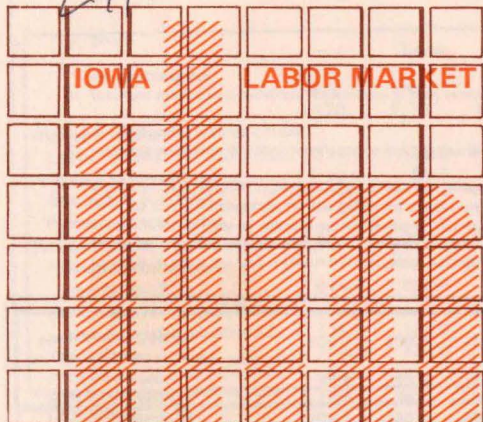


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employment and unemployment
hours and earnings
labor turnover
unemployment insurance
employment security activities

February 1976

**IOWA
EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
COMMISSION**

Research & Statistics Department

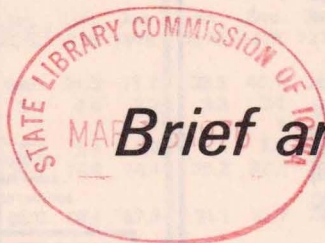
**1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319**

Commissioners

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Brief and to the Point -



A new name . . . a new logo . . . clearly and concisely calling attention to vital services available to employers and workers throughout Iowa.

Job Service of Iowa . . . easy to remember . . . easy to use . . . quick to bring results.

Almost since its beginning over 40 years ago, employment security nationally has been burdened by a profusion—or confusion—of names. In Idaho, it's called "Department of Employment." New York prefers "Department of Labor." And the Wisconsin label is, "Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations." Identical agencies operating under different names . . . all very confusing to employers, job seekers, unemployment insurance claimants and the general public.

To erase the confusion . . . to bring to employment security nationwide a simple, easy to remember identity . . . recognizable anywhere, the Department of Labor set about finding an appropriate name suitable for all employment security agencies. The name had to encompass everything pertaining to work—employment, unemployment, job development, worker recruitment—everything. It must be brief and to the point, getting the message across right now.

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On February 18, Iowa became the 40th state in the nation to adopt the Job Service identity for its employment security agency. Promoted by Department of Labor funds, Job Service of Iowa quickly and effectively became operative statewide. With the move, the employment service division was renamed the Job Placement division and the unemployment insurance division became the Job Insurance division. The legal name of the agency, Iowa Employment Security Commission, was retained as a subtitle.

Employment security dates back to 1933 when Congress passed the Wagner-Peyser Act, mandating each state to form an employment service system based on national standards. The Iowa legislature met in December 1936 to formulate the state's Employment Security Law. This law created the Iowa Employment Security Commission and made it responsible for both the public employment service and the unemployment insurance service.

Since its inception, millions of Iowans have benefited from the service. Countless thousands have been served by the unemployment insurance program. And in the area of job placements—with early records not available, the state service between July 1935 and June 1975 placed Iowa workers in 4,253,604 jobs. This is an average of 106,300 jobs filled in each working year . . . or 404 job placements in each working hour . . . or an average 50 an hour—nearly one every minute for the past 40 years.

During the 40-year period, an untold number of Iowa employers—estimated in the tens of thousands—have received the agency's varied services, ranging from worker recruitment to labor market statistics.

In many instances, Iowa has led the nation in employment security activities . . . in job placements . . . in services to veterans . . . and in other areas.

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Above all, we believe Job Service of Iowa will be the key that helps unlock our state's economy by placing more professional and nonprofessional workers in more professional and non-professional jobs.

Table I - Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

	Thousands			Change From:	
	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Dec. 1975 to Jan. 1976	Jan. 1975 to Jan. 1976
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,005.8	1,021.9	990.3	16,100	15,500
MANUFACTURING.....	233.0	228.6	242.6	4,400	-9,600
Durable Goods.....	142.7	137.7	152.8	5,000	-10,100
Lumber & furniture.....	8.9	9.1	9.0	-200	-100
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6.0	6.6	6.2	-600	-200
Primary metal industries.....	7.4*	7.4*	9.0	0	-1,600
Fabricated metal products.....	15.9	15.7	17.6	200	-1,700
Machinery (except electrical).....	60.2	58.2	65.2	2,000	-5,000
Farm machinery.....	29.1	27.3	31.9*	1,800	-2,800
Construction & related machinery	17.9	17.8	19.7*	100	-1,800
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	25.3	22.0	26.4	3,300	-1,100
Transportation equipment.....	8.3*	8.1*	9.0	200	-700
Other durable goods 2/.....	10.6	10.6	10.4*	0	200
Nondurable Goods.....	90.3	90.8	89.8	-500	500
Food & kindred products.....	49.3	49.8	49.3	-500	0
Meat products.....	24.6*	25.3*	24.7	-700	-100
Grain mill products.....	11.1	11.1	11.1	0	0
Bakery products.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Apparel & other textile products.....	4.3	4.2	3.9	100	400
Paper & allied products.....	4.0	3.9	3.6	100	400
Printing & publishing.....	14.7	14.8	14.5	-100	200
Newspapers.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	0	0
Chemicals & allied products.....	6.7*	6.7	6.8	0	-100
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	9.2*	9.1	9.3	100	-100
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	2.2	2.3	2.2	-100	0
NONMANUFACTURING.....	772.7	793.3	747.8	20,800	24,900
Nonmetallic mining.....	2.6	2.9	2.5	-300	100
Contract construction.....	42.6	48.3	43.0	-5,700	-400
Transportation & public utilities.....	54.2	55.0	54.7	-800	-500
Railroad transportation.....	8.0	8.3	9.1	-300	-1,100
Communication.....	13.0	13.0	13.2	0	-200
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10.5	10.5	10.4	0	100
Wholesale & retail trade.....	251.6	261.2	241.8	-9,600	9,800
Wholesale trade.....	51.9	52.0	50.0	-100	1,900
Retail trade.....	199.7	209.2	191.7	-9,500	8,000
Retail general merchandise.....	29.9	33.7	29.7	-3,800	200
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	47.0	47.3	46.5	-300	500
Banking.....	15.9	15.9	15.5	0	400
Insurance carriers & agents.....	18.3	18.4	18.4	-100	-100
Services.....	177.5	179.1	169.8	-1,600	7,700
Medical & other health services.....	57.3	57.3	54.3	0	3,000
Government.....	197.2	199.5	189.5	-2,300	7,700
Federal government.....	19.9	20.4	20.3	-500	-400
State government.....	48.4	48.6	45.8	-200	2,600
Local government.....					
Persons Involved in Labor-					
Management Disputes.....	128.9	130.6	123.4	-1,700	5,500

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

As a whole, **EMPLOYMENT** among nonmanufacturing industries experienced a decline . . . while manufacturing firms showed an over the month gain, benefiting from worker recalls. The overall change in nonag wage and salary employment from December was down 16,100. Seasonally affected industries—such as construction and trade—recorded expected drops . . . especially eating and drinking places, various sections of general merchandising and all phases of construction . . . combining to lower the nonmanufacturing sector by more than 20,000 workers. Manufacturing industries recalled over 3,900 employees from previous months' layoffs . . . recording a January gain of 4,400 . . . with some seasonal dips in food processing and stone, clay and glass having little effect on the manufacturing upswing. Compared to the year ago figure, manufacturing looked better than in some preceding months. While total employment in the sector was nearly 10,000 under last year, the lag is less than in recent months. Iowa's January employment count showed 1,223,900 workers on the job statewide . . . compared to 1,249,100 in December . . . 1,209,300 in January 1975.

The **UNEMPLOYMENT** level rose from 84,700 in December to 93,100 in January . . . a seasonal boost of 8,400. Unemployment totaled 70,300 in January 1975. Iowa's seasonally adjusted **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** for January was estimated at 5.3% of the labor force . . . down six-tenths of a percentage point from the December estimate of 5.9% . . . but significantly higher than the adjusted rate of 4.2% of January a year ago. By comparison, the national seasonally adjusted January rate was 7.8%. The state's unadjusted January rate was 7.1% . . . the highest on record . . . up seven-tenths of a percentage point from the December mark of 6.4%. The unadjusted rate for January of last year was 5.5%.

The civilian **LABOR FORCE**—the total of all workers in Iowa, employed and unemployed—tallied 1,317,000 in January . . . 1,333,800 in December . . . 1,279,600 in January 1975.

Iowa's **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE** payments jumped to a record high of \$11,621,222 in January . . . \$457,933 more than the previous record high of \$11,163,289 set in April 1975. The average January payment was \$84.21. December's payments totaled \$10,119,869 . . . with an average payment of \$82.55. A year ago, payments amounted to \$6,875,879 . . . with a weekly average of \$67.78. During the current survey week, 37,475 unemployed workers filed claims for job insurance . . . 5,570 more than in December when 31,905 filed . . . all occupations showing significant gains. A year ago, 31,418 claims were filed for unemployment insurance payments.

HOURS AND EARNINGS: Total private hourly earnings increased 5¢ over the month . . . while weekly hours lost six minutes. In manufacturing, the return of large numbers of production workers from layoffs helped push up hourly earnings . . . even though less overtime slimmed down the workweek. The seasonal employment drop in several nonmanufacturing industries—including contract construction, trade and some of the services—raised hourly earnings 3¢.

LABOR TURNOVER: The demand for Iowa manufacturing labor increased from December. Total accessions were up. So were separations . . . with the increase stemming from a boost in quits . . . not layoffs. This indicates more availability of jobs. Much of the January accessions hike came from the recall of workers laid off in fabricated metals and machinery. Further accessions growth over the month resulted from increased new hires. Although some individual industries were still laying off workers, the impact was cancelled by large numbers of callbacks.

WHAT'S UP AHEAD? . . . Iowa's general economic picture remained much the same as in December. Seasonal factors held hiring activity low . . . some Job Service of Iowa offices reporting slight improvement in manufacturing employment . . . mostly recalls. With spring coming, Iowa's economy is expected to pick up . . . but it'd be well to remain watchful . . . cautious.

**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		
	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975
Resident Civilian																								
Labor Force 1/.....	1,317.0	1,333.8	1,279.6	80.8	81.3	77.7	39.5	40.1	37.7	70.1	69.9	68.8	166.5	167.3	163.7	48.8	42.7	42.5	54.9	55.0	54.4	62.5	63.8	60.6
Resident Unemployed.....	93.1	84.7	70.3	5.1	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	5.3	4.6	3.6	10.9	9.9	8.1	3.6	3.1	2.4	3.8	3.2	3.0	5.3	4.8	2.9
Seasonally Adjusted.....	5.3	5.9	4.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Percent Unemployed.....	7.1	6.4	5.5	6.3	5.4	4.2	8.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.9	4.9	8.3	7.2	5.6	7.0	5.8	5.6	8.6	7.6	4.8
Resident Total Employment 2/	1,223.9	1,249.1	1,209.3	75.7	76.9	74.4	36.2	37.1	34.8	64.9	65.3	65.2	155.6	157.4	155.7	39.3	39.6	40.1	51.0	51.8	51.4	57.1	59.0	57.7
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary 3/.....	974.7	990.4	961.7	68.5	69.4	67.3	31.1	31.7	29.8	58.7	59.0	59.0	141.0	142.4	141.0	34.6	34.8	35.4	43.8	44.4	44.1	51.2	52.8	51.8
Self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers 4/.....	134.3	137.8	132.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	12.4	12.6	12.4	2.9	3.0	3.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.7
Agriculture.....	114.8	120.9	114.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3

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

	January 1976		December 1975		January 1975	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New applicants.....	15,307	*	11,000	*	11,927	*
Total placements.....	5,015	2,224	5,090	1,901	5,303	*
Nonagricultural.....	4,955	2,217	*	*	5,223	*
Agricultural.....	60	7	*	*	69	*
New job openings 1/.....	7,881	*	*	*	7,314	*
Active applicants.....	57,083	27,180	47,124	23,450	92,108	36,108
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	20,315	5,164	23,812	6,067	25,770	5,716
Continued claims.....	132,964	38,173	133,638	40,979	102,249	31,067
First payments issued.....	13,332	3,429	8,978	2,074	14,500	3,236
Total weeks paid.....	137,995	36,639	122,598	37,460	101,439	28,830
Total payments.....	\$11,621,222	\$2,503,489	\$10,119,869	\$2,575,449	\$6,875,879	\$1,644,926
Average weekly payment.....	\$84.21	\$68.33	\$82.55	\$68.75	\$67.78	\$57.06
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$86.48	\$72.56	\$83.88	\$70.35	\$69.29	\$58.21

- 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					
	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975			
MANUFACTURING	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.5	5.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.9			
Durable Goods.....	2.9	1.6	2.2	1.5	0.9	1.5	2.5	2.2	4.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.8			
Stone, clay & glass products.....	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.8	9.1	5.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.8	7.9	2.5			
Primary metal industries.....	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	7.0	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.4	4.5			
Fabricated metal products.....	5.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.3	4.1	4.9	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.2	2.8	2.5			
Machinery except electrical.....	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	2.0	1.2	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.4			
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	1.7	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	3.7	1.4	7.1	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.4	0.6	5.2			
Other durable goods.....	3.0	2.0	3.2	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	6.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.8	3.2			
Nondurable Goods.....	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	3.7	2.9	5.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	3.2			
Food & kindred products.....	2.9	2.8	4.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	4.0	3.0	5.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4	3.7			
Meat products.....	3.1	3.4	5.5	2.2	1.4	1.2	4.0	4.0	8.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.7	6.6			
Printing & publishing.....	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.3			
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.4	0.4	3.4	2.4	9.5	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.7	7.5			
Other nondurable goods.....	3.7	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.3	1.5	4.0	2.4	4.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.2	1.8			

- 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		
	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975
Total.....	37,475	31,905	31,418	10,245	9,359	8,591	22,231	17,005	13,880
Contract Construction.....	10,285	6,800	8,482	154*	185*	132*	5,191	2,106	3,736
Manufacturing.....	12,928	13,400	12,354	4,104	4,108	4,571	8,309	7,690	5,209
Durable Goods.....	8,786	10,184	7,488	2,488	2,707	2,433	5,915	4,600	3,430
Nondurable Goods.....	4,142	3,216	4,866	1,616*	1,401	2,138	2,394	3,090	1,779
Trade.....	6,727	5,743	5,361	2,886	2,499	1,958	4,195	3,557	2,469
Services.....	4,042	3,114	2,466	2,074	1,879	1,293*	2,237	1,995	1,270*
All other industry.....	3,493	2,848	2,757	1,027*	688*	637*	2,299	1,657	1,196*

- 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		
	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975	Jan. 1976	Dec. 1975	Jan. 1975
Cedar Rapids.....	\$237.28	\$230.87	\$210.94	42.6	41.9	40.8	\$5.57	\$5.51	\$5.17
Council Bluffs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport.....	275.37	280.83	244.58	40.2	40.7	40.9	6.85	6.90	5.98
Des Moines.....	230.89	240.17	216.46	39.2	40.5	39.5	5.89	5.93	5.48
Dubuque.....	270.36	263.64	247.29	39.7	39.0	38.7	6.81	6.76	6.39
Sioux City.....	210.41	197.38	181.42	39.7	38.4	38.6	5.30	5.14	4.70
Waterloo.....	287.53	270.52	263.98	40.9	39.9	40.8	7.03	6.78	6.47

See footnote - Table VIII

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	IOWA			LABOR MARKET		

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EMPLOYMENT
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Research & Statistics Department

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

Commissioners

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Brief and to the Point -



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To erase the confusion . . . to bring to employment security nationwide a simple, easy to remember identity . . . recognizable anywhere, the Department of Labor set about finding an appropriate name suitable for all employment security agencies. The name had to encompass everything pertaining to work—employment, unemployment, job development, worker recruitment—everything. It must be brief and to the point, getting the message across right now.

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