

The Labor Market Report

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Phil Bredesen,
Governor

James G. Neeley,
Commissioner

August 2009 Data

Holiday Hiring and Layoffs, 2003-2009

Special Points of Interest:

- Traditional hiring and subsequent layoffs that occur during the holiday season
- Tennessee Historical Civilian Labor Force Series, 1979 to Present
- County Unemployment Rates
- Civilian Labor Force Summary
- State Unemployment Insurance Activities

Inside This Issue:

Chattanooga MSA	7
Knoxville MSA	8
Memphis MSA	9
Nashville MSA	10
Smaller MSAs	11
Consumer Price Index	12

Every year, certain industries experience substantial seasonal variations in their business activity. One of the most notable buildup periods occurs in retail trade for the winter holiday season, which falls in the last three months of the year. This seasonal activity, which takes place each year, allows us to construct a “buildup” table that can be used to help gauge the level of seasonal hiring compared with previous years and also can be used to explain trends in employment after seasonal adjustment.

Traditionally, employment grows substantially during the holiday season in eight retail industries. These industries are: furniture and home furnishing stores; electronics and appliance stores; health and personal care stores; clothing and clothing accessory stores; sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores; general merchandise stores; miscellaneous store retailers (e.g., florists, office supply stores, gift shops, and pet shops); and non-store retailers (e.g., elec-

tronic shopping and mail-order houses, vending machine operators, and direct store establishments).

Holiday Hiring

Calendar issues play a role in the monthly employment trends also. For example, there are either four or five weeks between the Current Employment Statistics (CES) reference periods, which is the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. The difference of one week can result in stronger hiring during a buildup season because the fifth week allows for more time to hire. The four-to-five week effect is factored into the CES seasonal adjustment method.

Black Friday is the day after Thanksgiving. That day many retailers go from yearly losses to a profit. When Black Friday falls one week before the reference week, there are five weeks between the October and November reference periods. Given this timing, retailers often bring more new hires onto the payrolls than if there had been only four weeks between surveys and two weeks before the holiday

shopping kicked off. This situation occurred in 2006 and 2007, and seasonal hiring was strong relative to other years. In 2008, there were four weeks between the October and November reference periods and an extra week before the start of the holiday shopping season. November seasonal hiring was weak (relative to the average hiring of 386,000 and even well below other years with only four weeks between surveys) due to overall weakness in the economy. After seasonal adjustment, retail employment fell by 51,000.

The employment gain of 520,000 for the entire holiday season was approximately three-fourths of the average hiring over the previous five years. This increase represents 6.2 percent of September employment, instead of the 8.7 percent average. As a result of the weak holiday buildup, seasonally adjusted employment fell by 135,000 in those selected retail industries.

Seasonal Layoffs

After the holiday hiring is completed in December, *(Continued on Page 2)*

Health Coverage in 2006 for Uninsured Tennesseans under 65 Years

Holiday Season Employment Buildup in Selected Retail Trade

(unadjusted, in thousands)

Year	Baseline September	Holiday Hiring			Total Buildup	Percent Buildup
		October	November	December		
2003	8,058	143	303	204	650	8.1 %
2004	8,160	152	359	199	710	8.7
2005	8,330	119	390	201	710	8.5
2006	8,309	150	419	186	754	9.1
2007	8,506	108	458	202	769	9.0
Average	8,273	134	386	198	719	8.7
2008	8,449	94	274	153	520	6.2

Holiday Season Employment Layoffs in Selected Retail Trade

(unadjusted, in thousands)

Year	Total Buildup	Percent Buildup	Layoffs		Total Layoff	Percent of Buildup
			January	February		
2004	650	8.1 %	-551	-157	-708	108.9 %
2005	710	8.7	-558	-149	-706	99.4
2006	710	8.5	-588	-183	-771	108.6
2007	754	9.1	-530	-167	-696	92.3
2008	769	9.0	-601	-225	-826	107.4
Average	719	8.7	-566	-176	-742	103.2
2009	520	6.2	-176	-189	-781	150.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CES Program

Excludes: These industries in Retail Trade: Motor Vehicle/Parts Dealers; Building Material/
Garden Supply Stores; Food/Beverage Stores/Gas Stations

In Tennessee

Holiday Season Employment Buildup in Selected Retail Trade

(unadjusted, in thousands)

Year	Baseline September	Holiday Hiring			Total Buildup	Percent Buildup
		October	November	December		
2003	167.8	5.6	6.8	4.9	17.3	10.3 %
2004	169.5	5.5	8.6	3.9	18.0	10.6
2005	174.6	1.4	8.8	3.9	14.1	8.1
2006	173.4	2.6	9.9	4.6	17.1	9.9
2007	173.9	2.6	10.3	3.9	16.8	9.7
Average	171.8	3.5	8.9	4.2	16.7	9.7
2008	170.9	1.1	5.4	2.5	9.0	5.3

Holiday Season Employment Layoffs in Selected Retail Trade

(unadjusted, in thousands)

Year	Total Buildup	Percent Buildup	Layoffs		Total Layoff	Percent of Buildup
			January	February		
2004	17.3	10.3 %	-15.1	-2.1	-17.2	99.4 %
2005	18.0	10.6	-12.8	-2.2	-15.0	83.3
2006	14.1	8.1	-12.4	-3.2	-15.6	110.6
2007	17.1	9.9	-14.0	-3.5	-17.5	102.3
2008	16.8	9.7	-13.3	-2.9	-16.2	96.4
Average	16.7	9.7	-13.5	-2.8	-16.3	97.6
2009	9.0	5.3	-11.6	-2.9	-14.5	161.1

(Continued from Page 1) there is a two-month period where employers release those employees hired specifically for the holiday shopping season. The layoff table, shown above, is similar to the buildup table. It was created to analyze the seasonal decrease. Typically, the retail layoff is slightly larger in size than the total holiday buildup; for example, the buildup in 2007 was 769,000, and the layoff was 826,000. This pattern varies little over time, regardless of the actual size of the buildup.

In January 2009, there were five weeks between the December 2008 and January reference weeks, giving employers more time to reduce their payrolls. However, even with a longer time

frame, the January layoff was much greater than the average, including the 2003–04 January layoff, which also had five weeks between surveys. In just the first month of the holiday layoff season, employers laid off 114 percent of the total number hired. In February, 189,000 more workers were laid off, representing a total layoff of 150 percent of the holiday buildup in retail trade. A layoff of greater than 100 percent of the buildup implies employers laid off more than just the staff hired for the holiday season. As a result of the strong layoff, seasonally adjusted employment fell by 24,000 in the selected holiday retail industries.

In Tennessee

In Tennessee, the percent of holiday hiring has traditionally been greater than the national average. This was not true in 2005 and 2008. In both of those years, the percentage of layoffs (in 2006 and 2009) were greater than the national average. In those years, the Tennessee economy was significantly worse than the national average during the retail holiday season.

This article was prepared by Stephen Crestol, an economist in the Division of Current Employment Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212. The Tennessee data was prepared by the staff in the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Statewide

HISTORICAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY*

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MONTHLY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force						Unemployed	
	Total	Employment	Employed			Number	Rate (%)	
			Total	**Manu- facturing	**Trade			**Services
1979	2,040.5	1,918.5	1,777.3	524.7	388.7	285.4	122.0	6.0 %
1980	2,071.6	1,920.1	1,746.6	502.1	379.7	291.0	151.5	7.3
1981	2,123.1	1,927.6	1,775.4	506.9	379.9	304.4	195.5	9.2
1982	2,141.2	1,891.5	1,703.0	466.7	380.5	313.1	249.7	11.7
1983	2,188.2	1,932.4	1,719.0	468.6	389.9	323.4	255.8	11.7
1984	2,233.5	2,026.4	1,812.0	497.1	413.3	344.3	207.1	9.3
1985	2,255.7	2,070.0	1,867.8	492.4	435.3	360.2	185.7	8.2
1986	2,291.3	2,110.7	1,929.8	490.5	452.1	384.7	180.6	7.9
1987	2,324.1	2,166.5	2,011.6	497.4	477.2	408.9	157.6	6.8
1988	2,333.6	2,197.2	2,092.1	511.9	495.6	440.3	136.4	5.8
1989	2,364.9	2,241.3	2,167.2	524.5	508.4	467.2	123.6	5.2
1990	2,401.1	2,269.0	2,193.2	493.4	379.1	611.0	132.1	5.5
1991	2,425.4	2,266.0	2,183.6	480.3	373.0	626.7	159.4	6.6
1992	2,479.5	2,316.7	2,245.0	492.8	374.1	664.8	162.8	6.6
1993	2,543.3	2,391.6	2,328.5	502.8	382.5	709.8	151.7	6.0
1994	2,645.7	2,511.1	2,423.0	513.8	398.4	751.4	134.6	5.1
1995	2,718.0	2,574.0	2,498.9	518.0	412.6	795.0	144.0	5.3
1996	2,758.4	2,611.0	2,533.3	501.5	420.9	814.3	147.4	5.3
1997	2,788.3	2,640.0	2,584.0	498.0	430.5	849.7	148.3	5.3
1998	2,811.7	2,685.2	2,638.4	498.6	437.1	875.7	126.5	4.5
1999	2,838.7	2,722.1	2,685.3	494.7	443.6	900.8	116.6	4.1
2000	2,871.5	2,756.5	2,728.9	488.1	447.5	930.9	115.0	4.0
2001	2,863.5	2,728.5	2,688.3	454.2	446.6	921.5	135.0	4.7
2002	2,867.1	2,715.0	2,664.4	428.5	438.7	938.0	152.1	5.3
2003	2,896.1	2,731.4	2,667.5	414.1	440.8	950.3	164.8	5.7
2004	2,906.9	2,748.6	2,706.1	411.8	447.5	978.7	158.3	5.4
2005	2,938.9	2,775.6	2,743.1	408.8	454.6	1,005.6	163.3	5.6
2006	3,008.3	2,854.0	2,783.1	400.1	460.6	1,030.4	154.4	5.1
2007	3,013.4	2,867.6	2,797.4	380.0	463.5	1,052.8	145.8	4.8
2008	3,041.3	2,846.1	2,776.2	361.8	458.4	1,058.4	195.2	6.4
2009								
January	3,005.3	2,728.6	2,669.0	333.6	440.8	1,029.0	276.7	9.2 %
February	3,023.6	2,736.5	2,662.6	331.9	436.1	1,028.4	287.2	9.5
March	3,017.5	2,718.3	2,668.6	325.7	439.6	1,036.8	299.3	9.9
April	3,013.5	2,721.6	2,670.9	326.1	438.9	1,040.7	291.9	9.7
May	3,024.3	2,712.8	2,673.2	319.9	439.3	1,048.5	311.4	10.3
June	3,075.1	2,735.0	2,654.5	316.8	438.0	1,052.9	340.1	11.1
July (r)	3,063.4	2,734.4	2,649.0	321.1	437.4	1,047.4	329.0	10.7
August (p)	3,031.1	2,704.4	2,654.6	320.9	438.4	1,050.7	326.7	10.8
September								
October								
November								
December								

(r)=revised

**These industries not comparable to industry employment data before

(p)=preliminary

1990 because of changes to NAICS coding system.

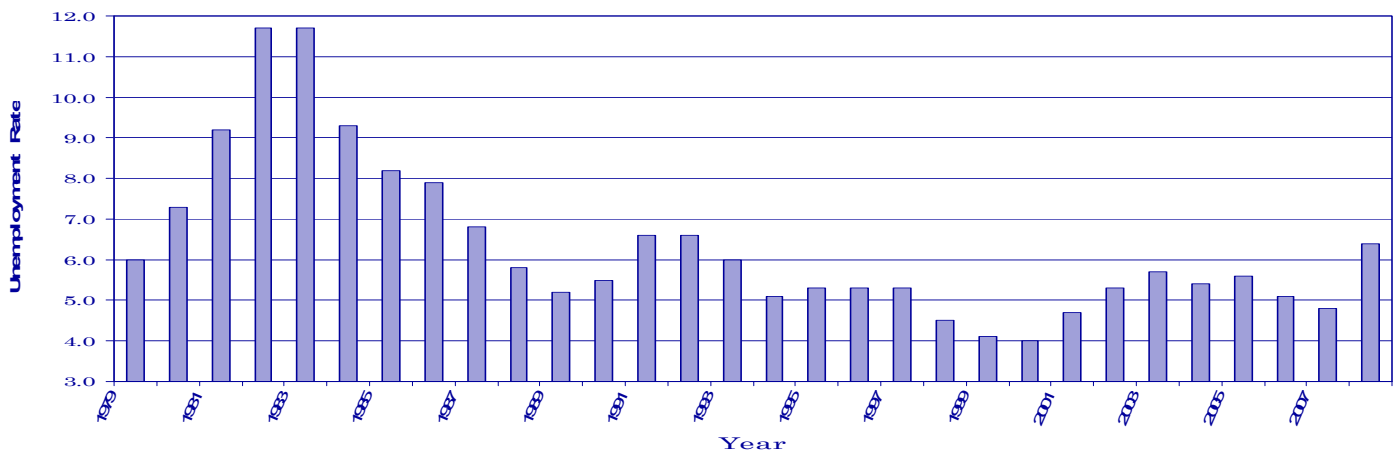
Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade

Services = Professional/Business Services, Educational/Health Services, Leisure/Hospitality, and Other Services.

County	Aug 2008	Aug 2009	County	Aug 2008	Aug 2009
Anderson	5.8	10.6	Lauderdale	12.9	19.7
Bedford	7.1	12.5	Lawrence	10.1	15.2
Benton	8.4	13.1	Lewis	10.4	15.5
Bledsoe	8.3	14.0	Lincoln	4.9	7.2
Blount	6.4	9.9	Loudon	5.9	10.1
Bradley	6.6	10.1	Macon	8.2	11.9
Campbell	7.7	13.5	Madison	6.9	11.0
Cannon	7.6	11.6	Marion	7.9	11.9
Carroll	9.1	16.2	Marshall	9.0	16.4
Carter	6.9	10.5	Maury	7.9	12.4
Cheatham	5.6	9.4	McMinn	8.8	13.9
Chester	6.8	11.9	McNairy	8.3	13.0
Claiborne	7.6	11.5	Meigs	8.2	14.4
Clay	9.7	13.7	Monroe	11.0	16.7
Cocke	7.5	12.7	Montgomery	6.7	9.7
Coffee	6.2	10.7	Moore	5.3	10.1
Crockett	9.0	13.0	Morgan	7.4	12.7
Cumberland	7.6	11.6	Obion	7.2	11.2
Davidson	5.7	9.6	Overton	8.6	12.7
Decatur	8.7	13.0	Perry	16.9	18.6
DeKalb	6.8	10.7	Pickett	9.6	13.8
Dickson	7.0	10.7	Polk	7.8	12.0
Dyer	7.6	14.4	Putnam	6.8	10.4
Fayette	7.5	11.0	Rhea	7.8	13.9
Fentress	9.4	13.7	Roane	5.9	9.6
Franklin	6.7	11.0	Robertson	6.5	10.6
Gibson	10.2	15.2	Rutherford	5.9	10.1
Giles	8.1	14.8	Scott	11.3	19.2
Grainger	8.1	14.1	Sequatchie	7.9	12.6
Greene	9.7	15.8	Sevier	5.7	9.3
Grundy	8.8	13.8	Shelby	7.2	10.6
Hamblen	7.4	12.9	Smith	7.6	13.4
Hamilton	6.2	9.4	Stewart	9.3	11.3
Hancock	8.4	18.4	Sullivan	5.5	9.2
Hardeman	8.3	12.3	Sumner	6.0	10.3
Hardin	7.2	11.5	Tipton	7.8	12.0
Hawkins	7.3	11.0	Trousdale	7.5	11.9
Haywood	11.5	18.3	Unicoi	6.7	11.4
Henderson	10.3	17.5	Union	6.1	11.0
Henry	9.4	13.5	Van Buren	8.1	14.4
Hickman	7.9	12.6	Warren	8.6	13.0
Houston	9.0	12.2	Washington	5.7	9.3
Humphreys	8.4	12.3	Wayne	10.3	13.3
Jackson	8.1	14.5	Weakley	9.0	13.5
Jefferson	6.5	12.2	White	8.9	14.5
Johnson	8.4	13.3	Williamson	4.8	7.7
Knox	5.1	8.7	Wilson	5.9	9.5
Lake	7.7	10.7			

*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

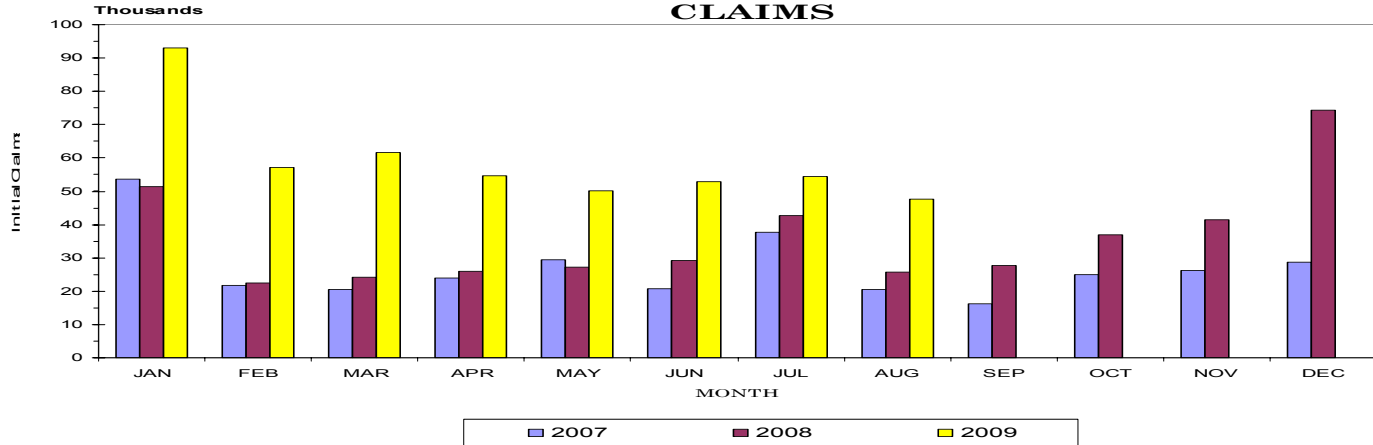
Unemployment Rates 1979-2008



Statewide

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



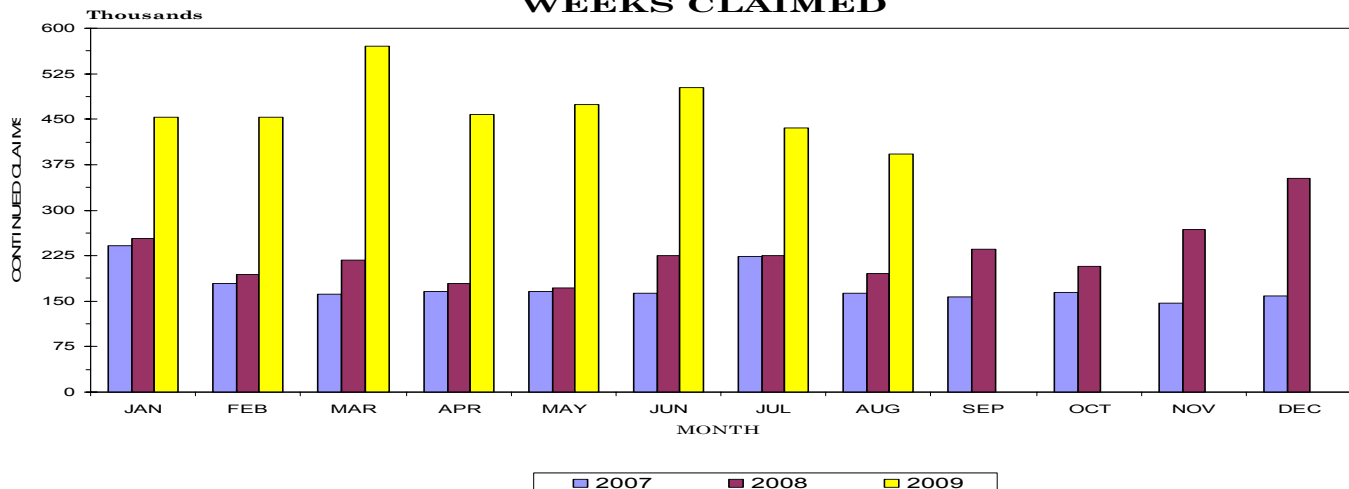
BENEFIT PROGRAMS

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM				FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS			
CLAIMS	Aug. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009	FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	Aug. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009
Initial Claims	25,655	54,377	47,587	Benefits Paid	\$206,529	\$427,789	\$542,466
Continued Weeks Claimed	196,269	434,945	392,700	Benefit Weeks Claimed	706	1,594	1,716
Nonmonetary Determinations	6,438	9,467	8,891	Initial Claims	66	105	117
Appeals Decisions	1,872	2,430	2,390	Continued Weeks Claimed	744	1,649	1,775
Lower Authority	1,576	2,188	2,247	Appeals Decisions	12	10	5
Higher Authority	296	242	143				
BENEFITS				FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL			
Amount Paid	\$43,510,864	\$89,118,262	\$92,329,076	Benefits Paid	\$351,015	\$474,061	\$505,195
Benefit Weeks Paid	190,101	424,549	377,440	Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,091	1,594	1,556
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$219	\$226	\$226	Initial Claims	105	138	152
First Payments	12,339	21,631	15,964	Continued Weeks Claimed	1,147	1,609	1,683
Final Payments	4,932	16,366	16,274	Appeals Decisions	4	11	4
Average Weeks Duration	14	15	16				
Trust Fund Balance*	\$593,359,871	\$273,100,154	\$298,010,875				

*Trust Fund includes balance of \$90.14 million of Reed Act funds.

CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED

MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



Statewide

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Revised		Preliminary August 2009	Net Change	
	August 2008	July 2009		Aug. 2008 Aug. 2009	July 2009 Aug. 2009
Total Nonfarm	2,773.3	2,649.0	2,654.6	-118.7	5.6
Total Private	2,357.5	2,231.9	2,230.0	-127.5	-1.9
Goods Producing	497.1	429.9	426.4	-70.7	-3.5
Mining & Construction	134.4	108.8	105.5	-28.9	-3.3
Manufacturing	362.7	321.1	320.9	-41.8	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	222.3	193.6	192.3	-30.0	-1.3
Wood Product Manufacturing	14.3	12.0	11.9	-2.4	-0.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	14.6	13.1	13.1	-1.5	0.0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	11.2	10.0	9.8	-1.4	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	40.0	35.5	35.0	-5.0	-0.5
Machinery Manufacturing	31.1	29.0	28.7	-2.4	-0.3
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	7.4	6.6	6.5	-0.9	-0.1
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	20.6	18.5	18.3	-2.3	-0.2
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	53.9	43.0	43.5	-10.4	0.5
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	14.4	12.2	12.0	-2.4	-0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	14.8	13.7	13.5	-1.3	-0.2
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	140.4	127.5	128.6	-11.8	1.1
Textile Mills, Products, & Apparel	14.9	12.7	13.0	-1.9	0.3
Food Manufacturing	31.9	29.9	30.3	-1.6	0.4
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5.0	4.6	4.6	-0.4	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	17.2	16.1	16.3	-0.9	0.2
Printing & Related Support Activities	15.8	13.8	14.0	-1.8	0.2
Chemical Manufacturing	27.3	25.8	26.1	-1.2	0.3
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	25.4	22.2	22.4	-3.0	0.2
Plastics Product Manufacturing	13.0	11.7	11.8	-1.2	0.1
Rubber Product Manufacturing	12.4	10.5	10.6	-1.8	0.1
Service Providing	2,276.2	2,219.1	2,228.2	-48.0	9.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	601.0	570.7	571.4	-29.6	0.7
Wholesale Trade	132.7	126.0	125.6	-7.1	-0.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	68.6	64.3	64.0	-4.6	-0.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	46.4	44.4	44.1	-2.3	-0.3
Wholesale Electronic Markets	17.7	17.3	17.5	-0.2	0.2
Retail Trade	325.4	311.4	312.8	-12.6	1.4
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	42.8	40.0	40.5	-2.3	0.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	9.4	9.0	9.1	-0.3	0.1
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	27.4	26.6	26.0	-1.4	-0.6
Food & Beverage Stores	48.1	46.7	47.2	-0.9	0.5
Health & Personal Care Stores	24.5	24.3	24.3	-0.2	0.0
Gasoline Stations	23.8	22.8	22.4	-1.4	-0.4
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	29.0	27.3	28.1	-0.9	0.8
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	11.8	11.1	11.5	-0.3	0.4
General Merchandise Stores	72.2	69.3	69.4	-2.8	0.1
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	16.6	15.6	15.5	-1.1	-0.1
Nonstore Retailers	9.9	9.0	8.9	-1.0	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	142.9	133.3	133.0	-9.9	-0.3
Utilities	3.5	3.5	3.4	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation & Warehousing	139.4	129.8	129.6	-9.8	-0.2
Truck Transportation	60.7	54.5	54.0	-6.7	-0.5
Information	49.9	45.9	46.0	-3.9	0.1
Publishing Industries (except internet)	12.6	12.5	12.5	-0.1	0.0
Telecommunications	17.8	18.1	18.1	0.3	0.0
Financial Activities	145.3	138.0	135.5	-9.8	-2.5
Finance & Insurance	109.2	103.8	101.6	-7.6	-2.2
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	36.1	34.2	33.9	-2.2	-0.3
Professional & Business Services	321.4	301.1	304.2	-17.2	3.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	109.6	106.6	106.8	-2.8	0.2
Management of Companies & Enterprises	24.6	24.5	24.5	-0.1	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	187.2	170.0	172.9	-14.3	2.9
Educational & Health Services	356.4	363.4	364.9	8.5	1.5
Educational Services	38.1	36.4	37.7	-0.4	1.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	318.3	327.0	327.2	8.9	0.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	118.2	122.9	123.1	4.9	0.2
Hospitals	104.2	108.5	108.3	4.1	-0.2
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	54.1	55.2	55.3	1.2	0.1
Social Assistance	41.8	40.4	40.5	-1.3	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	283.9	281.5	281.4	-2.5	-0.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	34.9	37.7	37.0	2.1	-0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	249.0	243.8	244.4	-4.6	0.6
Accommodation	35.7	30.2	29.8	-5.9	-0.4
Food Services & Drinking Places	213.3	213.6	214.6	1.3	1.0
Other Services	102.5	101.4	100.2	-2.3	-1.2
Repair & Maintenance	21.1	21.1	21.2	0.1	0.1
Personal & Laundry Services	25.0	23.4	23.5	-1.5	0.1
Government	415.8	417.1	424.6	8.8	7.5
Federal Government	49.3	51.2	50.7	1.4	-0.5
State Government	94.8	94.0	93.4	-1.4	-0.6
State Government Educational Services	42.8	43.8	42.7	-0.1	-1.1
Local Government	271.7	271.9	280.5	8.8	8.6
Local Government Educational Services	134.1	119.9	134.6	0.5	14.7

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE IN TENNESSEE

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 118,700 jobs from August 2008 to August 2009. During this period, there were large seasonal decreases in mining/construction (down 28,900 jobs); professional/business services (down 17,200 jobs), which includes a decline of 14,300 jobs in administrative/support/waste management and 2,800 jobs in professional/scientific/technical services; retail trade (down 12,600 jobs), which includes declines of 2,800 jobs in general merchandise stores and 2,300 in motor vehicle/parts dealers; transportation equipment manufacturing (down 10,400 jobs); transportation/warehousing (down 9,800 jobs), which includes a drop of 6,700 jobs in truck transportation; financial activities (down 9,800 jobs), which includes a decrease of 7,600 jobs in finance/insurance; wholesale trade (down 7,100 jobs), which includes a decline of 4,600 jobs in durable goods wholesalers and 2,300 jobs in nondurable goods wholesalers; fabricated metal product manufacturing (down 5,000 jobs); accommodation/food services (down 4,600 jobs), which includes a drop of 5,900 jobs in accommodation and an increase of 1,300 jobs in food services/drinking places; information (down 3,900 jobs); and plastics/rubber products manufacturing (down 3,000 jobs). This was partially offset by increases in health care/social assistance (up 8,900 jobs), which includes an increase of 4,900 jobs in ambulatory health care services and 4,100 jobs in hospitals; local government (up 8,800 jobs); arts/entertainment/recreation (up 2,100 jobs); and 1,400 jobs in federal government.

During August, nonfarm employment increased by 5,600 jobs. The largest seasonal increases were in local government educational services (up 14,700 jobs); professional/business services (up 3,100 jobs), which includes an increase of 2,900 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; retail trade (up 1,400 jobs); and educational services (up 1,300 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in mining/construction (down 3,300 jobs); financial activities (down 2,500 jobs), which includes a drop of 2,200 jobs in finance/insurance; other services (down 1,200 jobs); and state government educational services (down 1,100 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for August 2009 was 10.8 percent, up 0.1 percent from the July rate. This is the 25th consecutive month that the current rate is greater than or equal to the national average.

The United States' unemployment rate was 9.7 percent in August 2009. In August 2008, the national unemployment rate was 6.2 percent, and the state's unemployment rate was 6.6 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate increased in 47 counties, decreased in 42 counties, and remained the same in six counties. There were only 13 counties with an unemployment rate less than 10 percent, and 13 counties had unemployment rates greater than 15 percent. The lowest rate occurred in Lincoln County at 7.2 percent, up 0.3 percent from the previous month. The highest rate was Lauderdale County's 19.7 percent, up from 19.5 percent in July 2009.

The data from all the nonfarm employment estimates tables include all full- and part-time nonfarm wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded. These numbers may not add due to rounding. Data is based on the 2008 benchmark.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2008				July 2009				August 2009			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.	154,823,000	145,273,000	9,550,000	6.2	154,504,000	140,041,000	14,462,000	9.4	154,577,000	139,649,000	14,928,000	9.7
TENNESSEE	3,038,700	2,837,400	201,300	6.6	3,022,100	2,699,000	323,100	10.7	3,015,900	2,690,400	325,400	10.8
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.	155,387,000	145,909,000	9,479,000	6.1	156,255,000	141,055,000	15,201,000	9.7	154,897,000	140,074,000	14,823,000	9.6
TENNESSEE	3,051,100	2,845,400	205,700	6.7	3,063,400	2,734,400	329,000	10.7	3,031,100	2,704,400	326,700	10.8
Metropolitan Statistical Areas												
Chattanooga	263,620	247,710	15,910	6.0	264,390	239,470	24,930	9.4	261,590	236,470	25,120	9.6
Clarksville	108,960	101,010	7,950	7.3	108,830	96,970	11,860	10.9	108,610	96,650	11,960	11.0
Cleveland	54,760	51,050	3,710	6.8	54,420	48,950	5,480	10.1	54,260	48,630	5,640	10.4
Jackson	56,550	52,650	3,900	6.9	57,080	50,940	6,140	10.8	56,380	50,130	6,250	11.1
Johnson City	99,700	93,550	6,150	6.2	99,290	89,680	9,610	9.7	99,500	89,740	9,760	9.8
Kingsport-Bristol	147,850	139,260	8,590	5.8	147,270	132,790	14,480	9.8	147,030	133,000	14,030	9.5
Knoxville	359,180	339,590	19,600	5.5	361,590	329,050	32,540	9.0	354,770	321,880	32,890	9.3
Memphis	620,690	576,580	44,110	7.1	624,880	560,600	64,280	10.3	617,430	553,210	64,210	10.4
Morristown	64,620	59,990	4,630	7.2	65,960	57,600	8,360	12.7	65,190	56,840	8,350	12.8
Nashville	800,010	753,140	46,870	5.9	793,470	717,370	76,100	9.6	788,760	711,730	77,030	9.8
Micropolitan Statistical Areas												
Brownsville	9,190	8,140	1,050	11.5	9,330	7,790	1,530	16.4	9,160	7,480	1,680	18.3
Cookeville	50,380	46,730	3,660	7.3	48,610	43,110	5,500	11.3	49,000	43,490	5,510	11.2
Crossville	22,690	20,980	1,710	7.6	21,980	19,330	2,660	12.1	22,200	19,620	2,580	11.6
Dyersburg	17,660	16,320	1,350	7.6	18,230	15,390	2,840	15.6	17,710	15,170	2,550	14.4
Greeneville	29,910	27,010	2,900	9.7	32,090	26,530	5,560	17.3	31,040	26,150	4,890	15.8
Humboldt	21,290	19,120	2,170	10.2	22,050	18,750	3,300	15.0	21,750	18,440	3,310	15.2
Lawrenceburg	17,020	15,300	1,720	10.1	17,350	14,600	2,750	15.8	17,100	14,500	2,590	15.2
Lewisburg	12,530	11,400	1,120	9.0	13,160	10,640	2,510	19.1	12,700	10,620	2,090	16.4
Martin	15,480	14,090	1,390	9.0	16,180	13,720	2,460	15.2	15,710	13,580	2,120	13.5
McMinnville	17,690	16,160	1,520	8.6	17,980	15,570	2,410	13.4	17,970	15,630	2,340	13.0
Paris	13,990	12,670	1,320	9.4	13,830	11,970	1,860	13.5	13,640	11,800	1,840	13.5
Shelbyville	22,830	21,200	1,630	7.1	23,110	20,250	2,860	12.4	22,850	20,000	2,860	12.5
Tullahoma	49,090	45,980	3,110	6.3	49,180	43,930	5,250	10.7	48,480	43,250	5,230	10.8
Union City	18,360	17,020	1,340	7.3	18,040	15,840	2,200	12.2	17,620	15,560	2,050	11.7

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	2008	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009
Manufacturing	\$630.05	\$593.17	\$601.83	\$14.79	\$14.61	\$14.86	42.6	40.6	40.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$617.99	\$584.14	\$597.25	\$14.82	\$14.64	\$14.82	41.7	39.9	40.3
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$648.56	\$604.66	\$608.74	\$14.74	\$14.57	\$14.92	44.0	41.5	40.8

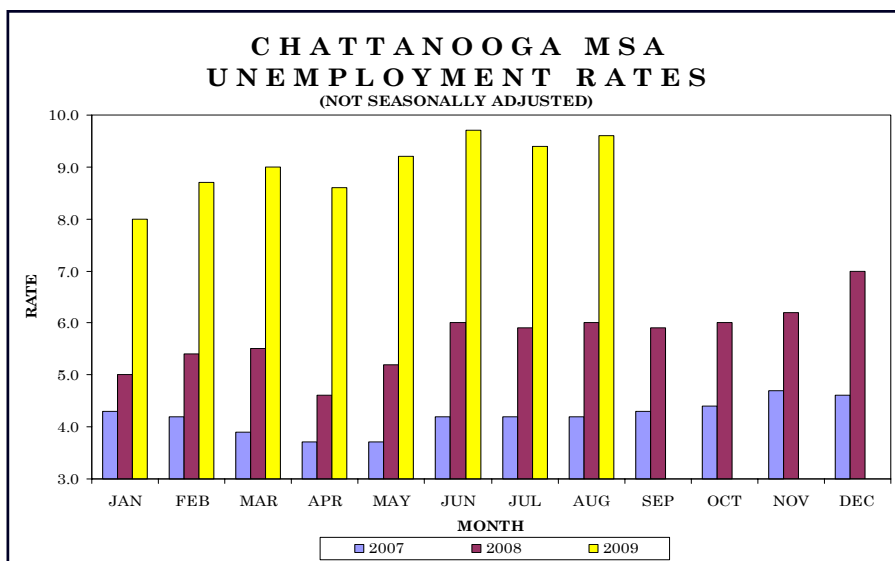
**ALL EMPLOYEE HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	July	Jun.	July	July	Jun.	July	July	Jun.	July
	2008	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009
Total Private	\$683.40	\$685.17	\$683.75	\$19.47	\$19.41	\$19.48	35.1	35.3	35.1
Goods Producing	\$774.18	\$836.30	\$837.90	\$19.80	\$20.96	\$21.00	39.1	39.9	39.9
Mining, Logging and Construction	\$728.06	\$748.37	\$748.13	\$19.21	\$20.01	\$19.95	37.9	37.4	37.5
Manufacturing	\$790.79	\$867.15	\$868.13	\$20.02	\$21.15	\$21.33	39.5	41.0	40.7
Private Service Providing	\$658.58	\$649.12	\$645.80	\$19.37	\$18.98	\$19.05	34.0	34.2	33.9
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$668.47	\$647.05	\$641.70	\$19.32	\$18.54	\$18.60	34.6	34.9	34.5
Information	\$752.16	\$830.82	\$825.42	\$21.01	\$22.70	\$22.43	35.8	36.6	36.8
Financial Activities	\$760.66	\$785.88	\$786.52	\$20.67	\$21.24	\$21.20	36.8	37.0	37.1
Professional and Business Services	\$857.66	\$842.56	\$835.05	\$23.18	\$22.29	\$22.63	37.0	37.8	36.9
Education and Health Services	\$701.73	\$707.60	\$712.07	\$20.34	\$20.69	\$20.58	34.5	34.2	34.6
Leisure and Hospitality	\$312.92	\$310.99	\$311.71	\$11.72	\$11.35	\$11.46	26.7	27.4	27.2
Other Services	\$609.89	\$537.51	\$537.26	\$17.18	\$16.19	\$16.38	35.5	33.2	32.8

**This data is one month behind

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,000 jobs from July 2009 to August 2009. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 1,500 jobs), accommodation/food services (up 300 jobs), and nondurable goods manufacturing (up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in mining/construction (down 300 jobs) and retail trade, other services, and state government (each down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm jobs decreased by 7,400. During that time, goods-producing dropped by 3,800 jobs and service-providing by 3,600.



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2008				July 2009				August 2009			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Athens Micro	24,250	22,130	2,130	8.8	24,270	20,860	3,400	14.0	23,930	20,610	3,320	13.9
Chattanooga City	81,060	75,970	5,100	6.3	81,580	73,570	8,010	9.8	80,470	72,370	8,100	10.1

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

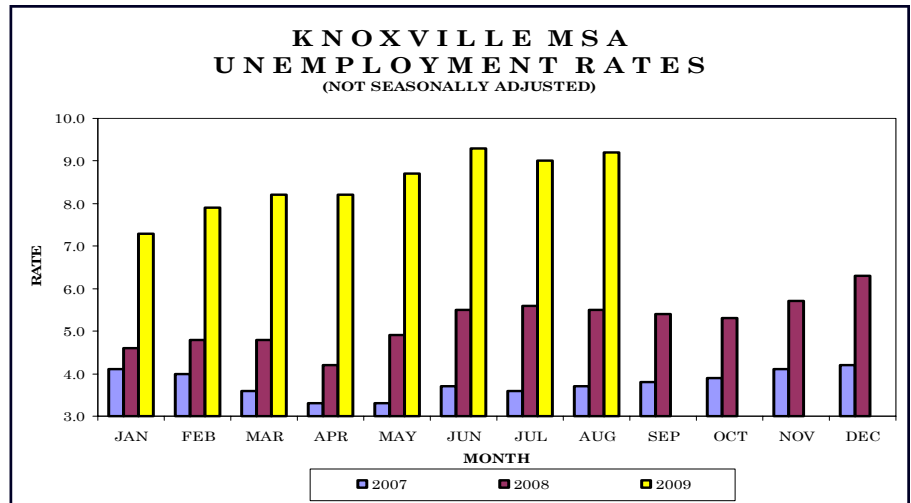
Industry	August 2008	Revised July 2009	Preliminary August 2009	Net Change	
				Aug. 2008 Aug. 2009	July 2009 Aug. 2009
Total Nonfarm	244.9	236.5	237.5	-7.4	1.0
Total Private	210.2	203.0	202.8	-7.4	-0.2
Goods Producing	43.6	39.9	39.8	-3.8	-0.1
Mining & Construction	10.5	9.0	8.7	-1.8	-0.3
Manufacturing	33.1	30.9	31.1	-2.0	0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	15.2	14.0	14.0	-1.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	17.9	16.9	17.1	-0.8	0.2
Service Providing	201.3	196.6	197.7	-3.6	1.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	54.4	51.7	51.5	-2.9	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.5	8.5	-0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	26.0	24.7	24.5	-1.5	-0.2
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	19.6	18.5	18.5	-1.1	0.0
Information	3.9	3.6	3.6	-0.3	0.0
Financial Activities	18.5	18.3	18.3	-0.2	0.0
Professional & Business Services	25.5	25.1	25.1	-0.4	0.0
Educational & Health Services	29.6	29.8	30.0	0.4	0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	23.8	24.0	24.1	0.3	0.1
Accommodation & Food Services	20.8	21.5	21.8	1.0	0.3
Other Services	10.9	10.6	10.4	-0.5	-0.2
Government	34.7	33.5	34.7	0.0	1.2
Federal Government	6.1	5.7	5.6	-0.5	-0.1
State Government	5.5	5.9	5.7	0.2	-0.2
Local Government	23.1	21.9	23.4	0.3	1.5



Knoxville MSA - Anderson, Blount, Knox, Loudon, Union

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 900 jobs from July 2009 to August 2009. There were seasonal decreases in mining/construction (down 400 jobs), state government (down 300 jobs), and leisure/hospitality, other services, and federal government (each down 200 jobs). This was partially offset by gains in administrative/support/waste management (up 500 jobs) and local government (up 300 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 13,000 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 7,700, while service-providing jobs declined by 5,300.



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2008				July 2009				August 2009			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Harriman Micro	27,160	25,560	1,600	5.9	27,500	24,910	2,590	9.4	27,170	24,570	2,600	9.6
LaFollette Micro	17,140	15,820	1,320	7.7	16,980	14,690	2,290	13.5	16,970	14,690	2,280	13.5
Newport Micro	16,560	15,320	1,240	7.5	17,380	15,180	2,200	12.7	17,170	14,990	2,180	12.7
Sevierville Micro	49,280	46,490	2,800	5.7	50,620	46,030	4,600	9.1	49,420	44,810	4,620	9.3
Knoxville City	95,520	88,260	7,270	7.6	94,410	85,520	8,890	9.4	92,980	83,660	9,320	10.0
Maryville City	13,740	12,180	1,560	11.3	13,120	11,800	1,320	10.0	12,800	11,550	1,250	9.8
Oak Ridge City	13,420	12,700	720	5.4	13,450	12,310	1,140	8.4	13,250	12,060	1,190	9.0

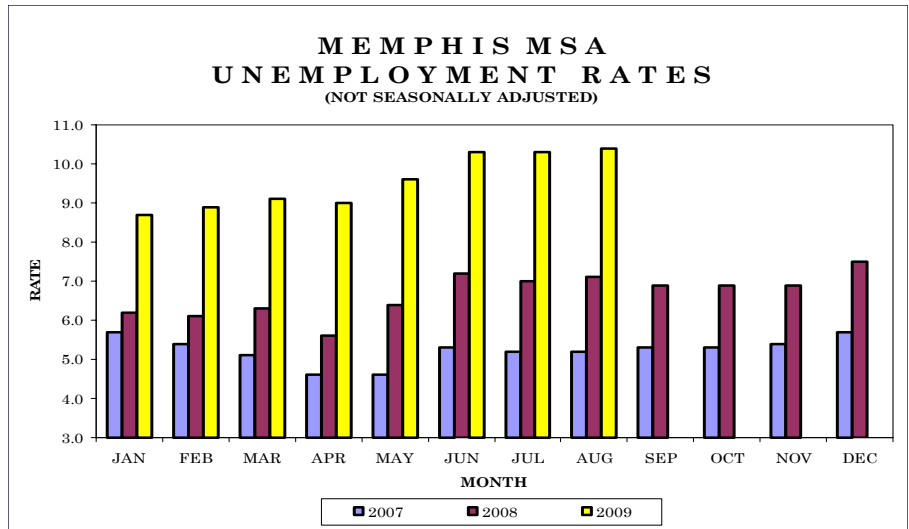
ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2008	2009	2009	Aug. 2008	July 2009
	2008	2009	2009	Aug. 2009	Aug. 2009
Total Nonfarm	334.9	322.8	321.9	-13.0	-0.9
Total Private	285.7	273.6	272.9	-12.8	-0.7
Goods Producing	54.0	46.7	46.3	-7.7	-0.4
Mining & Construction	18.7	16.5	16.1	-2.6	-0.4
Manufacturing	35.3	30.2	30.2	-5.1	0.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	26.7	22.2	22.2	-4.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	8.6	8.0	8.0	-0.6	0.0
Service Providing	280.9	276.1	275.6	-5.3	-0.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	71.8	68.5	68.4	-3.4	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	17.0	16.4	16.4	-0.6	0.0
Retail Trade	43.8	41.4	41.3	-2.5	-0.1
Food & Beverage Stores	7.0	7.1	7.2	0.2	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	8.3	8.1	8.1	-0.2	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11.0	10.7	10.7	-0.3	0.0
Information	5.6	5.3	5.3	-0.3	0.0
Financial Activities	17.8	17.7	17.6	-0.2	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	41.8	40.6	40.9	-0.9	0.3
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	20.5	19.9	20.4	-0.1	0.5
Educational & Health Services	43.6	44.1	44.1	0.5	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	36.5	36.2	36.0	-0.5	-0.2
Accommodation & Food Services	32.3	31.8	31.7	-0.6	-0.1
Other Services	14.6	14.5	14.3	-0.3	-0.2
Government	49.2	49.2	49.0	-0.2	-0.2
Federal Government	5.2	5.4	5.2	0.0	-0.2
State Government	15.6	15.2	14.9	-0.7	-0.3
Local Government	28.4	28.6	28.9	0.5	0.3

Memphis MSA - TN - Fayette, Shelby, Tipton. AR - Crittenden. MS - DeSoto, Marshall, Tate, Tunica

Total nonfarm employment increased by 3,700 jobs from July 2009 to August 2009. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 2,800 jobs), administrative/support/waste management (up 1,400 jobs), and educational/health services (up 300 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases of 200 jobs in mining/construction, retail trade, leisure/hospitality, other services, and federal government.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 13,500 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 5,200, while service-providing jobs declined by 8,300.



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2008				July 2009				August 2009			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Bartlett City	26,330	24,960	1,370	5.2	26,480	24,410	2,070	7.8	26,280	24,080	2,200	8.4
Collierville City	20,370	19,390	980	4.8	20,500	18,960	1,540	7.5	20,320	18,700	1,620	8.0
Germantown City	19,840	18,890	950	4.8	19,780	18,470	1,310	6.6	19,610	18,220	1,390	7.1
Memphis City	315,390	289,720	25,670	8.1	319,070	283,260	35,810	11.2	315,700	279,430	36,280	11.5

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

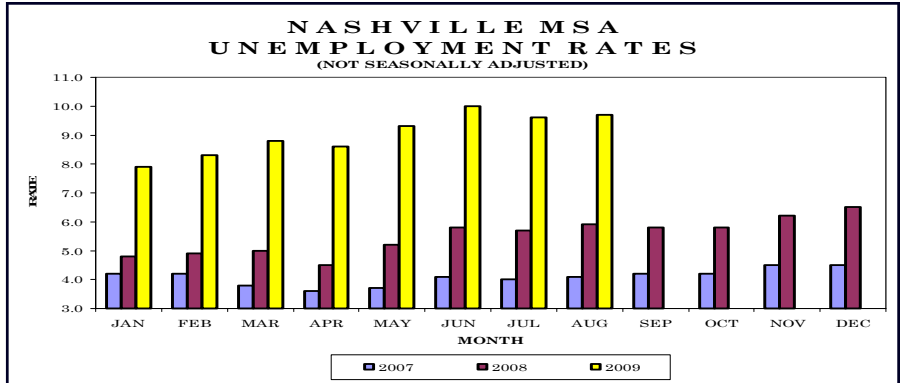
Industry	August 2008	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
		July 2009	August 2009	Aug. 2008 Aug. 2009	July 2009 Aug. 2009
Total Nonfarm	633.4	616.2	619.9	-13.5	3.7
Total Private	544.9	529.2	530.2	-14.7	1.0
Goods Producing	76.4	71.3	71.2	-5.2	-0.1
Mining & Construction	25.6	23.7	23.5	-2.1	-0.2
Manufacturing	50.8	47.6	47.7	-3.1	0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	25.4	23.5	23.5	-1.9	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	25.4	24.1	24.2	-1.2	0.1
Service Providing	557.0	544.9	548.7	-8.3	3.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	170.7	164.9	164.8	-5.9	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	36.0	34.8	34.8	-1.2	0.0
Retail Trade	69.8	67.6	67.4	-2.4	-0.2
Food & Beverage Stores	9.8	9.7	9.8	0.0	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	13.5	13.6	13.5	0.0	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	64.9	62.5	62.6	-2.3	0.1
Information	7.2	6.7	6.7	-0.5	0.0
Financial Activities	33.1	32.5	32.4	-0.7	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	81.5	77.0	78.4	-3.1	1.4
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	18.7	18.3	18.3	-0.4	0.0
Management of Companies & Enterprises	5.4	5.2	5.2	-0.2	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	57.4	53.5	54.9	-2.5	1.4
Educational & Health Services	79.6	81.1	81.4	1.8	0.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	69.1	70.2	70.3	1.2	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	71.7	70.4	70.2	-1.5	-0.2
Accommodation & Food Services	63.5	61.4	61.3	-2.2	-0.1
Other Services	24.7	25.3	25.1	0.4	-0.2
Government	88.5	87.0	89.7	1.2	2.7
Federal Government	15.0	15.6	15.4	0.4	-0.2
State Government	14.7	14.9	15.0	0.3	0.1
Local Government	58.8	56.5	59.3	0.5	2.8



Nashville MSA — Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, Wilson

Total nonfarm employment increased by 8,900 jobs from July 2009 to August 2009. There were seasonal gains in local government (up 7,000 jobs); educational/health services (up 1,500 jobs), which includes increases of 1,200 jobs in health care/social assistance and 300 jobs in educational services; accommodation/food services (up 800 jobs), which includes an increase of 700 jobs in food services/drinking places; other services, retail trade, and transportation/warehousing/utilities (each up 300 jobs); and administrative/support/waste management (up 200 jobs).

This was partially offset by declines in mining/construction (down 600 jobs), finance/insurance (down 300 jobs), and durable goods manufacturing and federal government (both down 200 jobs).



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2008				July 2009				August 2009			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Columbia Micro	37,400	34,450	2,950	7.9	38,450	32,130	6,320	16.4	36,680	32,120	4,560	12.4
Brentwood City	17,260	16,440	820	4.7	16,820	15,660	1,160	6.9	16,770	15,540	1,230	7.3
Columbia City	15,310	14,070	1,230	8.0	15,880	13,130	2,750	17.3	15,190	13,120	2,070	13.6
Franklin City	31,570	29,770	1,790	5.7	30,910	28,360	2,550	8.3	30,490	28,140	2,350	7.7
Gallatin City	13,550	12,430	1,120	8.2	13,410	11,840	1,570	11.7	13,390	11,750	1,640	12.2
Hendersonville	25,730	24,280	1,450	5.6	25,310	23,130	2,180	8.6	25,240	22,940	2,290	9.1
LaVergne City	16,650	15,770	880	5.3	16,840	15,020	1,820	10.8	16,710	14,900	1,820	10.9
Murfreesboro City	53,750	49,860	3,890	7.2	53,000	47,490	5,510	10.4	52,510	47,120	5,390	10.3
Nashville City	325,960	307,390	18,570	5.7	322,320	292,790	29,530	9.2	321,410	290,490	30,920	9.6
Smyrna City	20,400	19,100	1,300	6.4	20,410	18,190	2,220	10.9	20,310	18,050	2,260	11.1

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August 2008	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
		July 2009	August 2009	Aug. 2008	July 2009
	2008	2009	2009	Aug. 2009	Aug. 2009
Total Nonfarm	759.5	719.0	727.9	-31.6	8.9
Total Private	659.0	624.7	626.9	-32.1	2.2
Goods Producing	114.0	100.6	99.8	-14.2	-0.8
Mining & Construction	40.2	35.6	35.0	-5.2	-0.6
Manufacturing	73.8	65.0	64.8	-9.0	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	49.7	42.7	42.5	-7.2	-0.2
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	24.1	22.3	22.3	-1.8	0.0
Service Providing	645.5	618.4	628.1	-17.4	9.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	153.3	147.3	147.9	-5.4	0.6
Wholesale Trade	37.2	36.2	36.2	-1.0	0.0
Retail Trade	86.2	83.3	83.6	-2.6	0.3
Food & Beverage Stores	12.8	12.9	13.0	0.2	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	17.5	17.3	17.3	-0.2	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	29.9	27.8	28.1	-1.8	0.3
Information	21.1	20.2	20.2	-0.9	0.0
Financial Activities	46.4	45.6	45.3	-1.1	-0.3
Finance & Insurance	35.7	35.2	34.9	-0.8	-0.3
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	10.7	10.4	10.4	-0.3	0.0
Professional & Business Services	100.3	92.5	92.6	-7.7	0.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	38.0	36.7	36.6	-1.4	-0.1
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9.8	10.0	10.0	0.2	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	52.5	45.8	46.0	-6.5	0.2
Educational & Health Services	111.5	110.4	111.9	0.4	1.5
Educational Services	18.4	18.0	18.3	-0.1	0.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	93.1	92.4	93.6	0.5	1.2
Leisure & Hospitality	82.0	79.1	79.9	-2.1	0.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	10.7	10.5	10.5	-0.2	0.0
Accommodation & Food Services	71.3	68.6	69.4	-1.9	0.8
Accommodation	12.3	11.6	11.7	-0.6	0.1
Food Services & Drinking Places	59.0	57.0	57.7	-1.3	0.7
Other Services	30.4	29.0	29.3	-1.1	0.3
Government	100.5	94.3	101.0	0.5	6.7
Federal Government	11.8	12.3	12.1	0.3	-0.2
State Government	29.2	28.3	28.2	-1.0	-0.1
Local Government	59.5	53.7	60.7	1.2	7.0

Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		***Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	July 2009	August 2009	July 2009	August 2009	July 2009	August 2009
	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	79,400	80,400	38,800	39,600	59,400	59,500
Total Private	61,700	61,900	34,000	34,300	47,200	47,100
Goods Producing	13,900	13,900	10,800	10,900	12,200	12,100
Mining & Construction	3,000	2,900	1,600	1,600	2,700	2,600
Manufacturing	10,900	11,000	9,200	9,300	9,500	9,500
Durable Goods Manufacturing	7,100	7,100	4,400	4,400	5,800	5,800
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	3,800	3,900	4,800	4,900	3,700	3,700
Service Providing	65,500	66,500	28,000	28,700	47,200	47,400
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	14,800	14,800	6,600	6,700	12,000	12,000
Wholesale Trade	1,800	1,800	900	900	2,700	2,600
Retail Trade	10,800	10,800	4,500	4,600	7,100	7,200
General Merchandise Stores	3,400	3,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,200	2,200	1,200	1,200	2,200	2,200
Information	900	1,000	300	300	800	800
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,600
Professional & Business Services	7,300	7,400	2,600	2,600	4,200	4,200
Educational & Health Services	10,200	10,300	5,000	5,100	8,200	8,300
Leisure & Hospitality	9,000	9,000	4,600	4,600	6,000	6,000
Other Services	3,100	3,000	2,400	2,400	2,100	2,100
Government	17,700	18,500	4,800	5,300	12,200	12,400
Federal Government	6,200	6,100	300	300	500	500
State Government	2,900	2,900	600	600	2,100	1,800
Local Government	8,600	9,500	3,900	4,400	9,600	10,100

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport/Bristol, TN-VA MSA		***Morristown, TN MSA	
	July 2009	August 2009	July 2009	August 2009	July 2009	August 2009
	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	77,300	78,600	117,100	119,000	47,100	47,400
Total Private	62,800	62,600	102,600	102,700	40,700	40,700
Goods Producing	11,700	11,600	28,500	28,600	14,200	14,200
Mining & Construction	3,100	3,000	7,300	7,200	2,100	2,100
Manufacturing	8,600	8,600	21,200	21,400	12,100	12,100
Durable Goods Manufacturing	N/A	N/A	9,200	9,300	N/A	N/A
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	N/A	N/A	12,000	12,100	N/A	N/A
Service Providing	65,600	67,000	88,600	90,400	32,900	33,200
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	13,300	13,200	24,400	24,400	11,000	11,000
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,200	4,900	4,900	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade	9,800	9,800	15,300	15,300	6,000	6,000
General Merchandise Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,200	1,200	4,200	4,200	2,800	2,800
Information	2,100	2,100	2,400	2,400	700	700
Financial Activities	4,700	4,500	4,200	4,100	1,200	1,200
Professional & Business Services	7,200	7,300	8,200	8,300	3,000	3,000
Educational & Health Services	13,000	13,100	18,500	18,600	5,700	5,800
Leisure & Hospitality	8,400	8,400	12,500	12,500	3,500	3,500
Other Services	2,400	2,400	3,900	3,800	1,400	1,300
Government	14,500	16,000	14,500	16,300	6,400	6,700
Federal Government	2,600	2,600	1,100	1,100	400	300
State Government	5,300	5,300	2,300	2,300	1,400	1,400
Local Government	6,600	8,100	11,100	12,900	4,600	5,000

*** These metro areas have had their funding restored by BLS, effective June 2009

Clarksville MSA is Montgomery County, Stewart County, Christian County, KY, & Trigg County, KY. **Cleveland MSA** is Bradley & Polk counties. **Jackson MSA** is Chester & Madison counties. **Johnson City MSA** is Carter, Unicoi, & Washington counties. **Kingsport-Bristol MSA** is Hawkins County, Sullivan County, Scott County, VA, Washington County, VA, & Bristol City, VA. **Morristown MSA** is Grainger, Hamblen, & Jefferson counties.

Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development
 Employment Security Division, Research & Statistics
 220 French Landing Drive
 Nashville, TN 37243

FIRST CLASS MAIL
 POSTAGE & FEES PAID
 BUREAU OF
 LABOR STATISTICS
 PERMIT NO. G-738

Phone: 615-741-2284
 Fax: 615-532-9434
 E-mail: wayne.meisels@state.tn.us



The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development is committed to principles of equal opportunity, equal access, and affirmative action. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development; Authorization 337607; This public document was promulgated for electronic use only.

We're on the Web
www.tennessee.gov/labor-wfd
 Check out The Source at
www.sourcetn.org



The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request. TTY: 615-532-2879 or 1-800-848-0299

U.S. Consumer Price Index August 2009

Group	Index	Percent Change	
		Yearly	Monthly
U.S. City Average			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	215.834	-1.5	0.2
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	211.156	-1.9	0.3
South			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	209.000	-1.6	0.1
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	205.867	-2.1	0.2

