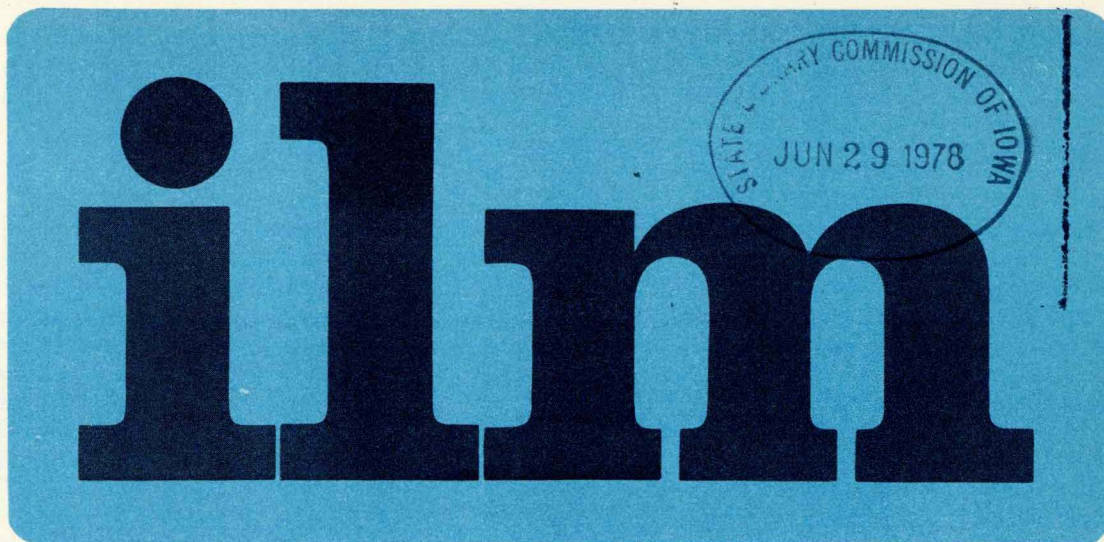


IOWA  
LABOR  
MARKET  
April 1978

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

IOWA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
JOB SERVICE

Research &  
Statistics Department



## JOB INSURANCE FRAUD CONVICTIONS INCREASE

More cheaters than ever before are being convicted in Iowa of Job Insurance fraud.

In the first five months of calendar year 1978, Job Insurance fraud investigations conducted by Job Service of Iowa have brought 64 convictions. This number was a significant increase over the total of 28 Job Insurance fraud convictions recorded during the same period last year. And the current gain is even greater compared to 25 convictions handed down by the end of May 1976.

The amount of illegally collected benefits recovered in the five-month interval of 1978 totaled \$91,945 in contrast to \$26,382 reclaimed through June 1977 and \$25,620 recouped in the first half of 1976.

The upswing in convictions, Job Service reported, does not stem from a boost in fraudulent activity but rather from the improved methods of a larger Fraud Unit staff. Since the first of the year, four additional investigators have been looking into irregularities in the collection of unemployment insurance benefits. These investigators are stationed in Davenport, Waterloo, Sioux City and Council Bluffs, and with other investigative staff located in Des Moines, all areas of the state are more readily accessible for the immediate follow-up on any leads pointing to fraud.

This efficiency is obviously paying off.

So much so that Job Service constantly warns that the possibility of anyone guilty of Job Insurance fraud escaping detection is practically nonexistent. The computerized surveillance of all workers' Job Insurance accounts is so thorough that few guilty of receiving payments in violation of the law go undetected.

In most cases, the uncovering of questionable discrepancies in workers' accounts comes from regular computer

audits. Programmed to ferret out any suspicious deviation from normal Job Insurance claim reporting, the computer ejects such accounts for further investigation. The Job Service Fraud Unit follows up on these accounts, routinely determining whether fraudulent acts have been committed. Frequently, no wrong doing is involved. But in instances where willful misrepresentation is used to collect unemployment insurance, steps are taken to prosecute the guilty.

In a few cases, an individual will anonymously report a friend, neighbor or co-worker, suggesting that an investigation might turn up fraud. Such leads are explored with as much care as those "kicked out" by the computer, and the culprits, if any, brought to justice.

All workers applying for Job Insurance benefits are required to be actively and earnestly looking for work. Each week, they must report their work-search progress, naming employers they have contacted for jobs. To avoid misrepresentation and possible fraud, Job Service checks with the employers named by claimants to verify that the work-search contacts were made.

### Stiffer Penalties Coming

Effective January 1, 1978, amendments to the Employment Security Law (Code of Iowa, Chapter 96) increased considerably the penalties for Job Insurance cheating.

But since the majority of cases docketed for hearing up to this time concern fraudulent acts committed before 1978, penalties have been governed by a combination of the unamended and amended Law. The unamended Law (effective prior to 1978) levied a maximum penalty of \$50 fine or 30 days in jail for each offense.

Con't. on back page



# LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

## THE NATIONAL SCENE

Good news and bad news tell of the nation's March economy. First, *the good news*. Employment rose to 93.3 million . . . 3.5 million above a year ago. Unemployment was about the same as in February . . . but compared to last March, the jobless rate was down 1.2 percentage points to 6.2%. The median duration of unemployment declined from 7.0 weeks in February to 6.2 weeks . . . reflecting a drop in the number of workers unemployed 15 weeks or longer . . . but the mean duration remained unchanged from February at 12.3 weeks. Also, the number of discouraged workers who dropped out of the labor market decreased in March . . . consistent with the drop in the number of unemployed recorded during the first three months of 1978.

Additional good news is the pickup in industrial production and consumer spending. Factory, mining and utilities production grew 1.4%, seasonally adjusted, between February and March . . . with the output of energy materials up 1% . . . and auto assembly showing a 13% gain. Retail sales rose 1.9% in March . . . most notably in nondurable goods (restaurants, drugstores and general merchandise). Auto sales moved upward 0.6% from the February level. . . . And new installment loans set a record in February . . . consumers apparently willing to take on the additional debt in order to keep spending.

Now, *the bad news*. Inflation still appears to be weakening the strength of the economy. The wholesale prices of finished goods rose 0.6% in March . . . at an annual rate of 7.0%. The Producers Price Index of Finished Goods now stands at 189 . . . compared to 188.3 in February. Wholesale food prices increased 0.8% in March . . . encouraging after jumps of 1.1% in January and 2.9% in February. Other consumer goods prices topped the month ago mark by 0.5%. In other stages of production, prices have gone up rapidly during the past two months . . . but were rising more slowly in March . . . as in crude food prices where a price hike of 1.8% was registered compared to 2.8% in January and 4.7% in February. However, at the intermediate stage where food is processed, prices soared by 5.4% . . . the biggest jump since November 1977.

These increases eventually are reflected in the prices consumers pay for finished products. In March, the Consumer Price Index climbed to 188.4 . . . a 0.6% gain over February's prices. The biggest upswings were in food prices . . . largely meats. At this pace, the yearly rate of increase for consumer prices will be approximately 8.4% . . . well over the 6-6.5% earlier projected by economists as the underlying rate of inflation in 1978.

## . . . AND IN IOWA

Seasonal improvements in Iowa's economic picture for March were reflected in the jobless rate decline . . . 4.6% in March, down four-tenths of a percentage point from the February rate of 5.0% . . . and two-tenths of a percentage point under the March 1977 rate of 4.8%. Helping to bring the jobless rate decline were the employment boosts in agriculture, construction, trade and recreation.

Total nonfarm employment increased slightly less than 1% from February to March . . . with wholesale and retail trade accounting for about half of the upswing . . . in particular, lawn and garden supply stores and ice cream and refreshment stands. Settlement of strikes involving 300 food store workers also contributed to the nonfarm employment rise.

Seasonal activity in Iowa's 50 privately owned non-membership golf courses, 10 amusement parks and 200 membership recreation clubs (golf, tennis, gun, etc.) helped boost the service industries' employment count. Federal contracts giving financial aid to schools of higher education were responsible for the gain in the number of clerical employees in miscellaneous services.

Wet weather was instrumental in holding employment in contract construction lower this year than last . . . but the seasonal upsurge is beginning.

Strike activity a year ago accounts for the difference in hourly earnings in rubber and plastics products. In electrical equipment and supplies, total separations stood at 39 per 1,000 in March . . . competition from foreign goods. Recalls by Iowa commercial printers and new hires by newspapers brought total accessions in printing and publishing to 40 per 1,000.

The average Iowa employee in private industry had about \$10 more "take home" pay than in March 1977.

Due to the seasonality of Iowa's employment and unemployment projections, the outlook for the coming months depicts stability. The state's jobless rate should continue to fall in April and May . . . then increase in June. The layoffs in farm machinery and the closing of plants in some areas may not have a significant impact on statewide statistics . . . but local economies are likely to be affected.



# EMPLOYERS' PAGE

## NEWSLETTER EXCELLENT TOOL FOR EMPLOYERS

An attractive newsletter published monthly by Job Service of Iowa under the heading, "Labor Area Summary," is an excellent tool in helping employers plan for the future, recognize trends as they appear and keep abreast of the economic conditions in their individual areas.

Presented in the form of narrative analysis and tabular information on current economic patterns, the newsletter is written by Job Service labor market economists stationed in local offices in various labor areas of the state.

A total of 31 editions of the newsletter are published each month, giving information covering 60 counties. The subject matter presented includes a general economic picture of the area, fluctuations in employment and unemployment statistics and spot news about current area occupational supply and demand.

"Labor Area Summary" editions are available to employers (and all other groups) without charge and will be sent on a regular basis to those who request the publication. To receive copies representing their labor areas, employers should contact the Job Service office nearest them from the following list:

Albia-Chariton, Ames-Boone, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Centerville, Charles City, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Creston, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fairfield, Fort Dodge, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Marshalltown, Mason City, Mount Pleasant, Muscatine, Newton-Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Sheldon, Sioux City, Spencer, Storm Lake and Waterloo.

The "Labor Area Summary" newsletter was developed in response to employer requests for localized labor market information. In planning the publication, Job Service of Iowa established certain criteria: it must be brief and concise; it must be informative and interesting; and it must be free of bureaucratic terminology. The finished product meets all three criteria.

The contents of the publication will vary from month to month. Generally, however, these subjects are included in all issues:

An account of changes in labor force activities in the area over the past month and year, together with an analysis of the changes—why they took place, seasonal or cyclical influences, etc. The unemployment rate for the area is compared to adjacent county, state and national rates.

Employment developments in specific industries—plant relocations, labor disputes, cutbacks or expansions—are examined, relative to their importance to the area or state.

Hours and earnings are analyzed. Labor turnover in manufacturing is also provided in newsletters for larger metropolitan areas. Turnover rates, including separations and accessions—especially new hires—are valuable statistics for analyzing the labor market.

In some counties, information on the insured jobless rate for the area and how it compares to the month ago and year ago rates is included. When possible, characteristics of the insured unemployed—age, sex, race, industry and occupation—are given and any important changes from previous periods noted.

The outlook for the area, particularly for employment and unemployment, is discussed. Reasons for the expected changes are examined, based on seasonal patterns, anticipated layoffs and hirings in specific industries and anticipated civilian labor force change due to such factors as school graduation, inventory shutdowns, vacations, etc.

In addition to the above topics, the "Labor Area Summary" newsletter frequently carries items of general interest to its readers: reports on special economic studies and research projects, profiles of job applicants available in the area, summaries of the types of jobs in demand or the specific requirements of selected openings and brief descriptions of any new developments in special manpower programs: WIN, CETA and others.

If you are an employer, you can gain much from the "Labor Area Summary" produced in your area. Contact your nearest Job Service office listed above to receive the monthly publication on a regular basis. There is no charge.



**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/
March 1978							
Iowa.....	1,393,300	64,300	4.6	1,329,000	1,048,200	148,500	132,300
Cedar Rapids.....	84,400	3,100	3.7	81,200	73,200	6,000	2,100
Council Bluffs 5/.....							
Davenport 5/.....							
Des Moines.....	176,500	7,600	4.3	168,900	152,600	13,800	2,500
Dubuque.....	44,700	2,600	5.7	42,100	36,900	3,200	2,000
Sioux City.....	59,200	3,500	5.9	55,700	47,600	5,900	2,100
Waterloo.....	66,700	3,300	4.9	63,500	56,700	5,300	1,500
February 1978							
Iowa.....	1,364,400	67,900	5.0	1,296,500	1,035,900	143,400	117,100
Cedar Rapids.....	83,600	3,300	3.9	80,300	72,700	5,800	1,800
Council Bluffs 5/.....							
Davenport 5/.....							
Des Moines.....	174,700	7,800	4.4	166,900	151,300	13,400	2,300
Dubuque.....	45,300	2,600	5.8	42,600	37,700	3,200	1,800
Sioux City.....	57,200	3,400	5.9	53,800	46,300	5,600	1,900
Waterloo.....	66,000	3,200	5.9	62,700	56,300	5,100	1,300
March 1977							
Iowa.....	1,353,800	64,700	4.8	1,289,100	1,012,000	141,100	136,000
Cedar Rapids.....	81,400	3,900	4.7	77,500	69,800	5,600	2,100
Council Bluffs 5/.....							
Davenport 5/.....							
Des Moines.....	171,000	7,800	4.6	163,200	147,500	13,100	2,600
Dubuque.....	43,200	2,600	5.9	40,600	35,500	3,000	2,100
Sioux City.....	57,800	3,200	5.5	54,600	46,700	5,700	2,200
Waterloo.....	64,800	3,500	5.3	61,300	54,800	5,000	1,500

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		
	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977
Cedar Rapids.....	\$267.33	\$280.93	\$248.86	40.2	42.5	40.4	\$6.65	\$6.61	\$6.16
Council Bluffs.....									
Davenport.....	341.12	344.86	303.67	41.0	41.4	39.8	8.32	8.33	7.63
Des Moines.....	274.06	273.85	269.05	38.6	38.3	39.8	7.10	7.15	6.76
Dubuque.....	326.80	327.53	320.12	40.0	39.7	41.2	8.17	8.25	7.77
Sioux City.....	228.27	218.42	207.93	38.3	37.4	37.6	5.96	5.84	5.53
Waterloo.....	355.24	337.79	324.31	41.5	40.6	41.9	8.56	8.32	7.74

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/		
	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$196.35	\$195.25	\$184.89	35.7	35.5	35.9	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$5.15	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	271.04	267.42	254.97	39.8	39.5	40.6	6.81	6.77	6.28	3.1	3.0	*
Durable Goods.....	279.07	275.40	257.00	40.8	40.5	40.6	6.84	6.80	6.33	3.2	3.0	*
Lumber & furniture.....	226.57	222.26	201.60	40.1	39.2	38.4	5.65	5.67	5.25	2.7	2.0	*
Stone, clay & glass products.....	279.48	279.84	245.12	42.8	42.4	41.9	6.53	6.60	5.85	6.3	7.0	*
Primary metal industries.....	345.43	337.80	305.54	44.4	43.7	43.4	7.78	7.73	7.04	6.2	6.0	*
Fabricated metal products.....	238.79	236.80	212.26	40.2	40.0	39.6	5.94	5.92	5.36	2.4	2.3	*
Machinery except electrical.....	339.90	332.93	318.59	41.3	40.9	41.7	8.23	8.14	7.64	3.9	3.0	*
Farm machinery.....	367.53	348.84	327.10	42.1	40.8	41.3	8.73	8.55	7.92	6.0	3.8	*
Construction & related machinery.....	344.06	346.52	344.71	40.1	40.2	42.4	8.58	8.62	8.13	2.1	2.2	*
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	221.36	221.34	207.37	38.7	38.9	39.2	5.72	5.69	5.29	1.1	1.9	*
Transportation equipment.....	202.52	205.77	184.46	39.4	39.8	40.1	5.14	5.17	4.60	1.7	2.0	*
Other durable goods.....	195.86	193.43	173.57	40.3	39.8	38.4	4.86	4.86	4.52	2.4	2.4	*
Nondurable Goods.....	258.53	256.03	251.51	38.3	38.1	40.5	6.75	6.72	6.21	2.9	3.2	*
Food & kindred products.....	292.08	292.43	283.04	39.1	39.2	41.2	7.47	7.46	6.87	3.4	3.9	*
Meat products.....	313.21	317.34	314.29	37.6	37.6	41.3	8.33	8.44	7.61	2.8	3.7	*
Grain mill products.....	300.77	289.34	277.22	41.6	41.1	41.5	7.23	7.04	6.68	4.0	4.0	*
Apparel & other textile products.....	124.51	123.82	123.75	34.3	34.3	37.5	3.63	3.61	3.30	0.6	0.6	*
Paper & allied products.....	226.03	223.51	205.41	40.8	40.2	41.0	5.54	5.56	5.01	4.0	3.6	*
Printing & publishing.....	233.05	229.68	222.47	36.7	36.4	37.9	6.35	6.31	5.87	3.2	3.2	*
Newspapers.....	184.91	187.66	173.88	31.5	31.7	32.5	5.87	5.92	5.35	2.1	2.7	*
Chemicals & allied products.....	276.48	264.87	304.67	40.9	40.5	49.3	6.76	6.54	6.18	2.3	1.7	*
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	235.80	229.86	224.11	36.0	35.2	36.8	6.55	6.53	6.09	2.1	2.5	*
Other nondurable goods.....	151.32	151.71	142.11	38.7	38.9	38.1	3.91	3.90	3.73	1.7	1.7	*
NONMANUFACTURING.....	171.16	170.66	160.87	34.3	34.2	34.3	4.99	4.99	4.69	*	*	*
Mining.....	262.11	243.53	226.28	44.2	42.8	43.6	5.93	5.69	5.19	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	336.45	328.69	314.71	37.3	36.4	37.6	9.02	9.03	8.37	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	289.07	283.50	263.41	40.6	40.5	40.4	7.12	7.00	6.52	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	150.18	149.94	142.04	33.3	33.1	33.5	4.51	4.53	4.24	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	154.38	156.51	144.60	37.2	37.0	36.7	4.15	4.23	3.94	*	*	*
Services.....	134.14	134.88	124.61	32.4	32.5	32.2	4.14	4.15	3.87	*	*	*

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		
	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977
Total.....	33,193	36,387	30,810	8,375	8,523	8,035	24,838	25,673	22,968
Contract Construction.....	10,310	11,664	9,694	167*	183*	203*	8,381	8,608	7,967
Manufacturing.....	9,714	10,321	8,708	3,415	3,139	2,990	6,792	7,185	6,017
Durable Goods.....	6,140	6,395	5,356	2,009	1,803*	1,681	4,224	4,479	3,964
Nondurable Goods.....	3,574	3,926	3,352	1,406*	1,336*	1,309*	2,569	2,706	2,054
Trade.....	6,599	7,138	6,405	2,352	2,583*	2,519	4,807	4,805	4,643
Services.....	2,922	3,213	3,193	1,456*	1,703*	1,731	2,069	2,230	2,333
All Other Industries.....	3,647	4,052	2,808	986*	914*	591*	2,789	2,845	2,007

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

March 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	1,393,300	64,300	4.6	1,329,000	1,048,200	148,500	132,300
Cedar Rapids SMSA	84,400	3,100	3.7	81,200	73,200	6,000	2,100
Davenport - RI - Moline SMSA							
Des Moines SMSA	176,500	7,600	4.3	168,900	152,600	13,800	2,500
Dubuque SMSA	44,700	2,600	5.7	42,100	36,900	3,200	2,000
Omaha - Council Bluffs SMSA							
Sioux City SMSA	59,200	3,500	5.9	55,700	47,600	5,900	2,100
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	66,700	3,300	4.9	63,500	56,700	5,300	1,500
Adair - Greenfield	4,420	220	5.0	4,200	2,210	530	1,470
Adams - Corning	2,510	140	5.7	2,370	1,260	390	730
Allamakee - Waukon	6,980	470	6.8	6,500	3,930	1,100	1,470
Appanoose - Centerville	5,760	710	12.4	5,040	3,450	860	730
Audubon - Audubon	3,980	160	3.9	3,820	2,080	620	1,130
Benton - Vinton	10,310	340	3.3	9,970	6,890	1,280	1,800
Black Hawk							
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	66,700	3,300	4.9	63,500	56,700	5,300	1,500
Boone - Boone	12,070	560	4.6	11,510	9,050	1,270	1,200
Bremer - Waverly	10,310	440	4.2	9,870	7,480	1,050	1,340
Buchanan - Independence	10,120	450	4.4	9,670	6,970	1,100	1,610
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	10,290	350	3.4	9,940	7,320	1,200	1,420
Butler - Allison	8,110	300	3.7	7,810	5,190	1,160	1,470
Calhoun - Rockwell City	5,950	180	3.0	5,770	3,750	850	1,170
Carroll - Carroll	10,970	450	4.1	10,520	6,760	2,020	1,730
Cass - Atlantic	8,870	430	4.9	8,440	5,480	1,410	1,550
Cedar - Tipton	8,010	230	2.9	7,780	5,080	1,140	1,560
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	23,480	1,360	5.8	22,120	18,980	2,080	1,060
Cherokee - Cherokee	7,680	350	4.6	7,320	5,000	980	1,350
Chickasaw - New Hampton	7,270	400	5.6	6,860	4,410	1,110	1,350
Clarke - Osceola	4,240	250	5.9	3,990	2,500	550	950
Clay - Spencer	9,990	630	6.3	9,370	6,960	1,200	1,210
Clayton - Guttenberg	9,720	620	6.4	9,100	5,190	1,670	2,240
Clinton - Clinton	26,960	1,030	3.8	25,930	21,470	2,530	1,930
Crawford - Denison	9,110	370	4.1	8,740	5,730	1,170	1,840
Dallas - Perry	14,190	700	5.0	13,480	10,650	1,490	1,340
Davis - Bloomfield	3,540	220	6.2	3,320	2,010	620	680
Decatur - Leon	4,110	200	4.9	3,910	2,620	520	760
Delaware - Manchester	8,060	400	4.9	7,670	4,560	1,290	1,810
Des Moines - Burlington	20,010	1,180	5.9	18,830	16,500	1,540	790
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	7,410	460	6.2	6,950	4,830	1,190	930
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	44,700	2,600	5.7	42,100	36,900	3,200	2,000
Emmet - Estherville	6,090	260	4.3	5,830	4,380	720	730
Fayette - Oelwein	11,360	650	5.7	10,710	7,350	1,440	1,920
Floyd - Charles City	7,990	590	7.3	7,410	5,440	940	1,020
Franklin - Hampton	5,970	170	2.9	5,790	3,290	890	1,620
Fremont - Sidney	4,100	140	3.3	3,960	2,290	540	1,140
Greene - Jefferson	5,680	260	4.6	5,420	3,360	880	1,180
Grundy - Grundy Center	6,310	230	3.6	6,080	4,040	620	1,420
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	5,310	300	5.6	5,010	2,940	780	1,300
Hamilton - Webster City	8,280	450	5.4	7,830	5,330	1,170	1,330
Hancock - Garner	6,500	290	4.4	6,210	4,090	810	1,320
Hardin - Iowa Falls	10,790	290	2.7	10,500	7,630	1,470	1,390
Harrison - Missouri Valley	6,690	340	5.0	6,360	3,960	1,010	1,380
Henry - Mount Pleasant	10,680	440	4.1	10,240	7,970	1,320	950
Howard - Cresco	5,060	280	5.5	4,780	2,710	850	1,230
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,610	250	4.4	5,360	3,550	820	990

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	4,130	140	3.3	4,000	2,130	740	1,120
Iowa - Marengo	8,930	210	2.3	8,730	6,000	1,220	1,510
Jackson - Maquoketa	9,850	680	6.9	9,170	6,170	1,250	1,750
Jasper - Newton	16,160	800	4.9	15,360	11,810	1,830	1,720
Jefferson - Fairfield	7,280	320	4.4	6,960	5,170	980	810
Johnson - Iowa City	42,730	1,110	2.6	41,620	36,670	3,260	1,690
Jones - Anamosa	9,390	380	4.0	9,010	6,200	1,220	1,590
Keokuk - Sigourney	5,010	320	6.4	4,690	2,600	660	1,430
Kossuth - Algona	10,910	540	4.9	10,370	6,270	1,780	2,320
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	20,980	980	4.7	20,000	16,970	2,160	870
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	84,400	3,100	3.7	81,200	73,200	6,000	2,100
Louisa - Wapello	4,600	180	3.8	4,430	3,380	450	600
Lucas - Chariton	4,550	300	6.6	4,250	3,020	530	700
Lyon - Rock Rapids	6,170	180	2.9	5,990	3,480	990	1,530
Madison - Winterset	5,490	330	6.0	5,160	3,430	640	1,090
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	9,910	450	4.5	9,460	6,830	1,340	1,300
Marion - Knoxville	15,280	460	3.0	14,820	12,050	1,660	1,110
Marshall - Marshalltown	20,010	650	3.2	19,360	15,580	2,240	1,540
Mills - Glenwood	6,210	180	2.9	6,020	4,500	590	930
Mitchell - Osage	5,790	360	6.3	5,420	3,190	950	1,290
Monona - Onawa	5,020	340	6.8	4,680	2,760	790	1,130
Monroe - Albia	5,010	260	5.2	4,740	3,600	650	500
Montgomery - Red Oak	6,000	180	3.0	5,820	4,010	790	1,020
Muscatine - Muscatine	19,520	900	4.6	18,620	15,730	1,800	1,090
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,790	330	4.2	7,460	4,760	1,330	1,370
Osceola - Sibley	3,320	190	5.8	3,130	1,750	520	870
Page - Shenandoah	9,550	290	3.1	9,260	6,530	1,140	1,590
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,120	260	5.1	4,860	2,980	830	1,050
Plymouth - Le Mars	11,450	550	4.8	10,900	7,460	1,210	2,240
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	4,880	170	3.5	4,710	2,760	730	1,220
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	159,600	7,000	4.4	152,600			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA)5/							
Poweshiek - Grinnell	9,960	320	3.2	9,640	6,980	1,120	1,540
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,050	130	4.4	2,920	1,410	480	1,020
Sac - Sac City	6,500	300	4.6	6,200	3,540	980	1,680
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)							
Shelby - Harlan	6,040	300	5.0	5,740	3,370	890	1,480
Sioux - Orange City	15,750	650	4.1	15,100	10,110	2,400	2,600
Story - Ames	37,190	840	2.3	36,350	30,900	3,420	2,030
Tama - Tama-Toledo	9,510	320	3.3	9,200	5,990	1,320	1,880
Taylor - Bedford	3,360	120	3.7	3,230	1,520	560	1,160
Union - Creston	7,150	370	5.1	6,790	5,050	990	750
Van Buren - Keosauqua	3,700	190	5.1	3,510	2,320	530	660
Wapello - Ottumwa	15,980	1,060	6.7	14,920	12,750	1,500	670
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	16,900	600	3.6	16,300			
Washington - Washington	9,520	420	4.4	9,110	6,370	1,420	1,320
Wayne - Corydon	3,630	220	6.2	3,400	1,940	500	960
Webster - Fort Dodge	22,480	950	4.2	21,530	17,960	2,190	1,380
Winnebago - Forest City	7,490	260	3.5	7,230	5,280	1,100	850
Winneshiek - Decorah	10,840	780	7.2	10,060	6,420	1,390	2,250
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	52,600	3,300	6.3	49,200			
Worth - Northwood	3,750	210	5.7	3,530	2,260	400	870
Wright - Clarion	7,640	270	3.5	7,370	4,990	1,050	1,320

See footnote No. 5 table I.



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

Industry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Age Group		Weeks Claimed	
				Under 25	Over 54	Under 5	Over 15
<b>Industry</b>							
Total.....	27,805	286	21,008	8,967	3,285	4,172	7,234
Mining.....	376	0	348	84	96	31	65
Contract Construction.....	9,399	61	9,210	2,948	1,083	981	2,067
Manufacturing.....	8,610	105	5,649	2,732	940	1,626	2,362
Durable Goods.....	5,711	72	3,785	1,803	581	1,142	1,645
Nondurable Goods.....	2,899	33	1,864	929	359	484	717
Public Utilities.....	1,046	4	885	251	111	137	291
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	4,663	42	2,824	1,743	579	832	1,371
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	380	3	169	119	43	66	130
Services.....	2,027	43	902	605	316	339	637
State and Local Government.....	248	9	139	53	39	35	76
Information Not Available.....	1,056	19	882	432	78	125	235
<b>Occupation</b>							
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	375	6	232	65	45	64	114
Clerical/Sales.....	780	9	256	251	106	141	260
Service.....	467	14	193	158	95	90	117
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	129	0	119	64	21	13	26
<b>Industrial Categories:</b>							
By Type of Work							
Processing.....	405	6	274	104	61	59	113
Machine Trades.....	450	5	387	163	47	63	151
Bench Work.....	482	5	188	130	60	125	130
Structural Work.....	1,538	10	1,512	473	185	129	409
Miscellaneous.....	1,015	8	898	365	111	120	272
By Complexity							
High.....	277	1	261	77	27	40	87
Medium.....	315	3	283	87	43	40	88
Low.....	3,283	30	2,702	1,071	393	413	897
Information Not Available.....	22,164	223	16,949	7,194	2,554	3,368	5,642

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		
	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$196.35	\$195.25	\$184.89	\$154.75	\$154.01	\$145.36	\$169.72	\$168.92	\$158.20
MANUFACTURING.....	271.04	267.42	254.97	203.00	200.76	193.20	221.87	219.29	207.59
Durable Goods.....	279.07	275.40	257.00	207.97	205.70	194.54	227.41	224.91	209.04
Nondurable Goods.....	258.53	256.03	251.51	195.26	193.72	190.91	212.97	211.19	205.13
NONMANUFACTURING.....	171.16	170.66	160.87	137.67	137.32	128.93	151.41	151.04	140.93
Mining.....	262.11	243.53	226.28	197.48	185.89	173.93	215.52	202.49	187.25
Contract Construction.....	336.45	328.69	314.71	242.34	237.83	231.17	265.81	260.65	249.69
Transportation & Public Utilities	289.07	283.50	263.41	214.12	210.71	198.77	234.25	230.44	213.63
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	150.18	149.94	142.04	122.73	122.55	115.47	136.29	136.14	128.19
Finance & Real Estate.....	154.38	156.51	144.60	125.72	127.24	117.30	139.06	140.64	129.84
Services.....	134.14	134.88	124.61	111.29	111.82	103.00	123.26	123.92	115.03



Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

				Change From:	
	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Feb. 1978 to Mar. 1978	Mar. 1977 to Mar. 1978
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL</b> .....	1,072,300	1,064,000	1,056,400	8,300	15,900
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	242,200	242,700	240,500	- 500	1,700
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b> .....	150,000	150,200	150,000	- 200	0
Lumber & furniture.....	9,800	9,800	9,400	0	400
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6,800*	6,600*	7,400	200	- 600
Primary metal industries.....	8,300	8,100	7,900	200	400
Fabricated metal products.....	20,700	20,700	19,100	0	1,600
Machinery except electrical.....	59,400*	59,900	61,400	- 500	- 2,000
Farm machinery.....	23,400	23,600	26,000	- 200	- 2,600
Construction & related machinery.....	21,600	21,500	20,300	100	1,300
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	25,400	25,400	25,400	0	0
Transportation equipment.....	10,200*	10,100*	10,300	100	- 100
Other durable goods 2/.....	9,500	9,500	9,000	0	500
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b> .....	92,200	92,500	90,500	- 300	1,700
Food & kindred products.....	48,000	47,800	46,900	200	1,100
Meat products.....	24,400	24,400	23,300*	0	1,100
Grain mill products.....	10,600	10,600	10,500*	0	100
Bakery products.....	2,600	2,500	2,500	100	100
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,200	4,300	4,200	- 100	0
Paper & allied products.....	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Printing & publishing.....	15,400	15,500	15,000*	- 100	400
Newspapers.....	6,600	6,600	6,400	0	200
Chemicals & allied products.....	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	10,300	10,500	10,500	- 200	- 200
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	- 100
<b>NONMANUFACTURING</b> .....	830,100	821,300	815,900	8,800	14,200
Nonmetallic mining.....	2,000	1,900	2,100	100	- 100
Contract construction.....	45,200	43,800	47,800	1,400	- 2,600
Transportation & public utilities.....	53,400*	53,100*	53,600*	300	- 200
Railroad transportation.....	8,300	8,300	8,500	0	- 200
Communication.....	12,900	12,900	13,100	0	- 200
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	9,700	9,600	9,700	100	0
Wholesale & retail trade.....	270,000	266,200	268,700	3,800	1,300
Wholesale trade.....	71,700*	71,500	71,600*	200	100
Retail trade.....	198,300*	194,700*	197,100	3,600	1,200
Retail, general merchandise.....	29,800	29,700	28,900	100	900
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	51,600	51,400	50,500	200	1,100
Banking.....	16,800	16,800	16,400	0	400
Insurance carriers & agents.....	20,400	20,400	19,600	0	800
Services.....	192,200	190,200	186,800*	2,000	5,400
Medical & other health services.....	70,500	70,200	67,000	300	3,500
Government.....	215,600	214,800	206,400	800	9,200
Federal government.....	20,300	20,200	19,400	100	900
State government.....	53,800	53,500	50,600	300	3,200
Local government.....	141,400	141,100	136,400	300	5,000
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	600	700	600	- 100	0

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

	March 1978		February 1978		March 1977	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>JOB PLACEMENT</b>						
New applicants.....	15,122	*	13,973	*	15,837	*
Total placements.....	7,577	2,710	6,356	2,318	8,181	2,955
Nonagricultural.....	7,467	2,698	6,293	2,310	8,073	2,948
Agricultural.....	110	12	63	8	108	7
New job openings 1/.....	11,318	*	9,566	*	12,068	*
Active applicants.....	96,197	45,442	86,417	40,568	76,442	35,446
<b>JOB INSURANCE</b>						
Initial claims.....	11,594	2,804	13,464	2,936	10,157	3,729
Continued claims.....	132,876	32,137	133,336	29,072	123,741	31,319
First payments issued.....	7,227	2,118	10,307	2,389	7,011	2,289
Total weeks paid.....	137,864	33,343	152,372	33,222	138,443	35,041
Total payments.....	\$14,017,899	\$2,721,330	\$15,501,889	\$2,661,839	\$12,892,161	\$2,522,272
Average weekly payment.....	\$101.68	\$81.62	\$101.74	\$80.12	\$93.12	\$71.98
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$104.65	\$84.15	\$106.96	\$82.93	\$95.19	\$74.15

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		
	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977	Mar. 1978	Feb. 1978	Mar. 1977
MANUFACTURING.....	2.7	2.4	3.4	1.8	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	3.6	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.9
Durable Goods.....	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.3
Stone, clay & glass products.....	3.8	3.4	7.7	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	5.1	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
Primary metal industries.....	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.1
Fabricated metal products.....	2.5	2.0	4.1	1.9	1.4	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	3.3	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.5
Machinery except electrical.....	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.8	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.2
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	1.4	1.2	2.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	3.9	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.5
Other durable goods.....	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.8	2.7	3.8	2.5	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	3.1	2.9	3.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	3.7	3.1	4.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.8
Food & kindred products.....	3.2	3.2	3.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.0	4.0	3.1	4.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.8
Meat products.....	4.2	3.9	5.7	1.2	0.9	1.8	2.5	2.6	3.8	5.1	3.8	6.8	1.3	0.8	1.6	3.3	2.4	4.8
Printing & publishing.....	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.5	0.1	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	1.8	1.4	4.9	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.7	3.3	4.2	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.8
Other nondurable goods.....	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.2	2.5	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.9

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



Table XI Iowa Labor Demand/Supply

	JOB OPENINGS				APPLICANTS AVAILABLE <sup>2/</sup>		
	Avail. During Qtr.	Filled During Qtr.	Unfilled End of Qtr.	Percent of Long-Term* Unfilled Openings	During Qtr.	End of Qtr.	Hard-to-Place Applicants** End of Qtr.
Industry 1/							
Total.....	35,498	19,649	8,164	52.2			
Manufacturing.....	9,452	5,813	1,916	54.2			
Durable Goods.....	5,541	3,023	1,052	53.5			
Nondurable Goods.....	3,911	2,790	864	55.0			
Nonmanufacturing.....	26,046	13,836	6,248	47.3			
Construction.....	1,898	1,039	530	37.2			
Transportation Communication and Public Utilities.....	2,730	1,379	903	59.9			
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	8,688	4,599	2,006	44.4			
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	1,577	496	448	48.7			
Services and Mining.....	9,282	5,433	1,826	48.5			
Government.....	1,871	890	535	41.9			
Occupation							
Professional, Technical and Managerial.....	2,765	843	891	54.2	10,564	4,985	3,589
Clerical and Sales.....	8,402	3,567	1,834	43.1	26,421	13,085	5,501
Service.....	6,722	4,064	1,400	48.1	19,508	10,416	7,969
Agriculture.....	706	388	229	27.5	2,313	1,043	719
Processing.....	2,037	1,322	465	68.1	5,942	2,717	1,999
Machine Trades.....	2,112	1,017	567	47.7	7,046	3,420	2,447
Bench Work.....	2,412	1,604	327	55.3	9,271	4,751	3,319
Structural Work.....	3,376	1,686	1,009	47.5	15,025	7,557	5,587
Miscellaneous.....	7,798	5,413	1,561	49.3	18,905	8,898	6,269

\* Unfilled 30 days or more.

\*\* Available 30 days or more.

\*\*\* Will be available.

NA Not available.

1/ Industrial categories do not include agriculture.

2/ Applicant data applies only to occupation.



However, the computer audit of Job Insurance accounts due September 1 will bring examination of cases which will be wholly activated in 1978 and therefore subject only to the recent amended version of the Law and its stiffer penalties.

Under the amended Law, the degree of penalty for those guilty of fraud is measured by the amount of money illegally collected as jobless benefits.

An amount exceeding \$5,000 constitutes a Class C felony, punishable by not more than 10 years in prison and/or not more than \$5,000 fine.

An amount of over \$500 but not more than \$5,000 carries a penalty of no more than five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of not more than \$1,000. Considered a Class D felony, the penalty also involves a person twice convicted who commits a third act of Job Insurance fraud of \$500 or less.

A third degree fraudulent practice is based on an amount greater than \$100 but no more than \$500 and calls for not over two years' imprisonment and/or a fine of \$5,000

or less. When the money amount involved cannot be determined, the third degree fraudulent practice (an aggravated misdemeanor) penalty is also effective.

The money amount not greater than \$100 or exceeding \$500 makes up the fourth degree fraudulent practice (a serious misdemeanor) punishable by no more than a year in prison and/or a fine of \$1,000 or less.

The fifth degree fraudulent practice involves an amount of not over \$50 (a simple misdemeanor) with a penalty of up to 30 days in jail and a fine of not over \$100.

Without the cooperation of Iowa's county attorneys, the work of the Job Service of Iowa Fraud Unit would be far less effective. County attorneys have made every effort to prosecute fraud cases promptly, and the result has been a significant decrease in the number of fraud attempts. They—like Job Service of Iowa and Iowa's employers—recognize the inescapable truth: that because the Job Insurance trust fund is supported entirely through taxes paid by employers, money paid out in fraudulently claimed benefits is in effect money stolen indirectly from these employers.

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



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Job Placement/Job Insurance  
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Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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