



**Center for Economic Development  
and Business Research**

JACKSONVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY

# ECONOMIC UPDATE

(Northeast Alabama Regional Economic Indicators)

**May 2018**

Center for Economic Development and Business Research

School of Business and Industry

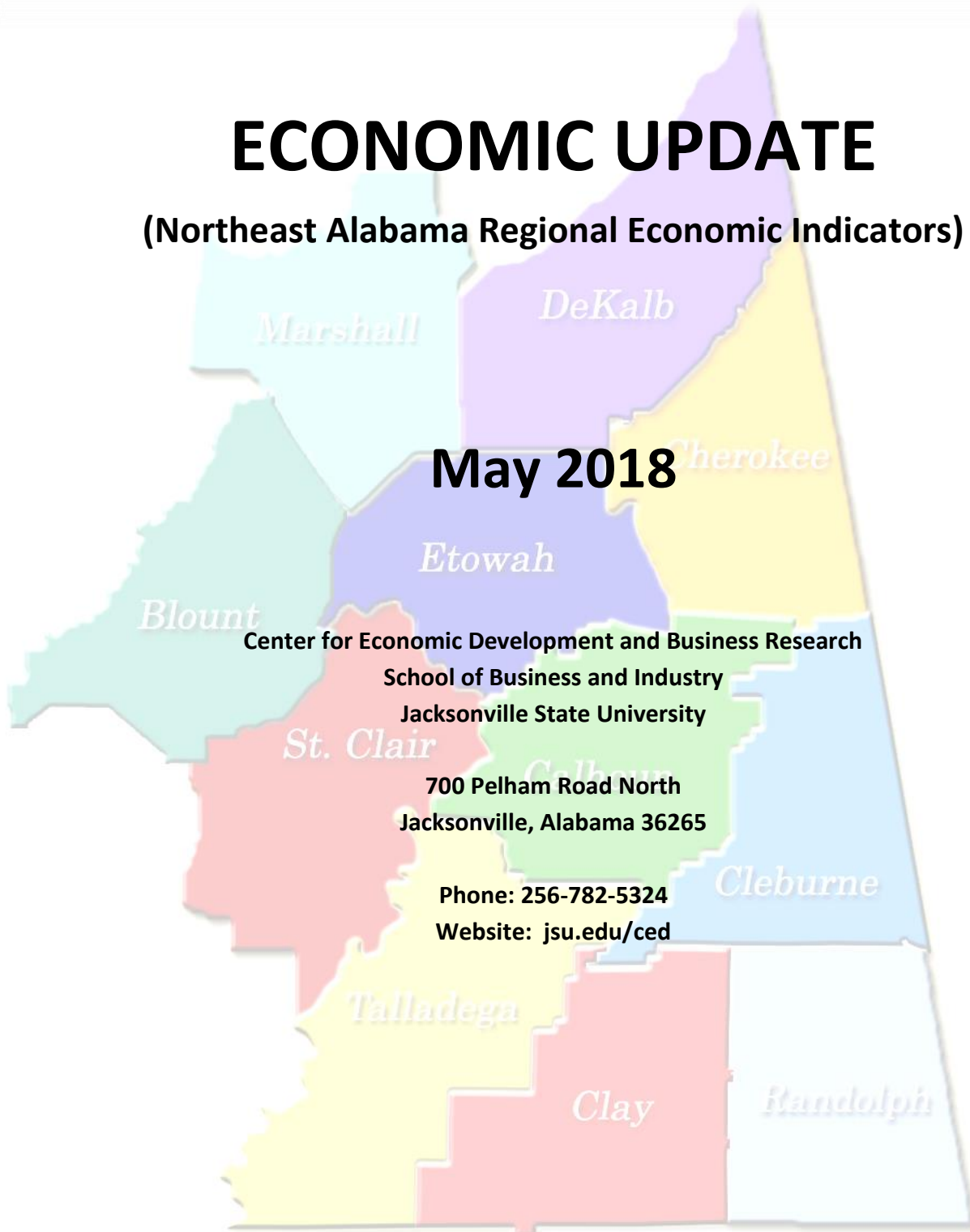
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## Introduction

Welcome to the May 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 March 2017 through February 2018, the civilian labor force contracted at an annualized trend of 0.13 percent in the region and by 0.19 percent for the state. Over twelve months, average unemployment rate was 4.2 percent for the region and 4.3 percent for the state. The region unemployment rate from January to February 2018 increased 4.3 percent, while unemployment rate statewide was unchanged at 3.7 percent. After reaching a reference period low in December 2017, unemployment has increased slightly for region and state, but continues to reflect labor market vibrancy.

Trends in sales and lodging taxes collected are reported within a reference period of March through August 2017. Sales tax collection increased by 1.38 percent and by 0.02 percent for the region and state for the full reference period, respectively, while decreasing by 1.79 percent and 2.85 percent over the most recent three month trend from June through August 2017. Similarly, lodging tax collection increased by 7.89 percent and 15.18 percent, respectively for region and state, in the full reference period, but decreased by 0.33 percent and increased by 18.58 percent for the most recent three month trend for each category. Volatility is moderate for sales and lodging tax collection with each measure of tax collection highly seasonal.

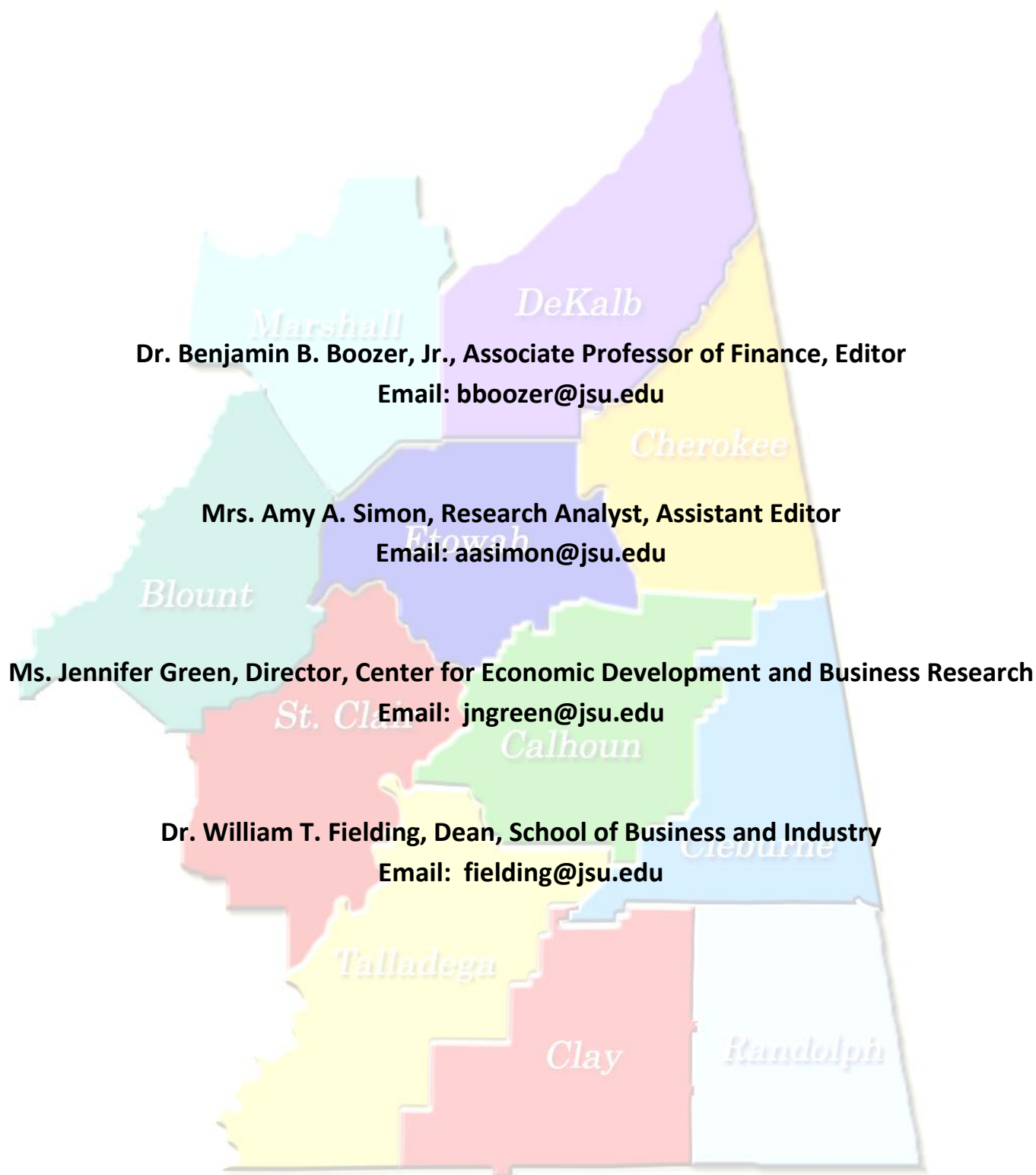
For the full reference period trend of November 2017 through April 2018, average home price increased by 0.66 percent for the region and 0.26 percent for the state, while average sold price increased by 0.65 percent and declined by 0.40 percent, respectively. In the February 2018 to April 2018 reference period trend, average home price increased by 3.31 percent in the region and by 1.84 percent for the state, while average sold price decreased 7.01 percent in the region and was unchanged for the state, respectively. In April 2018 there were 692 homes for sale in the region, a level unchanged from February levels. Average sold price in the region decreased to \$119,091 from February reporting and remained unchanged at \$155,000 statewide, suggesting a strong but less robust housing market.

Gasoline prices are analyzed for county, region, state, and nation. Within the reference period of November 2017 through April 2018, prices were higher for region, state, and nation. In the February 2018 to April 2018 reference period, prices increased by approximately 1.50 percent for region, state, and nation, with lower price volatility. Highest prices were recorded in the most recent month, April 2018, for each geographic category. Lowest prices were during the months of November and December 2017.

Sincerely,



Benjamin Boozer, Editor



## **Workforce- Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rate**

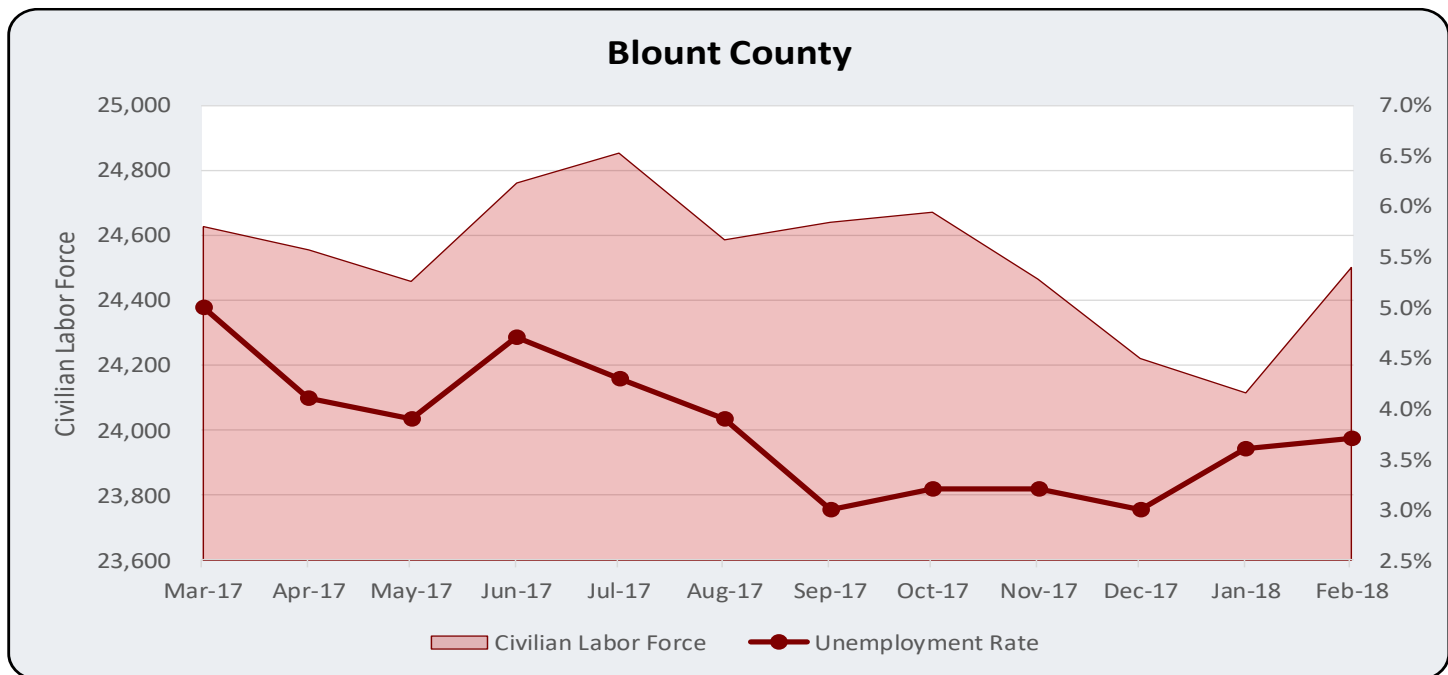
The analysis to follow considers county civilian labor force data and county, region, and state unemployment rates for reference months of March 2017 through February 2018. A twelve month average is also included for each variable. Workforce analysis consists of the civilian labor force measured in relation 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.



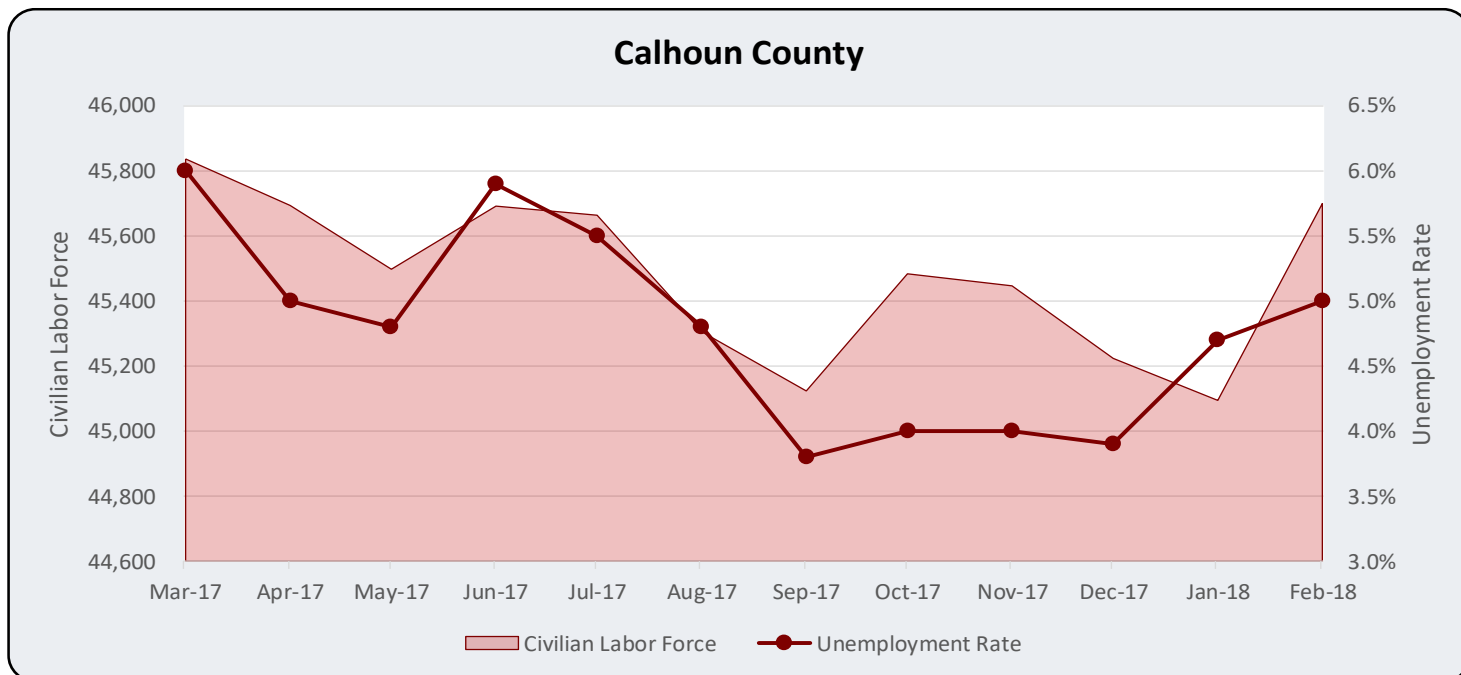
Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Blount County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	24,538	3.8%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	24,501	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%
March 2017	24,627	5.0%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

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



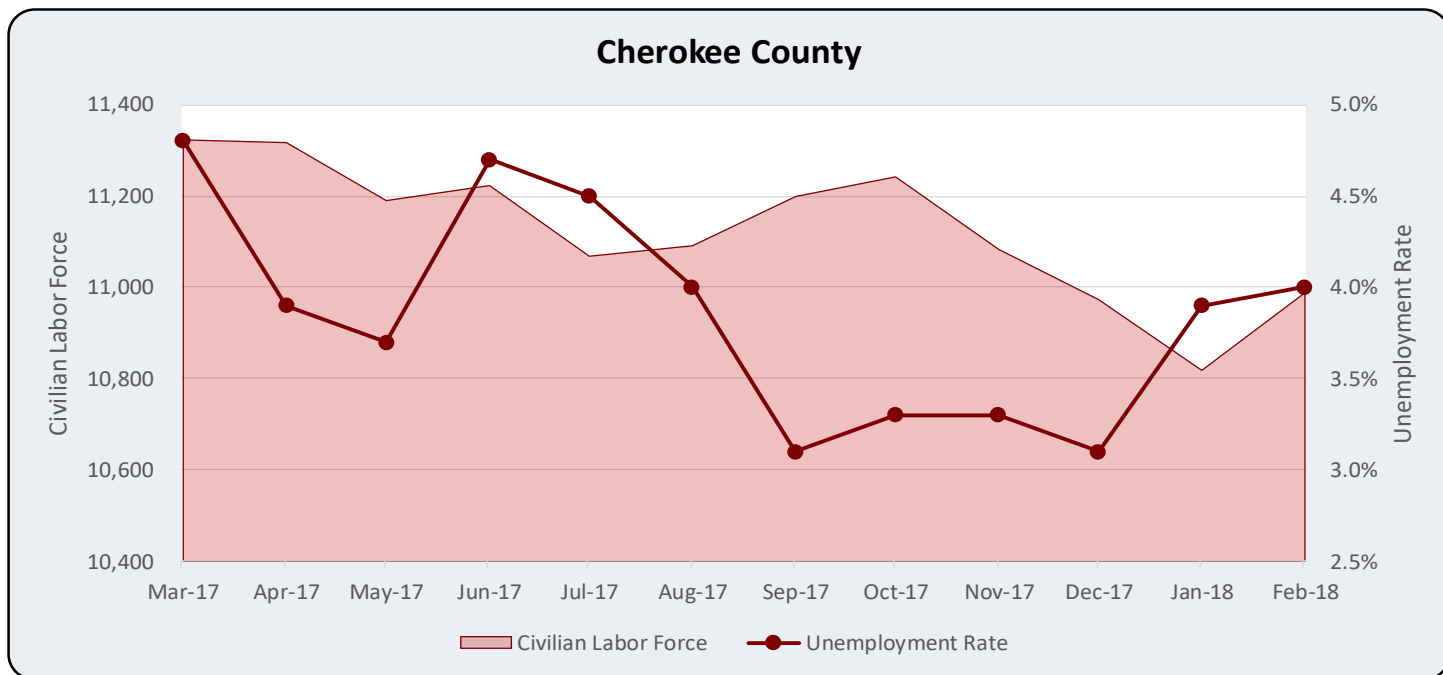


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Calhoun County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	45,479	4.8%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	45,699	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%
March 2017	45,836	6.0%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Mar 17 - Feb 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	📉 -0.08%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jan 18 - Feb 18				
Change	📈	📈	📈	➡️

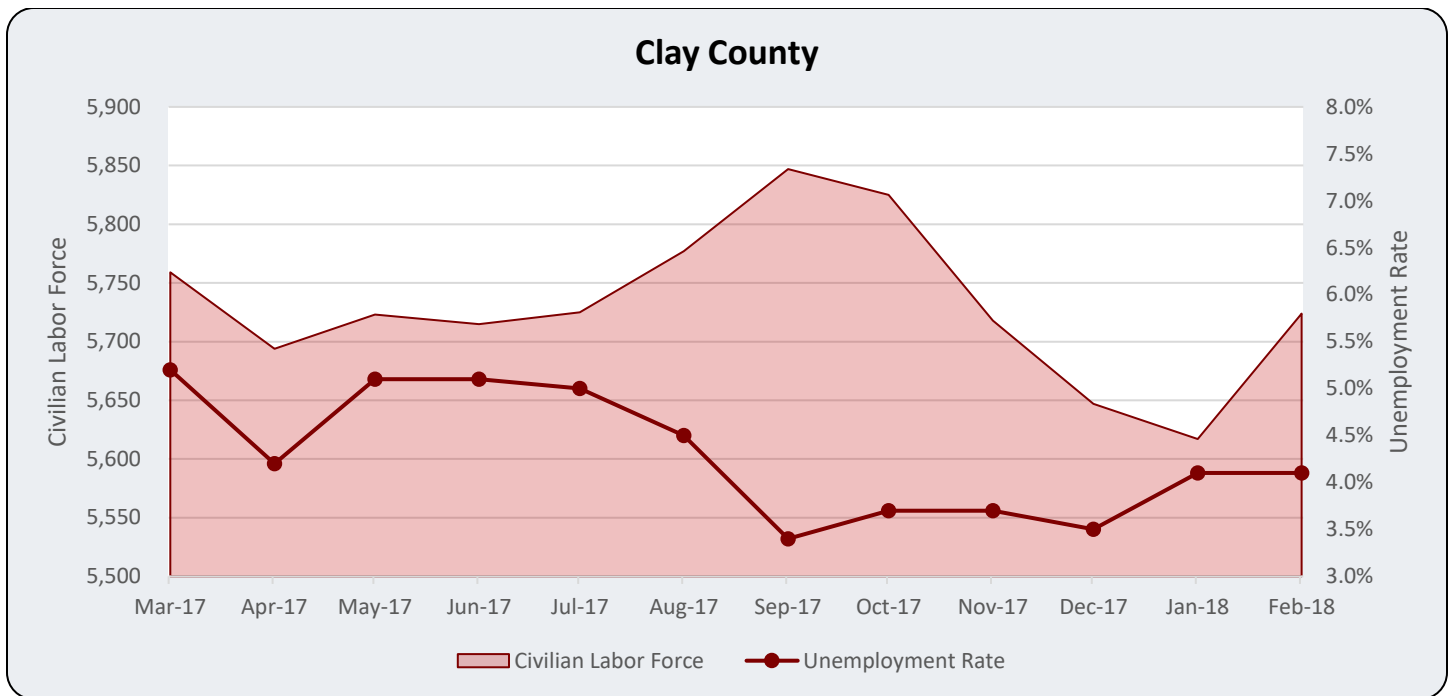


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Cherokee County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	11,126	3.9%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	10,988	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%
March 2017	11,323	4.8%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Mar 17 - Feb 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	📉 -0.31%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jan 18 - Feb 18				
Change	📈	📈	📈	➡️

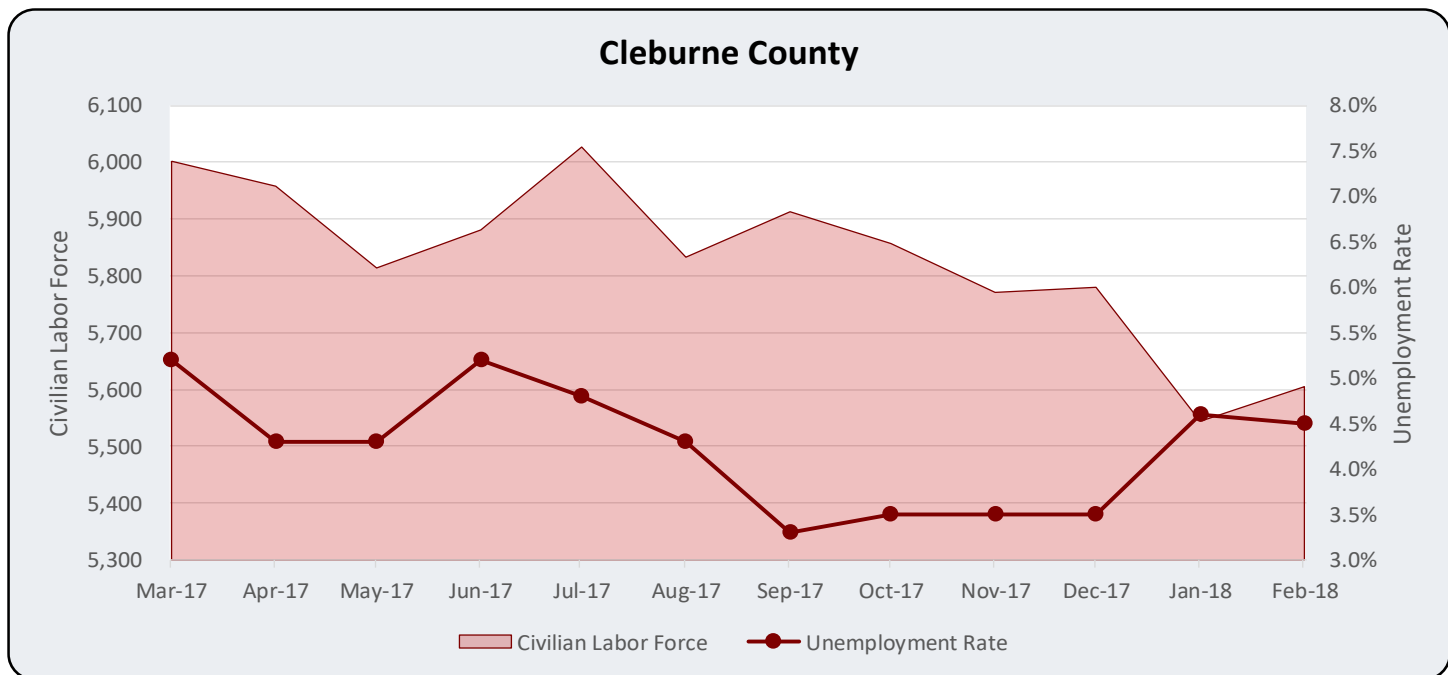


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Clay County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	5,731	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	5,724	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%
March 2017	5,759	5.2%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Mar 17 - Feb 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.08%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jan 18 - Feb 18				
Change	↑	→	↑	→

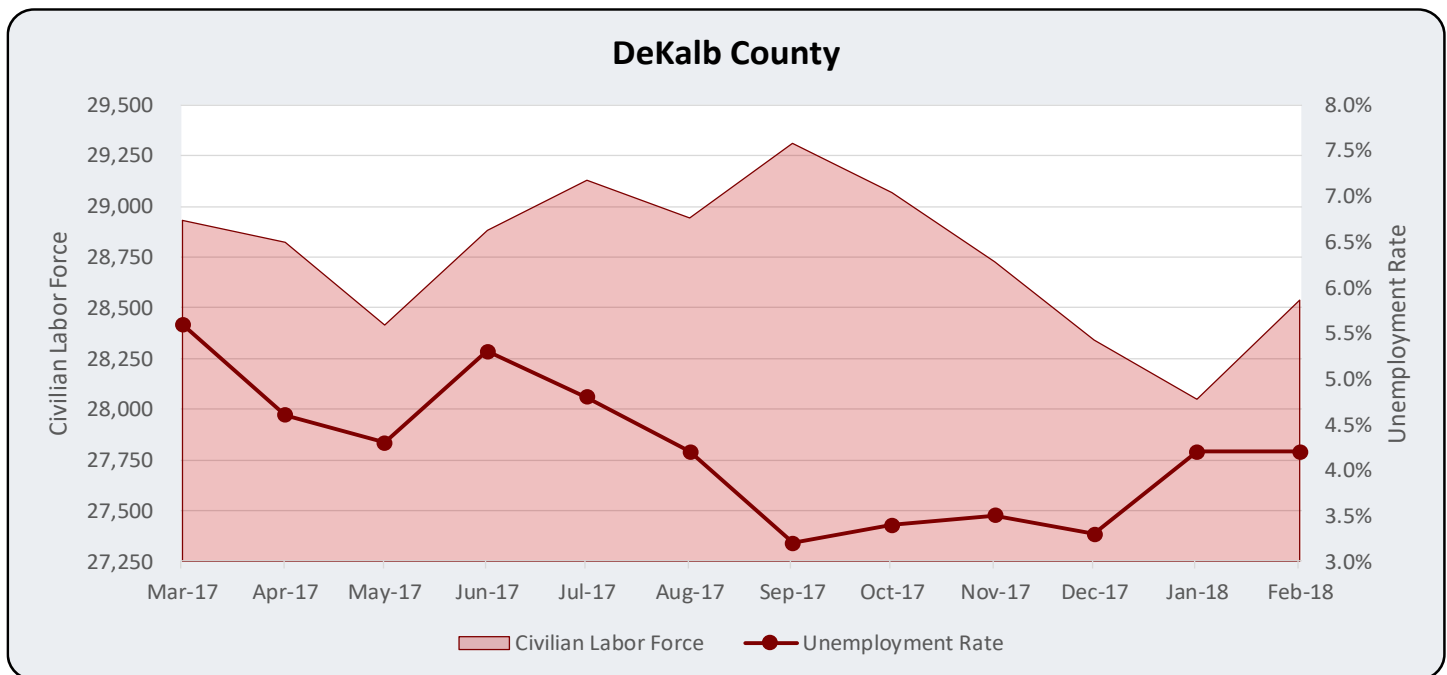


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Cleburne County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	5,832	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	5,605	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%
March 2017	6,002	5.2%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Mar 17 - Feb 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.56%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jan 18 - Feb 18				
Change	↑	↓	↑	→

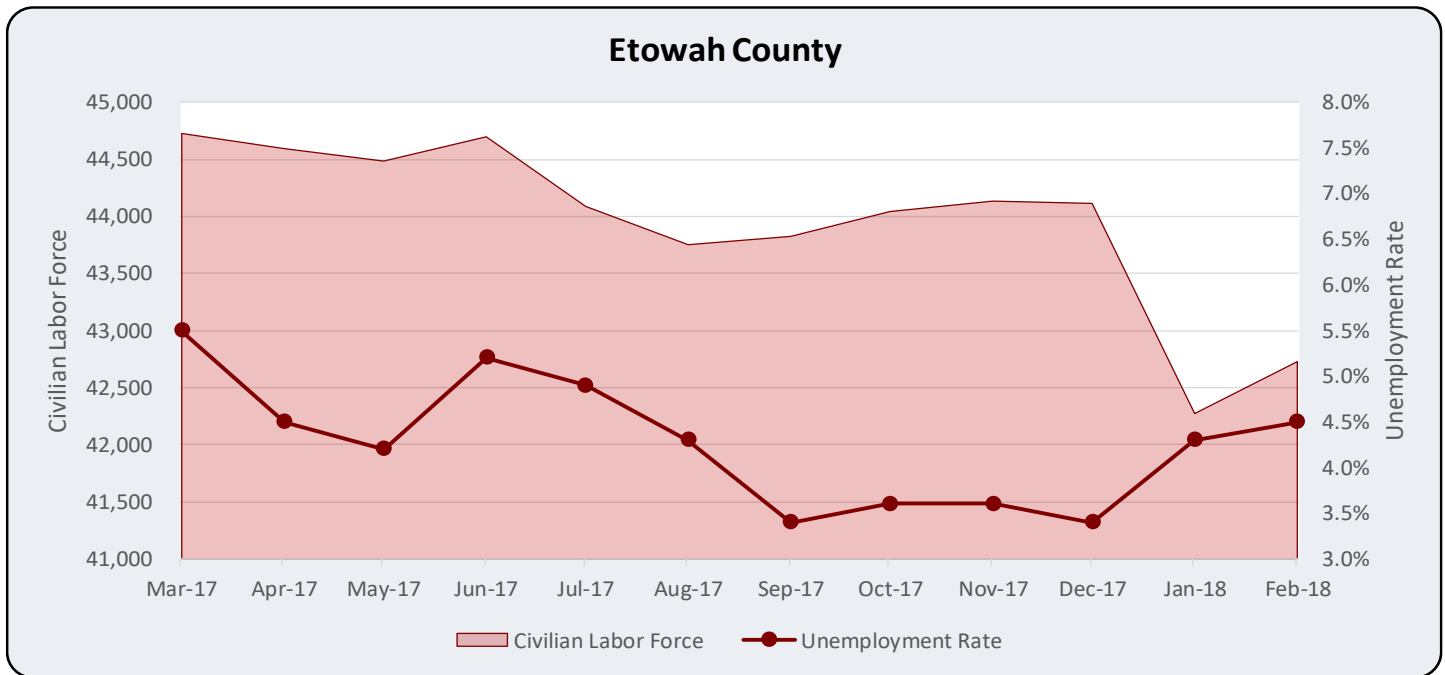


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate DeKalb County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	28,763	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	28,538	4.2%	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%
March 2017	28,931	5.6%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Mar 17 - Feb 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	🔴 -0.15%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jan 18 - Feb 18				
Change	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡

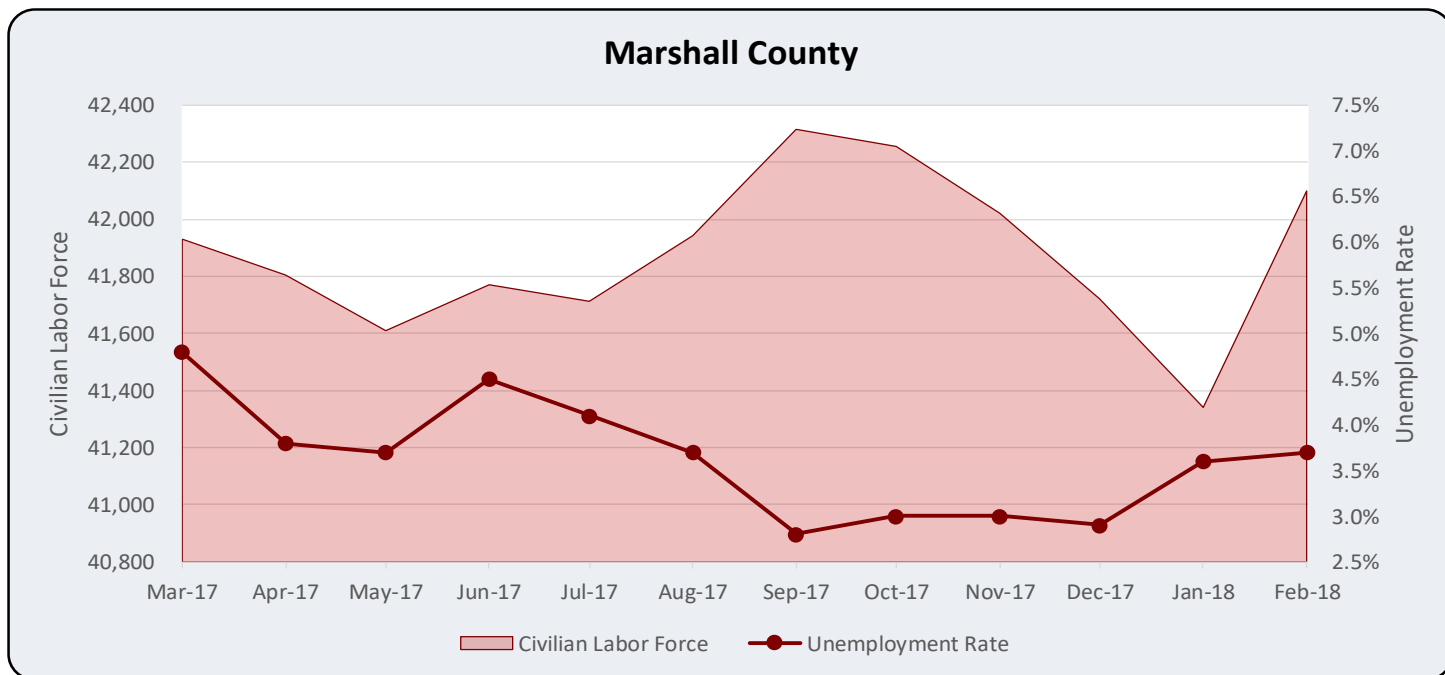


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Etowah County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	43,885	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%
February 2018	42,727	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%
March 2017	44,727	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Mar 17 - Feb 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.39%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jan 18 - Feb 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	→

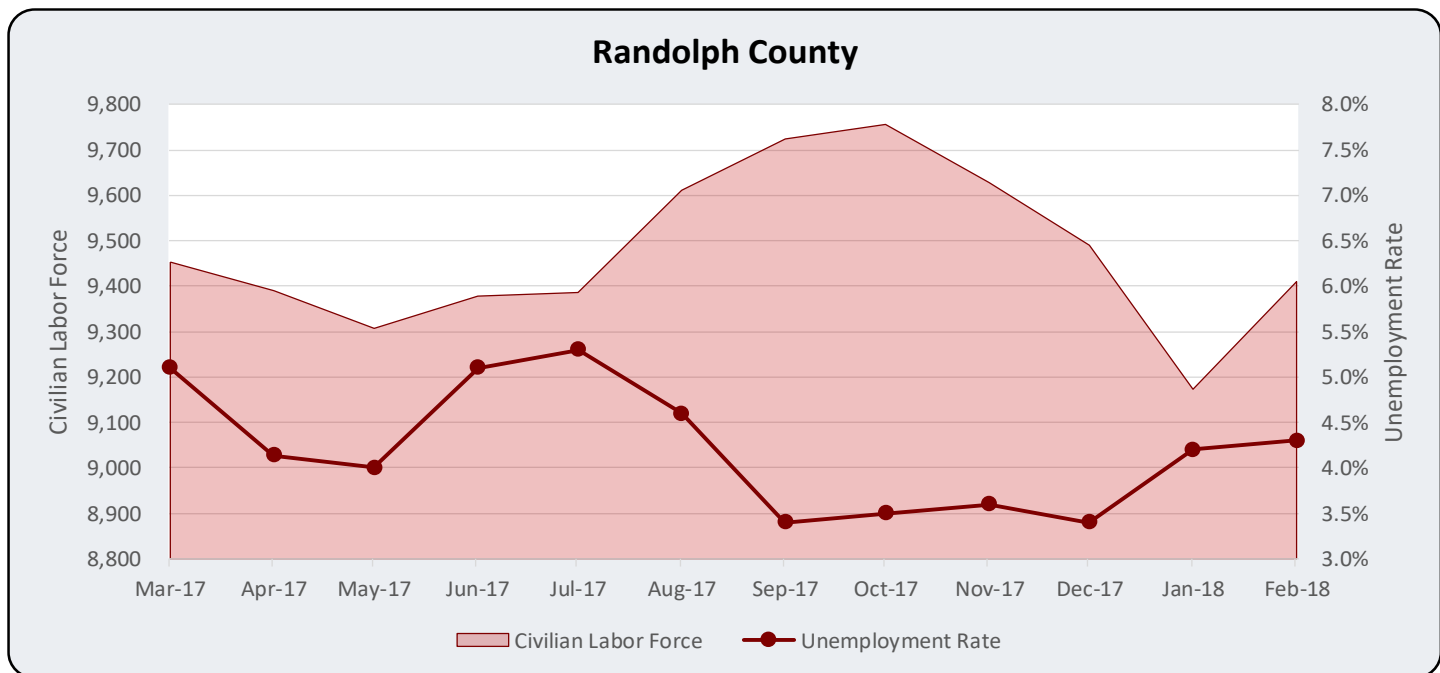


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Marshall County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	41,877	3.6%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	42,100	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%
March 2017	41,931	4.8%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

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



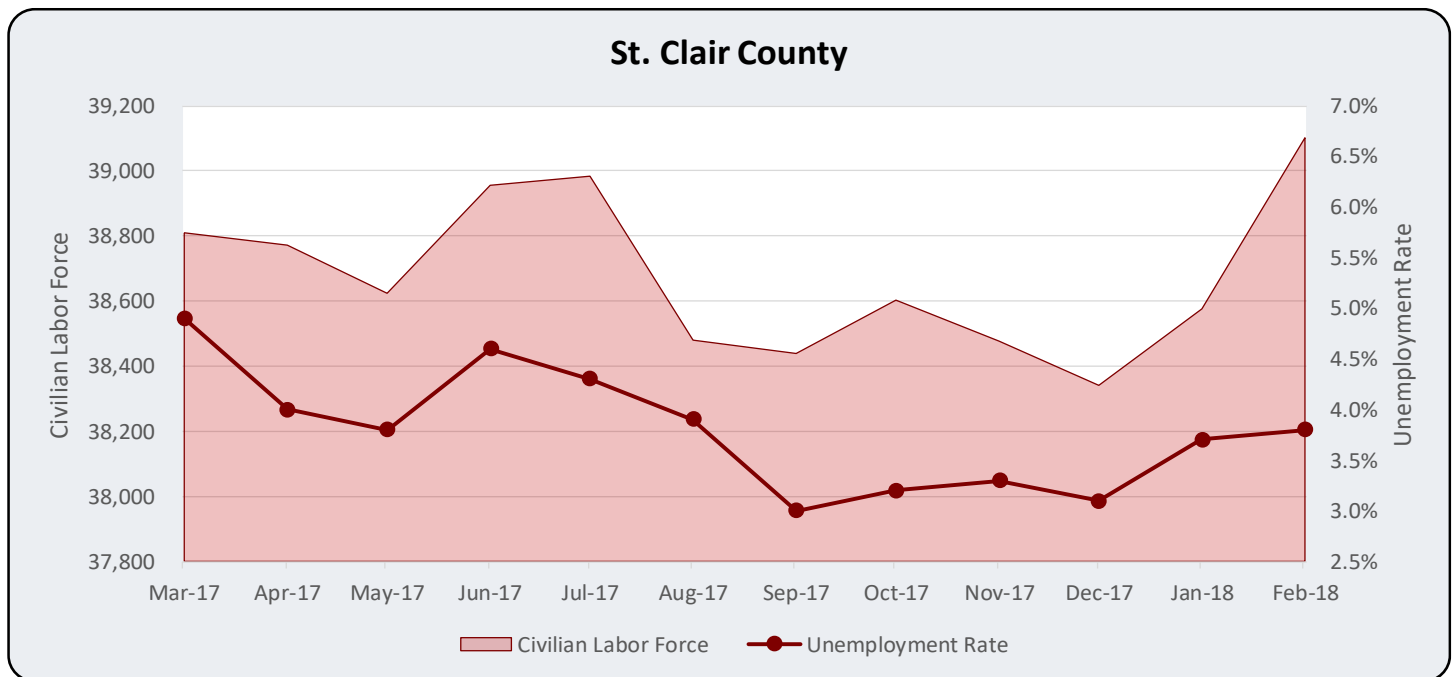
Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Randolph County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	9,476	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	9,410	4.3%	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%
March 2017	9,453	5.1%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

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



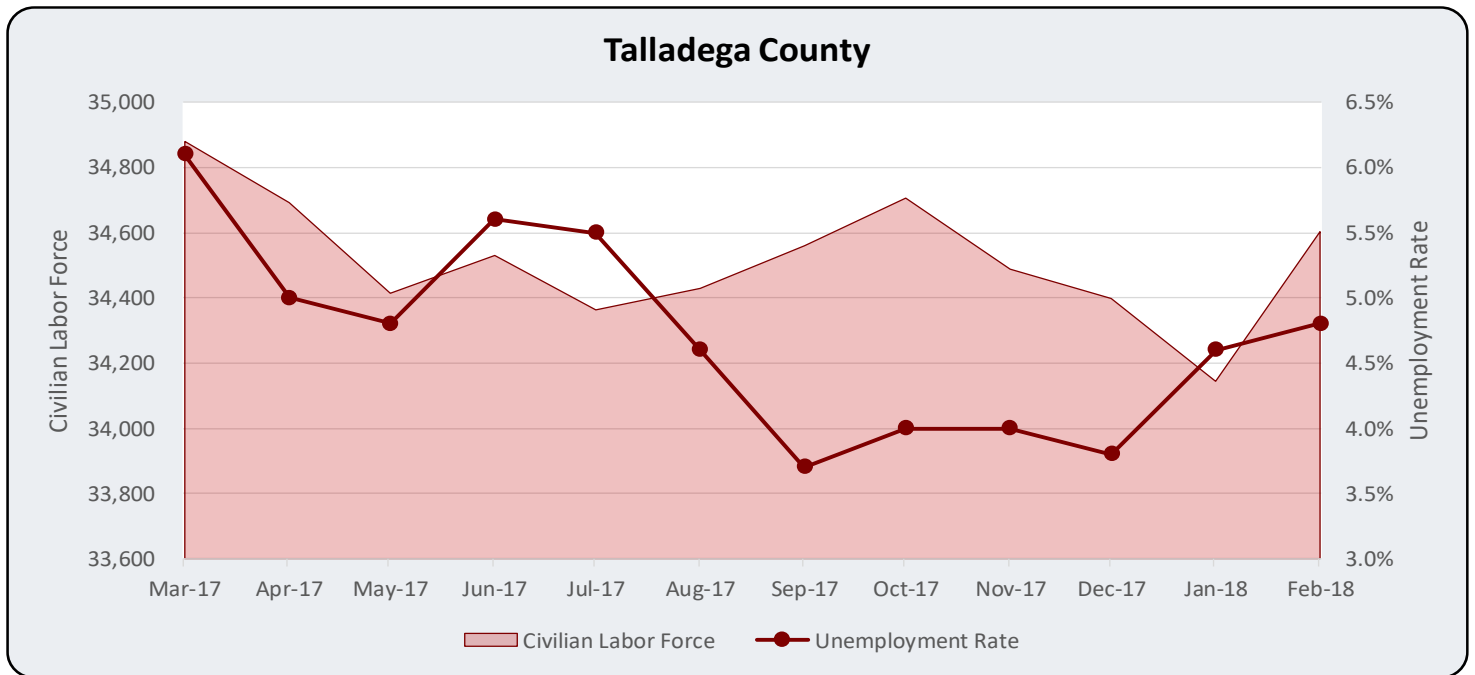


Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate St. Clair County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	38,680	3.8%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	39,102	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%
March 2017	38,810	4.9%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

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



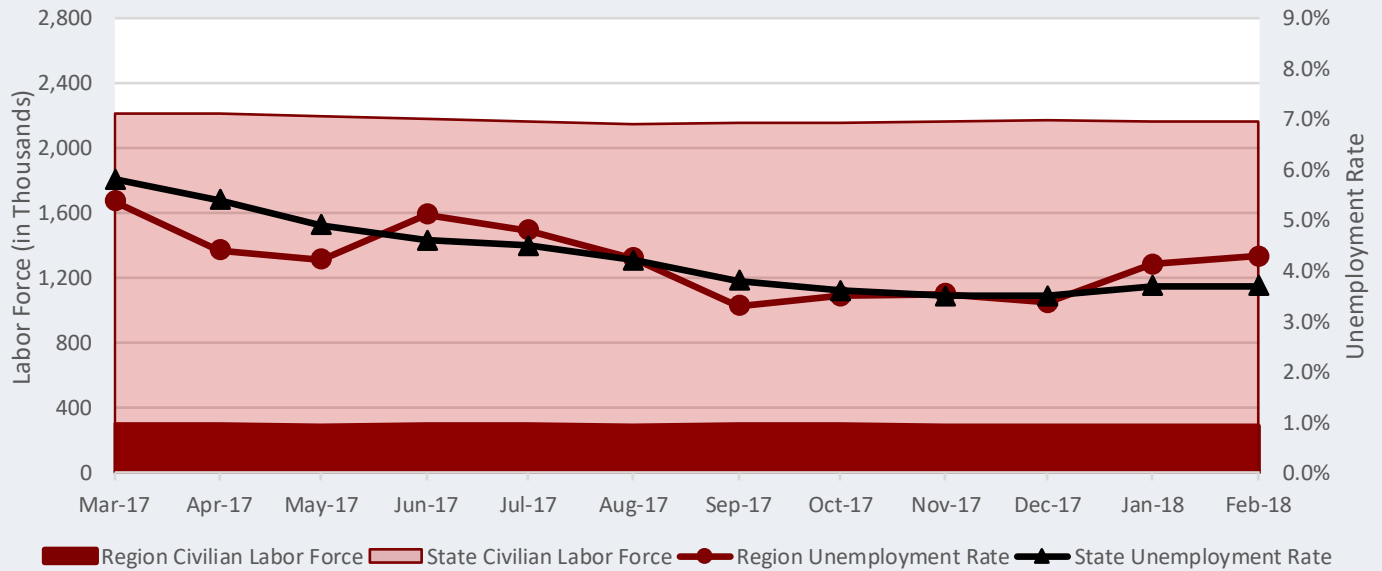
Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Talladega County, Region, & State				
Reference Month	County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
12 Month Average	34,517	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	34,603	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%
March 2017	34,880	6.1%	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate		
		County	Region	State
Reference Period: Mar 17 - Feb 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.07%	N/A		
Unemployment Volatility	N/A	Higher	Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jan 18 - Feb 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	→

### Region vs. State of Alabama



Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Region & State				
Reference Month	Civilian Labor Force		Unemployment Rate	
	Region	State	Region	State
12 Month Average	289,975	2,171,693	4.2%	4.3%
February 2018	288,997	2,161,024	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%
March 2017	292,279	2,208,910	5.4%	5.8%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor

Civilian Labor Force & Unemployment Rate Summary				
	Labor Force		Unemployment Rate	
	Region	State	Region	State
Reference Period: Mar 17 - Feb 18				
Labor Force Growth Trend	↓ -0.13%	↓ -0.19%	N/A	
Unemployment Volatility	N/A		Higher	Higher
Reference Period: Jan 18 - Feb 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	→

## Sales Tax

Sales tax data are provided and analyzed for a six month reference period of March through August 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.

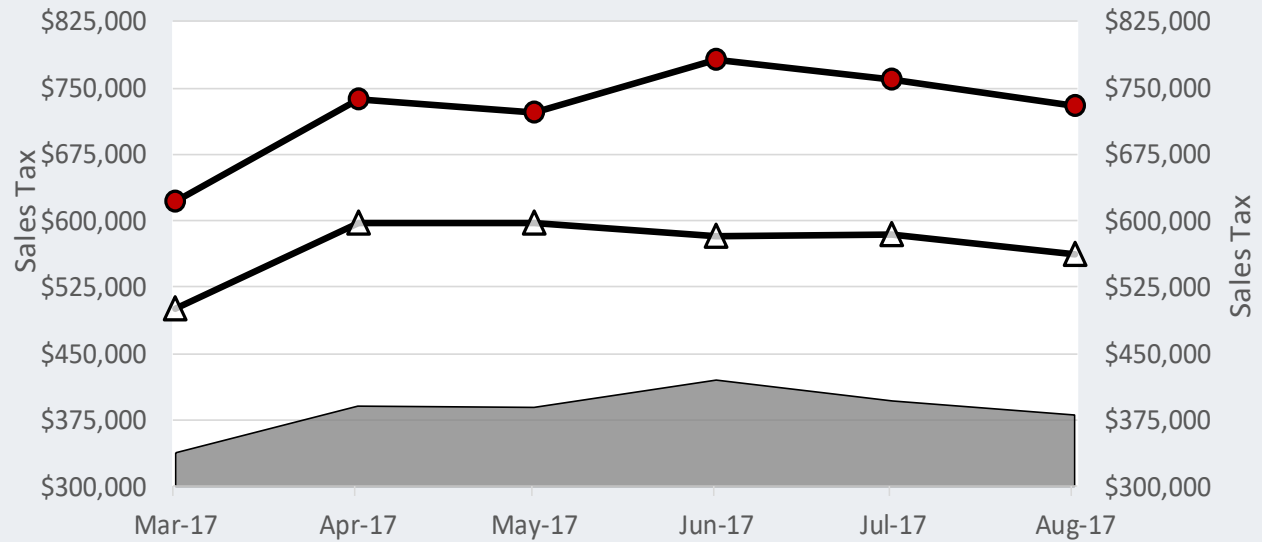
Sales taxes collected are a measure of consumer spending and retail sector economic activity. The relationship between sales taxes collected and economic activity is positive; that is, a stronger economy produces more commerce, higher consumer spending on goods, and thus taxes collected. A weaker economy 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, and 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 in order 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.

## Blount County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Oneonta	\$337,938	\$390,624	\$389,222	\$420,067	\$396,463	\$380,582
County	\$622,023	\$736,511	\$722,884	\$782,048	\$760,007	\$729,655
Region*	\$501,057	\$597,877	\$596,710	\$582,771	\$583,999	\$562,146

Oneonta County Region\*

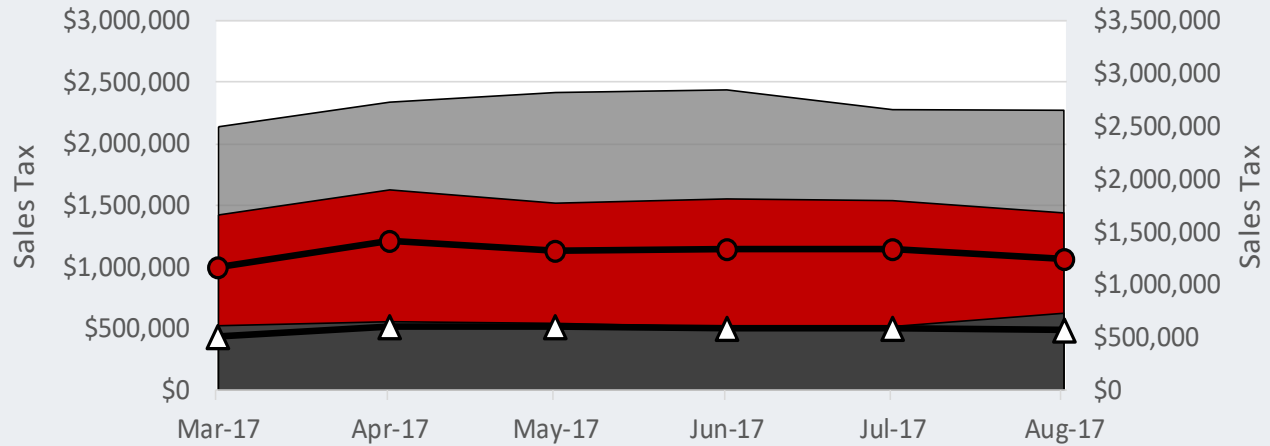
Source: RDS (Blount County and Oneonta)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>			
High	Apr-17	Jun-17	Jun-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	2.81%	2.06%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>			
Trend	-1.79%	-3.41%	-4.82%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>			
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.

## Calhoun County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Oxford	\$2,138,467	\$2,338,356	\$2,416,592	\$2,438,121	\$2,277,663	\$2,272,461
Anniston	\$1,421,806	\$1,625,442	\$1,517,435	\$1,551,934	\$1,538,048	\$1,438,273
Jacksonville	\$521,369	\$554,381	\$540,622	\$510,578	\$514,979	\$623,029
County	\$1,162,487	\$1,421,221	\$1,324,755	\$1,338,651	\$1,328,186	\$1,246,263
Region*	\$501,057	\$597,877	\$596,710	\$582,771	\$583,999	\$562,146

Oxford Anniston Jacksonville County Region\*

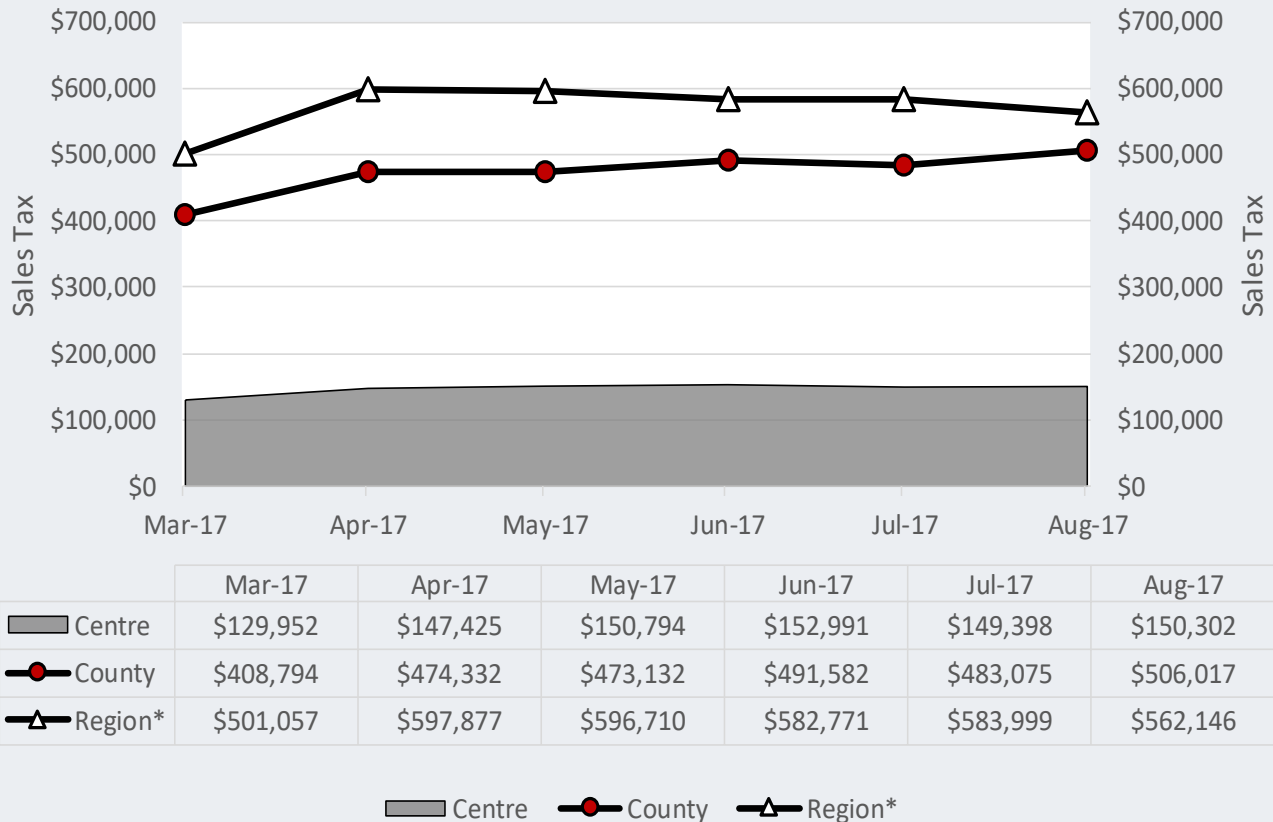
Source: ADOR (Jacksonville and Oxford); City of Anniston (Anniston); and RDS (Calhoun County)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>					
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Apr-17	Aug-17	Jun-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Jun-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	0.44%	-0.24%	1.76%	0.67%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>					
Trend	-1.79%	-3.51%	-3.73%	10.46%	-3.46%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>					
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.

## Cherokee County



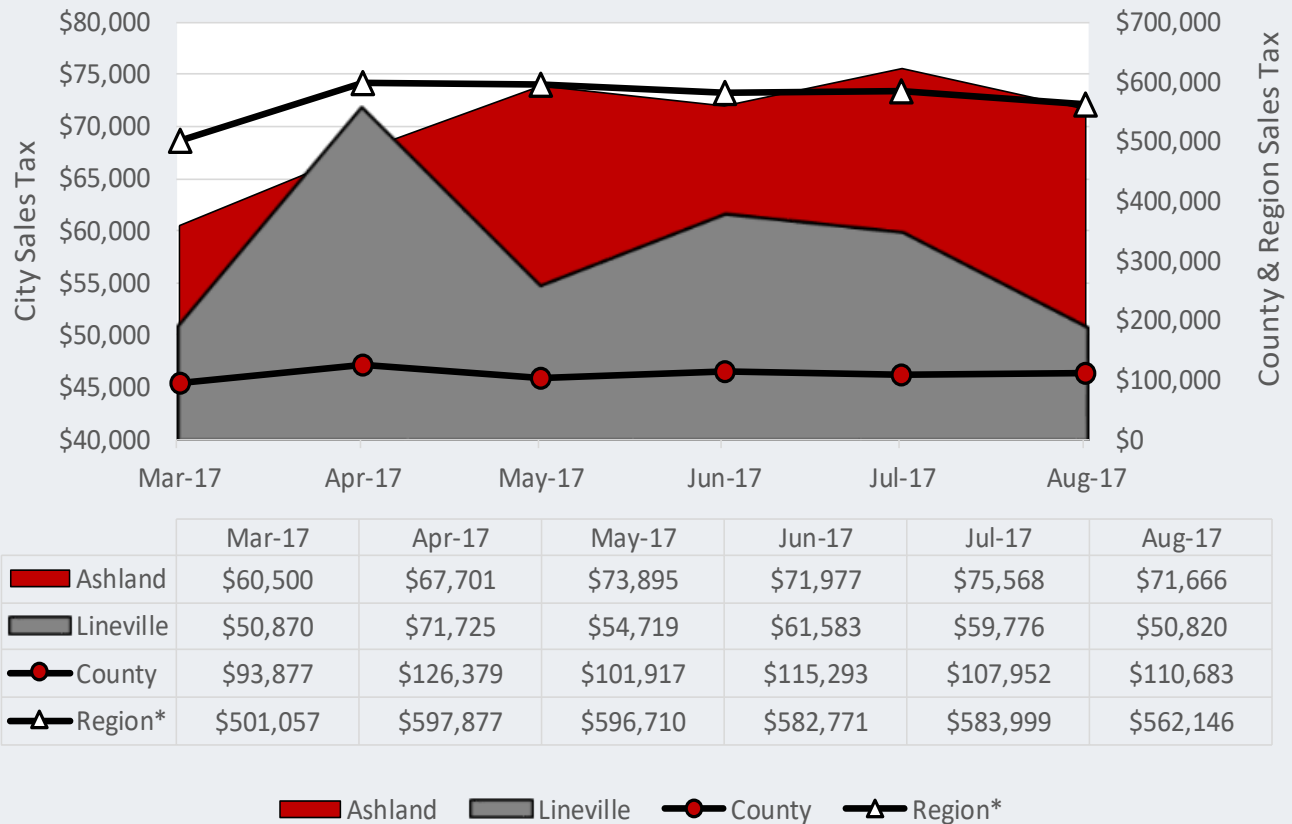
Source: RDS (Centre and Cherokee County)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>			
High	Apr-17	Aug-17	Jun-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	3.37%	2.26%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>			
Trend	-1.79%	1.46%	-0.88%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>			
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.

## Clay County



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

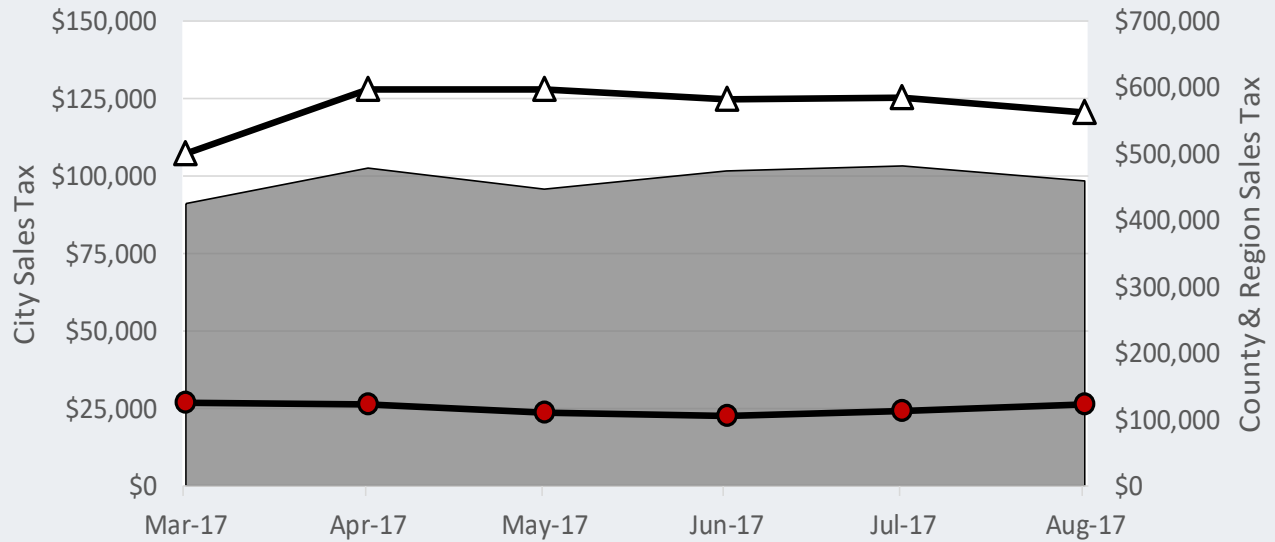
\*Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax				
Clay County				
	Region	County	Ashland	Lineville
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Jul-17	Apr-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Aug-17
Trend	1.38%	1.36%	3.34%	-1.23%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-1.79%	-2.02%	-0.22%	-9.16%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.



## Cleburne County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Heflin	\$91,181	\$102,642	\$95,843	\$101,722	\$103,342	\$98,490
County	\$124,700	\$123,354	\$110,493	\$105,639	\$112,743	\$121,607
Region*	\$501,057	\$597,877	\$596,710	\$582,771	\$583,999	\$562,146

Heflin
  County
  Region\*

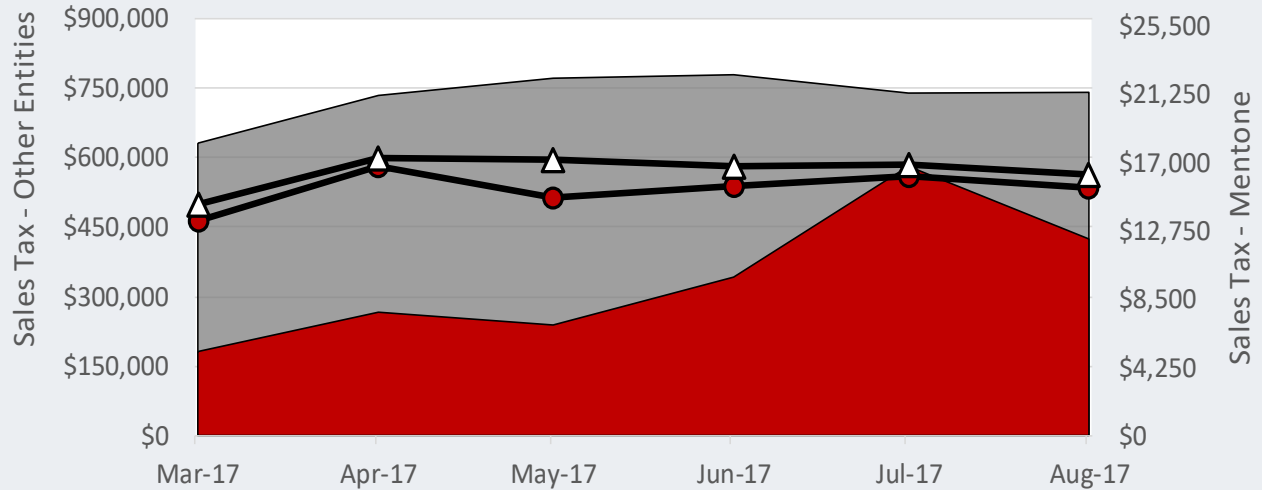
Source: RDS (Cleburne County and Heflin)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>			
High	Apr-17	Mar-17	Jul-17
Low	Mar-17	Jun-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	-1.25%	1.34%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>			
Trend	-1.79%	7.29%	-1.60%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>			
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.

## DeKalb County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Fort Payne	\$631,111	\$734,096	\$771,277	\$778,782	\$739,194	\$740,781
Mentone	\$5,236	\$7,691	\$6,891	\$9,878	\$16,791	\$12,255
County	\$464,635	\$580,113	\$514,278	\$538,219	\$559,678	\$533,919
Region*	\$501,057	\$597,877	\$596,710	\$582,771	\$583,999	\$562,146

Fort Payne
  Mentone
  County
  Region\*

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

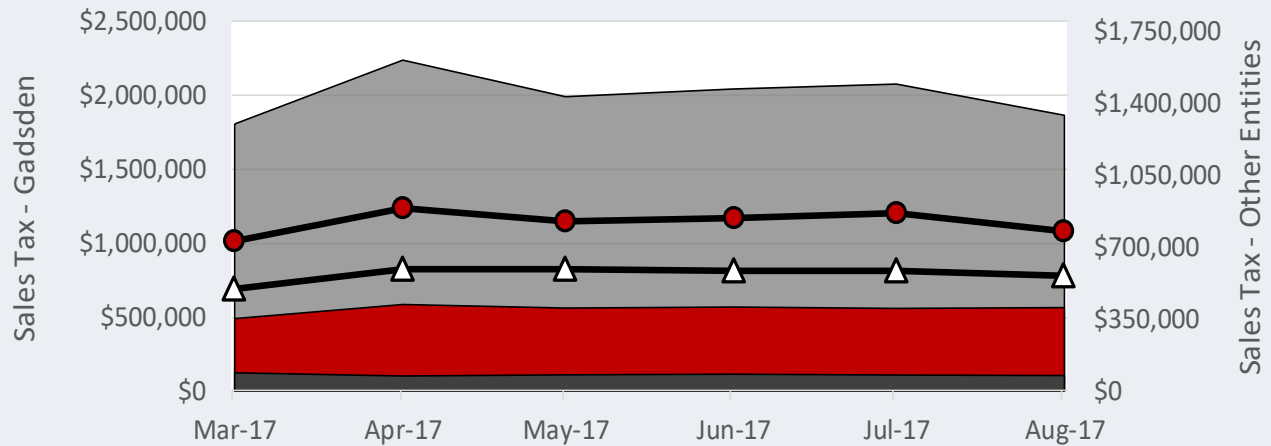
\*Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.

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

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax				
DeKalb County				
	Region	County	Fort Payne	Mentone
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Jun-17	Jul-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	1.82%	2.40%	21.98%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-1.79%	-0.40%	-2.47%	11.38%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.

## Etowah County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgray;"></span> Gadsden	\$1,807,191	\$2,239,079	\$1,991,857	\$2,044,044	\$2,077,099	\$1,866,220
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:red;"></span> Rainbow City	\$353,286	\$421,990	\$404,695	\$409,667	\$402,921	\$406,938
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkgray;"></span> Glencoe	\$89,139	\$73,538	\$79,344	\$82,390	\$78,472	\$75,813
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgray;"></span> <span style="color:red">●</span> County	\$733,621	\$894,753	\$826,046	\$841,073	\$869,562	\$780,718
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgray;"></span> <span style="color:gray">▲</span> Region*	\$501,057	\$597,877	\$596,710	\$582,771	\$583,999	\$562,146

Gadsden  
  Rainbow City  
  Glencoe  
 ● County  
 ▲ Region\*

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

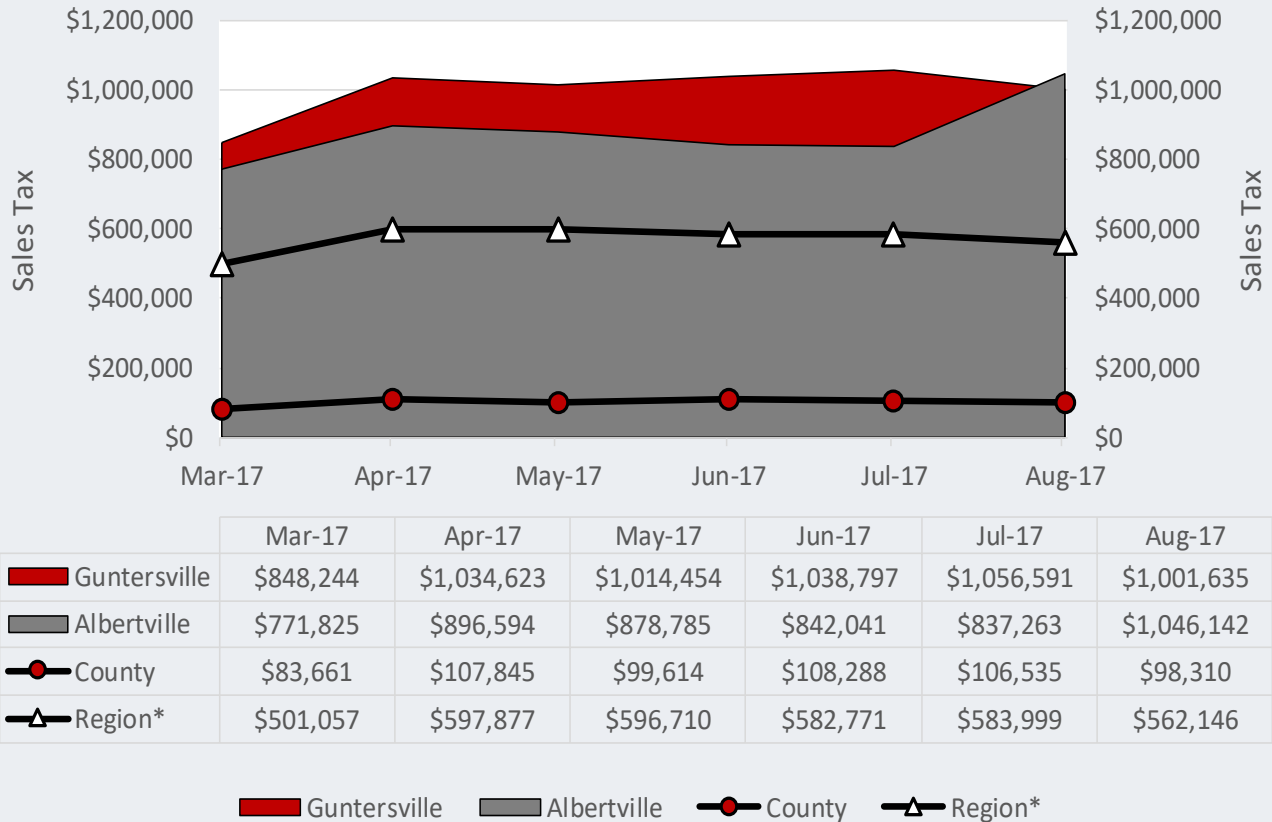
\*Region data represent an average of county sales tax collected for the eleven counties analyzed. This data does not contain city or other jurisdiction data for the county in order to standardize an average of county data for the purpose of comparing trends.

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

Tax Collection Summary: Sales Tax					
Etowah County					
	Region	County	Gadsden	Glencoe	Rainbow City
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>					
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Apr-17	Mar-17	Apr-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	0.70%	-0.11%	-1.64%	1.67%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>					
Trend	-1.79%	-3.65%	-4.45%	-4.07%	-0.33%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>					
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.

## Marshall County



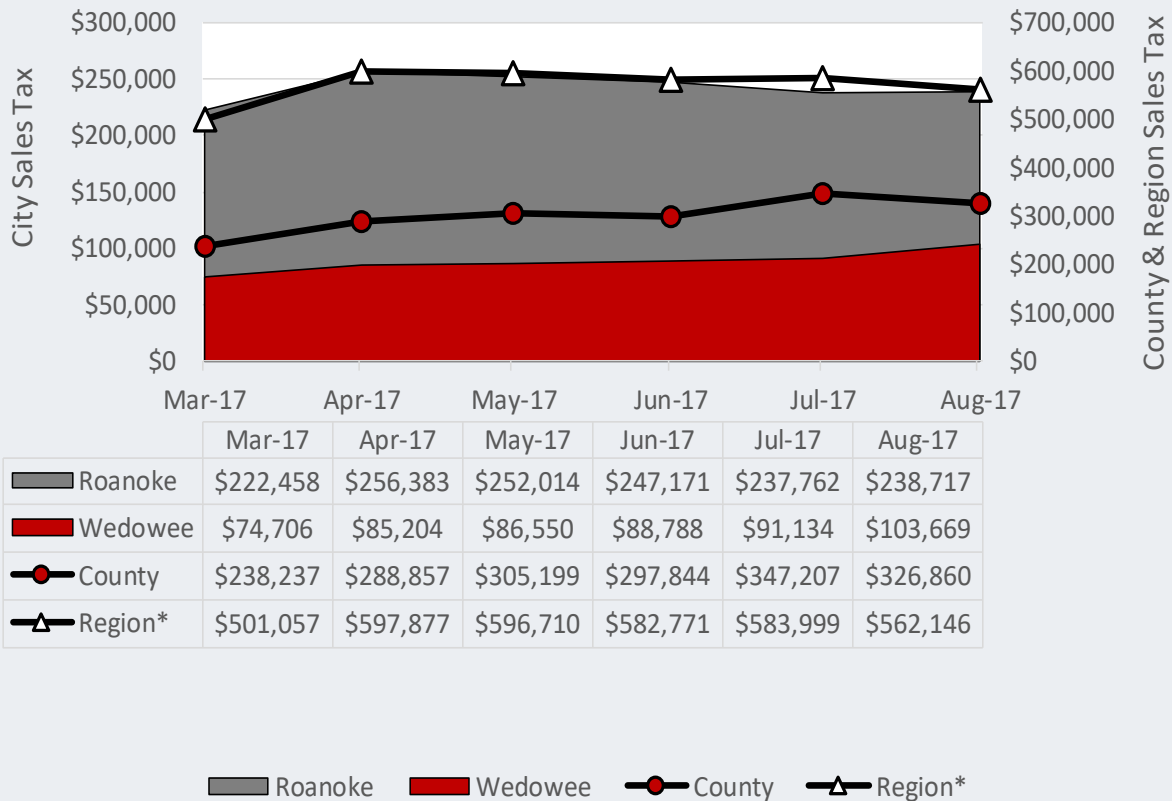
Source: RDS (Albertville, Guntersville, and Marshall County)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Apr-17	Jun-17	Aug-17	Jul-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	2.47%	3.70%	2.66%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-1.79%	-4.72%	11.46%	-1.81%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.

## Randolph County



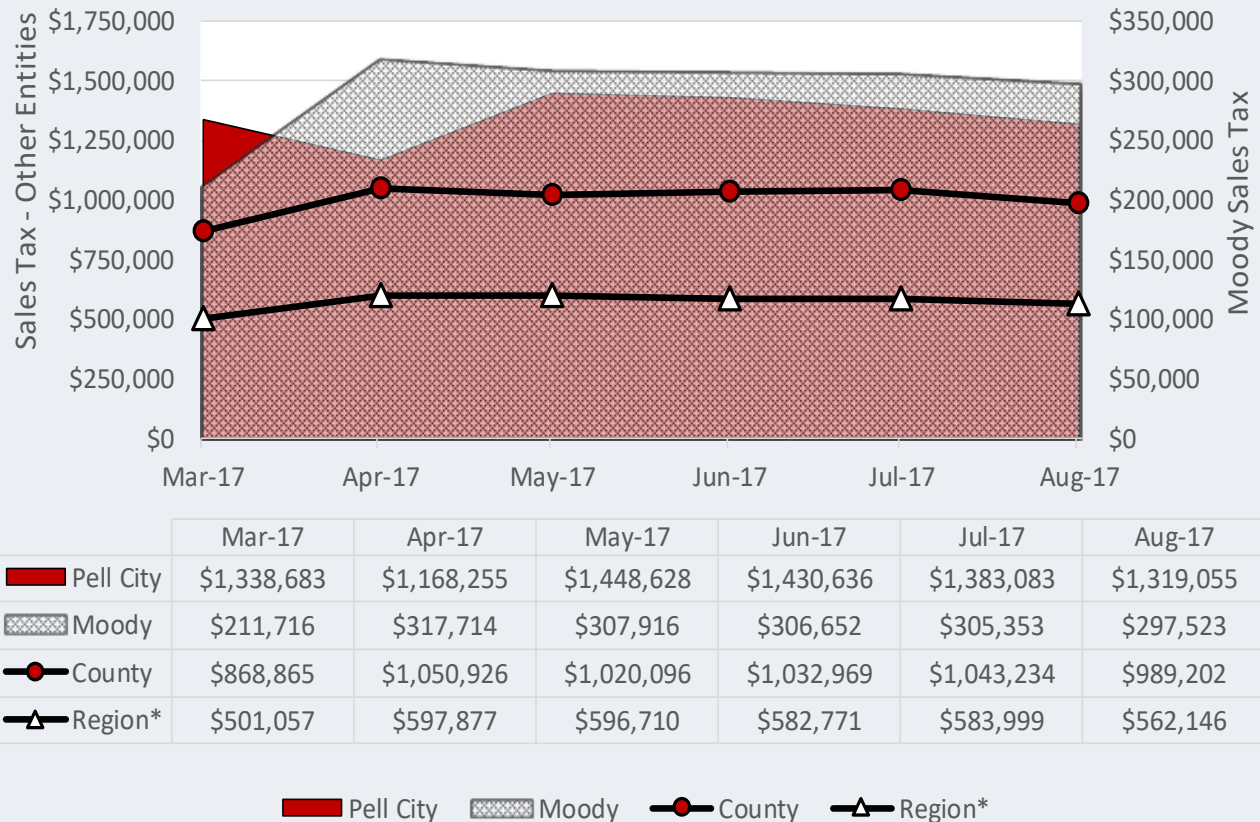
Source: ADOR (Randolph County) and RDS (Roanoke and Wedowee)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Apr-17	Jul-17	Apr-17	Aug-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	6.21%	0.31%	5.48%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-1.79%	4.76%	-1.72%	8.06%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.

## St. Clair County



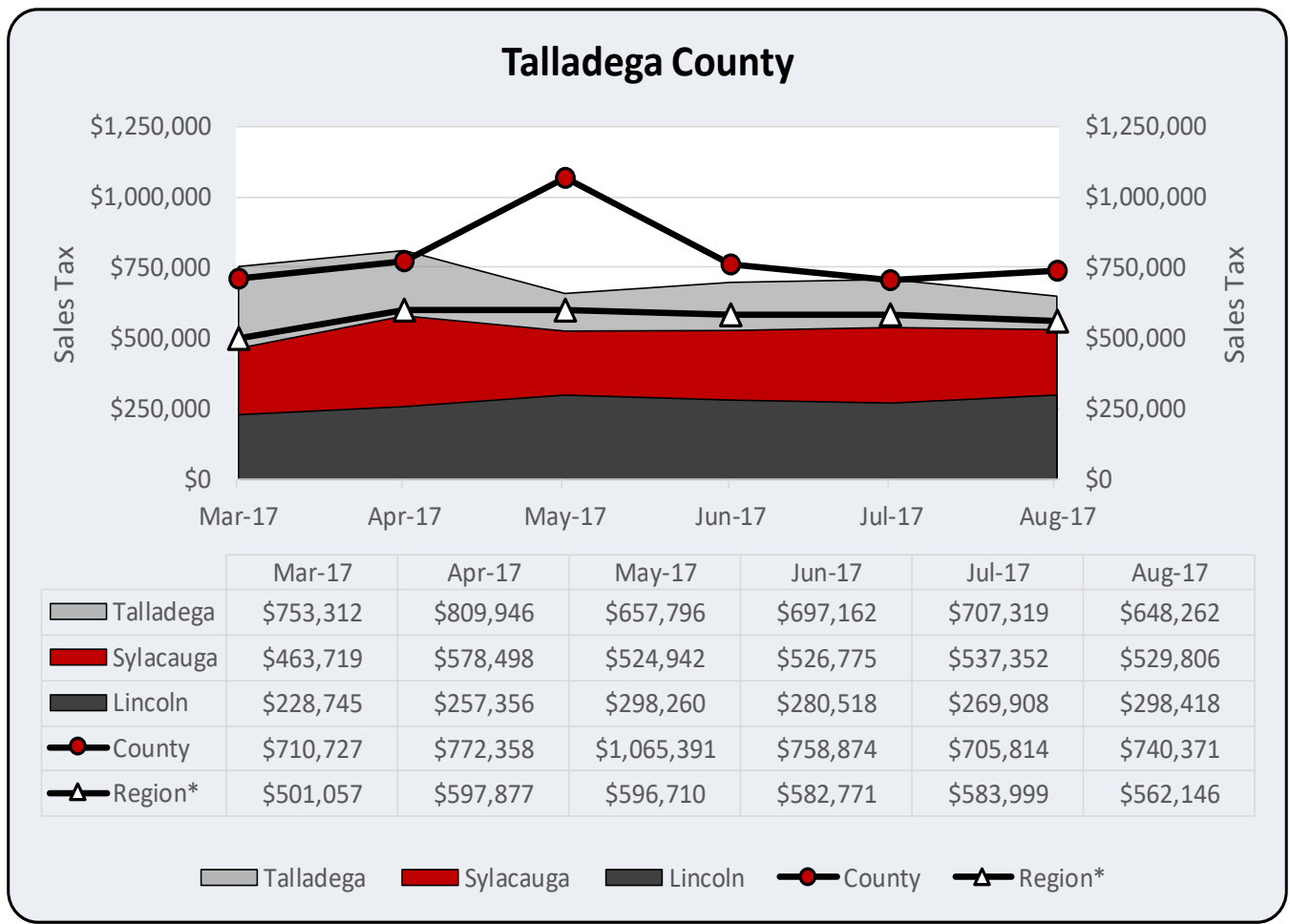
Source: ADOR (Moody); City of Pell City (Pell City); and St. Clair County (St. Clair)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Apr-17	Apr-17	Apr-17	May-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Apr-17
Trend	1.38%	1.84%	4.61%	1.21%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-1.79%	-2.14%	-1.50%	-3.98%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.



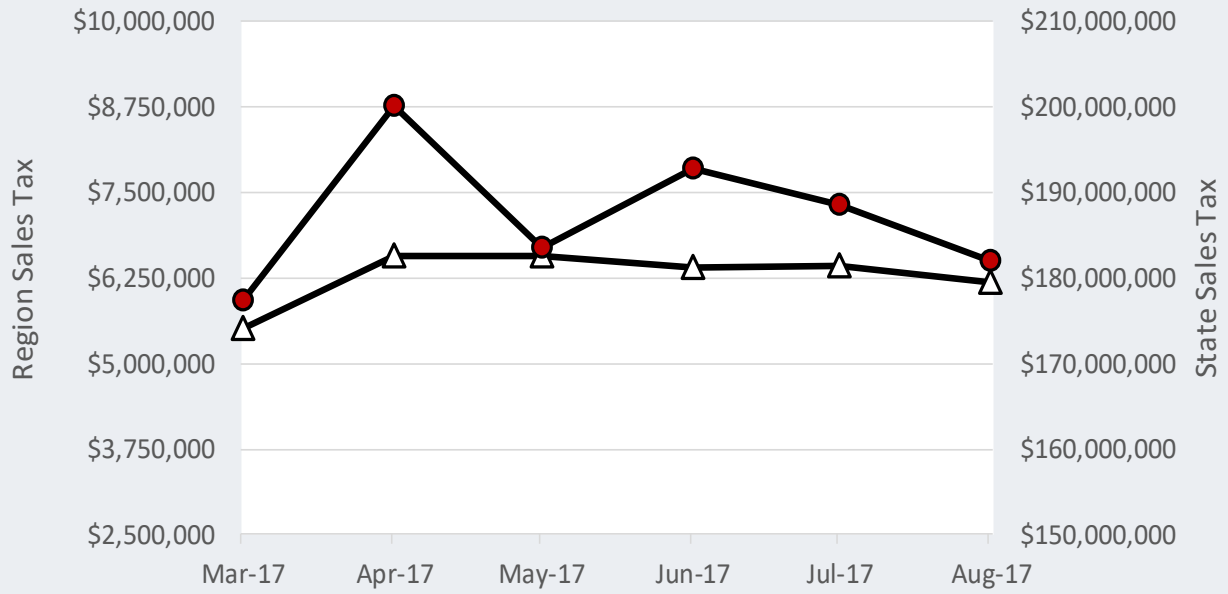
Source: ADOR (Lincoln, Sylacauga, and Talladega County) and City of Talladega (Talladega)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>					
High	Apr-17	May-17	Aug-17	Apr-17	Apr-17
Low	Mar-17	Jul-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Aug-17
Trend	1.38%	-1.15%	4.11%	1.29%	-3.09%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>					
Trend	-1.79%	-1.23%	3.14%	0.29%	-3.57%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>					
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.

## Region & State



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Region Sales Tax*	\$5,511,627	\$6,576,651	\$6,563,805	\$6,410,481	\$6,423,992	\$6,183,605
State Sales Tax	\$177,278,961	\$200,053,453	\$183,623,800	\$192,889,208	\$188,621,183	\$182,050,825

Region Sales Tax\*
  State Sales Tax

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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>		
High	Apr-17	Apr-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	1.38%	0.02%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>		
Trend	-1.79%	-2.85%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>		
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 March through August 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.

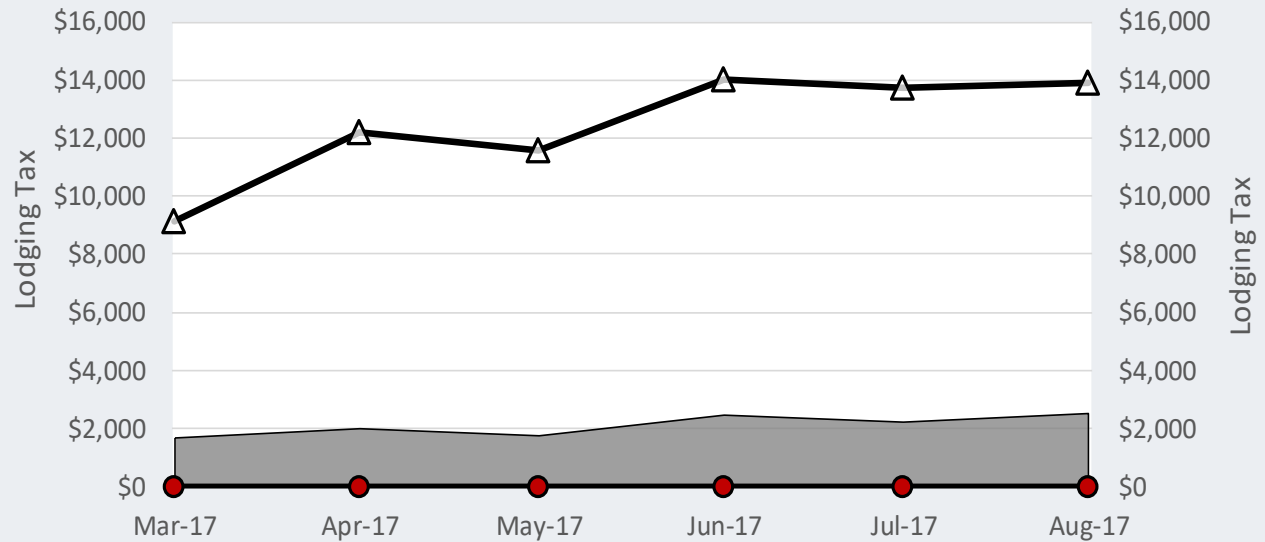
The relationship between lodging taxes collected and economic activity is positive; that is, a stronger economy produces a higher need for lodging and thus more taxes are collected. Some counties may have more need for lodging and some less, but the trend within the county reflects the directional strength 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, and 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.

## Blount County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Oneonta	\$1,673	\$1,993	\$1,748	\$2,460	\$2,219	\$2,515
County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region*	\$9,132	\$12,224	\$11,563	\$14,021	\$13,755	\$13,928

Oneonta County Region\*

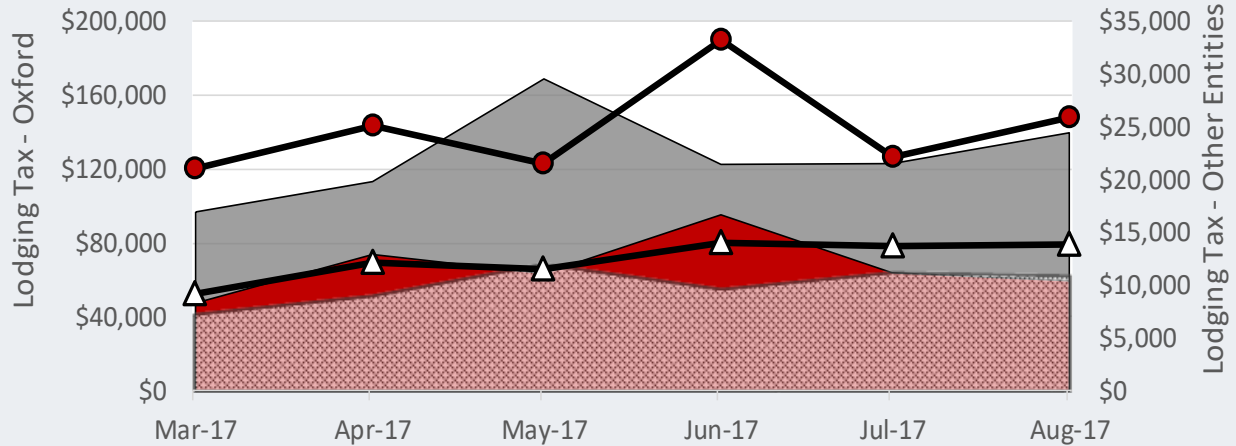
Source: RDS (Blount County and Oneonta)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>			
High	Jun-17	N/A	Aug-17
Low	Mar-17	N/A	Mar-17
Trend	7.89%	N/A	8.02%
Volatility	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>			
Trend	-0.33%	N/A	1.12%
Volatility	Moderate	N/A	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>			
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.

## Calhoun County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Oxford	\$96,845	\$113,278	\$168,857	\$122,579	\$123,019	\$139,694
Anniston	\$8,322	\$12,918	\$11,116	\$16,676	\$11,183	\$10,426
Jacksonville	\$7,205	\$8,795	\$11,867	\$9,552	\$10,994	\$10,736
County	\$21,088	\$25,179	\$21,494	\$33,311	\$22,217	\$25,826
Region*	\$9,132	\$12,224	\$11,563	\$14,021	\$13,755	\$13,928

Oxford
  Anniston
  Jacksonville
  County
  Region\*

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

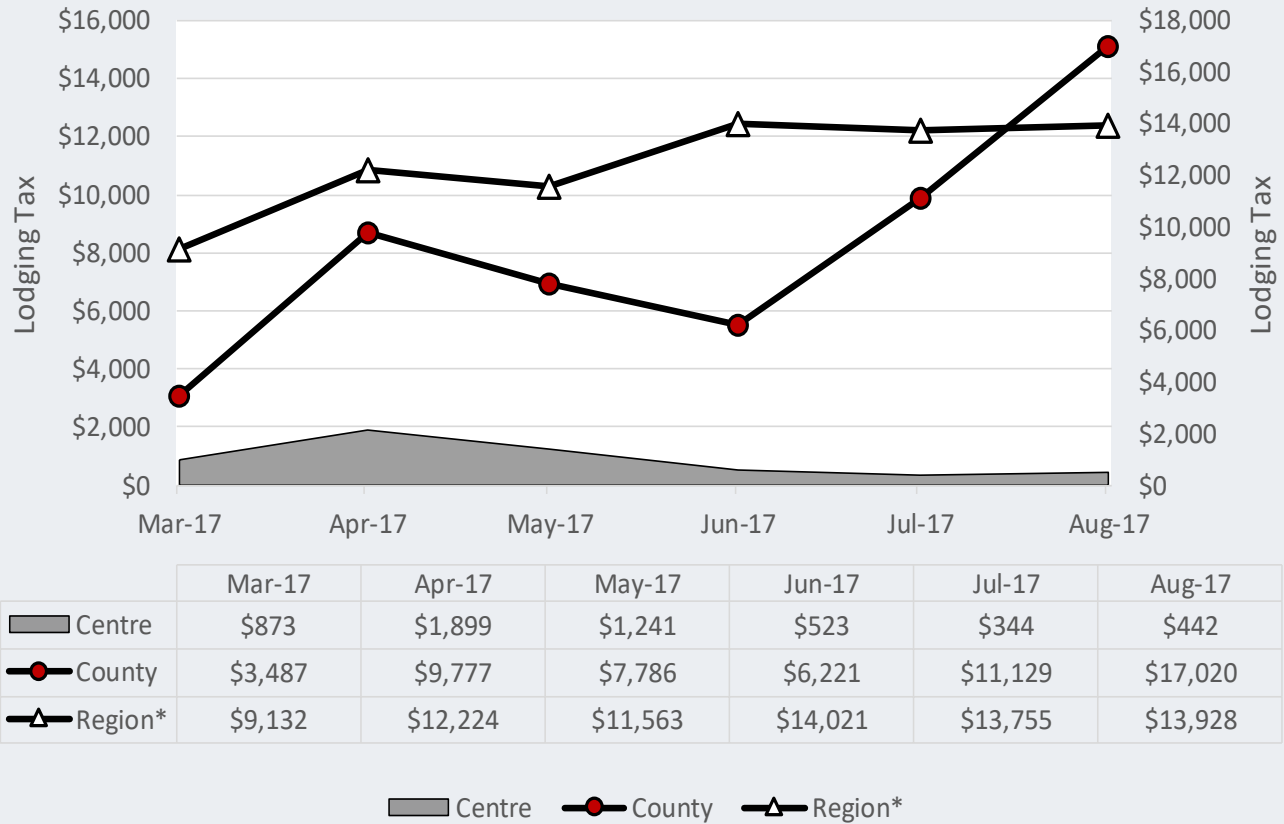
\*Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.

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

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax					
Calhoun County					
	Region	County	Anniston	Jacksonville	Oxford
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>					
High	Jun-17	Jun-17	Jun-17	May-17	May-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	7.89%	3.12%	3.19%	7.24%	5.15%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>					
Trend	-0.33%	-11.95%	-20.93%	6.01%	6.75%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Higher	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>					
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.

## Cherokee County



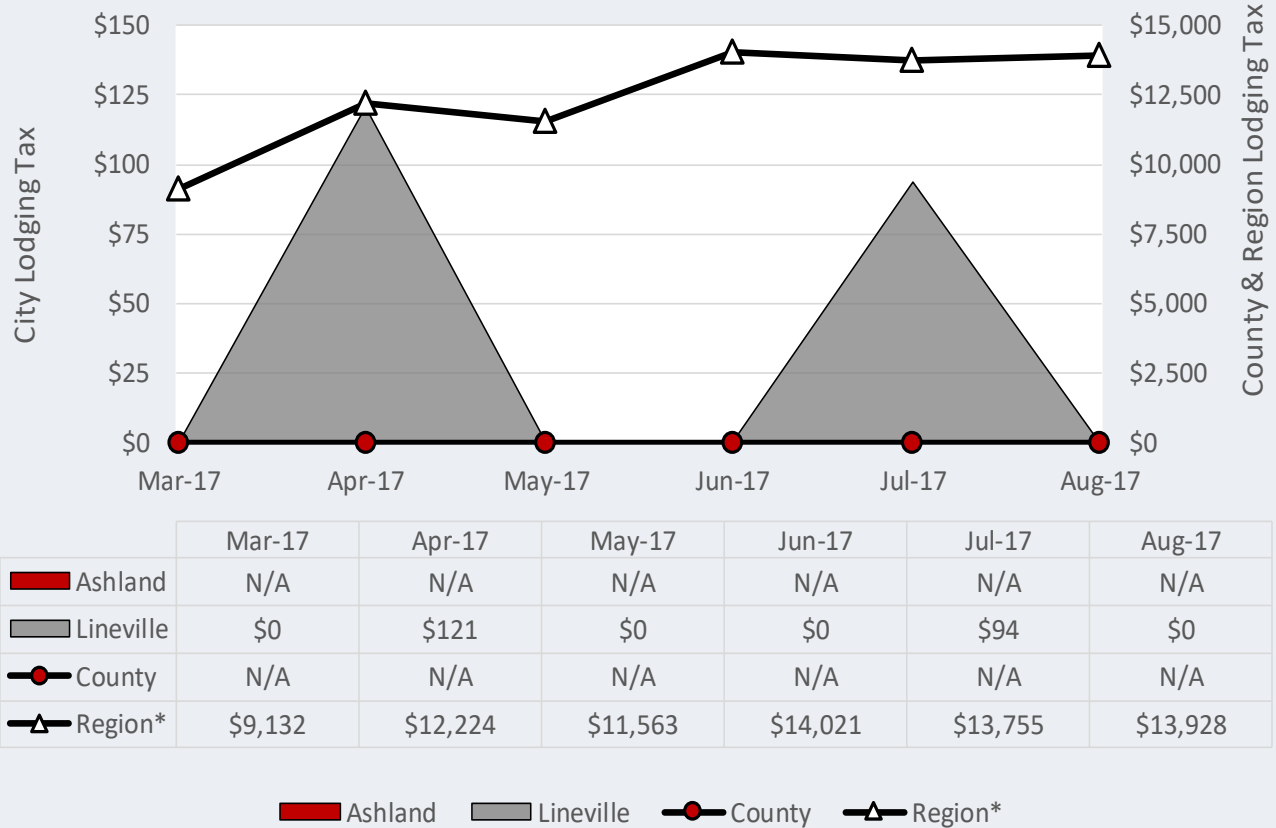
Source: RDS (Centre and Cherokee County)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>			
High	Jun-17	Aug-17	Apr-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Jul-17
Trend	7.89%	26.01%	-23.52%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>			
Trend	-0.33%	65.41%	-8.01%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>			
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.

## Clay County



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

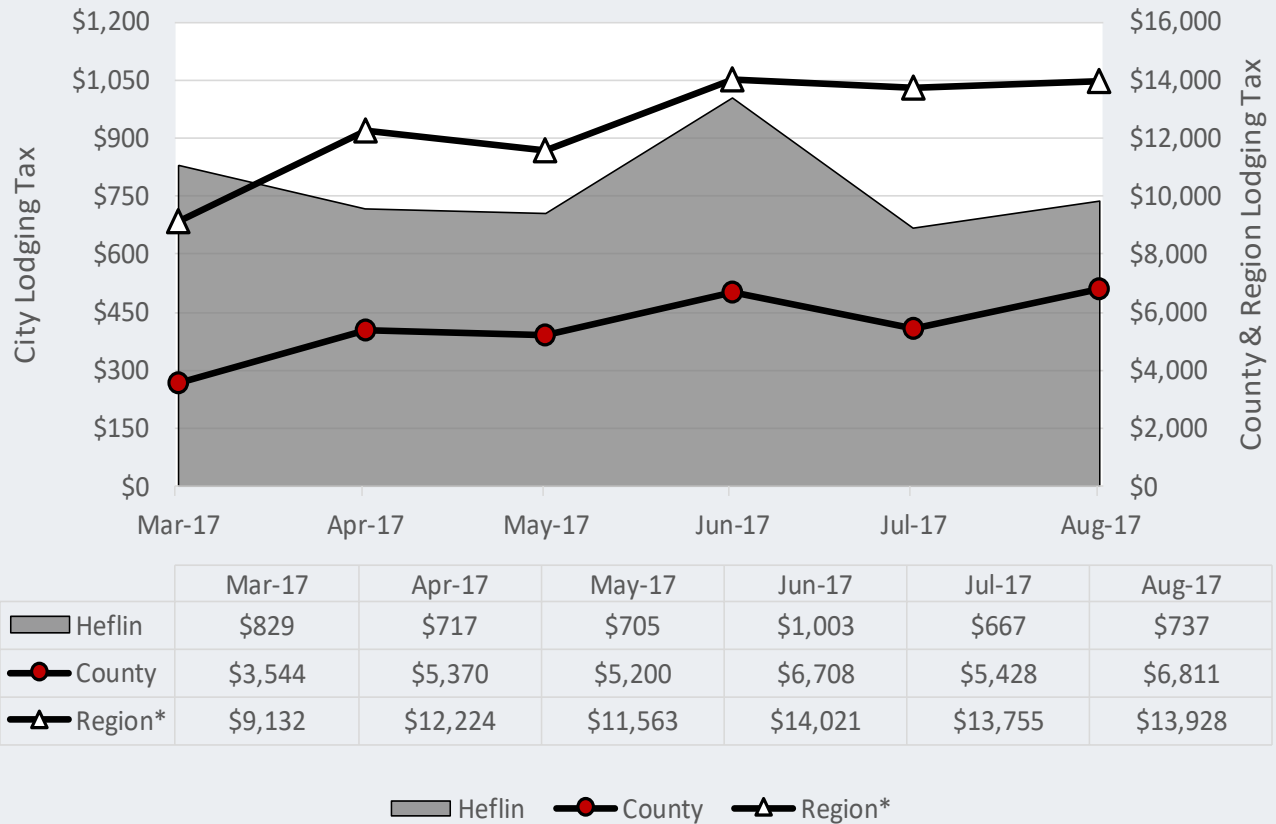
\*Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.

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: Mar 17 - Aug 17				
High	Jun-17	N/A	N/A	Apr-17
Low	Mar-17	N/A	N/A	Mar-17
Trend	7.89%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17				
Trend	-0.33%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 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.

## Cleburne County



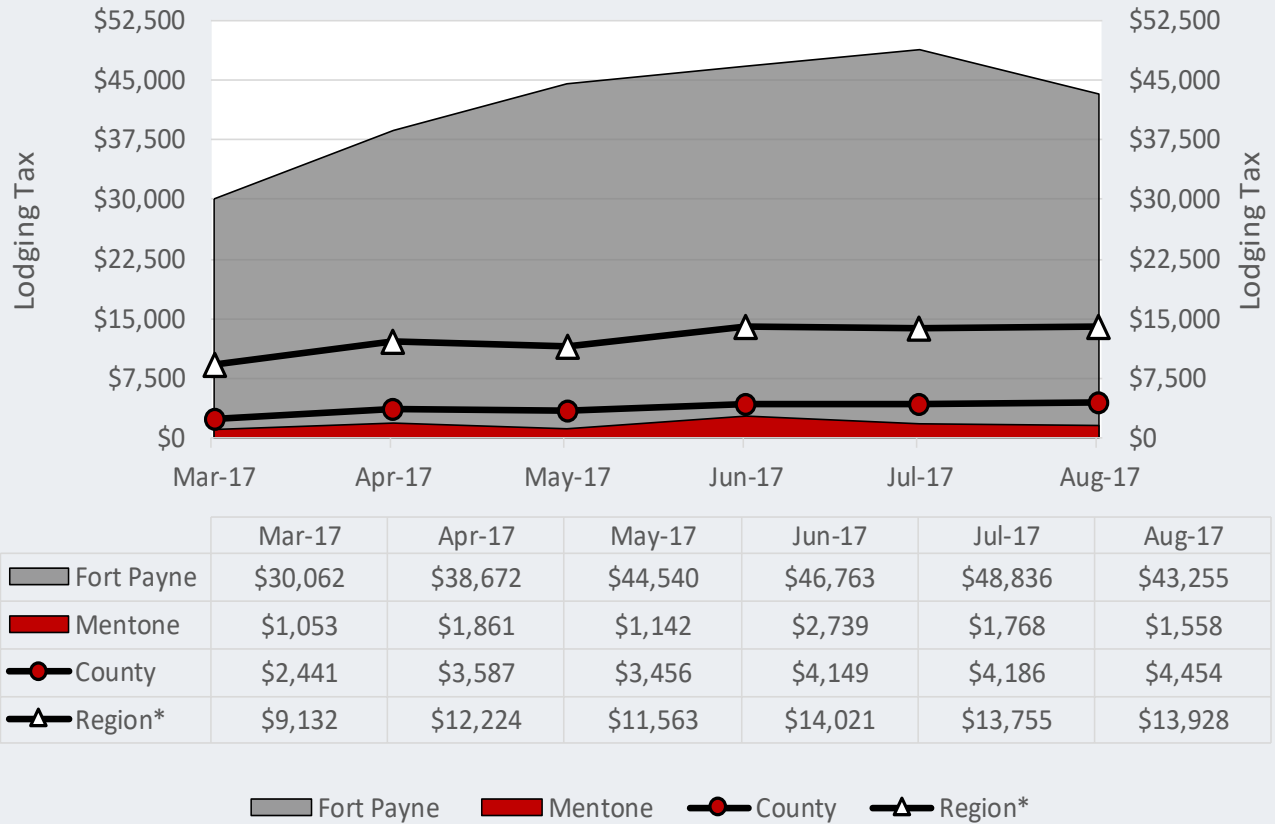
Source: RDS (Cleburne County and Heflin)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>			
High	Jun-17	Aug-17	Jun-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Jul-17
Trend	7.89%	10.69%	-1.29%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>			
Trend	-0.33%	0.77%	-14.31%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>			
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.

## DeKalb County



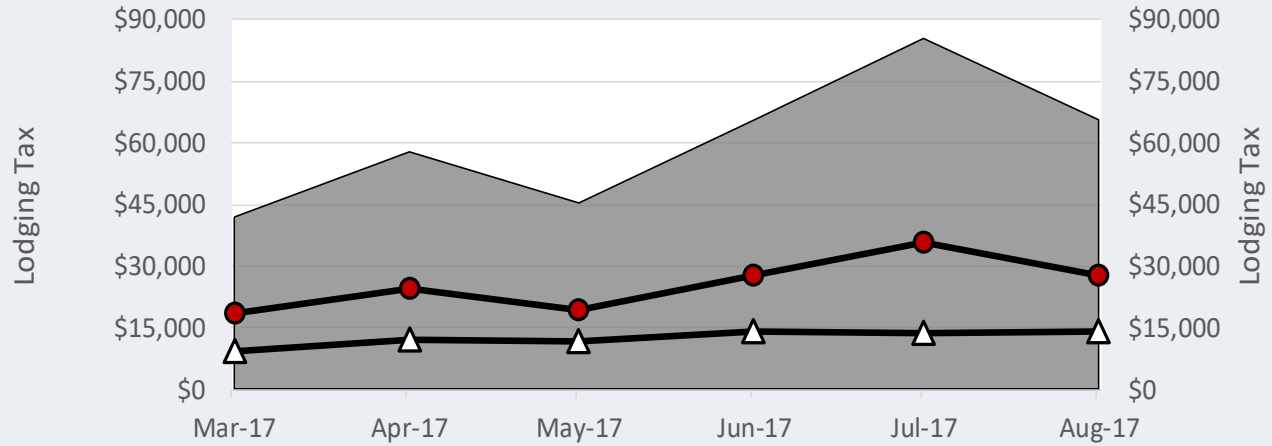
Source: ADOR (Fort Payne); DeKalb County (DeKalb); and RDS (Mentone)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Jun-17	Aug-17	Jul-17	Jun-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	7.89%	11.00%	7.61%	7.96%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-0.33%	3.61%	-3.82%	-24.59%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower	Lower	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.

## Etowah County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Gadsden	\$41,960	\$57,848	\$45,400	\$65,593	\$85,463	\$65,655
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	\$18,471	\$24,477	\$19,331	\$27,834	\$35,651	\$27,719
Region*	\$9,132	\$12,224	\$11,563	\$14,021	\$13,755	\$13,928

Gadsden
  Rainbow City
  Glencoe
  County
  Region\*

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.

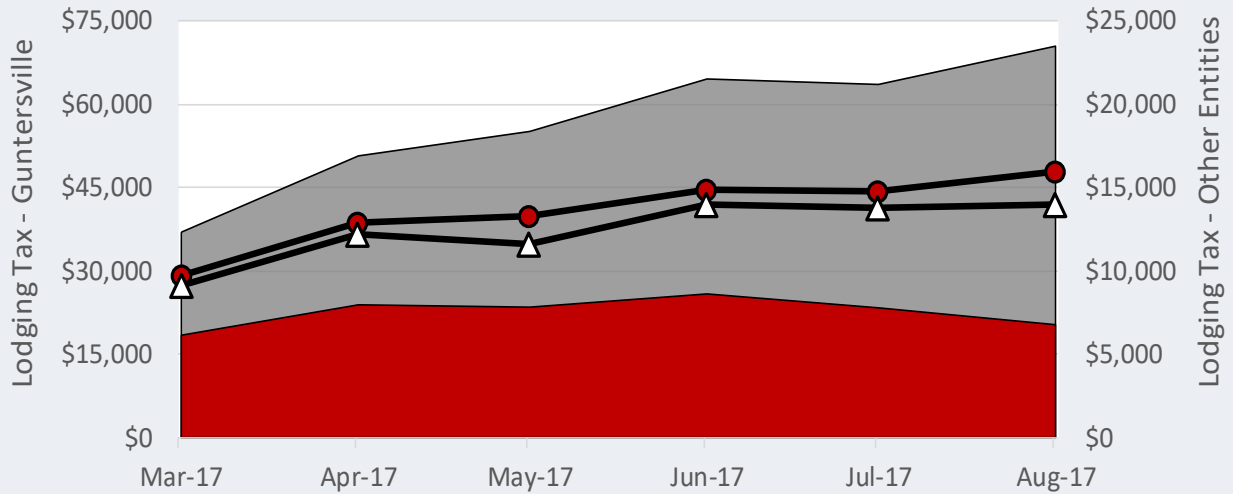
Glencoe and Rainbow City do not collect lodging tax. Values are represented as N/A.

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax					
Etowah County					
	Region	County	Gadsden	Glencoe	Rainbow City
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>					
High	Jun-17	Jul-17	Jul-17	N/A	N/A
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	N/A	N/A
Trend	7.89%	10.59%	11.40%	N/A	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher	N/A	N/A
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>					
Trend	-0.33%	-0.21%	0.05%	N/A	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Higher	N/A	N/A
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>					
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.



## Marshall County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Guntersville	\$36,951	\$50,677	\$55,079	\$64,510	\$63,527	\$70,417
Albertville	\$6,140	\$7,964	\$7,824	\$8,616	\$7,781	\$6,771
County	\$9,683	\$12,894	\$13,277	\$14,866	\$14,813	\$15,926
Region*	\$9,132	\$12,224	\$11,563	\$14,021	\$13,755	\$13,928

Guntersville Albertville County Region\*

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

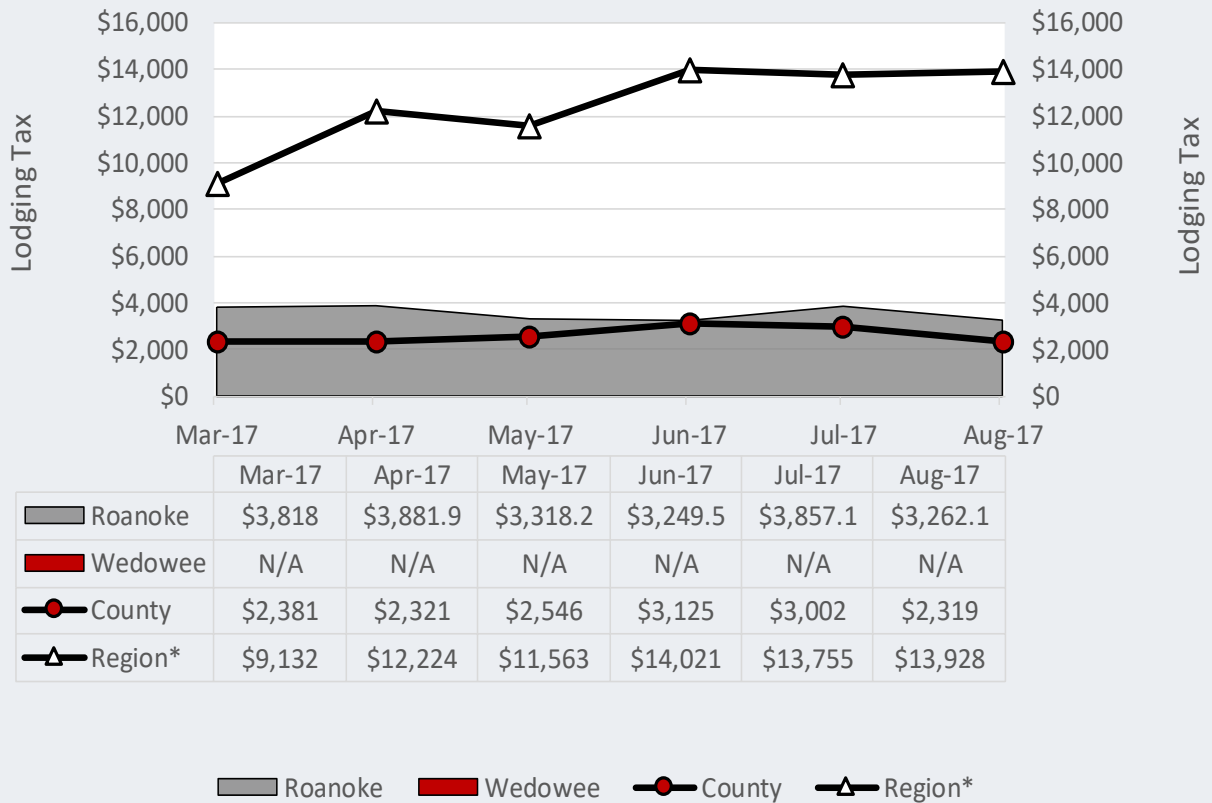
\*Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.

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

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax				
Marshall County				
	Region	County	Albertville	Guntersville
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Jun-17	Aug-17	Jun-17	Aug-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	7.89%	9.00%	1.49%	12.30%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-0.33%	3.50%	-11.35%	4.48%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.

## Randolph County



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

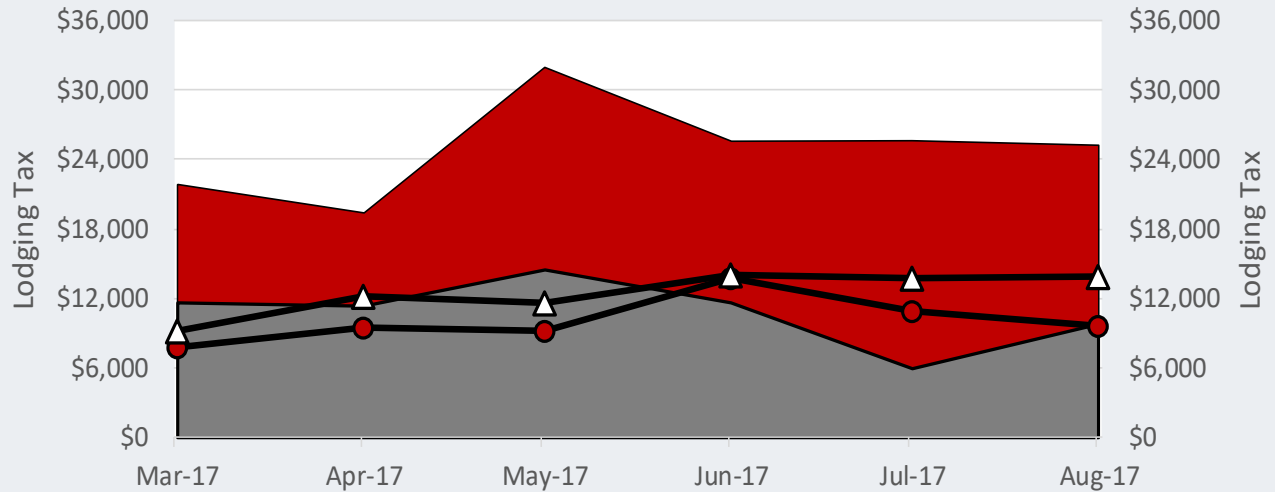
\*Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.

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

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax				
Randolph County				
	Region	County	Roanoke	Wedowee
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Jun-17	Jun-17	Apr-17	N/A
Low	Mar-17	Aug-17	Jun-17	N/A
Trend	7.89%	2.44%	-2.34%	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	N/A
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-0.33%	-13.84%	0.19%	N/A
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	N/A
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.

## St. Clair County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
<span style="color: red;">■</span> Pell City	\$21,839	\$19,375	\$31,952	\$25,569	\$25,616	\$25,221
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Moody	\$11,578	\$11,312	\$14,424	\$11,560	\$5,905	\$9,749
<span style="color: black;">●</span> County	\$7,736	\$9,412	\$9,127	\$13,743	\$10,828	\$9,656
<span style="color: black;">▲</span> Region*	\$9,132	\$12,224	\$11,563	\$14,021	\$13,755	\$13,928

■ Pell City ■ Moody ● County ▲ Region\*

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

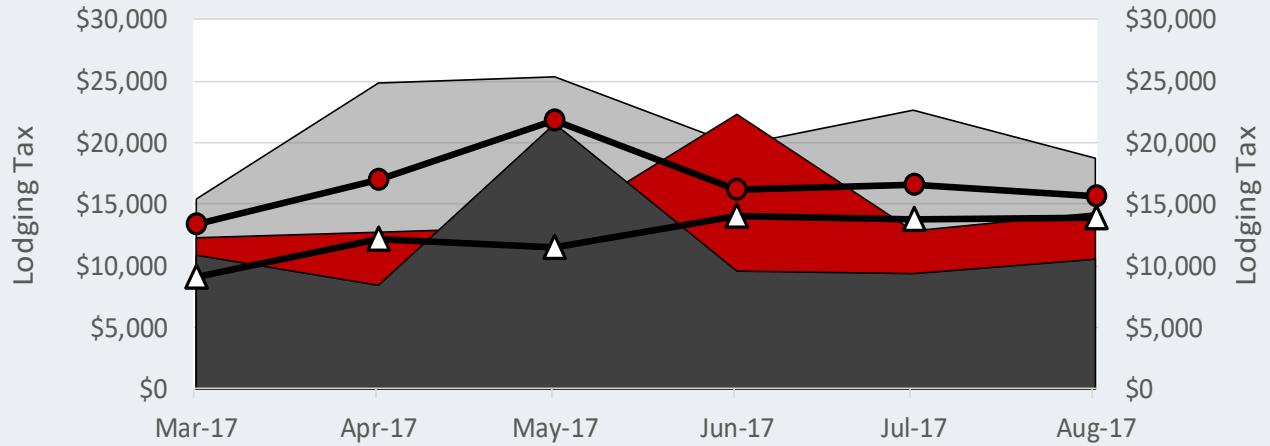
\*Region data represent average lodging tax collection for nine counties; Blount and Clay County do not collect lodging tax and are not included in calculation. Analysis does not include city or other jurisdictional data to standardize county trend comparisons.

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

Tax Collection Summary: Lodging Tax				
St. Clair County				
	Region	County	Moody	Pell City
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>				
High	Jun-17	Jun-17	May-17	May-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Jul-17	Apr-17
Trend	7.89%	5.69%	-8.30%	3.89%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>				
Trend	-0.33%	-16.18%	-8.17%	-0.68%
Volatility	Moderate	Higher	Higher	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>				
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.

## Talladega County



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Sylacauga	\$15,435	\$24,850	\$25,354	\$19,784	\$22,649	\$18,749
Talladega	\$12,290	\$12,739	\$13,199	\$22,310	\$12,846	\$14,308
Lincoln	\$10,876	\$8,430	\$21,548	\$9,587	\$9,375	\$10,545
County	\$13,360	\$16,996	\$21,852	\$16,232	\$16,543	\$15,623
Region*	\$9,132	\$12,224	\$11,563	\$14,021	\$13,755	\$13,928

Sylacauga
  Talladega
  Lincoln
  County
  Region\*

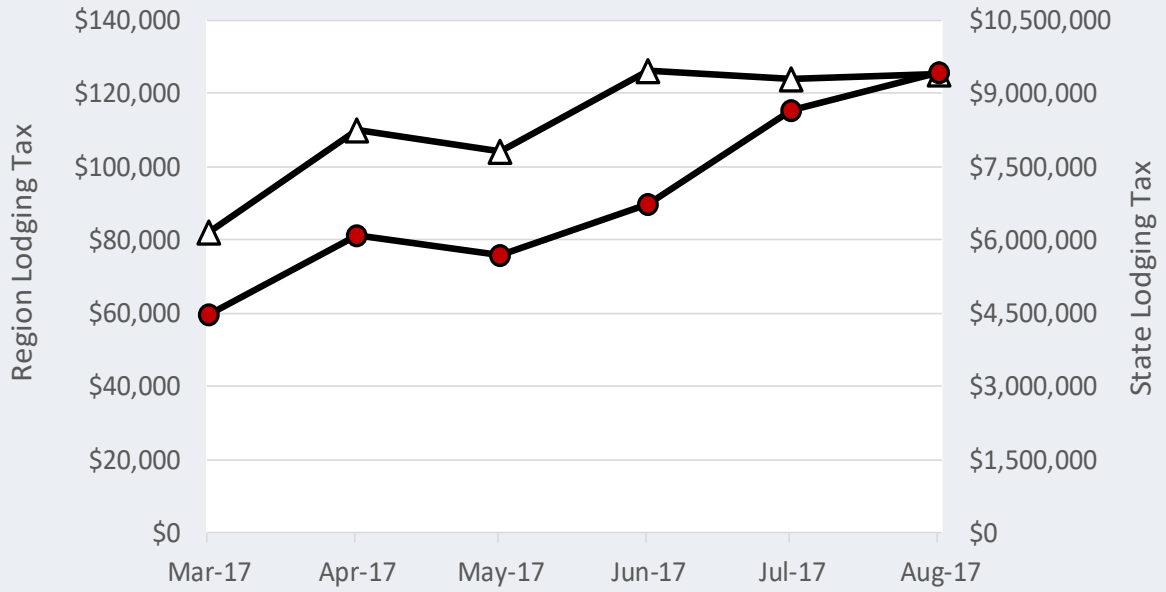
Source: ADOR (Lincoln, Sylacauga, and Talladega County) and City of Talladega (Talladega)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>					
High	Jun-17	May-17	May-17	May-17	Jun-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	7.89%	1.16%	-1.83%	1.28%	3.81%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher	Higher	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>					
Trend	-0.33%	-1.89%	4.88%	-2.65%	-19.92%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate	Higher	Moderate	Higher
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>					
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.

## Region & State



	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
Region Lodging Tax*	\$82,191	\$110,013	\$104,068	\$126,189	\$123,798	\$125,355
State Lodging Tax	\$4,479,106	\$6,093,550	\$5,701,664	\$6,719,758	\$8,646,265	\$9,449,543

Region Lodging Tax\*
 State Lodging Tax

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
<b>Reference Period: Mar 17 - Aug 17</b>		
High	Jun-17	Aug-17
Low	Mar-17	Mar-17
Trend	7.89%	15.18%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Jun 17 - Aug 17</b>		
Trend	-0.33%	18.58%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Jul 17 - Aug 17</b>		
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 November 2017 through April 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.

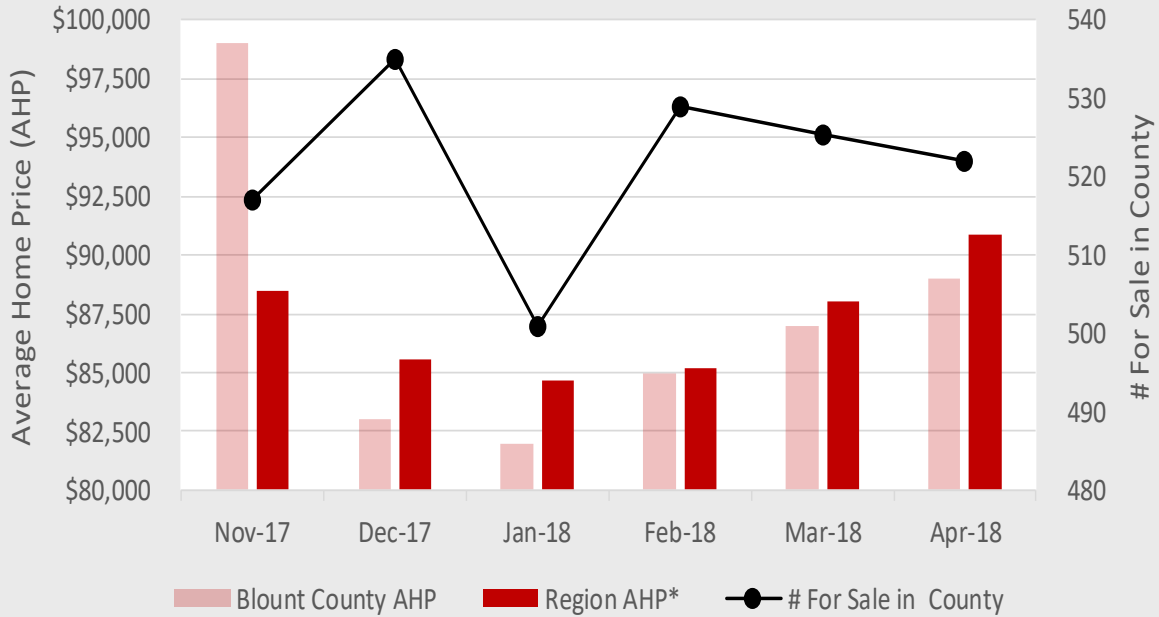
Trend values reflect rate of change within each respective reporting period. Volatility indicates the extent that home prices and number for sale are relatively stable and is expressed as an annualized standard deviation of monthly variances. Higher home price volatility denotes a higher variation in 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.

## Blount County



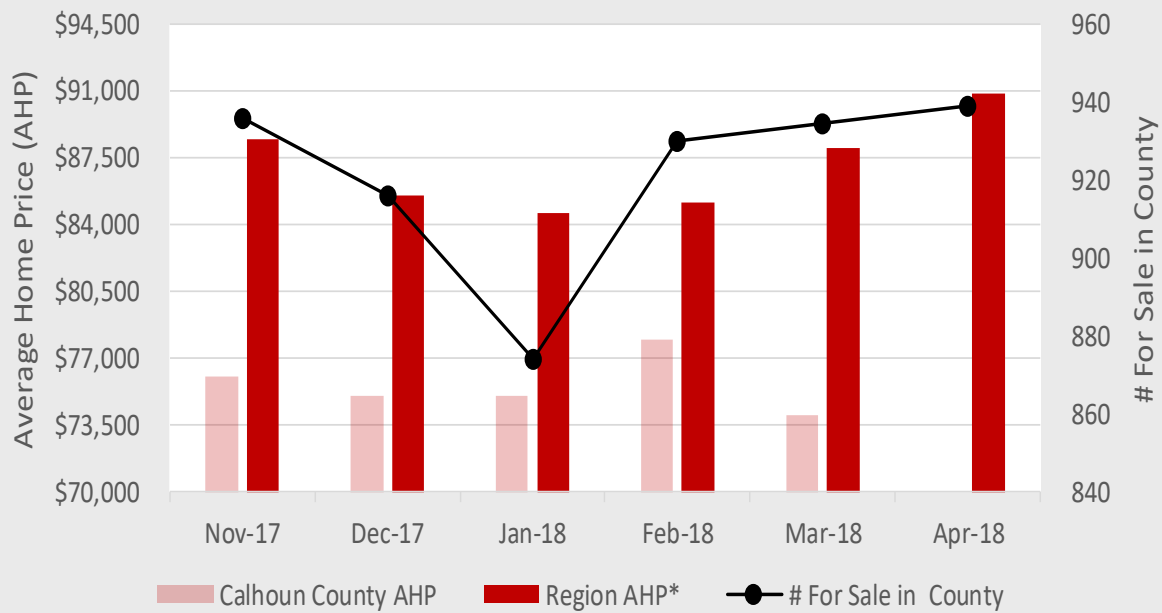
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Nov-17	Dec-17	Apr-18
Low	Jan-18	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	-1.01%	0.14%	0.66%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	2.33%	-0.66%	3.31%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↓	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 89,000	\$ 522	\$ 90,909

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.

## Calhoun County



Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

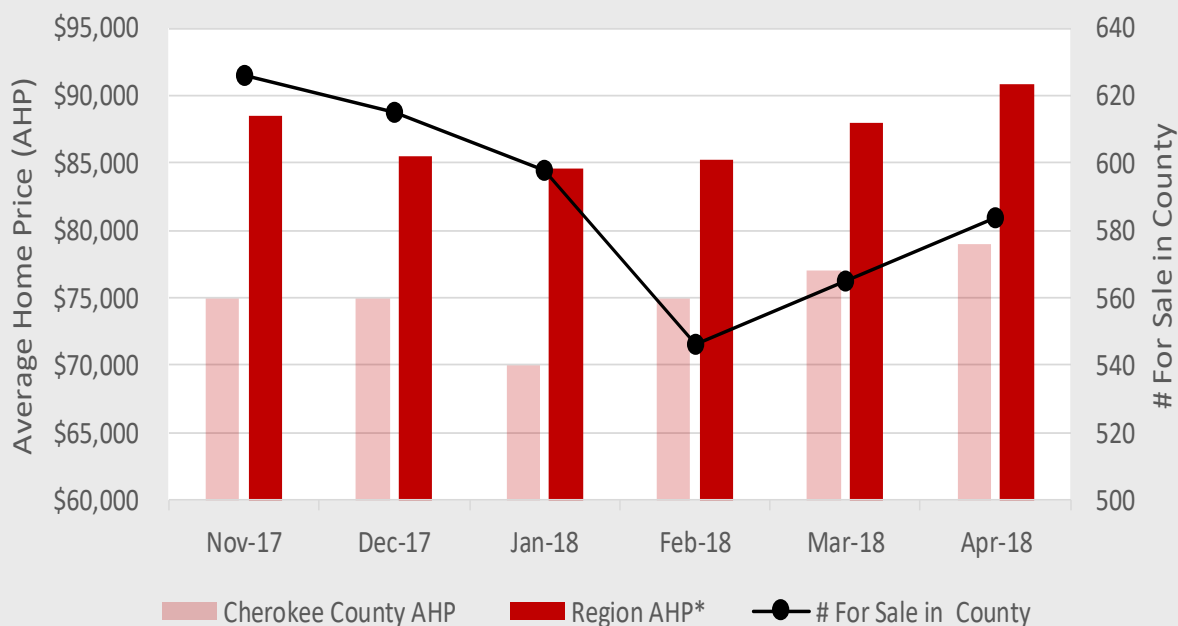
\*Region average represents the average home price across all eleven counties within the region.

Housing Summary: Average Home Price (AHP) Calhoun County			
	County AHP	# For Sale	Region AHP
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Feb-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Apr-18	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	-1.17%	0.40%	0.66%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	-5.27%	0.48%	3.31%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↓	↑	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 70,000	939	\$ 90,909

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.



## Cherokee County



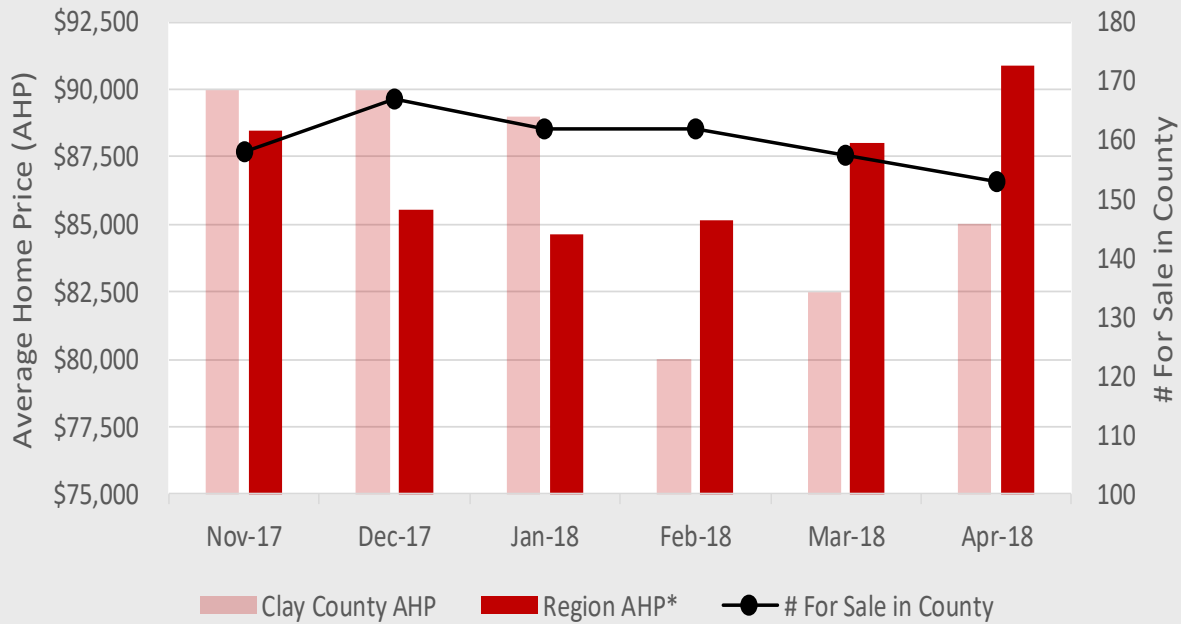
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Apr-18	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Jan-18	Feb-18	Jan-18
Trend	1.17%	-1.96%	0.66%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	2.63%	3.42%	3.31%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↑	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 79,000	584	\$ 90,909

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.

## Clay County



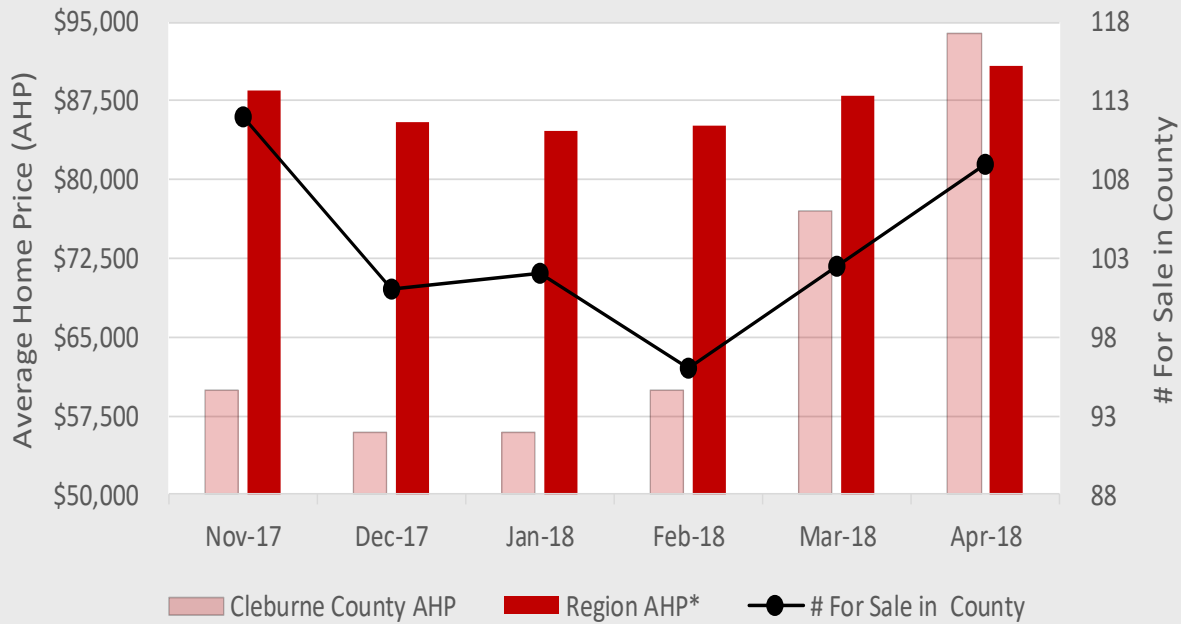
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Nov-17	Dec-17	Apr-18
Low	Feb-18	Apr-18	Jan-18
Trend	-1.85%	-0.96%	0.66%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	3.08%	-2.82%	3.31%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↓	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 85,000	153	\$ 90,909

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.

## Cleburne County



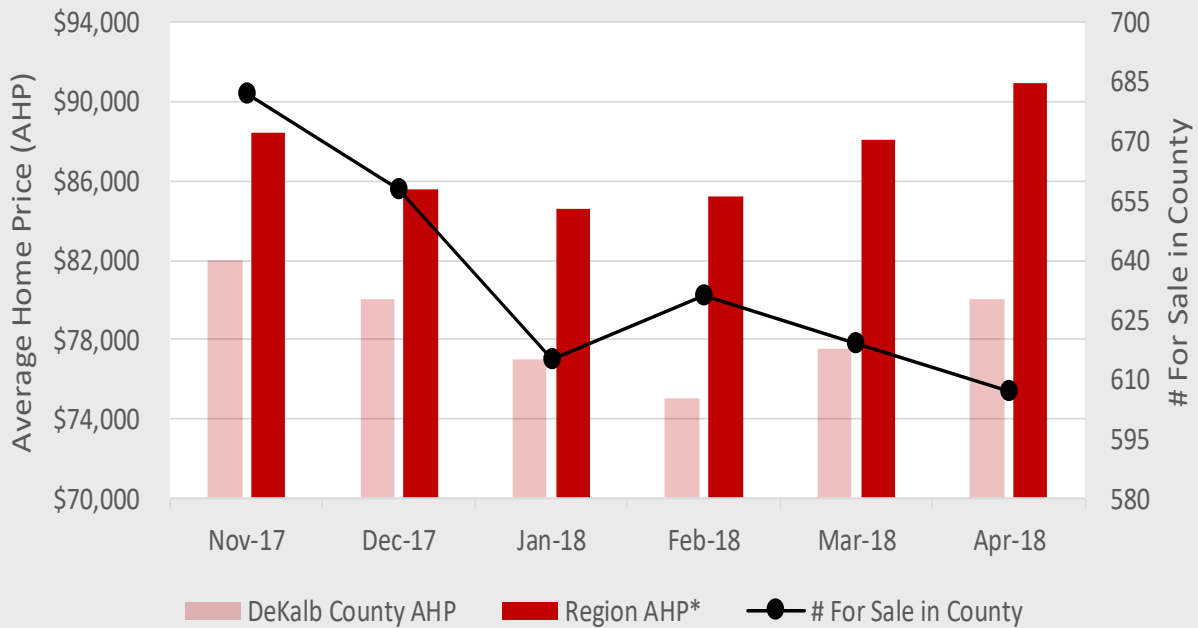
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Apr-18	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Feb-18	Jan-18
Trend	9.79%	-0.43%	0.66%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	25.17%	6.56%	3.31%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↑	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 94,000	109	\$ 90,909

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.

## DeKalb County



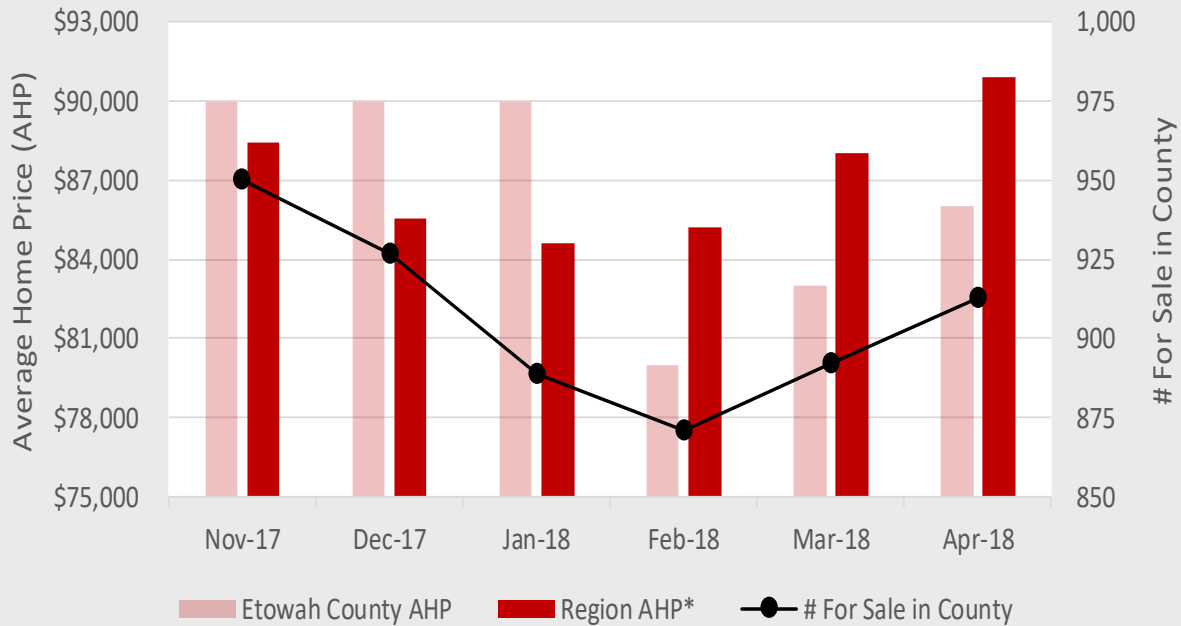
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Nov-17	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Feb-18	Apr-18	Jan-18
Trend	-0.70%	-2.09%	0.66%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	3.28%	-1.92%	3.31%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↓	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 80,000	607	\$ 90,909

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.

## Etowah County



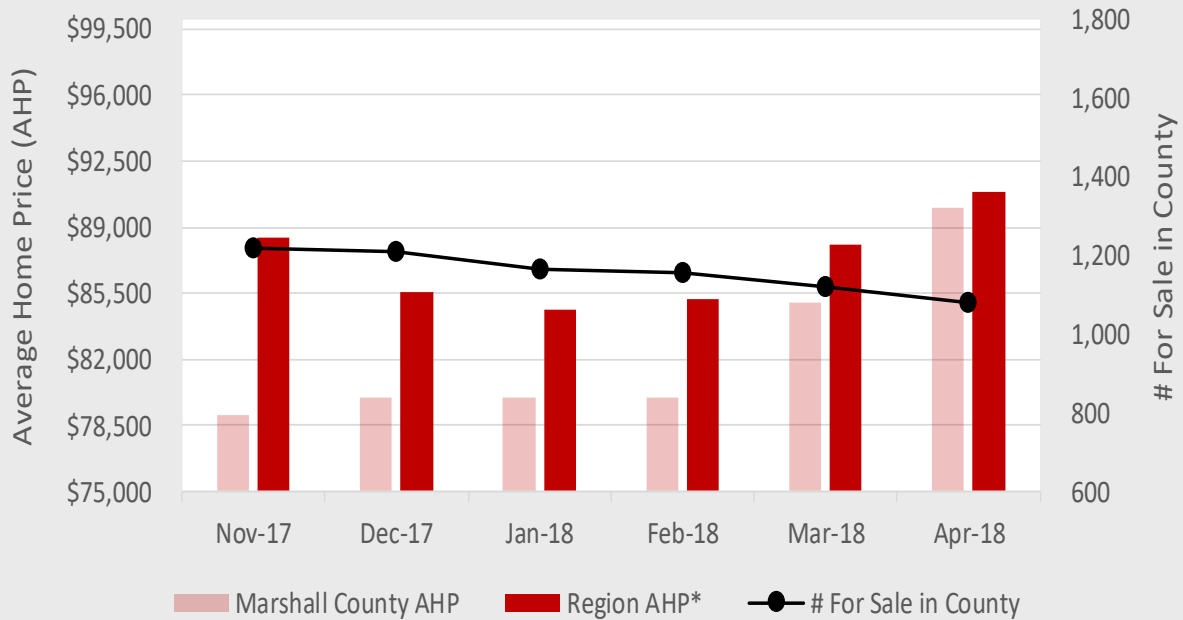
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Nov-17	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Feb-18	Feb-18	Jan-18
Trend	-1.67%	-0.95%	0.66%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	3.68%	2.38%	3.31%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↑	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 86,000	913	\$ 90,909

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.

## Marshall County

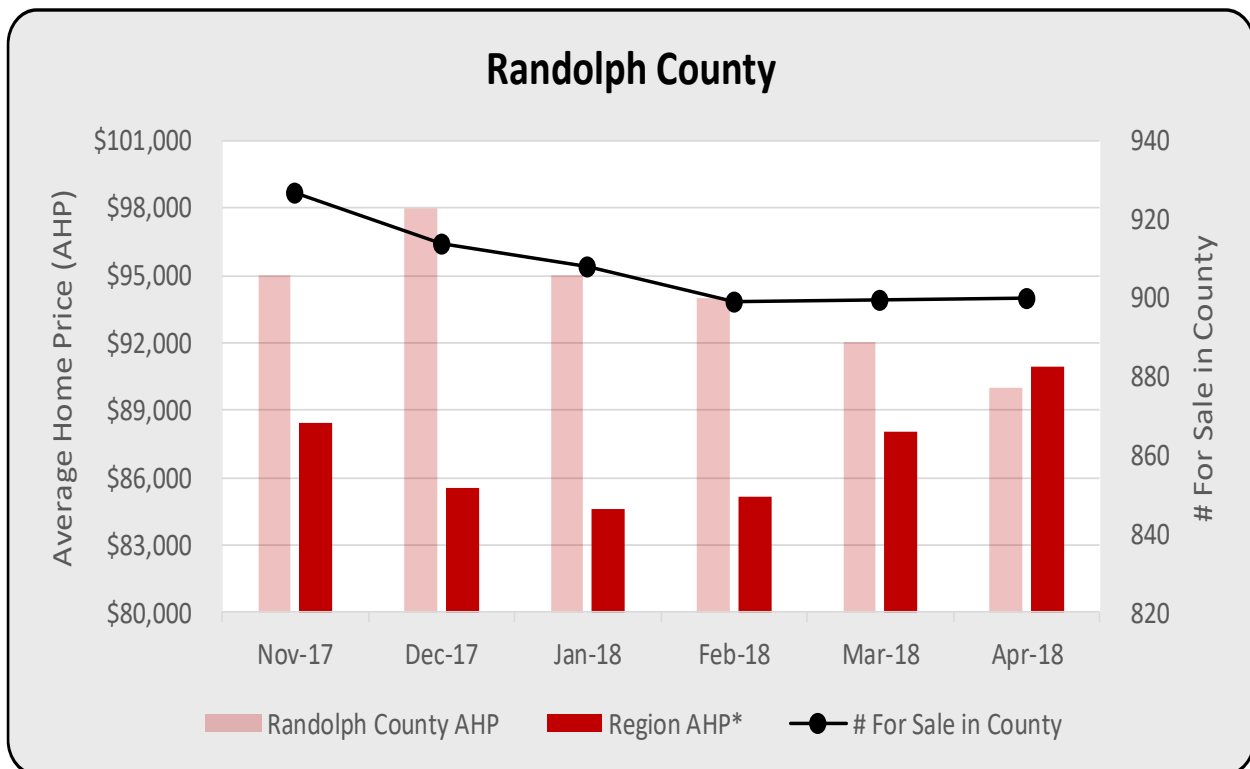


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Apr-18	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Nov-17	Apr-18	Jan-18
Trend	2.41%	-2.35%	0.66%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	6.07%	-3.34%	3.31%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↓	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 90,000	1,082	\$ 90,909

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.

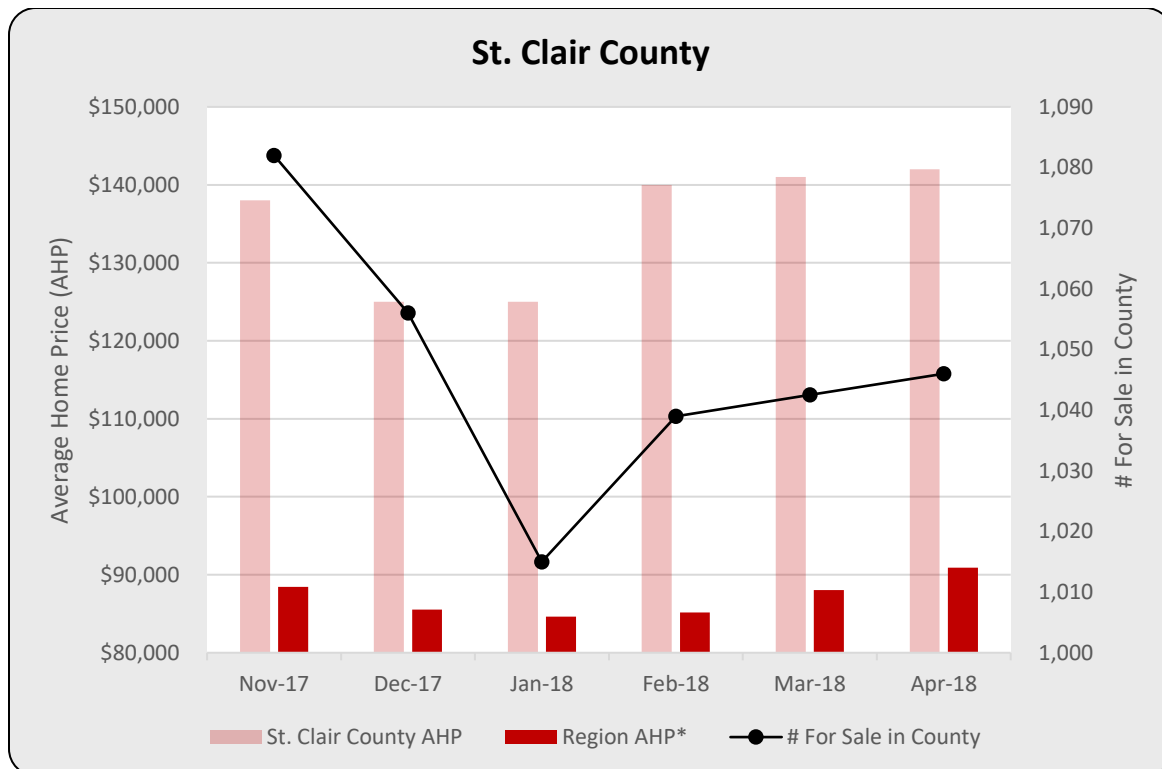


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Dec-17	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Apr-18	Feb-18	Jan-18
Trend	-1.34%	-0.59%	0.66%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	-2.15%	0.06%	3.31%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↓	↑	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 90,000	900	\$ 90,909

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.



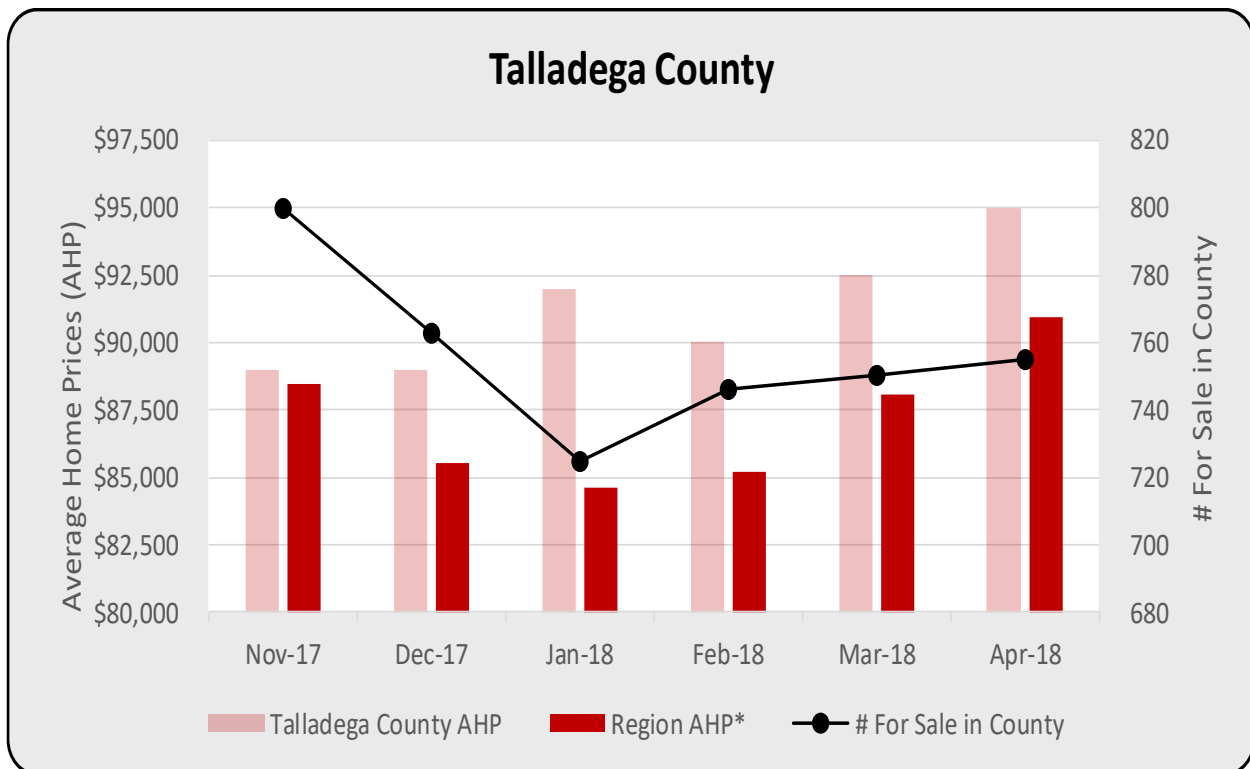
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Apr-18	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	1.78%	-0.53%	0.66%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	0.71%	0.34%	3.31%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↑	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 142,000	1,046	\$ 90,909

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.





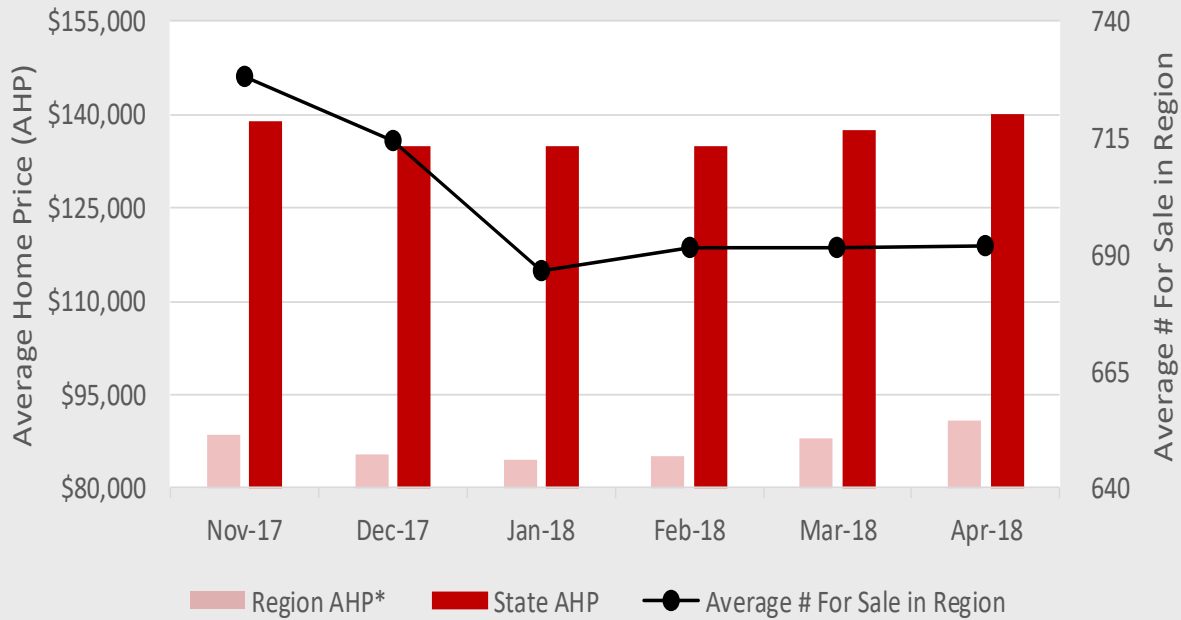
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Apr-18	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Nov-17	Jan-18	Jan-18
Trend	1.21%	-0.88%	0.66%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	2.74%	0.60%	3.31%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↑	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 95,000	755	\$ 90,909

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.

## Region Average vs. State Average



Source: [www.realtor.com](http://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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>			
High	Apr-18	Nov-17	Apr-18
Low	Jan-18	Jan-18	Dec-17
Trend	0.66%	-0.99%	0.26%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Trend	3.31%	0.02%	1.84%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>			
Change	↑	↑	↑
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>			
Values	\$ 90,909	\$ 692	\$ 140,000

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**

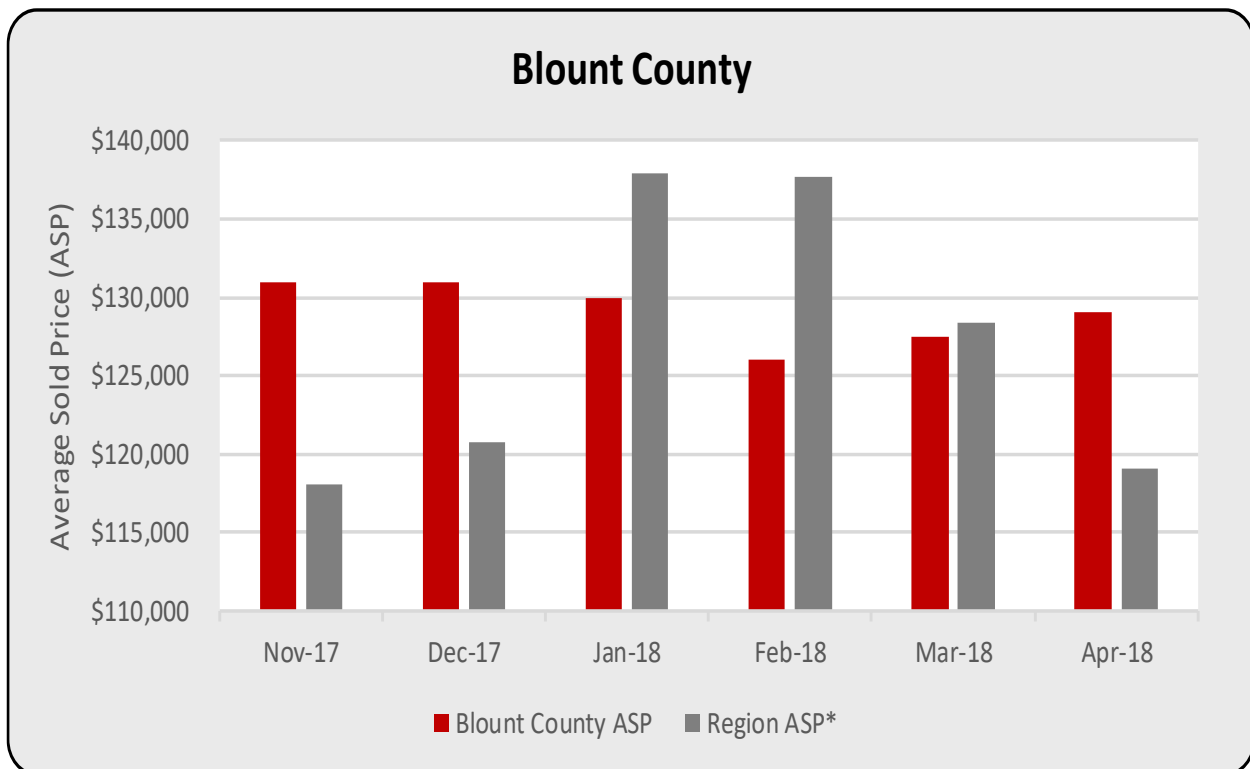
For the reference period of November 2017 through April 2018, this housing analysis considers the average sold price by county (Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega counties) in relation to the region average consisting of each county. 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 as a result 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.



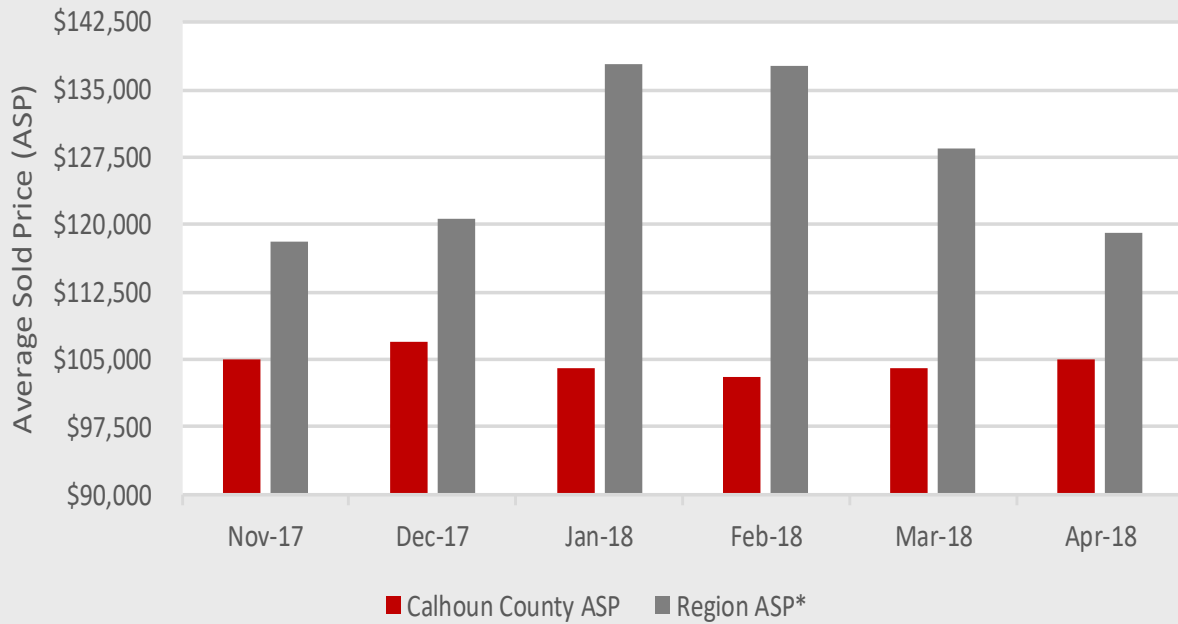
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Nov-17	Jan-18
Low	Feb-18	Nov-17
Trend	-0.54%	0.65%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	1.18%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↑	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 129,000	\$ 119,091

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.

## Calhoun County

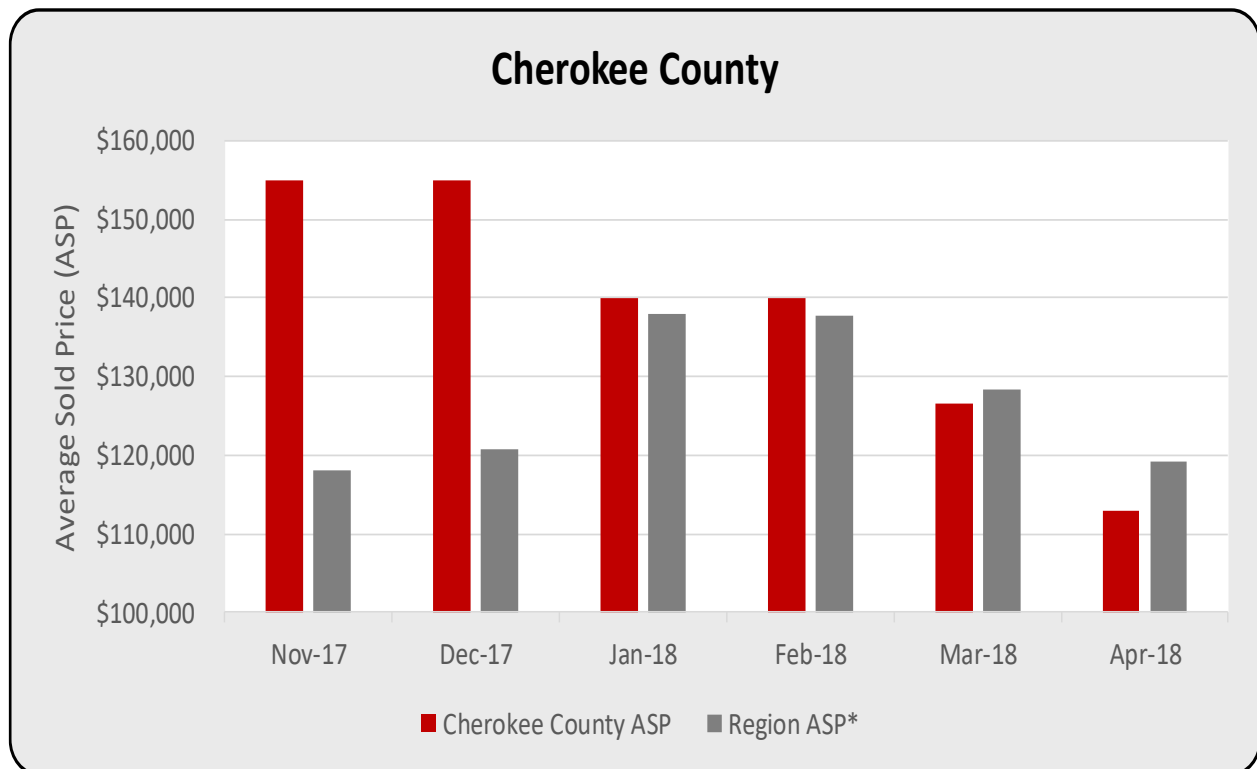


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Dec-17	Jan-18
Low	Feb-18	Nov-17
Trend	-0.27%	0.65%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	0.97%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↑	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 105,000	\$ 119,091

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.

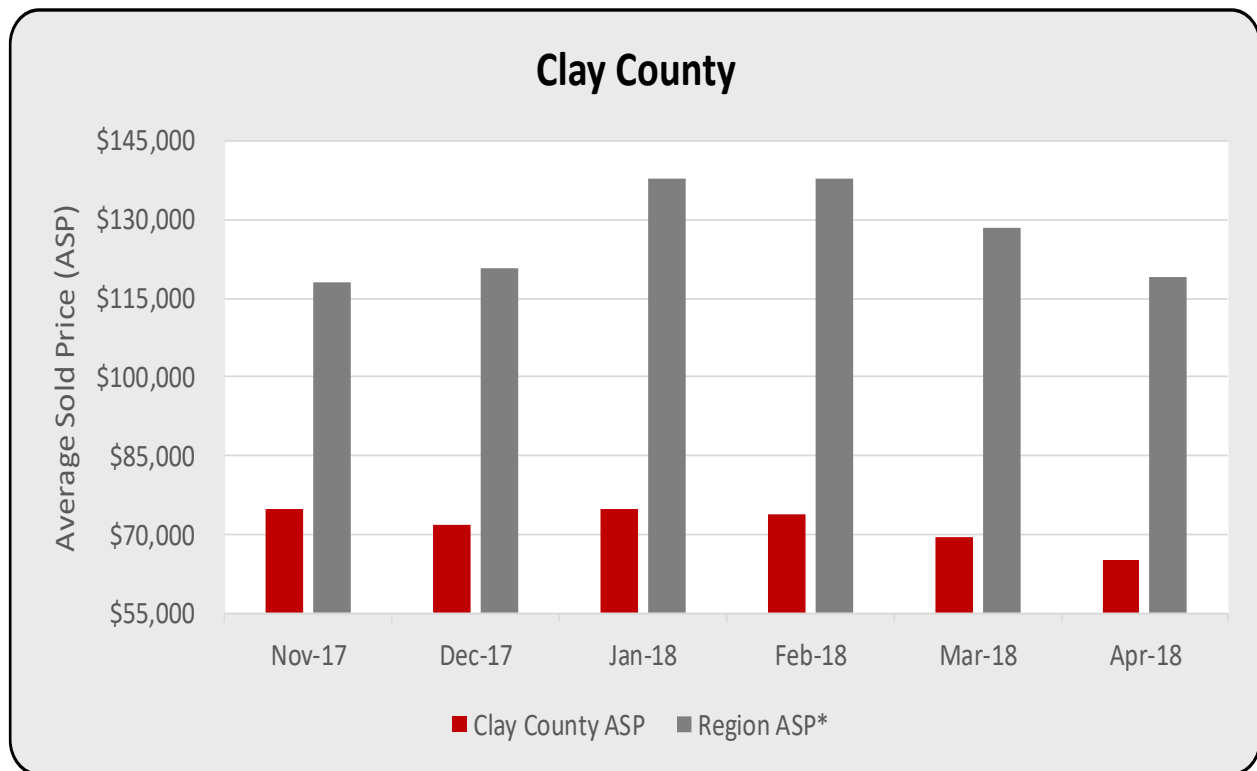


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

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

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP) Cherokee County		
	County ASP	Region ASP
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Nov-17	Jan-18
Low	Apr-18	Nov-17
Trend	-6.06%	0.65%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-10.16%	-7.01%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↓	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 113,000	\$ 119,091

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.

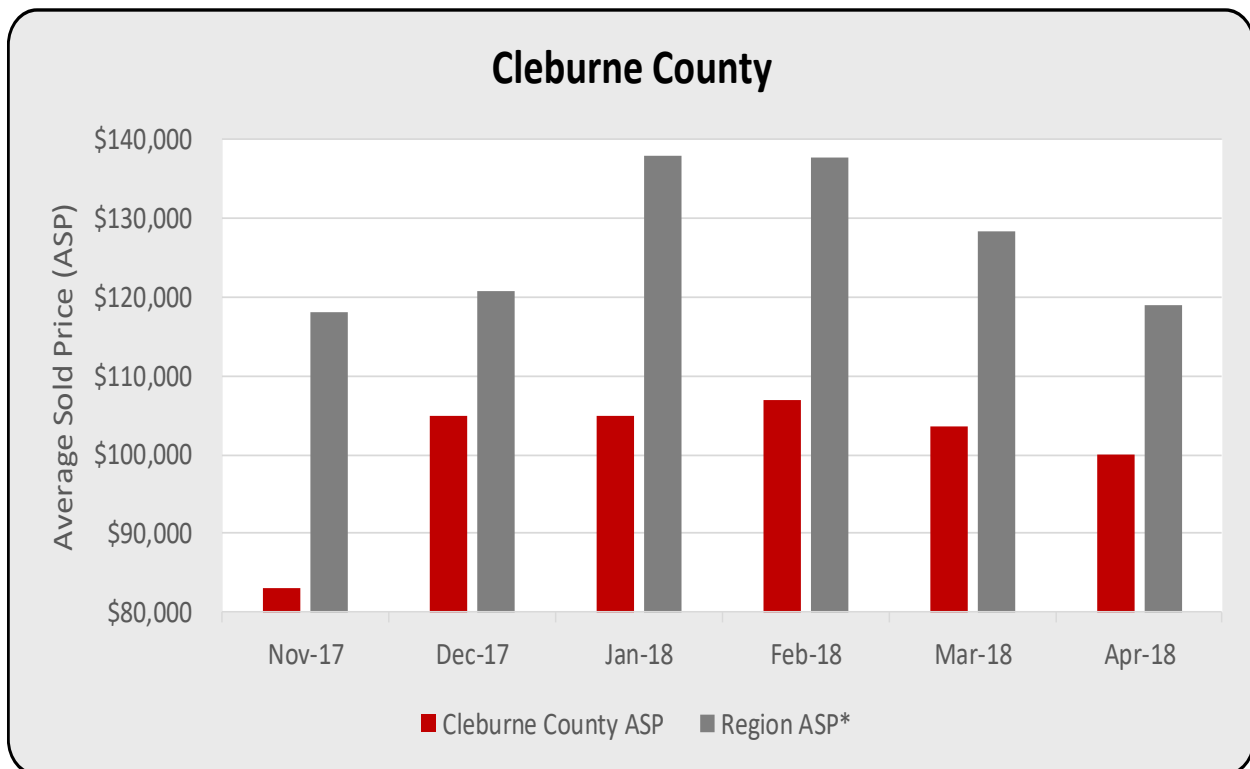


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Nov-17	Jan-18
Low	Apr-18	Nov-17
Trend	-2.36%	0.65%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-6.28%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↓	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 65,000	\$ 119,091

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.



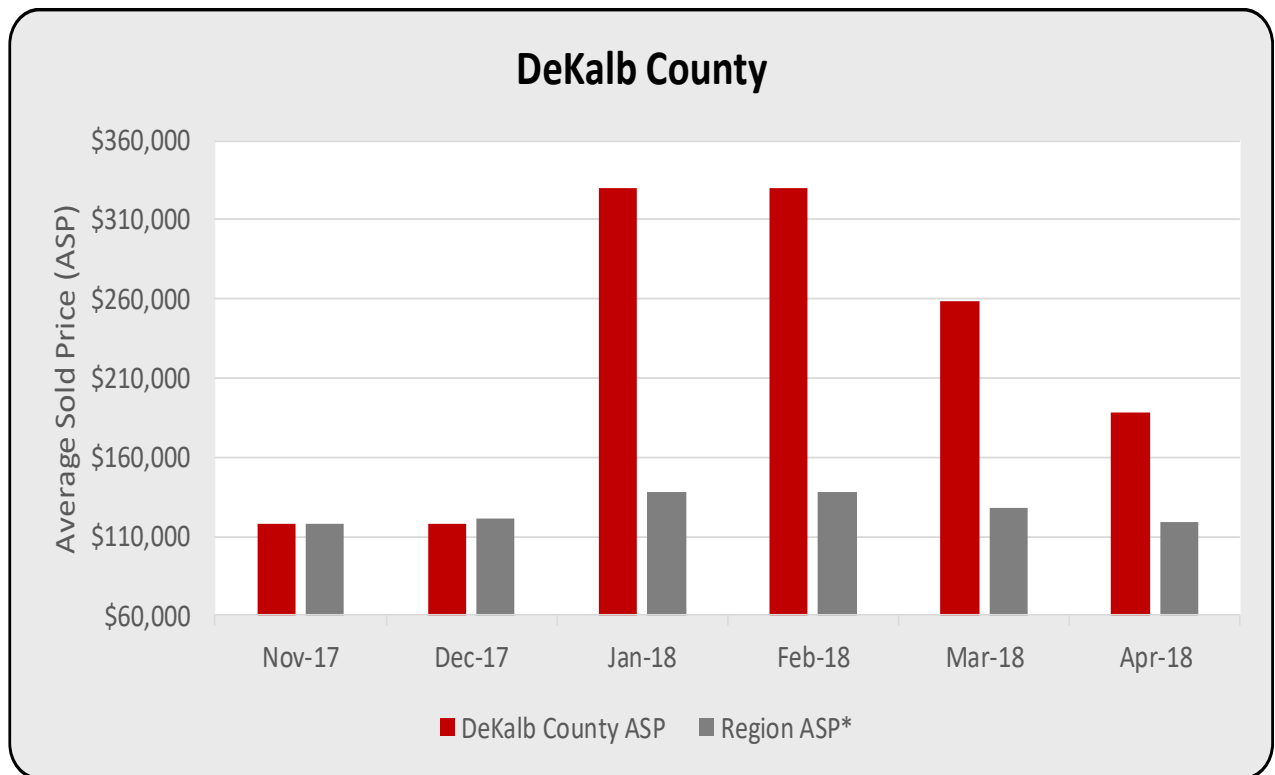
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Feb-18	Jan-18
Low	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	2.63%	0.65%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-3.33%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↓	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 100,000	\$ 119,091

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.





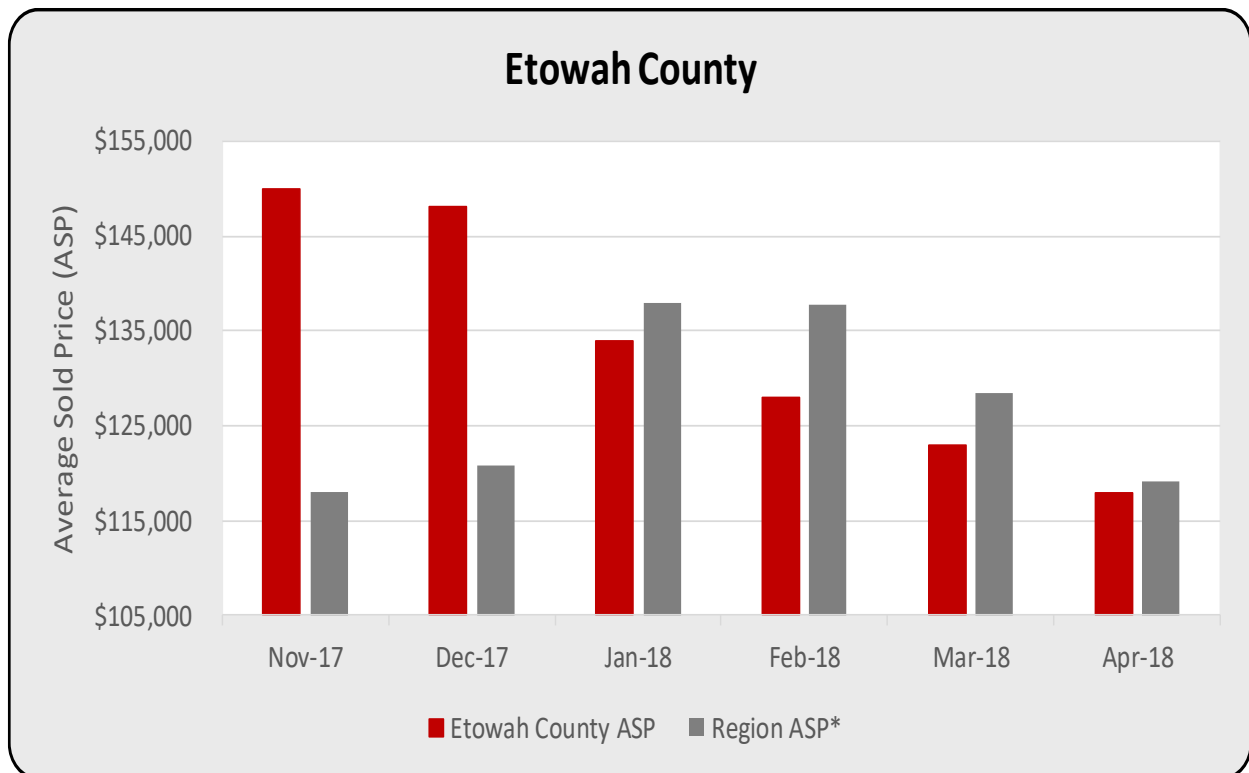
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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.

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP)		
DeKalb County		
	County ASP	Region ASP
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Jan-18	Jan-18
Low	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	14.33%	0.65%
Volatility	Higher	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-24.52%	-7.01%
Volatility	Higher	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↓	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 188,000	\$ 119,091

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 June 2017. With limited data availability across the reference periods, monthly county averages may be subject to high volatility

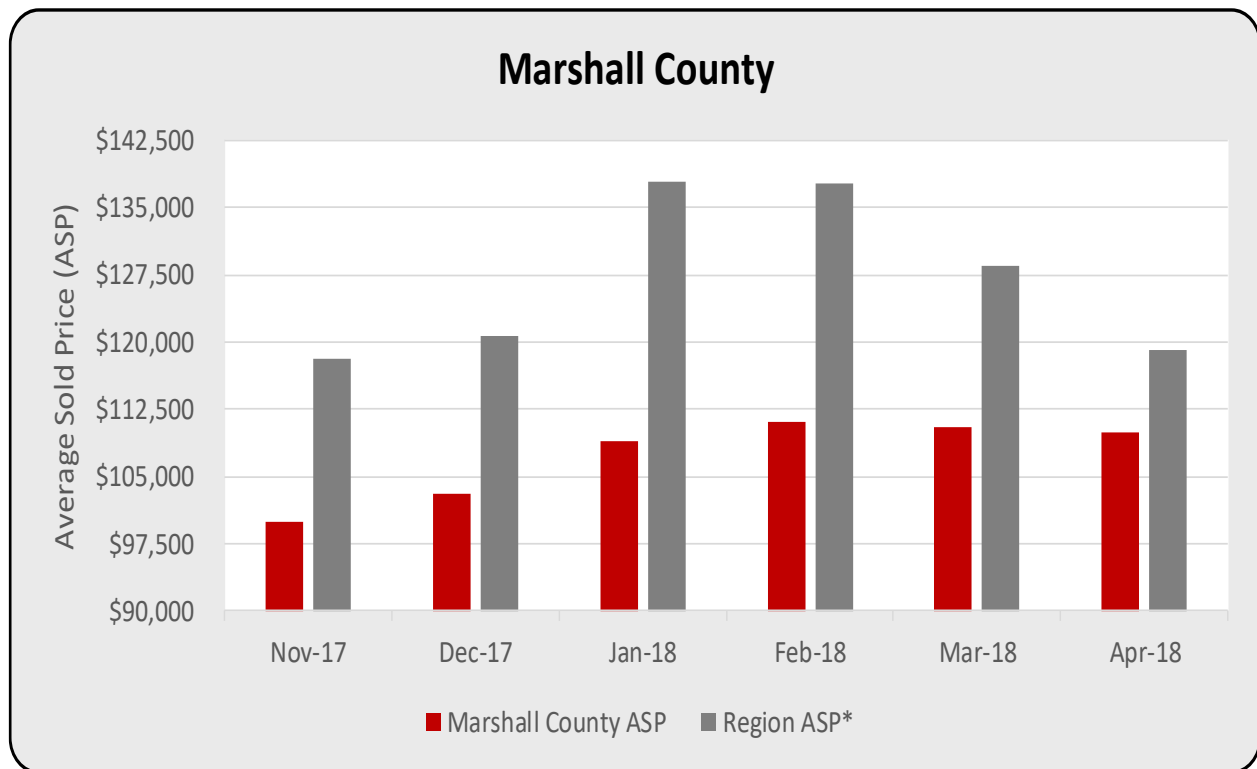


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Nov-17	Jan-18
Low	Apr-18	Nov-17
Trend	-5.01%	0.65%
Volatility	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-3.99%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↓	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 118,000	\$ 119,091

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.

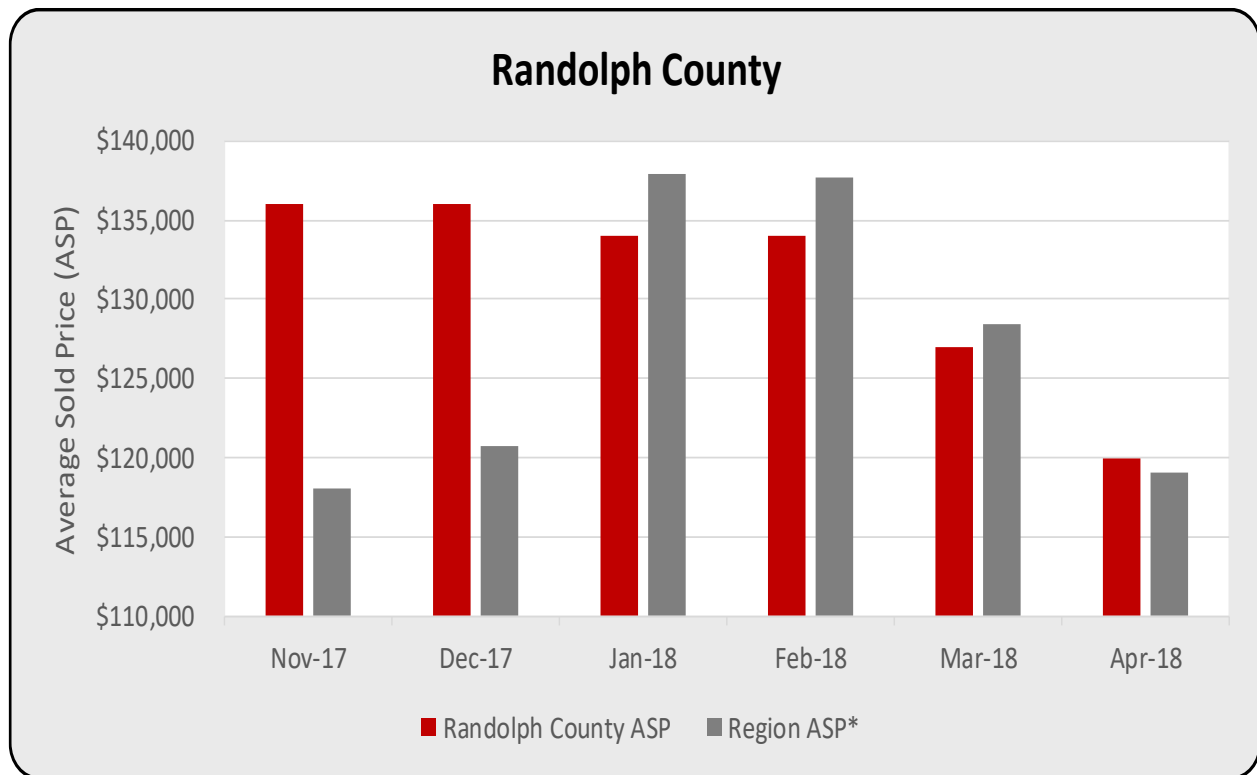


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

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

Housing Summary: Average Sold Price (ASP)		
Marshall County		
	County ASP	Region ASP
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Feb-18	Jan-18
Low	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	2.04%	0.65%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-0.45%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↓	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 110,000	\$ 119,091

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.

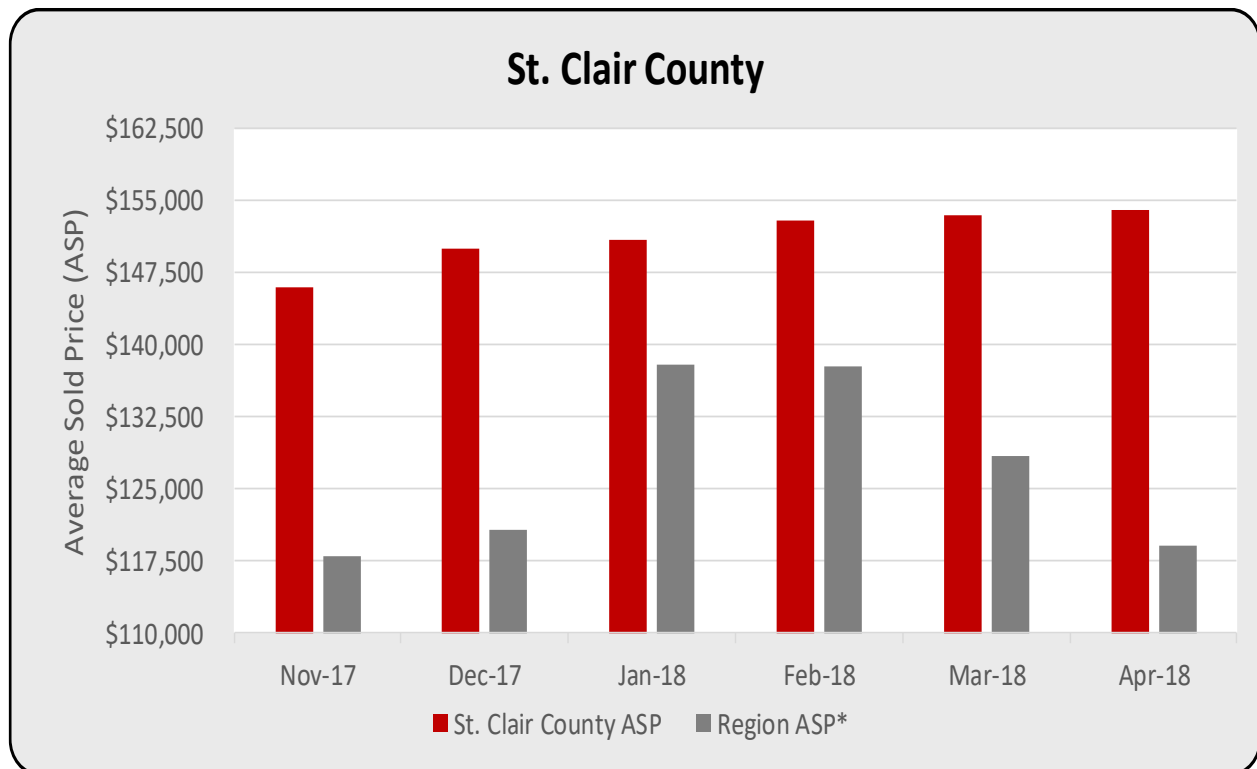


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Nov-17	Jan-18
Low	Apr-18	Nov-17
Trend	-2.35%	0.65%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-5.37%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↓	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 120,000	\$ 119,091

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.

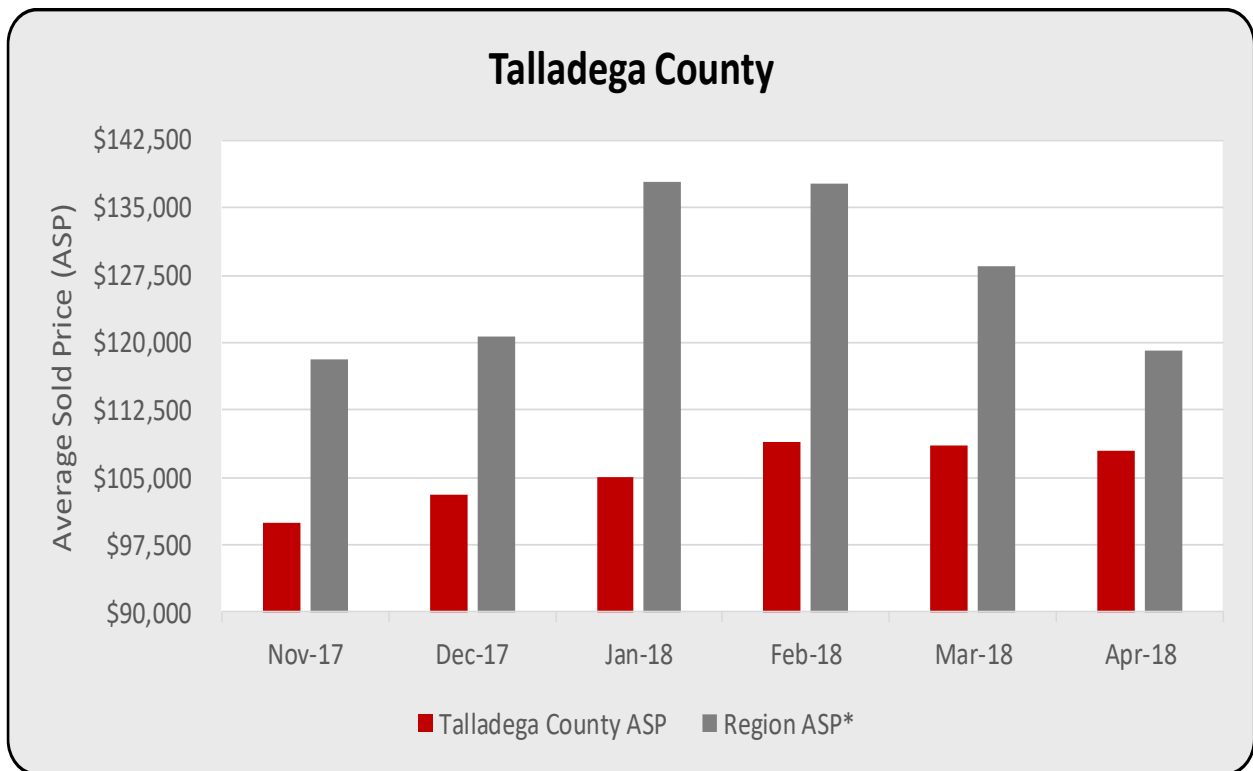


Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Apr-18	Jan-18
Low	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	1.00%	0.65%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	0.33%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↑	↓
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 154,000	\$ 119,091

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.



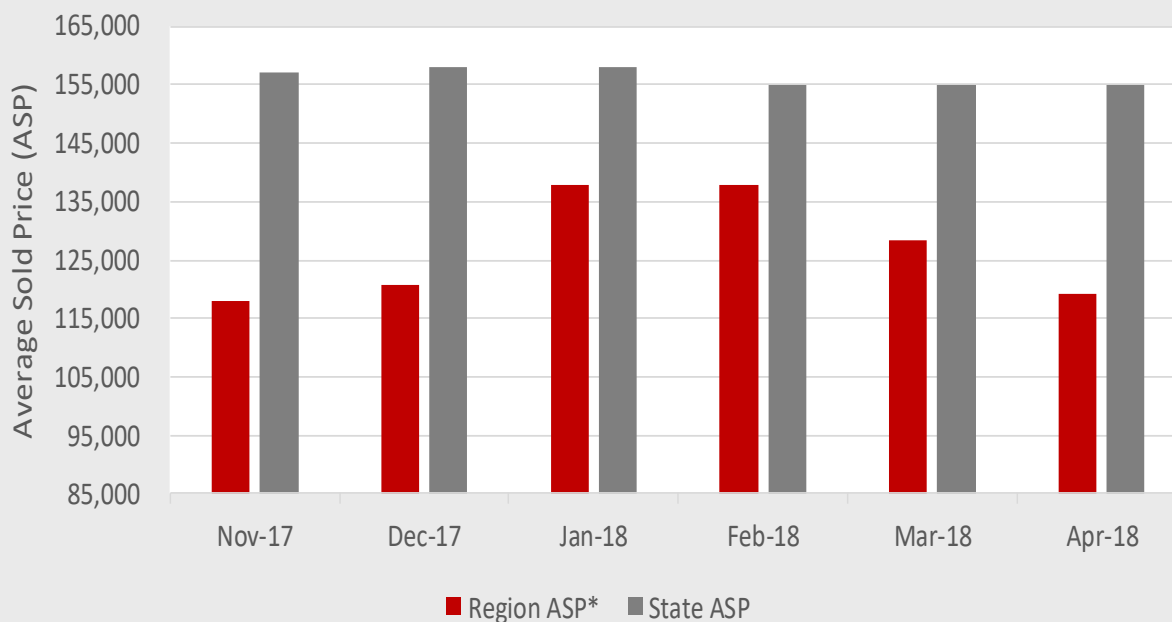
Source: [www.realtor.com](http://www.realtor.com)

\*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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Feb-18	Jan-18
Low	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	1.67%	0.65%
Volatility	Lower	Moderate
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-0.46%	-7.01%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	-0.46%	-7.26%
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 108,000	\$ 119,091

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 Average vs. State Average



Source: [www.realtor.com](http://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
<b>Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18</b>		
High	Jan-18	Dec-17
Low	Nov-17	Feb-18
Trend	0.65%	-0.40%
Volatility	Moderate	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Trend	-7.01%	0.00%
Volatility	Lower	Lower
<b>Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18</b>		
Change	↓	→
<b>Reference Period: Apr 18</b>		
Values	\$ 119,091	\$ 155,000

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 November 2017 through April 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.

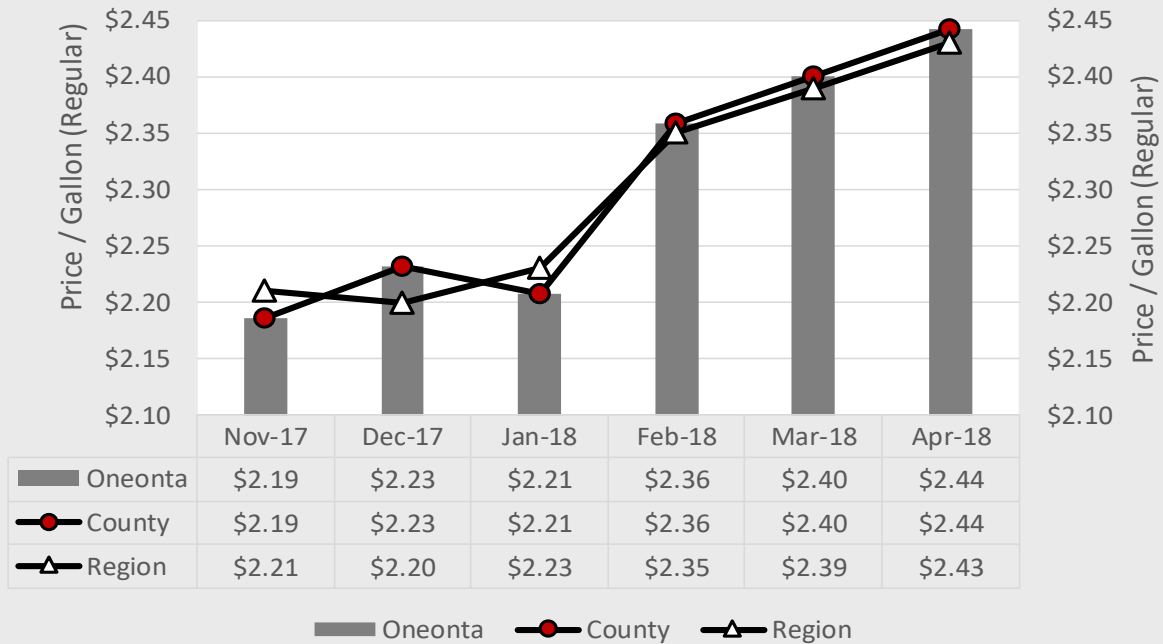
Gasoline price trends are further considered as follows for each county, selected city(s) within that county, and region: monthly high and low values, trends, and volatility are identified within the entire reference period; most recent three month trend of increases or decreases in price and volatility; 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 in an attempt 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.



## Blount County

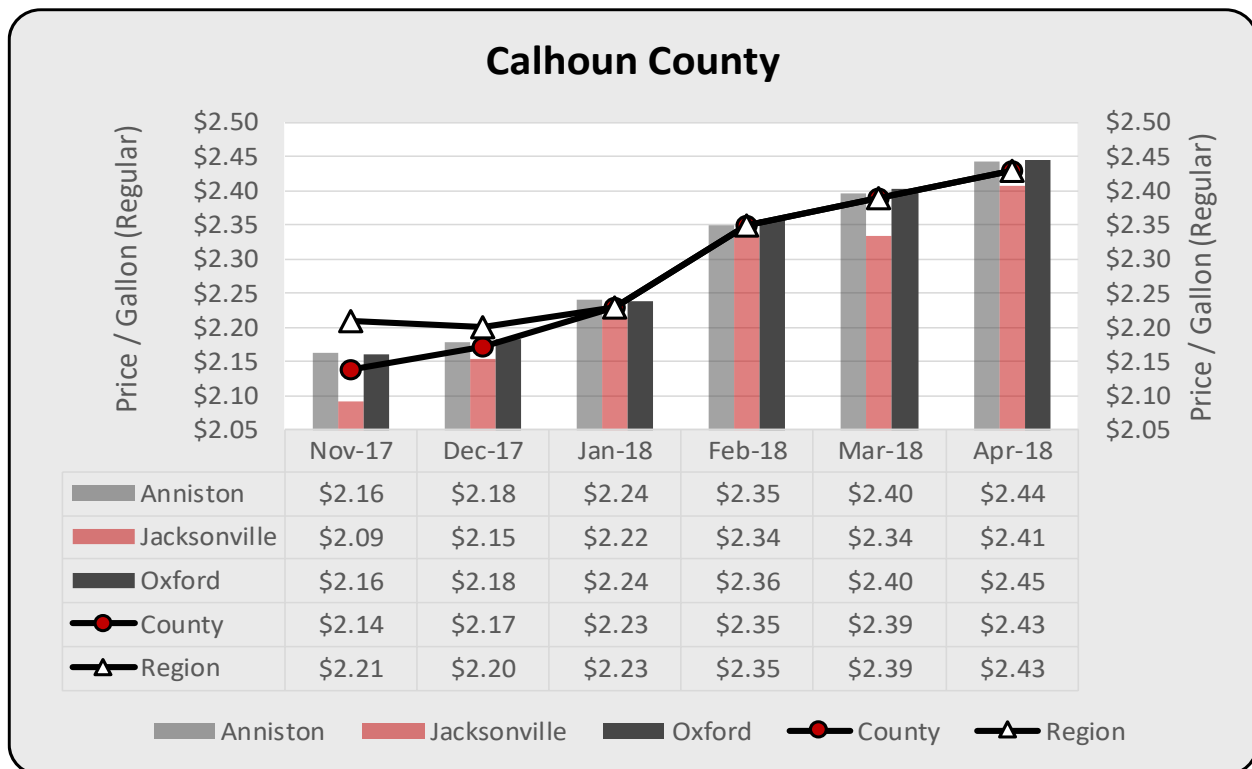


Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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: Nov 17 - Apr 18			
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	2.24%	2.42%	2.42%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18			
Trend	1.69%	1.77%	1.77%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.



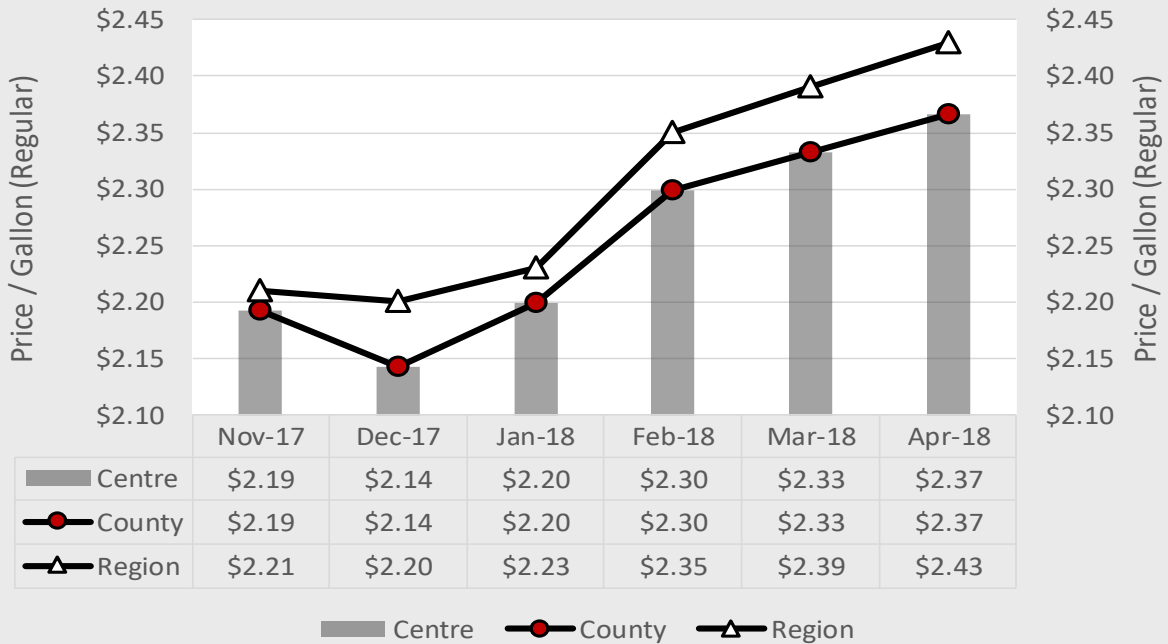
Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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 Calhoun County					
	Region	County	Anniston	Jacksonville	Oxford
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18					
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Nov-17	Nov-17	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	2.24%	2.84%	2.73%	2.90%	2.78%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18					
Trend	1.69%	1.69%	1.96%	1.55%	1.83%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18					
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.

## Cherokee County



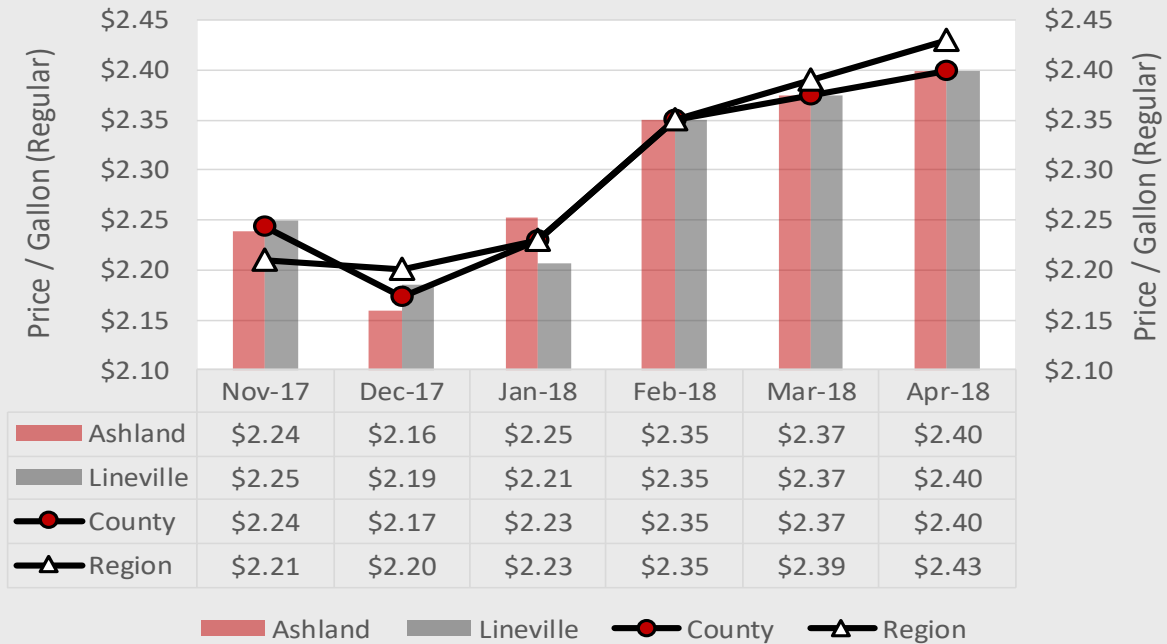
Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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 Cherokee County			
	Region	County	Centre
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18			
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.24%	1.97%	1.97%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18			
Trend	1.69%	1.45%	1.45%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.

## Clay County

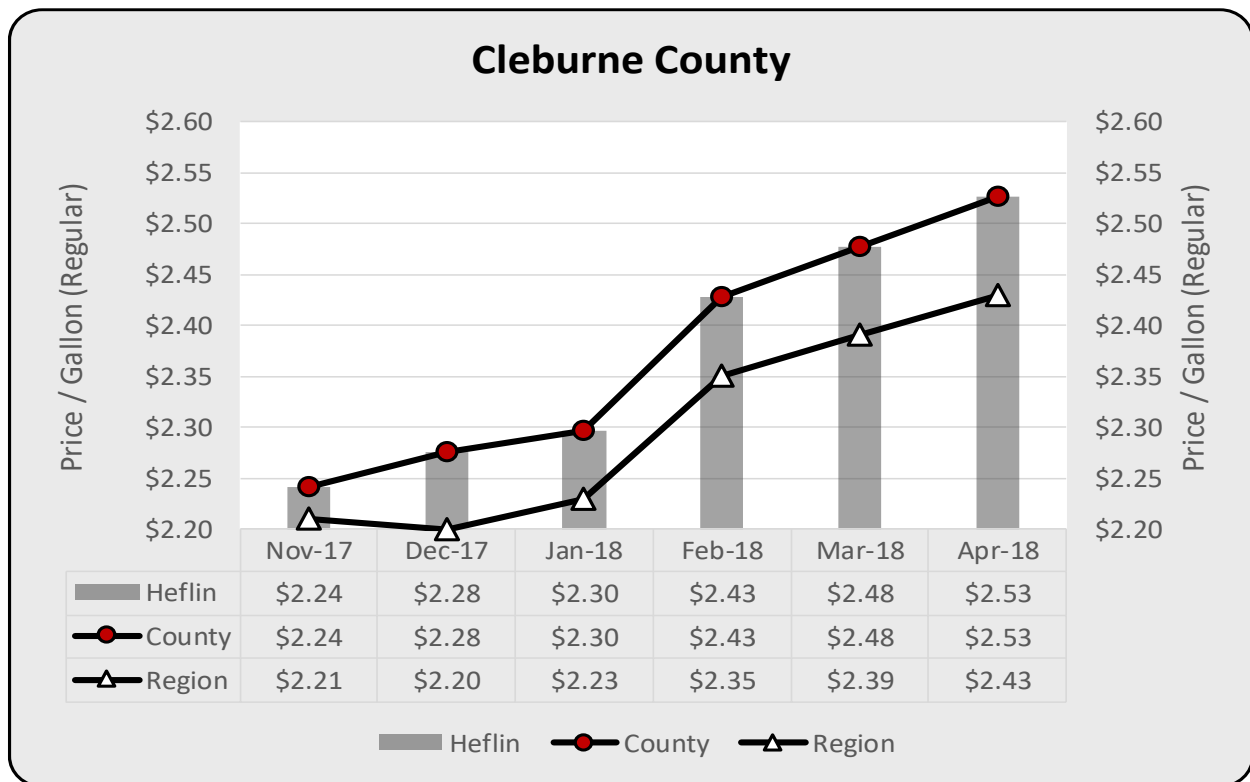


Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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 Clay County				
	Region	County	Ashland	Lineville
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18				
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.24%	1.88%	1.94%	1.83%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18				
Trend	1.69%	1.04%	1.04%	1.04%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.

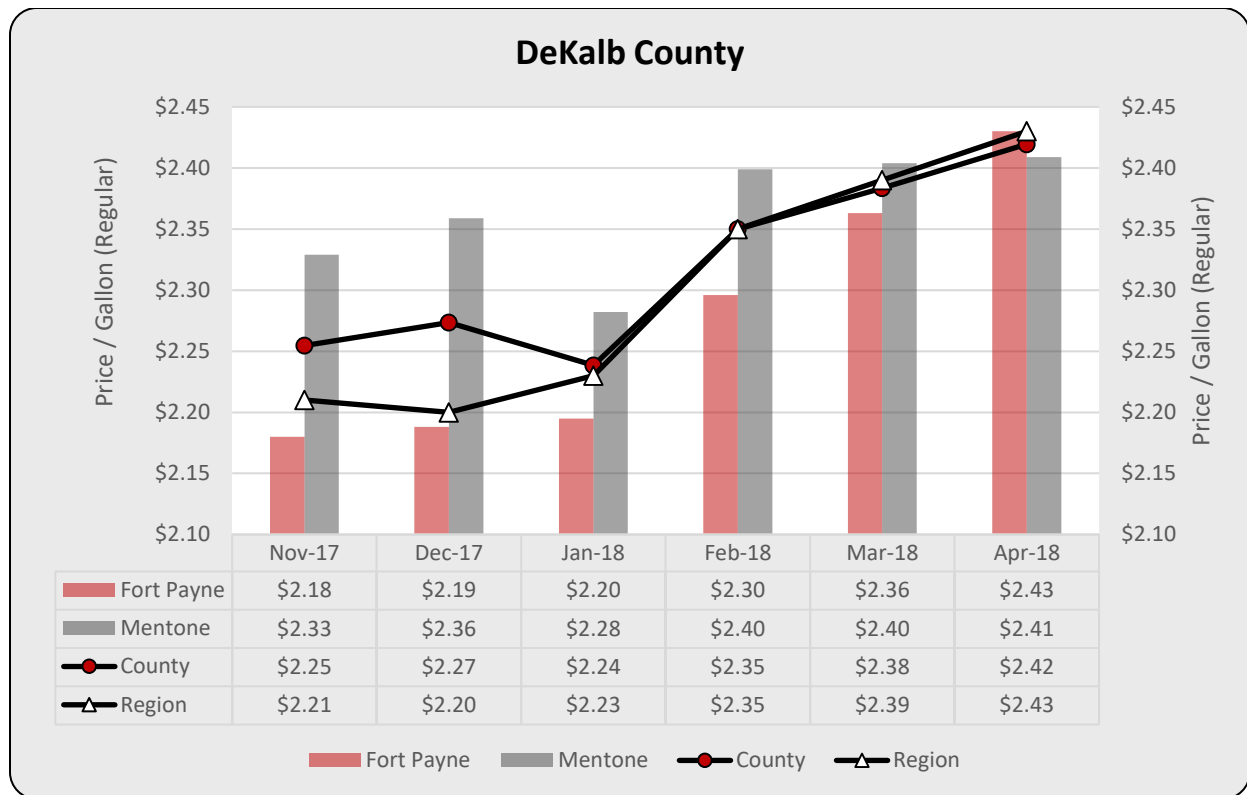


Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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			
Cleburne County			
	Region	County	Heflin
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18			
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	2.24%	2.62%	2.62%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18			
Trend	1.69%	2.00%	2.00%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.

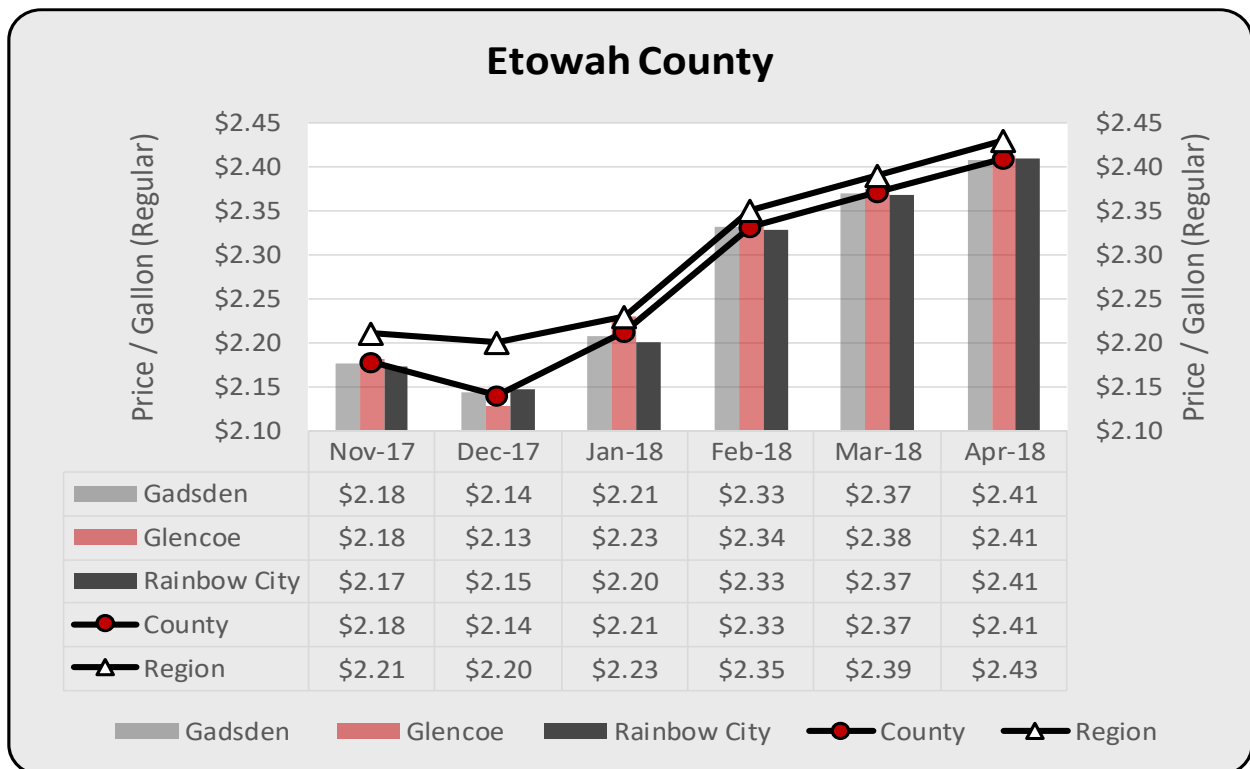


Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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 DeKalb County				
	Region	County	Fort Payne	Mentone
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18				
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Jan-18	Nov-17	Jan-18
Trend	2.24%	1.57%	2.37%	0.79%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18				
Trend	1.69%	1.47%	2.88%	0.21%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.

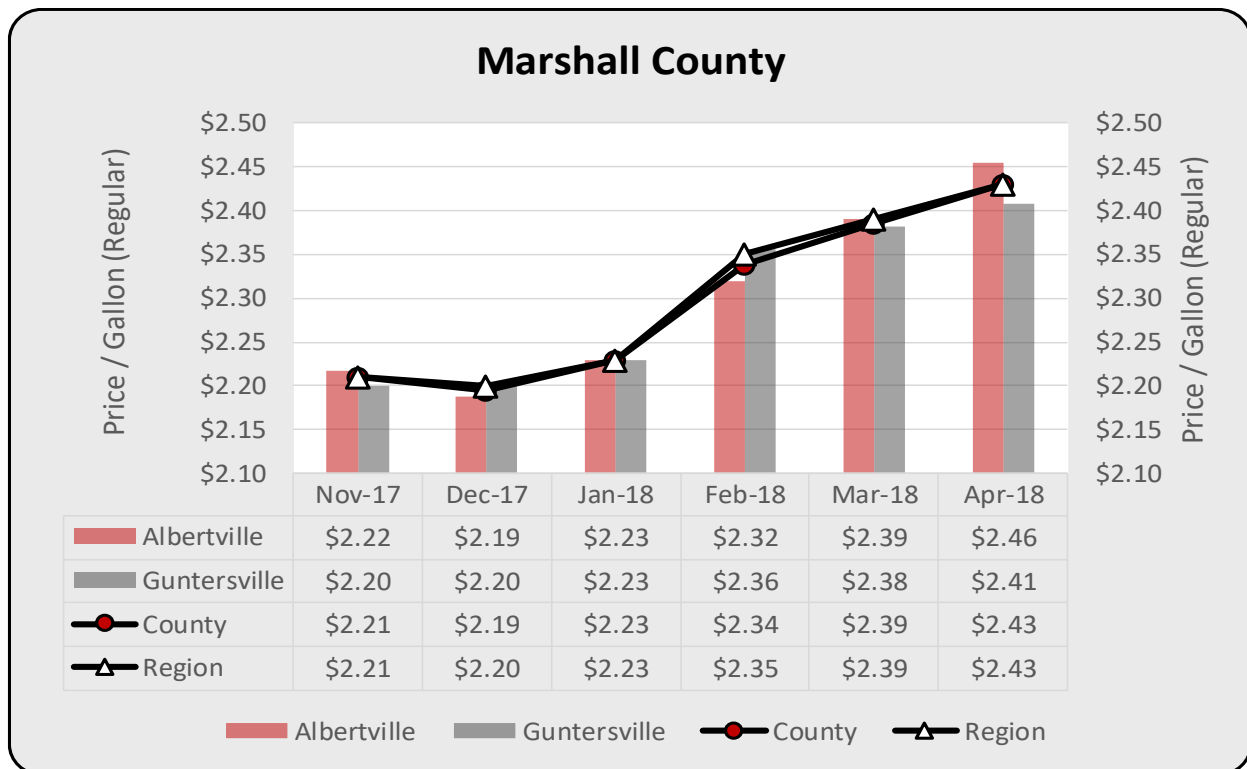


Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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 Etowah County					
	Region	County	Gadsden	Glencoe	Rainbow City
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18					
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.24%	2.51%	2.48%	2.54%	2.51%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18					
Trend	1.69%	1.65%	1.64%	1.61%	1.70%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18					
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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)

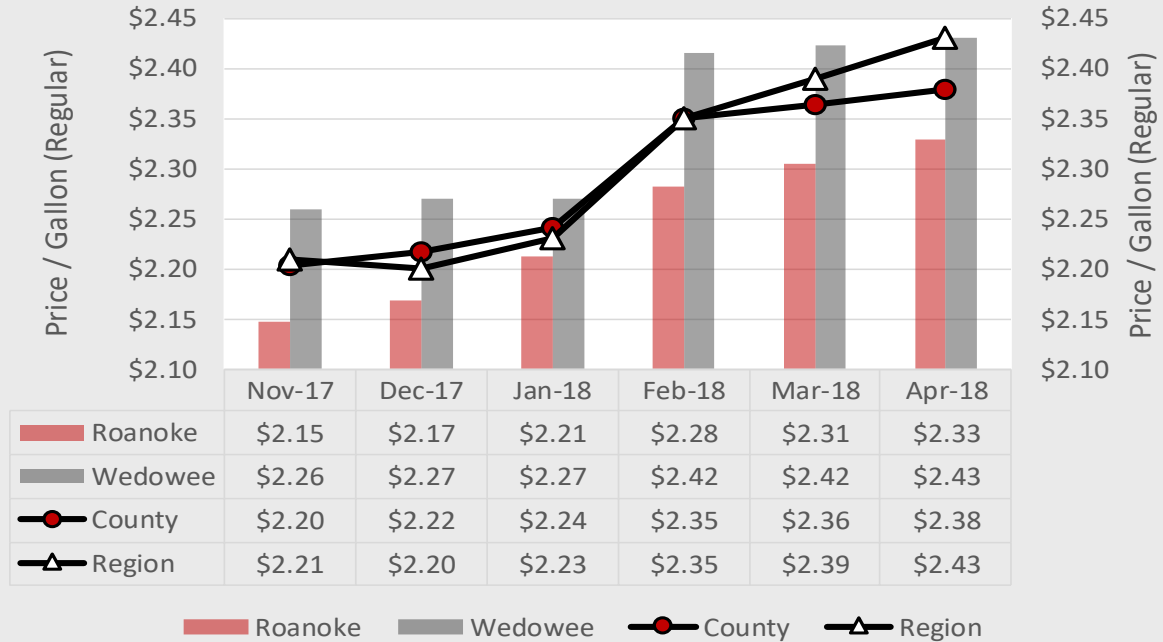
Note: Region values are an average of a summation of all selected city values in each county within the eleven county region; county values are a summation of values for each selected city in the analysis for that county. Only the selected city(s) identified within each county analyzed is included in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

Gasoline Price Summary Marshall County				
	Region	County	Albertville	Guntersville
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18				
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Nov-17
Trend	2.24%	2.23%	2.35%	2.14%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18				
Trend	1.69%	1.96%	2.87%	1.10%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.



## Randolph County



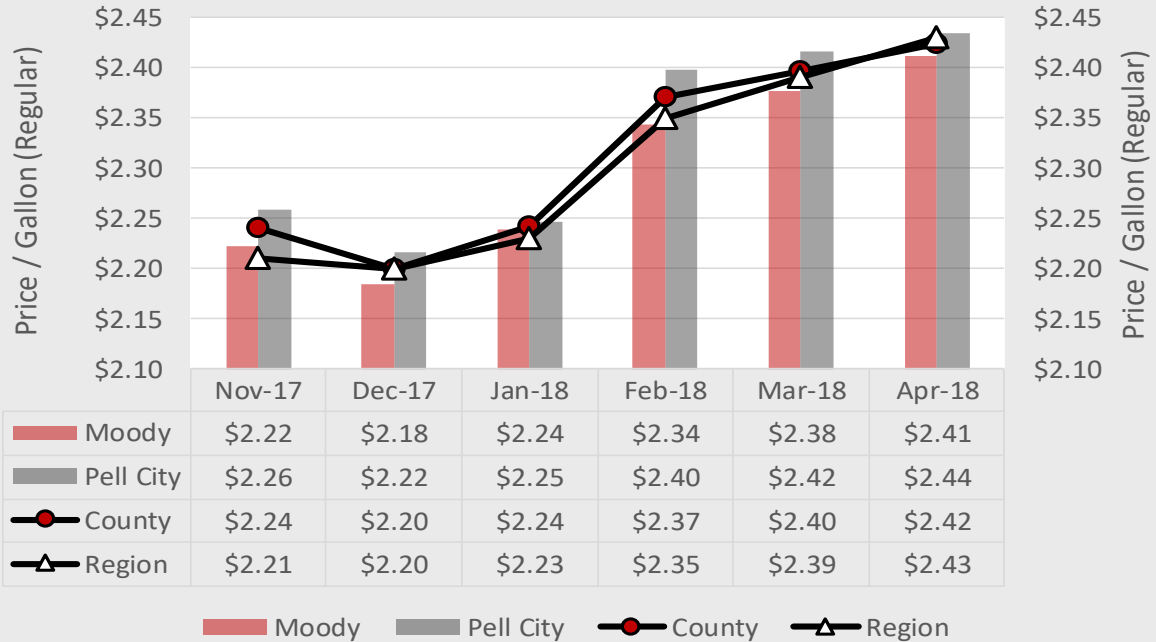
Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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 Randolph County				
	Region	County	Roanoke	Wedowee
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18				
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Nov-17	Nov-17	Nov-17
Trend	2.24%	1.80%	1.78%	1.80%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18				
Trend	1.69%	0.63%	1.02%	0.29%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.

## St. Clair County

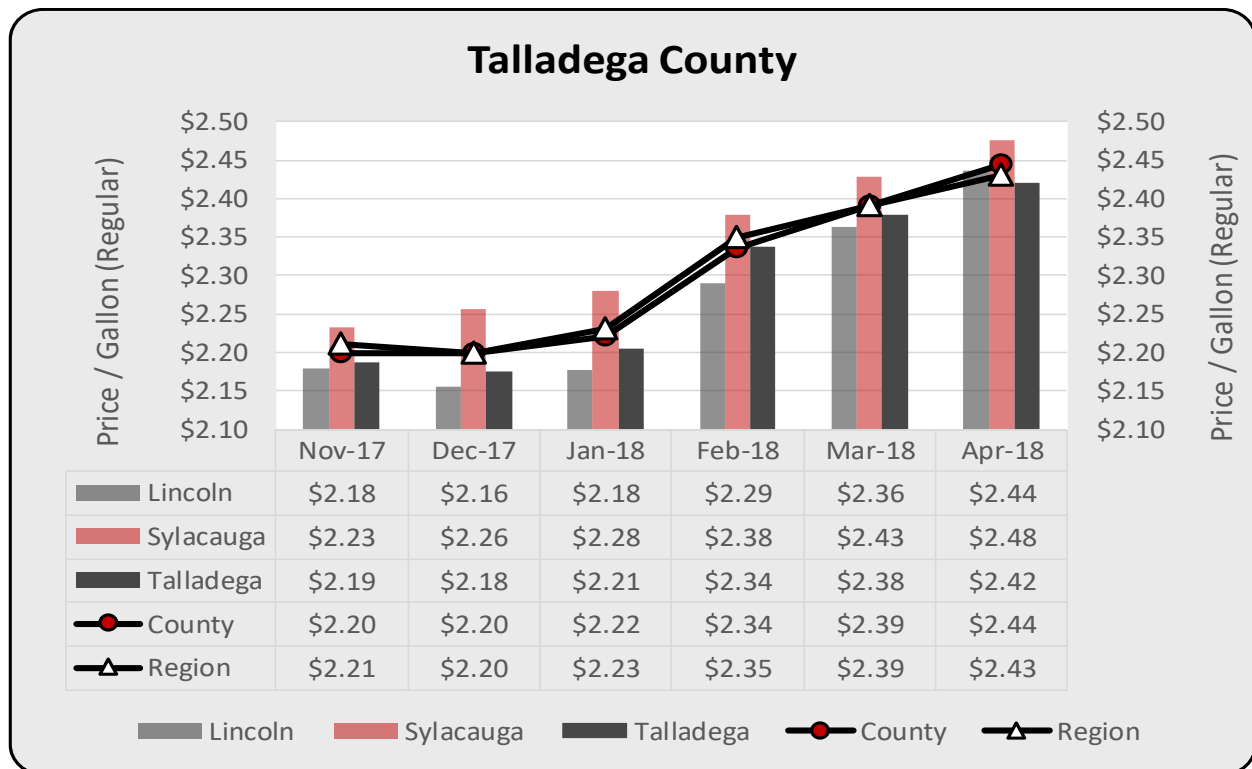


Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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 St. Clair County				
	Region	County	Moody	Pell City
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18				
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.24%	2.04%	2.05%	2.02%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18				
Trend	1.69%	1.10%	1.46%	0.75%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18				
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.

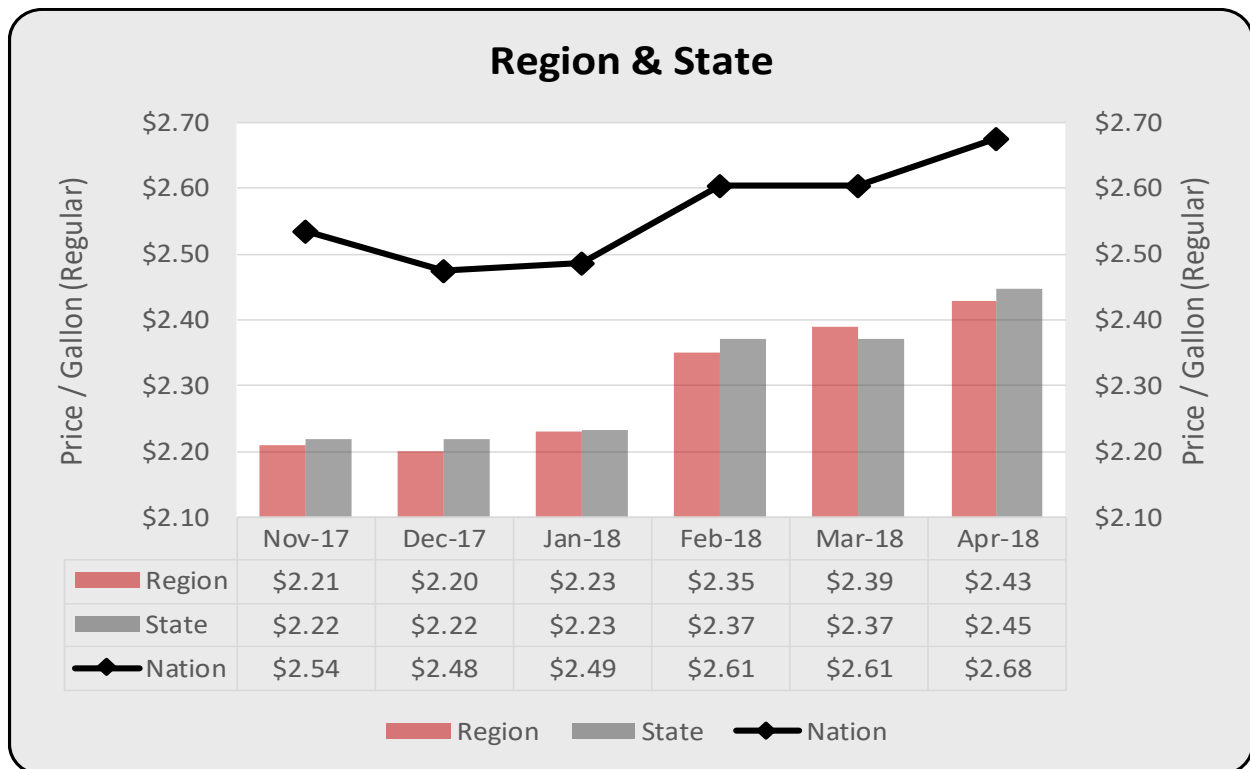


Source: American Automobile Association (AAA)

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 Talladega County					
	Region	County	Lincoln	Sylacauga	Talladega
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18					
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.24%	2.39%	2.56%	2.25%	2.41%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18					
Trend	1.69%	2.32%	3.18%	2.02%	1.78%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18					
Change	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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)

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 Region, State, & Nation			
	Region	State	Nation
Reference Period: Nov 17 - Apr 18			
High	Apr-18	Apr-18	Apr-18
Low	Dec-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Trend	2.24%	2.15%	1.35%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Feb 18 - Apr 18			
Trend	1.69%	1.59%	1.33%
Volatility	Lower	Lower	Lower
Reference Period: Mar 18 - Apr 18			
Change	↑	↑	↑
Reference Period: Apr 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.