

EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
ACTIVITIES

RESEARCH
AND
STATISTICS

A P R I L
1965

IOWA
EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY
COMMISSION

1000 EAST GRAND AVENUE DES MOINES, IOWA

353.3
Iow

STATE TREND IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Records indicate almost 11,000 emergency floodworker placements were made by local offices in April. New nonagricultural openings and referrals showed increases due to flood conditions within the State. Activity reports of local offices in the Mississippi River towns of Dubuque, Clinton and Muscatine, among others, indicated the extent of the many emergency situations.

Plant closings caused by flood waters were responsible for increases in initial claims although the duration of most claims should be short. Many employees went on vacations while others earned extra money by working on the dikes after hours and weekends.

Elsewhere in Iowa, seasonal trends prevailed in most outdoor activities although Spring arrived several weeks later than usual. Agricultural placements increased normally from March but were below last year's totals.

New nonagricultural openings increased seasonally from March as outdoor work started in various industries. Nonagricultural referrals showed little change from last month or last year. Nonagricultural placements were up from March and about equal to April, 1964.

The volume of insured unemployment dropped appreciably from March due to seasonal employment gains in many industrial segments during April. Insured unemployment was down 10 percent when compared with April, 1964 because of increased employment levels. Initial claims were one-third higher than a year ago and up from March as a result of plant closings in flooded areas.

New applications increased substantially from March, 1965. The gains resulted from the large numbers of June graduates seeking employment. New applications rose above the 1964 total with high school and college recruitment a contributing factor. Active applications on file decreased as seasonal workers returned to work. Active applicants were more numerous than one year ago due to work force expansion and to the increased number of students.

Employment conditions are expected to become even more favorable in the May-June period. The demand for workers is expected to be good. The supply of workers will be short in some occupations. When schools are out for the summer and graduates and vacationing students join the work force, labor shortages should ease in some areas.

TABLE I - Percent of Change in Selected Activities

Activity	Percent Change from March	Activity	Percent Change from March
New applications	+ 8.7	Active applications on file	- 3.0
Nonag. openings received	+134.2	Counseling interviews	- 9.0
Nonag. referrals	+ 83.3	Nonag. employer visits	- 4.4
Nonag. placements	+182.1	Nonag. promotional tele-	
Agricultural referrals	+ 58.6	phone contacts	-11.9
Agricultural placements	+ 54.0	Weeks claimed	-25.4
Initial claims	+ 23.5		

June
PAST EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Iowa nonfarm employment was 717,500 in mid-March. This estimate was prepared by the Iowa Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. This increase of 18,900 during the year stemmed mainly from the nonmanufacturing industry group. Iowa nonfarm employment for March was up 1,900 in comparison with February.

The major gains in manufacturing during the year were found in the electrical, nonelectrical machinery and fabricated metal products industries.

Slight losses in manufacturing were recorded in stone, clay and glass products and in the other durable goods industries. Manufacturing employment declined 200 between February and March. Heavy reductions in the food processing industry offset employment gains in the machinery manufacturing industry.

Nonmanufacturing employment totaled 532,600, a gain of 12,900 from March, 1964. All major nonmanufacturing industries registered some over-the-year employment gain with the exception of transportation and public utilities that had a loss of 200. Railroads recorded the largest loss in this group, with a decrease of 600 in the last 12 months. Trade and Government employment were both up 4,000 while service was up nearly 3,000.

Nonmanufacturing employment between February and March increased 2,100 mainly as a result of seasonal increases. Retail trade was up 1,500 as a result of the Easter holiday demand. Construction employment showed a seasonal gain of 300 over the month.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

A gain of 7,056 jobs between March and July is predicted by 3,044 Iowa firms. These companies expect to add that number of new workers to the 246,035 on the March payrolls. By mid-May 3,886 employees should be added to the March payrolls of 246,722 reported by 3,048 firms. Manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms expect increases in both the two-month and four-month forecast period.

Manufacturing predicts nearly a 2 percent increase between March and May, followed by rather sizable gains between May and July.

Employment gains in durable goods manufacturing should increase at a faster rate than in nondurable goods.

In nonmanufacturing employment, a 2 percent increase is expected by May with additional gains between May and July. All nonmanufacturing groups expect employment gains in both forecast periods. However, gains will be slight in the trade group. The construction industry predicts a 36 percent increase in employment by mid-July.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

CONSTRUCTION: One-hundred seventy-four Iowa construction firms expect a 23 percent seasonal rise in employees by mid-May. These companies reported 4,444 employees on their payrolls in March. An overall gain of 36 percent during the period from March to July is predicted. These same contractors believe their May payrolls will include 5,486 workers with a steady increase to 6,023 employees by July. One-hundred more workers will be necessary by July in the Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Sioux City and Waterloo areas.

DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING: In March 338 firms reported employment of 79,013 with the prospect for more than 1,594 employees added by mid-May. The March employment figure of 79,005 workers by 337 companies should increase by at least 2,783 jobs in mid-July.

The March level of 7,100 jobs in the 56 fabricated metals firms should be increased by 136 jobs in mid-May. The mid-July figure will expand payrolls by 242 workers.

Nonelectrical machinery segment forecasts a gain of 656 jobs by mid-May. The 107 firms employed 33,830 workers last March. However, 106 firms indicate employment will rise about 3 percent above the March payroll of 33,822. Only one area expects a sizable drop in the employment level in July, while most reporting areas plan increases.

The electrical machinery segment anticipates an increase of 169 employees by mid-May. The segment includes 22 firms that employed 17,448 in March. The reporting firms expect a gain of 565 employees by mid-July. Other durable goods firms predict a 3 percent increase by May and a 4 percent overall gain or some 863 employees by July.

NONDURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING: Reports from 362 employers indicate a need for 402 additional workers between March and May. The four-month outlook calls for an increase of 1,308 jobs in addition to the 54,690 employees reported in March.

Excluding meat packing, the food products industry expects a substantial rise in employment from mid-May to mid-July. From mid-March to mid-May an increase of 150 jobs was expected from the March level of 16,548. However, the four-month forecast calls for an increase of 662 jobs. Most gains are expected in the Muscatine and Storm Lake areas.

Seventeen firms in 15 meat packing areas expect employment to hold steady at the mid-March employment level of 16,835 with total employment about 2 percent above the March level by mid-July.

Other durable goods industries expect increases in both forecast periods.

TRADE: As a whole this group plans a slight increase in employment over the next four months. The 1,309 firms with a March payroll of 46,547 employees expect their mid-July payrolls to total 46,935.

The 327 wholesale firms expect a decrease of 82 employees by mid-May from the March level of 11,450. By mid-July these employers anticipate employment will be near the March level.

General merchandise firms in retail trade forecast a steady increase in employment through mid-July. An overall increase of 1 percent above the March employment figure of 12,814 is anticipated.

The 787 other retail trade firms expect employment will increase from the 22,329 reported in March to 22,618 in May. The employment level should hold at about this level into mid-July.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES: This industry forecasts a rising trend, with employment almost 2 percent higher in July than in March.

Transportation, excluding railroads, predict a 2 percent increase by mid-May with employment remaining steady between May and mid-July.

The 73 firms reporting from the communication industry expect their employees will be increased from 7,146 last March to 7,235 by mid-May and to 7,259 by mid-July.

Employment in the utilities segment will follow a rising trend and the May figure should be one percent higher than March. The July employment figure will be 3 percent higher than in March.

OTHER INDUSTRIES: Finance, insurance and real estate predict a 2 percent employment gain by mid-July. Service industry also expects slight gains through mid-July.

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	
		March 1965	May 1965		March 1965	July 1965
Total	3,048	246,722	250,608	3,044	246,035	253,091
Contract construction	174	4,444	5,486	174	4,444	6,023
Manufacturing	700	133,703	135,699	699	133,695	137,786
Durable goods	338	79,013	80,607	337	79,005	81,788
Nondurable goods	362	54,690	55,092	362	54,690	55,998
Transportation & public util.	239	17,097	17,309	239	17,097	17,458
Trade	1,311	46,635	46,924	1,309	46,547	46,935
Finance, insurance & real estate	222	13,466	13,503	222	13,466	13,706
Service & miscellaneous	402	31,377	31,687	401	30,786	31,183

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

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

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN SELECTED LOCAL OFFICE AREAS

ATLANTIC:

Placements increased 35 percent from March 1965 due to gains in contract construction and the service field. However, placements were 14 percent less than in April 1964 as unfavorable weather conditions delayed work on Interstate Highway #80.

BURLINGTON:

New applications were up 56 percent from April 1964 due in part to recruitment from Henry County, serviced by this office.

Large contracts in the ordnance and electronic fields resulted in an increase of 58 percent in placements from March and a 75 percent rise from April 1964.

CEDAR RAPIDS:

Cold and damp weather conditions through April slowed down the usual industries active in the spring such as construction and municipal and county outdoor work. Placements were 19 percent above a month ago and down 17 percent from a year ago. Manufacturing held stable at its relatively high level.

CENTERVILLE:

Placements showed an increase of 80 percent over March 1965, but were lower than April 1964. Bad weather conditions have delayed construction firms. The economy looks good. A new plant and Rathbun Dam employment caused applications to rise to their highest level since 1962.

COUNCIL BLUFFS:

A decrease in active file count by 287 from the March 1965 count of 1,029 was due mainly to the construction industry and other seasonal work. Placements rose 36 percent from last month and were nearly the same as last year.

DAVENPORT:

Flood emergencies along the Mississippi River distorted office activities. The staff placed 103 workers for fighting flood waters in the area as well as sending flood fighters to Clinton, Iowa. Some normal office business was lost because of the flooding along the river. The office had a placement gain of 13 percent over April of last year and an 11 percent gain over last March's figures. The gain included flood workers.

DES MOINES:

Placements were 6 percent over last year, but 11 percent below last month. New job openings showed little change from both a month and a year ago. Compared with a year ago a large increase in openings was registered in the nonmanufacturing unit, coming from smaller contractors. The sales unit also showed a good increase, but this increase was cancelled by a decline in openings in the spot labor unit.

DUBUQUE:

The record flood of the Mississippi River had a strong effect upon most office activities. Flood emergency placements were 2,562. Total placements were 3,099. While a state of emergency existed in Dubuque, the office handled all manpower activities for the city.

FORT DODGE:

The labor market was affected in early April by flood conditions. Placements for "flood emergency" work were 155. The labor market outlook is good with a strong demand expected to continue the balance of the year. Excluding the flood worker placements, normal placing of workers was 32 percent over last month and 9 percent above April 1964.

IOWA CITY:

New job openings were 20 percent higher than the previous one month record of 392 in September 1964. The 304 unfilled openings are also an all-time high and this figure includes only 2 or 3 orders for household workers. Total placements exceeded 200 for the 13th consecutive month. The total does not include approximately 300 flood workers sent to other cities.

MASON CITY:

The number of placements were about the same as a year ago, but are down 26 percent from last month, even with numerous calls received for snow shovelers. Openings appear to be stable when compared with figures for last year and last month. However the active file is up 74 percent from last year with an increase of 52 percent over last month.

MUSCATINE:

Placements reached 7,027 for the month due to the Mississippi River flood emergency. The office was a clearing center for all manpower used in flood work, both paid and volunteer. Sixteen-hour days were kept the third week of the month and 24-hour days from April 23, through April 30. Local industries hired extra personnel for sand-bagging and moving operations. Personnel men, local businessmen and plant managers aided local office staff. Additional duties included arranging transportation and housing for volunteer workers. Several communication systems were used to recruit workers.

PERRY:

Nonagricultural placement activity fell far short of that anticipated for April 1965. Inclement weather the first three weeks of April slowed all outside work. One plant has closed and another plant remains on strike. The strikers, looking for work, have eliminated many openings.

SHENANDOAH:

A shortage of applicants has hampered placements. New applications were down 32 percent from last month and down 40 percent from last year. New job openings were 28 percent over last year and 48 percent above March 1965.

SIOUX CITY:

Hiring in April increased 5 percent over April 1964 as well as over last March. The most new hires were made in construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade. Placements in service and private household dropped 21 percent because of a late spring.

WATERLOO:

Except for a drop in placements there was no great change in activity. The extremely bad weather and the floods resulted in slow starts for construction and other seasonal industries. Two major industries laid off 600 employees.

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices

April 1965

Local Offices	New Applications			Active file end of month		
	Total	Women	Veteran	Total	Women	Veteran
State Total	9,820	4,401	837	27,009	10,405	3,465
Ames	235	104	14	503	246	38
Atlantic	105	50	4	161	89	6
Boone	117	49	7	276	124	15
Burlington	485	262	35	1,440	560	197
Carroll	100	55	3	129	47	12
Cedar Rapids	673	344	60	2,218	678	331
Centerville	156	71	10	797	340	67
Charles City	112	50	7	164	71	29
Clinton	117	62	13	415	170	42
Council Bluffs	224	96	21	742	343	119
Creston	244	116	13	507	267	38
Davenport	635	248	60	1,662	647	237
Decorah	76	27	1	197	71	12
Des Moines	1,610	656	131	4,322	1,405	729
Dubuque	456	180	31	1,368	369	171
Fairfield	98	42	10	308	109	37
Fort Dodge	285	130	19	576	223	66
Fort Madison	178	77	7	419	192	41
Humboldt*	259	144	49	593	321	49
Iowa City	446	206	25	1,072	478	104
Keokuk	168	67	8	690	300	58
Marshalltown	189	80	28	481	194	88
Mason City	341	150	30	1,236	434	154
Muscatine	148	83	20	267	128	25
Newton	160	69	19	342	174	38
Oelwein	71	19	5	199	58	14
Oskaloosa	193	93	16	446	157	43
Ottumwa	246	121	18	881	330	131
Perry	80	28	14	266	123	37
Shenandoah	64	25	7	177	91	18
Sioux City	657	310	50	1,606	643	224
Spencer	138	60	5	275	118	27
Storm Lake	104	40	8	270	100	29
Waterloo	548	249	85	1,687	666	212
Webster City	102	38	4	317	139	27

*Temporary Office

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued

April 1965

Local Offices	Counseling Interviews		GATB	Individuals Tested		Nonag. Promotional Telephone Contacts
	Total	Initial		Specific Aptitude	Proficiency	
State Total	1,626	993	554	1,744	1,338	1,750
Ames	15	13	6	10	40	22
Atlantic	17	14	6	1	6	0
Boone	0	0	0	8	3	9
Burlington	68	44	11	196	9	31
Carroll	0	0	4	1	1	5
Cedar Rapids	75	36	46	210	210	80
Centerville	77	29	31	60	160	54
Charles City	2	2	2	9	10	3
Clinton	0	0	0	82	5	30
Council Bluffs	28	15	14	10	17	131
Creston	0	0	0	123	125	4
Davenport	164	86	74	68	92	135
Decorah	0	0	0	8	0	7
Des Moines	409	213	120	247	203	395
Dubuque	37	29	15	94	103	263
Fairfield	9	5	3	18	2	41
Fort Dodge	93	57	22	94	15	46
Fort Madison	47	46	10	41	9	24
Humboldt*	113	113	23	0	0	0
Iowa City	0	0	0	68	28	4
Keokuk	48	43	7	33	3	17
Marshalltown	0	0	0	22	10	14
Mason City	64	45	27	41	13	106
Muscatine	18	15	4	18	15	19
Newton	19	13	9	10	32	35
Oelwein	0	0	0	4	0	12
Oskaloosa	0	0	1	9	66	2
Ottumwa	49	25	19	10	23	32
Perry	0	0	0	1	19	60
Shenandoah	2	2	9	14	13	28
Sioux City	105	77	43	70	33	53
Spencer	0	0	0	11	5	15
Storm Lake	0	0	0	7	8	0
Waterloo	167	71	48	93	60	73
Webster City	0	0	0	53	0	0

*Temporary Office

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

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued

April 1965

Local Offices	Employer Visits		Nonagricultural		Nonag. Referrals		
	Nonag.	Agri.	Applicant Holding Acceptances	Openings Received	Total	Local	Based on Select. Notice
State Total	2,049	481	217	20,163	24,304	23,808	7,957
Ames	21	0	1	199	235	198	114
Atlantic	26	3	1	72	67	65	42
Boone	13	0	3	101	149	133	67
Burlington	59	15	0	202	413	412	101
Carroll	14	5	0	61	86	86	56
Cedar Rapids	246	43	1	564	812	789	479
Centerville	52	0	36	89	199	145	176
Charles City	16	0	0	74	107	103	74
Clinton	25	4	3	1,602	1,644	1,632	1,566
Council Bluffs	19	0	6	119	154	147	118
Creston	19	0	0	111	134	134	66
Davenport	135	29	125	680	1,097	962	512
Decorah	11	0	0	50	55	55	40
Des Moines	381	49	6	2,221	3,448	3,412	1,025
Dubuque	78	48	2	3,280	3,474	3,468	619
Fairfield	46	0	0	63	104	104	74
Fort Dodge	38	13	1	267	394	386	168
Fort Madison	42	7	5	77	137	102	67
Humboldt*	12	0	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa City	6	0	2	482	538	534	240
Keokuk	13	0	2	119	148	141	114
Marshalltown	39	23	2	167	246	241	116
Mason City	77	34	0	322	400	390	188
Muscatine	18	37	1	7,015	7,067	7,067	76
Newton	29	1	0	134	176	173	100
Oelwein	20	5	0	52	60	59	28
Oskaloosa	15	5	2	148	254	234	82
Ottumwa	58	12	4	214	285	276	152
Perry	34	0	0	69	98	97	54
Shenandoah	38	22	0	87	128	127	52
Sioux City	220	64	5	905	1,295	1,282	951
Spencer	13	12	2	88	96	83	42
Storm Lake	23	28	3	110	147	136	102
Waterloo	183	22	4	310	498	479	230
Webster City	10	0	0	109	159	156	66

*Temporary Office

TABLE III

Activity in Iowa Employment Offices - Continued

April 1965

Local Offices	Nonag. Placements				Agric. Placements	
	Total	Women	Veteran	Short-time	Total	Vol.Rep.
State Total	18,272	2,443	2,380	13,527	1,187	545
Ames	107	24	8	25	10	0
Atlantic	66	27	4	6	31	24
Boone	63	18	7	23	11	0
Burlington	218	120	12	46	51	43
Carroll	42	7	7	11	5	3
Cedar Rapids	413	113	85	114	26	0
Centerville	83	34	11	17	4	0
Charles City	64	24	5	12	22	0
Clinton	1,588	54	107	1,473	22	5
Council Bluffs	113	23	29	42	3	0
Creston	111	9	21	22	14	2
Davenport	610	121	136	308	28	8
Decorah	35	9	4	11	9	0
Des Moines	1,666	322	579	832	137	71
Dubuque	3,099	99	110	2,890	47	39
Fairfield	65	13	15	14	19	18
Fort Dodge	351	64	46	215	22	0
Fort Madison	64	23	7	14	10	1
Iowa City	297	109	40	54	7	0
Keokuk	79	26	12	15	0	0
Marshalltown	145	26	41	44	31	16
Mason City	196	49	40	86	54	2
Muscatine	7,028	682	758	6,573	61	25
Newton	124	31	21	52	24	0
Oelwein	38	7	4	5	24	9
Oskaloosa	111	33	11	33	14	0
Ottumwa	180	36	24	73	13	4
Perry	48	12	5	20	32	4
Shenandoah	70	14	7	13	89	56
Sioux City	748	188	167	342	193	101
Spencer	45	14	5	10	22	12
Storm Lake	83	15	8	35	46	26
Waterloo	243	82	33	67	95	76
Webster City	79	15	11	30	11	0

TABLE IV

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

Local Office	I N I T I A L C L A I M S						
	Total	Female <i>Women</i>	Intrastate				IB-1's
			Total	New	Trans.	Add.	
State Totals	6,800	2,727	6,467	5,101	142	1,366	333
Ames	33	25	33	15	-	18	-
Atlantic	35	21	29	22	-	7	6
Boone	23	15	21	15	2	6	2
Burlington	263	125	249	173	8	76	14
Carroll	137	100	135	128	7	7	2
Cedar Rapids	311	104	305	173	9	132	6
Centerville	166	32	159	111	5	48	7
Charles City	26	15	22	15	-	7	4
Clinton	472	162	444	365	-	79	28
Council Bluffs	242	126	161	113	-	48	81
Creston	60	25	58	49	6	9	2
Davenport	834	225	818	704	5	114	16
Decorah	78	44	78	71	3	7	-
Des Moines	491	162	456	306	1	150	35
Dubuque	1,069	551	1,056	939	25	117	13
Fairfield	76	35	74	70	1	4	2
Fort Dodge	150	44	144	124	2	20	6
Fort Madison	84	30	79	49	1	30	5
Iowa City	43	17	40	36	1	4	3
Keokuk	308	67	292	266	2	26	16
Marshalltown	40	24	39	32	-	7	1
Mason City	149	49	139	95	2	44	10
Muscatine	163	68	154	127	10	27	9
Newton	210	47	202	173	1	29	8
Oelwein	79	50	76	68	1	8	3
Oskaloosa	81	18	79	57	3	22	2
Ottumwa	188	54	183	117	8	66	5
Perry	30	14	30	23	2	7	-
Shenandoah	42	22	39	31	-	8	3
Sioux City	237	87	224	156	6	68	13
Spencer	91	48	84	54	4	30	7
Storm Lake	69	55	67	44	4	23	2
Waterloo	403	178	385	281	14	104	18
Webster City	117	88	113	99	9	14	4

TABLE IV

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

Local Office	Weeks Claimed		Cont'd Claims		Interviews	
	Total	Female Women	Intra- state	IB-2's	Benefit Rights	Peri- odic
State Totals	42,733	12,786	39,286	3,097	3,091	2,239
Ames	223	83	220	3	15	12
Atlantic	545	59	491	50	18	32
Boone	337	42	319	15	9	20
Burlington	1,387	513	1,250	127	111	137
Carroll	1,253	480	1,211	37	102	82
Cedar Rapids	2,631	767	2,532	70	115	160
Centerville	1,540	237	1,443	97	98	82
Charles City	584	44	564	20	14	26
Clinton	512	110	421	89	392	25
Council Bluffs	1,943	611	1,118	812	69	65
Creston	1,176	198	1,066	105	43	73
Davenport	1,380	503	1,237	103	56	43
Decorah	1,234	307	1,194	40	63	32
Des Moines	3,737	1,013	3,530	184	225	195
Dubuque	2,195	741	2,111	67	119	50
Fairfield	616	250	574	25	72	36
Fort Dodge	1,461	250	1,400	57	107	111
Fort Madison	428	129	352	76	38	23
Iowa City	316	56	295	15	23	12
Keokuk	792	299	696	88	186	37
Marshalltown	574	223	538	36	21	41
Mason City	1,804	332	1,716	72	70	90
Muscatine	704	297	631	73	131	22
Newton	1,418	432	1,379	37	171	94
Oelwein	655	159	622	28	53	25
Oskaloosa	1,170	149	1,077	83	54	59
Ottumwa	1,411	356	1,336	70	108	74
Perry	550	213	519	30	10	43
Shenandoah	729	275	626	74	23	30
Sioux City	3,292	760	2,985	278	98	199
Spencer	2,031	828	1,905	104	51	98
Storm Lake	794	403	771	17	42	44
Waterloo	2,306	1,096	2,196	83	285	122
Webster City	1,005	571	961	32	99	45

TABLE IV

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

Local Office	UCFE - no UC		UCX only	
	Initial Claims	Weeks Claimed	Initial Claims	Weeks Claimed
State Totals	34	298	204	1,282
Ames	2	-	1	12
Atlantic	-	-	1	16
Boone	-	1	3	12
Burlington	2	25	8	33
Carroll	1	4	2	11
Cedar Rapids	2	18	6	73
Centerville	-	5	2	49
Charles City	-	5	5	40
Clinton	1	-	4	14
Council Bluffs	3	11	11	82
Creston	3	9	2	42
Davenport	1	5	14	26
Decorah	1	4	1	24
Des Moines	7	40	24	74
Dubuque	1	23	12	66
Fairfield	1	3	3	9
Fort Dodge	2	6	3	44
Fort Madison	-	5	3	21
Iowa City	1	2	3	4
Keokuk	-	5	12	26
Marshalltown	-	4	2	5
Mason City	1	12	7	51
Muscatine	-	4	1	12
Newton	-	-	3	30
Oelwein	2	15	10	32
Oskaloosa	-	4	3	34
Ottumwa	1	3	10	103
Perry	-	5	1	15
Shenandoah	-	3	3	18
Sioux City	-	29	6	131
Spencer	1	18	3	27
Storm Lake	1	7	-	9
Waterloo	-	22	35	127
Webster City	-	1	-	10

TABLE V

Summary of Selected Employment Service Activities

Activity	Cumulative for the Period January 1 - April 30 for the year of		Percent Change
	1965	1964	
<u>New applications</u>			
Total.	35,775	33,741	+ 6.0
Female	14,769	14,049	+ 5.1
Male	21,006	19,692	+ 6.7
Veteran.	3,630	3,745	- 3.1
Handicapped.	1,983	1,782	+11.3
Age 45 and over.	4,517	4,572	- 1.2
<u>Counseling interviews</u>			
Total.	6,627	7,294	- 9.1
Female	1,762	2,213	-20.4
Male	4,865	5,081	- 4.3
Veteran.	560	646	-13.3
Initial counseling cases	4,030	4,398	- 8.4
Female	1,181	1,459	-19.1
Male	2,849	2,939	- 3.1
Veteran.	340	389	-12.6
Handicapped.	541	578	- 6.4
<u>Persons Tested</u>			
Total.	12,996	12,592	+ 3.2
GATB	2,851	3,178	-10.3
Specific Aptitude.	6,583	4,884	+34.8
Proficiency.	3,562	4,530	-21.4
<u>Employer visits</u>			
Total.	8,943	11,374	-21.4
Agricultural	1,292	2,034	-36.5
Nonagricultural.	7,651	9,340	-18.1
Major Market	4,159	4,572	- 9.0
<u>Job openings received</u> - Nonag	42,002	29,867	+40.6
<u>Promotional telephone contacts</u>			
Total.	8,109	20,156	-59.8
Agricultural	632	919	-31.2
Nonagricultural.	7,477	19,237	-61.1
<u>Referrals</u>			
Total.	62,275	50,392	+23.6
Agricultural	3,013	3,354	-10.2
Nonagricultural.	59,262	47,038	+26.0
Female	18,033	18,600	- 3.0
Male	41,229	28,438	+45.0
Veteran.	8,528	8,093	+ 5.4

TABLE V

Summary of Selected Employment Service Activities - Continued

Activity	Cumulative for the Period		Percent Change
	January 1 - April 30		
	For the year of		
	1965	1964	
<u>Placements</u>			
Total	37,459	28,112	+33.2
Local	37,260	27,934	+33.4
Order holding	199	178	+11.8
Agricultural.	2,561	4,228	-39.4
By volunteer representative	1,077	2,596	-58.5
Nonagricultural			
Total	34,898	23,884	+46.1
Female.	7,618	8,033	- 5.2
Male.	27,280	15,851	+72.1
Veteran	5,890	5,314	+10.8
Handicapped	1,866	1,656	+12.7
Under 22.	7,528	6,725	+11.9
Age 45 and over	4,560	4,787	- 4.7
Age 65 and over	207	218	- 5.0
Short-time.	19,926	8,071	+146.9
Professional and managerial	512	580	-11.7
Clerical and sales.	4,237	4,820	-12.1
Service	5,058	5,400	- 6.3
Skilled	945	1,230	-23.2
Semiskilled	2,898	2,759	+ 5.0
Unskilled and other	21,248	9,095	+133.6
Manufacturing	5,570	5,506	+ 1.2
Food.	842	933	- 9.8
Apparel	195	270	-27.8
Stone-clay-glass.	110	149	-26.2
Fabricated metals	513	635	-19.2
Machinery, exc. elect	1,335	1,199	+11.3
Electrical machinery.	475	305	+55.7
Other manufacturing	2,100	2,015	+ 4.2
Nonmanufacturing.	29,328	18,378	+59.6
Construction.	1,506	1,607	- 6.3
Railroads	54	39	+38.5
Other public utilities.	1,595	1,250	+27.6
Trade	6,713	7,641	-12.1
Finance-Ins.-Real Estate.	869	870	- 0.1
Service (exc. household).	3,453	3,847	-10.2
Private household	3,320	2,592	+28.1
Government.	919	486	+89.1
Other nonmanufacturing.	32	46	-30.4
Flood emergency	10,867	0	-
<u>Applicant holding acceptances</u>	528	475	+11.2

TABLE VI

Characteristics of Iowa's Insured Unemployed

April 1965, March 1965, April 1964

Characteristics	Number			Percent Distribution		
	Apr. 1965	Mar. 1965	Apr. 1964	Apr. 1965	Mar. 1965	Apr. 1964
TOTAL	9,335	12,108	9,942	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	6,287	9,309	5,902	67.3	76.9	59.4
Women	3,048	2,799	4,040	32.7	23.1	40.6
Age						
Under 25	1,116	1,397	1,554	12.0	11.6	15.6
25 - 34	1,792	2,413	1,660	19.2	19.9	23.7
35 - 44	2,022	2,690	2,310	21.7	22.2	28.2
45 - 54	2,157	2,685	2,502	23.1	22.2	25.2
55 & over	2,248	2,923	1,916	24.0	24.1	19.3
Occupation						
Professional & Managerial	155	207	218	1.7	1.7	2.2
Clerical & Sales	831	935	1,241	8.9	7.7	12.5
Service	435	576	607	4.7	4.8	6.1
Skilled	1,437	2,309	1,639	15.4	19.1	16.5
Semiskilled	2,308	3,081	2,394	24.7	25.4	24.1
Unskilled and Other	4,169	5,000	3,843	44.6	41.3	38.6
Selected Industry Division						
Contract construction	3,314	5,272	2,682	35.5	43.6	27.0
Manufacturing	3,464	3,581	4,119	37.1	29.6	41.4
Trade	1,437	1,674	1,624	15.4	13.8	16.4
Other ^{1/}	1,120	1,581	1,517	12.0	13.0	15.2

^{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 hit a six-year low for April as it dropped to 9,335. The number of Iowans receiving unemployment insurance benefits under the state program decreased 2,773 between March and April. Most of the decrease came from construction.

About 7 out of 10 insured claimants in Iowa are semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

Studies by the U. S. Department of Labor indicate that an individual's chances of getting and keeping a good job are directly related to the number of years of education he has completed. Unemployment rates are especially high among those with only a few years of schooling and are much higher among high school dropouts than high school graduates. For example, in October, 1963, the national unemployment rate among high school graduates 20 and 21 years of age who entered the labor force was 8.7 percent compared with 13 percent for dropouts of the same age.

Unemployment is very high among teenagers. In February 1965, 14.4 percent of the young persons in the 14-19 year age bracket were unemployed, compared to a national unemployment rate of 5.7 percent. Unemployment among college graduates who have work experience is only about 1 percent.

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