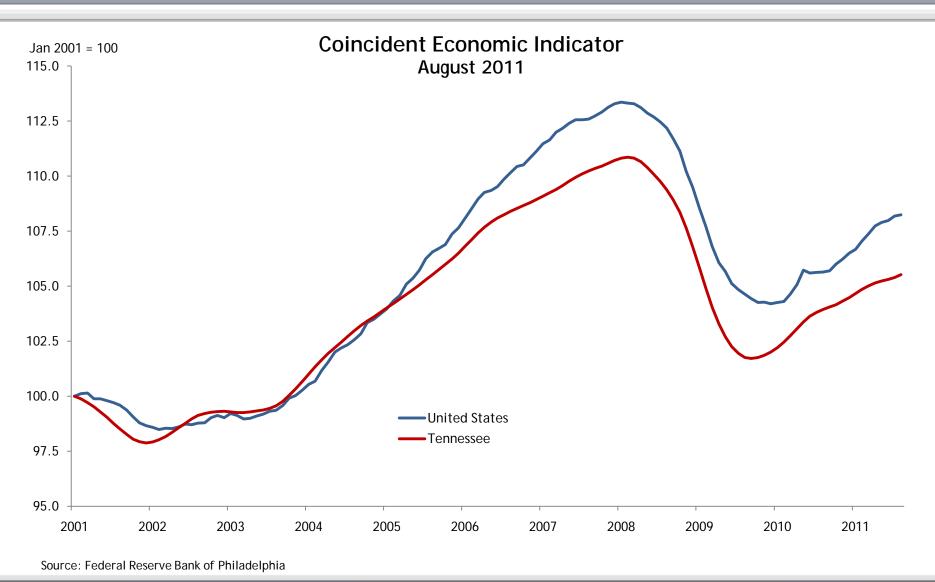


Data Digest: Tennessee

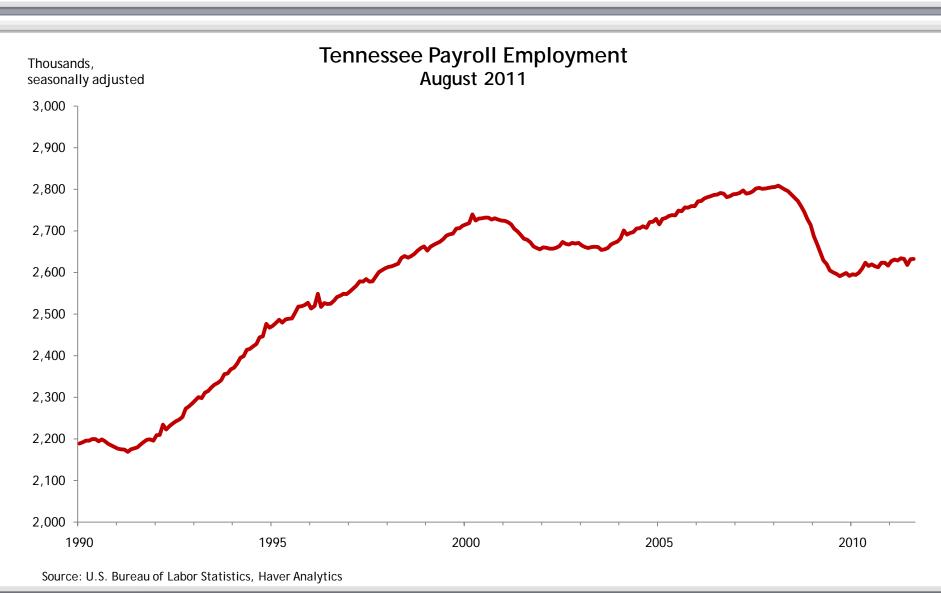
October 2011



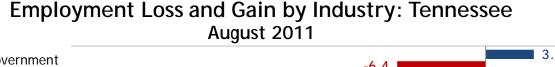
About the Coincident Economic Indicator

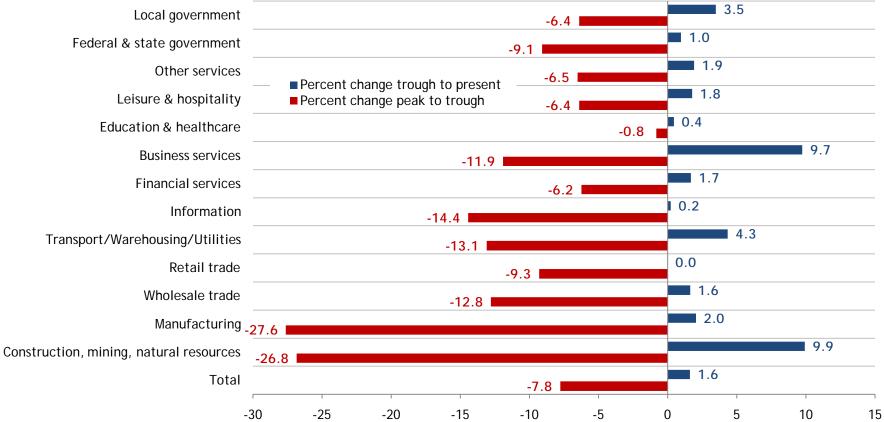


Total employment in Tennessee barely grew in August compared to the previous month.



All industries lost jobs during the recent downturn; manufacturing and construction saw significant declines. Led by business services and construction, mining, and natural resources, all sectors except retail trade have regained some jobs.



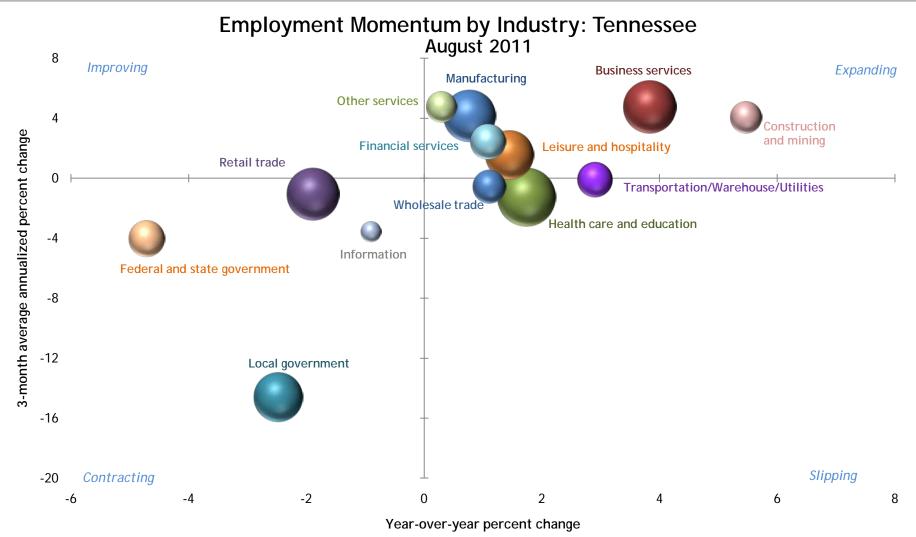


Note: A reading of 0.0 in the "trough to present" measure indicates that employment continues to decline in these industries. Likewise, a reading of 0.0 in the "peak to trough" measure indicates that employment continues to increase in these industries. Much of the decline in federal government employment is related to the exit of census workers.

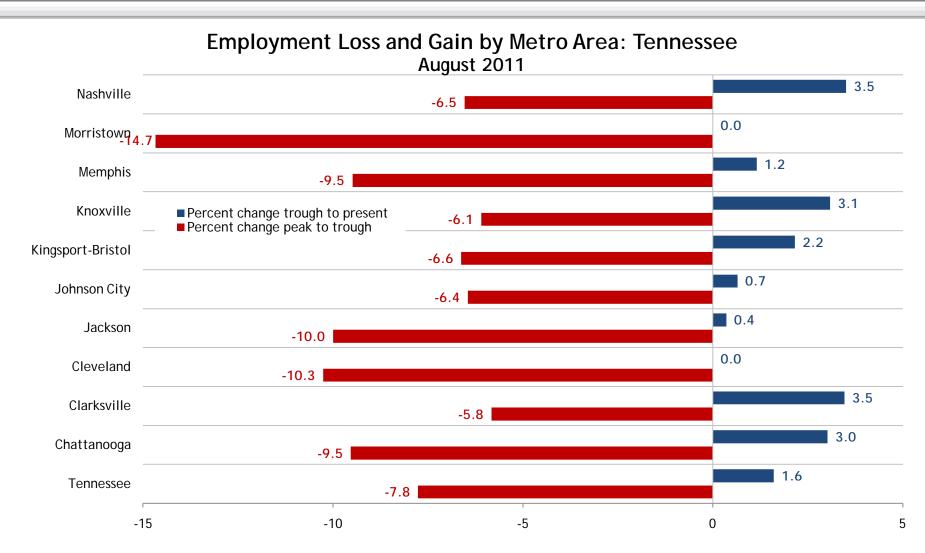
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

Most industries are showing positive employment momentum. Retail trade, information, and government remain weak; wholesale trade and health care and education are slipping.

About Employment Momentum

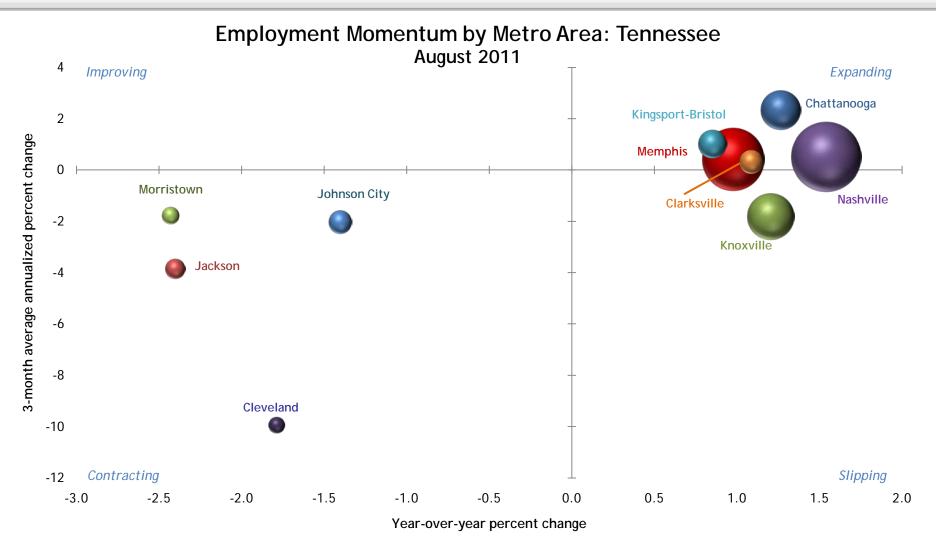


Employment losses in Tennessee metro areas were significant. All metro areas except Cleveland and Morristown have added jobs since their troughs.



Most metro areas are experiencing expanding employment momentum; Knoxville continues to slip, while Tennessee's smaller metro areas are contracting.

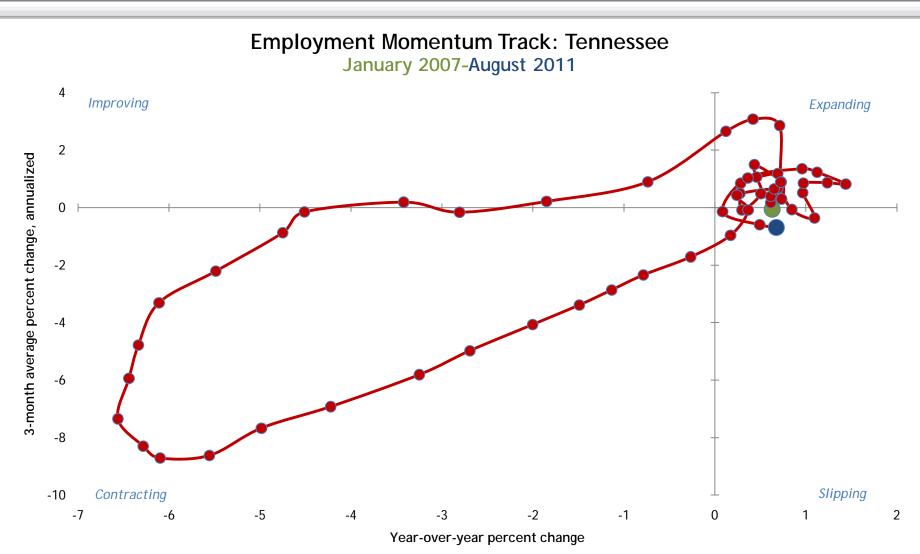
About Employment Momentum



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

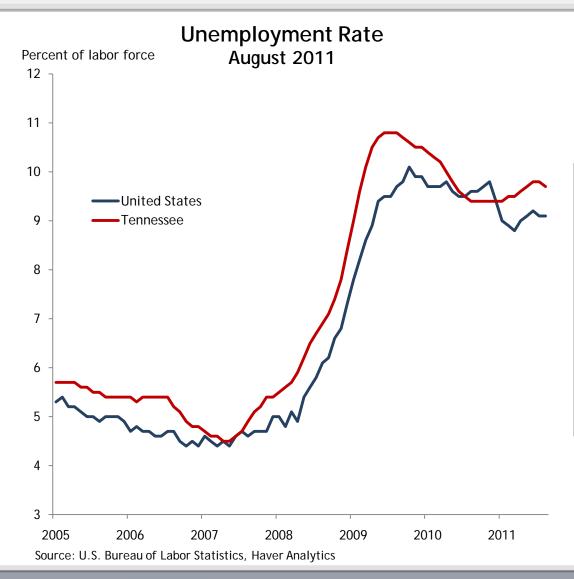
Tennessee employment momentum began to improve in March 2010. It began expanding in May 2010, slipped a bit, then began expanding again last November. However, employment momentum has been "slipping" since June 2011.

About Employment Momentum Track



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

Tennessee's unemployment rate leveled off at 9.4 percent in August 2010, then increased for several months. It edged down to 9.7 percent in August 2011.

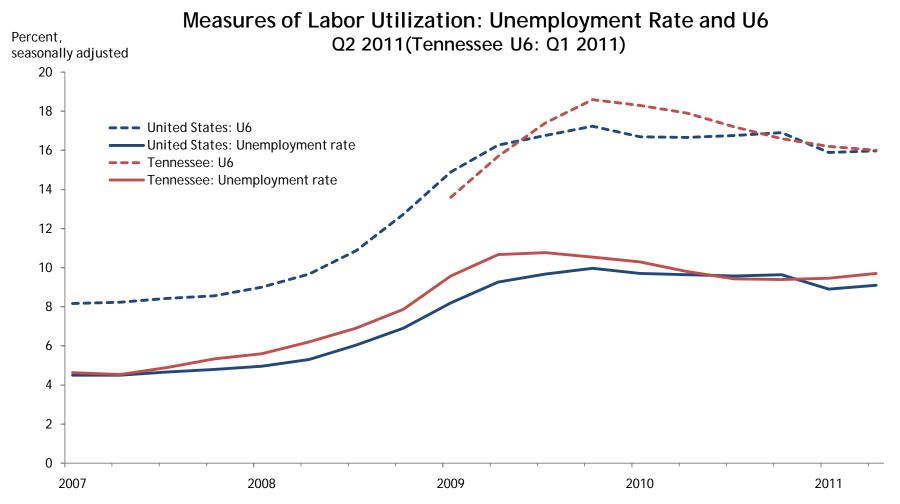


Unemployment Rates				
	Current	Year Ago	Jan 2007	
USA	9.1	9.6	4.6	
Tennessee	9.7	9.4	4.7	
Chattanooga	8.8	8.8	4.4	
Clarksville	10.0	9.9	5.7	
Cleveland	9.8	9.2	5.0	
Jackson	10.4	9.7	5.7	
Johnson City	8.8	8.7	4.9	
Kingsport-Bristol	8.6	8.7	4.9	
Knoxville	7.9	7.8	4.1	
Memphis	10.3	9.8	5.8	
Morristown	11.3	11.0	6.2	
Nashville	8.5	8.7	4.2	

The table shows unemployment rates for metro areas. Current = August 2011. Year ago and Jan 2007 are included for comparison.

Alternative measures of labor underutilization for Tennessee—namely, the U6 figure—show that like the comparable U.S. measure, 16 percent of the state's labor force is either unemployed or underemployed.

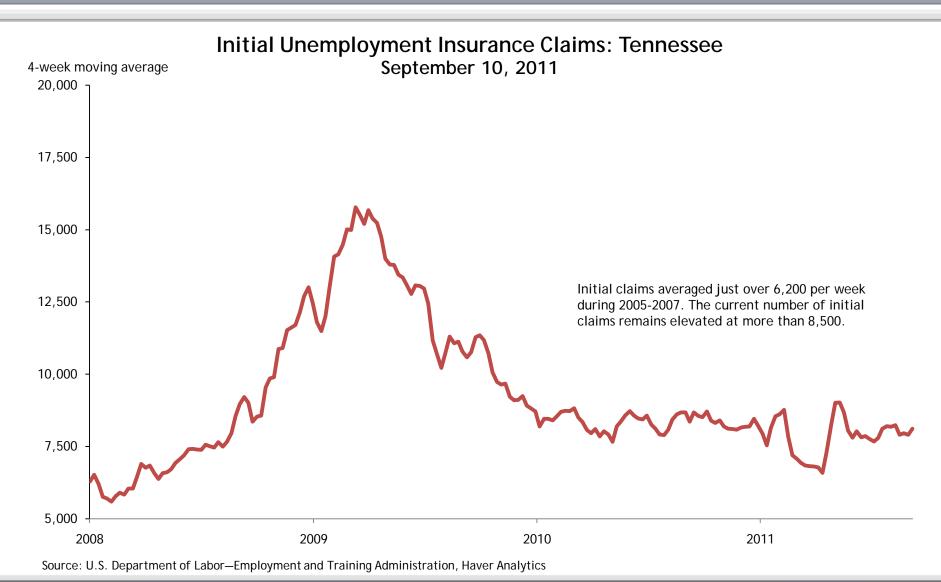
About Unemployment Rates



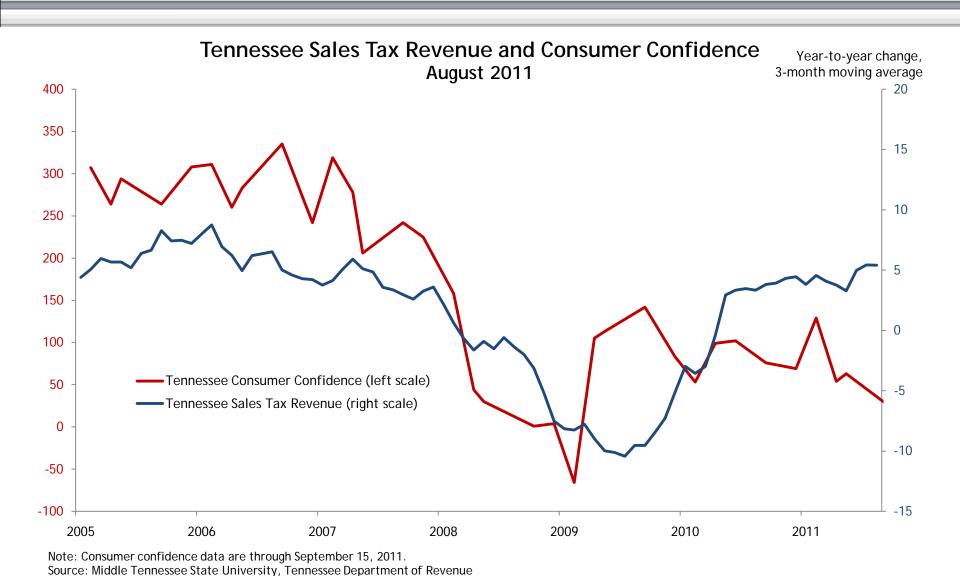
Note: U6 = Unemployed + Marginally attached + Part-time economic reasons/Civilian labor force + Marginally attached. Tennessee U6 data are through first-quarter 2011.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics

Initial claims for unemployment insurance declined in early 2011. After increasing during April and early May, the trend for initial claims is leveling off.



Consumer confidence fell from early 2011, but sales tax revenue continued to post year-over-year gains.

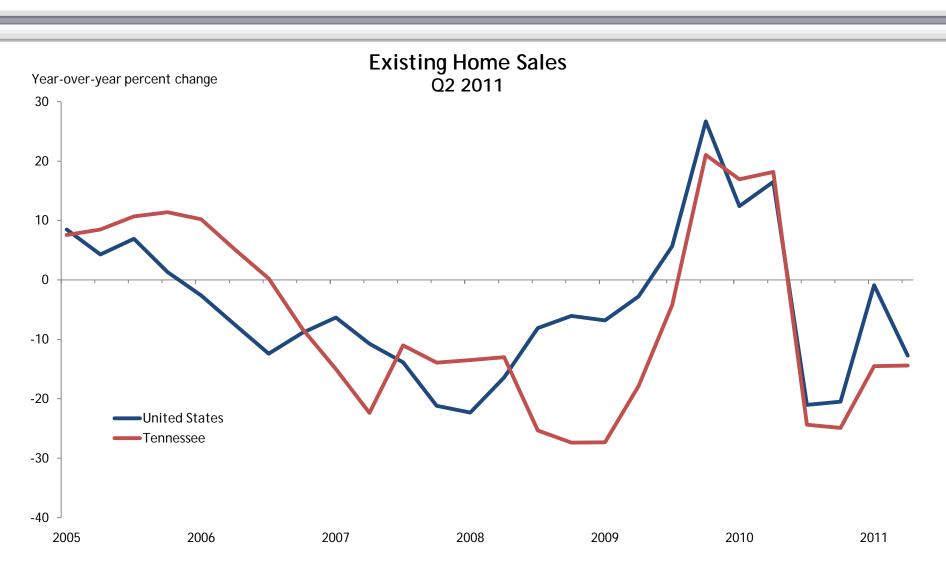


Regional manufacturing activity accelerated in August, according to the Southeast Purchasing Managers Index produced by Kennesaw State University. Tennessee's PMI also increased from the previous month and is just below the regional measure.



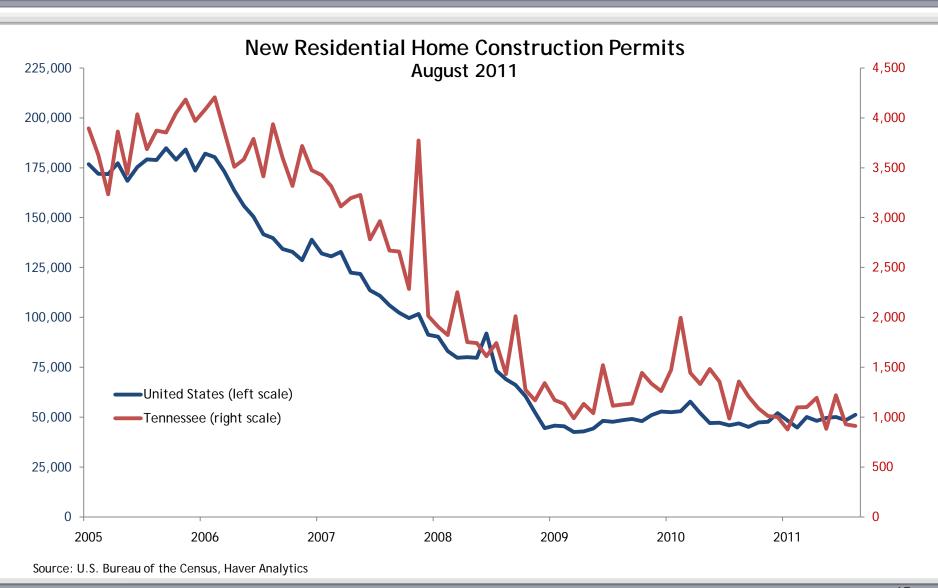
Source: Kennesaw State University, Coles College of Business Econometric Center

Existing home sales in Tennessee remain well below year-ago levels.

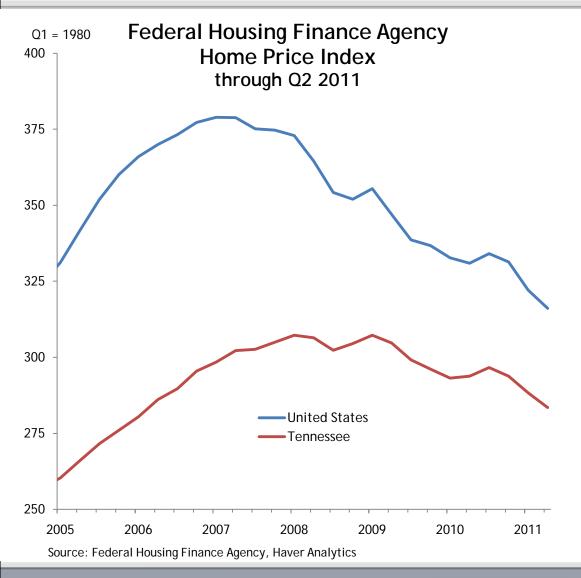


Source: National Association of Realtors, Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

New home construction remains near record lows for both the United States and Tennessee.



Home prices in Tennessee have declined at a slower pace than in the United States as a whole. After stabilizing somewhat, prices declined a bit further late in 2010 and into 2011.

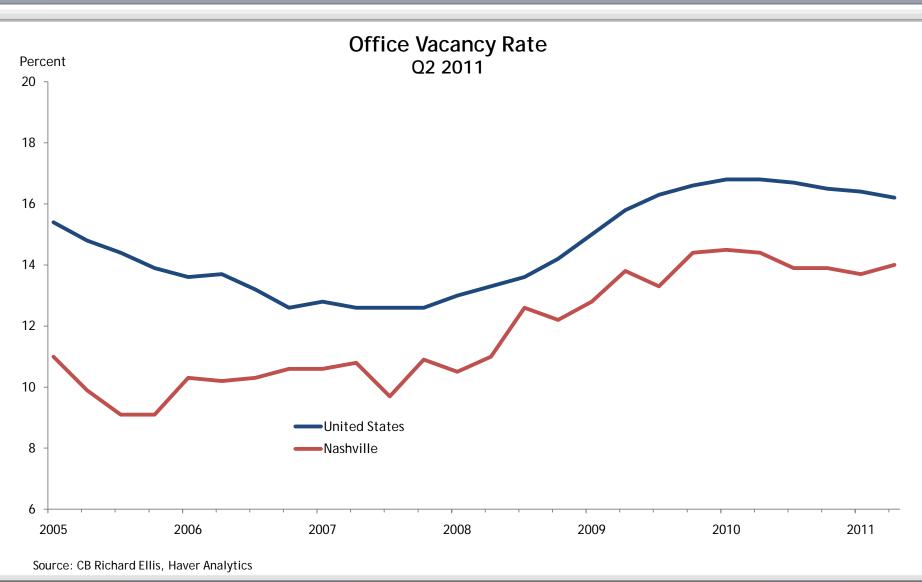


FHFA House Price	1-yr %	5-yr %	10-yr %
Index: Q2 2011	change	change	change
United States	-4.5	-14.6	26.3
Tennessee	-3.5	-0.9	25.2
Cleveland	-3.9	-0.8	24.2
Jackson	-7.5	-6.7	6.9
Johnson City	-3.6	4.3	34.6
Knoxville	-2.5	0.9	34.5
Morristown	-2.0	-3.5	24.7
Nashville	-2.7	0.2	28.9
Chattanooga	-3.1	-1.8	27.7
Clarksville	-0.1	8.8	37.2
Kingsport-Bristol	-1.4	8.0	38.3
Memphis	-6.1	-10.0	5.4

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency, Haver Analytics,

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

Office vacancy rates rose throughout the recession but now appear to have stabilized at higher levels.



Industrial availability rates remain elevated throughout the United States. Nashville's rate declined slightly in the second quarter of 2011.

