

# The Labor Market Report

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

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February 2010 Data

## Special Points of Interest:

- A history of the changes in the U.S. Census
- Tennessee Historical Civilian Labor Force Series, 1980 to Present
- County Unemployment Rates
- Civilian Labor Force Summary
- State Unemployment Insurance Activities

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## Have You Completed Yours? A Look At the Census

The United States Bureau of the Census 2010 survey has probably been delivered to your home. **Article I, Section 2** of the Constitution specifies that the number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives is to be distributed proportionally among the states on the basis of the census to be conducted every 10 years. The 2010 Census is the 23rd headcount of the population in our nation's history. Here is a historical profile of each census, starting with the first one in 1790.

The first census in **1790** asked six questions, including the "head of family," number of free white males by age (broken down by those over 16 years old and those under 16), and number of free white females. That census, which counted a population of 3.9 million, was conducted in the 13 original states as well as the districts of Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, and the Southwest Territory (Tennessee) by U.S. Marshals who submitted the results to the Secretary of State.

The **1800** census counted 5.3 million and was conducted by future chief justice John Marshall. The five most populous cities were New York, Philadel-

phia, Baltimore, Boston, and Charleston.

The **1810** census required marshals to visit each household to complete the count. Demographic data was collected, including the number of manufacturing establishments and the goods produced in them. The U.S. population was 7.2 million.

The **1820** census was the first to require respondents to answer whether they were engaged in agriculture, commerce, or manufacturing. Respondents were also asked to identify the number of non-naturalized "foreigners" in the household. The U.S. population was 9.6 million as Maine entered the Union as the 23rd state in 1820.

The **1830** census was the first to use uniform printed schedules that made tabulations easier. Respondents were asked, for the first time, whether they were blind or "deaf and dumb." The industry employment was dropped from the questionnaire and only population was counted. President Andrew Jackson led a country of 12.9 million.

The **1840** census asked questions about school attendance, literacy, and vocation. The new centralized census office counted 17.1 million Americans. New Orleans was the nation's third largest

city.

The **1850** census asked more questions than ever before. The survey asked residents if they could read or write, as well as the place of birth of foreign-born respondents. Each name was listed, not only the head of the household. Social statistics were added asking information on taxes, schools, crime, wages, value of the estate, and mortality. Information was collected on mines, agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, and education. The U.S. population reached 23.2 million as California was admitted as the 31st state.

The **1860** census was the last to include slave schedules. American Indians who lived under state and territorial laws as citizens were counted for the first time. The U.S. had a population of 31.4 million. The three largest cities were New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn.

The **1870** census was redesigned to end the slave questionnaire. Information was collected, for the first time, on whether one's parents were foreign-born. The U.S. population was 38.6 million.

The **1880** census had professional enumerators who replaced U.S. Marshals as census takers. These census takers got required informa-

# A Historical Look At the Census

tion from family or neighbors if nobody was available at the residence. The census collected statistics on Alaska's population and industries and counted all untaxed Indians. The U.S. population was 50.2 million.

The **1890** census asked questions about how many living children mothers had, year of immigration to the U.S., citizenship status, and ability to speak English. Japanese was listed as a race category. The census used electric tabulating machines for the first time. The Hollerith machine was a punch card device invented by Herman Hollerith, widely regarded as the father of modern automatic computation. The U.S. population, which included the 43rd and 44th states of Idaho and Wyoming, was 63 million.

The **1900** census had questions about population, mortality, agriculture, and manufacturing. Special agents collected statistics, in a second survey, on deafness, blindness, insanity, and juvenile delinquency after the completion of the regular census. In 1903, the Census Bureau was permanently transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The U.S. population, which now included Hawaii, was 76.2 million.

The **1910** census abolished collection of vital statistics but included new questions about "mother tongue" and the numbers of Union and Confederate veterans. The census was moved to April to avoid problems with summer vacations. The U.S. population, which included Puerto Rico, was 92.2 million.

The **1920** census was the first that had a majority of the population living in urban areas. Questions were deleted about unemployment, Civil War service, the number of children born, and how long you were married. The U.S. population was 106 million as Guam and American Samoa were included, and Los Angeles became one of the 10 most populous cities.

The **1930** census asked, for the first time, the number of radios in the home. The unemployment numbers were attacked for under-counting during the Depression. The U.S. Virgin Islands were included in the U.S. population of 123.2 million.

Advanced sampling techniques were used for the first time in the **1940** census. The "long form" was introduced as well as data collection for housing, employment, unemployment, internal migration, and income. The U.S. population was 132.2 million.

The **1950** census included military and government employees who worked in foreign countries. A UNIVAC I computer was used to tabulate results for the first time. It was the first computer designed for civilian use. The U.S. population increased to 151.3 million.

The first mail-out census was implemented in **1960**. Questions were added on place of work and means of transportation. Economic data and social information on households were collected in a second stage. The 1960 census was the first processed by computers and recorded on magnetic tape. The population in the U.S. was 179.3 million with Houston appearing, for the first time, as one of the 10 largest cities.

The **1970** census was the first to include questions on Hispanic origin. The number of questions on the long form was reduced from 66 to 23. Five uniform questions were asked of survey recipients. Data products were made available on magnetic tape. The U.S. population, which included the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, reached 203.3 million.

The **1980** census contained seven population and 11 housing questions while the long form had 10 housing questions and 26 population questions. Information on Hispanic origin was asked in all surveys. Hard-to-count citizens were targeted, as well as the first public service advertising. Ninety-five percent of Ameri-

cans received this survey by mail. Phoenix and San Diego entered the 10 most populous cities. The U.S. population was now 226.5 million.

The **1990** census was the first to count homeless persons and the population in shelters. It was the first time census tracts were defined for the entire nation. The bureau introduced a computerized representation of various map features (TIGER) and released data on CD-ROM. San Antonio became one of the 10 most populous cities and the U.S. population increased to 248.7 million.

In the **2000** census, questions on disabilities were expanded and information was gathered about grandparents who were caregivers. Respondents could now check multiple boxes to identify their race while an aggressive advertising campaign and telephone assistance centers (in six languages) increased the response rate. The Internet became the principle dissemination medium and optical scanners were used for the first time. The U.S. population was 281.4 million.

For the upcoming **2010** census, the long form has been eliminated and replaced with an ongoing survey called the American Community Survey. The data from this survey is available at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov). The 2010 form is one of the shortest in history, asking basic questions about name, age, race, Hispanic origin, and homeownership. An advertising campaign is being done in 28 languages, while selected areas will receive English/Spanish forms. The expected result is a U.S. population around 309 million.

The historical changes shown above tell a lot about the history and societal changes in our country. The survey is conducted differently today due to ongoing changes in technology. Now it is time to fill out your forms!

*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

# Statewide

## HISTORICAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY\*

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MONTHLY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force							Unemployed Number	Rate (%)
	Total	Employment	Employed						
			Total	Nonfarm Employment					
			**Manu- facturing	**Trade	**Services				
1980	2,071.6	1,920.1	1,746.6	502.1	379.7	291.0	151.5	7.3 %	
1981	2,123.1	1,927.6	1,775.4	506.9	379.9	304.4	195.5	9.2	
1982	2,141.2	1,891.5	1,703.0	466.7	380.5	313.1	249.7	11.7	
1983	2,188.2	1,932.4	1,719.0	468.6	389.9	323.4	255.8	11.7	
1984	2,233.5	2,026.4	1,812.0	497.1	413.3	344.3	207.1	9.3	
1985	2,255.7	2,070.0	1,867.8	492.4	435.3	360.2	185.7	8.2	
1986	2,291.3	2,110.7	1,929.8	490.5	452.1	384.7	180.6	7.9	
1987	2,324.1	2,166.5	2,011.6	497.4	477.2	408.9	157.6	6.8	
1988	2,333.6	2,197.2	2,092.1	511.9	495.6	440.3	136.4	5.8	
1989	2,364.9	2,241.3	2,167.2	524.5	508.4	467.2	123.6	5.2	
1990	2,401.1	2,269.0	2,193.2	493.4	379.1	611.0	132.1	5.5	
1991	2,425.4	2,266.0	2,183.6	480.3	373.0	626.7	159.4	6.6	
1992	2,479.5	2,316.7	2,245.0	492.8	374.1	664.8	162.8	6.6	
1993	2,543.3	2,391.6	2,328.5	502.8	382.5	709.8	151.7	6.0	
1994	2,645.7	2,511.1	2,423.0	513.8	398.4	751.4	134.6	5.1	
1995	2,718.0	2,574.0	2,498.9	518.0	412.6	795.0	144.0	5.3	
1996	2,758.4	2,611.0	2,533.3	501.5	420.9	814.3	147.4	5.3	
1997	2,788.3	2,640.0	2,584.0	498.0	430.5	849.7	148.3	5.3	
1998	2,811.7	2,685.2	2,638.4	498.6	437.1	875.7	126.5	4.5	
1999	2,838.7	2,722.1	2,685.3	494.7	443.6	900.8	116.6	4.1	
2000	2,871.5	2,756.5	2,728.9	488.1	447.5	930.9	115.0	4.0	
2001	2,863.5	2,728.5	2,688.3	454.2	446.6	921.5	135.0	4.7	
2002	2,867.1	2,715.0	2,664.4	428.5	438.7	938.0	152.1	5.3	
2003	2,896.1	2,731.4	2,667.5	414.1	440.8	950.3	164.8	5.7	
2004	2,906.9	2,748.6	2,706.1	411.8	447.5	978.7	158.3	5.4	
2005	2,938.9	2,775.6	2,743.1	408.8	454.6	1,005.6	163.3	5.6	
2006	3,008.3	2,854.0	2,783.1	400.1	460.6	1,030.4	154.4	5.1	
2007	3,021.9	2,873.6	2,797.4	380.0	463.5	1,052.8	148.3	4.9	
2008	3,050.3	2,846.1	2,774.8	361.0	457.0	1,058.2	204.2	6.7	
2009	3,020.0	2,703.0	2,618.9	309.1	428.1	1,025.1	317.0	10.5	
<b>2010</b>									
January (r)	2,980.7	2,639.6	2,550.2	298.5	420.4	998.3	341.1	11.4 %	
February (p)	2,978.3	2,647.3	2,557.1	298.2	420.4	1,004.7	331.0	11.1	
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									

(r)=revised

\*\*These industries not comparable to industry employment data before

(p)=preliminary

1990 because of changes to NAICS coding system.

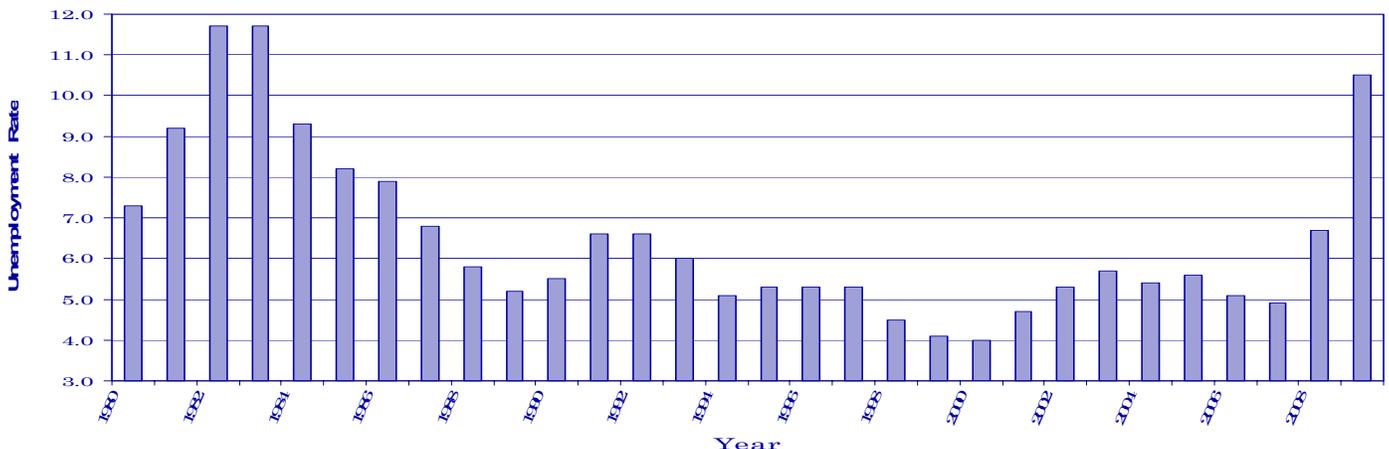
Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade

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

County	Feb 2009	Feb 2010	County	Feb 2009	Feb 2010
Anderson	9.4	10.3	Lauderdale	18.5	17.9
Bedford	11.5	13.0	Lawrence	15.6	17.1
Benton	14.5	14.6	Lewis	15.8	16.9
Bledsoe	14.0	15.1	Lincoln	7.9	8.0
Blount	10.2	10.5	Loudon	8.9	10.0
Bradley	9.2	10.1	Macon	13.5	12.2
Campbell	13.2	13.8	Madison	9.8	11.5
Cannon	12.7	10.5	Marion	12.3	12.1
Carroll	14.1	17.9	Marshall	15.8	19.1
Carter	10.4	11.4	Maury	12.4	16.2
Cheatham	9.2	10.0	McMinn	13.6	14.3
Chester	10.6	11.5	McNairy	14.0	13.7
Claiborne	12.2	12.7	Meigs	14.2	14.9
Clay	16.5	14.2	Monroe	17.3	16.0
Cocke	16.0	16.3	Montgomery	8.8	9.3
Coffee	11.3	10.8	Moore	9.9	11.5
Crockett	13.8	15.2	Morgan	11.4	12.1
Cumberland	12.2	13.0	Obion	10.0	10.6
Davidson	8.1	9.3	Overton	14.6	13.2
Decatur	12.7	15.1	Perry	26.2	18.7
DeKalb	12.0	11.2	Pickett	18.3	18.8
Dickson	11.4	11.8	Polk	13.1	12.8
Dyer	12.7	13.5	Putnam	9.8	10.3
Fayette	10.7	11.9	Rhea	13.8	14.3
Fentress	14.8	13.6	Roane	9.1	9.2
Franklin	11.3	11.2	Robertson	10.3	10.1
Gibson	13.5	15.8	Rutherford	9.7	10.0
Giles	15.0	15.4	Scott	18.5	18.3
Grainger	14.0	15.2	Sequatchie	11.7	13.4
Greene	15.8	15.9	Sevier	15.1	15.4
Grundy	14.4	13.8	Shelby	9.3	10.8
Hamblen	11.7	12.3	Smith	14.9	14.2
Hamilton	8.8	9.7	Stewart	12.7	15.3
Hancock	13.9	17.3	Sullivan	7.8	10.0
Hardeman	11.8	14.7	Sumner	9.7	10.2
Hardin	13.6	13.5	Tipton	12.8	12.6
Hawkins	11.5	11.3	Trousdale	12.3	12.0
Haywood	14.0	18.1	Unicoi	11.7	13.9
Henderson	16.8	19.0	Union	10.6	11.0
Henry	13.6	14.3	Van Buren	14.1	15.0
Hickman	12.7	13.5	Warren	17.2	13.4
Houston	11.9	12.0	Washington	8.3	9.4
Humphreys	13.2	12.4	Wayne	14.1	15.0
Jackson	14.2	13.9	Weakley	11.1	12.4
Jefferson	13.5	14.9	White	14.8	14.2
Johnson	12.6	15.3	Williamson	6.8	8.4
Knox	7.7	8.4	Wilson	9.0	9.6
Lake	11.1	12.5			

\*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

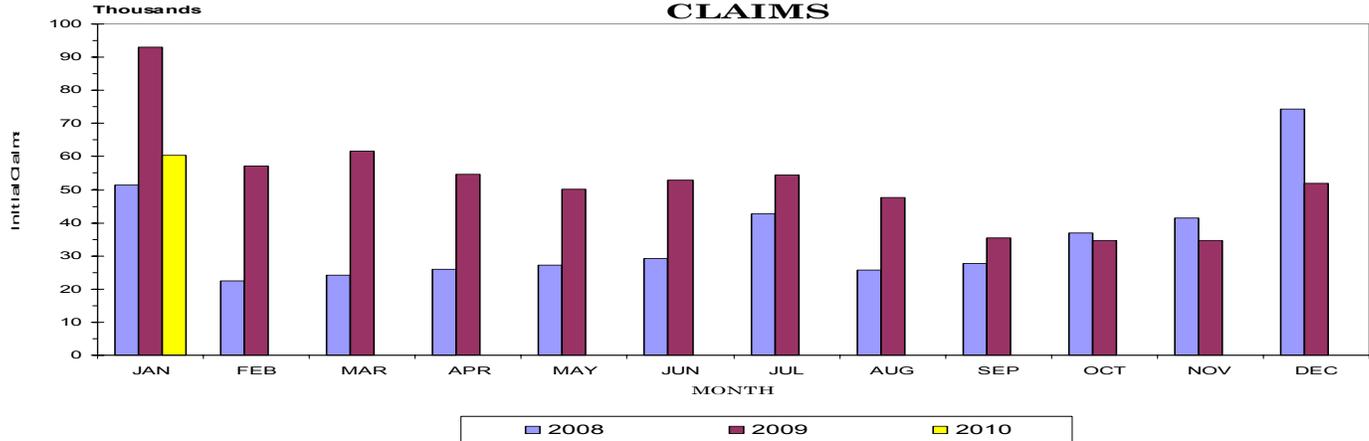
Unemployment Rates 1980-2009



# Statewide

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (MOST RECENT AVAILABLE)

### MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



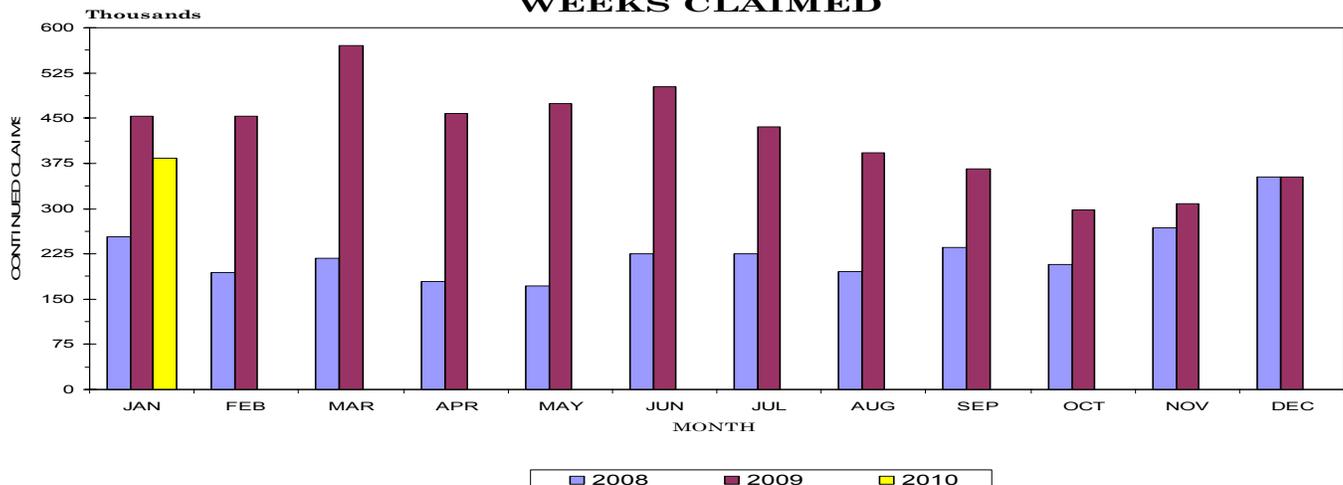
## BENEFIT PROGRAMS (MOST RECENT AVAILABLE)

STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM				FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS			
CLAIMS	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010
Initial Claims	93,010	51,854	60,380	Benefits Paid	\$381,841	\$375,117	\$397,836
Continued Weeks Claimed	453,121	351,940	383,961	Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,213	1,278	1,156
Nonmonetary Determinations	6,107	7,979	6,137	Initial Claims	142	118	119
Appeals Decisions	2,042	2,631	2,685	Continued Weeks Claimed	1,337	1,393	1,398
Lower Authority	1,706	2,393	2,380	Appeals Decisions	8	7	9
Higher Authority	336	238	305				
BENEFITS				FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL			
Amount Paid	\$90,274,826	\$68,540,652	\$77,210,924	Benefits Paid	\$500,938	\$503,204	\$544,439
Benefit Weeks Paid	415,197	323,977	318,533	Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,494	1,690	1,541
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$225	\$224	\$221	Initial Claims	121	134	121
First Payments	53,751	19,079	30,472	Continued Weeks Claimed	1,551	1,836	1,732
Final Payments	7,330	11,830	10,045	Appeals Decisions	4	4	6
Average Weeks Duration	12	17	18				
Trust Fund Balance*	\$345,082,833	\$144,541,237	\$85,913,213				

\*Trust Fund includes balance of \$84.88 million of Reed Act funds.

## CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED (MOST RECENT AVAILABLE)

### MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



# Statewide

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Revised		Preliminary February 2010	Net Change	
	February 2009	January 2010		Feb. 2009 Feb. 2010	Jan. 2010 Feb. 2010
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>2,636.8</b>	<b>2,550.2</b>	<b>2,557.1</b>	-79.7	6.9
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>2,204.1</b>	<b>2,121.7</b>	<b>2,125.1</b>	-79.0	3.4
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>435.5</b>	<b>396.3</b>	<b>394.2</b>	-41.3	-2.1
Mining, Logging, & Construction	111.1	97.8	96.0	-15.1	-1.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>324.4</b>	<b>298.5</b>	<b>298.2</b>	-26.2	-0.3
Durable Goods Manufacturing	193.7	171.3	171.8	-21.9	0.5
Wood Product Manufacturing	11.7	10.6	10.6	-1.1	0.0
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	12.0	10.6	10.6	-1.4	0.0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	9.7	8.8	9.0	-0.7	0.2
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	35.5	33.6	33.9	-1.6	0.3
Machinery Manufacturing	28.0	24.4	24.7	-3.3	0.3
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	6.7	5.6	5.6	-1.1	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	19.3	17.4	17.4	-1.9	0.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	43.6	36.1	35.8	-7.8	-0.3
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	11.8	9.9	9.9	-1.9	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	15.4	14.3	14.3	-1.1	0.0
<b>Nondurable Goods Manufacturing</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>126.4</b>	-4.3	-0.8
Textile Mills, Products, & Apparel	13.0	12.0	11.9	-1.1	-0.1
Food Manufacturing	32.1	32.4	32.2	0.1	-0.2
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	5.0	5.1	5.1	0.1	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	16.2	15.5	15.2	-1.0	-0.3
Printing & Related Support Activities	14.3	12.2	12.1	-2.2	-0.1
Chemical Manufacturing	26.4	25.2	25.3	-1.1	0.1
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	21.8	19.7	19.5	-2.3	-0.2
Plastics Product Manufacturing	11.6	10.7	10.8	-0.8	0.1
Rubber Product Manufacturing	10.2	9.0	8.7	-1.5	-0.3
<b>Service Providing</b>	<b>2,201.3</b>	<b>2,153.9</b>	<b>2,162.9</b>	-38.4	9.0
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	<b>564.4</b>	<b>543.3</b>	<b>541.9</b>	-22.5	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	123.9	116.8	116.7	-7.2	-0.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	62.7	58.7	58.3	-4.4	-0.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44.3	41.5	41.5	-2.8	0.0
Wholesale Electronic Markets	16.9	16.6	16.9	0.0	0.3
Retail Trade	305.9	303.6	303.7	-2.2	0.1
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	37.3	34.8	34.8	-2.5	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	8.2	7.4	7.3	-0.9	-0.1
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	25.0	24.4	25.0	0.0	0.6
Food & Beverage Stores	49.5	49.8	49.6	0.1	-0.2
Health & Personal Care Stores	23.0	23.3	23.0	0.0	-0.3
Gasoline Stations	21.8	21.1	21.4	-0.4	0.3
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	25.6	25.0	23.8	-1.8	-1.2
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	11.3	11.1	10.6	-0.7	-0.5
General Merchandise Stores	70.2	71.0	70.5	0.3	-0.5
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	15.4	15.1	15.0	-0.4	-0.1
Nonstore Retailers	9.2	8.7	8.6	-0.6	-0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	134.6	122.9	121.5	-13.1	-1.4
Utilities	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	131.0	119.3	117.9	-13.1	-1.4
Truck Transportation	53.2	48.3	47.7	-5.5	-0.6
<b>Information</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>46.1</b>	-2.7	-0.2
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>138.2</b>	-3.4	0.7
Finance & Insurance	108.5	103.7	104.2	-4.3	0.5
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	33.1	33.8	34.0	0.9	0.2
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>296.8</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>287.1</b>	-9.7	1.9
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	111.0	104.3	104.8	-6.2	0.5
Management of Companies & Enterprises	26.5	26.2	26.1	-0.4	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	159.3	154.7	156.2	-3.1	1.5
<b>Educational &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>362.3</b>	<b>368.6</b>	<b>371.6</b>	9.3	3.0
Educational Services	45.0	43.5	46.1	1.1	2.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	317.3	325.1	325.5	8.2	0.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	119.9	124.1	124.5	4.6	0.4
Hospitals	101.1	103.2	102.8	1.7	-0.4
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	54.9	56.6	57.0	2.1	0.4
Social Assistance	41.4	41.2	41.2	-0.2	0.0
<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</b>	<b>253.0</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>246.1</b>	-6.9	0.9
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	25.0	23.2	23.9	-1.1	0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	228.0	222.0	222.2	-5.8	0.2
Accommodation	31.2	30.5	30.1	-1.1	-0.4
Food Services & Drinking Places	196.8	191.5	192.1	-4.7	0.6
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.9</b>	-1.8	0.6
<b>Government</b>	<b>432.7</b>	<b>428.5</b>	<b>432.0</b>	-0.7	3.5
Federal Government	49.4	49.9	49.8	0.4	-0.1
State Government	98.3	96.6	99.3	1.0	2.7
State Government Educational Services	49.5	44.9	48.0	-1.5	3.1
Local Government	285.0	282.0	282.9	-2.1	0.9
Local Government Educational Services	149.3	146.5	147.4	-1.9	0.9
State and Local Government	383.3	378.6	382.2	-1.1	3.6

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE IN TENNESSEE

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 79,700 jobs from February 2009 to February 2010. During this period, there were large seasonal decreases in mining/logging/construction (down 15,100 jobs); transportation/warehousing (down 13,100 jobs), which includes a drop of 5,500 jobs in truck transportation; professional/business services (down 9,700 jobs), which includes declines of 6,200 jobs in professional/scientific/technical services and 3,100 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; transportation equipment manufacturing (down 7,800 jobs); wholesale trade (down 7,200 jobs), which includes decreases of 4,400 jobs in durable goods wholesalers and 2,800 jobs in nondurable goods wholesalers; accommodation/food services (down 5,800 jobs), which includes a drop of 4,700 jobs in food services/drinking places; finance/insurance (down 4,300 jobs); machinery manufacturing (down 3,300 jobs); and information (down 2,700 jobs). This was partially offset by increases in health care/social assistance (up 8,200 jobs), which includes increases of 4,600 jobs in ambulatory health care services and 2,100 jobs in nursing/residential care facilities; and educational services (up 1,100 jobs).

During February, nonfarm employment increased by 6,900 jobs. The largest seasonal increases were in local government educational services (up 3,100 jobs); educational services (up 2,600 jobs); and professional/business services (up 1,900 jobs), which include an increase of 1,500 jobs in administrative/support/waste management. This was partially offset by decreases in mining/logging/construction (down 1,800 jobs); transportation/warehousing (down 1,400 jobs), which includes a drop of 600 jobs in truck transportation; and clothing/clothing accessories stores (down 1,200 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for February 2010 was 10.7 percent, unchanged from the January 2010 rate. This is the 34th consecutive month that the current rate is greater than or equal to the national average.

The United States' unemployment rate was 9.7 percent in February 2010. In February 2009, the national unemployment rate was 8.2 percent, and the state's unemployment rate was 9.6 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate decreased in 78 counties, increased in 10 counties, and remained the same in seven counties. There were nine counties with an unemployment rate less than 10 percent and no counties had a rate above 20 percent. The lowest rate occurred in Lincoln County at 8 percent, down 0.3 percent from the previous month. The highest rate was Marshall County's 19.1 percent, down from 20.2 percent in January 2010.

The data from all the nonfarm employment estimates tables include all full- and part-time nonfarm wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded. These numbers may not add due to rounding. Data is based on the 2009 benchmark.

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	February 2009				January 2009				February 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	154,401,000	141,687,000	12,714,000	8.2	153,170,000	138,333,000	14,837,000	9.7	153,512,000	138,641,000	14,871,000	9.7
TENNESSEE	3,045,600	2,752,200	293,400	9.6	2,996,700	2,675,100	321,600	10.7	3,000,700	2,679,500	321,200	10.7
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	153,804,000	140,105,000	13,699,000	8.9	152,957,000	136,809,000	16,147,000	10.6	153,194,000	137,203,000	15,991,000	10.4
TENNESSEE	3,021,400	2,712,100	309,300	10.2	2,980,700	2,639,600	341,100	11.4	2,978,300	2,647,300	331,000	11.1
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Areas</b>												
Chattanooga	258,510	234,570	23,940	9.3	252,380	227,160	25,230	10.0	252,310	227,550	24,750	9.8
Clarksville	109,330	97,750	11,580	10.6	109,730	97,360	12,360	11.3	110,450	98,130	12,320	11.2
Cleveland	53,550	48,350	5,200	9.7	53,250	47,590	5,660	10.6	53,270	47,720	5,550	10.4
Jackson	55,780	50,260	5,520	9.9	54,620	48,150	6,480	11.9	54,840	48,550	6,290	11.5
Johnson City	99,790	90,610	9,180	9.2	97,770	87,360	10,410	10.6	98,720	88,460	10,260	10.4
Kingsport-Bristol	147,570	134,630	12,950	8.8	144,380	129,440	14,940	10.3	144,370	129,650	14,720	10.2
Knoxville	359,350	328,890	30,460	8.5	354,240	321,360	32,880	9.3	354,490	322,170	32,320	9.1
Memphis	612,020	554,560	57,470	9.4	600,810	533,270	67,530	11.2	600,120	534,560	65,560	10.9
Morristown	64,100	55,920	8,180	12.8	62,460	53,750	8,710	13.9	62,270	53,700	8,570	13.8
Nashville	797,670	726,170	71,500	9.0	783,250	705,290	77,970	10.0	784,290	708,130	76,160	9.7
<b>Micropolitan Statistical Areas</b>												
Brownsville	9,010	7,740	1,260	14.0	9,400	7,640	1,760	18.8	9,320	7,630	1,690	18.1
Cookeville	51,050	45,340	5,710	11.2	49,980	44,350	5,630	11.3	50,380	44,740	5,650	11.2
Crossville	22,640	19,880	2,760	12.2	22,850	19,830	3,010	13.2	22,770	19,810	2,970	13.0
Dyersburg	17,480	15,260	2,220	12.7	17,130	14,680	2,450	14.3	17,090	14,780	2,320	13.5
Greeneville	29,310	24,670	4,640	15.8	29,670	24,750	4,920	16.6	29,380	24,720	4,670	15.9
Humboldt	21,270	18,400	2,870	13.5	21,320	17,870	3,450	16.2	21,290	17,920	3,360	15.8
Lawrenceburg	16,720	14,120	2,600	15.6	16,690	13,770	2,920	17.5	16,490	13,680	2,810	17.1
Lewisburg	12,480	10,510	1,970	15.8	12,420	9,910	2,510	20.2	12,180	9,850	2,330	19.1
Martin	15,740	13,990	1,740	11.1	15,680	13,670	2,010	12.8	15,600	13,670	1,930	12.4
McMinnville	17,600	14,570	3,030	17.2	16,890	14,520	2,370	14.0	16,760	14,520	2,240	13.4
Paris	13,580	11,740	1,840	13.6	13,530	11,470	2,060	15.2	13,500	11,570	1,920	14.3
Shelbyville	22,450	19,860	2,590	11.5	22,000	19,030	2,970	13.5	21,870	19,020	2,850	13.0
Tullahoma	48,120	42,740	5,380	11.2	47,310	41,900	5,410	11.4	47,420	42,210	5,220	11.0
Union City	18,010	16,160	1,850	10.3	17,850	15,910	1,940	10.9	17,830	15,830	2,000	11.2

## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
	2009	2010	2010	2009	2010	2010	2009	2010	2010
Manufacturing	\$584.00	\$596.16	\$587.72	\$14.60	\$14.72	\$14.62	40.0	40.5	40.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$598.29	\$592.52	\$582.03	\$14.70	\$14.85	\$14.81	40.7	39.9	39.3
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$563.16	\$599.87	\$595.75	\$14.44	\$14.56	\$14.39	39.0	41.2	41.4

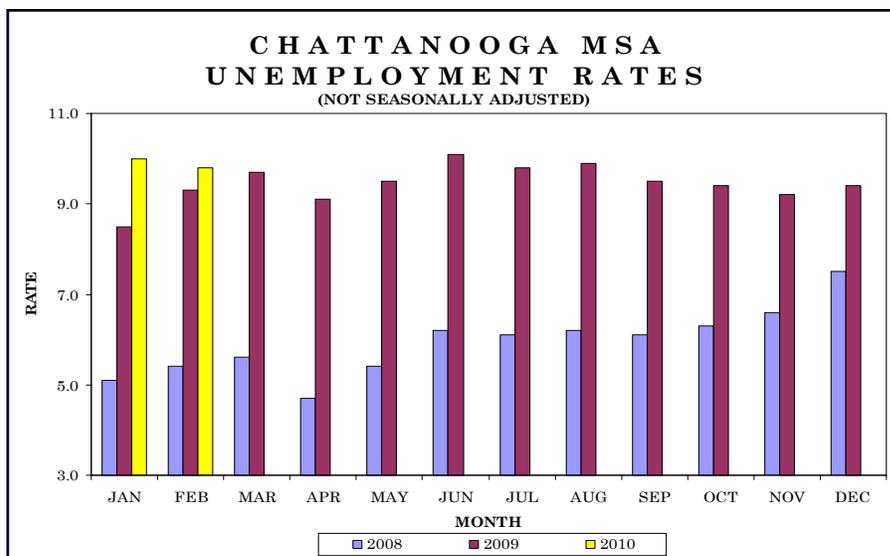
### \*\*ALL EMPLOYEE HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
	2009	2009	2010	2009	2009	2010	2009	2009	2010
Total Private	\$671.59	\$690.30	\$683.90	\$19.41	\$19.50	\$19.54	34.6	35.4	35.0
Goods Producing	\$759.52	\$855.51	\$860.81	\$20.04	\$21.02	\$21.15	37.9	40.7	40.7
Mining, Logging and Construction	\$715.47	\$741.47	\$732.01	\$19.71	\$20.37	\$20.62	36.3	36.4	35.5
Manufacturing	\$775.78	\$895.06	\$902.70	\$20.15	\$21.21	\$21.29	38.5	42.2	42.4
Private Service Providing	\$649.97	\$650.97	\$643.67	\$19.23	\$19.09	\$19.10	33.8	34.1	33.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$663.45	\$646.56	\$630.48	\$19.01	\$17.96	\$17.76	34.9	36.0	35.5
Information	\$806.31	\$852.91	\$832.32	\$22.46	\$23.24	\$23.12	35.9	36.7	36.0
Financial Activities	\$792.09	\$782.81	\$781.14	\$21.35	\$21.33	\$21.46	37.1	36.7	36.4
Professional and Business Services	\$810.52	\$825.33	\$818.64	\$22.39	\$22.55	\$22.74	36.2	36.6	36.0
Education and Health Services	\$699.03	\$709.80	\$710.06	\$20.38	\$21.00	\$21.07	34.3	33.8	33.7
Leisure and Hospitality	\$289.64	\$312.18	\$303.87	\$11.27	\$11.87	\$11.87	25.7	26.3	25.6
Other Services	\$556.44	\$544.83	\$536.58	\$16.61	\$16.51	\$16.26	33.5	33.0	33.0

\*\*This data is one month behind

Total nonfarm employment increased by 100 jobs from January 2010 to February 2010. There was a seasonal increase in state government (up 300 jobs). There was a slight decline in mining/logging/construction (down 200 jobs) that offset that increase.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm jobs decreased by 7,300. During that time, goods-producing jobs dropped by 2,000 jobs and service-providing jobs declined by 5,300.



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	February 2009				January 2009				February 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Athens Micro	23,250	20,090	3,160	13.6	23,220	19,940	3,280	14.1	23,030	19,730	3,300	14.3
Chattanooga City	79,120	71,630	7,490	9.5	77,870	69,540	8,330	10.7	77,930	69,800	8,130	10.4

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

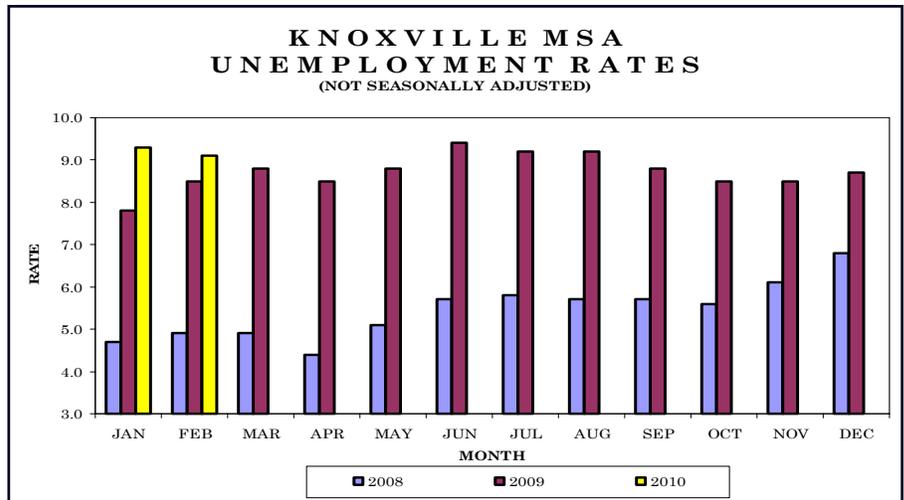
Industry	February 2009	Revised January 2009	Preliminary February 2010	Net Change	
				Feb. 2009 Feb. 2010	Jan. 2009 Feb. 2010
Total Nonfarm	230.4	223.0	223.1	-7.3	0.1
Total Private	195.1	187.7	187.5	-7.6	-0.2
Goods Producing	37.8	36.1	35.8	-2.0	-0.3
Mining, Logging, & Construction	8.7	8.7	8.5	-0.2	-0.2
Manufacturing	29.1	27.4	27.3	-1.8	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	13.2	12.0	12.0	-1.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	15.9	15.4	15.3	-0.6	-0.1
Service Providing	192.6	186.9	187.3	-5.3	0.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	49.7	46.3	46.2	-3.5	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	8.4	7.9	7.9	-0.5	0.0
Retail Trade	24.6	24.2	24.2	-0.4	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	16.7	14.2	14.1	-2.6	-0.1
Information	3.9	3.6	3.6	-0.3	0.0
Financial Activities	18.2	17.7	17.8	-0.4	0.1
Professional & Business Services	22.3	21.1	21.0	-1.3	-0.1
Educational & Health Services	30.4	30.8	30.9	0.5	0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	22.1	21.8	21.9	-0.2	0.1
Other Services	10.7	10.3	10.3	-0.4	0.0
Government	35.3	35.3	35.6	0.3	0.3
Federal Government	5.9	5.8	5.8	-0.1	0.0
State Government	6.1	6.1	6.4	0.3	0.3
Local Government	23.3	23.4	23.4	0.1	0.0
State and Local Government	29.4	29.5	29.8	0.4	0.3



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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 200 jobs from January 2010 to February 2010. There were seasonal increases in state government (up 600 jobs) and educational/health services and other services (both up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in retail trade (down 300 jobs) and mining/logging/construction (down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 8,500 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 4,600, while service-providing jobs declined by 3,900.



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	February 2009				January 2009				February 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Harriman Micro	26,910	24,470	2,440	9.1	27,360	24,750	2,610	9.5	27,280	24,760	2,520	9.2
LaFollette Micro	16,830	14,610	2,220	13.2	16,710	14,330	2,380	14.2	16,620	14,330	2,300	13.8
Newport Micro	16,290	13,690	2,600	16.0	16,270	13,580	2,690	16.5	16,210	13,570	2,640	16.3
Sevierville Micro	46,380	39,380	7,000	15.1	46,830	39,840	6,990	14.9	46,370	39,240	7,130	15.4
Knoxville City	93,160	84,830	8,330	8.9	92,020	82,890	9,130	9.9	92,030	83,100	8,940	9.7
Maryville City	13,090	11,800	1,290	9.8	12,880	11,530	1,350	10.5	12,860	11,560	1,300	10.1
Oak Ridge City	13,260	12,200	1,060	8.0	13,170	11,980	1,190	9.0	13,170	12,000	1,170	8.9

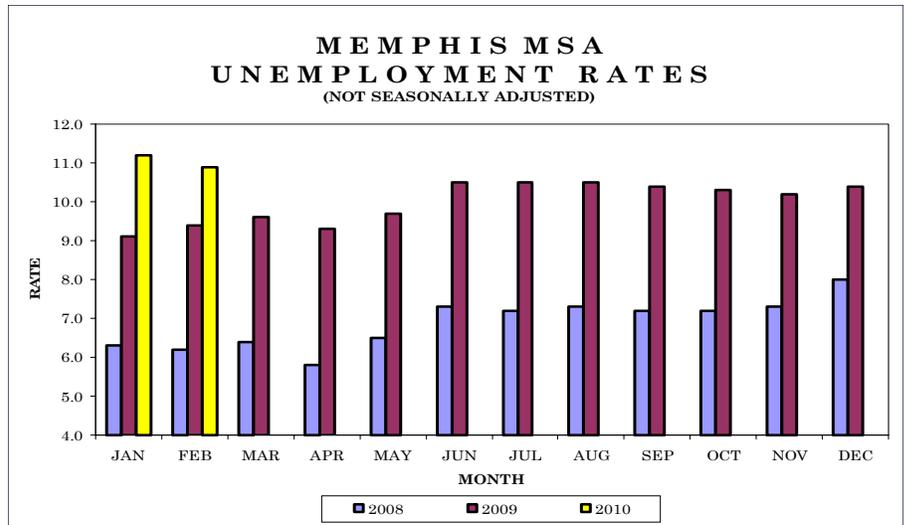
## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	February 2009	Revised January 2009	Preliminary February 2010	Net Change	
				Feb. 2009 - Feb. 2010	Jan. 2009 - Feb. 2010
Total Nonfarm	323.6	314.9	315.1	-8.5	0.2
Total Private	272.2	264.8	264.3	-7.9	-0.5
Goods Producing	47.8	43.6	43.2	-4.6	-0.4
Mining, Logging, & Construction	16.0	14.8	14.6	-1.4	-0.2
Manufacturing	31.8	28.8	28.6	-3.2	-0.2
Durable Goods Manufacturing	23.8	21.4	21.3	-2.5	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	8.0	7.4	7.3	-0.7	-0.1
Service Providing	275.8	271.3	271.9	-3.9	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	68.0	66.4	66.0	-2.0	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	16.6	15.6	15.6	-1.0	0.0
Retail Trade	41.2	41.5	41.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10.2	9.3	9.2	-1.0	-0.1
Information	5.5	5.3	5.3	-0.2	0.0
Financial Activities	17.6	17.0	17.1	-0.5	0.1
Professional & Business Services	42.2	41.6	41.5	-0.7	-0.1
Educational & Health Services	43.4	44.2	44.4	1.0	0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	33.3	32.6	32.5	-0.8	-0.1
Other Services	14.4	14.1	14.3	-0.1	0.2
Government	51.4	50.1	50.8	-0.6	0.7
Federal Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
State Government	17.1	16.0	16.6	-0.5	0.6
Local Government	29.2	29.0	29.1	-0.1	0.1
State and Local Government	46.3	45.0	45.7	-0.6	0.7

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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 600 jobs from January 2010 to February 2010. There were seasonal increases in state government (up 800 jobs); durable goods manufacturing (up 500 jobs); educational/health services (up 400 jobs); and local government and leisure/hospitality (both up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in retail trade (down 700 jobs); transportation/warehousing/utilities (down 500 jobs); and professional/business services (down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 24,200 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 4,800, while service-providing jobs declined by 19,400.



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	February 2009				January 2009				February 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Bartlett City	25,750	23,860	1,880	7.3	25,240	22,960	2,280	9.0	25,210	23,030	2,180	8.7
Collierville City	19,870	18,610	1,260	6.4	19,470	17,900	1,570	8.1	19,400	17,950	1,450	7.5
Germantown City	19,210	18,070	1,140	6.0	18,850	17,390	1,460	7.7	18,800	17,440	1,360	7.2
Memphis City	307,140	275,750	31,390	10.2	302,320	265,360	36,960	12.2	301,040	266,110	34,940	11.6

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

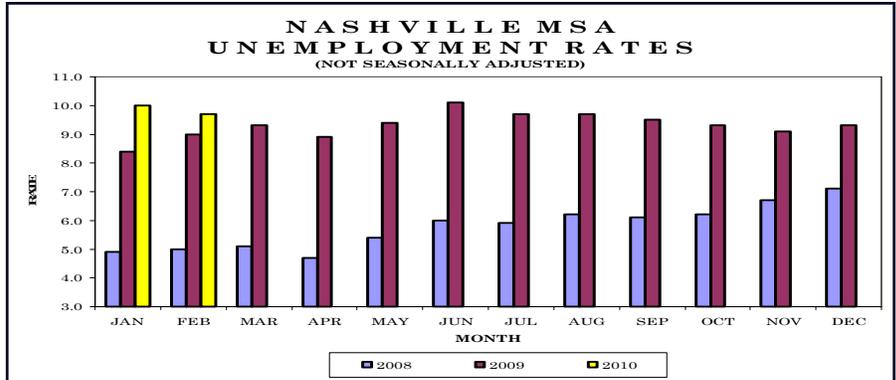
Industry	February 2009	Revised January 2009	Preliminary February 2010	Net Change	
				Feb. 2009 Feb. 2010	Jan. 2009 Feb. 2010
Total Nonfarm	606.8	582.0	582.6	-24.2	0.6
Total Private	517.7	495.1	494.7	-23.0	-0.4
Goods Producing	69.2	64.1	64.4	-4.8	0.3
Mining, Logging, & Construction	21.4	20.1	20.0	-1.4	-0.1
Manufacturing	47.8	44.0	44.4	-3.4	0.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	23.9	20.9	21.4	-2.5	0.5
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	23.9	23.1	23.0	-0.9	-0.1
Service Providing	537.6	517.9	518.2	-19.4	0.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	163.0	155.4	154.1	-8.9	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	33.6	31.6	31.5	-2.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	65.9	63.5	62.8	-3.1	-0.7
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	63.5	60.3	59.8	-3.7	-0.5
Information	7.1	6.8	6.8	-0.3	0.0
Financial Activities	31.2	30.0	30.1	-1.1	0.1
Professional & Business Services	77.8	72.0	71.8	-6.0	-0.2
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	19.4	18.2	18.1	-1.3	-0.1
Management of Companies & Enterprises	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	52.9	48.3	48.2	-4.7	-0.1
Educational & Health Services	79.3	80.2	80.6	1.3	0.4
Leisure & Hospitality	65.2	62.6	62.8	-2.4	0.2
Other Services	24.9	24.0	24.1	-0.8	0.1
Government	89.1	86.9	87.9	-1.2	1.0
Federal Government	14.8	14.9	14.9	0.1	0.0
State Government	14.7	14.0	14.8	0.1	0.8
Local Government	59.6	58.0	58.2	-1.4	0.2
State and Local Government	74.3	72.0	73.0	-1.3	1.0



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

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,700 jobs from January 2010 to February 2010. There were seasonal increases in state government (up 1,200 jobs); educational/health services (up 800 jobs), which includes increases of 500 jobs in educational services and 300 jobs in health care/social assistance; local government (up 600 jobs); leisure/hospitality and other services (both up 300 jobs); and professional/scientific/technical services and financial activities (both up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by declines in retail trade (down 800 jobs), mining/logging/construction (down 500 jobs), and durable goods manufacturing (down 300 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 21,800 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 11,200, while service-providing jobs declined by 10,600.



### CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	February 2009				January 2009				February 2010			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
Columbia Micro	37,600	32,950	4,650	12.4	35,160	29,160	6,000	17.1	35,160	29,470	5,690	16.2
Brentwood City	17,080	16,040	1,040	6.1	16,900	15,580	1,320	7.8	16,840	15,640	1,200	7.1
Columbia City	15,300	13,210	2,090	13.7	14,360	11,690	2,670	18.6	14,360	11,810	2,550	17.8
Franklin City	30,790	28,680	2,110	6.8	30,560	27,860	2,700	8.8	30,540	27,970	2,570	8.4
Gallatin City	13,580	12,000	1,580	11.6	13,290	11,660	1,630	12.3	13,250	11,700	1,540	11.7
Hendersonville	25,340	23,300	2,040	8.0	24,840	22,630	2,210	8.9	24,920	22,720	2,190	8.8
LaVergne City	17,160	15,420	1,740	10.1	16,860	14,980	1,880	11.1	16,810	15,040	1,770	10.5
Murfreesboro City	54,030	48,760	5,270	9.7	53,030	47,360	5,670	10.7	53,040	47,550	5,500	10.4
Nashville City	319,770	293,790	25,980	8.1	315,430	285,340	30,090	9.5	315,720	286,490	29,230	9.3
Smyrna City	20,940	18,700	2,240	10.7	20,290	18,160	2,130	10.5	20,370	18,240	2,130	10.5
Spring Hill City	13,300	12,220	1,080	8.1	12,990	11,470	1,520	11.7	12,870	11,540	1,330	10.3

### ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Revised		Preliminary	Net Change	
	February	January	February	Feb. 2009	Jan. 2009
	2009	2009	2010	Feb. 2010	Feb. 2010
Total Nonfarm	730.0	706.5	708.2	-21.8	1.7
Total Private	622.4	600.9	600.8	-21.6	-0.1
Goods Producing	97.8	87.5	86.6	-11.2	-0.9
Mining, Logging, & Construction	32.7	28.2	27.7	-5.0	-0.5
Manufacturing	65.1	59.3	58.9	-6.2	-0.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	42.1	37.6	37.3	-4.8	-0.3
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	23.0	21.7	21.6	-1.4	-0.1
Service Providing	632.2	619.0	621.6	-10.6	2.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	148.2	142.7	141.8	-6.4	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	36.9	35.4	35.3	-1.6	-0.1
Retail Trade	82.5	81.4	80.6	-1.9	-0.8
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	28.8	25.9	25.9	-2.9	0.0
Information	20.7	20.0	20.0	-0.7	0.0
Financial Activities	44.7	43.8	44.0	-0.7	0.2
Professional & Business Services	92.9	89.3	89.4	-3.5	0.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	38.7	36.9	37.1	-1.6	0.2
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9.9	10.0	10.0	0.1	0.0
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	44.3	42.4	42.3	-2.0	-0.1
Educational & Health Services	114.0	115.2	116.0	2.0	0.8
Educational Services	21.5	21.2	21.7	0.2	0.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	92.5	94.0	94.3	1.8	0.3
Leisure & Hospitality	74.0	73.0	73.3	-0.7	0.3
Other Services	30.1	29.4	29.7	-0.4	0.3
Government	107.6	105.6	107.4	-0.2	1.8
Federal Government	12.3	12.4	12.4	0.1	0.0
State Government	30.0	28.9	30.1	0.1	1.2
Local Government	65.3	64.3	64.9	-0.4	0.6
State and Local Government	95.3	93.2	95.0	-0.3	1.8

## Nonfarm Employment (Smaller MSAs)

	Clarksville, TN-KY MSA		***Cleveland, TN MSA		Jackson, TN MSA	
	January 2010	February 2010	January 2010	February 2010	January 2010	February 2010
	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	79,800	80,400	38,100	38,400	55,900	56,300
Total Private	60,900	61,100	32,500	32,900	43,800	43,900
Goods Producing	12,400	12,400	9,500	9,500	11,000	10,900
Mining, Logging, & Construction	2,900	2,900	1,200	1,200	2,400	2,400
Manufacturing	9,500	9,500	8,300	8,300	8,600	8,500
Service Providing	67,400	68,000	28,600	28,900	44,900	45,400
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	14,900	14,900	6,400	6,400	10,900	10,900
Wholesale Trade	1,900	1,900	800	800	2,600	2,600
Retail Trade	10,800	10,800	4,400	4,400	6,900	6,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,200	2,200	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,400
Information	1,000	1,000	300	300	700	700
Financial Activities	2,600	2,600	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,700
Professional & Business Services	8,100	8,200	2,800	2,800	3,700	3,700
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,200	5,700	5,900	8,700	8,900
Leisure & Hospitality	8,600	8,600	3,900	3,900	5,100	5,100
Other Services	3,200	3,200	2,400	2,500	2,000	2,000
Government	18,900	19,300	5,600	5,500	12,100	12,400
Federal Government	6,300	6,300	300	300	500	500
State Government	2,800	3,100	600	600	1,700	1,900
Local Government	9,800	9,900	4,700	4,600	9,900	10,000
State and Local Government	12,600	13,000	5,300	5,200	11,600	11,900

	Johnson City, TN MSA		Kingsport/Bristol, TN-VA MSA		***Morristown, TN MSA	
	January 2010	February 2010	January 2010	February 2010	January 2010	February 2010
	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.	Revised	Prelim.
Total Nonfarm	75,000	76,000	114,200	113,900	43,900	43,600
Total Private	58,400	58,400	97,800	97,500	36,700	36,500
Goods Producing	10,400	10,300	26,500	26,400	12,400	12,300
Mining, Logging, & Construction	2,500	2,500	6,100	6,000	1,700	1,600
Manufacturing	7,900	7,800	20,400	20,400	10,700	10,700
Service Providing	64,600	65,700	87,700	87,500	31,500	31,300
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	12,800	12,800	22,700	22,500	9,800	9,700
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	4,300	4,300	1,800	1,700
Retail Trade	9,500	9,500	14,700	14,600	5,700	5,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	1,100	1,100	3,700	3,600	2,300	2,300
Information	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200	500	500
Financial Activities	4,400	4,400	4,200	4,300	1,200	1,200
Professional & Business Services	6,600	6,600	7,700	7,800	2,900	2,900
Educational & Health Services	12,300	12,300	18,900	18,700	5,600	5,600
Leisure & Hospitality	7,400	7,500	11,400	11,400	3,000	3,000
Other Services	2,500	2,500	4,200	4,200	1,300	1,300
Government	16,600	17,600	16,400	16,400	7,200	7,100
Federal Government	2,700	2,700	1,100	1,100	400	400
State Government	5,600	6,600	2,200	2,200	1,300	1,300
Local Government	8,300	8,300	13,100	13,100	5,500	5,400
State and Local Government	13,900	14,900	15,300	15,300	6,800	6,700

\*\*\* These metro areas had their funding restored by BLS, effective June 2009

**Clarksville MSA** is Montgomery County, Stewart County, Christian County, KY, & Trigg County, KY. **Cleveland MSA** is Bradley & Polk counties. **Jackson MSA** is Chester & Madison counties. **Johnson City MSA** is Carter, Unicoi, & Washington counties. **Kingsport-Bristol MSA** is Hawkins County, Sullivan County, Scott County, VA, Washington County, VA, & Bristol City, VA. **Morristown MSA** is Grainger, Hamblen, & Jefferson counties.

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## U.S. Consumer Price Index February 2010

Group	Index	Percent Change	
		Yearly	Monthly
<b>U.S. City Average</b>			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	216.741	2.1	0.0
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	212.544	2.8	0.0
<b>South</b>			
All Items (1982-84=100) / All Urban Consumers	210.020	2.3	0.0
All Items (1982-84=100) / Wage Earners & Clerical Workers	207.325	3.1	0.0

## TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Seasonally Adjusted)

