

Supporting the Economic Well-Being of Families: *Opportunities for Communities in the Federal Budget*

Finding solutions to the loss of more than eight million jobs since the recession began at the end of 2007 is central to national economic recovery efforts. President Obama's proposed FY 2011 budget, which builds on investments made through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), allocates significant resources to increase employment. While the infusion of resources is an important source of support for local employment efforts, job placement programs alone are not enough to ensure families' economic well-being. In the communities most impacted by unemployment and concentrated poverty, the multiple needs of individuals make obtaining and maintaining employment that supports families a significant challenge. This challenge is compounded by continuing racial disparities in employment and earnings, which the current recession has only deepened.

The experiences of communities that are working to improve results for families living in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty suggest that these challenges can be addressed successfully; however, the task requires creative use of federal dollars to focus on individuals, families *and* the places in which they live. The task also requires ensuring more equitable access to services, supports and opportunities for advancement. This brief focuses on the importance of *family*, *place* and *equity* in increasing the economic well-being of individuals and families, particularly in the context of the current economic recession, and provides examples of how communities can continue to maximize federal funding opportunities to advance neighborhood level strategies.

The Current State of Economic Well-being

Working to ensure more equitable results for low-income families and families of color isn't just the right thing to do, it's good policy. These efforts are even more critical to sustaining the

Overview

The economic recession has significantly impacted communities across the country, with the rates of unemployment and poverty reaching their highest in decades. Increasing the country's economic security necessitates not just a focus on individuals but also a focus on families, communities and continued attention to equity. Many communities are working to improve results for individuals and families by creatively leveraging federal dollars to build economic security through interventions at the neighborhood level. Effective interventions include:

- providing integrated wrap around services that respond to the needs of individuals and families
- building effective partnerships at the local level
- developing capacity at the local level to ensure accountability
- aligning funding and policy with what works

Through examples of local community practice and analysis of priorities in the proposed FY 2011 budget, this brief explores how communities can continue maximizing federal funding opportunities to advance neighborhood level strategies.

Highlights of the proposed FY 2011 budget include:

- a \$321 million Workforce Innovation Fund
- close to \$300 million of DOL's budget goes towards education and training
- increases in funding to the Green Jobs Innovation fund (\$85 million) and the YouthBuild program (\$120 million)

economic security of the nation during times of economic downturn. According to the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), the unemployment rate to date is nearly 10 percent. Almost one-third of unemployed individuals are parents, leaving eight million children with a parent looking for work.¹ Communities of color have been particularly hard hit by the recession. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that, since 2007, the black unemployment rate has climbed 7.3 percentage points, from 9.0 percent in 2007 to 16.3 percent today. White unemployment has risen 4.5 percent yet still sits below the pre-recession black unemployment rate of 8.9 percent. Hispanic unemployment has nearly doubled during the recession.

Supporting the economic security of families in communities is essential not only for child well-being but also for the country's ability to rebuild economically and move forward. Current research estimates that child poverty costs society up to \$500 billion annually (estimates range from one to four percent of GDP) in lost productivity and increased public spending (including child health care and the criminal justice system).² Economic mobility for children is highly influenced by the economic position of their parents; and growing up in poverty has significant consequences on a child's development and life chances.³ Further, an analysis of the long-term impacts of economic recessions found that children who entered poverty as a result of a recession were 15 percentage points less likely to complete high school and 20 percentage points less likely to complete college than those who did not enter poverty.⁴ A separate analysis found that children with a parent who loses a job are 15 percent more likely to repeat a grade than children with parents who are stably employed.⁵

The good news is that programs targeted at increasing parental income, including education and training programs and work supports, along with other parent supports such as home visiting programs, have demonstrated improvement in family economic security and stability.⁶ Access to quality education can also have an impact on economic well-being. One study found that closing the gap between higher and lower income students in terms of their access to and success in post-secondary education would generate more than \$250 billion in GDP and approximately \$85 billion in additional tax revenue.⁷

Since 2007, the Obama Administration and Congress have been developing employment and training policy and funding opportunities to address these complex dynamics. ARRA moved in a positive direction, focusing on youth and adults with barriers to employment and the need to integrate services. However, it was more limited in terms of an intentional focus on creating jobs and training opportunities in the context of building strong and equitable communities. Even so, many communities were able to maximize and leverage ARRA funds creatively during a time of significant economic hardship to increase the well-being of individuals and families living in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty.

The Administration's proposed FY 2011 budget builds on ARRA and, from a policy perspective, advances important principles: leveraging resources to focus on effective practice, increasing collaboration and accountability, and acknowledging the importance of a place-based focus. However, federal policy and funding opportunities that directly support results-driven solutions at the neighborhood level are limited. Yet, understanding these principles and learning from the experiences of local communities that have successfully leveraged federal funds enables community leaders to continue advancing neighborhood-level solutions while also pushing the national policy agenda further to ensure that families can provide for the well-being of their children and that communities are supportive places with opportunities for children, adults, and families to be successful.

The Increasing Need for Federal Support of Workforce Development

A high school diploma is no longer enough to ensure steady employment and adequate income. Workers who attend some college or earn an associate's degree earn 26 percent more than high school graduates.⁸ In 2008, the median earnings of young adults with bachelor's degrees was \$46,000, \$36,000 for those with an associate's degree, \$30,000 for those with a high school diploma or its equivalent, and \$23,500 for those who did not earn a high school diploma or its equivalent.⁹ Seventy-one percent of the heads of poor families in any year have a high school diploma or less.¹⁰

Recent data on employment outcomes during the recession has made clear how critical a skilled workforce is to economic recovery. The reality is that three quarters of the low-wage workers who *have* a high school diploma or GED still lack the skills needed by local employers.¹¹ Conversely, data show that post-secondary education and training kept people more competitive in the current labor market.¹² Forecasts indicate that many newly created jobs will be "middle skill" jobs that require education and training beyond high school but not necessarily a four-year college degree.¹³ These middle skill jobs make up nearly half of the national labor market currently and are expected to experience considerable growth in the years ahead, particularly in health care, construction and "green jobs."¹⁴ Analysis of likely job growth from 2008-2018 predicts that as the economy begins to recover, 46.8 million job openings will be created, two-thirds of which will require post-secondary education.¹⁵

As the U.S. economy has become increasingly knowledge-centered, new challenges confront employers, workers and communities. Employers confront growing shortages of adequately prepared workers, and high turnover rates discourage many businesses from investing in employee education and training. Low-skilled workers experience declining wages and lack the knowledge and resources to secure better jobs and access necessary services. Communities struggle to attract and retain businesses while also grappling with low employment rates and increasing demands for public services. While participating in a job training program, parents must still find the resources to provide for their families, making completion of these programs and maintenance of the subsequent job placement extremely difficult. Communities' ability to respond to employer and worker needs is often hindered by the lack of coordination between the education, social services and local workforce development systems.

In recognition of these facts, ARRA prioritized post-secondary education as a central component of the Administration's employment strategy. ARRA funding encouraged states to align policies across sectors to address the needs of employers and workers and emphasized the need to serve low-income, displaced and under skilled adults as well as disconnected youth. Nearly \$4 billion in ARRA funding was allocated for job training under DOL. Because federal funding for key DOL education and training programs had declined by more than a quarter between 2001 and 2009, these stimulus funds were a significant infusion of dollars for states.

Poverty and Race in the United States

According to 2009 U.S. Census data:

- The poverty rate has increased to 14.3 percent, meaning 43.6 million people are living in poverty.
- More than one-third of poor people are children.
- The poverty rate for Hispanics (25.3 percent) and African Americans (25.8 percent) is more than double that of whites (9.4 percent).
- One-third of black children and nearly one third of Hispanic children are living in poverty, nearly double the 17.7 percentage of white children and more than the overall child poverty rate of 20.7 percent.

ARRA provided funding for skills training in high-growth and emerging industries as well as increasing the capacity of community colleges and training organizations.

The proposed 2011 federal budget builds upon many of the themes and priorities advanced through ARRA such as aligning resources across public and private sectors and breaking down system silos. For example, the budget creates a \$321 million Workforce Innovation Fund that would be jointly administered and funded by the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Labor. The funds support competitive grants to test and replicate research-based strategies that would improve the skills and employment outcomes of adults and youth. Education and training encompass close to \$300 million of DOL's budget, with continued emphasis on emerging industries, such as green jobs and health care, and on high need populations such as youth. For example, the 2011 budget request includes \$85 million for the Green Jobs Innovation fund and \$120 million for the YouthBuild program. Important investments are also proposed in other agencies such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development (e.g., the Community Development Block Grant) and the Department of Health and Human Services (e.g., Community Services Block Grant).

Leveraging Federal Resources to Advance Economic Well-Being

While federal funding opportunities that directly support these neighborhood-level interventions are limited, many communities have learned how to leverage new federal resources creatively to advance a more comprehensive economic agenda focused on family well-being, community capacity and addressing challenges to equity. Effective interventions must ensure that programs and services are adequately aligned with the needs of communities and are accessible to those who need them most. These strategies include:

- providing integrated wrap around services that respond to the needs of individuals and families
- building effective partnerships at the local level between community residents, local community-based organizations and business leaders
- developing capacity at the local level to ensure accountability
- using data to make the case for aligning funding and policy with what makes the most difference for families

The following examples illustrate how some communities are building this kind of capacity and using it to help families achieve better results. Given the current challenging economic environment, it is even more essential that communities learn from one another about how to optimize resources and use their successes as a platform to advocate for better aligned policy and resources in the future.

Using Workforce Pipelines to Increase Family and Community Well-being in Atlanta

Leaders and community residents in Atlanta's Neighborhood Planning Unit V (NPU-V), which covers six southeast Atlanta neighborhoods, have focused on family and economic success, guided by a belief that the well-being of children, families and communities are intimately connected and interdependent. Partners in this community have sought to increase families' economic stability by bundling workforce development, work supports and asset building programs for low-income families into a strong neighborhood workforce pipeline. Neighborhood workforce pipelines have emerged as a strategy for addressing the needs and challenges of employers and low-income workers by involving employers as partners, making intentional connections between low-income neighborhoods and businesses, and offering formal and informal supports to help residents stay employed, increase their earnings and assets and advance in the workforce. Atlanta's work is supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Through the Center for Working Families, Inc. (TCWFI), residents of NPU-V have access to a wide array of services, including intensive coaching and job readiness training. To help residents overcome barriers to securing and maintaining employment, TCWFI offers transportation assistance, childcare subsidies and computer literacy training. Recognizing that having a job does not always guarantee that a family can make ends meet, TCWFI also provides income-enhancing and asset-building services such as Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) access and financial literacy so participants move towards achieving family economic success.

In March 2009, Sustainable Neighborhood Development Strategies, Inc. (SNDSI) was launched to increase economic development investments in this neighborhood and stabilize the housing market in Atlanta's Pittsburgh neighborhood. SNDSI formed the Partnership for the Preservation of Pittsburgh (PPoP) with the Pittsburgh Community Improvement Association (PCIA), which is lead by residents. Using **Department of Housing and Urban Development Neighborhood Stabilization Program** funds, PPoP is acquiring foreclosed housing and working in partnership with TCWFI to connect residents with career opportunities in the rehabbing of these homes and provide healthy and energy efficient homes to residents.

In addition, TCWFI has been working with the recently formed Consumer Advocacy Group (CAG), a powerful example of resident-led community change. For more than a year, residents have been meeting to develop and implement a customer satisfaction strategy to improve access to, delivery and availability of quality goods and services in their community. TCWFI is partnering with the CAG to develop a customer/consumer bill of rights. By establishing a continuous consumer feedback loop between service providers and community members, the CAG aims to enhance the quality of life for residents in their community.

Baltimore's Job Opportunities Task Force (JOTF) is one example of a community using **Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds** to create opportunities for low-income residents. Formed in 2006, JOTF's membership includes local community colleges, nonprofit organizations, the Workforce Investment Board and representatives from the construction sector. While initially supported primarily through foundations, JOTF is maximizing additional WIA funds made available through ARRA to continue funding their Jumpstart program, a pre-apprenticeship program targeting low-income adults. Jumpstart trainees are recruited through community outreach conducted by Catholic Charities. The Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC) provide the training, career counseling and job placement services. During their training, students receive a \$50 per week stipend to help with transportation and other expenses and may access a variety of support and case management services from Catholic Charities. Because access to transportation is so vital to work in the construction sector, JOTF has also developed a partnership with Vehicles for Change to help participants purchase cars at low

prices and interest rates. ABC, through its performance-based contract with JOTF, receives incentive funds from JOTF based on student enrollment, completion and placement in an apprenticeship. In addition to WIA funding, JOTF is leveraging a **Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)**, which can be used by local governments to fund organizations that build suitable and affordable housing, to provide job opportunities for Jumpstart graduates doing the renovations.

Building Futures in Providence

Building Futures is a state-designated industry partnership with the mission to help the construction industry meet its labor needs while creating career opportunities for low-income residents through registered apprenticeships. Its four core partners are The Providence Plan, YouthBuild Providence, Build RI, and Making Connections Providence. Building Futures provides work readiness and basic skills training as well as a small stipend to help pay for transportation and other living expenses. Participants also receive support services such as legal assistance, health services, childcare and housing assistance from community-based organizations.

Building Futures has a direct entry agreement with 17 unions in the Rhode Island Building and Construction Trades Council which means that graduates of the program do not have to wait until the union opens the enrollment process. To increase the number of available apprenticeships in the community, Building Futures works with regular users of construction services, such as hospitals, government and universities to adopt an Apprentice Utilization Program agreement in which a certain percentage of the total construction labor hours on any project come from apprentices. Building Futures also works with local and state government and other partners to help increase entry-level apprenticeship opportunities in the city through local hiring ordinances and legislation.

Since 2006, The Providence Plan, a nonprofit organization working to improve the social and economic well-being of residents in Rhode Island, has been the organizational home of Building Futures. Recently, the Providence Plan was able to garner a \$3,720,000 **ARRA Energy Training Partnership Grant** to train and place entry-level and dislocated workers in careers in the energy-efficient construction and renewable power industries. Approximately 1,600 low-skilled, urban residents of Providence are expected to complete training in pre-apprenticeship, green apprenticeship and journey level skills upgrades in green technologies; and, 800 participants will be placed in green energy jobs over two years.

New funding sources for green jobs and sustainable development is another example of the influence and leveraging opportunity communities now have. For example, through *Got Green*, the *Making Connections/White Center Community Development Association* secured **ARRA Pathways Out of Poverty** funding to provide weatherization training, in conjunction with the laborer's union, to young adults of color not traditionally in the green industry. Central to *Got Green's* vision is also the need to insure inclusivity – that communities of color have a voice in policy and implementation of green initiatives. This work includes local education and organizing about the benefits of green initiatives within the White Center and south east Seattle neighborhoods. *Got Green* was also listed as a community partner in a successful application by the City of Seattle to the **Department of Energy's Retrofit Ramp-Up initiative**, funded through ARRA, to weatherize every city building project. This opportunity will expand the construction job opportunities available in Seattle. *Got Green* worked with other local partners to garner an agreement with the City regarding all retro-fit development that contains provisions for ensuring a minimum wage for all jobs provided through the development, utilizing minority contractors and small business, and hiring targets of low-income residents that completed approved apprenticeship programs.

Community colleges are also increasingly called upon as a partner in connecting skilled workers to employment, particularly for low-income adults whose post-secondary education needs include more flexibility in their schedule to deal with competing work and family priorities, further academic preparation to succeed in an advanced program and greater affordability. Through federal resources such as the **Community College and Career Training Grant**, formerly the Community Based Job Training Grant, local community colleges can access financial support to develop demand driven training while also supporting students. One example of combining student supports, academic preparation and occupational connections is Washington State's I-BEST (Integrated Basic Education and Skills Training) program. I-BEST seeks to increase the rate at which students advance to college-level occupational programs and complete post-secondary credentials by teaching English as a Second Language (ESL) and adult basic education in an integrated manner, with instructors working as a team. I-BEST, available in all community colleges in Washington State, also supports students through advising, tutoring and mentoring, as well as support services such as child care and transportation.

Community College as a Pathway out of Poverty

In other communities, local community colleges have been able to use **Supplemental Nutrition Assistant Program, Employment & Training (SNAP E&T)** funds to meet the education and training needs of SNAP recipients and ensure they are connected to family supporting employment. SNAP E&T funds can be used for SNAP recipients who do not receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families to pay for education and training programs that would not otherwise be available to the recipient at no cost. States can receive 50 percent federal reimbursement for the cost of services related to participation in a SNAP E&T program such as child care, transportation, books, etc. In Connecticut, the Hartford Capital Community College is working closely with the Department of Social Services to provide vocational training and support services to SNAP recipients. The success of this program prompted the state to pass legislation that links expanding this program state-wide to poverty reduction strategies in Connecticut's Child Poverty and Prevention Council and authorizes a SNAP E&T Community Collaborative of key workforce, social services, education and community action partners that receive priority for SNAP E&T reimbursement funds. In Boston, Massachusetts the One Family Scholars Program, uses state SNAP E&T reimbursement funds to focus on homeless women. Federal funding goes to tuition, books, tutoring and supplies while partner organizations provide child care, transportation, financial literacy and other support services to participants.

Preparing for New Opportunities in the Federal Budget

As stated previously, the proposed federal budget advances several key priorities in the Administration: a focus on evidence based practice, an acknowledgment of the importance of place and the need for increased collaboration amongst stakeholders. Understanding the implications of these priorities and the opportunities and challenges they present, will enable communities to maximize these federal resources while continuing to advocate for a deeper focus on family well-being, place and equity. As the budget has an increased the number of competitive grant programs, community-based organizations have a greater opportunity to directly apply for and take the lead in advancing solutions for increasing the economic security of families. Even with formula grants that go directly to states, community residents are increasingly required to be engaged as explicit partners in planning and implementing programs. This gives communities a significant opportunity to influence the national agenda and use their successes as a platform for advocating future support for neighborhood-level strategies.

Leveraging Resources to Focus on What Works

A focus on cost-effective investments requires communities to investigate and build upon locally what has demonstrated results. While much attention has been given to evidence-based practice, building the local capacity of communities to ensure accountability and maximize resources for their work has a significant impact on sustaining results. The prior examples of community practice demonstrate how being able to evaluate and document success has enabled communities to successfully attract more federal dollars. Communities will have to be able to collect and track data on how their interventions are impacting those served and then develop a system for using this data to evaluate their programming over time and ensure their strategies are achieving results. In financing their efforts, communities will have to 1) grow in their capacity to examine their use of existing resources and focus them towards streamlined, results-driven services, and 2) consider how to maximize public (local, state, and federal) resources to leverage both private resources and new public funding opportunities. This goes hand in hand with developing the ability to track and analyze existing and future policy opportunities at the local, state and federal level that are relevant to their community change efforts.

A Focus on Place

The focus and need for neighborhood-level change is also taking center stage in federal investments. The Administration has asked federal agencies to take a comprehensive look at how federal policies impact local development, local supports available to residents, and the level of interagency coordination and collaboration between agencies. However, the Administration has focused largely on regional economic growth. As the Administration explains in its June 2010 memo to federal agencies, "Place-based policies should reflect the comparative advantages and needs of distinct regions across the Nation . . . Policies should help economically distressed cities and regions, for example, to transition from reliance on their anchor industry(ies) to an economic base that would spur productivity and growth in a sustainable economic trajectory." While regional growth is certainly important to local economies, the reality is that particular neighborhoods often do not experience the growth of the larger city and region. Successfully utilizing available federal funds to achieve results for communities is an opportunity to influence more specific funding support for neighborhood-level interventions within a regional context. Communities that are able to show what works through neighborhood-level interventions, while also being able to influence larger regional economies, will not only strengthen their case for federal funds but, through their work, can lift up the importance of neighborhoods.

Collaboration and Accountability

The Administration has emphasized the need for breaking down silos among federal programs, most recently in integrating health, education and housing through grant programs such as *Promise Neighborhoods* and *Choice Neighborhoods* and new efforts to improve post-secondary education through community college enrollment. While building these partnerships is challenging, communities have the opportunity to lift up what is working. For example, the Administration's new Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative, charged with carrying out the goal of transforming distressed neighborhoods into neighborhoods of opportunities by coordinating federal resources and policy, does not currently have the Department of Labor within its leadership. However, local practice shows that workforce development partners are key partners in community change efforts.

Revitalizing communities of concentrated poverty also requires strategic thinking about how to align the interests of key partners toward common goals. These partnerships among stakeholders, including local businesses, industry groups, public workforce and human services staff and community-based organizations, are responsible for identifying industry and worker needs, developing solutions to meet those needs and leveraging the funding to support solutions. To work in true partnership with others, the following should be established from the onset: a commitment from partners to the partnership as a whole and the desired results, and a clear understanding of each partner's role and responsibilities.

Conclusion

Increasing the country's economic security requires not just a focus on individuals but also a focus on families, communities and continued attention to equity. While federal support of neighborhood-level interventions is limited, communities can learn from one another how to best use federal resources to support community change. Further, as states and cities are increasingly being asked to engage local residents and communities in the planning and implementation of federal programs, communities can use this as an opportunity to advocate for increased support of neighborhood-level strategies to increase the economic well-being of individuals and families.

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End Notes

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Workforce Funds and Initiatives and the President's 2011 Budget

Workforce Funds/Programs	Agency	Grant Type	Purpose	Eligibility	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 President's Budget Request
Office of Apprenticeship	DOL	Formula	<p>To stimulate and assist industry in developing and improving apprenticeship and other training programs designed to provide the skilled workers needed to compete in a global economy.</p> <p>Office of Apprenticeship (OA) registers apprenticeship programs and apprentices in 23 States and assists and oversees State Apprenticeship Agency (SAA) which perform these functions in 27 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Government's role is to, first, safeguard the welfare of apprentices, second, ensure the quality and equality of access of apprenticeship programs, and third, provide integrated employment and training information to sponsors and the local employment and training community.</p>	<p>Employer applicants include employers or an association of employers with or without the participation of labor unions. Individual applicants for apprenticeship programs must be at least 16 years old and meet the program sponsor's qualifications. Generally, applicants must satisfy the sponsor that they have the ability, aptitude, and education to master the rudiments of the occupation and complete the related instruction required in the program.</p>	\$27,000,000	\$29,000,000
Community Services Block Grant(CSBG)	HHS	Formula(based on each State's and Indian Tribe's poverty population)	<p>The CSBG program provides funds to lessen poverty in communities. Grant amounts are determined by a formula based on each State's and Indian Tribe's poverty population. Funds</p>	<p>States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Federal and State-recognized Indian Tribes and tribal</p>	\$700,000,000	\$700,000,000

			provide a range of services and activities to assist the needs of low-income individuals including the homeless, migrants and the elderly. Grantees receiving funds under the CSBG program are required to provide services and activities addressing employment, education, better use of available income, housing, nutrition, emergency services and/or health.	organizations. States then distribute funding to local public agencies and community based organizations at their discretion.		
Career Pathways/Community College and Career Training Grant Program (formerly Community Based Job Training Grants CBJTG)	DOL	Competitive	The purpose of this grant opportunity is to strengthen the role of community colleges in promoting the U.S. workforce's competitiveness. The grant seeks to build the capacity of community colleges to train workers in skills required to succeed in high-growth, high-demand industries and occupations.	Eligible institutions include institutions of higher education as defined in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, but only with respect to a program offered by the institution that can be completed in not more than two years.	\$125, 000,000	\$125,000,000
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	HUD	Formula	This grant funds a broad range of streets, sidewalks, housing construction/renovation, and loans for small businesses. 18.5% of funds are set aside for a range of human service activities, including social services, education and job training. Each CDBG funded activity must meet one of the following national objectives: benefit person of low or moderate income; aid in prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or meet	Eligible grantees include: principal cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs); other metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000; and qualified urban counties with populations of at least 200,000 (excluding the population of entitled cities) are entitled to receive annual grants.	\$4.37 billion	\$3.99 billion

			<p>other community development needs of particular agency. CDBG funds may be used for community development activities (such as real estate acquisition, relocation, demolition, rehabilitation of housing and commercial buildings), construction of public facilities and improvements (such as water, sewer, and other utilities, street paving, and sidewalks), construction and maintenance of neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings, public services, and economic development and job creation/retention activities. CDBG funds can also be used for preservation and restoration of historic properties in low-income neighborhoods.</p>			
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WIA Innovation Funds	DOL, DOE	Formula	<p>The Workforce Investment Act provides supports: intensive training services for TANF and other low-income individuals, dislocated workers and employment and training programs for dislocated workers, and summer jobs for youth.</p> <p>While WIA funding for adults, dislocated workers, and youth remained level, additional \$321 million was requested for the new Partnership for Workforce Innovation between the DOE and DOL. The Workforce Innovation Fund, will be jointly administered and would support competitive grants to test and replicate innovative research-based strategies, including regional and sectoral partnerships, that would improve the skills and employment outcomes of adults and youth.</p>	States, including Washington, DC, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam. To qualify for a grant, a State must exceed performance levels agreed to by the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Labor, the Governor, and the State Education Officer, for outcomes in Titles I and II of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and the Perkins Act (Public Law 105-332, 20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), which include placement after training, retention in employment, and improvement in literacy levels, among other measures.	WIA Innovation Fund: \$0	<p>DOL: \$261 million in additional WIA funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult: \$45,344,000 - Dislocated Worker: \$62,307,000 - Youth: \$153,750,000 <p>DOE: \$60 million</p>
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	DOL	Competitive	Competitive grant opportunities to help workers receive job training in green industry sectors and occupations and access green career pathways.	Applicants must support demonstration programs to serve dislocated workers, incumbent workers, and new entrants to the workforce. This authorization supports a broad range of training for a variety of populations, including: incumbent workers who need new skills for jobs in demand up the career ladder or because the skill needs for their current job have changed; labor pools	\$40,000,000	\$85,000,000

				such as immigrant workers, individuals with disabilities, veterans, older workers, etc; or entry level workers who need basic skills and/or specific occupational skill training.		
Health Care Sector and Emerging Workforce Industries	DOL	Competitive	The purpose of the grants is to teach workers the necessary skills for, and help them pursue careers in, health care and other high growth and emerging industry sectors. Grantees will serve a wide range of workers, and each project will focus on targeted regional populations. Approximately \$25 million is reserved for projects serving communities impacted by automotive industry restructuring.	Public entities or nonprofit entities are eligible applicants. These may include local Workforce Investment Boards and their One Stop Systems, education and training providers, labor organizations, health care providers, and faith-based and community organizations. Applicants must demonstrate that the proposed project will be implemented by a robust strategic partnership. This partnership must include at least one entity from the following: public workforce investment system, public and private employers and industry related organizations (such as Federally Qualified Health Centers and other health care employers), and the education and training community.	\$227,000,000	\$65,000,000 Health Care Sector Workforce
Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals	HHS	Competitive	The purpose of the JOLI program is to create new jobs to be filled by low-income individuals. JOLI grantees create jobs through business plans and the provision of technical and/or financial assistance to private employers in the community. The	An applicant must be a non-profit organization with 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) status, as required by the authorizing legislation at 42 USC sec. 9926(b)(2). Individuals, foreign entities, and	\$2.644 million	The President did not request funding for JOLI program. Instead focused employment opportunities currently funded through JOLI should be funded under the TANF

			ultimate goal of the JOLI program is economic self-sufficiency for the targeted populations.	sole proprietorship organizations are not eligible to compete for, or receive, awards made under this announcement. Faith-based and community organizations that meet eligibility requirements are eligible to receive awards under this funding opportunity announcement.		Program.
Jobs Corps	DOL	Formula	Job Corps is a no-cost education and vocational training program administered by the U.S. Department of Labor that helps young people ages 16 through 24 improve the quality of their lives through vocational and academic training. Funded by Congress, Job Corps has been training young adults for meaningful careers since 1964. Job Corps is committed to offering all students a safe, drug-free environment where they can take advantage of the resources provided.	Participant eligibility-Applicants must be 16 – 24 years old, a legal United States resident, economically disadvantaged , and/or have a documented disability.	\$1, 708,205	\$1,707,363
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training(SNAP E&T)	USDA	Formula	Grants to states and federal reimbursement to states. The SNAP E&T program includes two main types of funding: (1) 100 percent federal funds and (2) 50 percent federal reimbursement funds. Under the first, each state is given a capped allotment of 100 percent federal funds to provide SNAP E&T services (other than participant reimbursements). This allotment is very low compared to the total number of potentially	Participants must be recipients of SNAP benefits, and not Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients. In general, SNAP recipients must have gross monthly income under 130 percent of the federal poverty level and have assets under defined limits. In some states, services are further targeted to “able bodied adults without	Due to the matching requirement, SNAP E&T figures vary widely by state. States receive a limited allotment of 100 percent federal funds, and must provide a match to receive the 50 percent federal reimbursement funds. Third party expenditures may be claimed as state	Due to the matching requirement, SNAP E&T figures vary widely by state. States receive a limited allotment of 100 percent federal funds, and must provide a match to receive the 50 percent federal reimbursement funds. Third party expenditures may be claimed as state spending for this purpose,

			eligible SNAP recipients, and in many states is entirely consumed by job search activities and referrals to education and training that are funded from other sources. States can also qualify for additional 100 percent federal funds if they commit to serving all unemployed childless adults who would otherwise be at risk of losing SNAP benefits due to the time limit.	dependents” who are at risk of losing SNAP eligibility if they are not participating in a work-related activity. Some states impose additional target criteria, such as geographic regions.	spending for this purpose, contingent upon approval by FNS.	contingent upon approval by FNS.
Second Chance Act/Offender and Re-Entry Grants	DOJ	Competitive	The Second Chance Act (P.L. 110-199) was designed to improve outcomes for people returning to communities from prisons and jails. This first-of-its-kind legislation authorizes federal grants to government agencies and nonprofit organizations to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce recidivism.	Applicants are limited to state and local government agencies and federally recognized Indian tribes (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior and published in the Federal Register.	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families(TANF)	HHS	Formula	TANF provides approximately \$17.1 billion annually to States, Territories, and eligible Tribes to support low income working families. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) (P.L. 109-171) reauthorized TANF through FY 2010. States have enormous flexibility under TANF to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and types of services and benefits.	An application under the Emergency Fund must be made by the state, territory or tribe, though the expenditures can be ones incurred by counties or municipalities if they are allowable expenditures included within the jurisdiction’s application. Under the law, in order to be reimbursable, a jurisdiction must incur expenditures no later than September 30, 2010. The	\$17,059,000	\$17,462,000(President extends TANF and requests \$2.5 billion for the Emergency Contingency Fund)

				funds a jurisdiction receives as reimbursement are then available to the state without fiscal year limitation, and can be spent in any way permissible under TANF.		
YouthBuild Grants	DOL	Competitive	YouthBuild is a youth and community development program that simultaneously addresses core issues facing low-income communities: housing, education, employment, crime prevention, and leadership development. In Youth Build programs, low-income young people ages 16-24 work toward their GEDs or high school diplomas, learn job skills and serve their communities by building affordable housing, and transform their own lives and roles in society.	Eligible applicants for these grants are public or private non-profit agencies or organizations (including a consortium of such agencies or organizations with a designated lead applicant). Also includes: Faith-based and community organizations; an entity carrying out activities under WIA, such as a local workforce investment board, One-Stop Career Center, or local school board; a community action agency; a State or local housing development agency; an Indian tribe or other agency primarily serving Indians; a community development corporation; a State or local youth service conservation corps; or any other public or private nonprofit entity that is eligible to provide education or employment training.	\$102,500,000	\$120,000,000