

# The Labor Market Report

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

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Governor

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Commissioner

August 2010 Data

## National Longitudinal Survey of Youth

### Special Points of Interest:

- Long-term study of 18- to 22-year-olds showing current trends in education and employment
- Tennessee Historical Civilian Labor Force Series, 1980 to Present
- County Unemployment Rates
- Civilian Labor Force Summary
- State Unemployment Insurance Activities

### Inside This Issue:

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The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. This survey, which started in 1997 is comprised of 8,984 young men and women who were born during the years 1980 to 1984. These respondents were ages 12 to 17 when first interviewed in 1997, and ages 22 to 28 when interviewed for the 11th time in 2007 and 2008. The survey provides information on work and non-work experiences, training, schooling, income, assets, and other characteristics.

At age 22, 25 percent of the men were enrolled in college, compared with 29 percent of women. Seven percent of men had received a bachelor's degree by age 22, compared with 13 percent of the women. The difference between women and men in college enrollment rates stems from three factors: (1) women were more likely to have graduated from high school; (2) among those high school graduates, women were more likely to attend college; and (3) once enrolled in college, women were less

likely than men to leave college between school years without graduating.

African-Americans and Hispanics were less likely to be enrolled in college when they were age 22. Twenty-nine percent of whites were enrolled in college, compared with 20 percent of African-Americans and 23 percent of Hispanics.

### Weeks Employed

Individuals born from 1980 to 1984 held an average of 4.4 jobs from age 18 to age 22. More education correlated with more jobs held. High school graduates who had never enrolled in college were employed an average of 71.6 percent of the weeks from age 18 to age 22. By comparison, those who had dropped out of high school were employed 53.7 percent of those weeks.

In general, percent of weeks employed increased from high school dropouts to those with some college education. The unemployment percentage and those not in the labor force decreased. This trend completely reverses when persons who are 22 years old earned college degrees.

Women with a bachelor's degree or greater spent a significantly larger proportion of weeks employed than men (69 percent versus 58.3 percent).

### Educational Benefits

The labor force status differed substantially between high school dropouts, high school graduates who had never attended college, students who had left college, and college graduates. Those employed in civilian jobs usually had more education (see Page 2).

Almost 58 (57.7) percent of **high school dropouts** were employed in civilian jobs at age 22. Of these, male dropouts (64.6 percent) had higher employment rates than female dropouts (48.6 percent).

Getting a **high school diploma** immensely improved employment opportunities. Employment for high school graduates is greater (72.4 percent), with another 6.1 percent serving in the Armed Forces, than those without a degree. This was true for men (74 percent and 9.6 percent) as well as women (70.1 percent and 1.2 percent in the military). The degree of

## Employment and Training of 22-Year-Olds in 2007 by Sex and Race

Graduation Status and Employment at Age 22	Employment Status, Age 22, Not in School				Weeks Employed, Ages 18 to 22 Years		
	Em- ployed	Armed Forces <sup>1</sup>	Unem- ployed	Not in Labor Force	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Not in Labor Force
<b>Total</b> (All numbers are percents)	71.9 %	3.3 %	5.0 %	19.8 %	69.2 %	5.8 %	24.6 %
Men	70.9	5.2	5.7	18.1	69.9	8.4	23.4
Women	72.9	1.3	4.2	21.6	68.4	5.3	26.0
White	74.6	3.1	4.0	18.3	72.3	4.7	22.7
African-American	62.3	3.5	8.5	25.8	57.9	10.6	31.1
Hispanic or Latino	71.0	4.0	5.6	19.4	68.4	6.5	24.8
<b>High School Dropouts</b>	57.7 %	0.0 %	9.2 %	33.1 %	53.7 %	11.8 %	34.0 %
Men	64.6	0.0	9.7	25.7	60.8	13.0	25.5
Women	48.6	0.0	8.5	42.9	44.5	10.2	44.8
White	62.4	0.0	8.4	29.2	59.2	10.7	29.5
African-American	41.7	0.0	12.2	46.1	38.2	17.0	44.4
Hispanic or Latino	65.9	0.0	6.4	27.7	57.4	9.5	32.8
<b>High School Graduates, No College</b>	72.4 %	6.1 %	5.9 %	15.5 %	71.6 %	7.5 %	20.5 %
Men	74.0	9.6	6.5	9.9	75.1	7.7	16.8
Women	70.1	1.2	5.1	23.7	66.5	7.2	26.0
White	75.7	5.7	4.5	14.1	76.0	6.1	17.5
African-American	62.9	6.4	10.0	20.7	57.8	12.4	29.3
Hispanic or Latino	68.1	7.7	6.7	17.4	69.6	7.2	22.9
<b>Some College, Not Enrolled</b>	77.4 %	4.8 %	4.2 %	13.6 %	72.7 %	4.4 %	22.7 %
Men	77.1	7.1	5.2	10.7	71.4	4.4	23.9
Women	77.8	2.5	3.2	16.6	73.9	4.3	21.4
White	79.2	4.8	3.4	12.6	75.3	3.4	21.0
African-American	72.0	4.7	5.7	17.5	64.7	7.9	27.2
Hispanic or Latino	76.4	4.6	5.4	13.7	71.7	5.3	22.7
<b>Bachelor's Degree, Not Enrolled</b>	88.0 %	1.5 %	3.2 %	7.3 %	64.9 %	3.2 %	31.6 %
Men	87.7	3.3	3.3	8.7	58.3	3.7	37.7
Women	90.1	0.3	3.2	6.4	69.0	2.9	27.9
White	87.9	1.7	3.4	7.0	65.5	3.0	21.2
African-American	87.2	1.5	2.5	8.8	63.1	4.1	32.7
Hispanic or Latino	NA	NA	NA	NA	67.2	3.5	29.0

<sup>1</sup> If sample less than .05 percent then listed as 0.0

NA- Sample size not large enough

High school graduates include those with a GED. Bachelor's degree includes master's, doctoral, and professional degrees.

**Note:** The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 consists of young men and women who were 12 to 16 on December 31, 1996. Race and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive.

**Source:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

employability was greatest for women and African-Americans. Both groups that had high school diplomas increased employment by over 21 percent. Five percent of high school graduates enrolled in training programs to increase skill levels.

Obtaining a **bachelor's degree** or graduate degree further improved employment opportunities across the board. This was true for men (87.7 per-

cent) as well as women (90.1 percent). There were no statistical differences in employment by race for college graduates (87.9 percent for whites versus 87.2 percent for non-whites). Participation in the Armed Forces declined with greater education (3.3 percent of men and 0.3 percent of women). It seemed that the military did not recruit high school dropouts.

The employment trend for youth with **some college** but not currently enrolled was generally between those with either a high school or college degree (see above).

For more information about this survey, go to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site at [www.bls.gov/nls](http://www.bls.gov/nls).

# Statewide

## HISTORICAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY\*

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MONTHLY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force							Unemployed Number	Rate (%)
	Total	Employment	Employed						
			Total	Nonfarm Employment					
			**Manu- facturing	**Trade	**Services				
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	3,021.9	2,873.6	2,797.4	380.0	463.5	1,052.8	148.3	4.9	
2008	3,050.3	2,846.1	2,774.8	361.0	457.0	1,058.2	204.2	6.7	
2009	3,020.0	2,703.0	2,618.9	309.1	428.1	1,025.1	317.0	10.5	
<b>2010</b>									
January	2,980.7	2,639.6	2,550.2	298.5	420.4	998.3	341.1	11.4 %	
February	2,978.1	2,648.4	2,560.1	299.7	419.7	1,007.0	329.6	11.1	
March	2,999.5	2,676.0	2,584.1	301.5	425.1	1,019.7	323.5	10.8	
April	3,022.0	2,712.5	2,605.8	302.6	428.5	1,032.6	309.5	10.2	
May	3,022.4	2,724.7	2,631.8	303.3	430.0	1,044.1	297.7	9.8	
June	3,054.6	2,747.8	2,600.4	304.7	431.1	1,042.0	306.8	10.0	
July (r)	3,063.7	2,770.4	2,589.1	304.3	430.4	1,036.8	293.3	9.6	
August (p)	3,072.4	2,777.1	2,610.5	305.4	431.7	1,042.7	295.2	9.6	
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.

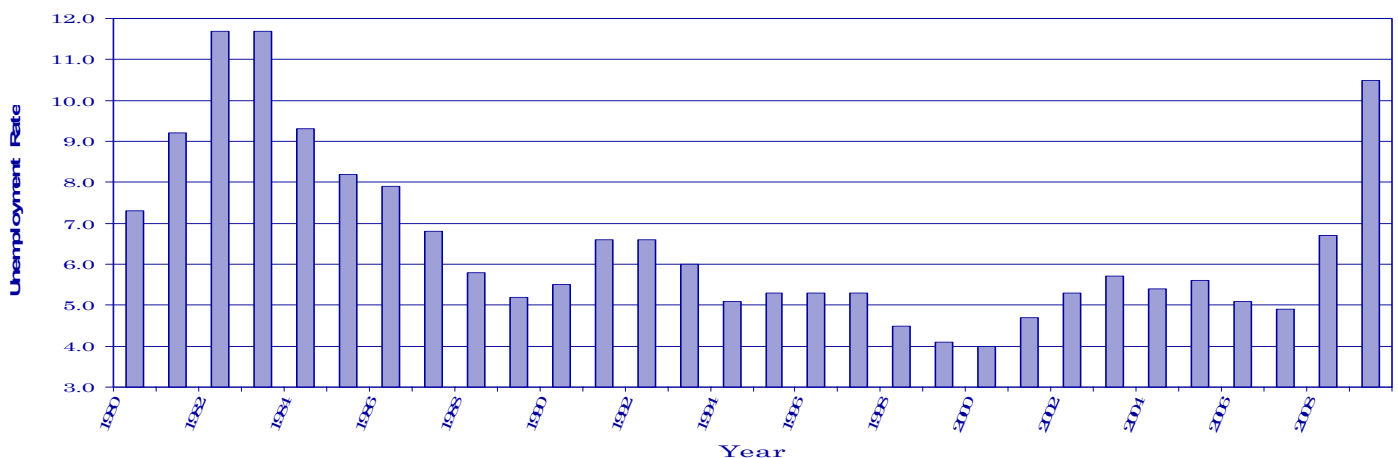
Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade

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

County	Aug	Aug	County	Aug	Aug
	2009	2010		2009	2010
Anderson	10.6	8.8	Lauderdale	19.7	15.0
Bedford	12.5	11.9	Lawrence	15.2	13.9
Benton	13.1	12.9	Lewis	15.5	13.8
Bledsoe	14.0	12.3	Lincoln	7.2	6.4
Blount	9.9	7.5	Loudon	10.1	7.9
Bradley	10.1	9.1	Macon	11.9	8.7
Campbell	13.5	11.5	Madison	11.0	9.8
Cannon	11.6	9.1	Marion	11.9	10.3
Carroll	16.2	14.3	Marshall	16.4	16.0
Carter	10.5	9.6	Maury	12.4	14.5
Cheatham	9.4	8.6	McMinn	13.9	11.8
Chester	11.9	10.5	McNairy	13.0	11.7
Claiborne	11.5	10.6	Meigs	14.4	12.3
Clay	13.7	10.9	Monroe	16.7	12.6
Cocke	12.7	11.9	Montgomery	9.7	9.7
Coffee	10.7	10.1	Moore	10.1	9.7
Crockett	13.0	11.9	Morgan	12.7	11.0
Cumberland	11.6	9.9	Obion	11.2	9.6
Davidson	9.6	9.5	Overton	12.7	9.5
Decatur	13.0	11.1	Perry	18.6	13.4
DeKalb	10.7	9.6	Pickett	13.8	12.8
Dickson	10.7	8.9	Polk	12.0	10.3
Dyer	14.4	11.9	Putnam	10.4	8.9
Fayette	11.0	9.6	Rhea	13.9	12.5
Fentress	13.7	11.4	Roane	9.6	7.8
Franklin	11.0	10.5	Robertson	10.6	8.4
Gibson	15.2	12.7	Rutherford	10.1	8.6
Giles	14.8	13.0	Scott	19.2	19.8
Grainger	14.1	11.8	Sequatchie	12.6	10.9
Greene	15.8	12.9	Sevier	9.3	8.4
Grundy	13.8	11.8	Shelby	10.6	9.9
Hamblen	12.9	10.9	Smith	13.4	9.3
Hamilton	9.4	8.7	Stewart	11.3	10.5
Hancock	18.4	14.3	Sullivan	9.2	7.9
Hardeman	12.3	12.3	Sumner	10.3	8.6
Hardin	11.5	10.7	Tipton	12.0	10.3
Hawkins	11.0	8.8	Trousdale	11.9	9.8
Haywood	18.3	14.0	Unicoi	11.4	9.1
Henderson	17.5	14.7	Union	11.0	8.4
Henry	13.5	11.2	Van Buren	14.4	10.7
Hickman	12.6	10.8	Warren	13.0	11.1
Houston	12.2	10.1	Washington	9.3	8.4
Humphreys	12.3	10.6	Wayne	13.3	11.9
Jackson	14.5	11.2	Weakley	13.5	12.1
Jefferson	12.2	11.4	White	14.5	12.0
Johnson	13.3	12.1	Williamson	7.7	7.0
Knox	8.7	7.6	Wilson	9.5	8.2
Lake	10.7	9.9			

\*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

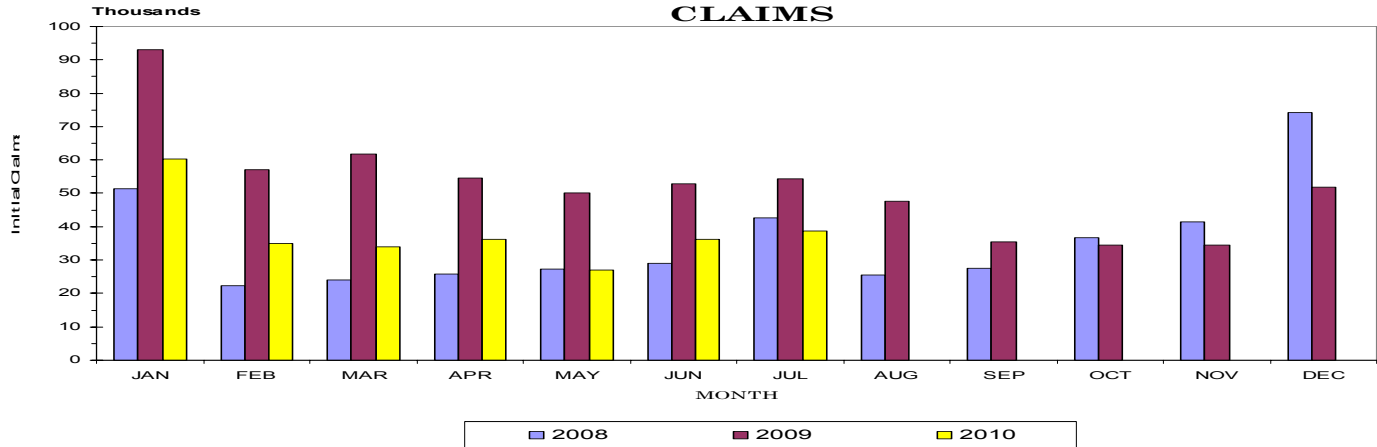
Unemployment Rates 1980-2009



# Statewide

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (MOST RECENT AVAILABLE)

### MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS

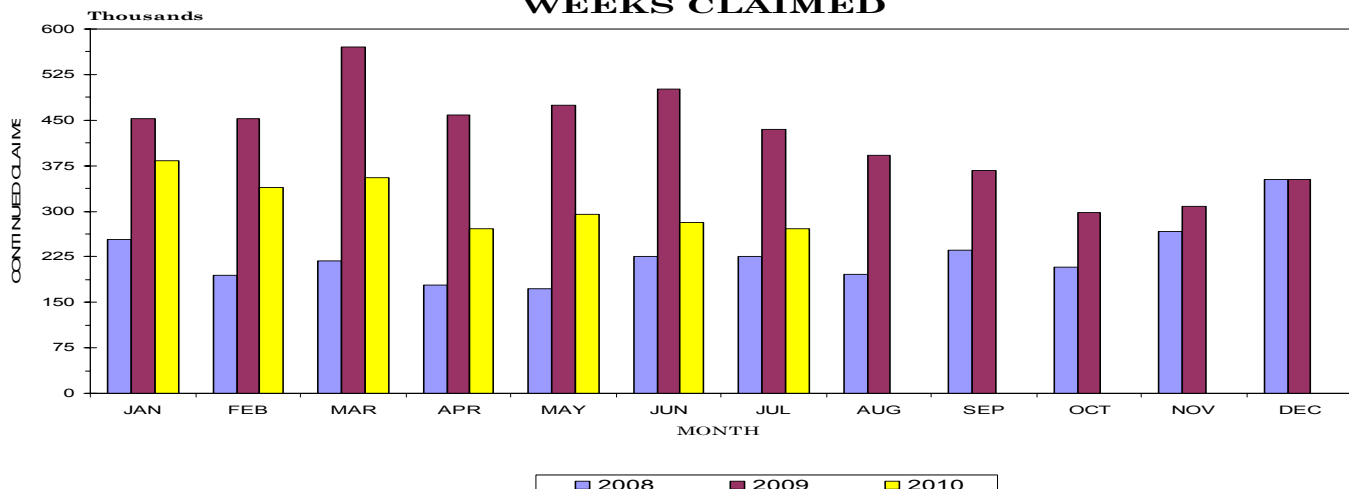


## BENEFIT PROGRAMS (MOST RECENT AVAILABLE)

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM				FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS			
CLAIMS	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010	FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	July 2009	June 2010	July 2010
Initial Claims	54,377	36,188	38,604	Benefits Paid	\$427,789	\$237,914	\$263,582
Continued Weeks Claimed	434,945	281,372	270,693	Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,594	921	971
Nonmonetary Determinations	9,467	8,956	8,566	Initial Claims	105	134	163
Appeals Decisions	2,430	3,237	3,607	Continued Weeks Claimed	1,649	992	1,125
Lower Authority	2,188	2,275	2,747	Appeals Decisions	10	11	14
Higher Authority	242	962	860				
BENEFITS				FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL			
Amount Paid	\$89,118,262	\$55,655,564	\$52,297,653	Benefits Paid	\$474,061	\$675,757	\$680,387
Benefit Weeks Paid	424,549	280,343	253,689	Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,594	2,162	2,148
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$226	\$216	\$221	Initial Claims	138	212	240
First Payments	21,631	17,479	16,386	Continued Weeks Claimed	1,609	2,103	2,229
Final Payments	16,366	9,290	8,999	Appeals Decisions	11	9	4
Average Weeks Duration	15	18	18				
Trust Fund Balance*	\$273,100,154	\$196,211,292	\$209,313,129				

## CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED (MOST RECENT AVAILABLE)

### MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



# Statewide

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Revised			Net Change		
	August 2009	July 2010	Preliminary August 2010	Aug. 2009 Aug. 2010	July 2010 Aug. 2010	2010
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	2,603.5	2,589.1	<b>2,610.5</b>	7.0	21.4	
<b>Total Private</b>	2,185.4	2,181.6	<b>2,189.0</b>	3.6	7.4	
<b>Goods Producing</b>	414.2	408.9	<b>410.3</b>	-3.9	1.4	
Mining, Logging, & Construction	110.1	104.6	<b>104.9</b>	-5.2	0.3	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	304.1	304.3	<b>305.4</b>	1.3	1.1	
Durable Goods Manufacturing	177.5	175.7	<b>176.9</b>	-0.6	1.2	
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.3	10.9	<b>10.9</b>	-0.4	0.0	
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	11.5	10.6	<b>10.6</b>	-0.9	0.0	
Primary Metal Manufacturing	8.6	8.7	<b>8.9</b>	0.3	0.2	
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	32.8	34.9	<b>35.0</b>	2.2	0.1	
Machinery Manufacturing	25.4	26.0	<b>26.2</b>	0.8	0.2	
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	6.1	5.3	<b>5.3</b>	-0.8	0.0	
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	17.3	17.5	<b>17.8</b>	0.5	0.3	
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	39.4	37.9	<b>38.3</b>	-1.1	0.4	
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	10.5	9.5	<b>9.5</b>	-1.0	0.0	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	14.6	14.4	<b>14.4</b>	-0.2	0.0	
<b>Nondurable Goods Manufacturing</b>	126.6	128.6	<b>128.5</b>	1.9	-0.1	
Textile Mills, Products, & Apparel	12.6	12.1	<b>12.2</b>	-0.4	0.1	
Food Manufacturing	32.6	32.6	<b>32.8</b>	0.2	0.2	
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5.1	5.2	<b>5.2</b>	0.1	0.0	
Paper Manufacturing	16.3	15.8	<b>15.8</b>	-0.5	0.0	
Printing & Related Support Activities	13.0	11.9	<b>11.8</b>	-1.2	-0.1	
Chemical Manufacturing	25.5	25.3	<b>25.4</b>	-0.1	0.1	
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	19.8	19.5	<b>19.5</b>	-0.3	0.0	
Plastics Product Manufacturing	11.0	10.4	<b>10.3</b>	-0.7	-0.1	
Rubber Product Manufacturing	8.8	9.1	<b>9.2</b>	0.4	0.1	
<b>Service Providing</b>	2,189.3	2,180.2	<b>2,200.2</b>	10.9	20.0	
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	556.0	554.3	<b>554.9</b>	-1.1	0.6	
Wholesale Trade	119.8	120.6	<b>120.6</b>	0.8	0.0	
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	59.9	61.3	<b>61.7</b>	1.8	0.4	
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	43.0	41.6	<b>41.6</b>	-1.4	0.0	
Wholesale Electronic Markets	16.9	17.7	<b>17.3</b>	0.4	-0.4	
Retail Trade	306.6	309.8	<b>311.1</b>	4.5	1.3	
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	37.3	35.7	<b>36.2</b>	-1.1	0.5	
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	7.7	7.4	<b>7.4</b>	-0.3	0.0	
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	25.3	25.8	<b>25.2</b>	-0.1	-0.6	
Food & Beverage Stores	49.7	49.1	<b>49.5</b>	-0.2	0.4	
Health & Personal Care Stores	22.7	23.1	<b>23.2</b>	0.5	0.1	
Gasoline Stations	21.9	22.1	<b>21.9</b>	0.0	-0.2	
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	26.0	23.8	<b>24.9</b>	-1.1	1.1	
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	10.9	10.2	<b>10.6</b>	-0.3	0.4	
General Merchandise Stores	70.5	71.5	<b>71.8</b>	1.3	0.3	
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	15.9	15.5	<b>15.3</b>	-0.6	-0.2	
Nonstore Retailers	8.5	8.4	<b>8.5</b>	0.0	0.1	
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	129.6	123.9	<b>123.2</b>	-6.4	-0.7	
Utilities	3.6	3.6	<b>3.6</b>	0.0	0.0	
Transportation & Warehousing	126.0	120.3	<b>119.6</b>	-6.4	-0.7	
Truck Transportation	50.8	49.9	<b>50.4</b>	-0.4	0.5	
<b>Information</b>	46.7	44.2	<b>44.1</b>	-2.6	-0.1	
<b>Financial Activities</b>	140.3	137.4	<b>137.0</b>	-3.3	-0.4	
Finance & Insurance	106.9	103.0	<b>102.5</b>	-4.4	-0.5	
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	33.4	34.4	<b>34.5</b>	1.1	0.1	
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	289.6	297.8	<b>301.4</b>	11.8	3.6	
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	104.9	103.1	<b>104.7</b>	-0.2	1.6	
Management of Companies & Enterprises	25.9	26.7	<b>26.8</b>	0.9	0.1	
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	158.8	168.0	<b>169.9</b>	11.1	1.9	
<b>Educational &amp; Health Services</b>	365.5	369.9	<b>371.8</b>	6.3	1.9	
Educational Services	41.5	41.7	<b>41.6</b>	0.1	-0.1	
Health Care & Social Assistance	324.0	328.2	<b>330.2</b>	6.2	2.0	
Ambulatory Health Care Services	123.3	125.8	<b>126.4</b>	3.1	0.6	
Hospitals	103.0	103.4	<b>103.6</b>	0.6	0.2	
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	56.0	57.3	<b>58.0</b>	2.0	0.7	
Social Assistance	41.7	41.7	<b>42.2</b>	0.5	0.5	
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</b>	270.6	266.2	<b>266.9</b>	-3.7	0.7	
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	33.8	35.4	<b>34.7</b>	0.9	-0.7	
Accommodation & Food Services	236.8	230.8	<b>232.2</b>	-4.6	1.4	
Accommodation	33.8	31.3	<b>32.0</b>	-1.8	0.7	
Food Services & Drinking Places	203.0	199.5	<b>200.2</b>	-2.8	0.7	
<b>Other Services</b>	102.5	102.9	<b>102.6</b>	0.1	-0.3	
<b>Government</b>	418.1	407.5	<b>421.5</b>	3.4	14.0	
Federal Government	49.5	53.6	<b>51.2</b>	1.7	-2.4	
State Government	95.5	94.1	<b>95.0</b>	-0.5	0.9	
State Government Educational Services	47.0	43.8	<b>44.4</b>	-2.6	0.6	
Local Government	273.1	259.8	<b>275.3</b>	2.2	15.5	
Local Government Educational Services	134.3	122.3	<b>136.4</b>	2.1	14.1	
State and Local Government	368.6	353.9	<b>370.3</b>	1.7	16.4	

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE IN TENNESSEE

Total nonfarm employment increased by 7,000 jobs from August 2009 to August 2010. The recession recovery from previous year caused gains in professional/business services (up 11,800 jobs), which includes an increase of 11,100 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; health care/social assistance (up 6,200 jobs), which includes an increase of 3,100 jobs in ambulatory health care services and 2,000 jobs in nursing/residential care facilities; retail trade (up 1,800 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,300 jobs in general merchandise stores; local government and fabricated metal products (both up 2,200 jobs); and durable goods wholesalers (up 1,800 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in transportation/warehousing (down 6,400 jobs); mining/logging/construction (down 5,200 jobs); accommodation/food services (down 4,600 jobs), which includes a drop of 2,800 jobs in food services/drinking places and 1,800 jobs in accommodation; finance/insurance (down 4,400 jobs); information and state government educational services (both down 2,600 jobs).

During August, nonfarm employment increased by 21,400 jobs. The largest seasonal increases were in local government (up 15,500 jobs); professional/business services (up 3,600 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,900 jobs in administrative/support/waste management and 1,600 jobs in professional/scientific/technical services; health care/social assistance (up 2,000 jobs); accommodation/food services (up 1,400 jobs); retail trade (up 1,300 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,100 jobs in clothing/clothing accessories stores; and durable goods manufacturing (up 1,200 jobs). This was partially offset by a decrease in federal government (down 2,200 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for August 2010 was 9.6 percent, down 0.1 percentage point from the July 2010 rate. This is the first month since April 2007 that the current rate is less than or equal to the national average.

The United States' unemployment rate was 9.6 percent in August 2010. In August 2009, the national unemployment rate was 9.7 percent, and the state's unemployment rate was 10.9 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate decreased in 46 counties, increased in 33 counties, and remained the same in 16 counties. There were 35 counties with an unemployment rate less than 10 percent and three counties had a rate above 15 percent. The lowest rate occurred in Lincoln County at 6.4 percent, unchanged from the previous month. The highest rate was Scott County's 19.8 percent, up from 19.4 percent in July 2010.

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 2009 benchmark.



# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2009				July 2009				August 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	154,426,000	139,433,000	14,993,000	9.7	153,560,000	138,960,000	14,599,000	9.5	154,110,000	139,250,000	14,860,000	9.6
TENNESSEE	3,010,300	2,683,100	327,200	10.9	3,028,500	2,733,300	295,200	9.7	3,037,900	2,746,600	291,300	9.6
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	154,897,000	140,074,000	14,823,000	9.6	155,270,000	140,134,000	15,137,000	9.7	154,678,000	139,919,000	14,759,000	9.5
TENNESSEE	3,022,000	2,695,500	326,500	10.8	3,063,700	2,770,400	293,300	9.6	3,072,400	2,777,100	295,200	9.6
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Areas</b>												
Chattanooga	253,900	228,770	25,130	9.9	259,010	236,640	22,380	8.6	258,940	236,030	22,920	8.8
Clarksville	111,060	99,120	11,940	10.7	112,680	101,450	11,220	10.0	113,030	101,750	11,280	10.0
Cleveland	54,760	49,100	5,660	10.3	55,560	50,400	5,160	9.3	55,980	50,790	5,190	9.3
Jackson	55,270	49,020	6,250	11.3	56,690	51,120	5,570	9.8	56,340	50,770	5,570	9.9
Johnson City	99,140	89,330	9,820	9.9	100,550	91,850	8,710	8.7	101,770	92,810	8,970	8.8
Kingsport-Bristol	146,930	132,630	14,300	9.7	148,150	135,070	13,080	8.8	149,290	136,200	13,090	8.8
Knoxville	359,890	326,630	33,250	9.2	369,060	340,650	28,410	7.7	369,160	340,530	28,640	7.8
Memphis	613,470	548,820	64,640	10.5	618,310	556,250	62,060	10.0	615,370	556,000	59,370	9.6
Morristown	63,090	54,860	8,240	13.1	63,560	56,460	7,100	11.2	63,640	56,500	7,140	11.2
Nashville	796,230	718,660	77,570	9.7	808,290	737,690	70,610	8.7	812,130	740,430	71,700	8.8
<b>Micropolitan Statistical Areas</b>												
Brownsville	9,380	7,760	1,620	17.3	9,340	8,010	1,330	14.3	9,540	8,200	1,340	14.0
Cookeville	50,390	44,880	5,520	10.9	49,660	44,870	4,800	9.7	50,680	46,000	4,680	9.2
Crossville	23,220	20,620	2,600	11.2	23,020	20,680	2,330	10.1	23,440	21,110	2,330	9.9
Dyersburg	17,540	15,040	2,510	14.3	17,710	15,580	2,130	12.0	17,620	15,510	2,100	11.9
Greeneville	29,600	24,830	4,770	16.1	29,920	26,110	3,810	12.7	30,130	26,240	3,890	12.9
Humboldt	21,340	18,100	3,240	15.2	21,680	18,810	2,870	13.2	21,580	18,830	2,750	12.7
Lawrenceburg	16,680	14,130	2,550	15.3	16,220	13,910	2,300	14.2	16,320	14,050	2,280	13.9
Lewisburg	12,230	10,190	2,050	16.7	12,130	10,230	1,900	15.7	12,160	10,220	1,950	16.0
Martin	15,650	13,540	2,110	13.5	16,170	14,000	2,160	13.4	15,930	13,990	1,930	12.1
McMinnville	16,960	14,640	2,320	13.7	16,810	14,920	1,890	11.3	17,080	15,190	1,890	11.1
Paris	13,610	11,790	1,820	13.4	13,860	12,280	1,580	11.4	13,890	12,340	1,560	11.2
Shelbyville	22,080	19,270	2,810	12.7	22,230	19,610	2,620	11.8	22,200	19,570	2,630	11.9
Tullahoma	47,450	42,220	5,230	11.0	47,940	43,070	4,880	10.2	48,000	43,100	4,910	10.2
Union City	17,620	15,580	2,040	11.6	18,390	16,490	1,900	10.3	18,250	16,410	1,830	10.1

## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	July	Aug.
	2009	2010	2010	2009	2010	2010	2009	2010	2010
Manufacturing	\$596.30	\$620.08	\$622.00	\$14.76	\$15.58	\$15.55	40.4	39.8	40.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$601.28	\$634.26	\$636.70	\$14.92	\$16.18	\$16.16	40.3	39.2	39.4
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$590.32	\$602.50	\$601.95	\$14.54	\$14.84	\$14.79	40.6	40.6	40.7

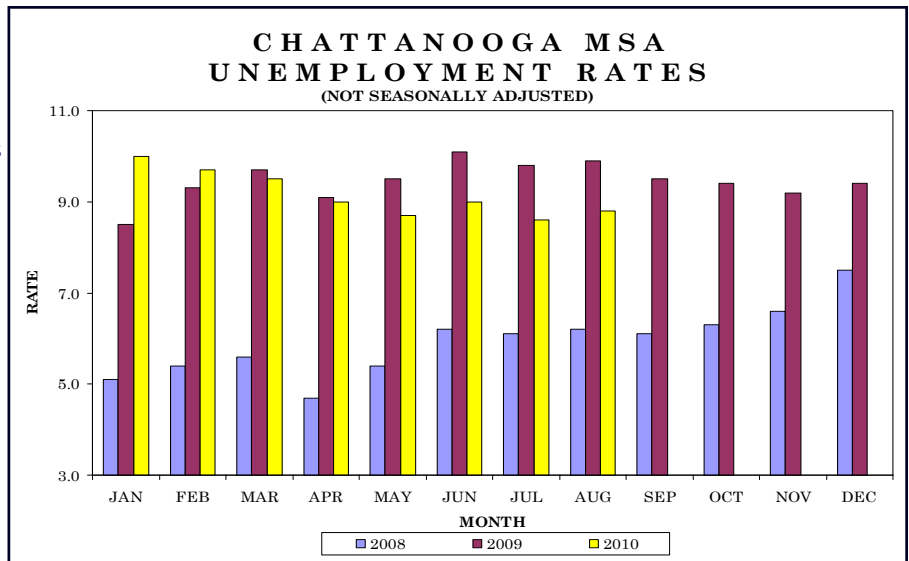
### \*\*ALL EMPLOYEE HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Jul.	June	Jul.	Jul.	June	Jul.	Jul.	June	Jul.
	2009	2010	2010	2009	2010	2010	2009	2010	2010
Total Private	\$683.40	\$700.77	\$706.45	\$19.47	\$19.74	\$19.90	35.1	35.5	35.5
Goods Producing	\$835.00	\$894.88	\$890.64	\$20.98	\$21.46	\$21.67	39.8	41.7	41.1
Mining, Logging and Construction	\$748.13	\$762.43	\$744.37	\$19.95	\$20.17	\$20.01	37.5	37.8	37.2
Manufacturing	\$868.13	\$939.55	\$938.74	\$21.33	\$21.85	\$22.14	40.7	43.0	42.4
Private Service Providing	\$647.70	\$656.77	\$665.76	\$19.05	\$19.26	\$19.41	34.0	34.1	34.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$641.70	\$656.82	\$667.31	\$18.60	\$18.45	\$18.64	34.5	35.6	35.8
Information	\$825.42	\$868.26	\$884.30	\$22.43	\$23.53	\$23.90	36.8	36.9	37.0
Financial Activities	\$786.52	\$822.88	\$826.17	\$21.20	\$22.24	\$22.09	37.1	37.0	37.4
Professional and Business Services	\$835.05	\$823.55	\$840.84	\$22.63	\$22.75	\$23.10	36.9	36.2	36.4
Education and Health Services	\$712.07	\$718.93	\$726.95	\$20.58	\$20.96	\$21.01	34.6	34.3	34.6
Leisure and Hospitality	\$311.71	\$307.13	\$309.54	\$11.46	\$11.46	\$11.55	27.2	26.8	26.8
Other Services	\$537.26	\$549.46	\$539.56	\$16.38	\$16.55	\$16.40	32.8	33.2	32.9

\*\*This data is one month behind

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,300 jobs from July 2010 to August 2010. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 1,700 jobs) and professional/business services (up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in retail trade and federal government (both down 300 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 2,800 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs increased by 700, while service-providing jobs increased by 2,100.



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2009				July 2010				August 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Athens Micro	23,330	20,060	3,270	14.0	23,290	20,550	2,740	11.8	23,450	20,680	2,770	11.8
Chattanooga City	78,150	70,010	8,140	10.4	80,990	73,500	7,490	9.2	81,160	73,360	7,810	9.6

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

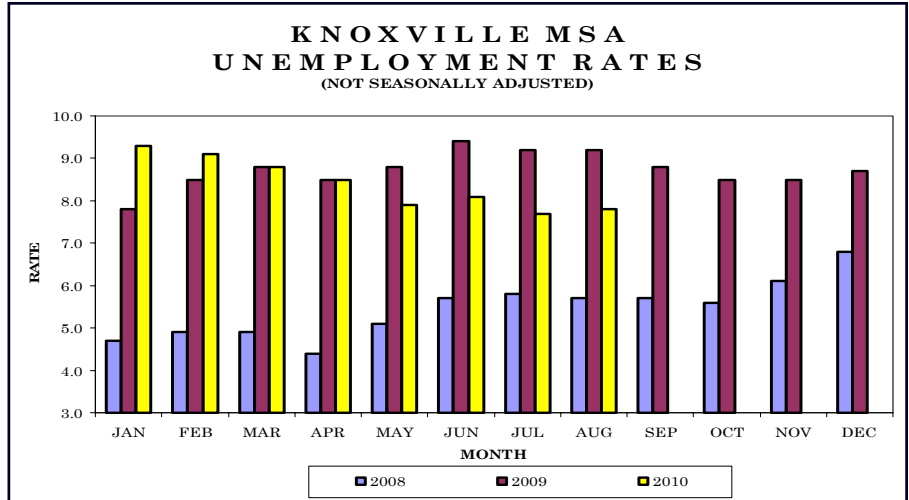
Industry	August 2009	Revised July 2010	Preliminary August 2010	Net Change	
				Aug. 2009 Aug. 2010	July 2010 Aug. 2010
Total Nonfarm	224.1	225.6	<b>226.9</b>	2.8	1.3
Total Private	189.8	192.3	<b>192.3</b>	2.5	0.0
Goods Producing	36.3	36.9	<b>37.0</b>	0.7	0.1
Mining, Logging, & Construction	8.5	9.2	<b>9.2</b>	0.7	0.0
Manufacturing	27.8	27.7	<b>27.8</b>	0.0	0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	12.4	12.2	<b>12.3</b>	-0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	15.4	15.5	<b>15.5</b>	0.1	0.0
Service Providing	187.8	188.7	<b>189.9</b>	2.1	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	47.1	46.9	<b>46.5</b>	-0.6	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.0	<b>8.0</b>	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	24.1	24.5	<b>24.2</b>	0.1	-0.3
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	14.9	14.4	<b>14.3</b>	-0.6	-0.1
Information	3.6	3.6	<b>3.6</b>	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	17.9	17.5	<b>17.5</b>	-0.4	0.0
Professional & Business Services	21.0	21.7	<b>21.9</b>	0.9	0.2
Educational & Health Services	30.0	31.0	<b>31.1</b>	1.1	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	23.1	24.3	<b>24.3</b>	1.2	0.0
Other Services	10.8	10.4	<b>10.4</b>	-0.4	0.0
Government	34.3	33.3	<b>34.6</b>	0.3	1.3
Federal Government	5.8	6.4	<b>6.1</b>	0.3	-0.3
State Government	5.4	5.7	<b>5.6</b>	0.2	-0.1
Local Government	23.1	21.2	<b>22.9</b>	-0.2	1.7
State and Local Government	28.5	26.9	<b>28.5</b>	0.0	1.6



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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 2,100 jobs from July 2010 to August 2010. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 1,800 jobs), professional/business services (up 400 jobs), and leisure/hospitality, retail trade, and transportation/warehousing/utilities (each up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in federal and state government (both down 300 jobs).

Over the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 1,900 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 300, while service-providing jobs increased by 2,200.



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2009				July 2010				August 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Harriman Micro	27,490	24,880	2,610	9.5	28,270	26,080	2,190	7.8	28,280	26,090	2,200	7.8
LaFollette Micro	17,010	14,740	2,270	13.3	16,830	14,890	1,940	11.5	16,740	14,810	1,930	11.5
Newport Micro	16,560	14,410	2,160	13.0	16,730	14,760	1,960	11.7	16,740	14,750	1,990	11.9
Sevierville Micro	49,630	45,020	4,610	9.3	51,520	47,290	4,230	8.2	50,500	46,250	4,250	8.4
Knoxville City	93,670	84,250	9,430	10.1	96,200	87,860	8,340	8.7	96,250	87,830	8,420	8.7
Maryville City	12,990	11,720	1,270	9.8	13,300	12,230	1,070	8.0	13,260	12,220	1,040	7.8
Oak Ridge City	13,370	12,160	1,210	9.1	13,850	12,680	1,170	8.4	13,870	12,680	1,190	8.6

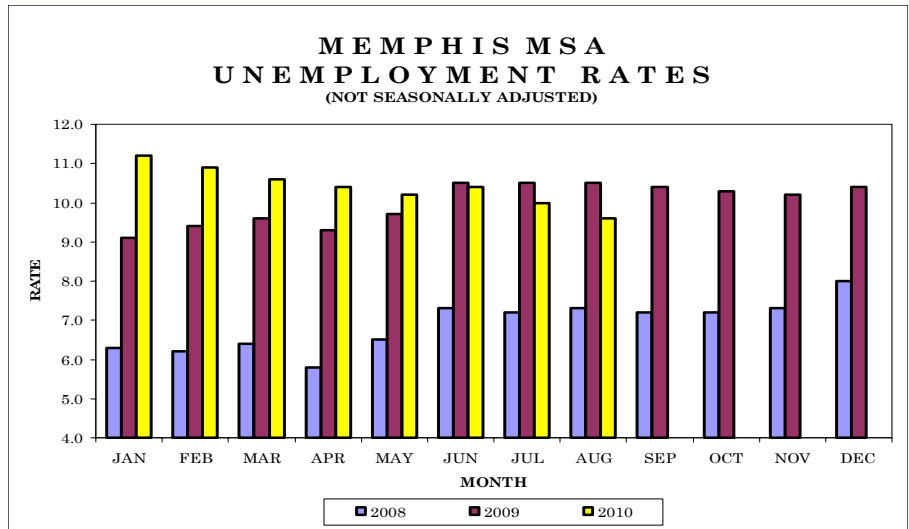
## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2009	2010	2010	Aug. 2009 Aug. 2010	July 2010 Aug. 2010
Total Nonfarm	319.1	318.9	<b>321.0</b>	1.9	2.1
Total Private	270.4	270.7	<b>271.6</b>	1.2	0.9
Goods Producing	45.3	44.9	<b>45.0</b>	-0.3	0.1
Mining, Logging, & Construction	16.3	15.8	<b>15.9</b>	-0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	29.0	29.1	<b>29.1</b>	0.1	0.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	21.4	21.7	<b>21.7</b>	0.3	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	7.6	7.4	<b>7.4</b>	-0.2	0.0
Service Providing	273.8	274.0	<b>276.0</b>	2.2	2.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	66.8	66.9	<b>67.3</b>	0.5	0.4
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.8	<b>15.8</b>	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	41.3	41.8	<b>42.0</b>	0.7	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	9.8	9.3	<b>9.5</b>	-0.3	0.2
Information	5.4	5.4	<b>5.3</b>	-0.1	-0.1
Financial Activities	17.2	17.1	<b>17.1</b>	-0.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	41.6	42.5	<b>42.9</b>	1.3	0.4
Educational & Health Services	44.7	44.5	<b>44.5</b>	-0.2	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	34.7	34.8	<b>35.0</b>	0.3	0.2
Other Services	14.7	14.6	<b>14.5</b>	-0.2	-0.1
Government	48.7	48.2	<b>49.4</b>	0.7	1.2
Federal Government	5.1	5.6	<b>5.3</b>	0.2	-0.3
State Government	15.5	15.3	<b>15.0</b>	-0.5	-0.3
Local Government	28.1	27.3	<b>29.1</b>	1.0	1.8
State and Local Government	43.6	42.6	<b>44.1</b>	0.5	1.5



Total nonfarm employment increased by 3,700 jobs from July 2010 to August 2010. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 3,400 jobs), administrative/support/waste management (up 600 jobs), and educational/health services (up 500 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in state government (down 500 jobs) and federal government (down 400 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 11,600 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 2,200, while service-providing jobs declined by 9,400.



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2009				July 2010				August 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Bartlett City	25,840	23,610	2,220	8.6	26,070	24,040	2,030	7.8	26,060	24,020	2,040	7.8
Collierville City	20,050	18,410	1,640	8.2	20,050	18,740	1,310	6.5	20,070	18,730	1,350	6.7
Germantown City	19,310	17,880	1,430	7.4	19,420	18,200	1,220	6.3	19,410	18,190	1,230	6.3
Memphis City	308,890	272,870	36,020	11.7	311,370	277,800	33,570	10.8	311,110	277,580	33,530	10.8

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

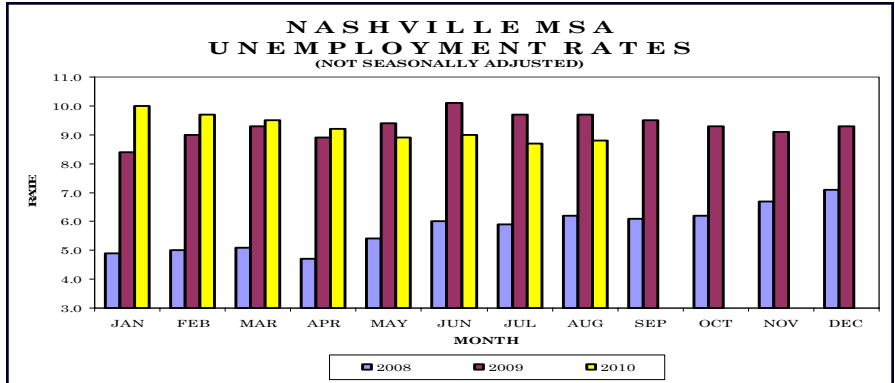
Industry	August 2009	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
		July 2010	August 2010	Aug. 2009	July 2010
	2009	2010	2010	Aug. 2010	Aug. 2010
Total Nonfarm	597.9	582.6	<b>586.3</b>	-11.6	3.7
Total Private	511.7	498.3	<b>499.5</b>	-12.2	1.2
Goods Producing	67.6	65.3	<b>65.4</b>	-2.2	0.1
Mining, Logging, & Construction	21.6	20.3	<b>20.3</b>	-1.3	0.0
Manufacturing	46.0	45.0	<b>45.1</b>	-0.9	0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	22.8	21.9	<b>22.0</b>	-0.8	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	23.2	23.1	<b>23.1</b>	-0.1	0.0
Service Providing	530.3	517.3	<b>520.9</b>	-9.4	3.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	159.8	156.4	<b>156.5</b>	-3.3	0.1
Wholesale Trade	32.6	32.2	<b>32.3</b>	-0.3	0.1
Retail Trade	65.3	64.3	<b>64.3</b>	-1.0	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	61.9	59.9	<b>59.9</b>	-2.0	0.0
Information	6.8	6.6	<b>6.5</b>	-0.3	-0.1
Financial Activities	30.8	30.0	<b>29.9</b>	-0.9	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	74.4	71.9	<b>72.5</b>	-1.9	0.6
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	17.8	18.0	<b>18.0</b>	0.2	0.0
Management of Companies & Enterprises	5.5	5.6	<b>5.6</b>	0.1	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	51.1	48.3	<b>48.9</b>	-2.2	0.6
Educational & Health Services	79.7	80.5	<b>81.0</b>	1.3	0.5
Leisure & Hospitality	67.6	63.5	<b>63.5</b>	-4.1	0.0
Other Services	25.0	24.1	<b>24.2</b>	-0.8	0.1
Government	86.2	84.3	<b>86.8</b>	0.6	2.5
Federal Government	14.7	15.6	<b>15.2</b>	0.5	-0.4
State Government	14.1	14.2	<b>13.7</b>	-0.4	-0.5
Local Government	57.4	54.5	<b>57.9</b>	0.5	3.4
State and Local Government	71.5	68.7	<b>71.6</b>	0.1	2.9



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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 7,200 jobs from July 2010 to August 2010. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 6,100 jobs); professional/business services (up 1,100 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,000 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; health care/social assistance and leisure/hospitality (both up 500 jobs); and mining/logging/construction (up 400 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in federal government (down 700 jobs), state government (down 400 jobs), and financial activities (down 200 jobs).

In the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 3,700 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 4,100, while service-providing jobs increased by 400.



### CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2009				July 2010				August 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Columbia Micro	36,810	32,260	4,550	12.4	35,340	30,280	5,060	14.3	35,720	30,530	5,180	14.5
Brentwood City	17,180	15,870	1,310	7.6	17,340	16,290	1,050	6.1	17,450	16,350	1,100	6.3
Columbia City	14,960	12,930	2,030	13.6	14,430	12,140	2,290	15.8	14,590	12,240	2,350	16.1
Franklin City	30,830	28,390	2,450	7.9	31,430	29,140	2,290	7.3	31,480	29,250	2,230	7.1
Gallatin City	13,510	11,880	1,630	12.1	13,510	12,190	1,320	9.7	13,450	12,240	1,210	9.0
Hendersonville	25,380	23,060	2,320	9.1	25,760	23,670	2,090	8.1	25,930	23,760	2,170	8.4
LaVergne City	17,040	15,260	1,780	10.4	17,230	15,670	1,560	9.1	17,360	15,730	1,630	9.4
Murfreesboro City	53,710	48,250	5,460	10.2	54,410	49,530	4,880	9.0	54,680	49,720	4,960	9.1
Nashville City	321,780	290,750	31,030	9.6	329,060	298,450	30,610	9.3	331,130	299,560	31,570	9.5
Smyrna City	20,740	18,510	2,230	10.8	20,970	19,000	1,970	9.4	21,120	19,070	2,050	9.7
Spring Hill City	13,690	12,090	1,600	11.7	13,280	11,880	1,400	10.5	13,200	11,900	1,300	9.9

### ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2009	July 2010	August 2010	Aug. 2009	July 2010
	2009	2010	2010	Aug. 2010	Aug. 2010
Total Nonfarm	718.2	707.3	714.5	-3.7	7.2
Total Private	617.4	610.2	612.4	-5.0	2.2
Goods Producing	92.7	88.3	88.6	-4.1	0.3
Mining, Logging, & Construction	31.6	29.6	30.0	-1.6	0.4
Manufacturing	61.1	58.7	58.6	-2.5	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	39.2	37.1	37.0	-2.2	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	21.9	21.6	21.6	-0.3	0.0
Service Providing	625.5	619.0	625.9	0.4	6.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	146.1	144.6	144.7	-1.4	0.1
Wholesale Trade	35.7	35.8	35.9	0.2	0.1
Retail Trade	82.7	82.2	82.3	-0.4	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	27.7	26.6	26.5	-1.2	-0.1
Information	20.3	19.6	19.6	-0.7	0.0
Financial Activities	44.4	43.8	43.6	-0.8	-0.2
Professional & Business Services	91.5	93.4	94.5	3.0	1.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	36.6	37.1	37.3	0.7	0.2
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9.9	10.1	10.0	0.1	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	45.0	46.2	47.2	2.2	1.0
Educational & Health Services	114.6	116.6	117.0	2.4	0.4
Educational Services	19.7	21.2	21.1	1.4	-0.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	94.9	95.4	95.9	1.0	0.5
Leisure & Hospitality	77.7	73.8	74.3	-3.4	0.5
Other Services	30.1	30.1	30.1	0.0	0.0
Government	100.8	97.1	102.1	1.3	5.0
Federal Government	12.2	13.3	12.6	0.4	-0.7
State Government	28.5	28.4	28.0	-0.5	-0.4
Local Government	60.1	55.4	61.5	1.4	6.1
State and Local Government	88.6	83.8	89.5	0.9	5.7

## Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		***Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	July 2010 Revised	August 2010 Prelim.	July 2010 Revised	August 2010 Prelim.	July 2010 Revised	August 2010 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	79,800	80,800	38,800	39,300	56,700	56,900
Total Private	62,300	62,500	33,900	33,900	44,400	44,700
Goods Producing	12,800	12,900	9,800	9,800	11,200	11,200
Mining, Logging, & Construction	3,200	3,200	1,300	1,300	2,600	2,600
Manufacturing	9,600	9,700	8,500	8,500	8,600	8,600
Service Providing	67,000	67,900	29,000	29,500	45,500	45,700
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	15,200	15,200	6,500	6,500	11,100	11,200
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	800	800	2,700	2,700
Retail Trade	11,000	11,000	4,500	4,500	7,000	7,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,300	2,300	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,400
Information	900	900	300	300	700	700
Financial Activities	2,600	2,600	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,700
Professional & Business Services	8,100	8,200	2,900	2,900	3,800	3,900
Educational & Health Services	10,200	10,200	5,900	5,900	8,300	8,400
Leisure & Hospitality	9,200	9,200	4,500	4,500	5,500	5,500
Other Services	3,300	3,300	2,500	2,500	2,100	2,100
Government	17,500	18,300	4,900	5,400	12,300	12,200
Federal Government	6,400	6,300	400	300	600	500
State Government	2,800	2,600	700	700	1,800	1,700
Local Government	8,300	9,400	3,800	4,400	9,900	10,000
State and Local Government	11,100	12,000	4,500	5,100	11,700	11,700

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport/Bristol, TN-VA MSA		***Morristown, TN MSA	
	July 2010 Revised	August 2010 Prelim.	July 2010 Revised	August 2010 Prelim.	July 2010 Revised	August 2010 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	75,400	76,700	115,100	116,800	43,500	43,800
Total Private	60,400	60,600	100,200	100,800	37,200	37,200
Goods Producing	10,700	10,800	27,000	27,100	12,600	12,600
Mining, Logging, & Construction	2,700	2,700	6,500	6,500	1,800	1,800
Manufacturing	8,000	8,100	20,500	20,600	10,800	10,800
Service Providing	64,700	65,900	88,100	89,700	30,900	31,200
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	13,000	13,100	23,100	23,300	9,900	9,900
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	4,400	4,500	1,800	1,800
Retail Trade	9,600	9,700	15,000	15,100	5,800	5,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,100	1,100	3,700	3,700	2,300	2,300
Information	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200	500	500
Financial Activities	4,400	4,300	4,200	4,300	1,200	1,200
Professional & Business Services	7,000	7,100	7,900	7,900	3,000	3,000
Educational & Health Services	12,500	12,500	19,000	19,100	5,300	5,300
Leisure & Hospitality	8,200	8,200	12,400	12,500	3,300	3,300
Other Services	2,600	2,600	4,400	4,400	1,400	1,400
Government	15,000	16,100	14,900	16,000	6,300	6,600
Federal Government	2,900	2,800	1,300	1,100	400	400
State Government	5,400	5,200	2,300	2,200	1,200	1,200
Local Government	6,700	8,100	11,300	12,700	4,700	5,000
State and Local Government	12,100	13,300	13,600	14,900	5,900	6,200

\*\*\* These metro areas 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.

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## U.S. Consumer Price Index August 2010

Group	Index	Percent Change	
		Yearly	Monthly
<b>U.S. City Average</b>			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	218.312	1.1	0.1
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	214.205	1.4	0.1
<b>South</b>			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	211.308	1.1	0.2
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	208.740	1.4	0.1

## TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Seasonally Adjusted)

