

Illinois Job Index



Illinois Coalition for Jobs, Growth & Prosperity

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10/x/2006

data
Jan 1990 / Sep 2006

issue
10.0

www.jobsillinois.us

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

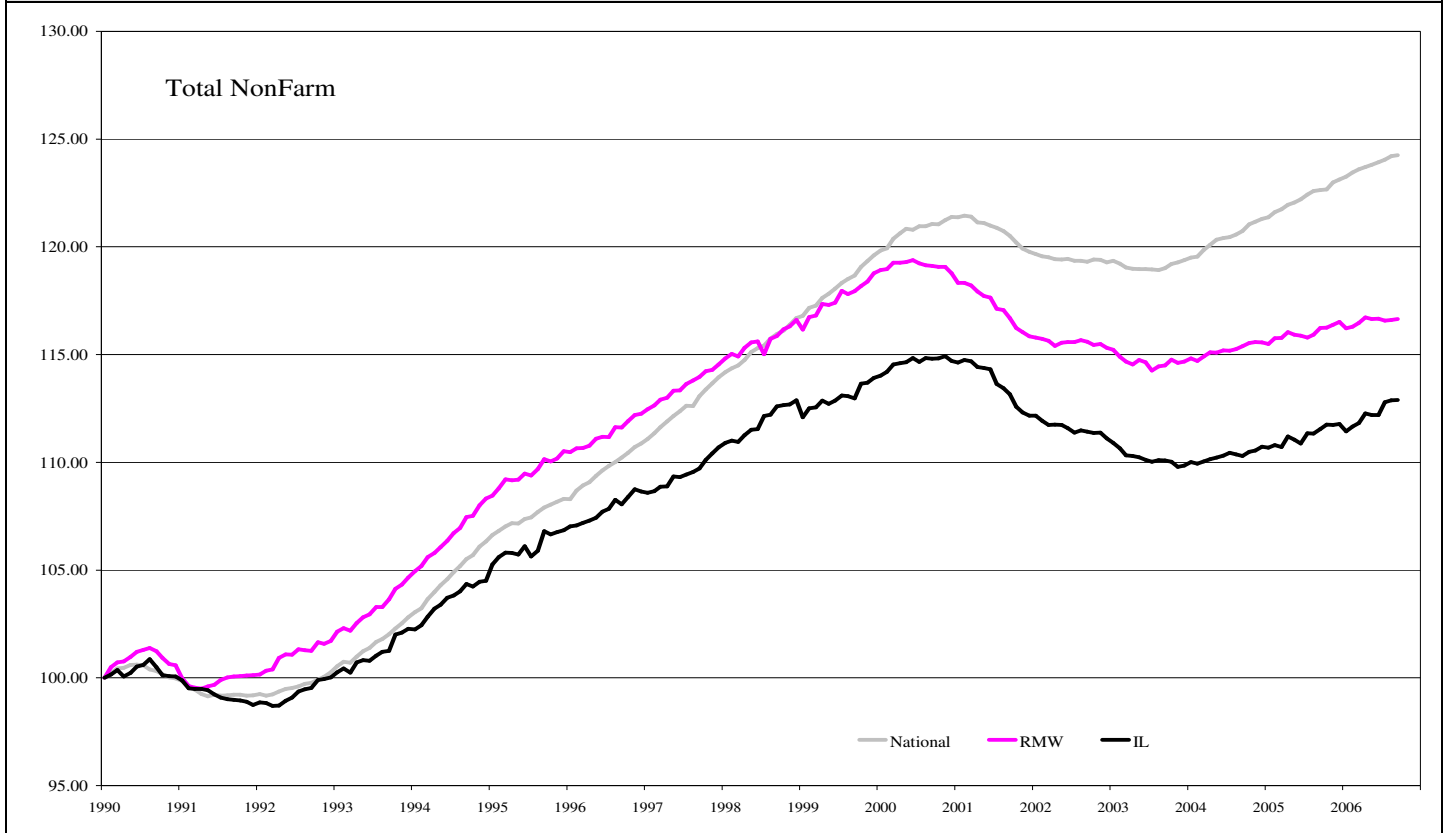
The Illinois Coalition for Jobs, Growth & Prosperity publishes the monthly Illinois Job Index and MSA Report as tools for elected officials, policy leaders and the public. We can better understand the Illinois economy and business climate by comparing and measuring Illinois employment growth rates against 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.

↓	October 2006 Positive	Aug 2006 – Sep 2006		Last 12 months		
		Total non-farm employment	Growth Rate %	Number of Jobs	Growth Rate%	Number of Jobs
		Nation	+0.04	+51,000	+1.32	+1,773,000
		RMW	+0.04	+7,700	+0.36	+71,500
Illinois	+0.02	+900	+1.21	+71,000		

Talking Points

Illinois Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After adding 31,100 new jobs in July, for the last two months Illinois has slowed the pace of job creation; only 900 net jobs were added this month, a monthly gain of 0.02%. ▪ This month's growth pattern in Illinois was half the rate of the Nation and RMW but these rates were very low; however the average monthly gain in 2006 for the 9 months in Illinois is 0.11%, faster than the Nation's 0.10% and RMW's 0.01%. ▪ Illinois accounts for 72.4% of total job creations in the Midwest in 2006. ▪ In the previous month, Illinois had faster growth pattern over 12-month period compared to Nation, 1.38% for the former and 1.32% for the latter based on the revised data and that was observed for the first time since September 1998. In September, 12-month growth rates are 1.21% for the State compared to 1.32% for the Nation. ▪ Compared to RMW, Illinois still has had much faster growth pattern over 12-month period and this has now lasted for 15 months, since July 2005. ▪ State needs much faster job growth pattern to recover to the previous peak in November 2000. ▪ State's overall gain since January 1990 is still much slower than the Nation and RMW, as a result only 19.3% of total non-farm jobs created in Midwest since January 1990 is from Illinois and the rest 80.7% is from RMW.
Nation Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National job growth in September dropped down to the level observed in the two months, September and October 2005 after the Hurricane Katrina. ▪ The monthly gain of 51,000 jobs in Nation is a big drop from the revised 188,000 job gain in the previous month and well below the forecast made by economists, 120,000 jobs. ▪ Growth pattern over 12-month period in the Nation had been continuously slowing since August 2005 from 1.68% down to 1.32% in September 2006. ▪ Nationally, for the last 12-month period, less than 2 million new jobs had been created compared to the over-2 million gains for 2005. ▪ Compared to the average monthly gain in 2005, 143,000 of job creation, only an average of 137,000 total non-farm jobs had been added in 2006.

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

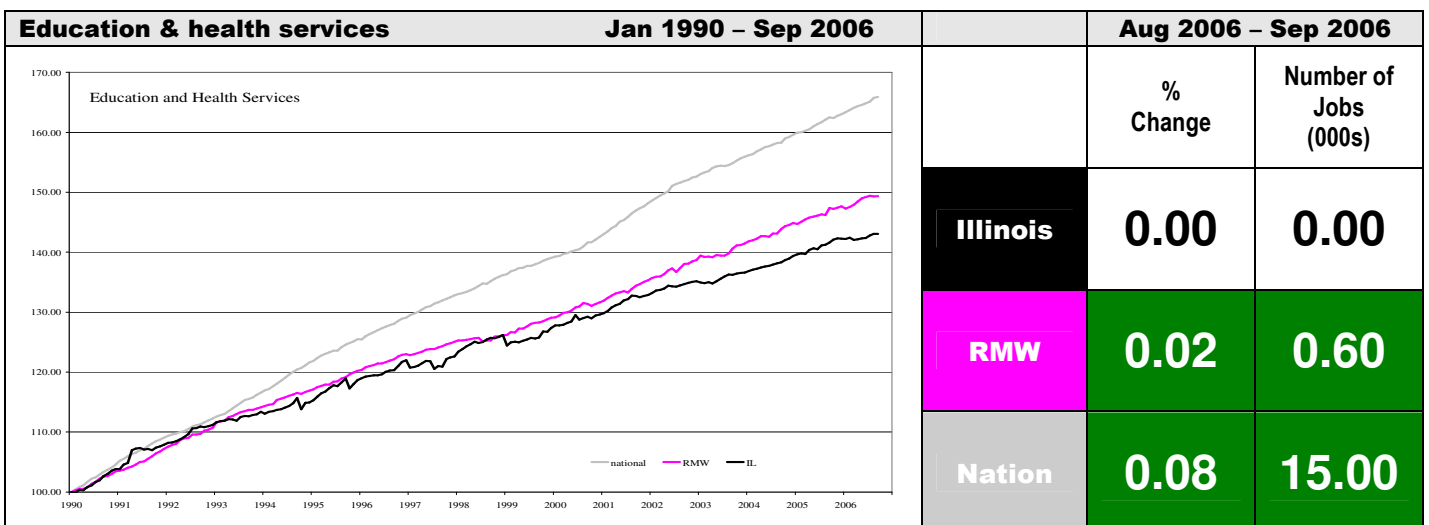
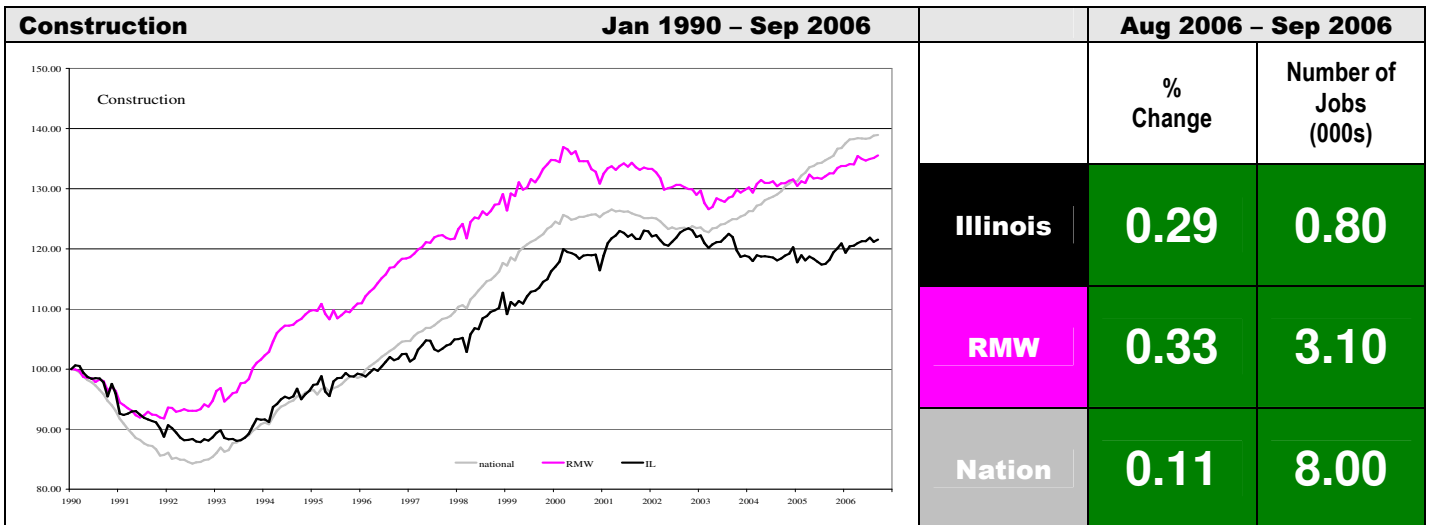


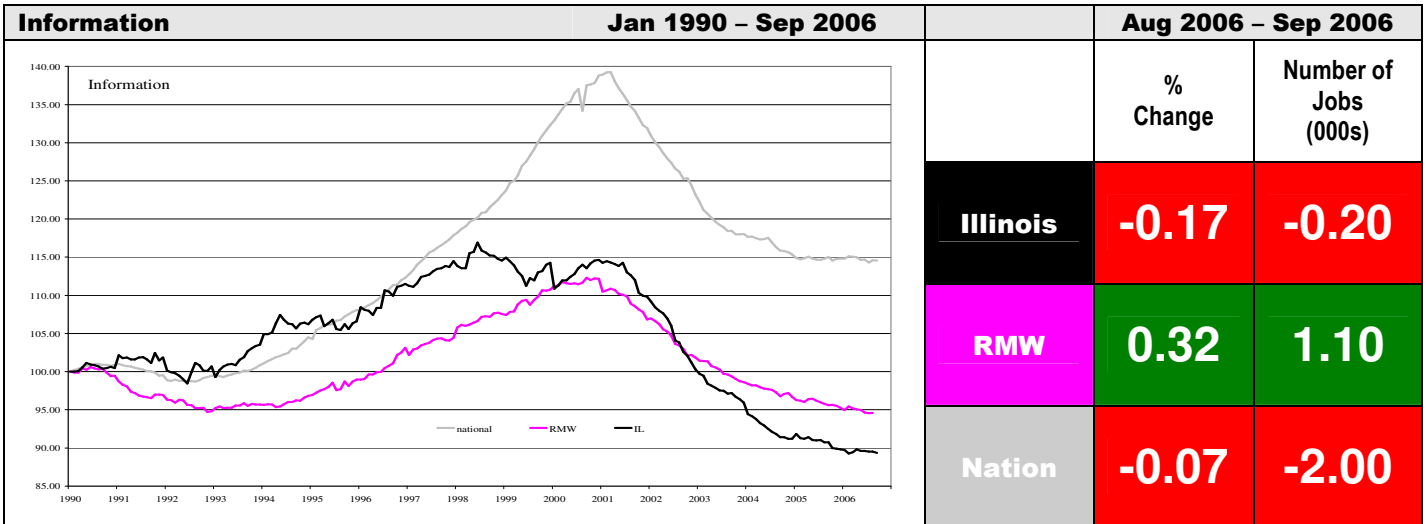
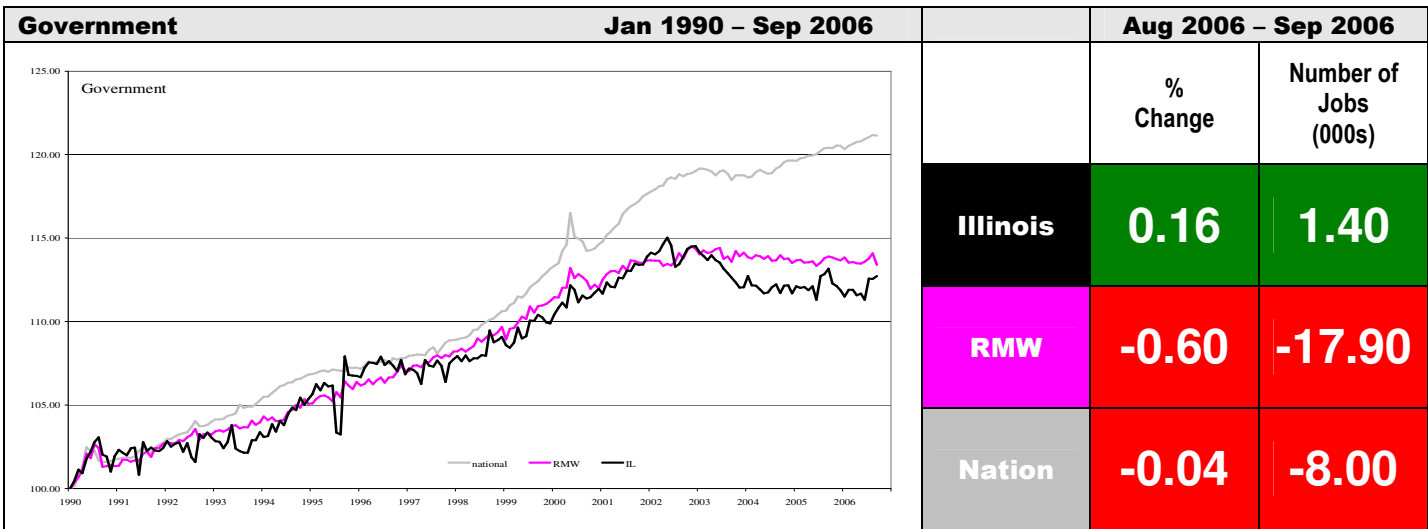
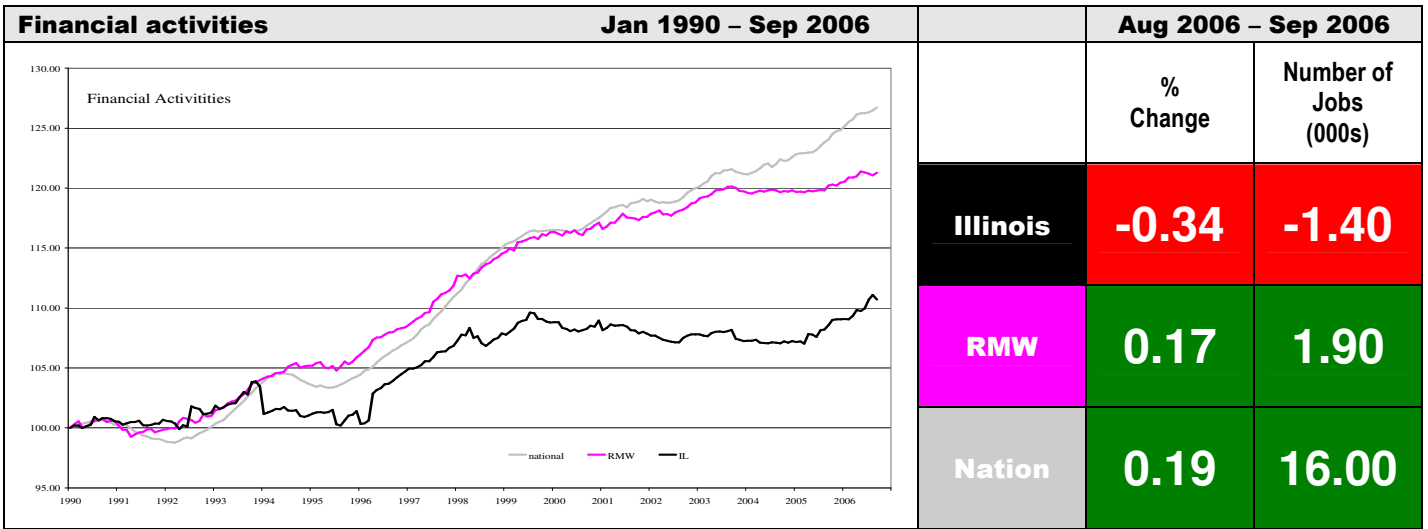
By employment sector:

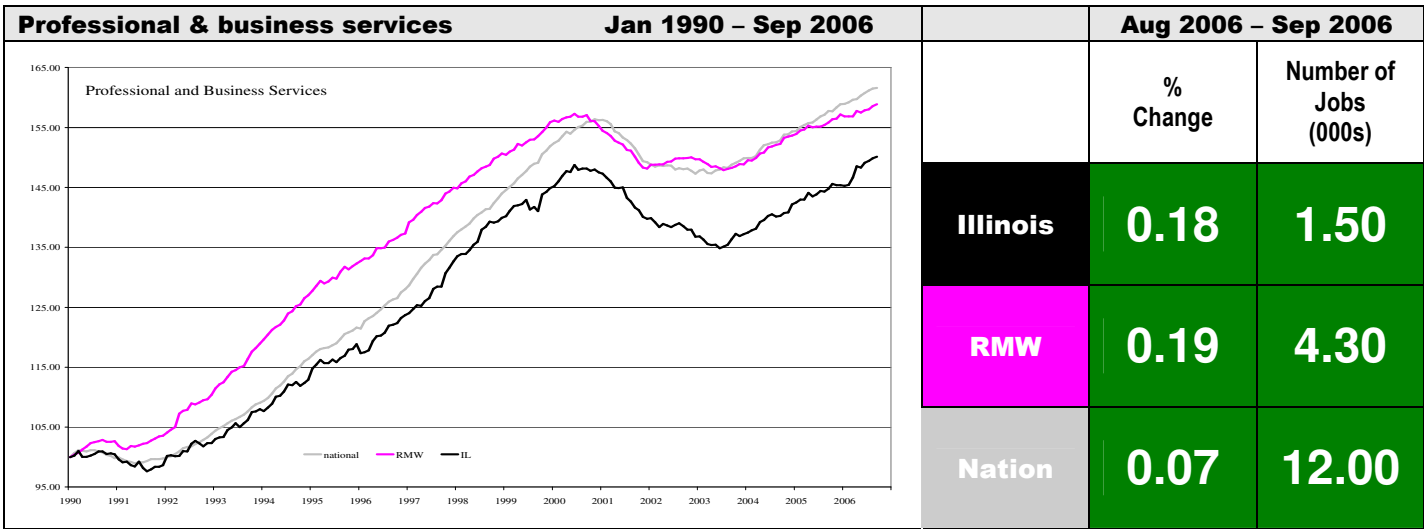
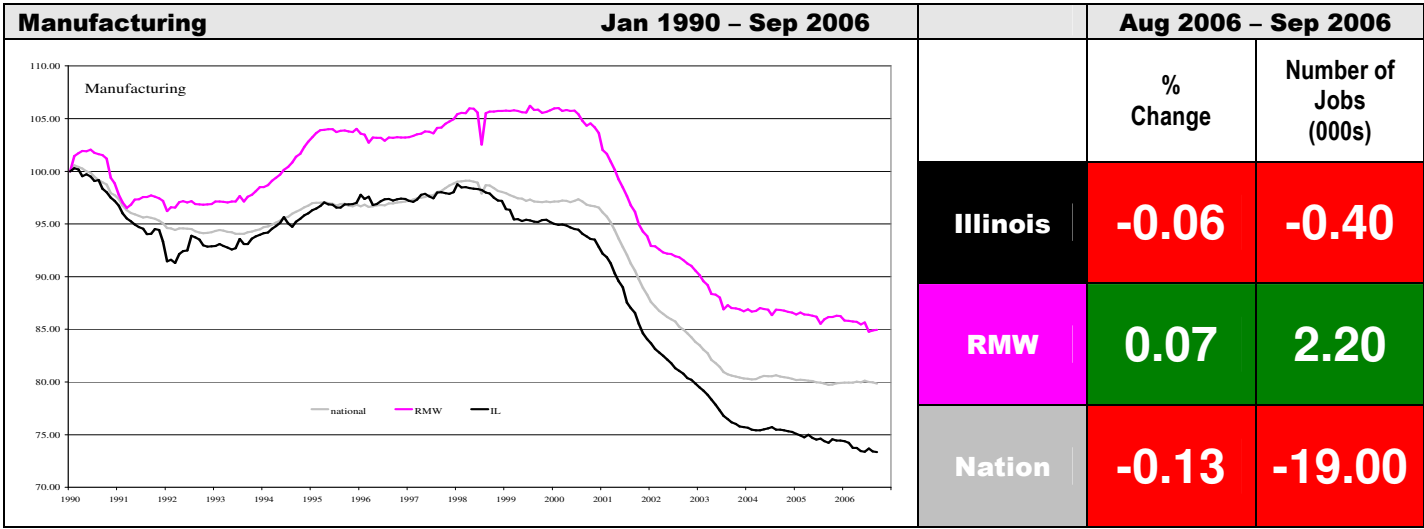
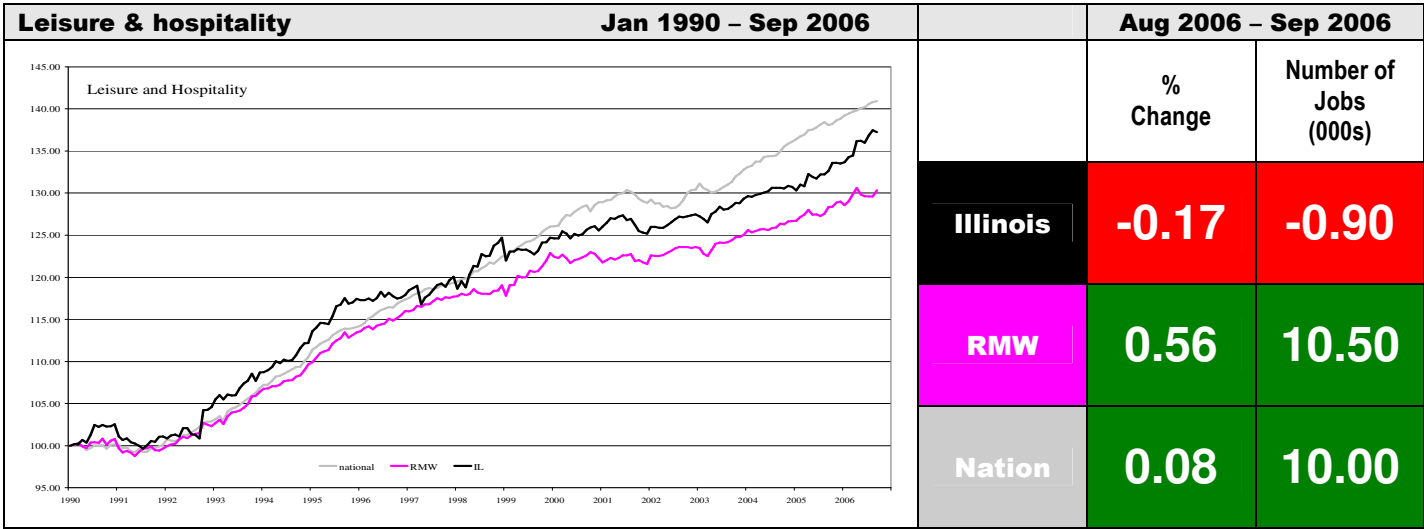
Total non-farm Employment growth rate by sector									
Monthly growth rates	Aug 2006 – Sep 2006			Jan 1990 – Sep 2006					
	Illinois vs. RMW	Illinois vs. Nation	Midwest vs. Nation	Illinois				RMW	Nation
				vs. RMW	vs. Nation	Number of Jobs	Rate %	Rate %	Rate %
Construction	-	+	+	-	-	49,000	21.55	35.55	38.97
Education & health	-	-	-	-	-	227,800	43.05	49.33	65.89
Financial activities	-	-	-	-	-	39,900	10.71	21.27	26.72
Government	+	+	-	-	-	96,000	12.73	13.40	21.14
Information	-	+	+	-	-	-13,900	-10.64	-5.11	14.53
Leisure & hospitality	-	-	+	+	-	144,700	37.25	30.32	40.93
Manufacturing	-	+	+	-	-	-246,100	-26.65	-15.06	-20.15
Professional & business services	-	+	+	-	-	286,500	50.14	58.88	61.61
Trade, transportation & utilities (TTU)	+	+	-	-	-	53,700	4.67	8.70	14.66
Other Services	-	-	-	+	-	53,200	25.90	22.58	28.19

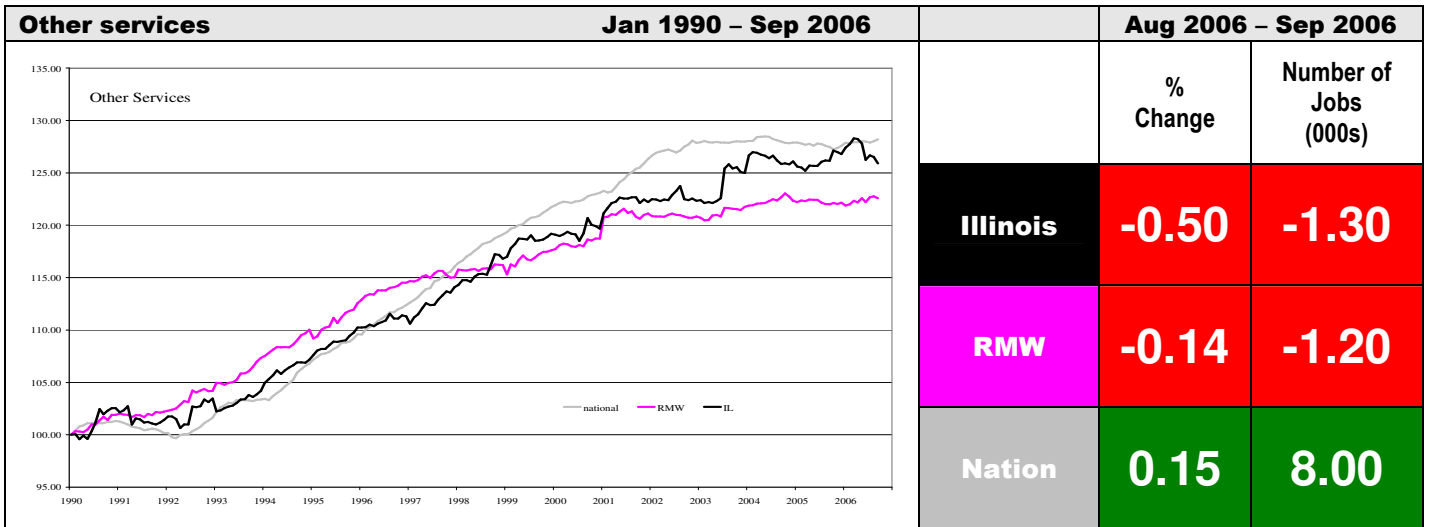
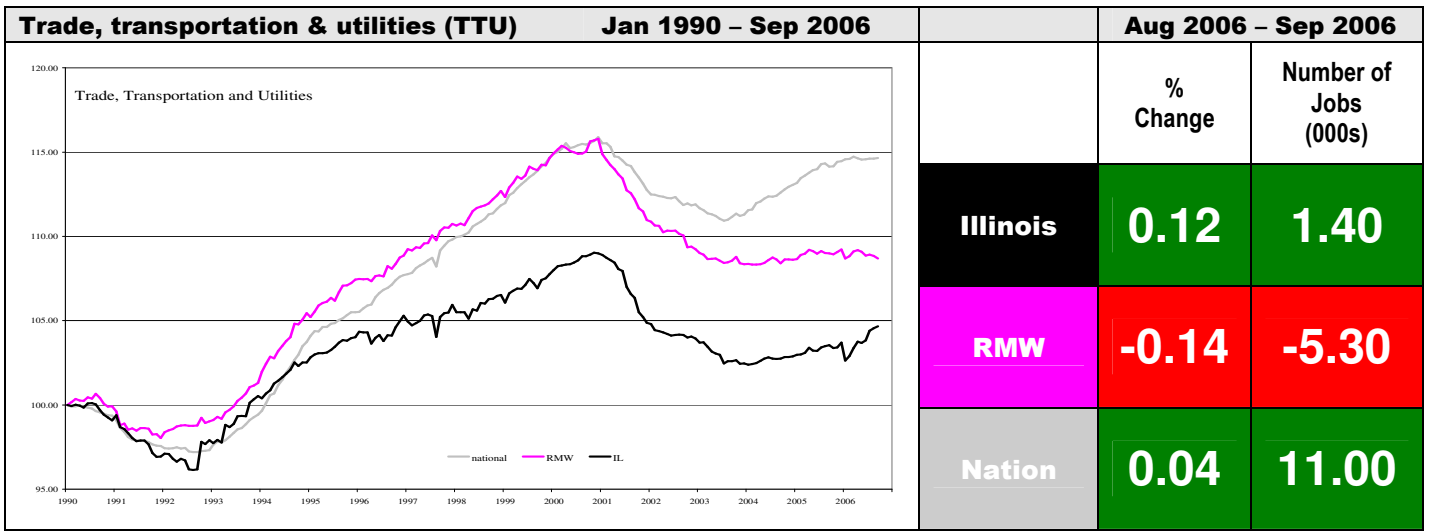
Sector notes

- At the national level, seven sectors added jobs while the other three sectors had net losses. The noticeable monthly gains are as follows at the national level.
 - Financial Activities: 16,000 (0.19%)
 - Education & Health Services: 15,000 (0.08%)
 - Professional Services: 12,000 (0.07%)
 - Leisure & Hospitality: 10,000 (0.08%)
- The three losing sectors are Manufacturing with the losses of 19,000 (-0.13%), Government with 8,000 losses (-0.04%) and Information with 2,000 (0.07%)
- Illinois had four gaining sectors and these are shown below.
 - Professional & Business Services: 1,500 (0.18%)
 - Construction: 800 (0.29%)
 - Government: 1,400 (0.16%)
 - Trade, Transportation & Utilities: 1,400 (0.12%)
- All the gaining sectors in Illinois had faster job creation patterns compared to the Nation. Among these, Professional & Business Services and Trade, Transportation & Utilities have continuously added new jobs for the last four months beginning in June 2006.
- The biggest monthly losses are from the following sectors, Other Services with 1,300 losses (-0.50%) and Financial Activities with 1,400 losses (-0.34%). For these two sectors, Nation added 8,000 and 16,000 jobs, respectively.
- In Illinois, there exist four sectors showing the net losses over 12-month period: Manufacturing, Information, Other Services and Government.









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.