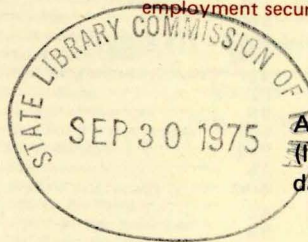


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employment and unemployment
hours and earnings
labor turnover
unemployment insurance
employment security activities



August 1975
(last month's
date in error)

**IOWA
EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
COMMISSION**

Research & Statistics Department

**1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319**

Commissioners

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The Role of Economic Indicators

In recent years, the Iowa unemployment rate has tended to lag four to six months behind national business pattern changes. The state's seasonally adjusted jobless rate usually follows the trend set by the national seasonally adjusted rate—but not exactly. The national rate has steadily increased since August 1974. The Iowa adjusted rate did not begin any real upturn until November 1974. Historically, Iowa's rate has been lower than the national rate.

The unemployment rate is one of several economic indicators. U.S. trends in business cycle expansions and contractions usually are discussed in terms of peaks and troughs. Peaks appear during periods of economic expansion—when the gross national product (GNP) has shown an increase for at least three consecutive quarters. Troughs refer to periods of economic contraction when the GNP has declined for at least three quarters in a row.

During peak periods, unemployment is low—both nationally and here in Iowa. But when a business cycle depicts a trough, unemployment is high.

To monitor the current situation and picture a future economy, economists use three types of indicators. These are leading indicators, coincident indicators and lagging indicators. Leading economic indicators present a picture of future economic activity, coincident indicators occur as a result of this activity and lagging indicators show the effect of these factors on the economy.

Layoff rates, housing starts and business inventories are examples of possible leading economic indicators. Employment in nonagricultural industries is usually a coincident indicator. And the unemployment rate is generally a lagging indicator.

As a lagging indicator, the unemployment rate tends to remain high during periods of economic downturn, even when the leading indicators are showing signs of recovery. This is due to several factors:

In recession periods, employers generally are faced with large inventories. They are more cautious, slowing production until their inventories can be depleted or greatly reduced. When this is accomplished and business starts perking up, calling for a production boost, their caution continues.

They avoid, for example, the costly process of hiring new employees. They even postpone recalling laid off personnel, preferring to give overtime to workers already on hand. They understandably hold down expenses while carefully watching economic developments. And for this reason, there is little immediate improvement in the unemployment rate—even in the face of recovery.

Higher interest rates, government regulations such as safety and pollution standards and lingering inflation can also affect economic expansion or contraction.

Trends in Employment

For Iowa, nonagricultural employment is a readily available coincident indicator of how the economy is fairing. Nonagricultural employment is divided into two major groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Manufacturing employment is made up of industries producing durable goods (furniture, metal products, machinery) and those producing nondurable goods (food, paper items, rubber, plastics). Durable goods employment composes over half the manufacturing employment in Iowa.

Over the past several months, the Iowa Employment Security Commission has been monitoring employment changes in 14 industries to analyze the effects of the present business adjustment on the state's employment situation.

Manufacturing industries have borne the brunt of the present economic downturn, especially in durable goods. Beginning early in 1975, employment in durable goods industries has steadily declined from 1974 employment figures.

Prime contributors to this drop are primary metals, fabricated metal products, farm machinery, electrical equipment and supplies and transportation equipment industries.

On the other hand, employment in nondurable goods manufacturing, a highly seasonal sector, is pursuing an upward trend. The seasonal rebound, however, is not as determined as it was in 1974.

Iowa's one bright spot has been in nonmanufacturing industries, involving, among others, contract construction, retail and wholesale trade, services and government.

But at this point, Iowa employment figures and employment rate do not present a bright picture. Particularly, this is true in manufacturing. The strength of the manufacturing downward trend—with emphasis on durable goods—has overshadowed gains in other areas and pulled total nonagricultural employment below the last year for the first time in June and July.

What's up ahead? No one knows for sure, not exactly. But close tabs kept on the economic indicators available to us will help direct our course in the months ahead.

Table I - Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

	Thousands			Change From:	
	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	June 1975 to July 1975	July 1974 to July 1975
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	998.6	1,012.9	1,009.2	-14,300	-10,600
MANUFACTURING	228.2	232.8	254.6	-4,600	-26,400
Durable Goods	137.8	142.7	159.7	-4,900	-21,900
Lumber & furniture.....	8.8	8.7	10.1	100	-1,300
Stone, clay & glass products	7.2	7.1	7.6*	100	-400
Primary metal industries.....	7.8	7.9	9.2	-100	-1,400
Fabricated metal products.....	15.5*	16.1	18.5	-600	-3,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	55.7*	59.6*	64.6	-3,900	-8,900
Farm machinery.....	26.3	28.8	31.5*	-2,500	-5,200
Construction & related machinery	17.4	18.1	18.7	-700	-1,300
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	24.3	24.8	27.7*	-500	-3,400
Transportation equipment.....	7.4	7.5	9.7	-100	-2,300
Other durable goods 2/	11.1	11.0	12.3	100	-1,200
Nondurable Goods	90.4	90.1	94.9	300	-4,500
Food & kindred products.....	50.8	50.4	52.6	400	-1,800
Meat products	25.5*	25.2*	26.8	300	-1,300
Grain mill products	11.1	11.1	11.3	0	-200
Bakery products	3.1	3.0	3.2	100	-100
Apparel & other textile products.....	3.8	3.9	4.0	-100	-200
Paper & allied products	3.6	3.6	3.9*	0	-300
Printing & publishing.....	14.6	14.5	14.9	100	-300
Newspapers	6.6	6.5	6.7	100	-100
Chemicals & allied products	6.6	6.7	6.9	-100	-300
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	8.8	8.9	10.1	-100	-1,300
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	2.2	2.2	2.4	0	-200
NONMANUFACTURING	770.4	780.1	754.7	-9,700	15,700
Nonmetallic mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	-100
Contract construction	57.8	54.9*	57.4	2,900	400
Transportation & public utilities.....	55.6	55.8	56.6*	-200	-1,000
Railroad transportation	8.6	8.7	9.8	-100	-1,200
Communication.....	13.3	13.2	13.4	100	-100
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10.8	10.7	10.8	100	0
Wholesale & retail trade.....	252.1	253.4	242.6	-1,300	9,500
Wholesale trade	51.6	51.8	49.4	-200	2,200
Retail trade	200.5	201.6	193.2	-1,100	7,300
Retail general merchandise	28.1	28.6	28.4	-500	-300
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	48.3	48.1	47.8	200	500
Banking	15.9	15.8	15.5	100	400
Insurance carriers & agents	19.0	18.9	18.9	100	100
Services.....	175.4	175.5	169.4	-100	6,000
Medical & other health services.....	56.3	56.0	53.3	300	3,000
Government.....	178.0	189.2	177.7	-11,200	300
Federal government.....	20.4	20.5	20.0	-100	400
State government.....	43.1	44.4	43.4	-1,300	-300
Local government.....	114.5	124.3	114.3	-9,800	200
Persons Involved in Labor- Management Disputes.....	628	639	2,039	11	1,411

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

Nonmanufacturing declines in government and trade **EMPLOYMENT** keyed the total nonag wage and salary loss of 14,300 in July . . . dropping from 1,012,900 workers on the job in June to 998,600 . The closing of local schools plus seasonal dips in trade significantly pushed nonmanufacturing industries down by nearly 10,000 workers . . . with the lone substantial upswing of 2,900 recorded by contract construction. Manufacturing was slowed considerably by inventory and vacation shutdowns. Food products was one of the few notable upturns. The over the month decrease between June and July was one of the larger in recent years.

UNEMPLOYMENT also was down . . . 84,600 in July compared to 87,300 in June . . . the decrease stemming from the exodus of workers from the labor market and employment—although nominal—among published industries. The seasonally adjusted **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** registered at 5.9% in July . . . down from 6.1% in June . . . and considerably under the adjusted national rate of 8.4% for June. Iowa's unadjusted jobless rate was estimated by the Iowa Employment Security Commission to be 6.0% . . . as opposed to the June unadjusted rate of 6.2%.

The state's **LABOR FORCE**—including a count of all workers, employed and unemployed—declined from 1,419,100 in June to 1,402,000 in July . . . but showed an upsurge of 25,900 from the July 1975 tally of 1,376,100.

Iowa's **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI)** program paid the state's jobless \$7,256,191 in July . . . a 6% jump from the June level of \$6,848,571. Part of the rise was attributed to the increase in the maximum weekly payment . . . up from \$80 to \$107. July's average weekly payment was \$69.68 . . . as opposed to \$69.33 the preceding month. Manufacturing workers received 55% of July's total UI payments . . . while 19% went to employees in the trade industries. During the July survey week, 24,446 Iowans filed UI claims . . . 3,055 under the June total of 27,501 . . . losses showing in all occupations . . . with the largest drop of 559 recorded in structural work.

Total private **HOURS and EARNINGS** gained slightly over the month . . . mainly due to nonmanufacturing where earnings increases of 11¢ an hour in contract construction and 9¢ an hour in transportation and public utilities were recorded . . . and average hours rose in mining and contract construction. These boosts were partially offset, however, by decreases in manufacturing . . . particularly in the durables, down 42 minutes a week and 6¢ an hour, primarily due to seasonal and vacation closings.

Labor **TURNOVER** continues slower. Demand for workers still lags behind year ago figures . . . the difference not quite as great as in recent months. The total accessions rate is under last year by 7 per 1,000 workers . . . while new hires (a part of accessions) were 15 per 1,000 below last July's level. In separations, quits continued on the down side and layoffs gained over the year.

WHAT'S UP AHEAD? . . . Iowa's economic picture appears to be improving. Reported layoffs over the state have become fewer and more scattered . . . and laid off workers are experiencing recalls. In some areas, manufacturing industries have initiated some cautious recalls. July was depicted as a good month for job placements . . . with a large number involving short time jobs—detasseling, roguing and other agricultural work. Despite improvements, would advise a careful watch be kept on the economy. The immediate future—as well as the long range outlook—is not clear . . . clouded by lingering inflation and weighted by heavy unemployment.

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		
	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974
Resident Civilian Labor Force 1/.....	1,402.0	1,419.1	1,376.1	80.4	81.5	78.1	42.0	42.6	43.1	70.3	71.8	70.3	170.5	169.2	164.0	43.5	43.8	42.9	56.6	56.9	56.3	62.7	63.4	62.1
Resident Unemployed.....	84.6	87.3	42.3	3.8	4.5	2.1	3.1	3.7	1.6	3.8	4.7	1.9	11.6	10.5	4.8	3.6	4.0	1.7	3.4	3.5	1.9	5.1	5.3	2.0
Percent Unemployed.....	6.0	6.2	3.1	4.7	5.5	2.7	7.4	8.6	3.7	5.4	6.6	2.6	6.8	6.2	2.9	8.3	9.0	3.9	6.0	6.1	3.4	8.1	8.4	3.2
Seasonally Adjusted.....	5.9	6.1	3.0																					
Resident Total Employment 2/.....	1,317.4	1,331.8	1,333.8	76.7	77.0	76.1	38.8	38.9	41.5	66.6	67.0	68.5	158.9	158.7	159.2	39.9	39.8	41.2	53.2	53.4	54.4	57.6	58.0	60.0
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary 3/.....	970.2	982.7	980.6	67.6	68.0	67.1	31.9	32.0	34.3	59.0	59.5	60.8	141.5	141.5	141.9	33.7	33.7	35.0	44.1	44.4	45.3	50.4	50.9	52.7
Self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers 4/.....	145.0	144.8	145.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	3.5	3.5	3.8	5.4	5.3	5.5	13.5	13.3	13.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.1
Agriculture.....	201.7	203.7	205.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.2

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. 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.

Table III - Employment Security Activities

	July 1975		June 1975		July 1974	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New applicants.....	*	*	28,349	*	14,432	6,745
Total placements.....	*	*	7,132	*	10,801	3,839
Nonagricultural.....	*	*	6,762	*	9,395	3,430
Agricultural.....	*	*	346	*	1,406	409
New job openings 1/.....	*	*	10,682	*	13,930	*
Active applicants.....	*	*	73,970	35,190	69,238	35,108
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	13,615	3,048	11,097	8,126	8,367	3,250
Continued claims.....	99,633	36,138	108,459	39,599	35,208	18,281
First payments issued.....	4,824	1,748	5,230	2,079	2,669	1,340
Total weeks paid.....	104,139	38,254	98,787	35,458	30,278	15,942
Total payments.....	\$7,256,191	\$2,357,898	\$6,848,571	\$2,177,493	\$1,776,011	\$826,321
Average weekly payment.....	\$69.68	\$61.64	\$69.33	\$61.40	\$58.66	\$51.83
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$70.96	\$63.08	\$71.11	\$63.85	\$60.93	\$52.94

- 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					
	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974			
MANUFACTURING.....	3.8	4.5	4.5	2.3	2.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	4.1	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.2	1.3	0.5			
Durable Goods.....	3.7	3.7	3.9	1.8	2.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.7	1.7	0.3			
Stone, clay & glass products.....	5.5	6.7	3.9	3.8	5.2	3.5	2.8	3.7	4.0	2.0	2.1	3.6	*	1.2	0.1			
Primary metal industries.....	1.0	3.4	3.9	0.5	1.4	3.7	2.1	3.3	4.3	0.8	0.8	3.6	0.6	1.9	*			
Fabricated metal products.....	4.4	5.4	6.3	3.1	3.4	6.1	8.2	4.0	5.8	1.9	1.8	3.9	5.7	1.9	1.0			
Machinery except electrical.....	1.9	2.6	2.7	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.4	3.8	2.7	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.2			
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	9.7	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.8	1.8	3.3	1.8	0.9	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.2			
Other durable goods.....	4.4	4.4	5.0	2.8	2.4	4.7	4.5	3.5	4.4	2.0	1.8	3.5	1.7	1.2	0.1			
Nondurable Goods.....	4.0	5.8	5.5	2.8	3.9	4.4	3.1	3.0	4.9	1.9	1.8	3.3	0.4	0.6	0.9			
Food & kindred products.....	4.6	7.5	5.8	3.4	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.1	5.2	2.2	1.9	3.1	0.6	0.8	1.5			
Meat products.....	4.3	9.5	6.1	2.7	5.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	6.2	2.1	1.7	2.8	1.0	1.4	2.7			
Printing & publishing.....	2.8	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1			
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	3.8	4.0	6.6	1.2	1.6	5.7	3.2	2.7	5.6	1.2	0.9	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.2			
Other nondurable goods.....	3.6	3.6	5.5	2.8	3.1	5.3	2.8	3.1	5.9	2.1	2.3	5.0	0.2	0.3	0.2			

- 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		
	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974
Total.....	24,446	27,501	8,522	9,147	10,112	4,553	16,749	19,094	4,350
Contract Construction.....	2,220	2,916	871	140*	153*	54*	1,444	1,922	478
Manufacturing.....	12,655	14,126	3,429	4,342	4,969	1,900	8,484	10,422	1,500
Durable Goods.....	8,854	9,491	1,921	3,009	3,243	1,067	5,725	7,124	745
Nondurable Goods.....	3,801	4,635	1,508	1,333	1,726	833	2,759	3,298	755
Trade.....	5,122	5,490	2,179	2,328	2,497	1,224	3,694	3,601	1,234
Services.....	2,635	2,877	1,210	1,624	1,734	921	1,819	1,772	693
All other industry.....	1,812	2,090	833	713*	759*	454	1,308*	1,377	445

- 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		
	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974
Cedar Rapids.....	\$219.23	\$214.24	\$189.63	40.3	39.6	38.7	\$5.44	\$5.41	\$4.90
Council Bluffs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport.....	263.98	270.06	245.53	40.8	42.0	41.9	6.47	6.43	5.86
Des Moines.....	226.17	213.38	199.73	38.9	37.9	37.9	5.82	5.63	5.27
Dubuque.....	237.50	243.07	241.16	38.0	38.4	40.6	6.25	6.33	5.94
Sioux City.....	180.64	188.16	160.90	37.4	39.2	38.4	4.83	4.80	4.19
Waterloo.....	264.77	265.84	247.39	39.4	39.5	41.3	6.72	6.73	5.99

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		
	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$159.36	\$156.52	\$147.74	\$125.42	\$123.45	\$117.67	\$138.27	\$136.22	\$127.73
MANUFACTURING	210.36	213.15	194.53	159.53	161.44	150.66	174.24	176.18	161.66
Durable Goods	213.55	219.75	197.41	161.71	165.92	152.71	176.45	180.76	163.76
Nondurable Goods	206.03	202.61	189.91	156.57	154.23	147.38	171.23	168.85	158.29
NONMANUFACTURING	144.08	139.95	131.27	114.84	111.99	106.20	127.12	124.06	115.62
Mining	239.54	230.35	221.79	179.31	173.09	169.81	194.82	188.18	181.67
Contract Construction	291.78	271.95	259.88	214.46	200.86	195.72	232.87	217.84	209.78
Transportation & Public Utilities	227.01	222.19	218.94	170.83	167.57	167.83	185.81	182.46	179.57
Wholesale & Retail Trade	123.50	122.06	113.56	100.60	99.60	93.89	111.81	110.73	102.46
Finance & Real Estate	121.52	121.28	117.04	99.22	99.05	96.35	110.33	110.15	105.06
Services	106.26	104.32	95.74	88.37	86.98	81.18	98.24	96.51	88.94

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/		
	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974	July 1975	June 1975	July 1974
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$159.36	\$156.52	\$147.74	36.3	35.9	36.3	\$4.39	\$4.36	\$4.07	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING	210.36	213.15	194.53	39.1	39.4	39.7	5.38	5.41	4.90	2.8	2.5	3.3
Durable Goods	213.55	219.75	197.41	39.4	40.1	39.8	5.42	5.48	4.96	2.3	2.0	3.0
Lumber & furniture	174.59	163.62	146.10	39.5	37.7	36.8	4.42	4.34	3.97	2.8	0.9	1.5
Stone, clay & glass products	217.93	211.68	201.38	42.9	42.0	43.4	5.08	5.04	4.64	5.5	4.8	5.8
Primary metal industries	238.62	236.23	225.25	41.0	40.8	42.5	5.82	5.79	5.30	3.1	2.9	4.8
Fabricated metal products	191.27	198.92	176.00	39.6	41.1	40.0	4.83	4.84	4.40	2.0	1.7	2.8
Machinery except electrical	251.86	262.40	237.80	39.6	41.0	41.0	6.36	6.40	5.80	2.4	2.3	3.5
Farm machinery	263.58	282.90	257.88	38.2	41.0	42.0	6.90	6.90	6.14	3.1	2.9	5.0
Construction & related machinery	263.74	268.62	238.55	40.7	41.2	39.3	6.48	6.52	6.07	1.5	1.7	1.5
Electrical equipment & supplies	174.80	173.04	154.42	38.0	37.7	37.3	4.60	4.59	4.14	1.0	1.1	1.4
Transportation equipment	168.42	172.62	157.59	40.1	41.1	40.1	4.20	4.20	3.93	1.6	1.6	2.2
Other durable goods	154.09	163.07	140.48	36.6	38.1	36.3	4.21	4.28	3.87	1.0	1.0	1.8
Nondurable goods	206.03	202.61	189.91	38.8	38.3	39.4	5.31	5.29	4.82	3.6	3.2	3.9
Food & kindred products	224.62	225.19	206.34	39.2	39.3	40.3	5.73	5.73	5.12	4.6	4.2	4.7
Meat products	239.36	242.41	222.15	37.4	37.7	38.5	6.40	6.43	5.77	4.2	3.6	4.1
Grain mill products	243.78	236.87	218.99	41.6	40.7	44.6	5.86	5.82	4.91	5.3	5.0	5.9
Apparel & other textile products	104.16	102.00	102.00	37.2	36.3	37.5	2.80	2.81	2.72	0.7	0.6	1.1
Paper & allied products	175.31	178.94	160.78	38.7	39.5	39.6	4.53	4.53	4.06	2.8	2.9	3.6
Printing & publishing	186.24	174.59	169.83	37.1	35.2	37.0	5.02	4.96	4.59	1.7	1.2	2.3
Newspapers	169.67	166.47	158.05	33.4	32.9	33.7	5.08	5.06	4.69	1.8	1.6	2.1
Chemicals & allied products	224.68	227.15	210.50	41.0	41.3	42.1	5.48	5.50	5.00	2.4	2.8	2.8
Rubber & plastics products, nec.	209.55	186.20	195.94	38.1	35.4	37.9	5.50	5.26	5.17	3.8	2.8	4.2
Other nondurable goods	95.63	95.57	88.45	36.5	36.2	36.1	2.62	2.64	2.45	1.0	1.1	1.1
NONMANUFACTURING	144.08	139.95	131.27	35.4	34.9	35.1	4.07	4.01	3.74	*	*	*
Mining	239.54	230.35	221.79	49.8	47.3	51.7	4.81	4.87	4.29	*	*	*
Contract construction	291.78	271.95	259.88	38.8	36.7	38.5	7.52	7.41	6.75	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities	227.01	222.19	218.94	41.5	41.3	41.0	5.47	5.38	5.34	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	123.50	122.06	113.56	34.4	34.0	34.0	3.59	3.59	3.34	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate	121.52	121.28	117.04	38.7	38.5	38.0	3.14	3.15	3.08	*	*	*
Services	106.26	104.32	95.74	33.0	32.6	32.9	3.22	3.20	2.91	*	*	*

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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