

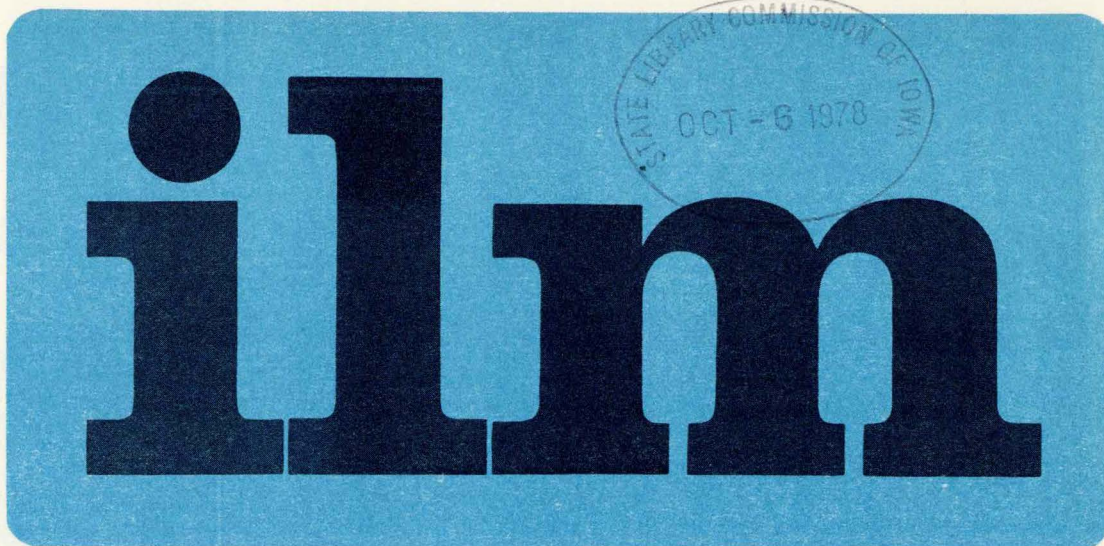
**IOWA
LABOR
MARKET**

July 1978

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

**IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
JOB SERVICE**

Research &
Statistics Department



To Coordinate Occupational Data: SOICC

In compliance with the federal requirement to develop and implement an occupational information system, Iowa has formed a State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) to increase communication and coordination in the development and use of occupational information.

The new committee—comprised of Kenneth L. Hays, Director, Job Placement Division, Job Service of Iowa; Robert F. Tyson, Director, Office for Planning and Programming (committee chairperson); William M. Bailey, Associate Superintendent, Area Schools and Career Education Branch, Department of Public Instruction, and Jerry L. Starkweather, Associate Superintendent, Vocational Rehabilitation, Education and Services—recently appointed John L. Niemeyer as executive director of the SOICC activities, who, with an administrative assistant, will begin to identify and contact agencies that can contribute to or benefit from the SOICC activity.

The Education Amendments Act of 1976 created the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) to coordinate the widespread use of occupational data.

The NOICC membership includes the Commissioner of Education, the Administrator of the National Center of Education Statistics, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training. The Act also required the establishment of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCs). Congress then expanded the mandate of the NOICC and SOICCs through amendments to the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 and the Career Education Incentive Act of 1977.

The Iowa SOICC is federally funded and is located in the Office for Planning and Programming as a part of the Governor's office.

Present and Long Range Goals

During fiscal year 1979, beginning October 1, 1978, the Iowa SOICC will work to achieve the following goals:

1. Development and implementation of an occupational information system (OIS) as a systematic approach to meet continuing data needs for education, placement and training programs in the state.
2. Improvement of communication and cooperation between developers and users of occupational information.
3. Delivery of career information with special emphasis on unemployed youth.
4. Establishment of a comprehensive training program to facilitate the goals of the SOICC.

To meet these goals, a comprehensive review of the present available occupational information will be made. Agencies that have developed such information will be contacted and an assessment made to determine adaptability to other data systems and detect possible duplication of effort.

An assessment of user needs will be conducted with all OIS users contacted to determine a common delivery system that will best serve all users.

An analysis of the development of and demand for occupational information will be prepared with recommendations for OIS implementation. The resulting assessment of supply and demand for information will place emphasis on avoiding duplication of effort and filling the unmet needs of a comprehensive OIS.

Through SOICC funding, an occupational employment statistics survey program will be established and conducted by Job Service of Iowa to assist the labor demand segment of the Career Education Needs Information System (CENIS) of the Department of Public Instruction.

Continued on back page. . .

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

The National Scene

June economic developments fell into two categories . . . the "good" and "not so good." On the "good" side, the government's *Index of Leading Economic Indicators* showed a moderate 0.4% increase. . . to 136.3. . . denoting the economy has enough strength to continue to expand in coming months. Favorable trends were a longer average workweek. . . more building permits issued. . . faster deliveries by vendors. . . rising stock prices on the NYSE. . . increases in liquid business assets.

Unfavorable indicators were fewer contracts for plants and equipment. . . fewer factory orders. . . a smaller money supply. . . an unchanged layoff rate.

More good news occurred on the employment/unemployment front. More Americans were employed in June than ever before. . . a record total employment level of 94.8 million workers on the job. . . 58.9% of the nation's population. Unemployment was at the lowest level in nearly four years. . . 5.7% of the nation's labor force. One contributor to this decline was the drop in the teenage jobless rate. . . from 16.5 in May to 14.2% in June.

Inflation led the list of "not so good" items. Producers' prices for finished goods continued rising at a yearly rate of 8.7%. . . the main cause stemming from the boost in wholesale cost of foods. . . increasing at a rate of 14% annually. Prices for nonfood items slowed for the third straight month. . . but the *Consumer Price Index* rose to 195.3. . . an annual rate of 10.4%.

The value of the dollar on the international money market continue to drop to new lows against the Japanese yen and the Swiss franc. Implication. . . increased costs in American dollars for foreign-produced goods.

The future outlook nationally continues to be clouded by inflation. . . some economists predicting another economic recession by late 1979.

...and in Iowa

The unemployment rate rose in June to 3.8% of the state's labor force. . . 0.3 of a percentage point above the 3.5% recorded in May. This jobless rate upswing reflected the seasonal nature of Iowa's labor market at this time. June brought the annual influx of students into the labor market. . . helping to push the number of unemployed up-

ward to 56,100. . . 4,900 more than in May. . . but 2,500 fewer than in June a year ago.

The overall economic picture still showed signs of expanding. . . with the state's total civilian employment count at an all-time high of 1,412,400. . . a total of 8,000 more than in May. . . and topping the June 1977 level by 31,700.

In labor turnover, the demand for manufacturing workers fell over the month. . . both new hires and recalls down. . . but not viewed as a worry point in terms of an impact on the state's economy in the immediate future. Compared to May, separations rose slightly. . . much of the increase due to layoffs in food and kindred products . . . especially meat products.

Activity in nonfarm employment was primarily seasonal. . . state and private school employment dropped for the summer months. . . local government, parks and recreation hiring rose. . . while hiring in the trade industries fell. . . all seasonal.

A new rubber and plastics products labor-management dispute brought the total in that industry on strike to 500. Fewer than 100 contract construction workers were idled by strikes. . . compared to 3,300 a year ago.

Employment in the finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) sector increased from May to June. . . as usual. The percentage of FIRE employees in most states is 4% to 5%. In Iowa, the percentage is 5%. . . with 51,700 of the total employment figure in finance, insurance and real estate . . . 18,500 in Polk County. New York has the highest percent. . . 9%. . . while West Virginia and Wyoming tie for the lowest with 3%. (See map on page .) As a general rule, FIRE job skills are marketable throughout the United States.

Nationally, the average weekly earnings for nonsupervisory employees in the FIRE sector is \$168.36. . . In Iowa, \$146.80. A breakdown of the average weekly earnings in Iowa (for FIRE workers covered by Job Insurance). . . banking, \$190.14. . . credit agencies, \$209.30. . . brokers, \$348.10 . . . insurance, \$215.59. . . insurance agents and brokers, \$212.91. . . real estate, \$156.30. . . combinations, \$247.22 . . . holding companies, \$220.22.

Food and kindred products weekly earnings reflected a drop in overtime hours in meat and grain products. Lower paid seasonal workers pulled the average hourly earnings down in contract construction.

EMPLOYERS' PAGE

Be Advised...NEH Week Is Coming

The week of October 1-7 will be observed as National Employ the Handicapped (NEH) Week. Nationwide, it'll be pointed out that more and more handicapped men and women are entering the world of work. Not because employers are hiring them out of sympathy or pity, but for the more rational reason that they're quite capable of getting the job done. More capable in some cases than other employees.

There's a great deal to be said in favor of hiring the handicapped—and Job Service has been repeatedly saying it for years. As a result, a growing number of employers like yourself have been listening. . .and learning that the handicapped are competent, efficient and productive employees when placed in jobs they can handle and given the opportunity to show what they can do. Compared to other employees, the handicapped represent a low turnover rate and less absenteeism. This goes for most handicapped job seekers. Few, if any, are excluded from the category.

In a sense—if they can do the job, they're not handicapped. It's as simple as that!

We realize that it's a bit early for us to be talking about NEH Week. But Job Service is preparing to launch an all-out campaign the first week in October to find jobs for a record number of handicapped Iowans. To help us succeed in this effort, we're undertaking to alert you now about NEH Week so you can plan your participation well in advance and be ready when the time comes to hire your quota of handicapped workers.

Our purpose is to make you aware of the handicapped as a valuable source of employees, to advise you of our planned campaign and to strongly encourage your participation.

For some of you, this early reminder could provide the opportunity to assess hiring policies and perhaps make adjustments with regard to the employment of the handicapped. For others, it may bring to mind the need to make small alterations at worksites to remove architectural barriers that would block handicapped workers from entering the job area—like installing a ramp for wheelchairs, etc.

And for still others, it could bring an early awakening to the fact that a handicapped person, when properly trained and placed, can become a very useful and loyal employee. In-depth studies have shown this. A properly trained woman or man in a wheelchair, for example, can

perform at a desk job—or any other kind of work that can be done sitting down—as effectively as an employee capable of walking.

All across Iowa, in every employment level, there are handicapped workers—the blind, the lame, the amputee, the palsied, the mentally retarded and more—who're performing well on the job, competitively holding their own among other employees—*simply because they're in jobs they can handle. . .jobs in which their handicaps are not handicaps.*

Census figures list 145,603 handicapped men and women between the ages of 16 and 65 among the state's population count. . .and of this number, 83,325 or 57.2% are in the labor force! Solid proof of their value.

Not only do the handicapped give a dollar's worth of work—and often more—for every dollar they're paid, their work is remarkably accident free. You might think they're more prone to accidents on the job than other workers. Not true. . .experience has shown them to be just the opposite. . .less apt to have accidents. They understand their limitations, know what they can and can't do and refuse to take chances other employees frequently will risk. Their handicaps have taught them to be careful, to avoid unnecessary hazards.

Because of this, most insurance companies don't raise the rates of employers who hire handicapped workers.

You may consider us pushy on this matter of NEH Week. . .and maybe we are. But our chief objective is to drive home the hard fact that it's good business to hire handicapped workers. Employers in every section of the state have proved it. And if you're not one of these, we're inviting you to prove it too by actively participating in NEH Week, October 1-7.

For those of you who count the handicapped among your employees, please continue this hiring practice.

One other comment: The Iowa Legislature felt so strongly in favor of the employment of the handicapped that they wrote into law a portion of the state's Civil Rights Act making it illegal to discriminate against hiring them. In essence, the law simply requires that handicapped persons be considered for employment on the same basis as the non-handicapped job applicant—ability to do the job.

Table I - Civilian Labor Force by Place of Residence

	Resident Civilian Labor Force 1/	Resident Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Resident Total Employment 2/	Nonagricultural Wage and Salary 3/	Self-employed, Unpaid Family & Domestic Workers 4/	Agriculture 5/
June 1978							
Iowa.....	1,468,500	56,100	3.8	1,412,400	1,066,300	150,200	195,900
Cedar Rapids.....	86,600	3,100	3.5	83,600	74,400	6,100	3,100
Council Bluffs 5/.....							
Davenport 5/.....*							
Des Moines.....	180,100	7,300	4.1	172,800	155,100	13,900	3,800
Dubuque.....	46,100	2,600	5.7	43,500	37,300	3,200	3,000
Sioux City.....	59,200	3,100	5.3	56,100	47,200	5,800	3,100
Waterloo.....	66,200	3,200	4.9	63,000	55,600	5,100	2,200
May 1978							
Iowa.....	1,455,600	51,200	3.5	1,404,400	1,073,100	154,900	176,500
Cedar Rapids.....	86,100	2,700	3.2	83,400	74,400	6,200	2,800
Council Bluffs 5/.....*							
Davenport 5/.....*							
Des Moines.....	178,400	6,300	3.5	172,100	154,400	14,300	3,400
Dubuque.....	46,000	2,200	4.9	43,800	37,800	3,300	2,700
Sioux City.....	59,400	2,700	4.5	56,700	47,900	6,100	2,800
Waterloo.....	67,400	2,900	4.3	64,500	57,200	5,400	2,000
June 1977							
Iowa.....	1,439,300	58,600	4.1	1,380,700	1,031,100	149,400	200,200
Cedar Rapids.....	84,500	4,000	4.7	80,600	71,400	6,000	3,200
Council Bluffs 5/.....*							
Davenport 5/.....*							
Des Moines.....	173,200	7,400	4.3	165,800	148,300	13,700	3,800
Dubuque.....	45,000	2,500	5.5	42,500	36,200	3,200	3,000
Sioux City.....	59,900	3,100	5.1	56,800	47,600	6,100	3,100
Waterloo.....	65,500	3,100	4.7	62,400	54,900	5,200	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 at 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, domestic and agriculture workers.
- 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 based on a "BLS census share" method and 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		
	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977
Cedar Rapids.....	\$274.79	\$276.40	\$250.90	39.2	40.0	39.7	\$7.01	\$6.91	\$6.32
Council Bluffs.....*									
Davenport.....	351.52	346.11	312.44	41.6	41.6	39.3	8.45	8.32	7.95
Des Moines.....	278.83	265.71	263.12	38.3	36.7	38.3	7.28	7.24	6.87
Dubuque.....	351.09	333.60	323.52	41.5	40.0	40.9	8.46	8.34	7.91
Sioux City.....	244.48	244.45	208.41	38.2	39.3	38.1	6.40	6.22	5.47
Waterloo.....	352.26	340.94	328.82	41.2	40.3	41.0	8.55	8.46	8.02

1/ See footnote - Table III

*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/		
	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$203.81	\$200.84	\$190.53	36.2	35.8	36.5	\$5.63	\$5.61	\$5.22	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	275.89	274.80	258.49	40.1	40.0	40.2	6.88	6.87	6.43	2.8	2.8	*
Durable Goods.....	284.97	280.98	266.18	41.3	40.9	40.7	6.90	6.87	6.54	2.7	2.6	*
Lumber & furniture.....	231.34	234.77	209.04	40.8	40.9	39.0	5.67	5.74	5.36	2.8	2.4	*
Stone, clay & glass products.....	296.53	288.20	265.98	43.8	43.8	42.9	6.77	6.58	6.20	6.6	6.8	*
Primary metal industries.....	342.32	339.82	300.24	44.0	43.4	41.7	7.78	7.83	7.20	5.6	5.6	*
Fabricated metal products.....	251.54	238.98	220.25	40.9	39.5	39.9	6.15	6.05	5.52	1.6	1.5	*
Machinery except electrical.....	350.22	344.40	332.11	42.4	42.0	42.2	8.26	8.20	7.87	3.0	2.7	*
Farm machinery.....	362.94	352.97	340.13	42.4	40.9	42.2	8.56	8.63	8.06	3.3	3.0	*
Construction & related machinery.....	372.34	371.06	359.55	42.7	43.5	42.5	8.72	8.53	8.46	2.8	2.4	*
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	220.98	220.03	209.88	38.1	38.2	38.3	5.80	5.76	5.48	1.4	1.4	*
Transportation equipment.....	211.85	199.02	202.07	40.2	39.1	39.7	5.27	5.09	5.09	1.5	1.0	*
Other durable goods.....	198.80	200.49	186.12	40.0	39.7	39.6	4.97	5.05	4.70	2.0	2.0	*
Nondurable Goods.....	262.74	266.17	246.64	38.3	38.8	39.4	6.86	6.86	6.26	3.0	3.2	*
Food & kindred products.....	289.15	302.84	275.65	38.4	39.9	40.3	7.53	7.59	6.84	3.2	4.0	*
Meat products.....	306.61	328.72	293.61	37.3	39.7	39.2	8.22	8.28	7.49	2.7	3.7	*
Grain mill products.....	302.76	308.15	279.89	40.1	40.6	41.1	7.55	7.59	6.81	3.8	4.5	*
Apparel & other textile products.....	132.85	133.96	123.91	36.1	36.6	37.1	3.68	3.66	3.34	0.6	0.7	*
Paper & allied products.....	236.16	229.55	213.61	41.0	40.7	41.0	5.76	5.64	5.21	4.2	3.1	*
Printing & publishing.....	228.42	227.25	206.92	36.2	35.9	35.8	6.31	6.33	5.78	2.5	2.3	*
Newspapers.....	181.49	186.24	177.54	31.4	32.0	33.0	5.78	5.82	5.38	1.9	2.2	*
Chemicals & allied products.....	288.40	285.77	303.99	41.2	41.0	48.1	7.00	6.97	6.32	2.6	2.2	*
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	265.34	245.46	230.12	38.4	36.8	35.9	6.91	6.67	6.41	3.4	2.8	*
Other nondurable goods.....	159.38	156.91	146.15	37.5	37.9	37.0	4.25	4.14	3.95	2.2	2.2	*
NONMANUFACTURING.....	179.22	176.47	167.20	34.8	34.4	35.2	5.15	5.13	4.75	*	*	*
Mining.....	293.40	287.92	272.37	48.9	48.8	48.9	6.00	5.90	5.57	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	347.40	342.58	312.62	38.6	37.4	38.5	9.00	9.16	8.12	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	296.54	299.80	269.69	40.4	40.9	40.8	7.34	7.33	6.61	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	154.22	151.47	148.01	33.6	33.0	34.5	4.59	4.59	4.29	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	155.87	154.82	145.76	37.2	36.6	36.9	4.19	4.23	3.95	*	*	*
Services.....	136.12	136.70	125.68	33.2	33.1	32.9	4.10	4.13	3.82	*	*	*

1/ Estimates 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

Table IV - Iowans Receiving Job Insurance 1/

	Total			Women			Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer		
	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977
Total.....	18,698	20,306	16,830	8,327	8,125	7,211	12,014	14,071	10,971
Contract Construction.....	1,981	3,160	2,320	96*	123*	105*	1,295	2,180	1,549
Manufacturing.....	7,387	7,746	5,518	3,180	3,437	2,234	4,868	5,360	3,582
Durable Goods.....	4,798	4,963	3,251	2,130	2,117	1,138	3,299	3,386	2,024
Nondurable Goods.....	2,589	2,783	2,267	1,050	1,320	1,096	1,568	1,974	1,558
Trade.....	4,366	4,663	4,623	2,318	2,177	2,336	2,824	3,207	2,972
Services.....	2,681	2,527	2,890	1,664	1,497	1,903	1,651	1,750	1,906
All Other Industries.....	2,282	2,210	1,478	1,068	887*	633*	1,377	1,574	962

1/ Insured unemployed counted during the week including the 12th and 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

June 1978

Data based on place of residence

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	1,468,500	56,100	3.8	1,412,400	1,066,300	150,200	195,900
Cedar Rapids SMSA	86,600	3,100	3.5	83,600	74,400	6,100	3,100
Des Moines SMSA	180,100	7,300	4.1	172,800	155,100	13,900	3,800
Dubuque SMSA	46,100	2,600	5.7	43,500	37,300	3,200	3,000
Sioux City SMSA	59,200	3,100	5.3	56,100	47,200	5,800	3,100
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	66,200	3,200	4.9	63,000	55,600	5,100	2,200
Adair - Greenfield	5,170	140	2.7	5,030	2,310	550	2,170
Adams - Corning	2,840	90	3.0	2,750	1,290	390	1,080
Allamakee - Waukon	8,010	320	4.0	7,690	4,300	1,200	2,180
Appanoose - Centerville	6,230	510	8.1	5,720	3,720	920	1,080
Audubon - Audubon	4,550	100	2.1	4,450	2,150	640	1,670
Benton - Vinton	11,400	290	2.5	11,110	7,140	1,310	2,660
Black Hawk (Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	66,200	3,200	4.9	63,000	55,600	5,100	2,200
Boone - Boone	12,940	440	3.4	12,490	9,410	1,310	1,770
Bremer - Waverly	10,960	360	3.3	10,600	7,560	1,060	1,980
Buchanan - Independence	11,190	370	3.3	10,830	7,310	1,140	2,380
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	10,820	290	2.7	10,530	7,250	1,190	2,090
Butler - Allison	9,200	260	2.9	8,940	5,540	1,220	2,170
Calhoun - Rockwell City	6,600	150	2.2	6,460	3,860	870	1,730
Carroll - Carroll	11,930	360	3.0	11,570	6,940	2,070	2,560
Cass - Atlantic	9,720	250	2.5	9,470	5,720	1,460	2,290
Cedar - Tipton	8,880	210	2.4	8,670	5,200	1,160	2,310
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	24,960	1,030	4.1	23,930	20,160	2,190	1,570
Cherokee - Cherokee	8,410	220	2.6	8,190	5,180	1,010	1,990
Chickasaw - New Hampton	8,160	360	4.4	7,800	4,650	1,160	2,000
Clarke - Osceola	4,710	150	3.3	4,550	2,590	560	1,400
Clay - Spencer	10,850	560	5.2	10,290	7,260	1,250	1,790
Clayton - Guttenberg	10,950	350	3.2	10,600	5,530	1,760	3,320
Clinton - Clinton	28,410	1,010	3.5	27,400	21,960	2,580	2,860
Crawford - Denison	10,160	450	4.4	9,710	5,810	1,180	2,720
Dallas - Perry	14,950	540	3.6	14,420	10,920	1,520	1,990
Davis - Bloomfield	3,800	170	4.6	3,620	2,000	610	1,010
Decatur - Leon	3,940	110	2.8	3,830	2,250	450	1,130
Delaware - Manchester	8,980	330	3.7	8,650	4,660	1,300	2,680
Des Moines - Burlington	20,700	1,150	5.6	19,550	16,820	1,560	1,180
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	8,050	230	2.9	7,820	5,180	1,270	1,370
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	46,100	2,600	5.7	43,500	37,300	3,200	3,000
Emmet - Estherville	6,490	180	2.8	6,310	4,500	740	1,070
Fayette - Oelwein	11,720	500	4.2	11,220	7,020	1,370	2,840
Floyd - Charles City	8,510	450	5.2	8,070	5,590	970	1,510
Franklin - Hampton	6,810	140	2.0	6,670	3,370	900	2,400
Fremont - Sidney	4,760	210	4.4	4,550	2,320	540	1,690
Greene - Jefferson	6,220	160	2.5	6,070	3,430	890	1,740
Grundy - Grundy Center	7,160	240	3.3	6,930	4,190	630	2,110
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	5,950	160	2.7	5,790	3,070	810	1,920
Hamilton - Webster City	9,140	300	3.3	8,850	5,650	1,230	1,970
Hancock - Garner	7,480	210	2.8	7,260	4,450	870	1,950
Hardin - Iowa Falls	11,710	250	2.2	11,450	7,880	1,510	2,060
Harrison - Missouri Valley	7,430	260	3.5	7,170	4,080	1,040	2,050
Henry - Mount Pleasant	11,030	400	3.6	10,630	7,910	1,300	1,410
Howard - Cresco	5,790	200	3.5	5,590	2,870	890	1,820
Humboldt - Humboldt	6,090	150	2.4	5,940	3,640	840	1,460

Note: Footnotes identical to Table I.

Table V Continued

County - Labor Area	1/Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	2/Employment	3/Nonag Wage and Salary	4/Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestic	Agriculture
Ida - Ida Grove	4,810	120	2.4	4,690	2,250	780	1,660
Iowa - Marengo	9,950	170	1.7	9,780	6,280	1,270	2,230
Jackson - Maquoketa	11,050	670	6.1	10,370	6,480	1,300	2,600
Jasper - Newton	17,030	620	3.6	16,420	12,020	1,850	2,550
Jefferson - Fairfield	7,760	320	4.1	7,440	5,250	990	1,200
Johnson - Iowa City	41,820	1,030	2.5	40,790	35,200	3,090	2,500
Jones - Anamosa	10,240	310	3.0	9,930	6,340	1,230	2,360
Keokuk - Sigourney	5,750	200	3.5	5,550	2,750	680	2,110
Kossuth - Algona	12,140	350	2.9	11,790	6,530	1,840	3,430
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	21,900	860	3.9	21,030	17,520	2,220	1,290
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	86,600	3,100	3.5	83,600	74,400	6,100	3,100
Louisa - Wapello	5,020	140	2.8	4,880	3,530	460	890
Lucas - Chariton	5,000	280	5.5	4,730	3,140	550	1,030
Lyon - Rock Rapids	7,210	180	2.4	7,040	3,740	1,040	2,260
Madison - Winterset	6,060	200	3.3	5,860	3,580	660	1,620
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	10,380	300	2.9	10,080	6,830	1,330	1,920
Marion - Knoxville	15,790	340	2.1	15,450	12,130	1,670	1,650
Marshall - Marshalltown	21,240	670	3.1	20,580	16,000	2,290	2,280
Mills - Glenwood	6,690	240	3.6	6,450	4,490	580	1,380
Mitchell - Osage	6,460	220	3.4	6,240	3,350	980	1,910
Monona - Onawa	5,600	260	4.6	5,340	2,860	810	1,680
Monroe - Albia	5,100	380	7.4	4,720	3,370	610	740
Montgomery - Red Oak	6,570	170	2.5	6,400	4,090	800	1,510
Muscatine - Muscatine	20,540	920	4.5	19,620	16,160	1,840	1,620
O'Brien - Sheldon	8,530	240	2.8	8,290	4,900	1,360	2,030
Osceola - Sibley	3,840	150	3.9	3,690	1,870	550	1,280
Page - Shenandoah	10,330	320	3.1	10,010	6,530	1,140	2,350
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,780	210	3.6	5,570	3,150	870	1,550
Plymouth - Le Mars	12,420	440	3.6	11,980	7,470	1,200	3,310
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	5,570	150	2.7	5,420	2,860	750	1,810
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	162,900	6,800	4.2	156,100			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA)5/	45,000	2,400	5.3	42,600			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	10,590	320	3.0	10,270	6,890	1,100	2,280
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,650	90	2.4	3,560	1,540	510	1,510
Sac - Sac City	7,340	180	2.5	7,160	3,670	1,010	2,490
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	71,400	3,400	4.7	68,000			
Shelby - Harlan	6,980	310	4.4	6,680	3,550	940	2,190
Sioux - Orange City	16,270	420	2.6	15,850	9,710	2,300	3,850
Story - Ames	38,510	820	2.1	37,690	31,260	3,420	3,010
Tama - Tama-Toledo	10,790	290	2.7	10,500	6,330	1,380	2,790
Taylor - Bedford	3,740	120	3.2	3,630	1,400	510	1,710
Union - Creston	7,540	220	3.0	7,320	5,200	1,010	1,110
Van Buren - Keosauqua	4,020	160	3.9	3,860	2,360	530	980
Wapello - Ottumwa	16,500	900	5.5	15,600	13,070	1,530	990
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	17,200	600	3.3	16,700			
Washington - Washington	10,280	320	3.2	9,960	6,560	1,450	1,950
Wayne - Corydon	4,010	140	3.5	3,870	1,950	500	1,420
Webster - Fort Dodge	23,530	770	3.3	22,760	18,470	2,240	2,050
Winnebago - Forest City	7,830	210	2.7	7,620	5,270	1,100	1,250
Winneshiek - Decorah	12,010	480	4.0	11,540	6,750	1,460	3,320
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	52,600	3,000	5.7	49,600			
Worth - Northwood	4,260	160	3.8	4,100	2,400	420	1,290
Wright - Clarion	8,350	200	2.4	8,160	5,130	1,080	1,960

See footnote No. 5 table I.

Table VI Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation in Iowa 1/
June 1978

Industry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Age Group		Weeks Claimed	
				Under 25	Over 54	Under 5	Over 15
Industry							
Total.....	15,196	254	8,286	4,461	1,965	2,864	5,839
Mining.....	35	0	30	9	9	5	16
Contract Construction.....	1,604	9	1,511	444	234	224	700
Manufacturing.....	6,609	112	3,614	1,930	723	1,091	2,744
Durable Goods.....	4,613	77	2,482	1,322	473	777	1,911
Nondurable Goods.....	1,996	35	1,132	608	250	314	833
Public Utilities.....	533	5	384	98	65	139	206
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	3,323	35	1,526	1,126	475	681	1,184
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	270	6	77	88	21	52	94
Services.....	1,948	48	623	451	368	515	613
State and Local Government.....	209	4	80	46	31	38	58
Information Not Available.....	665	35	441	269	39	119	224
Occupation							
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	332	10	174	51	47	65	121
Clerical/Sales.....	693	13	157	206	99	123	282
Service.....	397	12	110	113	101	87	134
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	27	0	20	15	4	5	13
Industrial Categories:							
By Type of Work							
Processing.....	222	5	148	63	30	25	116
Machine Trades.....	203	3	151	67	18	25	87
Bench Work.....	377	4	108	80	50	26	200
Structural Work.....	370	6	356	116	48	62	159
Miscellaneous.....	449	11	348	159	43	80	194
By Complexity							
High.....	146	2	126	36	15	26	61
Medium.....	142	3	106	34	19	26	57
Low.....	1,220	20	788	366	143	134	630
Information Not Available.....	12,126	190	6,714	3,591	1,525	2,366	4,533

1/ Data covers individuals claiming benefits for the week including the 12th of the month. 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		
	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$203.81	\$200.84	\$190.53	\$159.81	\$157.79	\$152.62	\$174.97	\$172.88	\$168.52
MANUFACTURING.....	275.89	274.80	258.49	206.00	205.33	195.93	225.24	224.50	215.85
Durable Goods.....	284.97	280.98	266.18	211.62	209.15	200.48	231.45	228.72	221.33
Nondurable Goods.....	262.74	266.17	246.64	197.87	199.99	188.84	215.96	218.40	207.62
NONMANUFACTURING.....	179.22	176.47	167.20	143.15	141.29	136.53	157.31	155.30	151.19
Mining.....	293.40	287.92	272.37	216.72	213.43	204.14	237.18	233.46	225.74
Contract Construction.....	347.40	342.58	312.62	249.14	246.04	228.13	273.51	270.02	252.26
Transportation & Public Utilities	296.54	299.80	269.69	218.60	220.56	202.56	239.27	241.44	223.83
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	154.22	151.47	148.01	125.61	123.65	122.71	138.94	137.13	137.43
Finance & Real Estate.....	155.87	154.82	145.76	126.78	126.03	121.11	140.16	139.38	135.94
Services.....	136.12	136.70	125.68	112.70	113.11	106.49	125.03	125.55	115.90

Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	Change From:	
				May 1978 to June 1978	June 1977 to June 1978
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,096,200	1,097,200	1,065,700	- 1,000	30,500
MANUFACTURING.....	244,400	243,000	243,700	1,400	700
DURABLE GOODS.....	151,700	150,800	151,700	900	0
Lumber & furniture.....	10,500	10,200	9,900	300	600
Stone, clay & glass products.....	7,700	7,300	8,000	400	- 300
Primary metal industries.....	8,100*	8,500	7,900	- 400	200
Fabricated metal products.....	20,800	20,400*	19,800*	400	1,000
Machinery except electrical.....	58,700	58,900	60,900	- 200	- 2,200
Farm machinery.....	22,500*	23,000	25,600	- 500	- 3,100
Construction & related machinery.....	21,900	21,700	20,900	200	1,000
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	25,600*	25,600	26,100	0	- 500
Transportation equipment.....	10,400*	10,300*	9,900*	100	500
Other durable goods 2/.....	9,900	9,600	9,200	300	700
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	92,700	92,100	92,000	600	700
Food & kindred products.....	48,600	48,200	48,200	400	400
Meat products.....	25,200*	25,100	24,100*	100	1,100
Grain mill products.....	10,500	10,300	10,900	200	- 400
Bakery products.....	2,700	2,600	2,600	100	100
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	- 100
Paper & allied products.....	4,000	3,900	3,900	100	100
Printing & publishing.....	15,700	15,500	15,100*	200	600
Newspapers.....	6,700	6,600	6,500	100	200
Chemicals & allied products.....	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	9,900*	10,100*	10,400*	- 200	- 500
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	- 100
NONMANUFACTURING.....	851,700	854,200	822,000	- 2,500	29,700
Nonmetallic mining.....	2,500	2,400	2,500	100	0
Contract construction.....	59,100*	55,800*	56,000*	3,300	3,100
Transportation & public utilities.....	55,100	54,400	55,600*	700	- 500
Railroad transportation.....	8,400	8,300	8,700	100	- 300
Communication.....	13,300	13,100	13,200	200	100
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10,100	9,800	10,000	300	100
Wholesale & retail trade.....	277,000	276,300	271,100	700	5,900
Wholesale trade.....	73,300*	72,600	72,900	700	400
Retail trade.....	203,700*	203,800*	198,300	- 100	5,400
Retail, general merchandise.....	30,100	30,100	29,800	0	300
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	53,300	52,400	52,200	900	1,100
Banking.....	17,200	16,900	16,700	300	500
Insurance carriers & agents.....	20,800	20,500	20,300	300	500
Services.....	190,400	197,200	184,300	- 6,800	6,100
Medical & other health services.....	71,900	71,100	68,300	800	3,600
Government.....	214,400	215,700	200,200	- 1,300	14,200
Federal government.....	21,000	20,900	19,700	100	1,300
State government.....	49,200	53,300	47,000	- 4,100	2,200
Local government.....	144,200	141,500	133,500	2,700	10,700
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	1,700	800	4,200	900	- 2,500

1/ Revised to most current information available at publication. Data includes all full and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the week containing the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, domestic workers and the armed forces are excluded. Detail may not add up to total due to rounding. (March, 1975 benchmark levels)

2/ Includes ordnance & accessories, instruments & related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

3/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum & coal products and leather & leather products.

*Strike

Table IX - Job Service of Iowa Activities

	June 1978		May 1978		June 1977	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants.....	24,975	*	18,860	*	23,062	*
Total placements.....	14,350	5,064	10,296	3,065	14,208	4,704
Nonagricultural.....	13,770	4,952	10,017	3,040	13,264	4,433
Agricultural.....	580	112	279	25	944	271
New job openings 1/.....	17,164	*	14,604	*	16,074	*
Active applicants.....	69,683	36,031	63,241	32,344	77,291	38,838
JOB INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	10,083	4,500	10,083	4,018	11,072	4,640
Continued claims.....	70,748	31,572	91,962	36,648	70,040	29,353
First payments issued.....	4,237	1,898	5,262	2,209	5,340	2,188
Total weeks paid.....	68,213	30,441	90,375	36,016	73,145	30,654
Total payments.....	\$6,607,225	\$2,524,596	\$8,825,482	\$2,988,500	\$6,464,133	\$2,241,951
Average weekly payment.....	\$96.86	\$82.93	\$97.65	\$82.98	\$88.37	\$73.14
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$99.27	\$85.30	\$100.21	\$85.54	\$90.38	\$74.60

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.

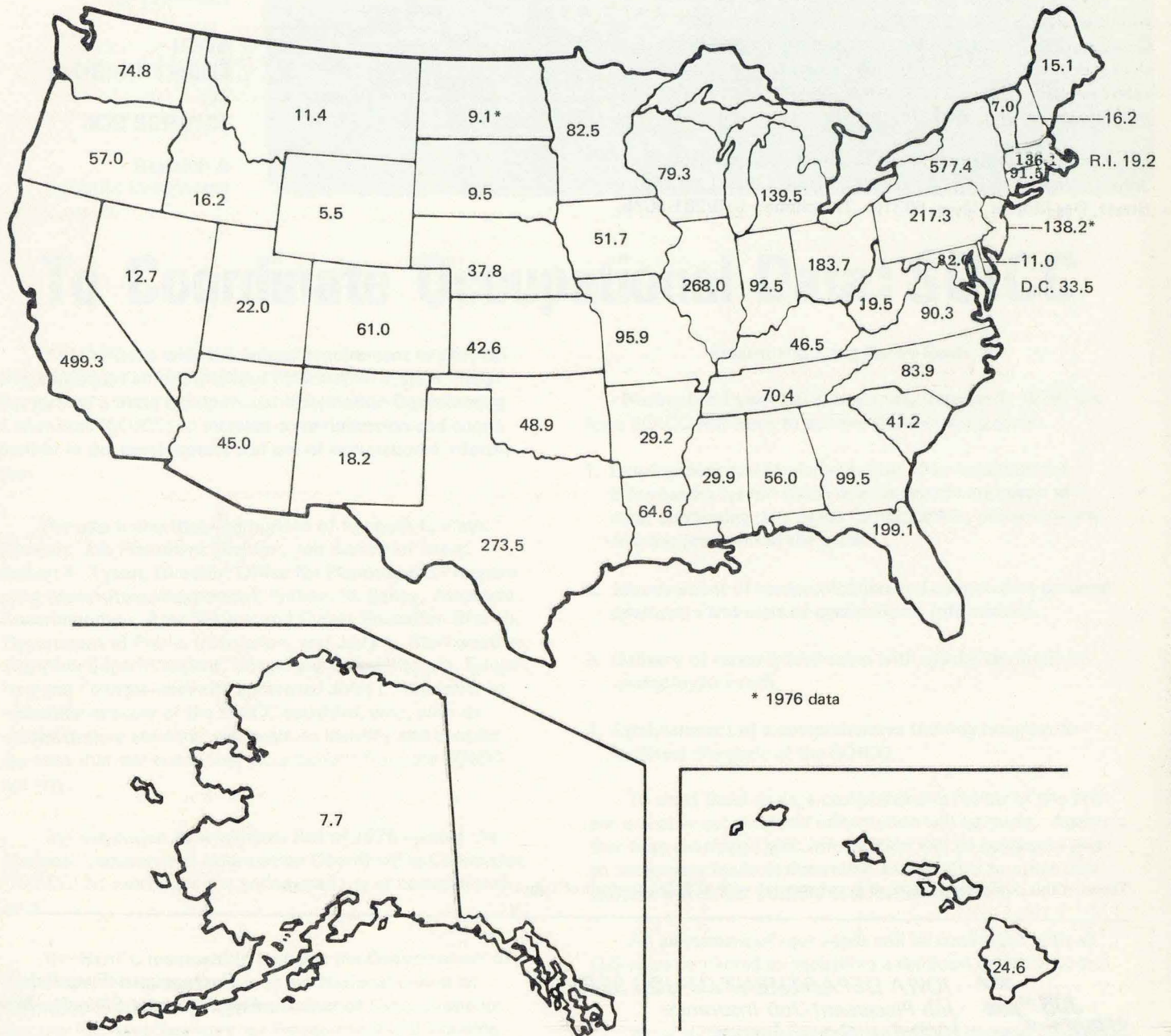
*Data not available.

Table X - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977	June 1978	May 1978	June 1977
MANUFACTURING.....	3.8	4.4	3.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Durable Goods.....	3.3	4.1	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7
Stone, clay & glass products.....	5.8	7.0	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.0	*	*	0.1
Primary metal industries.....	3.3	4.3	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.9	3.0	3.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.9
Fabricated metal products.....	4.8	3.7	4.9	4.2	3.2	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.3
Machinery except electrical.....	2.0	3.0	2.7	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.0	2.9	3.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.8	0.6	1.6
Other durable goods.....	4.4	7.1	4.0	4.2	6.1	3.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.3	4.3	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	4.4	5.0	4.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	3.5	3.2	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.1
Food & kindred products.....	4.7	6.0	4.7	2.6	3.3	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.5	3.9	3.4	3.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.9
Meat products.....	5.3	7.6	5.6	2.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.0	3.9	4.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.9	1.8	2.9
Printing & publishing.....	4.9	3.5	4.5	4.6	2.9	3.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	3.5	4.5	5.0	2.0	2.3	4.0	0.8	1.6	0.2	3.3	3.4	3.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other nondurable goods.....	3.6	3.8	4.1	2.9	3.4	3.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	3.0	3.2	1.5	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.3

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

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Employment by State - 1977
(Thousand)



An SOICC newsletter will be published to highlight the activities of the state and national committees. The newsletter will cover summaries of research, new data sources and statistical information of interest to agencies developing or using occupational information. Training programs and seminars will be scheduled to inform agencies, educators and the general public about the SOICC and to provide a forum for interaction between data developers and users.

The utilization of occupational information resulting from the efforts of the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee will produce more current data than is possible at this time, which in turn will more accurately identify present and future employment demands and provide needed workers to fill them.

Additional information can be obtained by contacting John L. Niemeyer, SOICC executive director, 523 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Telephone: 515/281-8075.

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



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