



NEWS RELEASE

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Jobs Up in Majority of Metro Areas in March

Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Metropolitan Area	March 2024*	March 2023**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington	4.2%	3.6%	0.6
Carbondale-Marion	4.6%	4.2%	0.4
Champaign-Urbana	4.3%	3.8%	0.5
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights	4.7%	3.9%	0.8
Danville	5.7%	5.7%	0.0
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	4.6%	4.3%	0.3
Decatur	6.2%	6.4%	-0.2
Elgin	6.1%	5.6%	0.5
Kankakee	6.4%	6.2%	0.2
Lake-Kenosha, IL-WI	5.7%	5.4%	0.3
Peoria	5.4%	5.1%	0.3
Rockford	6.7%	7.2%	-0.5
Springfield	4.5%	4.1%	0.4
St. Louis (IL-Section)	4.4%	3.8%	0.6
Illinois Statewide	5.0%	4.3%	0.7

* Preliminary | ** Revised

SPRINGFIELD – Over-the-year, total nonfarm jobs increased in nine metropolitan areas, decreased in four, and was unchanged in one for the year ending March 2024, 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 eleven metropolitan areas, decreased in two, and remained unchanged in one.

“Job growth continues to reach areas in every corner of the state throughout industries, creating new and expanded job opportunities for Illinois workers,” said **Deputy Governor Andy Manar**. “IDES and its workforce partners remain prepared and committed to matching jobseekers and employers to find the right fit for their careers and employment needs.”

The metro areas which had the largest over-the-year percentage increases in total nonfarm jobs were the Champaign-Urbana MSA (+2.2%, +2,700), the Elgin Metro (+1.6%, +4,100), and the Kankakee MSA (+1.2%, +500). The metro areas which had the largest over-the-year decreases in total nonfarm jobs were the Springfield MSA (-4.0%, -4,400), the Decatur MSA (-

3.9%, -1,900), and the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA (-1.4%, -2,500). In the Chicago Metro, total nonfarm jobs were down -0.1% or -4,400. Total nonfarm jobs were unchanged in the Carbondale-Marion MSA. Industries that saw job growth in a majority of metro areas included: Government (thirteen areas); Private Education and Health Services (ten areas); Mining and Construction and Other Services (nine areas each); and Wholesale Trade (eight areas).

The metro areas with the largest unemployment rate increases were the Chicago Metro (+0.8 point to 4.7%), the Bloomington MSA (+0.6 point to 4.2%), and the Illinois section of St. Louis MSA (+0.6 point to 4.4%). The unemployment rate decreased in the Rockford MSA (-0.5 point to 6.7%) and the Decatur MSA (-0.2 point to 6.2%) and was unchanged in the Danville MSA at 5.7%.

Total Nonfarm Jobs (Not Seasonally Adjusted) – March 2024

Metropolitan Area	March 2024*	March 2023**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington MSA	99,300	98,300	1,000
Carbondale-Marion MSA	58,600	58,600	0
Champaign-Urbana MSA	124,900	122,200	2,700
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights Metro Division	3,770,600	3,775,000	-4,400
Danville MSA	26,800	26,500	300
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA	179,800	182,300	-2,500
Decatur MSA	46,900	48,800	-1,900
Elgin Metro Division	263,600	259,500	4,100
Kankakee MSA	42,800	42,300	500
Lake-County-Kenosha County Metro Division	414,400	411,000	3,400
Peoria MSA	169,000	168,500	500
Rockford MSA	144,200	143,800	400
Springfield MSA	106,200	110,600	-4,400
Illinois Section of St. Louis MSA	240,700	240,500	200
Illinois Statewide	6,071,300	6,056,100	15,200

*Preliminary | **Revised

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

Labor Market Area	Mar 2024	Mar 2023	Over-the-Year Change
Champaign-Urbana MSA			
Champaign County	4.3 %	3.7 %	0.6
Ford County	4.5 %	4.5 %	0.0
Piatt County	3.9 %	3.9 %	0.0
Danville MSA			
Vermilion County	5.7 %	5.7 %	0.0
Cities			
Champaign City	4.2 %	3.4 %	0.8
Urbana City	4.3 %	3.6 %	0.7
Danville City	6.3 %	6.0 %	0.3
Counties			
Clark County	5.7 %	4.3 %	1.4
Coles County	4.3 %	4.0 %	0.3
Cook County	4.9 %	4.1 %	0.8
De Witt County	4.6 %	4.6 %	0.0
Douglas County	3.4 %	3.3 %	0.1
Edgar County	4.0 %	3.5 %	0.5
Iroquois County	5.6 %	5.3 %	0.3
McLean County	4.1 %	3.5 %	0.6
Macon County	6.2 %	6.4 %	-0.2
Moultrie County	3.7 %	3.4 %	0.3
Sangamon County	4.6 %	4.1 %	0.5
Shelby County	4.8 %	4.3 %	0.5
Other Areas			
LWIA 17	4.3 %	3.9 %	0.4
LWIA 18	5.7 %	5.7 %	0.0
East Central EDR	4.5 %	4.2 %	0.3

East Central Illinois Highlights

Champaign-Urbana MSA

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 4.3 percent in March 2024 from 3.8 percent in March 2023.

Nonfarm employment increased by +2,700 compared to last March.

Private Education-Health Services (+1,500), Government (+1,200), Retail Trade (+600), Leisure-Hospitality (+200), Mining-Construction (+100), Manufacturing (+100) and Wholesale Trade (+100) had payroll gains over-the-year. The Professional-Business Services (-800), Information (-200) and Financial Activities (-100) sectors had employment declines from a year ago.

Danville MSA

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 5.7 percent in March 2024 was unchanged from a year ago.

Nonfarm employment increased by +300 compared to last March.

Private Education-Health Services (+300), Government (+100), Transportation-Warehousing-Utilities (+100), Mining-Construction (+100) and Retail Trade (+100) sectors had payroll gains over-the-year. The Manufacturing (-300) and Wholesale Trade (-100) sectors had employment declines from a year ago.

Note: Monthly 2023 unemployment rates and total nonfarm jobs for Illinois metro areas were revised in February and March 2024, 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.

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 2024 data compared to January 2023 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.