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annual report on state and area

occupational requirements for vocational education

iowa employment security commission

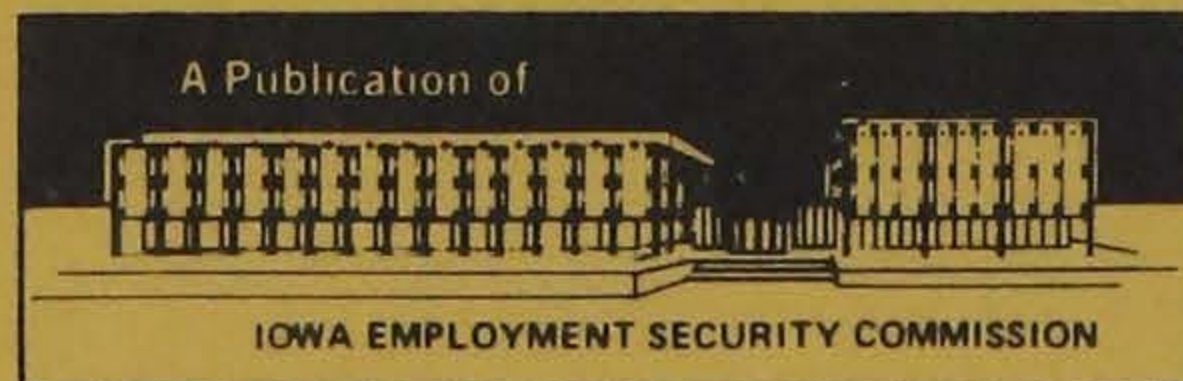
council bluffs, iowa fiscal year 1976

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Annual Report on State and Area
Occupational Requirements for
Vocational Education

Fiscal Year 1976

Iowa Employment Security Commission
State Employment Service
710 First Avenue
Council Bluffs, Iowa

Developed by

Iowa Employment Security Commission

PREFACE

This report is submitted in accordance with Section 123 (a) (8) of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 and represents findings with respect to the statewide needs for vocational education in Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

It provides vocational education planners with essential information regarding future demand and supply for specific occupations. Such information should enable the planners to better adapt vocational education programs to meet anticipated labor demand.

Separate reports are available for Iowa and major labor areas within the state.

ANNUAL REPORT ON STATE AND AREA OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

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ANNUAL REPORT ON STATE AND AREA OCCUPATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Area Coverage and Description

The Council Bluffs Labor area is defined as Pottawattamie County and is located on the western border of the state adjacent to Omaha, Nebraska. Nearly 70 percent (60,551) of the county's 86,991 inhabitants reside in the city of Council Bluffs (1970 Census).

The Council Bluffs Employment Office also serves four surrounding rural counties: Harrison, Mills, Montgomery and Shelby. These counties had a combined population of 56,155 in 1970.

Table 1

Council Bluffs (Pottawattamie County) Industrial Employment by
Place of Work 1/

	1972		1973		1974	
	Ann. Avg.	%	Ann. Avg.	%	8 Mo. Avg.	%
Nonagricultural wage and salary workers (except domestics) <u>2/</u>	22,000	100.0	22,900	100.0	23,800	100.0
Manufacturing	3,900	17.7	4,100	17.9	4,300	18.1
Durable goods	1,600	7.3	1,700	7.4	1,800	7.6
Nondurable goods	2,300	10.5	2,400	10.5	2,500	10.5
Nonmanufacturing	18,100	82.3	18,800	82.1	19,500	81.9
Construction	800	3.6	900	3.9	1,100	4.6
Transp., comm. and pub. util.	3,000	13.6	3,000	13.1	3,100	13.0
Transportation	2,300	10.5	2,400	10.5	2,400	10.1
Comm. & pub. util.	600	2.7	600	2.6	700	2.9
Whsle. & retail trade	5,400	24.5	5,700	24.9	5,900	24.8
Wholesale trade	900	4.1	1,100	4.8	1,100	4.6
Retail trade	4,500	20.5	4,600	20.1	4,800	20.2
Finance, ins. & real estate	800	3.6	900	3.9	900	3.8
Services & mining	4,000	18.2	4,200	18.3	4,200	17.6
Government	4,100	18.6	4,100	17.9	4,300	18.1
Persons involved in labor-management disputes <u>3/</u>	0	--	0	--	0	--

1/ 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.

2/ Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Figures based on a March 1973 benchmark.

3/ Annual averages were insignificant for all three years.

Table 1 gives the recent industrial employment of Pottawattamie County. Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include all workers who were employed in the county except agricultural, domestic, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. All industries listed show a net increase in employment from 1972 to August 1974.

Nonmanufacturing accounts for about 82% of the workforce. The greatest number of workers is found in wholesale and retail trade. Other areas of considerable employment include services and mining and government. Manufacturing employs only about 18% of the workforce with most workers in nondurable goods manufacturing.

B. Recent Employment and Unemployment Trends

Table 2Council Bluffs (Pottawattamie County) Labor Force Employment and Unemployment Data by Place of Residence 1/

	1972 Annual Average	1973 Annual Average	1974 8 Mo. Average
Resident civilian labor force <u>2/</u>	39,200	40,500	42,200
Resident unemployed	1,300	1,200	1,600
Percent unemployed	3.4	2.9	3.7
Resident total employment	37,800	39,300	40,600
Nonagricultural wage and salary <u>3/</u>	31,400	32,800	34,100
Self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers <u>4/</u>	3,600	3,600	3,700
Agriculture	2,800	2,900	2,900

- 1/ 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.
- 2/ Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Figures based on a March 1973 benchmark.
- 3/ Includes all full and part-time wage and salary workers (excluding domestics) who were employed or involved in labor-management disputes.
- 4/ Includes nonagricultural self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households.

Table 2 gives recent data on labor force, employment, and unemployment. The labor force has increased steadily from 1972 to August 1974. Employment has closely followed the trend of the labor force for the same period. Unemployment moved downward from 1972 to 1973 and then rose sharply for the first 8 months of 1974. The unemployment rate for Council Bluffs has been considerably lower than the national unemployment rate.

II. ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

A. Labor Demand: Overall Projections

1) Timing and Source of Data

The labor demand data found in Table 3 was derived from Pottawattamie County manpower projections. These projections were developed for the 1975-1980 time period following the basic methodology in Volume I of Tomorrow's Manpower Needs. Industrial employment was projected to 1980 by regression analysis, based on annual average wage and salary workforce employment by industry. These projections were converted to occupational employment by applying the national staffing patterns matrix in Volume IV of Tomorrow's Manpower Needs. A change factor for the 10 year period 1970 to 1980 was obtained for each occupation and applied to 1970 Census employment data. The use of Census data as a base keeps the projections in line with the "place of residence" concept in estimating labor force and unemployment.

Employment for 1975 was interpolated between 1970 employment and projected 1980 employment. Five year expansion need is the difference between 1975 estimated employment and 1980 projected employment. One year expansion need is five year expansion divided by five. Replacement need was determined by applying statewide separation rates (developed from 1970 Census data) to 1975 employment figures.

Total manpower needs are equal to the sum of expansion and replacement needs for each occupation. Expansion needs show growth or contraction in an occupation and represent net change to current employment levels. Replacement needs show occupational demand due to workers who die, retire, or otherwise leave present jobs. These jobs already exist and do not represent a net change in current employment levels.

Employment figures include nonagricultural wage and salary employment adjusted for unpaid absences and multiple jobholders, self-employed and unpaid family workers, government workers and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Titles used in Column B of Table 3 are census titles and were converted to DOT codes by using the Department of Labor - Manpower Administration Conversion Table - Bureau of the Census - Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Vocation Education Instructional Program Codes in Column C were provided by assistance from the Career Education Division of the Department of Public Instruction and by reference to Vocational Education and Occupations (U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1969).

2) Projections (One Year and Five Year)

a) Overall Trends

The following table compares the major occupational groups found on Table 3 in terms of future total labor needs:

<u>Occupational Group</u>	Total Projected Needs*		
	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>5 Year</u>	<u>%</u>
Clerical and Sales Service	542	2711	32.0
Pro., Tech., & Managerial	384	1914	22.6
Miscellaneous	251	1260	14.8
Structural Work	242	1209	14.3
Machine Trades	91	447	5.3
Bench Work	84	424	5.0
Agriculture	51	256	3.0
Processing	44	220	2.6
	6	34	0.4
<u>Total</u>	<u>1695</u>	<u>8475</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* These needs are subtotals of only those specific occupations included on Table 3. "Other" or "not elsewhere classified" occupational groups were not included.

Council Bluffs closely follows projected state and national employment trends. Clerical and sales and service occupations account for the greatest total needs. These two groups employ the most workers and have the highest labor turnover of any of the occupational groups. Professional, technical, and managerial occupations as well as miscellaneous occupations are likewise expected to have considerable future needs. Other groups will have significantly less total demand.

b) Occupational Requirements

0-1 Professional, Technical and Managerial

Registered nurses are projected to have the greatest number of total needs during the next few years. The second highest demand will be for accountants. There will also be substantial need for medical and dental technicians and elementary teachers. The need for elementary teachers, however, will be entirely due to replacement.

2 Clerical and Sales

The greatest demand in this group will be for secretaries. Retail sales clerks and bookkeepers and billing clerks will have the next highest demands in the next few years. Substantial numbers of additional typists and bank tellers and cashiers will likewise be needed. Replacement needs due to high turnover will be responsible for most of the demand for workers in all of these occupations.

3 Service

The greatest need for additional workers in this group will be for waiters, waitresses, food counter and fountain workers; and hospital attendants. The second largest demand will be for janitors. There will also be considerable need for cooks, except private, and practical nurses. Again, most of the demand in these service occupational groups will arise from replacement due to high turnover.

4 Agriculture

There will be a net reduction in the total number of agricultural workers employed by 1980. Some additional workers will be needed, however, to fill the demand due to replacement needs.

5 Processing

Bakers are the only occupational group included in processing. They are expected to have moderate demand over the next five years.

6 Machine Trades

Greatest demand in this group will be for auto mechanics and auto body repairmen. Total needs for manufacturing inspectors are also expected to be moderately high over the next five years. Demand for additional labor in the remaining occupations will be significantly less.

7 Bench Work

In this group, total needs will be highest for sewers and stitchers. Second highest demand will be for assemblers. Most of the demand for both occupations will be due to replacement.

8 Structural Work

Carpenters will have the largest total needs. Welders and flamecutters and electricians will also have substantial demand. Other occupations will need significantly less workers.

9 Miscellaneous

Truckdrivers and deliverymen are expected to have the greatest number of total needs. Demand will be second highest for foremen. Other occupations that will have significant needs are packers and wrappers (except produce) and freight, stock and material handlers.

3) Limitations of Data

DOT and Vocational Education Codes were assigned to the Census occupational titles on Table 3. These titles may not always match directly with comparable titles assigned to the codes. Census titles are more inclusive of various occupations than DOT and Vocational Education titles.

Projected needs (both expansion and replacement) should not be regarded as absolute. They should be viewed as indicators of trends in occupational growth and of relative growth among the occupations. Expansion (or contraction) of specific occupations was based upon the extension of past trends. These trends are projected forward with the assumption that economic conditions will remain similar to what they have been in recent years. Replacement is based directly upon expansion. Unforeseen future events could possibly alter the reliability of these occupational projections, both expansion and replacement.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 are not directly comparable with one another. Table 1 is based upon data which has been gathered using a "place of work concept". This methodology counts employed individuals in the area where they work regardless of the area where they live. Table 2 is based upon data which has been gathered using a "place of residence concept". This method counts individuals, employed or unemployed, in the area where they live regardless of the area where they work. Table 3 is based upon a "place of residence concept" but excludes "other" or "not elsewhere classified" occupational groups and therefore is not inclusive of all possible data.

These groups were excluded because they have limited meaning for vocational education planners. Since the table found under section II-A is based upon Table 3 it also does not include "other" or "not elsewhere classified" occupational groups.

Table 3 includes data concerning occupational demand for Pottawattamie County only. Table 4 includes occupational supply data for Pottawattamie County and for four surrounding rural counties - the entire administrative area served by the Council Bluffs Employment Office. This difference occurs because a majority of demand for most occupations in the five county area will be found in Pottawattamie County, while a majority of supply for most occupations to fill this demand will come from the entire five county area. Although not entirely comparable occupational demand and supply match well enough to yield significant findings.

B. Labor Supply Summary

1) Employment Service Applicants

The currently available labor supply shown in Column D of Table 4 was obtained from a tally by occupational code of active applicants (according to the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, ESARS) as of June 30, 1974. Those occupations with five or more active applicants statewide were included on Table 4. Those codes with less than six digits are "entry" codes, indicating little work experience. However, these are broader codes giving the applicant consideration for referral to a larger number of possible jobs.

The major occupational groups rank in the following order with respect to the supply of available workers on Table 4:

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Active E. S. Applicants as of 6/30/74</u>	<u>%</u>
Miscellaneous	192	30.1
Clerical & Sales	124	19.4
Service	113	17.7
Structural Work	52	8.1
Processing	39	6.1
Machine Trades	38	6.0
Bench Work	38	6.0
Pro., Tech., Managerial	35	5.5
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	638	100.0

0-1 Professional, Technical, Managerial

Manager trainees are in greatest supply among these occupations. Secondary teachers have the second highest supply in this group. Professional, technical, and managerial occupations account for only 5.5% of all active applicants included on Table 4.

2 Clerical and Sales

About 19.4% of total applicants found on Table 4 are clerical and sales related. Clerk typists, general clerks, and general office clerks are in greatest supply. Secretaries are also in considerable supply. High labor turnover and many first time job applicants cause relatively high supply for many occupations found within this group.

3 Service

The third largest supply of E. S. job applicants is found in the service occupational group. This group includes about 17.7% of all applicants found on Table 4. Supplies of workers will be especially high for two groups:

(1) waiters and waitresses and (2) nurse aids and orderlies. Maids (II) and charwomen are also expected to be in considerable supply. Again high turnover and many initial job applicants will help provide abundant supplies in many occupations in this group.

4 Agriculture

The smallest supply of available workers is found among agricultural occupations, 1.1% of all applicants. Only one occupation is listed - general farm hand I.

5 Processing

Processing occupations account for 6.1% of total supply. Poultry dressers show the greatest supply in this group.

6 Machine Trades

Machine trades include 6.0% of available workers. The supplies of applicants are greatest for machine operators (II), auto service mechanics, and auto mechanics.

7 Bench Work

This group also comprises 6.0% of total applicants. The most significant occupations in terms of supply, are all around and automatic sewing machine operators.

8 Structural Work

This is the fourth largest group accounting for 8.1% of the available supply on Table 4. Supply is largest for construction workers (II) and construction carpenters.

9 Miscellaneous

In this group supply is by far greatest for store laborers. Other occupations with significant supply include material handlers and tractor-trailer truck drivers. Miscellaneous occupations account for 30.1% (the largest of all the occupational groups) of the total supply found on Table 4.

2) Training Output

Data regarding vocational education programs was not available for Pottawattamie County. There were also no ongoing MDTA training programs in the area.

3) Limitations of Data

Currently available labor supply data was obtained from a listing of occupational codes, not titles. Titles were chosen to be most representative of the codes, but may differ from the titles originally assigned each applicant. Occupations with less than five active applicants were excluded.

It should also be noted that the ESARS active file does not represent the same number of people that are included in unemployment estimates. The active file will contain persons who are already employed and seeking other jobs, those who have moved or otherwise withdrawn from the labor force, and persons who are enrolled in training courses.

Supply data is inflated due to several factors. June 1974 data was used and includes persons looking for summer jobs only. Other persons may already have found jobs on their own. Most applications are kept in the active file for 60 days. However, some applicants, such as claimants, disadvantaged, minorities and veterans remain in the file longer, thus inflating current supply.

Table 4 may not be inclusive of all possible supply data. Some people may be looking for work and may not be registered with the local employment service. These individuals may contact private employment agencies or seek employment on their own. The supply data on Table 4 also includes very limited information concerning training supply possibilities.

Comparison by DOT between demand and supply data is limited due to the differences in definitions and grouping of occupations.

III. FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

In the following chart labor demand (Table 3) has been compared with labor supply (Table 4). Although this comparison may not be perfect, conditions of excessive occupational oversupply or undersupply can be determined. Recommendations can then be made on the basis of any large differences between supply and demand.

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Oversupply</u>	<u>Undersupply</u>
0,1 Professional, Technical, and Managerial	Manager Trainees	Registered Nurses Medical and Dental Technicians Elementary Teachers Accountants
2 Clerical and Sales	General Clerks General Office Clerks	Secretaries Bookkeepers Sales Clerks Bank Tellers and Cashiers Telephone Operators
3 Service	Charwomen	Waiters and Waitresses Cooks, except Private Hospital Attendants Practical Nurses Janitors Private Household Workers
5 Processing	Poultry Dressers Factory Helpers Meat Packer Laborers	
6 Machine Trades	Machine Operators (II)	Auto Mechanics Manufacturing Inspectors
7 Bench Work		Assemblers
8 Structural Work	Construction Workers (II)	Carpenters Electricians Linemen and Servicemen
9 Miscellaneous	Store Laborers	Truck Drivers and Deliverymen Hand Packagers Foremen, NEC

Many of the occupations included above do not lend themselves to vocational education programs. Some occupations require no special skills and require only a minimum amount of education. Other occupations require very extensive education including undergraduate or post graduate college degrees. Vocational education programs are usually completed while the student is in high school or with additional post high school training usually not exceeding two years.

In view of the above findings, possible vocational education training opportunities in the Council Bluffs area may exist for the following occupations:

- Registered Nurses
- Medical and Dental Technicians
- Accountants
- Bookkeepers
- Practical Nurses
- Auto Mechanics
- Carpenters
- Electricians
- Linemen and Servicemen

IV. APPENDIX

A. Table 3
Labor Demand

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Manpower Administration

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
TABLE 3: LABOR DEMAND - OVERALL PROJECTIONS

1. State <p>Iowa</p>	2. Date Report Prepared Mo. Day Yr.	3. Current Employment Data Refer to <p>1975 Annual Average</p>	4. Geographic Coverage (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> a. Entire State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Area Only	5. Area Name if Area Only <p>Council Bluffs</p>
6. Political Subdivision(s) Within Area (Use reverse side if additional space is necessary) <p>Pottawattamie County</p>			7. Type of Data (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Industry-Occupational Matrix <input type="checkbox"/> b. Employer surveys <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other similar data	

Dictionary of Occupational Titles			1975 Employment D	Projected Requirements						Comments K
Code A	Title (Abbreviate if necessary) B	Vocational Education Instructional Program Code C		1 Year Hence			5 Years Hence			
				Net Expansion Needs E	Replace- ment Needs F	Total Needs G	Net Expansion Needs H	Replace- ment Needs I	Total Needs J	
0,1	Prof., Tech., Mgr.					251			1260	
002.081	Aero-Astronautic Eng.	16.0101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
003.081	Electrical Eng.	52.00	35	0	0	0	2	2	4	
003.181	Electrical Tech.	16.0107	21	1	0	1	4	1	5	
005.081	Civil Engineer	52.00	83	2	2	4	11	8	19	
007.081	Mechanical Eng.	52.00	12	0	0	0	1	1	2	
007.281)	Draftsman	17.13	114	3	1	4	17	7	24	
018.188)	Surveyor	16.0106								
020.188	Computer Specialist	14.02	107	7	2	9	33	11	44	
070.071	Physician, MD & Osteo.	39.00	96	4	3	7	18	17	35	
072.108	Dentist	39.00	35	1	1	2	5	7	12	
074.181	Pharmacist	52.00	68	2	3	5	9	14	23	
075.378	Registered Nurse	07.0301	521	18	31	49	92	157	249	
077.168	Dietitian	39.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
079.368	Therapist	07.0903	16	0	1	1	0	4	4	
078.079	Med. & Dental Tech.	07.0203	242	14	14	28	70	70	140	
090.118	School Administrator	51.00	99	2	3	5	10	15	25	
090.228	College Teacher	51.00	96	1	3	4	5	14	19	
091.228	Secondary Teacher	51.00	397	-3	14	11	-15	72	57	
092.228	Elementary Teacher	51.00	604	-9	34	25	-46	171	125	
09	Other Teacher	51.00	124	3	7	10	13	35	48	
100.168	Librarian	51.00	43	1	3	4	4	14	18	

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
TABLE 3: LABOR DEMAND - OVERALL PROJECTIONS

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6. Political Subdivision(s) Within Area (Use reverse side if additional space is necessary) Pottawattamie County			7. Type of Data (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Industry-Occupational Matrix <input type="checkbox"/> b. Employer surveys <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other similar data	

Dictionary of Occupational Titles		Vocational Education Instructional Program Code	1975 Employment	Projected Requirements						Comments
Code	Title (Abbreviate if necessary)			1 Year Hence			5 Years Hence			
				Net Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Needs	Net Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Needs	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
2	Clerical & Sales					542			2711	
201.368	Secretary	14.0702	1134	36	75	111	180	376	556	
202.388	Stenographer	14.0703	156	5	10	15	25	52	77	
203.588	Typist	14.0902	452	14	31	45	72	157	229	
206.388	File Clerk	14.0302	164	5	11	16	23	55	78	
210.388	Bookkeeper & Billing Clerk	14.0102	863	22	47	69	110	235	345	
212.368	Bank Teller & Cashier	14.0105	558	18	34	52	91	170	261	
213.582	Key Punch Operator	14.020201	152	9	10	19	43	52	95	
215.388	Bookkeeping & Billing Mach. Opr	14.0104	59	3	4	7	16	22	38	
215.488	Payroll Clerk	14.0104	68	2	3	5	10	15	25	
222.478	Counter Clk. ex. Food	04.08	72	2	4	6	10	22	32	
231, 233	Mail Hndlr. & Postal Clerk	14.0403	482	-8	15	7	-41	73	32	
235.862	Telephone Operator	14.0401	261	6	17	23	28	83	111	
237.368	Receptionist	14.0406	111	3	8	11	16	41	57	
249.268	Enumerator & Interviewer	14.0499	24	1	1	2	3	5	8	
25, 276	Salesman, Services & Construction	04.99	128	4	6	10	19	28	47	
250.258	Ins. Agent, Broker & Underwriter	04.13	238	7	8	15	36	39	75	
250.258	Real Estate Agent & Broker	04.17	64	2	3	5	9	16	25	

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
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Dictionary of Occupational Titles			Projected Requirements							Comments
Code	Title (Abbreviate if necessary)	Vocational Education Instructional Program Code	1975 Employ- ment	1 Year Hence			5 Years Hence			
				Net Expan- sion Needs	Replace- ment Needs	Total Needs	Net Expan- sion Needs	Replace- ment Needs	Total Needs	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
26,27,28	Salesman, Retail	04.08	265	8	9	17	40	46	86	
289.158	Sales Rep., Mfg.	04.12	168	5	4	9	25	20	45	
289.158	Sales Rep., Whlsl.	04.12	348	10	8	18	52	41	93	
289.358	Demonstrator, Huckster & Peddler	04.20	77	2	4	6	11	19	30	
290.478	Sales Clerk, Retail	04.08	844	26	48	74	128	238	366	
3	Service					384			1914	
30	Private Hsld. Wrkr.	09.0201	355	1	30	31	5	152	157	
311.878	Busboy & Dishwasher	17.2904	158	4	6	10	20	29	49	
311.878	Waiter & Waitress, Food Counter & Fountain Worker	17.2904	778	20	51	71	101	255	356	
313.381	Cook, Except Private	17.2902	544	13	32	45	64	159	223	
316.884	Meat Cutter	17.2903	265	0	6	6	-1	29	28	
323.887	Maid, Exc. Private	09.02	130	5	9	14	24	45	69	
332.271	Cosmetologist	17.2602	166	2	12	14	10	61	71	
354.878	Practical Nurse	07.0302	208	13	15	28	65	76	141	
355.878	Hospital Attendent	07.0303	545	32	37	69	158	184	342	
361, 362	Laundry & Dry Cleaning Opr.	17.16	126	0	8	8	1	38	39	
372.868	Guard & Watchman	17.2802	101	2	5	7	12	25	37	
373.884	Fireman	17.2801	62	4	1	5	19	4	23	
375	Police, Other Law	17.2802	191	10	4	14	48	20	68	
382,884	Janitor	17.11	847	16	46	62	82	229	311	

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Manpower Administration

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
TABLE 3: LABOR DEMAND - OVERALL PROJECTIONS

1. State Iowa	2. Date Report Prepared Mo. Day Yr.	3. Current Employment Data Refer to 1975 Annual Average	4. Geographic Coverage (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> a. Entire State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Area Only	5. Area Name if Area Only Council Bluffs
6. Political Subdivision(s) Within Area (Use reverse side if additional space is necessary) Pottawattamie County			7. Type of Data (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Industry-Occupational Matrix <input type="checkbox"/> b. Employer surveys <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other similar data	

Dictionary of Occupational Titles		Vocational Education Instructional Program Code	1975 Employment	Projected Requirements						Comments
Code	Title (Abbreviate if necessary)			1 Year Hence			5 Years Hence			
				Net Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Needs	Net Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Needs	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
4	Agriculture					44			220	
409.168	Farm Managers &	01.01047	1525	-25	61	36	-126	306	180	
421.181	Farmers	01.01								
421.883	Farm Laborers &	01.01	534	-9	17	8	-44	84	40	
429.131	Farm Foremen									

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Manpower Administration

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
TABLE 3: LABOR DEMAND - OVERALL PROJECTIONS

1. State <p>Iowa</p>	2. Date Report Prepared <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>Mo.</td><td>Day</td><td>Yr.</td></tr></table>	Mo.	Day	Yr.	3. Current Employment Data Refer to <p>1975 Annual Average</p>	4. Geographic Coverage (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> a. Entire State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Area Only	5. Area Name if Area Only <p>Council Bluffs</p>
Mo.	Day	Yr.					
6. Political Subdivision(s) Within Area (Use reverse side if additional space is necessary) <p>Pottawattamie County</p>			7. Type of Data (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Industry-Occupational Matrix <input type="checkbox"/> b. Employer surveys <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other similar data				

Dictionary of Occupational Titles			1975 Employment	Projected Requirements						Comments
Code	Title (Abbreviate if necessary)	Vocational Education Instructional Program Code		1 Year Hence			5 Years Hence			
				Net Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Needs	Net Expansion Needs	Replacement Needs	Total Needs	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
5	Processing					6			34	
526.781	Bakers	17.2901	66	3	3	6	17	17	34	
6	Machine Trades					84			424	
600.280	Machinist & Job & Die Setter	17.2302	237	3	4	7	14	22	36	
601.280	Tool & Die Maker	17.2307	39	2	1	3	9	4	13	
603.604.606	Precision Mach. Oper	17.2303	156	4	3	7	18	14	32	
609.684	Inspector, Mfg.	17.9900	168	7	5	12	34	24	58	
620.281	Auto Mech. & Body Repairman	17.0302	777	29	14	43	147	71	218	
621.281	Aircraft Mechanic	17.0401	28	2	0	2	8	2	10	
637.281	Air Cond., Heat., Refrig. Repairman	17.01	76	2	1	3	11	7	18	
651.782	Pressman & Plateprinter	17.1902	94	0	2	2	0	10	10	
660.280	Cabinetmaker	17.3601	16	0	1	1	1	3	4	
667.782	Sawyer	17.36	59	2	1	3	12	7	19	
68	Semiskilled Textile Operative	17.3399	25	0	1	1	0	6	6	

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Manpower AdministrationEMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
TABLE 3: LABOR DEMAND - OVERALL PROJECTIONS

Page 7 of 8

1. State Iowa		2. Date Report Prepared Mo. Day Yr.		3. Current Employment Data Refer to 1975 Annual Average		4. Geographic Coverage (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> a. Entire State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Area Only		5. Area Name if Area Only Council Bluffs		
6. Political Subdivision(s) Within Area (Use reverse side if additional space is necessary) Pottawattamie County						7. Type of Data (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Industry-Occupational Matrix <input type="checkbox"/> b. Employer surveys <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other similar data				
Dictionary of Occupational Titles			Projected Requirements							Comments K
Code A	Title (Abbreviate if necessary) B	Vocational Education Instructional Program Code C	1975 Employ- ment D	1 Year Hence			5 Years Hence			
				Net Expan- sion Needs E	Replac- ment Needs F	Total Needs G	Net Expan- sion Needs H	Replac- ment Needs I	Total Needs J	
7	Bench Work					51			256	
706.887	Assemblers	17.2304	266	4	9	13	21	47	68	
720.281	Radio & TV Repairman	17.1503	100	3	3	6	17	13	30	
780.785	Upholsterer & Tailor	17.33	76	1	4	5	5	18	23	
785.381	Dressmaker & Seam- stress Ex. Fact.	09.0202	57	2	5	7	11	23	34	
786.787	Sewer & Stitcher	17.3399	239	5	15	20	24	77	101	
8	Structural Work					91			447	
804.281	Sheetmetal Worker	17.2305	116	3	2	5	17	9	26	
81	Welder & Flamecutter	17.2306	272	9	5	14	43	23	66	
821.822	Lineman & Serviceman	17.1402	263	7	3	10	35	13	48	
824.281	Electrician	17.1002	282	7	5	12	37	27	64	
840.781	Painter, Mfg. Articles	17.1005	28	1	1	2	5	3	8	
840.841	Painter & Paperhanger	17.1005	119	1	4	5	7	20	27	
842.844	Plasterers & Cement Finishers	17.1006	36	0	1	1	1	3	4	
859.883	Excav. & Grad. Mach. Oper.	17.1003	212	4	4	8	20	20	40	
860.381	Carpenter	17.1001	422	8	14	22	38	68	106	
861.381	Brickmason & Tile Set.	17.1004	58	1	1	2	3	5	8	
862.381	Plumber & Pipefitter	17.1007	117	2	2	4	11	12	23	
869.884	Constr. Laborer	17.1099	195	2	4	6	8	19	27	

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
TABLE 3: LABOR DEMAND - OVERALL PROJECTIONS

1. State Iowa	2. Date Report Prepared Mo. Day Yr.	3. Current Employment Data Refer to 1975 Annual Average	4. Geographic Coverage (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> a. Entire State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Area Only	5. Area Name if Area Only Council Bluffs
6. Political Subdivision(s) Within Area (Use reverse side if additional space is necessary) Pottawattamie County			7. Type of Data (Check one) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Industry-Occupational Matrix <input type="checkbox"/> b. Employer surveys <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other similar data	

Dictionary of Occupational Titles			Projected Requirements							Comments
Code	Title (Abbreviate if necessary)	Vocational Education Instructional Program Code	1975 Employ- ment	1 Year Hence			5 Years Hence			
				Net Expan- sion Needs	Replac- ment Needs	Total Needs	Net Expan- sion Needs	Replac- ment Needs	Total Needs	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
9	Miscellaneous					242			1209	
906.883	Truck Driver & Deliveryman	04.19	1921	80	36	116	402	179	581	
910.383	Locomotive Engineer & Fireman	40.00	160	-3	5	2	-14	26	12	
913.463	Bus Driver	04.19	71	3	2	5	13	11	24	
913.463	Taxicab Driver & Chauffeur	04.19	66	3	3	6	16	14	30	
915.867	Garage Wrkr. & Gas Stn. Attendent	04.16	266	8	5	13	40	24	64	
920.885	Bottling & Canning Op.	17.2999	40	2	1	3	8	6	14	
920.887	Packers & Wrappers Ex. Produce	17.9900	296	12	12	24	60	58	118	
929.887	Frt., Stock & Material Handler	04.19	954	8	16	24	40	82	122	
939.281	Mine Operative N.E.C.	17.2400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
950.782	Stationary Eng.	17.32	135	2	4	6	8	18	26	
951.885	Stationary Fireman	17.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
973.381	Compositor & Type- setter	17.1901	80	1	2	3	3	12	15	
	Foreman, NEC	17.99	800	24	16	40	122	81	203	

B. Table 4
Labor Supply

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
TABLE 4: LABOR SUPPLY SUMMARY

1. State Iowa	2. Data Report Prepared MO. DAY YR. 10 31 74	3. Currently Available Labor Supply Data Refer to MO. DAY YR. 6 30 74	4. Geographic Coverage (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> a. Entire State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Area Only	5. Area Name if Area Only Council Bluffs
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6. Political Subdivision(s) With Area (Use reverse side if additional space is necessary.)
Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, Shelby (Counties)

Dictionary of Occupational Titles		Vocational Education Instructional Program Code	Currently Available Labor Supply (ES Job Applicants)	Training Output				Comments
Code	Title (Abbreviate if necessary)			Vocational Education Training		Training by Other Sectors		
				1 Year Hence	3 Years Hence	1 Year Hence	5 Years Hence	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
6	Machine Trades		38					
619.885	Machine Operator II	17.2304	11					
620.281	Auto Mechanic	17.0302	8					
620.381	Auto Service Mechanic	17.0302	9					
638.281	Maintenance Mechanic II	17.1099	5					
652.885	Stamping Press Opr.	17.19	5					
7	Bench Work		38					
763.884	Furn. Assembler	17.3601	5					
782.887	Sewer Helper	09.0204	6					
786.782	Sew. Mach. Oper. (Reg. Equip)	17.3399	6					
787.782	Se. Mach. Oper. (All Around)	17.3399	11					
787.885	Sew. Mach. Oper. (Auto. Equip)	17.3399	10					
8	Structural Work		52					
810.884	Welder, Arc.	17.230602	8					
859.883	Operating Engr.	17.100302	6					
860.381	Carpenter, Const.	17.1001	12					
869.884	Const. Worker I	17.1099	9					
869.887	Const. Worker II	17.1099	17					

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