WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FUNDING IN HAWAII: 2018

NON-PROFIT

**Alu Like**
- Native Hawaiian Career and Technical Education Program
  - Native Hawaiians aged 18+, unemployed, underemployed, or employed
  - $2,793,995

**Hiilei ALOHA**
- YouthBuild
  - Out-of-School Youth (16-24) who are at risk; focus on low-income, homeless, foster care youth, offenders, disabled
  - $336,677

**Maui Economic Opportunity**
- National Farmers Job Program
  - Migrant and seasonal farmworkers
  - $320,484

DEPT. OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

**Hawaii Technology Development Corporation**
- Hawaii Small Business Innovation Research Program
  - Tech companies
  - $1,500,000

DEPT. OF EDUCATION

**Adult Community Schools**
- Adult Education
  - Adults who are functionally illiterate and/or with limited English Language skills, institutionalized persons, WIOA target populations
  - $2,219,524

**Public K-12 Schools**
- Career & Technical Education - Secondary
  - Grades 9-12 students enrolled in CTE courses
  - $2,351,980

DEPT. OF HUMAN SERVICES

**Benefit, Employment & Support Services Division**
- First to Work Program, TANF-Funded Services
  - FTW program contracted services; TANF-recipient families & TANF-eligible families
  - $3,243,631

**DEPT. OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**
- Vocational Rehabilitation
  - Persons with significant physical or mental disabilities
  - $5,720,559

Program Type: 
- K-12, CC + 4 YR Education
- Job training
- Work-based learning
- Job search
- Job placement
- Support services
- Employment/business services
- Career development
### DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Education - Offenders</td>
<td>Women inmates and minimum capacity inmates</td>
<td>$54,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youthful Offenders Grant</td>
<td>Youthful offenders (under 22 years old)</td>
<td>$104,739</td>
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</table>

### STATE DEPT. OF DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Challenge Academy</td>
<td>At-risk youth (16-18) without high school degree</td>
<td>$5,100,000</td>
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### STATE & COUNTY HOUSING AGENCIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii Public Housing Authority</td>
<td>Family Self-Sufficiency Program</td>
<td>HPHA families</td>
<td>$72,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>C&amp;C Honolulu, Dep. of Community Services</td>
<td>Family Self-Sufficiency Program</td>
<td>Housing Choice Voucher participants</td>
<td>$144,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YouthBuild</td>
<td>Out-of-School Youth (16-24) who are at risk; focus on low-income, homeless, foster care youth, offenders, disabled</td>
<td>$396,335</td>
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<tr>
<td>County of Maui, Dep. of Housing &amp; Human Services</td>
<td>Family Self-Sufficiency Program</td>
<td>Housing Choice Voucher participants</td>
<td>$26,957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii County Housing Agency</td>
<td>Family Self-Sufficiency Program</td>
<td>Housing Choice Voucher participants</td>
<td>$66,937</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kauai County Housing Agency</td>
<td>Family Self-Sufficiency Program</td>
<td>Housing Choice Voucher participants</td>
<td>$132,002</td>
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### UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Career &amp; Technical Education - Postsecondary</td>
<td>Postsecondary students</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,531,980</td>
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</tbody>
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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.
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.