Illinois Job Index

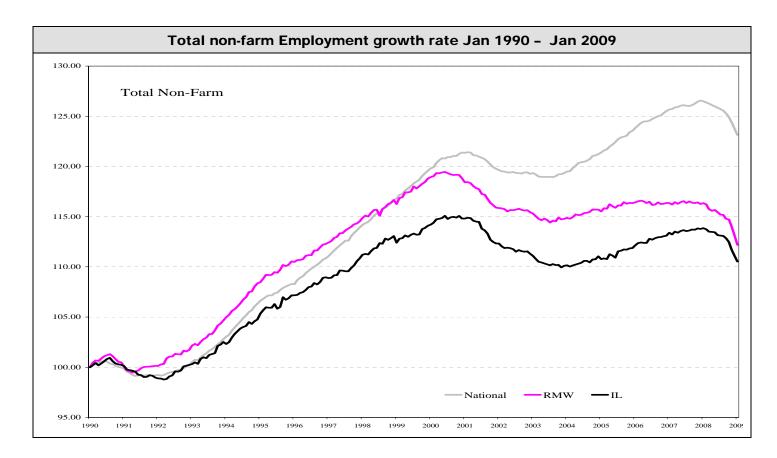
Release	Data	Issue	
3/14/2009	Jan 1990 / Jan 2009	2009.2	www.real.uiuc.edu

For the February 2009 Illinois Job Index, a negative rating has been applied. Illinois, RMW and US all lost jobs in January 2009. Illinois and RMW job loss rates are bigger than US this month.

The monthly Illinois Job Index and MSA Report are issued monthly as tools for elected officials, policy leaders and the public. The objective is to enhance the understanding of 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.

				Dec 20	008 - Jan 2009	Last 12 months		
	February 2009	Total non-farm employment	Growth Rate %	Number of Jobs	Growth Rate%	Number of Jobs		
		Nation	-0.48	-655,000	-2.65	-3,661,000		
		Negative	RMW	-0.81	-157,100	-3.57	-710,200	
	.	Illinois	-0.50	-29,300	-2.92	-175,100		

	Talking Points
Illinois Notes	 In the first month of 2009, Illinois lost 29,300 jobs at a rate of -0.50%, compared to 11,808 average monthly job loss in 2008. Illinois, RMW, and the nation all lost jobs in January. Since the beginning of the recession in Dec 2007, Illinois has posted negative job changes thirteen times, and the state has lost 173,500 jobs in this recession. 134,300 jobs (77.4%) have been lost since Sep 2008. Through 2008, Illinois lost -11,808 jobs at a rate of -0.20% on average per month. This is the worst year since 1990; the second worst year was 2001 with average monthly loss of -10,908 jobs at a rate of -0.18%. Over the last 12 months, Illinois payroll growth was -2.92%, slightly larger than the -2.65% growth of the nation. RMW continued with a negative rating (-3.57%) and has lost jobs for seventeen months in a row. From Jan 2008 to Jan 2009, Illinois, RMW, and the Nation lost -175,100, -710,200, and -3,661,000 jobs, respectively. Through January 2009, the cumulative job growth for Illinois, RMW and the Nation compared to January 1900 stood at 10.53%, 12.19%, and 23.15%, respectively.
Nation Notes	 The nation lost -655,000 jobs in January, compared to the revised 681,000 job loss in December. It is the first time the last 70 years that the economy has lost more than 500,000 jobs in three consecutive months. Since the last employment peak in December 2007, the nation has lost 3,733,000 jobs. However, for RMW and Illinois, they have not yet recovered from their respective peaks in 2000. Since January 2008, the nation has posted negative growth for 13 months in a row with average growth rate -0.19%; the average growth rate for 2007 was 0.07%.



Total non-farm Employment and Employment Index									
	January 2009 Number of Jobs	Current Index to Jan 1990	Previous Peak Index to Jan 1990	Changes in Jobs since Jan 1990	Changes in Jobs since Pervious Peak				
Nation	134,419,000	123.15	126.57 (Dec-2007)	25,268,000	-3,733,000				
RMW	19,164,900	112.19	119.44 (Jun-2000)	2,081,900	-1,241,700				
Illinois	5,820,200	110.53	115.08 (Nov-2000)	554,600	-239,200				

By employment sector:

Total non-farm Employment growth rate by sector									
	Dec 2008 – Jan 2009			Jan 1990 – Jan 2009					
				Illinois				RMW	Nation
Monthly growth rates	Illinois vs. RMW	Illinois vs. Nation	Midwest vs. Nation	vs. RMW	vs. Nation	Number of Jobs	Rate %	Rate %	Rate %
Construction	+	+	+	-	-	8,100	3.56	13.39	23.99
Education & health	-		-	-	-	274,300	51.84	58.49	78.05
Financial activities	+	+	+	-	-	12,600	3.38	15.08	20.80
Government	-	•	-	-	-	100,900	13.38	14.38	24.31
Information	+		-	-	-	-18,000	-13.78	-8.23	9.40
Leisure & hospitality			+	+	-	131,100	33.96	27.96	42.90
Manufacturing	+	+	-	-	-	-290,600	-31.46	-27.88	-28.96
Professional & business services	-		-	-	-	257,200	45.06	5063	59.79
Trade, transportation & utilities (TTU)	+	+	+	-	-	33,400	2.91	5.57	13.24
Other Services	-	-	-	+	-	53,500	26.05	21.08	29.47

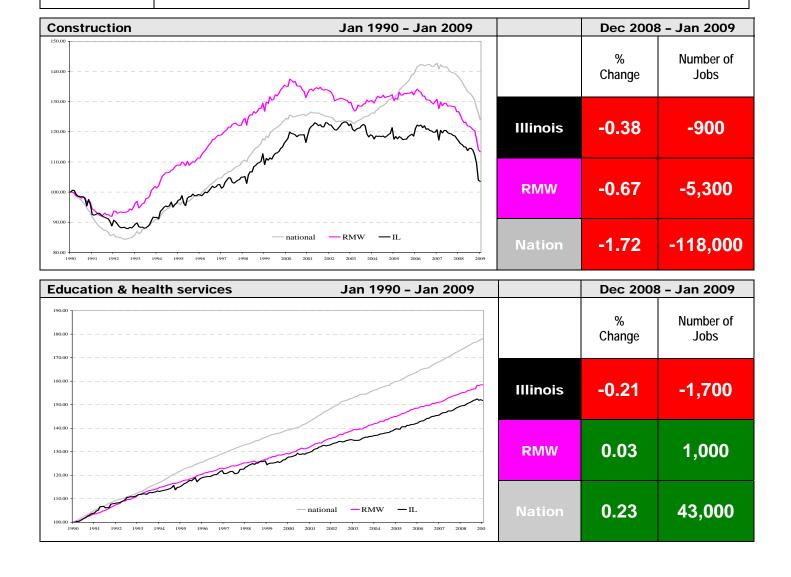
■ Illinois posted a job decline of -0.50% in January 2009. All ten sectors recorded net losses. Compared to December 2008, relative performance gains were recorded for Construction (-5.10% to -0.38%), Trade, transportation and utility (-0.56% to 0.06), and Government (-0.07% to -0.01%), whereas Manufacturing (-0.62% to -1.68%), Other Services (-0.42% to -1.15%), and Leisure and hospitality (-0.13% to -0.69%) faced major losses in performance.

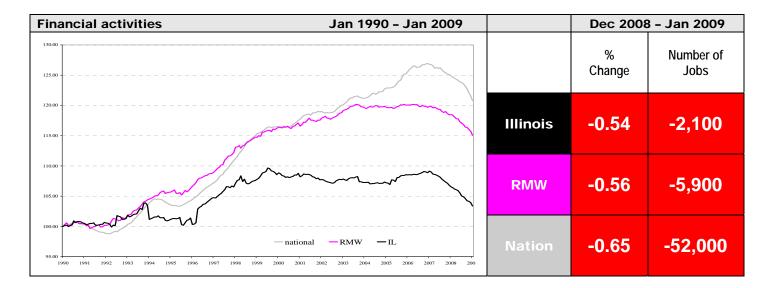
- In January, notable gains at the national level were recorded for the following sectors:
 - o Education and Health Services: 43,000 (0.23%)
 - o Government: 31,000 (0.14%)
- Major losses at the national level in January were:
 - o Manufacturing: -257,000 (-1.99%)
 - o Professional & business services: -134,000 (-0.77%)
 - o Construction: -118,000 (-1.72%)
- For Illinois, no sector posted a job gain

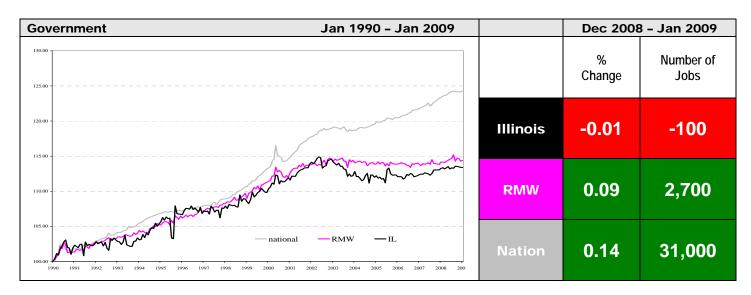
Sector

notes

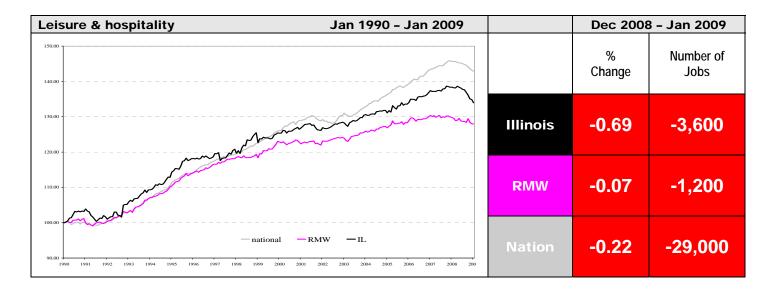
- Following are the major sectors that lost jobs in January in Illinois:
 - o Manufacturing: -10,800 (-1.68%)
 - o Professional & business services: -6,900 (-0.83%)
 - o Leisure and hospitality: -3,600 (-0.69%)
- For Illinois, in terms of 12-months aggregated account, Construction, Manufacturing, Trade, transportation & utilities, Financial activities, Information, Professional & business services, Other Services, and Leisure and Hospitality, recorded net losses. Education & health services and Government were the only two positive contributors.

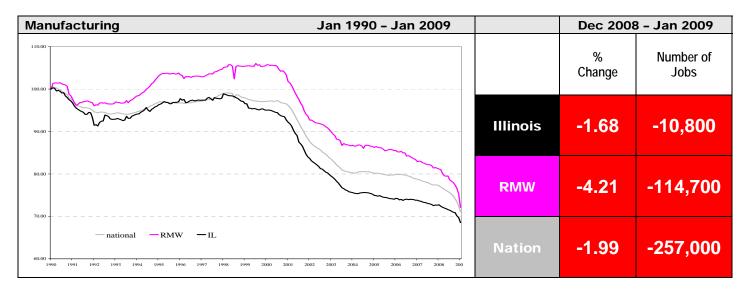


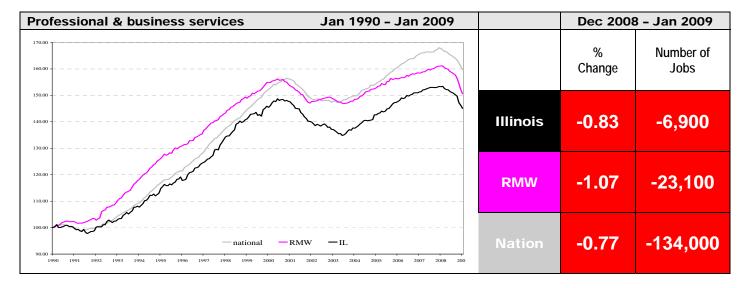


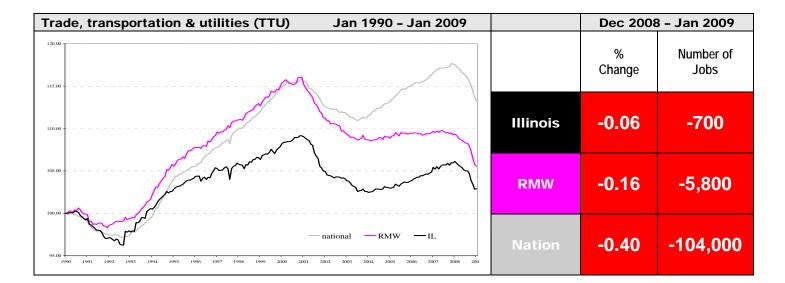


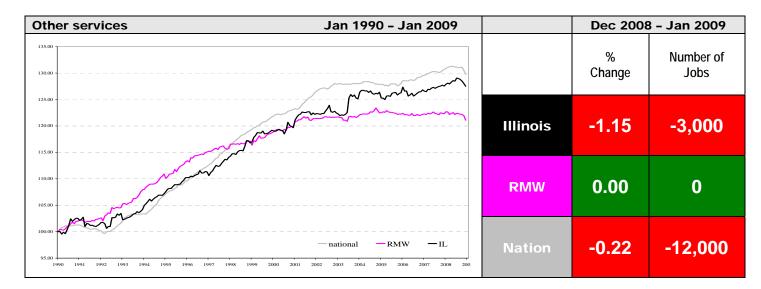
Information	Jan 1990 - Jan 2009	Dec 2008 - Jan 2009		
130.00			% Change	Number of Jobs
120.00		Illinois	-0.88	-1,000
100.00		RMW	-1.20	-4,000
90.00 — nati 80.00 — 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997	ional —RMW —IL	Nation	-0.65	-19,000











ABOUT: The Regional Economics Applications Laboratory (REAL) is a unit of the Institute of Government and Public Affairs of the University of Illinois. REAL undertakes impact and forecasting analyses of the Illinois and several Midwestern economies and is also engaged in similar analysis in several other countries including Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Japan. More information can be found at www.real.uiuc.edu.