



IOWA WorkNet

Putting Iowa to Work

A Labor Market Information Publication THIRD QUARTER 2002

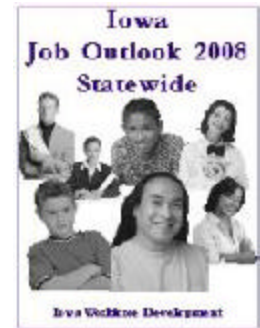
New from LMI. Updated editions of three popular labor market information publications have recently become available:



Condition of Employment. The 2002 edition contains an overview of the Iowa economy, labor force trends, developments in nonfarm employment, an introduction to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), occupational trends based on the projections to 2008 and the types of labor market information tailored to businesses.

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The Iowa Job Outlook 2008. This brochure highlights the industries and occupations that will generate the most jobs from 1998-2008. The level of education and required skills for the occupations projected to have the most annual openings are provided. Lists of the fastest-growing occupations and declining occupations are also included.



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Iowa Licensed Occupations. Brief job descriptions are provided for each licensed occupation along with the name of the licensing authority, the education and experience required to perform the occupation, and related information on continuing education requirements, specifics on the examination (if required), and any fees associated with the application and examination. Mean hourly or annual wage data are also listed based on the 2001 Iowa Wage Survey.



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To access these publications, go to www.iowaworkforce.org/lmi/ and select *Publications*. A limited number of hard copies are available by calling 515/281-6642.

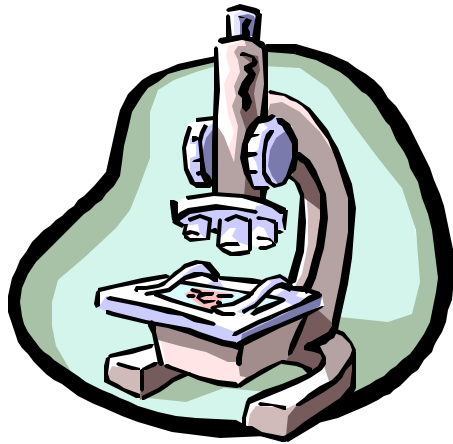
..... ON THE IOWA ECONOMY

While the statewide economy struggled to recover from a nationwide recession that probably ended at the start of the year, Iowa incurred fewer damages than most other states. The statewide unemployment rate was reported at 3.9 percent in September, which ranked as the fourth-lowest in the nation. In addition, the state's construction, finance and health services industries managed to remain resilient throughout the recession. However, it is unlikely that a full-blown recovery will take hold before the year is over. Business investment is still in a slump, and the September index of leading economic indicators fell for the fourth consecutive month in a row.

BIOTECHNOLOGY.....COMPONENT OF FUTURE ECONOMIC GROWTH

The past several years have seen an abundance of new advances in the burgeoning field of “biotechnology.” New scientific breakthroughs like “Dolly” the cloned sheep, Bt corn, and genome mapping have come about in almost predictable fashion with our lexicon evolving along the way. But, with the future at hand today regarding the “biotech revolution,” what is a true definition of the term? How much of it do we truly understand? What is America, and more specifically Iowa, doing to keep up with this worldwide phenomenon?

In simplest root-word form, “bio” refers to the use of biological processes and “technology” the solving of problems or making of useful products. In this case, “biotechnology” today involves the use of cellular and molecular processes to solve problems or make products. Some new biotechnologies that use cells and biological molecules and examples of their applications in medicine, agriculture, and environmental management include: Cell Culture (i.e. plant, insect, mammalian), Cloning (i.e. molecular, cellular, animal), and Recombinant DNA (i.e. genetic modification).



Recognizing the importance of the industry, the United States has become a world leader in the research, design, and production of biotech products. Currently, more than 325 million people worldwide have been helped by more than 130 F.D.A. approved biotechnology drugs and vaccines. More than 350 biotech drug products and vaccines are in clinical trials targeting more than 200 diseases including cancer, Alzheimer’s, heart disease, diabetes, and AIDS. Corn and soybeans are among many new biotech foods currently being produced as well as hundreds of new biopesticides and other agricultural products used to improve the food supply and reduce our dependence on conventional chemical pesticides.

Many state governments are becoming active in identifying opportunities for expanded growth and from which to compete on the world stage. However, the biotech industry is not spread evenly across the nation as more heavily concentrated centers can be found primarily in the large urbanized coastal regions. Some trends taking place include states implementing plans to assist biotech companies in relocating to their own state, investing greatly needed capital for business start-ups (also research parks and incubators) and research and development, altering existing tax structures to encourage private investment, providing commercialization and business development support, and creating workforce development initiatives.

To spur activity, Iowa Governor Vilsack formed the Iowa New Economy Council in 2001. Organized into three Industry Leadership Groups; namely, Life Sciences, Advanced Manufacturing, and Information Solutions, each group’s mission is to provide updates on Iowa’s competitive position and to initiate activity for specific targeted industries. Numerous tax incentives for business development, research, and labor have been incorporated into Iowa’s overall economic development plans also. Among the policies that produce research tax credits include the Quality Jobs Enterprise Zone and the New Jobs and Income Act.

Shoring up badly needed seed and venture capital is the tecTERRA Food Capital Fund, a fund created to make investments in companies involved in value-added agriculture and biotech. Other programs include the Advanced Research & Commercialization Program (invests in established biotech businesses and state university wet lab incubator facilities), Value-Added Agricultural Products and Processes Financial Assistance Program (finances biotech-based products), and the Community Economic Betterment Account (assists in new employment opportunities). Regarding promotion, not unlike the national Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO), the Iowa Biotechnology Association (IBA) was created solely to promote issues and topics concerning the biotechnology industry. The Venture Network of Iowa likewise provides a forum for Iowa entrepreneurs to interact with investors.

The Iowa Business Council suggests in its report, “A Plan for World Class Technology and Innovation in Iowa” that plant discovery is the single most important need followed by health and animal agricultural discovery, and human health applications. To reach this end, both Iowa State University (ISU) and the University of Iowa (U of I) have developed specialized biotech incubators and research parks. The Iowa State Innovation System and the Iowa Technology Innovation Center offer services for start-up businesses. State-funded labs can be found at ISU’s Center for Crops Utilization Research and the U of I’s Center for Biocatalysis and Bioprocessing and the Center for Advanced Drug Development. One exciting initiative taking place involves the Plant Sciences Institute at ISU. Building on Iowa’s strength in agriculture, the Institute is seeking funds to position itself as a global leader in plant discovery. This is something the Iowa Business Council identified as an essential need and a sign that Iowa is serious about its biotechnology role.

The LMI Home Page has a new look! Users can simply select a topic from one of the side bars and gain easy access to a wide variety of information with just a couple of clicks. A narrative description of what LMI has to offer and tips on how to find the information appear in the center of the Page. Check out the new format at www.iowaworkforce.org/lmi/ and give us your feedback.

www.iowaworkforce.org/lmi/

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Iowa Labor Market Information website. At the top right, the URL www.iowaworkforce.org is displayed. The main heading is "Iowa Labor Market Information". Below this, a welcome message states: "Welcome to the Labor Market Information (LMI) Web site. Iowa's data includes: employment and unemployment levels; wages; labor availability; and a variety of other information designed to help you understand labor market conditions." This is followed by a section titled "Here are some helpful hints to find the data you need:" with three bullet points: "Most of our data can be found under the Publications link, such as Affirmative Action, Condition of Employment, Job Outlook and Wage Surveys.", "Use our Search Engine to find what you need.", and "Our LMI Directory provides contacts, resources, and Web information by subject." Below these hints are four links: "Search Labor Market Information", "Search Iowa Workforce Development", "Contact Iowa Labor Market Information", and "Event Calendar | News Releases". The left sidebar contains several navigation links: "Employment, Payroll, Hours & Earnings", "Labor Force & Unemployment", "Laborshed Studies", "Publications", "Occupational Projections, Job Outlooks and Wage Surveys", and "Unemployment Insurance Statistics Data". At the bottom left of the sidebar is the "Iowa Trends" logo. The right sidebar contains links for "LMI Directory", "News Releases", "Useful Links", "What's New", "Iowa Workforce Development", and "LMI Site Map". At the bottom right of the sidebar is the "Iowa Workforce Information Network" logo. A black banner at the very bottom of the page contains the text "Add Labor Market Information To Your Favorites!".

U.S. STATISTICAL UPDATE

Labor Force Data* (Seasonally Adjusted)

	<u>Jul 2002</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>	<u>Sep 2002</u>	<u>Sep 2001</u>
Civilian Labor Force	142,390	142,616	143,277	142,068
Employed	134,045	134,474	135,185	135,004
Unemployed	8,345	8,142	8,092	7,064
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.0

*Numbers in thousands.

Historical Labor Force Series*

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

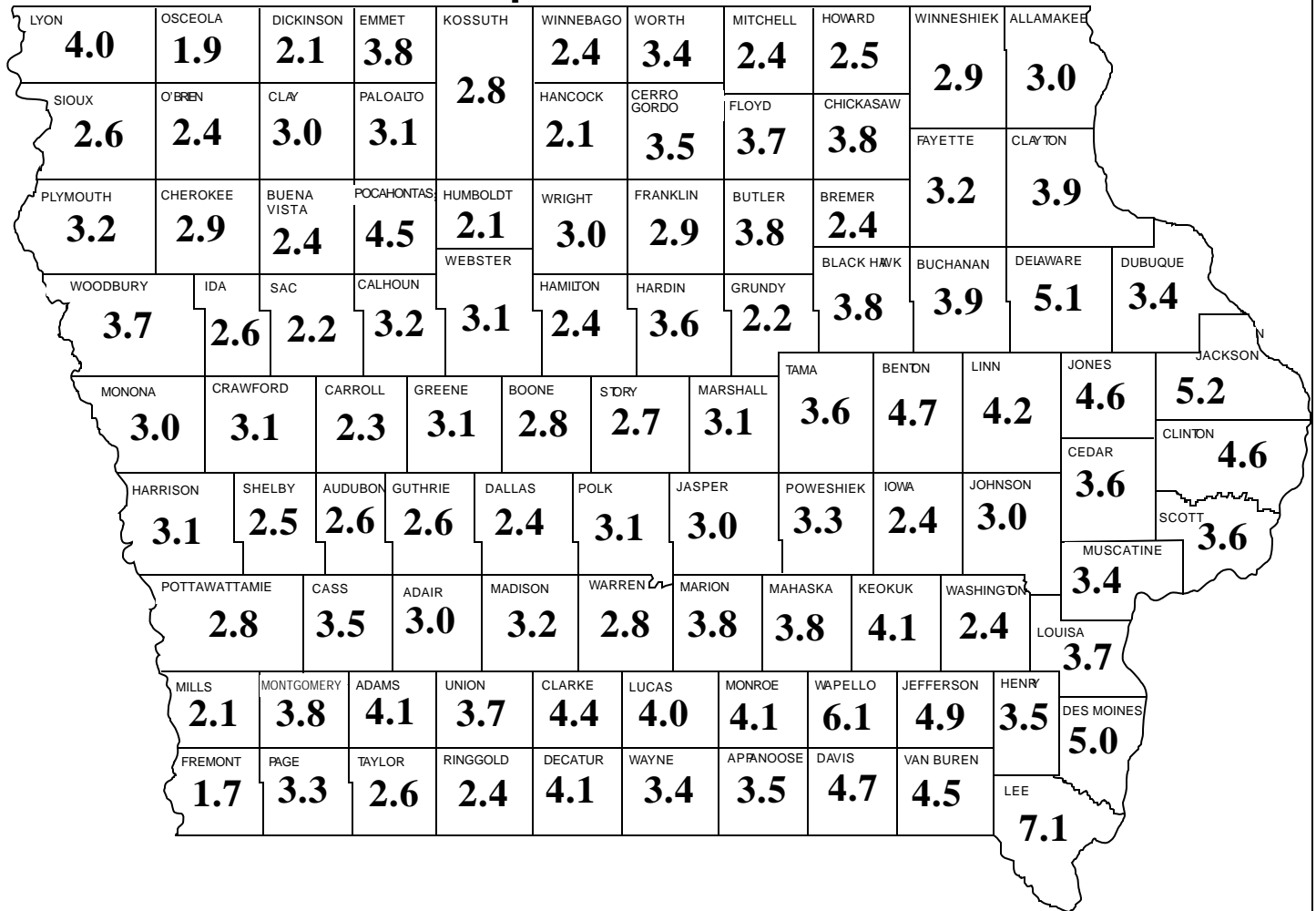
*Labor force numbers expressed in thousands.

Unemployment Rates for Iowa and Neighboring States			Consumer Price Indexes* (All Items)			
National Rankings, Sep 2002						
Rank	State	Rate	CPI-U			% Chg Sep 2001
			Sep 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2001	
1	South Dakota	2.6	U.S. City Average 1967 = 100 1982-84 = 100			1.5%
2	Nebraska	3.4				
4	Iowa	3.9				
8	Minnesota	4.0	CPI-W U.S. City Average 1967 = 100 1982-84 = 100			1.3%
19	Missouri	4.8				
25	Wisconsin	5.1				
47	Illinois	6.3	Sep 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2001	% Chg Sep 2001
			527.3	526.0	520.6	
			177.0	176.6	174.8	

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.

Iowa Unemployment Rates by County September 2002



*****SEASONALLY ADJUSTED*****

	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1997	1,579,400	1,527,900	51,500	3.3%
1998	1,569,100	1,525,600	43,400	2.8%
1999	1,572,800	1,532,700	40,100	2.5%
2000	1,563,100	1,522,100	40,900	2.6%
2001	1,587,800	1,534,800	53,000	3.3%
2002				
Jan	1,598,000	1,545,000	53,000	3.3%
Feb	1,604,600	1,549,400	55,100	3.4%
Mar	1,602,600	1,547,900	54,700	3.4%
Apr	1,604,700	1,546,400	58,400	3.6%
May	1,622,800	1,565,000	57,800	3.6%
Jun	1,622,800	1,563,600	59,200	3.6%
Jul	1,628,900	1,563,700	65,200	4.0%
Aug	1,625,700	1,565,000	60,700	3.7%
Sept	1,630,300	1,567,200	63,100	3.9%
Oct				
Nov				
Dec				

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Iowa (Seasonally Adjusted)

	<u>Jul 2002</u>	<u>Aug 2002</u>	<u>Sep 2002</u>	<u>Sep 2001</u>
Total Nonfarm Employment	1,461,600	1,465,000	1,467,000	1,468,100
Mining	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,100
Construction	65,900	66,500	66,400	63,800
Manufacturing	245,300	245,400	246,000	248,100
Durable Goods	142,400	142,600	142,800	144,600
Nondurable Goods	102,900	102,800	103,200	103,500
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	71,200	71,300	70,900	71,600
Trade	346,800	348,100	346,800	351,200
Wholesale Trade	80,200	80,900	80,500	82,600
Retail Trade	266,600	267,200	266,300	268,600
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Services	90,300	90,700	91,100	89,000
Government	247,200	247,300	248,500	247,500

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>
Jan	245.6	258.4	261.1	260.1	258.1	251.8	249.1	249.1	240.7	233.3
Feb	245.0	257.7	260.5	262.0	259.0	250.8	248.7	250.5	240.9	234.3
Mar	245.5	256.5	260.8	261.8	259.8	250.4	248.5	251.2	241.6	234.6
Apr	245.6	254.8	260.6	262.2	260.3	251.3	248.2	251.4	243.0	234.9
May	246.1	253.5	261.0	262.9	261.0	252.8	247.5	250.8	243.6	235.3
June	244.2	252.0	261.1	261.7	261.5	253.0	247.0	250.1	245.5	235.8
July	245.3	250.2	261.7	261.3	262.6	252.3	245.2	251.0	246.2	234.7
Aug	245.4	249.0	261.6	260.9	263.1	253.6	248.1	249.9	245.9	236.7
Sept	246.0	248.1	261.1	260.5	263.3	254.5	249.3	250.1	246.5	237.5
Oct		245.8	261.6	259.1	262.5	255.2	250.2	249.5	246.5	237.9
Nov		247.4	260.8	259.2	262.6	256.0	250.8	250.3	247.8	238.6
Dec		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

	Jul 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2002	Sep 2001
Cedar Rapids MSA				
Labor Force	116,300	116,700	115,500	115,300
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.1
Nonfarm Employment	117,200	117,500	118,000	120,700
Des Moines MSA				
Labor Force	275,500	273,600	271,400	262,200
Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.4
Nonfarm Employment	291,500	290,300	291,800	288,400
Dubuque MSA				
Labor Force	49,400	49,300	48,800	48,400
Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.8	3.4	4.7
Nonfarm Employment	50,600	50,600	50,500	50,700
Iowa City MSA				
Labor Force	73,000	73,100	74,200	72,300
Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6
Nonfarm Employment	73,000	73,400	75,600	75,000
*Pottawattamie County				
Labor Force	50,900	50,400	49,700	49,500
Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Nonfarm Employment	36,800	36,700	37,000	37,100
*Scott County				
Labor Force	88,700	88,300	86,800	85,300
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4
Nonfarm Employment	84,600	85,000	85,300	87,700
Sioux City MSA				
Labor Force	66,300	65,600	65,700	63,800
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.5	3.5	2.9
Nonfarm Employment	65,200	65,100	65,900	65,900
Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA				
Labor Force	67,500	67,300	68,600	68,500
Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.2
Nonfarm Employment	69,300	69,600	71,700	72,700
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Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA				
Labor Force	190,400	188,500	185,800	185,100
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.3
Nonfarm Employment	183,400	183,600	183,500	182,700
Omaha MSA				
Labor Force	411,700	404,800	400,200	393,600
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.0
Nonfarm Employment	423,600	422,100	422,300	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
2002									
Jul	34.7	\$13.81	\$479.21	41.3	\$16.74	\$691.36	50.9	\$14.77	\$751.79
Aug	34.7	13.69	475.04	41.6	16.75	696.80	51.6	14.67	756.97
Sep	34.4	13.90	478.16	42.1	16.91	711.91	50.2	15.63	784.63
2001									
Jul	34.7	\$13.42	\$465.67	42.4	\$16.01	\$678.82	49.2	\$14.10	\$693.72
Aug	35.0	13.19	461.65	41.5	15.95	661.93	49.0	14.34	702.66
Sep	34.4	13.37	459.93	42.6	16.03	682.88	50.4	14.71	741.38
	Construction			Manufacturing			Service Producing		
2002									
Jul	41.5	\$20.35	\$844.53	41.1	\$15.57	\$639.93	32.6	\$12.65	\$412.39
Aug	41.8	21.01	878.22	41.4	15.36	635.90	32.5	12.46	404.95
Sep	43.0	21.49	924.07	41.8	15.40	643.72	32.0	12.67	405.44
2001									
Jul	46.1	\$18.77	\$865.30	41.2	\$15.06	\$620.47	32.4	\$12.36	400.46
Aug	43.6	18.86	822.30	40.8	14.99	611.59	33.0	12.10	399.30
Sep	44.6	18.96	845.62	42.0	15.08	633.36	31.8	12.29	390.82
	Transportation and Public Utilities			Trade			Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
2002									
Jul	40.4	\$15.90	\$642.36	30.2	\$11.20	\$338.24	35.3	\$15.32	\$540.80
Aug	41.8	15.75	658.35	30.0	11.21	336.30	35.9	15.86	569.37
Sep	41.2	16.07	662.08	29.5	11.45	337.78	35.8	16.31	583.90
2001									
Jul	39.8	15.50	\$616.90	30.4	\$11.31	\$343.82	37.1	\$14.71	\$545.74
Aug	39.5	15.48	611.46	31.4	11.09	348.23	37.2	14.38	534.94
Sep	39.1	15.58	609.18	30.0	11.31	339.30	37.5	14.44	541.50
	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>					
2002									
Jul	32.8	\$12.54	\$411.31						
Aug	32.3	11.96	386.31						
Sep	31.7	12.06	382.30						
2001									
Jul	31.8	\$12.01	\$381.92						
Aug	32.3	11.71	378.23						
Sep	31.1	11.88	369.47						

Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid

Unemployment Insurance Programs	Jul 2002	Aug 2002	Sep 2002
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	\$27,694,000	\$22,425,000	\$20,021,000
Federal Civilian Employees.....	\$56,000	\$39,000	\$38,000
Veterans.....	\$82,000	\$76,000	\$90,000
Shared Work (VSW).....	\$29,000	\$9,000	0
Total of All Regular Programs.....	\$27,861,000	\$22,549,000	\$20,149,000
Extended (TEUC-UI) Compensation..	\$8,430,000	\$6,370,000	\$5,590,000
Grand Total.....	\$36,291,000	\$28,919,000	\$25,739,000

	July to September 2002	Same Period Year Earlier
Job Insurance (regular/state).....	\$70,140,000	\$62,810,000
Federal Civilian Employees.....	\$133,000	\$137,000
Veterans.....	\$248,000	\$280,000
Shared Work (VSW).....	\$38,000	0
Total of All Regular Programs	\$70,559,000	\$63,227,000
Extended (TEUC) Compensation.....	\$20,390,000	0
Total All Programs.....	\$90,949,000	\$63,227,000

	September 2002	September 2001
Balance of Job Insurance Trust Fund....	\$682,397,000	\$781,183,000

**IOWA
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT**

**METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL
AREAS
(MSA's)**

CEDAR RAPIDS MSA

The Cedar Rapids MSA saw a 2.4 percent drop in total nonfarm employment from third quarter 2001 through third quarter 2002. Transportation and public utilities was the hardest-hit industry, losing more than 1,200 jobs when McLeod USA, WorldCom/MCI and Global Crossing all experienced layoffs over the last year. Layoffs at Rockwell Collins contributed significantly to the 5.3 percent drop in manufacturing. State government lost 13.8 percent over the year, losing 537 jobs through layoffs. Services dipped 0.5 percent when CMF & Z closed its Hiawatha site and laid off half its workforce in Cedar Rapids.

An additional layoff at Apac Customer Services contributed to the loss in services. Retail trade slumped 3.7 percent when Randall's Foods closed. The only industries to see any significant gains in employment since third quarter 2001 were finance, insurance and real estate, gaining 4.2 percent over the year, and construction and mining, gaining 12.8 percent.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY)

Council Bluffs total nonfarm employment for the third quarter of 2002 is at the same level as that of third quarter 2001. A decline in the Goods-Producing sector was offset by an increase in the Service-Producing sector. The employment increases occurred

in retail trade and finance. Retail trade has more than made up the losses experienced in March. All other industries have maintained their levels of employment, except for government; which is lower due to layoffs at the state and local levels.

DAVENPORT (SCOTT COUNTY)

Nonfarm employment in Davenport stood at 85,000 during third quarter 2002 compared to 87,400 in third quarter 2001. This represents a decline of 2,400 over the year, of which 600 was in the Goods-Producing division and 1,800 among Service-Producing industries. Most of the decrease in the Goods-Producing sector occurred in construction and mining, while declines in every division except finance resulted in the downturn at the total Service-Producing level.

Construction and mining together were down by 400 over the past year, while manufacturing decreased by just 200. The manufacturing decline was evenly divided between durable goods and nondurable goods sectors.

In the Service-Producing division services showed the largest single drop, down by 900, while retail trade was 500 lower compared to a year ago. Government declined by 300, all in local government functions, but finance, insurance and real estate added 200 new jobs from third quarter 2001 to third quarter 2002.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSA's)

DES MOINES MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Des Moines MSA increased 0.6 percent, gaining 1,821 jobs from third quarter 2001 to third quarter 2002. Despite significant layoffs at the end of the 2001, most industries managed to rebound over the year. However, retail trade showed 2.8 percent loss in the general merchandise sector when K-Mart announced it was closing several stores in the area. Albertson's closures contributed to the 3.6 percent loss in food stores. Despite additional hires at Wells Fargo in midyear, finance, insurance and real estate just broke even, showing no change over the year. Despite the closure of Metropolitan Medical Clinic (now Mercy Capital), health services remained strong, gaining 495 jobs over the year. Layoffs in state government resulted in a 6.1 percent loss in state and local government for the period.

DUBUQUE MSA

Total nonfarm employment rose by 100 jobs in the Dubuque MSA averaging 50,600 for the third quarter of 2002, compared to 50,500 one year ago. The largest movement came from durable goods manufacturing, which dropped by 400 this quarter. An increase of 300 in construction offset the decline, resulting in the loss of 100 for the Goods-Producing sector. The Service-Producing sector ended the quarter with an increase of 200. Transportation, communication and utilities rose by 100, as did trade, finance, insurance and real estate and services. The only decline in the Service-Producing sector was reflected in local government, which posted a loss of 100 for the quarter.

IOWA CITY MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Iowa City MSA added 770 jobs, or 1.1 percent, from third quarter 2001 to third quarter 2002. Goods-Producing industries lost 2.6 percent, mainly the result of layoffs at Oral B Laboratories and Rockwell Collins in the manufacturing

industry. Service-Producing industries gained 1.5 percent despite losses in wholesale trade due to closures at McGabe Equipment and Heilig Meyers. However, retail increased a respectable 16.3 percent as Wal-Mart continued hiring for the new superstore.

SIoux CITY MSA

Third quarter 2002 total nonfarm employment for the Sioux City MSA is 200 (0.3 percent) lower than its 2001 level. This decline is minimal, indicating signs of strengthening of employment. The Goods-Producing sector added employment. However, this increase was more than offset by a decline in the Service-Producing sector. Employment was lost in retail trade and personal and business services.

Average weekly hours in nondurable goods manufacturing are up 14 percent for the quarter as a result of increased employment in nondurable goods manufacturing. This has resulted in an increase of \$84.04 from the same quarter one year ago, bringing the average weekly wage to \$606.42.

WATERLOO MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Waterloo MSA averaged 70,200 for the third quarter of 2002. This quarter ended with a decline of 1,600 jobs compared to one year ago. There was mild to considerable movement in all sectors for the quarter. Goods-Producing ended with a decline of 200, which reflected a 400 decrease in construction that was offset by a 200 increase in manufacturing. The Service-Producing sector was down by 1,400 fueled by an 800 decrease in government. Seven hundred of this number was due to seasonal fluctuations in local education, although the level of employment has not reached the same levels as the same quarter in 2001. Services reported a loss of 400, the majority of which was reflected in personal and business services. Finance, insurance and real estate dropped by 200 and transportation, communications and utilities fell slightly, losing 100 jobs. Wholesale and retail trade posted a minimal gain of 100.

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

1000 East Grand Avenue

Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300