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NEWS RELEASE

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Jobs Up in Most Metro Areas in July

Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Metropolitan Area	July 2023*	July 2022**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington	4.6%	3.7%	0.9
Carbondale-Marion	5.1%	4.2%	0.9
Champaign-Urbana	5.0%	4.0%	1.0
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights	4.0%	5.1%	-1.1
Danville	6.6%	4.9%	1.7
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	4.4%	3.7%	0.7
Decatur	6.9%	5.5%	1.4
Elgin	5.3%	4.1%	1.2
Kankakee	6.1%	4.7%	1.4
Lake-Kenosha, IL-WI	4.9%	3.7%	1.2
Peoria	5.5%	4.3%	1.2
Rockford	6.8%	5.2%	1.6
Springfield	4.8%	4.0%	0.8
St. Louis (IL-Section)	4.9%	3.9%	1.0
Illinois Statewide	4.5%	4.7%	-0.2
* Preliminary ** Revised			

SPRINGFIELD – Over-the-year, total nonfarm jobs increased in thirteen metropolitan areas and decreased in one for the year ending July 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.

“We’re encouraged to see continued and consecutive job growth across the state, giving Illinois workers the ability to take advantage of expanded labor market opportunities,” said **Deputy Governor Andy Manar**. “IDES continues to collaborate with its workforce partners, providing vital resources to bridge jobseekers with employers.”

The metro areas which had the largest over-the-year percentage increases in total nonfarm jobs were the Danville MSA (+2.6%, +700), the Elgin Metro Division (+2.4%, +6,200), the Champaign-Urbana MSA (+2.1%, +2,400), and the Springfield MSA (+2.1%, +2,300). Total nonfarm jobs in the Chicago-Metro Division were up +1.3% or +50,900. Total nonfarm jobs were down slightly in the Kankakee MSA (-0.5%, -200). Industries that saw job growth in a majority of metro areas included: Leisure and Hospitality

(twelve areas); Education and Health Services and Government (eleven areas each).

The metro areas with the largest unemployment rate increases were the Danville MSA (+1.7 points to 6.6%), the Rockford MSA (+1.6 points to 6.8%), the Decatur MSA (+1.4 points to 6.9%), and the Kankakee MSA (+1.4 points to 6.1%). The only metro area with an unemployment rate decrease was the Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights Metropolitan Division (-1.1 percentage points to 4.0%). The Chicago Metro Division unemployment rate tied 2019 for a record low in the month of July.

Total Nonfarm Jobs (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Metropolitan Area	July 2023*	July 2022**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington MSA	96,100	94,600	1,500
Carbondale-Marion MSA	57,500	56,900	600
Champaign-Urbana MSA	116,000	113,600	2,400
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights Metro Division	3,850,500	3,799,600	50,900
Danville MSA	27,600	26,900	700
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA	184,700	182,900	1,800
Decatur MSA	48,300	47,900	400
Elgin Metro Division	266,000	259,800	6,200
Kankakee MSA	42,700	42,900	-200
Lake-County-Kenosha County Metro Division	426,800	423,600	3,200
Peoria MSA	172,100	169,100	3,000
Rockford MSA	147,100	147,000	100
Springfield MSA	109,500	107,200	2,300
Illinois Section of St. Louis MSA	237,200	236,000	1,200
Illinois Statewide	6,171,600	6,073,000	98,600
*Preliminary **Revised			

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

Labor Market Area	Jul 2023	Jul 2022	Over the Year Change
St. Louis (IL-Section)	4.9 %	3.9 %	1.0
Bond County	4.5 %	3.7 %	0.8
Calhoun County	4.7 %	3.7 %	1.0
Clinton County	3.8 %	2.9 %	0.9
Jersey County	4.4 %	3.6 %	0.8
Macoupin County	4.6 %	3.6 %	1.0
Madison County	4.9 %	3.9 %	1.0
Monroe County	3.7 %	2.9 %	0.8
St. Clair County	5.4 %	4.3 %	1.1
Cities			
Alton City	6.9 %	5.8 %	1.1
Belleville City	5.6 %	4.4 %	1.2
Collinsville City	5.2 %	3.9 %	1.3
East St. Louis City	8.7 %	6.7 %	2.0
Edwardsville City	4.0 %	3.2 %	0.8
Granite City	5.2 %	3.9 %	1.3
O'Fallon City	5.0 %	4.0 %	1.0
Counties			
Greene County	5.0 %	4.0 %	1.0
Randolph County	4.7 %	3.8 %	0.9
Washington County	3.2 %	2.6 %	0.6
Other Areas			
LWIA 21	4.9 %	3.9 %	1.0
LWIA 22	4.8 %	3.9 %	0.9
LWIA 24	4.9 %	3.9 %	1.0
Southwestern EDR	4.9 %	3.9 %	1.0

Metro East Highlights

The July 2023 unemployment rate for the Illinois Section of the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area was 4.9 percent. The unemployment rate increased 1.0 percentage point over-the-year from the July 2022 rate. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

The labor force expanded by +1,366 persons July 2023 to 344,900 from 343,534 in July 2022. The number of employed individuals decreased by -2,095 to 327,936 in July 2023 from 330,031 in July 2022. There were 16,964 unemployed people in the labor force in July 2023. The number of unemployed residents increased by +3,461 compared to the 13,503 unemployed in July 2022.

Total nonfarm payrolls increased by +1,200 jobs in July 2023 to 237,200 compared to 236,000 jobs in July 2022.

Payrolls increased in Leisure and Hospitality (+1,400), Educational and Health Services (+900), Mining and Construction (+400), Wholesale Trade (+200) and Other Services (+100).

Nonfarm payrolls declined in Retail Trade (-900), Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities (-400), Professional and Business Services (-200), Financial Activities (-200) and Manufacturing (-100).

Total payroll employment in the Government and Information sectors posted no change.

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.

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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