



# The Labor Market Report

## What Are Labor Surplus Areas?

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Bill Haslam,  
Governor

TENNESSEE

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Labor surplus areas (LSAs) are civil jurisdictions with higher-than-average unemployment rates. Employers in these LSAs may be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing preferences is to help direct the government's dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need. The civil jurisdictions used are defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties.

A civil jurisdiction becomes a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, this 20 percent is disregarded and areas are classified as LSAs if the unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent or more. This 10 percent ceiling comes into effect whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was above 8.3 percent. Similarly, a floor of 6 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order to qualify as a labor surplus area. The 6 percent floor comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was less than 5 percent.

The U.S. Department of Labor issues the LSA list each fiscal year. This list is effective October 1 through the following September 30. The reference period used in preparing the current list was January 2013 through December 2014. The national unemployment rate during this period was 6.82 percent (including Puerto Rico). The qualifying rate for a FY 2015 labor surplus area classification was 8.18 percent or higher.

Some areas that do not qualify have current unemployment rates substantially higher than 8.18 percent. Some of these counties have experienced both significant and projected long-term increases in unemployment and may qualify under the exceptional circumstance criteria. The exceptional circumstances provision requires the state workforce agency to petition the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration for designation of an area as a LSA.

The current conditions for an exceptional circumstance classification are as follows: an area unemployment rate of at least 8.18 percent for each of the three most recent months, projected unemployment of at least 8.18 percent for each of the next 12 months, and documented information that the exceptional circumstances event has already occurred.

The following is a list of Tennessee areas that have an unemployment rate greater than 8.18 percent and are designated as labor surplus areas from October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016.

### Eligible Tennessee Counties

- Bedford County
- Benton County
- Bledsoe County
- Campbell County
- Carroll County
- Carter County
- Claiborne County
- Clay County
- Cocke County
- Crockett County
- Cumberland County
- Decatur County
- DeKalb County
- Dyer County
- Fentress County
- Gibson County
- Grainger County
- Greene County
- Grundy County
- Hancock County

# High-Speed Internet Use in the U.S.

As part of the 2008 Broadband Data Improvement Act, the U.S. Census Bureau began asking about computer and Internet use in the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Federal agencies, as well as state and local governments, use these statistics to measure and monitor the development of broadband networks and to allocate resources intended to increase access to broadband technologies, particularly among groups with low levels of access. Understanding how people in specific cities and towns use computers and the Internet will help businesses and nonprofits better serve their communities as well.

The data used in this report comes from the 2013 ACS, a large national survey performed by the Census Bureau. The ACS program routinely provides ongoing data and updated information for all parts of the country. The population represented in the ACS includes all people living in households, plus individuals living in group quarters.

According to the ACS data, a computer was present in 83.8 percent of U.S. households. Desktop/laptop computers were present in 78.5 percent of households, while handheld computers were present in 63.6 percent. More than one type of computer was available in 70.7 percent of households. The most likely profile for a household with a computer is either white or Asian, young, highly educated, high income, and living in a metropolitan area. The most common internet connection is via a cable modem (42.8 percent). For more detailed information see "A Digital Nation", available at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

## High-Speed Internet Use By State High-Speed Internet Use By MSA

United States	78.1 %		
<b>Highest 10 States</b>		<b>Highest 10 MSAs</b>	
1 New Hampshire	85.7 %	Corvallis, OR	89.0 %
2 Massachusetts	85.3	Colorado Springs, CO	88.5
3 New Jersey	84.5	San-Jose, CA	88.5
4 Connecticut	83.9	Manchester-Nashua, NH	88.4
5 Utah	83.8	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	88.1
6 Maryland	83.4	Boulder, CO	87.9
7 Hawaii	83.3	Bridgeport-Stamford, CT	87.9
8 Washington	83.0	Lawrence, KS	87.6
9 Colorado	83.0	Anchorage, AK	87.2
10 Rhode Island	82.9	Provo, UT	87.1
<b>Lowest 10 States</b>		<b>Lowest 10 MSAs</b>	
42 Texas	74.6 %	Farmington, NM	51.3 %
43 Tennessee	72.2	Laredo, TX	51.8
44 West Virginia	71.8	McAllen-Edinburg, TX	55.2
45 South Carolina	71.7	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	57.4
46 Oklahoma	71.1	Pine Bluff, AR	58.6
47 Louisiana	70.3	Visalia-Porterville, CA	61.9
48 Alabama	68.7	Danville, IL	62.0
49 New Mexico	68.1	Rocky Mount, NC	62.9
50 Arkansas	65.7	Florence, SC	64.4
51 Mississippi	62.3	Fort Smith, AR	64.5

## High-Speed Internet Use By Household

<b>Age of Householder</b>	
15-34 years	77.4 %
35-44 years	81.9
45-64 years	77.6
65 years and older	56.3
<b>Race of Householder</b>	
White	76.2 %
Black alone	60.6
Asian	86.0
Hispanic (any race)	65.9
<b>Household Income</b>	
Less than \$25,000	47.2 %
\$25,000 to \$49,999	67.6
\$50,000 to \$99,999	83.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	92.1
More than \$150,000	94.5
<b>By Education</b>	
Less than high school	42.7 %
High school graduate	61.4
Some college/associate degree	78.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	89.4

## Eligible Labor Surplus Areas (Continued)

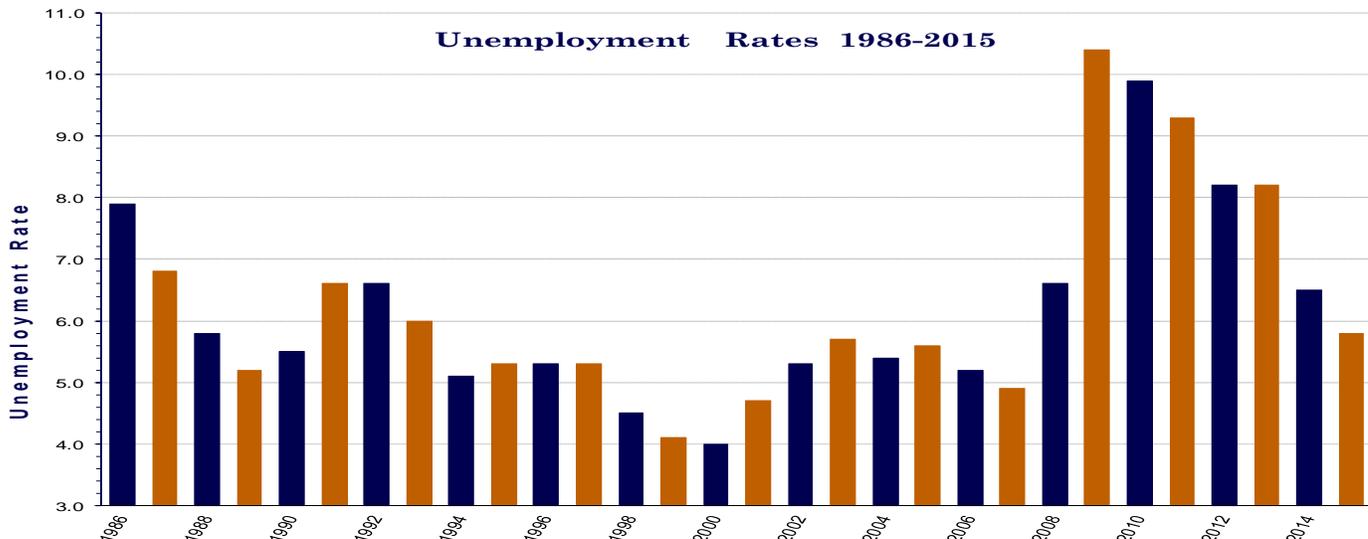
Hardeman County	Lake County	Monroe County	Scott County
Hardin County	Lauderdale County	Morgan County	Shelby County
Haywood County	Lawrence County	Morristown city	Stewart County
Henderson County	Lewis County	Obion County	Tipton County
Henry County	Marion County	Overton County	Unicoi County
Houston County	McMinn County	Perry County	Van Buren County
Humphreys County	McNairy County	Pickett County	Wayne County
Jackson County	Meigs County	Polk County	Weakley County
Jefferson County	Memphis city	Rhea County	White County

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force						Unemployed	
	Total	Employed				Number	Rate (%)	
		Employment	Nonfarm Employment					
		Total	**Manu- facturing	**Trade	**Services			
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	2,904.4	2,746.2	2,706.1	411.8	447.5	978.7	158.1	5.4
2005	2,942.3	2,778.5	2,743.1	408.8	454.6	1,005.6	163.8	5.6
2006	3,008.9	2,852.5	2,783.1	400.1	460.6	1,030.4	156.4	5.2
2007	3,021.5	2,874.2	2,797.4	380.0	463.5	1,052.8	147.3	4.9
2008	3,056.1	2,854.5	2,774.8	361.0	457.0	1,058.2	201.6	6.6
2009	3,051.6	2,734.3	2,619.8	309.2	427.8	1,025.3	317.3	10.4
2010	3,082.6	2,778.8	2,615.4	298.9	423.5	1,041.2	303.8	9.9
2011	3,118.8	2,828.3	2,661.4	304.4	427.1	1,076.8	290.4	9.3
2012	3,099.7	2,846.4	2,714.0	313.4	433.3	1,112.2	253.4	8.2
2013	3,070.3	2,818.3	2,749.7	318.8	437.2	1,139.2	252.0	8.2
2014	3,046.6	2,847.8	2,822.2	324.9	441.1	1,184.4	198.9	6.5
2015	3,062.8	2,886.0	2,891.9	332.7	447.0	1,222.7	176.8	5.8
2016								
January (r)	3,070.8	2,920.1	2,910.0	338.5	451.6	1,222.0	150.7	4.9 %
February (p)	3,111.5	2,972.5	2,923.3	339.2	451.7	1,228.8	139.0	4.5
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								

(r)=revised  
 (p)=preliminary  
 Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade  
 \*\*These industries not comparable to industry employment data before 1990 because of changes to NAICS coding system.  
 Services = Professional/Business Services, Educational/Health Services, Leisure/Hospitality, and Other Services.

County	Feb	Feb	County	Feb	Feb
	2015	2016		2015	2016
Anderson	6.3	4.5	Lauderdale	9.1	7.5
Bedford	6.7	4.4	Lawrence	7.4	5.5
Benton	8.2	7.2	Lewis	8.0	5.8
Bledsoe	8.6	6.2	Lincoln	5.5	4.0
Blount	5.7	4.3	Loudon	6.0	4.4
Bradley	5.6	3.9	Macon	5.7	4.1
Campbell	8.3	7.0	Madison	6.3	4.6
Cannon	5.8	4.3	Marion	7.0	5.9
Carroll	9.3	6.2	Marshall	5.6	4.4
Carter	7.1	5.5	Maury	5.3	3.9
Cheatham	5.1	3.7	McMinn	6.8	5.0
Chester	6.2	4.7	McNairy	9.4	6.5
Claiborne	7.6	5.9	Meigs	8.4	6.1
Clay	10.7	7.0	Monroe	6.8	5.2
Cocke	9.9	7.1	Montgomery	5.9	4.5
Coffee	5.8	4.2	Moore	5.0	3.4
Crockett	7.2	5.6	Morgan	8.0	6.2
Cumberland	8.4	6.3	Obion	9.0	6.8
Davidson	4.6	3.3	Overton	7.9	5.6
Decatur	9.0	6.7	Perry	6.8	5.7
DeKalb	7.4	5.4	Pickett	9.1	7.3
Dickson	5.8	4.2	Polk	7.4	5.3
Dyer	7.3	6.0	Putnam	6.2	4.5
Fayette	6.7	4.8	Rhea	7.6	6.3
Fentress	7.9	6.4	Roane	7.0	5.3
Franklin	5.5	4.2	Robertson	5.1	3.8
Gibson	8.1	5.8	Rutherford	4.6	3.3
Giles	5.4	3.8	Scott	10.1	7.4
Grainger	7.5	5.5	Sequatchie	6.7	5.0
Greene	7.2	5.6	Sevier	9.5	7.0
Grundy	8.5	6.0	Shelby	6.8	4.9
Hamblen	6.8	4.9	Smith	6.0	4.7
Hamilton	5.6	4.2	Stewart	8.8	6.9
Hancock	8.7	7.9	Sullivan	6.1	4.8
Hardeman	8.3	6.0	Sumner	4.9	3.7
Hardin	7.9	5.7	Tipton	7.7	5.5
Hawkins	6.9	5.2	Trousdale	6.6	5.0
Haywood	9.0	6.5	Unicoi	8.9	7.4
Henderson	8.3	6.7	Union	7.6	5.5
Henry	7.5	5.8	Van Buren	9.5	6.7
Hickman	6.0	4.5	Warren	5.9	4.3
Houston	9.7	8.0	Washington	5.8	4.5
Humphreys	7.4	6.3	Wayne	8.4	6.4
Jackson	8.8	6.9	Weakley	7.1	5.2
Jefferson	7.4	5.4	White	6.7	4.6
Johnson	7.0	5.4	Williamson	4.1	3.0
Knox	4.9	3.6	Wilson	4.8	3.6
Lake	9.2	7.6			

\*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted



# Statewide

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 2015	Revised January 2016	Preliminary February 2016	Net Change	
				Feb. 2015 Feb. 2016	Jan. 2016 Feb. 2016
Total Nonfarm	2,831.7	2,910.2	2,923.3	91.6	13.1
Total Private	2,399.0	2,485.6	2,491.1	92.1	5.5
Goods Producing	439.7	459.3	460.1	20.4	0.8
Mining, Logging, & Construction	110.8	120.8	120.9	10.1	0.1
Mining and Logging	4.4	4.3	4.3	-0.1	0.0
Construction	106.4	116.5	116.6	10.2	0.1
Construction of Buildings	25.2	28.4	28.1	2.9	-0.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	13.9	15.0	15.3	1.4	0.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	67.3	73.1	73.2	5.9	0.1
Manufacturing	328.9	338.5	339.2	10.3	0.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	208.1	214.2	215.4	7.3	1.2
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.3	11.6	11.7	0.4	0.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	12.2	12.4	12.5	0.3	0.1
Primary Metal Manufacturing	10.2	10.5	10.5	0.3	0.0
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	34.9	35.5	35.4	0.5	-0.1
Machinery Manufacturing	25.0	25.3	25.3	0.3	0.0
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	5.1	4.8	4.8	-0.3	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	19.5	20.3	20.5	1.0	0.2
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	65.8	69.2	70.0	4.2	0.8
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	8.9	9.1	9.1	0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Durable Goods	15.2	15.5	15.6	0.4	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	120.8	124.3	123.8	3.0	-0.5
Textile Mills, Products, & Apparel	9.8	10.0	10.0	0.2	0.0
Food Manufacturing	33.2	33.5	33.4	0.2	-0.1
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5.6	6.1	6.1	0.5	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.4	-0.1	-0.1
Printing & Related Support Activities	9.3	9.1	9.1	-0.2	0.0
Chemical Manufacturing	25.2	25.5	25.6	0.4	0.1
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	21.6	22.0	22.2	0.6	0.2
Plastics Product Manufacturing	12.9	13.3	13.4	0.5	0.1
Rubber Product Manufacturing	8.7	8.7	8.8	0.1	0.1
Service Providing	2,392.0	2,450.9	2,463.2	71.2	12.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	585.8	610.6	608.6	22.8	-2.0
Wholesale Trade	119.5	123.5	124.0	4.5	0.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	61.9	63.6	63.9	2.0	0.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	40.4	41.6	41.8	1.4	0.2
Wholesale Electronic Markets	17.2	18.3	18.3	1.1	0.0
Retail Trade	315.4	328.1	327.7	12.3	-0.4
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	42.7	45.1	45.2	2.5	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	9.0	9.2	9.2	0.2	0.0
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	26.5	26.6	27.1	0.6	0.5
Food & Beverage Stores	52.5	55.3	55.0	2.5	-0.3
Health & Personal Care Stores	23.2	22.9	23.0	-0.2	0.1
Gasoline Stations	21.5	21.4	21.6	0.1	0.2
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	23.2	24.9	23.8	0.6	-1.1
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	11.6	12.7	12.1	0.5	-0.6
General Merchandise Stores	68.2	70.9	69.6	1.4	-1.3
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	16.7	17.4	17.4	0.7	0.0
Nonstore Retailers	9.0	9.6	9.5	0.5	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	150.9	159.0	156.9	6.0	-2.1
Utilities	3.3	3.4	3.4	0.1	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	147.6	155.6	153.5	5.9	-2.1
Truck Transportation	56.4	58.3	57.5	1.1	-0.8
Information	43.5	43.7	43.6	0.1	-0.1
Financial Activities	145.8	150.0	150.0	4.2	0.0
Finance & Insurance	110.6	113.1	113.0	2.4	-0.1
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	35.2	36.9	37.0	1.8	0.1
Professional & Business Services	377.9	397.6	397.6	19.7	0.0
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	126.7	129.8	131.1	4.4	1.3
Management of Companies & Enterprises	40.7	43.5	43.8	3.1	0.3
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	210.5	224.3	222.7	12.2	-1.6
Educational & Health Services	411.4	420.9	426.0	14.6	5.1
Educational Services	57.8	56.7	60.9	3.1	4.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	353.6	364.2	365.1	11.5	0.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	141.8	148.3	149.4	7.6	1.1
Hospitals	103.6	107.0	107.3	3.7	0.3
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	61.1	61.6	61.2	0.1	-0.4
Social Assistance	47.1	47.3	47.2	0.1	-0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	289.2	296.7	297.6	8.4	0.9
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	27.4	28.3	26.7	-0.7	-1.6
Accommodation & Food Services	261.8	268.4	270.9	9.1	2.5
Accommodation	32.5	32.3	32.6	0.1	0.3
Food Services & Drinking Places	229.3	236.1	238.3	9.0	2.2
Other Services	105.7	106.8	107.6	1.9	0.8
Government	432.7	424.6	432.2	-0.5	7.6
Federal Government	49.0	49.2	48.9	-0.1	-0.3
State Government	99.8	90.9	98.3	-1.5	7.4
State Government Educational Services	58.2	49.6	58.5	0.3	8.9
Local Government	283.9	284.5	285.0	1.1	0.5
Local Government Educational Services	145.7	144.0	145.1	-0.6	1.1

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE NARRATIVE

Total nonfarm employment increased by 91,600 jobs from February 2015 to February 2016. There were large increases in professional/business services (up 19,700 jobs), which includes increases of 12,200 jobs in administrative/support/waste management and 4,400 jobs in professional/scientific/technical services; retail trade (up 12,300 jobs), which includes increases of 2,500 jobs in both motor vehicle/parts dealers and food/beverage stores; health care/social assistance (up 11,500 jobs), which includes increases of 7,600 jobs in ambulatory health care services and 3,700 jobs in hospitals; and construction (up 10,200 jobs), which includes increases of 5,900 jobs in specialty trade contractors.

Smaller increases occurred in food services/drinking places (up 9,000 jobs); transportation/warehousing (up 5,900 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,100 jobs in truck transportation; wholesale trade (up 4,500 jobs), which includes increases of 2,000 jobs in durable goods and 1,400 jobs in nondurable goods wholesalers; transportation equipment manufacturing (up 4,200 jobs); financial activities (up 4,200 jobs), which includes an increase of 2,400 jobs in finance/insurance; and educational services (up 3,100 jobs). This was partially offset by a decline of 1,500 jobs in state government.

During February 2016, nonfarm employment increased by 13,100 jobs. There were increases in state government educational services (up 8,900 jobs); education/health services (up 5,100 jobs), which includes an increase of 4,200 jobs in educational services; accommodation/food services (up 2,500 jobs), which includes an increase of 2,200 jobs in food services/drinking places; professional/scientific/technical services (up 1,300 jobs); and local government educational services (up 1,100 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in transportation/warehousing (down 2,100 jobs); administrative/support/waste management and arts/entertainment/recreation (both down 1,600 jobs); general merchandise stores (down 1,300 jobs); and clothing/clothing accessories stores (down 1,100 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for February 2016 was 4.9 percent, down 0.5 percentage point from the revised January 2016 rate. The United States unemployment rate in February was 4.9 percent, unchanged from the revised January 2016 rate.

In February 2015, the U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.5 percent while the state rate was 6 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate decreased in 93 counties, increased in Jackson County, and remained the same in Smith County. In February 2016, the lowest rate was in Williamson County at 3 percent, down 0.2 percent from the previous month, while the highest rate was in Houston County at 8 percent, down from 9.1 percent in January.

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 are based on the 2015 benchmark.

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

February 2015

January 2016

February 2016

Labor Force    Employment    Unemployed    Rate    Labor Force    Employment    Unemployed    Rate    Labor Force    Employment    Unemployed    Rate

### Seasonally Adjusted

U.S.	156,878,000	148,231,000	8,646,000	5.5	158,335,000	150,544,000	7,791,000	4.9	158,890,000	151,074,000	7,815,000	4.9
TENNESSEE	3,054,300	2,869,700	184,600	6.0	3,092,200	2,926,800	165,500	5.4	3,121,300	2,967,500	153,800	4.9

### Not Seasonally Adjusted

U.S.	156,213,000	147,118,000	9,095,000	5.8	157,347,000	149,037,000	8,309,000	5.3	158,279,000	150,060,000	8,219,000	5.2
TENNESSEE	3,039,500	2,855,700	183,800	6.0	3,070,800	2,920,100	150,700	4.9	3,111,500	2,972,500	139,000	4.5

### Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Chattanooga	250,760	236,440	14,320	5.7	254,820	242,250	12,570	4.9	258,930	246,390	12,540	4.8
Clarksville	108,700	102,060	6,640	6.1	108,570	102,560	6,010	5.5	110,170	104,480	5,690	5.2
Cleveland	55,500	52,290	3,220	5.8	59,120	56,480	2,640	4.5	59,690	57,250	2,430	4.1
Jackson	61,000	57,120	3,880	6.4	60,900	57,620	3,270	5.4	61,880	58,950	2,930	4.7
Johnson City	88,490	82,840	5,660	6.4	87,710	82,890	4,820	5.5	89,500	85,010	4,490	5.0
Kingsport	136,970	128,690	8,280	6.0	137,420	130,410	7,010	5.1	138,200	131,500	6,690	4.8
Knoxville	401,870	379,310	22,560	5.6	406,780	388,430	18,350	4.5	413,350	396,070	17,290	4.2
Memphis	610,890	569,890	41,010	6.7	616,030	581,850	34,180	5.5	619,730	588,780	30,940	5.0
Morristown	49,780	46,260	3,530	7.1	49,760	46,940	2,820	5.7	50,670	48,070	2,600	5.1
Nashville	923,090	879,410	43,690	4.7	939,320	904,290	35,020	3.7	953,710	920,760	32,950	3.5

### Micropolitan Statistical Areas

Athens	22,470	20,940	1,530	6.8	22,650	21,430	1,230	5.4	22,940	21,780	1,160	5.0
Cookeville	45,950	42,840	3,110	6.8	45,920	43,420	2,500	5.4	46,520	44,220	2,310	5.0
Crossville	22,920	21,010	1,920	8.4	22,900	21,270	1,630	7.1	23,240	21,780	1,460	6.3
*Dayton	13,210	12,200	1,010	7.6	13,240	12,280	960	7.3	13,370	12,520	850	6.3
Dyersburg	16,760	15,530	1,230	7.3	16,740	15,630	1,110	6.6	16,950	15,940	1,020	6.0
Greeneville	30,660	28,440	2,220	7.2	30,940	29,060	1,890	6.1	31,130	29,390	1,740	5.6
Lawrenceburg	17,810	16,500	1,310	7.4	17,610	16,510	1,100	6.2	17,840	16,850	990	5.5
Lewisburg	14,670	13,850	820	5.6	14,630	13,900	730	5.0	14,800	14,140	660	4.4
Martin	15,780	14,660	1,120	7.1	15,440	14,540	900	5.8	15,610	14,810	800	5.2
McMinnville	17,600	16,570	1,030	5.9	18,060	17,230	830	4.6	18,460	17,650	800	4.3
Newport	14,240	12,830	1,410	9.9	14,460	13,320	1,140	7.9	14,510	13,480	1,030	7.1
Paris	13,850	12,810	1,040	7.5	13,990	13,040	950	6.8	14,090	13,270	820	5.8
Sevierville	47,290	42,810	4,480	9.5	50,140	46,360	3,780	7.5	49,630	46,180	3,450	7.0
Shelbyville	19,140	17,860	1,290	6.7	19,320	18,370	950	4.9	19,650	18,780	870	4.4
Tullahoma	47,090	44,440	2,650	5.6	46,930	44,800	2,130	4.5	47,660	45,680	1,980	4.2
Union City	14,620	13,340	1,280	8.7	14,600	13,440	1,170	8.0	14,630	13,620	1,010	6.9

### Cities

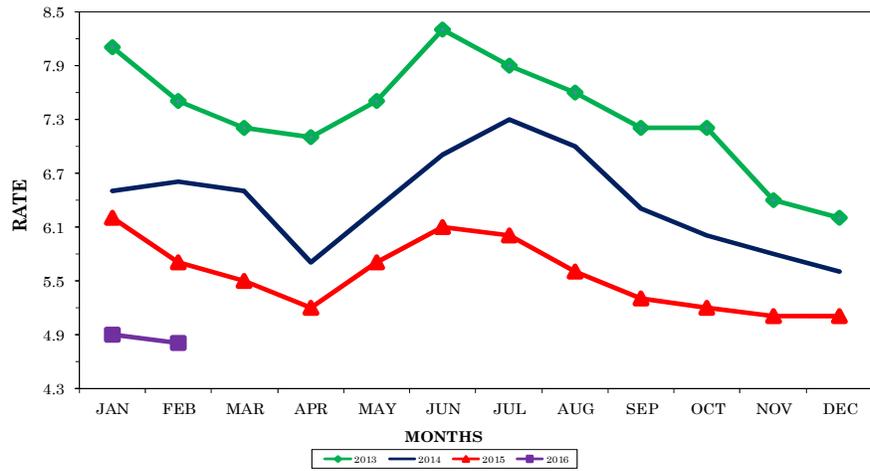
Bartlett	29,540	28,010	1,530	5.2	29,640	28,420	1,220	4.1	30,000	28,850	1,150	3.8
Brentwood	19,810	18,970	840	4.2	20,110	19,480	630	3.1	20,470	19,840	620	3.0
Bristol	11,410	10,770	640	5.6	11,570	10,980	590	5.1	11,660	11,110	550	4.7
Chattanooga	78,230	73,400	4,830	6.2	79,260	75,340	3,920	4.9	80,400	76,870	3,540	4.4
Clarksville	58,100	54,570	3,530	6.1	58,020	55,070	2,950	5.1	58,930	56,250	2,680	4.5
Cleveland	19,720	18,560	1,160	5.9	21,070	20,060	1,010	4.8	21,240	20,330	910	4.3
Collierville	24,060	22,910	1,150	4.8	24,080	23,250	830	3.4	24,400	23,600	810	3.3
Columbia	16,120	15,160	960	6.0	16,420	15,590	830	5.1	16,620	15,870	750	4.5
Cookeville	12,900	12,080	820	6.3	12,990	12,290	700	5.4	13,150	12,520	630	4.8
Franklin	38,020	36,540	1,490	3.9	38,710	37,510	1,190	3.1	39,360	38,220	1,130	2.9
Gallatin	16,430	15,570	860	5.2	16,780	16,010	770	4.6	17,000	16,300	700	4.1
Germantown	19,180	18,300	890	4.6	19,240	18,560	670	3.5	19,500	18,840	660	3.4
Hendersonville	29,170	27,890	1,280	4.4	29,720	28,670	1,050	3.5	30,150	29,190	960	3.2
Jackson	30,410	28,430	1,990	6.5	30,390	28,710	1,680	5.5	30,800	29,340	1,460	4.7
Johnson City	30,450	28,650	1,810	5.9	30,130	28,690	1,440	4.8	30,730	29,410	1,320	4.3
Kingsport	22,270	20,910	1,360	6.1	22,500	21,300	1,200	5.3	22,720	21,560	1,160	5.1
Knoxville	92,220	87,110	5,110	5.5	93,380	89,260	4,120	4.4	94,810	90,970	3,840	4.0
LaVergne	17,480	16,570	910	5.2	17,720	17,070	650	3.7	17,990	17,360	630	3.5
Lebanon	13,270	12,480	790	6.0	13,460	12,840	620	4.6	13,640	13,070	570	4.2
Maryville	13,080	12,380	700	5.3	13,230	12,670	560	4.2	13,460	12,920	540	4.0
Memphis	286,970	265,380	21,590	7.5	286,330	269,260	17,060	6.0	288,740	273,320	15,420	5.3
Morristown	11,230	10,340	890	7.9	11,170	10,490	670	6.0	11,370	10,750	620	5.5
*Mount Juliet	15,020	14,360	670	4.4	15,360	14,770	600	3.9	15,570	15,040	530	3.4
Murfreesboro	64,430	61,370	3,060	4.7	65,700	63,200	2,500	3.8	66,580	64,300	2,280	3.4
Nashville	359,840	343,360	16,480	4.6	366,300	353,310	12,980	3.5	371,840	359,550	12,280	3.3
Oak Ridge	13,810	13,030	780	5.6	13,950	13,350	600	4.3	14,150	13,600	550	3.9
Smyrna	23,560	22,480	1,090	4.6	24,020	23,150	880	3.6	24,350	23,550	810	3.3
Spring Hill	17,590	16,890	710	4.0	17,980	17,340	630	3.5	18,230	17,670	560	3.1

\*2010 Census changes: Micropolitan Areas-Dayton added and Brownsville, Columbia, Harriman, Humboldt, LaFollette deleted. Cities: Mount Juliet added.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 2,000 jobs from January 2016 to February 2016. There were increases in professional/business services and state government (both up 700 jobs); durable goods manufacturing (up 400 jobs); and retail trade and leisure/hospitality (both up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by a decline of 400 jobs in educational/health services.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 8,600 jobs. During the year, goods-producing jobs increased by 1,400 while service-providing jobs increased by 7,200.

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



ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

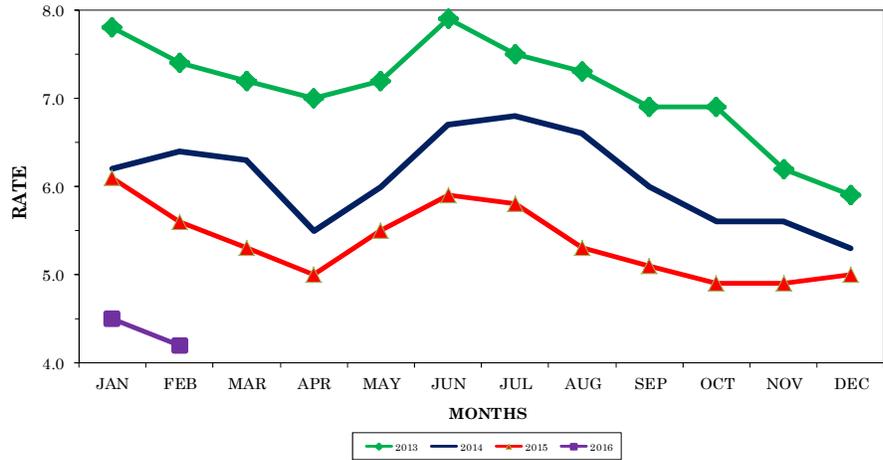
Industry	February	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2015	January 2016	February 2016	Feb. 2015 Feb. 2016	Jan. 2016 Feb. 2016
Total Nonfarm	240.5	247.1	<b>249.1</b>	8.6	2.0
Total Private	204.7	211.0	<b>212.3</b>	7.6	1.3
Goods Producing	40.2	41.0	<b>41.6</b>	1.4	0.6
Mining, Logging, & Construction	9.5	9.9	<b>10.0</b>	0.5	0.1
Manufacturing	30.7	31.1	<b>31.6</b>	0.9	0.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	16.2	16.3	<b>16.7</b>	0.5	0.4
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	14.5	14.8	<b>14.9</b>	0.4	0.1
Service Providing	200.3	206.1	<b>207.5</b>	7.2	1.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	49.2	49.8	<b>49.9</b>	0.7	0.1
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.9	<b>8.9</b>	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	25.0	24.7	<b>24.9</b>	-0.1	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	15.6	16.2	<b>16.1</b>	0.5	-0.1
Information	3.0	3.1	<b>3.1</b>	0.1	0.0
Financial Activities	15.1	15.4	<b>15.4</b>	0.3	0.0
Professional & Business Services	27.5	29.6	<b>30.3</b>	2.8	0.7
Educational & Health Services	33.4	34.5	<b>34.1</b>	0.7	-0.4
Leisure & Hospitality	25.5	26.7	<b>26.9</b>	1.4	0.2
Other Services	10.8	10.9	<b>11.0</b>	0.2	0.1
Government	35.8	36.1	<b>36.8</b>	1.0	0.7
Federal Government	5.6	5.6	<b>5.6</b>	0.0	0.0
State Government	6.6	6.2	<b>6.9</b>	0.3	0.7
Local Government	23.6	24.3	<b>24.3</b>	0.7	0.0



Total nonfarm employment increased by 2,700 jobs from January 2016 to February 2016. There were increases in state government (up 2,200 jobs), professional/business services (up 400 jobs), and wholesale trade and financial activities (both up 300 jobs). This was partially offset by a decrease of 400 jobs in educational/health services.

Over the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 11,900 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs increased by 3,500 jobs, while service-providing jobs increased by 8,400.

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



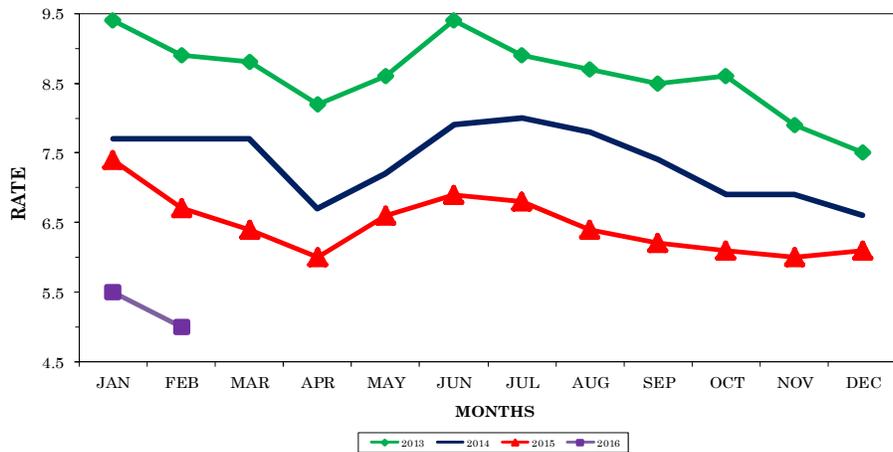
**ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)**

Industry	February 2015	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
		January 2016	February 2016	Feb. 2015 Feb. 2016	Jan. 2016 Feb. 2016
Total Nonfarm	378.2	387.4	<b>390.1</b>	11.9	2.7
Total Private	316.7	328.2	<b>328.9</b>	12.2	0.7
Goods Producing	51.7	55.1	<b>55.2</b>	3.5	0.1
Mining, Logging, & Construction	16.5	18.3	<b>18.3</b>	1.8	0.0
Manufacturing	35.2	36.8	<b>36.9</b>	1.7	0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	25.8	27.1	<b>27.2</b>	1.4	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	9.4	9.7	<b>9.7</b>	0.3	0.0
Service Providing	326.5	332.3	<b>334.9</b>	8.4	2.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	75.6	79.4	<b>79.6</b>	4.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.5	<b>16.8</b>	0.4	0.3
Retail Trade	45.0	47.8	<b>47.7</b>	2.7	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	14.2	15.1	<b>15.1</b>	0.9	0.0
Information	5.8	5.7	<b>5.7</b>	-0.1	0.0
Financial Activities	18.6	18.4	<b>18.7</b>	0.1	0.3
Professional & Business Services	59.9	62.5	<b>62.9</b>	3.0	0.4
Educational & Health Services	51.6	52.0	<b>51.6</b>	0.0	-0.4
Leisure & Hospitality	39.1	40.7	<b>40.7</b>	1.6	0.0
Other Services	14.4	14.4	<b>14.5</b>	0.1	0.1
Government	61.5	59.2	<b>61.2</b>	-0.3	2.0
Federal Government	5.3	5.4	<b>5.3</b>	0.0	-0.1
State Government	21.2	18.7	<b>20.9</b>	-0.3	2.2
Local Government	35.0	35.1	<b>35.0</b>	0.0	-0.1

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,800 jobs from January 2016 to February 2016. There were increases in state government (up 900 jobs); educational/health services (up 700 jobs); leisure/hospitality (up 600 jobs); retail trade and local government (both up 500 jobs); wholesale trade (up 400 jobs); and financial activities (up 300 jobs). These were partially offset by declines in professional/business services (down 800 jobs), which includes decreases of 400 jobs in both administrative/support/waste management and professional/scientific/technical services; transportation/warehousing/utilities (down 800 jobs); and mining/logging/construction (down 300 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 10,500 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs increased by 600, while service-providing jobs increased by 9,900.

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



**ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)**

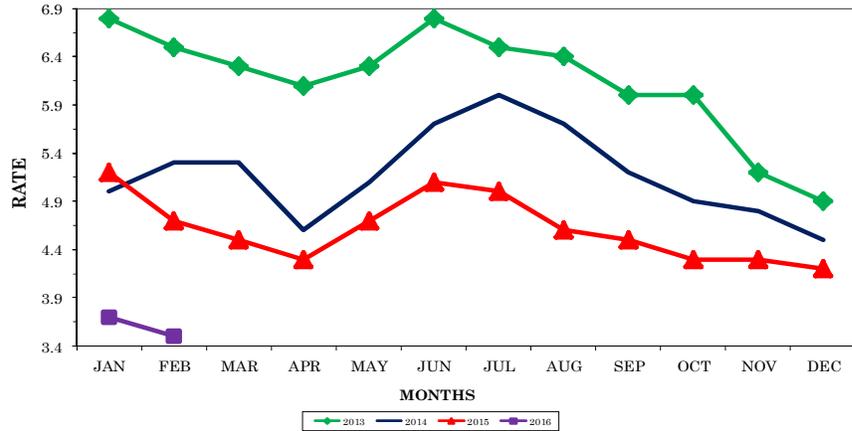
Industry	February	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2015	January 2016	February 2016	Feb. 2015 Feb. 2016	Jan. 2016 Feb. 2016
Total Nonfarm	617.5	626.2	<b>628.0</b>	10.5	1.8
Total Private	533.3	545.4	<b>545.9</b>	12.6	0.5
Goods Producing	65.4	66.3	<b>66.0</b>	0.6	-0.3
Mining, Logging, & Construction	20.6	21.3	<b>21.0</b>	0.4	-0.3
Manufacturing	44.8	45.0	<b>45.0</b>	0.2	0.0
Durable Goods Manufacturing	23.9	24.3	<b>24.4</b>	0.5	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	20.9	20.7	<b>20.6</b>	-0.3	-0.1
Service Providing	552.1	559.9	<b>562.0</b>	9.9	2.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	164.0	172.0	<b>172.1</b>	8.1	0.1
Wholesale Trade	33.7	36.5	<b>36.9</b>	3.2	0.4
Retail Trade	64.3	64.9	<b>65.4</b>	1.1	0.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	66.0	70.6	<b>69.8</b>	3.8	-0.8
Information	5.8	5.7	<b>5.7</b>	-0.1	0.0
Financial Activities	27.2	27.8	<b>28.1</b>	0.9	0.3
Professional & Business Services	94.6	97.4	<b>96.6</b>	2.0	-0.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	23.3	24.5	<b>24.1</b>	0.8	-0.4
Management of Companies & Enterprises	6.8	7.0	<b>7.0</b>	0.2	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	64.5	65.9	<b>65.5</b>	1.0	-0.4
Educational & Health Services	89.5	89.6	<b>90.3</b>	0.8	0.7
Leisure & Hospitality	62.7	62.3	<b>62.9</b>	0.2	0.6
Other Services	24.1	24.3	<b>24.2</b>	0.1	-0.1
Government	84.2	80.8	<b>82.1</b>	-2.1	1.3
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	<b>13.5</b>	-0.1	-0.1
State Government	16.2	14.1	<b>15.0</b>	-1.2	0.9
Local Government	54.4	53.1	<b>53.6</b>	-0.8	0.5



Total nonfarm employment increased by 4,700 jobs from January 2016 to February 2016. There were increases in educational/health services (up 1,800 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,100 jobs in educational services; professional/business services (up 1,100 jobs), which includes increases of 400 jobs in both professional/scientific/technical services and administrative/support/waste management; state government (up 800 jobs); durable goods manufacturing (up 500 jobs); and local government and other services (both up 200 jobs). These were partially offset by declines in retail trade (down 500 jobs) and transportation/warehousing/utilities (down 400 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 32,100 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs increased by 5,800, while service-providing jobs increased by 26,300.

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



**ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)**

Industry	February	Revised	Preliminary	Net Change	
	2015	January 2016	February 2016	Feb. 2015 Feb. 2016	Jan. 2016 Feb. 2016
Total Nonfarm	890.7	918.1	<b>922.8</b>	32.1	4.7
Total Private	776.6	803.8	<b>807.4</b>	30.8	3.6
Goods Producing	115.5	120.7	<b>121.3</b>	5.8	0.6
Mining, Logging, & Construction	36.8	39.6	<b>39.7</b>	2.9	0.1
Manufacturing	78.7	81.1	<b>81.6</b>	2.9	0.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	56.2	58.3	<b>58.8</b>	2.6	0.5
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	22.5	22.8	<b>22.8</b>	0.3	0.0
Service Providing	775.2	797.4	<b>801.5</b>	26.3	4.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	172.0	176.8	<b>176.0</b>	4.0	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	40.1	41.9	<b>42.0</b>	1.9	0.1
Retail Trade	93.0	94.9	<b>94.4</b>	1.4	-0.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	38.9	40.0	<b>39.6</b>	0.7	-0.4
Information	20.5	21.2	<b>21.3</b>	0.8	0.1
Financial Activities	58.3	60.4	<b>60.3</b>	2.0	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	139.0	150.7	<b>151.8</b>	12.8	1.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	55.4	58.7	<b>59.1</b>	3.7	0.4
Management of Companies & Enterprises	18.8	20.3	<b>20.6</b>	1.8	0.3
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	64.8	71.7	<b>72.1</b>	7.3	0.4
Educational & Health Services	139.1	143.2	<b>145.0</b>	5.9	1.8
Educational Services	27.1	27.0	<b>28.1</b>	1.0	1.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	112.0	116.2	<b>116.9</b>	4.9	0.7
Leisure & Hospitality	95.4	94.1	<b>94.8</b>	-0.6	0.7
Other Services	36.8	36.7	<b>36.9</b>	0.1	0.2
Government	114.1	114.3	<b>115.4</b>	1.3	1.1
Federal Government	13.2	13.4	<b>13.5</b>	0.3	0.1
State Government	28.9	27.3	<b>28.1</b>	-0.8	0.8
Local Government	72.0	73.6	<b>73.8</b>	1.8	0.2

## Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	Jan. 2016 Revised	Feb. 2016 Prelim.	Jan. 2016 Revised	Feb. 2016 Prelim.	Jan. 2016 Revised	Feb. 2016 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	88,300	<b>89,000</b>	49,500	<b>49,600</b>	65,600	<b>66,200</b>
Total Private	69,200	<b>69,400</b>	43,800	<b>43,700</b>	52,100	<b>52,500</b>
Goods Producing	13,400	<b>13,400</b>	12,000	<b>11,900</b>	12,800	<b>12,700</b>
Mining, Logging, & Construction	3,200	<b>3,200</b>	2,100	<b>2,100</b>	2,700	<b>2,700</b>
Manufacturing	10,200	<b>10,200</b>	9,900	<b>9,800</b>	10,100	<b>10,000</b>
Service Providing	74,900	<b>75,600</b>	37,500	<b>37,700</b>	52,800	<b>53,500</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	16,600	<b>16,600</b>	9,300	<b>9,400</b>	12,300	<b>12,200</b>
Wholesale Trade	N.A.	<b>N.A.</b>	900	<b>900</b>	3,000	<b>3,000</b>
Retail Trade	12,200	<b>12,200</b>	5,500	<b>5,600</b>	7,500	<b>7,400</b>
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,400	<b>2,400</b>	2,900	<b>2,900</b>	1,800	<b>1,800</b>
Information	1,200	<b>1,200</b>	300	<b>300</b>	600	<b>600</b>
Financial Activities	3,300	<b>3,300</b>	1,400	<b>1,400</b>	2,100	<b>2,100</b>
Professional & Business Services	9,100	<b>9,200</b>	8,300	<b>7,700</b>	6,500	<b>6,600</b>
Educational & Health Services	11,900	<b>11,900</b>	6,100	<b>6,400</b>	10,100	<b>10,500</b>
Leisure & Hospitality	10,700	<b>10,800</b>	4,400	<b>4,500</b>	6,000	<b>6,100</b>
Other Services	3,000	<b>3,000</b>	2,000	<b>2,100</b>	1,700	<b>1,700</b>
Government	19,100	<b>19,600</b>	5,700	<b>5,900</b>	13,500	<b>13,700</b>
Federal Government	5,600	<b>5,500</b>	300	<b>300</b>	500	<b>500</b>
State Government	3,000	<b>3,600</b>	600	<b>800</b>	1,700	<b>1,900</b>
Local Government	10,500	<b>10,500</b>	4,800	<b>4,800</b>	11,300	<b>11,300</b>

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA		Morristown, TN MSA	
	Jan. 2016 Revised	Feb. 2016 Prelim.	Jan. 2016 Revised	Feb. 2016 Prelim.	Jan. 2016 Revised	Feb. 2016 Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	77,300	<b>78,500</b>	121,600	<b>121,500</b>	44,800	<b>45,300</b>
Total Private	61,300	<b>61,700</b>	105,900	<b>105,500</b>	38,000	<b>38,500</b>
Goods Producing	9,900	<b>10,000</b>	28,200	<b>28,000</b>	12,800	<b>12,800</b>
Mining, Logging, & Construction	2,300	<b>2,400</b>	6,800	<b>6,700</b>	1,800	<b>1,800</b>
Manufacturing	7,600	<b>7,600</b>	21,400	<b>21,300</b>	11,000	<b>11,000</b>
Service Providing	67,400	<b>68,500</b>	93,400	<b>93,500</b>	32,000	<b>32,500</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	13,100	<b>13,100</b>	25,600	<b>25,600</b>	10,400	<b>10,500</b>
Wholesale Trade	2,100	<b>2,100</b>	4,500	<b>4,500</b>	1,900	<b>1,900</b>
Retail Trade	10,300	<b>10,300</b>	16,100	<b>16,100</b>	6,100	<b>6,200</b>
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	700	<b>700</b>	5,000	<b>5,000</b>	2,400	<b>2,400</b>
Information	1,500	<b>1,500</b>	2,000	<b>1,600</b>	400	<b>400</b>
Financial Activities	4,000	<b>3,900</b>	3,600	<b>3,600</b>	1,000	<b>1,000</b>
Professional & Business Services	8,100	<b>8,200</b>	10,000	<b>10,000</b>	3,300	<b>3,300</b>
Educational & Health Services	13,600	<b>13,700</b>	18,800	<b>19,000</b>	5,200	<b>5,500</b>
Leisure & Hospitality	8,800	<b>9,000</b>	12,500	<b>12,500</b>	3,900	<b>4,000</b>
Other Services	2,300	<b>2,300</b>	5,200	<b>5,200</b>	1,000	<b>1,000</b>
Government	16,000	<b>16,800</b>	15,700	<b>16,000</b>	6,800	<b>6,800</b>
Federal Government	2,900	<b>2,800</b>	900	<b>900</b>	300	<b>300</b>
State Government	4,600	<b>5,500</b>	2,100	<b>2,300</b>	1,600	<b>1,600</b>
Local Government	8,500	<b>8,500</b>	12,700	<b>12,800</b>	4,900	<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 — February 2016

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>	<b>237.111</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>230.972</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Food and beverages	248.459	0.9	0.1	247.736	0.8	0.1
Housing	241.015	2.1	0.2	237.246	2.0	0.2
Apparel	125.567	0.9	3.0	125.218	1.0	3.1
Transportation	187.345	-3.4	-1.5	184.238	-4.1	-1.8
Medical care	458.295	3.5	0.9	462.098	3.7	0.9
<b>South</b>						
<b>All Items (1982-84=100)</b>	<b>229.646</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>225.239</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Food and beverages	246.728	0.5	0.2	245.831	0.4	0.2
Housing	223.206	1.7	0.1	223.175	1.7	0.0
Apparel	132.186	1.0	3.5	131.237	0.4	3.6
Transportation	186.352	-3.7	-1.2	181.916	-4.5	-1.4
Medical care	435.890	3.7	0.8	442.709	3.8	0.8

## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVG. HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016
Manufacturing	\$700.04	\$731.92	\$730.66	\$17.20	\$17.51	\$17.48	40.7	41.8	41.8
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$706.15	\$727.47	\$732.25	\$17.35	\$17.70	\$17.73	40.7	41.1	41.3
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$689.05	\$739.60	\$726.76	\$16.93	\$17.20	\$17.06	40.7	43.0	42.6

## ALL EMPLOYEE HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVG. HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016
Total Private	\$727.66	\$755.74	\$747.25	\$20.97	\$21.47	\$21.35	34.7	35.2	35.0
Goods Producing	\$851.32	\$933.98	\$917.38	\$21.23	\$22.56	\$22.54	40.1	41.4	40.7
Mining, Logging and Construction	\$828.75	\$921.49	\$847.96	\$22.10	\$23.27	\$22.98	37.5	39.6	36.9
Manufacturing	\$857.26	\$939.67	\$943.04	\$20.96	\$22.32	\$22.40	40.9	42.1	42.1
Private Service Providing	\$700.15	\$715.55	\$710.81	\$20.90	\$21.17	\$21.03	33.5	33.8	33.8
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$656.64	\$660.48	\$651.01	\$19.37	\$19.20	\$18.98	33.9	34.4	34.3
Information	\$1,018.16	\$1,028.78	\$1,018.52	\$27.37	\$29.31	\$28.61	37.2	35.1	35.6
Financial Activities	\$992.64	\$982.04	\$980.87	\$25.85	\$26.47	\$26.51	38.4	37.1	37.0
Professional and Business Services	\$868.94	\$909.22	\$900.29	\$24.34	\$24.91	\$24.87	35.7	36.5	36.2
Education and Health Services	\$756.93	\$786.30	\$778.62	\$21.94	\$22.53	\$22.31	34.5	34.9	34.9
Leisure and Hospitality	\$309.25	\$316.94	\$327.81	\$11.94	\$12.19	\$12.37	25.9	26.0	26.5
Other Services	\$667.48	\$618.78	\$624.60	\$20.35	\$19.52	\$19.58	32.8	31.7	31.9

## TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (Seasonally Adjusted)

