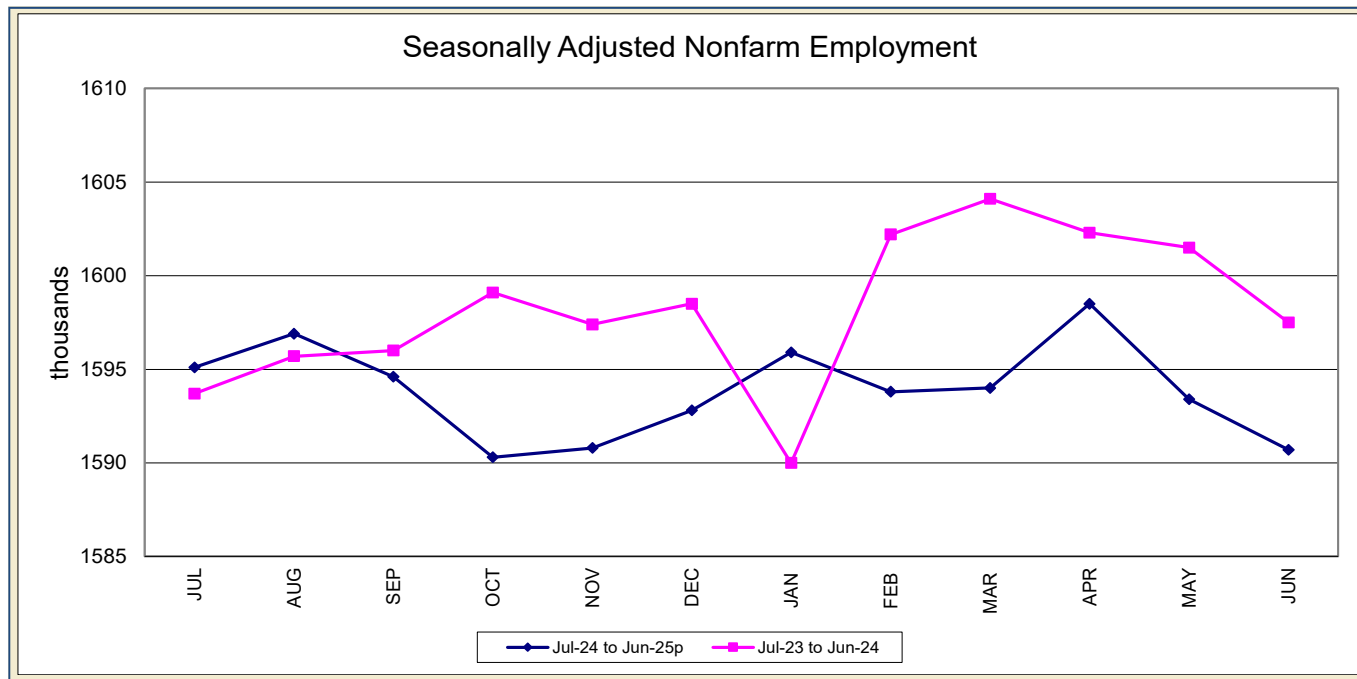


# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

June 2025

## Change in Leisure & Hospitality Employment Contributes to Overall Loss



Iowa businesses shed 2,700 jobs in June, lowering total nonfarm employment to 1,590,700. Private service industries were responsible for all the movement as both goods-producing industries and government entities changed little since May. This month's loss follows a drop of 5,100 jobs in May with the largest declines being in leisure and hospitality, administrative support and waste management, and manufacturing. However, these losses were partially offset by gains in health care and construction. Following this June report, total nonfarm employment trails last June's mark by 6,800 jobs. Private industry has fueled these annual losses.

Leisure and hospitality shed the most jobs in June (-5,200). Arts, entertainment, and recreation shed 2,800 jobs and accommodations and food services lost 2,400 jobs. This super sector has pared jobs in three of the last four months and may be evidence of consumers reigning in unnecessary spending. Administrative

support and waste management shed 900 jobs following a loss of 1,500 in May. This sector has shed 2,800 jobs since February. Manufacturing continued to decline in June, dropping by 800 jobs. These losses were evenly split between durable and non-durable goods factories. On the other hand, job gains were highest in health care and social assistance (+2,800). This sector continues to expand, and the gains were highest in ambulatory health care services, chiefly offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners. Construction continues to expand and gained 1,000 jobs since May. This sector has now added 6,100 jobs since January. Smaller gains in June included retail trade (+500) and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (+400).

Over the past twelve months, health care and social assistance has gained the most jobs (+7,500). Gains were highest in nursing and residential facilities along with social assistance. Construction is up 3,700 jobs following the June gain. This

sector has trended up since January, gaining 6,100 jobs during that span. Alternatively, job losses continue to be highest in manufacturing (-9,100). Those subsectors most affected are machinery manufacturing, fabricated metal production, and food production. Leisure and hospitality trails last year's level by 6,700 jobs. Losses in arts, entertainment and recreational industries was responsible for a majority of these jobs shed (-3,500).

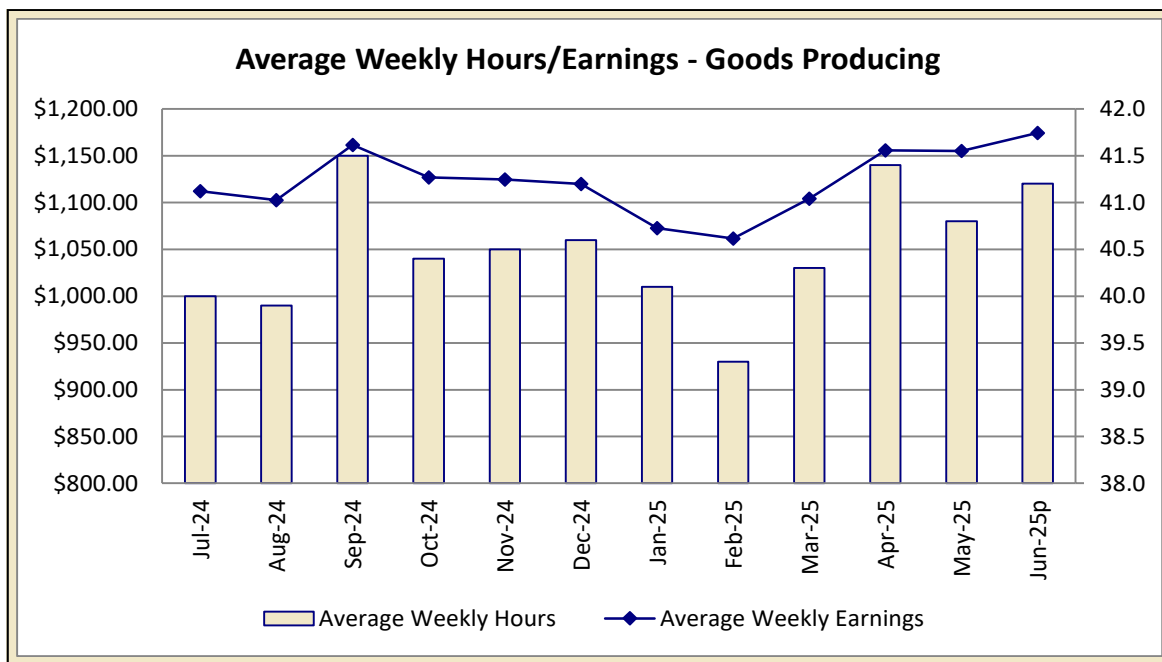
The U.S. economy added 147,000 jobs in June. This total was more than expected by most analysts. Local and state government education hiring spurred a gain of 73,000 jobs. Health care added 39,000 jobs. Within this sector, hospitals added the most jobs (+16,000).

# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

## IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

June 2025

### IOWA'S HOURS & EARNINGS

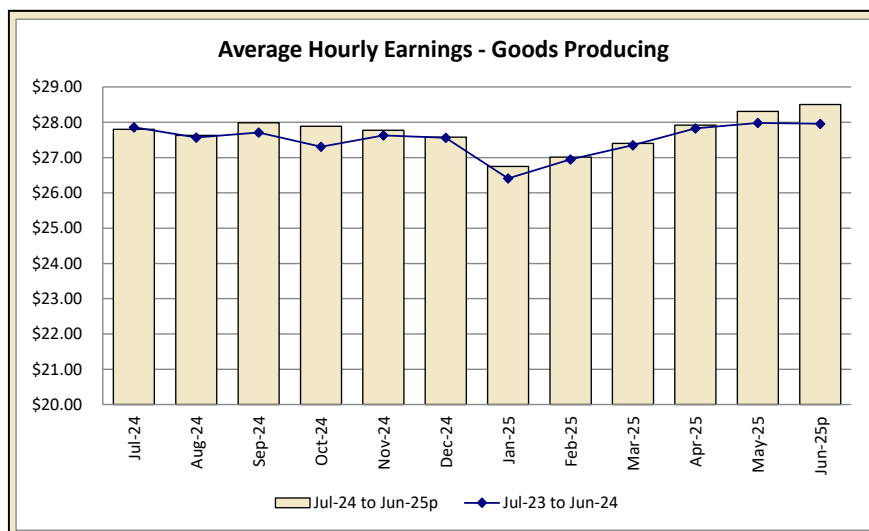


Production workers in Iowa's goods-producing industries averaged \$1,174.20 in June, \$39.02 more than this time one year ago. Both hourly wages and weekly schedules increased compared to May. Workers in Iowa's construction sector averaged over an hour more in overtime versus last year which was mostly responsible for the pay raise. Workers averaged \$1,431.77 in earnings per week, an increase of \$50.75 over last June. Manufacturing workers gained \$27.30 per week, raising their average weekly wages up to \$1,057.50. Durable goods workers have fared best, adding 48 cents per hour on average.

Within service sectors, Iowa's retail trade production and non-supervisory workers earned \$521.59 per week on average, a decrease of \$10.25 compared to year. Cuts in weekly schedules of almost an hour overpowered an increase of 19 cents a week leading to the loss. Financial activities workers gained \$40.10 more per week and earned \$1,240.47 per week.

Goods-producing Hours & Earnings	
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,174.20
Average Hourly Earnings	\$28.50
Average Weekly Hours	41.2

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



# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

June 2025

## METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

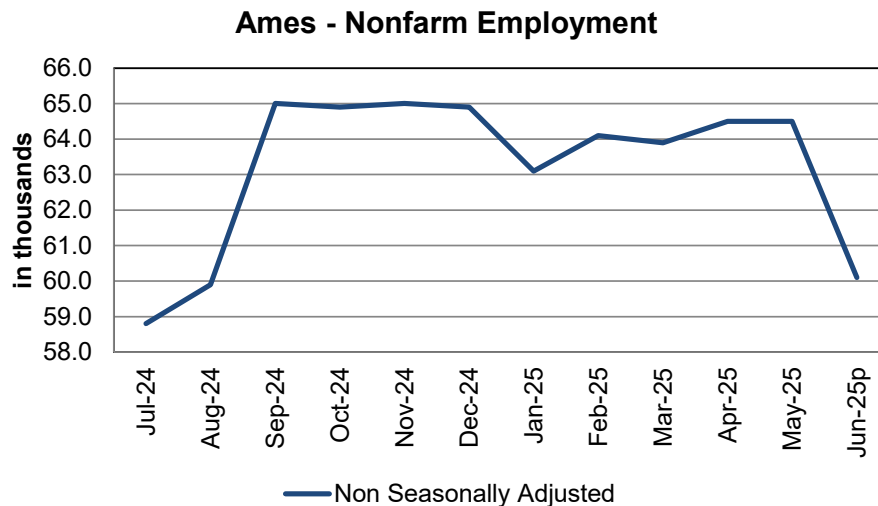
### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (TOTAL NONFARM)

MSA	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25p
CEDAR RAPIDS	140.2	140.3	139.7	140.0	139.7	139.4	139.2	139.3	139.3	139.6	139.6	139.7	139.9
DAVENPORT-MOLINE-ROCK ISLAND	181.0	180.9	181.8	181.3	180.3	180.7	180.6	181.3	181.5	181.7	181.6	180.9	180.2
DES MOINES/W. DES MOINES	413.7	413.2	413.5	412.1	411.5	411.7	410.5	410.9	409.6	410.5	410.4	410.6	411.1
DUBUQUE	60.2	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.3	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.3	60.5
IOWA CITY	101.5	101.6	102.3	102.4	102.6	103.3	102.8	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.8	104.0
SIOUX CITY	75.9	75.7	76.1	75.9	75.4	75.4	75.1	75.2	74.9	74.6	74.6	74.7	74.6
WATERLOO/CEDAR FALLS	87.3	87.3	87.8	87.2	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.5	86.8	86.9	87.0	87.1	87.0

Ames Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim)		Total Nonfarm 2023	% Change—1 Year
<b>60,100</b>		<b>59,900</b>	<b>0.33%</b>
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Educ & health services	3.39%	Prof & business services	-5.08%

Employment in the Ames metropolitan statistical area (MSA) declined by 4,400 positions between May and June, a contraction of 6.8 percent month-to-month. The decrease was entirely due to a seasonal slowdown in activity at the MSA's state university, as state government employment fell by 4,800 positions. Meanwhile, local government employment rose by 100 positions over-the-month, while federal government employment was unchanged. In the private sector, both the goods-producing and service-providing industries saw modest increases in employment, with an addition of 200 and 100 positions, respectively.

Employment in the MSA rose by 200 positions annually, an increase of 0.3 percent. Private sector employment was unchanged, with an increase of 100 positions among service-providing employers offsetting a loss of 100 positions within the goods-producing sector. Notably, professional and business services employment declined by 300 positions over-the-year. In the public sector, local government employers added 200 positions. Federal and state government employment were unchanged.



Effective January 2025 seasonally adjusted data is no longer available for the Ames MSA

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

<http://www.iowalmi.gov/>

# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

## IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

June 2025

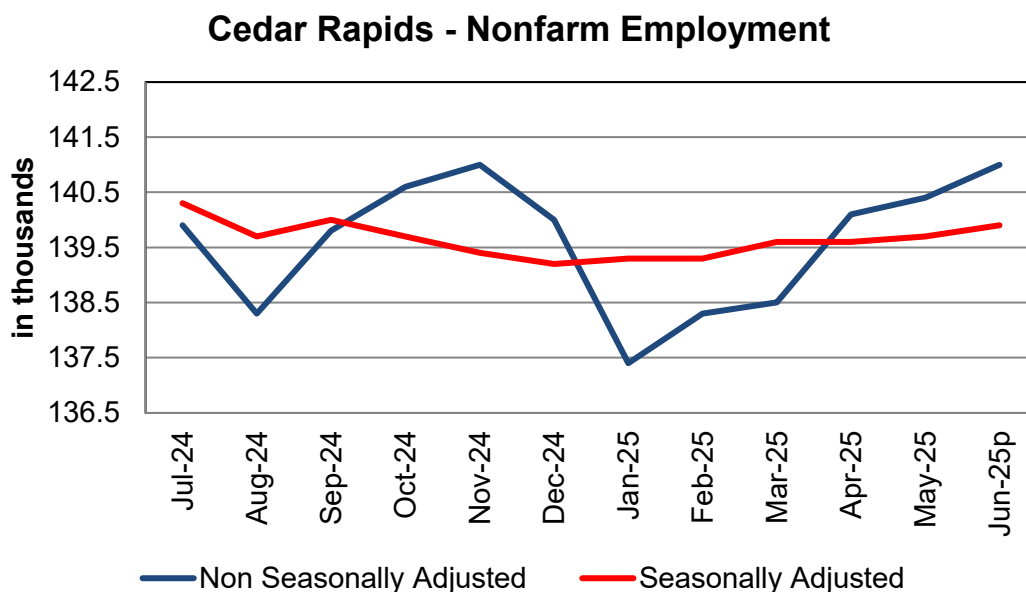
Cedar Rapids Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2023		% Change—1 Year
141,000	141,300		-0.21%
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Educ & health services	4.05%	Information	-3.57%

The Cedar Rapids metropolitan statistical area added 600 jobs from last month. This is the fifth consecutive month of gains for the area, although the month's gain was barely more than half of the average May-to-June change (based on 10-year average).

This month's increase is was equally split between goods-producing and service-providing industries, with gains of 300 each.

Manufacturing employment was unchanged for the third consecutive month, in spite of 200 additional jobs in durable goods manufacturing which experienced its' first gain since February. Educational and health services added 400 jobs to lead all sectors. Trade, transportation and warehousing and professional and business services each added 300 jobs. Government is the only sector with a jobs loss, paring 900 jobs, all in local government.

Over the year, metro area employment has decreased by 300 jobs with goods-producing sectors responsible for all over-the-year job losses (-300). A multitude of employment losses in manufacturing (-400), trade, transportation and warehousing (-400), financial activities (-300), and several smaller decreases were largely offset by a gain of 900 jobs in educational and health services.



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

# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

## IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

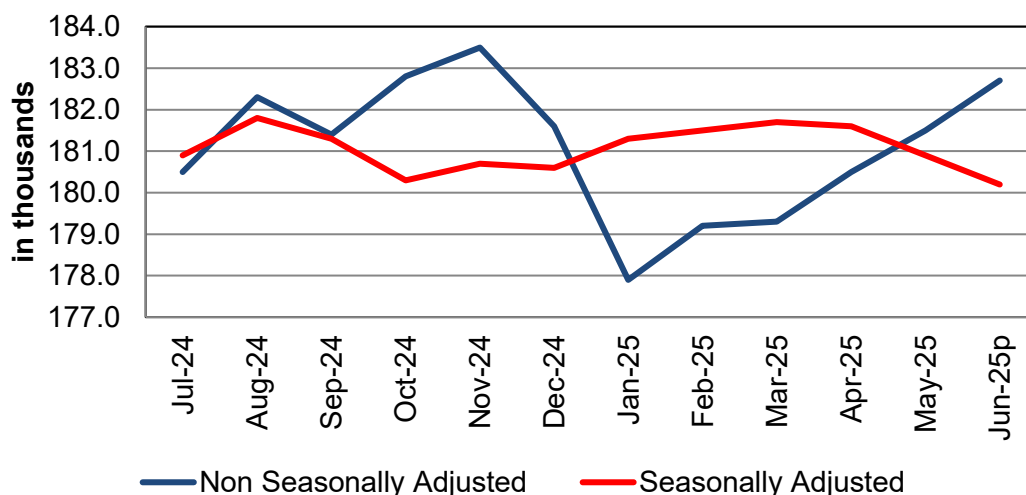
June 2025

Davenport-Moline-Rock Island Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim)		Total Nonfarm 2023	% Change—1 Year
182,700		182,600	0.05%
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Educ & health services	6.56%	Leisure & hospitality	-4.15%

Employment in the Davenport–Moline–Rock Island metropolitan statistical area (MSA) expanded by 1,200 positions between May and June, an increase of 0.7 percent over-the-month. Growth was largely contained to the private sector, with service-providing establishments adding 1,000 positions to their payrolls while goods-producing businesses added 600. Employment in the mining, logging, and construction super-sector increased by 500 positions month-to-month. Likewise, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities grew by 400 positions. In the public sector, local government employment fell by 400 positions.

Employment in the MSA rose by 100 positions over-the-year, an increase of 0.1 percent. Private sector employment fell by 1,200 positions; a significant portion of that loss occurred in the goods-producing sector (-800 positions). In particular, the manufacturing sector contracted by 600 positions annually. Private service-providing employment declined by 400 positions, driven largely by a loss of 900 positions in trade, transportation, and utilities. Local government employment grew by 1,300 positions year-over-year, fueling the MSA's modest annual increase in employment. Federal and state government employment were steady.

**Davenport-Moline-Rock Island  
Nonfarm Employment**



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

# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

## IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

June 2025

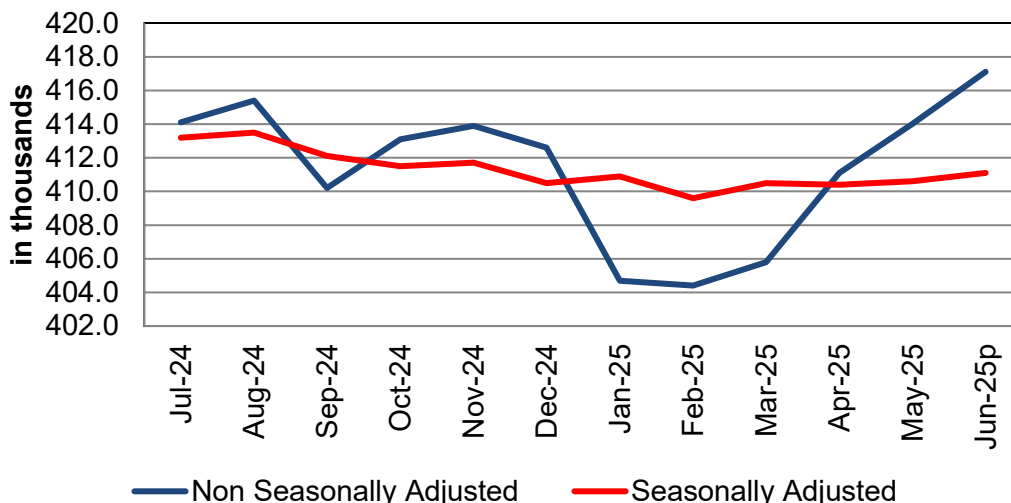
Des Moines/West Des Moines Metropolitan Statistical Area					
Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim)		Total Nonfarm 2023		% Change—1 Year	
417,100		418,000		-0.22%	
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)					
Educ & health services		7.80%	Non-durable goods mfg		-17.74%

The Des Moines Metro added 3,100 jobs in June. This gain raised total nonfarm employment to 417,000 jobs. This monthly gain is average relative to the prior ten years. Private service industries were responsible for most of the gains as government decreased by 1,200 jobs due to public schools breaking for the summer. Local governments primarily fueled this seasonal loss.

Health care and social assistance added the most jobs in June (+1,800). This gain is historically large yet follows an unusual loss in May (-600). Hospital and clinic hiring fueled much of the hiring. Professional and business services added 1,100 jobs. Gains were evident in all segments of this super sector, especially professional, scientific, and technical services and corporate offices. Seasonal increases occurred in retail trade (+800) and mining, logging, and construction (+800). Private sector losses were sparse and limited to finance and industry (-300) and non-durable goods producing factories (-200).

Annually, the businesses in the Des Moines Metro have shed 900 jobs. Whereas the private sector has pared jobs since last June (-3,300), government is up and driven by local government hiring (+2,400). Health care and social assistance firms have gained the most jobs (+2,500), followed by private education (+2,100). Both sectors experienced unusual gains in June. As far as losses go, leisure and hospitality has shed the most jobs annually (-2,700). Manufacturing is down 2,600 jobs and has been hampered by losses in food production and animal processing. Financial activities are down 2,400 jobs. Most of these losses are related to credit intermediation and processing (-1,800).

### Des Moines/West Des Moines - Nonfarm Employment



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

# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

## IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

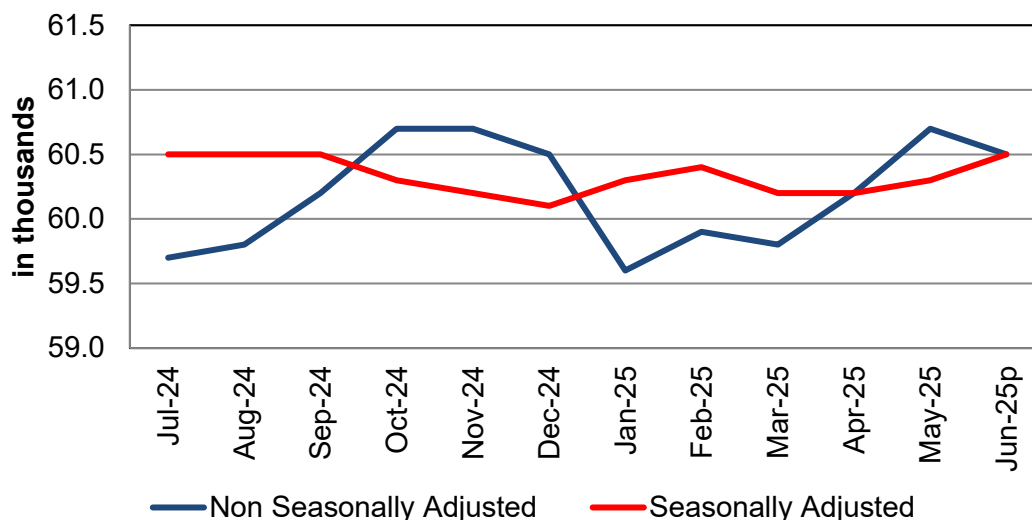
June 2025

Dubuque Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2023		% Change—1 Year
60,500	60,300		0.33%
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Trade, transport & warehousing	1.57%	Goods-producing	-3.62%

Total nonfarm employment decreased slightly in June (-200), lowering total nonfarm employment is 60,500 jobs. This movement is inline with the prior ten-year average for this time of year. Government was responsible for the monthly decline as 500 jobs were shed at the local level and related to a summer break for K-12 schools. Goods-producing industries added 200 jobs and private service industries gained 100 jobs.

Since last June, total nonfarm employment is up a slight 200 jobs. Local government hiring has been responsible for most of the jobs added (+600). Private service industries gained a slight 100 jobs due in part to hiring in trade, transportation, and warehousing. Goods-producing industries are down 500 jobs.

### Dubuque - Nonfarm Employment



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

# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

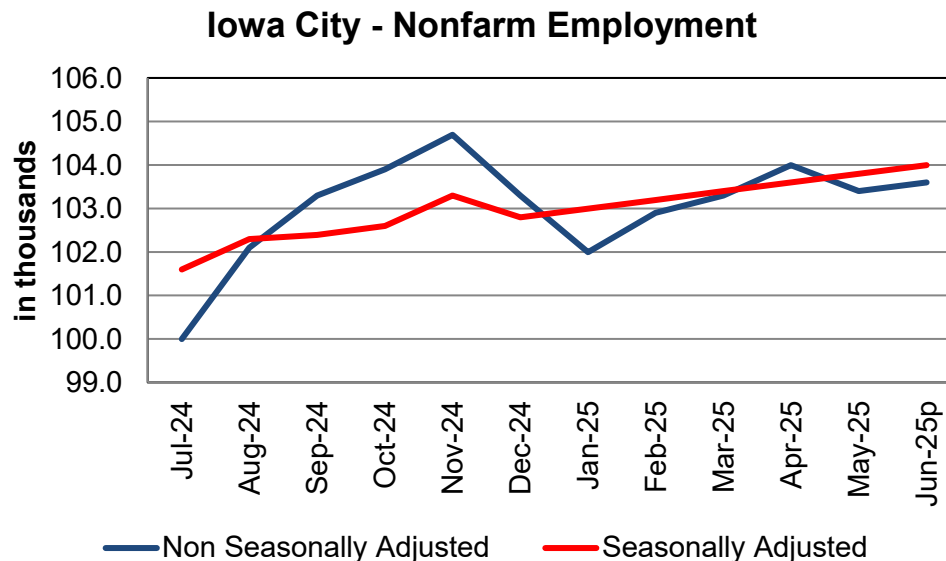
## IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

June 2025

Iowa City Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim)		Total Nonfarm 2023	% Change—1 Year
103,600		100,600	2.98%
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Educ & health services	6.93%	Prof & business services	-3.13%

Employment in the Iowa City metropolitan statistical area (MSA) grew by 200 positions between May and June, an increase of 0.2 percent. In the private sector, goods-producing establishments added 300 positions to payrolls, whereas service-providing employment was unchanged. Employment in the mining, logging, and construction and private education and health services super-sectors simultaneously rose by 200 positions over-the-month. Conversely, employers in accommodation and food services pared 200 positions. Federal government employment fell by 100 positions month-to-month, while employment levels in local and state government were unchanged.

Employment in the MSA rose by 3,000 positions annually, an increase of 3.0 percent. This expansion in employment occurred somewhat broadly across the MSA's economy, but was strongest in the public sector. State government employment increased by 2,000 positions year-over-year. Meanwhile, federal government employment shrank by 100 positions and local government employment was unchanged. Employment within private service-providing establishments increased by 800 positions, largely due to an additional 700 positions in private education and health services. Goods-producing employers added 300 positions.



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# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

## IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

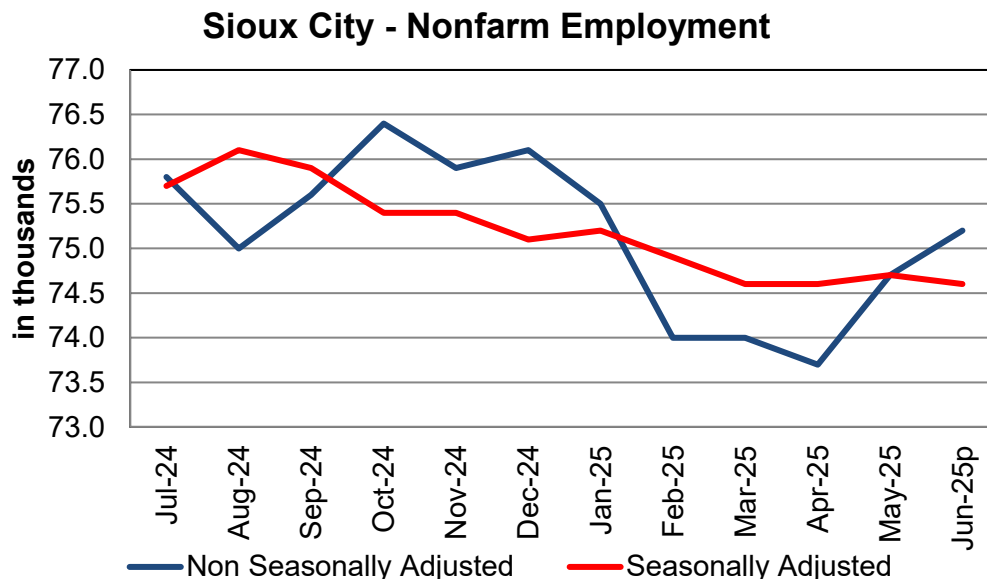
June 2025

Sioux City Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim)		Total Nonfarm 2023	% Change—1 Year
75,300		75,800	-0.66%
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Government	10.98%	Manufacturing	-2.61%

Businesses in the Sioux City MSA added just 100 jobs from May making total nonfarm employment 75,300.

All gains occurred in service-providing sectors with contributions from trade, transportation and warehousing (+100) and professional and business services (+100). Manufacturing, specifically nondurable-goods manufacturing, trimmed 100 jobs.

Area employment is down 500 jobs from one year ago with all losses occurring in goods-producing industries (-600). Private service-providing sectors cut 800 jobs from one year ago. Manufacturing shed 400 jobs, with 100 of those jobs in nondurable-goods manufacturing. Government employment gained 900 jobs, nearly all in local government (+800) as municipalities geared up for the summer season.



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# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

## IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

June 2025

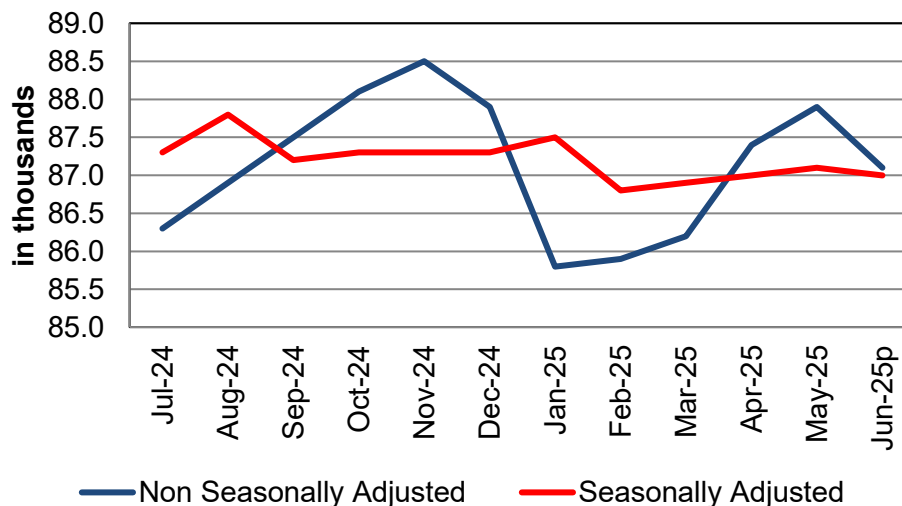
Waterloo/Cedar Falls Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Total Nonfarm 2024 (prelim)	Total Nonfarm 2023		% Change—1 Year
87,100	87,000		0.11%
Noteworthy Expanding & Contracting Industries (1 year)			
Local government	5.68%	Leisure & hospitality	-7.23%

Employment in the Waterloo/Cedar Falls metropolitan statistical area decreased by 800 jobs this month with service-providing sectors shedding the bulk of the jobs (-1,100). Government entities were responsible for paring a total of 1,400 jobs. The only other sector with a jobs loss is trade, transportation and warehousing which trimmed 200 jobs.

Conversely, several industries realized small gains. They include; educational and health services (+300), manufacturing, professional and business services and leisure and hospitality, each gaining 100 jobs.

Over the year, the area has added 100 jobs to its' rolls as a result of a mixture of gains and losses. Educational and health services fared best with 700 additional jobs. Government added 600 jobs, mostly in local government (+500). Leisure and hospitality pared 600 jobs and manufacturing is down 400 jobs.

**Waterloo/Cedar Falls - Nonfarm Employment**



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

<http://www.iowalmi.gov/>

# IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

June 2025

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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