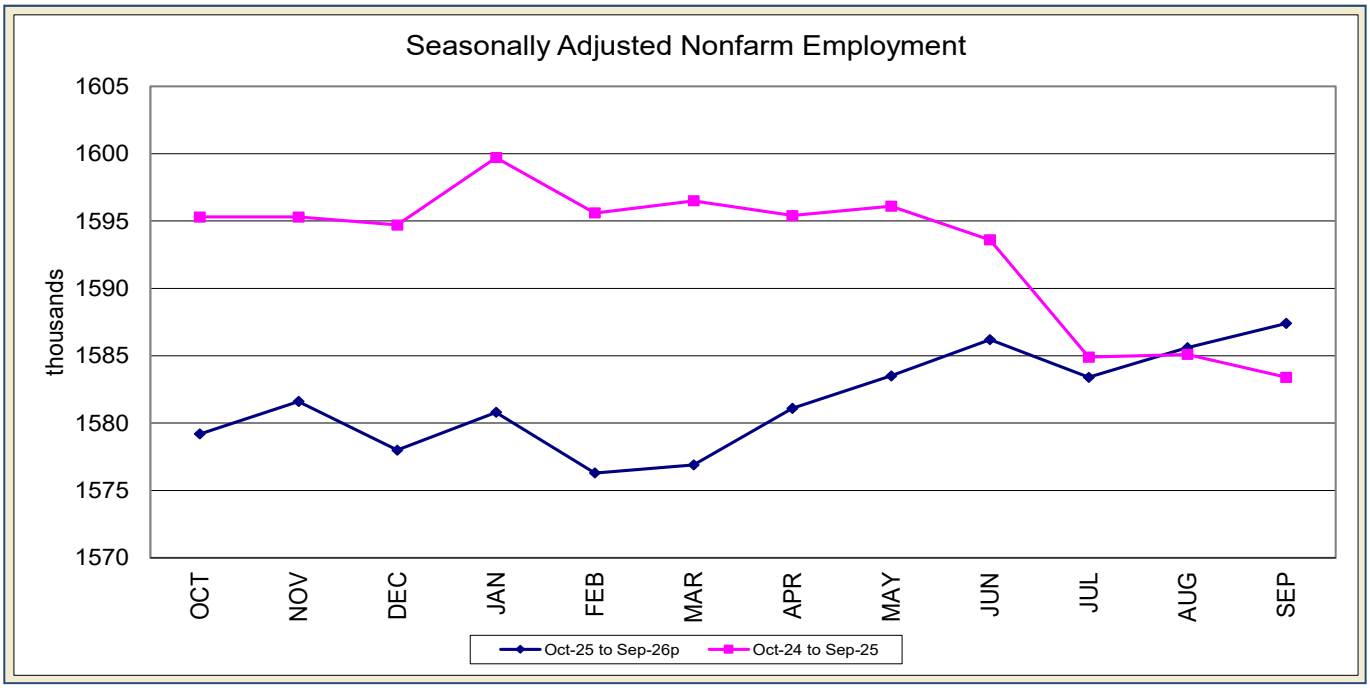
IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Second Consecutive Gain in Nonfarm Employment



Iowa establishments added 1,800 jobs in September, lifting total nonfarm employment to 1,587,400. This increase is the second-consecutive, following a gain of 2,200 jobs in August. Local K-12 schools increased staffing levels by an unusually large amount to begin the school year, leading to an increase of 1,400 jobs in government. Private industry increased in September (+400). These gains were within the service industries. Goods-producing firms were largely unchanged compared to August, as small gains in construction (+200) were overmatched by minor losses in non-durable goods manufacturing (-400). Private service industries have shown little movement compared to last year (-300). Goods-producing industries have been fueled by hiring in construction and are up 2,600 jobs annually.

Accommodation and food services added 1,400 jobs to lead all private sectors. Eating and drinking firms along with food service contracting were responsible for most of this increase. Professional and business services gained 500 jobs. This increase was the first gain since May. The increase was due to 600 jobs added in administrative support and waste management industries which added jobs for the first time since January. Smaller gains include finance and insurance, up 500 jobs compared to August. Conversely, losses were highest in retail trade in September (-600). This decrease was partially fueled by losses within food and beverage retailers. Arts, entertainment, and recreational industries shed 500 jobs in September and is down 800 jobs over the last three months. Manufacturing posted the only other loss of note, shedding 400 jobs. This loss was due to reductions in food-producing firms.

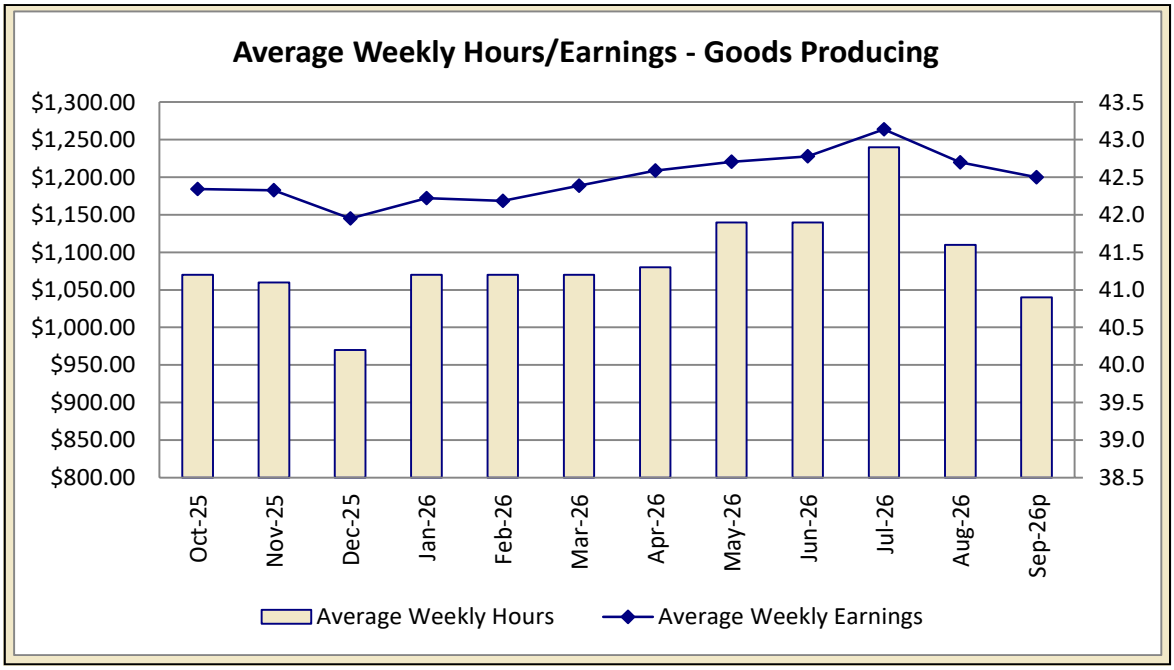
Over the past twelve months, firms in Iowa have gained 4,000 jobs. Health care and social assistance industries have gained 5,500 jobs annually to lead all industries. Construction has added 3,300 over the past twelve months. This sector has generally trended up since December. Finance and insurance have gained 1,800 jobs. This sector is being raised by hiring in insurance and related industries. Alternatively, losses have been highest in transportation and warehousing (-3,600). This sector has pared jobs in the last five consecutive months, shedding 1,900 jobs. Arts, entertainment, and recreation industries have lost 2,300 jobs and are down in three straight months. Professional and business services have pared 2,000 jobs. Half of this loss stemmed from professional, scientific, and technical services.

Nationally, the U.S. gained 29,000 jobs in September. Health care added 17,000 jobs to lead all sectors, followed by construction which gained 11,000. The nation is up 496,000 jobs over the past twelve months.

IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

IOWA'S HOURS & EARNINGS



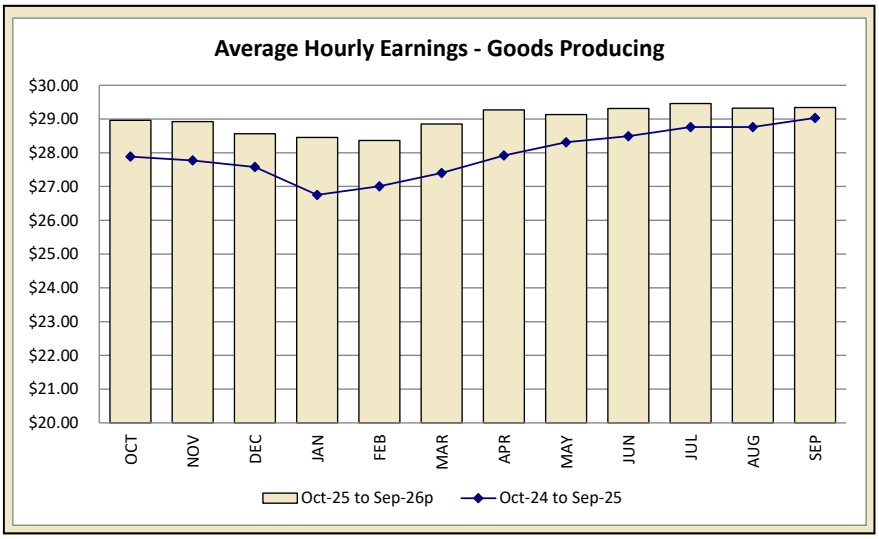
Production and non-supervisory workers in Iowa's construction sector earned $1,394.54 in September, down $17.86 compared to August and $102.07 less than last year's wages. The annual decrease in earnings stems from four hours being shed in overtime; however, this loss was partially offset by a gain of 83 cents in hourly earnings. Manufacturing production workers have gained $51.08 over the past twelve months due to an increase in hourly wages of $1.39. These workers averaged $1,112.94 per week in earnings.

Among the service industries, hourly and non-supervisory workers in retail trade averaged $597.82 per week, a gain of $78.53 compared to last September. The primary driver for this gain is over two hours being added per week, although hourly wages have increased by $1.16 to fuel this gain. Finance workers have added $126.16 per week on average thanks to $3.32 being added to their average hourly wages. These workers averaged $1,368.76 per week.

Goods-producing Hours & Earnings	
Average Weekly Earnings	$1,200.01
Average Hourly Earnings	$29.34
Average Weekly Hours	40.9

For additional information,

contact James Morris (515-281-8515)



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IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

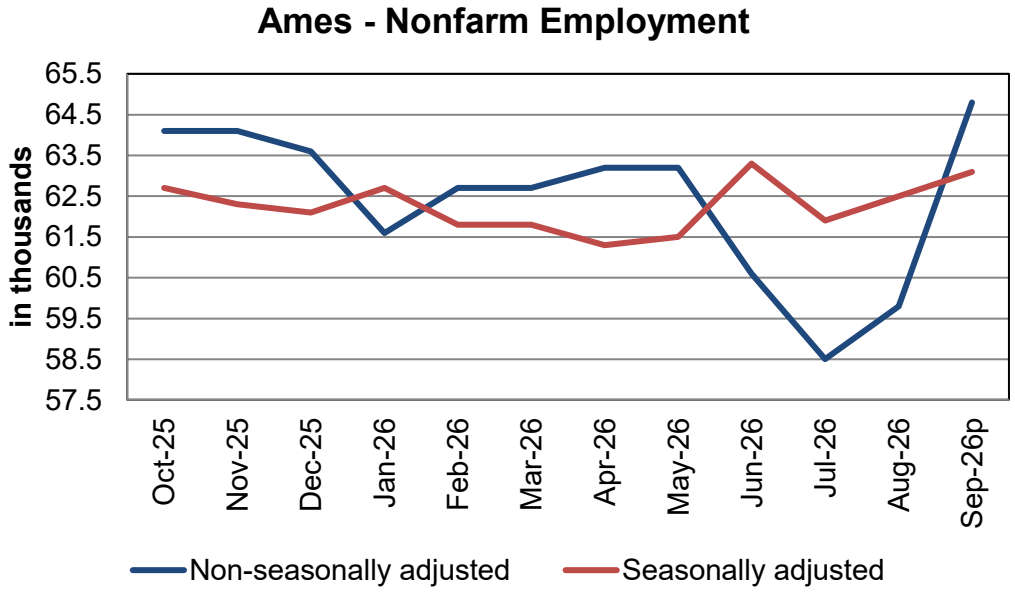
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (TOTAL NONFARM)

MSA	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26p
AMES	62.3	62.7	62.3	62.1	62.7	61.8	61.8	61.3	61.5	63.3	61.9	62.5	63.1
CEDAR RAPIDS	138.6	138.1	137.7	137.0	137.6	136.8	137.1	137.3	137.4	137.2	137.1	136.9	136.4
DAVENPORT-MOLINE-ROCK ISLA	184.2	183.0	183.3	183.1	184.9	183.2	184.0	184.0	183.5	182.9	182.6	181.9	180.4
DES MOINES/W. DES MOINES	411.0	409.3	409.5	408.4	409.1	409.3	409.9	411.3	412.1	412.2	410.4	409.7	409.6
DUBUQUE	59.7	59.1	59.2	59.1	58.9	58.7	58.9	59.0	58.7	58.6	58.9	58.8	58.5
IOWA CITY	103.5	103.5	103.9	103.4	103.7	103.5	103.2	103.4	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.1	103.1
SIOUX CITY	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.1	75.3	75.0	74.9	74.9	75.1	75.0	74.9
WATERLOO/CEDAR FALLS	85.9	85.2	85.5	85.0	84.7	84.9	84.8	84.5	84.3	83.9	84.0	83.9	84.0

Ames Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2026 (prelim)		Total Nonfarm 2025	% Change—1 Year
64,800		**63,800**	**1.57%**
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Construction	3.57%	Wholesale trade	-7.14%

Seasonal gains of 4,400 jobs in state government combined with 700 additional jobs in local government boosted total nonfarm employment to an overall gain of 5,000 jobs in the Ames metropolitan statistical area (MSA). Small employment losses in professional and business services (-100) and private education and health services (-100) had minimal negative effect on the area's total employment level. Employment in private education and health services has not varied by more than 100 jobs month-to-month since January 2025. Trade, transportation and warehousing added 100 jobs, all in retail trade.

Over the year, employment is up 1,000 jobs due almost entirely to gains in government which added 1,900 jobs. Construction is the only other sector with an over-the-year gain, adding 100 jobs to the total. Conversely, several sectors trimmed jobs from last year, led by leisure and hospitality (-400). Trade, transportation and warehousing (-300), professional and business services (-200), and manufacturing (-100) also pared jobs.



For additional information, contact Dennis Schwartz (515-281-5754)

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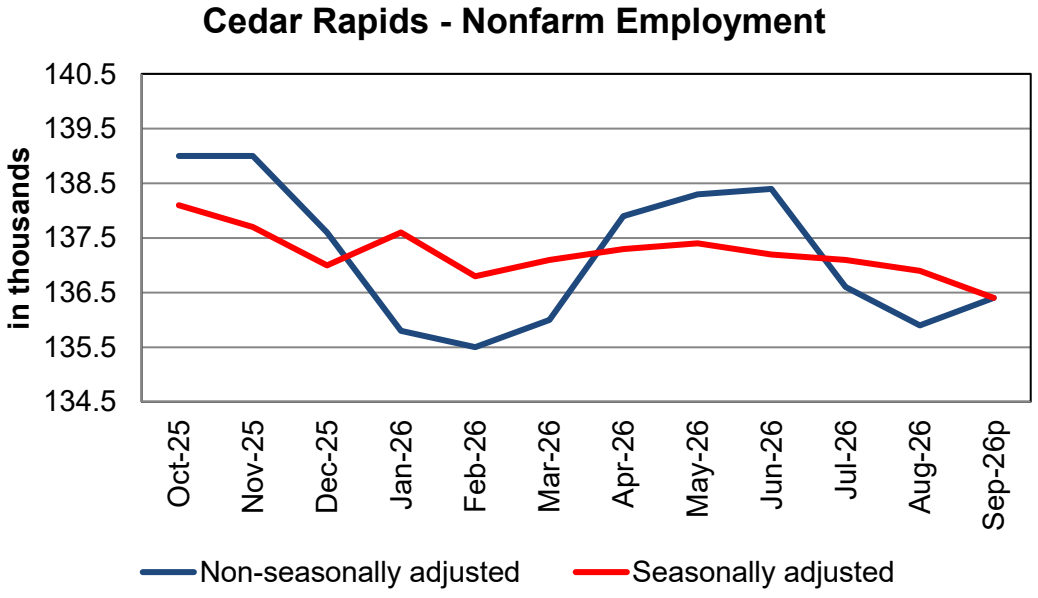
IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Cedar Rapids Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2026 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2025	% Change—1 Year	
136,400	**138,100**	**-1.23%**	
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Mining, logging & construction	3.26%	Information	-8.00%

Employment in the Cedar Rapids metropolitan statistical area is up 500 jobs from last month in spite of nearly every sector experiencing employment losses. Leisure and hospitality pared 600 jobs to lead all sectors in losses. Professional and business services followed closely behind with 500 fewer jobs. Private education and health services shed 300 jobs. Other sectors experiencing jobs losses of 100 jobs each include: mining, logging and construction, manufacturing, information, and other services. Government, or more specifically local government, added 2,500 jobs in an expected seasonal change.

Over the year, the metro area has pared 1,700 jobs with private service-providing sectors responsible for the bulk of the loss (-1,500). Trade, transportation and warehousing employment is down 500 jobs from one year ago. The majority of the loss was in the transportation, warehousing and utilities sub-sector (-400). Manufacturing and professional and business services each trimmed 300 jobs. Information, leisure and hospitality, and other services each pared 200 jobs.



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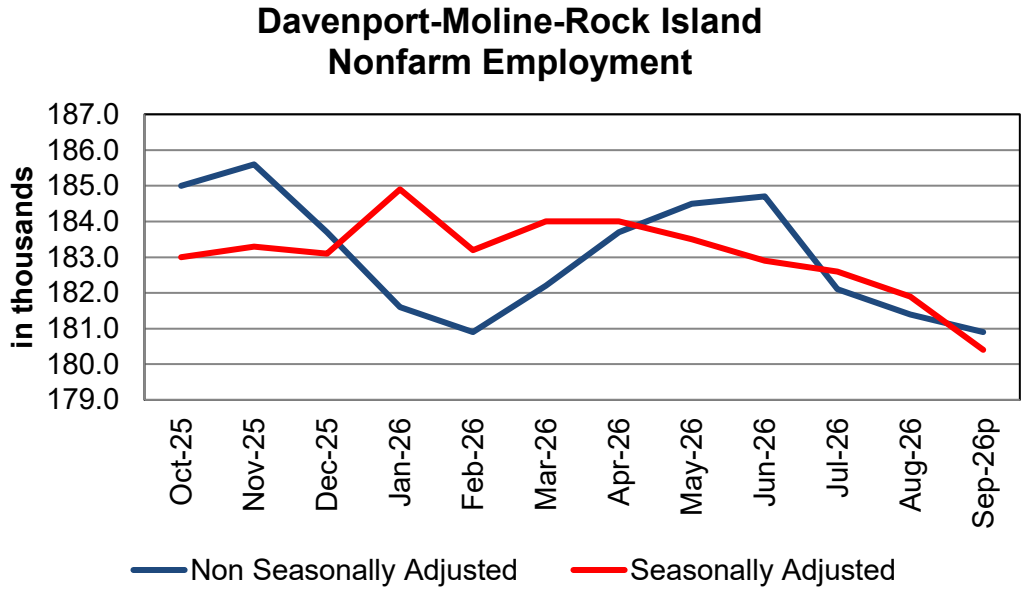
IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Davenport-Moline-Rock Island Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2026 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2025	% Change—1 Year	
180,900	**181,400**	**-1.95%**	
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Mining, logging & construction	14.04%	Information	-6.67%

Business establishments in the Davenport, Rock Island, Moline Metro area experience little change in total nonfarm employment in September (-500). Private industry shed 2,100 jobs since August. These losses were fueled by layoffs in manufacturing (-900), which pared jobs primarily within food production. Leisure and hospitality also shed 900 jobs. This loss is greater than seasonally expected given the prior ten-year history. Smaller losses include retail trade, professional and business services, and other services all shed 200 jobs. Job gains, on the other hand, were highest in government (+1,600). This increase was mainly due to K-12 schools in the metro adding staff to begin the year. Among private sectors, job gains were spare and limited to mining, logging and construction industries (+200), along with transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+100) and private education and health care (+100).

Over the past twelve months, the metropolitan statistical area is down 3,600 jobs. Government is down 2,100 jobs with 1,500 of this loss stemming from local government entities. Private industry is down 1,500 jobs. The largest decline is within manufacturing (-1,200) followed by trade, transportation, and utilities (-900). Mining, logging, and construction industries countered this loss with 1,600 jobs added annually.



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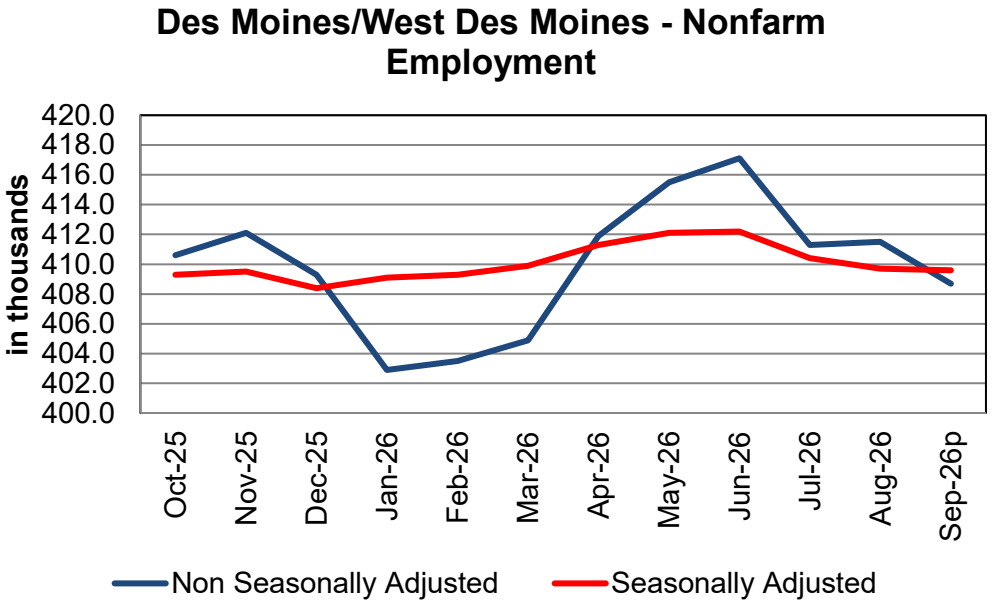
IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Des Moines/West Des Moines Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2026 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2025	% Change—1 Year	
408,700	**411,500**	**-0.05%**	
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Financial activities	2.52%	Wholesale trade	-5.13%

Total nonfarm employment in the Des Moines Metro shed 2,800 jobs in September. This monthly loss is seasonal and in line with the prior five year history. Leisure and hospitality industries shed the most jobs since August (-1,700). This drop was seasonal and less than expected relative to the last four years. Full-service restaurants contributed 500 jobs shed since last month. Professional and business services dropped 1,400 jobs. Losses were heaviest in professional, scientific, and technical services. Seasonal decreases in construction fueled a decline of 900 jobs in the mining, logging, and construction super sector. Conversely, government gained 2,400 jobs in September. This increase was primarily the result of K-12 schools beginning the fall semester and overshadowed a loss of 1,600 jobs in state government. Financial and insurance posted the only private sector gain in September, added 400 jobs.

Annually, the Des Moines Metro has seen little change in total nonfarm employment (-200). This is due to private sector losses (-2,200) being nearly even with government increases at the local level (+2,100). Yearly gains at the private industry level have been sparse and limited to health care and social assistance (+2,600) and specialty trade contractors (+500). Losses are greatest in professional and business services (-1,400), retail trade (-1,100), and wholesale trade (-1,000).



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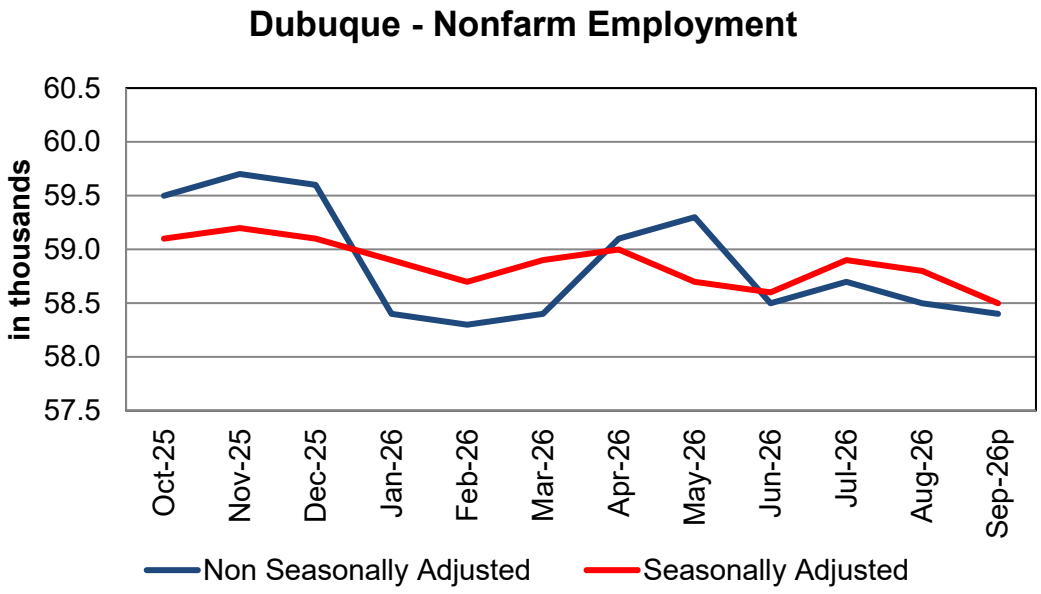
IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Dubuque Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2026 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2025	% Change—1 Year	
58,400	**58,500**	**1.52%**	
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Trade, transport & warehousing	1.63%	Retail trade	-1.56%

Establishments in the Dubuque Metropolitan Area lost a slight 100 jobs in September, lowering total nonfarm to 58,400 jobs. This is the first loss for September in the 10-year history. Goods producing lost 100 jobs. Losses in private service providing (-400) were offset by a gain in government (+400). The gain in government is small compared to the 10-year average.

Annually, total nonfarm employment in the Dubuque area has lost 900 jobs. Losses occurred in both goods producing (-100) and service providing industries (-800). Trade, transportation and utilities was a bright spot in service providing industries with a gain of 200 jobs since last September.



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IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

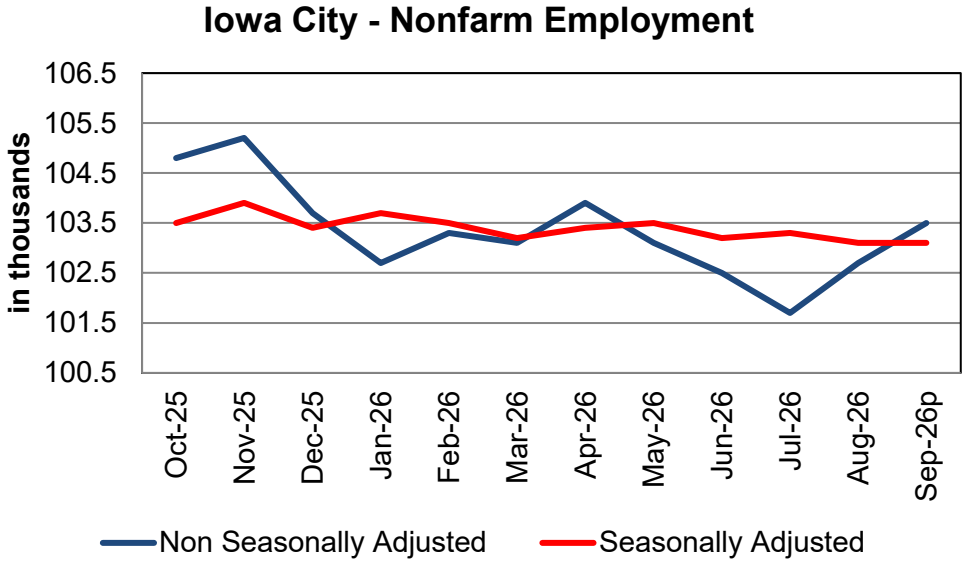
IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Iowa City Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2026 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2024	% Change—1 Year	
103,500	**102,700**	**-0.77%**	
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Mining, logging & construction	5.26%	Prof & business Svcs	-4.76%

Employers in the Iowa City metropolitan statistical area (MSA) added 800 jobs from August driven by seasonal gains in both state (+600) and local (+800) governments. Trade, transportation and warehousing (+100) is the only other sector with an employment gain.

A series of small employment losses offset more than half the gains seen in government sectors. Sectors trimming jobs from August include: leisure and hospitality (-200), mining, logging and construction (-100), manufacturing (-100), professional and business services (-100), private education and health services (-100), and other services (-100).

Metro area employment is down 800 jobs from one year ago. Gains in mining, logging and construction (+200) and government (+100) were not enough to overcome losses in multiple sectors. Employment in three sectors; information, private education and health services and financial activities, is unchanged from one year ago. Employers in manufacturing, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality have each trimmed 300 jobs from their rolls from one year ago.



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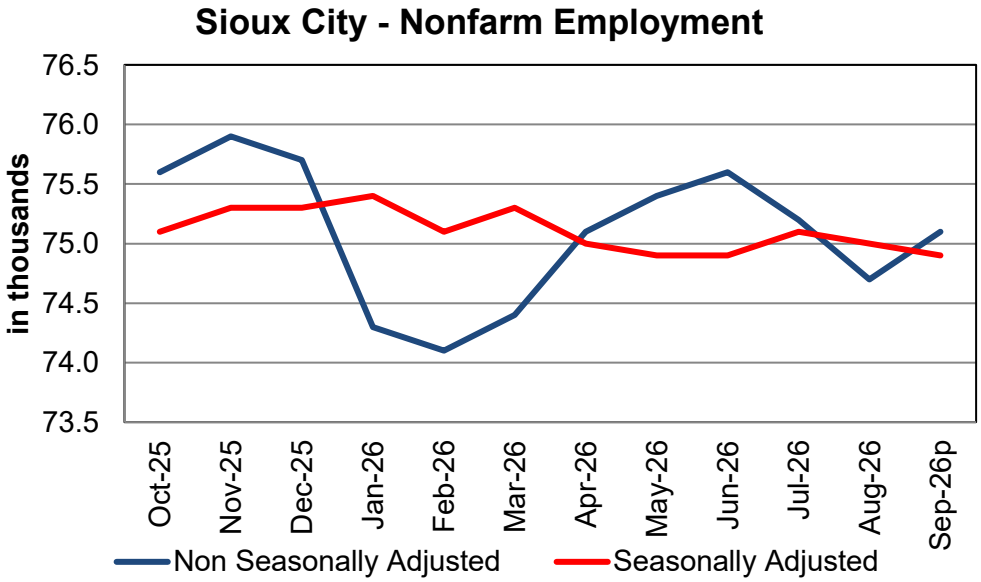
IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Sioux City Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2026 (prelim)		Total Nonfarm 2025	% Change—1 Year
75,100		**74,700**	**-0.66%**
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Local government	4.00%	Professional & business services	-5.08%

The Sioux City Metropolitan area added 400 jobs from August. This increase is small compared to the 10-year average. Manufacturing lost 100 jobs, all in nondurable goods. Government added 900 jobs at the local level as schools prepared for the fall semester.

Annually, the Sioux City metro is down 500 jobs. This loss is large compared to the 10-year average. All of this loss was in goods producing. A loss of 300 jobs in private service providing was offset by a gain of 300 jobs in local government.



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IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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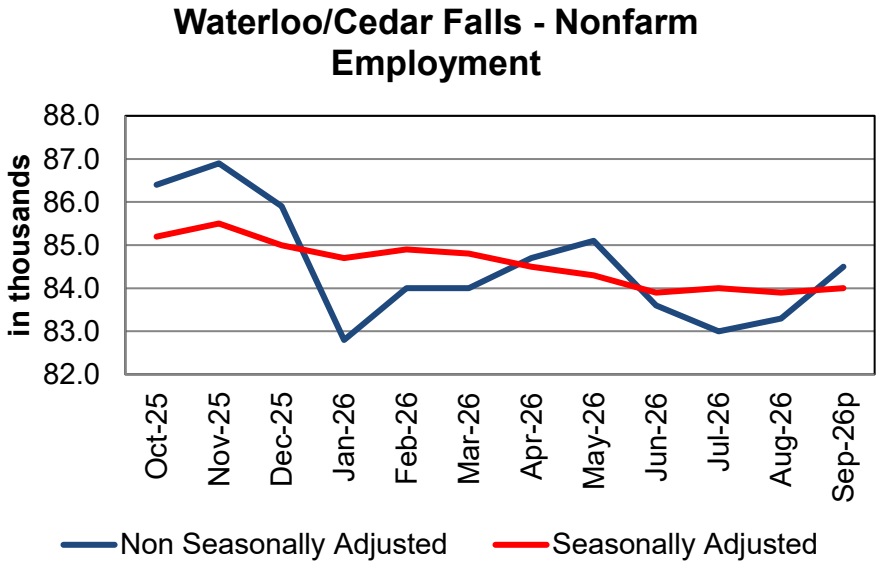
Waterloo/Cedar Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2026 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2025	% Change—1 Year	
84,500	**83,300**	**-2.31%**	
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Leisure & hospitality	1.33%	Non-durable goods mfg	-3.77%

Employment in the Waterloo/Cedar Falls metropolitan statistical area is 84,500, up 1,200 jobs from August. The change is largely the result of a seasonal increase in government (+1,700) with state government (+1,000) and local government (+700) each adding jobs. Trade, transportation and warehousing (+100) is the only other sector with a jobs gain this month.

Job losses in leisure and hospitality (-300) and professional and business services (-100) offset a portion of the over-the-month gains. Employment levels in manufacturing, financial activities, and private education and health services were unchanged over the month.

The metro area has shed 2,000 jobs from one year ago. Trade, transportation and warehousing employment is down 400 jobs. Employment in the manufacturing sector is also down 400 jobs, evenly split among durable and non-durable goods manufacturing. Professional and business services also 200 jobs

Over-the-year employment gains were limited, with only government (+100) and leisure and hospitality (+100) benefitting from additional jobs.



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IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Click on a link below to visit web page

Links to Additional Information

Worker Adjustment & Retraining Notification Act

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Paid by County

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Employment Statistics for Canada

Current Employment Statistics

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces detailed industry estimates of employment, hours, and earnings of workers on payrolls. CES State and Metro Area produces data for all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and about 450 metropolitan areas and divisions. CES National Estimates produces data for the nation.

Each month, CES surveys approximately 119,000 businesses and government agencies, representing approximately 629,000 individual worksites.

Equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. For deaf and hard of hearing, use Relay 711

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