporting?

Next Steps:

- What are concrete steps the departments can take to bring more people into the labor force, and what will be accomplished by the department by their November budget hearing and the 30-day session?
- What can the state do to continue to add more jobs and work with other agencies to ensure jobs created are aligned with our workforce?
- Additionally, what can the state do to ensure our workforce is adequately trained to meet the demands of new industry that contribute high-paying jobs and diversify the state's economy?
- What can the Legislature do to bring people into the labor force?
- What evidence-based programs could be scaled up to get more people working?
- How is WSD going to scale up existing Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act programs to serve a wider base that is not currently served through federal funding?
- What can the state do to attract more workers?

Appendix A: Labor Force and Unemployment by County: August 2023

County	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Bernalillo	343,351	329,398	13,953	4.1
Catron	1,120	1,062	58	5.2
Chaves	27,579	26,446	1,133	4.1
Cibola	8,234	7,759	475	5.8
Colfax	6,036	5,832	204	3.4
Curry	22,489	21,754	735	3.3
De Baca	761	733	28	3.7
Doña Ana	100,231	95,709	4,522	4.5
Eddy	32,795	31,861	934	2.8
Grant	12,186	11,756	430	3.5
Guadalupe	1,568	1,503	65	4.1
Harding	293	284	9	3.1
Hidalgo	1,858	1,793	65	3.5
Lea	30,474	29,277	1,197	3.9
Lincoln	8,956	8,648	308	3.4
Los Alamos	11,387	11,121	266	2.3
Luna	10,614	9,805	809	7.6
McKinley	24,651	23,316	1,335	5.4
Mora	2,086	1,977	109	5.2
Otero	26,094	24,979	1,115	4.3
Quay	2,959	2,815	144	4.9
Rio Arriba	16,791	16,163	628	3.7
Roosevelt	8,640	8,306	334	3.9
San Juan	49,370	47,013	2,357	4.8
San Miguel	11,334	10,779	555	4.9
Sandoval	69,413	66,472	2,941	4.2
Santa Fe	73,105	70,215	2,890	4.0
Sierra	3,809	3,593	216	5.7
Socorro	6,133	5,841	292	4.8
Taos	14,514	13,792	722	5.0
Torrance	5,440	5,128	312	5.7
Union	1,600	1,546	54	3.4
Valencia	31,490	30,067	1,423	4.5

Appendix B. Expenditures from Non-Recurring Appropriations

Expenditures for Non-Recurring Appropriation for Reemployment Case Management

Account	Dept	Budget	Expense	Encumbrance	Pre-Encumbrance	Total Spend	Available Budget
200	ZG1045	\$3,398,000	\$1,114,115	\$0	\$0	\$1,114,115	\$2,283,885
300	ZG1045	\$1,500,000	\$59	\$345,200	\$0	\$345,259	\$1,154,741
400	ZG1045	\$102,000	\$60,826	\$0	\$8,822	\$69,648	\$32,352
Total		\$5,000,000	\$1,175,000	\$345,200	\$8,822	\$1,529,022	\$3,470,978

Source: SHARE September 2023

Expenditures for Non-Recurring Appropriation for Youth Reemployment and Apprenticeship

Account	Dept	Budget	Expense	Encumbrance	Pre-Encumbrance	Total Spend	Available Budget
200	ZG1046	\$340,000	\$32,296	\$0	\$0	\$32,296	\$307,704
300	ZG1046	\$1,895,000	\$1,150,926	\$34,824	\$0	\$1,185,750	\$709,250
400	ZG1046	\$2,765,000	\$453,804	\$36,372	\$0	\$490,176	\$2,274,824
Total		\$5,000,000	\$1,637,027	\$71,195	\$0	\$1,708,222	\$3,291,778

Source: SHARE September 2023

2020 New Mexico Cost Benefit Analysis for Types of Workforce Development Programs

Program Name	Total Benefits	Taxpayer Benefits	Costs	Benefits Minus Costs	Benefit-to-Cost Ratio	Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs
Case management for unemployment insurance claimants	\$3,250	\$1,015	\$189	\$3,061	\$17.20	69%
Training with work experience for adult welfare recipients	\$7,258	\$3,631	\$4,369	\$2,889	\$1.66	85%
Job search and placement	\$1,920	\$1,514	\$542	\$1,378	\$3.54	66%
Work experience	\$3,637	\$2,602	\$2,158	\$1,479	\$1.69	85%
Training with work experience for adults, not targeting welfare recipients	\$6,356	\$2,071	\$4,314	\$2,042	\$1.47	61%
Case management for welfare recipients or low-income individuals	\$412	\$251	\$3,061	(\$2,649)	\$0.13	19%
Case management for former welfare recipients	\$371	\$441	\$3,061	(\$2,690)	\$0.12	22%
Training, no work experience	\$7,186	\$2,056	\$8,712	(\$1,526)	\$0.82	46%
Training with work experience for youth	\$494	\$576	\$7,736	(\$7,242)	\$0.06	35%

Note: Program costs are based off Washington state costs. This likely is a conservative estimate. Return on investment is calculated assuming adherence to the program models assessed in research articles examined.

Source: Pew MacArthur Results First Model