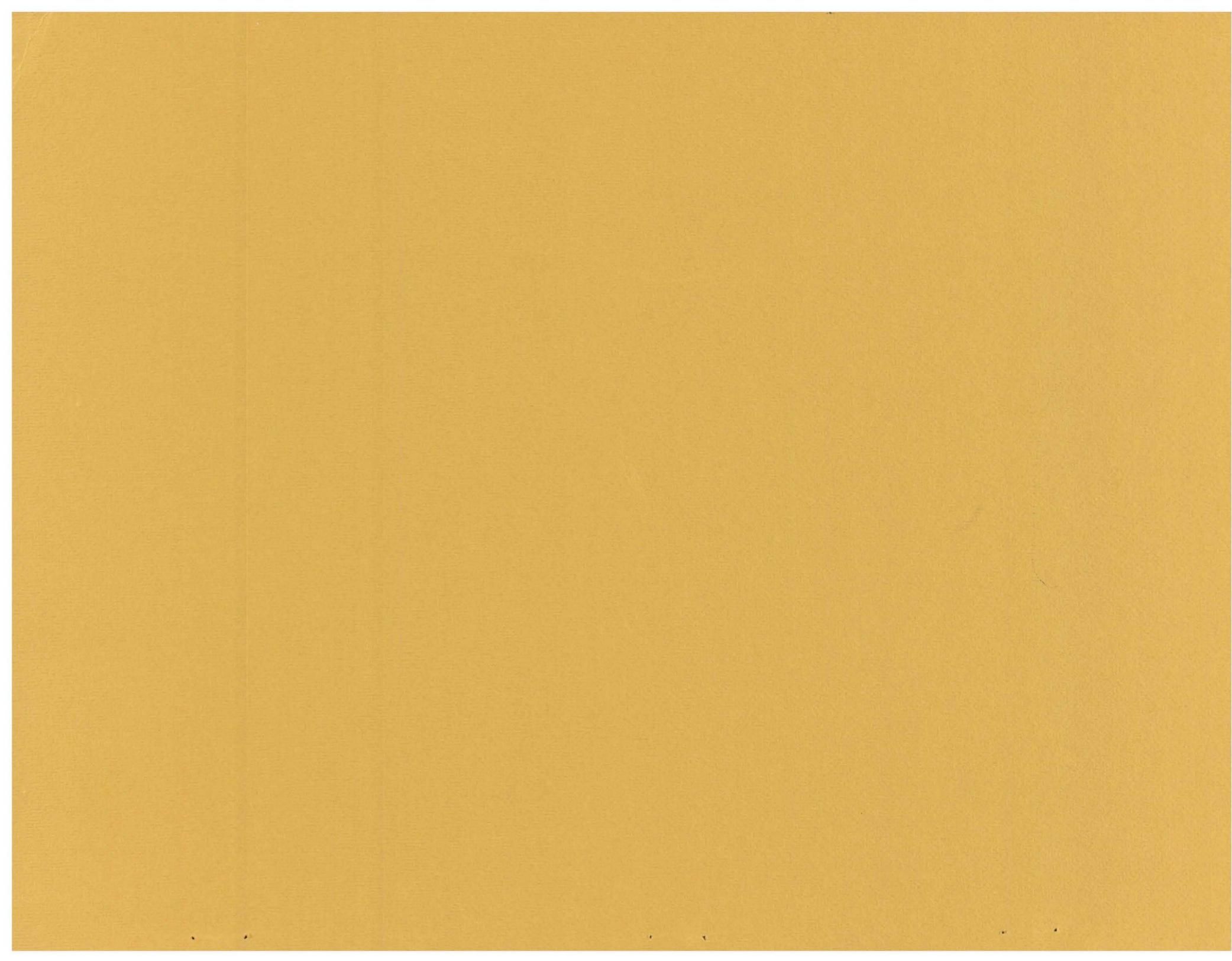


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MANPOWER FACTS AND FIGURES FOR BURLINGTON, IOWA

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Prepared by the
Iowa State Employment Service
P.O. Box 609
Burlington, Iowa 52601

PREFACE

This booklet contains information about Burlington, Iowa and its labor market characteristics. This labor market information will assist industry in appraising their current operation as well as to plan for the future.

At times, labor market conditions deter from projected goals and on occasions, when a quick reversal takes place, the community is unprepared to continue to build constructively.

Burlington exists as a community only because it offers employment and income opportunities to the people who live there. Industry plays the dominate role in community formations as population movements are largely in response to job opportunities or the lack of them. Thus, a need exists for concrete wage and labor information for continual growth to take place.

This information has been compiled from reputable and official sources. Inquiries from industry concerning expansion or relocation of their facilities are invited.

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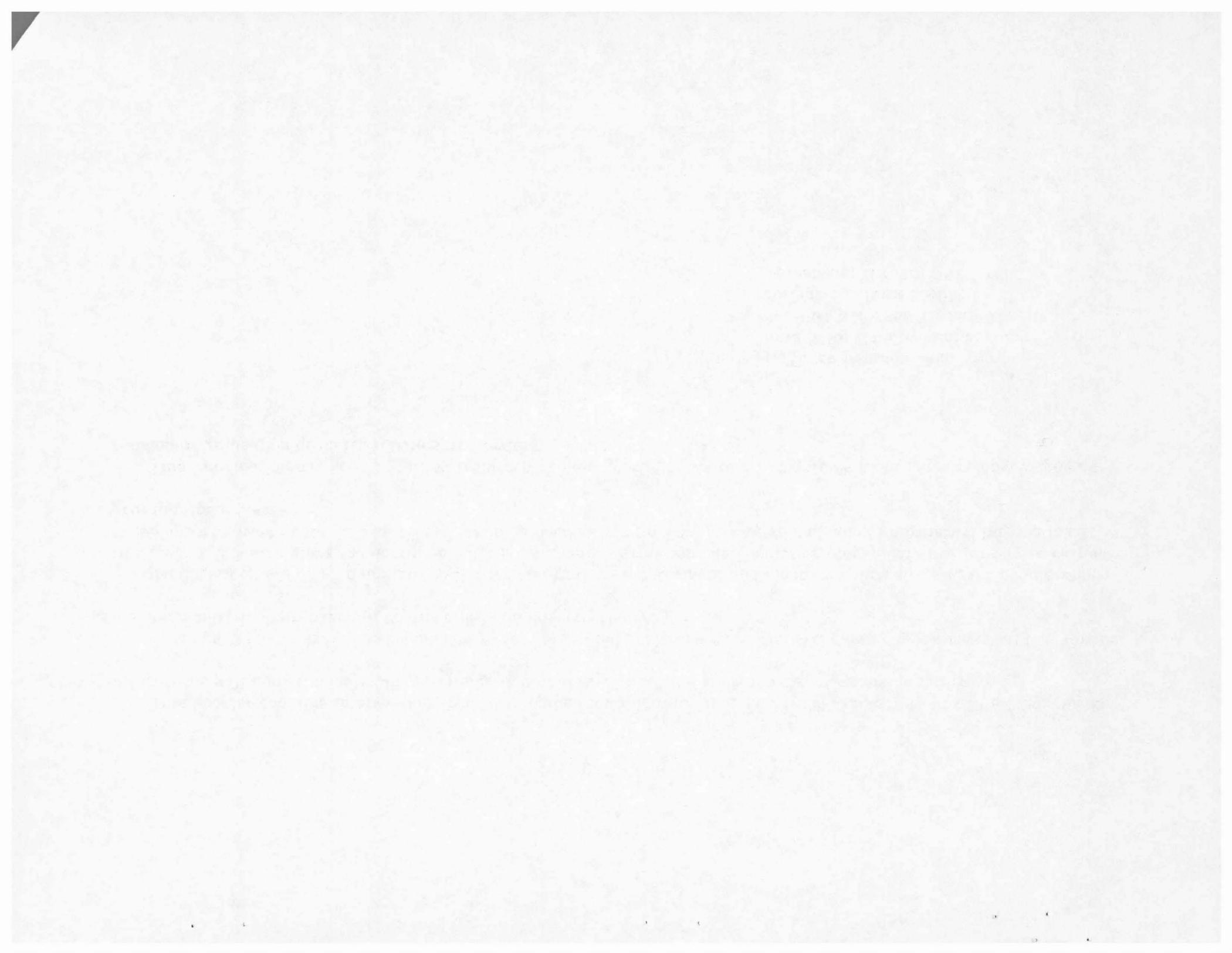
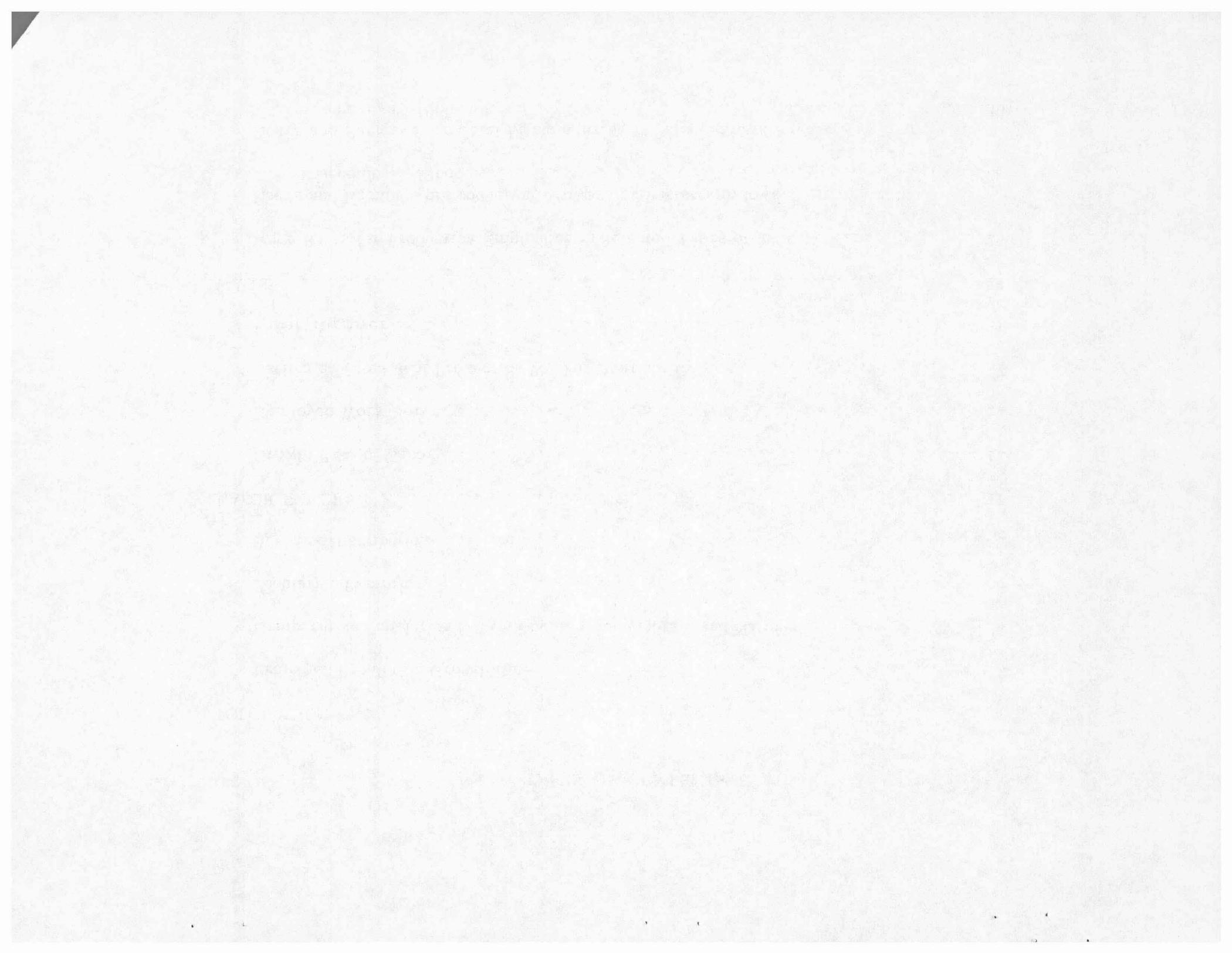


TABLE OF CONTENTS

POPULATION	1
Projected Population Growth Rate	2
Comparative Population Data - Local, County, State and National.	4
Population Pyramid	6
Age-Sex Distribution	8
LABOR FORCE	11
Growth Rate of Labor	12
Employed Work Force.	14
Estimate of Resident Production Worker Availability	17
Labor Turnover	21
WAGES	23
Wage Rates for Production Employees in Selected Types of Jobs.	25
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers by Industry in Iowa, December, 1966	28
Hours and Earnings for Total Manufacturing in Selected Iowa Areas, November, 1966	30



POPULATION

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH RATE

The U. S. Census Bureau projects a national population growth rate of 16.2% over the next 14-year period. Iowa's growth is estimated at only 5.6% or approximately 1/3 of the national rate of gain. However, Burlington is expected to fare somewhat better with an anticipated growth rate of 9.1%.

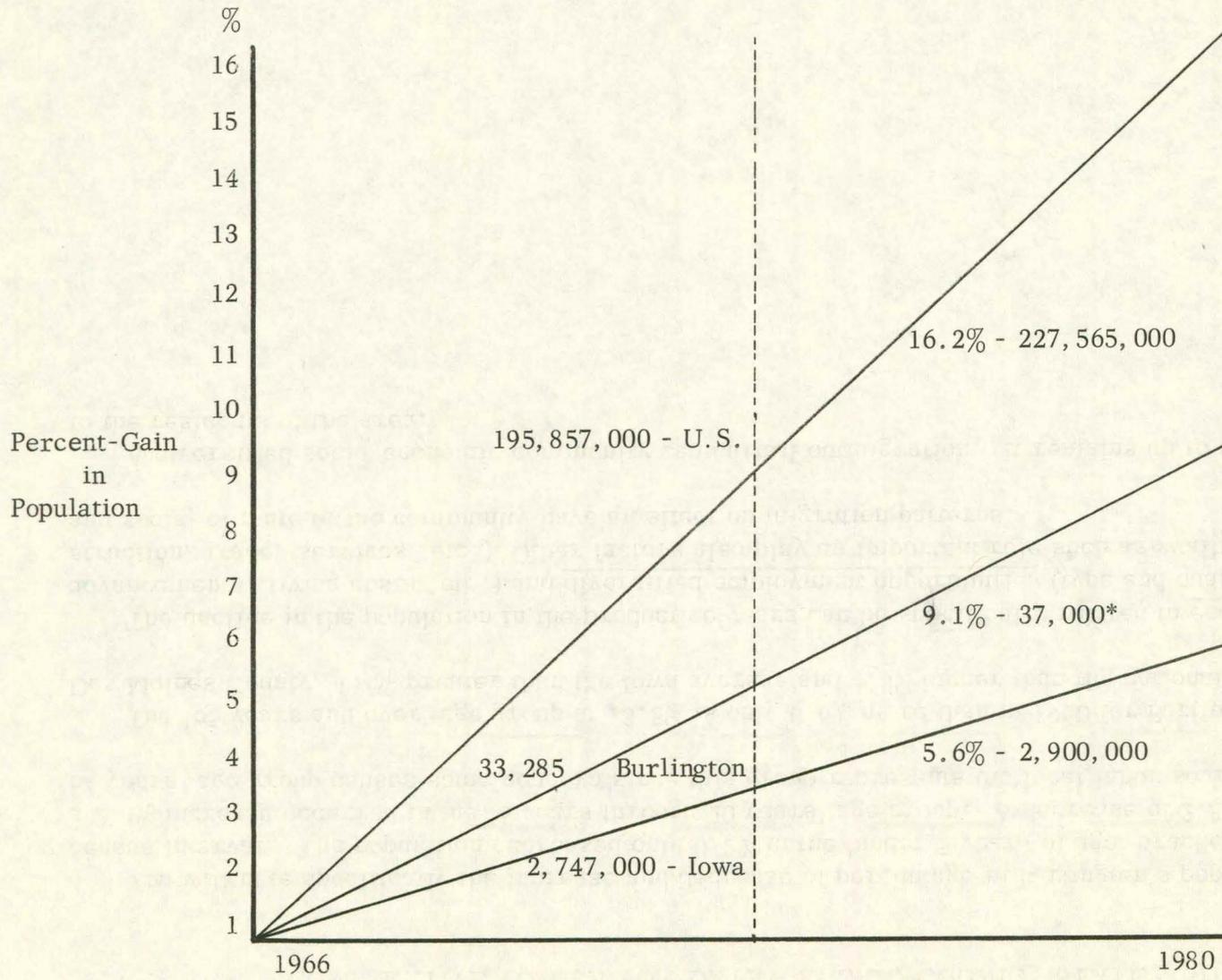
In projecting the population growth for Burlington, several alternatives should be considered which may affect the population and growth rate for 1980.

Assuming 500 new jobs will be added during the next 14 years, Burlington's population is estimated at 37,000 by 1980 and 38,197 by 1985.

If for some reason, one of the manufacturing plants employing about 500 persons relocated or was forced out of business, the population would be only 33,948 by 1985.

Based on employment and industries currently in Burlington and with no additional growth resulting from new industry. Burlington's population in 1985 should reach 36,075.

PROJECTED GROWTH RATE IN POPULATION



*If 500 new jobs will be added.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION DATA - LOCAL, COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL

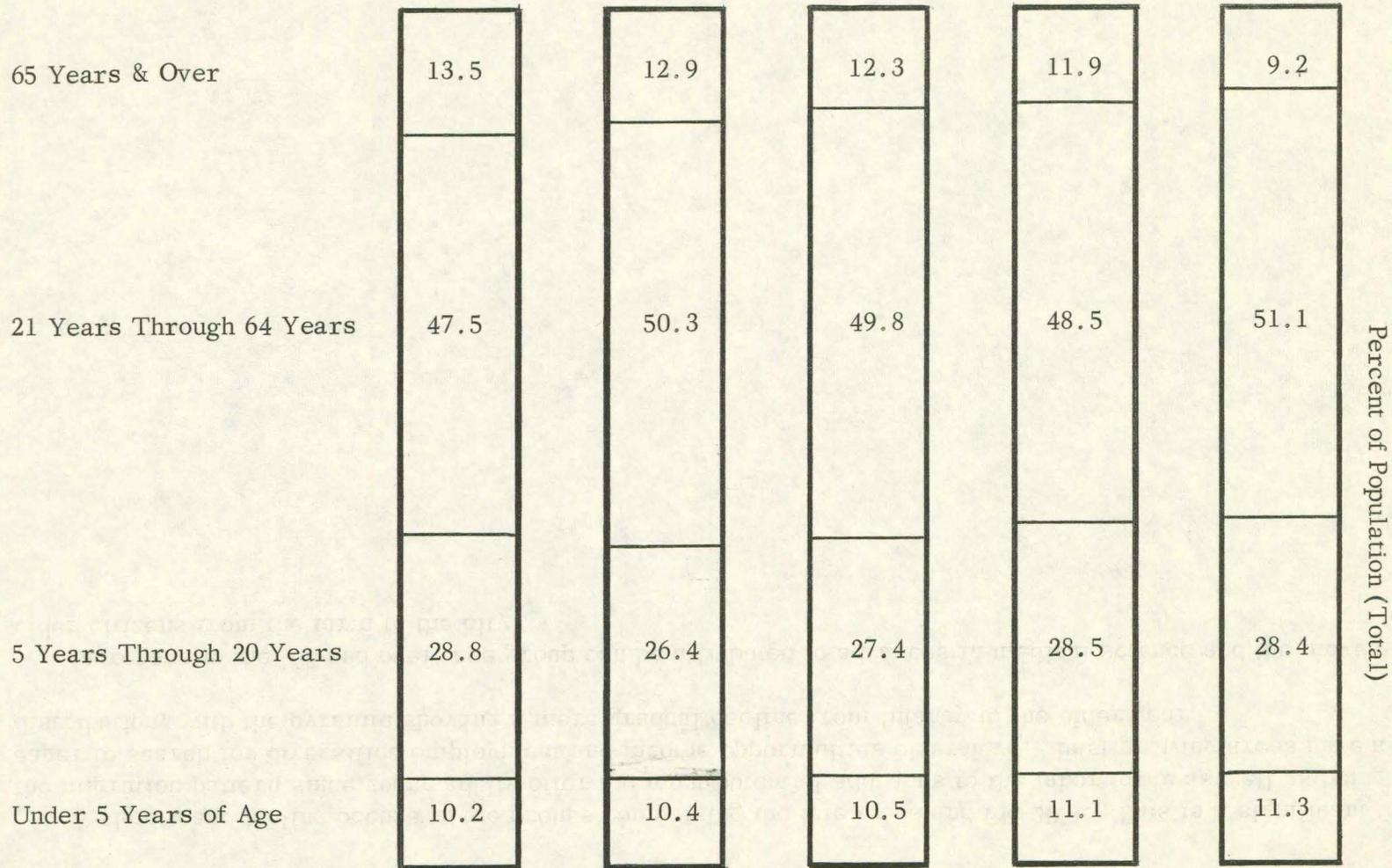
You will note specifically the increase and decrease of percentage in Burlington's population during the five-year census interval. The population decreased only 0.2% in the 'under 5 years of age' bracket from 1960 to 1965, while a 2.4% increase occurred in the '5 years through 20 years' age group. A decrease of 2.8% in the '21 years through 64 years' age group causes some concern since this group represents the local labor source.

The '65 years and over' age group at 13.5% is only 0.6% more than in 1960 for Burlington; 1.2% greater than in Des Moines County, 1.6% greater than the Iowa average and 4.3% higher than the national average.

The decline in the population in the productive years can be specifically related to economic opportunities (wages, advancements, living costs, etc.) and diversified employment opportunities (type and quantity of manufacturing, construction, trade, services, etc.). Other factors also play an important role such as available housing and the cultural and social climate of the community have an effect on migration patterns.

A diversified socio-economic community can curtail outmigration. It remains up to the community to offer this to the residents of the area.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION DATA



Percent of Population (Total)

% of Population Nonwhite	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	11.4
% of Population White	98.1	98.4	98.8	99.0	88.6
Median Age (Years)	30.7	32.7	32.2	30.3	29.5
Total Certified Population	33, 285	32, 430	44, 605	2, 757, 537	179, 323, 175
	1965	1960	1960	1960	1960

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Burlington Des Moines County Iowa United States

POPULATION PYRAMID

The population pyramid depicts the relationship of men to women, relative to the total city population, spelled out in terms of total numbers and percentages of the various groups.

A significant decline occurs in the groups comprising the late teens and the 20's. This is a significant factor in the migration pattern since young adults offer the most potential additions to the labor force as well as being the most eager to search for diversified employment and income opportunities elsewhere. Fast growing areas have a more even distribution, with the pyramid showing a more gradual decline from infancy to the elder years.

Increases in the '65 and over' age group can be attributed to advances in medical science and the movement of elder citizens from the farm to the city.

POPULATION PYRAMID OF BURLINGTON

1965 Census Data

Population - 33,285

AGE

85
and
over

92

242

194

80 - 84

321

329

75 - 79

534

514

70 - 74

757

640

65 - 69

887

704

60 - 64

859

769

55 - 59

936

788

50 - 54

916

861

45 - 49

928

992

40 - 44

1044

887

35 - 39

982

835

30 - 34

876

863

25 - 29

918

897

20 - 24

1127

1379

15 - 19

1515

1559

10 - 14

1504

1593

5 - 9

1658

1710

0 - 4

1675

6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

M E N

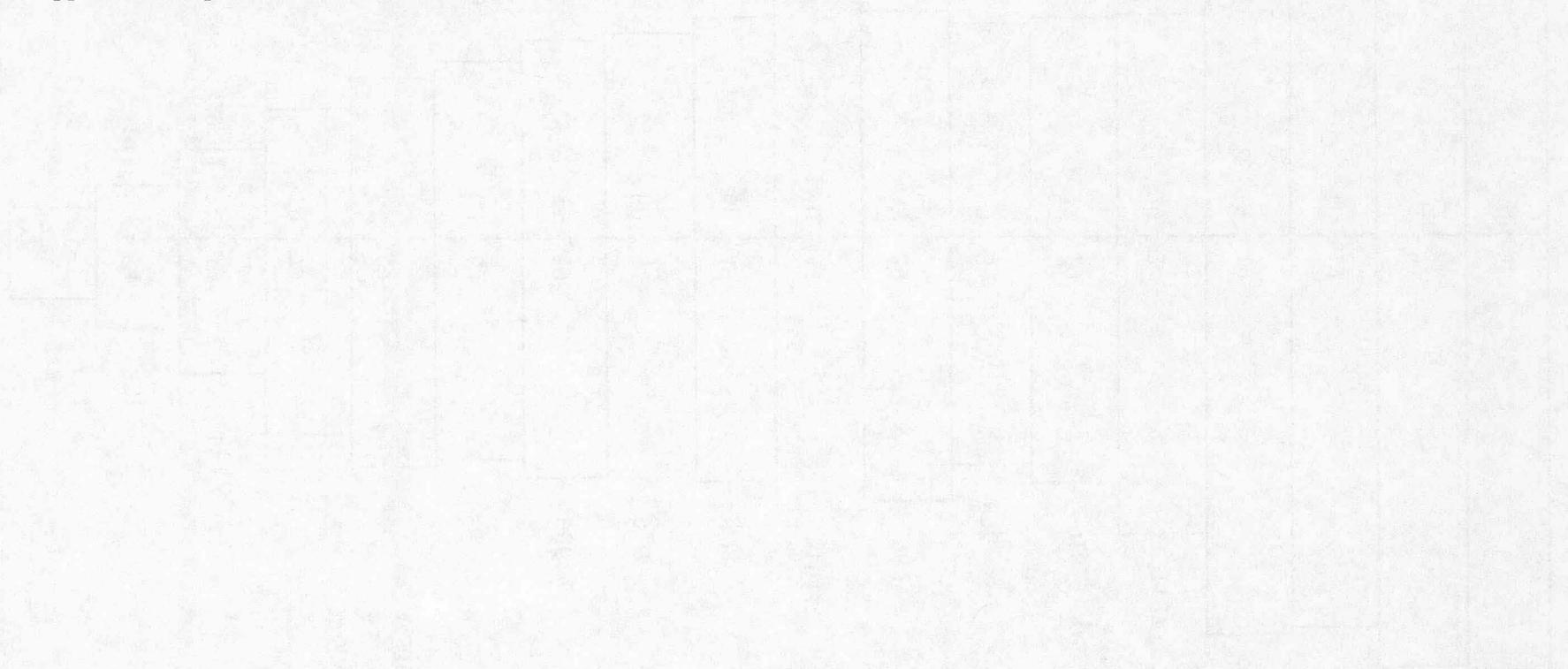
W O M E N

Men: 15,606
46.9% of Population
Median Age: 28.9 Yrs.

Women: 17,679
53.1% of Population
Median Age: 32.5 Yrs.

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION

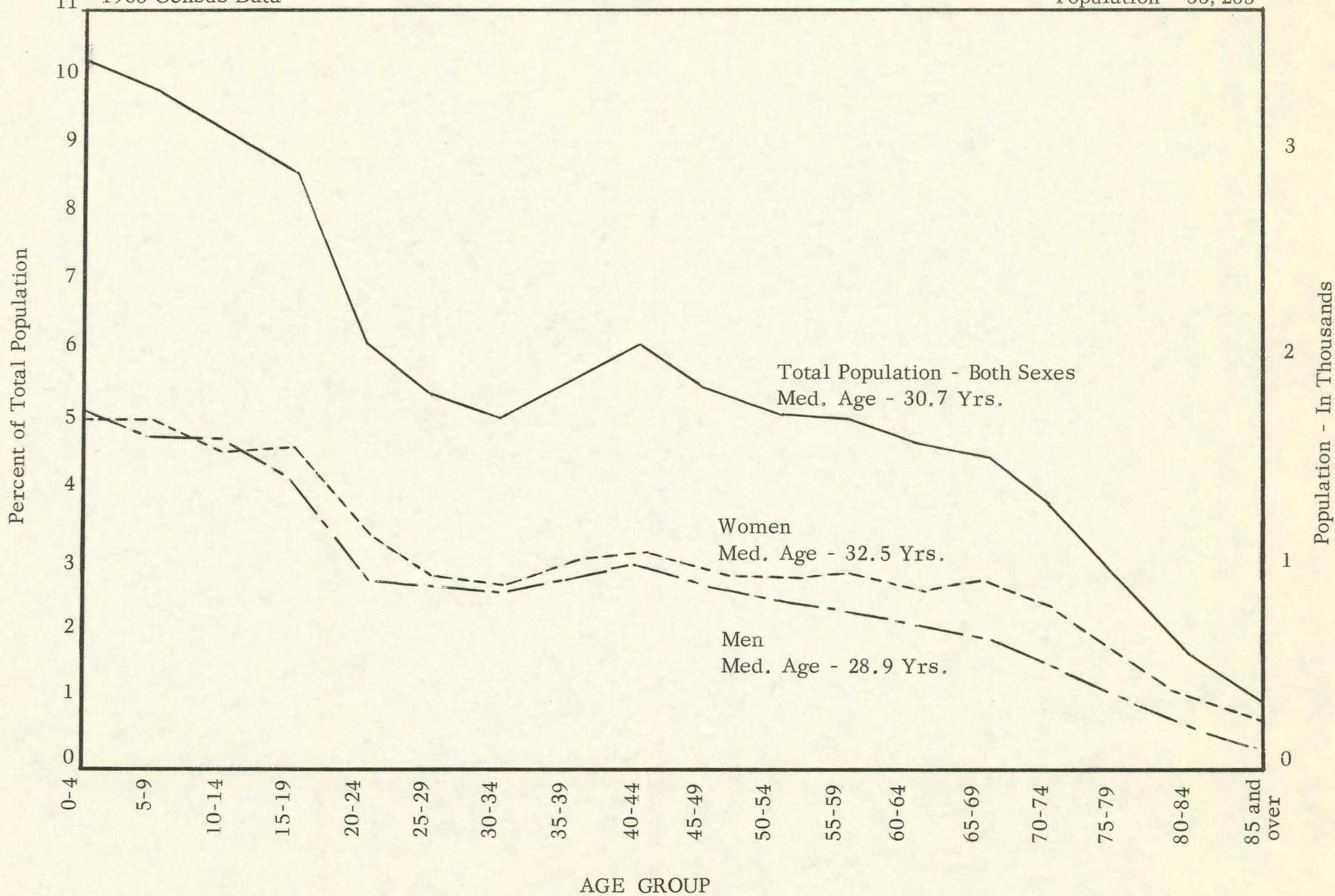
The line graph depicts the same age-sex distribution of the total city population as in the population pyramid. However, this graph indicates the comparison of the sexes with the total population. The out-migration trend shows the approximate pattern for both sexes.



BURLINGTON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
AGE - SEX DISTRIBUTION

11 1965 Census Data

Population - 33,285



LABOR FORCE

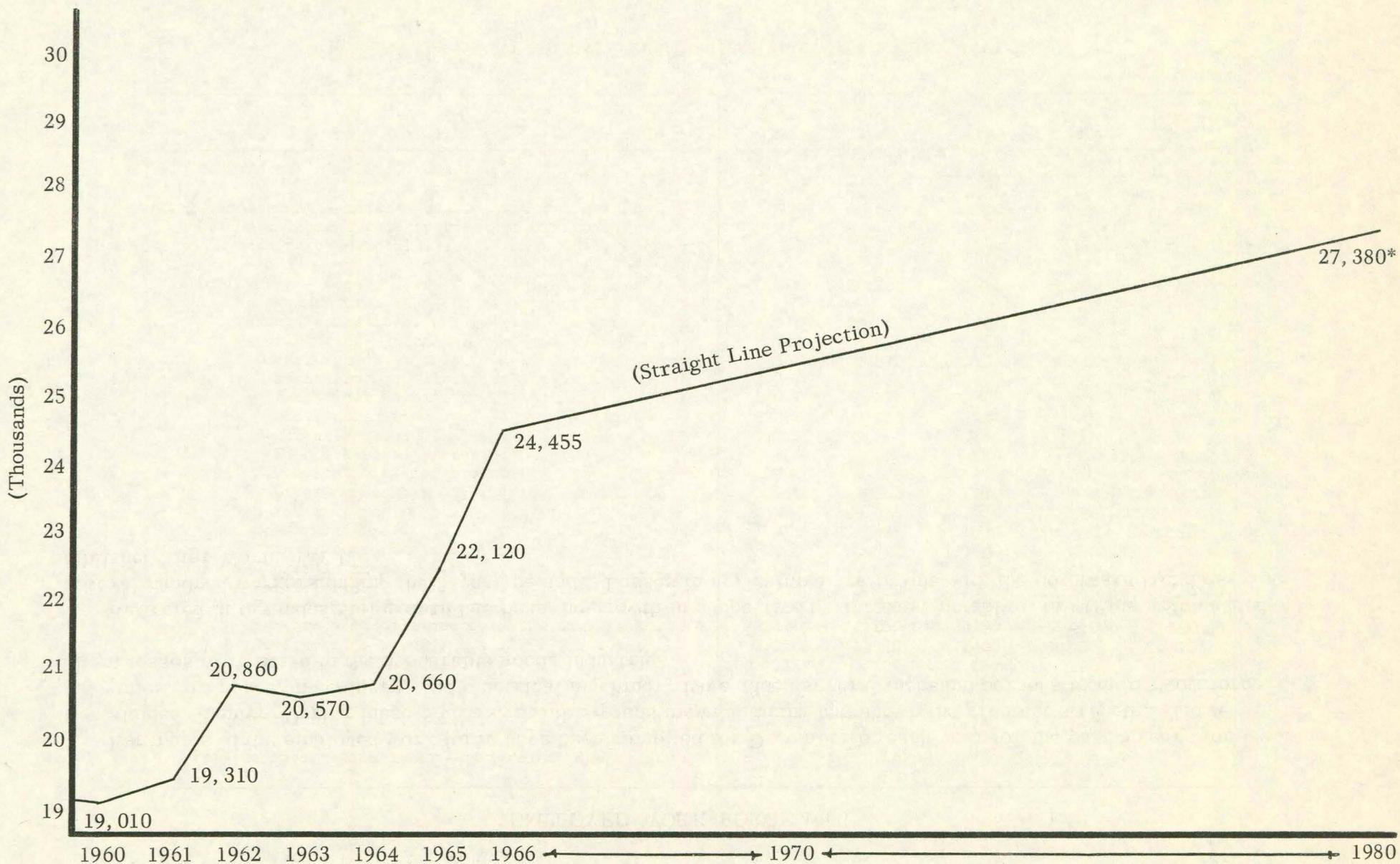
GROWTH RATE OF LABOR FORCE

The growth rate of Burlington's labor force has been projected on a straight line basis. A readjustment period is expected at sometime in the future when the demand for defense goods has slackened.

The sharp increase in the employed work force during the past two year period is slightly out of perspective since this build up can be construed as only temporary in nature. At some later date--such as in 1953 and 1954 when the work force dropped from 23,280 to 19,020--the present employed work force should drop back to approximately 21,500 to 22,000. At that point, if steady growth were maintained, the employed work force would total 27,380 by 1980.*

* U.S. Department of Labor estimates 4% of the work force will remain unemployed. Burlington's projection has been based on a 2% unemployment total since the community has consistently been below the national average.

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED GROWTH RATE IN EMPLOYED WORK FORCE



*Based on population participation in the labor force.

EMPLOYED WORK FORCE 1960

Estimates of the employed work force have been compiled for December of each year for the past 5 years for Des Moines County. During these 5 years, durable goods manufacturing has shown the greatest strength. Three industries, ordnance, machinery, and electrical machinery have added several thousand persons to their work force. Slight losses were noted in the nondurable goods industries.

Reflected in the industrial growth has been the growth in supportive businesses, notably retail trade which added several hundred workers during the 5-year period. Losses in agriculture are in line with the downward trend established after World War II.

BURLINGTON, IOWA WORK FORCE SUMMARY, DECEMBER 1962-1966¹

	Dec. 1962	Dec. 1963	Dec. 1964	Dec. 1965	Dec. 1966
1. Work force (civilian)	21,070	21,090	21,240	22,980	25,310
2. Unemployment - total	770	810	300	360	400
A. Unemployment rate (percent of civilian work force - total)	3.7	3.8	1.4	1.6	1.6
3. Employment - total	20,300	20,280	20,940	22,620	24,910
A. Nonagricultural wage and salary workers (except domestics)	16,670	16,760	17,420	19,060	21,300
Manufacturing - total	8,230	8,030	8,330	9,730	11,630
Durable goods	7,110	6,870	7,190	8,610	10,470
Machinery exc. electrical	1,150	1,390	1,630	1,780	1,670
Electrical Machinery	2,720	2,170	2,460	3,360	3,800
Other durable	3,240	3,310	3,100	3,470	5,000
Nondurable goods	1,130	1,160	1,140	1,120	1,160
Food & kindred products	600	620	560	530	550
Chemical & allied products	240	240	270	250	280
Other nondurable	290	300	310	340	330
Nonmanufacturing - total	8,440	8,730	9,080	9,330	9,670
Construction	480	490	530	490	510
Trans., communications & public utilities	820	810	800	770	770
Wholesale trade	650	630	600	610	640
Retail trade	2,730	2,730	2,910	3,060	3,210
Finance, insurance, & real estate	360	380	370	420	390
Service & miscellaneous	2,140	2,250	2,350	2,410	2,610
Government	1,150	1,320	1,400	1,450	1,420
All other nonmanufacturing	110	120	120	120	120
B. All other nonagricultural employment ²	2,350	2,310	2,380	2,420	2,500
C. Agriculture	1,280	1,210	1,140	1,140	1,110
4. Persons involved in labor - management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

1. Burlington, Iowa area defined as the Des Moines County, Iowa. Data based on March 1964 benchmark.

2. Nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers in private households.

LABOR FORCE

During the period the resident production worker availability information was compiled, the area experienced its lowest unemployment rate since World War II. Unemployment in the 50-mile area was very low although specific areas reported higher unemployment.

The healthy economy of the Burlington community was responsible for its share in the reduction of unemployment as the number of people commuting to work in Burlington increased from 32% in 1964 to 45% in 1966. This is a tribute to the industries of Burlington since there was very little gain in the population (an increase of only 2.6% for Burlington and an increase of 3.74% for Burlington and West Burlington combined), but a substantial gain of 20.8% in the number of employed workers in the county.

Sixteen schools within a 25-mile radius of Burlington will graduate 1,723 students in May 1967. Approximately 689 or 40% will seek work in the labor market. Aggressive recruitment in this area will assist in eliminating critical labor shortages which could exist during the summer months of 1967.

The worker group which is currently unemployed is made up almost entirely of semi-skilled and unskilled workers. These workers are concentrated in the urban areas and the southern sector of the commuting area. Most have had some production experience, but cannot be classified as skilled in any one particular job classification.

Iowa has been consistently superior in literary and physical fitness. A large percentage of this work force can be classified as having desirable characteristics. Intelligence, honesty, loyalty, adaptability, productivity, personal and group stability, and sincerity are valued assets which most possess.

ESTIMATE OF RESIDENT PRODUCTION WORKER AVAILABILITY

What Is The Recruiting Area?

Burlington's labor recruiting area covers a radius of 25 to 50 road miles requiring approximately 30 to 60 minutes driving time. This area includes the whole of Des Moines, Louisa, Henry, and Lee counties in Iowa and Henderson, Hancock, and Warren counties in Illinois. Portions of Muscatine, Washington, Jefferson, and Van Buren counties in Iowa, Clark County in Missouri, and McDonough and Mercer counties in Illinois are also included.

What Is The Population Of This Area?

According to 1960 census data, 82,406 persons live within 25 miles of Burlington. A total of 184,594 persons reside in the radius of 25 to 50 miles surrounding Burlington in the Iowa-Illinois-Missouri portion of the defined area.

How Many Workers Are Available For Production Jobs In The Area?

Estimates prepared by local Iowa State Employment Service offices indicate 1,050 persons possess production job skills or are trainable for jobs at the semiskilled level or higher, within a 25-mile radius of Burlington.

Does This Estimate Include All Potential Workers In The Area?

No, only potential production-type workers who would be qualified for and willing to accept production-type work in an industrial plant are included. The inexperienced but trainable worker estimates number 750.

How Many High School Graduates In This Area Enter The Labor Force Each Year?

For the 1967 school year the number will be 689. This figure excludes approximately 60% of the graduates who continued their education or who didn't seek employment.

BURLINGTON TRADE TERRITORY

(RADIUS OF 50 MILES OF CITY)



ESTIMATE OF RESIDENT PRODUCTION WORKER AVAILABILITY, MARCH, 1967 ¹

<u>Miles</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Available Workers</u>		<u>Skilled</u>		<u>Semi-Skilled</u>		<u>Unskilled and Inexperienced But Trainable</u>	
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Total	1,050	420	630	38	8	115	299	307	283
0-15	450	180	270	18	5	60	135	102	130
15-20	400	160	240	15	3	35	134	110	103
20-25	200	120	80	5	-	20	30	95	50

1. This estimate refers only to the 25-mile radius portion of the defined area. The distance available workers will commute to a site location from outlying areas depends on the type of industry, the wages offered, working conditions, etc.

Experienced Workers By Industry

	<u>Skilled</u>	<u>Semi-Skilled</u>
Machinery		70
Electrical Machinery		210
Food and Related	2	65

Public Employment Offices Are Located In:

Burlington, Iowa	Keokuk, Iowa	Muscatine, Iowa
Fort Madison, Iowa	Fairfield, Iowa	Galesburg, Illinois

Who Are Included?

Generally, the recruitable and referable labor supply is made up of the following two groups:

I. Persons Currently Seeking Work:

1. The unemployed;
2. Persons with less than full-time employment; i. e., the underemployed;
3. Individuals holding jobs which do not utilize their highest skills;
4. Certain others, such as school dropouts, returnees from military service, etc.

II. Potential Jobseekers:

1. Housewives who would join the labor force, if more suitable work or better job opportunities were made available.
2. Workers who are now commuting to jobs in other areas but who prefer local employment.
3. Young people who expect to find jobs upon completion of their schooling; and,
4. Agricultural workers who are interested in industrial jobs.

Exclusions

Excluded are jobseekers not deemed to be suitable for production-type work.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover is a continuing problem with today's tight labor market conditions. Comparing statewide figures for December 1966 shows the marked increase in turnover from last year.

Although these are average rates for December only, each industry should carefully compare these rates with their own turnover rate during the same period. What factors influenced a high turnover rate?

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN IOWA MANUFACTURING, DECEMBER, 1966¹

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES				SEPARATION RATES					
	Total		New Hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Dec. 1966 ²	Nov. 1966								
MANUFACTURING	3.2	4.3	2.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	1.9	2.6	1.4	.5
DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.7	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.2	.4
Lumber, furniture & related	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.6	4.9	3.8	2.1	2.9	1.4	.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	9.6	4.3	1.8	2.7	5.7	1.1
Primary metal industries	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.7	.4	.2
Fabricated metal products	2.9	4.4	2.6	4.2	4.6	3.7	1.8	2.5	2.1	.5
Machinery (except electrical)	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	.4
Electrical machinery	2.9	4.0	2.4	3.6	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.4	.2	.5
Other durable goods	2.7	5.6	2.3	5.1	3.2	3.5	1.7	2.3	.7	.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.4	5.0	2.6	4.0	4.5	4.8	2.2	3.5	1.7	.6
Food & kindred products	3.7	5.0	2.8	3.8	5.4	4.5	2.3	3.4	2.6	.6
Meat products	3.5	6.3	2.2	4.2	7.0	4.8	2.1	3.8	4.5	.7
Apparel	2.3	6.9	2.2	6.6	4.7	5.6	3.7	5.4	.4	.0
Printing & publishing	3.2	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.4	3.8	1.7	2.2	.4	1.0
Chemicals & allied products	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.4	4.1	2.2	2.4	.2	.7
Other nondurable goods	2.6	6.2	2.0	5.0	3.6	7.1	1.9	5.4	.6	.1

1. Figures are expressed as a rate per 100 employees.

2. Preliminary figures.

WAGES

WAGE RATES

These wage rates were recently compiled for the Iowa Development Commission and are principally from information collected by the local Iowa State Employment Service.

These figures are a general guide and must be supplemented with qualified local consultation and further data which are available upon request.

WAGE RATES FOR PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED TYPE OF JOBS

JOB TITLE	MEN		WOMEN	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1. Engine Lathe Operator	\$2.50	\$3.08		
2. Fork Lift Truck Operator	1.93	2.57		
3. Grinder, Tool & Cutter - Precision	2.39	3.46		
4. Helper, Trades & Crafts	2.00	3.00		
5. Janitor	1.40	2.68	\$1.40	\$2.52
6. Laborer, Common	1.50	3.20		
7. Maintenance Carpenter	2.50	3.35		
8. Maintenance Electrician	2.22	3.54		
9. Maintenance Machinist	2.50	3.50		
10. Milling Machine Operator	2.30	3.14		
11. Millwright	2.13	4.05		
12. Overhead Crane Operator	2.38	2.73		
13. Drill Press Operator	2.02	3.02		
14. Receiving Clerk	1.50	2.94		
15. Shear Operator, Heavy	2.07	2.90		
16. Shear Operator, Light	1.90	2.50		
17. Sheet Metal Worker	1.90	4.00		
18. Shipping Clerk	1.50	2.94		
19. Painter, Spray	1.50	3.50	1.40	2.06
20. Painter, Hand	1.75	3.25		
21. Stockroom Attendant	1.50	3.00		
22. Storekeeper	1.80	3.05		
23. Tool & Die Maker	2.67	3.84		

(2-16-67)

WAGE RATES FOR BURLINGTON PRODUCTION EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED TYPE OF JOBS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1. Tool Grinder	\$2.00	\$2.75		
2. Truck Driver	1.50	3.30		
3. Turret Lathe Operator	2.35	3.08		
4. Welder	2.00	3.42		
5. Production Line Worker, Electrical Assembly	1.80	2.85	\$1.40	\$2.33
6. Production Line Worker, Heavy Assembly	2.10	3.10	1.65	3.00
7. Production Line Worker, Light Assembly	1.90	2.70	1.58	2.91
<u>OFFICE EMPLOYEES</u>				
8. Accounting Clerk	2.00	3.00	1.70	2.63
9. Billing Clerk	1.80	2.60	1.55	2.17
10. Calculating Machine Operator	2.00	4.00	1.65	3.06
11. Clerk, General	1.93	2.54	1.40	2.57
12. Draftsman	2.20	4.00		
13. File Clerk			1.50	2.16
14. Guard	1.50	2.91		
15. Industrial, Registered Nurse			2.49	2.87
16. Key Punch Machine Operator			1.60	2.20
17. Messenger/Mail Clerk	1.75	2.25	1.50	2.30
18. Methods Man	3.06	4.37		
19. Payroll Clerk	2.00	3.13	1.50	2.48
20. Stenographer			1.56	2.39
21. Telephone Operator			1.50	2.37
22. Typist	1.80	2.08	1.45	2.25
23. IBM Operator	2.00	3.71	1.56	2.87

(2-16-67)

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and earnings of production workers by industry include both union and non-union plants within Iowa.

The overall wage increase in each industry within one year is evident. Burlington industries increased wage rates approximately 5% during this same period.

Industry	1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings	Hours	Earnings
Food and kindred products	1,000,000	100,000,000	1,050,000	105,000,000	1,100,000	110,000,000	1,150,000	115,000,000
Textile mill	500,000	50,000,000	520,000	52,000,000	540,000	54,000,000	560,000	56,000,000
Chemical and allied products	300,000	30,000,000	310,000	31,000,000	320,000	32,000,000	330,000	33,000,000
Nonmetallic mineral products	200,000	20,000,000	210,000	21,000,000	220,000	22,000,000	230,000	23,000,000
Primary metal industries	150,000	15,000,000	155,000	15,500,000	160,000	16,000,000	165,000	16,500,000
Transportation equipment	100,000	10,000,000	105,000	10,500,000	110,000	11,000,000	115,000	11,500,000
Electrical, electronic and other electrical equipment	80,000	8,000,000	85,000	8,500,000	90,000	9,000,000	95,000	9,500,000
Instrumentation	60,000	6,000,000	65,000	6,500,000	70,000	7,000,000	75,000	7,500,000
Other manufacturing	40,000	4,000,000	45,000	4,500,000	50,000	5,000,000	55,000	5,500,000
Total	2,430,000	243,000,000	2,540,000	254,000,000	2,650,000	265,000,000	2,760,000	276,000,000

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS BY INDUSTRY IN IOWA, DECEMBER, 1966¹

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings ²			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Dec. 1965	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Dec. 1965	Dec. 1966	Nov. 1966	Dec. 1965
ALL MANUFACTURING	\$122.54	\$121.13	\$118.32	41.3	41.1	41.6	\$2.97	\$2.95	\$2.85
DURABLE GOODS	122.61	121.03	116.20	41.7	41.5	41.2	2.94	2.92	2.82
Lumber, furniture & related	93.75	90.96	92.54	41.7	40.7	41.3	2.25	2.24	2.24
Stone, clay & glass products	111.93	114.07	115.80	42.3	42.5	43.5	2.65	2.69	2.66
Primary metal industries	146.11	143.44	142.95	44.5	43.9	44.8	3.29	3.27	3.19
Fabricated metal industries	105.92	108.66	109.18	41.3	42.3	43.0	2.56	2.57	2.54
Machinery (except electrical)	141.51	139.23	132.34	41.6	41.6	41.6	3.40	3.35	3.19
Farm machinery & equipment	149.79	147.10	140.92	41.1	41.0	41.2	3.65	3.59	3.42
Constr. & mining machinery	123.62	124.22	131.86	41.0	41.0	44.0	3.02	3.03	2.99
Electrical machinery	107.77	106.07	105.33	41.4	41.0	42.3	2.61	2.59	2.49
Transportation equipment	113.58	112.72	103.91	43.5	42.9	42.5	2.61	2.63	2.45
Other durable goods	108.02	104.56	105.97	39.8	39.4	41.4	2.71	2.65	2.56
NONDURABLE GOODS	122.41	121.33	117.34	40.7	40.5	40.7	3.01	3.00	2.89
Food & kindred products	128.00	126.40	121.37	41.3	40.8	41.1	3.10	3.10	2.95
Meat Products	140.43	138.40	129.39	39.9	38.8	39.0	3.52	3.57	3.32
Grain-mill products	136.23	132.12	133.49	45.3	44.9	46.3	3.01	2.94	2.89
Apparel	72.80	74.90	65.35	38.5	40.2	38.4	1.89	1.87	1.70
Printing & publishing	119.49	118.52	114.93	38.7	38.9	38.8	3.09	3.05	2.96
Newspapers	119.76	122.52	116.63	35.4	36.1	36.9	3.38	3.39	3.17
Chemicals & allied products	126.06	125.94	123.24	41.7	41.5	41.6	3.02	3.03	2.96
Other nondurable goods	121.42	120.79	121.36	40.4	40.2	40.7	3.01	3.00	2.98

SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING									
Non-metallic mining & quarrying	126.67	124.14	117.11	51.9	50.9	50.3	2.44	2.44	2.33
Communication & public utilities	120.07	119.87	112.49	40.7	40.7	39.9	2.95	2.95	2.82
Department stores	53.58	50.01	51.87						
Banking	71.15	70.58	69.49						
Insurance carriers	94.59	94.59	87.67						
Laundries, cleaning & dyeing	59.69	58.56	51.54						

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Non-metallic mining & quarrying	126.67	124.14	117.11	51.9	50.9	50.3	2.44	2.44	2.33
Communication & public utilities	120.07	119.87	112.49	40.7	40.7	39.9	2.95	2.95	2.82
Department stores	53.58	50.01	51.87						
Banking	71.15	70.58	69.49						
Insurance carriers	94.59	94.59	87.67						
Laundries, cleaning & dyeing	59.69	58.56	51.54						

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR TOTAL MANUFACTURING IN SELECTED IOWA AREAS, NOVEMBER, 1966¹

AREA	Average Weekly Earnings ²			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965
Cedar Rapids	\$121.57	\$122.67	\$121.55	42.3	42.6	42.6	\$2.88	\$2.88	\$2.85
Davenport	140.74	144.95	139.99	43.4	44.3	43.6	3.24	3.28	3.21
Des Moines	131.19	131.57	124.32	40.5	40.4	39.9	3.24	3.26	3.12
Dubuque	142.22	144.01	139.80	40.6	40.8	40.8	3.50	3.53	3.42
Sioux City	115.23	115.93	116.15	41.0	42.6	42.7	2.81	2.72	2.72
Waterloo	142.37	142.85	131.37	41.2	41.1	39.8	3.45	3.48	3.30

1. Estimates are based upon a sample of full and part-time production and related employees, who were employed during the week containing the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings reflect, in addition to changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, such variable factors as overtime premium pay, late shift work, changes in output of workers paid on an incentive basis, and changing employment of workers between relatively high-paid and low-paid work, and full-time and part-time status. Revised to most current information available at date of publication.
2. Average weekly earnings may not equal the product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings due to rounding.

NOTE: Information is not available for Burlington's manufacturing segment but the weekly wage should average around \$125.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Iowa Employment Security Commission
City Planning Commission
Powers and Associates
U. S. Census Bureau

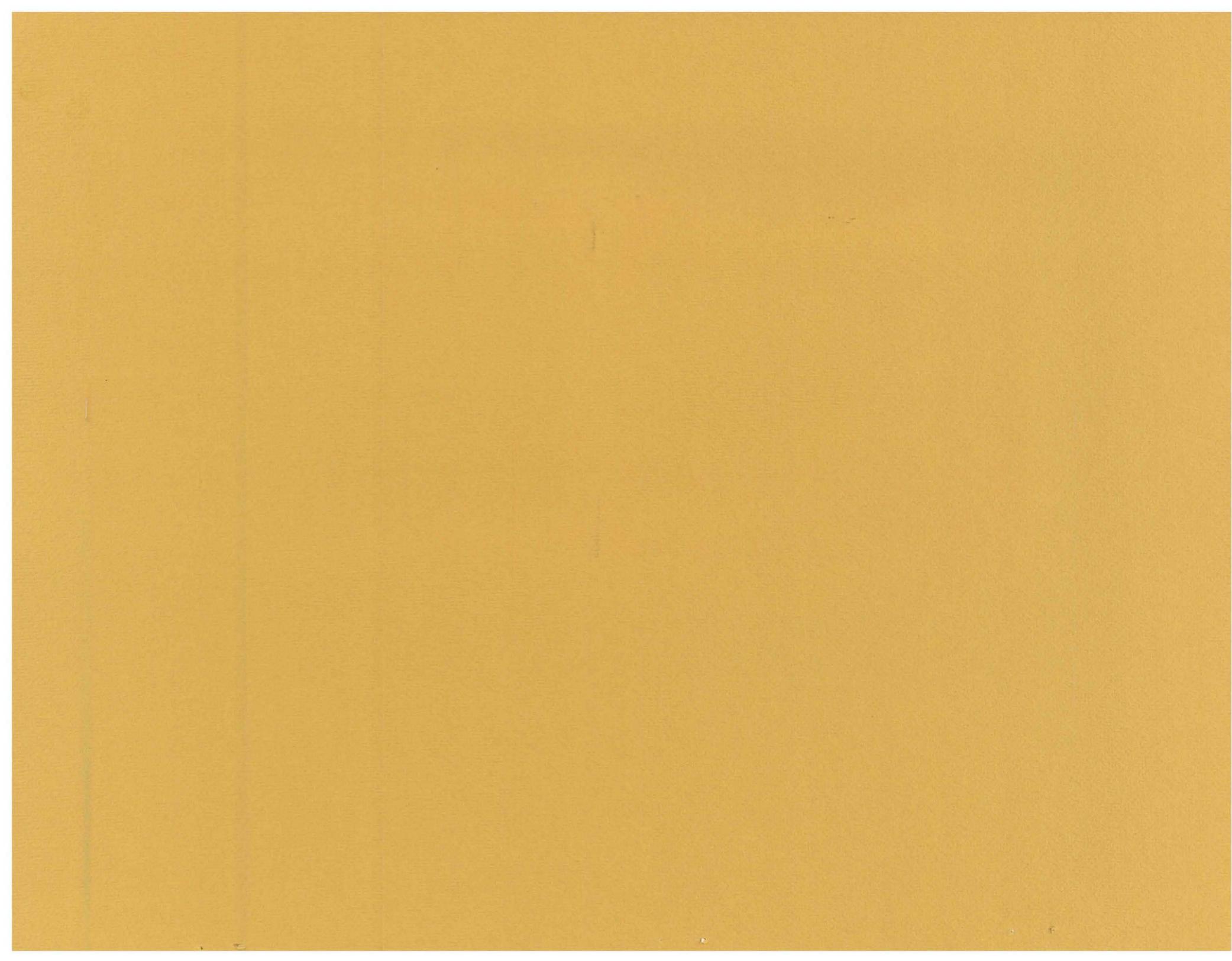
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Iowa State Employment Service
Manpower Facts and Projections for
TITLE Burlington, Iowa - 1966

DATE DUE	BORROWER'S NAME
7/2/68	Kenton Johnson



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