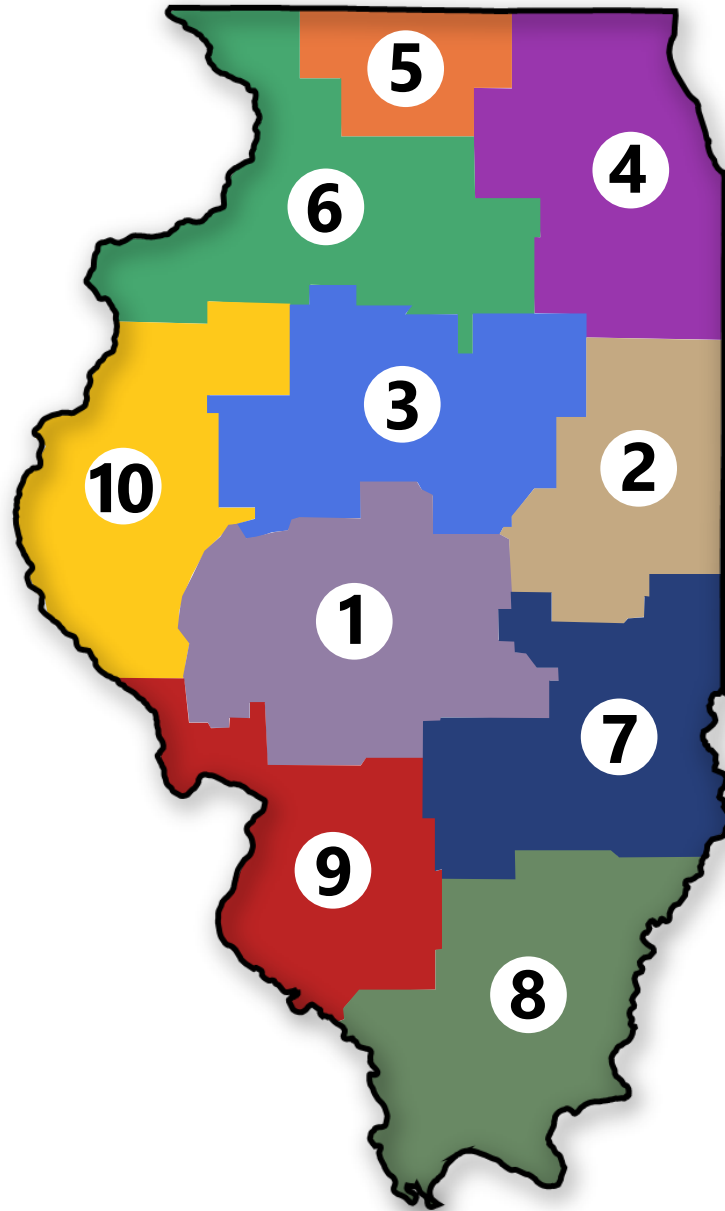


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Counties in this EDR:

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Macon • Macoupin • Menard • Montgomery
Morgan • Sangamon • Scott • Shelby

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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Central Economic Development Region 1

Labor Force Indicators for the Central Region: June 2021 to June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels declining in 2022 and 2023, though the over-the-year drop in 2023 was smaller than the prior year’s decline.
- Chart 2 reveals that the number of employed persons increased in June 2022 over the prior year yet decreased in 2023.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the Central Region to Illinois. Central Region unemployment rates were lower than Illinois in June 2021 and June 2022, but higher in June 2023.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

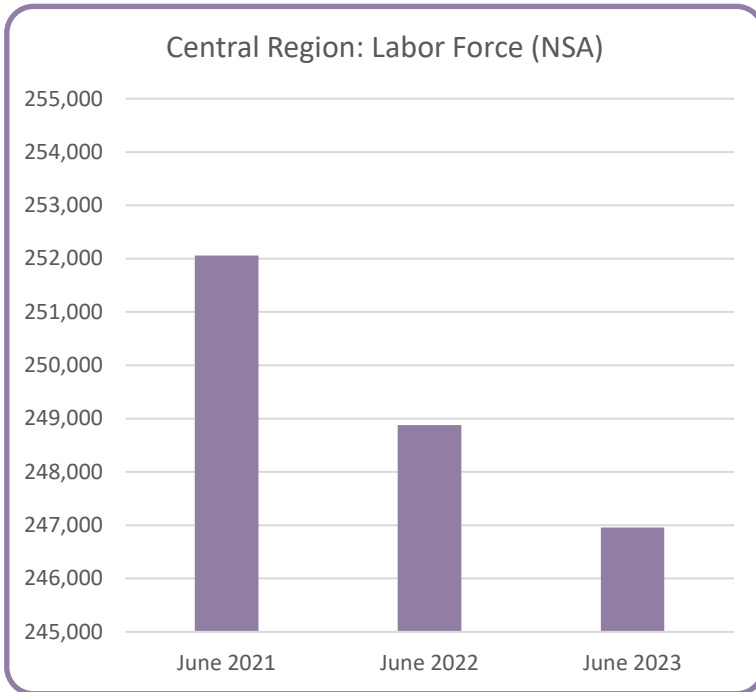


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

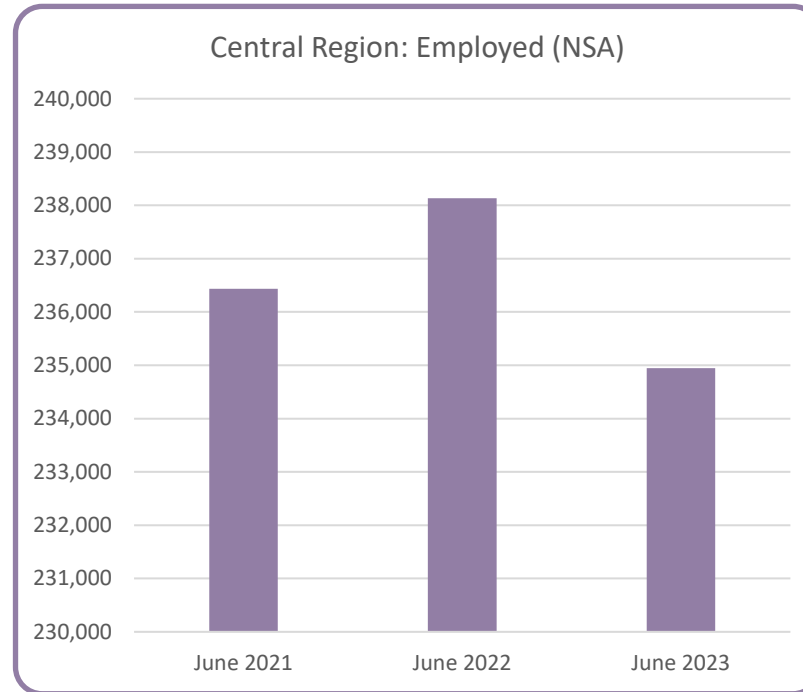
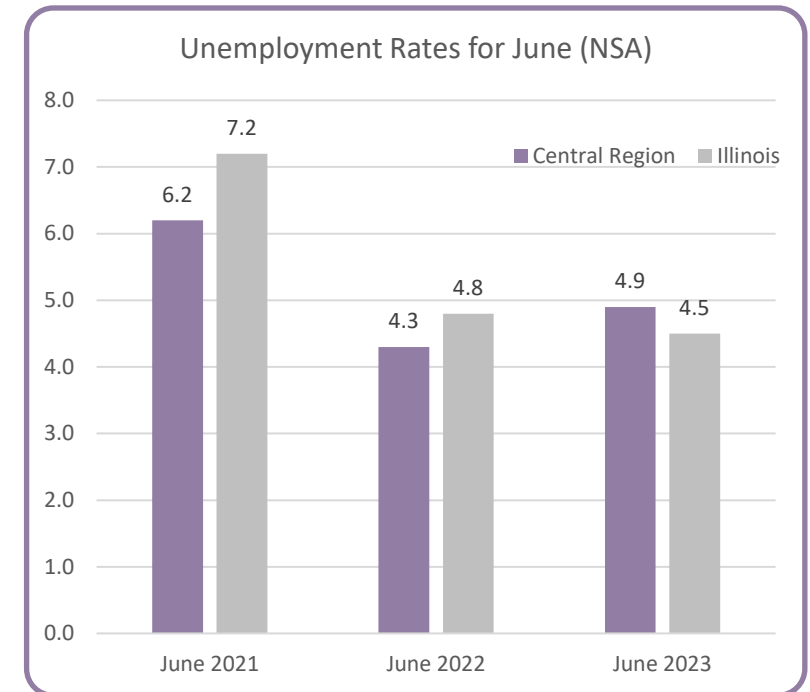


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates - Central Region & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

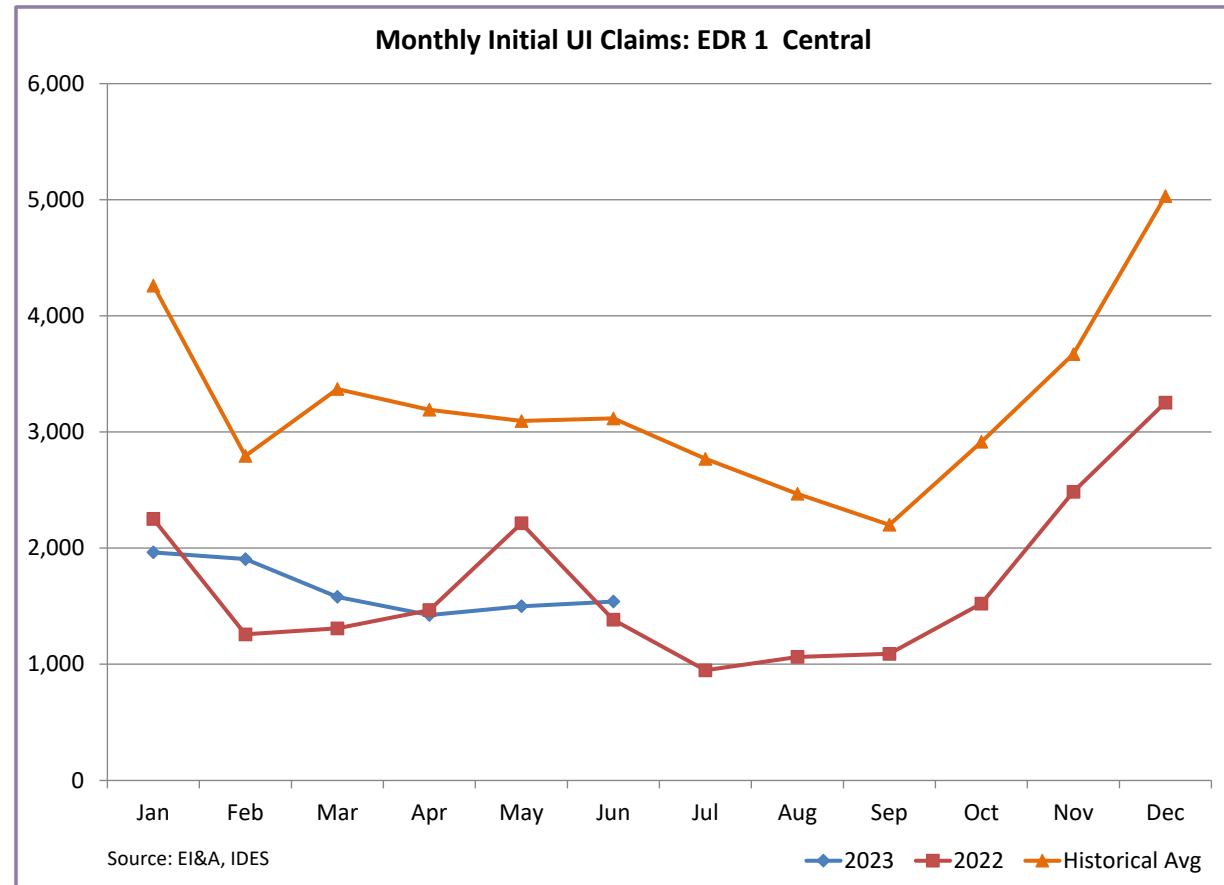
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 - 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI Claims)

Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (historical average in orange) for each month of the year.
- The red line depicts 2022 and the blue line depicts 2023.
- The level of UI initial claims in 2023 is very similar to the level for 2022 for the first half of the year although showing less variation from month to month.





Why Do Nonfarm Payrolls Matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Central Economic Development Region 1

Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) in this table provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 1: Central <i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region	Illinois
Total Nonfarm	215,472	220,277	223,129	10,657	4,805	2,852	100%	100%
Total Private	171,883	176,147	177,448	8,931	4,264	1,301	79.5%	86.9%
Goods Producing	33,447	34,947	35,332	392	1,500	385	15.8%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	10,071	10,808	11,327	443	737	519	5.1%	4.2%
Manufacturing	23,376	24,139	24,005	-51	763	-134	10.8%	9.2%
Durables	10,630	11,201	11,457	58	571	256	5.1%	5.3%
Nondurables	12,746	12,938	12,548	-109	192	-390	5.6%	3.9%
Service-Providing	182,025	185,330	187,797	10,265	3,305	2,467	84.2%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	40,627	40,861	41,158	1,444	234	297	18.4%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	8,122	8,139	8,281	83	17	142	3.7%	4.8%
Retail Trade	24,221	24,376	24,357	1,314	155	-19	10.9%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	8,284	8,346	8,520	47	62	174	3.8%	5.6%
Information	3,201	3,307	2,919	763	106	-388	1.3%	1.5%
Financial Activities	10,980	10,499	10,556	-73	-481	57	4.7%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	17,295	17,799	17,615	2,439	504	-184	7.9%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	35,959	36,716	36,643	-964	757	-73	16.4%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	19,920	21,250	21,972	4,480	1,330	722	9.8%	10.1%
Other Services	10,454	10,768	11,253	450	314	485	5.0%	4.1%
Government	43,589	44,130	45,681	1,726	541	1,551	20.5%	13.1%
Federal Government	2,702	2,676	2,670	-19	-26	-6	1.2%	1.3%
State Government	17,378	17,195	17,908	46	-183	713	8.0%	2.1%
Local Government	23,509	24,259	25,103	1,699	750	844	11.3%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June 2023, 223,129 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the Central Region. This reflects an 8.9% increase from the June 2020 lows.

Over-the-Year Change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. Strong growth exhibited in State and Local Government jobs where this region's industry share is higher than the statewide average.

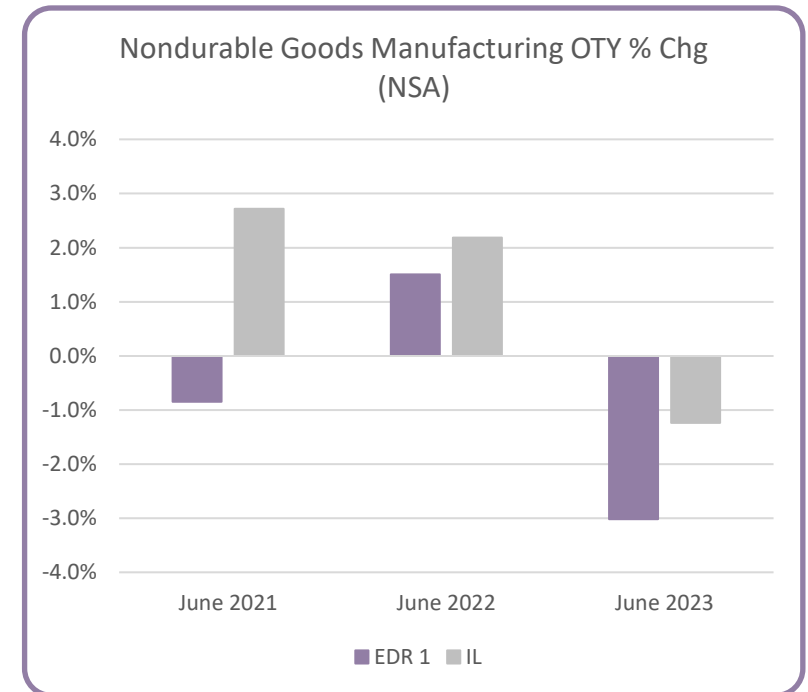
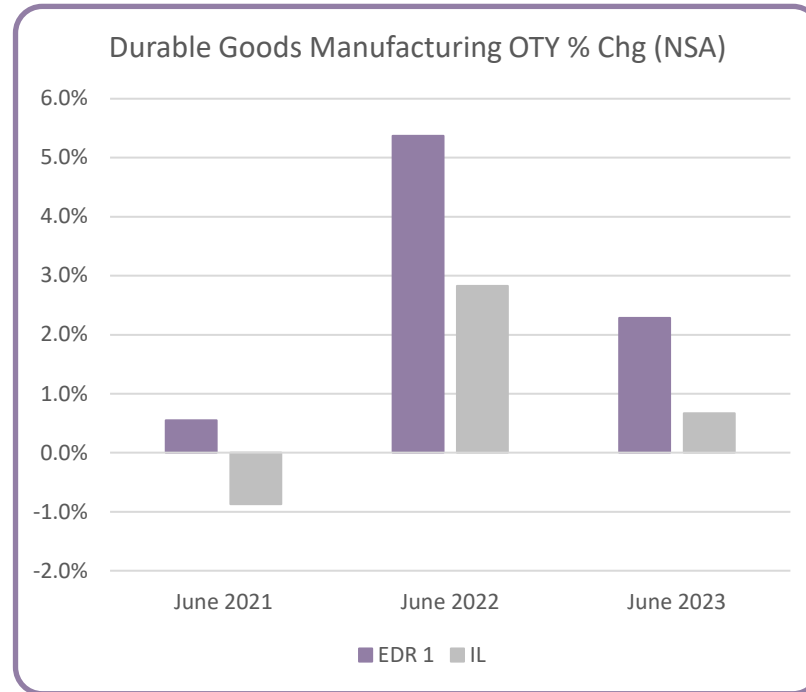
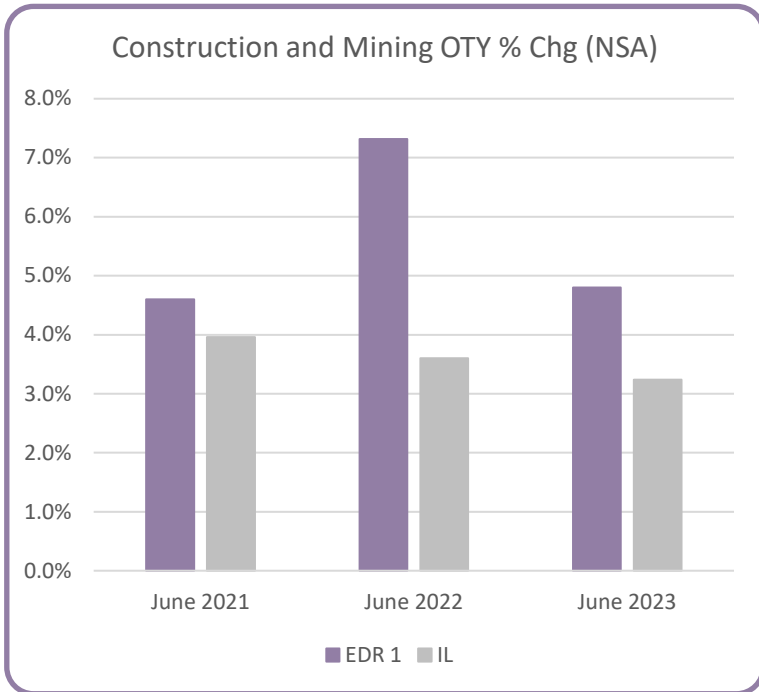
Industry Share:

Key industries in the Central Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For example, State Government accounts for 8.0% of this Region's payroll jobs, but only 2.1% of the state's payroll jobs.



Goods Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining jobs account for a greater share of nonfarm payrolls in the Central Region than the state. The region posted larger over-the-year gains than the state in construction and mining payrolls over the past three years. Payroll jobs in this sector sharply surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels.
- Manufacturing has always played an important role in the state and in the Central Region. Manufacturing jobs account for a larger share of nonfarm payroll jobs in this region than the state.
 - Durable Goods Manufacturing job growth was larger than the state over the past three years. June payrolls in this sector were near pre-recession levels.
 - Nondurable Goods Manufacturing over-the-year job growth was weaker than the state over the past three years and remained below pre-recession levels in June.

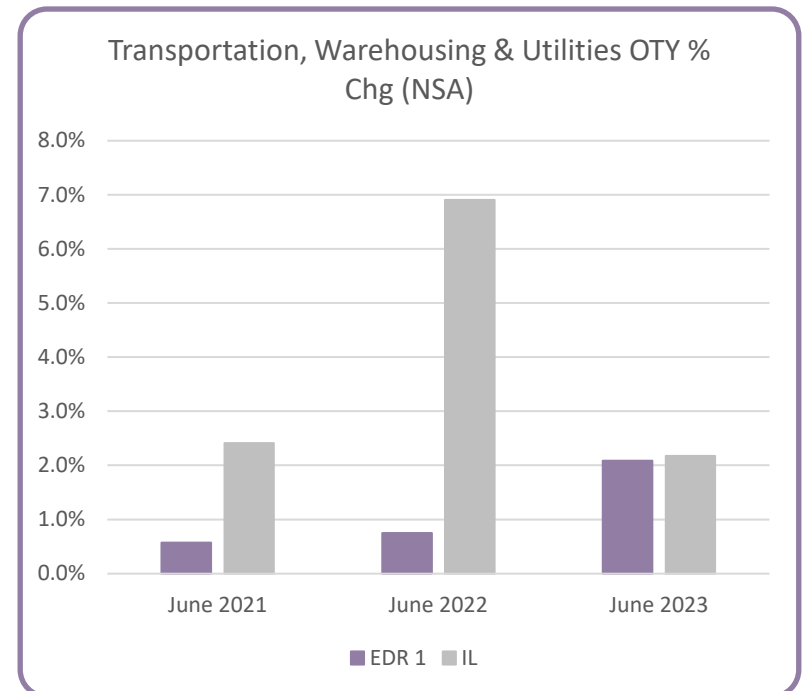
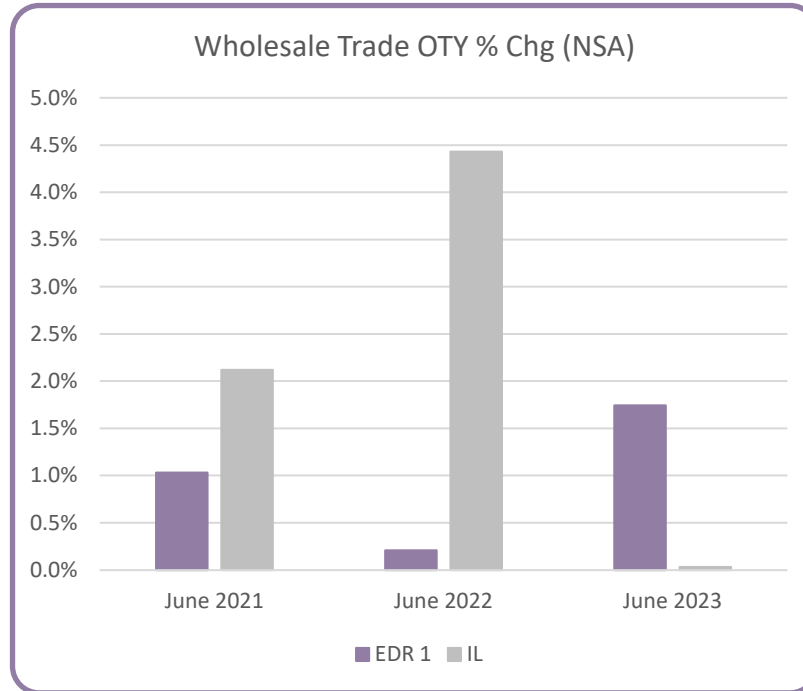
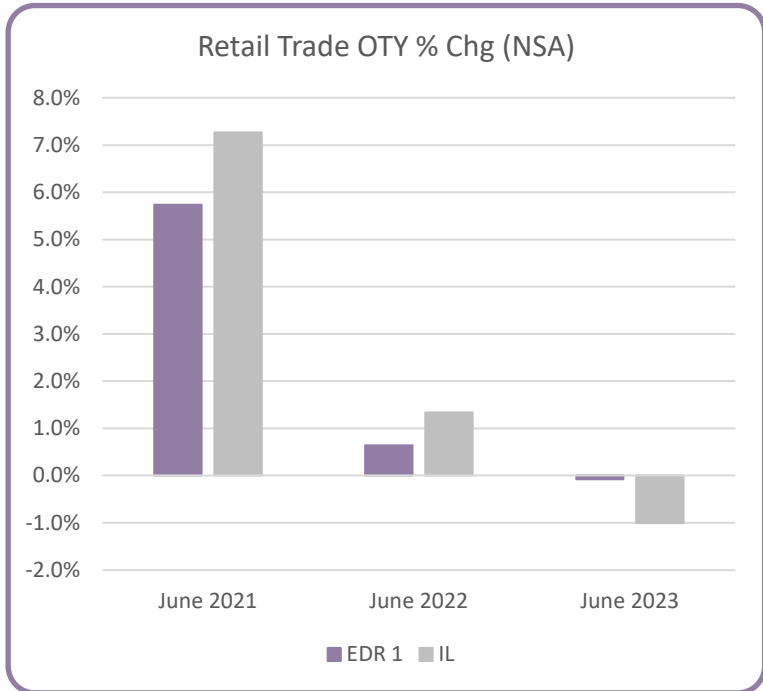


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail Trade payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state; payroll growth was slower over-the-year in this region relative to the state in 2021 and 2022 but posted a smaller decline in 2023 and were near pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.
- Wholesale Trade payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. This industry posted smaller over-the-year gains than did the state in June 2021 and 2022, but stronger than the state in 2023. This sector’s payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in June.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region compared with the state. Payrolls posted smaller over-the-year gains than the state in each of the past three years, although the 2023 gain was almost identical. Payrolls were close to pre-recession levels in June.

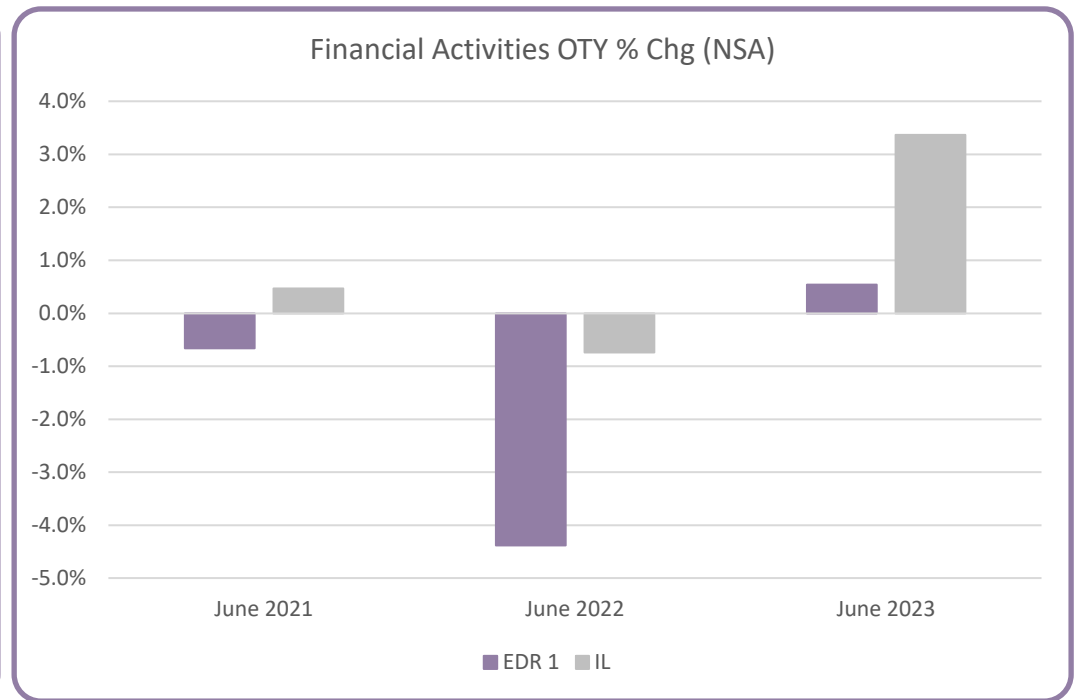
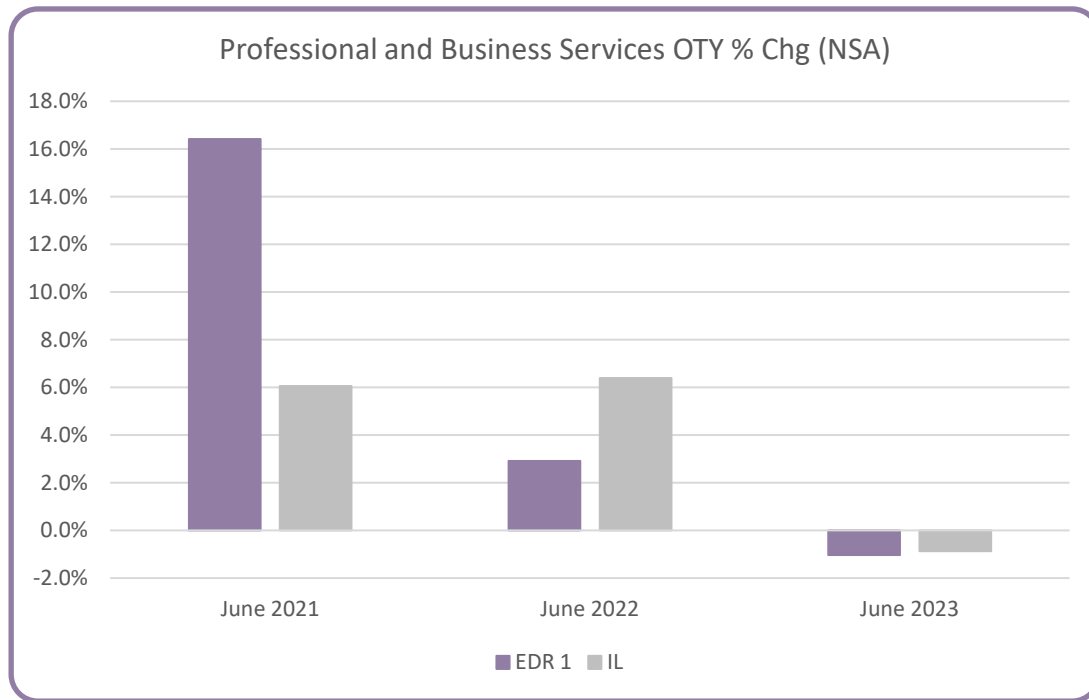


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. This sector posted larger over-the-year gains than the state in June 2021, but smaller growth in 2022 and 2023. Nonetheless, payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels.
- Financial Activities payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. This sector posted larger over-the-year declines than the state in June 2021 and 2022 and a smaller over-the-year gain in 2023. Payrolls in this sector remained well below pre-recession levels.



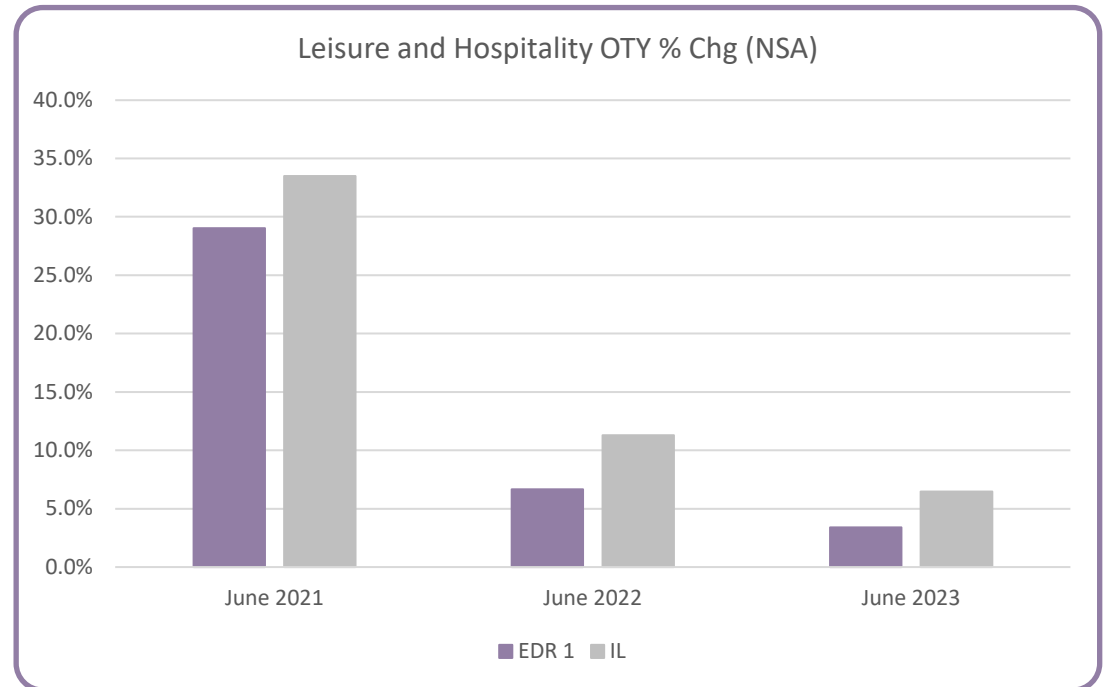
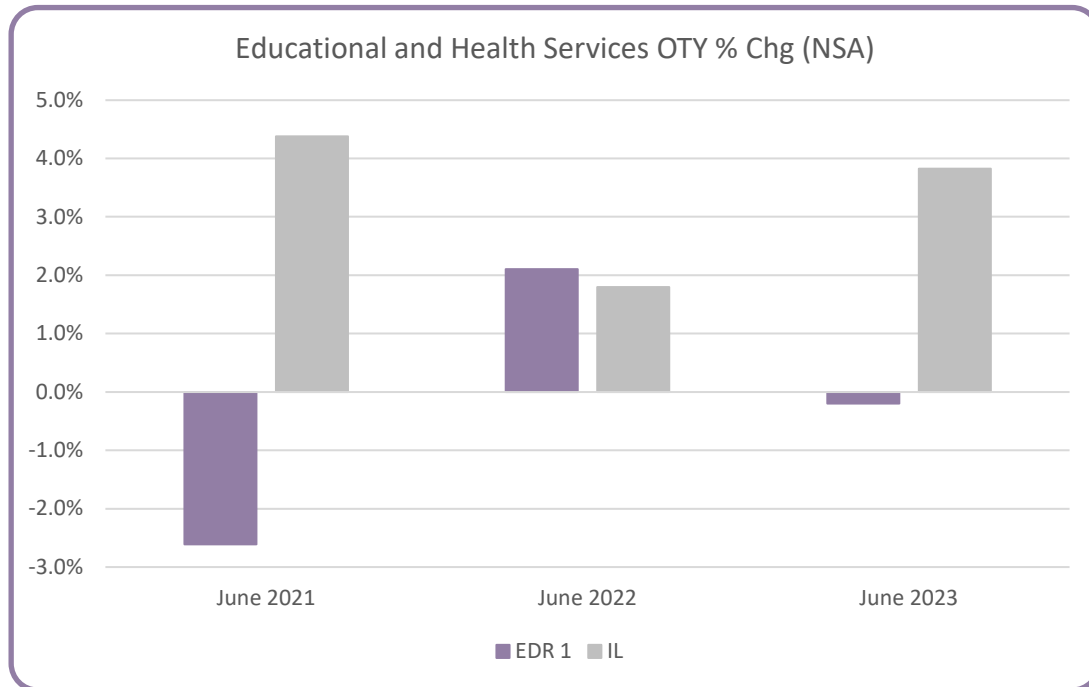
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Educational and Health Services account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Industry payrolls posted a decline in 2021 compared to a strong state gain that year. In June 2022, the region posted a slightly larger over-the-year gain while in 2023 payrolls declined again compared to the state over-the-year gain. This sector's payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels.
- Leisure and Hospitality accounts for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Industry payrolls grew more slowly than the state over the past three years. Payrolls in this sector were still below pre-recession levels but this sector has shown a better recovery than Educational and Health Services.

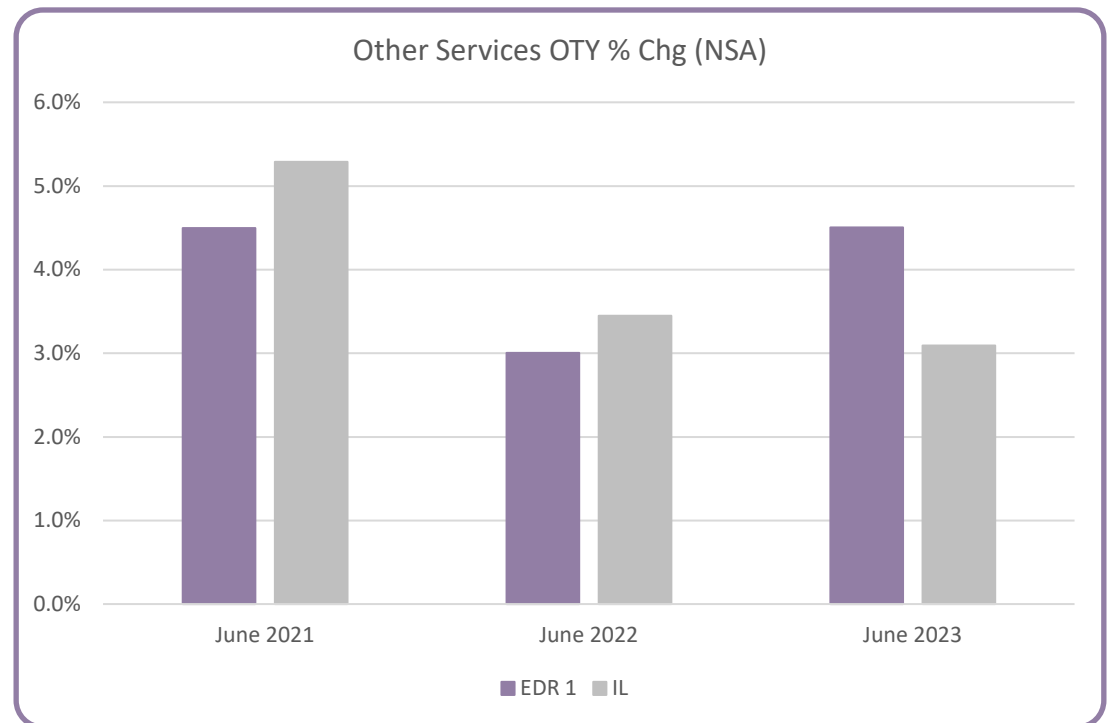
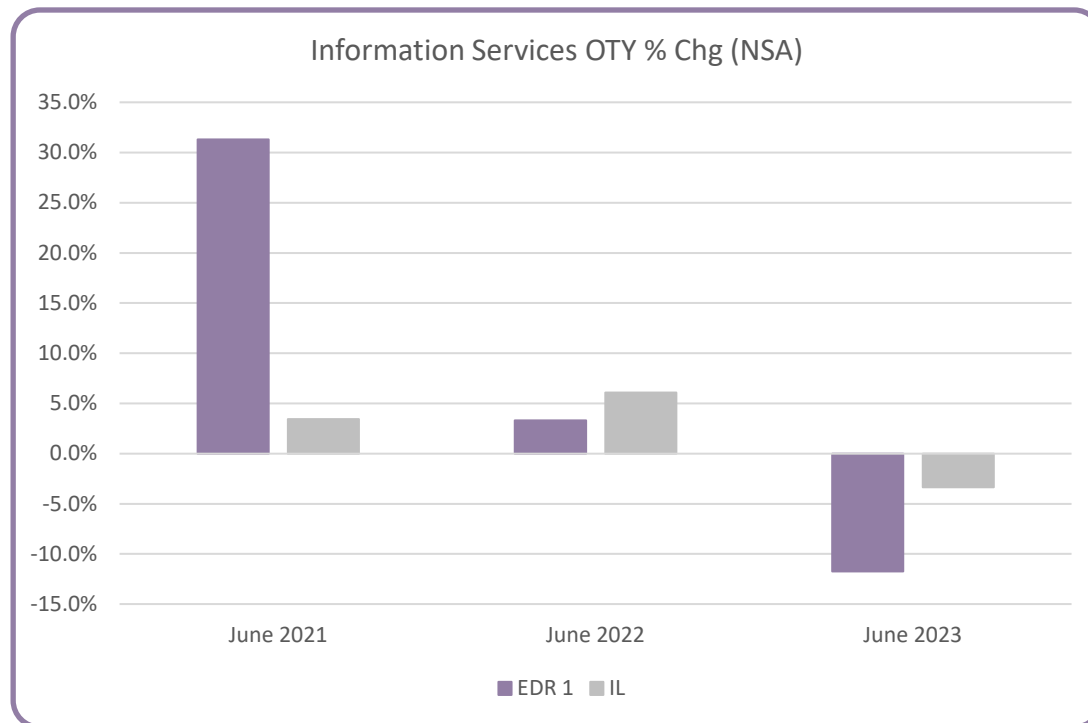


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services account for roughly the same share of total payrolls as the state. Industry payroll jobs grew significantly more rapidly than the state in 2021, but then slowed in 2022 and posted an over-the-year decline in 2023. Payrolls in this sector are below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels.
- Other Services account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. Industry payroll jobs posted smaller over-the-year gains than the state in June 2021 and 2022 but a larger increase in 2023. This sector has surpassed pre-recession levels in June 2023.

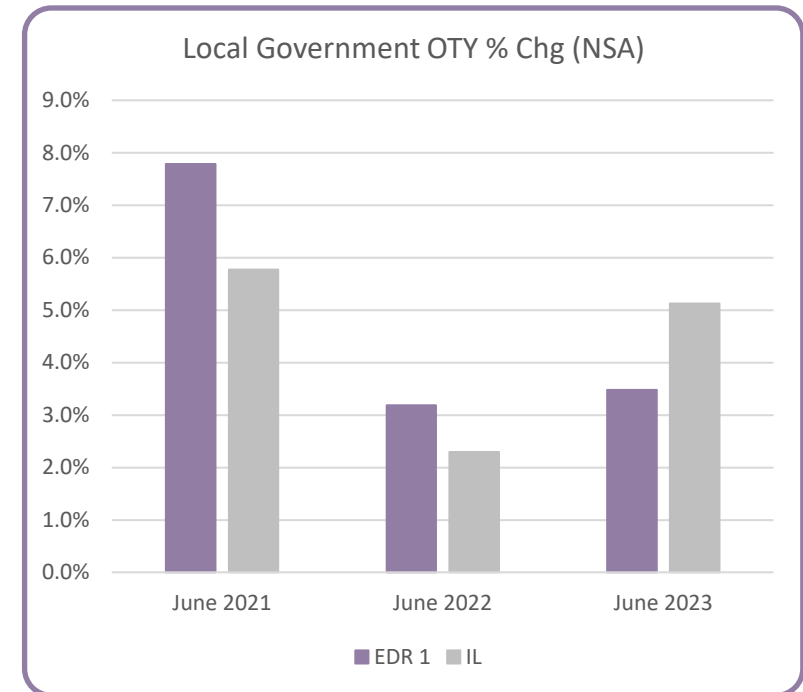
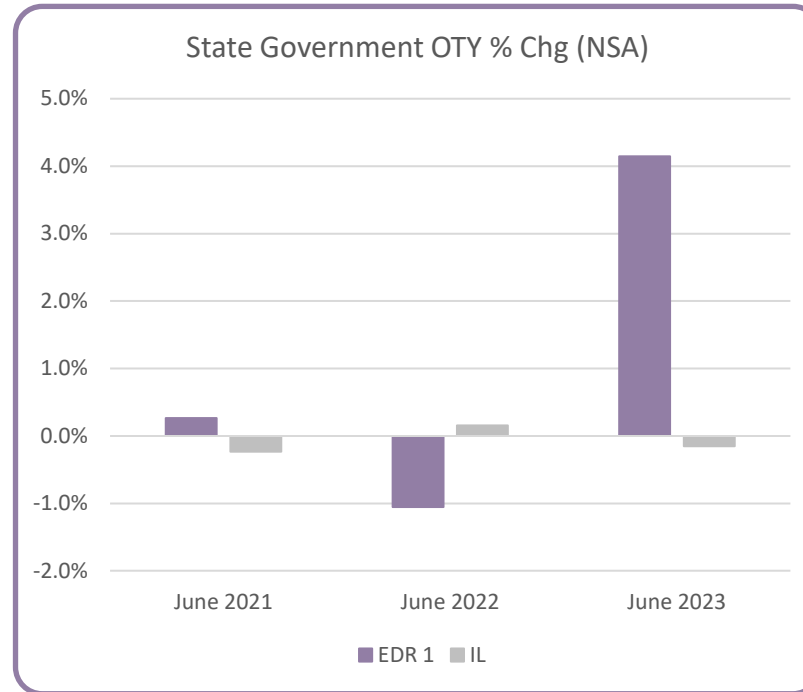
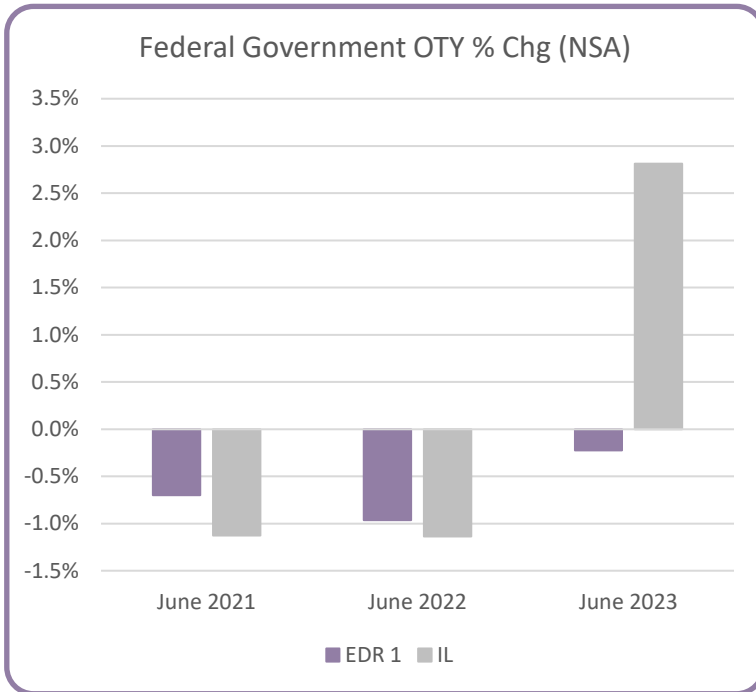


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

- Federal Government payrolls are relatively small in Illinois and the Central Region’s share is like the state. Over-the-year declines were smaller in the region than in the state in 2021 and 2022 but didn’t grow in 2023. Payrolls were still below pre-recession levels in June.
- State Government accounts for a significantly larger share of total payrolls relative to the state. Industry payrolls posted small over-the-year changes in 2021 and 2022 but then surged in 2023 and surpassed pre-recession levels in June.
- Local Government accounts for a larger share of total payrolls relative to the state. Industry payrolls have posted stronger over-the-year gains in this region relative to the state in 2021 and 2022 but grew a little slower than the state in 2023. Payrolls were near pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Central Economic Development Region 1

Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website (link below).

EDR 1: Central							
SOC Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$14.51	\$30,189	\$22.64	\$47,094	\$36.08	\$75,051
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$26.27	\$54,647	\$47.23	\$98,229	\$67.84	\$141,099
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$22.32	\$46,430	\$33.86	\$70,427	\$46.18	\$96,044
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$26.84	\$55,829	\$43.31	\$90,093	\$54.39	\$113,147
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$29.26	\$60,869	\$42.12	\$87,602	\$51.70	\$107,537
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$21.90	\$45,557	\$35.51	\$73,870	\$45.46	\$94,567
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$17.24	\$35,865	\$24.55	\$51,064	\$31.39	\$65,300
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$22.62	\$47,049	\$42.92	\$89,270	\$72.30	\$150,383
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$14.97	\$31,148	\$23.79	\$49,473	\$31.11	\$64,709
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$15.39	\$32,000	\$24.41	\$50,773	\$37.07	\$77,110
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$22.06	\$45,879	\$36.48	\$75,888	\$61.05	\$126,992
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$14.21	\$29,562	\$17.47	\$36,324	\$19.34	\$40,213
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$17.62	\$36,650	\$30.59	\$63,634	\$39.22	\$81,569
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.77	\$26,575	\$13.97	\$29,070	\$16.87	\$35,078
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.44	\$27,956	\$16.13	\$33,547	\$20.29	\$42,200
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.82	\$26,670	\$14.40	\$29,968	\$19.45	\$40,462
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$13.02	\$27,099	\$15.13	\$31,469	\$25.57	\$53,197
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$14.82	\$30,838	\$19.49	\$40,547	\$24.97	\$51,931
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$15.25	\$31,723	\$19.48	\$40,519	\$24.70	\$51,392
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$19.49	\$40,532	\$31.95	\$66,454	\$39.46	\$82,063
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$16.65	\$34,636	\$24.50	\$50,966	\$32.46	\$67,508
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$16.12	\$33,530	\$22.25	\$46,282	\$26.93	\$56,019
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$13.83	\$28,755	\$18.52	\$38,530	\$24.86	\$51,711

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within the grouping. The SOC code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupations within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within the Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Wage of \$32.83 in the Central Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

[Monthly Employment and Unemployment Press Releases](#)

The Illinois Employment Situation: Statewide and metro area employment and unemployment press releases.

[Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Logan Taira, MS
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 558-1237
Logan.Taira@illinois.gov

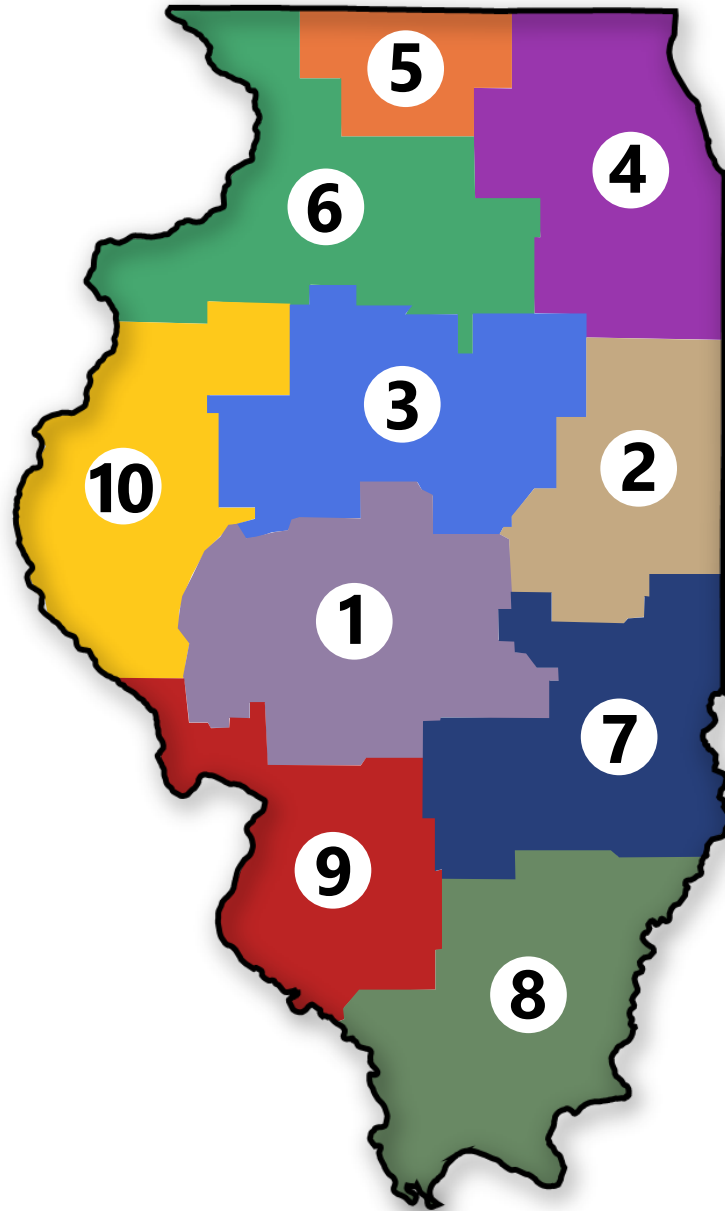
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

Contact us if you have any questions regarding these data or need data not provided in this report.

The Economic Information and Analysis Division is the official source of state and local Labor Market Information produced in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Counties in this EDR:

Champaign • Douglas • Ford
Iroquois • Piatt • Vermillion

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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East Central Economic Development Region 2

Labor Force Indicators for the East Central Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels increasing in June 2022 over the prior year and holding steady in 2023.
- Chart 2 reveals that the number of employed persons increased from June 2021 to June 2022, but fell back slightly in 2023.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the East Central Region to Illinois. Unemployment rates were lower in the East Central Region than in the state overall in June 2021 and 2022 but edged higher in 2023.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

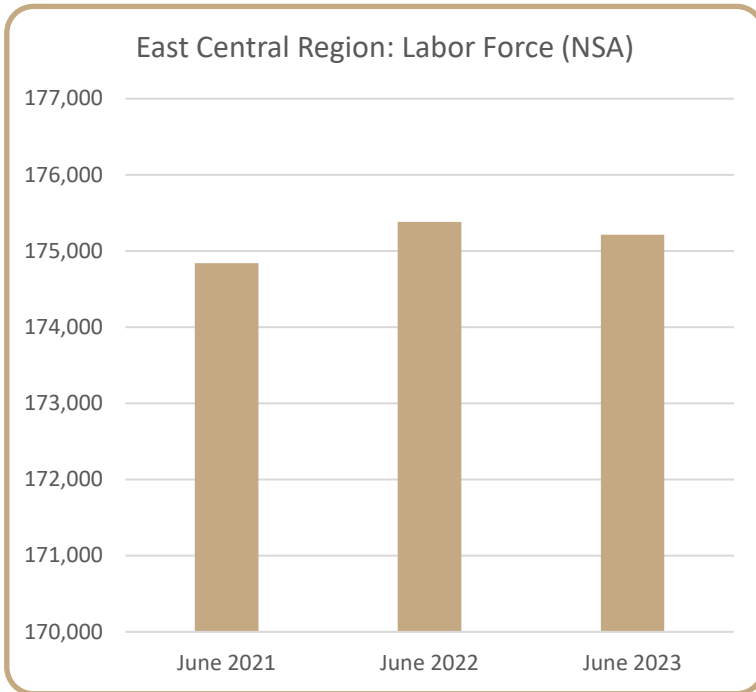


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-23

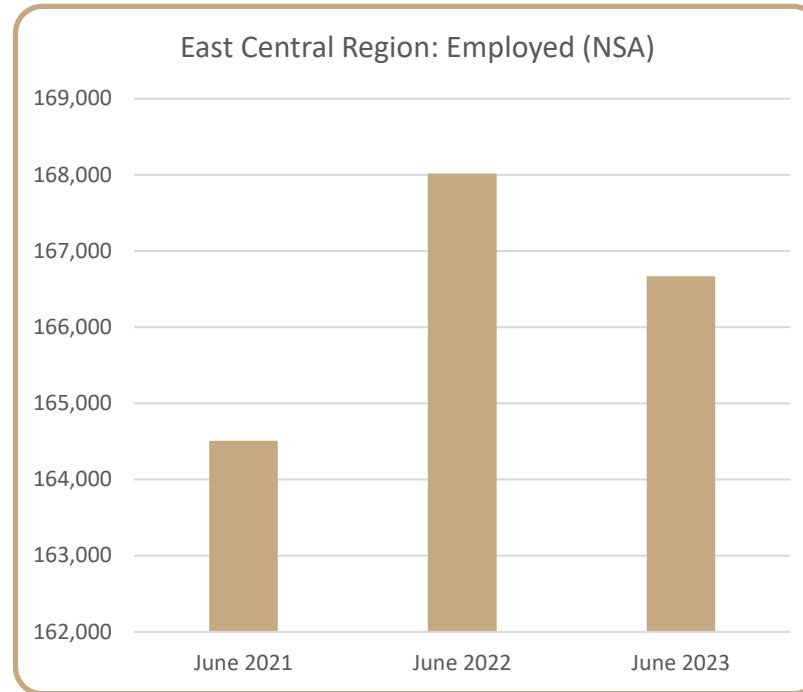
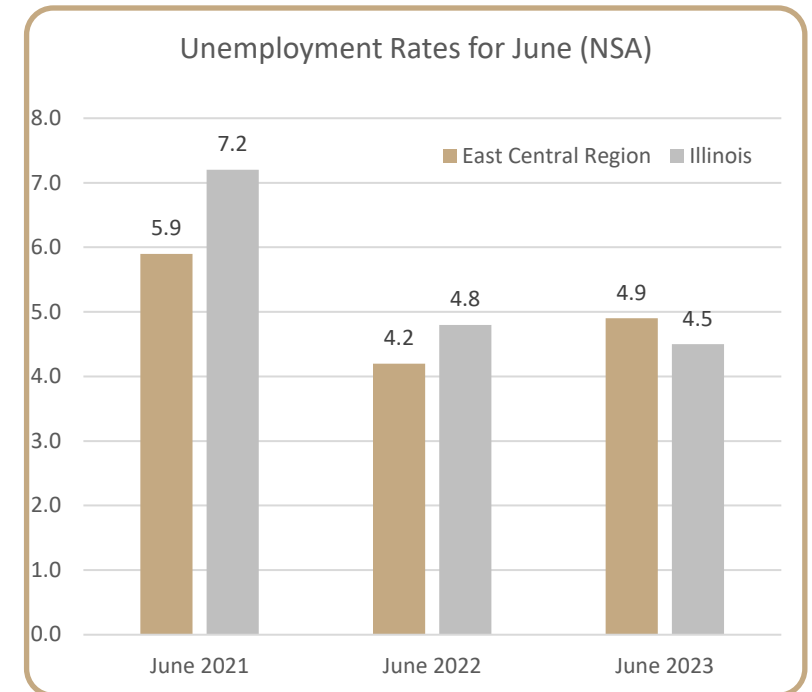


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – East Central & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; Not Seasonally Adjusted



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Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

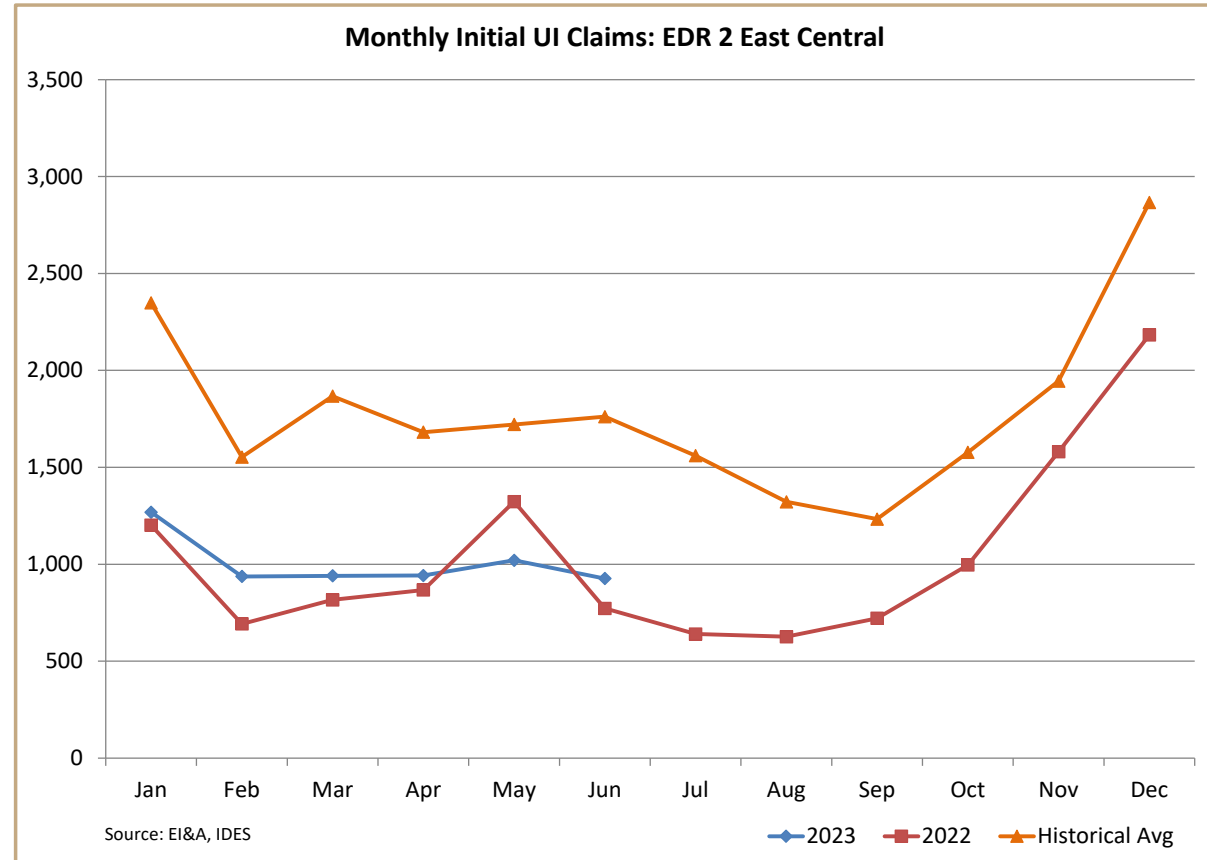
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 – 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI Claims)

Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region .

- Local area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal patterns are evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (orange line reflects historical average) for each month of the year.
- The red line shows the level of claims in 2022 and the blue line depicts 2023.
- In the first half of 2023, UI initial claim levels are very similar to 2022 levels but depicting a flatter trend than last year.





Why Do Nonfarm Payrolls Matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) in this table provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The middle three columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry share for the region and the state.

EDR 2: East Central	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region
Total Nonfarm	148,524	154,561	157,940	6,049	6,037	3,379	100%	100%
Total Private	107,525	112,252	114,039	5,533	4,727	1,787	72.2%	86.9%
Goods Producing	20,692	21,699	21,834	679	1,007	135	13.8%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	5,711	6,045	6,148	227	334	103	3.9%	4.2%
Manufacturing	14,981	15,654	15,686	452	673	32	9.9%	9.2%
Durables	8,197	8,568	8,666	483	371	98	5.5%	5.3%
Nondurables	6,784	7,086	7,020	-31	302	-66	4.4%	3.9%
Service-Providing	127,832	132,862	136,106	5,370	5,030	3,244	86.2%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	26,130	26,556	26,495	56	426	-61	16.8%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	6,040	6,523	6,478	-137	483	-45	4.1%	4.8%
Retail Trade	14,362	14,038	13,646	255	-324	-392	8.6%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5,728	5,995	6,371	-62	267	376	4.0%	5.6%
Information	2,420	2,584	2,336	180	164	-248	1.5%	1.5%
Financial Activities	6,187	6,558	6,539	-239	371	-19	4.1%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	10,570	11,647	11,031	513	1,077	-616	7.0%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	22,569	23,441	24,110	1,475	872	669	15.3%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	13,982	14,497	16,341	2,738	515	1,844	10.3%	10.1%
Other Services	4,975	5,270	5,353	131	295	83	3.4%	4.1%
Government	40,999	42,309	43,901	516	1,310	1,592	27.8%	13.1%
Federal Government	2,982	2,885	2,902	71	-97	17	1.8%	1.3%
State Government	22,540	23,147	24,020	27	607	873	15.2%	2.1%
Local Government	15,477	16,277	16,979	418	800	702	10.8%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June, 157,940 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the East Central Region. This reflects a 10.9% increase since June 2020.

Over-the-Year Change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. Strong growth was exhibited in State and Local Government where the industry share is higher than the statewide average.

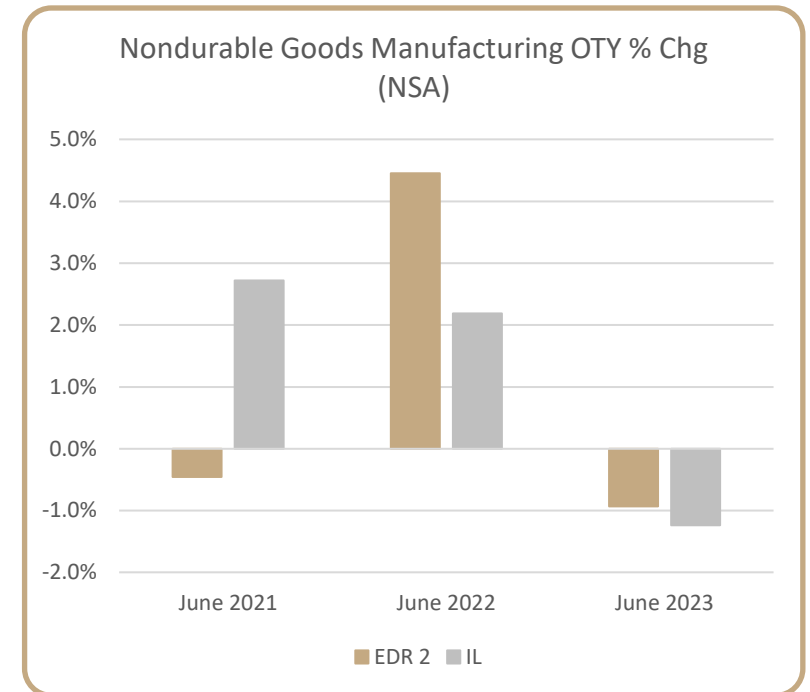
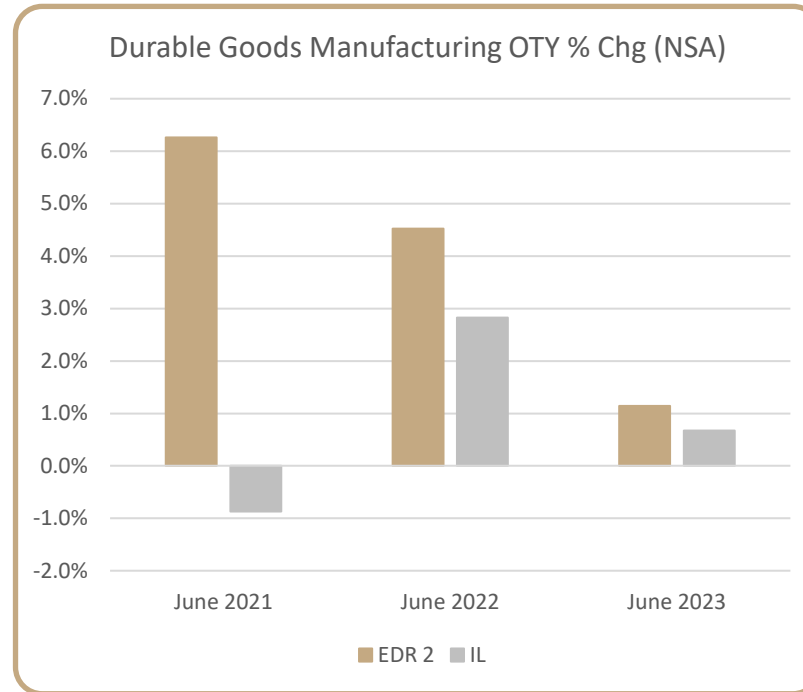
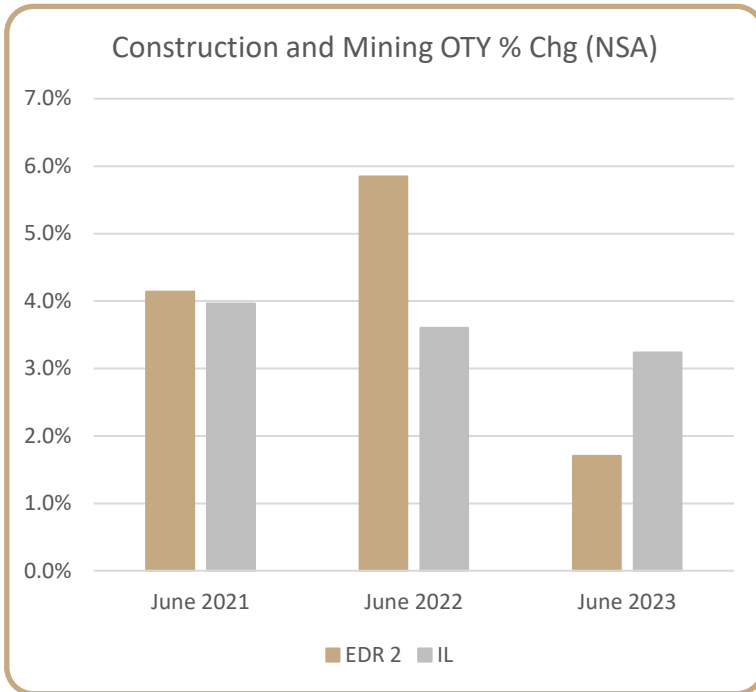
Industry Share:

Key industries in the East Central Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, State Government accounts for 15.2% of the Region's payroll jobs, but only 2.1% of the state's jobs.



Goods-Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining jobs account for a slightly smaller share of payrolls in this region than the state. These industries posted healthy over-the-year gains in the past three years which were larger than overall state increases in 2021 and 2022 and somewhat smaller in 2023. Payrolls in this sector have surpassed pre-recession levels.
- Manufacturing jobs account for a somewhat larger share in this region than the state for both Durable Goods and Nondurable Goods.
- Durable Goods payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains than the state while Nondurable Goods payrolls showed a mixed bag relative to the state. Both Durable Goods and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing in this region surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels.

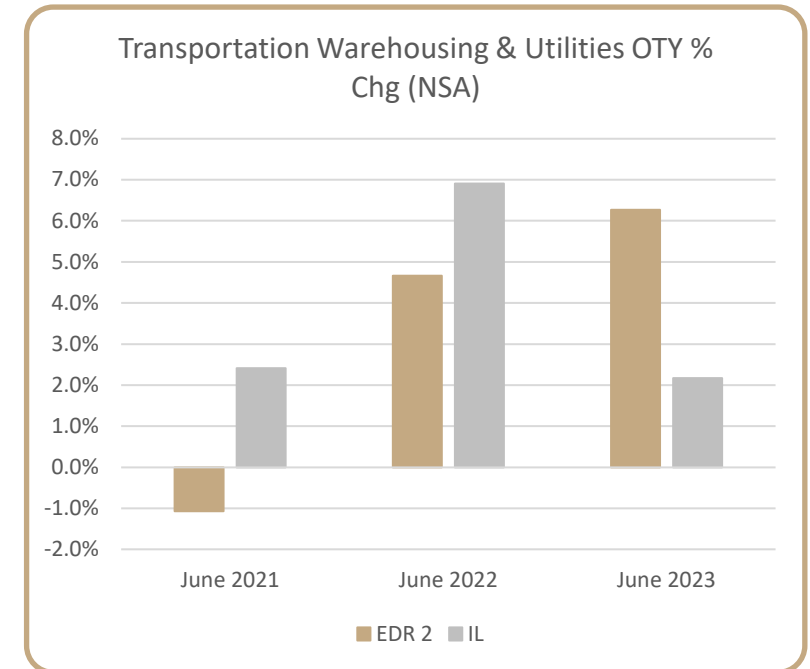
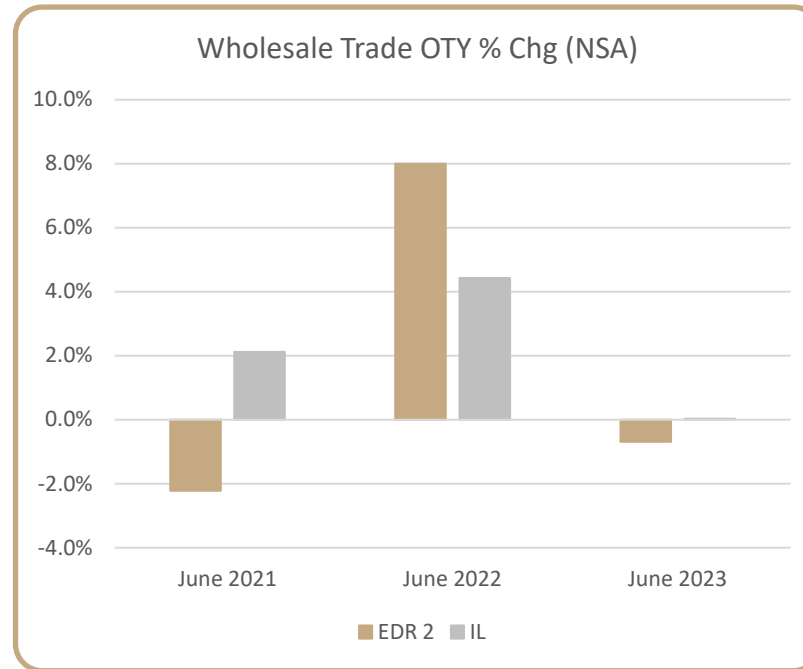
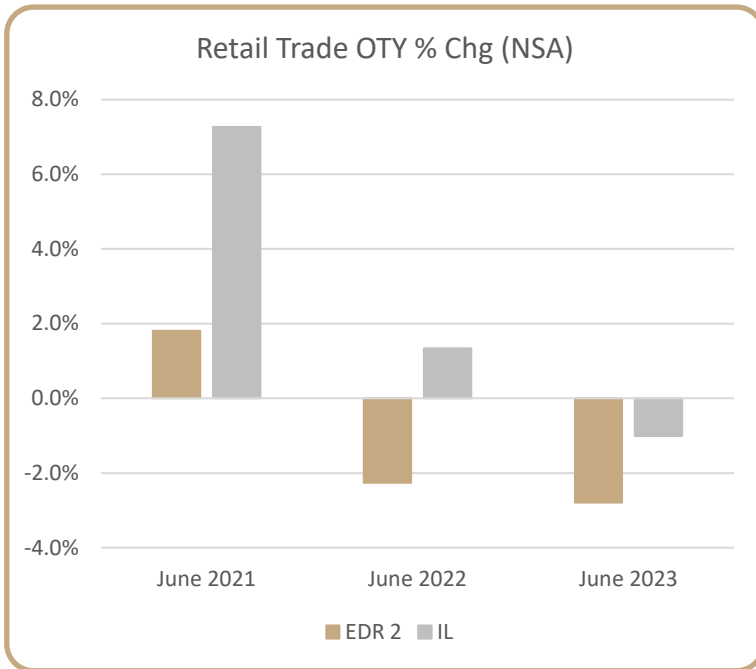


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail trade payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total jobs than the state. Retail trade payrolls were not as strong as the state in this region over the past three years. Retail Trade payrolls were still well below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.
- Wholesale trade payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Wholesale trade jobs grew faster than the state in June 2022, but slower in June 2021 and 2023. Payrolls were still below pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total jobs than the state. This sector posted smaller gains than the state in the past two years but surpassed state growth in June 2023. This sector remained below pre-recession levels in June 2023.

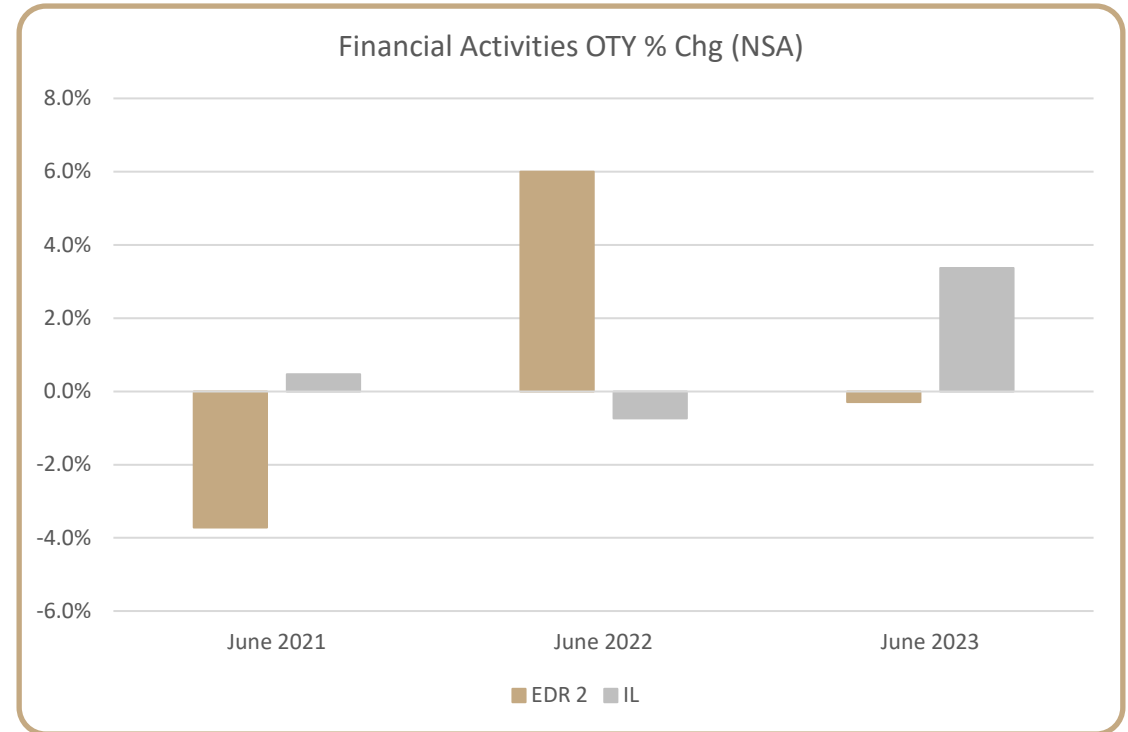
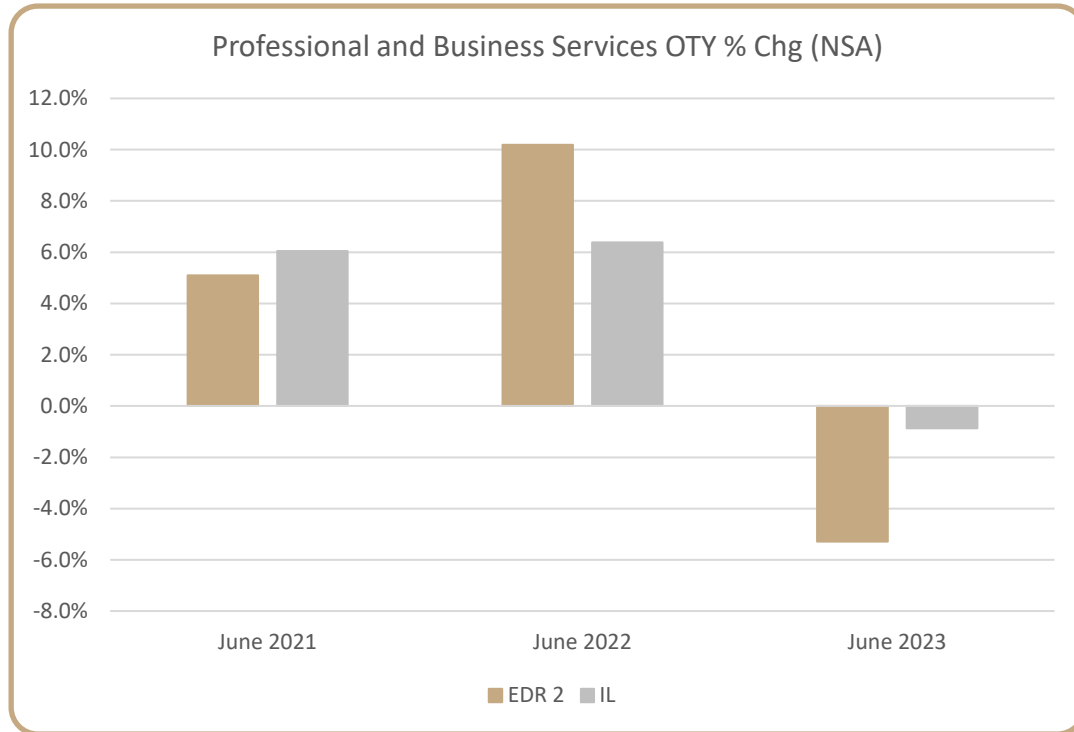


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Over-the-year payroll gains were smaller than the state’s increase in 2021, but stronger in 2022. June 2023 payrolls posted an over-the-year decline which was larger than the state drop. Payrolls were below pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- Financial Activities payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state overall. This sector was weaker than the state in 2021 and 2023, but stronger than the state in 2022. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.



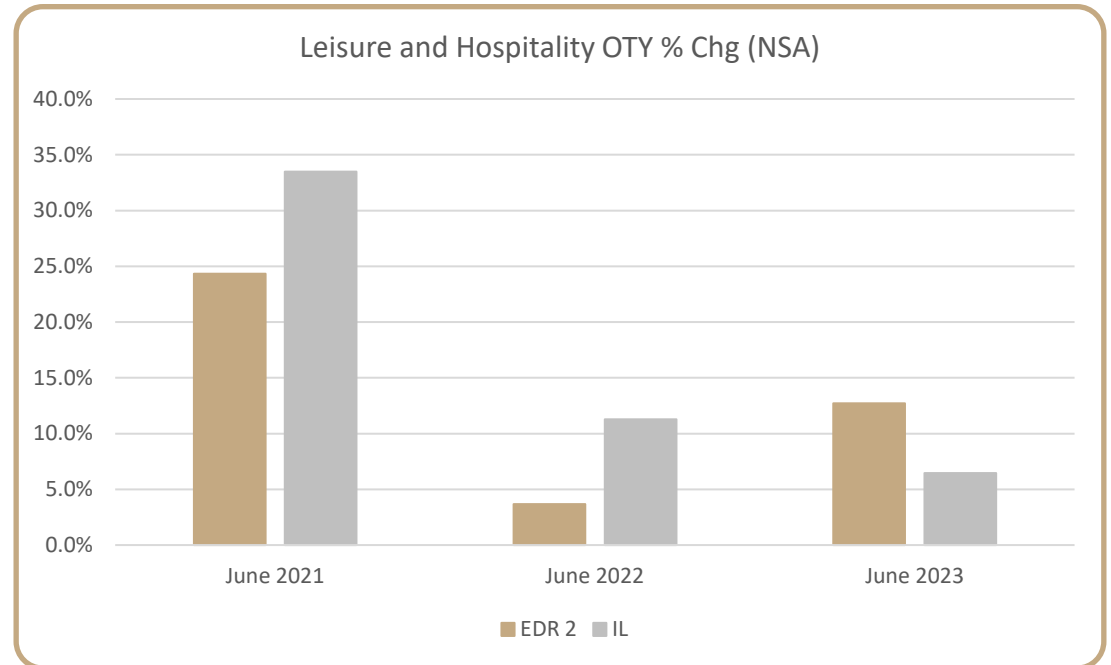
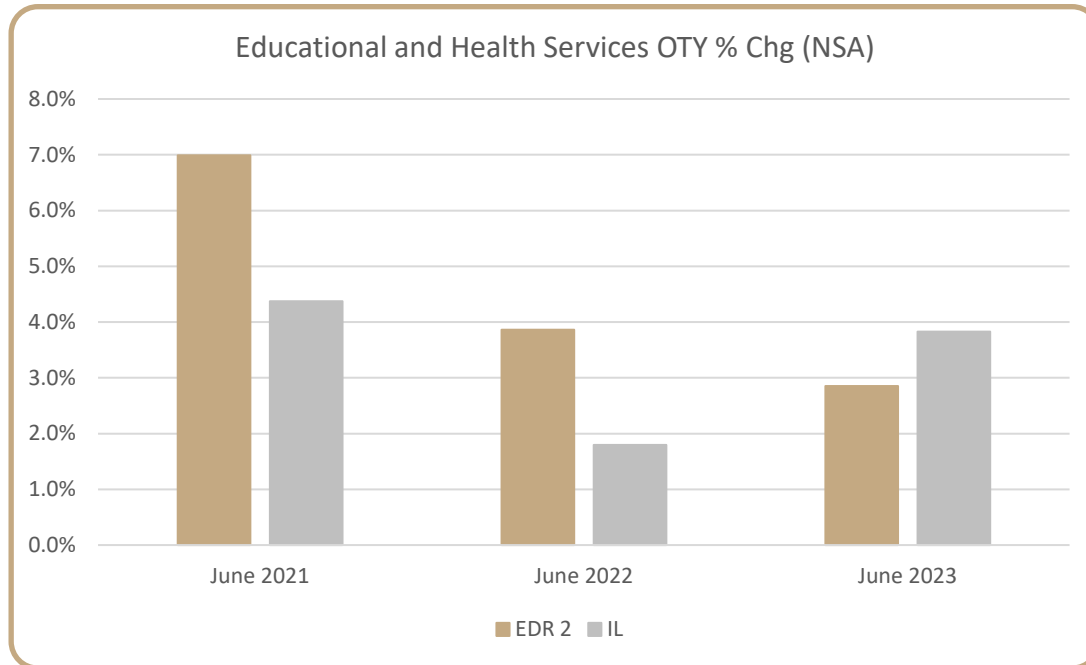
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the 2020 pandemic-induced recession.

- Educational and Health Services in this region account for a slightly smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Educational and Health Services posted larger over-the-year gains than the state in June 2021 and 2022 but not in 2023. Payrolls in this sector surpassed pre-recession levels by a significant margin.
- This industry sector accounts for a greater portion of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Leisure and Hospitality payrolls posted smaller over-the-year gains than the state in 2021 and 2022 but larger gains in 2023. Payrolls in this sector surpassed pre-recession levels by a wide margin.

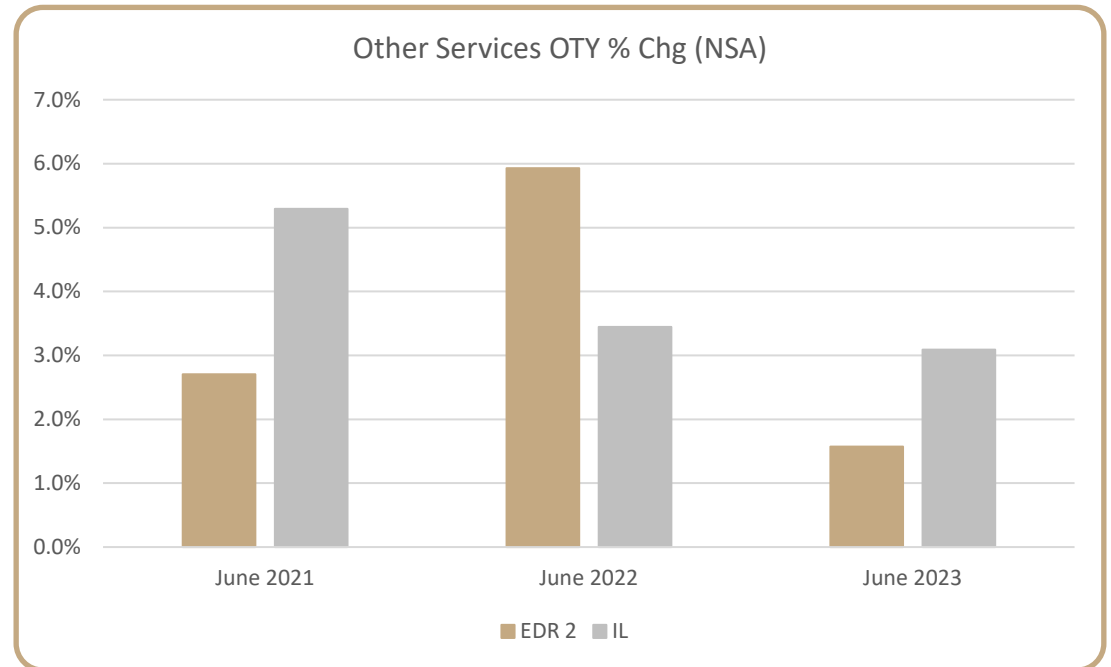
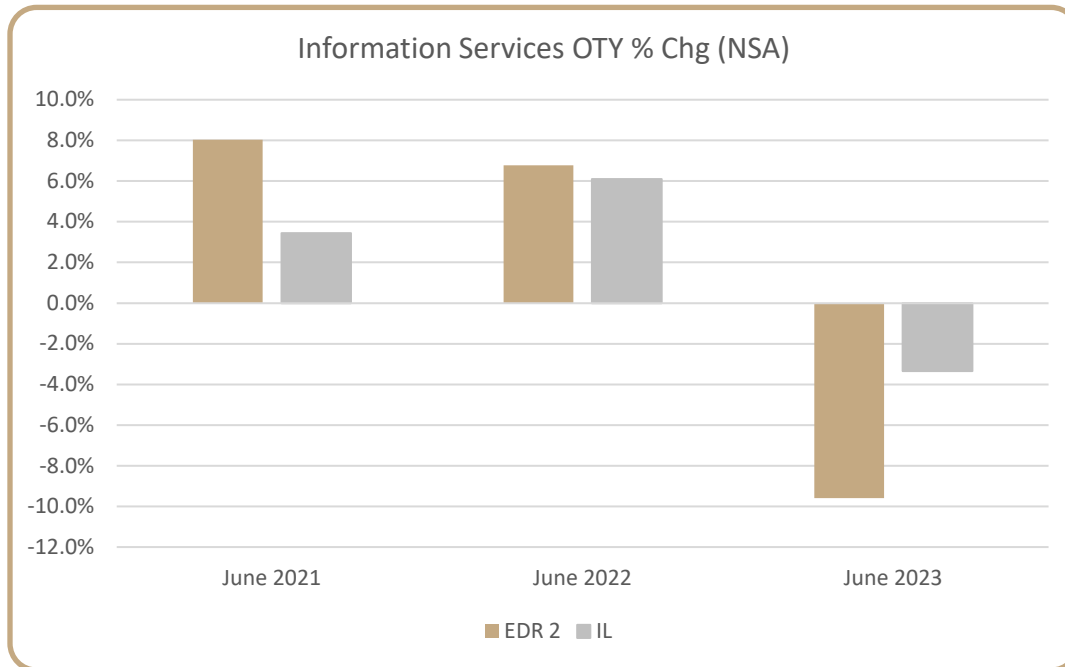


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services account for a similar share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Information Services payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains than the state in the prior two years but fell by a larger percentage than the state in June 2023. Payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- This sector accounts for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Other Services payrolls posted smaller over-the-year gains in 2021 and 2023 but larger increases in 2022. Payrolls in this sector surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region by a wide margin in June 2023.

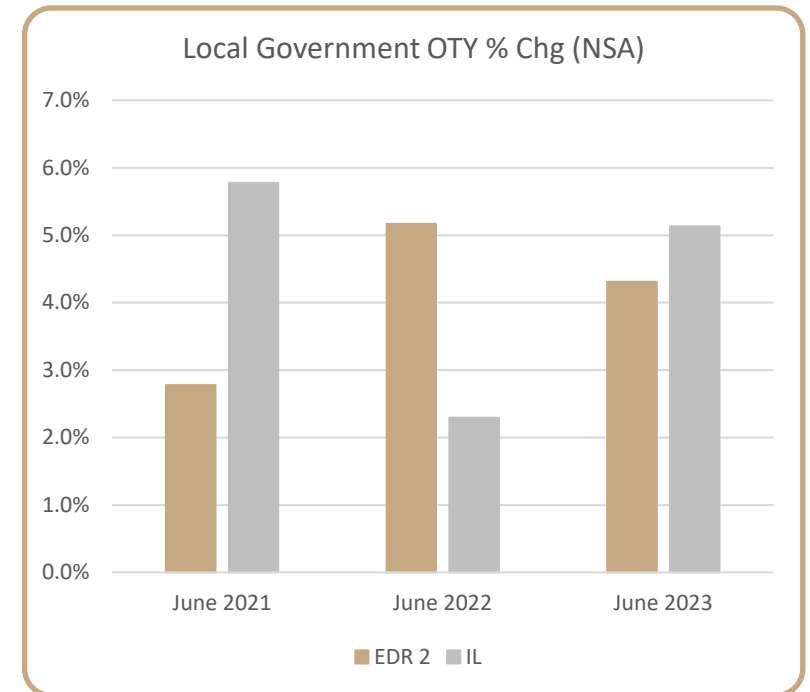
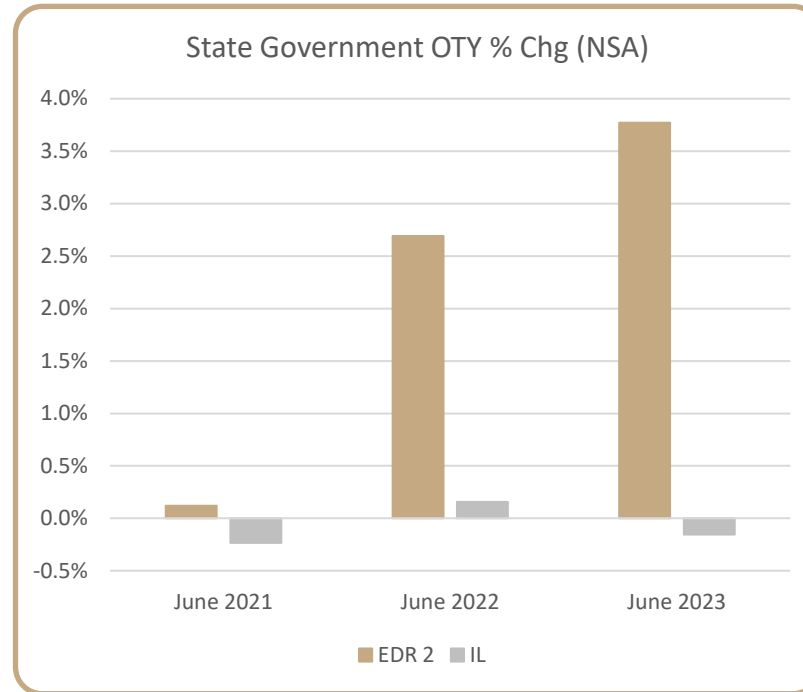
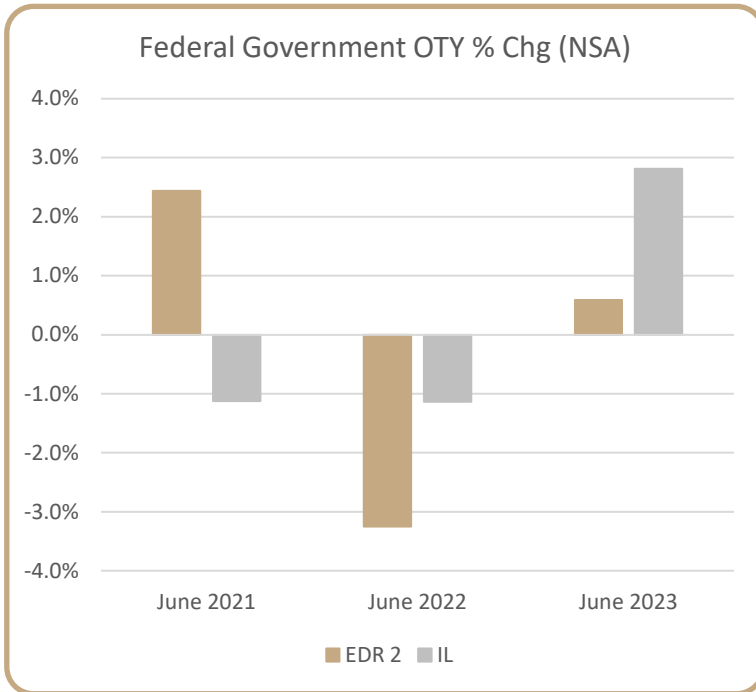


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

- Federal Government payrolls are relatively small in Illinois and the East Central region. This region posted over-the-year gains in 2021 and 2023 but declined in 2022. Payrolls in this region were on par with pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- State Government is a key employer in the East Central Region and the region's share of payrolls is significantly larger than the state. Payrolls grew faster than in the state overall in the past three years and state government jobs were well above pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Local Government payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. This sector posted smaller over-the-year gains in 2021 and 2023, but larger increases in 2022. Local Government payrolls were below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; Not Seasonally Adjusted



East Central Economic Development Region 2



Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website ([link below](#)).

EDR 2: East Central							
SOC Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$14.51	\$30,184	\$22.45	\$46,689	\$36.90	\$76,741
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$26.21	\$54,509	\$45.99	\$95,644	\$65.06	\$135,315
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$21.34	\$44,386	\$31.60	\$65,714	\$44.30	\$92,149
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$25.98	\$54,051	\$40.22	\$83,661	\$52.23	\$108,636
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$25.93	\$53,935	\$39.20	\$81,538	\$48.34	\$100,542
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$22.22	\$46,212	\$32.28	\$67,149	\$42.23	\$87,838
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$17.14	\$35,653	\$25.08	\$52,169	\$30.93	\$64,338
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$20.96	\$43,597	\$38.29	\$79,644	\$65.68	\$136,622
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$16.77	\$34,888	\$28.22	\$58,700	\$42.37	\$88,136
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$15.45	\$32,134	\$25.20	\$52,426	\$35.54	\$73,914
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$24.14	\$50,226	\$37.92	\$78,892	\$76.53	\$159,187
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$14.59	\$30,343	\$17.81	\$37,040	\$20.04	\$41,682
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$16.21	\$33,710	\$29.89	\$62,185	\$36.91	\$76,765
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.84	\$26,690	\$14.04	\$29,192	\$17.12	\$35,610
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.42	\$27,906	\$15.94	\$33,151	\$19.46	\$40,490
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.73	\$26,480	\$14.30	\$29,733	\$19.34	\$40,209
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$13.13	\$27,304	\$15.07	\$31,352	\$24.75	\$51,489
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$15.03	\$31,260	\$19.51	\$40,593	\$25.28	\$52,566
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$15.32	\$31,880	\$19.65	\$40,876	\$25.12	\$52,253
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$19.79	\$41,150	\$32.65	\$67,904	\$40.56	\$84,363
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$16.71	\$34,755	\$25.13	\$52,267	\$30.79	\$64,047
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$14.83	\$30,850	\$18.88	\$39,271	\$23.99	\$49,906
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$14.11	\$29,347	\$19.01	\$39,537	\$24.20	\$50,344

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The SOC code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$32.37 in the East Central Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

[Monthly Employment and Unemployment Press Releases](#)

The Illinois Employment Situation: Statewide and metro area employment and unemployment press releases.

[Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Logan Taira, MS
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 558-1237
Logan.Taira@illinois.gov

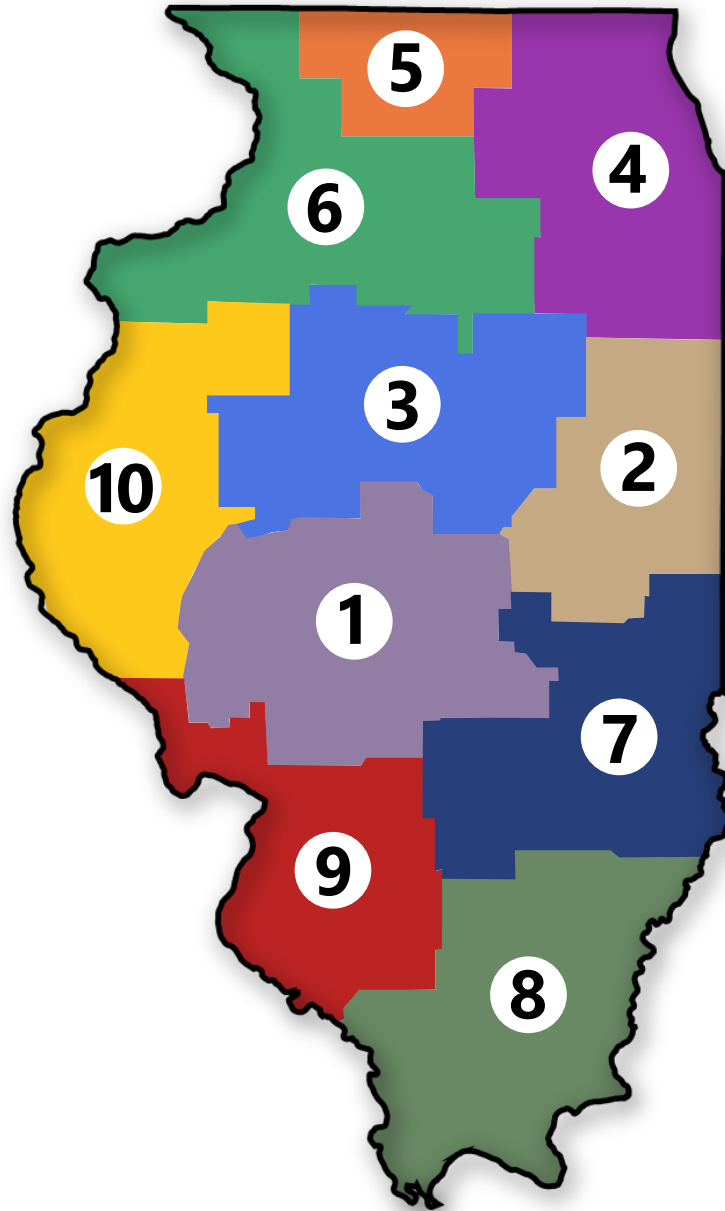
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

Contact us if you have any questions regarding these data or need data not provided in this report.

The Economic Information and analysis Division is the official source of state and local Labor Market Information produced in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Counties in this EDR:

DeWitt • Fulton • Livingston • McLean
Marshall • Mason • Peoria • Stark
Tazewell • Woodford

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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- Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?
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 - Services-Providing Industries
- Occupational Wages



Labor Force Indicators for the North Central Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels increased a bit in June 2022 and then were roughly stable in June 2023.
- Chart 2 reveals that the number of employed persons increased in 2022 but fell back slightly in June 2023.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the North Central Region to Illinois. The North Central Region had lower unemployment rates than the state in 2021 and 2022 but higher in 2023.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

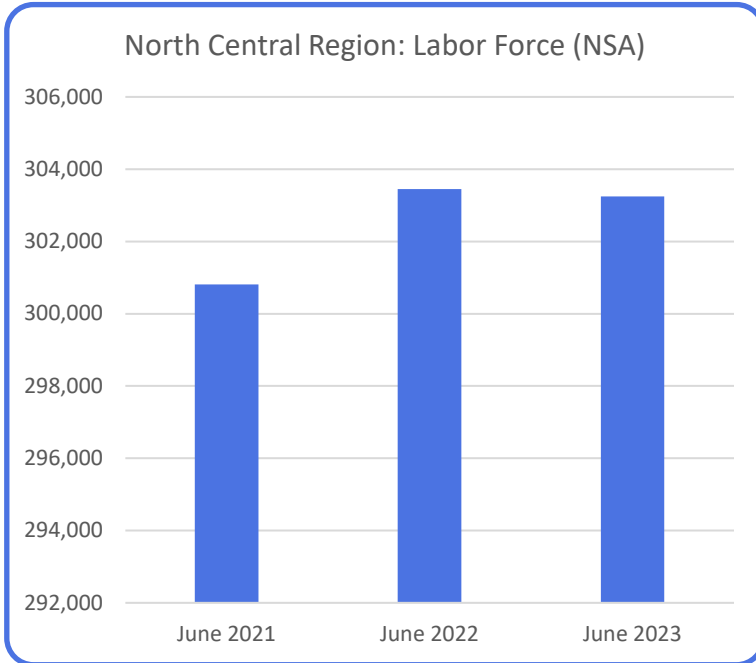


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

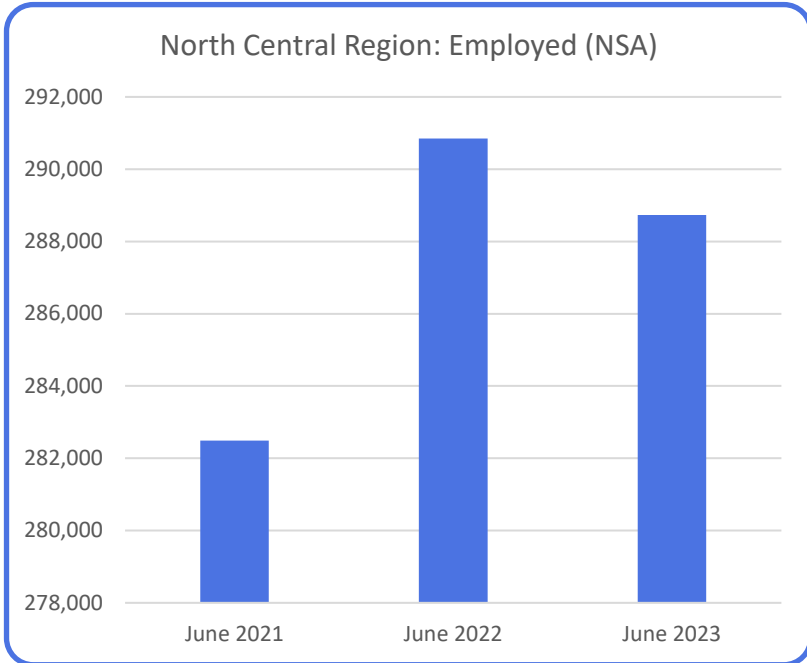
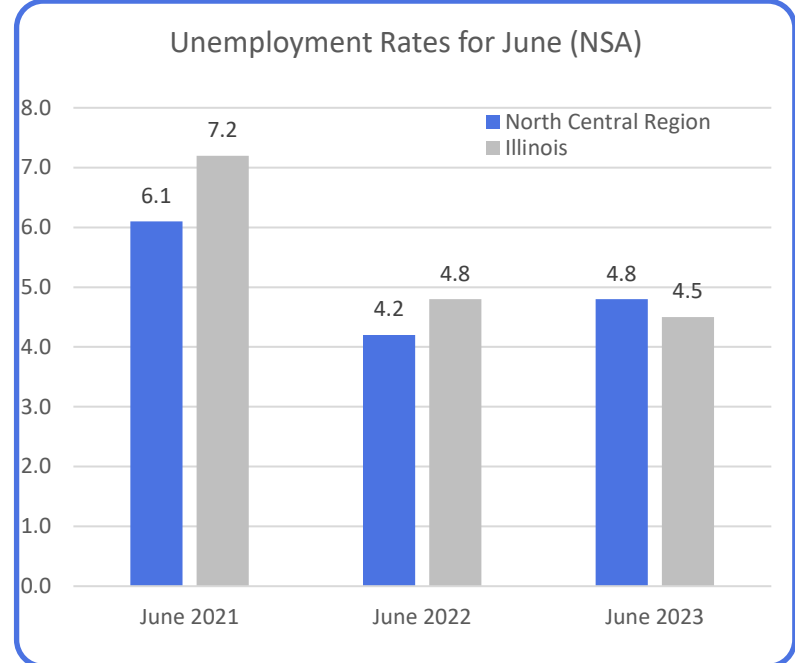


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – North Central & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Why Do Labor Market Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

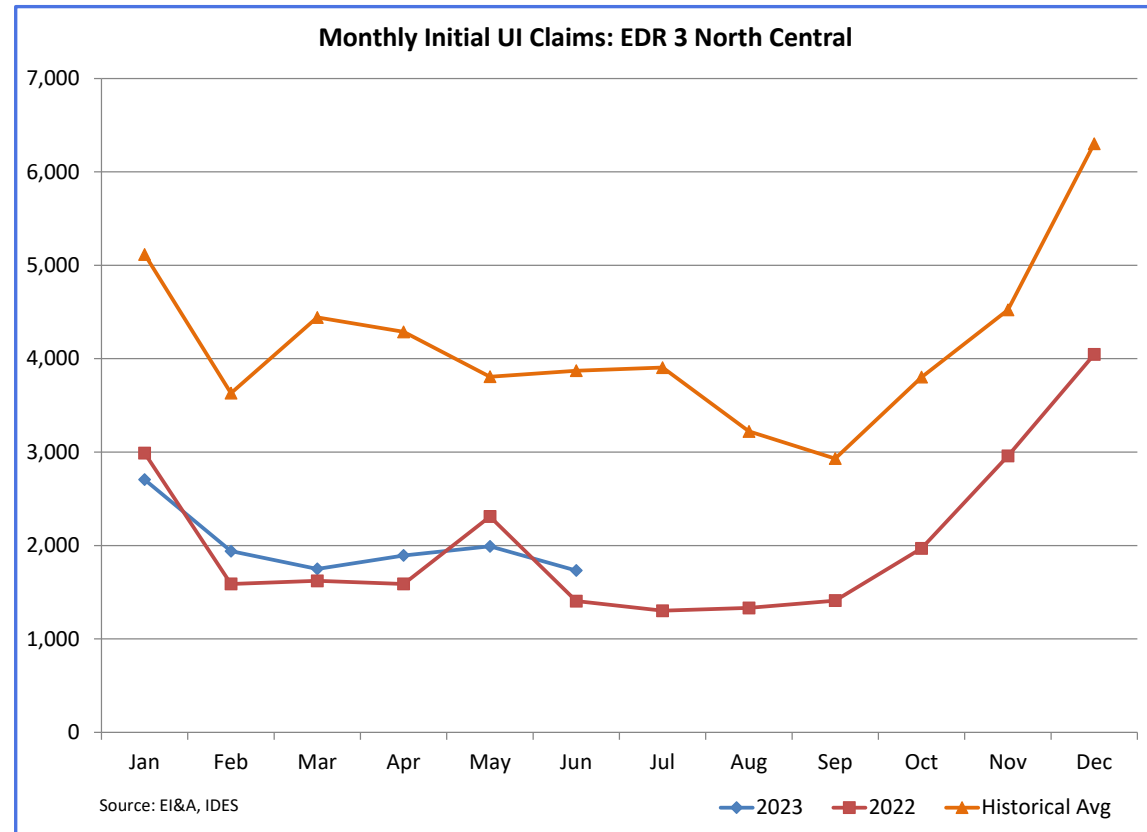
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Unemployment Insurance claims (UI)

Unemployment claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local area unemployment claims are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (historical average in orange) for each month of the year.
- The red line reflects data for 2022 and the blue line reflects 2023.
- This region is closely mirroring 2022 claims in the first half of 2023.





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Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

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Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 3: North Central	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region
Total Nonfarm	275,581	288,776	295,597	13,385	13,195	6,821	100%	100%
Total Private	235,793	248,968	254,987	10,123	13,175	6,019	86.3%	86.9%
Goods Producing	41,550	47,754	49,494	1,665	6,204	1,740	16.7%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	12,589	12,795	12,883	814	206	88	4.4%	4.2%
Manufacturing	28,961	34,959	36,611	851	5,998	1,652	12.4%	9.2%
Durables	22,775	28,589	30,119	672	5,814	1,530	10.2%	5.3%
Nondurables	6,186	6,370	6,492	179	184	122	2.2%	3.9%
Service-Providing	234,031	241,022	246,103	11,720	6,991	5,081	83.3%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	49,673	49,893	50,287	1,300	220	394	17.0%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	9,551	9,834	9,929	154	283	95	3.4%	4.8%
Retail Trade	29,736	29,572	29,593	1,222	-164	21	10.0%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	10,386	10,487	10,765	-76	101	278	3.6%	5.6%
Information	2,308	2,340	2,258	-318	32	-82	0.8%	1.5%
Financial Activities	27,732	27,640	27,626	-309	-92	-14	9.3%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	30,889	34,004	35,004	559	3,115	1,000	11.8%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	44,403	46,823	48,455	172	2,420	1,632	16.4%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	27,162	28,130	29,058	6,399	968	928	9.8%	10.1%
Other Services	12,076	12,384	12,805	655	308	421	4.3%	4.1%
Government	39,788	39,808	40,610	3,262	20	802	13.7%	13.1%
Federal Government	2,668	2,616	2,612	-131	-52	-4	0.9%	1.3%
State Government	7,505	7,508	6,836	292	3	-672	2.3%	2.1%
Local Government	29,615	29,684	31,162	3,101	69	1478	10.5%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June, 295,597 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the North Central Region. Payrolls were up 12.7% from the June 2020 lows.

Over-the-Year Change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others.

Durable Goods Manufacturing, a sector in which the industry share is twice as high as the state, exhibited strong growth.

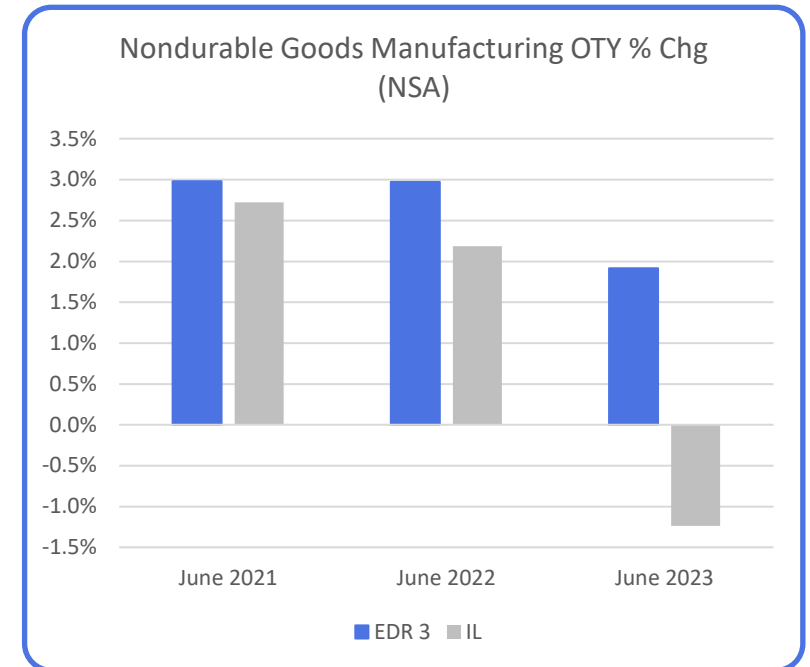
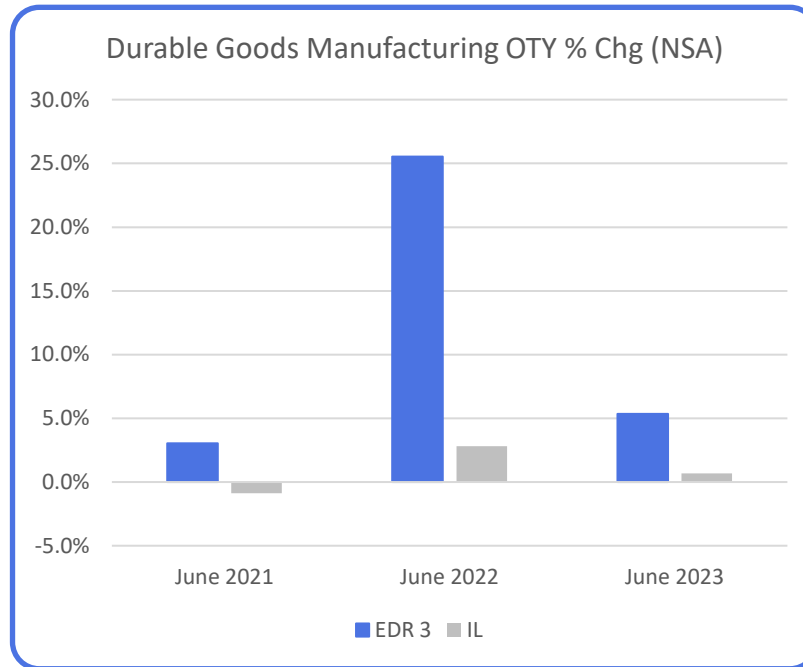
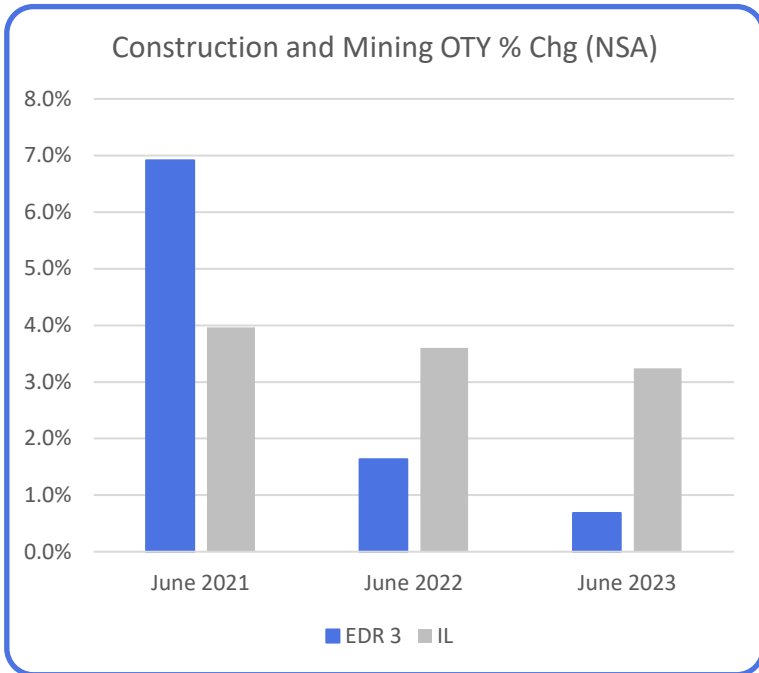
Industry Share:

Key industries in the North Central Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, Durable Goods Manufacturing accounts for 10.2% of the Region's payroll jobs but 5.3% of the state's jobs.



Goods-Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Nondurable and Durable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining payrolls account for a slightly larger share of total payrolls than the state in the North Central Region. Payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains than the state in 2021, but smaller gains in 2022 and 2023. Payrolls have surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels.
- Durable Goods Manufacturing payrolls account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state in this region. Durable Goods payrolls in this region posted larger over-the-year gains than the state in each of the three years. Payrolls in this region are sharply above pre-recession levels.
- Nondurable Goods Manufacturing payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state; they posted larger over-the-year gains than the state over the past three years. Payrolls are near pre-recession levels.

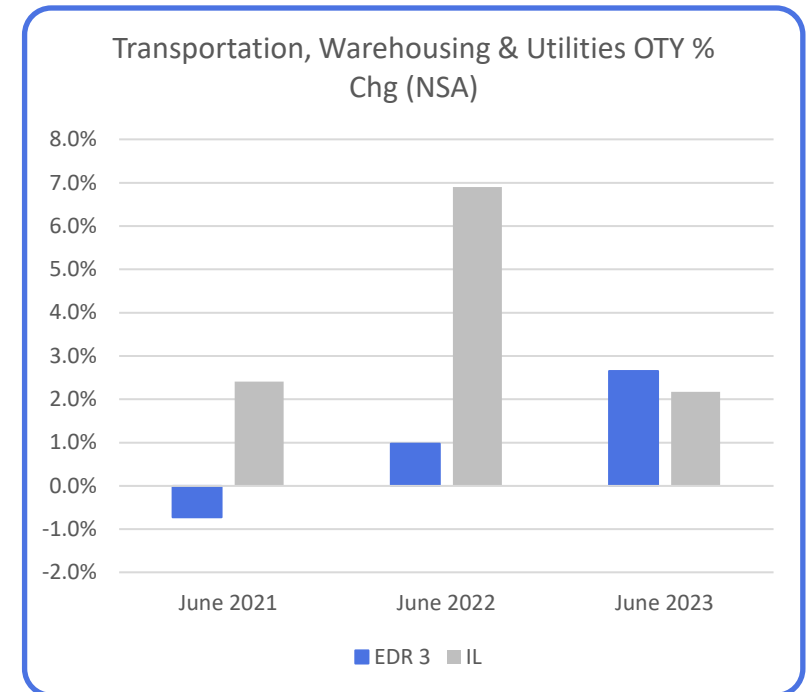
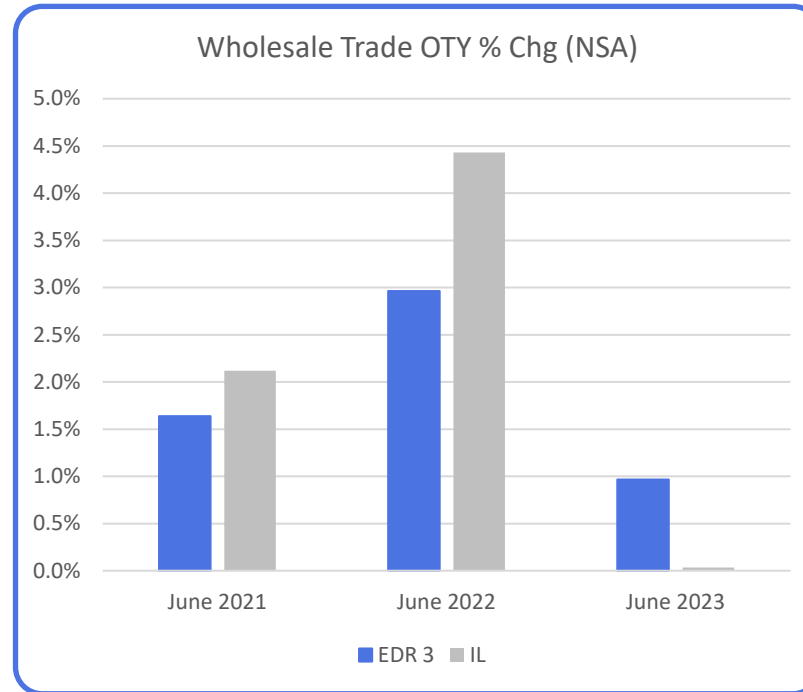
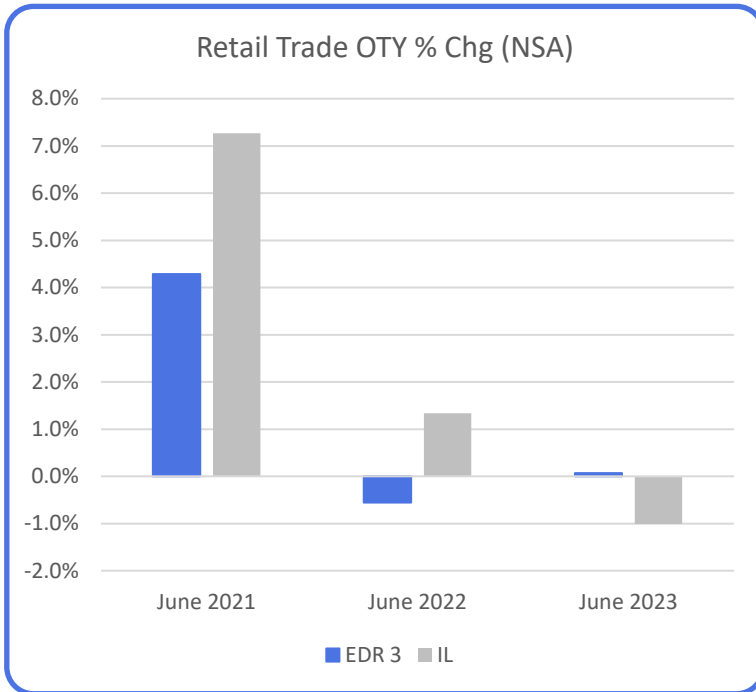


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail Trade payrolls account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region compared with the state. Retail payrolls posted smaller over-the-year gains than the state in the past two years and posted a slight gain in June 2023 in this region while state retail trade payrolls declined over-the-year. Payrolls in this region are near pre-recession levels.
- Wholesale Trade payrolls account for a smaller share in this region than the state; payrolls posted smaller over-the-year gains than the state except for June 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.
- Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities payrolls account for a smaller share in this region than the state; payrolls posted smaller over-the-year gains than the state except for June 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

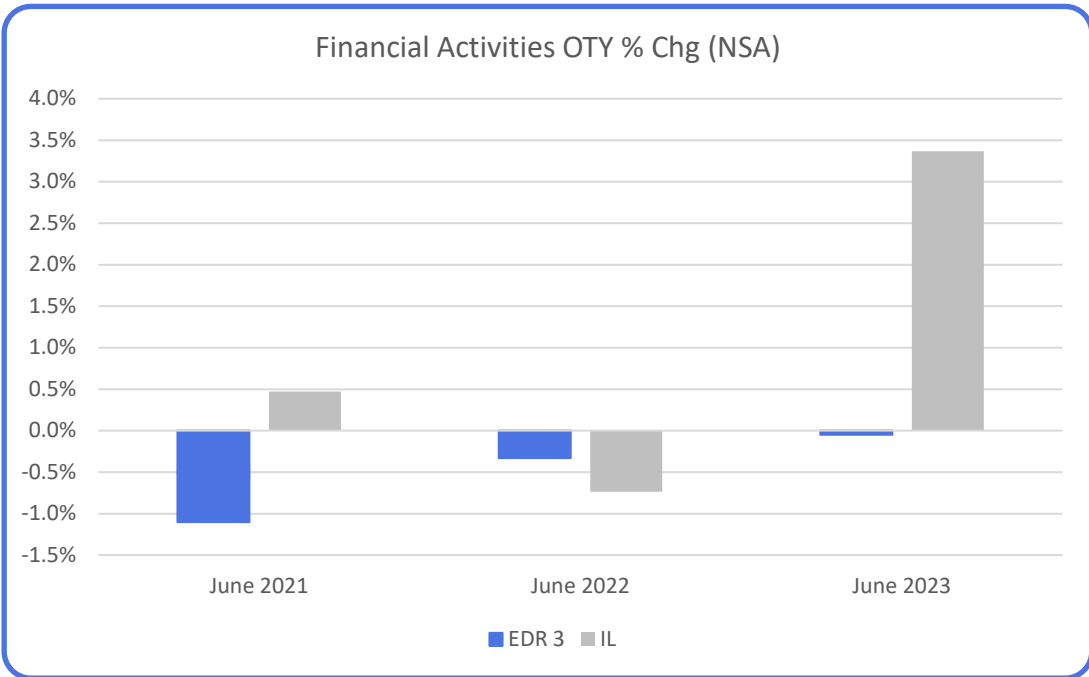
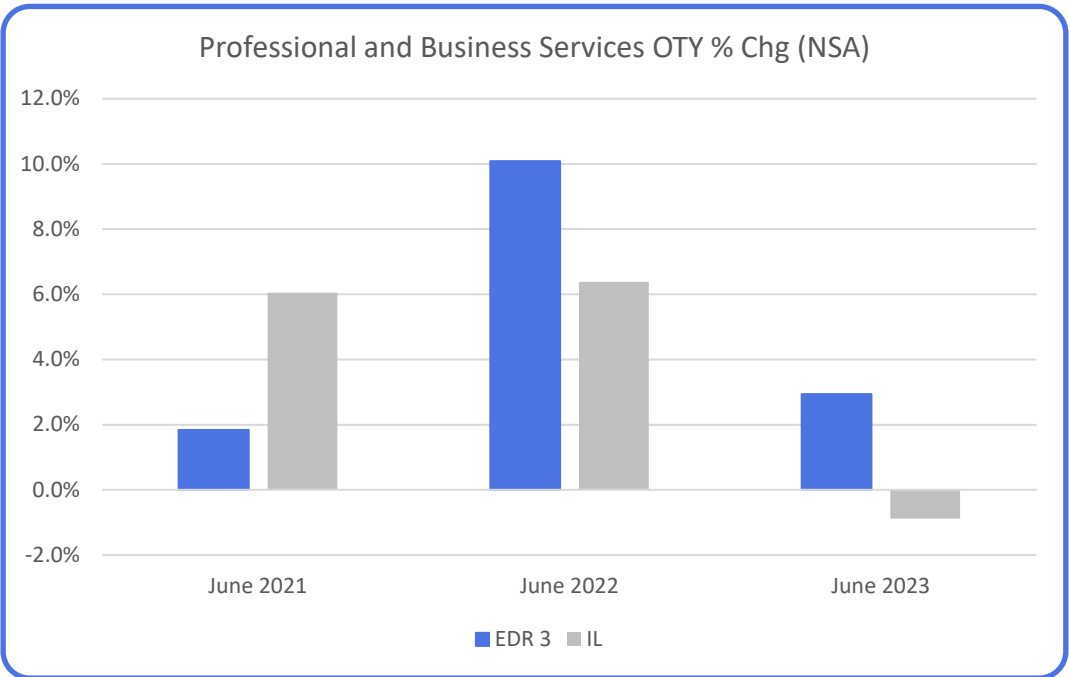


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Payroll jobs posted smaller over-the-year gains in this region relative to the state in 2021, but larger over-the-year gains in the past two years. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.
- Financial Activities account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Industry payrolls posted over-the-year declines in the past three years. Payrolls in this region remained below pre-recession levels in June 2023.



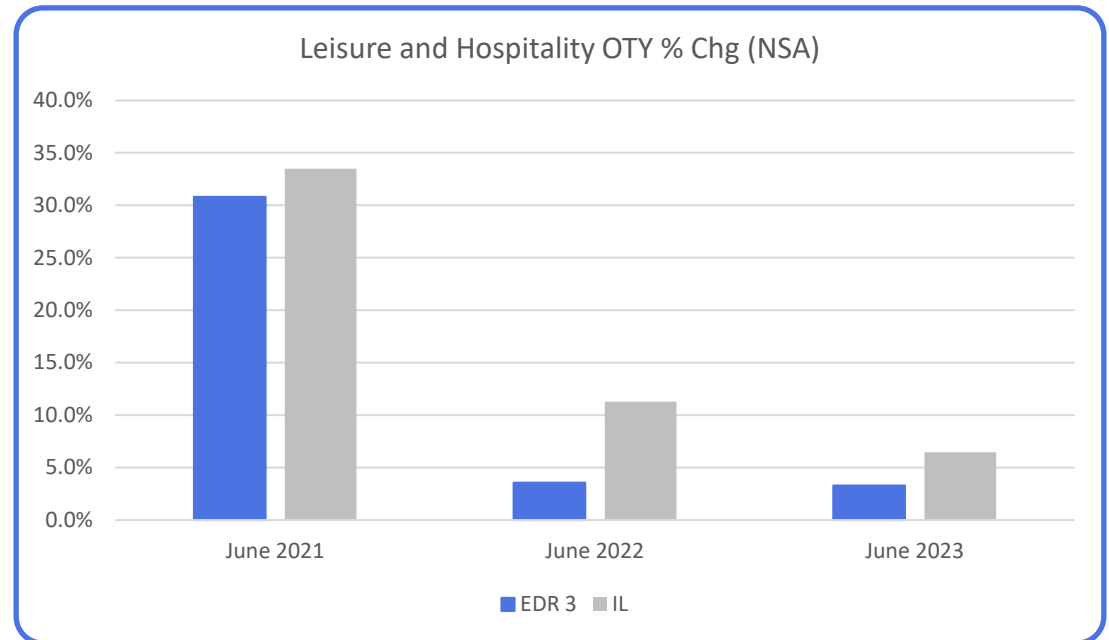
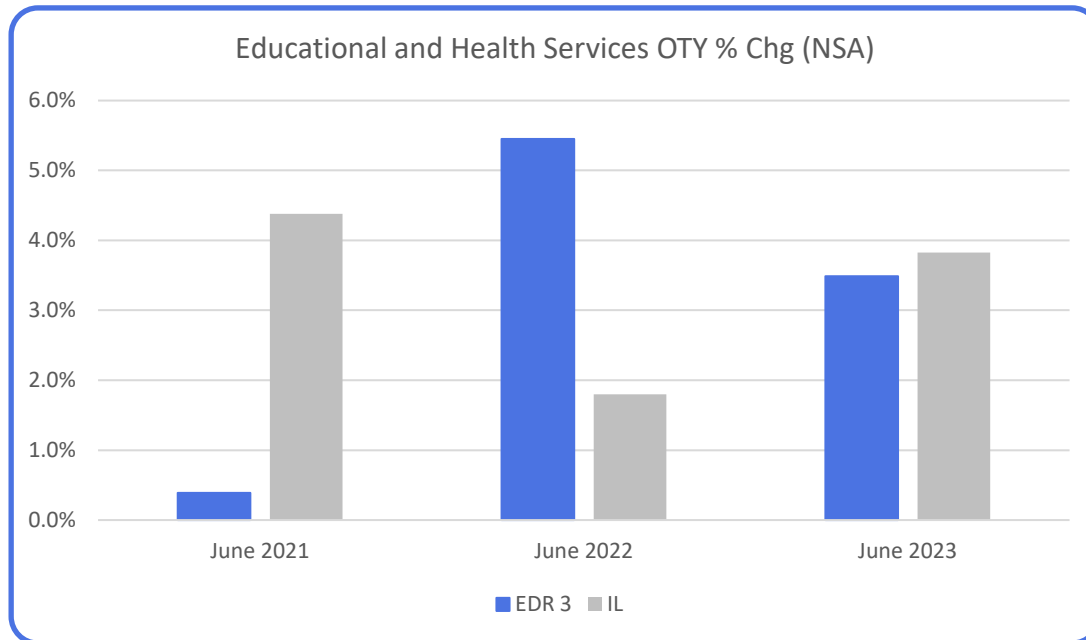
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Educational and Health Services account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region than the state. In this region, payrolls posted smaller increases than the state in June 2021 and June 2023 and larger over-the-year gains than the state in June 2022. Payrolls in this region were well above pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- Leisure and Hospitality payrolls account for about the same share of total payrolls as the state. Over-the-year payroll gains were smaller in this region than the state overall. Industry payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in this region.

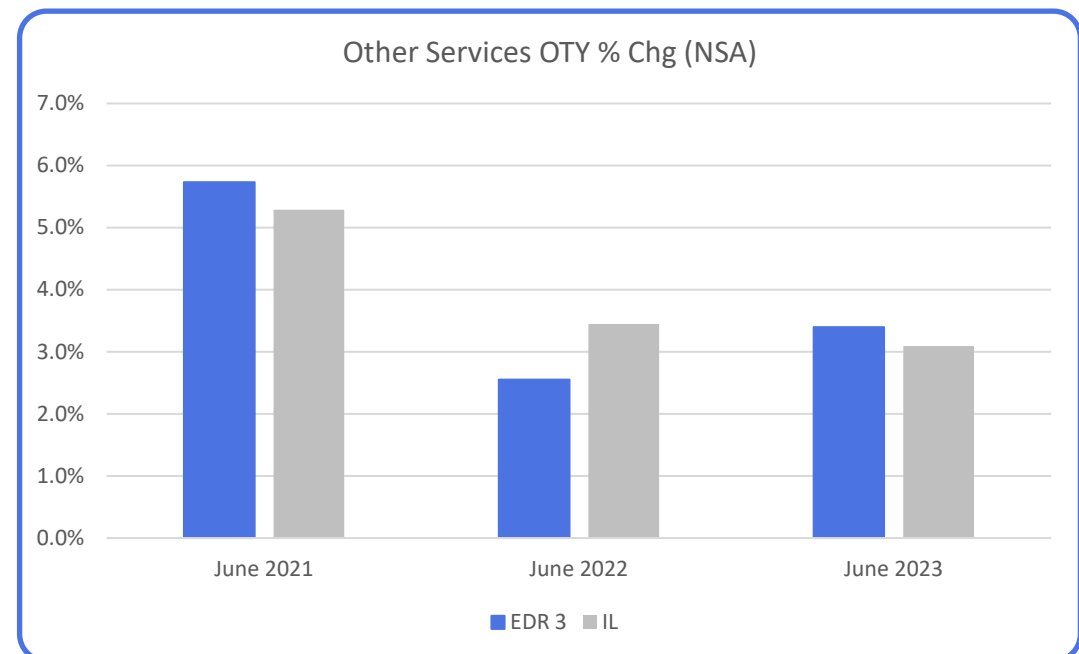
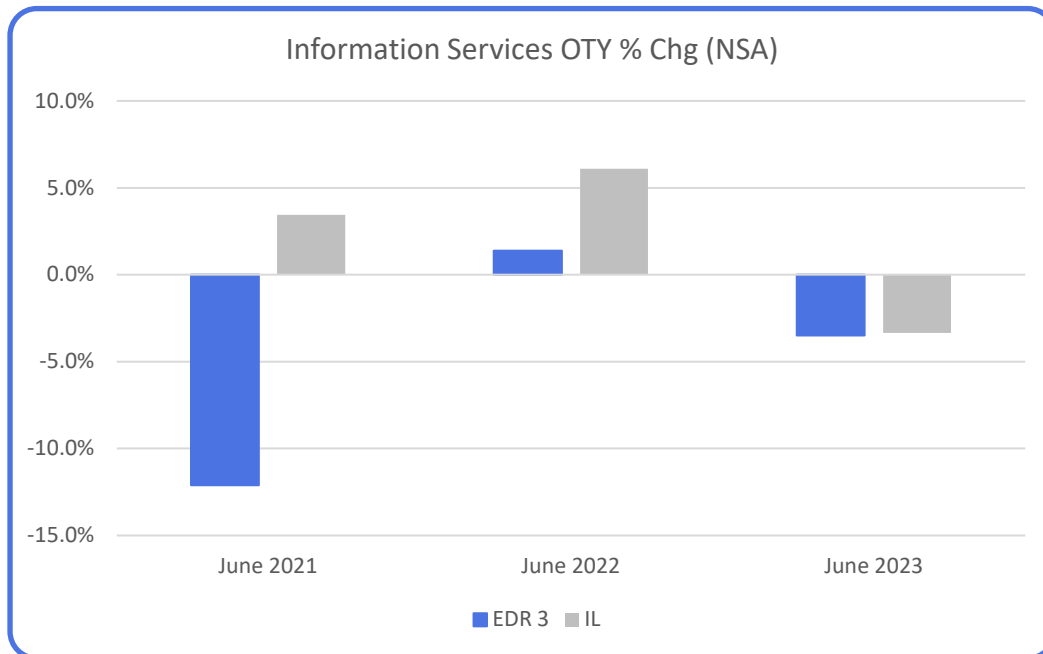


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Payrolls posted weaker over-the-year gains than the state. Industry payrolls remained significantly below pre-recession levels in this region.
- Other Services in this region account for about the same share of total payrolls as the state. Payrolls posted a larger over-the-year gain in 2021 and 2023 but smaller gains than the state in 2022. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.

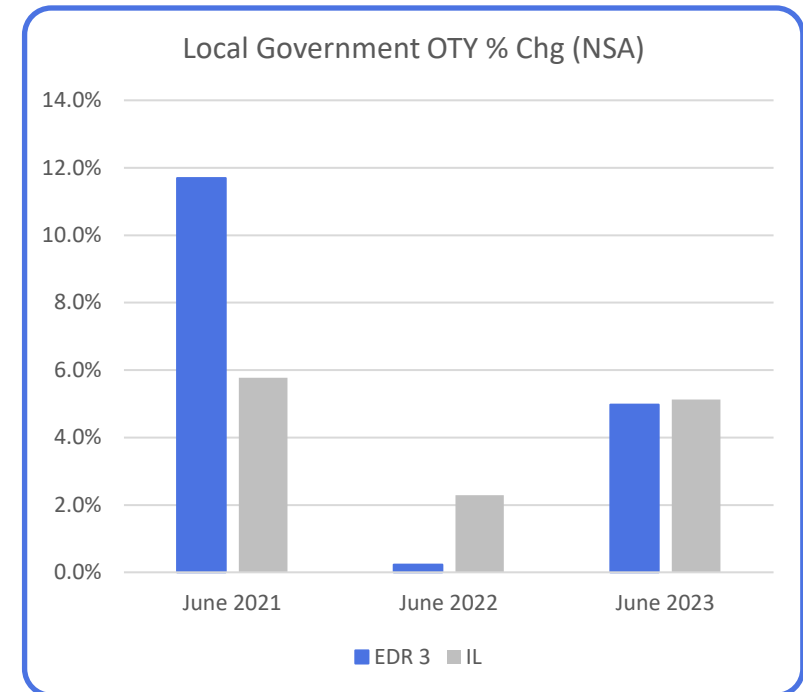
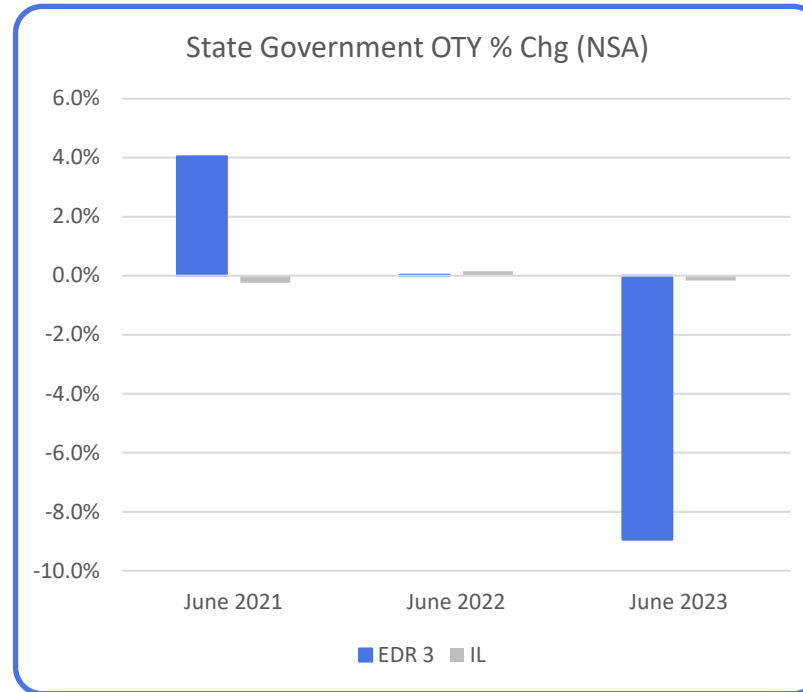
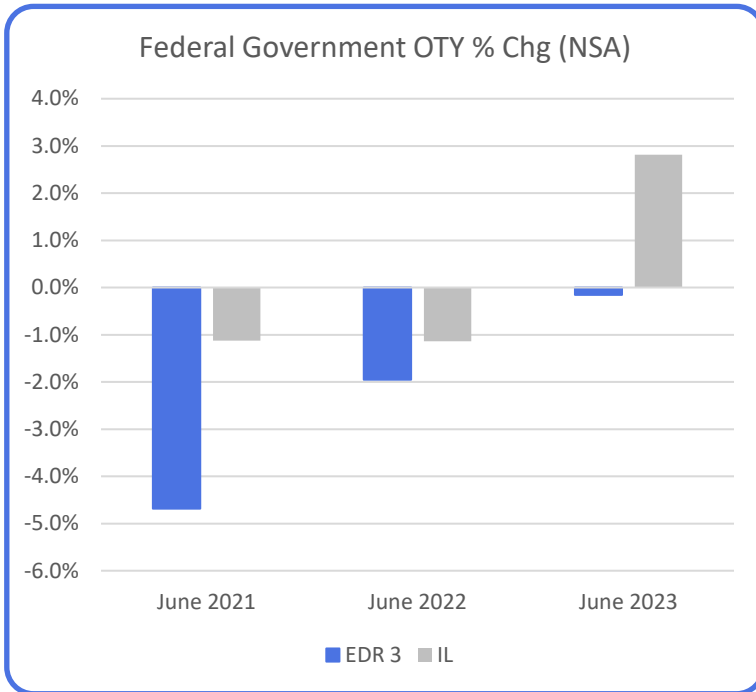


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

- Federal Government payrolls are relatively small in Illinois and the North Central Region’s share is even smaller. In this region, over-the-year declines in this sector were larger than for the state overall. Payrolls remained far below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- State Government payrolls in this region account for nearly the same share of total jobs as the state. Nonfarm payrolls increased substantially more in 2021, posted roughly the same growth as the state in 2022 and fell sharply in 2023. Payrolls were well below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Local Government payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total jobs than the state. Nonfarm payrolls posted stronger gains in this region in 2021 but were like the state in the past two years. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website ([link below](#)).

EDR 3: North Central							
Soc Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$14.39	\$29,938	\$22.26	\$46,303	\$35.83	\$74,536
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$27.12	\$56,414	\$48.28	\$100,413	\$70.64	\$146,912
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$22.14	\$46,051	\$33.83	\$70,369	\$46.42	\$96,557
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$31.08	\$64,649	\$50.31	\$104,645	\$60.53	\$125,900
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$30.91	\$64,295	\$48.42	\$100,721	\$56.11	\$116,711
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$23.16	\$48,175	\$35.51	\$73,870	\$47.04	\$97,854
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$16.70	\$34,721	\$22.40	\$46,581	\$28.51	\$59,286
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$22.98	\$47,791	\$39.47	\$82,100	\$70.82	\$147,302
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$14.69	\$30,564	\$23.86	\$49,625	\$32.72	\$68,066
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$14.81	\$30,805	\$23.02	\$47,879	\$34.76	\$72,293
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$21.49	\$44,689	\$32.37	\$67,324	\$51.28	\$106,663
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$14.24	\$29,613	\$17.09	\$35,539	\$18.99	\$39,497
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$15.75	\$32,770	\$29.04	\$60,387	\$35.98	\$74,826
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.73	\$26,482	\$13.94	\$28,997	\$16.57	\$34,450
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.31	\$27,678	\$15.08	\$31,379	\$18.91	\$39,331
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.76	\$26,543	\$14.37	\$29,899	\$19.00	\$39,531
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$12.97	\$26,980	\$15.22	\$31,657	\$25.14	\$52,280
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$14.69	\$30,550	\$19.10	\$39,721	\$24.63	\$51,219
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$14.28	\$29,700	\$18.66	\$38,800	\$23.90	\$49,712
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$19.80	\$41,174	\$33.95	\$70,617	\$40.54	\$84,337
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$16.72	\$34,771	\$24.30	\$50,551	\$32.26	\$67,103
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$16.23	\$33,755	\$22.29	\$46,375	\$26.99	\$56,152
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$13.82	\$28,754	\$18.30	\$38,082	\$23.55	\$48,971

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The SOC code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$35.53 in the North Central Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

[Monthly Employment and Unemployment Press Releases](#)

The Illinois Employment Situation: Statewide and metro area employment and unemployment press releases.

[Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Logan Taira, MS
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 558-1237
Logan.Taira@illinois.gov

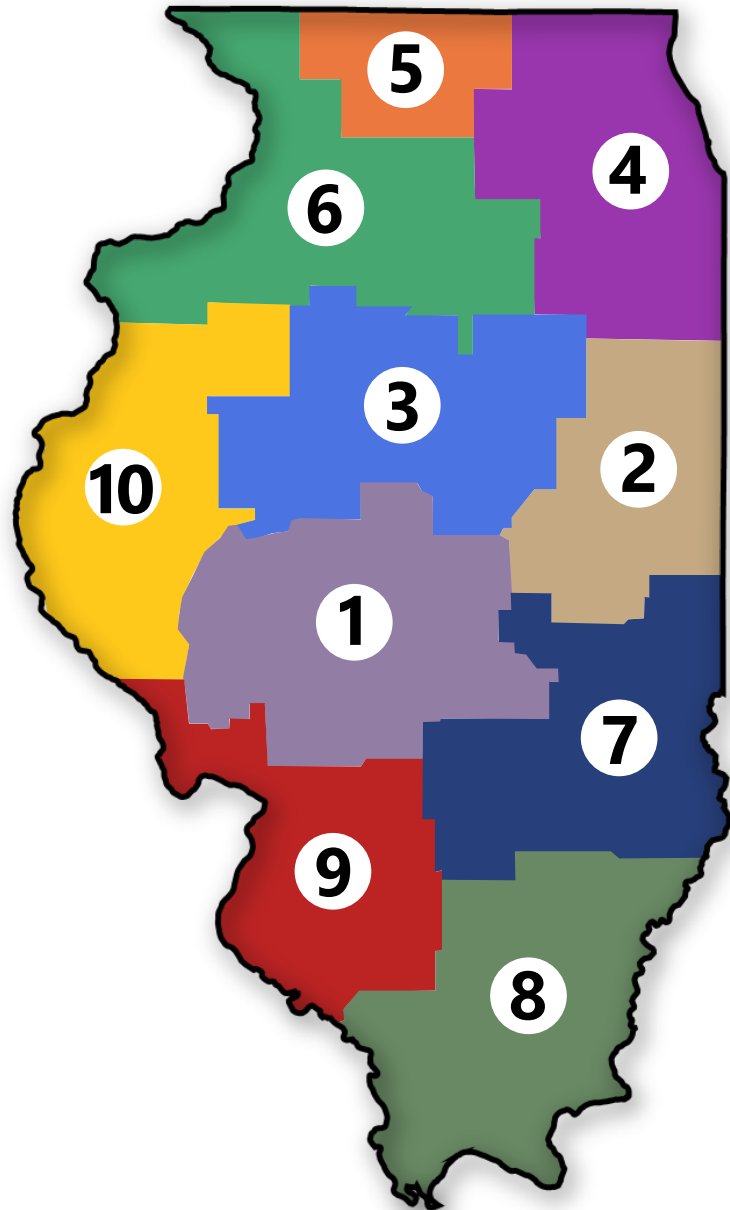
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

Contact us if you have any questions regarding these data or need data not provided in this report.

The Economic Information and Analysis Division is the official source of state and local Labor Market Information produced in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Counties in this EDR:

Cook • DeKalb • DuPage • Grundy • Kane
Kankakee • Kendall • Lake • McHenry • Will

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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- Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?
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- Occupational Wages



Labor Force Indicators for the Northeast Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 labor force levels increased in June 2022 over the prior year but fell back moderately in June 2023.
- Chart 2 reveals that the number of employed persons increased in June 2022 but decreased slightly in June 2023.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the Northeast Region to Illinois. The rates are similar although the Northeast Region had slightly higher unemployment rates than the state in 2021 and 2022, but just a tick below in June 2023.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

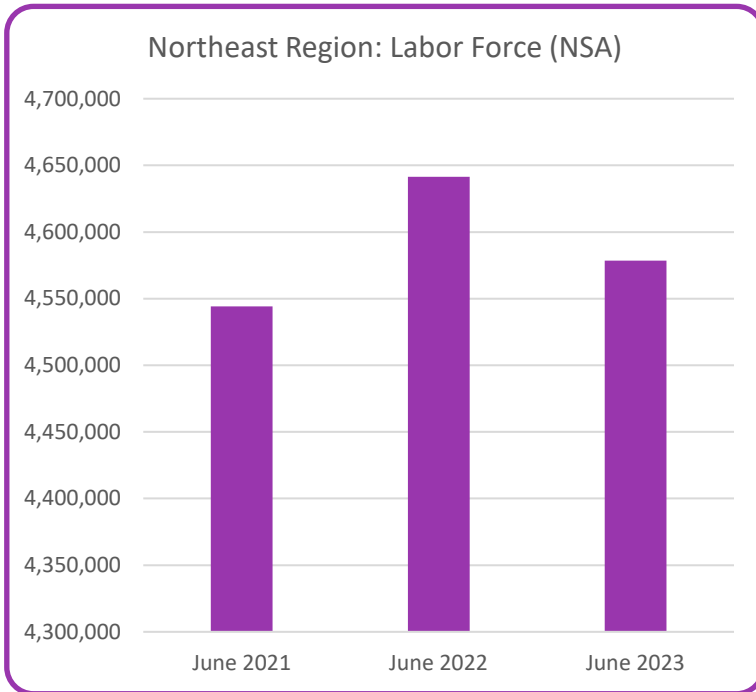


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

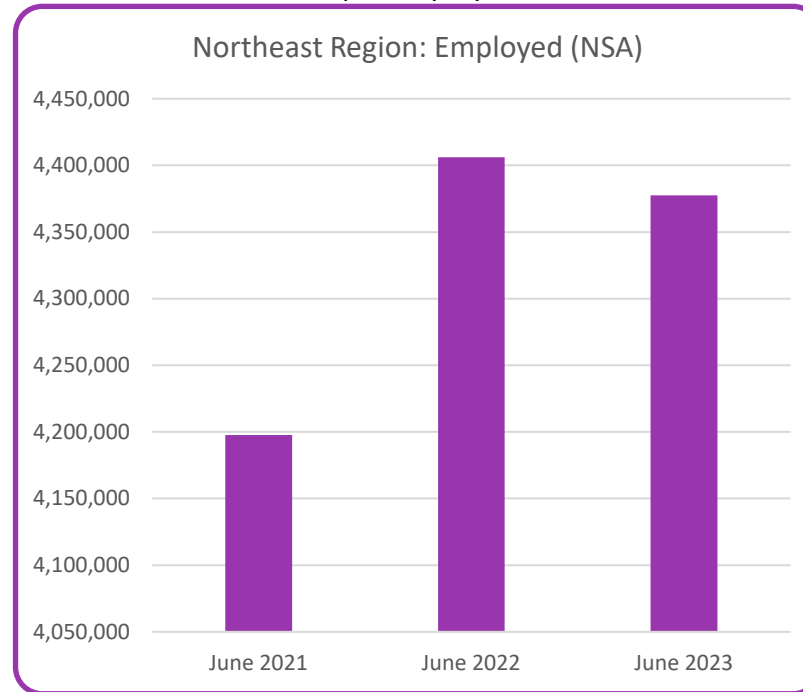
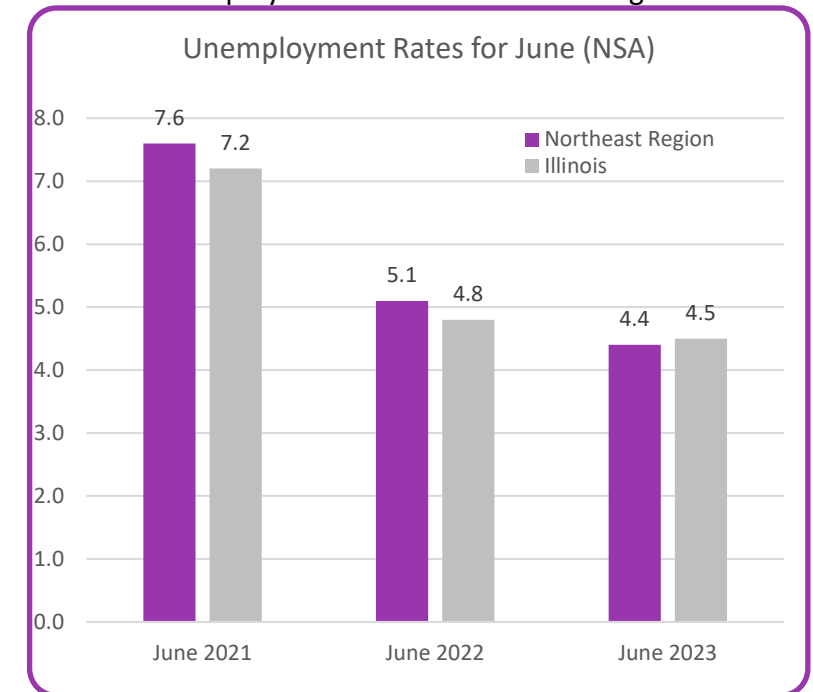


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – Northeast Region & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

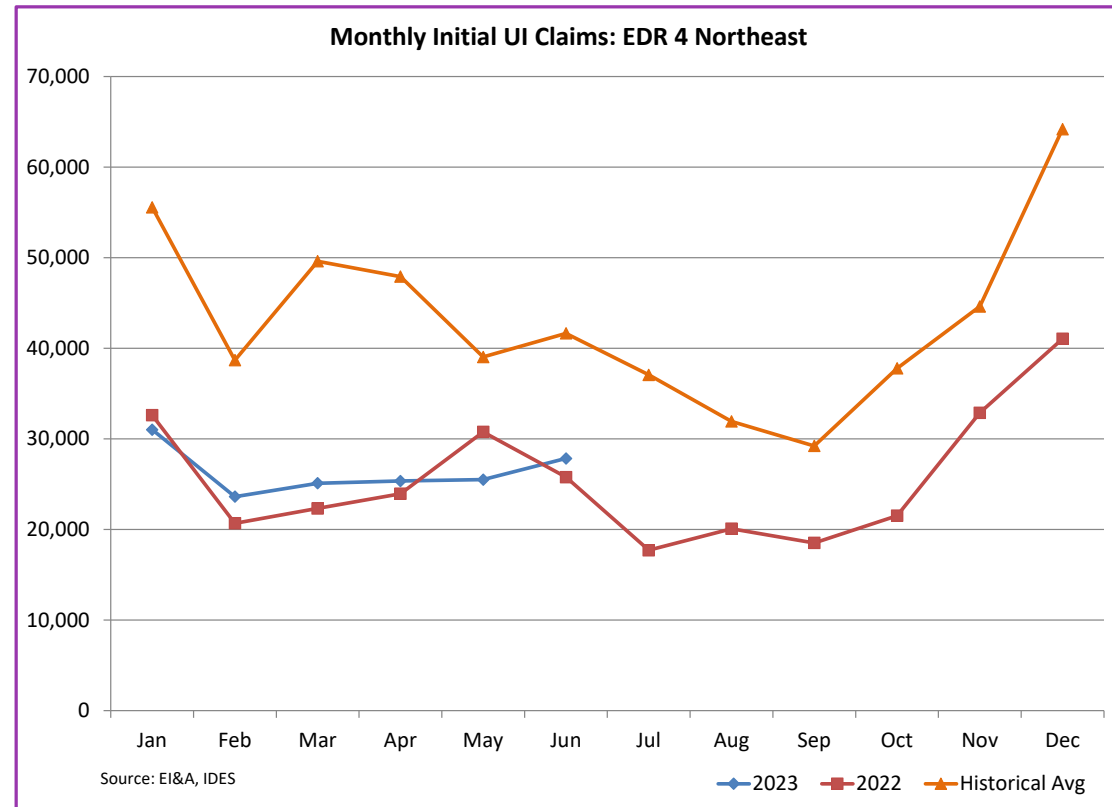
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 – 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI)

Unemployment Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. UI claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (historical average orange line) for each month of the year.
- The red line reflects 2022 and the blue line reflects 2023.
- Thus far in 2023, claims are following typical monthly patterns and levels in this region.





Why Do Nonfarm Payrolls Matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 4: Northeast	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region
Total Nonfarm	4,257,538	4,435,061	4,524,441	260,613	177,523	89,380	100%	100%
Total Private	3,771,189	3,941,427	4,026,075	243,431	170,238	84,648	89.0%	86.9%
Goods Producing	531,689	541,000	548,960	10,146	9,311	7,960	12.1%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	166,748	172,220	177,093	6,218	5,472	4,873	3.9%	4.2%
Manufacturing	364,941	368,780	371,867	3,928	3,839	3,087	8.2%	9.2%
Durables	191,042	190,949	193,392	-2,548	-93	2,443	4.3%	5.3%
Nondurables	173,899	177,831	178,475	6,476	3,932	644	3.9%	3.9%
Service-Providing	3,725,849	3,894,061	3,975,481	250,467	168,212	81,420	87.9%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	859,946	893,099	895,166	40,617	33,153	2,067	19.8%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	224,867	232,074	234,917	3,819	7,207	2,843	5.2%	4.8%
Retail Trade	396,190	402,132	397,277	28,759	5,942	-4,855	8.8%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	238,889	258,894	262,972	8,039	20,005	4,078	5.8%	5.6%
Information	73,230	79,473	76,915	2,265	6,243	-2,558	1.7%	1.5%
Financial Activities	307,326	309,079	315,540	3,654	1,753	6,461	7.0%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	787,166	840,874	836,972	44,352	53,708	-3,902	18.5%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	662,893	673,050	706,261	33,607	10,157	33,211	15.6%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	378,829	428,955	465,729	100,013	50,126	36,774	10.3%	10.1%
Other Services	170,109	175,896	180,533	8,776	5,787	4,637	4.0%	4.1%
Government	486,349	493,634	498,366	17,182	7,285	4,732	11.0%	13.1%
Federal Government	51,922	51,661	53,565	-914	-261	1,904	1.2%	1.3%
State Government	46,266	46,721	46,466	-2,085	455	-255	1.0%	2.1%
Local Government	388,161	395,252	398,335	20,181	7091	3083	8.8%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June, 4,524,441 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the Northeast Region. This reflects a 13.2% increase from the June 2020 low.

Over-the Year change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. Large over-the-year gains were spread across most categories though not Professional and Business Services, a sector with a higher industry share than the state.

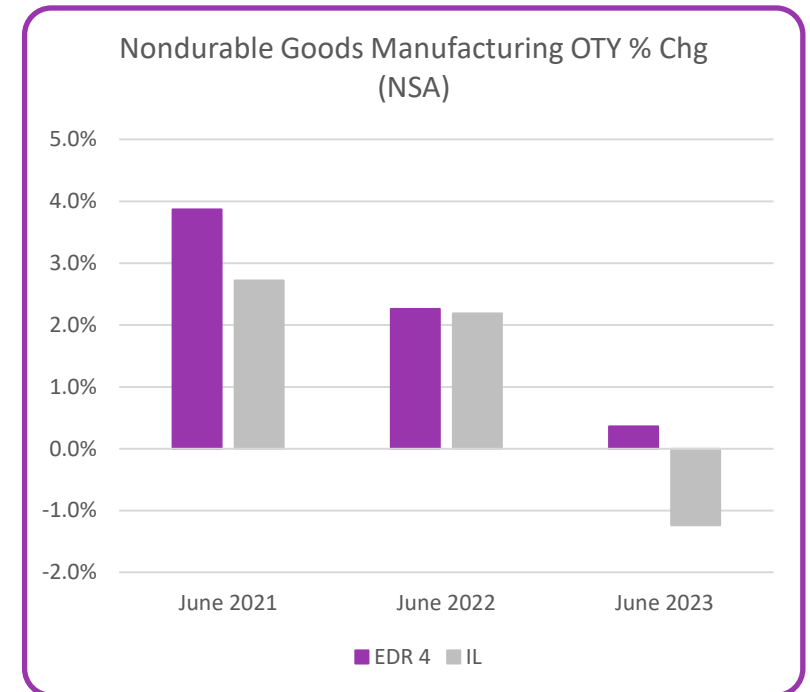
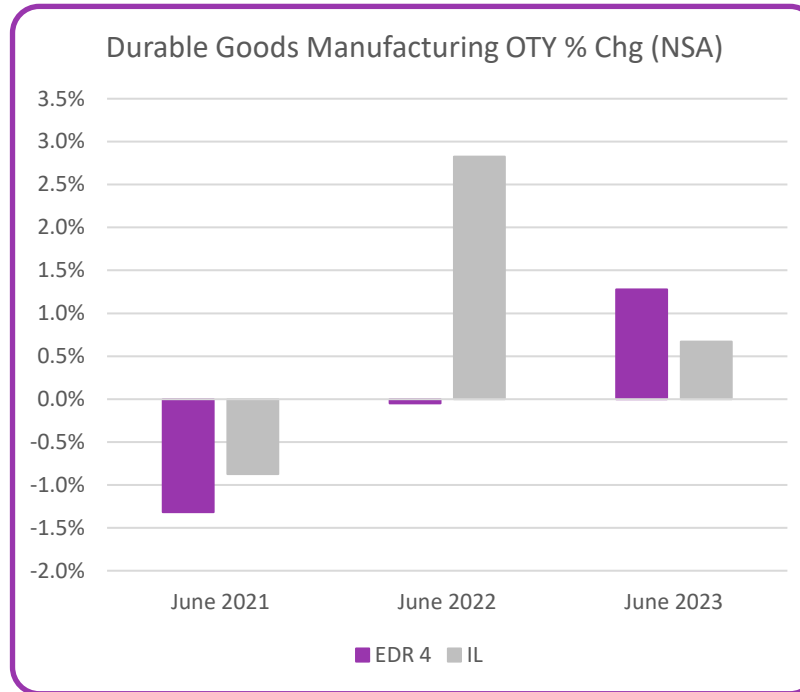
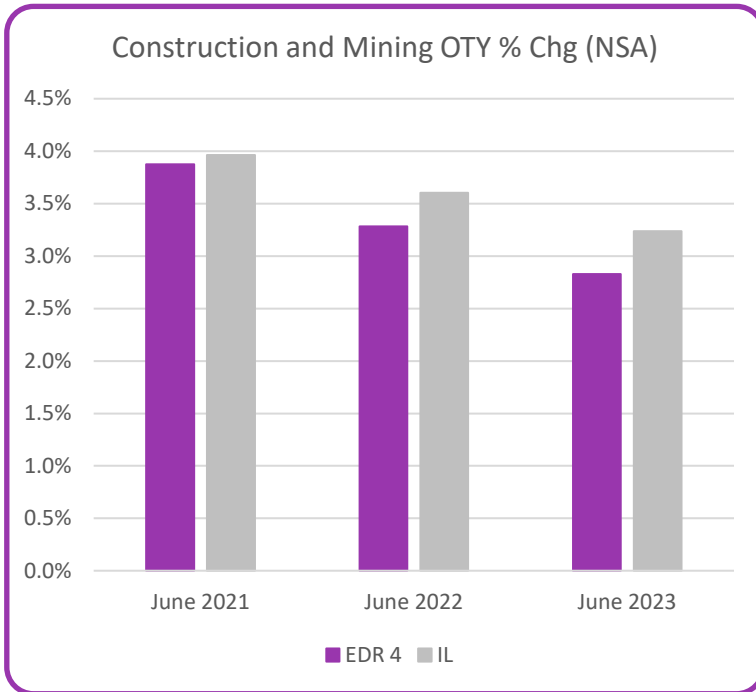
Industry Share:

Key industries in the Northeast Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, Professional and Business Services account for 18.5% of the Region's payroll jobs but 15.7% of the state's jobs.



Goods-Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining jobs account for a slightly smaller share of payrolls in the Northeast Region than for the state. Over-the-year gains in these payrolls in this region were slightly smaller than for the state. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region.
- Durable Goods Manufacturing payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Durable Goods payrolls posted over-the-year declines in June 2021 and 2022 but posted an over-the-year gain in June 2023. Payrolls remained well below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.
- Nondurable Goods Manufacturing payrolls account for roughly the same share of payrolls as the state overall. Nondurable Goods payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains in this sector in this region than the state. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in June 2023 in this region.

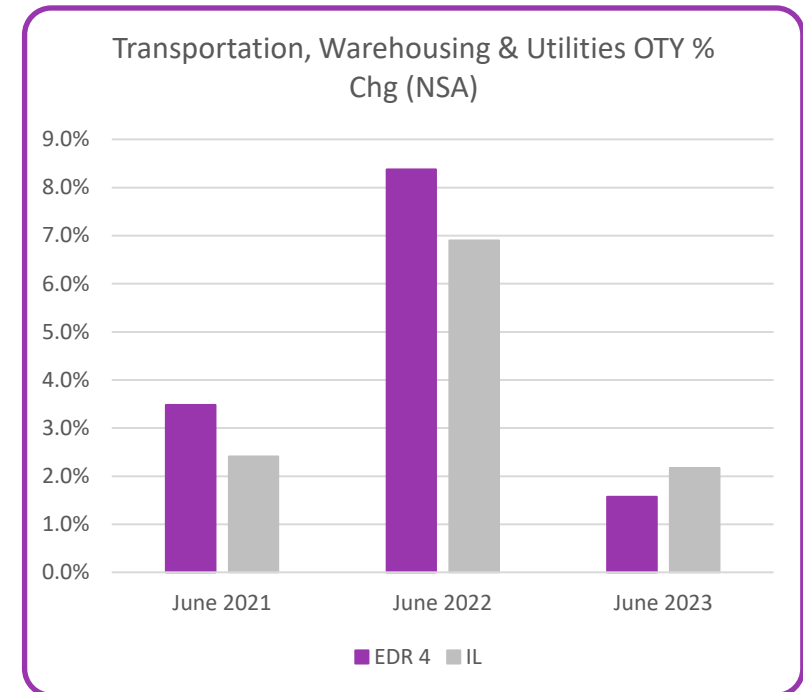
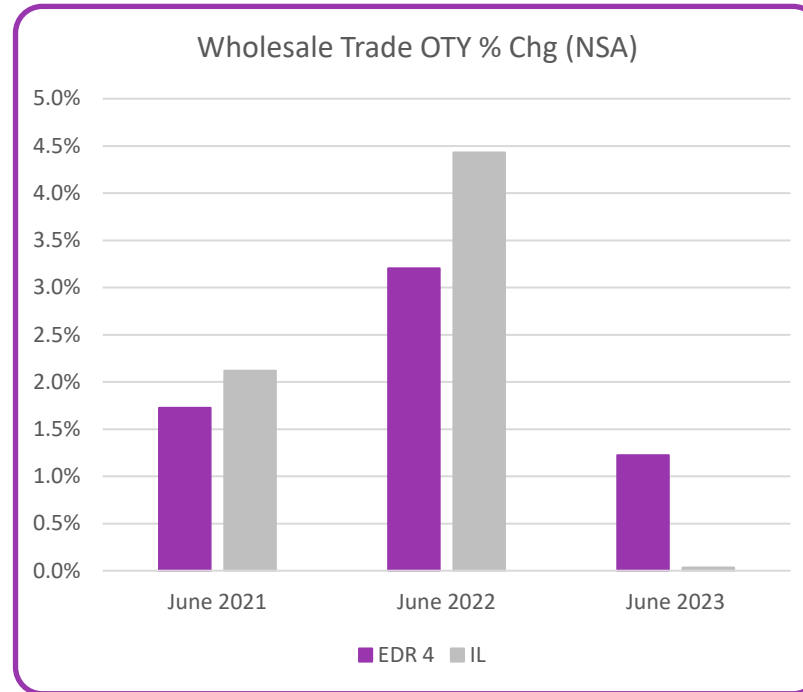
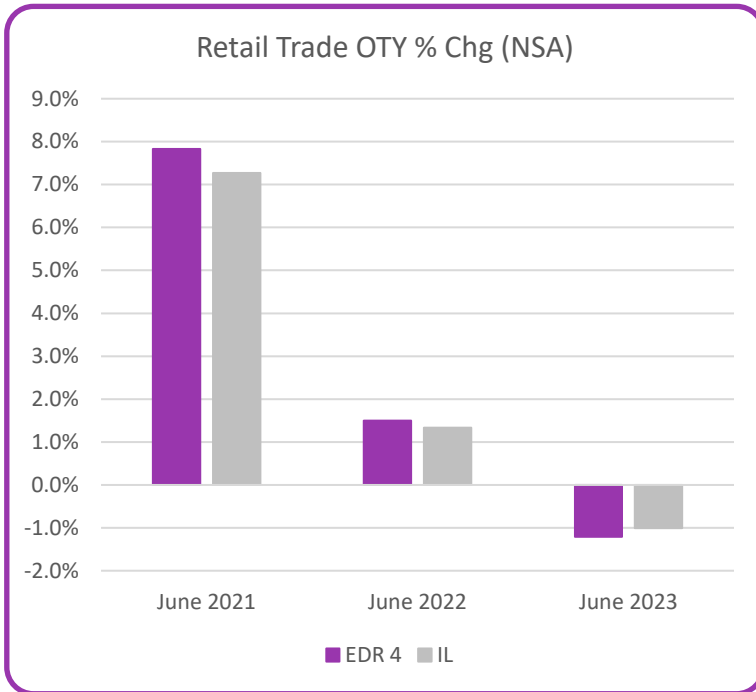


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail payrolls account for a slightly smaller share of total payrolls in the Northeast than the state. Retail Trade payrolls posted slightly larger over-the-year gains than the state in June 2021 and 2022 and decreased a bit more than in the state in June 2023. Payrolls remained well below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.
- Wholesale payrolls account for a slightly larger share of total payrolls in the Northeast than the state. Wholesale Trade payrolls posted somewhat smaller over-the-year gains in this region relative to the state in June 2021 and 2022 but a larger hike in 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in June 2023 in this region.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains in this region relative to the state in 2021 and 2022 but smaller gains in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels by a wide margin in this region.

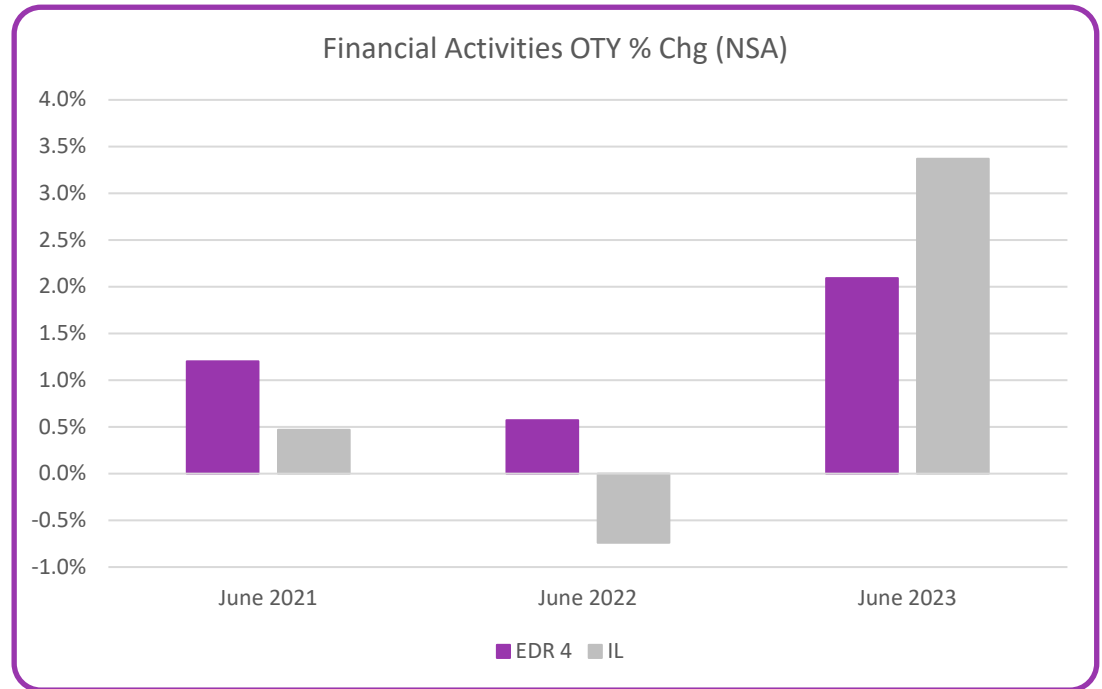
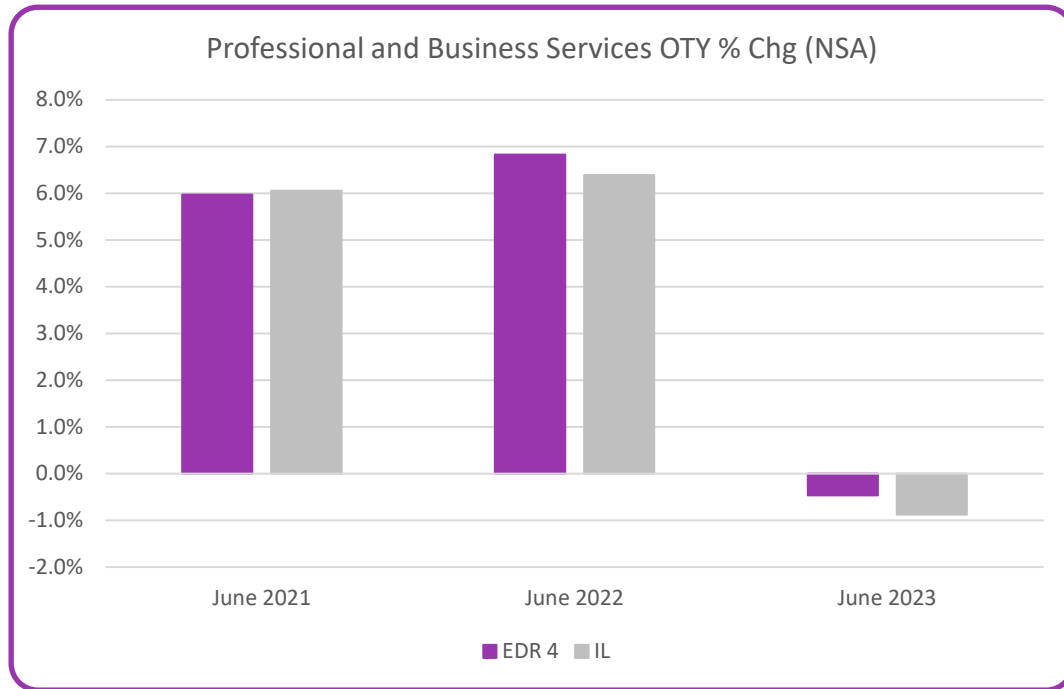


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services account for a larger share of payrolls in the Northeast than in the state. This sector either matched the statewide over-the-year gain or posted larger over-the-year gains and fell by a lesser amount in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Financial Activities account for about the same share of payrolls as the state. Industry payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains in this region relative to the state over the past two years, but a smaller gain in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.



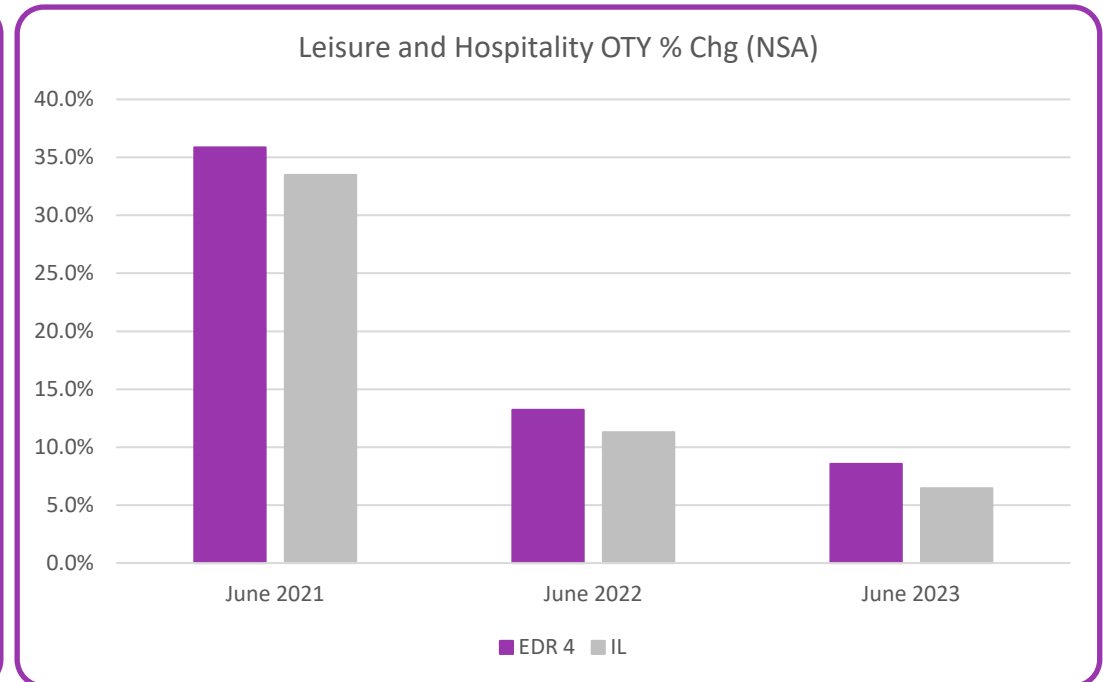
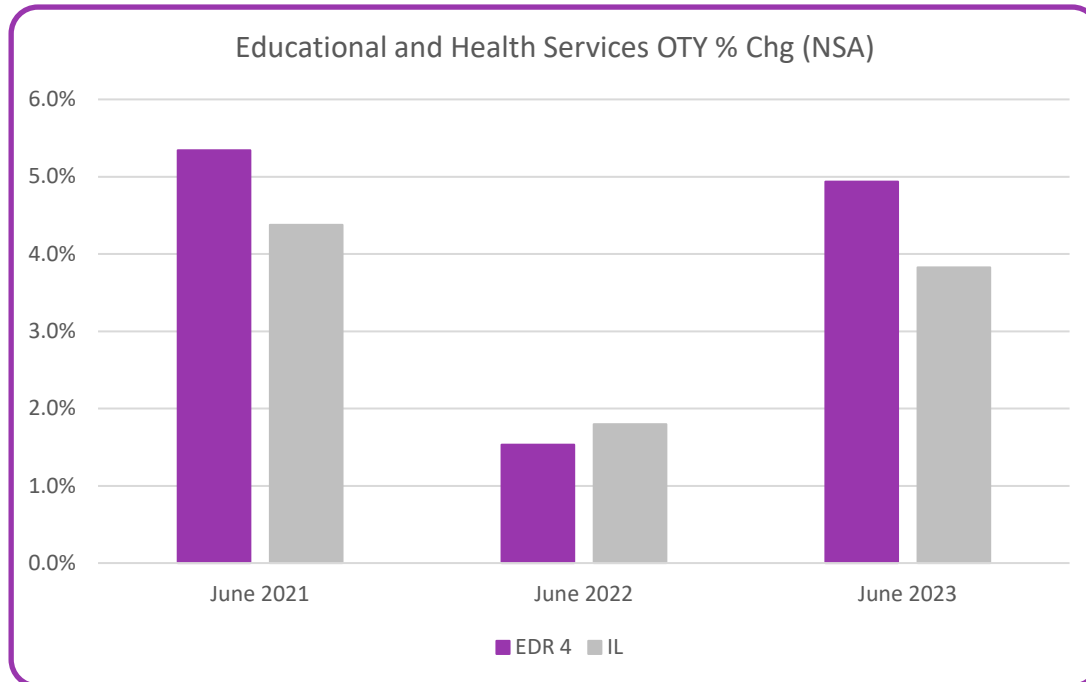
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Educational and Health Services account for the same share of payrolls as the statewide average. Industry payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains in this region than the state in 2021 and 2023 but slightly smaller gains in June 2022. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region.
- Leisure and Hospitality account for the same share of payrolls as the state. Industry payrolls posted slightly larger over-the-year gains in the Northeast relative to the state over the past three years. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region.

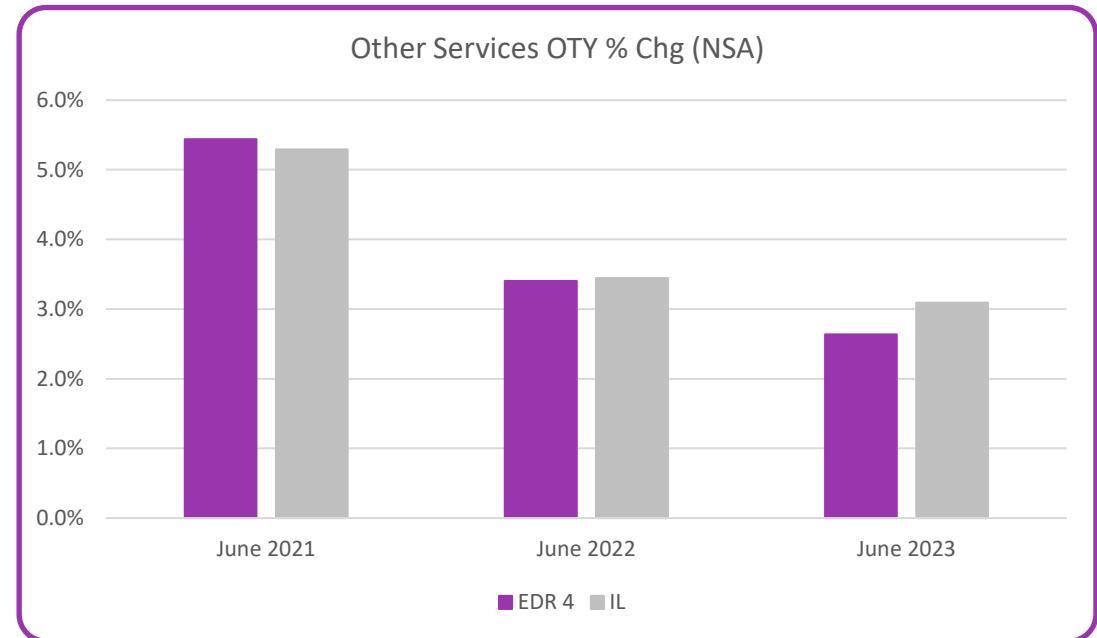
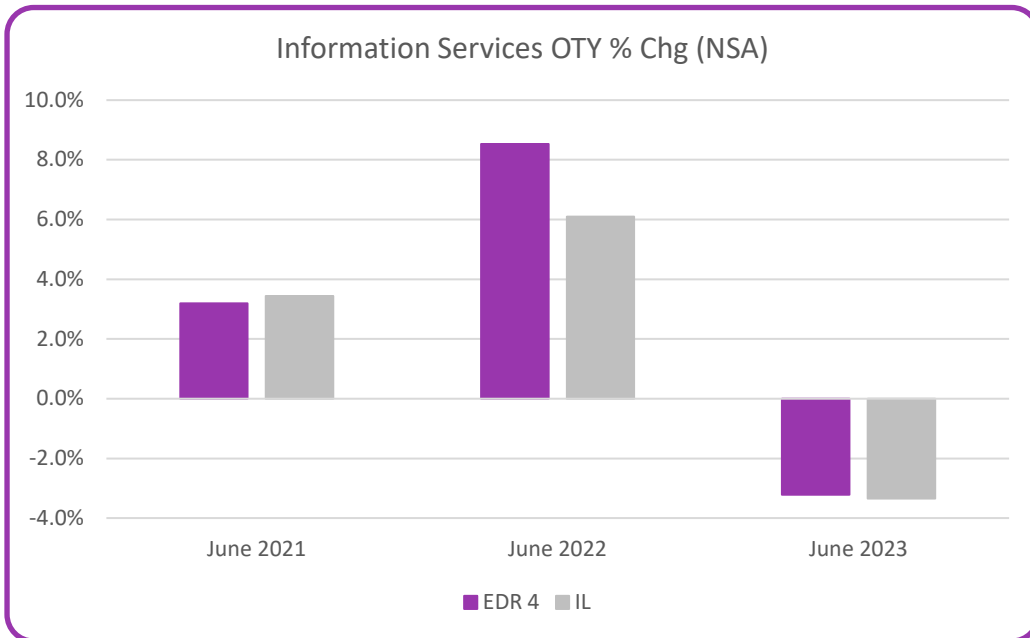


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services account for about the same share of payrolls as the state. Industry payrolls posted a smaller over-the-year gain in 2021, a larger over-the-year gain in the Northeast than the state in 2022 and roughly matched the state drop in June 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- Other Services account for roughly the same share of payrolls as the state. Industry payrolls in the Northeast grew at roughly the same rate as the state over the past three years. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.

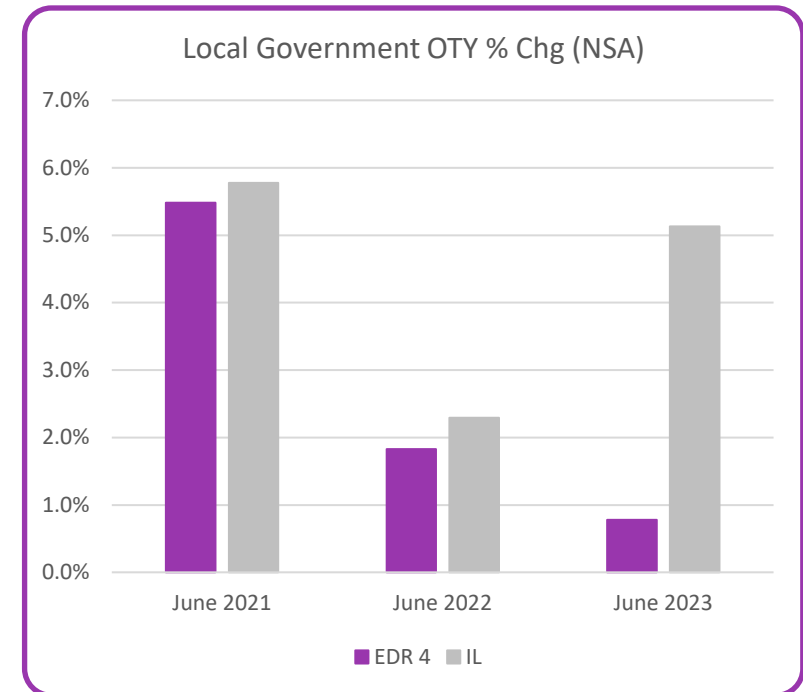
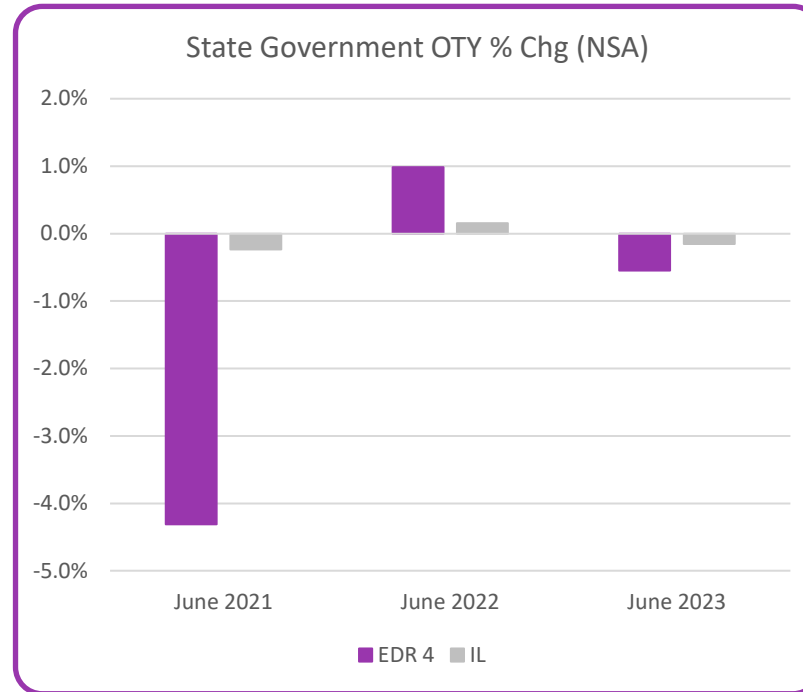
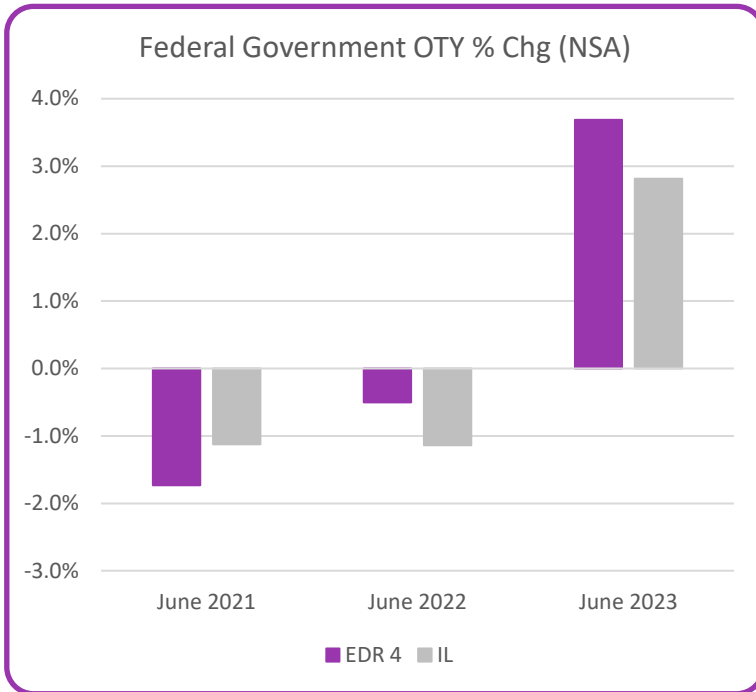


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

- Federal Government payrolls are relatively small in Illinois and that is true for the Northeast Region also. Over-the-year declines in this sector were larger than the state in 2021, but smaller than the state in 2022, then posted a sharp rise in June 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region.
- State Government payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in the Northeast than the state overall. Over-the-year changes in this sector were weaker in the Northeast in 2021 and 2023, though stronger in 2022. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region.
- Local Government payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. Local Government payrolls posted similar over-the-year gains to the state in the past two years but moderated sharply in June 2023. Payrolls remained well below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Not Seasonally Adjusted



Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website (link below).

EDR 4: Northeast							
Soc Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$15.71	\$32,688	\$24.12	\$50,179	\$42.03	\$87,416
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$31.27	\$65,041	\$56.58	\$117,689	\$83.57	\$173,822
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$24.93	\$51,843	\$38.94	\$80,992	\$55.93	\$116,341
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$29.06	\$60,437	\$50.03	\$104,068	\$62.58	\$130,152
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$29.34	\$61,014	\$42.70	\$88,813	\$55.07	\$114,532
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$23.99	\$49,904	\$38.88	\$80,858	\$56.73	\$118,008
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$18.55	\$38,575	\$24.25	\$50,433	\$32.72	\$68,055
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$27.62	\$57,445	\$50.46	\$104,954	\$83.86	\$174,432
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$17.10	\$35,565	\$29.84	\$62,083	\$38.37	\$79,819
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$17.37	\$36,130	\$28.39	\$59,060	\$48.61	\$101,107
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$24.26	\$50,450	\$39.27	\$81,699	\$58.90	\$122,502
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$15.35	\$31,930	\$17.04	\$35,443	\$20.63	\$42,916
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$15.79	\$32,840	\$24.61	\$51,191	\$38.53	\$80,127
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$13.36	\$27,777	\$14.94	\$31,070	\$18.62	\$38,719
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$14.63	\$30,432	\$18.19	\$37,823	\$21.36	\$44,434
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$13.64	\$28,369	\$17.19	\$35,763	\$23.36	\$48,579
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$14.02	\$29,164	\$18.15	\$37,755	\$34.26	\$71,261
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$16.25	\$33,789	\$22.49	\$46,773	\$28.11	\$58,472
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$15.45	\$32,129	\$19.40	\$40,351	\$24.78	\$51,524
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$22.39	\$46,577	\$39.85	\$82,893	\$47.57	\$98,948
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$18.25	\$37,952	\$27.82	\$57,850	\$35.41	\$73,656
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$15.77	\$32,797	\$19.57	\$40,698	\$26.24	\$54,590
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$15.03	\$31,258	\$19.29	\$40,119	\$27.55	\$57,320

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The SOC code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (withing Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$41.32 in the Northeast Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

[Monthly Employment and Unemployment Press Releases](#)

The Illinois Employment Situation: Statewide and metro area employment and unemployment press releases.

[Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Thomas A. Austin, MA, MPA
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
303 N. Main Street, Suite 200
Rockford, Illinois 61101
Office: (815) 395-6680
Tom.Austin@illinois.gov

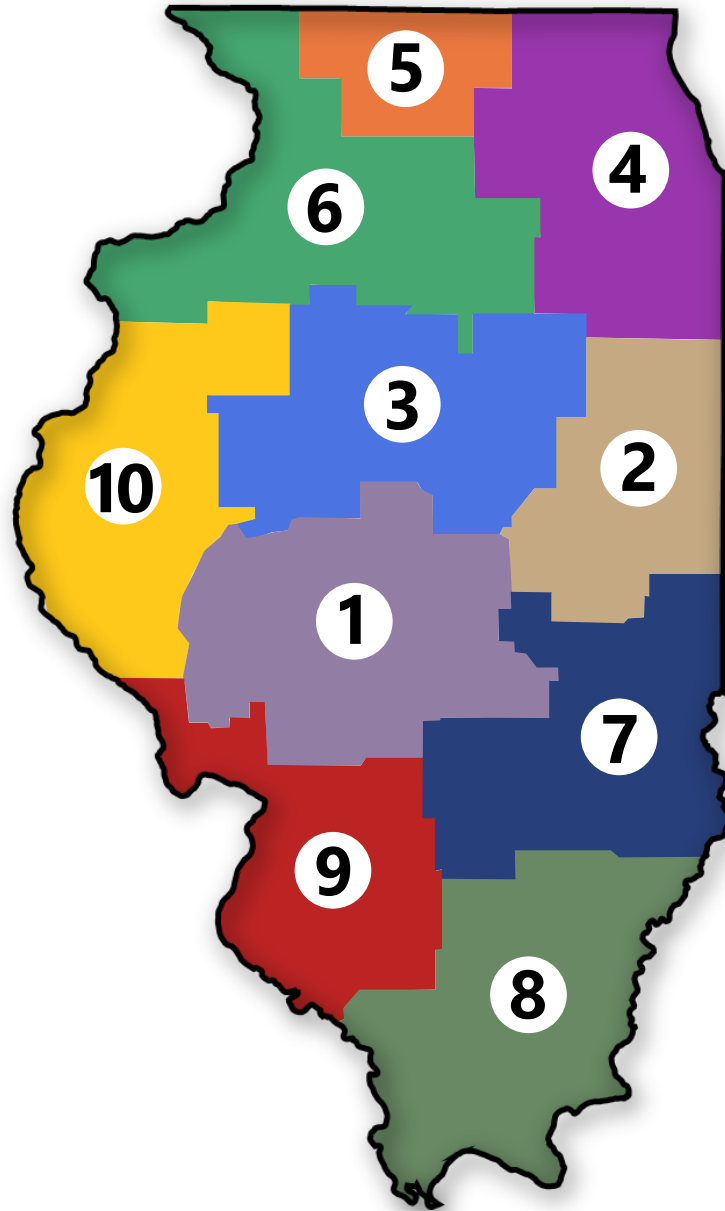
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

Contact us if you have any questions regarding these data or need data not provided in this report.

The Economic Information and Analysis Division is the official source of state and local Labor Market Information produced in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Counties in this EDR:

Boone • Ogle • Stephenson • Winnebago

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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- Occupational Wages



Labor Force Indicators for the Northern Stateline Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- The data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels declining in June 2022 and June 2023.
- Chart 2 reveals that the number of employed persons increased in June 2022 but decreased in June 2023.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the Northern Stateline Region to Illinois. The Northern Stateline Region posted higher unemployment rates than the state in the past three years.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

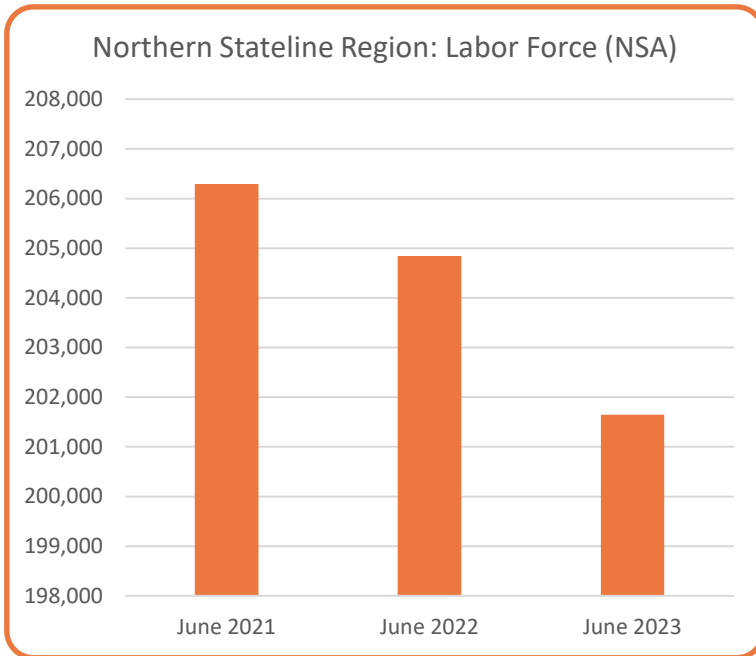


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

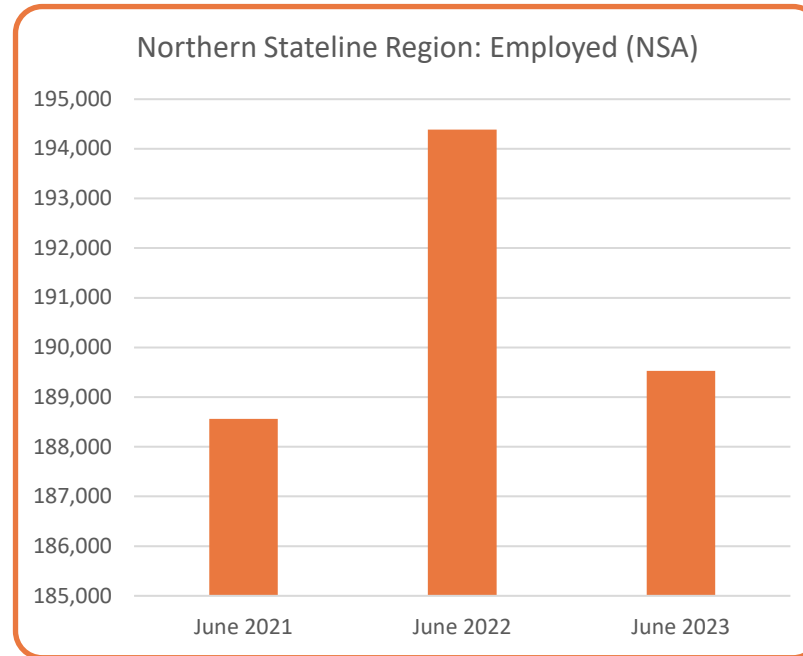
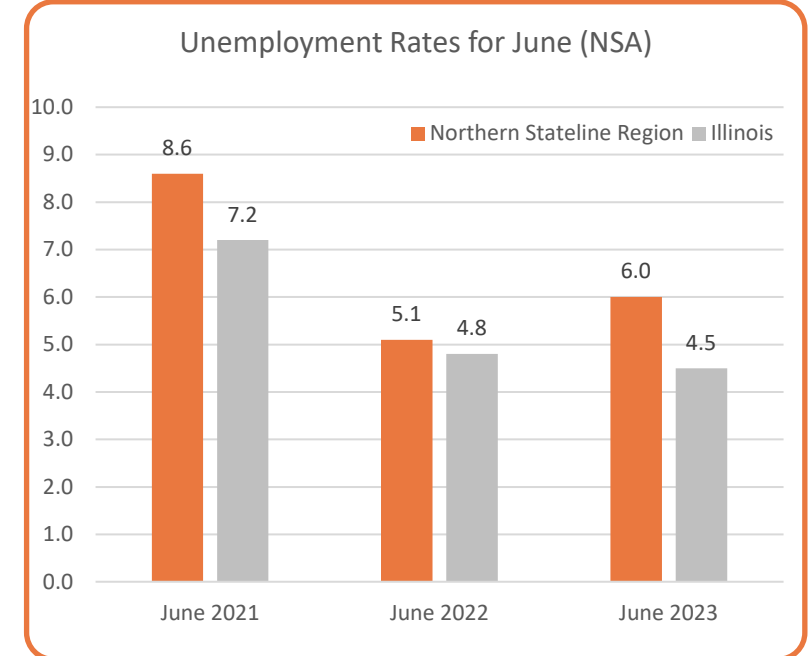


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – Northern Stateline & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

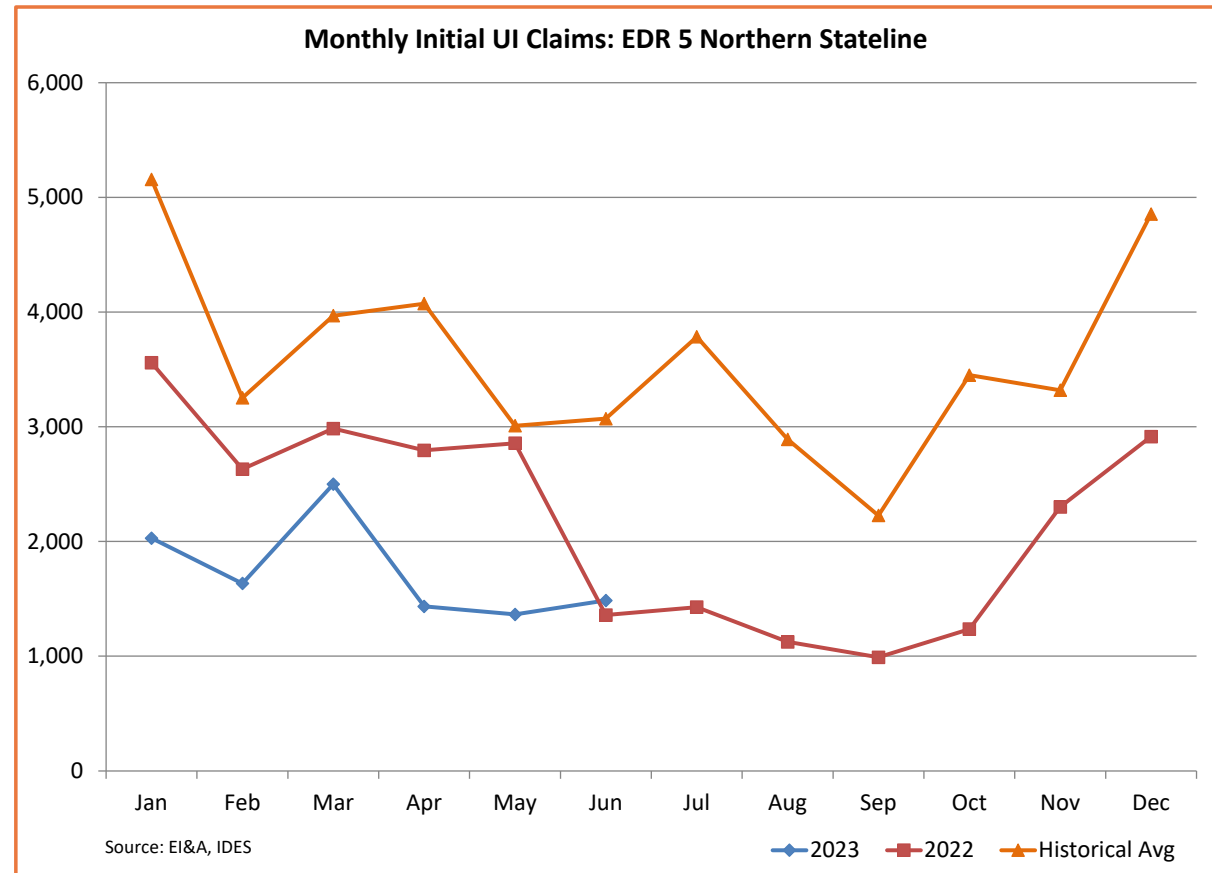
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 – 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI)

Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (historical average in orange) for each month of the year.
- The red line depicts 2022 and the blue line shows 2023 claims.
- 2023 claims are well below year-ago levels in this region following typical monthly patterns.





Why do nonfarm payrolls matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry for June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 5: Northern Stateline <i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region	Illinois
Total Nonfarm	171,786	180,266	181,083	5,857	8,480	817	100%	100%
Total Private	151,543	159,498	159,999	4,961	7,955	501	88.4%	86.9%
Goods Producing	40,876	41,093	39,060	-1,662	217	-2,033	21.6%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	7,901	8,303	8,219	207	402	-84	4.5%	4.2%
Manufacturing	32,975	32,790	30,841	-1,869	-185	-1,949	17.0%	9.2%
Durables	26,188	25,720	23,768	-1,647	-468	-1,952	13.1%	5.3%
Nondurables	6,787	7,070	7,073	-222	283	3	3.9%	3.9%
Service-Providing	130,910	139,173	142,023	7,519	8,263	2,850	78.4%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	35,341	37,427	37,667	1,511	2,086	240	20.8%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	6,227	6,511	6,413	207	284	-98	3.5%	4.8%
Retail Trade	18,547	19,217	19,009	773	670	-208	10.5%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	10,567	11,699	12,245	531	1,132	546	6.8%	5.6%
Information	1,370	1,571	1,516	-21	201	-55	0.8%	1.5%
Financial Activities	6,683	6,397	6,278	45	-286	-119	3.5%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	14,846	17,096	17,349	952	2,250	253	9.6%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	27,464	29,000	30,210	285	1,536	1,210	16.7%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	15,629	17,197	17,902	3,522	1,568	705	9.9%	10.1%
Other Services	9,334	9,717	10,017	329	383	300	5.5%	4.1%
Government	20,243	20,768	21,084	896	525	316	11.6%	13.1%
Federal Government	1,129	1,084	1,133	-42	-45	49	0.6%	1.3%
State Government	1,256	1,316	1,324	65	60	8	0.7%	2.1%
Local Government	17,858	18,368	18,627	873	510	259	10.3%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June, 181,083 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the Northern Stateline Region. This reflects an increase of 9.1% from the June 2020 low.

Over-the-Year Change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. The weakest industry was Durable Goods Manufacturing, which has a high industry share relative to the state.

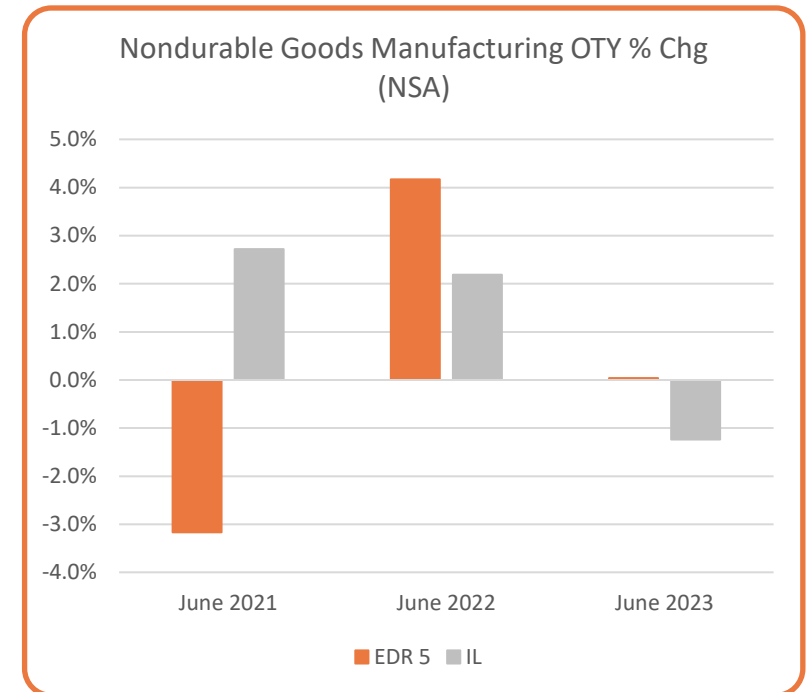
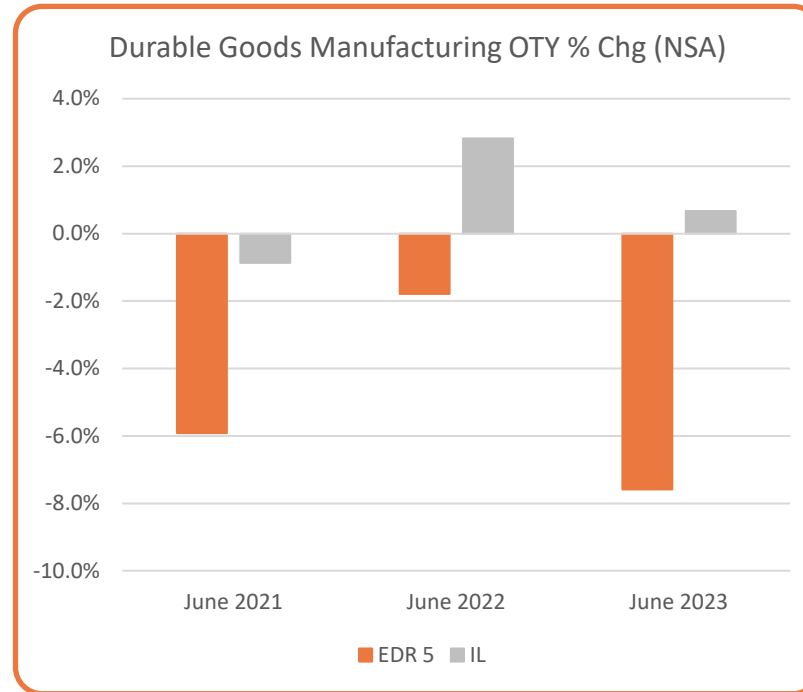
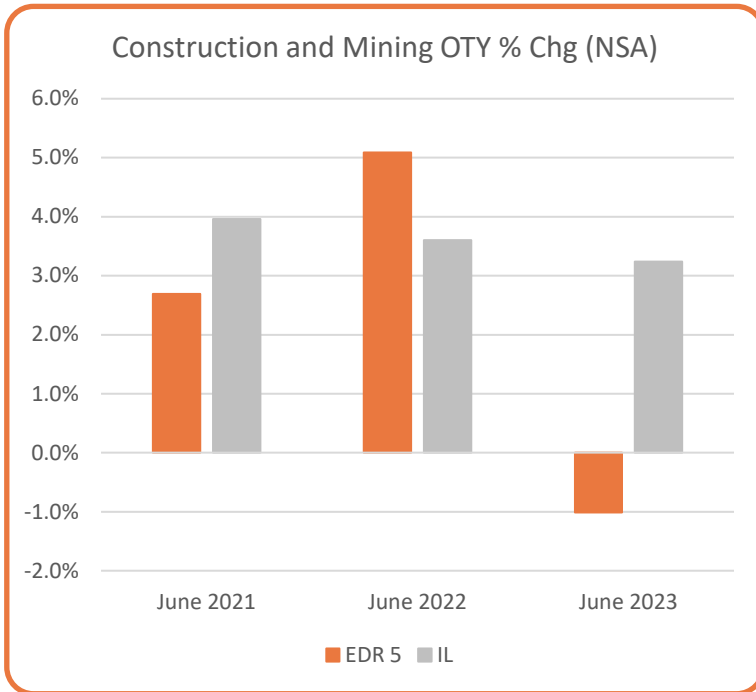
Industry Share:

Key industries in the Northern Stateline Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, Durable Goods Manufacturing accounts for 13.1% of the Region's payroll jobs but 5.3% of the state's jobs.



Goods-Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining payrolls in this region account for a slightly larger share of payrolls than the state. Industry payrolls grew slightly less than the state in 2021, faster than the state in 2022 and then declined over-the-year in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023
- Durable Goods Manufacturing payrolls in this region account for a significantly larger share of total payrolls than the state. Jobs posted large over-the-year declines in this industry in the Northern Stateline Region, pushing payrolls below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels by a significant margin.
- Nondurable Goods Manufacturing payrolls in this region account for roughly the same portion of total payrolls as the state. Jobs decreased in this sector in 2021 but increased faster than the state in the past two years. Payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in this region.

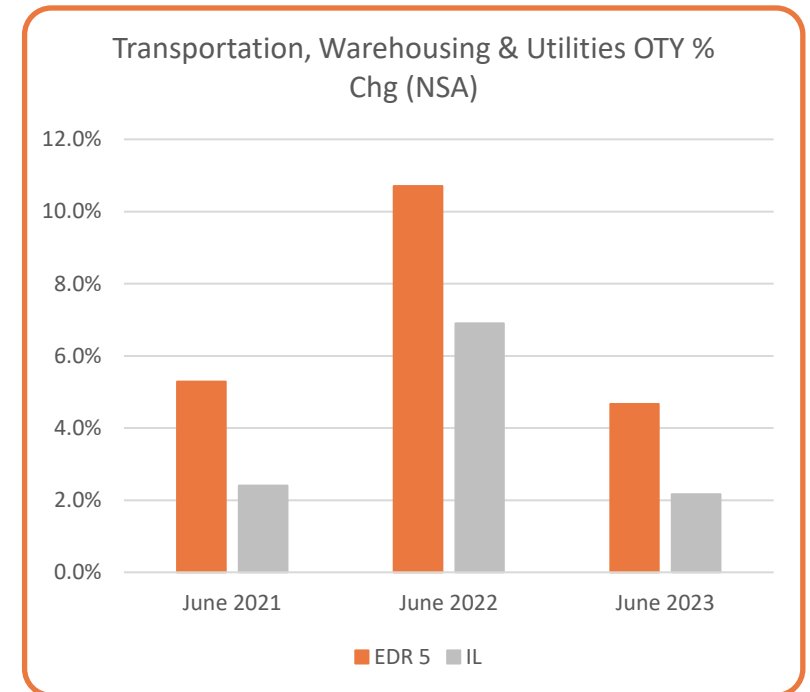
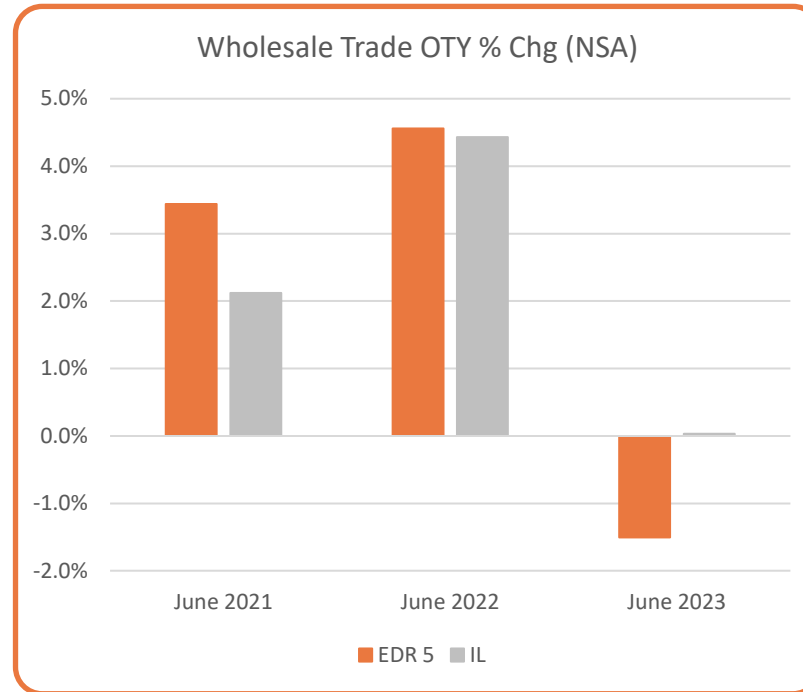
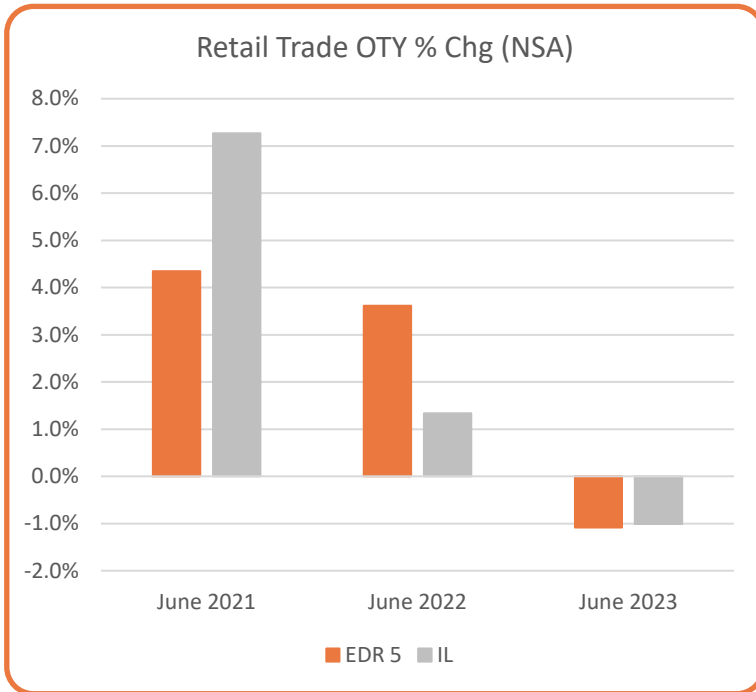


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail Trade payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total jobs than the state. Payrolls posted a smaller over-the-year gain relative to the state in 2021, increased more rapidly in 2022 and then posted a drop in June 2023. Payrolls were near pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Wholesale Trade payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of jobs than the state. Payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains than the state in 2021 and 2022 but then posted a drop in 2023. Payrolls remain below pre-recession levels in this region.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities account for a larger share of total payrolls relative to the state. Industry payrolls in this region grew at a faster pace than the state over the past three years. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels by a significant margin.

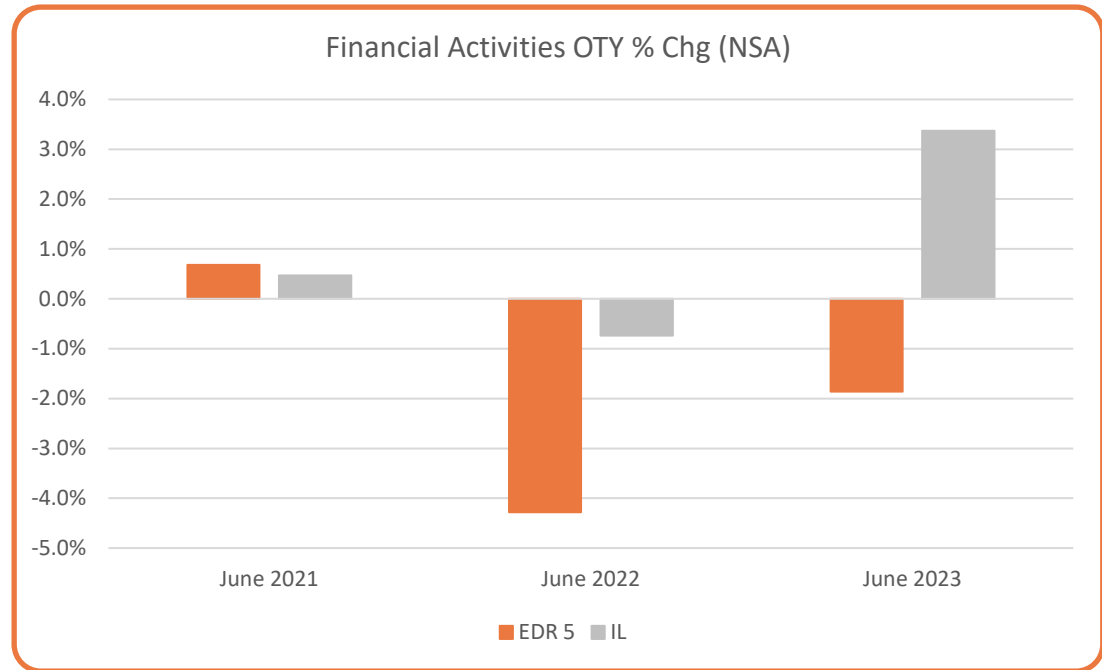
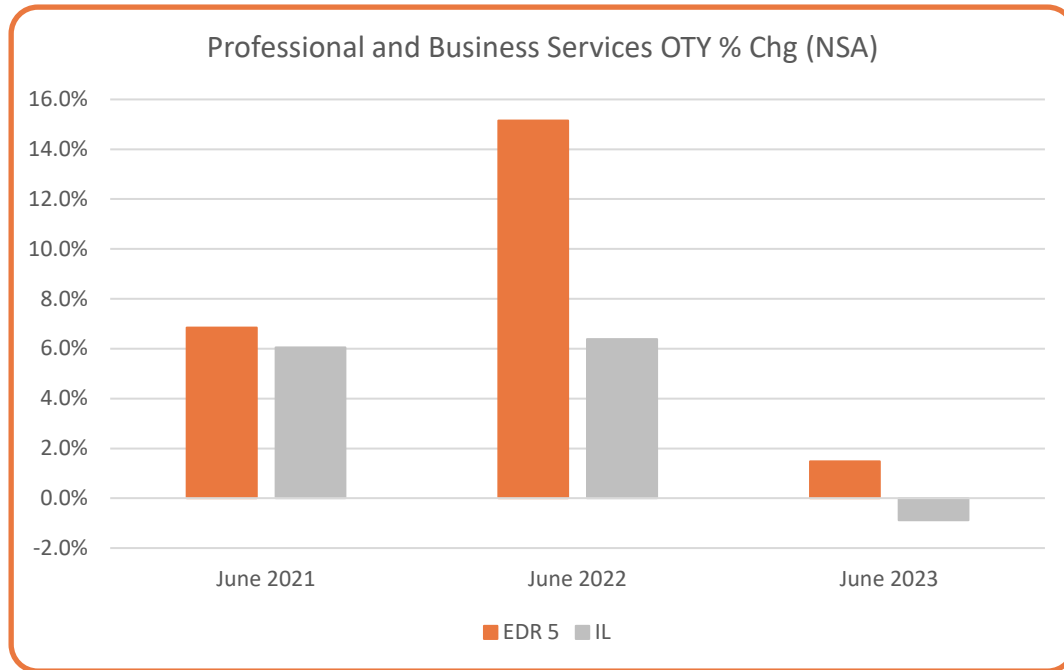


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. This sector posted larger over-the-year gains in the Northern State Region than in the state over the past three years. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.
- Financial Activities payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total jobs than the state. This sector grew a bit faster than the state in 2021 but posted larger over-the-year declines in the past two years. Payrolls are well below pre-recession levels in this region.



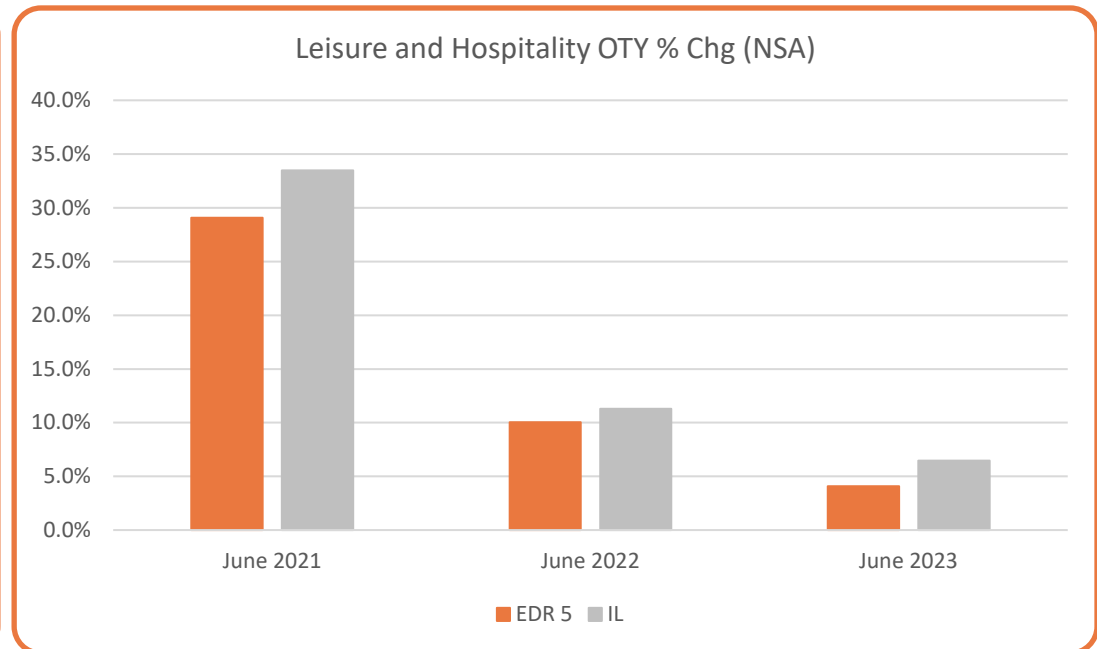
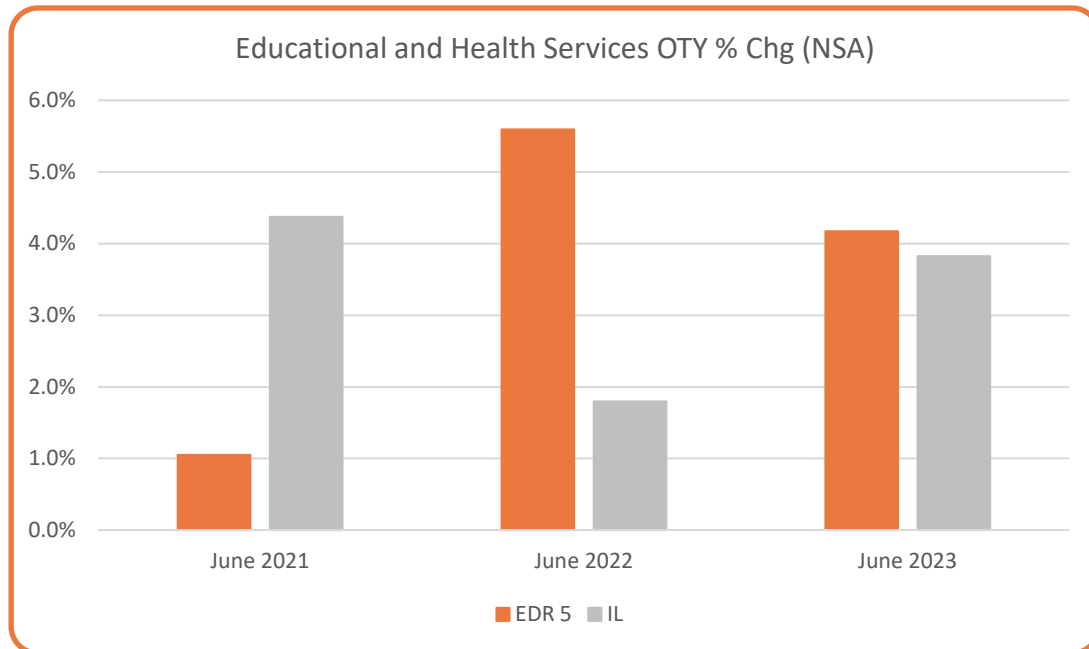
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



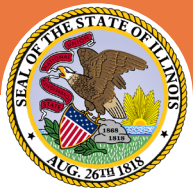
Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Educational and Health Services payrolls in this region account for a slightly higher share of total payrolls than the state. Payrolls grew more slowly than the state in 2021, faster than the state in 2022 and at a slightly higher pace in June 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region.
- Leisure and Hospitality payrolls in this region account for a slightly smaller share of total payrolls than the state. This industry grew at nearly the same pace as the state in the past three years. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region.

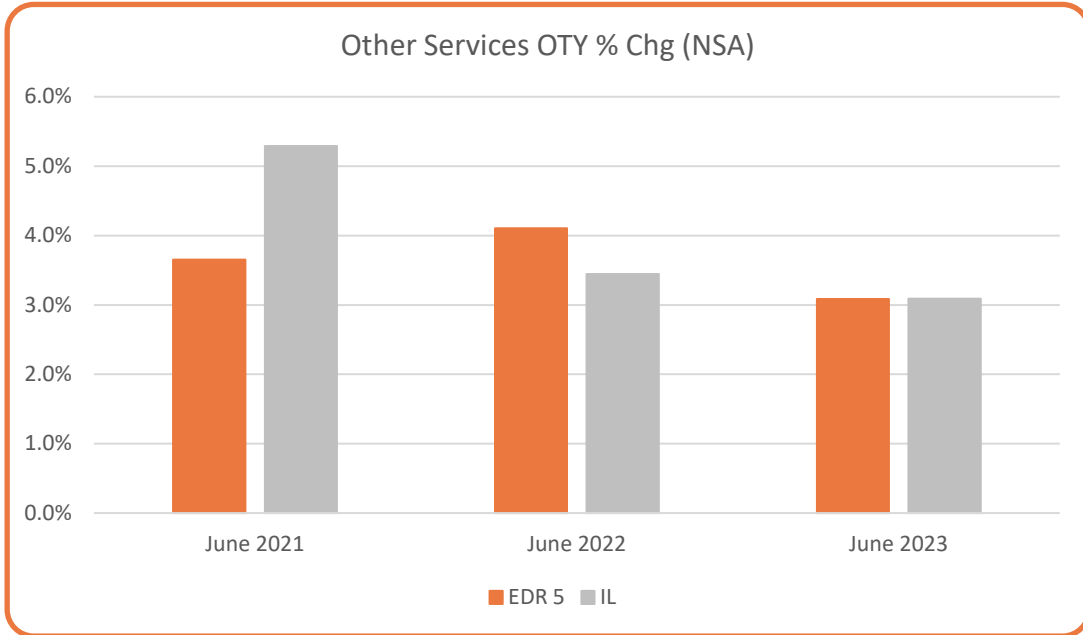
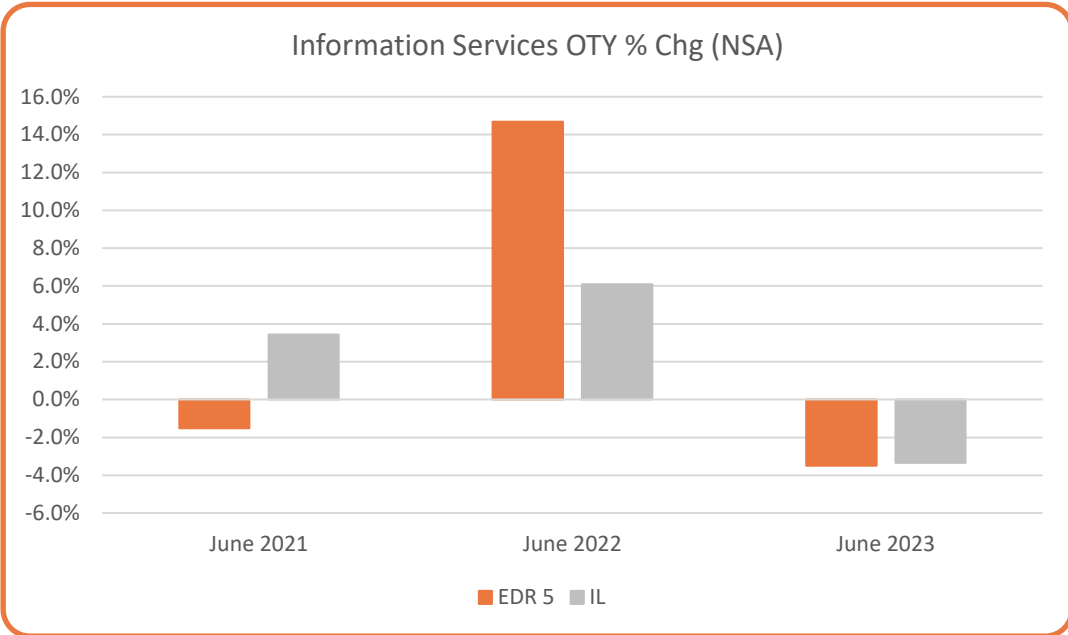


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total jobs than the state. Payrolls in this region decreased in 2021, increased more rapidly than the state in 2022 and declined like the state in 2023. Payrolls were below pre-recession levels in this region by a significant margin.
- Other Services payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total jobs than the state. Payrolls grew at a slower pace than the state in 2021 but slightly faster in the past two years. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.

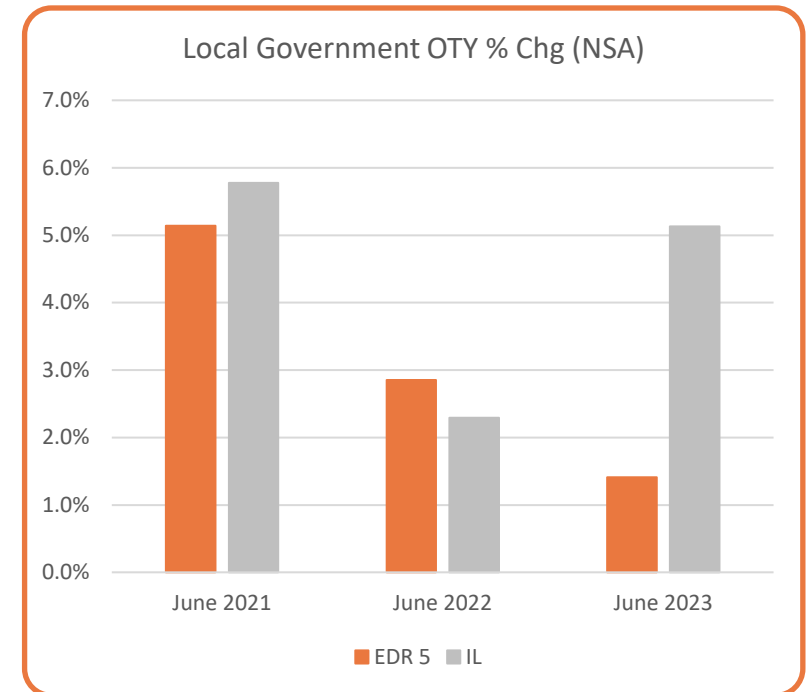
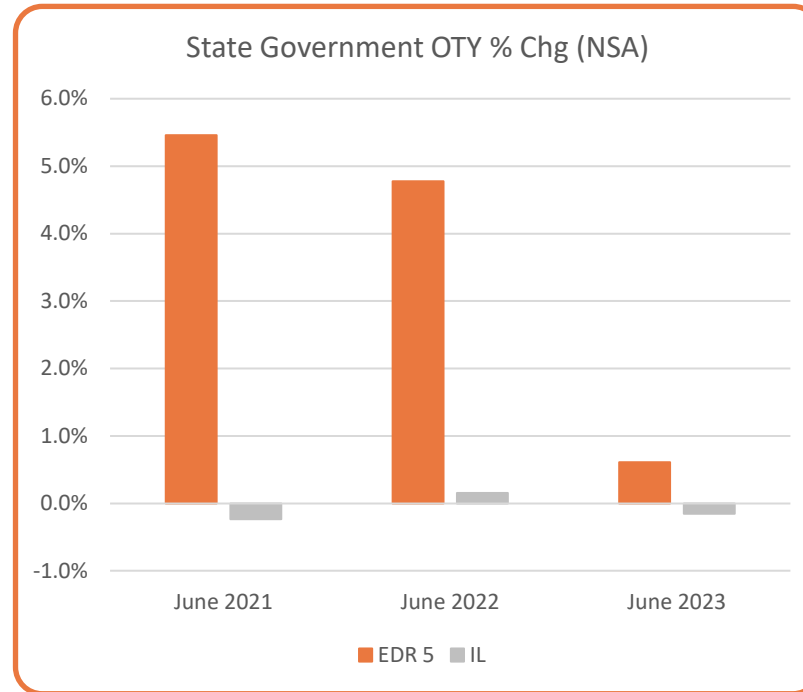
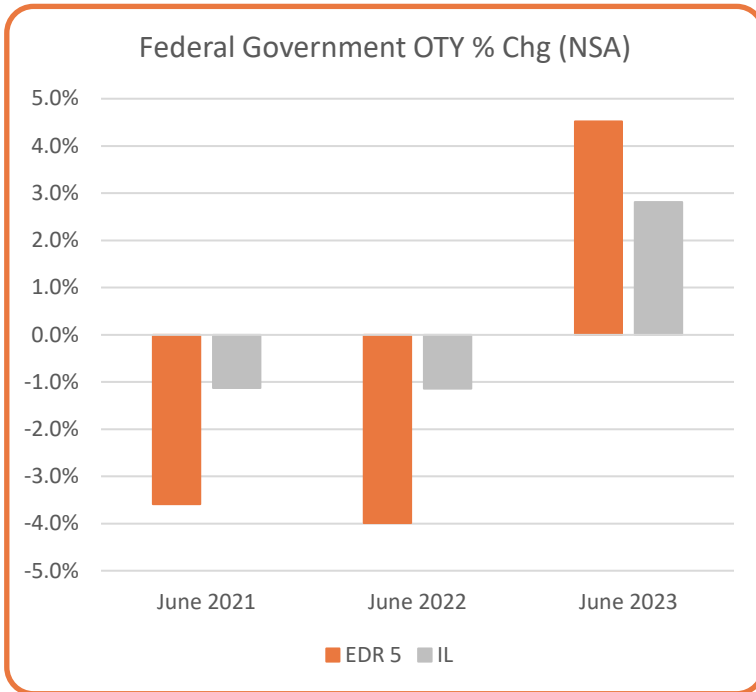


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

- Federal Government payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. This region’s payrolls declined more sharply than the state in 2021 and 2022 and then increased more sharply in June 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- State Government payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. State payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains in this region relative to the state in each of the past three years pushing this industry’s payrolls sharply above pre-recession levels.
- Local Government payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. This industry sector grew at nearly the same pace as the state in 2021, faster in 2022 and slower in 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website (link below).

EDR 5: Northern Stateline							
Soc Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$14.45	\$30,067	\$21.26	\$44,218	\$33.58	\$69,847
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$26.69	\$55,512	\$47.37	\$98,530	\$66.41	\$138,137
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$20.46	\$42,561	\$30.50	\$63,449	\$44.63	\$92,823
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$23.77	\$49,435	\$39.10	\$81,315	\$50.98	\$106,029
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$28.51	\$59,292	\$40.36	\$83,965	\$50.89	\$105,869
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$22.40	\$46,593	\$34.15	\$71,040	\$44.23	\$91,988
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$17.08	\$35,531	\$23.22	\$48,299	\$30.10	\$62,620
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$21.00	\$43,678	\$36.50	\$75,922	\$59.42	\$123,588
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$15.37	\$31,974	\$24.89	\$51,777	\$33.23	\$69,110
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$14.41	\$29,971	\$20.63	\$42,918	\$29.75	\$61,876
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$23.41	\$48,688	\$37.62	\$78,250	\$58.95	\$122,620
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$14.57	\$30,297	\$17.49	\$36,383	\$19.48	\$40,531
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$15.16	\$31,517	\$25.51	\$53,068	\$34.84	\$72,459
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.84	\$26,690	\$13.97	\$29,068	\$16.52	\$34,367
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.37	\$27,811	\$15.70	\$32,651	\$19.36	\$40,270
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.59	\$26,202	\$13.88	\$28,867	\$18.17	\$37,783
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$13.14	\$27,326	\$15.44	\$32,120	\$25.83	\$53,730
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$14.92	\$31,033	\$18.98	\$39,460	\$24.44	\$50,833
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$13.79	\$28,684	\$18.21	\$37,885	\$22.11	\$45,986
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$20.02	\$41,647	\$35.21	\$73,239	\$42.50	\$88,417
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$17.26	\$35,890	\$24.93	\$51,874	\$33.62	\$69,933
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$15.93	\$33,140	\$21.35	\$44,408	\$27.08	\$56,347
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$14.26	\$29,656	\$17.93	\$37,297	\$22.96	\$47,756

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The SOC code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$32.13 in the Northern Stateline Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

[Monthly Employment and Unemployment Press Releases](#)

The Illinois Employment Situation: Statewide and metro area employment and unemployment press releases.

[Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Thomas A. Austin, MA, MPA
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
303 N. Main Street, Suite 200
Rockford, Illinois 61101
Office: (815) 395-6680
Tom.Austin@illinois.gov

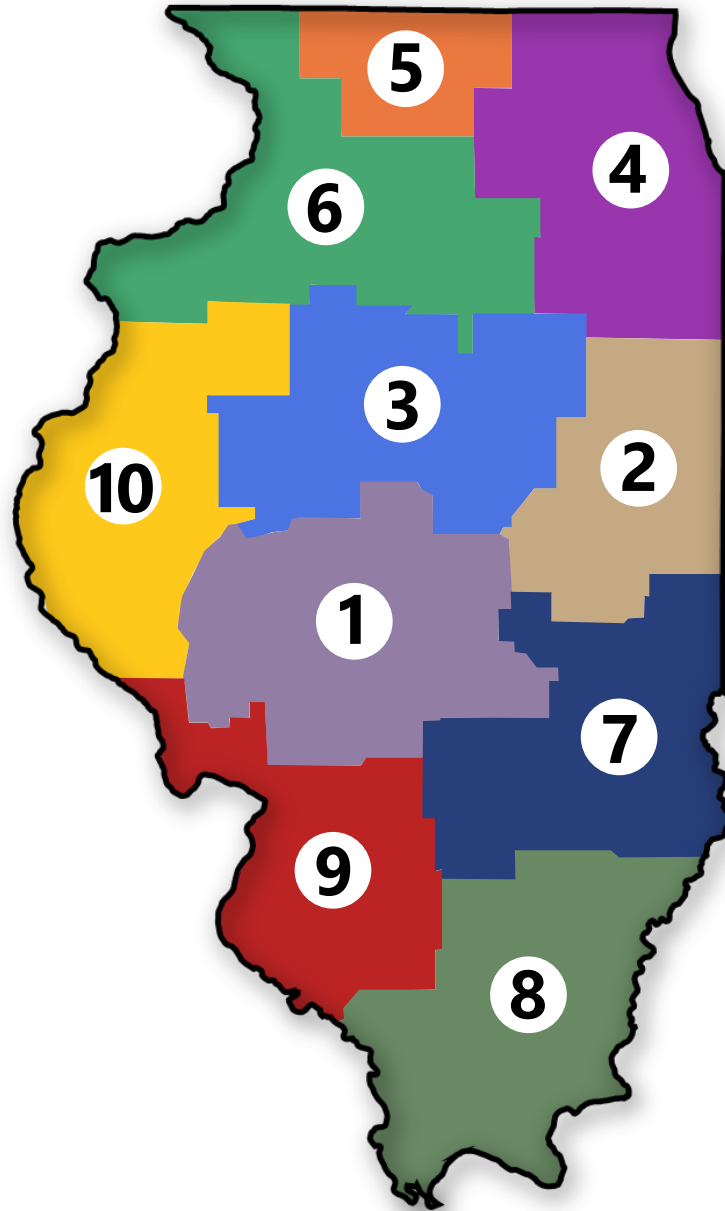
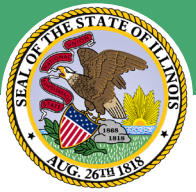
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

Contact us if you have any questions regarding these data or need data not provided in this report.

The Economic Information and Analysis Division is the official source of state and local Labor Market Information produced in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Counties in this EDR:

Bureau • Carroll • Henry • Jo Daviess • LaSalle
Lee • Mercer • Putnam • Rock Island • Whiteside

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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Labor Force Indicators for the Northwest Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels declining in the past two years.
- Chart 2 reveals that the number of employed increased in 2022 over the year but then decreased in June 2023 below 2021 levels.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the Northwest Region to Illinois. The Northwest Region had lower rates than the state in June 2021 and 2022 but a higher rate in June 2023.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

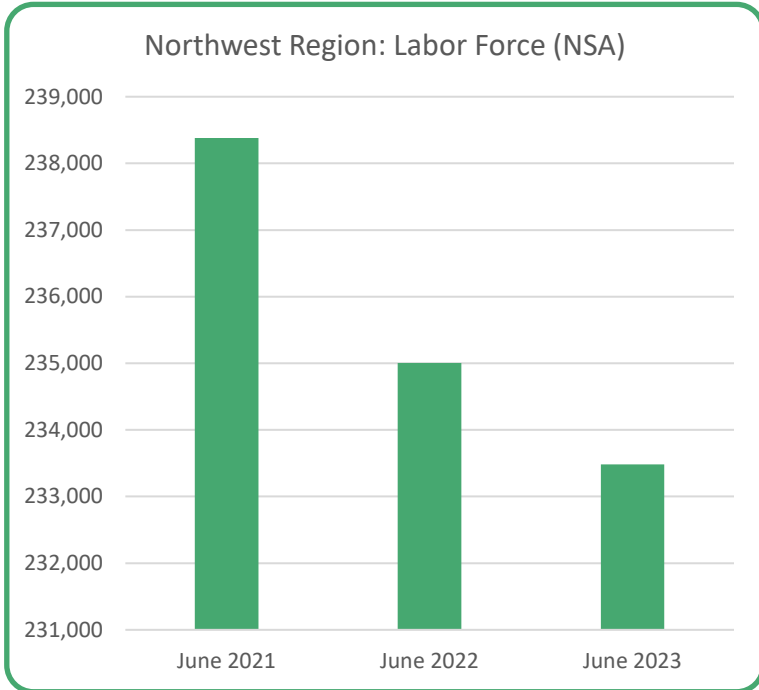


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

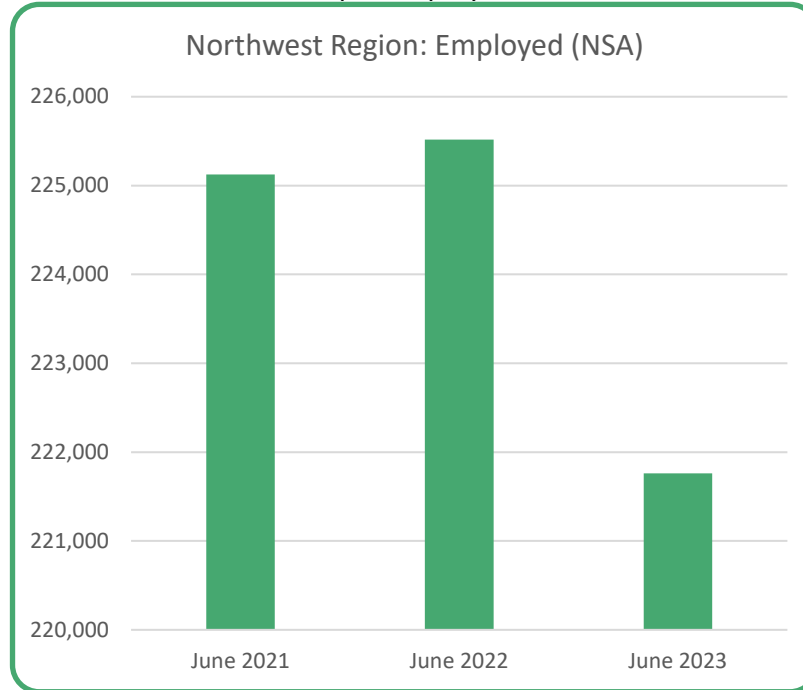
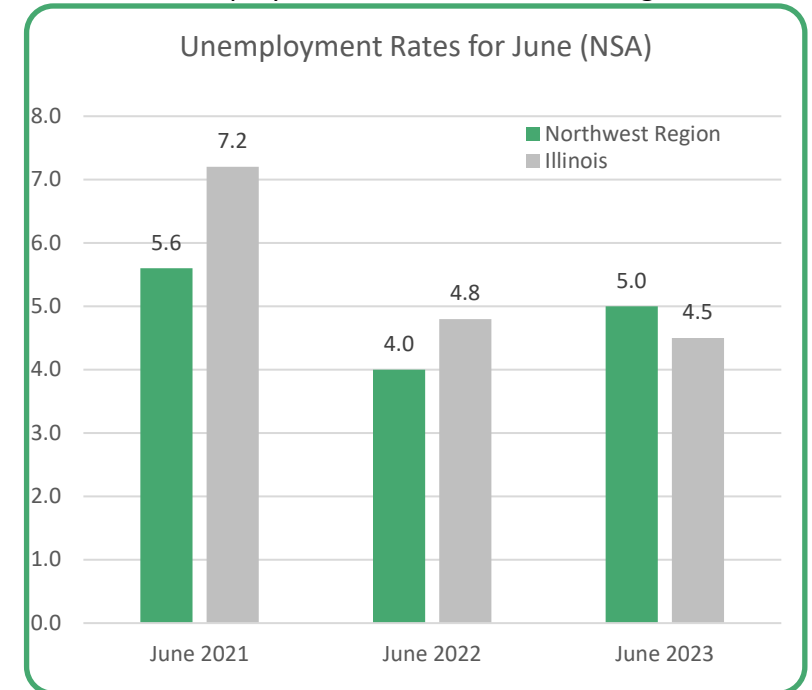


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – Northwest Region & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Why Do Labor Market Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

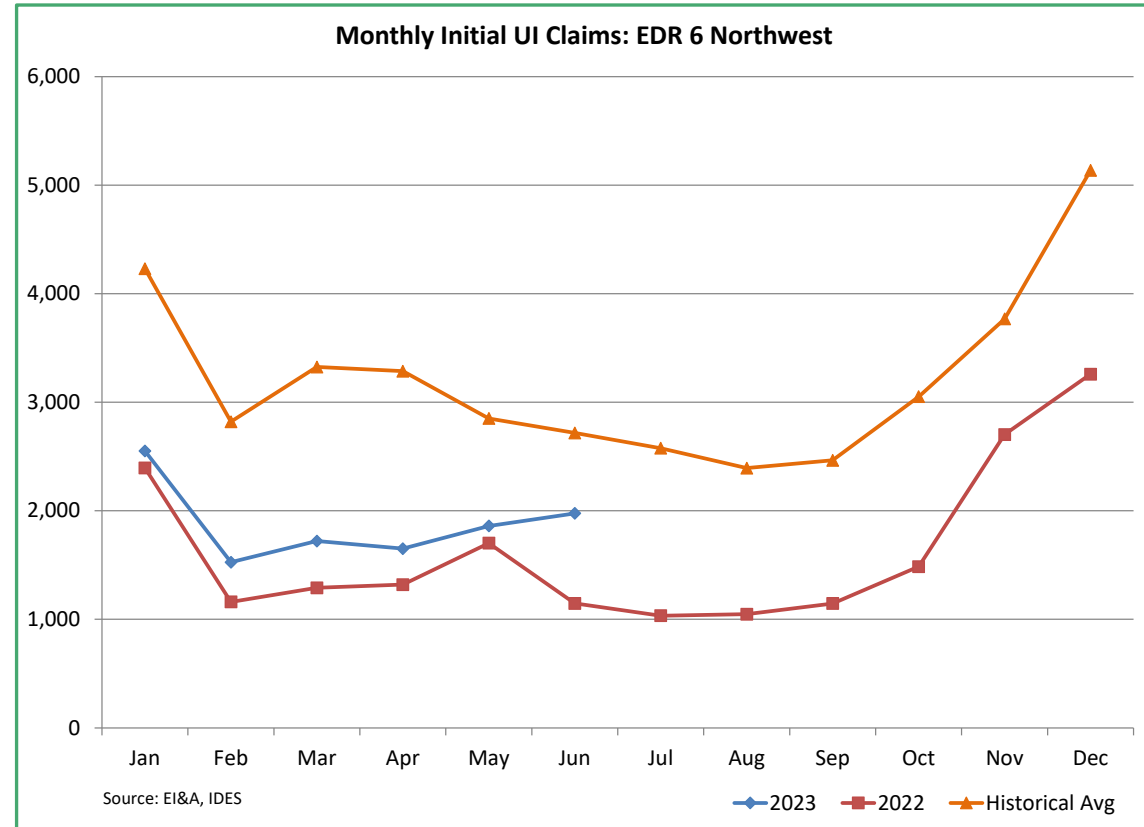
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 – 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI Claims)

Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (orange line depicts historical average) for each month of the year.
- The red line depicts 2022 levels and 2023 is marked by a blue line.
- Claims are somewhat above year ago levels, closely following typical monthly patterns through May. June levels show a larger over-the-year gain in initial UI claims.





Why Do Nonfarm Payrolls Matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) in this table provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 6: Northwest	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region
Total Nonfarm	189,303	192,486	198,337	7,297	3,183	5,851	100%	100%
Total Private	155,147	157,554	162,454	6,611	2,407	4,900	81.9%	86.9%
Goods Producing	36,649	38,295	38,796	648	1,646	501	19.6%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	9,239	9,164	9,454	243	-75	290	4.8%	4.2%
Manufacturing	27,410	29,131	29,342	405	1,721	211	14.8%	9.2%
Durables	18,307	19,976	20,528	-11	1,669	552	10.4%	5.3%
Nondurables	9,103	9,156	8,814	416	53	-342	4.4%	3.9%
Service-Providing	152,654	154,191	159,540	6,649	1,537	5,349	80.4%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	42,209	44,167	44,460	702	1,958	293	22.4%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	8,978	11,121	11,115	-287	2,143	-6	5.6%	4.8%
Retail Trade	21,407	21,185	21,387	846	-222	202	10.8%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	11,824	11,862	11,958	143	38	96	6.0%	5.6%
Information	1,262	1,274	1,232	13	12	-42	0.6%	1.5%
Financial Activities	7,313	6,928	7,299	-125	-385	371	3.7%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	19,227	17,353	17,538	1,590	-1,874	185	8.8%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	22,668	22,481	23,193	890	-187	712	11.7%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	17,579	18,709	20,207	3,394	1,130	1,498	10.2%	10.1%
Other Services	8,241	8,346	9,729	-551	105	1,383	4.9%	4.1%
Government	34,156	34,932	35,883	686	776	951	18.1%	13.1%
Federal Government	6,739	6,429	6,578	101	-310	149	3.3%	1.3%
State Government	2,767	2,837	2,859	82	70	22	1.4%	2.1%
Local Government	24,649	25,666	26,446	577	1017	780	13.3%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June, 198,337 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the Northwest Region held. This reflects a 9.0% increase from the June 2020 lows.

Over-the-Year Change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. Strong growth exhibited in sectors, such as Durable Goods Manufacturing, with high industry shares.

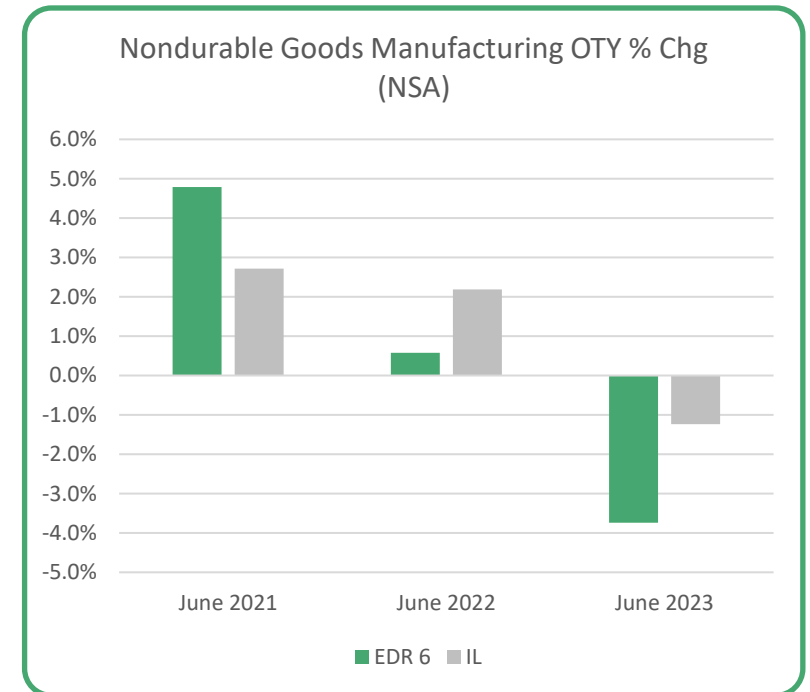
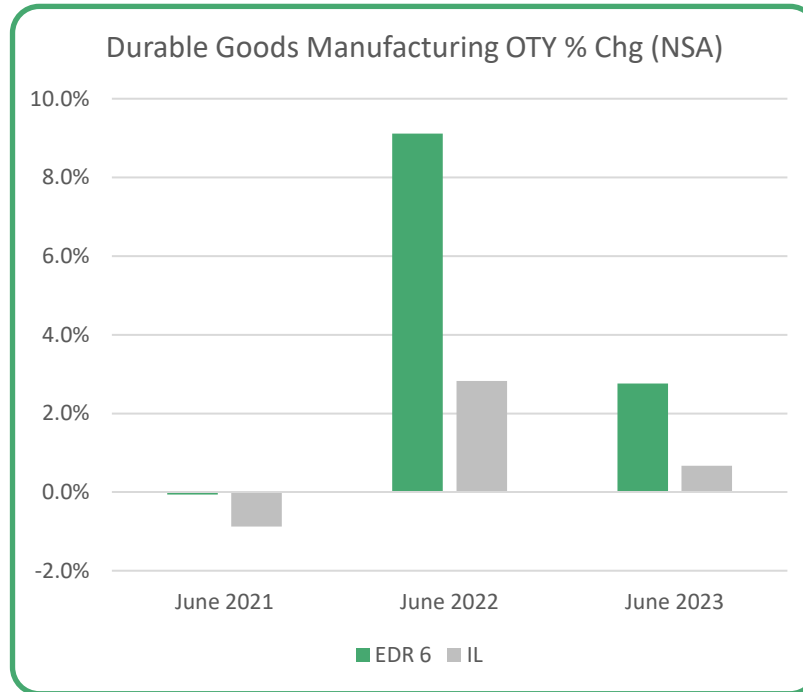
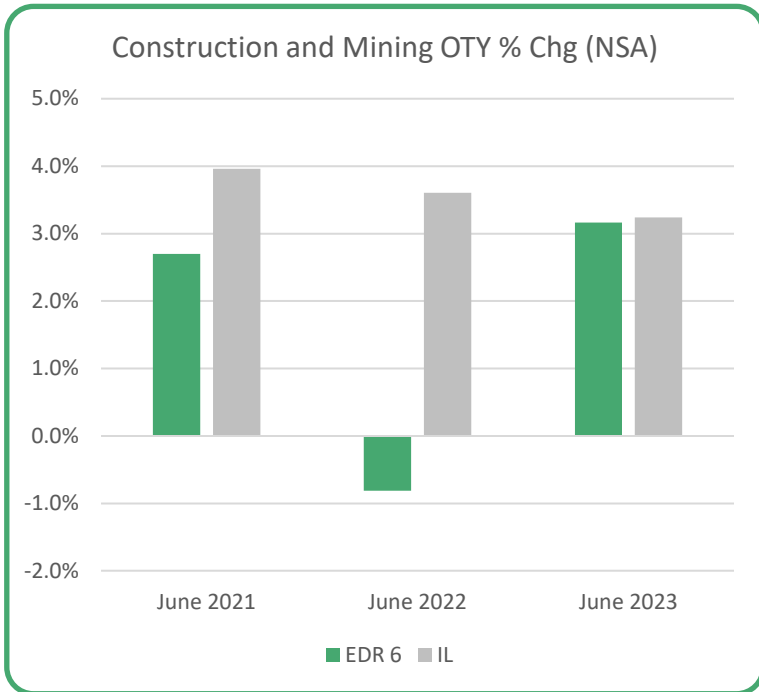
Industry Share:

Key industries in the Southeast Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, Durable Goods Manufacturing accounts for 10.4% of the Region's payroll jobs but 5.3% of the state's jobs.



Goods Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining payrolls in this region account for a slightly larger share of total payrolls than the state. This sector grew less than the state in 2021 and 2022 but at the same rate in 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- Manufacturing jobs have always played an important role in the state and that is true in the Northwest Region where factory jobs account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state.
 - Durable Goods Manufacturing payrolls posted stronger over-the-year gains than the state over the past three years. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.
 - Nondurable Goods Manufacturing payrolls posted stronger over-the-year gains than the state in 2021, a smaller gain in 2022 and a larger decline in 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region.

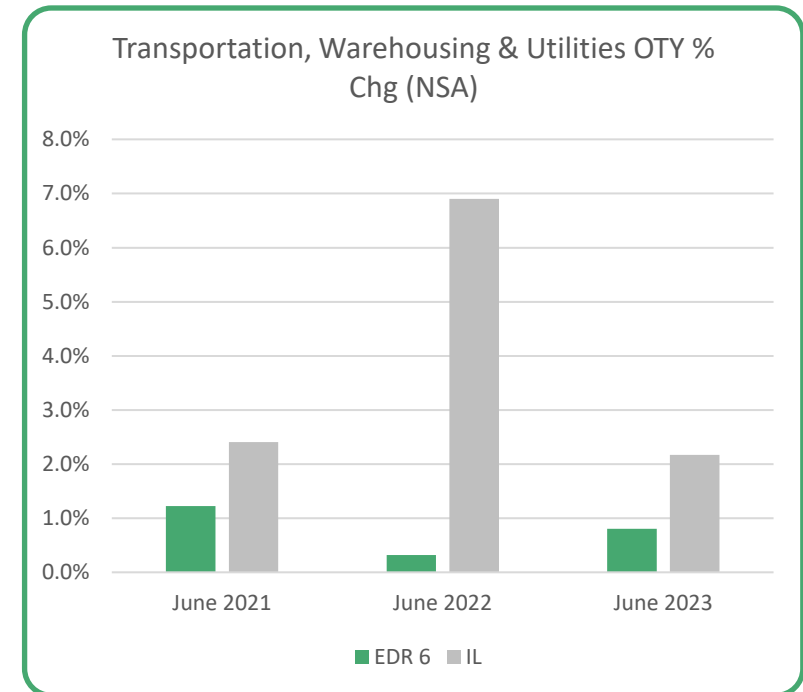
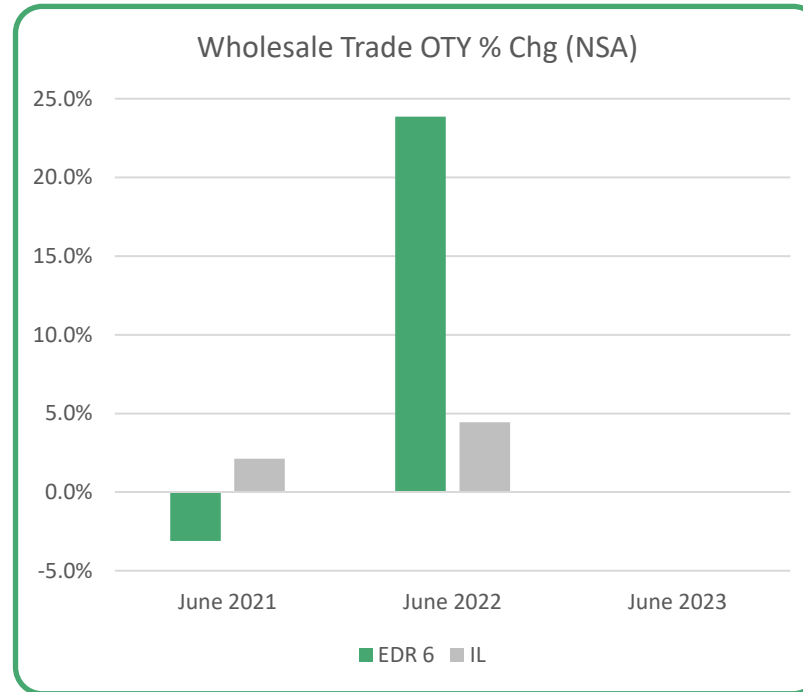
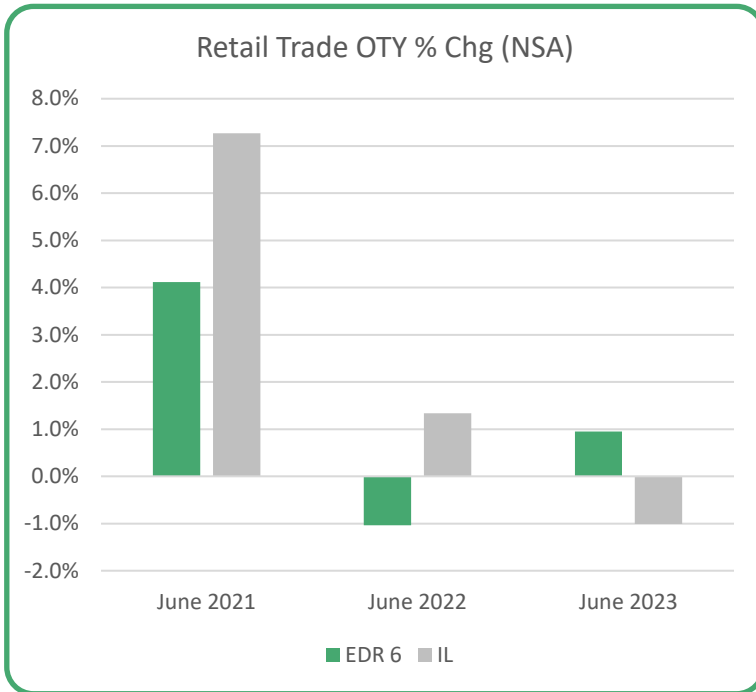


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail Trade payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. Payroll over-the-year gains were weaker than the state in 2021 and 2022, but stronger in 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.
- Wholesale Trade accounts for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. Industry payrolls posted over-the-year declines in 2021 but grew substantially faster than the state in 2022 and held the gain in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels by a wide margin in this region.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities payrolls in this region account for a slightly higher share of total payrolls than the state. Over-the-year gains in this region were smaller than those recorded for the state overall. Payrolls but remained below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

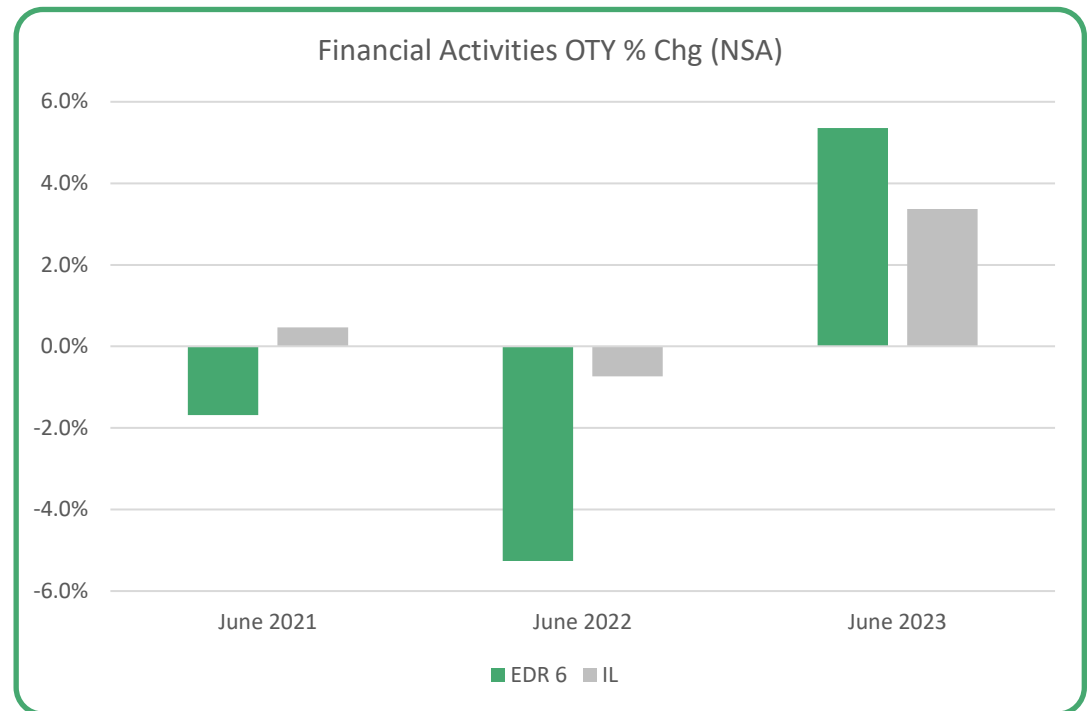
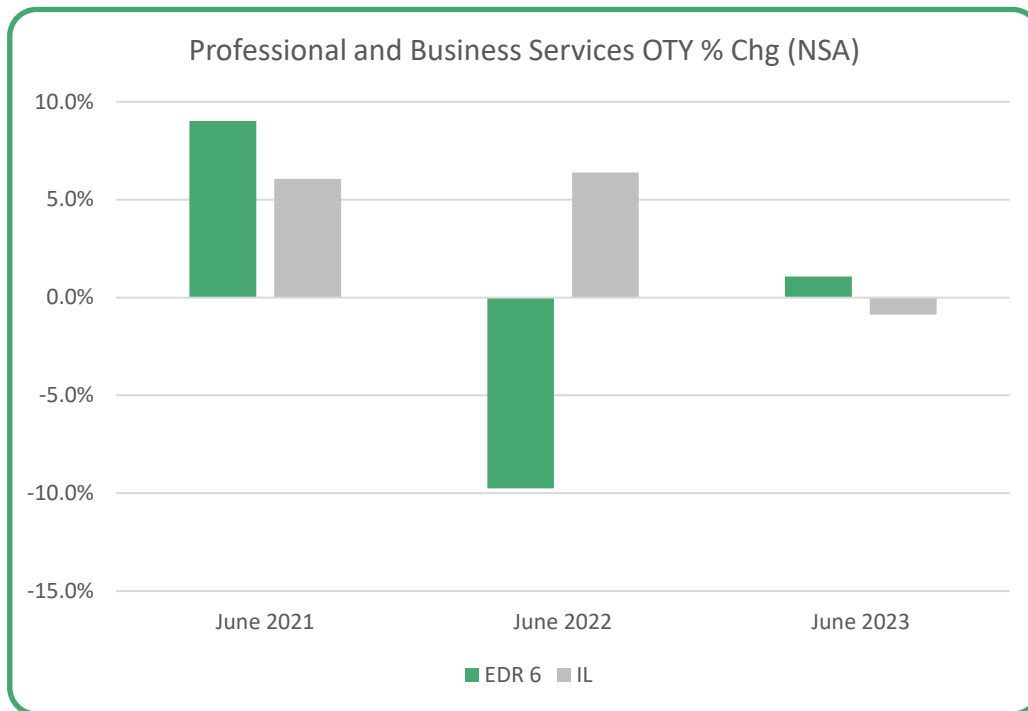


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted

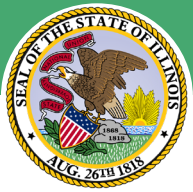


Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. This industry posted a larger over-the-year gain than the state in 2021 but declined in 2022 and grew a bit in 2023 in contrast to the statewide drop. Payrolls remained sharply below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Financial Activities payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. This sector posted larger over-the-year declines in payrolls relative to the state in 2021 and 2022 but posted a larger over-the-year gain in 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region.



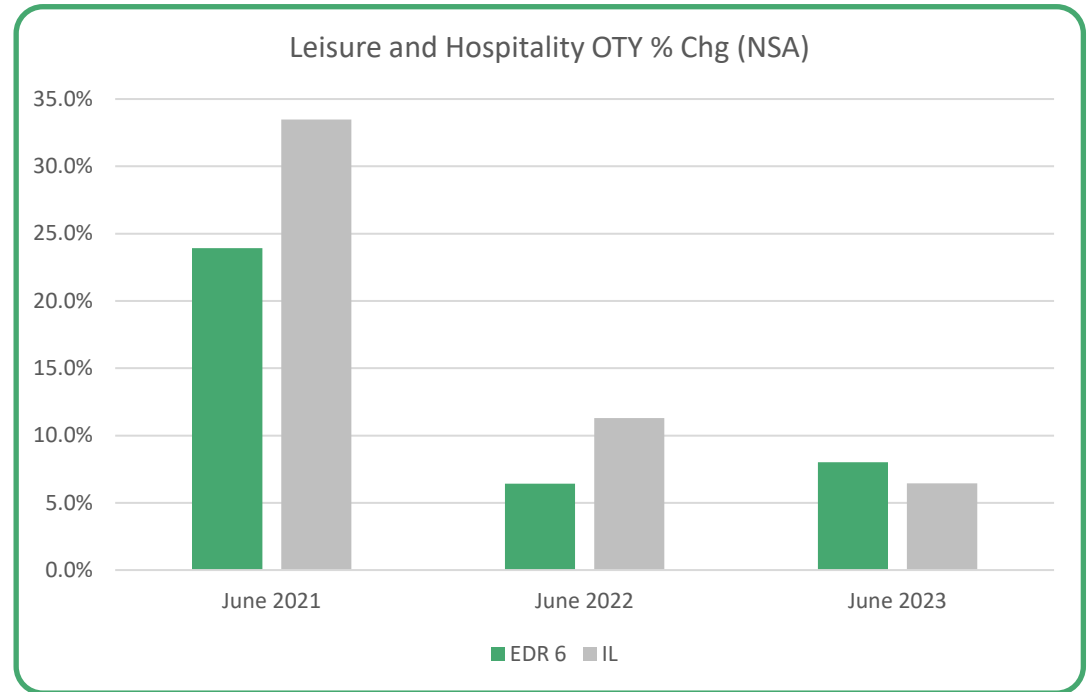
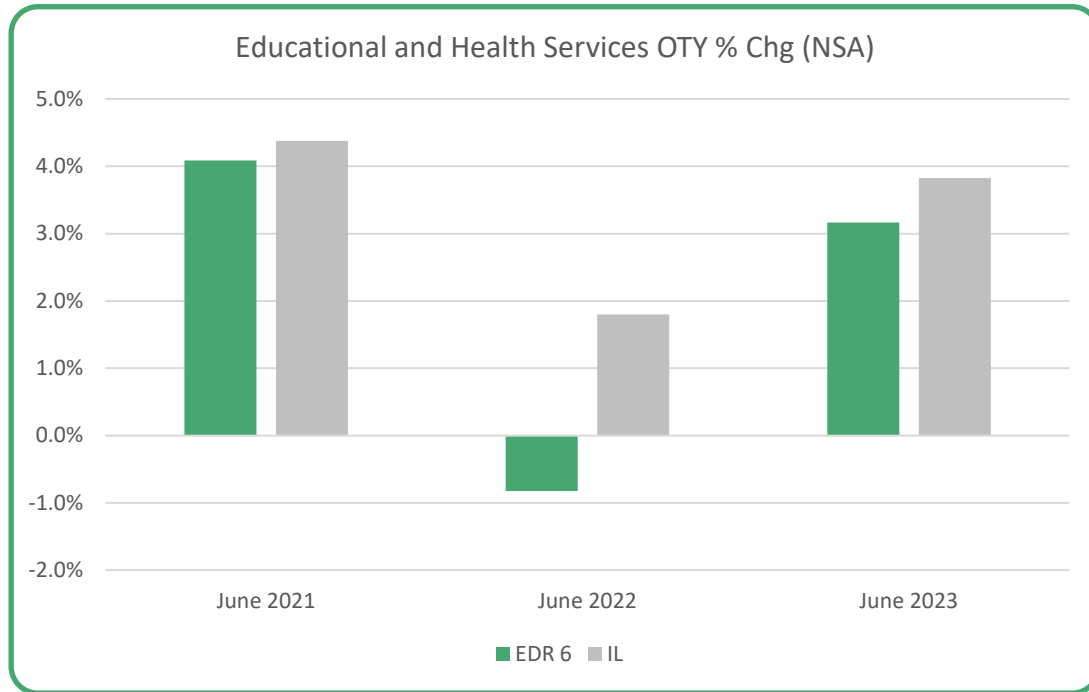
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Educational and Health Services payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Payroll jobs posted about the same over-the-year gain as the state in 2021 but was weaker than the state over the past two years. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region.
- Leisure and Hospitality payrolls in this region account for roughly the same portion of total payrolls as the state. Payrolls posted smaller over-the-year increases in this region in 2021 and 2022 but a bit stronger gain in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

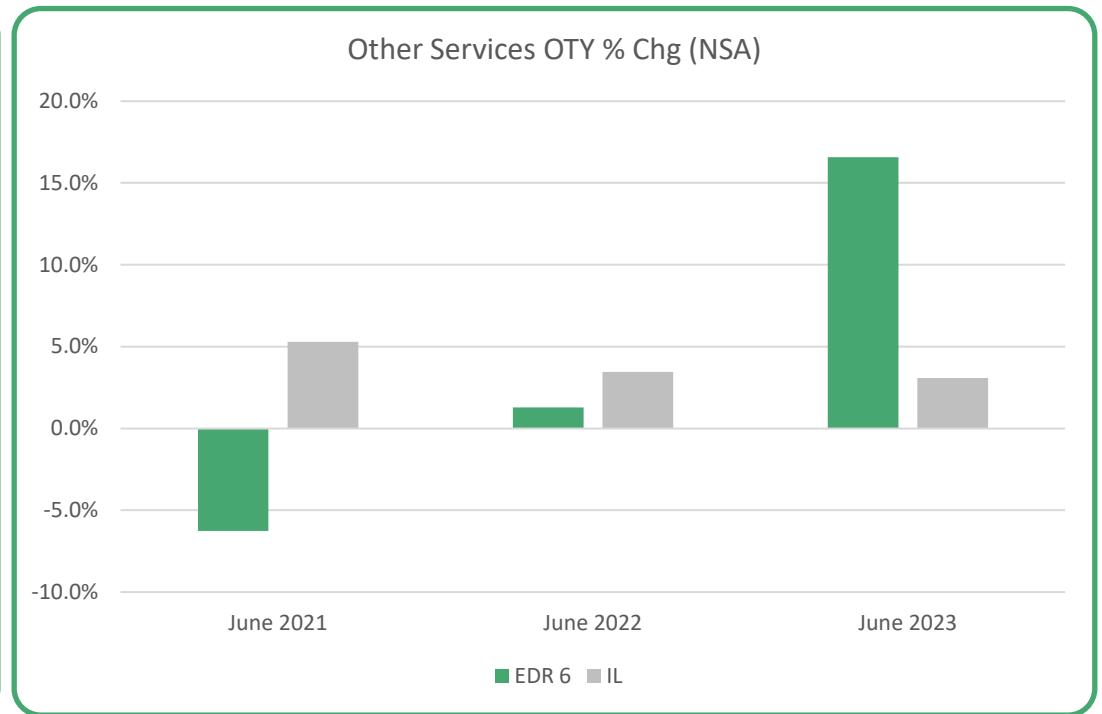
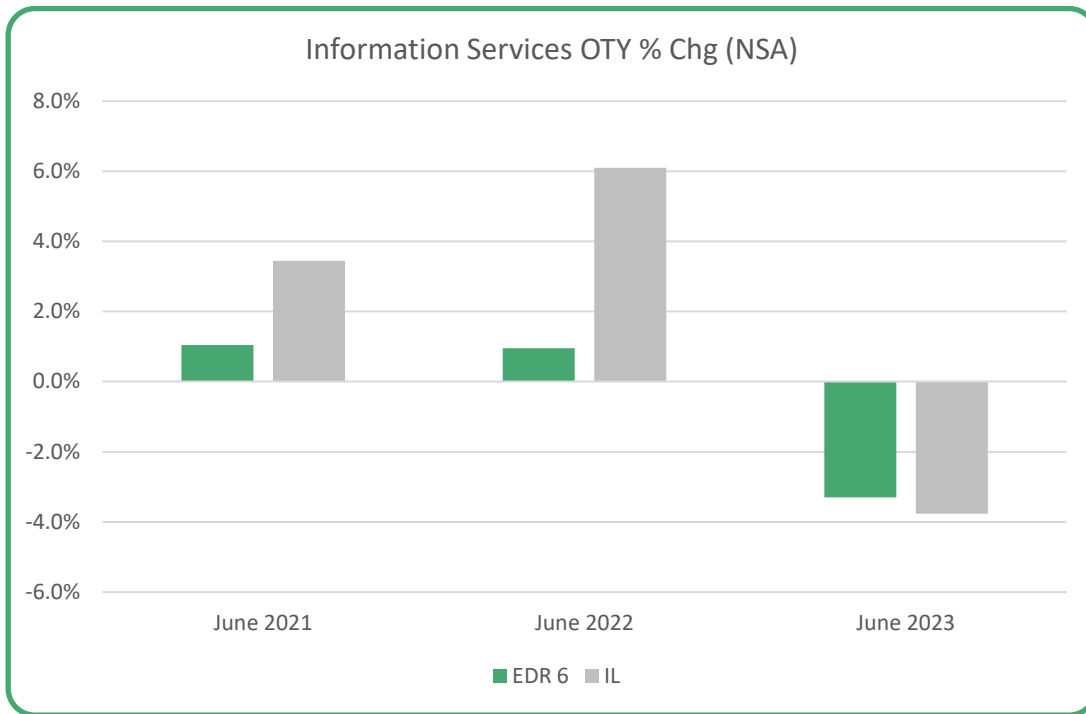


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of payrolls than the state. This industry posted smaller over-the-year gains than the state in 2021 and 2022 but declined by similar amounts in 2023. Payrolls remained sharply below pre-recession levels in this region.
- Other Services payrolls in this region account for the same share of total payrolls as the state. Industry payrolls in this region decreased over-the-year in 2021, grew at a slower rate than the state in 2022 and then recovered sharply in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.

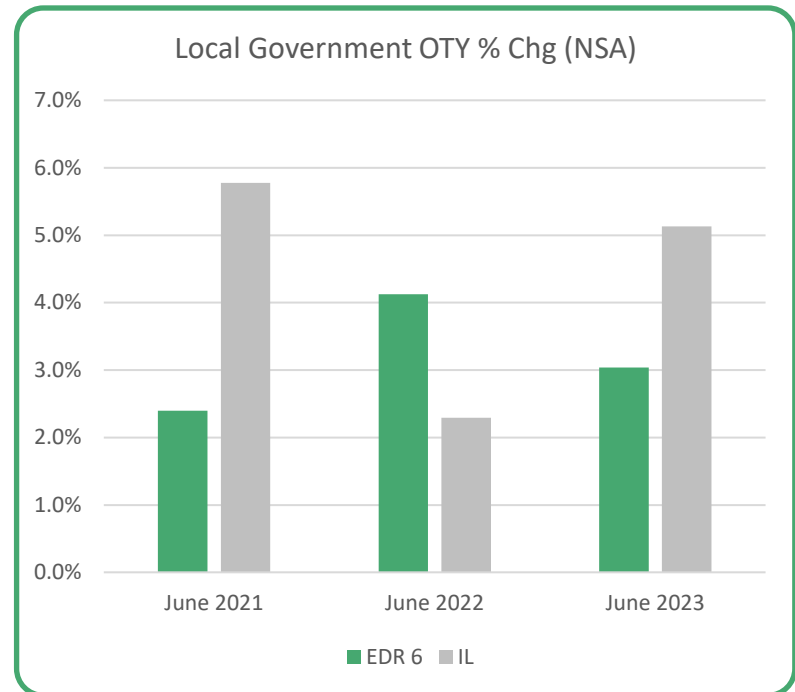
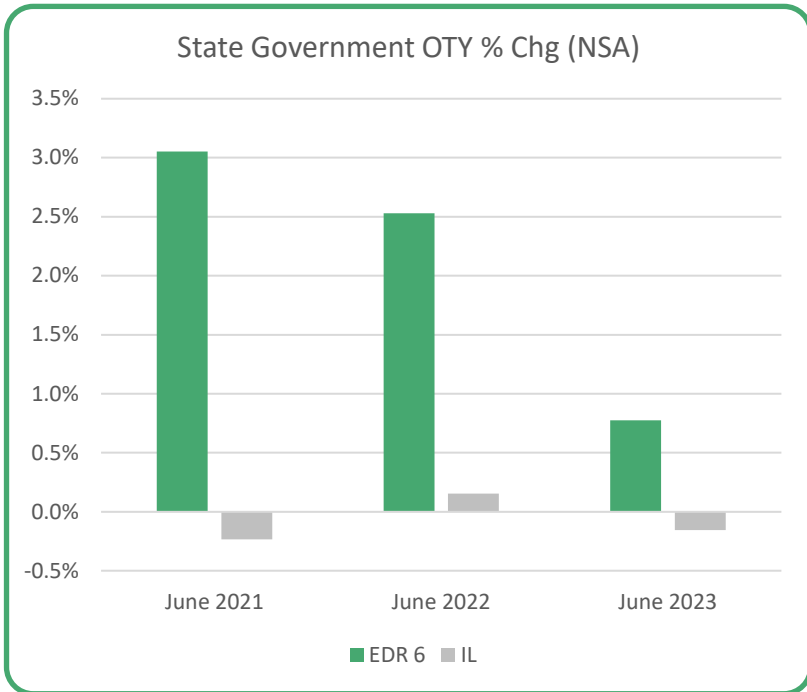
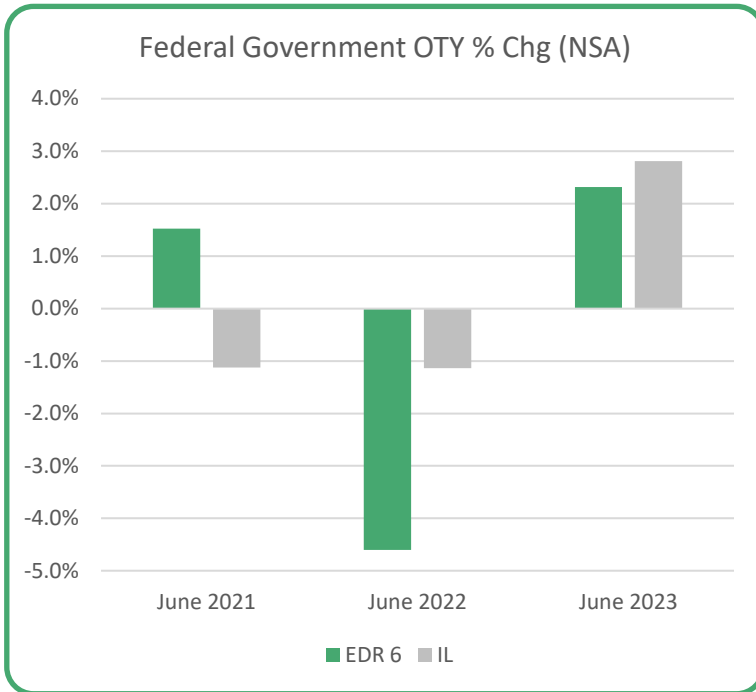


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

- Federal Government payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. This region posted an over-the-year increase in payrolls in 2021, declined more dramatically than the state in 2022 and the increased at nearly the same rate in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region by a wide margin in June 2023.
- State Government payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Payrolls posted much larger over-the-year gains in this region than in the state over the past three years. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels by a significant margin in June 2023.
- Local Government payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. This region posted a smaller over-the-year gain than the state in 2021 and 2023 but grew more rapidly in 2022. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Northwest Economic Development Region 6



Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website (link below).

EDR 6: Northwest							
Soc Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$14.17	\$29,474	\$21.43	\$44,578	\$33.13	\$68,913
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$25.49	\$53,007	\$46.19	\$96,080	\$65.74	\$136,746
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$22.22	\$46,227	\$34.87	\$72,521	\$45.09	\$93,774
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$24.22	\$50,378	\$40.85	\$84,977	\$52.34	\$108,868
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$28.00	\$58,228	\$40.14	\$83,482	\$50.36	\$104,754
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$24.11	\$50,155	\$36.68	\$76,292	\$45.94	\$95,566
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$16.68	\$34,693	\$23.50	\$48,879	\$30.40	\$63,224
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$20.22	\$42,063	\$36.32	\$75,547	\$60.71	\$126,265
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$14.64	\$30,446	\$23.27	\$48,410	\$31.18	\$64,872
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$14.38	\$29,920	\$21.62	\$44,960	\$32.13	\$66,822
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$20.38	\$42,410	\$31.56	\$65,640	\$48.60	\$101,079
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$14.05	\$29,218	\$16.67	\$34,684	\$18.77	\$39,055
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$17.02	\$35,393	\$30.30	\$63,025	\$35.66	\$74,169
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.62	\$26,240	\$13.78	\$28,654	\$16.41	\$34,127
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.25	\$27,557	\$16.61	\$34,551	\$19.94	\$41,471
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.59	\$26,191	\$13.86	\$28,822	\$18.04	\$37,514
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$12.92	\$26,874	\$14.95	\$31,095	\$25.08	\$52,170
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$14.38	\$29,911	\$19.03	\$39,565	\$24.44	\$50,844
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$13.80	\$28,712	\$18.79	\$39,087	\$22.90	\$47,614
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$18.62	\$38,714	\$30.71	\$63,878	\$38.62	\$80,319
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$16.78	\$34,897	\$24.61	\$51,196	\$31.88	\$66,310
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$15.34	\$31,903	\$19.87	\$41,338	\$26.11	\$54,296
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$14.16	\$29,467	\$19.34	\$40,242	\$24.81	\$51,602

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The SOC code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$34.46 in the Northwest Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

[Monthly Employment and Unemployment Press Releases](#)

The Illinois Employment Situation: Statewide and metro area employment and unemployment press releases.

[Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Thomas A. Austin, MA, MPA
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
303 N. Main Street, Suite 200
Rockford, Illinois 61101
Office: (815) 395-6680
Tom.Austin@illinois.gov

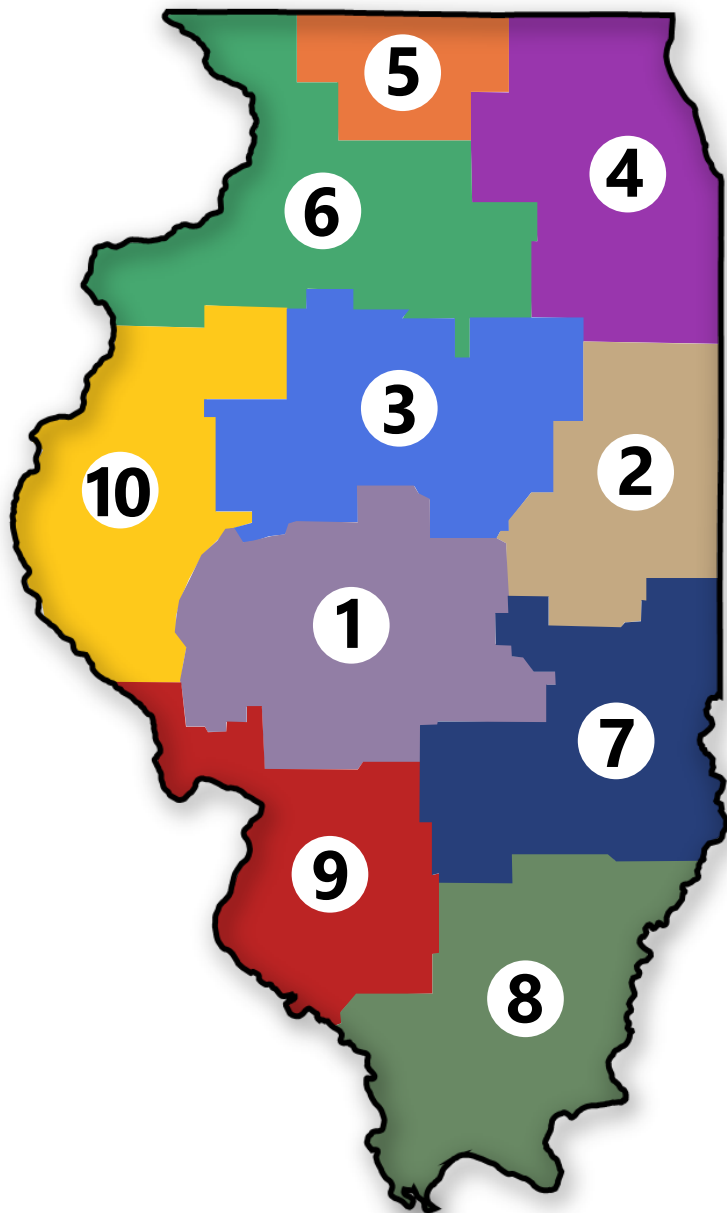
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

Contact us if you have any questions regarding these data or need data not provided in this report.

The Economic Information and Analysis Division is the official source of state and local Labor Market Information produced in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Counties in this EDR:

Clark • Clay • Coles • Crawford • Cumberland
Edgar • Effingham • Fayette • Jasper • Lawrence
Marion • Moultrie • Richland

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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Southeast Economic Development Region 7



Labor Force Indicators for the Southeast Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels declining over the past two years.
- Chart 2 reveals that the number of employed persons increased in 2022 but fell back below June 2021 levels in June 2023.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the Southeast Region to Illinois. The Southeast Region experienced lower unemployment rates than the state since 2021.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

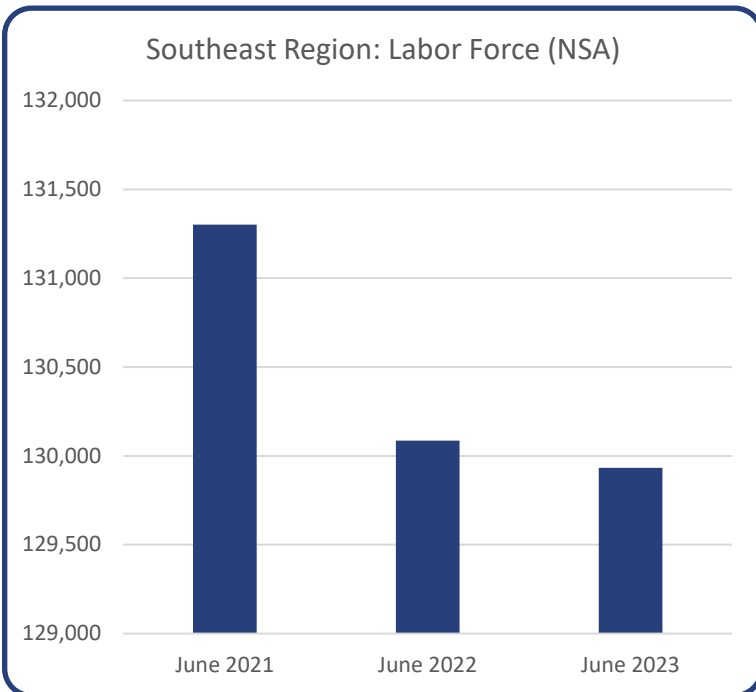


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

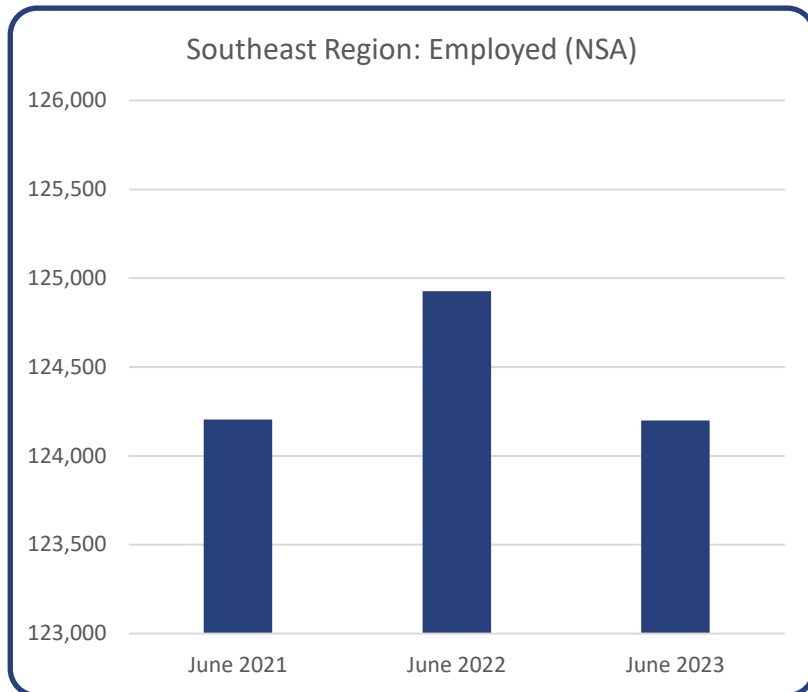
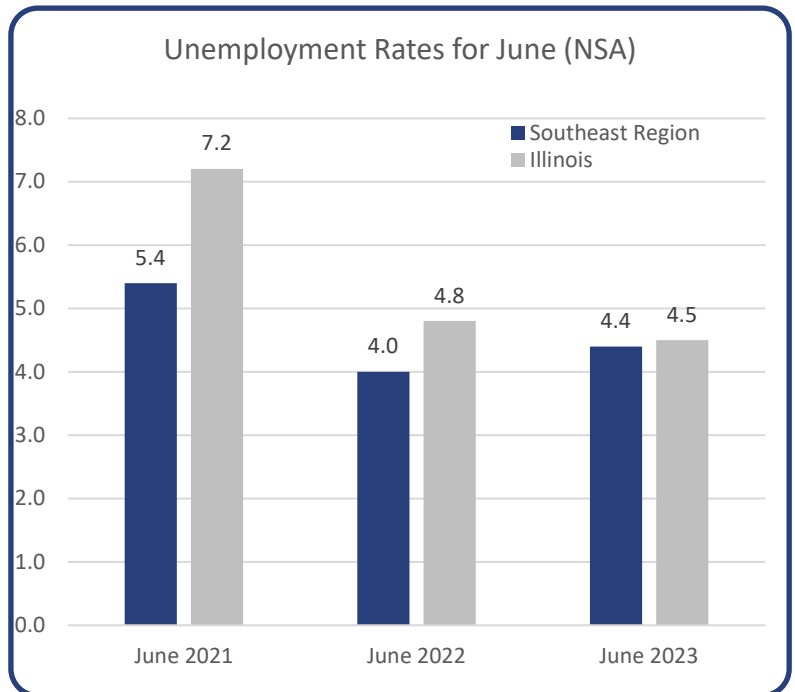


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – Southeast Region & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted
September 2023 [Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)



Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

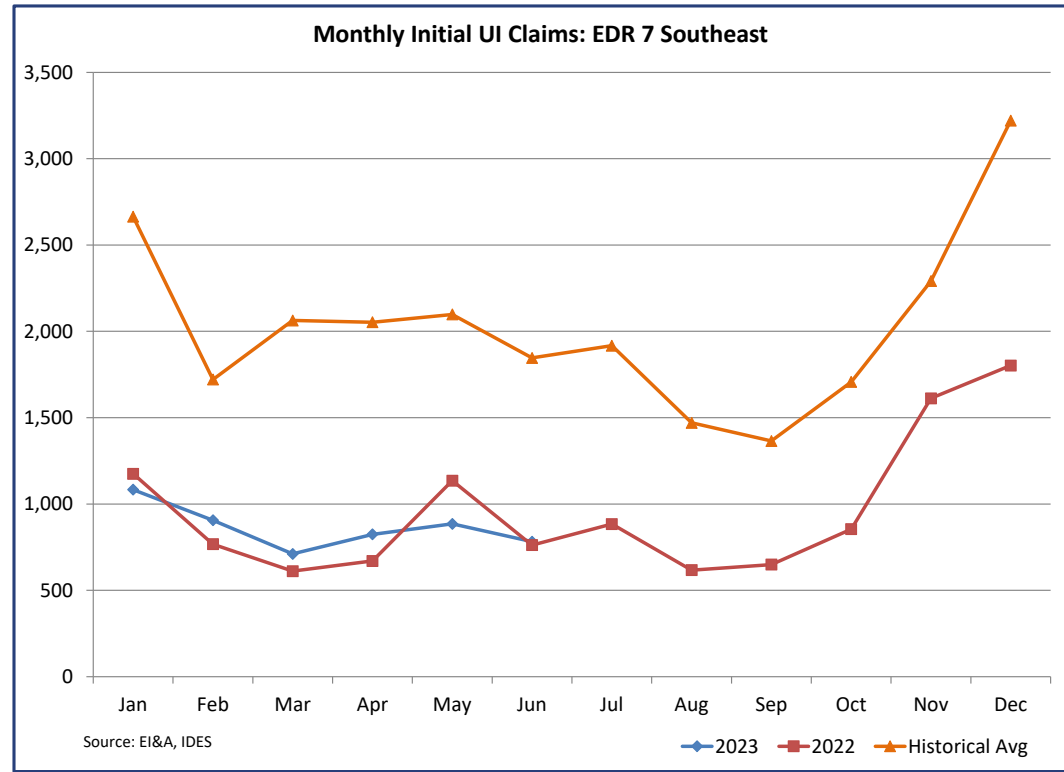
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 – 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI Claims)

Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (orange line depicts the historical average) for each month of the year.
- The red line shows data for 2022 and the blue line reflects 2023.
- UI Claims are following typical monthly patterns in this region with 2023 claims very close to the same levels experienced in 2022.





Why Do Nonfarm Payrolls Matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) in this table provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 7: Southeast <i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region	Illinois
Total Nonfarm	105,732	108,223	110,453	4,381	2,491	2,230	100%	100%
Total Private	87,713	90,199	91,467	3,083	2,486	1,268	82.8%	86.9%
Goods Producing	24,304	24,683	25,015	-173	379	332	22.6%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	5,450	5,391	5,750	194	-59	359	5.2%	4.2%
Manufacturing	18,854	19,292	19,265	-367	438	-27	17.4%	9.2%
Durables	13,421	13,508	13,567	-33	87	59	12.3%	5.3%
Nondurables	5,433	5,784	5,698	-334	351	-86	5.2%	3.9%
Service-Providing	81,428	83,540	85,438	4,554	2,112	1,898	77.4%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	21,142	21,230	21,170	156	88	-60	19.2%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	3,979	4,002	4,016	-123	23	14	3.6%	4.8%
Retail Trade	11,660	11,648	11,539	356	-12	-109	10.4%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5,503	5,580	5,615	-77	77	35	5.1%	5.6%
Information	1,593	1,493	1,489	-27	-100	-4	1.3%	1.5%
Financial Activities	4,932	4,117	4,192	-148	-815	75	3.8%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	4,647	4,919	4,746	201	272	-173	4.3%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	16,252	17,596	18,252	575	1,344	656	16.5%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	10,354	11,523	11,879	2,090	1,169	356	10.8%	10.1%
Other Services	4,489	4,638	4,724	409	149	86	4.3%	4.1%
Government	18,019	18,024	18,986	1,298	5	962	17.2%	13.1%
Federal Government	823	775	818	4	-48	43	0.7%	1.3%
State Government	4,259	4,384	4,540	213	125	156	4.1%	2.1%
Local Government	12,937	12,865	13,628	1,081	-72	763	12.3%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June, 110,453 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the Southeast Region. This reflects a 9.0% increase since the June 2020 low.

Over-the-Year Change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. This year strong gains were made in those sectors with high industry shares such as Local Government.

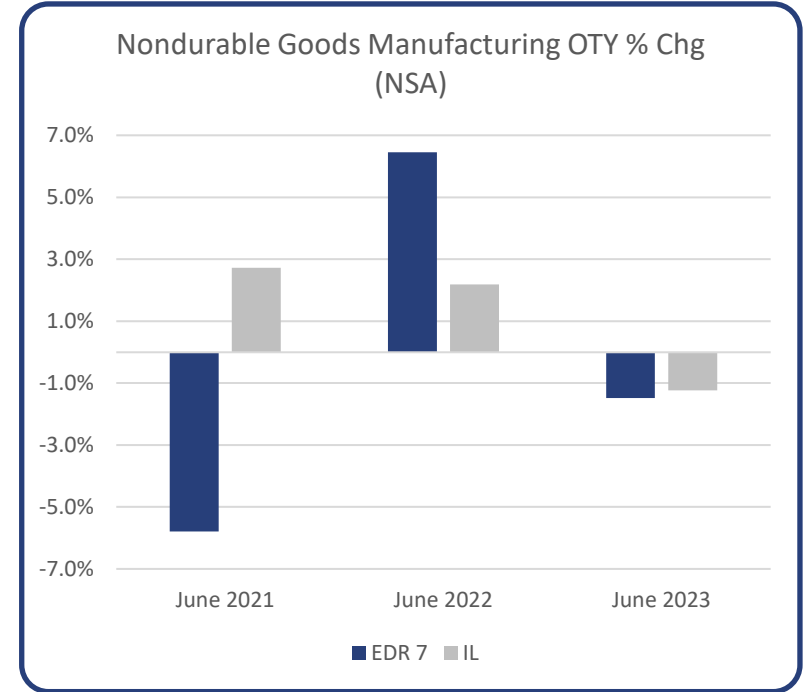
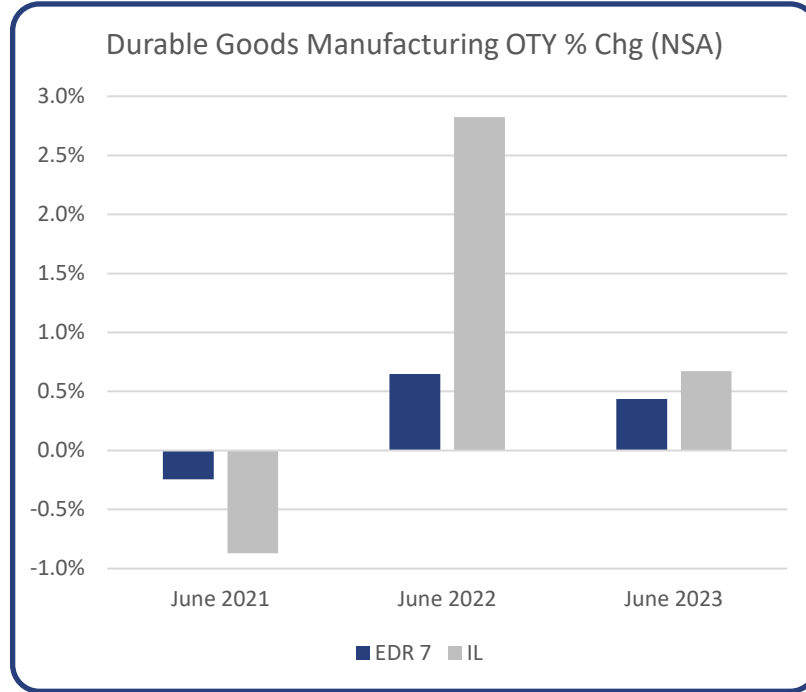
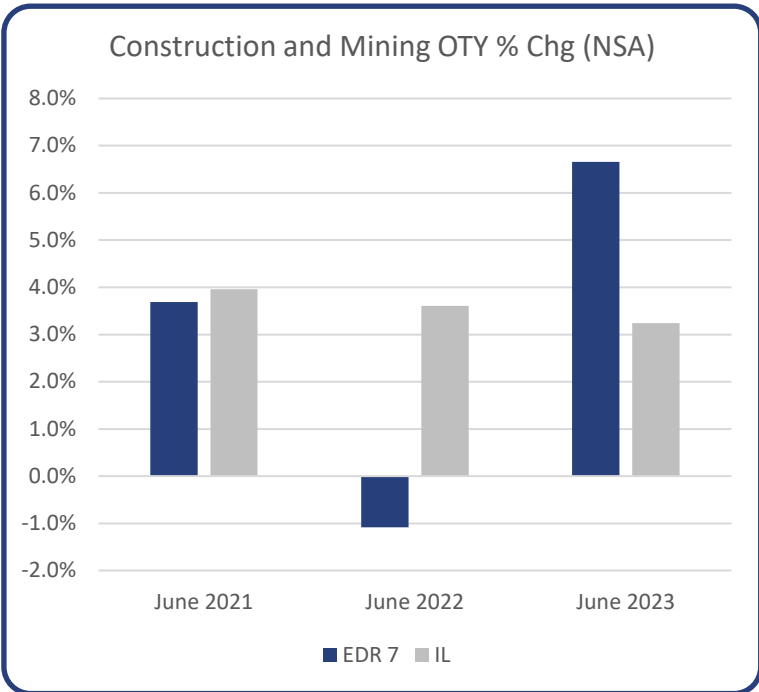
Industry Share:

Key industries in the Southeast Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, Durable Goods Manufacturing accounts for 12.3% of the Region's payroll jobs but 5.3% of the state's jobs.



Goods-Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining payrolls in this region account for a larger share of payroll totals than the state. These payrolls showed less strength in this region in June 2022 but stronger growth than the state in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region.
- Manufacturing jobs have always played an important role in the state and in the Southeast Region. Manufacturing payrolls account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region than the state, largely in the Durable Goods sector.
 - Durable Goods Manufacturing payrolls decreased over-the-year in 2021 but increased modestly over the past two years. Payrolls remained well below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.
 - Nondurable Goods Manufacturing payrolls decreased in 2021 and 2023 but posted larger increases in this region than the state in 2022. Payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in June 2023.

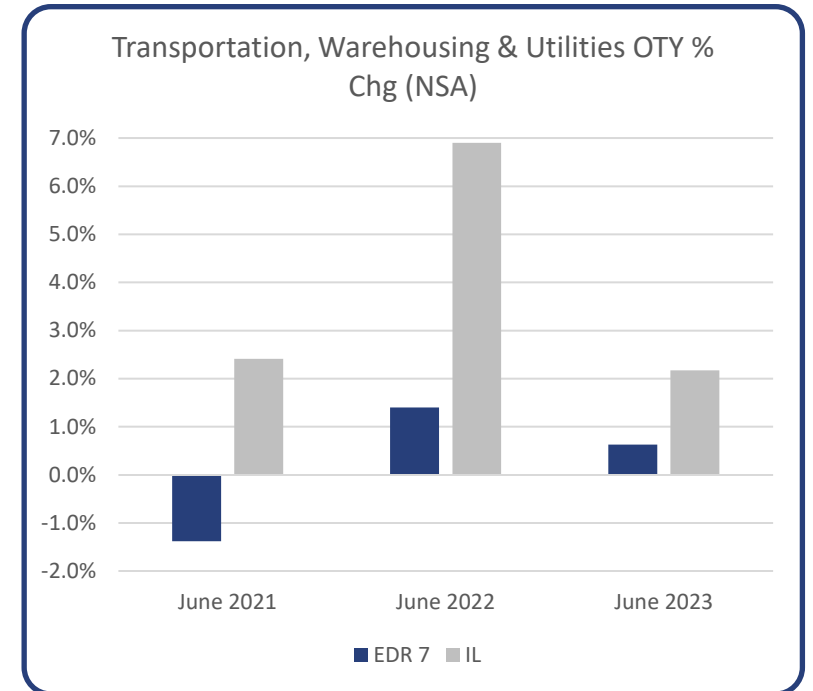
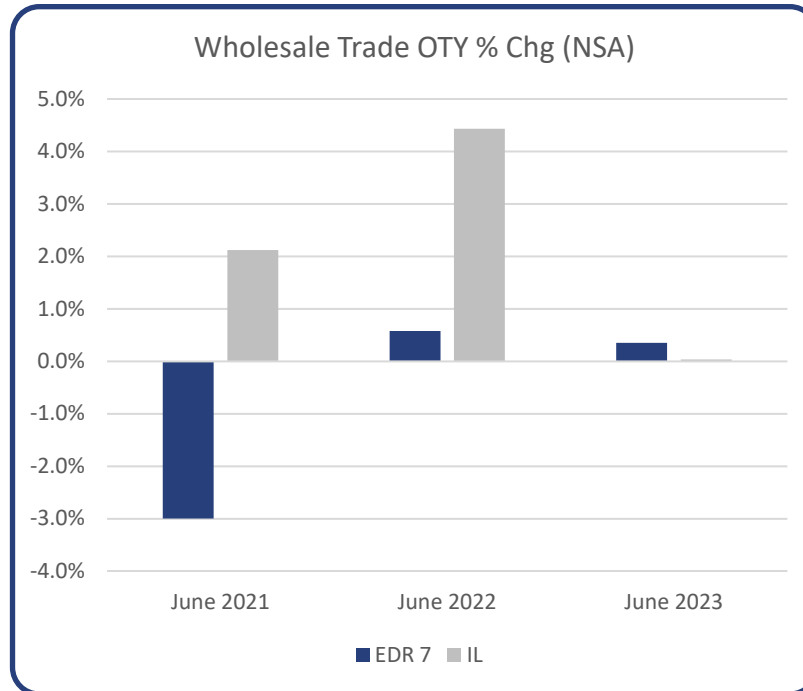
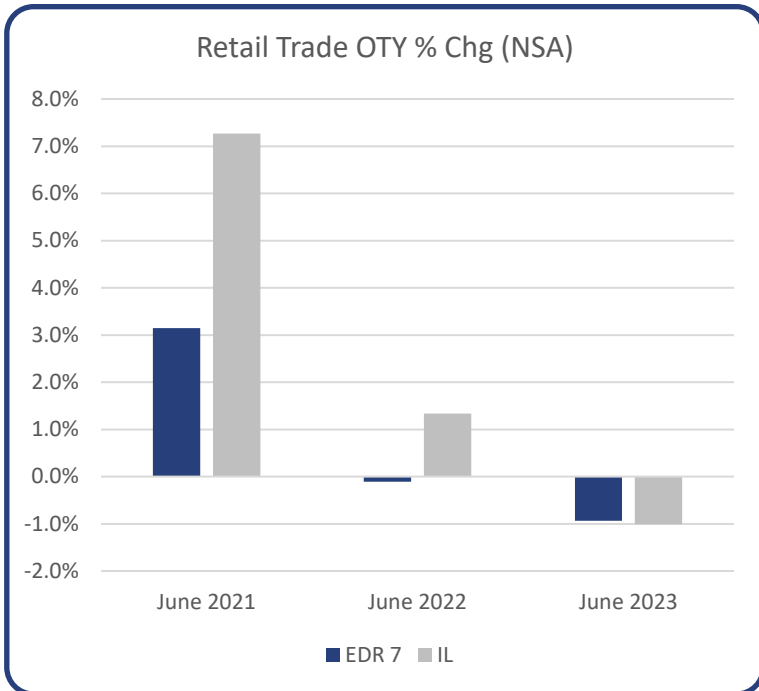


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail Trade payrolls account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls posted smaller gains than the state in 2021 and 2022, just about matching the state decline in June 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Wholesale Trade payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. This industry sector declined in 2021, posted a smaller gain than the state in 2022 and slightly larger in 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities payrolls account for a smaller share of payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls were not as strong in this region as in the state over the past three years. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

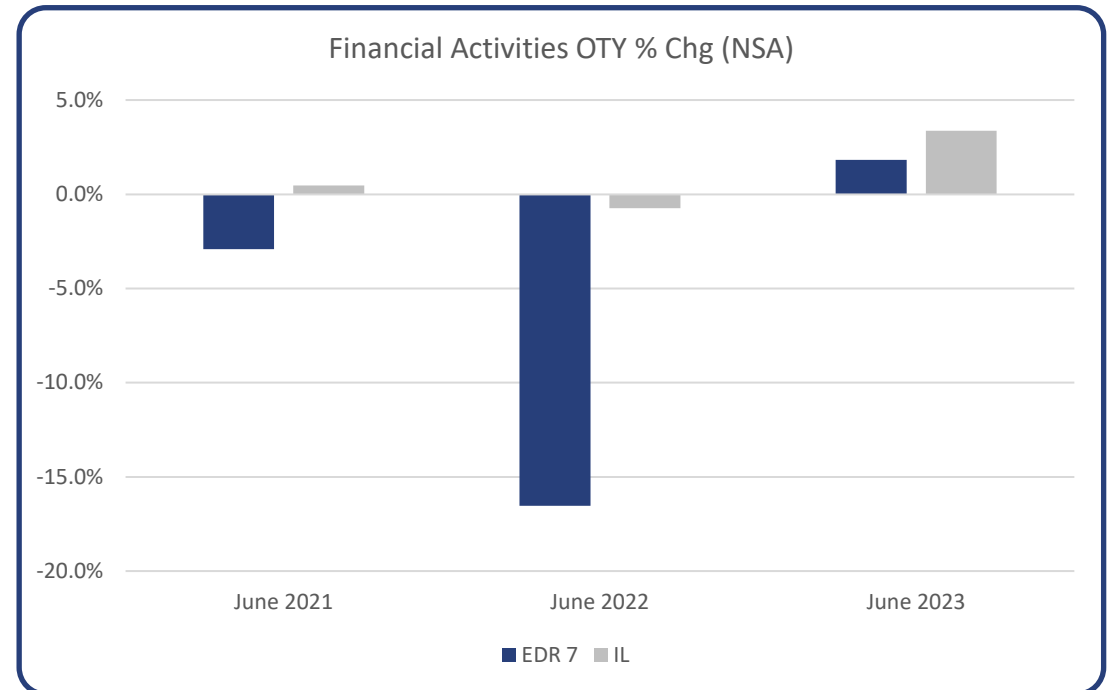
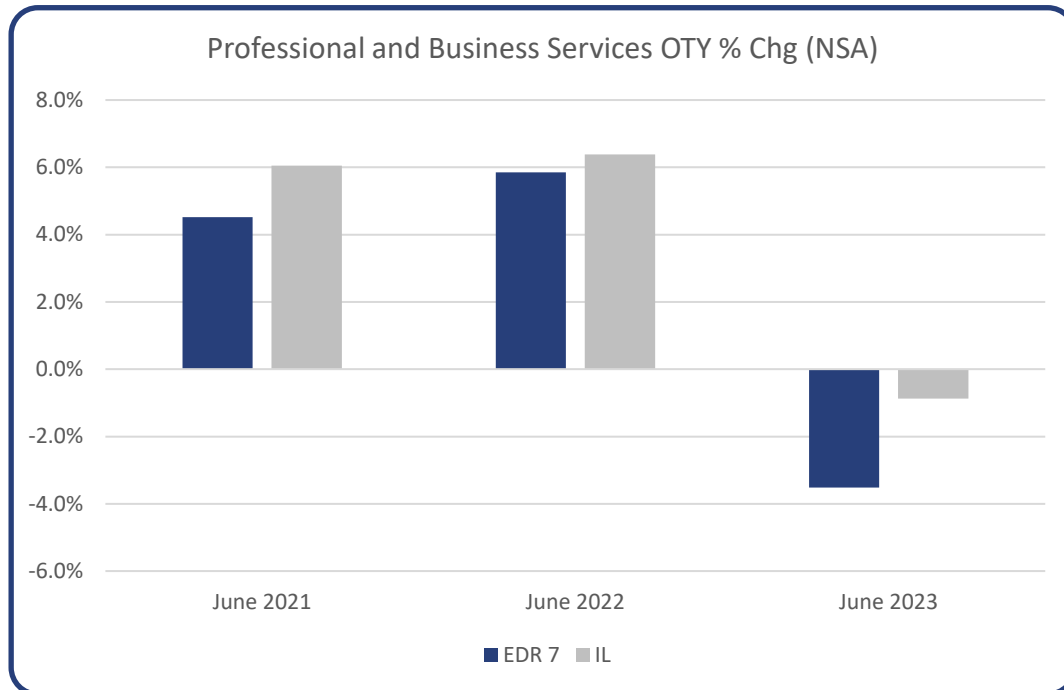


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services payrolls account for a significantly smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. Over-the-year gains in this region were slightly smaller than for the state in 2021 and 2022 and a larger over-the-year decline in June 2023. Payrolls remained significantly below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.
- Financial Activities payrolls account for a smaller portion of total payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls were significantly weaker than the state over the past three years. Payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in this region.



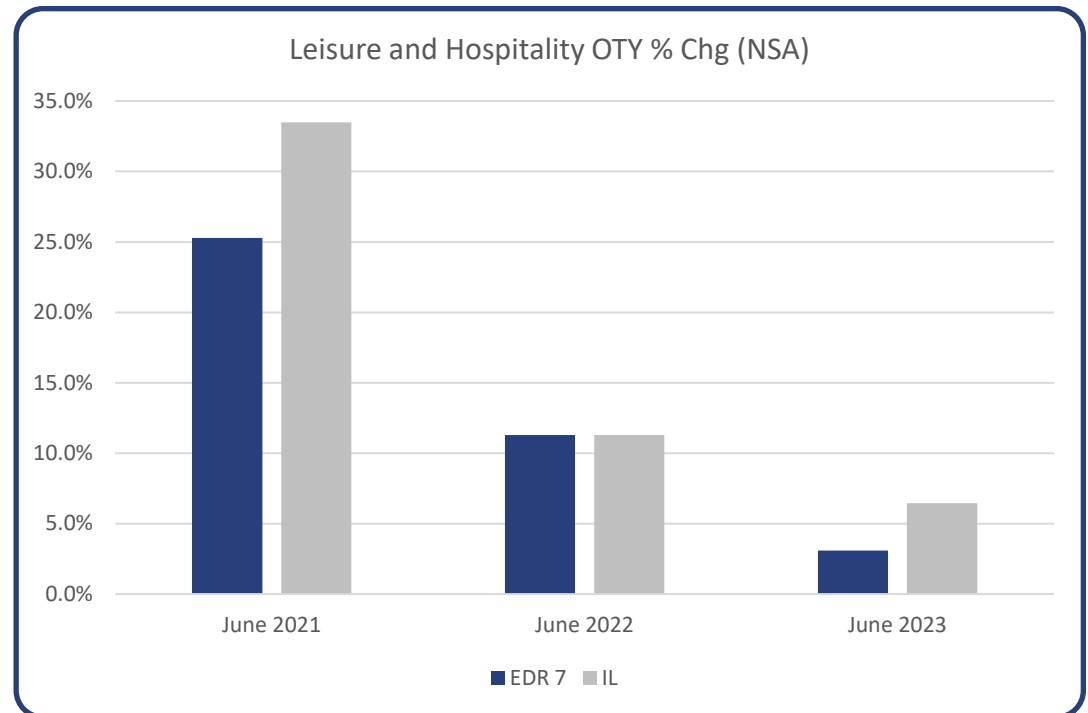
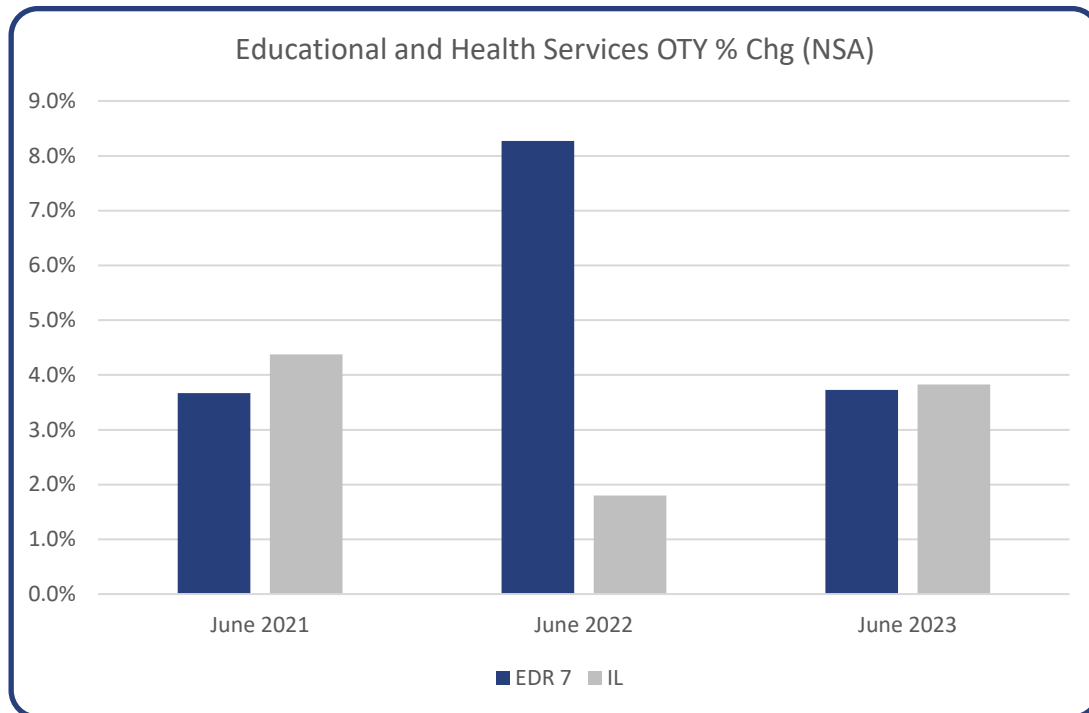
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Educational and Health Services payrolls in this region account for roughly the same portion of total payrolls as the state. Payrolls increased more rapidly in this region than in the state in 2022 but a bit less in 2021 and about the same in 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Leisure and Hospitality payrolls in this region account for about the same portion of total payrolls as the state. Payrolls grew more slowly in this region than in the state in 2021 and 2023 increasing at about the same rate in 2022. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels by a wide margin in this region in June 2023.

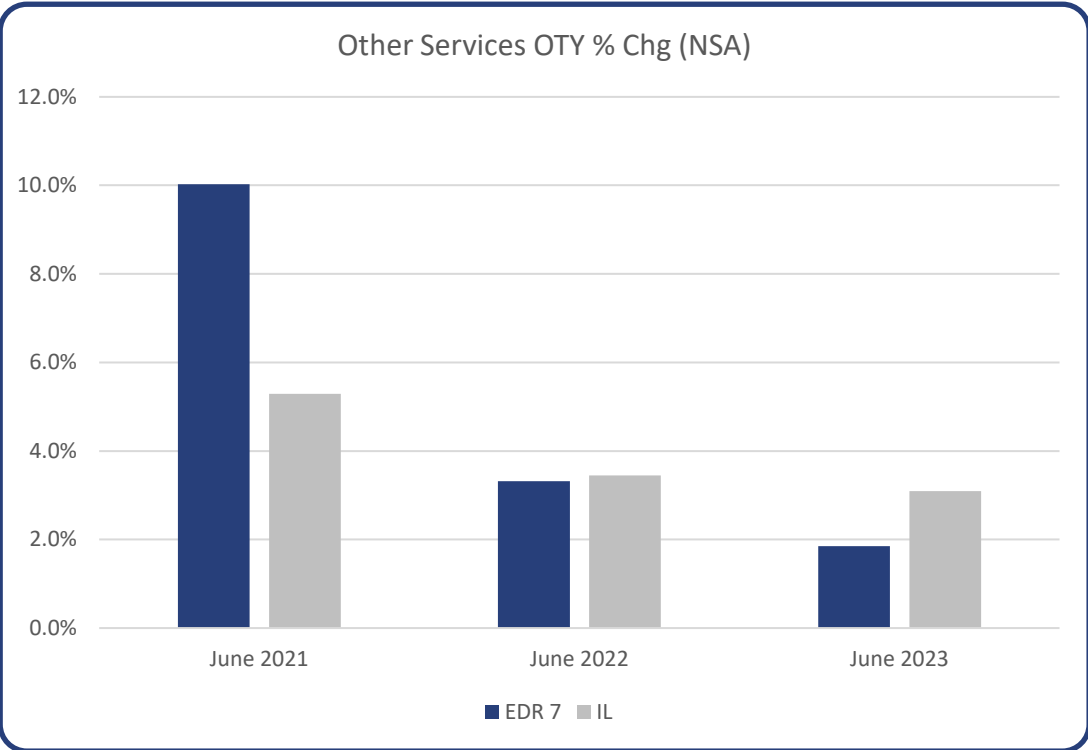
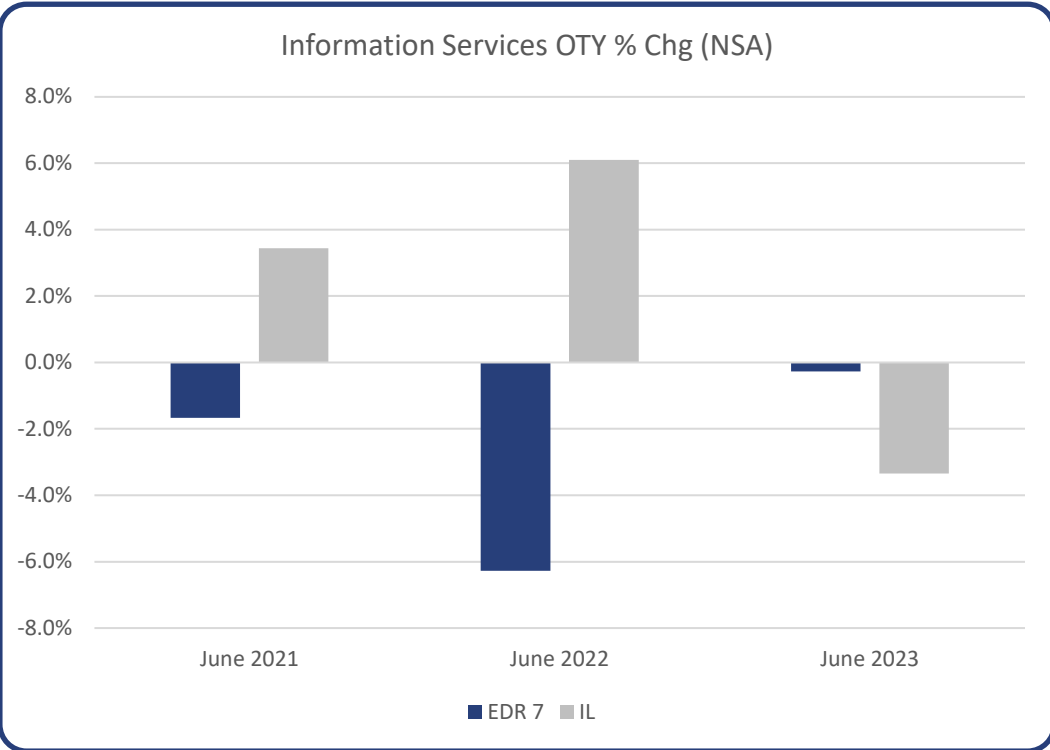


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services account for a small share of total payrolls in this region as the state. Payrolls were down over-the-year in this region in June of each year whereas the state posted moderate increases over-the-year in 2021 and 2022. Payrolls were significantly below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Other Services in this region account for roughly the same share of total payrolls as the state. This sector grew at a faster rate in this region compared to the state in 2021 but more in line with the state increases in 2022 and 2023. Payrolls were well above pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.

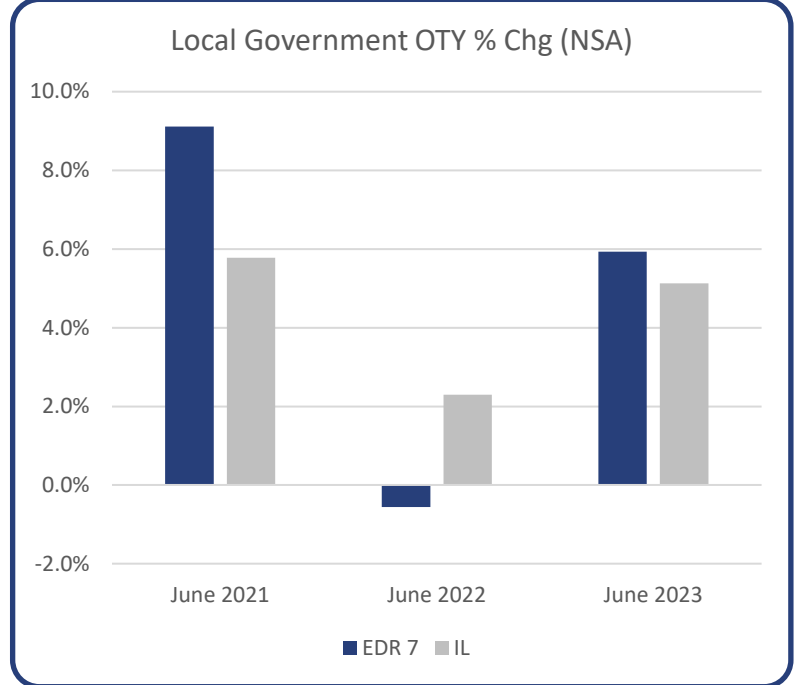
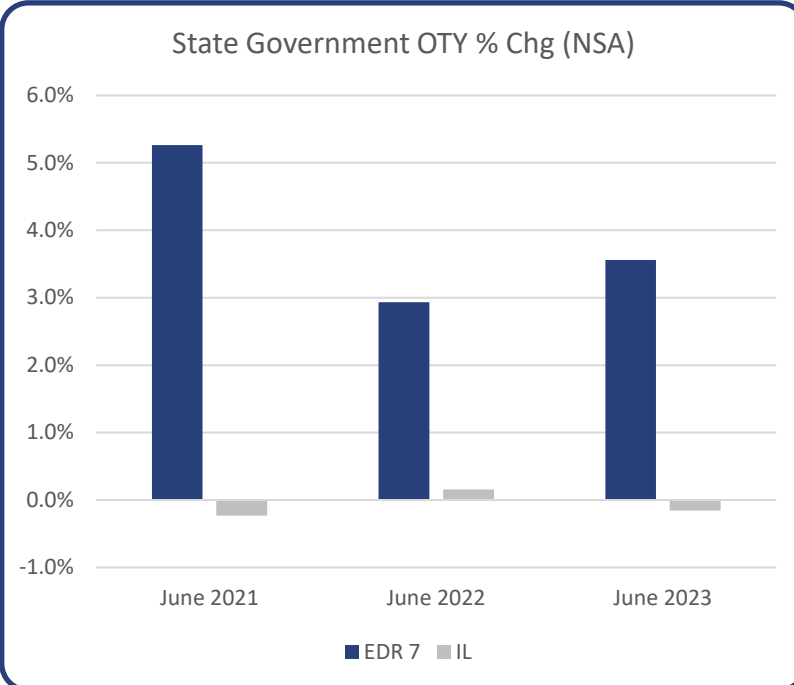
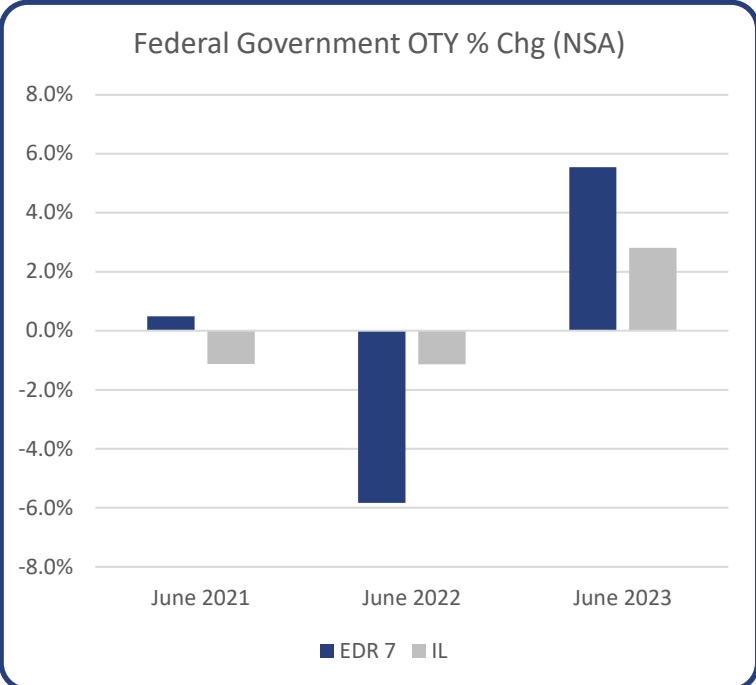


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

- Federal Government payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. These payrolls posted a modest gain in 2021, declined more rapidly than the state in 2022 and then grew faster than the state in 2023. Payrolls were above pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- State Government payrolls account for a much larger share of total payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains in this region than the state over the past three years. Payrolls were well above pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Local Government payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state overall. Payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains in 2021 and 2023 relative to the state. Payrolls were above pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Southeast Economic Development Region 7



Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website (link below).

EDR 7: Southeast							
Soc Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$13.86	\$28,825	\$19.85	\$41,291	\$31.37	\$65,249
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$23.60	\$49,082	\$41.38	\$86,052	\$62.32	\$129,627
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$19.85	\$41,290	\$30.11	\$62,618	\$41.27	\$85,854
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$23.49	\$48,862	\$36.75	\$76,432	\$49.19	\$102,317
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$25.61	\$53,258	\$38.08	\$79,206	\$46.19	\$96,078
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$20.91	\$43,501	\$31.63	\$65,794	\$42.13	\$87,630
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$15.87	\$33,000	\$22.90	\$47,617	\$28.63	\$59,559
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$19.08	\$39,680	\$35.17	\$73,156	\$69.60	\$144,749
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$14.63	\$30,440	\$23.36	\$48,589	\$31.01	\$64,500
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$13.63	\$28,351	\$18.64	\$38,765	\$27.92	\$58,077
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$21.04	\$43,767	\$32.66	\$67,927	\$55.65	\$115,750
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$13.59	\$28,254	\$15.67	\$32,592	\$18.29	\$38,039
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$17.84	\$37,101	\$29.04	\$60,387	\$34.52	\$71,812
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.71	\$26,446	\$13.78	\$28,661	\$16.06	\$33,426
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.05	\$27,147	\$15.46	\$32,158	\$19.10	\$39,717
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.65	\$26,314	\$13.92	\$28,964	\$18.80	\$39,110
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$12.75	\$26,527	\$14.70	\$30,583	\$24.23	\$50,394
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$14.37	\$29,876	\$18.86	\$39,231	\$23.77	\$49,446
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$14.42	\$29,993	\$18.64	\$38,776	\$23.54	\$48,964
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$17.78	\$36,991	\$25.57	\$53,193	\$34.82	\$72,422
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$15.91	\$33,088	\$23.28	\$48,421	\$30.19	\$62,801
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$15.51	\$32,259	\$19.96	\$41,506	\$24.79	\$51,560
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$13.73	\$28,555	\$18.86	\$39,221	\$23.78	\$49,468

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The SOC code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$26.04 in the Southeast Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

[Monthly Employment and Unemployment Press Releases](#)

The Illinois Employment Situation: Statewide and metro area employment and unemployment press releases.

[Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Eric Makela, PhD
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-3116
Eric.Makela@illinois.gov

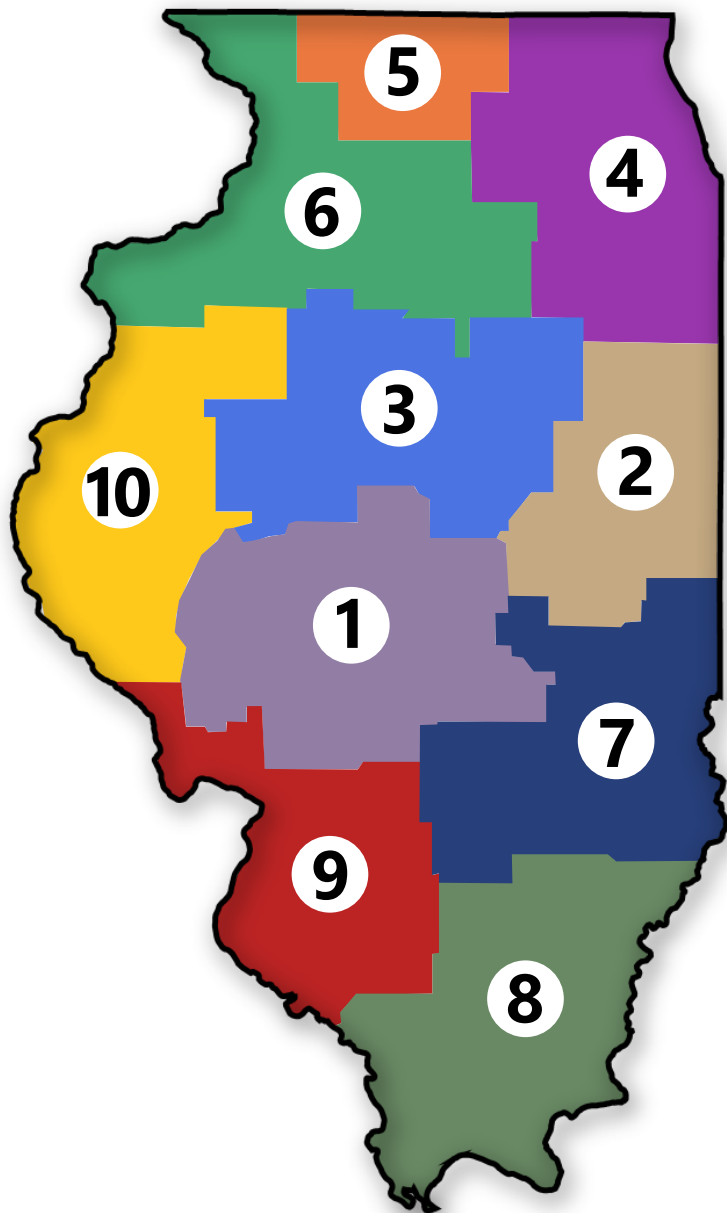
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

Contact us if you have any questions regarding these data or need data not provided in this report.

The Economic Information and Analysis Division is the official source of state and local Labor Market Information produced in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Counties in this EDR:

Alexander • Edwards • Franklin • Gallatin
Hamilton • Hardin • Jackson • Jefferson • Johnson
Massac • Perry • Pope • Pulaski • Saline • Union
Wabash • Wayne • White • Williamson

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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- Occupational Wages



Labor Force Indicators for the Southern Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparison.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels declining moderately in June 2022 and 2023.
- Chart 2 shows that the number of employed persons decreased in June 2023 from the prior year and is roughly back to June 2021 levels.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the Southern Region to Illinois. The rates are similar although the Southern Region had lower unemployment rates June 2021 and 2022 and a higher unemployment rate in June 2023.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

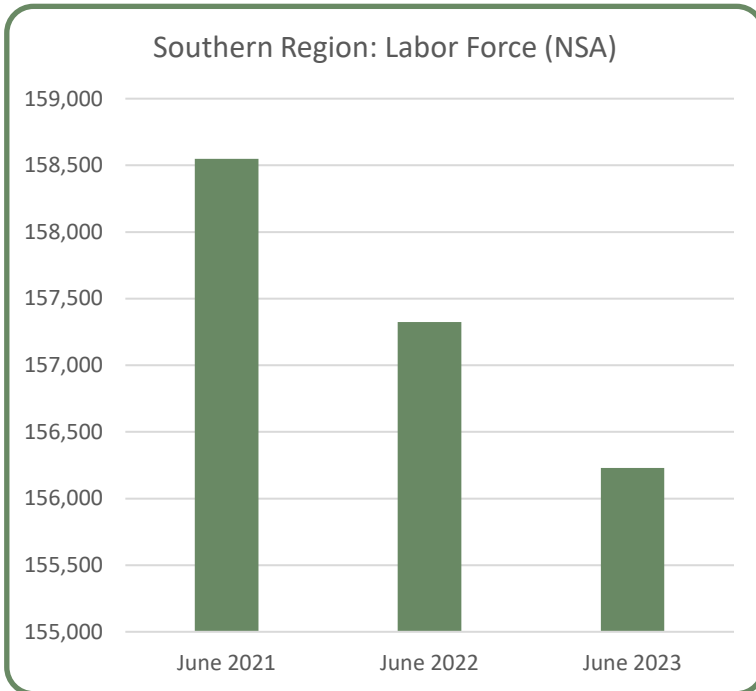


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

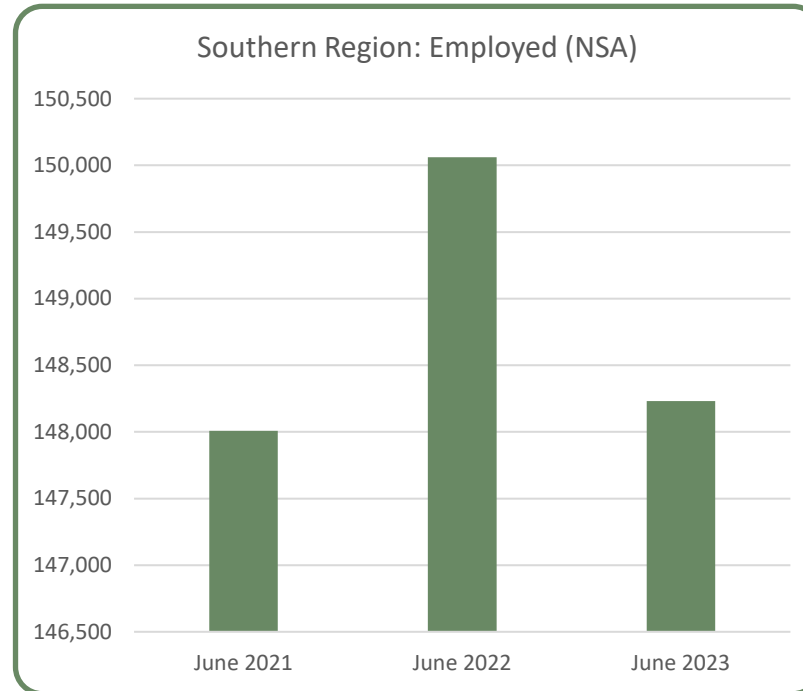
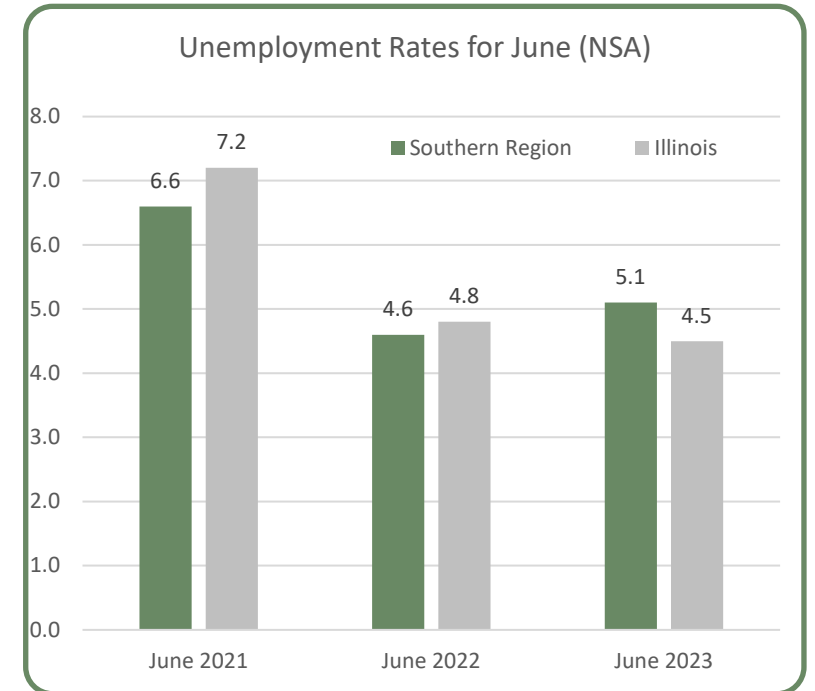


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – Southern Region & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

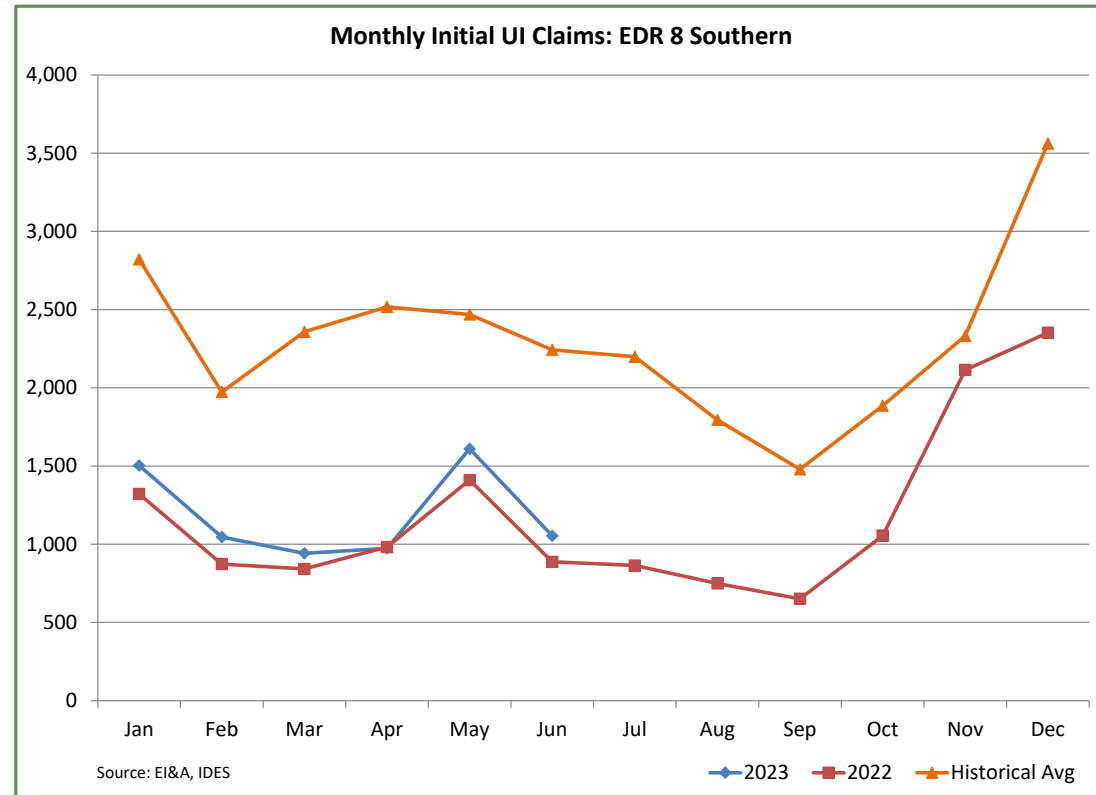
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 – 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI Claims)

Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (the orange line depicts the historical average) for each month of the year.
- The red line shows 2022 levels and the blue line depicts 2023.
- In the first half of 2023 levels, are slightly above a year ago, following typical monthly trends.





Why Do Nonfarm Payrolls Matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) in this table provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 8: Southern	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region
Total Nonfarm	125,602	129,602	131,270	5,296	4,000	1,668	100%	100%
Total Private	93,346	96,508	97,523	3,577	3,162	1,015	74.3%	86.9%
Goods Producing	18,369	18,943	19,457	731	574	514	14.8%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	6,402	6,826	6,989	92	424	163	5.3%	4.2%
Manufacturing	11,967	12,117	12,468	639	150	351	9.5%	9.2%
Durables	6,207	6,016	6,013	87	-191	-3	4.6%	5.3%
Nondurables	5,760	6,100	6,455	552	340	355	4.9%	3.9%
Service-Providing	107,233	110,659	111,813	4,565	3,426	1,154	85.2%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	24,039	24,224	24,237	612	185	13	18.5%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	3,374	3,358	3,326	288	-16	-32	2.5%	4.8%
Retail Trade	14,850	15,090	14,948	179	240	-142	11.4%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5,815	5,776	5,963	145	-39	187	4.5%	5.6%
Information	1,036	1,071	1,136	-23	35	65	0.9%	1.5%
Financial Activities	5,463	6,135	6,483	-116	672	348	4.9%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	6,633	6,569	6,072	44	-64	-497	4.6%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	21,323	22,030	22,632	256	707	602	17.2%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	12,292	13,244	13,154	2,451	952	-90	10.0%	10.1%
Other Services	4,191	4,293	4,353	-379	102	60	3.3%	4.1%
Government	32,256	33,094	33,747	1,719	838	653	25.7%	13.1%
Federal Government	2,787	2,758	2,721	46	-29	-37	2.1%	1.3%
State Government	11,551	11,579	11,626	290	28	47	8.9%	2.1%
Local Government	17,918	18,758	19,400	1,383	840	642	14.8%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June 2023, 131,270 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the Southern Region. This reflects an increase of 9.1% from the June 2020 low.

Over-the-Year Change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. Strong gains exhibited in those industries with higher-than-statewide average industry share, such as Local Government.

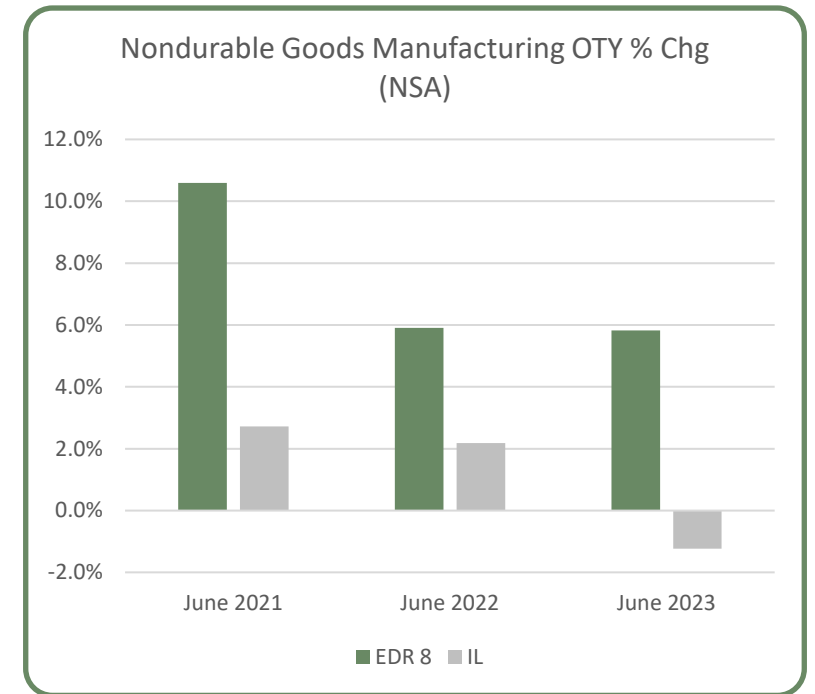
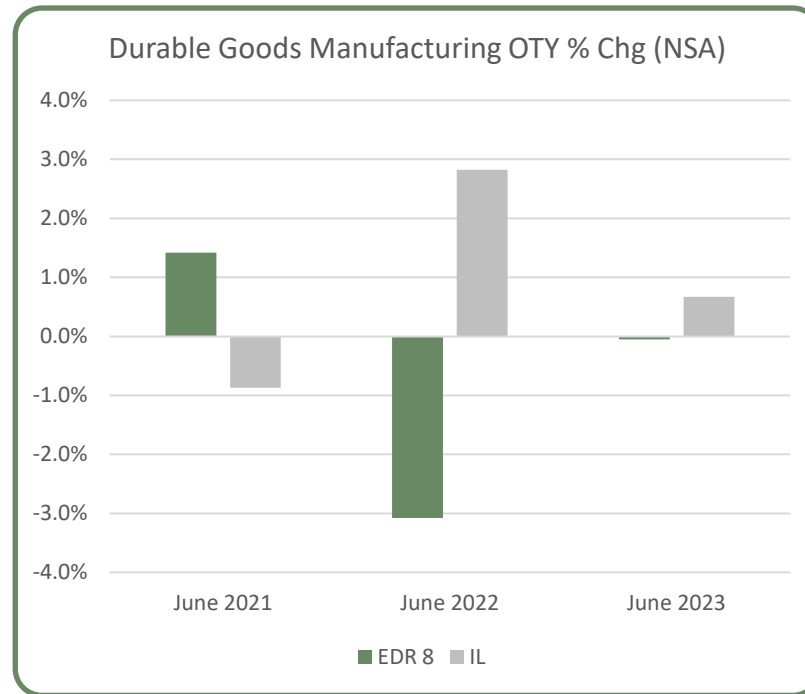
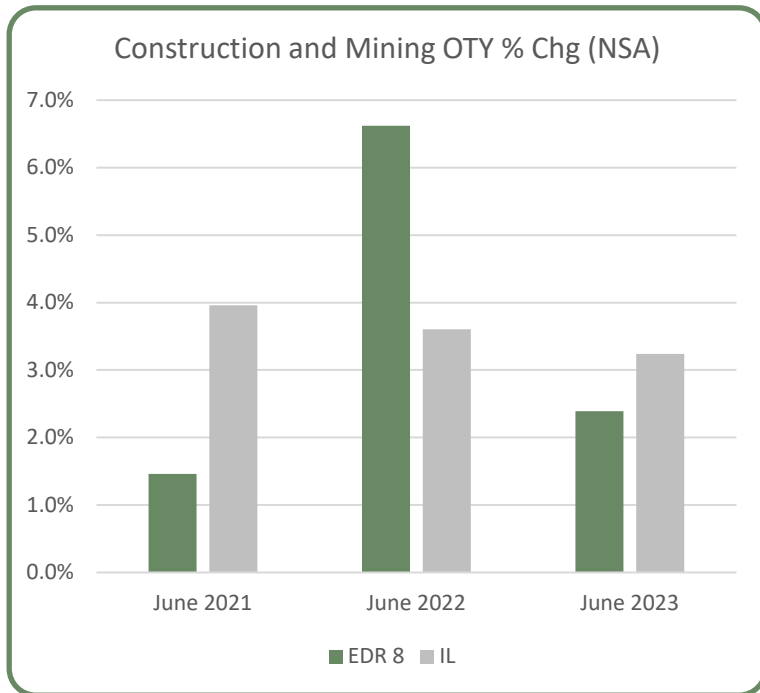
Industry Share:

Key industries in the Southern Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, Local Government accounts for 14.8% of the Region's payroll jobs but 9.8% of the state's jobs.



Goods-Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining payrolls account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls grew faster than the state in June 2022, but a bit less than the state in 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- Manufacturing payrolls in this region account for roughly the same portion of total payrolls as the state.
 - Durable Goods Manufacturing decreased over-the-year in June 2022 and were about unchanged in June 2023. Payrolls remained well below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.
 - Nondurable Goods Manufacturing posted healthy over-the-year gains in this region, significantly more than statewide. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels by a wide margin in June 2023.

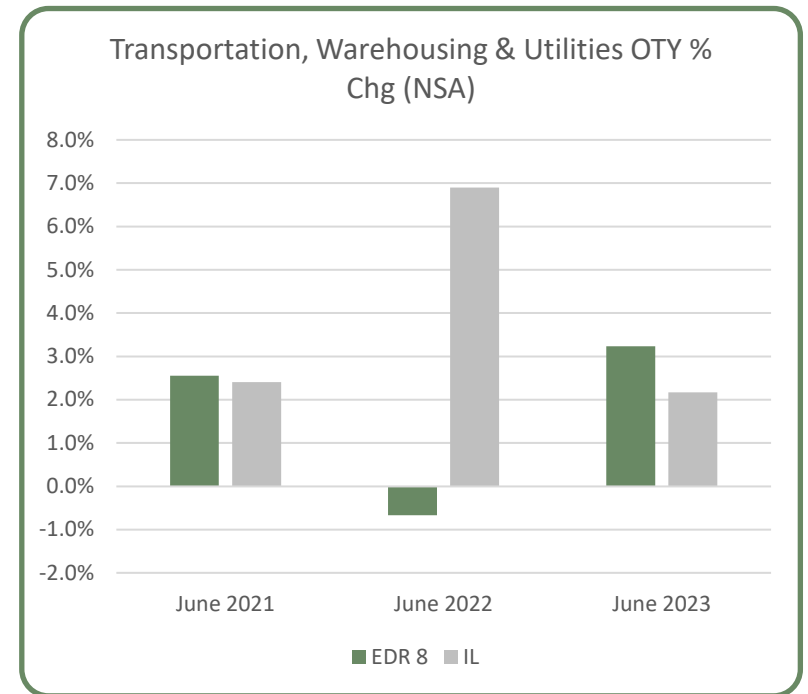
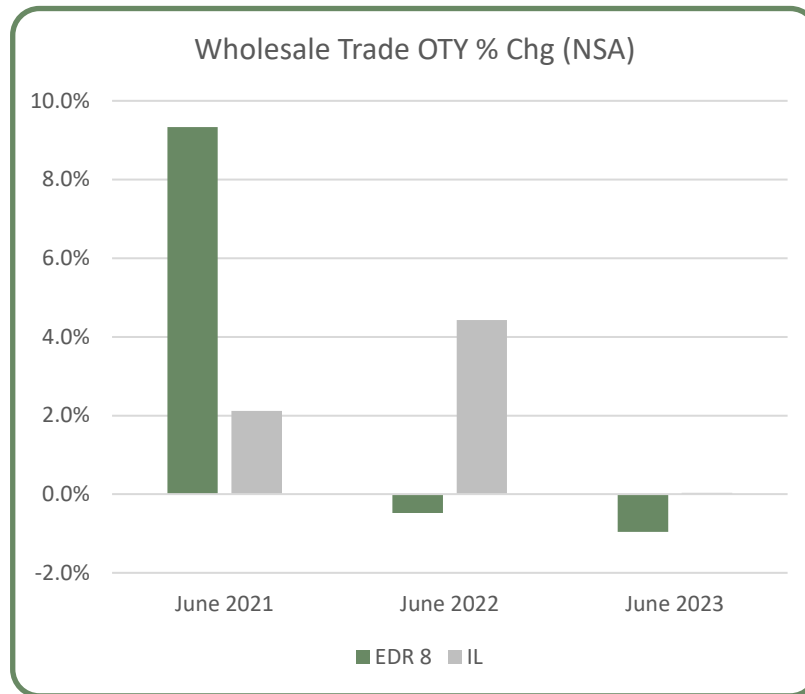
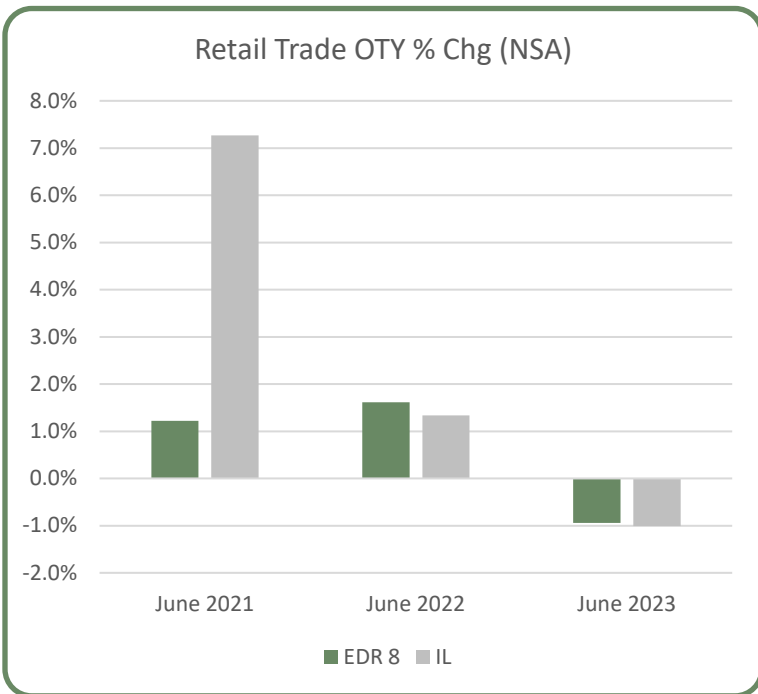


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail Trade payrolls increased over-the-year in June 2021 and 2022, but this region followed the statewide pattern of declining over-the-year in 2023. This industry sector accounts for a larger share of payrolls than the state. Payrolls remained slightly below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.
- Wholesale Trade accounts for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state. Industry payrolls increased sharply in June 2021, but fell back in 2022 and 2023. Payrolls were near pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. This industry sector declined over-the-year in 2022 but posted a larger over-the-year gain than the state in 2023. Payrolls were near pre-recession levels in June 2023.

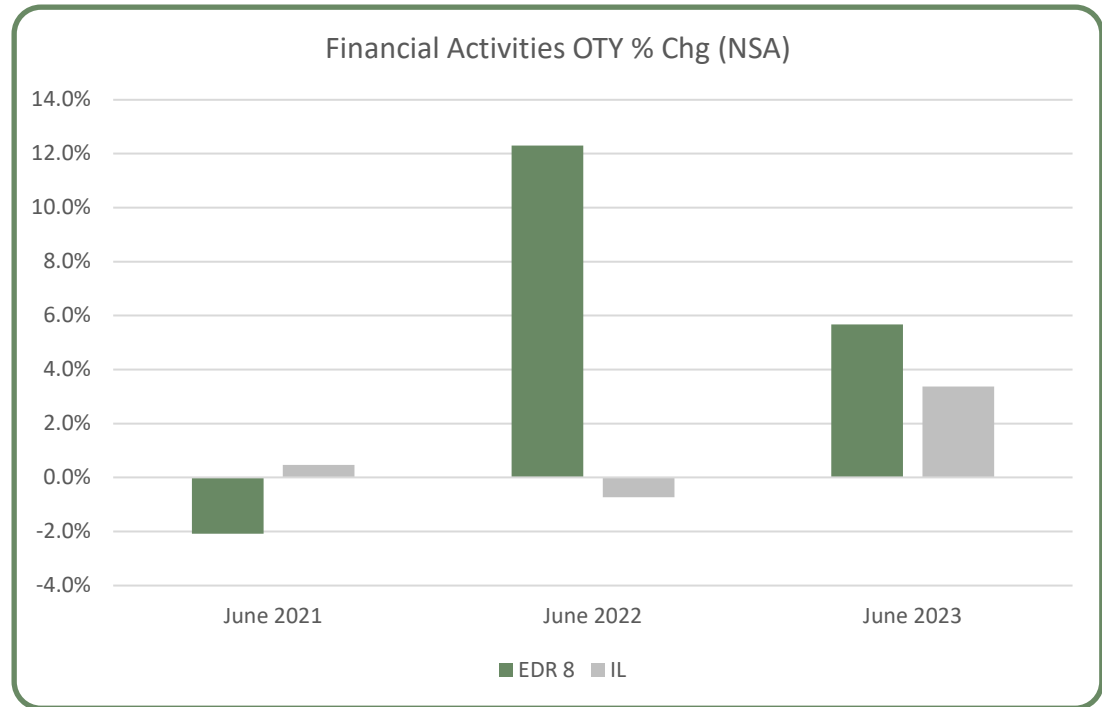
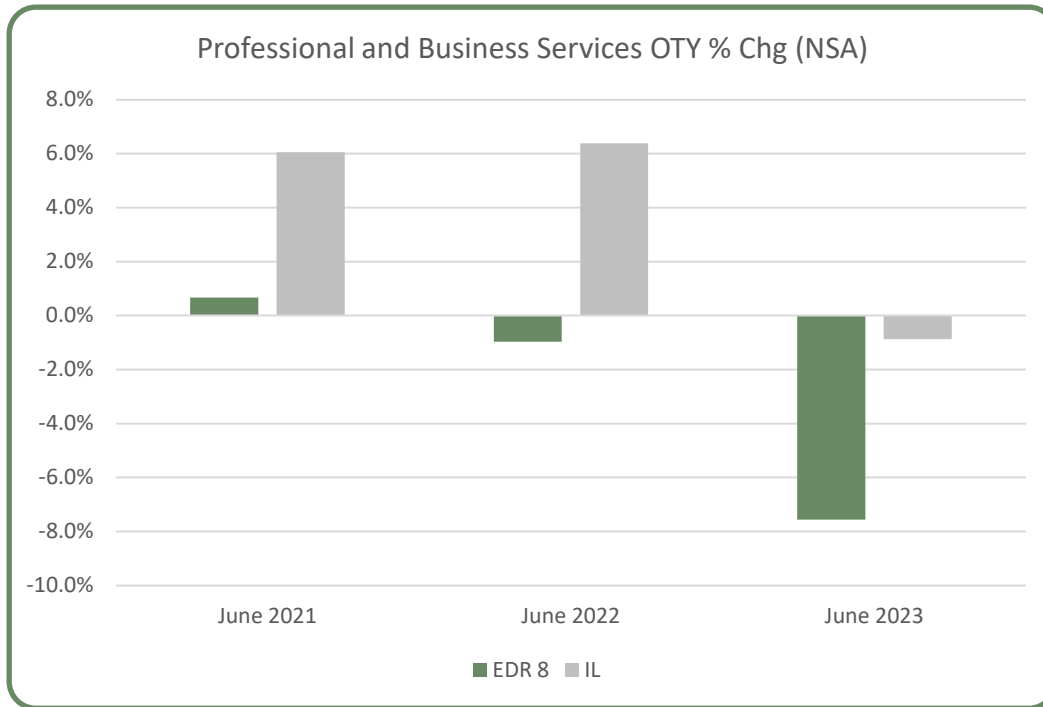


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services payrolls account for a significantly smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls in this sector grew significantly less in this region than in the state in each of the past three years and remained sharply below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.
- Financial Activities payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Payrolls declined over-the-year in 2021 but posted significant over-the-year gains in 2022 and 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels by a wide margin in June 2023.



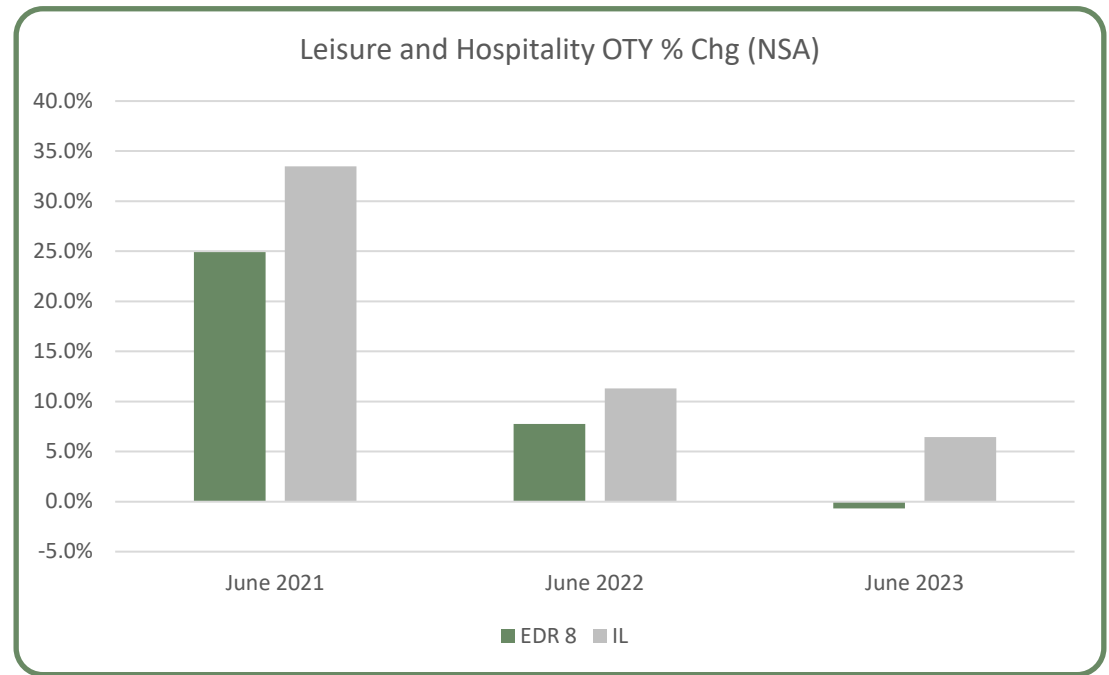
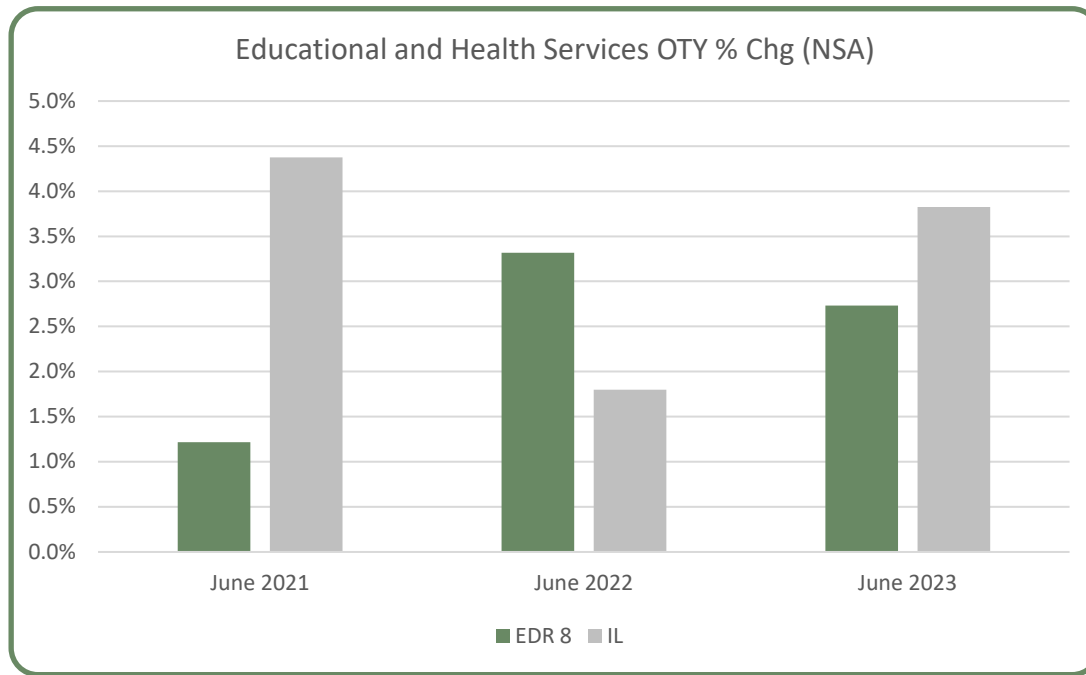
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Educational and Health Services payrolls account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region compared with the state. Industry payroll gains over-the-year did not match statewide gains in any of these years but are showing healthy gains. Payrolls matched pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Leisure and Hospitality payrolls account for roughly the same share of payrolls in this region as the state. Over-the-year changes in payrolls in this region were smaller than the state. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

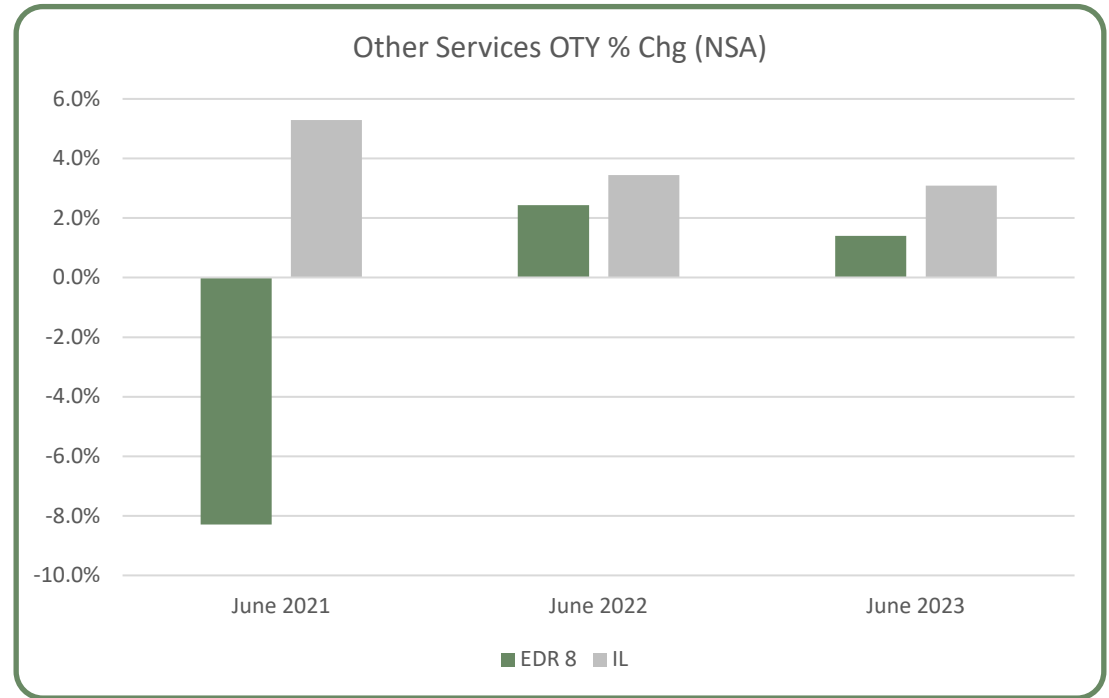
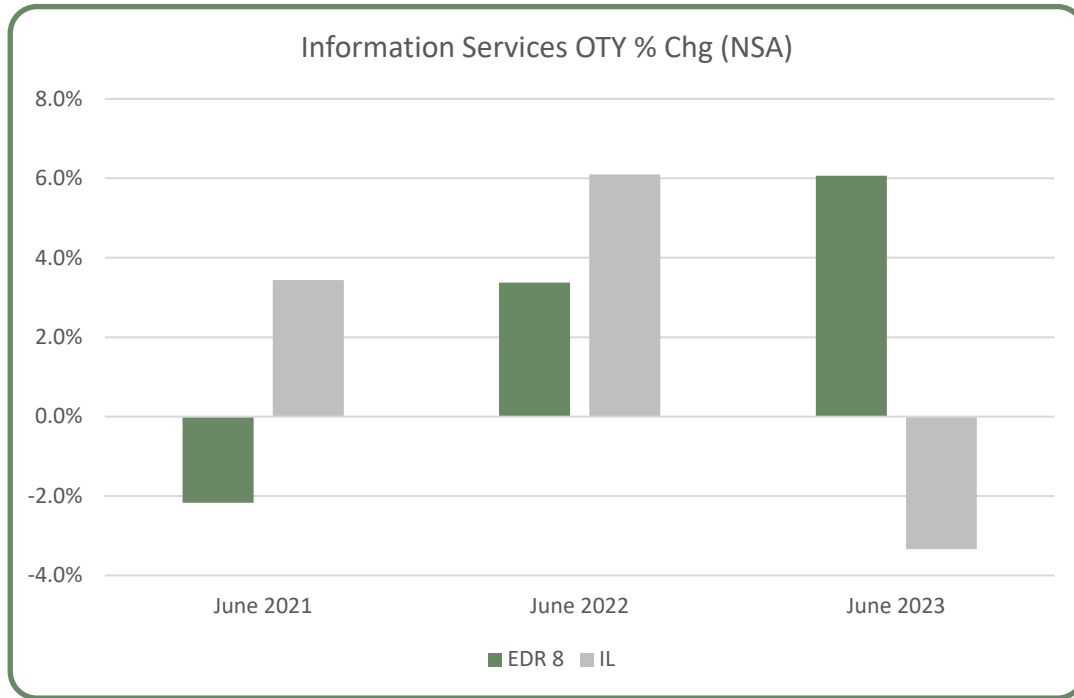


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls in this region grew less than the state in June 2022, but posted a gain in 2023 in contrast to the over-the-year decline in the state. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Other Services payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. This sector posted over-the-year gains in June 2022 and 2023 that were slightly smaller than the statewide increases. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.



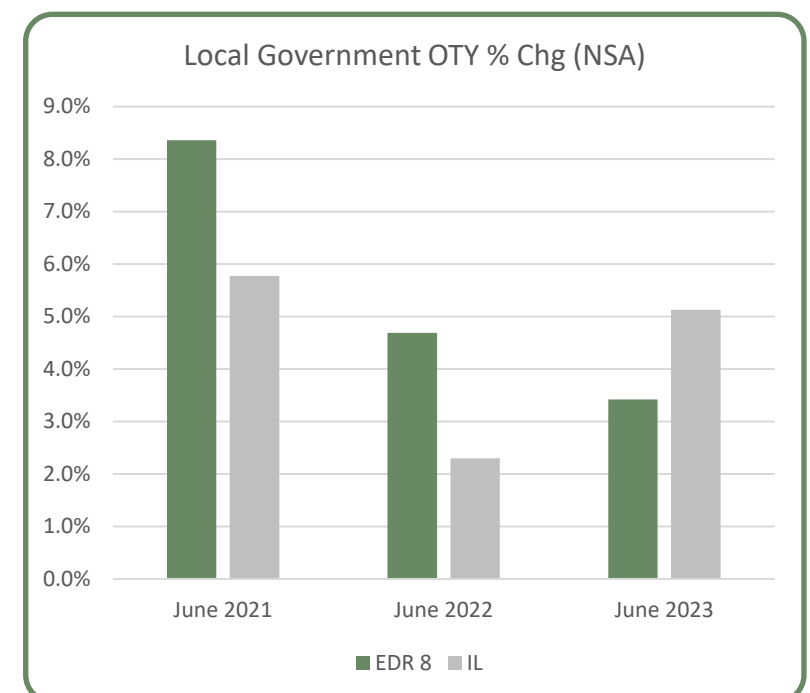
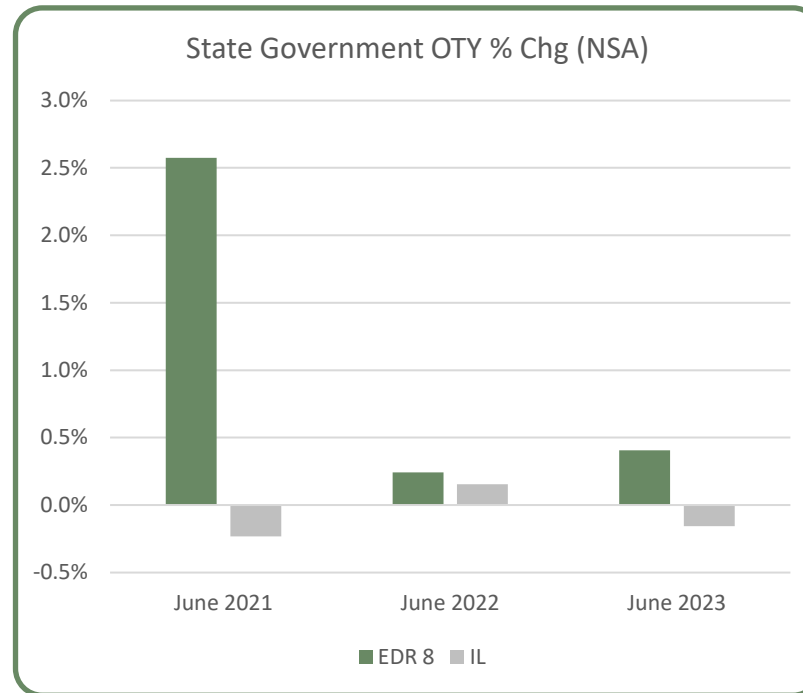
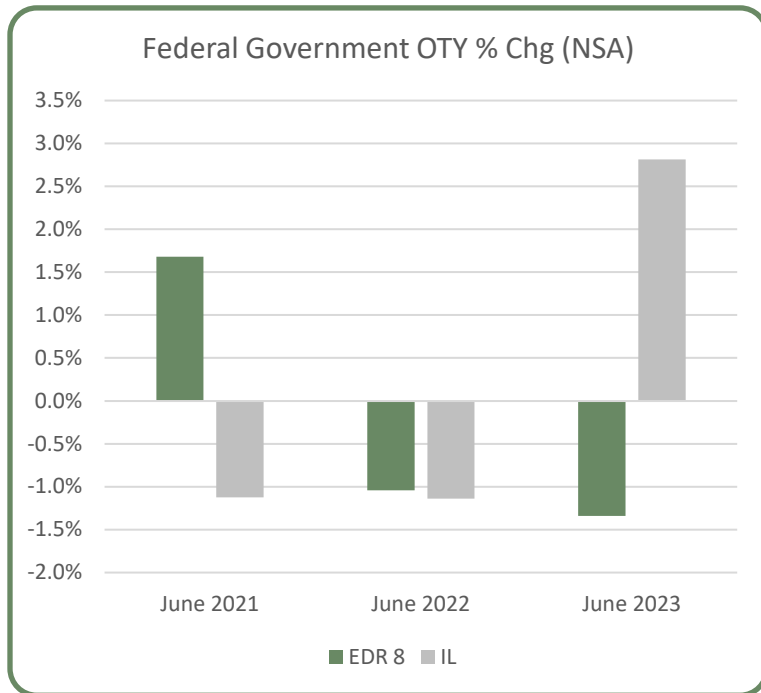
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

Total Government payrolls account for a significantly larger share of total payrolls in this region compared with the state.

- Federal Government payrolls in this region decreased over-the-year in June 2022 and 2023 although the state recorded an over-the-year gain in this sector in 2023. Payrolls nearly reached pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- State Government payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains in June 2021, 2022, and 2023, in contrast to the weaker statewide figures. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Local Government payrolls increased more rapidly than the state in June 2021 and 2022, but slightly less than the state in June 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels by a wide margin in this region in June 2023.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Southern Economic Development Region 8

Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website ([link below](#)).

EDR 8: Southern							
Soc Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$13.72	\$28,533	\$19.83	\$41,247	\$31.61	\$65,748
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$23.23	\$48,334	\$39.52	\$82,201	\$59.23	\$123,197
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$19.60	\$40,779	\$30.00	\$62,411	\$42.20	\$87,784
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$22.80	\$47,425	\$35.74	\$74,341	\$47.40	\$98,603
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$26.47	\$55,061	\$33.46	\$69,600	\$44.94	\$93,480
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$21.49	\$44,681	\$31.14	\$64,777	\$39.33	\$81,805
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$16.01	\$33,297	\$22.78	\$47,392	\$30.49	\$63,426
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$18.48	\$38,444	\$32.52	\$67,650	\$63.05	\$131,145
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$14.50	\$30,144	\$23.87	\$49,661	\$34.63	\$72,044
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$13.55	\$28,183	\$18.88	\$39,272	\$28.10	\$58,447
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$20.39	\$42,422	\$31.89	\$66,322	\$52.20	\$108,576
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$13.55	\$28,167	\$15.05	\$31,314	\$18.06	\$37,561
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$17.78	\$36,986	\$29.34	\$61,027	\$35.96	\$74,797
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.57	\$26,164	\$13.71	\$28,517	\$16.34	\$33,976
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.07	\$27,184	\$15.52	\$32,276	\$19.16	\$39,858
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.63	\$26,269	\$13.95	\$29,020	\$18.59	\$38,675
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$12.74	\$26,508	\$14.49	\$30,135	\$22.22	\$46,214
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$14.15	\$29,444	\$18.39	\$38,253	\$23.10	\$48,035
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$13.97	\$29,060	\$19.10	\$39,730	\$25.10	\$52,197
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$18.51	\$38,514	\$30.30	\$63,035	\$36.91	\$76,771
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$15.71	\$32,676	\$23.30	\$48,453	\$30.32	\$63,064
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$15.20	\$31,625	\$21.83	\$45,405	\$25.63	\$53,297
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$13.43	\$27,940	\$18.35	\$38,168	\$22.99	\$47,809

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The SOC code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$29.11 in the Southern Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

[Monthly Employment and Unemployment Press Releases](#)

The Illinois Employment Situation: Statewide and metro area employment and unemployment press releases.

[Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages \(QCEW\)](#)

Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Eric Makela, PhD
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-3116
Eric.Makela@illinois.gov

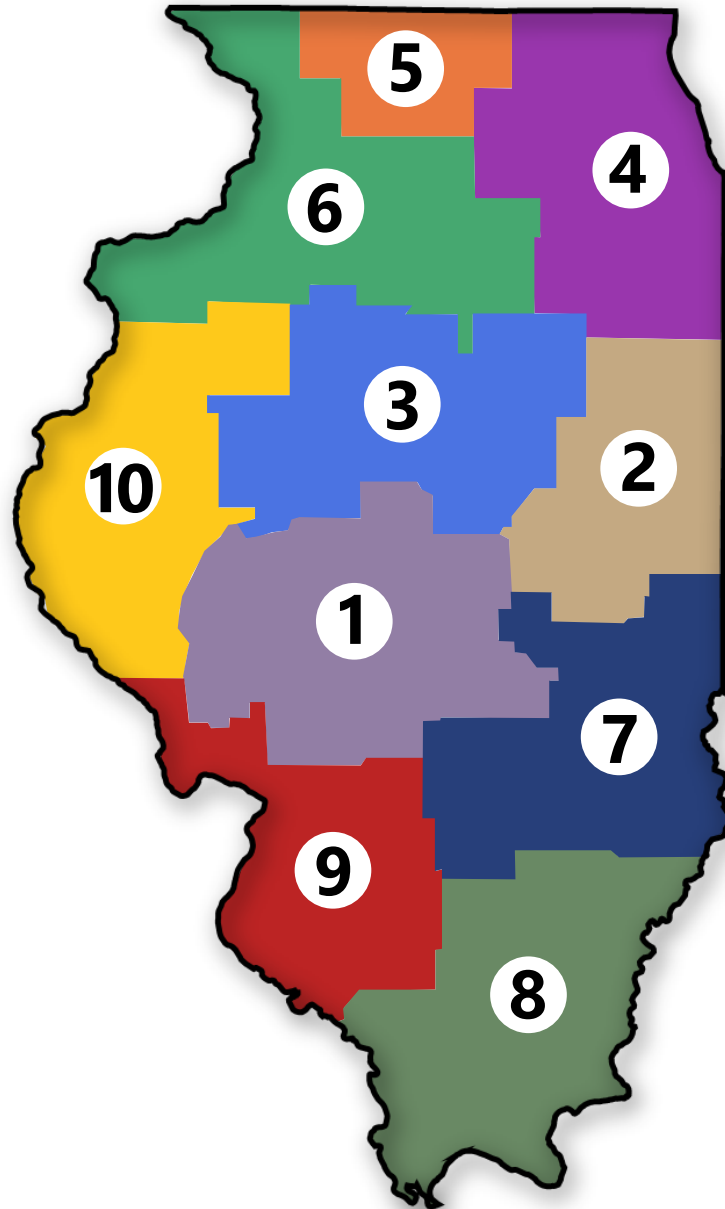
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

Contact us if you have any questions regarding these data or need data not provided in this report.

The Economic Information and Analysis Division is the official source of state and local Labor Market Information produced in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Counties in this EDR:

Bond • Calhoun • Clinton • Jersey • Madison
Monroe • Randolph • St. Clair • Washington

2023 Annual Economic Report Charts Supplement

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- Nonfarm Payrolls by Industry Table
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Southwest Economic Development Region 9



Labor Force Indicators for the Southwest Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels edging lower in June 2022 and June 2023.
- Chart 2 reveals that the number of employed persons decreased in June 2023 from June 2022 levels though remained higher than June 2021 employment.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the Southwest Region to Illinois. The unemployment rates were lower in the Southwest Region in all three years, though the difference in June 2023 is small.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2021-22-23

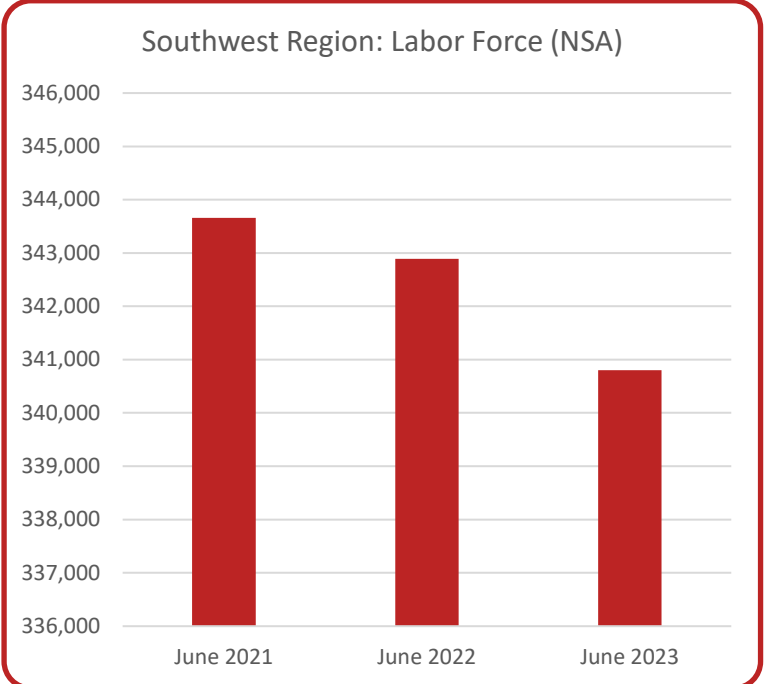


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

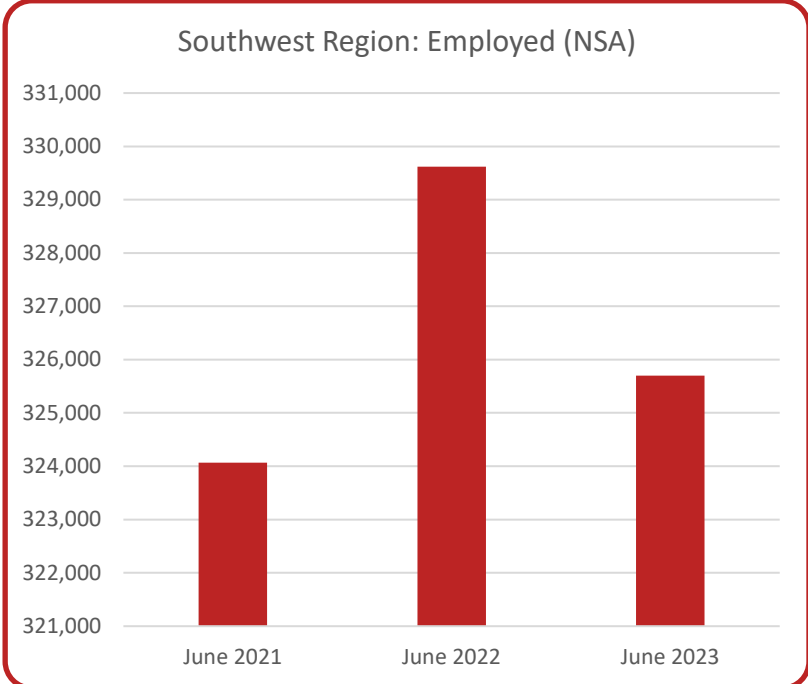
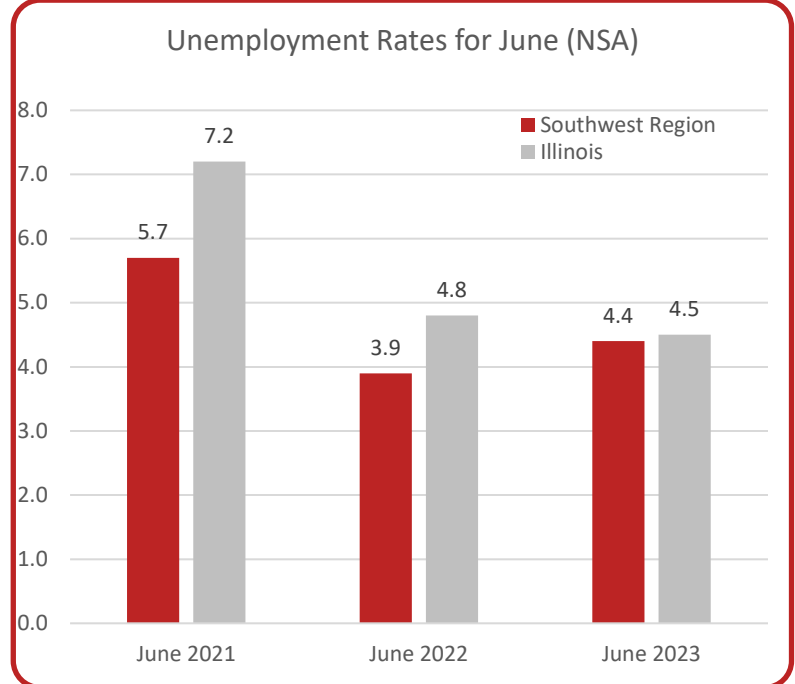


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – Southwest Region & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

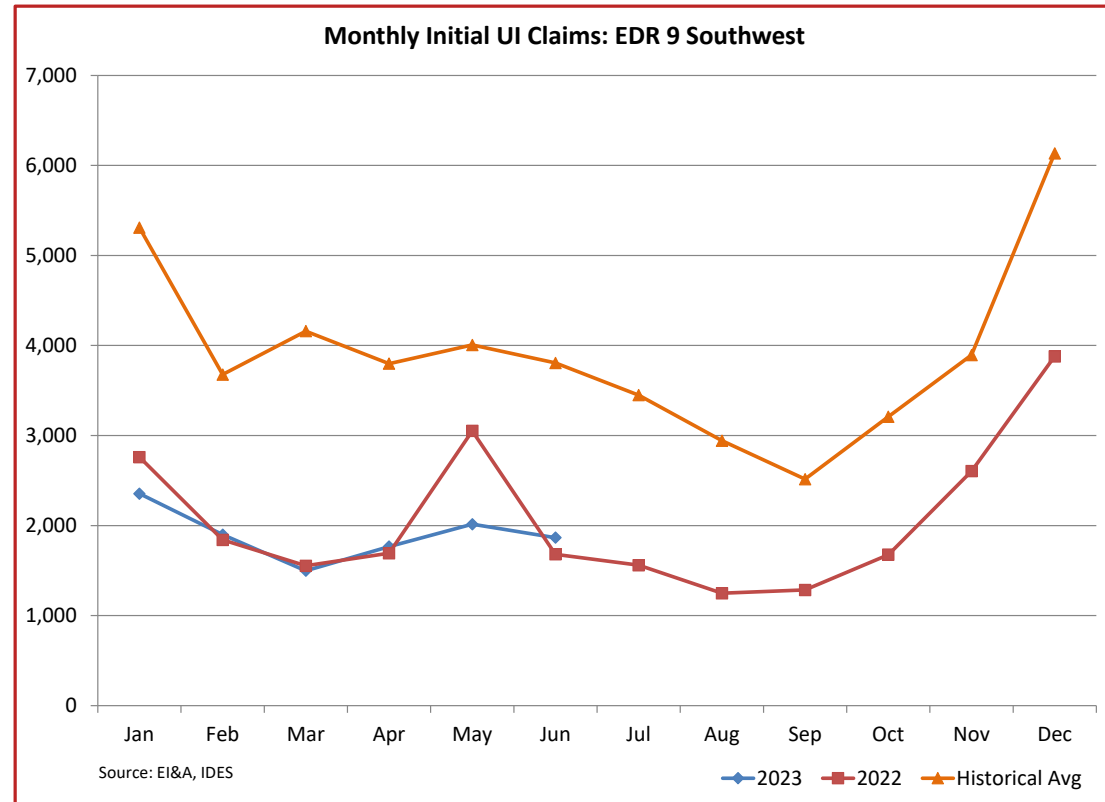
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 – 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI Claims)

Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local Area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (orange line depicts historical average) for each month of the year.
- The red line depicts 2022 levels and the blue line depicts 2023.
- Claims are roughly on par with year ago levels in the first six months of 2023.





Why Do Nonfarm Payrolls Matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) in this table provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 9: Southwest	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region
Total Nonfarm	245,533	248,103	249,235	14,350	2,570	1,132	100%	100%
Total Private	202,198	203,758	205,027	12,518	1,560	1,269	82.3%	86.9%
Goods Producing	35,381	36,244	36,945	707	863	701	14.8%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	13,788	14,712	15,240	579	924	528	6.1%	4.2%
Manufacturing	21,593	21,532	21,705	128	-61	173	8.7%	9.2%
Durables	13,235	13,518	13,674	62	283	156	5.5%	5.3%
Nondurables	8,358	8,014	8,031	66	-344	17	3.2%	3.9%
Service-Providing	210,152	211,859	212,290	13,643	1,707	431	85.2%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	61,434	59,224	57,960	2,220	-2,210	-1,264	23.3%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	8,060	8,529	8,876	148	469	347	3.6%	4.8%
Retail Trade	30,522	29,994	29,107	1,202	-528	-887	11.7%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	22,852	20,701	19,977	870	-2,151	-724	8.0%	5.6%
Information	1,388	1,473	1,494	-37	85	21	0.6%	1.5%
Financial Activities	8,089	7,850	7,779	91	-239	-71	3.1%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	22,737	23,875	23,556	2,644	1,138	-319	9.5%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	33,173	33,849	34,672	450	676	823	13.9%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	28,476	29,427	30,627	5,715	951	1,200	12.3%	10.1%
Other Services	11,520	11,816	11,994	728	296	178	4.8%	4.1%
Government	43,335	44,345	44,208	1,832	1,010	-137	17.7%	13.1%
Federal Government	6,704	6,523	6,157	74	-181	-366	2.5%	1.3%
State Government	8,777	8,882	8,967	125	105	85	3.6%	2.1%
Local Government	27,854	28,940	29,084	1,633	1086	144	11.7%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June, 249,235 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the Southwest Region. This reflects a 7.8% increase from the June 2020 low.

Over-the Year Change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. Leisure and Hospitality exhibited strong growth offsetting weakness in Retail Trade.

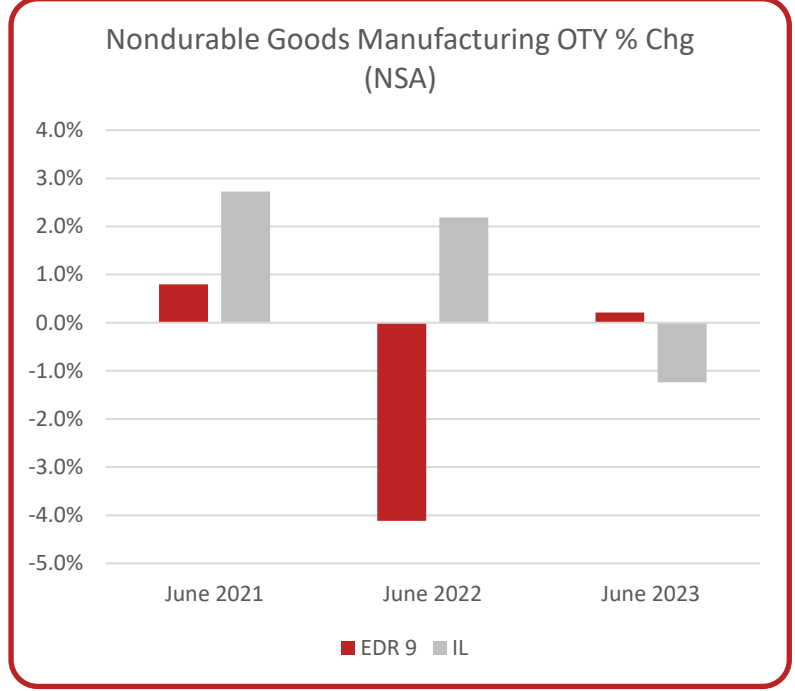
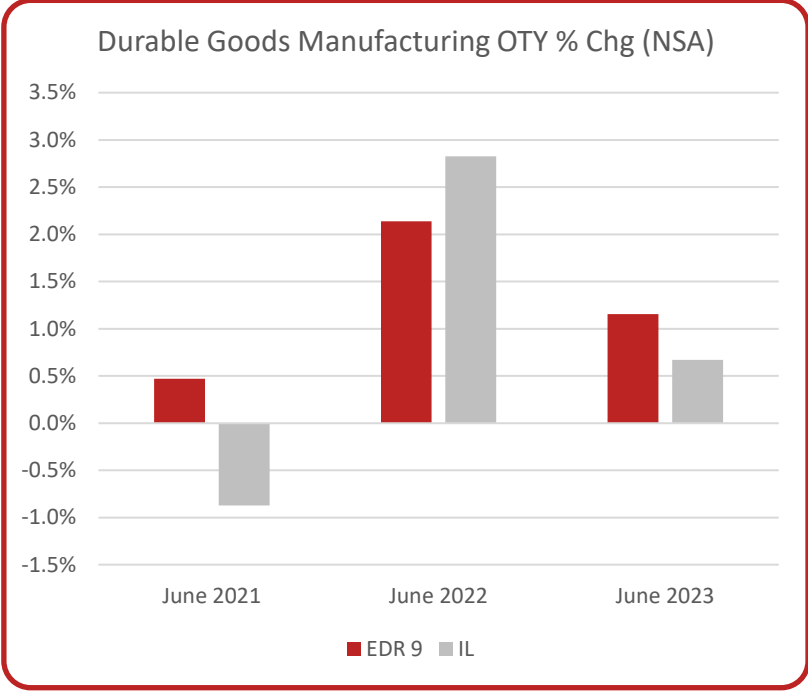
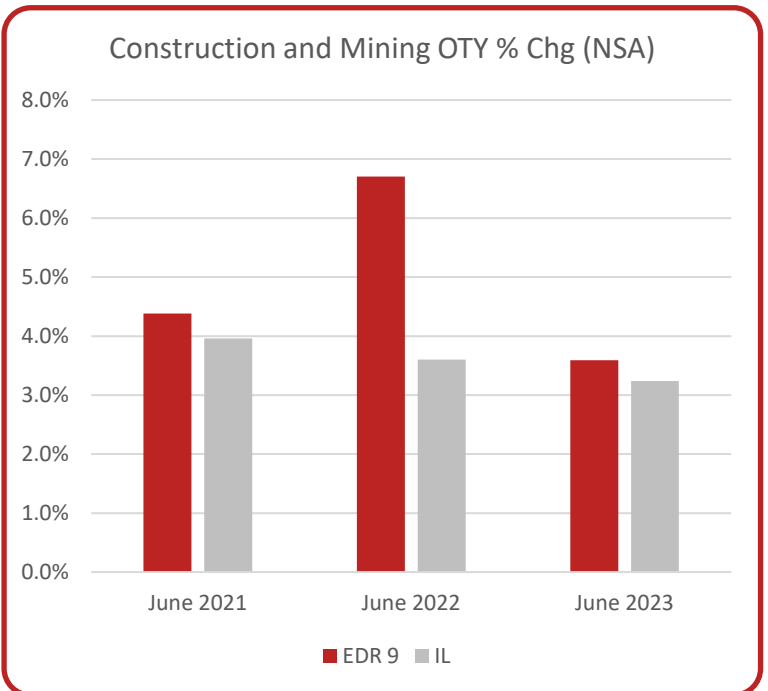
Industry Share:

Key industries in the Southwest Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, Retail Trade accounts for 11.7% of the Region's payroll jobs but 9.2% of the state's jobs



Goods-Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state overall. Construction and Mining payrolls posted over-the-year gains that usually surpassed those in the state in the past three years. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels by a wide margin in this region in June 2023.
- Manufacturing payrolls have always played an important role in the state and in the Southwest Region, although this region’s share of manufacturing payrolls is slightly less than the state’s share.
 - Durable Goods Manufacturing payrolls increased over-the-year in each June surpassing the statewide growth in June 2021 and 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.
 - Nondurable Goods Manufacturing payrolls were weaker than the statewide growth in June 2021 and 2022, but a bit stronger in June 2023. Payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

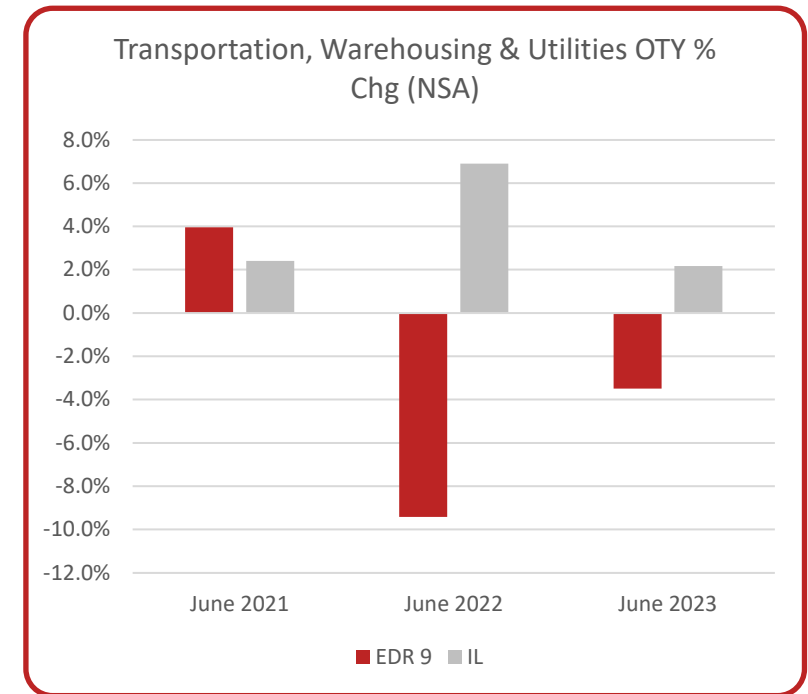
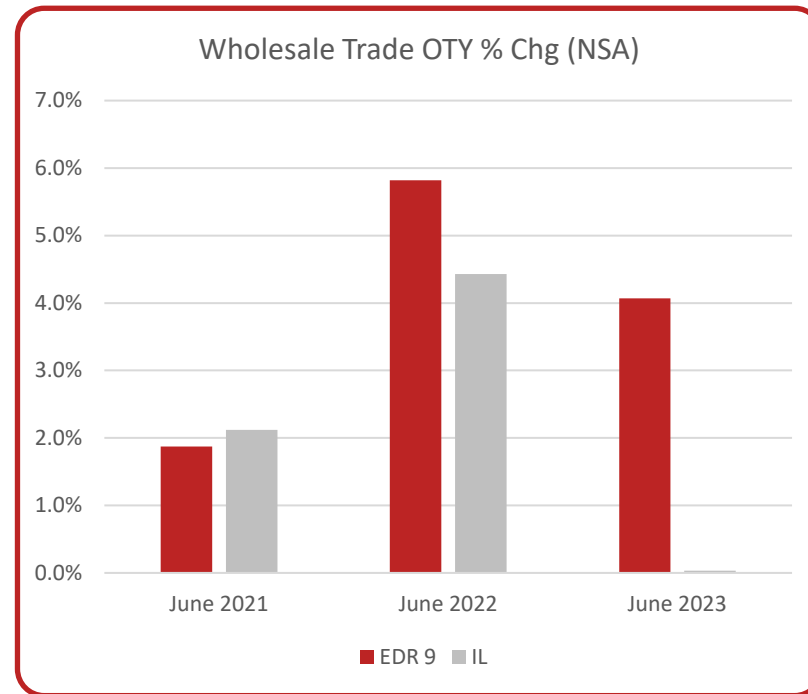
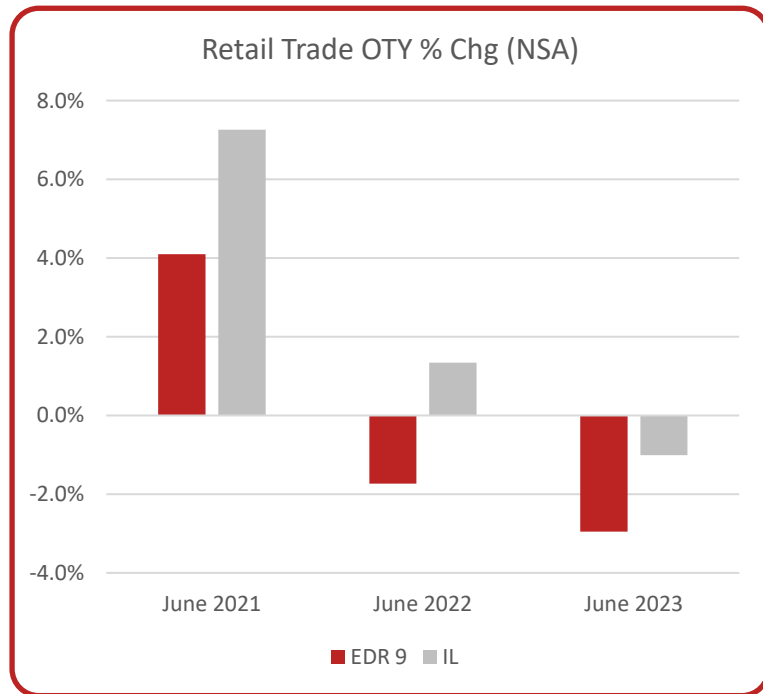


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail Trade payrolls in the Southwest Region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. This sector has been weaker than the state in each successive June period. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region.
- Wholesale Trade payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state; payrolls posted larger over-the-year gains than the state in June 2022 and June 2023. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities payrolls account for a larger share of jobs in the Southwest Region than the state. Payrolls declined over-the-year in June 2022 and June 2023 in contrast to the statewide increase. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.

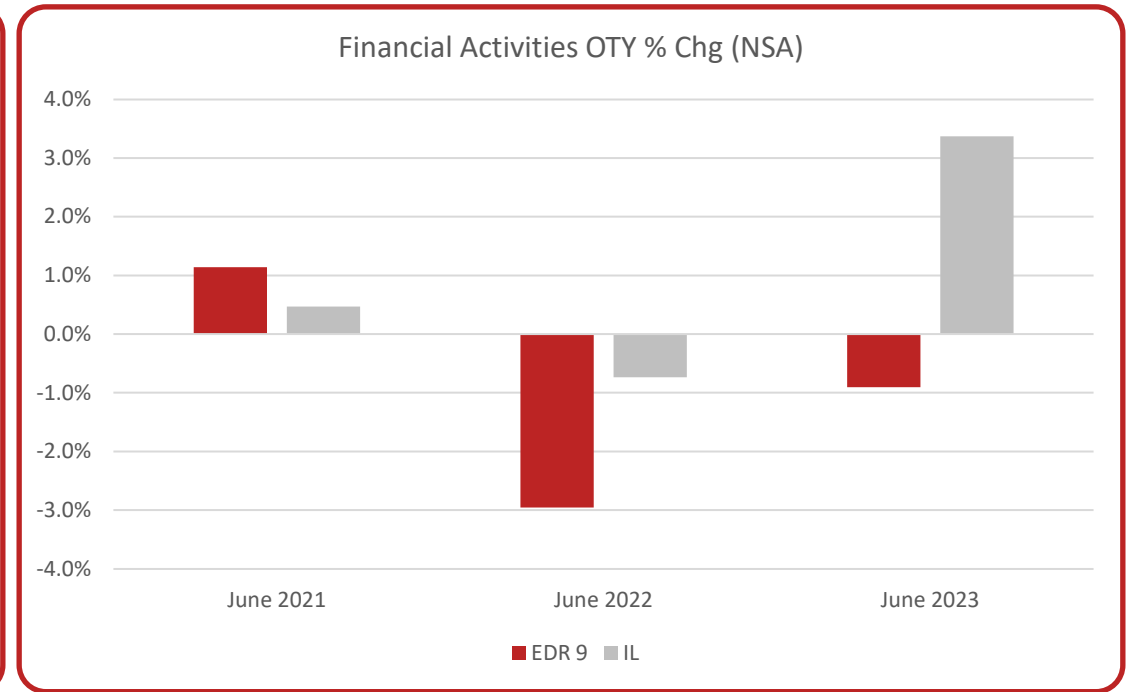
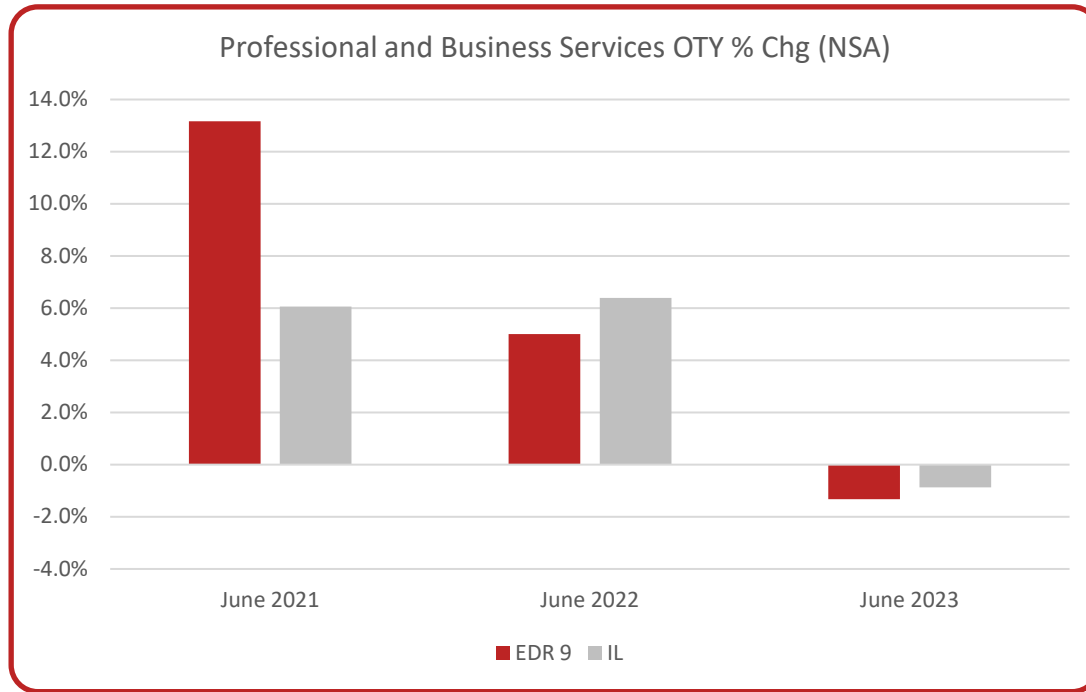


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- These two industry sectors account for a much smaller share of payrolls in this region than in the state.
- Professional and Business Services in this region did not vary much from the statewide experience. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels dramatically in this region in June 2023.
- Financial Activities posted over-the-year declines in June 2022 and June 2023, reflecting less strength in this sector than the state overall. Payrolls remained well below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.



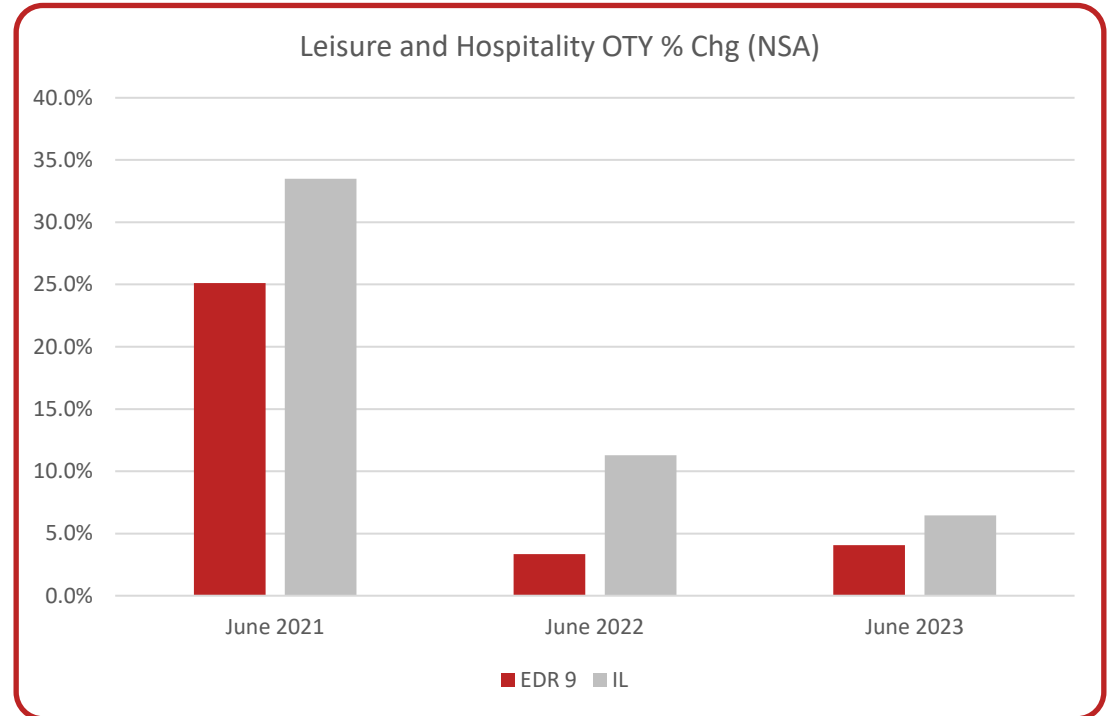
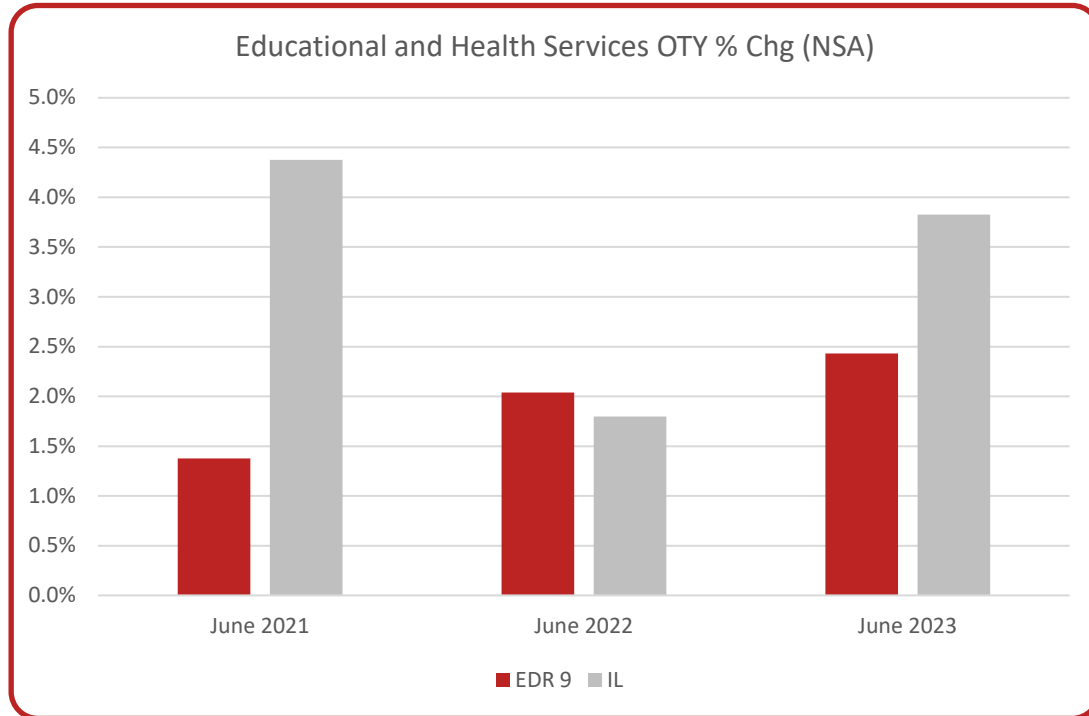
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Education and Health Services payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Payrolls have posted over-the-year gains each June for the past three years, though not always as large as the statewide figures. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Leisure and Hospitality payrolls in this region account for a larger share of payrolls than the state. Over-the-year gains in this sector were weaker than the statewide increases in each of the past three years. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

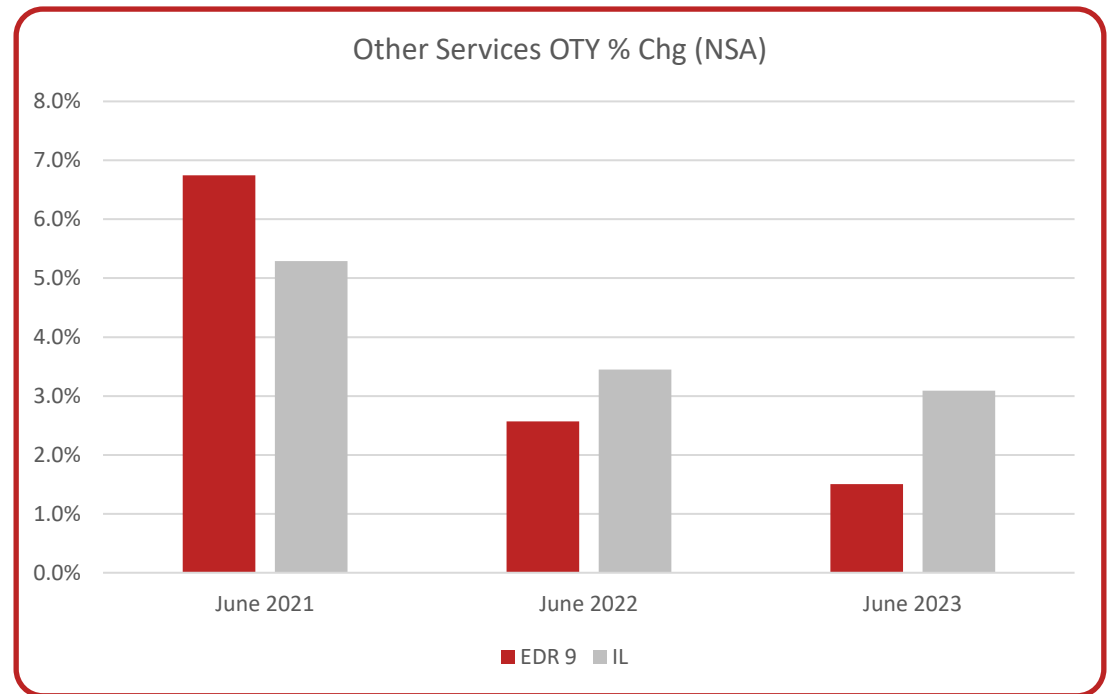
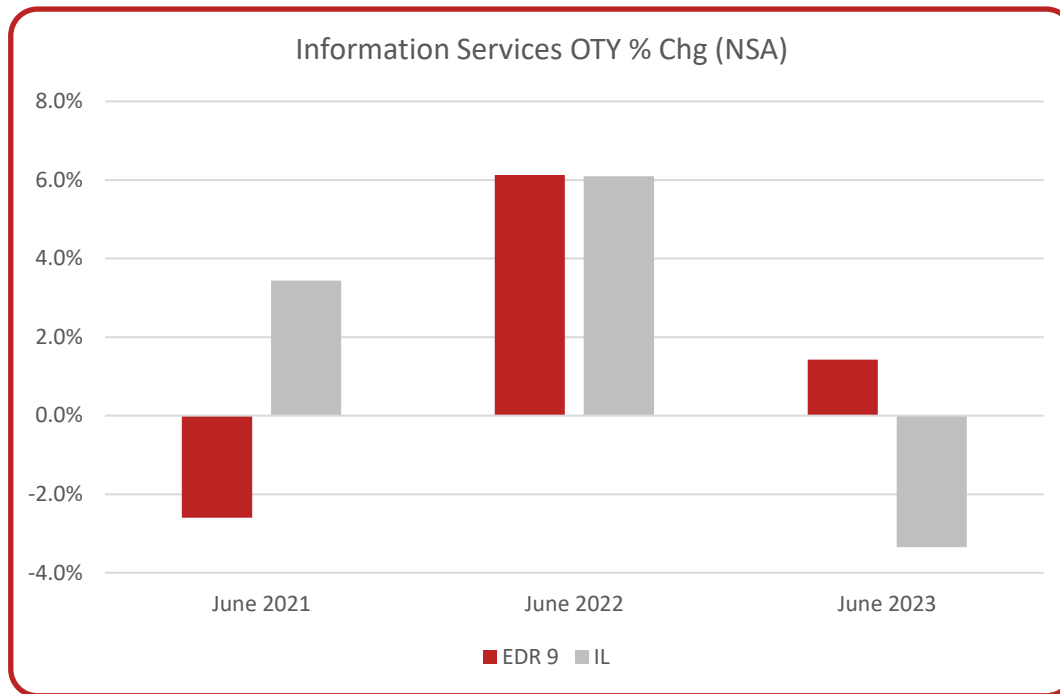


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state overall. Payrolls were weaker than the state in June 2021, but have been posting similar or stronger gains in the past two years. Payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Other Services account for roughly the same share of payrolls in this region as the state. Payrolls were stronger than the statewide figures in June 2021, but slightly weaker in 2022 and 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.



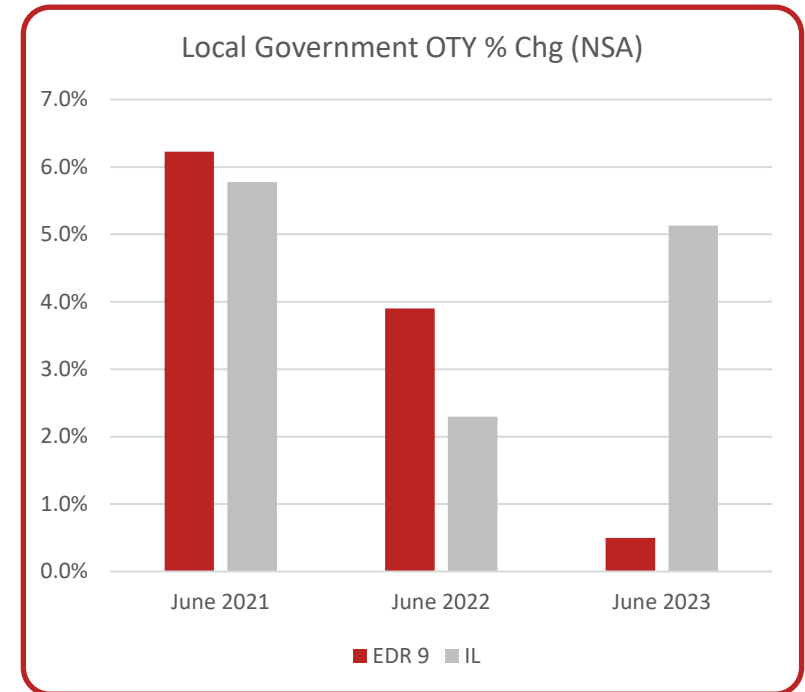
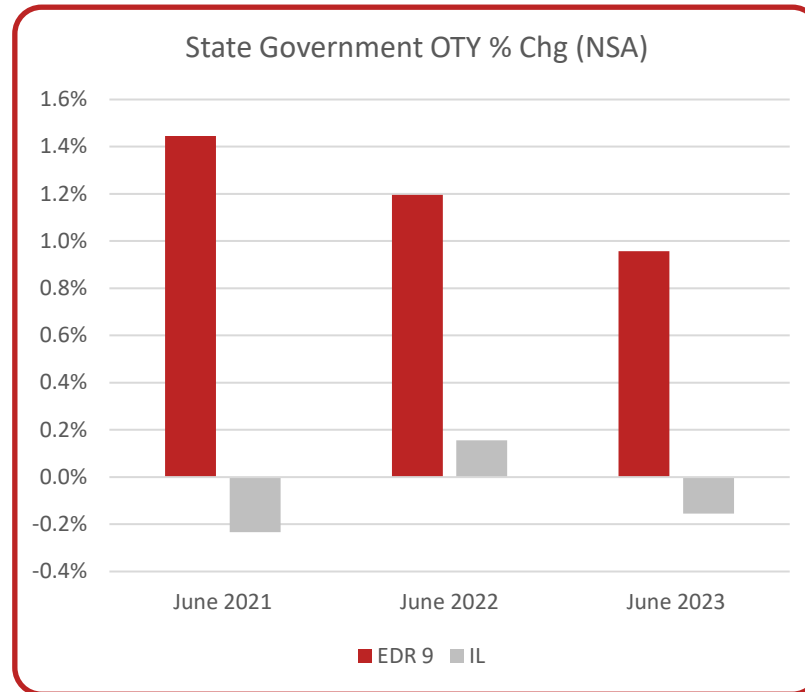
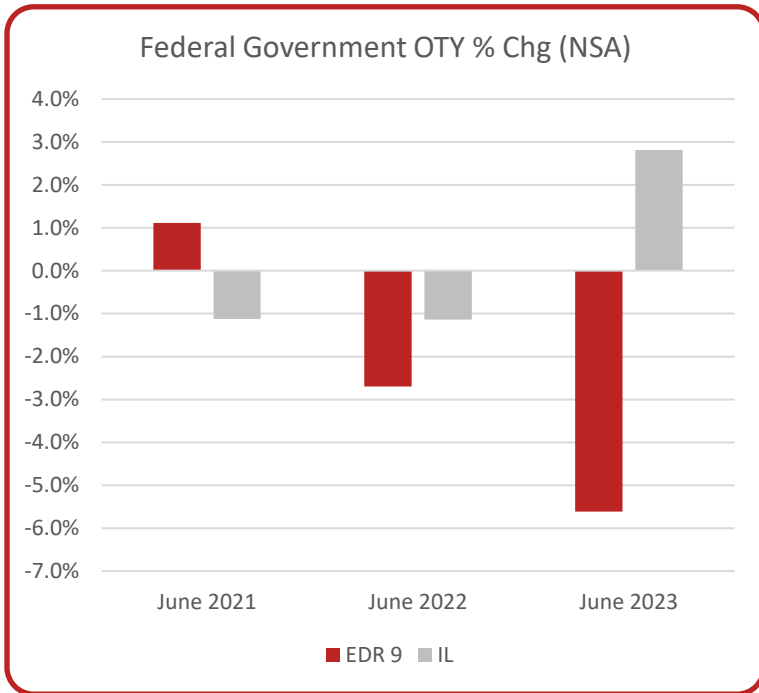
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

Government Payrolls account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region relative to the state.

- Federal Government payrolls posted over-the-year declines in June 2022 and June 2023. Payrolls remained well below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- State Government payrolls have been substantially stronger than the statewide experience in this region over the past three years. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Local Government payrolls increased over-the-year each June, though the June 2023 gain was much smaller than the statewide increase. Payrolls surpassed pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Southwest Economic Development Region 9



Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website (link below).

EDR 9: Southwest							
Soc Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$14.15	\$29,441	\$21.34	\$44,393	\$33.27	\$69,203
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$24.65	\$51,275	\$45.65	\$94,944	\$64.64	\$134,457
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$22.62	\$47,060	\$36.61	\$76,154	\$47.11	\$97,992
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$26.22	\$54,539	\$43.81	\$91,123	\$55.03	\$114,458
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$26.15	\$54,398	\$39.75	\$82,691	\$50.85	\$105,782
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$20.47	\$42,572	\$33.43	\$69,524	\$45.93	\$95,529
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$17.08	\$35,528	\$23.20	\$48,251	\$30.65	\$63,759
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33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$15.59	\$32,443	\$29.29	\$60,917	\$35.81	\$74,493
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.86	\$26,739	\$13.97	\$29,070	\$16.79	\$34,905
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.49	\$28,065	\$16.18	\$33,654	\$20.25	\$42,100
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.81	\$26,644	\$14.32	\$29,777	\$19.36	\$40,260
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51-0000	Production Occupations	\$15.04	\$31,283	\$20.21	\$42,020	\$27.41	\$57,003
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$14.46	\$30,080	\$19.69	\$40,958	\$24.45	\$50,860

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The Soc code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles within the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$32.44 in the Southwest Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



Sources of Data

[Labor Market Information \(illinois.gov\)](#)

This is the primary page for labor market information. It may be overwhelming for a new user. Here are some of the key links that provide details on smaller geographies such as EDRs and counties.

[Current Employment Statistics \(CES\)](#)

Produces payroll job estimates of Illinois and metro area non-farm industries.

[Employment Projections](#)

Provides short-term and long-term employment projections for both industries and occupations.

[Help Wanted Online \(HWOL\) Reports](#)

Compiles job ads from online job boards, newspapers and aggregator sites and tallies the hottest job opportunities by region each month.

[Local Area Unemployment Statistics \(LAUS\)](#)

Develops monthly and annual estimates of the labor force, employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state.

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Produces comprehensive quarterly counts of employment and wages for workers covered under Unemployment Insurance programs.

[UI Program Data](#)

Provides data collected on individuals currently applying for and those receiving Unemployment Insurance.

[Wage Information - Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics \(OEWS\)](#)

Information on entry level, median, and experienced hourly (and annual) wages is available for Illinois, the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Economic Development Regions (EDRs), counties and the Local Workforce Innovation Areas (LWIAs).



Contact information

Eric Makela, PhD
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-3116
Eric.Makela@illinois.gov

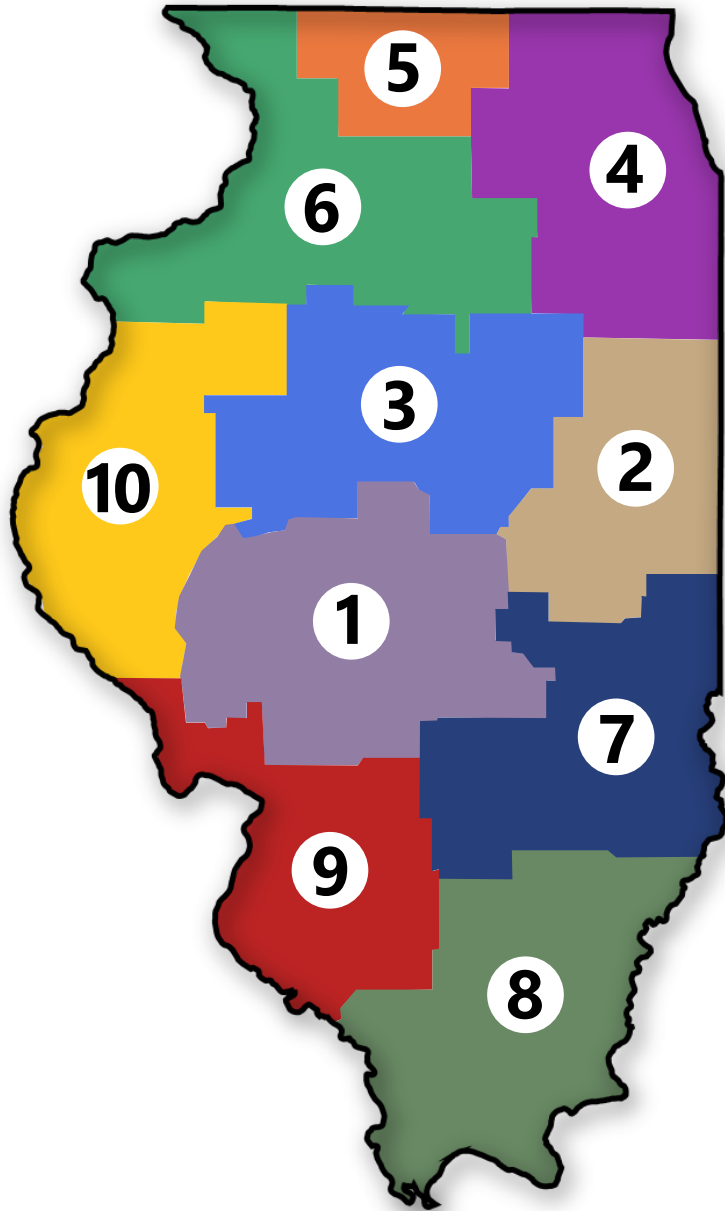
Marty M. Johnson, MBA
Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
607 East Adams St, 8th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
Office: (217) 557-1869
Marty.Johnson2@illinois.gov

George W. Putnam, PhD
Director of Labor Market Information
Administrator of Shared Data Agreements
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
33 South State Street, 10th Floor
Chicago, IL 60603
Office: (312) 793-9826
George.Putnam@illinois.gov

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Counties in this EDR:

Adams • Brown • Hancock • Henderson
Knox • McDonough • Pike • Schuyler • Warren

2023 Annual Economic Report Chart Supplement

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- Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?
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 - Services-Providing Industries
- Occupational Wages



Labor Force Indicators for the West Central Region: June 2021 – June 2023

Labor force indicators reveal information about **people** in the region who are available to work.

- These data are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations; it is important to review same month, prior year for appropriate comparisons.
- Chart 1 shows labor force levels declining in June 2022 and June 2023.
- Chart 2 reveals that employment was stable in June 2022 relative to the prior year but decreased modestly in June 2023.
- Chart 3 compares the unemployment rate in the West Central Region to Illinois. The unemployment rates in the West Central Region are generally lower than the statewide average except for June 2023 when they were identical.

Chart 1: Labor Force in June 2023-22-23

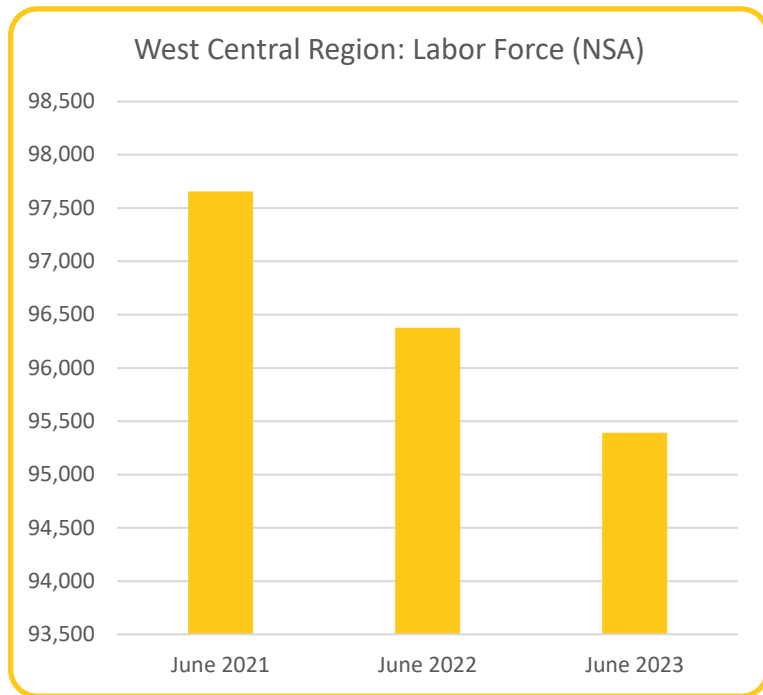


Chart 2: Number of People Employed in June 2021-22-23

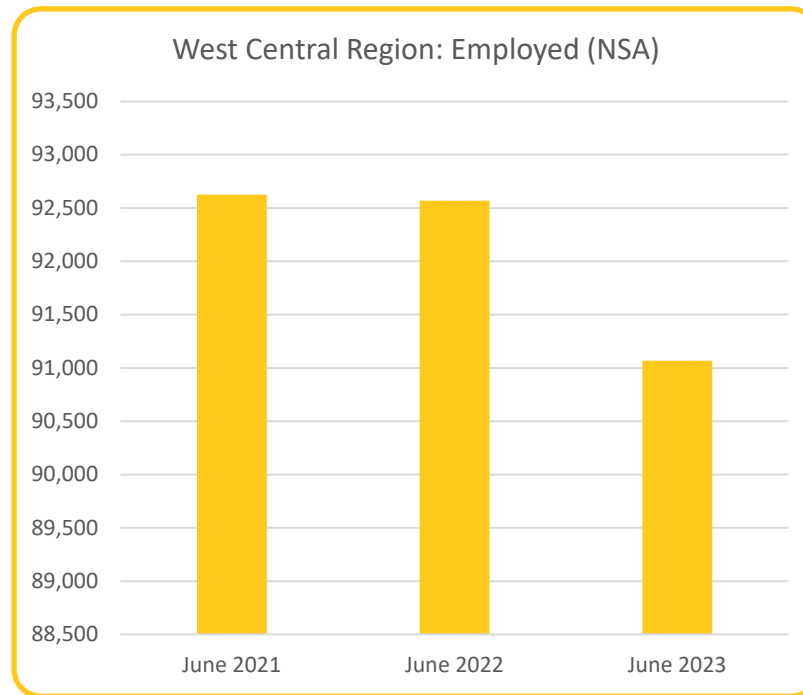
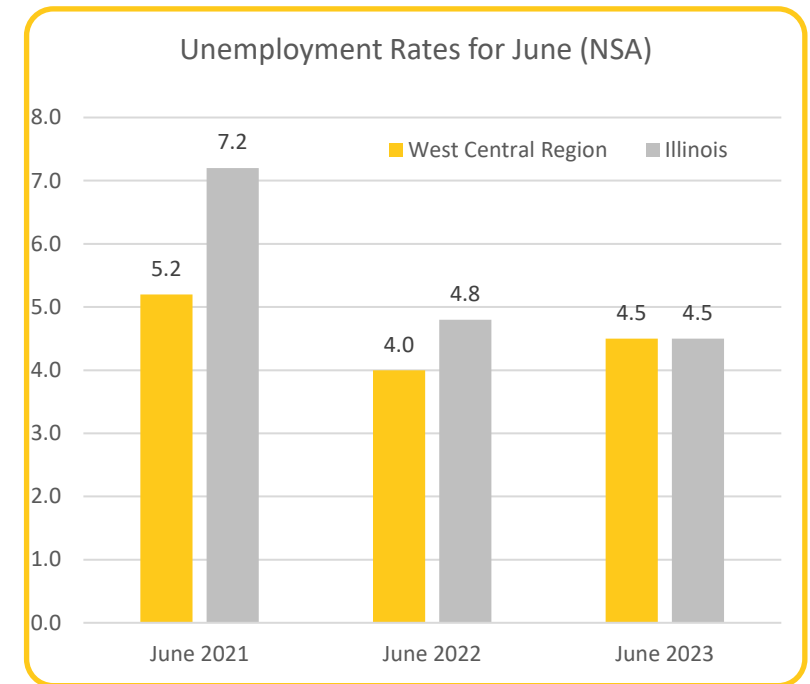


Chart 3: Unemployment Rates – West Central & IL



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security,U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Why Do Labor Force Indicators Matter?

Why do we monitor the labor force?

It measures our economy's labor supply, counting people who are currently employed and those unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Why not just measure population?

The population contains the broadest measure of people of all ages in a geographic region. Clearly, the very young and the very old would not be available to work. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics counts the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age. Even among working age individuals, some may choose to stay out of the labor force for a variety of reasons: attending school, caregiving for children or the elderly or retirement.

What factors encourage labor force participation?

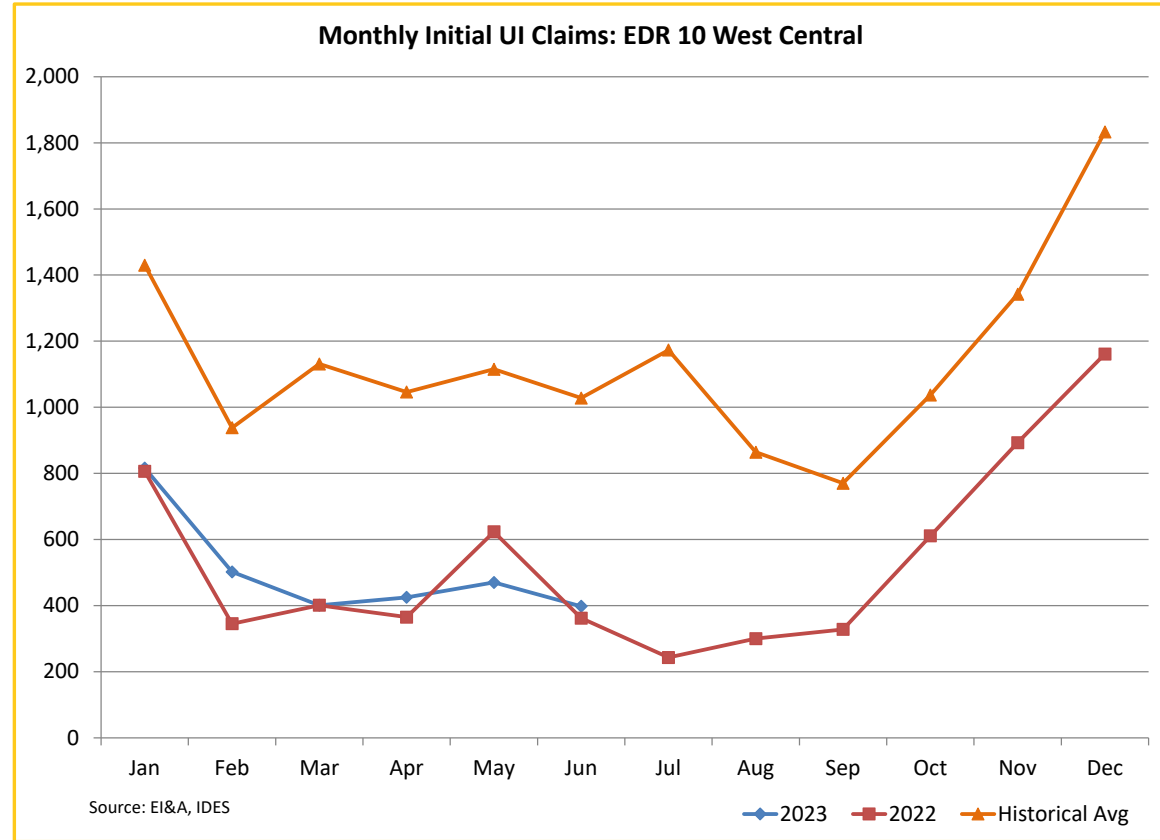
Traditionally, men have had higher labor force participation rates than women across all age groups. Also, men and women with higher levels of education are more likely to be in the labor force. Health is another factor that positively affects labor force participation. Certain age groups (prime aged 25 – 54 years) have stronger ties to the labor force.



Unemployment Insurance Claims (UI Claims)

Claims data are useful in that they serve as a leading indicator of labor market activity because firms lay off workers when demand is slow. Claims data can reveal a supply of available labor to firms looking to hire in the region.

- Local area unemployment claims data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; seasonal behavior is evident.
- These line charts reveal typical behavior (the orange line reflects the historical average) for each month of the year.
- The red line covers 2022 and the blue line depicts 2023.
- 2023 UI initial claims levels are very near to the 2022 levels for this region .





Why Do Nonfarm Payrolls Matter?

Why do we monitor nonfarm payroll employment?

Nonfarm employment measures critical industries in the region revealing which industries account for the region's economic output and employment. It measures the well-being of the region and also reveals changes in economic and labor market conditions.

Why do we care about industry share?

The industry's relative share of employment in the region has implications for the infrastructure of the region's economy as well as the type of jobs that will be needed in a region. It provides economic developers with information on industry concentration and whether or not the region has necessary infrastructure in place to expand without causing dislocations.

Why do we compare over-the-year growth rates rather than over-the-month growth rates?

Many industries have seasonal components. The most common example is that retail sales typically increase around holidays and decrease in months following the holidays. Housing and road construction increase in the spring and summer and decline in the fall and winter. Local geographies may experience more specific seasonal happenings such as the Illinois State Fair in Springfield in August. In order to compare similar seasonal events, it is more accurate to compare data to the same month of the prior year.



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry: June 2023

The first three columns (from the left) provide industry employment levels for the past three years in June. The three middle columns provide the over-the-year change. The two columns on the right depict industry shares in the region and the state for the current month/year.

EDR 10: West Central <i>Not Seasonally Adjusted</i>	Industry Employment			Over-the-Year Change			Industry Share	
	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Region	Illinois
Total Nonfarm	81,659	83,289	84,094	2,458	1,630	805	100%	100%
Total Private	66,285	67,565	68,181	1,923	1,280	616	81.1%	86.9%
Goods Producing	12,824	13,042	13,477	-209	218	435	16.0%	13.4%
Construction and Mining	3,243	3,200	3,362	-78	-43	162	4.0%	4.2%
Manufacturing	9,581	9,842	10,115	-131	261	273	12.0%	9.2%
Durables	6,503	6,730	6,898	-14	227	168	8.2%	5.3%
Nondurables	3,078	3,112	3,217	-117	34	105	3.8%	3.9%
Service-Providing	68,835	70,247	70,617	2,667	1,412	370	84.0%	86.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	20,213	20,844	20,685	528	631	-159	24.6%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	5,776	6,069	6,221	187	293	152	7.4%	4.8%
Retail Trade	9,726	9,985	9,666	340	259	-319	11.5%	9.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4,711	4,790	4,798	1	79	8	5.7%	5.6%
Information	628	542	524	-120	-86	-18	0.6%	1.5%
Financial Activities	3,645	3,718	3,758	-43	73	40	4.5%	6.8%
Professional and Business Services	3,837	3,502	3,450	186	-335	-52	4.1%	15.8%
Educational and Health Services	13,993	14,379	14,505	-76	386	126	17.2%	15.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	7,430	7,787	7,974	1,455	357	187	9.5%	10.1%
Other Services	3,715	3,751	3,808	202	36	57	4.5%	4.1%
Government	15,374	15,724	15,913	535	350	189	18.9%	13.1%
Federal Government	791	754	795	-18	-37	41	0.9%	1.3%
State Government	3,916	3,959	4,012	78	43	53	4.8%	2.1%
Local Government	10,667	11,011	11,106	475	344	95	13.2%	9.8%

Industry Employment:

In June, 84,094 nonfarm payroll jobs were recorded in the West Central Region. This reflects a 6.2% increase from the June 2020 low.

Over-the-Year change:

Gains were posted in each of the past three years in June, although not all sectors contributed equally to the growth as is typical with some industries growing faster than others. Manufacturing sector exhibited strong gains in June 2022 and June 2023.

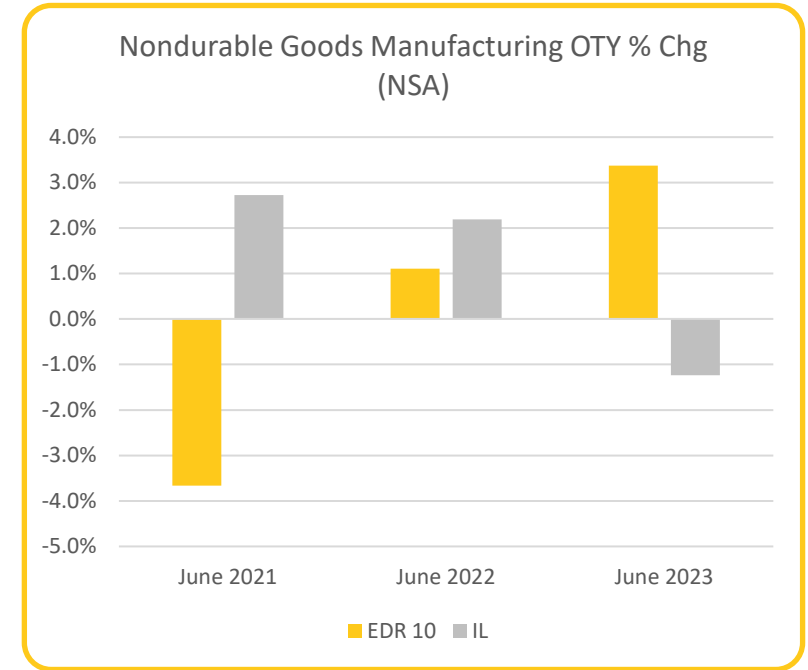
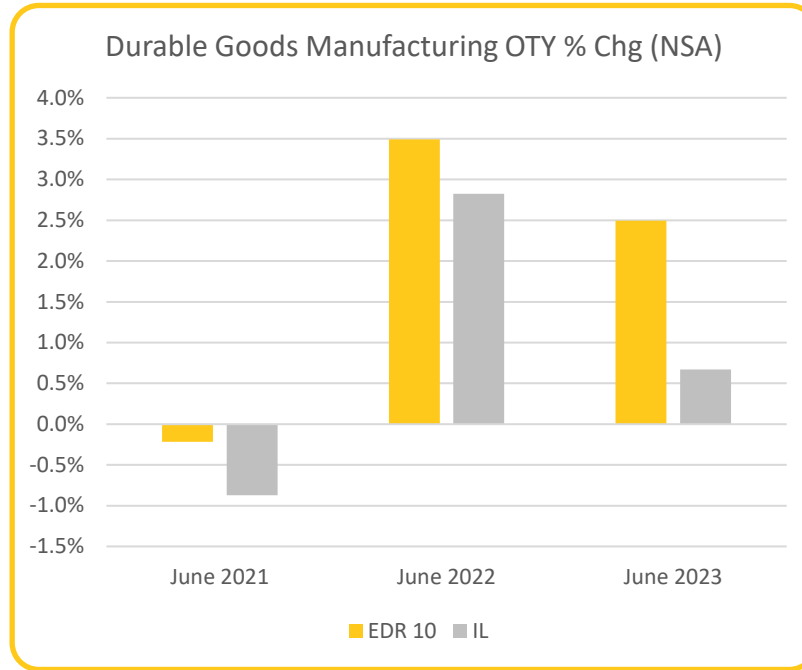
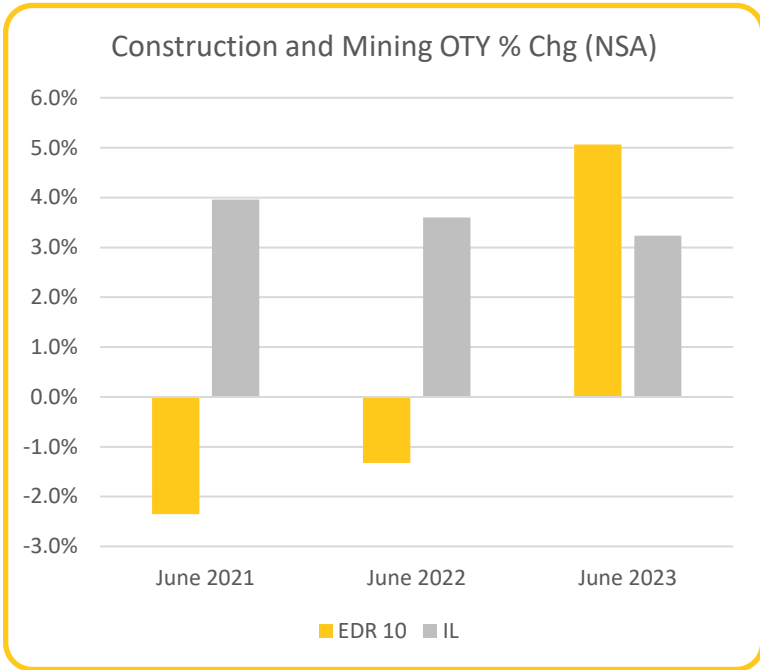
Industry Share:

Key industries in the West Central Region are not identical to key industries in the state. For instance, Durable Goods Manufacturing accounts for 8.2% of the Region's payroll jobs but 5.3% of the state's jobs.



Goods-Producing Industries: Construction and Mining, Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

- Construction and Mining payrolls account for a slightly smaller share of payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls posted an over-the-year increase in June 2023 after declining in the two prior years. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in June 2023.
- Manufacturing jobs have always played an important role in the state and in the West Central Region. Manufacturing payrolls account for a larger share of total payrolls in this region than the state, largely in the Durable Goods sector.
 - Durable Goods Manufacturing payrolls increased sharply over-the-year in both June 2022 and June 2023 surpassing the statewide average gain. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.
 - Nondurable Goods Manufacturing jobs posted over-the-year gains in June 2022 and June 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-recession levels in June 2023.

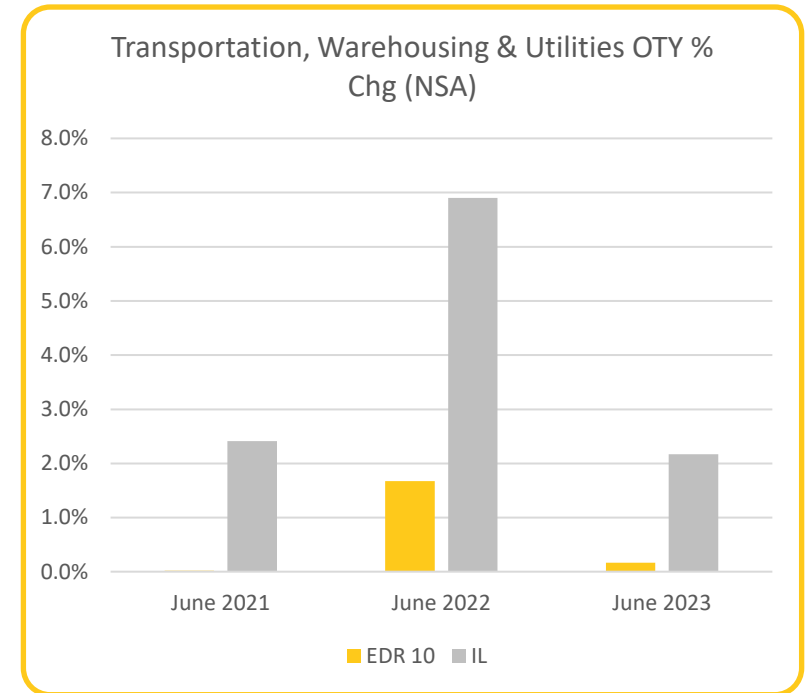
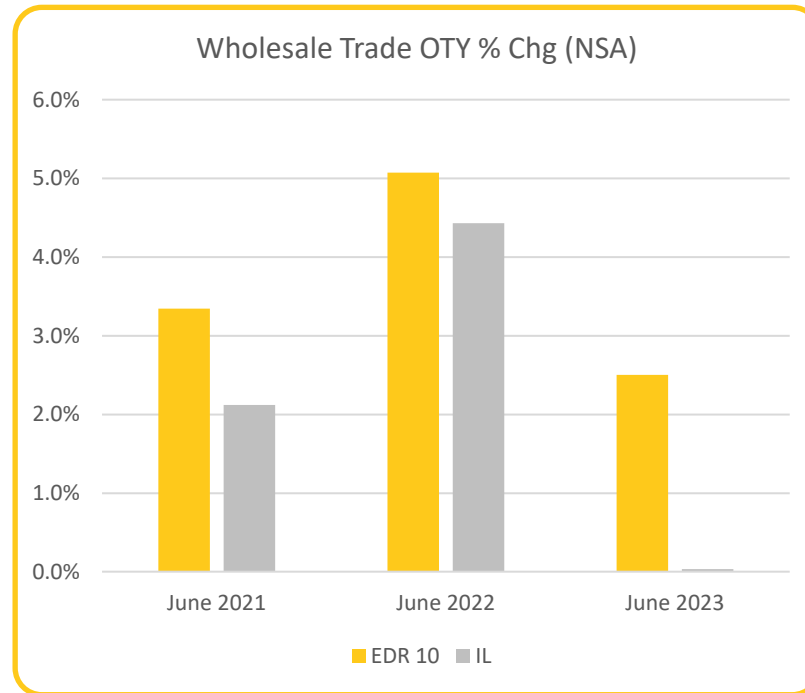
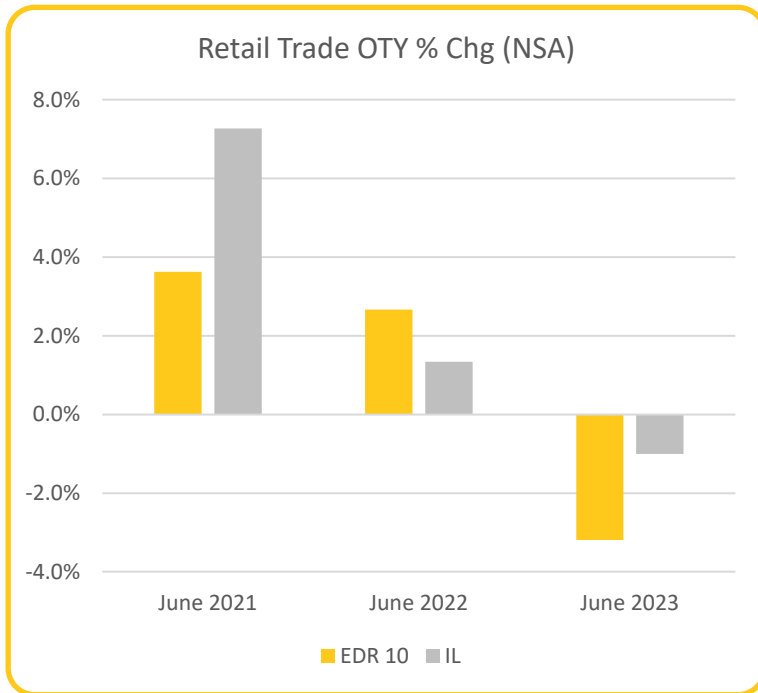


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Trade, Transportation and Utilities

- Retail trade payrolls account for a larger share of payrolls in this region than the state; while payrolls posted over-the-year gains in the two prior years, retail trade employment posted over-the-year decline in June 2023. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in June 2023.
- Wholesale trade payrolls account for a larger share of payrolls in this region than the state; this industry has posted stronger over-the-year increases than the statewide average in each of the past three Junes. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities payrolls account for a smaller share of total payrolls in this region than the state. Payrolls were weaker in this region than the statewide average in the past three years in June. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

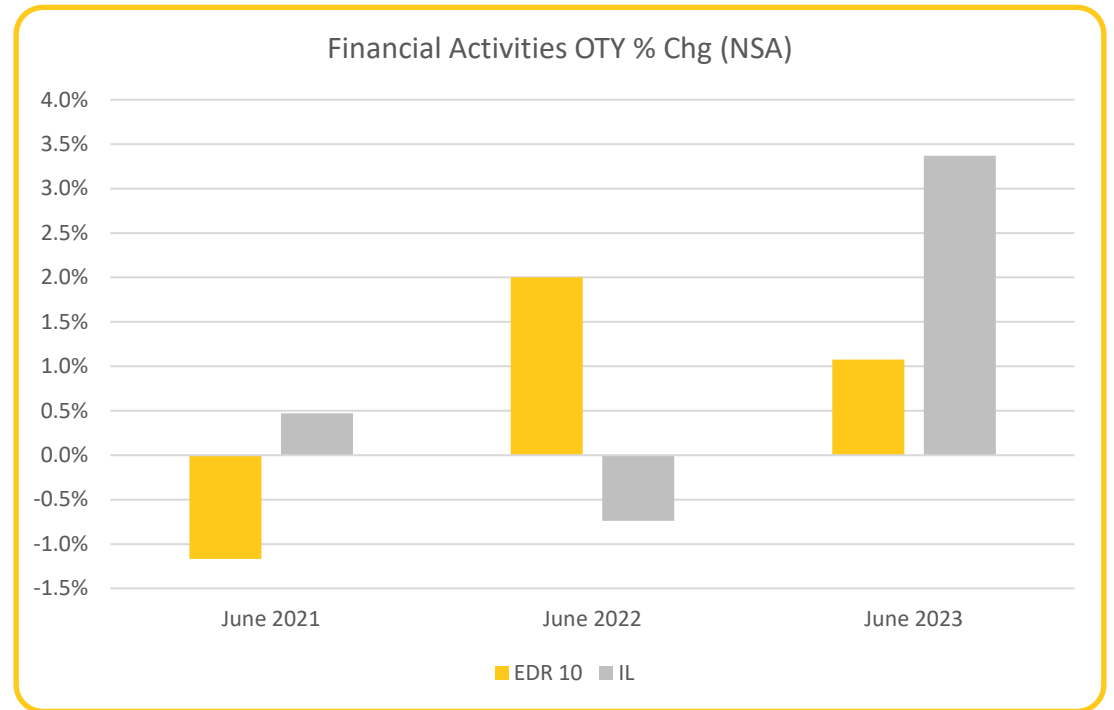
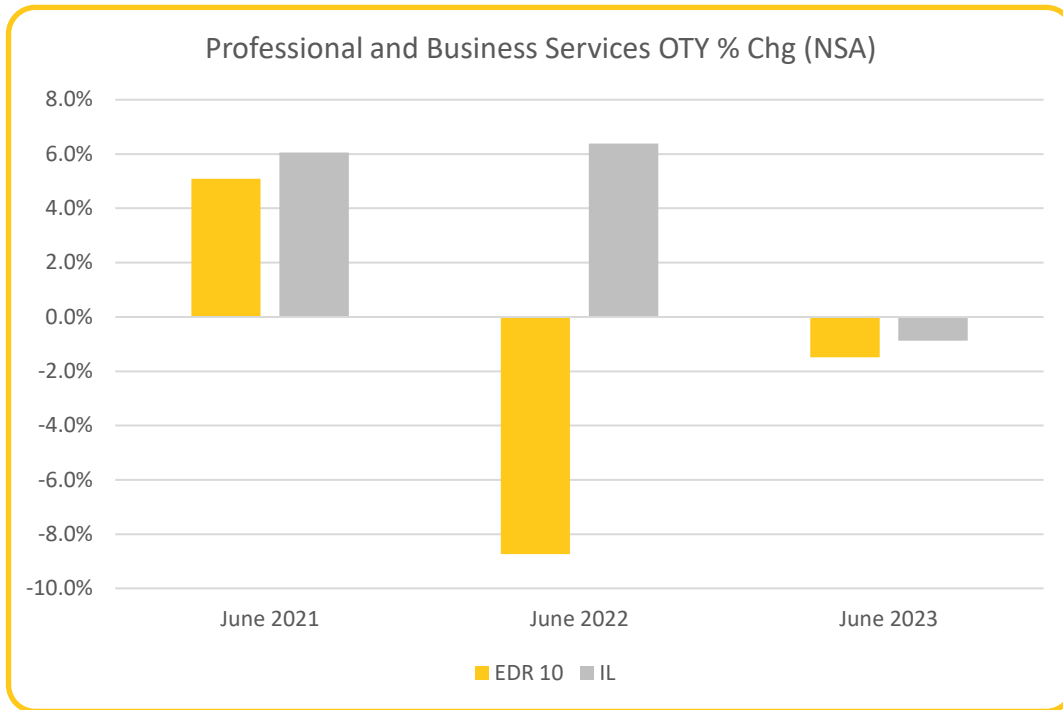


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Professional and Business Services, Financial Activities

- Professional and Business Services payrolls declined in June 2022 and 2023 in the West Central Region. Professional and Business Services in this region account for a much smaller portion of total payrolls than the state overall. Payrolls were well below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Financial Activities payrolls increased in this region in 2022 and 2023. This sector also accounts for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Payrolls were near pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.



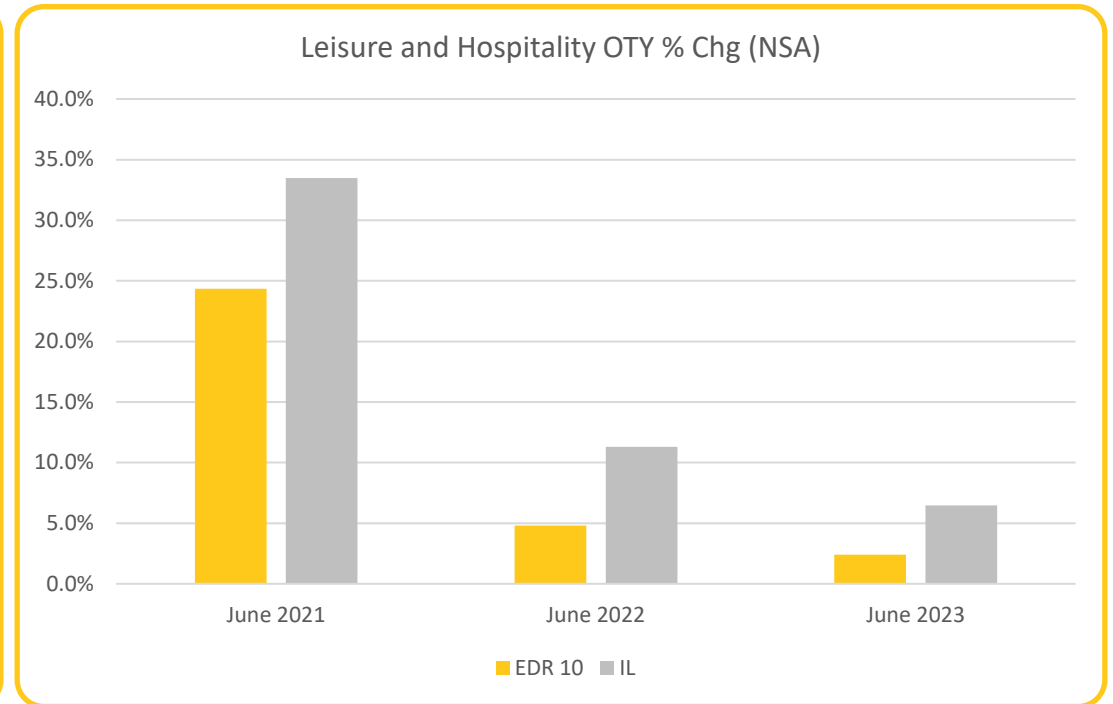
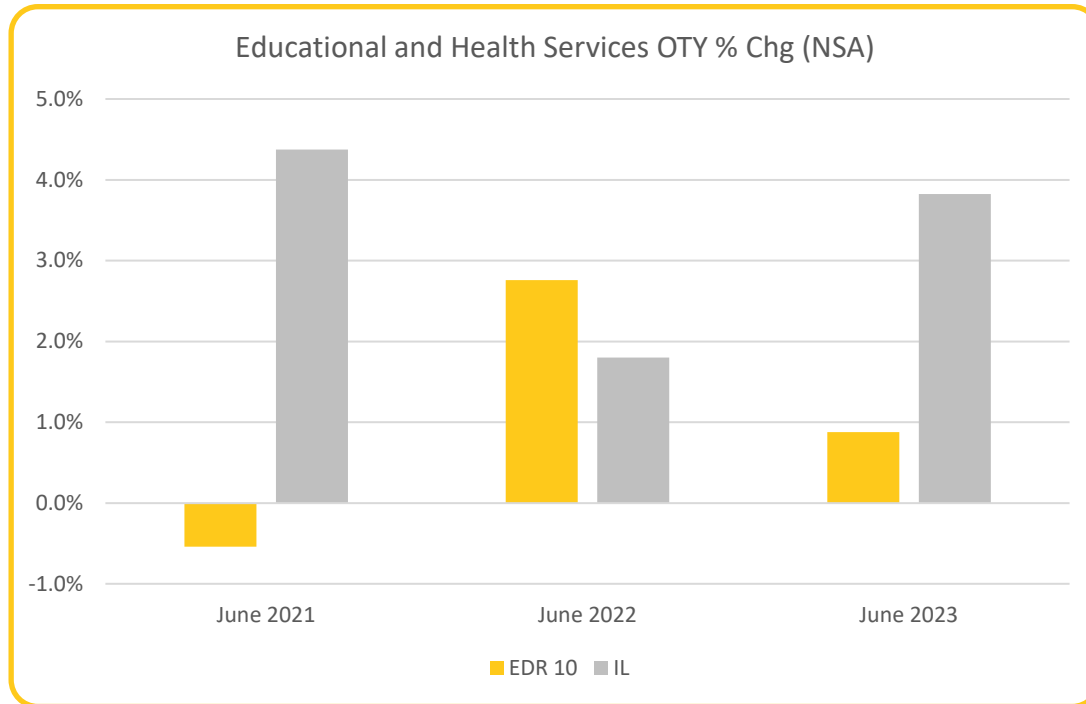
Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Educational and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality

These two industry sectors were particularly hard hit by the pandemic-induced recession of 2020.

- Educational and Health Services payrolls in this region account for a greater share of total payrolls than the state overall. Payrolls posted an over-the-year gain in June 2023 that was smaller than the statewide average, after posting a larger over-the-year increase in 2022. Payrolls were below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Leisure and Hospitality payrolls in this region account for a smaller share of payrolls than the state overall. Payrolls in this region posted over-the-year gains that were smaller than the statewide average in June 2021, 2022, and 2023. Payrolls were below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.

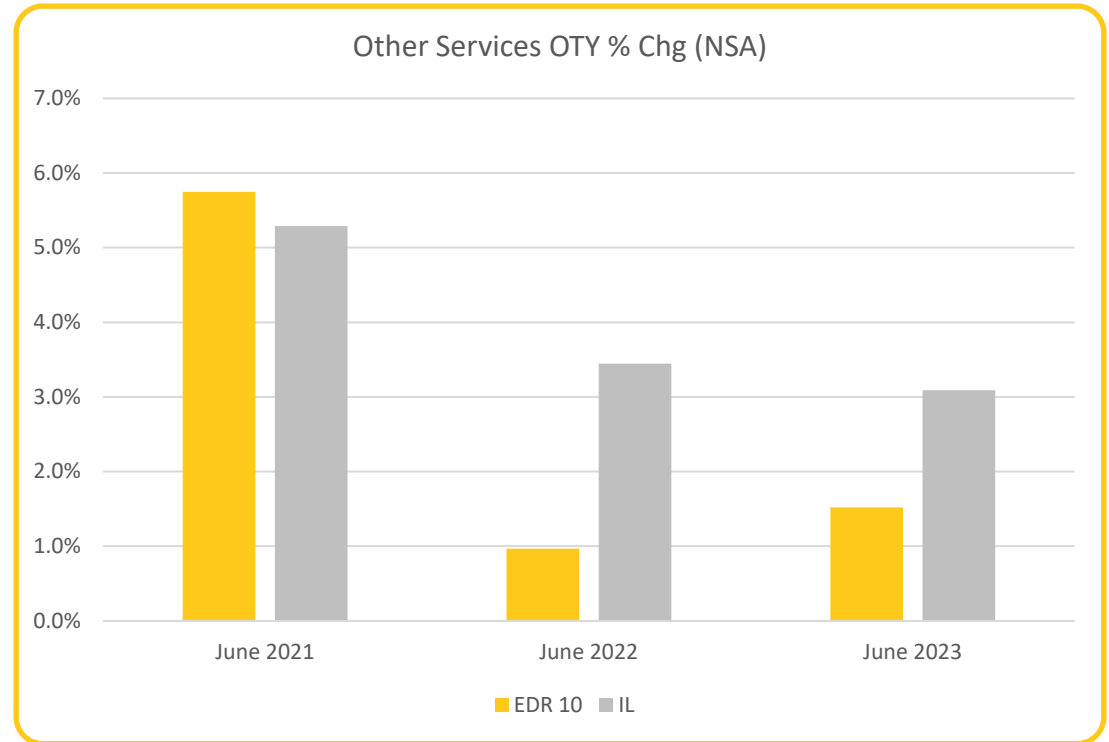
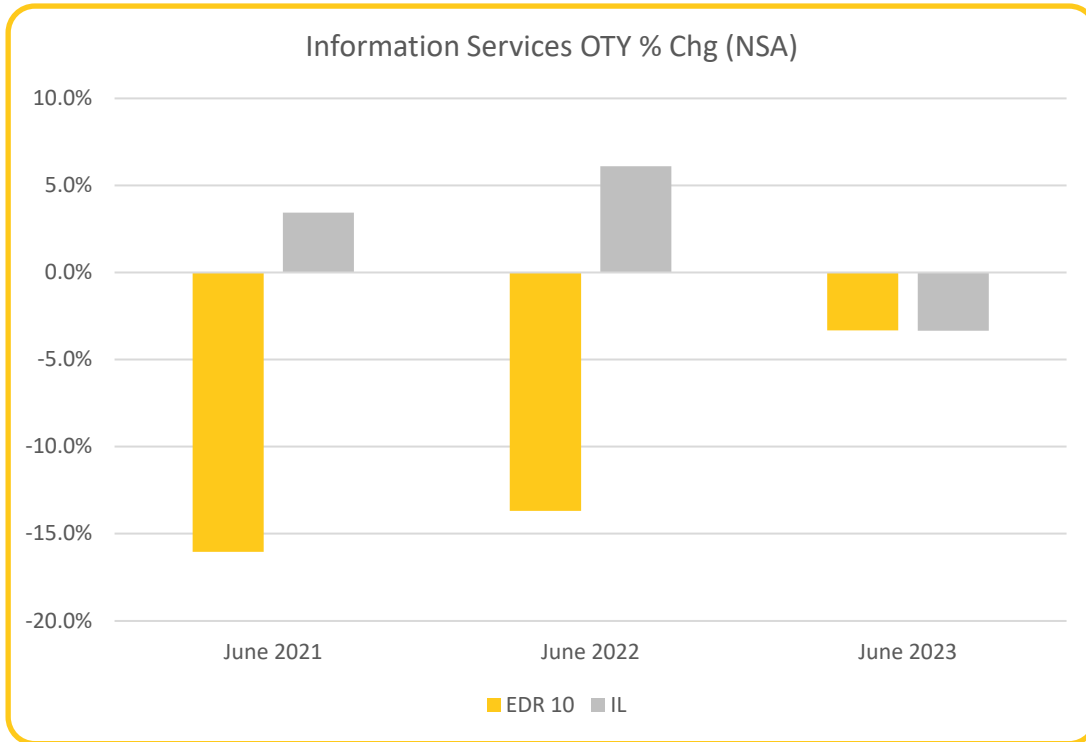


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Information, Other Services

- Information Services in this region account for a smaller share of total payrolls than the state. Payrolls posted over-the-year declines in each of the past three years. Payrolls were dramatically below pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Other Services payrolls in this region account for the same share of total payrolls as the state overall. Payrolls in this sector posted moderate over-the-year gains in 2022 and 2023 after growing faster than the state in 2021. Payrolls were below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.

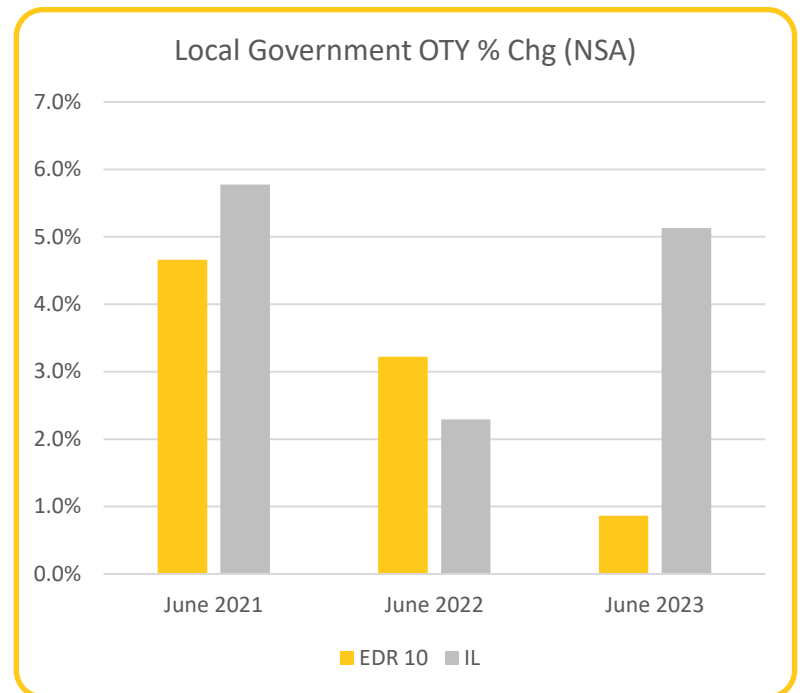
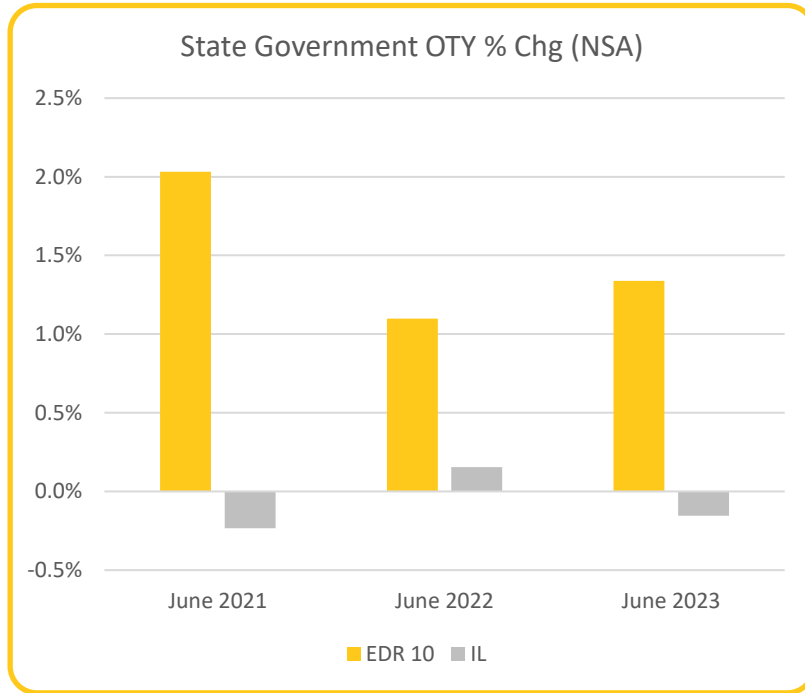
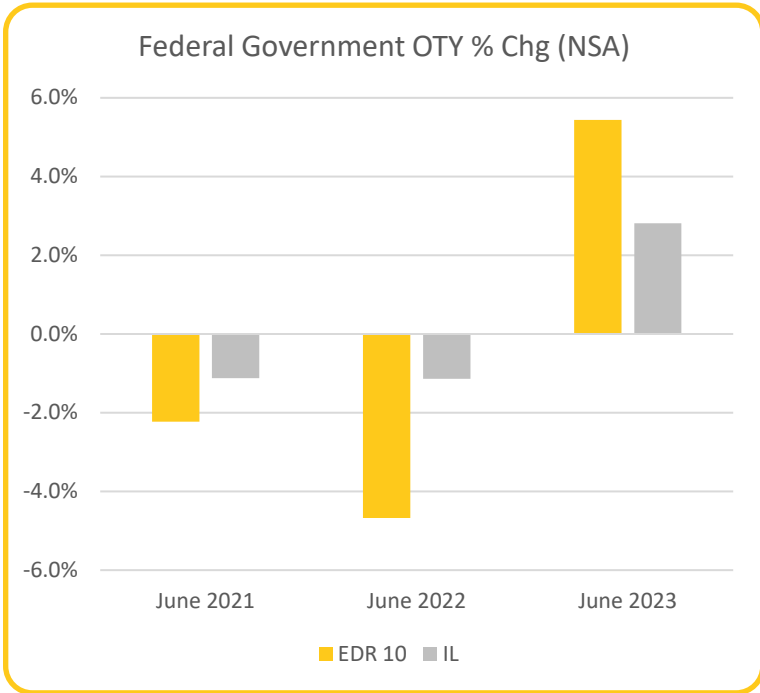


Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Service-Providing Industries: Government

- Federal Government payrolls account for a relatively small share of payrolls in Illinois and the West Central Region’s share is smaller still. After posting over-the-year declines in June 2021 and 2022, Federal Government payrolls posted an over-the-year gain that surpassed the statewide average. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region.
- State Government payrolls in the West Central Region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. State Government payrolls posted strong over-the-year gains in each of the past three years. Payrolls surpassed pre-recession levels in this region in June 2023.
- Local Government payrolls in this region account for a larger share of total payrolls than the state. Local Government payrolls have posted over-the-year gains each June, although the 2023 increase is smaller for this region than the state. Payrolls remained below pre-pandemic-induced recession levels in this region in June 2023.



Source: Economic Information and Analysis-IL Department of Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Entry, Median and Experienced Wages by Occupational Grouping

Every year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes wages by occupational titles for the U.S. as well as by state and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Economic Information & Analysis Division compiles these wages by Economic Development Region. Detailed occupational titles within these groupings are available on the IDES website (link below).

EDR 10: West Central							
Soc Code	SOC Occupational Title	Entry Wage		Median Wage		Experienced Wage	
		Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual	Hourly	Annual
00-0000	Total all occupations	\$13.93	\$28,979	\$20.06	\$41,721	\$30.84	\$64,153
11-0000	Management Occupations	\$23.70	\$49,291	\$39.60	\$82,369	\$58.05	\$120,744
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$19.53	\$40,626	\$29.45	\$61,272	\$39.36	\$81,865
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$22.55	\$46,913	\$36.21	\$75,325	\$45.66	\$94,978
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$25.49	\$53,029	\$37.65	\$78,325	\$45.88	\$95,418
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$20.93	\$43,543	\$30.36	\$63,155	\$38.95	\$81,028
21-0000	Community and Social Service Occupations	\$17.09	\$35,544	\$23.50	\$48,879	\$30.38	\$63,193
23-0000	Legal Occupations	\$20.26	\$42,143	\$28.80	\$59,890	\$55.71	\$115,875
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	\$15.59	\$32,425	\$24.03	\$49,990	\$32.10	\$66,764
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	\$13.69	\$28,479	\$18.52	\$38,519	\$26.48	\$55,076
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$21.03	\$43,734	\$31.53	\$65,587	\$53.96	\$112,233
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	\$13.77	\$28,641	\$16.67	\$34,678	\$18.87	\$39,232
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	\$16.73	\$34,801	\$29.20	\$60,737	\$35.01	\$72,833
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	\$12.65	\$26,315	\$13.77	\$28,631	\$16.44	\$34,198
37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	\$13.12	\$27,277	\$15.33	\$31,895	\$19.40	\$40,347
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$12.61	\$26,216	\$13.82	\$28,740	\$17.71	\$36,828
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	\$12.87	\$26,776	\$14.77	\$30,731	\$23.88	\$49,679
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$14.19	\$29,514	\$18.48	\$38,435	\$23.29	\$48,446
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$15.12	\$31,432	\$21.04	\$43,754	\$24.93	\$51,847
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$18.15	\$37,750	\$27.35	\$56,889	\$35.48	\$73,789
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$16.21	\$33,723	\$23.40	\$48,677	\$29.58	\$61,515
51-0000	Production Occupations	\$15.69	\$32,634	\$20.75	\$43,151	\$25.37	\$52,757
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$14.20	\$29,543	\$19.92	\$41,422	\$25.21	\$52,434

Source: Economic Information and Analysis/U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2023 Release (2022 Vintage)

Occupational titles are associated with SOC codes. Specific occupational titles are tied to the broad occupational groupings. Entry, Median and Experienced wages are listed for each occupational grouping.

The wages for the broad occupational groupings in this table are averages of the detailed occupational titles within each grouping. The Soc code is listed here to provide direction on finding specific occupational titles with the grouping. For instance, Marketing Managers (within Management Occupations grouping 11-0000) are coded as 11-2021 with an Entry Hourly Wage of \$29.46 in the West Central Region. Detailed tables are found at the link at the bottom of the page.



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Contact information

Thomas A. Austin, MA, MPA
Labor Market Economist
Economic Information & Analysis Division
Illinois Department of Employment Security
303 N. Main Street, Suite 200
Rockford, Illinois 61101
Office: (815) 395-6680
Tom.Austin@illinois.gov

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Manager, Workforce & Analysis Dissemination
Economic Information & Analysis Division
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