

## September 2017

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The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change, over time, in the prices paid by consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. The CPI reflects spending patterns for each of two population groups. All urban consumers represent about 89 percent of the population. Urban wage earners and clerical workers is similar to all urban consumers except this subgroup includes only people whose primary wages come from clerical or wage occupations and who were employed at least 37 weeks during the year. Not included in the CPI are the spending patterns of people living in rural nonmetropolitan areas, farm families, people in the Armed Forces, and those in institutions, such as prisons and mental hospitals.

The CPI frequently is called a cost-of-living index, but it differs in important ways from a complete cost-of-living measure. The CPI and a cost-ofliving index would reflect changes in the prices of goods and services purchased in the marketplace, but a complete cost-of-living index would take
into account changes in other governmental or environmental factors that affect consumers' well-being. This would include safety, education, health, water quality, and crime.

## The Market Basket of Goods

The CPI is an ongoing survey of the spending habits of about 7,000 families from around the country. This market basket of goods and services includes products from eight major groups and over 200 broad categories of spending.

The major categories included in the CPI are: food and beverage, including cereal, milk, coffee, and chicken; housing, including monthly housing costs and bedroom furniture; apparel, including shirts, sweaters, dresses and jewelry; transportation, including new vehicles, airline fares, gas and auto insurance; medical care, including glasses, drugs, medical supplies, doctors and hospital services; recreation, including television, pets and pet products, and sports equipment; education and communication, including telephone and computer services, postage, and college tuition; and (Continued on Page 2)

## Measures the Cost of Goods and Services

other goods and services, including smoking products, haircuts, funeral expenses, and other personal services. Sales and excise taxes, auto registration and water and sewage costs are government user fees that are included in the costs of other goods.

Taxes (such as income or Social Security taxes) are excluded from the CPI. Also excluded are stocks, bonds, real estate, and life insurance as these are not day-to-day expenditures.

The CPI also collects the prices of 80,000 consumer goods. This allows the CPI to understand actual costs of goods and how to compare those costs with the buying habits of consumers.

## What is Measured

An index is a tool that simplifies the measurement of movements in a numerical series. Most of the specific CPI indexes have a 1982-84 reference base. That is, BLS sets the average index level (representing the average price level) for the 36 -month period covering the years 1982,1983 , and 1984 -equal to 100 . BLS then measures changes in relation to that figure. An index of 110 , for example, means there has been a 10 -percent increase in price since the reference period; similarly, an index of 90 means a $10-$ percent decrease.

Inflation has been defined as a process of continuously rising prices or equivalently, of a continuously falling value of money. The CPI is generally the best measure for adjusting payments to con-
sumers when the intent is to allow consumers to purchase at today's prices, a market basket of goods and services equivalent to one that they could purchase in an earlier period. The 12 month average CPI is used by the government for cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) increases (or decreases). This includes yearly changes in government expenditures like Social Security payments.

CPI data is published on a monthly basis and reported in this publication (See Page 11). Annual average indexes and percent changes for these groupings are published at the national and local levels. Semiannual average indexes and percent changes for some of these groupings are also published.

## Limitations

The CPI may not be applicable to all population groups. The CPI-U is designed to measure inflation for the U.S. urban population and thus may not accurately reflect the experience of people living in rural areas. Also, the CPI does not produce official estimates for the rate of inflation experienced by subgroups of the population, such as the elderly or the poor. The CPI cannot be used to measure differences in price levels or living costs between two places.

| (numbers in thousan |  | Labor Force |  |  |  |  | LY ADJUST |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year <br> and <br> Month | Total |  |  |  |  |  | Un | yed |
|  |  | Employment | Nonfarm Employment |  |  |  | Number | Rate <br> (\%) |
|  |  |  | Total | **Manufacturing | **Trade | **Services |  |  |
| 1987 | 2,334.8 | 2,180.7 | 2,011.6 | 497.4 | 477.2 | 408.9 | 154.1 | 6.6 \% |
| 1988 | 2,345.2 | 2,208.6 | 2,092.1 | 511.9 | 495.6 | 440.3 | 136.6 | 5.8 |
| 1989 | 2,367.3 | 2,247.2 | 2,167.2 | 524.5 | 508.4 | 467.2 | 120.2 | 5.1 |
| 1990 | 2,394.7 | 2,266.8 | 2,193.2 | 493.4 | 379.1 | 611.0 | 128.0 | 5.3 |
| 1991 | 2,413.7 | 2,250.6 | 2,183.6 | 480.3 | 373.0 | 626.7 | 163.1 | 6.8 |
| 1992 | 2,457.2 | 2,297.4 | 2,245.0 | 492.8 | 374.1 | 664.8 | 159.8 | 6.5 |
| 1993 | 2,526.9 | 2,380.5 | 2,328.5 | 502.8 | 382.5 | 709.8 | 146.4 | 5.8 |
| 1994 | 2,659.9 | 2,531.1 | 2,423.0 | 513.8 | 398.4 | 751.4 | 128.8 | 4.8 |
| 1995 | 2,732.2 | 2,591.5 | 2,498.9 | 518.0 | 412.6 | 795.0 | 140.7 | 5.2 |
| 1996 | 2,767.0 | 2,623.8 | 2,533.3 | 501.5 | 420.9 | 814.3 | 143.2 | 5.2 |
| 1997 | 2,786.1 | 2,639.2 | 2,584.0 | 498.0 | 430.5 | 849.7 | 146.9 | 5.3 |
| 1998 | 2,812.4 | 2,691.5 | 2,638.4 | 498.6 | 437.1 | 875.7 | 120.9 | 4.3 |
| 1999 | 2,852.4 | 2,739.2 | 2,685.3 | 494.7 | 443.6 | 900.8 | 113.3 | 4.0 |
| 2000 | 2,843.1 | 2,733.3 | 2,728.9 | 488.1 | 447.5 | 930.9 | 109.8 | 3.9 |
| 2001 | 2,861.3 | 2,731.0 | 2,688.3 | 454.2 | 446.6 | 921.5 | 130.4 | 4.6 |
| 2002 | 2,906.6 | 2,756.1 | 2,664.4 | 428.5 | 438.7 | 938.0 | 150.5 | 5.2 |
| 2003 | 2,912.2 | 2,748.1 | 2,667.5 | 414.1 | 440.8 | 950.3 | 164.0 | 5.6 |
| 2004 | 2,878.7 | 2,725.1 | 2,706.1 | 411.8 | 447.5 | 978.7 | 153.6 | 5.3 |
| 2005 | 2,904.8 | 2,743.4 | 2,743.1 | 408.8 | 454.6 | 1,005.6 | 161.4 | 5.6 |
| 2006 | 3,036.0 | 2,878.5 | 2,783.1 | 400.1 | 460.6 | 1,030.4 | 157.6 | 5.2 |
| 2007 | 3,063.7 | 2,920.4 | 2,797.4 | 380.0 | 463.5 | 1,052.8 | 143.3 | 4.7 |
| 2008 | 3,054.8 | 2,853.7 | 2,774.8 | 361.0 | 457.0 | 1,058.2 | 201.0 | 6.6 |
| 2009 | 3,052.7 | 2,733.1 | 2,619.8 | 309.2 | 427.8 | 1,025.3 | 319.6 | 10.5 |
| 2010 | 3,090.8 | 2,792.1 | 2,615.4 | 298.9 | 423.5 | 1,041.2 | 298.7 | 9.7 |
| 2011 | 3,125.3 | 2,844.7 | 2,661.4 | 304.4 | 427.1 | 1,076.8 | 280.6 | 9.0 |
| 2012 | 3,100.7 | 2,857.9 | 2,714.0 | 313.4 | 433.3 | 1,112.2 | 242.7 | 7.8 |
| 2013 | 3,072.5 | 2,832.9 | 2,749.7 | 318.8 | 437.2 | 1,139.2 | 239.6 | 7.8 |
| 2014 | 3,040.1 | 2,841.5 | 2,822.2 | 324.9 | 441.1 | 1,184.4 | 198.6 | 6.5 |
| 2015 | 3,070.9 | 2,899.2 | 2,893.9 | 333.0 | 445.5 | 1,224.0 | 171.8 | 5.6 |
| 2016 | 3,135.1 | 2,984.3 | 2,965.8 | 343.3 | 453.7 | 1260.5 | 150.8 | 4.8 |
| 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 3,163.8 | 2,982.4 | 2,959.9 | 344.3 | 458.8 | 1,243.8 | 181.4 | 5.7 \% |
| February | 3,166.5 | 3,010.9 | 2,976.9 | 346.6 | 455.3 | 1,253.4 | 155.5 | 4.9 |
| March | 3,177.4 | 3,030.7 | 3,001.3 | 346.6 | 456.6 | 1,269.4 | 146.7 | 4.6 |
| April | 3,164.1 | 3,048.4 | 3,020.3 | 347.4 | 459.2 | 1,283.2 | 115.7 | 3.7 |
| May | 3,152.5 | 3,061.8 | 3,024.2 | 348.1 | 459.9 | 1,286.9 | 90.7 | 2.9 |
| June | 3,195.4 | 3,062.1 | 3,002.6 | 348.2 | 462.4 | 1,292.7 | 133.3 | 4.2 |
| July | 3,210.2 | 3,077.9 | 2,994.6 | 347.2 | 462.0 | 1,288.9 | 132.3 | 4.1 |
| August (r) | 3,193.0 | 3,078.4 | 3,017.7 | 346.6 | 461.4 | 1,297.1 | 114.6 | 3.6 |
| September (p) | 3,223.4 | 3,130.0 | 3,037.3 | 345.7 | 463.3 | 1,293.8 | 93.4 | 2.9 |
| 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. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Sep | Sep |  | Sep | Sep |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | 2016 | 2017 | County | 2016 | 2017 |
| Anderson | 5.4 | 3.1 | Lauderdale | 8.0 | 4.6 |
| Bedford | 5.6 | 3.2 | Lawrence | 6.2 | 3.4 |
| Benton | 7.7 | 4.2 | Lewis | 6.4 | 3.1 |
| Bledsoe | 7.5 | 4.4 | Lincoln | 4.6 | 2.5 |
| Blount | 4.8 | 2.7 | Loudon | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| Bradley | 4.9 | 2.8 | Macon | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| Campbell | 7.1 | 3.8 | Madison | 5.3 | 3.1 |
| Cannon | 5.3 | 2.7 | Marion | 7.0 | 3.8 |
| Carroll | 7.2 | 4.1 | Marshall | 5.0 | 2.5 |
| Carter | 6.2 | 3.4 | Maury | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Cheatham | 4.4 | 2.3 | McMinn | 6.1 | 3.4 |
| Chester | 5.3 | 3.1 | McNairy | 7.5 | 4.3 |
| Claiborne | 6.7 | 3.5 | Meigs | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| Clay | 6.3 | 3.6 | Monroe | 5.7 | 3.1 |
| Cocke | 6.4 | 3.7 | Montgomery | 5.9 | 3.3 |
| Coffee | 5.3 | 2.8 | Moore | 4.2 | 2.5 |
| Crockett | 5.4 | 3.1 | Morgan | 6.6 | 3.8 |
| Cumberland | 6.2 | 3.3 | Obion | 8.1 | 4.5 |
| Davidson | 4.0 | 2.2 | Overton | 5.7 | 3.2 |
| Decatur | 7.2 | 3.8 | Perry | 6.5 | 3.3 |
| DeKalb | 6.0 | 3.7 | Pickett | 6.5 | 3.0 |
| Dickson | 4.7 | 2.6 | Polk | 6.2 | 3.3 |
| Dyer | 6.5 | 3.6 | Putnam | 5.3 | 2.8 |
| Fayette | 5.9 | 3.2 | Rhea | 7.4 | 4.9 |
| Fentress | 6.3 | 3.6 | Roane | 6.0 | 3.3 |
| Franklin | 5.8 | 2.9 | Robertson | 4.5 | 2.7 |
| Gibson | 6.3 | 3.6 | Rutherford | 4.2 | 2.3 |
| Giles | 4.5 | 2.6 | Scott | 7.7 | 3.8 |
| Grainger | 5.8 | 3.2 | Sequatchie | 6.4 | 4.0 |
| Greene | 5.9 | 3.8 | Sevier | 4.6 | 2.5 |
| Grundy | 7.0 | 3.9 | Shelby | 5.9 | 3.4 |
| Hamblen | 5.7 | 3.2 | Smith | 4.8 | 2.6 |
| Hamilton | 5.3 | 2.9 | Stewart | 7.0 | 4.0 |
| Hancock | 8.6 | 4.3 | Sullivan | 5.7 | 3.2 |
| Hardeman | 6.9 | 4.2 | Sumner | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| Hardin | 6.5 | 3.6 | Tipton | 6.1 | 3.5 |
| Hawkins | 6.0 | 3.4 | Trousdale | 5.1 | 2.6 |
| Haywood | 6.7 | 4.2 | Unicoi | 7.3 | 4.2 |
| Henderson | 7.3 | 3.7 | Union | 6.3 | 3.2 |
| Henry | 6.2 | 3.6 | Van Buren | 6.5 | 3.4 |
| Hickman | 4.9 | 2.6 | Warren | 5.3 | 3.0 |
| Houston | 7.5 | 4.6 | Washington | 5.3 | 3.0 |
| Humphreys | 6.5 | 3.3 | Wayne | 6.6 | 3.7 |
| Jackson | 7.6 | 3.7 | Weakley | 6.7 | 4.8 |
| Jefferson | 5.5 | 3.0 | White | 5.4 | 3.2 |
| Johnson | 5.0 | 2.9 | Williamson | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| Knox | 4.5 | 2.5 | Wilson | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| Lake | 8.0 | 4.1 | *Data Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |



## ESTMMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT \& LABOR FORCE NARRATIVE

Total nonfarm employment increased by 42,600 jobs from September 2016 to September 2017. There were increases in retail trade (up 7,100 jobs), which includes increases of 5,000 jobs in general merchandise stores and 1,100 jobs building material/garden equipment/supplies, combined with a decline of 1,400 jobs in miscellaneous store retailers; administrative/ support/waste management (up 6,400 jobs); accommodation/food services (up 5,300 jobs), which includes increases of 3,000 jobs in food services/drinking places and 2,300 jobs in accommodation; ambulatory health care services (up 4,800 jobs); construction (up 4,700 jobs), which includes increases of 3,100 jobs in specialty trade contractors and 1,100 jobs in construction of buildings; state government (up 4,600 jobs), which includes an increase of 3,300 jobs in state government educational services; wholesale trade (up 3,400 jobs), which includes increases of 1,800 jobs in wholesale trade durable goods and 1,100 jobs in wholesale electronic markets; management of companies/ enterprises (up 2,400 jobs); local government (up 1,900 jobs); arts/entertainment/recreation (up 1,800 jobs); and trucking/warehousing (up 1,700 jobs). These increases were partially offset by declines of 2,700 jobs in professional/scientific/ technical services and 1,400 jobs in federal government.

During September 2017 nonfarm employment increased by 19,600 jobs. The majority of increases were in education employment. These were reflected in gains in local government (up 14,200 jobs), which includes an increase of 13,900 jobs in local government educational services; state government (up 11,500 jobs); and educational services (up 6,000 jobs). Smaller increases were in health care/social assistance (up 1,900 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,200 jobs in ambulatory health care services; and retail trade (up 1,100 jobs). These were partially offset by declines in accommodation/ food services (down 5,800 jobs), which includes a decrease of 5,000 jobs in food services/drinking places; arts/entertainment/recreation (down 2,900 jobs); truck transportation (down 1,700 jobs); other services (down 1,400 jobs); professional/scientific/technical services (down 1,200 jobs); and construction (down 1,000 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for September 2017 was 3 percent, down 0.3 percentage point from the revised August 2017 rate. This is a record low rate for the fourth consecutive month. The United States unemployment rate in September 2017 was 4.2 percent, down 0.2 percentage point from the revised August 2017 rate. In September 2016, the U.S. and Tennessee had seasonally adjusted rates of 4.9 percent.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased in all 95 counties. Williamson County had the lowest rate at 2.1 percent, down 0.6 percentage point from the previous month. The highest rate was in Rhea County at 4.9 percent, down from 6 percent in August.

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 12 th 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 are based on the 2016 benchmark.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September 2016
August 2017
September 2017

|  | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployed | Rate | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployed | Rate | Labor Force | Employment | Unemployed | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. <br> TENNESSEE | $\begin{array}{r} 159,830,000 \\ 3,158,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151,926,000 \\ 3,002,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,904,000 \\ 156,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,571,000 \\ 3,152,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 153,439,000 \\ 3,049,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,132,000 \\ 103,000 \end{array}$ | 4.4 3.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 161,146,000 \\ 3,183,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,345,000 \\ 3,087,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,801,000 \\ 95,900 \end{array}$ | 4.2 3.0 |
| Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. <br> TENNESSEE | $\begin{array}{r} 159,636,000 \\ 3,160,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151,977,000 \\ 2,996,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,658,000 \\ 164,600 \end{array}$ | 4.8 5.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 160,863,000 \\ 3,193,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 153,576,000 \\ 3,078,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,287,000 \\ 114,600 \end{array}$ | 4.5 3.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 161,049,000 \\ 3,223,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,494,000 \\ 3,130,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,556,000 \\ 93,400 \end{array}$ | 4.1 2.9 |
| Metropolitan Statistical Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chattanooga | 261,990 | 247,950 | 14,030 | 5.4 | 266,640 | 256,310 | 10,330 | 3.9 | 268,480 | 259,890 | 8,590 | 3.2 |
| Clarksville | 110,490 | 103,970 | 6,520 | 5.9 | 110,550 | 105,230 | 5,320 | 4.8 | 111,320 | 107,000 | 4,310 | 3.9 |
| Cleveland | 57,700 | 54,770 | 2,930 | 5.1 | 59,270 | 57,140 | 2,130 | 3.6 | 59,600 | 57,900 | 1,700 | 2.8 |
| Jackson | 63,540 | 60,190 | 3,360 | 5.3 | 64,180 | 61,740 | 2,440 | 3.8 | 64,400 | 62,400 | 1,990 | 3.1 |
| Johnson City | 90,070 | 84,910 | 5,160 | 5.7 | 89,490 | 85,850 | 3,640 | 4.1 | 91,540 | 88,610 | 2,930 | 3.2 |
| Kingsport | 139,040 | 131,390 | 7,650 | 5.5 | 138,330 | 132,870 | 5,470 | 4.0 | 139,170 | 134,390 | 4,780 | 3.4 |
| Knoxville | 417,180 | 396,630 | 20,560 | 4.9 | 413,830 | 399,530 | 14,300 | 3.5 | 420,620 | 409,090 | 11,530 | 2.7 |
| Memphis | 624,510 | 589,200 | 35,310 | 5.7 | 630,660 | 604,570 | 26,090 | 4.1 | 631,460 | 609,160 | 22,300 | 3.5 |
| Morristown | 50,970 | 48,120 | 2,850 | 5.6 | 51,360 | 49,360 | 2,000 | 3.9 | 52,290 | 50,660 | 1,630 | 3.1 |
| Nashville | 982,130 | 941,120 | 41,010 | 4.2 | 1,007,320 | 978,660 | 28,660 | 2.8 | 1,020,550 | 997,310 | 23,240 | 2.3 |
| Micropolitan Statistical Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athens | 22,950 | 21,570 | 1,390 | 6.1 | 22,710 | 21,770 | 940 | 4.1 | 22,760 | 22,000 | 760 | 3.4 |
| *Brownsville | 7,780 | 7,260 | 530 | 6.7 | 7,910 | 7,520 | 390 | 5.0 | 7,920 | 7,590 | 330 | 4.2 |
| Cookeville | 47,710 | 45,030 | 2,680 | 5.6 | 47,650 | 45,850 | 1,800 | 3.8 | 48,290 | 46,860 | 1,430 | 3.0 |
| Crossville | 24,110 | 22,620 | 1,490 | 6.2 | 24,430 | 23,450 | 980 | 4.0 | 24,440 | 23,630 | 810 | 3.3 |
| *Dayton | 13,550 | 12,550 | 1,000 | 7.4 | 13,060 | 12,280 | 780 | 6.0 | 13,080 | 12,440 | 640 | 4.9 |
| Dyersburg | 16,600 | 15,520 | 1,080 | 6.5 | 16,640 | 15,910 | 730 | 4.4 | 16,800 | 16,190 | 610 | 3.6 |
| Greeneville | 31,630 | 29,780 | 1,850 | 5.9 | 31,290 | 29,920 | 1,360 | 4.4 | 31,490 | 30,300 | 1,190 | 3.8 |
| Lawrenceburg | 17,880 | 16,760 | 1,110 | 6.2 | 18,100 | 17,330 | 770 | 4.2 | 18,270 | 17,650 | 620 | 3.4 |
| Lewisburg | 15,440 | 14,660 | 780 | 5.0 | 15,830 | 15,340 | 500 | 3.1 | 16,060 | 15,660 | 400 | 2.5 |
| Martin | 15,900 | 14,840 | 1,070 | 6.7 | 15,240 | 14,300 | 940 | 6.2 | 15,790 | 15,030 | 760 | 4.8 |
| McMinnville | 17,690 | 16,750 | 940 | 5.3 | 17,440 | 16,790 | 650 | 3.7 | 17,260 | 16,750 | 520 | 3.0 |
| Newport | 14,580 | 13,650 | 930 | 6.4 | 14,660 | 14,000 | 660 | 4.5 | 14,580 | 14,040 | 550 | 3.7 |
| Paris | 14,090 | 13,220 | 870 | 6.2 | 13,860 | 13,270 | 590 | 4.2 | 13,870 | 13,370 | 500 | 3.6 |
| Sevierville | 51,500 | 49,160 | 2,340 | 4.6 | 53,740 | 52,190 | 1,550 | 2.9 | 52,790 | 51,490 | 1,300 | 2.5 |
| Shelbyville | 20,050 | 18,940 | 1,120 | 5.6 | 20,390 | 19,580 | 800 | 3.9 | 20,550 | 19,900 | 660 | 3.2 |
| Tullahoma | 47,910 | 45,310 | 2,600 | 5.4 | 48,470 | 46,770 | 1,700 | 3.5 | 48,900 | 47,520 | 1,380 | 2.8 |
| Cities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bartlett | 30,410 | 29,000 | 1,410 | 4.6 | 30,790 | 29,780 | 1,010 | 3.3 | 30,930 | 30,100 | 830 | 2.7 |
| Brentwood | 21,100 | 20,220 | 870 | 4.1 | 21,680 | 21,060 | 630 | 2.9 | 21,940 | 21,450 | 490 | 2.2 |
| Bristol | 11,830 | 11,080 | 750 | 6.3 | 11,690 | 11,230 | 460 | 3.9 | 11,750 | 11,380 | 370 | 3.1 |
| Chattanooga | 82,440 | 77,660 | 4,780 | 5.8 | 83,750 | 80,510 | 3,240 | 3.9 | 84,130 | 81,570 | 2,570 | 3.0 |
| Clarksville | 59,540 | 55,970 | 3,570 | 6.0 | 59,250 | 56,670 | 2,580 | 4.4 | 59,790 | 57,710 | 2,080 | 3.5 |
| Cleveland | 20,620 | 19,570 | 1,040 | 5.0 | 21,190 | 20,420 | 770 | 3.6 | 21,310 | 20,690 | 610 | 2.9 |
| Collierville | 24,760 | 23,690 | 1,070 | 4.3 | 25,040 | 24,320 | 710 | 2.8 | 25,200 | 24,590 | 610 | 2.4 |
| Columbia | 17,070 | 16,220 | 860 | 5.0 | 17,470 | 16,860 | 610 | 3.5 | 17,690 | 17,180 | 510 | 2.9 |
| Cookeville | 13,810 | 13,010 | 800 | 5.8 | 13,780 | 13,220 | 560 | 4.1 | 13,990 | 13,560 | 440 | 3.1 |
| Franklin | 40,840 | 39,320 | 1,520 | 3.7 | 41,990 | 40,940 | 1,050 | 2.5 | 42,580 | 41,710 | 870 | 2.0 |
| Gallatin | 17,590 | 16,790 | 800 | 4.5 | 18,060 | 17,470 | 600 | 3.3 | 18,260 | 17,800 | 460 | 2.5 |
| Germantown | 19,680 | 18,820 | 850 | 4.3 | 19,890 | 19,330 | 560 | 2.8 | 20,020 | 19,540 | 480 | 2.4 |
| Hendersonville | 30,900 | 29,660 | 1,240 | 4.0 | 31,730 | 30,850 | 880 | 2.8 | 32,160 | 31,440 | 720 | 2.2 |
| Jackson | 31,700 | 29,910 | 1,790 | 5.6 | 31,920 | 30,650 | 1,270 | 4.0 | 32,040 | 30,990 | 1,050 | 3.3 |
| Johnson City | 31,170 | 29,530 | 1,640 | 5.3 | 30,980 | 29,830 | 1,160 | 3.7 | 31,690 | 30,790 | 900 | 2.8 |
| Kingsport | 22,930 | 21,550 | 1,380 | 6.0 | 22,760 | 21,830 | 920 | 4.1 | 22,900 | 22,130 | 770 | 3.4 |
| Knoxville | 95,790 | 91,150 | 4,640 | 4.8 | 95,060 | 91,750 | 3,310 | 3.5 | 96,520 | 93,960 | 2,550 | 2.6 |
| LaVergne | 18,450 | 17,650 | 800 | 4.3 | 18,910 | 18,340 | 580 | 3.0 | 19,160 | 18,690 | 470 | 2.5 |
| Lebanon | 14,220 | 13,470 | 750 | 5.3 | 14,470 | 14,000 | 470 | 3.2 | 14,660 | 14,270 | 390 | 2.7 |
| Maryville | 13,560 | 12,940 | 620 | 4.6 | 13,480 | 13,040 | 440 | 3.2 | 13,710 | 13,350 | 360 | 2.6 |
| Memphis | 291,720 | 272,760 | 18,960 | 6.5 | 293,520 | 280,100 | 13,420 | 4.6 | 294,250 | 283,190 | 11,060 | 3.8 |
| Morristown | 11,470 | 10,730 | 740 | 6.4 | 11,500 | 11,010 | 490 | 4.3 | 11,700 | 11,300 | 400 | 3.4 |
| *Mount Juliet | 16,850 | 16,170 | 680 | 4.0 | 17,280 | 16,810 | 480 | 2.7 | 17,520 | 17,130 | 400 | 2.3 |
| Murfreesboro | 70,190 | 67,160 | 3,040 | 4.3 | 71,890 | 69,750 | 2,140 | 3.0 | 72,800 | 71,100 | 1,700 | 2.3 |
| Nashville | 380,840 | 365,470 | 15,370 | 4.0 | 390,380 | 379,870 | 10,510 | 2.7 | 395,780 | 387,180 | 8,600 | 2.2 |
| Oak Ridge | 14,270 | 13,550 | 720 | 5.0 | 14,150 | 13,640 | 510 | 3.6 | 14,380 | 13,970 | 410 | 2.8 |
| Smyrna | 25,310 | 24,280 | 1,030 | 4.1 | 25,920 | 25,220 | 700 | 2.7 | 26,280 | 25,710 | 580 | 2.2 |
| Spring Hill | 19,350 | 18,610 | 740 | 3.8 | 19,930 | 19,370 | 560 | 2.8 | 20,190 | 19,740 | 460 | 2.3 |
| *2016 Census changes: Micropolitan Areas-Dayton and Brownsville added, Columbia, Harriman, Humboldt, LaFollette deleted. Cities: Mount Juliet added and Union City deleted.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total nonfarm employment in
Chattanooga increased by 500 jobs from August 2017 to September 2017. There were increases in state government (up 1,300 jobs); and local government and education/health services (both up 400 jobs). These were partially offset by decreases in leisure/hospitality and retail trade (both down 700 jobs); and mining/ logging/construction and nondurable goods manufacturing (both down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 5,600 jobs. During the year, goods-producing jobs increased by 1,400 while service-providing jobs increased by 4,200 .

CHATTANOOGA MSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 2016 \end{gathered}$ | Revised August 2017 | Preliminary September 2017 | Net Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 2016 | Aug. 2017 |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 2017 | Sept. 2017 |
| Total Nonfarm | 253.6 | 258.7 | 259.2 | 5.6 | 0.5 |
| Total Private | 216.1 | 221.5 | 220.3 | 4.2 | -1.2 |
| Goods-Producing | 42.3 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 1.4 | -0.4 |
| Mining, Logging, \& Construction | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 32.1 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 1.3 | -0.2 |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufacturing | 15.2 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 0.6 | -0.2 |
| Service-Providing | 211.3 | 214.6 | 215.5 | 4.2 | 0.9 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | 52.5 | 53.5 | 52.9 | 0.4 | -0.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Retail Trade | 27.5 | 28.1 | 27.4 | -0.1 | -0.7 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities | 16.6 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Information | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Professional \& Business Services | 29.1 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Educational \& Health Services | 33.5 | 33.6 | 34.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 28.5 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 1.0 | -0.7 |
| Other Services | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Government | 37.5 | 37.2 | 38.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Federal Government | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| State Government | 6.9 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Local Government | 25.1 | 26.1 | 26.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 |

Total nonfarm employment in Knoxville increased by 5,000 jobs from August 2017 to September 2017. There were increases in state government (up 2,400 jobs), educational/health services (up 1,600 jobs), local government (up 1,000 jobs), financial activities (up 400 jobs), and mining/logging/construction and wholesale trade (both up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by a decline in professional/business services (down 400 jobs).

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

KNOXVILLEMSA
UNEMPLOYMENTRATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 2016 \end{gathered}$ | Revised <br> August <br> 2017 | Preliminary <br> September $2017$ | Net Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 2016 | Aug. 2017 |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 2017 | Sept. 2017 |
| Total Nonfarm | 397.8 | 393.7 | 398.7 | 0.9 | 5.0 |
| Total Private | 336.6 | 335.3 | 336.9 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
| Goods-Producing | 56.7 | 56.3 | 56.4 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Mining, Logging, \& Construction | 18.5 | 17.4 | 17.6 | -0.9 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 38.2 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 0.6 | -0.1 |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | 28.3 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufacturing | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Service-Providing | 341.1 | 337.4 | 342.3 | 1.2 | 4.9 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | 79.8 | 80.2 | 80.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Retail Trade | 47.7 | 47.7 | 47.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Information | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Financial Activities | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Professional \& Business Services | 64.0 | 62.0 | 61.6 | -2.4 | -0.4 |
| Educational \& Health Services | 53.6 | 53.4 | 55.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 42.8 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 0.9 | -0.1 |
| Other Services | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Government | 61.2 | 58.4 | 61.8 | 0.6 | 3.4 |
| Federal Government | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| State Government | 20.8 | 18.8 | 21.2 | 0.4 | 2.4 |
| Local Government | 35.0 | 34.2 | 35.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 |



Total nonfarm employment decreased by 400 jobs from August 2017 to September 2017. There were declines in leisure/hospitality (down 2,600 jobs); professional/business services (down 1,300 jobs), which includes a decrease of 1,000 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; wholesale trade (down 500 jobs); financial activities and transportation/warehousing/ utilities (both down 300 jobs); and retail trade and other services (both down 200 jobs).

This was partially offset by increases in state government (up 2,000 jobs), local government (up 1,200 jobs), educational/health services (up 800 jobs), mining/logging/construction (up 500 jobs), durable goods manufacturing (up 300 jobs), and nondurable goods manufacturing (up 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 6,500 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs increased by 4,300 , while service-providing jobs increased by 2,200 .

MEMPHISMSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

| Industry | September$2016$ | Revised August 2017 | Preliminary September 2017 | Net Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 2016 | Aug. 2017 |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 2017 | Sept. 2017 |
| Total Nonfarm | 639.6 | 646.5 | 646.1 | 6.5 | -0.4 |
| Total Private | 557.8 | 569.5 | 565.8 | 8.0 | -3.7 |
| Goods-Producing | 68.1 | 71.4 | 72.4 | 4.3 | 1.0 |
| Mining, Logging, \& Construction | 22.0 | 25.2 | 25.7 | 3.7 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 46.1 | 46.2 | 46.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | 25.0 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufacturing | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Service-Providing | 571.5 | 575.1 | 573.7 | 2.2 | -1.4 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | 173.3 | 179.2 | 178.2 | 4.9 | -1.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 35.6 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 1.5 | -0.5 |
| Retail Trade | 67.3 | 71.3 | 71.1 | 3.8 | -0.2 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities | 70.4 | 70.3 | 70.0 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| Information | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Financial Activities | 28.2 | 28.1 | 27.8 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| Professional \& Business Services | 96.9 | 96.7 | 95.4 | -1.5 | -1.3 |
| Professional, Scientific, \& Technical Services | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.5 | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| Management of Companies \& Enterprises | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Administrative, Support, \& Waste Management | 65.9 | 65.2 | 64.2 | -1.7 | -1.0 |
| Educational \& Health Services | 93.4 | 92.9 | 93.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 66.9 | 69.7 | 67.1 | 0.2 | -2.6 |
| Other Services | 25.3 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 0.3 | -0.2 |
| Government | 81.8 | 77.0 | 80.3 | -1.5 | 3.3 |
| Federal Government | 13.6 | 13.0 | 13.1 | -0.5 | 0.1 |
| State Government | 16.0 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Local Government | 52.2 | 49.9 | 51.1 | -1.1 | 1.2 |

Total nonfarm employment increased by 7,800 jobs from August 2017 to September 2017. There were increases in educational/health services (up 3,800 jobs), which includes an increase of 3,600 jobs in educational services; local government (up 2,700 jobs), state government (up 2,000 jobs), professional/business services (up 1,000 jobs), which includes an increase of 900 jobs in professional/scientific/technical services; transportation/warehousing/utilities (up 700 jobs); retail trade (up 600 jobs); and wholesale trade (up 500 jobs).

They were partially offset by declines in leisure/ hospitality (down 1,900 jobs), mining/logging/ construction (down 700 jobs), financial activities (down 400 jobs), other services (down 300 jobs), and information (down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 29,900 jobs. During that time, goodsproducing jobs increased by 3,200 , while serviceproviding jobs increased by 26,700 .

NASHVILLEMSA UNEMPLOYMENTRATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

| Industry | September$2016$ | Revised <br> August $2017$ | Preliminary September 2017 | Net Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 2016 | Aug. 2017 |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 2017 | Sept. 2017 |
| Total Nonfarm | 961.1 | 983.2 | 991.0 | 29.9 | 7.8 |
| Total Private | 843.5 | 866.8 | 870.0 | 26.5 | 3.2 |
| Goods-Producing | 122.9 | 126.7 | 126.1 | 3.2 | -0.6 |
| Mining, Logging, \& Construction | 41.0 | 43.7 | 43.0 | 2.0 | -0.7 |
| Manufacturing | 81.9 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | 59.0 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufacturing | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Service-Providing | 838.2 | 856.5 | 864.9 | 26.7 | 8.4 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | 180.9 | 184.5 | 186.3 | 5.4 | 1.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 40.1 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Retail Trade | 96.1 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities | 44.7 | 46.7 | 47.4 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| Information | 23.5 | 23.3 | 23.1 | -0.4 | -0.2 |
| Financial Activities | 63.4 | 64.2 | 63.8 | 0.4 | -0.4 |
| Professional \& Business Services | 158.1 | 164.0 | 165.0 | 6.9 | 1.0 |
| Professional, Scientific, \& Technical Services | 60.5 | 64.0 | 64.9 | 4.4 | 0.9 |
| Management of Companies \& Enterprises | 21.3 | 22.7 | 22.6 | 1.3 | -0.1 |
| Administrative, Support, \& Waste Management | 76.3 | 77.3 | 77.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Educational \& Health Services | 148.2 | 148.2 | 152.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Educational Services | 28.5 | 27.3 | 30.9 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Health Care \& Social Assistance | 119.7 | 120.9 | 121.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 107.1 | 115.8 | 113.9 | 6.8 | -1.9 |
| Other Services | 39.4 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 0.4 | -0.3 |
| Government | 117.6 | 116.4 | 121.0 | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| Federal Government | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.3 | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| State Government | 29.0 | 29.5 | 31.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Local Government | 74.8 | 73.5 | 76.2 | 1.4 | 2.7 |

Total Nonfarm
Total Private
Goods-Producing
Mining, Logging, \& Construction
Manufacturing
Service-Providing
Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities Information
Financial Activities
Professional \& Business Services
Educational \& Health Services
Leisure \& Hospitality
Other Services
Government
Federal Government
State Government
Local Government

Total Nonfarm
Total Private
Goods-Producing
Mining, Logging, \& Construction
Manufacturing
Service-Providing
Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities
Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities
Information
Financial Activities
Professional \& Business Services
Educational \& Health Services
Leisure \& Hospitality
Other Services
Government
Federal Government
State Government
Local Government

| Clarksville, TN-KY MSA |  | Cleveland, TN MSA |  | Jackson, TN MSA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 2017 <br> Revised | Sept. 2017 <br> Prelim. | Aug. 2017 <br> Revised | Sept. 2017 <br> Prelim. | Aug. 2017 <br> Revised | Sept. 2017 <br> Prelim. |
| 89,200 | $\mathbf{8 9 , 8 0 0}$ | 48,900 | $\mathbf{4 9 , 1 0 0}$ | 69,200 | $\mathbf{6 9 , 3 0 0}$ |
| 70,400 | $\mathbf{7 0 , 4 0 0}$ | 43,200 | $\mathbf{4 3 , 1 0 0}$ | 55,300 | $\mathbf{5 5 , 1 0 0}$ |
| 13,400 | $\mathbf{1 3 , 6 0 0}$ | 11,800 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 8 0 0}$ | 13,600 | $\mathbf{1 3 , 6 0 0}$ |
| 3,000 | $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ | 1,700 | $\mathbf{1 , 7 0 0}$ | 2,900 | $\mathbf{2 , 9 0 0}$ |
| 10,400 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 6 0 0}$ | 10,100 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 1 0 0}$ | 10,700 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 7 0 0}$ |
| 75,800 | $\mathbf{7 6 , 2 0 0}$ | 37,100 | $\mathbf{3 7 , 3 0 0}$ | 55,600 | $\mathbf{5 5 , 7 0 0}$ |
| 16,500 | $\mathbf{1 6 , 9 0 0}$ | 8,900 | $\mathbf{9 , 0 0 0}$ | 12,900 | $\mathbf{1 2 , 9 0 0}$ |
| N.A. | N.A. | 800 | $\mathbf{9 0 0}$ | 2,800 | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 0}$ |
| 12,200 | $\mathbf{1 2 , 3 0 0}$ | 5,300 | $\mathbf{5 , 3 0 0}$ | 8,200 | $\mathbf{8 , 2 0 0}$ |
| 2,300 | $\mathbf{2 , 3 0 0}$ | 2,800 | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 0}$ | 1,900 | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}$ |
| 1,200 | $\mathbf{1 , 2 0 0}$ | 300 | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | 500 | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ |
| 3,300 | $\mathbf{3 , 3 0 0}$ | 1,600 | $\mathbf{1 , 6 0 0}$ | 2,100 | $\mathbf{2 , 1 0 0}$ |
| 9,000 | $\mathbf{8 , 7 0 0}$ | 7,200 | $\mathbf{7 , 1 0 0}$ | 7,500 | $\mathbf{7 , 4 0 0}$ |
| 11,800 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 9 0 0}$ | 5,500 | $\mathbf{5 , 5 0 0}$ | 10,200 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 3 0 0}$ |
| 11,900 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 6 0 0}$ | 5,700 | $\mathbf{5 , 6 0 0}$ | 6,700 | $\mathbf{6 , 5 0 0}$ |
| 3,300 | $\mathbf{3 , 2 0 0}$ | 2,200 | $\mathbf{2 , 2 0 0}$ | 1,800 | $\mathbf{1 , 8 0 0}$ |
| 18,800 | $\mathbf{1 9 , 4 0 0}$ | 5,700 | $\mathbf{6 , 0 0 0}$ | 13,900 | $\mathbf{1 4 , 2 0 0}$ |
| 5,600 | $\mathbf{5 , 7 0 0}$ | 300 | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | 500 | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ |
| 2,800 | $\mathbf{3 , 2 0 0}$ | 800 | $\mathbf{9 0 0}$ | 1,800 | $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ |
| 10,400 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 0 0}$ | 4,600 | $\mathbf{4 , 8 0 0}$ | 11,600 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 7 0 0}$ |


| Johnson City, TN MSA |  | Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA |  | Morristown, TN MSA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 2017 <br> Revised | Sept. 2017 Prelim. | Aug. 2017 <br> Revised | Sept. 2017 Prelim. | Aug. 2017 <br> Revised | Sept. 2017 Prelim. |
| 79,300 | 81,400 | 122,400 | 122,700 | 46,200 | 47,000 |
| 64,200 | 64,800 | 106,500 | 105,700 | 39,800 | 40,100 |
| 9,500 | 9,500 | 27,900 | 28,100 | 13,300 | 13,300 |
| 2,200 | 2,200 | 7,200 | 7,300 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 7,300 | 7,300 | 20,700 | 20,800 | 11,300 | 11,300 |
| 69,800 | 71,900 | 94,500 | 94,600 | 32,900 | 33,700 |
| 13,800 | 14,100 | 24,700 | 24,800 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 2,200 | 2,200 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| 10,800 | 11,100 | 15,100 | 15,200 | 5,900 | 5,900 |
| 800 | 800 | 5,100 | 5,100 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 300 | 300 |
| 4,400 | 4,400 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 900 | 900 |
| 8,900 | 9,000 | 9,800 | 9,600 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| 14,100 | 14,400 | 18,700 | 18,900 | 5,600 | 5,900 |
| 9,700 | 9,600 | 14,900 | 13,900 | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| 2,400 | 2,400 | 5,500 | 5,400 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| 15,100 | 16,600 | 15,900 | 17,000 | 6,400 | 6,900 |
| 3,000 | 2,900 | 800 | 900 | 300 | 300 |
| 4,500 | 5,600 | 2,500 | 2,700 | 1,400 | 1,600 |
| 7,600 | 8,100 | 12,600 | 13,400 | 4,700 | 5,000 |

[^0]
## U.S. Consumer Price Index — September 2017

|  |  | $n$ Cons |  | Wag | Cerical |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Perce | ange |  | Per | hange |
| Group | Index | Yearly | Monthly | Index | Yearly | Monthly |
| U.S. City Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Items (1982-84=100) | 246.819 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 240.939 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| Food and beverages | 250.735 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 249.890 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Housing | 252.984 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 249.261 | 2.8 | 0.1 |
| Apparel | 128.150 | -0.2 | 3.2 | 127.265 | -0.2 | 3.3 |
| Transportation | 204.775 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 204.314 | 5.4 | 2.4 |
| Medical care | 476.486 | 1.6 | -0.1 | 480.807 | 1.5 | -0.2 |
| South |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Items (1982-84=100) | 239.649 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 235.707 | 2.5 | 0.9 |
| Food and beverages | 248.735 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 247.712 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Housing | 233.926 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 234.397 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Apparel | 135.036 | -0.6 | 3.3 | 133.143 | -1.1 | 3.2 |
| Transportation | 208.467 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 206.555 | 7.4 | 3.6 |
| Medical care | 457.560 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 465.153 | 1.8 | 0.0 |

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS



## ALL EMPLOYEE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Total Private
Goods-Producing
Mining, Logging and Construction
Manufacturing
Private Service-Providing
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Information

Financial Activities
Professional and Business Services
Education and Health Services
Leisure and Hospitality
Other Services

| AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS |  | AVG. HOURLY EARNINGS |  | AVERAGE WEEKLY |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept | Aug. | Sept | Sept | Aug. | Sept | Sept | Aug. | Sept |
| $\mathbf{2 O 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 O 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 O 1 7}$ | 2016 | 2017 | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2017 |
| $\$ 781.99$ | $\$ 794.11$ | $\mathbf{\$ 8 0 2 . 2 1}$ | $\$ 22.09$ | $\$ 22.56$ | $\$ 22.79$ | 35.4 | 35.2 | 35.2 |
| $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 2 3 . 1 7}$ | $\$ 988.00$ | $\mathbf{\$ 9 9 8 . 0 8}$ | $\$ 23.85$ | $\$ 23.75$ | $\$ 24.05$ | 42.9 | 41.6 | 41.5 |
| $\$ 926.09$ | $\$ 988.04$ | $\mathbf{\$ 9 9 3 . 8 9}$ | $\$ 22.98$ | $\$ 24.04$ | $\$ 24.42$ | 40.3 | 41.1 | 40.7 |
| $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 5 6 . 8 9}$ | $\$ 988.57$ | $\mathbf{\$ 9 9 . 8 6}$ | $\$ 24.13$ | $\$ 23.65$ | $\$ 23.92$ | 43.8 | 41.8 | 41.8 |
| $\$ 729.74$ | $\$ 749.15$ | $\mathbf{\$ 7 5 8 . 8 1}$ | $\$ 21.59$ | $\$ 22.23$ | $\$ 22.45$ | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.8 |
| $\$ 694.42$ | $\$ 702.12$ | $\mathbf{\$ 7 0 6 . 9 2}$ | $\$ 20.07$ | $\$ 20.47$ | $\$ 20.55$ | 34.6 | 34.3 | 34.4 |
| $\$ 1,077.44$ | $\$ 1,165.01$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 1 7 2 . 7 4}$ | $\$ 29.12$ | $\$ 31.15$ | $\$ 31.19$ | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.6 |
| $\$ 956.87$ | $\$ 1,043.25$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 5 5 . 9 8}$ | $\$ 26.36$ | $\$ 27.82$ | $\$ 28.01$ | 36.3 | 37.5 | 37.7 |
| $\$ 940.21$ | $\$ 985.35$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 3 . 9 4}$ | $\$ 25.83$ | $\$ 27.07$ | $\$ 27.43$ | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.6 |
| $\$ 785.75$ | $\$ 784.38$ | $\mathbf{\$ 7 8 3 . 5 0}$ | $\$ 22.45$ | $\$ 22.67$ | $\$ 22.71$ | 35.0 | 34.6 | 34.5 |
| $\$ 336.34$ | $\$ 355.38$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 6 1 . 7 3}$ | $\$ 12.74$ | $\$ 13.31$ | $\$ 13.65$ | 26.4 | 26.7 | 26.5 |
| $\$ 624.55$ | $\$ 644.11$ | $\mathbf{\$ 6 6 7 . 9 2}$ | $\$ 19.64$ | $\$ 19.88$ | $\$ 20.24$ | 31.8 | 32.4 | 33.0 |

##   (Seasonally Adiusted/ TN Solid Line)




[^0]:    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.

