

# The Labor Market Report

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

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Commissioner

August 2008 Data

## Special Points of Interest:

- Ghosts and Goblins rule during Halloween
- Hispanic Heritage Month is during September and October
- Tennessee Historical Civilian Labor Force Series, 1978 to Present
- County Unemployment Rates
- Civilian Labor Force Summary
- State Unemployment Insurance Activities

Chattanooga MSA 7

Knoxville MSA 8

Memphis MSA 9

Nashville MSA 10

Smaller MSAs 11

Consumer Price Index 12

## Ghosts and Goblins Bring Economy Boost During Halloween

Halloween dates back to Celtic rituals thousands of years ago and has long been associated with images of witches, ghosts, devils, and hobgoblins. Over the years, Halloween customs and rituals have changed dramatically. Today, many of the young and young at heart take a more light-spirited approach. They dress in scary disguises or ones that may bring smiles when they go door-to-door for treats or attend a Halloween party.

### Trick or Treat

In 2007, there were 36 million potential trick-or-treaters — children 5 to 13 — across the United States, down 38,000 from the previous year. This excludes many other children (and adults who are young at heart) who are older than 13 and younger than 5 who also go trick-or-treating. They visited 110.3 million housing units in the United States.

To experience the spirit of Halloween, you must have a pumpkin (hopefully carved as a Jack-o'-Lantern) outside your residence. There were 1.1 billion pounds of pumpkins grown by major pumpkin-producing states in 2007. Illinois led the country by

producing 542 million pounds of the vined orange gourd. Pumpkin patches in California, New York, and Ohio also provided lots of pumpkins: Each of these states produced at least 100 million pounds. The value of all pumpkins produced by major pumpkin-producing states was \$117 million.

### Candy and Costumes

Children go from house to house on Halloween looking for treats. The treats of choice are all edible sweet treats. The 2007 per capita consumption of candy by Americans was 24.5 pounds! There were 1,170 manufacturing establishments that produced chocolate and cocoa products in 2006, employing 39,457 people and shipping \$13.9 billion worth of goods. California led the nation in the number of chocolate and cocoa manufacturing establishments, with 128, followed by Pennsylvania, with 116. If you wanted something sweet but chocolate really wasn't your choice, then you were interested in the 473 establishments that manufactured non-chocolate confectionary products in 2006. These establishments employed 18,733 people and shipped \$7.2 billion worth of goods that year. California also led the nation in this category, with 72 establishments.

No self-respecting children would go out on Halloween without great costumes (or their idea of a great costume). Besides the home-made costumes, there were 2,077 costume rental and formal wear establishments across the nation in 2006. Parents always want their child to stay close to home and to go trick-or-treating in 'safe' neighborhoods. Ninety-three percent of all households consider their neighborhoods to be 'safe.' In addition, 78 percent said there was no place within a mile of their homes where they would be afraid to walk alone at night.

If you are a parent that wants to give your child the best Halloween experience possible, you could pack up the car and spend the day in a 'special' Halloween place. Some of those would include Transylvania County, North Carolina (population 29,984); Tombstone, Arizona (population 1,562); Pumpkin Center, North Carolina (population 2,228); Pumpkin Bend, Arkansas (population 307); Cape Fear in New Hanover County, North Carolina (population 15,711) or in Chatham County, North Carolina (population 1,170); and Skull Creek, Nebraska (population 274).

# Hispanic Heritage Month

In September 1968, Congress authorized President Johnson to proclaim National Hispanic Heritage Week, which was observed during the week that included September 15 and 16. The observance was expanded in 1988 to a month-long celebration (September 15 – October 15). America celebrates the culture and traditions of those who trace their roots to Spain, Mexico, and Spanish-speaking nations of Central and South America and the Caribbean. September 15 was chosen as the starting point for the celebration because it is the anniversary of independence of five Latin American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on September 16 and September 18, respectively.

## Population

As of July 1, 2007, there were 45.5 million people in the United States of Hispanic origin. Hispanics constituted 15 percent of the population total, making them the country's largest ethnic or race minority. In addition, there are approximately 3.9 million residents of Puerto Rico. About one of every two people added to the nation's population between July 1, 2006, and July 1, 2007, was Hispanic. There were 1.4 million Hispanics added to the population during this period. Hispanic population is projected to be 132.8 million people (30 percent) in 2050.

Mexico has the largest Hispanic population worldwide (108.7 million), with the United States as the second largest. Our country has more Hispanics than Spain (40.4 million). Of the Hispanic-origin people in the United States, 64 percent are of Mexican background. Another 9 percent are of Puerto Rican background, with 3.4 percent Cuban, 3.1 percent Salvadoran, and 2.8 percent Dominican. The remainder are other Central American, South American, or other Hispanic or Latino origin. About 50 percent of the nation's Dominicans live in New York City and about half of the nation's Cubans are in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

## States and Counties

California and Texas are the home of 48 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States. California is home to 13.2 million Hispanics, and Texas is home to 8.6 million. There are 14 other states with at least a half-million Hispanic residents. They are Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Washington.

New Mexico is 44 percent Hispanic, the highest of any state. Hispanics also make up more than 36 percent of the population in California and Texas. Arizona is 30 percent and Nevada is 25 percent Hispanic.

Between July 2006 and July 2007, Texas' Hispanic population increased by 308,000, which led all states. California (268,000) and Florida (131,000) also recorded large increases. Starr County, Texas, has the greatest percentage of Hispanics, by county, with 97 percent. There are 20 states in which Hispanics are the largest minority group. These states are Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

## Businesses

This population group is helping to drive our economy. There were 1.6 million Hispanic-owned businesses as of 2002. The rate of growth of Hispanic-owned businesses, between 1997 and 2002, is triple (31 percent) the national average (10 percent) for all businesses. Hispanic-owned businesses generated \$222 billion in revenue in 2002, up 19 percent from 1997.

As of 2002, there were 29,168 Hispanic-owned firms with receipts of \$1 million or more. The largest majority of these firms (43 percent) operated in the construction industry; administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services industry; and other services industry. Retail and wholesale trade accounted for

nearly 36 percent of Hispanic-owned business revenue. The counties with the highest number of Hispanic-owned firms were Los Angeles County, California (188,422); Miami-Dade County, Florida (163,187); and Harris County, Texas (61,934).

The median income of Hispanic households was \$38,679 in 2007, statistically unchanged from the previous year after adjusting for inflation. More than one in five Hispanics (21.5 percent) live under the poverty line, up from 20.6 percent in 2006. Almost one-third (32.1 percent) of all Hispanics lack health insurance. This is down from the 34.1 percent that did not have health insurance in 2006. The Hispanic population is changing the demographics of America as a whole. The median age of Hispanics living in the United States is 27.6 years old. This is significantly younger than the general population, which averages 36.6 years old. Also, in 2007 the Hispanic population had 107 males for every 100 females. This was in sharp contrast to the overall population, which had 97 males for every 100 females.

## Education

Sixty percent of all Hispanics 25 and older living in this country have a high school diploma. Thirteen percent have a bachelor's degree or higher (3.3 million people as of 2007). There are 811,000 Hispanics with a master's degree or higher (including professional degrees). Eleven percent of all college students, in October 2006, were of Hispanic origin. Cubans have the highest educational attainment, with 75 percent having a high school degree and 26 percent having a college degree.

There are 82,500 Hispanic chief executives. There are also 46,200 physicians and surgeons; 53,600 postsecondary teachers; 43,000 lawyers; and 5,700 news analysts, reporters, and correspondents. There are 1.1 million Hispanic veterans of the U.S. armed forces. In the last major election (2006), there were 5.6 million Hispanic citizens who voted.

# 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				
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	2,863.5	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	3,036.7	2,893.7	2,796.6	380.9	463.7	1,051.8	143.0	4.7	
2008									
January	3,030.3	2,865.8	2,754.8	371.9	460.9	1,030.2	164.6	5.4 %	
February	3,024.0	2,849.7	2,763.4	373.0	458.0	1,035.8	174.3	5.8	
March	3,032.8	2,855.8	2,784.5	373.4	462.0	1,048.0	177.1	5.8	
April	3,042.4	2,886.8	2,793.8	372.2	461.6	1,056.3	155.6	5.1	
May	3,045.4	2,864.7	2,798.2	371.2	463.0	1,059.4	180.7	5.9	
June	3,081.8	2,872.5	2,789.8	371.7	463.3	1,063.6	209.3	6.8	
July (r)	3,081.1	2,866.9	2,773.5	367.8	462.7	1,060.7	214.2	7.0	
August (p)	3,050.2	2,847.8	2,791.1	370.3	464.3	1,060.3	202.4	6.6	
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.

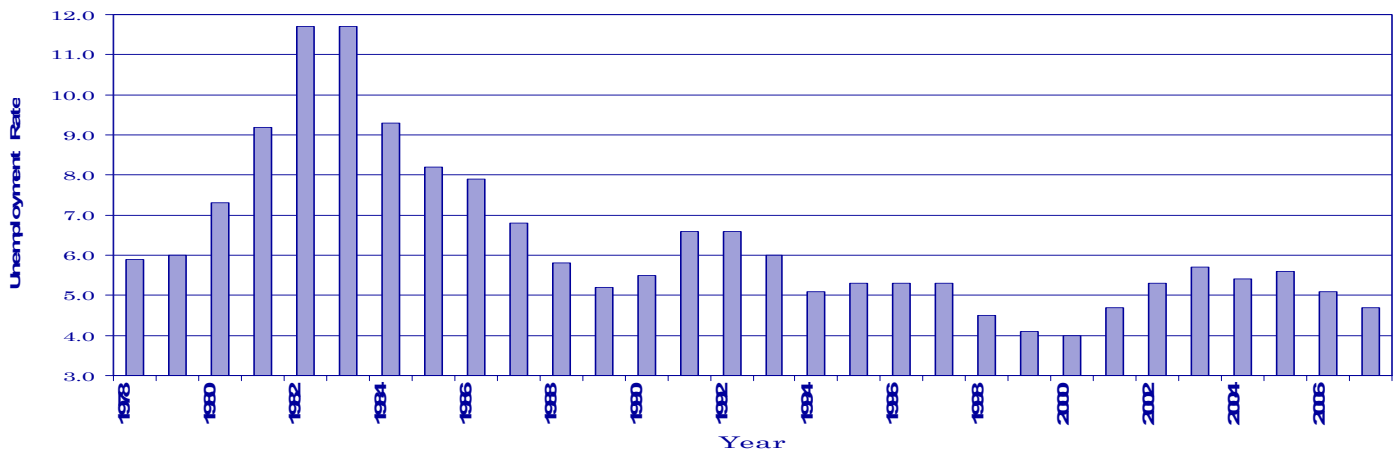
Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade

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

County	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	County	Aug 2007	Aug 2008
Anderson	4.1	5.6	Lauderdale	6.3	12.5
Bedford	5.2	7.0	Lawrence	8.1	10.1
Benton	6.1	8.6	Lewis	7.4	10.4
Bledsoe	5.7	8.0	Lincoln	3.5	4.8
Blount	3.7	6.3	Loudon	3.8	5.8
Bradley	4.6	6.5	Macon	5.1	7.8
Campbell	5.2	7.7	Madison	4.7	6.8
Cannon	4.8	7.2	Marion	6.0	7.6
Carroll	6.2	9.0	Marshall	8.7	8.5
Carter	4.9	6.8	Maury	9.6	7.8
Cheatham	3.7	5.3	McMinn	5.2	8.5
Chester	5.9	6.7	McNairy	6.1	7.8
Claiborne	5.5	7.7	Meigs	6.2	8.3
Clay	7.8	9.6	Monroe	5.7	10.5
Cocke	5.5	7.4	Montgomery	4.5	6.2
Coffee	4.6	6.2	Moore	3.9	5.3
Crockett	5.9	8.8	Morgan	5.6	7.3
Cumberland	5.1	7.7	Obion	5.8	7.3
Davidson	3.9	5.6	Overton	7.9	8.5
Decatur	5.1	8.4	Perry	9.0	16.2
DeKalb	4.3	6.6	Pickett	6.8	9.5
Dickson	3.9	6.7	Polk	4.9	7.7
Dyer	4.8	7.9	Putnam	4.7	6.8
Fayette	6.0	7.6	Rhea	5.7	7.8
Fentress	6.3	9.6	Roane	4.2	5.9
Franklin	5.2	6.7	Robertson	4.4	6.2
Gibson	6.7	10.1	Rutherford	3.8	5.8
Giles	6.2	8.0	Scott	6.4	10.9
Grainger	4.9	8.1	Sequatchie	4.4	7.7
Greene	6.8	9.2	Sevier	3.6	5.6
Grundy	6.2	8.7	Shelby	5.1	7.2
Hamblen	4.7	7.4	Smith	4.5	7.3
Hamilton	4.2	6.1	Stewart	5.8	8.5
Hancock	5.7	8.0	Sullivan	4.1	5.5
Hardeman	6.6	8.2	Sumner	4.2	5.8
Hardin	5.1	7.1	Tipton	5.1	7.8
Hawkins	4.4	7.3	Trousdale	4.4	7.0
Haywood	8.2	10.4	Unicoi	5.0	6.7
Henderson	6.3	10.1	Union	4.0	5.9
Henry	6.2	9.4	Van Buren	5.6	8.0
Hickman	5.5	7.5	Warren	6.4	8.7
Houston	5.8	8.8	Washington	4.1	5.7
Humphreys	5.2	8.1	Wayne	7.2	10.2
Jackson	5.8	7.9	Weakley	8.4	9.0
Jefferson	4.7	6.4	White	5.8	8.8
Johnson	5.5	8.0	Williamson	4.2	4.7
Knox	3.5	5.0	Wilson	3.6	5.7
Lake	5.6	7.6			

\*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

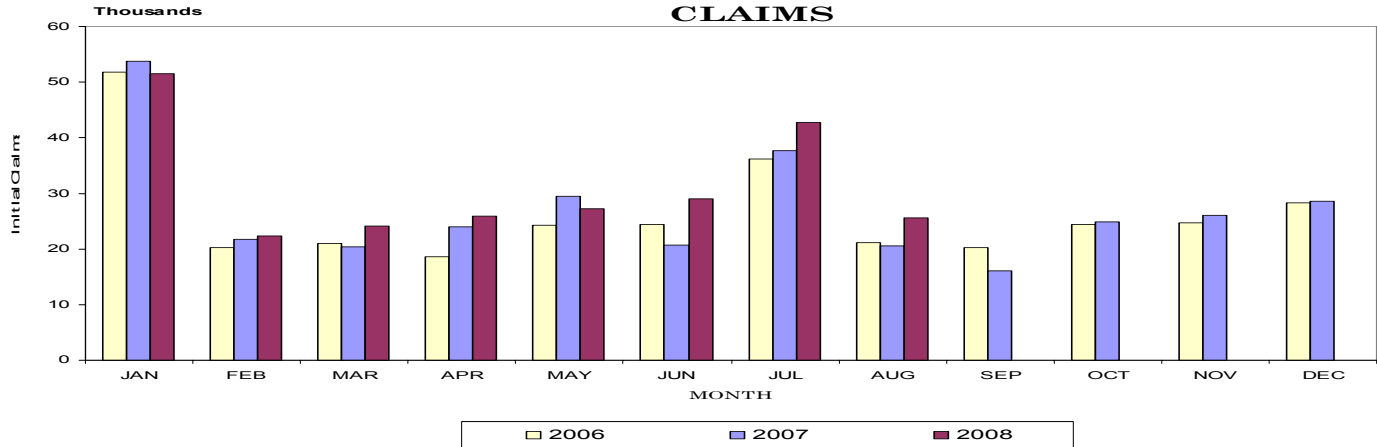
## Unemployment Rates 1978-2007



# Statewide

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

### MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



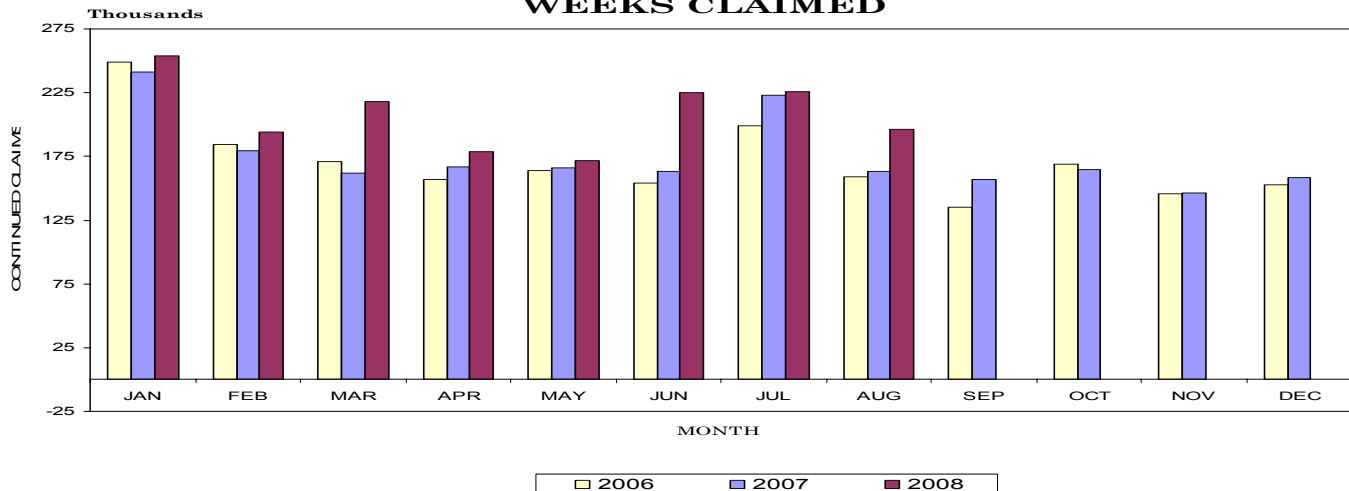
### BENEFIT PROGRAMS

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM				FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS			
CLAIMS	Aug. 2007	July 2008	Aug. 2008	FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	Aug. 2007	July 2008	Aug. 2008
Initial Claims	20,505	42,664	25,655	Benefits Paid	\$265,409	\$234,220	\$206,529
Continued Weeks Claimed	163,510	225,570	196,269	Benefit Weeks Claimed	917	884	706
Nonmonetary Determinations	7,309	7,220	6,438	Initial Claims	68	87	66
Appeals Decisions	1,881	2,059	1,872	Continued Weeks Claimed	885	886	744
Lower Authority	1,647	1,673	1,576	Appeals Decisions	7	9	12
Higher Authority	234	386	296				
BENEFITS				FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL			
Amount Paid	\$37,139,379	\$42,659,985	\$43,510,864	Benefits Paid	\$364,335	\$321,032	\$351,015
Benefit Weeks Paid	168,865	229,606	190,101	Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,363	1,110	1,091
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$223	\$217	\$219	Initial Claims	117	169	105
First Payments	9,998	19,387	12,339	Continued Weeks Claimed	1,293	1,061	1,147
Final Payments	4,064	5,542	4,932	Appeals Decisions	8	3	4
Average Weeks Duration	14	14	14				
Trust Fund Balance*	\$632,361,840	\$610,691,276	\$593,359,871				

\*Trust Fund includes balance of \$102.90 million of Reed Act funds.

### CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED

### MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



# Statewide

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August 2007	Revised July 2008	Preliminary August 2008	Net Change	
				Aug. 2007 Aug. 2008	July 2008 Aug. 2008
Total Nonfarm	2,810.2	2,773.5	<b>2,791.1</b>	-19.1	17.6
Total Private	2,396.4	2,369.5	<b>2,375.7</b>	-20.7	6.2
Goods Producing	521.3	508.2	<b>511.7</b>	-9.6	3.5
Mining & Construction	141.5	140.4	<b>141.4</b>	-0.1	1.0
Manufacturing	379.8	367.8	<b>370.3</b>	-9.5	2.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	236.9	227.3	<b>229.3</b>	-7.6	2.0
Wood Product Manufacturing	16.0	14.3	<b>14.3</b>	-1.7	0.0
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	15.8	15.6	<b>15.6</b>	-0.2	0.0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	11.8	11.6	<b>11.8</b>	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	41.5	40.3	<b>40.3</b>	-1.2	0.0
Machinery Manufacturing	31.7	31.4	<b>31.5</b>	-0.2	0.1
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	8.0	7.2	<b>7.0</b>	-1.0	-0.2
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	21.9	21.1	<b>21.0</b>	-0.9	-0.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	59.1	56.9	<b>58.9</b>	-0.2	2.0
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	15.6	14.1	<b>13.9</b>	-1.7	-0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	15.5	14.8	<b>15.0</b>	-0.5	0.2
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	142.9	140.5	<b>141.0</b>	-1.9	0.5
Textile Mills, Products, & Apparel	15.1	14.7	<b>14.9</b>	-0.2	0.2
Food Manufacturing	32.7	32.6	<b>32.6</b>	-0.1	0.0
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5.1	5.1	<b>5.1</b>	0.0	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	17.6	17.1	<b>17.1</b>	-0.5	0.0
Printing & Related Support Activities	17.4	16.8	<b>16.9</b>	-0.5	0.1
Chemical Manufacturing	26.4	26.5	<b>26.4</b>	0.0	-0.1
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	26.4	25.7	<b>25.9</b>	-0.5	0.2
Plastics Product Manufacturing	13.9	13.6	<b>13.6</b>	-0.3	0.0
Rubber Product Manufacturing	12.5	12.1	<b>12.3</b>	-0.2	0.2
Service Providing	2,288.9	2,265.3	<b>2,279.4</b>	-9.5	14.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	612.2	609.1	<b>611.7</b>	-0.5	2.6
Wholesale Trade	133.9	134.0	<b>134.4</b>	0.5	0.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	69.8	70.4	<b>70.4</b>	0.6	0.0
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	47.0	46.4	<b>46.7</b>	-0.3	0.3
Wholesale Electronic Markets	17.1	17.2	<b>17.3</b>	0.2	0.1
Retail Trade	329.8	328.7	<b>329.9</b>	0.1	1.2
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	44.8	44.2	<b>44.4</b>	-0.4	0.2
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	10.0	9.7	<b>9.7</b>	-0.3	0.0
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	28.9	30.1	<b>29.6</b>	0.7	-0.5
Food & Beverage Stores	48.9	48.6	<b>48.8</b>	-0.1	0.2
Health & Personal Care Stores	23.7	24.4	<b>24.5</b>	0.8	0.1
Gasoline Stations	23.9	22.8	<b>22.9</b>	-1.0	0.1
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	29.6	29.0	<b>29.4</b>	-0.2	0.4
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	12.0	12.0	<b>12.3</b>	0.3	0.3
General Merchandise Stores	70.6	72.1	<b>72.3</b>	1.7	0.2
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	17.8	17.1	<b>17.0</b>	-0.8	-0.1
Nonstore Retailers	10.4	9.8	<b>9.9</b>	-0.5	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	148.5	146.4	<b>147.4</b>	-1.1	1.0
Utilities	3.6	3.6	<b>3.6</b>	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	144.9	142.8	<b>143.8</b>	-1.1	1.0
Truck Transportation	64.6	63.0	<b>63.4</b>	-1.2	0.4
Information	50.1	49.3	<b>49.4</b>	-0.7	0.1
Publishing Industries (except internet)	13.2	12.9	<b>12.9</b>	-0.3	0.0
Telecommunications	17.2	17.6	<b>17.5</b>	0.3	-0.1
Financial Activities	144.9	142.2	<b>142.6</b>	-2.3	0.4
Finance & Insurance	108.7	106.8	<b>106.9</b>	-1.8	0.1
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	36.2	35.4	<b>35.7</b>	-0.5	0.3
Professional & Business Services	326.2	316.3	<b>318.8</b>	-7.4	2.5
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	108.1	104.9	<b>105.1</b>	-3.0	0.2
Management of Companies & Enterprises	24.1	24.6	<b>24.5</b>	0.4	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	194.0	186.8	<b>189.2</b>	-4.8	2.4
Educational & Health Services	351.0	356.8	<b>357.7</b>	6.7	0.9
Educational Services	44.7	46.0	<b>45.9</b>	1.2	-0.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	306.3	310.8	<b>311.8</b>	5.5	1.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	115.3	117.0	<b>117.4</b>	2.1	0.4
Hospitals	95.6	98.2	<b>98.3</b>	2.7	0.1
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	53.0	53.4	<b>53.6</b>	0.6	0.2
Social Assistance	42.4	42.2	<b>42.5</b>	0.1	0.3
Leisure & Hospitality	288.0	283.8	<b>281.1</b>	-6.9	-2.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	34.8	34.0	<b>32.7</b>	-2.1	-1.3
Accommodation & Food Services	253.2	249.8	<b>248.4</b>	-4.8	-1.4
Accommodation	38.6	38.0	<b>38.0</b>	-0.6	0.0
Food Services & Drinking Places	214.6	211.8	<b>210.4</b>	-4.2	-1.4
Other Services	102.7	103.8	<b>102.7</b>	0.0	-1.1
Repair & Maintenance	21.7	21.3	<b>21.4</b>	-0.3	0.1
Personal & Laundry Services	24.8	24.1	<b>24.3</b>	-0.5	0.2
Government	413.8	404.0	<b>415.4</b>	1.6	11.4
Federal Government	48.8	48.7	<b>48.8</b>	0.0	0.1
State Government	98.5	97.5	<b>98.3</b>	-0.2	0.8
State Government Educational Services	47.6	46.4	<b>47.3</b>	-0.3	0.9
Local Government	266.5	257.8	<b>268.3</b>	1.8	10.5
Local Government Educational Services	132.3	124.8	<b>135.2</b>	2.9	10.4

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE IN TENNESSEE

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 19,100 jobs from August 2007 to August 2008. During this period, there were seasonal decreases in professional/business services (down 7,400 jobs), which includes drops of 4,800 jobs in administrative/support/waste management and 3,000 jobs in professional/scientific/technical services; accommodation/food services (down 4,800 jobs), which includes a decline of 4,200 jobs in food services/drinking places; financial activities (down 2,300 jobs), which includes a decrease of 1,800 jobs in finance/insurance; arts/entertainment/recreation (down 2,100 jobs); furniture/related product and wood product manufacturing (both down 1,700 jobs); and truck transportation and fabricated metal product manufacturing (both down 1,200 jobs). This was partially offset by increases in health care/social assistance (up 5,500 jobs), which includes an increase of 2,700 jobs in hospitals and 2,100 in ambulatory health care; local government educational services (up 2,900 jobs); general merchandise stores (up 1,700 jobs); and educational services (up 1,200 jobs).

During this month, nonfarm employment increased by 17,600 jobs. The largest seasonal increases were in local government educational services (up 10,400 jobs), administrative/support/waste management (up 2,400 jobs), transportation equipment manufacturing (up 2,000 jobs), and retail trade (up 1,200 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in food services/drinking places (down 1,400 jobs), arts/entertainment/recreation (down 1,300 jobs), and other services (down 1,100 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for August 2008 was 6.6 percent, down 0.2 percent from the July rate. After benchmark adjustments, this is the 13th consecutive month that the current rate is greater than or equal to the national average.

The United States' unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in August 2008. In August 2007, the national unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, and the state's unemployment rate was 4.7 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate decreased in 78 counties, increased in eight counties, and remained the same in nine counties. There were 10 counties with an unemployment rate of 10 percent or greater. The lowest rate occurred in Williamson County at 4.7 percent, up 0.1 percent from the previous month. The highest rate was Perry County's 16.2 percent, down from 19.5 percent in July 2008.

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 2007 benchmark.

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2007				July 2008				August 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	152,886,000	145,753,000	7,133,000	4.7	154,603,000	145,819,000	8,784,000	5.7	154,853,000	145,477,000	9,376,000	6.1
TENNESSEE	3,045,500	2,902,000	143,500	4.7	3,038,300	2,830,300	208,000	6.8	3,034,100	2,833,500	200,600	6.6
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	153,493,000	146,406,000	7,088,000	4.6	156,300,000	146,867,000	9,433,000	6.0	155,387,000	145,909,000	9,479,000	6.1
TENNESSEE	3,042,000	2,899,100	142,900	4.7	3,081,100	2,866,900	214,200	7.0	3,050,200	2,847,800	202,400	6.6
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Areas</b>												
Chattanooga	262,530	251,890	10,650	4.1	268,360	252,390	15,970	6.0	264,730	249,220	15,510	5.9
Clarksville	109,620	104,120	5,500	5.0	109,930	101,650	8,270	7.5	109,310	101,770	7,550	6.9
Cleveland	54,780	52,230	2,550	4.7	55,230	51,200	4,030	7.3	54,760	51,090	3,670	6.7
Jackson	56,390	53,630	2,760	4.9	57,420	53,460	3,960	6.9	56,680	52,830	3,860	6.8
Johnson City	98,320	93,950	4,380	4.5	98,880	92,570	6,310	6.4	98,880	92,810	6,070	6.1
Kingsport-Bristol	144,760	138,630	6,120	4.2	146,870	137,510	9,360	6.4	146,690	137,890	8,800	6.0
Knoxville	358,520	345,520	13,000	3.6	363,930	342,810	21,130	5.8	359,160	339,860	19,300	5.4
Memphis	619,750	587,980	31,770	5.1	628,390	582,620	45,770	7.3	618,870	575,030	43,840	7.1
Morristown	64,060	61,030	3,030	4.7	64,860	59,260	5,600	8.6	64,330	59,750	4,580	7.1
Nashville	796,100	764,370	31,730	4.0	808,410	761,670	46,740	5.8	799,500	753,850	45,650	5.7
<b>Micropolitan Statistical Areas</b>												
Brownsville	9,560	8,780	780	8.2	10,300	8,890	1,420	13.	10,000	8,960	1,040	10.4
Cookeville	50,290	47,540	2,760	5.5	49,850	45,910	3,930	7.9	49,930	46,330	3,600	7.2
Crossville	23,140	21,960	1,170	5.1	22,470	20,660	1,820	8.1	22,080	20,390	1,700	7.7
Dyersburg	17,280	16,440	830	4.8	17,030	15,690	1,340	7.9	16,820	15,490	1,340	7.9
Greeneville	30,850	28,750	2,100	6.8	31,300	28,350	2,950	9.4	31,020	28,150	2,870	9.2
Humboldt	20,820	19,420	1,400	6.7	21,430	19,220	2,210	10.	21,260	19,120	2,140	10.1
Lawrenceburg	16,550	15,210	1,340	8.1	16,510	14,780	1,730	10.	16,790	15,100	1,690	10.1
Lewisburg	12,960	11,830	1,120	8.7	13,010	11,880	1,130	8.7	12,990	11,880	1,110	8.5
Martin	15,350	14,070	1,290	8.4	15,750	13,910	1,840	11.	15,320	13,940	1,380	9.0
McMinnville	17,330	16,220	1,110	6.4	17,450	15,980	1,470	8.4	17,520	16,000	1,520	8.7
Paris	14,030	13,160	870	6.2	13,960	12,680	1,280	9.2	14,000	12,680	1,320	9.4
Shelbyville	22,740	21,560	1,190	5.2	23,090	21,460	1,630	7.1	22,980	21,380	1,610	7.0
Tullahoma	48,850	46,490	2,360	4.8	49,150	45,930	3,230	6.6	48,810	45,710	3,090	6.3
Union City	18,130	17,020	1,110	6.1	18,370	16,890	1,480	8.1	18,200	16,870	1,330	7.3

## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Aug. 2007	July 2008	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2007	July 2008	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2007	July 2008	Aug. 2008
Manufacturing	\$619.71	\$571.13	\$611.65	\$14.72	\$14.35	\$14.81	42.1	39.8	41.3
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$615.67	\$570.64	\$643.49	\$15.09	\$14.52	\$15.07	40.8	39.3	42.7
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$623.07	\$571.43	\$591.46	\$14.49	\$14.25	\$14.64	43.0	40.1	40.4

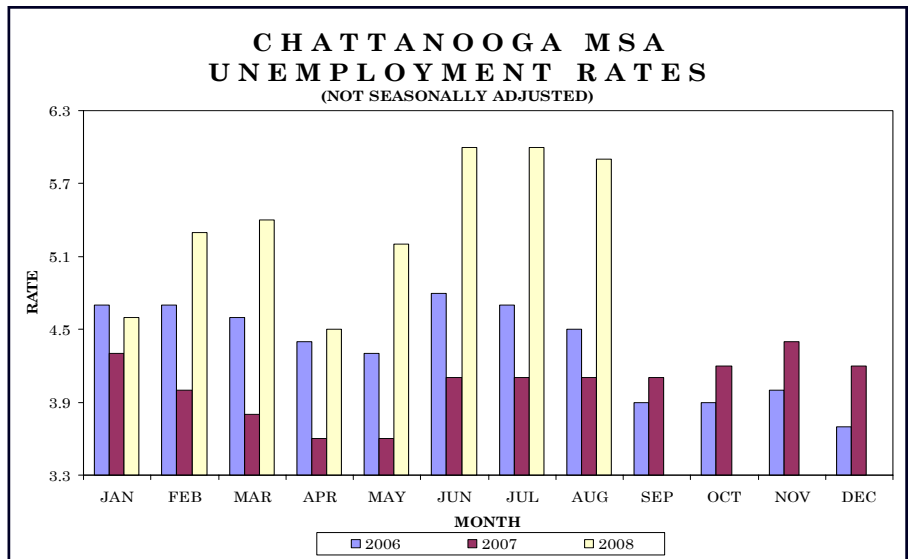
### \*\*ALL EMPLOYEE HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	July 2007	June 2008	July 2008	July 2007	June 2008	July 2008	July 2007	June 2008	July 2008
Total Private	\$673.88	\$692.73	\$681.47	\$19.09	\$19.35	\$19.36	35.3	35.8	35.2
Goods Producing	\$757.38	\$792.78	\$767.46	\$19.52	\$19.77	\$19.78	38.8	40.1	38.8
Mining & Construction	\$701.24	\$745.37	\$717.41	\$18.65	\$19.31	\$19.08	37.6	38.6	37.6
Manufacturing	\$777.34	\$811.15	\$787.18	\$19.83	\$19.93	\$20.03	39.2	40.7	39.3
Private Srvc Provide	\$649.99	\$664.67	\$657.67	\$18.95	\$19.21	\$19.23	34.3	34.6	34.2
Trade, Transportation, Information	\$655.77	\$665.98	\$665.72	\$18.79	\$18.92	\$19.13	34.9	35.2	34.8
Financial Activities	\$734.55	\$760.12	\$743.06	\$20.18	\$20.94	\$20.47	36.4	36.3	36.3
Professional and Busin	\$846.62	\$774.93	\$764.05	\$21.82	\$20.72	\$20.65	38.8	37.4	37.0
Educational and Health	\$823.44	\$860.51	\$859.02	\$22.56	\$23.07	\$23.03	36.5	37.3	37.3
Leisure and Hospitality	\$683.94	\$714.13	\$699.70	\$19.94	\$20.58	\$20.34	34.3	34.7	34.4
Other Services	\$326.87	\$325.82	\$319.68	\$11.55	\$11.72	\$11.71	28.3	27.8	27.3
Other Services	\$558.22	\$621.71	\$605.09	\$16.37	\$17.08	\$17.19	34.1	36.4	35.2

\*\*This data is one month behind

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,200 jobs from July 2008 to August 2008. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 1,400 jobs) and educational/health services (up 200 jobs). There were small decreases (under 100 jobs) in selected industries.

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



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2007				July 2008				August 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Athens Micro	24,410	23,130	1,280	5.2	24,990	22,660	2,330	9.3	24,760	22,660	2,100	8.5
Chattanooga City	76,320	72,990	3,330	4.4	77,430	72,500	4,930	6.4	76,380	71,580	4,800	6.3

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

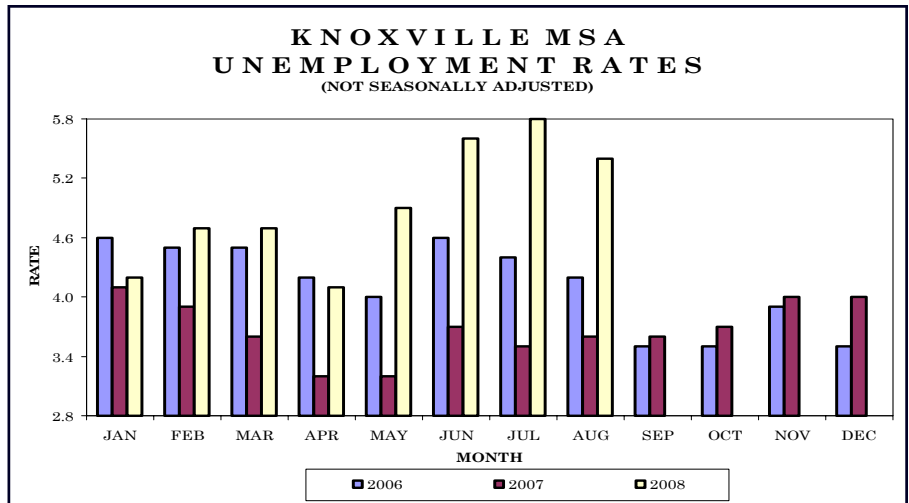
Industry	August 2007	Revised July 2008	Preliminary August 2008	Net Change	
				Aug. 2007 to Aug. 2008	July 2008 to Aug. 2008
Total Nonfarm	247.9	245.9	247.1	-0.8	1.2
Total Private	213.2	213.0	213.0	-0.2	0.0
Goods Producing	45.7	45.0	45.0	-0.7	0.0
Mining & Construction	11.0	10.8	10.8	-0.2	0.0
Manufacturing	34.7	34.2	34.2	-0.5	0.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	15.9	15.6	15.5	-0.4	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	18.8	18.6	18.7	-0.1	0.1
Service Providing	202.2	200.9	202.1	-0.1	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	55.9	56.7	56.6	0.7	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.7	8.7	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	26.5	27.0	27.0	0.5	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.6	7.2	7.1	0.5	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	20.8	21.0	20.9	0.1	-0.1
Information	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	18.6	18.6	18.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	25.4	24.4	24.5	-0.9	0.1
Educational & Health Services	28.8	29.4	29.6	0.8	0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	24.0	24.0	23.9	-0.1	-0.1
Accommodation & Food Services	21.1	21.1	21.0	-0.1	-0.1
Other Services	11.0	11.1	11.0	0.0	-0.1
Government	34.7	32.9	34.1	-0.6	1.2
Federal Government	6.5	6.0	5.9	-0.6	-0.1
State Government	5.5	5.6	5.5	0.0	-0.1
Local Government	22.7	21.3	22.7	0.0	1.4



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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 2,900 jobs from July 2008 to August 2008. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 1,200 jobs); administrative/support/waste management (up 700 jobs); mining/construction, educational/health services, and accommodation/food services (each up 300 jobs); and retail trade (up 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 600 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 1,000, while service-providing jobs increased by 400.



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2007				July 2008				August 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Harriman Micro	26,810	25,670	1,140	4.2	27,220	25,460	1,760	6.5	26,900	25,310	1,590	5.9
LaFollette Micro	50,290	47,540	2,760	5.5	49,850	45,910	3,930	7.9	49,930	46,330	3,600	7.2
Newport Micro	16,670	15,750	920	5.5	16,870	15,470	1,410	8.3	16,670	15,440	1,230	7.4
Sevierville Micro	17,280	16,440	830	4.8	17,030	15,690	1,340	7.9	16,820	15,490	1,340	7.9
Knoxville City	96,110	91,230	4,880	5.1	98,600	90,520	8,080	8.2	96,920	89,740	7,180	7.4
Maryville City	26,810	25,670	1,140	4.2	27,220	25,460	1,760	6.5	26,900	25,310	1,590	5.9
Oak Ridge City	13,740	13,200	540	3.9	13,870	13,100	770	5.6	13,710	12,990	720	5.2

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

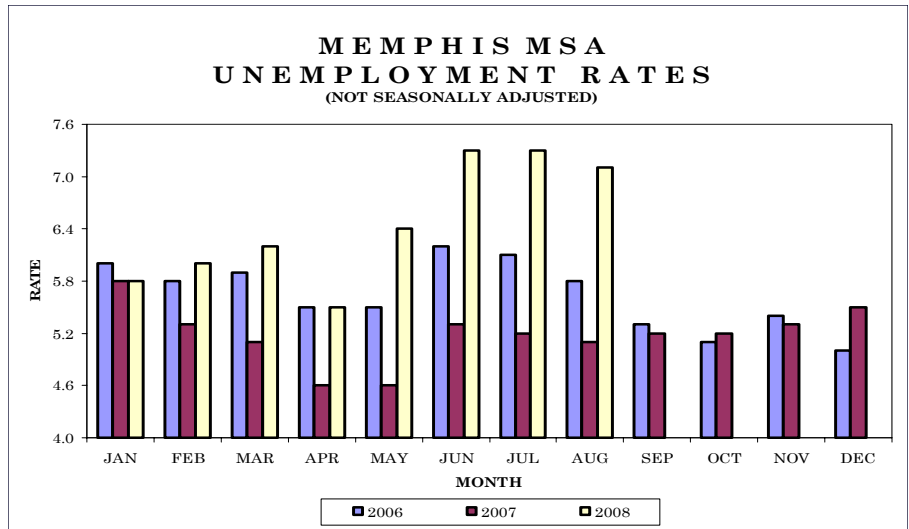
Industry	August	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2007	2008	2008	Aug. 2007 Aug. 2008	July 2008 Aug. 2008
Total Nonfarm	339.5	336.0	<b>338.9</b>	-0.6	2.9
Total Private	287.5	285.0	<b>286.7</b>	-0.8	1.7
Goods Producing	56.2	54.8	<b>55.2</b>	-1.0	0.4
Mining & Construction	19.2	18.5	<b>18.8</b>	-0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	37.0	36.3	<b>36.4</b>	-0.6	0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	28.2	27.5	<b>27.6</b>	-0.6	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	8.8	8.8	<b>8.8</b>	0.0	0.0
Service Providing	283.3	281.2	<b>283.7</b>	0.4	2.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	73.4	72.7	<b>72.9</b>	-0.5	0.2
Wholesale Trade	16.5	16.7	<b>16.7</b>	0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	45.5	45.0	<b>45.2</b>	-0.3	0.2
Food & Beverage Stores	7.0	7.2	<b>7.2</b>	0.2	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	8.2	7.9	<b>8.0</b>	-0.2	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11.4	11.0	<b>11.0</b>	-0.4	0.0
Information	5.7	5.8	<b>5.8</b>	0.1	0.0
Financial Activities	17.5	17.4	<b>17.4</b>	-0.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	40.9	39.9	<b>40.6</b>	-0.3	0.7
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	20.6	19.8	<b>20.5</b>	-0.1	0.7
Educational & Health Services	42.0	42.6	<b>42.9</b>	0.9	0.3
Leisure & Hospitality	37.2	37.1	<b>37.3</b>	0.1	0.2
Accommodation & Food Services	33.5	33.4	<b>33.7</b>	0.2	0.3
Other Services	14.6	14.7	<b>14.6</b>	0.0	-0.1
Government	52.0	51.0	<b>52.2</b>	0.2	1.2
Federal Government	5.2	5.3	<b>5.3</b>	0.1	0.0
State Government	18.4	18.5	<b>18.5</b>	0.1	0.0
Local Government	28.4	27.2	<b>28.4</b>	0.0	1.2



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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 2,900 jobs from July 2008 to August 2008. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 2,600 jobs), administrative/support/waste management (up 1,200 jobs), transportation/warehousing/utilities (up 400 jobs), educational/health services (up 300 jobs), and wholesale trade (up 200 jobs).

This was partially offset by declines in retail trade (down 600 jobs); leisure/hospitality (down 400 jobs), which includes a decrease of 300 jobs in accommodation/food services; and nondurable goods manufacturing, financial activities, and other services (each down 200 jobs).



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2007				July 2008				August 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Bartlett City	26,200	25,230	970	3.7	26,310	24,890	1,420	5.4	25,940	24,590	1,350	5.2
Collierville City	20,380	19,640	740	3.6	20,380	19,380	1,000	4.9	20,100	19,140	960	4.8
Germantown City	20,120	19,450	670	3.3	20,180	19,190	990	4.9	19,890	18,950	940	4.7
Memphis City	313,650	295,670	17,980	5.7	317,900	291,680	26,220	8.2	313,370	288,070	25,300	8.1

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

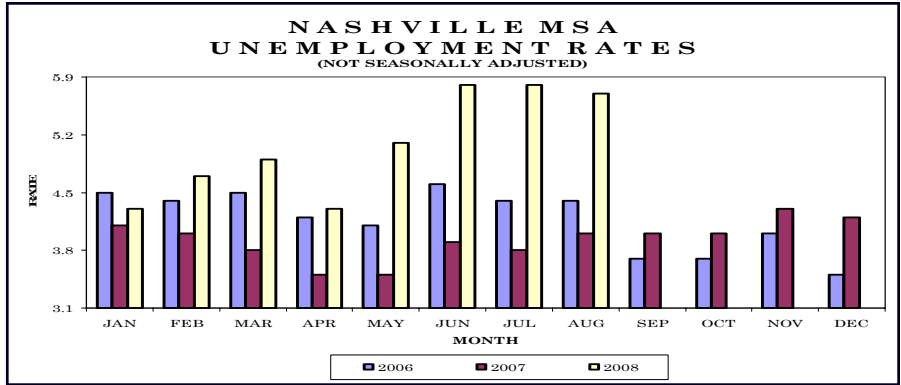
Industry	August 2007	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
		July 2008	August 2008	Aug. 2007	July 2008
	2007	2008	2008	Aug. 2008	Aug. 2008
Total Nonfarm	644.8	634.7	<b>637.6</b>	-7.2	2.9
Total Private	557.6	549.8	<b>550.1</b>	-7.5	0.3
Goods Producing	79.9	78.4	<b>78.0</b>	-1.9	-0.4
Mining & Construction	27.2	26.2	<b>26.1</b>	-1.1	-0.1
Manufacturing	52.7	52.2	<b>51.9</b>	-0.8	-0.3
Durable Goods Manufacturing	26.6	26.3	<b>26.2</b>	-0.4	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	26.1	25.9	<b>25.7</b>	-0.4	-0.2
Service Providing	564.9	556.3	<b>559.6</b>	-5.3	3.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	175.9	173.8	<b>173.8</b>	-2.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	37.7	37.1	<b>37.3</b>	-0.4	0.2
Retail Trade	72.6	71.6	<b>71.0</b>	-1.6	-0.6
Food & Beverage Stores	10.3	10.4	<b>10.4</b>	0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	13.8	13.6	<b>13.6</b>	-0.2	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	65.6	65.1	<b>65.5</b>	-0.1	0.4
Information	7.4	7.2	<b>7.3</b>	-0.1	0.1
Financial Activities	33.4	32.8	<b>32.6</b>	-0.8	-0.2
Professional & Business Services	84.2	81.0	<b>82.1</b>	-2.1	1.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	19.5	19.0	<b>18.9</b>	-0.6	-0.1
Management of Companies & Enterprises	5.5	5.5	<b>5.5</b>	0.0	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	59.2	56.5	<b>57.7</b>	-1.5	1.2
Educational & Health Services	78.0	77.6	<b>77.9</b>	-0.1	0.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	68.3	68.9	<b>69.0</b>	0.7	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	74.2	73.5	<b>73.1</b>	-1.1	-0.4
Accommodation & Food Services	66.0	65.6	<b>65.3</b>	-0.7	-0.3
Other Services	24.6	25.5	<b>25.3</b>	0.7	-0.2
Government	87.2	84.9	<b>87.5</b>	0.3	2.6
Federal Government	14.5	14.7	<b>14.7</b>	0.2	0.0
State Government	14.9	15.1	<b>15.1</b>	0.2	0.0
Local Government	57.8	55.1	<b>57.7</b>	-0.1	2.6



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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 5,500 jobs from July 2008 to August 2008. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 5,900 jobs), administrative/support/waste management (up 1,200 jobs), retail trade (up 300 jobs), wholesale trade and food services/drinking places (both up 200 jobs).

This was partially offset by declines in durable goods manufacturing (down 600 jobs); educational/health services (down 400 jobs), which includes decreases of 200 jobs in both health care/social assistance and educational services; state government (down 300 jobs); and arts/entertainment/recreation, mining/construction, and transportation/warehousing/utilities (each down 200 jobs).



### CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	August 2007				July 2008				August 2008			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Columbia Micro	36,770	33,240	3,530	9.6	37,340	34,360	2,980	8.0	37,190	34,280	2,910	7.8
Brentwood City	17,430	16,820	600	3.5	17,560	16,760	800	4.6	17,400	16,590	800	4.6
Columbia City	15,140	13,800	1,340	8.8	15,520	14,270	1,250	8.0	15,460	14,230	1,230	8.0
Franklin City	32,340	30,770	1,560	4.8	32,340	30,660	1,680	5.2	32,110	30,350	1,760	5.5
Gallatin City	13,520	12,720	800	5.9	13,830	12,680	1,150	8.3	13,650	12,550	1,110	8.1
Hendersonville	26,310	25,320	990	3.8	26,670	25,230	1,440	5.4	26,400	24,970	1,440	5.4
LaVergne City	14,030	13,160	870	6.2	13,960	12,680	1,280	9.2	14,000	12,680	1,320	9.4
Murfreesboro City	52,220	49,790	2,430	4.7	53,520	49,620	3,900	7.3	52,890	49,110	3,780	7.1
Nashville City	317,120	304,780	12,350	3.9	321,400	303,700	17,700	5.5	318,370	300,580	17,790	5.6
Smyrna	19,910	19,120	790	4.0	20,380	19,050	1,330	6.5	20,140	18,860	1,280	6.4

### ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	August	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2007	2008	2008	Aug. 2007 Aug. 2008	July 2008 Aug. 2008
Total Nonfarm	768.9	763.6	<b>769.1</b>	0.2	5.5
Total Private	670.1	669.0	<b>668.9</b>	-1.2	-0.1
Goods Producing	122.1	117.5	<b>116.6</b>	-5.5	-0.9
Mining & Construction	43.3	43.7	<b>43.5</b>	0.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	78.8	73.8	<b>73.1</b>	-5.7	-0.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	53.9	49.7	<b>49.1</b>	-4.8	-0.6
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	24.9	24.1	<b>24.0</b>	-0.9	-0.1
Service Providing	646.8	646.1	<b>652.5</b>	5.7	6.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	154.8	156.5	<b>156.8</b>	2.0	0.3
Wholesale Trade	37.0	37.3	<b>37.5</b>	0.5	0.2
Retail Trade	87.1	89.3	<b>89.6</b>	2.5	0.3
Food & Beverage Stores	13.1	13.6	<b>13.6</b>	0.5	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	17.2	17.4	<b>17.4</b>	0.2	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	30.7	29.9	<b>29.7</b>	-1.0	-0.2
Information	19.4	19.8	<b>19.8</b>	0.4	0.0
Financial Activities	46.9	46.6	<b>46.5</b>	-0.4	-0.1
Finance & Insurance	35.7	35.5	<b>35.4</b>	-0.3	-0.1
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	11.2	11.1	<b>11.1</b>	-0.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	103.9	102.9	<b>104.1</b>	0.2	1.2
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	37.4	38.1	<b>38.2</b>	0.8	0.1
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9.1	9.5	<b>9.4</b>	0.3	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	57.4	55.3	<b>56.5</b>	-0.9	1.2
Educational & Health Services	109.3	110.9	<b>110.5</b>	1.2	-0.4
Educational Services	24.0	23.6	<b>23.4</b>	-0.6	-0.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	85.3	87.3	<b>87.1</b>	1.8	-0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	83.2	84.4	<b>84.3</b>	1.1	-0.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	10.8	11.1	<b>10.9</b>	0.1	-0.2
Accommodation & Food Services	72.4	73.3	<b>73.4</b>	1.0	0.1
Accommodation	13.0	13.1	<b>13.0</b>	0.0	-0.1
Food Services & Drinking Places	59.4	60.2	<b>60.4</b>	1.0	0.2
Other Services	30.5	30.4	<b>30.3</b>	-0.2	-0.1
Government	98.8	94.6	<b>100.2</b>	1.4	5.6
Federal Government	11.5	11.5	<b>11.5</b>	0.0	0.0
State Government	28.8	29.3	<b>29.0</b>	0.2	-0.3
Local Government	58.5	53.8	<b>59.7</b>	1.2	5.9

## Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		***Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	July 2007	August 2008	July 2007	August 2008	July 2007	August 2008
	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	83,500	84,500	40,700	41,100	62,400	62,600
Total Private	66,500	66,600	35,900	35,700	49,900	49,900
Goods Producing	16,200	16,300	10,300	10,300	14,200	14,200
Mining & Construction	3,400	3,400	1,800	1,800	3,600	3,600
Manufacturing	12,800	12,900	8,500	8,500	10,600	10,600
Durable Goods Manufacturing	8,300	8,400	4,400	4,500	6,600	6,600
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	4,500	4,500	4,100	4,000	4,000	4,000
Service Providing	67,300	68,200	30,400	30,800	48,200	48,400
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	16,400	16,400	7,900	7,900	13,100	13,100
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,800	2,800	2,800
Retail Trade	11,800	11,800	4,900	4,900	7,800	7,800
General Merchandise Stores	3,300	3,300	NA	NA	2,500	2,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,600	2,600	1,200	1,200	NA	NA
Information	1,100	1,100	300	300	700	700
Financial Activities	2,600	2,700	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700
Professional & Business Services	8,000	8,000	3,000	2,900	4,300	4,300
Educational & Health Services	9,700	9,700	5,800	5,800	8,400	8,400
Leisure & Hospitality	9,200	9,100	4,600	4,500	5,200	5,300
Other Services	3,300	3,300	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,200
Government	17,000	17,900	4,800	5,400	12,500	12,700
Federal Government	5,600	5,700	300	300	500	500
State Government	3,000	2,900	600	600	1,900	1,900
Local Government	8,400	9,300	3,900	4,500	10,100	10,300

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport/Bristol, TN-VA MSA		***Morristown, TN MSA	
	July 2007	August 2008	July 2007	August 2008	July 2007	August 2008
	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	79,700	81,200	121,000	123,100	48,200	49,600
Total Private	66,200	66,200	106,700	106,900	42,100	42,900
Goods Producing	13,400	13,500	32,400	32,500	16,200	16,700
Mining & Construction	3,800	3,900	8,600	8,700	2,600	2,700
Manufacturing	9,600	9,600	23,800	23,800	13,600	14,000
Durable Goods Manufacturing	NA	NA	11,000	10,900	8,900	9,300
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	NA	NA	12,800	12,900	NA	NA
Service Providing	66,300	67,700	88,600	90,600	32,000	32,900
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	14,200	14,200	24,400	24,400	25,900	26,200
Wholesale Trade	2,700	2,700	5,300	5,200	10,900	11,000
Retail Trade	10,200	10,200	14,700	14,800	2,300	2,300
General Merchandise Stores	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,300	1,300	4,400	4,400	2,800	2,800
Information	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	700	700
Financial Activities	5,100	5,100	4,200	4,200	1,200	1,200
Professional & Business Services	7,000	7,000	8,200	8,200	2,900	3,000
Educational & Health Services	12,900	12,800	18,300	18,400	5,300	5,300
Leisure & Hospitality	8,500	8,500	12,400	12,500	3,300	3,400
Other Services	2,600	2,600	4,300	4,200	1,600	1,600
Government	13,500	15,000	14,300	16,200	6,100	6,700
Federal Government	2,300	2,300	1,200	1,200	400	300
State Government	5,100	4,900	2,300	2,300	1,300	1,300
Local Government	6,100	7,800	10,800	12,700	4,400	5,100

\*\*\* These metro areas are no longer supported by BLS. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development is funding and collecting data for these areas.

**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 2008

Group	Index	Percent Change	
		Yearly	Monthly
<b>U.S. City Average</b>			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	219.086	5.4	-0.4
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	215.247	5.9	-0.5
<b>South</b>			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	212.387	5.6	-0.4
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	210.362	6.2	-0.5

## TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Seasonally Adjusted)

