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employment and unemployment
hours and earnings
labor turnover
unemployment insurance
employment security activities

November 1975

**IOWA
EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
COMMISSION**

Research & Statistics Department

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Although Comparable, State & National Jobless Rates Estimated Differently

Early each month, the U. S. Department of Labor publishes the national unemployment rate for the preceding month, giving an estimated count of the numbers of employed and unemployed workers in the country and listing many of their characteristics. At the same time, the Iowa Employment Security Commission publishes an advance unemployment rate for the state. Both rates are seasonally adjusted. Both are comparable to the other.

But they are arrived at through different methods.

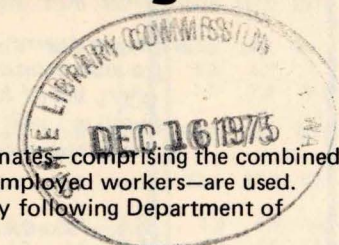
At both the state and national levels, the ideal way to count the unemployed would be to survey every household each month, gathering data the way the census is taken every 10 years. Obviously, there isn't enough time to do this each month and the cost would be prohibitive. The monthly employment and unemployment statistical data are therefore estimated through more practical methods.

Nationally, during the week including the twelfth of each month, a sample survey is conducted by the Bureau of Census. Trained interviewers collect data from approximately 47,000 households representing 461 areas in 932 counties and independent cities nationwide. The survey covers some areas in every state and the District of Columbia. The data gathered reflect both urban and rural sections, different types of industrial and farming areas and major geographic divisions. The resulting data are then estimated in the same proportion as they would occur nationwide.

And from these estimations, the national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is computed.

Estimating Iowa's Rate

As indicated, a portion of the Bureau of Census monthly survey is conducted in Iowa, gathering Iowa data. However, this data is not comprehensive enough to be used to calculate Iowa's seasonally adjusted rate.



Instead, labor force estimates—comprising the combined totals of employed and unemployed workers—are used. These estimates are made by following Department of Labor guidelines.

Total employment estimates—computed on a place of residence basis—are obtained by collecting data on seven worker groups:

- 1) private and public employment protected by the Iowa unemployment insurance program,
- 2) federal government,
- 3) railroads,
- 4) religious and other institutions not covered by unemployment insurance,
- 5) domestics,
- 6) nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers and
- 7) agricultural workers.

Much of this data comes from monthly surveys of Iowa employers.

Unemployment is estimated from the number of workers claiming unemployment insurance payments during the week including the twelfth minus those reporting earnings of any size. Also counted are workers who exhaust all unemployment insurance payments and are still unemployed and workers who have delayed filing claims. To these are added jobless federal and railroad employees and the unemployed not under UI protection, self-employed and unpaid non-farm workers and farm workers. Two additional groups—those just entering the labor market and those rejoining it after periods of absence—are combined with the others. From these counts, unemployment estimates are figured.

Through an intricate method of calculating, using employment and unemployment estimates—comes Iowa's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate . . . the ratio of joblessness to the labor force expressed as a percentage . . . the same as the national rate.

And although arrived at through two different methodologies, the Iowa and national adjusted rates are very comparable.

labor market briefs

Table I - Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

	Thousands			Change From:	
	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Sept. 1975 to Oct. 1975	Oct. 1974 to Oct. 1975
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,028.6	1,027.6	1,021.7	1,000	6,900
MANUFACTURING.....	234.9	235.5	252.5	-600	-17,600
Durable Goods	144.0	144.0	158.8	0	-14,800
Lumber & furniture.....	9.0	9.0	9.8	0	-800
Stone, clay & glass products	7.1	7.2	7.3*	-100	-200
Primary metal industries.....	7.4*	7.7	9.3	-300	-1,900
Fabricated metal products.....	16.2	16.2	18.0*	0	-1,800
Machinery (except electrical).....	59.6	59.4	65.2	200	-5,600
Farm machinery.....	28.6	28.6	31.5*	0	-2,900
Construction & related machinery	17.9	17.8	19.7	100	-1,800
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	25.6*	25.6*	27.3*	0	-1,700
Transportation equipment.....	7.9	7.8	9.7	100	-1,800
Other durable goods 2/	11.0	11.1	12.2	-100	-1,200
Nondurable Goods	90.9	91.6	93.7	-700	-2,800
Food & kindred products.....	50.5	51.1	51.6*	-600	-1,100
Meat products	25.5*	25.4*	26.5*	100	-1,000
Grain mill products	11.1	11.2	11.2	-100	-100
Bakery products.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Apparel & other textile products.....	3.9	4.0	4.2	-100	-300
Paper & allied products.....	3.7*	3.8	3.9	-100	-200
Printing & publishing.....	14.8	14.8	14.9	0	-100
Newspapers	6.6	6.5	6.6	100	0
Chemicals & allied products	6.7	6.6	6.6*	100	100
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	9.0	9.2	10.1	-200	-1,100
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	2.2	2.2	2.4	0	200
NONMANUFACTURING	793.7	792.0	769.2	1,700	24,500
Nonmetallic mining	3.2	3.2	3.2	0	0
Contract construction.....	56.0	57.1	55.9	1,100	100
Transportation & public utilities.....	55.2	55.2	56.6	0	-1,400
Railroad transportation	8.5	8.5	9.8	0	-1,300
Communication.....	13.0	13.0	13.4	0	-400
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10.4	10.5	10.4	-100	0
Wholesale & retail trade.....	255.8	256.8	245.8	1,000	10,000
Wholesale trade	51.9	51.5	49.7	400	2,200
Retail trade	204.0	205.3	196.1	1,300	7,900
Retail general merchandise	30.2	29.4	29.7	800	500
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	47.5	47.7	46.9	-200	600
Banking	15.8	15.9	15.4	-100	400
Insurance carriers & agents	18.4	18.5	18.5	-100	-100
Services.....	179.6	180.7	172.7	1,100	6,900
Medical & other health services.....	57.0	56.8	54.1	200	2,900
Government.....	196.4	191.3	188.1	5,100	8,300
Federal government.....	20.1	20.1	20.0	0	100
State government	47.9	46.8	45.8	1,100	2,100
Local government.....	128.4	124.4	122.3	4,000	6,100
Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes.....	455	358	1,051	-17	-596

1/ Revised to most current information available at 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. (March, 1974 benchmark levels)

2/ Includes ordnance & accessories, instruments & related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

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

* Strike

Tables prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor

A large increase in local and state government workers—almost entirely in education—brought a gain of 1,000 in nonagricultural **EMPLOYMENT** based on place of work estimates. Other activities in nonmanufacturing industries included services losing employment in the recreation and lodging areas . . . trade dropping workers in eating and drinking places . . . while the construction field continued its seasonal downward spiral. Manufacturing dipped slightly over the month. With nondurables remaining unchanged, seasonal downturns in the canning industry brought a decline to food products . . . which in turn lowered nondurables. Total employment, computed from place of residence estimates, increased across the state from 1,307,000 in September to 1,313,000 in October. By comparison, total employment in October 1974 was 1,300,800 . . . 12,200 workers under the current count.

Iowa's **UNEMPLOYMENT** declined to 70,800 in October . . . 200 workers fewer than were jobless the preceding month . . . when 71,000 were unemployed. Last October, 30,000 Iowans were reported unemployed. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October was estimated at 6.8% . . . compared to 6.6% in September . . . and 3.0% in October of last year. The October unadjusted rate was 5.1%, the same as in September . . . but substantially greater than the October 1974 unadjusted rate of 2.3%.

The **CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**—made up of all workers, employed and unemployed—numbered 1,383,800 in October . . . 1,378,000 in September . . . and 1,330,800 in October 1974.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) payments to eligible Iowa workers decreased over the month to \$6,293,062 . . . a 4.2% dip from the September total of \$6,565,966. UI payments in October 1974 totaled \$1,616,305. The average payment in October was \$79.35 . . . in September, \$77.43 . . . and last October, \$62.70. During the October survey week, 21,161 Iowa workers filed claims . . . 446 fewer than the September count of 21,607 . . . but 14,479 more than during last October.

HOURS and EARNINGS: Less overtime in manufacturing industries caused a decline in weekly hours. Additionally, a seasonal employment drop releasing some lower paid workers and scattered pay hikes worked to raise hourly earnings in manufacturing. Parallel circumstances helped bring a contract construction wage upturn of 13¢ an hour . . . caused by seasonal employment curtailment. Total private hourly earnings rose 6¢ . . . while hours shortened by 18 minutes.

LABOR TURNOVER: Demand for manufacturing workers in Iowa was down in October . . . with new hires falling from 2.9 per 1,000 to 2.3 per 1,000 over the month. Total accessions, including new hires, recalls and in-plant transfers, were 10 per 1,000 under the September level . . . substantial below year ago counts. Separations were off because of fewer quits . . . while layoffs were static, unchanged. Quits—usually an indicator of job availability—show lower activity in the Iowa job market.

WHAT'S UP AHEAD? . . . Even keel—that's the situation at this moment. Economic stability is reported all across the state. Little change in hiring activity from September to October . . . layoffs were few . . . but so were recalls. With Christmas coming on, some change for the better can be expected. For the long haul, would continue advising careful watch of all sectors of the economy . . . even though little gloom is anticipated.

**Table II - Civilian Labor Force by Place of Residence
(Thousands)**

	Iowa			Cedar Rapids			Council Bluffs 5/			Davenport 5/			Des Moines **			Dubuque			Sioux City			Waterloo - Cedar Falls		
	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974
Resident Civilian Labor Force 1/.....	1,383.8	1,378.0	1,330.8	82.0	81.5	79.0	41.4	41.8	41.4	70.5	70.1	69.7	166.8	167.6	162.0	42.8	42.9	42.7	56.4	56.2	55.3	63.6	64.1	62.3
Resident Unemployed.....	70.8	71.0	30.8	4.2	3.5	1.4	2.8	2.9	1.3	4.3	4.2	1.5	9.3	9.4	3.9	3.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.4	4.6	4.9	1.7
Percent Unemployed.....	5.1	5.1	2.3	5.1	4.4	1.8	6.7	7.0	3.2	6.1	5.9	2.1	5.6	5.6	2.4	7.1	7.2	2.7	4.3	4.6	2.5	7.3	7.6	2.8
Seasonally Adjusted.....	6.8	6.6	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Resident Total Employment 2/.....	1,313.0	1,307.0	1,300.8	77.8	77.9	77.5	38.6	38.9	40.1	66.2	65.9	68.3	157.5	158.2	158.1	39.8	39.8	41.5	54.0	53.6	53.9	58.9	59.2	60.6
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary 3/.....	996.8	996.6	991.2	69.4	69.6	69.2	32.3	32.6	33.7	59.3	59.1	61.2	141.5	142.3	142.0	34.2	34.3	35.8	45.5	45.3	45.5	52.2	52.5	53.7
Self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers 4/.....	140.0	139.4	139.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	5.1	5.1	5.3	12.7	12.7	12.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.0
Agriculture.....	175.7	170.6	168.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.9

Latest month's data is preliminary. Detail may not add up to total due to rounding. Council Bluffs and Davenport areas include Iowa portions only. * Data not available in time of publication. (March, 1974 benchmark levels)

- 1/ Includes unemployed and employed individuals. Establishment employment data is adjusted to commuting, multiple job-holding, and unpaid absence patterns.
 2/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary; self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers; and agriculture.
 3/ Includes all full and part-time wage and salary workers, excluding domestics, who were employed or involved in a labor-management dispute during the week including the 12th of the month.
 4/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households.
 5/ Data for CETA programs in these areas are based on a "BLS census share" method and are not technically comparable to figures published here.

Table III - Employment Security Activities

	October 1975		September 1975		October 1974	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New applicants.....	11,304	5,519	13,653	7,475	11,601	*
Total placements.....	11,077	4,491	13,838	5,972	9,262	*
Nonagricultural.....	10,619	4,374	11,808	4,852	8,964	*
Agricultural.....	458	117	2,030	1,120	298	*
New job openings 1/.....	14,597	*	15,401	*	12,292	*
Active applicants.....	67,181	35,113	68,189	35,312	65,954	*
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	11,057	3,749	9,708	3,155	6,090	2,435
Continued claims.....	77,092	30,181	93,828	34,378	29,102	14,754
First payments issued.....	5,341	2,023	5,073	1,629	2,244	1,086
Total weeks paid.....	79,303	29,650	84,804	29,957	25,780	12,839
Total payments.....	\$6,293,062	\$2,000,109	\$6,565,966	\$1,974,981	\$1,616,305	\$720,475
Average weekly payment.....	\$79.35	\$67.46	\$77.43	\$65.93	\$62.70	\$56.12
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$80.61	\$68.85	\$78.54	\$67.23	\$65.05	\$58.95

- 1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.
 2/ Revised Figure
 * Data not available.

Table V - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs					
	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974			
MANUFACTURING	3.2	4.2	4.1	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.3	1.8	2.3	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.8			
Durable Goods.....	2.8	4.1	3.8	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.1	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.7			
Stone, clay & glass products.....	2.7	4.3	3.6	2.4	4.0	3.3	3.1	4.6	5.9	2.0	3.3	4.7	0.5	0.4	0.5			
Primary metal industries.....	1.3	3.1	4.4	0.5	1.1	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	0.7	0.9	3.2	2.9	3.3	0.7			
Fabricated metal products.....	3.0	4.3	6.6	2.0	2.9	5.7	3.7	4.0	5.4	2.2	2.4	3.8	0.5	0.9	0.8			
Machinery except electrical.....	2.7	3.8	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.2			
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	2.1	3.5	4.2	1.7	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.8			
Other durable goods.....	3.9	5.3	4.0	3.3	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.5	6.3	2.1	2.8	3.7	0.8	1.0	1.7			
Nondurable Goods.....	3.7	4.4	4.6	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.5	2.2	3.0	3.0	1.1	0.9	0.8			
Food & kindred products.....	3.9	4.1	4.8	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.5	5.3	4.8	2.5	3.3	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.2			
Meat products.....	4.9	4.4	5.7	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.1	5.5	4.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.1			
Printing & publishing.....	2.8	4.9	4.0	2.3	4.0	3.3	2.3	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1			
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	3.1	4.1	4.8	2.1	2.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.5	1.6	2.4	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.7			
Other nondurable goods.....	4.3	4.7	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.5			

1/ Figures presented are expressed as a rate per 100 employees. * Less than .05.

Table IV - Iowans Receiving Unemployment Insurance 1/

	Total			Women			Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer		
	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974
	Total.....	21,161	21,607	6,682	8,150	7,758	3,219	13,051	14,557
Contract Construction.....	1,558	1,805	595	84*	139*	26*	949*	1,083	242
Manufacturing.....	10,785	10,886	2,873	3,857	3,362	1,318	7,017	7,447	1,567
Durable Goods.....	7,800	7,571	1,652	2,647	2,253	720	5,378	5,453	888
Nondurable Goods.....	2,985	3,310	1,221	1,217	1,109	598	1,639	1,994	679
Trade.....	4,084	4,514	1,636	2,042	1,967	916	2,517	3,085	953
Services.....	2,660	2,619	828	1,590	1,580	563	1,613	1,764	477
All other industry.....	2,074	1,783	750	577*	710*	394	955*	1,178	359

1/ The insured unemployed are counted during 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.

Table VI - Hours and Earnings for Manufacturing Production Workers in Selected Iowa Areas 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974
Cedar Rapids.....	\$226.03	\$222.35	\$211.84	40.8	40.5	41.7	\$5.54	\$5.49	\$5.08
Council Bluffs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport.....	262.25	262.91	251.77	40.1	40.2	42.6	6.54	6.54	5.91
Des Moines.....	236.80	234.18	226.46	40.0	40.1	41.4	5.92	5.84	5.47
Dubuque.....	276.35	258.73	265.37	40.7	39.5	41.4	6.79	6.55	6.41
Sioux City.....	184.14	197.57	168.78	37.2	39.2	38.8	4.95	5.04	4.35
Waterloo.....	270.28	268.66	270.67	40.4	40.4	43.1	6.69	6.65	6.28

See footnote - Table VIII

State Employment Service Offices

- Ames
- Atlantic
- Harlan
- Boone
- *Burlington
- Mount Pleasant
- Carroll
- Denison
- Cedar Rapids
- Monticello
- Centerville
- Charles City
- New Hampton
- Clinton
- Council Bluffs
- Creston
- Osceola
- *Davenport
- *Des Moines
- Indianola
- Perry
- *Dubuque
- Decorah
- Maquoketa
- Manchester
- Waukon
- Fairfield
- *Fort Dodge
- Clarion
- Humboldt
- Pocahontas
- Fort Madison
- Iowa City
- Washington
- Keokuk
- *Marshalltown
- Iowa Falls
- Grinnell
- *Mason City
- Algona
- Muscatine
- Newton
- Knoxville
- Oskaloosa
- Ottumwa
- Chariton
- Sheldon
- Primghar
- Sibley
- Shenandoah
- Clarinda
- Red Oak
- *Sioux City
- Cherokee
- LeMars
- Spencer
- Emmetsburg
- Estherville
- Storm Lake
- *Waterloo
- Waverly
- Independence
- Oelwein
- Webster City

Table VII - Gross and Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers in Iowa

	Gross Average Weekly Earnings			Spendable Average Weekly Earnings					
				Worker With No Dependents			Married Worker With Three Dependents		
	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$165.53	\$164.70	\$153.24	\$129.79	\$129.23	\$121.59	\$143.09	\$142.48	\$131.75
MANUFACTURING	221.35	220.30	210.02	167.59	166.87	161.57	182.54	181.81	172.99
Durable Goods	225.99	223.97	215.59	170.79	169.40	165.49	185.77	184.36	177.10
Nondurable Goods	213.40	214.38	201.50	162.12	162.79	155.58	177.02	177.70	166.74
NONMANUFACTURING	148.47	148.39	133.60	118.05	117.99	107.81	130.60	103.54	117.35
Mining	245.98	241.54	228.80	184.33	181.33	174.69	200.16	196.95	186.84
Contract Construction	318.77	311.98	273.67	232.95	228.47	205.08	253.81	248.86	220.09
Transportation & Public Utilities	236.90	238.63	220.45	178.19	179.36	168.88	193.60	194.85	180.68
Wholesale & Retail Trade	126.48	124.05	116.96	102.74	101.05	96.30	114.18	112.35	105.00
Finance & Real Estate	122.68	121.34	119.11	100.10	99.15	97.78	111.32	110.31	106.61
Services	108.86	111.88	95.12	90.23	92.39	80.74	100.62	103.17	88.38

Table VIII - Hours and Earnings of Iowa Production or Nonsupervisory Workers 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Overtime Hours 1/		
	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974	Oct. 1975	Sept. 1975	Oct. 1974
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$165.53	\$164.70	\$153.24	36.3	36.6	36.4	\$4.56	\$4.50	\$4.21	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING	221.35	220.30	210.02	40.1	40.2	41.1	5.52	5.48	5.11	3.0	3.2	3.5
Durable Goods	225.99	223.97	215.59	40.5	40.5	41.7	5.58	5.53	5.17	2.4	2.7	3.2
Lumber & furniture	178.26	183.08	154.88	38.5	39.8	37.5	4.63	4.60	4.13	1.2	2.3	1.5
Stone, clay & glass products	229.86	224.38	201.84	43.7	43.4	43.5	5.26	5.17	4.64	6.9	6.7	6.6
Primary metal industries	236.81	232.25	228.23	39.8	39.7	41.8	5.95	5.85	5.46	2.7	2.6	5.0
Fabricated metal products	199.08	201.96	187.32	40.3	40.8	40.9	4.94	4.95	4.58	2.0	2.5	2.8
Machinery except electrical	269.69	263.98	263.78	41.3	40.8	43.6	6.53	6.47	6.05	2.4	2.4	3.7
Farm machinery	280.70	278.64	282.68	40.8	40.5	44.1	6.88	6.88	6.41	3.1	3.0	5.1
Construction & related machinery	289.53	278.10	274.19	41.9	41.2	43.8	6.91	6.75	6.26	1.6	1.7	1.9
Electrical equipment & supplies	182.58	185.42	171.74	38.6	39.2	39.3	4.73	4.73	4.37	1.8	2.4	1.7
Transportation equipment	178.08	177.22	167.56	42.0	41.6	42.1	4.24	4.26	3.98	2.0	2.0	2.5
Other durable goods	161.96	161.95	148.61	39.6	39.5	38.5	4.09	4.10	3.86	2.1	2.3	1.7
Nondurable goods	213.40	214.38	201.50	39.3	39.7	40.3	5.43	5.40	5.00	3.8	4.0	4.0
Food & kindred products	231.87	231.42	223.27	39.5	39.9	41.5	5.87	5.80	5.38	4.4	4.5	4.9
Meat products	249.60	252.72	244.22	38.4	39.0	40.5	6.50	6.48	6.03	3.8	4.0	4.6
Grain mill products	241.61	243.02	228.28	41.3	41.4	43.4	5.85	5.87	5.26	4.7	5.2	5.9
Apparel & other textile products	106.68	106.59	102.00	37.3	37.4	36.3	2.86	2.85	2.81	1.0	1.3	1.2
Paper & allied products	191.82	193.44	170.95	40.9	41.6	40.8	4.69	4.65	4.19	4.1	4.4	4.4
Printing & publishing	196.61	196.61	180.10	38.4	38.4	38.4	5.12	5.12	4.69	2.9	2.9	2.5
Newspapers	175.08	175.95	156.60	34.6	34.5	32.9	5.06	5.10	4.76	2.1	2.4	2.0
Chemicals & allied products	236.39	245.39	214.76	41.4	42.9	41.3	5.71	5.72	5.20	3.4	4.3	2.6
Rubber & plastics products, nec.	215.00	216.67	195.46	38.6	38.9	38.4	5.57	5.57	5.09	4.1	4.5	4.2
Other nondurable goods	102.31	100.36	92.12	38.9	38.6	36.7	2.63	2.60	2.51	1.3	1.1	1.2
NONMANUFACTURING	148.47	148.39	133.60	35.1	35.5	34.7	4.23	4.18	3.85	*	*	*
Mining	245.98	241.54	228.80	50.2	49.7	51.3	4.90	4.86	4.46	*	*	*
Contract construction	318.77	311.98	273.67	40.3	40.1	38.6	7.91	7.78	7.09	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities	236.90	238.63	220.45	41.2	41.5	40.9	5.75	5.75	5.39	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	126.48	124.05	116.96	34.0	33.8	34.1	3.72	3.67	3.43	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate	122.68	121.34	119.11	38.7	38.4	38.3	3.17	3.16	3.11	*	*	*
Services	108.86	111.88	95.12	32.4	33.8	31.6	3.36	3.31	3.01	*	*	*

1/ 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. Besides changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, average hourly earnings reflect such variable factors as overtime premium pay, late shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive basis. They also reflect 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 publication.
 (March, 1974 benchmark levels) * Data not available ** Not Comparable

*Area Claims Offices
 Italics: Satellite Offices

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