The Labor Market Report

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Phil Bredesen, Governor

James G. Neeley, Commissioner

October 2007 Data

Special Points of Interest:

- Preparing for new careers and planning for career makeovers
- Tennessee Historical Civilian Labor Force Series, 1977 to Present
- County Unemployment Rates
- Civilian Labor Force Summary
- State Unemployment Insurance Activities

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Career Makeovers Help Job Success

It was just a few years ago that resumés with more than three or four job listings were often moved to the bottom of the pile. A "job hopper" may have been a good worker; however, that resumé gave unintentional warning signals. Frequent moves to other jobs may have convinced the employer the candidate was immature, unreliable, or restless. Not so these days. There is a workplace revolution going on. If you want to compete, you have to stay on top of the game.

The world has gone from an agricultural and manufacturing-based economy to one that is technology-based. Tennessee has mirrored that trend. People today are switching jobs about every four or five years. Employers now may look at the resumé of someone who has been in a position for 20 years and actually hold it against the candidate. They may think the person doesn't know new things and they may have been in a comfort zone.

Career counselors now coach their clients to step back every two to three years and evaluate where they are and where they want to be in a few more years. Life-changing events usually give way to thoughts about a need to start a career makeover. Personal career events are closely linked to other major events in life. There may be someone who had to quit a job and care for an ailing spouse or aging parent. Maybe the company that person has always worked for is no longer viable and the plant is closing. For some, such major life events signal the end of the only job they've held. Rapidly changing family situations and ongoing technological changes force all employees to manage their careers in a pro-active fashion.

A career is a process. When in college, we define who we are at that moment and at that time. Who we are at 21 is not who we are at 40. At 40, we've had life experiences that help us define who we are. For someone who is feeling that a career makeover is on the horizon, there are several things to consider. Before career changes, we must ask who we are today and who we want to be later. Do you need a flexible job schedule? Do you need to earn more income? Are you willing to relocate or travel?

A career makeover that begins in midlife has its own challenges. There is a concept of ageism in the workplace. This started about 20 or 30 years ago. Population demographics today show the world is aging — and that's just not true in the United States. Employees over

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Career Makeovers and New Careers

50 may not be as technologically savvy, may get sick more often and cost Human Resources more in medical insurance. Employers may think mature workers are less adaptable and less energetic. Those are some of the sweeping generalizations that come from the concept of ageism.

An employer wants to see that the applicant has energy and is excited about a career change. In today's work world it is assumed that everyone has some computer skills. One of the top things employers look for is the person who has passion and desire. This is a person who really wants to excel at that job.

The National Association of Colleges and Employers conducts annual surveys to determine what employers look for in a job applicant. There are six personality traits that show up every year — excellent interpersonal skills, common sense, strong communication skills, a team player, enthusiasm, and a strong work ethic. Interpersonal skills are always on the top of the list.

Employees who want a career makeover but want to stay in the same company have their work cut out for them, experts believe. They say it is very difficult. Those employees should leave the organization and come back to it. Many times, people become pigeonholed in a job/task they have done for a long time and can't break away from the faulty impression that they can only perform one job. Normally, employees have to change companies to change that perception. The best suggestion is to look at a competitor or a supplier to the existing employer. They will see previous industry experience that would be helpful in landing a job.

Another suggestion for employees who are furthering their education while they are employed is to not wait too long after their first (or additional) degree to start searching for new job opportunities. Ask for increased levels of responsibility in your current job. People who have waited in their comfort zone for 10 years, even if they've earned three degrees, are going to have a hard time proving themselves in a different role in the same company. Leave and then come back at a higher level. If it turns out to be a situation where the employee must stay in his or her current role, it will be a situation of either growing or getting stuck. You must look for additional responsibilities and redefine yourself in some way.

Continued education is critical in today's workforce. Employees of all ages must take classes, attend seminars, read professional journals, and become lifelong learners to stay ahead of the knowledge curve. Continuous improvement in what we already know is one of the keys to future success.

-The above article was adapted from the South Carolina Workforce Trends, November 2007 Issue.

Tennessee Career Guides to be Released

In February 2008, the Tennessee Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, is releasing new Tennessee Career Cluster Guides.

Based on the 2014 occupational projections and post-secondary education programs, these cluster guides divide occupations into 16 distinct publications (one publication per cluster).

There is data on the individual occupations with a basic occupational description. Also displayed are median wages, the degree requirements and the institutions that provide those requirements, and the projected employment combined with the number of new jobs for that occupation from 2004 until 2014.

This is a wonderful tool for Tennesseans to start them on their lifelong career path.

Statewide

HISTORICAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS) MONTHLY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force							
		Employed					Unemployed	
			Nonfarm Employment					
	Total	Employment	Total	**Manufacturing	**Trade	**Services	Number	Rate (%)
1977	1,939.0	1,816.7	1,648.1	507.5	357.2	254.5	122.3	6.3 %
1978	1,983.7	1,866.2	1,737.0	526.0	379.1	270.7	117.5	5.9
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	2,859.7	2,728.5	2,688.3	454.2	446.6	921.5	131.2	4.6
2002	2,883.4	2,733.7	2,664.4	428.5	438.7	938.0	149.7	5.2
2003	2,892.0	2,727.5	2,667.5	414.1	440.8	950.3	164.5	5.7
2004	2,897.0	2,739.0	2,706.1	411.8	447.5	978.7	158.1	5.5
2005	2,909.6	2,747.6	2,743.1	408.8	454.6	1,005.6	161.9	5.6
2006	2,990.2	2,835.5	2,783.1	400.1	460.6	1,030.4	154.6	5.2
2007								
January	3,002.4	2,841.9	2,754.7	393.7	457.9	1,015.7	160.5	5.3 %
February	3,004.6	2,845.4	2,761.6	392.1	456.0	1,019.7	159.2	5.3
March	3,029.1	2,878.4	2,791.9	393.5	461.1	1,035.3	150.8	5.0
April	3,004.1	2,881.1	2,806.6	393.6	462.4	1,044.9	123.0	4.1
May	3,030.6	2,902.0	2,813.0	392.0	464.0	1,049.7	128.6	4.2
June	3,066.0	2,929.9	2,811.0	392.4	464.0	1,057.6	136.1	4.4
July	3,066.9	2,937.8	2,792.3	387.9	464.1	1,056.1	129.1	4.2
August	3,047.0	2,922.3	2,814.4	388.9	465.9	1,062.0	124.7	4.1
September (r)	3,051.3	2,916.7	2,829.0	388.3	465.9	1,060.2	134.5	4.4
October (p)	3,058.2	2,923.8	2,823.1	387.4	466.6	1,054.5	134.4	4.4
November								
December								

(r)=revised

(p)=preliminary

Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade

**These industries not comparable to industry employment data before 1990 because of change to NAICS coding system.

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

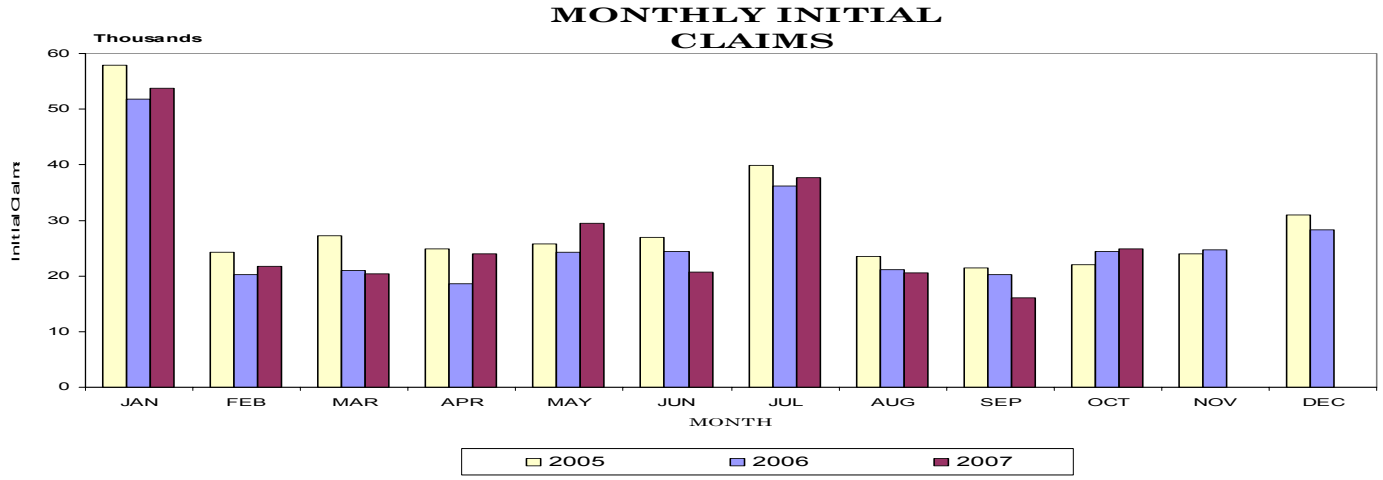
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY*

County	Oct 2006	Oct 2007
Anderson	4.3	4.1
Bedford	4.6	4.8
Benton	6.0	5.4
Bledsoe	5.0	4.9
Blount	3.7	3.8
Bradley	4.3	4.1
Campbell	5.4	5.0
Cannon	4.1	3.9
Carroll	5.4	5.6
Carter	4.1	4.3
Cheatham	3.8	3.5
Chester	4.7	5.1
Claiborne	4.9	5.2
Clay	8.5	7.4
Cocke	5.8	5.2
Coffee	4.9	4.2
Crockett	5.4	5.5
Cumberland	5.0	4.7
Davidson	3.8	3.6
Decatur	5.3	5.4
DeKalb	4.8	4.3
Dickson	4.3	3.9
Dyer	4.9	4.8
Fayette	7.7	7.4
Fentress	6.4	5.6
Franklin	5.1	4.5
Gibson	6.5	6.0
Giles	6.0	5.9
Grainger	5.5	4.6
Greene	5.8	5.6
Grundy	7.2	5.3
Hamblen	4.8	4.4
Hamilton	3.8	3.8
Hancock	6.0	5.2
Hardeman	7.0	6.9
Hardin	5.2	5.0
Hawkins	5.4	3.9
Haywood	7.8	7.1
Henderson	5.6	5.8
Henry	6.0	5.8
Hickman	4.7	5.2
Houston	5.8	5.4
Humphreys	5.1	5.7
Jackson	5.0	5.1
Jefferson	4.5	4.3
Johnson	5.3	5.2
Knox	3.3	3.3
Lake	5.8	5.0
Lauderdale	7.0	7.2
Lawrence	8.2	7.4
Lewis	5.5	7.5
Lincoln	3.9	3.4
Loudon	4.1	3.7
Macon	6.1	4.9
Madison	4.8	4.4
Marion	5.4	4.9
Marshall	5.2	8.2
Maury	4.4	8.7
McMinn	4.9	6.0
McNairy	5.4	6.2
Meigs	5.6	6.0
Monroe	5.5	5.8
Montgomery	4.6	4.4
Moore	4.6	4.2
Morgan	5.4	5.4
Obion	5.0	5.1
Overton	6.3	6.8
Perry	5.7	7.6
Pickett	7.3	7.5
Polk	4.7	4.7
Putnam	5.0	4.4
Rhea	5.0	4.7
Roane	4.6	4.0
Robertson	3.8	3.8
Rutherford	3.5	3.4
Scott	6.7	7.1
Sequatchie	4.1	3.8
Sevier	3.7	3.6
Shelby	5.0	4.6
Smith	4.6	4.5
Stewart	5.2	4.8
Sullivan	3.8	3.8
Sumner	3.6	3.7
Tipton	5.0	4.8
Trousdale	5.0	4.5
Unicoi	4.8	4.6
Union	4.2	4.3
Van Buren	6.9	5.4
Warren	7.0	6.0
Washington	3.9	3.9
Wayne	7.9	6.5
Weakley	5.8	6.4
White	7.6	5.4
Williamson	3.0	4.0
Wilson	4.2	4.0

***Data Not Seasonally Adjusted**

Statewide

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES



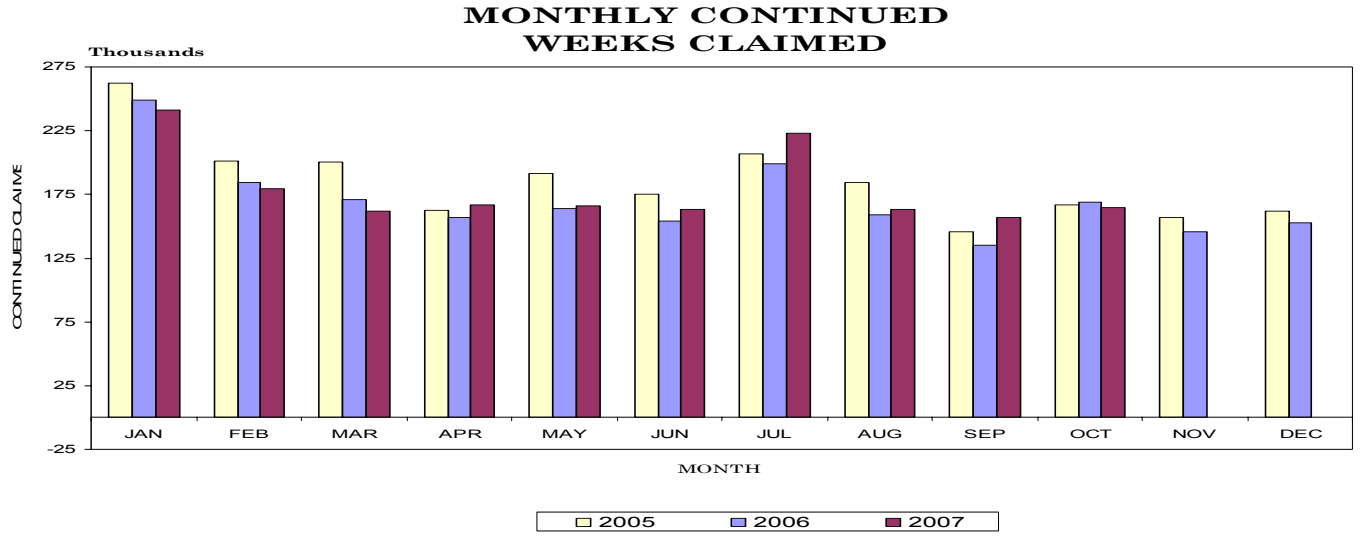
BENEFIT PROGRAMS

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM			
CLAIMS	**Oct. 2006**	**Sept. 2007**	**Oct. 2007**
Initial Claims	24,431	16,134	24,815
Continued Weeks Claimed	169,122	157,083	164,505
Nonmonetary Determinations	6,051	5,885	6,295
Appeals Decisions	1,758	1,565	1,733
Lower Authority	1,423	1,404	1,442
Higher Authority	335	161	291
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$32,980,135	$32,376,133	$34,976,513
Benefit Weeks Paid	152,628	138,640	164,572
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$222	$227	$227
First Payments	10,459	7,397	10,269
Final Payments	4,362	3,636	6,742
Average Weeks Duration	14	14	14
Trust Fund Balance*	$669,901,715	$592,897,795	$595,805,099

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS			
FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	**Oct. 2006**	**Sept. 2007**	**Oct. 2007**
Benefits Paid	$284,827	$233,667	$264,128
Benefit Weeks Claimed	925	699	871
Initial Claims	128	71	161
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,014	788	928
Appeals Decisions	8	6	2
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL			
Benefits Paid	$507,048	$348,381	$370,722
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,685	1,141	1,361
Initial Claims	147	116	132
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,822	1,274	1,339
Appeals Decisions	4	5	2

*Trust Fund includes balance of $111.1 million of Reed Act funds.

CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



Statewide

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 2006	Revised September 2007	Preliminary October 2007	Net Change Oct. 2006 Oct. 2007	Net Change Sep. 2007 Oct. 2007
Total Nonfarm	2,799.2	2,829.0	**2,823.1**	23.9	-5.9
Total Private	2,377.8	2,406.7	**2,399.3**	21.5	-7.4
Goods-Producing	532.5	534.1	**532.5**	0.0	-1.6
Natural Resources & Mining	4.2	4.3	**4.2**	0.0	-0.1
Construction	133.5	141.5	**140.9**	7.4	-0.6
Manufacturing	394.8	388.3	**387.4**	-7.4	-0.9
Durable Goods Manufacturing	249.3	244.1	**243.2**	-6.1	-0.9
Wood Product Manufacturing	18.1	17.7	**17.6**	-0.5	-0.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	16.5	16.7	**16.6**	0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Manufacturing	11.5	11.2	**11.1**	-0.4	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	43.7	45.3	**44.9**	1.2	-0.4
Machinery Manufacturing	32.4	31.1	**31.2**	-1.2	0.1
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	9.2	8.0	**7.8**	-1.4	-0.2
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Mfg.	23.4	23.2	**23.3**	-0.1	0.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	62.3	60.1	**60.3**	-2.0	0.2
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	36.1	35.8	**35.8**	-0.3	0.0
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	17.5	16.4	**16.2**	-1.3	-0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	14.7	14.4	**14.2**	-0.5	-0.2
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	145.5	144.2	**144.2**	-1.3	0.0
Textile Mills, Products, & Apparel	16.0	14.4	**14.5**	-1.5	0.1
Food Manufacturing	33.6	33.1	**33.3**	-0.3	0.2
Animal Slaughtering & Processing	11.5	11.5	**11.4**	-0.1	-0.1
Bakeries & Tortilla Manufacturing	7.4	7.2	**7.1**	-0.3	-0.1
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	4.9	4.9	**4.9**	0.0	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	18.6	18.2	**18.2**	-0.4	0.0
Printing & Related Support Activities	17.7	17.2	**17.0**	-0.7	-0.2
Chemical Manufacturing	25.8	25.2	**25.2**	-0.6	0.0
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	26.4	29.0	**28.9**	2.5	-0.1
Plastics Product Manufacturing	15.1	15.4	**15.4**	0.3	0.0
Rubber Product Manufacturing	11.3	13.6	**13.5**	2.2	-0.1
Service-Providing	2,266.7	2,294.9	**2,290.6**	23.9	-4.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	610.2	615.1	**615.5**	5.3	0.4
Wholesale Trade	133.4	136.0	**135.8**	2.4	-0.2
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	69.1	70.7	**70.6**	1.5	-0.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	47.1	47.4	**47.3**	0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Electronic Markets	17.2	17.9	**17.9**	0.7	0.0
Retail Trade	328.4	329.9	**330.8**	2.4	0.9
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	44.2	44.4	**44.2**	0.0	-0.2
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	10.4	10.2	**10.2**	-0.2	0.0
Building Material, Garden Equipment/Supplies	28.3	30.4	**30.2**	1.9	-0.2
Food & Beverage Stores	47.1	47.6	**47.8**	0.7	0.2
Health & Personal Care Stores	22.6	23.1	**23.2**	0.6	0.1
Gasoline Stations	24.0	24.3	**23.9**	-0.1	-0.4
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	29.7	27.3	**27.9**	-1.8	0.6
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	12.6	12.4	**12.6**	0.0	0.2
General Merchandise Stores	71.0	71.6	**72.1**	1.1	0.5
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	17.8	17.8	**17.7**	-0.1	-0.1
Nonstore Retailers	11.6	11.6	**11.7**	0.1	0.1
Transportation,Warehousing, & Utilities	148.4	149.2	**148.9**	0.5	-0.3
Utilities	3.5	3.3	**3.2**	-0.3	-0.1
Transportation & Warehousing	144.9	145.9	**145.7**	0.8	-0.2
Truck Transportation	65.2	66.3	**66.0**	0.8	-0.3
Information	50.5	52.0	**51.9**	1.4	-0.1
Publishing Industries (except internet)	14.3	14.2	**14.2**	-0.1	0.0
Telecommunications	16.5	17.6	**17.7**	1.2	0.1
Financial Activities	144.6	145.3	**144.9**	0.3	-0.4
Finance & Insurance	107.8	107.5	**107.4**	-0.4	-0.1
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	36.8	37.8	**37.5**	0.7	-0.3
Professional & Business Services	326.1	324.2	**324.5**	-1.6	0.3
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	107.7	106.2	**107.2**	-0.5	1.0
Management of Companies & Enterprises	24.0	23.8	**23.9**	-0.1	0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	194.4	194.2	**193.4**	-1.0	-0.8
Educational & Health Services	342.4	349.0	**349.1**	6.7	0.1
Educational Services	47.3	47.6	**48.3**	1.0	0.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	295.1	301.4	**300.8**	5.7	-0.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	110.8	113.8	**113.7**	2.9	-0.1
Hospitals	90.4	91.3	**91.1**	0.7	-0.2
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	52.8	53.9	**53.8**	1.0	-0.1
Social Assistance	41.1	42.4	**42.2**	1.1	-0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	270.6	284.6	**278.7**	8.1	-5.9
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	29.5	34.2	**30.9**	1.4	-3.3
Accommodation & Food Services	241.1	250.4	**247.8**	6.7	-2.6
Accommodation	34.7	36.1	**35.4**	0.7	-0.7
Food Services & Drinking Places	206.4	214.3	**212.4**	6.0	-1.9
Other Services	100.9	102.4	**102.2**	1.3	-0.2
Repair & Maintenance	22.3	22.6	**22.6**	0.3	0.0
Personal & Laundry Services	24.8	25.6	**25.4**	0.6	-0.2
Government	421.4	422.3	**423.8**	2.4	1.5
Federal Government	48.8	48.7	**48.7**	-0.1	0.0
State Government	99.5	99.4	**99.5**	0.0	0.1
State Government Educational Services	50.7	50.9	**50.7**	0.0	-0.2
Local Government	273.1	274.2	**275.6**	2.5	1.4
Local Government Educational Services	141.0	143.8	**144.7**	3.7	0.9

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Industry	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007
Manufacturing	$555.98	$558.39	$546.00
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$538.80	$533.50	$546.29
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	$621.24	$621.99	$646.57
Machinery Manufacturing	$611.97	$577.87	$605.20
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	$586.44	$597.61	$546.26
Food Manufacturing	$460.98	$443.35	$440.14

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Industry	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007
Manufacturing	39.6	39.8	39.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	39.1	38.8	39.5
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	39.9	40.6	41.0
Machinery Manufacturing	43.9	41.1	42.5
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	40.5	41.3	38.2
Food Manufacturing	37.6	37.7	37.3

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Industry	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007
Manufacturing	$14.04	$14.03	$14.00
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$13.78	$13.75	$13.83
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	$15.57	$15.32	$15.77
Machinery Manufacturing	$13.94	$14.06	$14.24
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	$14.48	$14.47	$14.30
Food Manufacturing	$12.26	$11.76	$11.80

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for October 2007 was 4.6 percent, down 0.1 percent from the September 2007 rate. This is the sixth of the last seven months that the current rate is less than or equal to the national average.

The United States' unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in October 2007. In October 2006, the national unemployment rate was 4.4 v percent, and the state's unemployment rate was 5.1 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate decreased in 41 counties, increased in 40 counties, and remained the same in 14 counties. The lowest rate occurred in Knox County at 3.3 percent, up 0.1 percent from the previous month. The highest rate was Maury County's 8.7 percent, down from 9.4 percent in September 2007.

(Continued on Page 6)

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	October 2006				September 2007				October 2007			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.	152,052,000	145,337,000	6,715,000	4.4	153,464,000	146,257,000	7,207,000	4.7	153,253,000	146,007,000	7,245,000	4.7
TENNESSEE	3,003,000	2,850,200	152,800	5.1	3,048,000	2,905,800	142,300	4.7	3,043,300	2,902,300	141,000	4.6
Not Seasonally Adjusted												
U.S.	152,397,000	146,125,000	6,272,000	4.1	153,400,000	146,448,000	6,952,000	4.5	153,516,000	146,743,000	6,773,000	4.5
TENNESSEE	3,020,900	2,885,300	135,500	4.5	3,051,300	2,916,700	134,500	4.4	3,058,200	2,923,800	134,400	4.4
Metropolitan Statistical Areas												
Chattanooga	262,720	252,300	10,420	4.0	264,820	254,540	10,290	3.9	266,050	255,300	10,740	4.0
Clarksville	108,550	103,400	5,150	4.7	109,890	104,060	5,830	5.3	108,540	102,910	5,630	5.2
Cleveland	55,820	53,400	2,420	4.3	56,270	53,840	2,430	4.3	56,140	53,810	2,330	4.2
Jackson	55,770	53,090	2,670	4.8	56,790	54,200	2,590	4.6	56,730	54,170	2,560	4.5
Johnson City	98,060	94,080	3,970	4.1	99,850	95,740	4,110	4.1	100,830	96,750	4,080	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol	144,860	138,790	6,070	4.2	146,820	141,160	5,660	3.9	147,030	140,540	6,490	4.4
Knoxville	351,880	339,390	12,490	3.5	357,090	344,970	12,120	3.4	357,780	345,240	12,550	3.5
Memphis	616,120	584,780	31,340	5.1	622,610	591,970	30,640	4.9	628,510	597,870	30,650	4.9
Morristown	65,600	62,450	3,150	4.8	65,330	62,480	2,850	4.4	65,730	62,840	2,890	4.4
Nashville	780,050	750,730	29,320	3.8	789,620	760,130	29,500	3.7	793,750	764,030	29,730	3.7
Micropolitan Statistical Areas												
Athens	25,190	23,960	1,240	4.9	24,670	23,480	1,190	4.8	24,710	23,240	1,470	6.0
Brownsville	9,490	8,750	740	7.8	9,830	9,120	710	7.2	9,360	8,690	670	7.1
Columbia	36,570	34,980	1,600	4.4	36,340	32,940	3,400	9.4	36,050	32,900	3,150	8.7
Cookeville	50,630	47,950	2,680	5.3	50,320	47,790	2,530	5.0	50,260	47,780	2,480	4.9
Crossville	22,990	21,840	1,150	5.0	23,070	22,040	1,030	4.5	23,020	21,940	1,080	4.7
Dyersburg	17,460	16,600	860	4.9	17,440	16,640	800	4.6	17,330	16,500	830	4.8
Greeneville	32,760	30,850	1,910	5.8	32,320	30,350	1,970	6.1	31,830	30,060	1,780	5.6
Harriman	26,810	25,570	1,240	4.6	27,050	26,000	1,050	3.9	27,020	25,920	1,090	4.0
Humboldt	21,040	19,670	1,360	6.5	21,270	19,960	1,300	6.1	21,160	19,880	1,280	6.0
LaFollette	16,760	15,850	910	5.4	16,960	16,120	840	4.9	16,880	16,030	850	5.0
Lawrenceburg	16,780	15,400	1,380	8.2	16,460	15,220	1,230	7.5	16,390	15,170	1,220	7.4
Lewisburg	12,830	12,170	660	5.2	12,860	11,770	1,080	8.4	12,770	11,730	1,050	8.2
Martin	16,110	15,170	940	5.8	15,900	14,900	1,000	6.3	16,030	15,000	1,030	6.4
McMinnville	17,970	16,710	1,260	7.0	17,330	16,300	1,030	5.9	17,170	16,150	1,030	6.0
Newport	16,270	15,320	950	5.8	16,350	15,460	900	5.5	16,320	15,460	860	5.2
Paris	14,040	13,200	840	6.0	14,140	13,340	800	5.6	14,020	13,210	810	5.8
Sevierville	47,340	45,590	1,750	3.7	49,020	47,340	1,680	3.4	48,380	46,640	1,740	3.6
Shelbyville	22,560	21,510	1,040	4.6	22,570	21,430	1,140	5.0	22,530	21,450	1,080	4.8
Tullahoma	49,150	46,690	2,460	5.0	49,110	46,950	2,160	4.4	49,310	47,180	2,130	4.3
Union City	18,620	17,660	950	5.1	19,270	18,240	1,030	5.3	19,080	18,050	1,030	5.4

(Continued from Page 5) Total nonfarm employment increased by 23,900 jobs from October 2006 to October 2007. During this period, there were increases in leisure/hospitality (up 8,100 jobs), which includes an increase of 6,700 jobs in accommodation/food services and 1,400 jobs in arts/entertainment/recreation; construction (up 7,400 jobs); education/health services (up 6,700 jobs), which includes an increase of 5,700 jobs in health care/social assistance and 1,000 in educational services; local government educational services (up 3,700 jobs); plastics/rubber products manufacturing (up 2,500 jobs); retail trade (up 2,400 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,900 jobs in building material/garden equipment/supplies and 1,100 jobs in general merchandise stores; wholesale trade (up 2,400 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,500 jobs in durable goods merchant wholesalers; and information (up 1,400 jobs). This was partially offset by declines of 2,000 jobs in transportation equipment manufacturing; 1,800 jobs in clothing/clothing accessories stores; 1,600 jobs in professional/business services; 1,500 jobs in textile mills/products/apparel; and 1,400 jobs in computer/electronic product manufacturing.

During October, nonfarm employment decreased by 5,900 jobs. The primary drop was a seasonal decrease in leisure/hospitality (down 5,900 jobs), which includes a decline of 3,300 jobs in arts/entertainment/recreation and 2,600 jobs in accommodation/food services. This was partially offset by an increase in local government (up 1,400 jobs) and professional/scientific/technical services (up 1,000 jobs).

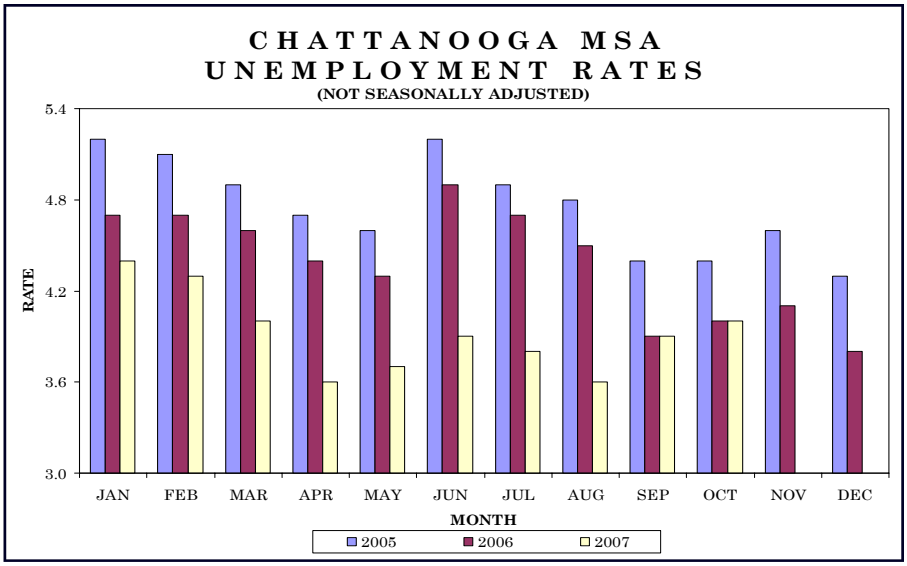
The data from all the nonfarm employment estimates tables includes all full- and part-time nonfarm wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, 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 2006 benchmark.

Chattanooga MSA

— TN-Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie. GA-Catoosa, Dade, Walker

Total nonfarm employment increased by 300 jobs from September to October. There were seasonal increases in retail trade (up 300 jobs) and state government (up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by a decline of 400 jobs in leisure/hospitality, of which 300 job losses were in accommodation/food services.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 800 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs declined by 100, and service-providing jobs increased by 900.



HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — CHATTANOOGA MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007
Manufacturing	$534.56	$538.30	$539.18	40.9	41.6	41.7	$13.07	$12.94	$12.93
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$569.80	$587.42	$595.00	40.7	42.2	42.5	$14.00	$13.92	$14.00
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	$497.70	$497.31	$492.00	41.2	41.1	41.0	$12.08	$12.10	$12.00

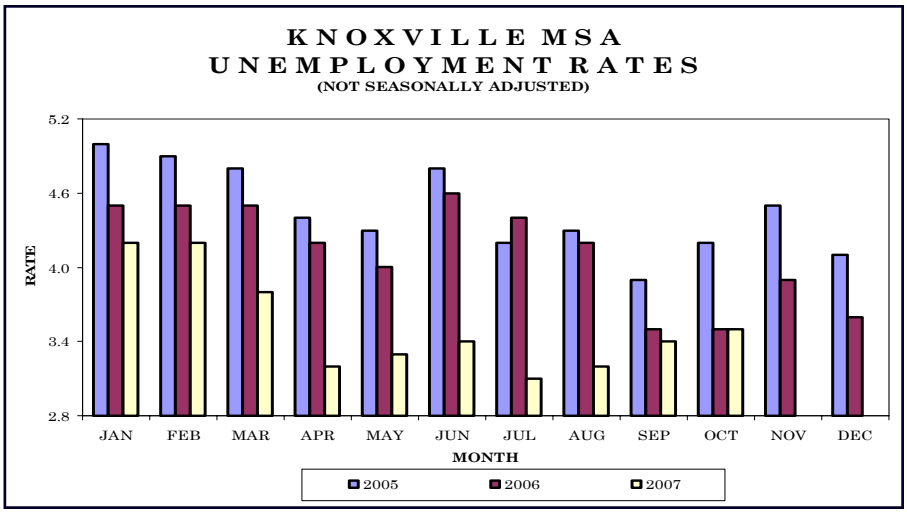
ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 2006	Revised September 2007	Preliminary October 2007	Net Change Oct. 2006 Oct. 2007	Net Change Sept. 2007 Oct. 2007
Total Nonfarm	248.6	249.1	**249.4**	0.8	0.3
Total Private	213.2	213.8	**213.9**	0.7	0.1
Goods-Producing	47.4	47.0	**47.3**	-0.1	0.3
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	11.8	11.7	**11.8**	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	35.6	35.3	**35.5**	-0.1	0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	16.6	16.4	**16.5**	-0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	19.0	18.9	**19.0**	0.0	0.1
Textile Mills	4.4	4.3	**4.3**	-0.1	0.0
Service-Providing	201.2	202.1	**202.1**	0.9	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	57.0	56.0	**56.2**	-0.8	0.2
Wholesale Trade	9.0	8.7	**8.7**	-0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	26.9	26.6	**26.9**	0.0	0.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.6	6.7	**6.7**	0.1	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	21.1	20.7	**20.6**	-0.5	-0.1
Information	3.6	3.7	**3.8**	0.2	0.1
Financial Activities	18.7	19.2	**19.2**	0.5	0.0
Professional & Business Services	27.6	27.7	**27.6**	0.0	-0.1
Educational & Health Services	25.4	25.8	**25.9**	0.5	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	22.7	23.5	**23.1**	0.4	-0.4
Accommodation & Food Services	20.2	20.8	**20.5**	0.3	-0.3
Other Services	10.8	10.9	**10.8**	0.0	-0.1
Government	35.4	35.3	**35.5**	0.1	0.2
Federal Government	6.3	6.2	**6.1**	-0.2	-0.1
State Government	6.4	6.2	**6.4**	0.0	0.2
Local Government	22.7	22.9	**23.0**	0.3	0.1

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 1,300 jobs from September to October. There were seasonal declines in leisure/hospitality (down 600 jobs), which includes a drop of 300 jobs in accommodation/food services; professional/ business services (down 500 jobs), which includes a drop of 200 jobs in administrative/ support/waste management; and natural resources/mining/construction and durable goods manufacturing (both down 200 jobs). This was partially offset by increases in local government (up 400 jobs) and educational/ health services (up 300 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 2,200 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs increased by 500, while service-providing jobs increased by 1,700.



HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — KNOXVILLE MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007
Manufacturing	$633.60	$626.86	$622.17	39.6	38.6	38.1	$16.00	$16.24	$16.33
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$694.26	$667.22	$663.46	39.9	37.4	36.9	$17.40	$17.84	$17.98
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	$490.82	$539.64	$536.73	38.8	41.1	40.6	$12.65	$13.13	$13.22

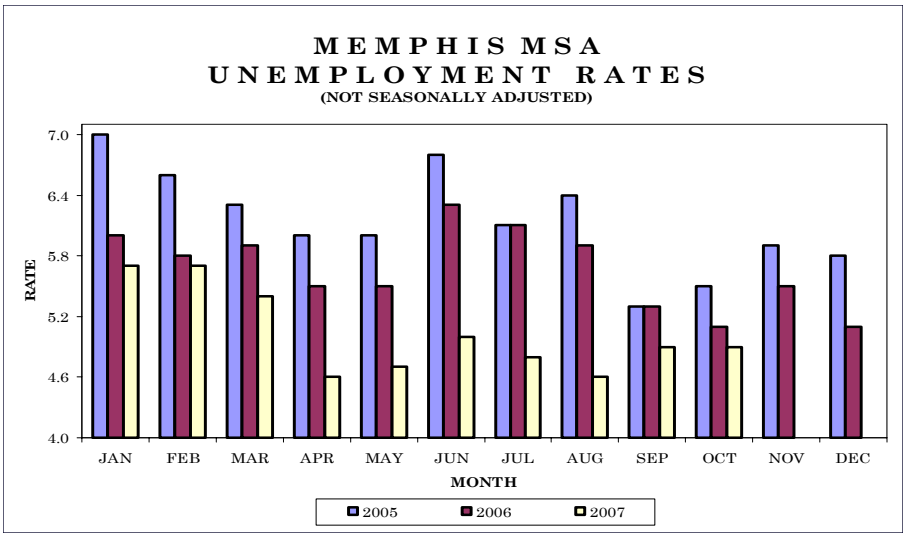
ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 2006	Revised September 2007	Preliminary October 2007	Net Change Oct. 2006 Oct. 2007	Net Change Sept. 2007 Oct. 2007
Total Nonfarm	335.1	338.6	**337.3**	2.2	-1.3
Total Private	281.8	285.7	**283.9**	2.1	-1.8
Goods-Producing	57.1	58.0	**57.6**	0.5	-0.4
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	18.5	19.5	**19.3**	0.8	-0.2
Manufacturing	38.6	38.5	**38.3**	-0.3	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	28.8	28.7	**28.5**	-0.3	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	8.6	8.7	**8.7**	0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	8.7	8.6	**8.6**	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	9.8	9.8	**9.8**	0.0	0.0
Service-Providing	278.0	280.6	**279.7**	1.7	-0.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	71.4	72.6	**72.3**	0.9	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	15.7	16.1	**16.0**	0.3	-0.1
Retail Trade	44.4	45.2	**45.1**	0.7	-0.1
Food & Beverage Stores	6.6	6.8	**6.7**	0.1	-0.1
General Merchandise Stores	8.7	8.7	**8.8**	0.1	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11.3	11.3	**11.2**	-0.1	-0.1
Information	6.1	5.9	**5.8**	-0.3	-0.1
Financial Activities	17.4	17.6	**17.5**	0.1	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	39.5	40.1	**39.6**	0.1	-0.5
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	19.6	20.1	**19.9**	0.3	-0.2
Educational & Health Services	40.9	41.0	**41.3**	0.4	0.3
Leisure & Hospitality	35.5	36.3	**35.7**	0.2	-0.6
Accommodation & Food Services	32.3	32.6	**32.3**	0.0	-0.3
Food Services & Drinking Places	29.3	29.7	**29.5**	0.2	-0.2
Other Services	13.9	14.2	**14.1**	0.2	-0.1
Government	53.3	52.9	**53.4**	0.1	0.5
Federal Government	5.0	4.9	**4.9**	-0.1	0.0
State Government	19.9	19.9	**20.0**	0.1	0.1
Local Government	28.4	28.1	**28.5**	0.1	0.4

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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 2,500 jobs from September to October. There were seasonal increases in professional/business services (up 1,000 jobs), which includes an increase of 800 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; retail trade (up 700 jobs), which includes an increase of 200 jobs in general merchandise stores; state government (up 700 jobs); local government (up 500 jobs); and educational/health services (up 300 jobs), which includes an increase of 200 jobs in health care/social assistance.

This was partially offset by declines in leisure/hospitality (down 700 jobs), which includes a drop of 400 jobs in accommodation/food services; natural resources/mining/construction (down 400 jobs); and durable goods manufacturing and truck transportation (both down 200 jobs).



HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — MEMPHIS MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 2006	Average Weekly Earnings Sep. 2007	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 2007	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 2006	Average Weekly Hours Sep. 2007	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 2007	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 2006	Average Hourly Earnings Sep. 2007	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 2007
Manufacturing	$649.07	$645.66	$630.52	43.3	42.2	41.4	$14.99	$15.30	$15.23
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$539.05	$563.56	$525.27	39.9	39.3	37.6	$13.51	$14.34	$13.97
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	$761.90	$725.85	$731.25	46.8	45.0	45.0	$16.28	$16.13	$16.25

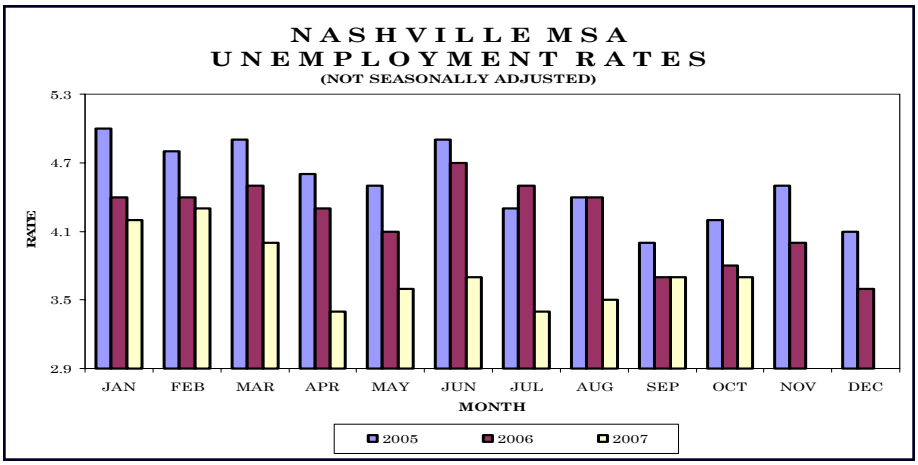
ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 2006	Revised September 2007	Preliminary October 2007	Net Change Oct. 2006 Oct. 2007	Net Change Sept. 2007 Oct. 2007
Total Nonfarm	644.6	651.3	**653.8**	9.2	2.5
Total Private	554.3	562.5	**563.7**	9.4	1.2
Goods-Producing	82.7	82.0	**81.6**	-1.1	-0.4
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	28.0	28.5	**28.1**	0.1	-0.4
Manufacturing	54.7	53.5	**53.5**	-1.2	0.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	27.1	26.4	**26.2**	-0.9	-0.2
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	27.6	27.1	**27.3**	-0.3	0.2
Service-Providing	561.9	569.3	**572.2**	10.3	2.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	175.4	176.1	**176.9**	1.5	0.8
Wholesale Trade	37.9	38.2	**38.2**	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	73.2	73.4	**74.1**	0.9	0.7
Food & Beverage Stores	9.6	9.6	**9.6**	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	13.9	14.0	**14.2**	0.3	0.2
Transportation,Warehousing, & Utilities	64.3	64.5	**64.6**	0.3	0.1
Truck Transportation	16.0	16.0	**15.8**	-0.2	-0.2
Warehousing & Storage	7.9	8.7	**8.8**	0.9	0.1
Information	7.5	7.4	**7.5**	0.0	0.1
Financial Activities	32.8	32.9	**32.9**	0.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	83.7	84.3	**85.3**	1.6	1.0
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	20.0	19.6	**19.7**	-0.3	0.1
Management of Companies & Enterprises	4.7	4.6	**4.7**	0.0	0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	59.0	60.1	**60.9**	1.9	0.8
Educational & Health Services	75.8	78.8	**79.1**	3.3	0.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	65.3	66.7	**66.9**	1.6	0.2
Hospitals	24.6	25.8	**25.8**	1.2	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	71.8	76.2	**75.5**	3.7	-0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	64.0	65.9	**65.5**	1.5	-0.4
Food Services & Drinking Places	44.8	46.1	**45.8**	1.0	-0.3
Other Services	24.6	24.8	**24.9**	0.3	0.1
Government	90.3	88.8	**90.1**	-0.2	1.3
Federal Government	14.8	14.6	**14.7**	-0.1	0.1
State Government	16.7	16.3	**17.0**	0.3	0.7
Local Government	58.8	57.9	**58.4**	-0.4	0.5

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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 900 jobs from September to October. There were seasonal increases in retail trade (up 900 jobs); transportation/warehousing/utilities (up 400 jobs); state government and wholesale trade (both up 300 jobs); and hospitals (up 200 jobs).

This was partially offset by declines in arts/entertainment/recreation (down 700 jobs); professional/business services (down 300 jobs), which includes a drop of 200 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; natural resources/mining/construction (down 300 jobs); and transportation equipment manufacturing (down 200 jobs).



HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2007
Manufacturing	$589.59	$594.31	$597.09	40.3	39.7	39.7	$14.63	$14.97	$15.04
Durable Goods Manufacturing	$600.33	$615.13	$610.59	40.7	40.1	39.7	$14.75	$15.34	$15.38
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	$566.57	$550.44	$568.50	39.4	38.9	39.7	$14.38	$14.15	$14.32

ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 2006	Revised September 2007	Preliminary October 2007	Net Change Oct. 2006 Oct. 2007	Net Change Sept. 2007 Oct. 2007
Total Nonfarm	758.8	763.6	**764.5**	5.7	0.9
Total Private	659.5	663.9	**664.4**	4.9	0.5
Goods-Producing	124.5	124.7	**124.2**	-0.3	-0.5
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	40.1	42.7	**42.4**	2.3	-0.3
Manufacturing	84.4	82.0	**81.8**	-2.6	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	58.0	56.6	**56.4**	-1.6	-0.2
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	4.1	4.2	**4.2**	0.1	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	7.6	7.8	**7.8**	0.2	0.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	20.2	19.0	**18.8**	-1.4	-0.2
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	26.4	25.4	**25.4**	-1.0	0.0
Service-Providing	634.3	638.9	**640.3**	6.0	1.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	155.5	155.8	**157.4**	1.9	1.6
Wholesale Trade	37.3	37.4	**37.7**	0.4	0.3
Retail Trade	86.3	86.6	**87.5**	1.2	0.9
Food & Beverage Stores	12.1	12.4	**12.4**	0.3	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	17.1	17.1	**17.2**	0.1	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	31.9	31.8	**32.2**	0.3	0.4
Information	19.7	19.5	**19.5**	-0.2	0.0
Financial Activities	46.2	46.5	**46.6**	0.4	0.1
Finance & Insurance	35.3	35.3	**35.4**	0.1	0.1
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	10.9	11.2	**11.2**	0.3	0.0
Professional & Business Services	101.2	101.1	**100.8**	-0.4	-0.3
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	36.5	37.9	**37.9**	1.4	0.0
Management of Companies & Enterprises	7.6	7.8	**7.7**	0.1	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	57.1	55.4	**55.2**	-1.9	-0.2
Educational & Health Services	104.7	105.3	**105.5**	0.8	0.2
Educational Services	23.2	23.1	**23.2**	0.0	0.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	81.5	82.2	**82.3**	0.8	0.1
Hospitals	27.8	28.0	**28.2**	0.4	0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	76.8	79.4	**78.7**	1.9	-0.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	9.9	10.6	**9.9**	0.0	-0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	66.9	68.8	**68.8**	1.9	0.0
Accommodation	11.8	12.5	**12.3**	0.5	-0.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	55.1	56.3	**56.5**	1.4	0.2
Other Services	30.9	31.6	**31.7**	0.8	0.1
Government	99.3	99.7	**100.1**	0.8	0.4
Federal Government	11.4	11.5	**11.6**	0.2	0.1
State Government	29.0	29.0	**29.3**	0.3	0.3
Local Government	58.9	59.2	**59.2**	0.3	0.0

Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	September 2007 Revised	October 2007 Prelim.	September 2007 Revised	October 2007 Prelim.	September 2007 Revised	October 2007 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	84,500	84,200	43,100	42,700	62,900	63,000
Total Private	66,200	65,900	37,800	37,400	50,600	50,700
Goods-Producing	16,400	16,300	11,400	11,400	14,400	14,400
Service-Providing	68,100	67,900	31,700	31,300	48,500	48,600
Private Service-Providing	49,800	49,600	26,400	26,000	36,200	36,300
Natural Resources/Construction	3,200	3,200	1,900	1,900	3,600	3,600
Manufacturing	13,200	13,100	9,500	9,500	10,800	10,800
Durable Goods	9,000	9,000	5,200	5,200	7,000	7,000
Nondurable Goods	4,200	4,100	4,300	4,300	3,800	3,800
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	16,500	16,300	7,600	7,600	12,900	12,900
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	1,800	1,800	2,900	2,900
Retail Trade	11,900	11,800	4,600	4,600	7,500	7,500
General Merchandise Stores	3,600	3,500	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	2,700	2,600	1,200	1,200	2,500	2,500
Information	1,100	1,100	300	300	700	700
Financial Activities	2,700	2,700	1,700	1,700	1,900	1,900
Professional/Business Services	8,200	8,100	4,300	4,300	4,700	4,700
Educational/Health Services	9,700	9,800	5,700	5,600	8,400	8,500
Leisure/Hospitality	8,500	8,500	4,300	4,000	5,400	5,400
Other Services	3,100	3,100	2,500	2,500	2,200	2,200
Government	18,300	18,300	5,300	5,300	12,300	12,300
Federal Government	5,400	5,400	300	300	500	500
State Government	3,500	3,500	600	600	1,800	1,800
Local Government	9,400	9,400	4,400	4,400	10,000	10,000

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport/Bristol, TN-VA MSA		Morristown, TN MSA	
	September 2007 Revised	October 2007 Prelim.	September 2007 Revised	October 2007 Prelim.	September 2007 Revised	October 2007 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	82,700	83,300	124,700	124,100	51,400	52,000
Total Private	65,800	66,100	108,200	107,600	44,600	44,900
Goods-Producing	13,700	13,700	33,400	33,400	17,300	17,300
Service-Providing	69,000	69,600	91,300	90,700	34,100	34,700
Private Service-Providing	52,100	52,400	74,800	74,200	27,300	27,600
Natural Resources/Construction	3,600	3,600	8,600	8,600	2,200	2,200
Manufacturing	10,100	10,100	24,800	24,800	15,100	15,100
Durable Goods	NA	NA	11,600	11,600	9,900	10,000
Nondurable Goods	NA	NA	13,200	13,200	NA	NA
Trade/Transportation/Utilities	14,400	14,600	25,900	25,600	10,500	10,600
Wholesale Trade	3,000	3,000	5,400	5,400	2,100	2,100
Retail Trade	10,100	10,300	15,800	15,500	5,600	5,700
General Merchandise Stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	1,300	1,300	4,700	4,700	2,800	2,800
Information	2,300	2,300	2,500	2,500	700	700
Financial Activities	5,000	5,000	4,200	4,200	2,000	2,000
Professional/Business Services	7,700	7,800	8,200	8,400	3,600	3,700
Educational/Health Services	11,400	11,500	17,200	17,200	5,400	5,500
Leisure/Hospitality	8,700	8,600	12,500	12,000	3,400	3,400
Other Services	2,600	2,600	4,300	4,300	1,700	1,700
Government	16,900	17,200	16,500	16,500	6,800	7,100
Federal Government	2,300	2,300	1,200	1,200	300	300
State Government	6,700	6,800	2,400	2,400	1,300	1,500
Local Government	7,900	8,100	12,900	12,900	5,200	5,300

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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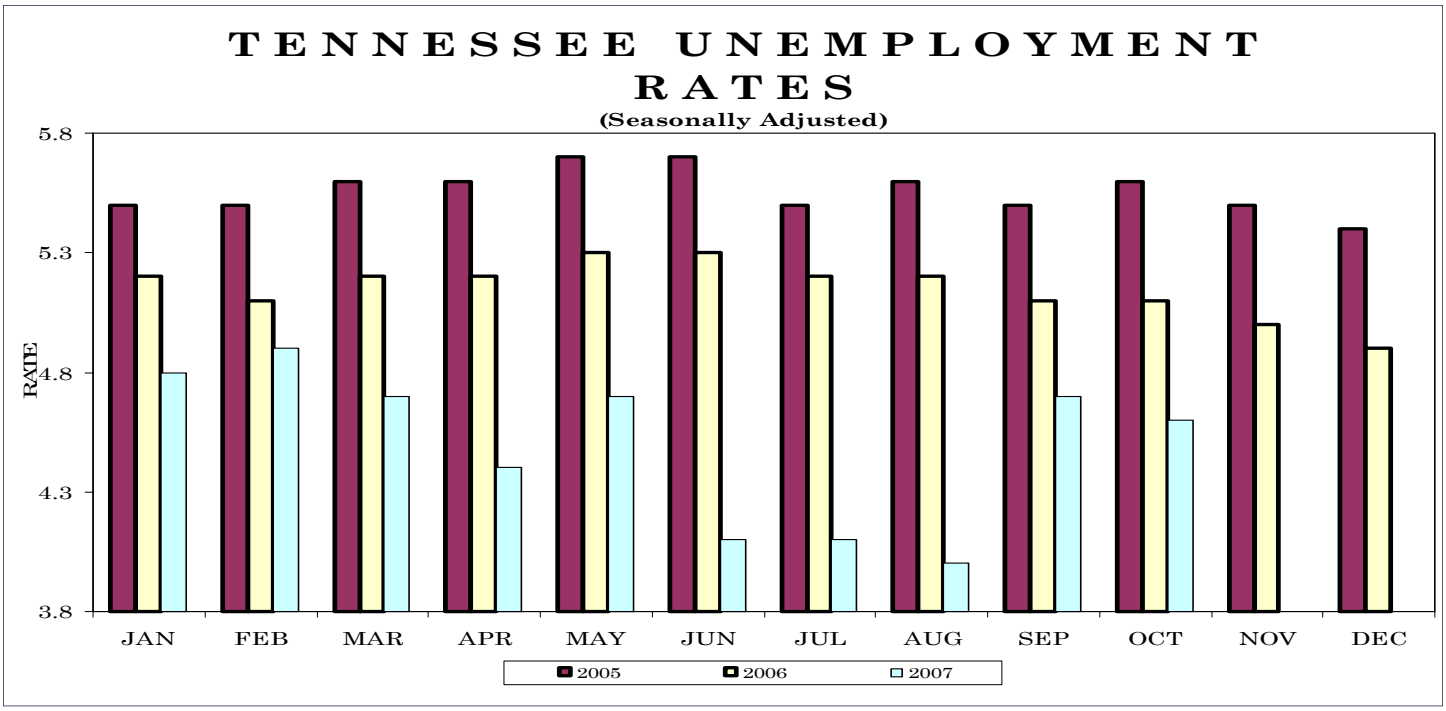
U.S. Consumer Price Index October 2007

Group	Index	Percent Change Yearly	Percent Change Monthly
U.S. City Average			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	208.9	3.5	0.2
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	204.3	3.7	0.2
South			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	202.2	3.8	0.2
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	199.3	4.1	0.2