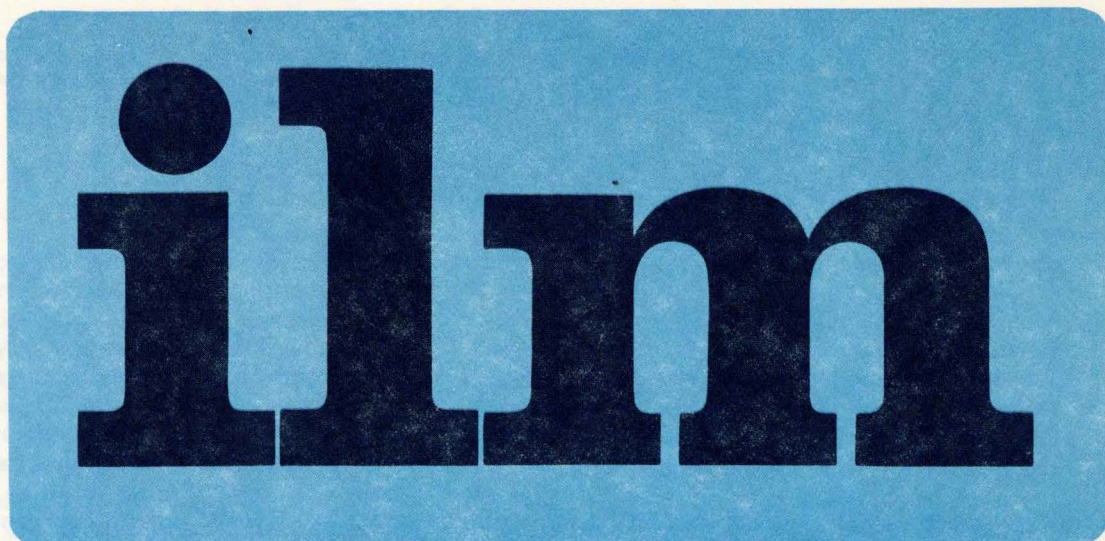


July 1980

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

**IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
JOB SERVICE**

Research &
Analysis Department



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Job Insurance Trust Fund In "Good Shape"

Iowa's Job Insurance Trust Fund is in "good shape"—strong enough to withstand the demands expected to be placed upon it during 1980, according to actuarial estimates. Despite the threat of increasing unemployment and accompanying increases in Job Insurance payment totals, the trust fund from which eligible jobless workers are paid should be sufficient to cover the additional claims caused by the recession.

At this year's midpoint, the fund, which is composed of employer taxes collected under the Iowa Job Insurance program and deposited in the United States Treasury, was 37 million dollars greater than at midpoint in 1979. This year, the balance at the end of June was \$145.9 million while at the end of June 1979, the balance was \$108.9 million. A record level of \$169.5 million was reached in May of this year.

However, during the second quarter of 1980 the state and nation entered a severe recessionary period. Claims for unemployment insurance increased rapidly with gross benefit payments averaging 68 percent more than a comparable 13 week period in 1979. During the 13 week period ending June 28, 1980, a total of \$45.3 million in gross unemployment insurance benefits were paid out, an average payment of \$3.5 million per week. The total payout in state unemployment insurance benefits for the first 26 weeks of 1980 exceeded \$89 million. Undoubtedly unemployment insurance benefits during calendar year 1980 will be substantially higher than the 1979 payments of \$111.1 million.

Because of the deepening recession the trust fund balance at the end of calendar year 1980 will undoubtedly be lower than the balance of \$152 million recorded at the end of 1979. In addition to increased unemployment adding to the benefit payout, the extended benefit program

Job Insurance Maximum Weekly Benefit Change

The maximum weekly Job Insurance benefit amount, paid to Iowa's eligible jobless workers, increased as of July 6. Iowa law requires Job Service to recompute the maximum weekly benefit each year at this time, according to a formula which the law outlines.

As a result of law revisions passed in 1979, the amount of Job Insurance weekly benefits is based on the number of dependents a worker has. This year's computation gives qualified workers with no dependents an increase of only three dollars a week, while workers with four dependents will receive \$14 more each week.

Gross wages paid to a mid-month average of 1,081,521 workers totaled \$12,941,877,616 in 1979. The average amount for each of the five dependent classes and, for comparison, the previous benefit amounts:

No. of Dependents	Max. % of Statewide Average Weekly Wage	Max. Weekly Benefit Amount*	Previous Max. Weekly Benefit Amount
0	58	\$134	\$131
1	60	139	131
2	62	143	131
3	65	150	138
4	70	162	148

*Amounts have been rounded to the next dollar, as required by law.

The new maximum benefit amounts will affect only those workers who file Job Insurance claims on or after July 6. Workers who filed before the effective date will receive benefits under the previous schedule. Workers currently receiving Job Insurance benefits continue to receive the same amount even though they are still collecting benefits after July 6.

continued on page 11...

continued on back page...

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

The National Scene

The national unemployment rate for May was estimated at 7.8 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis and 7.0 percent without the seasonal adjustment. The seasonally adjusted estimate for a year ago was 5.8 percent, the unadjusted rate was 5.2 percent. (The Iowa rate is not seasonally adjusted.)

National unadjusted figures showed unemployment at 7,318,000 this May, 472,000 higher than the previous month and 2,065,000 over the year ago 5,253,000 total.

Employment rose to 96,709,000, a gain of 143,000 over April's 96,566,000 tally and 489,000 more than the previous May total of 96,220,000.

This May, 3,436,000 persons were employed in agriculture across the nation, compared to 3,309,000 last year, an increase of 127,000. Employment in the non-agricultural industries totaled 93,273,000, or 362,000 more than the 92,911,000 workers employed last May.

...and in Iowa

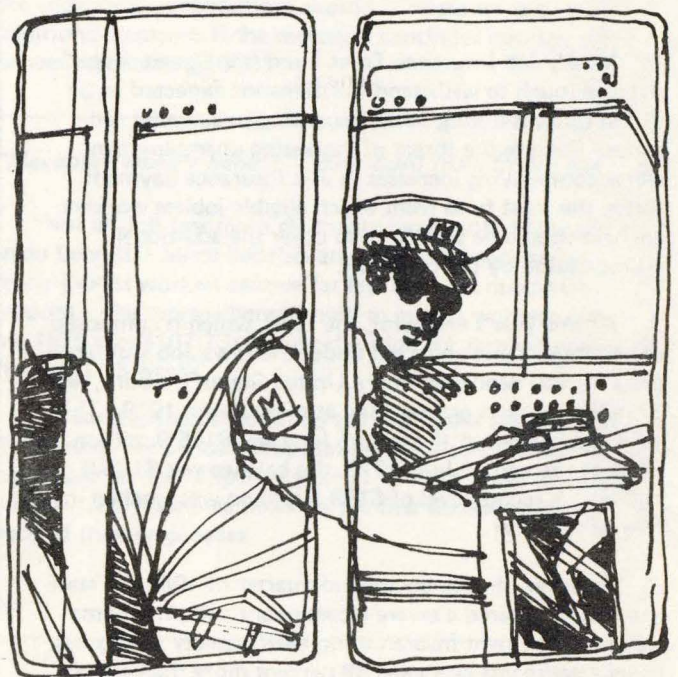
The estimated number of people unemployed in Iowa for the week containing the 12th of May, 1980 was 69,200. This figure represents 4.6 percent of the total labor force, estimated at 1,493,100. The rate in April was estimated at 4.4 percent, and in May a year ago, the state rate was 3.0 percent.

Compared to a month ago, an additional 5,000 were estimated to be unemployed. Total employment was able to show an increase; however, it was primarily due to a seasonal increase in agricultural employment and was not supported by the nonagricultural industry total.

Iowa's nonfarm employment fell over the month by 3,900 in contrast to previous trends. During the past five years, the state's nonfarm employment has averaged an increase of more than 11 percent between April and May. The drop from last year's total was of giant proportions. The May 1980 total of 1,125,300 was more than 17,000 below the May 1979 figure. Layoffs in the manufacturing area brought employment in that sector down 7,400 from the previous month and more than offset increases in the nonmanufacturing industries reporting 3,400 additional workers.

Within the manufacturing category, those industries producing durable goods were hardest hit with layoffs totaling 6,500. The durable goods manufacturers which showed less employment in May than in the preceding month included fabricated metals, lumber, electrical and transportation industries. In nondurable goods, rubber and plastics employment declined 1,500 but was partially offset by an increase in meat packing.

In nonmanufacturing, construction registered some increase but at a much lower rate than normally expected. Trade, usually a strong area of our economy, was down. Employment gains in restaurants and other services were not great enough to neutralize losses in filling station and/or car dealer employment. Services and local government reported near-normal increases.



Hours and Earnings data reflected a slowing employment picture. A general decline in the average workweek was responsible for a decline in the average weekly earnings. Construction machinery and contract construction experienced the greatest increases.

EMPLOYERS' PAGE

Jobs Tax Credit Program Extended

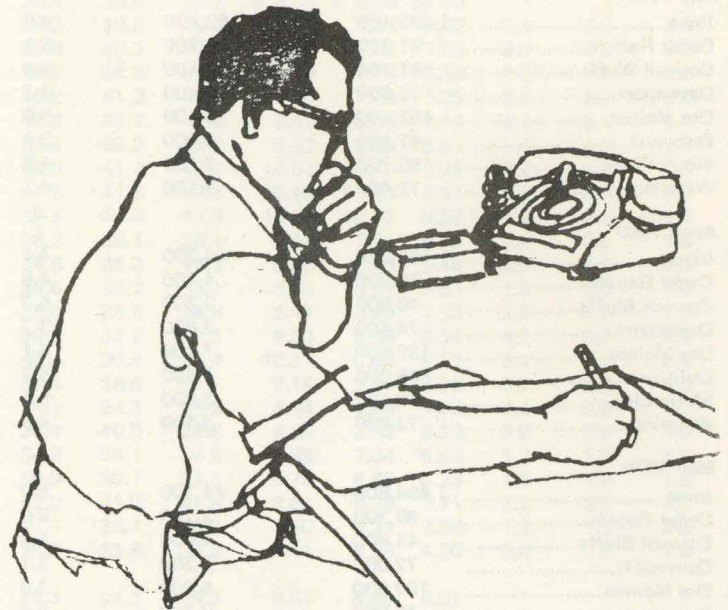
Iowa employers can continue to profit through the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program, since it has been extended by Congress for an additional year.

The program was originally due to expire on December 31, 1980, but has now been extended to December 31, 1981. This means employers can still qualify for the tax credit for up to one-and-one-half years. Employers will also appreciate the minimal paperwork, which takes only a few minutes to complete.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit is designed to encourage employers to hire workers who are traditionally hard to place, including low income youth, Vietnam era veterans, and ex-offenders released from prison during the last five years, plus persons on Supplemental Security Income, handicapped individuals and youth who are participating in cooperative education programs.

As of the end of May, Job Service had certified 487 employed workers for the tax credit. Additional certifications were made by Vocational Rehabilitation and Iowa schools with cooperative education programs.

A total of 3,721 tax credit certificates have been issued in Iowa since the program began.



This is how the tax credit program works: For each worker hired from one of the targeted groups, a business can deduct from its federal taxes up to 50 percent of the first \$6,000 paid to the worker in the first 12 months of employment. In addition, another tax credit of up to 25 percent of an employee's second-year salary (to a maximum of \$6,000) may also be deducted."

For further information, interested employers should contact their nearest Job Service of Iowa or Internal Revenue office.

Qualified Personnel Available

This is a good time to fill in or add to your management, mid-management, professional and technical rosters. Strange as it may seem, this is true... despite and also because of the economic downtrend. Many qualified workers are now available that would not be at liberty under normal conditions. Employers in varied fields have been forced to cut back, and in many cases this meant relieving excellently qualified workers of their jobs.

Job Service offices regularly receive calls from employers, praising and recommending former employees who had been reluctantly dismissed, asking assistance in finding them jobs in which their abilities would be utilized.

If you have room for good help in your organization, this is your opportunity to hire qualified workers who are experienced and well recommended. Check with your local Job Service office for management, mid-management, professional and technical availabilities.

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
May 1980							
Iowa.....	1,493,100	69,200	4.6	1,423,900	1,092,900	147,900	183,000
Cedar Rapids.....	91,600	4,700	5.1	86,900	77,900	6,100	2,900
Council Bluffs.....	41,300	2,400	5.8	38,900	*	*	*
Davenport.....	72,600	3,400	4.7	69,200	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	187,100	9,400	5.0	177,700	160,400	13,900	3,500
Dubuque.....	47,100	2,800	5.9	44,300	38,400	3,200	2,800
Sioux City.....	55,700	2,700	4.8	53,100	44,900	5,300	2,800
Waterloo.....	72,400	3,100	4.3	69,300	61,700	5,500	2,000
April 1980							
Iowa.....	1,465,200	64,200	4.4	1,401,000	1,096,100	143,000	162,000
Cedar Rapids.....	90,800	4,100	4.5	86,700	78,300	5,900	2,600
Council Bluffs.....	40,800	2,300	5.7	38,500	*	*	*
Davenport.....	74,400	2,800	3.7	71,700	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	185,800	7,700	4.1	178,100	161,600	13,500	3,100
Dubuque.....	46,600	2,400	5.2	44,200	38,600	3,100	2,400
Sioux City.....	55,300	3,000	5.4	52,200	44,600	5,100	2,500
Waterloo.....	72,300	3,100	4.3	69,200	62,100	5,300	1,800
May 1979							
Iowa.....	1,494,600	44,700	3.0	1,449,900	1,108,500	154,400	187,100
Cedar Rapids.....	89,300	2,700	3.0	86,700	77,500	6,200	3,000
Council Bluffs.....	44,800	1,900	4.2	42,900	*	*	*
Davenport.....	72,000	2,200	3.1	69,800	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	187,600	5,600	3.0	182,000	163,800	14,600	3,600
Dubuque.....	46,900	2,100	4.5	44,800	38,700	3,300	2,800
Sioux City.....	56,700	3,700	6.6	53,000	47,200	2,900	2,900
Waterloo.....	70,800	2,800	4.0	68,000	60,400	5,500	2,100

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		
	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
Cedar Rapids.....	\$342.91	\$344.73	\$315.75	40.2	40.7	40.9	\$ 8.53	\$ 8.47	\$7.72
Council Bluffs.....									
Davenport.....	427.44	435.12	379.96	41.1	42.0	41.3	10.40	10.36	9.20
Des Moines.....	333.59	342.42	302.51	38.3	39.0	38.1	8.71	8.78	7.94
Dubuque.....	384.47	419.89	365.71	37.4	39.8	40.1	10.28	10.55	9.12
Sioux City.....	345.72	328.32	279.89	43.0	42.2	40.8	8.04	7.78	6.86
Waterloo.....	435.66	431.96	398.79	41.1	41.1	42.2	10.60	10.51	9.45

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/		
	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$231.87	\$233.95	\$217.06	35.4	35.5	35.7	\$ 6.55	\$ 6.59	\$6.08	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	336.41	338.98	304.80	39.3	39.6	40.0	8.56	8.56	7.62	2.4	2.7	3.1
Durable Goods.....	342.68	346.93	314.11	39.8	40.2	40.9	8.61	8.63	7.68	2.0	2.3	3.0
Lumber & furniture.....	253.04	266.43	235.48	36.2	36.8	37.2	6.99	7.24	6.33	0.8	0.6	0.8
Stone, clay & glass products.....	319.02	315.18	309.44	40.9	41.2	42.8	7.80	7.65	7.23	3.6	3.7	6.8
Primary metal industries.....	410.71	409.03	361.23	43.6	43.7	42.8	9.42	9.36	8.44	5.2	5.4	5.1
Fabricated metal products.....	270.68	267.74	261.76	39.4	39.2	39.6	6.87	6.83	6.61	1.5	1.8	1.8
Machinery except electrical.....	410.86	421.17	383.87	40.8	41.7	42.7	10.07	10.10	8.99	2.2	3.0	3.9
Farm machinery.....	439.90	440.15	406.29	41.5	41.8	43.5	10.60	10.53	9.34	3.2	3.8	5.0
Construction & related machinery.....	427.10	452.09	400.98	39.4	41.4	41.9	10.84	10.92	9.57	1.5	2.5	3.4
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	284.21	282.32	251.08	38.2	38.1	38.1	7.44	7.41	6.59	0.8	0.9	1.0
Transportation equipment.....	230.72	226.98	220.04	34.8	35.3	40.3	6.63	6.43	5.46	0.4	0.6	1.9
Other durable goods.....	228.90	225.76	214.50	38.6	38.2	38.1	5.93	5.91	5.63	1.3	1.0	1.0
Nondurable Goods.....	326.10	324.56	290.27	38.5	38.5	38.6	8.47	8.43	7.52	3.2	3.3	3.3
Food & kindred products.....	371.33	373.32	334.43	39.8	39.8	40.1	9.33	9.38	8.34	4.7	5.0	4.4
Meat products.....	418.95	419.76	361.30	40.4	39.6	39.4	10.37	10.60	9.17	5.4	5.8	4.4
Grain mill products.....	341.84	343.93	351.96	37.4	38.6	42.1	9.14	8.91	8.36	3.7	3.9	5.0
Apparel & other textile products.....	152.29	152.29	144.27	34.3	34.3	35.8	4.44	4.44	4.03	0.5	0.6	0.9
Paper & allied products.....	270.28	264.80	252.57	39.4	40.0	39.9	6.86	6.62	6.33	2.6	2.6	3.0
Printing & publishing.....	264.13	268.16	233.48	34.8	35.1	34.9	7.59	7.64	6.69	1.2	1.2	1.6
Newspapers.....	208.58	204.16	195.00	30.9	30.7	31.3	6.75	6.65	6.23	1.6	1.5	1.8
Chemicals & allied products.....	364.20	346.09	320.74	42.3	41.3	41.6	8.61	8.38	7.71	3.2	2.4	3.0
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	316.68	316.61	269.37	37.7	38.1	36.9	8.40	8.31	7.30	1.2	1.3	2.8
Other nondurable goods.....	172.83	171.48	158.76	35.2	35.8	37.8	4.91	4.79	4.20	0.8	0.8	1.3
NONMANUFACTURING.....	201.34	202.03	188.99	34.3	34.3	34.3	5.87	5.89	5.51	*	*	*
Mining.....	313.50	306.20	303.69	45.5	44.7	47.9	6.89	6.85	6.34	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	398.22	413.70	369.02	38.7	38.7	38.6	10.29	10.69	9.56	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	347.38	349.05	329.01	39.7	39.8	41.7	8.75	8.77	7.89	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	174.63	173.97	163.30	33.2	33.2	33.6	5.26	5.24	4.86	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	185.80	185.40	173.53	35.8	36.0	37.0	5.19	5.15	4.69	*	*	*
Services.....	163.02	162.20	141.48	33.0	32.9	31.3	4.94	4.93	4.52	*	*	*

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		
	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
Total.....	35,676	34,058	19,418	10,088	8,094	7,623	19,889	21,048	12,822
Contract Construction.....	7,200	10,534	3,721	191*	190*	122*	4,687	7,879	2,545
Manufacturing.....	13,661	10,060	6,572	4,275	3,197	3,096	6,735	5,165	4,026
Durable Goods.....	9,269	7,061	3,503	2,701	2,096	1,865	4,727	3,494	2,436
Nondurable Goods.....	4,392	3,000	3,070	1,573*	1,101*	1,231	2,009	1,672*	1,590
Trade.....	8,017	7,061	4,166	2,852	2,389	2,067	4,616	4,048	2,900
Services.....	3,083	2,790	2,327	1,707*	1,441*	1,458	1,784	1,598*	1,516
All Other Industries.....	3,714	3,612	2,630	1,064	876*	880*	2,066	2,359	1,835

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

MAY 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	1,493,100	69,200	4.6	1,423,900	1,092,900	147,900	183,000
Cedar Rapids SMSA	91,600	4,700	5.1	86,900	77,900	6,100	2,900
Des Moines SMSA	187,100	9,400	5.0	177,700	160,400	13,900	3,500
Dubuque SMSA	47,100	2,800	5.9	44,300	38,400	3,200	2,800
Sioux City SMSA	55,700	2,700	4.8	53,100	44,900	5,300	2,800
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	72,400	3,100	4.3	69,300	61,700	5,500	2,000
Adair - Greenfield	5,210	180	3.5	5,030	2,440	560	2,030
Adams - Corning	2,800	80	3.0	2,710	1,320	390	1,010
Allamakee - Waukon	7,810	490	6.2	7,330	4,170	1,120	2,040
Appanoose - Centerville	6,240	670	10.7	5,580	3,690	880	1,010
Audubon - Audubon	4,540	130	2.8	4,420	2,230	630	1,560
Benton - Vinton	11,750	410	3.5	11,350	7,530	1,320	2,490
Black Hawk							
(Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	72,400	3,100	4.3	69,300	61,700	5,500	2,000
Boone - Boone	13,110	470	3.6	12,650	9,700	1,300	1,650
Bremer - Waverly	11,490	550	4.8	10,940	8,020	1,070	1,850
Buchanan - Independence	11,610	490	4.2	11,120	7,750	1,140	2,220
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	10,460	300	2.9	10,160	7,090	1,120	1,960
Butler - Allison	8,920	440	4.9	8,480	5,340	1,120	2,030
Calhoun - Rockwell City	6,590	190	2.9	6,400	3,940	850	1,620
Carroll - Carroll	12,040	530	4.4	11,510	7,090	2,030	2,390
Cass - Atlantic	9,530	340	3.6	9,190	5,660	1,390	2,140
Cedar - Tipton	9,120	240	2.6	8,880	5,540	1,190	2,160
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	25,630	1,420	5.5	24,210	20,590	2,150	1,470
Cherokee - Cherokee	8,300	230	2.7	8,080	5,230	980	1,860
Chickasaw - New Hampton	7,840	740	9.4	7,100	4,220	1,020	1,870
Clarke - Osceola	4,960	230	4.6	4,730	2,830	590	1,310
Clay - Spencer	10,400	410	3.9	9,990	7,150	1,180	1,670
Clayton - Guttenberg	11,070	590	5.3	10,480	5,670	1,720	3,100
Clinton - Clinton	29,510	1,370	4.6	28,150	22,890	2,590	2,670
Crawford - Denison	10,360	260	2.5	10,110	6,340	1,220	2,550
Dallas - Perry	13,390	690	5.2	12,700	9,580	1,260	1,860
Davis - Bloomfield	4,030	150	3.6	3,880	2,280	660	950
Decatur - Leon	4,600	180	4.0	4,420	2,830	540	1,050
Delaware - Manchester	9,700	530	5.5	9,170	5,250	1,420	2,510
Des Moines - Burlington	20,590	1,200	5.8	19,390	16,790	1,500	1,100
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	7,880	360	4.6	7,520	5,060	1,180	1,280
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	47,100	2,800	5.9	44,300	38,400	3,200	2,800
Emmet - Estherville	6,470	270	4.2	6,200	4,490	710	1,010
Fayette - Oelwein	12,680	670	5.3	12,010	7,880	1,470	2,650
Floyd - Charles City	8,340	1,090	13.1	7,240	5,000	830	1,410
Franklin - Hampton	6,930	170	2.5	6,760	3,600	930	2,240
Fremont - Sidney	6,150	80	1.4	6,060	3,700	790	1,580
Greene - Jefferson	6,120	420	6.8	5,700	3,260	810	1,630
Grundy - Grundy Center	6,710	240	3.6	6,470	3,930	570	1,970
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	6,160	250	4.1	5,900	3,290	820	1,790
Hamilton - Webster City	9,130	300	3.3	8,840	5,780	1,220	1,840
Hancock - Garner	8,210	710	8.7	7,500	4,780	890	1,820
Hardin - Iowa Falls	11,700	360	3.0	11,350	7,960	1,460	1,930
Harrison - Missouri Valley	7,540	290	3.8	7,250	4,300	1,050	1,910
Henry - Mount Pleasant	10,510	770	7.3	9,740	7,270	1,150	1,320
Howard - Cresco	5,940	340	5.7	5,600	3,010	890	1,710
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,910	230	4.0	5,680	3,530	780	1,370

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	4,880	150	3.0	4,730	2,390	790	1,550
Iowa - Marengo	9,730	260	2.6	9,470	6,190	1,200	2,080
Jackson - Maquoketa	11,010	760	6.9	10,250	6,550	1,270	2,430
Jasper - Newton	16,750	930	5.6	15,810	11,690	1,740	2,380
Jefferson - Fairfield	8,220	440	5.3	7,780	5,640	1,020	1,120
Johnson - Iowa City	45,750	1,340	2.9	44,410	38,780	3,290	2,340
Jones - Anamosa	10,550	390	3.7	10,160	6,700	1,260	2,200
Keokuk - Sigourney	5,930	350	5.9	5,580	2,910	700	1,980
Kossuth - Algona	12,100	620	5.1	11,480	6,520	1,770	3,200
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	22,170	1,170	5.3	21,000	17,640	2,150	1,210
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	91,600	4,700	5.1	86,900	77,900	6,100	2,900
Louisa - Wapello	5,560	220	3.9	5,340	4,010	500	840
Lucas - Chariton	4,940	260	5.3	4,680	3,180	540	960
Lyon - Rock Rapids	6,970	220	3.1	6,760	3,660	980	2,110
Madison - Winterset	6,100	320	5.2	5,780	3,640	630	1,510
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	10,550	470	4.5	10,070	6,970	1,310	1,790
Marion - Knoxville	16,580	500	3.0	16,080	12,850	1,690	1,540
Marshall - Marshalltown	20,480	800	3.9	19,690	15,430	2,130	2,130
Mills - Glenwood	7,050	140	1.9	6,910	5,000	620	1,290
Mitchell - Osage	6,690	540	8.1	6,150	3,420	950	1,780
Monona - Onawa	5,600	220	3.9	5,380	3,000	820	1,570
Monroe - Albia	5,070	350	6.8	4,730	3,440	590	700
Montgomery - Red Oak	7,080	300	4.2	6,780	4,530	850	1,410
Muscatine - Muscatine	20,860	810	3.9	20,060	16,720	1,830	1,510
O'Brien - Sheldon	8,110	270	3.3	7,840	4,690	1,250	1,900
Osceola - Sibley	3,840	120	3.2	3,720	1,970	550	1,200
Page - Shenandoah	9,930	320	3.2	9,620	6,360	1,070	2,190
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,580	240	4.2	5,340	3,080	810	1,450
Plymouth - Le Mars	12,180	370	3.1	11,810	7,560	1,160	3,090
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	4,980	130	2.7	4,850	2,520	640	1,690
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	168,000	8,400	5.0	159,600			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	10,850	400	3.7	10,450	7,210	1,110	2,130
Pottawattamie * Part - OMAHA SMSA	41,300	2,400	5.8	38,900			
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	3,480	80	2.2	3,400	1,510	480	1,420
Scott * Part of DRIM SMSA	72,600	3,400	4.7	69,200			
Sac - Sac City	6,920	220	3.1	6,710	3,460	920	2,330
Shelby - Harlan	7,210	200	2.8	7,010	3,970	1,000	2,040
Sioux - Orange City	16,870	530	3.1	16,350	10,400	2,360	3,590
Story - Ames	42,110	1,060	2.5	41,050	34,540	3,690	2,810
Tama - Tama-Toledo	10,260	190	1.9	10,070	6,170	1,290	2,610
Taylor - Bedford	3,720	90	2.3	3,640	1,510	530	1,600
Union - Creston	7,890	250	3.2	7,640	5,580	1,030	1,030
Van Buren - Keosauqua	4,170	230	5.6	3,940	2,490	540	910
Wapello - Ottumwa	18,340	1,150	6.3	17,190	14,630	1,640	920
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	19,100	1,000	5.2	18,100			
Washington - Washington	10,340	460	4.5	9,880	6,640	1,410	1,820
Wayne - Corydon	3,970	140	3.4	3,830	2,010	500	1,330
Webster - Fort Dodge	22,920	980	4.3	21,940	17,940	2,090	1,910
Winnebago - Forest City	6,050	700	11.6	5,350	3,480	700	1,170
Winneshiek - Decorah	12,150	550	4.5	11,600	7,040	1,460	3,110
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	47,900	2,300	4.8	45,600			
Worth - Northwood	4,550	450	9.8	4,110	2,490	420	1,200
Wright - Clarion	8,000	370	4.7	7,620	4,820	980	1,830

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

MAY 1980

Industry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Age Group		Weeks Claimed	
				Under 25	Over 54	Under 5	Over 15
Industry							
Total.....	29,553	719	21,082	9,914	5,829	8,678	6,839
Mining.....	124	1	111	38	35	17	52
Contract Construction.....	6,246	130	6,046	2,066	1,309	1,183	2,138
Manufacturing.....	12,592	288	8,071	4,146	2,324	4,547	2,176
Durable Goods.....	9,736	211	6,634	3,149	1,743	3,472	1,712
Nondurable Goods.....	2,856	77	1,437	997	581	1,075	464
Public Utilities.....	1,040	20	840	224	219	248	257
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	5,711	112	3,789	2,214	1,141	1,699	1,248
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	371	16	178	129	66	110	81
Services.....	1,784	49	785	546	420	521	417
State and Local Government.....	147	8	64	37	47	36	42
Information Not Available.....	1,539	95	1,199	515	268	318	428
Occupation							
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	337	5	211	48	77	93	96
Clerical/Sales.....	780	18	228	268	171	212	195
Service.....	345	6	162	159	84	82	83
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	44	4	42	29	4	15	10
Industrial Categories:							
By Type of Work							
Processing.....	271	8	186	89	65	71	76
Machine Trades.....	445	14	370	182	46	123	82
Bench Work.....	519	16	212	216	75	208	84
Structural Work.....	962	26	926	402	147	209	310
Miscellaneous.....	813	23	690	354	109	194	221
By Complexity							
High.....	274	4	256	96	39	80	60
Medium.....	429	13	356	174	66	107	89
Low.....	1,668	48	1,209	629	268	440	476
Information Not Available.....	25,037	599	18,055	8,167	5,051	7,471	5,682

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					
	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Worker With No Dependents			Married Worker With Three Dependents		
				May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$231.87	\$233.95	\$217.06	\$179.94	\$181.28	\$170.00	\$197.53	\$199.00	\$186.88
MANUFACTURING.....	336.41	338.98	304.80	245.07	246.59	226.32	270.87	272.62	249.30
Durable Goods.....	342.68	346.93	314.11	248.77	251.27	231.92	275.14	278.04	255.67
Nondurable Goods.....	326.10	324.56	290.27	238.99	238.08	217.21	263.84	262.79	238.99
NONMANUFACTURING.....	201.34	202.03	188.99	159.29	159.76	150.88	175.31	175.82	166.64
Mining.....	313.50	306.20	303.69	231.56	227.20	225.62	255.25	250.28	248.51
Contract Construction.....	398.22	413.70	369.02	280.43	288.88	264.30	312.59	322.60	293.10
Transportation & Public Utilities	347.38	349.05	329.01	251.54	252.52	240.71	278.35	279.49	265.83
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	174.63	173.97	163.30	140.88	140.42	132.81	157.71	157.29	149.87
Finance & Real Estate.....	185.80	185.40	173.53	148.71	148.43	140.10	164.69	164.44	157.02
Services.....	163.02	162.20	141.48	132.61	132.03	117.19	150.38	149.86	130.19

Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Change From:	
				Apr. 1980 to May 1980	May 1979 to May 1980
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1,125,300	1,129,200	1,142,700	- 3,900	- 17,400
MANUFACTURING	244,200	251,600	260,700	- 7,400	- 16,500
DURABLE GOODS	152,200	158,700	164,700	- 6,500	- 12,500
Lumber & furniture.....	8,500	9,100	10,400	- 600	- 1,900
Stone, clay & glass products.....	6,800	6,600	7,600	200	- 800
Primary metal industries.....	8,600	9,000	9,300	- 400	- 700
Fabricated metal products.....	17,100	18,300	19,700	- 1,200	- 2,600
Machinery except electrical.....	68,800	72,400	70,400	- 3,600	- 1,600
Farm machinery.....	28,600	30,700	29,800	- 2,100	- 1,200
Construction & related machinery.....	24,300	25,300	24,200	- 1,000	100
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	24,400	24,900	25,200	- 500	- 800
Transportation equipment.....	7,500	8,000	11,600	- 500	- 4,100
Other durable goods 2/.....	10,400	10,500	10,500	- 100	- 100
NONDURABLE GOODS	92,100	93,000	96,000	- 900	- 3,900
Food & kindred products.....	48,100	47,200	48,400	900	- 300
Meat products.....	24,200	23,600	24,300	600	100
Grain mill products.....	10,500	10,500	11,000	0	- 500
Bakery products.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Apparel & other textile products.....	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	200
Paper & allied products.....	3,900	3,900	4,000	0	- 100
Printing & publishing.....	17,300	17,500	17,700	- 200	- 400
Newspapers.....	7,400	7,500	7,500	- 100	- 100
Chemicals & allied products.....	8,000	8,100	8,000	- 100	0
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	8,400	9,900	11,500	- 1,500	- 3,100
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	2,000	2,200	2,200	- 200	- 200
NONMANUFACTURING	881,000	877,600	882,100	3,400	- 1,100
Nonmetallic mining.....	2,500	2,400	2,600	100	- 100
Contract construction.....	48,400	47,700	59,300	700	- 10,900
Transportation & public utilities.....	58,000	58,100	58,800	- 100	- 800
Railroad transportation.....	7,800	7,800	8,900	0	- 1,100
Communication.....	13,900	14,100	14,200	- 200	- 300
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10,600	10,500	10,300	100	300
Wholesale & retail trade.....	286,200	286,600	287,000	- 400	- 800
Wholesale trade.....	74,400	74,600	75,300	- 200	- 900
Retail trade.....	211,700	212,000	211,700	- 300	0
Retail, general merchandise.....	26,700	27,200	27,300	- 500	- 600
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	58,900	58,500	56,500	400	2,400
Banking.....	18,100	18,100	17,600	0	500
Insurance carriers & agents.....	23,600	23,500	22,400	100	1,200
Services.....	210,300	208,800	205,300	1,500	5,000
Medical & other health services.....	75,800	75,200	73,200	600	2,600
Government.....	216,900	215,600	212,500	1,300	4,400
Federal government.....	23,800	23,700	20,100	100	3,700
State government.....	55,500	55,700	54,700	- 200	800
Local government.....	137,600	136,100	137,800	1,500	- 200
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	1,900	1,000	1,000	900	900

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

	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants & Renewals.....	23,193	10,458	24,815	11,356	23,156	11,250
Total placements..Transactions.....	8,966	3,397	10,919	4,645	12,631	4,111
Nonagricultural.....	8,776	3,379	10,600	4,595	12,396	4,091
Agricultural.....	190	18	319	65	235	20
New job openings 1/.....	9,971	*	12,298	*	16,818	*
Active applicants..End of Month...	83,159	38,697	79,232	37,386	72,040	37,806
JOB INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	23,421	6,750	22,483	5,315	10,673	4,169
Continued claims.....	136,907	39,460	148,129	35,019	78,358	30,609
First payments issued.....	12,071	3,717	10,418	3,128	5,682	2,511
Total weeks paid.....	128,529	37,045	146,590	34,094	85,827	33,839
Total payments.....	\$14,356,060	\$3,445,567	\$16,373,191	\$3,086,397	\$9,197,481	\$3,070,112
Average weekly payment.....	\$111.70	\$93.01	\$111.69	\$90.53	\$106.17	\$90.73
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$114.63	\$97.02	\$114.62	\$94.76	\$108.73	\$93.33

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.

*Data not available.

Job Placement Activity includes all funding.

Table X - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
MANUFACTURING.....	2.8	2.0	4.4	1.3	1.1	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	6.8	4.3	5.0	0.8	0.9	1.9	5.3	2.8	2.3
Durable Goods.....	1.8	1.5	3.7	0.7	0.8	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	8.3	4.2	5.2	0.6	0.7	1.6	7.0	3.0	3.1
Stone, clay & glass products.....	3.1	7.0	7.4	0.7	0.7	5.0	1.5	5.8	1.9	5.2	3.7	2.6	0.4	0.9	1.6	*	2.0	0.1
Primary metal industries.....	0.8	1.7	3.7	0.4	1.4	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.5	3.0	3.4	0.6	1.2	2.4	3.3	1.1	0.3
Fabricated metal products.....	3.9	3.0	4.5	1.5	1.1	3.5	2.2	1.7	0.9	9.2	8.1	6.5	0.9	1.1	2.1	7.7	6.1	3.9
Machinery except electrical.....	1.2	0.8	2.7	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	6.0	4.1	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	4.7	3.1	0.2
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	1.3	0.9	3.9	0.3	0.4	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	5.9	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	4.9	1.2	0.1
Other durable goods.....	2.8	1.7	4.4	1.4	1.4	3.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	17.8	4.5	15.4	0.9	1.2	2.4	16.3	2.9	12.6
Nondurable Goods.....	4.3	2.7	5.6	2.3	1.6	3.8	1.7	1.0	1.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	1.1	1.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.1
Food & kindred products.....	5.8	3.4	6.4	3.1	1.7	4.3	2.5	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.2	5.6	1.1	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.4	2.0
Meat products.....	7.3	5.1	7.9	2.6	1.9	4.8	4.4	2.9	2.0	3.2	3.3	8.2	1.0	1.3	3.0	1.4	1.3	3.8
Printing & publishing.....	1.9	1.9	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.4	1.9	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	4.6	1.6	4.9	1.0	0.5	3.1	2.7	0.4	1.4	17.8	15.8	3.9	0.5	0.8	2.9	16.0	14.1	0.1
Other nondurable goods.....	2.2	2.3	6.0	1.6	2.0	5.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	2.4	3.3	4.2	1.3	1.6	3.3	0.6	1.2	0.3

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

A Few Words About the Job Service Improvement Program (JSIP)

This is the first of a series of JSIP columns to be included in the ILM from time to time. On behalf of the employers of Iowa, I want to express my appreciation of the opportunity to communicate concerning matters of mutual interest and thank Job Service personnel throughout the state for their support and cooperation in our joint effort to more effectively meet Iowa's employment needs.

The Job Service Improvement Program is designed to further employer-Job Service communication and cooperation with improvement in the delivery of services to Iowa as the ultimate goal. Local, state, regional and national committees are working with the system to make the system work better. In Iowa, 25 local JSIP committees participate in the program. Employers and Job Service representatives get together, listen to and help each other. Through this cooperative effort both have benefited and, service to employer and employees is improved.

The relationship between Job Service of Iowa and Iowa employers should be a cooperative rather than an adversarial one. We should help each other to do our work better. Our job listings can help Job Service to fulfill its function, and Job Service assistance in finding qualified workers will help employers to operate with greater efficiency and profit. By working together, we can both achieve a greater measure of success and make Iowa a better place to work.

It's good business to hire through Job Service, the world's largest employment agency. By taking advantage of the services it provides, you receive a good return on an investment. As an employer, you help to pay the costs of Job Service with your federal unemployment taxes, so utilizing the services offered by the agency means getting the most for your money—the best return for every business dollar spent.

If you haven't been using Job Service, try it. You may like it.

JSIP Bulletin

REGIONAL MEETING, September 24-25, Kansas City, for Local JSIP Chairpersons. An *employer meeting for employers*—Regional and state meetings will be combined during the session, with time allotted for state committees to meet. Items on the agenda are: JSIP funding for FY 1981, legislation affecting Job Service, local and regional JSIP objectives and goals, a question and answer period. Speakers will include: Dick Weber, Chairman National JSIP Committee; Charles Wood, Jr., Director of Employment Service; Dick Miskimins, Regional Administrator, Region VII.

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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE—*Can Business and Government Work Together?* and *Handbook for Job Service Employer Committee*, written and published by the National JSIP Committee, are now available. The first is an introduction to the relationship between Job Service and employers, the latter is a nuts and bolts approach to forming and maintaining a JSIP committee. Both may be ordered through your local Job Service office or through Jack Spear, JSIP State Coordinator.

created by the Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 will probably trigger on during July or August of this year. The national "on" indicator or trigger sets the program in motion for all states when the 13 week average rate of seasonally adjusted insured unemployment equals or exceeds 4.5 percent. The 13 week average for the week ending June 14, 1980 was 4 percent.

An extended benefit period begins at the start of the third week after the rate is triggered. The basic purpose of the program is to allow unemployment insurance recipients who have exhausted their benefits during a period of high insured unemployment to receive additional payments for a maximum of 13 weeks. Funding of the program is provided jointly by the state and federal government on an equal basis. However, a government reimbursable employer bears the entire cost of the extended benefit program.

The trust fund balance will also be affected by an increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount in July. Claimants filing initial claims on and after July 7, 1980 will be eligible for the following maximum benefit amounts:

Number of Dependents	Maximum Benefit Amount	
	July 1979	July 1980
0	\$131	\$134
1	131	139
2	131	143
3	138	150
4 or more	148	162

Because of the uncertainty of the economy, it is difficult to predict benefit payments for the last half of 1980. The high unemployment experienced during the

continued on back page...

first half of the year will most likely continue through the second half of 1980 and into 1981, and the extended benefit program will probably be in force most of the second half of 1980. This coupled with the midyear increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount could bring unemployment insurance benefit payments for the last half of 1980 in the \$80 - \$120 million range. If the economy improves, payments could be in the lower end of the range but if unemployment continues to rise, payment could be in the upper area of the range.

The other side of the coin, which determines the health of the trust fund, is receipts. In calendar year 1979, contributions from employers totaled \$155.7 million (not including payments of reimbursable employers). During that year, tax table II was in effect and yielded an average tax of approximately 3 percent of taxable wages on merit rated employers. The tax rates were lowered for most employers in 1980 when tax table III was legislated. Tax table III yields approximately 2.6 percent of taxable wages.

Unless legislated, the tax table is determined each year as of July 1 for the next calendar year. It is based on a formula which takes into consideration (1) the total wages in covered employment (2) the fund balance at the end of June and (3) the highest benefit cost for a 12 month period in the past 10 years.

Tax Table III was legislated as the lowest tax payable by employers for 1981. Contributions will be based on the first \$8,000 of wages per employee in 1981. The taxable wage base was \$7,400 in 1980 and \$6,900 in 1979.

Contributions during the period January through June 1980 totaled approximately \$78 million compared to \$80 million during the same period in 1979. Contributions for all of 1980 should fall in the range of \$142 - \$148 million (excluding reimbursable contributions), in contrast to the \$152 million received last year.

Based on the above assumptions, as summarized in the table below, the possible balance in the trust fund at the end of 1980 would fall in the \$85 - \$131 million dollar range:

Trust Fund Balance at the End of 1979	Gross Benefit Payment* Estimates in 1980	Contribution Estimates in 1980
\$152 million	\$169 - \$209 million	\$142 - \$148 million

*Gross benefit payments are payments not adjusted for refunds and other miscellaneous deductions. Net payments are usually 4-6 percent less. Gross benefit payment in the first half of 1980 exceeded \$89 million.

Projections for 1981 are not reliable at this time since the shape of the present recession continues to be unclear. If it were to conform to the average of the last six, the recession would last 11 months; however, economic forecasters now believe this recession may be more severe than the average. They do not expect it to be as severe as the 1973-1975 recession, however. The 1973-1975 recession lasted 16 months and was the longest and most severe business decline since the *great depression*.

If these predictions are true, it is expected that benefit payments will remain higher than normal through the first or second quarter of 1981.

Contributions to the trust fund are normally the highest the first half of a calendar year. If the trust fund enters 1981 with a balance in the \$85 - \$131 million range the additional contributions should alleviate some of the additional demands if the recession continues into the first or second quarter of 1981.

"Maximum Weekly Benefit"...continued from front page

Not all Job Insurance claimants can qualify for maximum benefits. Since benefits are based on wages earned, many jobless workers receive far less than the maximum amount. The average benefit paid to jobless workers during 1979 was \$107.73; average duration for receiving benefits was 11.5 weeks.

In addition to determining the maximum weekly benefit amount, the annual computation calculates the taxable wage base for the following year. For 1981, Iowa employers will pay Job Insurance taxes on the first \$8,000 earned by each of their employees.

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



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