NEWS RELEASE

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Jobs Up in Most Metro Areas in August

Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Metropolitan Area	August 2023*	August 2022**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington	5.0%	3.7%	1.3
Carbondale-Marion	5.4%	4.3%	1.1
Champaign-Urbana	5.5%	4.1%	1.4
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights	5.0%	5.2%	-0.2
Danville	7.1%	5.1%	2.0
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	4.6%	3.7%	0.9
Decatur	7.2%	5.5%	1.7
Elgin	5.8%	4.2%	1.6
Kankakee	6.8%	5.3%	1.5
Lake-Kenosha, IL-WI	5.4%	3.8%	1.6
Peoria	5.8%	4.3%	1.5
Rockford	7.4%	5.5%	1.9
Springfield	5.1%	4.0%	1.1
St. Louis (IL-Section)	5.2%	4.0%	1.2
Illinois Statewide	5.3%	4.8%	0.5

Preliminary** | ****Revised

SPRINGFIELD – Over-the-year, total nonfarm jobs increased in eleven metropolitan areas, decreased in two and was unchanged in one for the year ending August 2023, according to data released today by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Illinois Department of Employment Security (DES). Over-the-year, the unemployment rate increased in thirteen metropolitan areas and decreased in one.

"Steady, consistent job growth statewide continues to boost a strengthening Illinois economy," **said Deputy Governor Andy Manar**. "A growing labor market and newly created jobs are giving workers and jobseekers the opportunity to reenter the workforce and pivot career choices that better suit the talent and diversity of the state workforce."

The metro areas which had the largest over-the-year percentage increases in total nonfarm jobs were the Elgin Metro (+2.5 %, +6,400), the Danville MSA (+2.2%, +600), and the Springfield MSA (+2.0%, +2,200). Total nonfarm jobs in the Chicago Metro were up +0.9% or +35,700. Total nonfarm jobs were down in the Kankakee MSA (-0.5%, -200), and the Rockford MSA (-0.2%, -300) and unchanged in the Decatur MSA. Industries that saw job growth in a majority of metros included: Education & Health Services (thirteen areas); Leisure & Hospitality (twelve areas); and Government (eleven areas).

The metro areas with the largest unemployment rate increases were the Danville MSA (+2.0 points to 7.1%), the Rockford MSA (+1.9 points to 7.4%), and the Decatur MSA (+1.7 points to 7.2%). The only metro area with an unemployment rate decrease was the Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights Metropolitan Division (-0.2 percentage point to 5.0%).

Total Nonfarm Jobs (Not Seasonally Adjusted)- August 2023

Metropolitan Area	August 2023*	August 2022**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington MSA	97,000	95,500	1,500
Carbondale-Marion MSA	57,100	56,500	600
Champaign-Urbana MSA	114,100	112,500	1,600
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights Metro Division	3,832,300	3,796,600	35,700
Danville MSA	27,600	27,000	600
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA	184,000	182,900	1,100
Decatur MSA	48,600	48,600	0
Elgin Metro Division	266,500	260,100	6,400
Kankakee MSA	42,500	42,700	-200
Lake-County-Kenosha County Metro Division	425,400	422,700	2,700
Peoria MSA	172,500	171,100	1,400
Rockford MSA	146,600	146,900	-300
Springfield MSA	111,500	109,300	2,200
Illinois Section of St. Louis MSA	239,500	238,200	1,300
Illinois Statewide	6,153,700	6,076,000	77,700

Preliminary | **Revised

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Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates (percent) for Local Counties and Areas

Labor Market Area	Aug 2023	Aug 2022	Over the Year Change
Champaign-Urbana MSA			
Champaign County	5.6 %	4.1 %	1.5
Ford County	5.4 %	4.3 %	1.1
Piatt County	4.7 %	3.4 %	1.3
Danville MSA			
Vermilion County	7.1 %	5.1 %	2.0
Cities			
Champaign City	5.8 %	4.3 %	1.5
Urbana City	6.1 %	4.6 %	1.5
Danville City	8.4 %	6.1 %	2.3
Counties			
Clark County	5.3 %	4.4 %	0.9
Coles County	5.9 %	4.6 %	1.3
Cook County	5.2 %	5.5 %	-0.3
De Witt County	5.0 %	3.8 %	1.2
Douglas County	4.5 %	3.4 %	1.1
Edgar County	4.5 %	3.5 %	1.0
Iroquois County	5.2 %	4.2 %	1.0
McLean County	5.0 %	3.7 %	1.3
Macon County	7.2 %	5.5 %	1.7
Moultrie County	4.3 %	3.2 %	1.1
Sangamon County	5.1 %	4.1 %	1.0
Shelby County	5.0 %	3.9 %	1.1
Other Areas			
LWIA 17	5.4 %	4.1 %	1.3
LWIA 18	7.1 %	5.1 %	2.0
East Central EDR	5.7 %	4.2 %	1.5

East Central Illinois Highlights

Champaign-Urbana MSA

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 5.5 percent in August 2023 from 4.1 percent in August 2022.

Nonfarm employment increased by +1,600 compared to last August.

Government (+1,000), Leisure-Hospitality (+900), Educational-Health Services (+600) and Other Services (+100) had payroll gains over the year. The Professional-Business Services (-600), Retail Trade (-200), Information (-100) and Manufacturing (-100) sectors had employment declines from a year ago.

Danville MSA

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 7.1 percent in August 2023 from 5.1 percent in August 2022.

Nonfarm employment increased by +600 compared to last August.

Leisure-Hospitality (+400), Government (+300) and Educational-Health Services (+100) had payroll gains over the year. The Professional-Business Services (-100) and Retail Trade (-100) sectors had employment declines from a year ago.

Note: Monthly 2022 unemployment rates and total nonfarm jobs for Illinois metro areas were revised in February and March 2023, as required by the U.S. BLS. Comments and tables distributed for prior metro area news releases should be discarded as any records or historical analysis previously cited may no longer be valid. The official monthly unemployment rate series for metro areas, counties and most cities begins in 1990. The official monthly nonfarm jobs series for metro areas begins in 1990 and for non-metropolitan counties it begins in 1999.

Disclaimer: The data contained in the metro area employment numbers press releases are not seasonally adjusted, and therefore are subject to seasonal fluctuations due to factors such as changes in weather, harvests, major holidays, and school schedules. Current monthly metro data should be compared to the same month from prior years (January 2023 data compared to January 2022 data) as data for these months have similar seasonal patterns. Comparisons should not be made to data for the immediate previous month or other previous non-matching months, as any changes in the data within these time periods may be the result of seasonal fluctuations and not economic factors.

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