



# IOWA WorkNet

Putting Iowa to Work

A Labor Market Information Publication SECOND QUARTER 2002

## EMPLOYEE BENEFITS BECOMING MORE FLEXIBLE

### *ACCORDING TO THE 2001 BENEFITS SURVEY*

*RELEASED BY THE SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (SHRM), BENEFITS PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEES OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS HAVE GROWN TO REFLECT THE CHANGING NEEDS OF WORKERS.* The annual survey of 754 Human Resource professionals included 160 of the top benefits offered by employers and tracked trends in benefits since 1997.

To respond to the needs of an aging workforce, employers are offering more flexible benefits and benefits geared toward aging workers. The following benefits are among those that increased over the five-year period:

- Paid time off plans
- Domestic partner benefits
- Flexible scheduling
- Flexible spending accounts
- Retirement and financial planning

One of the trends picked up by the survey is the considerable increase in paid-time off plans (PTOs). Under a PTO plan, all leave is combined into one

general pool rather than designating the leave benefits as paid sick leave or vacation leave. The 2001 survey indicates that 62 percent of the respondents offer such flexible plans, compared to 33 percent in 1997.

Flexible scheduling benefits have also grown in popularity. Telecommuting, flextime, compressed workweeks and the practice of job sharing have all increased over the five-year period.

As the “baby boom” generation ages, many employers have started to provide benefits that will help employees prepare for retirement. More than one-quarter (28 percent) of employers offer financial planning benefits, up from 20 percent in 1997. In addition, the number of employers offering retirement planning and long-term care insurance has also grown.

Due to the growth of non-traditional families, more employers are offering domestic partner benefits. Only 6 percent of the HR professionals surveyed in 1997 reported that their companies offered such benefits. In 2001, 16 percent offered benefits to same sex partners and 25 percent offered benefits to opposite sex partners.



## IOWA ECONOMY POISED FOR RECOVERY

The Iowa economy has been improving since the beginning of the year. While hiring activity remained slow during the April through June period, the rate of job losses had slowed. The state’s unemployment rate averaged 3.6 percent for second quarter, and total employment set a new record at 1,565,000 workers in May.

A slow and gradual recovery is still expected for the second half of 2002. While the stock market will have some effect on consumer confidence, other factors will support a recovery. Due to low interest rates, homebuilding and mortgage banking will remain strong. Consumer confidence will also be strengthened by stable gas prices and a stable unemployment rate.

## CENSUS NUMBERS TRANSLATE INTO DOLLARS

The decennial census uses both short- and long-form questionnaires to gather information. The short form includes a limited number of basic questions that are asked of all people and housing units. For this reason, the questions on the short form are often referred to as the 100-percent questions. Most of the detailed characteristics that are derived from the census come from the “long form,” which is sent to about 17 percent of households (1 in 6).

The long form that was used for the 2000 census consisted of 53 questions. These questions included the short form questions, and also asked residents about a number of other things such as education, employment, income, ancestry, homeowner costs, units in their residence, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc. There were some complaints from people who felt that the questions on the long form were too nosy. For example, question 17 asked about the respondent’s physical, mental or emotional conditions, and question 39 asked whether the residence had complete plumbing facilities.

However, few people who received the long form realized what was at stake if they neglected to return their forms. The census numbers themselves translate into millions of dollars for states and local communities. Federal funding for education programs, law enforcement, federal highway projects, aid to farmers and a wide variety of other programs are frequently based on these numbers.

The first release of Iowa information collected on a sample basis was posted on the Internet on June 3, 2002, and can be accessed from the State Data Center site at: [www.silo.lib.ia.us/specialized\\_services/datacenter](http://www.silo.lib.ia.us/specialized_services/datacenter) . In September 2002, cross tabulations of the long-form characteristics will become available.

The following are a few interesting facts extracted from the long-form data:

- > Twenty-one percent of Iowa’s residents 25 years of age and over have a bachelor’s degree or higher. The counties with the highest proportions of these persons are Dallas, Johnson, Linn, Polk and Story.
- > The average commute to work in Iowa is 18.5 minutes. Residents in Harrison and Madison counties have the longest commute at slightly over 27 minutes.

### 2000 Median Family Income for Iowa Counties

- > Iowa’s median family income of \$48,005 ranked 29<sup>th</sup> in the nation compared with \$50,046 for the U.S.
- > Nine percent of Iowa’s residents 15 years of age and over are divorced. Wapello County has the highest percentage of divorced persons at 12.2 percent.

	<b>Median Family Income of \$50,000 or more</b>	<b>Median Family Income of less than \$40,000</b>
Johnson	\$60,112	Ringgold \$34,472
Dallas	58,293	Decatur 34,831
Polk	56,560	Wayne 35,534
Linn	56,494	Appanoose 35,980
Warren	56,344	Van Buren 36,420
Story	55,472	Taylor 37,194
Scott	52,045	Audubon 37,288
Bremer	50,299	Lucas 38,352
Jasper	50,071	Wapello 39,224
Marion	50,052	Fayette 39,960
Plymouth	50,009	

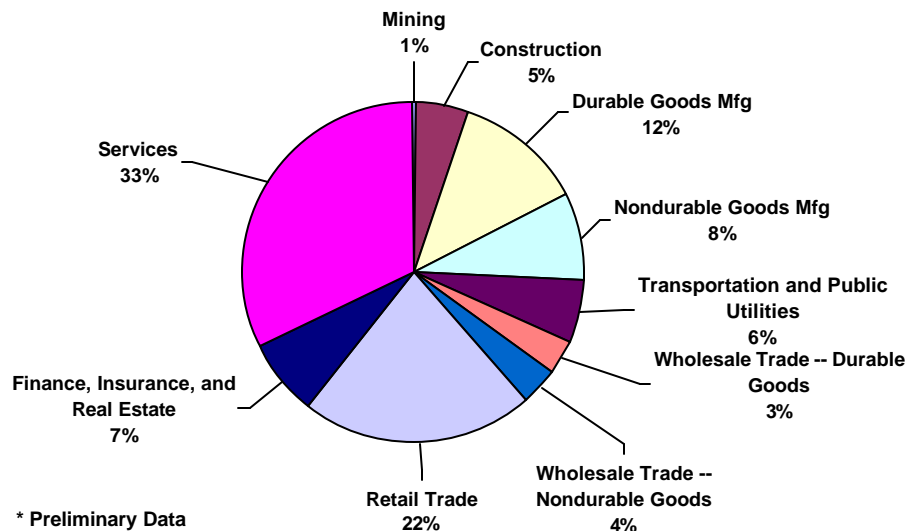
- > Six percent of Iowa’s families fall below the poverty level. The counties that have the highest percentages of families in poverty lie directly north of the Iowa-Missouri border.

## IOWA'S SHIFTING INDUSTRIES

With the widespread use of advanced technology, more and larger shopping malls, and an expansion of financial institutions, Iowa's industrial mix has changed over the past few years. This article will focus on those changes.

Manufacturing shows the highest number of separations for the five-year period, a loss of just over 16,000 jobs. Durable Goods makes up over half these separations, at nearly 8,500 jobs. A more detailed look at the industry sectors with the greatest job losses clearly shows the industries in which major establishments in Iowa have closed. Closures at Purethane, Case Corporation, and Featherlite, as well as permanent layoffs at Vermeer, Rockwell and Amana Appliance resulted in 3,400 separations, or more than 40 percent of the separations in durable goods. In Nondurable Goods Manufacturing, Frozen Bakery Products (Sara Lee closed in 1999) and Commercial Printing (R. R. Donnelly closed in 2001) contributed the largest number of separations.

**2001\* TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**



The Transportation, Communi-

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)	
	1997	2001
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>1172.3</b>	<b>1223.2</b>
MINING	2.1	2.1
CONSTRUCTION	59.9	63.3
DURABLE GOODS MFG	148.2	147.8
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG	105.1	103.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	65.7	71.6
WHOLESALE TRADE -- DURABLE GOODS	39.6	38.4
WHOLESALE TRADE -- NONDURABLE GOODS	44.9	43.5
RETAIL TRADE	261.2	269.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	79.6	88.3
SERVICES	366.1	394.8

cation and Utilities sector remains strong, increasing by 5,900 jobs over the five-year period, although the Communications industry lost nearly 400 jobs from permanent layoffs.

Over 200 small Wholesale Trade establishments closed between 1997 and 2001, which resulted in losing 2,500 jobs in the industry. The Retail Trade sector showed an increase of 8,300 jobs overall.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries have grown more than 10 percent over the period. Part of the growth spurt is attributed to the increased demand for mortgage bankers, as interest rates have dropped and the housing market has boomed.

Although increasing by 28,700 over the period, the Services sector also shows some decreasing industries: Business Services lost more than 1,900 jobs, while Health Services lost 300 jobs. The drop in Business Services is not expected to last, however. Services in this industry include advertising agencies, credit reporting services, rental companies, employment agencies, and software services.

While Iowa's industrial mix is changing, allowing service industries a much larger piece of the pie than before, Iowa's labor market remains strong. Although there has been a slight shift away from manufacturing, expansion in most of the other industries has kept employment levels strong.

**NOTE:** Separations relate to layoffs and permanent plant closings; they do not represent the net change in an industry's employment level over time.

# U.S. STATISTICAL UPDATE

## Labor Force Data\* (Seasonally Adjusted)

	<u>Apr 2002</u>	<u>May 2002</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>	<u>Jun 2001</u>
<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	142,570	142,769	142,476	117,854
<b>Employed</b>	133,976	134,417	134,053	113,126
<b>Unemployed</b>	8,594	8,351	8,424	4,728
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%	4.0%

\*Numbers in thousands.

## Historical Labor Force Series\*

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	136,297	137,673	139,368	140,863	141,815
<b>Employed</b>	129,558	131,463	133,488	135,208	135,073
<b>Unemployed</b>	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,655	6,742
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	4.8%

\*Labor force numbers expressed in thousands.

<b>Unemployment Rates for Iowa and Neighboring States</b>			<b>Consumer Price Indexes* (All Items)</b>			
<b>National Rankings, June 2002</b>						
<b>Rank</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>CPI-U</b>			<b>% Chg June 2001</b>
			<b>Jun 2002</b>	<b>May 2002</b>	<b>Jun 2001</b>	
1	South Dakota	2.9	<b>U.S. City Average</b>			
3	Nebraska	3.5	<b>1967 = 100</b>			
<b>4</b>	<b>Iowa</b>	<b>3.6</b>	538.9	538.5	178.0	1.1%
8	Minnesota	4.0	179.9	179.8	533.3	
23	Wisconsin	4.9	<b>CPI-W</b>			
31	Missouri	5.4	<b>Jun 2002</b>	<b>May 2002</b>	<b>Jun 2001</b>	<b>% Chg June 2001</b>
43	Illinois	6.3	<b>U.S. City Average</b>			
			<b>1967 = 100</b>			
			524.0	523.6	520.0	
			175.9	175.8	174.6	0.7%

**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

\*The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) extends coverage to such groups as salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed. The index covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population of the United States. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents about one-half of the population covered by the CPI for All Urban Consumers.



## Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Iowa (Seasonally Adjusted)

	<u>Apr 2002</u>	<u>May 2002</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>	<u>Jun 2001</u>
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	1,461,400	1,462,800	1,457,200	1,468,600
<b>Mining</b>	2,000	2,200	2,100	2,100
<b>Construction</b>	64,500	66,100	65,900	63,300
<b>Manufacturing</b>	245,600	246,100	243,800	252,000
<b>Durable Goods</b>	142,800	142,700	141,600	148,100
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	102,800	103,400	102,200	103,900
<b>Transportation, Communication, &amp;   Public Utilities</b>	71,800	71,800	71,900	71,600
<b>Trade</b>	348,000	346,800	346,300	351,800
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	81,000	80,800	80,300	81,800
<b>Retail Trade</b>	267,000	266,000	266,000	270,000
<b>Finance, Insurance, Real Estate   Services</b>	90,600	90,200	90,600	88,200
<b>Government</b>	245,500	245,100	244,700	244,600

Source: Data are prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

## Manufacturing Employment – Iowa (Seasonally Adjusted)

In Thousands

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>
<b>Jan</b>	245.6	258.4	261.1	260.1	258.1	251.8	249.1	249.1	240.7	233.3
<b>Feb</b>	245.0	257.7	260.5	262.0	259.0	250.8	248.7	250.5	240.9	234.3
<b>Mar</b>	245.5	256.5	260.8	261.8	259.8	250.4	248.5	251.2	241.6	234.6
<b>Apr</b>	245.6	254.8	260.6	262.2	260.3	251.3	248.2	251.4	243.0	234.9
<b>May</b>	246.1	253.5	261.0	262.9	261.0	252.8	247.5	250.8	243.6	235.3
<b>June</b>	243.8	252.0	261.1	261.7	261.5	253.0	247.0	250.1	245.5	235.8
<b>July</b>		250.2	261.7	261.3	262.6	252.3	245.2	251.0	246.2	234.7
<b>Aug</b>		249.0	261.6	260.9	263.1	253.6	248.1	249.9	245.9	236.7
<b>Sept</b>		248.1	261.1	260.5	263.3	254.5	249.3	250.1	246.5	237.5
<b>Oct</b>		245.8	261.6	259.1	262.5	255.2	250.2	249.5	246.5	237.9
<b>Nov</b>		247.4	260.8	259.2	262.6	256.0	250.8	250.3	247.8	238.6
<b>Dec</b>		247.0	259.4	260.1	262.6	256.2	251.6	250.3	248.8	239.3

Source: Data are prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

# Metropolitan Statistical Area Data

	Apr 2002	May 2002	Jun 2002	Jun 2001
<b>Cedar Rapids MSA</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	115,000	118,000	119,500	115,200
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	3.9	3.4	3.8	2.7
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	120,600	121,600	121,500	123,200
<b>Des Moines MSA</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	263,100	269,700	276,700	265,200
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.4
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	288,800	291,400	293,700	294,900
<b>Dubuque MSA</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	48,300	48,800	49,400	48,300
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	3.5	2.6	3.4	4.7
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	51,100	51,500	50,800	51,100
<b>Iowa City MSA</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	72,900	74,400	73,600	69,400
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.7
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	76,200	76,100	73,900	72,800
<b>*Pottawattamie County</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	48,900	50,100	50,900	49,500
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.4
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	36,800	37,300	37,000	37,500
<b>*Scott County</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	85,300	87,500	89,400	86,600
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.4
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	85,600	86,300	86,600	89,200
<b>Sioux City MSA</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	64,700	65,500	65,900	65,000
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.3
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	66,000	66,200	65,500	67,400
<b>Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	68,000	68,800	68,300	67,200
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	4.2	3.4	4.1	3.9
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	72,700	72,400	70,800	72,400
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>				
<b>Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	186,200	188,400	191,500	189,700
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.2
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	183,100	184,300	184,900	187,200
<b>Omaha MSA</b>				
Labor Force . . . . .	402,400	401,100	406,100	398,600
Unemployment Rate . . . . .	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.6
Nonfarm Employment . . . . .	420,500	422,500	423,000	427,600

\* 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
<b>2002</b>									
<b>Apr</b>	33.9	\$13.54	\$459.01	41.8	\$16.30	\$681.34	51.0	\$13.66	\$696.66
<b>May</b>	34.5	13.54	467.13	41.9	16.43	688.42	54.7	14.56	796.43
<b>Jun</b>	35.2	13.57	477.66	42.7	16.50	704.55	50.5	14.40	727.20
<b>2001</b>									
<b>Apr</b>	33.7	\$13.28	\$447.54	39.7	\$15.61	\$619.72	48.2	\$13.56	\$653.59
<b>May</b>	34.2	13.10	448.02	41.1	15.55	639.11	48.5	13.66	675.61
<b>Jun</b>	34.6	13.16	455.34	42.2	15.60	658.32	48.4	13.94	674.70
	<b>Construction</b>			<b>Manufacturing</b>			<b>Service Producing</b>		
<b>2002</b>									
<b>Apr</b>	40.8	\$20.24	\$825.79	42.0	\$15.26	\$640.92	31.6	\$12.46	\$393.74
<b>May</b>	42.6	20.24	862.22	41.6	15.27	635.23	32.2	12.41	399.60
<b>Jun</b>	42.1	20.47	861.79	42.8	15.26	653.13	32.9	12.39	407.63
<b>2001</b>									
<b>Apr</b>	39.0	\$18.49	\$721.11	39.8	\$14.91	\$593.42	31.9	\$12.41	\$395.88
<b>May</b>	41.2	18.39	757.67	41.0	14.75	604.75	32.1	12.15	390.02
<b>Jun</b>	43.2	18.25	788.40	41.8	14.79	618.22	32.2	12.17	391.87
	<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b>			<b>Trade</b>			<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</b>		
<b>2002</b>									
<b>Apr</b>	38.3	\$16.05	\$614.72	29.4	\$11.16	\$328.10	36.2	\$14.87	\$538.29
<b>May</b>	40.0	15.71	628.40	29.9	11.26	336.67	36.7	14.88	546.10
<b>Jun</b>	40.4	15.46	624.58	30.9	11.29	348.86	37.8	15.26	576.83
<b>2001</b>									
<b>Apr</b>	39.8	\$15.49	\$616.50	30.1	\$11.31	\$340.43	37.1	\$14.79	\$548.71
<b>May</b>	38.9	15.55	604.90	30.6	11.16	341.50	36.0	14.39	518.04
<b>Jun</b>	39.8	15.29	608.54	30.6	11.32	346.39	36.9	14.50	535.05
	<b>Services</b>			<p><b>AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS</b> - 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><b>AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS</b> - derived by dividing gross payrolls by total hours which reflect the actual earnings of workers, including premium pay.</p> <p><b>AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS</b> - derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings estimates.</p>					
<b>2002</b>									
<b>Apr</b>	31.4	\$12.19	\$382.77						
<b>May</b>	31.9	12.05	384.40						
<b>Jun</b>	32.2	11.94	384.47						
<b>2001</b>									
<b>Apr</b>	31.2	\$12.09	\$377.21						
<b>May</b>	31.5	11.75	370.13						
<b>Jun</b>	31.4	11.64	365.50						



## Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid

Unemployment Insurance Programs	Apr 2002	May 2002	Jun 2002
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	\$32,129,000	\$29,778,000	\$22,530,000
Federal Civilian Employees.....	\$33,000	\$61,000	\$43,000
Veterans.....	\$96,000	\$84,000	\$58,000
Shared Work (VSW).....	\$224,000	\$373,000	\$79,000
Total of All Regular Programs.....	\$32,482,000	\$30,296,000	\$22,710,000
Extended (TEUC-UI) Compensation..	\$9,305,000	\$11,742,000	\$8,306,000
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>\$41,787,000</b>	<b>\$42,038,000</b>	<b>\$31,016,000</b>

	April to June 2002	Same Period Year Earlier
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	\$84,437,000	\$68,290,000
Federal Civilian Employees.....	\$138,000	\$164,000
Veterans.....	\$238,000	\$261,000
Shared Work (VSW).....	\$676,000	\$7,000
Total of All Regular Programs .....	\$85,489,000	\$68,722,000
Extended (TEUC) Compensation.....	\$29,353,000	0
<b>Total All Programs.....</b>	<b>\$114,842,000</b>	<b>\$68,722,000</b>
	June 2002	June 2001
<b>Balance of Job Insurance Trust Fund....</b>	<b>\$673,140,000</b>	<b>\$765,594,000</b>

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**IOWA  
WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT**

**METROPOLITAN  
STATISTICAL  
AREAS  
(MSA)**

**COUNCIL BLUFFS MSA\***

Nonfarm employment in Council Bluffs increased 0.9 percent from first quarter 2002. However, second quarter 2002 employment is 0.5 percent or 200 lower than it was for the same time last year. The decrease occurred in the goods-producing sector, down 3 percent mostly in Construction and Mining. This industry declined by 25 percent compared to last year's level. The service-producing sector increased 100 from last year, led by Retail Trade up 3.6 percent, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate up 15 percent. Total Government decreased 3.8 percent as a result of layoffs due to budget cuts. This decline offset the part of the gains that occurred in this sector.

**CEDAR RAPIDS MSA**

In second quarter 2002, average quarterly nonfarm employment in the Cedar Rapids MSA nudged up 1.3 percent, increasing nearly 1,700 jobs from 2001. Trade accounted for the most significant increase, jumping 4.2 percent from second quarter 2001. The Service industries slipped slightly as a whole, while health services and personal and business services showed slight decreases over the year. Manufacturing came back strong, showing an increase of 1,800 jobs.

**DAVENPORT MSA\***

Nonfarm employment in Davenport totaled 86,100 during second quarter 2002 compared to 88,700 in second quarter 2001. This represents a decline of 2,600 over the year, of which 1,000 was in the goods-producing sector and 1,600 among the service-producing industries. Manufacturing accounted for just over half of the decrease in the goods-producing sector, while downturns in Trade and Services more than offset gains in Finance and Government in the service-producing sector.

Manufacturing employment was down by 600 over the year, of which 400 was in durable goods manufacturing and 200 in the nondurable goods sector. Construction decreased 400 from second quarter 2001 to second quarter 2002.

In the service-producing sector, Trade was down by 1,000, of which 800 was in Retail Trade and 200 in Wholesale Trade. Services declined by 1,000, mostly in personal and business services. On the other hand, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate increased over the year, while Government was up by 100, all of which was in federal government.

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\*Council Bluffs is a part of the Iowa portion of the Omaha MSA.

\*Davenport is a part of the Iowa portion of the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA.

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## METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSA)

### DES MOINES MSA

Average quarterly nonfarm employment in the Des Moines MSA dipped less than one percent in second quarter 2002, losing fewer than 600 jobs over the year. Gains in Construction and Manufacturing nearly offset losses in Services, particularly health services that dipped 4.3 percent over the year. Despite layoffs in insurance carriers and nondepository institutions, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate remained strong, adding 300 jobs over the year. Layoffs in State Government coupled with slight increases in Local Government resulted in a 200-job loss in total Government.

### DUBUQUE MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Dubuque MSA averaged 51,100 for the second quarter of 2002, compared to 51,300 from one year ago. This net decline of 200 is due to decreases in the goods-producing sector. Manufacturing accounted for a decrease of 400, of which 300 was in durable goods and 100 was in nondurable goods manufacturing. This loss was partially offset by a seasonal gain in Construction of 200.

The service-producing industries remained somewhat stable over the quarter, with a small net increase of 100. Health services rose by 200 and Local Government increased by 100, which helped to offset a decline of 100 in Transportation and Public Utilities. All other sectors remained essentially unchanged for the quarter.

### IOWA CITY MSA

Nonfarm employment in the Iowa City MSA crept up slightly from second quarter 2001 to second quarter 2002, increasing by 1,500 jobs over the year. Personal and business services saw one of the largest increases, adding nearly 700 jobs over the year. While Wholesale Trade dipped slightly, Retail Trade managed a slight increase which resulted in a 100-job increase in Trade overall. Manufacturing, despite a rough fourth quarter, rebounded nicely, increasing by 200 jobs over second quarter 2001. Despite a round of layoffs in State Government, total Government remained virtually unchanged over the year.

### SIOUX CITY MSA

Total nonfarm employment for the Sioux City MSA decreased for the second consecutive quarter. Employment for the second quarter 2002 is 1.8 percent or 1,200 lower than it was in the second quarter of 2001. Almost every industry in the service-producing sector lost employment. The sector declined by 3 percent or 1,500. Trade decreased by 3.1 percent, Retail and Wholesale Trade declining 3.9 and 2.9 percent respectively. As a result of budgetary constraints, Government is down 2.4 percent. The largest industrial decrease was in health services, which decreased by 3.6 percent.

The goods-producing sector posted a gain of 1.2 percent mostly due to Construction and Mining up 17 percent. Manufacturing also increased employment, although employment declines occurred in fabricated metal and industrial machinery due to layoffs.

Average weekly hours in Manufacturing are up 14 percent for the quarter as a result of increased employment in nondurable goods manufacturing. The increased workweek has helped push up Manufacturing weekly earnings by 14 percent to \$561.51.

### WATERLOO MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Waterloo MSA averaged 72,000 for the second quarter of 2002, compared to 73,600 one year ago. This represents a decline of 1,600 over the year, which was evenly divided between the goods-producing and service-producing sectors. Manufacturing lost a total of 300 and Construction was down 500 from last year at this time. Nondurable goods manufacturing was the only bright spot this quarter, with an increase of 200. But it was not enough to erase the 500 drop in durable goods manufacturing.

In the service-producing sector, there were increases of 200 and 100 in Trade and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate respectively. These increases partially compensated for the losses in Government of 300 and Services of 600. Personal and business services posted the largest loss for the quarter at 400. All sectors had at least some minimal movement this quarter to end up with the 2.2 percent decline from last year.

**IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT**

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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