IOWA LABOR MARKET

June 1979

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

> IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE

Research & Analysis Department



New View of Iowa Occupations

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program—a measure of the current occupational composition of industry and a foundation for the prediction of future occupational demands and trends—is being initiated by Job Service of Iowa, with funding by the Iowa State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (ISOICC).

Designed to meet the need for up-to-date, detailed data on industry staffing patterns, the survey program provides a more current accumulation of information and more accurate and practical procedures for projecting and predicting future circumstances and needs, using the information as a base.

The Occupational Employment Statistics program is a cooperative federal-state effort, which involves the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and Job Service of Iowa. Administration of the program is the responsibility of ETA. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is in charge of the technical and methodological aspects and Job Service is responsible for the "online" operation of the program at the state level.

Development of the Program

The program was developed in response to a need for a new, more comprehensive system to provide continuous, timely, accurate and detailed information on industry staffing patterns and human resource demand and supply. This necessity became more apparent with the passing of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, subsequent amendments to CETA and the Education Amendments of 1976.

The procedure employed in developing the occupational projections—the industry-occupation (I/O) technique—had its origin in the 1960s, as the result of the *Tomorrow's Manpower Needs* study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Through this technique, future occupational demand is derived by applying industry employment projections to current industry staffing patterns.

Until recently, Census of Population data was used as the basis for the projections. However, because census occupational data become dated rather quickly, lack sufficient occupational detail and have other limitations, a new data source was needed. The answer to this need—the Occupational Employment Statistics program was introduced in 1970.

Contents of the Program

The OES program has three major elements:

- 1) The Survey is a periodic mail survey of a sample of establishments in the nonfarm wage and salary sector of the economy to obtain employment by occupation. The survey is conducted by Job Service over a three-year cycle. Regulated and trade industries will be surveyed in 1979, manufacturing in 1980 and nonmanufacturing (finance and services) in 1981. Data are collected from employing establishments primarily by mail with telephone follow-ups and personal visits when an establishment's response is critical to the survey. The OES survey is based on a random sample, stratified by industry and size, and designed to represent the total or "universe" of establishments covered in the survey. This information is then used to estimate total nonfarm wage and salary employment by occupation and industry for the state and selected areas in the state.
- 2) The National/State Industry-Occupation Matrix system is designed to provide individual matrices for each state and the District of Columbia and for selected areas in the states. These matrices make use of the survey and combine the three-year cycle of responses into occupational staffing patterns for the specific industries in the nonagricultural sector.
- The State and Area Occupational Projections program uses the industry /occupation matrix to develop and disseminate estimates and projections of occu-

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

The National Scene. . .

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U. S. Department of Labor, the nation's unemployment rate, for the week containing the twelfth of May, was unchanged at 5.8%....Both total employment and unemployment remained near recent levels...The overall unemployment rate has hovered around that mark for the past ten months.

...and in Iowa...

The state's figures for the same period yielded a rate of 2.9% with total employment up and the number estimated to be unemployed down...The April figure was estimated at 3.8% of the civilian labor force.

Important! When comparing national and state unemployment rates or when comparing unemployment rates for the same area but for different months. . .do keep two facts in mind: (1) Both the state and the national unemployment rate series relate to the week containing the twelfth day of the specified month. Even though it is generally assumed to be the rate for the entire month, it actually represents an estimate for one point in time during the particular month. (2) The rate most often quoted for the nation is a seasonally adjusted rate; the rate for lowa is not adjusted in this manner. An unadjusted rate is computed for the nation each month. . . in addition to the adjusted rate...so if you are interested in the relative differences between state and national rates, you'll find the national unadjusted rate to be most directly comparable to the state rate.

Nearly all economic phenomena are affected to some degree by seasonal variations. These are recurring, predictable events which are repeated more or less regularly each year. . .changes in weather, openings and closings of schools, major holidays, industry production schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of these events are often large. Since seasonal variations tend to be large, relative to the underlying cyclical trends, it is necessary to use seasonally-adjusted data to interpret short-term economic developments. ...more about lowa...

The state's total employment during May was up 47,700 with nearly half showing as an increase in agricultural employment...Nonagricultural wage and salary employment... measured by where they work as opposed to where they live ...continued to show increases in seasonally strong fields such as construction, trade and services...Increases in manufacturing industries were more moderate.



Workers in Iowa's private sector earned \$218.38 a week in May. . .\$3.71 more than in April. Gains in manufacturing overtime were primarily responsible for the increase.

The figures this month did not reflect the effects of current energy-related layoffs. . .these, for the most part, occurred after the survey week in May. June estimates should allow for a more knowledgeable interpretation of these recent events and more of the effect will be measurable.

EMPLOYERS' PAGE

FORM IESC 203: NOTICE OF SEPARATION OR REFUSAL OF WORK UNDER CONDITIONS THAT MAY DISQUALIFY

Most employers call them "203s" or "termination slips," but one employer wrote Job Service of Iowa asking for "some of those white papers where I write down why I'm going to fire this guy." Whatever they're called. . .however they're described. . .Job Service knows what employers are asking for.

Notices of Separation. . . or 203s, if you prefer. . . are small in size but big in importance, for they enable an employer to quickly place on record with Job Service the basic facts pertaining to an employee's separation or termination from work. Voluntary quit, discharge for misconduct or leaving to take other or better employment—any one of these could disqualify a worker from receiving Job Insurance benefits, and all are conditions which an employer should note on a Form 203 and file with Job Service.

And 203s have yet another purpose: they can be used in cases where a worker refuses suitable work. The worker may be an employee whose job has ended but who refuses to accept your offer of another job which is suitable, or the worker may be a Job Insurance claimant who has applied for work in your firm but declines your offer of a suitable job. In either instance, the worker could be denied Job Insurance benefits for refusing the job.

But should an employer file a Form 203 for *every* worker who leaves the company's employ? No! Form 203-Notice of Separation should be filed *only* in the four instances listed in the preceding paragraph and on the form itself. In effect, Form 203 is your notification to Job

Service that you intend to protest any claim filed by this worker. If an employee is laid off by you due to lack of work or for other reasons which are not the fault of the employee, Form 203 should *not* be filed. . .for a very good reason:

When a Form 203 is filed with Job Service, the mechanics of a protest are triggered on. Within a day or so from the time the laid-off worker files a claim, a fact-finding interview is scheduled based on the information the employer has submitted on Form 203. At the same time, the employer is notified that the worker has filed a claim. But if the employer supplies the same information on this form as on the 203, the fact-finding interview, already scheduled, cannot be cancelled; the law requires Job Service to follow through until a decision is reached.

So the filing of a Form 203 on a worker who is laid off through no fault of the individual can result in time wasted for the employer, the claimant and the Job Service claims specialist. It also causes delay in benefits paid to the claimant and an increase in the administrative costs of the Job Insurance program.

Here's an easy rule to follow: If you as an employer are forced to lay off a worker due to lack of work or for any other reason which is not the fault of the worker, *don't* file a Form 203. But if a worker quits voluntarily, leaves to take other or better employment, is discharged for misconduct or refuses suitable work, *do* file Form 203.

	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/	Agricultur
May 1979							
Iowa Cedar Rapids Council Bluffs 5/	1,463,200 88,400 43,200	42,300 2,500 1,800	2.9 2.9 4.1	1,420,900 85,900 41,500	1,083,000 76,700 *	150,800 6,200 *	187,100 3,000 *
Davenport 5/	70,600	2,100	3.0	68,500	*	*	*
Des Moines Dubuque Sioux City Waterloo	182,600 46,200 56,700 70,600	5,200 2,100 3,500 2,700	2.9 4.6 6.2 3.8	177,400 44,100 53,200 67,900	159,600 38,000 44,800 60,300	14,200 3,300 5,500 5,500	3,600 2,800 2,900 2,100
April 1979							
Iowa Cedar Rapids Council Bluffs.5/	1,427,900 86,700 42,100	54,800 2,900 1,900	3.8 3.4 4.5	1,373,200 83,700 40,200	1,067,700 75,400 *	139,900 5,700 *	165,500 2,600 *
Davenport.5/ Des Moines	69,800 180,600	2,500 6,700	3.6 3.7	67,300 173,900	* 157,500 27,400	* 13,200 3,000	* 3,200 2,500
Sioux City	56,000 69,400	3,700 3,200	6.5 4.6	42,900 52,300 66,200	44,600 59,200	5,100 5,100	2,600 1,800
May 1978							
Iowa Cedar Rapids	1,453,600 84,800	53,400 2,800	3.7 3.3	1,400,200 82,000	1,056,600 72,900	152,400 6,100	191,200 3,000
Davenport.5/	43,300 67,900	3,800	5.7	41,100 64,000	*	*	* 3 700
Dubuque	45,300	2,300	5.1	42,900	36,800	3,300	2,900
Waterloo	67,200	3,000	4.5	64,200	56,700	5,400	2,900

Table I - Civilian Labor Force by Place of Residence

Latest month's data is preliminary. Detail may not add up to total due to rounding. Council Bluffs and Davenport areas include lowa portions only. *Data not available at time of publication. (March, 1978 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	or Manufacturing	Production Workers in	Selected Iowa	Areas 1/ -
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	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978
Cedar Rapids	\$319.19	\$308.10	\$276.00	41.4	41.3	40.0	\$7.71	\$7.46	\$6.90
Davenport	386.05	380.07	348.61	41.6	41.0	41.7	9.28	9.27	8.36
Des Moines	299.00	292.09	265.33	37.8	37.4	36.8	7.91	7.81	7.21
Dubuque	357.29	340.49	325.98	40.1	38.3	39.9	8.91	8.89	8.17
Sioux City	278.24	254.59	246.14	40.5	38.4	39.7	6.87	6.63	6.20
Waterloo	397.95	367.88	339.73	42.2	39.9	40.3	9.43	9.22	8.43

1/ See footnote - Table III

*Data not available.

Table III - Hours and Earnings of Iowa Production or Nonsupervisory Workers 1/

	Wee	Average kly Earnin	gs	A Wee	verage kly Ho	urs	A	verage Iy Earnii	ngs	Avera Overt	ge Wee ime Ho	kly urs 1/
	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$218.38	\$214.67	\$200.84	35.8	35.6	35.8	\$6.10	\$6.03	\$5.61	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING	304.47	297.11	274.80	39.8	39.3	40.0	7.65	7.56	6.87	3.0	2.7	2.8
Durable Goods	314.24	305.63	280.98	40.6	39.9	40.9	7.74	7.66	6.87	3.0	2.2	2.6
Lumber & furniture	229.40	230.51	234.77	37.0	37.3	40.9	6.20	6.18	5.74	0.8	1.1	2.4
Stone, clay & glass products	307.94	302.54	288.20	42.3	41.5	43.8	7.28	7.29	6.58	6.6	8.2	6.8
Primary metal industries	364.66	352.37	339.82	42.8	41.8	43.4	8.52	8.43	7.83	5.4	5.1	5.6
Fabricated metal products	261.36	258.34	238.98	39.6	38.5	39.5	6.60	6.71	6.05	1.8	1.6	1.5
Machinery except electrical	386.20	368.10	344.40	42.3	40.9	42.0	9.13	9.00	8.20	3.9	2.1	2.7
Farm machinery	405.36	383.05	352.97	43.4	41.5	40.9	9.34	9.23	8.63	5.0	2.4	3.0
Construction & related machinery	405.18	382.86	371.06	41.6	40.6	43.5	9.74	9.43	8.53	3.3	1.8	2.4
Electrical equipment & supplies	250.61	254.76	220.03	37.8	38.6	38.2	6.63	6.60	5.76	1.0	0.9	1.4
Transportation equipment	218.40	217.20	199.02	40.0	40.0	39.1	5.46	5.43	5.09	1.9	1.5	1.0
Other durable goods	211.68	205.34	200 49	37.8	37.2	39 7	5.60	5.52	5.05	0.9	0.9	2.0
Nondurable Goods	287.98	283.39	266.17	38.5	38.4	38.8	7.48	7.38	6.86	3.2	3.5	3.2
Food & kindred products	334.80	334.14	302.84	40.0	40.6	39.9	8.37	8.23	7.59	4.3	4.6	4.0
Meat products	363 66	364 91	328 72	39.4	40.5	39.7	9.23	9.01	8.28	44	49	37
Grain mill products	340 27	334 97	308 15	41 7	41.0	40.6	8 16	8 17	7 59	4.6	42	45
Apparel & other textile products	140 54	137 77	133.96	354	35.6	36.6	3.97	3.87	3.66	0.8	0.8	0.7
Paper & allied products	255 91	247 92	229 55	30.9	38.2	40.7	6.43	6.49	5.64	2.8	25	31
Printing & publishing	233.77	226 04	223.35	25.1	25.1	35.0	6.66	6.44	6.33	1.6	3.0	23
Newspapers	102 /1	195.00	196 24	21 5	20.6	30.9	6.14	6.25	5.92	1.0	1 1	2.0
Chemicals & allied products	210 55	220.20	205 77	A1 E	29.0	11.0	7 70	7.05	6.07	20	22	2.2
Bubber & plastics products nec	319.55	254 51	205.77	41.5	40.0	26.0	7.70	7.00	6.67	2.9	2.0	2.2
Other nondurable goods	160.70	159 42	156.01	27.0	30.3	27.0	1.01	1.21	0.07	2.0	2.5	2.0
other hondurable goods	100.70	100.42	150.91	57.9	37.1	57.9	4.24	4.27	4.14	1.1	0.0	2.2
NONMANUFACTURING	189.20	186.59	176.47	34.4	34.3	34.4	5.50	5.44	5.13	*	*	*
Mining	291.10	287.50	287.92	47.8	46.9	48.8	6.09	6.13	5.90	*	*	*
Contract construction	363.09	357.21	342.58	38.1	37.8	37.4	9.53	9.45	9.16	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities	323.52	315.52	299.80	40.9	40.4	40.9	7.91	7.81	7.33	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade	164.79	162.32	151.47	33.7	33.4	33.0	4.89	4.86	4.59	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate	171.95	173.06	154.82	36.9	36.9	36.6	4.66	4.69	4.23	*	*	*
Services	141.83	143.49	136.70	31.8	32.1	33.1	4.46	4.47	4.13	*	*	*

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, 1978 benchmark levels) *Data not available

Table IV - Iowans Receiving Job Insurance 1/ _

	OLC: C	Total	1	85	Women		Unemployed	d 5 Weeks or I	onger
	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978
Total	19,418	28,094	20,306	7,623	9,011	8,125	12,822	18,886	14,071
Contract Construction	3,721	7,576	3,160	122	193*	123*	2,545	5,908	2,180
Manufacturing	6,572	8,932	7,746	3,096	4,020	3,437	4,026	5,331	5,360
Durable Goods	3,503	4,841	4,963	1,865	2,168	2,117	2,436	3,427	3,386
Nondurable Goods	3,070	4,091	2,783	1,231	1,852	1,320	1,590	1,904	1,974
Trade	4,166	5,231	4,663	2,067	2,232	2,177	2,900	3,659	3,207
Services	2,327	2,606	2,527	1,458	1,549	1,497	1,516	1,698	1,750
All Other Industries	2,630	3,749	2,210	880	1.016*	887*	1,835	2,291	1,574

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.

May 1979

Data based on place of residence

County - Labor Area	1/Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	d 2/Employment	3/Nonag Wage and Salary	4/Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestics	Agriculture
Iowa - Statewide	1,463,200	42,300	2.9	1,420,900	1,083,000	150,800	187,100
Cedar Rapids SMSA	88,400	2,500	2.9	85,900	76,700	6,200	3,000
Davenport - RI - Moline SMSA	100.000				1 = 2 . 2 . 2		0.000
Des Moines SMSA	182,600	5,200	2.9	177,400	159,600	14,200	3,600
Dubuque SMSA	46,200	2,100	4.6	44,100	38,000	3,300	2,800
Omaha - Council Blutts SMSA	50 700	2 500	~~	50.000	44.000	5 500	2.000
Sloux City SMSA	50,700	3,500	0.2	53,200	44,800	5,500	2,900
Waterioo - Cedar Fails SMSA	70,000	2,700	3.8	67,900	60,300	5,500	2,100
Adair - Greenfield	1 090	00	10	1 000	2 2 70	E40	2 070
Adams - Corning	2 920	90	1.9	4,000	1,200	400	1,030
Allamakee - Waukon	7 660	270	3.5	7 300	4 160	1 150	2,080
Appanoose - Centerville	6 200	320	5.0	5,880	3,890	960	1,030
Audubon - Audubon	4 550	60	1.3	4 490	2 250	650	1 590
	1,000	00	1.0	4,100	2,200	000	1,000
Benton - Vinton	11,530	220	1.9	11.310	7.420	1.350	2,540
Black Hawk	1000-0.8				.,	and all the second second	
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	70,600	2,700	3.8	67.900	60,300	5,500	2,100
Boone - Boone	12,690	260	2.0	12,440	9,450	1,300	1,690
Bremer - Waverly	11,270	290	2.6	10,980	7,990	1,100	1,890
Buchanan - Independence	11,380	270	2.4	11,100	7,670	1,170	2,270
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	10,550	210	2.0	10,350	7,180	1,160	2,000
Butler - Allison	8,690	150	1.7	8,550	5,330	1,150	2,070
Calhoun - Rockwell City	6,270	110	1.7	6,170	3,700	820	1,650
Carroll - Carroll	11,910	220	1.9	11,690	7,140	2,100	2,450
Cass - Atlantic	9,540	170	1.7	9,370	5,740	1,450	2,190
Cedar - Tipton	9,110	140	1.5	8,970	5,540	1,220	2,210
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	25,540	1,040	4.1	24,500	20,760	2,230	1,500
Cherokee - Cherokee	8,050	130	1.6	7,920	5,050	980	1,900
Chickasaw - New Hampton	7,440	220	2.9	7,230	4,270	1,050	1,910
Clarke - Osceola	4,670	130	2.7	4,540	2,620	570	1,340
Clay - Spencer	10,620	230	2.2	10,390	7,420	1,260	1,710
Clayton - Guttenberg	11,190	260	2.3	10,930	5,920	1,850	3,170
Clinton - Clinton	27,230	800	2.9	26,430	21,240	2,470	2,730
Crawford - Denison	9,560	210	2.1	9,360	5,630	1,130	2,600
Dellas Portu	12 720	210	22	12 420	10 150	1 270	1 000
Davis Pleamfield	13,730	310	2.3	13,420	10,150	1,370	1,900
Decetur - Leon	3,810	120	2.5	4 250	2,110	540	1 0 9 0
Delaware Manchester	9,410	220	2.1	4,350	5 100	1 440	2 560
Des Moines - Burlington	20,160	680	3.4	19,190	16 820	1 540	1 1 20
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	8 070	190	23	7 890	5 300	1 270	1 310
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	46 200	2,100	4.6	44 100	38,000	3 300	2 800
Debaque Debaque emert	10,200	2,100	110	11,100	00,000	0,000	-,000
Emmet - Estherville	6,670	150	2.2	6,530	4,730	770	1,030
Favette - Oelwein	12 670	430	34	12 240	7 990	1 540	2 7 10
Floyd - Charles City	8 740	280	3.2	8470	6,000	1 020	1 440
Franklin - Hampton	6,870	120	1.8	6 750	3 530	930	2 290
Fremont - Sidney	5,130	70	1.4	5,060	2,820	630	1,610
Course latterne	6.050	00	14	F 0.70	2 420	000	1 000
Greene - Jefferson	6,050	80	1.4	5,970	3,430	600	1,000
Grundy - Grundy Center	0,750	90	1.4	6,660	4,050	700	2,010
Gutime - Gutime Center	5,760	100	1.7	5,680	3,060	790	1,030
Hamilton - Webster City	8,700	210	2.5	8,480	5,430	1,180	1,880
Hancock - Garner	7,540	190	2.5	7,350	4,600	890	1,860
Hardin - Iowa Falls	11,220	170	1.5	11,050	7,640	1,450	1,970
Harrison - Missouri Valley	7,500	220	2.9	7,290	4,260	1,070	1,950
Henry - Mount Pleasant	10,780	310	2.8	10,480	7,850	1,280	1,350
Howard - Cresco	5,720	130	2.3	5,580	2,940	900	1,740
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,820	120	2.0	5,700	3,510	800	1,400
Note: Footnotes identical to Table	1.						

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			Uppdivetod			4/Self-Employed,	
County - Labor Area 1	/Labor Force	Unemployed	Rate	2/Employment	and Salary	Domestics	Agriculture
State State State State State State State		e	Hate	2/Employment	and barary	Domestics	Agriculture
Ida - Ida Grove	4,710	60	13	4 650	2 290	780	1 590
Iowa - Marengo	9 610	150	1.5	9,460	6 110	1 220	2 130
lotta marchigo	0,010	100	1.5	5,400	0,110	1,220	2,100
Jackson - Maguoketa	10 710	120	10	10 200	6 510	1 200	2 400
Jackson - Maquoketa	16,710	430	4.0	10,200	0,510	1,300	2,400
Jasper - Newton	10,020	520	3.1	10,090	11,850	1,810	2,430
Jefferson - Fairfield	7,660	170	2.2	7,490	5,350	990	1,150
Johnson - Iowa City	44,570	800	1.8	43,770	38,090	3,300	2,390
Jones - Anamosa	10,490	230	2.2	10,260	6,720	1,290	2,250
Keckuk - Sigourney	5 680	130	22	5 550	2 920	700	2 0 2 0
Kessuth Algens	12,060	240	2.3	5,550	2,030	1 040	2,020
Kussuti - Aiguna	12,000	340	2.9	11,720	0,010	1,040	3,270
Lee - Et Madison - Keokuk	22 020	720	32	21 310	17 840	2 240	1 230
Linn - Cedar Banids SMSA	88 400	2 500	2.9	85 900	76 700	6 200	3 000
Louisa - Wapello	4 560	160	2.5	4 200	2 120	0,200	3,000
Lucasa Charitan	4,500	100	3.0	4,390	3,120	420	000
Lucas - Chariton	4,760	150	3.2	4,600	3,080	540	980
Lyon - Rock Rapids	6,840	100	1.4	6,740	3,590	990	2,160
Madison Winterset	6 220	150	24	6.070	2 940	600	1 650
Mahaala Oalalaaa	11 010	150	2.4	0,070	3,040	090	1,550
Manaska - Oskaloosa	11,010	220	2.0	10,790	7,510	1,450	1,830
Marion - Knoxville	16,060	260	1.6	15,800	12,530	1,690	1,580
Marshall - Marshalltown	20,360	520	2.6	19,830	15,460	2,190	2,180
Mills - Glenwood	6,680	170	2.5	6,510	4,610	590	1,320
Mitchell - Osage	6,220	220	3.5	6.000	3,250	930	1.820
Monona - Onawa	5.640	150	2.7	5 4 9 0	3 040	850	1 600
Monroo Albia	5.050	200	30	4 960	3 520	630	710
Montoerani, Bad Oak	7.040	120	1.0	4,000	3,520	000	1 4 4 0
Montgomery - Red Oak	7,040	130	1.9	0,910	4,560	000	1,440
Muscatine - Muscatine	20,480	630	3.1	19,850	16,460	1,850	1,550
O'Brien - Sheldon	0 200	150	10	0 120	1 960	1 220	1 0 4 0
Oscoola Sibley	2,200	150	1.0	0,130	4,000	1,550	1,540
Osceola - Sibley	3,690	80	2.1	3,610	1,850	540	1,220
Page - Shenandoah	10 500	200	10	10.400	6 960	1 200	2 240
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	F 660	140	1.0	10,400	0,500	1,200	1,400
Plumouth La Mars	5,000	140	2.4	5,530	3,170	870	1,480
Flymouth Le Mars	12,050	360	3.0	11,690	7,360	1,170	3,160
Pocanontas - Pocanontas	5,140	100	1.9	5,040	2,630	680	1,730
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	165,200	4,900	3.0	160,300			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA)5/	43,200	1,800	4.1	41,500			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	10,730	200	1.9	10,530	7,210	1,140	2,170
to commission							
Ringgold Mount Ayr	3,520	70	2.1	3,450	1,500	500	1,450
San Can City	0.040			0.000			
Sac - Sac City	6,840	110	1.6	6,730	3,420	930	2,380
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	70,600	2,100	3.0	68,500			
Shelby - Harlan	6,720	180	2.7	6,540	3,530	920	2,090
Sioux - Orange City	16,330	360	2.2	15,980	9,980	2,330	3,670
Story - Ames	40,280	590	1.5	39,690	33,210	3,600	2,870
Annabra Contractor and an and a state							
Tama - Tama-Toledo	10,230	200	1.9	10,030	6,060	1,310	2,660
Taylor - Bedford	3,760	80	2.1	3,680	1,500	540	1,630
Union - Creston	7,600	180	2.3	7,420	5,340	1,020	1,060
Van Buren - Keosauqua	3,950	90	2.2	3,860	2,390	540	930
Wapello - Ottumwa	17,190	800	4.6	16,400	13,850	1,600	940
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	17,500	400	2.1	17,100			
Washington - Washington	10,930	240	2.2	10,690	7.240	1,580	1.860
Wayne - Corydon	4.030	70	1.8	3,960	2 080	530	1.350
Webster - Fort Dodge	18 380	700	3.8	17 680	14 040	1 690	1 950
Winnebago - Forget City	7 440	250	2.2	7,000	4,000	1,000	1 100
Winnebago - Forest City	11 000	250	3.5	1,200	4,980	1,030	1,190
Winneshiek - Decorah	11,690	370	3.2	11,320	6,/10	1,430	3,170
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	50,300	3,300	6.6	47,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Worth - Northwood	4,130	160	3.8	3,970	2,340	410	1,230
Wright - Clarion	8,080	140	1.7	7,940	5,030	1,050	1,870

				Age Gr	oup	Weeks	Claimed
ndustry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Under 25	Over 54	Under 5	Over 15
ndustry							
otal	26,461	692	17,400	9,338	2,715	5,256	9,839
Mining	165	2	149	48	43	6	96
Contract Construction	6.417	187	6.238	2,165	747	751	3,115
Manufacturing	9.307	216	4,900	3,330	763	2,692	2,902
Durable Goods	4.846	116	2,432	1.742	382	1,063	1,950
Nondurable Goods	4,461	100	2,468	1.588	381	1,629	952
Public Utilities	1.685	34	1.451	287	164	209	456
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,431	90	2,422	1.887	507	818	1,584
Finance, Insurance and							
Real Estate	426	13	167	153	44	76	156
Services	2.247	70	825	740	287	477	741
State and Local Government	226	7	111	62	24	36	88
Information Not Available	1,557	73	1,137	666	136	191	701
ccupation							
Prof./Tech./Managerial	427	15	247	83	48	86	155
Clerical/Sales	807	15	229	307	97	135	305
Service	489	18	202	180	79	92	176
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	67	2	58	41	4	10	34
Industrial Categories:							
By Type of Work							
Processing	308	8	211	119	30	59	120
Machine Trades	337	8	289	134	25	62	135
Bench Work	546	7	157	155	55	70	292
Structural Work	888	18	860	333	99	85	465
Miscellaneous	755	11	644	328	68	106	327
By Complexity							
High	208	3	179	76	15	37	95
Medium	309	6	241	108	25	48	124
Low	1,943	37	1,424	697	215	233	973
Information Not Available	21.837	590	14.503	7.658	2,210	4,551	4,830

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.

		Iowa F	Production	or Nonsu	pervisory	Workers			
to fade-ale Department Later and	Gross Aver	age Weekly	Earnings		Spendab	le Average We	ekly Earnings	All states of	
and and the state of the state				Worker W	ith <mark>N</mark> o Depe	ndents	Marri Thr	ed Worker V ee Depender	Vith nts
Presidente - Pranting - Dore -	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May 1978
	1979	1373	1970	1575	1070	1070	1070		
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$218.38	\$214.67	\$200.84	\$170.55	\$168.00	\$158.35	\$186.83	\$184.16	\$173.45
MANUFACTURING	304.47	297.11	274.80	225.70	221.09	206.24	247.29	242.13	225.47
Durable Goods	314.24	305.63	280.98	231.59	226.43	210.09	253.91	248.11	229.73
Nondurable Goods	287.98	283.39	266.17	215.36	212.49	200.86	235.73	232.51	219.34
NONMANUFACTURING	189.20	186.59	176.47	150.53	148.74	141.74	166.06	164.47	155.76
Mining.	291.10	287.50	287.92	217.32	215.06	214.42	237.92	235.39	234.52
Contract Construction	363.09	357.21	342.58	260.39	256.93	247.30	286.64	282.72	271.38
Transportation & Public Utilities	323.52	315.52	299.80	237.06	232.34	221.60	260.16	254.77	242.56
Wholesale & Retail Trade	164.79	162.32	151.47	133.43	131.67	124.01	150.58	148.37	137.48
Finance & Real Estate	171.95	173.06	154.82	138.50	139.28	126.41	155.36	156.05	139.74
Services	141.83	143.49	136.70	117.05	118.25	113.42	130.02	131.51	125.84

_ Table VII - Gross and Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Iowa Production or Nonsupervisory Workers

Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

				Change	e From.
				Apr. 1979	May 1978
				to	to
	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	May 1979
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1,142,600	1,129,800	1,113,100	12.800	29,500
MANUFACTURING	260,500	258,300	247,900	2,200	12,600
DURABLE GOODS	166,000	164,800	154,600	1,200	11,400
Lumber & furniture	10,400*	10,300*	9,700	100	700
Stone, clay & glass products	7,600	7,300	7,300	300	300
Primary metal industries	9,700	9,800	9,000	- 100	700
Fabricated metal products	20,600	20,400	20,200*	200	400
Machinery except electrical	70.500	70,100	62,600	400	7,900
Farm machinery	29,800	29,900	26,000	- 100	3,800
Construction & related machinery	24 100	23 900*	21 700	200	2 400
Electrical equipment & supplies	26 200	25,000	25 100	800	1 100
Transportaion equipment	11,000	11,000	10 500*	000	500
Other durable goods 2/	10,000	10,000	10,500	100	500
Other durable goods 2/	10,000	10,400	10,200	- 400	- 200
NONDURABLE GOODS	94,500	93,500	93,200	1,000	1,300
Food & kindred products	46,100	45,300	47.000	800	- 900
Meat products	23.300	22,600	24,300	700	-1.000
Grain mill products	10,700	10,600	10,300	100	400
Bakery products	2 200*	2 400	2 600	- 200	400
Apparel & other toytile products	4 300	4 200	2,000	100	100
Paper & allied products	4,300*	4,200	4,400	100	- 100
Paper & alled products	4,200	4,200"	4,100	100	100
Printing & publishing	17,700	17,800	17,000	- 100	700
Newspapers	7,700	7,800	7,200	- 100	500
Chemicals & allied products	8,200	8,100	7,900	100	300
Rubber & plastics products, nec	11,500	11,500	10,600*	0	900
Other nondurable goods 3/	2,300	2,400	2,200	- 100	100
NONMANUFACTURING	882,100	871,400	865,200	10,700	16,900
Nonmetallic mining	2,400	2,200	2,400	200	0
Contract construction	58,900*	54,800	58,800*	4 100	100
Transportation & public utilities	57 200	56 400*	55,000	800	1 300
Bailroad transportation	8 300	8 300	9 200	000	1,500
Communication	14 200	14 100	12 500	100	700
Electric ass & capitary convices	14,200	14,100	13,500	100	700
Wholesale & retail trade	10,200	10,200	10,200	0 500	0
Who loop to trade	290,800	287,300	282,500	3,500	8,300
wholesale trade	74,400	73,500	72,600	900	1,800
Hetail trade	216,300*	213,800	209,900*	2,500	6,400
Retail, general merchandise	27,600	27,600	28,400	0	- 800
Finance, insurance & real estate	57,200	56,600	54,800	600	2,400
Banking	17,700	17,700	17,000	0	700
Insurance carriers & agents	22,400	22,400	21,500	0	900
Services	202,800	201,200	197,800	1.600	5.000
Medical & other health services	73,900	73,700	70,900	200	3 000
Government	212 800	212 900	213 000	- 100	- 200
Federal government	20,000	19 800	20,100	200	100
State government	54 300	54 200	52 000	100	1 200
Local government	120 600	129 000	120,000	100	1,300
Persons Involved in	138,000	138,900	139,900	- 300	- 1,300
Labor-Management Disputes	1.000	500	700	500	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

	May	1979	Ap	ril 1979	May	/ 1978
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants	22,228	10,591	18,030	8,718	20,470	9,452
Total placements	11,864	3,902	9,975	3,576	10,296	3,065
Nonagricultural	11,639	3,882	9,665	3,522	10,017	3,040
Agricultural	225	20	310	54	279	25
New job openings 1/	16,739	*	14,123	*	14,267	*
Active applicants	72,040	37,806	68,178	35,164	63,241	32,344
Initial claims	10.673	4,169	15,189	4,480	10,083	4,018
Continued claims	78,358	30,609	106,571	31,436	91,962	36,648
First payments issued	5,682	2,511	6,620	2,673	5,262	2,209
Total weeks paid	86.627	33,839	100,381	29,610	90,375	36,016
Total payments	\$9,197,481	\$3,070,112	\$10,883,164	\$2,652,756	\$8,825,482	\$2,988,500
Average weekly payment	\$106.17	\$90.73	\$108.42	\$89.59	\$97.65	\$82.98
Average weekly payment - total unemployment	\$108.73	\$93.33	\$111.28	\$92.64	\$100.21	\$85.54

Table IX - Job Service of Iowa Activities _

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.

*Data not available.

Table X - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/ _

-008.7 A08 005,8 - 000,0	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES									
200.5	Te	_Total.		New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs			
	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	May 1979	Apr. 1979	May 1978	
MANUFACTURING	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.2	2.2	3.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	4.9	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.7	
Durable Goods	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.1	3.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	5.6	2.8	2.9	1.8 2.0	1.4 2.5	1.6 2.7	3.2 0.1	0.9 0.2	0.7	
Primary metal industries	3.0	3.0	4.3	2.5	2.6	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.5	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	
Fabricated metal products	4.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	7.4	2.9	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	4.7	0.4	1.6	
Machinery except electrical	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	
Electrical equipment & supplies Other durable goods	2.8 5.9	5.0 3.4	2.6 7.1	2.5 4.7	2.1 2.4	1.8 6.1	0.1	2.7	0.4	1.6	4.4 3.8	4.3	2.8	2.0	2.9	13.4	1.3	0.8	
Nondurable Goods	4.9	3.6	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	3.8	6.7	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.0	3.6	0.8	
Food & kindred products	5.5	4.0	6.0	3.9	2.6	3.3	0.6	1.2	2.4	4.5	6.9	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.0	1.3	
Meat products	7.3	5.7	7.6	4.7	3.3	3.3	0.8	2.2	3.8	6.4	11.5	3.9	2.4	2.5	1.6	3.2	8.0	1.8	
Printing & publishing	3.4	3.8	3.5	1.5	1.9	2.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.3	1.4	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	
Rubber, plastics & leather prod Other nondurable goods	4.8 4.8	2.0 3.4	4.5 3.8	2.4 3.8	1.4 2.9	2.3 3.4	1.7 0.9	0.1	1.6 0.2	3.7 3.3	7.9 8.7	3.4 3.0	2.6 2.2	1.7	2.2	0.1	5.0 4.8	0.2	

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

pational information for the states and selected areas in the state. Total job openings are estimated in the system by applying occupational-specific death and retirement rates for each state to the occupational estimates and projections. This element of the OES program provides for the development and improvement of procedures and methodologies for making current estimates and projections of occupational demand and supply.

Benefits of the Program

The Survey may be used for many purposes. Among these are:

a. The Planning and Evaluation of Education and Training programs: Occupational estimates and projections can help pinpoint current and future job needs that require specific education and training.



b. Structuring Training Programs: Analysis of major occupations as well as occupational trends is useful to educators in determining the content and structure of many of the training programs offered to meet changes created by changing technology.

c. *Program Feasibility Study:* Information about occupational needs is important in evaluating recommendations for new training programs by private industry and public educators.

d. *Management Decisions:* Information on human resource requirements produced through the OES program can aid industry by providing access to current information on the availability and geographical location of specific occupational skills, as well as projections for the future. This type of information can be critical when decisions regarding plant locations are made. e. *Student Counseling:* Projections of occupational demand are basic tools for guidance counselors and students. These data can help people make more realistic career decisions.

f. Job Development and Placement: OES data can be used to identify industries where occupations are concentrated. Workers can be directed to industries and areas where their skills are needed. Employers who utilize certain capabilities and training can be contacted in behalf of particular individuals or notified that there are workers with those qualifications available. An over-supply of workers with specific skills in an industrial or geographical area may be transferred to one with shortages.

With the aid of this occupational distribution information and the resulting programs of education and training, employers will be able to choose from a better trained and larger supply of qualified workers.

Major assets of the OES program will be its assistance to employers in finding the workers they require and its aid to workers in locating the jobs for which they are qualified.

The state as a whole will benefit from the OES stimulus to progress and proficiency in the labor market. With the workforce geared...and trained...to fit future demands, effective redistribution of workers...implemented with the knowledge of the skills desired in particular industrial and geographical areas, unemployment should be diminished. With the increased supply, the better preparation and distribution of workers, with projections and preparations for the future, industry and the economy should profit.



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



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