Illinois Job Index

Ī	Release	Data	Issue	veneral real illinais adv
	03/15/2012	Jan 1990 / Jan 2012	2012.02	www.real.illinois.edu

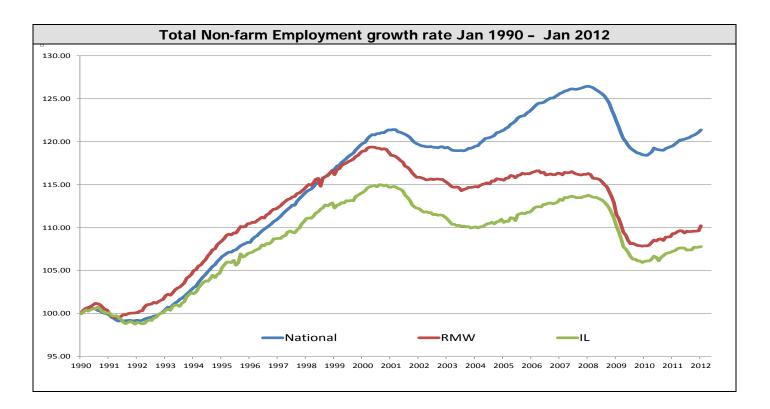
For January Illinois Job Index, the state, the RMW and the Nation all had positive job growth.

The 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 are provided by the Illinois Economic Observatory / Regional Economics Applications Laboratory, University of Illinois.

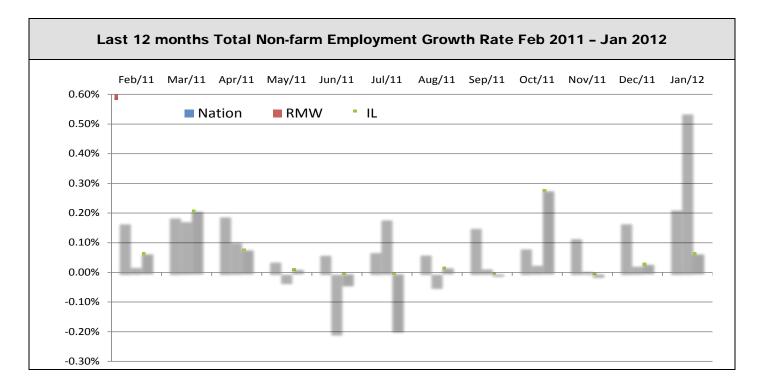
	Dec 2011- Jan 2012		Last 12 months		Jan 2011	
Feb	Total non-farm	Growth	Number of	Growth	Number of	Shadow U.R.
	employment	Rate %	Jobs	Rate%	Jobs	*
2012	Nation	0.21	284,000	1.54	2,014,000	12.2%
Positive	RMW	0.54	101,100	0.83	155,500	13.4%
	Illinois	0.07	3,800	0.52	29,200	12.3%

^{*}REAL has estimated a *shadow unemployment rate*; this is calculated as the unemployment rate that would be observed if labor force participation rates matched the average for the 15-year period from 1990 to 2004.

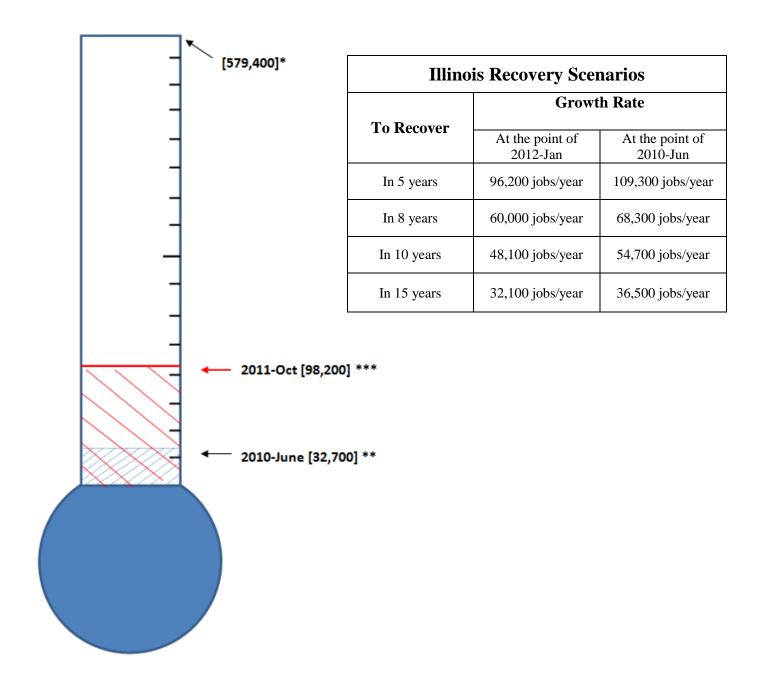
average for the 13	year period from 1990 to 2004.
	Talking Points
	 Illinois added 3,800 jobs in Jan 2012 at a rate of 0.07%, compared with a revised 1,800 job gains in Dec 2011. Compared to Jan 2011, Illinois has added 29,200 jobs. The three-month moving average of jobs, a more stable measure of labor market, was up by 1,700 jobs per month. In Jan 2012, the Nation added 284,000 jobs, compared with a revised 223,000 job gains in Dec. The
	three-month moving average of jobs was up by 221,000 jobs per month. RMW added 101,100 jobs in Jan at a rate of 0.54% after a revised 5,100 job gains in Dec. The three-
	month moving average was up by 36,000 jobs per month.
Illinois	Since the beginning of the recession in Dec 2007, Illinois has posted negative job changes 31 times and positive job gains 18 times so far. The state of Illinois now has a net loss of 306,400 jobs since the beginning of the recession in December 2007.
Notes	Five sectors in Illinois have employment levels this month that are lower than January 1990 – Construction, Manufacturing, Trade, transportation & utilities, Information and Financial activities.
	Since January 2010, when Illinois employment growth resumed after the national recession, Illinois has added 98,200 new jobs.
	The 12-month-ahead job recovery forecasts show that four sectors will experience faster recovery rates in Jan 2013. For sectors such as Construction, Information and Other services, they may continue to lose jobs with faster rates.
	The shadow unemployment rates for Illinois, RMW and the Nation were 12.2%, 13.4% and 12.3%, compared to official unemployment rates of 9.4%, 7.8% and 8.3%.
	Through Jan 2012, the cumulative job growth for Illinois, RMW and the Nation compared to January 1990 stood at 7.81%, 10.23%, and 21.37%, respectively.
	Total nonfarm payroll employment was up by 284,000 jobs. Sectors such as Construction, Professional & business services, Manufacturing, Leisure & hospitality, Trade, transportation & utilities and
Nation	Education & health had major job gains. Since the last employment peak in December 2007, the nation has lost 5,512,000 jobs. However, for
Notes	RMW and Illinois, they have not yet recovered from their respective peaks in 2000. The nation has average growth rates for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 0.05%,-0.19%, -0.39%, 0.06% and 0.10%, respectively.



Total Non-	otal Non-farm Employment and Employment Index							
	Jan 2012 Current Number of Jobs Index to Jan 1990		Previous Peak Index to Jan 1990	Changes in Jobs since Jan 1990	Changes in Jobs since Pervious Peak			
Nation	132,470,000	121.37	126.57 (Dec-2007)	23,323,000	-5,512,000			
RMW	18,838,300	110.23	119.44 (Jun-2000)	1,747,700	-1,560,700			
Illinois	5,679,800	107.81	115.08 (Nov-2000)	411,500	-377,200			



Barometer of Job Recovery

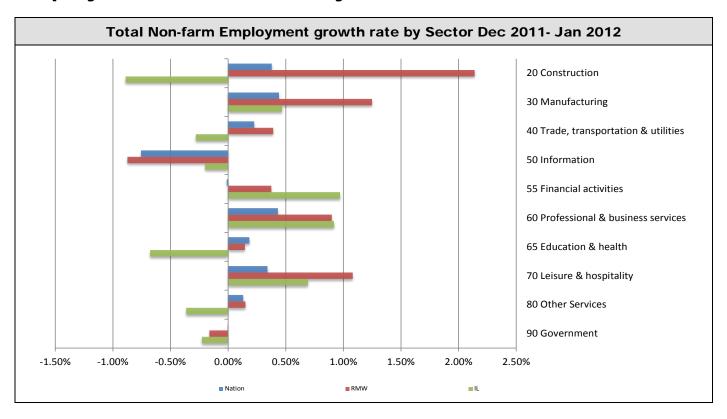


^{*} The figure 579,400 is the number of jobs needed for the Illinois economy to recover to the previous employment peak, 2000-Nov. The gap between the previous peak 2000-Nov and the previous lowest point 2009-Dec is 479,000. Adding 104,000, the number of jobs that needed to bring the shadow and official unemployment rates together, the total number of jobs that Illinois needs to create is 579,400.

^{**}The figure 32,700 represents the jobs recovered from Dec. 2009 (previous lowest level) through Jun. 2010.

^{***} The figure 98,200 represents the jobs recovered from Dec. 2009 through Jan. 2012.

Employment Growth Rate by Sector:



Sector notes

- Illinois posted positive change in Jan 2012 by shedding 3,800 jobs. Four out of ten sectors recorded net gains. Compared to December, Financial activities (-0.25% to 0.97%) had a major performance gain; Other services (0.53% to -0.36%) had a major performance loss. Manufacturing (0.19% to 0.47%), Professional & business services (0.01% to 0.92%), Leisure & hospitality (-0.02% to 0.69%) and Information (-0.30% to -0.20%) experienced net performance gain while Construction (0.00% to -0.89%), Trade, transportation & utilities (0.06% to -0.28%), Education & health (0.05% to -0.68%) and Government (-0.06% to -0.23%) experienced net losses in performance.
- In Jan at the national level, the top three job-gain sectors were:
 - o Professional & business services: 76,000 (0.43%)
 - o Manufacturing: 52,000 (0.44%)
 - o Leisure & hospitality: 46,000 (0.34%)
- Major losses at the national level in Jan were recorded by:
 - o Information: -20,000 (-0.76%)
- For Illinois, the top three job-gain sectors in Jan were:
 - o Professional & business services: 7,700 (0.92%)
 - o Financial activities: 3,500 (0.97%)
 - o Leisure & hospitality: 3,600 (0.69%)
- Following are the major sectors that lost jobs in Jan for Illinois:
 - o Education & health: -5,800 (-0.68%)
 - o Construction:-1,700(-0.89%)
 - o Other services: -900 (-0.36%)
- For Illinois, five sectors have employment below 1990 levels. Compared to 1990 employment levels, Manufacturing has -342,700 fewer jobs, Construction is down -40,800 jobs, Information down -30,700 jobs, Trade transportation & utilities down -9,000 jobs, and Financial activities down -8,600 jobs.

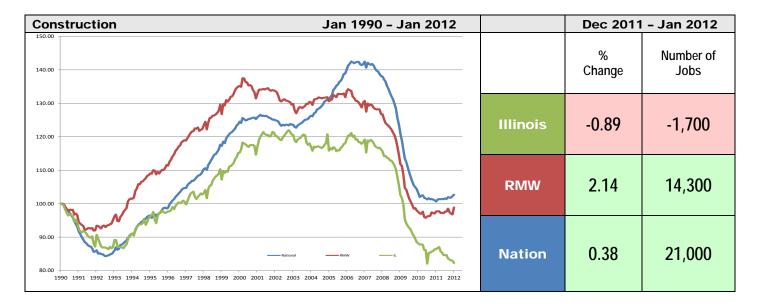
Total Non-farm Employment growth rate by sector Jan 1990 - Jan 2012							
			RMW	Nation			
	VS.				Rate	Rate	
	vs. RMW	Nation	Number of Jobs	Rate %	%	%	
Construction	-	-	-40,800	-17.71	-1.14	2.67	
Manufacturing	-	-	-342,700	-37.16	-29.07	-33.36	
Trade, transportation & utilities (TTU)	-	-	-9,000	-0.78	2.09	11.04	
Information	-	-	-30,700	-23.56	-17.14	-1.69	
Financial activities	-	-	-8,600	-2.31	11.99	16.80	
Professional & business services	-	-	274,200	47.94	57.74	63.94	
Education & health	-	-	322,200	60.90	63.08	87.30	
Leisure & hospitality	+	-	139,500	36.34	24.11	45.43	
Other Services	+	-	41,000	19.94	17.87	27.13	
Government	-	-	75,500	10.00	10.04	21.16	

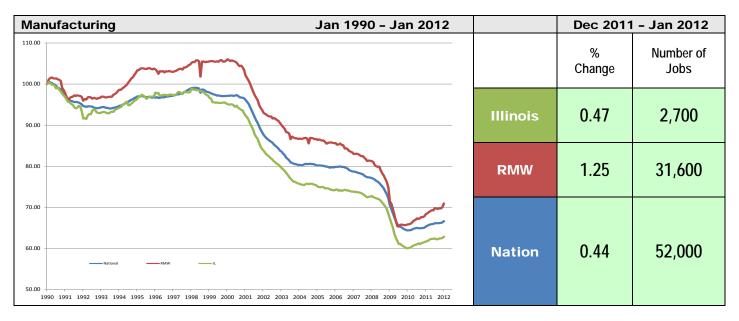
Illinois job recovery by sector from Dec 2007 - Jan 2011						
	Job Changes in Recession Period*	Job Recovery Jan 2010- Jan 2012	Recovery Rate	Forecasted Job Recovery Jan 2010- Jan 2013	Forecasted Recovery Rate	
Construction	-63,900	-14,200	-22.22%	-27,900	-43.66%	
Manufacturing	-115,800	26,000	22.45%	27,200	23.49%	
Trade, transportation & utilities (TTU)	-96,800	17,800	18.39%	11,500	11.88%	
Information	-11,400	-4,700	-41.23%	-7,700	-67.54%	
Financial activities	-33,000	-700	-2.12%	2,200	6.67%	
Professional & business services	-93,800	66,400	70.79%	106,200	113.22%	
Education & health	32,300	29,700		47,600	-	
Leisure & hospitality	-22,300	11,500	51.57%	14,300	64.13%	
Other services	-5,600	-9,700	-173.21%	-11,200	-200.00%	
Government	4,800	-24,700		-20,000		

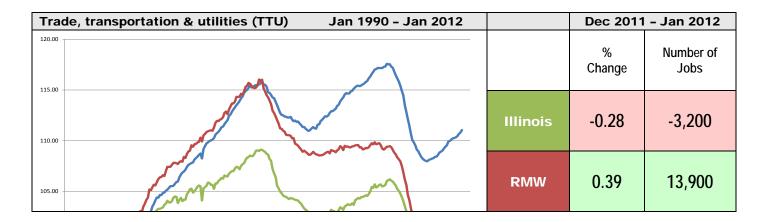
^{*}Recession period: Dec 2007- Dec 2009

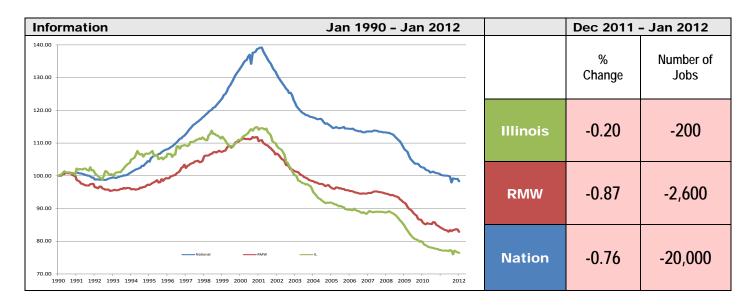
Recovery by Sector

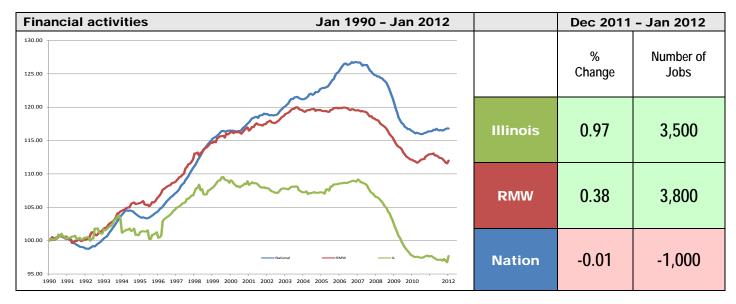
- During the recession period of Dec 2007-Dec 2009, 8 out of 10 Illinois sectors experienced negative job growth. Education & health and Government are the only 2 sectors that had positive job growth during the recession.
- Since Jan 2010, Illinois employment resumed. Manufacturing, Trade, transportation & utilities, Professional & business services and Leisure & hospitality have recovered 22.45%, 18.39%, 70.79%, 51.57%, respectively, from the job lost during the recession.
- However, Construction, Information, Financial activities and Other services continued to lose jobs leading to negative recovery rates of -22.22%, -41.23%, -2.12% and -173.21% respectively.
- The 12-month-ahead job recovery forecasts show that the future recovery for sector such as Trade, transportation & utilities will slow down while it will increase for sectors such as Manufacturing, Financial activities, Professional & business services and Leisure & hospitality.
- For sectors such as Construction, Information and Other services, they will continue to lose jobs with faster rates.
- By Jan 2013, sector Other services is going to lose twice the jobs compared to the recession period of Dec 2007-Dec 2009.

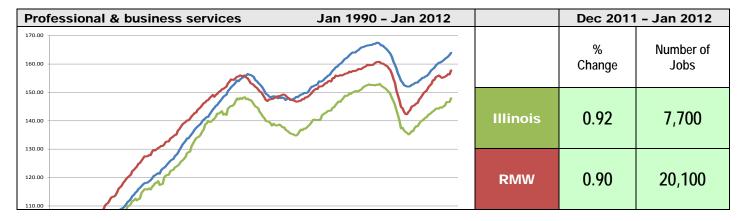


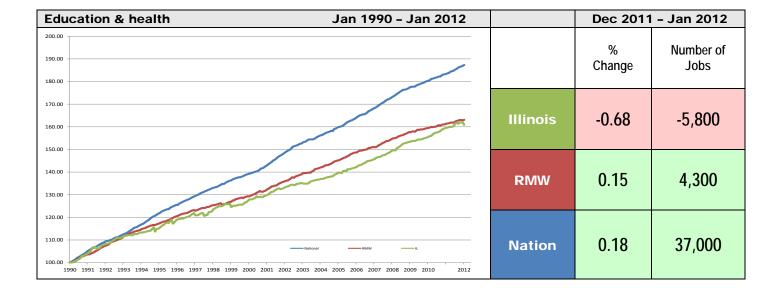


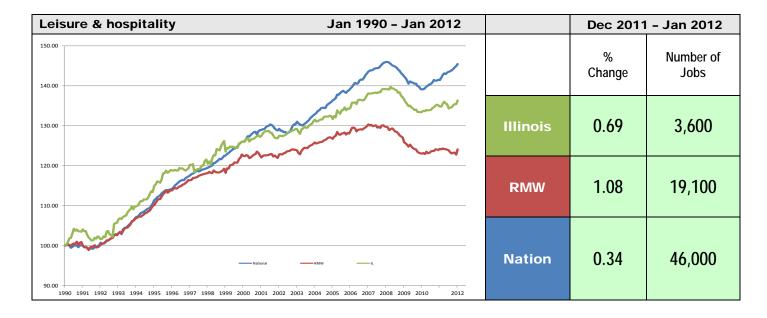






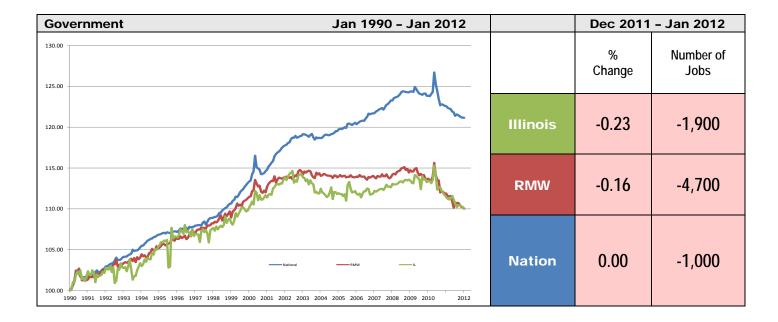








Nation	0.13	7,000



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, and Japan. More information can be found at www.real.illinois.edu.