Jobs For Senior Citizens

American looking for a job, there are a lot of factors working against you.

In studying some of these factors, a N. C. State ever before. We used to University psychologist has devised a way for older Americans to become more successful job seekers.

Dr. Dennis O. Gray, an assistant professor of psychology at NCSU, initiated a special program for older job seekers while working at Michigan State University, and he now hopes to set up a similar Gray said. program in North Carolina.

Gray is the force behind Job Club, a group that both teaches more effective jobseeking techniques and provides peer support for those who are looking for work.

According to Gray, older people face a set of fairly unique problems when they try to enter the work force.

"First, there are some myths about the older worker which need to be dispelled," he said. "Employers tend to believe that older people cannot work as hard, that they are less skilled, that they need more supervision and that they will have higher absentee rate."

Nothing could be further from the truth, Gray stated. Because they are more motivated and more wrapped up in their jobs, the elderly work better without supervision, are absent less often and are generally better workers than the average.

"It is rare that finances are the absolute, exclusive reason for returning to work for these people," he said. "They certainly can use the extra money, but also they want the challenge and social interaction a job provides. They like the sense of accomplishment and the chance to meet other people."

In addition to the myths, there are some concrete roadblocks working against this group.

"Older people tend to have less credentials because they often did not attend college," Gray said. "They are most often looking for unskilled jobs, where the competition is toughest. And because they work so long at a single job in their youth and often go so long without working, they are not experienced at job seeking."

That's where the Job Club comes into the picture. The club teaches members who to take an interview, where to look for a job and how to compile a resume.

Equally important, the club members give each other the emotional support that keeps them going in the long job search.

"The training makes them better job seekers, and the support prevents them from getting discouraged," Gray said.

The peer support is "the glue of the program," according to Gray. The group itself is attractive to the members and they enjoy helping others find a job.

"There is a lot of risktaking in looking for a job," Gray explained. "The search seems to become less threatening when they can look for someone else."

One thing that Gray had to watch out ofor was the possibility that the club would become an end in itself. To keep the meetings on track, Gray devised rituals of goal setting and goal review - a chance for members to plan their job seeking activities and report on their success.

The gratifying thing about the club for Gray was that it worked. In an experimental comparison, the employment rate for members of the Job Club was roughly 75 per cent after 12 weeks, while nonmembers were employed at a rate of only 23

"After my project was completed, the state of Michigan put a half million dollars into older worker projects, including the Job Club program and seven others," Gray said.

By Walker Mabe Other states are beginning
If you are an older to concentrate on the older

worker as well, he added. "The area is really blossoming because there are more older people than want them out of the work force to make room for the young, but now the baby boom generation is getting

Add to that the chance that social security benefits may be curtailed, and you have a very good reason to bring the older American back into the work force,

February In psychologist will travel to Washington, D.C., for a meeting of the National Council on Aging, where he will train others how to run a Job Club.

Closer to home, he is currently working with the Triangle J Council of Governments (COG) Task Force on Older Workers to plan a Job Club for the Triangle area.

Business Down

A level of business activity in North Carolina declined in December, according to the Wachovia Business Index. The Index registered 153.3, down 0.4 per cent from the November

Employment losses in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries and a shorter manufacturing workweek contributed to the decrease in the Index. Price-adjusted average hourly earnings for manufacturing employees remained unchanged from November.

Manufacturing employment declined 1 percent with both durable goods and non-durable goods industries reporting lower employment levels. Employment decreases were spread through all industries in the durable goods sector. In the nondurable goods sector, gains in food, tobacco and chemicals employment were offset by a slight decrease in apparel employment and a 1.4 per cent drop in textiles.

Employment was down marginally in the nonmaufacturing sector. Contract construction and government employment rose, while services employment declined. Trade employment was 1.5 per cent below the level for the previous month.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for North Carolina was 6.9 per cent in December, up 0.3 per cent from November. The national rate for December was 8.9 per cent, up 0.5 per cent from November. The unadjusted unemployment rate in North Carolina was 6.8 per cent in December.

Unit sales of cars and trucks in 1981 were down 3.7 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively compared to

The Index at the end of 1981 registered 1.2 per cent below the level at the end of 1980. Business activity in North Carolina was stronger during the first six months, and the third quarter was the weakest period during the year. Comparing yearend data, manufacturing employment declined 1.7 per cent, reflecting 6,500 fewer employees in durable goods industries and 7,900 fewer employees in nondurable goods. The average manufacturing workweek was 3 per cent or 1.8 hours below a year ago, and prideadjusted average hourly earnings declined 0.6 per cent. Non-manufacturing employment was down 0.5 per cent, primarily due to losses in contract con-

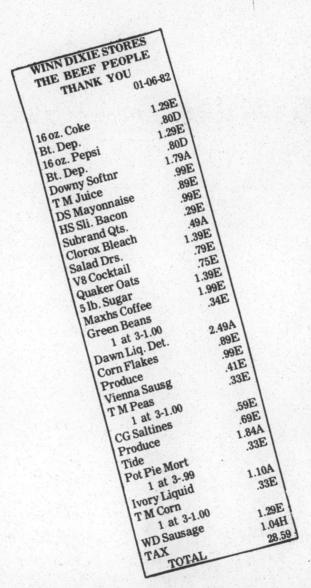




IF YOU'RE NOT SHOPPING AT WINN-DIXIE,

AREN'T YOU TIRED OF PAYING TOO MUCH FOR YOUR GROCERIES?

Week after week, we beat the store that claims to be "LOWEST" in head-to-head price comparisons.



8-Pak 16-oz. Coca Cola Bottle Deposit 8-Pak 16-oz. Pepsi Cola Bottle Deposit 64-oz. Downy Fabric Softner 46-oz. Store Brand Pineapple Juice Qt. Store Brand Mayonnaise 1-Lb. Store Brand Bacon 1-Lb. Store Brand Margarine Gal. Clorox 32-oz. Miracle Whip Salad Dressing 46-oz. V-8 Vegetable Juice 18-oz. Quaker Oats 5-Lb. Store Brand Sugar 1-Lb. Bag Maxwell House Coffee 16-oz. Store Brand Cut Green Beans 48-oz. Dawn Liquid Detergent 18-oz. Post Toasties Corn Flakes 3-Lb. Bag Yellow Onions 5-oz. Armour Vienna Sausage 17-oz. Store Brand Sweet Peas 1-Lb. Store Brand Saltines 2-Lb. Bag Carrots 49-oz. Tide Detergent 8-oz. Morton Pot Pie 22-oz. Ivory Liquid Detergent 17-oz. Store Brand Corn 1-Lb. Store Brand Whole Hog Sausage

FOOD TOWN LFPINC-SC-VA Coke Product 01-06-82 Botl. Dep.
Pepsi Product
Botl. Dep.
Non-Food 1.99L .80H 1.49L .80H 2.47D Grocery Grocery 1.10L .89L 1.59L .34L Meat Perishbl Non-Food Grocery Grocery .95D Grocery 1.39L .79L .80L 1.41L 2.25L .33L 2.83D .89L .99L .41L .37L .69L .89L 1.84D .43L Grocery Grocery Non-Food Grocery Produce Grocery Grocery Grocery Produce Non-Food Perishbl Non-Food Grocery 1.35D .41L 1.79L 32.28 1.23 Meat Subtotal 4 per cent tax

Winn-Dixie's combination of EVERYDAY LOW PRICE BREAKERS, DEEP-CUT PRICE BREAKER SPECIALS and PRICE BREAKER COUPONS offer you unbeatable savings.

Make your own comparison and you'll discover what hundreds of thousands of Winn-Dixie Shoppers already know

> **NOBODY SAVES YOU** MORE THAN WINN-DIXIE!

* Price Survey Done On January 6th. Some Prices May Have Changed Since That Time.