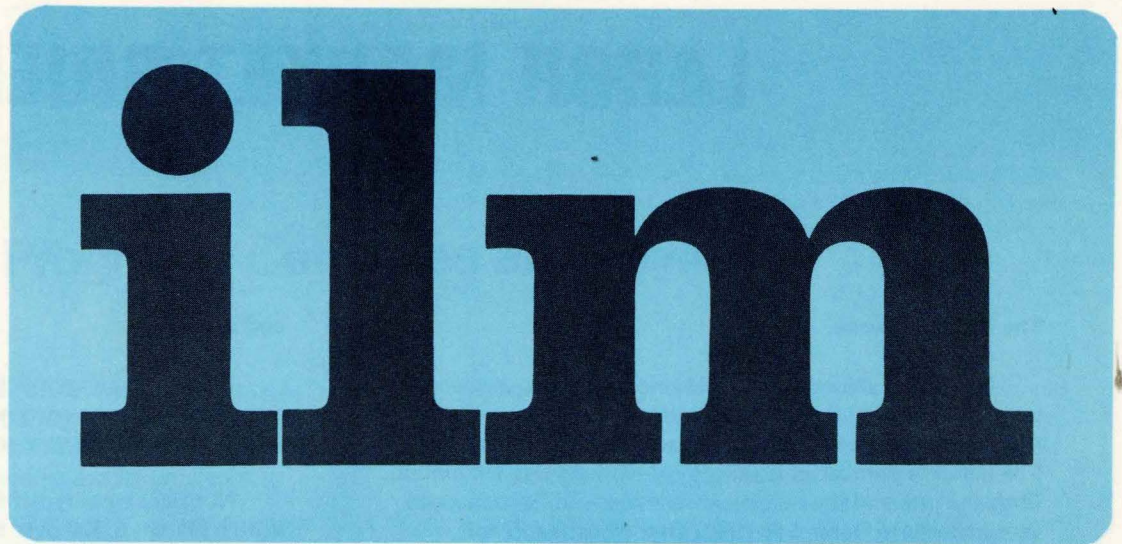


IOWA
LABOR
MARKET
May 1981

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

IOWA
DEPARTMENT
OF
JOB SERVICE

Research &
Analysis Department



Trust Fund Revisions Provided in the New Job Insurance Bill

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The new Job Insurance bill, recently passed by the Iowa Legislature and approved by Governor Ray, May 4, provides tax savings to employers and includes several changes to bring Iowa's law into conformity with federal legislation. The provisions marked with asterisks (*) will be effective January 1, 1982. The remainder will be in force when the Amendment to the Iowa Employment Security Law takes effect July 1, 1981, covering all unemployment compensation benefits received for the period beginning on or after July 5, 1981. The new provisions are:

*The bill will mean an across the board tax-saving to businesses, since it bypasses the \$100 million scheduled tax increase—\$50 million for 1982 and another \$50 million for 1983. The new provision mandates the use of tax table 3 for 1982 and 1983, rather than table 1, the highest tax table, estimated to be required in 1982 under the current law.

*Employers with a record of few layoffs may profit more substantially from the revised regulations. Those with a reserve of 7.5 percent or higher who have not laid off workers during the past six years will not be required to pay any unemployment compensation tax. Under the present law, employers are exempt from payment after ten layoff-free years, instead of six. The revision states that employers will receive a zero rate whenever tax table 3 through 9 is in effect, their reserve is 7.5 percent or higher, and there are no benefit charges for 24 quarters. The current law grants employers a zero tax rate whenever table 4 through 9 is in effect and there have been no charges against their account for 40 quarters.

*Employers who have experienced a large number of layoffs, on the other hand, may pay a higher percentage under the revised law. The tax ceiling for "red balance" employers, those who have had more claims for unemployment compensation benefits than funds in their reserve

accounts to pay them, will increase five-tenths of a percentage point. This raises the maximum tax levy to 6.5 percent. The increase applies only to employers who have been "red balance" employers for over one year when the provision goes into effect January 1, 1982.

Through this provision, red balance employers may climb out of their indebted status and eventually be able to pay for all of the claims against them, relieving the Trust Fund, and the other employers who contribute to it, of the responsibility for those claims.

However, the levy will increase to 9 percent if an employer continues to remain "red balance" for seven years. If the employer is "red balance" for two consecutive years, a five-tenths of a percentage point surcharge is added, and an additional five-tenths of a percentage point is added each year the employer's account remains "red balance" until the maximum levy is reached.

*Most new employers will get a break in the revised version of the Unemployment Insurance law. They will receive a tax rate of rank 9, but not less than 1.8 percent. Their rate for 1982 will be 1.8 percent, instead of a computed rate, which ordinarily would be much higher. The lower rate will be extended to 20 quarters, or five years, of chargeability, instead of the eight quarters, or two years, currently designated. Extension of the lower tax rate period will eliminate a large increase in taxes and enable new employers to build up greater reserve before they move to a computed rate.

Reimbursable employers will be relieved of charges against their accounts for benefits paid to their part-time workers who have been laid off by their full-time employers. Schools, volunteer fire departments and other part-time

continued on back page

LABOR MARKET BRIEFS

The National Scene...

Nationally, March's unemployment rate was unchanged from February's 7.3 percentage but was down three-tenths of a percentage point from last year's high of 7.6 percent. The nation's number of unemployed workers was 7.8 million. Both the rate and the number of unemployed have changed very little since December 1980, after adjustments for seasonality. Unemployment rates for most major worker groups have also been relatively stable for the past several months. March rates were: 7.1 percent for full-time workers, 5.9 percent for adult men, 6.6 percent for adult women, 19.1 percent for teenagers, 6.5 percent for white workers and 13.7 percent for black and other workers.

The number of discouraged workers, persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any, totaled 1.1 million, slightly above the level of the previous quarter and 165,000 higher than a year earlier.

March's total of employees on nonagricultural payrolls was unchanged from February's 91.6 million figure. The number of payroll jobs had advanced by 1.8 million from July through February, recouping losses which occurred in early 1980. However, not all industries have recovered from the 1980 recession effects.

The hourly earnings of production workers on private payrolls rose 0.7 percent over the month, and average weekly earnings increased 1.0 percent, averaging \$249.92, or \$2.82 more per week than in February.

and in Iowa...

Iowa's unemployment rate fell to 5.2 percent in March, a five-tenths of one percentage point decrease from the 5.7 February rate. The year-ago rate was 4.3 percent.

Nonfarm employment in the state rose to 1,076,200 during March, 6,300 over the February figure, with nonmanufacturing industries mainly responsible for the over the month gain. Employment increases totaling 1,000 in durable goods manufacturing, mostly in nonelectrical machinery, failed to offset a decline of 1,200 in industries producing nondurable goods.

In nonmanufacturing, retail trade showed the largest single gain—2,900, stemming from a seasonal employment rise in eating and drinking establishments. Contract construction gained 1,700 due to warmer weather, and services were up 1,100 as a result of scattered small gains. Government employment went down 400, mostly in local municipalities.

Gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing earnings contributed to a rise in the private sector's average weekly salary wage. Workers averaged \$247.79 a week during March, \$4.60 a week more than in February. Manufacturing workers earned \$364.17 a week, on the average, compared to \$356.90 in the preceding month. The greatest increase in the manufacturing sector was \$28.89 in rubber and plastic products, the result of a gain of nearly almost three hours in the average workweek and seven cents in hourly pay. The next highest gain was an increase of \$19.58 a week in the transportation equipment manufacturing segment.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, the workweek was 36 minutes longer in March than in February, with no change in hourly earnings.

EMPLOYERS' PAGE

Special Programs Cut Taxes and Payroll

Many Iowa employers have discovered the advantages of several programs, available through Job Service of Iowa, designed to aid employers economically while providing employment for individuals needing special assistance in preparing for and finding jobs.

Two of these—the Work Incentive (WIN) program, which assists persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to become gainfully employed, and the Targeted Job Tax Credit (TJTC) program, which provides tax credit for hiring certain targeted group members—lighten payroll and tax costs of employers who participate.

The WIN program, administered through Job Service of Iowa and county Social Services offices, covers as much as 50 percent of an employee's wages plus additional expenses incurred during the training period. WIN pays for all training-related tools, equipment and work attire and for time spent in classroom training during working hours. In addition, any extraordinary costs involved in the training are covered. For example, losses due to poor product quality during the first months of pottery making training are covered by WIN, or extra costs in exotic welding training, for gas, welding rods and materials used. Employers who hire WIN registrants qualify for an additional benefit—a WIN/Welfare Tax Credit.

In addition, savings accrue to all Iowa taxpayers, since the hiring of WIN registrants means less financial responsibility on the part of the state. During the first two quarters of the current fiscal year—October 1, 1980 through March 31, 1981—the Work Incentive program reduced state welfare payments by slightly more than \$3 million. Savings to taxpayers were more than triple the Department of Labor cost of \$946,064 for the same period of the previous year. Medicaid and Food Stamp program expenditures were also lowered due to grant reductions to WIN participants, and tax returns were increased by payments from WIN registrants at work.

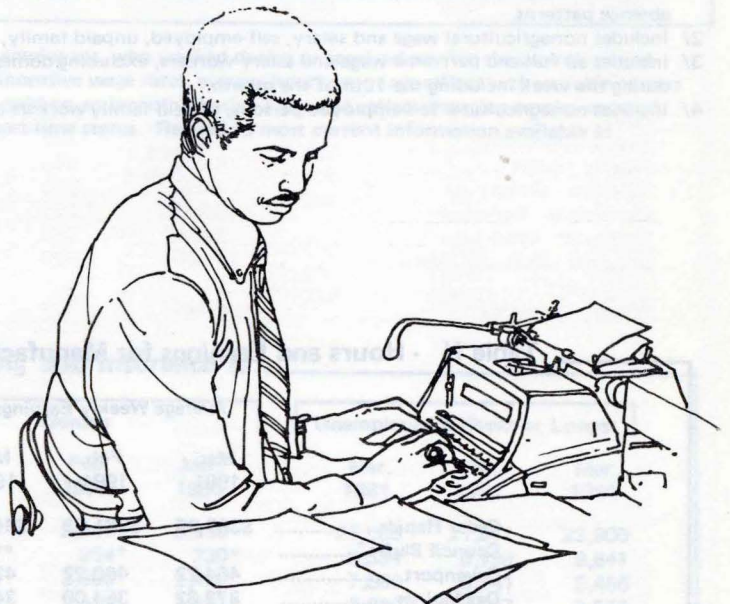
The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program permits a tax deduction for each "targeted" worker hired. An employer can deduct from federal income taxes a maximum of 50 percent of the first \$6,000 paid to each worker before the program expires on December 31. No limitation has been placed on the number of eligible workers hired. Certifications are issued by Job Service of Iowa.

The groups of workers targeted for the program are ones which traditionally have trouble finding jobs. They include:

- Low income youth, 18-24
- Certain handicapped persons
- Low-income Vietnam era veterans under age 35
- Youths, 16-19, participating in cooperative education programs
- Persons on Supplemental Security Income
- Ex-offenders hired within five years of conviction or prison release

Many employers have already profited from the program. More than 8,583 TJTC certifications have been issued to Iowa employers for a potential tax savings of over \$7.3 million.

For further information about these programs, contact Max Allender, Job Service Targeted Job Tax Credit Coordinator or Pete Downie, Job Service of Iowa WIN Coordinator. The address for both is: Job Service of Iowa, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.



Employers' Page continued on page 11

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 1981							
Iowa.....	1,386,700	72,000	5.2	1,314,700	1,043,000	137,400	134,300
Cedar Rapids.....	86,800	5,300	6.1	81,500	73,800	5,600	2,100
Council Bluffs.....	40,100	2,400	6.0	37,700	*	*	*
Davenport.....	72,700	3,700	5.1	69,000	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	182,200	8,600	4.7	173,600	157,800	13,300	2,600
Dubuque.....	44,300	3,900	8.8	40,500	35,600	2,900	2,000
Sioux City.....	51,300	2,800	5.5	48,500	41,600	4,800	2,100
Waterloo.....	67,600	3,700	5.5	63,900	57,400	5,000	1,500
February 1981							
Iowa.....	1,369,900	78,000	5.7	1,291,900	1,036,500	136,500	118,900
Cedar Rapids.....	86,000	5,200	6.0	80,800	73,300	5,600	1,900
Council Bluffs.....	39,800	2,500	6.3	37,300	*	*	*
Davenport.....	73,200	4,000	5.5	69,200	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	182,100	8,800	4.8	173,200	157,700	13,200	2,300
Dubuque.....	44,000	4,100	9.3	39,900	35,300	2,900	1,800
Sioux City.....	51,600	3,200	6.2	48,300	41,700	4,800	1,900
Waterloo.....	67,500	4,000	6.0	63,500	57,200	5,000	1,300
March 1980							
Iowa.....	1,424,600	61,300	4.3	1,363,200	1,081,700	144,200	137,300
Cedar Rapids.....	90,900	3,800	4.1	87,100	78,900	6,100	2,200
Council Bluffs.....	41,000	2,400	5.9	38,600	*	*	*
Davenport.....	75,400	3,000	4.0	72,400	*	*	*
Des Moines.....	185,200	6,800	3.7	178,300	161,900	13,800	2,600
Dubuque.....	46,300	2,600	5.6	43,700	38,500	3,200	2,100
Sioux City.....	54,000	2,800	5.3	51,200	43,900	5,100	2,200
Waterloo.....	70,500	2,900	4.1	67,600	60,500	5,300	1,500

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, 1980 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. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Cedar Rapids.....	\$367.35	\$361.03	\$342.79	39.8	39.2	41.5	\$ 9.23	\$ 9.21	\$ 8.26
Council Bluffs.....									
Davenport.....	464.22	460.22	434.92	40.9	40.8	41.9	11.35	11.28	10.38
Des Moines.....	372.62	354.00	344.67	39.1	37.5	39.8	9.53	9.44	8.66
Dubuque.....	421.08	420.03	401.79	39.8	39.7	39.9	10.58	10.58	10.07
Sioux City.....	328.05	334.09	312.16	40.4	40.3	41.4	8.12	8.29	7.54
Waterloo.....	469.32	446.64	427.46	38.5	36.7	41.3	12.19	12.17	10.35

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. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$247.79	\$243.19	\$235.21	34.9	34.3	35.8	\$ 7.10	\$ 7.09	\$ 6.57	*	*	*
MANUFACTURING.....	364.17	356.90	335.24	39.2	38.5	40.1	9.29	9.27	8.36	2.6	2.8	2.9
Durable Goods.....	370.60	363.78	345.10	39.3	38.7	40.6	9.43	9.40	8.50	2.4	2.5	2.8
Lumber & furniture.....	287.18	276.40	258.49	38.6	37.2	37.3	7.44	7.43	6.93	1.4	0.9	0.9
Stone, clay & glass products.....	343.48	345.91	325.13	42.3	42.6	42.5	8.12	8.12	7.65	4.3	3.9	4.7
Primary metal industries.....	447.17	444.72	400.90	44.1	43.6	43.2	10.14	10.20	9.28	5.7	5.7	5.6
Fabricated metal products.....	282.00	282.00	265.38	37.5	37.5	39.2	7.52	7.52	6.77	1.2	1.4	1.7
Machinery except electrical.....	454.46	446.06	422.26	39.9	39.3	42.1	11.39	11.35	10.03	3.1	3.5	3.6
Farm machinery.....	479.31	474.32	438.48	39.0	38.5	41.8	12.29	12.32	10.49	4.8	5.5	4.3
Construction & related machinery.....	460.18	450.43	454.95	39.5	39.1	42.4	11.65	11.52	10.73	1.2	1.2	3.6
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	296.43	296.54	285.18	37.1	37.3	38.8	7.99	7.95	7.35	0.9	0.9	1.0
Transportation equipment.....	284.07	264.49	211.94	39.4	37.2	35.8	7.21	7.11	5.92	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other durable goods.....	251.08	240.07	231.67	38.1	36.1	39.2	6.59	6.65	5.91	0.9	1.0	2.2
Nondurable Goods.....	355.42	345.57	319.51	39.1	38.1	39.3	9.09	9.07	8.13	3.0	3.2	3.1
Food & kindred products.....	394.61	384.84	361.67	39.5	38.6	40.5	9.99	9.97	8.93	3.8	4.2	4.3
Meat products.....	437.47	422.99	400.77	39.2	37.7	40.4	11.16	11.22	9.92	4.2	4.7	4.6
Grain mill products.....	389.05	380.39	340.57	40.4	39.5	40.4	9.63	9.63	8.43	3.0	3.5	3.7
Apparel & other textile products.....	169.34	163.34	152.34	34.7	33.2	36.1	4.88	4.92	4.22	0.5	0.7	1.1
Paper & allied products.....	306.60	304.72	264.92	42.0	41.8	40.2	7.30	7.29	6.59	2.8	3.3	2.4
Printing & publishing.....	301.03	296.31	273.39	36.4	35.7	36.5	8.27	8.30	7.49	2.2	2.5	1.9
Newspapers.....	221.83	221.29	200.53	31.2	31.3	30.2	7.11	7.07	6.64	1.6	1.3	1.6
Chemicals & allied products.....	391.86	382.62	337.71	42.0	42.0	41.9	9.33	9.11	8.06	2.6	2.6	2.6
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	361.89	333.00	311.85	39.9	37.0	37.8	9.07	9.00	8.25	2.2	1.8	1.8
Other nondurable goods.....	202.27	194.67	173.90	39.2	37.8	37.0	5.16	5.15	4.70	1.6	1.3	1.1
NONMANUFACTURING.....	211.68	207.90	200.66	33.6	33.0	34.3	6.30	6.30	5.85	*	*	*
Mining.....	289.91	290.18	295.03	43.4	44.1	44.1	6.68	6.58	6.69	*	*	*
Contract construction.....	425.20	419.40	409.26	37.2	36.0	38.0	11.43	11.65	10.77	*	*	*
Transportation & public utilities.....	363.40	360.11	344.57	39.5	39.1	40.3	9.20	9.21	8.55	*	*	*
Wholesale & retail trade.....	189.66	185.47	176.21	32.7	32.2	33.5	5.80	5.76	5.26	*	*	*
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	206.86	206.61	186.00	35.3	35.5	35.7	5.86	5.82	5.21	*	*	*
Services.....	171.95	170.42	157.94	32.2	31.5	32.7	5.34	5.41	4.83	*	*	*

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, 1980 benchmark levels) *Data not available

Table IV - Iowans Receiving Job Insurance 1/

	Total			Women			Unemployed 5 Weeks or Longer		
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Total.....	38,123	42,185	33,726	9,039	9,140	6,950	27,666	27,911	23,900
Contract Construction.....	11,907	13,894	12,588	217*	254*	230*	9,334	9,139	9,641
Manufacturing.....	10,721	12,201	8,231	3,153	3,396	2,480	7,580	8,241	5,456
Durable Goods.....	7,607	9,022	5,256	1,790*	2,164	1,361*	5,610	6,337	3,556
Nondurable Goods.....	3,113	3,179	2,976	1,363*	1,232*	1,119*	1,970	1,903*	1,899
Trade.....	7,760	7,867	6,341	2,783	2,604	2,086	5,397	5,142	4,347
Services.....	3,430	3,603	2,687	1,790*	1,853	1,338*	2,326	2,308	1,719
All Other Industries.....	4,304	4,620	3,877	1,096*	1,032*	815*	3,028	3,082	2,736

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 1981

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	1,386,700	72,000	5.2	1,314,700	1,043,000	137,400	134,300
Cedar Rapids SMSA	86,800	5,300	6.1	81,500	73,800	5,600	2,100
Des Moines SMSA	182,200	8,600	4.7	173,600	157,800	13,300	2,600
Dubuque SMSA	44,300	3,900	8.8	40,500	35,600	2,900	2,000
Sioux City SMSA	51,300	2,800	5.5	48,500	41,600	4,800	2,100
Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA	67,600	3,700	5.5	63,900	57,400	5,000	1,500
Adair - Greenfield	4,190	120	2.9	4,070	2,110	470	1,490
Adams - Corning	2,520	70	2.7	2,450	1,330	380	740
Allamakee - Waukon	6,650	600	9.0	6,050	3,610	940	1,500
Appanoose - Centerville	5,740	550	9.6	5,190	3,620	840	740
Audubon - Audubon	3,900	140	3.7	3,760	2,050	560	1,140
Benton - Vinton	10,410	590	5.7	9,820	6,810	1,180	1,830
Black Hawk (Waterloo - Cedar Falls SMSA)	67,600	3,700	5.5	63,900	57,400	5,000	1,500
Boone - Boone	11,950	510	4.2	11,440	9,040	1,190	1,210
Bremer - Waverly	10,610	560	5.3	10,050	7,690	1,000	1,360
Buchanan - Independence	10,460	600	5.7	9,860	7,160	1,070	1,630
Buena Vista - Storm Lake	10,260	320	3.1	9,950	7,380	1,130	1,440
Butler - Allison	7,540	470	6.3	7,070	4,620	970	1,490
Calhoun - Rockwell City	5,900	220	3.7	5,680	3,710	780	1,190
Carroll - Carroll	11,380	520	4.6	10,860	7,120	1,980	1,760
Cass - Atlantic	8,520	400	4.7	8,120	5,280	1,260	1,570
Cedar - Tipton	7,880	260	3.3	7,620	4,990	1,050	1,580
Cerro Gordo - Mason City	23,430	1,240	5.3	22,190	19,160	1,950	1,080
Cherokee - Cherokee	7,330	300	4.0	7,040	4,790	880	1,370
Chickasaw - New Hampton	6,740	650	9.6	6,090	3,830	890	1,370
Clarke - Osceola	4,630	220	4.7	4,420	2,880	580	960
Clay - Spencer	9,780	420	4.3	9,360	7,010	1,130	1,220
Clayton - Guttenberg	9,920	700	7.1	9,220	5,350	1,590	2,270
Clinton - Clinton	27,360	1,470	5.4	25,890	21,560	2,370	1,960
Crawford - Denison	9,570	330	3.4	9,240	6,220	1,160	1,870
Dallas - Perry	12,920	670	5.2	12,250	9,650	1,240	1,360
Davis - Bloomfield	3,480	190	5.5	3,280	2,020	570	690
Decatur - Leon	4,260	160	3.7	4,100	2,810	520	770
Delaware - Manchester	8,570	600	7.0	7,970	4,850	1,280	1,840
Des Moines - Burlington	19,070	1,320	6.9	17,760	15,600	1,350	810
Dickinson - Spirit Lake	6,580	350	5.3	6,230	4,310	980	940
Dubuque - Dubuque SMSA	44,300	3,900	8.8	40,500	35,600	2,900	2,000
Emmet - Estherville	6,180	260	4.1	5,920	4,500	690	740
Fayette - Oelwein	10,830	630	5.8	10,200	6,980	1,270	1,950
Floyd - Charles City	7,770	780	10.0	6,990	5,130	830	1,030
Franklin - Hampton	6,090	220	3.7	5,860	3,380	840	1,640
Fremont - Sidney	5,570	100	1.8	5,470	3,580	740	1,160
Greene - Jefferson	5,200	260	5.0	4,930	3,010	730	1,190
Grundy - Grundy Center	5,800	160	2.8	5,630	3,670	520	1,440
Guthrie - Guthrie Center	5,260	270	5.2	4,980	2,920	750	1,320
Hamilton - Webster City	8,580	490	5.7	8,100	5,600	1,150	1,350
Hancock - Garner	6,590	300	4.5	6,290	4,190	770	1,340
Hardin - Iowa Falls	10,530	420	3.9	10,110	7,370	1,330	1,420
Harrison - Missouri Valley	6,750	270	4.0	6,480	4,090	980	1,400
Henry - Mount Pleasant	9,520	640	6.7	8,880	6,860	1,060	970
Howard - Cresco	5,370	310	5.8	5,060	2,960	850	1,250
Humboldt - Humboldt	5,330	250	4.6	5,090	3,360	730	1,000

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	4,040	120	2.8	3,920	2,110	670	1,140
Iowa - Marengo	9,100	290	3.2	8,810	6,130	1,160	1,530
Jackson - Maquoketa	9,990	790	7.9	9,190	6,230	1,180	1,780
Jasper - Newton	15,760	1,040	6.6	14,730	11,340	1,650	1,750
Jefferson - Fairfield	7,570	400	5.3	7,170	5,400	950	820
Johnson - Iowa City	44,630	1,390	3.1	43,230	38,360	3,160	1,710
Jones - Anamosa	9,500	480	5.0	9,030	6,260	1,150	1,620
Keokuk - Sigourney	4,770	470	9.8	4,300	2,310	550	1,450
Kossuth - Algona	10,600	590	5.5	10,020	6,060	1,610	2,350
Lee - Ft. Madison - Keokuk	20,450	1,460	7.2	18,980	16,190	1,910	880
Linn - Cedar Rapids SMSA	86,800	5,300	6.1	81,500	73,800	5,600	2,100
Louisa - Wapello	5,940	180	3.0	5,760	4,610	540	610
Lucas - Chariton	4,330	220	5.0	4,110	2,930	480	710
Lyon - Rock Rapids	5,820	210	3.5	5,610	3,220	850	1,550
Madison - Winterset	5,650	360	6.4	5,290	3,580	610	1,110
Mahaska - Oskaloosa	9,610	470	4.9	9,140	6,610	1,210	1,320
Marion - Knoxville	15,830	460	2.9	15,380	12,630	1,610	1,130
Marshall - Marshalltown	19,120	880	4.6	18,250	14,710	1,970	1,560
Mills - Glenwood	6,290	190	3.0	6,110	4,600	560	950
Mitchell - Osage	5,720	460	8.0	5,260	3,110	840	1,310
Monona - Onawa	5,000	270	5.4	4,730	2,830	750	1,150
Monroe - Albia	4,820	300	6.2	4,520	3,430	580	510
Montgomery - Red Oak	6,160	250	4.0	5,920	4,130	750	1,030
Muscatine - Muscatine	19,570	830	4.2	18,750	15,940	1,690	1,110
O'Brien - Sheldon	7,580	230	3.0	7,350	4,740	1,220	1,390
Osceola - Sibley	3,280	190	5.8	3,100	1,740	480	880
Page - Shenandoah	8,640	270	3.1	8,370	5,810	950	1,610
Palo Alto - Emmetsburg	5,070	280	5.6	4,780	2,950	770	1,070
Plymouth - Le Mars	10,940	470	4.3	10,470	7,140	1,060	2,270
Pocahontas - Pocahontas	4,530	180	3.9	4,350	2,490	620	1,240
Polk - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	163,700	7,800	4.8	155,900			
Pottawattamie - (Part of Omaha SMSA)	40,100	2,400	6.0	37,700			
Poweshiek - Grinnell	9,750	390	4.0	9,360	6,790	1,020	1,560
Ringgold - Mount Ayr	2,990	110	3.6	2,880	1,400	440	1,040
Sac - Sac City	6,050	260	4.3	5,790	3,240	840	1,710
Scott - (Part of DRIM SMSA)	72,700	3,700	5.1	69,000			
Shelby - Harlan	6,260	240	3.9	6,020	3,630	890	1,500
Sioux - Orange City	15,410	640	4.2	14,770	9,940	2,200	2,640
Story - Ames	38,370	1,110	2.9	37,260	31,900	3,290	2,070
Tama - Tama-Toledo	9,160	200	2.2	8,960	5,830	1,210	1,910
Taylor - Bedford	3,260	120	3.8	3,130	1,460	500	1,170
Union - Creston	6,990	370	5.3	6,620	4,970	890	760
Van Buren - Keosauqua	3,560	220	6.2	3,340	2,200	470	670
Wapello - Ottumwa	16,330	1,290	7.9	15,050	12,960	1,420	680
Warren - (Part of Des Moines SMSA)	18,500	800	4.1	17,700			
Washington - Washington	9,410	520	5.6	8,890	6,260	1,300	1,340
Wayne - Corydon	3,590	130	3.6	3,460	2,010	490	970
Webster - Fort Dodge	22,670	1,160	5.1	21,510	18,050	2,050	1,400
Winnebago - Forest City	5,500	290	5.2	5,210	3,640	710	860
Winnesiek - Decorah	11,340	850	7.5	10,490	6,830	1,380	2,280
Woodbury - (Part of Sioux City SMSA)	44,100	2,400	5.5	41,700			
Worth - Northwood	3,730	220	5.9	3,510	2,260	370	880
Wright - Clarion	7,190	260	3.7	6,930	4,670	920	1,340

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

March 1981

Industry and Occupation	Total	Nonwhite	Male	Age Group		Weeks Claimed	
				Under 25	Over 45	Under 5	Over 15
Industry							
Total.....	31,781	644	24,320	9,571	6,653	5,616	7,634
Mining.....	459	0	430	106	154	74	38
Contract Construction.....	10,393	155	10,106	2,876	2,327	1,479	1,796
Manufacturing.....	9,625	195	6,650	2,788	1,721	1,690	3,063
Durable Goods.....	6,752	123	5,046	1,776	1,225	976	2,516
Nondurable Goods.....	2,873	72	1,604	1,012	496	714	547
Public Utilities.....	1,149	15	943	220	306	230	274
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	5,416	113	3,375	2,102	1,114	1,233	1,314
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	424	15	184	126	89	116	107
Services.....	2,284	58	1,084	658	538	498	541
State and Local Government.....	173	5	95	45	47	29	57
Information Not Available.....	1,858	88	1,453	650	357	267	444
Occupation							
Prof./Tech./Managerial.....	1,255	20	798	218	290	280	391
Clerical/Sales.....	2,567	45	721	838	602	590	682
Service.....	1,252	39	511	452	311	272	328
Farming/Fishing/Forestry.....	216	2	191	108	37	22	46
Industrial Categories:							
By Type of Work							
Processing.....	947	19	763	340	110	150	246
Machine Trades.....	1,495	27	1,297	460	198	219	563
Bench Work.....	1,268	37	609	466	170	183	519
Structural Work.....	3,077	49	2,992	1,180	434	433	688
Miscellaneous.....	2,460	44	2,103	940	388	439	619
By Complexity							
High.....	935	13	890	250	163	162	325
Medium.....	1,285	30	1,054	459	183	241	326
Low.....	3,739	70	2,826	1,315	556	537	1,020
Information Not Available.....	17,244	362	14,335	4,569	4,113	3,028	3,552

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. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$247.79	\$243.19	\$235.21	\$188.95	\$186.00	\$182.12	\$207.61	\$204.37	\$199.97
MANUFACTURING.....	364.17	356.90	335.24	259.57	255.32	244.40	287.98	283.06	270.15
Durable Goods.....	370.60	363.78	345.10	263.27	259.34	250.22	292.33	287.72	276.87
Nondurable Goods.....	355.42	345.57	319.51	254.45	248.70	235.13	282.06	275.40	259.43
NONMANUFACTURING.....	211.68	207.90	200.66	165.25	162.69	158.84	181.90	179.13	174.89
Mining,.....	289.91	290.18	295.03	215.50	215.66	220.21	237.29	237.48	242.43
Contract Construction.....	425.20	419.40	409.26	292.96	289.82	286.47	327.91	324.19	319.81
Transportation & Public Utilities	363.40	360.11	344.57	259.12	257.19	249.90	287.46	285.23	276.51
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	189.66	185.47	176.21	150.36	147.53	142.02	166.14	163.60	158.78
Finance & Real Estate.....	206.86	206.61	186.00	161.99	161.82	148.85	178.37	178.19	164.89
Services.....	171.95	170.42	157.94	138.11	137.02	128.99	155.21	154.25	147.22

Table VIII Iowa Nonagricultural Employment 1/

(By Place of Work)

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Change From:	
				Feb. 1981 to Mar. 1981	Mar. 1980 to Mar. 1981
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	1,076,200	1,069,900	1,116,100	6,300	-39,900
MANUFACTURING.....	235,800	236,000	257,800	-200	-22,000
DURABLE GOODS.....	143,300	142,300	162,800	1,000	-19,500
Lumber & furniture.....	8,500	8,400	8,700	100	-200
Stone, clay & glass products.....	5,300	5,200	6,200	100	-900
Primary metal industries.....	8,400	8,400	9,300	0	-900
Fabricated metal products.....	18,700	18,500	20,700	200	-2,000
Machinery except electrical.....	62,000	61,200	72,400	800	-10,400
Farm machinery.....	26,500	25,800	31,100	700	-4,600
Construction & related machinery.....	20,700	20,600	24,800	100	-4,100
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	23,700	23,900	26,900	-200	-3,200
Transportation equipment.....	7,200	7,200	8,600	0	-1,400
Other durable goods 2/.....	9,500	9,500	10,200	0	-700
NONDURABLE GOODS.....	92,500	93,700	95,000	-1,200	-2,500
Food & kindred products.....	47,400	48,400	48,000	-1,000	-600
Meat products.....	24,200	24,500	24,300	-300	-100
Grain mill products.....	10,600	11,100	11,300	-500	-700
Bakery products.....	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
Apparel & other textile products.....	3,900	3,900	4,100	0	-200
Paper & allied products.....	3,900	3,900	4,100	0	-200
Printing & publishing.....	17,700	17,700	17,800	0	-100
Newspapers.....	7,500	7,500	7,600	0	-100
Chemicals & allied products.....	7,800	7,700	7,800	100	0
Rubber & plastics products, nec.....	10,000	10,100	11,000	-100	-1,000
Other nondurable goods 3/.....	1,900	1,900	2,200	0	-300
NONMANUFACTURING.....	840,400	833,900	858,300	6,500	-17,900
Nonmetallic mining.....	1,800	1,600	2,100	200	-300
Contract construction.....	36,500	34,800	43,900	1,700	-7,400
Transportation & public utilities.....	53,400	53,300	56,100	100	-2,700
Railroad transportation.....	7,200	7,300	8,400	-100	-1,200
Communication.....	13,900	14,000	14,400	-100	-500
Electric, gas & sanitary services.....	10,500	10,500	10,400	0	100
Wholesale & retail trade.....	273,900	270,200	279,700	3,700	-5,800
Wholesale trade.....	74,700	74,000	76,600	700	-1,900
Retail trade.....	199,200	196,300	203,100	2,900	-3,900
Retail, general merchandise.....	25,700	25,900	27,400	-200	-1,700
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	57,400	57,200	57,100	200	300
Banking.....	18,100	18,000	18,000	100	100
Insurance carriers & agents.....	23,400	23,400	23,000	0	400
Services.....	209,200	208,100	207,600	1,100	1,600
Medical & other health services.....	77,000	76,800	75,700	200	1,300
Government.....	208,200	208,600	211,800	-400	-3,600
Federal government.....	19,900	20,000	19,900	-100	0
State government.....	53,700	53,700	54,400	0	-700
Local government.....	134,500	134,900	137,500	-400	-3,000
Persons Involved in Labor-Management Disputes.....	800	600	600	200	200

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, 1980 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

	March 1981		February 1981		March 1980	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
JOB PLACEMENT						
New applicants & Renewals.....	21,046	9,420	24,656	10,499	21,209	10,258
Total placements - Transaction....	6,123	2,466	6,973	2,808	7,810	3,261
Nonagricultural.....	6,005	2,447	6,925	2,799	7,666	3,225
Agricultural.....	118	8	48	9	144	21
New job openings 1/	8,216	*	8,578	*	10,527	*
Active applicants (End of Month).....	89,750	39,728	92,389	40,872	75,242	36,145
JOB INSURANCE						
Initial claims.....	15,597	4,525	17,825	3,962	15,532	3,119
Continued claims.....	173,001	50,191	154,543	34,351	136,840	27,475
First payments issued.....	8,169	2,370	9,737	2,223	6,830	1,603
Total weeks paid.....	149,481	35,195	157,119	34,924	125,827	25,264
Total payments.....	\$17,542,672	\$3,265,818	\$18,575,380	\$3,271,491	\$14,078,431	\$2,226,392
Average weekly payment.....	\$117.36	\$92.79	\$118.22	\$93.67	\$111.89	\$88.13
Average weekly payment - total unemployment.....	\$120.37	\$97.29	\$120.82	\$97.44	\$114.23	\$91.78

1/ Limited to nonagricultural activities.

*Data not available.

Job Placement Activity includes All Funds.

Table X - Iowa Manufacturing Labor Turnover Rates 1/

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
MANUFACTURING.....	2.4	1.8	2.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.0	3.4	2.9	3.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.8	2.2
Durable Goods.....	2.2	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.9	2.3	3.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.1
Stone, clay & glass products.....	3.7	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.0	0.1	3.0	1.9	0.9	3.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.5
Primary metal industries.....	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.5	2.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Fabricated metal products.....	5.3	2.3	3.3	1.1	1.3	1.9	4.0	0.9	1.1	2.8	3.3	4.3	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.9
Machinery except electrical.....	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.4	2.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.7
Electrical equipment & supplies.....	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Other durable goods.....	2.2	2.1	2.9	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	3.2	3.3	10.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	2.3	8.1
Nondurable Goods.....	2.8	2.0	3.9	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.8	5.8	3.8	4.5	0.8	0.8	1.3	4.2	2.3	2.3
Food & kindred products.....	2.4	1.9	4.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.9	2.3	4.9	4.4	4.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.3	3.2	2.8
Meat products.....	3.1	2.4	6.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.7	1.6	4.2	5.2	5.5	6.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.8	4.2	4.6
Printing & publishing.....	2.8	1.5	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.8	2.3	2.4	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2
Rubber, plastics & leather prod.....	4.3	2.7	4.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.4	1.4	2.7	17.1	5.0	6.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	16.2	3.6	4.4
Other nondurable goods.....	2.8	2.7	3.8	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.0	0.4	1.0	4.8	2.6	4.5	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.2	0.7	1.6

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

Older Worker Employer Awards Presented

Two Iowa employers who have contributed substantially to the recruitment and employment of workers age 45 and over were presented Older Worker Employer awards by Governor Ray at a recent press conference.

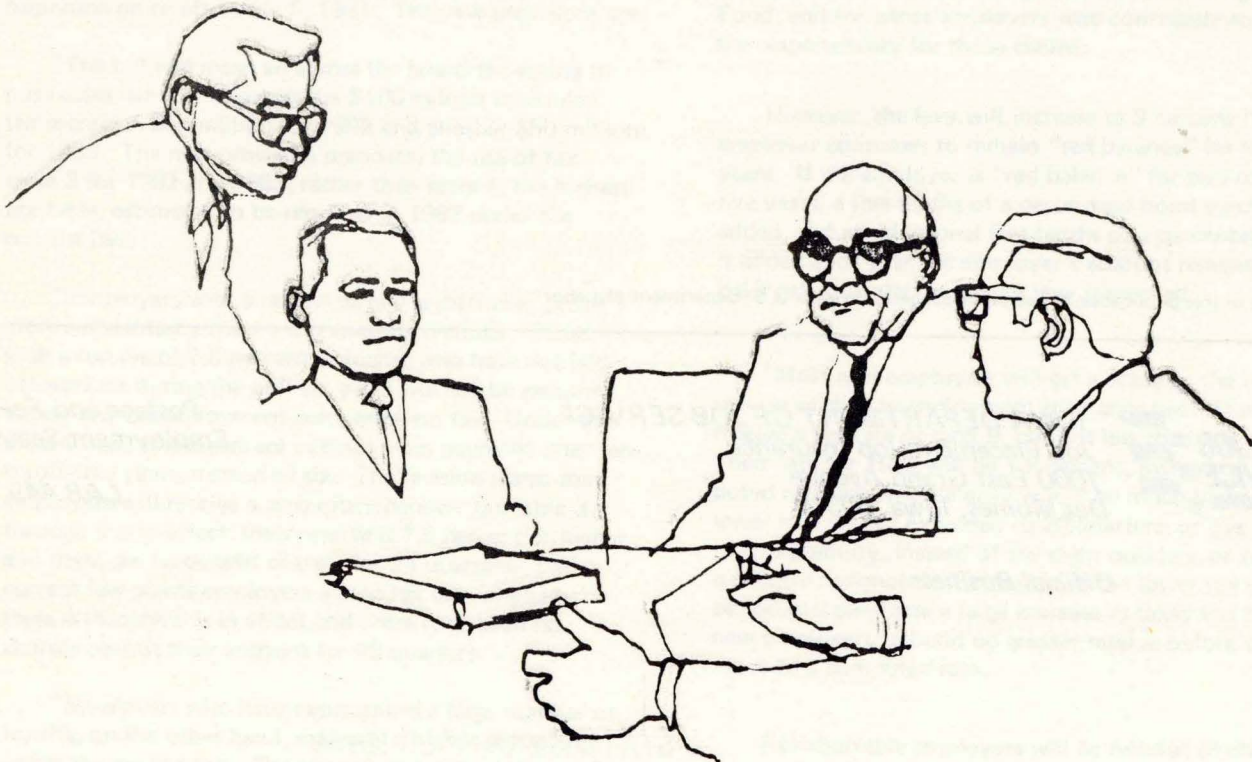
The awards, sponsored by the Governor, in cooperation with Job Service of Iowa and the Iowa Commission on the Aging, as part of the observance of National Employ the Older Worker Week, went to Frank Conway, manager of the State Street Investment Brick and Tile Office Building in Mason City and to the Clinton Herald. The winners were selected by a panel from the Iowa Commission on the Aging from nominations made by the public.

Conway was selected to receive the award for an employer with a total work force of less than 10 workers. Conway employs six permanent workers—all older employees. His staff includes a 75-year-old bookkeeper and a 60-year-old disabled veteran. Conway was nominated for the award by William F. Lands of Mason City.

The Clinton Herald of Clinton was winner of the award for an employer with a total work force of over ten workers. The newspaper has a program of hiring older workers to help get the paper out each afternoon. Workers include employees over the age of 70. The Clinton Herald was nominated for the award by Donald Boegel of Clinton.

Other noteworthy nominations included The Bankers Life Company of Des Moines, nominated by Dorothy Price of Des Moines, and Rod Van Wyk, president of Consolidated Management Food Service in Mason City, nominated by Ellen Johnson of Mason City.

In presenting the achievement certificates, Governor Ray said, "I am pleased to recognize these two Iowa employers for the outstanding job they're doing in hiring workers age 45 and over. They are excellent examples of how employers can tap the abundance of knowledge and experience which older workers possess. Their experience further emphasizes that older workers are a valuable asset to Iowa's labor force."



continued from front page. . .

employers should notice a difference in their Trust Fund reserves, since no relief of these charges is provided currently.

Because federal law has been modified to allow each state the option of deciding the kinds and amounts of retirement and pension funds to be deducted, regulations concerning military, Social Security and other retirement pensions will be changed. Instead of being fully deducted, according to the present law, military retirement pay *will not* be deducted from Job Insurance benefits if the claimant's base period wages were *not* earned with the military but *will be* deducted if the claimant's base period wages *were* earned with the military. Social Security and other retirement pensions will be deducted from Job Insurance benefits based on the portion contributed to the pension plan by the base period employer. Social Security will be 50 percent deductible. Full deduction of Social Security and other retirement pensions is currently required by law.

In conformance with federal law and in correction of an error in the present state law, a provision will reinstate separation pay, dismissal pay or separation allowances to employees as taxable wages. This means that employers will have to pay a contribution to the Trust Fund on these payments as they would on all other taxable wages.

Another federal conformity provision reduces the demands on the Trust Fund by requiring a *special* requalification for the claimant who has refused suitable work while receiving Extended Benefits. To requalify for benefits, the claimant will have to earn at least four times his or her weekly benefit amount and have employment in each of four weeks subsequent to the job refusal, not necessarily consecutive. Requalification from a job refusal disqualification on a *regular* claim would require earnings of ten times the weekly benefit amount in insured work.

Another provision required by recent federal legislation is the restriction of a claimant who is receiving Extended Benefits to a maximum of two weeks of benefits if he or she moves to a state that has an "off" trigger in effect. This holds regardless of original entitlement.

A final provision of the Job Insurance bill, mandated by recent federal legislation, relates to the release of wage information. The new provision continues to prohibit Job Service from releasing information on the wages earned by employees, but with an exception not previously included—when a child support enforcement agency requests it.

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



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE
Job Placement/Job Insurance
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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