

## Jeff McCord Commissioner

## November 2020

## Highlights

Pages 1-2 Information on safety in the workplace during 2019

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

## Pages 6-9 Monthly

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

Page 10 Monthly nonfarm employment for each small MSA in Tennessee

## Page 11 The monthly

consumer price index and wages by industries for production workers .Development

Very little was known about the safety of American workplaces before the late nineteenth century. Only fragmentary information exists prior to the 1880 s , mostly due to the fact that many contemporaries cared very little about workplace safety. During the Industrial Revolution, it proved very difficult for an injured worker or their heirs to successfully sue employers for damages. Courts would usually deny any liability. Several surveys taken around 1900 showed that only about half of the fatally injured worker's families received any compensation. Even when compensation was granted it only amounted to about half a year's pay.

One of the most dangerous industries was mining, where about three hundred out of every one hundred thousand miners were killed on the job each year during the early 1900s. Railroads during the same time span were also extremely dangerous with about two hundred and sixty fatalities per one hundred thousand workers.

Many states during the 1840s established railroad regulatory commissions, but most had few powers and were rarely able to influence much change in the working conditions of employees. Between 1889 and 1890, the newly-formed Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) released its first publication on accident statistics. The ICC's findings demonstrated the extraordinary risks of the railway system, and by 1893, Congress passed the Safety Appliance Act. This act was the first federal law intended to improve the safe-ty of workers by regulating the equipment used on the railroads. Later, during the early twentieth century, several agencies were established to improve safety standards such as the Federal Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Reserve System. In the 1960s, economic expansion would, once again, lead to an in-crease in the importance of workplace safety. By 1970, Congress established the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). The Bureaus of Labor Statistics would later, in 1973, begin the survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. Here are some statis-
tics gathered from the most recent sur-vey conducted for 2018.

## 2019 Injury and IIIness Rates

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statactics, the incidence rate among private industry employers remained unchanged at 2.8 cases per 100 full-time workers in 2019. Illnesses only accounted for a small fraction of all cases reported among all private industry workplaces in 2019. Injuries made up 95 percent of all cases reported in private industry during 2019.

Health care and social assistance had the highest number of injuries and illnesses in all private industry sector during 2019, accounting for approximately 1 in 5 injury and illnesses cases reported by private industry employers in 2019. The manufacturing and health care and social assistance industry sectors accounted for 35.4 percent of all private industry illness cases in 2019.

The most common event for an injury or illnesses involving a day away from work in 2019 was due to overexertion and bodily reaction at a rate of 27.0 per 10,000 fulltime workers in all industries. This was followed by falls, slips, and trips at 23.9 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in all industries.

Sprains, strains, and tears were the most common injury or illness involving days away from work in 2019, accounting for 31.8 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in all industries. The next most common injury or illness was soreness and pain at 18.1 cases per 10,000 full-time workers, and followed by fractures at a rate of 8.6 cases per 10,000 workers.

Upper extremities were the most common part of the body to have an injury or illness at a rate of 29.1, with the hands having an injury or illness rate of 11.8 per 10,000 workers in all industries. The next most common part of the body to have an injury or illness was to the lower extremities at a rate of 23.1.

SOURCE: www.bls.gov/iif/ and jobs4tn.gov

## 2019 Occupational Injuries and IIInesses



[^0]Source: U.S. Department of Labor and Workforce Development, November 4, 2020


[^1]

|  | Nov | Nov |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| County | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| Anderson | 3.2 | 4.7 |
| Bedford | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Benton | 3.9 | 5.8 |
| Bledsoe | 5.0 | 6.2 |
| Blount | 2.9 | 4.3 |
| Bradley | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| Campbell | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| Cannon | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| Carroll | 4.1 | 5.6 |
| Carter | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| Cheatham | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| Chester | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| Claiborne | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| Clay | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Cocke | 3.9 | 5.7 |
| Coffee | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Crockett | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Cumberland | 4.3 | 5.7 |
| Davidson | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| Decatur | 4.9 | 6.1 |
| DeKalb | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| Dickson | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| Dyer | 4.4 | 5.7 |
| Fayette | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| Fentress | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| Franklin | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Gibson | 4.1 | 5.4 |
| Giles | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| Grainger | 3.7 | 5.2 |
| Greene | 4.1 | 5.6 |
| Grundy | 3.9 | 6.3 |
| Hamblen | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| Hamilton | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| Hancock | 5.0 | 6.5 |
| Hardeman | 5.0 | 7.0 |
| Hardin | 4.0 | 5.8 |
| Hawkins | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| Haywood | 4.3 | 6.5 |
| Henderson | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Henry | 3.9 | 5.5 |
| Hickman | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| Houston | 4.1 | 6.3 |
| Humphreys | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| Jackson | 4.1 | 5.6 |
| Jefferson | 3.2 | 4.7 |
| Johnson | 3.2 | 5.1 |
| Knox | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Lake | 4.7 | 8.1 |
|  |  |  |


|  | Nov | Nov |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| County | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| Lauderdale | 5.0 | 6.8 |
| Lawrence | 3.7 | 4.9 |
| Lewis | 3.2 | 5.2 |
| Lincoln | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| Loudon | 3.1 | 4.4 |
| Macon | 2.9 | 4.6 |
| Madison | 3.3 | 5.6 |
| Marion | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| Marshall | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Maury | 2.8 | 4.5 |
| McMinn | 3.5 | 5.0 |
| McNairy | 4.8 | 6.9 |
| Meigs | 4.0 | 5.6 |
| Monroe | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Montgomery | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| Moore | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| Morgan | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| Obion | 4.0 | 5.9 |
| Overton | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Perry | 4.2 | 6.4 |
| Pickett | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Polk | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Putnam | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Rhea | 4.6 | 6.1 |
| Roane | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| Robertson | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| Rutherford | 2.4 | 3.9 |
| Scott | 3.9 | 6.2 |
| Sequatchie | 3.9 | 5.3 |
| Sevier | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| Shelby | 3.7 | 7.3 |
| Smith | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Stewart | 3.9 | 5.3 |
| Sullivan | 3.4 | 5.4 |
| Sumner | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| Tipton | 3.6 | 5.3 |
| Trousdale | 2.7 | 4.3 |
| Unicoi | 4.5 | 6.3 |
| Union | 3.6 | 4.9 |
| Van Buren | 3.9 | 5.8 |
| Warren | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| Washington | 3.2 | 4.8 |
| Wayne | 4.5 | 5.8 |
| Weakley | 3.4 | 4.7 |
| White | 3.4 | 4.6 |
| Williamson | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Wilson | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| Ddjusted |  |  |
|  |  |  |



Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Revised } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Preliminary November 2020 | Net Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Nov. } & 2019 \\ \text { Nov. } & 2020 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Oct. } & 2020 \\ \text { Nov. } & 2020 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total Nonfarm | 3,184.7 | 3,049.3 | 3,066.2 | -118.5 | 16.9 |
| Total Private | 2,732.4 | 2,612.1 | 2,630.9 | -101.5 | 18.8 |
| Goods Producing | 489.4 | 460.4 | 464.4 | -25.0 | 4.0 |
| Mining, Logging \& Construction | 134.5 | 130.8 | 132.2 | -2.3 | 1.4 |
| Natural Resources \& Mining | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | -0.6 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 130.0 | 126.9 | 128.3 | -1.7 | 1.4 |
| Construction of Buildings | 28.1 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 1.0 | -0.3 |
| Heavy an Civil Engineering | 16.5 | 15.3 | 15.4 | -1.1 | 0.1 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 85.4 | 82.2 | 83.8 | -1.6 | 1.6 |
| Manufacturing | 354.9 | 329.6 | 332.2 | -22.7 | 2.6 |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | 225.9 | 208.2 | 209.8 | -16.1 | 1.6 |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 12.6 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Primary Metal Manufacturing | 11.3 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 37.9 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| Machinery Manufacturing | 26.0 | 27.0 | 27.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| Computer \& Electronic Product Manufacturing | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Electrical Equipment \& Appliance Manufacturing | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | 74.4 | 49.9 | 50.1 | -24.3 | 0.2 |
| Furniture \& Related Product Manufacturing | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Durable Goods | 16.8 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufacturing | 129.0 | 121.4 | 122.4 | -6.6 | 1.0 |
| Food Manufacturing | 36.2 | 33.4 | 33.5 | -2.7 | 0.1 |
| Beverage \& Tobacco Product Manufacturing | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Paper Manufacturing | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.7 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Printing \& Related Support Activities | 8.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | -1.9 | 0.0 |
| Chemical Manufacturing | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.8 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Plastics \& Rubber Products Manufacturing | 24.6 | 22.0 | 22.0 | -2.6 | 0.0 |
| Service Providing | 2,695.3 | 2,588.9 | 2,601.8 | -93.5 | 12.9 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | 660.5 | 637.8 | 651.9 | -8.6 | 14.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 121.8 | 116.7 | 115.9 | -5.9 | -0.8 |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 71.7 | 69.6 | 69.1 | -2.6 | -0.5 |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods | 42.8 | 40.4 | 40.1 | -2.7 | -0.3 |
| Wholesale Electronic Markets | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | -0.6 | o.o |
| Retail Trade | 347.6 | 339.6 | 348.2 | 0.6 | 8.6 |
| Motor Vehicle \& Parts Dealers | 47.7 | 45.4 | 46.3 | -1.4 | 0.9 |
| Furniture \& Home Furnishings Stores | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Building Material, Garden Equipment, \& Supplies | 29.2 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 2.7 | -0.1 |
| Food \& Beverage Stores | 55.1 | 56.7 | 57.4 | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| Health \& Personal Care Stores | 24.0 | 21.7 | 21.9 | -2.1 | 0.2 |
| Gasoline Stations | 24.2 | 24.6 | 25.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Clothing \& Clothing Accessories Stores | 25.7 | 15.3 | 16.5 | -9.2 | 1.2 |
| Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, \& Music Stores | 13.4 | 11.3 | 11.9 | -1.5 | 0.6 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 77.3 | 78.2 | 81.7 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 18.6 | 17.0 | 17.3 | -1.3 | 0.3 |
| Nonstore Retailers | 9.4 | 8.3 | 8.6 | -0.8 | 0.3 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities | 191.1 | 181.5 | 187.8 | -3.3 | 6.3 |
| Utilities | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | -0.4 | 0.0 |
| Transportation \& Warehousing | 187.5 | 178.3 | 184.6 | -2.9 | 6.3 |
| Truck Transportation | 62.0 | 59.6 | 59.5 | -2.5 | -0.1 |
| Information | 47.2 | 43.8 | 44.4 | -2.8 | 0.6 |
| Financial Activities | 172.8 | 175.5 | 174.6 | 1.8 | -0.9 |
| Finance \& Insurance | 130.2 | 132.1 | 131.6 | 1.4 | -0.5 |
| Real Estate, Rental, \& Leasing | 42.6 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 0.4 | -0.4 |
| Professional \& Business Services | 436.6 | 429.3 | 430.9 | -5.7 | 1.6 |
| Professional, Scientific, \& Technical Services | 150.2 | 145.0 | 147.6 | -2.6 | 2.6 |
| Management of Companies \& Enterprises | 52.6 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 0. 3 | 0.2 |
| Administrative, Support, \& Waste Management | 233.8 | 231.6 | 230.4 | -3.4 | -1.2 |
| Educational \& Health Services | 449.9 | 436.3 | 437.4 | -12.5 | 1.1 |
| Educational Services | 65.5 | 65.1 | 65.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Health Care \& Social Assistance | 384.4 | 371.2 | 371.9 | -12.5 | 0.7 |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 157.9 | 152.9 | 154.2 | -3.7 | 1.3 |
| Hospitals | 110.1 | 107.3 | 107.2 | -2.9 | -0.1 |
| Nursing \& Residential Care Facilities | 63.7 | 60.8 | 59.9 | -3.8 | -0.9 |
| Social Assistance | 52.7 | 50.2 | 50.6 | -2.1 | 0.4 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 353.8 | 309.0 | 307.6 | -46.2 | -1.4 |
| Arts, Entertainment, \& Recreation | 43.0 | 33.2 | 32.8 | -10.2 | -0.4 |
| Accommodation \& Food Services | 310.8 | 275.8 | 274.8 | -36.0 | -1.0 |
| Accommodation | 40.6 | 27.2 | 27.8 | -12.8 | 0.6 |
| Food Services \& Drinking Places | 270.2 | 248.6 | 247.0 | -23.2 | -1.6 |
| Other Services | 122.2 | 120.0 | 119.7 | -2.5 | -0.3 |
| Government | 452.3 | 437.2 | $435 \cdot 3$ | -17.0 | -1.9 |
| Federal Government | 50.7 | 52.1 | 50.9 | 0.2 | -1.2 |
| State Government | 102.5 | 96.6 | 95.3 | -7.2 | -1.3 |
| State Government Educational Services | 61.1 | 55.8 | 54.7 | -6.4 | -1.1 |
| Local Government | 299.1 | 288.5 | 289.1 | -10.0 | 0.6 |
| Local Government Educational Services | 148.7 | 142.1 | 142.5 | -6.2 | 0.4 |

## Nonfarm Employment \& Labor Workforce Narrative

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 118,500 jobs from November 2019 to November 2020. There were decreases in leisure \& hospitality (down 46,200 jobs), which includes decreases of 23,200 jobs in food services \& drinking places; transportation equipment manufacturing (down 24,300 jobs; government (down 17,000 jobs), which includes decreases of 10,000 jobs in local government; health care \& social assistance (down 12,500 jobs); clothing \& clothing accessories stores (down 9,200 jobs).

These decreases were partially offset by increases in general merchandise stores (up 4,400 jobs); building material/garden equipment/supplies (up 2,700 jobs); food \& beverage stores (up 2,300 jobs); financial activities (up 1,800 jobs).

During the past month, nonfarm employment increased by 16,900 jobs. There were increases in retail trade (up 8,600 jobs), which includes increases of 3,500 jobs in general merchandise stores; transportation \& warehousing (up 6,300 jobs); manufacturing (up 2,600 jobs), which includes increases of 1,600 jobs in durable goods manufacturing; professional/scientific/ technical services (up 2,600 jobs).

These increases were partially offset by decreases in government (down 1,900 jobs), which includes decreases of 1,100 jobs in state government educational services; food services \& drinking places (down 1,600 jobs); administrative/support/ waste management (down 1,200 jobs); financial activities (down 900 jobs).

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for November 2020 was 5.3 percent, down from the revised October 2020 rate of 7.3 percent. The United States unemployment rate for November 2020 was 6.7 percent, down from the revised October 2020 rate of 6.9 percent. In November 2019, the U.S. seasonally adjusted rate was 3.5 percent while the state rate was 3.3 percent.

The not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased in all 95 counties. Williamson County had the lowest rate at 3.3 percent, down from the revised October rate of 4.6 percent. The highest rate was Lake County at 8.1 percent, down from the revised unemployment rate of 10.1 percent in October.

The data from all the nonfarm employment estimates tables include all full- and part-time nonfarm wage and salary employ ees 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, selfemployed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded. These numbers may not add due

| CTVIIER LEbor Force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Civilian Labor Force Summary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Labor Force | November 2019 |  |  | October 2020 |  |  |  | November 2020 |  |  |  |
| Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. TENNESSEE | $\begin{array}{r} 164,347,000 \\ 3,367,604 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,536,000 \\ 3,256,017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,811,000 \\ 111,587 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 5 \\ & 3 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,867,000 \\ 3,336,432 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149,806,000 \\ 3,091,349 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,061,000 \\ 245,083 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 7 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,467,000 \\ 3,460,413 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149,732,000 \\ 3,278,073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,735,000 \\ 182,340 \end{array}$ | 6.7 5.3 |
| Not Seasonally Adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. <br> TENNESSEE | $\begin{array}{r} 164,386,000 \\ 3,366,225 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,945,000 \\ 3,261,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,441,000 \\ 104,839 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.3 \\ 3.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 161,053,000 \\ 3,329,990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,433,000 \\ 3,091,737 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,620,000 \\ 238,253 \end{array}$ | 6.6 7.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 160,468,000 \\ 3,450,249 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,203,000 \\ 3,277,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,264,000 \\ 172,514 \end{array}$ | 6.4 5.0 |
| Metropolitan Statistical Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chattanooga | 277,686 | 269,479 | 8,207 | 3.0 | 280,084 | 264,288 | 15,796 | 5.6 | 287,682 | 275,317 | 12,365 | 4.3 |
| Clarksville | 118,072 | 113,536 | 4,536 | 3.8 | 117,490 | 108,693 | 8,797 | 7.5 | 121,741 | 115,198 | 6,543 | 5.4 |
| Cleveland | 62,326 | 60,403 | 1,923 | 3.1 | 61,224 | 57,135 | 4,089 | 6.7 | 63,856 | 60,853 | 3,003 | 4.7 |
| Jackson | 65,297 | 63,159 | 2,138 | 3.3 | 64,282 | 59,596 | 4,686 | 7.3 | 66,766 | 63,236 | 3,530 | 5.3 |
| Johnson City | 92,754 | 89,611 | 3,143 | 3.4 | 90,225 | 84,168 | 6,057 | 6.7 | 93,600 | 88,875 | 4,725 | 5.0 |
| Kingsport | 137,807 | 133,230 | 4,577 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 133,494 | 124,825 | 8,669 | 6.5 | 136,551 | 129,684 | 6,867 | 5.0 |
| Knoxville | 434,995 | 422,261 | 12,734 | 2.9 | 434,189 | 408,328 | 25,861 | 6.0 | 451,628 | 432,080 | 19,548 | 4.3 |
| Memphis | 648,047 | 622,983 | 25,064 | 3.9 | 658,162 | 594,775 | 63,387 | 9.6 | 665,684 | 621,198 | 44,486 | 6.7 |
| Morristown | 53,592 | 51,743 | 1,849 | 3.5 | 53,077 | 49,615 | 3,462 | 6.5 | 55,227 | 52,628 | 2,599 | 4.7 |
| Nashville | 1,102,956 | 1,076,259 | 26,697 | 2.4 | 1,072,705 | 1,007,523 | 65,182 | 6.1 | 1,116,010 | 1,069,340 | 46,670 | 4.2 |
| Micropolitan Statistical Areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athens | 23,988 | 23,155 | 833 | 3.5 | 23,712 | 22,067 | 1,645 | 6.9 | 24,730 | 23,485 | 1,245 | 5.0 |
| *Brownsville | 7,882 | 7,547 | 335 | 4.3 | 7,834 | 7,093 | 741 | 9.5 | 8,116 | 7,592 | 524 | 6.5 |
| Cookeville | 50,812 | 49,166 | 1,646 | 3.2 | 50,783 | 47,626 | 3,157 | 6.2 | 53,063 | 50,597 | 2,466 | 4.6 |
| Crossville | 23,880 | 22,850 | 1,030 | 4.3 | 23,774 | 22,019 | 1,755 | 7.4 | 24,610 | 23,215 | 1,395 | 5.7 |
| *Dayton | 13,622 | 12,991 | 631 | 4.6 | 13,394 | 12,265 | 1,129 | 8.4 | 13,946 | 13,095 | 851 | 6.1 |
| Dyersburg | 16,698 | 15,967 | 731 | 4.4 | 16,682 | 15,339 | 1,343 | 8.1 | 17,308 | 16,316 | 992 | 5.7 |
| Greeneville | 29,719 | 28,508 | 1,211 | 4.1 | 29,388 | 27,049 | 2,339 | 8.0 | 30,455 | 28,740 | 1,715 | 5.6 |
| Lawrenceburg | 19,678 | 18,947 | 731 | 3.7 | 19,289 | 17,994 | 1,295 | 6.7 | 20,188 | 19,197 | 991 | 4.9 |
| Lewisburg | 15,897 | 15,344 | 553 | 3.5 | 15,440 | 14,421 | 1,019 | 6.6 | 16,053 | 15,282 | 771 | 4.8 |
| Martin | 16,408 | 15,844 | 564 | 3.4 | 15,805 | 14,784 | 1,021 | 6.5 | 16,683 | 15,905 | 778 | 4.7 |
| McMinnville | 16,909 | 16,276 | 633 | 3.7 | 16,258 | 15,030 | 1,228 | 7.6 | 17,000 | 16,069 | 931 | 5.5 |
| Newport | 15,013 | 14,420 | 593 | 3.9 | 14,791 | 13,617 | 1,174 | 7.9 | 15,278 | 14,411 | 867 | 5.7 |
| Paris | 14,288 | 13,737 | 551 | 3.9 | 14,031 | 12,981 | 1,050 | 7.5 | 14,589 | 13,792 | 797 | 5.5 |
| Sevierville | 54,890 | 53,515 | 1,375 | 2.5 | 52,241 | 49,369 | 2,872 | 5.5 | 54,200 | 52,072 | 2,128 | 3.9 |
| Shelbyville | $21,327$ | 20,598 | 729 | 3.4 | 20,954 | $19,537$ | 1,417 | 6.8 | 21,838 | 20,762 | 1,076 | 4.9 |
| Tullahoma | 50,339 | 48,719 | 1,620 | 3.2 | 49,154 | $46,114$ | 3,040 | 6.2 | 51,178 | 48,901 | 2,277 | 4.4 |
| Cities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bartlett | 31,996 | 31,104 | 892 | 2.8 | 31,146 | 29,470 | 1,676 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 32,387 | 31,146 | 1,241 | 3.8 |
| Brentwood | $22,875$ | 22,349 | 526 | 2.3 | 21,948 | 20,951 | 997 | 4.5 | 23,004 | 22,226 | 778 | 3.4 |
| Bristol | 11,805 | 11,396 | 409 | 3.5 | 11,586 | 10,701 | 885 | 7.6 | 11,962 | 11,299 | 663 | 5.5 |
| Chattanooga | 87,608 | 84,752 | 2,856 | 3.3 | 90,071 | 82,786 | 7,285 | 8.1 | 92,567 | 87,486 | 5,081 | 5.5 |
| Clarksville | 63,773 | 61,328 | 2,445 | 3.8 | 64,313 | 58,934 | 5,379 | 8.4 | 66,679 | 62,777 | 3,902 | 5.9 |
| Cleveland | 22,367 | 21,615 | 752 | 3.4 | 22,101 | 20,449 | 1,652 | 7.5 | 22,990 | 21,775 | 1,215 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Collierville | 26,688 | 25,993 | 695 | 2.6 | 25,820 | 24,628 | 1,192 | 4.6 | 26,915 | 26,029 | 886 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Columbia | 19,466 | 18,823 | 643 | 3.3 | 19,101 | 17,605 | 1,496 | 7.8 | 19,786 | 18,700 | 1,086 | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| Cookeville | 14,636 | 14,118 | 518 | 3.5 | 14,724 | 13,688 | 1,036 | 7.0 | 15,359 | 14,544 | 815 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Franklin | 48,598 | 47,566 | 1,032 | 2.1 | 46,686 | 44,592 | 2,094 | 4.5 | 48,867 | 47,303 | 1,564 | 3.2 |
| Gallatin | 22,072 | 21,463 | 609 | 2.8 | 21,558 | 20,113 | 1,445 | 6.7 | 22,387 | 21,332 | 1,055 | 4.7 |
| Germantown | 20,371 | 19,870 | 501 | 2.5 | 19,732 | 18,826 | 906 | 4.6 | 20,599 | 19,897 | 702 | 3.4 |
| Hendersonville | 33,884 | 33,071 | 813 | 2.4 | 32,810 | 30,991 | 1,819 | 5.5 | 34,221 | 32,870 | 1,351 | 3.9 |
| Jackson | 32,552 | 31,401 | 1,151 | 3.5 | 32,566 | 29,700 | 2,866 | 8.8 | 33,535 | 31,437 | 2,098 | 6.3 |
| Johnson City | 32,151 | 31,128 | 1,023 | 3.2 | 31,207 | 29,241 | 1,966 | 6.3 | 32,386 | 30,858 | 1,528 | 4.7 |
| Kingsport | 23,242 | 22,427 | 815 | 3.5 | 22,970 | 21,057 | 1,913 | 8.3 | 23,674 | 22,234 | 1,440 | 6.1 |
| Knoxville | 98,351 | 95,578 | 2,773 | 2.8 | 99,097 | 92,501 | 6,596 | 6.7 | 102,705 | 97,801 | 4,904 | 4.8 |
| LaVergne | 20,182 | 19,684 | 498 | 2.5 | 19,752 | 18,414 | 1,338 | 6.8 | 20,498 | 19,542 | 956 | 4.7 |
| Lebanon | 17,401 | 16,922 | 479 | 2.8 | 16,995 | 15,816 | 1,179 | 6.9 | 17,627 | 16,807 | 820 | 4.7 |
| Maryville | 14,167 | 13,780 | 387 | 2.7 | 14,136 | 13,321 | 815 | 5.8 | 14,718 | 14,101 | 617 | 4.2 |
| Memphis | 298,935 | 286,688 | 12,247 | 4.1 | 312,647 | 271,631 | 41,016 | 13.1 | 314,187 | 287,082 | 27,105 | 8.6 |
| Morristown | 11,998 | 11,528 | 470 | 3.9 | 11,973 | 11,053 | 920 | 7.7 | 12,402 | 11,725 | 677 | 5.5 |
| *Mount Juliet | 20,321 | 19,865 | 456 | 2.2 | 19,629 | 18,566 | 1,063 | 5.4 | 20,498 | 19,731 | 767 | 3.7 |
| Murfreesboro | 83,582 | 81,518 | 2,064 | 2.5 | 81,077 | 76,258 | 4,819 | 5.9 | 84,382 | 80,928 | 3,454 | 4.1 |
| Nashville | 413,696 | 404,061 | 9,635 | 2.3 | 406,846 | 378,632 | 28,214 | 6.9 | 420,997 | 401,421 | 19,576 | 4.6 |
| Oak Ridge | 14,377 | 13,960 | 417 | 2.9 | 14,425 | 13,514 | 911 | 6.3 | 14,964 | 14,285 | 679 | 4.5 |
| Smyrna | 29,367 | 28,651 | 716 | 2.4 | 28,449 | 26,803 | 1,646 | 5.8 | 29,588 | 28,444 | 1,144 | 3.9 |
| Spring Hill | 23,827 | 23,278 | 549 | 2.3 | 22,936 | 21,807 | 1,129 | 4.9 | 23,991 | 23,142 | 849 | 3.5 |

[^2]
## Chattanooga MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Chattanooga MSA increased by 1,000 jobs from October 2020 to November 2020. There was an increase in trade/ transportation/utilities (up 900 jobs), which includes increases of 600 jobs in retail trade; professional \& business services (up 200 jobs). This increase was partially offset by a decrease of 200 jobs in federal government.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 3,000 jobs. During the year, goods-producing jobs decreased by 1,200 jobs while serviceproviding jobs decreased by 1,800 jobs.

CHATTANOOGA MSA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

| Industry | November2019 | Revised October 2020 | Preliminary November 2020 | Net Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Nov. 2019 <br> Nov. 2020 | Oct. 2020 <br> Nov. 2020 |
| Total Nonfarm | 270.8 | 266.8 | 267.8 | -3.0 | 1.0 |
| Total Private | 231.7 | 229.0 | 230.2 | -1.5 | 1.2 |
| Goods-Producing | 45.6 | 44.4 | 44.4 | -1.2 | 0.0 |
| Mining, Logging, \& Construction | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | -0.4 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 34.3 | 33.5 | 33.5 | -0.8 | 0.0 |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | 20.0 | 19.6 | 19.7 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufacturing | 14.3 | 13.9 | 13.8 | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| Service-Providing | 225.2 | 222.4 | 223.4 | -1.8 | 1.0 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | 55.1 | 53.0 | 53.9 | -1.2 | 0.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | -0.5 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 28.5 | 27.4 | 28.0 | -0.5 | 0.6 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.9 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| Information | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 22.3 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Professional \& Business Services | 28.3 | 28.1 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Educational \& Health Services | 35.0 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 30.8 | 29.4 | 29.4 | -1.4 | 0.0 |
| Other Services | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Government | 39.1 | 37.8 | 37.6 | -1.5 | -0.2 |
| Federal Government | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| State Government | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.4 | -0.5 | 0.0 |
| Local Government | 26.7 | 25.8 | 25.8 | -0.9 | 0.0 |

## Knoxville MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Knoxville MSA increased by 2,100 jobs from October 2020 to November 2020. There were increases in trade/transportation/utilities (up 1,400 jobs), which includes increases of 1,100 jobs in retail trade; leisure \& hospitality (up 700 jobs); educational \& health services (up 400 jobs).

These increases were partially offset by a decrease of 600 jobs in state government and 200 jobs in financial activities.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 7,900 jobs. During the year, goods-producing jobs decreased by 2,100 jobs while serviceproviding jobs decreased by 5,800 jobs.

KNOXVILLEMSA UNEMPLOYMENTRATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | Revised <br> October <br> 2020 | Preliminary November 2020 | Net Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Nov. 2019 | Oct. 2020 |
|  |  |  |  | Nov. 2020 | Nov. 2020 |
| Total Nonfarm | 412.6 | 402.6 | 404.7 | -7.9 | 2.1 |
| Total Private | 351.0 | 344.0 | 346.6 | -4.4 | 2.6 |
| Goods-Producing | 60.8 | 58.4 | 58.7 | -2.1 | 0.3 |
| Mining, Logging, \& Construction | 19.5 | 19.0 | 19.0 | -0.5 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 41.3 | 39.4 | 39.7 | -1.6 | 0.3 |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | 30.9 | 29.1 | 29.3 | -1.6 | 0.2 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufacturing | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Service-Providing | 351.8 | 344.2 | 346.0 | -5.8 | 1.8 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | 81.2 | 77.5 | 78.9 | -2.3 | 1.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 16.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | -1.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 49.8 | 47.7 | 48.8 | -1.0 | 1.1 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities | 15.0 | 14.4 | 14.7 | -0.3 | 0.3 |
| Information | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 19.8 | 19.0 | 18.8 | -1.0 | -0.2 |
| Professional \& Business Services | 65.8 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Educational \& Health Services | 55.9 | 57.7 | 58.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 45.3 | 41.1 | 41.8 | -3.5 | 0.7 |
| Other Services | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.9 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Government | 61.6 | 58.6 | 58.1 | -3.5 | -0.5 |
| Federal Government | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| State Government | 20.5 | 19.2 | 18.6 | -1.9 | -0.6 |
| Local Government | 35.6 | 33.8 | 34.1 | -1.5 | 0.3 |

## Memphis MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Memphis MSA increased by 3,100 jobs from October 2020 to November 2020. There were increases in trade/transportation/ utilities (up 3,800 jobs), which includes increases of 1,600 jobs in retail trade; mining/logging/construction and financial activities (both up 400 jobs); professional/scientific/technical services (up 300 jobs).

These increases were partially offset by decreases in leisure \& hospitality (down 1,200 jobs); educational \& health services (down 500 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 28,000 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 3,900 jobs, while serviceproviding jobs decreased by 24,100 jobs.

## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

| Industry | November 2019 | Revised October 2020 | Preliminary November 2020 | Net Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Nov. 2019 | Oct. 2020 |
|  |  |  |  | Nov. 2020 | Nov. 2020 |
| Total Nonfarm | 666.0 | 634.9 | 638.0 | -28.0 | 3.1 |
| Total Private | 579.3 | 549.8 | 552.7 | -26.6 | 2.9 |
| Goods-Producing | 67.3 | 62.9 | 63.4 | -3.9 | 0.5 |
| Mining, Logging, \& Construction | 23.1 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 44.2 | 39.1 | 39.2 | -5.0 | 0.1 |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | 26.4 | 23.5 | 23.6 | -2.8 | 0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods Manufacturing | 17.8 | 15.6 | 15.6 | -2.2 | 0.0 |
| Service-Providing | 598.7 | 572.0 | 574.6 | -24.1 | 2.6 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | 181.3 | 173.4 | 177.2 | -4.1 | 3.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 35.1 | 34.1 | 34.3 | -0.8 | 0.2 |
| Retail Trade | 66.9 | 66.0 | 67.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, \& Utilities | 79.3 | 73.3 | 75.3 | -4.0 | 2.0 |
| Information | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Financial Activities | 29.2 | 27.5 | 27.9 | -1.3 | 0.4 |
| Professional \& Business Services | 97.0 | 94.7 | 94.4 | -2.6 | -0.3 |
| Professional, Scientific, \& Technical Services | 23.0 | 21.6 | 21.9 | -1.1 | 0.3 |
| Management of Companies \& Enterprises | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Administrative, Support, \& Waste Management | 64.1 | 63.3 | 62.7 | -1.4 | -0.6 |
| Educational \& Health Services | 100.9 | 96.8 | 96.3 | -4.6 | -0.5 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | 70.3 | 63.7 | 62.5 | -7.8 | -1.2 |
| Other Services | 27.7 | 25.4 | 25.5 | -2.2 | 0.1 |
| Government | 86.7 | 85.1 | 85.3 | -1.4 | 0.2 |
| Federal Government | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| State Government | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Local Government | 56.7 | 54.8 | 55.0 | -1.7 | 0.2 |

## Nashville MSA

Total nonfarm employment in the Nashville MSA increased by 9,000 jobs from October 2020 to November 2020. There were increases in transportation/warehousing/utilities and retail trade (both up 3,200 jobs); professional \& business services (up 2,100 jobs), which includes increases of 1,300 jobs in professional/ scientific/technical services; information (up 1,000 jobs).

These increases were partially offset by decreases in local government (down 800 jobs); leisure \& hospitality (down 700 jobs), wholesale trade (down 300 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment decreased by 54,400 jobs. During that time, goods-producing jobs decreased by 9,100 jobs, while service-providing decreased by 45,300 jobs.

NASHVILLEMSA
UNEMPLOYMENTRATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)


## Estimated Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)



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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 2020 <br> Revised | Nov. 2020 <br> Prelim. | Oct. 2020 <br> Revised | Nov. 2020 <br> Prelim. | Oct. 2020 <br> Revised | Nov. 2020 <br> Prelim. |
| 92,000 | $\mathbf{9 3 , 0 0 0}$ | 48,600 | $\mathbf{4 9 , 2 0 0}$ | 66,900 | $\mathbf{6 7 , 3 0 0}$ |
| 74,000 | 75,300 | 43,000 | $\mathbf{4 3 , 6 0 0}$ | 52,900 | $\mathbf{5 3 , 3 0 0}$ |
| 17,000 | $\mathbf{1 7 , 3 0 0}$ | 10,700 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 7 0 0}$ | 14,000 | $\mathbf{1 4 , 0 0 0}$ |
| 3,500 | $\mathbf{3 , 6 0 0}$ | 1,900 | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}$ | 3,000 | $\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ |
| 13,500 | $\mathbf{1 3 , 7 0 0}$ | 8,800 | $\mathbf{8 , 8 0 0}$ | 11,000 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 0 0 0}$ |
| 75,000 | 75,700 | 37,900 | $\mathbf{3 8 , 5 0 0}$ | 52,900 | $\mathbf{5 3 , 3 0 0}$ |
| 18,500 | $\mathbf{1 9 , 3 0 0}$ | 10,400 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 8 0 0}$ | 11,500 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 8 0 0}$ |
| N.A. | N.A. | 800 | $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | 2,800 | $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 0}$ |
| 13,400 | $\mathbf{1 4 , 0 0 0}$ | 5,400 | $\mathbf{5 , 6 0 0}$ | 7,200 | $\mathbf{7 , 5 0 0}$ |
| 2,500 | $\mathbf{2 , 5 0 0}$ | 4,200 | $\mathbf{4 , 4 0 0}$ | 1,500 | $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 0}$ |
| 900 | $\mathbf{9 0 0}$ | 200 | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | 500 | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ |
| 3,100 | $\mathbf{3 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 0}$ | 2,100 | $\mathbf{2 , 1 0 0}$ |
| 9,100 | $\mathbf{9 , 2 0 0}$ | 6,900 | $\mathbf{7 , 1 0 0}$ | 6,700 | $\mathbf{6 , 7 0 0}$ |
| 11,800 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 8 0 0}$ | 5,700 | $\mathbf{5 , 7 0 0}$ | 10,500 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 0 0}$ |
| 10,400 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 5 0 0}$ | 5,400 | $\mathbf{5 , 3 0 0}$ | 5,700 | $\mathbf{5 , 8 0 0}$ |
| 3,200 | $\mathbf{3 , 2 0 0}$ | 2,400 | $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}$ |
| 18,000 | $\mathbf{1 7 , 7 0 0}$ | 5,600 | $\mathbf{5 , 6 0 0}$ | 14,000 | $\mathbf{1 4 , 0 0 0}$ |
| 4,800 | $\mathbf{4 , 6 0 0}$ | 300 | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | 500 | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ |
| 2,300 | $\mathbf{2 , 3 0 0}$ | 800 | $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ | 1,900 | $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 0}$ |
| 10,900 | $\mathbf{1 0 , 8 0 0}$ | 4,500 | $\mathbf{4 , 6 0 0}$ | 11,600 | $\mathbf{1 1 , 6 0 0}$ |

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

| Johnson City, TN MSA |  | Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA |  | Morristown, TN MSA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 2020 Revised | Nov. 2020 Prelim. | Oct. 2020 Revised | Nov. 2020 Prelim. | Oct. 2020 Revised | Nov. 2020 Prelim. |
| 78,100 | 78,200 | 115,200 | 115,400 | 46,700 | 46,700 |
| 61,600 | 61,700 | 99,100 | 99,200 | 39,900 | 40,000 |
| 10,400 | 10,300 | 25,400 | 25,300 | 14,300 | 14,300 |
| 2,300 | 2,300 | 6,200 | 6,100 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| 8,100 | 8,000 | 19,200 | 19,200 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| 67,700 | 67,900 | 89,8oo | 90,100 | 32,400 | 32,400 |
| 13,300 | 13,500 | 22,700 | 23,400 | 9,700 | 9,8oo |
| 2,300 | 2,300 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| 10,100 | 10,300 | 15,300 | 15,900 | 6,000 | 6,100 |
| 900 | 900 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 300 | 200 |
| 4,600 | 4,600 | 3,600 | 3,6oo | 900 | 900 |
| 8,100 | 7,900 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 3,800 | 3,900 |
| 13,600 | 13,700 | 16,700 | 16,700 | 5,900 | 5,900 |
| 7,900 | 8,000 | 11,900 | 11,400 | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| 2,700 | 2,700 | 5,500 | 5,600 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| 16,500 | 16,500 | 16,100 | 16,200 | 6,800 | 6,700 |
| 3,100 | 3,000 | 900 | 900 | 300 | 300 |
| 5,800 | 5,800 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 1,500 | 1,400 |
| 7,600 | 7,700 | 12,900 | 13,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |

[^3]
## U.S. Consumer Price Index — November 2020



## Hours And Earnings Of Production Workers

|  | Average Weekly Earnings |  |  | Average Hourly Earnings |  | Average Weekly Hours |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | Oct. | Nov. | Nov. | Oct. | Nov. |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | 2019 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| Manufacturing | $\$ 844.61$ | $\$ 809.13$ | $\mathbf{\$ 8 5 9 . 8 8}$ | $\$ 19.92$ | $\$ 20.33$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 7 2}$ | 42.4 | 39.8 | $\mathbf{4 1 . 5}$ |
| Durable Goods Manufacturing | $\$ 877.09$ | $\$ 839.46$ | $\mathbf{\$ 9 1 7 . 1 5}$ | $\$ 20.35$ | $\$ 21.58$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 2 . 1 0}$ | 43.1 | 38.9 | $\mathbf{4 1 . 5}$ |
| Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing | $\$ 787.89$ | $\$ 758.68$ | $\mathbf{\$ 7 6 5 . 8 6}$ | $\$ 19.17$ | $\$ 18.37$ | $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 . 4 1}$ | 41.1 | 41.3 | $\mathbf{4 1 . 6}$ |


| All Employee Hours And Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Weekly Earnings |  |  | Average Hourly Earnings |  |  | Average Weekly Hours |  |  |
|  | Nov. <br> 2019 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Nov. 2019 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Nov. $2020$ | Nov. <br> 2019 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } \\ 2020 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Nov. $2020$ |
| Total Private | \$855.39 | \$889.96 | \$912.18 | \$24.37 | \$25.14 | \$25.48 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 35.8 |
| Goods-Producing | \$1,038.60 | \$1,045.60 | \$1,072.85 | \$25.27 | \$26.01 | \$26.49 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 40.5 |
| Mining, Logging \& Construction | \$1,058.76 | \$1,054.65 | \$1,058.64 | \$25.95 | \$26.17 | \$26.40 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.1 |
| Manufacturing | \$1,030.82 | \$1,040.19 | \$1,077.12 | \$25.02 | \$25.94 | \$26.53 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 40.6 |
| Private Service-Providing | \$815.59 | \$854.76 | \$878.00 | \$24.13 | \$24.92 | \$25.23 | 33.8 | 34.3 | 34.8 |
| Trade, Transportation, \& Utilities | \$769.30 | \$818.50 | \$829.22 | \$22.56 | \$23.52 | \$23.76 | 34.1 | 34.8 | 34.9 |
| Information | \$1,067.18 | \$1,129.51 | \$1,168.23 | \$29.48 | \$30.61 | \$31.07 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 37.6 |
| Financial Activities | \$1,303.38 | \$1,367.86 | \$1,456.92 | \$34.12 | \$37.17 | \$38.34 | 38.2 | 36.8 | 38.0 |
| Professional \& Business Services | \$1,020.26 | \$1,045.69 | \$1,052.81 | \$27.80 | \$28.11 | \$28.15 | 36.7 | 37.2 | 37.4 |
| Education \& Health Services | \$814.25 | \$829.31 | \$851.19 | \$23.67 | \$23.56 | \$23.71 | 34.4 | 35.2 | 35.9 |
| Leisure \& Hospitality | \$408.82 | \$397.58 | \$411.41 | \$15.03 | \$14.78 | \$15.07 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 27.3 |
| Other Services | \$741.12 | \$796.84 | \$844.45 | \$23.16 | \$24.22 | \$24.91 | 32.0 | 32.9 | 33.9 |

TENNEESSEE \& E ENTTEDSTATES UNEMMPLOYMENTKRATES



[^0]:    The private industry injury and illness rate was statistically higher in 21 states than the national rate of 2.8 cases per 100 full-time workers,
    lower in 18 states and the District of Columbia, and not statistically different in 2 states. Caution should be taken when comparing rates among different states as some differences can be attributed to different industry composition within each state.

[^1]:    Twenty-eight states had counts showing more fatal workplace injuries in 2019 compared to 2018. There were 21 states and that had fewer fatal work injuries in 2019 than in 2018. One state and the District of Columbia had the same total for both years.

[^2]:    ${ }^{*} 2016$ Census changes: Micropolitan Areas-Dayton and Brownsville added, Columbia, Harriman, Humboldt, LaFollette deleted. Cities: Mount Juliet added and Union City deleted.

[^3]:    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.

