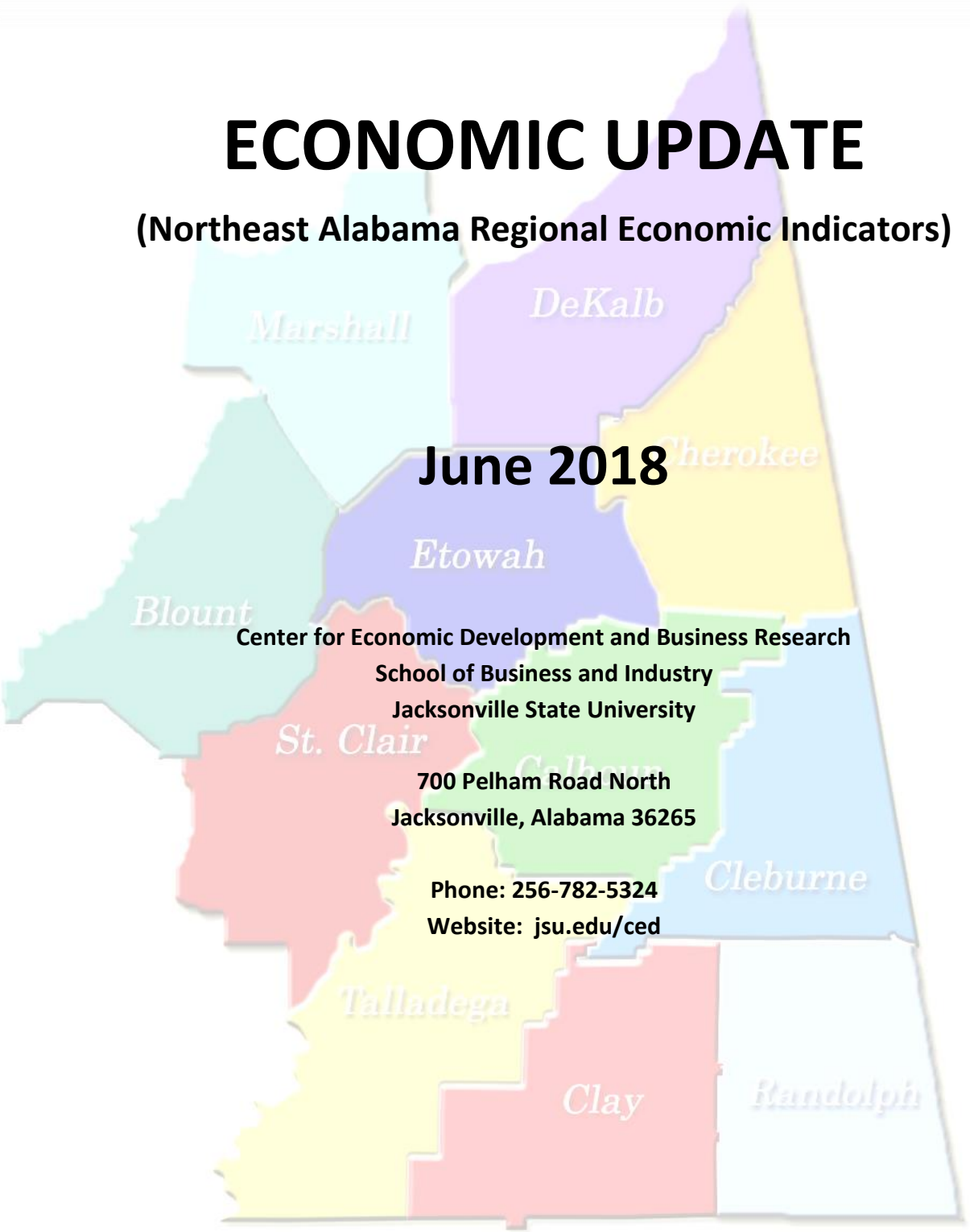
Center for Economic Development and Business Research
JACKSONVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY

ECONOMIC UPDATE

(Northeast Alabama Regional Economic Indicators)



June 2018

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Table of Contents

Introduction: Welcome and Background 5

Contact Information 6

Workforce - Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment 7
- Blount County 8
- Calhoun County 9
- Cherokee County 10
- Clay County 11
- Cleburne County 12
- DeKalb County 13
- Etowah County 14
- Marshall County 15
- Randolph County 16
- St. Clair County 17
- Talladega County 18
- Region Outlook 19

Sales Tax 20
- Blount County 21
- Calhoun County 22
- Cherokee County 23
- Clay County 24
- Cleburne County 25
- DeKalb County 26
- Etowah County 27
- Marshall County 28
- Randolph County 29
- St. Clair County 30
- Talladega County 31
- Region Outlook 32

Lodging Tax 33
Blount County 34
Calhoun County 35
Cherokee County 36
Clay County 37
Cleburne County 38
DeKalb County 39
Etowah County 40
Marshall County 41
Randolph County 42
St. Clair County 43
Talladega County 44
Region Outlook 45

Housing - Average Home Price 46
Blount County 47
Calhoun County 48
Cherokee County 49
Clay County 50
Cleburne County 51
DeKalb County 52
Etowah County 53
Marshall County 54
Randolph County 55
St. Clair County 56
Talladega County 57
Region Outlook 58

Housing - Average Sold Price 59
Blount County 60
Calhoun County 61
Cherokee County 62
Clay County 63
Cleburne County 64
DeKalb County 65
Etowah County 66
Marshall County 67
Randolph County 68
St. Clair County 69
Talladega County 70
Region Outlook 71

Gasoline - Average Sales Price 72
Blount County 73
Calhoun County 74
Cherokee County 75
Clay County 76
Cleburne County 77
DeKalb County 78
Etowah County 79
Marshall County 80
Randolph County 81
St. Clair County 82
Talladega County 83
Region Outlook 84

Seasonal Feature – Graduation Rate 85
Blount County 86
Calhoun County 87
Cherokee County 88
Clay County 89
Cleburne County 90
DeKalb County 91
Etowah County 92
Marshall County 93
Randolph County 94
St. Clair County 95
Talladega County 96
Region Outlook 97

Introduction

Welcome to the June 2018 edition of the Jacksonville State University (JSU) Economic Update. Our goal is to be a continual source of county level data for economic developers, government policy makers, and business analysts to consider when evaluating the economic potential of northeast Alabama. Local and regional economic indicators are considered across an eleven-county area and are analyzed within several reference periods. The economic areas examined include civilian labor force and unemployment, sales and lodging taxes, price and sales trends within housing industry, and gasoline price trends. Counties analyzed are Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega. A measure of annualized volatility is included for each economic category. Volatility levels are assigned as higher, moderate, or lower in analyzing data variability.

For the reference period of April 2017 through March 2018, the civilian labor force contracted at an annualized trend of 0.09 percent in the region and by 0.13 percent for the state. Over twelve months, average unemployment rate was 4.1 percent for the region and 4.1 percent for the state. The region unemployment rate from February to March 2018 declined to 3.9 percent, while unemployment rate statewide increased slightly to 3.8 percent. Very low unemployment rates indicate healthy labor market conditions.

Trends in sales taxes collected are reported within a reference period of April through September 2017. Sales tax collection decreased by 1.64 percent and by 1.29 percent for the region and state for the full reference period, respectively, while decreasing by 2.82 percent and 1.11 percent over the most recent three-month trend from July through September 2017. Similarly, lodging tax collection increased by 2.24 percent and 5.11 percent, respectively for region and state, in the full reference period, but decreased by 3.46 percent and 16.25 percent for the most recent three-month trend for each category. Volatility is overall moderate for sales and lodging tax collection with each measure of tax collection highly seasonal. and lodging

For the full reference period trend of December 2017 through May 2018, average home price increased by 9.32 percent for the region and 4.58 percent for the state, while average sold price decreased by 1.42 percent and increased by 2.42 percent, respectively. In the March to May 2018 reference period trend, average home price increased by 31.35 percent in the region and by 14.42 percent for the state, while average sold price decreased 2.93 percent in the region but increased by 10.42 percent for the state, respectively. In May 2018 there were 695 homes for sale in the region, an increase of three homes since April. Average sold price in the region increased to $121,000 from April reporting and surged from $155,000 to $189,000 statewide, suggesting an increasingly vibrant housing market.

Gasoline prices are analyzed for county, region, state, and nation. Within the reference period of December 2017 through May 2018, prices were higher for region, state, and nation. In the March to May 2018 reference period, prices increased by over three percent for region, state, and nation, with lower price volatility. Highest prices were recorded in the most recent month, May 2018, for each geographic category. Lowest prices were during the month of December 2017 for this reporting period.

Sincerely,

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Workforce- Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rate

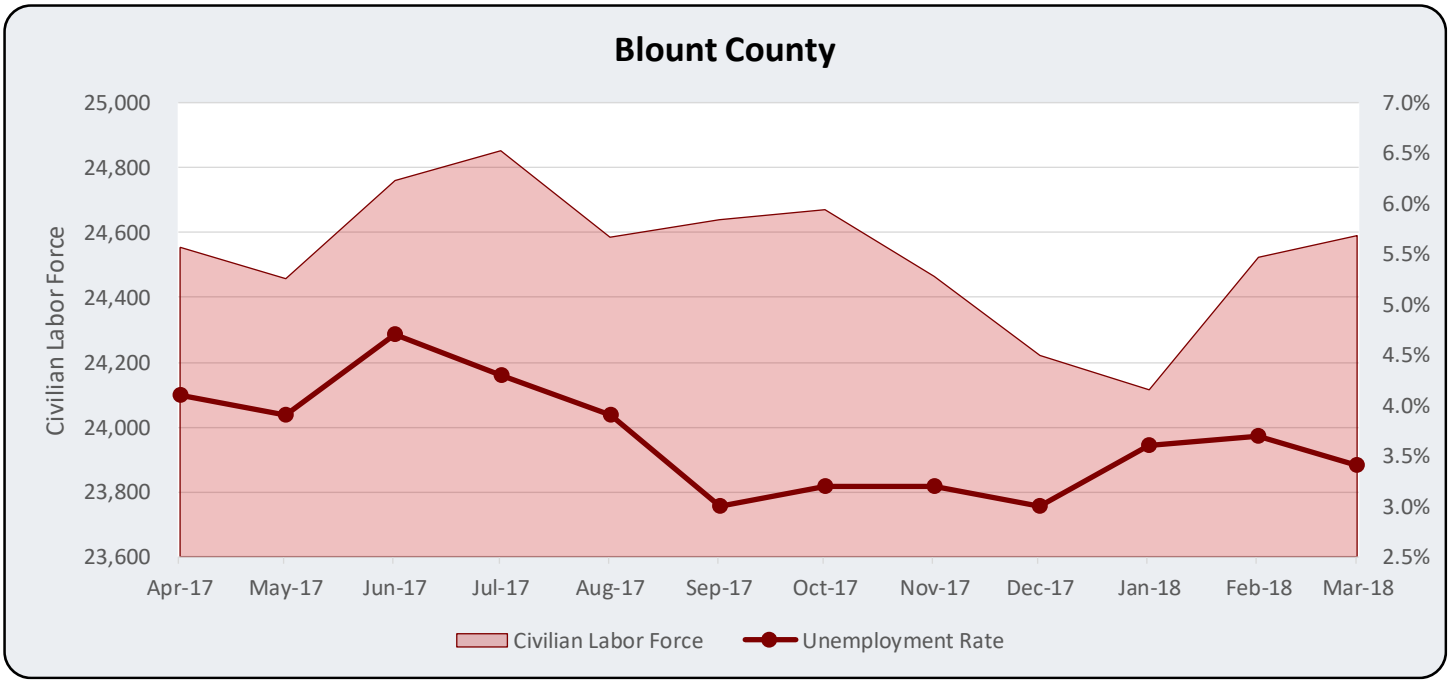
The analysis to follow considers county civilian labor force data and county, region, and state unemployment rates for reference months of April 2017 through March 2018. A twelve-month average is also included for each variable. Workforce analysis consists of the civilian labor force measured in relation to the unemployment rate for each county in the coverage area (Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega counties), the region as an average of each county in the coverage area, and for the state overall.

An analysis summary considers the twelve months of the reference period and measures the rate of change in the civilian labor force for that geographic area. Positive values indicate an increasing civilian labor force trend within the reference period, while negative values reflect a declining trend. Monthly unemployment volatility for county, region, and state is annualized to reflect standard deviation from an expected value. Unemployment volatility is a relative measure of labor force stability, with values of 1.40 percent to 1.80 less labor market variance. Increases or decreases in each variable considered, civilian labor force and unemployment percent subjectively considered as moderate volatility and values lower than or equal to and higher than or equal to that range indicative of lower and higher levels of volatility, respectively. Lower volatility levels reflect rates, and directional changes for the current reporting month from the prior month are expressed in the analysis.

The civilian labor force is the sum of civilian employment and civilian unemployment. These individuals are civilians (not members of the armed services) who are at least sixteen years of age and not institutionalized and are otherwise eligible to work. From the measure of the civilian labor force it is possible to calculate the labor participation rate as the active portion of an economy's labor force that is either working or actively looking for a job. Otherwise that person is not part of the labor force and is neither counted as employed or unemployed. An increasing civilian labor force reflects that more people are entering or re-entering the labor force, an indication of economic strength.

County unemployment data are not seasonally adjusted, while State of Alabama data are seasonally adjusted. The major difference is that non-seasonally adjusted data exacerbate seasonal effects. From the information provided it is possible to calculate the employment rate as 100 percent minus the unemployment rate. Thus, if an unemployment rate for an area is 5 percent, for example, 95 percent of the civilian labor force is working. A key concern is that during periods of economic slowdown eligible workers leave the labor force and no longer look for work, thereby reducing the overall rate of labor force participation.

Workforce is an economic indicator that shows the degree which workers are participating and to what extent those workers are unable to find employment. Labor force participation rates are positively associated with general economic trends, while the unemployment rate is countercyclical and is inversely associated with economic trends. Higher levels of labor force participation and lower levels of unemployment indicate a stronger economy. Analyzing county data along with the region and state offers relative comparison.

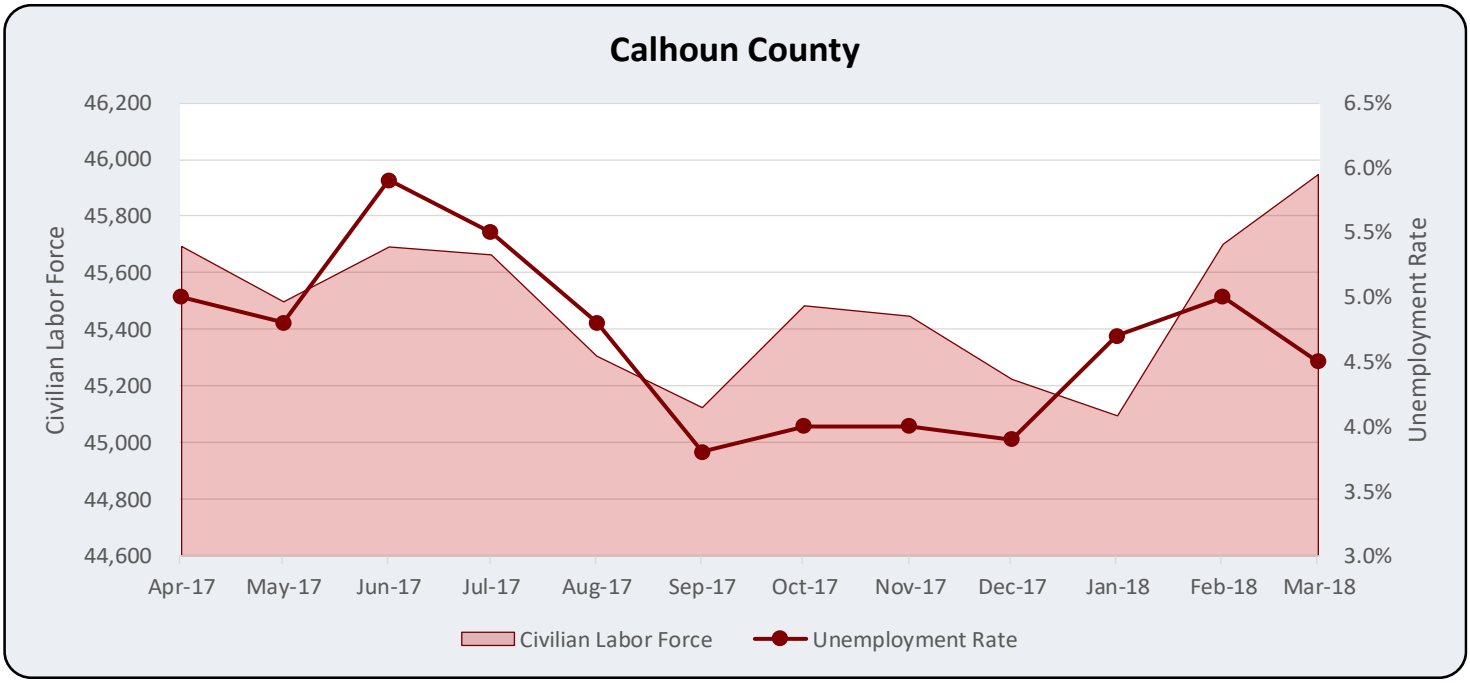


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Blount County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	24,537	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	24,591	3.4%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	24,524	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	24,115	3.6%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	24,221	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	24,465	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	24,671	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	24,640	3.0%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	24,586	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	24,853	4.3%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	24,761	4.7%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	24,458	3.9%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	24,555	4.1%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.10%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

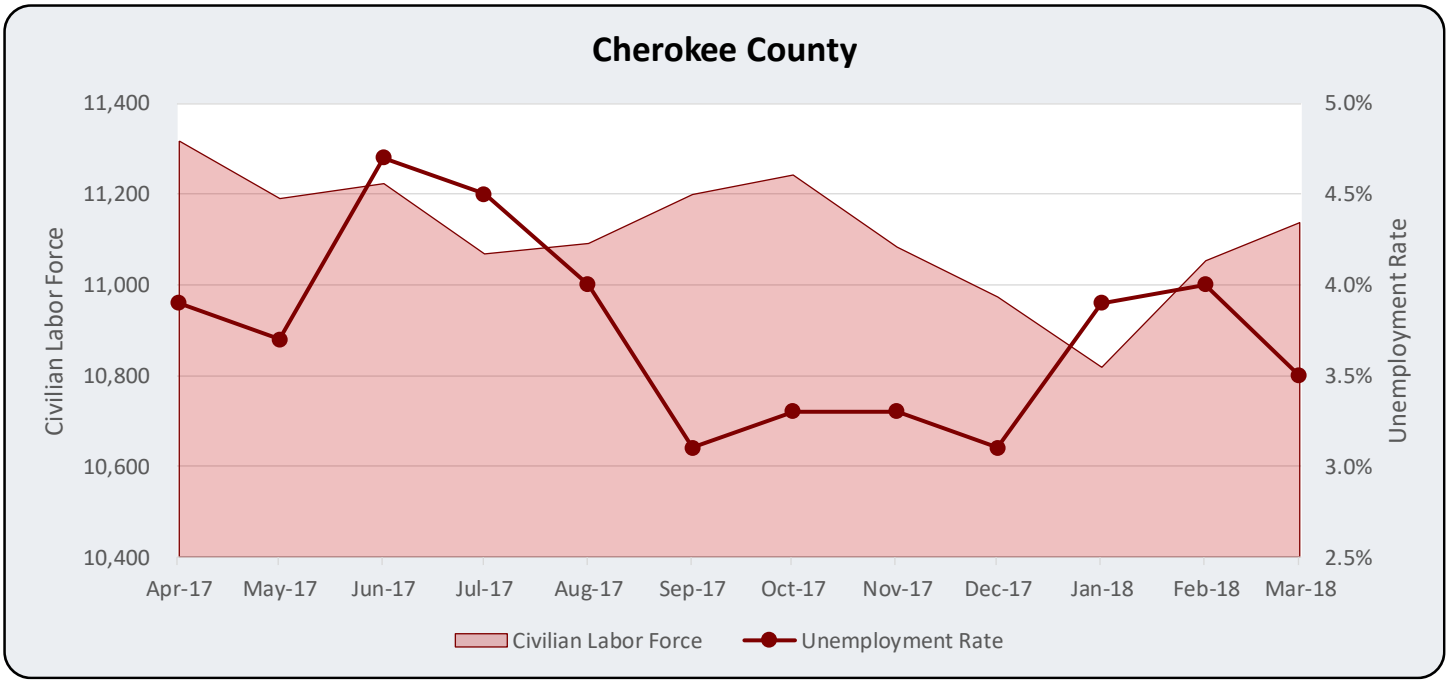


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Calhoun County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	45,489	4.7%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	45,947	4.5%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	45,700	5.0%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	45,094	4.7%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	45,223	3.9%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	45,446	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	45,483	4.0%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	45,123	3.8%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	45,305	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	45,663	5.5%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	45,691	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	45,497	4.8%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	45,693	5.0%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.01%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

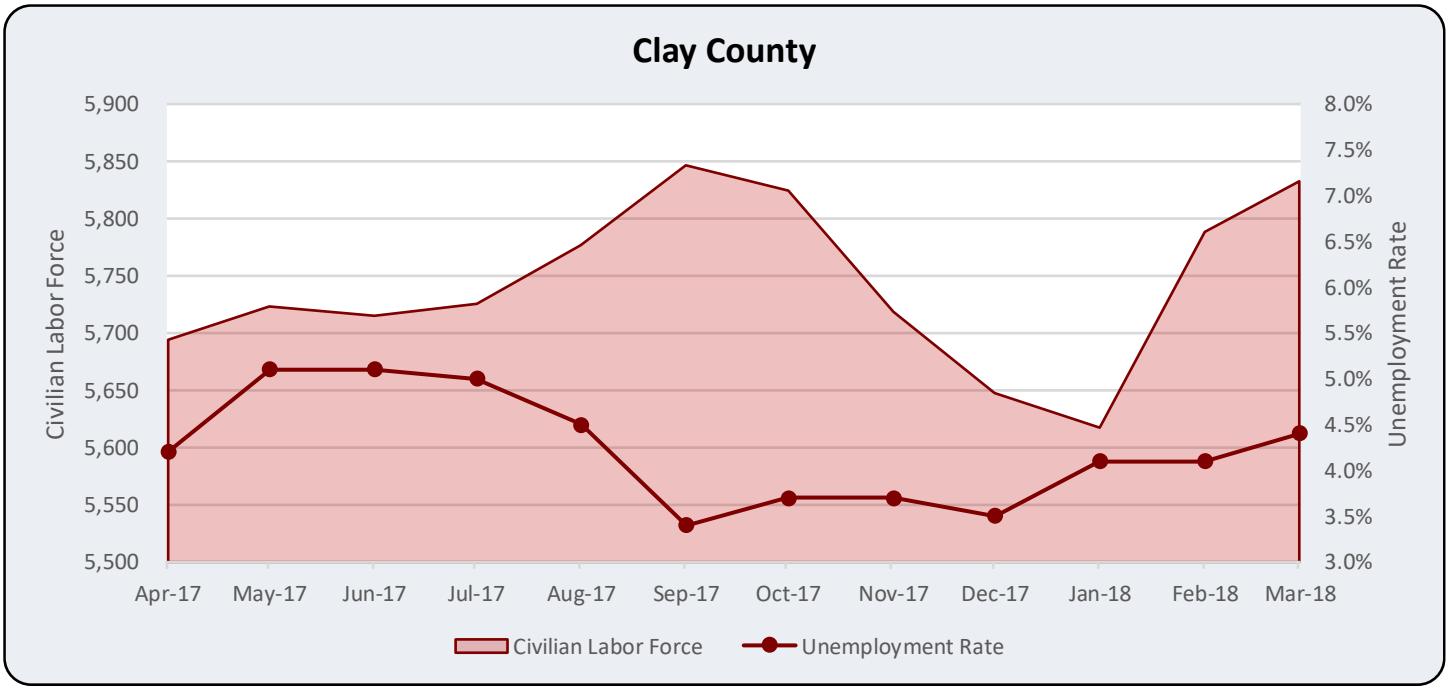


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Cherokee County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	11,116	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	11,137	3.5%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	11,053	4.0%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	10,818	3.9%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	10,973	3.1%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	11,083	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	11,242	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	11,199	3.1%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	11,091	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	11,068	4.5%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	11,223	4.7%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	11,190	3.7%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	11,317	3.9%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.20%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Moderate	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

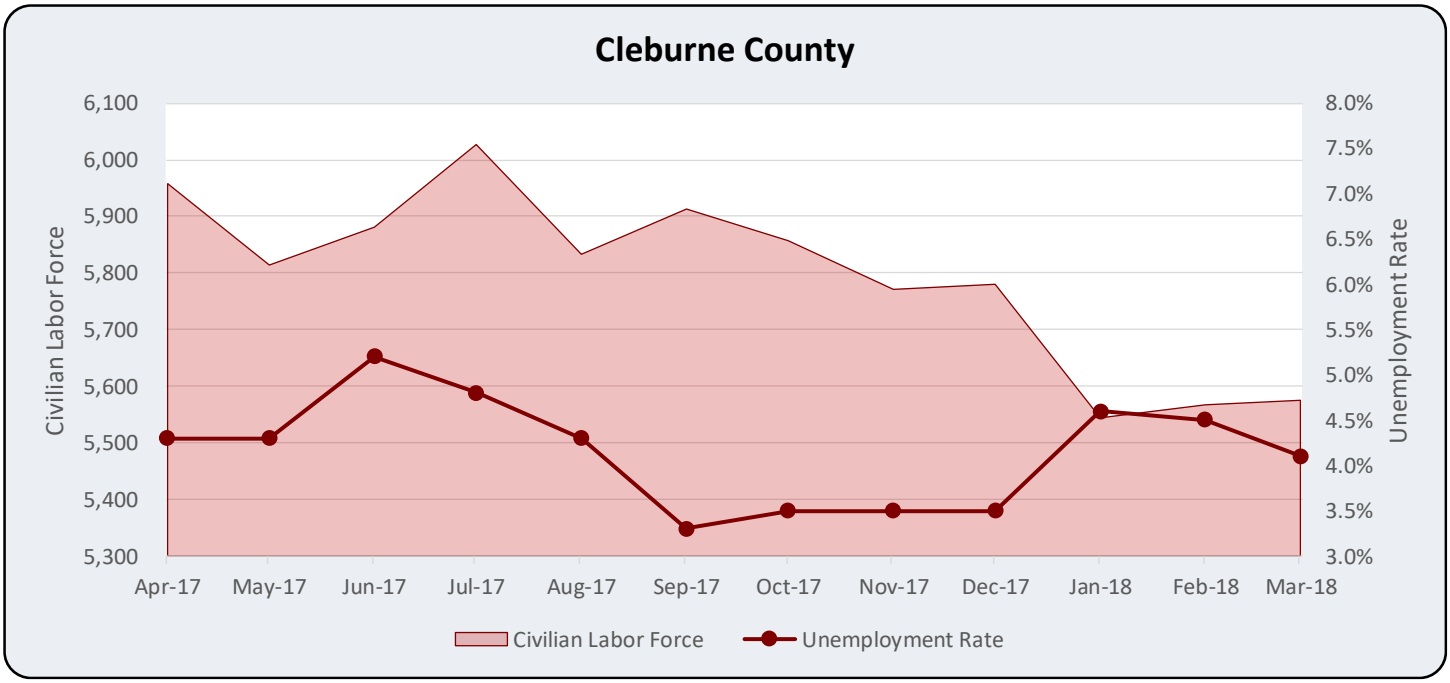


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Clay County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	5,742	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	5,833	4.4%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	5,788	4.1%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	5,617	4.1%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	5,647	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	5,718	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	5,825	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	5,847	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	5,777	4.5%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	5,725	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	5,715	5.1%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	5,723	5.1%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	5,694	4.2%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↑ 0.05%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↑	↓	↑

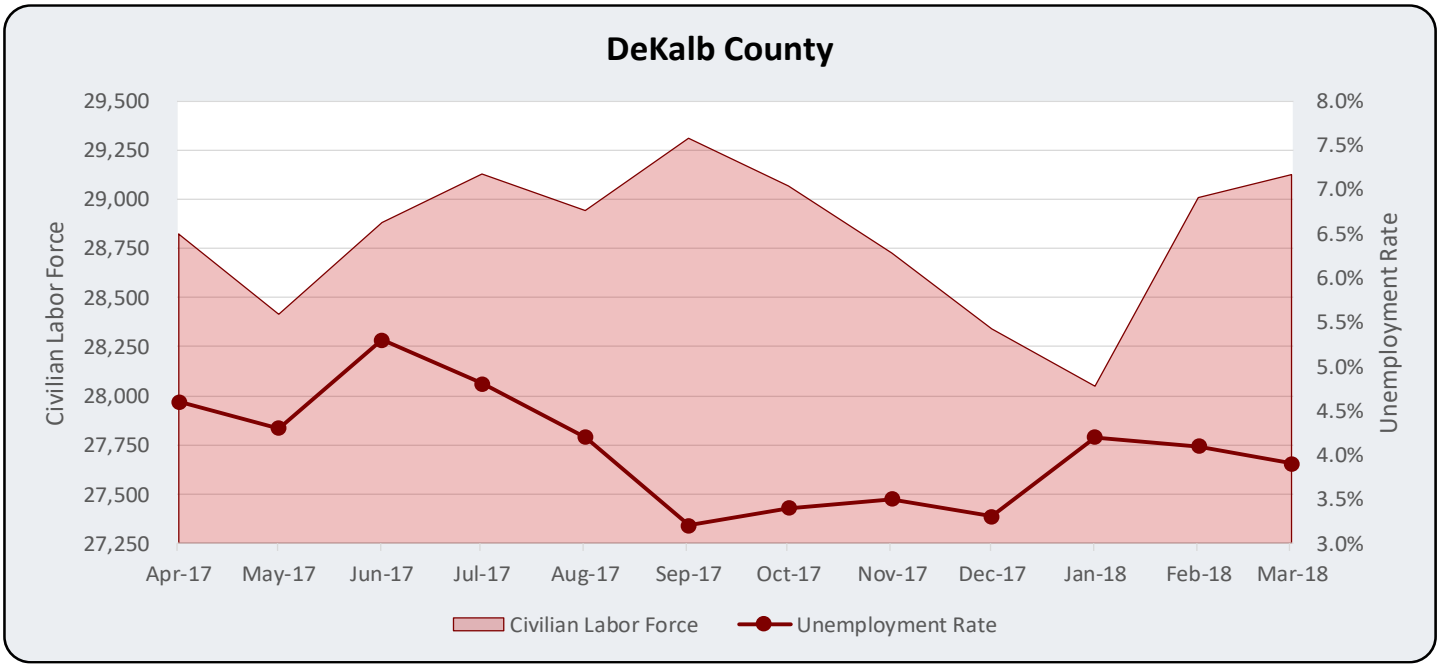


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Cleburne County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	5,793	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	5,575	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	5,567	4.5%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	5,544	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	5,780	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	5,771	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	5,857	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	5,913	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	5,833	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	6,027	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	5,881	5.2%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	5,814	4.3%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	5,958	4.3%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.62%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

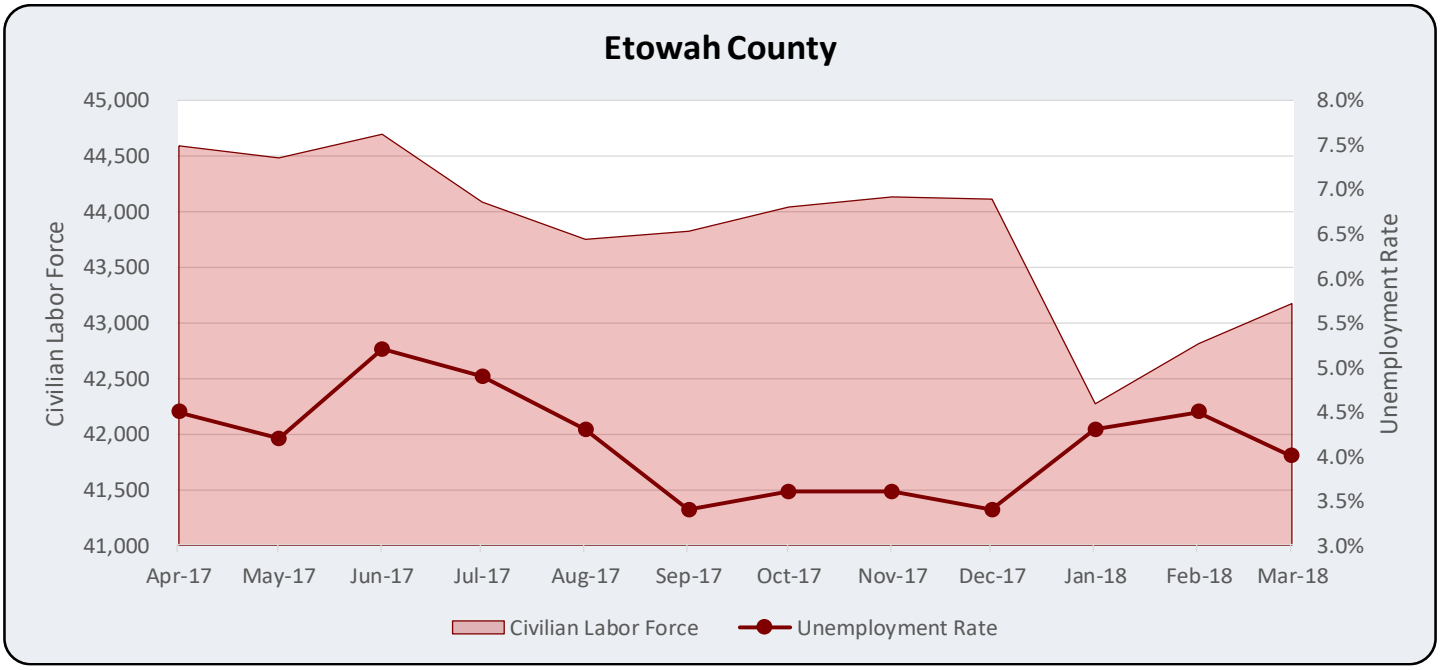


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate DeKalb County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	28,819	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	29,126	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	29,009	4.1%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	28,049	4.2%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	28,341	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	28,727	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	29,068	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	29,311	3.2%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	28,943	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	29,129	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	28,882	5.3%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	28,415	4.3%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	28,823	4.6%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.03%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

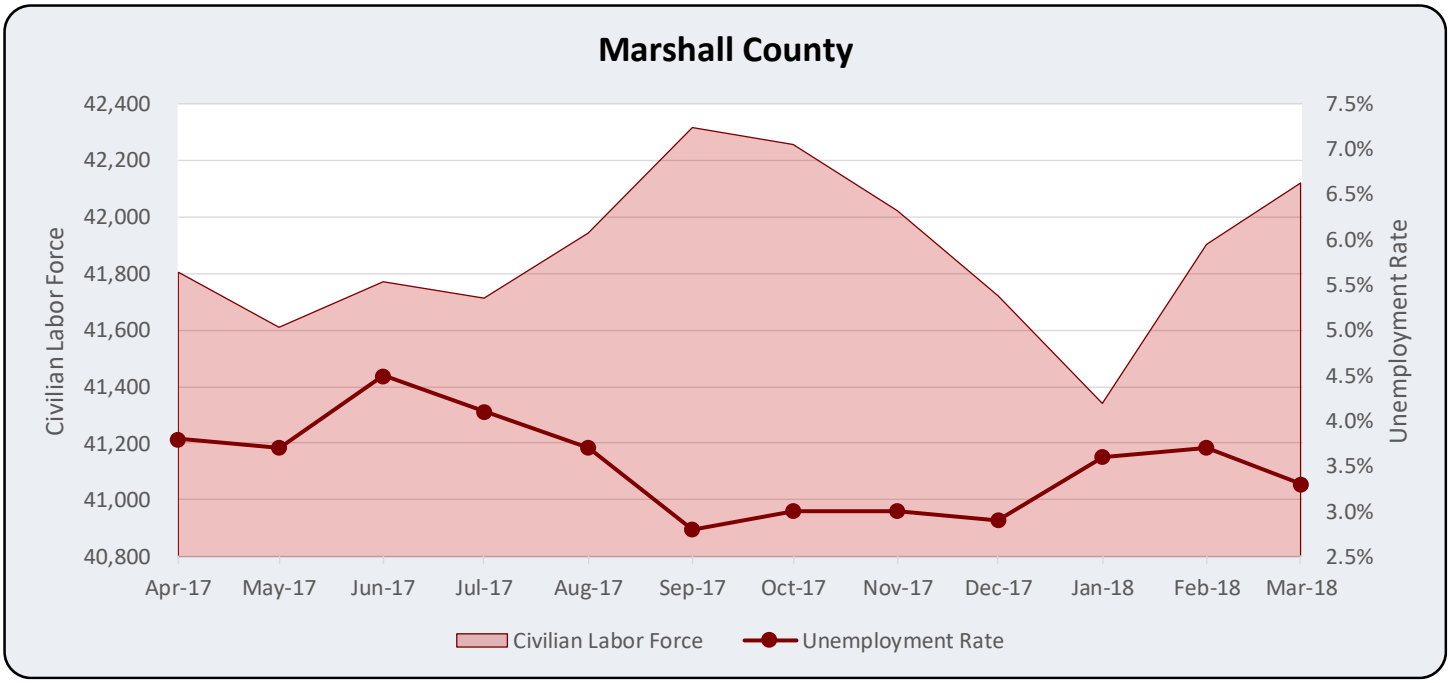


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Etowah County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	43,833	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	43,174	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	42,813	4.5%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	42,272	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	44,114	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	44,134	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	44,043	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	43,825	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	43,752	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	44,088	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	44,698	5.2%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	44,485	4.2%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	44,594	4.5%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.37%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

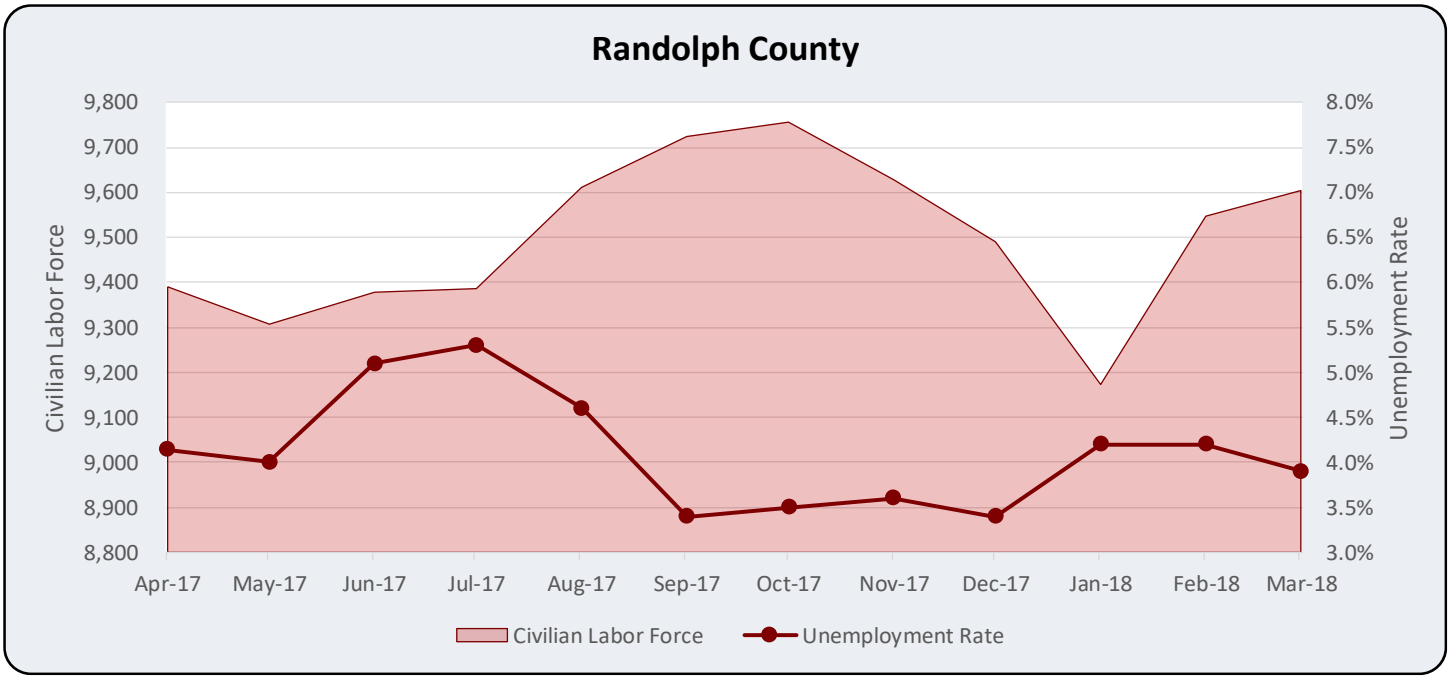


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Marshall County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	41,877	3.5%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	42,120	3.3%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	41,903	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	41,341	3.6%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	41,721	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	42,022	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	42,256	3.0%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	42,316	2.8%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	41,943	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	41,713	4.1%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	41,771	4.5%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	41,610	3.7%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	41,805	3.8%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↑ 0.03%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Moderate	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

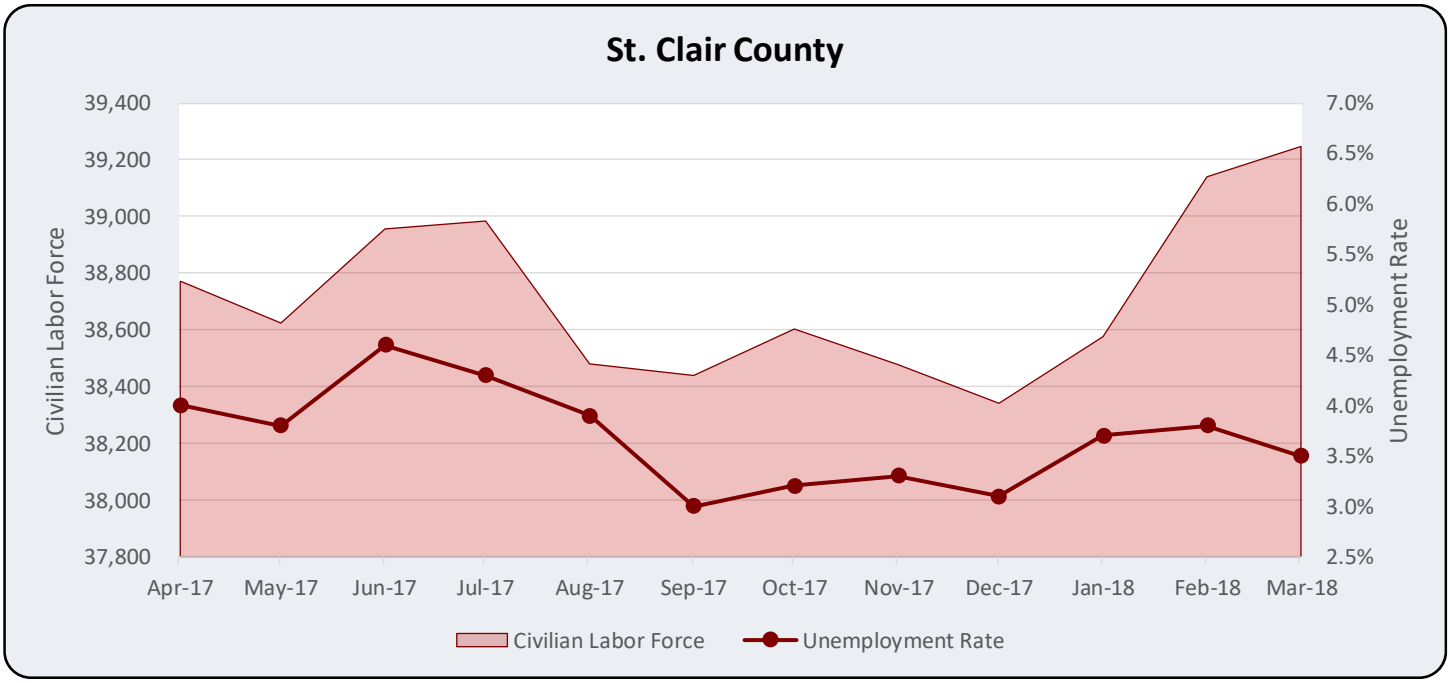


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Randolph County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	9,500	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	9,604	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	9,547	4.2%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	9,173	4.2%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	9,490	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	9,628	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	9,756	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	9,724	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	9,611	4.6%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	9,386	5.3%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	9,378	5.1%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	9,307	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	9,390	4.1%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↑ 0.14%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

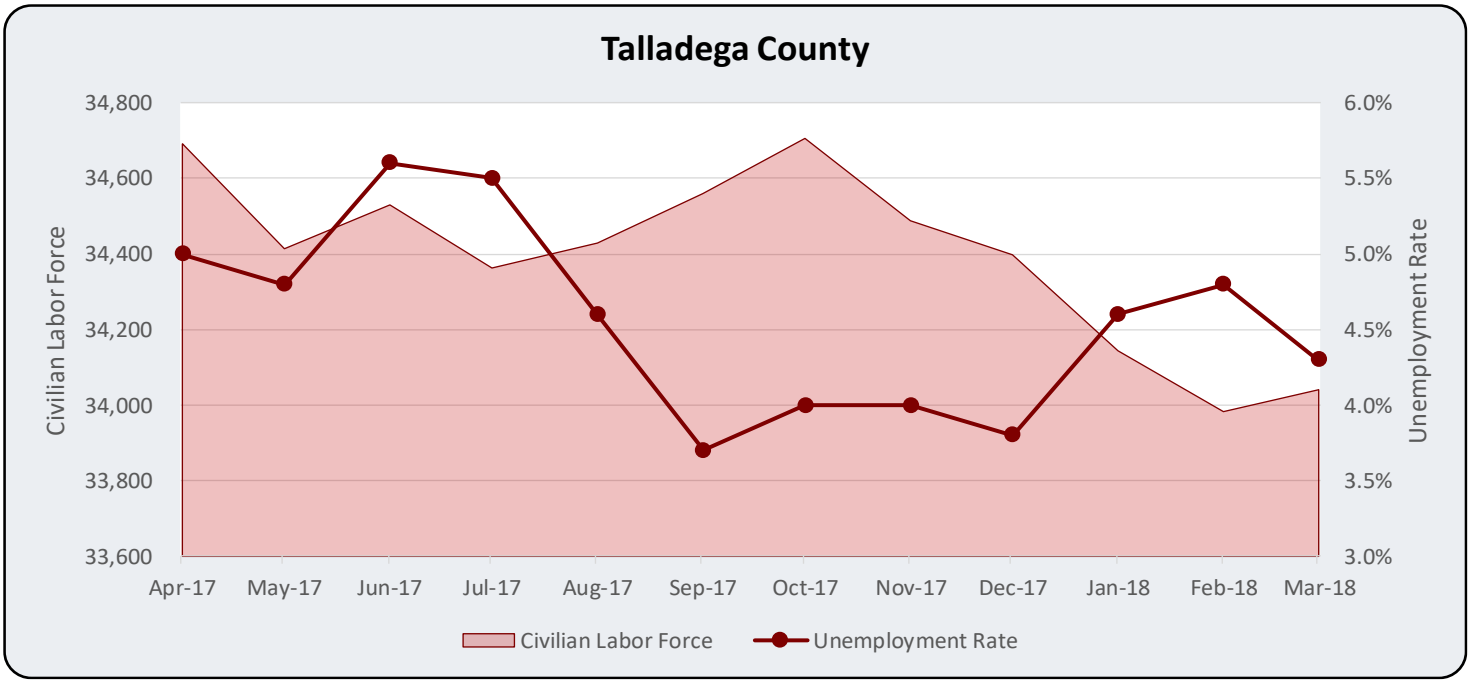


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate St. Clair County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	38,720	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	39,247	3.5%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	39,140	3.8%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	38,576	3.7%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	38,341	3.1%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	38,477	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	38,603	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	38,439	3.0%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	38,480	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	38,984	4.3%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	38,956	4.6%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	38,624	3.8%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	38,772	4.0%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↑ 0.04%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Moderate	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑

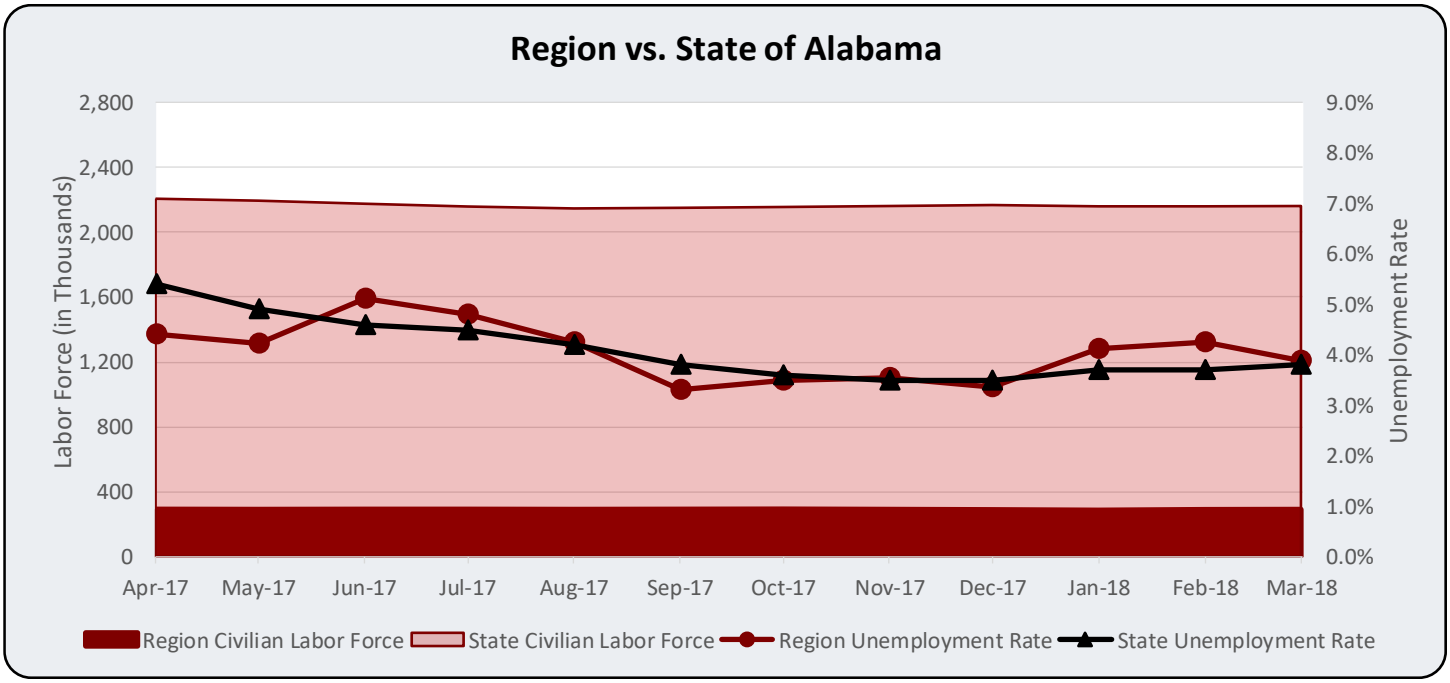


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Talladega County, Region, & State				
		Unemployment Rate		
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	County	Region	State
12 Month Average	34,396	4.6%	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	34,041	4.3%	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	33,983	4.8%	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	34,144	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	34,398	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	34,488	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	34,706	4.0%	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	34,560	3.7%	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	34,429	4.6%	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	34,363	5.5%	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	34,530	5.6%	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	34,414	4.8%	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	34,692	5.0%	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
		Unemployment Rate		
	Labor Force	County	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.13%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↓	↓	↑



Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Region & State				
	Civilian Labor Force		Unemployment Rate	
Reference Month	Region	State	Region	State
12 Month Average	289,820	2,167,870	4.1%	4.1%
March 2018	290,395	2,163,135	3.9%	3.8%
February 2018	289,027	2,160,917	4.3%	3.7%
January 2018	284,743	2,160,683	4.1%	3.7%
December 2017	288,249	2,168,761	3.4%	3.5%
November 2017	289,959	2,163,284	3.5%	3.5%
October 2017	291,510	2,156,951	3.5%	3.6%
September 2017	290,897	2,151,656	3.3%	3.8%
August 2017	289,750	2,148,116	4.2%	4.2%
July 2017	290,999	2,160,058	4.8%	4.5%
June 2017	291,486	2,177,272	5.1%	4.6%
May 2017	289,537	2,195,725	4.2%	4.9%
April 2017	291,293	2,207,877	4.4%	5.4%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force		Unemployment Rate	
	Region	State	Region	State
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Mar 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.09%	↓ -0.13%	N/A	
Unemployment Volatility	N/A		Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Mar 18				
Change	↑	↑	↓	↑

Sales Tax

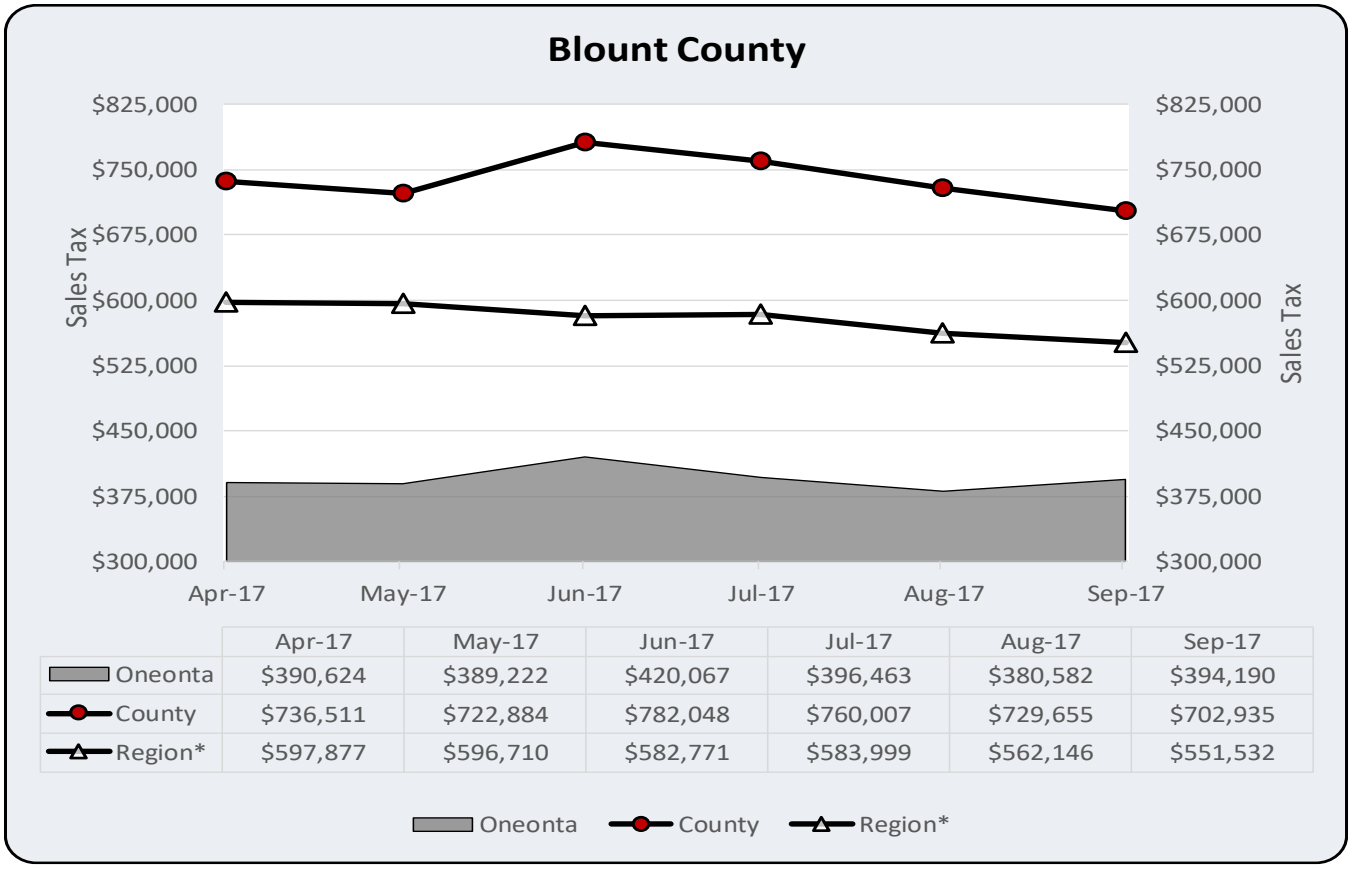
Sales tax data are provided and analyzed for a six-month reference period of April through September 2017 for each county and selected city(s). Region data are offered relative to each county and as a comparison to state data on the final chart. Sales tax collection is analyzed as follows: monthly high and low values are identified within the entire six-month reference period for the region and each local variable, county and selected city(s) within the county; trend in increases or decreases and volatility for each variable across the entire reference period and the most recent three months; and directional changes from prior month to most recent month reported. Trend values reflect rate of change of sales tax collection within each respective reporting period. Volatility indicates the extent of retail sales stability and is expressed as an annualized standard deviation of monthly variances in collection. Higher sales tax collection volatility denotes a less stable retail trade environment, while moderate and lower levels of volatility suggest that retail trade trends experience less fluctuation. Trend values and volatility offer strong measures of relative comparison.

Sales taxes collected are a measure of consumer spending and retail sector economic activity. The relationship between sales taxes collected and economic activity is positive; that is, a stronger economy produces more commerce, higher consumer spending on goods, and thus taxes collected. A weaker economy is characterized by less consumer spending and sales tax revenues. Seasonal effects will occur and have a major impact on this variable as the Christmas holiday season is a strong driver of consumer spending. Some counties may have more retail trade and some less, but the trend within the county reflects the directional strength of the retail economy for that county. With consumer spending comprising approximately 70 percent of U.S. Gross Domestic Product this is an important economic indicator to capture that aspect of the economy.

Sales taxes are tallied for each county and for selected cities within each county (Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega counties) and averaged for each county across the region. With each county including various numbers of cities, we standardize sales tax reporting for the region to include a summation of each county. Region and state cross sectional and time series comparisons offer further insight into relative retail activity. Sources of data are respective county and city administrations in addition to the Alabama Department of Revenue (ADOR) and Revenue Discovery Systems (RDS).

Sales tax data are reported independently for each city, county, and state. Data do not reflect all cities within a county, but rather a representative sample. County sales tax data consist of that portion of sales taxes collected and remitted to the county. These taxes are not a summation of selected city sales tax values but are rather to be considered as a separate measure of sales tax revenue. Region sales taxes represent an average of county sales taxes within the reference area. We do not include city or other jurisdictional entities in this data to standardize an average that would apply to each county. Our analysis does not include all cities in each county, but rather selected city(s). Therefore, a more accurate depiction of region economic activity is an average of county sales tax data, which applies to each county.

We are reliant upon various sources to supply sales tax data. A database of current sales tax data is not available to access. There is also a lag associated with collection and reporting of this economic indicator that could affect the availability of the data for some reference months.



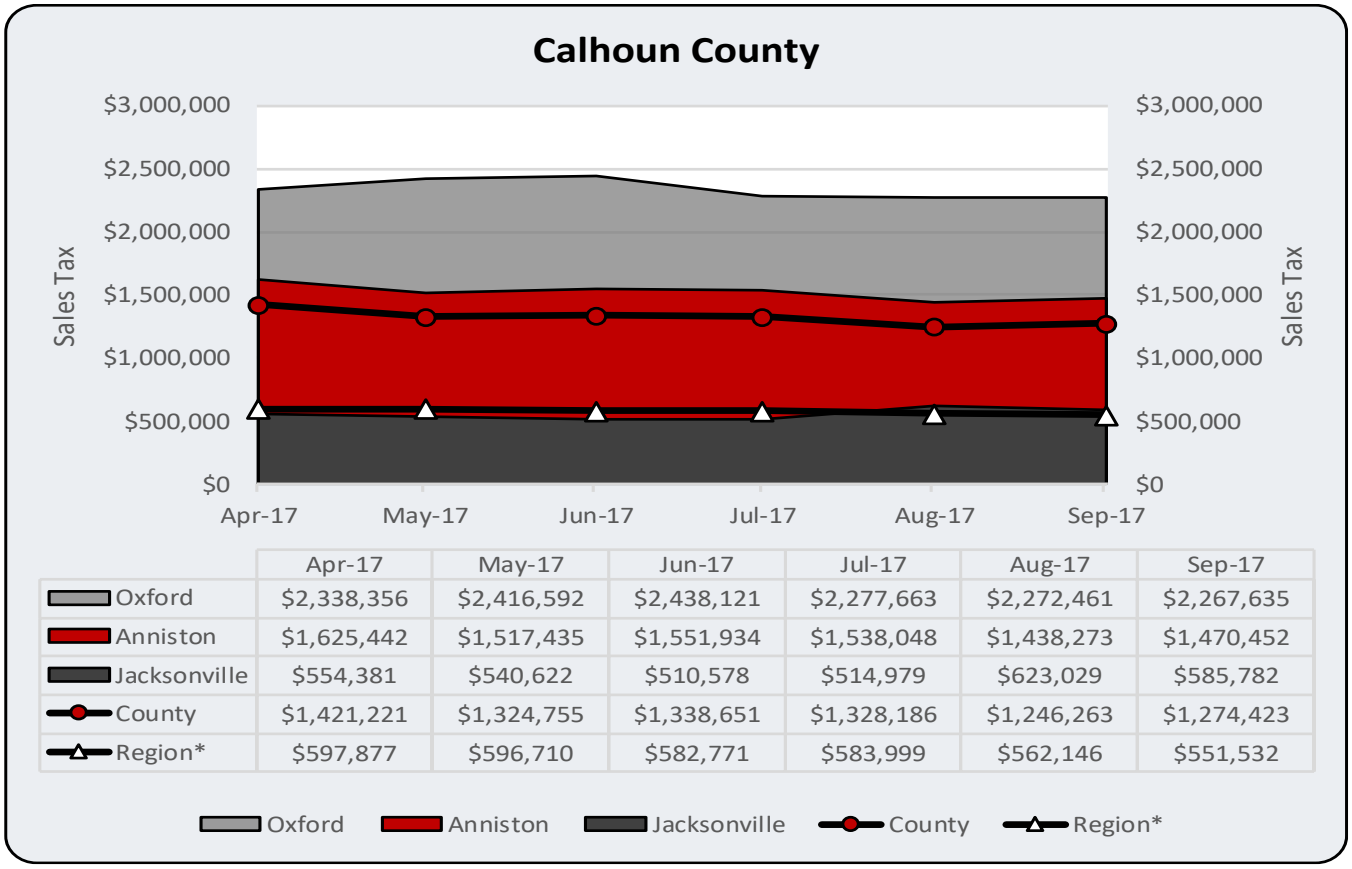
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Oneonta	$390,624	$389,222	$420,067	$396,463	$380,582	$394,190
County	$736,511	$722,884	$782,048	$760,007	$729,655	$702,935
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

Source: RDS (Blount County and Oneonta)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Blount County			
	Region	**County**	**Oneonta**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17			
High	Apr-17	Jun-17	Jun-17
Low	Sep-17	Sep-17	Aug-17
Trend	-1.64%	-0.67%	-0.23%
Volatility	30.00%	31.47%	27.61%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17			
Trend	-2.82%	-3.83%	-0.29%
Volatility	6.85%	2.10%	17.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17			
Change	↓	↓	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



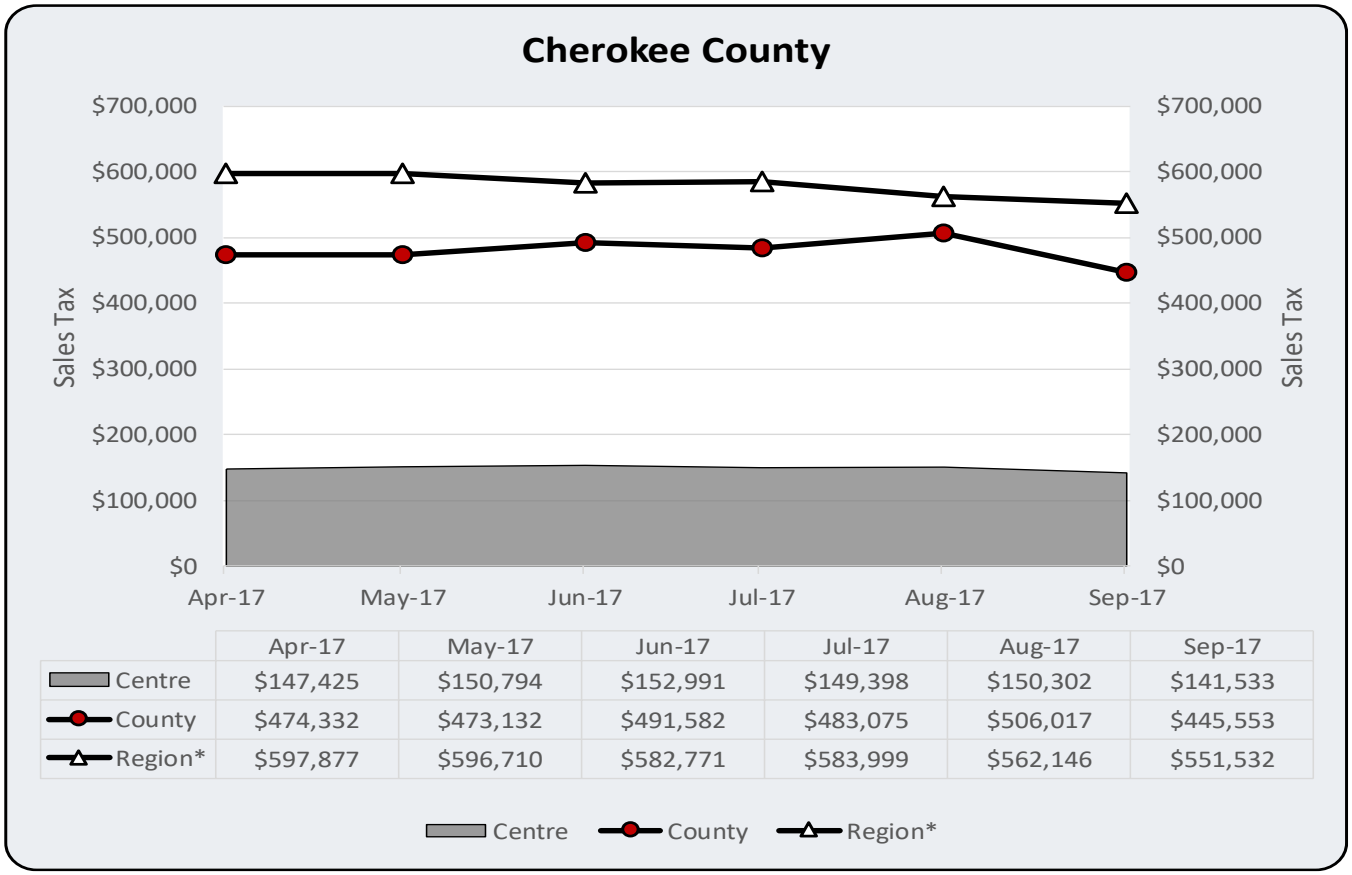
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Oxford	$2,338,356	$2,416,592	$2,438,121	$2,277,663	$2,272,461	$2,267,635
Anniston	$1,625,442	$1,517,435	$1,551,934	$1,538,048	$1,438,273	$1,470,452
Jacksonville	$554,381	$540,622	$510,578	$514,979	$623,029	$585,782
County	$1,421,221	$1,324,755	$1,338,651	$1,328,186	$1,246,263	$1,274,423
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

Source: ADOR (Jacksonville and Oxford); City of Anniston (Anniston); and RDS (Calhoun County)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Calhoun County					
	Region	**County**	**Anniston**	**Jacksonville**	**Oxford**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17					
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Apr-17	Aug-17	Jun-17
Low	Sep-17	Aug-17	Aug-17	Jun-17	Sep-17
Trend	-1.64%	-2.08%	-1.90%	2.05%	-1.15%
Volatility	30.00%	36.76%	26.77%	35.34%	18.04%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17					
Trend	-2.82%	-2.04%	-2.22%	6.65%	-0.22%
Volatility	6.85%	14.78%	15.31%	48.55%	12.72%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17					
Change	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



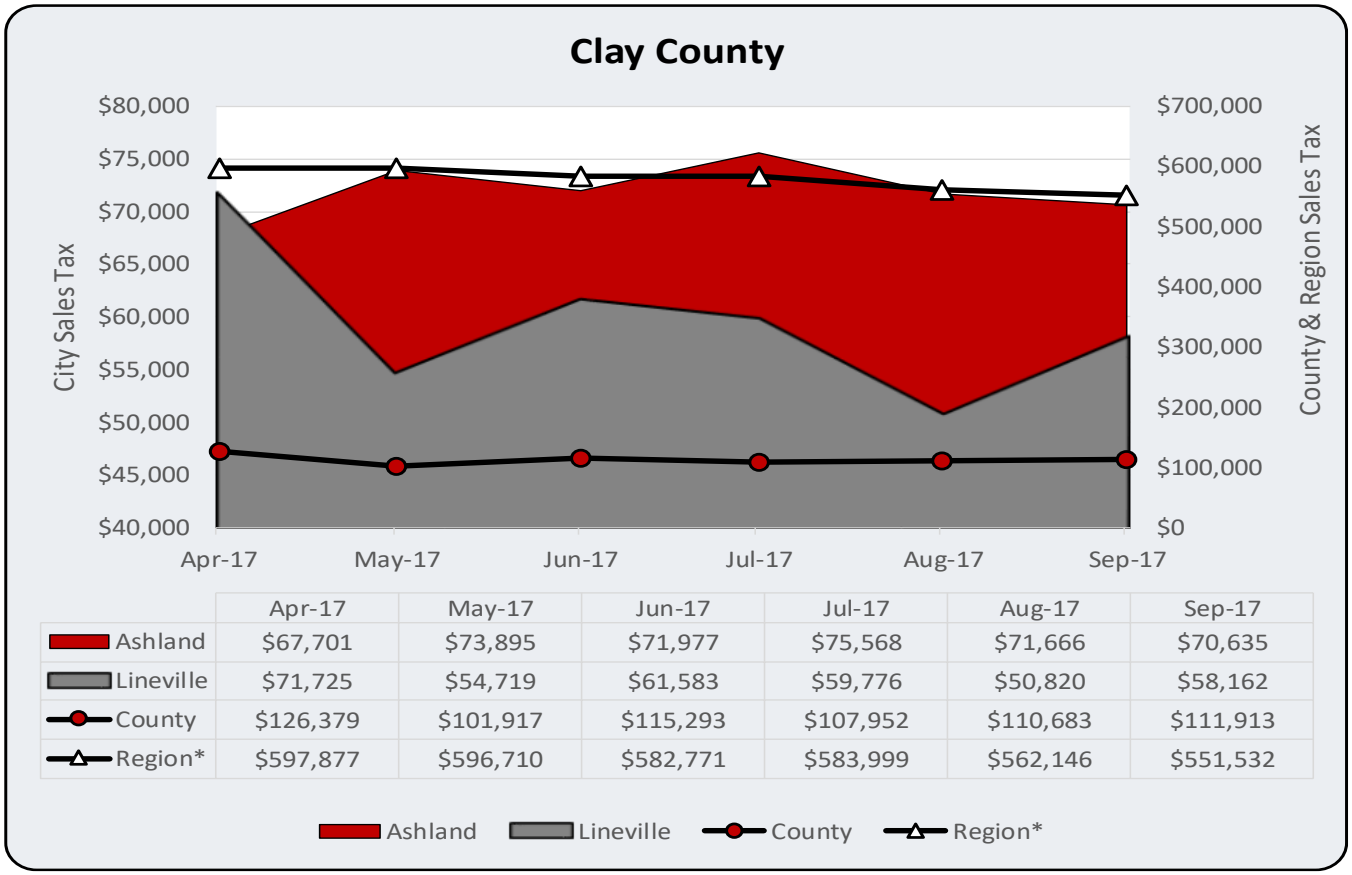
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Centre	$147,425	$150,794	$152,991	$149,398	$150,302	$141,533
County	$474,332	$473,132	$491,582	$483,075	$506,017	$445,553
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

Source: RDS (Centre and Cherokee County)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Cherokee County			
	Region	**County**	**Centre**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17			
High	Apr-17	Aug-17	Jun-17
Low	Sep-17	Sep-17	Sep-17
Trend	-1.64%	-0.37%	-0.68%
Volatility	30.00%	31.80%	22.59%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17			
Trend	-2.82%	-3.96%	-2.67%
Volatility	6.85%	29.16%	11.17%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17			
Change	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



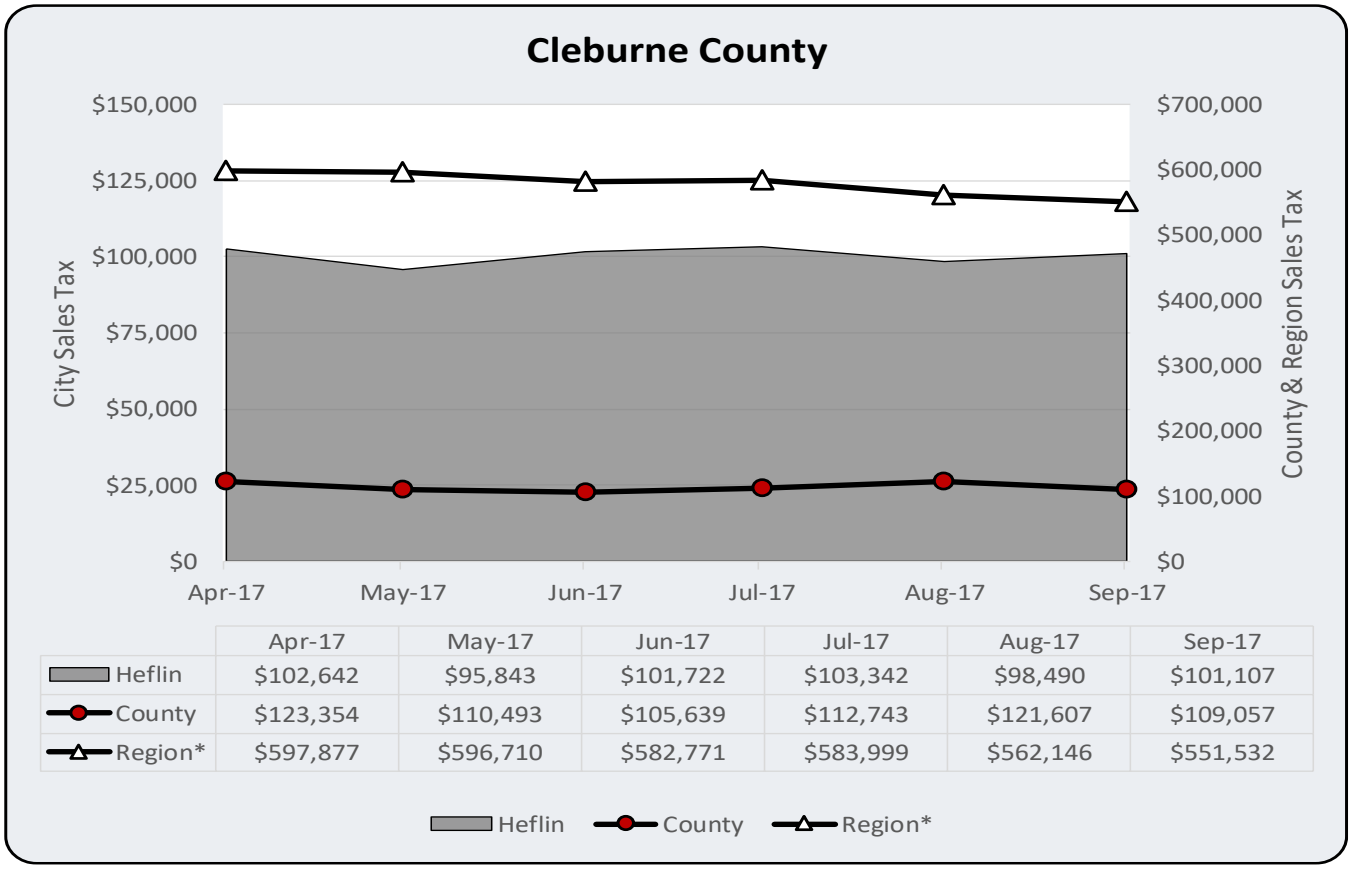
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Ashland	$67,701	$73,895	$71,977	$75,568	$71,666	$70,635
Lineville	$71,725	$54,719	$61,583	$59,776	$50,820	$58,162
County	$126,379	$101,917	$115,293	$107,952	$110,683	$111,913
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

Source: ADOR (Ashland) and RDS (Clay County and Lineville)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Clay County				
	Region	**County**	**Ashland**	**Lineville**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Jul-17	Apr-17
Low	Sep-17	May-17	Apr-17	Aug-17
Trend	-1.64%	-1.21%	0.48%	-3.65%
Volatility	30.00%	63.57%	23.92%	80.89%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-2.82%	1.82%	-3.32%	-1.36%
Volatility	6.85%	16.56%	17.79%	51.25%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↑	↓	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



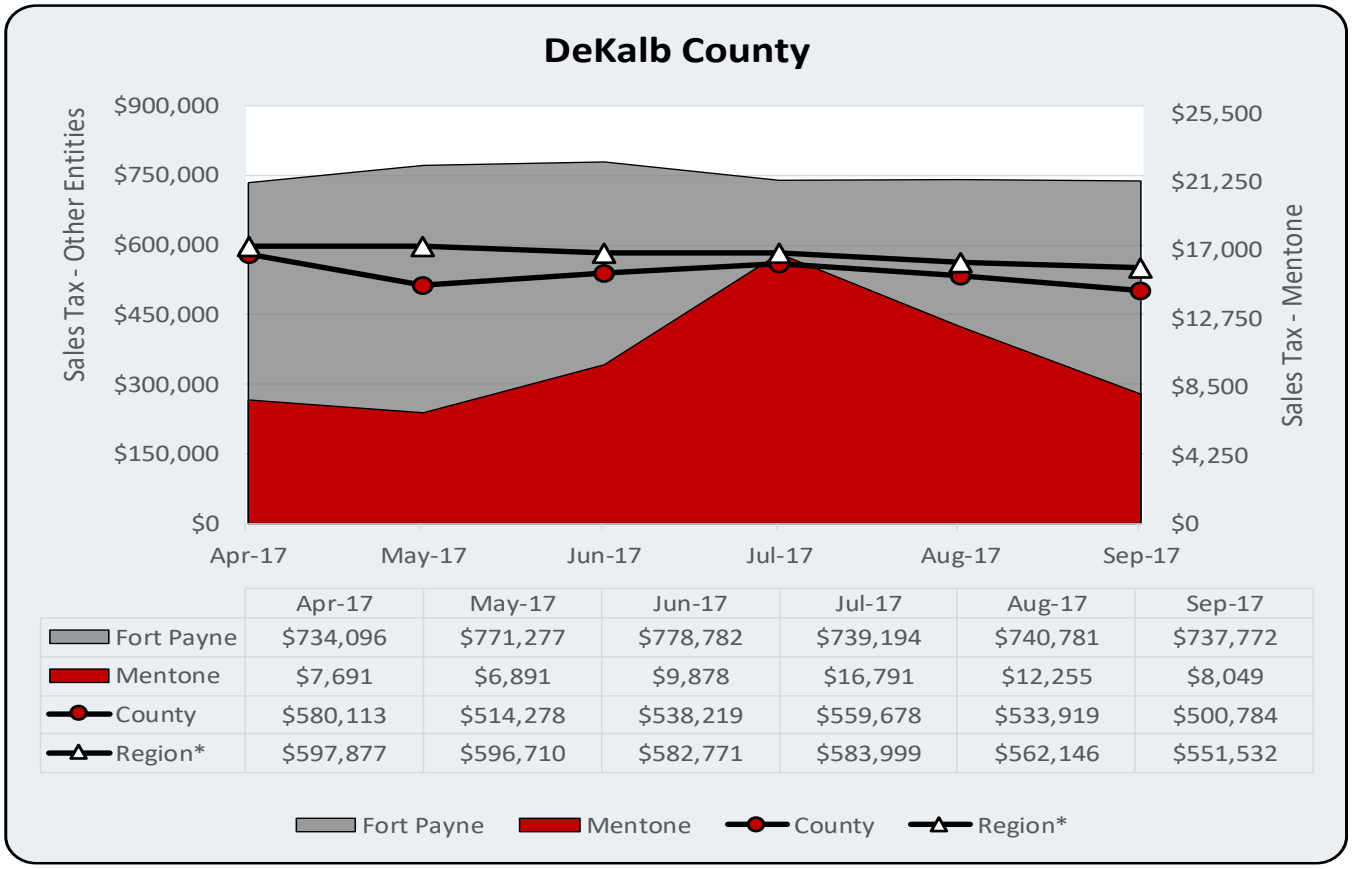
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Heflin	$102,642	$95,843	$101,722	$103,342	$98,490	$101,107
County	$123,354	$110,493	$105,639	$112,743	$121,607	$109,057
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

Source: RDS (Cleburne County and Heflin)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Cleburne County			
	Region	**County**	**Heflin**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17			
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Jul-17
Low	Sep-17	Jun-17	May-17
Trend	-1.64%	-0.75%	0.06%
Volatility	30.00%	27.72%	24.43%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17			
Trend	-2.82%	-1.65%	-1.09%
Volatility	6.85%	35.28%	13.76%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17			
Change	↓	↓	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Fort Payne	$734,096	$771,277	$778,782	$739,194	$740,781	$737,772
Mentone	$7,691	$6,891	$9,878	$16,791	$12,255	$8,049
County	$580,113	$514,278	$538,219	$559,678	$533,919	$500,784
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

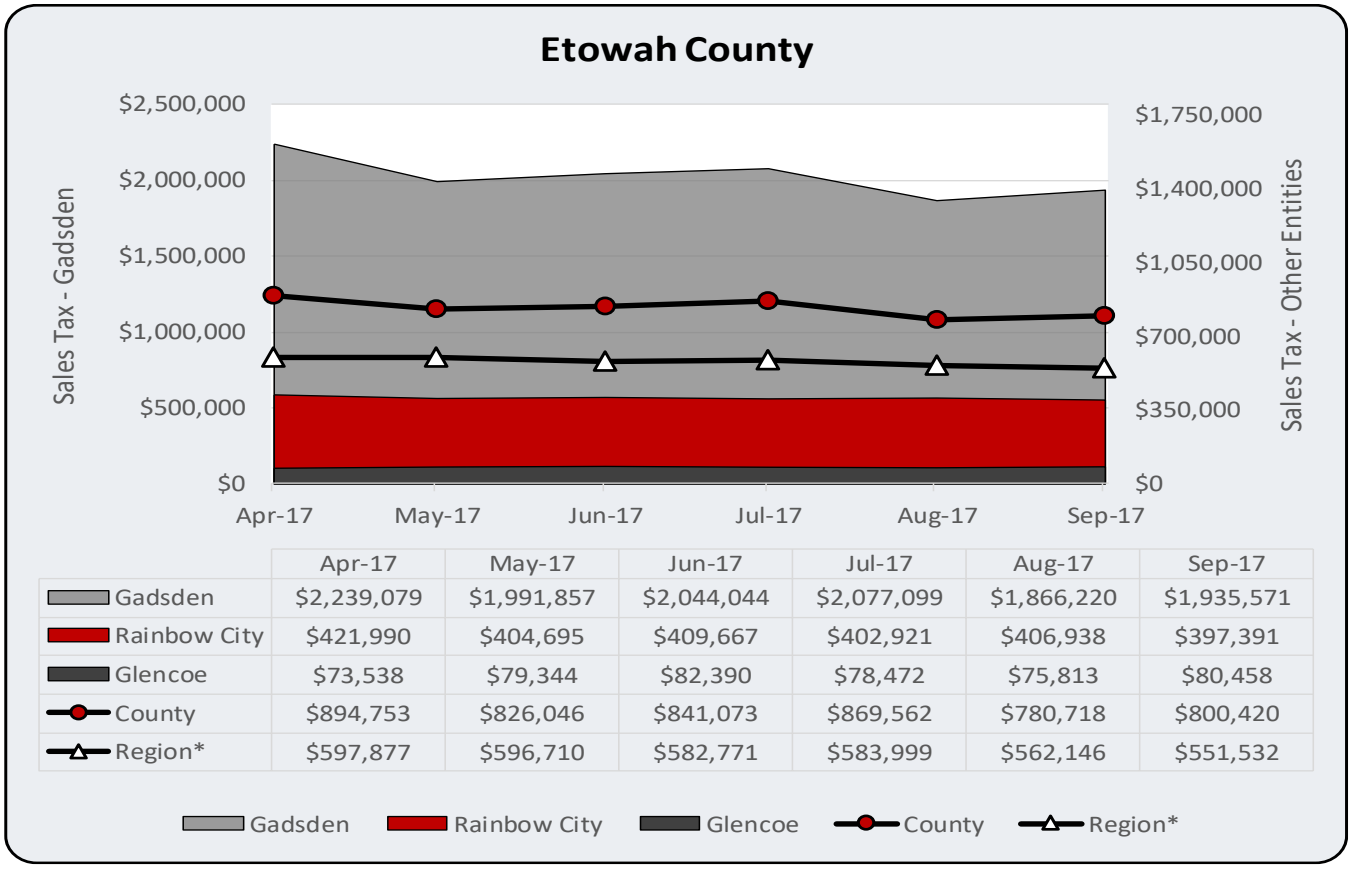
Source: ADOR (Fort Payne); DeKalb County (DeKalb); and RDS (Mentone)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

"Other Entities" consist of Fort Payne, County, and Region.

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax DeKalb County				
	Region	**County**	**Fort Payne**	**Mentone**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Jun-17	Jul-17
Low	Sep-17	Sep-17	Apr-17	May-17
Trend	-1.64%	-1.65%	-0.42%	7.36%
Volatility	30.00%	44.43%	25.47%	152.47%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-2.82%	-5.41%	-0.10%	-30.76%
Volatility	6.85%	18.99%	10.03%	201.69%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Gadsden	$2,239,079	$1,991,857	$2,044,044	$2,077,099	$1,866,220	$1,935,571
Rainbow City	$421,990	$404,695	$409,667	$402,921	$406,938	$397,391
Glencoe	$73,538	$79,344	$82,390	$78,472	$75,813	$80,458
County	$894,753	$826,046	$841,073	$869,562	$780,718	$800,420
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

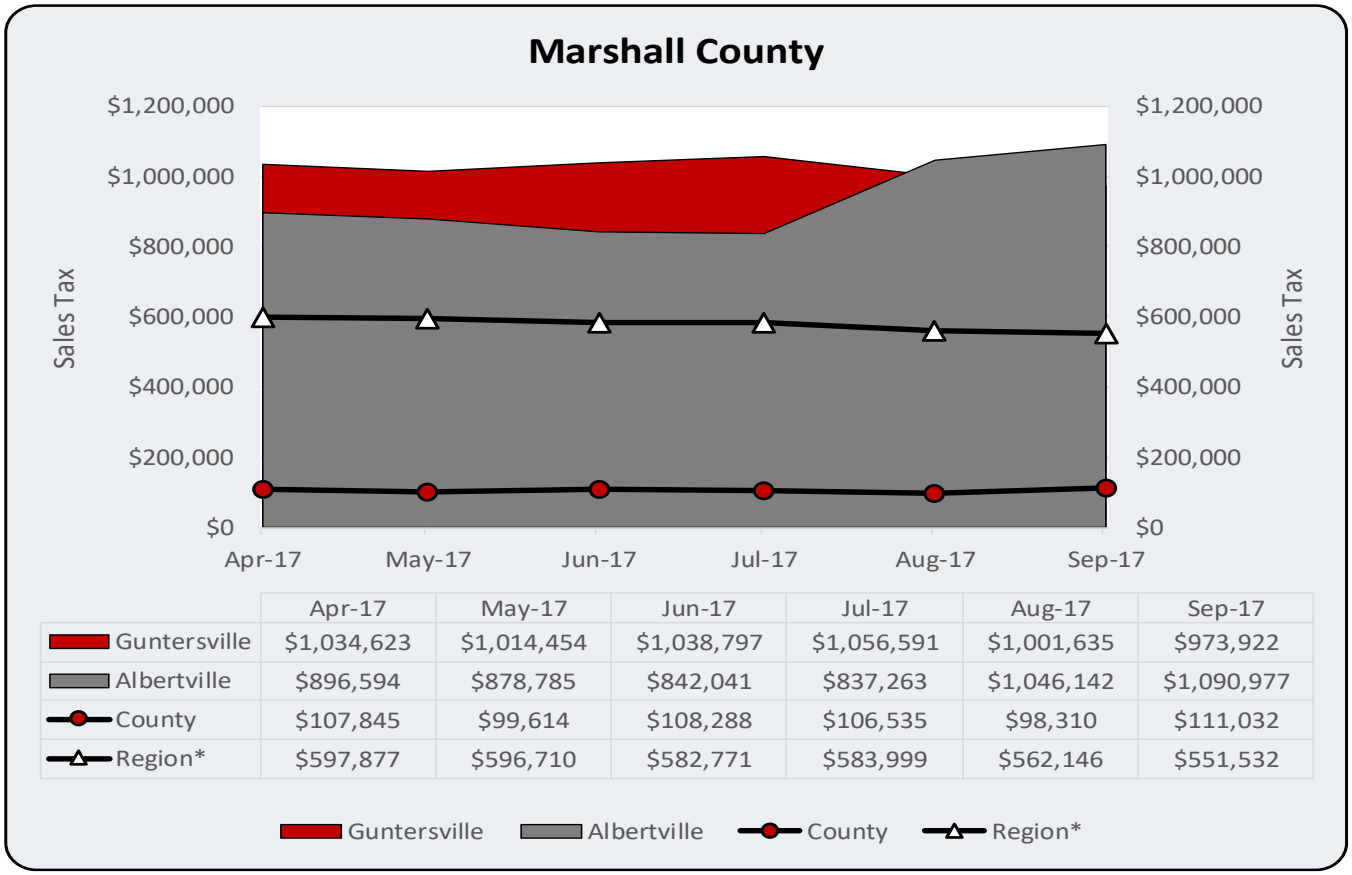
Source: ADOR (Rainbow City); City of Glencoe (Glencoe); and RDS (Etowah County and Gadsden)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

"Other Entities" consist of Glencoe, Rainbow City, County, and Region.

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Etowah County	Region	County	Gadsden	Glencoe	Rainbow City
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17					
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Apr-17	Jun-17	Apr-17
Low	Sep-17	Aug-17	Aug-17	Apr-17	Sep-17
Trend	-1.64%	-1.96%	-2.56%	0.76%	-0.85%
Volatility	30.00%	39.31%	43.83%	32.68%	30.00%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17					
Trend	-2.82%	-4.06%	-3.47%	1.26%	-0.69%
Volatility	6.85%	26.39%	25.89%	20.53%	6.11%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17					
Change	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



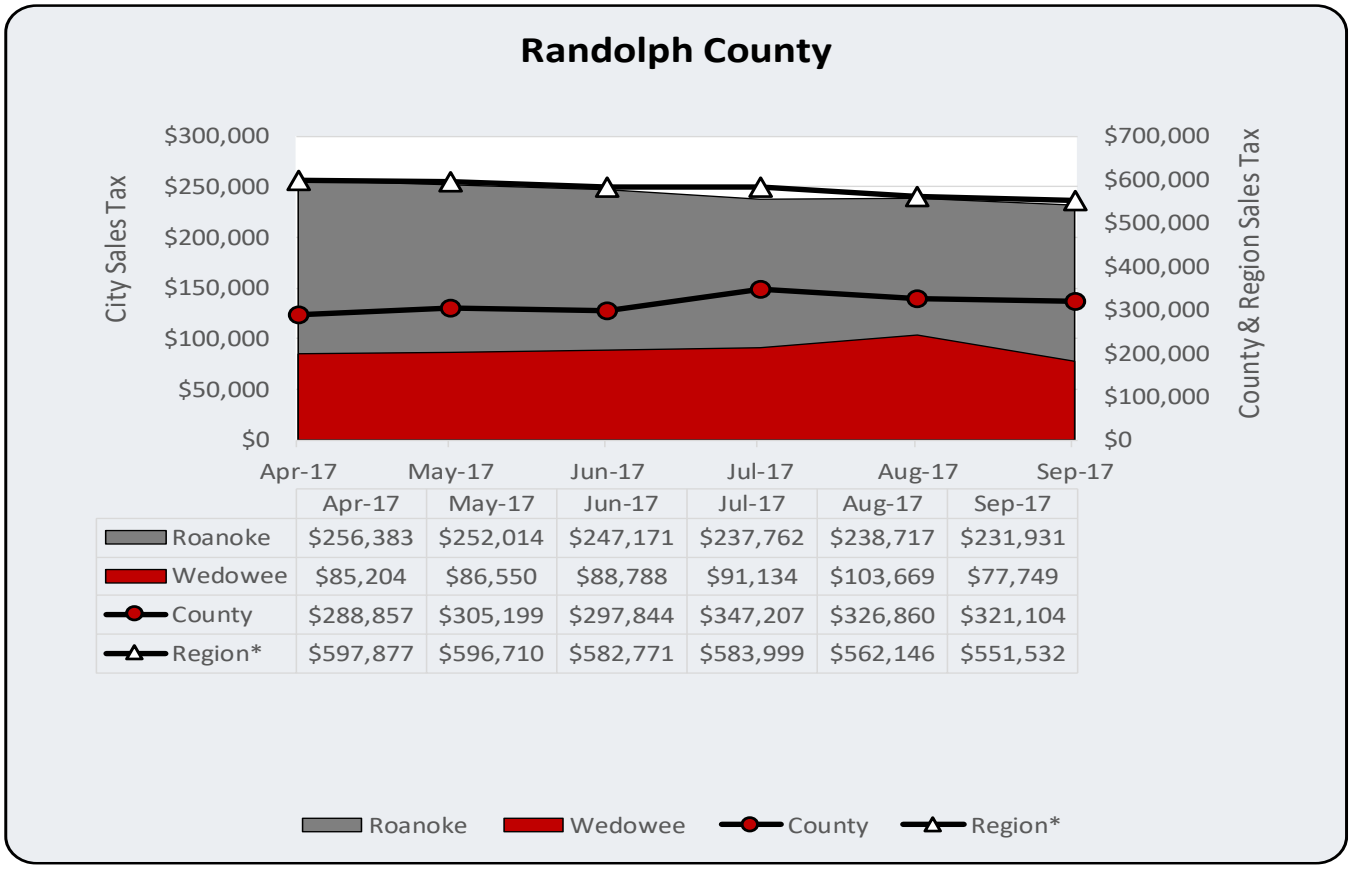
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Guntersville	$1,034,623	$1,014,454	$1,038,797	$1,056,591	$1,001,635	$973,922
Albertville	$896,594	$878,785	$842,041	$837,263	$1,046,142	$1,090,977
County	$107,845	$99,614	$108,288	$106,535	$98,310	$111,032
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

Source: RDS (Albertville, Guntersville, and Marshall County)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Marshall County				
	Region	**County**	**Albertville**	**Guntersville**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Apr-17	Sep-17	Sep-17	Jul-17
Low	Sep-17	Aug-17	Jul-17	Sep-17
Trend	-1.64%	0.26%	4.37%	-0.92%
Volatility	30.00%	49.27%	40.24%	34.17%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Moderate	Lower
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-2.82%	2.09%	14.15%	-3.99%
Volatility	6.85%	36.77%	46.94%	12.15%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↑	↑	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



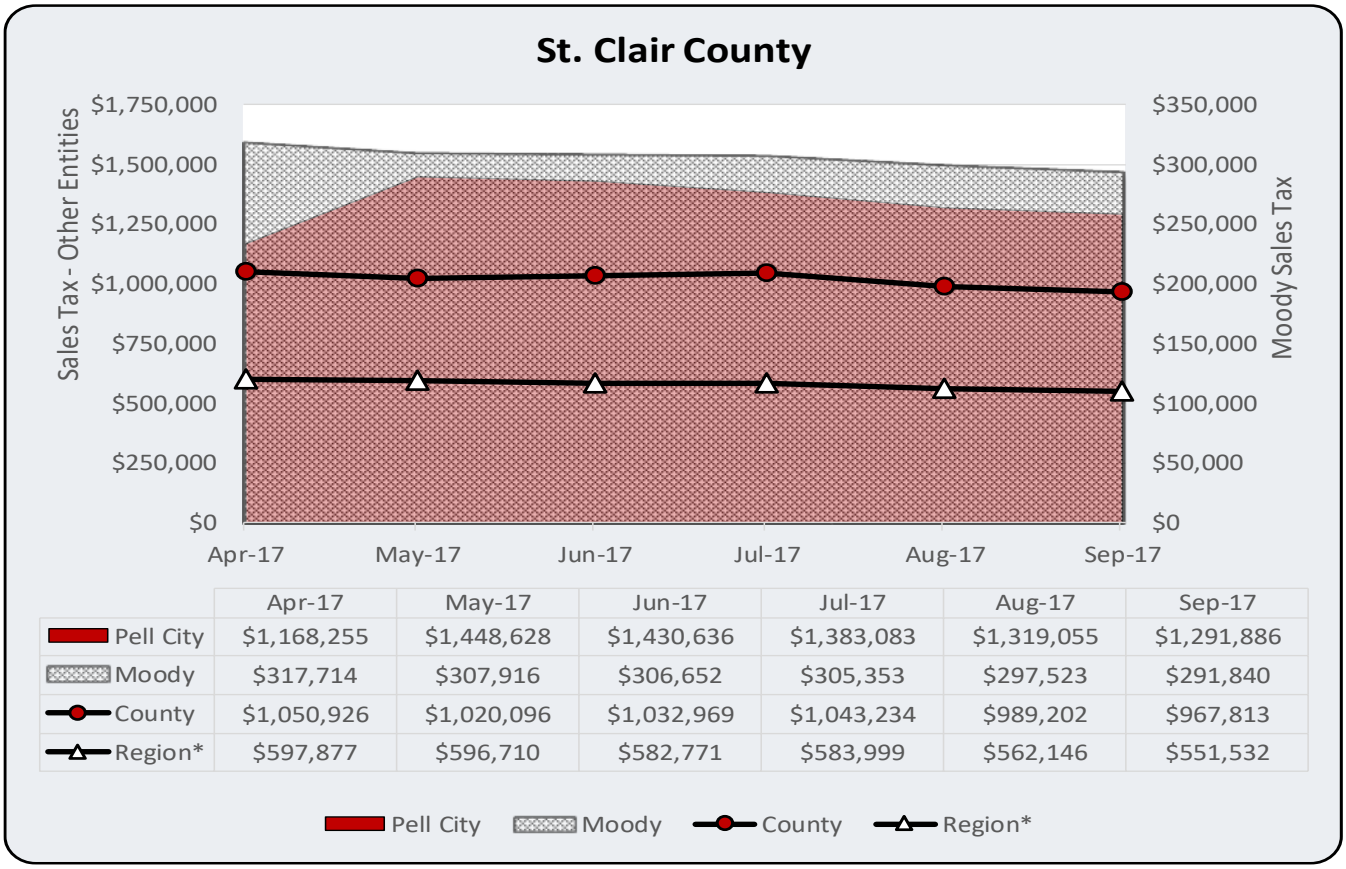
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Roanoke	$256,383	$252,014	$247,171	$237,762	$238,717	$231,931
Wedowee	$85,204	$86,550	$88,788	$91,134	$103,669	$77,749
County	$288,857	$305,199	$297,844	$347,207	$326,860	$321,104
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

Source: ADOR (Randolph County) and RDS (Roanoke and Wedowee)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Randolph County				
	Region	**County**	**Roanoke**	**Wedowee**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Apr-17	Jul-17	Apr-17	Aug-17
Low	Sep-17	Apr-17	Sep-17	Sep-17
Trend	-1.64%	2.57%	-1.99%	0.31%
Volatility	30.00%	38.42%	24.84%	49.30%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-2.82%	-3.83%	-1.23%	-7.64%
Volatility	6.85%	41.38%	7.64%	69.14%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Pell City	$1,168,255	$1,448,628	$1,430,636	$1,383,083	$1,319,055	$1,291,886
Moody	$317,714	$307,916	$306,652	$305,353	$297,523	$291,840
County	$1,050,926	$1,020,096	$1,032,969	$1,043,234	$989,202	$967,813
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

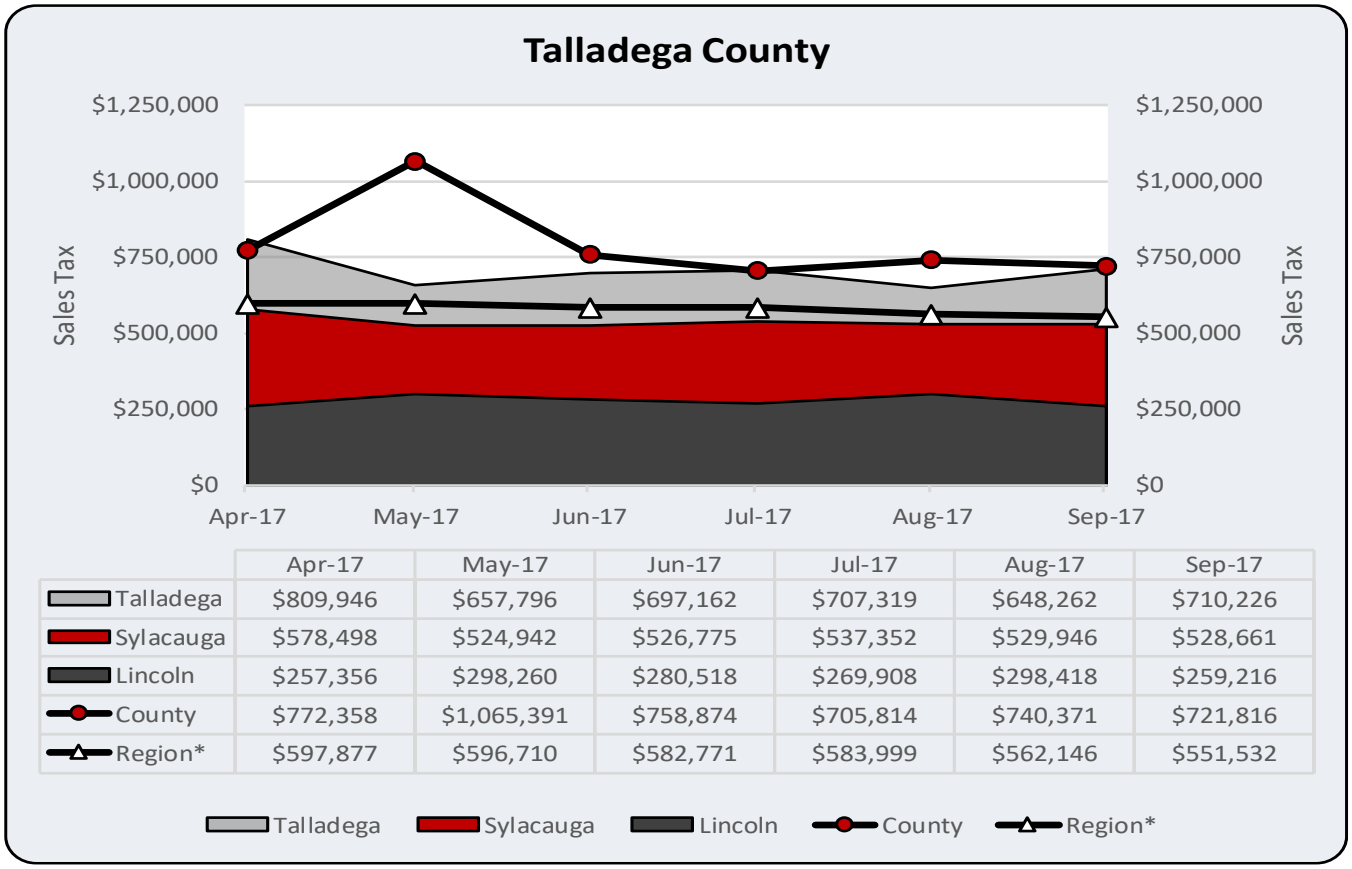
Source: ADOR (Moody); City of Pell City (Pell City); and St. Clair County (St. Clair)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

"Other Entities" consist of Pell City, County, and Region.

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax St. Clair County				
	Region	**County**	**Moody**	**Pell City**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Apr-17	May-17
Low	Sep-17	Sep-17	Sep-17	Apr-17
Trend	-1.64%	-1.40%	-1.51%	0.54%
Volatility	30.00%	33.00%	73.28%	43.16%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-2.82%	-3.68%	-2.24%	-3.35%
Volatility	6.85%	10.69%	3.80%	4.45%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



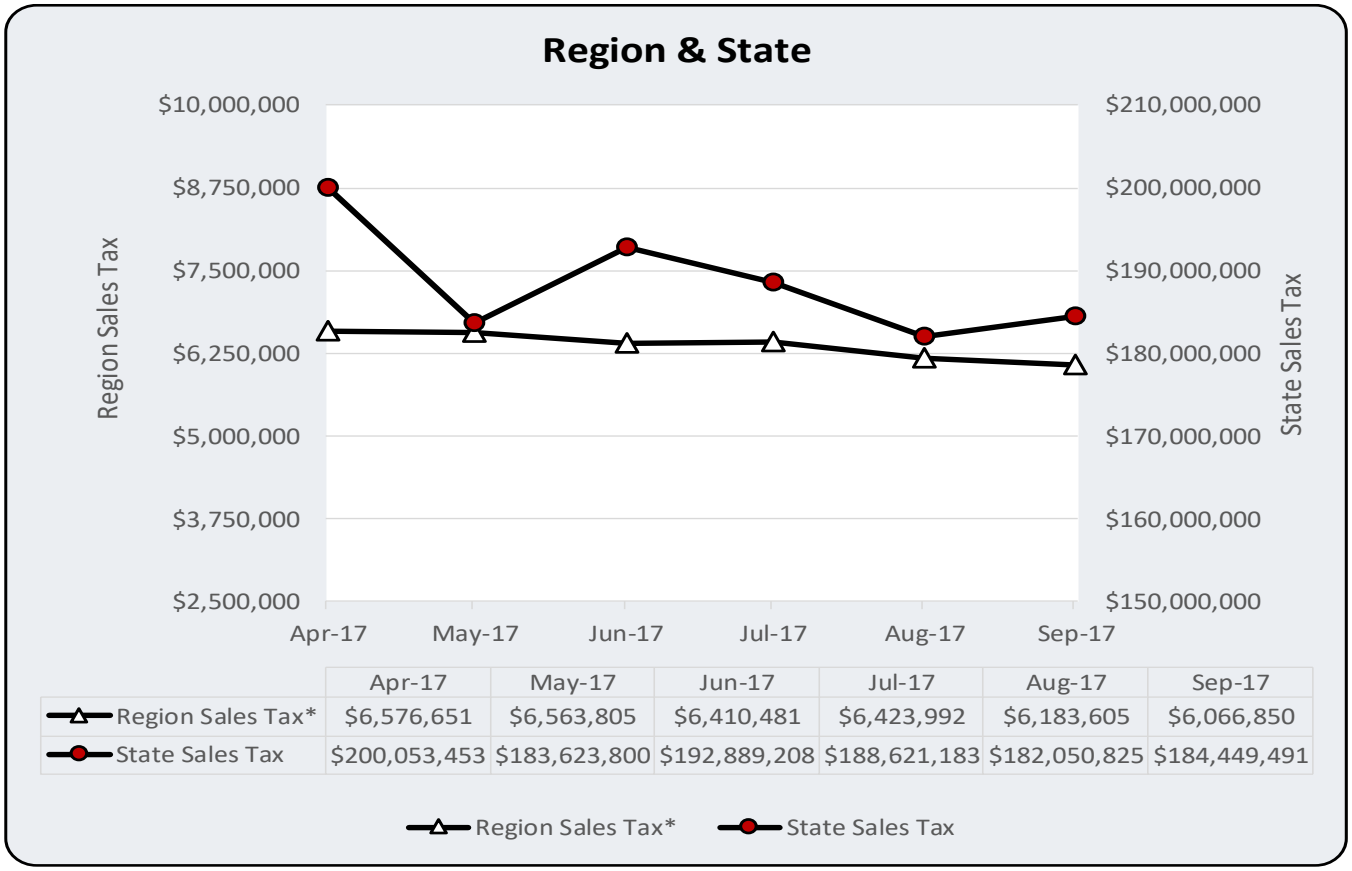
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Talladega	$809,946	$657,796	$697,162	$707,319	$648,262	$710,226
Sylacauga	$578,498	$524,942	$526,775	$537,352	$529,946	$528,661
Lincoln	$257,356	$298,260	$280,518	$269,908	$298,418	$259,216
County	$772,358	$1,065,391	$758,874	$705,814	$740,371	$721,816
Region*	$597,877	$596,710	$582,771	$583,999	$562,146	$551,532

Source: ADOR (Lincoln, Sylacauga, and Talladega County) and City of Talladega (Talladega)

***Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Talladega County	Region	County	Lincoln	Sylacauga	Talladega
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17					
High	Apr-17	May-17	Aug-17	Apr-17	Apr-17
Low	Sep-17	Jul-17	Apr-17	May-17	Aug-17
Trend	-1.64%	-4.20%	0.00%	-1.11%	-1.94%
Volatility	30.00%	75.77%	40.98%	39.78%	38.18%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Moderate	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17					
Trend	-2.82%	1.13%	-2.00%	-0.70%	0.21%
Volatility	6.85%	20.80%	41.35%	5.94%	31.06%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17					
Change	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Region Sales Tax*	$6,576,651	$6,563,805	$6,410,481	$6,423,992	$6,183,605	$6,066,850
State Sales Tax	$200,053,453	$183,623,800	$192,889,208	$188,621,183	$182,050,825	$184,449,491

Source: ADOR; RDS; and Self-Collecting Cities/Counties

***Region Sales Tax is a summation of each individual county sales tax collected within the eleven county region. This measure does not contain city or other jurisdictional data for the county.**

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax Region & State		
	Region	**State**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17		
High	Apr-17	Apr-17
Low	Sep-17	Aug-17
Trend	-1.64%	-1.29%
Volatility	30.00%	25.55%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17		
Trend	-2.82%	-1.11%
Volatility	6.85%	8.62%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17		
Change	↓	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.

Lodging Tax

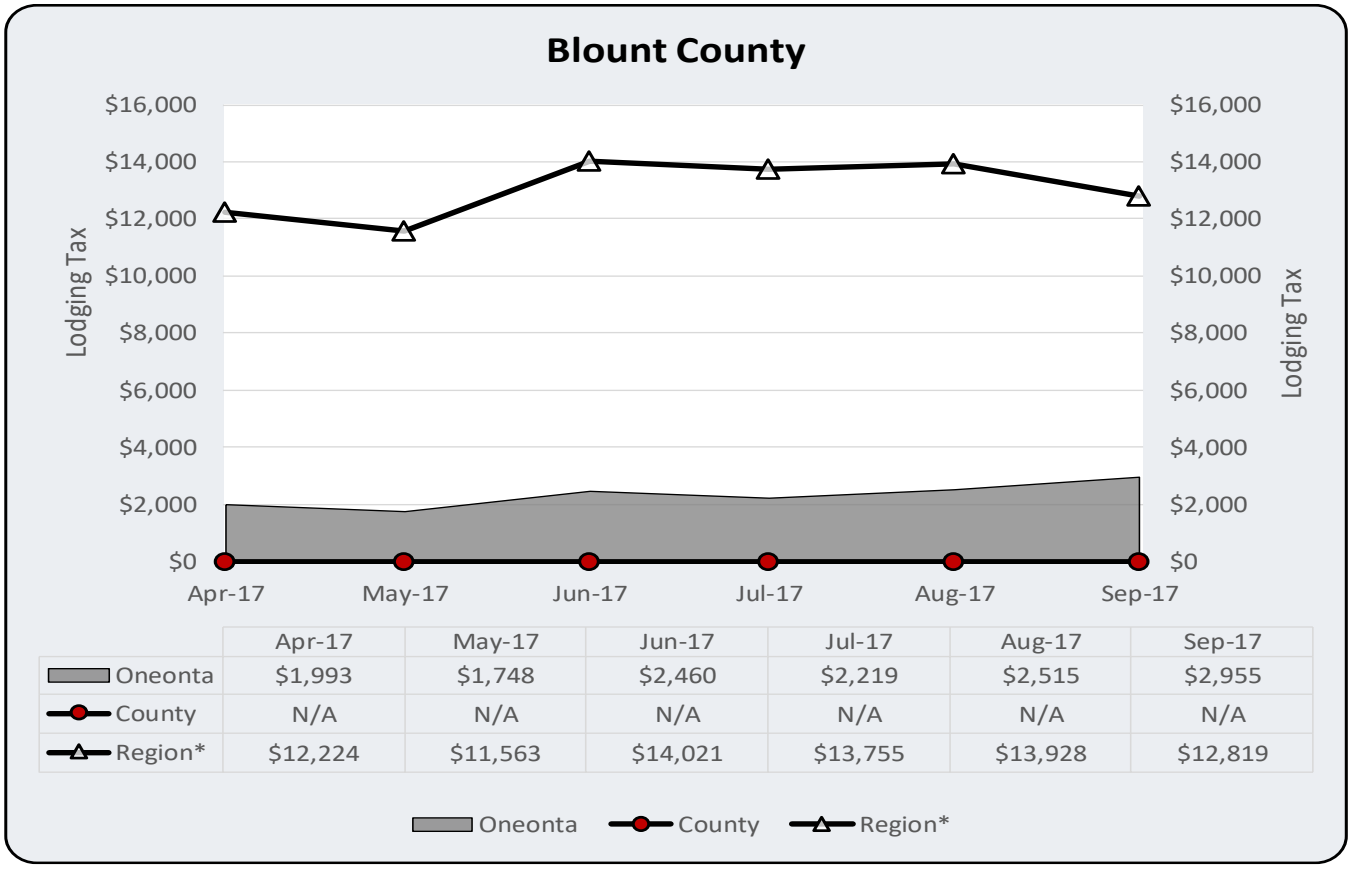
Lodging tax data are provided and analyzed for a six-month reference period of April through September 2017 for each county and selected city(s). Region data are offered relative to each county and as a comparison to state data on the final chart. Lodging tax collection is analyzed as follows: monthly high and low values are identified within the entire six-month reference period for the region and each local variable, county and selected city(s) within the county; trend in increases or decreases and volatility for each variable across the entire reference period and the most recent three months; and directional changes from prior month to most recent month reported. Trend values reflect rate of change of lodging tax collection within each respective reporting period. Volatility indicates the extent of lodging stability and is expressed as an annualized standard deviation of monthly variances in collection. Higher lodging tax collection volatility denotes a higher variation in the level of lodging activity, while moderate and lower levels of volatility suggest less fluctuation. Trend values and volatility offer strong measures of relative comparison.

The relationship between lodging taxes collected and economic activity is positive; that is, a stronger economy produces a higher need for lodging and thus more taxes are collected. Some counties may have more need for lodging and some less, but the trend within the county reflects the directional strength of the economic activity for that county. A strong basis for including lodging taxes in this publication is as a measure of tourism activity. Seasonal effects will occur with this variable, especially for counties that are destination driven for tourists at various times of the year.

Lodging taxes are collected for selected cities within each county of the coverage area (Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega counties) and averaged for each county. Region and state cross sectional and time series comparisons provide further insight into relative economic activity. Sources of data are respective county and city administrations in addition to the Alabama Department of Revenue (ADOR) and Revenue Discovery Systems (RDS).

Lodging tax data are reported independently for each city, county, and state. Data for each selected city in a county do not reflect all cities within that county, but rather a representative sample. County lodging tax data consist of that portion of lodging taxes remitted to the county. These taxes are not a summation of selected city lodging taxes but are rather a separate measure of lodging tax revenue. Region lodging taxes represent an average of county lodging taxes within the reference area. We do not include city or other jurisdictional entities in order to standardize an average that would apply to each county in the area of analysis. Our analysis does not include all cities in each county, but rather selected city(s). Therefore, a more accurate depiction of region economic activity is an average of county lodging tax data, which applies to each county.

We are reliant upon various sources to supply lodging tax data. A database of current lodging tax data is not available to access. There is also a lag associated with payment and reporting of this economic indicator that could affect the availability of the data for some reference months.



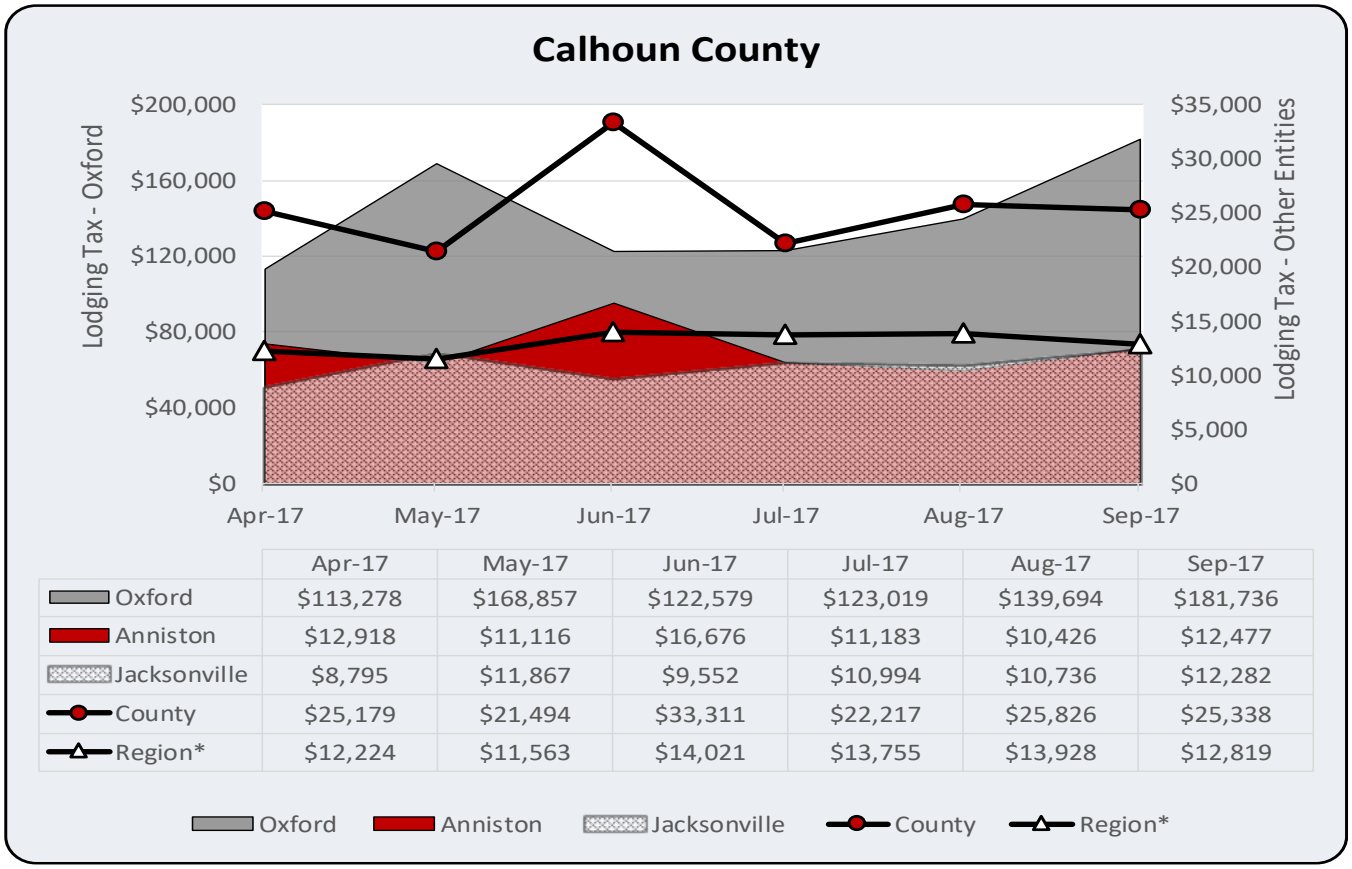
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Oneonta	$1,993	$1,748	$2,460	$2,219	$2,515	$2,955
County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

Source: RDS (Blount County and Oneonta)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Blount County			
	Region	**County**	**Oneonta**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17			
High	Jun-17	N/A	Sep-17
Low	May-17	N/A	May-17
Trend	2.24%	N/A	8.82%
Volatility	58.25%	N/A	68.74%
Volatility	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17			
Trend	-3.46%	N/A	15.40%
Volatility	16.24%	N/A	50.95%
Volatility	Lower	N/A	Moderate
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17			
Change	↓	N/A	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent. With lodging tax not collected, summary analysis not available for Blount County; values expressed as N/A.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Oxford	$113,278	$168,857	$122,579	$123,019	$139,694	$181,736
Anniston	$12,918	$11,116	$16,676	$11,183	$10,426	$12,477
Jacksonville	$8,795	$11,867	$9,552	$10,994	$10,736	$12,282
County	$25,179	$21,494	$33,311	$22,217	$25,826	$25,338
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

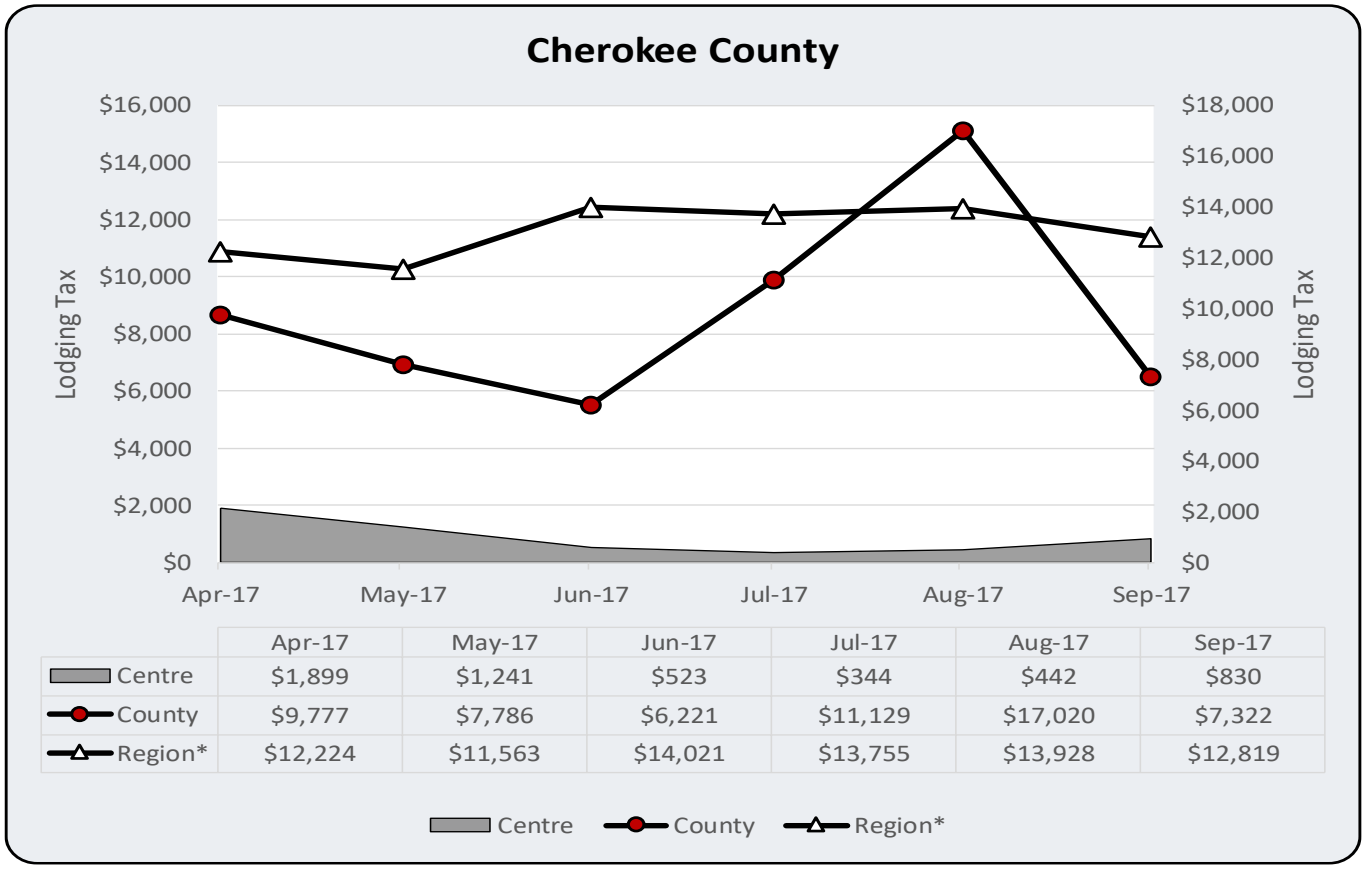
Source: ADOR (Jacksonville and Oxford); City of Anniston (Anniston); and RDS (Calhoun County)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

"Other Entities" consist of Anniston, Jacksonville, County, and Region.

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Calhoun County					
	Region	**County**	**Anniston**	**Jacksonville**	**Oxford**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17					
High	Jun-17	Jun-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Sep-17
Low	May-17	May-17	Aug-17	Apr-17	Apr-17
Trend	2.24%	0.51%	-2.16%	4.41%	5.27%
Volatility	58.25%	106.35%	124.12%	66.32%	90.30%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17					
Trend	-3.46%	6.79%	5.63%	5.70%	21.54%
Volatility	16.24%	86.84%	91.13%	34.23%	51.62%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17					
Change	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



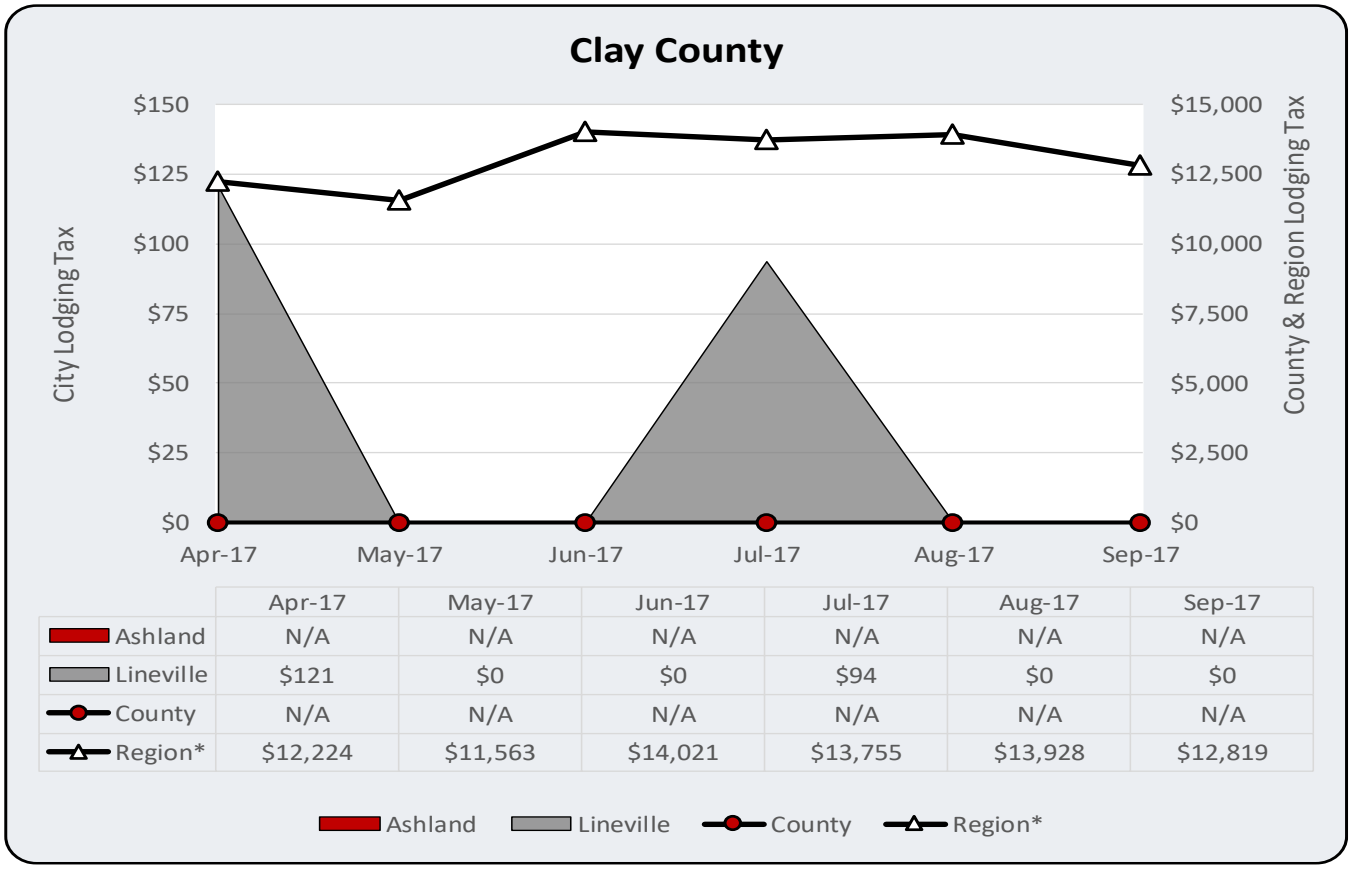
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Centre	$1,899	$1,241	$523	$344	$442	$830
County	$9,777	$7,786	$6,221	$11,129	$17,020	$7,322
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

Source: RDS (Centre and Cherokee County)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Cherokee County			
	Region	**County**	**Centre**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17			
High	Jun-17	Aug-17	Apr-17
Low	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17
Trend	2.24%	4.32%	-19.64%
Volatility	58.25%	301.83%	250.43%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17			
Trend	-3.46%	-18.89%	55.26%
Volatility	16.24%	249.89%	210.95%
Volatility	Lower	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17			
Change	↓	↓	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Ashland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lineville	$121	$0	$0	$94	$0	$0
County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

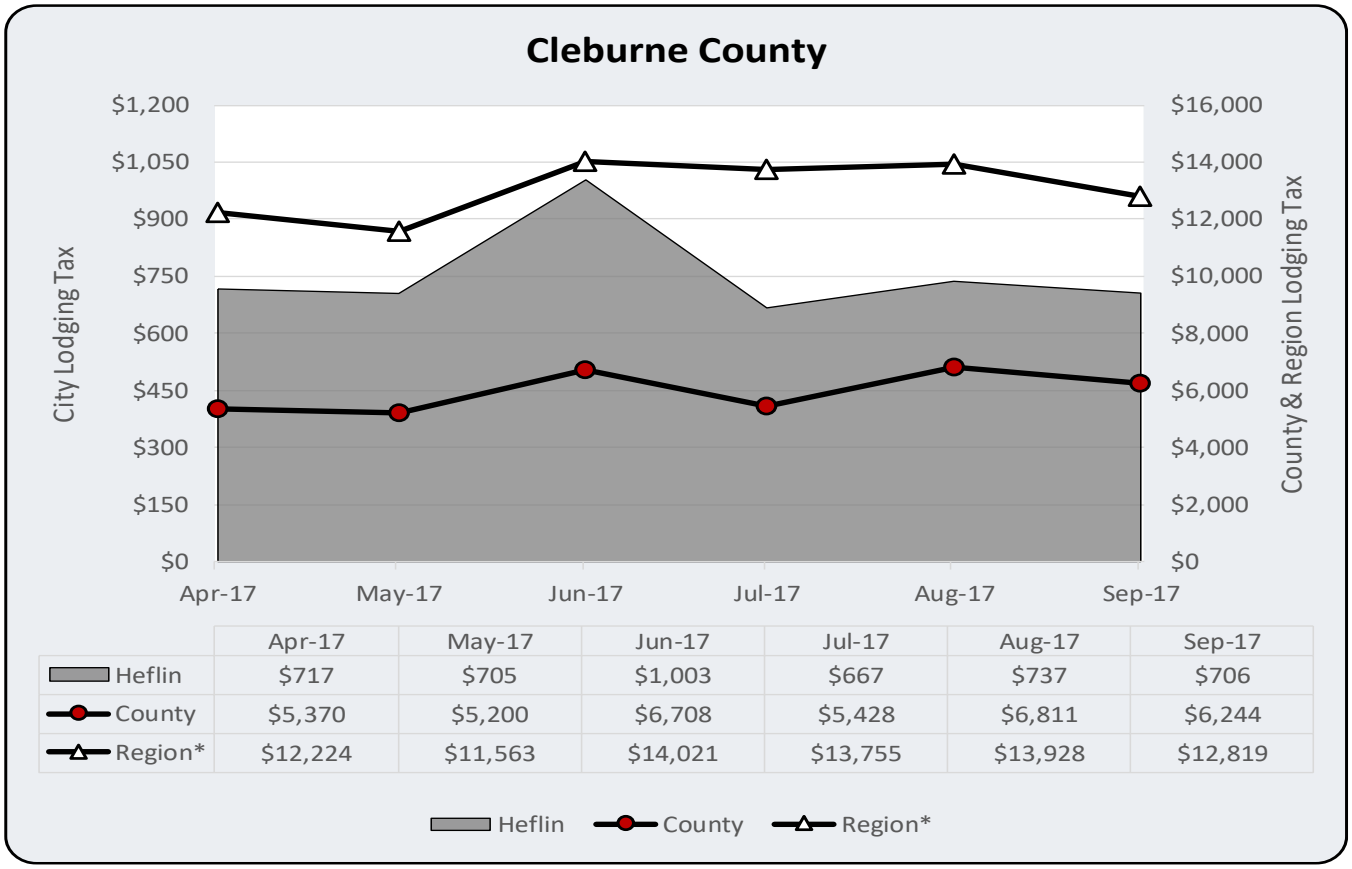
Source: ADOR (Ashland) and RDS (Clay County and Lineville)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

Ashland and Clay County do not collect lodging tax. Values are represented as N/A.

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Clay County				
	Region	**County**	**Ashland**	**Lineville**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Jun-17	N/A	N/A	Apr-17
Low	May-17	N/A	N/A	May-17
Trend	2.24%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatility	58.25%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-3.46%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatility	16.24%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatility	Lower	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	N/A	N/A	→

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent. With lodging tax not collected, summary analysis not available for Ashland and Clay County; values expressed as N/A. Irregular data collection for Lineville are represented as N/A.



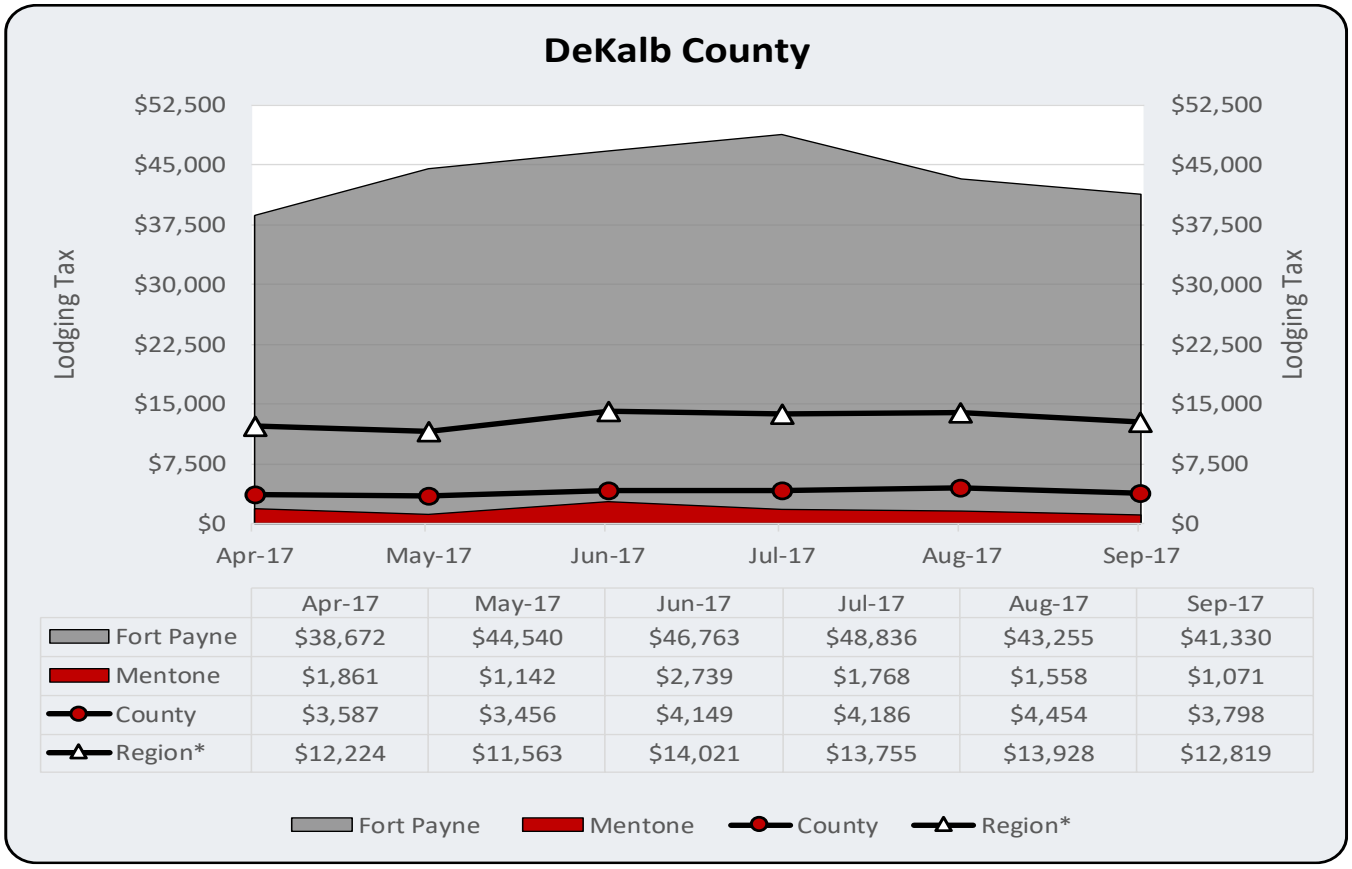
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Heflin	$717	$705	$1,003	$667	$737	$706
County	$5,370	$5,200	$6,708	$5,428	$6,811	$6,244
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

Source: RDS (Cleburne County and Heflin)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Cleburne County			
	Region	**County**	**Heflin**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17			
High	Jun-17	Aug-17	Jun-17
Low	May-17	May-17	Jul-17
Trend	2.24%	3.94%	-1.00%
Volatility	58.25%	93.49%	88.12%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17			
Trend	-3.46%	7.25%	2.87%
Volatility	16.24%	80.57%	77.66%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17			
Change	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



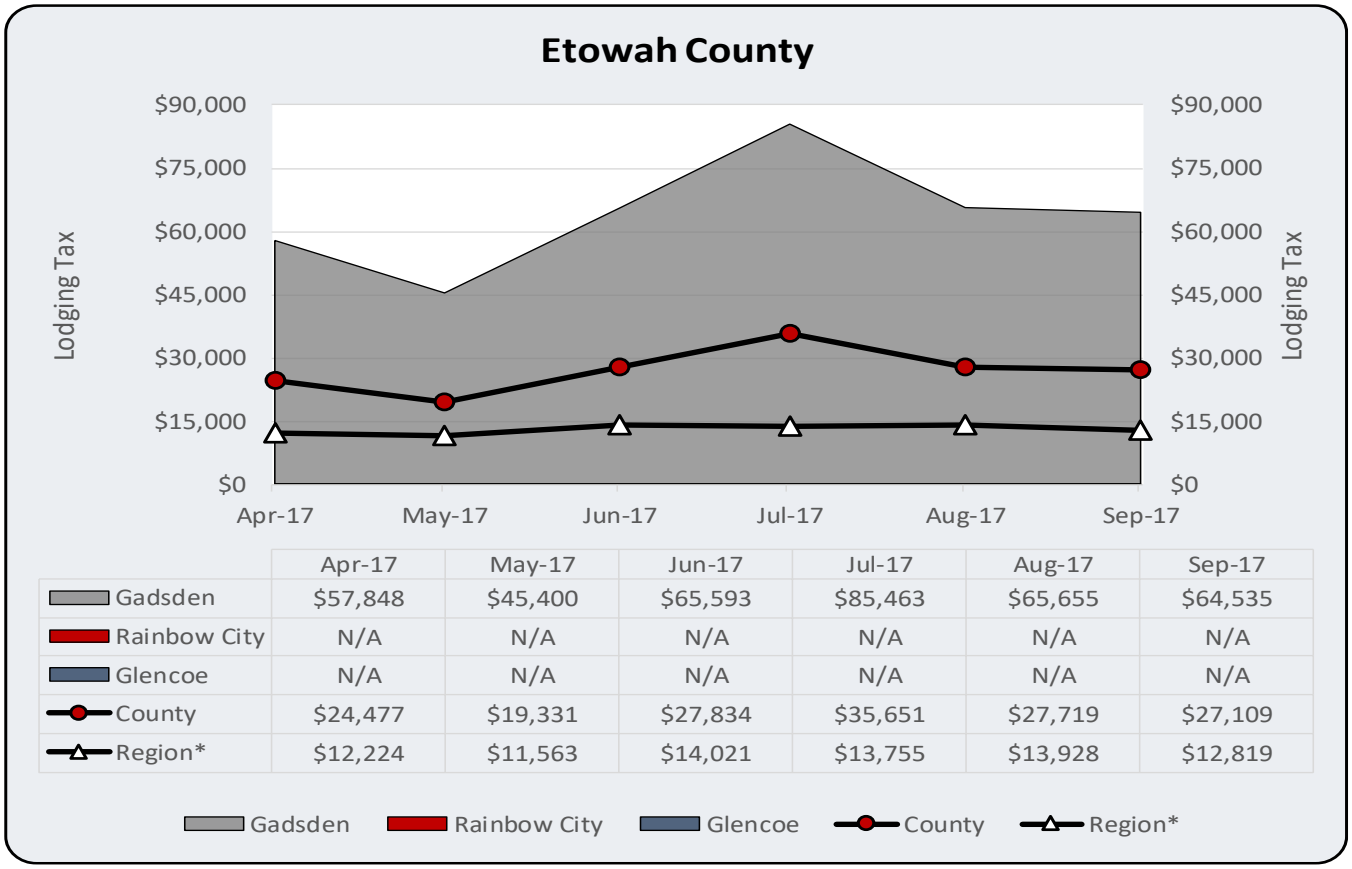
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Fort Payne	$38,672	$44,540	$46,763	$48,836	$43,255	$41,330
Mentone	$1,861	$1,142	$2,739	$1,768	$1,558	$1,071
County	$3,587	$3,456	$4,149	$4,186	$4,454	$3,798
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

Source: ADOR (Fort Payne); DeKalb County (DeKalb); and RDS (Mentone)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax DeKalb County				
	Region	**County**	**Fort Payne**	**Mentone**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Jun-17	Aug-17	Jul-17	Jun-17
Low	May-17	May-17	Apr-17	Sep-17
Trend	2.24%	3.06%	0.83%	-6.28%
Volatility	58.25%	75.24%	49.30%	257.70%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Higher
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-3.46%	-4.76%	-8.00%	-22.18%
Volatility	16.24%	37.98%	27.54%	43.50%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Gadsden	$57,848	$45,400	$65,593	$85,463	$65,655	$64,535
Rainbow City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glencoe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
County	$24,477	$19,331	$27,834	$35,651	$27,719	$27,109
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

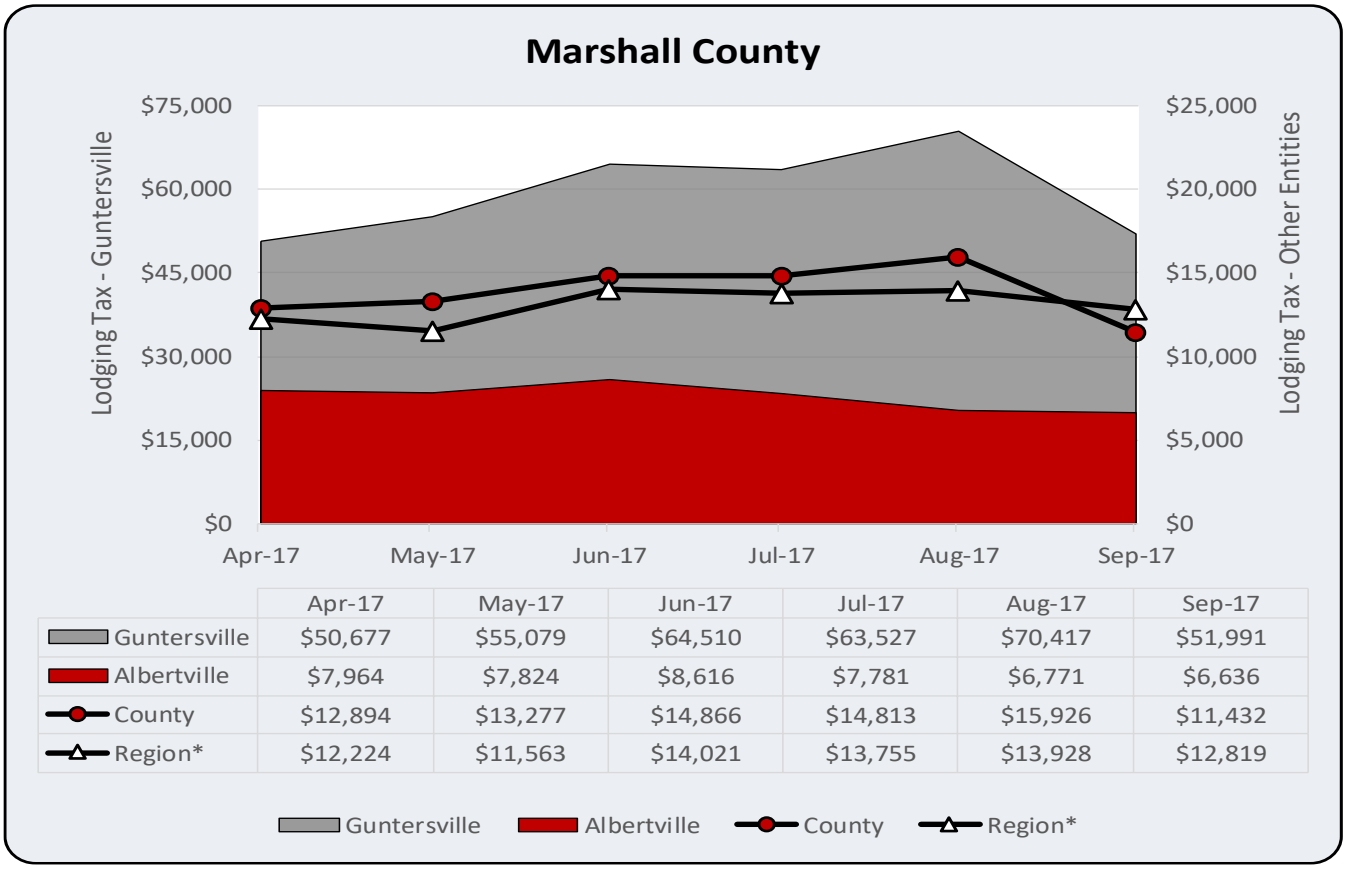
Source: ADOR (Rainbow City); City of Glencoe (Glencoe); and RDS (Etowah County and Gadsden)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

Glencoe and Rainbow City do not collect lodging tax. Values are represented as N/A.

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Etowah County					
	Region	**County**	**Gadsden**	**Glencoe**	**Rainbow City**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17					
High	Jun-17	Jul-17	Jul-17	N/A	N/A
Low	May-17	May-17	May-17	N/A	N/A
Trend	2.24%	5.40%	5.63%	N/A	N/A
Volatility	58.25%	99.68%	105.09%	N/A	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher	N/A	N/A
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17					
Trend	-3.46%	-12.80%	-13.10%	N/A	N/A
Volatility	16.24%	87.78%	93.21%	N/A	N/A
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Moderate	N/A	N/A
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17					
Change	↓	↓	↓	N/A	N/A

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent. With lodging tax not collected, summary analysis not available for Glencoe and Rainbow City; values expressed as N/A.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Guntersville	$50,677	$55,079	$64,510	$63,527	$70,417	$51,991
Albertville	$7,964	$7,824	$8,616	$7,781	$6,771	$6,636
County	$12,894	$13,277	$14,866	$14,813	$15,926	$11,432
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

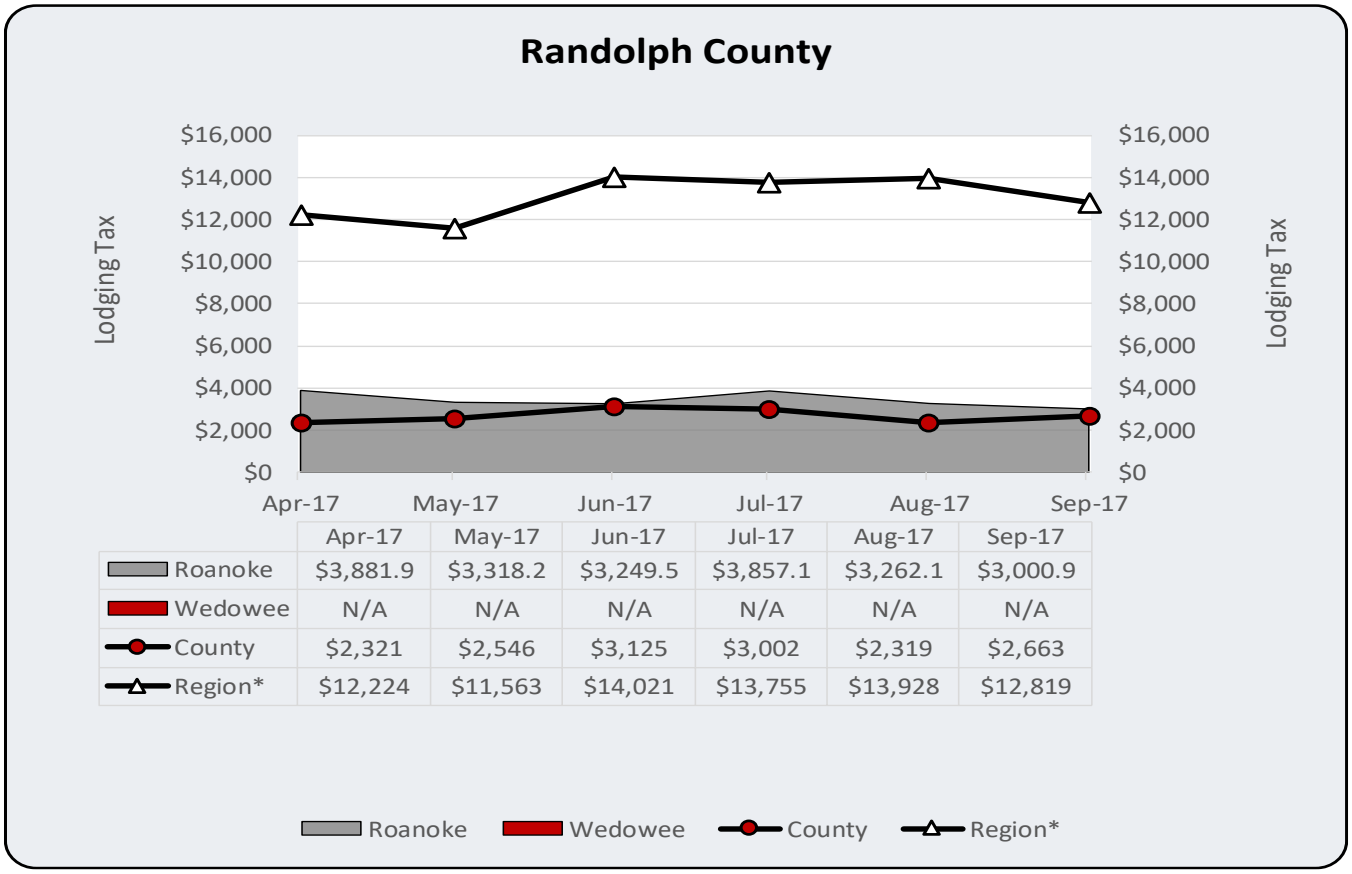
Source: RDS (Albertville, Guntersville, and Marshall County)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

"Other Entities" consist of Albertville, County, and Region.

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Marshall County	Region	County	Albertville	Guntersville
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Jun-17	Aug-17	Jun-17	Aug-17
Low	May-17	Sep-17	Sep-17	Apr-17
Trend	2.24%	-0.17%	-4.05%	2.46%
Volatility	58.25%	68.98%	54.21%	72.64%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-3.46%	-12.15%	-7.66%	-9.53%
Volatility	16.24%	65.04%	19.51%	65.27%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Roanoke	$3,881.9	$3,318.2	$3,249.5	$3,857.1	$3,262.1	$3,000.9
Wedowee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
County	$2,321	$2,546	$3,125	$3,002	$2,319	$2,663
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

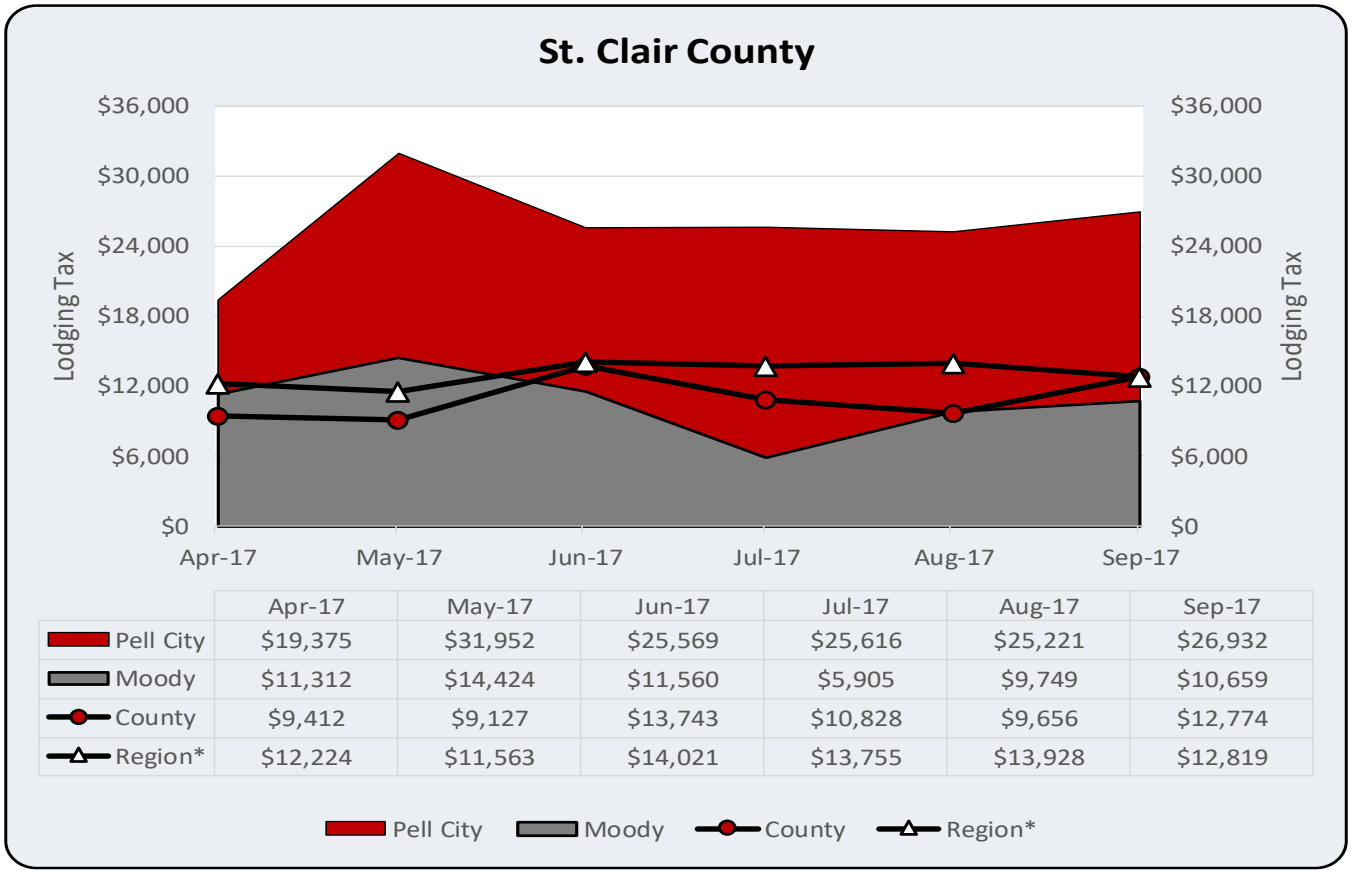
Source: ADOR (Randolph County) and RDS (Roanoke and Wedowee)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

Wedowee does not collect lodging tax. Values are represented as N/A.

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Randolph County	Region	County	Roanoke	Wedowee
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Jun-17	Jun-17	Apr-17	N/A
Low	May-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	N/A
Trend	2.24%	1.06%	-3.28%	N/A
Volatility	58.25%	56.19%	43.96%	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	N/A
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-3.46%	-5.81%	-11.79%	N/A
Volatility	16.24%	65.08%	62.17%	N/A
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Moderate	N/A
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↑	↓	N/A

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent. With lodging tax not collected, summary analysis not available for Wedowee; values expressed as N/A.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Pell City	$19,375	$31,952	$25,569	$25,616	$25,221	$26,932
Moody	$11,312	$14,424	$11,560	$5,905	$9,749	$10,659
County	$9,412	$9,127	$13,743	$10,828	$9,656	$12,774
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

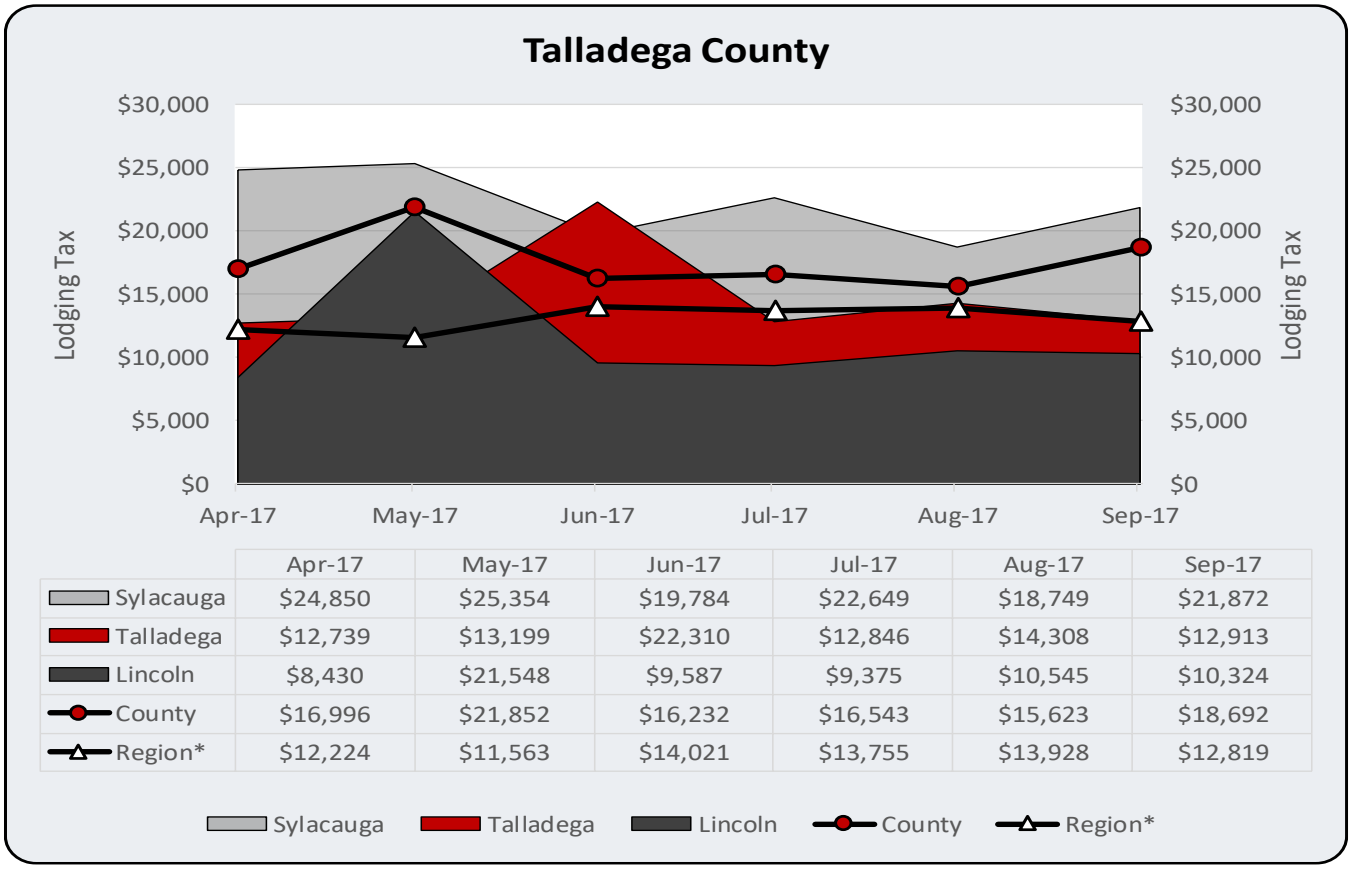
Source: ADOR (Moody); City of Pell City (Pell City); and St. Clair County (St. Clair)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

"Other Entities" consist of Pell City, County, and Region.

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax St. Clair County	Region	County	Moody	Pell City
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17				
High	Jun-17	Jun-17	May-17	May-17
Low	May-17	May-17	Jul-17	Apr-17
Trend	2.24%	4.25%	-5.94%	2.72%
Volatility	58.25%	96.02%	136.08%	104.32%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17				
Trend	-3.46%	8.61%	34.35%	2.54%
Volatility	16.24%	98.26%	197.50%	15.22%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Higher	Lower
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17				
Change	↓	↑	↑	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



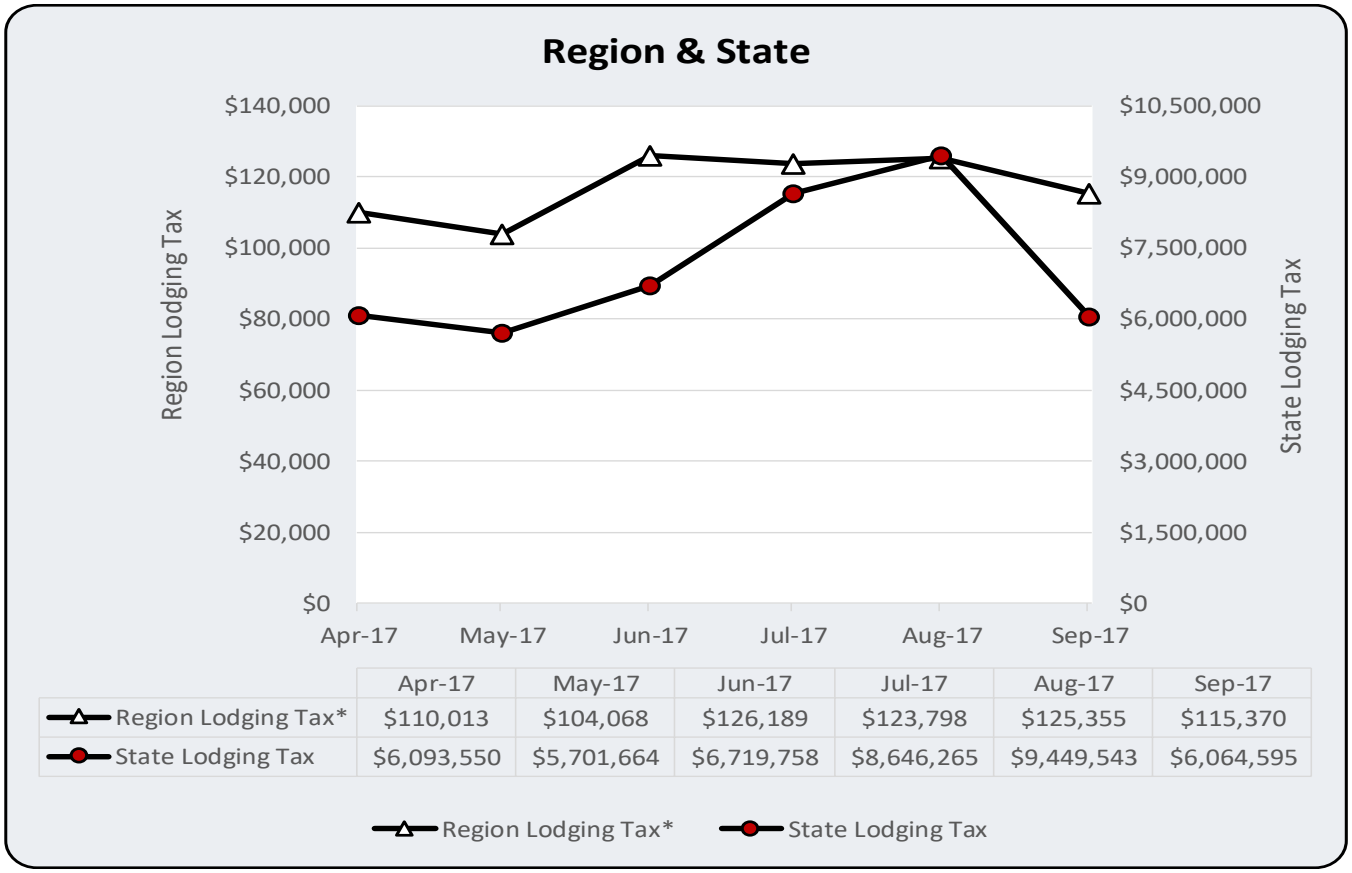
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Sylacauga	$24,850	$25,354	$19,784	$22,649	$18,749	$21,872
Talladega	$12,739	$13,199	$22,310	$12,846	$14,308	$12,913
Lincoln	$8,430	$21,548	$9,587	$9,375	$10,545	$10,324
County	$16,996	$21,852	$16,232	$16,543	$15,623	$18,692
Region*	$12,224	$11,563	$14,021	$13,755	$13,928	$12,819

Source: ADOR (Lincoln, Sylacauga, and Talladega County) and City of Talladega (Talladega)

***Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.**

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Talladega County					
	Region	**County**	**Lincoln**	**Sylacauga**	**Talladega**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17					
High	Jun-17	May-17	May-17	May-17	Jun-17
Low	May-17	Aug-17	Apr-17	Aug-17	Apr-17
Trend	2.24%	-1.45%	-3.24%	-3.94%	-0.69%
Volatility	58.25%	74.06%	253.35%	103.78%	125.90%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17					
Trend	-3.46%	6.29%	4.94%	-1.73%	0.26%
Volatility	16.24%	44.85%	29.25%	65.69%	93.90%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17					
Change	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to less than 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than 40 percent.



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Region Lodging Tax*	$110,013	$104,068	$126,189	$123,798	$125,355	$115,370
State Lodging Tax	$6,093,550	$5,701,664	$6,719,758	$8,646,265	$9,449,543	$6,064,595

Source: ADOR; RDS; and Self-Collecting Cities/Counties

***Region data represent lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. This measure does not contain city or other jurisdictional data for the county.**

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax Region & State		
	Region	**State**
Reference Period: Apr 17 - Sep 17		
High	Jun-17	Aug-17
Low	May-17	May-17
Trend	2.24%	5.11%
Volatility	58.25%	90.87%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Sep 17		
Trend	-3.46%	-16.25%
Volatility	16.24%	114.63%
Volatility	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Aug 17 - Sep 17		
Change	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 100 percent; "Moderate" as 40 percent to 100 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 40 percent.

Housing- Average Home Price

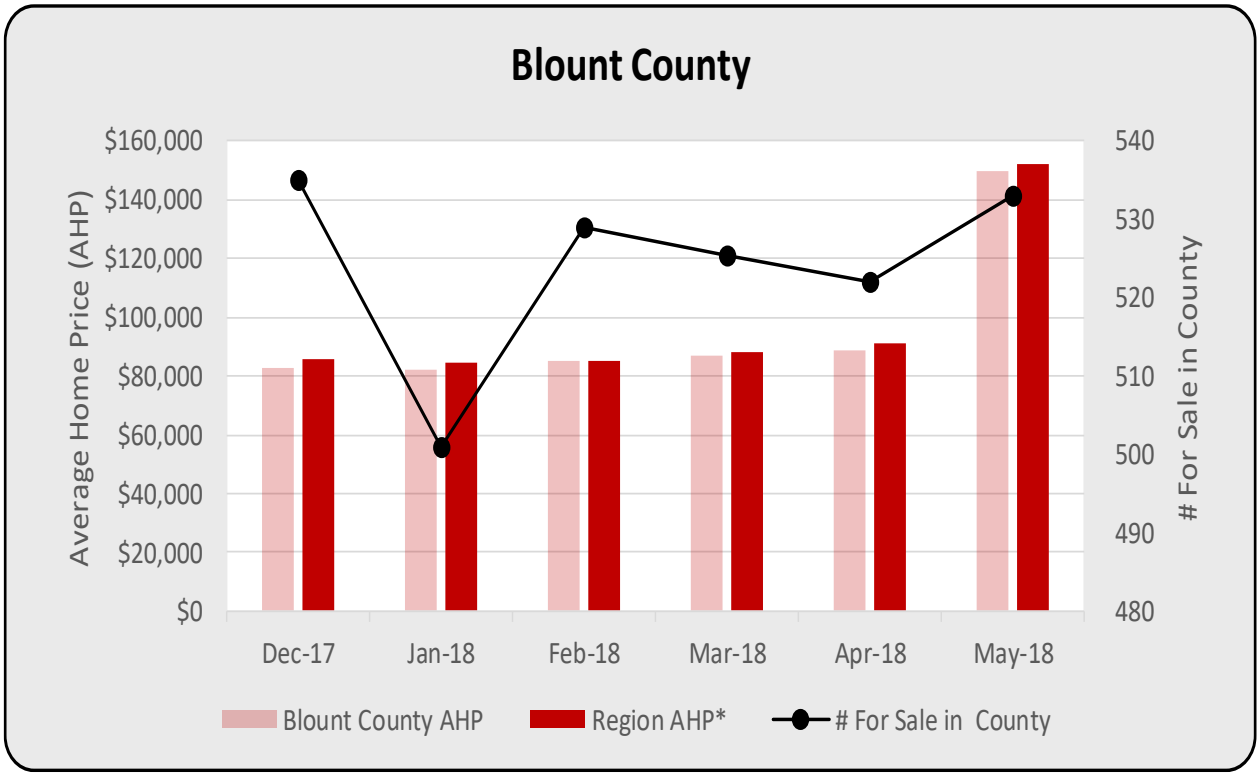
For the reference period of December 2017 through May 2018, this analysis considers the average home price by county (Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega counties) in relation to the region average consisting of each county, and the number of homes for sale. Comparison within these three categories offers insight into the relative strength of the housing market on the local level compared to the state. Average home price by county and region and number of homes for sale are analyzed as follows: monthly high and low values are identified within the entire six month reference period; trend increases or decreases and volatility for each variable across the entire reference period and the most recent three months; directional changes from prior month to most recent month reported; and home price averages by county and region for the most recent month of the reporting period, including the number of homes for sale.

Trend values reflect rate of change within each respective reporting period. Volatility indicates the extent that home prices and number for sale are relatively stable and is expressed as an annualized standard deviation of monthly variances. Higher home price volatility denotes a higher variation in pricing as a result of market conditions, while moderate and lower levels of volatility suggest less fluctuation. Trend values and volatility offer strong measures of relative comparison.

Higher average home prices are positively related to economic conditions for that geographic area. Higher demand for housing typically reflects a stronger labor market and general economic conditions and has an upward push on home prices. Supply of homes will usually increase under these conditions and have some effect on limiting home price increases. The number of houses for sale is also included in the analysis. Higher numbers of houses for sale (both new and existing homes) are generally inversely related to housing market and economic conditions, especially if the trend in sold prices is negative.

The housing sector of the economy is an important barometer of economic conditions. Owning a home has traditionally been a personal goal for most Americans and represents a component of personal economic success. Economic conditions within communities are a driver of supply and demand within the housing market. Home value may be measured by average home prices or average sales prices. The former represents the market value of existing homes, while the latter indicates average price received for recently sold new or existing homes.

Slower economic conditions dampen demand for homes and inventory of homes for sale builds as less demand for housing manifests. A higher inventory of houses for sale suggests that home prices are either too high, employee migration into or away from an area has slowed, or demand has otherwise decreased. The variable may also reflect a higher supply of homes by investors, but this effect would tend to be smaller than demand for housing.

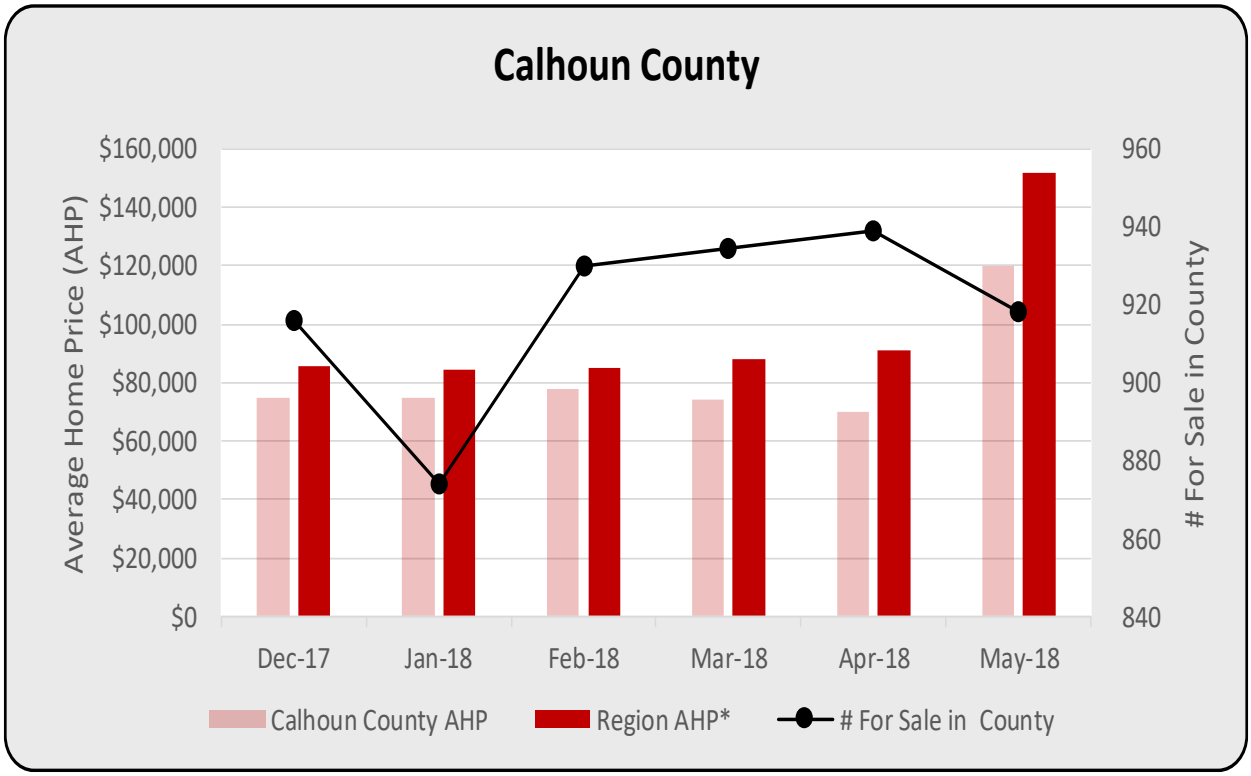


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Blount County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Dec-17	May-18
Low	Jan-18	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	9.66%	0.28%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	31.31%	0.71%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 150,000	$ 533	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

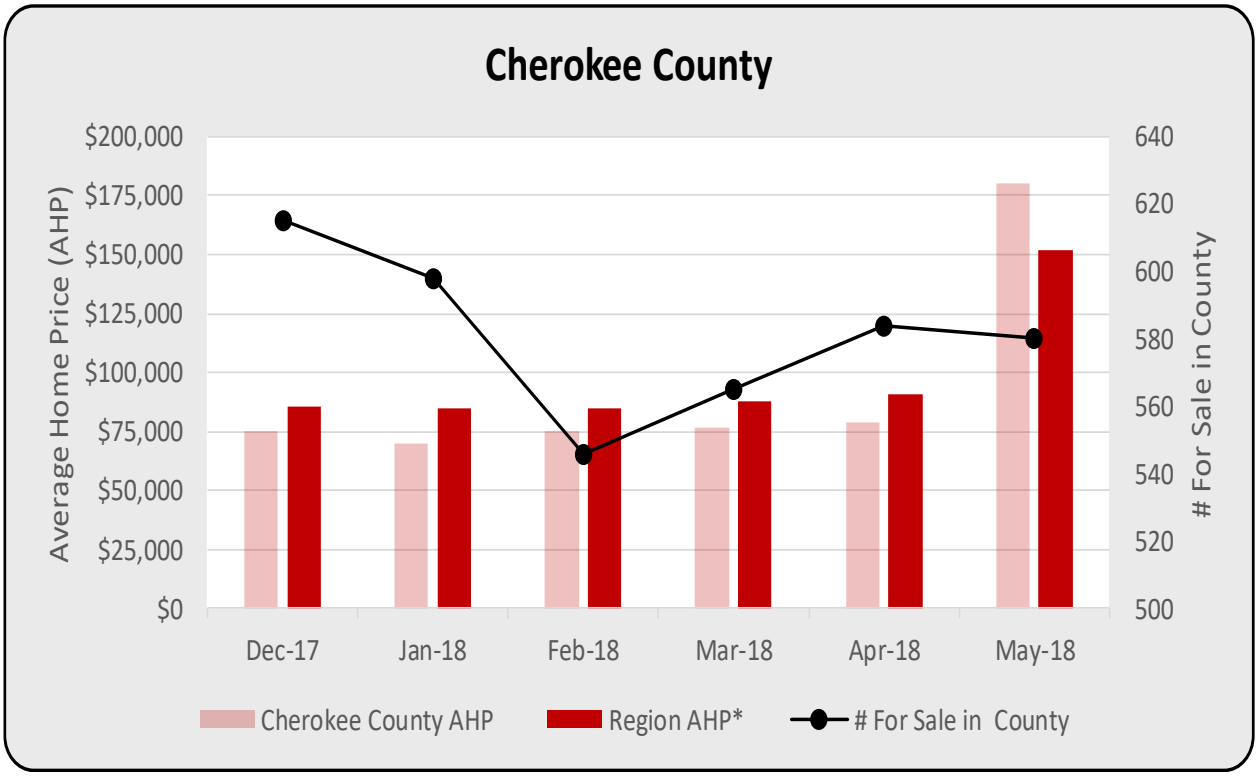


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Calhoun County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Apr-18	May-18
Low	Apr-18	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	6.15%	0.66%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	27.34%	-0.89%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↓	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 120,000	918	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

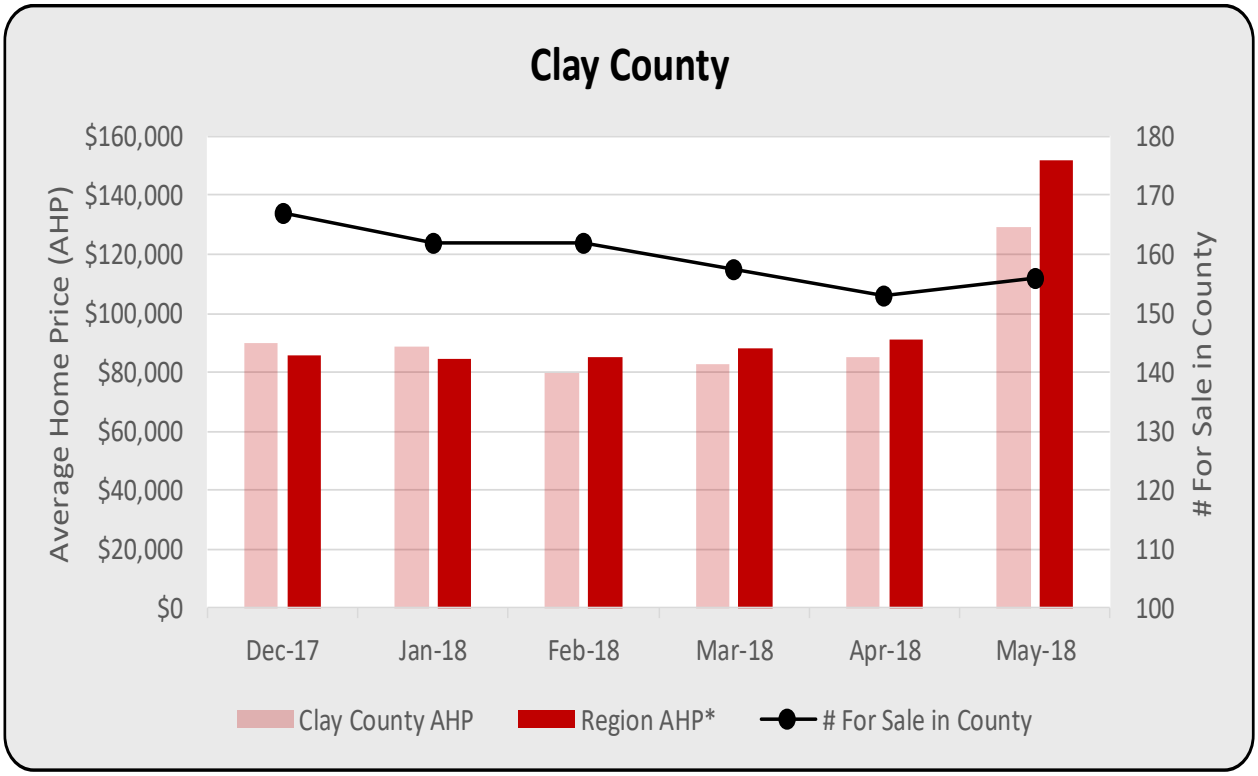


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Cherokee County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Dec-17	May-18
Low	Jan-18	Feb-18	Jan-18
Trend	14.59%	-0.94%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	52.89%	1.32%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↓	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 180,000	580	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

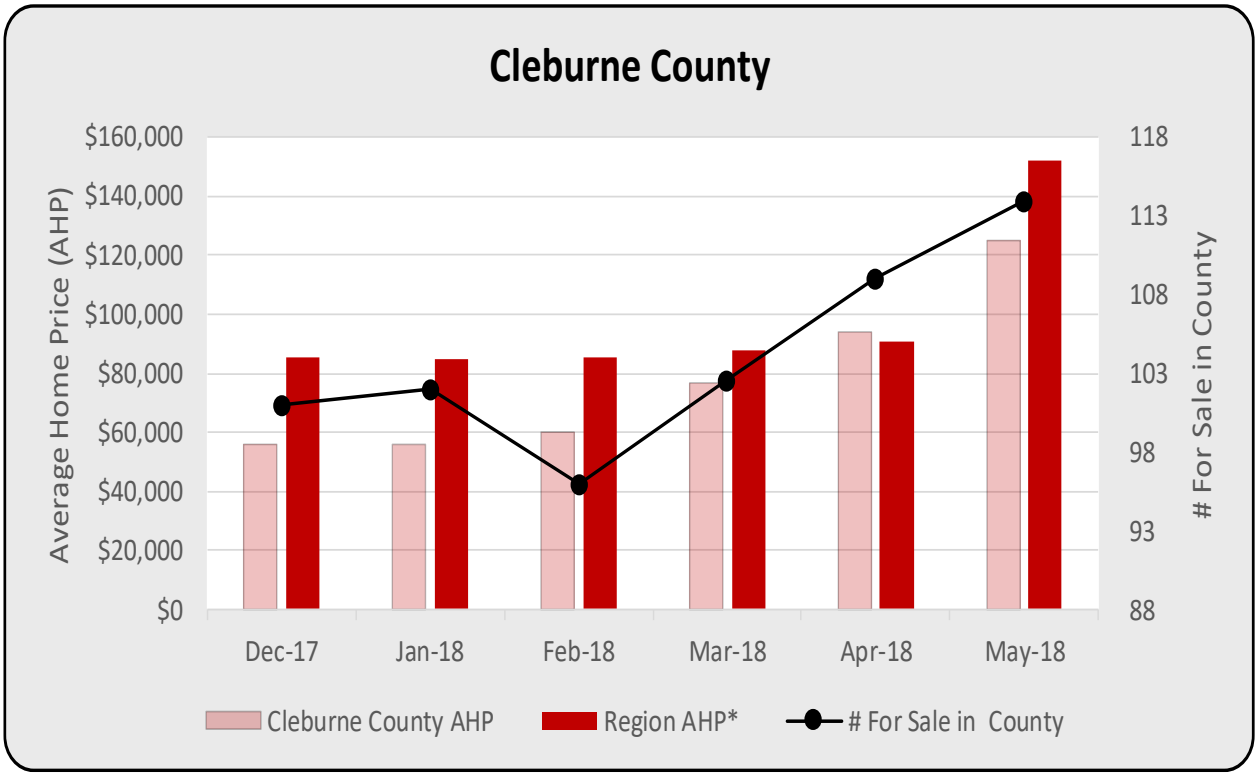


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Clay County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Dec-17	May-18
Low	Feb-18	Apr-18	Jan-18
Trend	4.96%	-1.53%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	25.05%	-0.48%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 129,000	156	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

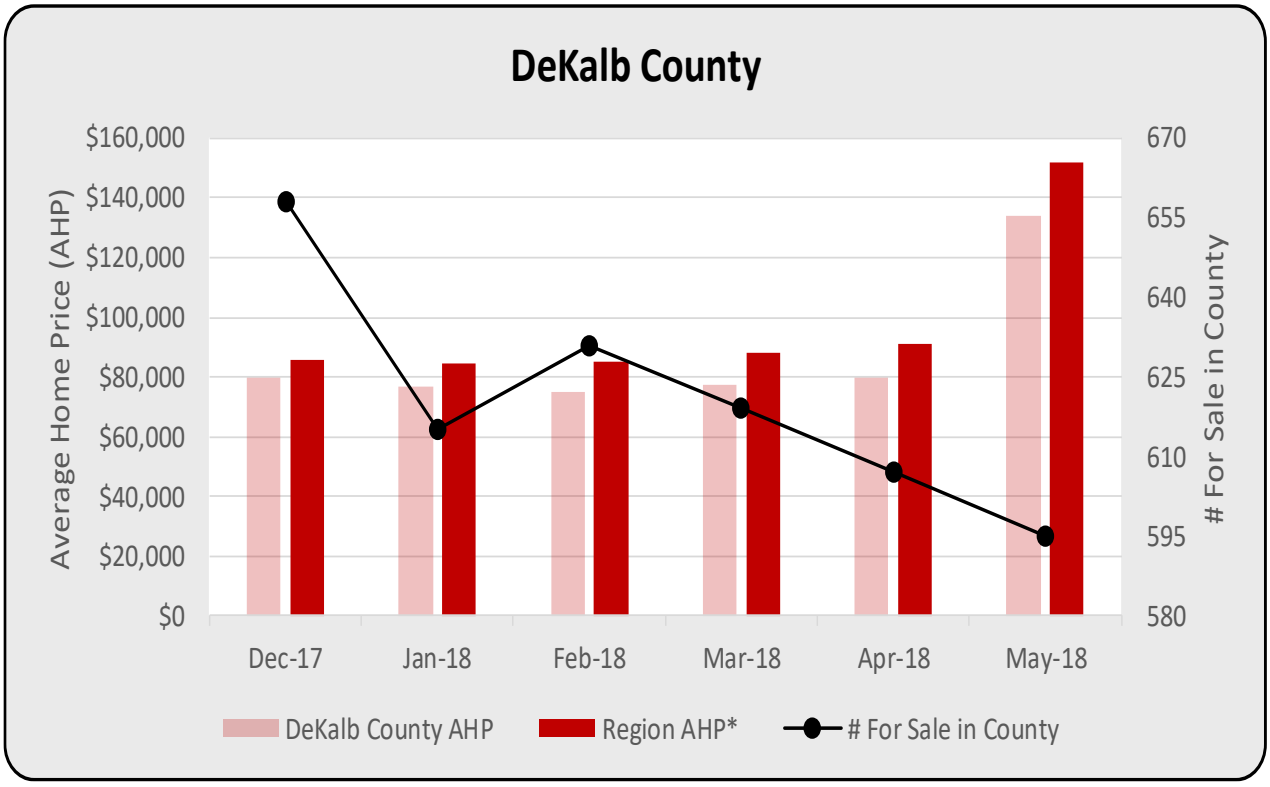


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Cleburne County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Feb-18	Jan-18
Trend	18.08%	2.52%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	27.41%	5.46%	31.35%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 125,000	114	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

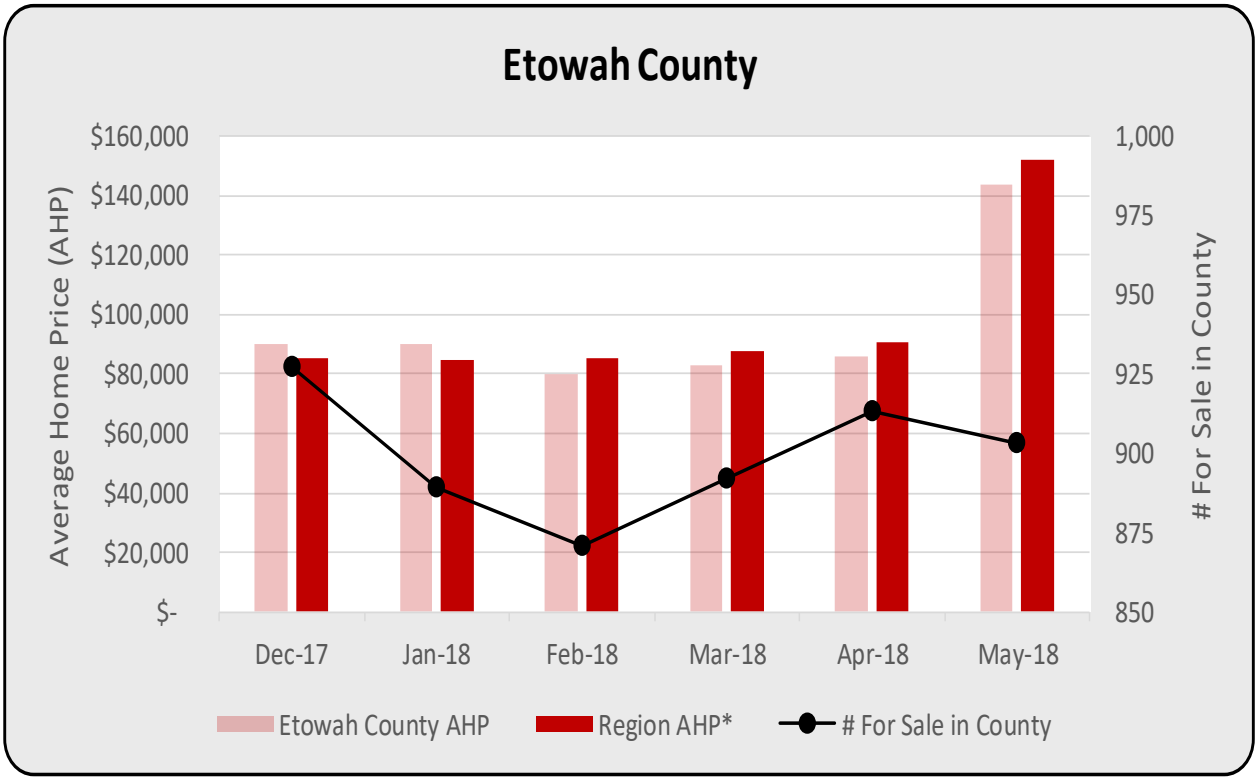


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) DeKalb County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Dec-17	May-18
Low	Feb-18	May-18	Jan-18
Trend	8.10%	-1.59%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	31.49%	-1.96%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↓	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 134,000	595	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

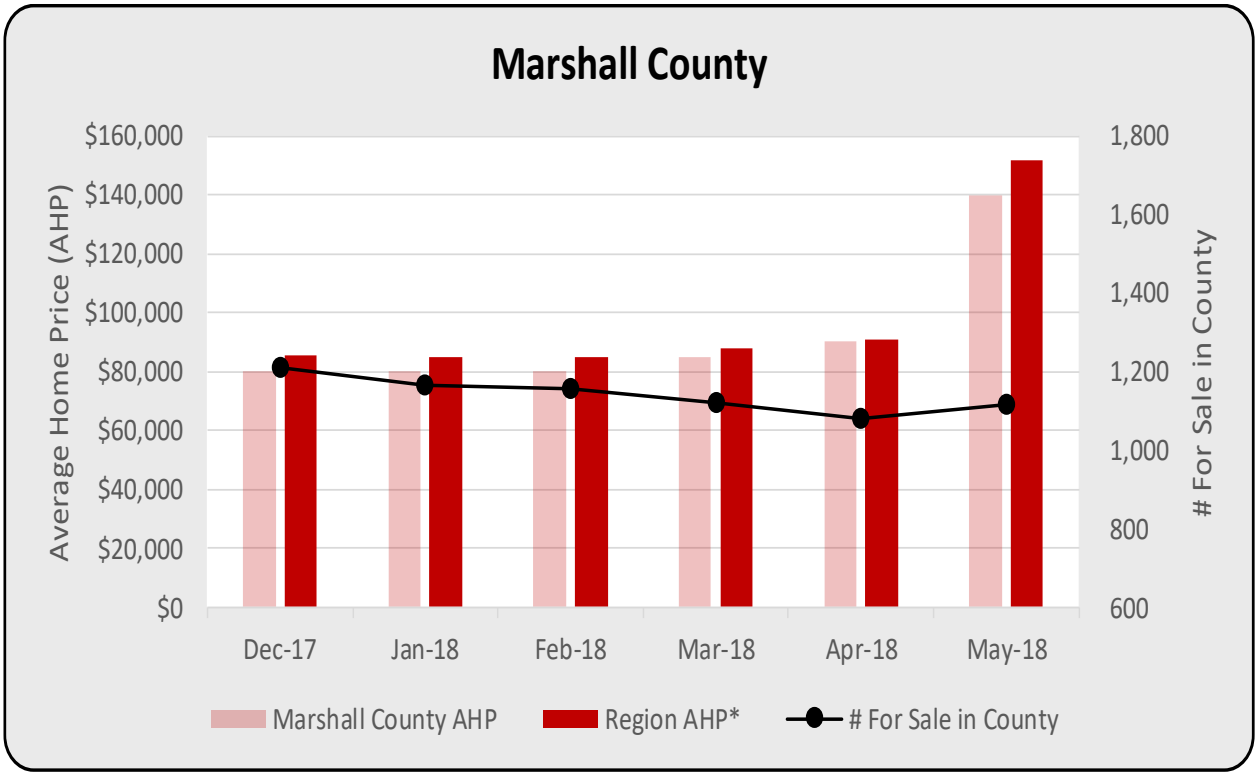


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Etowah County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Dec-17	May-18
Low	Feb-18	Feb-18	Jan-18
Trend	6.64%	-0.08%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	31.72%	0.61%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↓	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 144,000	903	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

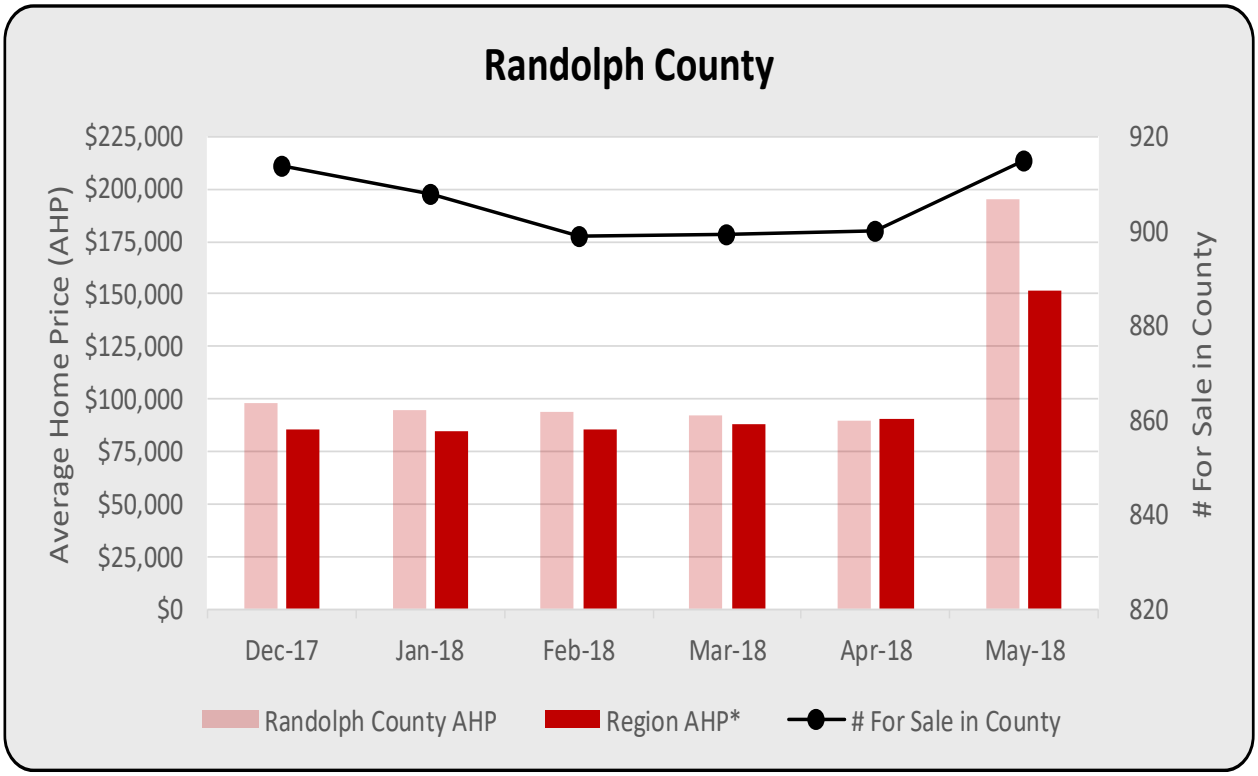


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Marshall County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Dec-17	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Apr-18	Jan-18
Trend	9.61%	-1.83%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	28.34%	-3.34%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 140,000	1,117	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

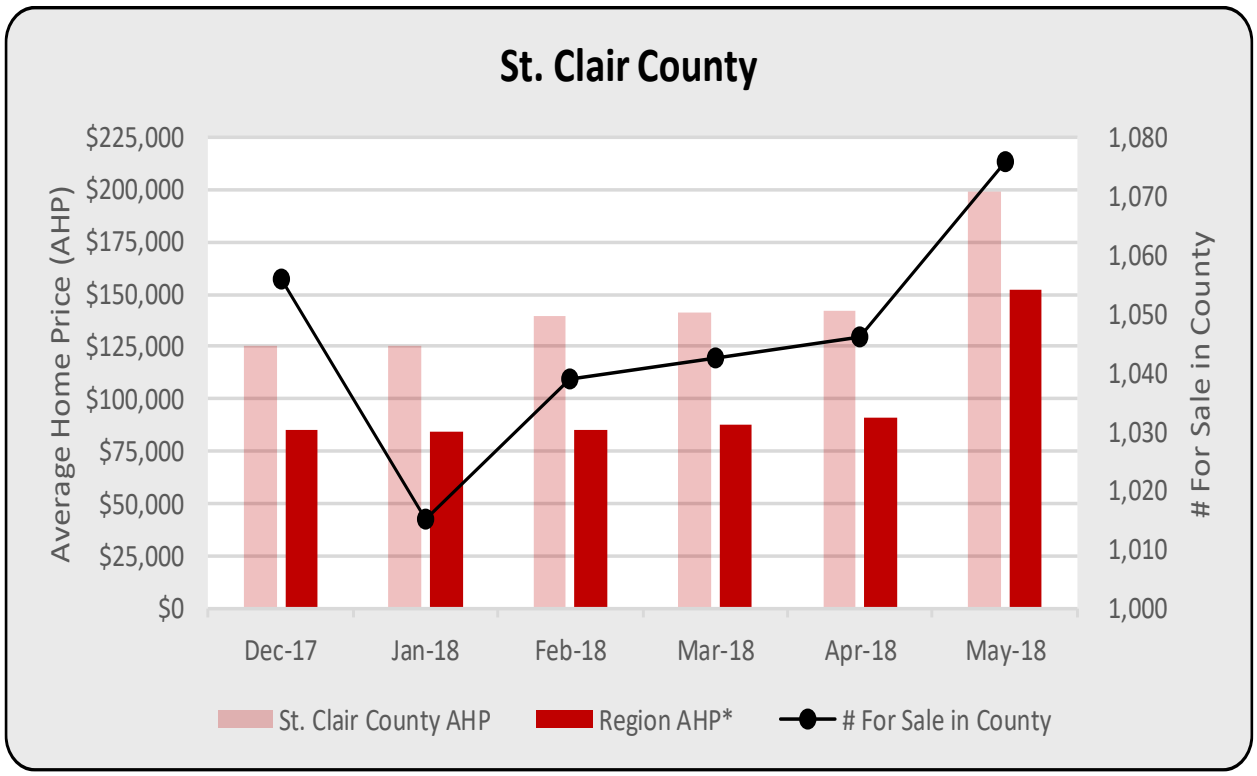


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Randolph County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Apr-18	Feb-18	Jan-18
Trend	9.75%	-0.06%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	45.59%	0.86%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 195,000	915	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

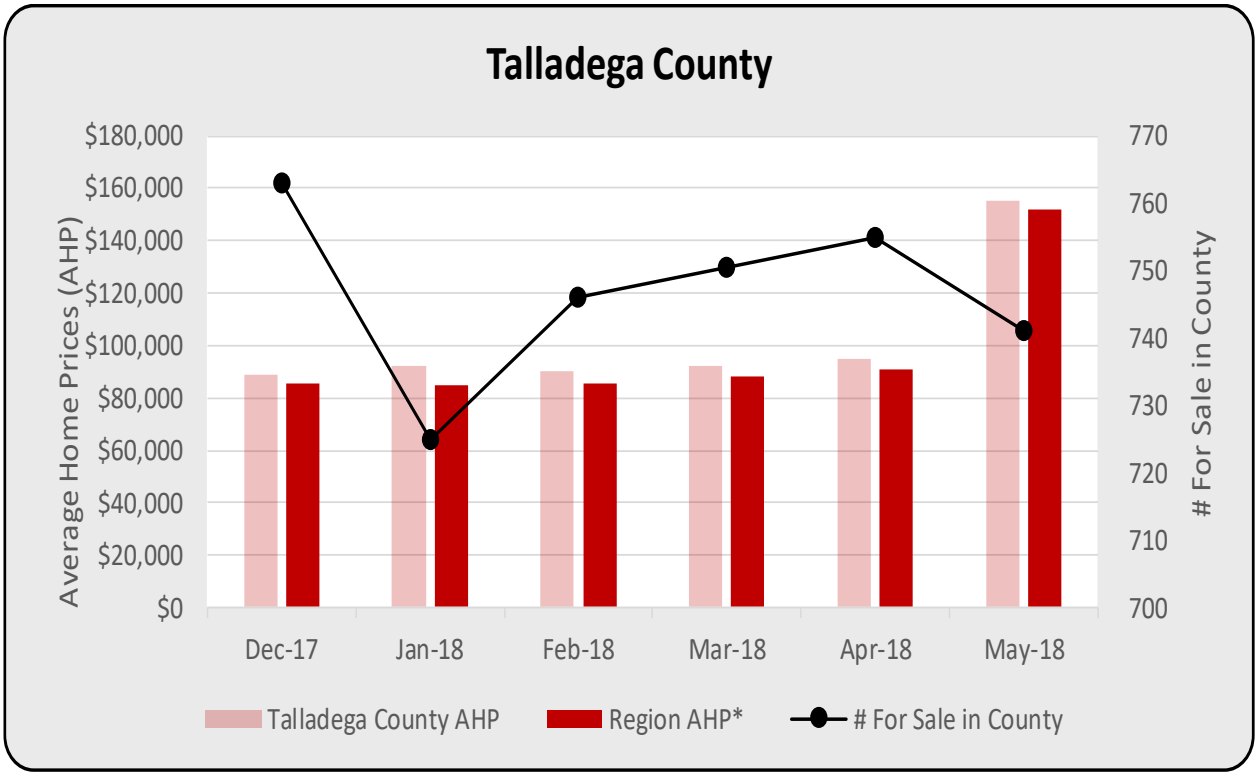


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) St. Clair County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	8.06%	0.54%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	18.80%	1.59%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 199,000	1,076	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

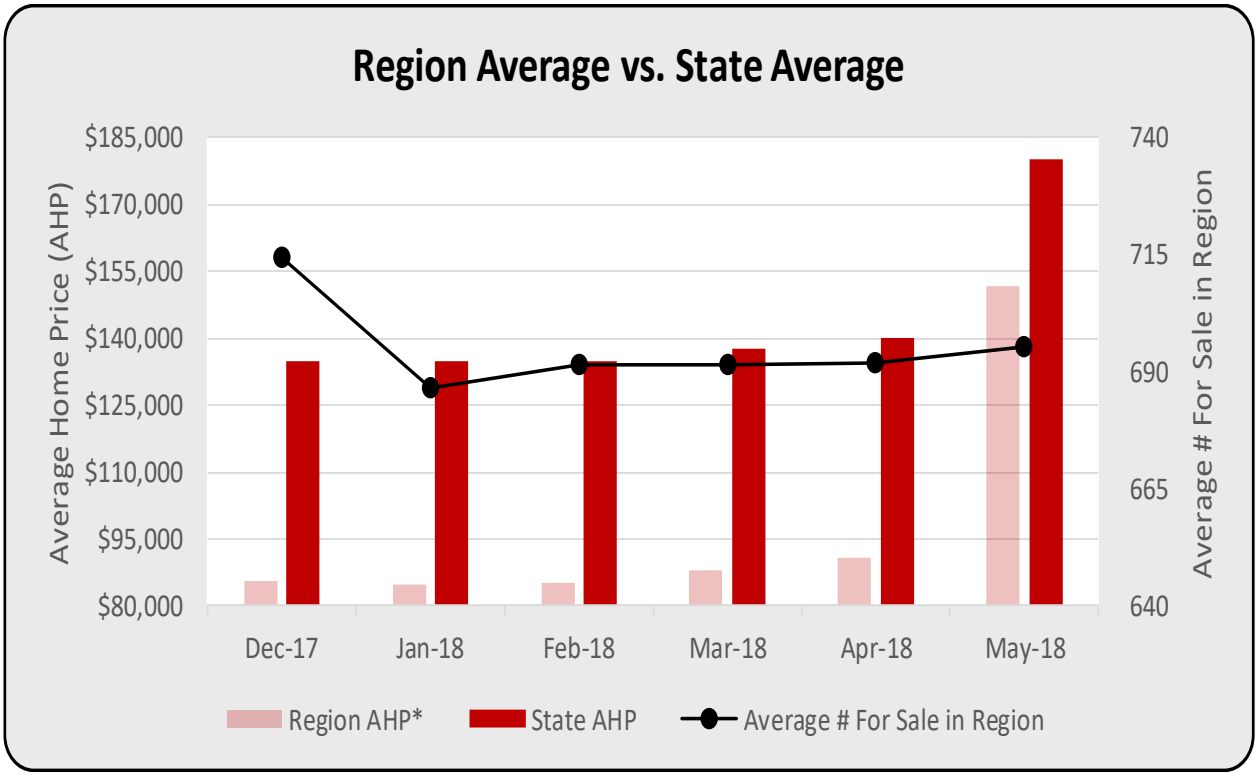


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Talladega County			
	County AHP	**# For Sale**	**Region AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Dec-17	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	8.63%	-0.05%	9.32%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	29.45%	-0.63%	31.35%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↓	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 155,000	741	$ 151,909

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.



Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region that is compared in this analysis to state average.**

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Region vs. State			
	Region AHP	**# For Sale**	**State AHP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	Dec-17	May-18
Low	Jan-18	Jan-18	Dec-17
Trend	9.32%	-0.33%	4.58%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	31.35%	0.26%	14.42%
Volatility	Higher	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Values	$ 151,909	$ 695	$ 180,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

Housing- Average Sold Price

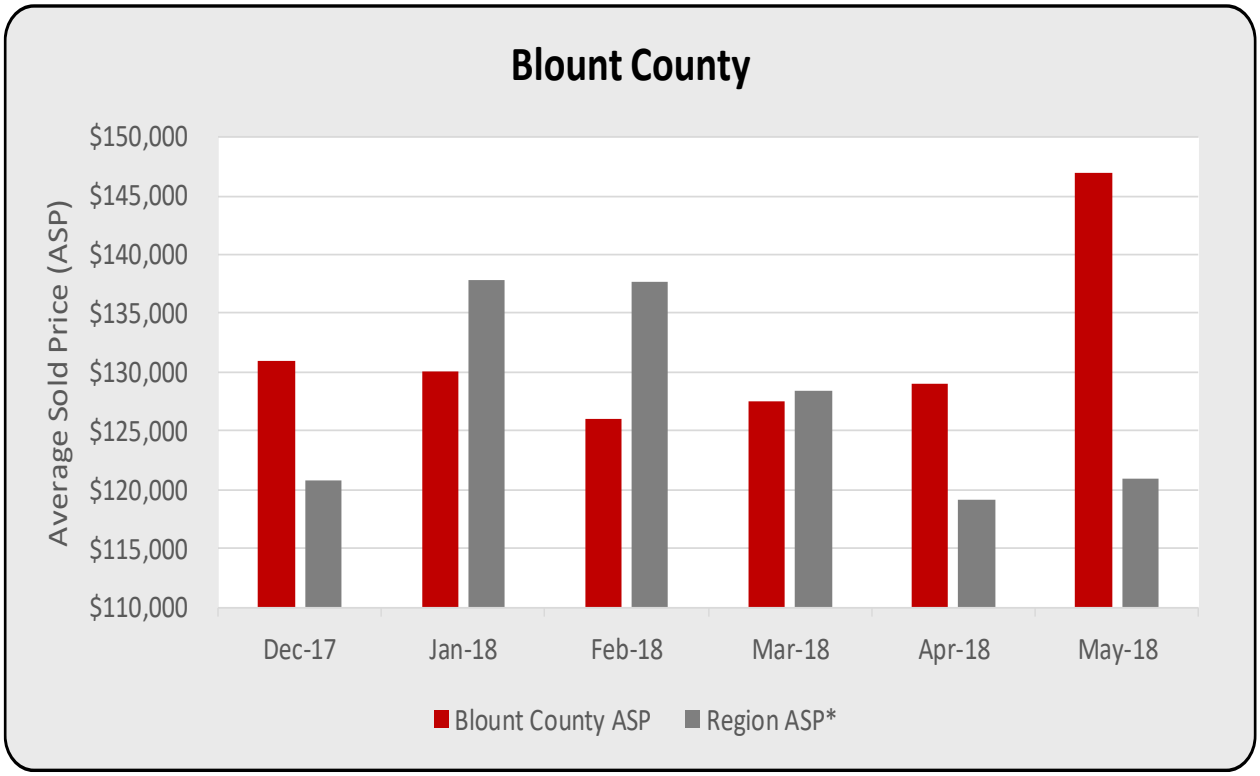
For the reference period of December 2017 through May 2018, this housing analysis considers the average sold price by county (Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega counties) in relation to the region average consisting of each county. Comparison offers insight into the relative strength of the housing market on the local level compared to the state. Average sold price by county and region is analyzed as follows: monthly high and low values are identified within the entire six-month reference period; trend increases or decreases and volatility for each variable across the entire reference period and the most recent three months; directional changes from prior month to most recent month reported; and sold price averages by county and region for the most recent month of the reporting period.

Trend values reflect rate of change within each respective reporting period. Volatility indicates the extent that average sold prices of homes are relatively stable and is expressed as an annualized standard deviation of monthly variances. Higher average sold price volatility denotes a higher variation in pricing because of market conditions, while moderate and lower levels of volatility suggest less fluctuation.

Home value may be measured by average home price or average sold price. The former represents the market value of existing homes, while the latter indicates average price received for recently sold new or existing homes. The housing sector of the economy is an important barometer of economic conditions. Owning a home has traditionally been a personal goal for most Americans and represents a component of personal economic success. Economic conditions within communities are a driver of supply and demand within the housing market and reflect that to the extent that individuals are entering or leaving an area, or from existing residents seeking another home that is typically of greater value.

Higher average sold prices are positively related to economic conditions for that geographic area. Higher demand for housing typically reflects a stronger labor market and general economic conditions and has an upward push on home prices. Supply of homes will usually also increase under these conditions as more listings for sale have some effect on limiting home price increases. Increases in average sold prices parallel a stronger economy and more demand for housing in that geographic area. If average sold prices are decreasing, conversely, this suggests that sellers are reducing prices to sell the home or that tepid housing market conditions reflect weak demand.

Considering changes in housing data within three distinct reference periods of six months, three months, and one month isolates various points in time that might otherwise lead to erroneous conclusions because of seasonal variations. While both the trend changes in average sold price and volatility of those prices support housing market strength or weakness, relative comparisons must consider the size of the base from which the averages are generated. Data are not available for the number of houses sold, but a more vibrant housing market is positively correlated with higher levels of analysis validity.

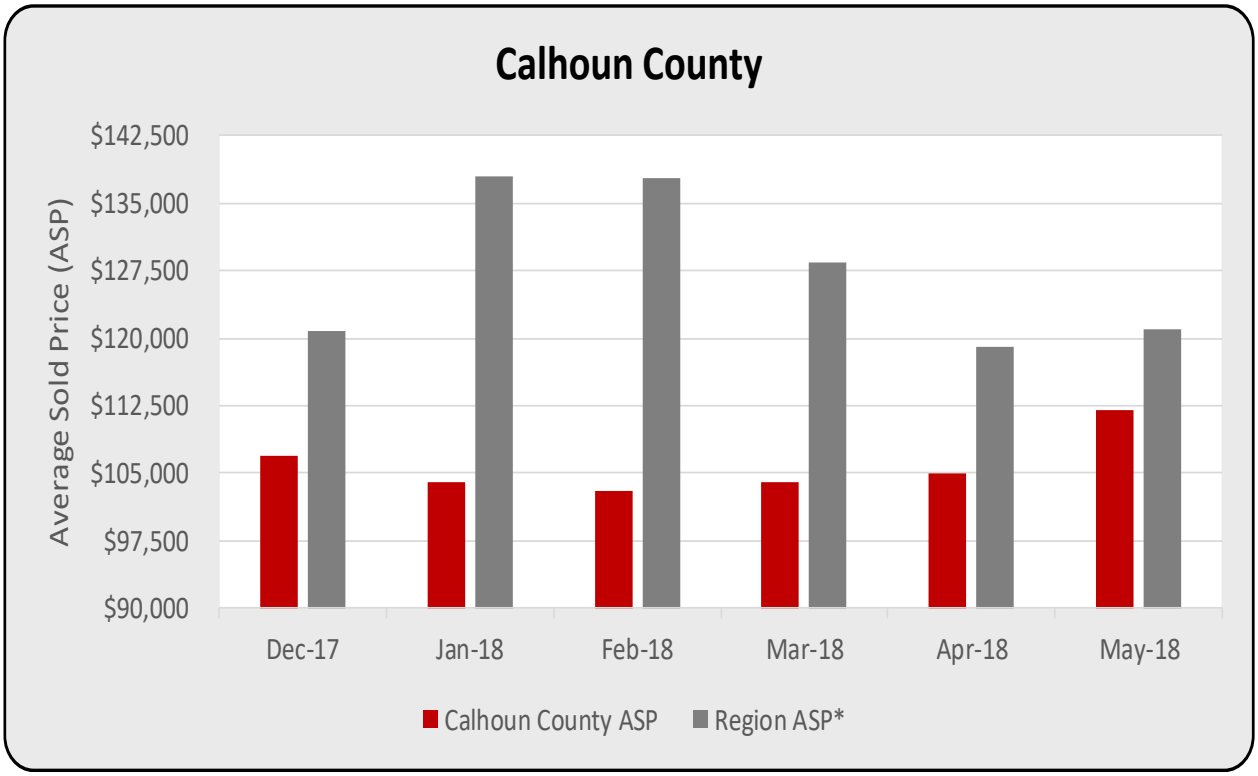


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Blount County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	May-18	Jan-18
Low	Feb-18	Apr-18
Trend	1.63%	-1.42%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	7.38%	-2.93%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 147,000	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

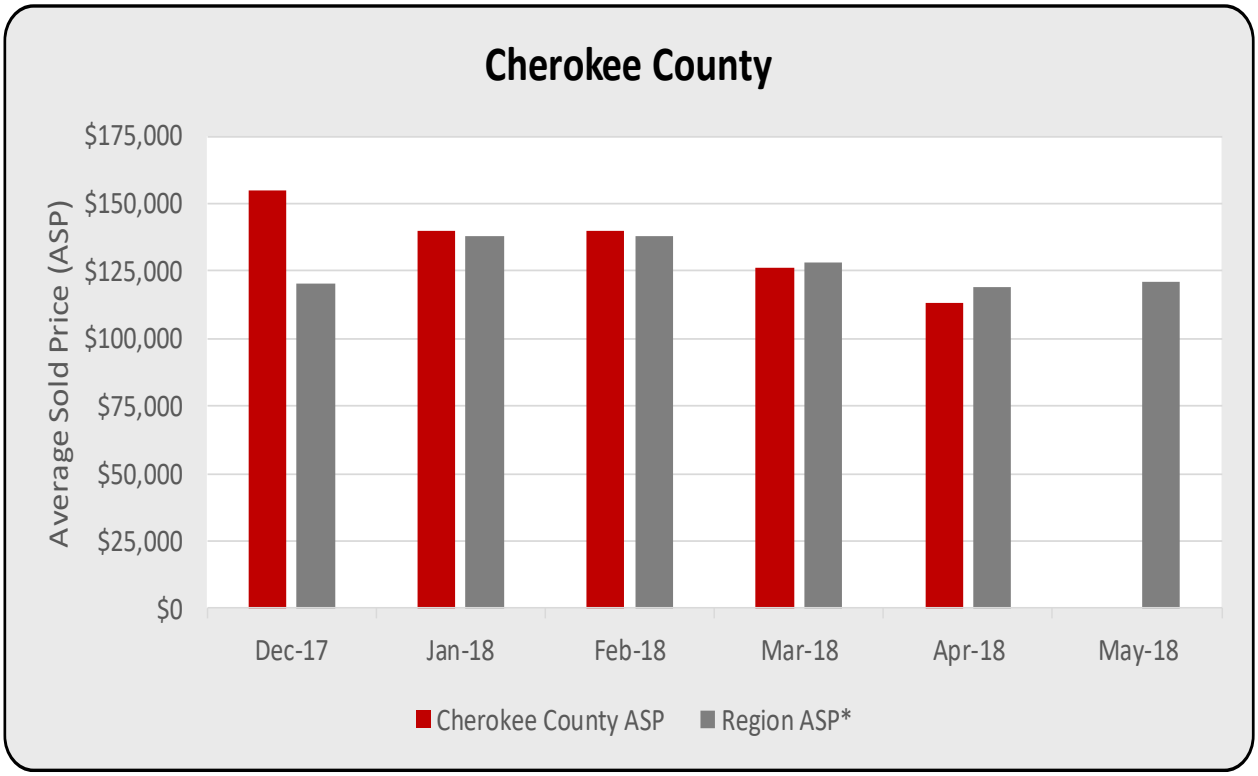


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Calhoun County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	May-18	Jan-18
Low	Feb-18	Apr-18
Trend	0.76%	-1.42%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	3.77%	-2.93%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 112,000	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.



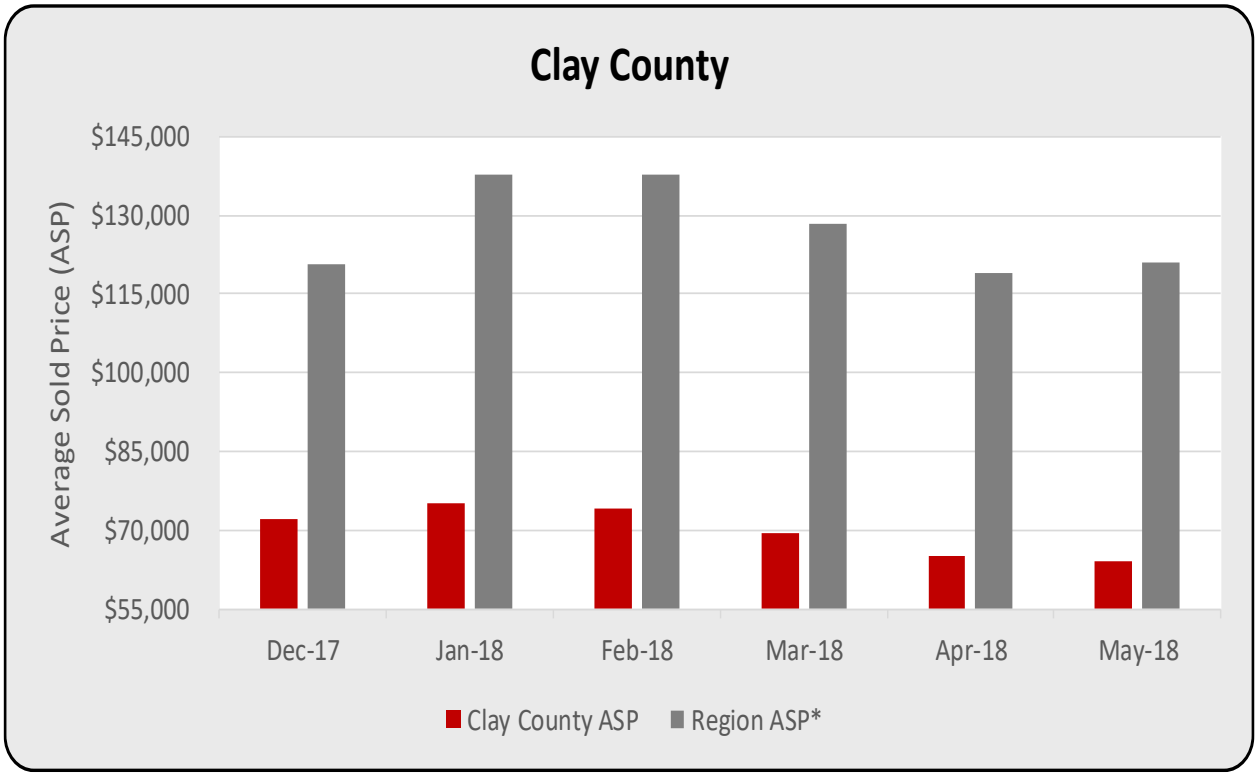
Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Note: Data not available for May 2018.

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Cherokee County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	Dec-17	Jan-18
Low	Apr-18	Apr-18
Trend	N/A	-1.42%
Volatility	N/A	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	N/A	-2.93%
Volatility	N/A	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	N/A	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	N/A	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent. Data not available for May 2018. With limited data availability across the reference periods, monthly county averages may be subject to high volatility and prohibit accurate comparisons.

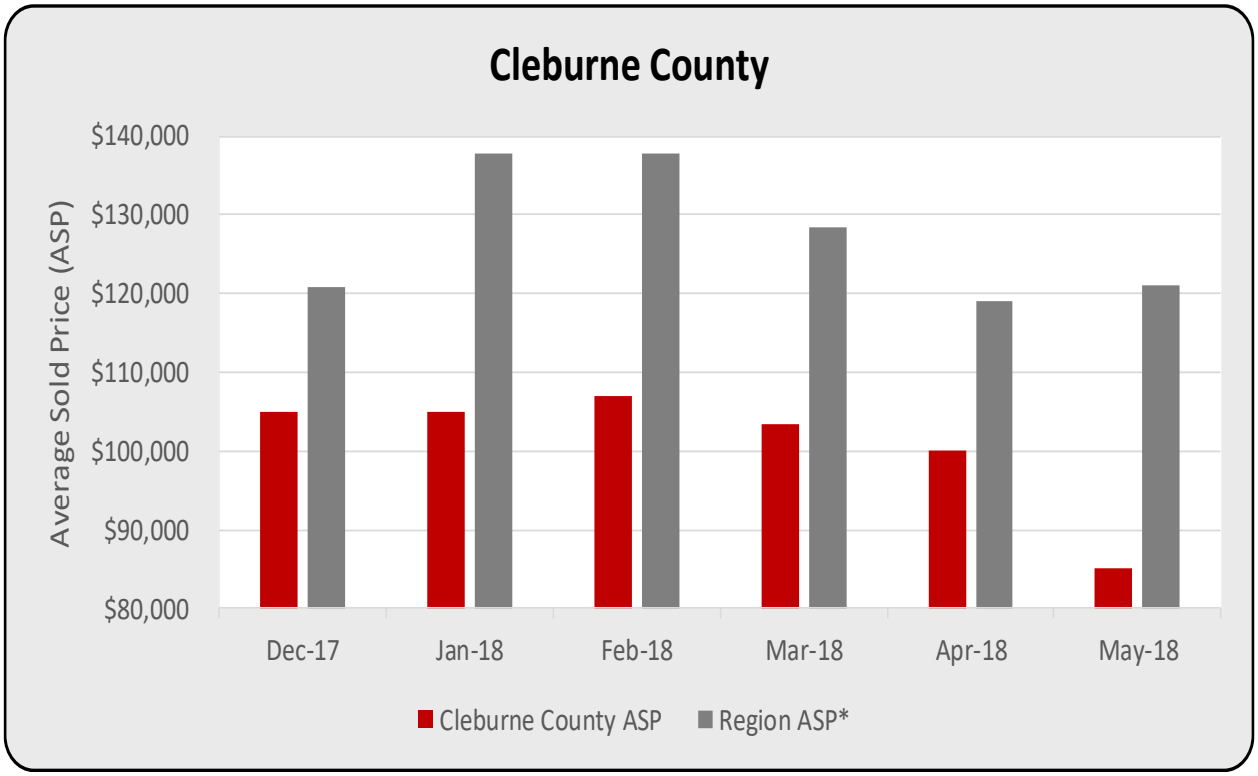


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Clay County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	Jan-18	Jan-18
Low	May-18	Apr-18
Trend	-3.04%	-1.42%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	-4.04%	-2.93%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↓	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 64,000	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

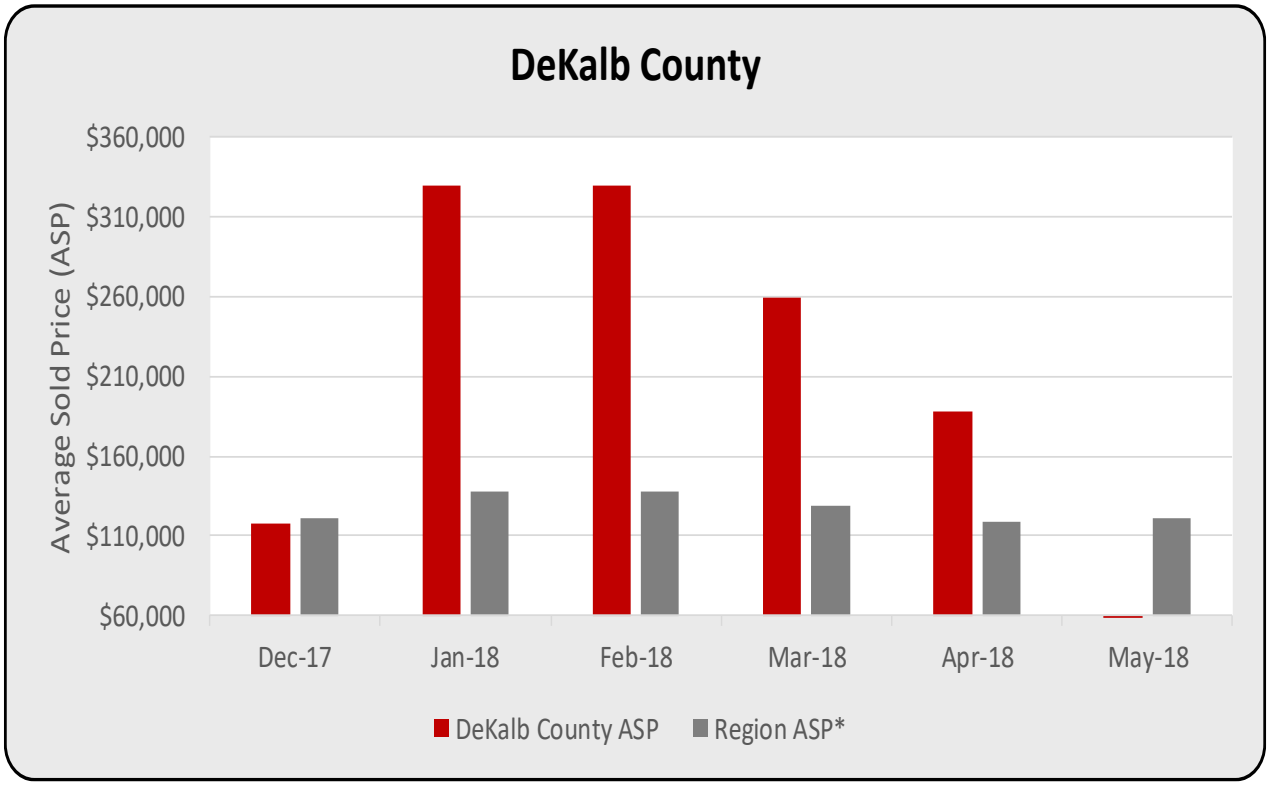


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Cleburne County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	Feb-18	Jan-18
Low	May-18	Apr-18
Trend	-3.47%	-1.42%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	-9.38%	-2.93%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↓	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 85,000	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.



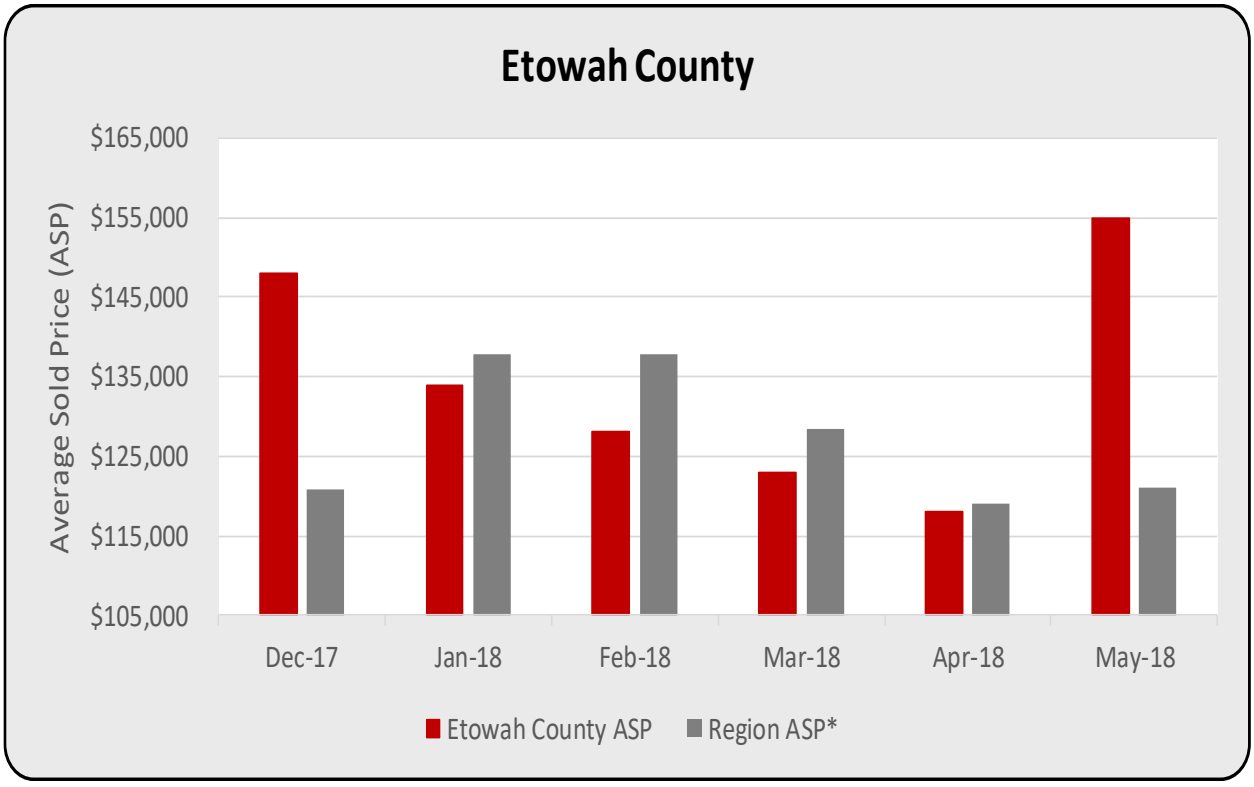
Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Note: There are suspected outliers with DeKalb County's values for January and February 2018. Data not available for May 2018.

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) DeKalb County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	Jan-18	Jan-18
Low	Dec-17	Apr-18
Trend	N/A	-1.42%
Volatility	N/A	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	N/A	-2.93%
Volatility	N/A	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	N/A	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	N/A	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent. Data not available for May 2018. With limited data availability across the reference periods, monthly county averages may be subject to high volatility and prohibit accurate comparisons.

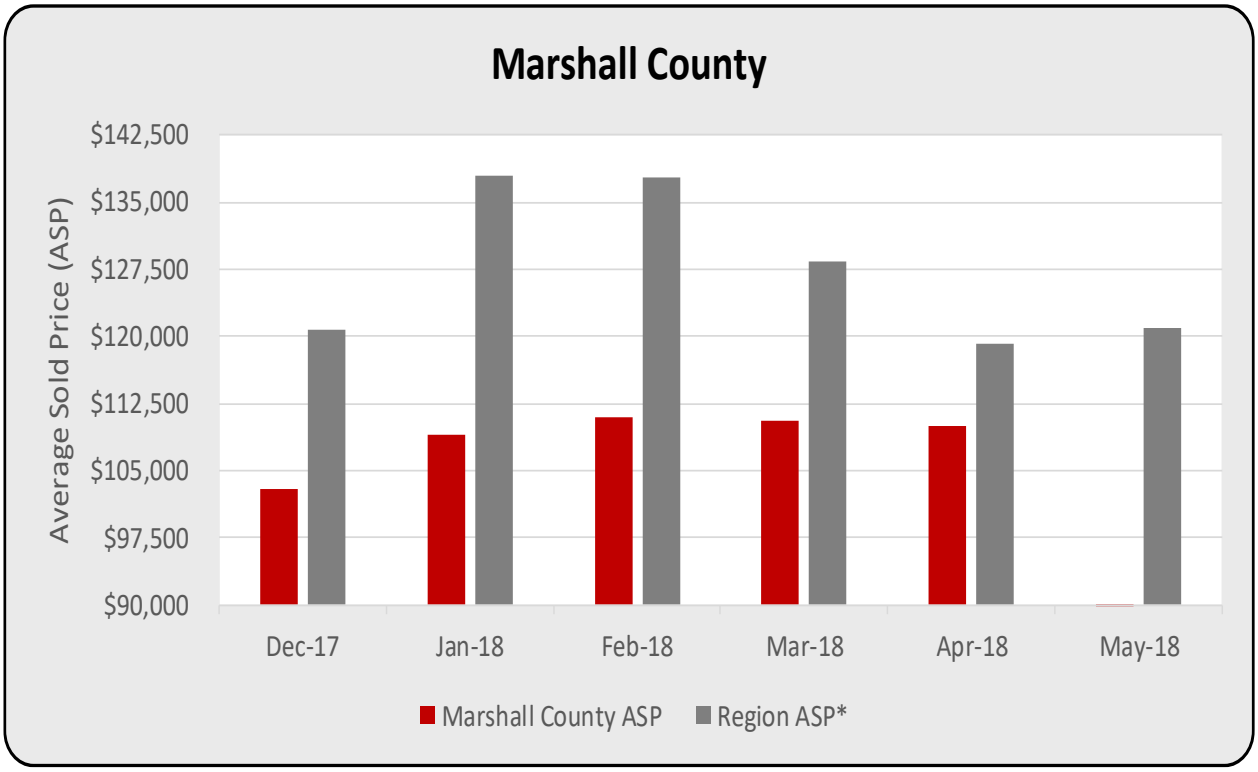


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Etowah County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	May-18	Jan-18
Low	Apr-18	Apr-18
Trend	-0.54%	-1.42%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	12.26%	-2.93%
Volatility	Higher	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 155,000	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.



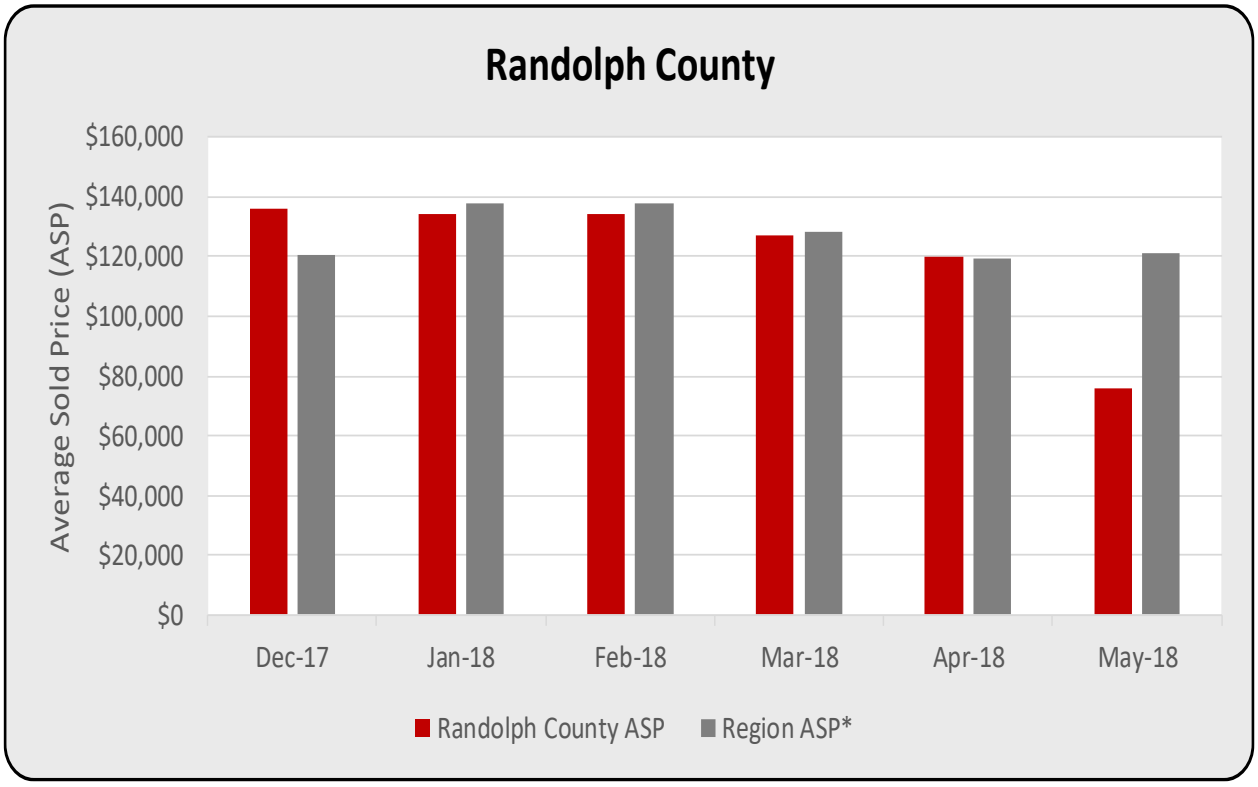
Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Note: Data not available for May 2018.

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Marshall County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	Feb-18	Jan-18
Low	Dec-17	Apr-18
Trend	N/A	-1.42%
Volatility	N/A	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	N/A	-2.93%
Volatility	N/A	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	N/A	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	N/A	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent. Data not available for May 2018. With limited data availability across the reference periods, monthly county averages may be subject to high volatility and prohibit accurate comparisons.

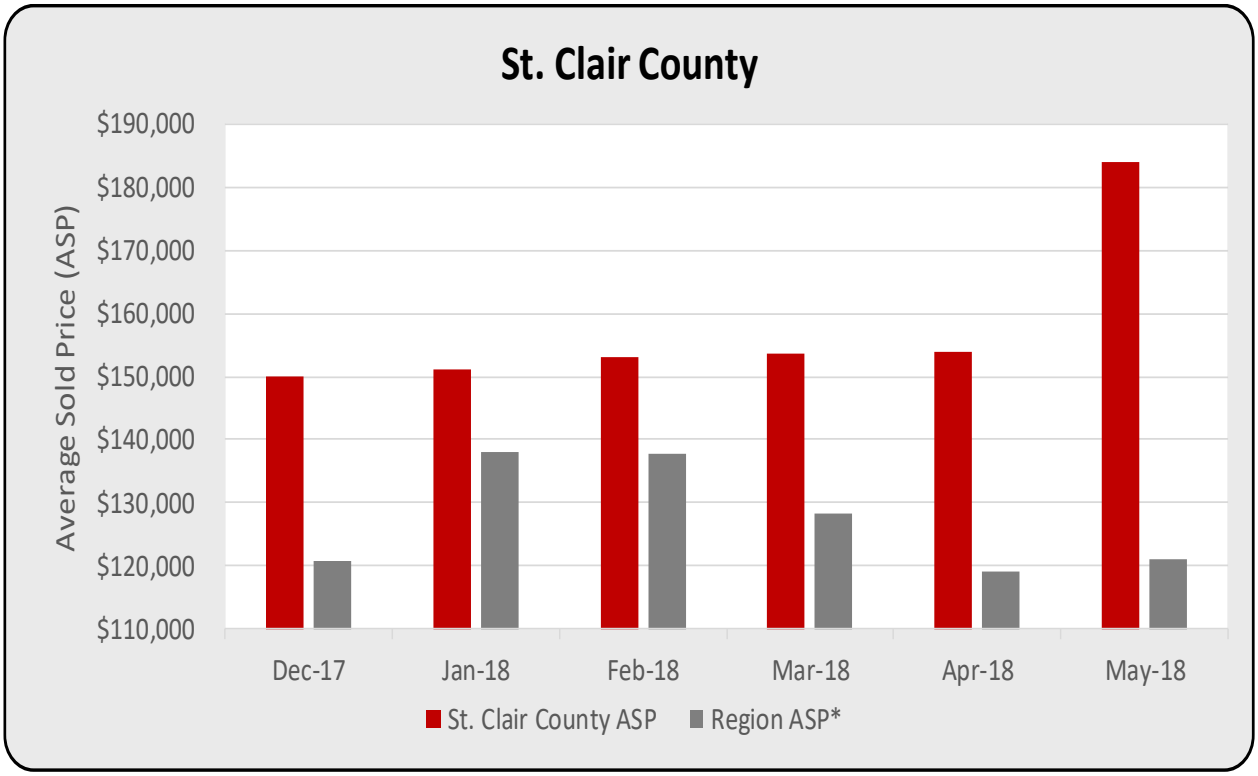


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Randolph County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	Dec-17	Jan-18
Low	May-18	Apr-18
Trend	-8.98%	-1.42%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	-22.64%	-2.93%
Volatility	Higher	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↓	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 76,000	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

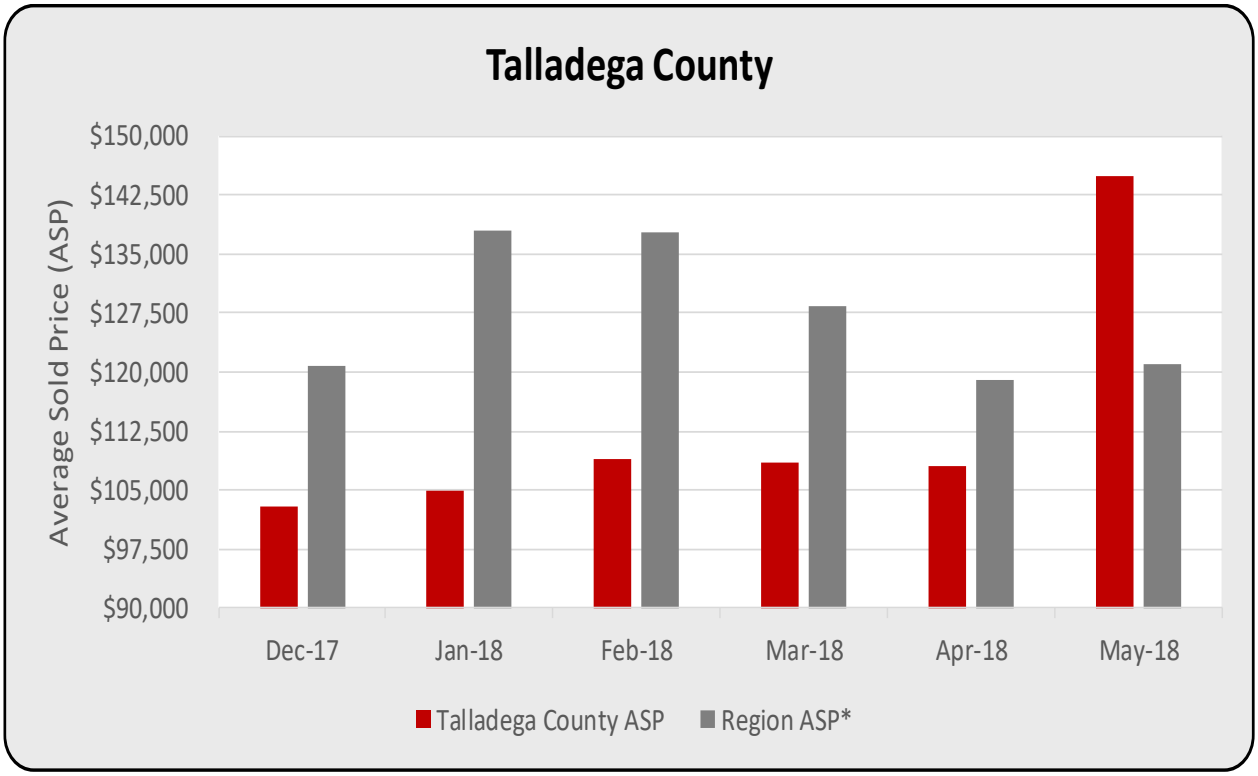


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) St. Clair County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	May-18	Jan-18
Low	Dec-17	Apr-18
Trend	3.14%	-1.42%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	9.49%	-2.93%
Volatility	Higher	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 184,000	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

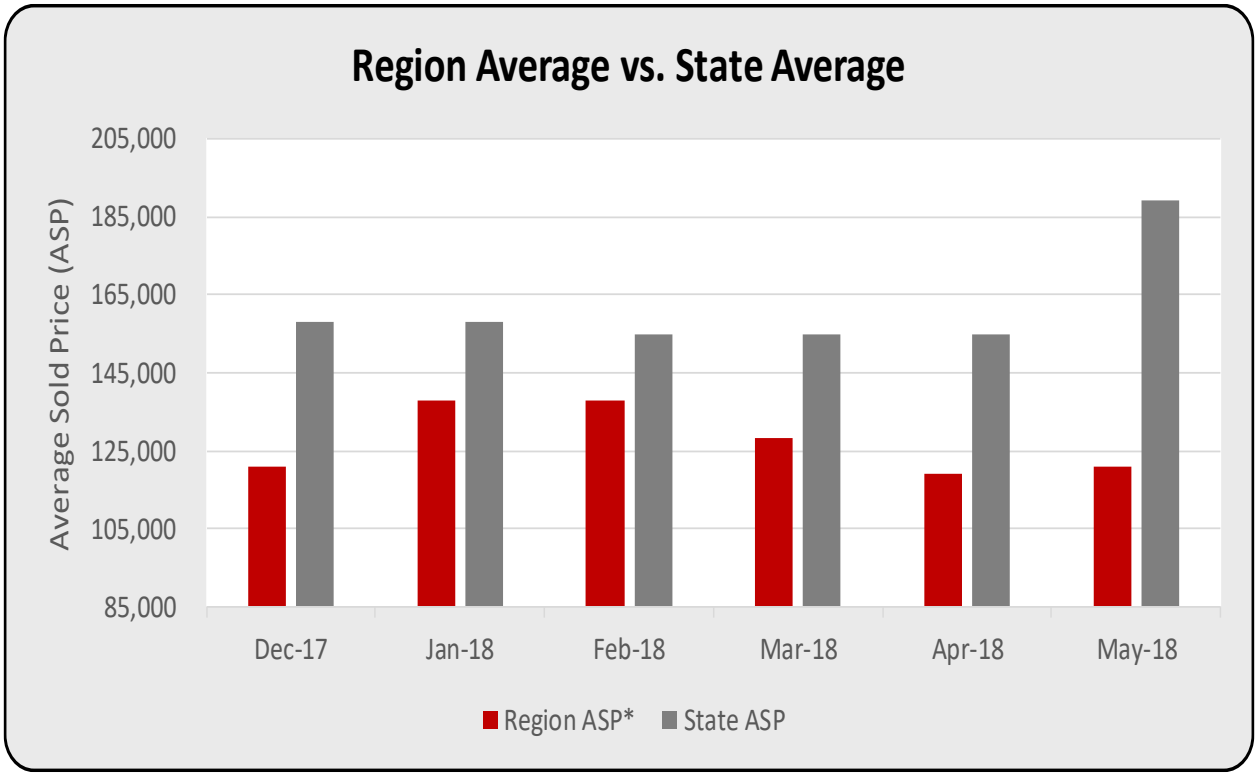


Source: www.realtor.com

***Region average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Talladega County		
	County ASP	**Region ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	May-18	Jan-18
Low	Dec-17	Apr-18
Trend	5.25%	-1.42%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	15.60%	-2.93%
Volatility	Higher	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 145,000	$ 121,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.



Source: www.realtor.com

***Region Average represents the average sold price of homes across all eleven counties within the region that is compared to the state average sold price in this analysis.**

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Region vs. State		
	Region ASP	**State ASP**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18		
High	Jan-18	May-18
Low	Apr-18	Feb-18
Trend	-1.42%	2.42%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18		
Trend	-2.93%	10.42%
Volatility	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18		
Change	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18		
Values	$ 121,000	$ 189,000

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 30 percent; "Moderate" as 20 percent to 30 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 20 percent.

Region ASP of $137,909 may be inflated because of a suspected outlier with DeKalb County values in January 2018.

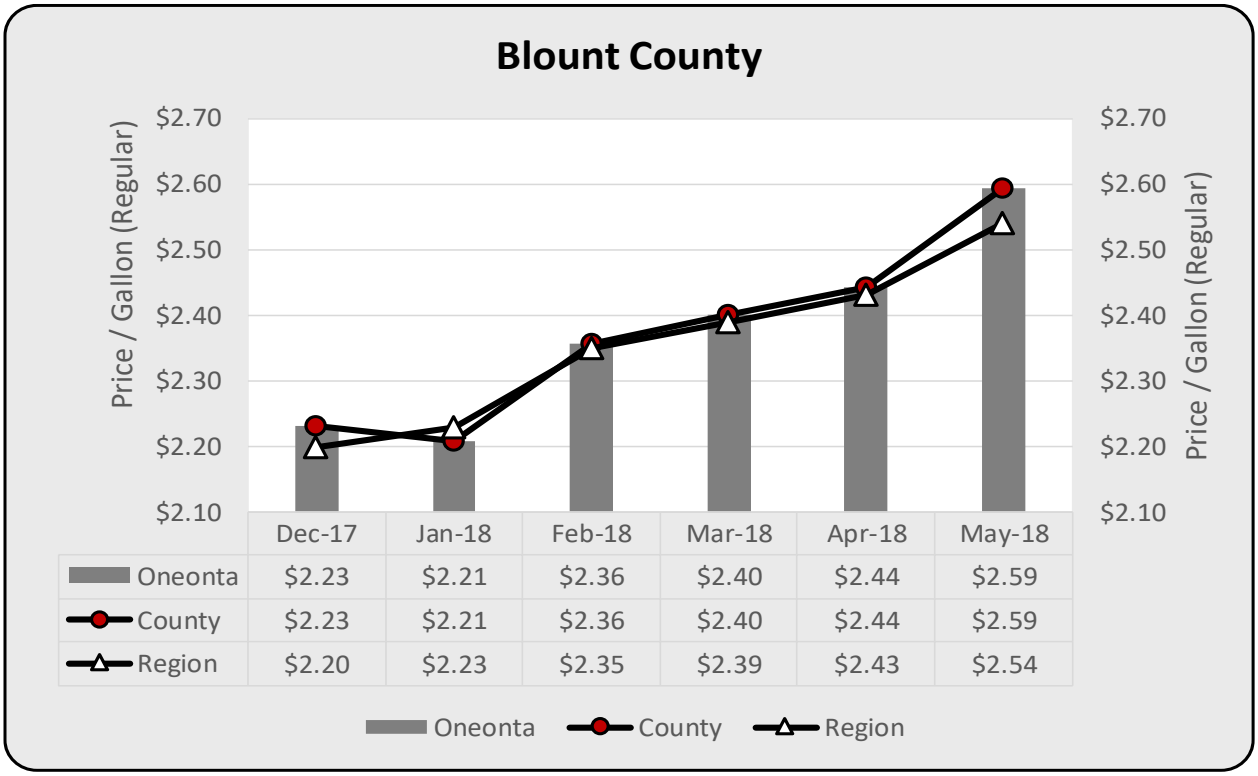
Gasoline- Average Sales Price

The reference period for this analysis is December 2017 through May 2018. This analysis considers the price per gallon of regular, unleaded gasoline. Within the listed county (Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega counties) are selected cities (Blount – Oneonta; Calhoun – Anniston, Jacksonville, and Oxford; Cherokee – Centre; Clay – Ashville and Lineville; Cleburne – Heflin; DeKalb – Fort Payne and Mentone; Etowah – Gadsden, Glencoe, and Rainbow City; Marshall – Albertville and Guntersville; Randolph – Roanoke and Wedowee; St. Clair – Moody and Pell City; Talladega – Lincoln, Sylacauga, and Talladega) chosen with data available for analysis. County trends are compared to region trends in measuring relative economic strength.

Gasoline price trends are further considered as follows for each county, selected city(s) within that county, and region: monthly high and low values, trends, and volatility are identified within the entire reference period; most recent three month trend of increases or decreases in price and volatility; directional change representing an increase or decrease in price from prior month to most recent month reported for each jurisdiction; and directional movement of local, county and selected city(s) prices, relative to region gasoline prices in the most recent month reported.

While gasoline price trends often parallel across geographic categories, price volatility differences exist. A measure of volatility captures to what extent price variability exists as a relative measure of the consistency of price levels across time periods. Higher volatility denotes less price consistency, while moderate and lower volatility levels reflect a greater level of price consistency. By depicting trend analysis along three different reference periods for each variable not only are relative comparisons available, but also how that trend is changing at different points in time. In the region versus state tab on the gasoline price analysis we include national gasoline averages in addition to state and region to further define price and price movements for this commodity. Volatility is relatively low between and among geographic areas in the region and state, but frequently does not closely correlate when considered relative to national averages.

Gasoline pricing is an economic indicator to which almost everyone can relate. The price of gasoline affects an economy in one of two ways: (1) as a cost to consumers who spend primarily for automobile gasoline for transportation and (2) as a cost to suppliers and producers as a cost of operating a business. Higher prices for gasoline, all else being equal, represent a reduction in consumer purchasing power, and thus represent less money available for expenditure on other goods and services. Suppliers and producers are faced with higher production costs if gasoline prices rise. These costs are sometimes absorbed but are frequently transferred to consumers as a fuel surcharge.

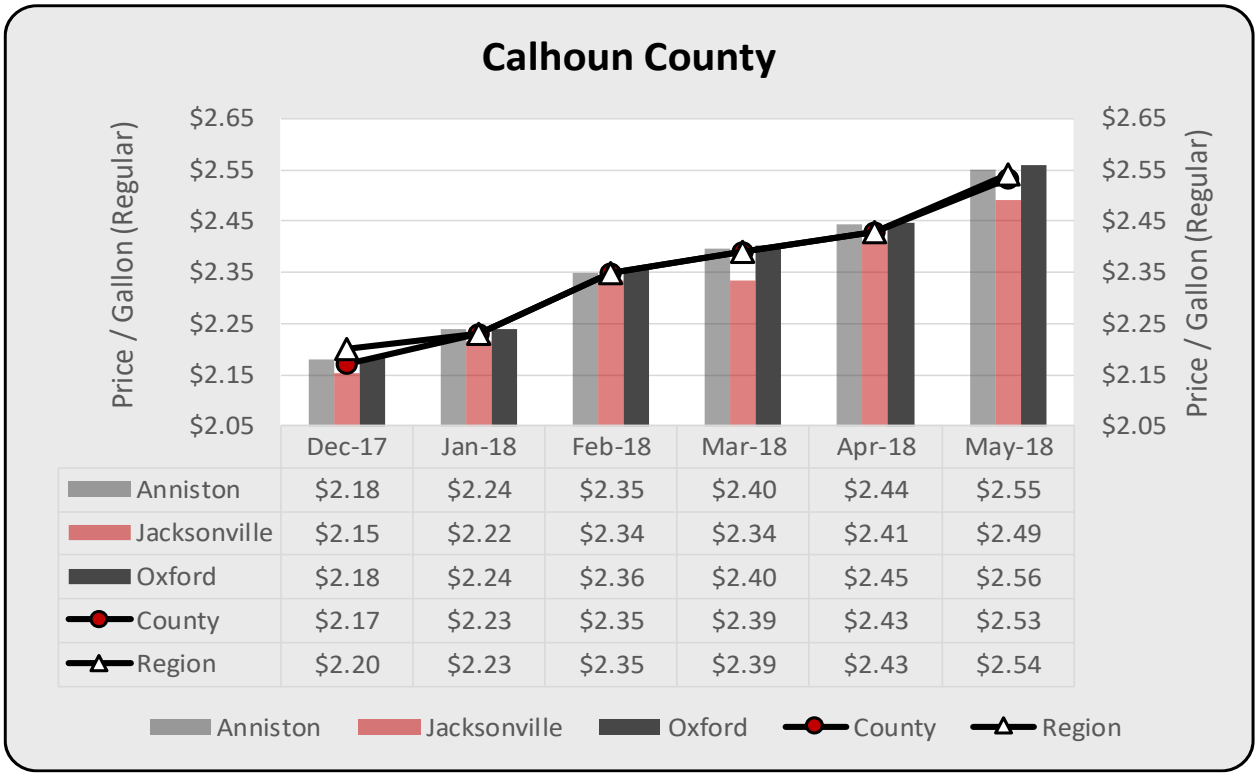


Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

Note: Region values are an average of a summation of all selected city values in each county within the eleven county region; county values are a summation of values for each selected city in the analysis for that county. Only the selected city(s) identified within each county analyzed is included in these calculations. There are cities in each county that are not included in county or region analysis.

Gasoline Price Summary Blount County			
	Region	**County**	**Oneonta**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	2.88%	3.10%	3.10%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	3.09%	3.94%	3.94%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Local to Region	N/A	↑	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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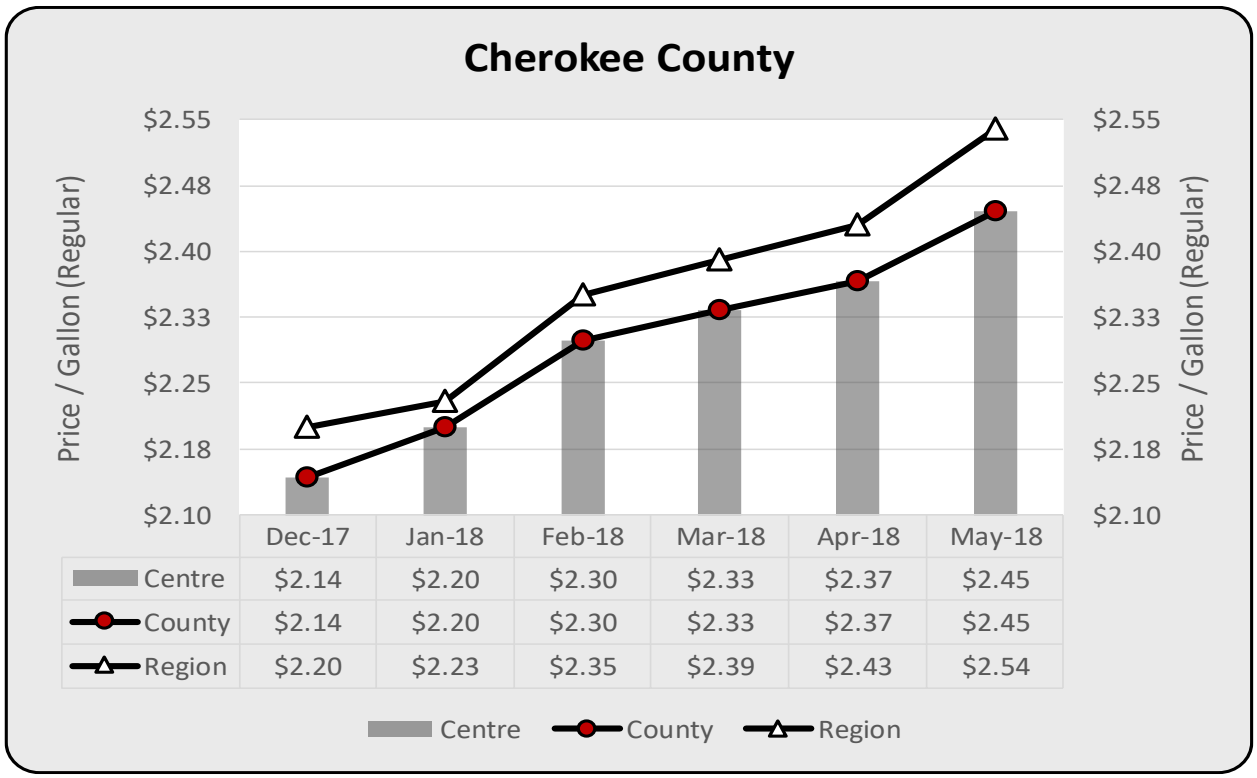
Gasoline Price Summary Calhoun County					
	Region	**County**	**Anniston**	**Jacksonville**	**Oxford**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18					
High	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	3.03%	3.09%	2.84%	3.13%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18					
Trend	3.09%	2.95%	3.15%	3.29%	3.19%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18					
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18					
Local to Region	N/A	↓	↑	↓	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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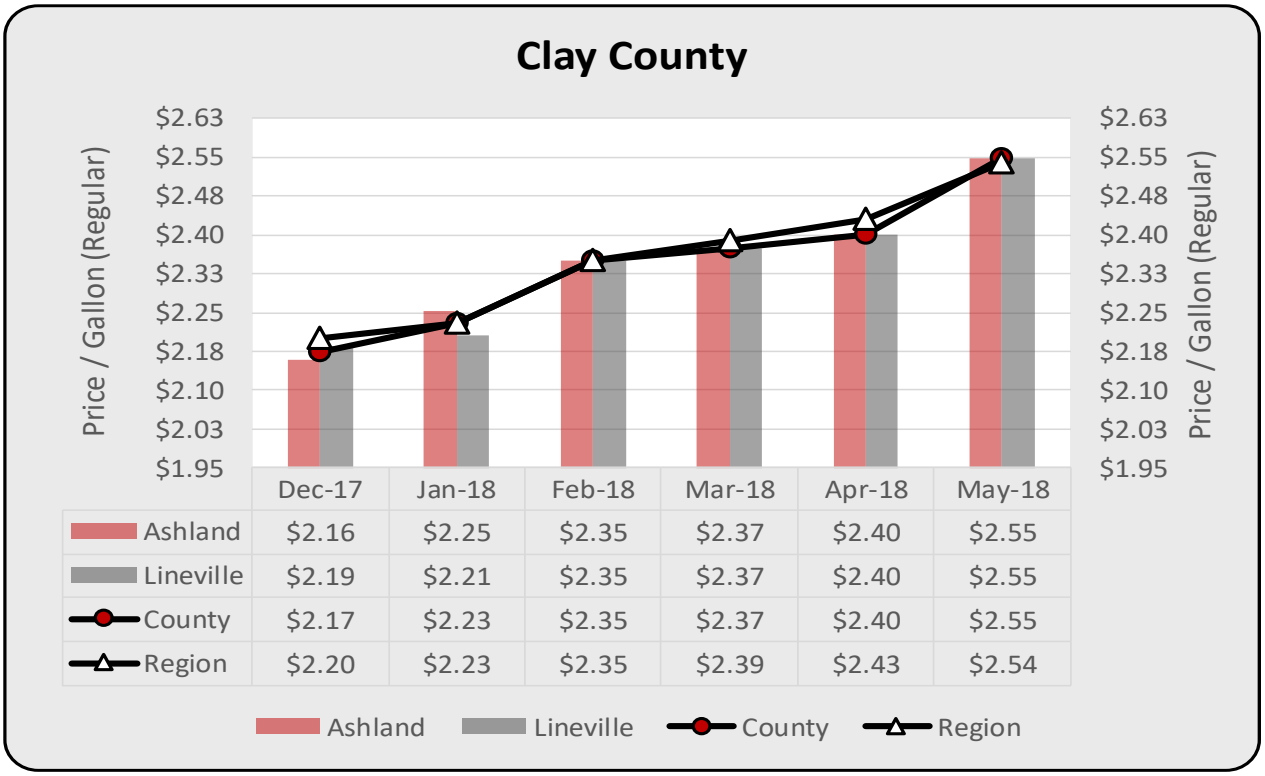
Gasoline Price Summary Cherokee County			
	Region	**County**	**Centre**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	2.59%	2.59%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	3.09%	2.38%	2.38%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Local to Region	N/A	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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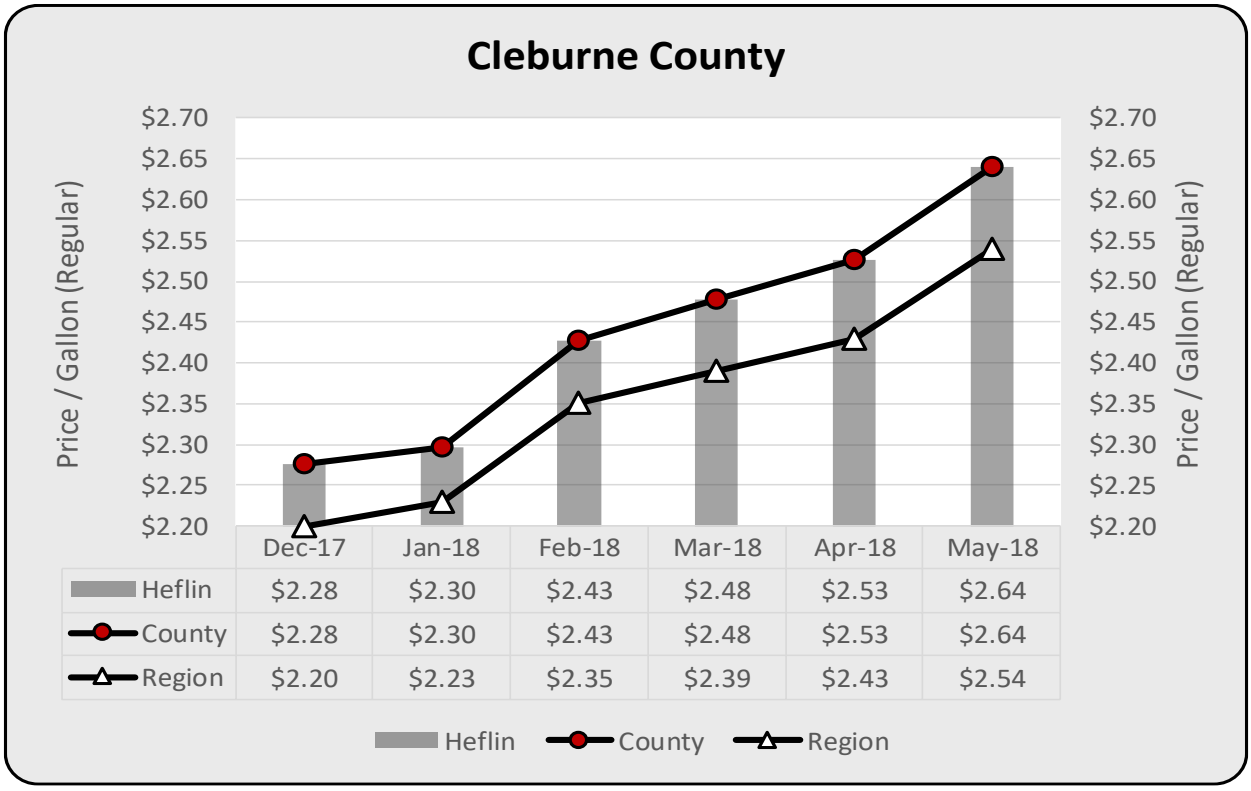
Gasoline Price Summary Clay County				
	Region	**County**	**Ashland**	**Lineville**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18				
High	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	2.99%	2.99%	2.99%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18				
Trend	3.09%	3.61%	3.61%	3.61%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18				
Local to Region	N/A	↑	↑	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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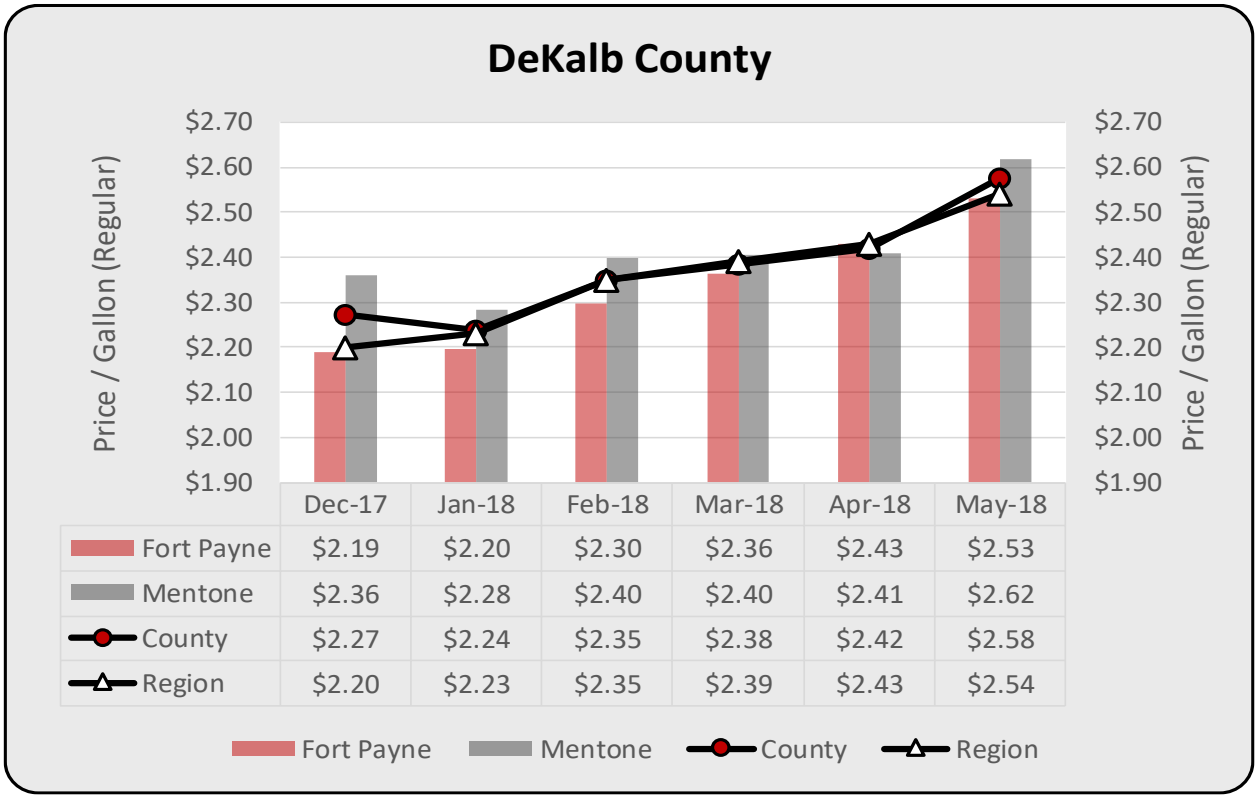
Gasoline Price Summary Cleburne County			
	Region	**County**	**Heflin**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	3.04%	3.04%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	3.09%	3.24%	3.24%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Local to Region	N/A	↑	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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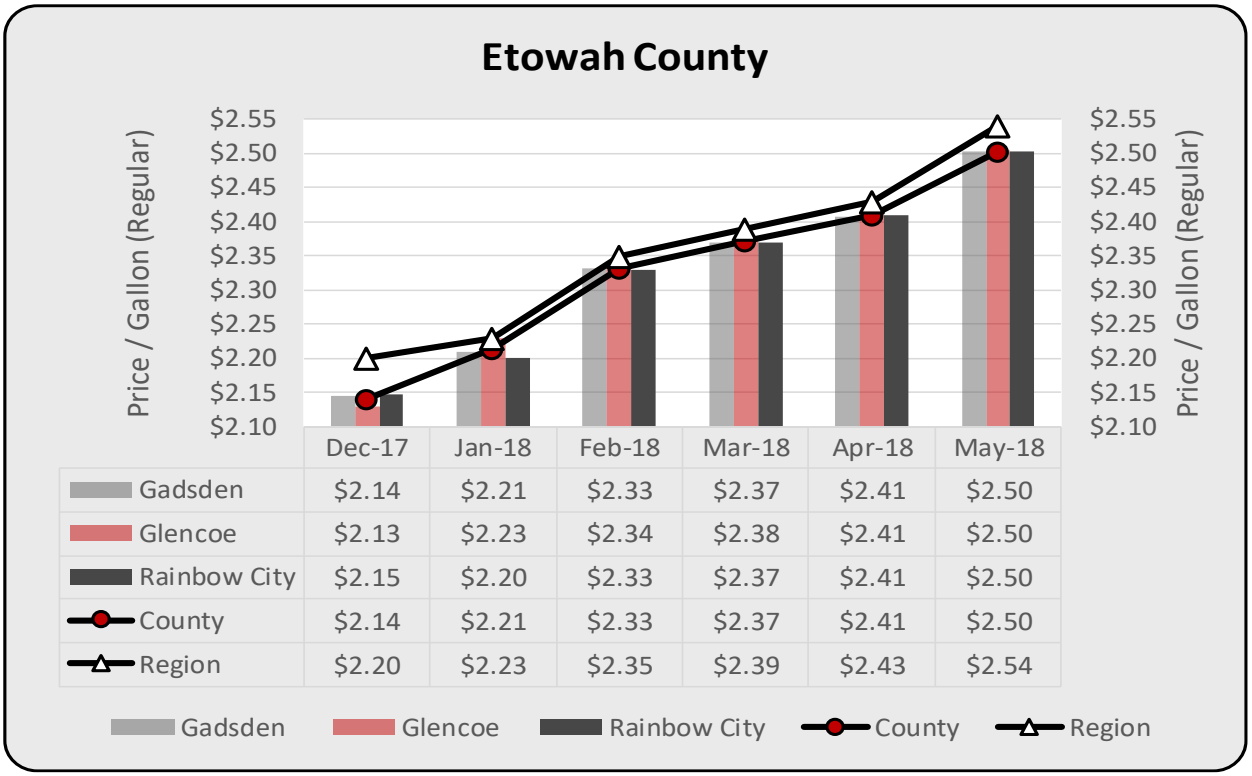
Gasoline Price Summary DeKalb County				
	Region	**County**	**Fort Payne**	**Mentone**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18				
High	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Jan-18	Dec-17	Jan-18
Trend	2.88%	2.52%	3.09%	1.98%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18				
Trend	3.09%	3.95%	3.51%	4.38%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18				
Local to Region	N/A	↑	↓	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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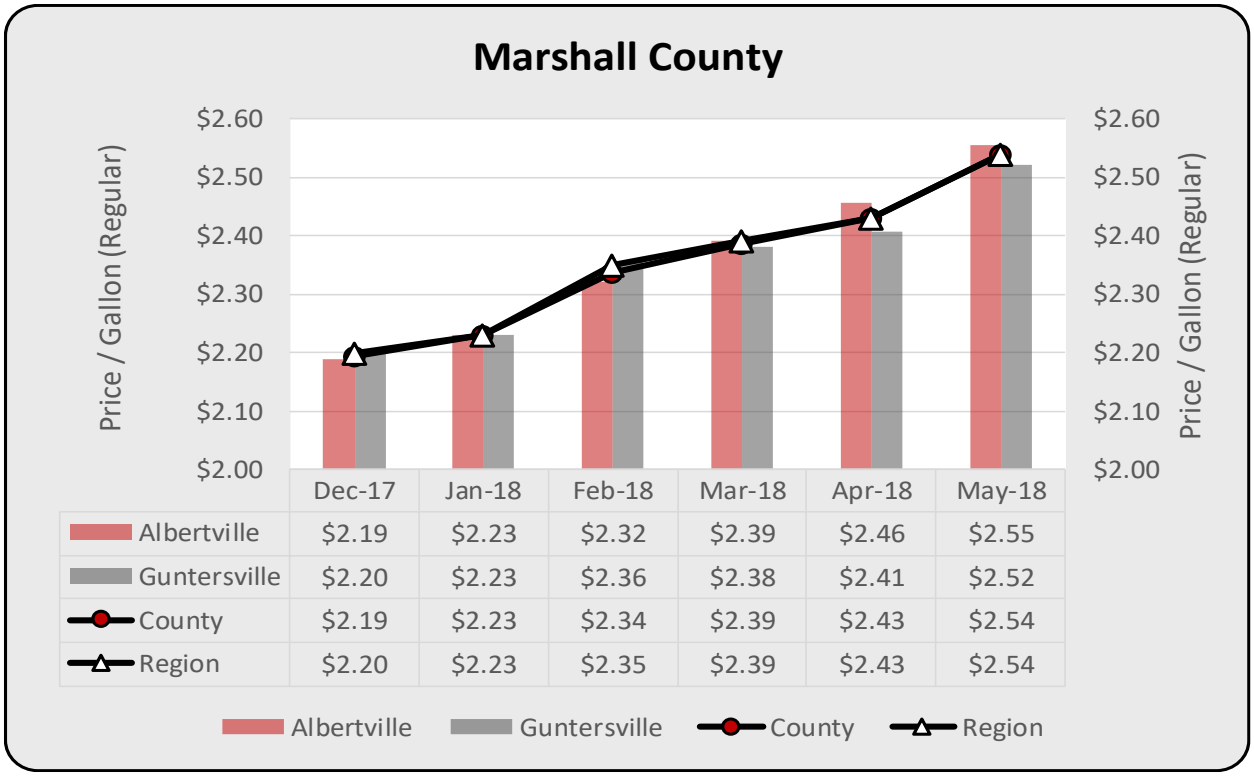
Gasoline Price Summary Etowah County					
	Region	**County**	**Gadsden**	**Glencoe**	**Rainbow City**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18					
High	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	3.06%	3.04%	3.09%	3.05%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18					
Trend	3.09%	2.74%	2.76%	2.68%	2.77%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18					
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18					
Local to Region	N/A	↓	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the al jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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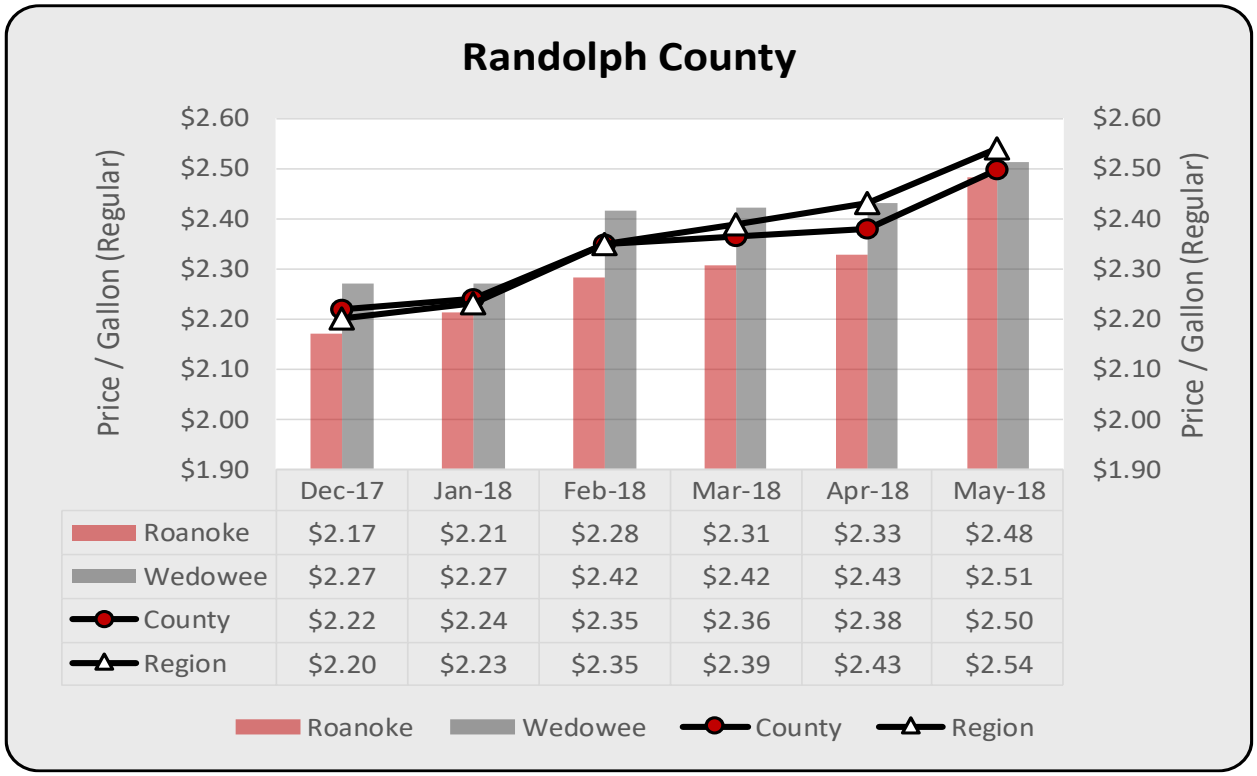
Gasoline Price Summary Marshall County				
	Region	**County**	**Albertville**	**Guntersville**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18				
High	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	2.93%	3.17%	2.67%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18				
Trend	3.09%	3.19%	3.37%	2.92%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18				
Local to Region	N/A	→	↑	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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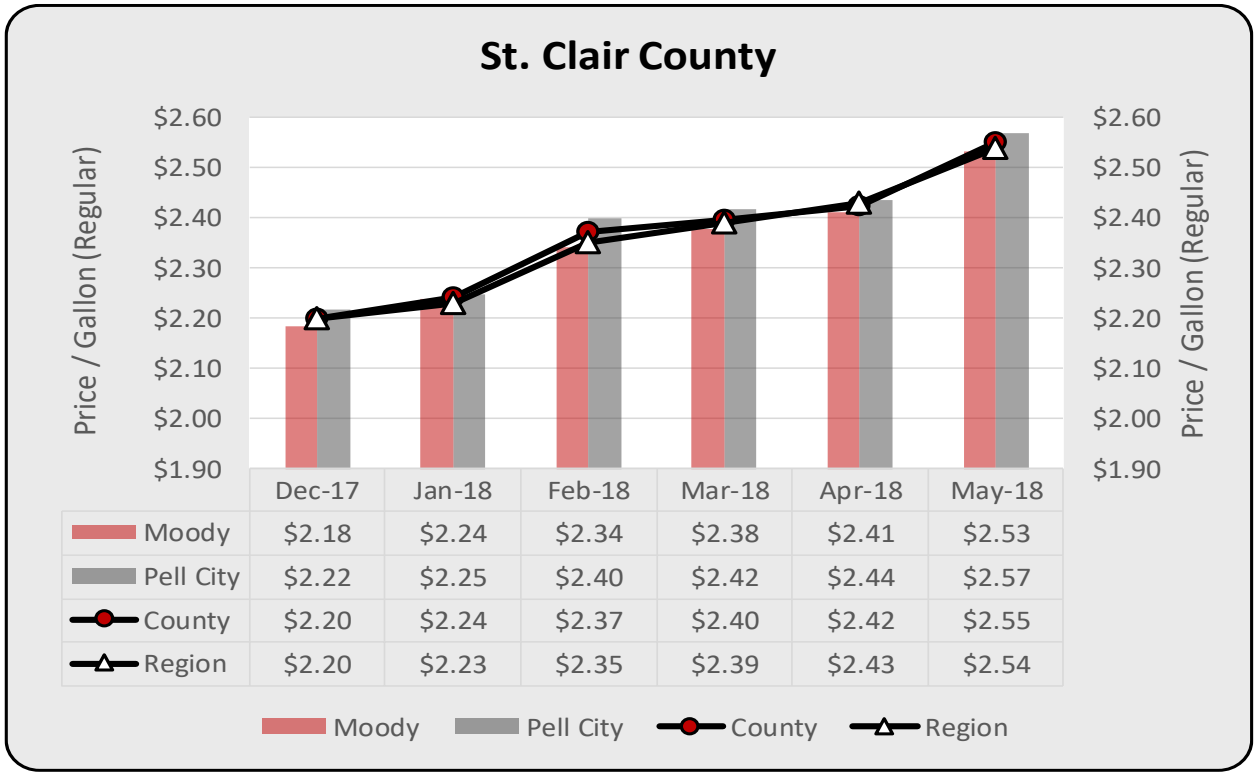
Gasoline Price Summary Randolph County				
	Region	**County**	**Roanoke**	**Wedowee**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18				
High	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	2.25%	2.42%	2.06%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18				
Trend	3.09%	2.76%	3.74%	1.82%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18				
Local to Region	N/A	↓	↓	↓

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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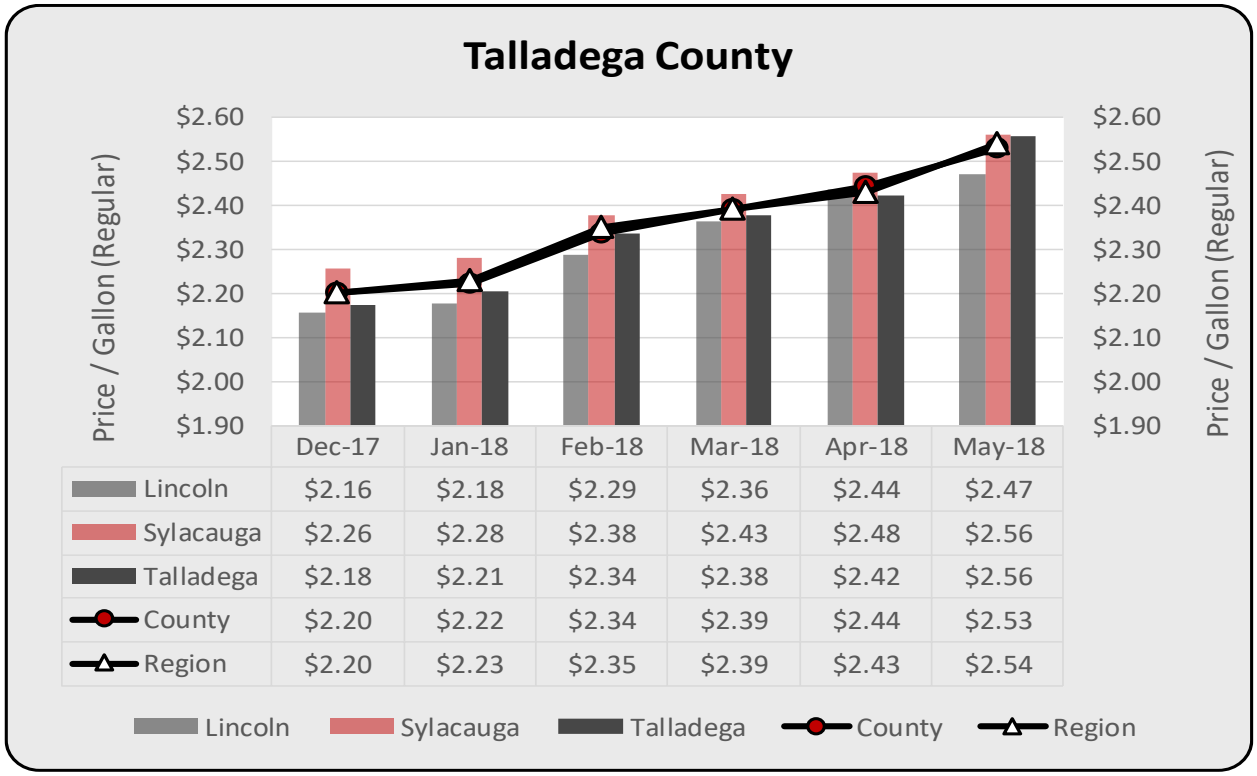
Gasoline Price Summary St. Clair County				
	Region	**County**	**Moody**	**Pell City**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18				
High	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	2.85%	2.84%	2.85%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18				
Trend	3.09%	3.15%	3.22%	3.08%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18				
Local to Region	N/A	↑	↓	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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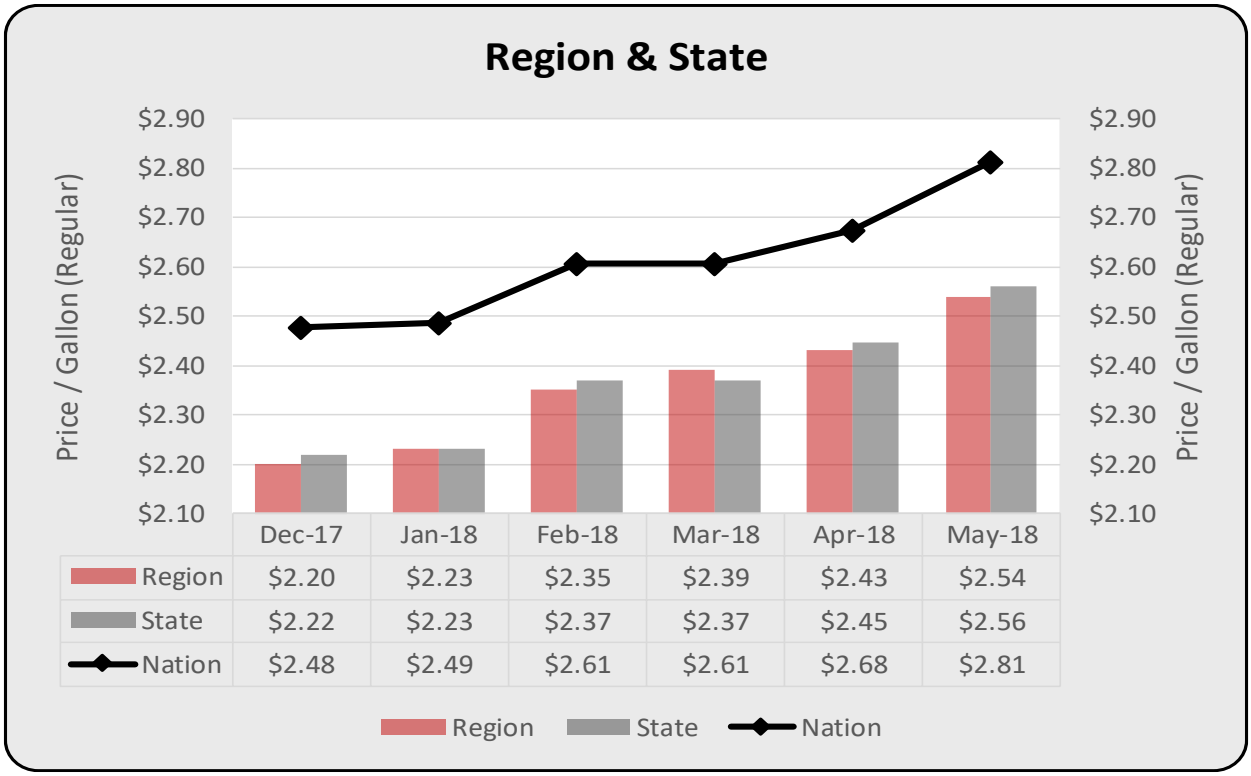
Gasoline Price Summary Talladega County					
	Region	**County**	**Lincoln**	**Sylacauga**	**Talladega**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18					
High	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	2.93%	3.05%	2.60%	3.21%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18					
Trend	3.09%	2.87%	2.24%	2.71%	3.67%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18					
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18					
Local to Region	N/A	↓	↓	↑	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to Region analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in a local jurisdiction (county or selected city) to an average price across the eleven county region. Considering a local jurisdiction relative to region average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the local jurisdiction relative to region average, a down arrow indicates that the local price is lower than the region average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.



Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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Gasoline Price Summary Region, State, & Nation			
	Region	**State**	**Nation**
Reference Period: Dec 17 - May 18			
High	May-18	May-18	May-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.88%	2.86%	2.48%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - May 18			
Trend	3.09%	3.89%	3.92%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Apr 18 - May 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: May 18			
Region and State to Nation	↓	↓	N/A

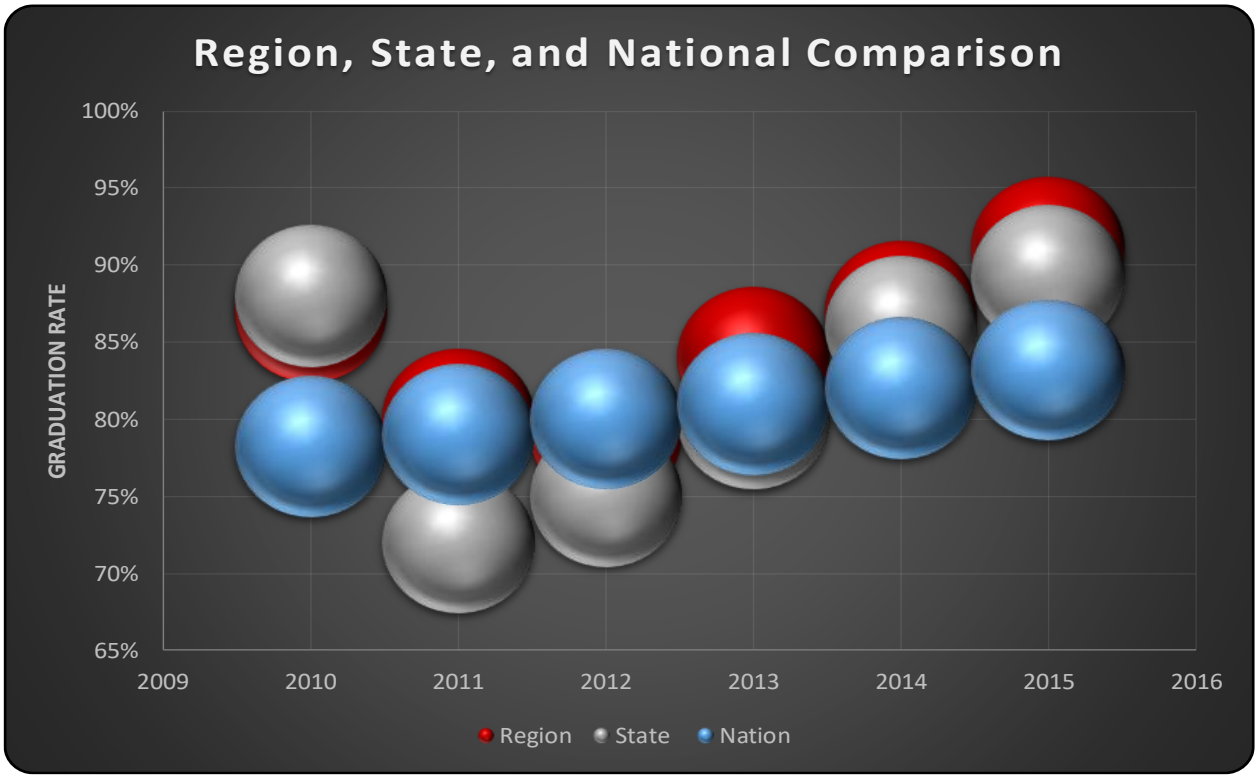
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 40 percent; "Moderate" as 30 percent to 40 percent; and "Lower" as less than or equal to 30 percent. Local to nation analysis represents the relationship of gasoline prices in the eleven county region, as well as the State of Alabama, to an average price in the nation. Considering the region or state relative to a nation average, an up arrow indicates that the price is higher in the region or state relative to the nation average, a down arrow indicates that the local (region and state) price is lower than the nation average, and a horizontal arrow indicates equal prices.

SEASONAL FEATURE

Graduation Rate Comparison – Local, State, and Nation

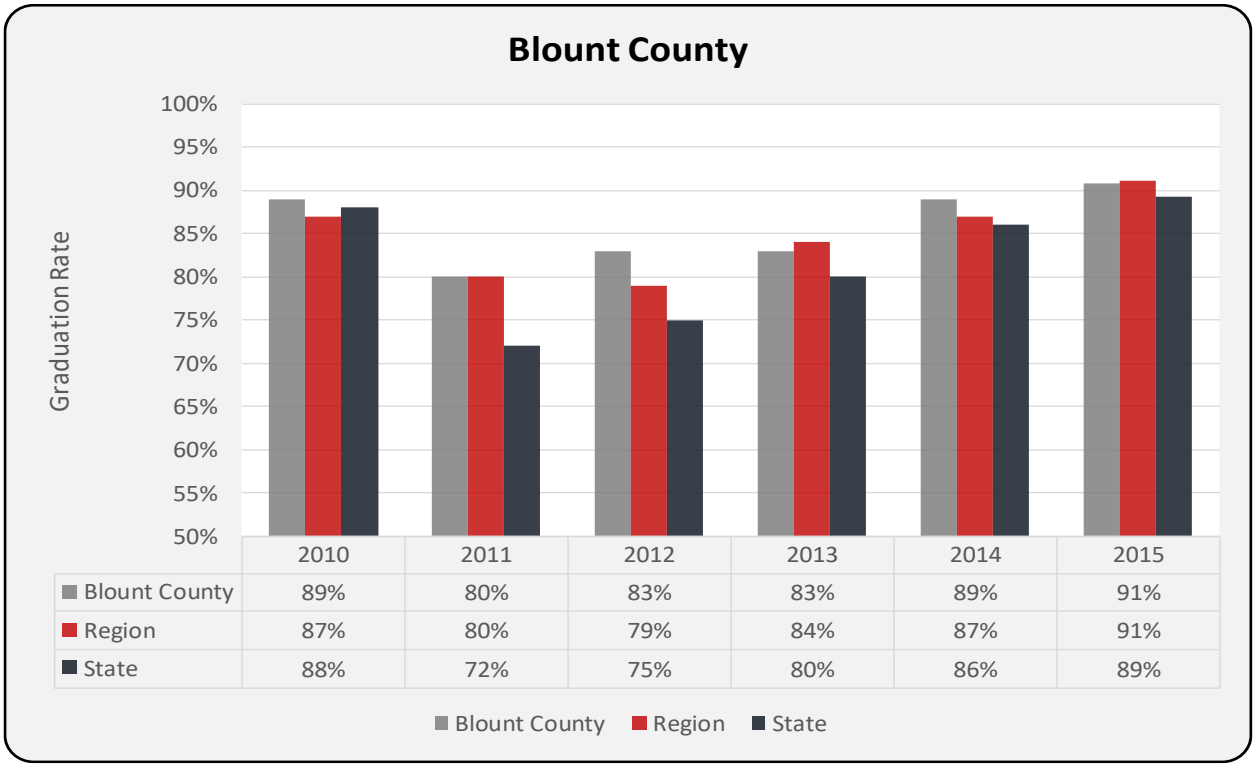
A seasonal feature of this edition of the JSU Economic Update provides a comparison of local, state, and national graduation rate data from 2010 to 2015. From the following figure, graduation rate trends have been increasing for each category from 2011 to 2014, after declining within the region and state from 2010 to 2011. National data indicate a consistent, upward trajectory, while strong graduation rate trend increases in the region and state from 2013 to 2015 are evidence of promising comparisons. National graduation rates are less volatile, but region and state data portend a promise of a potentially better educated workforce that supports employment opportunities.

While the graduation rate for the nation increased from 82 percent in 2014 to 83 percent in 2015, the rate for the region surged from 87 percent to 91 percent, and the rate for the state increased from 86 percent to 89 percent during those two most recent years reported. That the rate for the region is much higher than the nation, and trending upward, is an indication of strength in human capital potential.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education; National Center for Education Statistics

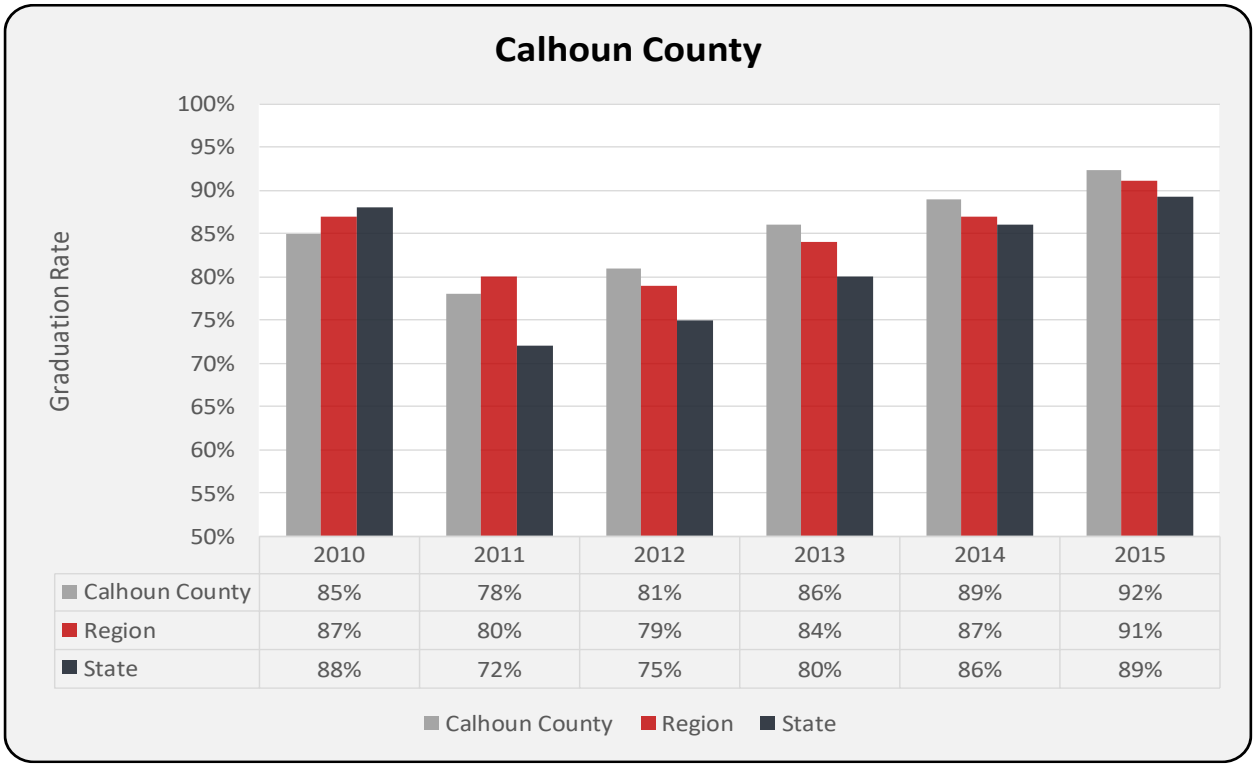
To follow are graduation rate data for each county, the region, and state. Data depict the following: trends over the full reporting period, 2010-2015, and from 2013 to 2015; directional change from 2014 to 2015; high and low years; and volatility. In 2015 Cleburne County had a graduation rate of 95 percent, the highest in the region, while Randolph County experienced a ten percent increase in graduation rate from 2014 to 2015. Overall, eight counties in the region – Blount, Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Marshall, Randolph, and Talladega County – had a graduation rate of 90 percent or higher in 2015.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Blount County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Blount**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2015
Low	2011	2012	2011
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	1.21%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	4.61%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↑

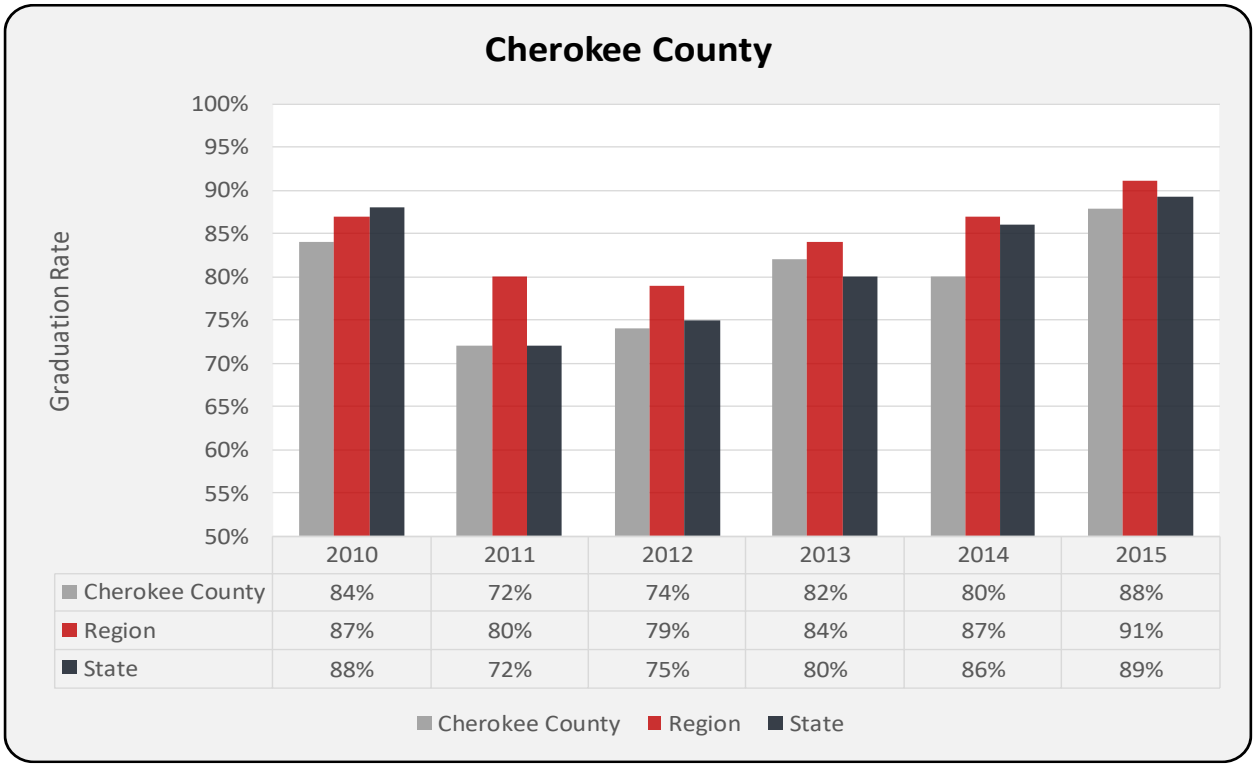
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Calhoun County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Calhoun**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2015
Low	2011	2012	2011
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	2.52%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	3.62%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↑

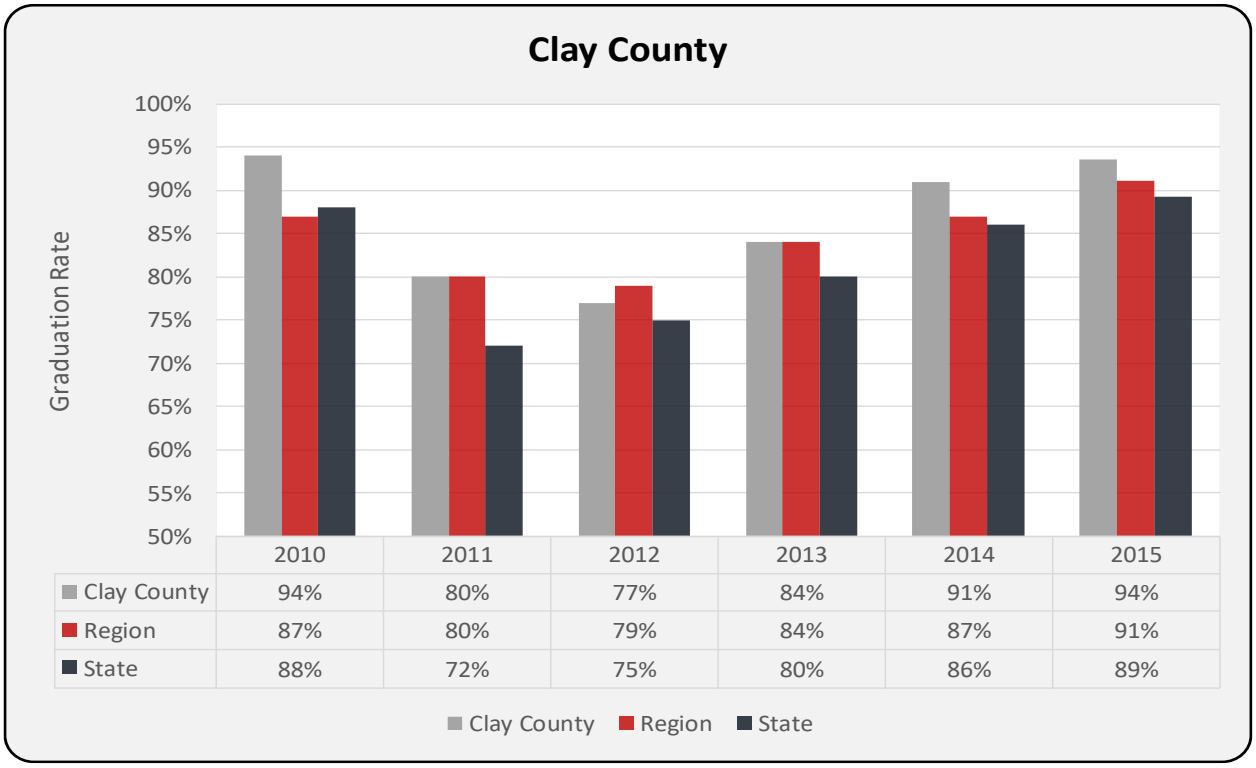
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Cherokee County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Cherokee**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2015
Low	2011	2012	2011
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	1.85%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Higher
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	3.51%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	→	↓

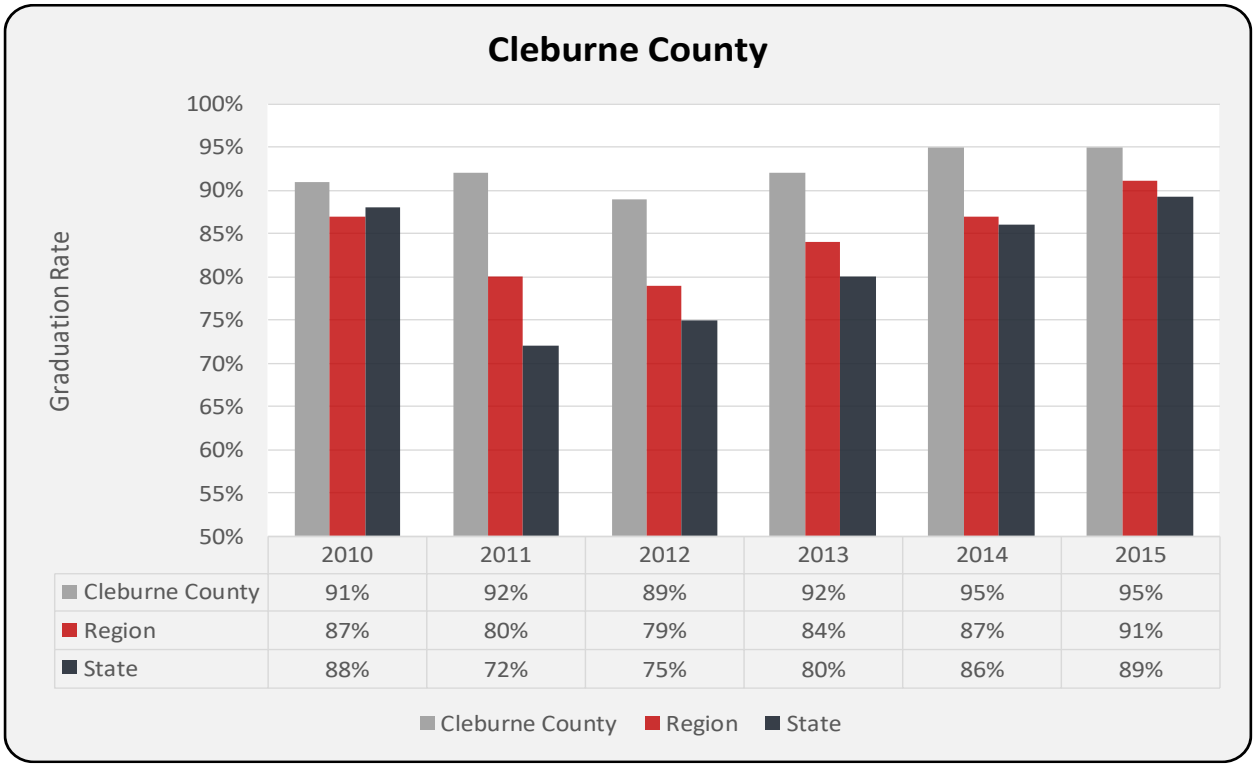
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Clay County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Clay**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2010
Low	2011	2012	2012
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	1.29%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	5.51%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↑

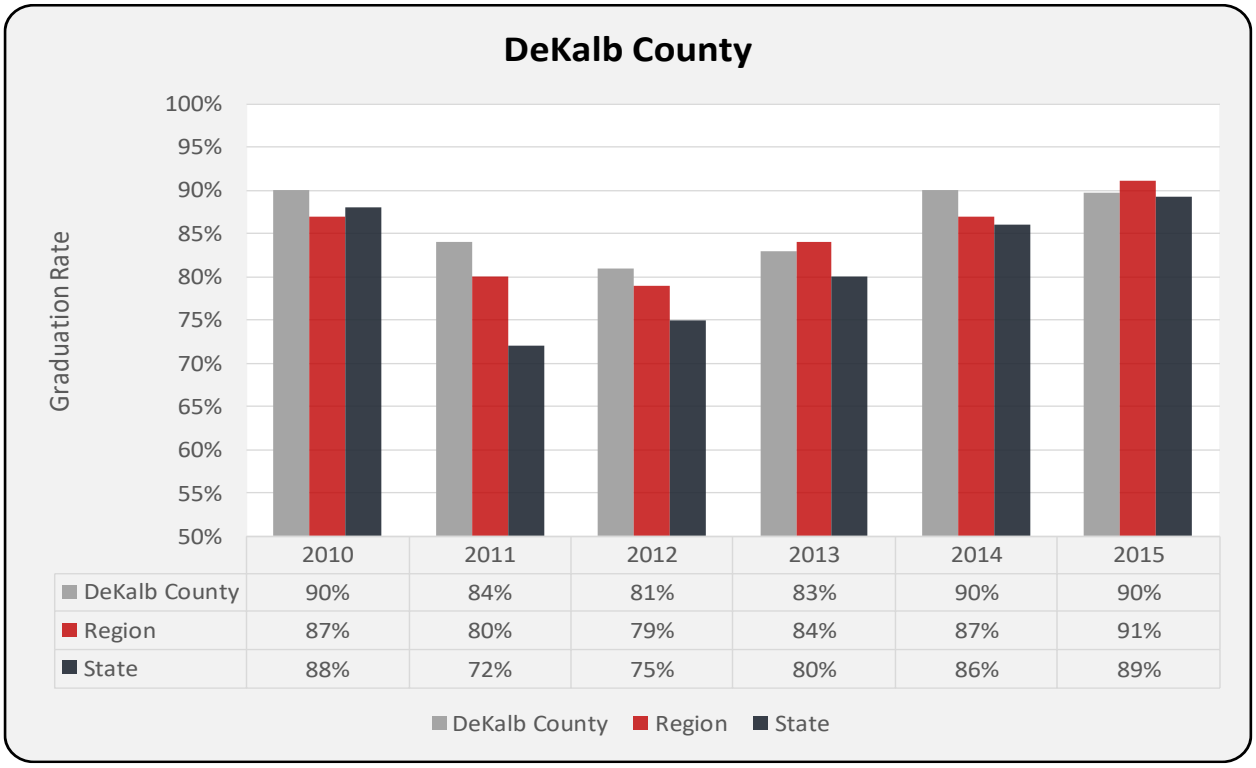
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Cleburne County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Cleburne**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2014
Low	2011	2012	2012
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	0.99%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Lower
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	1.62%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	→
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↑

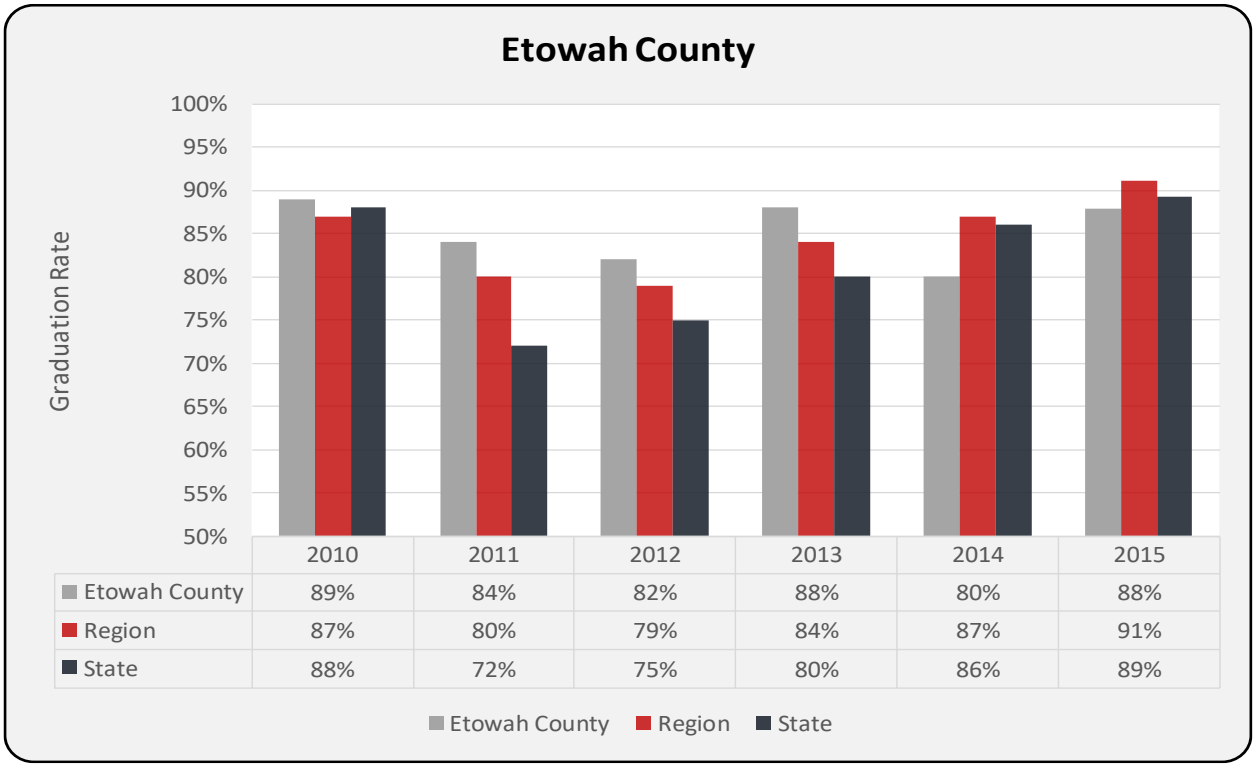
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

DeKalb County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**DeKalb**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2010
Low	2011	2012	2012
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	0.61%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	3.94%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	→
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↑

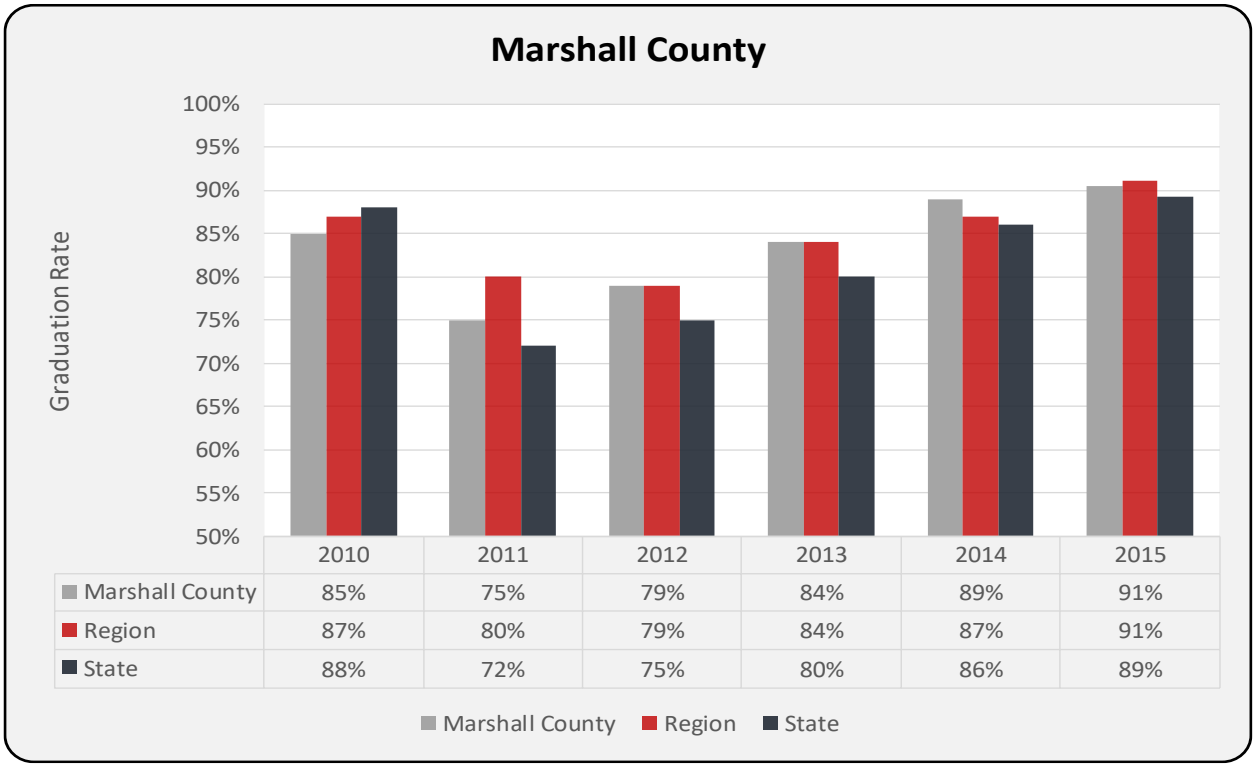
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Etowah County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Etowah**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2010
Low	2011	2012	2014
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	-0.40%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	-0.07%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Higher
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↓

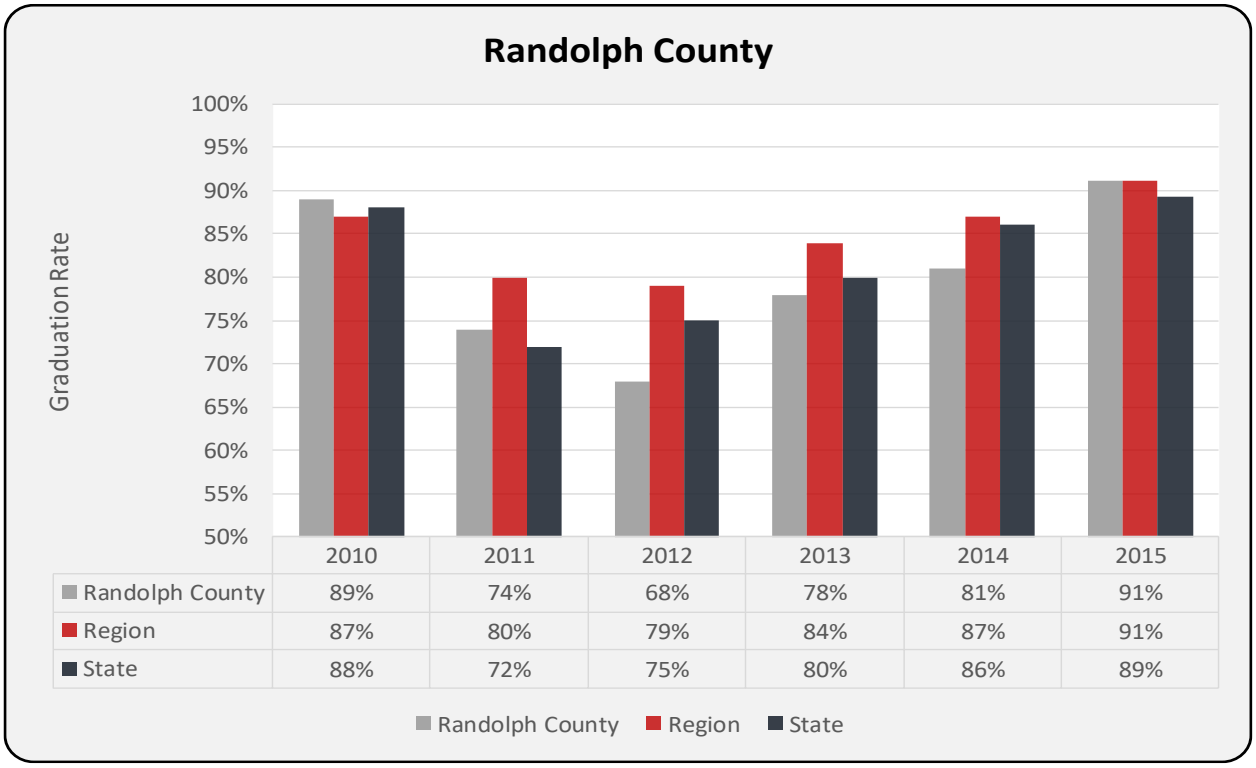
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Marshall County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Marshall**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2015
Low	2011	2012	2011
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	2.57%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	3.81%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↑

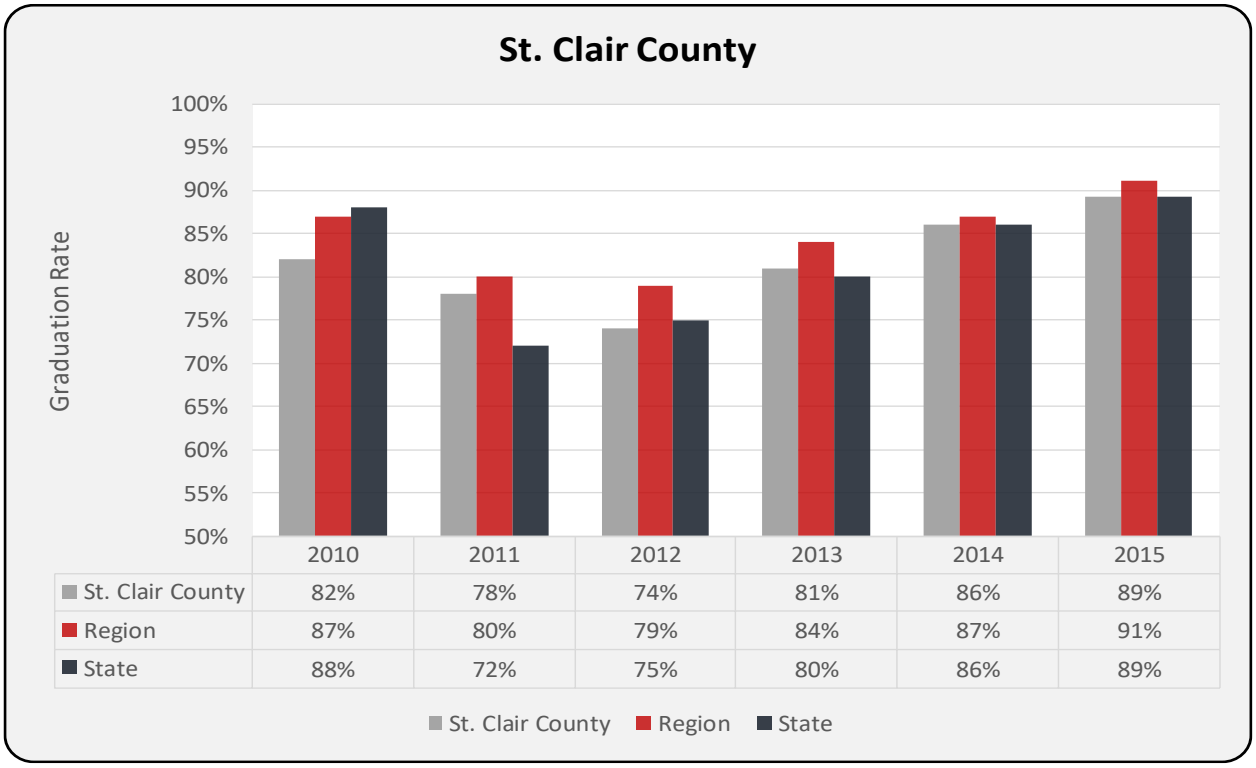
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Randolph County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Randolph**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2015
Low	2011	2012	2012
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	1.52%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Higher
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	8.12%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↑

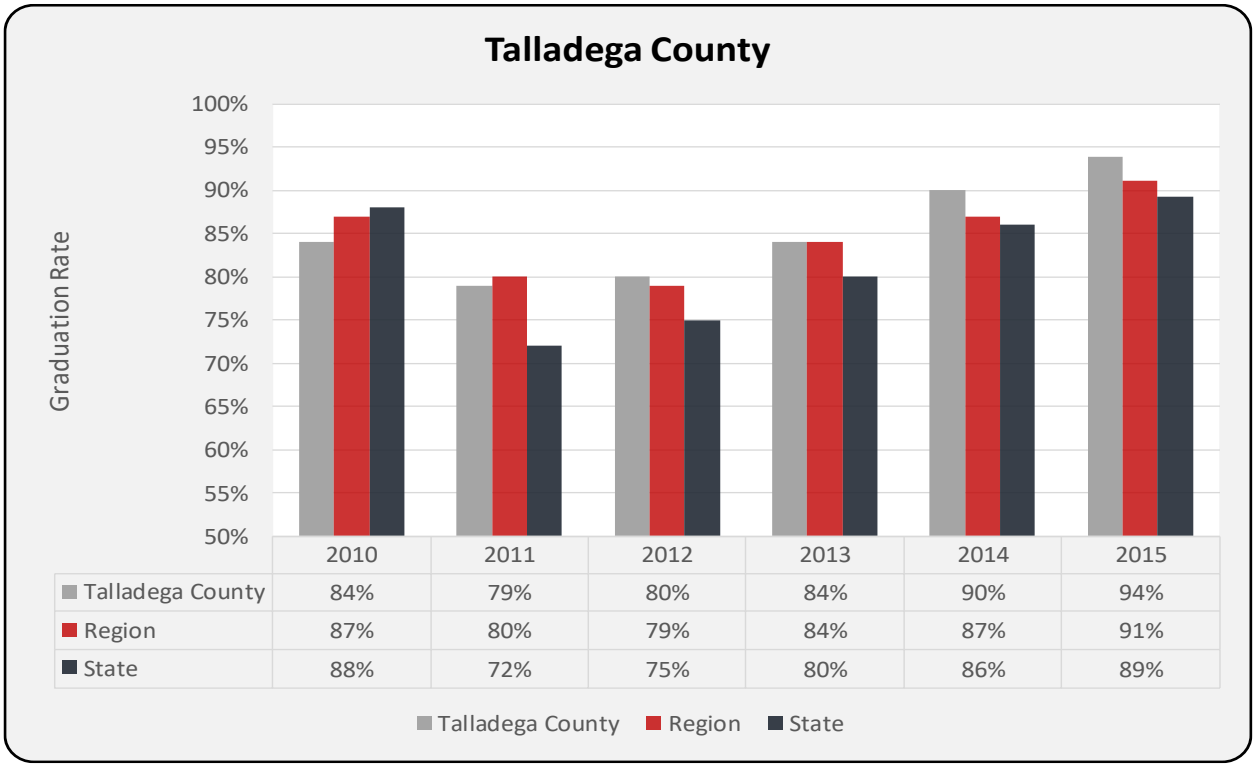
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

St. Clair County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**St. Clair**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2015
Low	2011	2012	2012
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	2.34%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	4.99%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	→

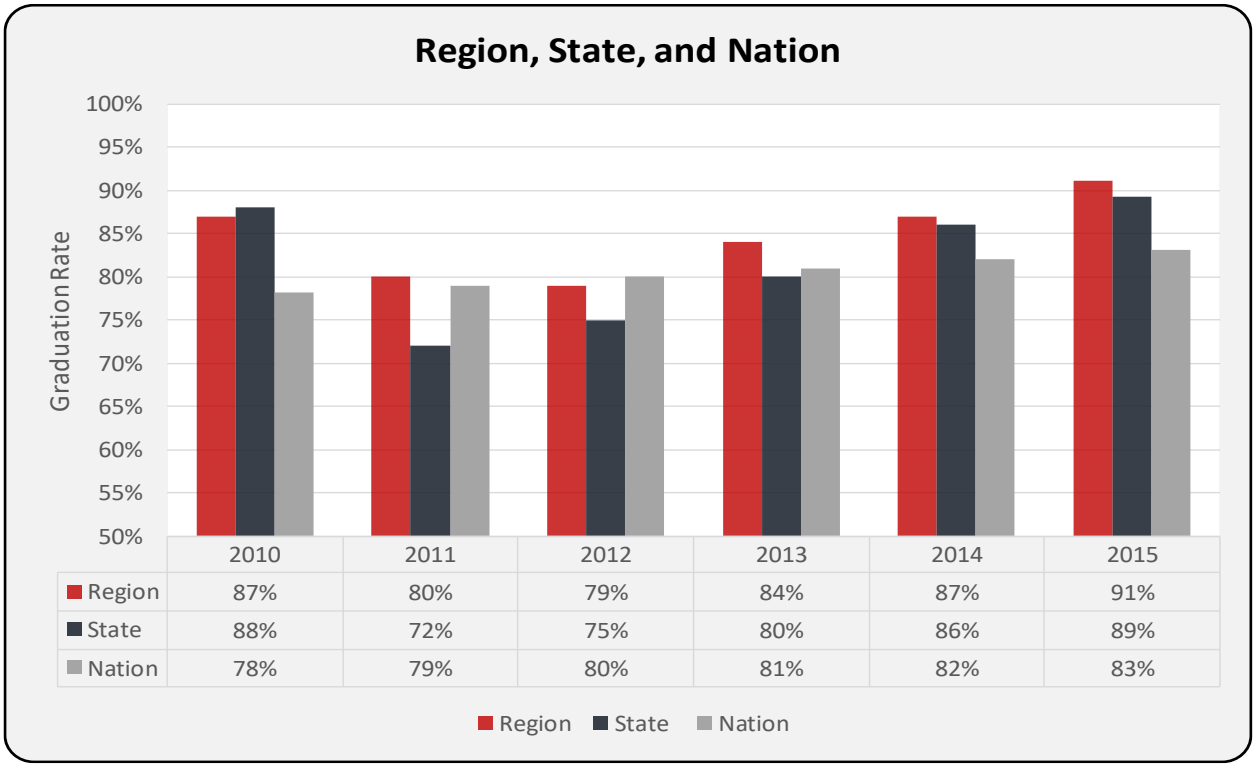
Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Talladega County Graduation Rate			
	State	**Region**	**Talladega**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2015
Low	2011	2012	2011
Trend	1.93%	1.56%	2.88%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	5.65%	4.13%	5.70%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Local to State	N/A	↑	↑

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.



Source: Alabama State Department of Education

Graduation Rate Summary Region, State, and Nation			
	Region	**State**	**Nation**
Reference Period: 2010 - 2015			
High	2015	2015	2015
Low	2012	2011	2010
Trend	1.56%	1.93%	1.25%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Lower
Reference Period: 2013 - 2015			
Trend	4.13%	5.65%	1.35%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: 2014 - 2015			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: 2015			
Region and State to Nation	↑	↑	N/A

Note: Trend is a calculated rate of change from an exponential curve that best fits the data across each reference period. Beginning and end points do not necessarily reflect trend across entire reference period. Volatility is measured as an annualized standard deviation from an expected value of each variable analyzed. Volatility levels are subjectively assigned as follows: "Higher" as greater than or equal to 35 percent; "Moderate" as 12 percent to 35 percent; and "Lower" as less than 12 percent. Local to state analysis represents the relationship of graduation rate in each of the targeted counties, as well as the collective eleven county region, to the state in the most recent year that data are available. Considering the county or region relative to the state average, an up arrow indicates that the rate is higher in the county or region relative to the state average, a down arrow indicates that the local (county and region) rate is lower than the state average, and a horizontal arrow indicates an equal rate.