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LMI

REVIEW

Labor
Market
Review
Information

Southeast Iowa Ten-County Area
Third Quarter FY 1980

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION REVIEW
SOUTHEAST IOWA TEN COUNTY LABOR AREA

JULY 1980

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE

Affiliated with
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Marc Sprenger, Manager
Job Service of Iowa
609 West Second Street
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

Don Zimmer, Manager
Job Service of Iowa
201 North 13th Street
Centerville, Iowa 52544

Shirley Lemon, Manager
Job Service of Iowa
122 North First Street
Oskaloosa, Iowa 52577

Job Service of Iowa
Post office Building
Albia, Iowa 52531

Richard Brownlee, Manager
Job Service of Iowa
51 West Washington Street
Fairfield, Iowa 52556

Job Service of Iowa
115 West Washington
Sigourney, Iowa 52591

Job Service of Iowa
120 South Main Street
Chariton, Iowa 50049

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Historical Building
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

Report Prepared by:
Larry J. Holtkamp
Manpower Research Economist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary	1
Area Profile	2
Definition of Area	3
Economic Developments and Outlook	4
Manpower Resources and Outlook	5
Manpower Programs	6
Statistical Information	7
Appendix A - Sources of Information	8
Appendix B - Technical Notes	9
Appendix C - Glossary of Terms	10
Index	11

P R E F A C E

The Labor Market Information (LMI) Review is an analytical and statistical report intended to provide a review of recent economic developments as well as an outlook for the ensuing months. In addition, manpower resources are analyzed and manpower programs are discussed. Charts and selected statistical information are an integral part of this report and are included to facilitate assimilation of the narrative portions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary.....	1
Area Profile.....	2
Definition of Area.....	5
Economic Developments and Outlook.....	6
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	6
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment.....	8
Unemployment.....	12
Outlook.....	14
Job Placement Activities.....	15
Job Bank.....	15
Special Services to Veterans.....	15
Services to Youth.....	17
Services to Older Workers.....	17
Services for the Handicapped.....	17
Job Corp.....	18
Work Incentive Program (WIN).....	18
Counseling.....	18
Testing.....	19
Trade Readjustment Assistance (TRA).....	19
Targeted Job Tax Credit.....	20
Labor Market Information.....	20
Supporting Statistical Tables.....	23
Appendix A - Sources of Information.....	73
Appendix B - Technical Notes.....	74
Appendix C - Glossary of Terms.....	76

LIST OF TABLES

Southeast Iowa Ten County Labor Force Summary.....	6
Net Yearly Employment Changes in Ten Southeast Iowa Counties.....	9
Comparison of Unemployment Rates.....	13
Applicant Services in Southeast Iowa Job Placement Offices.....	16
Table I: 1979 Monthly and Annual Average Labor Force Summary.....	23-32
Table IA: 1979 Monthly and Annual Average CPS - Adjusted Labor Force Summary.....	33-37
Table II: 1980 Monthly and Annual Average Labor Force Summary.....	38-47
Table IIA: 1980 Monthly and Annual Average CPS - Adjusted Labor Force Summary.....	48-52

	<u>Page</u>
Southeast Iowa Counties Included on Tables I, IA, II and IIA	
Appanoose County	
Davis County	
Jefferson County	
Keokuk County	
Lucas County	
Mahaska County	
Monroe County	
Van Buren County	
Wapello County	
Wayne County	
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed.....	53
Applicant Characteristics.....	54
Applicant Employment Status by Occupational Category.....	55
Applicant Placed in Jobs by Job Service of Iowa.....	56
Current Total of Active Applicants by Occupation.....	57
Average Weekly Wage by Major Industry Group.....	58
Comparison of Average Wages from Wage Survey '79.....	59
Fairfield, Iowa Labor Area Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates.....	60-61
Ottumwa, Iowa Labor Area Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates.....	62
Personal Income by Major Sources.....	63
Farm Income and Expenditures.....	64
Government Transfer Payments by Major Source.....	65
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).....	66
Taxable Retail Sales.....	67
Iowa Unemployment Rates 1950 - 1980.....	68
U.S. Unemployment Rates 1950 - 1980 (Unadjusted).....	69
U.S. Unemployment Rates 1950 - 1980 (Seasonally Adjusted).....	70
Consumer Price Index (CPI).....	71

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Map of Area.....	5
Labor Force Composition in Southeast Iowa Counties.....	7
Manufacturing Employment in Selected Southeast Iowa Counties.....	10-11
Comparison of Unemployment Rates.....	12
U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI).....	72

SUMMARY

Since 1975, the Southeast Iowa Ten County economy showed steady growth through 1979. Then, in early 1980, a national recession began taking its toll. By mid 1980, manufacturing employment registered a yearly decline of 1,800 workers while the total number of unemployed workers almost doubled the previous year tally. Nonmanufacturing employment registered a slight yearly increase, mostly on the strengths of service and finance industries. Construction and trade also show heavy yearly worker losses.

The immediate outlook is not much better, either. Although no long term layoffs or plant closings are expected, unemployment is expected to remain at least double the previous year tally throughout the remainder of 1980. No significant improvement in the local economy is expected until at least May 1981.

County	1979	1980	% Change
Adair	1,000	950	-5.0%
Adams	1,200	1,150	-4.2%
Appanoose	1,500	1,400	-6.7%
Artwood	1,800	1,700	-5.6%
Benett	2,000	1,900	-5.0%
Benton	2,200	2,100	-4.5%
Bremer	2,500	2,400	-4.0%
Butler	2,800	2,700	-3.6%
Calhoun	3,000	2,900	-3.3%
Clinton	3,200	3,100	-3.1%
Decatur	3,500	3,400	-2.9%
Delaware	3,800	3,700	-2.6%
Dubuque	4,000	3,900	-2.5%
Emmett	4,200	4,100	-2.4%
Franklin	4,500	4,400	-2.2%
Grant	4,800	4,700	-2.1%
Greene	5,000	4,900	-2.0%
Hamilton	5,200	5,100	-1.9%
Harrison	5,500	5,400	-1.8%
Hawley	5,800	5,700	-1.7%
Hempstead	6,000	5,900	-1.7%
Howard	6,200	6,100	-1.6%
Keokuk	6,500	6,400	-1.5%
Linn	6,800	6,700	-1.5%
Lucas	7,000	6,900	-1.4%
Madison	7,200	7,100	-1.4%
Marietta	7,500	7,400	-1.3%
Marshall	7,800	7,700	-1.3%
Mills	8,000	7,900	-1.2%
Monroe	8,200	8,100	-1.2%
Montgomery	8,500	8,400	-1.2%
Newton	8,800	8,700	-1.1%
North	9,000	8,900	-1.1%
Polk	9,200	9,100	-1.1%
Ringgold	9,500	9,400	-1.1%
Shelby	9,800	9,700	-1.0%
Union	10,000	9,900	-1.0%
Van Buren	10,200	10,100	-1.0%
Wapello	10,500	10,400	-1.0%
Washington	10,800	10,700	-1.0%
Wayne	11,000	10,900	-1.0%
Worth	11,200	11,100	-1.0%
Total-10 Counties	150,000	148,000	-1.3%
State of Iowa	2,887,000	2,852,000	-1.2%
United States	218,000,000	215,000,000	-1.4%

AREA PROFILE

Albia Labor Area: Monroe County, Iowa
 Bloomfield Labor Area: Davis County, Iowa
 Centerville Labor Area: Appanoose County, Iowa
 Chariton Labor Area: Lucas County, Iowa
 Corydon Labor Area: Wayne County, Iowa
 Fairfield Labor Area: Jefferson County, Iowa
 Keosauqua Labor Area: Van Buren County, Iowa
 Oskaloosa Labor Area: Mahaska County, Iowa
 Ottumwa Labor Area: Wapello County, Iowa
 Sigourney Labor Area: Keokuk County, Iowa

<u>POPULATION (1)</u>	<u>JULY 1, 1977</u>	<u>APRIL 1, 1970</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
Appanoose County	15,135	15,007	+ 0.9%
Centerville	6,217	6,531	- 4.8%
Davis County	8,731	8,207	+ 6.4%
Bloomfield	2,668	2,718	- 1.8%
Jefferson County	14,857	15,774	- 5.8%
Fairfield	7,742	8,715	- 11.2%
Keokuk County	13,262	13,942	- 4.9%
Sigourney	2,111	2,319	- 9.0%
Lucas County	9,900	10,163	- 2.6%
Chariton	4,649	5,009	- 7.2%
Mahaska County	22,004	22,177	- 0.8%
Oskaloosa	10,560	11,224	- 5.9%
Monroe County	9,313	9,357	- 0.5%
Albia	3,890	4,151	- 6.3%
Van Buren County	8,590	8,643	- 0.6%
Keosauqua	1,024	1,018	+ 0.6%
Wapello County	40,335	42,149	- 4.3%
Eldon	1,319	1,319	0.0%
Ottumwa	27,446	30,213	- 9.2%
Wayne County	8,132	8,405	- 3.2%
Corydon	1,657	1,745	- 5.0%
Total-10 Counties	150,259	153,825	- 2.3%
State of Iowa	2,887,532	2,825,368	+ 2.2%
United States	216,332,000	203,235,000	+ 6.4%

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/

	<u>MAY 1980</u>	<u>MAY 1979</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
Appanoose County (2)	6,320	6,310	+ 0.2%
Davis County (2)	4,000	3,890	+ 2.8%
Jefferson County (2)	8,190	8,080	+ 1.4%
Keokuk County (2)	5,900	5,710	+ 3.3%
Lucas County (2)	4,920	4,760	+ 3.4%
Mahaska County (2)	10,470	10,780	- 2.9%
Monroe County (2)	5,060	5,060	0.0%
Van Buren County (2)	4,180	3,960	+ 5.6%
Wapello County (2)	18,280	17,570	+ 4.0%
Wayne County (2)	3,930	4,040	- 2.7%
Total-10 Counties	71,250	70,160	+ 1.6%
State of Iowa (2)	1,487,400	1,493,130	- 0.4%
United States (3)	105,142,000	102,398,000	+ 2.7%

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (PLACE OF WORK)

	<u>MAY 1980</u>	<u>MAY 1979</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
Appanoose County (2)	3,850	4,160	- 7.5%
Davis County (2)	2,030	1,990	+ 2.0%
Jefferson County (2)	6,160	6,360	- 3.1%
Keokuk County (2)	2,580	2,620	- 1.5%
Lucas County (2)	3,200	3,160	+ 1.3%
Mahaska County (2)	6,630	7,110	- 6.8%
Monroe County (2)	2,460	2,560	- 3.9%
Van Buren County (2)	1,820	1,780	+ 2.2%
Wapello County (2)	16,400	16,080	+ 2.0%
Wayne County (2)	1,940	2,060	- 5.8%
Total-10-Counties	47,070	47,880	- 1.7%
State of Iowa (2)	1,125,300	1,142,700	- 1.5%
United States (3)	90,606,000	89,671,000	+ 1.0%

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT -
MAY 1980

Jefferson County (2)	33.1%	Wayne County (2)	20.1%
Wapello County (2)	24.1%	Mahaska County (2)	19.8%
Monroe County (2)	23.2%	Appanoose County (2)	17.1%
United States (3)	22.4%	Van Buren County (2)	15.9%
State of Iowa (2)	21.7%	Davis County (2)	9.9%
Total-10 Counties	20.1%	Keokuk County (2)	8.9%
		Lucas County (2)	7.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1/

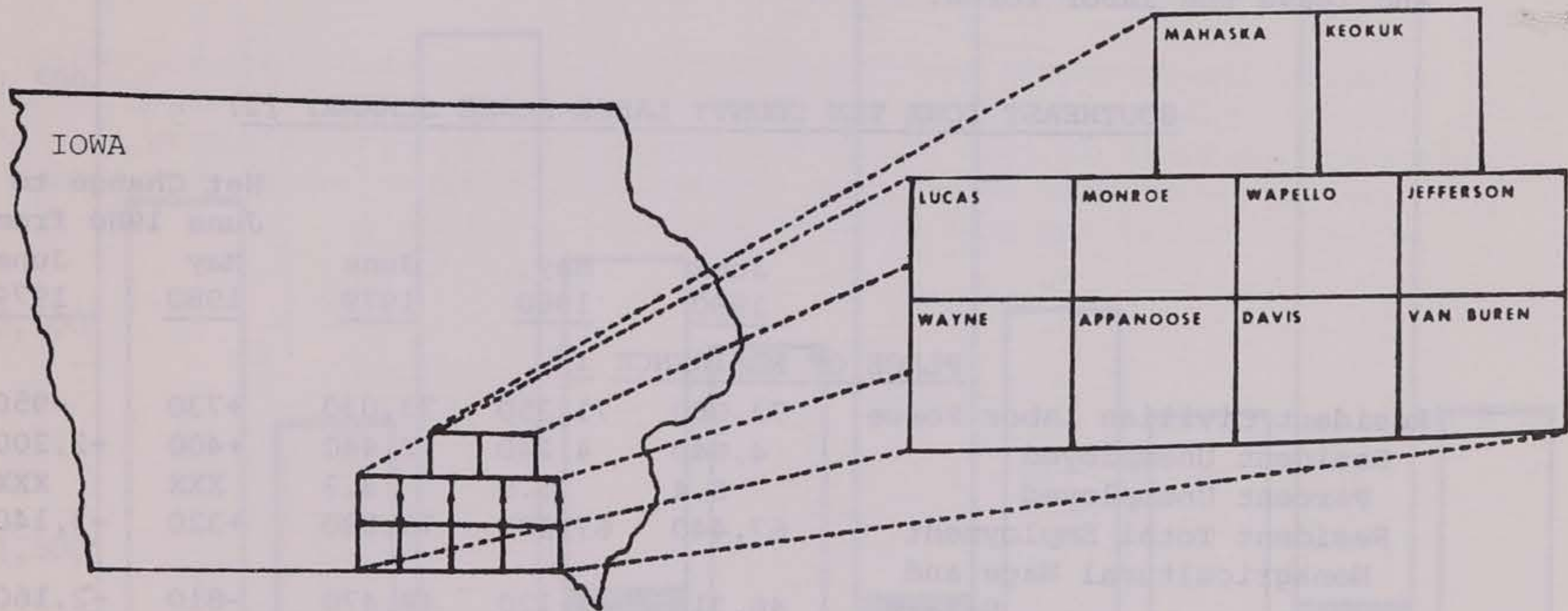
	<u>MAY 1980</u>	<u>MAY 1979</u>
Appanoose County (2)	12.8	6.6
Davis County (2)	4.5	3.1
Jefferson County (2)	6.5	2.7
Keokuk County (2)	7.2	2.9
Lucas County (2)	6.4	4.2
Mahaska County (2)	5.5	2.7
Monroe County (2)	8.2	5.0
Van Buren County (2)	6.8	2.9
Wapello county (2)	7.6	6.0
Wayne County (2)	4.2	2.3
Total-10 Counties	7.2	4.2
State of Iowa (2)	5.6	3.7
United States (3)	7.0	5.2
United States (seasonally adjusted) (3)	7.8	5.8

1/ State and County Data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS)

DEFINITION OF AREA

The Southeast Iowa Ten County Labor Area is made up of the following ten counties: Appanoose, Davis, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lucas, Mahaska, Monroe, Van Buren, Wapello and Wayne. These counties lie in the southeast quarter of Iowa and form one contiguous area. These counties are predominantly rural. The city of Ottumwa in Wapello County is the largest urban center with a July 1, 1977, population of 27,446, or 68 percent of the total population of Wapello County.

MAP OF AREA



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

As we approach the winter months of 1980-81, our nation's economy is amidst a major recession. Current national unemployment rates approach those experienced during the 1975-76 recession, while the Consumer Price Index, which measures our cost of living, is increasing at an annual rate of near 14 percent. The prime lending rate has declined dramatically from early year record highs, but too late to bring Construction out of its slump this year. The severity and duration of this recession remains questionable. It is not expected to show any marked improvement until Spring of 1981, at the earliest.

In a recession, some industries thrive while others falter. This is particularly true in the ten counties encompassed by this report. Industries primarily involved in building new products usually have the most difficult time as people are not willing to make major expenditures for new goods. On the other hand, industries making replacement or repair parts find a ready market for their products as people are interested in making what they have last longer.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

The resident civilian labor force in Southeast Iowa has decreased steadily over the past year. This can be tied directly to the worsening of the national economy and its effect on the local labor area. As workers loose jobs and remain unemployed for several months, they often become frustrated and leave the labor force.

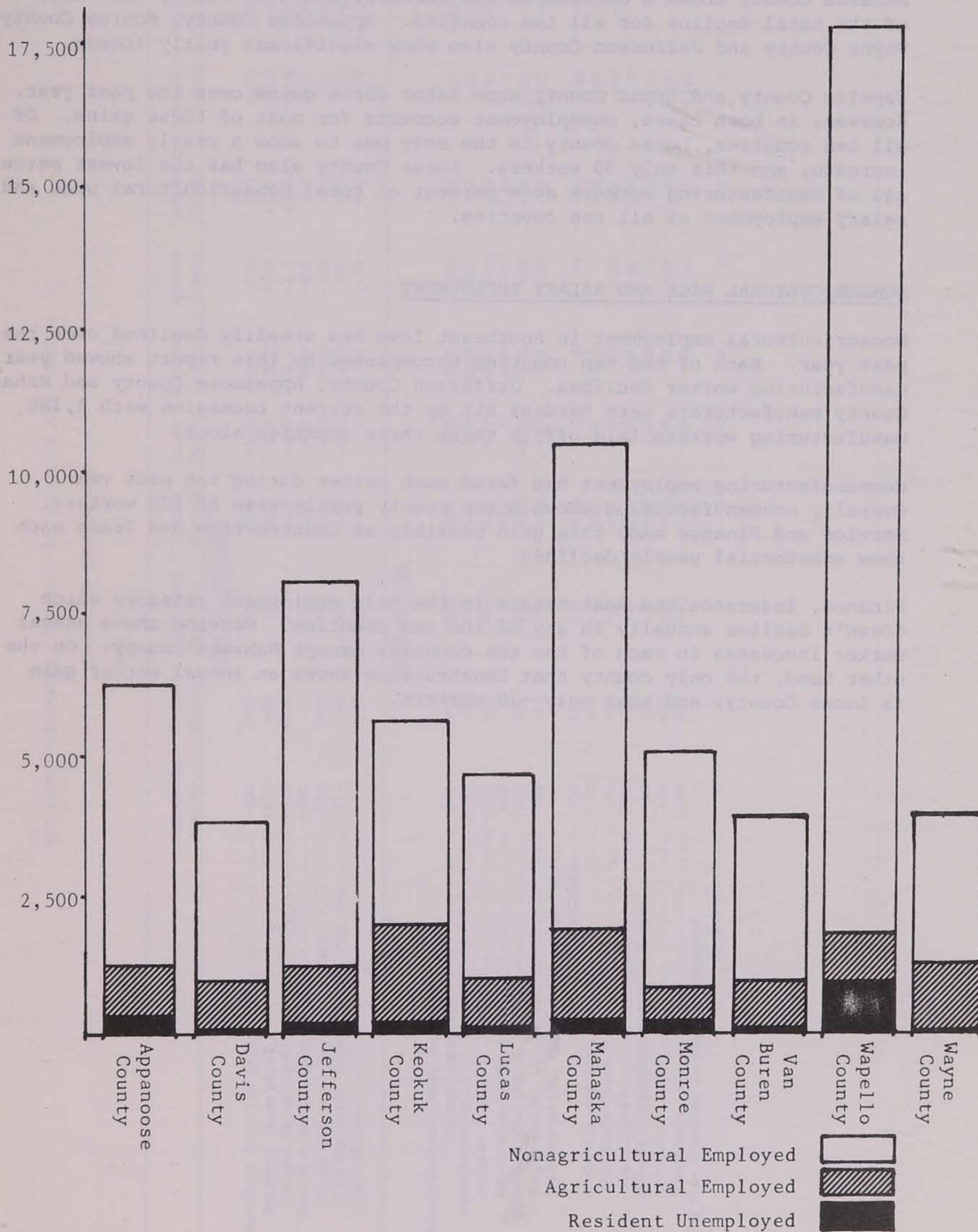
SOUTHEAST IOWA TEN COUNTY LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (2)

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Change to June 1980 from	
				May 1980	June 1979
	<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE 1/</u>				
Resident Civilian Labor Force	72,080	71,350	73,030	+730	-950
Resident Unemployed	4,640	4,240	2,440	+400	+2,200
Percent Unemployed	6.4	5.9	3.3	XXX	XXX
Resident Total Employment	67,440	67,120	70,580	+320	-3,140
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	46,310	47,120	48,470	-810	-2,160
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family and Domestic Workers	8,180	8,340	8,890	-160	-710
Agriculture	12,950	11,670	13,240	+1,280	-290

1/ Data Not Adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS)

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION IN SOUTHEAST IOWA COUNTIES

1979 Annual Averages



Yearly labor force reductions tend to be clustered within a few counties. Mahaska County shows a decline of 590 workers, which is nearly two-thirds of the total decline for all ten counties. Appanoose County, Monroe County, Wayne County and Jefferson County also show significant yearly losses.

Wapello County and Lucas County show labor force gains over the past year. However, in both cases, unemployment accounts for most of these gains. Of all ten counties, Lucas County is the only one to show a yearly employment increase, and this only 30 workers. Lucas County also has the lowest percentage of manufacturing workers as a percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment of all ten counties.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural employment in Southeast Iowa has steadily declined over the past year. Each of the ten counties encompassed by this report showed yearly manufacturing worker declines. Jefferson County, Appanoose County and Mahaska County manufacturers were hardest hit by the current recession with 1,180 manufacturing workers laid off in these three counties alone.

Nonmanufacturing employment has fared much better during the past year. Overall, nonmanufacturing shows a ten county yearly gain of 120 workers. Service and Finance made this gain possible as Construction and Trade each show substantial yearly declines.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate is the only employment category which doesn't decline annually in any of the ten counties. Service shows annual worker increases in each of the ten counties except Mahaska County. On the other hand, the only county that Construction shows an annual worker gain is Lucas County, and that only +10 workers.

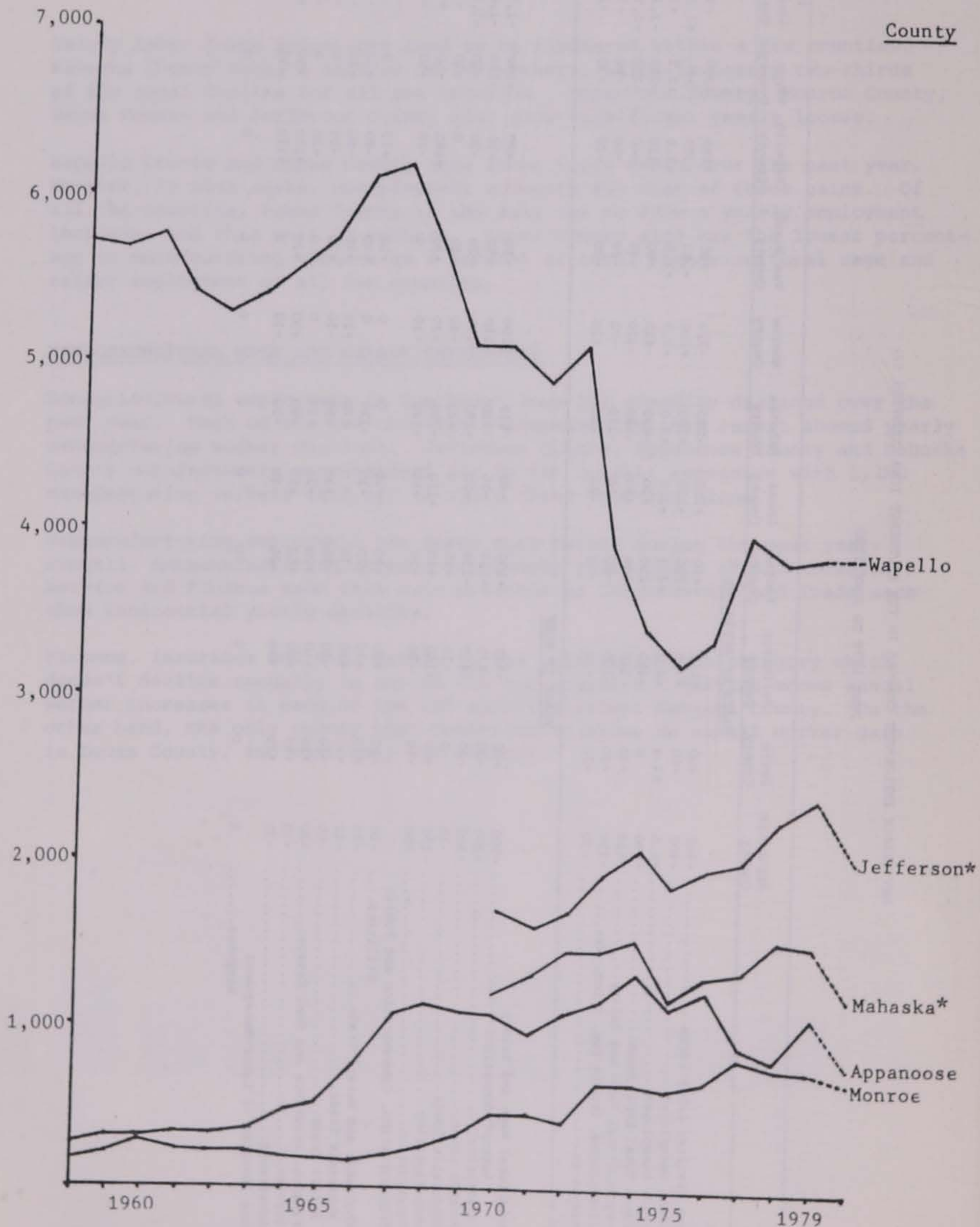


NET YEARLY EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN TEN SOUTHEAST IOWA COUNTIES (2)

JUNE 1979 TO JUNE 1980

	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	10 County Total
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>											
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	-300	+60	-130	+10	+150	-590	-220	+80	+190	-200	-950
Resident Unemployed.....	+400	+60	+330	+260	+120	+300	+190	+160	+300	+80	+2,200
Percent Unemployed.....	+6.6	+1.4	+4.0	+4.2	+2.2	+3.0	+3.9	+3.5	+1.6	+2.2	+3.1
Resident Total Employment.....	-690	0	-460	-250	+30	-890	-410	-80	-110	-280	-3,140
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary.....	-510	+30	-340	-140	+50	-680	-320	-30	-40	-180	-2,160
Self-Employed, Unpaid Fam. & Dom. Wkr.,.....	-150	-10	-100	-60	-10	-170	-70	-20	-60	-60	-710
Agriculture.....	-30	-20	-30	-50	-20	-40	-20	-30	-20	-30	-290
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>											
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except domestics).....	-500	+40	-330	-100	+80	-610	-200	-10	+90	-160	-1,700
Manufacturing.....	-390	-20	-470	-120	-20	-320	-210	-50	-90	-110	-1,800
Durable Goods.....	-360	-20	-450	-130	-20	-290	-170	-20	-90	-90	-1,640
Nondurable Goods.....	-30	0	-10	+10	0	-20	-40	-40	0	-30	-160
Nonmanufacturing.....	-100	+70	+140	+10	+110	-290	+20	+30	+180	-50	+120
Construction.....	-80	-50	-70	-20	+10	-110	-10	0	-20	-50	-400
Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities.....	-10	+10	+10	-10	-10	0	0	-10	+10	0	-10
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	-70	+10	+30	-20	+30	-120	0	+30	-80	-10	-200
Wholesale Trade.....	-10	+20	+30	-10	0	-70	+10	+10	-60	-20	-100
Retail Trade.....	-60	-10	-10	-20	+30	-50	-10	+30	-20	0	-120
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	+20	+10	+10	+20	+20	+10	0	0	+20	0	+110
Service.....	+70	+50	+90	+60	+50	-90	+30	+20	+150	+30	+640
Government.....	-30	+10	+50	-20	-10	+20	-10	0	+110	-30	+90
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

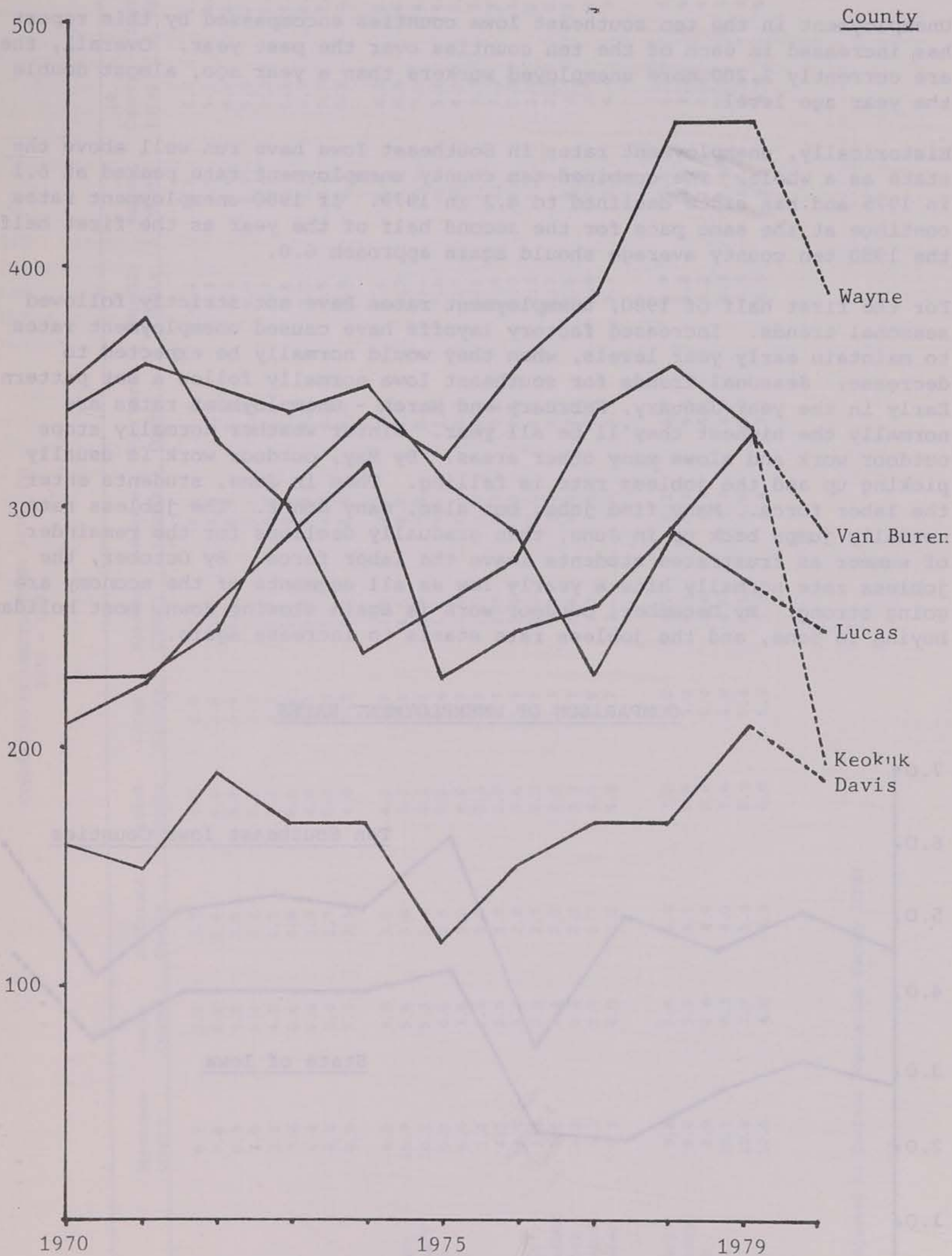
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED SOUTHEAST IOWA COUNTIES
1958 - Projected 1980



*Data not available prior to 1970

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED SOUTHEAST IOWA COUNTIES

1970 - Projected 1980



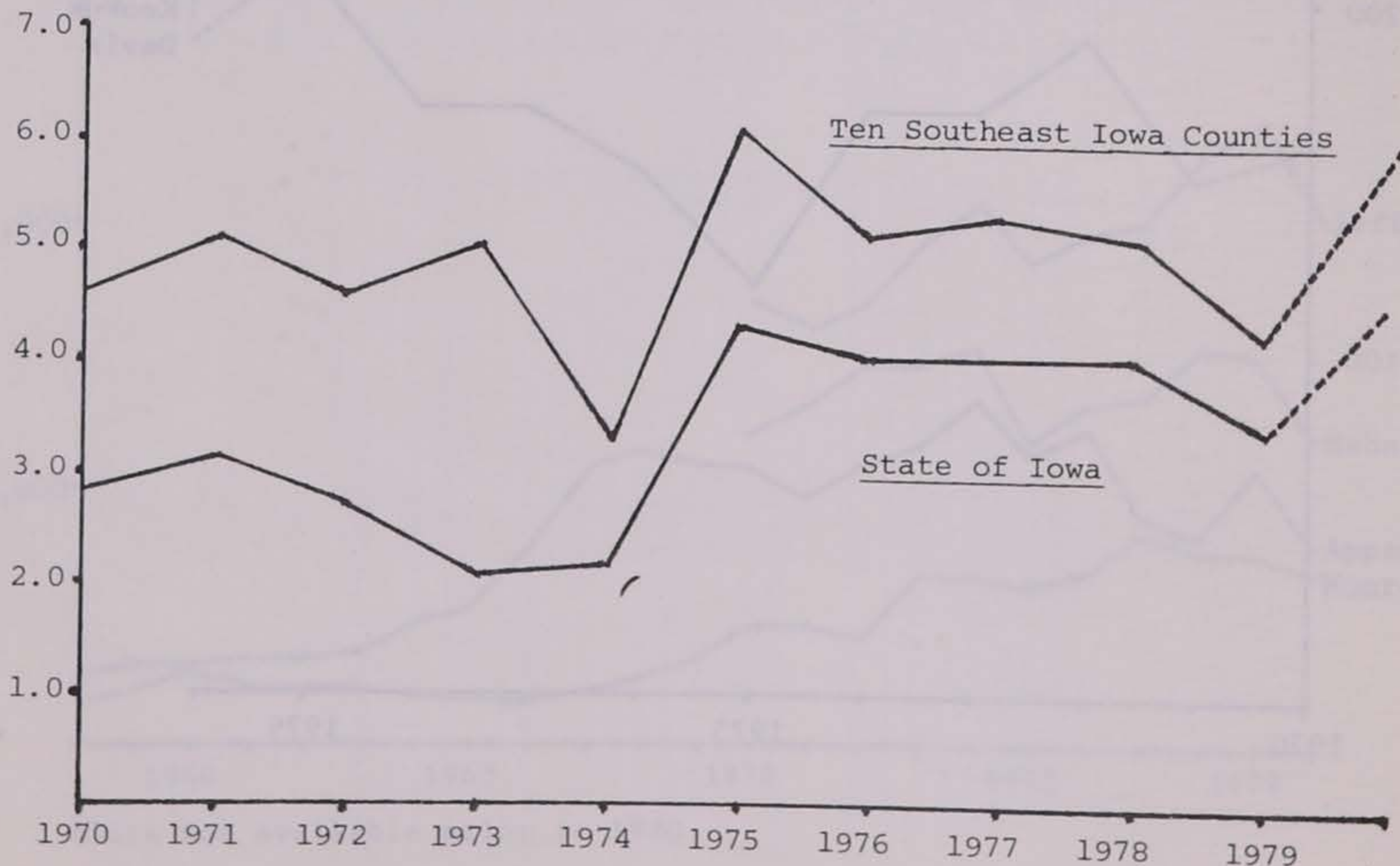
UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in the ten southeast Iowa counties encompassed by this report has increased in each of the ten counties over the past year. Overall, there are currently 2,200 more unemployed workers than a year ago, almost double the year ago level.

Historically, unemployment rates in Southeast Iowa have run well above the state as a whole. The combined ten county unemployment rate peaked at 6.1 in 1975 and has since declined to 4.2 in 1979. If 1980 unemployment rates continue at the same pace for the second half of the year as the first half, the 1980 ten county average should again approach 6.0.

For the first half of 1980, unemployment rates have not strictly followed seasonal trends. Increased factory layoffs have caused unemployment rates to maintain early year levels, when they would normally be expected to decrease. Seasonal trends for southeast Iowa normally follow a set pattern. Early in the year-January, February and March - unemployment rates are normally the highest they'll be all year. Winter weather normally stops outdoor work and slows many other areas. By May, outdoor work is usually picking up and the jobless rate is falling. Then in June, students enter the labor force. Many find jobs, but also, many don't. The jobless rate normally jumps back up in June, then gradually declines for the remainder of summer as frustrated students leave the labor force. By October, the jobless rate normally hits a yearly low as all segments of the economy are going strong. By December, outdoor work is again slowing down, most holiday buying is done, and the jobless rate starts to increase again.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (2)
1970 - 1980

	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	10 County Total	State of Iowa
1970	6.7	5.2	3.7	3.8	2.4	3.4	4.5	5.0	6.2	2.8	4.7	2.8
1971	7.6	6.0	5.0	4.0	2.9	3.3	4.8	5.5	6.4	3.5	5.1	3.1
1972	6.3	4.8	3.5	5.9	3.4	2.9	6.5	4.2	5.1	3.6	4.6	2.7
1973	4.9	6.4	3.4	5.1	2.8	2.7	4.2	2.8	8.6	2.7	5.0	2.1
1974	3.2	4.0	1.9	3.3	2.2	1.9	3.2	2.3	5.7	1.9	3.3	2.2
1975	7.4	6.6	4.9	5.6	4.6	4.3	5.7	5.7	8.6	4.2	6.1	4.3
1976	6.4	5.4	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.3	7.2	3.9	5.1	4.0
1977	8.4	5.4	3.7	5.0	6.0	3.7	4.3	4.3	6.5	4.8	5.3	4.0
1978	8.9	5.3	3.5	4.8	5.5	3.2	5.4	4.4	5.9	4.3	5.1	4.0
1979*	6.0	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.9	2.9	4.7	3.5	5.6	2.8	4.2	3.4
January	10.7	5.6	3.8	7.7	7.4	4.6	8.6	4.9	8.3	6.5	6.9	4.9
February	10.2	5.2	5.4	8.2	6.8	4.0	9.4	5.9	8.1	5.3	7.0	4.7
March	9.0	4.6	3.5	5.8	5.4	3.5	7.4	3.8	7.0	4.2	5.6	4.1
April	6.9	3.6	3.0	4.0	4.9	2.6	6.1	3.2	5.7	3.7	4.5	3.6
May	5.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.4	2.1	4.0	2.3	4.8	1.8	3.3	3.0
June	4.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.7	2.0	2.9	3.6	4.9	1.3	3.3	3.3
July	4.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	6.0	1.9	3.8	3.2
August	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	4.3	1.7	2.9	2.7
September	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.7	1.2	2.6	2.5
October	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.4	4.0	2.1	4.2	2.5	3.3	2.5
November	5.3	2.7	2.7	4.0	1.8	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.0	3.7	2.8
December	6.5	4.0	3.2	4.8	2.7	3.2	4.4	5.3	5.3	2.6	4.4	3.5
1980*												
January	9.8	5.6	5.0	7.0	4.8	4.7	6.2	5.7	6.7	5.0	6.1	4.7
February	8.8	5.2	4.1	9.5	5.0	4.5	7.1	6.6	6.8	4.0	6.2	4.5
March	8.9	4.8	4.0	8.6	5.4	4.4	6.3	5.1	6.2	3.4	5.8	4.4
April	10.1	4.3	4.0	7.8	4.8	4.6	5.7	4.6	6.3	4.4	5.8	4.4
May	10.8	3.7	5.4	5.9	5.4	4.5	6.8	5.7	6.3	3.5	5.9	4.7
June	10.6	4.0	6.9	6.9	5.9	5.0	6.8	7.1	6.5	3.5	6.4	5.6

* Not Adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS)

OUTLOOK

Seasonal trends will continue to be the primary cause for labor force movement in Southeast Iowa for the coming year. Isolated factory layoffs throughout the remainder of 1980 could cause some record high unemployment rates for individual counties. However, no long term layoffs or plant closings are anticipated. Unemployment rates are expected to remain twice as high as the previous year throughout 1980, then experience a normal seasonal gain in early 1981. By May 1981, local unemployment rates could be lower than year ago rates.

Job opportunities in Southeast Iowa will be weak in the coming year. Factory layoffs during the first half of 1980 will persist throughout the remainder of 1980 and first quarter 1981. Construction of the ISU generating plant near Chillicothe is scheduled for completion in early 1981. Nearly 1,000 construction workers currently employed there will be out of work, replaced by 40-50 ISU employees.

On the brighter side, new openings and expansions are anticipated for the coming year. For example, in Ottumwa, Holman Development has approval for further planning for downtown renovation, the new K-Mart is expected to be open for the Christmas season, and Ottumwa Hospital additions and renovations are progressing. In Oskaloosa, fifteen former employees of the closed Kingsberry Homes plant in Sigourney have formed a corporation - Brandy-Wine Homes, Ltd. - and have opened a production **facility** in the old Design Homes plant. They plan to build a **facility** in Sigourney next year.

JOB PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

Job Service of Iowa's Job Placement Division consistently ranks high nationally in the number of individuals placed in unsubsidized jobs per staff member. During the first three quarters of fiscal year 1980 in the ten Southeast Iowa counties encompassed by this report, 3,822 individuals were placed in permanent jobs.

This placement total resulted from year-round professional service to applicants and employers, with emphasis on workers just entering the labor market, persons whose skills needed to be upgraded and individuals who required assistance in matching their skills with jobs. Placement services include job counseling, tests, employer services and distribution of labor market information. Special assistance is given to the handicapped, veterans, youth and older workers.

JOB BANK

Job Bank is a rapid and accurate computerized system. All job orders received from employers are entered, microfilmed and distributed daily to all Job Service Placement offices in the state.

Job Bank provides a much larger pool of potential applicants for employers' selections and a greater number and variety of available jobs for the consideration of applicants. The extensive data listed for each opening---wages, fringe benefits, specific duties and other information---enable applicants to better understand the positions and interviewers to more accurately match applicants with jobs.

The system is uniquely advantageous to employers. An employer's listing of job orders with any Job Placement office insures that the orders will be listed with all Job Placement offices throughout Iowa. This expanded exposure locates qualified workers faster to fill the orders. And when filled, the orders are removed from the Job Bank system immediately, eliminating unnecessary and unwanted additional referrals.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO VETERANS

Veterans received particular attention and special assistance from the Iowa Department of Job Service throughout the year. In accordance with state and federal legal requirements, priority referrals to available job openings are extended to veterans, and handicapped veterans receive preferential services.

The Disabled Veteran Outreach Program (DVOP) is an extensive outreach and public information program which attempts to decrease the unemployment rate among veterans. The primary emphasis is given to disabled Vietnam era veterans, then other Vietnam era veterans.

APPLICANT SERVICES IN SOUTHEAST IOWA JOB PLACEMENT OFFICES
10/1/79 - 6/30/80

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Centerville</u>	<u>Fairfield</u>	<u>Oskaloosa</u>	<u>Sigourney</u>	<u>Ottumwa</u>	<u>Chariton</u>	<u>Albia</u>
<u>Total Applicants Placed in Jobs</u>	3,822	779	625	657	147	1,130	297	187
<u>Female</u>	1,678	329	258	334	71	471	126	89
<u>Age</u>								
Under 22	1,625	327	281	298	73	386	156	104
45 & Over	399	98	49	78	12	109	41	12
<u>Eligible Claimants</u>	439	113	57	59	16	146	26	22
<u>Handicapped</u>	245	63	32	31	4	83	18	14
<u>Veterans</u>	578	104	98	81	11	218	45	21
Vietnam ERA	265	35	37	42	4	120	12	15
Disabled	22	3	3	3	0	6	5	2
<u>Welfare Recipients</u>	169	29	30	13	3	86	4	4
WIN Participants	147	16	26	11	1	85	4	4
<u>Minority</u>	91	19	9	29	2	29	2	1
<u>Economically Disadvantaged</u>	577	218	50	60	7	128	88	26
<u>Counseling</u>	729	158	146	207	16	202	0	0
Placed after Counseling	271	57	47	84	3	80	0	0
<u>Testing</u>	609	72	22	81	0	416	18	0
<u>Enrolled in Job Corp</u>	12	2	0	6	0	4	0	0

SERVICES TO YOUTH

Young people looking for a summer job or their first permanent job face several obstacles. In Southeast Iowa, applicants under 22 made up 43 percent of Job Service's total placements between October and June.

The Youth Job Shop is active in the development of part-time jobs for students during the school year. During vacation months, this component sends mailings and makes calls to private homes and businesses developing jobs for students. Major sources of jobs for youth are seed corn detasseling and roguing, retail sales work, service jobs, lawn mowing and household chores.

SERVICES TO OLDER WORKERS

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 Iowa Department of Job Service coordinates its older worker services with those of other agencies and organizations serving this group. The strong potential of middle-age and older workers as employees is emphasized by the Iowa Department of Job Service year round through the news media, including the observation of National Hire the Older Worker Week.

Job Service participates in the Retired Iowan Community Employment Program (RICEP), whose funds enable Job Service to employ senior Iowans to work on a half-time basis as older worker specialist.

SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

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

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

JOB CORP

Job Corps is a program for young men and women, ages 16 through 22 who desire to work but are not qualified due to a lack of training and education. These youths are sent to various Job Corps Centers throughout the United States for periods of training lasting from six months up to two years.

Training for these individuals takes place at Denison JCC, Denison, Iowa; Boxelder JCC, Nemo, South Dakota; Pine Ridge JCC, Chadron, Nebraska and Excelsior Springs, JCC, Excelsior Springs, Missouri. They are offered a chance to study for their G.E.D. High School test and to take Driver Education.

Job Corps enrollees may receive training in any of the following area:

Clerk Typist	Cook	Building Maintenance
Stock Clerk	Baker Assistant	Electricity
Stenographer	Counterperson	Brick and Stone Masonry
Office Machine Operator	Pantry/Salad Person	Cement Mason
Railroad Clerical, BRAC	Meat Cutter	Carpentry
CRT (Computer-Remote Terminal)	Medical Laboratory Asst.	Floor Laying
Plumbing	Liscensed Practical Nurse	Nurse Assistant
Painting	Emergency Entrance Attend.	Dental Assistant
Glazier	Physical Therapy Aide	Medical Assistant
Air Conditioning	Electro-Cardiograph Tech.	Psychiatric Aide
Heating Installation	Central Supply Clerk	Auto Mechanics
Roofing	Welding	Plastering
	*Heavy Equipment Operator	

(*Heavy Equipment Operator training is available through the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center at Weber Basin, Utah, for youth 17 years of age.)

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM (WIN) - The Win Program, a joint agency effort of Job Service of Iowa and the Iowa State Department of Social Services, offers employment and training opportunities to persons receiving AFDC benefits. WIN clients are eligible for a variety of services including assistance with child care, transportation costs, vocational and personal counseling, clothing allowances, and car repair.

WIN participants are also enrolled in a variety of vocational training programs such as medical records technology, X-Ray technology, computer maintenance, A.D.N., machine operator, and others.

The Ottumwa WIN Program serves the following counties: Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren, Keokuk, Lucas, Wayne, Monroe, Mahaska, Jefferson, and Wapello.

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.

The counseling assistance provided through Job Service identifies work skills, training needs, interests and potentials. The findings are related to the job market or help affected applicants find jobs for which they are best suited. Counseling is given either through individual contacts or group sessions. A full time counselor is located in the Ottumwa Job Service office.

TESTING

A testing program is provided by the Iowa Department of Job Service for workers to better understand their capabilities and career potentials. Several test batteries are available to seek out individual worker attitude, interest, achievement and proficiency levels. The results of these tests offer insight capable of predicting probable occupational success. Such testing aids in the selection of trainees for manpower programs, in staffing new businesses in helping solve employers' selection and turnover problems.

Tests given include the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) and non-reading Aptitude Test Battery (NATB), to measure aptitudes for employment counseling. The Specific Aptitude Test Battery (SATB) used to measure aptitudes for single occupations and proficiency tests to determine the ability to use work skills and knowledge already acquired were also given.

Information, counseling and testing for positions under the Merit System are provided in the Ottumwa Job Service office through ACCESS (Area Centers for Counseling and Examining for State Service). Applicants for jobs with state agencies may take tests required for certain Merit positions.

TRADE READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE (TRA)

To reduce foreign import barriers and help stimulate international trade, congressional legislation created the Trade Act. Congress also moved to counteract adverse effects the Act would have on U.S. business and industry and included in the legislation a Trade Readjustment Assistance Program (TRA).

TRA provides loans, technical assistance and tax relief to firms negatively affected by the Trade Act. Employees of these firms were also given assistance under TRA:

1. Financial help during intervals of unemployment or under-employment as a result of increased imports.
2. Vocational Training, where needed.
3. Relocation allowances to move workers and their families to jobs elsewhere

Workers who qualify receive TRA benefits for up to fifty-two weeks. TRA payments, when added to regular Job Insurance payments, amount to approximately seventy percent of worker's wages. The program is entirely funded by the federal government.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT

The Revenue Act of 1978 allowed employers to claim a federal income tax credit by selecting their employees from specified groups. The purpose of the tax credit was to open up opportunities for those people who experience particular problems in finding jobs.

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC), which is an elective tax credit, was originally due to expire on December 31, 1980, but has been extended to December 31, 1981. It applies to wage costs incurred by firms between January 1, 1979, and December 31, 1981, for certified employees hired after September 26, 1978. The credit is equal to 50 percent of first-year wages up to \$6,000; and 25 percent of second-year wages up to \$6,000 for each eligible employee.

Seven categories of workers can be certified for the tax credit program. Job Service is responsible for certifying persons in groups 3, 4 and 7:

1. Recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments;
2. Handicapped individuals referred from vocational rehabilitation;
3. Youth, 18 through 24, who are members of economically disadvantaged families;
4. Economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans under 35 years of age;
5. Recipients of general assistance (state or locally financed welfare) for 30 days or more;
6. Youth, 16 through 18, who are participants in qualified cooperative education programs;
7. Ex-convicts (convicted of a felony), who are economically disadvantaged, and hired within 5 years of release from prison or date of conviction.

For information on limitations or how to apply, contact any local Job Service office in Iowa.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Iowa Department of Job Service regularly supplies employers, planners, educators and the general public with a variety of labor market information. The following lists publications which include information about Southeast Iowa.

FY 1981 Annual Planning Information Report; Ottumwa, Annually.

Designed to provide historical, current and outlook information for use by Job Service and CETA planners in developing programs and job training plans.

It includes an analysis of employment, unemployment, occupational trends and outlook, and projections of the number of poor, economically disadvantaged and underutilized persons. Also, a description of the characteristics of those who may be in need of manpower services and projections of population, labor force and unemployed.

Wage Survey '79; Bloomfield-Keosauqua, Fairfield, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Sigourney-Washington, Wayne-Appanoose-Lucas-Monroe Counties, Southeast Iowa Ten County; Annually

Information collected to lend meaningful help to employees, employer organizations, and job seekers in this community.

Details included are as follows; Job Title, Employees in Sample, Weighted Average, Median, Middle Range, Absolute Range, Entry Level Average Wage, Entry Level Range, Distribution Table.

1979 Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs; Appanoose, Davis, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lucas, Mahaska, Monroe, Van Buren, Wapello, Wayne Counties; Annually.

Designed to provide labor market information to assist employers in evaluating utilization of women and minorities in their work forces and in establishing goals to improve such utilization.

Labor Area Summary; Centerville, Fairfield, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Albia - Chariton; Monthly.

Intended to meet the needs of all Labor Market Information (LMI) user groups for a monthly overview of labor market conditions.

Consists of a one page narrative and a supporting Statistical Table. Narrative analysis includes: employment and unemployment developments, available job opportunities, employment and training activities and employment and unemployment outlook. Supporting statistical table is on civilian labor force, employment and unemployment.

COMMUTING PATTERNS IN SOUTHEAST IOWA, one time

Information collected to lend meaningful help to employers and employer organizations in Southeast Iowa.

Details included are results of an in-commuting survey conducted in 18 Southeast Iowa counties in April of 1979 (December, 1977 in Des Moines County). Also included is a comparison of these results to 1970 census data and nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work.

CITY TO CITY COMMUTING PATTERNS IN SOUTHEAST IOWA, one time.

Actually an attachment to the "Commuting Patterns in Southeast Iowa" publication. The same survey results were used, only refined further.

TABLE I

CENTERVILLE, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - APPANOOSE COUNTY 1/

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 2/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	5,890	5,930	5,990	6,190	6,390	6,490	6,510	6,240	6,350	6,440	6,300	6,040	6,230
Resident Unemployed.....	630	600	540	430	340	260	290	210	190	260	340	390	370
Percent Unemployed.....	10.7	10.2	9.0	6.9	5.4	4.0	4.4	3.4	2.9	4.0	5.3	6.5	6.0
Resident Total Employment.....	5,260	5,330	5,450	5,770	6,050	6,220	6,220	6,020	6,160	6,180	5,970	5,650	5,860
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary... Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	3,730	3,740	3,770	3,940	4,030	4,070	4,050	4,010	4,200	4,200	4,150	4,030	3,990
Agriculture.....	880	900	900	910	990	1,000	1,040	990	1,000	990	970	940	960
	650	690	780	920	1,030	1,150	1,140	1,020	960	990	850	680	900
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	3,840	3,860	3,890	4,070	4,160	4,240	4,220	4,180	4,360	4,350	4,300	4,180	4,140
Manufacturing.....	930	920	930	1,010	1,010	1,060	1,090	1,090	1,180	1,170	1,120	1,090	1,050
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,920	2,940	2,960	3,060	3,150	3,180	3,130	3,090	3,170	3,180	3,180	3,100	3,090
Construction.....	130	140	130	140	170	180	210	190	210	190	180	150	170
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	320	310	320	340	340	340	340	340	370	380	380	340	350
Transportation.....	60	60	60	80	80	80	80	80	110	110	110	80	80
Communication and Public Utilities.....	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	270	260	260	260
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	930	930	940	990	1,010	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,080	1,080	1,070	1,020
Wholesale Trade.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	160	160	150	160	150
Retail Trade.....	780	780	790	840	860	890	890	890	890	920	930	920	860
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate...	110	120	130	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110
Service and Mining.....	720	730	730	760	780	780	780	780	770	750	750	750	760
Government.....	700	710	710	730	740	730	650	640	680	690	700	690	700
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

2/ Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE I

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - DAVIS COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,480	3,530	3,700	3,780	3,970	4,100	4,050	3,840	3,840	4,030	3,850	3,650	3,820
Resident Unemployed.....	190	190	170	140	100	110	130	100	90	140	100	150	130
Percent Unemployed.....	5.6	5.2	4.6	3.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.5
Resident Total Employment.....	3,290	3,340	3,530	3,640	3,870	3,990	3,920	3,740	3,750	3,890	3,740	3,500	3,680
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,080	2,090	2,170	2,170	2,230	2,250	2,190	2,150	2,210	2,310	2,300	2,240	2,200
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	600	610	630	610	670	670	670	640	630	660	650	630	640
Agriculture.....	610	640	730	860	970	1,070	1,060	960	900	930	800	640	850
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	1,860	1,870	1,930	1,940	1,990	2,020	1,940	1,910	1,960	2,040	2,040	1,990	1,960
Manufacturing.....	190	190	210	210	220	210	210	210	220	210	210	210	210
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,670	1,680	1,730	1,730	1,770	1,800	1,730	1,690	1,740	1,840	1,830	1,780	1,750
Construction.....	60	50	60	90	110	130	140	130	130	140	120	100	100
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	70
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	490	490	510	500	500	520	510	510	500	520	530	530	510
Wholesale Trade.....	110	110	120	110	120	130	130	120	120	120	130	130	120
Retail Trade.....	370	380	400	380	380	390	390	380	380	390	400	400	390
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate...	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	70	70	60	60
Service and Mining.....	290	300	300	290	310	310	300	300	300	330	330	310	310
Government.....	710	720	720	730	730	730	640	620	680	710	720	710	700
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE I

FAIRFIELD, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - JEFFERSON COUNTY 1/

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 2/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	7,580	7,840	7,830	8,000	8,260	8,530	8,340	8,110	8,120	8,290	8,130	7,830	8,070
Resident Unemployed.....	290	430	280	240	180	250	230	200	190	240	220	250	250
Percent Unemployed.....	3.8	5.4	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.1
Resident Total Employment.....	7,280	7,410	7,560	7,760	8,080	8,280	8,100	7,910	7,930	8,050	7,910	7,580	7,820
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	5,570	5,620	5,670	5,740	5,840	5,910	5,730	5,710	5,820	5,900	5,920	5,800	5,770
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	1,000	1,020	1,030	1,000	1,090	1,100	1,120	1,070	1,050	1,060	1,040	1,020	1,050
Agriculture.....	720	760	860	1,020	1,150	1,280	1,260	1,140	1,070	1,100	950	760	1,010
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	6,040	5,970	6,150	6,240	6,360	6,480	6,280	6,260	6,350	6,430	6,470	6,340	6,280
Manufacturing.....	2,420	2,260	2,360	2,390	2,360	2,460	2,440	2,430	2,430	2,470	2,450	2,370	2,400
Durable Goods.....	2,140	1,980	2,080	2,080	2,060	2,150	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,160	2,140	2,060	2,100
Primary Metal Industries.....	650	610	570	570	580	580	570	580	580	600	550	500	580
Machinery (exc. Electrical)....	1,340	1,230	1,370	1,370	1,340	1,420	1,400	1,390	1,390	1,400	1,430	1,390	1,370
Other Durable Goods.....	150	140	150	150	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	170	160
Nondurable Goods.....	280	280	280	300	300	310	320	310	310	310	310	310	300
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,620	3,710	3,780	3,860	3,990	4,020	3,840	3,840	3,920	3,970	4,020	3,980	3,880
Construction.....	110	100	110	150	190	220	220	210	190	190	190	170	170
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	230	240	230	250	260	250	250	250	250	250	260	270	250
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	1,240	1,250	1,300	1,310	1,340	1,400	1,380	1,370	1,370	1,380	1,380	1,370	1,340
Wholesale Trade.....	330	340	350	340	350	360	350	350	360	360	360	350	350
Retail Trade.....	920	910	960	970	990	1,040	1,030	1,020	1,010	1,020	1,020	1,020	990
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate...	170	170	170	170	170	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	170
Service and Mining.....	940	1,010	1,010	1,020	1,070	1,030	950	1,000	1,040	1,050	1,080	1,060	1,020
Government.....	940	950	960	960	960	960	860	830	900	920	940	920	930
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

2/ Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE I

SIGOURNEY, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - KEOKUK COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	5,020	5,100	5,250	5,590	5,820	6,080	6,080	5,740	5,740	5,910	5,640	5,250	5,600
Resident Unemployed.....	380	420	310	220	140	160	220	130	150	190	230	250	230
Percent Unemployed.....	7.7	8.2	5.8	4.0	2.4	2.7	3.6	2.2	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.8	4.2
Resident Total Employment.....	4,640	4,680	4,940	5,370	5,690	5,920	5,870	5,610	5,590	5,720	5,410	5,000	5,370
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,720	2,680	2,760	2,910	2,940	2,950	2,910	2,910	3,010	3,070	3,040	2,980	2,910
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	650	660	670	680	730	730	740	710	710	720	710	690	700
Agriculture.....	1,260	1,340	1,510	1,790	2,020	2,240	2,220	2,000	1,880	1,930	1,660	1,330	1,770
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestics).....	2,430	2,400	2,460	2,590	2,620	2,640	2,580	2,570	2,650	2,710	2,700	2,640	2,580
Manufacturing.....	340	340	350	350	360	350	340	340	310	290	280	280	330
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,090	2,060	2,120	2,240	2,260	2,300	2,240	2,230	2,340	2,420	2,420	2,370	2,260
Construction.....	100	90	110	140	150	200	210	200	190	220	230	180	170
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	110	120	130	130	140	140	140	140	130	140	130	130	130
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	670	660	660	750	750	760	760	770	770	780	770	760	740
Wholesale Trade.....	250	250	250	300	310	330	330	340	350	370	360	340	320
Retail Trade.....	430	410	410	440	440	430	430	430	430	420	410	420	420
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Service and Mining.....	360	350	360	370	360	360	370	370	450	450	450	450	390
Government.....	710	710	710	730	720	710	620	610	660	680	700	690	690
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE I

CHARITON, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - LUCAS COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,560	4,580	4,630	4,720	4,850	4,940	4,860	4,710	4,590	4,660	4,520	4,380	4,670
Resident Unemployed.....	340	310	250	230	160	180	160	140	110	100	80	120	180
Percent Unemployed.....	7.4	6.8	5.4	4.9	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.7	3.9
Resident Total Employment	4,220	4,260	4,380	4,480	4,680	4,760	4,700	4,580	4,480	4,560	4,440	4,270	4,490
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,090	3,090	3,120	3,110	3,150	3,130	3,060	3,070	3,060	3,100	3,120	3,110	3,100
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	520	530	530	510	550	550	560	540	520	520	520	510	530
Agriculture.....	620	650	740	870	980	1,090	1,080	970	910	940	810	650	860
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestics).....	3,090	3,090	3,120	3,110	3,160	3,160	3,100	3,100	3,080	3,120	3,140	3,130	3,120
Manufacturing.....	290	270	250	260	270	270	270	270	270	280	260	260	270
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,800	2,810	2,860	2,860	2,890	2,890	2,830	2,830	2,810	2,840	2,870	2,870	2,850
Construction.....	150	140	160	150	170	180	190	210	170	170	170	160	170
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	170	170	170	180	180	180	170	170	160	160	160	160	170
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	1,200	1,190	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,210	1,200	1,200	1,190	1,220	1,230	1,240	1,210
Wholesale Trade.....	120	120	120	110	110	110	100	100	100	110	110	110	110
Retail Trade.....	1,080	1,080	1,100	1,120	1,110	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,080	1,110	1,120	1,130	1,100
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	120	120	120	120	130	130	140	140	130	130	130	140	130
Service and Mining.....	410	420	430	420	420	420	440	440	440	430	450	440	430
Government.....	750	760	760	760	770	770	690	680	720	730	740	730	740
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE I

OSKALOOSA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - MAHASKA COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	10,200	10,200	10,410	10,670	11,010	10,960	10,700	10,310	10,610	10,700	10,230	9,880	10,490
Resident Unemployed.....	470	410	360	280	230	220	320	210	210	260	330	320	300
Percent Unemployed.....	4.6	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.9
Resident Total Employment.....	9,730	9,800	10,050	10,380	10,770	10,740	10,380	10,100	10,400	10,440	9,890	9,560	10,190
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary... Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	7,240	7,220	7,300	7,420	7,500	7,300	6,960	6,940	7,330	7,320	7,090	7,060	7,220
Agriculture.....	1,340	1,360	1,370	1,350	1,450	1,410	1,410	1,350	1,370	1,360	1,300	1,290	1,360
	1,150	1,220	1,370	1,620	1,830	2,030	2,010	1,810	1,700	1,750	1,510	1,210	1,600
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	6,840	6,820	6,900	7,030	7,110	6,980	6,660	6,650	6,980	6,960	6,750	6,730	6,870
Manufacturing.....	1,480	1,510	1,530	1,550	1,540	1,570	1,470	1,510	1,510	1,490	1,400	1,400	1,500
Durable Goods.....	950	980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,020	910	940	940	980	890	880	960
Machinery (exc. Electrical)....	140	170	170	170	160	170	140	160	170	170	170	170	160
Other Durable Goods.....	810	810	830	830	830	840	770	780	780	800	720	710	790
Nondurable Goods.....	540	540	540	550	550	550	560	580	570	520	500	520	540
Food and Kindred Products.....	280	290	300	300	310	300	310	310	300	280	270	290	290
Other Nondurable Goods.....	250	250	240	250	240	250	250	270	270	240	230	230	250
Nonmanufacturing.....	5,350	5,310	5,370	5,480	5,570	5,410	5,200	5,140	5,470	5,470	5,350	5,330	5,370
Construction.....	340	320	350	410	440	510	480	470	480	470	410	370	420
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	170	170	170	170	180	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	2,070	2,030	2,040	2,110	2,190	2,200	2,170	2,160	2,130	2,140	2,090	2,110	2,120
Wholesale Trade.....	430	430	440	450	460	490	490	480	470	460	400	410	450
Retail Trade.....	1,640	1,610	1,600	1,660	1,730	1,710	1,680	1,680	1,660	1,680	1,690	1,690	1,670
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	250	250	260	260	260	260	260	260	250	260	250	250	250
Service and Mining.....	1,570	1,580	1,590	1,550	1,530	1,310	1,270	1,260	1,530	1,510	1,490	1,500	1,470
Government.....	950	960	960	980	980	960	850	830	900	930	940	930	930
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail -

TABLE I

ALBIA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - MONROE COUNTY 1/

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 2/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,640	4,720	4,850	4,920	5,150	5,350	5,330	5,270	5,250	5,070	5,000	4,870	5,030
Resident Unemployed.....	400	450	360	300	210	160	160	110	110	200	160	210	240
Percent Unemployed.....	8.6	9.4	7.4	6.1	4.0	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.2	4.0	3.2	4.4	4.7
Resident Total Employment.....	4,240	4,280	4,490	4,610	4,940	5,190	5,180	5,160	5,140	4,860	4,840	4,660	4,800
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary... Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	3,240	3,240	3,380	3,410	3,590	3,740	3,720	3,790	3,830	3,580	3,640	3,590	3,560
Agriculture.....	560	570	590	570	640	660	680	660	650	610	610	600	620
	450	470	530	630	710	790	780	700	660	680	590	470	620
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	2,320	2,320	2,410	2,440	2,560	2,670	2,630	2,670	2,700	2,550	2,600	2,560	2,540
Manufacturing.....	570	580	630	660	720	780	820	890	910	720	760	740	730
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,750	1,740	1,780	1,780	1,840	1,890	1,810	1,790	1,790	1,830	1,840	1,820	1,810
Construction.....	90	80	90	90	110	140	150	140	120	130	130	110	120
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	150	160	160	160	160
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	530	540	560	560	580	600	570	570	550	540	540	550	560
Wholesale Trade.....	160	170	170	170	170	180	160	170	160	160	160	160	170
Retail Trade.....	370	370	390	390	410	420	400	400	390	380	380	390	390
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Service and Mining.....	320	300	310	320	320	330	350	350	360	350	360	350	330
Government.....	580	580	590	590	590	580	510	500	540	570	580	570	570
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.
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STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION OF IOWA
 Historical Building
 DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

TABLE I

KEOSAUQUA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - VAN BUREN COUNTY 1/

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 2/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,580	3,600	3,640	3,910	4,040	4,230	4,080	4,010	3,940	3,980	3,890	3,700	3,880
Resident Unemployed.....	180	210	140	130	90	150	100	110	90	80	140	200	130
Percent Unemployed.....	4.9	5.9	3.8	3.2	2.3	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.6	5.3	3.5
Resident Total Employment.....	3,400	3,390	3,500	3,780	3,950	4,080	3,980	3,910	3,850	3,890	3,750	3,500	3,750
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary... Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	2,320	2,270	2,300	2,440	2,460	2,490	2,400	2,450	2,460	2,470	2,460	2,390	2,410
Agriculture.....	500	500	500	510	550	550	550	540	530	530	520	500	520
	580	620	700	830	930	1,040	1,030	920	870	890	770	620	820
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	1,680	1,650	1,670	1,770	1,780	1,810	1,730	1,760	1,770	1,780	1,780	1,730	1,740
Manufacturing.....	330	320	320	350	330	350	330	350	330	340	340	290	330
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,350	1,330	1,350	1,420	1,450	1,470	1,400	1,410	1,440	1,450	1,440	1,440	1,410
Construction.....	40	40	40	60	70	60	60	60	60	50	50	50	50
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	70	70	70	70	80	90	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	370	350	350	390	400	400	400	400	400	400	390	390	390
Wholesale Trade.....	190	180	180	190	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	190
Retail Trade.....	180	170	170	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	190
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Service and Mining.....	250	240	260	270	280	300	310	330	320	310	310	310	290
Government.....	550	560	560	560	560	550	490	470	520	530	540	540	540
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

2/ Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE I

OTTUMWA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - WAPELLO COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	17,190	17,160	17,310	17,520	17,820	18,060	18,230	17,740	17,970	18,080	17,960	17,840	17,740
Resident Unemployed.....	1,430	1,400	1,220	1,010	850	890	1,090	760	670	770	860	950	990
Percent Unemployed.....	8.3	8.1	7.0	5.7	4.8	4.9	6.0	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.6
Resident Total Employment.....	15,760	15,760	16,090	16,510	16,970	17,170	17,150	16,980	17,300	17,310	17,100	16,890	16,750
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary.....	13,660	13,600	13,830	14,140	14,370	14,460	14,390	14,400	14,790	14,780	14,720	14,670	14,320
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	1,510	1,530	1,550	1,530	1,650	1,670	1,730	1,650	1,640	1,630	1,610	1,590	1,610
Agriculture	590	630	710	840	940	1,050	1,040	930	880	900	780	620	830
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	15,260	15,210	15,460	15,830	16,080	16,260	16,130	16,120	16,480	14,550	16,500	16,440	15,860
Manufacturing.....	3,920	3,860	3,910	3,990	3,980	4,070	4,120	3,990	4,140	2,210	4,170	4,230	3,880
Durable Goods.....	2,810	2,770	2,810	2,860	2,850	2,930	2,950	2,840	3,010	1,070	3,000	3,040	2,750
Nondurable Goods.....	1,120	1,090	1,100	1,130	1,130	1,140	1,160	1,150	1,130	1,140	1,170	1,190	1,140
Nonmanufacturing.....	11,340	11,350	11,550	11,840	12,100	12,190	12,010	12,130	12,340	12,340	12,320	12,210	11,980
Construction.....	820	840	930	1,020	1,170	1,240	1,390	1,520	1,500	1,450	1,390	1,250	1,220
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	970	980	990	1,010	1,000	1,020	1,000	1,020	1,010	1,080	1,030	1,050	1,010
Transportation.....	700	700	710	730	720	720	710	730	720	780	730	770	730
Communication & Public Utilities.....	270	280	280	290	290	300	290	290	290	300	300	280	290
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	3,460	3,400	3,440	3,490	3,600	3,670	3,660	3,690	3,670	3,660	3,720	3,770	3,600
Wholesale Trade.....	790	760	790	780	840	850	860	840	820	810	820	850	820
Retail Trade.....	2,670	2,640	2,650	2,710	2,770	2,820	2,810	2,860	2,850	2,850	2,900	2,920	2,790
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.	460	460	470	470	480	470	470	470	470	470	470	470	470
Service & Mining.....	3,000	3,020	3,070	3,180	3,190	3,170	3,160	3,160	3,180	3,140	3,140	3,110	3,130
Government.....	2,620	2,640	2,650	2,660	2,660	2,620	2,330	2,270	2,470	2,550	2,580	2,560	2,550
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	1,970	0	0	170

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE I

CORYDON, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - WAYNE COUNTY ^{1/}
 MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}
 JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,580	3,580	3,700	3,970	4,130	4,290	4,260	4,050	3,950	4,040	3,820	3,610	3,910
Resident Unemployed.....	230	190	160	150	70	60	80	70	50	100	80	90	110
Percent Unemployed.....	6.5	5.3	4.2	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.8
Resident Total Employment.....	3,340	3,390	3,540	3,820	4,050	4,230	4,180	3,980	3,900	3,940	3,740	3,510	3,800
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,000	1,990	2,030	2,120	2,150	2,170	2,130	2,110	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,110	2,100
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	490	500	500	510	550	550	560	540	520	520	510	510	520
Agriculture.....	850	900	1,020	1,200	1,350	1,500	1,490	1,340	1,260	1,300	1,120	890	1,180
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	1,910	1,910	1,940	2,030	2,060	2,100	2,050	2,030	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,030	2,010
Manufacturing.....	420	430	440	450	480	480	490	480	470	450	440	440	460
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,490	1,470	1,500	1,580	1,580	1,620	1,570	1,550	1,560	1,580	1,600	1,590	1,560
Construction.....	40	40	50	120	120	160	160	160	160	170	170	140	120
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	80	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	100
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	500	490	500	510	510	520	530	510	500	490	490	500	510
Wholesale Trade.....	210	210	210	210	210	220	220	210	210	210	210	210	210
Retail Trade.....	290	290	290	300	300	310	300	300	300	280	280	300	290
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	90	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Service and Mining.....	310	290	300	280	280	280	280	280	270	270	280	280	280
Government.....	480	480	490	490	490	480	430	410	450	470	480	470	470
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE IA

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{1/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

CENTERVILLE, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - APPANOOSE COUNTY ^{2/}

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	5,830	5,880	5,940	6,130	6,310	6,380	6,410	6,130	6,230	6,330	6,210	5,970	6,150
Resident Unemployed.....	700	690	630	510	420	320	350	260	230	320	410	470	440
Percent Unemployed.....	12.1	11.8	10.7	8.3	6.6	5.0	5.5	4.3	3.7	5.0	6.5	7.8	7.2
Resident Total Employment.....	5,130	5,190	5,310	5,620	5,890	6,060	6,060	5,870	6,000	6,020	5,810	5,500	5,700
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,620	3,630	3,660	3,820	3,900	3,940	3,920	3,890	4,070	4,070	4,020	3,910	3,870
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	860	870	870	880	960	970	1,010	960	970	960	940	910	930
Agriculture.....	650	690	780	920	1,030	1,150	1,140	1,020	960	990	850	680	900

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - DAVIS COUNTY ^{2/}

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,420	3,470	3,630	3,710	3,890	4,020	3,980	3,770	3,760	3,950	3,770	3,580	3,750
Resident Unemployed.....	220	210	200	160	120	130	160	120	120	170	130	170	160
Percent Unemployed.....	6.3	6.1	5.5	4.4	3.1	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.1	4.2	3.3	4.8	4.2
Resident Total Employment.....	3,200	3,260	3,430	3,540	3,770	3,890	3,820	3,650	3,650	3,790	3,640	3,410	3,590
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,010	2,020	2,100	2,100	2,150	2,170	2,110	2,080	2,140	2,230	2,220	2,160	2,120
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	580	600	610	590	640	650	650	610	610	630	630	610	620
Agriculture.....	610	640	730	860	970	1,070	1,060	960	900	930	800	640	850

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^{2/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE IA
MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 1/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

FAIRFIELD, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - JEFFERSON COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	7,420	7,710	7,680	7,840	8,080	8,370	8,170	7,950	7,960	8,130	7,960	7,680	7,910
Resident Unemployed.....	330	490	320	290	220	300	280	250	230	290	260	300	300
Percent Unemployed.....	4.4	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.8
Resident Total Employment.....	7,100	7,220	7,360	7,560	7,860	8,070	7,890	7,700	7,720	7,840	7,700	7,380	7,620
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	5,410	5,460	5,500	5,570	5,660	5,720	5,550	5,530	5,640	5,720	5,740	5,630	5,590
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	970	990	1,000	970	1,050	1,070	1,080	1,030	1,020	1,020	1,010	990	1,020
Agriculture.....	720	760	860	1,020	1,150	1,280	1,260	1,140	1,070	1,100	950	760	1,010

SIGOURNEY, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - KEOKUK COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,950	5,040	5,170	5,500	5,710	5,960	5,980	5,620	5,630	5,800	5,540	5,170	5,500
Resident Unemployed.....	430	480	360	270	170	200	260	160	180	240	270	300	280
Percent Unemployed.....	8.7	9.5	6.9	4.9	2.9	3.4	4.4	2.8	3.3	4.1	4.9	5.8	5.0
Resident Total Employment.....	4,520	4,560	4,810	5,230	5,540	5,760	5,710	5,460	5,440	5,570	5,270	4,870	5,230
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,620	2,590	2,660	2,790	2,820	2,830	2,780	2,790	2,890	2,940	2,930	2,870	2,790
Self-Employed, Unpaid family, and Domestic Workers.....	630	630	640	650	700	700	710	680	680	690	680	670	670
Agriculture.....	1,260	1,340	1,510	1,790	2,020	2,240	2,220	2,000	1,880	1,930	1,660	1,330	1,770

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

2/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE IA
MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 1/
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979
CHARITON, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - LUCAS COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
PLACE OF RESIDENCE													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,490	4,510	4,560	4,650	4,760	4,860	4,770	4,630	4,500	4,560	4,420	4,290	4,580
Resident Unemployed.....	380	360	290	280	200	220	190	170	130	120	100	140	220
Percent Unemployed.....	8.4	7.9	6.4	6.0	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.2	3.3	4.7
Resident Total Employment.....	4,110	4,150	4,270	4,370	4,560	4,640	4,570	4,450	4,370	4,440	4,320	4,150	4,370
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary... Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	3,000	2,990	3,020	3,000	3,050	3,020	2,960	2,970	2,950	3,000	3,020	3,010	3,000
Agriculture.....	500	510	510	490	530	530	540	520	500	500	500	500	510
	620	650	740	870	980	1,090	1,080	970	910	940	810	650	860

OSKALOOSA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - MAHASKA COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
PLACE OF RESIDENCE													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	10,000	10,010	10,210	10,450	10,780	10,720	10,490	10,090	10,380	10,480	10,040	9,690	10,280
Resident Unemployed.....	530	470	420	340	290	260	390	260	250	320	400	380	360
Percent Unemployed.....	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.7	2.5	2.4	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.5
Resident Total Employment.....	9,480	9,540	9,790	10,110	10,490	10,460	10,100	9,830	10,130	10,160	9,630	9,310	9,920
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary... Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	7,030	7,000	7,080	7,180	7,260	7,060	6,730	6,720	7,100	7,090	6,870	6,850	7,000
Agriculture.....	1,300	1,320	1,330	1,310	1,400	1,370	1,360	1,300	1,330	1,320	1,260	1,250	1,320
	1,150	1,220	1,370	1,620	1,830	2,030	2,010	1,810	1,700	1,750	1,510	1,210	1,600

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
2/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE IA
MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 1/
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979
ALBIA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - MONROE COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,580	4,680	4,800	4,850	5,060	5,240	5,230	5,160	5,140	4,980	4,900	4,790	4,950
Resident Unemployed.....	450	510	420	360	250	190	200	140	140	250	190	260	280
Percent Unemployed.....	9.8	10.9	8.8	7.5	5.0	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.7	4.9	3.9	5.3	5.6
Resident Total Employment.....	4,130	4,170	4,380	4,490	4,810	5,050	5,040	5,020	5,000	4,740	4,710	4,540	4,670
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,150	3,150	3,280	3,310	3,480	3,620	3,600	3,680	3,710	3,470	3,540	3,490	3,460
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	540	550	570	550	620	640	660	640	630	590	590	580	600
Agriculture.....	450	470	530	630	710	790	780	700	660	680	590	470	620

KEOSAUQUA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - VAN BUREN COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,510	3,540	3,570	3,830	3,960	4,160	4,000	3,930	3,860	3,890	3,820	3,650	3,810
Resident Unemployed.....	200	240	160	150	120	190	120	130	110	100	170	240	160
Percent Unemployed.....	5.6	6.8	4.6	3.9	2.9	4.5	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.6	4.4	6.4	4.2
Resident Total Employment.....	3,320	3,300	3,410	3,680	3,840	3,970	3,870	3,800	3,750	3,790	3,650	3,410	3,650
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,250	2,200	2,220	2,360	2,380	2,400	2,310	2,360	2,370	2,390	2,380	2,310	2,330
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	480	480	490	500	530	530	530	520	510	510	500	490	510
Agriculture.....	580	620	700	830	930	1,040	1,030	920	870	890	770	620	820

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

2/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE IA

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{1/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1979

OTTUMWA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - WAPELLO COUNTY ^{2/}

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	16,950	16,950	17,110	17,280	17,570	17,810	18,020	17,470	17,670	17,790	17,690	17,580	17,490
Resident Unemployed.....	1,600	1,600	1,440	1,210	1,050	1,090	1,330	940	820	930	1,030	1,140	1,180
Percent Unemployed.....	9.4	9.4	8.4	7.0	6.0	6.1	7.4	5.4	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.5	6.7
Resident Total Employment.....	15,350	15,350	15,670	16,080	16,520	16,720	16,700	16,530	16,850	16,860	16,650	16,440	16,310
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	13,290	13,230	13,450	13,750	13,970	14,050	13,980	13,990	14,370	14,370	14,310	14,270	13,920
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	1,470	1,490	1,510	1,490	1,610	1,620	1,680	1,610	1,590	1,590	1,560	1,550	1,560
Agriculture.....	590	630	710	840	940	1,050	1,040	930	880	900	780	620	830

CORYDON, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - WAYNE COUNTY ^{2/}

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,520	3,520	3,630	3,900	4,040	4,190	4,170	3,960	3,860	3,960	3,740	3,530	3,830
Resident Unemployed.....	260	220	180	180	90	70	100	90	60	130	90	110	130
Percent Unemployed.....	7.4	6.2	5.0	4.5	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.4
Resident Total Employment.....	3,260	3,300	3,450	3,720	3,950	4,120	4,070	3,880	3,800	3,830	3,640	3,420	3,700
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	1,930	1,920	1,950	2,040	2,070	2,090	2,040	2,030	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,020
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	470	480	490	490	530	530	540	510	500	500	490	490	500
Agriculture.....	850	900	1,020	1,200	1,350	1,500	1,490	1,340	1,260	1,300	1,120	890	1,180

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^{2/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE II
 CENTERVILLE, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - APPANOOSE COUNTY 1/
 MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 2/
 JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	5,970	5,980	6,090	6,100	6,260	6,190							6,100
Resident Unemployed.....	580	520	540	620	670	660							600
Percent Unemployed.....	9.8	8.8	8.9	10.1	10.8	10.6							9.8
Resident Total Employment.....	5,390	5,460	5,550	5,490	5,590	5,530							5,500
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,870	3,880	3,880	3,740	3,690	3,560							3,770
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	890	910	910	860	880	850							880
Agriculture.....	630	670	760	890	1,010	1,120							850
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestics).....	4,000	4,010	4,000	3,880	3,850	3,740							3,910
Manufacturing.....	930	970	930	760	660	670							820
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,070	3,030	3,070	3,130	3,190	3,080							3,090
Construction.....	130	110	110	150	180	100							130
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	330	330	330	330	330	330							330
Transportation.....	70	70	70	70	70	70							70
Communication.....	260	260	260	260	260	260							260
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	1,030	1,010	1,010	990	960	970							990
Wholesale Trade.....	160	160	160	150	150	140							150
Retail Trade.....	870	850	850	840	820	830							840
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	120	110	120	120	120	120							120
Service and Mining.....	800	790	820	830	860	850							820
Government.....	680	680	690	720	730	700							700
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

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TABLE II

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - DAVIS COUNTY ^{1/}
 MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,620	3,640	3,770	3,870	4,020	4,160							3,850
Resident Unemployed.....	200	190	180	170	150	170							180
Percent Unemployed.....	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.0							4.6
Resident Total Employment.....	3,410	3,460	3,590	3,710	3,870	3,990							3,670
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,210	2,200	2,240	2,250	2,270	2,280							2,240
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	610	620	640	620	650	660							630
Agriculture.....	590	630	710	840	950	1,050							790
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	1,960	1,950	1,980	2,000	2,030	2,060							2,000
Manufacturing.....	200	200	210	210	200	190							200
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,780	1,830	1,870							1,790
Construction.....	70	50	50	70	80	80							70
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	80	80	80	80	80	80							80
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	530	540	550	530	540	530							540
Wholesale Trade.....	140	140	150	150	140	150							150
Retail Trade.....	390	390	390	380	390	380							390
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	70	70	70	70	70	70							70
Service and Mining.....	320	320	330	350	360	360							340
Government.....	700	700	690	690	710	740							710
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE II

FAIRFIELD, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - JEFFERSON COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	7,670	7,700	7,890	8,040	8,210	8,400							7,980
Resident Unemployed.....	380	310	320	320	440	580							390
Percent Unemployed.....	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	5.4	6.9							4.9
Resident Total Employment.....	7,280	7,380	7,570	7,720	7,770	7,820							7,590
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary... Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	5,610	5,640	5,710	5,730	5,630	5,570							5,650
Agriculture.....	970	1,000	1,020	1,000	1,020	1,000							1,000
	700	750	840	1,000	1,120	1,250							940
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	6,110	6,130	6,210	6,260	6,160	6,150							6,170
Manufacturing.....	2,220	2,200	2,210	2,190	2,040	1,990							2,140
Durable Goods.....	1,920	1,900	1,920	1,890	1,740	1,700							1,840
Primary Metal Industries.....	480	490	510	500	420	400							470
Machinery (exc. Electrical).....	1,270	1,260	1,250	1,240	1,160	1,140							1,220
Other Durable Goods.....	170	150	160	160	160	150							160
Nondurable Goods.....	300	300	290	300	300	300							300
Nonmanufacturing.....	3,890	3,930	4,000	4,070	4,130	4,160							4,030
Construction.....	120	110	110	130	140	150							130
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	270	270	280	280	270	260							270
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	1,390	1,380	1,410	1,410	1,420	1,430							1,410
Wholesale Trade.....	370	370	380	380	390	390							380
Retail Trade.....	1,020	1,000	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030							1,030
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	180	180	180	190	190	190							190
Service and Mining.....	1,010	1,080	1,090	1,120	1,160	1,120							1,100
Government.....	920	920	930	940	950	1,010							940
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE II

SIGOURNEY, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - KEOKUK COUNTY ^{1/}
 MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	5,040	5,350	5,460	5,700	5,900	6,090							5,590
Resident Unemployed.....	350	510	470	450	350	420							430
Percent Unemployed.....	7.0	9.5	8.6	7.8	5.9	6.9							7.6
Resident Total Employment.....	4,690	4,840	4,990	5,260	5,550	5,670							5,170
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,810	2,860	2,840	2,850	2,890	2,810							2,840
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	640	670	670	660	690	670							670
Agriculture.....	1,240	1,310	1,480	1,750	1,980	2,190							1,660
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestics).....	2,490	2,530	2,520	2,550	2,580	2,540							2,540
Manufacturing.....	240	240	250	220	230	230							240
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,250	2,290	2,270	2,330	2,350	2,310							2,300
Construction.....	120	120	120	140	160	180							140
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	110	110	120	130	130	130							120
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	750	770	730	730	740	740							740
Wholesale Trade.....	340	350	320	320	320	320							330
Retail Trade.....	410	420	410	410	420	410							410
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	130	150	150	150	160	160							150
Service and Mining.....	460	460	480	480	480	420							460
Government.....	670	680	680	700	690	690							680
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

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TABLE II

CHARITON, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - LUCAS COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,440	4,500	4,610	4,740	4,930	5,090							4,720
Resident Unemployed.....	210	230	250	230	260	300							250
Percent Unemployed.....	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.8	5.4	5.9							5.2
Resident Total Employment.....	4,220	4,270	4,360	4,510	4,670	4,790							4,470
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,120	3,120	3,120	3,150	3,170	3,180							3,140
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	510	520	520	510	540	540							520
Agriculture.....	600	640	720	850	960	1,070							810
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	3,120	3,120	3,120	3,170	3,200	3,240							3,160
Manufacturing.....	260	250	260	250	250	250							250
Nonmanufacturing.....	2,870	2,870	2,860	2,920	2,950	3,000							2,910
Construction.....	140	140	130	160	180	190							160
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	160	160	160	170	170	170							170
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	1,220	1,210	1,210	1,220	1,220	1,240							1,220
Wholesale Trade.....	110	110	110	120	120	110							110
Retail Trade.....	1,110	1,100	1,090	1,100	1,100	1,130							1,110
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	150	150	150	150	150	150							150
Service and Mining.....	470	480	480	480	490	490							480
Government.....	730	720	730	750	750	760							740
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

^{2/} Data not adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) and is not to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Data is to be used for economic analysis and business projections. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE II

OSKALOOSA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - MAHASKA COUNTY 1/
 MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 2/
 JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	9,710	9,730	9,920	10,310	10,520	10,370							10,090
Resident Unemployed.....	450	430	440	470	480	520							470
Percent Unemployed.....	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.0							4.6
Resident Total Employment.....	9,250	9,300	9,490	9,840	10,040	9,850							9,630
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary... Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	6,890	6,850	6,870	6,990	6,950	6,620							6,860
Agriculture.....	1,240	1,260	1,270	1,260	1,300	1,240							1,260
	1,120	1,190	1,350	1,590	1,790	1,990							1,510
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	6,540	6,480	6,510	6,660	6,630	6,370							6,530
Manufacturing.....	1,370	1,340	1,350	1,350	1,310	1,250							1,330
Durable Goods.....	850	830	840	850	800	720							820
Machinery (exc. Electrical).....	150	140	160	150	140	120							140
Other Durable Goods.....	700	690	690	690	670	600							670
Nondurable Goods.....	520	510	510	510	500	530							510
Food and Kindred Products.....	290	290	290	290	290	310							290
Other Nondurable Goods.....	230	220	220	220	210	220							220
Nonmanufacturing.....	5,170	5,140	5,150	5,300	5,330	5,120							5,200
Construction.....	330	290	280	340	380	400							340
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	160	170	170	170	170	170							170
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	2,020	2,010	2,020	2,030	2,060	2,080							2,030
Wholesale Trade.....	420	420	420	420	420	420							420
Retail Trade.....	1,600	1,590	1,600	1,610	1,630	1,660							1,610
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	260	260	260	270	270	270							260
Service and Mining.....	1,480	1,490	1,490	1,520	1,470	1,220							1,440
Government.....	920	930	940	990	990	980							960
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

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TABLE II

ALBIA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - MONROE COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,890	4,830	4,950	5,150	5,060	5,130							5,000
Resident Unemployed.....	300	340	310	290	350	350							320
Percent Unemployed.....	6.2	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.8	6.8							6.5
Resident Total Employment.....	4,590	4,490	4,640	4,860	4,710	4,780							4,680
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,570	3,450	3,530	3,650	3,430	3,420							3,510
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	590	580	600	600	590	590							590
Agriculture.....	440	460	520	620	700	770							580
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	2,540	2,450	2,500	2,590	2,460	2,470							2,500
Manufacturing.....	770	680	710	740	570	570							670
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,770	1,770	1,790	1,850	1,890	1,910							1,830
Construction.....	100	90	90	110	120	130							110
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	150	150	160	160	160	160							160
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	530	540	560	580	590	600							570
Wholesale Trade.....	170	170	180	180	180	190							180
Retail Trade.....	370	370	380	410	410	410							390
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	80	80	80	80	80	80							80
Service and Mining.....	360	340	350	360	370	360							360
Government.....	550	560	560	560	570	570							560
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

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TABLE II

KEOSAUQUA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - VAN BUREN COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,690	3,710	3,780	4,020	4,190	4,310							3,950
Resident Unemployed.....	210	250	190	190	240	310							230
Percent Unemployed.....	5.7	6.6	5.1	4.6	5.7	7.1							5.8
Resident Total Employment.....	3,480	3,470	3,590	3,830	3,960	4,000							3,720
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,400	2,360	2,390	2,500	2,500	2,460							2,440
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	500	500	510	520	540	530							520
Agriculture.....	570	610	690	810	910	1,010							770
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestics).....	1,740	1,710	1,730	1,820	1,820	1,800							1,770
Manufacturing.....	330	340	330	330	290	300							320
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,410	1,370	1,400	1,480	1,530	1,500							1,450
Construction.....	40	40	40	50	50	60							50
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	80	80	70	70	80	80							80
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	390	380	390	430	430	430							410
Wholesale Trade.....	200	190	200	210	210	210							200
Retail Trade.....	190	190	190	220	220	230							210
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	70	70	70	70	70	70							70
Service and Mining.....	300	270	280	300	330	320							300
Government.....	540	540	550	560	560	550							550
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

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Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

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TABLE II

OTTUMWA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - WAPELLO COUNTY ^{1/}MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{2/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	17,550	17,500	17,390	17,960	18,300	18,250							17,830
Resident Unemployed.....	1,170	1,200	1,070	1,120	1,160	1,190							1,150
Percent Unemployed.....	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5							6.5
Resident Total Employment.....	16,380	16,310	16,320	16,840	17,140	17,060							16,670
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	14,270	14,150	14,070	14,460	14,590	14,420							14,330
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	1,530	1,550	1,550	1,560	1,630	1,610							1,570
Agriculture.....	580	610	690	820	920	1,030							780
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	16,000	15,790	15,720	16,240	16,400	16,350							16,080
Manufacturing.....	4,190	4,110	4,070	4,060	3,950	3,980							4,060
Durable Goods.....	3,010	2,940	2,900	2,890	2,820	2,840							2,900
Nondurable Goods.....	1,180	1,160	1,170	1,170	1,130	1,140							1,160
Nonmanufacturing.....	11,800	11,680	11,660	12,190	12,450	12,370							12,030
Construction.....	980	970	850	1,090	1,340	1,220							1,080
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,070	1,050	1,030							1,050
Transportation.....	780	780	780	800	800	780							790
Communication and Public Utilities.....	280	280	270	270	250	250							270
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	3,650	3,580	3,560	3,600	3,610	3,590							3,600
Wholesale Trade.....	870	860	840	790	790	790							820
Retail Trade.....	2,790	2,720	2,720	2,810	2,830	2,800							2,790
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	460	470	480	480	490	490							480
Service and Mining.....	3,180	3,110	3,140	3,260	3,290	3,320							3,220
Government.....	2,470	2,510	2,570	2,680	2,670	2,730							2,600
Person Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

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TABLE II

CORYDON, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - WAYNE COUNTY 1/

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 2/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,580	3,550	3,660	3,890	3,960	4,090							3,790
Resident Unemployed.....	180	140	130	170	140	140							150
Percent Unemployed.....	5.0	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.5	3.5							4.0
Resident Total Employment.....	3,400	3,410	3,540	3,720	3,820	3,950							3,640
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,080	2,030	2,050	2,060	2,000	1,990							2,030
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	490	490	500	490	500	490							490
Agriculture.....	830	880	990	1,170	1,330	1,470							1,110
<u>PLACE OF WORK</u>													
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary (except Domestic).....	1,990	1,950	1,960	1,980	1,940	1,940							1,960
Manufacturing.....	460	440	430	410	390	370							420
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,530	1,510	1,530	1,570	1,550	1,570							1,540
Construction.....	110	90	90	100	110	110							100
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities.....	90	90	90	100	90	100							90
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	490	480	490	500	510	510							500
Wholesale Trade.....	200	200	200	200	200	200							200
Retail Trade.....	280	280	290	300	310	310							300
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate..	80	80	80	80	80	80							80
Service and Mining.....	290	290	290	310	310	310							300
Government.....	470	480	490	490	460	450							470
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

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TABLE IIA

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 1/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

CENTERVILLE, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - APPANOOSE COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	6,160	6,130	6,210	6,220	6,320	6,200							6,210
Resident Unemployed.....	850	730	710	780	810	760							770
Percent Unemployed.....	13.7	11.9	11.4	12.5	12.8	12.2							12.5
Resident Total Employment.....	5,320	5,400	5,500	5,450	5,510	5,440							5,440
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,810	3,830	3,840	3,700	3,630	3,490							3,720
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	870	900	900	850	870	830							870
Agriculture.....	630	670	760	890	1,010	1,120							850

BLOOMFIELD, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - DAVIS COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,660	3,680	3,790	3,890	4,000	4,120							3,860
Resident Unemployed.....	290	260	240	210	180	190							230
Percent Unemployed.....	8.0	7.1	6.2	5.5	4.5	4.7							5.9
Resident Total Employment.....	3,370	3,420	3,550	3,680	3,820	3,930							3,630
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,170	2,170	2,220	2,220	2,230	2,230							2,210
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	600	620	630	620	640	640							630
Agriculture.....	590	630	710	840	950	1,050							800

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

- 1/ Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
- 2/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE IIA

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 1/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

FAIRFIELD, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - JEFFERSON COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	7,740	7,740	7,910	8,070	8,190	8,370							8,000
Resident Unemployed.....	560	440	410	410	530	670							500
Percent Unemployed.....	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.1	6.5	8.0							6.3
Resident Total Employment.....	7,190	7,300	7,500	7,660	7,660	7,700							7,500
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	5,530	5,570	5,650	5,680	5,530	5,470							5,570
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	960	990	1,010	990	1,000	990							990
Agriculture.....	700	750	840	1,000	1,120	1,250							940

SIGOURNEY, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - KEOKUK COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	5,140	5,490	5,560	5,780	5,900	6,060							5,660
Resident Unemployed.....	510	710	610	570	420	480							550
Percent Unemployed.....	10.0	12.9	11.0	9.8	7.2	8.0							9.7
Resident Total Employment.....	4,620	4,780	4,950	5,220	5,470	5,580							5,100
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,760	2,810	2,810	2,820	2,820	2,730							2,790
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	630	660	660	650	680	650							660
Agriculture.....	1,240	1,310	1,480	1,750	1,980	2,190							1,660

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

2/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE IIA

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 1/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

CHARITON, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - LUCAS COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,480	4,540	4,640	4,760	4,920	5,060							4,730
Resident Unemployed.....	310	310	330	290	320	350							320
Percent Unemployed.....	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.1	6.4	6.8							6.7
Resident Total Employment.....	4,170	4,220	4,320	4,470	4,600	4,710							4,420
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,070	3,070	3,080	3,110	3,110	3,120							3,090
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic workers.....	500	510	510	510	530	530							520
Agriculture.....	600	640	720	850	960	1,070							810

OSKALOOSA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - MAHASKA COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	9,790	9,790	9,970	10,360	10,470	10,290							10,110
Resident Unemployed.....	660	600	570	600	580	600							600
Percent Unemployed.....	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.9							6.0
Resident Total Employment.....	9,130	9,190	9,400	9,760	9,900	9,690							9,510
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	6,790	6,760	6,800	6,920	6,830	6,490							6,770
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	1,220	1,240	1,260	1,250	1,280	1,210							1,240
Agriculture.....	1,120	1,190	1,350	1,590	1,790	1,990							1,510

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

1/ Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

2/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE IIA

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA ^{1/}

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

ALBIA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - MONROE COUNTY ^{2/}

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	4,960	4,910	5,010	5,190	5,060	5,110							5,040
Resident Unemployed.....	440	480	410	370	420	410							420
Percent Unemployed.....	8.8	9.7	8.1	7.1	8.2	7.9							8.4
Resident Total Employment.....	4,520	4,440	4,600	4,820	4,640	4,700							4,620
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	3,510	3,400	3,490	3,610	3,370	3,360							3,460
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	580	570	590	600	580	580							580
Agriculture.....	440	460	520	620	700	770							590

KEOSAUQUA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - VAN BUREN COUNTY ^{2/}

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,730	3,770	3,810	4,040	4,180	4,290							3,970
Resident Unemployed.....	310	340	250	230	290	350							300
Percent Unemployed.....	8.2	9.1	6.6	5.8	6.8	8.2							7.4
Resident Total Employment.....	3,430	3,430	3,560	3,800	3,900	3,940							3,680
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,370	2,330	2,370	2,480	2,460	2,410							2,400
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	490	500	510	520	530	520							510
Agriculture.....	570	610	690	810	910	1,010							770

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

^{1/} Data adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) to be used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocating purposes. Place of work data can be found in Table I. Data are based on a March 1979 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

^{2/} Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

TABLE IIA

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DATA 1/

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1980

OTTUMWA, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - WAPELLO COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	17,850	17,790	17,570	18,130	18,280	18,160							17,960
Resident Unemployed.....	1,690	1,670	1,400	1,420	1,390	1,380							1,490
Percent Unemployed.....	9.5	9.4	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6							8.3
Resident Total Employment.....	16,160	16,120	16,170	16,720	16,890	16,780							16,470
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	14,080	13,980	13,940	14,340	14,360	14,180							14,150
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	1,510	1,530	1,540	1,550	1,610	1,580							1,550
Agriculture.....	580	610	690	820	920	1,030							780

CORYDON, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - WAYNE COUNTY 2/

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVERAGE
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>													
Resident Civilian Labor Force.....	3,610	3,570	3,670	3,910	3,930	4,050							3,790
Resident Unemployed.....	260	200	170	220	160	170							200
Percent Unemployed.....	7.1	5.6	4.5	5.6	4.2	4.1							5.2
Resident Total Employment.....	3,360	3,370	3,510	3,690	3,770	3,890							3,600
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary...	2,040	2,000	2,020	2,030	1,960	1,940							2,000
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, and Domestic Workers.....	480	490	490	480	480	480							480
Agriculture.....	830	880	990	1,170	1,330	1,470							1,110

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he/she lives regardless of the area where he/she works.

Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he/she works regardless of the area where he/she lives.

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2/ Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED (2)

JUNE 1980

	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	10 County Total
<u>Total</u>	373	55	223	182	143	255	166	95	508	70	2,070
<u>Sex</u>											
Male	229	35	150	111	105	201	80	62	333	52	1,358
Female	144	20	73	71	38	54	86	33	175	18	712
<u>Industry</u>											
Manufacturing	256	23	155	131	54	117	99	57	218	40	1,150
Durable Goods	246	21	145	118	50	102	90	38	184	34	1,028
Nonduable Goods	10	2	10	13	4	15	9	19	34	6	122
Nonmanufacturing	102	29	62	47	83	124	59	34	259	26	825
Contract Construction	28	8	22	20	42	53	18	10	76	10	287
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	14	2	4	3	1	5	2	1	28	1	61
Trade	43	14	21	19	30	47	19	20	100	10	323
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	9
Services & Mining	17	5	13	4	9	17	13	2	50	5	135
State & Local Government	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	1	0	10
Information Not Available	15	3	6	4	6	14	8	4	31	4	95
<u>Duration</u>											
Under 5 Weeks	36	5	49	27	37	63	72	20	110	9	428
5 - 14 Weeks	258	36	134	96	80	127	65	59	277	40	1,172
15 Weeks and Over	79	14	40	59	26	65	29	16	121	21	470
<u>Age</u>											
Under 22	72	5	33	21	21	39	31	17	72	9	320
22 - 24	50	9	47	37	22	54	20	12	75	8	334
25 - 34	124	16	79	57	47	94	48	34	176	17	692
35 - 44	60	13	30	30	25	31	25	13	78	14	319
45 - 54	39	6	16	18	19	19	23	13	57	12	222
55 - 59	14	2	11	10	4	10	11	2	27	6	97
60 - 64	10	3	6	7	5	6	7	2	18	3	67
65 and Over	4	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	5	1	19

APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS (2)
 JOB SERVICE OF IOWA LOCAL OFFICES
 6/30/80

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Centerville</u>	<u>Fairfield</u>	<u>Oskaloosa</u>	<u>Sigourney</u>	<u>Ottumwa</u>	<u>Chariton</u>	<u>Albia</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total</u>	879	602	927	262	1,670	324	381	5,045
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	483	316	545	151	891	199	201	2,786
Female	396	286	382	111	779	125	180	2,259
<u>Age</u>								
Under 22	321	233	497	139	582	174	182	2,128
22 - 44	438	303	352	90	894	121	153	2,351
45 & Over	120	66	78	33	194	29	46	566
<u>Education</u>								
Under 8 years	22	17	73	3	42	16	24	197
8 - 11 years	302	222	387	132	541	126	132	1,842
12 years	419	246	325	94	782	136	174	2,176
13 - 15 years	113	92	101	27	231	30	40	634
16 years	20	22	35	5	64	13	8	167
Over 16 years	3	3	6	1	10	3	3	29
<u>Minority</u>	9	2	5	0	27	0	2	45
<u>Handicapped</u>	48	32	43	6	103	11	25	268
<u>Veteran</u>	79	98	79	25	217	35	40	573
<u>Job Insurance Claimant</u>	324	96	108	56	364	51	112	1,111

APPLICANT EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY (2)

JOB SERVICE OF IOWA LOCAL OFFICES

6/30/80

<u>Occupational Category</u>	<u>Centerville</u>	<u>Fairfield</u>	<u>Oskaloosa</u>	<u>Sigourney</u>	<u>Ottumwa</u>	<u>Chariton</u>	<u>Albia</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Working</u>	79	87	71	21	231	26	29	544
Professional, Technical Managers & Officials	4	5	4	2	16	1	5	37
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical and Managerial	1	4	2	0	7	0	1	15
Clerical	3	1	0	0	6	0	0	10
Sales	18	21	12	1	48	7	3	110
Domestic Service	4	4	4	1	11	0	0	24
Service, except Private Household	3	0	2	1	1	2	1	10
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry Processing	12	8	8	2	30	6	2	68
Machine Trades	3	3	0	1	3	1	2	13
Benchwork	2	2	1	0	4	0	2	11
Structural Work	5	10	5	2	17	4	4	47
Transportation	4	5	3	1	11	0	3	27
Packaging & Material Handling	12	6	9	4	19	3	2	55
Other Miscellaneous	5	2	6	2	11	0	0	26
Information Not Available	2	4	3	3	5	1	1	19
	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	6
	0	11	11	1	40	1	2	66
<u>Not Working</u>	800	515	856	241	1,439	298	352	4,501
Professional, Technical Managers & Officials	24	24	21	4	52	8	7	140
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical and Managerial	5	7	7	4	27	2	2	54
Clerical	5	1	2	1	5	2	0	16
Sales	101	67	58	19	200	32	31	508
Domestic Service	43	18	26	5	68	11	4	175
Service, except Private Household	42	10	6	1	31	2	3	95
Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry Processing	85	69	88	16	186	33	24	501
Machine Trades	18	12	6	2	19	8	2	67
Benchwork	22	36	11	2	52	2	12	137
Structural Work	90	64	32	11	94	21	44	356
Transportation	117	30	65	8	91	5	40	356
Packaging & Material Handling	134	54	110	37	169	53	43	600
Other Miscellaneous	37	22	27	9	71	11	15	192
Information Not Available	41	38	43	20	123	9	16	290
	2	1	2	0	6	3	1	15
	34	62	352	102	245	96	108	999
<u>Total</u>	879	602	927	262	1,670	324	381	5,045

APPLICANTS PLACED IN JOBS BY JOB SERVICE OF IOWA (3)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

10/1/79 - 6/30/80

	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	10 County Total
<u>Total Placed</u>	646	81	470	244	270	633	209	127	1,059	68	3,807
<u>Sex</u>											
Male	351	59	269	125	145	319	118	69	601	45	2,101
Female	295	22	201	119	125	314	91	58	458	23	1,706
<u>Economically Disadvantaged</u>	177	6	39	18	82	62	25	13	133	15	570
<u>Handicapped</u>	48	2	24	10	15	29	16	4	78	10	236
<u>Minority</u>	18	1	8	3	2	28	1	0	27	1	89
<u>Welfare Recipient</u>	21	3	18	9	7	15	5	3	89	3	173
<u>Veteran</u>	77	22	67	26	37	79	21	20	200	16	565
Vietnam Era	29	14	21	9	11	41	13	10	107	3	258
<u>Job Insurance Claimant</u>	89	12	46	24	23	56	24	9	127	12	422
<u>Age</u>											
Under 22	282	26	209	112	150	276	117	46	381	19	1,618
22 - 44	282	48	215	116	82	286	78	69	578	37	1,791
45 & Over	82	7	46	16	38	71	14	12	100	12	398

CURRENT TOTAL OF ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION (2)

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

6/30/80

Occupational Category	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	10 County Total
Professional, Technical Managerial	37	9	43	19	13	42	17	8	104	7	299
Clerical	84	21	79	39	36	78	39	27	253	27	683
Sales	47	6	19	12	12	29	7	5	83	4	224
Service	158	34	107	45	64	118	41	20	378	30	995
Agriculture	11	3	17	7	8	9	4	6	21	11	97
Processing	24	6	32	7	1	15	13	6	61	2	167
Machine Trades	69	12	62	27	24	34	58	29	114	16	445
Benchwork	101	13	30	19	6	79	48	15	114	18	443
Structural Work	109	34	52	75	48	109	54	29	188	22	720
Miscellaneous	73	22	60	84	20	62	40	25	208	16	610
Total	713	160	501	334	232	575	321	170	1,524	153	4,683
Others <u>1/</u>	35	32	73	120	94	322	131	21	308	4	1,140
Total	748	192	574	454	326	897	452	191	1,832	157	5,823

1/ Occupational Category Not Identified.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP (2)

3rd QUARTER (July, August, September) 1979

INSURED EMPLOYED

	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	Total-10 Counties
County Average	192.01	172.64	215.31	178.63	222.47	177.54	182.14	184.03	255.97	182.00	213.31
Private Industry Average	187.13	171.32	217.16	175.54	229.58	173.66	185.18	184.53	262.68	178.45	215.70
Agriculture - Mining	239.26	120.05	214.27	188.71	188.90	168.63	309.98	261.72	122.51	137.14	193.44
Construction	227.16	197.38	218.79	232.69	280.94	234.74	280.22	391.32	353.57	191.56	292.66
Manufacturing	218.24	217.97	266.65	215.96	202.95	201.96	205.49	176.47	371.32	249.45	278.31
Transportation	266.22	233.26	236.97	261.76	234.23	281.83	321.16	272.37	267.59	262.83	264.69
Trade	140.02	139.95	178.00	137.59	257.15	145.56	132.30	132.66	176.90	135.81	166.35
Finance	233.98	175.67	212.23	248.51	240.17	208.03	193.64	130.37	217.47	176.86	211.71
Service	146.44	166.09	121.15	115.31	131.08	141.75	107.38	86.10	189.06	97.35	154.61
Government Average	218.95	174.90	205.76	188.50	200.89	202.34	171.85	182.71	222.59	194.06	203.02
Federal Government	316.86	295.07	304.82	280.49	283.93	298.44	266.96	267.38	339.40	270.25	304.30
State Government	266.20	180.92	241.88	206.89	245.22	199.36	232.14	193.35	256.62	231.12	241.85
Local Government	196.94	167.06	188.68	174.14	181.67	192.22	160.71	171.82	205.06	181.96	187.47

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WAGES FROM WAGE SURVEY '79 (2)

DECEMBER 1979

<u>Occupation 1/</u>	<u>Davis and Van Buren Counties</u>	<u>Jefferson County</u>	<u>Mahaska County</u>	<u>Wapello County</u>	<u>Keokuk and Washington Counties</u>	<u>Wayne, Appanoose Lucas and Monroe Counties</u>	<u>Southeast Iowa Ten County LA 2/</u>
Employment Manager	6.85	7.42	8.37	8.89	6.44	8.75	8.03
Office Supervisor	7.47	8.52	6.17	7.16	6.59	7.06	7.07
Retail Store Manager	6.50	5.22	6.92	5.78	6.33	6.06	6.28
Accounting Clerk	5.15	4.05	3.95	4.48	4.25	4.25	4.28
Bookkeeper	4.72	4.56	4.28	4.56	4.22	4.40	4.41
Clerk - Typist	4.32	4.18	3.59	4.67	3.69	4.90	4.54
Clerk, General Office	4.77	3.93	3.97	4.03	3.95	3.95	4.07
Payroll Clerk	4.45	4.24	4.02	4.73	4.14	4.65	4.39
Receptionist	3.95	4.04	4.14	3.85	4.01	3.68	3.91
Secretary	4.03	4.29	3.81	4.67	3.91	4.22	4.25
Shipping and Receiving Clerk	4.94	5.88	4.32	5.81	4.91	4.25	4.96
Cleaner (or Porter)	3.29	3.72	3.05	5.16	3.62	3.36	3.94
Cook, Institutional	3.63	3.19	3.46	3.59	3.32	3.52	3.43
Janitor	3.93	4.56	4.02	5.55	4.61	4.26	4.58
Automobile Mechanic	5.04	5.39	5.34	5.76	5.58	6.72	5.60
Building Maintenance Repairer	5.49	7.24	4.25	7.98	4.89	5.76	6.35
Industrial Truck Operator	4.65	6.51	5.28	8.43	5.16	5.24	7.13
Production Supervisor	6.80	7.63	7.49	7.64	6.54	7.19	7.36

1/ Only Occupations listed on all seven separate wage survey publications are included in this Table. All Pay Rates are hourly.

2/ Does not include Washington County data.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA LABOR AREA MANUFACTURING LABOR TURNOVER RATES (2)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>Accession Rates *</u>													
1980	2.4	1.9	4.9	2.0	2.5	3.0							
1979	2.8	4.3	3.5	7.8	7.2	3.5	3.5	6.6	3.7	7.0	2.1	1.3	4.6
1978	5.8	3.0	4.3	5.8	5.3	5.2	2.6	8.2	6.7	6.8	2.2	2.1	4.8
1977	5.1	3.6	3.5	5.5	6.8	7.8	2.6	6.6	6.6	4.9	2.4	2.5	4.9
1976	6.8	4.3	6.4	3.8	8.1	6.7	2.7	5.6	3.9	2.0	5.0	2.6	4.8
1975	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	4.1	3.6	4.6	4.0	4.5	5.7	7.4	3.9	3.7
1974	5.1	4.2	5.2	3.5	6.7	6.9	4.9	7.7	6.2	4.5	4.1	1.7	5.0
<u>New Hire Rates *</u>													
1980	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.5							
1979	2.8	4.0	3.4	3.9	6.3	3.2	2.4	6.0	3.4	5.7	1.7	0.7	3.7
1978	5.2	2.8	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.9	1.9	7.3	6.2	6.6	1.1	1.8	4.2
1977	3.5	2.3	2.4	4.2	5.9	6.4	2.2	5.2	5.5	4.3	2.3	1.4	3.8
1976	4.2	3.4	5.6	3.4	6.8	5.8	2.6	5.3	3.5	1.0	1.3	1.6	3.7
1975	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.6	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.4	3.8	3.5	1.8	2.0
1974	4.8	4.1	5.2	3.3	5.2	6.5	4.8	6.4	6.1	4.2	3.7	1.6	4.6

* Figures are expressed as a rate per 100 employees.

FAIRFIELD, IOWA LABOR AREA MANUFACTURING LABOR TURNOVER RATES (2)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>Separation Rates *</u>													
1980	5.5	4.5	3.9	4.6	12.3	2.1							
1979	2.0	5.5	5.0	7.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	7.7	4.3	5.3	4.5	1.8	4.8
1978	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.6	5.3	5.6	3.2	8.0	5.3	3.9	2.2	1.2	4.0
1977	2.5	2.6	4.8	3.5	5.1	5.3	2.7	5.5	6.1	3.5	4.1	1.6	4.0
1976	3.2	2.9	4.2	3.2	5.3	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.7	7.7	5.5	1.0	4.4
1975	7.0	4.6	6.7	4.7	7.1	5.1	3.3	7.9	8.1	3.0	2.9	2.0	5.3
1974	5.6	5.5	4.0	4.3	4.6	8.7	6.1	7.7	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	5.4
<u>Quit Rates *</u>													
1980	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6							
1979	1.1	3.2	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.9	2.0	5.3	3.2	3.1	1.8	0.7	2.7
1978	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	3.2	3.2	1.9	6.4	3.7	2.7	1.6	0.8	2.6
1977	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.1	4.3	5.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.6
1976	2.3	1.9	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	2.0	1.9	0.7	2.8
1975	2.1	0.9	1.7	1.2	3.2	1.8	1.9	3.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.8
1974	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	5.5	6.6	4.3	3.4	3.0	1.6	3.8

* Figures are expressed as a rate per 100 employees.

OTTUMWA, IOWA LABOR AREA MANUFACTURING LABOR TURNOVER RATES (2)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<u>Accession Rates *</u>													
1980	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.5							
1979	1.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.2	4.6	1.5	4.3	2.9	7.1	1.6	0.2	2.4
1978	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.9	10.2	2.6	5.9	4.6	5.2	5.8	4.1	3.5	4.0
<u>New Hire Rates *</u>													
1980	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8							
1979	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.1	4.2	1.2	3.7	2.8	1.6	1.3	0.1	1.4
1978	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.7	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.5	2.8	2.2	1.8
<u>Separation Rates *</u>													
1980	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.4	3.0	0.7							
1979	2.8	4.2	2.5	0.9	1.3	4.2	1.1	5.3	1.4	7.5	1.4	1.2	1.9
1978	2.3	1.7	2.5	6.0	9.4	2.3	4.2	4.0	5.9	4.4	3.0	1.1	3.9
<u>Quit Rates *</u>													
1980	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3							
1979	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.6	0.7	3.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.7
1978	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.0

* Figures are expressed as a rate per 100 employees.

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES (4)
(Thousands of Dollars)

1978 1/

	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	10 County Total
<u>Place of Residence 4/</u>											
Personal Income	87,230	49,473	115,615	105,638	68,998	166,477	60,360	52,460	292,348	53,933	1,052,532
Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)	5,707.	5,650.	7,664.	8,013.	6,815.	7,330.	6,434.	6,040.	7,232.	6,520.	6,925.
<u>Place of Work 4/</u>											
Farm	5,797	7,795	16,633	24,757	3,152	27,960	6,710	5,579	11,530	8,179	118,092
Non-Farm	48,280	21,888	71,377	32,443	40,014	77,442	29,446	19,897	213,108	23,337	577,232
Manufacturing	9,474	2,033	32,388	3,733	3,503	18,378	8,423	3,255	75,517	5,413	162,117
Durable Goods	2/	2/	29,905	2,685	3,262	12,064	7,075	1,958	58,212	2,873	2/
Nondurable Goods	2/	2/	2,483	1,048	241	6,314	1,348	1,297	17,305	2,540	2/
Nonmanufacturing	38,806	19,855	38,989	28,710	36,511	59,064	21,023	16,642	137,591	17,924	415,115
Construction	3,476	1,782	2,826	3,609	3,042	7,419	2,132	1,756	16,658	2,078	44,778
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,265	1,225	3,918	2,785	3,404	3,787	3,259	1,374	18,646	2,140	48,803
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9,199	4,499	11,587	7,434	16,273	19,595	5,388	3,896	32,170	4,451	114,492
Wholesale Trade	2,258	1,372	4,048	3,493	2,392	6,631	1,968	1,984	10,294	2,038	36,478
Retail Trade	6,941	3,127	7,539	3,941	13,881	12,964	3,420	1,912	21,876	2,413	78,014
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Services	2,121	1,100	2,919	2,453	2,253	4,060	1,111	1,298	6,914	1,532	25,761
Mining	2/	2/	86	2/	207	560	2/	2/	34,311	2,935	2/
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fishing, Etc. 5/	2/	2/	231	2/	117	612	2/	3/	102	50	2/
Government	7,186	6,809	9,878	7,561	7,267	10,031	4,901	5,638	411	225	2/
Federal, Civilian	1,430	616	1,298	1,270	918	1,351	775	926	28,379	4,513	92,163
Federal, Military	159	111	156	140	104	232	98	91	3,706	959	13,249
State & Local	5,597	6,082	8,424	6,151	6,245	8,448	4,028	4,621	505	85	1,681
									24,168	3,469	77,233

1/ Estimates based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

2/ Not shown to avoid disclosure of Confidential Information. Data are included in Totals.

3/ Less than \$ 50,000. Data are included in Totals.

4/ Consists of Wage and Salary Disbursements, other Labor Income, and Proprietors' Income. Primary Source for Private Non-Farm Wages: ES-202 covered wages - Job Service of Iowa.

5/ Includes Wages and Salaries of U.S. Residents working for International Organizations in the U.S.

FARM INCOME AND EXPENDITURES (4)
(Thousands of Dollars)

1975

	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	10 County Total
<u>Cash Receipts from Marketings</u>											
Meat Animals & Other Livestock	12,450	14,501	17,784	35,634	15,834	47,645	12,635	13,746	14,461	18,738	203,428
Dairy Products	593	1,528	601	976	385	1,846	728	572	767	1,144	9,140
Poultry & Poultry Products	57	68	243	3,045	666	1,217	508	100	165	1,098	7,167
Truck Crops & Melons	4	1/	63	31	2	10	1/	1/	36	1/	1/
Fruits, Nuts & Berries	1/	2	1/	1/	1/	13	26	1/	3	1/	1/
Greenhouse & Nursery Products	1/	1/	92	1/	2	8	1/	13	260	1/	1/
Forest Products	15	46	26	42	15	16	4	50	15	1	230
All Other Crops	8,150	8,737	18,397	23,916	5,539	24,429	6,276	13,496	14,673	11,606	135,784
<u>Other Income</u>											
Government Payments	225	281	277	431	439	289	425	214	172	489	3,242
Imputed Income & Rent Received	2,087	2,686	3,174	4,431	2,160	4,708	1,659	3,089	2,640	2,614	29,248
<u>Value of Inventory Change</u>											
Livestock	-90	-182	-252	-581	-105	-560	-77	-167	-159	-43	-2,216
Crops	1,147	1,507	2,589	4,025	1,031	4,070	990	1,851	2,231	1,751	21,192
<u>Production Expenses</u>											
Feed Purchased	2,393	3,553	4,366	12,157	4,555	14,368	2,852	3,050	3,435	4,417	55,146
Livestock Purchased	2,082	2,487	2,939	4,475	2,947	10,530	2,362	1,835	2,891	4,070	36,618
Seed Purchased	730	867	1,044	1,770	672	2,153	538	820	965	1,015	10,574
Fertilizer & Lime Purchased	2,249	2,451	3,033	5,292	1,971	4,558	1,407	2,742	2,287	3,173	29,163
Wages, Perquisites & Social Security Taxes	430	562	687	1,446	524	1,523	459	603	889	823	7,946
Repair & Operation of Capital Items	2,291	2,523	3,019	4,704	2,294	4,847	1,995	2,639	2,807	2,872	29,991
Depreciation, Interest, Rent & Taxes	8,859	9,504	11,864	17,525	8,071	20,067	6,234	9,953	9,847	11,278	113,202
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	1,062	1,224	1,458	2,308	1,003	2,506	794	1,391	1,342	1,510	14,598
<u>Total Farm Labor & Proprietors' Income</u>	4,951	6,539	15,240	23,652	4,429	24,592	6,972	10,505	11,648	9,024	117,552
<u>Total Cash Receipts & Other Income</u>	23,581	27,849	40,657	68,506	25,042	80,181	22,261	31,280	33,192	35,690	388,239
Plus: Value of Inventory Change	1,057	1,325	2,337	3,444	926	3,510	913	1,684	2,072	1,708	18,976
Plus: Corporate Farm & Statistical Adjustment 2/	1	1	4	5	1	6	2	2	3	2	27
Plus: Farm Wages & Perquisites	403	529	645	1,357	491	1,429	431	565	834	773	7,457
Plus: Farm Other Labor Income	5	6	7	17	6	18	6	7	10	9	91
Less: Total Production Expenses	20,096	23,171	28,410	49,677	22,037	60,552	16,641	23,033	24,463	29,158	297,238

1/ Not shown to avoid disclosure of Confidential Information. Data are included in all other crops category.

2/ Conceptually, corporate farm income is excluded--and thus subtracted--from total net income of all farms in deriving the net income of farm proprietors. However, due to the statistical adjustment as well as to the method used in estimating corporate farm income at the state level, positive adjustments to counties with no corporate farms may occur.

GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS BY MAJOR SOURCE (4)
(Thousands of Dollars)

1978

	Appanoose County	Davis County	Jefferson County	Keokuk County	Lucas County	Mahaska County	Monroe County	Van Buren County	Wapello County	Wayne County	10 County Total
Total	18,770	8,814	15,080	14,893	12,245	20,407	11,034	9,086	50,217	9,643	170,189
Government Payment to Individual Civilians	16,249	7,691	13,000	12,843	10,787	17,047	9,501	7,944	43,580	8,453	147,095
Retirement, Disability & Health Insurance	13,001	6,657	11,256	11,647	9,201	14,439	8,098	7,012	37,009	7,431	125,751
Old Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance	9,228	4,617	8,156	8,753	6,000	11,577	5,258	5,210	24,072	5,475	88,346
Retired & Disabled Railroad Beneficiaries and Survivors	592	241	388	78	479	83	390	62	4,956	112	7,381
Federal Government Employees Retirement	446	308	451	387	472	145	653	209	1,372	324	4,767
State & Local Government Employees Retirement	265	228	371	354	251	482	180	235	941	168	3,475
Medical Insurance	2,406	1,239	1,834	2,027	1,959	2,047	1,581	1,268	5,536	1,318	21,215
Workmen's Compensation	15	0	13	1	8	44	8	1	5	5	100
Black Lung Benefits <u>1/</u>	49	24	43	47	32	61	28	27	127	29	467
Unemployment Insurance (excl. Veterans)	1,416	399	476	518	701	733	767	324	2,468	348	8,150
State Unemployment Insurance	1,357	392	456	505	510	715	739	317	2,286	332	7,609
Federal Government Civilian Employees	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	6	2	29
Railroad Employees	42	2	12	5	24	8	17	2	153	11	276
Trade Adjustment Assistance	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	159
Public Service & Jobless Benefits <u>2/</u>	14	4	5	5	5	7	8	3	23	3	77
Educational & Training Assistance <u>3/</u>	55	32	274	48	35	436	33	31	571	30	1,545
Income Maintenance	1,776	603	993	629	850	1,438	603	577	3,530	644	11,643
Supplemental Security Income Aid to Aged, Blind and Disabled	365	136	159	156	244	260	209	110	733	217	2,589
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	1,075	313	626	317	429	837	265	314	2,078	296	6,550
Food Stamps (Bonus Value)	257	108	163	94	129	226	98	109	591	86	1,861
Other Assistance <u>4/</u>	79	46	45	62	48	115	31	44	128	45	643
Other <u>5/</u>	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	6
Government Payments to Retired, Military, & Dependents	1,485	531	1,022	1,156	756	1,792	906	589	3,694	666	12,597
Pensions, Retirement, Terminal Leave & Mustering Out	1,233	434	738	929	620	1,458	768	503	3,050	579	10,312
Veterans Pensions & Compensation	1,036	323	492	732	485	1,188	621	417	2,227	481	8,002
Military Retirement	197	111	246	197	135	270	147	86	823	98	2,310
Unemployment Insurance for Veterans	30	11	35	27	15	38	16	8	71	8	259
Educational Pay to Veterans, Dependents & Survivors <u>6/</u>	141	50	170	129	74	186	79	42	343	42	1,256
Government Life Insurance Benefits <u>7/</u>	70	30	68	61	40	94	36	30	199	31	659
Other <u>8/</u>	11	6	11	10	7	16	7	6	31	6	111
Payment to Nonprofit Institutions	499	288	488	438	327	725	307	284	1,341	267	4,964
Business Transfer Payments	537	304	570	456	375	843	321	269	1,602	257	5,534

1/ Payments to Beneficiaries of State Temporary Disability Programs, Beneficiaries of the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act.

2/ Public Service Employment, Redwood Benefits, and Transitional Employment.

3/ National Science Foundation Fellowships, Other Federal Fellowships, Subsistence of State Marine School Cadets, Higher Education Loans-Interest Subsidy Payments, Basic Education Opportunity Grants, Area Redevelopment Payments, Job Corps Pay.

4/ Refugee Assistance Payments (includes Cuban and Southeast Asian Refugees), Civilian War Assistance and Enemy Aliens, Foster Home Care, Special Payments to Selected Individuals, Payments for earned Income Tax Credit (where Credit Exceeds Tax Paid, and Emergency Assistance.

5/ Bureau of Indian Affairs Payments, Education Exchange, Payments for Alaska Native Service, and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Safety Officers Benefits, Payments to Victims of Crime, and Teton Dam Disaster Payments.

6/ Veterans' Subsistence Allowance Payments, Veterans' Readjustment Payment, Educ. Assistance to Wives and Widows of Veterans.

7/ Government Life Insurance, Military and Naval Insurance, Servicemen's Indemnity Payment.

8/ Payments to Paraplegics, Payments for Autos for Disabled Veterans, Payments to War Orphans, Children of Disabled Veterans. Prisoners of War, and Payments by State and Local Governments for Veterans' Aid and Veterans' Bonus.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC) (5)

MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1979

<u>County</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Total Recipients</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Payments</u>
Appanoose	307	1,008	670	83,593.00
Davis	90	323	208	26,112.00
Jefferson	199	644	423	52,936.80
Keokuk	108	338	230	30,022.32
Lucas	136	424	284	35,241.00
Mahaska	253	812	556	70,572.59
Monroe	69	227	152	18,701.00
Van Buren	77	272	188	22,128.00
Wapello	686	2,146	1,395	179,772.80
Wayne	75	232	151	20,926.00
Total - 10 Counties	2,000	6,426	4,257	540,005.51

TAXABLE RETAIL SALES (6)
By County and Town

	Taxable Sales 1/		No. of Businesses		Annual Change	
	3rd Quar. 1979	3rd Quar. 1978	3rd Quar. 1979	3rd Quar. 1978	Taxable Sales	No. of Businesses
Iowa	3,302,461.5	2,993,810.1	92,753	89,944	+10.3%	+2,809
Appanoose County	14,473.9	13,174.0	566	573	+9.9%	-7
Centerville	11,586.5	10,452.7	306	311	+10.8%	-5
Cincinnati	50.0	45.3	13	18	+10.4%	-5
Moravia	888.6	775.3	43	46	+14.6%	-3
Moulton	296.4	472.6	36	36	-37.3%	0
Mystic	78.7	62.5	23	18	+25.9%	+5
Davis County	6,248.2	5,198.6	322	303	+20.2%	+19
Bloomfield	4,749.1	4,148.7	162	154	+14.5%	+8
Drakesville	104.3	86.9	12	12	+20.0%	0
Pulaski	124.4	90.1	12	10	+38.1%	+2
Jefferson County	14,728.0	12,930.4	529	514	+13.9%	+15
Fairfield	12,891.0	11,406.9	333	324	+13.0%	+9
Batavia	185.0	117.2	21	21	+57.8%	0
Libertyville	148.0	116.8	21	21	+26.7%	0
Lockridge	89.3	79.4	16	11	+12.5%	+5
Packwood	244.1	227.4	21	24	+7.3%	-3
Keokuk County	10,803.4	9,630.5	588	578	+12.2%	+10
Keota	975.1	850.3	59	60	+14.7%	-1
Sigourney	3,634.7	3,182.3	128	131	+14.2%	-3
Delta	69.5	64.2	18	17	+8.3%	+1
Hedrick	612.9	510.6	50	50	+20.0%	0
Richland	1,034.5	923.8	35	34	+12.0%	+1
What Cheer	507.9	461.5	56	53	+10.1%	+3
Keswick	470.3	443.0	22	22	+6.2%	0
Ollie	182.8	79.2	14	11	+130.8%	+3
South English	211.7	161.5	19	17	+31.1%	+2
Lucas County	8,532.0	6,926.5	378	365	+23.2%	+13
Chariton	6,569.4	5,172.4	230	230	+27.0%	0
Russell	564.7	482.6	29	33	+17.0%	-4
Derby	78.9	67.3	12	11	+17.2%	+1
Lucas	66.4	84.6	15	13	-21.5%	+2
Mahaska County	25,577.6	24,140.6	833	810	+6.0%	+23
Oskaloosa	21,991.8	20,958.4	506	490	+4.9%	+16
New Sharon	1,025.6	966.7	76	76	+6.1%	0
Barnes City	51.0	41.5	12	12	+22.9%	0
Fremont	189.5	183.6	29	32	+3.2%	-3
Leighton	66.1	94.3	10	10	-29.9%	0
Rose Hill	88.6	24.3	14	12	+264.6%	+2
Monroe County	6,041.1	5,633.6	313	284	+7.2%	+29
Albia	4,732.9	4,436.3	195	182	+6.7%	+13
Lovilia	121.4	133.6	24	25	-9.1%	-1
Van Buren County	4,904.5	4,564.4	367	362	+7.5%	+5
Keosauqua	1,361.4	1,086.2	62	67	+25.3%	-5
Bonaparte	497.9	316.8	28	27	+57.2%	+1
Farmington	651.9	636.4	52	57	+2.4%	-5
Milton	359.4	367.4	30	28	-2.2%	+2
Birmingham	145.6	160.8	21	16	-9.5%	+5
Cantril	237.3	163.2	24	22	+45.4%	+2
Stockport	323.3	326.1	23	24	-0.9%	-1
Wapello County	37,465.7	33,420.7	1,140	1,113	+12.1%	+27
Ottumwa	33,672.2	30,429.3	788	797	+10.7%	-9
Eldon	841.8	636.6	50	48	+32.2%	+2
Eddyville	339.5	378.6	43	40	-10.3%	+3
Agency	282.2	212.5	32	34	+32.8%	-2
Blakesburg	154.7	113.2	18	20	+36.7%	-2
Wayne County	5,514.2	5,058.4	362	367	+9.0%	-5
Corydon	2,812.0	2,564.6	114	111	+9.6%	+3
Seymour	507.8	540.2	52	51	-6.0%	+1
Allerton	247.6	231.6	35	36	+6.9%	-1
Humeston	1,048.7	946.1	51	58	+10.8%	-7
Lineville	165.2	90.3	14	12	+82.9%	+2
Promise City	149.9	182.0	10	11	-17.6%	-1
Total - 10 Counties	134,288.7	120,677.7	5,398	5,269	+11.3%	+129

1/ Thousand \$

8/15/80

IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1950 - 1980 (2)
(Place of Residence)

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1950	4.9	4.9	4.2	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.0
1951	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.2
1952	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
1953	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.6
1954	4.8	5.1	4.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5
1955	4.2	4.6	3.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.8
1956	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.7
1957	4.0	4.1	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.0	4.2	3.0
1958	4.8	5.7	4.9	3.8	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.5
1959	4.0	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.2	3.0	2.8
1960	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.2
1961	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.2	3.9
1962	5.0	4.8	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.4
1963	3.8	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.1
1964	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.7
1965	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.4
1966	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1
1967	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.5
1968	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
1969	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.8
1970*	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.8
1971*	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.1
1972*	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.7
1973*	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.1
1974*	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.2
1975*	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.3
1976*	5.2	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.0
1977*	5.2	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.0
1978*	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.0
1979*	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.1
1980*	6.7	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.5							
1979	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.4
1980	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.6							

* Data Adjusted to Current Population Survey revisions.

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (2)
(Unadjusted)

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1950	7.6	7.9	7.1	6.0	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.9	5.3
1951	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3
1952	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.0
1953	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.2	4.2	2.9
1954	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.6
1955	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.4
1956	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.1
1957	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.6	5.0	4.6
1958	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.8
1959	7.0	7.0	6.4	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.8
1960	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.2	4.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.4	5.5
1961	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.8	6.6	7.3	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.7
1962	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.5
1963	6.6	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.5	6.2	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.7
1964	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.2
1965	5.5	5.7	5.1	4.7	4.3	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.5
1966	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8
1967	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8
1968	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.2	2.9	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.6
1969	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5
1970	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	4.9
1971	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.7	5.3	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.9
1972	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.6
1973	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.3	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.9
1974	5.6	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.6
1975	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.5
1976	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.4	6.7	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7
1977	8.3	8.5	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.0
1978	7.0	6.9	6.6	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.0
1979	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.2	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
1980	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.9						

8/15/80

U. S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (2)
(Seasonally Adjusted)

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1950	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3
1951	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1
1952	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
1953	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.5
1954	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.0
1955	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2
1956	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2
1957	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2
1958	5.8	6.4	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.2
1959	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.3
1960	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6
1961	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.0
1962	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.5
1963	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.5
1964	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0
1965	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0
1966	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8
1967	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8
1968	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
1969	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5
1970	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0
1971	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9
1972	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.1
1973	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8
1974	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.6	7.2
1975	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.3
1976	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.8
1977	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4
1978	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
1979	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9
1980	6.2	6.0	6.2	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8					

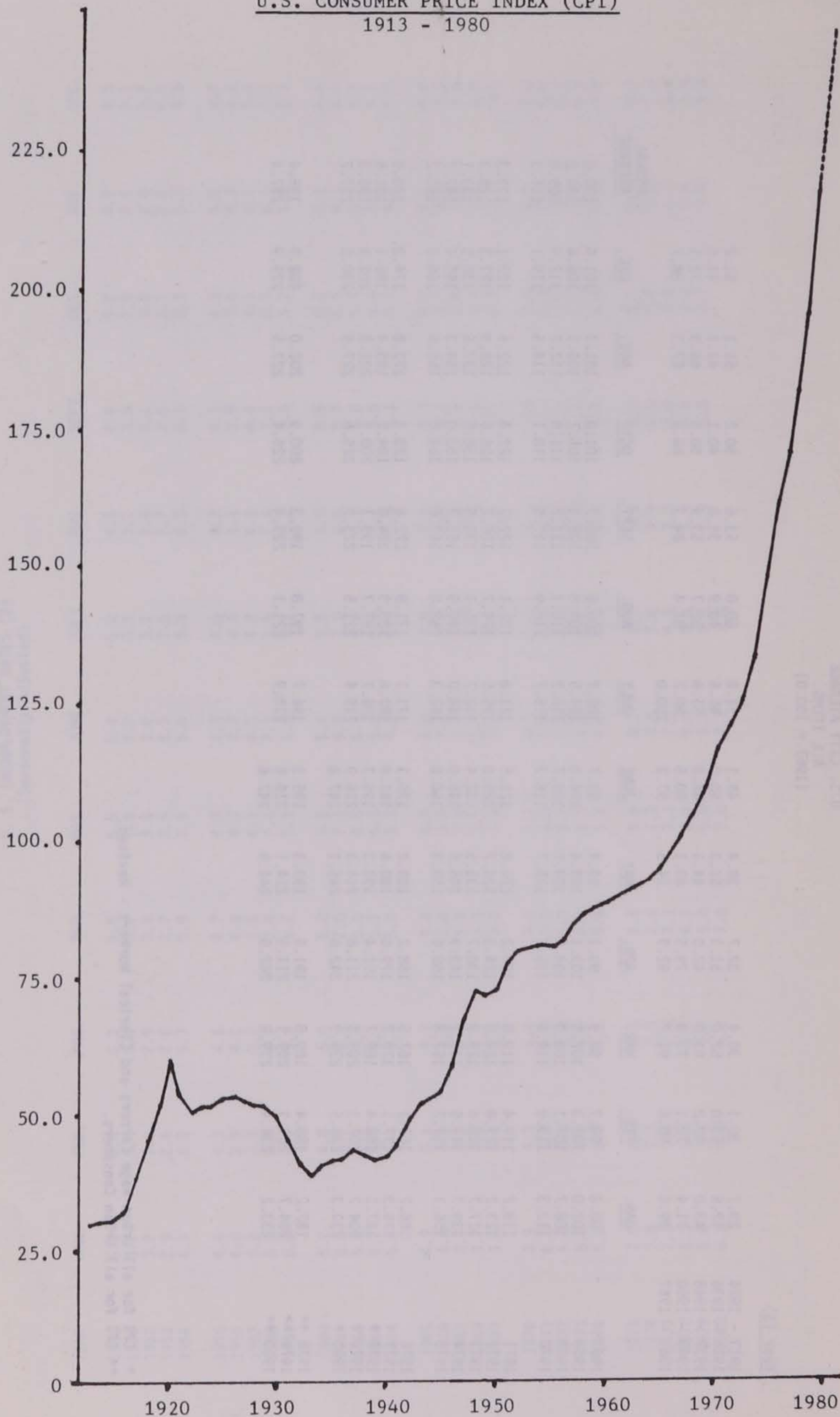
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) (7)

U.S. CITY AVERAGE
ALL ITEMS
(1967 = 100.0)

Year (S)	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
1913 - 1924	29.7	30.1	30.4	32.7	38.4	45.1	51.8	60.0	53.6	50.2	51.1	51.2	
1925 - 1936	52.5	53.0	52.0	51.3	51.3	50.0	45.6	40.9	38.8	40.1	41.1	41.5	
1937 - 1948	43.0	42.2	41.6	42.0	44.1	48.8	51.8	52.7	53.9	58.5	66.9	72.1	
1949 - 1960	71.4	72.1	77.8	79.5	80.1	80.5	80.2	81.4	84.3	86.6	87.3	88.7	
1961 - 1967	89.6	90.6	91.7	92.9	94.5	97.2	100.0						
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3
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	121.3
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	125.3
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	133.1
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	147.7
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	161.2
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5
1978 *	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3
1979 *	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7
1980 *	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8							
1978 **	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4
1979 **	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4
1980 **	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6							

* CPI for all Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers - Revised.
** CPI for all Urban Consumers.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
1913 - 1980



APPENDIX A

Sources of Information

1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Population Estimates and Projections: 1977 Population Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places in Iowa, Series P-25, No. 828.
Estimates of the Population of the United States to September 1, 1977, Series P-25, No. 713.
2. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Iowa Department of Job Service, Research and Analysis Department.
3. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Employment and Earnings June 1980, Vol. 27, No. 6.
4. Regional Economics Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis
5. U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.
6. Iowa Department of Revenue, Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Retail Sales and Use Tax Report.
7. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Consumer Price Index.

APPENDIX B

Technical Notes

The employment and unemployment information in this Labor Market Information Review was compiled by 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 States and SMSA's based on the CPS, and replace the preliminary estimate prepared by states from unemployment insurance statistics. Starting in 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, 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 country 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 states's employment levels for nonagricultural wage and salary workers.

The "70-step" estimating procedure encompasses a standardized, 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 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 and benchmark statistics for 1976 were established. Thus, the state's employment and unemployment estimates were adjusted each year to CPS annual averages.

Monthly estimates of employment and unemployment made by the Iowa Department of Job Service must be reconciled annually to the CPS to ensure that they add to national totals. Beginning in January 1980, Job Service began releasing the unadjusted data rather than the CPS adjusted. This was done due to the disparity between the two sets of figures. The unadjusted data more accurately reflects employment and unemployment movements over time and are more accurate when used as bases for economic analysis and business projections. The adjusted data is used for revenue-sharing and other federal fund-allocation purposes.

Appendix C

Glossary of Terms

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.

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 tells us what changes are taking place in the purchasing power of the dollars we spend. It tells us how the cost of the same market basket of goods and services changes over time by recording the prices of goods and services an average American family buys. Although the CPI is often called a cost-of-living index, it is in fact a price index, reporting changes in prices for a fixed group of items.

With release of January 1978 CPI data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced (1) a new CPI for all Urban Consumers and (2) a revised CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. Both form a continuous series with the unrevised CPI.

CPI FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS: Includes groups which historically have been excluded from CPI coverage. Professional, managerial and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force. Covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population of the United States.

CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS: Represents about one-half of the population covered by the CPI for all Urban Consumers. (Neither index includes persons in the military services or in institutions, or persons living outside urban areas such as farm families.)

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 duties provides a unique tool for users of occupational information.

DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL" : See ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

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 1979 designates the time period between October 1, 1978 and September 30, 1979.

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 information is 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 context.

- 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.

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 workers. 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 Industry/Occupation 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.

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 from 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.

PLACE OF WORK: Employment data based on where workers work regardless of where they live. See also WORK FORCE.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX: This index measures average changes in prices of commodities sold in primary markets in the United States. "Producer", 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 commodities 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.

REFERRAL (referral to a job): The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service) 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.

SEPARATIONS: See LABOR TURNOVER

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.

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 accumulation 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.

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

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 workforce definition (number of jobs by place of work), they will now be on a labor force basis of one persons, 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.

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