

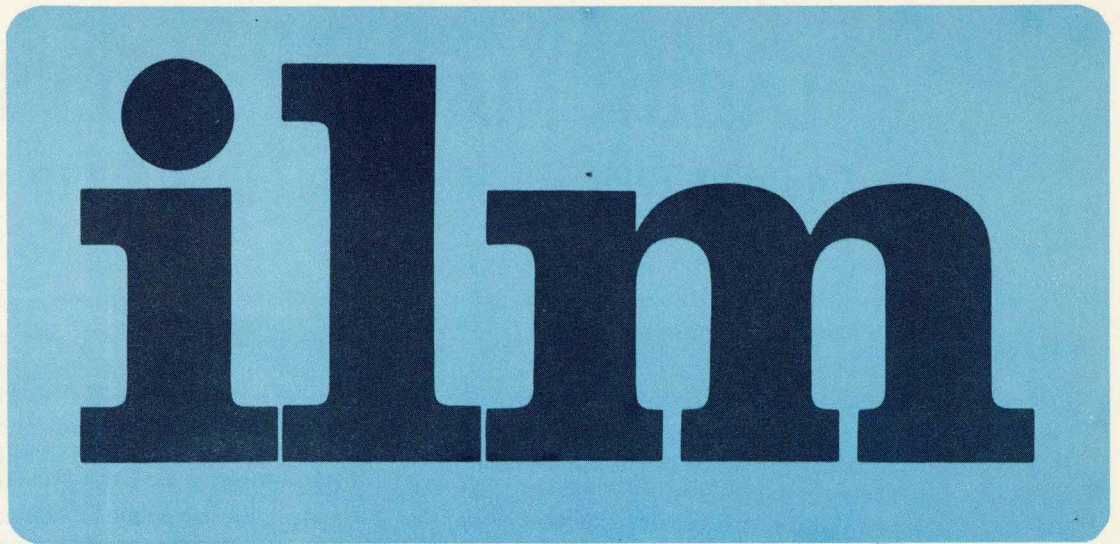
IOWA
LABOR
MARKET

Mar. & Apr. 1979

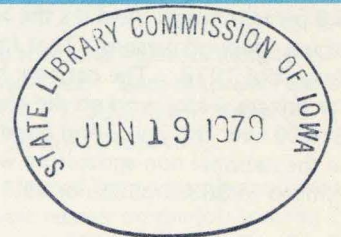
employment and unemployment
hours and earnings
labor turnover
job insurance
job placement

IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
JOB SERVICE

Research &
Analysis Department



UP... UP... AND UP!



The scene: A large farm in spring. . . a farmer stands alone, looking out over acres of soy bean plants a few inches high. The sight of the neat rows of beans—and the promise of a good crop—gives him a feeling of great satisfaction. But along with the beans, he sees a healthy crop of something else. *Weeds*. And those weeds will soon surpass the beans in height, crowding them. . . endangering them. That farmer needs Job Service of Iowa! And he knows it. A call to Job Service results in a crew of young, strong "bean-walkers," teen-agers out of school for the summer and eager for jobs. The bean walkers get tanned. . . the weeds disappear. . . the soy beans flourish.

And the Job Service chalks up another few thousand placements.

The scene: A small printing shop. The owner sits at his desk with his head in his hands. He's got the biggest order he's had since he started his own business. And last week his only printer broke his leg. The print shop owner has tried everything. . . ads in the newspaper. . . getting the word out among his friends. . . phone calls to retired printers. . . everything. That owner needs a printer. . . even two printers to get that big job done. . . and most of all he needs Job Service! One call to Job Service and within two or three days, he's chosen two printers from the six or seven who were referred. The owner relaxes. . . the big job gets printed. . . the client is impressed.

And Job Service chalks up another two placements.

Of course you get the point, but let's look at one more scene: A small manufacturing company with a rush order to get out in record time. The company needs about 100 extra workers just for this rush job. But nearly every available worker in town is already employed. . . about 120 at this very company. Perhaps workers could be drawn from neighboring towns. But that means contacting Chambers of Commerce. . . newspapers which may be weeklies whose

editions would be too late to do much good. . . or maybe just notices on bulletin boards? Radio announcements? What else? That company needs Job Service! Just one call to Job Service and the work is done. . . the word is out. . . and the workers come in to the Job Service office to file application, are screened to be sure they qualify and referred to the company for interviews and possible hiring. In a matter of days, the company has its 100 workers. . . the rush job is under way. . . in plenty of time to meet the deadline.

And Job Service chalks up another 100 placements.

And so the placements go up. . . and up. . . and up. And as more and more employers learn of the complete, efficient, prompt service offered by the 75 Job Placement offices of Job Service located throughout Iowa, the job orders received by Job Service increase every month. . . and the placements increase every month. . . until today Job Service of Iowa, which for four consecutive years has ranked No. 1 in the nation in *unsubsidized* placements made by each interviewer, now is moving still higher, pulling away from even its closest competitors among the states. In March of this year—the most recent figures available at this writing—the accumulative placement total was running over 7,000 placements more than last year at the same time! And job placement totals for last fiscal year broke all existing records!

But wait! Before we say another word, let's talk for a moment about that italicized word up there in the preceding paragraph. Just what do we mean by "unsubsidized?" In this context as in most others these days, the term "subsidized" means supported by special government funds. A subsidized job, then, is one which is paid for with special government funds. For example, an unskilled worker is placed in a job and paid with government funds during the training period. The worker is in a subsidized job. Obviously, the term "unsubsidized" means just the opposite, and the overwhelming number of placements made by Job Service are in *unsubsidized* jobs.

continued back page. . .

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

The National Scene . . .

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), March employment for the nation was up . . . but unemployment remained unchanged with the percent of overall unemployment still holding at 5.7 percent. For the past eight months, the nation's jobless rate has stayed in the 5.7 to 5.9 percent range. And it's the same with the total number of unemployed persons: That figure has varied little since August of 1978. . . The national hours and earnings figure for private sector workers did change, however, rising \$16.69 over the year. And another increase was registered in the national non-agriculture wage and salary total which jumped to \$88.2 million or \$3.3 million over last year's.

. . . and in Iowa . . .

The state's resident employment total rose by more than 26,000 in March, and the unemployment rate dropped to 4.4 percent, continuing its downward trend from the January level of 5.1 percent. Hours and earnings in Iowa's private sector stood at \$216.36 per week, up \$19.65 from

the previous year's amount and nearly \$3.00 more than the national increase. . . Largest single increase in weekly earnings. . . over the month. . . was in grain mill products. Non-ag wage and salary employment made significant gains in contract construction due to better weather. . . in trade, especially restaurants and garden supply stores. . . and in government, mostly public schools and state universities. Little or no over-the-month change in jobless rates for adult men (4.0 percent), adult women (5.7 percent) or teenagers (15.5 percent).

Discouraged Workers . . .

As reported nationally by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), "discouraged workers" are persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for a job because they believe they can't find jobs. . . or that no jobs are available. And because they are not engaged in active job searching, they're classified as not in the labor force rather than unemployed. BLS is publishing data on these discouraged workers each quarter but only on a national basis. . . see table below. . . as yet, no break-outs by state.

Table A-10. Persons not in the labor force by selected characteristics, quarterly averages
(In thousands)

Characteristics	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted				
	I	I	1977	1978				1979
	1978	1979	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Total not in labor force	59,898	59,310	58,861	58,741	58,478	58,482	58,398	58,095
Do not want a job now	54,301	53,901	53,108	53,747	53,252	52,745	53,110	53,492
Want a job now	5,597	5,399	5,561	5,428	5,260	5,486	5,239	5,262
Discouraged workers	921	724	970	914	851	853	760	724
Job-market factors ¹	635	484	630	635	541	620	485	483
Personal factors ²	286	239	340	279	310	232	275	241
Men	341	285	309	344	305	291	275	294
Women	580	438	661	570	546	561	485	430
White	681	540	712	647	584	591	531	513
Black and other	239	184	253	273	253	277	232	210

¹ Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."

² Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and "other personal handicap."

EMPLOYERS' PAGE

HOW TO GET BIG RETURNS ON AN INVESTMENT

Here's an investment that can bring you a two-fold return: you invest in people, and you'll get back (1) tax credits worth up to \$4,500 for each person and (2) the satisfaction of having helped others to become useful and self-sustaining. Sound good? It is good! And it's available to you if you are a private employer, regardless of the size of your business. To learn what it is, how it works and how you can get it, just read on:

TARGETED JOBS AND WIN TAX CREDITS

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit: The Revenue Act of 1978 (PL 95-600, approved Nov. 6, 1978) established the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) replacing the Vocational Rehabilitation Tax Credit and the Jobs Tax Credit, which expired December 31, 1978, and modifying the WIN and Welfare Tax Credits which continue in force.

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit is an *elective* tax credit that applies to wage costs incurred by firms between January 1, 1979, and December 31, 1980, for certified employees hired after September 26, 1978. The credit is equal to 50 percent of first year wages up to \$6,000 and 25 percent of second year wages up to \$6,000 for each eligible employee in the following groups:

1. Recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments;
2. Handicapped individuals referred from vocational rehabilitation;
3. Youth, 18 through 24, in economically disadvantaged families, i. e., with income the preceding 6 months less than 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard;
4. Vietnam-era veterans under 35 who are economically disadvantaged;
5. Recipients of general assistance (state or locally financed welfare) for 30 or more days;
6. Youth, 16 through 18, participating in an approved cooperative education program; and
7. Ex-convicts (convicted of a felony) who are economically disadvantaged and hired within 5 years of release from prison or date of conviction, whichever is later.

Other major features of the new TJTC are:

1. To prevent targeted employees from displacing non-targeted employees, the Act provides that qualified first year wages during a taxable year cannot exceed 30 percent of aggregate FUTA (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) wages for all employees during the calendar year ending in that taxable year.

2. The employer's business expense deduction for wages is reduced by the amount of the credit, as under previous employment tax credits.
3. The credit is limited to 90 percent of tax liability after this liability is reduced by other applicable credits, such as those taken under the Tax-Based Incomes Policy. An unused portion of the credit may be carried back three years or carried forward seven years.
4. There are special transitional rules for taxpayers using a 1978-79 fiscal year. Such taxpayers can obtain new Form 5884-FY, Jobs Credit, from an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) office.
5. No credit may be claimed for wages of employees for whom employers receive on-the-job training payments, or claim the WIN or Welfare Tax Credit during that taxable year.

Revisions In The WIN and Welfare Tax Credits: Tax credits are available to employers hiring WIN registrants and welfare recipients. The WIN Tax Credit is available to employers in a trade or business who hire employees in a new job or vacancy and retain them at least 30 days. For the Welfare Tax Credit the employee has to have received AFDC for 90 days prior to hire and need not be a WIN registrant. Other eligibility requirements are the same as for the WIN credit. Effective January 1, 1979, the new law also established the following identical provisions for the WIN and Welfare Tax Credits:

1. The amount of the credit is increased to 50 percent of first year wages up to \$6,000 and 25 percent of second year wages up to \$6,000, the same as in the TJTC.
2. For non-business (household) employees, the credit may be taken on wages up to \$12,000 per employer, limited to 35 percent of first year wages up to \$6,000 for individual employees.
3. The amount of the credit is limited only by tax liability.
4. To claim the credit, the employee must be retained for more than 30 consecutive days.
5. The employer's business expense deduction for wages is reduced by the amount of the credit.
6. Recoupment provisions required by the former law have been eliminated.

Effect of the Tax Credit on Taxes: The effect of the credit depends on the employer's income tax bracket and the wage paid to the new employee. The maximum tax credit is \$3,000 for all workers paid \$6,000 or more per year. But

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
March 1979							
Iowa.....	1,397,800	60,900	4.4	1,336,800	1,053,600	143,000	140,300
Cedar Rapids.....	86,400	3,400	3.9	83,000	74,900	5,900	2,200
Council Bluffs.....	42,100	2,100	4.9	40,100	*	*	*
Davenport.....	69,000	2,600	3.8	66,400	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	180,000	7,300	4.1	172,700	156,400	13,500	2,700
Dubuque.....	44,500	2,700	6.0	41,800	36,700	3,100	2,100
Sioux City.....	55,600	3,900	7.1	51,600	44,200	5,300	2,200
Waterloo.....	68,700	3,500	5.1	65,200	58,400	5,200	1,600
February 1979							
Iowa.....	1,378,100	67,500	4.9	1,310,700	1,044,200	142,300	124,100
Cedar Rapids.....	86,000	3,700	4.3	82,300	74,500	5,900	2,000
Council Bluffs.....	41,400	2,200	5.2	39,300	*	*	*
Davenport.....	68,500	3,000	4.4	65,500	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	179,500	8,000	4.5	171,500	155,600	13,500	2,400
Dubuque.....	44,500	2,800	6.3	41,700	36,800	3,100	1,900
Sioux City.....	55,600	4,300	7.8	51,300	44,000	5,300	1,900
Waterloo.....	68,100	3,700	5.4	64,400	57,900	5,200	1,400
March 1978							
Iowa.....	1,387,500	66,800	4.8	1,320,600	1,032,100	146,100	142,400
Cedar Rapids.....	83,700	3,300	3.9	80,400	72,300	5,900	2,200
Council Bluffs.....	42,600	2,900	6.7	39,700	*	*	*
Davenport.....	68,200	3,400	5.0	64,700	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	180,500	7,900	4.4	172,700	155,900	14,100	2,700
Dubuque.....	44,900	2,700	5.9	42,300	36,900	3,200	2,100
Sioux City.....	57,600	3,600	6.3	53,900	46,000	5,700	2,200
Waterloo.....	67,200	3,400	5.1	63,800	56,900	5,300	1,600

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, 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.

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

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978
Cedar Rapids.....	\$302.00	\$299.80	\$260.35	41.2	40.9	38.8	\$7.33	\$7.33	\$6.71
Council Bluffs*.....									
Davenport.....	391.13	390.76	343.62	42.7	42.8	41.4	9.16	9.13	8.30
Des Moines.....	310.45	304.18	273.79	39.7	39.3	38.4	7.82	7.74	7.13
Dubuque.....	352.84	340.16	350.72	39.6	39.6	39.9	8.91	8.59	8.79
Sioux City.....	261.10	254.37	230.02	39.5	38.6	38.4	6.61	6.59	5.99
Waterloo.....	389.99	388.13	359.08	41.4	41.6	41.9	9.42	9.33	8.57

1/ See footnote - Table III

*Data not available.

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

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Overtime Hours 1/		
	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$216.36	\$215.64	\$196.71	36.0	36.0	35.7	\$6.01	\$5.99	\$5.51	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	301.50	299.09	271.04	40.2	40.2	39.8	7.50	7.44	6.81	3.4	3.4	3.1
Durable Goods.....	312.77	311.06	279.07	41.1	41.2	40.8	7.61	7.55	6.84	3.3	3.4	3.2
Lumber & furniture.....	229.74	227.93	226.57	37.6	37.8	40.1	6.11	6.03	5.65	1.1	1.1	2.7
Stone, clay & glass products.....	304.74	302.94	279.48	42.8	41.9	42.8	7.12	7.23	6.53	5.8	5.9	6.3
Primary metal industries.....	362.85	360.75	345.43	43.3	43.1	44.4	8.38	8.37	7.78	5.7	5.5	6.2
Fabricated metal products.....	260.34	257.04	238.79	40.3	40.1	40.2	6.46	6.41	5.94	2.0	1.9	2.4
Machinery except electrical.....	385.05	385.28	339.90	42.5	43.0	41.3	9.06	8.96	8.23	4.3	4.7	3.9
Farm machinery.....	398.74	399.11	367.53	42.6	43.1	42.1	9.36	9.26	8.73	5.3	6.1	6.0
Construction & related machinery.....	408.84	418.57	344.06	42.9	44.2	40.1	9.53	9.47	8.58	3.9	4.0	2.1
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	252.41	247.89	221.36	39.5	39.1	38.7	6.39	6.34	5.72	1.8	1.6	1.1
Transportation equipment.....	214.97	217.01	202.52	39.3	39.6	39.4	5.47	5.48	5.14	1.8	2.1	1.7
Other durable goods.....	214.09	212.61	195.86	39.5	39.3	40.3	5.42	5.41	4.86	1.7	1.9	2.4
Nondurable Goods.....	283.63	279.85	258.53	38.8	38.6	38.3	7.31	7.25	6.75	3.5	3.3	2.9
Food & kindred products.....	320.35	315.93	292.08	39.5	39.1	39.1	8.11	8.08	7.47	3.9	3.8	3.4
Meat products.....	344.45	344.19	313.21	38.4	38.5	37.6	8.97	8.94	8.33	3.5	3.5	2.8
Grain mill products.....	327.16	311.65	300.77	41.1	39.6	41.6	7.96	7.87	7.23	4.4	4.3	4.0
Apparel & other textile products.....	136.46	126.11	124.51	34.9	33.9	34.3	3.91	3.72	3.63	1.2	1.0	0.6
Paper & allied products.....	247.45	252.66	226.03	40.9	41.9	40.8	6.05	6.03	5.54	3.8	3.8	4.0
Printing & publishing.....	250.24	251.91	233.05	36.8	37.1	36.7	6.80	6.79	6.35	3.3	3.1	3.2
Newspapers.....	194.06	192.18	184.91	31.1	31.3	31.5	6.24	6.14	5.87	2.2	1.6	2.1
Chemicals & allied products.....	294.69	296.73	276.48	41.1	41.5	40.9	7.17	7.15	6.76	2.3	2.4	2.3
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	284.10	273.18	235.80	38.6	38.1	36.0	7.36	7.17	6.55	4.1	3.2	2.1
Other nondurable goods.....	147.38	156.29	151.32	35.6	37.3	38.7	4.14	4.19	3.91	0.8	1.4	1.7
NONMANUFACTURING.....	186.30	185.96	171.84	34.5	34.5	34.3	5.40	5.39	5.01	*	*	*
Mining.....	278.48	262.98	262.11	44.7	42.9	44.2	6.23	6.13	5.93	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	369.60	361.12	344.81	38.5	37.0	38.1	9.60	9.76	9.05	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	317.38	311.30	289.07	40.9	40.8	40.6	7.76	7.63	7.12	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	161.32	163.63	150.85	33.4	33.6	33.3	4.83	4.87	4.53	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	175.59	171.59	154.66	37.6	36.9	37.0	4.67	4.65	4.18	*	*	*
Services.....	144.38	146.05	134.14	32.3	32.6	32.4	4.47	4.48	4.14	*	*	*

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/

	Total			Women			Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer		
	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978
Total.....	31,224	35,123	33,193	8,000	8,522	8,375	23,965	24,873	24,838
Contract Construction.....	10,667	12,137	10,310	209*	201*	167*	8,726	8,849	8,381
Manufacturing.....	8,341	9,341	9,714	3,160	3,434	3,415	6,146	6,571	6,792
Durable Goods.....	5,132	5,716	6,140	1,911	2,052	2,009	4,006	4,269	4,224
Nondurable Goods.....	3,208	3,625	3,574	1,249*	1,382*	1,406*	2,140	2,301	2,569
Trade.....	5,866	6,383	6,599	2,336	2,421	2,352	4,335	4,321	4,807
Services.....	2,610	2,949	2,922	1,397*	1,511*	1,456*	1,873	2,020	2,069
All Other Industries.....	3,739	4,313	3,647	898*	956*	986*	2,886	3,113	2,789

1/ Insured unemployed counted during the week including the 12th and based on a survey of claims filed during the week including the 19th.
* Less than 5 per cent of total insured unemployed.

Table V - Iowa Labor Force Summary

March 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	1,397,800	60,900	4.4	1,336,800	1,053,600	143,000	140,300
Cedar Rapids SMSA	86,400	3,400	3.9	83,000	74,900	5,900	2,200
Davenport - RI - Moline SMSA							
Des Moines SMSA	180,000	7,300	4.1	172,700	156,400	13,500	2,700
Dubuque SMSA	44,500	2,700	6.0	41,800	36,700	3,100	2,100
Omaha - Council Bluffs SMSA							
Sioux City SMSA	55,600	3,900	7.1	51,600	44,200	5,300	2,200
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	68,700	3,500	5.1	65,200	58,400	5,200	1,600
Adair - Greenfield	4,390	180	4.2	4,210	2,150	500	1,550
Adams - Corning	2,550	100	3.9	2,450	1,300	380	770
Allamakee - Waukon	7,100	520	7.3	6,580	3,950	1,060	1,560
Appanoose - Centerville	5,910	570	9.6	5,340	3,690	880	770
Audubon - Audubon	4,040	130	3.1	3,910	2,120	600	1,190
Benton - Vinton	10,500	330	3.1	10,180	7,020	1,250	1,900
Black Hawk							
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	68,700	3,500	5.1	65,200	58,400	5,200	1,600
Boone - Boone	11,570	430	3.7	11,140	8,700	1,170	1,260
Bremer - Waverly	10,670	580	5.4	10,090	7,650	1,030	1,410
Buchanan - Independence	10,290	450	4.3	9,850	7,080	1,060	1,700
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	9,820	270	2.7	9,550	6,960	1,100	1,500
Butler - Allison	7,950	300	3.8	7,650	5,030	1,060	1,550
Calhoun - Rockwell City	5,650	160	2.8	5,490	3,500	760	1,230
Carroll - Carroll	10,920	360	3.3	10,550	6,780	1,940	1,830
Cass - Atlantic	8,740	300	3.4	8,440	5,460	1,350	1,640
Cedar - Tipton	8,210	200	2.5	8,010	5,230	1,130	1,650
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	24,330	1,320	5.4	23,010	19,810	2,080	1,120
Cherokee - Cherokee	7,330	280	3.8	7,050	4,730	890	1,420
Chickasaw - New Hampton	6,870	380	5.6	6,490	4,080	980	1,420
Clarke - Osceola	4,280	190	4.4	4,090	2,550	540	1,000
Clay - Spencer	9,940	370	3.7	9,570	7,120	1,180	1,270
Clayton - Guttenberg	10,210	580	5.7	9,620	5,560	1,690	2,370
Clinton - Clinton	26,270	990	3.8	25,280	20,870	2,360	2,040
Crawford - Denison	9,360	370	4.0	8,990	5,890	1,150	1,950
Dallas - Perry	12,870	500	3.9	12,370	9,680	1,270	1,420
Davis - Bloomfield	3,520	190	5.3	3,330	2,010	600	720
Decatur - Leon	4,190	200	4.8	3,990	2,670	510	800
Delaware - Manchester	8,530	370	4.3	8,170	4,910	1,330	1,920
Des Moines - Burlington	19,610	970	4.9	18,640	16,340	1,460	840
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	6,780	410	6.0	6,370	4,360	1,030	980
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	44,500	2,700	6.0	41,800	36,700	3,100	2,100
Emmet - Estherville	6,230	230	3.6	6,010	4,520	710	760
Fayette - Oelwein	11,780	670	5.6	11,120	7,650	1,430	2,030
Floyd - Charles City	8,220	480	5.8	7,750	5,720	950	1,080
Franklin - Hampton	6,160	220	3.5	5,940	3,360	870	1,710
Fremont - Sidney	4,660	110	2.3	4,550	2,740	600	1,200
Greene - Jefferson	5,530	230	4.1	5,310	3,250	810	1,240
Grundy - Grundy Center	6,000	170	2.9	5,830	3,770	550	1,500
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	5,260	220	4.2	5,040	2,920	740	1,370
Hamilton - Webster City	8,020	370	4.6	7,650	5,150	1,090	1,400
Hancock - Garner	6,850	220	3.2	6,630	4,400	830	1,390
Hardin - Iowa Falls	10,360	270	2.6	10,090	7,270	1,340	1,470
Harrison - Missouri Valley	6,950	360	5.1	6,590	4,120	1,010	1,460
Henry - Mount Pleasant	10,360	350	3.4	10,000	7,760	1,230	1,010
Howard - Cresco	5,140	280	5.4	4,860	2,740	820	1,300
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,410	260	4.8	5,150	3,360	750	1,040

Note: Footnotes identical to Table I.

Table V Continued

County - Labor Area	1/Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	2/Employment	3/Nonag Wage and Salary	4/Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestic	Agriculture
Ida - Ida Grove	4,170	120	2.9	4,050	2,150	710	1,180
Iowa - Marengo	8,950	200	2.3	8,740	5,980	1,160	1,590
Jackson - Maquoketa	9,800	590	6.0	9,210	6,150	1,200	1,850
Jasper - Newton	16,120	750	4.6	15,370	11,790	1,760	1,820
Jefferson - Fairfield	7,360	290	3.9	7,070	5,260	950	860
Johnson - Iowa City	43,570	1,120	2.6	42,450	37,490	3,170	1,790
Jones - Anamosa	9,680	320	3.3	9,360	6,460	1,210	1,680
Keokuk - Sigourney	5,220	320	6.1	4,900	2,730	660	1,510
Kossuth - Algona	10,990	530	4.8	10,460	6,290	1,710	2,450
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	21,310	820	3.9	20,480	17,430	2,130	920
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	86,400	3,400	3.9	83,000	74,900	5,900	2,200
Louisa - Wapello	4,270	250	5.7	4,020	3,000	390	630
Lucas - Chariton	4,460	250	5.7	4,210	2,970	500	730
Lyon - Rock Rapids	6,080	190	3.0	5,900	3,370	910	1,610
Madison - Winterset	5,850	320	5.4	5,540	3,730	650	1,150
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	10,370	370	3.6	10,000	7,260	1,360	1,370
Marion - Knoxville	15,140	420	2.7	14,720	11,960	1,580	1,180
Marshall - Marshalltown	19,480	750	3.8	18,730	15,030	2,080	1,630
Mills - Glenwood	6,240	200	3.2	6,040	4,500	560	980
Mitchell - Osage	5,670	350	6.2	5,320	3,090	860	1,360
Monona - Onawa	5,040	380	7.4	4,660	2,720	740	1,200
Monroe - Albia	4,740	370	7.8	4,370	3,270	570	530
Montgomery - Red Oak	6,460	190	3.0	6,270	4,370	820	1,080
Muscatine - Muscatine	19,740	930	4.7	18,820	15,910	1,740	1,160
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,740	250	3.2	7,490	4,760	1,270	1,450
Osceola - Sibley	3,360	160	4.7	3,200	1,780	500	910
Page - Shenandoah	9,790	220	2.2	9,570	6,760	1,130	1,680
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,100	230	4.6	4,860	2,960	800	1,110
Plymouth - Le Mars	10,990	530	4.9	10,460	7,000	1,090	2,370
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	4,700	130	2.8	4,570	2,620	660	1,290
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	162,800	6,700	4.1	156,000			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA)5/	42,100	2,100	4.9	40,100			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	9,950	320	3.2	9,640	6,940	1,070	1,620
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,140	150	4.8	2,990	1,440	460	1,080
Sac - Sac City	6,310	230	3.7	6,080	3,390	900	1,780
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	69,000	2,600	3.8	66,400			
Shelby - Harlan	6,040	270	4.5	5,770	3,350	850	1,560
Sioux - Orange City	15,040	540	3.6	14,500	9,570	2,180	2,750
Story - Ames	39,060	920	2.3	38,140	32,550	3,440	2,150
Tama - Tama-Toledo	9,400	320	3.4	9,080	5,850	1,230	1,990
Taylor - Bedford	3,370	150	4.4	3,220	1,480	520	1,220
Union - Creston	7,230	340	4.8	6,890	5,140	960	790
Van Buren - Keosauqua	3,680	140	3.8	3,540	2,330	510	700
Wapello - Ottumwa	16,740	1,250	7.5	15,490	13,280	1,500	700
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	17,200	600	3.3	16,600			
Washington - Washington	10,040	400	4.0	9,640	6,790	1,450	1,390
Wayne - Corydon	3,680	160	4.4	3,520	2,000	500	1,010
Webster - Fort Dodge	22,990	1,210	5.3	21,780	18,190	2,130	1,460
Winnebago - Forest City	7,560	210	2.8	7,350	5,380	1,080	890
Winneshiek - Decorah	10,770	740	6.9	10,030	6,330	1,320	2,380
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	49,300	3,800	7.6	45,500			
Worth - Northwood	3,640	180	4.9	3,470	2,180	370	920
Wright - Clarion	7,550	240	3.2	7,310	4,920	990	1,400

Table VI Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation in Iowa 1/
March 1979

Industry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Age Group		Weeks Claimed	
				Under 25	Over 54	Under 5	Over 15
Industry							
Total.....	26,682	508	20,143	9,700	2,809	3,815	7,025
Mining.....	385	1	361	95	90	24	74
Contract Construction.....	9,723	171	9,524	3,547	985	1,052	2,124
Manufacturing.....	7,219	129	4,446	2,477	632	1,206	2,048
Durable Goods.....	4,551	79	2,823	1,633	375	640	1,332
Nondurable Goods.....	2,668	50	1,623	844	257	566	716
Public Utilities.....	1,165	26	1,013	285	125	210	333
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	4,179	56	2,437	1,809	496	725	1,155
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	362	14	160	120	50	78	118
Services.....	1,857	52	812	605	262	329	560
State and Local Government.....	215	5	125	67	34	27	66
Information Not Available.....	1,577	54	1,265	695	135	164	547
Occupation							
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	365	9	218	72	36	68	128
Clerical/Sales.....	685	8	217	247	92	111	217
Service.....	409	13	181	148	71	62	129
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	109	0	103	58	15	8	31
Industrial Categories:							
By Type of Work							
Processing.....	307	5	216	106	27	37	82
Machine Trades.....	338	6	301	139	19	40	117
Bench Work.....	498	7	175	162	51	63	151
Structural Work.....	1,356	14	1,326	475	152	124	353
Miscellaneous.....	902	13	813	360	87	92	235
By Complexity							
High.....	225	0	198	72	21	24	81
Medium.....	370	8	306	126	34	58	92
Low.....	2,415	33	1,990	834	256	227	637

1/ Data covers individuals claiming benefits for the week including the 12th of the month. Compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

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

	Gross Average Weekly Earnings			Spendable Average Weekly Earnings					
				Worker With No Dependents			Married Worker With Three Dependents		
	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$216.36	\$215.64	\$196.71	\$169.16	\$168.67	\$155.00	\$185.38	\$184.86	\$169.97
MANUFACTURING.....	301.50	299.09	271.04	223.84	222.33	203.00	245.21	243.52	221.87
Durable Goods.....	312.77	311.06	279.07	230.72	229.71	207.97	252.92	251.77	227.41
Nondurable Goods.....	283.63	279.85	258.53	212.64	210.27	195.26	232.68	230.03	212.97
NONMANUFACTURING.....	186.30	185.96	171.84	148.54	148.31	138.15	164.29	164.09	151.90
Mining.....	278.48	262.98	262.11	209.41	199.61	197.48	229.07	218.20	215.52
Contract Construction.....	369.60	361.12	344.81	264.21	259.23	247.47	290.97	285.33	271.64
Transportation & Public Utilities	317.38	311.30	289.07	233.44	229.85	214.12	256.02	251.93	234.25
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	161.32	163.63	150.85	130.96	132.61	123.20	147.48	149.54	136.73
Finance & Real Estate.....	175.59	171.59	154.66	141.06	138.24	125.92	157.64	155.13	139.27
Services.....	144.38	146.05	134.14	118.89	120.08	111.29	132.31	133.82	123.26

Table IX - Job Service of Iowa Activities

	March 1979		February 1979		March 1978	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants.....	18,838	8,936	18,583	8,181	17,424	8,052
Total placements.....	8,748	3,376	8,594	3,252	7,577	2,710
Nonagricultural.....	8,613	3,353	8,505	3,244	7,467	2,698
Agricultural.....	135	23	89	8	110	12
New job openings 1/.....	13,294	*	11,873	*	11,318	*
Active applicants..(End of Month)	64,980	34,110	68,144	32,801	96,197	45,442
JOB INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	10,566	2,534	13,049	2,994	11,594	2,804
Continued claims.....	118,629	28,452	128,881	29,572	132,876	32,137
First payments issued.....	5,783	1,682	8,907	2,061	7,227	2,118
Total weeks paid.....	123,404	29,597	135,068	30,992	137,864	33,343
Total payments.....	\$13,600,635	\$2,645,694	\$14,865,753	\$2,752,275	\$14,017,891	\$2,721,330
Average weekly payment.....	\$110.21	\$89.39	\$110.06	\$88.81	\$101.68	\$81.62
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$112.43	\$92.09	\$113.19	\$91.69	\$104.65	\$84.95

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.

*Data not available.

Table X - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1979	Mar. 1978
MANUFACTURING.....	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.4
Durable Goods.....	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.9	2.7	3.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.4
Stone, clay & glass products.....	4.4	2.7	4.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.8	0.8	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.2
Primary metal industries.....	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.3	*	*	0.1	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.1	*	0.4
Fabricated metal products.....	3.7	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.2	0.5	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.1	1.2	0.8
Machinery except electrical.....	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.7	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	2.2
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.9	1.8	4.2	1.5	0.1	1.1	*	*	1.6
Other durable goods.....	4.9	3.4	4.8	2.7	3.0	4.4	2.1	0.2	0.3	5.7	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	4.3	3.7	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.0	3.9	3.1	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5
Food & kindred products.....	5.2	4.6	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.3	4.0	3.0	3.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.0
Meat products.....	7.7	5.9	3.9	1.9	1.3	1.1	5.3	4.3	2.3	4.6	3.9	4.8	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.9
Printing & publishing.....	4.8	3.2	3.8	1.3	1.4	2.5	2.5	0.2	1.1	3.6	4.3	2.7	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.4
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.1	*	0.5	3.5	2.8	4.5	1.9	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.3
Other nondurable goods.....	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	4.4	2.5	3.3	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.5

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

because the amount of the credit must be subtracted from the employer's business expense deduction for wages, the credit causes an actual reduction in taxes that ranges from \$900 for an employer in the 70 percent bracket to \$2,580 for an employer in the 14 percent tax bracket, for each eligible employee who earns \$6,000 in the first year of employment.

How to Claim A Tax Credit: To claim a tax credit, employers attach new IRS Form 5884 to their tax returns. To substantiate the claim, employers must obtain a certificate saying that the employee whose wages are the basis of the credit is a member of an eligible group.

For the TJTC, the employer, employee, or prospective employee contacts a Job Service office of the state employment security agency (SESA) to get the name of a local

agency that can issue a TJTC Voucher. The agency signs the voucher to confirm that the employee is a member of a target group, the employee signs to vouch for the truth of information given the agency, and the employer signs to confirm that the employee has been or will be hired. The employer sends the voucher to the SESA's TJTC staff, which returns a "Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Certificate" within 72 hours.

For the WIN and Welfare Tax Credits, local WIN and welfare offices certify employer and employee eligibility.

That's the explanation about the tax credit return you get on your investment in people. The satisfaction you get from helping others is something that can't be described. To experience it, call your nearest Job Service office and hire a worker in one of the designated categories.

lead story continued. . .

Just what makes the Job Service of Iowa placement division so successful that other states send teams to study its methods? The answer comes in four parts. . .each part is as important as the other three. Advanced computerized systems. . .continuing effort to improve efficiency. . .carefully selected top-level personnel. . .and personal, prompt attention. In combination, these four parts equal unbeatable accomplishment, as Job Service of Iowa has proven for four consecutive years.

As you might expect, the four parts overlap somewhat. Advanced computerized systems are certainly involved in the continuing effort to increase efficiency. And of course one of the reasons personnel must be top-level, carefully selected, is to assure personal, prompt attention. Yet each part is an entity unto itself. For example, the first Job Service computer was a monstrous machine so big the double doors of the administrative office had to be removed to get it into the building. Its capacity was limited. Today's computer, although many times smaller in size, possesses a far greater storage capacity and operates faster with fewer breakdowns.

And even as modern technology has developed better machinery, so have modern business practices advanced in terms of increased efficiency. With Job Service right in front all of the way! Elimination of paper work and red tape has resulted in more time for interviewers to serve more clients. Improved techniques and short cuts in procedures have enabled Job Service to provide full service with minimum staffing. And the establishment of more than 35 satellite or one-person offices in small communities strategically located has made services accessible to every individual in the state.

But the effect of these innovative techniques and advanced equipment would be minimal without the human element. And that's what makes Job Service of Iowa the No. 1 placement division in the nation. For at any Job Service office. . .large or small. . .specially trained employees stand ready to give personal, understanding service to every person who enters the office. Job Service employees really care.

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



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