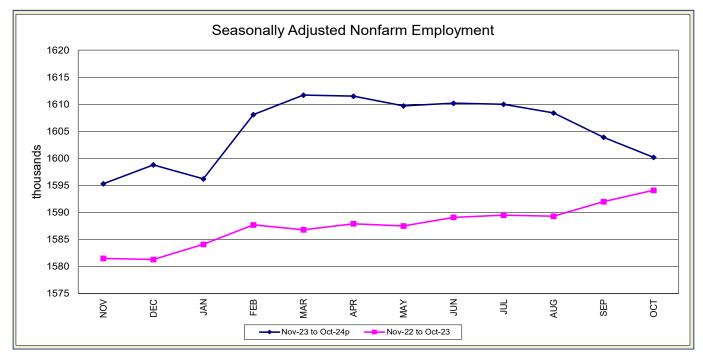
IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

October 2024

Nonfarm Employment Declines for Fourth Consecutive Month



In October, Iowa firms shed 3,700 jobs, lowering total nonfarm employment to 1,600,200. Goodsproducing businesses, namely construction and manufacturing, showed the most movement since September and shed a combined 3,400 jobs. Service sectors showed significantly less movement since September and lost a slight 300 jobs. This monthly loss is now the fourthconsecutive for the state since June, accounting for 10,000 jobs shed. These losses are related to private industries. Government showed little change since September but remains up 3,500 jobs from one year ago due hiring within to governments, and private industry has added 2,600 jobs.

Construction shed 1,800 jobs in October to lead all other sectors. This is the second month in a row that this sector lost jobs. Specialty trade contractors fueled much of the loss in October. Manufacturing also shed jobs this month, paring 1,600 jobs. Durable goods factories shed slightly

more than nondurable goods shops. Machinery and metal product factories fueled much of these losses. Smaller drops this month include financial activities (-800), trade and transportation (-700),and professional and business services (-600). Alternatively, a few sectors added jobs this month and were led by health care and social assistance (+1,100). Social assistance hiring was responsible for much of this monthly gain, although ambulatory health firms also lifted this sector in October. Leisure and hospitality added 600 jobs with hiring split between arts, entertainment, and recreational industries along accommodations and food services.

Annually, leisure and hospitality leads all sectors with 6,100 jobs added since last October. Eating and drinking establishments have added the most jobs for this sector, although recreational industries have also added jobs over the past twelve months (+1,500). Education and health care has gained 5,900 jobs.

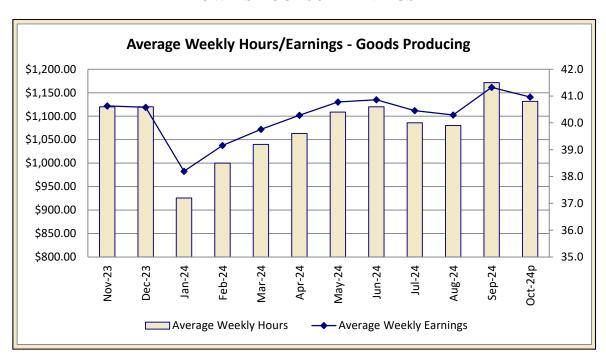
Health care and social assistance bolstered this sector with 4,200 jobs added since last October. On the other hand, manufacturing has shed 6,100 jobs annually. Nondurable goods factories account for most of the jobs shed (-5,000), although durable goods factories have also decrease since last October (-1,100). Professional and business services are down 3,500 jobs. Administrative support and waste management firms lost the most jobs within this sector (-2,500).

Nationally, the U.S. added 12,500 jobs in October, markedly less than the prior twelve-month average gain of 194,000 jobs per month. Health care gained the most jobs since September (+52,000) followed by government (+40,000). On the flip side, professional and business services shed 40,000 jobs with these losses fueled by temporary help services. Manufacturing shed 46,000 jobs; these losses were largely the result of strikes within transportation equipment manufacturing factories.

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

October 2024

IOWA'S HOURS & EARNINGS

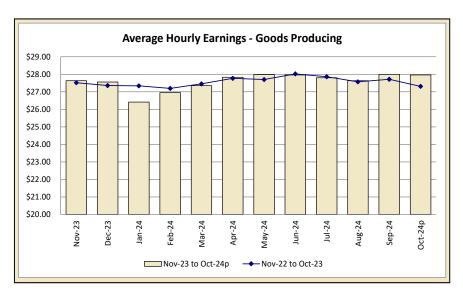


Production workers in lowa's goods-producing sectors earned \$1,140.77 in October, up \$31.98 compared to last year. An increase of 65 cents added to hourly earnings was responsible for much of this annual gain, although average weekly hours has also increased slightly during the last twelve months. Construction workers averaged \$1,402.81 per week in earnings, up \$169.19 over the last twelve months. Manufacturing production workers averaged \$1,031.56 per week, \$41.96 more compared to last year.

Within the service industry, retail workers averaged \$531.50 a week in weekly earnings, \$16.14 higher than the average last October. Finance workers have seen earnings are down annually by \$54.74 as workers averaged \$1,115.08 per week in pay.

| Goods-producing Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
|---|------------|--|--|--|--|
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$1,140.77 | | | | |
| Average Hourly Earnings | \$27.96 | | | | |
| Average Weekly Hours | 40.8 | | | | |

For additional information,
contact James Morris (515-281-8515)



IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

October 2024

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (TOTAL NONFARM)

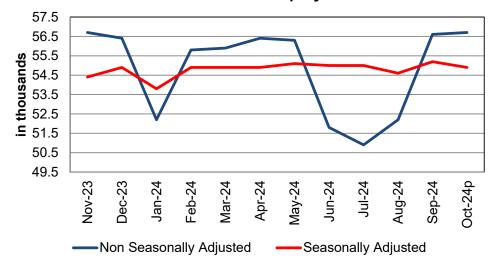
| MSA | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 | Feb-24 | Mar-24 | Apr-24 | May-24 | Jun-24 | Jul-24 | Aug-24 | Sep-24 | Oct-24p |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| AMES | 54.5 | 54.4 | 54.9 | 53.8 | 54.9 | 54.9 | 54.9 | 55.1 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 54.9 |
| CEDAR RAPIDS | 142.4 | 142.2 | 1423 | 142.0 | 142.5 | 142.9 | 143.2 | 143.1 | 142.9 | 143.1 | 143.2 | 142.9 | 142.7 |
| DES MOINESW. DES MOINES | 394.7 | 395.5 | 396.3 | 396.3 | 397.5 | 397.9 | 397.1 | 396.9 | 396.4 | 395.2 | 395.3 | 392.7 | 392.4 |
| DUBUQUE | 60.9 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 61.0 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 61.2 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 61.5 | 61.3 |
| IOWACITY | 101.9 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 102.6 | 102.9 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 103.1 | 102.7 | 103.4 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 103.7 |
| SIOUXICITY | 89.4 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 89.2 | 89.4 | 89.2 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 90.7 | 90.6 | 89.7 | 89.5 |
| WATERLOO/OEDAR FALLS | 88.6 | 88.7 | 88.8 | 88.4 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 88.7 | 88.8 | 89.3 | 89.6 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.7 |

| Ames Metropolitan Statistical Area | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Total Nonfarm 2024 (preli | m) Tota |) Total Nonfarm 2023 % Change—1 Yea | | | | | |
| 56,700 | | 56,400 0.53% | | | | | |
| Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year) | | | | | | | |
| Local government | 1.89% | State government -0.62% | | | | | |

Employment in the Ames metropolitan statistical area (MSA) rose by 100 positions between September and October, an increase of 0.2 percent over-the-month. Among private sector establishments, employment growth was constrained to service-providing businesses, which added 100 positions. Goods-producing employers trimmed 100 positions month-to-month. Within the public sector, local government employment grew by 100 positions, while federal and state government employment was unchanged.

Employment in the MSA grew by 300 positions over-the-year, an increase of 0.5 percent. Private service-providing employment increased by 300 positions, whereas goods-producing employment was steady. Among government employers, employment gains in the local government sector (+100 positions) were nullified by losses in state government sector (-100 positions). Federal government employment was unchanged.

Ames - Nonfarm Employment



For additional information, contact Daniel Edwards (515-281-7547)

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

October 2024

| Cedar Rapids Metropolitan Statistical Area | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim) | Total Nonfarm 2023 % Change—1 Year | | | | | | |
| 143,600 | 143,4 | 400 | 0.14% | | | | |
| Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year) | | | | | | | |
| Professional & business svcs | 3.85% | Durable goods mfg -3.01 | | | | | |

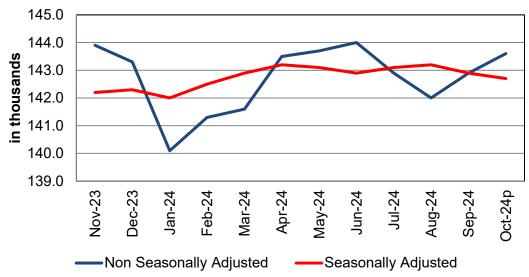
The Cedar Rapids metropolitan statistical area's employment increased by 700 jobs from September, bringing total nonfarm employment to 143,600. Gains in trade, transportation and warehousing and educational and health services contributed a combined 800 jobs, helping to boost employment in the area.

Professional and business services added 200 jobs with the industry's first gain in four months. An additional 200 jobs were added in government. All the additional jobs in government were in local government.

Conversely, goods-producing industries trimmed 300 jobs, split between manufacturing and mining & construction (-200 and -100, respectively). The only other losses occurred in financial activities and leisure and hospitality and were minimal (-100 each). This is the third consecutive month of declining employment for both, leisure and hospitality and financial activities. Leisure and hospitality has shed 800 jobs since July which is just 100 jobs more than the same time period one year ago.

Over the year, metro area employment has increased by 200 jobs. Professional and business services enjoyed the largest gain with 600 additional jobs. Educational and health services contributed a 400-job gain. Manufacturing pared 500 jobs from October 2023. The bulk of the jobs reduction in the industry occurred in the past three months (-500 from July).

Cedar Rapids - Nonfarm Employment



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

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

October 2024

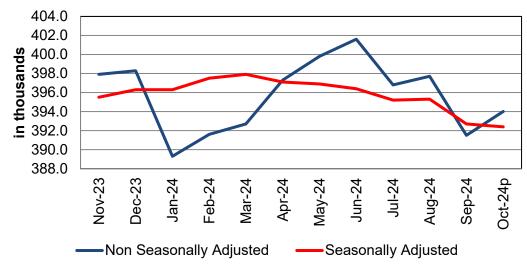
| Des Moines/West Des Moines Metropolitan Statistical Area | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|--|--|
| Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim) Total Nonfarm 2023 % C | | | | | e—1 Year | | |
| 394,000 | | 397,100 -0.78% | | | ' 8% | | |
| Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year) | | | | | | | |
| Local government | 4.02% | | .02% Non-durable goods mfg -1 | | -14.63% | | |

The Des Moines Metro added 2,500 in October, raising total nonfarm employment to 394,000 jobs. This monthly gain is low compared to the prior ten-year average. Private industries combined added just 300 jobs compared to September as losses in goods-producing industries hampered private service growth. Government added 2,200 jobs with hiring mostly at the local level. This increase was more than average for this series and was bolstered by hiring within public schools. Following the monthly increase, government is now up 1,500 jobs annually, while total nonfarm employment is down 3,100 jobs.

Leisure and hospitality shed 900 jobs in October to lead all sectors. This loss is slightly more than expected for this sector as establishments lower payrolls as cooler fall weather reduces customers. Construction lowered the mining, logging, and construction sector in October (-500). Specialty trade contractors were responsible for most the loss. On the other hand, job gains were highest in education and health care services (+800). Private education firms fueled all the growth in October as health care was little changed compared to September. Trade, which includes wholesale and retail, added 600 jobs in October. These gains were most than expected for October.

Annually, the Des Moines Metro trails last year's mark by 3,100 jobs. Financial activities has decreased the most (-2,600), followed by professional and business services (-2,200). Most of these losses were related to administrative support and waste management services. Alternatively, health care and social assistance has added the most jobs over the past twelve months (+1,800). Smaller gains include mining, logging, and construction (+500) and trade, transportation, and utilities (+300).

Des Moines/West Des Moines - Nonfarm Employment



For additional information, contact James Morris (515-281-8515)

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

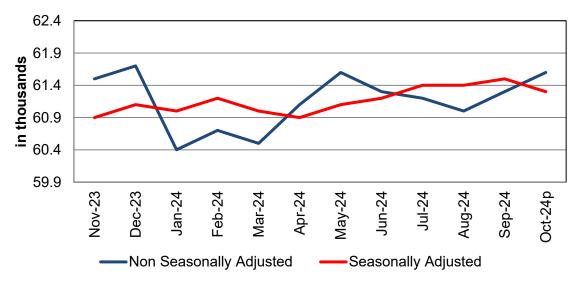
October 2024

| Dubuque Metropolitan Statistical Area | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|--------|--|--|
| Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim) | Total Nonfarm 2023 % Change—1 Year | | | | 1 Year | | |
| 61,600 | 61,200 | | | 0.65% | | | |
| Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year) | | | | | | | |
| Trade, transport & warehousing | g | 7.03% Goods | | producing | -1.50% | | |

The Dubuque Metro area added 300 jobs compared to September, raising total nonfarm employment to 61,600 jobs. This monthly gain is slightly lower than averaged over the past ten years for this month. Private services added 300 jobs and was lifted by hiring in retail trade (+100). Government gained 100 jobs at the local level. Goods-producing firms decreased slightly compared to September (-100).

Over the past twelve months, Dubuque has gained 400 jobs. Private services has added 600 jobs and fueled all other the annual growth as goods-producing firms are down 200 and government is unchanged annually.

Dubuque - Nonfarm Employment



For additional information, contact James Morris (515-281-8515)

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

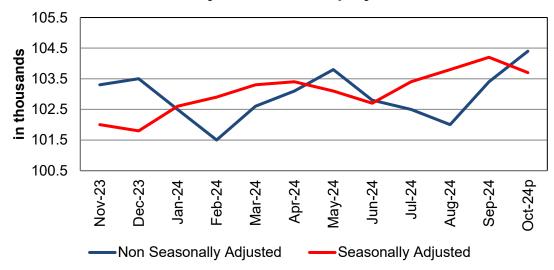
October 2024

| Iowa City Metropolitan Statistical Area | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|---------|--|--|
| Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim) | Total Nonfarm 2023 % Change—1 Year | | | | —1 Year | | |
| 105,000 | | 103,30 | 0 | 1.65% | | | |
| Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year) | | | | | | | |
| Trade, transport & warehousin | 3.09% | Leisure 8 | & hospitality | -1.98% | | | |

Employment in the Iowa City metropolitan statistical area (MSA) grew by 600 positions between September and October, an increase of 0.6 percent month-over-month. Growth occurred primarily in the public sector, with state and local government employers both adding 200 positions to their payrolls. Federal government employment was unchanged. In the private sector, service-providing establishments added 300 positions. Of note, employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities super-sector rose by 400 positions. Employment in the goods-producing sector fell by 100 positions.

Employment in the MSA expanded by 1,700 positions year-over-year, an increase of 1.6 percent. In the private sector, service-providing businesses added 600 positions; 500 of those positions were in trade, transportation, and utilities. Employment in the goods-producing sector grew by 100 positions over-the-year. In the government sector, employment among state employers increased by 1,000 positions, while federal and local government employment was unchanged.

lowa City - Nonfarm Employment



IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

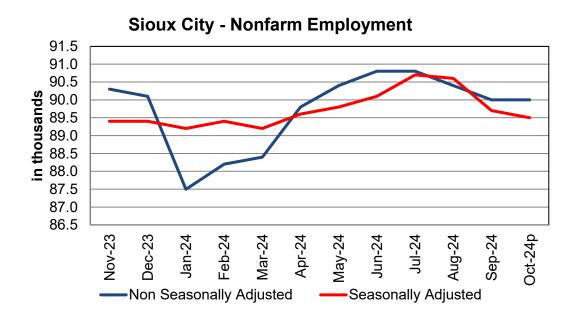
October 2024

| Sioux City Metropolitan Statistical Area | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----|--------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim) | Total Nonfarm 2023 % Change—1 Year | | | | | | | |
| 90,000 | 90, | 100 | -0.11% | | | | | |
| Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year) | | | | | | | | |
| Trade, transport & warehousin | ing 1.58% Manufacturing | | | -2.08% | | | | |

Employment in the Sioux City MSA was unchanged, leaving total nonfarm employment at 90,000 jobs.

Gains totaling 300 jobs in service-providing industries were offset by losses of 300 in goods-producing industries. Manufacturing employment is down 200 jobs from last month. Leisure and hospitality trimmed 100 jobs. Professional and business services and government each added 100 jobs.

Area employment is up just 100 jobs from one year ago. Trade, transportation and warehousing has added 300 jobs and is the only industry with a gain from one year ago. Manufacturing pared 400 jobs and leisure and hospitality has trimmed 100 jobs.



For additional information, contact James Morris (515-281-8515)

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

October 2024

| Waterloo/Cedar Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim) | Total Nonfarm 2023 % Change—1 Year | | | | | | | |
| 90,700 | 89,5 | 500 | 1.34% | | | | | |
| Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year) | | | | | | | | |
| Local government | 7.69% | Durable go | oods mfg | -2.70% | | | | |

The Waterloo/Cedar Falls metropolitan statistical area added 900 jobs this month, slightly more than the average September-to-October gain of 770. October marks the third consecutive gain for the area which has added 1,600 jobs since July.

Government led all sectors with 500 additional jobs. The jobs gains in the industry were split between state government (+200) and local government (+300). Several industries experienced smaller gains, including; trade, transportation and warehousing (+200), educational and health services (+200), and professional and business services (+100). Manufacturing is the only sector with a jobs loss this month, trimming 100 jobs, all in durable-goods manufacturing, and represents the totality of jobs losses in goods-producing sectors.

Over the year, the area has added 1,200 jobs to its rolls. Government led the way once again with 900 additional jobs. State (+200) and local (+700) governments contributed to the overall gain in government employment. Educational and health services enjoyed a gain of 300 jobs, all in health care and social assistance. Only three sectors shed jobs this month, led by manufacturing with 400 fewer jobs. This is the result of a decrease of 300 in durable-goods manufacturing and 100 in non-durable-goods manufacturing. Financial activities and professional and business services each trimmed 100 jobs.

Waterloo/Cedar Falls - Nonfarm Employment



http://www.iowalmi.gov/

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

October 2024

Click on a link below to visit web page

Links to Additional Information

Worker Adjustment & Retraining Notification Act U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Paid by County 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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