



JB Pritzker, Governor  
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# NEWS RELEASE

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## Jobs Up in Most Metro Areas in November

### Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Metropolitan Area	November 2023*	November 2022**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington	3.4%	3.2%	0.2
Carbondale-Marion	3.7%	3.8%	-0.1
Champaign-Urbana	3.5%	3.3%	0.2
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights	4.3%	4.4%	-0.1
Danville	4.8%	4.6%	0.2
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	3.7%	3.5%	0.2
Decatur	5.1%	4.8%	0.3
Elgin	4.1%	3.8%	0.3
Kankakee	4.9%	4.8%	0.1
Lake-Kenosha, IL-WI	3.9%	3.5%	0.4
Peoria	4.1%	4.0%	0.1
Rockford	5.2%	4.8%	0.4
Springfield	3.5%	3.6%	-0.1
St. Louis (IL-Section)	3.7%	3.5%	0.2
Illinois Statewide	4.2%	4.2%	0.0
* Preliminary   ** Revised			

**SPRINGFIELD** – Over-the-year, total nonfarm jobs increased in ten metropolitan areas and decreased in four for the year ending November 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 eleven metropolitan areas and decreased in three.

“Further job growth continues to expand throughout every corner of the state across a variety of industry sectors, creating new opportunities for workers,” said **Deputy Governor Andy Manar**. “IDES and its workforce partners are committed to assisting both employers and jobseekers with available resources to find the right fit for their workforce and employment needs.”

The metro areas that had the largest over-the-year percentage increases in total nonfarm jobs were the Danville MSA (+3.0%, +800), the Springfield MSA (+1.5%, +1,700), and the Carbondale-Marion MSA (+1.5%, +900). Total nonfarm jobs in the Chicago-Metro were up +0.9% or +34,500. The metro areas with the

largest over-the-year percentage decreases in total nonfarm jobs were the Decatur MSA (-1.4%, -700), the Rockford MSA (-1.1%, -1,600), and the Kankakee MSA (-0.7%, -300). Industries that saw job growth in a majority of metro areas included: Government (twelve areas); Education and Health Services (ten areas); and Leisure and Hospitality (nine areas).

The metro areas with the largest unemployment rate increases were the Lake County IL-WI Metro (+0.4 point to 3.9%), the Rockford MSA (+0.4 point to 5.2%), the Decatur MSA (+0.3 point to 5.1%), and the Elgin Metro (+0.3 point to 4.1%). The unemployment rate fell in the Carbondale-Marion MSA (-0.1 point to 3.7%), the Chicago Metro (-0.1 point to 4.3%), and the Springfield MSA (-0.1 point to 3.5%)

### Total Nonfarm Jobs (Not Seasonally Adjusted) - November 2023

Metropolitan Area	November 2023*	November 2022**	Over-the-Year Change
Bloomington MSA	99,200	99,100	100
Carbondale-Marion MSA	59,700	58,800	900
Champaign-Urbana MSA	124,700	123,900	800
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights Metro Division	3,853,700	3,819,200	34,500
Danville MSA	27,900	27,100	800
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island MSA	186,700	185,700	1,000
Decatur MSA	48,300	49,000	-700
Elgin Metro Division	269,400	266,700	2,700
Kankakee MSA	43,200	43,500	-300
Lake-County-Kenosha County Metro Division	422,100	420,800	1,300
Peoria MSA	172,600	172,900	-300
Rockford MSA	148,000	149,600	-1,600
Springfield MSA	111,800	110,100	1,700
Illinois Section of St. Louis MSA	243,200	241,000	2,200
Illinois Statewide	6,218,300	6,158,000	60,300
*Preliminary   **Revised			

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

Labor Market Area	Nov 2023	Nov 2022	Over-the - Year Change
<b>Rockford MSA</b>			
Boone County	5.3 %	4.7 %	0.6
Winnebago County	5.1 %	4.8 %	0.3
<b>Cities</b>			
Belvidere City	6.3 %	5.4 %	0.9
Freeport City	5.1 %	4.8 %	0.3
Rockford City	6.1 %	5.6 %	0.5
<b>Counties</b>			
Bureau County	4.7 %	3.9 %	0.8
Carroll County	3.4 %	3.7 %	-0.3
DeKalb County	3.8 %	3.6 %	0.2
Henry County	3.8 %	3.8 %	0.0
Jo Daviess County	3.3 %	3.2 %	0.1
Kane County	4.1 %	3.9 %	0.2
Lee County	3.8 %	3.5 %	0.3
McHenry County	3.7 %	3.6 %	0.1
Ogle County	4.2 %	4.1 %	0.1
Stephenson County	4.2 %	4.2 %	0.0
Whiteside County	3.6 %	3.7 %	-0.1

**Rockford MSA**

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 5.2 percent in November 2023 from 4.8 percent in November 2022.

Total nonfarm employment decreased by -1,600 over-the-year.

The Leisure-Hospitality (+600), Other Services (+300), Government (+100) and Educational-Health Services (+100) sectors had payroll gains over-the-year. The Manufacturing (-1,600), Construction (-400) and Transportation-Warehousing-Utilities (-400) sectors recorded employment declines over-the-year.

**Ogle County**

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 4.2 percent in November 2023 from 4.1 percent in November 2022.

Total nonfarm employment increased by +150 over-the-year.

Government (+100) and Professional-Business Services (+75) had the largest payroll gains over-the-year. The Trade-Transportation-Utilities (-125) and Financial Activities (-50) sectors recorded employment decline over-the-year.

**Stephenson County**

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 4.2% was unchanged from November 2022.

Over-the-year, nonfarm payrolls held steady.

Manufacturing (+50) had the largest payroll gains over-the-year. The Financial Activities (-125) sector recorded the largest employment decline over-the-year.

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**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.