

Illinois Job Index



Illinois Coalition for Jobs, Growth & Prosperity

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data
Jan 1990 / Oct 2006

issue
10.0

www.jobsillinois.us

For the November 2006 Illinois Job Index, the Coalition issued a Negative rating. The state's economy continues the growth at the faster pace with RMW but at the slower pace with Nation.

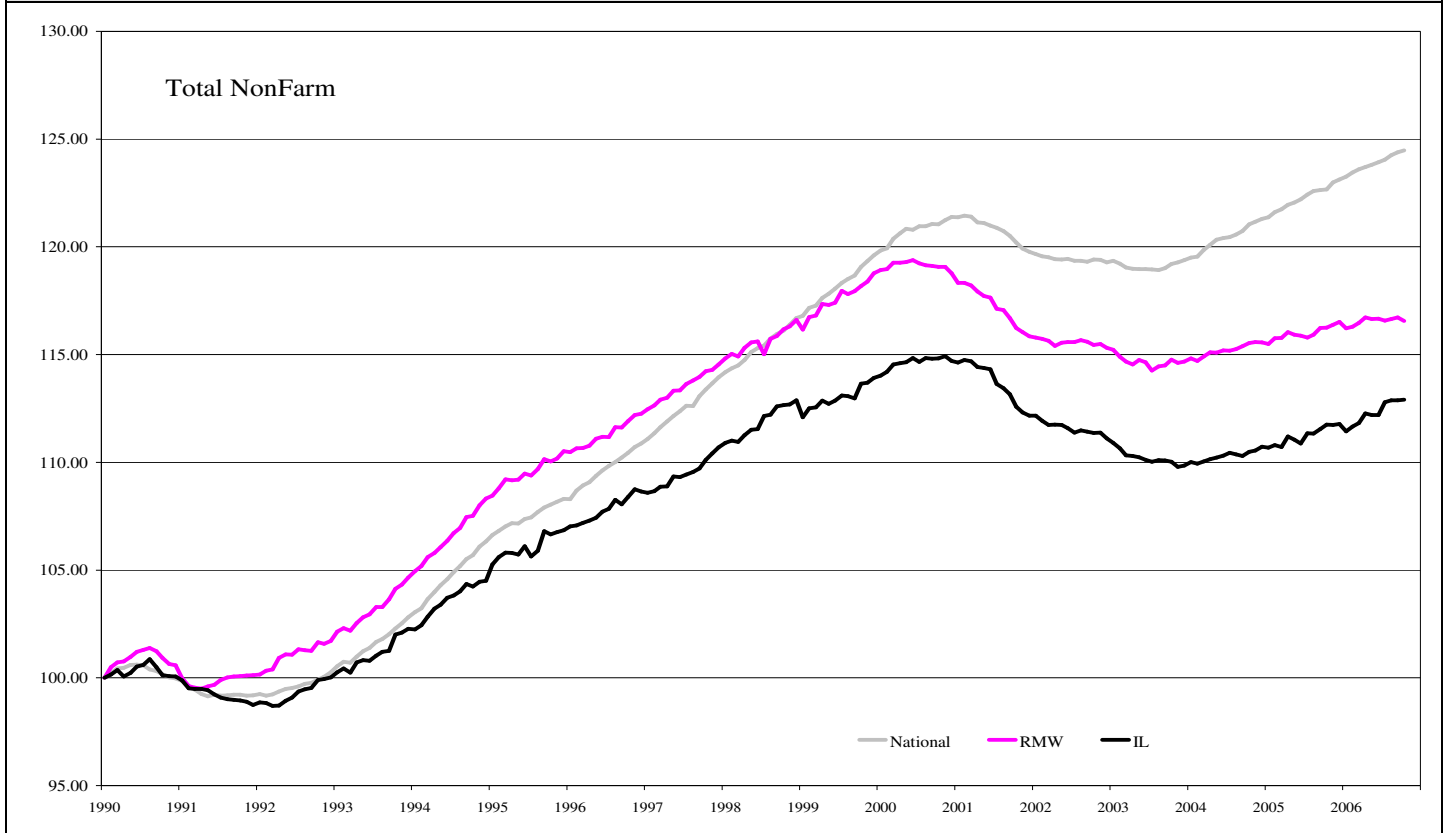
The Illinois Coalition for Jobs, Growth & Prosperity publishes the monthly Illinois Job Index and MSA Report as tools for elected officials, policy leaders and the public. We can better understand the Illinois economy and business climate by comparing and measuring Illinois employment growth rates against those of the Rest of the Midwest (RMW: Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin) and the Nation. Data and analysis is provided by the Illinois Economic Observatory / Regional Economics Applications Laboratory, University of Illinois.

↑	November 2006 Positive	Sep 2006 – Oct 2006		Last 12 months		
		Total non-farm employment	Growth Rate %	Number of Jobs	Growth Rate%	Number of Jobs
		Nation	+0.07	+92,000	+1.47	+1,967,000
		RMW	- 0.13	- 26,200	+0.27	+53,700
Illinois	+0.02	+1,100	+1.03	+60,900		

Talking Points

Illinois Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing the sluggish growth of job creation since July, Illinois added only 1,100 jobs in October. However, the total number of jobs in Illinois recovered to the level recorded in October 2001. The growth of Illinois last month, 0.02% is only one third of the 0.08% average rate for the recent recovering period since early 2004 and very slow compared to the growth of 0.19% in Illinois for corresponding month in the previous year. For the last 16 months since July 2005, Illinois surpassed RMW in terms of 12-month job growth, while Illinois grew slower than Nation. Narrowing the gap between the indices of RMW and Illinois since the beginning of 2006 led to the lowest gap of 3.66 in more than 4 years since April 2002. For the last 12-month period, Illinois created more than half (53%) of TNF jobs created in Midwest. This is mainly due to the faster job growth in Illinois compared to RMW for the last few months, especially when RMW had massive losses and Illinois experienced net gains (July and October). Since late 2003 when Illinois started to recover from the recession, the average monthly growth rate of Illinois is 0.08%, higher than 0.05% in RMW; however it still lags behind the national rate of 0.12%.
Nation Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monthly gain of 92,000 jobs in October is a big drop from the revised 148,000 in September, and also less than the expectations of 125,000 monthly gains forecasted by economists. In October the growth rate, 1.47% based on last 12-month period reached the highest since April 2006. National monthly growth of employment, 0.07 % reveals a drop from the average monthly trend (0.12%) since September 2003. Comparing growth over the 12-month period, steady but consistent national growth since early 2004, coupled with relatively slower growth in Midwest resulted in the widened gap in recent months leading to the highest gap of 1.02% this month since September 2005. While US is still growing for the 20 consecutive months since February 2005 (when it regained the previous peak) RMW and Illinois are yet to recover fully from the recession. Rate of job creation fell down this year with the drop of average monthly job creation to 146,800 in 2006 so far from 165,100 in 2005.

Total non-farm Employment growth rate Jan 1990 – Oct 2006

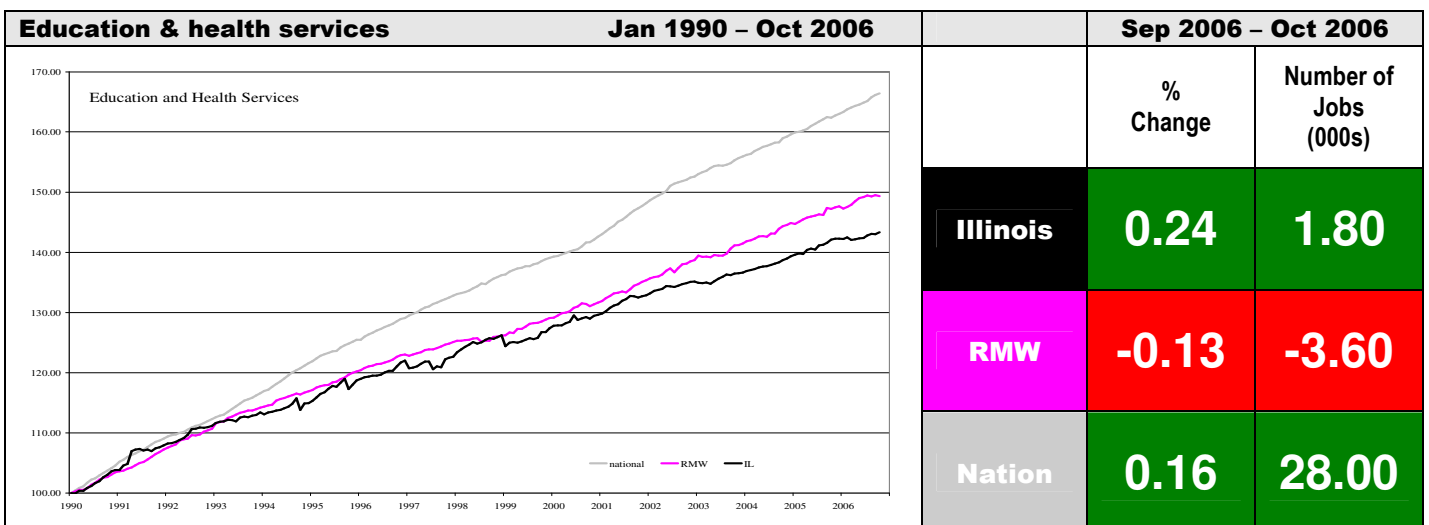
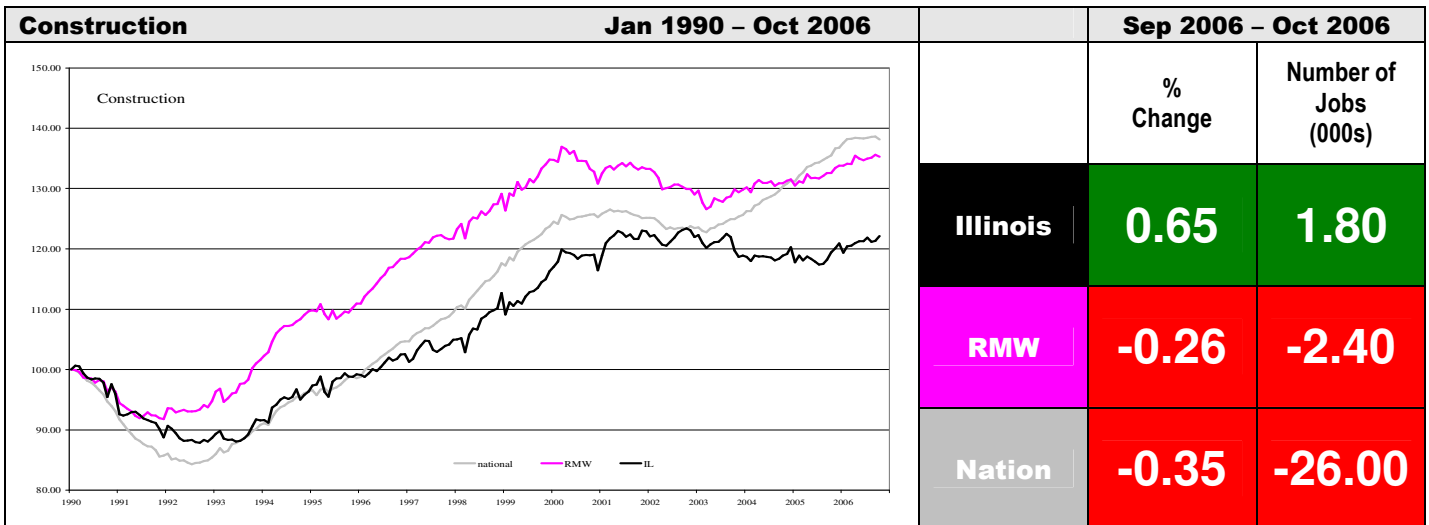


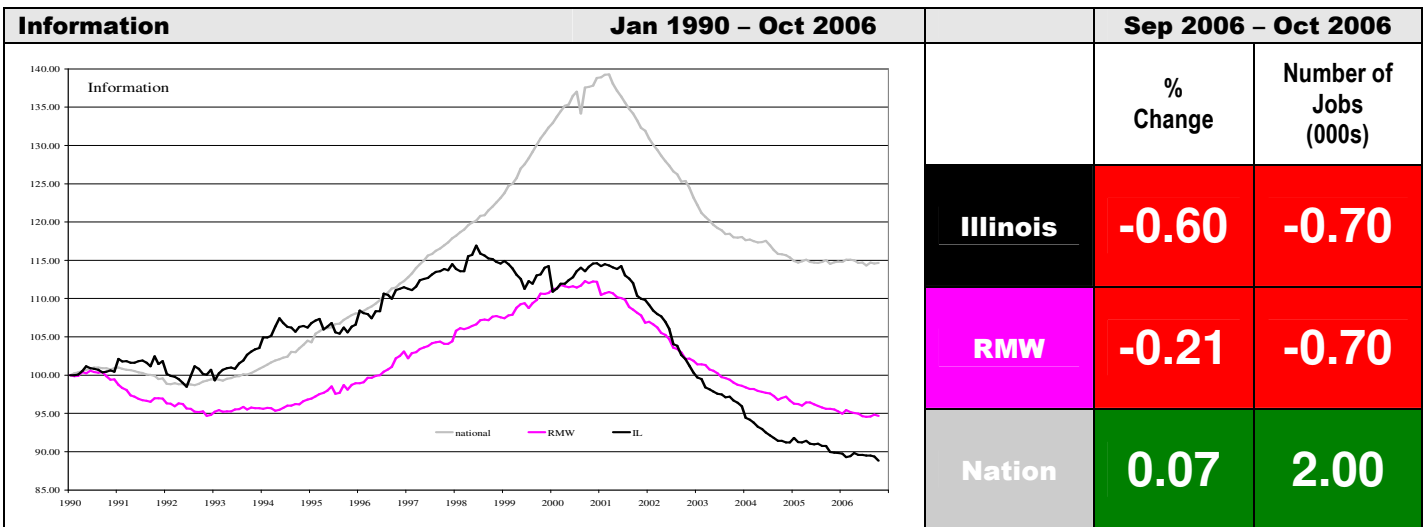
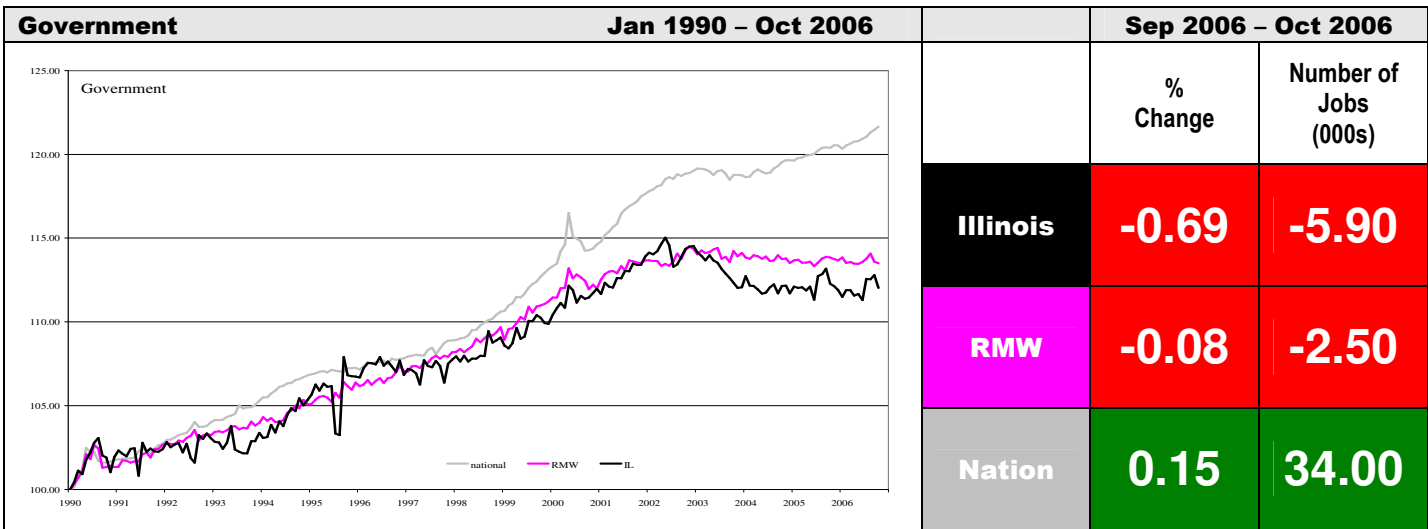
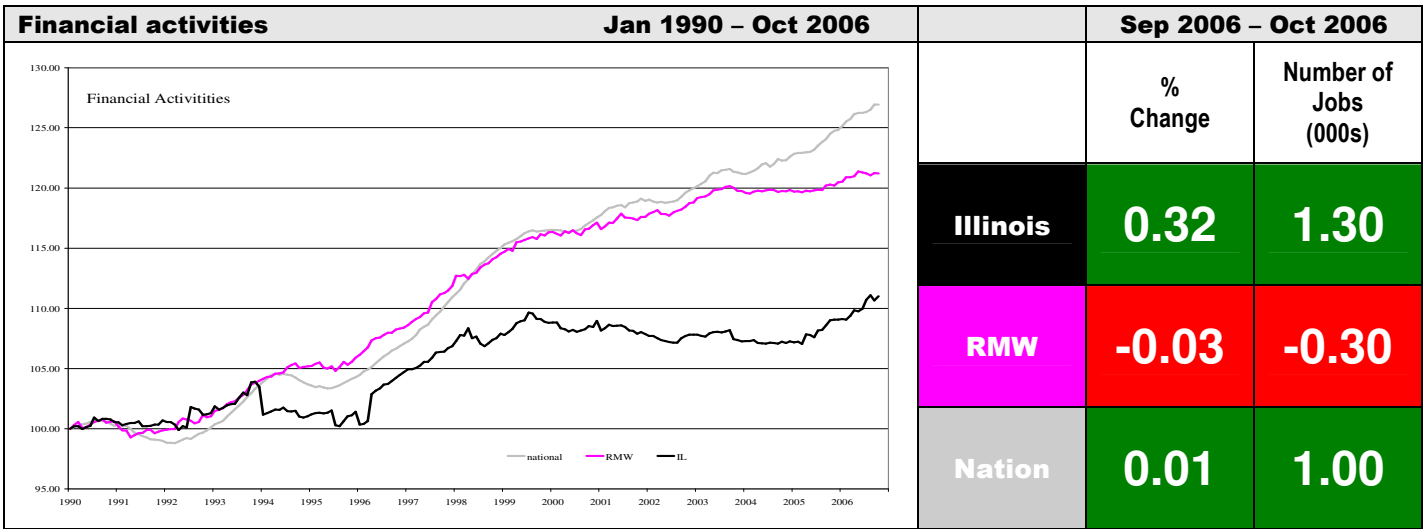
By employment sector:

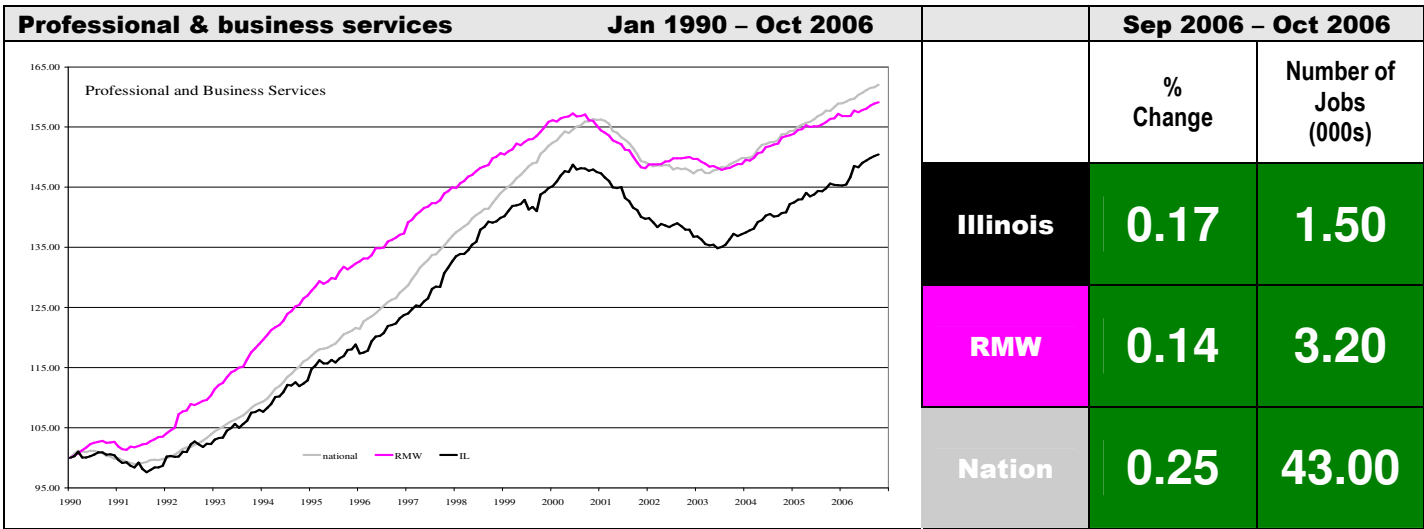
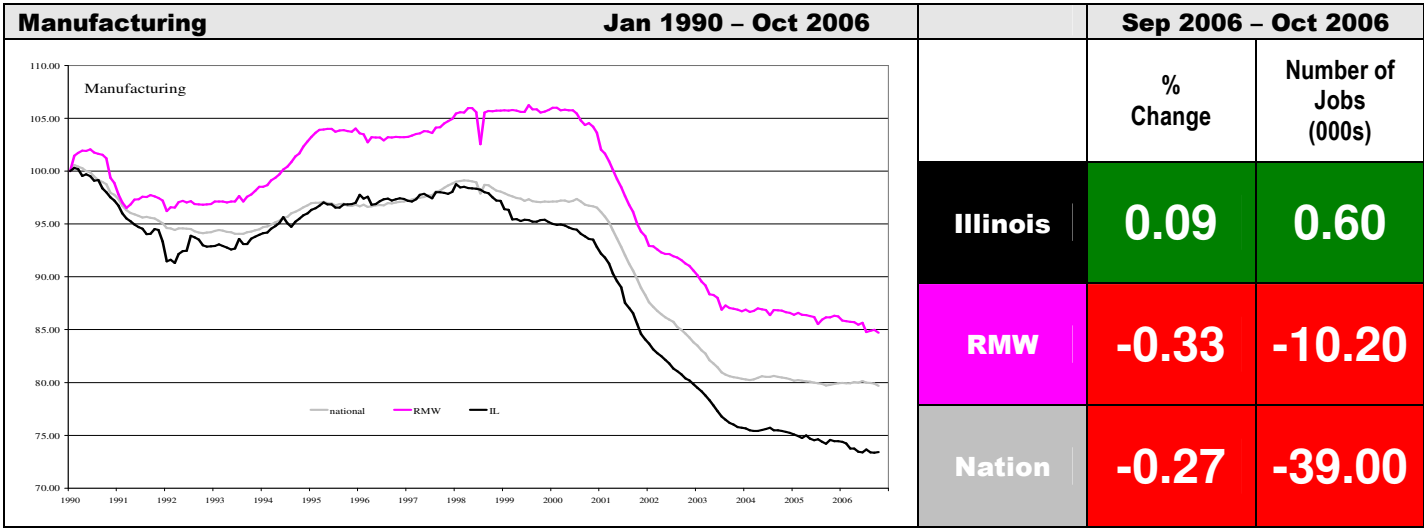
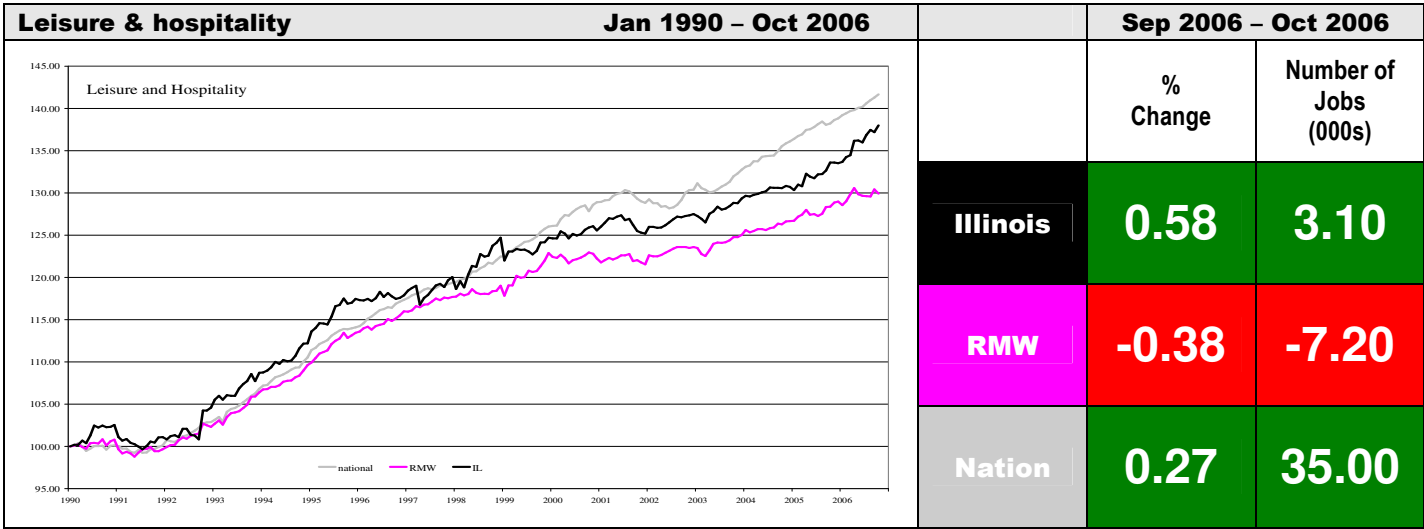
Total non-farm Employment growth rate by sector									
Monthly growth rates	Sep 2006 – Oct 2006			Jan 1990 – Oct 2006					
	Illinois vs. RMW	Illinois vs. Nation	Midwest vs. Nation	Illinois				RMW	Nation
				vs. RMW	vs. Nation	Number of Jobs	Rate %	Rate %	Rate %
Construction	+	+	+	-	-	50,300	22.12	35.28	38.16
Education & health	+	+	-	-	-	229,300	43.34	49.33	66.39
Financial activities	+	+	+	-	-	41,000	11.00	21.22	26.93
Government	-	-	-	-	-	90,600	12.02	13.50	21.66
Information	-	-	-	-	-	-14,600	-11.18	-5.33	14.64
Leisure & hospitality	+	+	-	+	-	147,600	37.99	29.92	41.68
Manufacturing	+	+	+	-	-	-245,500	-26.58	-15.30	-20.31
Professional & business services	+	-	-	-	-	288,200	50.44	59.12	62.03
Trade, transportation & utilities (TTU)	-	-	-	-	-	49,500	4.31	8.62	14.66
Other Services	+	+	-	+	-	55,000	26.78	22.72	28.55

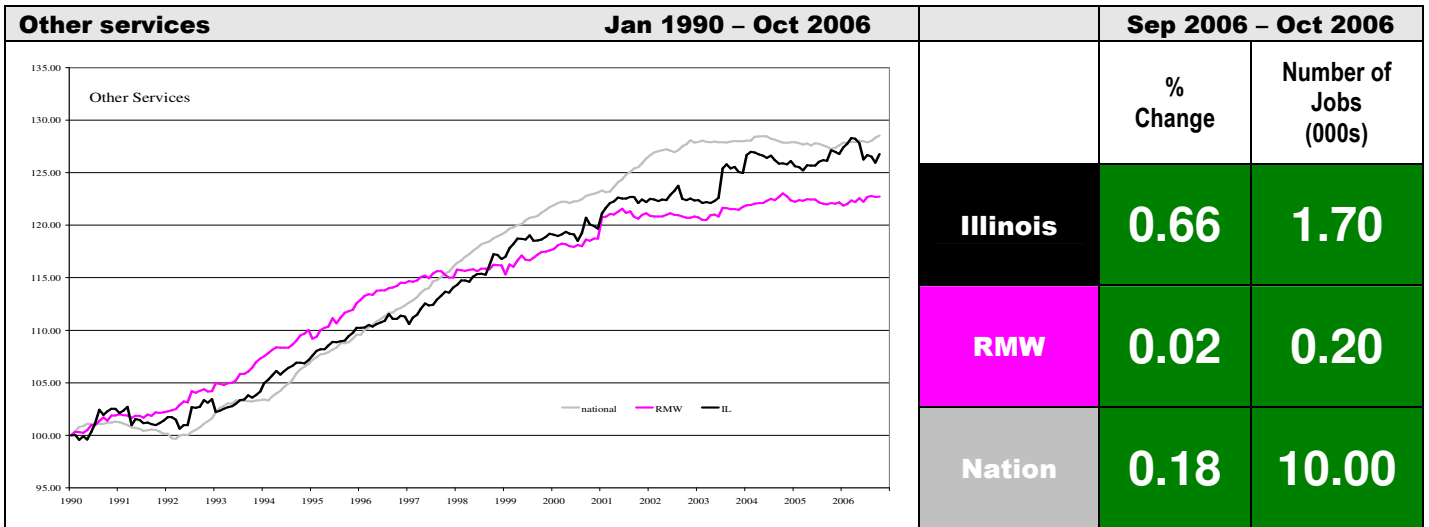
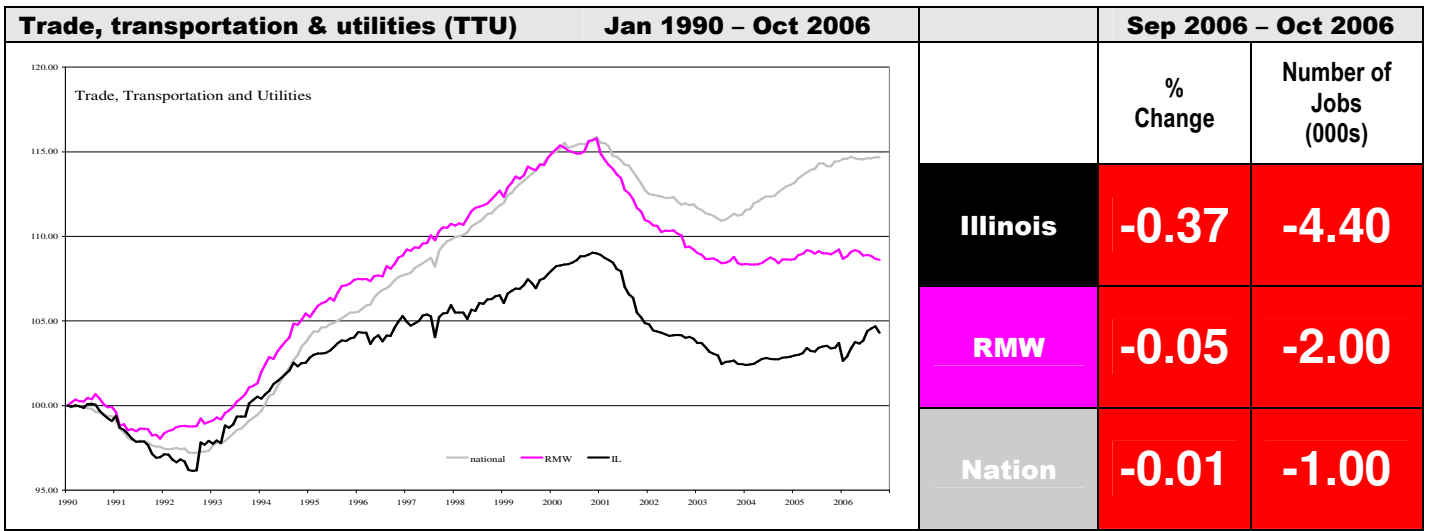
Sector notes

- At the national level, significant gains in employment were in following sectors though Professional and business services grew slower than the long-term trend since January 1990.
 - Professional and business services: 43,000 (0.25%; Slower than long-term trend)
 - Leisure and hospitality: 35,000 (0.27%; Faster than long-term trend)
 - Government: 34,000 (0.15%; Faster than long-term trend)
- Notable loosing sectors in the Nation are as follows.
 - Construction: 26,000 (-0.35%)
 - Manufacturing: 39,000 (-0.27%)
- Growth rate of industries like information, professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, other services and government at the national level are consistent with the long term average trends.
- Illinois significantly outperformed both US and RMW in terms of the growth rate for the following sectors:
 - Construction: 2,000 (0.65%)
 - Financial activities: 1,300 (0.32%)
 - Leisure and hospitality: 3,100 (0.58%)
- At the state level, noteworthy loosing industries are
 - Trade, transport and utilities (TTU): 4,400 (-0.37%)
 - Information: 700 (-0.60%)
 - Government: 5900 (-0.69%)
- In Illinois over the last 12-month period manufacturing industry had the largest net losses of employment, 10,600 losses whereas professional and business services was the industry with the largest gains (27,700).









ABOUT: The Illinois Coalition for Jobs, Growth & Prosperity is a not-for-profit 501-c4 organization. Coalition founding members include the Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois Business Roundtable, the Illinois Civil Justice League, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce. Established to provide Illinois voters with information about government-related issues that have a direct effect on jobs, the Coalition represents firms employing more than a million Illinois workers.

NOTE: In comparing Illinois to the Rest of the Midwest (RMW: Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin) and the Nation, we take the distribution of employment by sector as observed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and then apply the RMW or Nation growth rates to calculate the expected employment levels. Comparing these with the observed levels in 2004 provides an indication of Illinois' comparative economic performance.