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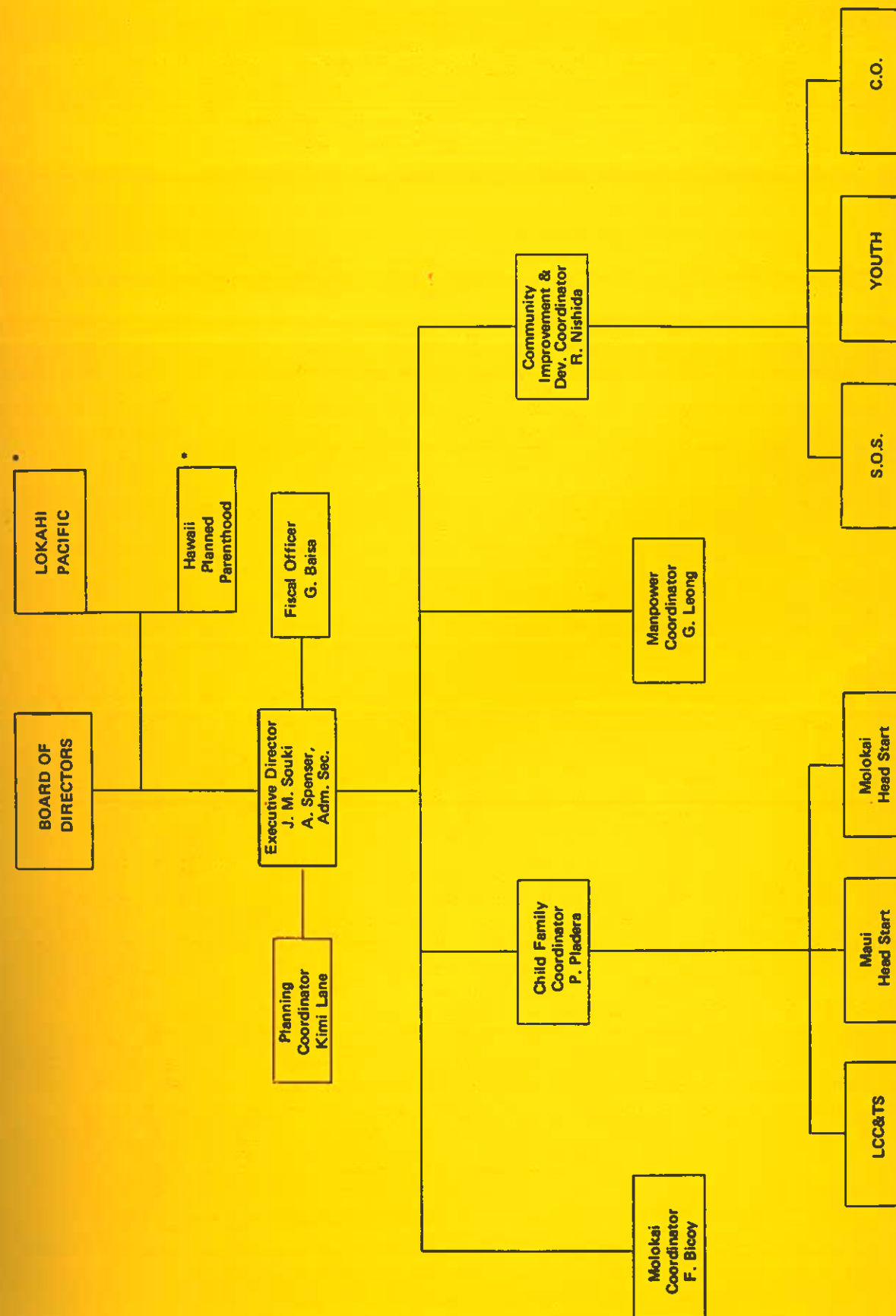
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I N C.

# EVALUATION REPORT

Program Year - 1971 - 1972





\*Delegate Agency Status



# MAUI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC.

189 KAAHUMANU AVENUE / KAHULUI, MAUI, HAWAII 96732

June 14, 1972

Dear Members and Staff:

The late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, on September 20, 1965 mentioned that---"To say that we have reached the limits of our action is to say that the Federal government itself can provide all the answers to our problems. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Federal government is far away in Washington; therefore it cannot know your local needs as well as you. The Federal government must deal with a large and diverse nation; therefore, it cannot adopt its general policy to your local conditions as well as local officials can.

So it is, in my judgment, absurd to think that the Federal government can find all the answers or meet our needs in any significant fashion."---

The Economic Opportunity Act which was passed by Congress in August of 1964 provided the vehicle to local decisions in the form of Community Action Agencies. Independent community based agencies which would be responsible for designing, implementing, and evaluating the effectiveness of its programs.

The Evaluation Report for Program Year F substantiates the intent of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in that it describes the sincerity of programs designed for specific needs that was generated by local area councils, policy advisory committees, and general community needs based on socio-economic demographic data for Maui and Molokai.

I congratulate the board and staff members in that we reached almost all of our objectives and those that we didn't meet, alternative courses of action have been designed.

Aloha Nui Loa,

MAUI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC.

*Richard Kibe*  
Richard Kibe  
Chairman of the Board

MAUI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC.

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INTRODUCTION

POVERTY IN THE COUNTY OF MAUI

Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc. identified five major causes and conditions of poverty as follows.\*

Lack of Diversified Industry. Because of the limited economic base of the community; i.e., agriculture, sugar, pineapple and tourism, underemployment and unemployment have been major problems. 23% of the families have an annual income of less than \$4,000. Unemployment rates have ranged from 4% to 9.9% on Maui and 16.8% on Molokai.

Sub-Standard, Inadequate Housing. 34% of the housing units are sub-standard with a serious lack of adequate housing facilities available to low-income families.

Low Academic Achievement. 39% of adults, 25 years and over have less than 8 years of schooling. 48% of 20 year-olds on Maui and 56% on Molokai have less than a high school education.

Inadequate Income of the Elderly. 644 elderly families live on fixed annual incomes of less than \$1,000.

Transportation. Low-cost public transportation is non-existent on Maui and Molokai necessitating low-income families to rely on costly private transportation.

AGENCY GOALS AND PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Based on identified problems of the community, overall goals were set by MEO, Inc., and specific program objectives were developed which can be measured in terms of intended results within a specified time. It should be noted that some results are quantifiable while others are not because of the nature of the services or programs. The immeasurable, qualitative results seen in the degree and quality of resident participation in the community are as important as the measurable number of people participating in programs. It should also be kept in mind that to accomplish program objectives a high degree of administrative effectiveness and staff capabilities had to be demonstrated. Effective utilization of the resources of the Board of Directors and timely coordination of other organizational and agency resources are intangible ingredients in meeting overall goals and specific objectives of the agency.

This report includes specific results that were achieved during program year F (1971-1972) for each of the program objectives. Highlights of accomplished objectives will be noted with some interpretation of qualitative effects of the program.

\*Data obtained from Maui, Molokai Community Profiles: State Planning System, Community Action Program, Honolulu, Hawaii, July 1970.

PROGRAMS

1. Community Development Corporation

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. Resident membership in Community Development Corporation	300	306

Membership in the CDC; namely, Lokahi Pacific Corporation, has provided opportunities for low-income people to assume leadership roles through the Lokahi Board of Directors, Panels of Review, and the Fishing Co-op Boards on Maui and Molokai. Knowledge of organization and participation in policy decision-making processes of the organization have resulted in some degree of resident confidence in articulating their needs and problems.

Because of the long-range economic goals of the corporation, no substantial results have been achieved in terms of gainful employment through diversified economic enterprises such as aquaculture. Some gains have been seen in the Fishing Co-op, enabling 30 low-income residents to sell their fish, opihi, etc. through Lokahi Pacific.

2. Employment

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. On-the-job training recruitment	30	7
b. Aqua-culture employment	40	4
c. MDTA employment referrals	80	72
d. Operation Mainstream placement	26	32
*e. Day care centers to enable mothers to seek jobs (Lahaina, Kahului, Molokai)	80	18 (Lahaina only)

The minimum wagescale and the national economic scene reflected locally by high unemployment rate were possible deterrents in meeting our objectives for on-the-job training program.

The shrimp aquaculture is still in a research stage and, as mentioned above, no substantial results were achieved.

The manpower program, namely, Operation Mainstream, was allotted 26 job slots. During the program year, 83 persons (45 years and over) were contacted, counseled, and placed in temporary jobs on a 6-month basis. Of the 83 persons contacted, 32 have been hired as permanent employees in various industries.

Efforts of the Mayor of the County of Maui to employ low-income residents in various departments should be recognized as one of the major thrusts in meeting our employment objectives. Even under healthy economic conditions, the low-income residents tend to be "last hired" and "first fired". An aggressive program of job creation and job training through combined efforts of the State and County governments and a Community Action Agency

such as MEO, Inc. may make a more permanent impact in the community.

\*Proposed centers for Kahului and Molokai did not materialize.

3. Housing

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. Resident participation in the Mayor's Housing Task Force	50	40
b. Organize housing committees (Act 105)	20	20

Forty low-income residents participated in the Mayor's Housing Task Force. Meaningful results were seen in the development of low and moderate income housing units in Wahikuli, Lahaina, purchasable on a fee-simple basis. One hundred twenty-four housing units were completed during the program year. Twenty-two families or 20% of the new homeowners were within the OEO poverty index, 20 of whom were contacted and assisted through our outreach program. Seventy units are now under construction in Paia. Molokai will have eighty-eight units. Forty units will be constructed in Hana.

4. Education

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. Adult education classes - recruitment and enrollment	800	528
b. Implement Title I-89-10 full year pre-school classes in 3 target areas	3	3

The intended enrollment of 800 persons in some adult education classes offered by the Department of Education resulted in an enrollment of 528 persons in a variety of classes such as: High School Diploma, Typing, English, Mathematics, etc.

No records are available to assess immediate results of the educational programs. For instance, the number of people who were able to obtain jobs as a result of having earned their high school diploma or their proficiency in Mathematics and English, etc. This kind of data is needed for proper assessment of the impact of the program. Follow-up records of participants would provide valuable information for in-depth evaluation of all programs. Intangible results such as improved quality of family life, greater interest and participation in community affairs, confidence and enhancement of self-concept are as important as the measurable results.

Title I-89-10 full year pre-school classes were held in Puunene, Hana and Lanai, servicing 45 children. The philosophy and goals of Head Start were incorporated to some extent in the classroom activities. Expressions of satisfaction from parents and confirmation of positive adjustment to kindergarten by teachers and principals are immediate reactions to the value of the program.

5. Health

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. Referrals to Dept. of Health multi-health services	800	1,231
b. Health education for target area residents	65	90

Through outreach efforts, 1,231 persons were informed of the multi-health services of the Department of Health and were referred to clinics in Lahaina, Haiku, Makawao, and Paukukalo. Noteworthy is the number of health education sessions which were held in target neighborhoods, demonstrating that agency resources and delivery system can be modified to meet the needs of those residents who otherwise would not have had recourse to such services.

6. Planning

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. Organize area council planning committees	7	5

In response to recommendations of the Regional Office to increase participation of the poor in the planning process, committees were organized in 5 of the 7 target area councils. Training sessions and technical assistance will continue to be provided to enable the committee members to assist area residents to express their needs and problems to MEO, Inc. as well as other private and government agencies that serve the people.

7. Organization (Outreach Referrals)

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. Organize area council in Paukukalo, a depressed area	1	1
b. Department of Social Services (general)		58
c. Department of Social Services (Food Stamps)		53
d. Legal Aid		13
e. Employment services		6
f. Big Brothers		9
g. Hale Mahaolu		16
h. Hawaii Housing Authority		13
i. FHA		5
j. Social Security		4

Organization efforts were concentrated in Paukukalo which was identified as a depressed area. In January, 1971, when the area was flooded as a result of rising water in the Iao Stream which skirts a portion of Paukukalo, an opportunity presented itself to rally the community around this specific issue. The community formed a neighborhood council through

which they have been able to identify other problems such as inadequate street lighting, unclaimed dogs, abandoned cars, etc., with assistance from the community organization aides and other staff of MEO, Inc. They are in the process of developing skills in problem-solving and learning to utilize other resources in the community. Other target area councils have continued to identify and solve their own neighborhood problems such as housing, flood control, air transportation between Hana and Kahului, neighborhood study center for youth, drug abuse, traffic lights, buying clubs, etc. by enlisting the support of elected officials and other leaders in the community.

8. Youth Development

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. Organize 7 youth councils in target areas, involving 200 youths with formation of a County-wide youth council	7	7

The main objective of this program was to organize youth in seven target areas involving 200 youths. In terms of number this was accomplished. However, the agency realizes that organization per se will not be meaningful to youth unless they have the opportunity to develop and become involved in specific projects of their own.

Youth-initiated economic projects will provide opportunities to learn specific skills. They will also provide the means through which youth can develop positive self-identity and confidence to enable them to participate in an adult-directed society with their unique swing and style.

Project proposals for car wash, boutique shop, and after-school snack shop were developed by the youth councils.

9. Senior Opportunities and Services

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objective</u>	<u>Accomplished Objective</u>
a. Discount drugs for the elderly through 2 drug stores	2	2
b. Consumer education sessions with consultants	22	22
c. Ongoing consumer education through monthly ethnic language newsletters	900/mo.	950/av. per mo.
d. Involve elderly in community organization training		114
e. Preventive health education through DOH		DOH Staff unavailable
f. Food discounts through local markets	5	No cooperation
g. Outreach survey of target area residents	2,555 surveyed	947 (members)
h. Enrollment in conversational English classes	150	146
i. Enrollment in conversational Hawaiian classes	90	70

Senior Opportunities and Services - continued.....

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
j. Recreational activities - County Parks and Recreation		1,200

To reduce the high cost of medical care for the elderly who live on fixed incomes, an objective was set to enable the elderly to purchase prescription drugs at a discount through two drug stores on Maui. Although there was some initial resistance to the project idea, before the end of the program year, both retail drug dispensers were participants of this project.

Through advertisements the community as a whole has become increasingly aware of the "Senior Citizens Drug Discount Program."

In the area of consumer education, 22 formal sessions were held with the assistance of State consumer education consultants. Staff-conducted consumer education has become an ongoing activity through the ethnic language newsletters which are circulated to some 950 elderly each month. The elderly participate in the program by contributing simple ethnic recipes containing nutritive ingredients.

The increasing display of home-grown vegetables, particularly young shoots of a variety of edible plants in neighborhood markets may be the result of cooking demonstrations emphasizing use of vegetables and fruits consumed by different ethnic groups.

Community organization training sessions were held for 114 elder residents. This was in response to a national movement of senior citizens to become a viable force in bringing about changes through effective social legislation.

The multi-recreational programs for the elderly sponsored by the County Parks and Recreation Department made it possible for 1,200 elderly persons to participate in activities such as excursions, ukulele lessons, arts and crafts, table games, travel movies in different languages, and other group recreational activities.

To meet the expressed needs of some of the elderly citizens to improve language skills, conversational English and Hawaiian classes were arranged through the Department of Education. Out of the 150 contacted, 146 enrolled in English; and of the 90 contacted, 70 enrolled in conversational Hawaiian class. As the composition of the elderly changes, (those presently in the age bracket of 45-55) demands for continuing education will, no doubt, increase within the next decade. The agency is aware of this situation and will attempt to meet the needs of the "new generation" of senior citizens whose different life style and needs will call for flexibility in planning and determining agency goals. Increased involvement of senior citizens will be expected to occur in future planning process and program development.

There is a need for increased outreach to locate the social isolates or those who have disengaged themselves completely from the mainstream of

society. Most of them are not ready for nursing care homes, but they are isolated and lonely. Sufficient body of knowledge is now available in the field of Social Gerontology which points to increased rate of physical and emotional deterioration of isolated individuals as compared to those who are socially active. We can anticipate a great need for sheltered, day care and activity centers for the elderly in the community as the population of 55 and over continue to increase.

10. Emergency Food and Medical Services

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
a. Nutrition education - preparation of inexpensive nutritious meals by residents	1,500	950 people
b. Identify potential food stamp recipients (contacted)	400	147 approved
c. Transportation services to the elderly	1,500	460 month
d. Hale Mahaolu (Housing for elderly) providing one hot meal a day - 5 days a week	60	60

To supplement the consumer education activities, 950 residents were involved in preparing inexpensive, nutritious meals.

400 residents were contacted and referred to the Department of Social Services to take advantage of the Food Stamp Program. Of this number, 147 qualified for food stamps and have learned to accept and utilize them.

Transportation services of MEO, Inc. were utilized on an average of 460 persons per month. Mini buses were used for marketing, visits to clinics and doctors offices, attending meetings and occasional excursions.

To meet the nutrition needs of elderly residents of Hale Mahaolu, one hot meal was served to 60 low-income elderly, 5 days a week. An inevitable and important by-product of such a program is increased socialization and enhancement of positive self concept.

11. Head Start

There are 8 components to Head Start; namely, Education, Parent Involvement, Career Development, Nutrition Education, Volunteer Services and related services as Health, Welfare and Psychiatric services.

Briefly, the educational goal of Head Start is to provide a variety of stimulating and appropriate experiences for physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of each child through team efforts of staff, parents and the community. Parent involvement, therefore, is an integral part of the educational process in bridging the gap between school and home. Parent involvement in other community organizations is important in firming the ties between children, parents and the community.

The foremost concern of MEO, Inc. is to alleviate conditions and

and causes of poverty. Thus, it is crucial for Head Start parents to understand the linkage between the goals of Head Start and the overall goals of MEO, Inc. as a Community Action Agency.

A. Education

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
1. Children recruited	160	154
2. Centers operated	7	8
3. Classes operated	8	8
4. Pre-service training sessions held	7	7
5. In-Service training sessions		
Maui	5	4
Molokai	4	4
6. Excursions (all centers)	70	40
7. Staff meetings held		
Maui	6	6
Molokai	6	6
8. Hot lunches provided by DOE-average per day	160	140

B. Health

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
1. Health observations by staff		
Maui	80	40
Molokai	80	40
2. Health education sessions for parents	12	3
3. Psychologist and staff meetings	6	4
4. Psychologist and/or psychiatric social worker visitation to centers	14	10

C. Parent Involvement

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Planned Objectives</u>	<u>Accomplished Objectives</u>
1. By-laws for each center committee	7	5
2. Parent center committee meetings	70	42
3. Maui-Molokai parent conference	1	1
4. Parent policy council training session	4	4
5. Policy council chairman and administration sessions	12	8

All of the planned program objectives were accomplished to a high degree in 1971-1972. Parent involvement, training in organization and administration, and health education for parents fell short of intended goals.

The dental program in Molokai still suffers from lack of sustained services. Alternative methods of dental service delivery system have been considered by MEO, Inc. One of them is the use of Marine dentists to serve the children of Molokai. Another alternative being considered is to provide temporary license to a non-resident dentists who is at present employed by MEO, Inc. This will enable her to practice her profession and to fulfill the urgent need for dental services on Molokai.

As a long-range goal, the possibility of providing permanent dental services through the state multi-service health center is being contemplated.

All of the children upon enrollment were provided free preventive health care services including a variety of diagnostic examinations, referrals and immunizations. Withdrawal from classes accounts for the larger number of children having received health services in comparison to the total number actually enrolled at the end of the program year.

HEAD START

HEALTH SERVICES

	<u>Maui</u>	<u>Molokai</u>	<u>*Total</u>
Physical examinations	84	83	167
Tuberculin tests	83	85	168
Dental examination (continuing)	37	20	57
Urinalysis	84	85	169
Hemoglobin and Hematocrit tests	84	85	169
Hearing tests	73	73	146
Vision tests	59	65	124
DPT	83	84	167
Small pox immunizations	81	84	165
Polio immunizations	78	84	162
Measles inoculations	77	73	150
Rubella inoculations	76	73	149

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\*Includes original enrollment, replacements and departures.

MAUI-MOLOKAI ENROLLMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

	<u>Kahului</u>	<u>Haiku</u>	<u>Makawao</u>	<u>Kilohana</u>	<u>Kaunakakai</u>	<u>Hoolehua</u>	<u>Maunaloa</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>TOTAL ENROLLMENT</u>	40	20	20	19	20	20	15	154

Characteristics of Children

<u>Female</u>	21	9	8	9	10	11	6	74
<u>Male</u>	19	11	12	10	10	9	9	80

Income Levels

<u>Above Poverty</u>	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	8
<u>Below Poverty</u>	26	11	13	6	10	6	11	83
\$0-499	7	5	5	4	6	5	1	33
\$500-1,499	6	3	2	7	3	7	2	30
\$1,500 or more below								

Age Levels

3.0 years old or below	0	1	0	3	0	4	2	10
3.1 to 4.0 years	15	10	6	7	13	9	8	68
4.1 to 5.0 years	25	9	14	9	7	7	5	76

Ethnic Background

<u>Caucasian</u>	0	4	1	2	0	1	1	9
<u>Hawaiian</u>	1	4	6	3	0	0	0	14
<u>Oriental</u>	0	0	2	0	0	3	10	15
<u>Puerto Rican</u>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Part-Hawaiian</u>	18	0	7	9	9	7	1	51
<u>Other</u>	21	11	4	5	11	9	3	64

Conclusion: Self Evaluation

To strengthen the self-evaluation process of the agency, the Program and Evaluation Committee of the Board conducted monthly evaluation sessions including on-site evaluation of all of the programs and their objectives. The committee is composed of equal representatives of low-income residents, public and private agencies.

The members of the Program and Evaluation Committee have become increasingly aware of the necessity of maintaining and gathering information that will not only measure the intended results of our specific program objectives but will provide some evidence of the real impact or effects of the programs upon individuals, families and the community. The degree of responsiveness of the community to our programs, changes seen in delivery of agencies services to low-income families, specific ways in which our programs have enabled the poor to upgrade their standard of living, specific ways in which the poor have become involved in our programs and the impact of such involvement in the lives of the people are some expressed concerns of the committee.

Self-evaluation as an on-going process is one of the important long-range goals of the agency.