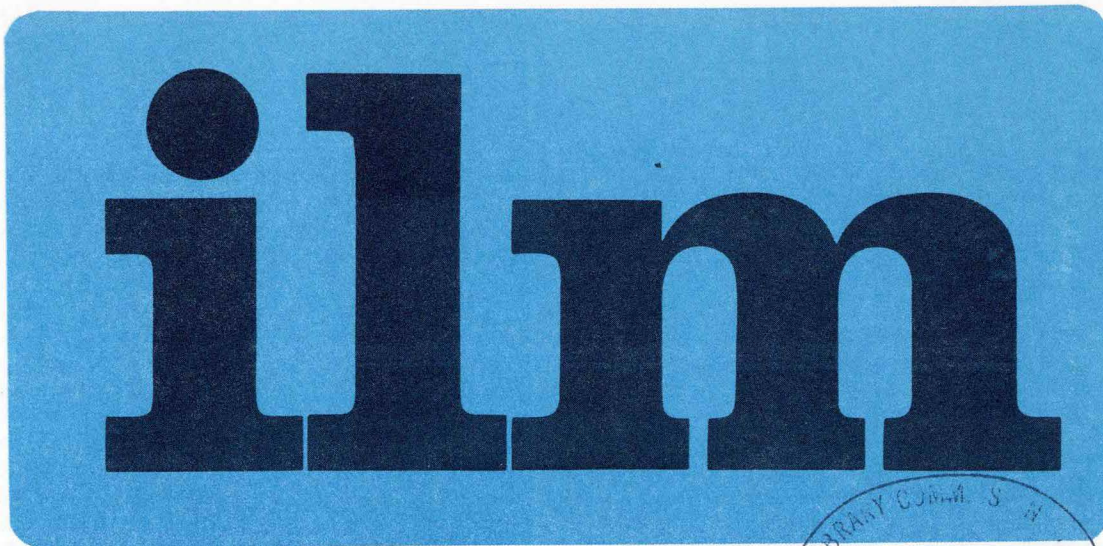


September 1977

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

IOWA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
JOB SERVICE

Research &  
Statistics Department



## A TAX BREAK FOR EMPLOYERS

A new federal law gives employers like yourself a major tax break when they hire more workers during 1977 or 1978. The Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977 allows employers to claim a substantial Jobs Tax Credit against their federal income tax liabilities for each additional worker they employ in each of those years, over and above the year before.

This new incentive to increase the number of workers that employers hire is a significant part of the government's drive to speed economic recovery by putting more people to work. To make it easier for you to take advantage of the tax credit, the law places no restrictions on the kinds of workers you hire. All you need do to qualify is to take on more workers than you had on your payroll in the preceding year. Simple and to the point.

The only worker specification in the law concerns *handicapped* workers, who qualify you for special tax credit . . . in addition to the credit already available for additional new hires.

### How It Works

To calculate your tax credit under the 1977 law, you use the records you normally keep in conducting your business. The credit provisions are uncomplicated.

You calculate your tax credit from a base amounting to 102% of the wages on which you paid federal unemployment insurance taxes for the previous year (on the first \$4,200 of wages for each worker you employed). Therefore you can figure your credit from the records you now maintain to file federal UI tax returns.

To do this, you merely subtract last year's base from the wages subject to federal jobless taxes during the present year. Your tax credit amounts to half the difference.

For example, a business had 20 employees in 1976 and hires 10 additional workers in 1977. In 1976, it paid federal UI taxes on \$4,200 for 20 employees or \$84,000. Hence its base is 102% of this amount or \$85,680.

In 1977, the business pays federal UI taxes on \$4,200 for 30 employees or \$126,000, an increase of \$42,320 over its

base. The firm's tax credit is half that amount or \$20,160.

In addition, if two of the new workers are handicapped, the firm gets 10% of the \$4,200 paid to each of these workers—\$840—as an extra tax credit. The total savings to the firm is \$21,000.

During 1978, the firm will calculate its tax credit in the same way, using 1977 wages as its base. Credit can be claimed for workers hired after December 31, 1976 and before January 1, 1979 on tax years beginning in 1977 and 1978.

### Limitations

There are some limitations.

A major one is a ceiling of \$100,000 on the credit for a single tax year. However, the extra savings on handicapped workers don't count toward the ceiling. And employers can carry unused tax credits back three years or forward seven years.

There also are technical requirements. Guidance on these and other provisions of the Jobs Tax Credit can be obtained through your nearest Internal Revenue Service office. A prepared pamphlet, "Tax Information on Jobs Tax Credit," is available and should be consulted in evaluating the benefits of this credit to you and your firm.

### Job Service Can Help

Job Service of Iowa isn't involved in administering the Jobs Tax Credit. But in its significant responsibility to help workers prepare for and find jobs, Job Service can help you take full advantage of the credit. The Job Service office in your area can send you experienced applicants and entry-level workers, selected and screened specifically for your additional job openings.

Job Service can refer workers trained through state and federal programs or, if you prefer, help you plan your own training programs, pointing toward possible savings to you by utilizing trainees from community or federal projects.



# LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

## The Nation

The rapid expansion of the nation's economy during the first half of 1977 was slowed during the summer months. The Gross National Product (GNP), or the total value of all goods and services produced by the nation's industries, registered the smallest gains for the year during July and August. Economic growth has dropped from a predicted annual growth rate of 7.5% for first quarter 1975 to a 6.2% rate during second quarter.

Unemployment remains an area of concern nationally. The August 1977 jobless rate was 7.1% seasonally adjusted. The national unemployment rate has dropped below the seven percent level only twice since November, 1974—6.9% in May and July 1977. With cutback in the nation's steel industry and a slowing in the nation's economic expansion the national unemployment situation is not expected to improve in the coming months. Also of concern are the high unemployment rates for youths and nonwhites. During August the unemployment rate for youths was 13.8%, 14.0% for nonwhites. Another area of concern is the growing deficit in the nation's balance of payments with other countries. During the second quarter of this year the U.S. balance of payments had a 4.6 billion dollar deficit, compared to the 4.2 billion dollar for the first quarter. At this pace, the balance of payments deficit will be well above the administration's predicted level of \$12 billion for the year.

Wholesale prices rose 0.1% during August with a fourth consecutive monthly decline in farm prices nearly offsetting increases in other areas. Farm prices fell 4.3%; industrial commodities rose 0.5%; and processed foods and feeds dropped 0.8%. The overall increase in wholesale prices during the twelve-month period ending in August 1977 was set at 5.9%.

During August the rate of inflation had slowed to a 3.6% annual rate for 1977. This compares to the 10.0% annual rate for first quarter 1977 and 8.1% for second quarter. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for August was 183.3. Consumer prices rose 0.3%, seasonally adjusted, in August, the smallest rise in nine months. The decline in wholesale farm prices was reflected as food prices rose only slightly. The cost of services slowed sharply after being the fastest rising component of the CPI. The cost of services rose 0.5% in August, the smallest increase since December 1976. The prices of non-food commodities rose slightly during August. These commodities tend to be more sensitive to inflationary trends than food prices. The small increase in these prices is encouraging.

Despite the brighter inflation picture, the purchasing power of worker's paychecks declined for the second consecutive month. Take home pay adjusted for taxes and inflation declined 0.6% in August. The drop in the average number of hours worked during a week and inflation were the two biggest factors cutting into purchasing power of workers.

The future outlook for the nation's economy brightened with the 0.8% increase in the index of leading economic indicators for August. Confidence in the economy was seen

in the 0.3% increase in contracts and orders for new plants and equipment and the improvement in the net business formations. Other encouraging signs were increased issuance of building permits, the money supply, prices of raw materials and liquid assets. Declining stock prices and vendor performance were on the negative side of the ledger during August.

Increased hiring for the back-to-school buying rush in retail trade was the primary contributor to the over-the-month increase in nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Retail trade, a major employment industry in the state, recorded sales totaling \$19,989,568,000 in 1975. Within that total \$274,383,000 was spent for apparel and another \$4,260,650 on general merchandise.

Strike activity was scattered throughout manufacturing . . . 800 were on strike in transportation equipment. Construction and related machinery recorded a settlement, boosting employment by 1,000.

Local government employment dropped with the completion of many summer jobs, i.e., trimming and painting in the parks; cleaning storm sewers; cutting firewood for campers; filling in for regular clerical employees on vacation and general street maintenance. Some summer workers had been hired from monies not spent on snow removal last winter.

Iowa's 1977 manufacturing *quit rate* (see Table X) has been conservative following high unemployment rates in 1976 . . . in spite of the fact that the new hire rate was higher in the first half of 1977 than it has been since 1974. Using the quit rate as an indicator of confidence in the job market . . . it was high from June of 1973 when the figure was 29 out of 1,000 until November of 1974 when it returned to a more normal figure of 19 per 1,000. The new hire statistics bore out that confidence with a high in January 1973 of 35 per 1,000 and maintaining that attitude until October of 1974.

As usual in August, stone, clay, and glass recorded a high quit rate . . . college students were leaving the work force. Excessive inventory build-up by a major transportation equipment firm was the reason for the 13.3% layoff rate in durable goods.

Iowa private wage and salary workers sold their skills on the labor market at an average of \$5.20 an hour in August, up 43¢ over last August. Rubber and plastics recorded the greatest increase at \$1.21. Most of that came in September when wages jumped 82¢. Total private average hourly earnings for the nation was \$5.23 in August, up 34¢ from a year ago. Reductions in scheduled work week in construction machinery, contract construction and mining brought total private weekly earnings down. Hours in mining were shortened by the increased rainfall that averaged 8" for the state. National average weekly hours in mining also dropped from 43.7 to 42.0.

## The State

Iowa's economy during August remained stable. The state's unemployment rate increased slightly from

con't. on p.11



# EMPLOYERS' PAGE

## JOB PLACEMENT IS FOR EMPLOYERS, TOO!

The Job Placement division of the Iowa Department of Job Service has an important function—finding jobs for Iowa's unemployed workers. In this particular function, the division is ranked among the top worker placement units in the nation.

However, there's an equally important function in which the Job Placement division also excels—serving employers in a variety of ways. But not all employers in the state have made use of these professional services, although they are readily available and are provided without charge. Employers who do utilize the services nearly always find solutions to their employment problems . . . quickly and with minimal effort. As a result, these employers become regular clients of the state agency.

Briefly, here are some of the Job Placement services employers are finding to be exceedingly valuable in the operation of business and industry:

### Selection and Referral

When an employer places a job opening with the Job Placement division to be filled, not just any worker is referred for interviewing. Selectivity is the key. Only the workers who are best qualified to meet the requirements of the job are sent for the employer to make his final selection. And in determining these qualifications, past experience and training aren't the only criteria explored. A worker's work history, ability, psychological attitude, physical capabilities, personality and goals are also considered. This method more readily assures the referral of workers who can reasonably be expected to achieve satisfactory job adjustment, job improvement and job retention.

After careful selection, a successful worker referral requires: (1) Preparation of the worker for the job interview . . . knowledge of the job requirements, hours, wages, promotional opportunities and any other aspects of the job. With this knowledge, the worker can more intelligently discuss the job with the employer.

(2) Preparation of the employer . . . revealing the worker's qualifications and experience prior to the interview.

Thus, the job interview may be conducted under conditions mutually conducive to an effective exchange of information.

### Job Bank

A computerized system of listing job openings statewide, Job Bank finds the workers employers need in the shortest possible time.

For an example, an employer who phones in an opening to the Job Placement division one day can expect the opening to be exposed to workers throughout Iowa the following

day—via microfilm viewing screens. The wide exposure more nearly assures finding qualified workers for job openings—even hard-to-fill openings.

There are decided employer advantages. One phone call exposes job openings immediately to thousands of workers, not only at the local level but throughout Iowa . . . providing qualified workers where they're needed and when they're needed. Job Bank facilitates the hiring of either individual workers or workers by the number. And referrals after hiring are eliminated by the removal at once of filled openings from the computerized system.

Only the Job Placement division has Job Bank.

### Job Information Service

Simply stated, Job Information Service (JIS) is a self-service system job-ready workers may use to inform themselves of available current openings listed with the Job Placement division. Using Job Bank printouts, jobless applicants can rapidly evaluate the jobs listed and select the ones they find interesting. This is done with a minimum of professional assistance.

However, the Job Bank printout omits the firm name and address of the listed job openings. For this information a job seeker must consult a Job Placement interviewer—who determines if the applicant is qualified and if the listing is unfilled. Again—the employer is protected against unneeded and unwanted referrals.

### Inter-Area Placement

An employer who can't find the kind or number of workers needed locally—or even on a statewide basis—can turn to the Inter-Area Placement system for broader assistance.

Inter-Area Placement is made possible by a network of Job Placement offices operating a clearance placement service nationwide. The Iowa Job Placement division is a part of this system.

Through this method, Iowa employers may expose their hard-to-fill jobs to workers in other states . . . rapidly and effectively—with a better chance of finding the employees they need.

### Positive Recruitment

Used mainly in the hiring of large numbers of workers in a variety of occupations, Positive Recruitment offers employers the opportunity to interview potential employees at Job Placement offices, where a desk and other needs are supplied.

If the employer prefers, interviews can be conducted on

con't. on p.11



**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
<b>August 1977</b>								
Iowa.....	1,370,500	38,800	3.3	2.8	1,331,700	1,012,700	148,800	170,200
Cedar Rapids.....	79,000	2,100	*	2.6	76,900	68,400	5,800	2,700
Council Bluffs 5/.....	41,300	1,300	*	3.1	40,000	33,400	3,700	2,900
Davenport 5/.....	71,900	2,000	*	2.8	69,900	62,500	5,600	1,800
Des Moines.....	167,000	5,200	*	3.1	161,800	144,900	13,600	3,300
Dubuque.....	42,300	1,900	*	4.4	40,400	34,700	3,100	2,600
Sioux City.....	56,100	1,700	*	3.0	54,400	45,800	5,900	2,700
Waterloo.....	60,900	2,000	*	3.3	58,900	52,000	5,000	1,900
<b>July 1977</b>								
Iowa.....	1,391,200	44,300	3.2	3.2	1,346,900	1,009,500	148,300	189,100
Cedar Rapids.....	79,600	2,600	*	3.3	77,000	68,200	5,800	3,000
Council Bluffs 5/.....	41,800	1,500	*	3.6	40,300	33,400	3,700	3,200
Davenport 5/.....	72,800	2,600	*	3.5	70,300	62,600	5,600	2,000
Des Moines.....	166,300	5,500	*	3.3	160,800	143,700	13,500	3,600
Dubuque.....	42,600	2,000	*	4.6	40,600	34,600	3,100	2,900
Sioux City.....	56,800	2,100	*	3.8	54,700	45,700	5,900	3,000
Waterloo.....	61,600	2,200	*	3.6	59,400	52,200	5,000	2,100
<b>August 1976</b>								
Iowa.....	1,351,400	47,500	4.0	3.5	1,303,900	989,100	140,900	173,900
Cedar Rapids.....	78,800	2,300	*	2.9	76,500	68,100	5,600	2,700
Council Bluffs 5/.....	40,700	1,600	*	3.9	39,100	32,700	3,500	2,900
Davenport 5/.....	69,600	2,900	*	4.1	66,700	59,700	5,200	1,800
Des Moines.....	163,800	6,800	*	4.1	157,000	140,900	12,800	3,300
Dubuque.....	41,200	2,000	*	4.9	39,100	33,600	2,900	2,600
Sioux City.....	57,300	1,900	*	3.4	55,300	46,700	5,900	2,800
Waterloo.....	61,300	3,500	*	5.7	57,800	51,100	4,800	1,900

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		
	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976
Cedar Rapids.....	\$246.79	\$249.21	\$241.80	38.5	39.0	40.3	\$6.41	\$6.39	\$6.00
Council Bluffs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport.....	323.99	317.19	289.88	40.6	40.1	40.6	7.98	7.91	7.14
Des Moines.....	258.31	256.46	246.24	37.6	36.9	40.5	6.87	6.95	6.08
Dubuque.....	358.53	348.00	284.00	44.1	43.5	40.0	8.13	8.00	7.10
Sioux City.....	202.00	198.01	199.43	37.2	36.6	38.5	5.43	5.41	5.18
Waterloo.....	328.80	324.75	271.93	41.1	40.9	37.2	8.00	7.94	7.31

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/		
	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$187.20	\$187.52	\$174.58	36.0	36.2	36.6	\$5.20	\$5.18	\$4.77	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	257.80	257.00	242.02	39.6	39.6	41.3	6.51	6.49	5.86	3.5	3.0	3.2
Durable Goods.....	266.53	267.04	253.21	40.2	40.4	42.7	6.63	6.61	5.93	3.5	3.0	2.7
Lumber & furniture.....	207.72	201.73	194.40	40.1	39.4	40.5	5.18	5.12	4.80	3.1	2.6	3.0
Stone, clay & glass products.....	270.04	271.01	260.48	43.0	43.5	45.3	6.28	6.23	5.75	8.8	8.5	7.3
Primary metal industries.....	304.72	308.29	270.06	41.8	42.7	42.0	7.29	7.22	6.43	4.5	4.4	4.5
Fabricated metal products.....	211.63	217.40	212.74	38.2	39.1	40.6	5.54	5.56	5.24	1.8	2.7	2.6
Machinery except electrical.....	327.35	332.90	320.40	41.7	42.3	46.1	7.85	7.87	6.95	4.4	3.5	2.4
Farm machinery.....	337.81	337.00	369.24	41.5	41.4	50.1	8.14	8.14	7.37	5.8	4.2	2.0
Construction & related machinery.....	348.53	372.07	302.41	42.4	44.4	41.2	8.22	8.38	7.34	3.3	3.0	2.6
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	199.65	198.55	192.37	36.7	36.7	39.1	5.44	5.41	4.92	1.4	1.1	2.2
Transportation equipment.....	178.72	176.72	168.68	38.6	38.5	38.6	4.63	4.59	4.37	1.2	1.4	1.9
Other durable goods.....	189.15	181.82	171.00	39.0	37.8	38.6	4.85	4.81	4.43	2.2	1.4	1.6
Nondurable Goods.....	243.57	240.91	223.86	38.6	38.3	39.0	6.31	6.29	5.74	3.4	2.9	3.8
Food & kindred products.....	273.43	270.97	245.16	39.8	39.5	39.1	6.87	6.86	6.27	4.3	3.8	4.5
Meat products.....	284.63	286.52	264.02	37.6	37.7	38.6	7.57	7.60	6.84	3.3	3.4	3.8
Grain mill products.....	285.94	282.76	243.01	41.5	41.4	37.1	6.89	6.83	6.55	4.2	3.9	6.0
Apparel & other textile products.....	124.05	126.30	107.92	36.7	37.7	35.5	3.38	3.35	3.04	1.3	0.9	0.7
Paper & allied products.....	209.08	209.44	203.94	39.9	40.2	41.2	5.24	5.21	4.95	3.4	3.1	3.9
Printing & publishing.....	216.16	206.26	209.28	36.7	35.5	38.4	5.89	5.81	5.45	2.7	1.9	3.5
Newspapers.....	175.39	174.53	170.66	32.6	32.5	32.2	5.38	5.37	5.30	1.7	1.7	1.9
Chemicals & allied products.....	255.00	253.13	243.13	40.8	40.5	41.0	6.25	6.25	5.93	1.7	2.4	2.5
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	220.75	220.80	199.05	34.6	34.5	38.5	6.38	6.40	5.17	2.5	1.8	3.8
Other nondurable goods.....	130.88	137.14	125.12	34.9	35.9	39.1	3.75	3.82	3.20	1.2	1.4	1.2
NONMANUFACTURING.....	165.78	166.50	154.97	34.9	35.2	35.3	4.75	4.73	4.39	*	*	*
Mining.....	260.70	265.68	238.62	48.1	49.2	48.5	5.42	5.40	4.92	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	329.34	334.09	306.36	38.7	40.3	38.2	8.51	8.29	8.02	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	270.68	271.99	247.33	40.1	40.9	39.7	6.75	6.65	6.23	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	144.21	146.09	138.34	34.5	34.7	35.2	4.18	4.21	3.93	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	135.42	135.41	130.08	37.0	37.2	38.6	3.66	3.64	3.37	*	*	*
Services.....	126.55	125.65	113.40	32.2	32.3	32.4	3.93	3.89	3.50	*	*	*

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		
	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976
Total.....	19,422	19,205	18,773	8,176	8,492	7,566	11,678	10,253	11,169
Contract Construction.....	2,226	1,959	1,982	137*	99*	107*	1,160	1,175	1,090
Manufacturing.....	7,237	7,625	7,353	2,788	3,167	2,221	4,004	3,313	3,593
Durable Goods.....	4,757	5,044	5,249	1,701	1,982	1,345	2,474	1,893	2,197
Nondurable Goods.....	2,480	2,581	2,103	1,086	1,185	875	1,531	1,419	1,395
Trade.....	5,155	4,909	4,689	2,561	2,535	2,402	3,336	2,937	3,247
Services.....	3,055	3,118	3,126	1,966	2,015	2,126	2,049	1,894	2,198
All Other Industries.....	1,748	1,594	1,622	724	676*	711	1,128	935*	1,043

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**  
**August 1977**

County - Labor Area	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	Employment	Nonag Wage and Salary	Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestic	Agriculture
Iowa - Statewide	1,370,500	38,800	2.8	1,331,700	1,012,700	148,800	170,200
Cedar Rapids SMSA	79,000	2,100	2.6	76,900	68,400	5,800	2,700
Davenport - RI - Moline SMSA							
Des Moines SMSA	167,000	5,200	3.1	161,800	144,900	13,600	3,300
Dubuque SMSA	42,300	1,900	4.4	40,400	34,700	3,100	2,600
Omaha - Council Bluffs SMSA							
Sioux City SMSA	56,100	1,700	3.0	54,400	45,800	5,900	2,700
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	60,900	2,000	3.3	58,900	52,000	5,000	1,900
Adair - Greenfield	4,820	80	1.6	4,750	2,290	570	1,890
Adams - Corning	2,690	70	2.5	2,620	1,280	410	940
Allamakee - Waukon	7,260	200	2.7	7,060	4,010	1,160	1,900
Appanoose - Centerville	6,010	250	4.2	5,750	3,820	990	940
Audubon - Audubon	4,220	70	1.6	4,160	2,070	640	1,450
Benton - Vinton	11,120	210	1.9	10,910	7,200	1,400	2,320
Black Hawk	60,900	2,000	3.3	58,900	52,000	5,000	1,900
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)							
Boone - Boone	12,660	200	1.5	12,470	9,550	1,380	1,540
Bremer - Waverly	9,970	240	2.4	9,730	6,990	1,010	1,720
Buchanan - Independence	10,230	260	2.5	9,980	6,770	1,140	2,070
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	9,840	150	1.5	9,690	6,720	1,150	1,820
Butler - Allison	7,880	170	2.2	7,700	4,700	1,110	1,890
Calhoun - Rockwell City	6,330	110	1.8	6,220	3,810	910	1,500
Carroll - Carroll	10,820	320	2.9	10,500	6,310	1,970	2,230
Cass - Atlantic	8,760	150	1.7	8,620	5,230	1,400	1,990
Cedar - Tipton	8,180	150	1.9	8,030	4,880	1,140	2,010
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	23,910	1,010	4.2	22,900	19,340	2,190	1,370
Cherokee - Cherokee	8,040	130	1.6	7,910	5,130	1,050	1,730
Chickasaw - New Hampton	7,340	450	6.2	6,890	4,090	1,060	1,730
Clarke - Osceola	4,500	140	3.1	4,360	2,550	580	1,220
Clay - Spencer	9,500	180	1.8	9,320	6,590	1,190	1,550
Clayton - Guttenberg	10,360	280	2.7	10,090	5,430	1,780	2,880
Clinton - Clinton	26,680	860	3.2	25,820	20,780	2,550	2,480
Crawford - Denison	9,760	220	2.3	9,540	5,920	1,250	2,370
Dallas - Perry	14,320	400	2.8	13,920	10,670	1,530	1,730
Davis - Bloomfield	3,740	130	3.5	3,610	2,080	650	880
Decatur - Leon	3,860	90	2.4	3,760	2,300	490	980
Delaware - Manchester	8,730	240	2.8	8,490	4,750	1,400	2,330
Des Moines - Burlington	19,660	690	3.5	18,970	16,370	1,590	1,020
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	6,940	110	1.6	6,830	4,490	1,150	1,190
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	42,300	1,900	4.4	40,400	34,700	3,100	2,600
Emmet - Estherville	6,500	110	1.7	6,390	4,660	800	930
Fayette - Oelwein	12,170	320	2.6	11,850	7,780	1,600	2,470
Floyd - Charles City	8,820	420	4.8	8,400	6,010	1,080	1,310
Franklin - Hampton	6,940	140	2.0	6,800	3,690	1,030	2,080
Freemont - Sidney	5,100	110	2.1	4,990	2,840	680	1,460
Greene - Jefferson	5,660	140	2.4	5,530	3,150	860	1,510
Grundy - Grundy Center	6,620	110	1.6	6,520	4,050	640	1,830
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	5,780	100	1.7	5,690	3,130	890	1,670
Hamilton - Webster City	8,660	170	2.0	8,490	5,510	1,270	1,710
Hancock - Garner	6,910	390	5.7	6,520	4,000	830	1,700
Hardin - Iowa Falls	10,820	150	1.4	10,670	7,390	1,490	1,790
Harrison - Missouri Valley	7,100	180	2.6	6,920	4,050	1,090	1,780
Henry - Mount Pleasant	9,890	170	1.7	9,730	7,250	1,240	1,230
Howard - Cresco	5,380	210	3.9	5,170	2,710	870	1,590
Humboldt - Humboldt	6,180	140	2.3	6,040	3,840	930	1,270

Note: Footnotes identical to Table I.

Note: All data based on place of residence.

Iowa's Adjusted Rate - 3.3



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	4,480	80	1.7	4,410	2,170	790	1,440
Iowa - Marengo	9,300	90	1.0	9,210	6,000	1,270	1,940
Jackson - Maquoketa	11,060	790	7.2	10,270	6,620	1,400	2,260
Jasper	16,660	490	2.9	16,170	12,020	1,940	2,210
Jefferson - Fairfield	6,920	170	2.4	6,760	4,770	940	1,050
Johnson - Iowa City	39,110	680	1.7	38,430	33,220	3,040	2,170
Jones - Anamosa	9,540	230	2.4	9,310	6,020	1,240	2,050
Keokuk - Sigourney	5,610	170	3.0	5,440	2,850	760	1,840
Kossuth - Algona	11,180	330	2.9	10,860	6,090	1,790	2,980
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	20,280	580	2.9	19,700	16,400	2,180	1,120
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	79,000	2,100	2.6	76,900	68,400	5,800	2,700
Louisa - Wapello	5,010	90	1.7	4,920	3,640	500	780
Lucas - Chariton	4,580	200	4.3	4,380	2,940	540	890
Lyon - Rock Rapids	6,350	110	1.7	6,240	3,310	970	1,960
Madison - Winterset	6,060	150	2.4	5,910	3,790	720	1,410
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	9,280	230	2.5	9,050	6,130	1,250	1,670
Marion - Knoxville	14,080	230	1.6	13,850	10,850	1,570	1,430
Marshall - Marshalltown	19,450	510	2.6	18,950	14,760	2,210	1,980
Mills - Glenwood	6,200	140	2.2	6,070	4,290	580	1,200
Mitchell - Osage	6,040	280	4.6	5,760	3,150	960	1,660
Monona - Onawa	5,540	130	2.3	5,410	3,050	910	1,460
Monroe - Albia	5,000	110	2.3	4,880	3,570	670	650
Montgomery - Red Oak	6,620	100	1.5	6,520	4,330	890	1,310
Muscatine - Muscatine	19,350	510	2.6	18,840	15,590	1,850	1,410
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,740	120	1.5	7,620	4,530	1,320	1,760
Osceola - Sibley	3,790	70	1.9	3,720	2,000	610	1,110
Page - Shenandoah	9,920	190	1.9	9,730	6,510	1,190	2,040
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,560	110	1.9	5,460	3,190	910	1,350
Plymouth - Le Mars	11,200	240	2.1	10,960	6,920	1,170	2,880
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	5,260	70	1.4	5,180	2,830	780	1,570
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	153,700	4,900	3.2	148,700			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA)	41,300	1,300	3.1	40,000	33,400	3,700	2,900
Poweshiek - Grinnell	10,380	200	1.9	10,180	7,030	1,180	1,980
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,470	70	2.1	3,400	1,540	550	1,320
Sac - Sac City	7,390	220	2.9	7,180	3,890	1,120	2,160
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	71,900	2,000	2.8	69,900	62,500	5,600	1,800
Shelby - Harlan	6,690	160	2.5	6,530	3,630	1,000	1,900
Sioux - Orange City	13,930	220	1.6	13,700	8,310	2,050	3,340
Story - Ames	35,250	530	1.5	34,720	28,800	3,310	2,620
Tama - Tama-Toledo	10,080	160	1.6	9,920	6,100	1,400	2,420
Taylor	3,970	130	3.2	3,840	1,700	650	1,490
Union - Creston	6,700	190	2.8	6,520	4,630	930	960
Van Buren - Koesauqua	3,950	100	2.5	3,860	2,430	580	850
Wapello - Ottumwa	16,090	660	4.1	15,430	12,990	1,580	860
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	13,400	300	2.3	13,100			
Washington - Washington	9,900	190	1.9	9,710	6,510	1,510	1,700
Wayne - Corydon	3,850	100	2.6	3,750	1,980	540	1,230
Webster - Fort Dodge	22,250	570	2.6	21,680	17,660	2,240	1,780
Winnebago - Forest City	6,340	500	7.9	5,840	3,900	850	1,090
Winneshiek - Decorah	11,010	310	2.8	10,700	6,380	1,440	2,890
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	49,800	1,600	3.2	48,200			
Worth - Northwood	4,260	260	6.0	4,000	2,440	450	1,120
Wright - Clarion	7,580	170	2.3	7,410	4,680	1,030	1,700

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/**

**August 1977**

Industry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Age Group		Weeks Claimed	
				Under 25	Over 54	Under 5	Over 14
Industry							
Total.....	18,816	347	10,939	5,568	2,483	4,702	6,356
Mining.....	61	0	54	13	13	11	25
Contract Construction.....	1,942	16	1,847	475	328	342	842
Manufacturing.....	8,128	144	5,003	2,562	886	2,798	2,441
Durable Goods.....	5,856	112	3,724	1,904	563	2,347	1,480
Nondurable Goods.....	2,272	32	1,279	658	323	451	961
Public Utilities.....	630	18	484	161	55	136	208
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	4,539	57	2,215	1,470	686	823	1,636
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	374	14	136	101	49	60	136
Services.....	2,407	81	794	547	393	412	829
State and Local Government.....	328	20	138	52	44	64	95
Information Not Available.....	503	0	268	187	31	56	144
Occupation							
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	419	10	248	61	49	74	162
Clerical/Sales.....	880	16	185	244	150	154	355
Service.....	465	12	135	132	98	74	157
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	63	1	51	37	5	9	29
Industrial Categories:							
By Type of Work							
Processing.....	284	10	183	71	36	52	133
Machine Trades.....	336	7	273	98	42	75	132
Bench Work.....	376	8	158	102	37	88	134
Structural Work.....	515	9	479	166	51	111	200
Miscellaneous.....	580	10	488	245	50	116	197
By Complexity							
High.....	177	2	166	45	20	36	71
Medium.....	166	1	140	47	16	38	57
Low.....	1,742	41	1,270	591	178	368	666
Information Not Available.....	14,898	264	8,739	4,412	1,965	3,949	4,857

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		
	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$187.20	\$187.52	\$174.58	\$148.93	\$149.15	\$138.36	\$163.46	\$163.70	\$150.89
MANUFACTURING.....	257.80	257.00	242.02	195.33	194.83	184.57	212.96	212.39	198.36
Durable Goods.....	266.53	267.04	253.21	200.75	201.06	192.04	219.19	219.56	206.33
Nondurable Goods.....	243.57	240.91	223.86	186.40	184.70	172.29	203.00	201.15	185.57
NONMANUFACTURING.....	169.78	166.50	154.97	137.10	134.70	124.71	150.73	148.32	136.63
Mining.....	260.70	265.68	238.62	197.13	200.22	182.27	215.03	218.59	195.93
Contract Construction.....	329.34	334.09	306.36	239.58	242.63	226.86	262.44	265.89	244.56
Transportation & Public Utilities	270.68	271.99	247.33	203.32	204.13	188.15	222.15	223.09	202.15
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	144.21	146.09	138.34	118.76	120.10	112.82	132.59	133.92	125.81
Finance & Real Estate.....	135.42	135.41	130.08	112.47	112.46	106.91	124.67	124.67	119.97
Services.....	126.55	125.65	113.40	106.00	105.34	94.78	116.72	115.92	104.93



Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Change From:	
				July 1977 to Aug. 1977	Aug. 1976 to Aug. 1977
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,036,200	1,033,500	1,010,100	2,700	26,100
MANUFACTURING.....	239,900	238,600	232,300	1,300	7,600
DURABLE GOODS.....	147,400	146,400	142,300	1,000	5,100
Lumber & furniture.....	9,100	9,000	8,900	100	200
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6,400	6,400	6,500	0	- 100
Primary metal industries.....	7,800	7,400*	7,500	400	300
Fabricated metal products.....	17,400*	17,400*	16,600	0	800
Machinery except electrical.....	61,200	60,300	56,300	900	4,900
Farm machinery.....	27,500*	27,600	25,700	- 100	1,800
Construction & related machinery.....	20,500	19,500*	18,100	1,000	2,400
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	26,000	26,100	26,600	- 100	- 600
Transportation equipment.....	8,800*	9,000*	8,800*	- 200	0
Other durable goods 2/.....	10,700*	10,800	11,200	- 100	- 500
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	92,500	92,200	90,000	300	2,500
Food & kindred products.....	49,600	49,200	50,300	400	- 700
Meat products.....	26,000*	25,800*	25,900*	200	100
Grain mill products.....	10,500*	10,700	11,200	- 200	- 700
Bakery products.....	2,900	2,900	3,000	0	- 100
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,400	4,200	4,400	200	0
Paper & allied products.....	3,600*	4,000	3,900	- 400	- 300
Printing & publishing.....	15,500*	15,300*	15,200	200	300
Newspapers.....	6,600	6,600	6,500	0	100
Chemicals & allied products.....	7,000	6,900	6,800*	100	200
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	10,700*	10,800*	7,700*	- 100	3,000
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0
NONMANUFACTURING.....	796,300	794,900	777,800	1,400	18,500
Nonmetallic mining.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Contract construction.....	54,200	53,500	53,800	700	400
Transportation & public utilities.....	55,500*	55,800*	55,800	- 300	- 300
Railroad transportation.....	9,200	9,200	9,200	0	0
Communication.....	13,000	13,000	13,400	0	- 400
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	11,200	11,300	11,200	- 100	0
Wholesale & retail trade.....	261,800	259,100	255,500	2,700	6,300
Wholesale trade.....	53,300	53,700	52,200	- 400	1,100
Retail trade.....	208,500	205,400	203,300	3,100	5,200
Retail, general merchandise.....	28,900	28,300	28,800	600	100
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	49,600	49,700	48,300	- 100	1,300
Banking.....	16,800	16,800	16,300	0	500
Insurance carriers & agents.....	19,200	19,300	18,600	- 100	600
Services.....	188,000	187,500	183,300	500	4,700
Medical & other health services.....	63,200	62,600	60,400	600	2,800
Government.....	184,200	186,400	178,200	- 2,200	6,000
Federal government.....	19,300	19,100	19,200	200	100
State government.....	46,600	46,000	44,400	600	2,200
Local government.....	118,300	121,300	114,600	- 3,000	3,700
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	2,400	2,200	3,900	200	- 1,500

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, 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

	August 1977		July 1977		August 1976	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>JOB PLACEMENT</b>						
New applicants.....	23,336	*	21,285	*	17,471	*
Total placements.....	19,443	8,268	18,271	7,184	16,541	7,126
Nonagricultural.....	18,258	7,744	16,381	6,413	15,867	6,928
Agricultural.....	1,185	524	1,890	771	674	198
New job openings 1/.....	25,223	*	20,448	*	20,967	*
Active applicants.....	71,317	37,374	73,506	37,895	76,379	39,978
<b>JOB INSURANCE</b>						
Initial claims.....	11,552	4,941	13,044	5,650	10,731	2,417
Continued claims.....	79,887	34,169	63,432	27,478	78,454	31,064
First payments issued.....	5,318	1,774	5,767	2,276	7,285	1,815
Total weeks paid.....	77,472	33,137	63,755	27,618	76,370	29,454
Total payments.....	\$7,055,025	\$2,528,020	\$5,650,553	\$2,062,941	\$6,490,596	\$2,008,267
Average weekly payment.....	\$91.07	\$76.29	\$88.63	\$74.70	\$84.99	\$68.18
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$93.17	\$78.25	\$92.29	\$76.17	\$86.94	\$69.83

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		
	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1977	July 1977	Aug. 1976
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	4.2	3.2	5.2	3.4	2.3	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.6	2.8	5.0	3.0	1.6	3.6	1.8	0.6	0.6
Durable Goods.....	3.6	2.6	4.8	2.9	2.0	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	5.9	2.5	4.7	2.7	1.5	3.0	2.3	0.4	0.8
Stone, clay & glass products.....	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	7.1	3.3	6.4	5.5	2.5	5.1	0.7	*	0.3
Primary metal industries.....	5.2	2.6	3.8	4.5	2.2	3.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	4.0	2.4	3.6	2.8	1.7	2.8	0.2	*	0.1
Fabricated metal products.....	6.9	3.3	6.6	5.4	3.1	6.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	7.4	3.5	5.3	4.7	2.1	4.0	1.5	0.7	0.5
Machinery except electrical.....	2.3	2.2	3.4	1.5	1.4	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	3.4	2.0	3.6	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.8
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	2.2	1.7	4.9	1.5	1.2	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.6	2.0	3.8	2.1	1.3	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.9
Other durable goods.....	5.2	3.4	6.8	5.0	2.8	6.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	13.3	3.3	7.3	5.0	2.4	5.0	7.7	0.3	1.4
Nondurable Goods.....	5.2	4.2	5.8	4.2	2.9	4.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	5.2	3.4	5.5	3.4	1.9	4.4	1.1	0.9	0.3
Food & kindred products.....	4.9	4.1	6.3	3.4	2.5	4.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	5.3	3.4	5.6	2.9	1.5	4.4	1.7	1.4	0.5
Meat products.....	5.0	4.8	8.1	2.4	2.0	5.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	5.6	4.3	6.2	2.5	1.4	4.7	2.4	2.3	0.6
Printing & publishing.....	6.4	4.8	4.1	6.0	3.6	3.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	4.4	2.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	5.0	4.5	7.2	4.4	3.5	6.8	0.1	0.5	*	5.7	4.5	6.3	4.1	2.9	4.8	0.3	0.4	*
Other nondurable goods.....	4.9	3.7	5.5	4.6	3.4	5.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.6	2.9	5.8	4.4	2.2	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.1

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



#### Labor Market Briefs Con't.

3.2% of the labor force unemployed in July to 3.3% (seasonally adjusted) in August. Slight increases in the number of job insurance claims filed during the August survey week was a contributing factor. Seasonal influences such as the drop in the number of students in the labor force, hiring of workers to replace the students and a drop in agricultural workers helped to drop the unadjusted rate

"JP is for Employers" . . . con't.

the firms premises; Job Service will provide placement interviewers.

Employers are invited to use this service. All that's necessary is to notify the local Job Placement office (a division of Job Service of Iowa) of the time of arrival and the length of the recruiting period.

The main advantage to Positive Recruitment is that it puts employers where the workers are—giving them a wide selection to choose from and a better chance of getting the qualified employees they need.

#### Reverse Referrals

Through the Reverse Referral system, employers with or without job openings are given the opportunity to refer their applicants to Job Placement division for processing. After being interviewed and classified according to job qualifications, these applicants are placed in referring employers' files and reserved for their future job openings. As these openings occur, referrals are selected from the reserve files and sent for job interviews.

Employers utilizing the Reverse Referral system are spared the task of processing prospective employees and are

to 2.8% for August from the 3.2% for July 1977. (There were 123,900 graduate and undergraduate students in the 76-77 school year in Iowa.)

Iowa's economy appears to have remained strong despite the slowdown nationally.

assured a satisfactory number of qualified workers to fill openings, once the need arises. The service cuts labor and costs when a vacancy is to be filled promptly—or when there is no vacancy at all!

#### Employer Service Representatives

As members of Job Service staff in major offices throughout the state, employer service representatives play an important role in helping employers solve employment problems and needs. Through employer visits, they become very knowledgeable about the individual requirements of business and industry in their areas.

Using this information, an employer service representative acts as liaison between the employer and Job Service to better provide for the employer's needs—a valuable service available to all employers.

These are but a few of the widely varied services open to employers at every level of business and industry. Space won't permit further resumes of employer services at this time. For information on additional employer services—and for details on the services briefly described above—contact the Job Placement division of your nearest Job Service office.

#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_



## TRANSPORTATION IN IOWA: AN INDUSTRY PROFILE

The transportation industry plays a vital role in shaping Iowa's economy. Although not extremely large in terms of the gross number employed—29,000 to 30,000 since 1970—it influences a wide variety of industries throughout the state.

Total transportation employment includes motor freight, water freight, air freight, rail freight, pipeline, bus and transportation services industries. Motor freight transportation and warehousing comprises over half the industry's total employment figure. Iowa's railroad shipping industry employs 9,000 workers to operate and service 8,300 miles of track within the state's borders. The Missouri and Mississippi Rivers carry a heavy load of commercial traffic—although water transportation employs less than 300 workers. Pipeline employment in Iowa handles millions of gallons of fuel oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, crude oil, liquid fertilizer and propane gas.

Last year in Iowa, 540,000 1/ commercial transportation

vehicles were registered, an increase of 160,000 since 1970. The increase in registrations and the comparative leveling of employment indicates a trend toward company-owned and operated transportation units. In terms of miles logged, commercial units tallied some 2,232,000,000 miles 2/ on the state's road systems.

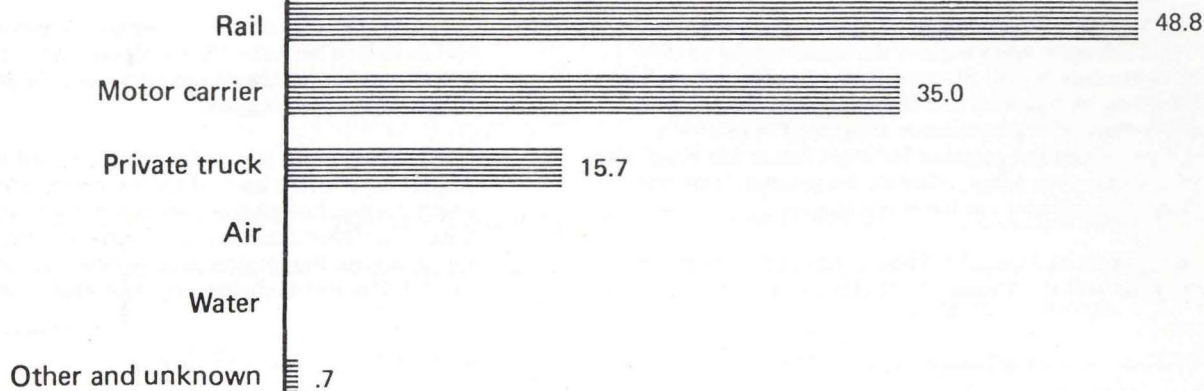
According to a 1972 commodity transportation survey 3/, Iowa durable goods manufacturing industries primarily transport their products by motor carrier. Producers of prepared feeds and farm machinery and equipment use private truck transportation. On the other hand, nondurable goods producers primarily transport their products by rail.

As stated above, employment in water transportation is relatively small—but the industry has an impressive haulage activity. For example, the unofficial navigation tonnage on the Missouri River in 1975 was 355,000 while on the Mississippi River the unofficial tonnage was 24,500,000 4/.

The following chart depicts the percent distribution of shipments in Iowa, 1972:

### IOWA | *Percent Distribution of Shipments, by Characteristic: 1972 (Based on thousands of tons)*

#### MEANS OF TRANSPORT



Data and chart courtesy of U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1/ Source: Planning and Research, DOT.

2/ Source: Office of Advance Planning, DOT.

3/ Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication, TC72C2-4 (survey excluded shipments of less than 25 miles).

4/ Source: "Summary of 1975 Missouri River Navigation," U.S. Corps of Engineers.



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

3462 310  
IOWA STATE TRAVELING LIBRARY  
CIRCULATION & REFERENCE DIV.  
HISTORICAL BUILDING  
DES MOINES IA 50319