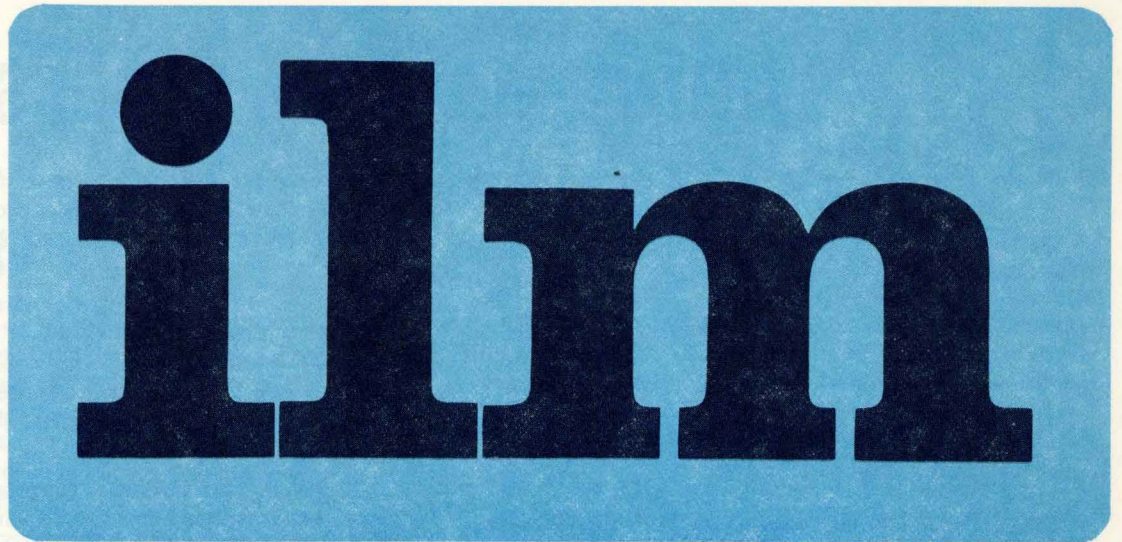


**IOWA
LABOR
MARKET**

September 1980
employment and unemployment
hours and earnings
labor turnover
job insurance
job placement

**IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
JOB SERVICE**

Research &
Analysis Department



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Unemployment Insurance - Job Service Responsibility

The responsibility of Job Service in the unemployment insurance area is a double one. In addition to the tabulation, interpretation and distribution of information, the agency has, as one of its chief functions, administration of all insurance programs: the regular Job Insurance program, the Extended Benefits program, Unemployment Compensation for Veterans (UCX) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees (UCFE).

Job Insurance is the only program wholly financed by tax contributions of the employers of Iowa. These tax payments are maintained in an interest-earning trust fund and used only for the payment of benefits to eligible jobless workers. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) tax, 0.7% on the first \$6,000 of employee wages, is paid to the federal government to administer the law. This is kept in a separate fund. Federal funds supply the payments to eligible jobless veterans and federal civilian workers. The cost of the Extended Benefits program is shared by the federal and state governments, but these funds also come from taxes paid by employers.

The amount of the weekly Job Insurance benefit payment varies, depending upon the individual's earnings and the number of dependents. The maximum amount varies according to dependents from 58 percent to 70 percent of the average weekly wage of covered employees of the state. According to law, the maximum amount must be computed every year and become effective during the first full week in July. The benefit amount is set at the filing of the initial claim and stays the same throughout the benefit period.

Many jobless workers receive less than the maximum amount because of their wage level. Others do not receive anything because they do not meet the requirements.

To be eligible for jobless benefits, workers must have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, have filed claims for benefits and registered at a Job Service office; must be able to work, available for work and actively search-

ing for work. And they must have worked in covered employment and been paid wages of 1.25 times the highest quarter of wages received during the base period (the first four of the last five calendar quarters before the date on which a claim is filed), provided the wages during the high quarter were not less than \$400 and wages of at least \$200 were received in another quarter of the base period.

The Extended Benefits (EB) program became effective July 20 of this year. The program is triggered on, according to federal legislation, when the seasonally adjusted national rate averages 4.5 percent or more for 13 weeks. The program may also be triggered into action in an individual state if the unadjusted rate of insured unemployment for that state has equaled or exceeded 120 percent of the unemployment rate for the same period in the preceding two years and has averaged 4.0 percent or more during the preceding 13 weeks.

Under the Extended Benefits program, individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment insurance benefits are eligible for the same amount for one-half of the time period allotted them in the regular benefit program. And they must meet the same requirements—they must be unemployed, able and available for work and actively and earnestly seeking jobs.

Job Insurance claims centers throughout the state receive claim applications for all of the unemployment insurance programs. The payment of unemployment insurance benefits and the collection of funds for the state's insurance program are also handled by Job Service of Iowa.

A portion of the Job Insurance payout is recovered regularly by the Job Service Fraud Unit. Investigators utilize the computerized monitoring system which checks workers' unemployment insurance accounts to determine the validity of investigating individuals who have intentionally or accidentally drawn money which should not be theirs.

(continued on back page)

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

The National Scene...

The nation's unemployment rate remained almost unchanged in July. The July unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, little different than the May and June rates. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor further reported that there were little or no over-the-month changes in the rates for adult men (6.7 percent), adult women (6.7 percent) and teenagers (19.0 percent). Jobless rates for most other worker categories also remained near their May and June levels. (See Table A.)

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls fell, with a large net increase in strike activity contributing to the decline. The continued drop in nonfarm payroll employment left the series 1.5 million lower than the February total.

...and in Iowa

Iowa's unemployment was estimated at 81,800 or 5.5 percent of the labor force, compared to 84,000 unemployed

in June, representing 5.6 percent of the labor force. These figures were well above the year ago levels which estimated 48,600 persons unemployed, or 3.2% of the labor force.

The July 1980 estimate of nonagricultural wage and salary employment was down over the month, dropping 18,800. Most of the drop was seasonal and not unexpected. However, year ago comparisons show an estimated 34,700 fewer persons employed in nonagricultural industries.

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers edged down to 35.0 hours in July. The workweek remained at 39.1 hours. Statewide Hours & Earnings were up slightly over the month in both categories.

Iowa's 5.5 percent unemployment rate in July was one-tenth of a percent lower than the 5.6 percent rate in June. The steadying of the rate over the month does not necessarily indicate an "end" to the current cycle, however. That must be proved over time. If the pattern is maintained or improved, it could then be considered an indication of an improving economy.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			June - July change	
	1979		1980				
	II	I	II	May	June		July
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
Thousands of persons							
Civilian labor force.....	102,357	104,194	104,701	105,142	104,542	105,203	661
Total employment.....	96,467	97,804	96,893	96,988	96,537	96,996	459
Unemployment.....	5,890	6,390	7,808	8,154	8,006	8,207	201
Not in labor force.....	58,824	59,022	59,103	58,657	59,471	59,091	-380
Discouraged workers.....	807	993	917	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force							
Unemployment rates:							
All workers.....	5.8	6.1	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	0.1
Adult men.....	4.0	4.7	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	0
Adult women.....	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	0.2
Teenagers.....	16.1	16.2	18.0	19.2	18.5	19.0	0.5
White.....	5.0	5.4	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	0.1
Black and other.....	11.5	11.7	13.4	13.9	13.6	14.2	0.6
Hispanic origin.....	8.1	9.0	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.9	0.7
Full-time workers.....	5.2	5.7	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.6	0.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
Thousands of jobs							
Nonfarm payroll employment.....	89,668	91,120	90,464p	90,468	89,973p	89,735p	-238p
Goods-producing industries.....	26,517	26,605	25,754p	25,745	25,396p	25,075p	-321p
Service-producing industries.....	63,150	64,516	64,710p	64,723	64,577p	64,660p	83p
Hours of work							
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm.....	35.5	35.5	35.1p	35.1	35.1p	35.0p	-0.1p
Manufacturing.....	39.9	40.1	39.4p	39.3	39.1p	39.1p	0p
Manufacturing overtime.....	3.2	3.1	2.7p	2.6	2.4p	2.5p	0.1p
p=preliminary				N.A.=not available			

EMPLOYERS' PAGE

New JSIP News

This series of announcements and comments about the Job Service Improvement Program (JSIP) and other matters of interest to employers is contributed by James L. Johnson, personnel manager of Centralab, Inc., in Fort Dodge, and State Chairman of JSIP, as well as the Iowa representative of the National JSIP Committee.

Region VII JSIP Employer Conference for 1981

Our regional conference for JSIP Employer Committee representatives and Job Service staff representatives will be held in Kansas City, Missouri on September 24-25, 1980.

The purpose of this conference will be to exchange employment and training information among employers, the Employment and Training Administration, and State Job Service agencies.

The agenda includes: Key Note Speaker Dick Weber, Chairman, Employers' National Job Service Committee; a discussion of pending legislation that impacts on employers; a panel discussion about what you as an employer should expect from Job Service; and a preview of two promotional/educational films about Job Service.

Time on the agenda has also been set aside for employers of each state to meet and discuss problems, formulate goals and elect state representatives for 1981. Your input is needed, wanted and will be appreciated.

The National Commission on Unemployment Compensation Submits Recommendations

The National Commission on Unemployment Compensation (NCUC), established by President Carter in 1978 to study the nation's unemployment compensation system, is prepared to recommend to the President and Congress that the wage base for unemployment insurance taxes be raised over the next decade, resulting in a \$5 billion annual increase for the nation's employers in 1989.

The group also is proposing cancellation of debts incurred during the last recession by certain states which borrowed federal funds for payment of unemployment insurance benefits after their state trust funds went broke. A condition of each of these loans, which totaled \$2.4 billion, was repayment to the federal Treasury within two years. Forgiveness of these debts would mean that taxpayers in all states would, in effect, pay the bill, and this would include states such as Iowa, whose employers paid surtaxes during the recession to avoid having to borrow from the federal government.

Other recommendations by this group would establish federal standards for minimum and maximum benefit payments, duration of benefits and benefit eligibility, all of which for many years have been determined solely by the individual states.

Because the adoption of recommendations contained in the NCUC report would have a direct effect on all Iowa employers, the major recommendations are being published—half in this issue of the ILM and the remainder in the next issue. I have been informed that the House Subcommittee on Unemployment Compensation, headed by Chairman James Corman, Representative (D. Calif.), intends to draft legislation based on the NCUC recommendations.

An Outline of Major Recommendations

I. Removal of unemployment compensation accounts from the unified Federal budget

State unemployment compensation revenues, benefit payments, and trust fund reserves should not be used in computing Federal income or expenditures. Inclusion of these items in the Federal budgetary process not only distorts Federal budget realities, but has led to congressional decisions based upon truncated deliberations without full hearings and adequate consideration of the substantive issues involved and their impact upon State unemployment compensation programs.

II. Financing—recommendations for putting the Federal-State program on sound financial footing

A. Increase in Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) taxable wage base

1. Establish wage base as a percent of national average total wage in covered employment so that as wages increase, the base will increase automatically.
2. 50 percent beginning in 1983

55	1985
60	1987
65	1989

B. Reduce employer payroll taxes for past debts

1. Reduce employer payroll taxes *under FUTA* by canceling current indebtedness from FUTA collections to Federal general revenues:
 - (a) Federal Supplemental Benefits (\$5.8 billion)
 - (b) Federal share of Extended Benefits paid when the national trigger was on in 1975 through 1978 (\$3.3 billion)

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
July 1980							
Iowa.....	1,492,000	81,800	5.5	1,410,200	1,060,200	148,800	201,100
Cedar Rapids.....	91,200	6,400	7.0	84,800	75,500	6,100	3,200
Council Bluffs.....	41,300	2,800	6.8	38,500	*	*	*
Davenport.....	74,800	3,500	4.7	71,300	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	186,300	10,300	5.5	176,100	158,000	14,200	3,900
Dubuque.....	46,100	3,600	7.8	42,500	36,300	3,100	3,000
Sioux City.....	55,700	3,400	6.1	52,300	43,800	5,400	3,100
Waterloo.....	71,400	4,400	6.2	67,000	59,300	5,500	2,200
June 1980							
Iowa.....	1,509,300	84,000	5.6	1,425,400	1,077,000	145,200	203,200
Cedar Rapids.....	92,200	6,100	6.6	86,100	76,900	6,000	3,200
Council Bluffs.....	41,700	3,000	7.1	38,800	*	*	*
Davenport.....	75,200	3,600	4.8	71,600	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	187,800	10,600	5.6	177,200	159,600	13,700	3,900
Dubuque.....	46,800	3,400	7.3	43,400	37,300	3,100	3,100
Sioux City.....	55,900	3,300	5.9	52,700	44,300	5,300	3,100
Waterloo.....	72,000	4,400	6.1	67,600	60,000	5,300	2,300
July 1979							
Iowa.....	1,507,900	48,600	3.2	1,459,300	1,094,400	159,400	205,600
Cedar Rapids.....	89,100	2,600	2.9	86,500	76,800	6,500	3,200
Council Bluffs.....	44,700	1,900	4.3	42,800	*	*	*
Davenport.....	73,200	2,700	3.7	70,500	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	188,300	6,400	3.4	181,800	162,700	15,200	3,900
Dubuque.....	47,100	2,000	4.3	45,100	38,500	3,500	3,100
Sioux City.....	57,000	3,400	5.9	53,600	47,500	2,900	3,200
Waterloo.....	70,800	2,600	3.6	68,200	60,200	5,800	2,300

Latest month's data is preliminary. Detail may not add up to total due to rounding. Council Bluffs and Davenport areas include Iowa portions only.
 *Data not available at time of publication. (March, 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		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
Cedar Rapids.....	\$336.66	\$333.89	\$317.90	38.3	38.6	40.6	\$ 8.79	\$ 8.65	\$7.83
Council Bluffs.....*									
Davenport.....	422.58	413.44	395.08	39.2	39.3	41.5	10.78	10.52	9.52
Des Moines.....	330.04	349.08	317.91	37.0	39.4	39.2	8.92	8.86	8.11
Dubuque.....	454.57	400.93	445.05	47.4	38.7	46.7	9.59	10.36	9.53
Sioux City.....	332.38	330.72	288.64	41.6	41.6	41.0	7.99	7.95	7.04
Waterloo.....	517.41	450.18	458.34	47.6	41.0	47.3	10.87	10.98	9.69

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/		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$243.09	\$236.88	\$226.15	36.5	36.0	36.3	\$ 6.66	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.23	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	352.29	338.04	321.07	39.1	38.9	40.9	9.01	8.69	7.85	2.1	2.0	3.6
Durable Goods.....	366.80	347.29	335.07	40.0	39.6	42.2	9.17	8.77	7.94	1.7	1.7	3.7
Lumber & furniture.....	220.68	235.63	212.87	32.5	34.1	34.5	6.79	6.91	6.17	1.0	1.1	0.7
Stone, clay & glass products.....	367.57	341.82	328.68	45.1	43.6	44.0	8.15	7.84	7.47	4.9	4.1	7.4
Primary metal industries.....	393.05	392.22	380.56	40.9	41.2	44.2	9.61	9.52	8.61	3.2	3.3	5.3
Fabricated metal products.....	267.52	271.49	254.98	38.0	38.4	38.4	7.04	7.07	6.64	1.5	1.2	1.8
Machinery except electrical.....	468.17	427.04	425.48	42.6	41.3	45.8	10.99	10.34	9.29	1.8	1.8	5.2
Farm machinery.....	505.92	458.05	453.63	46.5	42.1	47.5	10.88	10.88	9.55	2.5	2.3	6.1
Construction & related machinery.....	439.88	439.08	469.12	39.1	39.7	47.1	11.25	11.06	9.96	1.0	1.3	5.3
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	282.75	270.82	266.37	37.7	37.2	39.0	7.50	7.28	6.83	0.9	0.9	2.1
Transportation equipment.....	248.09	238.66	218.80	35.8	35.2	40.0	6.93	6.78	5.47	0.6	0.6	1.6
Other durable goods.....	253.50	232.85	210.74	36.9	37.8	37.7	6.87	6.16	5.59	1.2	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods.....	329.00	324.42	296.83	37.6	37.9	38.7	8.75	8.56	7.67	2.7	2.6	3.5
Food & kindred products.....	377.52	367.15	343.36	39.0	39.1	40.3	9.68	9.39	8.52	3.8	3.7	4.9
Meat products.....	418.42	406.07	375.01	37.9	38.2	39.6	11.04	10.63	9.47	3.6	3.7	5.1
Grain mill products.....	361.03	348.93	350.68	39.5	38.9	41.5	9.14	8.97	8.45	3.8	3.4	5.2
Apparel & other textile products.....	157.18	157.66	151.62	33.3	34.2	36.8	4.72	4.61	4.12	0.8	0.8	1.4
Paper & allied products.....	276.48	271.76	263.55	40.9	40.5	41.9	6.76	6.71	6.29	3.1	2.6	3.5
Printing & publishing.....	268.31	268.93	238.74	34.8	35.2	34.6	7.71	7.64	6.90	1.2	1.0	1.6
Newspapers.....	201.83	200.39	190.66	29.9	29.6	28.8	6.75	6.77	6.62	1.2	1.3	1.5
Chemicals & allied products.....	342.05	342.29	315.46	40.1	40.7	40.6	8.53	8.41	7.77	1.9	1.8	2.7
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	303.07	322.92	279.33	33.9	35.1	36.9	8.94	9.20	7.57	1.4	1.6	2.2
Other nondurable goods.....	178.31	183.39	159.51	35.1	36.9	36.5	5.08	4.97	4.37	0.5	0.7	1.0
NONMANUFACTURING.....	210.99	206.74	196.49	35.7	35.1	34.9	5.91	5.89	5.63	*	*	*
Mining.....	317.59	316.92	308.79	45.5	45.6	48.4	6.98	6.95	6.38	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	406.62	406.51	382.86	38.8	38.9	40.6	10.48	10.45	9.43	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	359.86	354.97	336.13	40.8	40.2	41.6	8.82	8.83	8.08	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	181.79	177.11	166.94	34.3	33.8	34.0	5.30	5.24	4.91	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	192.68	190.41	178.36	36.7	36.2	36.7	5.25	5.26	4.86	*	*	*
Services.....	170.98	166.29	144.51	35.4	34.5	31.9	4.83	4.82	4.53	*	*	*

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		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
Total.....	39,870	39,865	18,842	12,598	12,069	8,706	23,812	22,441	11,126
Contract Construction.....	5,396	6,123	2,086	214*	227*	98*	3,515	3,985	1,178
Manufacturing.....	16,913	16,415	7,170	5,340	5,227	3,512	8,894	8,467	4,176
Durable Goods.....	12,273	12,225	4,390	3,579	3,528	2,252	6,324	6,079	2,844
Nondurable Goods.....	4,640	4,189	2,779	1,761*	1,699*	1,260	2,571	2,388	1,331
Trade.....	9,484	9,396	4,407	3,472	3,253	2,340	6,334	5,607	2,587
Services.....	4,084	3,874	2,666	2,240	2,137	1,738	2,530	2,144	1,683
All Other Industries.....	3,991	4,057	2,513	1,333*	1,223*	1,019	2,536	2,236	1,502

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

July 1980

Data based on place of residence

County - Labor Area	1/Labor Force	Unemployed	Unadjusted Rate	2/Employment	3/Nonag Wage and Salary	4/Self-Employed, Unpaid Family, Domestic	Agriculture
Iowa - Statewide	1,492,000	81,800	5.5	1,410,200	1,060,200	148,800	201,100
Cedar Rapids SMSA	91,200	6,400	7.0	84,800	75,500	6,100	3,200
Des Moines SMSA	186,300	10,300	5.5	176,100	158,000	14,200	3,900
Dubuque SMSA	46,100	3,600	7.8	42,500	36,300	3,100	3,000
Sioux City SMSA	55,700	3,400	6.1	52,300	43,800	5,400	3,100
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	71,400	4,400	6.2	67,000	59,300	5,500	2,200
Adair - Greenfield	5,400	220	4.0	5,180	2,390	560	2,230
Adams - Corning	2,950	130	4.5	2,820	1,310	400	1,110
Allamakee - Waukon	7,930	480	6.1	7,450	4,080	1,130	2,240
Appanoose - Centerville	6,330	650	10.3	5,680	3,660	910	1,110
Audubon - Audubon	4,600	120	2.6	4,480	2,150	620	1,710
Benton - Vinton	11,800	540	4.5	11,270	7,210	1,320	2,740
Black Hawk (Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	71,400	4,400	6.2	67,000	59,300	5,500	2,200
Boone - Boone	13,300	530	4.0	12,770	9,610	1,340	1,820
Bremer - Waverly	11,470	590	5.1	10,890	7,780	1,070	2,040
Buchanan - Independence	12,040	650	5.4	11,390	7,770	1,180	2,440
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	10,860	460	4.3	10,390	7,090	1,160	2,150
Butler - Allison	9,380	460	4.8	8,930	5,520	1,180	2,230
Calhoun - Rockwell City	6,810	190	2.8	6,620	3,960	880	1,780
Carroll - Carroll	12,450	740	6.0	11,700	6,990	2,080	2,630
Cass - Atlantic	9,740	290	2.9	9,450	5,660	1,440	2,350
Cedar - Tipton	9,290	310	3.3	8,980	5,410	1,200	2,370
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	25,570	1,430	5.6	24,150	20,330	2,200	1,620
Cherokee - Cherokee	8,470	310	3.6	8,170	5,120	1,000	2,050
Chickasaw - New Hampton	7,800	640	8.2	7,160	4,100	1,010	2,050
Clarke - Osceola	5,170	280	5.4	4,890	2,840	610	1,440
Clay - Spencer	10,780	580	5.4	10,200	7,140	1,220	1,830
Clayton - Guttenberg	11,290	800	7.1	10,490	5,410	1,680	3,400
Clinton - Clinton	29,000	1,960	6.7	27,050	21,580	2,530	2,930
Crawford - Denison	10,560	360	3.4	10,200	6,180	1,220	2,800
Dallas - Perry	13,570	810	6.0	12,760	9,430	1,290	2,040
Davis - Bloomfield	4,090	160	4.0	3,930	2,230	660	1,040
Decatur - Leon	4,020	160	4.1	3,850	2,250	450	1,160
Delaware - Manchester	10,260	860	8.4	9,400	5,200	1,450	2,750
Des Moines - Burlington	20,660	1,590	7.7	19,060	16,340	1,520	1,210
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	8,680	410	4.7	8,270	5,530	1,330	1,410
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	46,100	3,600	7.8	42,500	36,300	3,100	3,000
Emmet - Estherville	6,350	380	6.0	5,970	4,190	680	1,110
Fayette - Oelwein	12,230	790	6.5	11,440	7,140	1,370	2,920
Floyd - Charles City	8,460	620	7.3	7,840	5,480	810	1,550
Franklin - Hampton	7,230	260	3.6	6,970	3,560	950	2,460
Fremont - Sidney	6,090	150	2.4	5,950	3,450	760	1,730
Greene - Jefferson	6,160	360	5.8	5,800	3,190	820	1,790
Grundy - Grundy Center	6,930	330	4.7	6,600	3,860	570	2,160
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	6,430	270	4.2	6,160	3,340	860	1,970
Hamilton - Webster City	9,340	340	3.6	9,010	5,740	1,250	2,020
Hancock - Garner	8,130	590	7.3	7,540	4,640	900	2,010
Hardin - Iowa Falls	11,980	350	2.9	11,630	7,990	1,530	2,120
Harrison - Missouri Valley	7,740	310	4.1	7,420	4,250	1,070	2,100
Henry - Mount Pleasant	10,740	810	7.5	9,930	7,280	1,200	1,450
Howard - Cresco	5,980	280	4.7	5,700	2,940	890	1,870
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,940	260	4.3	5,680	3,400	790	1,500

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	4,940	130	2.6	4,810	2,310	790	1,710
Iowa - Marengo	10,060	250	2.5	9,810	6,260	1,260	2,290
Jackson - Maquoketa	11,170	900	8.0	10,280	6,360	1,260	2,670
Jasper - Newton	16,580	1,230	7.4	15,360	11,040	1,700	2,620
Jefferson - Fairfield	8,110	620	7.6	7,500	5,270	990	1,240
Johnson - Iowa City	42,700	1,550	3.6	41,150	35,480	3,100	2,570
Jones - Anamosa	10,890	600	5.5	10,290	6,590	1,280	2,420
Keokuk - Sigourney	6,030	470	7.8	5,560	2,720	680	2,170
Kossuth - Algona	12,570	600	4.7	11,980	6,610	1,850	3,520
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	22,080	1,540	7.0	20,550	17,050	2,170	1,330
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	91,200	6,400	7.0	84,800	75,500	6,100	3,200
Louisa - Wapello	5,860	240	4.1	5,620	4,200	510	920
Lucas - Chariton	5,030	250	5.0	4,780	3,170	560	1,060
Lyon - Rock Rapids	7,350	260	3.5	7,090	3,740	1,020	2,320
Madison - Winterset	6,200	280	4.5	5,920	3,620	640	1,660
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	10,100	630	6.3	9,460	6,270	1,220	1,970
Marion - Knoxville	16,340	680	4.2	15,660	12,290	1,680	1,690
Marshall - Marshalltown	20,410	1,040	5.1	19,370	14,890	2,130	2,340
Mills - Glenwood	6,960	200	2.9	6,760	4,740	610	1,410
Mitchell - Osage	6,710	350	5.2	6,360	3,420	980	1,960
Monona - Onawa	5,780	260	4.5	5,520	2,960	840	1,720
Monroe - Albia	5,400	300	5.5	5,110	3,690	660	760
Montgomery - Red Oak	7,040	420	5.9	6,630	4,250	830	1,550
Muscatine - Muscatine	20,600	1,020	4.9	19,590	16,090	1,830	1,660
O'Brien - Sheldon	8,130	260	3.2	7,870	4,540	1,250	2,090
Osceola - Sibley	3,860	110	2.8	3,750	1,890	550	1,320
Page - Shenandoah	9,810	420	4.3	9,380	5,940	1,040	2,410
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,710	290	5.0	5,420	3,010	820	1,600
Plymouth - Le Mars	12,250	400	3.3	11,840	7,290	1,150	3,400
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	5,240	180	3.5	5,060	2,540	670	1,860
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	167,600	9,500	5.6	158,100			
Pottawattamie - (Part - Omaha SMSA)	41,300	2,800	6.8	38,500			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	10,650	540	5.0	10,120	6,710	1,070	2,340
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,470	70	2.0	3,400	1,380	460	1,560
Sac - Sac City	6,730	360	5.4	6,370	2,980	830	2,560
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	74,800	3,500	4.7	71,300			
Shelby - Harlan	7,190	210	3.0	6,980	3,760	980	2,250
Sioux - Orange City	17,030	670	3.9	16,360	10,050	2,370	3,950
Story - Ames	38,630	1,220	3.2	37,410	30,930	3,390	3,090
Tama - Tama-Toledo	10,670	250	2.3	10,430	6,210	1,350	2,860
Taylor - Bedford	3,800	140	3.8	3,650	1,390	510	1,760
Union - Creston	7,650	370	4.8	7,280	5,160	990	1,140
Van Buren - Keosauqua	4,220	330	7.7	3,890	2,360	530	1,000
Wapello - Ottumwa	17,910	1,280	7.1	16,630	13,990	1,620	1,020
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	18,800	800	4.3	18,000			
Washington - Washington	10,450	700	6.7	9,750	6,350	1,400	2,010
Wayne - Corydon	4,080	140	3.5	3,940	1,980	510	1,460
Webster - Fort Dodge	23,180	1,410	6.1	21,770	17,540	2,130	2,100
Winnebago - Forest City	6,010	640	10.6	5,380	3,380	710	1,290
Winneshiek - Decorah	11,590	550	4.8	11,030	6,270	1,350	3,410
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	47,900	2,900	6.1	45,000			
Worth - Northwood	4,490	320	7.2	4,170	2,430	420	1,320
Wright - Clarion	8,090	410	5.1	7,670	4,680	980	2,010

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

July 1980

Industry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Age Group		Weeks Claimed	
				Under 25	Over 54	Under 5	Over 15
Industry							
Total.....	34,208	878	23,344	11,896	6,537	8,182	6,761
Mining.....	112	2	105	44	23	25	27
Contract Construction.....	4,437	72	4,222	1,532	920	574	1,653
Manufacturing.....	16,367	469	10,587	6,011	2,639	4,403	2,248
Durable Goods.....	12,813	369	8,745	4,780	2,020	3,328	1,768
Nondurable Goods.....	3,554	100	1,842	1,231	619	1,075	480
Public Utilities.....	933	11	740	229	187	169	277
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	7,882	127	5,270	2,688	1,795	2,157	1,561
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	412	14	177	135	76	74	100
Services.....	2,219	70	953	658	543	486	439
State and Local Government.....	165	6	61	41	45	36	45
Information Not Available.....	1,681	107	1,229	558	309	258	411
Occupation							
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	473	7	298	82	100	82	98
Clerical/Sales.....	946	21	309	338	187	170	219
Service.....	457	17	182	167	136	83	83
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	57	5	53	36	5	9	15
Industrial Categories:							
By Type of Work							
Processing.....	286	9	226	122	36	62	74
Machine Trades.....	631	16	520	269	81	125	119
Bench Work.....	600	20	247	263	73	89	100
Structural Work.....	955	18	910	435	130	152	255
Miscellaneous.....	869	23	739	371	108	161	226
By Complexity							
High.....	337	4	315	120	58	60	83
Medium.....	462	14	381	187	68	71	100
Low.....	1,594	43	1,119	667	211	243	416
Information Not Available.....	28,934	742	19,860	9,813	5,681	7,249	5,572

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					
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Worker With No Dependents			Married Worker With Three Dependents		
				July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$243.76	\$236.88	\$226.15	\$187.62	\$183.18	\$176.20	\$205.97	\$201.08	\$193.47
MANUFACTURING.....	354.42	338.04	321.07	255.69	246.03	236.02	283.15	271.98	260.41
Durable Goods.....	371.87	347.29	335.07	265.88	251.49	244.28	295.04	278.29	269.96
Nondurable Goods.....	329.00	324.42	296.83	240.70	238.00	221.32	265.82	262.70	243.64
NONMANUFACTURING.....	210.99	206.74	196.49	165.87	162.97	155.99	182.41	179.28	171.74
Mining.....	317.59	316.92	308.79	233.97	233.58	228.78	258.04	257.58	252.04
Contract Construction.....	406.62	406.51	382.86	285.01	284.95	271.95	318.02	317.95	302.54
Transportation & Public Utilities	359.86	354.97	336.13	258.90	256.02	244.91	286.86	283.52	270.68
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	181.79	177.11	166.94	145.95	142.64	135.41	162.22	159.27	152.87
Finance & Real Estate.....	192.68	190.41	178.36	153.39	151.85	143.52	168.94	167.50	160.06
Services.....	170.98	166.29	144.51	138.30	134.95	119.39	155.41	152.46	138.58

Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Change From:	
				June 1980 to July 1980	July 1979 to July 1980
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,090,300	1,109,100	1,125,000	- 18,800	- 34,700
MANUFACTURING.....	236,000	239,100	259,500	- 3,100	- 23,500
DURABLE GOODS.....	144,100	146,600	163,000	- 2,500	- 18,900
Lumber & furniture.....	8,500	8,500	10,200	0	- 1,700
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6,700	6,700	8,000	0	- 1,300
Primary metal industries.....	7,600	8,100	8,600	- 500	- 1,000
Fabricated metal products.....	17,100	17,200	20,000	- 100	- 2,900
Machinery except electrical.....	63,700	66,300	70,500	- 2,600	- 6,800
Farm machinery.....	26,400	27,400	30,000	- 1,000	- 3,600
Construction & related machinery.....	22,000	23,300	23,700	- 1,300	- 1,700
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	23,500	22,200	25,600	1,300	- 2,100
Transportation equipment.....	7,200	7,500	9,600	- 300	- 2,400
Other durable goods 2/.....	9,800	10,100	10,600	- 300	- 800
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	91,800	92,600	96,600	- 800	- 4,800
Food & kindred products.....	48,000	48,100	48,600	- 100	- 600
Meat products.....	24,200	24,300	23,700	- 100	500
Grain mill products.....	10,500	10,600	11,200	- 100	- 700
Bakery products.....	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	- 100
Apparel & other textile products.....	3,900	4,300	4,200	- 400	- 300
Paper & allied products.....	3,800	3,900	4,100	- 100	- 300
Printing & publishing.....	17,500	17,400	17,800	100	- 300
Newspapers.....	7,600	7,500	7,600	100	0
Chemicals & allied products.....	8,000	8,100	8,000	- 100	0
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	8,600	8,800	11,700	- 200	- 3,100
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	2,000	2,000	2,200	0	- 200
NONMANUFACTURING.....	854,300	870,000	865,500	- 15,700	- 11,200
Nonmetallic mining.....	2,600	2,600	2,800	0	- 200
Contract construction.....	52,400	50,900	66,200	1,500	- 13,800
Transportation & public utilities.....	57,900	58,200	59,500	- 300	- 1,600
Railroad transportation.....	7,600	7,700	8,800	- 100	- 1,200
Communication.....	14,100	14,100	14,500	0	- 400
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10,800	10,800	10,600	0	200
Wholesale & retail trade.....	285,400	285,400	289,900	0	- 4,500
Wholesale trade.....	75,400	75,300	79,800	100	- 4,400
Retail trade.....	210,000	210,100	210,100	- 100	- 100
Retail, general merchandise.....	26,200	26,400	27,000	- 200	- 800
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	59,600	59,500	58,000	100	1,600
Banking.....	18,300	18,200	18,100	100	200
Insurance carriers & agents.....	24,100	24,100	23,000	0	1,100
Services.....	202,000	203,100	198,800	- 1,100	3,200
Medical & other health services.....	76,100	75,900	74,300	200	1,800
Government.....	194,400	210,200	190,300	- 15,800	4,100
Federal government.....	24,100	24,200	19,800	- 100	4,300
State government.....	50,400	51,400	50,800	- 1,000	- 400
Local government.....	119,800	134,700	119,700	- 14,900	100
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	200	800	1,200	- 600	- 1,000

1/ Revised to most current information available at publication. Data includes all full and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the week containing the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, domestic workers and the armed forces are excluded. Detail may not add up to total due to rounding. (March, 1978 benchmark levels)

2/ Includes ordnance & accessories, instruments & related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

3/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum & coal products and leather & leather products.

*Strike

Table IX - Job Service of Iowa Activities

	July 1980		June 1980		July 1979	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants..&.Renewals.....	28,930	13,133	26,744	12,003	24,118	11,781
Total placements..(Transactions)..	20,707	8,033	10,213	4,159	21,631	8,594
Nonagricultural.....	17,119	6,725	9,836	4,122	17,805	6,935
Agricultural.....	3,588	1,308	377	37	3,826	1,659
New job openings 1/	19,588	*	11,192	*	20,679	*
Active applicants...(End.of.Month)	92,693	49,635	90,044	48,733	74,547	39,159
JOB INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	25,893	8,272	26,011	7,920	13,148	6,067
Continued claims.....	166,879	53,309	152,505	46,434	79,222	36,555
First payments issued.....	14,769	4,649	12,683	3,894	6,421	2,661
Total weeks paid.....	175,865	56,180	137,751	41,942	78,282	36,121
Total payments.....	\$19,800,630	\$5,388,681	\$15,411,790	\$3,959,310	\$8,169,604	\$3,278,107
Average weekly payment.....	\$112.59	\$95.92	\$111.88	\$94.40	\$104.36	\$90.75
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$115.61	\$98.52	\$114.55	\$97.54	\$107.54	\$94.12

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		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
MANUFACTURING.....	2.2	3.0	3.5	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	4.7	6.0	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.7	3.3	4.3	0.7
Durable Goods.....	1.2	2.6	2.6	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.6	1.3	0.3	5.6	7.2	2.9	0.6	0.5	1.5	4.4	5.7	0.8
Stone, clay & glass products.....	2.0	6.2	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.6	0.8	4.6	0.3	4.9	5.9	3.6	1.2	0.6	1.6	3.0	4.7	1.1
Primary metal industries.....	1.2	1.2	3.0	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	8.0	4.1	2.7	1.5	0.4	1.9	6.2	3.1	0.2
Fabricated metal products.....	3.7	7.4	3.8	1.5	3.1	3.3	2.1	4.2	0.3	2.6	4.1	4.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.3	2.9	1.2
Machinery except electrical.....	0.6	1.7	2.4	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.3	9.0	10.0	2.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	8.0	8.2	0.7
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	5.1	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.9	3.8	*
Other durable goods.....	1.4	2.4	2.5	0.6	1.5	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.8	5.4	4.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	0.8	4.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods.....	3.8	3.6	4.9	1.7	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	3.3	4.0	3.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.2	0.5
Food & kindred products.....	3.8	4.2	6.4	2.0	1.9	3.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.9	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.3	0.6
Meat products.....	4.1	4.2	7.8	2.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.1	4.4	3.4	5.5	3.7	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.8	1.0
Printing & publishing.....	2.0	2.3	3.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	9.7	3.9	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	7.5	2.6	0.1	7.0	7.0	3.7	0.7	0.5	2.1	5.4	5.6	0.3
Other nondurable goods.....	2.6	3.2	4.1	1.7	2.1	3.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	3.7	4.0	4.5	1.2	1.4	3.0	1.9	1.7	0.9

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

2. Reduce employer payroll taxes *under State unemployment compensation laws* by rebating to the States the State share of Extended Benefits paid when the national trigger was on in 1975 through 1978 (\$3.3 billion).

TOTAL REDUCTION IN EMPLOYER PAY-ROLL TAXES: \$12.4 BILLION

C. Strengthen requirements for borrowing from loan fund to assure prudent financial policies

1. Moneys borrowed in the future should bear interest;
2. Acceptable State solvency provisions required as a condition for borrowing;
3. No further deferrals of repayment;
4. Permit States to repay loans from their trust funds on an incremental installment basis as an alternative to recapture through automatic increases in employer FUTA taxes.

D. Reinsurance—provide States protection against unusually heavy benefit costs in order to maintain State solvency

1. Financed from a contribution rate of 0.1 percent of taxable payrolls over at least a seven-year period (without increasing present FUTA tax);
2. Initial rate of payment not to exceed 30 percent of excess costs (however defined) and no payment before 1985 (prorated if balance in fund is insufficient for full payout);
3. Benefits costs must exceed 2.7 percent of taxable payrolls before a State could qualify;
4. Reexamine reinsurance experience at end of decade.

E. Establish Board of Trustees for UI trust funds to:

1. Set investment policy for trust fund;
2. Report to Congress on estimated amounts to finance sound administration;
3. Develop improvements in policies and laws governing management of trust funds, and recommend changes to improve financing, benefits and administration of UI, ES programs;
4. Explore State investment of specified portion of its reserve funds in non-Federal obligation to earn higher rate of interest than available by Federal investment.

Board to consist of three cabinet officers and representatives of employers, labor, and the general public.

F. Correct FY 1982 shortfall in funds for State costs of administration

Present appropriation ceilings that permit only a fixed portion of FUTA collections for administration of UI and ES programs will result in a FY 1982 shortfall

of \$230 million. Recommend a one-time congressional authorization to raise the ceiling and permit transfer from unused FUTA funds. An additional \$100 million advance from general revenues will also be needed.

G. Recommendations to the States on financing—(not Federal law changes)

1. States should reexamine State solvency provisions and establish objective of a reserve balance based on careful evaluation of past and prospective benefit-cost ratios and future revenue-generating capacity;
2. Ensure effective charging of all benefits in fund replenishment provisions of solvency arrangements.
3. Eliminate zero minimum tax rates and establish maximum rates in terms of anticipated benefit costs;
4. New employer rates equal to average rate for their industry.
5. In any individual State, the operation of its system of experience rating and tax schedules should be adjusted in relation to the wage base and the amount of tax revenues needed to assure the solvency of the trust fund.

III. Remove unemployment benefits from being subject to Federal income tax

1. Taxation of benefits may be offset by an equal increase in benefits;
2. Discriminatory treatment since not all other income is presently taxed under Federal Income Tax;
3. No effective way for IRS to police tax provision.

IV. Benefits—recommendations for ensuring a sound benefit structure

A. Repeal current Federal standards

1. *Repeal* current FUTA requirement that States restrict eligibility of certain undocumented alien workers.
2. *Repeal* current FUTA requirement that States deny payment of benefits to professional athletes under certain conditions.
3. *Repeal* current FUTA requirement that States reduce benefits by amount of any pension payment received by a claimant.
4. *Repeal* FUTA provisions requiring States to deny benefits to professional employees between school terms and prohibiting States from applying such denial to nonprofessional employees of colleges and universities. *Permit* States discretion to handle issues of payment or denial during school breaks without Federal restrictions.

The Iowa Fraud Unit ranks first in the region in rate of recovery. During a twelve-month period ending June 30, 1980, a total of \$1,879,180.72 of the \$2,835,551.00 determined as overpayments was recovered. The number of cases involved was 11,481.

During the preceding twelve months, \$1,474,658.82 of the \$1,686,478.52 overpayment total was recovered. The cases numbered 8,950.

The Job Placement department, national leader in placements made per individual, also has aided substantially in the reduction of the Job Insurance payout because of its success in finding jobs for claimants, thereby removing them from the benefit payment rolls.

(Employers' Page ... con't. from page 11)

B. Establish Federal basic minimum benefits standards

1. Maximum equal to 55 percent of State average weekly wage beginning in 1982, 60 percent in 1984, 66-2/3 percent in 1986.
2. Weekly benefit below State maximum that averages at least 50 percent of individual's average weekly wage.
3. No more than 39 weeks of work for 26 weeks of benefits.
4. Change current FUTA requirement barring total cancellation of benefit rights to prohibit any cancellation of benefit rights except for fraud and receipt of disqualifying income.

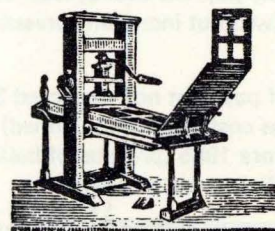
C. Greater protection during periods of heavy unemployment and to older workers

1. Change State Extended Benefit trigger to remove the 120 percent factor, establish the trigger as an IUR of 4.0 percent seasonally adjusted for a 13-week moving average and repeal current 5.0 percent option.
2. Establish permanent (triggered) FSB-type program extending total benefits to maximums of 52 weeks and 65 weeks during periods of high unemployment.

3. Establish lifetime reserve benefit program for workers 60 and over with at least 40 social security quarters of credit and current UI eligibility—to a maximum total benefits of 52 weeks.

D. Program for Displaced Homemakers

Recommend that Congress and Department of Labor give consideration to possible solutions to problems of this group through: unemployment insurance credits for equivalent work; transfer of unemployment compensation credits earned by spouse; and pilot projects or studies.



The remainder of the recommendations will be included in the next issue of the ILM.

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