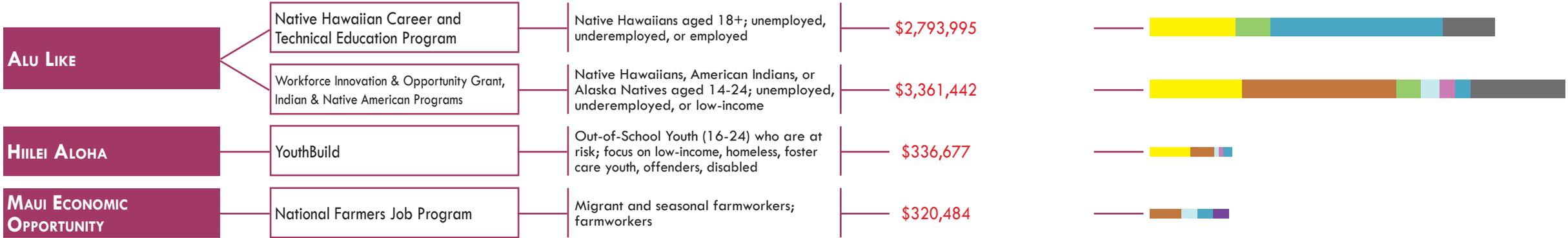


# WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FUNDING IN HAWAII: 2018



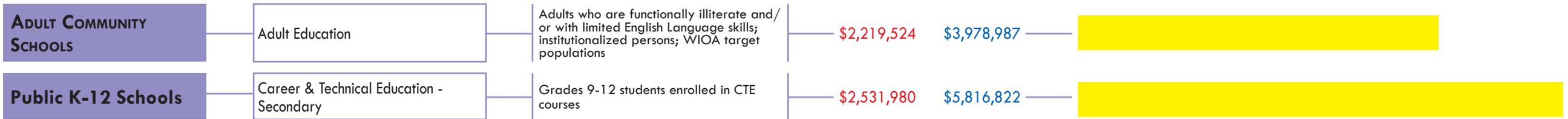
## NON-PROFIT



## DEPT. OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM



## DEPT. OF EDUCATION



## DEPT. OF HUMAN SERVICES



# DEPT. OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

## OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

\*OCS also receives Community Services Block Grants (CSBGs)

Employment Services for Low-Income Persons, Employment Services for Legal Permanent Residents

Low-income households, low-income permanent residents



## RESEARCH AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Bureau of Labor Statistics Labor Market Information

General public; workforce development programs; businesses; economists; federal, state & local governments; postsecondary institutions



Career Kokua, the Hawaii Career Information Delivery System

Jobseekers, students, incumbent workers, employment and school counselors, case managers



Workforce Information Grant

General public, including job seekers and employers; labor market intermediaries; policy makers; researchers, data providers, and the media



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment Grant

Unemployed most likely to exhaust UI benefits



## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

\*\*WDC also received a Reemployment & Systems Integration grant

WIOA Title I Adult

All adults (18+); priority given to veterans and those with barriers to employment



WIOA Title I Dislocated Worker

Laid off workers and displaced homemakers; priority given to veterans and those with barriers to employment



WIOA Title I Youth

In-School Youth (14-21); Out-of-School Youth (16-24); focus on low-income, homeless, foster care youth, offenders, LEP, pregnant, disabled



Apprenticeship

Employers, underserved populations, apprenticeship system



Disabled Vets Outreach Program, Local Veterans Employment Representatives

Military veterans and their employers



## WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

\*\*\*WDD also administers two Disability Employment Initiative grants

Employment & Training Fund

For employers to upgrade workers' skills and develop training programs



Senior Community Service Employment Program

Low-income, unemployed seniors



Trade Adjustment Assistance

Workers laid off due to foreign trade



Wagner-Peyser

Workers, job seekers, and businesses; specialized attention to individuals with barriers to employment

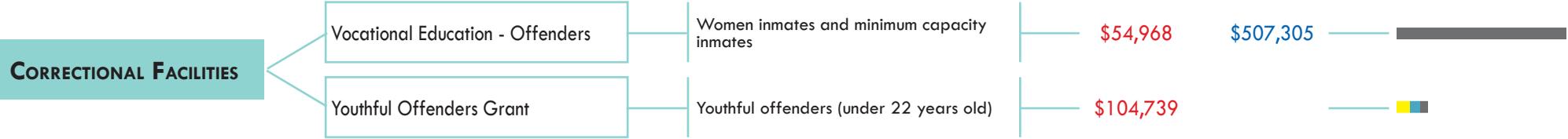


Work Opportunity Tax Credit

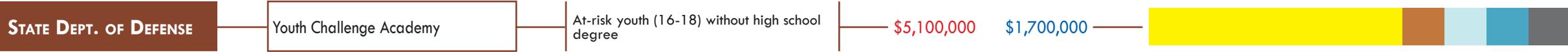
Employers who hire from target groups



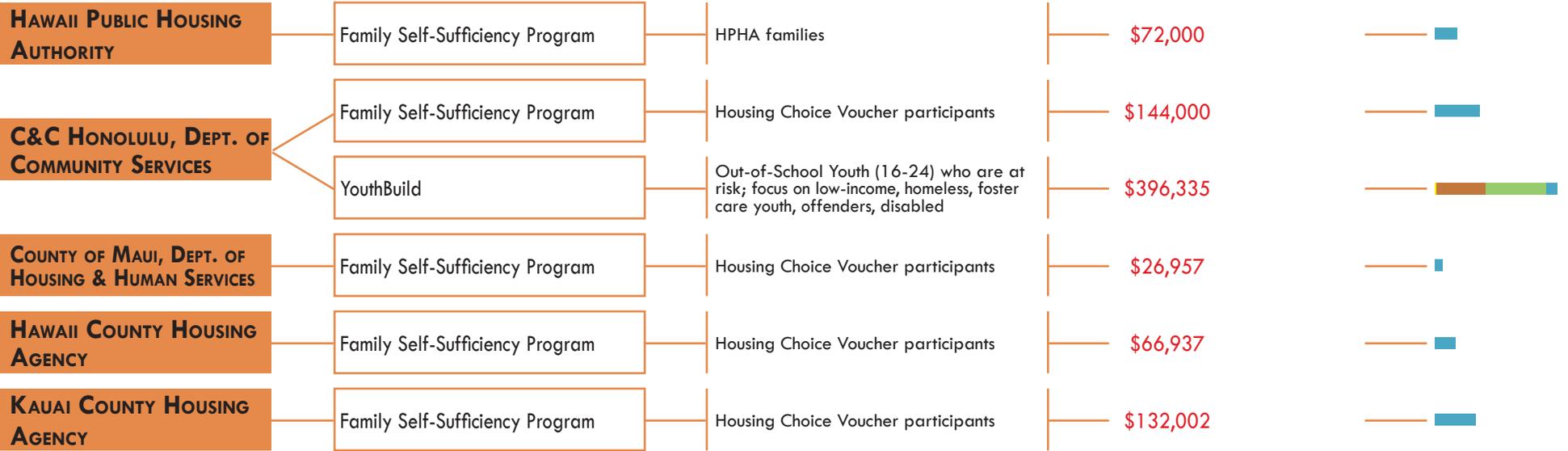
# DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY



# STATE DEPT. OF DEFENSE



# STATE & COUNTY HOUSING AGENCIES



# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII



\*\*\*\*UHCCs also offer postsecondary non-credit courses

\* OCS also receives Community Services Block Grants (CSBG), which provide funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities. The money is distributed to Community Action Agencies in each county.  
 \*\* WDC also received a \$1,100,000 Reemployment and System Integration grant in 2016. The grant expires in 2019. The grant is to help create a single sign-on platform and emphasize a “no wrong door” policy.  
 \*\*\* WDD also administers two Disability Employment Initiative grants, piloting DLIR+DHS collaborations to improve education, training, and employment outcomes of people with disabilities via improved integration of services as envisioned by WIOA.  
 \*\*\*\* UHCCs also offer postsecondary non-credit courses to students. These courses are self-supporting, and do not receive state or federal funding.

This brochure provides a summary of the \$101 million federal and state monies spent on workforce development in the state of Hawaii in 2018. About 55% of workforce investment dollars are from state funds, which totaled \$57,229,228; federal funding totaled \$43,808,983.

Between 2016 and 2018, workforce dollars declined by about a third overall. State funding declined by about 30% and federal funding declined by nearly 40%. The decline in federal dollars may be due in part to the requirement for alignment and reduction in duplication of federally funded workforce services through partnerships, co-location, and co-enrollment under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014, commonly referred to as WIOA. The Department of Human Services (DHS) had the largest decrease: the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation lost almost \$10 million and the Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division lost almost \$20 million, a decline of over 40% for DHS. The decline was due to the loss of contracts, reductions in contract budgets, and decreased spending in some programs. Another source of lost workforce funding was in the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations' Workforce Development Division, with the ending of the National Emergency Grant (a decline of nearly \$900,000) and a decrease in federal funding for apprenticeships of nearly \$4 million.

The decline in workforce funding underscores the need for stakeholders to work together more efficiently, for much is at stake. Workforce development programs benefit jobseekers, workers, and businesses alike.

Workforce investment dollars benefit youth and adult jobseekers and workers, particularly those who are at risk of not achieving a successful career. Workforce investment dollars provide career development, basic employment services, continuing education, occupational skills training, and access to labor market information. Those with barriers to employment or who are laid off are provided priority access to program resources and support services.

Target populations include adults with disabilities or those receiving social services, adults in correctional facilities, workers who are laid off due to foreign trade, low-income unemployed seniors, and those about to exhaust unemployment insurance benefits. Adult education students, postsecondary students, and farmworkers can also benefit from workforce funding.

Among young people, workforce development dollars target high school dropouts, as well as low-income youth who are basic skills deficient, English language learners, or in need of help completing their education or securing work. In addition, youth programs prioritize investing in youth who are offenders, homeless, runaways, Native Hawaiian, teen parents, in foster care, or have a disability.

Businesses can benefit from the provision of timely labor market information, and the development of a high-quality workforce for in-demand occupations and industries in Hawaii's tight labor market.

### STATE AGENCIES

DEPT. OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM  
<http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/>

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
<http://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/Pages/Home.aspx>

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
<http://dod.hawaii.gov>

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES  
<http://humanservices.hawaii.gov>

DEPT. OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS  
<http://labor.hawaii.gov>

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
<http://dps.hawaii.gov>

HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY  
<http://hpha.hawaii.gov>

### COUNTIES

CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU  
<http://www.honolulu.gov>

COUNTY OF HAWAII  
<http://www.hawaiicounty.gov>

COUNTY OF KAUAI  
<http://www.kauai.gov>

COUNTY OF MAUI  
<http://www.maui.gov>

### NON-PROFITS

ALU LIKE  
<http://alulike.org>

HIILEI ALOHA  
<http://www.hiilei.org/>

MAUI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
<http://www.meoinc.org>

### UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

HONOLULU COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
<http://www.honolulu.hawaii.edu>

KAPIOLANI COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
<http://www.kapiolani.hawaii.edu>

LEEWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
<http://www.leeward.hawaii.edu>

WINDWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
<http://www.windward.hawaii.edu>

HAWAII COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
<http://www.hawaii.hawaii.edu>

KAUAI COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
<http://www.kauai.hawaii.edu>

UH MAUI COLLEGE  
<http://www.maui.hawaii.edu>

## TOTAL STATE AND FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE RESOURCES, 2018

**TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES**  
**\$43,808,983**

**TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES**  
**\$57,229,228**

