

IOWA
LABOR
MARKET

February 1978

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

IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
JOB SERVICE

Research &
Statistics Department



REVISED METHODOLOGY USED IN ESTIMATING LABOR MARKET DATA

Beginning with this issue of *Iowa Labor Market*, employment, unemployment and labor force estimates for Iowa and its areas are based on revised procedures designed to make the estimates more comparable from state to state and to incorporate more current data into the estimating process.

The effect of these changes will be to create a "break in series" for most areas, since many of the new inputs are not available for earlier periods.

Labor force and unemployment estimates prepared by Job Service of Iowa are developed under a cooperative federal/state program, supervised by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Introduced January 1978

The revised procedures, introduced in January 1978, are for states and areas to use in making unemployment estimates more accurate by utilizing more current data from the monthly national household survey—Current Population Survey (CPS)—and improved inputs from state Job Insurance programs. The revised methodology will also bring state and area more closely in line with national unemployment statistics and reduce the extent of year-end adjustments of state and area jobless estimates.

National unemployment statistics are obtained from the CPS, a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the nation. The CPS sample, however, is not sufficient in size (except in 10 large states and two large areas) to generate reliable monthly estimates for smaller states and metropolitan areas like Iowa and its areas. Therefore statistics from the state Job Insurance program, payroll statistics from employer surveys as well as correction factors from the CPS are used to calculate monthly estimates for Iowa and the state's labor market areas.

Estimates for counties and political subdivisions within the county boundaries are estimated from fixed ratios derived from the 1970 Census of Population.

More CPS Reliance

The major thrust of the changes now in effect is to use more current survey information and more recent statistical ratios as the basis for the estimates—and most importantly to rely more on the CPS, regarded as the official measurement of employment and unemployment.

Use of the national survey definition for unemployment was mandated in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) which allocates funds for employment and training programs within "prime sponsors" (states, large cities and counties). Data and estimates for other cities and counties are prepared monthly, using a standardized methodology, to comply with program requirements under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Public Works Employment Act of 1976.

Changes Outlined

The changes and modifications that affect the estimating process are outlined below:

1. Monthly employment and unemployment estimates for Iowa (and other states) will incorporate an adjustment factor based on a six-month moving average derived from the CPS data for the state. Compared to the fixed correction factor, formerly in use and constant throughout the year, the revised procedure will better reflect current conditions.
2. Estimates for Iowa and its labor market areas will incorporate improved counts of insured unemployed workers—resulting in more unified Job Insurance inputs from state to state, with regard to such considerations as reference period, place of residence and the counting of claimants with earnings during the reference period.

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Continued on back page

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

THE NATIONAL SCENE

The worst winter in many years and the coal strike have disrupted the tempo of business in much of the nation . . . with industrial production in January down 0.7% from the preceding month's level. Big declines were noted in automobile assembly activity and in coal mining. Housing starts dropped to an annual rate of 1,549,000 . . . more than 29% under the December pace—the steepest downturn on record and mainly blamed on weather conditions. The building permits issuance rate also fell by 15%. Gains in personal income nationally were noted, but only slightly over the December mark.

Retail sales were off 3.1% from December—even after taking into account the seasonal downswing . . . the deepest slump since 1964. Purchases of every major consumer product, except groceries, went down in January. Two reasons why . . . snows in the northeast and heavy rains in California that kept shoppers at home . . . and shoppers' resistance to higher prices.

The output of utilities increased in January . . . but with dwindling coal reserves, even this level of output will fall if the coal strike doesn't end.

Inflation continued to be the focal point of the picture as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers increased 0.8% over the December figure . . . and 6.8% above January 1977.

Despite the cloudy outlook, the nation's unemployment rate was slightly improved in January . . . with 6.3% of the country's labor force unemployed (seasonally adjusted) . . . compared to 6.4% in December . . . 7.4% in January a year ago. Total employment stood at 92.2 million . . . 4 million more than in last January. Unemployment remained virtually unchanged from December, with 6.2 million workers jobless.

The outlook nationally isn't as bright as previously forecast—with the possibility of widespread layoffs stemming from the miners' strike . . . reduced consumer spending . . . inflation . . . balance of payments deficits . . . all these clouding the economic horizon.

. . . AND IN IOWA

Seasonal activity in nonmanufacturing accounted for most of the 23,000 decrease in nonfarm wage and salary employment in January. Retail trade, general merchandise

and eating and drinking places experienced the usual post holiday decline. The combined slowdown in hotels and motels, personal services and private education lowered employment among the service industries. The count of contract construction employees was down from December . . . but was still above the January 1977 tally. At the semester break, state schools showed a 6,000 employment loss.

Legal services—one industry that shows very little fluctuation from month to month—has almost doubled its employment since 1970. Among the jobs found in legal services are printers, librarians, file clerks, receptionists, legal secretaries, accountants, business managers, para legal staff and attorneys. Para legal employees—relatively new in the industry—handle hearings where lawyers are not required, draft briefs and do research work.

The American Bar Association reports an average of 14 lawyers for every 10,000 people in the United States. In Iowa, about 4,000 are members of the State Bar Association . . . employed in a wide range of private and government careers.

A seasonal decline in employment by America's largest printer of calendars—an Iowa-based firm—brought printing and publishing figures down.

Less overtime—also seasonal—brought weekly earnings down in grain mill products. In December, a major manufacturer of motor vehicles parts and accessories met its production goal for last year . . . dropping the company's number of overtime hours significantly . . . and reducing the average overtime per worker to 1.6 hours . . . down from 3.0 hours.

The necessity to move perishable products quickly keeps the accession and separation rates high in meat products.

Seasonal influences contributed to the unemployment rate level of 5.0% for January . . . up from 4.0% in December . . . and not much change from the 5.1% of January 1977. Iowa's labor force numbered 1,349,600 . . . with 1,282,400 employed . . . 67,200 unemployed. Some concern about the state's economy is noted as manufacturers of farm equipment announce layoffs of production workers due to a decline in new orders. Also, two large employers will be relocating part or all of their operations outside the state . . . and secondary effects of the coal strike may be felt by Iowa producers who rely on orders for goods or materials from states hard hit by the strike.

EMPLOYERS' PAGE

THOSE SURVEYS !

WHY WE DO THEM - HOW THEY'RE USED

Job Service of Iowa conducts a number of surveys, some on a regular basis, to produce the necessary data so helpful to many segments of Iowa and the nation.

The statistics collected through these surveys provide the executive and legislative branches of Iowa government with current basic economic data needed in determining changes in the state's Employment Security Law and other legislation. Job Service tabulates the survey information and through analysis and research is able to project important economic trends and occupational developments on a state-wide and local basis. This data is beneficial to employers, workers and the general public.

Numerous publications are produced by Job Service and other state agencies that utilize the statistics gathered through these surveys. The publications (**Iowa Labor Market** is one) are widely distributed to the state's many publics for a varied number of uses.

At the national level, the data stemming from the surveys conducted by Job Service becomes a part of the Gross National Product (GNP), the composite index of leading economic indicators. And—therefore Job Service survey findings are blended into the U. S. Labor Department's labor market and manpower statistical programs to become a portion of the national record.

Widely Used

The statistical information gathered through Job Service surveys is in great demand throughout the state—by government officials, unions, trade organizations, colleges and universities, employers and many other groups.

Without these statistics, much of Iowa's economic data available today would not be tabulated. There would be no way to estimate employment levels and the unemployment rates for Iowa and its areas. The ability to make realistic projections would be greatly impaired and business and industrial planning would suffer. There would be little means for employers to evaluate potential business sites. The distribution of federal manpower revenue sharing funds, based partially on unemployment data, could not finance employment and training programs in Iowa.

In short, Iowa's economic picture would be exceedingly blurred and out of focus.

And to maintain a sharp image of the state's economy, statistics are needed. There is only one practical way to obtain these necessary statistics . . . surveys.

The use of surveys to gather data of any kind requires the voluntary cooperation on the part of individuals and firms to fill out and return questionnaires. To ease this task, survey forms are made as simple and comprehensive as possible. There is no intent to involve time-consuming effort in the completion of survey questionnaires.

Employers' Role

One of the largest and most regularly surveyed groups in Iowa consists of employers. Information derived from employer surveys makes up a large portion of the employment and unemployment related data used by Job Service to estimate various economic statistics.

Not all employers in Iowa are surveyed by Job Service. Employer selection for survey is based on a number of items: business or industry dominance, number of workers employed, services provided (utilities, transportation, etc.) and others.

If you, as an employer, are selected to be included in one or more Job Service surveys, **be assured that you were chosen for a very good reason and that the information you can provide is vital and important.**

Of the employer surveys conducted by Job Service, the following three are the most beneficial:

(1) Current Employment Statistics

Issued monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics unit of Job Service of Iowa, this survey is designed to collect data on total wages paid to all employees, the total number of hours worked by all employees, the number of all workers employed and the count of production workers. This data is used to compute state and county estimates of employment, hours and earnings in various segments of the economy.

One of the most important uses of the data is in the estimation of Iowa's total employment, the number of unemployed and the state's unemployment rate.

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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
January 1978							
Iowa.....	1,349,600	67,200	5.0	1,282,400	1,029,600	142,200	110,500
Cedar Rapids.....	83,100	3,100	3.8	79,900	72,400	5,800	1,700
Council Bluffs.5/.....							
Davenport.5/.....							
Des Moines.....	170,800	7,400	4.4	163,400	148,200	13,100	2,100
Dubuque.....	44,400	2,700	6.0	41,700	36,900	3,100	1,700
Sioux City.....	57,700	3,300	5.6	54,500	47,000	5,700	1,800
Waterloo.....	64,700	2,900	4.4	61,800	55,500	5,000	1,200
December 1977							
Iowa.....	1,362,800	54,300	4.0	1,308,600	1,043,000	146,800	118,800
Cedar Rapids.....	83,500	2,700	3.3	80,800	73,000	5,900	1,900
Council Bluffs.5/.....	40,200	1,300	3.2	38,900	33,400	3,500	2,000
Davenport.5/.....	71,500	1,900	2.7	69,600	62,900	5,400	1,300
Des Moines.....	171,400	5,800	3.4	165,600	149,900	13,500	2,300
Dubuque.....	44,100	2,100	4.8	42,000	37,000	3,200	1,800
Sioux City.....	58,600	3,000	5.1	55,600	47,800	5,900	1,900
Waterloo.....	65,400	2,500	3.8	62,800	56,300	5,200	1,300
January 1977							
Iowa.....	1,311,400	67,400	5.1	1,244,000	994,600	134,700	114,800
Cedar Rapids.....	80,200	3,700	4.6	76,500	69,300	5,400	1,800
Council Bluffs.5/.....	39,700	2,400	6.1	37,300	32,200	3,300	1,800
Davenport.5/.....	70,100	3,500	5.0	66,600	60,500	5,000	1,100
Des Moines.....	169,000	8,500	5.0	160,400	145,700	12,600	2,200
Dubuque.....	42,400	2,800	6.7	39,600	35,000	2,900	1,700
Sioux City.....	55,300	3,100	5.7	52,100	44,900	5,400	1,800
Waterloo.....	63,000	3,200	5.1	59,700	53,700	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		
	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977
Cedar Rapids.....	\$267.90	\$268.71	\$251.53	40.9	40.9	41.1	\$6.55	\$6.57	\$6.12
Council Bluffs*.....									
Davenport.....	331.89	339.42	302.06	39.7	40.6	40.6	8.36	8.36	7.44
Des Moines.....	273.94	292.25	270.80	38.1	40.2	40.0	7.19	7.27	6.77
Dubuque.....	330.22	330.00	306.53	39.5	39.1	39.4	8.36	8.44	7.78
Sioux City.....	213.60	209.59	228.42	35.6	34.7	40.5	6.00	6.04	5.64
Waterloo.....	337.81	328.05	327.12	40.7	40.6	42.1	8.30	8.08	7.77

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/		
	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$190.10	\$190.46	\$179.14	35.4	35.6	35.9	\$5.37	\$5.35	\$4.99	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	269.56	274.59	254.38	39.7	40.5	40.7	6.79	6.78	6.25	3.1	3.4	3.5
Durable Goods.....	276.98	285.38	260.35	40.2	41.3	41.0	6.89	6.91	6.35	3.0	3.3	3.4
Lumber & furniture.....	216.22	221.25	190.24	39.1	40.3	38.2	5.53	5.49	4.98	2.5	3.5	1.3
Stone, clay & glass products.....	273.92	271.56	243.76	42.8	42.9	42.1	6.40	6.33	5.79	5.9	6.5	5.5
Primary metal industries.....	332.21	328.95	293.57	43.2	42.5	43.3	7.69	7.74	6.78	5.7	6.1	5.3
Fabricated metal products.....	240.70	235.75	222.07	41.5	41.0	41.2	5.80	5.75	5.39	2.7	2.6	2.5
Machinery except electrical.....	330.08	345.64	316.26	40.5	42.1	42.0	8.15	8.21	7.53	3.2	3.3	4.5
Farm machinery.....	341.34	375.78	333.75	40.3	43.9	42.3	8.47	8.56	7.89	3.8	4.2	6.2
Construction & related machinery.....	346.40	347.27	327.85	40.0	40.1	41.5	8.66	8.66	7.90	2.3	2.5	2.7
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	216.22	221.34	211.20	38.0	38.9	39.7	5.69	5.69	5.32	1.8	1.6	1.9
Transportation equipment.....	205.41	204.41	179.99	39.2	40.8	39.3	5.24	5.01	4.58	1.8	3.0	2.0
Other durable goods.....	194.54	207.98	179.33	38.6	40.7	38.4	5.04	5.11	4.67	1.8	3.2	1.4
Nondurable Goods.....	257.13	258.20	245.22	38.9	39.3	40.2	6.61	6.57	6.10	3.2	3.6	3.7
Food & kindred products.....	287.50	295.00	270.76	39.6	40.3	40.9	7.26	7.32	6.62	3.6	4.4	4.4
Meat products.....	312.62	312.27	293.30	38.5	38.6	40.4	8.12	8.09	7.26	3.4	3.9	4.1
Grain mill products.....	289.67	330.60	275.15	41.5	43.5	41.5	6.98	7.60	6.63	3.9	6.6	5.3
Apparel & other textile products.....	131.40	134.58	121.99	36.4	39.7	36.2	3.61	3.39	3.37	0.7	1.7	0.8
Paper & allied products.....	244.16	241.66	210.22	43.6	43.0	41.3	5.60	5.62	5.09	5.0	5.4	3.2
Printing & publishing.....	231.73	207.90	217.53	36.9	35.6	37.7	6.28	5.84	5.77	2.9	2.3	3.0
Newspapers.....	192.32	174.27	170.54	34.1	31.4	32.3	5.64	5.55	5.28	1.9	2.0	1.3
Chemicals & allied products.....	260.53	258.39	248.40	40.9	40.5	41.4	6.37	6.38	6.00	3.6	2.4	2.0
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	233.05	233.78	252.35	36.7	36.7	41.1	6.35	6.37	6.14	2.5	2.5	4.7
Other nondurable goods.....	140.93	138.74	137.94	36.7	37.6	38.0	3.84	3.69	3.63	0.8	0.8	1.7
NONMANUFACTURING.....	165.39	164.70	155.49	34.1	34.1	34.4	4.85	4.83	4.52	*	*	*
Mining.....	241.61	258.35	229.49	43.3	46.3	43.3	5.58	5.58	5.30	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	331.95	332.15	301.20	36.2	36.5	35.9	9.17	9.10	8.39	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	276.00	281.40	267.03	40.0	40.2	41.4	6.90	7.00	6.45	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	146.19	143.62	137.23	33.3	33.4	33.8	4.39	4.30	4.06	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	142.78	142.48	133.38	36.8	37.2	38.0	3.88	3.83	3.51	*	*	*
Services.....	132.43	129.28	123.20	32.3	32.0	32.0	4.10	4.04	3.85	*	*	*

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		
	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977
Total.....	32,894	24,183	33,645	8,032	6,967	8,567	16,522	11,155	17,938
Contract Construction.....	10,403	6,712	10,809	190*	124*	210*	4,426	1,386	4,930
Manufacturing.....	9,901	7,696	9,645	3,099	2,688	3,292	5,262	4,272	5,522
Durable Goods.....	6,316	4,951	6,152	1,924	1,801	1,798	3,296	2,621	3,717
Nondurable Goods.....	3,585	2,745	3,493	1,175*	887*	1,494*	1,967	1,650	1,805
Trade.....	6,339	5,052	6,650	2,354	1,999	2,576	3,604	2,909	3,865
Services.....	3,073	2,615	3,500	1,635*	1,520	1,921	1,769	1,570	2,208
All Other Industries.....	3,178	2,108	3,036	754*	636*	568*	1,462*	1,016	1,413*

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

January 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, Domestics	Agriculture
Iowa - Statewide	1,349,600	67,200	5.0	1,282,400	1,029,600	142,200	110,500
Cedar Rapids SMSA	83,100	3,100	3.8	79,900	72,400	5,800	1,700
Des Moines SMSA	170,800	7,400	4.4	163,400	148,200	13,100	2,100
Dubuque SMSA	44,400	2,700	6.0	41,700	36,900	3,100	1,700
Sioux City SMSA	57,700	3,300	5.6	54,500	47,000	5,700	1,800
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	64,700	2,900	4.4	61,800	55,500	5,000	1,200
Adair - Greenfield	4,180	300	7.2	3,880	2,150	500	1,230
Adams - Corning	2,370	170	7.1	2,200	1,230	370	610
Allamakee - Waukon	6,740	490	7.2	6,250	3,940	1,080	1,230
Appanoose - Centerville	5,590	760	13.5	4,840	3,400	830	610
Audubon - Audubon	3,740	140	3.7	3,600	2,060	600	940
Benton - Vinton	9,880	400	4.1	9,480	6,750	1,220	1,500
Black Hawk (Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	64,700	2,900	4.4	61,800	55,500	5,000	1,200
Boone - Boone	14,860	570	3.8	14,290	11,030	2,260	1,000
Bremer - Waverly	9,940	390	3.9	9,550	7,410	1,020	1,120
Buchanan - Independence	9,700	430	4.5	9,270	6,870	1,060	1,340
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	9,870	530	5.4	9,340	7,030	1,130	1,180
Butler - Allison	7,850	310	4.0	7,540	5,190	1,130	1,230
Calhoun - Rockwell City	5,700	220	3.8	5,480	3,690	820	980
Carroll - Carroll	10,410	550	5.3	9,860	6,510	1,900	1,450
Cass - Atlantic	8,320	450	5.4	7,870	5,260	1,320	1,290
Cedar - Tipton	7,580	220	2.9	7,370	4,970	1,090	1,300
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	23,010	1,420	6.2	21,590	18,700	2,000	890
Cherokee - Cherokee	7,320	340	4.6	6,980	4,910	940	1,120
Chickasaw - New Hampton	6,900	480	7.0	6,410	4,250	1,040	1,130
Clarke - Osceola	4,070	270	6.7	3,800	2,480	530	790
Clay - Spencer	9,340	330	3.6	9,010	6,840	1,150	1,010
Clayton - Guttenberg	9,210	740	8.1	8,470	5,020	1,580	1,870
Clinton - Clinton	26,330	1,020	3.9	25,310	21,250	2,450	1,610
Crawford - Denison	8,700	470	5.4	8,230	5,580	1,110	1,540
Dallas - Perry	14,040	710	5.0	13,330	10,750	1,460	1,120
Davis - Bloomfield	3,430	250	7.3	3,180	2,000	600	570
Decatur - Leon	3,690	220	6.0	3,470	2,370	460	640
Delaware - Manchester	7,710	450	5.8	7,270	4,510	1,250	1,510
Des Moines - Burlington	19,670	1,190	6.0	18,480	16,340	1,480	660
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	7,050	370	5.2	6,690	4,770	1,150	780
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	44,400	2,700	6.0	41,700	36,900	3,100	1,700
Emmet - Estherville	5,840	280	4.7	5,570	4,280	680	610
Fayette - Oelwein	10,880	630	5.8	10,240	7,250	1,390	1,600
Floyd - Charles City	8,000	900	11.2	7,100	5,350	910	850
Franklin - Hampton	5,620	240	4.3	5,380	3,190	840	1,350
Fremont - Sidney	3,970	230	5.7	3,750	2,280	520	950
Greene - Jefferson	5,480	310	5.7	5,160	3,330	850	980
Grundy - Grundy Center	5,990	180	3.0	5,810	4,030	600	1,190
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	4,980	280	5.6	4,700	2,870	750	1,080
Hamilton - Webster City	8,400	520	6.2	7,880	5,580	1,190	1,110
Hancock - Garner	6,180	330	5.3	5,860	3,990	770	1,100
Hardin - Iowa Falls	10,170	300	2.9	9,870	7,320	1,380	1,160
Harrison - Missouri Valley	6,410	370	5.8	6,040	3,910	980	1,150
Henry - Mount Pleasant	10,410	350	3.3	10,060	7,980	1,290	800
Howard - Cresco	4,840	350	7.2	4,490	2,650	810	1,030
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,370	290	5.4	5,080	3,470	790	820

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	3,910	140	3.7	3,760	2,110	720	940
Iowa - Marengo	8,610	220	2.5	8,390	5,950	1,180	1,260
Jackson - Maquoketa	9,750	710	7.3	9,040	6,330	1,250	1,460
Jasper - Newton	15,800	910	5.7	14,890	11,680	1,770	1,440
Jefferson - Fairfield	6,960	250	3.5	6,710	5,090	940	680
Johnson - Iowa City	41,990	960	2.3	41,030	36,950	2,660	1,410
Jones - Anamosa	9,000	400	4.4	8,600	6,100	1,170	1,330
Keokuk - Sigourney	4,460	470	10.5	3,990	2,360	440	1,190
Kossuth - Algona	10,310	580	5.6	9,730	6,180	1,710	1,830
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	20,550	940	4.6	19,600	16,790	2,090	730
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	83,100	3,100	3.8	79,900	72,400	5,800	1,700
Louisa - Wapello	4,520	270	6.0	4,250	3,320	430	500
Lucas - Chariton	4,420	310	7.0	4,120	3,010	520	580
Lyon - Rock Rapids	5,850	200	3.4	5,650	3,430	950	1,280
Madison - Winterset	5,230	380	7.3	4,850	3,330	600	910
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	9,560	460	4.8	9,100	6,730	1,290	1,080
Marion - Knoxville	14,200	520	3.7	13,680	11,230	1,520	930
Marshall - Marshalltown	19,410	700	3.6	18,710	15,280	2,150	1,290
Mills - Glenwood	6,020	190	3.1	5,840	4,490	570	780
Mitchell - Osage	5,690	570	9.9	5,130	3,140	910	1,080
Monona - Onawa	4,760	360	7.5	4,400	2,700	750	950
Monroe - Albia	4,960	240	4.8	4,730	3,670	640	420
Montgomery - Red Oak	5,860	260	4.5	5,590	3,980	770	850
Muscatine - Muscatine	19,360	980	5.1	18,380	15,710	1,750	910
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,470	340	4.5	7,130	4,710	1,280	1,150
Osceola - Sibley	3,180	230	7.3	2,950	1,730	500	720
Page - Shenandoah	9,080	360	3.9	8,730	6,320	1,080	1,320
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	4,860	260	5.4	4,600	2,930	800	880
Plymouth - Le Mars	10,820	570	5.3	10,250	7,240	1,140	1,870
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	4,580	150	3.2	4,430	2,710	700	1,020
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	154,400	6,800	4.4	147,600			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	9,520	480	5.0	9,050	6,710	1,050	1,280
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	2,910	200	6.7	2,720	1,400	460	850
Sac - Sac City	6,150	350	5.7	5,800	3,460	940	1,400
Shelby - Harlan	5,760	390	6.7	5,380	3,290	850	1,230
Sioux - Orange City	14,680	650	4.4	14,020	9,630	2,230	2,170
Story - Ames	35,880	810	2.3	35,070	30,110	3,260	1,700
Tama - Tama-Toledo	9,050	340	3.8	8,700	5,870	1,260	1,570
Taylor - Bedford	3,220	190	5.9	3,030	1,520	540	970
Union - Creston	7,010	460	6.6	6,550	4,970	950	620
Van Buren - Keosauqua	3,520	200	5.7	3,320	2,260	510	550
Wapello - Ottumwa	15,830	1,130	7.1	14,700	12,680	1,460	560
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	16,400	600	4.0	15,800			
Washington - Washington	9,200	560	6.1	8,640	6,200	1,350	1,100
Wayne - Corydon	3,420	210	6.2	3,210	1,920	490	800
Webster - Fort Dodge	21,910	1,030	4.7	20,880	17,630	2,100	1,150
Winnebago - Forest City	7,140	320	4.5	6,820	5,080	1,040	710
Winneshiek - Decorah	10,450	1,000	9.6	9,450	6,250	1,320	1,880
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	51,400	3,100	5.9	48,300			
Worth - Northwood	3,540	230	6.4	3,310	2,200	380	730
Wright - Clarion	7,170	280	4.0	6,880	4,790	990	1,100

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	
Industry								
Total.....	23,925	265	18,286	7,588	2,784	8,663	3,355	
Mining.....	420	0	386	91	89	232	24	
Contract Construction.....	8,122	55	7,968	2,489	916	3,636	566	
Manufacturing.....	7,514	105	5,105	2,372	797	2,544	1,175	
Durable Goods.....	5,177	75	3,536	1,561	532	1,705	797	
Nondurable Goods.....	2,337	30	1,569	811	265	839	378	
Public Utilities.....	926	5	797	205	90	310	126	
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	3,956	40	2,387	1,503	481	1,119	814	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	305	1	139	90	35	80	77	
Services.....	1,775	42	787	496	290	466	421	
State and Local Government.....	231	15	119	42	42	52	70	
Information Not Available.....	676	2	598	300	44	224	83	
Occupation								
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	301	5	198	45	41	76	78	
Clerical/Sales.....	610	4	186	192	93	145	154	
Service.....	386	16	137	131	81	117	81	
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	108	1	99	51	18	41	11	
Industrial Categories:								
By Type of Work								
Processing.....	341	6	250	90	47	119	42	
Machine Trades.....	401	4	343	119	37	119	60	
Bench Work.....	405	4	165	112	53	144	55	
Structural Work.....	1,402	11	1,377	435	150	566	121	
Miscellaneous.....	905	8	826	299	97	298	131	
By Complexity								
High.....	254	1	240	61	21	81	33	
Medium.....	250	4	230	65	35	83	35	
Low.....	2,934	28	2,476	929	326	1,074	340	
Information Not Available.....	19,066	206	14,705	6,114	2,167	7,038	2,622	

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					
	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Worker With No Dependents			Married Worker With Three Dependents		
				Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$190.10	\$190.46	\$179.14	\$150.52	\$151.14	\$143.45	\$165.19	\$165.83	\$157.61
MANUFACTURING.....	269.56	274.59	254.38	202.09	205.75	193.21	220.81	224.90	210.52
Durable Goods.....	276.98	285.38	260.35	206.67	212.44	196.91	225.99	232.30	214.78
Nondurable Goods.....	257.13	258.20	245.22	194.40	195.58	187.46	211.97	213.25	204.15
NONMANUFACTURING.....	165.39	164.70	155.49	133.57	133.41	126.82	147.17	146.99	140.19
Mining.....	241.61	258.35	229.49	184.67	195.67	177.40	201.16	213.36	193.22
Contract Construction.....	331.95	332.15	301.20	239.73	241.38	222.00	262.81	264.48	242.97
Transportation & Public Utilities	276.00	281.40	267.03	206.07	209.97	201.06	225.32	229.57	219.55
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	146.19	143.62	137.23	119.88	118.34	113.77	133.70	132.05	126.30
Finance & Real Estate.....	142.78	142.48	133.38	117.45	117.52	111.01	131.01	131.03	122.85
Services.....	132.43	129.28	123.20	110.05	108.00	103.54	121.73	119.17	113.72

Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Change From:	
				Dec. 1977 to Jan. 1978	Jan. 1977 to Jan. 1978
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,034,000	1,057,000	1,009,600	- 23,000	24,400
MANUFACTURING.....	239,800	240,800	236,600	- 1,000	3,200
DURABLE GOODS.....	147,500	148,000	144,600	- 500	2,900
Lumber & furniture.....	9,000	9,000	8,600	0	400
Stone, clay & glass products.....	5,200	5,700	5,500	- 500	- 300
Primary metal industries.....	8,200	8,200	7,600	0	600
Fabricated metal products.....	17,700*	18,100*	17,200	- 400	500
Machinery except electrical.....	61,100	61,000*	60,000	100	1,100
Farm machinery.....	26,700*	27,100*	27,600	- 400	- 900
Construction & related machinery.....	20,900	20,800	19,200	100	1,700
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	26,000	26,000	25,300	0	700
Transportation equipment.....	9,400*	9,100*	9,600	300	- 200
Other durable goods 2/.....	11,000	11,000	10,800	0	200
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	92,300	92,800	92,000	- 500	300
Food & kindred products.....	48,900	49,100	49,200	- 200	- 300
Meat products.....	25,500*	25,700*	25,500	- 200	0
Grain mill products.....	10,800	10,900	11,100	- 100	- 300
Bakery products.....	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	- 100
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,200	4,200	4,400	0	- 200
Paper & allied products.....	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	100
Printing & publishing.....	15,400	15,700	15,000*	- 300	400
Newspapers.....	6,700	6,700	6,500	0	200
Chemicals & allied products.....	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	11,100	11,200	10,800	- 100	300
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	1,700	1,700	1,900	0	- 200
NONMANUFACTURING.....	794,200	816,200	773,000	- 22,000	21,200
Nonmetallic mining.....	2,300	2,600	2,300	- 300	0
Contract construction.....	39,200	44,600	38,800	- 5,400	400
Transportation & public utilities.....	53,900	54,700	53,800*	- 800	100
Railroad transportation.....	8,400	8,700	8,600	- 300	- 200
Communication.....	13,100	13,100	12,900	0	200
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10,900	10,900	10,800	0	100
Wholesale & retail trade.....	257,900	268,600	250,300	- 10,700	7,600
Wholesale trade.....	53,800	53,600	52,400	200	1,400
Retail trade.....	204,100*	214,900*	198,000	- 10,800	6,100
Retail, general merchandise.....	29,800	33,200	29,200	- 3,400	600
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	48,700	49,200	47,800	- 500	900
Banking.....	16,800	16,800	16,600	0	200
Insurance carriers & agents.....	19,200	19,300	18,700	- 100	500
Services.....	187,200	190,300	181,400	- 3,100	5,800
Medical & other health services.....	64,000	63,800	60,800	200	3,200
Government.....	205,000	206,100	198,500	- 1,100	6,500
Federal government.....	19,600	19,900	18,700	- 300	900
State government.....	52,200	52,800	49,500	- 600	2,700
Local government.....	133,300	133,400	130,400	- 100	2,900
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	1,000	1,200	0	- 200	1,000

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

	January 1978		December 1977		January 1977	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants.....	15,913	*	12,166	*	14,269	*
Total placements.....	6,584	2,530	7,072	2,447	5,274	2,159
Nonagricultural.....	6,504	2,518	6,986	2,442	5,227	2,147
Agricultural.....	80	12	86	5	47	12
New job openings 1/.....	9,785	*	9,386	*	7,245	*
Active applicants.....	78,619	37,611	63,373	30,781	74,651	33,785
JOB INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	23,545	5,706	21,786	6,095	19,093	4,831
Continued claims.....	138,226	33,496	86,031	24,072	122,998	31,118
First payments issued.....	15,387	3,698	9,377	1,762	13,367	3,363
Total weeks paid.....	127,272	30,842	85,098	23,811	118,983	30,108
Total payments.....	\$12,866,308	\$2,482,903	\$8,380,482	\$1,904,809	\$11,077,291	\$2,175,363
Average weekly payment.....	\$101.09	\$80.50	\$98.48	\$80.00	\$93.10	\$72.25
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$104.12	\$85.93	\$100.69	\$82.02	\$96.06	\$73.57

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			
	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	Dec. 1977	Jan. 1977
MANUFACTURING.....	3.5	2.1	3.3	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3
Durable Goods.....	3.0	1.7	3.3	1.8	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0
Stone, clay & glass products.....	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.3	*	0.4	2.9	8.9	8.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	6.7	6.8
Primary metal industries.....	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.2
Fabricated metal products.....	3.3	2.6	3.5	3.1	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	3.2	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.6
Machinery except electrical.....	2.5	1.2	2.5	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.7	2.4	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.7
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	3.9	1.0	4.0	1.7	0.5	1.8	2.1	0.4	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.2
Other durable goods.....	3.6	2.6	4.4	2.9	2.3	3.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	3.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.6
Nondurable Goods.....	4.3	2.7	3.4	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	4.2	5.1	3.9	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	3.1	1.7
Food & kindred products.....	4.6	3.3	3.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.3	1.6	5.0	6.8	4.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.6	4.9	2.2
Meat products.....	6.9	4.4	4.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	4.9	2.4	2.5	7.0	11.0	5.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	4.2	9.1	4.0
Printing & publishing.....	3.9	1.8	2.7	3.0	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	2.1	4.9	3.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	0.3	2.9	0.9
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	4.3	1.5	3.5	2.9	1.0	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	4.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.7
Other nondurable goods.....	3.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	2.3	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.7	2.1	5.2	2.3	1.4	2.8	0.8	0.3	1.7

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

(2) Area Wage Survey

Conducted on an annual basis, the Area Wage Survey gathers information concerning wages paid to employees in a number of occupations within selected Iowa areas (counties). Employers looking for new business locations are aided by information about wage levels paid to secretaries, welders, mechanics, truck drivers and other workers in the area.

(3) Standard Industrial Code (SIC)

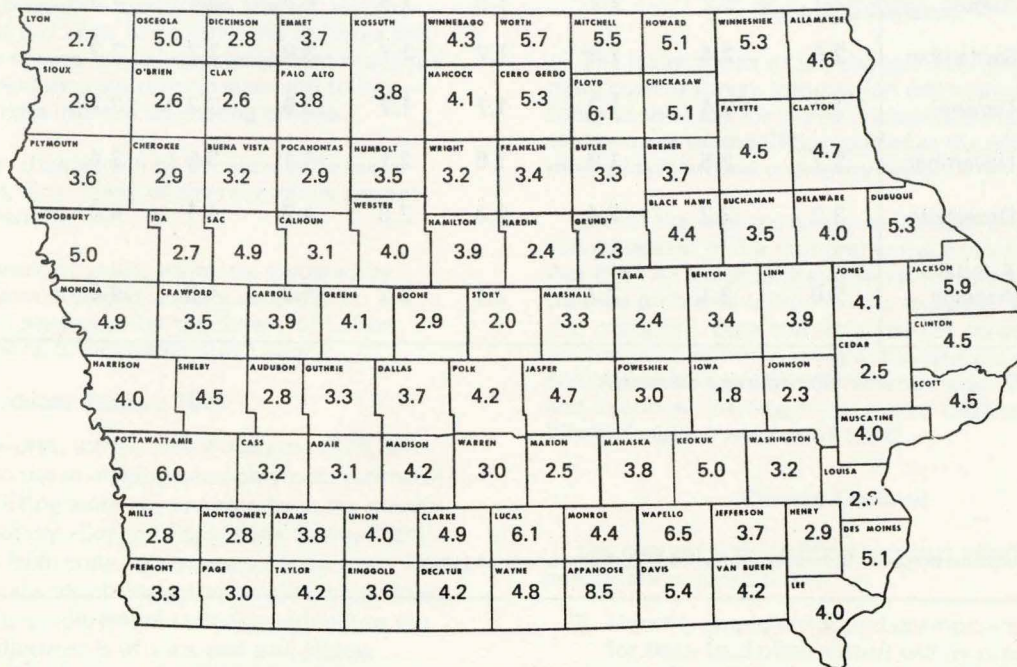
The third survey concerns the SIC number assigned to each employer covered by the Iowa Employment Security Law and requests detailed information about the employer's business activity. The data provided, depicting the kind of business involved, indicates the employer's correct Standard

Industrial Code number—a four-digit numeral used for computer tabulation of employment and wage data by industry. The SIC number is also used in assigning the employer to the proper tax rate in the Job Insurance program. Economists utilize the SIC data in identifying trends and in recognizing industries with high unemployment problems.

It should be noted that in the three above surveys—and in any others conducted by Job Service of Iowa—all information given will be held in strictest confidence.

Employers with questions about surveys from Job Service are urged to contact the Research & Statistics Department, Job Service of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Telephone: 515/281-5802.

**Iowa Unemployment Rates By County
1977 Annual Average**



Source: Research and Statistics, Job Service of Iowa

Iowa	4.0
Cedar Rapids SMSA	3.9
Des Moines SMSA	4.1
Dubuque SMSA	5.3
Sioux City SMSA	4.8
Waterloo SMSA	4.4

In the table below, Job Service of Iowa has revised the state's monthly jobless rates, using the revised estimating procedures, from January 1970 through January 1978.

	1970*	1971*	1972*	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
January	2.9	4.2	3.9	2.9	3.1	4.2	5.2	5.1	5.0
February	3.0	4.2	4.2	2.8	2.9	4.5	5.1	5.2	
March	2.9	3.9	3.6	2.5	2.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	
April	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	4.6	3.9	3.9	
May	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	4.0	3.6	3.7	
June	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	4.6	4.0	4.1	
July	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	4.6	3.8	4.1	
August	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	4.3	3.4	3.9	
September	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.9	3.2	3.2	
October	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.9	3.2	3.2	
November	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	
December	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	
Annual Average	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	

*Preliminary estimates

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



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