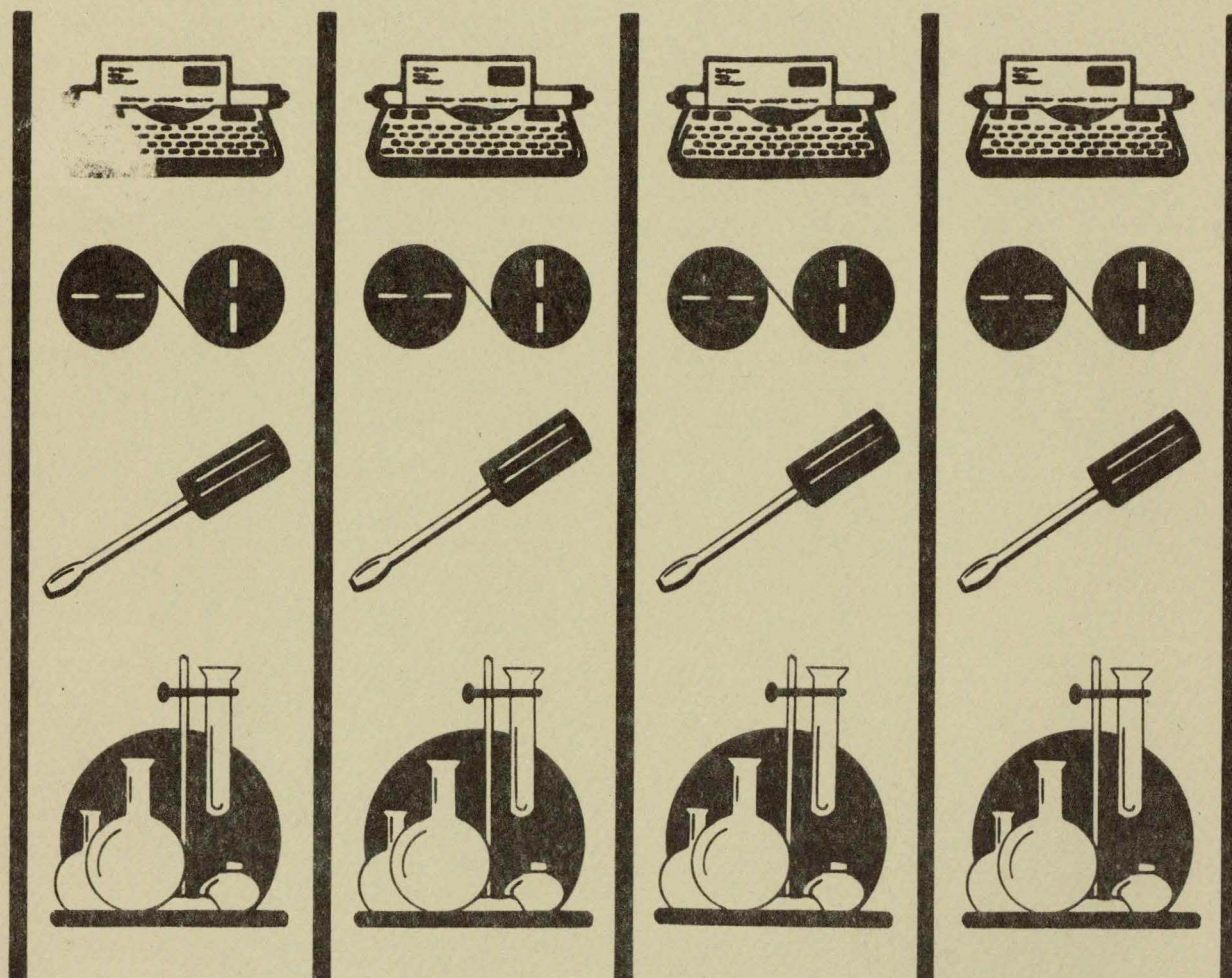


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Planning Information



for Vocational Education

COUNCIL BLUFFS F.Y. 1979

**JOB
SERVICE
OF IOWA** 

PLANNING INFORMATION
FOR
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Fiscal Year 1979

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PREFACE

This report is prepared for vocational education planners as a supplement to those planning information reports for the entire Omaha-Council Bluffs SMSA provided by the Division of Employment, Nebraska Department of Labor.

The multi-state labor market area, which incorporates two counties in Nebraska and one in Iowa into labor market and into a formal job bank consortium, poses a unique set of constraints. Supply and demand information will not conform to the statistically neat state parcels and much crossover of labor occurs.

The labor crossover appears defined at the lower skill levels by travel costs. Retailing jobs and lower-skill-level jobs in Council Bluffs currently pay minimum wages and similar minimum wage jobs are available in Omaha. Council Bluffs' economy is, however, more heavily influenced by retail and service jobs and less by those jobs in trades and manufacturing.

Those occupations which require apprenticeship or licensing are not likely to be inhibited by the state boundaries. Therefore, the area worker with a skilled or semi-skilled occupation will find at least a three-county market. Those with minimal skills will likely be confined to Council Bluffs.

Vocational education planners, primarily interested in those occupations which will find a market in the entire SMSA, will be directed to appropriate Nebraska publications for occupational projections.

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. Approximately 69 percent (61,238) of the county's 89,241 inhabitants reside in the city of Council Bluffs (1970 Census projected to 1973).

The Council Bluffs Employment Office also serves two surrounding rural counties: Harrison and Mills. These counties had a combined population estimated at 29,417 in 1973.

Pottawattamie County in Iowa is also the Iowa portion of a three-county Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) which includes Douglas and Sarpy Counties in Nebraska. The population of the Omaha SMSA in 1970 was 542,700 and is projected to reach 587,100 in FY1978.

The Omaha SMSA labor force for FY1978 is estimated to be 252,000. Of this number the Council Bluffs labor force is estimated to be 41,000--about 16%.

B. Recent Employment and Unemployment Trends

Table 1 provides 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. The primary growth industry has been retail trade.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
Pottawattamie County

	1975		1976		1977	
	Ann. Avg.	%	Ann. Avg.	%	Ann. Avg.	%
Nonagricultural wage and salary workers (Except domestics) ^{2/}	21900	100	22700	100	23300	100
Manufacturing	2800	12.7	3000	13.2	3000	12.8
Durable goods	1500	6.8	1500	6.6	1400	6.0
Nondurable goods	1400	6.3	1400	6.1	1600	6.8
Nonmanufacturing	19100	87.2	19700	86.7	20300	87.1
Construction	700	3.1	700	3.0	800	3.4
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	2700	12.3	2700	11.8	2500	10.7
Whsle. & Retail trade	5700	26.0	6000	26.4	6400	27.4
Wholesale trade	1100	5.0	1100	4.8	1200	5.1
Retail trade	4600	21.0	4900	21.5	5200	22.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	900	4.1	900	3.9	900	3.8
Services & Mining	4500	20.5	4700	20.7	4800	20.6
Government	4600	21.0	4700	20.7	4800	20.6

Persons involved in labor-management disputes *

^{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, 1975, benchmark.

* Less than 50 persons.

II. ANALYSIS OF LABOR DEMAND AND SUPPLY INFORMATION

The unique nature of the Omaha-Council Bluffs multi-state job market requires unique surveying methods. The data contained in this report compares the occupations which appear most frequently among Council Bluffs Job Service applicants in the active file on December 31, 1977, with those occupations which appear most frequently in the job listings in the Omaha Job Bank. No attempt is made to equate the first group with the second. Relative values are, however, useful in determining occupations for which applicant supply exceeds employer demands.

Tables 2 and 3 and the summarized analysis are offered to area planners as a supplement to the Annual Planning Information Report. Additional detailed information is available on request.

TABLE 2

Current Job Service Applicants
by occupation
(five or more applicants)

Pottawattamie County - December 31, 1977

DOT#	AMT.	OCCUPATION	CODED SKILLED		UN- SKILLED	WORKING		UNDER AGE 22	45 & OVER
			X	& SEMI		P.T.	F.T.		
045	8	Psychology-Counselor	1	8	0	1	1	0	3
079	18	Medicine and Health	3	16	2	1	0	3	4
169	6	Administrative Specialties	1	6	0	0	2	0	1
185	16	Whole & Ret. Tr. Management	0	16	0	0	0	1	4
187	18	Service Industrial Mgmt.	0	18	0	1	0	3	3
189	17	Misc. Mgrl. Work	3	17	0	1	4	4	1
195	11	Social & Welfare Work	1	11	0	0	3	1	1
201	22	Secretarial Work	0	22	0	0	1	4	4
206	10	Filing	1	10	0	0	0	1	2
209	58	Steno, Typing, Filing & rel.	8	27	31	1	9	19	5
210	16	Bookkeeping	0	15	1	1	1	0	4
211	52	Cashiering	2	51	1	3	2	18	9
212	6	Teller Service	0	1	5	1	1	2	0
219	58	Computing and Acct. Record.	7	57	1	0	1	12	12
222	9	Clerical Work, Ship. & Rec.	0	7	2	0	0	1	1
223	19	Stock Clerking	2	18	1	0	1	7	1
235	5	Telephone Work	0	5	0	0	1	2	0
237	10	Recept. & Information Disp.	2	9	1	1	0	4	2
249	6	Misc. Clerical Work	0	5	1	0	1	1	0
289	39	Saleswork, Commodities	9	39	0	6	2	25	3
290	28	Salesclerking	3	28	0	2	2	13	2
292	7	Route Work	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
299	23	Misc. Merchandising Work	4	22	1	1	0	14	3
304	7	Yard Work	2	0	7	0	0	7	0
306	7	Housework, Domestic	0	0	7	1	0	3	3
307	16	Child Monitor Work	1	0	16	0	0	10	2
311	152	Food Serving	34	1	151	6	8	102	7
312	25	Bartending	0	0	25	0	0	3	5
313	23	Cooking, large Hotels & Rest.	0	21	2	2	0	14	3
314	5	Cooking, small Hotels & Rest.	0	5	0	0	0	4	0

Table 2 continued

DOT#	AMT.	OCCUPATION	CODED		UNSKILLED	WORKING		UNDER 45	
			X	& SEMI		P.T.	F.T.	AGE 22	& OVER
318	75	Kitchen Work	21	1	74	1	0	62	2
323	20	Cleaner, Hotels, Rest. & Rel.	0	0	20	1	2	8	5
355	54	Attend. Work, Hospitals	6	0	54	0	0	14	7
359	25	Misc. Personal Services	3	0	25	0	4	10	4
361	7	Laundering Service	0	0	7	1	0	3	0
369	7	Apparel & Furnishings Serv.	1	1	6	0	0	2	2
372	13	Guard and Rel. Services	2	1	12	1	1	1	2
381	45	Cleaning & Rel. Services	0	1	44	1	4	18	13
401	64	Grain Farming	0	0	64	0	0	61	2
407	10	Gardening & Groundskeep.	0	1	9	0	0	4	2
421	18	General Farming	1	1	17	0	3	10	2
525	31	Slaughtering	7	1	30	0	0	6	8
526	8	Cooking and Baking	1	0	8	0	0	0	1
529	101	Processing, Food	35	2	99	2	4	33	4
619	7	Misc. Metalworking	1	0	7	1	0	2	1
620	31	Motorized Veh. & Eng. Eq. Rep.	6	28	3	0	2	10	1
621	5	Aircraft Rep.	0	5	0	1	0	3	0
637	5	Utility Eq. Rep.	0	5	0	1	1	1	0
638	6	Misc. Mach. Inst. & Rep.	0	6	0	0	0	0	4
706	27	Metal Unite Assemb. & Adj.	3	0	27	2	1	8	2
726	14	Assem. & Rep. Elect. Compon.	1	10	4	2	0	2	2
780	5	Upholstering	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
787	12	Machine Sewing, Nongarment	0	10	2	1	1	0	1
801	5	Fitting, Bolting & Screwing	0	5	0	0	0	1	1
807	5	Body Work, Transp. Eq.	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
810	18	Arc Welding	0	0	18	2	1	3	1
812	10	Comb. Arc. & Gas Welding	1	1	9	0	2	5	0
840	5	Const. & Maint. Painting	0	3	2	0	1	1	0
844	7	Cement & Concrete Fin.	0	0	7	0	0	1	2
859	16	Excavating, Grading, Paving	1	1	15	0	0	1	3
860	20	Carpentry	2	16	4	0	0	5	3
869	47	Misc. Const. Work	2	3	44	1	2	17	3
899	18	Misc. Structural Work	0	16	2	2	0	2	3
904	28	Traylor-truck Driving	0	0	28	0	3	1	6
905	60	Heavy Truck Driving	0	1	59	2	3	4	6
906	14	Light truck Driving	1	0	14	1	1	2	2
913	6	Passenger Transportation	0	6	0	0	0	2	1
915	33	Parking Lot & Rel. Work	6	2	31	1	1	23	3
919	7	Misc. Transp. Work	0	2	5	0	0	4	1
920	25	Packaging	0	0	25	3	0	2	4
922	108	Materials Moving & Stor.	6	1	107	1	6	46	6
929	52	Packaging & Mat. Handling	3	1	51	0	2	19	1

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TABLE 3

Unfilled
Omaha Job Bank Openings
by occupation
(three or more job openings, unfilled
for 30 days or more)
December 31, 1977

DOT#	AMT.	OCCUPATION	AVER. PAY
007	4	Mechanical Engineer	\$8,320/annually
012	6	Industrial Engineer	12,000
020	4	Mathematics	24,780
041	3	Biological Science	8,636
075	4	Nursing	11,085
078	5	Medical & Dental Technician	9,031
079	10	Medicine & Health	7,945
090	3	College, Univ. Education	13,000
100	3	Library Work	12,030
160	3	Acctg. & Auditing	10,000
169	5	Admin. Specialities	10,398
189	5	Misc. Managerial Work	7,350
195	4	Social & Welfare Work	5,475
201	8	Secretarial Work	6,964
209	13	Steno., Typing & Filing	6,495
219	20	Computing & Acct. Recording	5,898
237	4	Reception	5,945
250	10	Sales Work, Real Estate & Ins.	8,442
278	3	Sales Work, Household Applian.	INA
289	13	Sales Work, Commodities	8,725
307	5	Child Monitor Work	INA
311	13	Food Service Work	2.30/hourly
313	5	Cooking, Large Hotels & Rest.	2.57
314	3	Cooking, Small Hotels & Rest.	2.63
355	5	Attendant Work, Hospitals	2.43
381	6	Cleaning and Related Work	2.60
600	5	Machining	5.16
620	6	Motorized Veh. & Eng. Rep.	4.12
638	4	Misc. Mach. Inst. & Rep.	5.74
729	4	Assem. & Rep., Electrical Eq.	4.73
915	3	Parking Lot & Rel. Service Work	INA

Analysis Of Area Employer Demand Characteristics

A. Highest Demand Occupations (for which supply has not been adequate).

1. Computing and Account recording (20)
2. Steno., typing and filing (13)
3. Sales work, commodities (13)
4. Food service work (13)
5. Medicine and health (10)
6. Sales work, real estate and insurance (10)
7. Secretarial work (8)
8. Cleaning and related work (6)
9. Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment repair (6)
10. Industrial engineer (6)

B. High Demand Occupations Requiring College Level Training

1. Medicine and health (10)
2. Industrial engineer (6)
3. Medical and dental technician (5)
4. Administrative specialties (5)
5. Mechanical engineer (4)
6. Mathematics (4)
7. Nursing (4)
8. Social and welfare work (4)
9. Biological sciences (3)
10. College and university education (3)
11. Library work (3)
12. Accounting and auditing (3)

C. High Demand Occupations Requiring Some Technical Training

1. Computing and account recording (20)
2. Steno. typing and filing (13)
3. Secretarial work (8)
4. Motorized vehicle and Engine equipment repair (6)
5. Medical and dental technician (5)
6. Machining (5)
7. Assembly and repair, electrical equipment (4)
8. Misc. machine installing and repair (4)
9. Nursing (4)
10. Accounting and auditing (3)

D. Entry-Level High Demand Occupations Requiring Minimal Skills and Experience

1. Food service work (13)
2. Cleaning and related work (6)
3. Child monitor work (5)
4. Attendant work, hospitals (5)
6. Parking lot and related service work (3)

Analysis Of Job Seeker Supply Characteristics

- A. Highest Supply Occupations in Order.
1. Food serving (152)
 2. Materials moving and storing (108)
 3. Processing, food (101)
 4. Kitchen work (75)
 5. Grain farming (64)
 6. Heavy truck driving (60)
 7. Steno. typing, filing (58)
 8. Computing and account record. (58)
 9. Attendant work, hospitals (54)
 10. Packaging and mat. handling (52)
 11. Cashiering (52)
- B. Occupations With The Greatest Number of "X-Coded" applicants (entry-level applicant who is not qualified for a particular job because of lack of experience and/or training)
1. Processing, food (35)
 2. Food serving (34)
 3. Kitchen work (21)
 4. Saleswork, commodities (9)
 5. Steno. typing and filing (8)
 7. Computing and accounting record. (7)
 8. Attend. work, hospitals (6)
 9. Motorized vehicle and engineer equipment repair (6)
 10. Parking lot and related work (6)
- C. Occupations with greatest number of skilled and semi-skilled applicants.
1. Computing and accounting record (57)
 2. Cashiering (51)
 3. Saleswork, Commodities (39)
 4. Salesclerking (28)
 5. Motorized Vehicle and engineer equipment repair (28)
 6. Steno., typing and filing (27)
 7. Secretarial work (22)
 8. Miscellaneous merchandising work (22)
 9. Cooking, large hotels and restaurants (21)
 10. Service industry management (18)

D. Occupations For Which Greatest Number Of Applicants Were Under Age 22.

1. Food serving (102)
2. Kitchen work (62)
3. Grain farming (61)
4. Materials moving and storing (46)
5. Processing, food (33)
6. Saleswork commodities (25)
7. Parking lot and related work (23)
8. Packaging and mat. handling (19)
9. Steno., typing and filing (19)
10. Cashiering (18)
11. Cleaning and related services (18)

E. Occupations For Which Greatest Number Of Applicants Were Age 45 or Over.

1. Cleaning and related services (13)
2. Computing and accounting record (12)
3. Cashiering (9)
4. Slaughtering (8)
5. Food serving (7)
6. Attendant work hospitals (7)
7. Trailor truck driver (6)
8. Heavy truck driver (6)
9. Materials moving and storage (6)

Conclusions

- 1) Of top high demand occupations, unfilled after 30 days, only two are generally unskilled work. Of the top high supply applicant categories, five are unskilled laboring occupations, nearly half.
- 2) As expected, the greatest number of applicants under age 22 are listed in unskilled occupations.
- 3) Of the high demand occupations which require college level training and which have unfilled job openings, most are in the medical and health related professions. The quantitative fields of engineering and mathematics placed second and the business professions of management and accounting placed third.
- 4) Of those high demand occupations requiring some technical training, the business field placed first. Mechanical skill professions, entailing installation, maintenance or repair, placed second. The medical arts professions also listed many unfilled jobs.

III. OCCUPATIONAL NEEDS PROJECTION

The following table identifies Employment Trends and Prospects by Occupation, 1974-1985 and is reprinted from:

Omaha Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area Occupational Trends for 1985,
published by Nebraska Department of Labor, Division of Employment.

Additional information regarding expansion and replacement needs, projected employment and average annual job openings by occupation are listed in detail in this publication. Copies have been sent to appropriate vocational planners and additional copies are available by writing:

Box 94600
State House Station
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

TABLE 4

TOTAL PROJECTED OPENINGS
 OMAHA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

	<u>ONE YEAR</u>	<u>FIVE YEARS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	16364	81820	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, KINDRED	2488	12440	15.2
Engineers, Technical	112	560	
Life and Physical Scientists	15	75	
Mathematical Specialists	11	55	
Engineers, Science Technicians	112	560	
Medical Workers, except Technicians	572	2860	
Health Technologists and Technicians	220	1100	
Technicians, except Health	41	205	
Computer Specialists	58	290	
Social Scientists	21	105	
Teachers	600	3000	
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	164	820	
Other Professional, Technical	562	2810	
MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS	1538	7690	9.4
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	313	1565	
Administrators, Public Inspectors	177	885	
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	1048	5240	
SALES WORKERS	1091	5455	6.7
CLERICAL WORKERS	4361	21805	26.6
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	1489	7445	
Office Machine Operators	123	615	
Other Clerical Workers	2749	13745	
CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS	1169	5845	7.1
Construction Crafts Workers	233	1165	
Transportation, Public Utilities Craft	86	430	
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	850	4250	
OPERATIVES	1527	7635	9.3
Operatives, except Transport	1164	5820	
Transport Equipment Operators	363	1815	
SERVICE WORKERS	3534	17670	21.6
Cleaning Service Workers	749	3745	
Food Service Workers	1096	5480	
Health Service Workers	798	3990	
Personal Service Workers	611	3055	
Protective and Service Workers	173	865	
Private Household Workers	107	535	
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	439	2195	2.7
FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS	217	1085	1.4

APPENDIX

Employment Trends and Prospects by Occupation
Omaha Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
1974-1985

Occupation	1974	1982	1985	Percent of 1974-1982 Change	1974-1982 Top Occupations
Professional, Technical, Kindred Occupations	170	291	350	55.90	11
Administrative	1174	1400	1400	21.00	22
Business and Finance	515	700	700	35.10	17
Engineering, Architecture, Surveying	2102	2172	2172	3.30	17
Health Occupations	1617	1617	1617	0.00	11
Manufacturing	1000	1000	1000	0.00	11
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1000	1000	1000	0.00	11
Service Occupations	1000	1000	1000	0.00	11
Arts, Sciences, Service Occupations	1000	1000	1000	0.00	11
Unemployed	1000	1000	1000	0.00	11

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Occupation	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Professional, Technical, Kindred Occupations					
Engineers, Technical	2,762	3,387	22.63	112	Employment is expected to increase at a slow rate. Most of the openings will occur as a result of growth.
Life & Physical Scientist	310	381	22.90	16	There will be only a slight increase in this area. Most of the jobs in this area will come about because of separations.
Mathematical Specialist	232	279	20.26	11	Employment will show a little growth in this area. Separation will be the major contributor to openings.
Engineers, Science Technician	1,999	2,753	37.32	111	This area will show a moderate increase. Most of the openings in this area will be due to growth rather than separation.
Medical Workers, Exc. Technician	5,105	7,515	47.21	572	Employment is expected to increase at a substantial rate. The fields of dentistry and medical osteopaths are expected to be a big factor in the growth of this area.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS BY OCCUPATION
1974 - 1985

Occupation	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Health Technology & Technicians	1,613	2,616	62.18	220	Employment is expected to increase very substantially, with many of the job openings coming from replacement needs.
Technicians, Exc. Health	513	768	49.70	41	Employment is expected to increase at a substantial rate. The openings in the field are expected to be caused by growth.
Computer Specialist	1,174	1,609	37.05	57	There will be a high increase in this field, with the computer programmers expected to lead the way. Growth is seen as the major contributing factor to openings.
Social Scientist	379	488	28.76	21	Competition in this area will be keen. Employment in the teaching and academic field will not be easy to attain without a Ph.D. or a master's degree.
Teachers	10,715	11,340	5.83	600	Applicants expected to face keen competition. The supply of teachers is expected to exceed the demand. Openings will come about as a result of replacement needs.

Occupation	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	2,628	3,284	24.96	164	Entertainment is a very competitive field and only those that are of a high caliber will have a good opportunity. Writers and artists are expected to increase at a slightly greater than average rate. Good techniques and ability will make easier entry into this field.
Accountants	3,349	3,653	9.08	149	Opportunities are expected to be good. Because of the growing complexity of business. Employers also like applicants trained in computer techniques.
Architects	363	400	10.19	9	Employment expected to increase only slightly. Most openings will be in architectural firms.
Lawyers	1,267	1,832	44.59	115	A continued increase in the number of law school graduates will cause high competition. Establishing new practices would probably be best in small towns and expanding suburban areas.

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS BY OCCUPATION
1974 - 1985

Occupation	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
B. Managers, Officials, Proprietors					
Buyers, Sales, Loan Managers	5,491	6,965	26.84	313	Employment is expected to grow over the next few years by 26.84 percent. Buyers in wholesale and retail trade will increase. Buyers and shippers, farm products, will show a good increase.
Administrators, Public Inspectors	2,229	3,002	34.68	177	Employment is expected to increase by 34.68 percent. Most of the job openings will be due to replacement needs.
Other Managers, Officials, Proprietors	20,842	24,226	16.24	1,047	Employment expected to increase slightly. Most of the openings are expected to be a result of replacement needs.
Sales Workers	17,738	20,927	17.98	1,091	Competition is high in this area. Best opportunities come for those with a proficiency in public relations skills - openings are expected to come about as a result of replacement needs more than a result of growth.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS BY OCCUPATION
1974 - 1985

Occupation	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Clerical Workers					
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	12,689	17,125	34.96	1,490	Stenographers will have few opportunities as a result of the increased use of dictating machines. There should be good opportunities for secretaries, especially medical.
Office Machine Operators	2,353	2,256	- 4.12	124	The outlook for employment in this area is expected to decline as a result of the more sophisticated machines. Most of the openings in this field will be a result of separation.
Bank Tellers	692	792	14.45	100	Good opportunities for employment in the area due to the high replacement needs and expanded banking systems. A background in computer techniques would be helpful.
Bookkeepers	5,271	5,655	7.29	339	Employment is expected to remain fairly stable. Automation of record-keeping has slowed the growth down somewhat. Replacement needs will cause most of the openings in this area.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS BY OCCUPATION
1974 - 1985

	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Receptionists	1,569	2,246	43.15	212	Good opportunity for employment with high replacement needs and also a good growth factor. Most firms want to keep a personal touch with customers so automation should not affect this field much.
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers, NEC	4,984	8,562	71.79	681	Good opportunity for employment in this area. There are many openings caused by replacement needs along with openings due to growth.
D. Crafts and Kindred Workers					
Construction Crafts Workers	7,953	8,519	7.12	233	Employment growth expected to be fairly stable. Replacement needs are expected to create a lot of job openings.
Metalworking Crafts Workers, Exc. Mechanics	2,447	2,878	17.61	92	Employment expected to increase slightly. Most of the openings are expected to come about as a result of replacement needs.

Occupation	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	8,584	10,366	20.76	336	Employment is expected to grow at a rate of 20.76 percent for all occupations in response to increases in population and income. In addition, higher replacement costs will necessitate repair when feasible.
Printing Trade Crafts Workers	1,457	1,347	- 7.55	28	Employment is expected to decrease as a result of the increased mechanization of this area. Most openings will come about as a result of replacement needs.
Transportation, Public Utility Crafts	2,254	2,725	20.90	85	Employment is expected to grow approximately by 20.9 percent. This is due to technological innovations and more centralization.
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	4,760	5,257	10.44	228	Opportunities for employment in this area will come mainly in the form of replacements. Employment is expected to grow approximately 10.44 percent.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS BY OCCUPATION
1974 - 1985

Occupation	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Operatives					
Semiskilled Metalworking	2,691	3,302	22.71	121	Employment is expected to grow at a moderate rate. Openings that do come about will be as a result of, both replacements and growth.
Semiskilled Packing, Inspecting	3,370	4,057	20.39	215	It appears that there exists good opportunities for employment in this field. Replacement needs will play a major role in job openings.
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Other Operatives, Exc. Transport	16,806	18,972	12.89	828	Employment is expected to rise at a slow rate. Employment opportunities will come about as a result of replacement needs.
Transport Equipment Operative	10,801	12,199	12.94	363	Replacement needs are anticipated to produce most of the job openings, while growth is figured to be only a small factor towards job openings.
Service Workers					
Cleaning Service Workers	7,100	9,760	37.46	749	Although replacement needs will be the major source of openings, growth will play an important role in the picture in the expected 37.5 percent rate increase.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS BY OCCUPATION
1974 - 1985

	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Food Service Workers	12,214	15,383	29.95	1,096	Employment is expected to rise. Excellent opportunity for jobs as a result of replacement needs as well as the openings caused by growth.
Health Service Workers	4,908	8,346	70.05	797	Excellent opportunity for employment in this area. There are many job openings for high replacement needs and a good growth potential. Favorable opportunities for graduates of approved programs.
Personal Service Workers	7,823	8,923	14.06	611	Employment will increase at a moderate rate. Good potential for job openings due to growth and very good opportunity for openings because of replacement needs. Hair stylists will probably have a better opportunity than a conventional barber.
Protective & Service Workers	3,137	3,959	26.20	173	Primary job openings will come about as a result of replacement needs.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS BY OCCUPATION
1974 - 1985

Occupation	Employment 1974	Estimated Employment 1985	Percent of Change 1974-1985	Average Annual Job Openings 1974-1985	Employment Trends and Prospects 1974-1985
Private Household Workers	2,144	1,592	- 25.75	107	Even though there is an expected decline in employment, opportunities do exist. The demand for this field will probably outweigh the supply. This is due to the relatively low wages and lack of opportunities offered by this type of work.
G. Farmers and Farm Workers					
Farmers & Farm Managers	4,528	4,190	- 7.46	161	Employment is expected to decline. The trend seems to be toward larger farms, causing the small farmer to go out of business.
Farm Laborers, Farm Supervisors	2,045	2,027	- 0.88	56	Employment is expected to decline, due to improvements in technology and machinery. The move is toward more mechanization and away from manual labor.
H. Laborers, Exc. Farm	12,089	13,162	8.88	438	Employment is anticipated to rise very slightly. Most of the openings will be due to replacement needs.

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