

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Iowa

	JUL 2001	AUG 2001	SEP 2001	SEP 2000
Total Nonfarm Employment	1,477,900	1,476,200	1,491,800	1,482,800
Goods Producing	333,600	332,400	326,800	332,100
Mining	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,200
Construction	70,100	70,000	67,900	67,900
Manufacturing	261,500	260,300	256,900	262,000
Durable Goods	155,500	154,400	151,500	153,000
Nondurable Goods	106,000	105,900	105,400	106,300
Service Producing	1,144,300	1,143,800	1,165,000	1,150,700
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	74,000	74,300	74,200	73,200
Trade	364,800	366,000	363,800	360,400
Wholesale Trade	87,100	87,200	87,300	85,200
Retail Trade	277,700	278,800	276,500	275,200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Services	88,500	88,400	87,800	85,800
Government	222,000	220,100	239,500	238,800

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Manufacturing Employment – Iowa (In Thousands)

	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
Jan	258.8	257.9	257.6	255.6	249.6	246.6	246.5	238.1	230.6	224.2
Feb	258.1	257.6	259.1	256.1	248.1	245.3	247.6	238.3	231.5	226.7
Mar	258.7	259.1	260.1	258.1	248.9	247.1	249.7	240.0	232.6	227.1
Apr	259.5	260.3	261.8	259.8	250.9	247.9	250.7	242.4	234.1	228.3
May	260.1	261.4	263.1	261.0	253.0	248.0	250.7	243.5	235.3	230.1
Jun	262.0	263.9	265.0	264.8	256.1	250.1	252.7	248.3	238.7	232.9
Jul	261.5	264.4	263.3	264.5	254.3	247.4	252.4	248.3	236.3	231.9
Aug	260.3	262.8	262.3	264.4	255.5	248.3	251.3	247.4	237.7	232.9
Sep	256.9	262.0	261.3	263.3	254.5	249.6	251.2	247.5	238.7	232.1
Oct		261.4	259.3	262.9	255.5	250.8	249.6	246.9	238.6	231.0
Nov		261.3	259.3	262.7	256.2	251.1	250.2	248.3	239.1	232.7
Dec		261.1	260.1	262.8	256.6	251.9	250.7	249.2	239.4	232.2

Source: Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Metropolitan Statistical Area Data

	JUL 2001	AUG 2001	SEP 2001	SEP 2000
Cedar Rapids MSA				
Labor Force	117,300	118,200	116,800	112,900
Unemployment Rate	2.8%	3.0%	3.3%	1.6%
Nonfarm Employment	120,200	121,500	120,700	122,600
Des Moines MSA				
Labor Force	263,800	263,800	261,000	254,900
Unemployment Rate	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%
Nonfarm Employment	282,600	282,700	282,900	286,400
Dubuque MSA				
Labor Force	50,500	49,700	49,400	48,100
Unemployment Rate	3.0%	3.5%	4.2%	3.7%
Nonfarm Employment	52,400	51,500	51,500	51,800
Iowa City MSA				
Labor Force	70,300	70,600	71,500	68,700
Unemployment Rate	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Nonfarm Employment	70,900	71,500	73,200	72,700
*Pottawattamie County				
Labor Force	50,900	50,700	49,900	48,400
Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	2.0%
Nonfarm Employment	36,900	36,800	37,200	37,000
*Scott County				
Labor Force	89,200	88,700	88,100	85,800
Unemployment Rate	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	2.6%
Nonfarm Employment	86,700	86,300	86,800	89,100
Sioux City MSA				
Labor Force	65,800	65,500	65,100	63,400
Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%
Nonfarm Employment	65,700	65,700	66,300	66,500
Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA				
Labor Force	67,800	67,300	68,600	67,100
Unemployment Rate	3.0%	3.2%	3.9%	2.5%
Nonfarm Employment	70,600	70,100	71,900	73,900
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Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA				
Labor Force	191,800	189,500	190,200	189,800
Unemployment Rate	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	3.7%
Nonfarm Employment	185,600	184,600	185,700	188,000
Omaha MSA				
Labor Force	412,800	408,600	401,800	395,700
Unemployment Rate	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%
Nonfarm Employment	423,400	422,500	421,500	426,000

* Pottawattamie County is the Iowa portion of the Omaha MSA. Scott County is the Iowa portion of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA.

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is defined as a county or group of counties that have a total population of at least 100,000. The area must also contain at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more. Outlying counties are included in an MSA based on their population densities and the volume of commuting to central counties.

Hours and Earnings of Production or Non-Supervisory Workers by Industry in Iowa

Year and Month	Total Private			Goods Producing			Mining		
	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings
2000									
JUL	34.8	\$12.90	\$448.92	41.6	\$15.39	\$640.22	52.9	\$13.57	\$717.85
AUG	34.7	12.91	447.98	41.6	15.35	638.56	52.0	13.31	692.12
SEP	34.9	13.09	456.84	42.4	15.54	658.90	51.1	13.68	699.05
2001									
JUL	34.8	\$13.43	\$467.36	42.3	\$16.00	\$676.80	49.2	\$14.10	\$693.72
AUG	35.0	13.20	462.00	41.5	15.94	661.51	49.0	14.34	702.66
SEP	34.8	13.30	462.84	42.3	16.01	677.22	48.0	14.65	703.20
	Construction			Manufacturing			Service Producing		
2000									
JUL	42.1	\$17.78	\$748.54	41.3	\$14.70	\$607.11	32.6	\$11.88	\$387.29
AUG	42.2	18.00	759.60	41.3	14.58	602.15	32.6	11.91	388.27
SEP	42.3	18.20	769.86	42.4	14.80	627.52	32.5	12.08	392.60
2001									
JUL	46.3	\$18.75	\$868.13	41.1	\$15.10	\$620.61	32.4	\$12.38	\$401.11
AUG	43.8	18.83	824.75	40.8	15.03	613.22	33.0	12.11	399.63
SEP	44.8	18.98	850.30	41.5	15.08	625.82	32.4	12.20	395.28
	Transportation and Public Utilities			Trade			Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
2000									
JUL	40.0	\$15.15	\$606.00	31.2	\$11.09	\$346.01	36.9	\$13.66	\$504.05
AUG	39.7	15.06	597.88	31.0	11.32	350.92	37.3	13.71	511.38
SEP	40.5	15.15	613.58	31.0	11.44	354.64	36.6	14.12	516.79
2001									
JUL	39.8	\$15.53	\$618.09	30.5	\$11.39	\$347.40	37.0	\$12.00	\$541.68
AUG	39.4	15.51	611.09	31.5	11.16	351.54	37.0	11.70	530.21
SEP	40.0	15.52	620.80	30.7	11.21	344.15	37.4	11.83	535.94
	Services			<p>AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS - relates to the average number of hours for which pay was received during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is not the same as standard hours or scheduled hours.</p> <p>AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS - derived by dividing gross payrolls by total hours which reflect the actual earnings of workers, including premium pay.</p> <p>AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS - derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings estimates.</p>					
2000									
JUL	31.7	\$11.43	\$362.33						
AUG	31.8	11.31	359.66						
SEP	31.8	11.47	364.75						
2001									
JUL	31.8	\$12.00	\$381.60						
AUG	32.3	11.70	377.91						
SEP	31.7	11.83	375.01						

Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid

Unemployment Insurance Programs	JUL 2001	AUG 2001	SEP 2001
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	\$20,747,000	\$24,210,000	\$17,853,000
Federal Civilian Employees.....	\$45,000	\$54,000	\$39,000
Veterans.....	\$76,000	\$102,000	\$103,000
Shared Work (VSW).....	-	-	-
Total of All Regular Programs.....	-	-	-
Extended (EUC-UI) Compensation..	-	-	-
EUC-FE, UCX.....	-	-	-
EUC Total.....	-	-	-
Grand Total.....	\$20,868,000	\$24,366,000	\$17,995,000

	<u>JUL to SEP 2001</u>	<u>Same Period Year Earlier</u>
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	\$62,810,000	\$39,296,000
Federal Civilian Employees.....	\$137,000	\$351,000
Veterans.....	\$280,000	\$210,000
Shared Work (VSW).....	0	\$2,000
Extended (EUC) Compensation	--	--
Total All Programs.....	\$63,229,000	\$39,859,000
	SEP 30, 2001	SEP 30, 2000
Balance of Job Insurance Trust Fund....	\$781,183,000	\$804,291,000

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

1-16

IWD Region 1

Allamakee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Howard, Winneshiek Counties

Total employment in Region 1 dropped significantly during the third quarter of 2001 following the state-wide and national trends. Layoffs in the manufacturing industry brought down employment by 2,000. There was general malaise in all industries this quarter, some of which were seasonally expected, as in construction, services and government. The decrease reflects a continued downward trend that has affected the region for the past year. September statistics show a rebound in educational services as school workers return from summer. The goods producing sector is still experiencing declining employment.

IWD Region 2

Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Mitchell, Winnebago, Worth Counties

Nonfarm employment in Region 2 reflected the trend of its largest employing county, Cerro Gordo County. Total nonfarm employment in Cerro Gordo County has declined at a decreasing rate over the third quarter of 2001 from its highest level in June of 26,490. There was an initial drop of 680 in July due to seasonal declines in local education. All the counties in the region experienced slight employment changes in manufacturing and services, and declining unemployment rates. Local education in all counties declined in July, but has started increasing as the new academic year is commencing.

IWD Region 3

Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Kossuth, Palo Alto Counties

Employment fluctuations in Region 3 mostly occurred in counties with large service producing sectors. Service sector employment in Clay County increased in services and trade over the quarter. On the other hand, Dickinson County lost employment in the third quarter at a time when one would expect an increase due to increased summer activity at the lakes. Due to high gas prices and lake contamination, tourism was down impacting both services and retail trade. The unemployment rate in Dickinson County increased to 2.2 percent in August from 1.9 percent but returned to 1.5 percent in September, mostly due a decrease in the residential civilian workforce. The rest of the counties had no significant employment changes other than increases in local education.

IWD Region 4

Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Sioux Counties

In Region 4, services is the industry with the largest employment with trade and manufacturing closely following. The largest single employer is in manufacturing. The average regional unemployment rate stands at 2.2 in September. Total nonfarm employment is down 500 from last quarter citing the drop in the service producing sector, in trade, services, and local government, which had a drop in seasonal employees as the school year ended. This was offset some by an increase in construction. This action was mostly in Sioux County, except for local government where most of the decrease was in O'Brien County. Compared to third quarter a year ago, nonfarm employment was down around 400, largely due to permanent layoffs in manufacturing. This occurred mostly in Sioux County. Trade and government were down also.

IWD Region 5

Buena Vista, Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Webster, Wright Counties

The economic slowdown greatly affected the manufacturing sector in Region 5, especially in Pocahontas County, where layoffs occurred in three plants. Retail trade also experienced employment declines with three major employers cutting back in Wright and Hamilton Counties. Seasonal education increases have helped decrease the impact in some counties. Overall, unemployment remained stable except in Wright and Pocahontas counties due to declines in retail trade, manufacturing and government.

IWD Region 6

Hardin, Marshall, Poweshiek, Tama Counties

Total nonfarm employment for the region edged up by 3.6 percent for the third quarter 2001, although the resident employment (which includes self-employed and agricultural workers) showed a negligible 0.8 percent increase. Nonfarm employment was increased as the new academic year began. A temporary layoff in manufacturing in Hardin County caused a minor drop in nonfarm employment of less than 10 percent. Despite multiple layoffs in manufacturing and the closing of a transportation company in Marshall County, nonfarm employment rose 0.8 percent. Poweshiek County nonfarm employment jumped considerably, increasing by more than 15 percent. However, this is not adjusted for seasonal trends, demonstrating the impact of students and the start of the academic year. Tama County employment, though hit with the closing of a large nondurable goods manufacturer, dipped less than 1.5 percent.

IWD Region 7

Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Grundy Counties

Total employment in Region 7 continued to hold its own this quarter, although employment is down at least 2,000 jobs since September 2000. Substantial decreases occurred in transportation, communications, utilities and manufacturing over the quarter. Most of the decline was in the Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA, since this area comprises over 75 percent of the employment in the region. The statistics for September show a rebound in seasonal employment in areas such as government (educational facilities) and services. As a whole, the region has lost employment in all industries from a year ago mirroring statewide and national trends.

IWD Region 8

Audubon, Carroll, Crawford, Greene, Guthrie, Sac Counties

Employment levels in the region declined by 5.8 percent overall, with unemployment rates ranging from 2.4 percent in Audubon County to 2.5 percent in Carroll and Greene Counties. Despite some increase in nonfarm employment (measured by place of work), the resident employment (measured by place of residence and includes self-employed and agricultural workers) showed signs of slipping downward slightly. The driving force for the overall drop in nonfarm employment was the closure of a large nondurable goods manufacturing plant in

Carroll County. Other closures in Crawford County contributed to the dip in county employment levels. In Greene County, temporary layoffs (expected to last less than 30 days) had little effect on the unemployment rates, which actually dropped slightly from 2.9 percent in August to 2.5 percent in September. Employment in Guthrie County inched down a bit, showing less than a 1.5 percent change. Sac County showed marginal increases in both nonfarm employment and resident employment.

IWD Region 9

Clinton, Jackson, Muscatine, Scott Counties

Nonfarm employment in Region 9 decreased 3,130 or 2.2 percent from third quarter 2000 to third quarter 2001. The largest percent decrease was reflected in manufacturing, which dropped 4.7 percent in nondurable goods manufacturing and 4.3 percent in durable goods manufacturing. The largest numerical drop in employment came in manufacturing, also. Manufacturing was followed by the trade industries in both a drop in the percent of employees remaining on the job and a drop in the number of employees working.

IWD Region 10

Benton, Cedar, Iowa, Jones, Washington, Johnson, Linn Counties

Nonfarm employment in Region 10 was up 720 or .03 percent from third quarter 2000 to third quarter 2001. The largest increase came in the finance industries, which was up 5.5 percent. Manufacturing had the largest drop in both the number of employees working and the percent of workers remaining on the job. The drops in manufacturing and in trade offset much of the increase in most of the industries. Manufacturing of nondurable goods was down 3.4 percent and manufacturing of durable goods was down 1.1 percent. Wholesale trade was down 1.8 percent and retail trade was down 0.8 percent, also.

IWD Region 11

Boone, Dallas, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Story, Polk, Warren Counties

Nonfarm employment for the region edged up just a bit from second to third quarter 2001. Despite the closure of a major nondurable goods manufacturing employer, the start of the academic year contributed to the slight increase in nonfarm employment. The Des Moines MSA (which includes Dallas, Polk and Warren counties) experienced an increase in nonfarm employment for the quarter. The Des Moines MSA and the Story-Boone LMA (Labor Market Area)

showed increases in nonfarm employment. Nonfarm employment increases in the City of Ames contributed to an increase of more than 23 percent in Story County. However, this is a seasonal increase and was a result of the college beginning the new semester. Third quarter employment is generally affected by seasonal changes – either employment increases as students and faculty return to school; or employment decreases when construction and road work winds down and parks, golf courses, and swimming pools close for the season.

IWD Region 12

Cherokee, Ida, Monona, Plymouth Counties, Sioux City MSA

In Region 12, services represents the industry with the largest employment, with trade coming in second. The largest single employer is in manufacturing. The average regional unemployment rate stands at 2.2 in September. From last quarter, nonfarm employment was down over 900. The drop was in the service-producing sector, mainly in local government, as seasonal employees left their jobs as the school year ended. This was offset with a gain in the goods-producing sector in construction, mining and manufacturing. The largest reduction occurred in Sioux City MSA, followed by Plymouth County. Compared to third quarter a year ago, nonfarm employment was down by 200. Construction and mining showed a drop, as well as government in both federal, because Census 2000 was mostly done, and local government, reflecting seasonal employees. Most of this decrease was in Sioux City MSA and Cherokee County.

IWD Region 13

Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Page, Pottawattamie, Shelby Counties

In Region 13, services is the industry with the largest employment, with trade following. The largest single employer is in the service industry. The average regional unemployment rate stands at 2.5 in September. From last quarter, nonfarm employment was down 400. The decrease was in the service-producing sector in local government, as seasonal employees left their jobs as the school year ended. The largest drop was in the Council Bluffs area. In the goods-producing sector, the gains in construction and mining offset the decrease in manufacturing. Compared to third quarter a year ago, nonfarm employment was up 400. The increase was in the service producing sector in local government and trade. This was offset somewhat by a decrease in the goods-producing sector in manufacturing.

IWD Region 14

Adair, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Clarke, Taylor, Ringgold, Decatur Counties

Nonfarm employment in Region 14 totaled 26,270 during third quarter 2001, 50 more than in third quarter 2000. A decline of 240 in the goods-producing sector was more than offset by increased employment in service producing industries.

Most of the downturn in the goods-producing division occurred in durable-goods manufacturing, construction and mining. Employment in durable goods industries was down by 110 over the year; followed by a drop of 90 in construction and mining. The nondurable goods division, however, was down by just 40.

The service-producing sector grew by 290 from third quarter 2000 to third quarter 2001, an increase of 1.5 percent. The largest gains were in trade and services, with trade up by 180 and services adding 150. Growth in trade was evenly divided between wholesale and retail sectors. On the other hand, government was down by 30, finance by 10, and transportation, communication and public utilities was unchanged over the year.

IWD Region 15

Mahaska, Keokuk, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Wayne, Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren Counties

Downturns in construction work and layoffs in the manufacturing sector affected employment in Region 15 during third quarter 2001. The goods-producing division, which is the total for manufacturing, construction and mining, was down 510 compared to third quarter 2000. Most of the decline, a drop of 300, occurred in durable goods manufacturing, with another 160 down in construction; nondurable goods decreased by 50. Service-producing industries were on the upswing during the third quarter 2001, with services leading the field with a gain of 170. Trade grew by 100, with 50 jobs each being added in wholesale and retail trade.

IWD Region 16

Des Moines, Henry, Lee, Louisa Counties

Nonfarm employment in Region 16 was down 168 or 0.3 percent from third quarter 2000 to third quarter 2001. The largest decrease came in the manufacturing of durable goods, which dropped 4.2 percent. The manufacturing of nondurable goods was down 1.4 percent. Transportation was down 2.2 percent and retail trade was down 1.4 percent. Construction was up 6 percent and total government was up 4.3 percent.



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