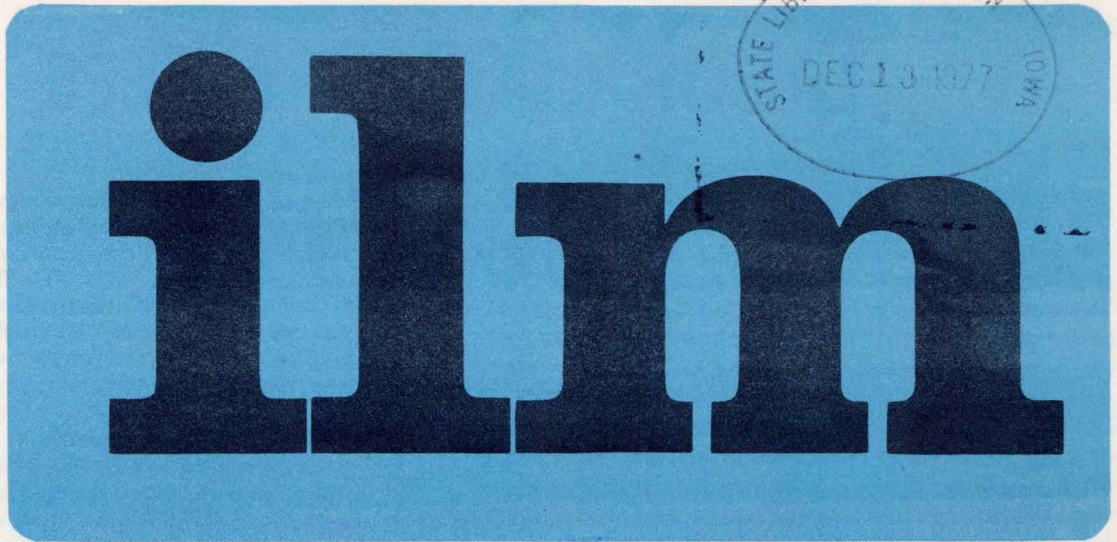


October 1977

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

IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
JOB SERVICE

Research &
Statistics Department



THE ANATOMY OF INFLATION (PART 1)

During the 1974-75 recession, the U.S. economy experienced a new phenomenon—inflation in the midst of recession. This new breed of inflation has emerged only in the last few recessions and is more virulent now than ever before.

In the past, inflation occurred only during periods of rising demand. It was "fashionable" for a little inflation to occur during each business expansion. Likewise, a little deflation was normal in each business recession. This pattern held true through the recession of 1948. But no longer.

The *why* of the phenomenon of both inflation and recession happening simultaneously is still being researched. As yet, no one conclusive reason has been found . . . and it's highly doubtful that any one factor can effectively explain the occurrence.

Even though we appear to have recovered to some degree from the latest economic recession, our lives continue to be influenced by inflation. This is an attempt to examine inflation, to understand what it is, how it affects us and possibly how it can be controlled.

What It Is

Described as a multi-faceted phenomenon, inflation has been defined as an increase in the amount of currency in circulation—coupled with a relatively sudden and sharp drop in the value of the dollar and an upsurge in prices.

In other words, during periods of inflation there's a general increase in price and wage levels and, compared to a previous base period, the value of the dollar falls. At the same time, the cost of living rises for everyone . . . with those persons who live on fixed incomes being the most adversely affected.

Inflation and its causes create a complicated fabric of relationships between price and cost entities. Involved is a whole network of wages and production costs, prices of consumer goods and services and asset values. Any changes in the following economic facets can affect any or all parts of this network—cost and supply conditions . . . consumer

and business expectations . . . fiscal and monetary policies . . . consumer income and taste . . . and domestic and foreign competition for goods.

Inflation Causes

As stated before, inflation can be attributed to no single cause . . . the complexity of its makeup makes it impossible to blame any one culprit.

Economists point to a series of alleged inflation causes—increased money supply . . . too great a demand for goods and services . . . rising costs of raw materials . . . artificially high profit margins . . . scarcity of goods . . . the status of capital . . . the availability of workers.

All are partly responsible . . . but none by itself.

One attempt to explain the inflation-recession syndrome of today is that it's related to the "cost-push" factor, as distinguished from the "pull of demand"—where demand exceeds supply and spurs prices upward.

"Cost-push" has several connotations, depending on who's using the term. Some refer to it as "wage-push"—the theory that strong union action can push wages up despite a falling demand. In turn, business and industry are "forced" to counterbalance these wage hikes by raising consumer prices. Others see the factor as "profit-push"—the notion that growing monopoly power enables business and industry to raise prices, even in the face of declining demand.

But regardless of how it's interpreted, there's general agreement among economists that the phenomenon of inflation during a recession may be described as "cost-push."

It must be emphasized, however, that the *why* of the phenomenon still is being investigated through economic research.

The Effects

On the whole, inflation is more detrimental than beneficial.

. . . continued on back page

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

The Nation

During the third quarter 1977, the nation's total output of goods and services (GNP) grew at an annual rate of 3.7%. This compares to the annual rate of 6.8% growth projected during the first half of 1977. The greatest contributors to this third quarter slowdown in the nation's economy were a sharp decline in the buildup of nonfarm inventories and slower growth in sales to consumers and other "final users" of goods and services. Production at factories, mines and utilities increased during September only enough to offset the 0.4% drop recorded in August . . . a third of the September increase was related to strikers returning to work.

Manufacturers continued to operate at approximately 83% capacity during September . . . almost no change from May levels. This, too, indicates that the economy is still functioning at levels well below what some believe to be sufficient to sustain enough continued growth to drop the nation's unemployment rate.

Home building continues to be strong with housing starts at an annual rate of 2,040,000 units in September. A slowdown is expected in coming months as the number of housing permits issued dropped 4.0% between August and September. Some believe this drop is related to high interest rates charged for mortgage loans.

Although the slower growth in sales to consumers and others was reported during the third quarter, the relation of sales to inventory is holding relatively stable. During August business inventories increased by 0.8%, while sales rose 1.3%. Businesses have been careful not to overstock inventories which in turn can produce cutbacks in production which can contribute to recessionary trends.

To the consumer, September brought good news as the cost-of-living dropped to a 3.7% annual rate. The Consumer Price Index for September was 184.0. The downward trend reflected earlier changes in the Wholesale Price Index, particularly food prices. The recent jump in the rate of wholesale prices (up 0.5% in September), however, indicates this downward trend may not continue. The cost-of-living still climbed faster than workers' paychecks because of the reduced number of hours worked in September due to strikes. Some improvement in the nation's unemployment picture . . . the September seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 6.9%, compared to 7.1% for August. Nationally, the economy has not been strong enough to significantly lower the rate below 7.0% of the nation's labor force.

The State

Iowa's economic picture during September continued to show strength. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped in September to 2.9% of the labor force from 3.3% in August. Total unemployment in the state dropped 20.0% below the August level with 31,000 unemployed in September compared to 38,800 in August . . . the largest drop in unemployed between August and September since 1970.

Total employment dropped less than one-tenth of one percent between September and August . . . expected drop was 0.5%. September total employment was 1,332,000; August employment, 1,331,400. During September there were comparatively few layoffs in the state. Contract construction employment, although showing a small drop from August, remained strong with retail trade, services and government showing gains.

Opening of school for the 77-78 year boosted nonagricultural wage and salary employment by 26,600 but a decrease of 6,700 in Government, other than schools, kept the total figures lower. Employment in private schools, local schools and state schools in Iowa totaled 124,900. This employment is distributed among 22 cosmetology schools; 2 technical schools; 18 nursing/medical technology schools; 5 bible and theological schools; 2 professional schools; 16 area schools; 6 private 2-year colleges; 3 specialized schools and 26 private 4-year institutions, as well as the 3 state universities.(1)

Employment in machinery except electrical did not have the expected over-the-month increase. Lack of orders and strikes was the primary reason. In Iowa, this industry accounts for 6% of total nonagricultural employment, nationally only 3%. This larger concentration of employment in machinery except electrical in Iowa has an impact nationally. Fortune Magazine's list of the 500 largest manufacturers, ranked by total dollar sales, includes several of those firms. Indications of the strength of this industry within the state can be seen several ways.

The labor turnover quit rate is traditionally lowest in this industry. September earnings in farm machinery are up following vacation shutdowns in August and overtime hours were up from 5.8 to 6.4 hours per worker. In 1976, Iowa payroll paid to workers in machinery except electrical was \$963,782,500. More than half of that payroll, \$500,200,200 was paid to employees in farm machinery.

Average weekly earnings are up in paper and allied products due to greater overtime. Increased overtime ranged from installation of new equipment to smaller work force working longer hours.

For the state as a whole, the outlook for the coming months should reflect seasonal fluctuation. Contract construction is expected to slow considerably with the completion of projects and inclement weather conditions. Trade and service industries tend to be quite strong through the holiday season. Some areas of the state are anticipating more adverse conditions as firms cut back production or move from the area. However, expansions and movement of new employers into other areas of the state can counteract the more negative picture elsewhere.

(1 Source: Iowa Higher Education Facilities Commission

EMPLOYERS' PAGE

LEGISLATURE STIFFENS PENALTIES FOR ACTS OF JOB INSURANCE FRAUD

Action by the Iowa Legislature recently amended Chapter 96 of the Code of Iowa—dealing with the state's Employment Security Law—creating stiffer penalties to be imposed on those found guilty of Job Insurance fraud.

Effective January 1, 1978, section 96.16 of the Code of Iowa will no longer specify the penalties connected with Job Insurance cheating. Instead, the amended section will state in essence:

1. **Penalties.** Whoever knowingly makes a false statement or misrepresentation or fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any jobless benefit, either for self or another person, shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice. Each false statement, misrepresentation or failure to disclose a material fact shall constitute a separate offense. (No mention of penalty.)

2. **False statement.** Any employer or employer representative who knowingly makes a false statement or misrepresentation or fails to disclose a material fact to prevent or reduce the payment of benefits to any individual entitled to them shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice. Any employer or employer representative who knowingly avoids or reduces the payment of any Job Insurance tax required by law, or refuses to produce or permit inspection or copying of records as required by law shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice. Each daily recurrence of the violation shall be deemed a separate offense. (Again, no mention of penalty.)

3. **Unlawful acts.** Any person who willfully violates any provisions of Chapter 96 of the Code of Iowa for which there is no prescribed penalty shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. (No penalty is named.)

In the unamended version of the Law currently in effect, penalties are named in each of the above three instances.

Fraudulent Practices Defined

But beginning January 1, the degree of penalty for those guilty of fraud under the amended Employment Security Law is measured by the amount of money involved in each individual case. To determine the degree of penalty, reference is made to the new Iowa Criminal Code, under "Fraudulent Practices:"

A fraudulent practice in the **first degree** is when the amount of money involved exceeds \$5,000. A first degree

fraudulent practice is a Class "C" felony, **punishable by not more than 10 years in prison and/or not more than \$5,000 fine.**

A fraudulent practice in the **second degree** involves the money amount of over \$500 but not more than \$5,000. A person convicted of fraudulent practice twice before and who has committed a third act of Job Insurance fraud involving \$500 or less shall also be guilty of a second degree fraudulent practice. Considered a Class "D" felony, a second degree fraudulent practice **carries a penalty of no more than five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of not more than \$1,000.**

A **third degree** fraudulent practice denotes the involvement of a money amount greater than \$100 but no more than \$500. And when the amount of money involved cannot be determined, the fraudulent practice is also rated as third degree. A third degree fraudulent practice is an aggravated misdemeanor and **calls for not more than two years' imprisonment and/or a fine of not more than \$5,000.**

In a **fourth degree** fraudulent practice, an amount exceeding \$50 but not more than \$100 is involved . . . and is considered to be a serious misdemeanor **with a penalty of not more than a years' imprisonment and/or a fine of no more than \$1,000.**

A fraudulent practice in the **fifth degree** involves an amount of not over \$50. The fifth degree is a simple misdemeanor, **carrying up to 30 days in jail and a fine of no more than \$100.**

Penalty Advances Steep

That a steep penalty advance has been legislated for Job Insurance cheaters in the amended Employment Security Law can be readily seen when compared to the penalties now effective.

Under the current Law, a claimant guilty of Job Insurance fraud, regardless of the amount of money involved, may face imprisonment of not more than 30 days or a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50.

An employer or employer representative guilty of Job Insurance fraud activity, as defined under the Law, may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$200 and/or imprisoned for not longer than 60 days—no matter how much money is involved.

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
September 1977								
Iowa.....	1,362,000	31,000	2.9	2.3	1,331,000	1,027,000	144,000	160,000
Cedar Rapids.....	78,900	1,900	*	2.4	77,100	69,000	5,600	2,500
Council Bluffs 5/.....	41,300	1,200	*	3.0	40,100	33,800	3,600	2,700
Davenport 5/.....	71,600	2,000	*	2.8	69,600	62,500	5,400	1,700
Des Moines.....	164,800	4,100	*	2.5	160,700	144,700	12,900	2,400
Dubuque.....	41,400	1,400	*	3.5	40,000	34,600	3,000	2,400
Sioux City.....	55,700	1,400	*	2.5	54,300	46,100	5,700	2,500
Waterloo.....	61,500	1,700	*	2.7	59,900	53,200	4,900	1,800
August 1977								
Iowa.....	1,370,200	38,800	3.3	2.8	1,331,400	1,012,400	148,800	170,200
Cedar Rapids.....	78,900	2,100	*	2.6	76,800	68,300	5,800	2,700
Council Bluffs 5/.....	41,400	1,300	*	3.1	40,100	33,500	3,700	2,900
Davenport 5/.....	71,800	2,000	*	2.8	69,800	62,300	5,600	1,800
Des Moines.....	167,000	5,200	*	3.1	161,800	144,900	13,600	3,300
Dubuque.....	42,200	1,800	*	4.4	40,400	34,700	3,100	2,700
Sioux City.....	56,100	1,700	*	3.0	54,400	45,700	5,900	2,700
Waterloo.....	61,200	2,000	*	3.3	59,200	52,200	5,100	1,900
September 1976								
Iowa.....	1,271,200	66,300	4.0	5.2	1,205,000	962,200	132,700	110,000
Cedar Rapids.....	76,500	3,700	*	4.8	72,800	65,800	5,200	1,700
Council Bluffs 5/.....	41,300	1,500	*	3.7	39,700	33,500	3,500	2,800
Davenport 5/.....	76,000	2,600	*	3.6	68,100	61,200	5,100	1,700
Des Moines.....	160,200	8,000	*	5.0	152,300	138,000	12,100	2,100
Dubuque.....	40,500	2,600	*	6.4	37,900	33,400	2,800	1,700
Sioux City.....	57,100	1,800	*	3.1	55,400	47,100	5,700	2,600
Waterloo.....	60,200	3,900	*	6.5	56,200	50,400	4,600	1,200

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

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976
Cedar Rapids.....	\$256.86	\$247.17	\$245.43	39.7	38.5	40.5	\$6.47	\$6.42	\$6.06
Council Bluffs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport.....	326.42	319.20	285.04	40.6	40.1	39.1	8.04	7.96	7.29
Des Moines.....	266.73	258.31	255.84	38.6	37.6	39.3	6.91	6.87	6.51
Dubuque.....	315.51	358.09	283.29	39.0	44.1	39.4	8.09	8.12	7.19
Sioux City.....	209.59	201.62	212.22	37.9	37.2	38.1	5.53	5.42	5.57
Waterloo.....	345.77	328.80	297.08	42.9	41.1	39.4	8.06	8.00	7.54

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

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

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Overtime Hours 1/		
	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$188.12	\$187.20	\$173.76	35.9	36.0	35.9	\$5.24	\$5.20	\$4.84	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	263.31	257.54	243.01	40.2	39.5	40.3	6.55	6.52	6.03	3.6	3.5	3.9
Durable Goods.....	271.47	266.93	247.66	40.7	40.2	40.6	6.67	6.64	6.10	3.7	3.5	3.6
Lumber & furniture.....	215.61	210.01	192.08	40.3	39.7	39.2	5.35	5.29	4.90	3.3	3.1	2.5
Stone, clay & glass products.....	270.04	270.04	262.24	43.0	43.0	44.0	6.28	6.28	5.96	6.8	8.8	7.0
Primary metal industries.....	313.72	304.72	258.33	42.8	41.8	39.5	7.33	7.29	6.54	4.9	4.5	4.8
Fabricated metal products.....	225.68	211.63	216.71	40.3	38.2	41.2	5.60	5.54	5.26	3.1	1.8	2.7
Machinery except electrical.....	329.80	327.35	295.60	41.8	41.7	41.4	7.89	7.85	7.14	4.4	4.4	4.2
Farm machinery.....	348.98	337.81	304.63	42.3	41.5	41.0	8.25	8.14	7.43	6.4	5.8	5.5
Construction & related machinery.....	339.08	348.53	305.04	41.2	42.4	41.0	8.23	8.22	7.44	2.5	3.3	2.2
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	206.42	199.65	204.62	37.6	36.7	39.2	5.49	5.44	5.22	2.0	1.4	2.6
Transportation equipment.....	184.80	178.72	174.99	38.5	38.6	39.5	4.80	4.63	4.43	1.5	1.2	2.0
Other durable goods.....	191.30	189.15	169.29	39.2	39.0	38.3	4.88	4.85	4.42	1.9	2.2	1.5
Nondurable Goods.....	250.19	243.57	235.62	39.4	38.6	39.8	6.35	6.31	5.92	3.5	3.4	4.5
Food & kindred products.....	280.89	273.43	263.22	40.3	39.8	41.0	6.97	6.87	6.42	4.2	4.3	5.1
Meat products.....	302.62	284.63	273.24	39.2	37.6	39.6	7.72	7.57	6.90	3.9	3.3	4.7
Grain mill products.....	294.42	285.94	280.57	42.0	41.5	41.2	7.01	6.89	6.81	4.9	4.2	5.5
Apparel & other textile products.....	130.76	124.05	109.91	38.8	36.7	35.8	3.37	3.38	3.07	1.4	1.3	0.8
Paper & allied products.....	221.84	209.08	200.29	41.7	39.9	40.3	5.32	5.24	4.97	4.2	3.4	3.9
Printing & publishing.....	216.53	216.16	213.84	36.7	36.7	38.6	5.90	5.89	5.54	2.9	2.7	4.4
Newspapers.....	179.15	175.39	178.86	33.3	32.6	33.0	5.38	5.38	5.42	1.9	1.7	2.7
Chemicals & allied products.....	259.15	255.00	254.82	41.2	40.8	42.4	6.29	6.25	6.01	2.6	1.7	3.5
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	234.87	220.75	215.04	37.7	34.6	35.9	6.23	6.38	5.99	3.1	2.5	4.9
Other nondurable goods.....	132.70	130.88	128.48	35.2	34.9	37.9	3.77	3.75	3.39	1.2	1.2	1.2
NONMANUFACTURING.....	165.73	165.78	152.93	34.6	34.9	34.6	4.79	4.75	4.42	*	*	*
Mining.....	255.89	260.70	239.00	47.3	48.1	47.8	5.41	5.42	5.00	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	336.01	329.34	315.48	38.8	38.7	38.9	8.66	8.51	8.11	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	272.23	270.68	247.78	39.8	40.1	39.9	6.84	6.75	6.21	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	142.88	144.21	131.14	34.1	34.5	33.8	4.19	4.18	3.88	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	137.27	135.42	128.98	37.1	37.0	38.5	3.70	3.66	3.35	*	*	*
Services.....	128.64	126.55	118.13	32.0	32.2	32.1	4.02	3.93	3.68	*	*	*

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 IV - Iowans Receiving Job Insurance 1/

	Total			Women			Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer		
	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976
Total.....	13,115	19,422	15,021	5,835	8,176	6,127	8,384	11,678	9,798
Contract Construction.....	1,387	2,226	1,684	100*	137*	84*	744	1,160	911
Manufacturing.....	4,520	7,237	5,506	1,862	2,788	1,894	2,913	4,004	3,551
Durable Goods.....	2,949	4,757	3,661	1,135	1,701	1,179	1,946	2,474	2,385
Nondurable Goods.....	1,571	2,480	1,845	727	1,086	714*	967	1,531	1,166
Trade.....	3,728	5,155	3,787	1,817	2,561	1,871	2,415	3,336	2,646
Services.....	2,250	3,055	2,582	1,474	1,966	1,636	1,491	2,049	1,738
All Other Industries.....	1,229	1,748	1,460	582*	724	643*	823	1,128	951

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 V - Iowa Labor Force Summary

September 1977

County - Labor Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	Employment	Nonag Wage and Salary	Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestics	Agriculture
Iowa - Statewide	1,362,000	31,000	2.3	1,331,000	1,027,000	144,000	160,000
Cedar Rapids SMSA	78,900	1,900	2.4	77,100	69,000	5,600	2,500
Davenport - RI - Moline SMSA							
Des Moines SMSA	164,800	4,100	2.5	160,700	144,700	12,900	3,100
Dubuque SMSA	41,400	1,400	3.5	40,000	34,600	3,000	2,400
Omaha - Council Bluffs SMSA							
Sioux City SMSA	55,700	1,400	2.5	54,300	46,100	5,700	2,500
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	61,500	1,700	2.7	59,900	53,200	4,900	1,800
Adair - Greenfield	4,760	70	1.5	4,680	2,340	570	1,770
Adams - Corning	2,670	50	1.8	2,620	1,340	410	880
Allamakee - Waukon	7,160	160	2.2	7,000	4,090	1,130	1,780
Appanoose - Centerville	6,030	250	4.1	5,780	3,930	970	880
Audubon - Audubon	4,120	50	1.3	4,070	2,090	620	1,360
Benton - Vinton	10,910	160	1.4	10,760	7,230	1,350	2,180
Black Hawk							
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	61,500	1,700	2.7	59,900	53,200	4,900	1,800
Boone - Boone	12,370	170	1.3	12,200	9,450	1,310	1,450
Bremer - Waverly	10,310	220	2.2	10,090	7,440	1,030	1,620
Buchanan - Independence	10,050	220	2.1	9,830	6,790	1,100	1,940
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	9,910	170	1.7	9,740	6,910	1,130	1,710
Butler - Allison	7,720	150	1.9	7,570	4,720	1,080	1,770
Calhoun - Rockwell City	6,210	100	1.6	6,110	3,820	870	1,410
Carroll - Carroll	10,570	220	2.1	10,350	6,360	1,890	2,090
Cass - Atlantic	8,580	140	1.6	8,440	5,240	1,340	1,870
Cedar - Tipton	8,230	110	1.4	8,120	5,090	1,140	1,890
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	23,450	690	2.9	22,760	19,380	2,100	1,290
Cherokee - Cherokee	7,890	120	1.5	7,770	5,140	1,000	1,630
Chickasaw - New Hampton	6,910	210	3.0	6,710	4,070	1,010	1,630
Clarke - Osceola	4,380	110	2.6	4,270	2,570	560	1,150
Clay - Spencer	9,390	180	1.9	9,210	6,620	1,140	1,460
Clayton - Guttenberg	10,080	220	2.2	9,860	5,450	1,710	2,710
Clinton - Clinton	26,480	650	2.4	25,830	21,040	2,460	2,330
Crawford - Denison	9,560	180	1.9	9,380	5,950	1,200	2,220
Dallas - Perry	14,010	320	2.3	13,690	10,620	1,450	1,620
Davis - Bloomfield	3,690	100	2.8	3,580	2,120	640	830
Decatur - Leon	4,320	70	1.7	4,240	2,770	550	920
Delaware - Manchester	8,510	170	1.9	8,340	4,780	1,370	2,190
Des Moines - Burlington	19,710	560	2.9	19,150	16,660	1,540	960
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	6,870	100	1.5	6,760	4,530	1,110	1,120
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	41,400	1,400	3.5	40,000	34,600	3,000	2,400
Emmet - Estherville	6,430	90	1.5	6,340	4,690	770	880
Fayette - Oelwein	12,220	280	2.3	11,940	8,060	1,570	2,320
Floyd - Charles City	8,480	300	3.5	8,180	5,920	1,030	1,230
Franklin - Hampton	6,550	120	1.9	6,430	3,530	940	1,960
Freemont - Sidney	4,970	80	1.6	4,890	2,860	660	1,380
Greene - Jefferson	5,630	130	2.3	5,500	3,240	850	1,420
Grundy - Grundy Center	6,480	80	1.2	6,400	4,070	620	1,720
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	5,650	90	1.6	5,560	3,140	860	1,570
Hamilton - Webster City	8,920	140	1.6	8,780	5,880	1,290	1,610
Hancock - Garner	6,440	130	2.0	6,310	3,930	780	1,590
Hardin - Iowa Falls	10,650	110	1.1	10,540	7,430	1,430	1,680
Harrison - Missouri Valley	6,950	120	1.8	6,830	4,100	1,060	1,670
Henry - Mount Pleasant	9,790	140	1.4	9,650	7,300	1,190	1,150
Howard - Cresco	5,210	140	2.8	5,060	2,730	840	1,490
Humboldt - Humboldt	6,070	100	1.7	5,970	3,880	900	1,190

Note: Footnotes identical to Table I.

Note: All data based on place of residence.

Iowa's Adjusted Rate - 2.9

Table V Continued

County - Labor Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	Employment	Nonag Wage and Salary	Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestic	Agriculture
Ida - Ida Grove	4,360	60	1.4	4,300	2,180	770	1,360
Iowa - Marengo	9,170	90	1.0	9,080	6,040	1,220	1,820
Jackson - Maquoketa	10,400	360	3.5	10,040	6,590	1,330	2,120
Jasper - Newton	16,690	450	2.7	16,230	12,260	1,900	2,080
Jefferson - Fairfield	6,980	120	1.7	6,860	4,950	930	980
Johnson - Iowa City	41,610	550	1.3	41,060	35,860	3,160	2,040
Jones - Anamosa	9,340	190	2.0	9,150	6,040	1,190	1,930
Keokuk - Sigourney	5,460	110	2.1	5,350	2,880	740	1,730
Kossuth - Algona	10,980	220	2.0	10,760	6,210	1,750	2,800
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	20,210	460	2.3	19,760	16,610	2,100	1,050
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	78,900	1,900	2.4	77,100	69,000	5,600	2,500
Louisa - Wapello	4,990	70	1.4	4,930	3,700	500	730
Lucas - Chariton	4,420	170	3.8	4,260	2,910	510	840
Lyon - Rock Rapids	6,240	90	1.5	6,150	3,360	950	1,850
Madison - Winterset	5,920	100	1.7	5,820	3,810	690	1,320
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	9,460	210	2.2	9,250	6,440	1,250	1,570
Marion - Knoxville	13,900	220	1.6	13,670	10,830	1,500	1,350
Marshall - Marshalltown	19,210	390	2.1	18,820	14,840	2,110	1,860
Mills - Glenwood	6,070	80	1.2	6,000	4,310	560	1,130
Mitchell - Osage	5,810	160	2.7	5,650	3,170	930	1,560
Monona - Onawa	5,420	100	1.9	5,310	3,080	870	1,370
Monroe - Albia	5,160	80	1.6	5,070	3,790	670	610
Montgomery - Red Oak	6,580	80	1.2	6,490	4,400	860	1,230
Muscatine - Muscatine	18,900	520	2.7	18,380	15,320	1,730	1,330
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,590	100	1.4	7,490	4,560	1,270	1,660
Osceola - Sibley	3,630	70	1.9	3,560	1,940	570	1,050
Page - Shenandoah	9,700	160	1.7	9,530	6,490	1,130	1,920
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,370	90	1.6	5,280	3,150	860	1,270
Plymouth - Le Mars	11,020	190	1.7	10,820	6,990	1,130	2,700
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	5,130	70	1.3	5,060	2,840	750	1,480
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	151,600	3,900	2.5	147,700			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA)	41,300	1,200	3.0	40,100	33,800	3,600	2,700
Poweshiek - Grinnell	10,300	150	1.4	10,150	7,150	1,140	1,860
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,360	40	1.3	3,320	1,550	530	1,240
Sac - Sac City	7,240	200	2.8	7,040	3,920	1,080	2,030
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	71,600	2,000	2.8	69,600	62,500	5,400	1,700
Shelby - Harlan	6,580	170	2.6	6,420	3,670	960	1,790
Sioux - Orange City	13,770	220	1.6	13,550	8,420	1,990	3,140
Story - Ames	36,810	430	1.2	36,380	30,560	3,360	2,460
Tama - Tama-Toledo	9,860	130	1.3	9,730	6,110	1,350	2,280
Taylor - Bedford	3,900	110	2.7	3,800	1,760	640	1,400
Union - Creston	6,670	130	2.0	6,540	4,720	910	900
Van Buren - Keosauqua	3,890	80	2.0	3,820	2,460	560	800
Wapello - Ottumwa	16,130	600	3.7	15,530	13,190	1,530	810
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	13,200	200	1.8	13,000			
Washington - Washington	9,930	170	1.7	9,760	6,690	1,480	1,590
Wayne - Corydon	3,790	80	2.1	3,710	2,030	530	1,160
Webster - Fort Dodge	22,070	490	2.2	21,570	17,760	2,150	1,670
Winnebago - Forest City	6,910	160	2.3	6,750	4,710	1,010	1,020
Winneshiek - Decorah	11,490	270	2.4	11,210	7,000	1,500	2,710
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	49,500	1,300	2.7	48,100			
Worth - Northwood	4,020	120	3.0	3,900	2,420	430	1,050
Wright - Clarion	7,420	110	1.5	7,310	4,720	1,000	1,600

Data for CETA programs in these areas are based on a "BLS census share" method and are not technically comparable to figures published here.

Note: All data based on place of residence.

Table VI Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation in Iowa 1/

Industry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Age Group		Weeks Claimed		
				Under 25	Over 54	Under 5	Over 14	
Industry								
Total.....	9,882	214	5,627	2,926	1,353	1,865	2,833	
Mining.....	25	1	22	5	6	8	7	
Contract Construction.....	1,005	10	947	255	170	178	347	
Manufacturing.....	3,805	84	2,261	1,180	435	756	1,014	
Durable Goods.....	2,659	57	1,626	845	269	520	671	
Nondurable Goods.....	1,146	27	635	335	166	236	343	
Public Utilities.....	370	9	275	100	27	64	94	
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	2,599	41	1,312	821	399	508	775	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	256	8	89	79	27	45	76	
Services.....	1,370	53	479	337	232	241	398	
State and Local Government.....	208	19	81	27	34	37	43	
Information Not Available.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Occupation								
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	270	6	158	33	35	54	88	
Clerical/Sales.....	532	9	138	158	85	94	155	
Service.....	252	8	77	78	53	43	75	
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	24	2	22	12	4	4	8	
Industrial Categories:								
By Type of Work								
Processing.....	118	9	75	30	15	9	57	
Machine Trades.....	200	4	160	58	28	40	49	
Bench Work.....	228	7	91	68	26	37	57	
Structural Work.....	255	4	235	82	14	55	66	
Miscellaneous.....	342	7	276	141	34	63	99	
By Complexity								
High.....	107	1	99	31	13	30	23	
Medium.....	96	3	77	27	8	17	23	
Low.....	938	27	660	321	96	157	282	
Information Not Available.....	7,661	158	4,395	2,266	1,059	1,466	2,179	

1/ Data is for the week including the 12th of the month. Data are compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

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

	Gross Average Weekly Earnings			Spendable Average Weekly Earnings					
				Worker With No Dependents			Married Worker With Three Dependents		
	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$188.12	\$187.20	\$173.76	\$149.55	\$148.93	\$137.80	\$164.13	\$163.46	\$150.30
MANUFACTURING.....	263.31	257.54	243.01	198.75	195.17	185.24	216.90	212.78	199.06
Durable Goods.....	271.47	266.93	247.66	203.81	200.99	188.37	222.72	219.48	202.38
Nondurable Goods.....	250.19	243.57	235.62	190.61	186.40	180.25	207.60	203.00	193.79
NONMANUFACTURING.....	165.73	169.78	152.93	134.15	137.10	123.25	147.75	150.73	135.20
Mining.....	255.89	260.70	239.00	194.14	197.13	182.53	211.60	215.03	196.20
Contract Construction.....	336.01	329.34	315.48	243.86	239.58	232.88	267.28	262.44	251.48
Transportation & Public Utilities	272.23	270.68	247.78	204.28	203.32	188.45	223.26	222.15	202.47
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	142.88	144.21	131.14	117.81	118.76	107.67	131.39	132.59	120.93
Finance & Real Estate.....	137.27	135.42	128.98	113.79	112.47	106.13	126.33	124.67	118.98
Services.....	128.64	126.55	118.13	107.53	106.00	98.26	118.60	116.72	109.18

Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

				Change From:	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	1977	1977	1976	1977	1976
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,053,000	1,035,900	1,031,800	17,100	21,200
MANUFACTURING.....	239,400	239,600	238,600	- 200	800
DURABLE GOODS.....	146,600	147,100	146,100	- 500	500
Lumber & furniture.....	8,800*	9,100	8,700	- 300	100
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6,200	6,400	6,500	- 200	- 300
Primary metal industries.....	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Fabricated metal products.....	17,600*	17,400*	17,000	200	600
Machinery except electrical.....	60,400*	61,200	60,000	- 800	400
Farm machinery.....	26,800*	27,500*	28,200	- 700	- 1,400
Construction & related machinery.....	20,700	20,500	18,900*	200	1,800
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	26,100	26,000	26,500	100	- 400
Transportation equipment.....	8,700*	8,500*	9,200*	200	- 500
Other durable goods 2/.....	10,900	10,700*	10,400*	200	500
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	92,800	92,500	92,500	300	300
Food & kindred products.....	49,300	49,600	50,100	- 300	800
Meat products.....	26,000*	26,000*	26,000	0	0
Grain mill products.....	10,500*	10,500*	11,100	0	- 600
Bakery products.....	2,900	2,900	3,000	0	- 100
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,300	4,400	4,400	- 100	- 100
Paper & allied products.....	3,900	3,600*	3,900	300	0
Printing & publishing.....	15,500*	15,500*	15,200*	0	300
Newspapers.....	6,600	6,600	6,400	0	200
Chemicals & allied products.....	6,900	7,000	6,600*	- 100	300
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	11,100	10,700*	10,400	400	700
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	- 100
NONMANUFACTURING.....	813,600	796,300	793,200	17,300	20,400
Nonmetallic mining.....	2,900	3,000	2,900	- 100	0
Contract construction.....	52,700	54,200	52,000	- 1,500	700
Transportation & public utilities.....	55,200	55,500*	55,000*	- 300	200
Railroad transportation.....	9,000	9,200	9,000	- 200	0
Communication.....	12,900	13,000	13,000	- 100	- 100
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10,900	11,200	10,900	- 300	0
Wholesale & retail trade.....	262,300	261,800	256,300	500	6,000
Wholesale trade.....	53,200	53,300	52,200	- 100	1,000
Retail trade.....	209,100	208,500	204,100	600	5,000
Retail, general merchandise.....	28,800	28,900	28,600	- 100	200
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	49,400	49,600	47,900	- 200	1,500
Banking.....	16,800	16,800	16,400	0	400
Insurance carriers & agents.....	19,100	19,200	18,400	- 100	700
Services.....	192,300	188,000	188,000	4,300	4,300
Medical & other health services.....	63,200	63,200	60,400	0	2,800
Government.....	198,700	184,200	191,100	14,500	7,600
Federal government.....	19,300	19,300	19,100	0	200
State government.....	51,400	46,600	48,500	4,800	2,900
Local government.....	128,000	118,300	123,400	9,700	4,600
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	2,200	2,400	1,300	- 200	900

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

Tables in this publication prepared in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor

Table IX - Job Service of Iowa Activities

	September 1977		August 1977		September 1976	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants.....	19,170	*	23,336	*	16,905	*
Total placements.....	15,963	6,340	19,443	8,268	13,987	6,010
Nonagricultural.....	15,630	6,256	18,258	7,744	13,475	5,726
Agricultural.....	1,867	84	1,185	524	512	284
New job openings 1/.....	22,264	*	25,223	*	17,474	*
Active applicants.....	66,608	36,208	71,317	37,374	67,898	36,472
JOB INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	7,379	3,135	11,552	4,941	8,430	2,916
Continued claims.....	48,225	20,489	79,887	34,169	55,441	23,080
First payments issued.....	3,451	1,278	5,318	1,774	3,521	1,287
Total weeks paid.....	49,832	21,172	77,472	33,137	53,651	21,164
Total payments.....	\$4,591,912	\$1,652,740	\$7,055,025	\$2,528,020	\$4,634,110	\$1,497,225
Average weekly payment.....	\$92.15	\$78.06	\$91.07	\$76.29	\$86.38	\$70.74
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$94.50	\$80.14	\$93.17	\$78.25	\$88.35	\$72.59

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.

*Data not available.

Table X - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976	Sept. 1977	Aug. 1977	Sept. 1976
MANUFACTURING.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	3.7	5.3	4.0	2.2	3.1	2.5	0.8	1.5	0.7
Durable Goods.....	4.2	3.8	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	3.5	5.3	3.5	2.0	2.8	2.0	0.7	1.8	0.7
Stone, clay & glass products.....	4.1	6.0	4.1	3.7	5.6	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.2	7.9	5.5	3.4	6.6	4.0	1.6	0.7	0.8
Primary metal industries.....	3.8	5.3	2.8	3.5	4.7	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	3.0	4.2	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fabricated metal products.....	5.6	6.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	4.0	7.4	4.0	2.8	4.7	2.8	0.4	1.5	0.1
Machinery except electrical.....	2.6	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	2.5	3.5	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.4
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	3.7	2.7	6.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	0.2	3.6
Other durable goods.....	7.9	5.3	5.2	3.4	5.0	4.4	4.4	0.2	0.7	4.6	10.0	4.4	3.3	4.6	3.1	0.5	4.6	0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	4.5	5.2	5.1	3.5	4.2	4.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	4.0	5.4	4.6	2.4	3.5	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.7
Food & kindred products.....	4.7	4.9	5.6	3.3	3.4	4.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.8	5.4	5.1	2.0	3.0	3.4	1.1	1.8	1.2
Meat products.....	5.7	5.0	7.2	3.3	2.4	4.9	2.1	2.4	2.0	4.3	5.6	6.1	1.9	2.5	3.7	1.5	2.4	1.6
Printing & publishing.....	5.1	5.9	4.3	4.7	5.5	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.5	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	4.5	5.1	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.2	5.8	3.9	3.2	4.2	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.2
Other nondurable goods.....	3.3	5.6	5.2	2.9	5.3	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.9	6.0	4.4	3.0	4.8	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.1

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

Table XI Iowa Labor Demand/Supply

Third Quarter 1977

	JOB OPENINGS				APPLICANTS AVAILABLE ^{2/}		
	Avail. During Qtr.	Filled During Qtr.	Unfilled End of Qtr.	Percent of Long-Term* Unfilled Openings	During Qtr.	End of Qtr.	Hard-to-Place Applicants** End of Qtr.
Industry 1/							
Total	72,411	49,819	11,002	48.7	NA	NA	NA
Manufacturing	11,933	6,705	2,776	46.9	NA	NA	NA
Durable Goods	6,996	3,645	1,729	51.0	NA	NA	NA
Nondurable Goods	4,937	3,060	1,047	40.1	NA	NA	NA
Nonmanufacturing	60,478	43,114	8,226	49.3	NA	NA	NA
Construction	4,640	2,829	993	40.6	NA	NA	NA
Transportation	3,173	1,724	850	46.4	NA	NA	NA
Communication and Public Utilities							
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35,150	27,979	3,166	48.5	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,597	638	328	42.4	NA	NA	NA
Services and Mining	13,037	8,083	2,426	50.7	NA	NA	NA
Government	2,881	1,861	463	62.6	NA	NA	NA
Occupation							
Professional, Technical and Managerial	3,799	1,655	1,008	62.4	13,751	5,902	***
Clerical and Sales	9,796	4,453	2,095	40.1	29,090	14,067	***
Service	8,906	5,200	1,962	57.8	21,512	10,614	***
Agriculture	28,290	26,056	839	39.0	17,172	2,274	***
Processing	2,599	1,601	658	51.5	6,186	2,584	***
Machine Trades	2,597	1,139	798	48.1	7,478	3,397	***
Bench Work	2,774	1,689	514	48.2	9,120	4,683	***
Structural Work	8,034	4,475	1,921	44.3	13,810	5,456	***
Miscellaneous	9,351	6,814	1,396	50.0	22,068	8,738	***

* Unfilled 30 days or more.

** Available 30 days or more.

*** Will be available.

NA Not available.

1/ Industrial categories do not include agriculture.

2/ Applicant data applies only to occupation.

Would You Like to Receive the ILM Each Month?

A copy of this month's Iowa Labor Market (ILM) is being sent to every employer in Iowa. If you are an Iowa employer who would like to receive it monthly, Job Service of Iowa will be pleased to add your name and address to the mailing list. Just fill in the blank and mail it to: ILM, Job Service of Iowa, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

If you have been receiving the ILM and wish to continue, you need not return the blank. Your name is already on our mailing list.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

During any period of comparatively high inflation, the dollar buys less. Consumer costs in the purchase of goods rise as the cost of raw and finished materials of business and industry increase.

Inflation also tends to camouflage basically inadequate businesses. These firms may sell at inflationary prices their products manufactured from low cost materials. This can result in the inefficient use of resources—which can lower the productivity of the economy as a whole.

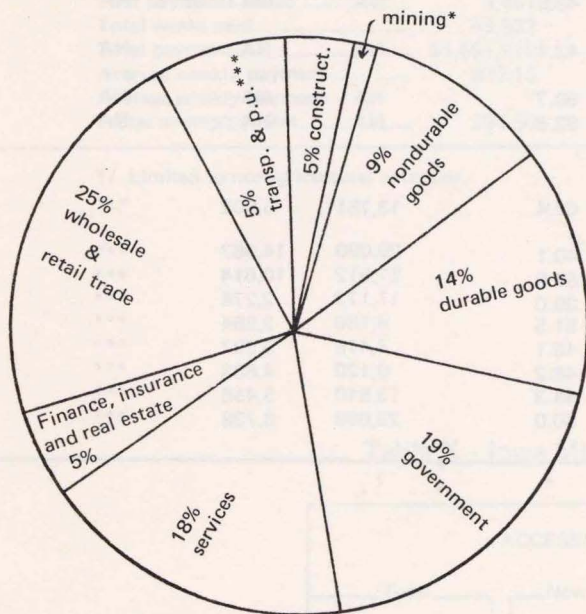
Another example of the inequities caused by inflation is that the price of land is pushed up to astronomical heights by investors seeking a hedge against an expected continued erosion of the dollar's purchasing power. This practice

brings hardships to farm operators, since the price of land is higher than the value of the products it can yield. An increase in farmland is therefore not feasibly profitable. To a lesser extent, the same process is at work in respect to other types of real estate—such as commercial buildings and other rental properties.

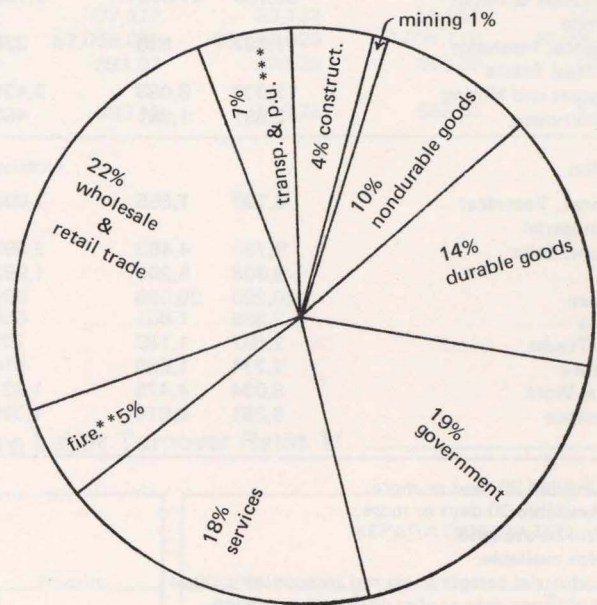
Inflation also forces investors and business men and women to make decisions—such as those determining the purchase of a new plant or adding new equipment—based on the expected effects of a continued inflation. Ordinarily, such decisions would be based on a more rational evaluation of normal market trends.

(Continued in Next Issue)

Total Nonagricultural Employment



National 1976 annual averages



Iowa 1976 annual averages

* Less than 1%
 ** Finance, insurance & real estate
 *** Transportation & public utilities



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE
 Job Placement/Job Insurance
 1000 East Grand Avenue
 Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Postage and Fees Paid
 Employment Security Mail

LAB 449

Official Business

