

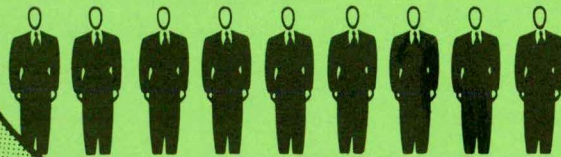
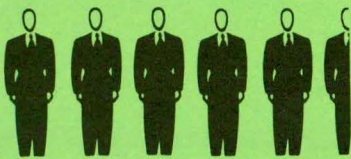
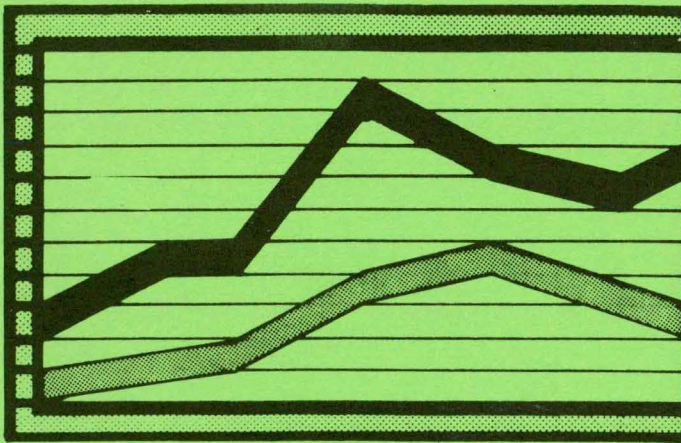
HD  
5726  
.F67  
A74  
1978



# LMI REVIEW

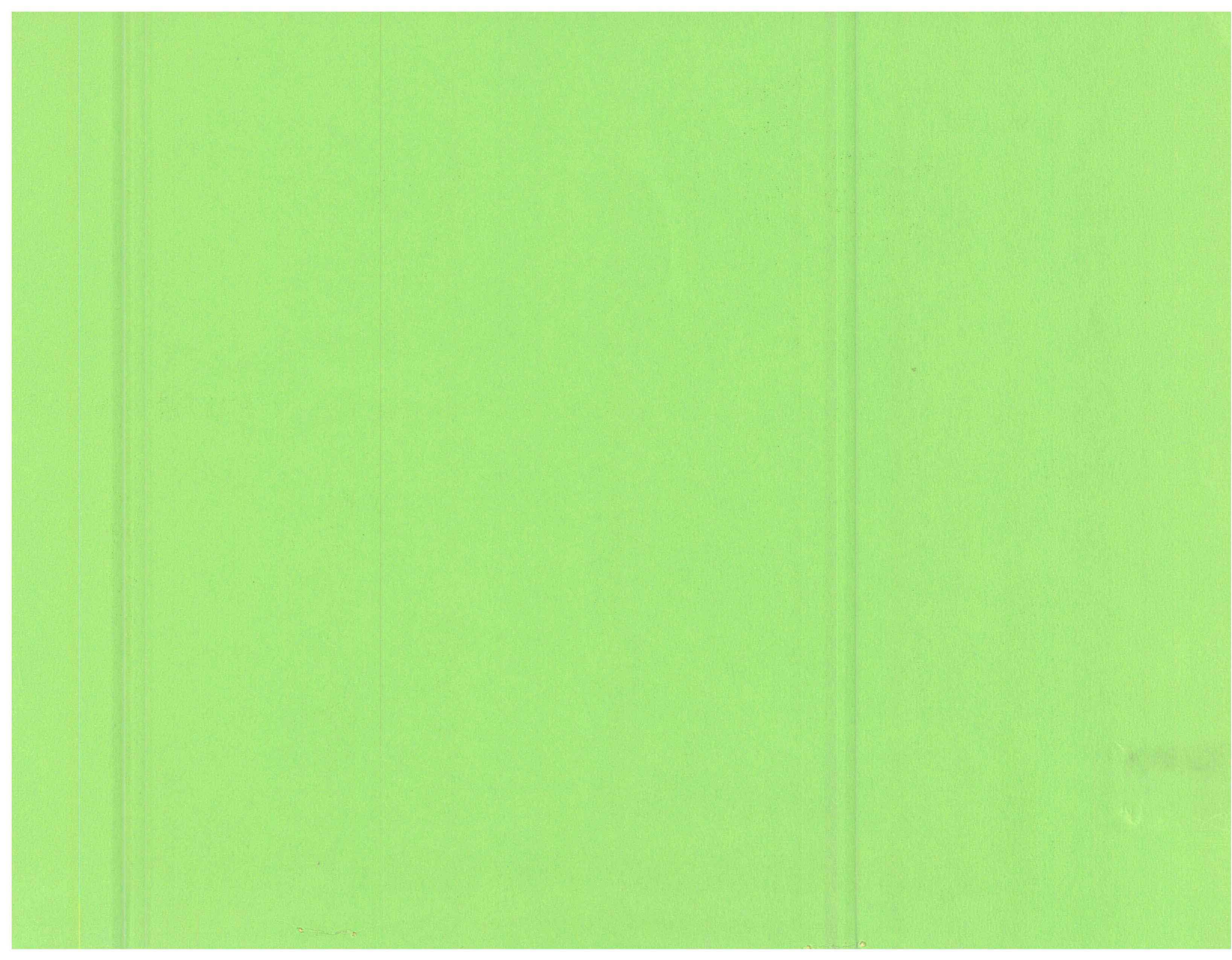
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION  
REVIEW

Second Quarter FY 1978



Fort Dodge, Iowa

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION OF IOWA  
Historical Building  
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319



LABOR MARKET INFORMATION REVIEW

FORT DODGE LABOR AREA

1st Quarter 1978  
(January, February, March)

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE  
Affiliated with  
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION  
U. S. Department of Labor

JOB SERVICE OF IOWA  
2736 First Avenue, South  
Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501

Published June 1978

17  
J62  
9: F736  
1977/78  
no. 2

## PREFACE

The Labor Market Information (LMI) Review is an analytical and statistical report that summarizes labor market developments in the Fort Dodge labor area (Webster County). The report provides information on the economy of Webster County, current labor force developments, characteristics of the unemployed, labor supply and demand, and occupational needs. Information about the services provided by Job Service of Iowa and other manpower programs is also summarized.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Area Profile ..... 1  
    Description of Area ..... 2

Economic Developments ..... 3  
    Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment ..... 3  
    Unemployment Development ..... 9

Area Manpower Resources .....10  
    Labor Demand .....10  
    Labor Supply .....12

Employment and Training Activities .....14

Area Manpower Outlook .....17  
    Area Developments .....17

Appendix .....19  
    Appendix A: Tables .....21  
    Appendix B: Technical Notes and Glossary .....27

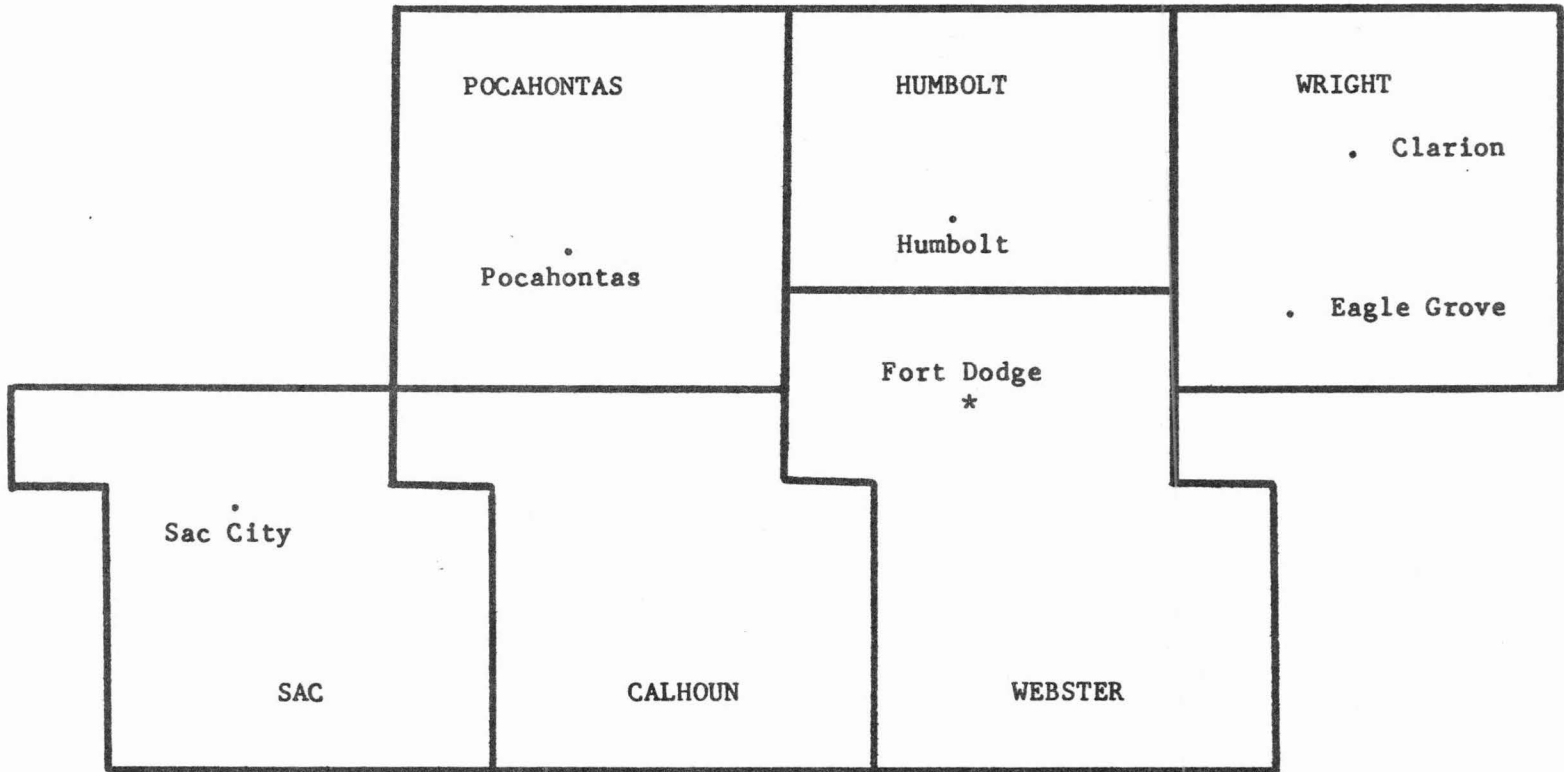
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Webster County Labor Force Summary (1974-1978) .....	7
Table 2	Industrial Attachment of Insured Unemployed, Webster County .....	9
Table 3	Openings Available and Unfilled Openings by Occupational Category .....	11
Table 4	Characteristics of Job Service Active Applicants .....	13
<u>Appendix A</u>		
Table A	Labor Force Summary, Webster County .....	21
Table B	Characteristics of Insured Unemployed, Webster County .....	22
Table C	Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Nondisadvantaged .....	23
Table D	Openings Available, Openings Unfilled and Percent of Long-Term Openings by Occupational Category .....	24
Table E	Occupational Codes with more than Five Unfilled Openings as of March 31, 1978 .....	25

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1	Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Webster County .....	4
Illustration 2	Trends in Manufacturing Employment, Webster County .....	5
Illustration 3	Webster County Labor Force Trends (1974-1978).....	8

FORT DODGE JOB SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA



• Satellite Office



AREA MANPOWER PROFILE

	<u>Webster County</u>	<u>Iowa</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
<u>POPULATION</u>			
July, 1976	47,300	2,870,000	214,659,000
April, 1970	48,391	2,825,368	203,235,298
Percent Change	-2.3	1.6	5.6
<u>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</u>			
March, 1978	22,480	1,393,250	98,443,000
March, 1977	21,850	1,353,770	95,771,000
Percent Change	2.9	2.9	2.8
<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>			
March, 1978	21,530	1,329,000	91,964,000
March, 1977	21,160	1,289,070	88,215,000
Percent Change	1.7	3.1	4.2
<u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</u>			
March, 1978	4.2	4.6	6.2
March, 1977	4.6	4.8	7.9

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT  
(By Place of Work)  
Webster County, March 1978

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	18,680	100.0
Manufacturing	4,580	24.5
Durable Goods	1,620	8.8
Nondurable Goods	2,960	15.8
Nonmanufacturing	14,100	75.5
Construction	720	3.9
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Util.	1,110	5.9
Trade	4,920	26.3
Wholesale	1,290	6.9
Retail	3,630	19.4
Finance, Insur. & Real Estate	600	3.2
Service	3,760	20.1
Government	2,990	16.0

## Description of Area

The Fort Dodge labor area is defined as Webster County. However, the Fort Dodge Job Service administrative area also includes the five surrounding counties of Calhoun, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Sac and Wright. Area satellite offices are located in Clarion, Eagle Grove\*, Humboldt, Pocahontas and Sac City\*.

Webster County covers an area of 718 square miles in the west central part of Iowa. Approximately 65 percent of the county's population resides in Fort Dodge, which is the largest city in the area and the county seat of Webster County.

Much of the county's economy is directly dependent on the land. For example, Webster County is rated among the top three counties in Iowa in regard to soil quality and it has been estimated that 25 percent of the economy of Fort Dodge is dependent on agriculture. The county also has high quality deposits of gypsum, limestone and clay that have made mining another chief industry of the area. Webster County is now one of the largest producers of gypsum in the nation.

Manufacturing makes up one of the largest shares of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the county. Principal manufactured products are gypsum, clay, sand and stone products, and beef and pork goods.

\* mini-satellite office

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Employment in Webster County grew steadily throughout 1977, reaching highs in summer and early fall when construction and agricultural employment levels were at their peak. The average number of employed persons in 1977 was 21,740. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment made up 86.8 percent of that total.

Although average total employment during the first quarter of 1978 fell by 2.9 percent from the previous quarter's number, employment was higher during this period (21,260) than it was during the first quarter of 1977 (20,470). This represents a 3.9 percent gain in employment over that period.

The increase in employment from first quarter 1977 to first quarter 1978 was largely due to gains in agriculture (+4.6%), construction (+7.7%), and manufacturing (+5.3%).

The decline in employment from the last quarter of 1977 was due mainly to seasonal factors. Major decreases occurred in agriculture (-18.3%), construction (-15.7%), retail trade (-5.2%), and government (-7.5%). Agricultural and construction employment usually falls off during this time of year due to inclement weather conditions. Retail trade also declines after the Christmas shopping season as extra help is laid off.

### Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 5.5 percent during 1977. Much of this increase can be attributed to yearly gains in two areas: government and construction. Employment in both of these industries grew by 15 percent over the year. Other industries with significant gains in yearly employment were food and kindred products processing (6.2%) and retail trade (5.5%).

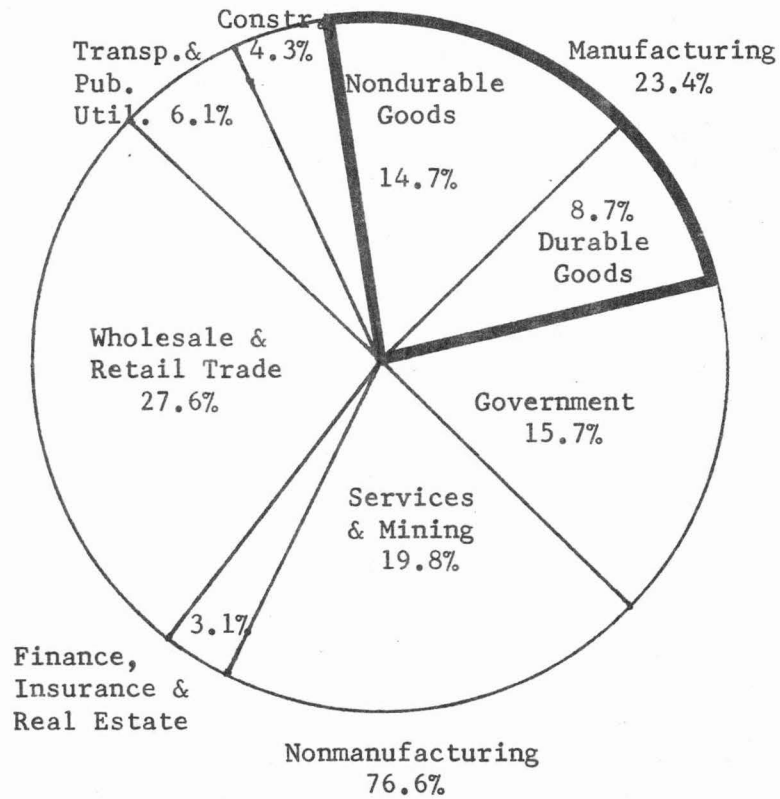
Nonagricultural employment declined during the first quarter of 1978. This, however, is a seasonal fluctuation due to slowdowns in construction and retail trade. Average employment for the first quarter of 1978, nevertheless, was higher than employment in the first quarter of 1977.

Wholesale and retail trade made up the greatest portion of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1977 with 27.6 percent of the total. Manufacturing was next with 23.4 percent, followed by services and mining with 19.8 percent and government with 15.7 percent. Illustration 1 presents a percentage breakdown by industry of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1977.

Manufacturing: Illustration 2 shows the trends in manufacturing employment from 1975 through the first quarter of 1978. By the end of 1977, manufacturing employment appeared to have recovered from the recession of 1975 and from plant layoffs in 1976 that kept employment levels low for almost two years. The sharp drop in manufacturing employment in the middle of 1976 was due to simultaneous major layoffs in two manufacturing plants in the area.

ILLUSTRATION 1  
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT  
By Place of Work

Nonagricultural  
Wage & Salary Employment  
1977



Manufacturing  
Employment  
1977

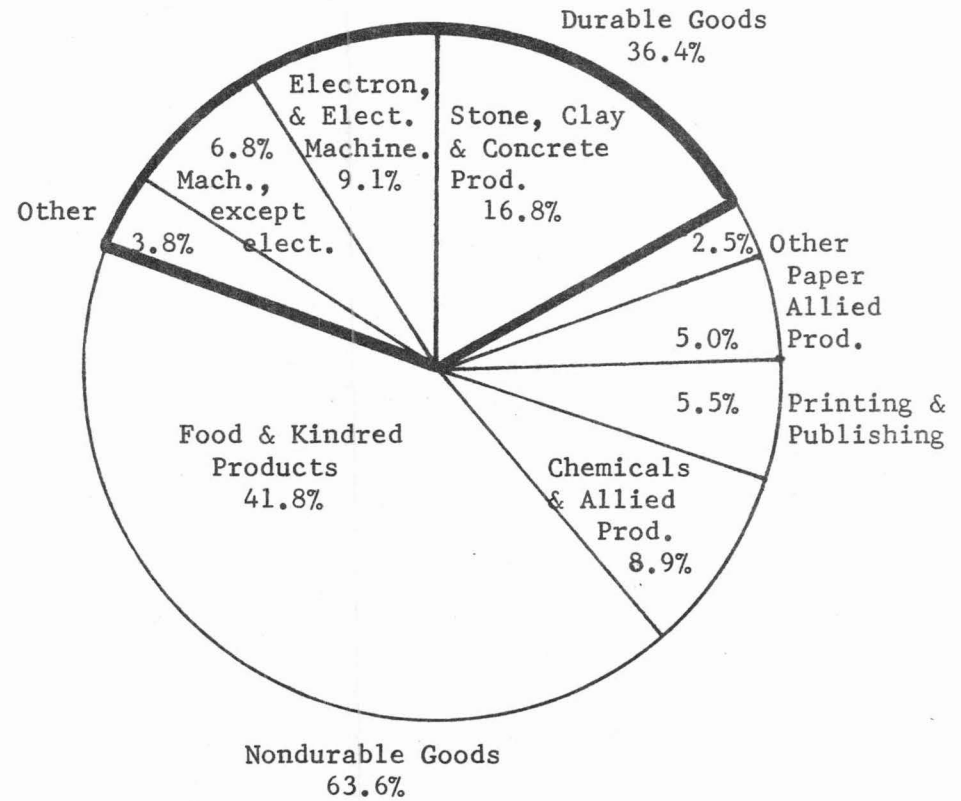
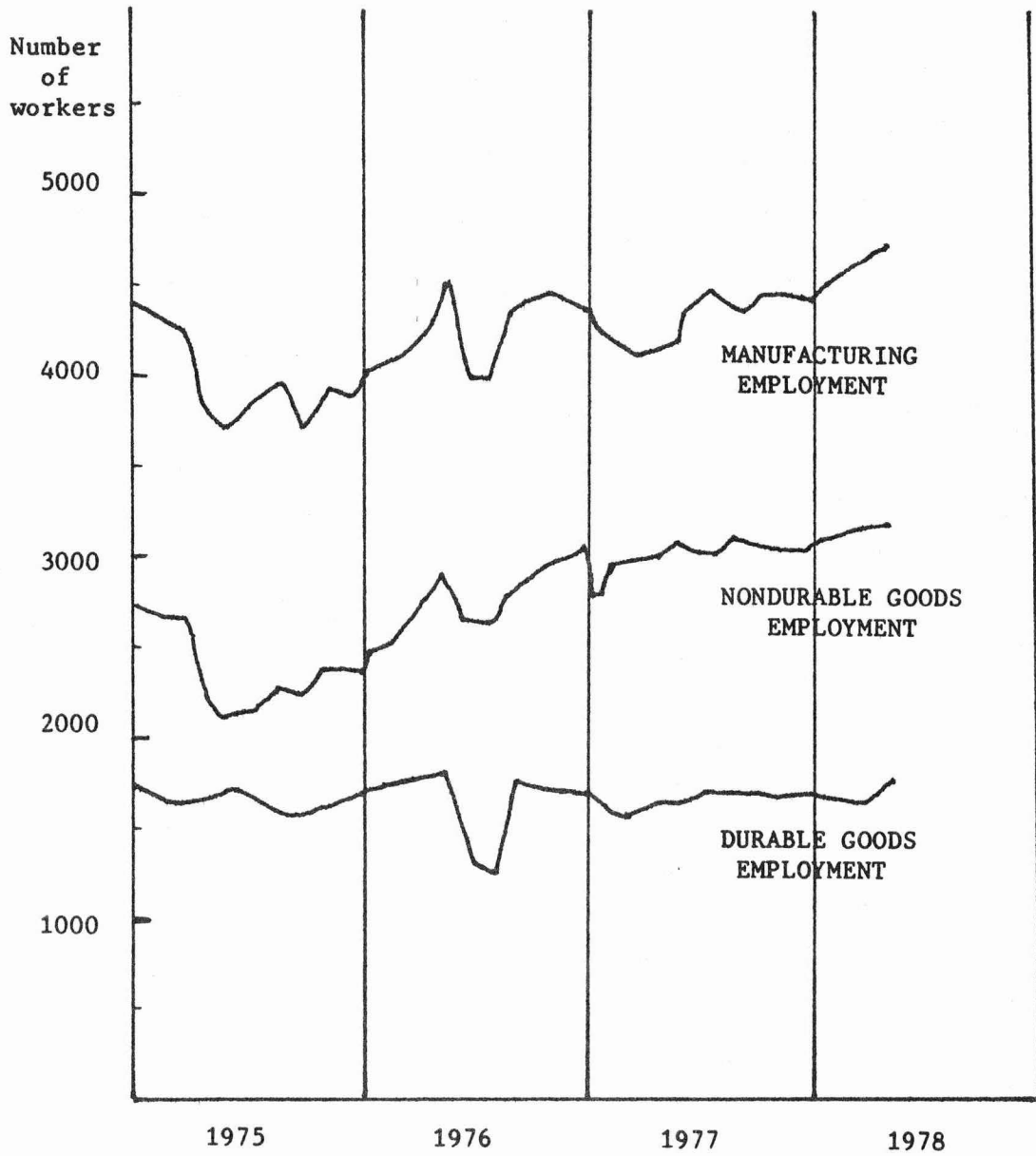


ILLUSTRATION 2  
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
WEBSTER COUNTY



Manufacturing employment gained throughout 1977 and continued to gain during the first quarter of 1978. Average manufacturing employment during January-March 1978 was 1.3 percent higher than the previous quarter's average level.

Nondurable goods: Most of the increase in manufacturing employment in 1977 occurred in the nondurable goods sector, primarily in food and kindred products processing, which made up 65.7 percent of nondurable goods manufacturing and 41.8 percent of total manufacturing. In 1977, nondurable goods employment accounted for 63.6 percent of total manufacturing employment. Illustration 2 shows that nondurable goods manufacturing employment has been gradually rising since the middle of 1975.

During the first quarter of 1978, nondurable goods manufacturing employment gained by 7.7 percent over the previous quarter's average. Major growth areas were in printing and publishing (+21.7%), chemicals and allied products (+5.1%) and food and kindred products (+3.9%).

Durable goods: Except for a sharp drop in the middle of 1976, durable goods manufacturing employment has remained stable over the last three years. The two month drop in employment in 1976 was due to a major layoff of over 400 workers in an electromechanical component manufacturing plant. Durable goods employment remained fairly stable through the first quarter of 1978.

Construction: Construction employment gained by 15.2 percent over 1977. However, severe winter weather caused employment to drop substantially (-15.7%) during the first quarter of 1978. Employment levels should begin to rise in April and May as construction projects get underway.

Trade: The wholesale and retail trade industry employs the greatest number of workers in Webster County. While wholesale trade employment remained fairly stable in 1977, retail trade displayed seasonal fluctuations. Retail trade employment dropped off during the first quarter of 1978, declining by 5.2 percent, while wholesale trade employment fell by 1.5 percent. Much of the decline in trade employment was due to seasonal factors as many retail and wholesale stores laid off workers who had been hired for the Christmas shopping season.

Government: Government employment increased by 15.3 percent over 1977. Most of the increase occurred in local government, which increased by 18.2 percent. A large portion of the government workers is made up of persons who work for area school systems.

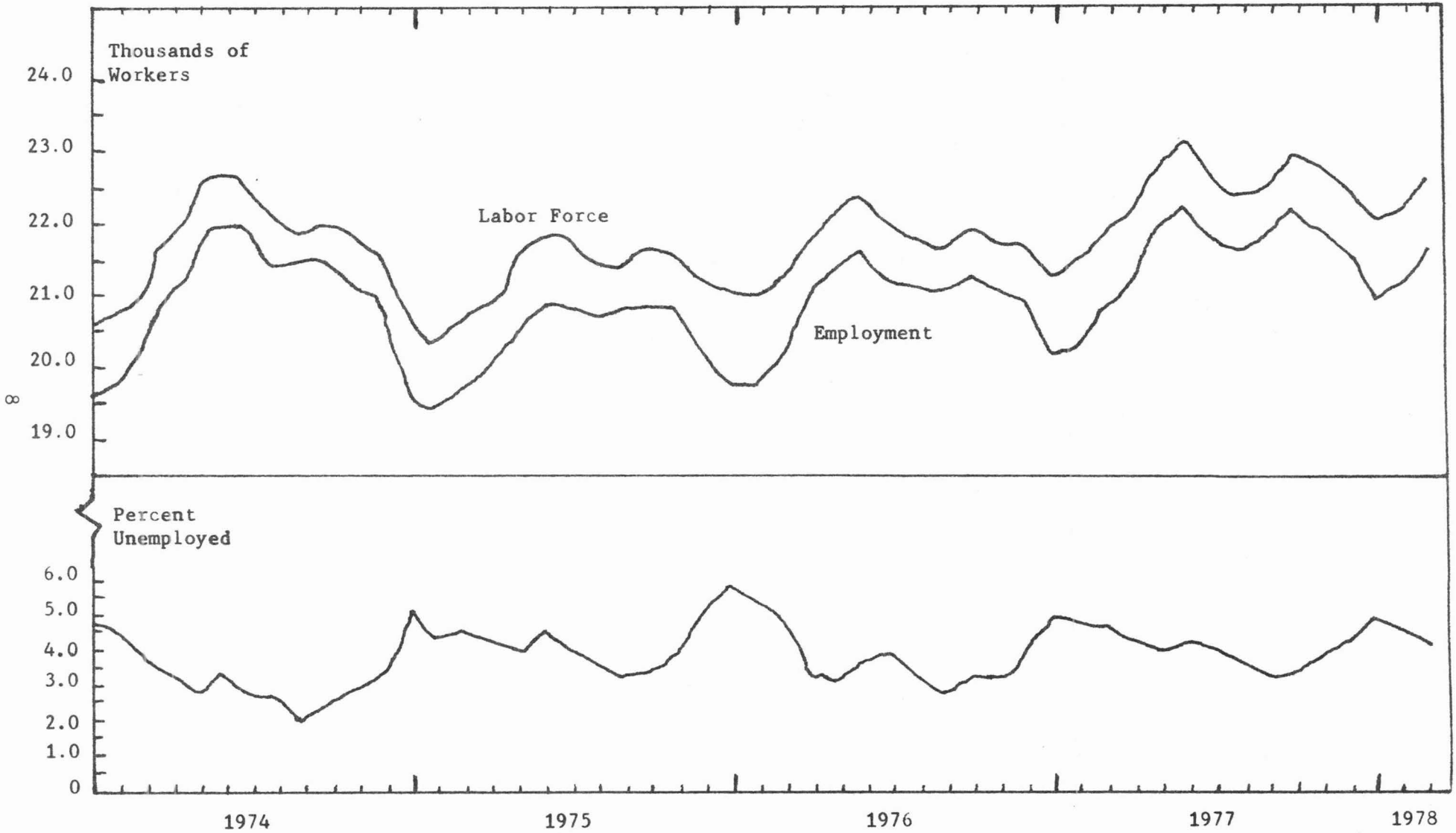
TABLE 1  
 WEBSTER COUNTY LABOR FORCE SUMMARY  
 (by Place of Residence)

	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
1974	20,700	20,230	460	2.2
1975	21,190	20,320	860	4.1
1976	21,630	20,810	820	3.8
1977 (Ave.)	22,370	21,470	900	4.0
Jan.	21,240	20,200	1040	4.9
Feb.	21,390	20,360	1030	4.8
Mar.	21,850	20,850	1000	4.6
Apr.	22,170	21,240	930	4.2
May	22,770	21,880	890	3.9
June	23,170	22,210	950	4.1
July	22,650	21,770	880	3.9
Aug.	22,390	21,600	800	3.6
Sept.	22,510	21,780	720	3.2
Oct.	22,910	22,140	770	3.4
Nov.	22,820	21,960	860	3.8
Dec.	22,550	21,610	940	4.2
1978				
Jan.	22,010	20,950	1060	4.8
Feb.	22,150	21,160	990	4.5
Mar.	22,480	21,530	950	4.2

Source: Research and Statistics Department,  
 Iowa Department of Job Service

ILLUSTRATION 3

WEBSTER COUNTY LABOR FORCE TRENDS





## Unemployment Developments

The monthly average number of unemployed persons in 1977 was 900. The highest levels occurred during the first quarter of the year, when unemployment averaged about 1,020 persons each month. Monthly unemployment rates decreased steadily throughout most of 1977. Beginning in January with the year's highest rate of 4.9 percent, the rates dropped to the year's lowest figure of 3.2 percent in September. The number of unemployed declined by over 30 percent during this nine-month period. The average annual jobless rate for 1977 was 4.0 percent.

Unemployment rose during the first quarter of 1978. This was a result of seasonal layoffs in construction and agriculture due to the inclement winter weather and slowdowns in trade following the Christmas shopping season. The average jobless rate for the first quarter of 1978 was 4.5 percent, up from the previous quarter's average rate of 3.8 percent, but down from the average rate of 4.8 percent for the first quarter of 1977.

Table 2 presents the industrial attachment of the insured unemployed in Webster County for the fourth quarter of 1977 and the first quarter of 1978.

TABLE 2  
INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED

<u>Industry</u>	<u>January-March 1978</u>		<u>October-December 1977</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	1,146	100.0	629	100.0
Mining	26	2.3	9	1.4
Contract Construction	452	39.4	142	22.6
Manufacturing	240	20.9	174	27.7
Durable Goods	168	14.7	118	18.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	54	4.7	19	3.0
Elect. Machinery	31	2.7	47	7.5
Other	80	7.0	87	13.8
Nondurable Goods	72	6.3	56	8.9
Food & Kindred Prod.	52	4.5	35	5.6
Other	20	1.7	21	3.3
Transp., Comm. & Pub. Util.	50	4.4	36	5.7
Trade	225	19.6	142	22.6
Services	105	9.2	81	12.9
Other Industries	48	4.2	45	7.2

Source: Research and Statistics Department,  
Iowa Department of Job Service

## AREA MANPOWER RESOURCES

### LABOR DEMAND

During the first quarter of 1978, there were 1,710 job openings available through the Fort Dodge Job Service and its satellite offices. At the end of the quarter, 392 (22.9%) of those openings remained unfilled, 974 (57.0%) had been filled, and 348 (20.1%) had been cancelled during the quarter.

More than a third (38.2%) of the openings that remained unfilled at the end of the quarter had been unfilled for thirty days or more, and by definition, were considered long term unfilled openings. Table 3 presents by major occupational category, total openings available during the quarter, percent of available openings filled, total long-term unfilled openings, and percent of long-term unfilled openings.

The greatest demand for workers in the Fort Dodge area during the first quarter of 1978 was in the service industry and in the clerical and sales category. Almost a fourth of total available openings (24.2%) and total unfilled openings (23.5%) occurred in services, while 20.8 percent of available openings and 17.6 percent of unfilled openings were in clerical and sales. Labor demand, however, can be seasonal for some occupational categories. For example, although demand for agricultural workers was low during the first quarter of 1978, it will increase in the following quarters as weather conditions improve.

There were 28 different occupational categories with four or more unfilled openings at the end of the quarter. Those occupations made up almost one-fifth (19.9%) of the 141 different occupational categories with openings available at the end of the quarter. Table D in the Appendix lists those occupations and includes total openings available during the quarter, total openings remaining unfilled at the end of the quarter, and the percent of long-term unfilled openings.

The professional, technical and managerial category had only 8.2 percent of available openings during the quarter, however, it had 13.0 percent of all unfilled openings and had one of the highest percentages of hard-to-fill openings (41.2%). Most of the occupations in this group require a substantial amount of formal education or technical training. The high percentage of hard-to-fill openings is, therefore, due largely to a lack of qualified applicants for many of the jobs. Demand is greatest for social workers and manager trainees.

Over twenty percent of total openings were in the clerical and sales group. Bookkeepers, sales clerks, and billing clerks were in greatest demand.

Almost one-fourth of all openings were in the service area. Waiters, nurse aids, and orderlies were in greatest demand.

TABLE 3

## JOB OPENINGS AVAILABLE AND UNFILLED BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

January 1, 1978    March 31, 1978    1/

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>% of Available Openings Filled</u>	<u>Total Unfilled</u>	<u>Long-Term Unfilled</u>	<u>% of Long Term Unfilled</u>
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	141	29.8	51	21	41.2
Clerical and Sales	356	48.3	69	27	39.1
Service	414	57.0	92	38	41.3
Agriculture	117	53.0	36	8	22.2
Processing	64	76.6	7	1	14.2
Machine Trades	58	46.6	16	7	43.7
Bench Work	128	83.6	19	7	36.8
Structural Work	145	55.9	46	25	54.3
Miscellaneous	287	69.0	56	16	28.5
TOTAL	1,710	57.0	392	150	38.2

1/ Includes applicants from all six offices of Fort Dodge Service administrative area.

Among the other major occupational categories, the following occupations were in greatest demand: auto mechanics, carpenters helpers, tractor-trailor truck drivers, gas station workers, and material handlers. Table E in the Appendix lists those occupations that had more than five unfilled openings as of March 31, 1978.

#### Labor Supply

During the first quarter of 1978, there were more active applicants than available job openings for the majority of occupational categories. A total of 4,484 applicants were available during the quarter, while during the same period, 1,710 openings were listed with the Fort Dodge Job Service and its satellite offices. This was an average of 2.62 applicants per job opening.

Table 4 contains information on active applicants registered with Job Service of Iowa by county of residence. The table includes information about the age, sex, race and occupational attachment of those applicants residing in Webster County at the end of the first quarter of 1978.

There were 1,573 Webster County residents registered with Job Service of Iowa at the end of the first quarter. This was a 4.1 percent decrease in the number that were on file at the end of the first quarter of 1977.

Almost one-fifth (19.9%) of the applicants were registered under a service occupation, while 14.3 percent were in clerical occupations. A little more than half (51.0%) were male and about one-third (30.4%) were economically disadvantaged.

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE OF IOWA ACTIVE APPLICANTS  
Webster County

<u>Characteristics</u>	March 1978		March 1977	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	1,573	100.0	1,641	100.0
Sex				
Male	802	51.0	856	52.2
Female	771	49.0	785	47.8
Age				
Under 22	492	31.3	514	31.3
22-64	1,063	67.6	1,105	67.3
65 and over	18	1.1	22	1.3
Veteran	218	13.9	268	16.3
Ethnic Group				
White	1,477	93.9	1,527	93.1
Black	75	4.8	92	5.6
Other	21	1.3	21	1.3
Economically Disadv.	478	30.4	456	27.8
Occupational Attachment				
Prof., Tech. & Manag.	114	7.2	120	7.3
Clerical	225	14.3	206	12.6
Sales	92	5.8	139	8.5
Service	313	19.9	323	19.7
Agriculture	43	2.7	69	4.2
Processing	122	7.8	126	7.7
Machine Trades	63	4.0	73	4.4
Bench Work	107	6.8	136	8.3
Structural Work	221	14.0	219	13.3
Transportation	83	5.3	101	6.2
Packaging, Material Handling	77	4.9	123	7.5
Miscellaneous	113	7.2	6	0.4

Source: Active Applicant File, Iowa Department of Job Service

## EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The Iowa Department of Job Service offers many special services to various client groups. In addition to this, Job Service also works closely with other agencies in providing special employment and training services to the public. Some of these services are summarized below.

### Comprehensive Employment and Training Act

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) provides job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed persons to enable them to obtain unsubsidized employment. Its purpose was to decentralize and decategorize various manpower programs and grants.

Under CETA, block grants are issued to state and local units of government known as prime sponsors to finance employment and training programs. The planning and operation of such programs is, therefore, moved from federal control to more localized control where needs can better be assessed and programs can be implemented to meet those needs.

The decategorized funding under CETA enables the individual prime sponsors to develop those programs that can best suit the needs of that particular area. The programs may include such activities as classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, public service employment (PSE), counseling and child care.

There are six prime sponsors in Iowa: the Des Moines Consortium, the Cedar Rapids Consortium, Black Hawk County, Woodbury County, Scott County, and the Balance of State. The Fort Dodge labor area is included in the Balance of State prime sponsor. The Job Service of Iowa has contracted with some of the prime sponsors for the delivery of manpower services.

### CETA Classroom training

CETA offers classroom vocational training courses in such fields as automobile mechanics, auto body repair, truck driving and machine operation. Trainees are paid school expenses plus a weekly stipend and a transportation allowance.

### OJT

CETA on-the-job training reimburses employees for some of the costs of training workers. OJT gives the worker a chance to learn how to do the job directly from an employer. Firms often keep trainees on the payroll after the completion of the OJT contract.

### Work Incentive (WIN) Program

The WIN Program is designed to enable members of a family receiving AFDC assistance to become economically self-supporting through various employment and training activities. Such activities include (1) direct job referrals for those already possessing sufficient job skills, (2) on-the-job training and (3) classroom vocational training for those in need of skill upgrading, (4) job counseling and (5) supportive services.

### Job Corps

The Job Corps program is designed to serve underprivileged youth who have dropped out of school and are unable to find or hold a job. To qualify, an applicant must be between the ages of 16 and 22. The objective of the program is to develop responsible, employable, and productive citizens through training in residence centers away from their normal environment. The program involves basic education, vocational education, work experience, and personal development.

Job Corps centers for young men are located at the Pine Ridge Civilian Conservation Center near Chadron, Nebraska, the Boxelder Center near Nemo, South Dakota, and the Clearfield Center in Utah. A center for both young men and women is located at Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Educational programs are available at all of the centers. While training for future jobs, enrollees have the opportunity to earn high school equivalency degrees.

### Youth Employment Program

Job Service provides special assistance to young people in the 14-21 age group. Career counseling, job training, and work adjustment are some of the services provided. Many youths are enrolled in training programs such as Job Corps, WIN, PSE, and CETA Summer Youth Programs.

### Retired Iowa Community Employment Program

The Retired Iowa Community Employment Program (RICEP) is an experimental older worker program administered jointly by the Iowa Department of Job Service and the Iowa Commission on Aging. The program is designed to assist older workers in gaining employment. Special services such as individual and group counseling, job development, retraining, and special placement services are available to older workers who are beginning a new career in the labor market.

### Special Services to Veterans and Mandatory Listing

By law, veterans are to receive priority in Job Service referrals to job openings and handicapped veterans are to receive preferential services. Another effective procedure used in aiding veteran placement is the mandatory job listing. Under this mandate, employers with federal contracts of \$10,000 or more are required to list their job openings with Job Service.

## Services for the Handicapped

Job Service has always placed a high priority on assistance to the handicapped. Included in the services are job counseling, job development, job referral, and selective placement services. A coordinated effort by Job Service of Iowa and the Rehabilitation, Education, and Service Branch of the Department of Public Instruction provides counseling and placement services for the handicapped.

## Alien Work Certification

Certain citizens of foreign countries must be certified by the U.S. Department of Labor before they are allowed to take jobs in the United States. As part of the alien work certification process, the Iowa Department of Job Service determines if the employment of aliens will adversely affect wages or job opportunities sought by citizens of this country.



## AREA MANPOWER OUTLOOK

The short-term outlook for Webster County appears to be good. Historically, employment levels in Webster County are generally highest during the second and third quarters of the year. Much of this is due to increased agricultural and construction activity.

Employment in the retail trade and service establishments should grow during the late spring and summer months, particularly in the fast food and recreation businesses.

The outlook in manufacturing is optimistic. Nondurable goods manufacturing has been steadily growing and is expected to continue to do so. Durable goods employment should remain fairly stable with intermittent periods of small growth.

Government employment will decline in May and June as schools close down for the summer. Unemployment should decline until the summer months and then rise slightly as students flood the job market looking for summer employment. The unemployment rate should, however, remain below the Iowa and the national rates.

## AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Construction has begun on both the Crossroads Shopping Center and the Trolley Center Shopping Mall and will continue throughout the year. The Crossroads project involves the addition of a new Younkers store and the expansion and renovation of the existing shopping center. The Trolley Mall is a new shopping development designed to revitalize downtown Fort Dodge. It will provide space for about 30 shops.



APPENDIX A



TABLE A  
FORT DODGE, IOWA LABOR FORCE SUMMARY 1/

IESC 1594 - 7 (10-76)

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	NET CHANGE TO	
	1978	1978	1977	March '78	FROM
				Feb. '78	Mar. '77
<u>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>					
Resident civilian labor force <u>2/</u>	22,610	22,150	21,850	460	760
Resident unemployed	940	990	1,000	- 50	- 60
Percent unemployed	4.2	4.5	4.6	xxx	xxx
Resident total employment <u>3/</u>	21,670	21,160	20,850	510	820
Nonagricultural wage and salary <u>4/</u>	18,080	17,820	17,350	260	730
Self-employed, unpaid family & domestic workers <u>5/</u>	2,200	2,120	2,080	80	120
Agriculture	1,380	1,220	1,120	160	260

PLACE OF WORK

Nonagricultural wage and salary workers (except domestics)	18,680	18,510	18,280	170	400
Manufacturing	4,580	4,530	4,280	50	300
Durable goods	1,620	1,580	1,580	40	40
Nondurable goods	2,960	2,940	2,710	20	250
Food & kindred products	1,860	1,860	1,780	0	80
Other nondurable goods	1,100	1,080	930	20	170
Nonmanufacturing	14,100	13,990	14,000	110	100
Construction	720	700	640	20	80
Transportation, communication, & public utilities	1,110	1,100	1,110	10	0
Wholesale and retail trade	4,920	4,890	4,930	30	- 10
Wholesale trade	1,290	1,280	1,260	10	30
Retail trade	3,630	3,610	3,670	20	- 40
Finance, insurance, & real estate	600	590	580	10	20
Service	3,760	3,730	3,670	30	90
Government	2,990	2,980	3,070	10	- 80
Persons involved in labor-management disputes	0	0	0	0	0

Place of Residence Concept: Method by which an individual, unemployed or employed, is counted in the area where he lives regardless of the area where he works. Place of Work Concept: Method by which an employed individual is counted in the area where he works regardless of the area where he lives.

1/ Fort Dodge, Iowa labor area is defined as Webster County. Data is compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and based on a 1974 benchmark. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. 2/ Includes unemployed and employed individuals. Establishment employment (place of work) data is adjusted for commuting, multiple job-holding, and unpaid absence patterns. 3/ Includes nonagricultural wage & salary; self-employed, unpaid family, & domestic workers; & agriculture. 4/ Includes all full and part-time wage and salary workers (excluding domestics) who were employed or involved in a labor-management dispute during the week including the 12th of the month. 5/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, & domestic workers in private households. 6/ Revised to most current information available.

TABLE B

## CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Webster County, Jan.-March 1978

	Number		
	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>March</u>
Total	341	427	378
Sex			
Male	269	353	322
Female	72	74	56
Ethnic Group			
White	335	422	372
Black	0	0	0
Other	6	5	6
Age			
Under 22	58	71	71
22-24	56	63	55
25-34	90	121	102
35-44	57	63	57
45-54	45	57	45
55-59	18	25	18
60-64	10	17	16
65 and over	7	10	9

Source: Reserach and Statistics Department  
Iowa Department of Job Service

TABLE C

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED  
AND NONDISADVANTAGED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977 1/

	Percent		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Economically Disadvantaged</u>	<u>Not Economically Disadvantaged</u>
Total	100	100	100
Age			
Under 22	34	16	41
22 to 44	54	76	45
45 and over	12	8	14
Sex			
Male	49	17	60
Female	51	83	40
Highest Grade Completed			
0 to 7	2	1	3
8 to 11	39	50	44
12	42	40	43
Over 12	17	8	20
Ethnic Group			
White	94	91	96
Black	5	8	3
Other	1	1	1
Claimant	13	2	16
Veteran	12	5	15
Handicapped	9	13	8

1/ Applicants on file at Fort Dodge Job Service

Source: Research and Statistics Department  
Iowa Department of Job Service

TABLE D

OPENINGS AVAILABLE, OPENINGS UNFILLED, AND PERCENT OF  
LONG-TERM UNFILLED OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY 1/

	<u>D.O.T. CODE</u>	<u>TOTAL OPENINGS AVAILABLE</u>	<u>OPENINGS UNFILLED</u>	<u>PERCENT LONG-TERM* UNFILLED OPENINGS</u>
PROF., TECH., & MGMT.	079.378	6	4	75.0
	185.168	17	4	25.0
	189.168	12	7	28.5
	195.108	18	9	33.3
	195.227	4	4	0.0
CLERICAL AND SALES	210.388	22	5	20.0
	219.388	25	5	80.0
	223.388	19	10	0.0
	289.358	18	6	16.6
	290.478	24	8	37.5
	292.358	7	4	50.0
SERVICE	311.878	142	42	45.2
	313.381	21	7	14.2
	323.887	20	5	20.0
	355.878	42	4	50.0
AGRICULTURE	407.887	42	22	0.0
PROCESSING	579.782	13	4	0.0
MACHINE TRADES	620.281	14	4	75.0
BENCH WORK	729.684	40	11	09.0
STRUCTURAL WORK	860.887	31	7	100.0
	869.884	11	5	0.0
	869.887	15	5	100.0
TRANSPORTATION	904.883	40	12	41.6
	905.883	13	5	0.0
	906.883	9	5	0.0
	915.867	9	4	25.0
PACKAGING AND MATERIAL HANDLING	922.887	29	12	16.6
	929.887	123	7	28.5

\* Unfilled openings 30 days or more

1/ Includes applicants from all six offices in Fort Dodge Job Service administrative area.



TABLE E

## OCCUPATIONAL CODES WITH MORE THAN FIVE UNFILLED OPENINGS AS OF

March 31, 1978 1/

<u>D.O.T. CODE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>UNFILLED OPENINGS</u>	<u>PERCENT LONG-TERM UNFILLED OPENINGS</u>	<u>AVERAGE MONTHS OF EXPERIENCE</u>	<u>AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY</u>	<u>APPLICANTS AVAILABLE</u>	<u>OPENINGS AVAILABLE <u>2/</u></u>	<u>SUPPLY/ DEMAND RATIO</u>
189.168	Manager Trainee	7	28.5	0.0	3.23	21	12	1.75
195.108	Social Worker	9	33.3	2.0	3.05	28	18	1.56
223.388	Stock Clerk	10	0.0	0.0	2.65	3	19	0.16
289.358	Huckster, Peddler	6	16.6	10.8	4.88	17	18	0.94
290.478	Sales Clerk	8	37.5	2.0	2.65	107	24	4.46
311.878	Waiter/Waitress	42	45.2	0.2	1.99 <u>3/</u>	96	142	0.68
313.381	Cook	7	14.2	5.0	2.71	26	21	1.24
407.887	Groundskeeper	22	0.0	0.0	2.65	2	42	0.05
729.684	Electrical Equip. Assembler	11	09.0	0.0	3.08	14	40	0.35
860.887	Carpenter's Helper	7	100.0	6.0	3.00	185	31	5.97
904.883	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	12	41.6	11.5	8.24	61	40	1.53
922.887	Warehouse Laborer	12	16.6	0.0	2.99	36	29	1.24
929.887	Material Handler	7	28.5	1.0	5.25	112	123	0.91
	All Openings	392	38.2	INA	INA	4484	1710	2.62

1/ Includes applicants from all six offices in the Fort Dodge Job Service administrative area.2/ Available during quarter.3/ Additional compensation included with wages.



## APPENDIX B

### TECHNICAL NOTES AND GLOSSARY

The area manpower, employment and unemployment information in this Labor Market Information (LMI) Review was compiled by the Fort Dodge local Job Service Office, of Job Service of Iowa, affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It is based in part on surveyed data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of normal operations of the public employment service and unemployment insurance programs operated by the office. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with Job Service of Iowa, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities.

An explanation of some of the technical terminology and the sources of data for various items discussed in the LMI Review is given below:

Labor Area: A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing residence. Basic emphasis is on commuting patterns and the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work.

Resident Employment: Employment estimates are developed principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this agency. These estimates are periodically compared with comprehensive data on employment obtained from tax records, which provide benchmarks for various nonagricultural industries. Appropriate adjustments are made to compute resident employment from the total establishments in the county.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (Place of Work) refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor management disputes. Payroll records may include an individual more than once in the event of multiple job holding during the payroll period. Payroll data also includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not residents of the labor area who commute to work outside of the area.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (Place of Resident) refers to employees in the area where they live, regardless of the area where they work. Workers holding multiple jobs are counted only once, and the effects of substantial in-or-out-commuting in the area are negated. This figure represents the actual number of employees living in an area working for establishments both in or outside the area.

Self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers include persons who work in non-farm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, household, and unpaid family worker.

Resident Unemployment: Unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable to those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, they are developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 55,000 households throughout the country. The area published data start with the count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added appropriate estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force. The area estimates thus include all workers who were not at work but were actively seeking work in the sample week of each month, or had made specific efforts to find a job during the preceding four weeks.

The unemployment data also includes those who did not work during the week, but were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of resident. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Civilian Labor Force: The civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Hard-To-Fill Openings and Hard-To-Place Applicants: This information is based primarily on job openings listed and applicants registered for work at the local Employment Service office. While such openings are often reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the area, employment service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels, such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled one month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

Applicants: Individuals registered at the local Employment Service office are reasonably representative of available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the area. These job seekers include an estimated 75% of all workers in the area suffering a period of unemployment each year, as well as labor force entrants and currently employed workers seeking a job change.

Persons who are not presently in the labor force, but may be available for work if appropriate new job opportunities develop, are not included in these estimates.

Placement: The hiring by an employer of an individual referred by the employment office for a job or an interview, providing that the employment office completed all of the following steps: (a) made prior arrangements with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals; (b) referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer; (c) verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer, that the individual had entered on a job; and (d) recorded the transaction of an employer order form and other appropriate ES forms.

Unemployment Rate: The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force, the result expressed as a percentage referred to as the "unadjusted unemployment rate."

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): A term applied by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget to counties or aggregates of counties that have one or more central core cities and that meet specified criteria of population, population density, commuter patterns, and social and economic integration.

Labor Demand: Job openings available in an occupation during a specific period of time and in a specific location. Total demand would include expansion demand (new jobs) and replacement demand. Total labor demand during a specified period would include all placements made (job orders filled) and unfilled job orders available at the end of the period, minus those available at the beginning of the period.

Labor Supply: Workers seeking employment in an occupation during a specific period of time and in a specified location. Total supply would include expansion supply (new entrants to the labor force, or re-entrants) and labor turnover supply. Total labor supply during a specified period would include all applicants placed in jobs (job orders filled) and unplaced active file applicants available at the end of the period, minus those available at the beginning of the period.

Benchmark: A complete count of employment based primarily upon unemployment insurance contributions data. The most current benchmark data for Iowa was collected in 1976. This data provides an industry-by-industry estimate of employment using the 1976 base and adding or subtracting monthly changes in the employment of specifically surveyed firms within each industry.



STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA



3 1723 02054 0993

