

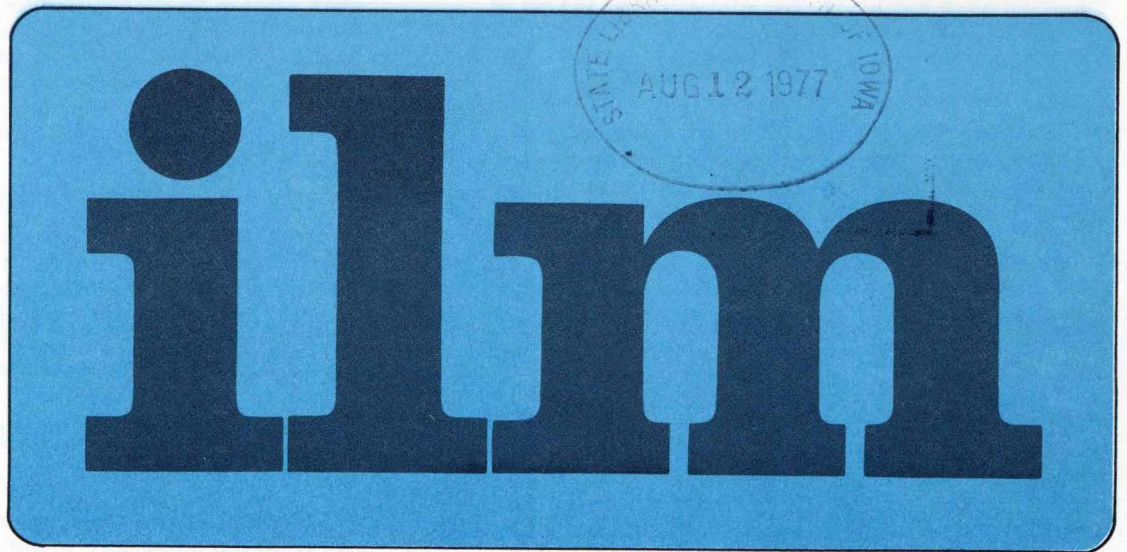
IOWA  
LABOR  
MARKET

July 1977

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

IOWA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
JOB SERVICE

Research &  
Statistics Department



# THE APPEAL PROCESS IN JOB INSURANCE

*Editor's Note: This is the second of a two-part series titled, "The Appeal Process in Job Insurance." The first part dealt with the various avenues of appeal and the procedures involved.*

This second portion will examine the four reasons most often used by employers in initially challenging claims for benefits: The claimant (1) was discharged for misconduct in connection with the job, (2) quit voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer, (3) refused suitable work or recall to work and (4) was involved in a labor dispute.

Of every 100 new claims filed by jobless workers covered by Iowa's Job Insurance program during fiscal year 1977, an estimated 63 protests were received from employers—including protests by more than one employer on the same claim. And depending on the number of jobs the claimant has held during the qualifying period, a single claim can result in as many as five protests, filed by the various employers for whom the claimant has worked.

When a jobless worker first files a Job Insurance claim, the employer against whose account the claim is filed is notified immediately by the Iowa Department of Job Service.

The notice (Form IESC 201-a) states: "As an employer of this claimant within the past 18 months, your account will be charged with its proportionate share of any benefits paid—unless you furnish information justifying release from such charges."

And the notice adds: "If you desire to protest this claim, your protest must be postmarked not later than seven days from the date of this notice."

On the flip side of the notice are listed a number of reasons—any one of which may be checked by the employer to indicate why the claimant may be subject to disqualification.

## Misconduct

One of the most frequently misconstrued reasons for disqualification is the one charging misconduct on the job.

To illustrate: A worker hired as a machinist is found to be unsuited for the job. The worker, who is ultimately let go, files for Job Insurance benefits. In turn, the employer challenges the claim on the grounds that the worker was discharged due to misconduct and was therefore not qualified for benefits.

Not so, says the Iowa Employment Security Law. If the wage requirements of the Law are met, this worker is eligible for jobless payments.

The Law is emphatic: A dismissal because of being physically unable (or otherwise incapable) of doing the work assigned and not meeting the employer's standards . . . shall **not** be issues of misconduct.

The Law points out, mere inefficiency, unsatisfactory conduct, failure in good performance as a result of inability or incapability, inadvertencies or ordinary neglect in isolated instances are not to be considered misconduct. Neither are good faith errors in judgment or discretion.

The Iowa Law defines **misconduct** as a deliberate act or omission by a worker that is a material breach of the worker's duties and obligations. Misconduct is the willful or wanton disregard of the employer's interests. It is the intentional violation or abandonment of standards of behavior expected of all employees. It is the recurrence of carelessness or neglect to the extent that wrongful intent or evil design are indicated.

**Gross misconduct** is defined as action involving an indictable offense on the job, provided the claimant is convicted of the offense or has signed a statement admitting to have committed the offense. An indictable offense includes all felonies and all indictable misdemeanors punishable by a fine of more than \$100 or imprisonment in jail for more than 30 days.

In charging misconduct, the burden of proof rests with the employer. For this reason, it is vitally important that



the employer or a representative who witnessed the act of misconduct attend the fact finding interview stemming from the employer's protest.

#### Voluntary Quit

To voluntarily quit a job without good cause that can be attributed to the employer can disqualify a claim for benefits. A voluntary quit means leaving a job because the employee no longer desires to be employed by the employer.

Although the importance of the employer or representative being on hand at the fact finding interview (or any subsequent hearing) is constantly stressed, the necessity of attending an interview based on voluntary quitting needs added emphasis.

An employer protest charging voluntary quit places the burden of proof on the claimant, who must show that the job separation was caused by the employer. To substantiate the voluntary quit charge, it is in the best interest of the employer or representative to be present during the interview.

#### Failure to Accept Work

A worker shall be disqualified for benefits in the event of failure—without good cause—to apply for available, suitable

work when so directed by Job Service, to accept an offer of suitable work when it is offered or to return to work when recalled by his or her former employer. It should also be remembered that a claimant can also be disqualified at any time if he does not continue to be able, available and actively seeking work during the time he is receiving Job Insurance benefits.

#### Labor Disputes

According to the Iowa Law, the term **labor dispute** means any controversy concerning terms, tenure or conditions of employment. It concerns the association or representation of persons negotiating, fixing, maintaining or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of the relationship of the disputants to employer or employee.

A worker is disqualified for benefits if unemployment is due to a labor dispute.

This concludes our two-part series on "The Appeal Process in Job Insurance," in which we have reviewed some of the protest reasons most frequently asked about and used by employers. From time to time in the future, **Iowa Labor Market** will cover other aspects of Job Insurance and the Iowa Employment Security Law.

## LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

Total **EMPLOYMENT** registered higher this June than ever before in the state's history . . . with 1,398,300 workers on the job . . . 13,100 more than the earlier record high of 1,339,500 recorded in June 1974. Nonagricultural employment topped all previous counts to total 1,039,400 . . . compared to the next highest nonag level of 1,036,400 set in the preceding month of May. In nonmanufacturing, a total of 800,000 workers also gave this sector a new high mark . . . 1,900 above the former high of 798,100 established in May . . . with the trade industries reporting their highest level of 260,200 employees . . . 800 above the December 1976 peak of 259,400. The largest over the month gain was in contract construction . . . a return of 5,800 workers following settlements of labor-management disputes . . . but still leaving 3,300 construction workers out on strike. A seasonal decrease in private education employment accounted for the downswing in the services area. And the summer drop in state and local education far outweighed the seasonal increase in the number of workers in parks and recreational jobs . . . to bring a decline of 3,900 in government employment. In manufacturing, the count of 239,500 employees did not match the record employee level of 255,200 reported in June 1974. Jobs in printing and publishing rose to 15,200 following the return of 800 workers involved in strike activities.

The seasonal influx of students into the labor market at the start of summer drove the June **UNEMPLOYMENT** figure upward to 48,300 . . . a gain of 6,600 over the previous month. But, compared to the year ago jobless level of 57,700, the current June tally shows a decline of 13,900 . . . indicating a greater number of students found jobs this June than last. Due to the seasonality of the jobless upturn from May, Iowa's seasonally adjusted **JOBLESS RATE** declined to 3.0% . . . a tenth of a percentage point below the May rate of 3.1% . . . but a full percentage point below the June 1976 rate of 4.0%. The state's unadjusted rate in June was 3.1% . . . in May, 2.7% . . . and in June of last year, 4.1%.

Iowans in the civilian **LABOR FORCE** also showed an all-time high total of 1,398,300 . . . a boost of 3,200 over the previous high of 1,395,100 recorded in June a year ago . . . and an over the month increase of 26,800 from the May total of 1,354,600.

The state's **JOB INSURANCE** program disbursed \$6,464,163 in benefits to eligible workers . . . an increase of \$608,494 over the amount of \$5,855,637 paid in May . . . primarily because the May 30 Memorial Day holiday when Job Service offices were closed shifted the payments of that date to June . . . distorting the June total. Last year in June, the state program paid \$6,755,558 in jobless payments . . . \$291,425 more than during this June. The average weekly June payment was \$88.37 . . . compared to \$89.36 in May and \$81.96 in June 1976.

**HOURS and EARNINGS:** Labor-management disputes involving 4,800 workers brought little change to total private average weekly hours in June. Only rubber and plastics—with 4% of the sector's employees on strike—experienced much activity. More overtime was responsible for bringing a noticeable boost to average hourly and weekly earnings in construction and related machinery . . . average weekly earnings in electrical equipment and supplies rose from \$203.52 to \$210.43 due to wage rate increases in the industry . . . and good weather has helped average hourly and weekly earnings in the mining industry to steadily increase—with June's hourly figure of \$5.45 and weekly amount of \$267.05 representing new highs.

In **LABOR TURNOVER**, the demand for manufacturing employees was lower than in May in all industries. Strike activity in rubber, plastics and leather products lowered the accessions rate from 58 per 1,000 workers to 26 per 1,000 in that industry. Total separations were slightly higher than a year ago . . . abetted by layoffs in meat products that were substantially larger than during last June . . . mainly because of greater labor turnover in a large meat producing plant.

**PLEASE NOTE . . . .**

**Table III, Iowa Labor Force Summary, should reference June, 1977 instead of July, 1977.**



**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>June 1977</b>								
Iowa.....	1,398,300	43,800	3.0	3.1	1,354,600	1,016,200	147,300	191,000
Cedar Rapids.....	80,800	2,900	*	3.6	77,800	69,000	5,800	3,000
Council Bluffs. 5/.....	42,300	1,800	*	4.3	40,500	33,600	3,600	3,200
Davenport. 5/.....	72,600	2,300	*	3.2	70,300	62,700	5,600	2,000
Des Moines.....	166,400	5,400	*	3.3	160,900	143,900	13,300	3,700
Dubuque.....	43,100	2,000	*	4.5	41,100	35,100	3,100	2,900
Sioux City.....	56,900	2,200	*	3.9	54,700	45,800	5,900	3,000
Waterloo.....	61,900	2,400	*	3.9	59,500	52,400	5,000	2,100
<b>May 1977</b>								
Iowa.....	1,371,500	37,200	3.1	2.7	1,334,300	1,014,300	147,900	172,100
Cedar Rapids.....	79,200	2,400	*	3.0	76,800	68,300	5,800	2,700
Council Bluffs. 5/.....	41,500	1,400	*	3.3	40,100	33,500	3,700	2,900
Davenport. 5/.....	71,100	2,100	*	3.0	69,000	61,700	5,500	1,800
Des Moines.....	164,300	5,100	*	3.1	159,300	142,700	13,300	3,300
Dubuque.....	42,300	1,700	*	4.1	40,600	34,900	3,100	2,600
Sioux City.....	56,000	1,700	*	3.1	54,300	45,700	5,900	2,700
Waterloo.....	61,900	2,100	*	3.4	59,800	52,800	5,100	1,900
<b>June 1976</b>								
Iowa.....	1,395,100	57,700	4.0	4.1	1,337,500	999,200	143,100	195,100
Cedar Rapids.....	80,200	3,100	*	3.9	77,100	68,300	5,700	3,100
Council Bluffs. 5/.....	41,800	2,500	*	6.0	39,300	32,500	3,500	3,300
Davenport. 5/.....	71,400	3,500	*	4.9	67,900	60,500	5,300	2,100
Des Moines.....	165,900	7,700	*	4.6	158,200	141,600	12,900	3,700
Dubuque.....	42,300	2,200	*	5.3	40,100	34,200	3,000	2,900
Sioux City.....	58,800	2,500	*	4.2	56,300	47,300	6,000	3,100
Waterloo.....	61,900	3,900	*	6.3	58,000	51,000	4,800	2,200

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 - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/**

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	3.7	4.5	5.1	2.8	3.2	4.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.0	3.3	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.5
Durable Goods.....	3.3	3.9	5.0	2.7	3.2	3.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6.1	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.4	4.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	2.2	4.7	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.1	1.5	0.1
Primary metal industries.....	3.4	5.0	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.6	0.2	0.9	1.9	3.5	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	*
Fabricated metal products.....	5.1	5.9	6.6	4.9	5.4	5.4	*	0.4	1.0	3.0	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.6	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Machinery except electrical.....	2.7	2.8	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	2.5	3.0	7.6	2.0	2.0	5.5	0.4	0.6	1.8	3.4	2.5	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.2
Other durable goods.....	3.8	4.9	5.9	3.4	4.6	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	4.2	5.3	5.4	2.9	3.2	4.4	1.0	1.8	0.8	3.4	4.2	3.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.5	0.5
Food & kindred products.....	4.7	5.3	6.1	2.9	2.8	4.8	1.7	2.2	1.1	3.8	3.9	3.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.7
Meat products.....	5.9	6.4	6.4	3.2	2.6	4.6	2.5	3.5	1.6	5.3	4.7	3.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	3.1	2.7	1.1
Printing & publishing.....	4.3	6.4	4.6	3.7	3.2	4.1	0.6	3.0	0.3	3.0	5.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	0.2	3.2	0.3
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	2.6	5.8	4.9	1.4	4.5	4.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.6	4.4	3.4	1.0	2.9	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other nondurable goods.....	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.1	2.8	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.4

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

**Table III - Iowa Labor Force Summary**  
**July 1977**

County - Labor Area	1/Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	2/Employment	3/Nonag Wage and Salary	4/Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestic	Agriculture
Iowa - Statewide	1,398,300	43,800	3.1	1,354,600	1,016,200	147,300	191,000
Cedar Rapids SMSA	80,800	2,900	3.6	77,800	69,000	5,800	3,000
Davenport - RI - Moline SMSA							
Des Moines SMSA	166,400	5,400	3.3	160,900	143,900	13,300	3,700
Dubuque SMSA	43,100	2,000	4.5	41,100	35,100	3,100	2,900
Omaha - Council Bluffs SMSA							
Sioux City SMSA	56,900	2,200	3.9	54,700	45,800	5,900	3,000
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	61,900	2,400	3.9	59,500	52,400	5,000	2,100
Adair - Greenfield	5,080	110	2.1	4,970	2,290	560	2,120
Adams - Corning	2,810	60	2.2	2,750	1,290	410	1,050
Allamakee - Waukon	7,590	210	2.7	7,380	4,080	1,170	2,130
Appanoose - Centerville	6,200	340	5.4	5,870	3,830	980	1,060
Audubon - Audubon	4,500	130	2.8	4,380	2,100	650	1,620
Benton - Vinton	11,430	290	2.5	11,140	7,170	1,380	2,600
Black Hawk							
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	61,900	2,400	3.9	59,500	52,400	5,000	2,100
Boone - Boone	12,650	250	2.0	12,400	9,340	1,330	1,730
Bremer - Waverly	10,260	290	2.8	9,970	7,030	1,010	1,930
Buchanan - Independence	10,530	330	3.1	10,210	6,750	1,130	2,320
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	10,710	260	2.5	10,450	7,200	1,210	2,040
Butler - Allison	8,140	210	2.6	7,930	4,700	1,110	2,120
Calhoun - Rockwell City	6,630	190	2.8	6,440	3,850	910	1,690
Carroll - Carroll	11,030	310	2.8	10,720	6,290	1,930	2,500
Cass - Atlantic	9,090	190	2.1	8,900	5,270	1,390	2,240
Cedar - Tipton	8,650	180	2.1	8,470	5,040	1,170	2,250
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	24,320	950	3.9	23,370	19,630	2,200	1,540
Cherokee - Cherokee	8,390	200	2.3	8,190	5,200	1,050	1,940
Chickasaw - New Hampton	7,360	270	3.6	7,100	4,100	1,050	1,950
Clarke - Osceola	4,600	130	2.8	4,470	2,540	570	1,370
Clay - Spencer	9,770	180	1.8	9,600	6,670	1,190	1,740
Clayton - Guttenberg	10,800	300	2.8	10,500	5,490	1,780	3,230
Clinton - Clinton	27,250	970	3.6	26,280	20,960	2,530	2,790
Crawford - Denison	10,010	240	2.4	9,770	5,880	1,240	2,660
Dallas - Perry	14,510	400	2.7	14,120	10,670	1,510	1,940
Davis - Bloomfield	3,850	170	4.4	3,680	2,050	640	990
Decatur - Leon	3,970	110	2.6	3,870	2,290	480	1,100
Delaware - Manchester	8,740	240	2.8	8,500	4,650	1,230	2,620
Des Moines - Burlington	19,900	800	4.0	19,100	16,390	1,560	1,150
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	7,120	140	1.9	6,980	4,510	1,140	1,340
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	43,100	2,000	4.5	41,100	35,100	3,100	2,900
Emmet - Estherville	6,750	190	2.8	6,560	4,710	800	1,050
Fayette - Oelwein	12,400	370	3.0	12,030	7,690	1,570	2,770
Floyd - Charles City	8,970	360	4.0	8,610	6,060	1,080	1,470
Franklin - Hampton	7,040	160	2.2	6,880	3,560	980	2,340
Freemont - Sidney	5,020	110	2.3	4,910	2,630	640	1,640
Greene - Jefferson	5,940	180	3.0	5,760	3,190	860	1,700
Grundy - Grundy Center	6,830	140	2.0	6,690	4,010	630	2,050
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	6,020	120	2.0	5,900	3,140	890	1,870
Hamilton - Webster City	8,920	220	2.4	8,710	5,530	1,260	1,920
Hancock - Garner	6,930	210	3.1	6,720	3,990	820	1,900
Hardin - Iowa Falls	11,420	230	2.0	11,200	7,660	1,530	2,010
Harrison - Missouri Valley	7,390	180	2.4	7,210	4,120	1,100	2,000
Henry - Mount Pleasant	10,260	260	2.5	10,000	7,380	1,250	1,380
Howard - Cresco	5,600	210	3.7	5,390	2,740	880	1,780
Humboldt - Humboldt	6,380	150	2.3	6,230	3,880	930	1,430

Note: Footnotes identical to Table I.

Note: All data based on place of residence.



Table III - Continued

County - Labor Area	1/Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	2/Employment	3/ Nonag Wage and Salary	4/ Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestics	Agriculture
Ida - Ida Grove	4,650	80	1.8	4,570	2,160	790	1,620
Iowa - Marengo	9,490	130	1.3	9,360	5,950	1,240	2,180
Jackson - Maquoketa	10,990	410	3.7	10,580	6,660	1,390	2,530
Jasper - Newton	17,010	530	3.1	16,480	12,070	1,930	2,480
Jefferson - Fairfield	7,210	180	2.5	7,020	4,900	950	1,170
Johnson - Iowa City	39,660	890	2.2	38,780	33,330	3,010	2,440
Jones - Anamosa	9,990	350	3.5	9,640	6,100	1,240	2,300
Keokuk - Sigourney	5,920	170	2.9	5,740	2,910	770	2,060
Kossuth - Algona	11,590	370	3.2	11,230	6,100	1,780	3,340
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	20,170	710	3.5	19,460	16,100	2,100	1,260
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	80,800	2,900	3.6	77,800	69,000	5,800	3,000
Louisa - Wapello	5,080	110	2.1	4,980	3,620	490	870
Lucas - Chariton	4,800	260	5.4	4,540	2,990	540	1,000
Lyon - Rock Rapids	6,590	140	2.1	6,450	3,290	960	2,200
Madison - Winterset	6,250	160	2.5	6,090	3,790	720	1,580
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	9,700	350	3.6	9,350	6,230	1,250	1,870
Marion - Knoxville	14,250	230	1.6	14,030	10,870	1,550	1,610
Marshall - Marshalltown	19,820	510	2.6	19,310	14,890	2,190	2,220
Mills - Glenwood	6,320	130	2.0	6,200	4,280	570	1,340
Mitchell - Osage	6,100	230	3.8	5,870	3,080	930	1,860
Monona - Onawa	5,790	180	3.1	5,610	3,080	900	1,630
Monroe - Albia	5,110	160	3.2	4,950	3,560	660	730
Montgomery - Red Oak	6,890	130	1.9	6,760	4,400	890	1,470
Muscatine - Muscatine	19,130	540	2.8	18,590	15,230	1,780	1,580
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,990	140	1.8	7,850	4,560	1,320	1,980
Osceola - Sibley	3,880	100	2.6	3,770	1,940	590	1,250
Page - Shenandoah	10,390	250	2.4	10,140	6,660	1,200	2,290
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,760	120	2.1	5,630	3,210	910	1,520
Plymouth - Le Mars	11,730	340	2.9	11,390	6,990	1,170	3,230
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	5,540	140	2.6	5,390	2,850	780	1,760
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	153,100	5,100	3.4	147,900			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA) 5/	42,300	1,800	4.3	40,500	33,600	3,600	3,200
Poweshiek - Grinnell	10,310	220	2.1	10,090	6,760	1,110	2,220
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,610	80	2.1	3,530	1,520	530	1,480
Sac - Sac City	7,740	300	3.8	7,440	3,900	1,120	2,430
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	72,600	2,300	3.2	70,300	62,700	5,600	2,000
Shelby - Harlan	6,950	240	3.5	6,710	3,600	980	2,130
Sioux - Orange City	14,440	350	2.4	14,090	8,310	2,030	3,750
Story - Ames	36,070	650	1.8	35,420	29,180	3,310	2,940
Tama - Tama-Toledo	10,390	170	1.7	10,210	6,100	1,390	2,720
Taylor - Bedford	4,150	110	2.6	4,040	1,720	650	1,670
Union - Creston	6,730	170	2.6	6,550	4,570	910	1,080
Van Buren - Keosauqua	4,100	100	2.4	4,000	2,470	580	950
Wapello - Ottumwa	16,080	760	4.7	15,330	12,820	1,540	960
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	13,300	300	2.4	13,000			
Washington - Washington	9,850	230	2.4	9,610	6,280	1,430	1,900
Wayne - Corydon	3,960	120	3.0	3,850	1,940	520	1,380
Webster - Fort Dodge	22,630	710	3.1	21,920	17,710	2,210	1,990
Winnebago - Forest City	7,350	240	3.3	7,110	4,810	1,080	1,220
Winneshiek - Decorah	11,660	390	3.4	11,270	6,570	1,460	3,240
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	50,600	2,100	4.2	48,500			
Worth - Northwood	4,310	170	3.8	4,140	2,440	450	1,250
Wright - Clarion	7,850	150	1.9	7,700	4,760	1,040	1,910

Table IV - Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	Change From:	
				May 1977 to June 1977	June 1976 to June 1977
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,039,400	1,036,400	1,019,600	3,000	19,800
MANUFACTURING.....	239,500	238,200	231,400	1,300	8,100
DURABLE GOODS.....	147,500	147,200	140,400	300	7,100
Lumber & furniture.....	9,100	8,900	8,900	200	200
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6,400	6,100*	6,400	300	0
Primary metal industries.....	7,900	7,800	7,400	100	500
Fabricated metal products.....	16,800*	17,500*	16,500	- 700	300
Machinery except electrical.....	61,300	60,600*	59,700	700	1,600
Farm machinery.....	27,900	28,000	28,100	- 100	- 200
Construction & related machinery.....	20,300	20,100	18,600	200	1,700
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	26,200	26,100	21,700*	100	4,500
Transportation equipment.....	9,100*	9,500	8,800*	- 400	300
Other durable goods 2/.....	10,700	10,700	10,900	0	- 200
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	92,000	91,000	90,900	1,000	1,100
Food & kindred products.....	49,000	48,700	50,000	300	- 1,000
Meat products.....	25,700*	25,500	26,100	200	- 400
Grain mill products.....	10,600	10,500	11,000	100	- 400
Bakery products.....	2,900	2,900	3,000	0	- 100
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,300	4,200	4,300	100	0
Paper & allied products.....	4,000	3,900	3,900	100	100
Printing & publishing.....	15,200*	14,300*	15,000	900	200
Newspapers.....	6,700	6,500	6,500	200	200
Chemicals & allied products.....	7,000	7,000	7,200	0	- 200
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	10,700*	11,000	8,700*	- 300	2,000
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	- 100
NONMANUFACTURING.....	800,000	798,100	788,200	1,900	11,800
Nonmetallic mining.....	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Contract construction.....	47,400*	41,600*	50,600*	5,800	- 3,200
Transportation & public utilities.....	55,800*	54,900*	55,900	900	- 100
Railroad transportation.....	9,100	8,900	9,100	200	0
Communication.....	13,000	12,900	13,300	100	- 300
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	11,200	10,800	11,200	400	0
Wholesale & retail trade.....	260,200	259,300	254,200	900	6,000
Wholesale trade.....	53,600	53,300	52,400	300	1,200
Retail trade.....	206,700	206,000	201,800	700	4,900
Retail, general merchandise.....	28,700	28,600	28,200	100	500
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	49,500	48,800	48,300	700	1,200
Banking.....	16,700	16,500	16,300	200	400
Insurance carriers & agents.....	19,300	19,000	18,700	300	600
Services.....	186,300	188,900	181,900	- 2,600	4,400
Medical & other health services.....	62,300	61,400	59,900	900	2,400
Government.....	197,700	201,600	194,500	- 3,900	3,200
Federal government.....	18,900	18,600	19,200	300	- 300
State government.....	46,800	50,300	46,400	- 3,500	400
Local government.....	132,000	132,800	128,900	- 800	3,100
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	4,800	6,800	6,900	2,000	2,100

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

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Overtime Hours 1/		
	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$184.32	\$181.15	\$170.46	36.0	35.8	36.5	\$5.12	\$5.06	\$4.67	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	259.05	254.47	234.14	40.1	40.2	40.3	6.46	6.33	5.81	3.2	3.0	3.0
Durable Goods.....	268.46	262.11	241.54	40.8	40.7	40.8	6.58	6.44	5.92	3.2	2.9	2.8
Lumber & furniture.....	204.61	202.54	188.97	39.5	39.1	39.7	5.18	5.18	4.76	2.3	2.1	3.3
Stone, clay & glass products.....	265.86	265.35	254.41	43.3	43.5	44.4	6.14	6.10	5.73	8.5	6.5	6.6
Primary metal industries.....	305.44	298.50	273.06	42.6	42.4	42.4	7.17	7.04	6.44	5.0	5.0	4.9
Fabricated metal products.....	220.44	220.58	213.62	40.3	40.4	41.4	5.47	5.46	5.16	1.8	2.2	2.5
Machinery except electrical.....	326.82	317.75	281.39	41.9	41.7	40.9	7.80	7.62	6.88	3.7	3.4	2.6
Farm machinery.....	336.88	331.38	294.76	41.9	42.0	40.6	8.04	7.89	7.26	4.3	4.2	2.5
Construction & related machinery.....	347.77	332.05	301.43	41.9	41.3	40.9	8.30	8.04	7.37	3.3	2.7	2.9
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	210.43	203.52	192.47	38.4	38.4	39.2	5.48	5.30	4.91	1.7	1.6	1.5
Transportation equipment.....	181.57	179.18	180.56	39.3	38.7	41.7	4.62	4.63	4.33	1.5	1.4	1.8
Other durable goods.....	190.81	186.24	173.70	39.1	38.8	38.6	4.88	4.80	4.50	1.4	1.1	1.5
Nondurable Goods.....	243.36	241.92	222.61	39.0	39.4	39.4	6.24	6.14	5.65	3.2	3.1	3.4
Food & kindred products.....	273.64	273.91	247.42	40.3	40.7	40.1	6.79	6.73	6.17	4.2	3.9	4.0
Meat products.....	291.26	296.34	255.23	39.2	40.1	37.7	7.43	7.39	6.77	4.0	3.8	3.4
Grain mill products.....	283.03	280.43	274.34	41.5	41.3	43.0	6.82	6.79	6.38	3.9	4.3	4.9
Apparel & other textile products.....	123.17	122.10	111.90	37.1	37.0	37.3	3.32	3.30	3.00	0.9	0.7	0.7
Paper & allied products.....	211.45	202.15	201.28	40.2	39.1	41.5	5.26	5.17	4.85	3.2	3.2	3.1
Printing & publishing.....	206.35	191.68	200.84	35.7	35.3	37.4	5.78	5.43	5.37	1.5	1.2	2.4
Newspapers.....	178.65	177.78	168.96	32.9	32.8	32.0	5.43	5.42	5.28	1.6	1.6	2.1
Chemicals & allied products.....	255.44	258.34	225.82	41.2	41.6	38.8	6.20	6.21	5.82	2.1	2.6	2.2
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	230.59	231.04	204.91	36.2	38.0	38.3	6.37	6.08	5.35	2.6	3.3	4.2
Other nondurable goods.....	138.68	132.84	120.78	36.4	36.9	39.6	3.81	3.60	3.05	1.4	1.3	1.2
NONMANUFACTURING.....	161.82	159.05	151.44	34.8	34.5	35.3	4.65	4.61	4.29	*	*	*
Mining.....	267.05	262.01	241.08	49.0	48.7	49.0	5.45	5.38	4.92	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	310.31	316.80	303.41	38.5	39.6	38.7	8.06	8.00	7.84	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	270.76	265.86	249.28	40.9	40.1	40.6	6.62	6.63	6.14	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	143.64	141.86	132.55	34.2	34.1	34.7	4.20	4.16	3.82	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	133.92	134.28	128.64	37.2	37.3	39.1	3.60	3.60	3.29	*	*	*
Services.....	123.91	123.56	113.80	32.1	31.6	32.7	3.86	3.91	3.48	*	*	*

1/ Estimates are based upon a sample of full and part-time production and related employees, who worked during or received pay for the payroll period which includes the 12th of the month. Besides changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, average hourly earnings reflect such variable factors as overtime premium pay, late shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive basis. They also reflect changing employment of workers between relatively high-paid and low-paid work, and full-time and part-time status. Revised to most current information available at publication. (March, 1975 benchmark levels) \*Data not available \*\*Not Comparable

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

	Gross Average Weekly Earnings			Spendable Average Weekly Earnings					
	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	Worker With No Dependents			Married Worker With Three Dependents		
	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$184.32	\$181.15	\$170.46	\$146.97	\$142.82	\$135.56	\$161.37	\$155.55	\$147.90
MANUFACTURING.....	259.05	254.47	234.14	196.10	192.87	179.25	213.86	207.23	192.74
Durable Goods.....	268.46	262.11	241.54	201.94	197.91	184.25	220.57	212.70	198.01
Nondurable Goods.....	243.36	241.92	222.61	186.27	184.51	171.42	202.86	198.29	184.70
NONMANUFACTURING.....	161.82	159.05	151.44	131.35	127.63	122.19	144.87	139.61	134.24
Mining.....	267.05	262.01	241.08	201.07	197.85	183.94	219.56	212.63	197.69
Contract Construction.....	310.31	316.80	303.41	227.48	232.43	224.91	249.05	251.16	242.33
Transportation & Public Utilities	270.76	265.86	249.28	203.37	200.39	189.44	222.21	215.38	203.54
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	143.64	141.86	132.55	118.35	115.34	108.68	132.07	128.08	122.05
Finance & Real Estate.....	133.92	134.28	128.64	111.40	109.92	105.88	123.33	123.18	118.67
Services.....	123.91	123.56	113.80	104.06	102.24	95.08	114.36	114.09	105.29



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

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
	1977	1977	1976	1977	1977	1976	1977	1977	1976
Cedar Rapids.....	\$247.26	\$246.36	\$254.59	39.0	39.8	41.6	\$6.34	\$6.19	\$6.12
Council Bluffs.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Davenport.....	313.97	312.00	288.23	39.1	40.0	41.0	8.03	7.80	7.03
Des Moines.....	261.06	258.34	244.42	38.0	38.5	40.2	6.87	6.71	6.08
Dubuque.....	326.79	316.76	277.11	40.9	40.3	39.7	7.99	7.86	6.98
Sioux City.....	214.73	211.58	208.54	38.9	38.4	39.2	5.52	5.51	5.32
Waterloo.....	332.88	322.09	287.28	41.3	41.4	39.9	8.06	7.78	7.20

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

**Table VIII - Job Service of Iowa Activities**

	June 1977		May 1977		June 1976	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>JOB PLACEMENT</b>						
New applicants.....	23,062	*	16,562	*	25,728	*
Total placements.....	14,208	4,704	9,392	3,049**	9,311	3,373
Nonagricultural.....	13,264	4,433	9,172	3,029**	8,778	3,336
Agricultural.....	944	271	220	20	533	37
New job openings 1/.....	16,074	*	14,209	*	11,380	*
Active applicants.....	77,291	38,838	70,323	34,900	81,665	41,648
<b>JOB INSURANCE</b>						
Initial claims.....	11,072	4,640	9,937	3,753	8,974	3,267
Continued claims.....	70,040	29,353	72,748	27,475	89,086	36,319
First payments issued.....	5,340	2,188	4,360	1,630	4,129	1,842
Total weeks paid.....	73,145	30,654	65,525	24,747	82,421	32,560
Total payments.....	\$6,464,133	\$2,241,951	\$5,855,639	\$1,803,326	\$6,755,558	\$2,154,705
Average weekly payment.....	\$88.37	\$73.14	\$89.36	\$72.87	\$81.96	\$66.18
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$90.38	\$74.60	\$91.52	\$74.79	\$83.75	\$67.67

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.

\*Data not available.

\*\*Corrects May 1977 figures.

**Table IX - Iowans Receiving Job Insurance 1/**

	Total			Women			Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer		
	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976	June 1977	May 1977	June 1976
Total.....	16,830	18,376	20,763	7,211	7,098	8,314	10,971	11,992	14,005
Contract Construction.....	2,320	3,271	3,244	105*	134*	105*	1,549	2,129	2,201
Manufacturing.....	5,518	6,339	7,169	2,234	2,627	2,584	3,582	4,259	5,023
Durable Goods.....	3,251	3,294	4,695	1,138	1,269	1,422	2,024	2,280	3,329
Nondurable Goods.....	2,267	3,045	2,474	1,096	1,358	1,162	1,558	1,980	1,694
Trade.....	4,623	4,494	5,399	2,336	2,044	2,855	2,972	2,908	3,575
Services.....	2,890	2,718	3,143	1,903	1,701	2,041	1,906	1,760	2,051
All Other Industries.....	1,478	1,553	1,809	633	592	729	962	936	1,146

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.



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