



JB Pritzker, Governor  
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# NEWS RELEASE

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## Unemployment Down in All 12 Metro Areas for June, St. Louis Metro Reaches Record Low *Chicago Metro Achieves 12 Consecutive Months of Year-over-Year Job Growth, Continued Gains in Champaign, Springfield*

Metropolitan Area	June 2025*	June 2024**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington	3.4%	4.3%	-0.9
Champaign-Urbana	3.7%	4.9%	-1.2
Chicago-Naperville-Schaumburg	5.0%	6.2%	-1.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island (IL Section)	4.2%	5.4%	-1.2
Decatur	5.1%	6.3%	-1.2
Elgin	3.7%	4.9%	-1.2
Kankakee	4.4%	5.8%	-1.4
Lake	3.6%	4.9%	-1.3
Peoria	3.9%	5.1%	-1.2
Rockford	4.5%	5.7%	-1.2
Springfield	3.6%	4.6%	-1.0
St. Louis (IL Section)	3.5%	4.8%	-1.3
Illinois Statewide	4.5%	5.7%	-1.2
* Preliminary   ** Revised			

**SPRINGFIELD** – The unemployment rate decreased in all twelve metro areas for the year ending June 2025, according to data released today by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Illinois Department of Employment Security (DES). The St. Louis metro area unemployment rate reached a record low at 3.5% for June. Over-the-year, total nonfarm jobs increased in five metropolitan areas, leading to consecutive months with year-over-year growth: Champaign (5 consecutive months); Chicago (12 consecutive months); Springfield (20 consecutive months).

“Declines in unemployment across all metro areas, paired with sustained job growth in key regions, highlight Illinois’ resilient economy and the importance of ongoing investments in workforce developments,” said **Deputy Governor Andy Manar**. “Illinois is dedicated to building an economy that delivers meaningful opportunities and prosperity to communities statewide.”

The metro areas which had the largest over-the-year percentage increases in total nonfarm jobs were the Champaign-Urbana MSA (+1.1%, +1,300), the Chicago

Metro Division (+0.7%, +28,400), and the Rockford MSA (+0.5%, +700). The metro areas which posted the largest over-the-year percentage decreases in total nonfarm jobs were the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA, IL Section (-1.5%, -1,300), the Bloomington MSA (-1.3%, -1,200), and the Kankakee MSA (-0.9%, -400). Industries that saw job growth in the majority of the twelve metro areas included: Private Education and Health Services (eleven areas); Government (nine areas), Mining and Construction (eight areas), and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (seven areas).

The metro areas with the largest unemployment rate decreases were the Kankakee MSA (-1.4 points to 4.4%), the Lake County Metropolitan Division (-1.3 points to 3.6%), and the St. Louis MSA, IL Section (-1.3 points to 3.5%). The Chicago Metro Division reported a decrease of -1.2 points to 5.0%.

### Total Nonfarm Jobs (Not Seasonally Adjusted) – June 2025

Metropolitan Area	June 2025*	June 2024**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington	93,000	94,200	-1,200
Champaign-Urbana	115,600	114,300	1,300
Chicago-Naperville-Schaumburg	3,863,900	3,835,500	28,400
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island (IL Section)	87,300	88,600	-1,300
Decatur	47,100	47,500	-400
Elgin	298,600	299,100	-500
Kankakee	43,000	43,400	-400
Lake	354,300	353,900	400
Peoria	173,700	174,800	-1,100
Rockford	146,900	146,200	700
Springfield	112,200	111,900	300
St. Louis (IL Section)	243,200	243,500	-300
Illinois Statewide	6,227,500	6,192,400	35,100
*Preliminary   **Revised			

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

Labor Market Area	Jun 2025	Jun 2024	Over-the-Year Change
<b>St. Louis (IL-Section)</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
Bond County	3.5%	4.8%	-1.3
Calhoun County	3.9%	4.9%	-1.0
Clinton County	2.7%	3.9%	-1.2
Jersey County	3.3%	4.7%	-1.4
Macoupin County	3.7%	4.8%	-1.1
Madison County	3.5%	4.8%	-1.3
Monroe County	2.7%	3.5%	-0.8
St. Clair County	3.8%	5.2%	-1.4
<b>Cities</b>			
Alton City	4.5%	6.0%	-1.5
Belleville City	3.8%	5.3%	-1.5
Collinsville City	3.4%	4.7%	-1.3
East St. Louis City	6.6%	8.7%	-2.1
Edwardsville City	3.3%	4.4%	-1.1
Granite City	4.1%	5.7%	-1.6
O'Fallon City	3.5%	4.8%	-1.3
<b>Counties</b>			
Greene County	3.2%	4.3%	-1.1
Randolph County	3.5%	4.8%	-1.3
Washington County	3.0%	4.0%	-1.0
<b>Other Areas</b>			
LWIA 21	3.5%	4.6%	-1.1
LWIA 22	3.5%	4.8%	-1.3
LWIA 24	3.5%	4.8%	-1.3
Southwestern EDR	3.5%	4.8%	-1.3

## Metro East Highlights

The June 2025 unemployment rate for the Illinois Section of the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area was 3.5 percent. The unemployment rate decreased -1.3 percentage points from the June 2024 rate of 4.8 percent.

Total nonfarm employment decreased -300 compared to June 2024.

The Retail Trade (+400), Government (+300), Private Education-Health Services (+300), Financial Activities (+200), Mining-Construction (+200), Manufacturing (+100) and Other Services (+100) sectors had payroll gains over-the-year. The Professional-Business Services (-1,000), Leisure-Hospitality (-600), Transportation-Warehousing-Utilities (-200) and Information (-100) sectors recorded employment declines over-the-year.

The unemployment rate identifies those who are out of work and seeking employment. A person who exhausts benefits, or is ineligible, still will be reflected in the unemployment rate if they actively seek work.

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**Note:** Monthly 2024 unemployment rates and total nonfarm jobs for Illinois metro areas were revised in February and March 2025, 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 2025 data compared to January 2024 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.