



Published Monthly IOWA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION FEB 10 1971  
1000 EAST GRAND AVENUE DES MOINES, IOWA 50319  
Research & Statistics Division

## 4N Employment Drops As School Opens

The unemployment rate dropped to 3.1 percent of the workforce in mid-September. A major factor in the decrease was students dropping out of the workforce to return to school. The actual number of jobless Iowans was 37,600 in mid-September, 9,700 fewer than mid-August, when the unemployment rate was 3.7 percent. In September, 1969, the number of unemployed was 10,700 less than the current figure for an unemployment rate of 2.2 percent.

Iowa's civilian workforce numbered 1,226,800 in mid-September. This was a drop of 53,100 since August and 11,600 since September, 1969.

A seasonal drop in September brought total employment down 43,400 to a new total of 1,189,200 persons. Virtually all of the decrease in employment between August and September was in agriculture.

**Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment:** There were 888,200 nonfarm wage and salary workers in Iowa in mid-September. Increasing seasonally, the number jumped 3,900 from mid-August but remained 4,000 below the number recorded in September, 1969.

Manufacturing employment dropped to 211,300 in mid-September, down 200 from August and 14,500 from September, 1969.

Durable goods manufacturing added 600 workers since August. Non-electrical machinery gained 1,400 workers following a partial recall of workers laid off in August. Small but widespread cutbacks were recorded in the remainder of the durable goods sector.

Nondurable goods employment declined 900 workers from August. The end of the seasonal canning season was primarily responsible for a loss of 700 workers in food and kindred products.

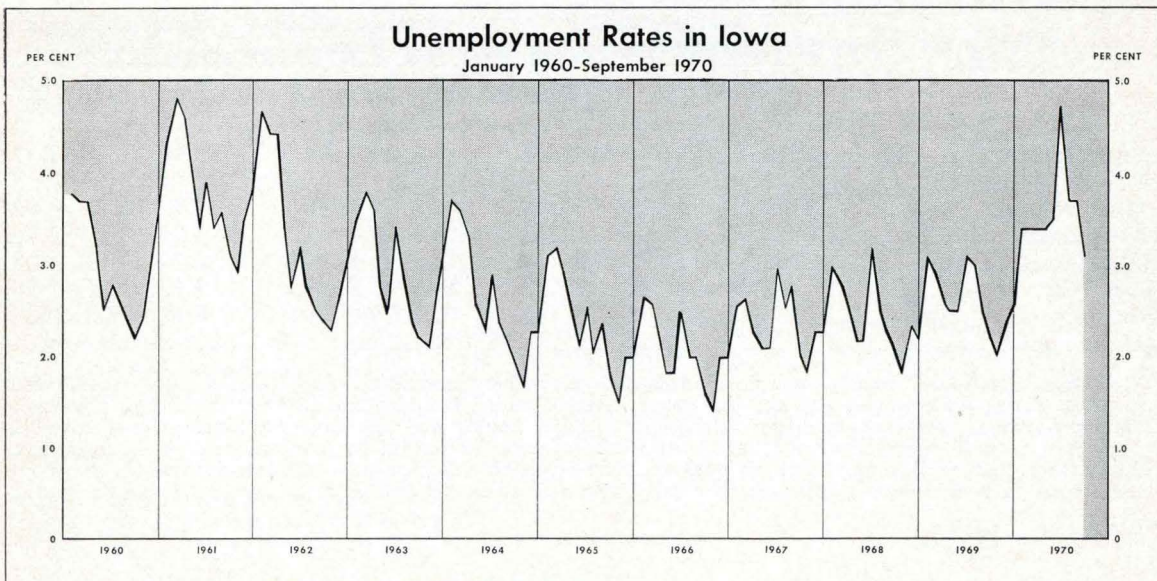
Nonmanufacturing employment had a seasonal gain in mid-September. The total was 676,900, a gain of 4,200 since August and 10,500 since September, 1969.

Contract construction began its seasonal decline with a loss of 1,600 workers over the month.

The hiring of 2,500 additional workers in retail trade firms boosted total employment in that industry to 210,200.

Employment gains in private schools and colleges more than offset decreases in other service industries. The result of these gains was an increase of 1,600 workers in the service industry.

Government employment was up 3,300 workers as state and local schools began their fall sessions.





# Hours and Earnings of Production Workers By Industry In Iowa, September, 1970<sup>1</sup>

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969
MANUFACTURING .....	\$149.17	\$144.60	\$142.61	40.1	39.4	40.4	\$3.72	\$3.67	\$3.53
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	145.20	141.12	136.40	40.0	39.2	40.0	3.63	3.60	3.41
Lumber & furniture.....	108.90	121.75	105.33	39.6	39.4	38.3	2.75	3.09	2.75
Stone, clay & glass products.....	157.91	160.16	152.64	43.5	44.0	45.7	3.63	3.64	3.34
Primary metal industries.....	159.06	158.65	153.09	41.1	41.1	41.6	3.87	3.86	3.68
Fabricated metal products.....	136.97	138.05	135.78	39.7	39.9	42.3	3.45	3.46	3.21
Machinery except electrical.....	163.61	156.35	157.49	40.1	38.7	40.8	4.08	4.04	3.86
Farm machinery.....	172.03	161.54	163.19	40.1	38.1	39.9	4.29	4.24	4.09
Const. & related machinery.....	158.00	146.59	160.55	39.9	37.3	42.7	3.96	3.93	3.76
Electrical equip. & supplies.....	127.86	122.62	113.90	39.1	38.2	37.1	3.27	3.21	3.07
Transportation equipment.....	130.47	127.12	117.43	39.9	39.6	38.5	3.27	3.21	3.05
Other durable goods.....	125.68	120.25	117.80	38.2	37.0	38.0	3.29	3.25	3.10
<b>Nondurable Goods</b> .....	154.75	148.13	150.47	40.3	39.5	41.0	3.84	3.75	3.67
Food & kindred products.....	167.66	157.59	156.94	41.5	40.1	41.3	4.04	3.93	3.80
Meat products.....	183.28	168.75	173.69	39.5	37.5	40.3	4.64	4.50	4.31
Grain-mill products.....	171.60	173.60	165.10	44.0	44.4	44.5	3.90	3.91	3.71
Apparel & other textile prod.....	89.21	82.96	85.81	39.3	37.2	37.8	2.27	2.23	2.27
Paper & allied products.....	126.39	119.89	126.73	42.7	41.2	45.1	2.96	2.91	2.81
Printing & publishing.....	156.49	144.75	150.84	37.8	37.5	39.8	4.14	3.86	3.79
Newspapers.....	148.75	146.56	140.49	35.5	35.4	35.3	4.19	4.14	3.98
Chemicals & allied products.....	156.42	153.71	144.43	41.6	41.1	40.8	3.76	3.74	3.54
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	136.12	153.41	179.28	34.2	37.6	41.5	3.98	4.08	4.32
Other nondurable goods.....	67.82	80.29	75.06	34.6	38.6	38.1	1.96	2.08	1.97
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING									
Nonmetallic mining.....	163.84	178.32	169.47	49.8	54.2	53.8	3.29	3.29	3.15
Comm., elec., gas & sanitary svcs...	139.55	138.45	135.49	39.2	39.0	39.5	3.56	3.55	3.43
Department stores.....	62.11	61.54	59.46	*	*	*	*	*	*
Banking.....	88.01	90.11	83.45	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance carriers & agents.....	101.70	103.40	94.44	*	*	*	*	*	*
Laundries & dry clean. plants.....	69.99	71.44	60.94	*	*	*	*	*	*

## Hours and Earnings For Total Manufacturing in Selected Iowa Areas, September, 1970<sup>1</sup>

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor)

AREA	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969
Cedar Rapids.....	\$153.78	\$147.68	\$144.01	40.9	39.7	41.5	\$3.76	\$3.72	\$3.47
Council Bluffs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport.....	169.32	163.99	153.18	40.8	39.9	40.1	4.15	4.11	3.82
Des Moines.....	154.00	148.96	157.17	40.0	39.2	41.8	3.85	3.80	3.76
Dubuque.....	165.59	150.75	160.74	38.6	36.5	39.3	4.29	4.13	4.09
Sioux City.....	132.84	130.40	124.32	40.5	40.0	42.0	3.28	3.26	2.96
Waterloo.....	164.82	158.73	152.82	40.2	39.0	39.9	4.10	4.07	3.83

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are based upon a sample of full and part-time production and related employees, who worked during or received pay for the payroll period which includes the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings reflect, in addition to changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, such variable factors as overtime premium pay, late shift work, changes in output of workers paid on an incentive basis, and changing employment of workers between relatively high-paid and low-paid work, and full-time and part-time status. Revised to most current information available at date of publication.

\* Data not available.



# Labor Turnover Rates For Iowa Manufacturing Industries, September, 1970<sup>1</sup> (Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES				SEPARATION RATES					
	Total		New Hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Sep. 1970 <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 1970	Sep. 1970 <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 1970	Sep. 1970 <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 1970	Sep. 1970 <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 1970	Sep. 1970 <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 1970
MANUFACTURING.....	3.7	5.6	2.8	3.7	5.6	5.1	2.9	3.1	2.0	1.2
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	2.6	3.9	1.6	2.3	4.4	3.9	1.9	2.3	1.8	.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products.....	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.7	6.9	5.5	5.8	4.7	.3	*
Primary Metal Industries.....	1.7	3.2	1.1	2.4	4.9	4.0	2.1	2.6	2.1	.6
Fabricated Metal Products.....	5.5	4.7	4.8	3.7	7.4	5.8	4.0	3.8	2.5	.8
Machinery Except Electrical.....	2.2	4.1	.8	1.6	4.2	3.4	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies.....	1.8	3.6	1.1	2.3	2.9	3.3	1.5	1.7	.9	.9
Other Durable Goods.....	2.4	3.7	1.6	2.2	3.9	3.7	1.6	2.6	1.7	.7
<b>Nondurable Goods</b> .....	5.2	7.7	4.2	5.5	7.1	6.7	4.1	4.2	2.3	1.6
Food & Kindred Products.....	6.0	9.9	4.9	6.8	7.9	7.7	4.3	4.4	3.0	2.5
Meat Products.....	8.2	9.9	6.5	5.5	8.0	9.3	4.9	3.8	2.7	4.7
Printing & Publishing.....	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.6	.3	.5
Rubber, Plastics & Leather Prod.....	4.3	5.8	3.0	4.8	11.8	6.8	4.6	4.2	5.4	.1
Other Nondurable Goods.....	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.8	4.8	6.0	3.9	4.6	.2	.2

<sup>1</sup> Figures presented are expressed as a rate per 100 employees.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

\* Less than .05

## Average Weekly Overtime Hours of Production Workers In Iowa Manufacturing September, 1970<sup>1</sup>

(Prepared in cooperation with the  
U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	Sep. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sep. 1969
MANUFACTURING .....	3.2	2.9	3.7
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	2.3	2.2	2.6
Lumber & furniture .....	2.1	2.9	1.5
Stone, clay & glass products..	5.2	5.9	7.7
Primary metal industries .....	3.8	4.0	3.4
Fabricated metal products ....	2.2	1.7	3.2
Machinery except electrical ....	2.0	1.8	2.4
Farm machinery .....	1.8	1.2	1.2
Electrical equip. & supplies....	2.0	1.6	2.1
Transportation equipment ....	1.8	1.2	2.0
Other durable goods .....	.8	1.3	1.2
<b>Nondurable Goods</b> .....	4.4	3.8	5.2
Food & Kindred products .....	5.2	4.6	5.6
Meat products .....	5.3	4.0	5.4
Apparel & other textile prod... 1.4	.8	1.8	
Paper & allied products .....	4.2	3.0	6.8
Printing & publishing .....	3.4	2.2	4.6
Chemicals & allied products..	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rubber & plastics products....	3.9	4.4	7.2
Other nondurable goods .....	1.1	1.2	1.2

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are based upon a sample of full and part-time production and related employees who worked in the above industry groups during the week containing the 12th of the month. Revised to most current information available at date of publication.

### Iowa Manufacturing Hours and Earnings:

Average weekly earnings in September rose to an all time high of \$149.17 for Iowa's 153,700 manufacturing production workers. This was an increase of \$4.57 a week over August. The previous high, recorded in January, 1970, was \$147.42 a week.

The end of a vacation shutdown in August brought weekly hours in farm machinery back to normal as 1,000 production employees returned to work. Increased overtime in electrical equipment and supplies as well as transportation equipment helped boost the durable goods workweek by 48 minutes. Despite this gain, hourly earnings in durable goods rose only three cents an hour because of a labor-management dispute in lumber and furniture.

In the nondurable goods sector, meat products workers registered the largest increase in earnings, making \$14.53 a week more than they did in August because of more overtime. Printing and publishing had the second largest rise with an \$11.74 a week gain over August. Employees in rubber and plastics products earned \$17.29 a week less because of a shortened workweek in a major firm.

In the principal urban areas for which estimates are prepared, Dubuque showed the largest increase of \$14.84 a week. The effect of a strike in the durable goods segment which pushed the hourly earnings up 16 cents was the main cause for the rise. An increase also occurred in overtime among nondurable goods firms which produced a gain of two hours and six minutes in the manufacturing workweek.

### Labor Turnover in Iowa Manufacturing:

There has been a slackening in the demand for factory labor since August according to September turnover figures.

Total accessions to manufacturing payrolls were 37 per 1,000 workers in September, a



# Nonagricultural Employment By Industry In Iowa September, 1970<sup>1</sup>

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	(Thousands)			Change From:	
	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1970 to Sept. 1970	Sept. 1969 to Sept. 1970
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL</b> .....	888.2	884.3	892.2	3,900	— 4,000
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	211.3	211.5	225.8	— 200	—14,500
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	118.6	118.0	130.8	600	—12,200
Lumber & furniture.....	7.7	7.9	8.7	— 200	— 1,000
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6.6	6.8	6.9	— 200	— 300
Primary metal industries.....	8.0	8.0	8.6	0	— 600
Fabricated metal products.....	13.2	13.1	13.3	100	— 100
Machinery (except electrical).....	43.3*	41.9*	46.5	1,400	— 3,200
Farm machinery.....	23.8	23.1	25.6	700	— 1,800
Const. & related machinery.....	8.0	7.3	9.0	700	— 1,000
Electrical equip. & supplies.....	23.8	23.9	26.5*	— 100	— 2,700
Transportation equipment.....	4.7	4.8	5.9	— 100	— 1,200
Other durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	11.4	11.5	14.4	— 100	— 3,000
<b>Nondurable Goods</b> .....	92.6	93.5	95.0	— 900	— 2,400
Food & kindred products.....	54.9	55.6	55.7	— 700	— 800
Meat products.....	27.6	27.6	28.1	0	— 500
Grain-mill products.....	10.9	11.1	11.3	— 200	— 400
Bakery products.....	3.7	3.7	3.5	0	200
Apparel & other textile prod.....	4.5	4.4	4.5	100	0
Paper & allied products.....	3.7	3.7	3.9	0	— 200
Printing & publishing.....	13.6	13.8	13.7	— 200	— 100
Newspapers.....	6.6	6.7	6.5	— 100	100
Chemicals & allied products.....	7.7	7.8	7.5	— 100	200
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	6.3*	6.3*	7.9	0	— 1,600
Other nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	1.9	1.9	1.8	0	100
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b> .....	676.9	672.7	666.4	4,200	10,500
Nonmetallic mining.....	3.4	3.5	3.4	— 100	0
Contract construction.....	45.7	47.3*	46.1	— 1,600	— 400
Transportation & public utilities.....	51.7	52.0	51.7	— 300	0
Railroad transportation.....	9.9	10.3	11.1	— 400	— 1,200
Communication.....	13.0	13.0	12.1	0	900
Elec., gas & sanitary services.....	9.8	10.1	9.6	— 300	200
Wholesale & retail trade.....	210.2	208.2	207.6	2,000	2,600
Wholesale trade.....	42.5	43.0	44.4	— 500	— 1,900
Retail trade.....	167.7	165.2	163.2	2,500	4,500
Retail general merchandise.....	24.5	24.2	24.6	300	— 100
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	42.4	43.1	41.2	— 700	1,200
Banking.....	13.4	13.5	12.9	— 100	500
Insurance carriers & agents.....	17.8	18.2	17.4	— 400	400
Services.....	145.6	144.0	142.8	1,600	2,800
Medical & other health services.....	44.9	45.0	42.9	— 100	2,000
Government.....	178.0	174.7	173.6	3,300	4,400
Federal govt.....	22.2	22.8	22.3	— 600	— 100
State govt.....	40.2	39.3	39.4	900	800
Local govt.....	115.5	112.5	111.9	3,000	3,600

<sup>1</sup> Revised to most current information available at date of publication. Data include all full and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the week containing the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, domestic workers, and the armed forces are excluded. Detail may not add up to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Includes ordnance & accessories, instruments, related products & misc. mfg.

<sup>3</sup> Includes textile mill products, petroleum & coal products and leather and leather products.

\* Strike

drop from the August rate of 56 per 1,000 workers.

New hires, which are included in total accessions, fell from 37 per 1,000 employees in August to 28 per 1,000 in September.

The factory quit rate, an indicator of the

availability of job opportunities, also inched downward from 31 per 1,000 in August to 29 per 1,000 workers in September.

Meanwhile, layoffs shot up to 20 per 1,000 in September compared to 12 per 1,000 in August and in September, 1969.



# Workforce and Unemployment For State and Selected Areas

AREA	Workforce (000)	Number Unemployed (000)	Percent of Workforce Unemployed	Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment <sup>1</sup> (000)	Manu- facturing Employment (000)
<b>September 1970<sup>2</sup></b>					
IOWA .....	1226.8	37.6	3.1	888.2	211.3
Cedar Rapids.....	75.3	2.5	3.3	64.8	24.7
Council Bluffs .....	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport .....	58.6	2.0	3.4	49.9	15.9
Des Moines.....	147.9	3.5	2.3	129.8	24.8
Dubuque.....	41.5	1.7	4.2	33.3	12.9
Sioux City.....	51.1	1.4	2.8	42.4	10.3
Waterloo.....	58.8	3.5	5.9	48.9	17.8
<b>August 1970</b>					
IOWA .....	1279.9	47.3	3.7	884.3	211.5
Cedar Rapids.....	75.8	2.8	3.7	64.2	24.6
Council Bluffs .....	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport .....	58.6	2.1	3.5	49.2	15.9
Des Moines.....	149.4	3.7	2.5	129.9	25.3
Dubuque.....	41.5	3.0	7.3	32.0	12.6
Sioux City.....	52.4	1.8	3.3	41.8	10.4
Waterloo.....	60.1	5.3	8.8	47.8	17.2
<b>September 1969</b>					
IOWA .....	1238.4	26.9	2.2	892.2	225.8
Cedar Rapids.....	78.3	1.3	1.7	68.4	28.2
Council Bluffs .....	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport .....	*	*	*	50.2	16.9
Des Moines.....	146.0	3.6	2.5	128.9	26.2
Dubuque.....	41.4	1.1	2.6	34.0	13.9
Sioux City.....	50.4	1.3	2.6	40.5	8.7
Waterloo.....	59.4	2.3	3.9	50.3	19.4

<sup>1</sup> Excludes self-employed, domestics, unpaid family workers and members of the armed forces.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary data.

\* Data not available at time of publication.

Council Bluffs and Davenport areas include Iowa portions only.

## Employment Security Activities

**Characteristics of Iowa's Insured Unemployed:** During September's survey week, Iowans claimed the lowest number of weeks of unemployment since December, 1969. A total of 9,713 weeks of unemployment insurance claimed constituted a 26 percent decrease from August, 1970. The number of weeks

claimed during the survey week was 98 percent greater than September, 1969.

Men had a 32 percent drop in the number of weeks claimed from the survey week in August.

Claimants 25-to-34 years old also had a 32 percent drop between August and September.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed<sup>1</sup> in Iowa September, 1970

INDUSTRY	Total Insured Unemployed			Number of Women in Total Insured Unemployed			Number of Insured People Unemployed 5 Weeks or More		
	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969
Total.....	9,713	13,038	4,912	4,023	4,697	2,143	5,858	6,362	3,182
Contract const.....	861	1,043	269	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing.....	6,203	8,765	3,160	2,536	2,909	1,149	3,818	3,949	2,127
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	5,130	7,422	2,504	2,054	2,325	739	3,196	3,310	1,756
<b>Nondurable Goods</b> ..	1,073	1,343	656	482	*	410	622	*	371
Trade.....	1,679	1,969	863	1,006	1,163	592	1,084	1,255	543
All other.....	970	1,261	620	*	*	386	512	*	374

<sup>1</sup> The insured unemployed are for the week including the 12th and are based on a survey of claims filed during the week including the 19th.

\* Less than 5 per cent of total insured unemployed.



# Job Opening Rates For Selected Iowa Manufacturing Industries, September, 1970<sup>1</sup>

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	CURRENT JOB OPENINGS						Openings With Future Starting Dates		
	TOTAL			LONG-TERM <sup>2</sup>					
	Sept. 1970 <sup>3</sup>	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Sept. 1970 <sup>3</sup>	Aug. 1970	July 1970	Sept. 1970 <sup>3</sup>	Aug. 1970	July 1970
MANUFACTURING .....	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Stone, Clay & Glass Products .....	0.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary Metal Industries .....	0.2	0.3	0.4	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products .....	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
Machinery Except Electrical .....	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electrical Equipment & Supplies .....	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*
Other Durable Goods .....	0.3	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	*
<b>Nondurable Goods</b> .....	0.6	0.6	0.3	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
Food & Kindred Products .....	0.8	0.7	0.4	*	0.1	*	0.8	0.8	1.0
Printing & Publishing .....	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.1
Rubber, Plastics & Leather Prod. ....	*	0.5	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2
Other Nondurable Goods .....	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Computed by dividing the number of job vacancies by the sum of employment plus vacancies, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

<sup>2</sup> Openings which have continued unfilled for 30 days or more.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary figures. \* Less than .05.

This group claimed 171 percent more weeks of unemployment this September than they did during the same period last year. Claimants under 25 claimed 212 percent more weeks than in September, 1969.

**Job Openings in Iowa Manufacturing:** The Iowa job vacancy rate at the end of September was 4 per 1,000 jobs. The job vacancy rate refers to the jobs which are immediately available to workers in manufacturing industries.

The durable goods industries recorded a job vacancy rate of 2 per 1,000 jobs. This was half the rate recorded in August.

The rate for nondurable goods at the end of September equaled the August rate of 6 vacancies per 1,000 jobs.

The largest decline in the vacancy rate was in rubber, plastics and leather products. The current job vacancy rate for this group is virtually zero.

The rate of long-term job vacancies in manufacturing has remained unchanged since June, holding at 1 vacancy per 1,000 jobs.

**Job Applications and Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims Increase Over the Year:** Job applications increased by 25 percent and initial unemployment insurance claims were 2½ times greater in September than they were the same month a year ago. Between August and September, however, new applicants increased only 13 percent while initial unemployment claims declined 20 percent.

New openings dropped 16 percent from August and 29 percent from last September. September has historically recorded declines in job openings and this year was no exception.

Because of this drop, placements slid by about half from August. Apparently employers are being more selective in their hiring.

## Summary of Employment Security Activities

ACTIVITY	September 1970		August 1970		September 1969	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
New applicants.....	9,004	*	7,972	*	7,251	3,896
Total placements.....	5,721	*	11,959	*	7,326	*
Nonagricultural.....	4,893	*	5,694	*	6,634	1,928
Agricultural.....	828	*	6,265	*	692	*
Job openings received <sup>1</sup> .....	6,526	*	7,721	*	9,140	*
Active applications.....	*	*	*	*	20,724	10,484
Initial claims.....	6,476	1,503	8,050	1,500	2,621	870
Continued claims.....	44,913	17,480	50,705	19,300	24,564	10,370
No. of first payments issued...	2,429	819	4,438	956	1,256	495
Total weeks compensated.....	41,591	16,491	39,245	17,150	20,245	8,267
Amount of benefits paid.....	\$2,128,465	\$753,659	\$1,969,512	\$777,885	\$995,717	\$329,562
Average weekly benefit payment.....	\$51.18	\$45.70	\$50.19	\$45.36	\$47.21	\$39.86
Average weekly payment for total unemployment.....	\$53.07	\$48.02	\$51.86	\$47.40	\$49.20	\$42.77

<sup>1</sup> Limited to nonagricultural activities.

\* Data not available.