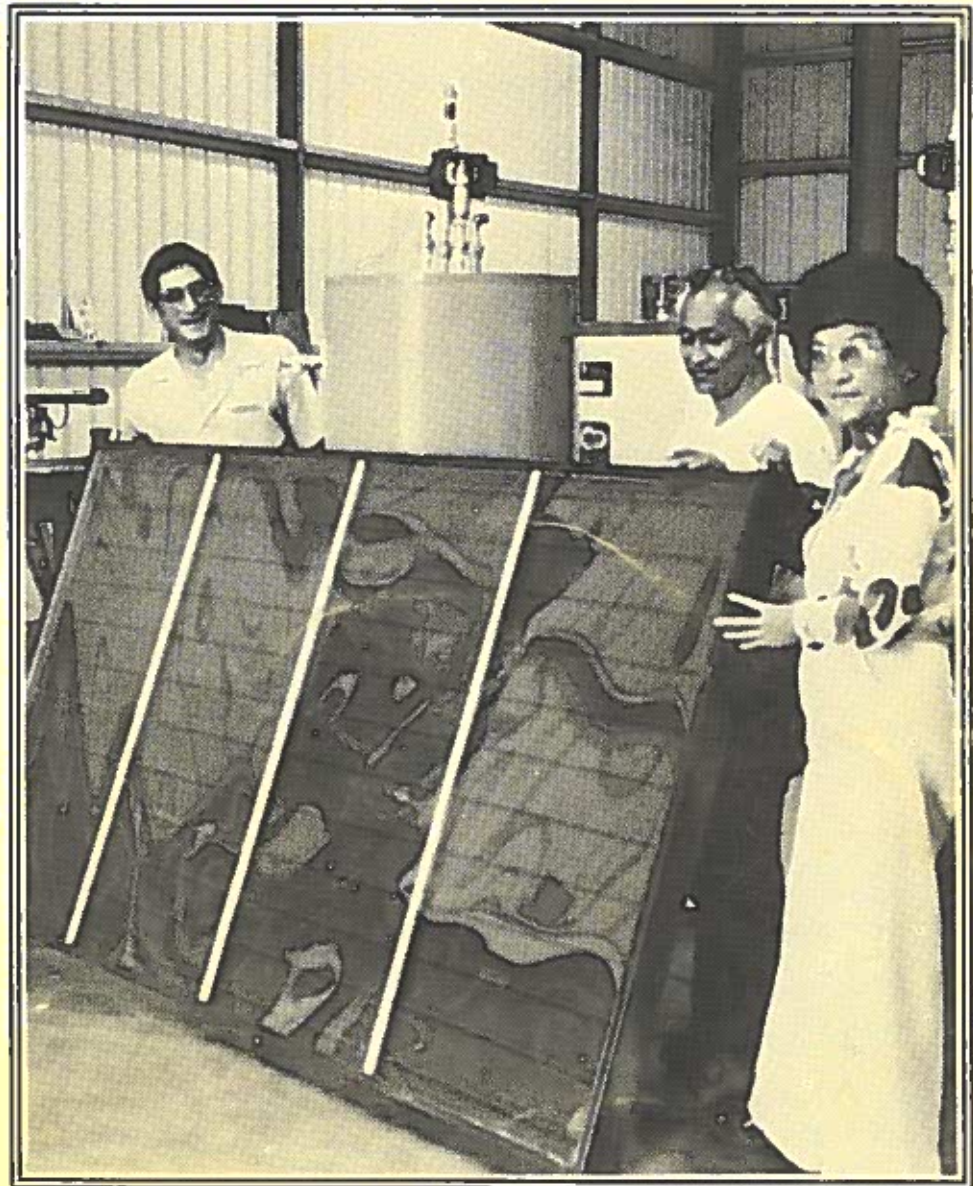




JULY 1978-JUNE 30, 1979

**A
N
N
U
A
L**

**R
E
P
O
R
T**





Joseph Souki, Executive Director MEO

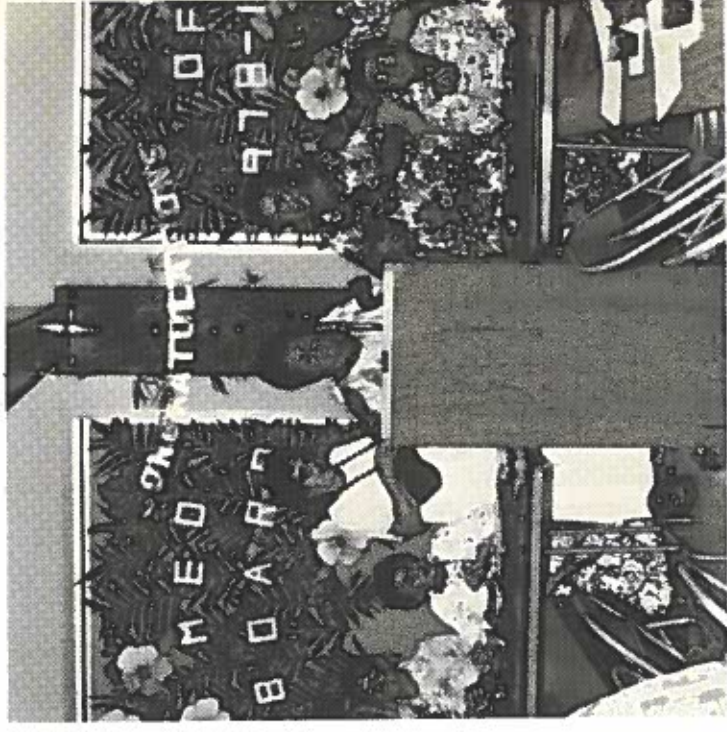


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Board of Directors	2
Executive Director's Message	3
Organizational Structure	4
Funding Summary	5
Administration	7
Energy Conservation	9, 10
Senior Community Service Employment Program	11
Senior Opportunities and Services	13
Community Organization	15
Transportation	17
Chore Services	19
Head Start	21
Day Care	23
Seasonal Farm Workers Program	25
Youth Employment & Training Program (YETP) ..	27
Youth Community Conservation Improvement Project (YCCIP)	27
Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA)	29
Community Food and Nutrition Program	31
Committees and Councils	32

BOARD OF DIRECTORS — 1978-1979



Left to right: Louis Hao, Vice Chairman; Richard Kibe, Chairman; Beatrice Barboza, Secretary-Treasurer; Warren Higa, HOEO

GOVERNMENT SECTOR

- Kimie Lane
Department of Human Concerns
County of Maui
Wailuku, HI 96793
- Richard Kibe
Department of Finance
Wailuku, HI 96793
- Kazuichi Hamasaki
Department of Social Services
State of Hawaii
Wailuku, HI 96793
- Tom Hiranaga
State Employment Services
Wailuku, HI 96793
- Howard Nakamura
2180 Main Street
Wailuku, HI 96793
- Mazami Fukuoka
Department of Education
State of Hawaii
Wailuku, HI 96793
- Young Whee Chun
Department of Health
Mental Retardation Division
Wailuku, HI 96793
- Edward Perreira
P.O. Box 24
Paia, HI 96779

RESIDENT SECTOR

- Elsie Catchapiro
1061 Makalii Place
Kahului, HI 96732
- Patricia Perry
RR 1, Box 318
Haiku, HI 96708
- Velmar Medeiros
1426 Front Street
Lahaina, HI 96761
- Louis Hao
County of Maui
Kaunakakai, Molokai 96748
- Alfred Oshiro
Molokai Community Action Council
P.O. Box 677
Kaunakakai, Molokai 96748
- Ken Sabino
P.O. Box 366
Lanai City, Lanai 96763
- Kenzo Takumi
767 Kea Street
Kahului, HI 96732
- Dorothy Sato
P.O. Box 632
Wailuku, HI 96793

PRIVATE SECTOR

- Sylvestre Peros
591 Kuhau Street
Kahului, Maui 96732
- Walter Baloalao
256 Hina Street
Kahului, Maui 96732
- Peter Connally
P.O. Box 318
Lanai City, Lanai 96763
- Robert Bird
53 Puunene Avenue
Kahului, Maui 96732
- Hiedi Elizares
87 Wailani Street
Wailuku, HI 96793
- Roger Knox
P.O. Box 1677
Kahului, Maui 96732
- Roman Piano
399 One Street
Kahului, Maui 96732
- Beatrice Barboza
434 Kanaloa Street
Wailuku, Maui 96793



Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.
189 Kaunuanuu Avenue
Kahului, Hawaii 96732
Telephone 871-9591

October 3, 1979

Mr. Richard Kibe
Board of Director
Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.
Kahului, HI 96732

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are pleased to submit the MEO, Inc., Annual Report for 1978-79 culminating your first year as Chairman of the Board.

The highlight of the year is the incorporation of Aloha Energy Systems, a subsidiary of MEO, Inc., as a fully operational venture for profit. It is hoped that the agency can generate additional dollars for the future to provide added resources to combat poverty.

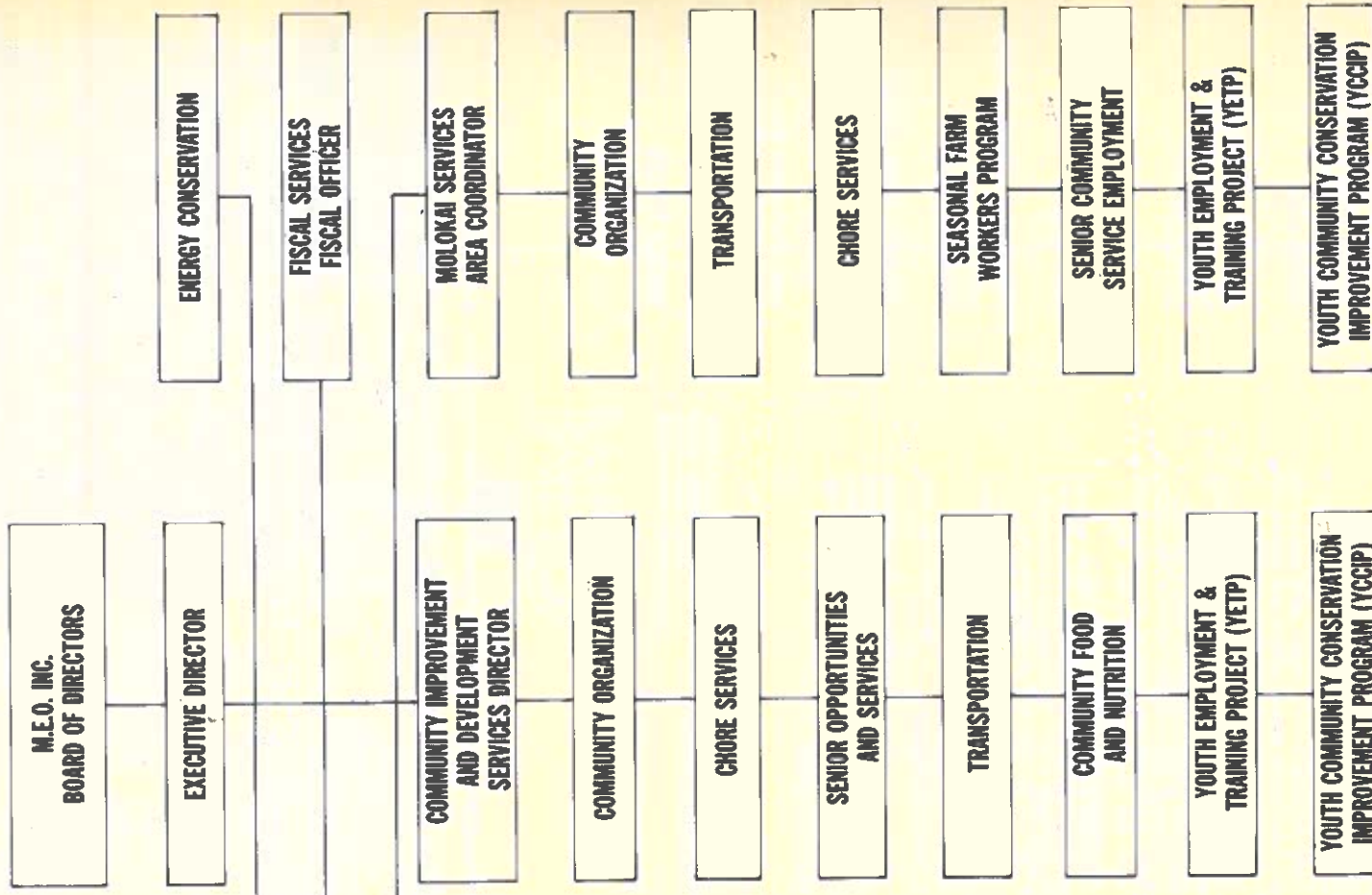
New funding was acquired for the Lanai Day Care with Maui County Federal sharing funds. The Emergency School Aid Act (ESSA) funded by DHEM is the new program administered by MEO.

The continuing programs provide the agency with the vehicles to service the young children, the youth, the adults and the senior citizens.

With the agencies financial resources surpassing 2,000,000 dollars, our growth and effort should effectively address the needs of the poor for Fiscal Year 1980.

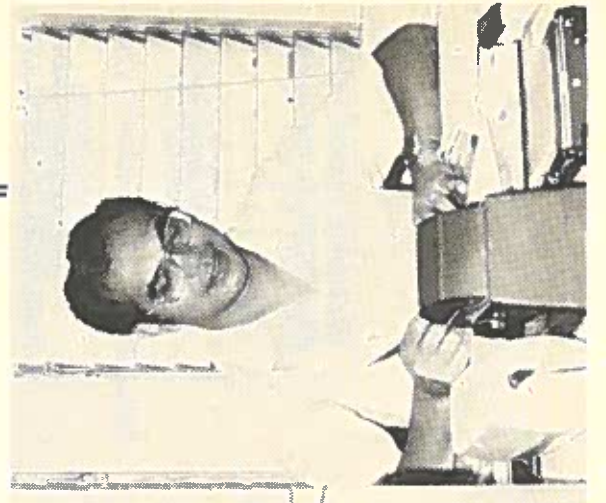
Sincerely,

Joseph M. Souki
Joseph M. Souki
Executive Director



FUNDING SUMMARY

Program	Funding	Funding Period	Funding Source
Administration	\$122,325	3/1/79-2/29/80	CSA, State Cash, In-Kind
Community Organization	136,158	3/1/79-2/29/80	CSA, State Cash, In-Kind
Senior Opportunities and Services	104,589	3/1/79-2/29/80	CSA, In-Kind
Energy Conservation	27,094	10/1/78-9/30/79	CSA, State Cash, In-Kind
Energy Demonstration	230,000	10/1/78-9/30/80	CSA, State Cash
Community Food and Nutrition	14,946	10/1/78-9/30/79	CSA
Child Care — Lanai	20,129	2/1/79-9/30/79	Maui County
Transportation	216,149	7/1/78-6/30/79	DHEW, State Cash, Maui County, In-Kind
Chore Services	77,343	7/1/78-6/30/79	DHEW, State Cash
Head Start	375,169	3/1/79-2/28/80	DHEW, State Cash, In-Kind
Senior Community Services Employment Program	147,186	7/1/78-6/30/79	DOL, In-Kind
Seasonal Farm Workers	166,703	1/1/79-9/30/79	DOL
Youth Community Conservation Improvement Project	165,000	5/1/78-6/30/79	DOL
Youth Employment and Training Project	150,000	5/1/78-6/30/79	DOL
Emergency School Aid Act	53,932	9/30/78-9/29/79	DHEW
TOTAL	<u>\$2,006,723</u>		



ADMINISTRATION

The Executive Director has overall responsibility of implementing and administering the policies of the Board of Directors.

He directs, coordinates and implements all aspects of the local Community Action program, including both administrative and programmatic direction.

His relationship with government agencies and the private sector is that of a liaison officer, serving in this capacity most effectively as a result of his knowledge of problems affecting the low-income population.

In his capacity as overall director, he reports to and is responsible to the CAA Board for the program, including personnel and budget plans and priorities; recommendation of new policies and procedures or of changes which are required in existing policy or procedure to meet current situations.

The Executive Director is the primary spokesman for the CAA before public groups, special interest groups, the press and other media for the purpose of explaining and promoting the Community Action program. It is his responsibility to coordinate CAA activities with those of all pertinent Federal, State and local agencies and organizations and to ensure community-wide anti-poverty strategy.

Among the high priority goals of the past fiscal year was the initiation of a computer bank for social data in order to assist Human Service agencies in the county to increase their capability to provide human services; to provide technical assistance in assessing community needs and program planning priorities to area councils; assist the program staff Program & Evaluation Committee in assessing needs and prioritizing programs.

In accomplishing these goals community capabilities for planning and coordinating were strengthened so as to insure available assistance related to the elimination of poverty is more responsive to local needs and conditions.

The constant aim is to increasingly broaden the participation of the poor in the development and implementation of all programs and projects designed to serve them, and to broaden the resource base of programs directed to the elimination of poverty so as to include all elements of the community that are able to influence the quality and quantity of services to the poor.

In accomplishing the above goals and responsibilities the Executive Director is assisted by the:

- (1) Administrative Secretary who is responsible for all secretarial and clerical activities of the agency and the expedition of the Director's schedules and priorities.
- (2) Fiscal Officer — responsible for all fiscal, property and personnel activities of the agency.
- (3) Project Director of Child and Family Activities — responsible for Headstart, Day Care and training activities for the agency.
- (4) Community Improvement and Development Director — responsible for all programs dealing with community problems and acts as the agency's Equal Opportunity Officer (EEO) for implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan.
- (5) Molokai Area Coordinator — responsible for the maintenance of the Molokai Area Council Committee and program staff operations in the Island of Molokai.

Line supervisory staff and other employees are expected to provide input whenever they see fit.

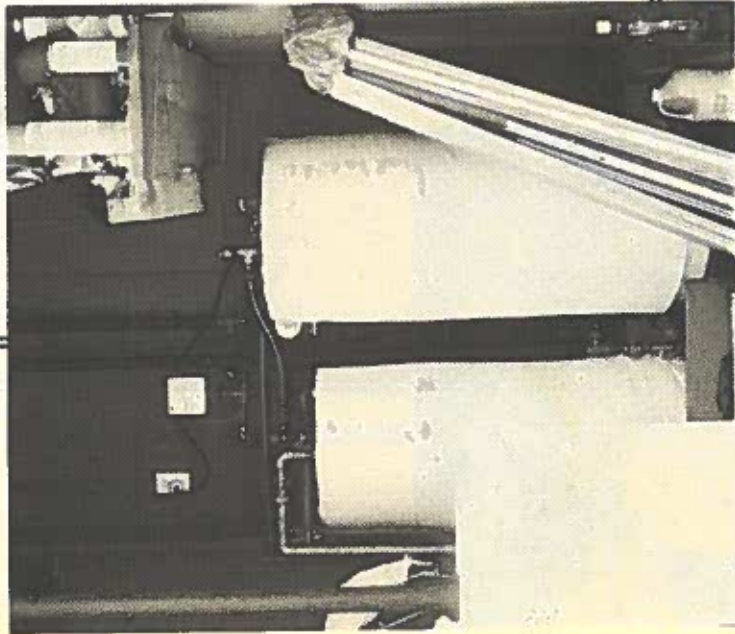
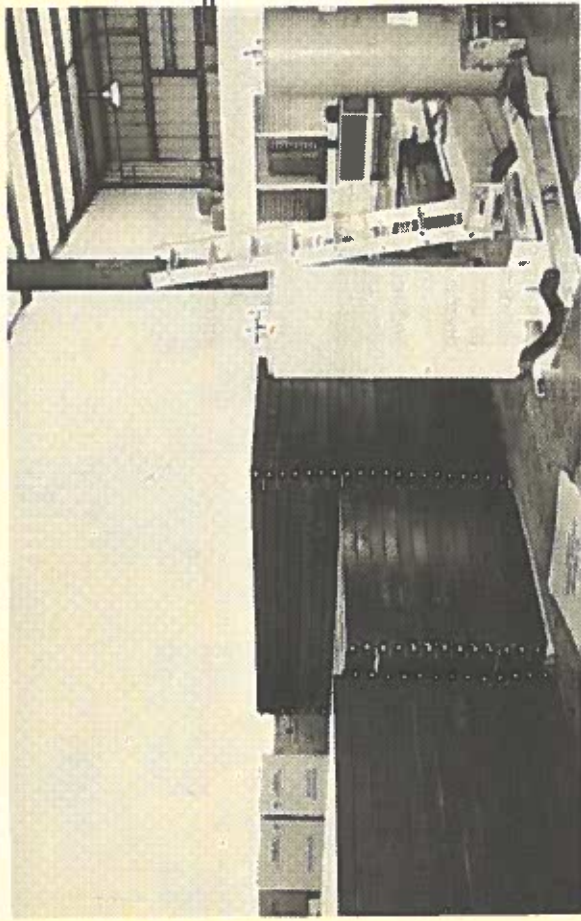
The Board of Directors has four major committees. The Program and Evaluation Committee evaluates programs to determine if the program objectives are being met and to ascertain the community impact. The Membership Committee is responsible to insure fair representation to interested community groups in the community. The Personnel Committee proposes and drafts new policies or policy revisions to the Board of Directors. The Grievance and Suggestion Committee provides services to Board, individuals and/or groups having complaints or grievances against the agency and/or its staff.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The conservation of energy continues to pose one of the most serious problems for Maui County's general welfare and economy. The nation-wide energy crunch as a result of the action of the OPEC countries in addition to the continual increase in the cost of electricity has proportionately added to the burden of the economically underprivileged.

In order to best meet the needs of the poor and near-poor, MEO attacked the problem from three angles:

- 1 — Solar Water Heater Enterprise
- 2 — Alternate Energy Project
- 3 — Energy Conservation



SOLAR WATER HEATER ENTERPRISE

In this demonstration project there were two primary goals: 1 — To produce and sell reliable low cost solar water heaters which will help to meet the energy needs and decrease consumption costs for residents of the State of Hawaii, particularly those in the lower income brackets; and 2 — to develop a local self-sustaining industry which will provide gainful employment and training for unemployed/underemployed low-income residents whereby they can become productive self-supporting citizens.

Involved was the expansion of the on-going MEO pilot solar water heater program previously supported and funded by the CSA and various state and County of Maui officers, into an effective self-sustaining operation before 1981; development of a staff of qualified and experienced personnel necessary for the proper management and operation of the program; development and maintaining a work labor force consisting of previously unemployed/underemployed low-income residents who, through the opportunities and training offered by this program could become self-supporting citizens of their communities and the state; and, finally, the expansion of the production and sales of low cost, reliable solar water heaters and related equipment and accessories which will aid in meeting the energy needs and reduce energy consumption costs for residents of Hawaii and particularly those of low income.

In order to accomplish the above a specific timetable and milestones involving 23 steps was set up, beginning in September 1978 with the award of one-half of CSA funds in the amount of \$100,000, with a projected ending in October 1982 of the project becoming completely self-supporting and self-sufficient.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

ALTERNATE ENERGY PROJECT

Shortages in petroleum have a much more adverse effect on Hawaii than on the mainland United States. For example, a 20% reduction in Mainland consumption would decrease its oil energy supply by only 8.9% and other fuel sources could be substituted. But Hawaii, which is volcanic in origin, has no fossil fuel deposits — no coal, no natural gas, no nuclear energy and as yet no significant hydroelectric or geothermal resources as alternatives to imported petroleum.

As the costs of petroleum increase, so do the costs of electricity, and so, too, do the hardships to low income residents increase.

Statistics show that the average cost of electricity for Hawaii is about 80% higher than in the Western United States. In addition, the situation is even more complicated for the island of Molokai and Lanai where oil must be trans-shipped from oil freighters by inter-island barges.

The real need, therefore, was for a low-cost reliable solar water heater which could be built less than \$1,000 installed to low income residents on a low monthly payment (\$10-\$30) basis. Such a unit would more than pay for itself in monthly savings in less than five years.

MEO had already built and was selling a 4-5 family member unit for less than \$1,000. Such a unit had more than justified itself on monthly savings in electrical bills on Molokai and Maui. Results of a statewide survey conducted by MEO indicated that there was a definite interest in and demand for a low cost solar water heater. Retail and wholesale prices of commercial water heaters were far above the projected production costs.

The survey also indicated that a solar water heater which is well built, reliable, aesthetically acceptable and reasonable in cost would sell. The most significant finding of the survey, however, was that more than 60% of all personnel surveyed Statewide were interested in and ready to purchase a low cost, reliable solar water heater, should one become available on the Hawaiian market.

As a result of the survey MEO felt the need to expand its pilot solar water heater program fully justified in order to develop a viable self-sustaining energy conservation enterprise for low and moderate income families. The goal was production and installation of 150 solar water heaters.

Under CETA IV a total of eight jobs were proposed. These included 5 solar technicians training, fabricating or assembling solar or other appropriate energy devices; 1 Energy Education Specialist; 1 clerk-steno; and 1 working foreman.

These jobs were deemed necessary to provide solar water heaters and energy conservation education to the low and moderate income group. The trainees ultimately, when successful in their training were to be assimilated by the MEO profit-making solar venture.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

This particular proposal had as its goal the benefitting of 43 low and moderate income families during fiscal 1978-79. At its inception MEO Inc. was being funded for a solar water heating project in Maui County and had installed 83 units in Molokai, sold 30 units to Kauai and Honolulu CAAs, constructed 50 units in Maui and had centralized its manufacturing plant on Maui.

As of the end of the fiscal year, 44 clients of MEO were saving an average of more than 25% of their electric bills with MEO-manufactured solar water heater panels and tank installations. Cost of the solar installations by MEO ran about \$600.

The panels used wood instead of metal because of the humid, salty atmosphere in some places on Maui that lead to corrosion of metal frames.

Of a total of 47 homes on Maui equipped with MEO solar systems, 44 showed an average savings of more than 25% while only three showed an increase, attributable apparently to new appliances added.

One home that went 100% solar (without any electricity backup for cloudy or cold weather) showed a savings of 50% for the periods measured (the months of Feb.-April 1979 as compared to Feb.-April 1978).

Several homes saved 40% and up even with power backup for cloudy periods. Five homes that had used gas for water heating also switched over to solar, with an average percentage of gas saved reaching 52.9 percent. Two homes showed 75% savings in gas used.

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Maui County has an elderly population (55 and over) of approximately 11,693 based on 19.6% of a total population of 59,661. In addition the elderly's problems are compounded by current inflationary trends and rising costs, along with the fact that there is a direct correlation between age and a lower income level. While the elderly in Maui County comprise only 19.6% of the total population, they comprise 32.29% of the below-poverty population.

The major objectives of this project have the goal of meeting two real and pressing needs commonly experienced by elderly low income persons who are unemployed and who have poor employment prospects. These needs are: 1 — the need for additional income and 2 — the need for training and to regain a sense of involvement with the community and mainstream of life generally. This project was designed to meet both of these needs simultaneously through the establishment of subsidized part-time community service employment positions for such persons.

Another object is the enhancement of services available to the community — particularly the elderly. Needs are in the area of community beautification, outreach services for the elderly, coordination of elderly activities, and extended geriatric services to the elderly.

During the 1978-1979 fiscal year the following positions were filled: two at Lanai Day Care Center; five positions (three Maui and two Molokai) to augment services at Hale Makua Nursing Home, Lanai Hospital, Maui Memorial and Kula Hospitals. These positions enabled the institutions to deliver meaningful services not always available due to curtailment of their own services as a result of personnel shortages.

Three positions were filled in the County Refuse Department on Molokai, thus providing community service and training of the elderly in the area of sanitation and environmental makeup.

Nine positions (eight on Molokai and one on Maui) were filled in the field of Parks and Recreation. On Molokai these included four groundskeepers for the county; three in the State Department of Education at Kaunakakai, Maunaloa and Kualapuu Schools; and one in the Molokai Public Library. The Maui position involved grounds-keeping for MEO, Inc.

One Molokai position filled the need for providing transportation services to the elderly, while five Molokai positions involved janitor-custodial work at MCAC, DAGS, DSSH, DOE and the county.

In the field of Social Services six positions were filled (three on Molokai, two on Maui, one on Lanai). On Molokai one person was stationed at MCAC to provide Food Stamp outreach for the community, particularly the elderly. One position assisting the county in providing feeding services for the elderly, and the third position was a person stationed at MCAC to work as an organizer for the elderly. On Maui one position was at the Legal Aid Society to insure that the elderly receive available legal services and the other position was with MEO's Senior Opportunities and Services Program. The Lanai position was that of a Community Organization Aide at MEO, Inc. on Lanai to make the community (particularly the low income and elderly persons) aware of available and existing services.

There were two clerical positions, one at the Molokai General Hospital and one at the Lanai Police Department. These two positions provided services to the community while also giving the elderly training or retraining in the area of clerical work.

In the field of Energy Conservation two Energy Conservation Aides were stationed at MCAC on Molokai to provide services to the elderly in the area of energy conservation. They assisted in the outreach, monitoring and evaluation of kilowatt savings, maintenance and application processes for MEO's currently operating Energy Conservation.



SENIOR OPPORTUNITIES AND SERVICES

This program provides a vast array of services to Senior Citizens in the area of Consumer Advocacy, Consumer Education, Counseling, Referrals, Outreach, Discount Cards, Consumer Protection, Safety and Health Services. It is designed to meet the needs of persons of low income above the age of 60 and to assure them of greater self-sufficiency.

During fiscal year 1978-1979 the aim, in the field of Consumer Education was to assist a total of 1,300 elderly persons each month to maximize the use of their limited incomes in order to combat inflation. This was accomplished through comparative buying workshops, group and individual training. This involved dissemination of information and data on a regular planned basis, helping the elderly to learn how to interpret, read labels and budget time and money. Workshops, lectures and meetings were coordinated with the UH Extension office, Maui Electric Co. and the Department of Health and USDA.

Consumer Protection individually and in groups involved training and counseling relative to fraudulent practices; referrals to the appropriate Consumer Protection Officers.

As an aid to the elderly, MEO is constantly urging local merchants to offer discounts to senior citizens. The goal in this fiscal year was to add 15 additional retailers to provide discounts or eliminate the 4% tax.

Another goal involved preventive health and accident training to 1,400 Ku club members monthly. This utilized such resources as the State Department of Health, Fire and Police Departments, Red Cross, American Cancer, American Lung, Hawaii Heart, Home Health Services, Mental Health Association and the County Committee on Aging. The MEO, inc. staff specialized in First Aid and gerontological care and workshops were attended by the elderly.

In order to provide nutritional education to 250 of the elderly each month cooking demonstrations with their relationship to nutritive values were held along with "How To" sessions and planning of menus, food preparation and preservation.

The provision of outreach services to 350 elderly persons and the enrollment of 200 elderly each semester in Adult Education Classes was another goal during 1978-1979. This was coordinated with the State Department of Education Maui Community College; Maui County Department of Human Concerns, and the Maui Senior Citizens Planning & Coordinating Council.

Institutionalization of the elderly leads to a life of monotony and boredom at a time when the years should be happiest. In an effort to lessen this boredom, a goal was to arrange therapeutic activities for at least 200 institutionalized individuals monthly. Elderly volunteers provided transportation to interesting activities such as singing, dancing, plays, etc., and volunteers visited those institutionalized. As in the previous years, the Plunkett's Plunkers played a major role in bringing cheer not only to these persons but to the community as a whole.

One of the highly successful programs was the aid to the elderly in increasing their limited incomes through sale of home produce and goods. The target in 1978-1979 was to assist 1,100 to market their goods at community affairs, bazaars and other outlets.

Referral services during the project year were targeted to aid 800 disadvantaged elderly by steering them to the appropriate human service agencies.

Monthly individual and family counseling for the elderly was targeted to aid 250 persons. Involved was counseling on marital, financial and medical care as well as living arrangements.

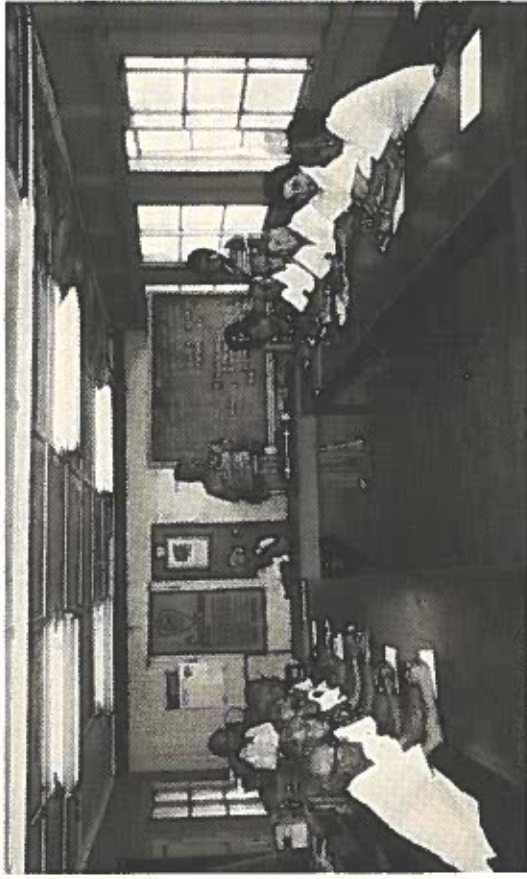
The "Sentinel" a newsletter from MEO Inc., compiled and circulated with the assistance of the staff was distributed monthly to approximately 1,500 providing essential information relative to senior citizen activities, food and nutrition, merchant discounts and other vital information.

Ongoing information continued to be provided to the elderly on energy conservation and alternatives.

In the area of Consumer Advocacy the goal was to assist the 22 Ku Clubs and the Senior Citizens Planning & Coordinating Council to be self-advocates, providing them with the necessary know-how to submit appropriate petitions such as lifeline rates for electricity.

Statewide, the goal was to assist senior citizens organizations with requests for pertinent legislation in the field of transportation subsidies, additional SSI income and food costs.





COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

During the past year goals included:

- 1 — Providing assistance to area councils to focus and prioritize problems and issues;
- 2 — Strengthen advocacy capabilities to enable area councils to be more viable in efforts to achieve institutional changes or in obtaining solutions to those issues affecting the poor, including (a) Restructuring of utility rate for lifeline rate, (b) Upgrading of medical and educational system on Molokai, (c) More subsidized or low income housing for target group, (d) Recreational program and facilities for youth, (e) Special education programs to assist the disadvantaged;
- 3 — Initiate a County-wide committee in cooperation with the County of Maui Human Concerns and Economic Development to oversee consumer goods prices and other special services;
- 4 — Providing referrals and follow-ups for: (a) 1,300 disadvantaged individuals to appropriate human service agencies (300 to education; 900 to other social agencies and 100 energy); (b) Provide outreach/recruitment and follow-up support services to intra-agency programs.
- 5 — Assist 50 residents to obtain suitable living arrangements within their financial ability;
- 6 — Recruit, refer and enroll pre-school children to Department of Health to improve level of immunization;
- 7 — Counselling and guidance to 100 families on education, family/child relationships, child care, marital problems, employment.

In accomplishing these goals it was necessary to survey the area councils with respect to their needs and problems, prioritizing and implementing local issues, making plans for follow-ups by area councils with appropriate agencies both public and private to resolve the issues. Also necessary was an effort to increase membership and participation in area councils and training them to work with government.

Area councils were provided with opportunities to demonstrate and use the skills they had learned. This was particularly effective at local meetings, public hearings and with the county government. Support and assistance was given to coordinate efforts on a county-wide basis keyed toward obtaining needed gap services such as additional low-income housing, parks and programs and special education for exceptional children.

Special attention was focussed on obtaining participation of government and private agencies with respect to consumer goods prices and other social services, including the upgrading of educational and medical systems on Molokai.

Relationships were established with landlords in order to understand and aid target groups in obtaining decent housing. A Resource file of available housing units was to be developed and maintained and individuals referred for effective placement.

As in the previous year, area councils continued to be more and more effective in Community Organization, becoming increasingly effective advocates in their various communities, assessing and evaluating problems and aiding in their solution.



TRANSPORTATION

Maui County continues to lack adequate public transportation, thus resulting in a serious handicap to many eligible persons preventing them from being able to reduce or eliminate their current or potential dependency through utilization of MEO services.

Currently MEO is operating 13 projects, serving 9,891 individuals from the period of March 1, 1978 through February 28, 1979. Just 10 years previously, in March 1968, MEO received its first grant from OEO (now CSA) for the operation of a transportation program for the elderly. Since that time it has been operating a very successful transportation system, with a transportation program for the elderly, the disabled and child care under a Purchase of Service (POS) agreement with the DSSH.

The overall goal was and continues to be the reduction or elimination of current or potential dependency and the achieving and maintaining of maximum personal independence and self-sufficiency of the individual.

During Fiscal Year 1978-1979 MEO had as its objective the providing of transportation services to 800 unduplicated individuals, with an average of 7,375 POS passenger trips per month or 88,503 POS passenger trips for the project year. (A passenger trip means transporting an individual from one destination point to another.

For the island of Maui the passenger trips for the project year were estimated at 70,802 and for Molokai — 17,701.

The program serves persons 60 years of age and above who meet the required income criteria (Title XX). Eligibility of disabled persons (either mentally or physically disabled) and of children ages three to five years is determined by the DSSH.

During fiscal 1978-1979 from July 1, 1978, to April 30, 1979, 101 children aged up to five years were served; 99 ages 19-59; 27 ages 60-64 and a total of 602 ages 65 and over. These involved every racial extraction in the tri-isles, and included 242 males and 587 females. Of the total served 104 were handicapped.

The range of services of the program on Maui and Molokai included transportation services to child and day care; eligible head start children, day activity and work activity for the mentally retarded and disabled.

In addition transportation was provided to enable groups of eligible elderly to do their marketing at shopping centers; get to financial institutions, government and other social agencies, medical facilities and social and recreational programs, educational facilities, county congregate dining and nutrition programs.

The transportation service was effected through a planned schedule and route system throughout both islands. Buses began as early as 6:45 a.m. when necessary and operated till 4:45 p.m. Monday through Friday.

CHORE SERVICES

MEO's overall mission is to restore dignity and respect to the individual and to their families, to return or maintain their relationships in the mainstream of life, to lessen dependency and to remove them from the poverty cycle.

In this respect the Chore Services program enables the elderly, sickly or disabled to remain in their own homes, living independently and defers, as long as possible, the necessity of their institutionalization in boarding care or nursing homes.

The program serves individuals ages 60 years and over and disabled individuals. A disabled person for the purpose of chore services is defined as one who has a verified physical or mental disability which prevents him from properly caring for himself. The determination is made by DSSH.

During the period of July 1, 1978 to April 30, 1979 chore services were provided for 8 persons ages 10-54; 5 persons ages 55-59; 8 persons ages 60-64; and 173 persons ages 65 and over, on the islands of Molokai and Maui.

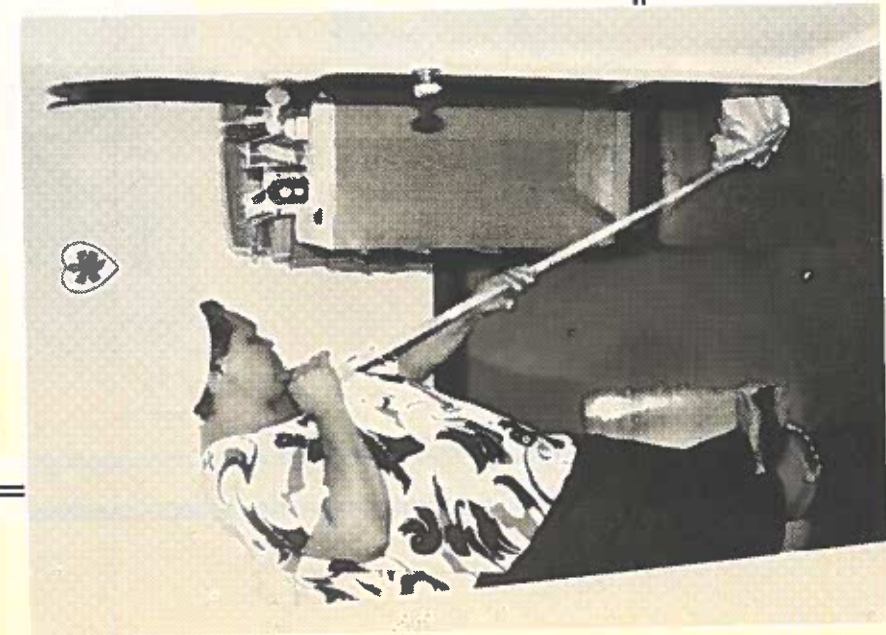
Services provided included household tasks, simple household repairs, light yardwork, essential shopping and marketing and urgent transportation to doctors.

Household tasks included cleaning activities, such as sweeping, mopping, dusting, washing dishes, etc., and light ironing and laundry. Simple household repairs included fixing screens, replacing broken steps and repairing leaky faucets. Yardwork included raking up leaves, hedge trimming and lawn mowing.

Services were provided to the total of 194 persons for as long as they were needed, based on a determination made by DSSH.

The Chore Service office is in Kahului at MEO, Inc. on Maui and in Kaunakakai on Molokai.

It is impossible to adequately estimate the tremendous benefits both mentally and physically this program renders to the elderly, the disabled and sickly, as well as the actual financial savings achieved by the individual or his family in not having to pay the high costs of institutionalization.



HEAD START

In May 1979 this program completed its 14th year, serving more than 2,525 pre-school students since its inception.

The program operates in four centers on Molokai — Kiloohana, Kaunakakai, Hoolehua and Maunaloa; and three centers on Maui — Kahului, Makawao and Haiku.

The standard center based program is operated for Kahului, (one class) Haiku, Kaunakakai and Kiloohana, and the combination center base/home base program is operated for Kahului (one class), Makawao, Maunaloa and Hoolehua.

Center daily activities include walking lines and boards, jumping, running, hopping, skipping, ball throwing, climbing and riding. Weekly activities include excursions within the neighborhood and the outdoor playground at the center. Monthly activities include a field trip to other parts of the home island.

Center and home activities include experiences for children including cutting, buttoning and unbuttoning, zipping and unzipping, drawing and gripping. Weekly experiences include painting, tearing, carrying and throwing. All of the above are keyed to physical growth and development.

Primarily, the program is designed to serve three- to five-year-olds from families below an established income criteria, with 10% mandated for those children who have special needs. Only 10% may be from over-income families.

Programs which are designed to enhance the total development of the children through both curriculum and through parent involvement, also include development of intellectual skills, promotion of self-concept and ethnic pride, emotional development and support and parent education in child growth and development.

Medical, dental, nutritional and mental health services are provided by the program, and children are informed about the kinds of health services they will receive before they receive them. This is effected by classroom demonstrations, study posters and informational handouts for parents. In addition health education is involved in the daily program, teaching children to wash hands after bathroom use, before meals, brush teeth after meals, take care of minor injuries, clean up after serving meals, use own personal utensils for meals, use tissues for wiping nose. Parents are encouraged to support such practices in the home.

Good nutrition is highly stressed through parental education and advice to parents of nutritional assistance programs. The eight centers prepare morning snacks in the classroom and receive lunches from appropriate school cafeterias. During mealtime discussions of food and nutrition are encouraged, and parents are encouraged to volunteer some time at the center and have snacks or lunches with the children, thereby experiencing the socialization that takes place. Funding in the amount of \$375,169 was provided by DHEW, State of Hawaii and by in-kind services.



DAY CARE

LOKAHI PACIFIC FUNDED

During the period of July 1, 1979 through Dec. 31, 1979, funds for the operation of the Lanai Child Care Center were furnished by Lokahi Pacific. Actually, Lokahi Pacific funded the center for the entire year 1978, after it had been announced in December 1977 that the center would have to close down due to lack of further state-furnished funds.

The program covers 20 children ages three and four, taking care of them in order that their parent or parents can prepare for gainful employment, or continue to work, thus achieving or maintaining economic self support and preventing, reducing or eliminating dependency. These parents can remain in seasonal or regular employment and at the same time the children are protected from neglect, abuse or exploitation due to family stress.

At the center 20 lunches and 40 snacks are served daily and meal-time periods are used for nutrition education. All meals and snacks meet USDA requirements and are served family style with staff participation.

The children are picked up by the transportation service beginning at 7:30 a.m. and reach the center at 7:45. Day Care services continue until 3:45 p.m. by a Master Teacher and three teacher aides, providing the educational activities which will place children in an environment conducive to learning and enhancing their development.



MAUI COUNTY FUNDED

Beginning February 1, 1979 and continuing through the remainder of the 1978-1979 fiscal year and up to September 30, 1979, the Lanai Day Care Center was funded by the County of Maui through the Office of the Mayor.

As in the first part of the fiscal year, services were provided to 20 children in order to enable their parents to continue their employment or train for gainful employment, and to prevent or remedy neglect, abuse or exploitation of children who cannot protect their own interests while families are in a stress condition.

Activities provided at the center enrich the children physically, socially, emotionally and cognitively promote their developmental growth in these areas.

In addition at least four excursions or field trips are provided monthly furnishing the children with new and diversified experiences of the community and neighborhood around them.

Day care service is available until the children attend the regular pre-school program of the Department of Education.

SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

This program continues to serve the dual purpose of providing seasonal farmworkers and their families with services designed to equip them to compete in the non-agricultural job market; and to provide those who wish to remain in agricultural employment with services designed to upgrade their skills or to develop new skills to enable them to obtain non-seasonal agricultural jobs.

The number of seasonal farmworkers and their dependents in Maui County served by this program in the 1978-1979 Program Year was 144, and the number of individual seasonal farmworkers or their dependents who receive aid in securing alternative employment was 30.

Goals during the year were:

1 — To provide training opportunities to 30 seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to enable them to obtain full-time, non-seasonal employment.

2 — To provide manpower services to 39 seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to enable them to obtain full-time non-seasonal employment.

3 — To provide supportive services to 42 seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to enable them to improve their well-being and capability of obtaining and retaining full-time employment.

The numbers of participants served by activity included: Classroom Training — 1; On-the-job Training — 3; Work Experience — 26; Manpower Services — 39; Health/Medical Supportive Services — 12; Child Care — 30.



YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING PROGRAM (YETP)

The purpose of the Seasonal Farmworker Youth Employment and Training Program (SFW-YETP) in Maui County is to provide career alternatives through employment and classroom training opportunities to youth ages 16-21 years who are seasonal farmworkers or members of seasonal farmworker families.

The program offers a variety of manpower activities to out-of-school youths and is aimed at increasing their career options, enhancing their prospects of obtaining suitable unsubsidized employment, and/or returning to school for additional training as necessary.

In the County of Maui MEO emphasis is placed on providing services to youth on the Island of Molokai. The YETP currently being operated by the Maui County government has focused on youth who live on the Island of Maui.

The majority of the participants served are out-of-school youth who are being provided with work experience, on-the-job and classroom training, under CETA, Title I, and the Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth (SPEDY) operated under CETA, Title III.

The overall goal of the program is to assist its participants in increasing their employability to a level where they will be able to compete in the job market and obtain, as well as retain, suitable employment.

Specific program goals included:

- 1 — Provide 4 out-of-school SFW youth with classroom training opportunities.
- 2 — Provide 36 out-of-school SFW youth with work experience opportunities.
- 3 — Provide 40 participants with manpower and supportive services.
- 4 — Place 60% of out-of-school SFW youth who complete classroom training, work experience and/or OTJ training into career-oriented jobs.
- 5 — Limit nonpositive terminations to 17% of total terminations from the program.

Every effort was made to place 35% of all participants entering unsubsidized employment in higher quality placements.

Other program goals included:

- 1 — Increase the employment and training capability of the Hawaii State Department of Education (DOE) staff, particularly in providing employment-related services to youth through the experiences gained in this project.
- 2 — Improve linkages with and among governmental, private and other community-based organizations and agencies concerned with provision of services to youths to eliminate duplication of effort and to insure full utilization of resources.



YOUTH COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (YCCIP)

This program is designed to provide job training and employment opportunities to youth who are members of seasonal farmworker families. The program provides eligible youth with opportunities for career exploration through labor-intensive projects that provide tangible benefits to the community. The YCCIP targets services to unemployed seasonal farmworker youth ages 16-19 in addition to the current Section 303 SFW program. All of the participants are economically disadvantaged, and the program focuses on providing work experience for out-of-school youth. A good portion of the participants are school dropouts.

Community priorities include beautification of visible public areas and energy conservation.

The overall goal of the program is to aid program participants in increasing their employability where they will be able to compete in the job market and obtain as well as keep suitable employment.

Specific goals include:

- 1 — Provide 40 participants with work experience opportunities.
- 2 — Provide 40 participants with manpower and support services as necessary.
- 3 — Place 60% with work experience opportunities.
- 4 — Return/continuance of 22.5% of participants to school or other positive terminations.
- 5 — Limit non-positive terminations to 17.5% of the total terminations from the program.

EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT (ESAA)

In November 1977, plans for development of this project were initiated through preliminary discussion with the Advisory Committee. The LEA Administrative liaison who is a committee member, together with the principals of schools on Molokai discussed their priorities and concerns. In concert with the DOE, Maui District office, especially with their ESAA staff and curriculum specialists for Special Education and Services, data was compiled and evaluated. Ultimately the request was made by LEA for supplemental services in its effort to provide assistance to students and parents to eliminate, reduce or prevent minority isolation.

The Advisory Committee in its assessment and evaluation considered all relevant information and recommended:

- 1 — Summer Diagnostic and Remedial Services Program for four elementary schools and one intermediate school.
- 2 — Full Year Individualized Communications Program for children in need of intensified assistance.
- 3 — Parent involvement of the student's parents to provide the support and assistance in the student's development.

The population of Molokai has a very low percentage of Caucasians as related to the rest of Maui County and the State of Hawaii, and is composed principally of Hawaiians and Filipinos. As a result Molokai has a very different ethnic composition with a high percentage of minorities and a very low percentage of the majority. Statistically 93% of Molokai's immigrants are Filipinos and Molokai has a higher percentage of foreign born residents than the remainder of the county or the state.

In Maui County, including Molokai 76.49% of the Filipino families do not use English as the primary language in the home. Ilocano, the major dialect of most of the families is being used in 74.60% of the Filipino homes.

Educationally, of Molokai's population 18 years and older, 45.4% did not complete grade 12 and 26.2% did not complete any grade higher than the 8th. The ability of parents to communicate in the English language is limited by their low educational status.

Results of students' achievement tests (Stanford Achievement Test-Grades 4 and 6) for the target schools of Kaunakakai, Kiloana, Kualapuu, Maunaloa High and Intermediate School (Grades 8 and 10) indicated that a high percentage of students were markedly below the national norm. Since the target schools include all of the students on Molokai at grades 4, 6, 8 and 10, the problem was obviously community-wide.

There was a high percentage of common ethnic background of students with below average scores, with the two dominant groups who scored low being Hawaiians and Filipinos, and there was a definite evidence of a very high correlation ratio between ethnicity (Filipino and Hawaiian) and below average achievement in communication skills.

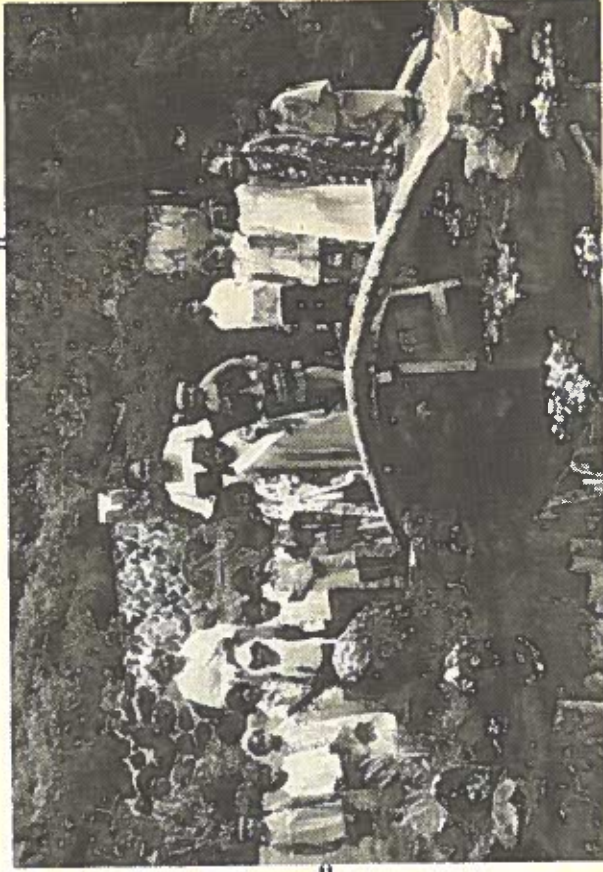
Obviously there was need for instructional and educational materials that were relevant to the cultural background of the students in supporting the instruction and teaching of the students.

In addition to the appreciation of the students' cultural background and enhancement of their self-concept, the use of cultural related materials provided motivation for them to excel in their pursuit of learning communication skills. All programmed activities were supportive of and complemented the normal LEA program. One of the unique features was the program's activities on parental involvement. Parents were taught skills to be part of the teaching team for their children. The involvement of parents in school activities and making efforts at home to develop positive self-images, confidence and communicative skills of their children, complemented the efforts done in school.

Specifically the program's objectives included:

- 1 — Enroll 150 identified students to the diagnostic and remedial services program in five target schools on Molokai for six weeks beginning July 5, 1978 through August 12, 1978.
- 2 — Refer those students not achieving a 15% skill level PIAT test scores to the full school year individualized communication program. This involved 150 students in 5 target area schools beginning Sept. 5, 1978 through June 8, 1979.

Project Schools involved in both programs included Kualapuu, Kaunakakai, Maunaloa and Kiloana Elementary Schools, grades 4-6; and Molokai High and Intermediate School, grades 7-8.



COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAM

A national survey taken in late 1977 indicated that Honolulu food prices were 14.4% more than the average food price nationally, and it has been found that food prices on Maui average approximately 5%-10% more than those in Honolulu according to a survey taken by MEO, Inc.

With the high percentage of low income population on Maui and the poor dietary habits of the elderly and disadvantaged a community food and nutrition program was imperative, particularly since there was no nutritionist from the State Department of Health regularly available to provide nutrition education or nutrition information to the residents of Maui. In fact only one nutritionist from the Nutrition Branch serviced Maui once a year to meet with local agencies and to perform inspections of care homes and day cares.

A survey of patronage of the county administration-sponsored garden markets during the first half of 1978 clearly showed that there was a definite need for a market where low-cost produce could be purchased, but having a market only once every three months did not provide a reliable source for regular purchasing.

During a third year of the MEO Food Stamp Outreach project, a nutritionist was added to provide nutrition education and food demonstrations for the Food Stamp recipients.

A Community Food and Nutrition Program Needs Assessment for 1978 indicated that 92% of the needs in the area of food cooperatives and buying clubs for Hawaii were unmet, and 99% of the needs in the area of nutrition education were unmet.

In an attempt to improve the nutritional status of the target population it became necessary to provide nutrition and consumer education in order to improve the ability of low and fixed income individuals to understand the relationship between diet and health and to purchase and prepare nutritious low cost foods.

The 1978-1979 year goals specifically sought to:

1 — Provide in coordination with the county Department of Planning and Economic Development, weekly garden markets offering fresh produce at low cost.

2 — Provide nutrition education to 1,500 Head Start parents and senior citizens on a regular basis at least once a month.

In order to meet these objectives one full-time nutritionist was employed to provide training and technical assistance for nutrition aides; to supervise the coordination and support of the weekly garden markets, and to monitor and process food stamp redemption and to provide nutrition education for the elderly and Head State families. In addition two full-time Nutrition Aides were hired to coordinate and support the weekly garden markets and provide nutrition education for the elderly.

The program has been very successful and well received by the elderly and Head Start families.



COMMITTEES AND COUNCILS

MAUI SENIOR CITIZENS PLANNING AND COORDINATING COUNCIL

With the members comprised of the Ku Clubs presidents of the elderly program, the council provides the cross-section representation which addresses the needs of the elderly. Through the planning activities the needs identified are submitted to agencies such as MEO or the County of Maui for program development. The council then serves as the coordinating agent in the implementation of elderly programs.

Chairman Edward Nakamoto
 Vice Chairman Robert Asato
 Corr. Secretary Natsuyo Hayase
 Recording Secretary Staff-MEO Inc. (Olive Pacheco)
 Treasurer Masayo Kawabe
 Advisor Francis DeMello

Members:

Frances Silva
 Timoteo Battad
 Drucilla Castro
 Susana Pascual
 Guillermo Barut
 Laura Botelaho
 Masao Sato
 Roy Kodani
 Tomoyuki Maruoka
 Henry DeCoite
 Kiyoto Doi
 Anna Arruda
 Kenzo Takumi
 Keiichi Kato
 Motoharu Okafuji
 Milton Humphrey
 Eddy Nelson
 Elizabeth Kaina

HEAD START POLICY COUNCIL

The Head Start Policy Council is composed of parents and former parents of Head Start and community representatives from the public agencies and community organizations. Its function is to provide in-put to the development of policies that affect the program. Ratification of policies is the jurisdiction of the MEO, Inc. Board.

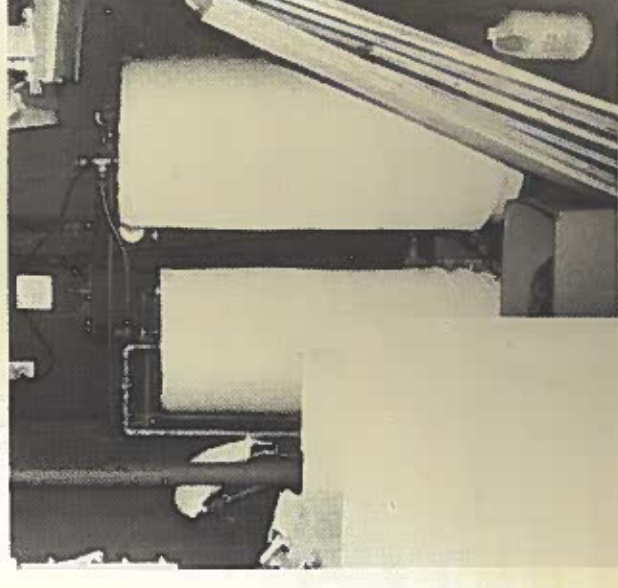
Chairperson — Hiedi Elizares
Vice-Chairperson — Verna Albino
Secretary — Jo Ann Montilliano

Members:

Mary Ellen James
 Debarah Mattos
 Linda Kea
 Manuel Planesi
 Angie Kaimana
 Kathy Davis
 Josephine Starkey
 Naomi Nojima
 Veima Santos
 Haruyo Yoshioka
 Lei Kaneakua
 Sylvestre Peros
 Suyetomo Toyama

Maui
 Molokai
 Maui

Maui
 Maui
 Maui
 Maui
 Molokai
 Molokai
 Molokai
 Molokai
 Maui
 Maui
 Molokai
 Maui
 Maui



Annual Report by Jeanne Booth Johnson
 Photographs by Dorothy Naito and Harold Nagamine