June 1979
employment and unemployment hours and earnings labor turnover job insurance job placement

## IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE



## New View of lowa Occupations

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) pro-gram-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 lowa, with funding by the lowa 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 lowa. 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.
3) 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 lowa. . .
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 lowa'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.

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

Most employers call them " 203 s " or "termination slips," but one employer wrote Job Service of lowa 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 203Notice 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.

Table I - Civilian Labor Force by Place of Residence

|  | Resident Civilian Labor Force 1/ | Resident Unemployed | Percent <br> Unemployed | Resident Total Employment 2/ | Nonagricultural Wage and Salary 3/ | Self-employed, Unpaid Family \& Domestic Workers 4/ | Agriculture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa ................................ | 1,463,200 | 42,300 | 2.9 | 1,420,900 | 1,083,000 | 150,800 | 187,100 |
| Cedar Rapids.................... | 88,400 | 2,500 | 2.9 | 85,900 | 76,700 | 6,200 | 3,000 |
| Council Bluffs.5/............... | 43,200 | 1,800 | 4.1 | 41,500 | * | * | * |
| Davenport 5.....................$~$ | 70,600 | 2,100 | 3.0 | 68,500 | ** | ** | * |
| Des Moines. ..................... | 182,600 | 5,200 | 2.9 | 177,400 | 159,600 | 14,200 | 3,600 |
| Dubuque.......................... | 46,200 | 2,100 | 4.6 | 44,100 | 38,000 | 3,300 | 2,800 |
| Sioux City........................ | 56,700 | 3,500 | 6.2 | 53,200 | 44,800 | 5,500 | 2,900 |
| Waterioo......................... | 70,600 | 2,700 | 3.8 | 67,900 | 60,300 | 5,500 | 2,100 |
| April 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iowa................................ | 1,427,900 | 54,800 | 3.8 | 1,373,200 | 1,067,700 | 139,900 | 165,500 |
| Cedar Rapids.................... | 86,700 | 2,900 | 3.4 | 83,700 | 75,400 | 5,700 | 2,600 |
| Council Bluffs.5/............... | 42,100 | 1,900 | 4.5 | 40,200 | , | * | * |
| Davenport.5/.................... | 69,800 | 2,500 | 3.6 | 67,300 | , | * | * |
| Des Moines...................... | 180,600 | 6,700 | 3.7 | 173,900 | 157,500 | 13,200 | 3,200 |
| Dubuque.......................... | 45,400 | 2,500 | 5.4 | 42,900 | 37,400 | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| Sioux City....................... | 56,000 | 3,700 | 6.5 | 52,300 | 44,600 | 5,100 | 2,600 |
| Waterloo.......................... | 69,400 | 3,200 | 4.6 | 66,200 | 59,200 | 5,100 | 1,800 |
| May 1978 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lowa | 1,453,600 | 53,400 | 3.7 | 1,400,200 | 1,056,600 | 152,400 | 191,200 |
| Cedar Rapids................... | 84,800 | 2,800 | 3.3 | 82,000 | 72,900 | 6,100 | 3,000 |
| Council Bluffs.51.............. | 43,300 | 2,200 | 5.1 | 41,100 | * | * | * |
| Davenport.5/................... | 67,900 | 3,800 | 5.7 | 64,000 | 157, *** | * * | ** |
| Des Moines...................... | 182,200 | 6,600 | 3.6 | 175,500 | 157,400 | 14,500 | 3,700 |
| Dubuque.......................... | 45,300 | 2,300 | 5.1 | 42,900 | 36,800 | 3,300 | 2,900 |
| Sioux City ....................... | 57,400 | 2,800 | 4.9 | 54,600 | 45,800 | 5,800 | 2,900 |
| Waterloo.......................... | 67,200 | 3,000 | 4.5 | 64,200 | 56,700 | 5,400 | 2,100 |

[^0]Table II - Hours and Earnings for Manufacturing Production Workers in Selected Iowa Areas 1/

|  | Average Weekly Earnings |  |  | Average Weekly Hours |  |  | Average Hourly Earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | Apr. 1979 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | Apr. 1979 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cedar Rapids $\qquad$ Council Bluffs.. $\qquad$ | \$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 |

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/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 produc | 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 product | 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 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Grain mill products. | 340.27 | 334.97 | 308.15 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 8.16 | 8.17 | 7.59 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Apparel \& other textile products.............. | 140.54 | 137.77 | 133.96 | 35.4 | 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 | 39.8 | 38.2 | 40.7 | 6.43 | 6.49 | 5.64 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Printing \& publishing............................. | 233.77 | 226.04 | 227.25 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.9 | 6.66 | 6.44 | 6.33 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| Newspapers.................................... | 193.41 | 185.00 | 186.24 | 31.5 | 29.6 | 32.0 | 6.14 | 6.25 | 5.82 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| Chemicals \& allied products.................... | 319.55 | 320.28 | 285.77 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 7.70 | 7.85 | 6.97 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Rubber \& plastics products, nec............... | 269.01 | 254.51 | 245.46 | 36.8 | 35.3 | 36.8 | 7.31 | 7.21 | 6.67 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Other nondurable goods......................... | 160.70 | 158.42 | 156.91 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 37.9 | 4.24 | 4.27 | 4.14 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 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 12 th 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/

|  | Total |  |  | Women |  |  | Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | Apr. <br> 1979 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ |
| 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]Table V - Iowa Labor Force Summary
May 1979

| 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 | 1,463,200 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 Bluffs SMSA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sioux City SMSA | 56,700 | 3,500 | 6.2 | 53,200 | 44,800 | 5,500 | 2,900 |
| Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA | 70,600 | 2,700 | 3.8 | 67,900 | 60,300 | 5,500 | 2,100 |
| Adair - Greenfield | 4,980 | 90 | 1.9 | 4,880 | 2,270 | 540 | 2,070 |
| Adams - Corning | 2,820 | 90 | 3.2 | 2,730 | 1,300 | 400 | 1,030 |
| Allamakee - Waukon | 7,660 | 270 | 3.5 | 7,390 | 4,160 | 1,150 | 2,080 |
| Appanoose - Centerville | 6,200 | 320 | 5.2 | 5,880 | 3,890 | 960 | 1,030 |
| Audubon- Audubon | 4,550 | 60 | 1.3 | 4,490 | 2,250 | 650 | 1,590 |
| Benton - Vinton | 11,530 | 220 | 1.9 | 11,310 | 7,420 | 1,350 | 2,540 |
| Black Hawk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (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 |
| Dallas - Perry | 13,730 | 310 | 2.3 | 13,420 | 10,150 | 1,370 | 1,900 |
| Davis - Bloomfield | 3,810 | 90 | 2.5 | 3,710 | 2,110 | 640 | 970 |
| Decatur - Leon | 4,470 | 120 | 2.7 | 4,350 | 2,740 | 540 | 1,080 |
| Delaware - Manchester | 9,410 | 220 | 2.3 | 9,190 | 5,190 | 1,440 | 2,560 |
| Des Moines - Burlington | 20,160 | 680 | 3.4 | 19,480 | 16,820 | 1,540 | 1,120 |
| Dickinson - Spirit Lake | 8,070 | 190 | 2.3 | 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 |
| Emmet - Estherville | 6,670 | 150 | 2.2 | 6,530 | 4,730 | 770 | 1,030 |
| Fayette. Oelwein | 12,670 | 430 | 3.4 | 12,240 | 7,990 | 1,540 | 2,710 |
| Floyd - Charles City | 8,740 | 280 | 3.2 | 8,470 | 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 |
| Greene - Jefferson | 6,050 | 80 | 1.4 | 5,970 | 3,430 | 880 | 1,660 |
| Grundy - Grundy Center | 6,750 | 90 | 1.4 | 6,660 | 4,050 | 600 | 2,010 |
| Guthrie - Guthrie Center | 5,780 | 100 | 1.7 | 5,680 | 3,060 | 790 | 1,830 |
| 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 - lowa 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 I.

| County - Labor Area | 1/Labor Force | Unemployed | Unadjusted Rate | 2/Employment | 3/Nonag Wage and Salary | 4/Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestics | Agriculture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ida - Ida Grove | 4,710 | 60 | 1.3 | 4,650 | 2,290 | 780 | 1,590 |
| Iowa - Marengo | 9,610 | 150 | 1.5 | 9,460 | 6,110 | 1,220 | 2,130 |
| Jackson-Maquoketa | 10,710 | 430 | 4.0 | 10,280 | 6,510 | 1,300 | 2,480 |
| Jasper - Newton | 16,620 | 520 | 3.1 | 16,090 | 11,850 | 1,810 | 2,430 |
| Jefferson-Fairfield | 7,660 | 170 | 2.2 | 7,490 | 5,350 | 990 | 1,150 |
| Johnson - lowa 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 |
| Keokuk - Sigourney | 5,680 | 130 | 2.3 | 5,550 | 2,830 | 700 | 2,020 |
| Kossuth - Algona | 12,060 | 340 | 2.9 | 11,720 | 6,610 | 1,840 | 3,270 |
| Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk | 22,020 | 720 | 3.2 | 21,310 | 17,840 | 2,240 | 1,230 |
| Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA | 88,400 | 2,500 | 2.9 | 85,900 | 76,700 | 6,200 | 3,000 |
| Louisa - Wapello | 4,560 | 160 | 3.6 | 4,390 | 3,120 | 420 | 850 |
| 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 | 2.4 | 6,070 | 3,840 | 690 | 1,550 |
| Mahaska - 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 | 5,490 | 3,040 | 850 | 1,600 |
| Monroe - Albia | 5,050 | 200 | 3.9 | 4,860 | 3,520 | 630 | 710 |
| Montgomery - Red Oak | 7,040 | 130 | 1.9 | 6,910 | 4,580 | 880 | 1,440 |
| Muscatine - Muscatine | 20,480 | 630 | 3.1 | 19,850 | 16,460 | 1,850 | 1,550 |
| O'Brien - Sheldon | 8,280 | 150 | 1.8 | 8,130 | 4,860 | 1,330 | 1,940 |
| Osceola - Sibley | 3,690 | 80 | 2.1 | 3,610 | 1,850 | 540 | 1,220 |
| Page - Shenandoah | 10,590 | 200 | 1.8 | 10,400 | 6,960 | 1,200 | 2,240 |
| Palo Alto - Emmetsburg | 5,660 | 140 | 2.4 | 5,530 | 3,170 | 870 | 1,480 |
| Plymouth Le Mars | 12,050 | 360 | 3.0 | 11,690 | 7,360 | 1,170 | 3,160 |
| Pocahontas - Pocahontas | 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 |
| Ringgold Mount Ayr | 3,520 | 70 | 2.1 | 3,450 | 1,500 | 500 | 1,450 |
| 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 |
| 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 - Forest City | 7,440 | 250 | 3.3 | 7,200 | 4,980 | 1,030 | 1,190 |
| Winneshiek - Decorah | 11,690 | 370 | 3.2 | 11,320 | 6,710 | 1,430 | 3,170 |
| Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA) | 50,300 | 3,300 | 6.6 | 47,000 |  |  |  |
| 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 |

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

| Industry and Occupation | Total | Nonwhite | Male | Age Group |  | Weeks Claimed |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Under 25 | Over 54 | Under 5 | Over 15 |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.............................................. | 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 |
| Occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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: <br> 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 12 th 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 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | Apr. <br> 1979 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | Apr. 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | Apr. <br> 1979 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 |



[^2]Table IX - Job Service of Iowa Activities

|  | May 1979 |  | April 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. JOB INSURANCE | 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 |

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.
*Data not available.

Table X - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/

|  |  | ACCESSION RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SEPARATION RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | Apr. 1979 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ |
| 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 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Stone, clay \& glass products | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | * |
| 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...... | 2.8 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 |  | 3.1 | 0.6 |
| Other durable goods..................... | 5.9 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 16.8 | 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....... | 4.8 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.2 |
| Other nondurable goods................ | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 8.7 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 |

[^3]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.
 Des Moines, lowa 50319 LAB 449

Official Business

34623 IO
IOWA State traveling library CIRCULATION \& REFERENCE DIV HISTORICAL BUILDING
DES MOINES IA 50319


[^0]:    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 fult and part-time wage and salary workers, excluding domestics, who were employed or involved in a labor-management dispute during the week including the 12 th 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.

[^1]:    1/ Insured unemployed counted during the week including the 12 th and based on a survey of claims filed during the week including the 19 th.
    *Less thari 5 per eent of total insured unemployed,

[^2]:    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 12 th 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

[^3]:    1/ Figures presented are expressed as a rate per 100 employees. *Less than . 05.

