IOWA MANPOWER REVIEW

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PREFACE

The Iowa Manpower Review is intended to provide an analysis of labor market developments in Iowa. This includes providing information on the economy of Iowa, current labor force developments and data on labor supply and demand including occupational needs and resources. This report also contains information on the activities of the Job Service of Iowa in providing persons needing employment, training and supportive services and services to employers.

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SUMMARY

Iowa's economy has continued to show strength when compared to the rest of the nation. The state's unemployment rate averaged 3.3%, seasonally adjusted, between January and August which nationally the rate remained above 7.0% (7.1%). The greatest improvement has been in the increased employment in the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy. Employment in trade, services and government industries have shown the greatest growth. Manufacturing employment has increased over 1975 and 1976 levels but are still below the pre-recession highs.

Many economic indicators, although reflecting seasonal changes, continue to show signs of some continued strength. Construction activity remains high. The Iowa index of manufacturing production has been increasing steadily. Retail sales continued strong. The future is clouded by the effects of adverse weather on agriculture combined with increased costs of production and prices for agricultural products. The loss of two major employers and the reduction in force by another in the communities in the state may be reflected statewide in the coming months.

Job Service of Iowa reported high levels of placement activity during fiscal year 1977. The result has been Iowa's number one ranking in placements nationally. Several new programs and continuation of existing services by the Job Service are expected to increase the quality of services given to the public.

IOWA PROFILE

	Iowa	U.S.
Total Population (000's)		
July 1, 1975	2,860.0	214,669
April, 1970	2,825.4	203.235
Percent Change	1.2	5.6
Civilian Labor Force		
1976 Annual Average	1,335.0	94,773
1975 Annual Average	1,315.4	92,613
Percent Change	1.5	2.3
Unemployment Rate		
1976 Annual Average	4.2	8.5
1975 Annual Average	4.0	7.7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (000's) (Place of Work)		
1976 Annual Average	1,013.7	79,443
1975 Annual Average	993.1	77,051
Percent Change	2.1	3.1

Area Classification of Major Labor Areas in Iowa, July 1977

	Labor Supply Category	Description
Cedar Rapids SMSA	C	Moderate Unemploy.
Des Moines SMSA	C	Moderate Unemploy.
Albia (Monroe County)	C	Moderate Unemploy.
Ottumwa (Wapello County)	C	Moderate Unemploy.
Omaha (Council Bluffs) SMSA	C	Moderate Unemploy.
Davenport, Rock Island, M oline SMSA	C	Moderate Unemploy.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, 1976 Annual Average, U.S. and Iowa

Industry	U.S. Number (000's)	U.S. Percent	IOWA Number (000's)	IOWA Percent
Total	79,443	100.0	1,013.7	100.0
Manufacturing	18,956	23.9	231.3	22.8
Durable Goods	11,028	13.9	140.7	13.9
Nondurable Goods	7,926	10.0	90.6	8.9
Nonmanufacturing	60,488	76.1	782.4	77.2
Contract Construction	3,594	4.5	46.8	4.6
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	4,509	5.7	54.8	5.4
Trade	17,694	22.3	252.4	24.9
Wholesale	4,263	5.4	52.0	5.1
Retail	13,431	16.9	200.4	19.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,316	5.4	47.5	4.7
Services & Miscelleanous*	15,427	19.4	182.9	18.0
Government	14,948	18.8	195.3	19.2
Federal	2,733	3.4	19.1	1.9
State and Local	12,215	15.4	176.1	17.4

Definition of Area

Iowa is located in the western portion of the twelve-state north central region of the U. S. Located between the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, the State of Iowa comprises 56,000 square miles of primarily rolling prairie. Elevation changes are small across the state, varying from 1670 feet in Osceola County in the northwest to 480 feet at the mouth of the Des Moines River in the southeast. Some rugged terrain, mainly of forest soils, may be found in the northeast yet most of Iowa's natural lakes are located in the northwest. The fertile soil in north central Iowa holds twenty-five percent of the topgrade farm land in the nation and produces ten percent of the U.S. food supply.

Iowa is considered an agriculture state, however, less that 20% of the gross state product 1/ came directly from agriculture in 1975. The private, non-farm sector of the state's economy accounted for slightly more than 74% of the total output. But, the major employers in Iowa are involved in either produce goods and services to be used by farmers or are involved in food processing.

Table 1.

Gross State Product, Iowa
(current dollars, in millions)

	1970	1972	1974	1975
Gross State Product	$12,380.0	$14,880.2	$19,185.6	$21,242.7
Farm	1,963.7	2,027.8	2,875.4	3,532.2
Government	1,194.0	1,446.6	1,682.8	1,920.1
Private, Non-Farm	9,922.3	11,405.8	14,627.4	15,790.4
Mining	52.4	55.0	83.9	95.0
Construction	560.7	607.5	809.3	866.9
Manufacturing	3,360.6	4,077.4	5,221.5	5,454.8
Trade	2,242.4	2,410.7	3,125.5	3,587.6
Trans., Comm., Utilities	922.8	1,105.9	1,434.0	1,549.8
Services	1,187.8	1,275.2	1,609.4	1,783.5
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	1,503.9	1,761.5	2,095.2	2,280.3
Other	91.7	112.6	248.6	172.5
Iowa as a Percent of U.S. GROSS PRODUCT	1.30%	1.27%	1.36%	1.40%

SOURCE: Resource and Support Division, Iowa Development Commission.

1/ The gross state product is an estimate of the current market value of all final goods and services produced by the Iowa economy by a methodology similar to that used in calculating the U.S. Gross National Product. Prepared by the Resource and Support Division, Iowa Development Commission.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Nation

The rapid expansion of the nation's economy during the first half of 1977 was slowed during the summer months. The Gross National Product, or the total value of all goods and services produced by the nation's industries, registered the smallest gains for the year during July and August. Economic growth has dropped from a predicted annual growth rate of 7.5% for first quarter 1977 to a 6.2% rate during second quarter.

Unemployment remains an area of concern nationally. The August 1977 jobless rate was 7.1% seasonally adjusted. The national unemployment rate has dropped below the seven percent level only twice since November, 1974-- 6.9% in May and July 1977. With cutbacks in the nation's steel industry and a slowing in the nation's economic expansion the national unemployment situation is not expected to improve in the coming months. Also of concern is the high unemployment rates for youths and nonwhites. During August the unemployment rate for youths was 13.8%, 14.0% for nonwhites.

Another area of concern is the growing deficit in the nation's balance of payments with other countries. During the second quarter of this year the U. S. balance of payments had a $4.6 billion deficit, compared to the $4.2 billion for the first quarter. At this pace, the balance of payments deficit will be well above the administration's previously predicted level of $12 billion for the year.

Wholesale prices rose 0.1% during August with a fourth consecutive monthly decline in farm prices nearly offsetting increases in other areas. Farm prices fell 4.3%; industrial commodities rose 0.5%; and processed foods and feeds dropped 0.8%. The overall increase in wholesale prices during the 12-month period ending in August 1977 was 5.9%.

During August the rate of inflation had slowed to a 3.6% annual rate for 1977. This compares to the 10.0% annual rate for first quarter 1977 and 8.1% for second quarter. The Consumer Price Index for August was 183.3. Consumer prices rose 0.3%, seasonally adjusted, in August, the smallest rise in nine months. The decline in wholesale farm prices was reflected in retail food prices which rose only slightly. The cost of services slowed sharply after being the fastest rising component of the CPI. The cost of services rose 0.5% in August, the smallest increase since December, 1976. The prices of non-food commodities rose slightly during August. These commodities tend to be more sensitive to inflationary trends than food prices. The small increase in these prices is encouraging.

Despite the brighter inflation picture, the purchasing power of worker's paychecks declined for the second consecutive month. Take home pay adjusted for taxes and inflation declined 0.6% in August. The drop in the average number of hours worked during a week and inflation were the two biggest factors cutting into purchasing power of workers.

The future outlook for the nation's economy brightened with the 0.8% increase in the index of leading economic indicators for August. Confidence in the economy was seen in the 0.3% increase in contracts and orders for new plants and equipment and the increase in new business formations. Other encouraging signs were increased issuance of building permits, the money supply, prices of raw materials and liquid assets. Declining stock prices and vendor performance were on the negative side of the ledger during August.

Iowa

Economic indicators continue to show Iowa's economy growing at a slow but steady pace during the first half of 1977. Several indicators registered advances over 1976 levels. Personal income at the end of second quarter 1977 increased 8.8% over the same period in 1976 from $4.65 billion in 1976 to $5.61 billion at the end of second quarter 1977. Continued confidence in the economy by consumers was evident with retail sales up 12.3% at the end of the quarter compared to second quarter 1976 levels. Demand deposits during the period were also above the 1976 levels.

Manufacturing production continued to increase during 1977. In June 1976, the index of manufacturing production 1/ was 131.0; by June 1977 the index had climbed to 137.7. Increased demand for manufactured products, the expansion of manufacturing facilities and the movement of new employers into the state have combined for increased output, dollar value of the products produced and employment.

Construction activity was mixed during the second quarter 1977 with residential construction up 29.6% above 1976; nonresidential projects, however, were 7.1% below 1976 levels. Many areas of the state have been experiencing a growing demand for single family and multi-family dwellings particularly in large metropolitan areas.

One important dark spot in this otherwise bright picture has been in agriculture. Declines in the average prices farmers receive for their products and increasing costs of production in the prices farmers have to pay for goods and services have placed the Iowa farmer in a rather negative situation. Adverse weather conditions ranging from drought to heavy rains have also had their effects on Iowa agricultural production. Statewide, the effects of these problem areas in agriculture may be seen in a slight decline in personal income and the volume of retail sales later in 1977.

Resident Civilian Labor Force

Iowa's civilian labor force continued to expand during 1977. The labor force increased slightly less between January and August 1977 compared to the same period in 1976 (6.1% compared to 6.3%). The greatest difference between the two years has been in the drop in the number of unemployed. For the first ten months of 1977 unemployment fell 63.9% compared to 28.4% for 1976. Why? Many of the previously unemployed

1/ Includes employment and productivity index based upon output per person-hour. Source: Iowa Development Commission.

Table 2.

Iowa Labor Force Summary 1970 to 1977

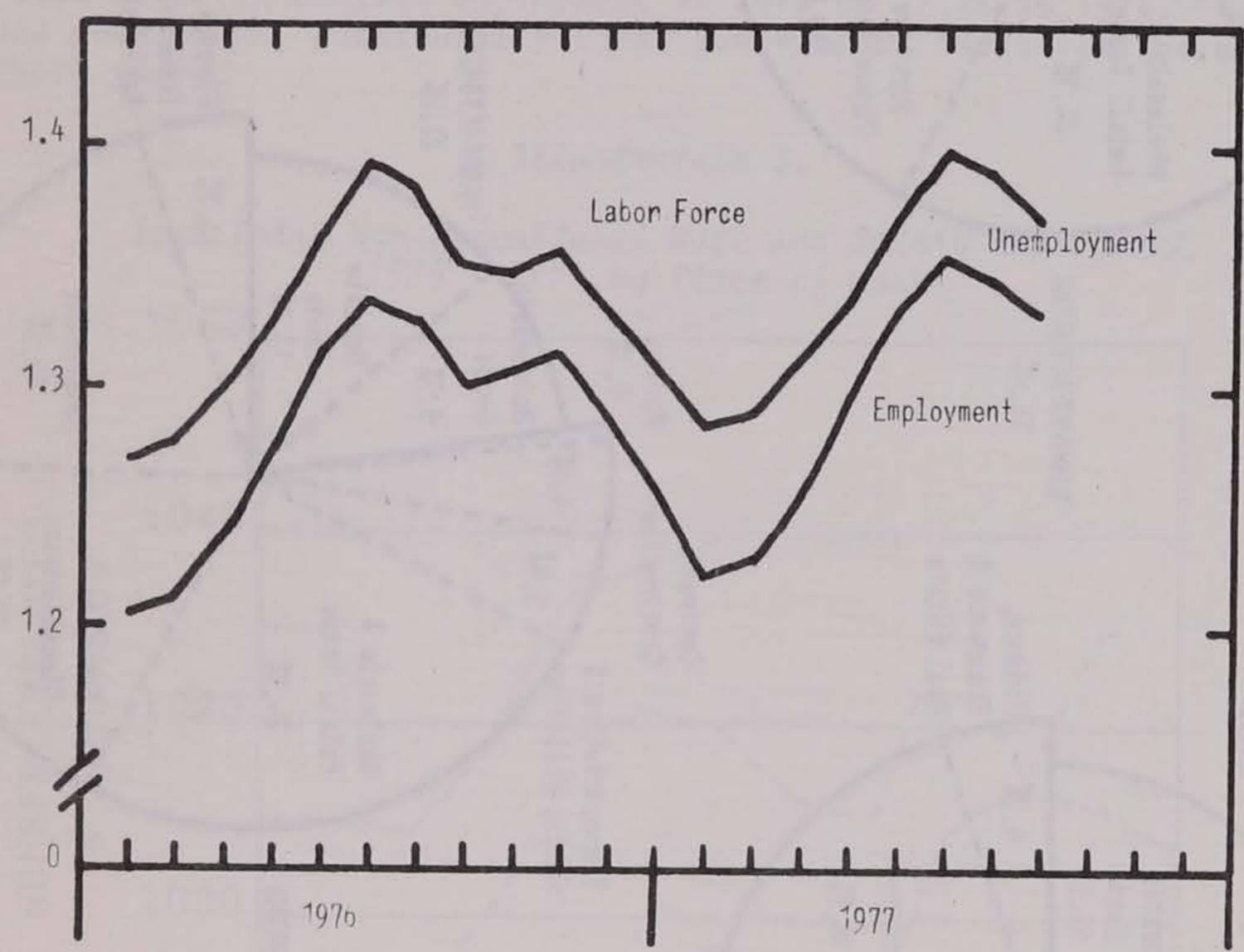
Place of Residence
(in thousands)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adj.)
1970	1,195.5	1,155.7	39.8	3.3	
1971	1,208.6	1,167.3	41.3	3.4	
1972	1,250.3	1,218.0	32.3	2.6	
1973	1,284.3	1,257.8	26.5	2.1	
1974	1,303.5	1,275.2	28.2	2.2	
1975	1,315.4	1,259.6	55.8	4.2	
1976	1,335.0	1,282.0	53.0	4.0	
Aug.	1,351.4	1,303.9	47.5	3.5	4.0
Sept.	1,349.7	1,307.5	42.2	3.1	4.0
Oct.	1,357.0	1,314.3	42.7	3.1	4.1
Nov.	1,332.2	1,288.2	44.0	3.3	3.9
Dec.	1,308.2	1,258.3	49.9	2.8	3.8
1977					
Jan.	1,284.8	1,221.9	62.9	4.9	3.7
Feb.	1,290.1	1,228.9	61.2	4.7	3.7
Mar.	1,310.8	1,256.6	54.2	4.1	3.4
Apr.	1,337.7	1,297.6	40.0	3.0	2.9
May	1,371.5	1,334.3	37.2	2.7	3.1
June	1,398.3	1,354.6	43.8	3.1	3.0
July	1,391.2	1,346.9	44.3	3.2	3.2
Aug.	1,370.2	1,331.4	38.8	2.8	3.3

workers and those re-entering the labor force or entering for the first time (i.e. mothers returning to work, students seeking part-time employment, recent high school and college graduates) were finding jobs in the labor market. Employment opportunities were more abundant in 1977 than in 1976 or 1975 as the state's employers were expanding their work force to meet demand for goods and services, new employers moved into Iowa and several employers located in the state expanded their facilities. Total resident employment has grown 8.4% in 1977 with the highest level of employment on record in June 1977.

Illustration 1.

Iowa Labor Force Trend 1976-1977 by Place of Residence

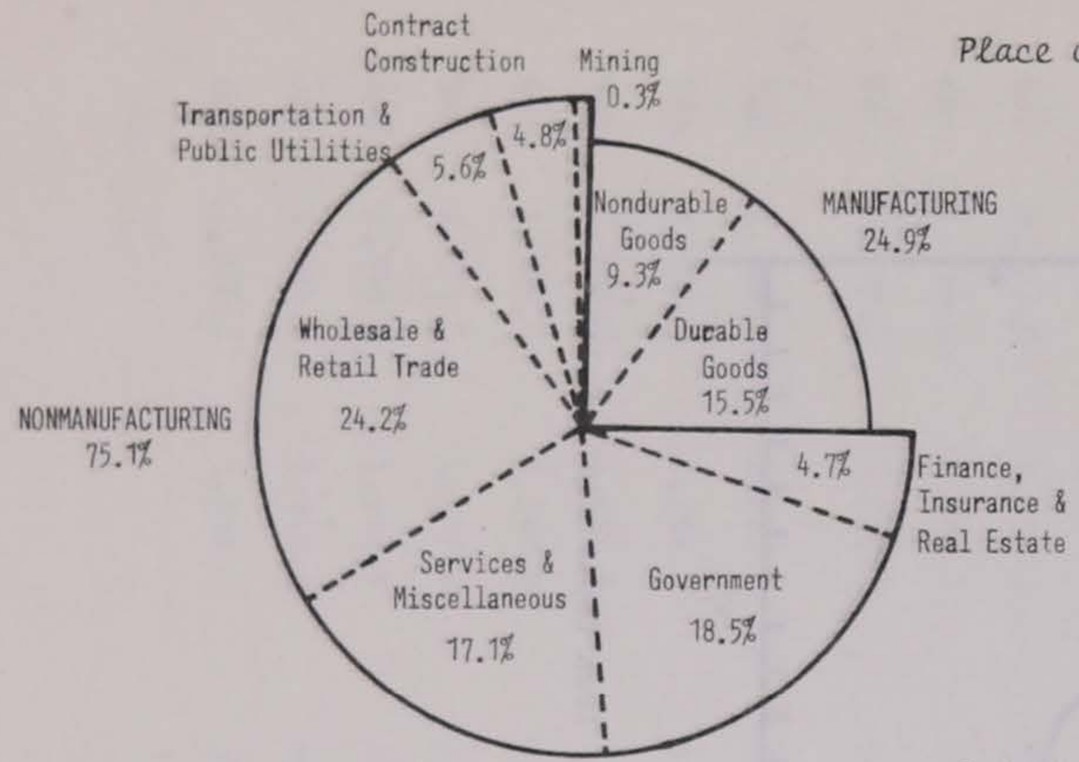


Source: Research and Statistics, Iowa Department of Job Service.

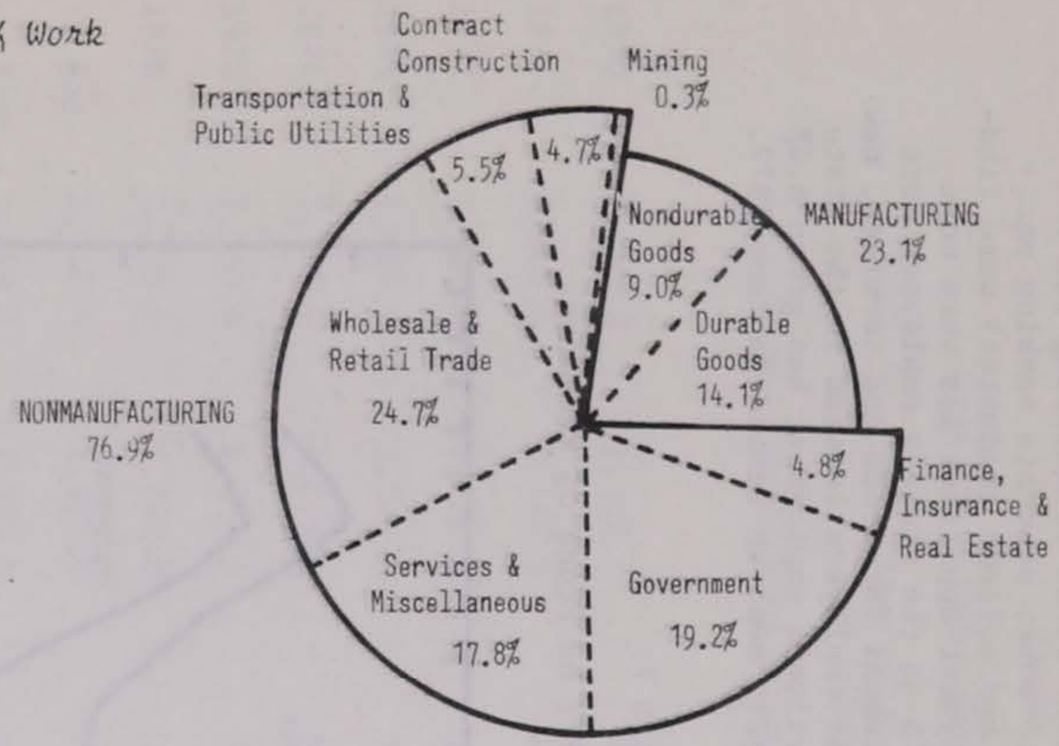
Illustration 2.

Comparison of the Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1974 to 1976.

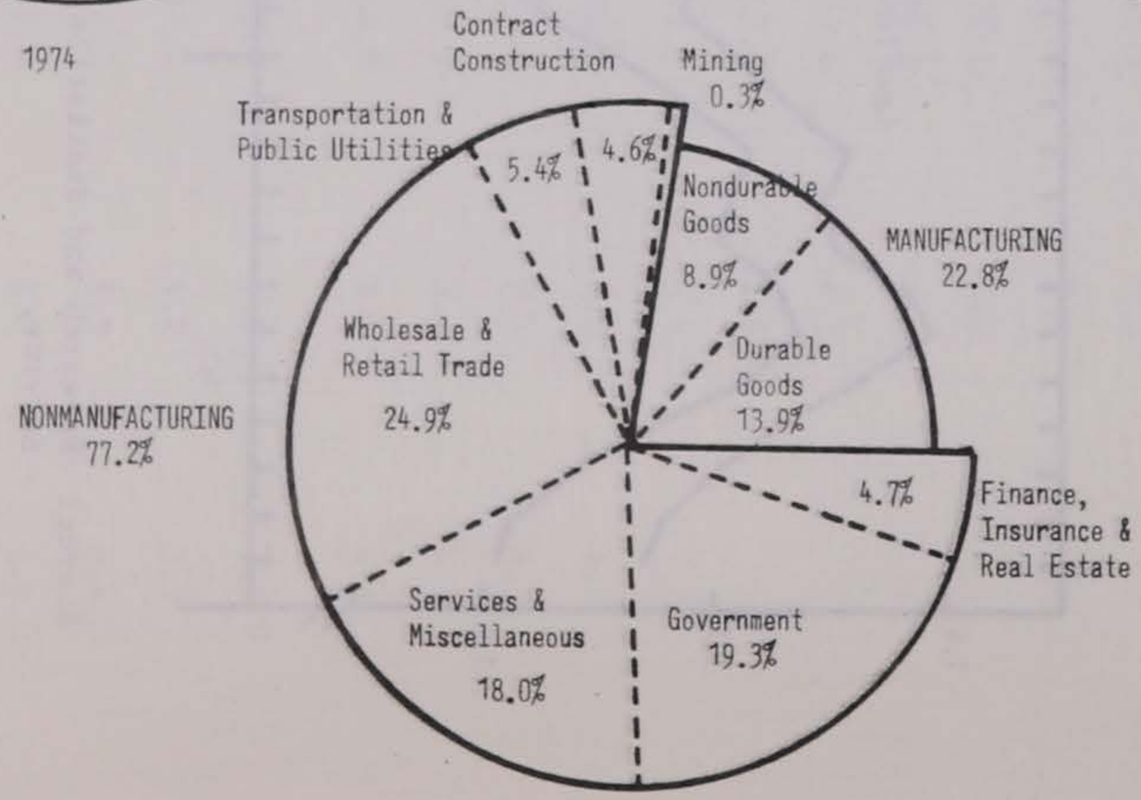
Place of Work



1974



1975



1976

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Although Iowa has a strong agriculture base and is considered one of the leading producers of agricultural products, for every worker employed in agriculture 660 persons were employed in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs (1976 annual average). However, many of these nonfarm jobs are agriculturally tied, i.e. farm machinery manufacturing, agricultural chemical products, meat products, retail outlets for manufacturers of farm products and services.

Nonfarm employment has been shifting more and more toward providing services rather than producing goods. In 1974 almost one-fourth (24.9%) of the total nonfarm employment was in manufacturing. By 1976, this number had dropped to almost twenty-three percent (22.8%). In the meantime nonmanufacturing employment increased proportionately, from 75.1% of total nonfarm employment in 1974 to 77.2% in 1976. Services and government, particularly local government, increased the most over those years.

Illustration 3.

Iowa Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1975 - 1977 by Place of Work

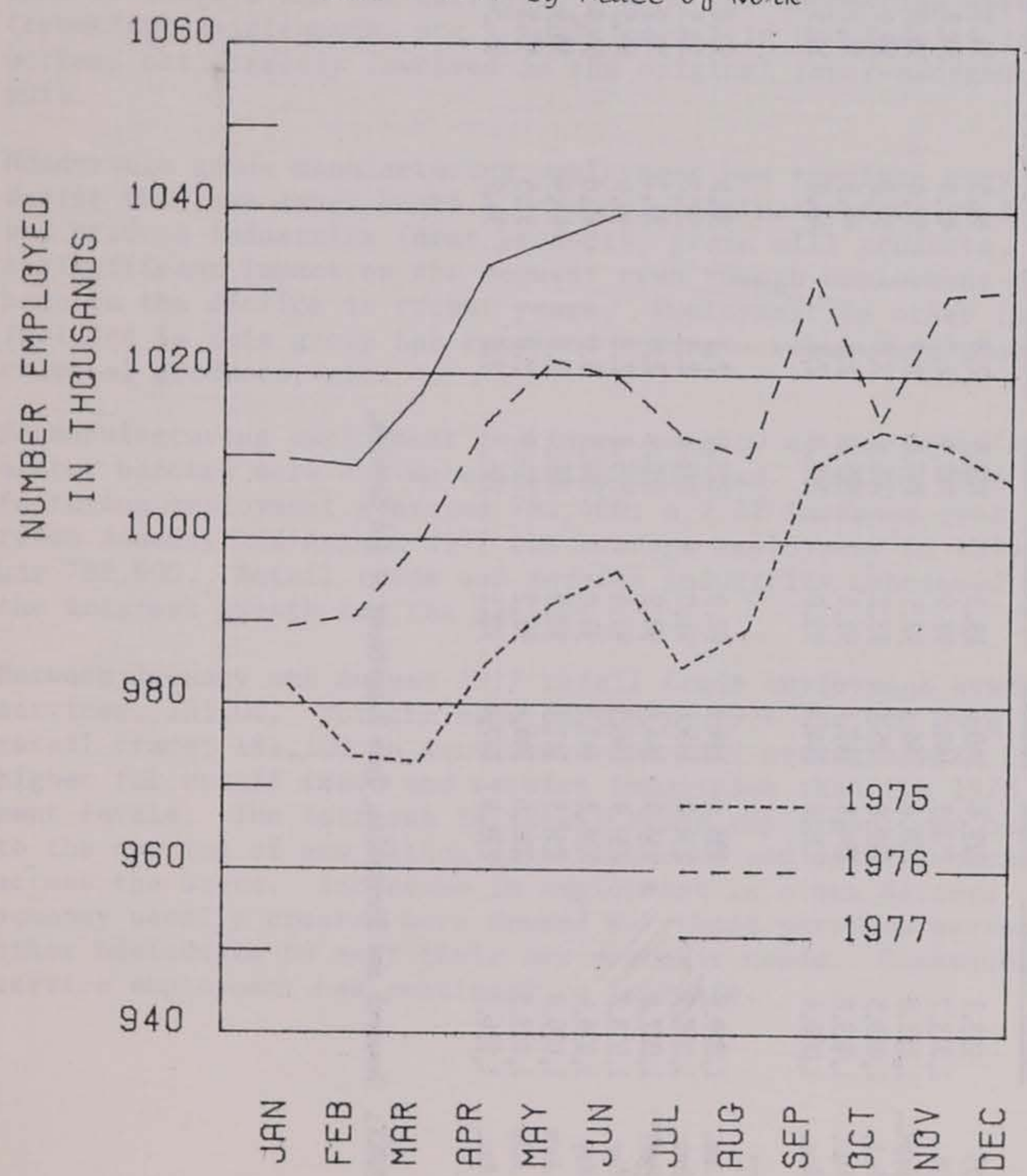


Table 3.

Iowa Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1975 - 1977

		MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING								
	Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	Total	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Total	Nonmetallic Mining	Contract Construction	Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	Trade Wholesale	Trade Retail	Fin., Ins., Real Estate	Services	Government
1975	993.1	229.6	140.2	89.3	763.5	2.8	46.5	54.7	50.4	194.5	47.2	176.5	190.8
1976	1,013.7	231.3	140.7	90.6	782.4	2.7	46.8	54.8	52.0	200.4	47.5	182.9	195.3
Sept.	1,031.8	238.6	146.1	92.5	793.2	2.9	52.0	55.0	52.2	204.1	47.9	188.0	196.1
Oct.	1,014.5	219.0	125.7	93.2	795.6	2.8	50.8	55.0	52.7	203.6	47.6	185.7	197.3
Nov.	1,029.8	234.8	143.4	91.4	795.0	2.8	48.9	54.8	52.3	204.4	47.5	184.8	199.5
Dec.	1,030.4	237.6	144.6	93.0	792.8	2.6	44.0	54.5	52.3	207.1	47.8	185.0	199.5
1977													
Jan.	1,009.6	236.6	144.6	92.0	773.0	2.3	38.8	53.8	52.4	198.0	47.8	181.4	198.5
Feb.	1,008.9	236.0	145.0	91.0	772.8	2.3	38.2	53.5	52.0	196.0	47.7	182.2	200.8
Mar.	1,017.8	236.9	146.0	90.9	780.9	2.6	39.1	53.9	52.3	199.0	47.8	183.7	201.4
Apr.	1,033.2	237.9	146.5	91.4	795.2	2.8	44.9	54.5	52.6	203.9	48.2	186.8	201.6
May	1,036.4	238.2	147.2	91.0	798.1	3.0	41.6	54.9	53.3	206.0	48.8	188.9	201.6
June	1,039.4	239.5	147.5	92.0	800.0	3.0	47.4	55.9	53.6	206.7	49.5	186.3	197.7
July	1,033.5	238.6	146.4	92.2	794.9	3.0	53.5	55.8	53.7	205.4	49.7	187.5	186.4
Aug.	1,036.2	239.9	147.4	92.5	796.3	3.0	54.2	55.5	53.3	208.5	49.6	187.9	184.2

SOURCE: Research and Statistics, Iowa Department of Job Service.

In 1977, nonagricultural wage and salary employment reached record levels. For each month, January through August, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment levels were well above the previous high in 1974. Manufacturing employment did not reach the 1974 levels but nonmanufacturing employment continued to show strength.

Manufacturing employment appears to have stabilized. The employment averaged 238,000 for the first ten months of 1977. Manufacturing remains below 1974 record levels when employment averaged 248,700 for the year. Employment in this sector during August 1977 was 239,900.

Durable goods manufacturing industries comprise the largest segment of manufacturing employment. Firms involved in machinery manufacturing, except electrical, continues to be the largest employers in durable goods manufacturing. Changes in this segment of manufacturing employment tend to significantly affect not only the manufacturing sector but other sectors of the economy. For example in October 1976 John Deere Company (the largest private employer in the state) was involved in a major labor-management dispute. The drop in manufactruing employment could have had significant effect on other segments of the economy, i.e. retail trade, service industries, if this dispute had not been settled within a short period of time. The loss of income of workers and the decreased demand for supporting services (trucking, maintenance, etc.) could result in the loss of jobs by workers not directly involved in the original labor-management dispute.

Nondurable goods manufacturing employment has remained very stable during the last seven years. Seasonal fluctuations in food and kindred product industries (meat products, grain mill products, etc.) have a significant impact on the segment even though employment here has been on the decline in recent years. Employment in other industries included in this group has remained strong - rubber and plastics, chemical products, etc.

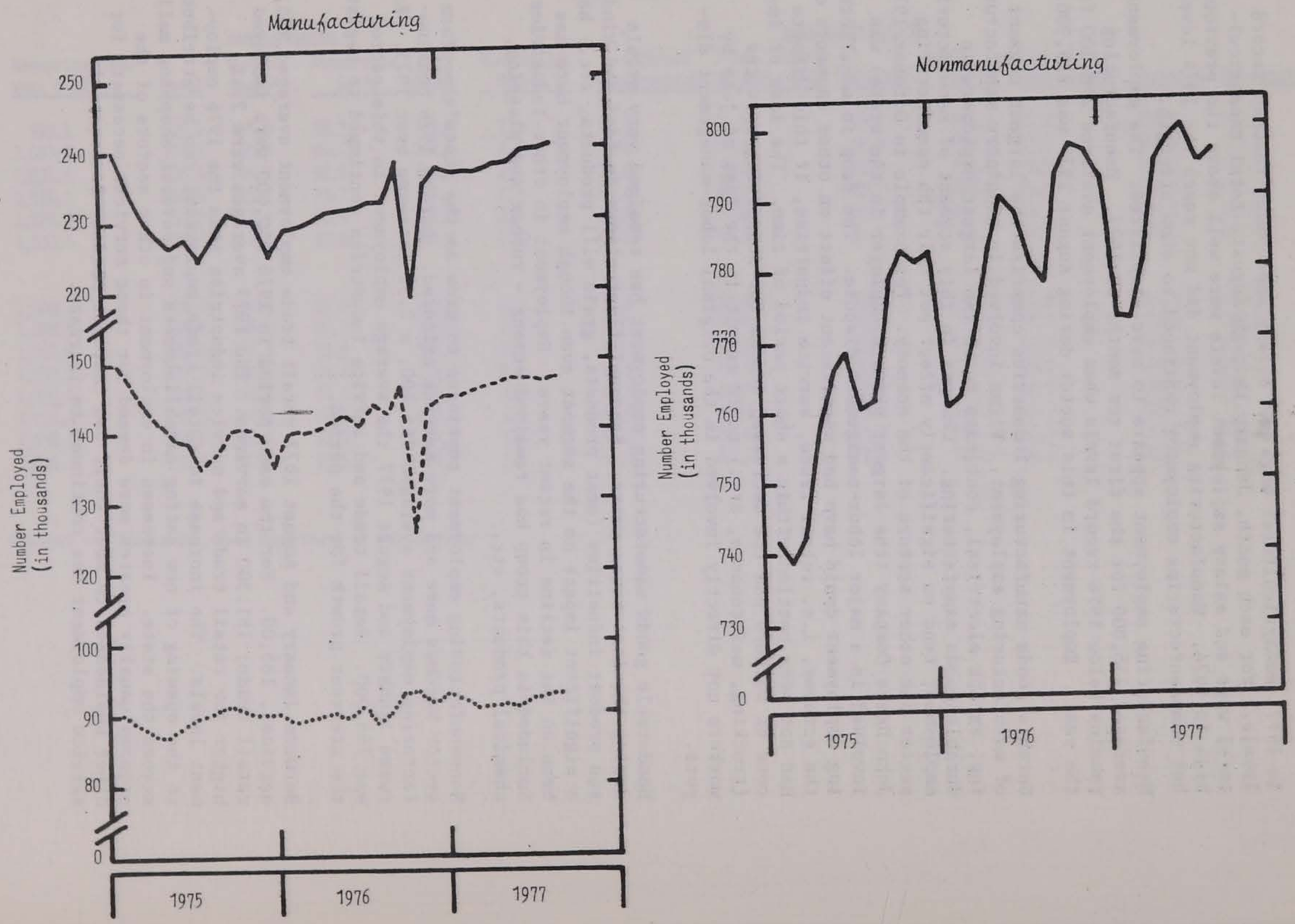
Nonmanufacturing employment continues to grow as the state's nonfarm sector becomes more and more service oriented. During 1976 nonmanufacturing employment averaged 782,400, a 2.5% increase over 1975. Between January and August 1977 the average employment in this sector was 788,900. Retail trade and service industries continued to register the greatest growth for the period.

Between January and August 1977 retail trade employment averaged 255,900; services, 185,00. For the same period in 1976 250,000 were imployed in retail trade; 181,300 in services. The 1977 averages were 2.4% higher for retail trade and service industries than the 1976 employment levels. The increase in retail trade employment can be attributed to the opening of new eating establishments and several shopping malls across the state. Increases in employment in other sectors of the economy usually creates more demand for those services necessary for other businesses to meet their own customer needs. Consequently service employment has continued to increase.

Illustration 4.

Iowa Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Employment 1975 - 1977

by Place of Work



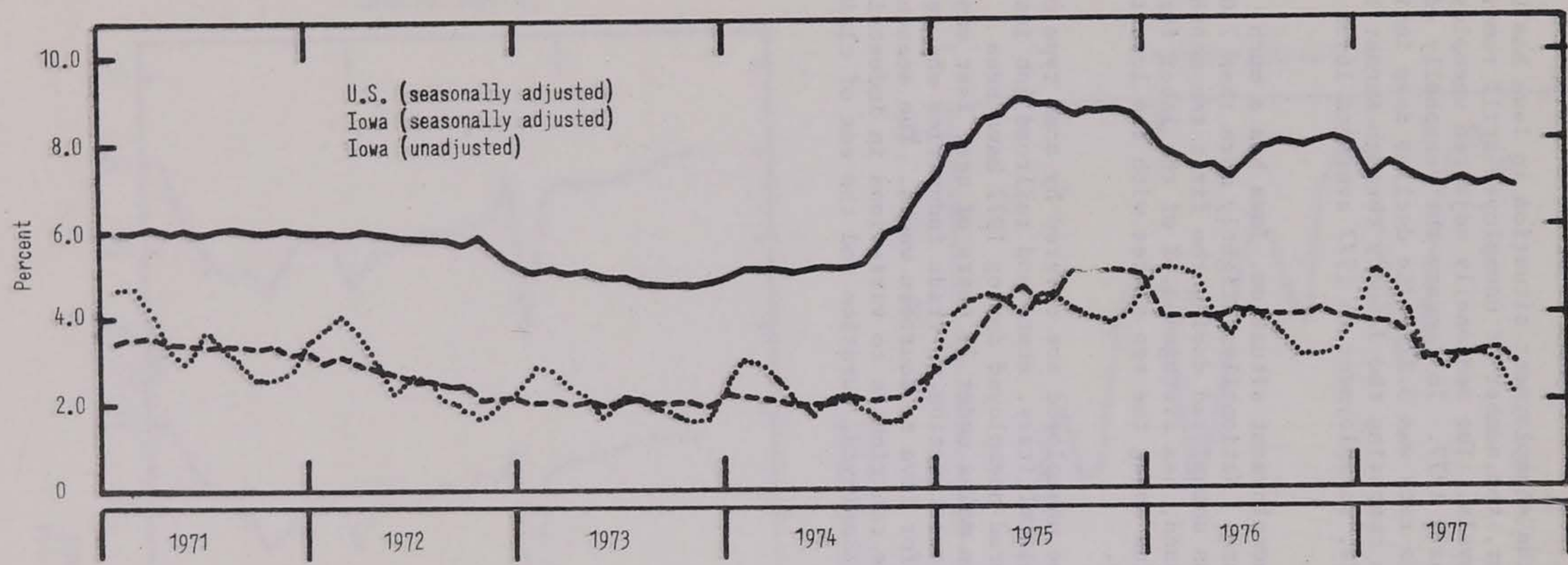
Unemployment

Compared to 1975 and 1976 the unemployment situation in Iowa has been steadily improving. However, the number of unemployed still remains well above pre-recession levels. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has dropped since January 1977. In January the seasonally adjusted rate was 3.7%; in August the rate was 3.2%. The decline does indicate an improving economy. When comparing the January through August 1977 with the same period in 1976, unemployment in 1977 averaged 16.5% below the 1976 average.

Compared to the national unemployment situation, Iowa has a much brighter unemployment picture. Nationally, slightly more than 7.0% of the labor force have been unemployed during the first ten months of 1977. Iowa, on the other hand, has averaged 3.6% of the labor force employed. Iowa still remains among the ten states with the lowest unemployment rates nationally.

A significant portion of the unemployed are covered by some type of job insurance program -- federal, military, state and railroad job insurance programs. Most of the insured unemployed during 1977 have been characterized as being white males under 25 years of age, last employed in manufacturing, contract construction or trade industries and receiving job insurance benefits for five to fourteen weeks. The seasonality of many of Iowa's industries contributes to variations in industrial attachment of the insured unemployed, duration and the sex of claimants.

IOWA AND U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1971 - 1977



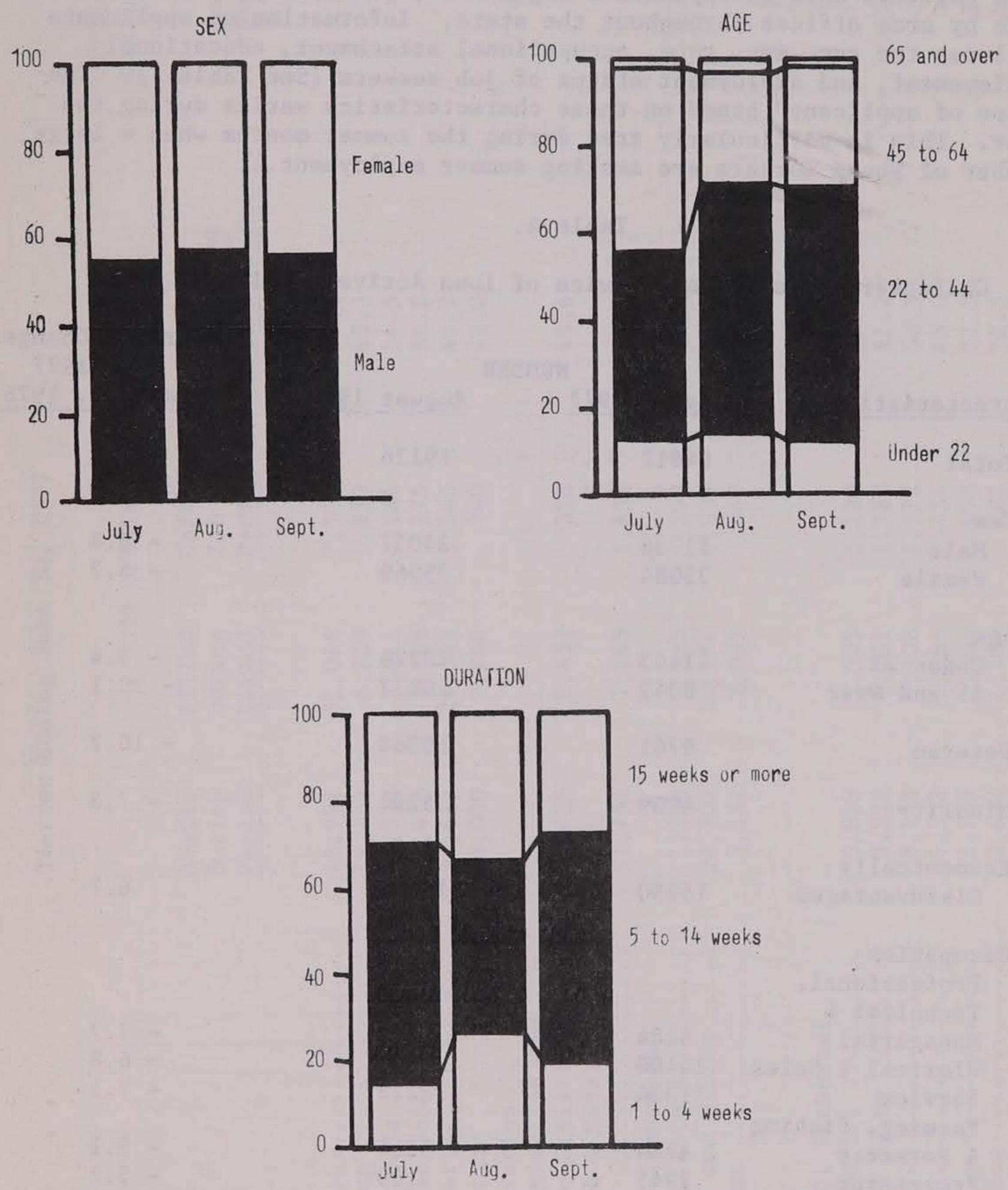
	Seasonally Adjusted		Unadjusted	
	Iowa	U.S.	Iowa	U.S.
1971			3.4	5.9
1972			2.6	5.6
1973			2.1	4.9
1974			2.2	5.6
1975			4.2	8.5
1976			4.0	7.7
Sept.	4.0	7.8	3.1	7.4
Oct.	4.1	7.9	3.1	7.2
Nov.	3.9	8.0	3.3	7.4
Dec.	3.8	7.8	3.8	7.4

	Seasonally Adjusted		Unadjusted	
	Iowa	U.S.	Iowa	U.S.
1977				
Jan.	3.7	7.3	4.9	8.3
Feb.	3.7	7.5	4.7	8.5
Mar.	3.4	7.3	4.1	7.9
Apr.	2.9	7.0	3.0	6.9
May	3.1	6.9	2.7	6.4
June	3.0	7.1	3.1	7.5
July	3.2	6.9	3.2	7.0
Aug.	3.3	7.1	2.8	6.8

Illustration 6.

Selected Characteristics of Iowa's Insured Unemployed

July through September 1977



Labor Supply and Demand

In conducting its referral and placement activity, the Job Service of Iowa collects data on applicants registered, job openings and placements made by area offices throughout the state. Information on applicants includes the age, sex, race, occupational attachment, educational achievement, and employment status of job seekers (See Table). The "type of applicant" based on these characteristics varies during the year. This is particularly true during the summer months when a large number of young workers are seeking summer employment.

Table 4.

Characteristics of Job Service of Iowa Active Applicants 1/

Characteristics	NUMBER August 1977	August 1976	Percent Change to Aug. 1977 from Aug. 1976
Total	64812	69126	- 6.2
Sex			
Male	31738	34057	- 6.8
Female	33084	35069	- 5.7
Age			
Under 22	21465	22226	- 3.4
45 and Over	8049	10077	- 20.1
Veteran	9761	10868	- 10.2
Minority	4909	5294	- 7.3
Economically Disadvantaged	15250	14298	6.7
Occupation			
Professional, Technical & Managerial	6484	7027	- 7.7
Clerical & Sales	14400	15457	- 6.8
Service	11354	12222	- 7.1
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	4784	5264	- 9.1
Processing	2948	3109	- 5.2
Machine Trades	3739	4085	- 8.5
Benchwork	4664	4699	- 0.7
Structural Work	6241	6589	- 5.3
Transportation, Packaging, Misc.	9574	10162	- 5.8

1/ Taken from the active applicant file of the Job Service of Iowa.

TABLE 5. IOWA LABOR DEMAND/SUPPLY

Quarter Ending June 30, 1977

	JOB OPENINGS				APPLICANTS AVAILABLE 2/
	Avail. During Period	Filled During Period	Unfilled End of Period	Percent of Long-Term*** Unfilled Openings	End of Period
Industry 1/					
Total	48,951	31,066	7,305	47.0	*
Manufacturing	11,334	6,719	1,959	53.3	*
Durable Goods	6,918	3,811	1,184	54.5	*
Nondurable Goods	4,416	2,908	775	56.6	*
Nonmanufacturing	37,617	24,347	5,346	44.7	*
Construction	4,000	2,948	349	49.0	*
Transportation Communication and Public Utilities	2,435	1,457	350	48.6	*
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11,754	7,165	1,633	47.5	*
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,544	599	263	48.7	*
Services and Mining	14,702	10,174	2,039	42.4	*
Government	3,182	2,001	667	42.0	*
Occupation					
Professional, Technical and Managerial	5,823	3,505	1,130	52.4	7,495
Clerical and Sales	9,333	4,201	1,780	41.2	15,144
Service	8,153	5,308	1,172	52.3	12,718
Agriculture	4,338	3,685	434	46.0	4,148
Processing	2,775	1,865	452	57.3	3,399
Machine Trades	2,430	1,109	487	52.3	4,020
Bench Work	2,445	1,481	395	49.1	4,957
Structural Work	6,292	4,252	910	44.3	7,485
Miscellaneous	9,162	7,063	763	46.6	11,330

*** Unfilled 30 days or more.
1/ Industrial categories do not include agricultural.
2/ Applicant data applies only to occupation

The greatest demand for workers in Iowa at the end of the second quarter 1977, according to Job Service of Iowa files, was in manufacturing (11,334 job openings), in wholesale and retail trade (11,754 job openings) and in services and mining industries (14,702 job openings). The occupations in greatest demand were mostly for those jobs required by the above industries (clerical and sales, professional, technical and kindred, structural work and miscellaneous including packaging and transportation). Generally the occupations of workers seeking employment are concentrated in the high demand jobs. However, these high demand jobs are either low paying, high turnover jobs or require skills some applicants do not have.

Table 6.

Duration of Unfilled Openings by Occupational Category

April through June 1977

Occupation	Total Available	Total Unfilled	Duration of Availability: Less Than 30 Days	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90 Days or More
Professional, Technical and Managerial	5,823	1,130	538	298	97	197
Clerical and Sales	9,333	1,780	1,046	259	167	308
Service	8,153	1,172	558	268	123	223
Agriculture	4,338	434	234	118	39	43
Processing	2,775	452	193	75	46	138
Machine Trades	2,430	487	232	143	50	62
Bench Work	2,445	395	201	58	80	56
Structural Work	6,295	910	506	182	67	155
Miscellaneous	9,162	763	407	155	109	92
TOTAL	50,751	7,523	3,915	1,556	778	1,274

Source: Research and Statistics, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Future Outlook 1977 - 1978

The short term outlook for the state is clouded by two major areas of concern. First, the adverse weather conditions (too little rain in some areas and too much in others) coupled with low farm prices could have an impact on many local economics as well as on the demand for farm products and machinery which could affect production in manufacturing of farm equipment, food and kindred products, and other related industries. Second, Zenith Electronics Corporation of Iowa announced a cutback in employment with the transfer of some production operations outside of the U.S.

TABLE 7.

AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES 1974 - 1985

Occupational Categories	Employment 1974	Average Annual Job Openings: Due to Growth	Due to Separations	Total	Ratio to 1974*
TOTAL - All Occupations	1,289,871	13,504	54,598	68,102	5.28
Professional, Technical, Kindred	161,369	3,022	7,203	10,225	6.34
Engineers, Engineering Sci.,Tech.	20,776	477	385	862	4.15
Life & Physical Sciences	1,702	24	38	62	3.64
Mathematical & Computer Specialists	2,644	91	65	156	5.90
Medical Workers & Health Tech.	25,286	932	1,567	2,499	9.88
Social Scientists	1,319	38	33	71	5.38
Teachers	62,056	272	3,082	3,354	5.40
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	10,702	293	426	719	6.72
Other Professional, Technical	36,884	895	1,607	2,502	6.78
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	136,315	2,314	4,936	7,250	5.32
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	20,730	613	674	1,287	6.21
Administrators, Public Insp.	13,318	327	631	958	7.19
Other Managers, Offs., Prop.	102,267	1,374	3,631	5,005	4.89
Sales Workers	69,787	1,151	3,206	4,357	6.24
Clerical Workers	171,609	4,289	11,151	15,440	9.01
Secretaries, Stenos, Typists	46,251	1,624	3,806	5,430	11.74
Office Machine Operators	6,994	25	383	408	5.83
Other Clerical Workers	118,364	2,640	6,962	9,602	6.41
Crafts and Kindred Workers	151,294	2,328	3,582	5,910	3.9
Construction Crafts	48,053	874	1,154	2,028	4.2
Production Supervisors	19,840	287	438	725	3.65
Metalworking Crafts, exc. Mech.	14,711	177	317	494	3.36
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	41,369	843	886	1,729	4.18
Printing Trade Crafts	4,845	- 1	131	130	2.68
Transportation, Pub. Util., Crafts	6,425	8	82	90	1.40
Other Crafts & Kindred	16,051	140	574	714	4.45

Occupational Categories	Employment 1974	Average Annual Job Openings: Due to Growth	Due to Separations	Total	Ratio to 1974*
Operatives	189,276	1,885	5,340	7,225	3.82
Semiskilled Metalworking	24,760	369	483	852	3.44
Semiskilled Textiles	454	1	22	23	5.07
Semiskilled Packing, Inspecting	17,218	268	664	932	5.41
Assemblers	18,765	362	749	1,111	5.92
Transport Equipment Operatives	50,505	389	1,027	1,416	2.80
Other Operatives, exc. Transport	77,574	496	2,395	2,891	3.73
Service Workers	166,668	3,089	11,690	14,779	8.87
Cleaning Service	31,642	878	2,120	2,998	9.47
Food Service	60,601	1,177	4,036	5,213	8.60
Health Service	24,151	1,125	2,167	3,292	13.63
Personal Service	22,904	479	1,795	2,274	9.93
Protective Service	9,365	- 2	310	308	3.29
Private Household Workers	18,005	- 568	1,262	694	3.85
Laborers	55,789	318	1,327	1,645	2.95
Construction Labor	11,077	63	221	284	2.56
Freight, Material Handlers	10,487	25	163	188	1.79
Stock Handlers	11,435	180	220	400	3.50
Other Laborers	22,790	50	723	773	3.39
Farmers and Farm Workers	187,764	-4,892	6,163	1,271	0.67
Farmers and Farm Managers	132,854	-3,656	4,611	955	0.72
Farm Laborers, Farm Supervisors	54,910	-1,236	1,552	316	0.58

TABLE 8.

TOP TWENTY INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS IN IOWA

Greatest Number of Total Job Openings

Occupation	Annual Job Openings: Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separations
Secretaries, General	4,396	1,408	2,988
Waiters	2,055	411	1,644
Nurse Aides, Orderlies	2,040	681	1,359
Teachers, Elementary	1,916	383	1,533
Bookkeepers	1,797	227	1,570
Cooks, exc Private	1,526	391	1,135
Janitors and Sextons	1,389	329	1,060
Building Interior Cleaners	1,240	451	789
Cashiers	1,125	202	923
Assemblers	1,111	362	749
Child Care Workers, exc Pvt	1,040	293	747
Nurses, Registered	918	235	683
Farmers - Owners & Tenants	800	-3,733	4,533
Typists	789	172	617
Nurses, Practical	759	296	463
Production Supervisors	725	287	438
Truck Drivers	723	175	548
Receptionists	717	173	544
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	669	91	578
Carpenters	636	202	434
TOTALS	26,371	3,036	23,335

Greatest Number of Job Openings Due to Growth

Occupation	Annual Job Openings: Due to Growth	Total Openings
Secretaries, General	1,408	4,396
Nurse Aides, Orderlies	681	2,040
Building Interior Cleaners	451	1,240
Waiters	411	2,055
Cooks, exc Private	391	1,526
Teachers, Elementary	383	1,916
Auto Mechanics	367	628
Assemblers	362	1,111
Welders and Flame Cutters	352	628
Janitors and Sextons	329	1,389
Nurses, Practical	296	759
Child Care Workers, exc Pvt	293	1,040
Production Supervisors	287	725
Bank, Financial Managers	247	526
Nurses, Registered	235	918
Bookkeepers	227	1,797
Checkers, Examiners (Mfg)	225	505
Carpenters	202	636
Cashiers	202	1,125
Teachers Aides, exc Monitors	188	339
	7,537	25,299

Fastest Growing Occupations

Occupation	Annual Percent Growth	Total Annual Openings
Dental Hygienists	16.09	55
Health Record Technologists	9.18	38
Teachers Aides, except Monitors	8.83	339
Therapists	8.40	250
Therapy Assistants	7.44	14
Vocational Ed Counselors	6.80	216
Nurse, Practical	6.50	759
Opticians, Lens Grinders	5.99	47
School Monitors	5.80	31
Operation Sys Analysts	5.79	54
Data Processing Machine Repairers	5.76	27
Farm Managers	5.57	155
Dentists	5.42	123
Dental Assistants	5.11	207
Secretaries, General	5.06	73
Asbestos, Insulation Wkrs	5.02	14
Physicians,M.D.'s, Osteopaths	4.99	328
Secretaries, Legal	4.98	144
Dancers	4.76	4
School Administrators, College	4.63	67

TOP 20 =

38.7% of Total Openings; 22.5% of Growth; 42.7% of Separations

55.8% of Growth; 37.1% of Total Openings

10.6% of Growth; 4.3% of Total Openings

Despite these possible negative factors the outlook into 1978 appears to be strong. The greatest employment growth in occupations is anticipated for clerical, services, professional, technical and kindred, crafts and kindred workers and managers, officials and proprietors. These occupations are concentrated in industries which are expected to show growth -- services, trade and selected manufacturing industries. Most of the job opportunities in the state during the coming year will be to replace workers who have left their jobs for various reasons.

SELECTED JOB PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

The purpose of this section is to discuss selected manpower activities of the Job Service of Iowa.

The Job Service of Iowa has continued to stress service to those seeking employment and employers. Job placement for those in the labor market, for those whose job skills need upgrading, for those skilled workers who need jobs to match teir skills, testing, job counseling and the provision of labor market information are all integral parts of the placement process. These activities have resulted in 79,884 workers being placed in jobs through August of FY 1977 from 32 local offices and 43 satellite offices.

This compares to the FY 1976 placement of 73,890 individuals when the state had unemployment rates at exceptionally high levels.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was signed into law in December 1973. The purpose of Ceta was to decentralize various existing manpower related programs. Under CETA local manpower needs are assessed and programs initiated to meet these needs by local officials. These programs may be existing or former programs such as manpower development and training. On-the-Job Training (OJT), Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), Operation Mainstreet, Job Opportunities in Business (JOBS), Concentrated Employment program (CEP) or totally new programs designed and operated to meet local manpower needs. Under CETA, block grants are issued to state and local prime sponsors to finance these programs. Usually these prime sponsors are cities and counties of over 100,000 population. The grants are used for manpower services tailored to meet local needs.

There are six prime sponsors in Iowa. These are the Des Moines Consortium, the Cedar Rapids Consortium, Black Hawk County, Woodbury County, Scott County, and Balance of Iowa Prime Sponsor. 1/ The Job Service of Iowa has contracted with these prime sponsors for the delivery of manpower services. As of August 1977, 2,823 referrals have been made by Job Service offices to CETA programs.

1/ The Des Moines Consortium includes the City of Des Moines, Polk, Warren, Boone, Dallas, Jasper, Madison, Marion and Story Counties. The Cedar Rapids Consortium includes the City of Cedar Rapids and Linn County. Woodbury County is the Iowa portion of the Sioux City, Iowa-Nebraska SMSA. Scott County is the Iowa portion of the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Illinois-Iowa SMSA. Balance of Iowa is under the sponsorships of the Governor through the Office of Planning and Programming and includes all areas of Iowa not included in other Prime sponsor jurisdiction.

Job Corps

The Job Corps program is designed to provide training for underprivileged youth 16-22 years of age. The objectives of the program are to develop responsibile, employable and productive citizens through training in residence centers away from their normal environment. Basic education, vocational training combined with work experience, personal and cultural development and recreation are included in the program.

Young men are enrolled at the Pine Ridge Civilian Conservation Center near Chadron, Nebraska or the Boxelder Civilian Conservation Center at Nemo, South Dakota. Both young men and women are enrolled at the EXcelsior Springs Job Corps Center at Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

During the 1976 fiscal year 431 men and women were enrolled in the Job Corps program from all parts of the state. During the 1977 fiscal year 404 young Iowans were enrolled in the program.

Special Services to Veterans and Mandatory Listings

Under federal law, Job Service extends to veterans priority in referrals to available job openings. As a result of the vigorous program in Iowa veterans were placed in 20,836 jobs through August of FY 1977. Of these 3,736 went to handicapped veterans.

The mandatory listing of jobs by employers, holding federal contracts of over $10,000, with the Job Service was designed to aid the placement of Vietnam era Veterans and handicapped veterans.

Services Provided Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers

All manpower services, protections and benefits including counseling, testing, training and job referral services must be made available to migrant and seasonal farm workers. As with all Job Service applicants individual preferences, needs and skills, job availability and training opportunities are considered in providing job placement services. Outreach programs are in operation during the portions of the year when significant numbers of migrants and seasonal farm workers are in the area.

In an effort to accomplish the priority objectivies of bringing Job Service of Iowa services to employers and rural workers, Iowa has established a network of satellite offices in 38 rural areas of the state. These satellites are part of the larger network of 32 Job Service offices operating in Iowa. Three hundred and eight-eight individuals, seasonal and/or migrant, have been placed as a result of these efforts.

Work Incentive (WIN) Program

WIN's goal is the achievement of independence for able-bodied persons 16 years of age and older in families receiving ADC payments. This objective is attained through training and employment.

Early placement of WIN trainees is encouraged in three ways: (1) WIN participants' liberal access to On-the Job Training (OJT) opportunities, (2) 20% tax credit for employers on wages paid WIN trainees hired under the program, and (3) the subsidation of WIN trainees for public service jobs.

The Iowa WIN program has served 5,674 trainees through August of FY 1977. Unsubsidized employment was provided 3,323 of the trainees and an additional 339 were placed in subsidized OJT/PSE jobs. After leaving the program 2,658 were successfully employed and 1,075 of this number were receiving no welfare payments.

Handicapped Workers

Serving the handicapped has always been a chief concern of Job Service of Iowa. The agency assists these workers through job counseling, selective placement, job development and job referral services.

The Job Service found jobs for 4,195 handicapped Iowans through August of FY 1977, compared to 4,148 in FY 1976.

Job openings and labor market information were regularly made available to other agencies serving the handicapped to aid their placement programs. The Job Service cooperated with the Rehabilitation, Education and Services Branch of the Department of Public Instruction, affording counseling and placement services. A continuous public relations program was conducted to help make employers and the general public aware of the strong manpower potential of handicapped workers.

Older Workers

The Job Service provides special assistance to middle age and older workers due to hiring resistance this group encounters. Once leaving the labor market -- regardless of the reason older -- workers frequently encounter difficulty re-entering it. To help them overcome their unemployment problems, individual and group counseling, job development, retraining directives and special placement services are available.

The Job Service placed 6,346 middle-age and older workers-45 years of age and older-in competitive jobs during August 1977. In addition, workers in this category were enrolled in training and 885 were referred to supportive services.

The Iowa Department of Job Service coordinated its older worker services with those of other agencies and organizations serving this group. Various state programs were afforded Job Service office space, labor market information and other facilities. The strong potential of

middle-age and older workers as employees were emphasized by Iowa Department of Job Service year round through the news media, including the observance of National Hire the Older Worker Week.

Affirmative Action Information for Employers

Employers in Iowa may be assisted by the Iowa Department of Job Service in the preparation of their Affirmative Action plans. This may be done in two ways. Some employers, particularly those in larger metropolitan areas, may prefer to call upon the local Job Service of Iowa office for appropriate assistance. Others may obtain the necessary employment data for their Affirmative Action planning from the Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Statistics Department, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, 50319.

Employers experienced in Equal Employment Opportunity (EE() work consider the formulation of Affirmative Action plans as the initial step in EEO plans.

Counseling

Job counseling is an essential service to many workers, including those who are entering the labor market for the first time, workers permanently separated from their jobs and others. This is particularly true in a tight labor market where jobs are scarce. The counseling assistance provided through Job Service identified work skills, training needs, interests and potentials. The findings are related to the job market to help affected applicants find jobs for which they are best suited.

Counseling is given either through individual contacts or group sessions. A total of 5,913 Iowans received Job Service counseling with 2,327 of this number placed in employment.

Youth Employment Program

A prime Job Service function is supplying job finding assistance to young people 14-21 years of age. Specially trained job placement staff helped them select jobs, train for and adjust to work situations and find part-time or permanent jobs. Under this guidance many young Iowan's entered training programs including Job Corps, CETA Summer Employment Programs, WIN, PSE and Apprenticeship.

Help Through Industry Retraining and Employment (Hire)

This is a national program to make private sector jobs and training opportunities available, primarily to unemployed veterans.

Employers may be reimbursed by the federal government for training costs.

Job Service recruits, refers and certifies eligible individuals for the employer.

Services to Job Insurance Recipients

Providing Job Placement opportunities for workers receiving Job Insurance payments carries a high priority in the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration and Job Service Division. During FY '76, 9,573 claimants were provided placement service and aid in the development of new job careers or to assist in resolving job adjustment problems. Many claimants returned to their former employers.

IOWA MANPOWER OUTLOOK

Stability and strength have typified Iowa's economy during 1976 and 1977. Compared to the national picture Iowa has been doing quite well despite some recent indications of a slowdown early in 1978. Iowa's unemployment rate has been among the lowest nationally for several months -- July and August Iowa unemployment rates (3.2% and 2.8% (unadjusted)) were the third lowest in the nation. This trend is not expected to change significantly in future months.

Seasonal influences are expected to have their impact on the state's employment within the next three to four months. Agricultural employment will drop with the completion of the fall harvest season and the coming of colder weather. Contract construction employment will be cutback as projects completed or weather curtails work -- the outlook for the industry however is expected to be strong well into 1978. Retail trade employment is expected to increase with the coming of the holiday buying season in November and December.

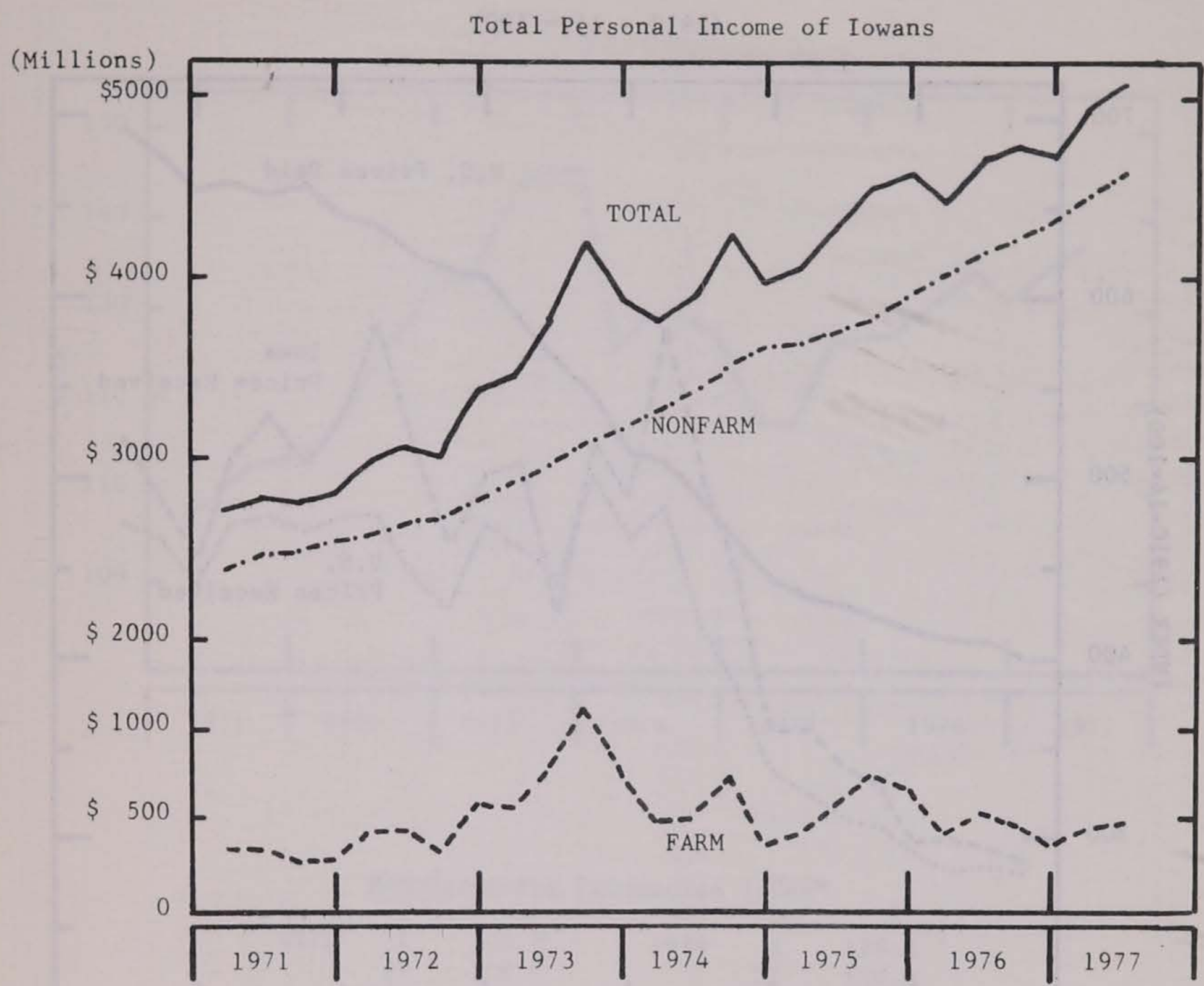
Segments of manufacturing employment is expected to drop slightly during the next few months, particularly electrical equipment and food and kindred products. This anticipated drop is attributed to the moving of a segment of Zenith Electronics out of the U.S., the closing of the Spencer Foods plant in Spencer and the closing of Johnson Electronics in Clear Lake as well as a seasonal fluctuation.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment may not be significantly due to the expansion of existing establishments or the opening of new businesses. This varies by area but increases are expected in service industries and trade.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Economic Indicators

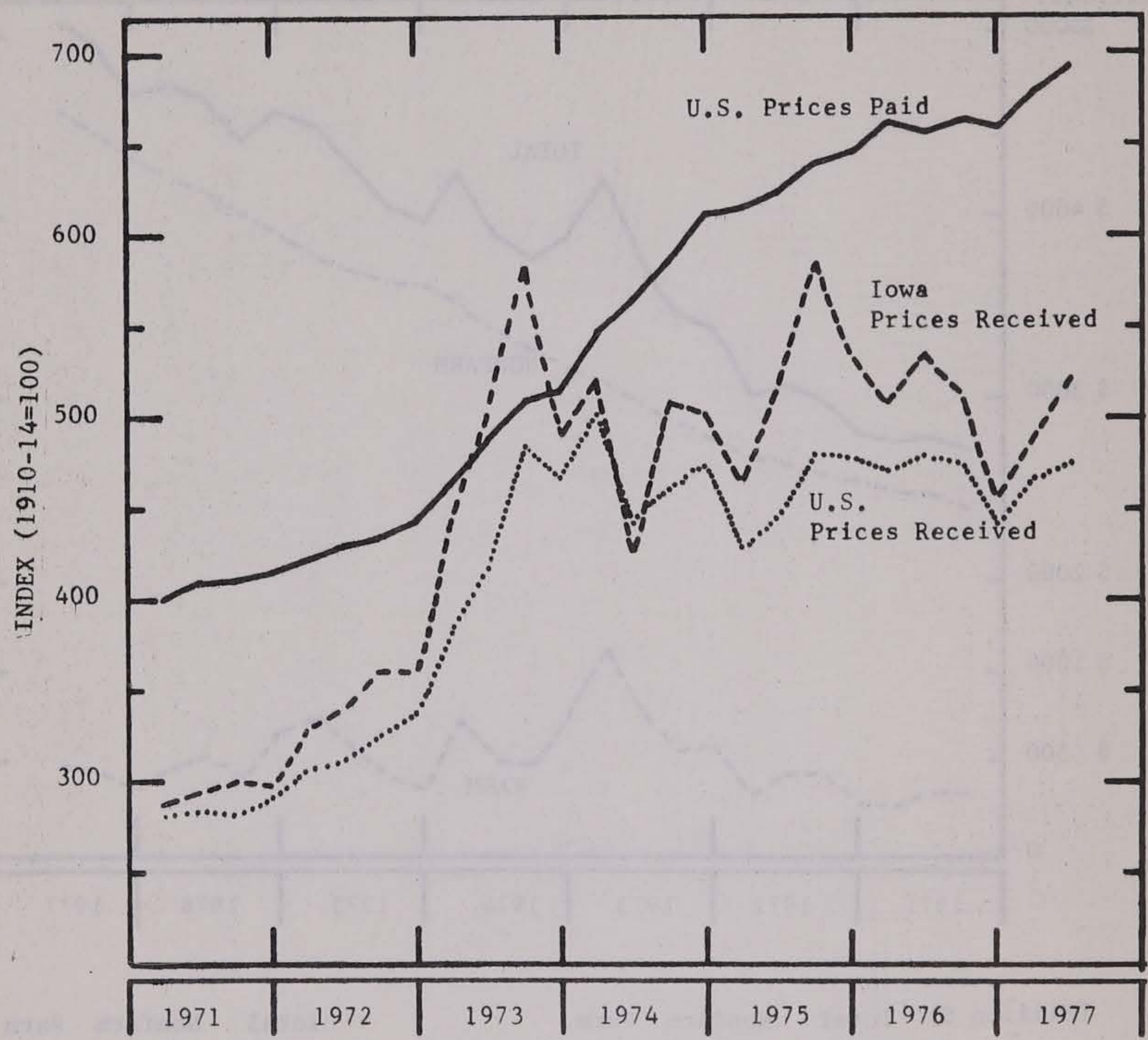


(Million $)		Total	Nonfarm	Farm			Total	Nonfarm	Farm
1971	I	2714.5	2393.5	321.0	1974	I	3766.0	3266.5	499.5
	II	2788.3	2461.3	327.0		II	3889.8	3384.8	505.0
	III	2751.3	2494.3	257.0		III	4249.8	3512.8	737.0
	IV	2797.0	2532.5	264.5		IV	3978.3	3616.8	361.5
1972	I	2975.8	2565.5	410.3	1975	I	4047.0	3644.5	402.5
	II	3057.8	2631.0	426.8		II	4293.8	3709.8	584.0
	III	2991.3	2682.3	309.0		III	4518.8	3783.3	735.5
	IV	3367.8	2782.5	585.3		IV	4577.5	3902.7	674.8
1973	I	3454.3	2877.5	576.8	1976	I	4437.5	4026.5	411.0
	II	3740.8	2956.5	784.3		II	4654.0	4137.5	516.5
	III	4202.5	3082.0	1120.5		III	4713.5	4231.2	482.3
	IV	3902.3	3168.0	734.3		IV	4673.3	4302.0	371.3
					1977	I	4926.6	4468.8	457.8
						II	5061.3	4580.5	480.8

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Index of the Average Prices Paid and Received by Farmers, U.S. and Iowa

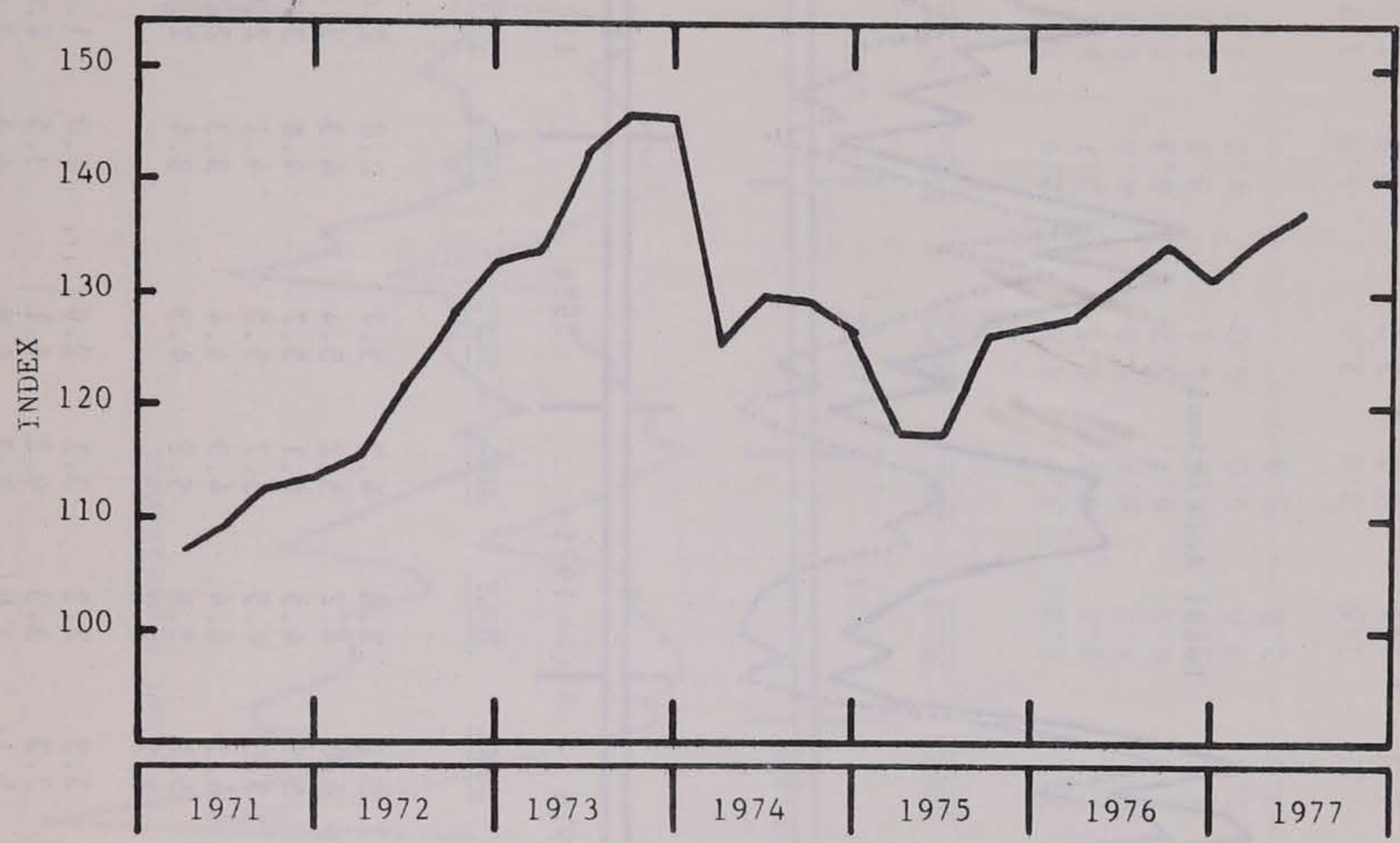
(1910 - 14 = 100)



		Prices Paid U.S.	Prices Received U.S.	Prices Received Iowa			Prices Paid U.S.	Prices Received U.S.	Prices Received Iowa
1971	I	402	281	288	1974	I	548	502	520
	II	410	284	293		II	564	442	423
	III	412	282	299		III	588	459	508
	IV	415	290	297		IV	612	462	502
1972	I	422	307	329	1975	I	615	428	463
	II	429	312	340		II	624	449	517
	III	434	325	361		III	640	481	582
	IV	444	338	359		IV	645	478	533
1973	I	465	384	445	1976	I	661	472	505
	II	489	418	500		II	658	479	534
	III	509	484	581		III	663	475	512
	IV	514	467	488		IV	659	442	456
					1977	I	679	466	490
						II	693	476	522

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Iowa Index of Manufacturing Production



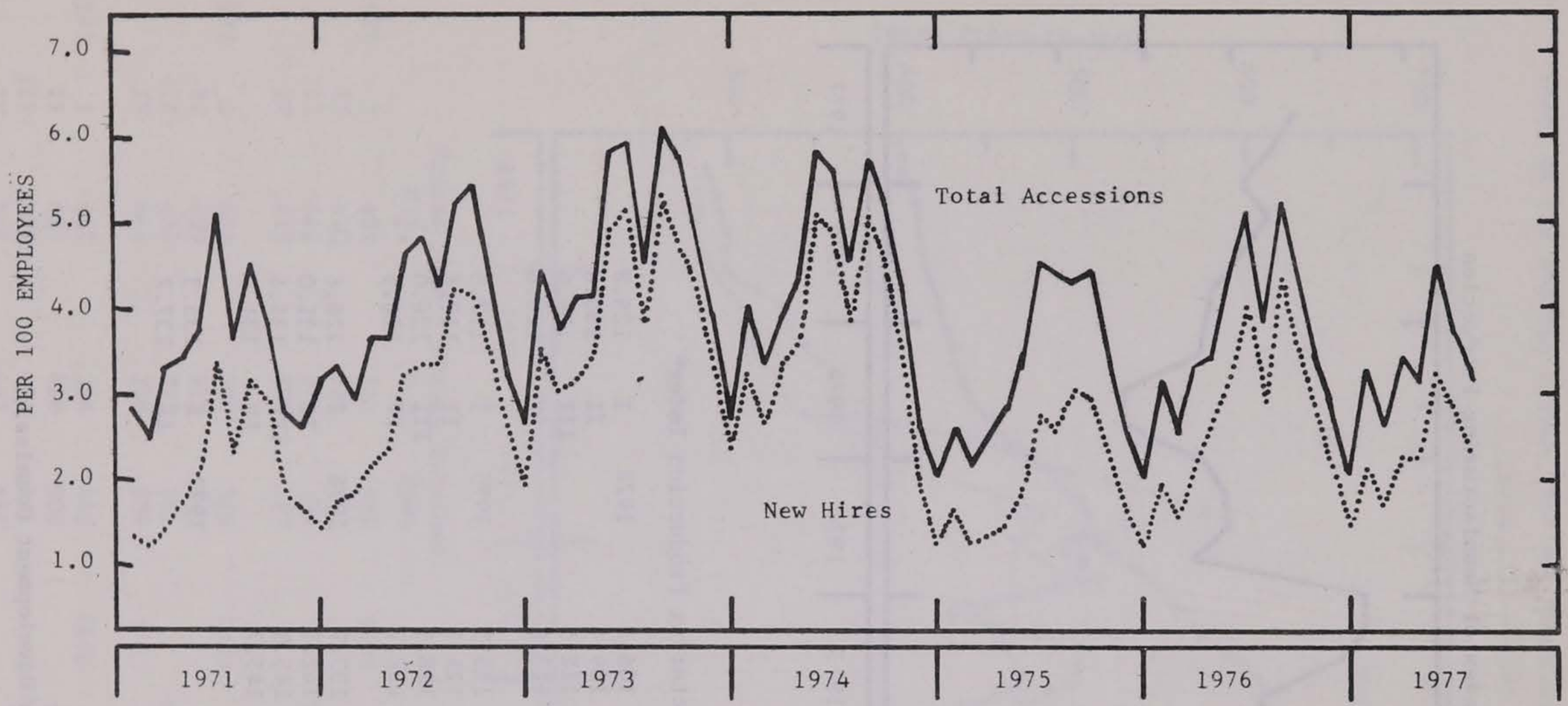
Manufacturing Production Index*

1971	I	106.8	1974	I	125.8
	II	109.4		II	130.0
	III	112.5		III	129.6
	IV	113.6		IV	126.8
1972	I	115.5	1975	I	117.5
	II	121.7		II	117.6
	III	128.1		III	126.0
	IV	132.7		IV	126.9
1973	I	133.9	1976	I	126.6
	II	142.5		II	131.0
	III	145.9		III	134.4
	IV	145.7		IV	131.8
			1977	I	135.3
				II	137.7

*

Source: Iowa Development Commission

Labor Turnover in Manufacturing
Accessions

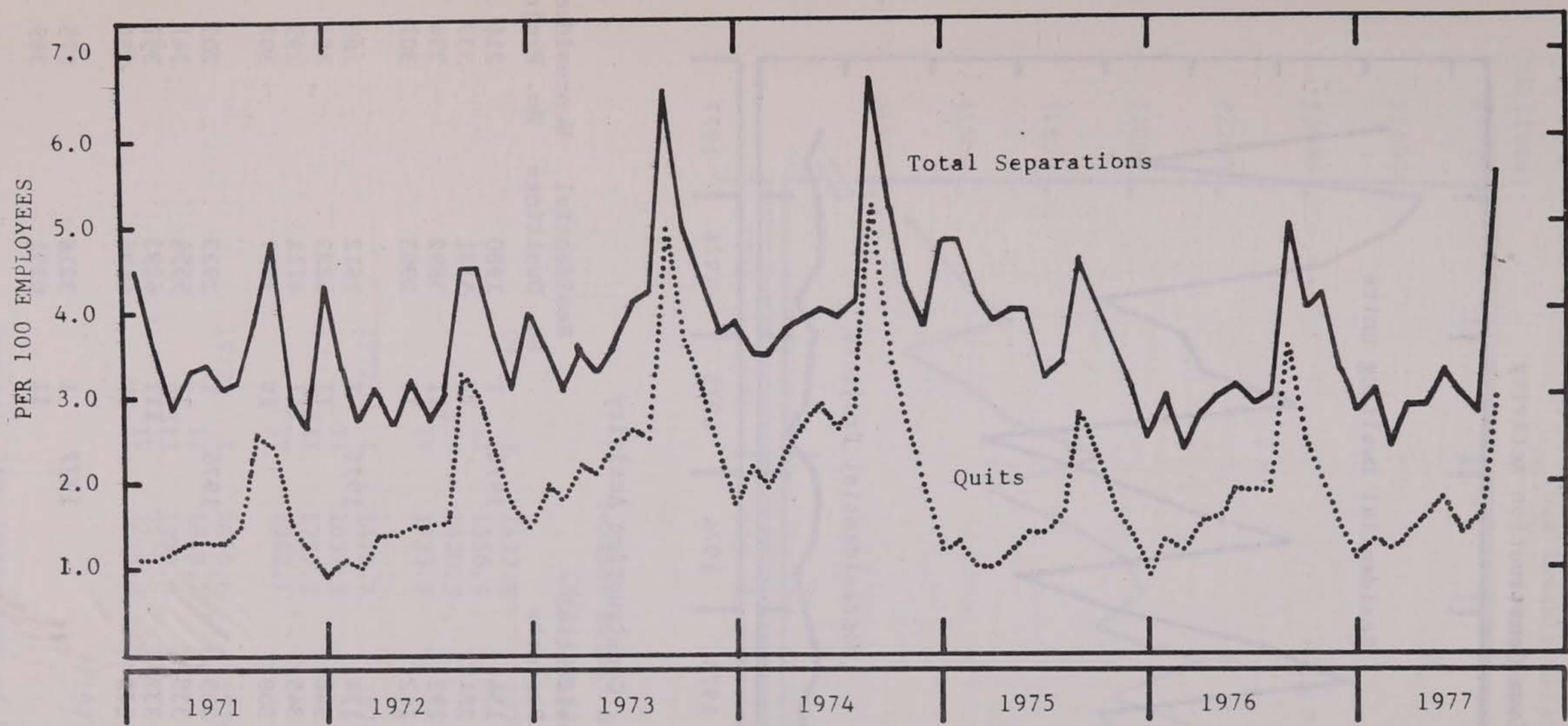


	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
ACCESSION RATE												
Total												
1971	2.8	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	5.1	3.6	4.5	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.1
1972	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	5.2	5.4	4.3	3.2	2.6
1973	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.1	5.8	5.9	4.5	6.1	5.7	4.8	3.9	2.7
1974	4.0	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.8	5.6	4.5	5.7	5.2	4.1	2.6	2.0
1975	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.5	2.0
1976	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.4	4.4	5.1	3.8	5.2	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.0
1977	3.3	2.6	3.4	3.1	4.5	3.7	3.2					
New Hires												
1971	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.3	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
1972	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.5	2.6	1.9
1973	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.4	4.9	5.1	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.3
1974	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.6	5.1	4.8	3.8	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.0	1.2
1975	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.2
1976	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.0	3.1	4.0	2.9	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.4

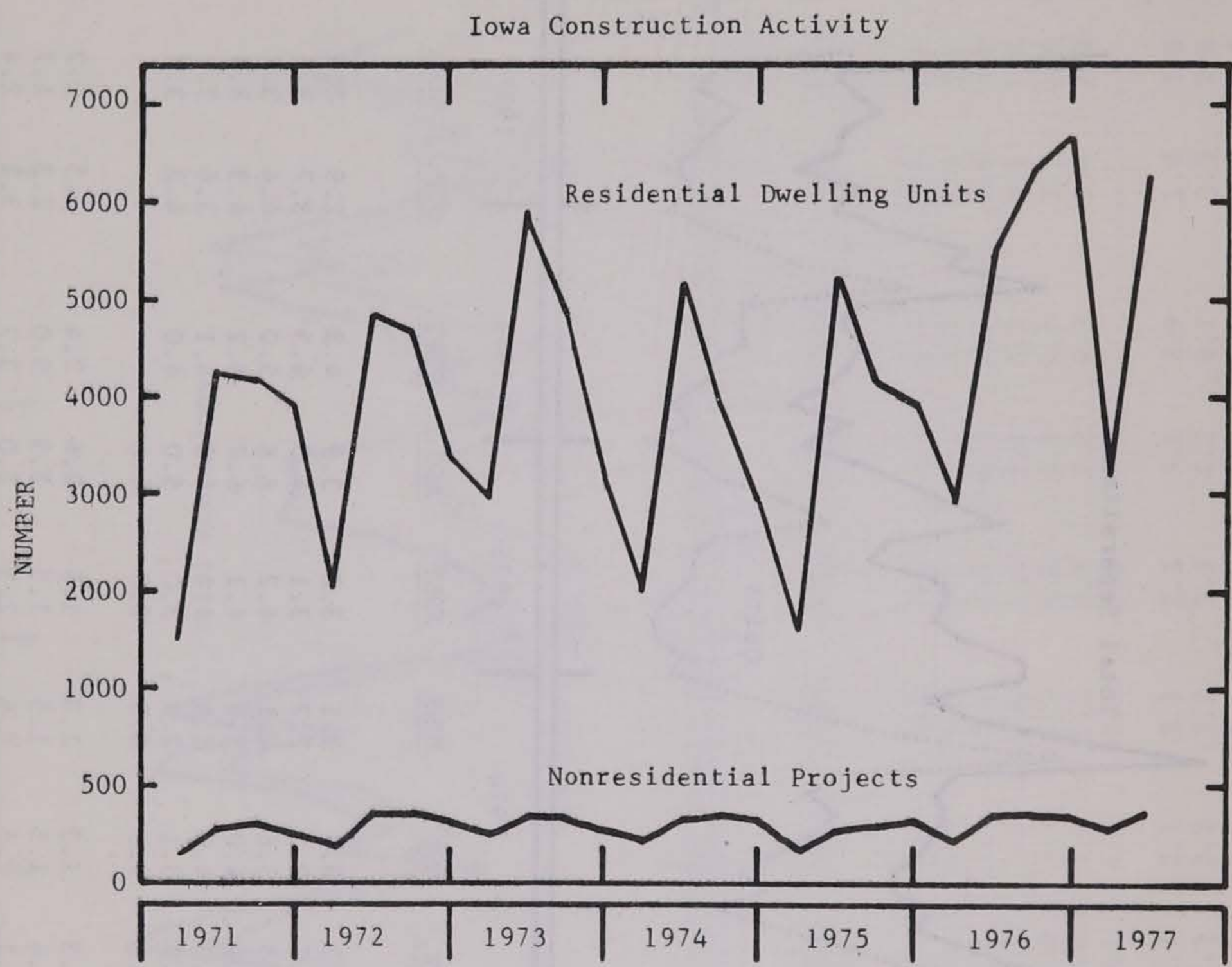
Labor Turnover in Manufacturing
Separations

1974	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.6	5.1	4.8	3.8	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.0	1.2
1975	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.2
1976	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.0	3.1	4.0	2.9	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.4
1977	2.1	1.7	2.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.3					

Labor Turnover in Manufacturing
Separations

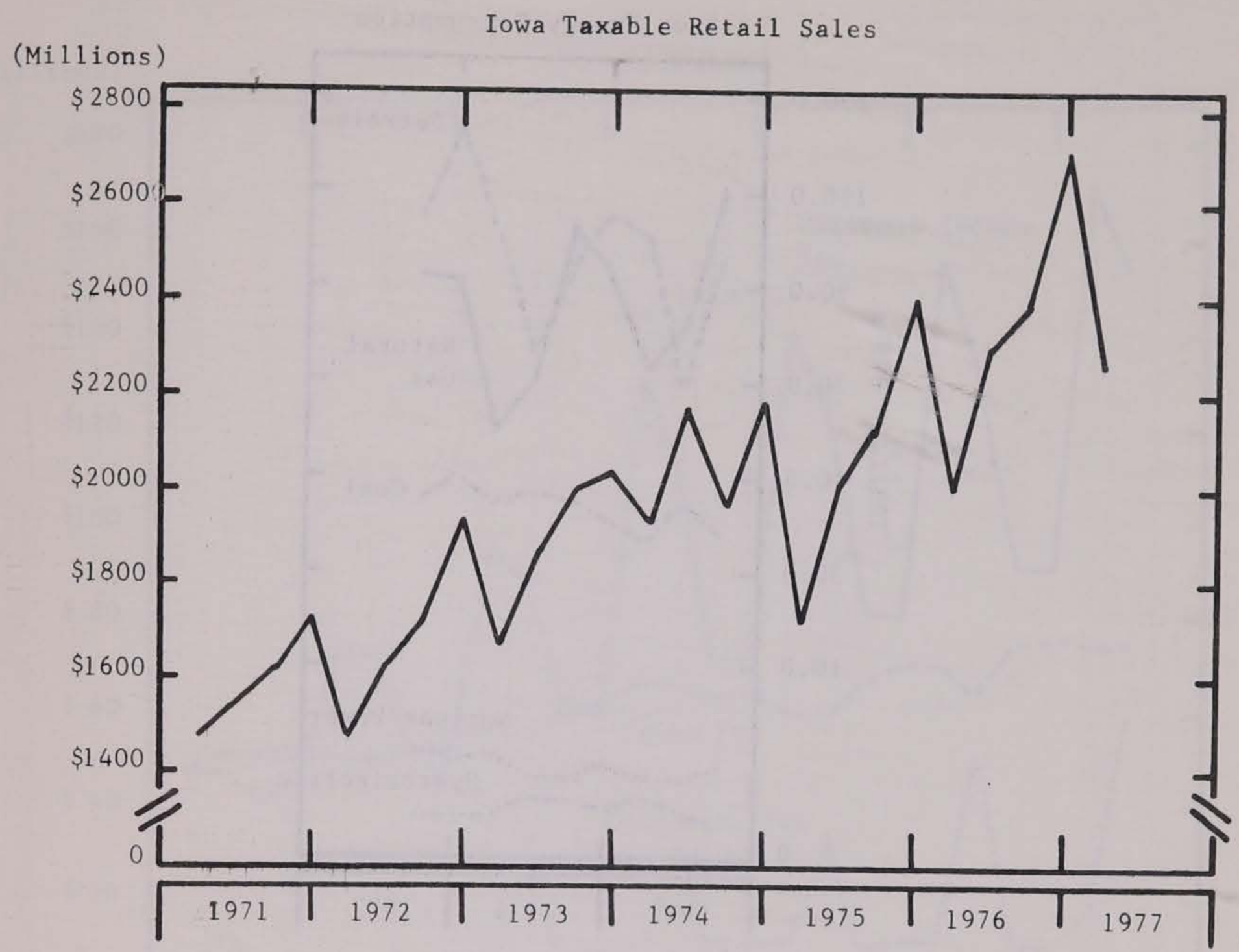


SEPARATION RATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Total												
1971	4.5	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.8	2.9	2.6	4.3
1972	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1	4.5	4.5	3.7	3.1	4.0
1973	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.2	6.6	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.9
1974	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	6.7	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.8
1975	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.5
1976	3.0	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.0	4.2	3.3	2.8
1977	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	5.6				
Quits												
1971	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.9
1972	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.3	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.4
1973	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	5.0	3.7	3.1	2.4	1.7
1974	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	5.2	3.6	2.7	1.9	1.2
1975	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.9
1976	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.6	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.1
1977	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.0				



Construction Activity

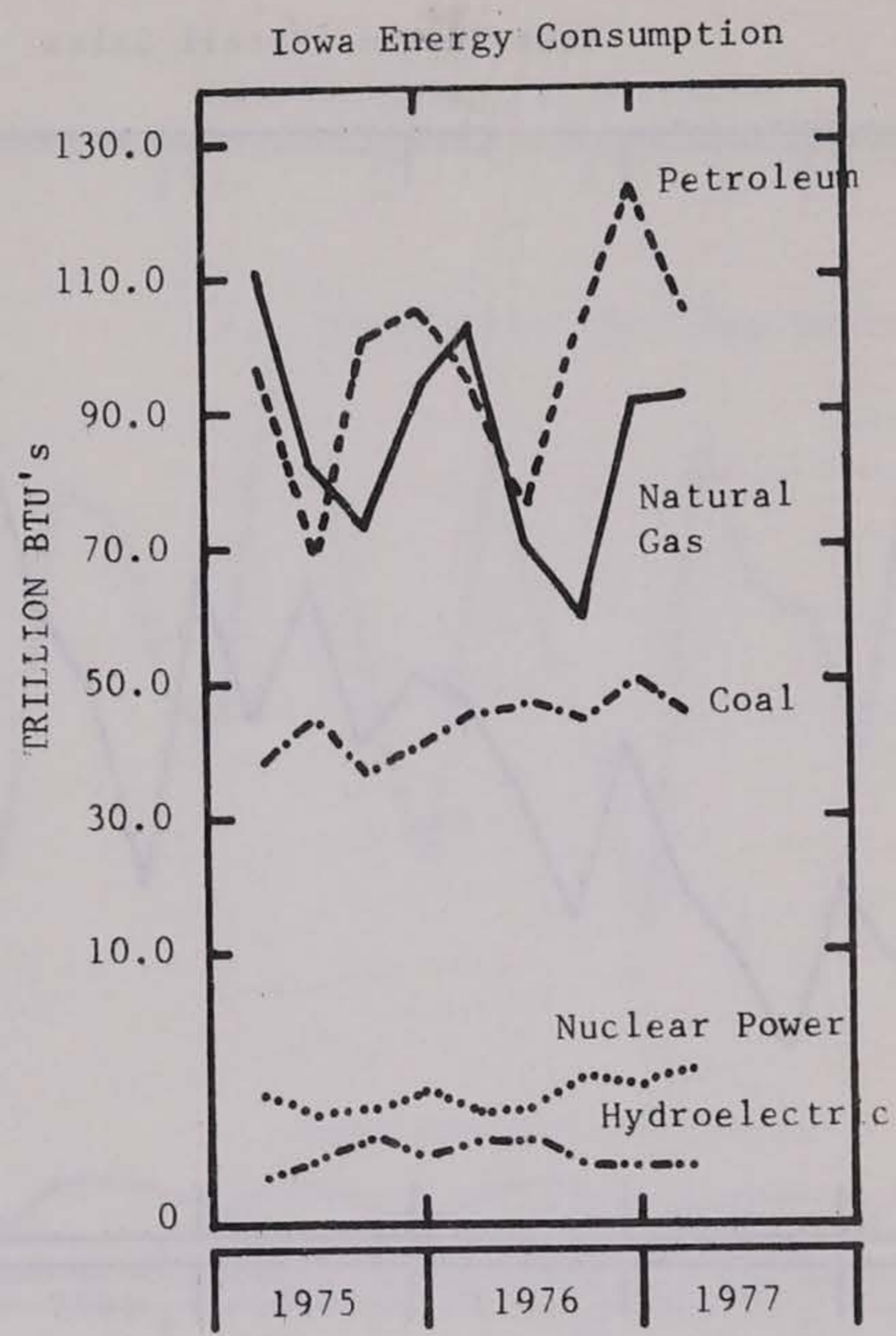
		Residential No. Dwellings	Nonresidential No. Projects			Residential No. Dwellings	Nonresidential No. Projects
1971	I	1508	154	1974	I	1980	216
	II	4267	284		II	5181	337
	III	4168	292		III	3892	354
	IV	3920	262		IV	2903	307
1972	I	2057	174	1975	I	1612	160
	II	4872	348		II	5223	281
	III	4679	345		III	4111	299
	IV	3361	308		IV	3927	307
1973	I	2954	235	1976	I	2923	203
	II	5844	338		II	5554	347
	III	4838	332		III	6293	351
	IV	3164	278		IV	6636	354
				1977	I	3216	275
					II	6251	369



Taxable Retail Sales
(Million $)

1971	I	1477.8	1974	I	1929.8
	II	1556.9		II	2172.0
	III	1620.3		III	1974.0
	IV	1735.2		IV	2177.3
1972	I	1472.7	1975	I	1717.6
	II	1637.5		II	2039.9
	III	1727.2		III	2155.9
	IV	1942.1		IV	2407.8
1973	I	1666.6	1976	I	2004.4
	II	1849.2		II	2298.0
	III	1999.0		III	2396.0
	IV	2244.3		IV	2724.2
			1977	I	2251.8
				II	

Source: Iowa Department of Revenue.

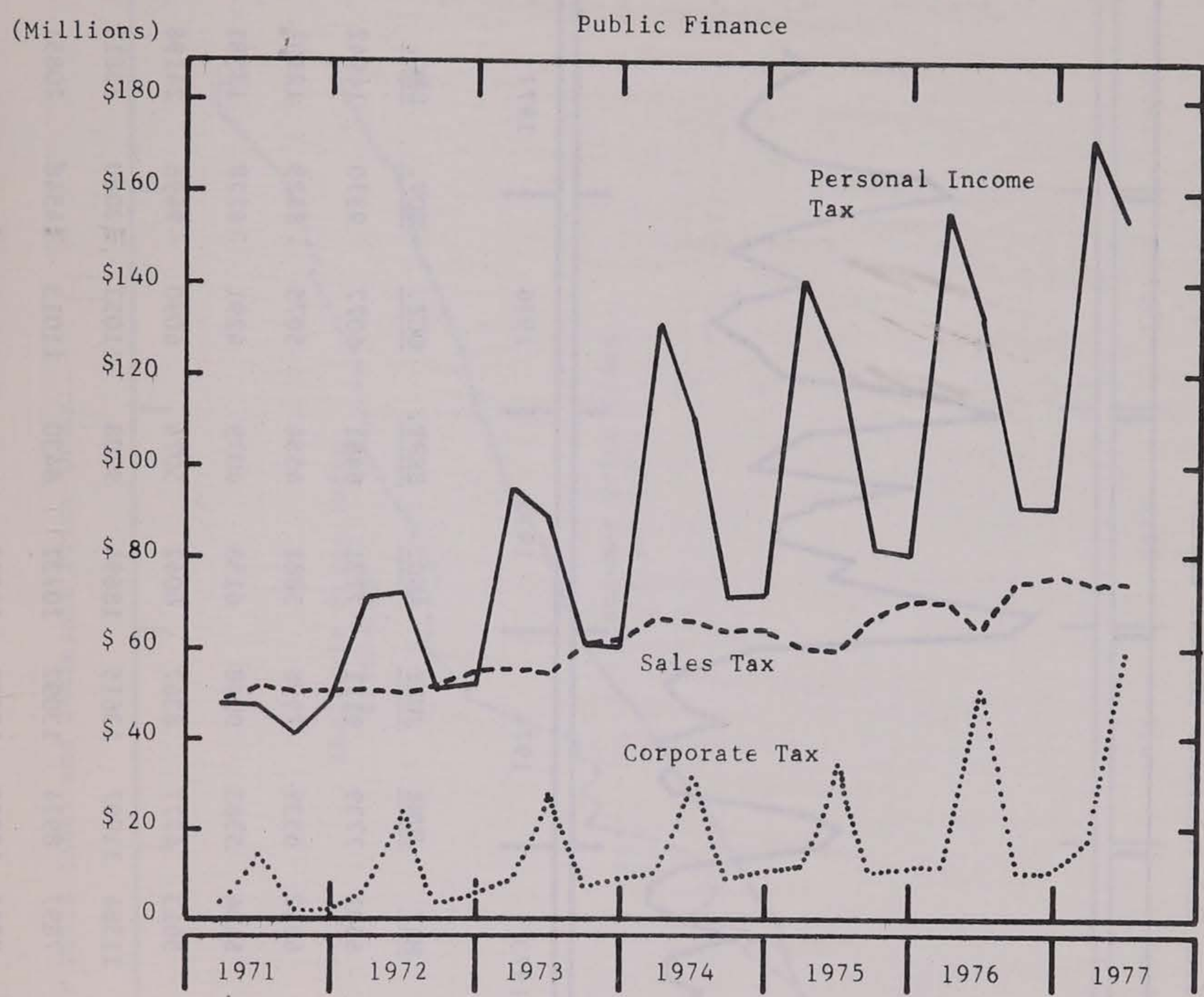


Iowa Energy Consumption

(Trillion BTU's)

		Natural Gas	Petroleum	Coal	Nuclear	Hydro-electric	Total
1975	I	114.0	96.9	38.2	4.8	1.7	255.6
	II	83.4	69.6	44.9	4.1	2.5	204.5
	III	73.7	103.9	37.3	4.2	3.2	222.3
	IV	94.7	106.1	41.5	4.9	2.5	249.7
1976	I	104.5	93.7	45.8	4.1	2.8	250.8
	II	71.7	74.9	47.7	4.3	3.0	201.6
	III	59.4	102.7	45.0	5.4	2.2	214.7
	IV	92.2	124.2	51.0	5.0	2.1	274.5
1977	I	93.8	105.5	45.6	5.8	2.1	252.8

Source: Iowa Energy Policy Council.

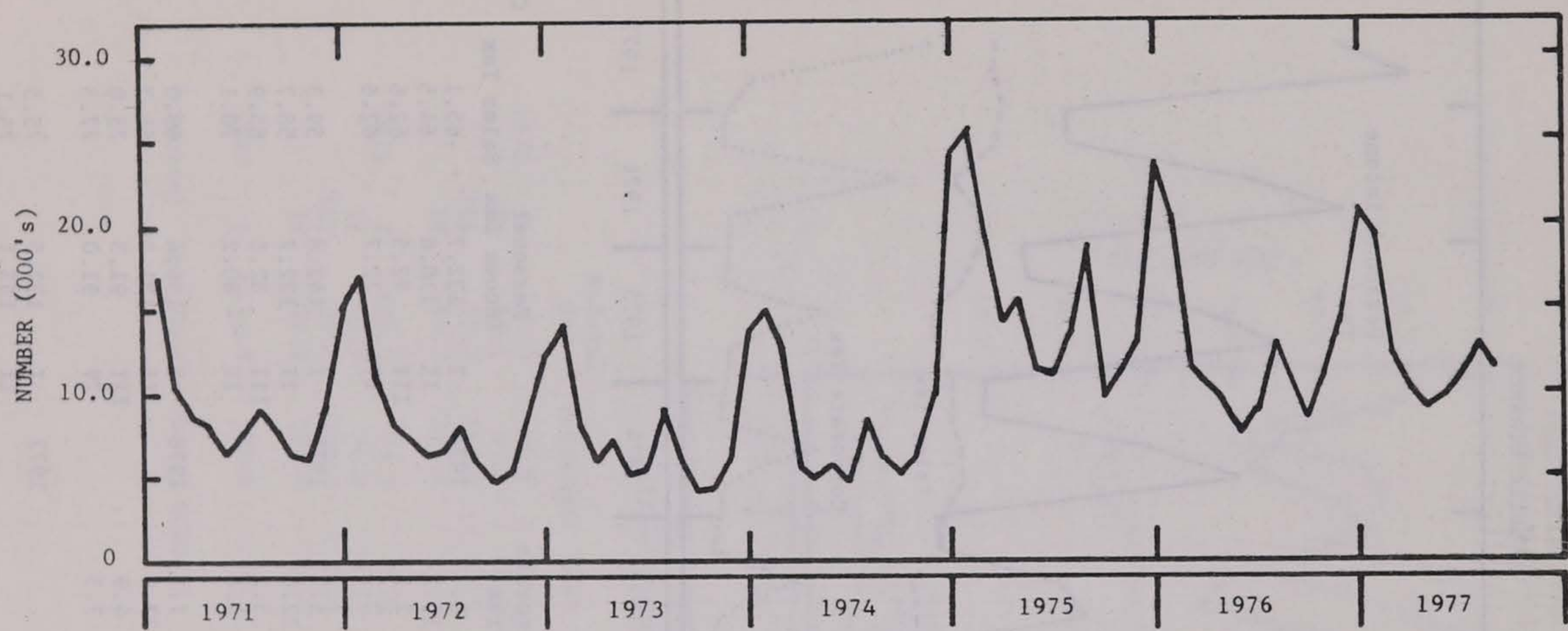


llion $)		Personal Income Tax	Sales Tax	Corporate Tax
971	I	46.5	46.8	3.7
	II	46.0	52.2	15.2
	III	41.0	49.1	2.5
	IV	47.2	49.2	2.3
972	I	72.8	49.3	5.1
	II	74.0	48.8	22.6
	III	51.5	51.9	3.5
	IV	53.2	55.2	4.4
973	I	95.8	55.9	7.1
	II	87.7	55.2	27.6
	III	61.5	60.9	4.9
	IV	59.9	63.7	7.3

		Personal Income Tax	Sales Tax	Corporate Tax
1974	I	132.7	65.1	9.1
	II	110.8	64.5	32.6
	III	72.5	62.6	7.2
	IV	72.7	62.6	10.1
1975	I	142.8	59.3	11.4
	II	122.7	58.7	36.9
	III	82.1	65.9	9.4
	IV	80.2	70.1	10.2
1976	I	156.4	69.0	13.6
	II	131.3	64.7	49.5
	III	91.3	75.0	10.5
	IV	91.0	77.3	11.0
1977	I	172.5	75.5	16.7
	II	153.1	75.1	58.0

ource: Iowa Department of Revenue

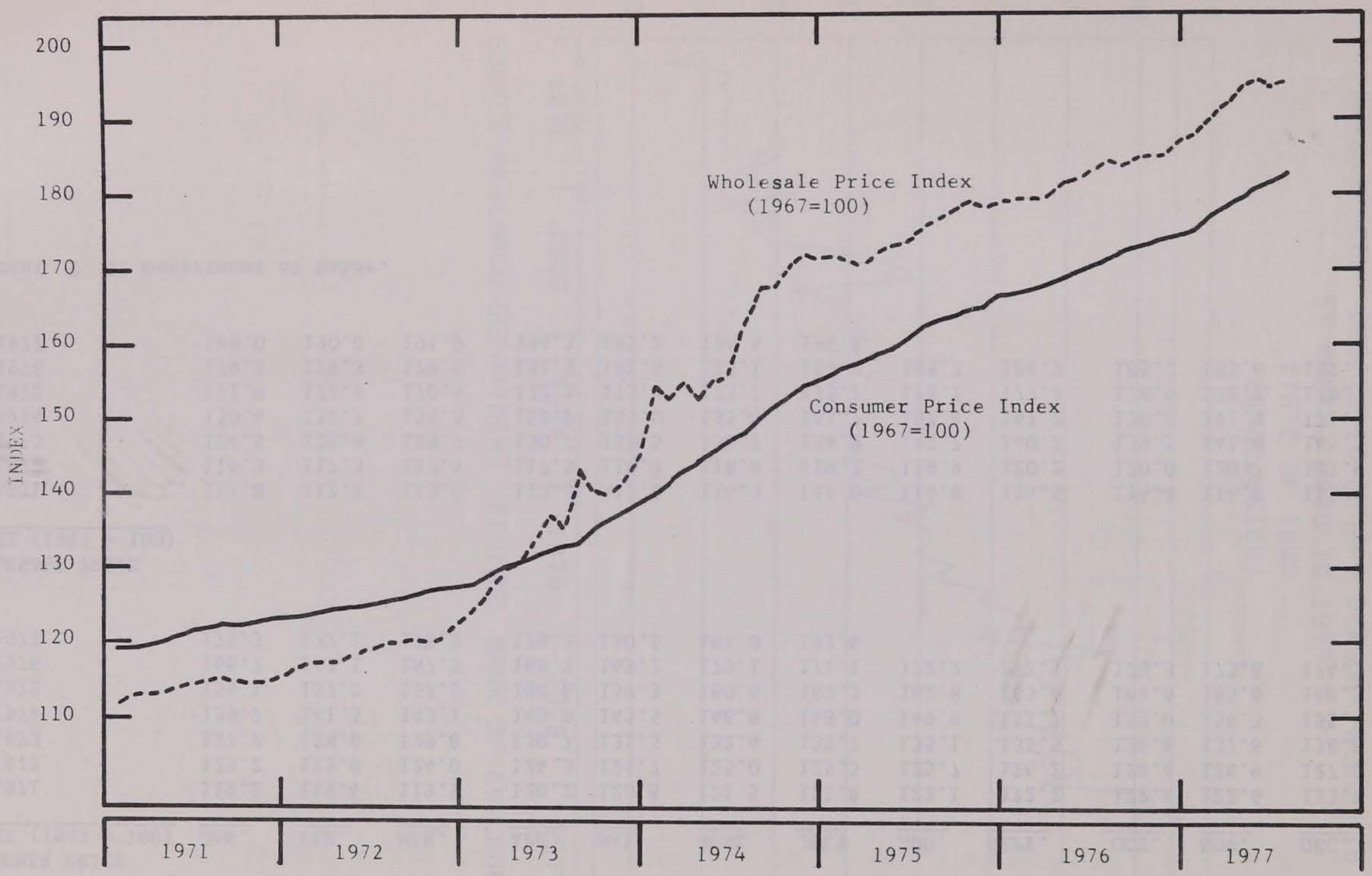
Iowa Job Insurance Initial Claims



YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1971	16912	10313	8459	8208	6501	7739	9111	7731	6461	6077	9370	14942
1972	16980	11124	8142	7200	6342	6539	7996	5881	4554	5075	8423	12101
1973	14196	8215	5909	7205	5134	5383	9048	6153	4079	4291	6228	13581
1974	14808	12544	5627	4947	5613	4777	8367	6062	5074	6090	9696	24198
1975	25770	19029	14018	15557	11384	11097	13615	18694	9708	11057	13080	23812
1976	20315	11740	10824	9646	7897	8974	13092	10731	8430	11013	14548	20851
1977	19093	12265	10157	9206	9806	10928	12833	11343				

1977	19093	12265	10157	9206	9806	10928	12833	11343

Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index

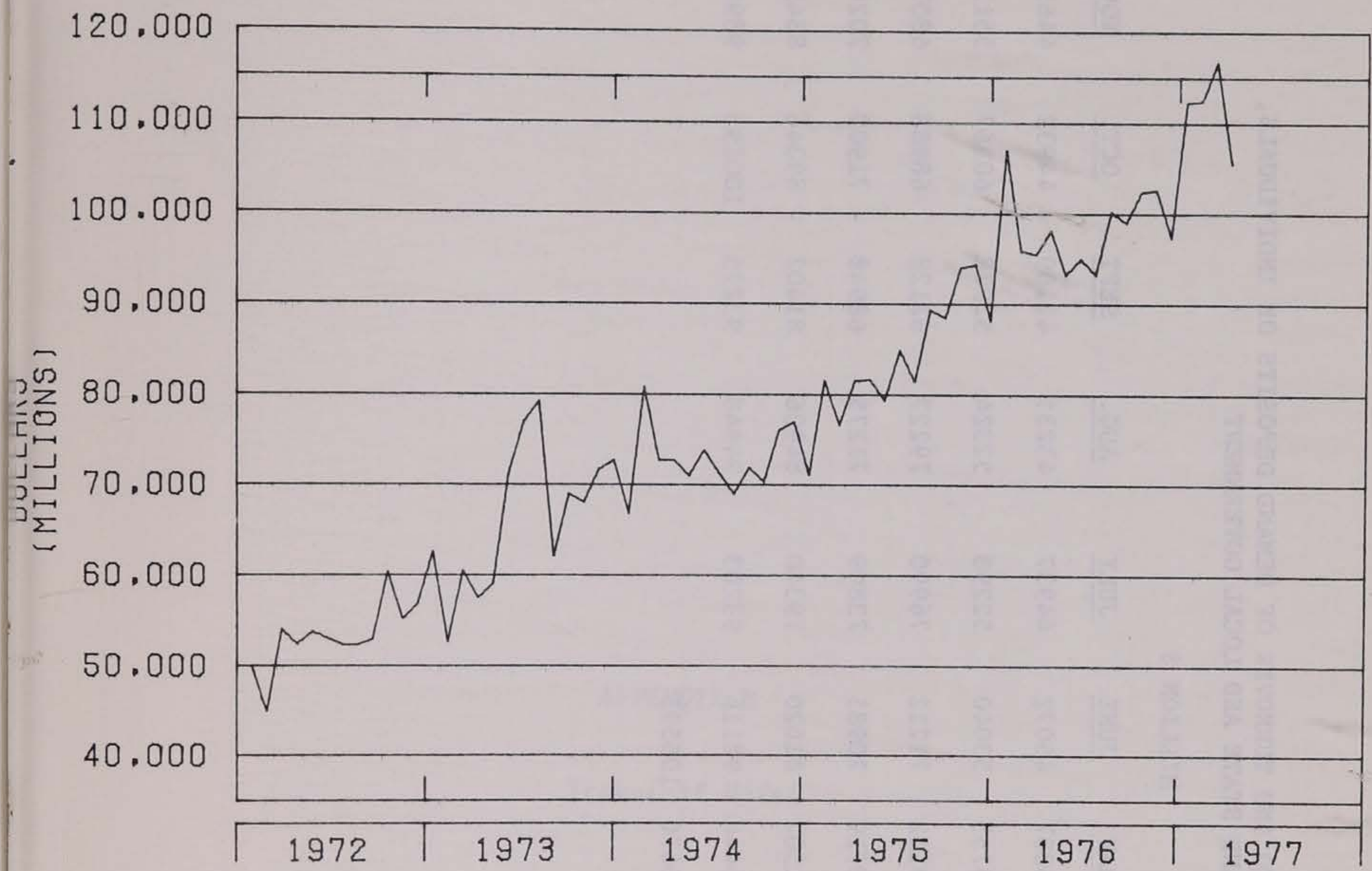


CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100)	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	172.2	172.9	173.3	173.8	174.3
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.3	180.6	181.8	182.6					

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (1967 = 100)												
1971	111.8	112.8	113.0	113.3	113.8	114.3	114.6	114.9	114.5	114.4	114.5	115.4
1972	116.3	117.3	117.4	117.5	118.2	118.8	119.7	119.9	120.2	120.0	120.7	122.9
1973	124.5	126.9	129.7	130.7	133.5	136.7	134.9	142.7	140.2	139.5	141.8	145.3
1974	150.4	152.7	154.5	152.7	155.0	155.0	161.7	167.4	167.2	170.2	171.9	171.5
1975	171.8	171.3	170.4	172.1	173.2	173.7	175.7	176.7	177.7	178.9	178.2	178.7
1976	179.3	179.3	179.6	181.3	181.8	183.1	184.3	183.7	184.7	185.2	185.6	187.1
1977	188.0	190.0	191.9	194.3	195.2	194.4	194.8					

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

RATE OF BANK DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
BY MONTH, 1970 TO 1977
STATE OF IOWA
(UNADJUSTED)



SOURCE-RESEARCH DEPARTMENT FEDERAL BANK OF CHICAGO

ANNUAL RATE OF BANK DEBITS TO AND TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MILLION $

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1971	41299	37325	43612	42945	44887	45072	44937	43235	41109	44932	44653	45705
1972	49966	44903	53999	52395	53755	53040	52298	52324	52978	60367	55170	56874
1973	62639	52657	60514	57504	59132	71212	76990	79227	62128	68983	68071	71679
1974	72731	66834	80802	72707	72719	70985	73809	71275	68948	71902	70297	76034
1975	76974	71113	81464	76609	81507	81620	79340	84906	81402	89346	88458	94014
1976	94327	88165	106987	95881	95448	98116	93203	94948	93275	100195	98962	102444
1977	102627	97348	112250	112426	116676	105593						

APPENDIX B

Technical Notes

TECHNICAL NOTES

The employment and unemployment information in this Manpower Review was compiled by the Research and Statistics Department of the Iowa Department of Job Service, affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor. It is based on data obtained in part from employer surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, records of the Iowa Department of Job Service and state unemployment insurance programs. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the Iowa Department of Job Service to implement various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, welfare programs and community development activities.

A general description of the methodology used to estimate labor force statistics is discussed below.

Early each month, usually the first Friday of the month, the U.S. Department of Labor announces national statistics on the total number of persons in the civilian labor force, the number employed and unemployed and the unemployment rate for the preceding month. These figures are based on estimates made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), from the monthly household survey called the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is designed primarily to measure employment and unemployment in the nation as a whole. In the past the CPS also yielded some data for 27 states and selected metropolitan areas. Once a year, the BLS would issue revised employment and unemployment estimates for these areas. These revisions incorporate the annual average employment and unemployment estimates for State and SMSA's based on the CPS, and replace the preliminary estimate prepared by states from unemployment insurance statistics. During 1977 BLS provided this data to all states thus bringing the 23 smaller, and non-CPS states, under the CPS annual average benchmarks.

The CPS consists of interviews directed to a sample of 461 areas in the U.S. covering every state and the District of Columbia. The sample is designed and selected by the Bureau of the Census and is administered to discover who is working, not working or looking for work in the U.S. The sample is designed to reflect urban and rural areas, agricultural and nonagricultural industries and the major geographic divisions of the county in the same proportion as they occur in the nation as a whole. Approximately 60,000 households throughout the U.S. are in the CPS.

To insure continuity of the survey data for comparison purposes, a household is interviewed in each of four consecutive months, dropped for the next eight months and then interviewed again for a final four months. A set of carefully constructed questions is asked at each household which is identical in wording and sequence in each interview. The questions elicit information that will result in the determination of the labor force status of each member of the household 16 years of age and over, during the survey week containing the 12th day of the month.

All states use the Current Employment Statistics (CES), a "70-step" estimating procedure and adjustment to the CPS annual average for their state.

The CES are monthly current estimates of nonagricultural wage and salaried employment, hours and earnings by industry based on a voluntary sample of employing establishments who report employment, earnings and hours each month. The employment information in the CES is used in estimating the state's employment levels for nonagricultural wage and salary workers.

The "70-step" estimating procedure encompasses a standarized, intricate series of estimating steps. Estimates of total employment on a place of residence basis are obtained using the CES employment estimates, private and public employment covered by the Iowa unemployment insurance program, federal and local government employment, railroad employment, employment by non-profit institutions, domestics, nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers and agricultural employment. Total unemployment estimates are obtained using state unemployment insurance claims data, insured unemployment claims data other than state, unemployment related to non-covered employment, new entrant and re-entrant unemployment. Total civilian employment and total unemployment are added together equals the total civilian labor force. The total unemployment rate is the ratio of unemployment to the labor force expressed as a percentage.

Beginning in 1977 Iowa's CPS sample was expanded to a sufficient size and error level to establish benchmark statistics for 1976 statistics. This means that the state's labor force, employment and unemployment estimates are being adjusted to the CPS annual averages.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, total employment and unemployment made by state employment security agencies must be reconciled annually to the CPS to ensure that they add to the national totals. This procedure removes the amount of difference between the totals of the states and the national total.

GLOSSARY

LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY

ACCESSIONS: See LABOR TURNOVER.

APPLICANT: A person who contacts a local Job Service office to seek employment or obtain employability development services.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT: Includes the total of farmers and family and hired workers who receive wages, salaries or commissions for work performed on farms for the pay period including the 12th of the month.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS: The Department of Labor each month classified 150 Major Labor Areas according to the adequacy of the labor supply. The classifications are based on reports prepared by State Employment Security Agencies (SESA) on employment and unemployment developments and outlooks for each area. The unemployment rate is a key factor in determining the area classification with consideration also given to other factors such as employment and unemployment outlook, local employer estimates of their manpower needs, the relationship between labor supply and demand and the seasonal patterns of employment and unemployment fluctuations in the area.

How Major Labor Areas Are Classfied

Labor Supply Category	Description	Unemployment Rate
Group A	Overall labor shortage	Less than 1.5%
Group B	Low unemployment	1.5 to 2.9%
Group C	Moderate unemployment	3.0 to 5.9%
Group D	Substantial unemployment	6.0 to 8.9%
Group E	Substantial unemployment	9.0 to 11.9%
Group F	Substantial unemployment	12.0 or more

Areas of substantial unemployment are labor areas in which the current and anticipated local labor supply substantially exceeds labor requirements. An area is classified in Group D, E. and F when:

(1) Unemployment in the area is equal to six percent or more of its labor force, discounting seasonal or temporary factors, and

(2) It is anticipated that the rate of unemployment during the next two months will remain at six percent or more, discounting temporary or seasonal factors. Smaller labor areas are also classified as areas of substantial unemployment when they meet the criteria. These areas, however, are not placed in specific letter classification categories.

Areas of persistent unemployment are labor areas, or cities of 250,000 or more population or counties with unemployment during the most recent calendar year averaging six percent or more of the labor force and the rate of unemployment has been at least:

(1) Fifty percent above the national average for three of the preceding calendar years, or

(2) Seventy-five percent above the national average for two of the three preceding calendar years, or

(3) One hundred percent above the national average for one of the preceding two calendar years.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS: Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total sample man hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (manufacturing): The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an establishment payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS: The portion of gross average weekly hours which were in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

BENCHMARK STATISTICS: Comprehensive data compiled periodically and used as a basis for developing and adjusting interim estimates made from sample information. Monthly nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates prepared under contract with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics are developed from reports submitted by a representative sample of employers. The series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year. Under the procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level. The primary employment benchmark is the employment covered by the Iowa Unemployment Insurance law.

CLAIMANT, U.I.: An individual who has been determined monetarily eligible for benefit payments under one or more of the Federal or State programs and whose benefit year or compensation, by reason of an extended duration period, has not ended and who has not exhausted his benefit right.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: See EMPLOYED PERSONS.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: All persons 16 years of age or over within a specified geographic area who are either employed or unemployed, excluding persons serving in the armed forces, comprise the civilian labor force.

CIVILIAN WORK FORCE: See WORK FORCE.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973 (CETA): The purpose of this act is to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and under employed persons; to assure that training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities; to enhance self-sufficiency by establishing a flexible and decentralized system of Federal, State and local programs. The Act, which provides grants to selected prime sponsors and the integration of categorical programs, replaces the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): This index is also known as the "cost-of-living" index. The index measures the average change in prices of goods and services usually bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers. It is based on the prices of approximately 400 items which were selected to represent the movement of prices of all goods and services. Prices for these items are obtained in urban section of 29 major SMSA's and 17 smaller cities, which were chosen to represent all urban places in the United States. The prices are collected from about 18,000 establishments -- grocery and department store, hospitals, filling stations and other types of stores and service establishments.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference data-- 1967, which equals 100.0. Any change in the cost of goods and services is expressed as a percentage increase or decrease in the index. For example, a 22 percent increase is shown as an index value of 122.0. Expressed in dollars the price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and denial workers has risen from $10 in 1967 to $12.20.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS): A nationwide monthly household survey conducted by the U. S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of approximately 60,000 households selected to represent the U. S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any two consecutive months. The survey of the civilian noninstitutional population provides monthly statistics on employment, unemployment and related subjects which are analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month national labor force information from this survey is published by the U. S. Department of Labor in Employment and Earnings, Monthly Report on the Labor Force and the Monthly Labor Review.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT): Descriptive information concerning most jobs in the American economy. It presents a systematic numeric classification of occupations arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed and inter-relationships with other occupations. The standardization of job titles and the accompanying definitions of job sixties provide a unique tool for users of occupational information.

DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: See ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED.

DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME: Income that remains after taxes and other nontax payments to the government are deducted. See also Per Capita Income, Personal Income and Spendable Earnings.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS: Measurements of various economic and business movements and activities of a community such as: employment, unemployment, hours worked, income, savings, volume of building permits, volume of sales, etc., whose fluxuation affect and may be used to determine overall economic trends.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: An individual who is a member of a family which (1) receives cash welfare payments or (2) has a total annual income that does not exceed established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS: The indication of whether or not the individual is employed, and the regular period of time that the individual is employed.

FULL-TIME: Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week.
PART-TIME: Persons who worked one to thirty-four hours during the survey week.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: All civilian persons who, during a specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked fifteen hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family. Also included are all those persons who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation or labor-management disputes, or personal reasons whether or not they were paid for the time off by their employers or if they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consists of work around the house (e.g. housework, painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable and similar organizations.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM (ESARS): Reports based on data compiled from state and local Employment Security job applications, job orders and office operations. Reports are prepared by the state for local offices, districts and regions.

ENTRY-LEVEL AND TRAINEE: Two nonsynonymous terms. Entry-level refers to a job or occupation and trainee refers to an individual.

ENTRY-LEVEL: A term usually associated with those jobs or occupations for which employers hire workers either with little or no previous work experience or with relatively minimum training or education. Occupations which require a relatively greater amount of education or training may have specific entry-level classifications such as "apprenticeship" or "internship".

TRAINEE: An individual who is being hired for a job which may or may not require previous experience or education. A trainee may start a job at an entry-level, apprenticeship level or internship level position.

ETHNIC GROUP: Apparent race of applicant. (Term as used by Job Service offices).

EXPANSION DEMAND: New job openings created by expansion in a given occupation or industry. This is determined by a simple subtraction of the current year employment level from the projected year employment level. See also LABOR DEMAND and REPLACEMENT DEMAND.

FISCAL YEAR (FY): A term utilized by most governmental agencies to denote a 12-month period beginning October 1st and ending September 30th of the next calendar year. Thus, FY 1978 designates the time period between October 1, 1977 and September 30, 1978.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): The GNP is generally considered the most comprehensive single measure of economic activity. It is measured by the market value of goods and services produced by the nation in a designated time period, usually a calendar or fiscal year.

INDUSTRY: Describes a type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

INITIAL CLAIM: Either a new or an additional claim. A new unemployment claim (UI, UCFE, or UCX) is a request for determination of insured status for purposes of establishing a new benefit year. An additional claim is a notice filed at the beginning of a second or subsequent series of claims with a benefit year, when a break in job attachment has occurred since the last claim was filed concerning which state procedures require that separation in formation be obtained.

JOB BANK: This is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with Job Service of Iowa. The listings are both alphabetical and by D.O.T. code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer printouts, Job Service local offices are equipped with microfiche readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. A Manpower Specialist will interview the applicant and, if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for a job interview. See also REFERRAL and PLACEMENT.

JOB DEVELOPMENT: The process of soliciting a public or private employer's order for a specific applicant for whom the local Job Service office has no suitable opening currently on file.

JOB INSURANCE: See UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

JOB OPENING: A single job opening for which the local Job Service office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants.

LABOR AREA: See LABOR MARKET AREA.

LABOR DEMAND: An estimate of the number of job opportunities which exist and will occur over a given period of time. It is comprised of the following major components: EXPANSION DEMAND and REPLACEMENT DEMAND.

LABOR FORCE: See CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES: This is more commonly known as a "strike" or "work stoppage". Workers are engaged in a work stoppage to improve their position in negotiations with management for increased wages, fringe benefits and/or improved working conditions.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE: The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as "in the labor force".

LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS: The measurement and evaluation of economic forces as they relate to the employment process in the local labor market area. The many variables affecting labor demand - supply relationships, including such factors as population growth and characteristics, industrial structure and development, technological developments, shifts in consumer demands, volume and extent of unionization and trade disputes, recruitment practices, wage levels, conditions of employment and training opportunities.

LABOR MARKET AREA: Consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of its central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI): The delivery of labor force, employment, unemployment, wage, supply and demand, occupational, industrial, economic and demographic data for the analysis of manpower problems for specifically defined area.

LABOR SUPPLY: The number of workers (unemployed and employed) who are seeking work or would seek employment if they believed jobs were available. Generally this term has been applied to those who are unemployed. However, employed persons may also be included in the supply picture.

LABOR TURNOVER: Usually expressed as a rate based on total employment in the establishment or industry and is shown in terms of so many per 100 workers on the payroll at a given time. The term has multiple definitions varying with the contex.

a. As applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry or areas, it refers to the movement into and out of jobs during a given period of time by workers.

b. The usual measurement of turnover in the context of labor market statistics and is applied to individual establishments is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status. This movement is comprised of two broad types: ACCESSIONS: Additions of temporary and permanent workers to the payroll, whether they are as new hires or as rehires. SEPARATIONS: Terminations of workers by quits, layoffs and other separations caused by discharges, disability, retirement, labor force withdrawal and entry into the armed forces.

LAY-OFF: Suspension from pay by the company for reasons such as lack of orders, plant breakdown, shortage of materials or termination of seasonal or temporary employment, etc.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA: These areas usually have at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. In most instances boundries of major labor areas coincide with those of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) as determined by the Office of Management and Budget in cooperation with a federal interagency committee.

MINIMUM WAGE: Refers to the lowest wage to be paid employees covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and its subsequent amendments. The minimum wage effective January 1, 1976 is $2.30 per hour unless specifically exempted under the law.

MINORITY: A term denoting those persons who are non-white, of Spanish heritage or have other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full- time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers and persons on leave of absence without pay.

OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT: This refers to self-employed, unpaid family and private household workers.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (PLACE OF RESIDENCE): Employment in the area where the employees live regardless of the area where they work. Multiple job holders are counted only once and the effects of commuting into and out of the area are negated.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (PLACE OF WORK): Refers to employees on establishment payrolls during the survey week (pay period including the 12th of the month) regardless of where they live. Self-employed, unpaid family domestic, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded. Multiple job holders are counted for each job.

OCCUPATION: The name or the title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See also DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES.

OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND: Demand for workers by occupation rather than by industry. See also LABOR DEMAND.

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS: A statistical procedure developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide future labor demand information by occupation for states and major areas. The statistical procedure uses linear regressions and the I/o Matrix. See also LABOR DEMAND.

PARTICIPATION RATE: See LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE.

PER CAPITA INCOME: A measure of income by unit of population (per person). Total personal income for area divided by the population of the area. See also DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME and SPENDABLE EARNINGS.

PERSONAL INCOME: Income received from all sources minus contributions to social insurance, retirement plans and social security. See also DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, PER CAPITA INCOME and SPENDABLE EARNINGS.

PLACEMENT: The hiring by an employer of an individual referred by the employment office for a job or an interview, providing that the employment office completed certain procedural steps: (1) Prior arrangement with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals; (2) Referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer; (3) Verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer that the individual had entered on a job; and (4) Recorded the transaction on an employer order form prior to referral and other appropriate Job Service forms.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE: Employment, unemployment and labor force data based on where workers live rather than where they work. See also WORK FORCE.

REFERRAL (referral to a job): The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant.

REPLACEMENT DEMAND: The demand or job openings created by workers who leave the labor force for any reason (e.g. death, retirement) is known as replacement demand and is part of TOTAL DEMAND. See also LABOR DEMAND and EXPANSION DEMAND.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT: Statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying trends. For this reason unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis to compensate for such influences as the summer closing of schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season and seasonal style changes. Such adjustments facilitates the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month-to-month changes in joblessness.

SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS: Persons who work in non-farm industries who are not on payrolls, i.e. self-employed persons, domestic workers in private households and unpaid family workers.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, SERVICE INDUSTRIES, AND SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES: Three terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly. Each has a separate and distinct meaning.

a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS refer to the category of jobs performed in and around private households; serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments; and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war. All industries employ workers in service classifications. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, chambermaids, and charwomen.

b. SERVICE INDUSTRIES refer to establishments in that division of the industrial structure which render a wide variety of services to individuals and business establishments. These industries, which employ workers in a wide variety of white collar, blue collar, and service occupations, represent just one segment of the much larger group of service-producing industries.

c. In order to assist in the evaluation of underlying economic trends, it is an accepted practice to consider that the economy consists of two major parts: The goods-producing sector (manufacturing, mining, and construction) and the SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIAL SECTOR. The latter includes transportation-communications-utilities, trade, finance-insurance-real estate, the SERVICE INDUSTRIES, and government. Accordingly, it is a multi-industry group which is characterized by highly complex occupational staffing patterns. In terms of white collar, blue collar, and service occupational or job classifications, the latter is the smallest group employed.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Earnings from which estimated social security and Federal income taxes have been deducted.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC): The SIC covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes it possible to classify establishments according to type of activity and may be classified according to 2, 3 or 4 digit basis, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA): This is a title applied to the large concentrated labor market areas of the U.S. and adopted by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1949. The primary objective was to have all reporting federal agencies utilize the same boundaries for a given geographic area in publishing statistical data useful for analyzing metropolitan problems. The criteria used for defining SMSA's are essentially those used in defining major labor market areas. The criteria for defining an SMSA are as follows:

Population Criteria

A. Each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area must include at lease:

1. One city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or
2. Two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

B. If two or more adjacent counties each have a city of 50,000 inhabitant or more (or twin cities under A. 2., and the cities are within twenty miles of each other city limits to city limits), they will be included in the same area unless there is definite evidence that the two cities are not economically or socially integrated.

Criteria of Metropolitan Character

The criteria of metropolitan character relate primarily to the attributes of the county as a place of work or a concentration of nonagricultural workers. Specifically, these criteria are:

C. At least seventy-five percent of the labor force in the county must be in the non-agricultural labor force.

D. In addition to criteria C, the county must meet at least one of the following conditions:

1. It must have 50 percent or more of its population living in contiguous minor civil divisions with a density of at least 150 persons per square mile, in an unbroken chain of minor civil divisions with such density radiating from a central city in the area.

2. The number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county must equal at least ten percent of the number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county containing the largest city in the area, or be the place of employment of 10,000 nonagricultural workers.

3. The nonagricultural labor force living in the county must equal at least ten percent of the number of nonagricultural labor force living in the county containing the largest city in the area, or be the place of residence of a nonagricultural labor force of 10,000.

Criteria of Integration

The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between the outlying counties and central county.

E. A county is regarded as integrated with the county or counties containing the central cities of the area if either of the following criteria is met:

1. If fifteen percent of the workers living in the county work in the county or counties containing central cities of the area, or

2. If twenty-five percent of those working in the county live in the county or counties containing central cities of the area.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND: See LABOR DEMAND and LABOR SUPPLY.

TOTAL EMPLOYED: The sum of agricultural, non-agricultural wage and salary, self employed, unpaid family and domestic workers adjusted to eliminate double counting of persons holding more than one job and to a place of residence basis.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYED: The sum of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them, workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force.

UNEMPLOYED: Defined in the 1970 Census as persons in the civilian labor force sixteen years old and over who did not work during the survey week, but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last four weeks and who were available for work during the survey week. Also included were those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within thirty days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Unemployment insurance is a program for the accujulation of funds paid by employers to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond the workers control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments. UI serves as an economic stabilizer by maintaining an individual's purchasing power when unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: Unemployment, its level and composition, is widely regarded as a key index of economic well-being. Because of this, there is a basic need for the objective measurement of the number and characteristics of the unemployed. The three most common measures of unemployment are the total unemployment rate, the covered unemployment rate, and the insured unemployment ratio. Each of these rates were developed to measure a specific segment of the unemployed labor force. Each rate is estimated from a unique formula which incorporates different concepts and relationships among the unemployed, the employed, and the civilian labor force. Each rate utilizes different components in its estimating process which is evident in both the numerators and denominator. Finally, each rate provides a reasonably accurate measure of unemployment which is easily applied and readily understood. The unemployment rates published for the nation, states and major areas, represent total unemployment.

1. TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE is a familiar economic indicator. It is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force:

$$\text{Total Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Unemployment}}{\text{Total Labor Force (Unemployment + Employment)}}$$

2. COVERED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE is primarily in forecasting benefit costs. It is the proportion of those persons within the labor force which are covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws and are unemployed on an average day of the year:

$$\text{Covered Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Covered Unemployment}}{\text{Covered Labor Force (Unemployment + Employment)}}$$

As used for acturial purposes, a person attached to the covered labor force enters covered unemployment status when he becomes unemployed and is free of nonmonetary disqualification. The covered labor force consists of the average number of people working in covered employment within the state plus the average number of covered unemployed. The formula for estimating the covered unemployment rate was developed by the U. S. Department of Labor. It provides an index of unemployment which is relatively free from the influence of changes in the law dealing with elibibility, waiting period and potential duration of benefits.

3. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE is the ratio of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of average covered employment.

$$\text{Insured Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Insured Unemployment}}{\text{Covered Employment}}$$

Included in the number of insured unemployed are persons receiving full benefits, persons receiving partial benefits, and persons in waiting period status. Unlike the total and covered unemployment rates, the insured ratio uses employment (rather than labor force) as its base. The insured unemployment ratio is an indicator of (claims) workload used primarily by Job Insurance personnel.

The following table summarizes the components of unemployment which are measured by their respective rates.

COMPONENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Component	Insured	Covered	Total
Full Benefit Claimants	X	X	X
Waiting Week Claimants	X	X	X
Partial Benefit Claimant	X	X	
Monetarily Ineligibles		X	X
Exhaustees		X	X
Nonmonetary Disqualifieds			X
Delayed and Never Filers			X
Noncovered Workers			X
Entrants and Re-entrants			X
UCFE (Federal Civilian Service Claimants)			X
Railroad			X

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service office that have not been filled within a specified period of time.

UNIVERSE OF NEED (UN): The universe of need represents the total number of different individuals, both UNEMPLOYED and UNDEREMPLOYED, who may need employment related assistance at some time during the year. It includes estimates of estimates of the DISADVANTAGED; other POOR PEOPLE who do not meet the criteria as disadvantaged; individuals in near poverty; and nonpoor workers who are UNEMPLOYED or underutilized during the course of the year.

WEEKLY COVERED WAGE: The average weekly earnings of all employees covered under the State Unemployment Insurance program.

WORK FORCE: Beginning in January 1974, the procedure for estimating total employment has been revised substantially. In the past, employment data was derived largely from employer reports on a job basis by place of work. This differed conceptually from data in the decennial U. S. Census, which is based on where workers live rather than where they work. The new procedure accepts the census concept by converting jobs data to estimates of persons by place of residence. This change adjusts for substantial incommuting or outcommuting in a labor area and adjusts for multiple job-holding (moonlighting). Thus, while employment data published previously were on a work force definition (number of jobs by place of work), they will now be on a labor force basis of one person, one job, by place of residence. A major effect of this change will be to reduce total employment previously attributed to a central city where workers commute in and to increase total employment in outlying counties where workers commute from the area to jobs in central cities. Procedures for estimating nonagricultural wage and salary employment by industry remain in the same as in the past--number of jobs by place of work.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (WPI): The WPI measures average changes in prices of commodities sold in primary markets in the United States. "Wholesale", as used here, refers to sales in large quantities by producers, not to prices received by wholesales, jobbers, or distributors. It represents the movement of prices of all commotities produced in the manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, gas and electricity, and public utilities sectors. It also includes all commodities produced or imported for sale in commercial transactions in primary markets in the United States.