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

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IOWA
EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
COMMISSION

Research & Statistics Department

1000 East Grand Avenue Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Commissioners

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Iowa Manpower Projections Call For Career Guidance

November 16-22 is National Career Guidance Week.

Career guidance is a major factor in helping workers particularly young workers—select careers that match their interests and abilities. Career guidance may assist them in the choice of work in which they and their employers will profit most.

Career guidance seeks out the answers to difficult questions: What kind of job is the worker best equipped to handle? What training will be needed and where can it be found? Is the kind of work desired available in the vicinity? If so, will it last? Or will it fade to obsolescence in a few years? And after finding answers to these and other questions, career guidance can point the way to the type of job in which the worker has a better chance of succeeding, of being happier and more productive.

The need for career guidance is greater today than ever before. Today's world of work is bewildering. An estimated 20,000 different jobs make up the labor market—and that number continues to grow.

The Iowa Scene

In lowa, for example, total employment over the next five years is expected to increase 8.1%, a gain of approximately 104,000 workers. Nearly 30% of these workers are projected to take jobs newly created by business and industrial growth.*

In addition, 256,371 workers will be needed in the state during the interval from 1975 to 1980 to replace others who die, retire or leave their jobs for other reasons.

lowa's manpower requirements are projected to a count of over 360,300 . . . or an average of more than 72,000 annually.

The projection indicates the greatest demand will be in the areas of clerical and service jobs. The need for professional, technical and kindred workers will also be high with much of the hiring stemming from expanding business and industry. Craftsmen will represent about 20% of the total need while job openings for salespersons will be mainly for replacements. Laborers, except farm, will decline to about

2% of the total demand and farming occupations will decrease over the five year period.

This, then, is a projected image of what can be expected in lowa through 1980. More jobs will be available. More workers will be needed to fill these jobs. Many of these workers will need professional guidance to help them find careers in which they can excel.

Help Is Near

Professional career guidance is as close as the nearest State Employment Service office. Professional employment service staff are available to help workers make realistic decisions about their futures. By expanding their knowledge of existing job options and matching these with their skills and interests, unwise selection is unlikely. Avenues of more rewarding work can be opened to those trapped in unfulfilling careers.

Valuable information on nontraditional jobs for women is available for those who are unaware of the employment possibilities. Women frequently qualify for jobs traditionally held by men and their interests and skills can be matched with these occupations.

Another area of help is where jobs are becoming outmoded and the workers in them need retraining for other and more enduring work. Training programs are also open to persons who have little or no job skills. These programs can provide skill training, added education and open the way for needed support services.

The State Employment Service is designed to serve all lowans, in every employment level. In helping workers, the agency also serves employers, matching their job needs with employees who have the interests and skills to get the work done.

^{*}This Iowa information is from "Occupational Outlook for Iowa, 1975-1980" published by the Iowa Employment Security Commission. Copies are available without charge by contacting Information Services, Iowa Employment Security Commission, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

Table I - Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

			MARIN I	The same of	d de
				Change	From:
		Thousa	nds	Aug.	Sept.
				1975	1974
				to	to
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
	1975	1975	1974	1975	1975
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1 026 1	1,006.7	1,019.8	19,400	6,300
MANUFACTURING	235.5	232.7	251.8	2,800	- 16,300
Durable Goods	144.0	141.0	157.9	3,000	- 13,900
Lumber & furniture	9.0	8.9	10.0	100	- 1,000
Stone, clay & glass products	7.2	7.3	7.3*	- 100	- 100
Primary metal industries	7.7	7.8	9.2	- 100	- 1,500
Fabricated metal products	16.1	15.9	18.0*	200	- 1,900
Machinery (except electrical)	59.4	56.7	63.8	2,700	- 4,400
Farm machinery	28.5	26.9	30.5*	1,600	- 2,000
Construction & related machinery	17.8	16.8	19.3	1,000	- 1,500
Electrical equipment & supplies	25.5*	25.7*	27.6	- 200	- 2,100
Transportation equipment	7.8	7.6	9.8	200	- 2,000
Other durable goods 2/	11.2	11.2	12.3	0	- 1,100
Nondurable Goods	91.5	91.7	93.9	- 200	- 2,400
Food & kindred products	51.1	51.4	51.9*	- 300	- 800
Meat products	25.4*	25.8*	26.1*	- 400	- 700
Grain mill products	11.2	11.2	11.2	0	0
Bakery products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Apparel & other textile products	4.0	3.9	4.2	100	- 200
Paper & allied products	3.7	3.6	3.9*	100	- 200
Printing & publishing	14.7	14.7	14.8	0	- 100
Newspapers	6.5	6.5	6.5	0	0
Chemicals & allied products	6.5	6.6	6.6*	- 100	- 100
Rubber & plastics products, nec	9.2	9.1	10.1	100	- 900
Other nondurable goods 3/	2.2	2.2	2.4	0	- 200
NONMANUFACTURING	790.7	774.0	767.9	16,700	22,800
Nonmetallic mining	3.2	3.3	3.2	- 100	0
Contract construction	56.9	58.7	56.5	-1,800	400
Transportation & public utilities	55.5	55.5	56.5	0	- 1,000
Railroad transportation	8.6	8.6	9.7	0	- 1,100
Communication	13.2	13.2	13.2	0	0
Electric, gas & sanitary services	10.5	10.7	10.5	- 200	0
Wholesale & retail trade	256.6	255.0	246.2	1,600	10,400
Wholesale trade	51.5	51.6	49.1	- 100	2,400
Retail trade	205.1	203.3	197.1	1,800	8,000
Retail general merchandise	29.4	28.7	28.7*	700	700
Finance, insurance & real estate	47.7	48.3	47.1	- 600	600
Banking	15.8	16.0	15.3	- 200	500
Insurance carriers & agents	18.5	18.8	18.5	- 300	7,200
Services	181.0	177.5	173.8*	3,500	2,800
Government	56.8	56.8 175.7	54.0	14 100	5,300
Federal government	189.8		184.5	14,100	400
State government	20.2	20.3	19.8 45.0	- 100	1,700
Local government	46.7	43.5 112.0	119.6	3,200 10,900	3,300
	122.9	112.0	119.0	10,900	3,300
Persons Involved in Labor-	400	400	2,300	0	- 1,900
Management Disputes	400	400	2,300	0	1,900
					Carried State

- 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

__labor market briefs

The state's total actual **EMPLOYMENT** showed a gain of 1,900 over the August count of 1,303,700 . . . the boost mainly stemming from the seasonal return of public school personnel to their jobs. Little over the month change occurred on lowa's economic front . . . indicating a measure of stability. In the nonag sector, the resumption of public and private schools brought a lift to nonmanufacturing employment . . . the increase was seasonal and expected. Manufacturing industries continued to rise . . . with the majority of the boost coming from workers back on the job after vacation and inventory shutdowns. Compared to a year ago, especially in durable goods, significantly fewer manufacturing jobs are available. The number of labor-management disputes contrast sharply with those active in September 1974 . . . showing 400 workers involved this September . . . as opposed to 2,300 last September.

UNEMPLOYMENT declined in Iowa during September to 70,900 . . . compared to 77,000 in August . . . with the downturn partially attributed to the ending of vacation layoffs . . . partially to students leaving the labor market. The September 1974 employment count was 30,100. The seasonally adjusted UNEMPLOYMENT RATE was estimated at 6.6% of the labor force . . . one-tenth of a percentage point higher than the adjusted rate of 6.5% registered in August . . and substantially greater than the adjusted rate of 2.9% of September 1974. lowa's unadjusted rate for September was 5.2% . . . for August, 5.6% . . . for September 1974, 2.3%.

The CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, the combined count of employed and unemployed workers, totaled 1,376,500 for a loss of 4,100 from the August level of 1,380,600. In September 1974, the civilian labor force tallied 1,327,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) payments to Iowans in September totaled \$6,565,966... down 5½% from the August level of \$6,944,948. Manufacturing workers received 10% less in UI payments than in August... while construction workers had a small increase of 0.7%. The average weekly UI payment was \$77.43... compared to the August average of \$75.73. During the survey week, 21,607 workers filed UI claims... 5,409 less than in the August survey week. In the current month, all industries showed declines... ranging from 12.8% in services to 25.3% in manufacturing. UI payments in September 1974 totaled \$1,404,640.

HOURS and EARNINGS: In nonmanufacturing, hourly earnings were higher than in August... with two exceptions: trade and mining. The largest hourly increase—10¢ in services—came from substantial employment upturns in education. Increase in overtime and the return of higher paid employees from vacation/inventory shutdowns raised manufacturing hours by 54 minutes and earnings by 8¢ an hour. Overtime increases were especially a factor in nondurables... with rubber and plastics up 22¢ an hour.

The demand for labor was seen to have increased from August . . . with accessions up slightly . . . and separations down. New hires, however, remained unchanged . . . indicating that the labor demand increase stemmed mainly from recalls of vacationing workers. Separations were mixed . . . experiencing a marked decine in quits . . . and a slight increase in the layoff rate. Please note that the layoff rate is more in line with preceding years . . . not running two or three times higher as it was doing earlier in the year. TURNOVER activity was modest in September.

WHAT'S UP AHEAD? . . . Although no sizeable upturn is in sight, the state's stable economy has sparked optimism . . . at least for the immediate future. The demand for workers increased in September . . . partially due to replacement needs for departing summer workers . . . particularly in construction. Hiring in construction, sales, clerical and service occupations—coupled with manufacturing recalls—has stirred ripples of hope. But with the ability to clearly see distant economic trends still clouded by inflation uncertainty, caution remains the watchword.

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

	lowa		Cec	dar Rap	ids	Coun	cil Blu	ffs 5/	Da	venpor	t 5/	D	es Moines	•		ubuqu	е	S	ioux Ci	ty	1	aterloc edar Fa	100
Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975			Sept. 1975							Aug. 1975					Sept. 1975			Sept. 1975		Sept. 1974
Resident Civilian Labor Force 1/1,376.5	1,380.6	1,327.0	81.7	81.2	78.4	41.8	41.8	41.7	70.1	70.0	69.3	168.0	168.6	161.7	43.0	43.3		55.8			63.9		100 Table 10
Resident Unemployed	77.0 5.6	30.1 2.3	3.6 4.3	3.6	1.6	H. Contraction	2.9 6.9	1.3	The second second	4.1 5.8	1.5	9.4 5.6	10.2 6.1	4.4 2.7	1000	3.3 7.7	1.4 3.1	2.6 4.7	2.8 5.1	2.6	7.6	5.1 8.1	1.8
Seasonally Adjusted	1,303.7	1,296.9	78.1	77.6	76.9	38.8	39.0	40.4	65.9	66.0	67.8	158.6	158.4	157.3	39.8	39.9	42.0	53.2	52.7	53.5	59.0	57.6	60.0
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary 3/	978.8	992.1	69.8	68.9	68.7	32.6	32.3	34.0	59.1	58.8	60.8	142.6	141.6	141.4	34.2	34.1	36.3	44.9	44.0	45.2	52.3	50.7	53.3
and domestic workers 4/ 139.2 Agriculture	143.4 181.5	138.7 166.1	5.6 2.7	5.9 2.9	5.6 2.6		3.5 3.1	3.5 2.8	20 700	5.3 1.9	5.2 1.8	28.	13.3 3.5	12.6 3.2		3.1 2.7	3.1 2.5	1	4.7 3.0	5.6 2.7	4.8		4.9 1.9
		100	-les													(II)					A LINE		

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

Table III - Employment Security Activities

	Sept	ember 1975	Augu	st 1975	Septem	ber 1974
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE				CONTRACTOR OF THE		
New applicants				WHITE WAY		
Total placements			. 10			
Nonagricultural						
Agricultural						
New job openings 1/				•		- 19 ·
Active applicants		•		4 90 10	and the	11000
UNEMPLOYMENT		8				
NSURANCE		The could	the St.			
nitial claims	9,708	3,155	18,694	5,298	5,074	1,955
Continued claims	93,828	34,378	90,750	31,656	25,816	12,368
First payments issued	5.073	1,629	9,758	2,727	2,493	1,008
Total weeks paid	84,804	29,957	91,702	32,651	22,521	10,882
Total payments	\$6,565,966	\$1,974,981	\$6,944,948	\$2,126,404	\$1,404,640	\$600,383
Average weekly payment.	\$77.43	\$65.93	\$75.73	\$65.13	\$62.37	\$55.17
Average weekly payment -		N 10 1		1	The state of the s	
total unemployment	\$78.54	\$67.23	\$76.89	\$66.44	\$64.73	\$57.96

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.

2/ October placements revised.

Revised Figure * Data not available.

1/ Figures presented are expre

		ACC	CESSIC	ON RAT	ES				8	SEPARA	ATION	RATE	S		
		Total	4	N	lew Hire	es	1	Total			Quits	1		Layoff	fs
	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974		Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept 1974
MANUFACTURING	4.2	4.1	5.2	2.9	2.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	5.2	2.3	2.8	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.7
Durable Goods		3.5	4.6 5.4	4.0	2.1	5.0	3.6	6.2	4.6	1.8	2.3 5.3	5.4	0.4	1.2	0.5
Stone, clay & glass products		4.2		1.0	1.2	4.7	3.2	4.6	4.6	0.9	1.6	3.8	1.9	2.5	0.3
Primary metal industries		2.1	4.8	Chicago .	3.8	6.1	4.1	5.8	6.1	2.6	3.6	4.5	0.8	1.7	0.9
Fabricated metal products		5.1	6.4	3.0			3.0	3.5	3.3	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.2
Machinery except electrical		2.6	3.6	1.2	1.0	2.9	1000000			2.1	1.5	3.4	0.5	0.2	1.5
Electrical equipment & supplies		3.3	4.6	2.6	1.6	4.0	3.1	2.2	5.5		7.5	200 Sept. 1	10000	1.1	0.2
Other durable goods		4.6	5.5	4.4	3.4	5.2	4.6	5.4	5.3	2.7	3.9	4.1	1.3		
Nondurable Goods		5.1	6.2	3.7	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.9	6.2	3.2	3.5	4.3	0.9	0.6	1.3
Food & kindred products		5.0	6.5	3.3	4.3	4.8	5.4	5.2	7.0	3.4	3.7	4.5	1.4	0.8	1.1
Meat products		3.8	7.3	3.2	3.0	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.
Printing & publishing	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.	4.2	6.1	7.1	2.7	4.6	6.5	4.5	4.1	6.2	2.6	2.4	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.
Other nondurable goods	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.1	4.6	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.9	3.6	3.8	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.4

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

Table IV - Iowans Receiving Unemployment Insurance 1/

		Total	e to		Women		Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer				
	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974		
Total	21,607	27,016	6,637	7,758	9,358	3,163	14,557	16,543	3,715		
Contract Construction	1,805	2,158	549	139*	164*	53*	1,083	1,291*	321		
Manufacturing	10,886	14,570	2,945	3,362	4,130	1,337	7,447	8,411	1,531		
Durable Goods	7,576	10,640	1,821	2,253	2,800	762	5,453	5,948	903		
Nondurable Goods	3,310	3,930	1,124	1,109	1,330	575	1,994	2,463	628		
Trade	4,514	5,373	1,647	1,967	2,477	843	3,085	3,617	975		
Services	2,619	3,003	850	1,580	1,830	585	1,764	1,984	500		
All other industry	1,783	1,914	650	710*	757*	345*	1,178	1.240*	388		

^{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/

	A		age We Hours	ekly	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974		Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sep 19
Cedar Rapids Council Bluffs.	\$223.58	\$217.65	\$202.40	40.8	39.5	40.4	\$5.48	\$5.51	\$5.0
Davenport Des Moines	262.91 233.60	262.44 221.36	259.45 219.37	40.2	40.5 38.7	43.9 40.4	6.54 5.84	6.48 5.72	5.9
Dubuque	257.68 196.83	236.35 188.57	270.50 170.56	39.4	36.7 38.8	42.2	6.54 5.06	6.44	6.4
Sioux City Waterloo		260.95	257.71	40.1	39.3	41.7	6.67	6.64	6.1

See footnote - Table VIII

^{1/} Includes unemployed and employed individuals. Establishment employment data is adjusted to commuting, multiple job-holding, and unpaid absence patterns.

^{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.

^{2/} Includes nonagricultural wage and salary; self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers; and agriculture. 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.

Denison Cedar Rapids Monticello Centerville

State Employment

Service Offices

Ames Atlantic Harlan Boone *Burlington Mount Pleasant

Carroll

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 Siblev

Shenandoah Clarinda Red Oak

*Sioux City Cherokee

LeMars Spencer **Emmetsburg**

Estherville Storm Lake *Waterloo

Waverly Independence **Oelwein** Webster City

*Area Claims Offices Italics: Satellite Offices

Table VII - Gross and Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of

					Spe	ndable Avera	ge Weekly Ea	rnings			
THE THE TANK	Averag	Gross e Weekly E	Earnings	The state of the s	Worker Willo Depende	5700	Married Worker Wit Three Dependent				
	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974		
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$163.07	\$160.16	\$149.40	\$128.15	\$125.97	\$118.85	\$141.30	\$138.85	\$128.94		
MANUFACTURING	219.89	211.83	205.44	166.59	160.53	158.35	181.53	175.26	169.61		
Durable Goods	223.41	214.49	208.90	169.01	162.35	160.79	183.98	177.11	172.17		
Nondurable Goods	214.12	208.40	198.99	162.61	158.19	153.82	177.52	172.88	164.91		
NONMANUFACTURING	145.73	144.49	130.76	116.14	115.13	105.85	128.56	127.42	115.25		
Mining	242.03	241.55	224.47	181.66	180.67	171.68	197.30	196.28	183.65		
Contract Construction	301.46	289.94	262.30	221.52	213.25	197.37	240.89	231.48	211.59		
Transportation &				A CONTRACTOR		The second of	Name of the last		TO A DA		
Public Utilities	239.10	233.94	222.35	179.68	175.52	170.20	195.19	190.77	182.08		
Wholesale & Retail Trade	123.03	123.51	112.22	100.34	100.61	92.94	111.58	111.82	101.45		
Finance & Real Estate	120.89	120.58	118.42	98.83	98.55	97.31	109.97	109.62	106.10		
Services	110.22	107.54	95.29	91.20	89.28	80.86	101.84	99.38	88.54		

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

	Average We Earning		Ave	rage Wo	eekly	A	verage Hor Earnings			age We	ekly ours 1/
Sept. 1975		Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	Sept. 1974	Sept. 1975	Aug. 1975	
TOTAL PRIVATE\$163.0	7 \$160.16	\$149.40	36.4	36.4	36.0	\$4.48	\$4.40	\$4.15			
MANUFACTURING 219.8	9 211.83	205.44	40.2	39.3	40.6	5.47	5.39	5.06	3.3	2.9	3.7
Durable Goods 223.4	1 214.49	208.90	40.4	39.5	40.8	5.53	5.43	5.12	2.7	2.4	3.3
Lumber & furniture 180.8	5 161.48	160.09	40.1	36.7	38.3	4.51	4.40	4.18	2.3	2.3	2.1
Stone, clay & glass products 225.2	5 226.45	199.15	43.4	43.8	43.2	5.19	5.17	4.61	6.9	6.5	6.2
Primary metal industries 228.1	5 222.34	227.10	39.0	38.6	41.9	5.85	5.76	5.42	2.6	2.4	5.4
Fabricated metal products 198.6	8 196.61	175.05	40.3	39.8	38.9	4.93	4.94	4.50	2.2	2.0	2.7
Machinery except electrical 263.7	4 258.22	262.14	40.7	40.6	43.4	6.48	6.36	6.04	2.4	2.6	3.7
Farm machinery 278.2	4 271.60	273.27	40.5	40.0	42.9	6.87	6.79	6.37	3.1	3.0	4.7
Construction & related machinery 274.8	5 271.01	284.03	40.9	41.0	44.8	6.72	6.61	6.34	1.7	2.0	2.5
Electrical equipment & supplies 185.3	3 170.57	151.01	39.1	37.0	36.3	4.74	4.61	4.16	2.4	1.2	2.0
Transportation equipment 175.5	4 169.24	163.15	41.4	40.2	41.2	4.24	4.21	3.96	2.0	1.5	2.2
Other durable goods 163.1	5 159.03	148.61	39.6	38.6	38.4	4.12	4.12	3.87	2.3	1.7	1.7
Nondurable goods 214.1	2 208.40	198.99	39.8	39.1	40.2	5.38	5.33	4.95	4.2	3.7	4.3
Food & kindred products 231.7	8 227.88	217.83	40.1	39.7	41.1	5.78	5.74	5.30	4.9	4.8	5.1
Meat products	4 240.26	242.00	38.8	37.6	40.4	6.47	6.39	5.99	4.0	3.8	4.9
Grain mill products	5 254.83	228.46	41.7	42.9	43.6	5.85	5.94	5.24	5.0	5.8	6.3
Apparel & other textile products 106.0	2 100.88	105.56	37.2	35.9	37.7	2.85	2.81	2.80	1.2	1.0	1.3
Paper & allied products 202.1	8 197.12	170.14	43.2	42.3	40.8	4.68	4.66	4.17	5.0	4.6	4.5
Printing & publishing 195.8	3 196.10	179.16	38.1	38.3	38.2	5.14	5.12	4.69	2.9	2.8	2.9
Newspapers	5 177.48	154.49	33.9	34.8	32.8	5.14	5.10	4.71	2.5	2.5	1.7
Chemicals & allied products	6 223.51	214.14	42.4	40.2	41.5	5.65	5.56	5.16	4.0	2.1	2.7
Rubber & plastics products, nec 215.7	3 196.51	200.07	38.8	36.8	39.0	5.56	5.34	5.13	4.5	2.1	4.8
Other nondurable goods		92.12	38.6	38.5	36.7	2.60	2.60	2.51	1.1	1.1	1.3
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NONMANUFACTURING 145.7		130.76	35.2	35.5	34.5	4.14	4.07	3.79			
Mining 242.0		224.47	49.8	49.6	50.9	4.86	4.87	4.41	*		*
Contract construction 301.4		262.30	39.1	38.0	37.1	7.71	7.63	7.07			
Transportation & public utilities 239.1		222.35	41.8	41.7	41.1	5.72	5.61	5.41			*
Wholesale and retail trade 123.0		112.22	33.8	34.5	33.3	3.64	3.58	3.34			
Finance, insurance & real estate 120.8	120.58	118.42	38.5	38.4	38.2	3.14	3.14	3.10			
Services	2 107.54	95.29	33.3	33.5	32.3	3.31	3.21	2.95		*	

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

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