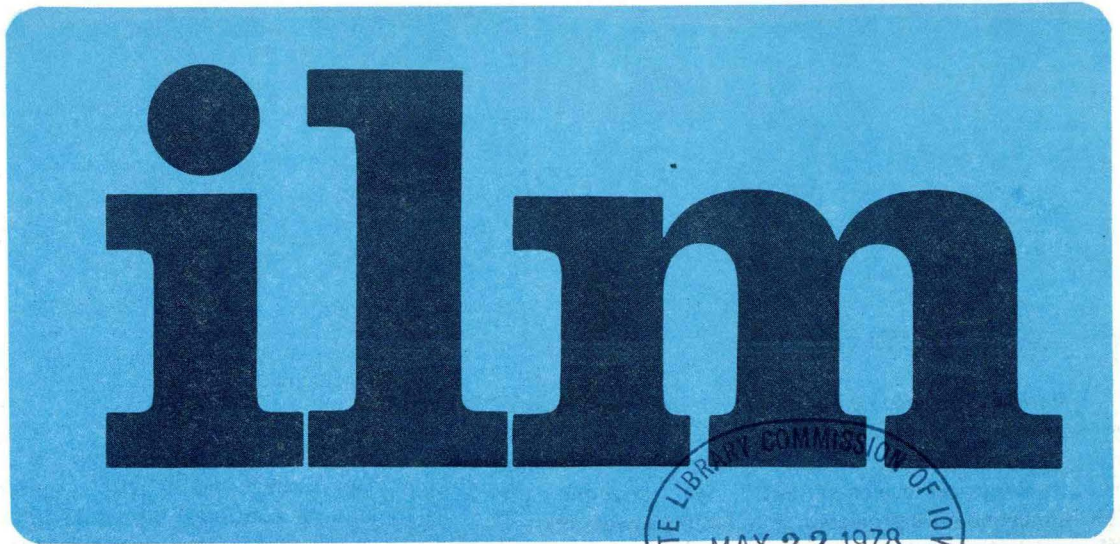


March 1978

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

IOWA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
JOB SERVICE

Research &  
Statistics Department



# CLERICAL WORKERS PROJECTED AS 'MOST WANTED' IN 1979, SERVICE WORKERS CLOSE SECOND

A projection of occupational opportunities in the Hawkeye State for 1979 gives clerical workers a slight edge as the employee category that will be greatest in demand during the period. An occupational outlook study conducted by Job Service of Iowa forecasts that 15,440 clerical job openings will occur during the upcoming year, jobs calling for secretaries, stenographers, typists, office machine operators and other clerical workers. Of these openings, 4,289 will be new jobs and 11,151 will represent vacancies created by workers leaving their jobs because of death, retirement and other reasons.

Close behind clerical workers as the "most wanted" employees in Iowa next year are service workers, with a predicted 14,779 jobs to be filled. A total of 3,089 openings will stem from expansion within the various industries hiring clerical workers, while 11,690 will be for replacement needs. The greatest demand will be for waiters, cooks, nurse aides and orderlies, child care workers, building interior cleaners, janitors and sextons.

Clerical and service occupational groups will account for 45% of 1979 job openings available in Iowa.

## Growth Expected

A fourth of the total 1979 job openings in Iowa will occur among professional, technical and related occupations—with an expected relatively high proportion of needs due to expansion. Although replacement needs are high for teachers and medical employees, many other professional workers remain with their jobs for most of their working years, registering a low turnover rate.

An estimated 10,225 professional, technical and related jobs will open in 1979, calling for engineers, mathematical and computer specialists, medical and health workers, social scientists, teachers, writers, artists and others. Job Service projects a need for 3,022 of these workers to fill new job openings, with 7,203 coming in as replacements. Since many professional and technical occupations require a great deal of education, training and/or experience and are career jobs, many will be filled by graduates from Iowa post-secondary schools, colleges and universities.

In the managerial field, labor turnover is also expected to be relatively low. The category includes managers, proprietors and officials and an anticipated 7,250 jobs will open for them in 1979. Nearly a third or 2,314 of these will result from expansion and 4,936 from vacancies made by departing workers.

## Transportation Needs

Among operatives, around 20% of the job openings will be for transportation workers—primarily truck drivers and delivery and route workers. (The job opening tally for these employees for 1979 is seen as 1,416. Total openings will be 7,225 for all transportation workers). In other operative occupations, the greatest demand will be for assemblers, mostly due to replacement needs. However, more than half the demand for welders and flame cutters will spring from new job openings. A breakout shows 1,885 operative openings to be the result of growth and 5,340 as replacements. Many opportunities require semiskilled workers, often trained on the job . . . in sewing and stitching, checking and examining, wrapping and packaging and similar work.



# LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

## THE NATIONAL SCENE

Inflation continued to plague the nation's economy in February . . . the consumer price index (CPI) up 0.6%, boosted primarily by food prices, particularly meat. The annual rate for consumer prices leveled at 8.4% . . . well above the 6.0%-6.5% rate economists projected. Purchasing power—the difference between average wage gains and price increases—fell by 0.2% . . . an improvement over the 3.1% drop in January. Compared to a year ago in February, workers have only 1% more purchasing power.

However, there were some February bright spots. Retail sales increased 0.6% after the 3.8% drop the month before. Personal income rose 0.5% . . . would have been higher but for layoffs caused by the coal strike. Industrial production increased 0.5% . . . despite cold weather and the coal strike, the biggest gain since last December. Most significant production hikes were in output of household durable goods and automobiles. Housing starts rose 2.1% . . . while the number of housing permits issued gained 8%. Residential building starts were hampered by higher interest rates . . . typical rate, 9.2% . . . the highest in three years.

The national unemployment rate for February fell to 6.1% of the labor force . . . compared to 6.3% in January. The decline stemmed from diverse changes among major worker groups. Rates for adults—both men and women—dropped during the month. The jobless rate for blacks dipped to 11.8% . . . with the greatest improvement among black adult men. At the same time, the teenage unemployment rate increased 1.4% . . . from 16.0% in January to 17.4%.

Total employment showed only slight improvement in February, . . . with 93.0 million workers on the job. The largest labor force change was the decline in unemployment.

## . . . AND IN IOWA

The jobless rate fell to 4.9% in February . . . a tenth of a percentage point under the January level. The rate drop occurred in spite of manufacturing layoffs . . . with employment registering a 0.9% gain when an increase of only 0.7% was anticipated. An additional surprise was the 1.9% down-

swing in unemployment . . . after an increase of 1.5% was projected.

The state's employment boost was thinly scattered throughout business and industry . . . primarily due to seasonal causes and the continued economic upturn.

Last February, Iowa's unemployment rate marked at 5.2%.

The total employment count for this February was 1,295,500 . . . up 11,000 from the month before . . . and 40,200 more than during last February. The unemployment tally was 67,000 . . . an over the month loss of 1,300 . . . and 1,300 under a year ago. The state's civilian labor force—combined totals of the employed and the unemployed—numbered 1,362,500 . . . compared to 1,352,800 in January . . . 1,323,600 in February 1977.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment fell 1,000 under the January total . . . but gained 17,600 over February 1977. The employment drop from January was largely due to layoffs in farm machinery, electrical equipment and supply and meat products. The boost from a year ago was primarily in retail trade, health services and state and local education.

Little change noted in workers' earnings during February . . . except that farm machinery layoffs of lower paid employees brought the average up. On the other hand, meat packing wages changed considerably from a year ago. A number of reasons: overtime . . . turnover of lower skilled workers . . . wages paid on piece rate basis . . . the number of animals brought to the slaughter house . . . turnover in plants that assign a certain rate to each job . . . clothing allowance . . . night bonus pay . . . meals for over 10-hour work periods . . . cost of living adjustment . . . and contract agreements.

Manufacturing labor turnover recalls were up in stone, clay and glass following annual repair period. New hires were strong in fabricated metals . . . goaded upward by the increased productivity of a manufacturer of metal doors, sashes and frames.

Looking ahead to the next few months . . . increased employment is forecast—particularly in agriculture and construction . . . while unemployment levels will be influenced by layoffs in farm machinery.



# EMPLOYERS' PAGE

## YOUTH AND SUMMER JOBS

In a few weeks, Iowa's schools will close for the summer, releasing hundreds of young people into the community for three long, hot months. In many instances, these teenagers will seek and find employment—some in permanent jobs, others in temporary work.

**A large percentage of these young workers will have work experience accrued from past summer employment, ready to give a good on-the-job performance.**

As a rule, young workers coming into the summer labor market have the characteristics sought by employers: steady, loyal, hard-working—giving a dollar's worth of work for every dollar they're paid—and often more.

They're motivated by the desire to relieve the monotony of idleness, to earn money for high school or college expenses and in some cases to begin building a career. Youth of college age often try to find summer jobs in career-related fields to gain experience as well as to help pay for continuing education.

### The Job Service Role

To help cope with this sudden influx of young Iowans into the state's labor force, specially trained youth employment representatives are available in most Job Service of Iowa offices. Their duties include interviewing all young workers applying for summer jobs and making appropriate contacts with local employers who have job openings. In many cases, Job Service youth employment counselors work with employers to develop jobs for youth even though no openings exist.

During 1977, a total of 22,057 Iowa youth were placed in summer employment by Job Service. They represented a satisfying source of needed manpower. With their enthusiasm, interest, education and training, they filled successfully a variety of jobs in business and industry: clerical, retail sales, janitorial, restaurant work, bagging and carrying out at supermarkets, inventory taking, car wash attendants, service station help and many others. Throughout the community, they were busy helping homeowners mow and rake lawns, plant flowers and trees, trim shrubbery, clean basements, attics and garages, wash windows and cars, move furniture and numerous other chores. They were babysitters, errand runners, dishwashers, painters and garden tenders. In short, they performed a valuable service in the community.

### The Detasseling Scene

Another source of summer work for young people is the detasseling of hybrid seed corn, widely grown by seed companies in Iowa.

Detasseling is work that involves the plucking of tassels from certain rows of corn to control cross-pollination. Experience has shown that young people 14-18 years of age excel at detasseling. So each year beginning in March or April, thousands of young Iowans are registered for detasseling corn. About three months later—during early July—the actual detasseling job begins, lasting for an average of three weeks.

Another agricultural summer work opportunity is bean weeding. As more and more farmers recognize the benefits of keeping soybeans weed-free, more and more youth are finding outdoor employment. Bean weeding, once a minor source of summer work, is fast becoming a major summer occupation, comparable in scope to the detasseling program.

### Easy to Hire

Too often, employers turn away from employing young workers. "Too much trouble," they say.

That statement's no longer valid. It's easy to hire workers under 18 years of age.

Iowa law requires employers to obtain work permits before they employ minors of certain ages. Permits are available for minors 10 to 16 years of age in newspaper delivery, shoeshining and similar work, for minors 14 to 16 years of age in certain assorted employment and a special permit for migrant minors 12 to 16 years of age.

No work permit is needed for youth 16 or older, but a certificate of age is necessary in the 16-17 age range. Teenagers 18 or older may be hired without work permits or certificates of age.

Work permits or certificates of age are easy to get. Contact your local school or closest Job Service of Iowa office for further information. Work permits and certificates of age protect employers from the unintentional violation of Iowa's Child Labor Laws.



**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
February 1978							
Iowa.....	1,364,400	67,900	5.0	1,296,500	1,035,900	143,400	117,100
Cedar Rapids.....	82,800	3,300	4.0	79,600	71,900	5,800	1,800
Council Bluffs.5/*.....							
Davenport.5/.....	74,700	3,900	5.2	70,800	64,200	5,300	1,200
Des Moines.....	172,200	7,700	4.5	164,400	149,000	13,100	2,300
Dubuque.....	44,100	2,600	5.9	41,500	36,600	3,100	1,800
Sioux City.*.....							
Waterloo.....	64,300	3,200	5.0	61,100	54,800	5,000	1,300
January 1978							
Iowa.....	1,352,800	68,300	5.0	1,284,500	1,031,400	142,600	110,500
Cedar Rapids.....	82,300	3,200	3.9	79,100	71,600	5,700	1,700
Council Bluffs.5/*.....							
Davenport.5/.....	75,100	4,400	5.8	70,800	64,200	5,400	1,200
Des Moines.....	172,100	7,800	4.5	164,300	149,100	13,100	2,100
Dubuque.....	44,100	2,700	6.1	41,400	36,600	3,100	1,700
Sioux City.....	57,500	3,500	6.1	54,000	46,500	5,700	1,800
Waterloo.....	64,600	3,100	4.8	61,500	55,200	5,000	1,200
February 1977							
Iowa.....	1,323,600	68,300	5.2	1,255,300	997,900	136,200	121,200
Cedar Rapids.....	80,600	3,700	4.6	76,900	69,500	5,500	1,900
Council Bluffs.5/.....	42,200	2,500	5.9	39,700	34,200	3,500	2,100
Davenport.5/.....	71,200	3,700	5.2	67,500	61,100	5,100	1,300
Des Moines.....	169,000	8,300	4.9	160,700	145,700	12,700	2,300
Dubuque.....	42,500	2,600	6.2	39,800	35,100	2,900	1,800
Sioux City.....	55,600	3,200	5.7	52,400	45,100	5,400	1,900
Waterloo.....	63,700	3,500	5.5	60,200	54,000	4,800	1,300

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		
	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977
Cedar Rapids.....	\$264.77	\$266.74	\$250.92	40.3	40.6	40.8	\$6.57	\$6.57	\$6.15
Council Bluffs.*.....									
Davenport.*.....									
Des Moines.....	274.94	264.65	265.16	38.4	37.7	38.7	7.16	7.02	6.80
Dubuque.....	329.51	328.25	316.88	39.7	39.5	41.1	8.30	8.31	7.71
Sioux City.....	217.67	218.83	218.83	37.4	37.6	38.8	5.82	5.82	5.64
Waterloo.....	336.53	336.18	326.98	40.4	40.7	42.3	8.33	8.26	7.73

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/		
	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$194.19	\$194.21	\$185.24	35.5	35.7	35.9	\$5.47	\$5.44	\$5.16	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	265.28	266.11	252.90	39.3	39.6	40.4	6.75	6.72	6.26	3.0	3.0	*
Durable Goods.....	273.76	272.15	257.86	40.2	40.2	40.8	6.81	6.77	6.32	3.0	2.9	*
Lumber & furniture.....	219.82	220.17	192.10	38.7	38.9	37.3	5.68	5.66	5.15	1.9	2.3	*
Stone, clay & glass products.....	284.48	279.71	252.84	43.3	42.9	42.0	6.57	6.52	6.02	7.1	6.0	*
Primary metal industries.....	335.05	326.47	302.56	43.4	42.9	43.1	7.72	7.61	7.02	5.8	5.6	*
Fabricated metal products.....	237.96	238.45	221.54	40.4	40.9	40.8	5.89	5.83	5.43	2.5	2.5	*
Machinery except electrical.....	329.66	326.83	319.62	40.4	40.3	42.0	8.16	8.11	7.61	2.9	3.1	*
Farm machinery.....	342.40	331.75	332.77	40.0	39.4	41.7	8.56	8.42	7.98	3.7	3.7	*
Construction & related machinery.....	344.27	346.40	337.64	39.8	40.0	42.1	8.65	8.66	8.02	2.2	2.3	*
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	217.74	220.77	206.70	38.0	38.8	39.0	5.73	5.69	5.30	2.0	1.8	*
Transportation equipment.....	206.16	207.24	182.68	39.8	39.4	39.8	5.18	5.26	4.59	2.1	2.0	*
Other durable goods.....	193.43	191.09	178.09	39.8	39.4	39.4	4.86	4.85	4.52	2.4	2.0	*
Nondurable Goods.....	253.46	257.74	245.17	38.0	38.7	39.8	6.67	6.66	6.16	3.0	3.0	*
Food & kindred products.....	288.25	290.72	273.76	38.9	39.5	40.2	7.41	7.36	6.81	3.6	3.6	*
Meat products.....	311.27	319.10	298.65	37.1	38.4	39.4	8.39	8.31	7.58	3.2	3.4	*
Grain mill products.....	289.05	290.23	276.47	41.0	41.7	41.7	7.05	6.96	6.63	3.9	3.9	*
Apparel & other textile products.....	124.18	128.88	117.12	34.4	35.7	35.6	3.61	3.61	3.29	0.6	0.7	*
Paper & allied products.....	225.18	236.13	209.07	40.5	42.7	41.4	5.56	5.53	5.05	3.9	3.5	*
Printing & publishing.....	227.70	230.96	218.63	36.2	36.2	37.5	6.29	6.38	5.83	3.1	3.2	*
Newspapers.....	177.32	179.49	171.08	31.0	31.0	31.8	5.72	5.79	5.38	2.0	1.9	*
Chemicals & allied products.....	264.22	270.35	292.15	40.4	40.9	49.1	6.54	6.61	5.95	1.7	2.1	*
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	229.33	234.68	222.74	35.5	36.9	37.0	6.46	6.36	6.02	2.6	2.1	*
Other nondurable goods.....	150.54	149.73	142.49	38.7	38.1	37.3	3.89	3.93	3.82	1.7	1.6	*
NONMANUFACTURING.....	169.14	169.10	161.55	34.1	34.3	34.3	4.96	4.93	4.71	*	*	*
Mining.....	243.07	247.38	236.65	42.2	43.4	44.4	5.76	5.70	5.33	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	329.06	323.09	318.47	36.4	35.7	37.6	9.04	9.05	8.47	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	281.70	278.40	263.00	40.3	40.0	40.4	6.99	6.96	6.51	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	148.50	149.41	144.66	33.0	33.5	33.8	4.50	4.46	4.28	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	156.29	156.88	146.43	37.3	37.0	36.7	4.19	4.24	3.99	*	*	*
Services.....	134.31	134.15	122.29	32.6	32.8	31.6	4.12	4.09	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		
	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977
Total.....	36,387	32,894	34,714	8,523	8,032	9,028	25,673	16,522	23,751
Contract Construction.....	11,664	10,403	11,131	183*	190*	235*	8,608	4,426	8,055
Manufacturing.....	10,321	9,901	10,157	3,139	3,099	3,645	7,185	5,262	6,667
Durable Goods.....	6,395	6,316	6,545	1,803*	1,924	2,061	4,479	3,296	4,308
Nondurable Goods.....	3,926	3,585	3,612	1,336*	1,175*	1,584*	2,706	1,967	2,360
Trade.....	7,138	6,339	6,754	2,583	2,354	2,578	4,805	3,604	4,456
Services.....	3,213	3,073	3,605	1,703*	1,635*	1,982	2,230	1,769	2,514
All Other Industries.....	4,052	3,178	3,066	914*	754*	588*	2,845	1,462*	2,058

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

February 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	1,364,400	67,900	5.0	1,296,500	1,035,900	143,400	117,100
Cedar Rapids SMSA	82,800	3,300	4.0	79,600	71,900	5,800	1,800
Des Moines SMSA	172,200	7,700	4.5	164,400	149,000	13,100	2,300
Dubuque SMSA	44,100	2,600	5.9	41,500	36,600	3,100	1,800
Sioux City SMSA*							
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	64,300	3,200	5.0	61,100	54,800	5,000	1,300
Adair - Greenfield	4,380	340	7.7	4,040	2,220	520	1,300
Adams - Corning	2,420	130	5.2	2,300	1,270	380	640
Allamakee - Waukon	6,820	520	7.6	6,300	3,920	1,070	1,310
Appanoose - Centerville	5,630	760	13.4	4,880	3,400	830	650
Audubon - Audubon	3,860	190	5.0	3,670	2,070	600	1,000
Benton - Vinton	10,080	430	4.3	9,650	6,820	1,240	1,590
Black Hawk							
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	64,300	3,200	5.0	61,100	54,800	5,000	1,300
Boone - Boone	11,780	580	4.9	11,200	8,920	1,230	1,060
Bremer - Waverly	10,050	430	4.3	9,610	7,410	1,020	1,190
Buchanan - Independence	9,840	450	4.6	9,400	6,910	1,070	1,420
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	10,020	360	3.6	9,660	7,240	1,160	1,250
Butler - Allison	7,920	300	3.7	7,630	5,200	1,130	1,300
Calhoun - Rockwell City	5,910	310	5.2	5,600	3,740	830	1,030
Carroll - Carroll	10,670	480	4.5	10,200	6,700	1,960	1,530
Cass - Atlantic	8,430	430	5.1	8,000	5,290	1,340	1,370
Cedar - Tipton	7,710	220	2.8	7,500	5,010	1,100	1,380
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	23,210	1,430	6.2	21,780	18,830	2,010	940
Cherokee - Cherokee	7,440	370	5.0	7,070	4,930	950	1,190
Chickasaw - New Hampton	7,000	450	6.4	6,550	4,310	1,050	1,190
Clarke - Osceola	4,140	290	7.1	3,850	2,480	530	840
Clay - Spencer	9,600	440	4.5	9,170	6,930	1,170	1,070
Clayton - Guttenberg	9,340	710	7.6	8,630	5,060	1,590	1,980
Clinton - Clinton	26,420	1,010	3.8	25,410	21,250	2,450	1,710
Crawford - Denison	8,860	400	4.5	8,460	5,690	1,140	1,630
Dallas - Perry	13,990	760	5.4	13,240	10,600	1,450	1,190
Davis - Bloomfield	3,430	230	6.6	3,200	2,000	600	610
Decatur - Leon	4,030	230	5.6	3,810	2,620	510	670
Delaware - Manchester	7,780	480	6.1	7,310	4,460	1,240	1,610
Des Moines - Burlington	20,000	1,300	6.5	18,700	16,500	1,500	700
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	7,300	540	7.3	6,770	4,790	1,150	820
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	44,100	2,600	5.9	41,500	36,600	3,100	1,800
Emmet - Estherville	6,000	300	5.0	5,700	4,360	700	640
Fayette - Oelwein	11,120	670	6.0	10,450	7,350	1,410	1,700
Floyd - Charles City	7,830	670	8.5	7,160	5,350	910	900
Franklin - Hampton	5,760	240	4.2	5,520	3,240	850	1,430
Fremont - Sidney	4,010	190	4.7	3,820	2,290	520	1,010
Greene - Jefferson	5,550	320	5.7	5,230	3,340	850	1,040
Grundy - Grundy Center	6,080	200	3.2	5,890	4,030	600	1,260
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	5,080	310	6.1	4,770	2,880	750	1,150
Hamilton - Webster City	8,350	450	5.4	7,910	5,540	1,190	1,180
Hancock - Garner	6,290	300	4.8	5,990	4,040	780	1,170
Hardin - Iowa Falls	10,520	290	2.8	10,230	7,570	1,430	1,230
Harrison - Missouri Valley	6,520	390	5.9	6,140	3,930	980	1,220
Henry - Mount Pleasant	10,410	470	4.5	9,940	7,830	1,260	850
Howard - Cresco	4,890	320	6.5	4,570	2,670	820	1,090
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,460	260	4.8	5,200	3,520	800	870

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	3,970	150	3.7	3,820	2,110	720	990
Iowa - Marengo	8,730	220	2.5	8,510	5,990	1,190	1,330
Jackson - Maquoketa	9,650	680	7.0	8,970	6,190	1,230	1,550
Jasper - Newton	15,990	920	5.7	15,070	11,760	1,790	1,520
Jefferson - Fairfield	7,130	350	4.9	6,780	5,120	940	720
Johnson - Iowa City	42,120	1,120	2.6	41,010	36,350	3,160	1,490
Jones - Anamosa	9,090	380	4.1	8,720	6,130	1,180	1,410
Keokuk - Sigourney	4,960	520	10.4	4,440	2,550	640	1,260
Kossuth - Algona	10,550	560	5.3	9,990	6,210	1,730	2,050
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	20,720	1,010	4.9	19,710	16,850	2,090	770
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	82,800	3,300	4.0	79,600	71,900	5,800	1,800
Louisa - Wapello	4,630	380	8.2	4,250	3,290	430	530
Lucas - Chariton	4,460	310	6.9	4,160	3,020	520	620
Lyon - Rock Rapids	5,960	210	3.6	5,750	3,450	950	1,350
Madison - Winterset	5,340	390	7.3	4,950	3,370	610	970
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	9,680	470	4.8	9,210	6,770	1,300	1,150
Marion - Knoxville	14,930	490	3.2	14,450	11,860	1,600	990
Marshall - Marshalltown	19,690	680	3.4	19,010	15,470	2,180	1,360
Mills - Glenwood	6,050	170	2.9	5,880	4,480	570	820
Mitchell - Osage	5,630	430	7.7	5,200	3,140	910	1,140
Monona - Onawa	4,870	370	7.7	4,490	2,730	760	1,000
Monroe - Albia	4,970	250	5.0	4,720	3,640	640	450
Montgomery - Red Oak	5,860	220	3.7	5,640	3,970	770	900
Muscatine - Muscatine	19,350	1,050	5.4	18,300	15,590	1,740	970
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,580	350	4.6	7,230	4,730	1,290	1,210
Osceola - Sibley	3,230	230	7.0	3,010	1,740	500	770
Page - Shenandoah	9,230	330	3.6	8,900	6,410	1,100	1,400
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	4,950	260	5.2	4,690	2,950	810	930
Plymouth - Le Mars	11,080	560	5.1	10,520	7,370	1,170	1,980
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	4,710	160	3.4	4,550	2,760	710	1,080
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	155,700	7,100	4.6	148,600			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	9,810	420	4.2	9,400	6,950	1,090	1,360
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	2,940	160	5.6	2,780	1,410	470	910
Sac - Sac City	6,270	320	5.2	5,950	3,510	950	1,490
Shelby - Harlan	5,840	350	5.9	5,490	3,320	860	1,310
Sioux - Orange City	15,320	690	4.5	14,630	10,010	2,320	2,300
Story - Ames	36,550	880	2.4	35,670	30,560	3,310	1,800
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	74,700	3,900	5.2	70,800	64,200	5,300	1,200
Tama - Tama-Toledo	9,320	320	3.5	8,990	6,030	1,300	1,670
Taylor - Bedford	3,230	150	4.5	3,090	1,520	550	1,020
Union - Creston	7,050	450	6.4	6,600	4,980	950	660
Van Buren - Keosauqua	3,600	190	5.3	3,400	2,300	520	580
Wapello - Ottumwa	15,820	1,100	6.9	14,720	12,670	1,460	590
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	16,500	600	3.7	15,900			
Washington - Washington	9,330	540	5.8	8,780	6,260	1,360	1,170
Wayne - Corydon	3,530	240	6.8	3,290	1,950	490	850
Webster - Fort Dodge	22,150	990	4.5	21,160	17,820	2,120	1,220
Winnebago - Forest City	7,150	270	3.8	6,880	5,090	1,040	750
Winneshiek - Decorah	10,330	860	8.3	9,470	6,170	1,310	1,990
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	52,100	3,200	6.2	48,900			
Worth - Northwood	3,610	210	5.8	3,400	2,240	390	770
Wright - Clarion	7,360	290	3.9	7,070	4,900	1,010	1,170

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.....	29,135	318	22,656	9,504	3,370	6,309	5,087
Mining.....	488	0	455	110	119	100	16
Contract Construction.....	10,272	71	10,079	3,251	1,150	2,158	760
Manufacturing.....	8,555	111	5,995	2,754	899	2,009	1,892
Durable Goods.....	5,567	71	3,923	1,792	581	1,253	1,234
Nondurable Goods.....	2,988	40	2,072	962	318	756	658
Public Utilities.....	1,127	4	969	267	112	232	213
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	4,851	49	2,988	1,894	569	1,037	1,240
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	378	3	184	111	45	75	117
Services.....	2,183	49	973	634	357	441	637
State and Local Government.....	250	12	138	55	38	41	79
Information Not Available.....	1,031	19	875	428	81	216	133
<b>Occupation</b>							
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	370	8	240	62	46	70	111
Clerical/Sales.....	779	10	245	257	102	154	253
Service.....	451	16	191	151	92	93	112
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	121	0	112	55	19	19	10
<b>Industrial Categories:</b>							
By Type of Work							
Processing.....	384	8	279	108	54	50	80
Machine Trades.....	436	7	378	149	45	75	100
Bench Work.....	423	5	176	130	53	69	122
Structural Work.....	1,635	17	1,611	538	195	275	174
Miscellaneous.....	1,074	7	976	377	110	213	173
By Complexity							
High.....	273	2	263	75	23	50	54
Medium.....	328	4	303	93	51	73	68
Low.....	3,337	38	2,840	1,134	382	559	524
Information Not Available.....	23,462	240	18,448	7,677	2,654	5,291	3,952

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		
	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$194.19	\$194.21	\$185.24	\$153.29	\$153.30	\$145.60	\$168.16	\$168.17	\$158.45
MANUFACTURING.....	265.28	266.11	252.90	199.44	199.95	191.83	217.77	218.36	206.11
Durable Goods.....	273.76	272.15	257.86	204.68	203.69	195.11	223.78	222.66	209.66
Nondurable Goods.....	253.46	257.74	245.17	192.13	194.78	186.70	209.37	212.41	200.60
NONMANUFACTURING.....	169.14	169.10	161.55	136.24	136.21	129.42	149.92	149.89	141.43
Mining.....	243.07	247.38	236.65	185.60	188.34	180.94	202.17	205.15	194.53
Contract Construction.....	329.06	323.09	318.47	238.05	234.53	233.51	260.89	256.92	252.39
Transportation & Public Utilities	281.70	278.40	263.00	209.59	207.55	198.50	229.21	226.96	213.33
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	148.50	149.41	144.66	121.53	122.18	117.34	135.20	135.79	129.88
Finance & Real Estate.....	156.29	156.88	146.43	127.08	127.50	118.60	140.48	140.92	131.02
Services.....	134.31	134.15	122.29	111.41	111.30	101.31	123.41	123.27	112.94



Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

				Change From:	
	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Jan. 1978 to Feb. 1978	Feb. 1977 to Feb. 1978
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,062,900	1,063,900	1,045,300	- 1,000	17,600
MANUFACTURING.....	241,900	242,900	239,300	- 1,000	2,600
DURABLE GOODS.....	149,600	150,200	148,600	- 600	1,000
Lumber & furniture.....	9,800	9,900	9,300	- 100	500
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6,600*	6,800	7,000	- 200	- 400
Primary metal industries.....	8,100	8,200	7,900	- 100	200
Fabricated metal products.....	20,500*	20,500*	18,800	0	1,700
Machinery except electrical.....	59,900	60,300	60,800*	- 400	- 900
Farm machinery.....	23,600	24,100*	25,700	- 500	- 2,100
Construction & related machinery.....	21,400	21,400	20,100	0	1,300
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	25,100	25,400	25,300	- 300	- 200
Transportation equipment.....	10,100*	9,900*	10,400	200	- 300
Other durable goods 2/.....	9,500	9,300	9,100	200	400
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	92,200	92,700	90,700	- 500	1,500
Food & kindred products.....	47,600	48,200	48,000	- 600	- 400
Meat products.....	24,200	24,400	23,500*	- 200	700
Grain mill products.....	10,600	10,700	11,400	- 100	- 800
Bakery products.....	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	- 100
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Paper & allied products.....	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Printing & publishing.....	15,500	15,400	14,900*	100	600
Newspapers.....	6,600	6,600	6,400	0	200
Chemicals & allied products.....	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	10,500	10,600	9,600*	- 100	900
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	2,300	2,300	2,500	0	- 200
NONMANUFACTURING.....	821,000	821,000	806,000	0	15,000
Nonmetallic mining.....	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	0
Contract construction.....	43,900	45,400	45,800	- 1,500	- 1,900
Transportation & public utilities.....	53,000	53,100	53,300*	- 100	- 300
Railroad transportation.....	8,300	8,300	8,500	0	- 200
Communication.....	12,900	12,900	13,000	0	- 100
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	9,600	9,700	9,600	- 100	0
Wholesale & retail trade.....	266,300	269,400	264,200	- 3,100	2,100
Wholesale trade.....	71,500	72,300	71,400*	- 800	100
Retail trade.....	194,900*	197,100*	192,800	- 2,200	2,100
Retail, general merchandise.....	29,500	30,800	28,600	- 1,300	900
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	51,500	51,400	50,400	100	1,100
Banking.....	16,700	16,700	16,400	0	300
Insurance carriers & agents.....	20,400	20,300	19,600	100	800
Services.....	190,000	188,900	184,700	1,100	5,300
Medical & other health services.....	70,200	70,300	66,700	- 100	3,500
Government.....	214,500	211,100	205,800	3,400	8,700
Federal government.....	20,200	20,300	19,400	- 100	800
State government.....	53,600	52,500	50,500	1,100	3,100
Local government.....	140,800	138,300	135,900	2,500	4,900
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	700	1,000	400	- 300	300

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

	February 1978		January 1978		February 1977	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>JOB PLACEMENT</b>						
New applicants.....	13,973	*	15,913	*	12,797	*
Total placements.....	6,356	2,318	6,584	2,530	4,695	1,840
Nonagricultural.....	6,293	2,310	6,504	2,518	4,637	1,832
Agricultural.....	63	8	80	12	58	8
New job openings 1/.....	9,566	*	9,785	*	7,375	*
Active applicants.....	86,417	40,568	78,619	37,611	76,556	35,120
<b>JOB INSURANCE</b>						
Initial claims.....	13,464	2,936	23,545	5,706	12,265	2,891
Continued claims.....	133,336	29,072	138,226	33,496	123,814	29,189
First payments issued.....	10,307	2,389	15,387	3,698	8,934	2,342
Total weeks paid.....	152,372	33,222	127,272	30,842	126,164	29,743
Total payments.....	\$15,501,889	\$2,661,839	\$12,866,308	\$2,482,903	\$11,804,573	\$2,124,121
Average weekly payment.....	\$101.74	\$80.12	\$101.09	\$80.50	\$93.57	\$71.42
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$106.96	\$82.93	\$104.12	\$85.93	\$95.51	\$73.22

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		
	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.7
Durable Goods.....	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.7
Stone, clay & glass products.....	5.3	3.6	3.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	4.0	1.9	2.7	1.9	3.1	3.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.0
Primary metal industries.....	2.6	2.7	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.8	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.0
Fabricated metal products.....	5.2	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.0	0.1	0.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
Machinery except electrical.....	1.3	2.4	2.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	1.2	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other durable goods.....	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.4	3.6	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	2.6	4.4	2.8	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.7	0.9	2.9	3.9	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.8
Food & kindred products.....	3.2	5.1	2.7	0.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.1	1.2	3.0	4.7	2.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.0
Meat products.....	4.3	7.8	3.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	3.2	5.8	2.0	4.1	6.4	3.0	0.6	1.2	1.1	2.8	4.2	1.4
Printing & publishing.....	3.1	4.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	0.9	3.0	3.3	0.8	2.0	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.7
Other nondurable goods.....	1.5	3.5	3.0	1.2	3.3	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	3.3	3.0	0.9	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.8

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



Table IX - Job Service of Iowa Activities

	February 1978		January 1978		February 1977	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
<b>JOB PLACEMENT</b>						
New applicants.....	13,973	*	15,913	*	12,797	*
Total placements.....	6,356	2,318	6,584	2,530	4,695	1,840
Nonagricultural.....	6,293	2,310	6,504	2,518	4,637	1,832
Agricultural.....	63	8	80	12	58	8
New job openings 1/.....	9,566	*	9,785	*	7,375	*
Active applicants.....	86,417	40,568	78,619	37,611	76,556	35,120
<b>JOB INSURANCE</b>						
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Continued claims.....	133,336	29,072	138,226	33,496	123,814	29,189
First payments issued.....	10,307	2,389	15,387	3,698	8,934	2,342
Total weeks paid.....	152,372	33,222	127,272	30,842	126,164	29,743
Total payments.....	\$15,501,889	\$2,661,839	\$12,866,308	\$2,482,903	\$11,804,573	\$2,124,121
Average weekly payment.....	\$101.74	\$80.12	\$101.09	\$80.50	\$93.57	\$71.42
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$106.96	\$82.93	\$104.12	\$85.93	\$95.51	\$73.22

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		
	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977	Feb. 1978	Jan. 1978	Feb. 1977
MANUFACTURING.....	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.3	3.1	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.7
Durable Goods.....	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.7
Stone, clay & glass products.....	5.3	3.6	3.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	4.0	1.9	2.7	1.9	3.1	3.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.0
Primary metal industries.....	2.6	2.7	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.8	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.0
Fabricated metal products.....	5.2	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.0	0.1	0.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
Machinery except electrical.....	1.3	2.4	2.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	1.2	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other durable goods.....	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.2	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.4	3.6	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	2.6	4.4	2.8	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.7	0.9	2.9	3.9	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.8
Food & kindred products.....	3.2	5.1	2.7	0.7	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.1	1.2	3.0	4.7	2.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.0
Meat products.....	4.3	7.8	3.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	3.2	5.8	2.0	4.1	6.4	3.0	0.6	1.2	1.1	2.8	4.2	1.4
Printing & publishing.....	3.1	4.2	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	0.9	3.0	3.3	0.8	2.0	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.7
Other nondurable goods.....	1.5	3.5	3.0	1.2	3.3	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	3.3	3.0	0.9	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.8

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



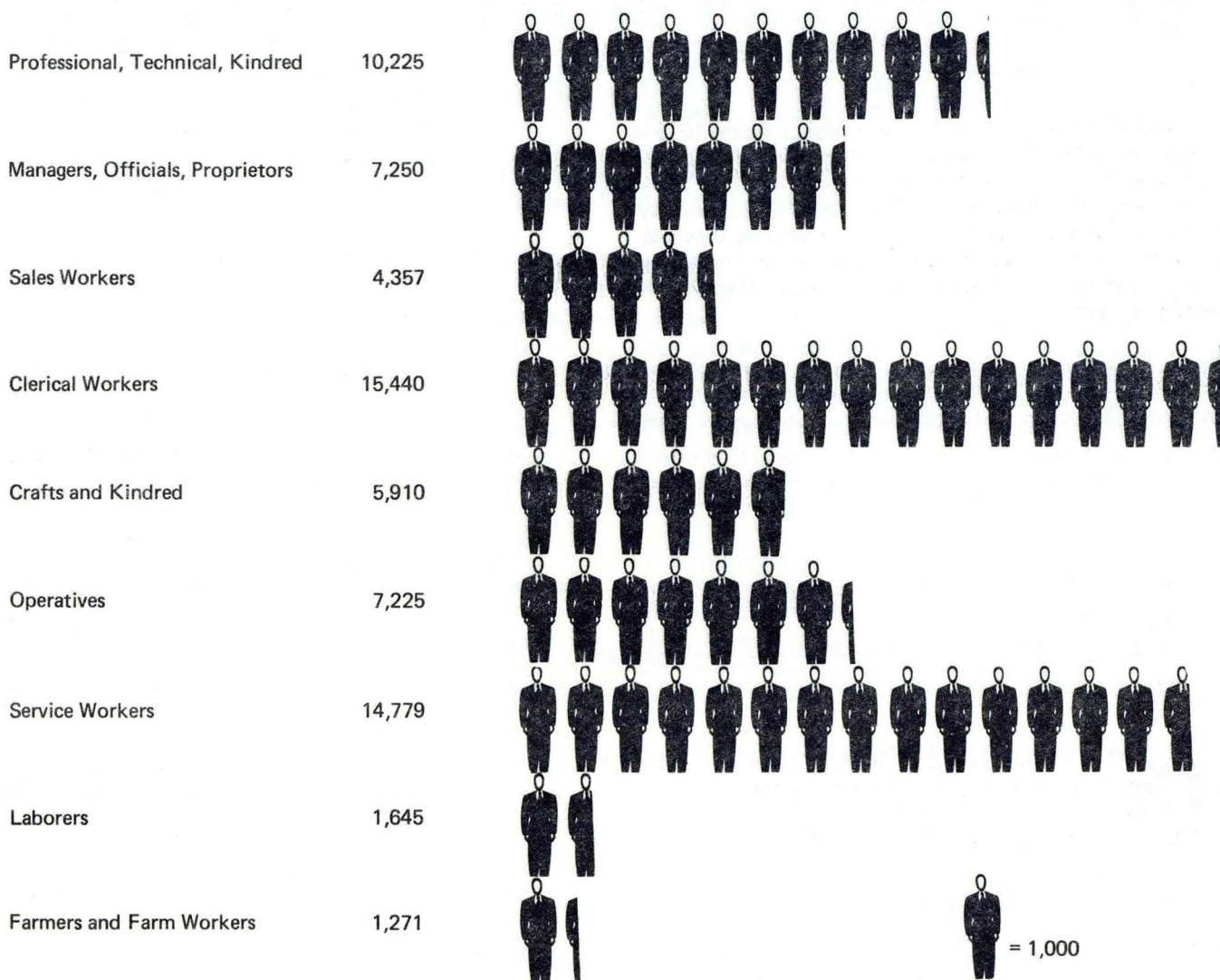
# JOB OPPORTUNITY PROFILES

# 1974-1985

# IOWA

## Occupational Categories

## Average Annual Job Openings





Job opportunities for crafts workers are more evenly divided between expansion and replacement needs than other occupational groups. A count of 5,910 craft-type job openings is projected for 1979, with demands for construction workers, production supervisors, mechanics, repairers, installers, metal workers, printers, bakers, decorators and other craft workers. Of this count, 2,328 of the jobs will be new and 3,582 will represent replacements.

In sales, three out of four 1979 job openings will be for replacement purposes . . . 3,206 out of a predicted total of 4,357 openings. Only 1,151 sales positions will be new jobs. Most of the opportunities are for "sales and sales workers"—including wholesale and retail representatives, retail sales clerks and other sales persons.

The 1979 outlook for job opportunities for laborers—except farm openings—is not strong. The advance of mechanization in many areas has reduced job openings for laborers to 1,645 or 2.4% of the year's crop of available openings . . . with 318 of these as the outcome of expansion and 1,327 as replacements. The openings will mostly be for stock handlers, gardeners, groundskeepers and construction labor.

### The Farm Picture

The total job openings in the farming category during 1979 is projected to be 1,271. At the same time, a negative growth picture is presented (-4,892) . . . fewer new openings than in 1978. Replacement needs, however, exceed the farming total openings count by 4,892 indicating that when some workers leave farming, they will not be replaced, partially due to mechanization and consolidation of farms. Most farm opportunities will favor farmers (owners and tenants) and seasonal workers.

Overall, 68,102 job openings are expected to be available in Iowa during 1979. A total of 13,504 will be new openings, according to the Job Service projection, and 54,598 will represent worker replacements.

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