

STATE OF IOWA WORKNET WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

SECOND QUARTER 2009

Taking Stock of the Iowa Economy

Second quarter marked one year since the state began to experience its first recession-related job cuts. The past year's job losses have hit Iowa's males particularly hard since a disproportionate share of the state's layoffs have occurred in manufacturing. Sixty-five percent of the individuals who received unemployment benefits during the second quarter were male, and 72 percent of all claimants were in the 25-54 age group. Unlike the national employment picture, the state ended second quarter without any signs that job cuts had moderated.

In spite of a depressed economy, Iowa continued to hold on to its status as a "low unemployment" state. Based on the state rankings, Iowa had the fifth-lowest rate in the nation in June at 6.2 percent. North Dakota had the lowest unemployment rate of all the states at 4.2 percent, while Michigan had the highest rate at 15.2 percent.

The pattern of job losses for Iowa has remained fairly consistent throughout the recession with manufacturing accounting for about 65 percent of the job cuts that have been made over the year. Durable goods manufacturing, in particular, has continued to suffer the consequences from the housing slowdown. Plants that manufacture appliances, building materials and supplies, construction equipment, and furniture have experienced some of the larger layoffs. Substantial losses have also been reported for the professional and business services and construction sectors.

Of Iowa's nine Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), the Des Moines-West Des Moines area reflected the largest numeric job loss since last June (-4,800), which accounted for a -1.5 percent drop in its nonfarm employment. However, Scott County lost the largest percentage of its nonfarm employment over the year when compared with the other MSAs, -3.8 percent (-3,460). Six counties located outside of the MSA areas lost over 1,000 jobs since June 2008: Cerro Gordo (-1,010), Clinton (-1,460), Marion (-1,100), Muscatine (-1,570), Webster (-1,030), and Winneshiek (-1,050). Two rural counties suffered the largest percentage drops in nonfarm employment when ranked against all the counties: Fremont, -370 (-14.1 percent) and Howard, -610 (-13.7 percent).

Job Outlook

Whether the recovery begins in the second half of 2009 or the first half of 2010, it appears to be on the horizon. Nationally, there was a shift in mood during the second quarter. The key drivers of the turnaround will be inventories, confidence, renewed health in the banking system, and the government's fiscal and monetary policies.

The ending of the recession, however, will not mean an immediate return to prosperity. Following the 2001 recession, Iowa businesses were able to raise output mainly through productivity growth, while job gains failed to materialize until the second half of 2003. Money from the Obama administration's \$787 billion economic stimulus plan is currently in the pipeline; however, states are not likely to reap the "job creation" benefits from the stimulus until 2010 and 2011.

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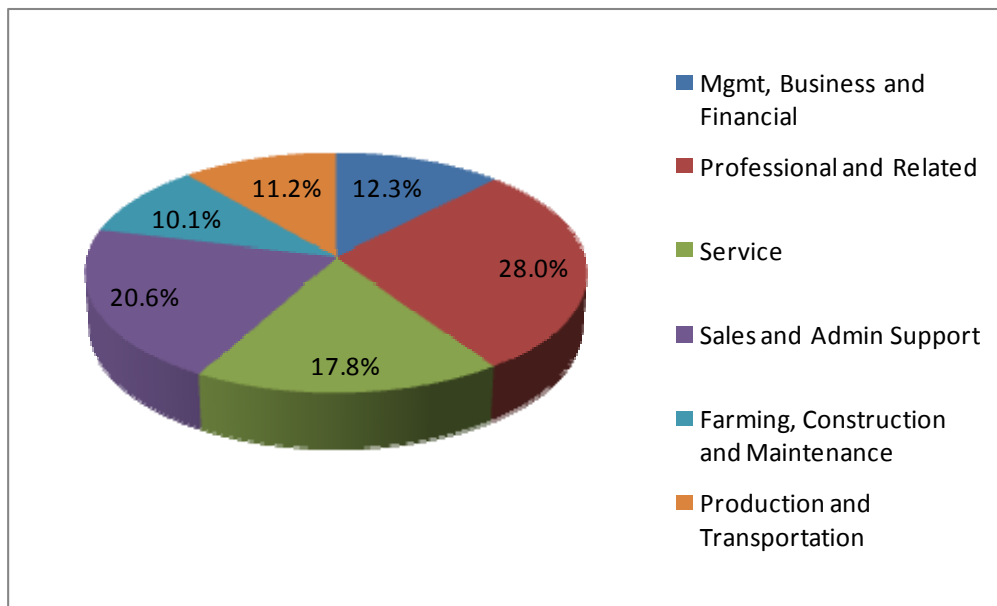
Finding a Job in a Down Economy

The depth of the current recession has finally given us a new appreciation for our work. With the falling price of homes and stocks, people have come to realize that having a job is one of the most valuable assets a person can have. The nation's economic malaise that officially began in December 2007 has made work much harder to come by. In June 2009, the Iowa economy was down 42,600 jobs from the same month one year ago, while the state's unemployment rate had climbed to 6.2 percent.

Although jobs are scarcer and harder to find in a down economy, opportunities are still available. It just takes more effort and ingenuity to find them. It's a buyer's market, and this means that employers will want the best qualified applicants for the limited number of positions they have to fill. In today's recessionary environment, the single most important thing a job seeker can do is to demonstrate how they can be of value to the company. Now more than ever, applicants have to make themselves relevant in today's job market. If an individual has important achievements in his or her past, they should be placed in a prominent position in the resume and other job search communications. The resume should also reflect the assets, skills and experience of the job seeker that are specific to the position being applied for. In searching for a job, the applicant needs to be prepared, professional and do the work of the interviewer.

Individuals can begin the process of looking for work by taking a close look at the industry data for the state or their local area. Research industries and job sectors that are experiencing worker shortages, or still reflecting job growth. Even in a down economy, there are industries that are countercyclical. In Iowa, the most recession-proof of all industries has proven to be education and health services. This industry has continued to grow in spite of the downturn in the economy. Also, job seekers can look for growth niches within major industry groups. For example, while employment in motor home manufacturing dropped in 2008, there was evidence of job growth in transmission manufacturing. In a tight job market, job seekers need to examine industry data in greater detail to learn of potential job opportunities.

Iowa Workforce Development's, [Iowa Jobs](#), offers proof of the availability of jobs in a down economy. The number of job openings posted to the site changes on a daily basis, and fluctuates in response to economic conditions within the state. At the end of July, employers had submitted 7,061 job orders for a total of 12,240 job openings. The occupational breakdown of the job orders is shown below:



Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

Finding a Job in a Down Economy

Although it is less prevalent, new businesses open and others expand during a recession. The easiest way to learn about job opportunities that will become available due to a business opening or expansion is to read the local newspaper and chamber newsletters. Typically, new businesses are very specific about their staffing needs and the qualifications required for their vacant positions. In the case of a large recruitment effort, job fairs are often held to attract potential employees. These events are widely publicized in the local news media. Also, a wealth of information can be researched from a company's Web site. These sites typically include information on key personnel, products or services provided by the company, and job openings.

However, even in a prosperous economy, growth accounts for a smaller proportion of the jobs that become available. The current long-term occupational projections for Iowa, covering the 2006-2016 period, show that replacement needs will represent 37,950 of the projected 58,400 total annual openings in the state. This means that 65 percent of Iowa's job openings will result from workers who permanently leave the labor force due to death, disability, retirement or some other personal reason.

The federal government, which is the nation's largest employer (excluding the Postal Service), will need to replace a large number of workers who are expected to retire over the next few years. In fact, The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) estimates that among all full-time permanent employees in the federal workforce as of October 2004, 58 percent of supervisory and 42 percent of nonsupervisory workers will be eligible to retire by the end of 2010. Because of the nature of work undertaken by the federal government, it has a much higher proportion of professional, management, business, and financial occupations than most other industries. Federal government jobs will continue to grow in areas related to border and transportation security, emergency preparedness, public health and information analysis. The resource for locating and applying for federal job opportunities can be accessed through the Internet at: <http://www.usajobs.opm.gov>

Relying entirely on job boards is unlikely to be the most successful job search tool during these challenging times. For one, many companies prescreen resumes using software that searches for key words relating to skills, training, degrees, and experience. Even though you may be a perfect match for the job, your resume may never reach the right person within the organization. Instead, job seekers should put most of their efforts into networking. This means keeping in touch with family, friends, and business associates who will be in a position to notify them about job leads before they go public. Individuals who want to work for a specific company, need to connect with a current employee of the company. In addition, joining a professional association related to the job seekers's area of expertise or industry can be one of the best places to network. A good place to start is [WEDDLE's Association Directory](#), which is an easy-to-use list of several thousand associations from around the world organized by their primary professional/occupational focus and/or industry of interest. In whatever manner job seekers choose to network, it is the most effective strategy to use to unearth the "Hidden Job Market" since only 20 percent of available job openings ever reach the public.

Finally, while networking is the best way to find a new job, the second-most effective tool is another form of networking: sites like *LinkedIn*, *Facebook*, and *Twitter*, according to the results of a recent poll released by Challenger, Gary & Christmas. These popular social networking sites help people connect with family, friends and potential employers. As online job boards have grown crowded amid the recession, many big companies now list job openings on the Twitter microblogging site. This practice has greatly reduced the number of resumes employers have to look through, and also targets candidates with social-media skills. Of the sites, *LinkedIn* is probably the most useful for job hunting because of its employment- and recommendation-focused profiles. Through *LinkedIn*, individuals can search for jobs, make personal "inside" connections in relation to job opportunities, promote their personal qualifications for jobs, and form relationships that are critical for their career success.

U.S. EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Labor Force Data (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jun-08
Civilian Labor Force	154,731,000	155,081,000	154,926,000	154,400,000
Employed	141,007,000	140,570,000	140,196,000	145,738,000
Unemployed	13,724,000	14,511,000	14,729,000	8,662,000
Unemployment Rate	8.9%	9.4%	9.5%	5.6%

Historical Labor Force Series

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Civilian Labor Force	147,401,000	149,320,000	151,428,000	153,124,000	154,287,000
Employed	139,252,000	141,730,000	144,427,000	146,047,000	145,362,000
Unemployed	8,149,000	7,591,000	7,001,000	7,078,000	8,924,000
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%

Consumer Price Indexes (All Items)*

	US City Average	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08	% Chg June 2008 to June 2009
CPI-U	1967 = 100	646.121	640.616	655.474	-1.4%
	1982-84 = 100	215.693	213.856	218.815	
CPI-W	1967 = 100	628.422	621.875	641.082	-2.0%
	1982-84 = 100	210.972	208.774	215.223	

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 CIP for All urban Consumers.



IOWA EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

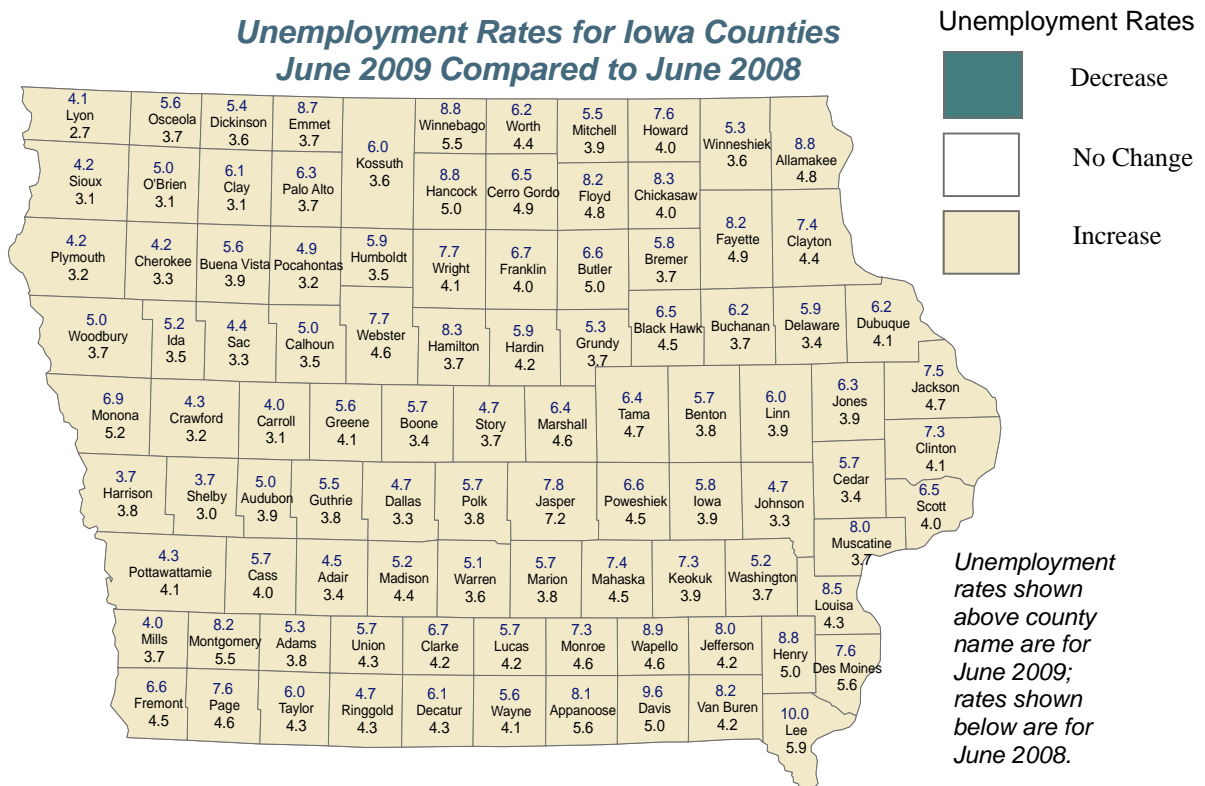
Unemployment Rates for Iowa and Neighboring States June 2009

State	Rank in Nation	Rate
South Dakota	2	5.0%
Nebraska	2	5.0%
IOWA	5	6.2%
Minnesota	19	8.4%
Wisconsin	23	9.0%
Missouri	26	9.3%
Illinois	28	10.3%

Statewide and Local Labor Force Data

State of Iowa	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jun-08
Labor Force	1,677,500	1,682,100	1,685,000	1,663,400
Unemployed	72,300	76,400	70,800	63,300
Percent Unemployed	4.3%	4.5%	4.2%	3.8%
Employed	1,605,200	1,605,700	1,614,300	1,600,100

Unemployment Rates for Iowa Counties June 2009 Compared to June 2008



Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

LOCAL LABOR FORCE DATA

Metropolitan Statistical Area Data - June 2009

MSA		Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
	Ames	47,800	45,500	2,400	4.9
	Cedar Rapids	148,400	139,500	8,900	6.0
	Des Moines-West Des Moines	319,700	301,700	18,000	5.6
	Dubuque	52,000	48,600	3,400	6.4
	Iowa City	90,300	86,000	4,300	4.7
	Sioux City	79,400	75,100	4,300	5.4
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls	93,100	87,900	5,300	5.6
	*Davenport-Moline-Rock Island	211,400	195,500	16,000	7.5
**Omaha-Council Bluffs	457,100	432,400	24,700	5.4	

* Prepared by Illinois Department of Employment Security

** Prepared by Nebraska Workforce Development, Department of Labor

Micropolitan Statistical Area Data - June 2009

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Boone, IA	15,910	14,960	940	5.9
Burlington, IA-IL	24,650	22,770	1,880	7.6
Clinton, IA	28,090	25,890	2,200	7.8
Fort Dodge, IA	19,970	18,470	1,500	7.5
Ft. Madison-Keokuk, IA	21,270	19,110	2,160	10.2
Marshalltown, IA	20,830	19,440	1,390	6.7
Mason City, IA	30,300	28,270	2,020	6.7
Muscatine, IA	30,520	28,000	2,520	8.3
Newton, IA	17,960	16,530	1,430	7.9
Oskaloosa, IA	12,040	11,130	910	7.5
Ottumwa, IA	19,260	17,690	1,560	8.1
Pella, IA	17,430	16,370	1,060	6.1
Spencer, IA	10,760	10,090	670	6.2
Spirit Lake, IA	10,640	10,070	570	5.4
Storm Lake, IA	11,010	10,400	610	5.6

IOWA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Statewide Nonfarm Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	2nd QTR 09 Avg	2nd QTR 08 Avg	OTY Change
Total Nonfarm	1,487,800	1,483,400	1,480,400	1,483,900	1,525,000	-41,100
Natural Resources & Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	0
Construction	66,500	66,900	65,600	66,300	73,200	-6,900
Manufacturing	206,900	202,300	201,000	203,400	229,100	-25,700
Trade and Transportation	312,700	312,600	312,300	312,500	309,000	3,500
Information	32,600	32,600	32,500	32,600	33,700	-1,100
Financial Activities	102,000	102,700	102,700	102,500	102,900	-400
Professional and Business Services	112,600	113,300	111,600	112,500	123,000	-10,500
Education and Health Services	210,100	209,600	209,700	209,800	205,900	3,900
Leisure and Hospitality	132,300	132,000	133,600	132,600	135,800	-3,200
Other Services	56,400	56,000	55,900	56,100	57,700	-1,600
Government	253,500	253,200	253,300	253,300	252,700	600

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

What's New In Iowa?

Durable goods factories fueled a loss of 25,700 in manufacturing compared to the same period last year.

Total nonfarm employment pared 19,200 compared to the first quarter as layoffs continued.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

- Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in Iowa averaged 1,483,900 during second quarter 2009; 41,100 less than in second quarter 2008. The service sectors shed 8,500 jobs, while the goods-producing sectors were down 32,600 jobs.
- Fueled by health service gains, the education and health services super sector posted the largest increase compared to last year, a gain of 3,900 jobs. Trade and transportation was second with an increase of 3,500.
- Professional and business services has shed 10,500 compared to last year, the most of any service sector. The majority of these losses were related to temporary help.
- The year-over-year loss increased from 23,500 for first quarter to 41,100 for second quarter, as several industries continued to shed employment.

AMES MSA

Ames MSA Nonfarm Employment (Story County)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	2nd QTR 09 Avg	2nd QTR 08 Avg	OTY Change
Total Nonfarm	49,400	48,300	45,900	47,900	48,000	-100
Total Private	28,800	28,300	28,300	28,500	28,900	-400
Goods Producing	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,600	6,900	-300
Service-Providing	42,900	41,700	39,200	41,300	41,000	300
Private Service Providing	22,300	21,700	21,600	21,900	22,000	-100
Government	20,600	20,000	17,600	19,400	19,000	400
Federal Government	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	0
State Government	14,700	13,900	11,500	13,400	13,200	200
Local Government	4,800	5,000	5,000	4,900	4,700	200

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

What's New In The Ames MSA?

- Total nonfarm employment in Ames was down 100 jobs compared to last year. By contrast, the Ames MSA was up 600 in the first quarter.
- Weak summer hiring in construction fueled a drop of 300 jobs in the goods-producing sector compared to one year ago.
- Hiring in the public sectors helped moderate private industry losses. Both state and local government added 200 compared to the second quarter of 2008. The majority of those hired were in education.

**Total nonfarm
employment
dropped 100
compared to one
year ago due to
losses in
construction and
manufacturing.**

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

CEDAR RAPIDS MSA

Cedar Rapids MSA Nonfarm Employment (Benton, Jones, and Linn Counties)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	2nd QTR 09 Avg	2nd QTR 08 Avg	OTY Change
Total Nonfarm	138,400	138,900	139,400	138,900	140,800	-1,900
Total Private	121,400	121,800	122,500	121,900	124,200	-2,300
Goods Producing	29,900	30,200	30,500	30,200	30,900	-700
Service-Providing	108,500	108,700	108,900	108,700	109,900	-1,200
Private Service Providing	91,500	91,600	92,000	91,700	93,300	-1,600
Manufacturing	21,700	21,600	21,700	21,700	22,500	-800
Trade, Transportation	30,000	30,100	30,400	30,200	30,000	200
Information	5,300	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,400	-200
Financial Activities	10,500	10,500	10,600	10,500	10,500	0
Professional and Business Services	12,400	12,500	12,400	12,400	12,900	-500
Educational and Health Services	17,600	17,400	17,300	17,400	18,000	-600
Leisure and Hospitality	10,700	10,900	11,000	10,900	11,300	-400
Government	17,000	17,100	16,900	17,000	16,600	400

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

What's New In The Cedar Rapids MSA?

- Total nonfarm employment in the Cedar Rapids MSA was down 1,900 jobs from 2008, largely due to a decrease in manufacturing.
- Manufacturing employment decreased by 800 over the year. The loss was primarily due to durable goods factories scaling back employment.
- Education and health services led all service sectors with a 600 decline compared to 2008. However, the sector showed some improvement, as it was down 800 year-over-year in the first quarter.
- Professional and business services lost employment from the same period one year ago for the third consecutive quarter; this time by 500.

**Manufacturing
incurred the largest
job loss compared
to one year ago.**

**Local government
accounted for most
of the over-the-year
gains in
government.**

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

DES MOINES-WEST DES MOINES

Des Moines-West Des Moines MSA Nonfarm Employment (Dallas, Guthrie, Madison, Polk, and Warren Counties)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	2nd QTR 09 Avg	2nd QTR 08 Avg	OTY Change
Total Nonfarm	320,300	323,500	325,800	323,200	327,900	-4,700
Total Private	277,400	280,400	282,900	280,200	285,200	-5,000
Goods Producing	33,800	34,800	35,200	34,600	36,800	-2,200
Service-Providing	286,500	288,700	290,600	288,600	291,100	-2,500
Private Service Providing	243,600	245,600	247,700	245,600	248,400	-2,800
Manufacturing	18,700	18,600	18,700	18,700	19,700	-1,000
Trade, Transportation	64,200	64,900	65,300	64,800	65,100	-300
Information	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,700	-400
Financial Activities	50,900	51,000	51,500	51,100	51,600	-500
Professional and Business Services	36,800	36,800	37,300	37,000	38,200	-1,200
Educational and Health Services	40,800	40,700	40,400	40,600	40,100	500
Leisure and Hospitality	28,800	30,000	31,000	29,900	30,800	-900
Government	42,900	43,100	42,900	43,000	42,700	300

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

Education and health services posted the only private service sector gain, up 500 jobs.

Nonfarm employment for the metro area reached an all-time high during second quarter 2008.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

What's New In The Des Moines-West Des Moines MSA?

- The Des Moines-West Des Moines MSA has shed more jobs in the service sectors than in the construction and manufacturing sectors.
- Professional and business services decreased by 1,200 compared to last year. Temporary help made up a large component of the jobs lost, and are typically the first to be dropped from payrolls.
- The financial sector decreased by 500 for the year, but remained unchanged at 51,100; the same level that was reported for the first quarter.
- Leisure and hospitality decreased by 900 from one year ago, as consumers cut back on spending for leisure activities.
- Manufacturing pared 1,000 jobs compared to last year. A major share of the declines were in durable goods production.

DUBUQUE MSA

Dubuque MSA Nonfarm Employment (Dubuque County)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	2nd QTR 09 Avg	2nd QTR 08 Avg	OTY Change
Total Nonfarm	53,900	54,100	54,400	54,100	56,100	-2,000
Total Private	49,200	49,300	49,500	49,300	51,300	-2,000
Goods Producing	10,200	10,300	10,400	10,300	11,600	-1,300
Service-Providing	43,700	43,800	44,000	43,800	44,500	-700
Private Service Providing	39,000	39,000	39,100	39,000	39,700	-700
Trade, Transportation	11,900	11,900	12,000	11,900	11,900	0
Retail Trade	7,000	7,100	7,200	7,100	7,100	0
Government	4,700	4,800	4,900	4,800	4,800	0
Federal Government	300	300	300	300	300	0
State Government	300	300	300	300	300	0
Local Government	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,200	4,200	0

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

What's New In The Dubuque MSA?

- Total nonfarm averaged 54,100 for the quarter, 2,000 below the average for second quarter 2008. Employment in the area has been trending down since reaching a peak in January 2008.
- Most of the area's job losses have resulted from a slowdown in manufacturing, which was reflected in the over-the-year drop of 1,300 in the goods producing sector.
- Private service providing declined 700 from last year, as seasonal hiring failed to reach previous levels.

**Total nonfarm
employment has
been declining since
reaching a peak in
January 2008.**

**Nonfarm
employment
dropped 3.7 percent
between May 2008
and June 2009.**

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

IOWA CITY MSA

Iowa City MSA Nonfarm Employment (Johnson and Washington Counties)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	2nd QTR 09 Avg	2nd QTR 08 Avg	OTY Change
Total Nonfarm	91,000	91,100	88,800	90,300	92,200	-1,900
Total Private	56,600	56,800	56,500	56,600	58,700	-2,100
Goods Producing	9,900	9,900	10,100	10,000	10,300	-300
Service-Providing	81,100	81,200	78,700	80,300	81,900	-1,600
Private Service Providing	46,700	46,900	46,400	46,700	48,400	-1,700
Trade, Transportation	16,000	16,100	16,100	16,100	16,200	-100
Retail trade	9,600	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,800	-100
Professional and Business Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	5,300	-500
Leisure and Hospitality	9,000	9,100	9,100	9,100	9,200	-100
Government	34,400	34,300	32,300	33,700	33,500	200
Federal Government	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,600	1,500	100
State Government	26,700	26,500	24,400	25,900	25,700	200
Local Government	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,300	-100

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

**Total nonfarm
employment
decreased by 1,900
over the year mostly
due to job cuts in
the private service
sector.**

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

What's New In The Iowa City MSA?

- Total nonfarm employment pared 1,900 compared to last year. This is the second consecutive quarterly drop for the MSA, which shed 100 in the first quarter.
- Professional and business services has decreased employment by 500 since second quarter 2008. This marks the third consecutive quarter of over-the-year losses.
- Government has gained 200 jobs compared to second quarter one year ago. The majority of the gain occurred in state government. Small losses were reflected in leisure and hospitality and in trade and transportation, each paring 100.

SIoux CITY MSA

Sioux City MSA Nonfarm Employment (Woodbury County IA, Dakota and Dixon Counties, NE, and Union County, SD)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	2nd QTR 09 Avg	2nd QTR 08 Avg	OTY Change
Total Nonfarm	75,000	75,700	76,100	75,600	77,100	-1,500
Total Private	65,500	66,000	66,400	66,000	67,400	-1,400
Goods Producing	15,900	16,000	16,100	16,000	17,200	-1,200
Service-Providing	59,100	59,700	60,000	59,600	59,900	-300
Private Service Providing	49,600	50,000	50,300	50,000	50,200	-200
Manufacturing	12,400	12,300	12,200	12,300	13,600	-1,300
Non-Durable Goods	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,800	-100
Trade, Transportation	15,600	15,800	16,100	15,800	15,900	-100
Retail Trade	9,000	9,100	9,200	9,100	8,900	200
Professional and Business Services	8,300	8,400	8,300	8,300	8,600	-300
Leisure and Hospitality	6,900	7,100	7,100	7,000	7,500	-500
Government	9,500	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,600	0
Federal Government	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
State Government	600	600	700	600	700	-100
Local Government	7,900	8,100	8,000	8,000	7,900	100
Local Government Education	4,800	4,800	4,600	4,700	4,800	-100

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

What's New In The Sioux City IA-NE-SD MSA?

- Total nonfarm employment in the Sioux City MSA declined by 1,500 jobs or two percent from second quarter 2008.
- Manufacturing posted the largest job loss, down 1,300 since last year, due to weakness in the durable goods sector. Jobs losses have accelerated over the last two quarters.
- Leisure and hospitality and professional and business services also lost employment, down 500 and 300 respectively. These sectors have been affected by weak consumer spending.
- Minor gains were achieved in retail trade and local government.

**Manufacturing
posted the largest
employment loss
from second quarter
2008, down 1,300.**

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

WATERLOO-CEDAR FALLS MSA

Waterloo-Cedar Falls MSA Nonfarm Employment (Black Hawk, Bremer, and Grundy Counties)

	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	2nd QTR 09 Avg	2nd QTR 08 Avg	OTY Change
Total Nonfarm	88,600	89,200	87,400	88,400	90,600	-2,200
Total Private	73,400	74,000	74,200	73,900	75,900	-2,000
Goods Producing	19,200	19,500	19,600	19,400	21,300	-1,900
Service-Providing	69,400	69,700	67,800	69,000	69,400	-400
Private Service Providing	54,200	54,500	54,600	54,400	54,700	-300
Manufacturing	15,700	15,500	15,500	15,600	17,300	-1,700
Trade, Transportation	16,700	16,700	16,800	16,700	16,400	300
Financial Activities	4,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
Professional and Business Services	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,600	7,000	-400
Educational and Health Services	13,400	13,300	13,300	13,300	13,400	-100
Leisure and Hospitality	7,900	8,100	8,100	8,000	8,300	-300
Government	15,200	15,200	13,200	14,500	14,700	-200

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

Layoffs in durable goods factories accounted for most of the 1,700 job loss in manufacturing.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

What's New In The Waterloo/Cedar Falls MSA?

- Durable goods manufacturing accounted for 1,300 of the 1,700 jobs lost in the manufacturing sector since second quarter 2008.
- Trade, transportation and warehousing posted the only sector gain compared to last year, up 300. The year-over-year increase was due entirely to an unexpected gain in retail trade.
- Educational and health services has edged down by 100 since second quarter 2008, which represented the first annual decline for the sector in over 20 years.
- Weak summer hiring was reflected in both leisure and hospitality and professional and business services. These sectors posted drops of 400 and 300, respectively, compared to last spring.

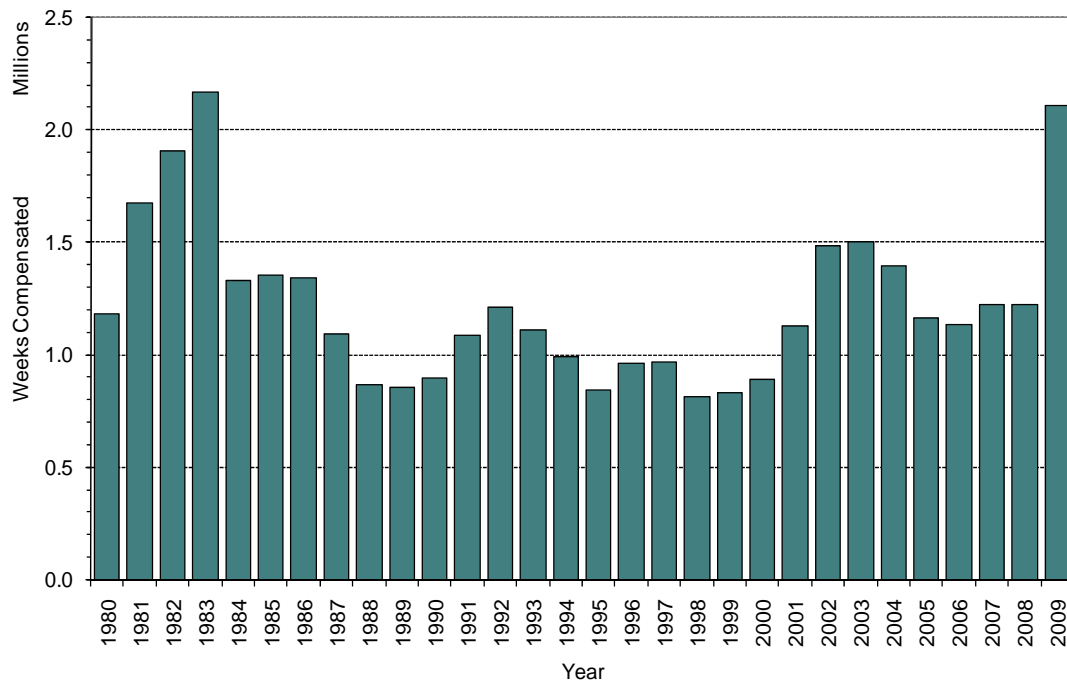
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment Insurance Financial Activity

Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI)				
Item	Quarter Ending:		Twelve Months Ending:	
	June 2009	June 2008	June 2009	June 2008
Benefits Paid (\$)	209,028,282	87,569,293	633,987,994	349,743,053
Weeks Compensated	681,320	305,984	2,107,877	1,224,141
First Payments	33,854	20,410	159,646	99,066
Final Payments	16,330	6,623	40,365	22,322
Average Benefit per First Payment (\$)	-----	-----	3,971.21	3,530.40
Average Weekly Benefit (\$)	306.80	286.19	300.77	285.70
Average Duration	-----	-----	13.2	12.4
Exhaustion Rate	-----	-----	32.0%	24.4%

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development. ETA-5159.

Unemployment Insurance Weeks Compensated State Regular UI Programs - Fiscal Year Ending June



Source: ETA-5159, 14-302

Source: Labor Market and Workforce Information Division, Iowa Workforce Development.

QUARTERLY INDUSTRY REVIEW

Central Iowa

Albia - As reported by the *Ottumwa Courier*—An Albia business abruptly closed its doors, leaving employees and community members wondering why. DeLong Sportswear, which manufactures award jackets and other sportswear items in Albia, closed without much notice. About 40 people lost their jobs. Marsha Leffier, former assistant manager at the Albia DeLong plant, said the closing was a surprise to everyone.

Ames - As reported by the *Daily Times Herald*—An Ames company has announced it will lay off 145 workers because of decreased orders. Sauer-Danfoss said in a news release that it will cut the positions from three locations in Ames. The company makes hydraulic, electrical and electronic system components. The cuts bring to 450 the number of positions eliminated since the company employed 1,150 workers in 2008. Human Resources Director, Matt Bendler, says the company decided to make the cuts because of a continued decline in customer orders.

Ankeny - As reported by the *Des Moines Register*—Layoffs at Deere & Company grew as its Ankeny factory announced plans to cut 160 of its 1,400 employees, effective April 27, 2009. The company said the Ankeny layoff is due to reduced market demand for products, such as tillage, planting, spraying and cotton harvesting equipment. The layoff is the first at Ankeny since a 10-week shutdown in August 2001. The plant had 700 employees at that time, about half the workforce of today.

Clive - As reported by the *Messenger*—An Iowa-based company that has been building town houses in Omaha has cut back to one employee, the owner, while he works with his lenders on new financing. Triton homes owner, Joel Goodman, says slow sales have forced him to stop work at two subdivisions and delay plans for a third development. Goodman, who is based in Des Moines, hopes to clear up liens against his company and pay other overdue bills soon so he can resume work.

Des Moines - As reported by the *Daily Nonpareil*—A layoff by Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co. is affecting Iowa. Officials say 16 information technology workers in Des Moines are included in the company's decision to cut 480 jobs across the country. Nationwide spokesman, Eric Hardgrove, said the layoffs became effective on April 3, 2009.

Ft. Dodge - As reported by the *Des Moines Register*—Less than a month after assuring workers that none would be laid off, London-based agriprocessor, Tate & Lyle, has announced it will cut more than half of its workforce at its ethanol production plant west of Ft. Dodge. Spokesman, Chris Olsen, said 56 out of 90 workers were laid off April 2, 2009. Twenty of the remaining workers will be retained to preserve equipment, and prepare the plant for a possible restart. The rest of the remaining workers will be transferred within the company. Olsen said unfavorable market conditions for ethanol - of which Tate & Lyle planned to produce 100 million gallons this year - forced the company to idle the plant. Olsen said Tate & Lyle will resume production if conditions improve.

Garner - As reported by the *Des Moines Register*—Nortech Systems Inc., says it will close an electronics manufacturing facility in Garner by early August and shift its operations to a plant in Merrifield, Minn., to cut expenses. The Wayzata, Minn., company said Friday it would eliminate all of the plant's 57 hourly and salaried positions. A spokesman said about six employees will be offered transfers to other Nortech facilities. Nortech Systems purchased the Garner plant from Suntron Corp. for an undisclosed amount in February 2007.

Hampton - As reported by the *Creston News Advertiser*—Winnebago Industries, Inc., has announced that it will close a fiberglass factory in Hampton because of lower demand for its motor homes, and that it will continue to evaluate its production capacity. The factory makes fiberglass components for the company's motor homes. The closure will result in the loss of 40 salaried and hourly jobs.

Source: The Quarterly Industry Review is a compendium of excerpts from public announcements, newspapers and periodicals. Iowa Workforce Development does not verify the accuracy of the excerpted information.

QUARTERLY INDUSTRY REVIEW

Central Iowa (continued)

Mason City - As reported by the *Des Moines Register*—A Mason City cement company has reduced hours for most of its employees to avoid layoffs. The workweek for about 100 employees of Lehigh Cement Co. was cut to 32 hours. Company officials said the reduction reflected a decreased national demand for cement and building products.

Ottumwa - As reported by the *Des Moines Register*—Deere & Company will temporarily lay off almost 700 of the 980 employees at its Ottumwa Works factory, citing the need to align production with market demand. John Deere Ottumwa Works makes pasture and hay harvesting equipment for livestock producers who have responded to poor beef market conditions by cutting back on their pastures in favor of more row crop production. The Moline, Ill., company will lay off 494 workers indefinitely starting June 29, 2009. Another 195 workers will face periodic inventory adjustment layoffs throughout the next several months. Deere is Iowa's largest manufacturing employer, with about 12,000 workers, including those temporarily laid off. This year the company has laid off about 900 employees in Iowa, including 140 production workers in Ottumwa.



Webster City - As reported by the *Messenger*—About 150 Electrolux employees will lose their jobs, as the company shifts some of its washer and dryer production to Mexico.

Eastern Iowa

Bettendorf - As reported by the *Tribune*—A spokesman for Alcoa Inc., said the second round of layoffs so far this year at its Davenport Works may cost another 250 to 275 hourly workers their jobs. Alcoa spokesman, John Riches, said the workforce reduction was caused by a drop in business volume that began late last year and continued through the first quarter of 2009. Riches said the exact number of employees to be cut will be announced at the end of talks with leaders of the steel workers and electrical unions. So far, 42 salaried and 125 hourly workers have been laid off at the plant since January. Riches said another 72 hourly employees voluntarily quit the company.

Cedar Falls - As reported by the *Clinton Herald*—University of Northern Iowa officials said they plan to trim 100 jobs in the coming year. President Benjamin Allen says layoffs are possible, but he hopes to avoid them with attrition, a hiring freeze that's already in place and federal stimulus money. About 50 positions are vacant as a result of the hiring freeze.

QUARTERLY INDUSTRY REVIEW

Eastern Iowa (continued)

Cedar Rapids - As reported by the Des Moines Register—Aegon U.S. is moving 125 positions from Louisville, Ky., to its Cedar Rapids offices. It is also moving 125 positions, which handle certain life insurance administrative functions, to Cedar Rapids in the next several months. Aegon U.S. has more than 600 employees in Louisville dispersed among several operating divisions.

Cedar Rapids - As reported by the Des Moines Register—Midland Forge is closing its Cedar Rapids plant, and moving the operations to Tennessee, according to a labor official. Midland Forge, which employs approximately 100 people in Cedar Rapids, is negotiating severance terms with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. Columbus McKinnon Corp., Midland Forge's parent company, wants to move operations from Cedar Rapids to Chattanooga, Tenn., where its Dixie Industries unit operates. No closing date has been established for the plant.

Cedar Rapids - As reported by DesMoinesRegister.com—Retailer Nordstrom Inc., is laying off 62 workers at its customer center in Cedar Rapids. The Seattle company cited soft market conditions and a recent \$50 million upgrade of the distribution center in Cedar Rapids as reasons for the layoff. The expansion of the Nordstrom Direct facility a year ago was aimed at improving efficiency in anticipation of increasing business, but the market has not generated the demand, a spokeswoman said. Nordstrom is also laying off 10 employees at its Seattle contact center. The spokeswoman said the layoffs totaled about 10 percent of the work force at the two locations.

Cedar Rapids - Mickey Chrysler Dodge in Cedar Rapids, stuck on Chrysler's closing list without explanation, is planning to close. The dealership learned on May 14, 2009, that it was one of about 789 dealer franchises canceled by Chrysler in its Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding. "Initially, it was a shock," said co-owner and General Manager, Robert Olson. "We really didn't expect it to happen." Olson said Chrysler never explained to the dealership why it decided to cancel its franchise. Chrysler's announcement created a rush of service appointments for Mickey Chrysler Dodge, so many that it quickly booked up its remaining service appointments, and started referring requests to other dealers. The dealership has since begun a liquidation sale. Olson said Mickey Chrysler Dodge is part of a group filing a motion seeking to delay the termination of dealer franchises and Chrysler's asset sale in U.S. Bankruptcy Court. As a result, he said the dealer will keep a "skeleton crew" operating at least until the outcome is known. The dealership has been in business for 33 years, and currently has 43 full-time and six part-time employees.

Ft. Madison - As reported by the Times-Republican—Detroit Tool Metal Products says it's closing its plant in Fort Madison, and consolidating operations at one central facility at its headquarters in Lebanon, Mo. The company, in a statement, says the Iowa plant would close by the end of the year in an effort to cut costs and become more competitive. Spokesman, Art Fiacco, says the plant has 130 workers.

Grinnell - As reported by the Poweshiek County CR Chronicle Republican—The City of Grinnell was surprised to hear the rumors of DeLong closing its doors, but perhaps those most shocked by the news were DeLong workers themselves. According to DeLong Executive Director, Sharp Lannom, administrators made the announcement at the end of the workday Monday, April 20, 2009, that DeLong would close all locations including plants in Albia and Ottumwa. DeLong has struggled for several years with its finances, said Lannom. Several years ago the company witnessed a sharp decline in profits. Lannom cited the bad business economy as a primary factor in the company's closure.

Grundy Center - As reported by the Grundy Register—Grundy Center's NCM, a manufacturer of air filtration for automobiles, will close within 13 to 14 weeks, according to Jerry Bakker, NCM President. Bakker made the announcement to NCM's 86 employees. Bakker said their business year-to-date has been down over 50 percent.

Eastern Iowa (continued)

Iowa City - As reported by the *Des Moines Register*—The University of Iowa Hospitals said Tuesday it will cut its work force through layoffs, retirements and attrition. The hospital, a 680-bed facility with an annual budget of about \$860 million, has already trimmed its expenses by \$23 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, officials said. "It has not been enough," said Jean Robillard, vice president for medical affairs. "The hospital must cut \$45 million by June 30, 2010, in order, to have a 1 percent profit margin," Robillard said. Reducing the 6,600-person work force will be part of the \$45 million cut, but hospital officials would not say how many positions will be eliminated or how much will be saved. "We are still in discussions with the Board of Regents about the number of positions," Robillard said.

Muscatine - As reported by the *Muscatine Journal*—HNI Corp. officials said the economy's dragging effects on office furniture sales forced another round of layoffs in Muscatine. "We're not releasing the numbers," said Gary Carlson, HNI's vice president of member and community relations. "They're across the organization." Carlson said employees had been working shorter weeks to prevent additional layoffs, but "there's a certain point where you have to make a more permanent adjustment."

Muscatine - As reported by the *Quad-City Times*—All-Steel, a Muscatine-based office furniture manufacturer, laid off an undisclosed number of employees earlier this week. Layoffs, sparked by a sluggish economy, affect both salaried and hourly positions in the manufacturing operation, Gary Carlson, vice president of member and company relations said.

Sumner - As reported by the *Des Moines Register*—Rockwell Automation Inc., says it will close its plant in Sumner in northeast Iowa by the end of 2010, affecting 163 workers. The Milwaukee-based company notified workers on Tuesday, saying the work will be moved to plants in Wisconsin and Mexico. Rockwell Automation also announced it would close its plant in Dublin, Ga., by July 2010, affecting 145 workers. Rockwell Automation makes devices and software used to automate machinery in the food and beverage, automotive, oil and gas, and other markets. Its plant in Sumner opened in 1995.

Waverly - As reported by the *Waterloo-Cedar Falls Courier*—Another round of layoffs is coming to Terex Cranes. Mayor Ike Ackerman confirmed reports that the crane manufacturer, which has had a presence in Waverly for more than 60 years, will put more than 100 people out of work. "We are going to have our economic development director work with them to see what we can do to help," Ackerman said. "But on an overall basis, the difficulties at Terex are caused by a national decline. There aren't a lot of cash customers out there, and it's difficult to get financing for purchases of expensive equipment." The company reportedly also scheduled temporary shutdowns from May 18th to June 19th, and from August 3rd to 7th. The company, which is based in Westport, Conn., eliminated a second shift and laid off 150 workers in Waverly at the end of January, and idled the plant between mid-March and mid-April. That closure affected the 288 full-time employees and 28 contract workers. The plant, which makes boom trucks, truck cranes and rough terrain cranes, had more than 350 employees before the first round of cuts. Many were members of United Auto Workers Local 411 in Waverly.

Contact Information

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