

EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH
AND
STATISTICS

M A Y
1965

IOWA
EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
COMMISSION

1000 EAST GRAND AVENUE DES MOINES, IOWA

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STATE TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Favorable employment conditions were reflected in local office activities in May as employer demand continued strong, while the number of available workers decreased. Shortages of qualified workers appeared in several occupational areas. High school and college graduates and summer job seekers will be available to alleviate many of these manpower shortages.

New applications were about equal to the number taken in April, but were 8 percent above May 1964. This over-the-year increase is attributable to more publicity about our offices and to general growth factors. A high percentage of applications taken in April and May was from young people. The number of active applications rose 11 percent from April and nearly 4 percent from May, 1964. Registration of youths available for work in early June was responsible for the increase between April and May. Summer jobs are expected to be only slightly more plentiful than in previous years.

Nonagricultural placement activities continued to show the after-effects of the April floods. In May over 700 new job openings, referrals, and placements resulted from the floods. Nearly 11,000 emergency flood new job openings, referrals and placements were reported in April.

Excluding flood-related activities, new job openings were up 4 percent from April, and referrals and placements increased about 3 percent. Expanding employment needs, particularly in construction and other outdoor work, were responsible for this rise. Compared with May 1964, there was evidence of the tighter market for applicants as referrals and placements decreased slightly, while new job openings showed a small increase.

Even with a 24 percent increase from April, agricultural placements were still 34 percent lower than a year ago. Farm hiring was later this year because of the delayed arrival of good weather and soil conditions. Shortages of seasonal farm workers were noted in many areas in May. Some of these jobs can be filled by students once schools are let out for the summer.

Unemployment insurance claims activity showed a substantial seasonal decline and fell below May 1964 levels because of a general improvement in economic conditions. New claims dropped 53 percent from April and 8 percent from May 1964. Total volume of weeks claimed dipped 42 percent from April and 15 percent from May 1964.

TABLE I - Percent of Change in Selected Activities

Activity	Percent Change from April	Activity	Percent Change from April
Active applications on file	+11.1	Counseling interviews	-24.7
Nonag. openings unfilled	+ 5.2	Nonag. employer visits	-17.2
Agricultural placements	+24.1	Nonag. openings received	-48.4
		Total placements	-49.4
		Initial claims	-53.0
		Weeks claimed	-41.9

PAST EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Iowa nonfarm employment totaled 731,600 in mid-April. This estimate was made by the Iowa Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The increase of 13,800 jobs from March meant a net gain of 20,700 jobs between this April and last April. The over-the-month gain was found mainly in the nonmanufacturing industry group, with contract construction adding 5,200 new jobs. Seasonal demands increased trade employment 5,400. Over the month, manufacturing employment increased 500 while employment in the nondurable goods segment dropped 400 with most of the decrease in meat products. Most over-the-year gains in the nonmanufacturing industries were found in three segments: service and miscellaneous, 3,300; and trade, 5,900; government 4,300.

Manufacturing employment had an over-the-year gain of 6,200 with the durable goods segment showing much of the gain. Machinery group employment increased 3,100. A small loss was recorded in stone, clay and glass products. Nondurable goods recorded a gain of 1,400 between April 1964 and April 1965. Grain-mill products increased 600 while printing and publishing and chemicals and allied products each rose 500. Meat products lost 500 jobs.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

A gain of 3,492 jobs between April and June is expected by 3,017 Iowa firms. Their April employment was 250,062. The employment level of 3,006 firms should reach 255,198 by mid-August compared to an April count of 249,278. Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms expect increases in both the two-month and four-month forecast periods. Nondurable goods manufacturing anticipates nearly a 5 percent rise in employment by mid-August. Firms in durable goods predict a 2 percent increase between April and August.

An overall gain of nearly 2 percent is expected in the nonmanufacturing group by August. The construction industry predicts a 21 percent increase in employment during the four-month period. Most other nonmanufacturing firms expect a steady to slightly rising trend from mid-April through mid-August.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

CONSTRUCTION: Employment should increase 15 percent by June and 21 percent by August. The June estimate is based on 171 firms who employed 4,975 in April, and who expect to employ 5,697 in June. The four-month estimate is based on 163 firms with an April payroll of 4,874 who expect to employ 5,912 by August. Gains are expected in most of the 32 reporting areas. However, one area predicts a loss of more than 100 workers by mid-June but indicates a gain of 46 workers by mid-August.

DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING: This group of industries plans an increase of 254 jobs by mid-June, according to reports from 349 firms who employed 82,325 persons in April. An increase of 1,537 jobs by mid-August is predicted by 348 firms who employed 82,325 in April.

A steady increase through mid-August is predicted by 57 fabricated metals firms. The over-all increase of 3 percent by mid-August will add 211 jobs to the April total of 7,650. The largest increase by August is expected from the Des Moines and Clinton labor market areas who see a need for over 40 employees each.

Employment should make a slight gain of one percent between April and August in the nonelectrical machinery segment. One hundred and four reporting firms employed 33,839 workers in mid-April. In the mid-August estimates, 30 reporting areas have only five offices reporting any decreases. Ottumwa and Waterloo, two of these offices, estimate a total loss of 492 jobs. A total gain of 692 employees throughout the State is expected in mid-August from the April figure.

The 23 electrical machinery firms located in 14 areas predict their employment will decrease in both forecast periods. The Newton area estimates a loss of 971 jobs in mid-June. The 13 other areas expect to remain relatively steady. From an April payroll count of 18,639, employment will decrease to 17,877 by June and rise to 18,137 by August.

The balance of the durable goods industries expect August employment to be about 7 percent higher than in April. Most of the increase should take place in the latter part of the April-to-August forecast period.

NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING: An employment gain of 3 percent is predicted by mid-June with an overall gain of nearly 5 percent by mid-August. Excluding meat packing, the food processing industry indicates substantial employment increases in both June and August forecast periods. A rise of as much as 10 percent by mid-August is predicted by 171 firms who employed 14,590 in April. More than 100 workers should be added by mid-August to the reporting firms in each of these areas: Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Muscatine, Storm Lake and Webster City. This estimate is based on reports from 171 firms who employed 14,590 in April and who plan to employ 15,597 by mid-June.

The 19 firms in the 15 meat packing areas expect an increase of 454 jobs by June followed by an additional 1 percent gain by August above the mid-June level. Most of the gain is planned in three reporting areas.

The balance of the nondurable goods manufacturing industries estimates a steady employment increase of nearly 2 percent by mid-August.

TRADE: As a whole these firms expect a small decrease in June and then a slight rise through mid-August. Wholesale trade should remain steady among the 320 reporting firms who employed 11,146 in April. These firms expect to employ 11,125 in June and 11,190 in August. Estimates of the 204 retail firms in the general merchandise section indicate nearly a 2 percent decrease by June. Most firms will remain steady except in Des Moines, Clinton and Dubuque, where each city expects more than 60 losses by mid-June. By mid-August 204 firms anticipate the employment figure to be nearly at the same level as in April. The other segment of retail trade will drop slightly in June, due primarily to the nursery field in one area. The April employment level should be reached by mid-August.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES: Employment in this group of industries should rise approximately 2 percent and remain at this figure through mid-August.

By mid-June 111 transportation firms plan to employ 4,529 compared to 4,416 employed in April. In mid-August, the same number of firms expect to add 132 employees.

The communication industry is expected to rise 1 percent in mid-June and remain at this figure through August. The 72 reporting firms employed 7,137 in April.

Employment in the utilities segment should increase nearly 3 percent by mid-June. This gain should be maintained through August. An addition of 164 employees by mid-August is planned by 53 firms who employed 5,235 in April.

OTHER INDUSTRIES: As a group, finance, insurance, real estate and service industries forecast an increase in jobs of more than 1 percent by mid-June and a rise of an additional 1 percent through mid-August.

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	
		April 1965	June 1965		April 1965	August 1965
Total	3,017	250,062	253,554	3,006	249,278	255,198
Contract construction	171	4,975	5,697	163	4,874	5,912
Manufacturing	703	136,619	138,614	702	136,619	140,696
Durable goods	349	82,325	82,579	348	82,325	83,862
Nondurable goods	354	54,294	56,035	354	54,294	56,834
Transportation & public utilities	236	16,788	17,103	236	16,788	17,152
Trade	1,293	47,115	46,738	1,292	47,077	47,110
Finance, insurance & real estate	228	13,965	14,184	228	13,965	14,172
Service & miscellaneous	386	30,600	30,618	385	29,955	30,156

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

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

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE AREAS

BURLINGTON:

New applicants, active applicants, new nonagricultural openings and placements have shown substantial increases from last May. The increased activities were due primarily to openings in ordnance, electronics, heavy machinery and miscellaneous seasonal jobs. Women seeking production work continued to form a large part of new applications.

CARROLL:

Placements, job openings and new applications were above last month's figures. These activities increased at least 100 percent higher than last May's figures. The high number of unfilled openings still reflects employers' greater selectivity in their choices of applicants. A shortage of qualified applicants exists.

CEDAR RAPIDS:

Job placements were up slightly from last month and last year, primarily because there were more new nonagricultural openings received this May. New applicants were off 15 percent from April but 20 percent above a year ago because of the influx of out-of-area registrants and the earlier job-seeking efforts of high school and college graduates.

COUNCIL BLUFFS:

Placements, new applications and new job openings were down slightly from last month and last year. An increase in active applications from last month was due to a temporary lay off in a produce house, and to new applications for summer jobs.

CRESTON:

Nonagricultural placements exceeded all previous periods since July 1952. This large increase in placement activity resulted from the continued volume hiring of labor trainees by the new industry in Creston. Total placements for May were 128 with about 43 percent of the placements at the new plant.

DAVENPORT:

Activities remained relatively steady compared with last year. New job openings were down 7 percent and placements declined 6 percent compared to last year. New applicants totaled 743 in May 1965, up 20 from May 1964.

DES MOINES:

New job openings were slightly higher than last month but 56 less than last year. Placements dropped slightly from April and were 205 fewer than the 1,860 reported in May 1964. Substantial increases in placements were made in nonmanufacturing units including construction as well as in the machinery manufacturing segment.

DUBUQUE:

In May 418 placements were made for flood clean-up workers. Nonagricultural placements, exclusive of flood clean-up jobs, were slightly below May 1964 and last April. Placements for May 1964 totaled 454 and numbered 439 this May.

FAIRFIELD:

One of the two larger manufacturers in the area closed for one week while the other was closed for two weeks. Consequently, placements and new job openings were considerably less when compared to last month and a year ago. A business upturn is expected in June.

FORT DODGE:

Job placements and new job openings decreased from last month and a year ago. The labor market outlook continues good except for the over-supply of students seeking summer jobs. With 151 unfilled openings at the end of May, it is possible that employers will consider hiring qualified youths for some of these vacancies.

FORT MADISON:

Employer forecasts indicated a steady labor market for the next 60 days. Placements increased 75 percent over last month, but were 8 percent below the figure of one year ago.

MASON CITY:

The number of active applicants decreased substantially as placements increased 44 percent last month, due primarily to a number of construction employees returning to work. Placements rose 10 percent from last year's figure.

OELWEIN:

Full employment was expected for the next 90 days. New job openings and placements were up from April and from May 1964. Agricultural employment shortages were critical in some areas with no relief expected until students were out of school for the summer.

OTTUMWA:

Increased hiring occurred in mining, construction, manufacturing, public utilities, private household and government. Placements were up 16 percent from April and increased 13 percent over May 1964.

SIOUX CITY:

May nonagricultural placements were higher than the comparable month a year ago as well as above last month's figures. The gains were attributed to hiring in contract construction, manufacturing and trade. Active applications were down substantially from the two comparable periods.

WATERLOO:

Outside activities, construction and agricultural work, have slowed because of unfavorable weather conditions. Local industry is not advancing current employment levels due to some recent lay offs. However, new job openings and placements remained slightly above April levels.

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices

May 1965

Local Offices	New Applications			Active file end of month		
	Total	Women	Veteran	Total	Women	Veteran
State Total	9,800	4,218	738	30,004	12,545	2,851
Ames	234	91	6	567	243	31
Atlantic	147	35	6	270	122	5
Boone	94	40	5	280	125	9
Burlington	417	227	24	1,599	783	165
Carroll	108	40	9	289	125	18
Cedar Rapids	573	282	44	2,582	929	281
Centerville	154	63	11	787	371	43
Charles City	200	85	1	146	90	8
Clinton	251	108	32	365	157	56
Council Bluffs	172	81	10	1,071	500	124
Creston	156	29	20	432	193	21
Davenport	743	278	74	1,649	706	203
Decorah	89	26	5	193	75	9
Des Moines	1,401	612	109	4,982	1,860	607
Dubuque	662	275	54	2,573	903	203
Fairfield	128	58	1	174	66	4
Fort Dodge	250	129	19	752	230	45
Fort Madison	95	42	9	483	226	30
Humboldt*	433	262	58	1,026	583	107
Iowa City	404	180	23	943	494	79
Keokuk	191	69	12	816	348	56
Marshalltown	114	42	15	448	177	77
Mason City	190	76	19	1,038	413	76
Muscatine	178	54	17	469	242	34
Newton	125	49	6	278	168	14
Oelwein	103	44	5	220	82	9
Oskaloosa	161	50	6	301	86	29
Ottumwa	346	163	15	1,053	387	105
Perry	81	34	8	198	105	16
Shenandoah	59	31	6	207	105	17
Sioux City	683	327	50	1,206	537	130
Spencer	96	47	6	267	128	13
Storm Lake	127	45	8	307	113	24
Waterloo	525	210	38	1,660	713	180
Webster City	110	34	2	373	160	23

*Temporary Office

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued

May 1965

Local Offices	Counseling Interviews		Individuals Tested			Nonag. Promotional Telephone Contacts
	Total	Initial	GATB	Specific Aptitude	Proficiency	
State Total	1,225	752	370	1,691	1,332	1,481
Ames	39	27	6	8	30	22
Atlantic	6	1	2	11	6	9
Boone	0	0	0	16	20	5
Burlington	63	32	9	126	25	8
Carroll	0	0	0	9	3	42
Cedar Rapids	27	11	14	179	166	18
Centerville	51	29	14	11	39	27
Charles City	0	0	0	20	16	2
Clinton	0	0	0	38	28	0
Council Bluffs	26	14	13	2	10	97
Creston	0	0	0	16	14	6
Davenport	100	55	36	59	215	156
Decorah	0	0	0	16	4	6
Des Moines	315	174	79	396	224	426
Dubuque	60	38	34	197	69	206
Fairfield	6	5	2	15	0	30
Fort Dodge	56	26	4	78	1	65
Fort Madison	15	11	5	32	88	41
Humboldt*	100	100	20	0	0	0
Iowa City	0	0	0	108	42	9
Keokuk	13	9	9	55	22	28
Marshalltown	0	0	0	18	11	0
Mason City	71	62	10	24	7	6
Muscatine	15	10	4	6	43	21
Newton	9	5	5	23	18	45
Oelwein	0	0	0	3	0	10
Oskaloosa	0	0	0	12	3	1
Ottumwa	34	19	12	11	56	1
Perry	0	0	1	1	2	48
Shenandoah	1	1	5	10	24	21
Sioux City	86	53	46	85	65	71
Spencer	0	0	0	9	6	15
Storm Lake	0	0	0	9	9	6
Waterloo	132	70	40	68	65	33
Webster City	0	0	0	20	1	0

*Temporary Office

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued

May 1965

Local Offices	Employer Visits		Nonagricultural		Total	Nonag. Referrals	
	Nonag.	Agr.	Applicant Holding Acceptances	Openings Received		Local	Based on Select. Notice
State Total	1,697	425	337	10,430	14,505	13,960	6,137
Ames	2	4	2	159	190	182	90
Atlantic	25	4	1	83	79	77	42
Boone	20	0	1	111	154	147	59
Burlington	60	7	6	278	380	360	94
Carroll	34	9	4	92	151	145	50
Cedar Rapids	146	27	20	590	797	777	367
Centerville	24	0	19	186	288	222	256
Charles City	13	2	0	108	133	133	79
Clinton	13	0	12	343	439	428	249
Council Bluffs	20	0	0	91	120	120	89
Creston	19	0	1	154	163	163	49
Davenport	151	37	17	631	823	804	498
Decorah	9	0	0	57	59	59	24
Des Moines	325	50	3	2,248	3,314	3,278	878
Dubuque	29	58	1	1,042	1,322	1,310	400
Fairfield	10	7	1	53	74	74	46
Fort Dodge	52	13	0	216	368	366	130
Fort Madison	49	2	15	120	194	152	112
Humboldt*	22	0	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa City	1	0	201	433	726	522	252
Keokuk	26	0	0	84	155	152	108
Marshalltown	42	29	1	156	226	223	90
Mason City	64	5	3	377	493	474	242
Muscatine	31	56	2	437	502	499	100
Newton	30	5	0	142	149	148	95
Oelwein	15	3	0	60	74	74	28
Oskaloosa	19	0	2	162	248	241	67
Ottumwa	37	16	9	221	303	293	154
Perry	32	0	0	89	123	123	51
Shenandoah	24	18	5	65	117	108	31
Sioux City	125	28	2	944	1,440	1,439	994
Spencer	12	5	1	122	139	134	55
Storm Lake	6	26	4	131	151	134	80
Waterloo	197	14	4	348	480	471	219
Webster City	13	0	0	97	131	128	59

*Temporary Office

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued

May 1965

Local Offices	Nonag. Placements				Agric. Placements	
	Total	Women	Veteran	Short-time	Total	Vol. Rep.
State Total	8,378	2,150	1,576	3,332	1,475	822
Ames	92	35	14	13	5	0
Atlantic	86	11	6	6	13	7
Boone	75	23	9	11	7	0
Burlington	275	162	18	33	13	3
Carroll	51	6	8	16	33	30
Cedar Rapids	439	122	87	136	64	44
Centerville	154	35	16	29	15	0
Charles City	78	26	11	38	15	0
Clinton	296	56	47	7	12	0
Council Bluffs	87	31	10	19	13	11
Creston	128	7	23	24	14	0
Davenport	495	117	138	183	34	7
Decorah	45	4	2	10	25	11
Des Moines	1,655	320	575	777	226	140
Dubuque	857	404	53	558	50	45
Fairfield	42	17	5	7	22	19
Fort Dodge	170	61	45	48	23	8
Fort Madison	112	34	15	21	14	7
Iowa City	321	90	30	35	11	0
Keokuk	118	30	10	20	0	0
Marshalltown	152	43	31	36	57	42
Mason City	306	74	49	174	37	0
Muscatine	404	13	43	324	98	41
Newton	133	23	24	38	16	0
Oelwein	46	4	4	3	28	11
Oskaloosa	122	31	4	38	20	4
Ottumwa	208	31	29	125	31	18
Perry	52	17	5	11	32	0
Shenandoah	53	5	10	27	66	47
Sioux City	818	196	191	397	287	197
Spencer	74	19	7	19	35	22
Storm Lake	89	13	13	36	46	26
Waterloo	273	72	38	95	104	79
Webster City	72	18	6	18	9	3

TABLE IV

Claims-taking Activities, May 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	3,195	1,162	2,945	1,905	56	1,040	250
Ames	8	6	6	3	0	3	2
Atlantic	17	10	15	11	1	4	2
Boone	22	15	22	18	0	4	0
Burlington	79	45	70	60	7	10	9
Carroll	36	20	35	27	2	8	1
Cedar Rapids	173	81	163	82	3	81	10
Centerville	66	10	61	42	8	19	5
Charles City	19	4	18	6	0	12	1
Clinton	219	50	194	169	3	25	25
Council Bluffs	148	87	91	59	4	32	57
Creston	48	32	45	29	2	16	3
Davenport	275	72	264	210	1	54	11
Decorah	36	28	35	32	0	3	1
Des Moines	352	136	320	196	0	124	32
Dubuque	148	50	139	109	8	30	9
Fairfield	120	16	117	58	0	59	3
Fort Dodge	43	15	34	29	1	5	9
Fort Madison	45	4	41	26	0	15	4
Iowa City	49	38	49	43	0	6	0
Keokuk	66	17	63	50	1	13	3
Marshalltown	20	14	19	15	0	4	1
Mason City	118	57	116	54	0	62	2
Muscatine	93	44	89	62	1	27	4
Newton	53	13	51	30	1	21	2
Oelwein	29	6	29	14	1	15	0
Oskaloosa	31	10	28	16	0	12	3
Ottumwa	220	23	216	93	0	123	4
Perry	26	10	26	17	1	9	0
Shenandoah	59	55	57	34	1	23	2
Sioux City	140	45	121	70	3	51	19
Spencer	43	31	39	26	4	13	4
Storm Lake	17	12	17	14	1	3	0
Waterloo	352	96	333	186	2	147	19
Webster City	25	10	22	15	0	7	3

TABLE IV

Claims-taking Activities, May 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	24,835	12,052	22,687	1,775	1,342	1,065
Ames	90	68	85	5	4	4
Atlantic	130	88	108	20	9	2
Boone	134	49	125	8	3	12
Burlington	1,101	524	960	104	52	64
Carroll	524	362	506	14	21	39
Cedar Rapids	1,115	541	1,058	42	71	66
Centerville	730	194	686	44	31	31
Charles City	155	43	143	12	7	4
Clinton	1,088	427	930	98	121	1
Council Bluffs	1,195	695	742	434	51	46
Creston	488	238	435	44	21	25
Davenport	2,005	690	1,897	75	20	45
Decorah	520	277	511	9	26	11
Des Moines	1,851	925	1,707	131	135	108
Dubuque	2,468	1,292	2,389	52	41	51
Fairfield	431	236	390	12	58	6
Fort Dodge	528	239	498	30	21	54
Fort Madison	326	119	296	30	9	24
Iowa City	106	24	96	9	34	2
Keokuk	676	317	619	54	22	22
Marshalltown	285	198	269	16	10	32
Mason City	638	305	597	37	51	55
Muscatine	534	266	472	52	49	9
Newton	679	225	651	24	31	37
Oelwein	304	159	291	11	12	9
Oskaloosa	449	114	392	52	14	25
Ottumwa	895	343	840	52	101	37
Perry	223	147	214	9	13	14
Shenandoah	396	256	334	38	33	24
Sioux City	1,260	495	1,110	130	49	59
Spencer	735	459	687	34	23	23
Storm Lake	351	292	338	6	14	12
Waterloo	1,762	916	1,665	78	174	78
Webster City	663	529	646	9	11	34

TABLE IV

Claims-taking Activities, May 1965 - Continued
(UCFE and UCX Program)

Local Office	UCFE - no UC		UCX only	
	Initial Claims	Weeks Claimed	Initial Claims	Weeks Claimed
State Totals	26	172	117	679
Ames	4	5	1	6
Atlantic	0	0	1	2
Boone	1	2	0	1
Burlington	2	18	2	15
Carroll	1	6	2	4
Cedar Rapids	3	13	4	17
Centerville	1	9	2	17
Charles City	0	2	0	6
Clinton	1	0	5	16
Council Bluffs	0	1	13	60
Creston	0	8	0	21
Davenport	1	5	9	38
Decorah	0	6	0	7
Des Moines	5	19	19	52
Dubuque	0	11	8	53
Fairfield	0	2	2	6
Fort Dodge	1	11	2	13
Fort Madison	0	4	2	14
Iowa City	0	0	1	1
Keokuk	0	0	2	25
Marshalltown	0	0	3	8
Mason City	0	5	2	10
Muscatine	0	1	0	4
Newton	0	0	1	5
Oelwein	1	8	2	24
Oskaloosa	1	3	1	25
Ottumwa	1	1	10	61
Perry	1	3	1	4
Shenandoah	0	4	4	12
Sioux City	2	6	4	45
Spencer	0	3	0	8
Storm Lake	0	1	0	3
Waterloo	0	15	14	95
Webster City	0	0	0	1

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TABLE V

Summary of Selected Employment Service Activities

Activity	Cumulative for the Period January 1 - May 31 for the year of		Percent Change
	1965	1964	
<u>New applications</u>			
Total	45,575	42,847	+ 6.4
Female.	18,987	17,924	+ 5.9
Male.	26,588	24,923	+ 6.7
Veteran	4,368	4,543	- 3.9
Handicapped	2,386	2,246	+ 6.2
Age 45 and over	5,402	5,491	- 1.6
<u>Counseling interviews</u>			
Total	7,852	8,946	-12.2
Female.	2,169	2,804	-22.6
Male.	5,683	6,142	- 7.5
Veteran	669	757	-11.6
Initial counseling cases.	4,782	5,386	-11.2
Female.	1,456	1,829	-20.4
Male.	3,326	3,557	- 6.5
Veteran	400	454	-11.9
Handicapped	615	708	-13.1
<u>Persons Tested</u>			
Total	16,389	16,155	+ 1.4
GATB.	3,221	3,896	-17.3
Specific Aptitude	8,274	5,977	+38.4
Proficiency	4,894	6,282	-22.1
<u>Employer visits</u>			
Total	11,065	14,521	-23.8
Agricultural.	1,717	2,555	-32.8
Nonagricultural.	9,348	11,966	-21.9
Major Market.	5,131	5,953	-13.8
<u>Job openings received - Nonag</u>	52,432	39,334	+33.3
<u>Promotional telephone contacts.</u>			
Total	9,795	24,390	-59.8
Agricultural.	837	1,239	-32.4
Nonagricultural	8,958	23,151	-61.3
<u>Referrals</u>			
Total	77,793	65,872	+18.1
Agricultural.	4,026	4,456	- 9.6
Nonagricultural	73,767	61,416	+20.1
Female.	22,579	23,338	- 3.3
Male.	51,188	38,078	+34.4
Veteran	10,749	10,831	- 0.8

TABLE V

Summary of Selected Employment Service Activities - Continued

Activity	Cumulative for the Period		Percent Change
	January 1 - May 31		
	for the year of		
	1965	1964	
<u>Placements</u>			
Total	47,312	38,141	+24.0
Local	46,901	37,821	+24.0
Order holding	411	320	+28.4
Agricultural.	4,036	6,469	-37.6
By volunteer representative	1,899	4,067	-53.3
Nonagricultural			
Total	43,276	31,672	+36.6
Female.	9,768	10,146	- 3.7
Male.	33,508	21,526	+55.7
Veteran	7,466	7,089	+ 5.3
Handicapped	2,487	2,285	+ 8.8
Under 22.	10,093	9,146	+10.4
Age 45 and over	6,079	6,424	- 5.4
Age 65 and over	296	312	- 5.1
Short-time.	23,258	10,985	+111.7
Professional and managerial	642	729	-11.9
Clerical and sales.	5,275	5,895	-10.5
Service	6,725	7,275	- 7.6
Skilled	1,223	1,568	-22.0
Semiskilled	3,862	3,633	+ 6.3
Unskilled and other	25,549	12,572	+103.2
Manufacturing	7,518	7,182	+ 4.7
Food.	1,157	1,273	- 9.1
Apparel	252	326	-22.7
Stone-clay-glass.	214	201	+ 6.5
Fabricated metals	691	805	-14.2
Machinery, exc. elect	1,632	1,535	+ 6.3
Electrical machinery.	609	385	+58.2
Other manufacturing	2,963	2,657	+11.5
Nonmanufacturing.	35,758	24,490	+46.0
Construction.	2,485	2,540	- 2.2
Railroads.	75	78	- 3.8
Other public utilities.	1,919	1,723	+11.4
Trade	8,725	9,625	- 9.4
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate.	1,076	1,136	- 5.3
Service (exc. household).	4,414	4,927	-10.4
Private household	4,311	3,735	+15.4
Government.	1,089	661	+64.8
Other nonmanufacturing.	63	65	- 3.1
Flood emergency	11,601	0	—
<u>Applicant holding acceptances</u>	866	659	+31.4

TABLE VI

Characteristics of Iowa's Insured Unemployed

May 1965, April 1965, May 1964

Characteristics	Number			Percent Distribution		
	May 1965	April 1965	May 1964	May 1965	April 1965	May 1964
TOTAL	5,601	9,335	6,546	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	2,606	6,287	2,875	46.5	67.3	43.9
Women	2,995	3,048	3,671	53.5	32.7	56.1
Age						
Under 25	669	1,116	877	12.0	12.0	13.4
25 - 34	1,092	1,792	1,066	19.5	19.2	16.3
35 - 44	1,240	2,022	1,648	22.1	21.7	25.2
45 - 54	1,332	2,157	1,625	23.8	23.1	24.8
55 & over	1,268	2,248	1,330	22.6	24.0	20.3
Occupation						
Professional & managerial	143	155	216	2.5	1.7	3.3
Clerical & Sales	851	831	1,243	15.2	8.9	19.0
Service	480	435	533	8.6	4.7	8.1
Skilled	589	1,437	744	10.5	15.4	11.4
Semiskilled	1,063	2,308	1,544	19.0	24.7	23.6
Unskilled and Other	2,475	4,169	2,266	44.2	44.6	34.6
Selected Industry Division						
Contract construction	652	3,314	969	11.7	35.5	14.8
Manufacturing	2,875	3,464	2,972	51.3	37.1	45.4
Trade	1,297	1,437	1,453	23.2	15.4	22.2
Other <u>1/</u>	777	1,120	1,152	13.8	12.0	17.6

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.

Insured unemployment fell to a six-year low for May, dropping to 5,601. The number of Iowans receiving unemployment insurance benefits under the state program decreased 3,734 between April and May. Most of the decrease came from construction.

National insured unemployment dropped from 2.9 to 2.8 percent over the week ended May 15. This is the lowest rate for any week during May in the last 12 years.

Since 1961 the number of Iowans receiving benefits for 15 weeks or longer has declined. During the May survey week 1,052 Iowans had received unemployment insurance payments for more than 15 weeks. In May 1961, 2,904 Iowans had received benefits 15 weeks or longer, but by May 1964 this number dropped to 1,567. Not only has the actual number of Iowans receiving benefits for 15 weeks or longer declined, but at the same time the proportion of long term unemployed has declined. In May 1961 over 23 percent of the insured jobless had been out of work 15 weeks or longer. This May less than 19 percent had been unemployed that long.

National figures tend to follow the same pattern. About 1.9 million were unemployed for 15 weeks or longer in May 1961. In May 1962 and May 1963 the long-term unemployed had decreased to approximately 1.3 million. By May 1964 long-term unemployment amounted to one million.

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