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Folder Title:
Tom Tauke Fundraiser 12/8/89 [OA 6342] [1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dec. 6, 1989

Jim -

In the 1st graph on p. 4 there is an insert on Most Favored Nation status. It needs to be approved by NSC. Do you want to get it approved or would you like me to do it?

Thanks,
Stephanie Blessey

Public high school graduates, 1987-88, compared with 12th-grade enrollment in fall 1987 and with 9th-grade enrollment in fall 1984, by State

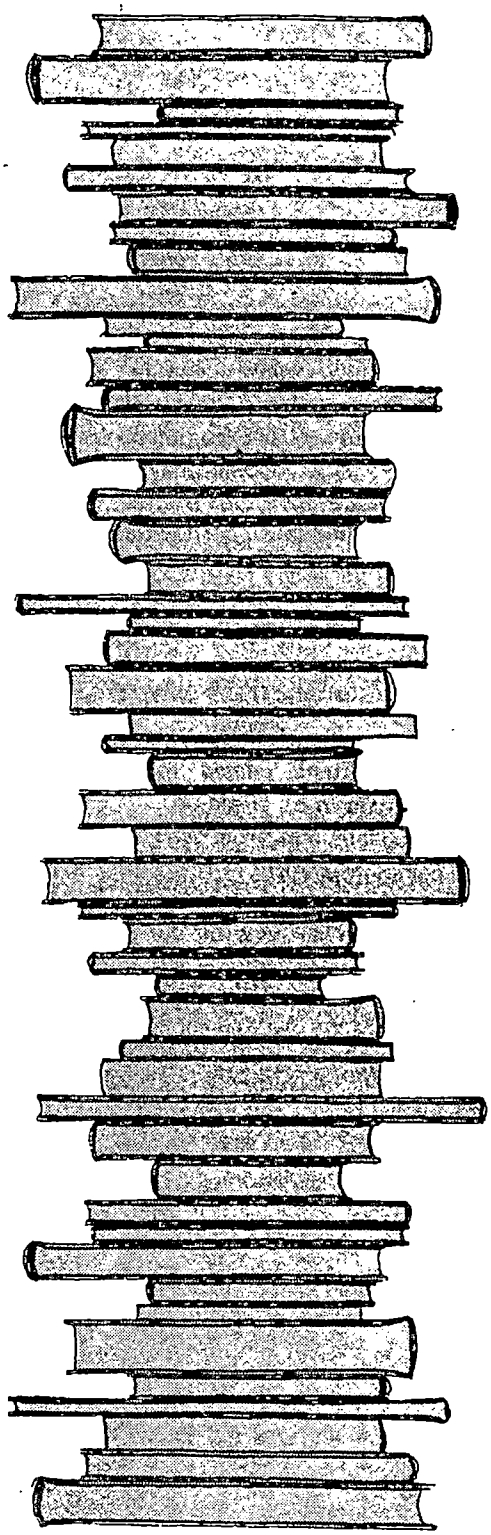
11/24/89 vg

State	Regular high school graduates 1987-88	12th-grade membership 1987-88	9th-grade membership 1984-85	Other completers 1987-88	High school graduates 1987-88, as percent of 9th grade enrollment in fall 1984	
					Percent	State ranking[1]
United States	2,497,099	2,680,682	3,439,311	*	72.6	---
Alabama	43,799	45,742	59,116	8,497	74.1	29
Alaska	5,907	7,160	8,460	0	69.8	38
Arizona	29,777	36,513	44,699	9,703	66.6	44
Arkansas	27,776	29,499	35,296	...	78.7	16
California	249,617	266,028	364,166	...	68.5	41
Colorado	35,977	39,231	47,049	...	76.5	24
Connecticut	32,383	34,805	39,396	4,213	82.2	9
Delaware	5,963	6,867	8,538	1,343	69.8	37
District of Columbia	3,882	4,806	6,444	461	60.2	51
Florida	89,206	97,109	141,536	2,961	63.0	49
Georgia	61,765	65,703	97,386	...	63.4	48
Hawaii	10,575	10,476	12,937	1,899	81.7	10
Idaho	12,425	13,886	16,188	973	76.8	23
Illinois	119,090	123,049	152,278	...	78.2	17
Indiana	64,037	69,831	82,011	...	78.1	18
Iowa	35,218	36,965	40,532	2,309	86.9	3
Kansas	27,036	28,792	32,697	...	82.7	8
Kentucky	39,484	41,586	57,180	493	69.1	39
Louisiana	39,058	42,745	63,400	5,209	61.6	50
Maine	13,808	15,567	17,767	3,190	77.7	20
Maryland	47,175	48,642	61,969	6,458	76.1	26
Massachusetts	55,940	64,221	80,066	...	69.9	36
Michigan	106,151	111,126	145,702	11,644	72.9	33
Minnesota	54,645	59,565	61,034	4,296	89.5	1
Mississippi	27,896	30,281	41,302	...	67.5	43
Missouri	51,316	54,936	67,994	3,200	75.5	27
Montana	10,311	10,906	12,178	1,838	84.7	6
Nebraska	18,300	19,747	21,311	...	85.9	5
Nevada	9,404	11,604	12,886	28	73.0	32
New Hampshire	11,685	12,226	14,366	...	81.3	11
New Jersey	80,863	82,653	100,541	9,582	80.4	15
New Mexico	15,868	16,946	21,607	1,202	73.4	31
New York	165,379	172,904	249,428	...	66.3	45
North Carolina	67,836	72,339	99,758	6,262	68.0	42
North Dakota	8,432	8,704	9,545	830	88.3	2
Ohio	124,503	137,127	163,041	4,281	76.4	25
Oklahoma	36,145	40,552	48,831	5,801	74.0	30
Oregon	28,058	33,495	39,121	8,512	71.7	34
Pennsylvania	124,376	130,830	153,340	...	81.1	14
Rhode Island	8,684	9,397	12,319	552	70.5	35
South Carolina	[2] 36,300	38,596	55,691	...	65.2	46
South Dakota	8,415	8,829	9,701	1,075	86.7	4
Tennessee	47,904	53,219	69,794	10,756	68.6	40
Texas	171,436	182,734	264,045	...	64.9	47
Utah	22,226	25,076	27,347	338	81.3	12
Vermont	6,173	6,380	7,604	1,811	81.2	13
Virginia	65,688	69,422	88,066	4,719	74.6	28
Washington	51,754	58,477	66,377	3,177	78.0	19
West Virginia	22,406	23,296	29,173	5,978	76.8	22
Wisconsin	58,428	63,351	70,168	2,594	83.3	7
Wyoming	6,148	6,741	7,930	398	77.5	21
Outlying areas						
American Samoa	633	647	...	6	---	---
Guam	898	1,107	...	60	---	---
Northern Marianas	285	322	370	...	77.0	---
Puerto Rico	31,832	35,105	50,384	15,853	63.2	---
Virgin Islands	1,026	1,305	2,256	222	45.5	---

[1] Ties were broken by carrying the calculations out an additional decimal place.
[2] Estimated by the State education agency.

Note.—Data exclude ungraded pupils and have not been adjusted for interstate migration.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, "State Nonfiscal Survey."



Digest of Education Statistics 1980

by
W. Vance Grant
and
Leo J. Eiden
Specialists in Education Statistics
National Center for Education Statistics

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Table 14.--Illiteracy of the population, by State: 1900 to 1970

State	Percent illiterate					
	1900	1920	1930	1950	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**11.3**	**6.5**	**4.8**	**3.3**	**2.4**	**1.2**
Alabama	35.1	17.8	14.0	6.2	4.2	2.1
Alaska	40.6	24.6	20.5	6.3	3.0	1.5
Arizona	30.0	15.9	11.0	6.2	3.8	1.8
Arkansas	21.3	10.2	7.6	5.0	3.6	1.9
California	5.3	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.1
Colorado	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.0	1.3	0.7
Connecticut	6.5	6.9	5.1	3.1	2.2	1.1
Delaware	13.2	6.6	4.4	2.7	1.9	0.9
District of Columbia	9.4	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1
Florida	23.4	10.2	7.7	3.9	2.6	1.3
Georgia	32.1	16.7	10.4	6.9	4.5	2.0
Hawaii	35.2	21.2	17.5	8.4	5.0	1.9
Idaho	5.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.6
Illinois	4.8	3.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	0.9
Indiana	5.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.7
Iowa	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
Kansas	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6
Kentucky	18.1	9.4	7.3	4.3	3.3	1.6
Louisiana	39.6	23.4	15.1	9.8	6.3	2.8
Maine	5.5	3.6	3.0	2.0	1.3	0.7
Maryland	12.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	1.9	0.9
Massachusetts	6.5	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.2	1.1
Michigan	4.8	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9
Minnesota	4.6	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.6
Mississippi	34.1	18.8	14.8	7.1	4.9	2.4
Missouri	7.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	0.8
Montana	6.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.6
Nebraska	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6
Nevada	13.8	6.4	4.8	2.2	1.1	0.5
New Hampshire	6.7	4.9	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.7
New Jersey	6.5	5.8	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.1
New Mexico	35.7	17.4	14.9	6.6	4.0	2.2
New York	6.1	5.6	4.1	3.5	2.9	1.4
North Carolina	30.1	15.0	11.5	5.5	4.0	1.8
North Dakota	6.1	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.8
Ohio	4.5	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.8
Oklahoma	11.7	4.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.1
Oregon	3.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6
Pennsylvania	6.9	5.7	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.0
Rhode Island	9.2	7.2	5.5	3.1	2.4	1.3
South Carolina	37.4	20.9	16.7	7.9	5.5	2.3
South Dakota	5.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.5
Tennessee	21.9	11.3	8.0	4.7	3.5	1.7
Texas	15.6	8.9	7.3	5.4	4.1	2.2
Utah	3.6	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6
Vermont	6.4	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.6
Virginia	24.3	12.2	9.7	4.9	3.4	1.4
Washington	3.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6
West Virginia	12.6	7.2	5.5	3.5	2.7	1.4
Wisconsin	5.4	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.7
Wyoming	4.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.6

NOTE.—Data refer to the population 15 years old and over from 1900 to 1930, and to the population 14 years old and over from 1950 to 1970. From 1950 to 1970, data are estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1975 edition.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Outlook '90, Session #3 For Release: Tuesday, November 28, 1989

AGRICULTURAL TRADE OUTLOOK AND ISSUES

Ann Veneman
Deputy Under Secretary, International Affairs and Commodity Programs
U.S. Department of Agriculture

It is a tradition here that we release the first USDA export forecast for the new season at our annual Conference. Presenting this forecast must have been a great pleasure -- a privilege much coveted by speakers -- during the soaring 70's. The 1980's, as you know, haven't been nearly as kind to U.S. exports.

I wish I could say, on the opening day of this Conference, that we have saved the best news of the afternoon for last.

I **am** pleased to report that fiscal year 1989 ended with the highest U.S. agricultural export value since the record 1981 season -- nearly $40 billion worth of U.S. farm products going to other nations. I can tell you that since 1986, the low point for this decade, our export value has climbed an impressive 51 percent.

Export volume for 1989 was just under 148 million metric tons. This is about a half-million tons lower than the 1988 figure. Even so, we have seen our export tonnage recover rather dramatically over the last few years. Total volume of agricultural exports shipped in 1989 was up 38 million tons from the depressed level of 1986.

Our agricultural trade surplus (exports minus imports) topped $18 billion in 1989, the highest in 4 years and more than triple the surplus recorded back in 1986.

Fiscal 1990, the first year of the new decade, began on October 1. Our forecasters say we'll probably see a slight decline in export value this year, following 3 consecutive years of gains. Season-average prices for coarse grains and oilseeds will be down from the drought-inflated levels we experienced during the 1988/89 season. These lower prices will trim the value of U.S. agricultural exports.

Export volume may also be somewhat lower, held down mainly by a recovery in wheat production abroad and an overall reduction in world wheat trade.

In general, our bulk products will tend to dampen U.S. export earnings this

Mayer
447 6185

year. By contrast, our high-value agricultural exports are expected to set still another record, possibly reaching $11 billion.

For the longer term, the decade before us seems to offer much promise. That promise, however, can only be realized if we, together with our trading partners, choose wisely. Here and abroad, we must choose policies that maximize the potential for economic growth and expanded trade. As the old Chinese proverb reminds us, opportunity may knock, but we have to answer the door, greet it, and make it feel welcome.

Outlook by Commodities

I will talk a little bit more about the choices and opportunities ahead. But, first, let me share some of the highlights of our 1990 export outlook at this early point in the season. I'll start with the major commodities.

In **coarse grains**, we have experienced nearly a 20-percent growth in the total volume of world trade over the last 4 years. The new year is expected to bring another increase. World trade volume is forecast to rise around 5 percent. The United States may get close to half of that growth, perhaps about 2-1/2 million tons on top of the 61 million we exported in 1989. This would result in the largest U.S. export volume for coarse grains since 1981.

The Soviet Union is driving much of the trade growth. Soviet corn imports from all sources are projected to rise another 2 million tons this year, despite a larger Soviet crop. China is back in the corn import market, its position as a major corn exporter having diminished considerably since 1985/86.

South Korea will remain one of the strongest growth markets for coarse grains, corn particularly. Meanwhile, the European Community's (EC's) corn imports from suppliers outside the EC will continue to fall.

Healthy world demand notwithstanding, prices are likely to be down from last season's drought levels. Our forecasts call for a 49-percent increase in U.S. coarse grain production and a 1-percent increase in foreign production. At this point, it appears that lower prices will offset the higher export volume, resulting in a decline of up to 10 percent in the value for U.S. coarse grain exports.

Turning to **wheat**, world trade volume is likely to be steady to down slightly. With stagnant demand, U.S. wheat exports may drop about 4-3/4 million tons, as Canadian and Argentine exports rise. For the second straight year, the EC is expected to be our largest export competitor.

With the U.S. wheat crop up an estimated 13 percent and foreign output up 5 to 6 percent, we're looking at record world production. Among major markets, significant production increases are expected in India, China, and the USSR. Among competitors, sharp output increases are projected for Canada, Argentina, and the EC. Increased Soviet production is expected to result in total wheat imports of only 12 million tons, the lowest purchase volume since 1979/80.

U.S. wheat use (domestic use plus exports) will again exceed production, so stocks will drop for the fourth straight year. World stocks will fall, too, possibly to the lowest level since 1981/82. The tight supply-demand balance means higher average wheat prices in fiscal 1990, compared with 1989. Nevertheless, U.S. export value is expected to drop around 14 percent, as the lower wheat volume more than offsets the higher average price.

For **oilseeds**, a very large Southern Hemisphere soybean crop is likely to limit exports of U.S. soybeans and soymeal. We'll see a recovery in the Argentine soybean crop after last year's drought and another good crop in Brazil. U.S. soybean exports may rise about 11 percent in volume, but South American producers will record a bigger increase.

U.S. soybean production is up about 25 percent, and foreign production is up a forecast 4 percent. The recovery in production and stocks will likely mean sharply lower prices compared with last season -- and the lower prices will bring down the value of U.S. soybean exports, even as sales volume expands. Overall, U.S. oilseed exports may decline more than a billion dollars from 1989's $6.8 billion, based on current prospects.

The outlook for **cotton** exports is very encouraging. Our November projections suggest that U.S. export volume may rise 10-15% in fiscal 1990, despite the much smaller U.S. harvest compared with last year. At the same time, foreign export volume will decline. As a result, the U.S. share of world cotton exports during the marketing year could jump to 31 percent, well above last season's 24-percent share. Prices will be held up by the tight global supply-demand balance, meaning a very sharp increase in U.S. export value in fiscal 1990.

However, competition will heighten considerably next spring, as Southern Hemisphere producers harvest larger cotton crops to take advantage of the strong market.

In the **high-value** category, U.S. livestock, dairy, and poultry exports are expected to match last year's record $6.6 billion. Increased beef exports to Japan take much of the credit. Likewise, horticultural product exports are projected at a record $4.4 billion, bolstered by larger sales of fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, and wine to the Pacific Rim nations.

Even with several successive records, the United States continues to lag well behind the European Community in exports of high-value and consumer-ready products. The United States accounts for a third of world trade in bulk agricultural products, but our share is less than 10 percent for consumer-ready foods and beverages.

Outlook for Major Markets

Let me say just a few words about our forecasts for major markets.

The USSR is the world's largest importer of grains. The U.S. share of total Soviet grain imports -- at 18 percent just 3 years ago -- was close to 60 percent in 1988/89. As bilateral relations have improved, the Soviets have

turned to the United States for a larger proportion of their imports.

U.S. agricultural exports to the Soviet Union reached an all-time high in fiscal 1989 -- $3.3 billion. This made the USSR our second largest single-country market after Japan. In 1990, we may nearly match this sales level. A decline in the export value of U.S. grains and oilseeds will probably be balanced by record U.S. sales of meat and dairy products.

Large imports reflect the Soviet government's commitment, as part of its reform program, to meet consumer demands for improved food quality, variety, and availability. Grains are needed to sustain large livestock herds, so meat and dairy supplies can be increased. Although wheat imports will be down in 1990, the USSR is expected to account for 24 percent of total world coarse grain imports in 1990. U.S. corn exports will probably equal last year's record volume of 16.3 million tons.

Our current long-term grain agreement with the USSR was originally set to expire in 1988. Last year, both countries agreed to extend it for an additional 27 months, until the end of 1990. Bilateral talks aimed at a new long-term agreement for 1991-1995 are scheduled to begin next week in Moscow.

A few other country forecasts may interest you --

o After more than doubling in fiscal 1989, U.S. agricultural exports to **China** may decline to perhaps $1.2 billion -- still the second-largest U.S. sales figure to China in more than a decade.

o **Japan**, our largest market, is expected to hold fairly steady this year, with U.S. agricultural export value forecast at around $8.2 billion. U.S. beef exports, which rose nearly 60 percent in fiscal 1989, are expected to continue expanding in line with the terms of the beef-citrus agreement. U.S. pork and poultry exports are also likely to grow.

o U.S. exports to **South Korea** are projected to increase for the fourth straight year in 1990, perhaps reaching a record $2.5 billion. Beef is one of our fastest growing exports to this country, rising nearly 600 percent in 1989 as Korea began to open up its market to beef.

o Our exports to the **European Community** are likely to decline by a half-billion dollars this year. Part of that decline is the result of reduced opportunities for meat sales because of the EC hormone ban. This issue has not yet been resolved to our satisfaction.

o In the year that just ended, U.S. agricultural exports to **Eastern Europe** slumped to their lowest level in a decade--$422 million. We expect to see a moderate increase this year. Much of it will be in food assistance to Poland under P.L. 480 and other concessional programs. Commodities include corn, sorghum, rice, butter, soybean oil, pork bellies, and cotton.

Let us remember that U.S. agricultural exports to Eastern Europe exceeded $2 billion back in the early 1980's, when large amounts of credit were extended. Debt and lack of hard-currency earnings are now a barrier to trade, but the

latent demand is still there.

Later this evening, I'll be boarding a flight to Poland as part of a government-private sector team led by Secretary Yeutter. Our mission is to provide the President with recommendations as to the most effective use of U.S. assistance to Poland, and to assist the Poles in developing their own economic restructuring program.

Looking Ahead to the 1990's

I said, at the beginning of this presentation, that the 1990's hold much promise for export growth. We are witnessing dramatic reforms sweeping the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In the less developed countries, rapid population growth should translate into growing demand for food, if their economies can improve.

In 1979, Asia replaced Western Europe as the leading regional market for U.S. agricultural products. Since then, the percentage of U.S. farm exports going to Asia has steadily increased -- from 32 percent in fiscal 1980 to 41 percent in 1989. Asia will continue to be a growth market -- especially for high-value, consumer-ready products -- as industrialization proceeds and income continues to rise.

However, we learned a valuable lesson in the 1980's: We cannot assume that export growth is inevitable.

In my judgment, the greatest potential obstacle to expansion in agricultural trade is the protectionist policies pursued by governments around the world. I know the importance of trade reform under the GATT was covered in some detail this afternoon, and I won't get into this.

Let me just say that, not long ago, much of the world lived with barriers preventing the free flow of ideas, people, and commerce. We have seen walls being broken open, to one degree or another, in the Soviet Union, China, and now Eastern Europe. It would be a sad irony if the industrialized democracies were unable to dismantle the walls they have erected -- walls to the free flow of food and fiber products, based on comparative advantage.

For many developing countries, debt remains a major constraint on imports. They, too, need access to the markets of the industrialized nations, so they can increase their export earnings. The best strategy to increase the future potential for U.S. agricultural exports is to encourage and promote policies that foster rising incomes in the developing countries. These are the growth markets for farm products, the markets where diets are improving and will continue to improve as incomes increase.

Free and open markets, and assistance for economic and agricultural development, is a sound investment in the long-term growth of the foreign markets on which U.S. agriculture is so dependent.

From the U.S. perspective, I must say that all signs point to a very challenging trade environment in the 1990's. We took some major steps to

re-establish our competitiveness with the 1985 farm bill, but we need to remain vigilant to ensure that U.S. agriculture can compete in the years ahead.

To sell at competitive prices, we have to keep our production costs down. Fertile soil and a generally favorable climate account for only part of our comparative advantage. Much more rests on the investments we have made in agricultural research and development over the past half century. These investments have given American agriculture one of the fastest productivity growth rates of any sector of the U.S. economy.

A nation that does not maintain its investment in research and science is gambling with its future and its competitive position. Modern U.S. agriculture is a high-tech industry, an industry that requires a constant infusion of new ideas and technologies to maintain its edge.

Conclusion

To briefly recap the export outlook for 1990, we are expecting U.S. agricultural exports this fiscal year to total around $38 billion, down about $1.7 billion from 1989. Export volume should remain close to the 1989 level -- within about 2 million tons.

Clearly, we haven't yet recovered to the 1980-81 peaks in export volume and value. On the other hand, we're starting the new decade in a far better position than we were in the mid-1980's, at the bottom of our export slump.

In short, export prospects are fraught with uncertainties as well as opportunities. As the bearer of this mixed message, I am reminded of an old New Yorker cartoon. A messenger had just delivered news from the battle front to the king. The king's guards were wondering whether they should drag the messenger outside and execute him.

"The news was neither good nor bad," said the King. "Just take him out and rough him up a little."

Thank you for treating this messenger more courteously.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: CHRISS WINSTON
DAN MC GROARTY
PEGGY DOOLEY

FROM: SARA MALTBY

DATE: NOVEMBER 15, 1989

SUBJ: PRE-ADVANCE TO DES MOINES, IOWA

Friday, December 8th the President will participate in a fundraising dinner for Congressman Tom Tauke who is running for US Senate against Democrat Tom Harkin. He is scheduled to arrive at the dinner site, the Des Moines Convention Center, at approximately 7:00 p.m.

At that time he will be taken to a VIP reception for about 400 people who have been key ticket sellers. He will give brief remarks for 2-3 minutes thanking the workers. (Political Affairs will prepare talking points, this is a closed press event).

Immediately following, he will enter another holding room for pictures with 46 couples who bought tickets for $9,000.

At 7:30 he will be introduced by Congressman Tauke for a 5-8 minute, or whatever time you determine, speech that will be put on telepromter. The audience size is expected to be about 4,000 people.

Then he departs. He does not remain for dinner or for any additional event.

Contacts for insight and background are;

Allen Finch, Tauke for Senate Press Secretary

Chip Gately, Finance Director, Tauke for Senate

Beverly Hubbell Tauke, wife of the Congressman and former speechwriter for Senator Grassley

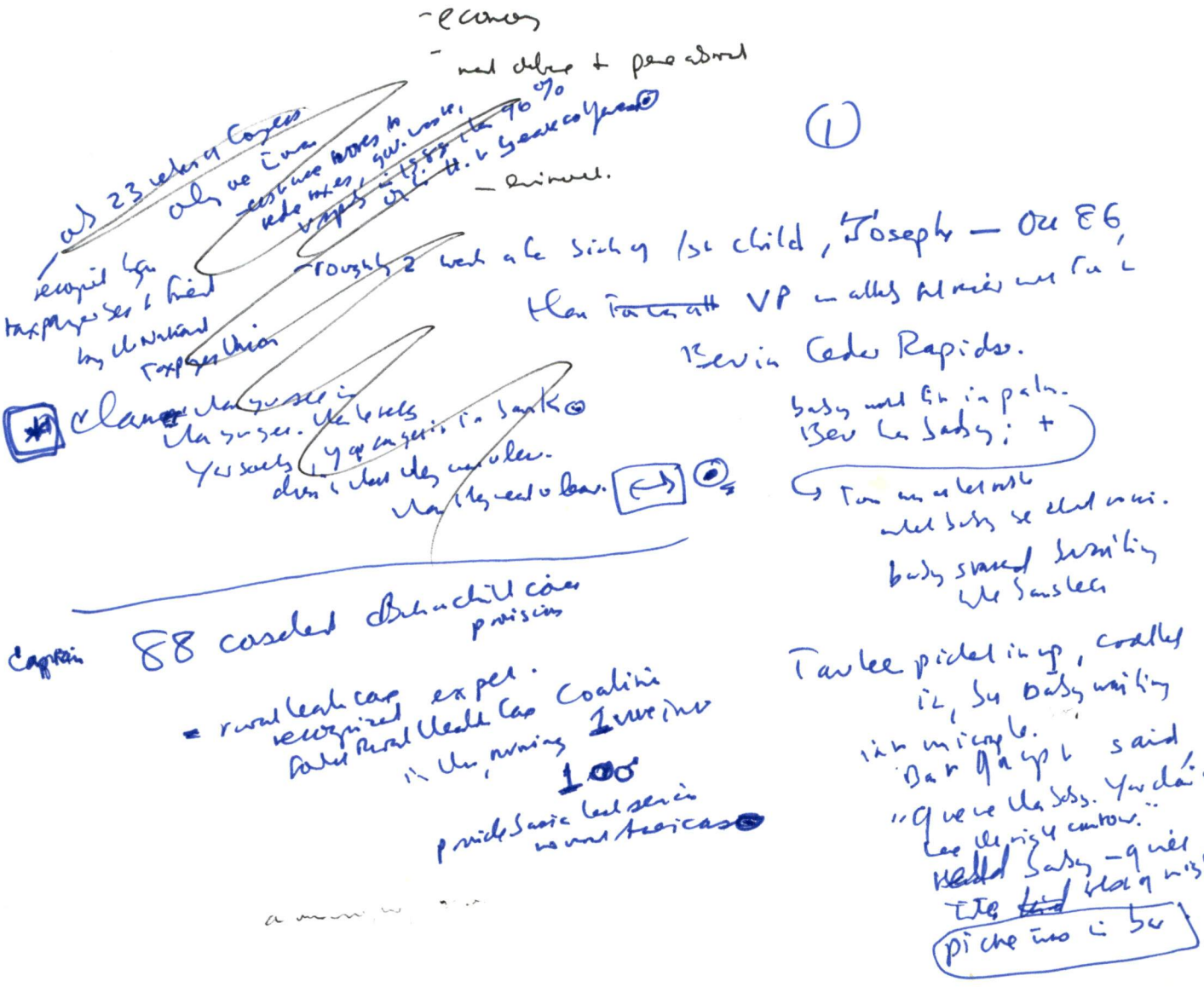
Tauke was the first member of the Iowa delegation to endorse Bush during the caucuses and stuck with him. However, due to Beverly's connection with Senator Grassley, she supported Senator Dole during that time.

The point of all this being, Bush came in third in the closely scrutinized caucuses and politically, he could really give a rip about the state.

He's doing this dinner as a thank you for Tauke sticking his neck out when he did. So, it's a big deal that Bush is coming back to Iowa and a big deal that it's on behalf of Tauke.

He and his wife were part of the hand-full of Congressmen and spouses invited to the White House early on for the Lincoln Bedroom Polaroids. The Taukes kissed when it was time for their photo!

Prior to the funder, it is proposed that the President do a drug event in a low-income housing section of Des Moines. He would participate in a children's self-esteem-building session. Until that is finalized and a writer is assigned, I can hold onto the information. He would need a brief set of talking points for this event.



267-9440.

[redacted]

IOWANS for TAUKE
U.S. SENATE

CHIP GATELY
Finance Director

1540 High Street
Des Moines, IA 50309

1-800-342-1990

~~255-2911~~
~~Allen Finch~~
~~224-3121~~

225-
2911
Allen Finch
546-1045

[redacted]

Tom - Synhorst
1990
- agriculture
- tax & spending
- Iowa values

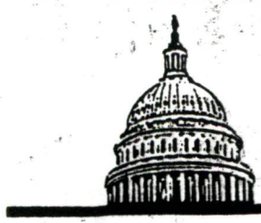
[redacted]

Rep Cooper Evans

~~[redacted]~~
"Fish Pilots Have Moves, but What Pilots Make Living."

DMR
1/22/89

POTOMAC FEVER



Bush shows true colors in Iowa

CONGRESSMAN Jim Ross Lightfoot has a pretty good story about Bush, back in the days when Bush was trying to win over Iowans' cold, cold hearts.

Lightfoot met Bush in Omaha and rode with him to a campaign appearance on a farm near Red Oak. "We were riding along in the limousine and that little portable telephone rang," recalls Lightfoot. "He says, 'You know, I've been in this job eight years and that's the first time the thing ever rang. I guess maybe I should answer it.'

"So he picks it up, and it was obviously someone he knew . . . and hung up," said Lightfoot. "Then he laughed, and he said, 'Would you believe it was a wrong number? They wanted another car.'"

When Bush and the congressman arrived at the farm, Lightfoot asked the vice president how he would like to be introduced. "I'm accustomed to those guys in those kinds of positions giving you a little resume sheet or something," said Lightfoot. "He said, 'Oh, just say something nice that you really believe.'

"And on the way back, he wanted to know if there was a country station in Omaha, and we found that on the FM radio, and we sat there and listened to country music and talked about everything but politics."

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SLOWLY AND inexorably, Congressman Neal Smith is rising to the top of the seniority list in the U.S. House. This year, he moved into the top 10, becoming the 8th-most senior member of the chamber, along with Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin and Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois. All three were sworn on Jan. 3, 1959.

But Smith, 68, is a youngster compared to 78-year-old Jamie Whitten, chairman of the Appropriations Committee and dean of the House. Whitten was elected in 1941.

Smith now is third in seniority among Democrats on Appropriations, behind Whitten and William Natcher of Kentucky.

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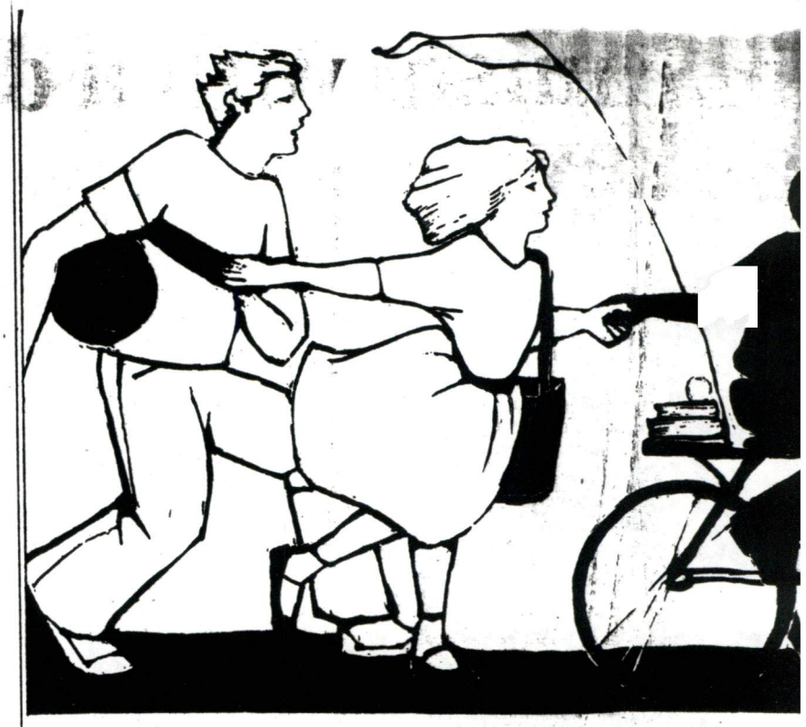
CAMPAIGNS AND Elections magazine rounds up redistricting across the country in its January issue, and takes note that Iowa is expected to lose a congressional seat.

"The state's lost seat will be extracted from the rural western sector — represented by junior Republicans Jim Ross Lightfoot and Fred Grandy," the magazine's authors write. "Lightfoot hosted a popular farm-radio program and Grandy played the bumbling ship's purser 'Gopher' on TV's 'Love Boat' series. A Lightfoot-Grandy showdown would be rated even."

The Washington Post took note of the item, and referred to the state's two "Republican incumbent showmen." There's simply never a dull moment in the Iowa congressional delegation.

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WASHINGTON IS swimming in presidential trivia. The public around Washington, D.C., has been informed in recent days that James Buchanan



Dropout plagu e

By TERRELL BELL

IF A DISEASE were striking down three out of 10 American children, there would be screams of outrage followed by a demand for action. There is such a plague among our nation's youth yet this country has chosen to ignore it.

Almost 30 percent of America's entering high-school freshmen quit school. Forty percent of the minority teen-agers in America, blacks and Hispanics, are out of school [on a typical weekday.] In our great urban centers, like New York City, dropout rates are 50 percent to 60 percent. But we let this plague continue to wreak havoc among us.

We are becoming a nation of school quitters — a society of the educated haves and the undereducated have-nots.

This great dropout plague is a threat to our national well-being. We are producing semi-literate, undereducated school quitters by the hundreds of thousands every year. It is eroding our capacity to provide the standard of living and the doorway to the good life that we have come to expect.

Among these school quitters are vast numbers of intelligent, talented, and potentially productive and creative youth. Their lives will be drastically limited. Their productivity and independence is curtailed by an undeveloped capacity to function as literate, well-read, mathematically proficient citizens. They will live with low self-esteem; they will function in menial jobs; their lives will be reminders of our society's failure to fully bring to fruition their latent talent and capacity.

There are three things to remember about education: The first one is motivation. And the second one is motivation. And the third one is motivation.

Yet our culture does not motivate or reward intellectual endeavor. I believe that we have a culture that esteems physical prowess — muscle power — more highly than intelligence. Look at the rewards we give for athletic accomplishment in our country, and how the media put so much emphasis on it.

We live in a world where failure to educate is disastrous. We live in a world where the future wars and conflicts are going to be economic. And we compete in a highly competitive marketplace with highly motivated, increasingly better educated workers throughout the world.

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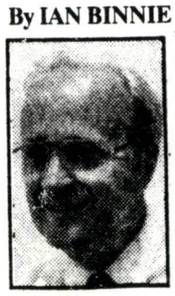
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The next governor

By IAN BINNIE



Watching the governor's Condition of the State message (his best speech to date) it would be hard to deny that the 1990 gubernatorial campaign is already over, hard to deny the inevitability of Terry E. Branstad. From the sullen look on the face of House Speaker Don Avenson, who had the misfortune to be included in the TV long shots of the governor, it would appear that he has reached the same conclusion.

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WASHINGTON IS swimming in presidential trivia. The public around Washington, D.C., has been informed in recent days that James Buchanan contracted dysentery at his inaugural ball, that one of George Bush's favorite books is "Lonesome Dove" by Larry McMurty, that no two presidents have chosen to read the same passage from the Bible while taking their oath of office.

Some of the trivia borders on the bizarre.

For example, in the "story ideas" section of a mammoth press kit handed out to reporters, the inaugural committee wants America to know that:

- Bush is the only president born in June. He and John F. Kennedy are the only two presidents born under the sign of Gemini.
- At 6-feet, 2-inches, he is the nation's fourth tallest president. Abe Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson and Lyndon B. Johnson were taller.
- He is one of six presidents who played varsity sports in college. Every president since Dwight Eisenhower has as well, with the exception of Richard Nixon.
- Barbara Bush is the ninth first lady from New York, and she and George's 44-year marriage is the ninth longest marriage of all time among presidents.
- John Quincy Adams was the first president to wear trousers, rather than knickers, at his inaugural.
- The first automatic dishwasher was installed in the White House during Franklin D. Roosevelt's tenure.

Also included is a revealing list of comparisons between George Bush and George Washington's preferences in food.

Washington liked to eat hoecakes and honey, swimming in butter, for breakfast, while Bush prefers yogurt with grape nuts or granola. Washington's least favorite food was deer meat, while Bush dislikes brussels sprouts, broccoli and turnips.

As we all know, Bush's favorite snack food is pork rinds, with popcorn coming in a close second. Washington liked walnuts.

And who said the media isn't interested in issues?

— Jane Norman

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in culture; that there are more poo New York state. But this highlights the educational attainment among differences in what is invested in ed taxpayers spent $6,011 per student only $3,941. The teacher-pupil rati New York than it is in Minnesota.

Could it be that academic endea receive more recognition — expect begets superior results? Do the prio the difference? I suggest these as po tain. But I do know that the fact that results in educating almost all their conclude that we do not have to end where almost three out of 10 of t school.

Knowing that we cannot keep o

The next governor of Io

By IAN BINNIE



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For the record, the Democratic hopefuls had to say otherwise. In the contest for the worst one-liner of the year, Avenson offered, "It was a biodegradable speech." Attorney General Tom Miller countered that Branstad's proposals, "were a mile wide and an inch deep."

(In this post-Biden era I thought we had to attribute our quotes. Miller's quip was used a century ago against William Jennings Bryan.)

And Democrats need a criticism coordinator. Avenson: "There's nothing here that's really going to push Iowa forward." Senate Majority Leader Bill Hutchins: "It's difficult to be critical of things we came up with ourselves."

Which brings up the major charge levelled against Branstad to date by the Democrats — that he caught them bathing and stole their clothes. "We thought of it first."

Even if true it is irrelevant. Leaders don't sit around all day thinking up new ideas; they are too busy actually doing things — like leading.

The mark of a true leader is his ability to separate the wheat from the chaff, put the stamp of his own personality on it, and drive it through to completion.

Branstad has certainly matured in office. After a shaky start he is beginning to acquire the governor-for-life look that Bob Ray had. And he has that other political essential: luck.

No one can take away something from the achievements of former Gov. Bob Ray but his was an era when inflation could be relied on to pay the bills and planting hedgerow to hedgerow was what passed as farm policy.

Branstad came in when the tides had turned; the easy money disappeared, and the farm economy turned sour. Nevertheless he, and Iowa, weathered the storm and the wake for Iowa's demise has been put on indefinite hold.

But for luck of the "plain dumb" variety you just can't beat his choice of opponents.

First there was Roxanne Conlin who raised shooting yourself in the foot to an art form.

Next there was a press agent's dream: Junk Bond Junkins.

Branstad's agenda for the next session will be a difficult one for the Democratic candidates to run against — especially if they insist

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A call for regulation of s

By CONNIE K. HECKERT



Recently, a friend told me a story. Judie couldn't reach the telephone in time, and her answering machine took the call. As she listened, she realized her answering machine was listening to a computerized telemarketing call. When the computer asked Judie's machine how old it was, the voice-activated answering machine heard the pause and hung up. Even though some people might consider an answering machine hanging up on a computerized telemarketing call to be poetic justice, it doesn't make up for all of the times I take those calls myself.

Telemarketing has become a popular technique by which business owners and managers, and fundraisers reach new customers or increase sales. Calls come at all times of day or night. It's no wonder some consumers are hostile. Telemarketing needs to be properly regulated so that individuals who don't want to be solicited have some choice in the matter.

Advocates of telephone marketing are quick to point out that there are strong advantages to adding telemarketing to the sales force.

These same people, and owners of small businesses, will remind us that the high cost of printing and postage for mailings has increased. Solicitors know telephone messages can be changed easily, and a high number of potential customers can be reached in a short amount of time.

One undeniable benefit of telemarketing is the creation of part-time jobs for students, housewives, handicapped individuals, or the otherwise unemployed.

On the other side of the argument are those of us who wish to maintain privacy from sales calls into the home.

Some supporters of telemarketing advise unwilling targets to avoid answering the phone. According to John Langhorne, owner of Langhorne Associates, a home-based consulting firm in Iowa City, "it's behaviorally impossible to ignore the ringing telephone. What if a close relative had died?" he asks.

"Telemarketers force people to be discourteous," continues Langhorne, who teaches management and business seminars through St. Ambrose University's Center for Professional Development.

"They should have an introductory statement, and ask us if they may have a few moments of our time," Langhorne says.

An additional argument against telemarketing is in defense of the 13 million cottage industries in the United States, a number expected to double by 1990.

Individuals of these small businesses must feel free to respond to their ringing telephones.

Answering machines often are recommended as a solution. People with family re-

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IOWA POLL

Continued from Page One

president a thumbs up. Even among Democrats, 49 percent approve of Bush's performance, 30 percent disapprove and 21 percent are unsure.

Beyond his job performance, the poll suggests a fairly strong public affection for the new president. Twenty-five percent of Iowans say they have very positive feelings toward Bush, and another 40 percent say they feel somewhat positive about him. Only 15 percent of Iowans feel somewhat or very negative toward Bush.

As presidential starts go, this one is somewhere in the middle, but history suggests the first readings on a president's performance aren't necessarily accurate predictions of what will follow.

For example, Jimmy Carter started with an 80 percent approval rating but finished with a meager 31 percent just before he lost to Ronald Reagan in 1980. Richard Nixon began his first term with 70 percent approval, but everyone knows what happened to him. Let history record, however, that Bush's first job approval reading in the state is higher than the first one recorded by his predecessor, Ronald Reagan (54 percent).

The Iowa Poll, conducted Feb. 27 to March 8, asked the following:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way George Bush is handling his job as president so far? Rate your feelings toward President George Bush ... very positive, somewhat positive, neutral, somewhat negative or very negative?

The Iowa Poll, directed by J. Ann Selzer, is based on interviews with 804 Iowans age 18 and older. Interviewers contacted households with randomly selected telephone numbers. Percentages based on the full sample may have a maximum margin of error of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. Republishing the copyrighted Iowa Poll without credit to The Des Moines Register is prohibited.

Iowa agrees with Lubbock.

Matt

Iow ns think Bush doing well in his new job

By KENNETH PINS 3-11-89
Register Staff Writer

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It was a stormy courtship, but George Bush now is enjoying a honeymoon in Iowa, a new Iowa Poll shows.

In the poll's first effort to measure the new president's performance, 61 percent of Iowans say they approve of the job he's doing, and just 17 percent disapprove. The other 19 percent are suspending judgment.

These are the same Iowans who sent Bush to an embarrassing third-place finish in the state's GOP caucuses and delivered the state to Michael Dukakis in November's election.

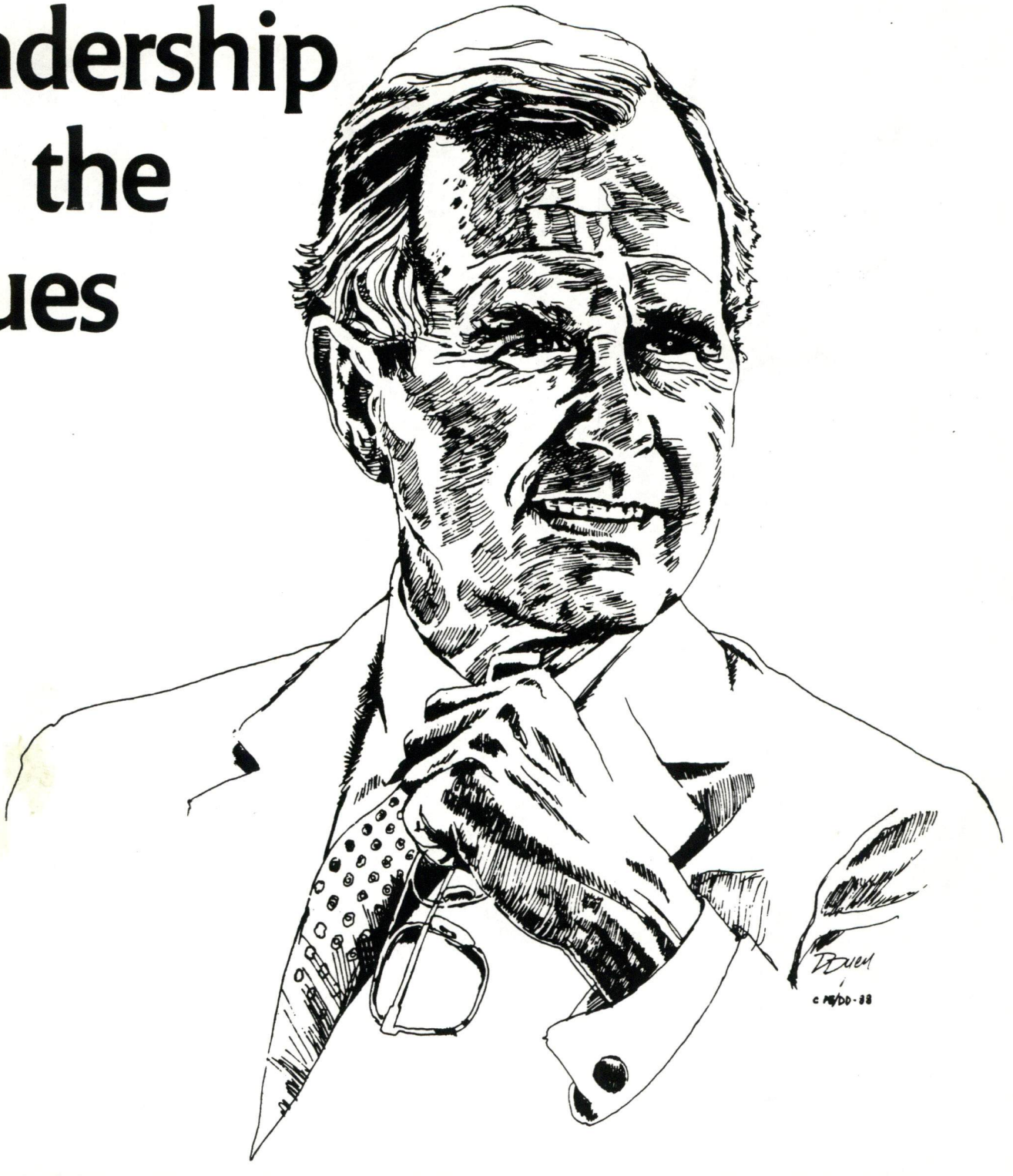
The poll was conducted during the stormy U.S. Senate debate over John Tower, Bush's first nominee to be secretary of defense. The poll was concluded just before the Senate rejected Tower's nomination.

Still, Bush appears to be enjoying widespread approval in Iowa so far.

More than two-thirds of Iowa farmers approve of the Bush administration in the early going. Sixty-two percent of Iowans from blue-collar households likewise give the new

IOWA POLL
Please turn to Page 7A

Leadership on the Issues



"A presidency can shape an era—and it can change our lives. A successful presidency can give meaning to an age."

George Bush
October 12, 1987

Under George Bush's leadership, Superfund will be a high profile program. He will protect appropriations for Superfund and vigorously enforce EPA regulations on toxic waste disposal.

- George Bush will place even greater emphasis on getting those who have dumped toxic wastes to cooperate with expedited cleanups at priority sites. George Bush will instruct the EPA to vigorously pursue all responsible parties, so that no one has an incentive to drag out settlement negotiations.

- George Bush will streamline and accelerate the priority cleanup process.

- Building on the initiatives he has already made to rationalize federal regulation, George Bush will remove regulatory barriers to the introduction and implementation of new technology to reduce the production of toxic wastes and to dispose of these wastes more safely.

- George Bush will ensure that federal facilities, including military bases, meet all environmental standards. There is no national security interest in contaminating groundwater.

* * *

IOWA METHODIST HOSPITAL
Des Moines, Iowa
January 22, 1988

Undoubtedly, the three biggest challenges facing America's health care system as we prepare for the 21st century are affordability, availability, and quality. Here at Iowa Methodist I know you're working hard on all of these issues.

There is a cost problem -- anyone who's ever been hospitalized knows that -- and we need to address it. Our Administration has made a good start. The prospective payment system instituted in 1983 has finally permitted us to get a handle on hospital costs.

But the system is not perfect. For one, it's unfair to rural hospitals. When Congress decided to institute a differential scale for payment to rural and urban hospitals, it hurt rural hospitals. Rural hospitals do have more costs than Medicare assumes.

The rural hospital is the backbone of its community. When you lose the hospital, the community has a tough time keeping, let alone attracting, industry. As President, I will support efforts to correct this differential payment problem in a way that will not bankrupt the federal budget.

We need first-rate health care professionals to fill those hospitals and we have to attract and keep physicians in rural communities. One of the reasons for the decline in the number of doctors serving our farm communities is the terrible cost of malpractice insurance. And I was in the trauma unit just a minute ago. One of the doctors was helping me understand that more clearly -- he and his two assistants being right on the front line in that area. In December, the Iowa Medical Society polled the state's 500 doctors who performed obstetrics services. 150, half in rural counties, said that they had stopped delivering babies because the cost of malpractice coverage had doubled in just two years. Today, if you are pregnant in a rural county, you might have to travel a long way to have a baby delivered. The potential health risks to mother and child are alarming.

Now if we are going to stop this erosion of medical care in rural communities, we've got to restore common sense and fairness to the medical malpractice system. And one way to do that, and a way I strongly endorse, is tort reform. A lot of this is a state responsibility, but the federal government does have a role in it.

I think we ought to restore fault as a standard of recovery. We ought to eliminate this joint and several concept where somebody who is just peripherally there on the scene might have to do all the paying if the prime person to blame can't make it good. So we have to do something about that. And the Congress has been reluctant to move on it; there is some strong opposition to it in various quarters of the House and Senate. But one good thing that can come out of the election is getting a mandate to the Congress to take some action on questions that have just sat there dormant. And this is one of them, and I would like to have a hand in pushing to see that we can take some corrective action back there in Washington.

Another issue I want to mention is long-term care. This is a big concern of mine. The problems of affordability and availability are particularly acute when it comes to long-term care.

This issue takes on added importance here in Iowa because you have the second highest elderly population per capita in America. And the need for long-term care is not exclusive to seniors -- people of all ages can be struck by chronic illness.

Long-term care is very expensive. It costs an average of $22,000 a year to stay in a nursing home. Several weeks ago, I outlined a proposal to deal with the cost of long-term care -- by providing incentives for people to buy long-term care insurance, while ensuring that seniors who cannot afford this coverage do not have to exhaust their life's savings before their spouses are eligible for Medicaid assistance.

But the best solution to the high cost of long-term care will mean nothing if there are not enough professionals to care for the elderly. Currently, patients in more than 40 percent of all nursing homes get no more than 6 minutes of RN time apiece per day -- and almost a quarter of

all homes have no RNs at all. Those are startling statistics, but as all of you already know, we have a shortage of professional nurses in this country.

We've got to get more and more people interested in nursing, and that includes not just women but men, minorities, and people who want to re-enter the workforce in mid-career. There are great opportunities for nurses all across America -- and those opportunities are expected to grow and expand.

As our health care system diversifies, professional nurses will be needed in ever-growing numbers to work in HMOs, ambulatory surgery centers, and home health groups. Those patients who need to be hospitalized will require the sophisticated care that must come from professional nurses.

Since 1983 there has been a 25 percent drop in enrollment in nursing schools. By the year 2000, the American Hospital Association estimates that we will have only half of the nurses we need. Obviously, we need to do better than that.

We can begin by promoting a better awareness of what nurses actually do. I think the nursing profession suffers from a lot of misunderstanding.

You've got strong nursing activities here at Iowa Medthodist; it deserves to be emulated by other hospitals. I've always believed in deregulation and decentralization, and I like the idea of your head nurses being able to hire and fire and set their own budgets. I also believe in providing people with incentives. Your clinical ladder seems like a good way to reward excellence in nursing. We need other hospitals to follow your lead.

* * *

HEALTH CARE

The American health care system can provide the best health services in the world. People from all over the globe come to America for treatment by our doctors and hospitals. Our medical schools, medical research, and medical personnel are without parallel.

Most Americans have complete access to care, and for difficult problems where you really need a medical system, the American system is far better than any in the world. The answer is not to take giant steps backwards in quality of care to deal with access problems for the poor and the uninsured, but to continually improve the excellent American system and to give every American a plastic card and access to our health system.

Instead of taking untested, costly risks by requiring all employers, including schools, hospitals, and small non-profit organizations, to assume expensive new burdens, George Bush will work to address each segment of the problem. By taking these careful steps, he will protect those with sound

benefits today, while improving the reach of both public and private programs. He will avoid bankrupting our people, our employers, and our government.

George Bush is committed to:

- Improving the availability of health and long term care benefits through incentives.
- Improving care for lower income Americans through focusing on the populations most at risk, young mothers and their babies.
- Improving the availability of coverage for people with serious pre-existing conditions.
- Working with government, with doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers, and with beneficiaries and patients to find ways to keep costs down while maintaining high standards for quality care.
- Devoting the necessary resources to finding the causes and cures for major debilitating diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis, cancer, heart disease, and AIDS.
- Working with all Americans to understand the importance of prevention of illness as the most important single element in leading long, healthy, and productive lives.

GEORGE BUSH SUPPORTS FOCUSED EFFORTS THAT WILL BE EFFECTIVE IN PROVIDING EVERY AMERICAN ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY CARE

- George Bush will work to increase the availability of employer-based health care through incentives to employers, such as continued deductibility and clarification of the IRS interpretation on reserves.
- George Bush supports allowing low income workers to purchase Medicaid coverage.
- He will vigorously enforce the anti-patient dumping law that prohibits hospitals from refusing to treat patients based on ability to pay.
- George Bush will increase coverage of lower income Americans, especially children. George Bush supports mandatory Medicaid coverage for prenatal and infant services and will work to see that states adopt coverage for older children.
- George Bush supports special efforts directed toward young mothers and high-risk pregnancies through case management.
- He will work with the states to reform antiquated tort laws that artificially increase the costs of medical care and limit access to care, especially in rural areas.

- o And he will vigorously enforce the survey and certification requirements to ensure high quality nursing home care and to prohibit discrimination against Medicaid patients.

Health care is one of the most complex and important subjects in public policy today. George Bush will not support a standardized benefit package mandated by the federal government, one that removes employee choice and will ultimately cost millions more than providing good health care should.

George Bush believes that individual workers and their employers should have the authority to develop the benefit packages that make the most sense. Mandated benefits make part-time workers more expensive, just at a time when more workers are demanding flexible schedules and job sharing.

Mandated benefits make low wage workers proportionately more expensive than other employees. Mandated benefits increase the start up costs for new businesses -- the source of most new job creation, and lessens the flexibility of employers and employees to establish a compensation package that best meets the needs of workers.

Helping small employers gain information about their health insurance options and facilitating their grouping together to purchase insurance at lower prices are strategies that should be explored before turning to an anti-competitive measure like mandated benefits.

GEORGE BUSH SUPPORTS EFFORTS TO FIND WAYS TO KEEP MEDICAL COSTS DOWN WHILE MAINTAINING HIGH STANDARDS FOR QUALITY CARE

- o We must insure that government health programs such as Medicare and Medicaid will not pay for waste and inefficiency--saving these needed dollars to care for our older and low-income Americans.

- o We need to do more to promote the option of enrolling in innovative, and cost-effective plans such as Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) and Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO), and to induce competition among health care providers.

A BUSH ADMINISTRATION WILL WORK TO PROVIDE COVERAGE OF THE COSTS OF SERIOUS, LONG-TERM CARE FOR OUR SENIORS

Our seniors and others in need of long-term care must be free from financial ruin because of catastrophic illness, and we must look for innovative solutions to the problem of long-term care. Today, 1.5 million Americans are in nursing homes; many more are cared for at home.

George Bush will work to ensure that the cost of this care does not tear families apart. His program will be fiscally responsible.

- o We must change the tax code to provide incentives for those who can afford to pay for long-term care using group plan insurance.

- We must allow conversion of IRAs, savings accounts and life insurance so people can pay for long-term health care.

- For those seniors who cannot afford long-term care insurance, George Bush supports changing Medicaid requirements that force people to "spend down" their life saving before being eligible for assistance.

- In order to eliminate the major causes of long-term, chronic disability, George Bush strongly believes in adequate funding for research on diseases such as Alzheimers, osteoporsis and strokes. Billions of dollars in health care costs and heartbreak will be saved through research, prevention and a cure for such illnesses.

George Bush believes we must commit the resources and the will to find a cure for AIDS.

Continued research on the AIDS virus combined with public education and voluntary testing are the best methods to curb the spread of AIDS.

- Our government spent over $750 million last year; we will spend over $1.4 billion this year on AIDS and we have proposed $2.0 billion for next year. And, as we look into the future, we may have to spend more.

- We must encourage our schools, communities, and churches to become involved in preventive education efforts. The federal government has a critical role in providing parents and students essential facts about AIDS and what they can do to protect themselves.

- We must also encourage states to offer voluntary testing of AIDS patients. If society, however, feels compelled to test its citizens, then it is absolutely necessary that those records are kept confidential.

- George Bush believes we must ensure against discrimination, particularly in our schools and the workplace. Persons with AIDS must be allowed to work as long as they are functionally capable.

* * *

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

Most Americans have access to high quality health care. Over 177 million Americans are insured, mostly by employers and through private health plans. Thirty two million retired, disabled, and special needs individuals (kidney dialysis patients) are covered by Medicare. Twenty-three million individuals in families headed by non-working mothers are covered by Medicaid. Some people are covered by both a government program and private sector insurance. Catastrophic health legislation has recently extended greater coverage to the thirty-two million covered by Medicare.

12/1/89
*Data added today

Economic activity	1982	1987	1988	1989					Change					
	Nov	Dec	Dec	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Year to date	Latest 12 months 1/	1986	1987	1988	Since 11/82 (trough)
											Dec/Dec 1/			
Total Employment..... (Thous.)	100,772	115,490	117,705	119,207	119,125	119,285	119,158	119,254	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Change....."...		275	53	319	-82	160	-127	96	1,549	1,966	2,577	3,091	2,245	18,482
Civilian Employment.... (Thous.)	99,112	113,740	116,009	117,541	117,459	117,597	117,456	117,545	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Change....."...		280	62	326	-82	138	-141	89	1,536	1,944	2,525	3,091	2,299	18,433
Nonag. Payroll Emp.....(Thous.)	88,671	103,791	107,097	108,607	108,767	108,887	109,088	109,321	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Change....."...		321	273	297	160	120	201	233	2,224	2,845	1,987	3,245	3,330	20,650
Goods-producing.....(Thous.)	22,948	25,021	25,513	25,648	25,669	25,694	25,607	25,604	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Change....."...		55	53	-24	21	25	-87	-3	91	218	-296	558	496	2,656
Manufacturing.....(Thous.)	18,077	19,242	19,589	19,650	19,649	19,644	19,556	19,543	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Change....."...		51	3	-17	-1	-5	-88	-13	-46	32	-218	364	352	1,466
Service-producing.... (Thous.)	65,723	78,770	81,584	82,959	83,098	83,193	83,481	83,717	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Change....."...		266	220	321	139	95	288	236	2,133	2,627	2,283	2,687	2,834	17,994
Emp/Pop. Ratio, Total.....(%)	57.7	62.3	62.9	63.4	63.3	63.4	63.2	63.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	5.5
Emp/Pop. Ratio, Civilian.....(%)	57.3	61.9	62.6	63.1	63.0	63.0	62.9	62.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	5.6
Unemployment Rate, Total.....(%)	10.6	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	-5.4
Unemployment Rate, Civilian..(%)	10.8	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4	-5.5
											Year/Year			
Industrial production....(% Chg)	n.a.	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.7	0.7	1.4	1.1	3.8	5.7	40.6
Manufacturing....."...	n.a.	0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	0.9	1.6	2.1	4.3	5.9	47.5
Mining....."...	n.a.	-0.1	0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	-7.8	0.3	2.8	3.0
Utilities....."...	n.a.	-1.3	1.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.7	1.2	0.5	-0.2	1.2	-2.3	1.7	3.6	12.1
*Personal Income.....(% Chg)	n.a.	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	7.2	7.9	6.0	7.1	7.6	65.1
*Personal Consump Exp (PCE)..."...	n.a.	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	-0.2	5.5	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.4	66.2
*Real PCE....."...	n.a.	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	-0.9	1.8	2.3	3.9	2.8	3.4	28.8
*Real Disposable Income....."...	n.a.	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.6	4.4	28.5
Retail Sales.....(% Chg)	n.a.	1.0	-0.2	-0.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	-1.0	3.8	4.6	5.1	6.0	7.1	56.1
Excl Autos....."...	n.a.	0.6	-0.3	-0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	5.4	6.2	4.6	6.4	6.2	53.1
Housing Starts....(Millions, AR)	1.372	1.399	1.577	1.406	1.420	1.329	1.268	1.420	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Percent Change.....(%)	n.a.	-15.8	0.6	7.5	1.0	-6.4	-4.6	12.0	-10.0	-7.3	3.7	-10.2	-8.2	3.5
Housing Permits...(Millions, AR)	1.229	1.345	1.518	1.308	1.281	1.328	1.319	1.356	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Percent Change.....(%)	n.a.	-7.7	0.7	-2.9	-2.1	3.7	-0.7	2.8	-10.7	-11.1	2.1	-13.3	-5.2	10.3

1/ Changes for employment data and for prices are based on unadjusted figures.
Note.-October 1989 is the 83rd month of the expansion.
n.a.=not applicable.

Economic activity	1982	1987	1988	1989					Change					
	Nov	Dec	Dec	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Year to date	Latest 12 months 1/	1986	1987	1988	Since 11/82 (trough)
*Leading Indicators.....(% Chg)	n.a.	-0.4	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.4	---	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PRICES:									---SAAR---		----------Dec/Dec 1/		---------	--SAAR--
PPI.....(% Chg)	n.a.	-0.3	0.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.9	0.4	---	5.2	4.9	-2.3	2.2	4.0	1.8
Excl Energy....."...	n.a.	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	---	4.3	4.2	2.7	1.4	4.7	2.8
Excl Food and Energy....."...	n.a.	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	---	4.1	4.3	2.7	2.1	4.3	2.9
CPI....."...	n.a.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	---	4.6	4.5	1.1	4.4	4.4	3.6
Excl Energy....."...	n.a.	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	---	4.5	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.2
Excl Food and Energy....."...	n.a.	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	---	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.4
									----------Basis point change**----------					
*INTEREST RATES:											----------Dec/Dec----------			
3-Month T-Bill...(% per annum)	8.07	5.77	8.07	7.88	7.90	7.75	7.64	7.69	-38	-7	-157	24	230	-38
Prime Rate (end of month) "...	11.50	8.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	0	0	-200	125	175	-100
10-Year Treasury 2/....."...	10.55	8.99	9.11	8.02	8.11	8.19	8.01	7.80	-131	-116	-215	188	12	-275
30-Year Treasury 2/....."...	10.54	9.12	9.01	8.08	8.12	8.15	8.00	7.90	-111	-112	-217	175	-11	-264
30-Year Mortgage 3/....."...	13.83	10.65	10.61	9.88	9.99	10.13	9.95	9.77	-84	-50	-195	134	-4	-406

1/ Changes for employment data and for prices are based on unadjusted figures.
2/ Constant maturity.
3/ Commitment rate on 80 percent, 30-year, fixed rate conventional mortgages on new and used homes.
Note.-October 1989 is the 83rd month of the expansion.
**Based on monthly averages, except prime based on level at end of month.
n.a.=not applicable.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 1989

Nonfarm payroll employment rose moderately in October and unemployment was unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall jobless rate remained at 5.2 percent, and the civilian worker rate remained at 5.3 percent.

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, as measured by the survey of business establishments, rose by 235,000, with most of the growth occurring in government and services. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, was essentially unchanged.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons, at 6.6 million, and the civilian worker unemployment rate, 5.3 percent, were unchanged in October. Both measures have shown little movement since September 1988. The unemployment rate for adult men edged down to 4.5 percent in October, and that for adult women edged up to 4.7 percent, returning both rates to about their August values. Jobless rates were essentially unchanged for teenagers (14.9 percent), whites (4.4 percent), blacks (11.8 percent), and Hispanics (7.9 percent). (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was about unchanged in October, at a seasonally adjusted level of 117.5 million. Although employment has changed little since June, it is about 2 million higher than a year earlier. The employment-population ratio, at 62.9 percent in October, has also changed little over the past several months, but is well above last October's 62.4 percent. (See table A-2.)

The seasonally adjusted civilian labor force was unchanged in October, at 124.1 million, and has shown no growth since June. The civilian labor force participation rate, 66.4 percent, remained at the September level. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 235,000 in October to 109.3 million, seasonally adjusted. Employment growth continued in the service-producing sector, while the number of goods-producing jobs was unchanged over the month, following a sharp decline in September. (See table B-1.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Sept.-Oct. change
	1989		1989			
	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/.....	125,464	125,690	125,706	125,742	125,814	72
Total employment 1/.	118,964	119,189	119,285	119,158	119,254	96
Civilian labor force..	123,790	124,005	124,018	124,040	124,105	65
Civilian employment.	117,289	117,504	117,597	117,456	117,545	89
Unemployment.....	6,501	6,501	6,421	6,584	6,561	-23
Not in labor force....	62,388	62,597	62,580	62,686	62,766	80
Discouraged workers.	869	815	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/.....	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	.0
All civilian workers	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	.0
Adult men.....	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.5	-0.3
Adult women.....	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	.2
Teenagers.....	15.1	14.8	14.5	15.1	14.9	-.2
White.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	-.1
Black.....	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.8	.2
Hispanic origin...	8.1	8.8	9.0	8.3	7.9	-.4
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	108,339	p108,914	108,887	p109,088	p109,321	p233
Goods-producing.....	25,664	p25,657	25,694	p25,607	p25,604	p-3
Service-producing...	82,676	p83,257	83,193	p83,481	p83,717	p236
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.7	p34.7	34.6	p34.7	p34.8	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.1	p41.0	41.0	p41.1	p40.8	p-.3
Overtime.....	3.8	p3.8	3.8	p3.8	p3.8	p.0

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces. p=preliminary.
N.A.=not available.

Within the goods sector, factory employment was little changed in October at 19.5 million, after falling sharply in the prior month. However, employment in durable goods continued to decline. This was led by a drop of 15,000 jobs in the auto industry; since January, employment in that industry has decreased by 50,000. Employment in fabricated metal products and electrical equipment also continued to trend downward. An over-the-month decline in the machinery industry primarily reflected a strike. In contrast, there were small over-the-month employment gains in several nondurable goods industries. Jobs in the oil and gas extraction component of the mining industry continued to edge up, while the number of construction jobs was about unchanged.

In the service-producing sector, the largest over-the-month gain occurred in local government (95,000), primarily in local education. Another major component of the overall increase was the services industry itself, where employment rose by 85,000, partly reflecting continued strong gains in health services. Employment in the transportation industry rose by 25,000 in October, while the number of wholesale and retail trade jobs was little changed over the month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour in October to 34.8 hours, seasonally adjusted. However, the manufacturing workweek, at 40.8 hours, was down 0.3 hour; this was due in part to declines in the aircraft industry, where a strike affected hours at work but not the employment counts (because the strike started after the pay period began). Factory overtime was unchanged at 3.8 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls increased by 0.5 percent to 129.4 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment. The index for manufacturing fell 0.6 percent to 95.3. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private nonagricultural production or nonsupervisory workers increased 0.7 percent in October, seasonally adjusted, while average weekly earnings rose by 1 percent. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased by 6 cents to $9.83 and average weekly earnings, at $343.07, were up $3.07. Over the year, both average hourly and weekly earnings increased 4 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

The Employment Situation for November 1989 will be released on Friday, December 8, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 55,800 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 300,000 establishments employing over 38 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

— The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

— The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

— The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

— The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for 6 months, along with the introduction of new benchmarks, which are discussed at the end of the next section, and again with the release of data for October. In both surveys, revisions to data published over the previous 5 years are made once a year.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 358,000; for total unemployment it is 224,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .25 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.29 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $8.50 per issue or $25.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[2]	186,801	188,428	188,580	186,801	187,995	188,149	188,286	188,428	188,580
Labor force[2]	124,119	125,530	126,125	123,778	125,768	125,622	125,706	125,742	125,814
Participation rate[3]	66.4	66.6	66.9	66.3	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.7	66.7
Total employed[2]	117,937	119,200	119,903	117,260	119,207	119,125	119,285	119,158	119,254
Employment-population ratio[4]	63.1	63.3	63.6	62.8	63.4	63.3	63.4	63.2	63.2
Resident Armed Forces	1,687	1,702	1,709	1,687	1,666	1,666	1,688	1,702	1,709
Civilian employed	116,250	117,498	118,194	115,573	117,541	117,459	117,597	117,456	117,545
Agriculture	3,316	3,329	3,309	3,238	3,096	3,219	3,307	3,257	3,217
Nonagricultural industries	112,934	114,169	114,885	112,335	114,445	114,240	114,290	114,199	114,327
Unemployed	6,182	6,330	6,222	6,518	6,561	6,497	6,421	6,584	6,561
Unemployment rate[5]	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
Not in labor force	62,682	62,899	62,455	63,023	62,228	62,527	62,580	62,686	62,766
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	89,637	90,456	90,535	89,637	90,237	90,315	90,384	90,456	90,535
Labor force[2]	68,451	69,123	69,461	68,569	69,507	69,245	69,337	69,272	69,606
Participation rate[3]	76.4	76.4	76.7	76.5	77.0	76.7	76.7	76.6	76.9
Total employed[2]	65,184	65,875	66,217	64,976	66,110	65,961	65,934	65,601	66,030
Employment-population ratio[4]	72.7	72.8	73.1	72.5	73.3	73.0	72.9	72.5	72.9
Resident Armed Forces	1,526	1,531	1,533	1,526	1,501	1,499	1,519	1,531	1,533
Civilian employed	63,658	64,344	64,684	63,450	64,609	64,462	64,415	64,070	64,497
Unemployed	3,267	3,248	3,243	3,593	3,397	3,284	3,403	3,672	3,576
Unemployment rate[5]	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.1
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	97,164	97,972	98,045	97,164	97,758	97,834	97,902	97,972	98,045
Labor force[2]	55,668	56,407	56,664	55,209	56,261	56,377	56,370	56,470	56,208
Participation rate[3]	57.3	57.6	57.8	56.8	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.3
Total employed[2]	52,753	53,325	53,685	52,284	53,097	53,164	53,352	53,557	53,224
Employment-population ratio[4]	54.3	54.4	54.8	53.8	54.3	54.3	54.5	54.7	54.3
Resident Armed Forces	161	171	176	161	165	167	169	171	176
Civilian employed	52,592	53,154	53,509	52,123	52,932	52,997	53,183	53,386	53,048
Unemployed	2,915	3,081	2,979	2,925	3,164	3,213	3,018	2,912	2,985
Unemployment rate[5]	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

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Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	185,114	186,726	186,871	185,114	186,329	186,483	186,598	186,726	186,871
Civilian labor force	122,432	123,828	124,416	122,091	124,102	123,956	124,018	124,040	124,105
Participation rate	66.1	66.3	66.6	66.0	66.6	66.5	66.5	66.4	66.4
Employed	116,250	117,498	118,194	115,573	117,541	117,459	117,597	117,456	117,545
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.8	62.9	63.2	62.4	63.1	63.0	63.0	62.9	62.9
Unemployed	6,182	6,330	6,222	6,518	6,561	6,497	6,421	6,584	6,561
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	80,851	81,790	81,905	80,851	81,592	81,679	81,754	81,790	81,905
Civilian labor force	63,023	63,771	63,973	62,915	63,831	63,656	63,643	63,721	63,883
Participation rate	78.0	78.0	78.1	77.8	78.2	77.9	77.8	77.9	78.0
Employed	60,405	61,113	61,367	60,004	61,093	60,921	60,853	60,683	60,981
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.7	74.7	74.9	74.2	74.9	74.6	74.4	74.2	74.5
Agriculture	2,400	2,419	2,401	2,315	2,256	2,342	2,364	2,339	2,309
Nonagricultural industries	58,005	58,694	58,966	57,689	58,837	58,579	58,489	58,344	58,673
Unemployed	2,618	2,658	2,606	2,911	2,737	2,734	2,790	3,038	2,902
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	89,807	90,771	90,860	89,807	90,526	90,607	90,684	90,771	90,860
Civilian labor force	51,809	52,558	52,839	51,201	52,231	52,463	52,373	52,443	52,239
Participation rate	57.7	57.9	58.2	57.0	57.7	57.9	57.8	57.8	57.5
Employed	49,379	50,040	50,345	48,788	49,661	49,850	49,905	50,089	49,767
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.0	55.1	55.4	54.3	54.9	55.0	55.0	55.2	54.8
Agriculture	678	701	686	640	610	627	644	701	648
Nonagricultural industries	48,701	49,339	49,659	48,148	49,051	49,223	49,261	49,388	49,119
Unemployed	2,430	2,518	2,494	2,413	2,570	2,613	2,468	2,353	2,472
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,456	14,166	14,107	14,456	14,211	14,196	14,160	14,166	14,107
Civilian labor force	7,599	7,498	7,603	7,975	8,040	7,837	8,003	7,876	7,983
Participation rate	52.6	52.9	53.9	55.2	56.6	55.2	56.5	55.6	56.6
Employed	6,465	6,345	6,481	6,781	6,786	6,687	6,840	6,683	6,796
Employment-population ratio[2]	44.7	44.8	45.9	46.9	47.8	47.1	48.3	47.2	48.2
Agriculture	238	209	221	283	230	249	300	216	260
Nonagricultural industries	6,228	6,136	6,260	6,498	6,556	6,438	6,540	6,467	6,536
Unemployed	1,134	1,153	1,122	1,194	1,254	1,150	1,163	1,193	1,187
Unemployment rate	14.9	15.4	14.8	15.0	15.6	14.7	14.5	15.1	14.9

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	158,524	159,549	159,644	158,524	159,297	159,400	159,470	159,549	159,644
Civilian labor force	105,295	106,195	106,780	105,051	106,455	106,424	106,446	106,325	106,544
Participation rate	66.4	66.6	66.9	66.3	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.7
Employed	100,723	101,600	102,291	100,199	101,693	101,581	101,670	101,535	101,816
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.5	63.7	64.1	63.2	63.8	63.7	63.8	63.6	63.8
Unemployed	4,572	4,595	4,489	4,852	4,762	4,843	4,777	4,791	4,728
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,924	55,433	55,659	54,861	55,557	55,437	55,377	55,413	55,605
Participation rate	78.4	78.3	78.5	78.3	78.7	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.5
Employed	52,930	53,416	53,735	52,612	53,500	53,343	53,282	53,097	53,468
Employment-population ratio[2]	75.5	75.5	75.8	75.1	75.8	75.5	75.3	75.0	75.5
Unemployed	1,994	2,017	1,924	2,249	2,057	2,094	2,095	2,316	2,138
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	43,814	44,358	44,637	43,298	44,050	44,302	44,169	44,192	44,123
Participation rate	57.2	57.4	57.7	56.5	57.1	57.4	57.2	57.2	57.0
Employed	42,093	42,570	42,876	41,583	42,236	42,411	42,372	42,527	42,368
Employment-population ratio[2]	54.9	55.1	55.4	54.2	54.8	55.0	54.9	55.0	54.8
Unemployed	1,721	1,788	1,761	1,715	1,814	1,891	1,798	1,665	1,756
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,557	6,405	6,484	6,892	6,848	6,685	6,900	6,720	6,815
Participation rate	55.7	55.9	56.8	58.5	59.2	57.9	60.0	58.6	59.7
Employed	5,700	5,614	5,680	6,004	5,957	5,827	6,016	5,910	5,981
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.4	49.0	49.7	51.0	51.5	50.5	52.3	51.6	52.4
Unemployed	857	780	804	888	891	858	884	810	834
Unemployment rate	13.1	12.3	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.1	12.2
Men	14.4	12.9	13.9	14.4	13.4	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.9
Women	11.6	11.7	10.8	11.3	12.6	13.4	12.7	10.8	10.4
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,786	21,085	21,108	20,786	21,012	21,038	21,060	21,085	21,108
Civilian labor force	13,307	13,481	13,504	13,290	13,600	13,555	13,448	13,515	13,491
Participation rate	64.0	63.9	64.0	63.9	64.7	64.4	63.9	64.1	63.9
Employed	11,873	11,956	11,988	11,807	11,982	12,082	11,958	11,940	11,902
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.1	56.7	56.8	56.8	57.0	57.4	56.8	56.6	56.4
Unemployed	1,434	1,524	1,516	1,483	1,618	1,473	1,490	1,574	1,589
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.9	10.9	11.1	11.6	11.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,147	6,246	6,218	6,157	6,200	6,205	6,189	6,247	6,236
Participation rate	74.4	74.6	74.1	74.6	74.1	74.1	73.8	74.7	74.3
Employed	5,593	5,682	5,630	5,566	5,619	5,629	5,580	5,620	5,596
Employment-population ratio[2]	67.7	67.9	67.1	67.4	67.2	67.2	66.6	67.2	66.7
Unemployed	554	564	588	591	581	576	609	627	640
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.8	10.0	10.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,309	6,369	6,401	6,234	6,405	6,394	6,359	6,356	6,320
Participation rate	61.0	60.6	60.8	60.2	61.2	61.0	60.5	60.4	60.0
Employed	5,681	5,731	5,759	5,620	5,732	5,759	5,762	5,748	5,691
Employment-population ratio[2]	54.9	54.5	54.7	54.3	54.7	54.9	54.9	54.6	54.0
Unemployed	628	639	642	614	674	635	597	607	629
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.4	9.6	10.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	851	865	885	899	994	956	900	912	935
Participation rate	39.0	39.4	40.6	41.2	45.7	44.0	41.4	41.5	42.9
Employed	600	544	598	621	631	694	616	572	615
Employment-population ratio[2]	27.5	24.7	27.4	28.5	29.0	31.9	28.3	26.0	28.2
Unemployed	252	322	287	278	363	262	284	340	320
Unemployment rate	29.5	37.2	32.4	30.9	36.5	27.4	31.6	37.3	34.2
Men	33.1	34.4	32.2	32.8	33.5	22.1	30.0	34.1	32.4
Women	25.2	39.6	32.6	28.6	40.2	33.1	33.4	40.3	36.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,458	13,894	13,936	13,458	13,772	13,813	13,853	13,894	13,936
Civilian labor force	9,109	9,332	9,333	9,075	9,272	9,433	9,364	9,326	9,311
Participation rate	67.7	67.2	67.0	67.4	67.3	68.3	67.6	67.1	66.8
Employed	8,428	8,610	8,631	8,368	8,524	8,587	8,521	8,550	8,580
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.6	62.0	61.9	62.2	61.9	62.2	61.5	61.5	61.6
Unemployed	681	722	702	707	748	846	843	776	731
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.1	9.0	9.0	8.3	7.9

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	116,250	117,488	118,194	115,573	117,541	117,459	117,597	117,456	117,545
Married men, spouse present	40,888	40,856	41,142	40,504	41,102	41,089	40,636	40,572	40,775
Married women, spouse present	29,399	29,608	29,947	28,890	29,481	29,552	29,220	29,461	29,475
Women who maintain families	6,386	6,379	6,399	6,344	6,403	6,456	6,342	6,437	6,348
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,670	1,686	1,707	1,661	1,550	1,695	1,803	1,671	1,680
Self-employed workers	1,471	1,523	1,481	1,405	1,412	1,434	1,420	1,441	1,413
Unpaid family workers	175	120	120	177	126	126	137	135	121
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	104,127	105,287	105,830	103,733	105,519	105,321	105,259	105,355	105,413
Government	17,472	17,513	17,846	17,240	17,261	17,519	17,591	17,619	17,582
Private industries	86,655	87,775	87,984	86,493	88,259	87,803	87,668	87,737	87,830
Private households	1,185	1,011	1,001	1,152	1,140	1,093	1,146	1,054	968
Other industries	85,470	86,764	86,983	85,341	87,118	86,710	86,522	86,682	86,862
Self-employed workers	8,583	8,586	8,784	8,479	8,570	8,606	8,625	8,569	8,680
Unpaid family workers	224	296	271	232	241	239	264	296	285
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,668	4,487	4,435	4,963	4,957	4,750	4,785	4,882	4,728
Slack work	2,125	2,097	2,240	2,220	2,318	2,311	2,282	2,330	2,336
Could only find part-time work	2,246	1,991	1,905	2,399	2,289	2,138	2,107	2,171	2,037
Voluntary part time	16,164	15,666	16,313	15,161	15,416	15,652	15,614	15,542	15,303
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,452	4,229	4,216	4,727	4,801	4,505	4,553	4,612	4,466
Slack work	1,990	1,935	2,084	2,095	2,190	2,185	2,129	2,174	2,178
Could only find part-time work	2,174	1,910	1,851	2,319	2,236	2,057	2,024	2,090	1,975
Voluntary part time	15,691	15,215	15,876	14,679	14,977	15,219	15,094	15,109	14,865

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1988		1989			1989		
	III	IV	I	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.1
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,518	6,584	6,561	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Men, 16 years and over	3,593	3,672	3,576	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.3
Men, 20 years and over	2,911	3,038	2,902	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.5
Women, 16 years and over	2,925	2,912	2,985	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3
Women, 20 years and over	2,413	2,353	2,472	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,194	1,193	1,187	15.0	15.6	14.7	14.5	15.1	14.9
Married men, spouse present	1,302	1,424	1,271	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.0
Married women, spouse present	1,110	1,154	1,221	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0
Women who maintain families	541	529	526	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.0	7.6	7.6
Full-time workers	5,176	5,255	5,218	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
Part-time workers	1,308	1,330	1,284	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.1
Labor force time lost[2]	—	—	—	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	4,934	5,021	4,917	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Goods-producing industries	1,852	1,825	1,807	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2
Mining	68	61	34	8.8	3.7	5.5	6.5	8.5	5.1
Construction	631	648	574	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.3	10.4	9.0
Manufacturing	1,153	1,116	1,199	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.4
Durable goods	638	613	681	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.2
Nondurable goods	515	503	518	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6
Service-producing industries	3,082	3,196	3,110	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
Transportation and public utitities	217	298	244	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.7	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,380	1,374	1,391	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8
Finance and service industries	1,485	1,524	1,475	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
Government workers	452	505	486	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	188	140	186	10.2	11.0	8.5	8.6	7.7	10.0

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours

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Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,056	3,355	3,132	3,059	3,309	3,149	3,071	3,156	3,138
5 to 14 weeks	1,747	1,737	1,862	1,835	1,999	1,927	2,011	2,036	1,972
15 weeks and over	1,379	1,237	1,228	1,554	1,258	1,472	1,305	1,370	1,374
15 to 26 weeks	660	664	624	788	659	846	737	789	728
27 weeks and over	719	573	605	766	599	626	567	581	646
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.1	11.3	11.6	13.4	11.1	12.0	11.3	11.4	11.8
Median duration, in weeks	5.1	4.2	4.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	49.4	53.0	50.3	47.4	50.4	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.4
5 to 14 weeks	28.3	27.4	29.9	28.5	30.4	29.4	31.5	31.0	30.4
15 weeks and over	22.3	19.5	19.7	24.1	19.2	22.5	20.4	20.9	21.2
15 to 26 weeks	10.7	10.5	10.0	12.2	10.0	12.9	11.5	12.0	11.2
27 weeks and over	11.6	9.1	9.7	11.9	9.1	9.6	8.9	8.8	10.0

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reasons	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	2,641	2,586	2,625	2,951	2,765	2,920	2,984	2,915	2,917
On layoff	691	631	620	844	806	822	873	828	753
Other job losers	1,950	1,955	2,004	2,107	1,958	2,097	2,111	2,087	2,163
Job leavers	1,059	1,162	1,052	984	1,023	1,010	1,040	1,039	979
Reentrants	1,805	1,997	1,933	1,747	2,051	1,934	1,768	1,946	1,891
New entrants	676	585	613	747	742	724	628	629	685
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	42.7	40.9	42.2	45.9	42.0	44.3	46.5	44.6	45.1
On layoff	11.2	10.0	10.0	13.1	12.3	12.5	13.6	12.7	11.6
Other job losers	31.5	30.9	32.2	32.8	29.8	31.8	32.9	32.0	33.4
Job leavers	17.1	18.4	16.9	15.3	15.5	15.3	16.2	15.9	15.1
Reentrants	29.2	31.5	31.1	27.2	31.2	29.4	27.5	29.8	29.2
New entrants	10.9	9.2	9.9	11.6	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.6	10.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Job leavers	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
New entrants	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6

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Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
Total, 16 years and over	6,518	6,584	6,561	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
16 to 24 years	2,429	2,444	2,430	10.9	11.3	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.1
16 to 19 years	1,194	1,193	1,187	15.0	15.6	14.7	14.5	15.1	14.9
16 to 17 years	559	518	539	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.1	16.8	16.8
18 to 19 years	629	683	643	13.3	14.9	12.4	12.5	14.2	13.5
20 to 24 years	1,235	1,251	1,243	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9
25 years and over	4,061	4,182	4,116	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
25 to 54 years	3,651	3,698	3,644	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
55 years and over	419	461	457	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Men, 16 years and over	3,593	3,672	3,576	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.3
16 to 24 years	1,376	1,380	1,366	11.8	11.5	10.4	11.4	12.1	11.8
16 to 19 years	682	634	674	16.5	15.8	13.4	14.7	15.8	16.1
16 to 17 years	318	311	315	18.5	20.0	17.4	17.4	19.8	18.6
18 to 19 years	360	334	359	15.0	13.6	10.7	12.7	13.5	14.4
20 to 24 years	694	746	692	9.2	9.2	8.7	9.6	10.1	9.3
25 years and over	2,195	2,324	2,198	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9
25 to 54 years	1,946	1,992	1,923	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.0
55 years and over	266	313	273	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.1
Women, 16 years and over	2,925	2,912	2,985	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3
16 to 24 years	1,053	1,064	1,064	9.9	11.0	11.1	10.2	10.1	10.3
16 to 19 years	512	559	513	13.3	15.4	16.0	14.4	14.5	13.5
16 to 17 years	241	207	224	15.8	14.7	18.3	18.8	13.7	14.7
18 to 19 years	269	349	284	11.6	16.2	14.4	12.4	14.8	12.5
20 to 24 years	541	505	551	7.9	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.6	8.4
25 years and over	1,866	1,858	1,919	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2
25 to 54 years	1,705	1,705	1,720	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4
55 years and over	153	147	184	2.4	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.8

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
Civilian noninstitutional population	26,590	27,177	27,227	26,590	27,031	27,082	27,128	27,177	27,227
Civilian labor force	17,137	17,632	17,636	17,070	17,607	17,618	17,589	17,680	17,574
Participation rate	64.5	64.9	64.8	64.2	65.1	65.1	64.8	65.1	64.5
Employed	15,527	15,898	15,902	15,394	15,795	15,934	15,910	15,892	15,759
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.4	58.5	58.4	57.9	58.4	58.8	58.6	58.5	57.9
Unemployed	1,610	1,735	1,734	1,676	1,812	1,684	1,680	1,788	1,815
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.6	9.5	10.1	10.3
Not in labor force	9,453	9,545	9,591	9,520	9,424	9,464	9,539	9,497	9,653

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989
Total, 16 years and over[1]	116,250	118,194	6,182	6,222	5.0	5.0
Managerial and professional specialty	29,616	31,224	583	593	1.9	1.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14,230	15,146	291	337	2.0	2.2
Professional specialty	15,387	16,078	292	256	1.9	1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,819	36,009	1,455	1,541	3.9	4.1
Technicians and related support	3,604	3,543	94	99	2.5	2.7
Sales occupations	13,879	14,006	672	664	4.6	4.5
Administrative support, including clerical	18,336	18,460	689	777	3.6	4.0
Service occupations	15,409	15,407	1,130	1,032	6.8	6.3
Private household	915	798	53	41	5.5	4.9
Protective service	1,990	1,883	97	62	4.7	3.2
Service, except private household and protective	12,503	12,726	980	928	7.3	6.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,663	13,930	712	652	5.0	4.5
Mechanics and repairers	4,333	4,482	176	147	3.9	3.2
Construction trades	5,113	5,404	345	348	6.3	6.1
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,217	4,044	190	156	4.3	3.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,206	18,145	1,368	1,438	7.0	7.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,271	8,160	616	632	6.9	7.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,960	5,113	210	267	4.1	5.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,975	4,872	542	538	9.8	9.9
Construction laborers	902	733	141	104	13.5	12.4
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,072	4,139	401	435	9.0	9.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,537	3,478	238	233	6.3	6.3

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 30 years and over	7,899	7,927	7,318	7,251	7,069	6,994	249	257	3.4	3.5
30 to 44 years	5,799	5,368	5,524	5,079	5,334	4,908	190	171	3.4	3.4
30 to 34 years	622	423	582	379	537	364	45	15	7.7	4.0
35 to 39 years	2,034	1,644	1,937	1,538	1,871	1,486	66	51	3.4	3.3
40 to 44 years	3,143	3,301	3,005	3,163	2,926	3,058	79	105	2.6	3.3
45 years and over	2,100	2,559	1,794	2,171	1,735	2,086	59	86	3.3	3.9
NONVETERANS										
Total, 30 to 44 years	20,707	21,789	19,703	20,699	18,974	19,988	729	710	3.7	3.4
30 to 34 years	9,165	9,434	8,768	8,999	8,410	8,668	358	331	4.1	3.7
35 to 39 years	6,997	7,549	6,657	7,185	6,418	6,958	239	227	3.6	3.2
40 to 44 years	4,545	4,806	4,278	4,515	4,146	4,362	132	152	3.1	3.4

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,927	21,227	21,263	20,927	21,122	21,147	21,192	21,227	21,263
Civilian labor force	14,074	14,409	14,475	14,063	14,286	14,443	14,358	14,452	14,457
Employed	13,404	13,695	13,816	13,363	13,489	13,674	13,706	13,716	13,767
Unemployed	670	715	659	700	797	769	652	736	690
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.0	5.6	5.3	4.5	5.1	4.8
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,777	9,996	10,014	9,777	9,942	9,965	9,978	9,996	10,014
Civilian labor force	6,190	6,198	6,284	6,170	6,344	6,286	6,209	6,194	6,259
Employed	5,886	5,843	5,925	5,862	5,960	5,930	5,884	5,846	5,895
Unemployed	304	355	359	308	384	356	325	348	364
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.0	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.8
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,718	8,711	8,714	8,718	8,701	8,699	8,708	8,711	8,714
Civilian labor force	5,799	5,974	5,954	5,771	5,934	5,860	5,889	5,944	5,934
Employed	5,449	5,644	5,581	5,388	5,609	5,533	5,540	5,576	5,531
Unemployed	350	330	374	383	325	327	349	368	403
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.5	6.3	6.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.8
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,598	4,605	4,607	4,598	4,600	4,601	4,604	4,605	4,607
Civilian labor force	3,143	3,112	3,113	3,151	3,166	3,183	3,191	3,130	3,121
Employed	3,054	2,978	2,985	3,047	3,040	3,041	3,060	2,993	2,979
Unemployed	89	134	128	104	126	142	131	137	142
Unemployment rate	2.8	4.3	4.1	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,050	7,101	7,103	7,050	7,097	7,104	7,100	7,101	7,103
Civilian labor force	4,621	4,689	4,759	4,615	4,630	4,646	4,673	4,682	4,749
Employed	4,314	4,339	4,391	4,282	4,291	4,331	4,352	4,305	4,360
Unemployed	307	349	368	333	339	315	321	377	389
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.5	7.7	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.9	8.1	8.2
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,046	6,068	6,071	6,046	6,062	6,064	6,066	6,068	6,071
Civilian labor force	3,907	3,974	3,987	3,963	3,971	3,976	3,990	4,014	4,046
Employed	3,769	3,803	3,796	3,810	3,806	3,814	3,810	3,828	3,839
Unemployed	138	171	192	153	165	162	180	186	207
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.1
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,805	13,817	13,820	13,805	13,812	13,814	13,816	13,817	13,820
Civilian labor force	8,562	8,595	8,675	8,533	8,705	8,674	8,557	8,649	8,662
Employed	8,202	8,147	8,274	8,174	8,266	8,269	8,127	8,182	8,257
Unemployed	360	448	402	359	439	405	430	467	405
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.2	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.4	4.7
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,943	5,021	5,027	4,943	5,006	5,014	5,016	5,021	5,027
Civilian labor force	3,402	3,445	3,446	3,387	3,463	3,444	3,432	3,454	3,432
Employed	3,273	3,324	3,341	3,254	3,339	3,327	3,304	3,315	3,321
Unemployed	129	121	106	133	124	117	128	139	111
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,269	8,320	8,323	8,269	8,313	8,320	8,318	8,320	8,323
Civilian labor force	5,365	5,460	5,513	5,349	5,490	5,450	5,469	5,491	5,503
Employed	5,087	5,192	5,203	5,049	5,183	5,157	5,209	5,216	5,169
Unemployed	278	269	310	300	307	293	260	275	334
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.8	5.0	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,390	9,435	9,439	9,390	9,427	9,433	9,433	9,435	9,439
Civilian labor force	5,807	5,862	5,857	5,744	5,917	5,823	5,768	5,813	5,798
Employed	5,514	5,625	5,598	5,436	5,678	5,562	5,520	5,572	5,530
Unemployed	294	237	259	308	239	261	248	241	268
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.0	4.4	5.4	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.6
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,005	11,998	12,001	12,005	11,990	11,989	11,996	11,998	12,001
Civilian labor force	8,324	8,266	8,293	8,309	8,223	8,241	8,352	8,253	8,287
Employed	7,757	7,745	7,793	7,708	7,721	7,645	7,729	7,737	7,753
Unemployed	568	521	500	601	502	596	623	516	534
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.3	6.0	7.2	6.1	7.2	7.5	6.3	6.4

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/
Total	107,279	108,666	109,477	110,124	106,475	108,607	108,767	108,887	109,088	109,321
Total private	89,571	91,973	91,871	91,896	88,991	90,884	91,016	91,083	91,185	91,324
Goods-producing industries	25,755	26,138	26,060	25,973	25,384	25,648	25,669	25,694	25,607	25,604
Mining	725	739	739	741	717	715	706	729	730	732
Oil and gas extraction	404.2	409.3	410.5	413.2	400	402	404	405	408	410
Construction	5,415	5,677	5,603	5,585	5,162	5,283	5,314	5,321	5,321	5,329
General building contractors	1,420.6	1,481.8	1,449.2	1,444.5	1,363	1,384	1,391	1,403	1,396	1,386
Manufacturing	19,615	19,722	19,718	19,647	19,505	19,650	19,649	19,644	19,556	19,543
Production workers	13,433	13,452	13,473	13,415	13,324	13,400	13,410	13,401	13,321	13,311
Durable goods	11,558	11,534	11,540	11,493	11,509	11,567	11,549	11,551	11,477	11,449
Production workers	7,739	7,667	7,690	7,658	7,690	7,706	7,697	7,696	7,631	7,613
Lumber and wood products	781.2	786.4	780.0	773.7	770	769	767	763	759	763
Furniture and fixtures	535.8	527.0	529.7	529.6	531	534	536	529	528	525
Stone, clay, and glass products	611.0	613.2	608.3	606.3	603	603	602	601	596	599
Primary metal industries	781.4	782.7	779.0	773.8	783	787	785	786	776	775
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	275.4	276.3	273.5	270.6	277	276	277	276	273	272
Fabricated metal products	1,451.2	1,437.3	1,446.4	1,441.6	1,442	1,449	1,446	1,443	1,438	1,433
Machinery, except electrical	2,105.3	2,140.9	2,145.6	2,135.3	2,110	2,151	2,154	2,152	2,148	2,140
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,081.7	2,033.6	2,029.7	2,025.4	2,073	2,041	2,040	2,034	2,024	2,017
Transportation equipment	2,059.8	2,032.8	2,044.3	2,026.4	2,055	2,062	2,046	2,068	2,036	2,024
Motor vehicles and equipment	870.4	846.4	850.6	832.1	865	861	844	873	844	830
Instruments and related products	757.6	783.1	779.1	780.2	758	779	781	782	780	781
Miscellaneous manufacturing	393.0	396.5	398.1	401.1	384	392	392	393	392	392
Nondurable goods	8,057	8,188	8,178	8,154	7,996	8,083	8,100	8,093	8,079	8,094
Production workers	5,694	5,785	5,783	5,757	5,634	5,694	5,713	5,705	5,690	5,698
Food and kindred products	1,685.7	1,752.4	1,761.0	1,729.0	1,644	1,663	1,678	1,667	1,677	1,684
Tobacco manufactures	58.7	52.2	53.5	53.7	55	52	53	52	51	51
Textile mill products	728.9	729.0	727.7	728.5	726	729	730	727	723	726
Apparel and other textile products	1,092.8	1,093.5	1,090.6	1,091.4	1,083	1,093	1,094	1,095	1,085	1,083
Paper and allied products	696.0	704.0	698.9	699.9	695	697	701	700	697	699
Printing and publishing	1,575.2	1,606.3	1,605.5	1,612.0	1,577	1,607	1,609	1,611	1,612	1,614
Chemicals and allied products	1,073.5	1,104.2	1,096.8	1,094.6	1,074	1,096	1,091	1,097	1,095	1,096
Petroleum and coal products	163.5	166.4	165.3	165.1	162	163	163	163	163	164
Rubber and misc. plastics products	837.5	838.1	837.6	839.5	836	841	841	841	837	838
Leather and leather products	145.5	142.1	141.1	140.7	144	142	140	140	139	139
Service-producing industries	81,524	82,528	83,417	84,151	81,091	82,959	83,098	83,193	83,481	83,717
Transportation and public utilities	5,645	5,617	5,757	5,786	5,596	5,716	5,736	5,618	5,711	5,738
Transportation	3,432	3,521	3,594	3,623	3,381	3,500	3,524	3,539	3,548	3,573
Communication and public utilities	2,213	2,096	2,163	2,163	2,215	2,216	2,212	2,079	2,163	2,165
Wholesale trade	6,111	6,293	6,282	6,294	6,086	6,230	6,237	6,256	6,264	6,270
Durable goods	3,604	3,727	3,717	3,721	3,599	3,693	3,700	3,708	3,717	3,717
Nondurable goods	2,507	2,566	2,565	2,573	2,487	2,537	2,537	2,548	2,547	2,553
Retail trade	19,281	19,758	19,708	19,692	19,229	19,551	19,586	19,621	19,629	19,653
General merchandise stores	2,463.4	2,429.4	2,434.5	2,477.2	2,447	2,493	2,482	2,484	2,484	2,465
Food stores	3,154.2	3,299.1	3,294.1	3,323.2	3,149	3,262	3,274	3,293	3,294	3,317
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,131.6	2,182.2	2,175.4	2,175.7	2,124	2,155	2,155	2,152	2,156	2,169
Eating and drinking places	6,317.6	6,576.8	6,551.0	6,409.0	6,314	6,362	6,370	6,385	6,397	6,403
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,693	6,920	6,860	6,835	6,710	6,808	6,815	6,836	6,851	6,852
Finance	3,280	3,359	3,336	3,327	3,293	3,320	3,324	3,336	3,343	3,340
Insurance	2,094	2,143	2,132	2,136	2,098	2,129	2,131	2,137	2,138	2,140
Real estate	1,319	1,418	1,392	1,372	1,319	1,359	1,360	1,363	1,370	1,372
Services	26,086	27,247	27,204	27,316	25,986	26,931	26,973	27,058	27,123	27,207
Business services	5,723.5	5,864.2	5,882.2	5,889.1	5,667	5,799	5,786	5,800	5,830	5,831
Health services	7,266.7	7,717.7	7,734.0	7,766.7	7,267	7,616	7,648	7,695	7,734	7,767
Government	17,708	16,693	17,606	18,228	17,484	17,723	17,751	17,804	17,903	17,997
Federal	2,968	3,011	2,998	2,989	2,986	2,995	3,000	2,999	3,016	3,004
State	4,179	3,926	4,138	4,330	4,081	4,136	4,145	4,154	4,214	4,224
Local	10,561	9,756	10,470	10,909	10,417	10,592	10,606	10,651	10,673	10,769

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/
Total private	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.6	34.7	34.8
Mining	42.6	43.2	43.9	44.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	39.1	39.0	38.6	39.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.8
Overtime hours	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Durable goods	42.0	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.4
Overtime hours	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
Lumber and wood products	41.0	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.7	39.8	39.6	40.2	40.2	40.4
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	39.8	40.1	40.1	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.3
Primary metal industries	43.6	42.5	42.9	42.6	43.7	43.3	43.0	42.9	42.8	42.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	43.9	43.0	43.1	42.9	44.2	43.7	43.2	43.4	42.9	43.2
Fabricated metal products	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.7
Machinery, except electrical	42.6	41.7	42.3	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.0
Electrical and electronic equipment	41.0	40.7	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.9	41.1	41.0
Transportation equipment	43.1	41.8	42.8	41.6	43.1	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.8	41.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.0	41.6	43.4	43.4	43.9	42.7	42.6	43.0	43.4	43.3
Instruments and related products	41.7	40.8	41.0	41.1	41.8	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.0	41.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.6	39.2	39.1	39.4	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.0	39.0
Nondurable goods	40.3	40.3	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.1
Overtime hours	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Food and kindred products	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.1	40.4	40.7	41.0	40.8	41.1	40.8
Tobacco manufactures	41.3	37.3	40.1	40.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.0	40.7	40.6
Apparel and other textile products	37.1	37.1	37.0	37.1	36.9	37.1	37.0	37.0	37.0	36.9
Paper and allied products	43.3	43.2	43.7	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.2	43.5	43.2	43.3
Printing and publishing	38.1	37.8	38.3	37.7	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.7	37.9	37.6
Chemicals and allied products	42.3	42.1	42.5	42.1	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.5	42.2
Petroleum and coal products	44.7	43.7	44.5	44.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.7	41.2	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.5
Leather and leather products	37.9	38.4	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.7
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.2
Retail trade	29.1	29.6	28.9	28.9	29.2	28.9	29.2	28.8	28.8	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	35.8	35.7	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.7	32.9	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8

1/ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance; insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

2/ These series are not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficent precision.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Oct. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/	Oct. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/
Total private	$9.45	$9.61	$9.77	$9.83	$329.81	$335.39	$340.00	$343.07
Seasonally adjusted	9.43	9.69	9.74	9.81	328.16	335.27	337.98	341.39
Mining	12.79	13.11	13.17	13.14	544.85	566.35	578.16	586.04
Construction	13.17	13.33	13.47	13.51	514.95	519.87	519.94	529.59
Manufacturing	10.25	10.44	10.55	10.54	423.33	425.95	434.66	432.14
Durable goods	10.79	10.98	11.10	11.08	453.18	453.47	462.87	459.82
Lumber and wood products	8.77	8.93	8.97	9.00	359.57	360.77	362.39	365.40
Furniture and fixtures	8.06	8.29	8.40	8.39	323.21	329.94	336.84	336.44
Stone, clay, and glass products	10.57	10.77	10.79	10.84	454.51	460.96	459.65	463.95
Primary metal industries	12.19	12.36	12.45	12.50	531.48	525.30	534.11	532.50
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	14.03	14.27	14.36	14.50	615.92	613.61	618.92	622.05
Fabricated metal products	10.34	10.50	10.64	10.59	434.28	432.60	444.75	442.66
Machinery, except electrical	11.11	11.32	11.41	11.44	473.29	472.04	482.64	480.48
Electrical and electronic equipment	10.16	10.40	10.48	10.47	416.56	423.28	430.73	430.32
Transportation equipment	13.45	13.70	13.89	13.86	579.70	572.66	594.49	576.58
Motor vehicles and equipment	14.09	14.18	14.48	14.48	619.96	589.89	628.43	628.43
Instruments and related products	10.08	10.29	10.31	10.35	420.34	419.83	422.71	425.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8.10	8.20	8.39	8.42	320.76	321.44	328.05	331.75
Nondurable goods	9.49	9.71	9.80	9.80	382.45	391.31	397.88	394.94
Food and kindred products	9.03	9.28	9.31	9.28	367.52	382.34	387.30	381.41
Tobacco manufactures	14.01	15.72	14.76	15.33	578.61	586.36	591.88	627.00
Textile mill products	7.45	7.69	7.76	7.77	306.94	317.60	318.94	317.02
Apparel and other textile products	6.22	6.32	6.41	6.40	230.76	234.47	237.17	237.44
Paper and allied products	11.68	11.90	11.99	11.93	505.74	514.08	523.96	517.76
Printing and publishing	10.68	10.89	11.05	11.06	406.91	411.64	423.22	416.96
Chemicals and allied products	12.78	13.08	13.18	13.21	540.59	550.67	560.15	556.14
Petroleum and coal products	15.14	15.23	15.50	15.69	676.76	665.55	689.75	693.50
Rubber and misc. plastics products	9.23	9.44	9.48	9.47	384.89	388.93	394.37	393.95
Leather and leather products	6.33	6.53	6.60	6.62	239.91	250.75	252.12	250.90
Transportation and public utilities	12.42	12.56	12.69	12.77	490.59	494.86	501.26	508.25
Wholesale trade	10.10	10.35	10.46	10.52	385.82	394.34	398.53	403.97
Retail trade	6.39	6.50	6.61	6.63	185.95	192.40	191.03	191.61
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.29	9.50	9.62	9.77	334.44	340.10	343.43	353.67
Services	9.09	9.29	9.49	9.60	297.24	305.64	309.37	314.88

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/	Percent change from: Sept. 1989-Oct. 1989
Total private2/:							
Current dollars	$9.43	$9.62	$9.69	$9.69	$9.74	$9.81	0.7
Constant (1977) dollars3/	4.84	4.77	4.79	4.79	4.81	N.A.	(4)
Construction	13.08	13.32	13.42	13.37	13.38	$13.43	.4
Manufacturing	10.29	10.45	10.48	10.52	10.55	10.57	.2
Excluding overtime5/	9.80	9.99	10.01	10.05	10.08	10.10	.2
Transportation and public utilities	12.41	12.54	12.61	12.57	12.66	12.76	.8
Wholesale trade	10.14	10.33	10.44	10.39	10.46	10.56	1.0
Retail trade	6.38	6.52	6.54	6.57	6.58	6.62	.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.35	9.53	9.68	9.57	9.66	9.83	1.8
Services	9.07	9.34	9.46	9.43	9.49	9.59	1.1

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

2/ Includes mining, not shown separately, because its seasonal component is too small to be separated out with sufficient precision.

3/ The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

4/ Change was 0.4 percent from August 1989 to September 1989, the latest month available.

5/ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

p/ = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1988	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/	Oct. 1988	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Sept. 1989p/	Oct. 1989p/
Total private	127.7	131.1	130.2	130.8	126.3	128.1	129.2	128.5	128.8	129.4
Goods-producing industries	105.2	105.6	106.0	105.5	102.4	102.5	103.0	103.3	102.9	102.5
Mining	83.1	86.0	87.3	88.9	81.2	81.2	80.3	84.4	85.7	86.9
Construction	151.4	158.4	154.6	156.4	139.4	139.3	142.7	143.5	143.1	143.8
Manufacturing	97.3	96.4	97.4	96.4	96.2	96.4	96.3	96.4	95.9	95.3
Durable goods	95.4	92.9	94.2	93.3	94.6	94.0	93.8	94.0	93.3	92.4
Lumber and wood products	108.5	107.7	106.7	106.1	106.3	103.4	102.6	103.6	103.2	104.2
Furniture and fixtures	115.5	111.9	113.6	113.6	112.3	112.6	113.2	111.9	111.9	110.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.1	93.1	91.8	91.9	90.6	89.8	90.0	90.2	88.8	89.4
Primary metal industries	68.7	66.6	67.1	66.0	68.9	68.5	67.9	67.6	66.5	66.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	53.3	52.3	51.8	51.2	54.1	52.6	52.0	53.0	51.9	52.3
Fabricated metal products	92.9	89.2	91.2	91.0	91.8	90.8	90.7	90.4	90.3	90.0
Machinery, except electrical	91.4	91.3	92.9	92.0	91.9	93.8	94.0	93.2	93.1	92.1
Electrical and electronic equipment	101.7	97.3	98.5	98.3	101.0	97.8	97.6	98.0	97.9	97.4
Transportation equipment	101.0	95.5	98.9	94.9	100.8	99.5	98.6	100.5	98.4	94.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	92.7	83.7	88.0	85.7	92.7	88.1	85.7	90.1	87.2	85.1
Instruments and related products	114.3	115.1	115.6	116.2	114.8	116.1	116.9	115.8	115.8	116.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	87.6	87.2	87.4	88.6	84.0	86.2	85.7	86.8	85.3	85.3
Nondurable goods	100.0	101.5	102.2	101.0	98.6	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.5
Food and kindred products	106.2	113.0	114.9	110.7	101.7	104.3	106.4	105.2	106.7	106.1
Tobacco manufactures	84.4	66.6	75.5	77.0	75.1	69.0	70.5	68.7	68.7	68.9
Textile mill products	81.3	81.4	80.6	80.3	80.6	81.5	81.3	80.4	79.4	79.6
Apparel and other textile products	85.0	85.1	84.8	85.0	83.8	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.3	83.7
Paper and allied products	102.3	103.1	103.9	103.5	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.4	102.3	102.9
Printing and publishing	137.4	137.9	139.4	138.0	137.3	138.3	137.7	138.3	138.7	137.7
Chemicals and allied products	98.7	101.8	102.1	100.6	99.5	101.8	101.5	101.8	101.5	101.3
Petroleum and coal products	85.5	85.3	86.7	86.0	84.1	84.3	83.2	83.4	84.3	83.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	118.9	117.4	118.8	119.1	118.5	118.9	118.8	119.3	118.8	118.7
Leather and leather products	56.5	56.4	55.6	54.9	55.3	55.5	54.7	54.8	54.5	53.8
Service-producing industries	140.1	145.2	143.6	144.9	139.6	142.2	143.7	142.4	143.2	144.2
Transportation and public utilities	116.0	114.9	118.3	119.8	114.6	117.3	117.7	113.7	117.0	118.6
Wholesale trade	125.2	128.3	128.1	129.3	124.2	126.7	127.2	127.3	127.5	128.2
Retail trade	126.6	131.9	128.3	128.5	126.5	127.4	128.9	127.5	127.5	128.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	141.2	145.8	143.4	145.1	141.6	142.7	145.0	143.3	143.7	145.4
Services	165.1	173.0	171.0	173.0	164.3	169.0	170.8	170.4	171.1	172.2

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: CHRISS WINSTON
DAN MC GROARTY
PEGGY DOOLEY

FROM: SARA MALTBY

DATE: NOVEMBER 15, 1989

SUBJ: PRE-ADVANCE TO DES MOINES, IOWA

Friday, December 8th the President will participate in a fundraising dinner for Congressman Tom Tauke who is running for US Senate against Democrat Tom Harkin. He is scheduled to arrive at the dinner site, the Des Moines Convention Center, at approximately 7:00 p.m.

At that time he will be taken to a VIP reception for about 400 people who have been key ticket sellers. He will give brief remarks for 2-3 minutes thanking the workers. (Political Affairs will prepare talking points, this is a closed press event).

Immediately following, he will enter another holding room for pictures with 46 couples who bought tickets for $9,000.

At 7:30 he will be introduced by Congressman Tauke for a 5-8 minute, or whatever time you determine, speech that will be put on telepromter. The audience size is expected to be about 4,000 people.

Then he departs. He does not remain for dinner or for any additional event.

Contacts for insight and background are;

Allen Finch, Tauke for Senate Press Secretary

Chip Gately, Finance Director, Tauke for Senate

Beverly Hubbell Tauke, wife of the Congressman and former speechwriter for Senator Grassley

Tauke was the first member of the Iowa delegation to endorse Bush during the caucuses and stuck with him. However, due to Beverly's connection with Senator Grassley, she supported Senator Dole during that time.

The point of all this being, Bush came in third in the closely scrutinized caucuses and politically, he could really give a rip about the state.

He's doing this dinner as a thank you for Tauke sticking his neck out when he did. So, it's a big deal that Bush is coming back to Iowa and a big deal that it's on behalf of Tauke.

He and his wife were part of the hand-full of Congressmen and spouses invited to the White House early on for the Lincoln Bedroom Polaroids. The Taukes kissed when it was time for their photo!

Prior to the funder, it is proposed that the President do a drug event in a low-income housing section of Des Moines. He would participate in a children's self-esteem-building session. Until that is finalized and a writer is assigned, I can hold onto the information. He would need a brief set of talking points for this event.

TAUKE

11/3/89

Table 1. Changes in employment from November 1982 to the current month, seasonally adjusted

Item	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1989	Change
Payroll jobs (nonfarm)	88,671	109,321	20,650
Household employment (civilian)	99,112	117,545	18,433
Less: Agriculture	3,510	3,217	-293
Nonagricultural self-employed	7,320	8,680	1,360
Nonagricultural unpaid family workers	363	285	-78
Private household workers	1,245	968	-277
Unpaid absences	2,003	2,353	350
Total	14,441	15,503	1,062
Plus: Agricultural services	445	659	214
Adjusted household employment	85,116	102,701	17,585
Total unemployment rate	10.6	5.2	-5.4
Civilian unemployment rate	10.8	5.3	-5.5

NOTE: The change column does not reflect the population adjustments introduced into the household survey in January 1986.

Table 2. Over-the-year changes in employment, not seasonally adjusted

Item	Oct. 1988	Oct. 1989	Change
Payroll jobs	107,279	110,124	2,845
Household employment	116,250	118,194	1,944
Less: Agriculture	3,316	3,309	-7
Nonagricultural self-employed	8,583	8,784	201
Nonagricultural unpaid family workers	224	271	47
Private household workers	1,185	1,001	-184
Unpaid absences	1,712	1,786	74
Total	15,020	15,151	131
Plus: Agricultural services	610	654	44
Adjusted household employment	101,840	103,697	1,857

December 5, 1989

INFORMATION

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH

SUBJECT: REMARKS AT FUNDRAISING DINNER FOR REP. TOM TAUKE

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, December 8, you will participate in a fundraising dinner for Representative Tom Tauke who is running for a U.S. Senate seat against Democrat Tom Harkin. You are scheduled to speak at the Des Moines Convention Center at 7:30 p.m. A teleprompter will be used, and the audience is expected to number ~~4,000~~ 2,600 attendees.

II. DISCUSSION

The enclosed remarks (10-11 minutes) praise the values of Iowan and recount some of your personal experiences there while emphasizing your support for Tom Tauke in his Senate race.

600 seated-dinner
2,000 theatre style

~~(Head Table?)~~ ~~Attendees~~ Head Table will include:
Sen. grassley (Charles)
Gov. Branstad (Terry)
Congressman Leach (Jim)
Lightfoot (Ross)
Granday (Fred)

former gov. Bob Ray

Mr. Rich Schwarm – GOP state chair
Mr. Steve Roberts – RNC
Mrs. gwen Boeke – RNC
~~Mrs. Tauke~~
} IA – RNC

should we include?

Mr. George Wittgraf

IA

Rep chairman - Schwarm

RNC Steve Roberts ◇ state

RNC Gwenn Boeke
wow

former gov. Ray Bob

Bran - Terry

Jim

Ross

Fred

(Smith/Blessey)
November 30, 1989
Draft Two
TAUKE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TAUKE FUNDRAISER
DES MOINES, IOWA
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1989
7:00 P.M.

Senator Grassley, Governor Branstad, Congressmen Leach, Lightfoot, and Grandy, Governor Ray, Rich Schwarm, George Wittgraf, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thank you, __, for that kind introduction. It is a pleasure to be back in Des Moines. ((And with dinner waiting, I promise not to keep you. After all, I have to attend one of those famous Iowa coming-out parties.)) //

((Tonight, I'm glad, however briefly, to renew old acquaintances. For despite what happened in 1988, I always enjoy returning to Iowa. // Even if some people think it's a little like the Titanic returning to the iceberg.)) //

My reason for being here is to salute an old friend -- yes, even at 38. And a good friend. He has been a brilliant Congressman. He will make a magnificent Senator. His name is Tom Tauke -- and he deserves our support. //

((You know, Tom has done a lot on my behalf. Just think of last year. While Tom was supporting me in the Iowa primaries, his wife Beverly was supporting Bob Dole. Tom knew that politics makes strange bedfellows -- but he didn't know it meant he'd be sleeping in the garage.)) //

(In my defense, though, I've tried to make it up to him. Earlier this year, I took a picture of both Tom and Bev, kissing each other in the Lincoln Bedroom. // By the way, Barbara wants you to know it's not true that Tom looked under the bed and found four score and seven dustballs.)) //

What is true, of course, is that we need Tom Tauke in the United States Senate. // We need him to serve Iowa -- and help Iowa serve the Nation. As Chuck Grassley has, and Terry Branstad. And Fred Grandy and the two Jims -- Leach and Lightfoot. Men whose values explain the greatness of Iowa. And whose lives embody the spirit of Iowa: A spirit of "America-Can," not "Washington-Must." //

Fellow Republicans, Tom Tauke is that kind of man. // You know his story. How he graduated from Loras College and the University of Iowa. Becoming a reporter and then a lawyer. Elected to the Iowa Legislature and, at 28, to the U.S. House of Representatives. How he has fought for the young, old, and working people. Building better education -- and better rural health care -- for a State whose best still lies ahead. //

A writer once said of Iowa: "It is top-choice America, America cut thick and prime." Well, Tom Tauke will be a top-choice Senator. Look at what he has done for the farmer and taxpayer. Look at his heartland qualities -- hard work, strength of character, and belief in family. Tom knows that when it comes to defending Middle American ideals, it's time to go from silent to Tauke. //

((Speaking of family, Tom, I hope you don't mind if I tell this story. We were at a fundraiser in Cedar Rapids. Tom's wife, Bev, was in the audience. And she was holding their two-week-old son, Joseph. When Tom came up with an idea: Give the baby a better view -- bring him to the head table.))

((So Bev did, and Tom cradled him. And, yes, little Joseph started crying. Whereupon he leaned into the microphone. Well, with that, Barbara -- like the cavalry -- came to the rescue. "Give me the baby," she said to Tom. "You don't have the right contour." I'll bet you know the rest of the story: The baby didn't make another sound.)) //

Tom, you might not have had the right contour to hold a two-week-old baby. // Don't worry: Barbara tells me the same. // But you have exactly the right contour to join the United States Senate. // I need you in the Senate. And so does Iowa. For Tom Tauke can help ensure prosperity at home -- and peace abroad.

As you know, last week I met with Chairman Gorbachev off the coast of Malta. We talked about the power of freedom to dismantle walls between Nations. And agreed that we must seize our historic opportunity to build a generation of peace. Tom Tauke can help America do that.

And when I speak of prosperity, I mean adding to the over 20 million new jobs since 1982. Lower taxes helped create those jobs. And Tom Tauke is one of only 23 members of Congress to be cited by the National Taxpayers Union. I need him in the Senate

to keep taxes low. You don't have to be an Iowa farmer to know it's cows that should be milked -- not taxpayers. //

Then, there is our crusade against drug use. And here, too, I need Tom Tauke. // Earlier today I visited kids in a low-income housing section of Des Moines. And I thought of how our national comprehensive drug strategy aims to stop use before it begins. Through education and prevention. From grade school to graduate school. Tom supports our strategy. He knows that we have not spent 213 years defending our democracy from despots and dictators -- only to lose our communities to crack and cocaine.

In addition, we have asked Congress to improve health care for at-risk populations. Tom founded the Rural Health Care Coalition. And we want to make America's educational system No. 1 in the world again. So we've proposed legislation to give greater choice to parents and students. And demand greater accountability. Tom Tauke will speak for those proposals.

And in child care -- here, too, we've put the emphasis on choice. So our proposals will allow parents, not government, to select the best care for their kids. Who know who I asked last year to help draft those proposals? Tom Tauke spoke for Iowa.

Finally, let me talk for a moment about agricultural policy and farm bills. Four years ago Tom helped pass a pioneering farm bill to help a whole community in crisis. And today, farm income is near record levels, surpluses are virtually gone, and exports have risen dramatically. Most good land has been brought back

into production. And about 30 million acres of fragile land have been semi-permanently retired.

All of this means good news for farmers, and taxpayers. For under the 1985 farm bill, agricultural program costs have been cut by more than half. Let's remember that next year when we write a new farm bill. Ensuring the many good features of the 1985 act. And at the same time, making needed improvements. We don't want government to spend more. We want people to earn more. I need Tom Tauke to make a <u>good</u> bill even <u>better.</u>

((Now Tom, of course, would downplay all of these achievements. That's the Iowa way: Modest and understated. I'm reminded of how a noted comedian -- no, not Fred Grandy -- once bought a chicken farm. A friend was astonished. "Do you know anything about breeding chickens?" he asked. "No," the comedian replied, "but the chickens do.")) //

Well, you know -- as I do: Tom does deserve the credit. As does all of Iowa. For you elected him to the House of Representatives. And I believe you'll send him to the U.S. Senate. Tom, I'll be back again. And for the next year I'll be at your back -- supporting you all the way.

You've been there -- for me, and Iowa. Now, we'll be there for you. Thank you for this wonderful evening. God bless you. God bless the United States of America. And let's make Tom Tauke the next Senator from the great State of Iowa.

# # # #

* Margaret Toomey
515/244-7702 → Pres.

DSM
12/8

Homes of Oakridge:

- 14 Kids
" Boy / Girl Talk"

* Prog. Coordinator ⟹
Jeanelle Muller
515/244-7702

⟹ talking points

theme: self esteem /
drugs / family

→ walk-thru Carpentery site

- United Way
- local #
- Grassley / pending?
legis.
- Salary from St. of IA ⟹ Gov's Alliance Sub. Abuse

Researches

HOMES OF OAKRIDGE COMPLEX

- local #
- no HUD
- no HHS
- Knapp
- "Girl talk" Boy

300 RENTAL UNITS

17 ACRES OF LAND

18 YEARS OLD

RENTAL SUBSIDIES

CENTRALLY LOCATED

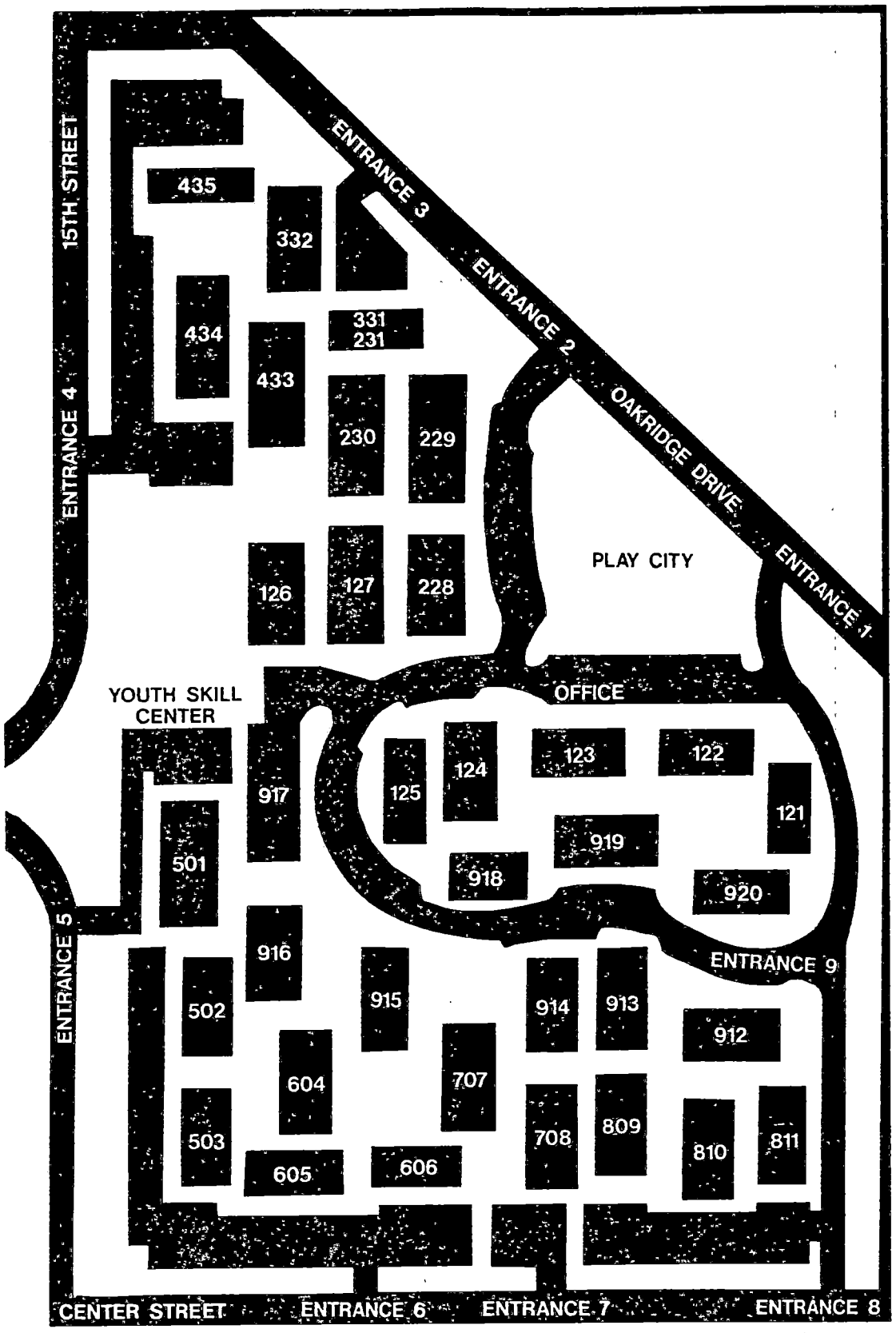
97% - 99% OCCUPANCY

* talking points w/ "self-esteem" / drugs / family

* Jeanelle Mueller -515/244-7702 contact - session

* Brassley Pending ??? Legis.??





HOMES OF OAKRIDGE

HOMES OF OAKRIDGE COMMUNITY

786 RESIDENTS

287 OR 97% OCCUPIED UNITS

425 OR 54% CHILDREN UNDER 17

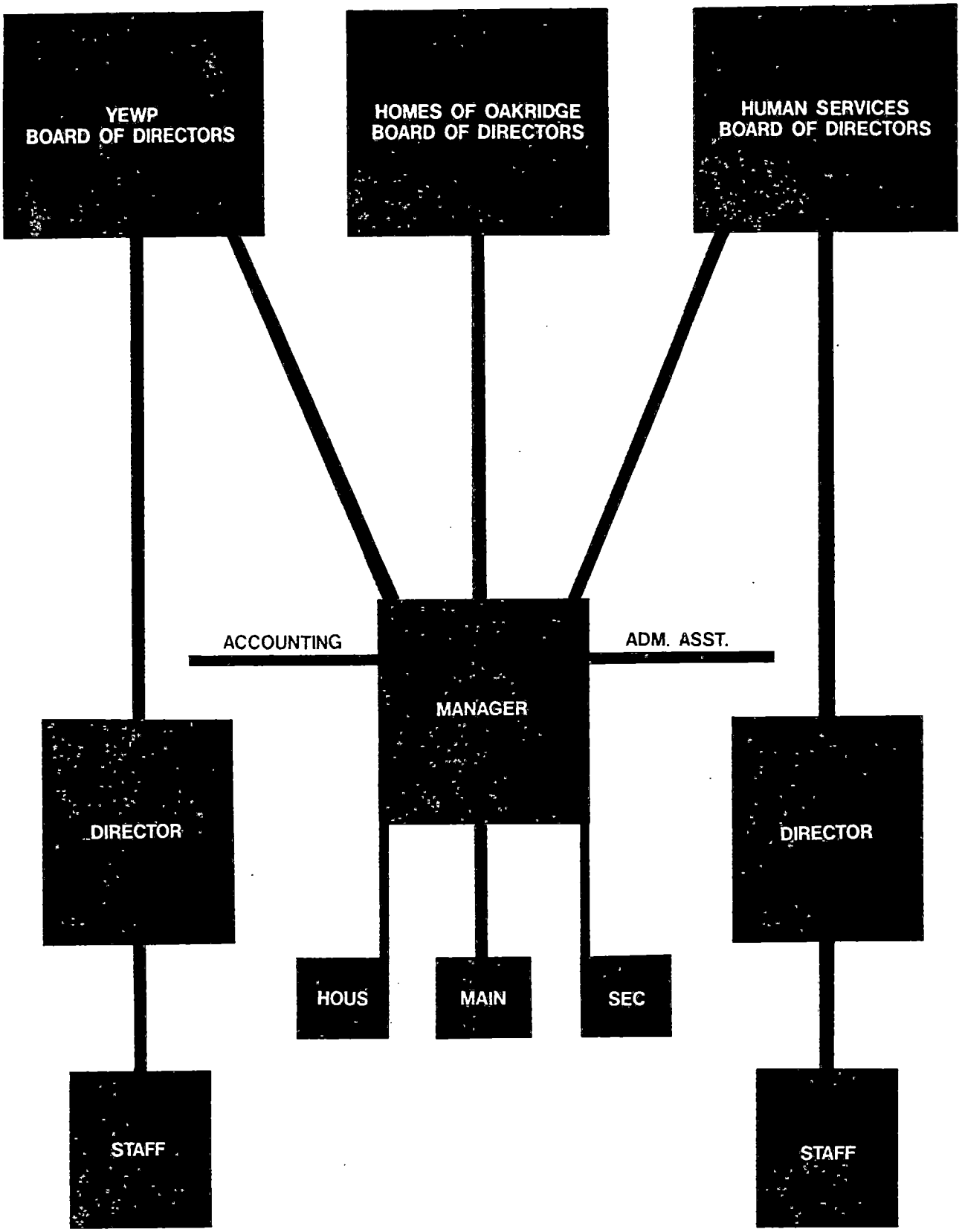
209 OR 49% CHILDREN 5 YRS. OF AGE OR UNDER

103 OR 13% SENIORS AND HANDICAPPED

188 OR 94% SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

251 OR 90% FAMILIES WHOSE INCOMES FALL BELOW POVERTY GUIDELINES

239 OR 83% MINORITY FAMILIES



HOMES OF OAKRIDGE

HOMES OF OAKRIDGE

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
PEOPLE SERVING PEOPLE
AT ALL AGES
RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS

EARLY ENRICHMENT PRE-SCHOOL
(2 - 5 YEAR OLDS)

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES
ATHLETIC PROGRAMS
RECREATIONAL AND SPECIAL EVENTS
NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMS
SOCIAL SERVICE
OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES



HOMES OF OAKRIDGE

YOUTH EDUCATION AND WORK PROGRAM
5 - 14 YEAR OLDS
RESIDENTS AND NON-RESIDENTS
$17,500 STIPENDS

VOCATIONAL SKILLS
ACADEMIC SKILLS
BUSINESS SKILLS
WORK EXPERIENCES
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT



HOMES OF OAKRIDGE

COMMUNITY

786 RESIDENTS

287 OR 97% OCCUPIED UNITS

425 OR 54% CHILDREN UNDER 17

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239 OR 83% MINORITY FAMILIES

Homes of Oakridge – Human Services Department



The Human Services Department at the Homes of Oakridge exist to provide the necessary day-to-day programs, activities, and services to the residents living in the complex. There are several components through which these services are rendered.

1. Early Enrichment Pre-school, a licensed pre-school that serves children ages two to five years old. Providing these children with educational, social, and motor skills which will allow them to transition into the school system with ease and success.

2. Project H.O.P.E. (Homes of Oakridge Prevention Effort) provides an organized and comprehensive educational and prevention program to assist high-risk youth from becoming substance abusers.

3. The Inner City Single Parent Vocational Program (ISVP) seeks to assist the single parent in becoming self-sufficent by providing educational classes (GED), pre-employment training, carrer exploration and basic employability skills for the unemployed and/or low-income single parents. Weekly support groups are also provided.

4. The Cultural and Educational Programs provides a variety of classes, workshops and outings for children and youth ages two to seventeen and for the adult population as well.

5. The Athletic Program provides opportunities for children, youth, and adults to participate in seasonal sports by the way of league formation at Homes of Oakridge, participation in existing community leagues and leagues sponsored jointly by Willkie House and the Homes of Oakridge. The goal of participation is the development of basic skills, good sportsmanship, character development, discipline and teamwork.

6. The Recreational and Special Event Program provides regular recreational options and several special events and outings which are not readily accessible unities are also provided for the adult population as well as the seniors and handicapped.

7. The Nutritional and Social Services Programs provides a variety of nutritional services to meet the residents basic nutritional needs such as Food Pantry Referrals, Commodity Distribution, Bread and Roll distribution, and Support Services that meet the needs of Children, Youth and Adult residents.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

HOMES OF OAKRIDGE
926 OAKRIDGE DRIVE
DES MOINES, IOWA 50314

(515) 244-7702

I.S.V.P.

INNER-CITY SINGLE PARENT
VOCATIONAL PROGRAM



"FOR THOSE SEEKING A BETTER DIRECTION IN LIFE"

I.S.V.P. is a program designed to provide GED classes, pre-employment education, career exploration and basic employability skills for unemployed or low income single parents.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:



HOMES OF OAKRIDGE
926 OAKRIDGE DRIVE
DES MOINES, IOWA 50314

(515) 244-7702

The Inner-City Single Parent Vocational Program is composed of three phases, designed to assist low income single parents, in becoming self-sufficant.

PHASE I meets the basic educational needs of the participants by providing Adult Basic Education and General Equivalency Diploma (GED) classes.

PHASE II provides Pre-employment training, volunteer mentors, peer support, and job placement and/or continuing education assistance.

PHASE III consist of the MOTHERS ON THE MOVE support group to help parents balance the responsibilities of being a parent with either working and/or going to school.

The ISVP enables the participants to fully utilize the three phases of the program by providing transportation and child care at no cost.

ISVP WILL ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF INFORMATION:

Basic-Education Skills

Vocational Skills/Choices

Problem Solving Techniques

Job Seeking Tips

Communication Skills

Interpersonal Relationships

Financial Management

Stress Management

Coping Skills

Nontraditional Employment

Job Placement

Transportation and Child Care



EARLY ENRICHMENT PRE-SCHOOL ACTIVITY & PROGRAM CALENDAR

NOVEMBER, 1989

TEACHER/COORDINATOR: Ms. Saretha Jones
TEACHER ASSISTANT I: Ms. Odessa Patton
TEACHER ASSISTANT II: Ms. Donella Jackson

THEME FOR MONTH: COLORS/THANKSGIVING

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Ms. Linda Skeers Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	2 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Tumble Tot Class 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	3 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Cooking Exercise 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	
6 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Red Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	7 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Yellow Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	8 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Ms. Linda Skeers Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	9 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Tumble Tot Class 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	10 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Art Center 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	
13 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Blue Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	14 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Ms. Rosie's Van 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	15 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Ms. Linda Skeers Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	16 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Tumble Tot Class 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	17 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Cooking Exercise 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	
20 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Green Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	21 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Orange Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	22 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Ms. Linda Skeers Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	23 HAPPY THANKSGIVING DAY OFFICE CLOSED	24 OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED TODAY!	
27 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Purple Day 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	28 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Ms. Rosie's Van 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	29 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Ms. Linda Skeers 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	30 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Tumble Tots Class 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time		

EARLY ENRICHMENT PRE-SCHOOL ACTIVITY & PROGRAM CALENDAR

NOVEMBER, 1989

TEACHER/COORDINATOR: Ms. Saretha Jones

TEACHER ASSISTANT I: Ms. Odessa Patton

TEACHER ASSISTANT II: Ms. Donella Jackson

THEME FOR MONTH: COLORS/THANKSGIVING

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Red Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	2 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Tumble Tot Class 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	3 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Cooking Exercise 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	
6 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Yellow Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	7 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Ms. Rosie's Van Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	8 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Blue Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	9 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Tumble Tot Class 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time	10 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Art Center Visit 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	
13 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Green Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	14 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Orange Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	15 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Purple Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	16 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Tumble Tot Class 11:00 - 12:00 Snack Time	17 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Cooking Exercise 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	
20 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Talk about Thanksgiving 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	21 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Ms. Rosie's Van Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	22 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Thanksgiving Art Act. 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	23 HAPPY THANKSGIVING DAY OFFICE CLOSED	24 OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED TODAY!	
27 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Brown Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	28 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Black Day 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	29 1:00 - 1:30 Creative Play 1:30 - 2:00 Finger Play/Songs 2:00 - 3:00 Painting Exercise 3:00 - 4:00 Snack Time	30 9:00 - 9:30 Creative Play 9:30 - 10:00 Finger Play/Songs 10:00 - 11:00 Tumble Tot Class 11:00 - 12:00 Lunch Time		

Children and Youth Activity Calendar
November 1989
Marian Olson Director
Galen Mayes Youth Coordinator
"Happy Thanksgiving"

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		Boy Talk 1 4-5 ymca 6-8 Weight lifting 5-6 Willkie House	Ms Eliz 2 Dance Class 4-6 Basketball Game Westminster 1:15	Girl Talk 3 4-5 Roller Skating Skate Ease 6:00 8:00	Girl Scouts 2:30-3: Kiwanis Pancake Breakfa
Weightlifting 6 5-6 Willkie House Club Scouts 5:00 6:30 Rec Room	7	Boy Talk 8 4-5 ymca 6-8	Galen 9 Bad mtg Ms Eliz 4-6	Fri Nite 10 Movie 6:00-8:00	Girl Scout 2:30
Weight lifting 13 5-6 Willkie House Cub Scouts 5:30-6:30 Rec Room	14	Boy Talk 15 4-5 ymca 6-8	Ms Eliz 16 4-6	Fri Nite 17 movie 6-8 Girl Scout Overnight Juniors 4:00	No Girl Scout mtg
Weightlifting 20 5-6 Willkie House Cub Scouts 5:30 6:30 Rec Room	21	Boy Talk 22 4-5 ymca 6-8	23 No Activity office closed	24	No Girl Scout Mtg
Weight lifting 27 5-6 Willkie House Cub Scouts 5:30 6:30 Rec	Basketball 28 Jamboree 5:30 pm	Boy Talk 29 4-5 ymca 6-8	Ms Eliz 30 4-6		

SENIOR CITIZENS & HANDICAPPED ACTIVITY CALENDAR FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1989.

COORDINATOR: LOUIS MARTIN

DIRECTOR: MARIAN TOLSON

HUMAN SERVICES STAFF WISH EACH AND EVERYONE OF YOU A VERY HAPPY THANKSGIVING DAY.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
LOUIS ON VACATION 11/08 - 11/14/89 RETURN TO WORK ON 11/15/89		1 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM PARENTING CLASS	2 10:30 AM MEAL SITE PICK-UP PARENTS FOR CLASS	3 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM	
6 COMMODITY DAY 10:30 AM MEAL SITE 12:30 PM GROCERY SHOPPING	7 10:30 AM MEAL SITE PARENTING CLASS	8 11:00 AM CHOICE BUFFET OUTREACH IN PM PARENTING CLASS	9 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM PARENTING CLASS	10 10:30 AM MEAL SITE 12:30 PM SHOPPING AT WAL MAR	
13 10:30 AM MEAL SITE	14 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM PARENTING CLASS DROP-OFF/PICK-UP	15 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM PARENTING CLASS	16 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM PARENTING CLASS	17 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM	THANKS-GIVING DINNER UNION BAP CHURCH 11:00 AM
20 10:30 AM MEAL SITE 12:30 PM GROCERY SHOPPING	21 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN THE PM PARENTING CLASS DROP-OFF/PICK-UP	22 10:30 AM MEAL SITE 12:30 PM FESTIVAL OF TREES	23 HAPPY THANKSGIVING OFFICE CLOSED	24 OFFICE CLOSED TODAY	
27 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM	28 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM	29 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IN PM 7:00 PM RESIDENT MEETING	30 9:30 AM COFFEE/CONVER 10:30 AM MEAL SITE OUTREACH IM PM		

NOVEMBER, 1989

COORDINATOR: JANELLE MUELLER

DIRECTOR: MARIAN TOLSON

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1 4:00 - 5:00 BOY TALK 5:00 - 6:00 WEIGHTLIFTING WILLKIE HOUSE	2 4:00 - 6:00 MISS ELIZABETH	3 4:00 - 5:00 GIRL TALK	
6 7:00 PM DROP SPEAKING DES MOINES JAYCEES	7 12:00 NOON AL-ANON KYLE'S CHURCH 1:30 - 3:30 PM TWYKAA	8 4:00 - 5:00 BOY TALK 5:00 - 6:00 WEIGHTLIFTING WILLKIE HOUSE	9 4:00 - 6:00 MISS ELIZABETH	10 4:00 - 5:00 GIRL TALK	
13 5:00 - 6:00 WEIGHTLIFTING WILLKIE HOUSE	14 12:00 NOON AL-ANON KYLES CHURCH 1:30 - 3:30 TWYKAA	15 4:00 - 5:00 BOY TALK 5:00 - 6:00 WEIGHTLIFTING WILLKIE HOUSE	16 4:00 - 6:00 MISS ELIZABETH	17 4:00 - 5:00 GIRL TALK	18 DROP SPEAKING 7:00 DES MOINES JAYCEES
20 5:00 - 6:00 WEIGHTLIFTING WILLKIE HOUSE	21 12 NOON AL-ANON KYLE'S CHURCH 1:30 - 3:30 TWYKAA	22 4:00 - 5:00 BOY TALK 5:00 - 6:00 WEIGHTLIFTING WILLKIE HOUSE	23 HAPPY THANKSGIVING OFFICE CLOSED	24 OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED	
27 5:00 - 6:00 WEIGHTLIFTING WILLKIE HOUSE	28 12 NOON AL-ANON KYLES CHURCH 1:30 - 3:30 TWYKAA	29 4:00 - 5:00 BOY TALK 5:00 - 6:00 WEIGHTLIFTING WILLKIE HOUSE	30 4:00 - 6:00 MISS ELIZABETH		

OAKRIDGE YOUTH EDUCATION AND WORK PROGRAM

Board of Directors

Dr. Lois Smith, President
James Underwood, Past-President
Richard Gabriel, Vice-President
Al Maynard, Secretary
Danny Bolt, Treasurer
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Cynthia Hunafa
Sherri Soich
Rev. Roy Swann

Annette Harmon, Director
Margaret Toomey, Manager

A United Way Agency

Homes of Oakridge

YOUTH EDUCATION and WORK PROGRAM

YEWP

Be A Friend . . .

THE PROGRAM

The **Youth Education and Work Program (YEWP)** is an after school and summer program for children residing in the Homes of Oakridge, Woodland Wilkie and Model Cities Prime Service Area neighborhoods. The purpose of YEWP is to develop values for productive work, provide a limited source of earned income, instill self-esteem, and encourage youth to become productive citizens. The YEWP operates seven components. They are the following:

Basic Academic Skills: Youth recieve computerized instruction and other supportive assistance in the academic area. An independent study hour provides tutorial and homework assistance.

Work Session: Youth perform various jobs around the complex and neighborhood such as raking leaves, picking up litter, and shoveling snow. . .

Mass Production: Youth work with hand and power tools to make items that are then sold in the community. A ceramics class is also taught.

CHOICE Component: Youth receive hands-on instruction in five construction and two business occupations.

Workshop: Weekly workshops are held which emphasize topics effecting their lives and the world around them.

Junior Apprentice: The more advanced youth ages 12-14 are involved in activities that acknowledge their greater skill development.

Mini-Store Component: The Mini-Store sells grocery and sundry items. It provides opportunities for youth to learn business skills such as making change, taking inventory, customer relations, and other activities involved in a successful business venture.



BE MY FRIEND

"During the workshops, we learn about getting along with our friends, how to stay away from drugs and keep healthy, good grooming, and how to be a good babysitter." **Shannon (10)**

"I like the choice component best. I learn about carpentry, painting, plumbing and electricity. These are jobs I might have when I get older." **Danielle (10)**

"I like the basic skills component where I can do my homework. I like working with computers, practicing math, reading and writing. There are people to help me if I have trouble with a math problem. I also help little kids with their homework. This helps us get better grades at school." **Tonya (14)**

"During Work Session I do the same things I used to do when we lived in a house. I carry out the trash, water plants and rake the leaves. Now I get paid for it. I like working and getting paid." **Dimetra (7)**

"At my job, I make things out of wood or ceramic. It's fun because I get to work with my friends on a team. I make one part and then someone else makes another and finally, it's done. People buy the things we make. I really like working in mass production." **Jarriet (11)**

Yes, we need you!

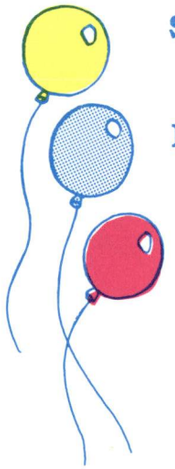
Everyone is asked to help.

We can do it together.

Please return the card with your gift.

THE NEED. . .

To continue our program $35,000 is needed for:



Stipends to Pay Youth

Educational Materials

Teachers to Work with Youth

YEWP FRIENDS. . .



How Friends Can Help . . .



By becoming a member with a cash donation

By honoring friends or family members with a donation

By volunteering to help with membership drives

By volunteering your time and services

Membership Categories . . .
$25 Friend, $50 Special Friend, $100 Sponsor Friend, $500 Patron Friend, $1000 Benefactor Friend

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS . . .



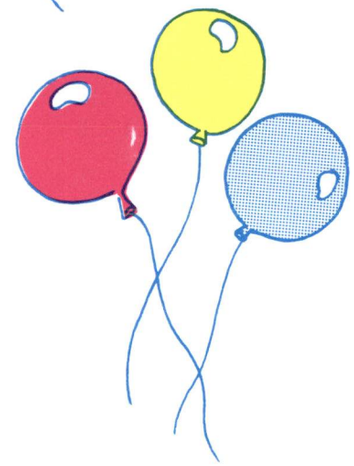
All memberships and donations will be properly acknowledged with a card. (Gifts are tax deductable).



Donations made in honor or memory of another person will be recognized.



Benefactor Friends will be honored with a plaque.



THANK YOU

Homes of Oakridge
Youth Education and Work Program
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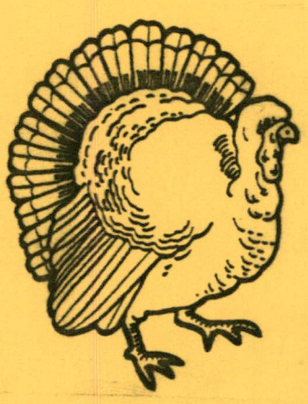
Annette Dyer, Director
Chuck Hoyt, Assistant Director

November 1989

RED GROUP

A United Way Agency

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	2 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-6:30 Work Session	3 4:30-5:30 Work Session	4 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
5	6 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills	7 4:30-5:30 Work Session	8 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Laquavia Barnett Pay Day!	9 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-6:30 Work Session	10 4:30-5:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Andre Miller	11 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
12 HAPPY Birthday JoLynne Walker	13 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills	14 4:30-5:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Michelle Johnson + Chuck Hoyt	15 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	16 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-6:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Aretha Fortner	17 4:30-5:30 Work Session	18 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
19	20 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Misty Bruce	21 4:30-5:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Terrica Scott	22 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	23 Happy Thanksgiving Skill Center Closed	24 Skill Center Closed	25 Skill Center Closed
26	27 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills	28 4:30-5:30 Work Session	29 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	30 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-6:30 Work Session		



Personal Growth: We are beginning a nurturing program for youth ages 5-12 in Personal Growth. In week one, youth will set rules for the group and understand appropriate and inappropriate behavior. We will also work on behavior management, empathy and feelings. In week two, youth will participate in activities to increase their knowledge of the concepts praise and criticism. In week three, youth will increase their awareness of their personal power and how to manage it. Youth will also work on behavior management through role playing and to work cooperatively with others. In week four, a game called "Ask it, Tell it" will be utilized to increase students self-awareness and awareness of others. We will also work on expression through gestures and facial expressions. ALL PARENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND THESE SESSIONS.

Work Session: In November will be raking leaves, picking up litter, cleaning the Skill Center and delivering bulletins. In addition we will be finishing the surveys we have been working on this last month.

Basic Skills: Red & Green Group

Made fresh fruit salad for the letter Ff, Gopher cookies for Gg, Hamburgers for Hh,and initial cookies for Ii. We will practice writing our names,and the alphabet. We will continue working on recognizing numbers and counting with the red group and adding and subtracting to 12 with the green group.

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Annette Dyer, Director
Chuck Hoyt, Assistant Director

November 1989

GREEN GROUP

A United Way Agency

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	2 4:30-5:30 Work Session 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth	3 5:30-6:30 Work Session	4 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
5	6 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills	7 5:30-6:30 Work Session	8 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Laquavia Barnett Pay Day!	9 4:30-5:30 Work Session 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth	10 5:30-6:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Andre Miller	11 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
12 HAPPY Birthday Jolynne Walker	13 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills	14 5:30-6:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Michelle Johnson & Chuck Hoyt	15 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	16 4:30-5:30 Work Session 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth Happy Birthday Aretha Fortner	17 5:30-6:30 Work Session	18 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
19	20 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Misty Bruce	21 5:30-6:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Terrica Scott	22 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	23 Happy Thanksgiving Skill Center Closed	24 Skill Center Closed	25 Skill Center Closed
26	27 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills	28 5:30-6:30 Work Session	29 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	30 4:30-5:30 Work Session 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth		



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Basic Skills: Red & Green Group
Made fresh fruit salad for the letter Ff, Gopher cookies for Gg, Hamburgers for Hh,and initial cookies for Ii. We will practice writing our names,and the alphabet. We will continue working on recognizing numbers and counting with the red group and adding and subtracting to 12 with the green group.

Work Session: In November will be raking leaves, picking up litter, cleaning the Skill Center and delivering bulletins. In addition we will be finishing the surveys we have been working on this last month.

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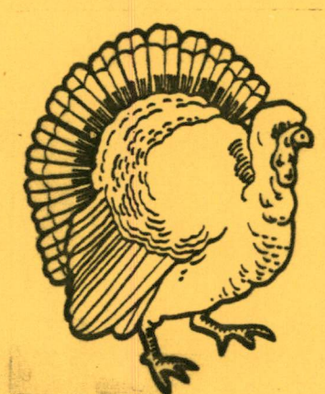
Annette Dyer, Director
Chuck Hoyt, Assistant Director

November 1989

BLUE GROUP

A United Way Agency

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	2 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth	3 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills 6:30-7:30 Work Session	4 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
5	6 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	7 6:30-7:30 Work Session	8 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Laquavia Barnett Pay Day!	9 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth	10 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills 6:30-7:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Andre Miller	11 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
12 Happy Birthday Jolynne Walker	13 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	14 6:30-7:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Michelle Johnson + Chuck Hoyt	15 Pay Day!	16 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth Happy Birthday Aretha Fortner	17 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills 6:30-7:30 Work Session	18 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
19	20 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Misty Bruce	21 6:30-7:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Terrica Scott	22 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills Pay Day!	23 Happy Thanksgiving Skill Center Closed	24 Skill Center Closed	25 Skill Center Closed
26	27 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	28 6:30-7:30 Work Session	29 Pay Day!	30 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth		



Basic Skills: Blue Group

We will continue letting each child tell us a story that will be written on the board. Every child will practice reading these stories. We will continue practicing our printing and addition and subtraction to 20.

Work Session: In November will be raking leaves, picking up litter, cleaning the Skill Center and delivering bulletins. In addition we will be finishing the surveys we have been working on this last month.

Personal Growth: We are beginning a nurturing program for youth ages 5-12 in Personal Growth. In week one, youth will set rules for the group and understand appropriate and inappropriate behavior. We will also work on behavior management, empathy and feelings. In week two, youth will participate in activities to increase their knowledge of the concepts praise and criticism. In week three, youth will increase their awareness of their personal power and how to manage it. Youth will also work on behavior management through role playing and to work cooperatively with others. In week four, a game called "Ask it, Tell it" will be utilized to increase students self-awareness and awareness of others. We will also work on expression through gestures and facial expressions. ALL PARENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND THESE SESSIONS.

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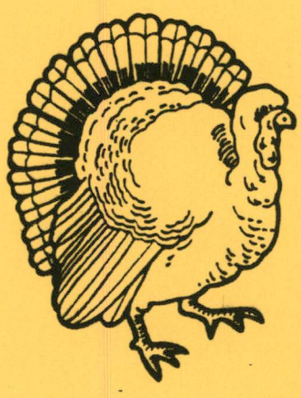
Annette Dyer, Director
Chuck Hoyt, Assistant Director

November 1989

ORANGE GROUP

A United Way Agency

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 Day Off! Pay Day!	2 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills 5:30-7:30 Ceramics	3 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth	4 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
5	6 4:30-5:30 Work Session	7 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills	8 Day Off! Happy Birthday Laquavia Barnett Pay Day!	9 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills 5:30-7:30 Ceramics	10 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth Happy Birthday Andre Miller	11 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
12 Happy Birthday Jolynne Walker	13 4:30-5:30 Work Session 5:30-7:30 Ceramics	14 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Michelle Johnson + Chuck Hoyt	15 Day Off! Pay Day!	16 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills 5:30-7:30 Ceramics Happy Birthday Aretha Fortner	17 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth	18 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
19	20 4:30-5:30 Work Session 5:30-7:30 Ceramics Happy Birthday Misty Bruce	21 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Terrica Scott	22 Day Off! Pay Day!	23 Happy Thanksgiving Skill Center Closed	24 Skill Center Closed	25 Skill Center Closed
26	27 4:30-5:30 Work Session 5:30-7:30 Ceramics	28 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills	29 Day Off! Pay Day!	30 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Basic Skills 5:30-7:30 Ceramics		



Work Session: In November will be raking leaves, picking up litter, cleaning the Skill Center and delivering bulletins. In addition we will be finishing the surveys we have been working on this last month.

Personal Growth: We are beginning a nurturing program for youth ages 5-12 in Personal Growth. In week one, youth will set rules for the group and understand appropriate and inappropriate behavior. We will also work on behavior management, empathy and feelings. In week two, youth will participate in activities to increase their knowledge of the concepts praise and criticism. In week three, youth will increase their awareness of their personal power and how to manage it. Youth will also work on behavior management through role playing and to work cooperatively with others. In week four, a game called "Ask it, Tell it" will be utilized to increase students self-awareness and awareness of others. We will also work on expression through gestures and facial expressions. ALL PARENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND THESE SESSIONS.

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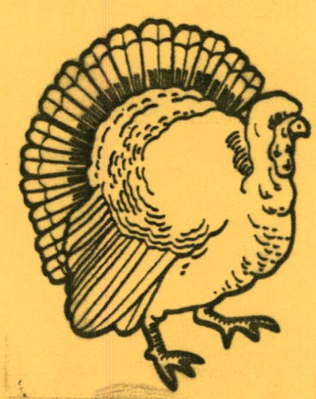
Annette Dyer, Director
Chuck Hoyt, Assistant Director

November 1989

YELLOW GROUP

A United Way Agency

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Pay Day!	2 3:30-4:30 Mass Production 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills 6:30-7:30 Work Session	3 3:30-5:30 Mass Production 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth	4 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
5	6 DAY OFF!	7 3:30-4:30 Work Session 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	8 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Happy Birthday Laquavia Barnett Pay Day!	9 3:30-4:30 Mass Production 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills 6:30-7:30 Work Session	10 3:30-5:30 Mass Production 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth Happy Birthday Andre Miller	11 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
12 Happy Birthday Jolynne Walker	13 DAY OFF!	14 3:30-4:30 Work Session 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Michelle Johnson + Chuck Hoyt	15 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Pay Day!	16 ** 3:30-4:30 Mass Production 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills 6:30-7:30 Work Session	17 3:30-5:30 Mass Production 5:30-6:30 Personal Growth	18 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
19	20 DAY OFF! Happy Birthday Misty Bruce	21 3:30-4:30 Work Session 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Terrica Scott	22 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Pay Day!	23 Happy Thanksgiving Skill Center Closed	24 Skill Center Closed	25 Skill Center Closed
26	27 DAY OFF!	28 3:30-4:30 Work Session 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	29 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Pay Day!	30 3:30-4:30 Mass Production 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills 6:30-7:30 Work Session		



Mass Production: During the month of November we will glue the pieces of the Noel Trains and apply decals and varnish with a water based varnish.

Work Session: In November will be raking leaves, picking up litter, cleaning the Skill Center and delivering bulletins. In addition we will be finishing the surveys we have been working on this last month.

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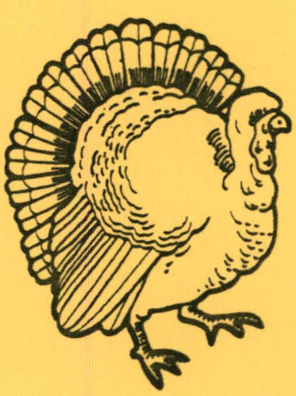
Annette Dyer, Director
Chuck Hoyt, Assistant Director

November 1989

BROWN GROUP

A United Way Agency

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Pay Day!	2 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	3 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	4 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
5	6 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	7 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills	8 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Happy Birthday Laquavia Barnett Pay Day!	9 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	10 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Andre Miller	11 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
12 Happy Birthday Jolynne Walker	13 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	14 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Michelle Johnson Chuck Hoyt	15 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Pay Day!	16 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Aretha Fortner	17 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	18 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
19	20 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Misty Bruce	21 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Terrica Scott	22 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Pay Day!	23 Happy Thanksgiving Skill Center Closed	24 Skill Center Closed	25 Skill Center Closed
26	27 3:30-4:30 Work Session 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	28 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills	29 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts Pay Day!	30 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills		



Personal Growth: Dr. Barrion Staples will be meeting with this group. Dr. Staples will be helping youth with decision making skills and coping mechanisms. He will also offer one-on-one sessions where youth can speak with him privately in confidence. Appointments may be made through Dr. Staples or Annette.

Mass Production: During the month of November we will glue the pieces of the Noel Trains and apply decals and varnish with a water based varnish.

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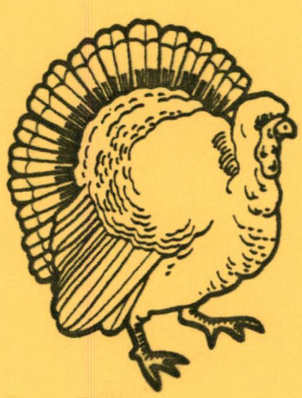
Annette Dyer, Director
Chuck Hoyt, Assistant Director

November 1989

PURPLE GROUP

A United Way Agency

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Pay Day!	2 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	3 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills	4 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
5	6 3:30-4:30 CHOICE 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-6:30 Work Session	7 3:30-5:30 CHOICE 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	8 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Laquavia Barnett Pay Day!	9 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	10 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Andre Miller	11 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
12 Happy Birthday Jolynne Walker	13 3:30-4:30 CHOICE 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-6:30 Work Session	14 3:30-5:30 CHOICE 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Michelle Johnson & Chuck Hoyt	15 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Pay Day!	16 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Aretha Fortner	17 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 5:30-6:30 Basic Skills	18 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
19	20 3:30-4:30 CHOICE 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-6:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Misty Bruce	21 3:30-5:30 CHOICE 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Terrica Scott	22 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Pay Day!	23 Happy Thanksgiving Skill Center Closed	24 Skill Center Closed	25 Skill Center Closed
26	27 3:30-4:30 CHOICE 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-6:30 Work Session	28 3:30-5:30 CHOICE 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	29 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Pay Day!	30 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production		



Mass Production: During the month of November we will glue the pieces of the Noel Trains and apply decals and varnish with a water based varnish.

CHOICE: In CHOICE we will continue to monitor the progress of the new building and work in the CHOICE carrels.

Work Session: In November will be raking leaves, picking up litter, cleaning the Skill Center and delivering bulletins. In addition we will be finishing the surveys we have been working on this last month.

Personal Growth: Dr. Barrion Staples will be meeting with this group. Dr. Staples will be helping youth with decision making skills and coping mechanisms. He will also offer one-on-one sessions where youth can speak with him privately in confidence. Appointments may be made through Dr. Staples or Annette.

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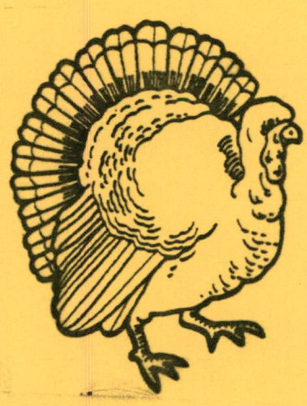
Annette Dyer, Director
Chuck Hoyt, Assistant Director

November 1989

PINK GROUP

A United Way Agency

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Pay Day!	2 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	3 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	4 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
5	6 3:30-4:30 CHOICE 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 6:30-7:30 Work Session	7 3:30-5:30 CHOICE 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	8 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Laquavia Barnett Pay Day!	9 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	10 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills Happy Birthday Andre Miller	11 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
12 Happy Birthday Johynne Walker	13 3:30-4:30 CHOICE 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 6:30-7:30 Work Session	14 3:30-5:30 CHOICE 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Michelle Johnson + Chuck Hoyt	15 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Pay Day!	16 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Aretha Fortner	17 4:30-5:30 Personal Growth 6:30-7:30 Basic Skills	18 9:00-12:00 Saturday Special
19	20 3:30-4:30 CHOICE 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 6:30-7:30 Work Session Happy Birthday Misty Bruce	21 3:30-5:30 CHOICE 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Happy Birthday Terrica Scott	22 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Pay Day!	23 Happy Thanksgiving Skill Center Closed	24 Skill Center Closed	25 Skill Center Closed
26	27 3:30-4:30 CHOICE 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 6:30-7:30 Work Session	28 3:30-5:30 CHOICE 5:30-7:30 Mass Production	29 3:30-5:30 Wood Crafts 5:30-7:30 Mass Production Pay Day!	30 4:30-5:30 Homework Center 5:30-7:30 Mass Production		



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