NEWS RELEASE

Jobs Up in All 14 Metro Areas in November

Not Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Area	November 2022*	November 2021**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington	3.4%	3.2%	0.2
Carbondale-Marion	4.0%	4.0%	0.0
Champaign-Urbana	3.6%	3.4%	0.2
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights	4.5%	4.5%	0.0
Danville	5.2%	5.1%	0.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	3.7%	4.0%	-0.3
Decatur	5.7%	6.0%	-0.3
Elgin	4.2%	4.2%	0.0
Kankakee	5.4%	5.1%	0.3
Lake-Kenosha, IL-WI	3.8%	3.6%	0.2
Peoria	4.5%	4.5%	0.0
Rockford	5.8%	6.5%	-0.7
Springfield	3.9%	4.0%	-0.1
St. Louis (IL-Section)	3.8%	3.8%	0.0
Illinois Statewide	4.4%	4.3%	0.1

* Preliminary I ** Revised

SPRINGFIELD – Jobs increased over-the-year in all fourteen Illinois metropolitan areas in November according to preliminary data released today by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES). The unemployment rate increased in five metropolitan areas, decreased in four and was unchanged in five.

"Significant job growth has remained consistent throughout all corners of the state for nearly two years," **said Deputy Governor Andy Manar**. "As job expansion continues and more people enter the labor force to capitalize on newly created job opportunities, IDES stands ready to provide resources that will help match employers and jobseekers."

The metro areas which had the largest over-the-year percentage increases in total nonfarm jobs were the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island IA-IL MSA (+6.4%, +11,400), the Rockford MSA (+3.9%, +5,600), and the Chicago Metropolitan Division (+3.6%, +134,200). Industries that saw job growth in a majority of metro areas included: Manufacturing (fourteen areas); Mining and Construction, Leisure and Hospitality and Other Services (thirteen areas each); Education and Health Services (twelve areas); Wholesale Trade (ten areas); Government (nine areas); Retail Trade and Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities (eight areas each).

The metro areas with the largest unemployment rate increases were the Kankakee MSA (+0.3 point to 5.4%), the Bloomington MSA (+0.2 point to 3.4%), the Champaign-Urbana MSA (+0.2 point to 3.6%) and the Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metro Division (+0.2 point to 3.8%). The largest unemployment rate decreases were in the Rockford MSA (-0.7 point to 5.8%), the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island IA-IL MSA (-0.3 point to 3.7%) and the Decatur MSA (-0.3 point to 5.7%). The Chicago Metro Division unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.5%. The unemployment rate increased over-the-year in 83 counties, decreased in 14, and was unchanged in 5.

Total Nonfarm Jobs (Not Seasonally Adjusted) – November 2022

Metropolitan Area	November 2022*	November 2021**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington MSA	96,600	93,400	3,200
Carbondale-Marion MSA	58,900	58,300	600
Champaign-Urbana MSA	120,200	119,400	800
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights Metro Division	3,842,000	3,707,800	134,200
Danville MSA	26,400	26,000	400
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA	189,800	178,400	11,400
Decatur MSA	49,500	48,400	1,100
Elgin Metro Division	260,900	253,200	7,700
Kankakee MSA	43,600	42,500	1,100
Lake-County-Kenosha County Metro Division	426,700	415,200	11,500
Peoria MSA	170,500	166,000	4,500
Rockford MSA	148,800	143,200	5,600
Springfield MSA	110,800	107,900	2,900
Illinois Section of St. Louis MSA	240,000	238,600	1,400
Illinois Statewide	6,165,200	5,975,200	190,000

*Preliminary | **Revised

Disclaimer on metro-area data: 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 2022 data compared to January 2021 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.