



# Tennessee Labor Market Report

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## Highlights

**Pages 1-2** The impact that the COVID-19 recession has had on women in the workforce

**Page 3** The annual average nonfarm employment rates and the not seasonally adjusted monthly labor force data

**Pages 6-9** Monthly nonfarm employment, long-term graphs of the unemployment and a brief explanation for each major MSA in Tennessee

**Page 10** Monthly nonfarm employment for each small MSA in Tennessee

**Page 11** The monthly consumer price index and wages by industries for production workers

## Effects of the COVID-19 Recession by Gender

The global economy is currently in the worst downturn since the Great Depression. One unique aspect of this recession is how it is impacting women economically. The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released the current employment data for December 2020 showing that 140,000 jobs had been lost over the month. Looking at the numbers based on gender shows that women accounted for all the jobs lost during the month. Women lost 156,000 jobs while men gained 16,000 jobs. Going back to February of 2020, right before the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, women are down 5.4 million jobs, as compared to 4.4 million jobs lost for men. At the start of 2020, both men and women were on roughly equal footing. Women held about 50.03 percent of jobs, but ended the year holding 860,000 fewer jobs than men.

### The 'Shcession'

The current COVID-19 recession marks the first time in United States history of a female led recession. Back during the Great Recession of 2008-2009, the employment of male workers was usually affected more strongly than the employment of female workers. This has been true for all modern recessions due to impact on sectors that have been mostly male dominated such as manufacturing and construction. However, according to a paper published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, "The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality," the job sectors most affected by the COVID-19 crisis have been in more female dominated sectors. The industry sectors most impacted by the pandemic have been education, restaurants and other retail establishments, hospitality, and health care. Nearly 40 percent of all working women are employed in either government, health, or education services compared with just 20 percent of all working men.

Another reason for women being impacted during the pandemic, provided by the NBER paper, is that the closing of schools and daycares have made it harder for

working parents, especially working mothers, to continue working. Childcare has added additional challenges to working mothers during the pandemic such as finding flexibility in their work schedules and the ability to reenter the workforce and sustain jobs.

Working women have also faced a greater disadvantage when compared to working men because fewer working women have jobs that allow them to telecommute. Around 22 percent of female workers compared to 28 percent of working males. Single parents have had even greater challenges. Only 20 percent of single parents have been able to telecommute compared to 40 percent of married people with children. However, in 44 percent of married couples with children, both spouses work full-time. Among these couples, mothers provide about 60 percent of childcare.

### Future Complications

The ramification of the current COVID-19 recession may be long lasting. An estimated 15 million single mothers in the United States will be severely affected, with many having a small likelihood of continuing to work during the crisis in order to provide childcare for their children.

According to the International Labor Organization, in previous pandemics that led to many women leaving education or employment during a disease outbreak, they are far less likely to return than their male peers. Pregnancy rates increase, skills gaps widen, and women take on even more domestic tasks as other household members stay home or fall ill.

However, more businesses are becoming aware of their employees' childcare needs and have responded by adopting more flexible work schedules and telecommuting options.

The full study by the National Bureau of Economic Research can be found here: [https://www.nber.org/system/files/working\\_papers/w26947/w26947.pdf](https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w26947/w26947.pdf)

# December 2020 Employed Persons who Teleworked or Worked from Home by Selected Characteristics

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	December 2020				
	Total employed	Persons who teleworked because of the coronavirus pandemic <sup>1</sup>		Percent distribution	
		Total	Percent of total employed	Total employed	Persons who teleworked because of the coronavirus pandemic <sup>1</sup>
Total, 16 years and over	149,613	35,501	23.7	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	17,795	1,838	10.3	11.9	5.2
16 to 19 years	4,793	177	3.7	3.2	0.5
20 to 24 years	13,002	1,661	12.8	8.7	4.7
25 to 54 years	96,427	25,754	26.7	64.5	72.5
25 to 34 years	33,993	9,245	27.2	22.7	26.0
35 to 44 years	32,052	8,789	27.4	21.4	24.8
45 to 54 years	30,382	7,720	25.4	20.3	21.7
55 years and over	35,391	7,908	22.3	23.7	22.3
55 to 64 years	25,413	5,782	22.8	17.0	16.3
65 years and over	9,978	2,126	21.3	6.7	6.0
Men, 16 years and over	78,955	16,728	21.2	52.8	47.1
16 to 24 years	8,911	790	8.9	6.0	2.2
25 to 54 years	51,177	12,094	23.6	34.2	34.1
55 years and over	18,867	3,844	20.4	12.6	10.8
Women, 16 years and over	70,658	18,773	26.6	47.2	52.9
16 to 24 years	8,885	1,048	11.8	5.9	3.0
25 to 54 years	45,250	13,661	30.2	30.2	38.5
55 years and over	16,523	4,064	24.6	11.0	11.4
Married, spouse present	78,608	21,077	26.8	52.5	59.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated <sup>2</sup>	22,191	4,460	20.1	14.8	12.6
Never married	48,814	9,964	20.4	32.6	28.1
With own children under 18	48,282	12,485	25.9	32.3	35.2
With no own children under 18	101,331	23,016	22.7	67.7	64.8

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to those who teleworked or worked at home for pay specifically because of the coronavirus pandemic. This does not include those whose telework was unrelated to the pandemic, such as those who worked entirely from home before the pandemic.

<sup>2</sup> Separated includes persons who are married, spouse absent.

<sup>3</sup> Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

Note: Estimates for the race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor and Workforce Development

# Tennessee Civilian Labor Workforce 1990-Present

# County Unemployment Rates\*

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MONTHLY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

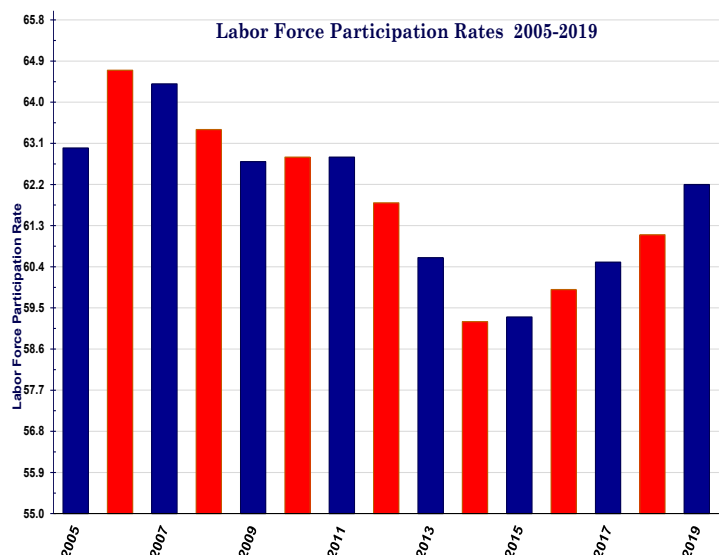
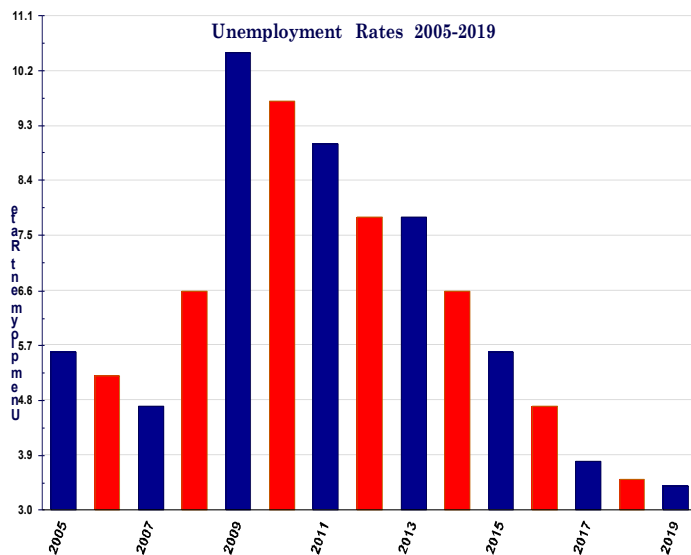
Year and Month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian Labor Force					
		Total	Participation Rate (%)	Employed		Unemployed	
				Total	Rate (%)	Total	Rate (%)
1990	3,765.4	2,394.7	63.6%	2,266.8	60.2%	128.0	5.3%
1991	3,822.5	2,413.7	63.1	2,250.6	58.9	163.1	6.8
1992	3,875.8	2,457.2	63.4	2,297.4	59.3	159.8	6.5
1993	3,936.5	2,526.9	64.2	2,380.5	60.5	146.4	5.8
1994	4,003.3	2,659.9	66.4	2,531.1	63.2	128.8	4.8
1995	4,075.6	2,732.2	67.0	2,591.5	63.6	140.7	5.2
1996	4,150.1	2,767.0	66.7	2,623.8	63.2	143.2	5.2
1997	4,218.9	2,786.1	66.0	2,639.2	62.6	146.9	5.3
1998	4,272.7	2,812.4	65.8	2,691.5	63.0	120.9	4.3
1999	4,317.6	2,852.4	66.1	2,739.2	63.4	113.3	4.0
2000	4,358.4	2,843.1	65.2	2,733.3	62.7	109.8	3.9
2001	4,401.2	2,861.3	65.0	2,731.0	62.1	130.4	4.6
2002	4,444.9	2,906.6	65.4	2,756.1	62.0	150.5	5.2
2003	4,492.3	2,912.2	64.8	2,748.1	61.2	164.0	5.6
2004	4,541.6	2,878.7	63.4	2,725.1	60.0	153.6	5.3
2005	4,610.1	2,904.8	63.0	2,743.4	59.5	161.4	5.6
2006	4,692.4	3,036.0	64.7	2,878.5	61.3	157.6	5.2
2007	4,760.1	3,063.7	64.4	2,920.4	61.4	143.3	4.7
2008	4,821.7	3,054.8	63.4	2,853.7	59.2	201.0	6.6
2009	4,868.4	3,052.7	62.7	2,733.1	56.1	319.6	10.5
2010	4,925.2	3,090.8	62.8	2,792.1	56.7	298.7	9.7
2011	4,972.7	3,125.3	62.8	2,844.7	57.2	280.6	9.0
2012	5,019.0	3,100.7	61.8	2,857.9	56.9	242.7	7.8
2013	5,062.6	3,067.4	60.6	2,828.5	55.9	239.0	7.8
2014	5,107.2	3,024.2	59.2	2,825.1	55.3	199.1	6.6
2015	5,155.9	3,057.3	59.3	2,885.1	56.0	172.2	5.6
2016	5,209.9	3,123.3	59.9	2,976.1	57.1	147.2	4.7
2017	5,267.4	3,185.2	60.5	3,065.3	58.2	120.0	3.8
2018	5,323.7	3,254.3	61.1	3,139.9	59.0	114.4	3.5
2019	5,379.5	3,344.8	62.2	3,231.5	60.1	113.3	3.4
2020							
January	5,411.0	3,331.9	61.6%	3,204.5	59.2%	127.5	3.8%
February	5,415.2	3,352.9	61.9	3,225.6	59.6	127.4	3.8
March	5,419.6	3,382.0	62.4	3,272.7	60.4	109.3	3.2
April	5,424.1	3,219.2	59.4	2,736.3	50.4	482.9	15.0
May	5,428.9	3,294.6	60.7	2,942.6	54.2	351.9	10.7
June	5,433.8	3,202.7	58.9	2,879.9	53.0	322.9	10.1
July	5,439.1	3,178.4	58.4	2,856.9	52.5	321.5	10.1
August	5,444.5	3,383.0	62.1	3,090.8	56.8	292.2	8.6
September	5,449.9	3,303.3	60.6	3,093.2	56.8	210.1	6.4
October	5,455.3	3,330.0	61.0	3,091.7	56.7	238.3	7.2
November (r)	5,460.3	3,455.1	63.3	3,283.5	60.1	171.2	5.0
December (p)	5,465.0	3,435.1	62.9	3,222.1	59.0	213.0	6.2

(r)=revised

(p)=preliminary

County	Dec	Dec	County	Dec	Dec
	2019	2020		2019	2020
Anderson	3.1	5.9	Lauderdale	5.0	8.0
Bedford	3.4	6.2	Lawrence	3.6	6.1
Benton	4.3	7.6	Lewis	3.1	6.6
Bledsoe	5.1	8.8	Lincoln	6.1	6.6
Blount	2.9	5.5	Loudon	3.2	5.7
Bradley	3.1	6.0	Macon	2.8	5.8
Campbell	4.2	7.1	Madison	3.2	6.6
Cannon	2.7	5.3	Marion	4.2	6.8
Carroll	4.7	6.9	Marshall	3.5	5.8
Carter	3.7	6.9	Maury	2.7	5.8
Cheatam	2.3	4.9	McMinn	3.8	6.6
Chester	3.0	5.5	McNairy	6.0	8.6
Claiborne	3.8	7.0	Meigs	5.5	7.2
Clay	5.9	8.2	Monroe	3.6	5.9
Coke	4.1	7.1	Montgomery	3.4	6.8
Coffee	3.3	5.9	Moore	2.9	4.6
Crockett	3.2	5.9	Morgan	3.5	7.0
Cumberland	5.2	7.8	Obion	4.2	7.3
Davidson	2.3	5.7	Overton	3.2	5.6
Decatur	5.1	8.6	Perry	4.8	9.5
DeKalb	3.9	7.3	Pickett	4.6	6.5
Dickson	2.6	5.0	Polk	3.7	6.5
Dyer	4.4	6.6	Putnam	3.1	5.9
Fayette	3.5	6.2	Rhea	5.3	8.1
Fentress	4.0	7.2	Roane	3.7	6.7
Franklin	3.4	5.4	Robertson	2.6	5.1
Gibson	3.9	6.6	Rutherford	2.3	4.9
Giles	4.0	6.2	Scott	3.9	8.3
Grainger	3.7	6.8	Sequatchie	3.9	6.5
Greene	4.6	7.1	Sevier	2.6	5.3
Grundy	3.9	8.0	Shelby	3.7	8.4
Hamblen	3.6	5.8	Smith	2.6	4.8
Hamilton	3.1	5.9	Stewart	4.0	6.8
Hancock	4.9	8.3	Sullivan	3.4	6.8
Hardeman	5.1	8.2	Sumner	2.4	5.0
Hardin	4.4	7.2	Tipton	3.6	6.4
Hawkins	3.9	6.8	Trousdale	2.7	5.9
Haywood	4.3	7.7	Unicoi	4.7	8.4
Henderson	3.8	6.4	Union	3.6	6.5
Henry	4.2	7.0	Van Buren	3.8	8.1
Hickman	2.7	5.4	Warren	3.7	7.0
Houston	4.2	7.6	Washington	3.1	6.2
Humphreys	3.8	5.9	Wayne	4.8	7.4
Jackson	4.3	7.5	Weakley	3.4	5.8
Jefferson	3.2	6.0	White	3.4	5.9
Johnson	3.4	6.4	Williamson	2.1	4.2
Knox	2.6	5.2	Wilson	2.4	4.9
Lake	5.1	10.6			

\*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted



# Statewide

## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

Industry	Revised Preliminary			Net Change	
	December 2019	Nov. 2020	December 2020	Dec. 2019 Dec. 2020	Nov. 2020 Dec. 2020
Total Nonfarm	3,175.9	3,069.0	<b>3,074.8</b>	-101.1	5.8
Total Private	2,727.9	2,633.2	<b>2,646.7</b>	-81.2	13.5
Goods Producing	489.2	463.5	<b>464.9</b>	-24.3	1.4
Mining, Logging & Construction	133.6	132.0	<b>130.9</b>	-2.7	-1.1
Natural Resources & Mining	4.4	3.9	<b>4.0</b>	-0.4	0.1
Construction	129.2	128.1	<b>126.9</b>	-2.3	-1.2
Construction of Buildings	28.3	28.9	<b>28.3</b>	0.0	-0.6
Heavy an Civil Engineering	16.0	15.4	<b>14.9</b>	-1.1	-0.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	84.9	83.8	<b>83.7</b>	-1.2	-0.1
Manufacturing	355.6	331.5	<b>334.0</b>	-21.6	2.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	225.4	209.3	<b>211.1</b>	-14.3	1.8
Wood Product Manufacturing	12.5	13.5	<b>13.6</b>	1.1	0.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	14.2	14.7	<b>14.7</b>	0.5	0.0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	11.3	12.3	<b>12.3</b>	1.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	37.9	39.5	<b>40.0</b>	2.1	0.5
Machinery Manufacturing	25.9	27.5	<b>28.0</b>	2.1	0.5
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	5.6	5.9	<b>5.9</b>	0.3	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	17.3	17.9	<b>18.1</b>	0.8	0.2
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	74.1	49.8	<b>50.4</b>	-23.7	0.6
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	9.9	10.3	<b>10.2</b>	0.3	-0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Durable Goods	16.7	17.9	<b>17.9</b>	1.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	130.2	122.2	<b>122.9</b>	-7.3	0.7
Food Manufacturing	36.4	33.5	<b>33.6</b>	-2.8	0.1
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	7.7	7.4	<b>7.4</b>	-0.3	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	12.7	12.7	<b>12.6</b>	-0.1	-0.1
Printing & Related Support Activities	8.9	7.0	<b>7.0</b>	-1.9	0.0
Chemical Manufacturing	26.2	25.8	<b>25.9</b>	-0.3	0.1
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	24.7	22.0	<b>22.2</b>	-2.5	0.2
Service Providing	2,686.7	2,605.5	<b>2,609.9</b>	-76.8	4.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	663.6	652.2	<b>666.4</b>	2.8	14.2
Wholesale Trade	121.9	116.1	<b>118.2</b>	-3.7	2.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	72.4	69.2	<b>70.8</b>	-1.6	1.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	42.2	40.2	<b>40.7</b>	-1.5	0.5
Wholesale Electronic Markets	7.3	6.7	<b>6.7</b>	-0.6	0.0
Retail Trade	348.4	348.5	<b>354.3</b>	5.9	5.8
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	47.4	46.2	<b>45.9</b>	-1.5	-0.3
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	11.0	10.9	<b>11.1</b>	0.1	0.2
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	29.2	31.5	<b>32.9</b>	3.7	1.4
Food & Beverage Stores	54.8	57.5	<b>57.0</b>	2.2	-0.5
Health & Personal Care Stores	24.4	22.0	<b>22.4</b>	-2.0	0.4
Gasoline Stations	24.2	25.1	<b>25.1</b>	0.9	0.0
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	26.5	16.6	<b>17.0</b>	-9.5	0.4
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	13.5	12.0	<b>12.3</b>	-1.2	0.3
General Merchandise Stores	77.1	82.6	<b>86.0</b>	8.9	3.4
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	18.5	17.2	<b>17.4</b>	-1.1	0.2
Nonstore Retailers	9.4	8.6	<b>8.6</b>	-0.8	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	193.3	187.6	<b>193.9</b>	0.6	6.3
Utilities	3.7	3.2	<b>3.2</b>	-0.5	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	189.6	184.4	<b>190.7</b>	1.1	6.3
Truck Transportation	61.5	59.3	<b>60.5</b>	-1.0	1.2
Information	46.0	44.4	<b>43.9</b>	-2.1	-0.5
Financial Activities	172.9	175.1	<b>174.8</b>	1.9	-0.3
Finance & Insurance	130.8	132.2	<b>131.7</b>	0.9	-0.5
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	42.1	42.9	<b>43.1</b>	1.0	0.2
Professional & Business Services	436.8	433.6	<b>438.3</b>	1.5	4.7
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	151.1	148.1	<b>150.2</b>	-0.9	2.1
Management of Companies & Enterprises	52.8	53.0	<b>53.2</b>	0.4	0.2
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	232.9	232.5	<b>234.9</b>	2.0	2.4
Educational & Health Services	447.7	438.0	<b>433.6</b>	-14.1	-4.4
Educational Services	63.7	65.5	<b>60.9</b>	-2.8	-4.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	384.0	372.5	<b>372.7</b>	-11.3	0.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	157.9	154.9	<b>155.5</b>	-2.4	0.6
Hospitals	110.3	107.3	<b>107.7</b>	-2.6	0.4
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	63.6	60.0	<b>60.2</b>	-3.4	0.2
Social Assistance	52.2	50.3	<b>49.3</b>	-2.9	-1.0
Leisure & Hospitality	351.3	306.9	<b>305.9</b>	-45.4	-1.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	41.6	32.5	<b>32.3</b>	-9.3	-0.2
Accommodation & Food Services	309.7	274.4	<b>273.6</b>	-36.1	-0.8
Accommodation	40.8	27.5	<b>27.2</b>	-13.6	-0.3
Food Services & Drinking Places	268.9	246.9	<b>246.4</b>	-22.5	-0.5
Other Services	120.4	119.5	<b>118.9</b>	-1.5	-0.6
Government	448.0	435.8	<b>428.1</b>	-19.9	-7.7
Federal Government	50.6	50.9	<b>51.5</b>	0.9	0.6
State Government	98.5	95.9	<b>89.6</b>	-8.9	-6.3
State Government Educational Services	57.1	55.3	<b>49.0</b>	-8.1	-6.3
Local Government	298.9	289.0	<b>287.0</b>	-11.9	-2.0
Local Government Educational Services	148.9	142.5	<b>143.3</b>	-5.6	0.8

## Nonfarm Employment & Labor Workforce Narrative

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 101,100 jobs from December 2019 to December 2020. There were decreases in leisure & hospitality (down 45,400 jobs), which includes decreases of 22,500 jobs in food services & drinking places; transportation equipment manufacturing (down 23,700 jobs); government (down 19,900 jobs), which includes decreases of 11,900 jobs in local government; health care & social assistance (down 11,300 jobs); clothing & clothing accessories stores (down 9,500 jobs).

These decreases were partially offset by increases in general merchandise stores (up 8,900 jobs); building material/garden equipment/supplies (up 3,700 jobs); food & beverage stores (up 2,200 jobs); machinery manufacturing and fabricated metal product manufacturing (both up 2,100 jobs).

During the past month, nonfarm employment increased by 5,800 jobs. There were increases in transportation & warehousing (up 6,300); retail trade (up 5,800 jobs), which includes increases of 3,400 jobs in general merchandise stores; professional & business services (up 4,700 jobs), which includes increases of 2,400 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; manufacturing (up 2,500 jobs).

These increases were partially offset by decreases in government (down 7,700 jobs), which includes decreases of 6,300 jobs in state government educational services; educational services (down 4,600 jobs); construction (down 1,200 jobs); social assistance (down 1,000 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for December 2020 was 6.4 percent, up from the revised November 2020 rate of 5.2 percent. The United States unemployment rate for December 2020 was 6.7 percent, unchanged from the revised November 2020 rate of 6.7 percent. In December 2019, the U.S. seasonally adjusted rate was 3.6 percent while the state rate was 3.3 percent.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased in all 95 counties. Williamson County had the lowest rate at 4.2 percent, up from the revised November rate of 3.3 percent. The highest rate was Lake County at 10.6 percent, up from the revised unemployment rate of 8.1 percent in November.

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

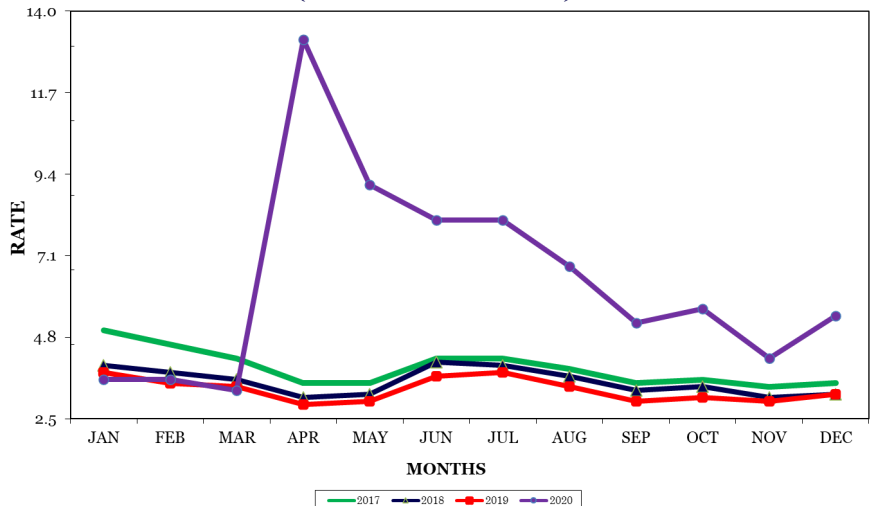


# Chattanooga MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Chattanooga MSA decreased by 1,100 jobs from November 2020 to December 2020. There was a decrease in government (down 1,900 jobs), which includes decreases of 1,400 jobs in local government; leisure & hospitality (down 900 jobs); financial activities (down 400 jobs). This decrease was partially offset by an increase of 1,100 jobs in trade/transportation/utilities.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 1,100 jobs. During the year, goods-producing jobs decreased by 400 jobs while service-providing jobs decreased by 700 jobs.

## CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

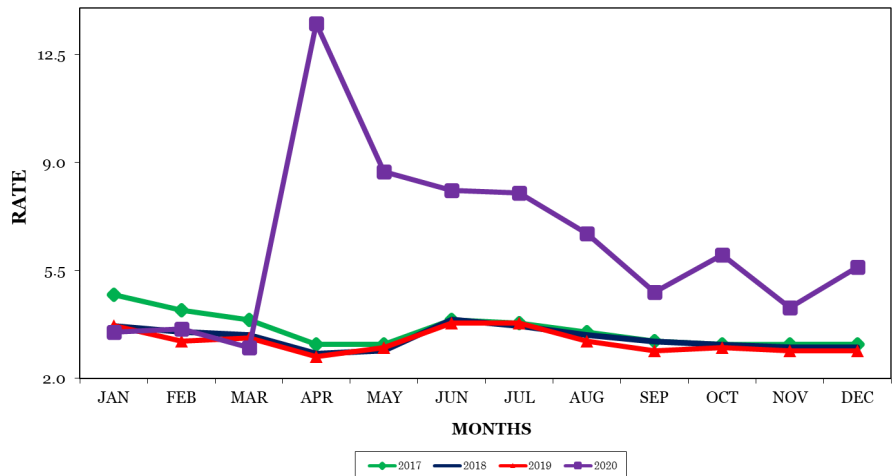


## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

Industry	December 2019	Revised November 2020	Preliminary December 2020	Net Change	
				Dec. 2019 Dec. 2020	Nov. 2020 Dec. 2020
Total Nonfarm	269.0	269.0	<b>267.9</b>	-1.1	-1.1
Total Private	230.8	231.4	<b>232.2</b>	1.4	0.8
Goods-Producing	45.5	44.5	<b>45.1</b>	-0.4	0.6
Mining, Logging, & Construction	11.2	10.9	<b>11.0</b>	-0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	34.3	33.6	<b>34.1</b>	-0.2	0.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	20.0	19.8	<b>20.1</b>	0.1	0.3
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	14.3	13.8	<b>14.0</b>	-0.3	0.2
Service-Providing	223.5	224.5	<b>222.8</b>	-0.7	-1.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	55.1	53.8	<b>54.9</b>	-0.2	1.1
Wholesale Trade	8.5	8.0	<b>8.1</b>	-0.4	0.1
Retail Trade	28.4	27.9	<b>28.4</b>	0.0	0.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	18.2	17.9	<b>18.4</b>	0.2	0.5
Information	2.3	2.1	<b>2.1</b>	-0.2	0.0
Financial Activities	22.4	23.2	<b>22.8</b>	0.4	-0.4
Professional & Business Services	28.1	28.5	<b>28.7</b>	0.6	0.2
Educational & Health Services	34.9	37.3	<b>37.5</b>	2.6	0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	30.3	29.4	<b>28.5</b>	-1.8	-0.9
Other Services	12.2	12.6	<b>12.6</b>	0.4	0.0
Government	38.2	37.6	<b>35.7</b>	-2.5	-1.9
Federal Government	5.4	5.4	<b>5.5</b>	0.1	0.1
State Government	6.2	6.4	<b>5.8</b>	-0.4	-0.6
Local Government	26.6	25.8	<b>24.4</b>	-2.2	-1.4

# Knoxville MSA

## KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Total nonfarm employment in the Knoxville MSA increased by 1,200 jobs from November 2020 to December 2020. There were increases in trade/transportation/utilities (up 1,500 jobs); mining/logging/construction (up 400 jobs); durable goods manufacturing and professional/business services (both up 200 jobs).

These increases were partially offset by a decrease of 900 jobs in state government and 200 jobs in leisure & hospitality.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 4,600 jobs. During the year, goods-producing jobs decreased by 1,300 jobs while service-providing jobs decreased by 3,300 jobs.

## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

Industry	December 2019	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
		November 2020	December 2020	Dec. 2019 Dec. 2020	Nov. 2020 Dec. 2020
Total Nonfarm	410.2	404.4	<b>405.6</b>	-4.6	1.2
Total Private	350.2	346.3	<b>348.3</b>	-1.9	2.0
Goods-Producing	60.5	58.6	<b>59.2</b>	-1.3	0.6
Mining, Logging, & Construction	19.2	19.0	<b>19.4</b>	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	41.3	39.6	<b>39.8</b>	-1.5	0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	30.9	29.2	<b>29.4</b>	-1.5	0.2
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	10.4	10.4	<b>10.4</b>	0.0	0.0
Service-Providing	349.7	345.8	<b>346.4</b>	-3.3	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	81.1	79.0	<b>80.5</b>	-0.6	1.5
Wholesale Trade	16.4	15.4	<b>15.7</b>	-0.7	0.3
Retail Trade	49.5	48.9	<b>49.4</b>	-0.1	0.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	15.2	14.7	<b>15.4</b>	0.2	0.7
Information	6.1	6.1	<b>6.1</b>	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	19.8	18.9	<b>19.0</b>	-0.8	0.1
Professional & Business Services	65.4	68.7	<b>68.9</b>	3.5	0.2
Educational & Health Services	56.1	58.0	<b>57.8</b>	1.7	-0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	45.1	41.1	<b>40.9</b>	-4.2	-0.2
Other Services	16.1	15.9	<b>15.9</b>	-0.2	0.0
Government	60.0	58.1	<b>57.3</b>	-2.7	-0.8
Federal Government	5.5	5.4	<b>5.5</b>	0.0	0.1
State Government	19.0	18.6	<b>17.7</b>	-1.3	-0.9
Local Government	35.5	34.1	<b>34.1</b>	-1.4	0.0

# Memphis MSA

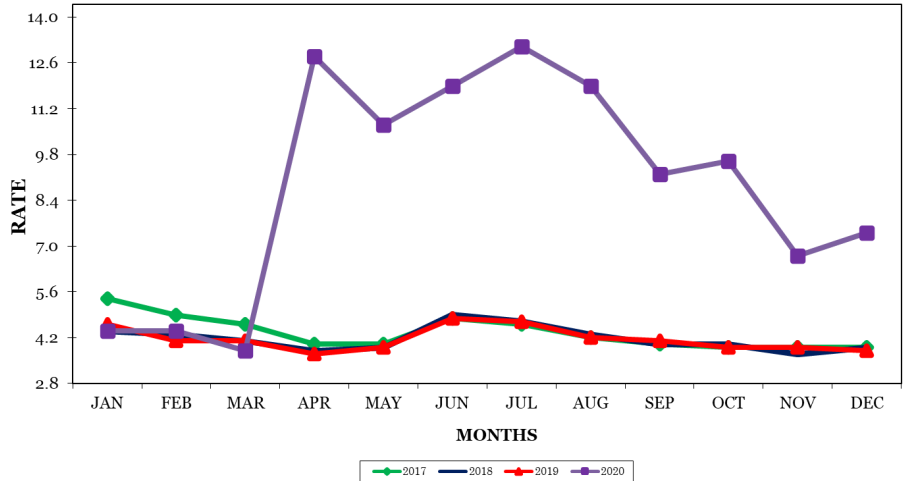
Total nonfarm employment in the Memphis MSA increased by 5,500 jobs from November 2020 to December 2020.

There were increases in trade/ transportation/ utilities (up 3,100 jobs), which includes increases of 1,500 jobs in retail trade; professional/business services (up 2,700 jobs), which includes an increase of 2,100 jobs in administrative/support/waste management.

These increases were partially offset by decreases in state government (down 2,000 jobs); educational & health services (down 400 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 17,600 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 4,300 jobs, while service-providing jobs decreased by 13,300 jobs.

## MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

Industry	December	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2019	November 2020	December 2020	Dec. 2019 Dec. 2020	Nov. 2020 Dec. 2020
Total Nonfarm	663.6	640.5	<b>646.0</b>	-17.6	5.5
Total Private	577.5	555.2	<b>562.4</b>	-15.1	7.2
Goods-Producing	67.3	63.4	<b>63.0</b>	-4.3	-0.4
Mining, Logging, & Construction	23.1	24.2	<b>23.8</b>	0.7	-0.4
Manufacturing	44.2	39.2	<b>39.2</b>	-5.0	0.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	26.3	23.6	<b>23.7</b>	-2.6	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	17.9	15.6	<b>15.5</b>	-2.4	-0.1
Service-Providing	596.3	577.1	<b>583.0</b>	-13.3	5.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	182.1	177.6	<b>180.7</b>	-1.4	3.1
Wholesale Trade	35.3	34.4	<b>34.8</b>	-0.5	0.4
Retail Trade	67.3	68.1	<b>69.6</b>	2.3	1.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	79.5	75.1	<b>76.3</b>	-3.2	1.2
Information	5.6	5.5	<b>5.5</b>	-0.1	0.0
Financial Activities	29.2	27.9	<b>28.1</b>	-1.1	0.2
Professional & Business Services	96.6	96.1	<b>98.8</b>	2.2	2.7
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	23.3	21.9	<b>22.5</b>	-0.8	0.6
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9.9	9.8	<b>9.8</b>	-0.1	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	63.4	64.4	<b>66.5</b>	3.1	2.1
Educational & Health Services	99.2	96.4	<b>96.0</b>	-3.2	-0.4
Leisure & Hospitality	69.9	62.8	<b>64.7</b>	-5.2	1.9
Other Services	27.6	25.5	<b>25.6</b>	-2.0	0.1
Government	86.1	85.3	<b>83.6</b>	-2.5	-1.7
Federal Government	14.1	14.4	<b>14.6</b>	0.5	0.2
State Government	15.5	15.9	<b>13.9</b>	-1.6	-2.0
Local Government	56.5	55.0	<b>55.1</b>	-0.1	0.1



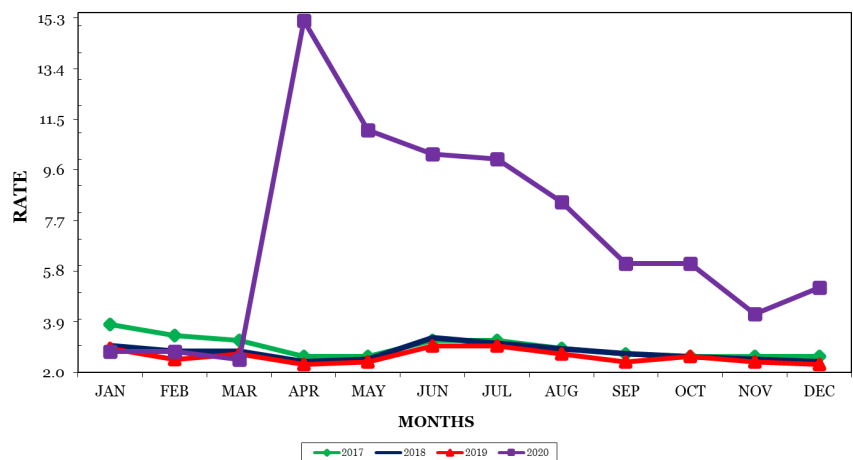
# Nashville MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Nashville MSA increased by 7,200 jobs from November 2020 to December 2020. There were increases in trade/transportation/utilities (up 8,300 jobs), which includes an increase of 4,700 jobs in retail trade; professional & business services (up 2,500 jobs), which includes increases of 1,600 jobs in administrative/support/waste management.

These increases were partially offset by decreases in educational services (down 1,900 jobs); mining/logging/construction (down 1,600 jobs); other services (down 1,400 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 43,600 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 11,200 jobs, while service-providing decreased by 32,400 jobs.

**NASHVILLE MSA  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**



## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

Industry	December	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2019	November 2020	December 2020	Dec. 2019 Dec. 2020	Nov. 2020 Dec. 2020
Total Nonfarm	1,070.5	1,019.7	<b>1,026.9</b>	-43.6	7.2
Total Private	947.8	900.3	<b>906.7</b>	-41.1	6.4
Goods-Producing	134.3	124.5	<b>123.1</b>	-11.2	-1.4
Mining, Logging, & Construction	48.8	51.5	<b>49.9</b>	1.1	-1.6
Manufacturing	85.5	73.0	<b>73.2</b>	-12.3	0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	60.3	49.6	<b>49.7</b>	-10.6	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	25.2	23.4	<b>23.5</b>	-1.7	0.1
Service-Providing	936.2	895.2	<b>903.8</b>	-32.4	8.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	213.6	209.9	<b>218.2</b>	4.6	8.3
Wholesale Trade	44.0	41.8	<b>43.1</b>	-0.9	1.3
Retail Trade	106.5	106.0	<b>110.7</b>	4.2	4.7
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	63.1	62.1	<b>64.4</b>	1.3	2.3
Information	24.8	24.5	<b>24.3</b>	-0.5	-0.2
Financial Activities	72.8	73.0	<b>73.4</b>	0.6	0.4
Professional & Business Services	180.4	181.2	<b>183.7</b>	3.3	2.5
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	73.1	74.1	<b>74.9</b>	1.8	0.8
Management of Companies & Enterprises	26.9	26.8	<b>26.9</b>	0.0	0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	80.4	80.3	<b>81.9</b>	1.5	1.6
Educational & Health Services	156.8	149.8	<b>148.7</b>	-8.1	-1.1
Educational Services	29.3	30.3	<b>28.4</b>	-0.9	-1.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	127.5	119.5	<b>120.3</b>	-7.2	0.8
Leisure & Hospitality	122.4	95.5	<b>94.8</b>	-27.6	-0.7
Other Services	42.7	41.9	<b>40.5</b>	-2.2	-1.4
Government	122.7	119.4	<b>120.2</b>	-2.5	0.8
Federal Government	14.4	14.5	<b>14.6</b>	0.2	0.1
State Government	31.0	30.3	<b>30.3</b>	-0.7	0.0
Local Government	77.3	74.6	<b>75.3</b>	-2.0	0.7



## Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	Nov. 2020 Revised	Dec. 2020 Prelim.	Nov. 2020 Revised	Dec. 2020 Prelim.	Nov. 2020 Revised	Dec. 2020 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	92,300	<b>92,300</b>	49,500	<b>49,600</b>	67,600	<b>68,000</b>
Total Private	74,600	<b>74,400</b>	43,900	<b>44,100</b>	53,600	<b>54,100</b>
Goods Producing	16,600	<b>16,800</b>	10,700	<b>10,900</b>	14,000	<b>14,000</b>
Mining, Logging & Construction	3,500	<b>3,500</b>	1,900	<b>2,000</b>	3,000	<b>2,900</b>
Manufacturing	13,100	<b>13,300</b>	8,800	<b>8,900</b>	11,000	<b>11,100</b>
Service Providing	75,700	<b>75,500</b>	38,800	<b>38,700</b>	53,600	<b>54,000</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	19,300	<b>19,300</b>	10,800	<b>11,000</b>	12,000	<b>12,400</b>
Wholesale Trade	N.A.	<b>N.A.</b>	800	<b>800</b>	2,800	<b>2,800</b>
Retail Trade	14,000	<b>14,000</b>	5,500	<b>5,600</b>	7,600	<b>8,000</b>
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,500	<b>2,600</b>	4,500	<b>4,600</b>	1,600	<b>1,600</b>
Information	900	<b>900</b>	300	<b>300</b>	500	<b>500</b>
Financial Activities	3,100	<b>3,100</b>	1,300	<b>1,300</b>	2,100	<b>2,100</b>
Professional & Business Services	9,200	<b>9,300</b>	7,300	<b>7,300</b>	6,800	<b>7,000</b>
Educational & Health Services	11,800	<b>11,800</b>	5,800	<b>5,800</b>	10,500	<b>10,500</b>
Leisure & Hospitality	10,500	<b>10,000</b>	5,300	<b>5,100</b>	5,800	<b>5,700</b>
Other Services	3,200	<b>3,200</b>	2,400	<b>2,400</b>	1,900	<b>1,900</b>
Government	17,700	<b>17,900</b>	5,600	<b>5,500</b>	14,000	<b>13,900</b>
Federal Government	4,600	<b>4,700</b>	300	<b>300</b>	500	<b>500</b>
State Government	2,300	<b>2,300</b>	700	<b>700</b>	1,900	<b>1,900</b>
Local Government	10,800	<b>10,900</b>	4,600	<b>4,500</b>	11,600	<b>11,500</b>

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		Morristown, TN MSA	
	Nov. 2020 Revised	Dec. 2020 Prelim.	Nov. 2020 Revised	Dec. 2020 Prelim.	Nov. 2020 Revised	Dec. 2020 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	78,400	<b>77,500</b>	115,800	<b>116,300</b>	47,000	<b>47,500</b>
Total Private	62,100	<b>62,400</b>	99,500	<b>100,100</b>	40,300	<b>40,800</b>
Goods Producing	10,400	<b>10,400</b>	25,400	<b>25,500</b>	14,400	<b>14,600</b>
Mining, Logging & Construction	2,400	<b>2,300</b>	6,200	<b>6,100</b>	1,900	<b>1,900</b>
Manufacturing	8,000	<b>8,100</b>	19,200	<b>19,400</b>	12,500	<b>12,700</b>
Service Providing	68,000	<b>67,100</b>	90,400	<b>90,800</b>	32,600	<b>32,900</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	13,600	<b>13,900</b>	23,400	<b>23,900</b>	9,800	<b>10,100</b>
Wholesale Trade	2,300	<b>2,300</b>	3,000	<b>3,000</b>	1,300	<b>1,300</b>
Retail Trade	10,400	<b>10,600</b>	15,900	<b>16,200</b>	6,100	<b>6,300</b>
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	900	<b>1,000</b>	4,500	<b>4,700</b>	2,400	<b>2,500</b>
Information	1,000	<b>1,000</b>	1,200	<b>1,100</b>	200	<b>200</b>
Financial Activities	4,600	<b>4,600</b>	3,700	<b>3,700</b>	900	<b>900</b>
Professional & Business Services	8,100	<b>8,100</b>	12,100	<b>12,200</b>	4,000	<b>4,000</b>
Educational & Health Services	13,700	<b>13,700</b>	16,700	<b>16,600</b>	5,900	<b>5,900</b>
Leisure & Hospitality	8,000	<b>8,000</b>	11,400	<b>11,500</b>	3,900	<b>3,900</b>
Other Services	2,700	<b>2,700</b>	5,600	<b>5,600</b>	1,200	<b>1,200</b>
Government	16,300	<b>15,100</b>	16,300	<b>16,200</b>	6,700	<b>6,700</b>
Federal Government	3,000	<b>3,000</b>	900	<b>900</b>	300	<b>300</b>
State Government	5,600	<b>4,600</b>	2,300	<b>2,300</b>	1,400	<b>1,500</b>
Local Government	7,700	<b>7,500</b>	13,100	<b>13,000</b>	5,000	<b>4,900</b>

**Clarksville MSA** is Montgomery County, Christian County, KY, & Trigg County, KY. **Cleveland MSA** is Bradley & Polk counties. **Jackson MSA** is Chester, Crockett, & 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 Hamblen & Jefferson counties.

## U.S. Consumer Price Index — December 2020

Group	All Urban Consumers			Wage & Clerical Earners		
	Index	Percent Change		Index	Percent Change	
		Yearly	Monthly		Yearly	Monthly
<b>U.S. City Average</b>						
<b>All Items (1982-84=100)</b>	260.474	1.4	0.1	250.693	1.4	0.2
Food and beverages	269.383	3.8	0.3	264.929	3.3	0.1
Housing	273.684	2.0	0.1	251.340	2.0	0.1
Apparel	114.434	-3.9	-1.9	122.932	-4.9	-1.3
Transportation	203.560	-2.4	0.4	203.954	-1.7	1.0
Medical care	518.766	1.8	-0.2	489.780	2.1	-0.1
<b>South</b>						
<b>All Items (1982-84=100)</b>	254.081	1.4	0.1	245.886	1.3	0.2
Food and beverages	268.456	4.0	0.3	263.730	3.4	0.1
Housing	270.084	2.2	0.1	251.719	2.1	0.1
Apparel	114.301	-4.1	-2.1	121.597	-5.0	-1.5
Transportation	203.314	-2.2	0.5	201.028	-1.9	1.1
Medical care	526.846	2.1	-0.2	501.142	2.2	-0.1

### Hours And Earnings Of Production Workers

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2020
Manufacturing	\$864.61	\$853.67	<b>\$906.49</b>	\$20.44	\$20.67	<b>\$21.43</b>	42.3	41.3	<b>42.3</b>
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$899.77	\$899.81	<b>\$965.58</b>	\$20.78	\$21.84	<b>\$22.99</b>	43.3	41.2	<b>42.0</b>
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$805.10	\$774.59	<b>\$810.38</b>	\$19.83	\$18.71	<b>\$18.89</b>	40.6	41.4	<b>42.9</b>

### All Employee Hours And Earnings

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2020	2019	2020	2020
Total Private	\$876.12	\$911.83	<b>\$905.89</b>	\$24.61	\$25.47	<b>\$25.59</b>	35.6	35.8	<b>35.4</b>
Goods-Producing	\$1,050.83	\$1,068.80	<b>\$1,078.69</b>	\$25.63	\$26.39	<b>\$26.90</b>	41.0	40.5	<b>40.1</b>
Mining, Logging & Construction	\$1,050.57	\$1,067.31	<b>\$1,030.31</b>	\$25.94	\$26.55	<b>\$26.15</b>	40.5	40.2	<b>39.4</b>
Manufacturing	\$1,051.01	\$1,068.59	<b>\$1,098.48</b>	\$25.51	\$26.32	<b>\$27.19</b>	41.2	40.6	<b>40.4</b>
Private Service-Providing	\$837.64	\$878.70	<b>\$868.94</b>	\$24.35	\$25.25	<b>\$25.26</b>	34.4	34.8	<b>34.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	\$787.00	\$827.75	<b>\$817.36</b>	\$22.68	\$23.65	<b>\$23.42</b>	34.7	35.0	<b>34.9</b>
Information	\$1,103.52	\$1,164.75	<b>\$1,118.14</b>	\$30.40	\$31.06	<b>\$30.22</b>	36.3	37.5	<b>37.0</b>
Financial Activities	\$1,343.38	\$1,457.33	<b>\$1,407.97</b>	\$34.27	\$38.25	<b>\$38.26</b>	39.2	38.1	<b>36.8</b>
Professional & Business Services	\$1,037.85	\$1,053.38	<b>\$1,032.24</b>	\$28.05	\$28.09	<b>\$28.05</b>	37.0	37.5	<b>36.8</b>
Education & Health Services	\$838.89	\$867.60	<b>\$886.77</b>	\$23.90	\$24.10	<b>\$24.77</b>	35.1	36.0	<b>35.8</b>
Leisure & Hospitality	\$414.84	\$409.90	<b>\$395.28</b>	\$15.14	\$15.07	<b>\$14.86</b>	27.4	27.2	<b>26.6</b>
Other Services	\$779.79	\$823.63	<b>\$832.33</b>	\$23.63	\$24.44	<b>\$24.92</b>	33.0	33.7	<b>33.4</b>

## TENNESSEE & UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (Seasonally Adjusted/ TN Solid Line)

