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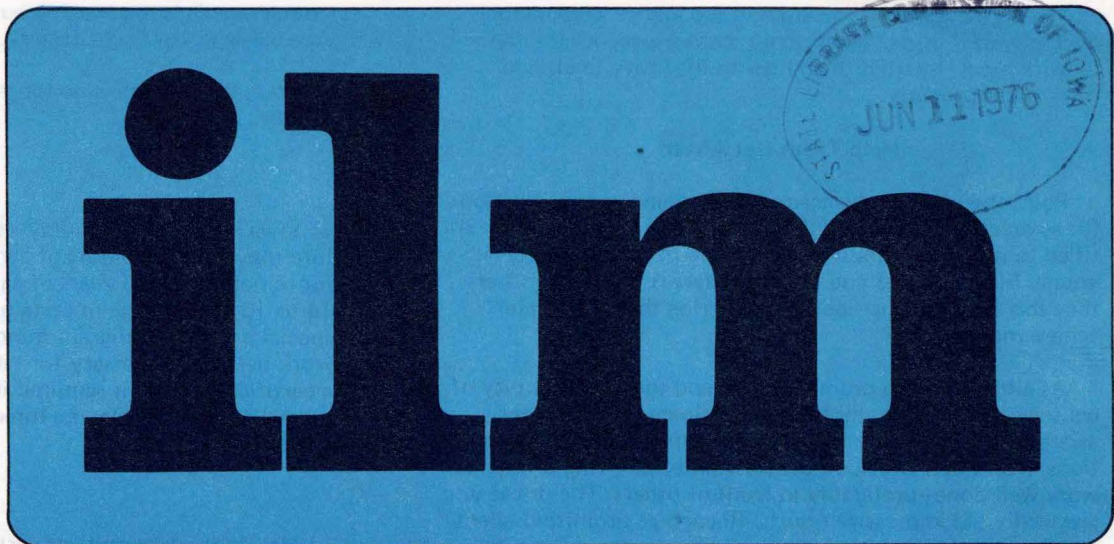
IOWA LABOR MARKET

April 1976

Employment and unemployment
hours and earnings
labor turnover
job insurance
job placement

IOWA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Research &
Statistics Department



BRING OUT THE BEST IN YOUNG WORKERS

In only a matter of days, Iowa's schools will close for the summer, turning loose hundreds of young people into the community for three long, hot months. Many of these youth will seek and find employment, some in permanent jobs and many others in temporary occupations.

Entering the labor market is a real challenge, not only for these young Iowans but also for the supervisors who direct their on-the-job efforts. To bring out the best in young workers, supervisors must know what they're like, how they react under certain conditions and what their goals are. Supervisors can't be expected to cope unaided with all the problems of beginning workers. But there are ways in which they can ease the introduction to work and at the same time simplify their jobs of supervision.

Start Right

Give the young worker more time than usual and devote more attention to details than with the older, more experienced worker. First job experiences are crucial and may bear heavily on potential career building.

Make him feel at ease. Young people tend to react strongly to new surroundings and new contacts. The beginner may be so overawed by the new job that his mind is literally not free to learn. It's part of the supervisor's job to make him feel more comfortable, more at ease. Show him the total work facilities. Explain any fringe benefits the company offers—recreational, social, educational or financial. Itemize in detail how and when he'll be paid, what deductions are made and why.

Give the newcomer a written list of rules and regulations of the company before he unintentionally breaks one or more of them.

Be prepared for a somewhat more personal relationship than usual. Young workers expect you not only to supervise but, like a teacher, to identify and bring out the best in them.

If possible, put the new worker under the wing of an experienced employee with a proven work record. The youngster will react favorably, ask more questions and learn more in this confidential relationship.

First Steps

Start on-the-job training immediately. If possible, put young beginners in a general orientation pool before assigning them to specific jobs. Food chains relying heavily on teenage employees have found preliminary training is more effective than indoctrination under fire.

Make the first tasks simple . . . therefore more successful. The more your teenager accomplishes, the faster he'll learn. Failures breed hesitancy. But the building of self-confidence through successful performance readies him for more difficult assignments.

Assign early tasks of short duration to ease the way into a full workload. Give the beginner a goal he can manage—so he can see for himself how he's doing.

Explain the job in clear, specific terms. Be sure your young worker understands exactly what's desired of him. If necessary, demonstrate what's to be done—then have him try it, repeating if need be until he does it right. And one very important point—explain **why** the job is done that way. Impress on him the importance of quality as well as speedy work, emphasizing that both will take time to develop.

Keep Them With You

Training workers is costly. Therefore it's a decided advantage to keep workers on the job—even young people in temporary summer jobs.

Minimize turnover by spotting trouble areas and trying to do something to correct them. If young workers start showing high absence or tardiness rates, try to find out why. Try to help them make adjustments to eliminate the problem. Then try to help raise their levels of performance.

Keep an eye out for their work safety. Young people tend to take chances more mature workers shun. Commend any adherence to safety rules. And if there is an accident, however minor, discuss it to determine how it might have been avoided.

Train young workers to stay on the job by keeping in good physical shape. Teach them to wear proper clothing in work areas. Instruct them how to lift heavy loads and carry them properly.

Help Them Get Ahead

Point the way to advancement. Explain the qualifications for advancement and how they can be acquired. Someone entitled to promotion should not be held back because he is young. Elevating one young worker serves to inform others they too can move up—possibly spurring them to greater achievement.

As alternatives to promotion, extend the responsibility of conscientious young employees; nominate them for merit awards or publish their accomplishments in company publications. Don't ever overlook the possibility of giving praise for work well done—preferably in front of others. The praise you give will yield impressive results. Recognize promising talent and help to cultivate it.

Easy to Hire

How many times have you heard employers say, "Hiring

young people is too much trouble. You run into all kinds of trouble with the Child Labor Laws, don't you know?"

Well, that excuse is no longer valid. It's easy to hire young people.

Iowa law requires employers to obtain work permits before they employ minors of certain ages. Permits are available for minors 12 to 16 years of age in street trades, for minors 14 to 16 years of age in certain assorted employment, and a special permit for migrant minors 12 to 16 years of age. No work permit is necessary for teenagers 16 or older. However, a certificate of age is required in the 16-17 age range. Teenagers 18 and older may be hired without permits or certificates.

Having work permits or certificates of age showing workers under 18 are legally old enough for the jobs they hold protects employers from unintentional violation of the Iowa Child Labor Laws. These are easily obtained. Contact your local school or Job Service of Iowa office for details.

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

Expected seasonal increases with the coming of spring boosted nonag wage and salary **EMPLOYMENT** by 8,000 jobs over the month . . . construction, the trade industries and services leading the way. Services experienced widespread gains . . . especially in lodging facilities, amusement and recreation areas. On the other hand, manufacturing industries remained unchanged from February . . . almost a repeat of the previous month's record . . . even with a duplication of labor-management dispute activities. Year ago activities in March failed to show anything deviating from the recently established trend . . . nonmanufacturing up, manufacturing down. Total employment rose from 1,183,800 in February to 1,208,900 in March . . . a growth of 25,100 workers . . . and an employment hike of 11,800 over last March's tally of 1,197,100.

The March **UNEMPLOYMENT** count totaled 79,500 . . . a drop of 3,700 from the February jobless total of 83,200. In March of last year, unemployment registered at 76,800. The current seasonally adjusted **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** was estimated as 5.1% . . . up from the 4.9% shown in February and in March 1975 . . . stemming from the less than expected decline of unemployment. Iowa's unadjusted jobless rate was estimated at 6.2% in March . . . 6.6% in February . . . and 6.0% in March 1975.

The Hawkeye State's civilian **LABOR FORCE**—the sum of employed and unemployed workers—totaled 1,288,400 in March . . . 1,267,100 in February . . . and 1,273,900 in March of last year.

Iowa's unemployment insurance program set an all-time record in **JOB INSURANCE** payments in March . . . reaching \$13,719,843 for the month . . . a gain of \$1,828,485 over the preceding February high level of \$11,891,358. The program paid the unemployed \$9,809,284 in March 1975 . . . \$3,910,559 under this March. The average weekly payment

in March was \$86.19. . . in February, \$85.46 . . . in March 1975, \$69.05. During the survey week (March 14-20), 36,487 unemployed workers filed Job Insurance claims . . . a drop of 1,045 from February count of 37,532 . . . and 2,819 under the 39,306 level of March a year ago.

No changes were seen over the month in total private **HOURS and EARNINGS**. Hours were up slightly in manufacturing . . . with earnings gaining 4¢ an hour. More overtime, particularly in primary and fabricated metals, contributed to the hourly increase . . . and a wage hike for farm and construction machinery workers complimented the earnings' slight upswing. These were offset by a steady workweek and decreased weekly earnings in nonmanufacturing.

In the area of **LABOR TURNOVER**, demands for manufacturing workers rose over the month . . . more rapidly and further than a year ago . . . indicating a substantially lower layoff rate. With new hires up . . . layoffs down . . . quits occurring at a higher rate—labor demand presents a healthier look in the economic picture.

WHAT'S UP AHEAD? . . . Iowa's economic scene showed some improvement from February . . . the unusually warm, dry weather permitting a pickup in construction activity . . . a primary reason for the boost. Manufacturing has stayed static, although replacement and recall of workers are occurring and scattered new hires are increasing. More activity in the manufacturing sector is expected as consumer confidence returns . . . and the demands for manufactured goods grow. Agriculture employment is on its seasonal upswing, rising steadily as spring advances. The immediate outlook grows more favorable . . . seemingly on an upward slant . . . but would suggest that continued caution can't hurt anything.

Table I - Civilian Labor Force by Place of Residence

	Resident Civilian Labor Force 1/	Resident Unemployed	Seasonally Adjusted Rate	Percent Unemployed	Resident Total Employment 2/	Nonagricultural Wage and Salary 3/	Self-employed, Unpaid Family & Domestic Workers 4/	Agriculture
March 1976								
Iowa.....	1,288,400	79,500	5.1	6.2	1,208,900	946,400	130,600	131,800
Cedar Rapids.....	76,500	4,600	*	6.1	71,800	64,600	5,100	2,100
Council Bluffs.....	38,900	2,800	*	7.2	36,100	30,700	3,200	2,200
Davenport.....	68,400	4,600	*	6.7	63,800	57,600	4,800	1,400
Des Moines.....	158,800	10,200	*	6.4	148,500	134,200	11,800	2,500
Dubuque.....	40,200	3,100	*	7.7	37,100	32,400	2,700	2,000
Sioux City.....	54,300	3,000	*	5.6	51,300	43,800	5,300	2,000
Waterloo.....	60,100	4,900	*	8.2	55,100	49,200	4,400	1,500
February 1976								
Iowa.....	1,267,100	83,200	4.9	6.6	1,183,800	939,200	127,800	116,800
Cedar Rapids.....	75,700	4,600	*	6.1	71,100	64,200	5,100	1,800
Council Bluffs.....	38,200	2,800	*	7.4	35,300	30,300	3,100	2,000
Davenport.....	67,900	4,700	*	6.9	63,200	57,200	4,700	1,200
Des Moines.....	158,000	10,300	*	6.5	147,700	133,900	11,600	2,200
Dubuque.....	40,000	3,000	*	7.6	36,900	32,500	2,700	1,800
Sioux City.....	54,000	3,600	*	6.7	50,400	43,300	5,200	1,900
Waterloo.....	59,900	5,000	*	8.3	54,900	49,200	4,400	1,300
March 1975								
Iowa.....	1,273,900	76,800	4.9	6.0	1,197,100	932,100	132,600	132,500
Cedar Rapids.....	75,000	4,200	*	5.6	70,800	63,500	5,200	2,100
Council Bluffs.....	38,500	3,400	*	8.8	35,100	29,700	3,200	2,200
Davenport.....	68,100	3,800	*	5.5	64,300	57,900	5,000	1,400
Des Moines.....	157,200	9,000	*	5.7	148,200	133,500	12,100	2,500
Dubuque.....	40,900	3,100	*	7.5	37,900	33,000	2,900	2,000
Sioux City.....	54,600	3,400	*	6.2	51,200	43,600	5,500	2,100
Waterloo.....	59,200	3,400	*	5.7	55,800	49,700	4,600	1,500

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, 1975 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 II - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975
MANUFACTURING.....	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	NA	2.7	2.4	3.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.2
Durable Goods.....	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	NA	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	2.3
Stone, clay & glass products.....	3.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.2	NA	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0
Primary metal industries.....	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	NA	1.9	1.3	6.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	4.2
Fabricated metal products.....	3.5	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.4	NA	4.7	2.2	5.2	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.1	0.2	3.4
Machinery except electrical.....	1.8	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	NA	1.9	1.6	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.9
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	3.6	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.7	0.8	NA	3.4	2.0	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.7	2.4
Other durable goods.....	4.5	2.7	1.9	3.6	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	NA	2.9	2.7	3.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	2.1
Nondurable Goods.....	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	NA	2.7	3.0	4.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.1
Food & kindred products.....	3.1	2.2	4.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.9	NA	2.6	3.1	4.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.8
Meat products.....	4.2	2.6	5.4	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.5	1.6	NA	2.4	3.6	6.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	2.1	4.6
Printing & publishing.....	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	NA	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.5
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	3.8	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	NA	2.8	2.1	4.7	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.3	2.8
Other nondurable goods.....	4.2	4.2	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.2	0.4	0.9	NA	3.4	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	0.5	0.8	1.1

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

Table III - Iowa Labor Force Summary
March 1976

County - Labor Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	Employment	Nonag Wage and Salary	Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestics	Agriculture
Iowa - Statewide	1,288,357	79,492	6.2	1,208,865	946,435	130,586	131,844
Cedar Rapids SMSA	76,454	4,647	6.1	71,807	64,579	5,149	2,079
Davenport - RI - Moline SMSA							
Des Moines SMSA	158,777	10,238	6.4	148,539	134,213	11,793	2,533
Dubuque SMSA	40,188	3,085	7.7	37,103	32,376	2,739	1,988
Omaha - Council Bluffs SMSA	252,364	23,361	9.3	229,003			
Sioux City SMSA	54,316	3,042	5.6	51,274	43,843	5,317	2,114
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	60,055	4,943	8.2	55,112	49,231	4,417	1,464
Adair - Greenfield	4,257	248	5.8	4,009	2,054	493	1,462
Adams - Corning	2,430	156	6.4	2,274	1,192	358	724
Allamakee - Waukon	6,571	467	7.1	6,104	3,641	994	1,469
Appanoose - Centerville	5,992	639	10.7	5,353	3,721	903	729
Audubon - Audubon	3,916	232	5.9	3,684	1,981	582	1,121
Benton - Vinton	10,016	400	4.0	9,616	6,603	1,220	1,793
Black Hawk							
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	60,055	4,943	8.2	55,112	49,231	4,417	1,464
Boone - Boone	11,427	727	6.4	10,700	8,367	1,142	1,191
Bremer - Waverly	9,716	587	6.0	9,129	6,858	937	1,334
Buchanan - Independence	9,200	484	5.3	8,716	6,136	978	1,602
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	9,124	348	3.8	8,776	6,350	1,017	1,409
Butler - Allison	7,146	423	5.9	6,723	4,293	968	1,462
Calhoun - Rockwell City	5,788	290	5.0	5,498	3,538	796	1,164
Carroll - Carroll	9,818	584	5.9	9,234	5,813	1,696	1,725
Cass - Atlantic	8,252	504	6.1	7,748	4,956	1,249	1,543
Cedar - Tipton	7,480	254	3.4	7,226	4,641	1,030	1,555
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	21,964	1,685	7.7	20,279	17,367	1,853	1,059
Cherokee - Cherokee	7,237	332	4.6	6,905	4,668	896	1,341
Chickasaw - New Hampton	6,582	476	7.2	6,106	3,826	937	1,343
Clarke - Osceola	4,123	332	8.1	3,791	2,343	503	945
Clay - Spencer	8,699	342	3.9	8,357	6,121	1,035	1,201
Clayton - Guttenberg	9,452	824	8.7	8,628	4,869	1,528	2,231
Clinton - Clinton	24,762	1,507	6.1	23,255	19,134	2,197	1,924
Crawford - Denison	8,680	419	4.8	8,261	5,354	1,074	1,833
Dallas - Perry	13,240	805	6.1	12,435	9,783	1,316	1,336
Davis - Bloomfield	3,397	263	7.7	3,134	1,884	569	681
Decatur - Leon	4,112	233	5.7	3,879	2,610	510	759
Delaware - Manchester	7,582	432	5.7	7,150	4,180	1,164	1,806
Des Moines - Burlington	18,733	1,788	9.5	16,945	14,817	1,337	791
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	6,409	360	5.6	6,049	4,132	992	925
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	40,188	3,085	7.7	37,103	32,376	2,739	1,988
Emmet - Estherville	6,131	363	5.9	5,768	4,345	700	723
Fayette - Oelwein	10,968	665	6.1	10,303	7,032	1,359	1,912
Floyd - Charles City	8,523	664	7.8	7,859	5,855	989	1,015
Franklin - Hampton	5,803	243	4.2	5,560	3,126	821	1,613
Freemont - Sidney	4,309	243	5.6	4,066	2,380	552	1,134
Greene - Jefferson	5,253	332	6.3	4,921	2,981	767	1,173
Grundy - Grundy Center	5,883	248	4.2	5,635	3,665	552	1,418
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	5,414	365	6.7	5,049	2,960	798	1,291
Hamilton - Webster City	8,130	604	7.4	7,526	5,096	1,107	1,323
Hancock - Garner	5,762	260	4.5	5,502	3,498	691	1,313
Hardin - Iowa Falls	9,911	356	3.6	9,555	6,852	1,315	1,388
Harrison - Missouri Valley	6,692	492	7.4	6,200	3,847	976	1,377
Henry - Mount Pleasant	9,102	488	5.4	8,614	6,600	1,063	951
Howard - Cresco	4,810	359	7.5	4,451	2,469	754	1,228
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,666	383	6.8	5,283	3,500	799	984

**Table III - Iowa Labor Force Summary
March 1976**

County - Labor Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	Employment	Nonag Wage and Salary	Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestic	Agriculture
Ida - Ida Grove	3,869	132	3.4	3,737	1,943	676	1,118
Iowa - Marengo	8,443	202	2.4	8,241	5,623	1,116	1,502
Jackson - Maquoketa	9,539	596	6.2	8,943	6,001	1,195	1,747
Jasper	15,877	1,158	7.3	14,719	11,289	1,716	1,714
Jefferson - Fairfield	6,665	411	6.2	6,254	4,599	845	810
Johnson - Iowa City	38,132	1,199	3.1	36,933	32,435	2,816	1,682
Jones - Anamosa	8,665	311	3.6	8,354	5,660	1,107	1,587
Keokuk - Sigourney	4,982	385	7.7	4,597	2,523	651	1,423
Kossuth - Algona	9,943	628	6.3	9,315	5,477	1,530	2,308
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	18,750	1,261	6.7	17,489	14,790	1,830	869
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	76,454	4,647	6.1	71,807	64,579	5,149	2,079
Louisa - Wapello	4,685	200	4.3	4,485	3,429	455	601
Lucas - Chariton	4,330	342	7.9	3,988	2,810	485	693
Lyon - Rock Rapids	5,709	192	3.4	5,517	3,113	883	1,521
Madison - Winterset	5,525	455	8.2	5,070	3,370	611	1,089
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	8,826	475	5.4	8,351	5,930	1,130	1,291
Marion - Knoxville	12,868	479	3.7	12,389	9,933	1,346	1,110
Marshall - Marshalltown	17,981	945	5.3	17,036	13,594	1,908	1,534
Mills - Glenwood	5,594	302	5.4	5,292	3,871	494	927
Mitchell - Osage	5,257	416	7.9	4,841	2,758	799	1,284
Monona - Onawa	5,049	346	6.9	4,703	2,796	779	1,128
Monroe - Albia	4,146	377	9.1	3,769	2,773	496	500
Montgomery - Red Oak	5,936	296	5.0	5,640	3,880	745	1,015
Muscatine - Muscatine	18,153	853	4.7	17,300	14,613	1,597	1,090
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,027	268	3.8	6,759	4,228	1,165	1,366
Osceola - Sibley	3,442	283	8.2	3,159	1,785	513	861
Page - Shenandoah	9,112	351	3.9	8,761	6,134	1,048	1,579
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,149	371	7.2	4,778	2,937	795	1,046
Plymouth - Le Mars	10,249	472	4.6	9,777	6,517	1,032	2,228
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	4,827	413	8.6	4,414	2,535	661	1,218
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	146,189	9,646	6.6	136,543			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA)	40,937	3,905	9.5	37,032			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	9,465	462	4.9	9,003	6,461	1,011	1,531
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,098	189	6.1	2,909	1,415	475	1,019
Sac - Sac City	6,335	284	4.5	6,051	3,436	939	1,676
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	65,536	3,808	5.8	61,728			
Shelby - Harlan	5,848	389	6.7	5,459	3,165	821	1,473
Sioux - Orange City	13,046	526	4.0	12,520	8,065	1,867	2,588
Story - Ames	33,523	1,119	3.3	32,404	27,396	2,982	2,026
Tama - Tama-Toledo	9,040	391	4.3	8,649	5,560	1,214	1,875
Taylor	3,591	205	5.7	3,386	1,643	592	1,151
Union - Creston	6,139	486	7.9	5,653	4,122	786	745
Van Buren - Koesauqua	3,696	263	7.1	3,433	2,263	512	658
Wapello - Ottumwa	14,946	1,531	10.2	13,415	11,434	1,315	666
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	12,588	592	4.7	11,996			
Washington - Washington	8,679	557	6.4	8,122	5,592	1,217	1,313
Wayne - Corydon	3,476	223	6.4	3,253	1,832	467	954
Webster - Fort Dodge	21,166	1,245	5.9	19,921	16,576	1,968	1,377
Winnebago - Forest City	6,768	319	4.7	6,449	4,616	991	842
Winneshiek - Decorah	11,312	913	8.1	10,399	6,736	1,426	2,237
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	48,440	2,854	5.9	45,586			
Worth - Northwood	3,746	247	6.6	3,499	2,241	393	865
Wright - Clarion	6,903	334	4.8	6,569	4,348	904	1,317

Table IV - Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Change From:	
				Feb. 1976 to Mar. 1976	Mar. 1975 to Mar. 1976
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	998,700	990,700	973,000	8,000	25,700
MANUFACTURING.....	228,800	228,800	230,100	0	- 1,300
DURABLE GOODS.....	139,700	139,600	142,600	100	- 2,900
Lumber & furniture.....	8,300	8,300	8,000	0	300
Stone, clay & glass products.....	5,600	5,400	5,700	200	- 100
Primary metal industries.....	7,100	7,100	8,100	0	- 1,000
Fabricated metal products.....	15,800*	15,700*	16,600	100	- 800
Machinery except electrical.....	59,200	59,300	61,900	- 100	- 2,700
Farm machinery.....	28,100	28,100	29,100*	0	- 1,000
Construction & related machinery.....	18,200	18,300	19,500	- 100	- 1,300
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	24,700	24,600	23,900	100	800
Transportation equipment.....	8,200*	8,200*	8,200	0	0
Other durable goods 2/.....	10,800	11,000	10,200*	- 200	600
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	89,100	89,300	87,500	- 200	1,600
Food & kindred products.....	47,100*	47,300*	47,400	- 200	- 300
Meat products.....	23,600*	23,700*	23,700	- 100	- 100
Grain mill products.....	10,800	11,000	10,800	- 200	0
Bakery products.....	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,200	4,200	3,600	0	600
Paper & allied products.....	3,900	3,900	3,500	0	400
Printing & publishing.....	14,700	14,700	14,600	0	100
Newspapers.....	6,500	6,400	6,500	100	0
Chemicals & allied products.....	7,200*	7,100*	7,300	100	- 100
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	10,200	10,200	9,300*	0	900
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	100
NONMANUFACTURING.....	769,900	761,900	742,900	8,000	27,000
Nonmetallic mining.....	2,500	2,300	2,500	200	0
Contract construction.....	40,000	38,200	38,000	1,800	2,000
Transportation & public utilities.....	53,900	53,800	54,100	100	- 200
Railroad transportation.....	8,400	8,500	9,000	- 100	- 600
Communication.....	13,200	13,200	13,400	0	- 200
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10,900	10,800	10,800	100	100
Wholesale & retail trade.....	246,000	242,900	237,500	3,100	8,500
Wholesale trade.....	51,400*	51,000*	49,500	400	1,900
Retail trade.....	194,600	191,800	188,000	2,800	6,600
Retail, general merchandise.....	27,800	27,900	27,700	- 100	100
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	46,900	46,700	46,600	200	300
Banking.....	15,800	15,800	15,500	0	300
Insurance carriers & agents.....	18,500	18,400	18,800	100	- 300
Services.....	179,500	178,000	172,400	1,500	7,100
Medical & other health services.....	58,800	58,600	55,900	200	2,900
Government.....	201,200	200,000	191,800	1,200	9,400
Federal government.....	19,100	19,200	19,600	- 100	- 500
State government.....	50,000	49,700	46,900	300	3,100
Local government.....	132,100	131,100	125,300	1,000	6,800
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	800	800	1,800	0	- 1,000

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, 1975 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

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

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Overtime Hours 1/		
	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$163.76	\$163.76	\$152.30	35.6	35.6	35.5	\$4.60	\$4.60	\$4.29	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	227.26	225.10	210.28	39.8	39.7	39.6	5.71	5.67	5.31	2.6	2.5	2.5
Durable Goods.....	231.38	228.80	216.81	40.1	40.0	40.3	5.77	5.72	5.38	2.1	2.0	2.2
Lumber & furniture.....	182.60	181.06	160.33	38.2	37.8	37.2	4.78	4.79	4.31	1.3	1.4	0.9
Stone, clay & glass products.....	229.81	233.93	189.13	42.4	43.4	39.9	5.42	5.39	4.74	5.5	5.9	3.9
Primary metal industries.....	259.36	247.42	221.10	41.9	41.1	40.2	6.19	6.02	5.50	3.6	3.1	2.9
Fabricated metal products.....	207.16	198.07	191.43	40.7	39.3	40.3	5.09	5.04	4.75	2.0	1.3	1.7
Machinery except electrical.....	274.05	271.73	258.34	40.6	40.8	41.4	6.75	6.66	6.24	2.0	2.1	2.6
Farm machinery.....	290.65	289.48	279.64	40.2	40.6	41.8	7.23	7.13	6.69	2.3	2.5	3.4
Construction & related machinery.....	289.16	283.68	264.80	40.9	40.7	41.7	7.07	6.97	6.35	1.7	1.5	1.8
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	187.89	186.53	177.36	38.9	38.7	39.5	4.83	4.82	4.49	1.3	1.0	1.4
Transportation equipment.....	176.35	176.36	165.63	41.3	41.4	40.3	4.27	4.26	4.11	2.3	2.5	1.4
Other durable goods.....	161.63	164.05	155.87	37.5	37.8	37.2	4.31	4.34	4.19	1.1	0.9	1.2
Nondurable Goods.....	221.03	219.29	200.72	39.4	39.3	38.6	5.61	5.58	5.20	3.4	3.5	2.9
Food & kindred products.....	247.02	243.39	222.05	40.1	39.9	39.3	6.16	6.10	5.65	4.1	4.2	3.9
Meat products.....	275.62	269.10	244.48	39.6	39.0	38.5	6.96	6.90	6.35	4.0	4.0	3.6
Grain mill products.....	240.72	242.78	224.62	40.8	41.5	40.4	5.90	5.85	5.56	4.2	4.5	4.3
Apparel & other textile products.....	104.10	105.00	100.45	34.7	35.0	35.0	3.00	3.00	2.87	0.5	0.5	0.6
Paper & allied products.....	187.42	188.65	172.83	41.1	41.1	40.1	4.56	4.59	4.31	3.4	3.8	3.3
Printing & publishing.....	197.69	206.36	179.58	37.3	38.5	36.8	5.30	5.36	4.88	2.3	3.4	1.3
Newspapers.....	168.53	175.39	160.06	32.1	33.6	32.4	5.25	5.22	4.94	1.8	2.6	1.5
Chemicals & allied products.....	232.88	223.20	212.00	41.0	40.0	40.0	5.68	5.58	5.30	1.6	1.8	1.8
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	217.33	210.92	191.49	39.3	37.8	37.4	5.53	5.58	5.12	3.8	3.0	2.2
Other nondurable goods.....	111.79	108.23	92.88	39.5	39.5	36.0	2.83	2.74	2.58	1.7	1.4	1.1
NONMANUFACTURING.....	144.06	144.40	133.67	34.3	34.3	34.1	4.20	4.21	3.92	*	*	*
Mining.....	221.03	219.74	212.47	45.2	45.4	45.4	4.89	4.84	4.68	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	292.81	291.61	273.75	37.3	37.1	37.5	7.85	7.86	7.30	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	241.57	242.13	216.65	40.6	40.9	40.8	5.95	5.92	5.31	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	125.87	129.02	114.49	33.3	33.6	32.9	3.78	3.84	3.48	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	123.65	124.42	121.34	38.4	38.4	38.4	3.22	3.24	3.16	*	*	*
Services.....	112.99	111.27	104.63	32.1	31.7	31.9	3.52	3.51	3.28	*	*	*

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, 1975 benchmark levels) *Data not available **Not Comparable

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

	Gross Average Weekly Earnings			Spendable Average Weekly Earnings					
	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Worker With No Dependents			Married Worker With Three Dependents		
	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1975	Mar. 1975
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$163.76	\$163.76	\$152.30	\$129.38	\$129.38	\$120.96	\$143.03	\$143.03	\$133.84
MANUFACTURING.....	227.26	225.10	210.28	172.00	170.51	160.21	187.93	186.43	175.09
Durable Goods.....	231.38	228.80	216.81	174.79	173.04	164.71	190.79	189.00	179.63
Nondurable Goods.....	221.03	219.29	200.72	167.70	166.51	153.62	183.60	182.39	168.34
NONMANUFACTURING.....	144.06	144.40	133.67	115.70	115.94	108.00	129.45	129.67	121.75
Mining.....	221.03	219.74	212.47	167.70	166.82	161.72	183.60	182.71	176.61
Contract Construction.....	292.81	291.61	273.75	215.39	214.67	203.07	233.66	232.82	220.12
Transportation & Public Utilities	241.57	242.13	216.65	181.68	182.06	164.60	197.87	198.26	179.52
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	125.87	129.02	114.49	103.04	105.23	94.50	117.56	119.63	109.16
Finance & Real Estate.....	123.65	124.42	121.34	101.49	102.03	99.39	116.10	116.61	113.66
Services.....	112.99	111.27	104.63	93.86	92.63	87.45	108.46	107.09	101.77

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

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975
Cedar Rapids.....	\$231.18	\$227.92	\$215.54	40.7	40.7	40.9	\$5.68	\$5.60	\$5.27
Council Bluffs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport.....	279.62	270.47	251.91	41.0	39.6	41.5	6.82	6.83	6.07
Des Moines.....	233.79	236.38	212.80	38.9	39.2	38.0	6.01	6.03	5.60
Dubuque.....	276.00	266.27	244.35	40.0	39.1	38.3	6.90	6.81	6.38
Sioux City.....	203.99	205.35	188.64	38.2	38.6	39.3	5.34	5.32	4.80
Waterloo.....	287.34	279.30	263.00	40.3	39.9	40.4	7.13	7.00	6.51

1/ See footnote - Table V *Data not available.

Table VIII - Job Service of Iowa Activities

	March 1976		February 1976		March 1975	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants.....	14,636	6,743	12,959	5,708	8,020	*
Total placements.....	6,092	2,385	4,394	1,844	4,057	*
Nonagricultural.....	5,969	2,369	4,344	1,833	3,955	*
Agricultural.....	123	16	50	11	87	*
New job openings 1/	10,320	*	6,839	*	7,141	*
Active applicants.....	63,283	30,256	62,137	29,627	80,390	35,843
JOB INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	10,824	3,467	11,740	3,064	14,018	4,572
Continued claims.....	155,298	42,553	134,229	36,309	151,140	43,179
First payments issued.....	7,248	1,945	8,862	2,218	9,782	2,802
Total weeks paid.....	159,178	40,372	139,141	34,928	142,060	39,518
Total payments.....	\$13,719,843	\$2,732,749	\$11,891,358	\$2,350,806	\$9,809,284	\$2,322,558
Average weekly payment.....	\$86.19	\$67.69	\$85.46	\$67.30	\$69.05	\$58.77
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$87.62	\$69.32	\$86.76	\$68.77	\$70.90	\$62.03

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities. *Data not available.

Table IX - Iowans Receiving Job Insurance 1/

	Total			Women			Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer		
	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975	Mar. 1976	Feb. 1976	Mar. 1975
Total.....	36,487	37,532	39,306	9,531	10,060	10,879	27,641	26,169	26,794
Contract Construction.....	10,349	10,304	9,620	183	152	175*	8,439	7,666	7,467
Manufacturing.....	12,249	13,004	16,332	3,689	3,939	5,814	8,727	8,608	10,012
Durable Goods.....	7,716	8,001	10,499	1,946	1,980	3,576	5,552	5,677	6,647
Nondurable Goods.....	4,533	5,003	5,833	1,743	1,959	2,238	3,175	2,931	3,365
Trade	6,906	6,904	7,109	2,862	2,920	2,566	5,271	4,774	4,899
Services.....	3,619	3,747	3,026	2,115	2,264	1,573	2,699	2,661	2,022
All Other Industries.....	3,364	3,573	3,219	682	785	751	2,505	2,460	2,394

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.

JOB SERVICE OF IOWA
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