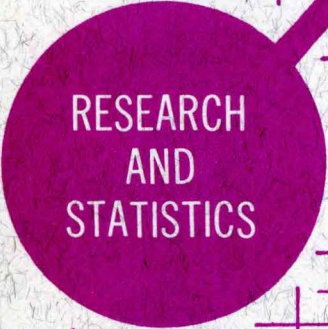




EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
ACTIVITIES



RESEARCH
AND
STATISTICS

JUNE
1965



IOWA
EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
COMMISSION

1000 EAST GRAND AVENUE DES MOINES, IOWA

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STATE TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Iowa economy remained strong in June and this strength was reflected in the substantial drop in unemployment insurance claims activity from last June. First or initial claims for benefits were 14 percent below last June and the number of weeks claimed were 21 percent lower.

Students entering the labor market for full-time and summer jobs made up a large percentage of the new job applicants during June. Overall new applications rose 84 percent between May and June and 42 percent from June 1964. The over-the-month increase was considerably larger than during the same period last year and can be attributed to the extensive promotional effort in the Youth Opportunity Campaign. A northeastern Iowa ISES office sums up the situation on youth jobseekers by saying "The number of jobs available are not sufficient to provide all with employment although the stress upon hiring youth became noticeable as 85 percent of the placements for June were among those under 22 years of age."

Increases in several other local office activities also reflects the promotional efforts for youths.

New job openings were 16 percent lower than in May but five percent higher than a year ago. The drop from May is a seasonal decline resulting from the vacation and inventory shutdowns by several firms in late June.

Agricultural placements increased sharply over the month as the demand for seasonal work picked up with the beginning of the haying and corn shelling season.

Nonagricultural placement failed to measure up to expectations with several factors, including cool weather and heavy rains, contributing to the situation. Livestock shortages have resulted in layoffs in the meat packing industry and construction hiring has been considerably curtailed because of the weather.

TABLE I - Percent of Change in Selected Activities

Activity	Percent Change from May	Activity	Percent Change from May
New Applications	+84.4	Nonag. openings received	-15.9
Active applications on file	+37.4	Nonag. openings unfilled	-23.6
Counseling interviews	+15.9	Nonag. referrals	-10.4
Total placements	+17.3	Nonag. placements	-11.9
Agricultural placements	+183.6	Initial claims	- 2.4
		Weeks claimed	-22.4

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Iowa Employment Security Commission
 1000 East Grand Avenue
 Des Moines, Iowa 50319

PAST EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Iowa nonfarm employment stood at 739,000 in mid-May, according to estimates prepared by the Iowa Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The May estimate was 8,100 higher than in April and 23,000 higher than in May 1964.

April and May nonfarm employment estimates have shown larger than usual seasonal gains with the employment increase over the year making an unusually sharp advance.

Since May 1964 employment increases of 5,500 were recorded in manufacturing industries with the durable goods segment growing by 4,400 jobs. The machinery group, particularly the farm machinery and equipment industry, contributed most of the gain. In the nondurable goods segment, 500 employees were added in printing and publishing and grain mill products. However, meat products had an over-the-year loss of 400 jobs.

Over-the-year gains in nonmanufacturing industries amounted to more than 17,500. Advances in excess of 3,000 took place in contract construction, trade, service and miscellaneous, and government.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Employment should increase by 4,299 jobs between mid-May and mid-September according to 3,028 firms with May payrolls of 242,878. Most of this 2 percent increase should take place between mid-May and mid-July.

Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms anticipate increases in the May-to-July forecast period and in the May-to-September period. However, increases should be somewhat greater in the May-to-July period with an anticipated increase in manufacturing by mid-July of nearly 2 percent above May figures. Manufacturing firms expect the increase to be slightly greater through September. As a result of seasonal expansion the greatest percentage increase should take place in the construction industry.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

CONSTRUCTION: Employment in 177 firms should increase 7.5 percent between May and July. These firms had 5,755 employees in May and plan on 6,186 by mid-July. The September estimate is based on 171 firms who employed 5,635 in May and who expect to employ 6,041 in September.

Last year the forecast called for a rise of 8 percent between May and July for 177 firms whose May employment totaled 4,995. In Cedar Rapids 15 firms predict an employment increase from 580 workers in May to 693 in September. Waterloo's 23 firms expect the number of workers to go from 795 in May to 919 in September. By September, the 23 firms in Des Moines plan on a payroll of 1,172, only a slight increase from the 1,118 recorded in May.

DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING: Between May and September employment in this industry as a whole should rise almost 2 percent. Reports from 332 firms who employed 75,666 workers in May indicate a September payroll of 76,953.

The 58 reporting firms in fabricated metal anticipate an overall increase of nearly 1.5 percent by September. Employment should go from 7,968 in May to 8,071 in July and to 8,083 in September.

Excluding the electrical segment, the machinery industry foresees an increase of some 1.5 percent in employment by July. Reports from 101 firms show 33,604 employees in May and an expected 34,155 in July. In the four-month forecast, 99 firms with 33,439 employees in May predict a payroll of 33,921 in September.

Nearly a 2 percent gain by July is expected by the electrical machinery segment. According to 22 firms, employment in September should be nearly 2.5 percent above the May level.

All other durable goods firms anticipate a rise of 2 percent by mid-July with employment remaining near that figure through mid-September. An increase from 19,033 in May to 19,360 in September is shown by 152 firms.

NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING: By July 355 firms expect a 2 percent rise in employment and by September 351 firms predict a 3 percent increase or a gain of 1,707 employees.

Excluding meat packing 167 food product firms report an expected 5.5 percent rise in employment to 14,640 by July. In May their employment totaled 13,880.

A 9 percent rise or 1,254 more employees is expected by 163 firms by September. Their payrolls showed 13,638 workers in May. A small overall increase of 1.5 percent by mid-July and the maintaining of this level through mid-September is the forecast of 19 meat packing firms. Increases of more than 100 workers are foreseen by the Cedar Rapids and Dubuque areas while a decrease of more than 100 is predicted by Ottumwa.

Relatively slight employment gains in both forecast periods are seen by all other segments of the nondurable goods industry.

TRADE: Employment between May and July should hold fairly steady for this industry as a whole. Some slight increases are expected during the latter part of the four month forecast period. The 328 reporting firms from the wholesale trade industry plan on adding 334 employees between May and September. Most of this increase will take place by mid-July and only small gains will be noted between July and September. The Des Moines area which will add more than 200 workers by July will have the lion's share of the increase.

Retail general merchandise firms will record a slight employment drop by July. However, employment will rise 1 percent by mid-September. A very slight increase in employment between May and September is predicted by other retail firms.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES: With the exception of railroads, transportation industries anticipate a rise of 2.5 percent in employment during the May-to-September period. Railroad employment should hold steady.

Communications should show an overall gain of nearly 1 percent and most of this gain should take place before mid-July. Utilities with a 3 percent gain by mid-July should have the largest increase.

OTHER INDUSTRIES: By July, finance, insurance and real estate employment should be up 2 percent from May. However a 1 percent drop from the July level is expected by September.

Excluding private households, the service industry indicates practically no change in employment throughout the forecast periods.

Other miscellaneous industries plan on a 2.5 percent rise by mid-July followed by a decrease of more than 1 percent below the May level by September.

TABLE II - Anticipated Employment Trends

Industry Group	Two-month projection <u>1/</u>			Four-month projection <u>2/</u>		
	No. Firms	Employment		No. Firms	Employment	
		May 1965	July 1965		May 1965	Sept. 1965
Total	3043	245,095	248,960	3028	242,878	247,177
Contract construction	177	5,755	6,186	171	5,635	6,041
Manufacturing	690	131,234	133,711	683	129,747	132,741
Durable goods	335	76,911	78,271	332	75,666	76,953
Nondurable goods	355	54,323	55,440	351	54,081	55,788
Transportation & public Util.	238	16,624	16,920	238	16,624	16,923
Trade	1318	47,241	47,532	1317	47,212	47,731
Finance, insurance & real estate	227	13,732	14,024	227	13,732	13,873
Service & miscellaneous	393	30,509	30,587	392	29,928	29,868

1/ Data are actual totals based on local office major market reporting firms giving May 1965 employment and July 1965 estimates.

2/ Data are actual totals based on local office major market reporting firms giving May 1965 employment and September 1965 estimates.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE AREAS

AMES:

Nonagricultural placements totaled 138 in June compared with 92 in May and 120 in June 1964. New job openings declined over the month from 159 to 147. The rise in number of summer applicants resulted in a drop in unfilled openings.

Agricultural placements were 26 more than in May because of a demand for haying help.

BURLINGTON:

The 575 new applications taken in June were 158 more than in May. Increased hiring in electronics was the major cause for the gain. Students entering the labor force full time, and those wanting summer jobs made up a large part of the new applications.

CEDAR RAPIDS:

Local office activities reflected a continued growth in employment in June. New job openings were about equal to May and slightly above June 1964. Placements were up 11 percent from May and up 5 percent from a year ago.

CHARLES CITY:

There is a greater demand for women workers this year than last. Construction jobs are not so plentiful as one year ago. New applications were 58 percent above June 1964 and 25 percent above this May.

CLINTON:

Active applications totaled 930 in June, including 350 summer applicants, of which 230 were under 22 years old. Summer applicants nearly doubled in number from June 1964.

COUNCIL BLUFFS:

Many construction projects in the area were shut down most of June, due to the Iron Workers strike, now settled.

DAVENPORT:

Compared with June 1964, increases in most phases of employment services were noticeable. The gain in new applications was due to the publicity to promote jobs for youths through the Job Corps and the summer jobs for youth campaign.

DES MOINES:

The opening of the Des Moines Youth Opportunity Center affected the volume of activity somewhat. When compared with May all placement units showed declines in new job openings. Except for clerical and sales, placements also registered a drop. Over half of this decline in placements was in the spot labor pool.

DUBUQUE:

New applications and nonagricultural placement activities increased in June from a year ago with most of the gains reflected in expanded services to youth. More youths are entering the labor force than ever before and more promotional activities were carried out for them.

FORT DODGE:

Placements in manufacturing increased sharply over one year ago, due to hiring in food processing and electronics. Nonagricultural placements totaled 190, about 20 more than last May and about the same as in June 1964.

MARSHALLTOWN:

New applications increased from 114 in May to 195 in June. This rise was a result of publicity to recruit young workers. Active applications showed a gain of 72 between May and June.

MASON CITY:

Recruitment for two new retail firms raised the number of new job openings near the close of June. Agricultural placements doubled between May and June, but decreased from June 1964 because of the late spring planting and crop damage this year.

OELWEIN:

Stress upon hiring youths was evident as 85 percent of the June placements were persons under 22 years of age. In June new applicants rose 50 percent over May figures as students applied for summer work. The number of jobs was substantially under the number of applicants.

SIOUX CITY:

The active file doubled over the month with about 60 percent of the rise due to youthful applicants. Nonagricultural placements dropped below June 1964, a dip for the first time in 14 consecutive months. Decreased hiring occurred in manufacturing, public utilities, service and private household.

WATERLOO:

New applicants doubled between May and June to a total of 1,085. In June 1964 new applicants totaled 426. There were 294 new job openings in June, down about 100 from one year ago.

WEBSTER CITY:

Nonagricultural placements declined from 72 in May, and from 52 in June 1964 to 46 this June. Wholesale and retail trade industries accounted for most of the drop in placements over the month. The demand for skilled workers doubled between May and June, but employer demand for semi-skilled and unskilled workers decreased.

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices

June 1965

Local Offices	New Applications			Active file end of month		
	Total	Women	Veteran	Total	Women	Veteran
State Total	18,076	7,022	733	41,226	16,820	2,844
Ames	362	163	10	787	330	25
Atlantic	160	55	4	185	72	8
Boone	167	74	7	377	159	19
Burlington	575	223	28	1,975	939	195
Carroll	139	46	4	372	143	18
Cedar Rapids	1,865	712	54	3,270	1,200	228
Centerville	207	85	14	1,017	439	62
Charles City	249	123	11	212	119	17
Clinton	816	273	31	930	391	71
Council Bluffs	308	152	25	1,023	448	111
Creston	239	50	14	633	236	24
Davenport	1,694	623	52	3,052	1,152	219
Decorah	205	58	2	398	118	12
Des Moines	1,455	704	128	2,578	888	550
Dubuque	1,025	372	41	2,664	1,138	133
Fairfield	228	101	5	329	111	8
Fort Dodge	459	209	23	1,169	463	60
Fort Madison	346	135	12	624	260	25
Humboldt*	40	23	5	1,066	606	112
Iowa City	631	228	34	1,803	828	91
Keokuk	313	128	8	854	307	46
Marshalltown	195	77	11	520	203	103
Mason City	494	178	22	939	349	60
Muscatine	401	128	13	606	203	40
Newton	196	68	10	481	211	22
Oelwein	150	52	1	349	120	6
Oskaloosa	270	81	10	428	131	39
Ottumwa	438	158	19	1,236	449	91
Perry	134	41	9	222	98	8
Shenandoah	139	49	10	271	118	22
Sioux City	1,049	486	51	2,478	1,098	167
Spencer	238	105	15	419	191	26
Storm Lake	206	74	4	510	177	28
Waterloo	1,085	449	39	2,852	1,184	164
Webster City	158	46	4	467	176	23
D.M. YOC	1,440	493	3	4,130	1,765	11

*Temporary Office

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued

June 1965

Local Offices	Counseling Interviews		GATB	Individuals Tested		Nonag. Promotional Telephone Contacts
	Total	Initial		Specific Aptitude	Proficiency	
State Total	1,420	878	522	2,100	1,357	2,074
Ames	15	11	5	14	38	32
Atlantic	8	8	15	10	13	12
Boone	0	0	0	32	17	7
Burlington	92	52	25	131	34	38
Carroll	0	0	0	11	1	5
Cedar Rapids	32	20	9	206	163	10
Centerville	35	16	11	9	9	0
Charles City	0	0	0	60	42	0
Clinton	0	0	0	14	7	9
Council Bluffs	17	13	18	18	61	114
Creston	0	0	0	11	13	3
Davenport	137	69	46	161	138	100
Decorah	0	0	0	37	7	6
Des Moines	285	173	100	449	271	414
Dubuque	70	50	12	164	115	717
Fairfield	5	2	4	25	36	20
Fort Dodge	77	43	38	77	8	160
Fort Madison	0	0	16	52	13	54
Humboldt*	2	2	0	0	0	0
Iowa City	75	40	0	104	25	3
Keokuk	3	1	5	54	20	20
Marshalltown	0	0	0	26	21	1
Mason City	6	3	3	14	17	20
Muscatine	9	6	6	55	27	24
Newton	25	16	19	8	16	66
Oelwein	0	0	0	2	0	4
Oskaloosa	0	0	4	11	12	8
Ottumwa	37	30	35	12	20	1
Perry	0	0	1	1	0	37
Shenandoah	0	0	9	40	18	42
Sioux City	128	85	64	105	84	57
Spencer	0	0	1	12	4	21
Storm Lake	0	0	0	18	13	15
Waterloo	88	50	57	120	81	18
Webster City	0	0	0	10	2	14
D.M. YOC	274	188	19	27	11	22

*Temporary Office

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued
June 1965

Local Offices	Employer Visits		Nonagricultural		Total	Nonag. Referrals	
	Nonag.	Agr.	Applicant Holding Acceptances	Openings Received		Local	Based on Select. Notice
State Total	1,950	566	194	8,770	13,000	12,699	5,832
Ames	16	1	5	147	216	199	115
Atlantic	23	0	1	85	89	85	72
Boone	38	0	3	133	190	182	92
Burlington	51	1	1	281	332	331	148
Carroll	52	28	0	48	107	96	48
Cedar Rapids	140	16	2	586	855	839	275
Centerville	28	8	19	99	162	144	137
Charles City	39	6	0	82	122	120	67
Clinton	9	0	7	314	433	425	127
Council Bluffs	15	0	1	72	101	100	68
Creston	18	0	6	92	127	121	30
Davenport	127	26	59	955	1,260	1,192	552
Decorah	13	0	0	58	65	65	32
Des Moines	412	50	1	1,576	2,536	2,513	706
Dubuque	51	45	0	659	1,013	1,008	513
Fairfield	35	0	0	28	53	53	48
Fort Dodge	110	46	0	212	343	341	142
Fort Madison	40	2	28	80	123	103	78
Humboldt*	4	0	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa City	2	0	6	299	580	568	331
Keokuk	22	0	5	194	238	236	140
Marshalltown	7	30	1	141	177	177	85
Mason City	47	62	2	329	329	327	178
Muscatine	21	90	0	145	172	172	74
Newton	36	0	1	110	127	127	92
Oelwein	19	3	0	51	66	66	42
Oskaloosa	12	21	12	122	230	222	102
Ottumwa	93	12	12	261	351	321	211
Perry	20	0	3	77	111	109	50
Shenandoah	23	12	0	46	80	80	28
Sioux City	199	69	1	651	1,196	1,186	733
Spencer	5	10	5	122	179	168	63
Storm Lake	6	3	2	73	96	93	52
Waterloo	209	25	7	294	424	417	254
Webster City	8	0	4	61	105	101	45
D.M. YOC	0	0	0	287	412	412	102

*Temporary Office

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued

June 1965

Local Offices	Nonag. Placements				Agric. Placements	
	Total	Women	Veteran	Short-time	Total	Vol. Rep.
State Total	7,377	2,161	874	2,226	4,183	2,004
Ames	138	49	3	21	31	0
Atlantic	80	31	1	17	32	0
Boone	117	52	0	48	19	0
Burlington	279	164	6	30	73	63
Carroll	43	14	3	4	84	64
Cedar Rapids	488	166	65	164	448	269
Centerville	97	30	10	29	50	0
Charles City	62	24	2	14	77	6
Clinton	305	47	19	75	10	0
Council Bluffs	65	29	7	19	60	46
Creston	94	12	6	11	70	9
Davenport	774	211	74	210	41	17
Decorah	34	7	2	11	39	0
Des Moines	1,207	336	355	545	372	236
Dubuque	567	126	47	142	56	38
Fairfield	25	10	2	4	37	12
Fort Dodge	190	79	11	50	272	138
Fort Madison	81	33	10	14	20	18
Iowa City	384	134	18	93	37	0
Keokuk	134	35	9	13	0	0
Marshalltown	120	24	18	20	80	34
Mason City	187	37	25	89	79	1
Muscatine	131	19	7	8	439	32
Newton	118	31	13	53	106	18
Oelwein	40	10	0	6	33	7
Oskaloosa	122	28	3	41	265	143
Ottumwa	230	36	16	75	280	272
Perry	53	14	2	26	75	0
Shenandoah	42	10	8	15	128	53
Sioux City	582	190	106	255	406	319
Spencer	93	37	4	16	136	90
Storm Lake	49	8	5	14	56	8
Waterloo	202	73	15	69	224	111
Webster City	46	8	2	13	46	0
D.M. YOC	198	47	0	12	2	0

TABLE IV

Claims-taking Activities, June 1965
(State UI Program)

Local Office	I N I T I A L C L A I M S						
	Total	Female	Intrastate				IB-1's
			Total	New	Trans.	Add.	
State Totals	3,118	1,370	2,838	1,768	42	1,070	280
Ames	18	10	16	11	-	5	2
Atlantic	13	10	10	6	-	4	3
Boone	10	5	9	7	-	2	1
Burlington	72	36	63	34	1	29	9
Carroll	32	21	28	21	1	7	4
Cedar Rapids	273	135	257	114	3	143	16
Centerville	68	13	64	41	4	23	4
Charles City	70	2	66	55	-	11	4
Clinton	74	38	69	46	1	23	5
Council Bluffs	146	50	76	46	-	30	70
Creston	48	20	38	30	3	8	10
Davenport	174	88	161	117	2	44	13
Decorah	50	29	48	37	1	11	2
Des Moines	397	141	367	231	-	136	30
Dubuque	195	115	182	97	2	85	13
Fairfield	35	13	29	28	-	1	6
Fort Dodge	47	13	44	25	-	19	3
Fort Madison	64	8	59	31	-	28	5
Iowa City	47	25	47	39	-	8	-
Keokuk	38	16	34	25	1	9	4
Marshalltown	39	19	36	32	1	4	3
Mason City	112	40	110	68	-	42	2
Muscatine	58	33	57	28	-	29	1
Newton	79	40	76	39	1	37	3
Oelwein	43	27	43	30	-	13	-
Oskaloosa	109	84	105	91	-	14	4
Ottumwa	158	35	146	73	3	73	12
Perry	12	1	12	7	-	5	-
Shenandoah	69	57	67	53	1	14	2
Sioux City	219	71	187	136	2	51	32
Spencer	67	48	65	31	5	34	2
Storm Lake	22	10	22	16	-	6	-
Waterloo	226	100	213	102	4	111	13
Webster City	34	17	32	21	6	11	2

TABLE IV

Claims-taking Activities, June 1965 - Continued
(State UI Program)

Local Office	Weeks Claimed		Cont'd Claims		Interviews	
	Total	Female	Intra-state	IB-2's	Benefit Rights	Periodic
State Totals	19,260	10,609	17,350	1,628	1,271	1,044
Ames	61	41	50	11	8	1
Atlantic	141	113	119	21	7	9
Boone	103	57	94	9	6	6
Burlington	793	455	711	68	25	76
Carroll	367	285	346	21	19	32
Cedar Rapids	999	558	933	50	84	55
Centerville	559	175	535	24	32	60
Charles City	133	24	129	4	60	3
Clinton	294	169	249	19	22	11
Council Bluffs	935	531	537	392	33	15
Creston	304	202	265	35	28	26
Davenport	956	535	828	98	55	28
Decorah	375	260	361	14	31	32
Des Moines	2,153	1,173	1,969	172	162	105
Dubuque	822	492	776	34	54	41
Fairfield	363	222	345	7	23	25
Fort Dodge	364	238	334	30	18	43
Fort Madison	239	77	226	13	22	15
Iowa City	225	154	217	8	28	9
Keokuk	355	228	332	20	20	19
Marshalltown	264	220	254	10	29	26
Mason City	566	321	536	29	55	26
Muscatine	324	185	275	45	18	10
Newton	637	264	609	23	33	67
Oelwein	223	141	218	4	24	7
Oskaloosa	383	196	337	39	85	22
Ottumwa	1,225	342	1,154	66	61	32
Perry	187	120	176	11	6	5
Shenandoah	609	500	496	37	44	22
Sioux City	1,054	464	894	148	44	65
Spencer	550	420	507	34	30	30
Storm Lake	269	214	263	5	14	8
Waterloo	1,821	737	1,702	107	73	61
Webster City	607	496	573	20	18	52

TABLE IV

Claims-taking Activities, June 1965 - Continued
(UCFE and UCX Programs)

Local Office	UCFE - no UC		UCX only	
	Initial Claims	Weeks Claimed	Initial Claims	Weeks Claimed
State Totals	32	161	172	649
Ames	1	13	-	-
Atlantic	-	-	1	5
Boone	-	5	1	1
Burlington	-	5	7	12
Carroll	-	4	1	6
Cedar Rapids	-	7	14	20
Centerville	1	10	8	12
Charles City	-	4	4	8
Clinton	2	-	3	15
Council Bluffs	3	3	7	50
Creston	-	5	-	13
Davenport	-	4	7	24
Decorah	1	7	2	4
Des Moines	14	28	17	82
Dubuque	3	5	12	32
Fairfield	-	1	6	11
Fort Dodge	-	8	1	9
Fort Madison	-	-	1	13
Iowa City	1	1	1	-
Keokuk	-	-	6	13
Marshalltown	-	-	2	17
Mason City	1	3	5	6
Muscatine	-	-	3	2
Newton	-	-	3	2
Oelwein	-	8	3	12
Oskaloosa	1	7	2	24
Ottumwa	1	4	10	65
Perry	-	1	4	10
Shenandoah	1	4	1	21
Sioux City	1	8	11	40
Spencer	-	5	3	1
Storm Lake	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	-	9	26	116
Webster City	1	2	-	3

TABLE V

Summary of Selected Employment Service Activities

Activity	Cumulative for the Period January 1 - June 30 for the year of		Percent Change
	1965	1964	
<u>New applications</u>			
Total	63,651	55,538	+ 14.6
Female	26,009	23,083	+ 12.7
Male	37,642	32,455	+ 16.0
Veteran.	5,101	5,480	- 6.9
Handicapped.	2,966	2,779	+ 6.7
Age 45 and over.	6,457	6,515	- 0.9
<u>Counseling interviews</u>			
Total	9,272	10,648	- 12.9
Female	2,558	3,300	- 22.5
Male	6,714	7,348	- 8.6
Veteran.	762	890	- 14.4
Initial counseling cases	5,660	6,441	- 12.1
Female	1,714	2,157	- 20.5
Male	3,946	4,284	- 7.9
Veteran.	460	539	- 14.7
Handicapped.	690	819	- 15.8
<u>Persons Tested</u>			
Total	20,368	19,966	+ 2.0
GATB	3,743	4,707	- 20.5
Specific Aptitude.	10,374	7,550	+ 37.4
Proficiency.	6,251	7,709	- 18.9
<u>Employer visits</u>			
Total	13,581	17,589	- 22.8
Agricultural	2,283	3,271	- 30.2
Nonagricultural.	11,298	14,318	- 21.1
Major Market	6,365	7,153	- 11.0
<u>Job openings received - Nonag.</u>	61,202	47,673	+ 28.4
<u>Promotional telephone contacts</u>			
Total	12,296	29,336	- 58.1
Agricultural	1,264	1,604	- 21.2
Nonagricultural.	11,032	27,732	- 60.2
<u>Referrals</u>			
Total	93,446	81,372	+ 14.8
Agricultural	6,679	7,071	- 5.5
Nonagricultural.	86,767	74,301	+ 16.8
Female	27,074	28,223	- 4.1
Male	59,693	46,078	+ 29.5
Veteran.	12,088	12,868	- 6.1

TABLE V

Summary of Selected Employment Service Activities - Continued

Activity	Cumulative for the Period		Percent Change
	January 1 - June 30		
	for the year of		
	1965	1964	
<u>Placements</u>			
Total	58,872	50,378	+ 16.9
Local	58,238	49,826	+ 16.9
Order holding	634	552	+ 14.9
Agricultural	8,219	11,203	- 26.6
By volunteer representative	3,903	6,357	- 38.6
Nonagricultural			
Total	50,653	39,175	+ 29.3
Female	11,929	12,431	- 4.0
Male	38,724	26,744	+ 44.8
Veteran	8,340	8,563	- 2.6
Handicapped	2,925	2,671	+ 9.5
Under 22	14,211	12,377	+ 14.8
Age 45 and over	7,017	7,682	- 8.7
Age 65 and over	349	371	- 5.9
Short-time	25,484	13,799	+ 84.7
Professional and managerial	802	978	- 18.0
Clerical and sales	6,534	7,181	- 9.0
Service	8,103	8,865	- 8.6
Skilled	1,493	1,897	- 21.3
Semiskilled	4,877	4,506	+ 8.2
Unskilled and other	28,844	15,748	+ 83.2
Manufacturing	9,073	8,622	+ 5.2
Food	1,404	1,571	- 10.6
Apparel	314	389	- 19.3
Stone-clay-glass	260	250	+ 4.0
Fabricated metals	896	956	- 6.3
Machinery, exc. elect	1,785	1,752	+ 1.9
Electrical machinery	772	527	+ 46.5
Other manufacturing	3,642	3,177	+ 14.6
Nonmanufacturing	41,580	30,553	+ 36.1
Construction	3,182	3,300	- 3.6
Railroads	83	89	- 6.7
Other public utilities	2,312	2,339	- 1.2
Trade	10,492	11,593	- 9.5
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate	1,328	1,418	- 6.3
Service (exc. household)	5,398	6,265	- 13.8
Private household	5,021	4,561	+ 10.1
Government	2,088	907	+130.2
Other nonmanufacturing	75	81	- 7.4
Flood emergency	11,601	0	—
<u>Applicant holding acceptances</u>	1,065	817	+ 30.4

TABLE VI

Characteristics of Iowa's Insured Unemployed

June 1965, May 1965, June 1964

Characteristics	Number			Percent Distribution		
	June 1965	May 1965	June 1964	June 1965	May 1965	June 1964
TOTAL	4,176	5,601	5,460	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	1,909	2,606	2,509	45.7	46.5	46.0
Women	2,267	2,995	2,951	54.3	53.5	54.0
Age						
Under 25	672	669	895	16.1	12.0	16.4
25 - 34	753	1,092	823	18.0	19.5	15.1
35 - 44	947	1,240	1,311	22.7	22.1	24.0
45 - 54	837	1,332	1,244	20.1	23.8	22.8
55 & over	967	1,268	1,187	23.1	22.6	21.7
Occupation						
Professional & Managerial	125	143	167	3.0	2.5	3.1
Clerical & Sales	738	851	1,130	17.7	15.2	20.7
Service	448	480	553	10.7	8.6	10.1
Skilled	399	589	620	9.5	10.5	11.4
Semi-skilled	867	1,063	1,050	20.8	19.0	19.2
Unskilled and Other	1,599	2,475	1,940	38.3	44.2	35.5
Selected Industry Division						
Contract construction	324	652	624	7.8	11.7	11.4
Manufacturing	1,998	2,875	2,389	47.8	51.3	43.8
Trade	1,205	1,297	1,416	28.9	23.2	25.9
Other ^{1/}	649	777	1,031	15.5	13.8	18.9

^{1/} Includes the following industry divisions for which the detail is less than 5 percent: Mining; public utilities; finance, insurance & real estate; service and all other.

Information on the insured unemployed is based on a sample of continued claims filed for unemployment benefits under the state program in the local offices during a selected week near mid-month.

Approximately 1,300 fewer persons were receiving unemployment insurance benefits under the Iowa program this June than last June. During the survey week this June, 4,176 persons were receiving benefits compared to 5,460 in June 1964. About 54 percent of the total were women, approximately the same percentage as in May and a year ago in June.

Claimants last employed in manufacturing made up 48 percent of the total insured unemployed. As a result of the usual seasonal upsurge, claimants from contract construction dropped from 11.8 percent in May to 7.8 percent in June.

As usual unskilled workers comprised the largest segment of insured unemployed with over 38 percent from this category.

During the survey week, 2,337 persons had received benefits for five or more weeks. Approximately one out of every eight had been unemployed for 15 or more weeks.

TABLE VIII

Nonagricultural Placements in Selected
Occupational Categories by Office

April - June 1965

Local Offices	Total	Professional and Clerical	Skilled and Semiskilled	Unskilled (except Casual)	Service (except Day Workers)	Casual and Day Workers
State Total	34,027	3,736	3,668	19,195	4,164	3,264
Ames	337	65	83	61	99	29
Atlantic	232	20	33	107	66	6
Boone	255	18	19	93	103	22
Burlington	772	78	454	138	46	56
Carroll	136	21	23	65	18	9
Cedar Rapids	1,340	344	288	335	187	186
Centerville	334	23	50	151	104	6
Charles City	204	27	22	61	68	26
Clinton	2,189	72	156	1,822	69	70
Council Bluffs	265	28	38	48	94	57
Creston	333	22	17	223	32	39
Davenport	1,879	375	180	850	361	113
Decorah	114	21	34	19	26	14
Des Moines	4,528	802	519	1,133	616	1,458
Dubuque	4,523	157	206	3,832	269	59
Fairfield	132	23	17	53	32	7
Fort Dodge	711	108	135	320	85	63
Fort Madison	257	34	45	77	74	27
Iowa City	1,002	236	296	273	142	55
Keokuk	331	45	43	145	63	35
Marshalltown	417	67	77	139	90	44
Mason City	689	115	66	279	112	117
Muscatine	7,563	32	50	7,437	24	20
Newton	375	37	76	102	130	30
Oelwein	124	15	8	59	17	25
Oskaloosa	355	39	59	110	95	52
Ottumwa	618	89	105	112	161	151
Perry	153	17	21	50	38	27
Shenandoah	165	18	28	49	33	37
Sioux City	2,148	481	219	680	559	209
Spencer	212	37	57	50	50	18
Storm Lake	221	25	54	66	37	39
Waterloo	718	125	122	186	189	96
Webster City	197	22	47	39	48	41
D.M. YOC	198	98	21	31	27	21

TABLE VIII

Percentage Distribution of Nonagricultural Placements
in Selected Occupational Categories, by Office

April - June 1965

Local Offices	Professional and Clerical	Skilled and Semiskilled	Unskilled (except Casual)	Service (except Day Workers)	Casual and Day Workers
State Total	11	11	56	12	10
Ames	19	25	18	29	9
Atlantic	9	14	46	28	3
Boone	7	7	36	40	9
Burlington	10	59	18	6	7
Carroll	15	17	48	13	7
Cedar Rapids	26	21	25	14	14
Centerville	7	15	45	31	2
Charles City	13	11	30	33	13
Clinton	3	7	83	3	3
Council Bluffs	11	14	18	35	22
Creston	7	5	67	10	12
Davenport	20	9	45	19	6
Decorah	18	30	17	23	12
Des Moines	18	11	25	14	32
Dubuque	3	15	85	16	11
Fairfield	17	14	30	24	5
Fort Dodge	15	19	45	12	9
Fort Madison	13	18	30	29	11
Iowa City	24	30	27	14	5
Keokuk	14	13	44	19	11
Marshalltown	16	18	33	22	11
Mason City	17	9	40	16	17
Muscatine	-	1	98	-	-
Newton	9	20	27	35	8
Oelwein	12	6	48	14	20
Oskaloosa	11	17	31	27	15
Ottumwa	14	17	18	26	24
Perry	11	14	33	25	18
Shenandoah	11	17	17	30	22
Sioux City	22	10	32	26	10
Spencer	17	27	24	24	8
Storm Lake	11	24	30	17	18
Waterloo	17	17	26	26	13
Webster City	11	24	20	24	21
D.M. YOC	49	11	16	14	11

TABLE IX`

Activities Involving Workers Under 22

April - June 1965

Local Offices	New Applications		Initial Counseling Interviews		Nonagricultural Placements	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
State Total	23,265	62	1,272	53	9,272	27
Ames	493	59	17	33	188	56
Atlantic	275	67	8	35	145	63
Boone	265	70	0	-	124	49
Burlington	843	57	52	41	337	44
Carroll	228	66	0	-	77	57
Cedar Rapids	2,115	68	31	46	448	33
Centerville	315	61	28	38	170	51
Charles City	378	67	2	100	100	49
Clinton	804	68	0	-	408	19
Council Bluffs	256	36	13	31	57	22
Creston	433	68	0	-	147	44
Davenport	1,742	57	85	40	690	37
Decorah	268	72	0	-	54	47
Des Moines	2,332	52	269	48	1,004	22
Dubuque	1,389	65	59	50	837	19
Fairfield	286	63	8	67	61	46
Fort Dodge	569	57	43	34	213	30
Fort Madison	415	67	46	81	112	44
Iowa City	921	62	40	100	520	52
Keokuk	422	63	41	77	178	54
Marshalltown	284	57	0	-	145	35
Mason City	512	50	85	77	269	39
Muscatine	502	69	20	65	559	7
Newton	289	60	20	59	170	45
Oelwein	258	80	0	-	64	52
Oskaloosa	450	72	0	-	219	62
Ottumwa	756	73	35	47	258	42
Perry	162	55	0	-	60	39
Shenandoah	139	53	2	67	73	44
Sioux City	1,550	65	88	41	785	37
Spencer	322	68	0	-	96	45
Storm Lake	301	69	0	-	121	55
Waterloo	1,357	63	92	48	316	44
Webster City	263	71	0	-	85	43
YOC - Des Moines	1,371	95	188	100	182	92

TABLE X

Activities Involving Workers Age 45 and Over

April - June 1965

Local Offices	New Applications		Initial Counseling Interviews		Nonagricultural Placements	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
State Total	2,971	8	164	7	3,814	11
Ames	42	5	8	16	34	10
Atlantic	44	11	4	17	31	13
Boone	33	9	0	-	60	24
Burlington	158	11	15	12	68	9
Carroll	38	11	0	-	10	7
Cedar Rapids	195	6	5	7	225	17
Centerville	47	9	22	30	60	18
Charles City	55	9	0	-	33	16
Clinton	80	7	0	-	56	3
Council Bluffs	116	16	4	9	51	19
Creston	61	9	0	-	31	9
Davenport	194	6	18	9	292	16
Decorah	21	6	0	-	18	16
Des Moines	411	9	31	6	1,192	26
Dubuque	144	7	4	3	198	4
Fairfield	35	8	1	8	12	9
Fort Dodge	86	9	12	9	98	14
Fort Madison	43	7	1	2	36	14
Iowa City	77	5	0	-	81	8
Keokuk	29	4	0	-	39	12
Marshalltown	38	8	0	-	74	18
Mason City	100	9	3	3	129	19
Muscatine	55	8	1	3	28	-
Newton	39	8	0	-	40	11
Oelwein	30	9	0	-	30	24
Oskaloosa	49	8	0	-	41	12
Ottumwa	67	7	4	5	48	8
Perry	34	12	0	-	27	18
Shenandoah	28	11	0	-	16	9
Sioux City	206	9	19	9	560	26
Spencer	35	7	0	-	38	18
Storm Lake	42	10	0	-	27	12
Waterloo	123	6	12	6	98	14
Webster City	31	8	0	-	33	17
YOC - Des Moines	5	-	0	-	-	-

LIBRARY

Iowa Employment Security Commission
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319