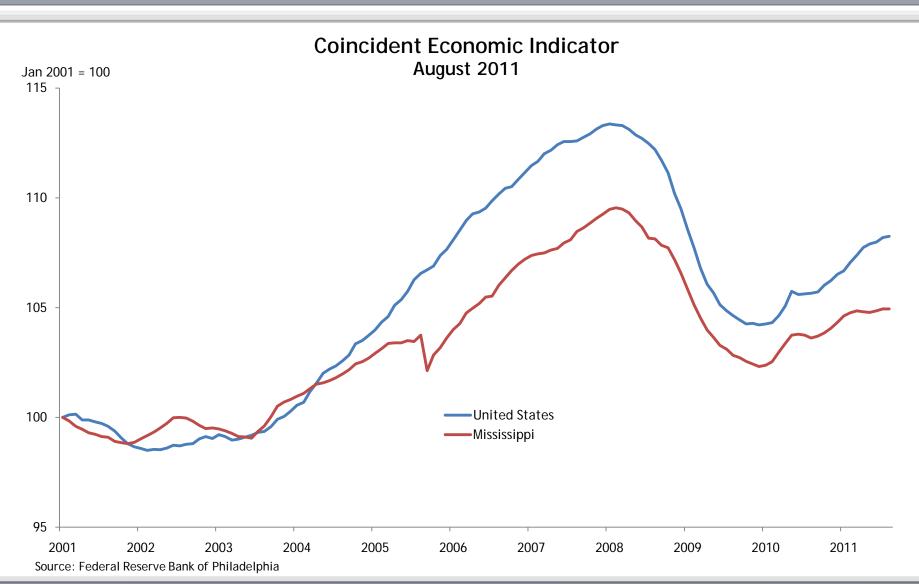


Data Digest: Mississippi

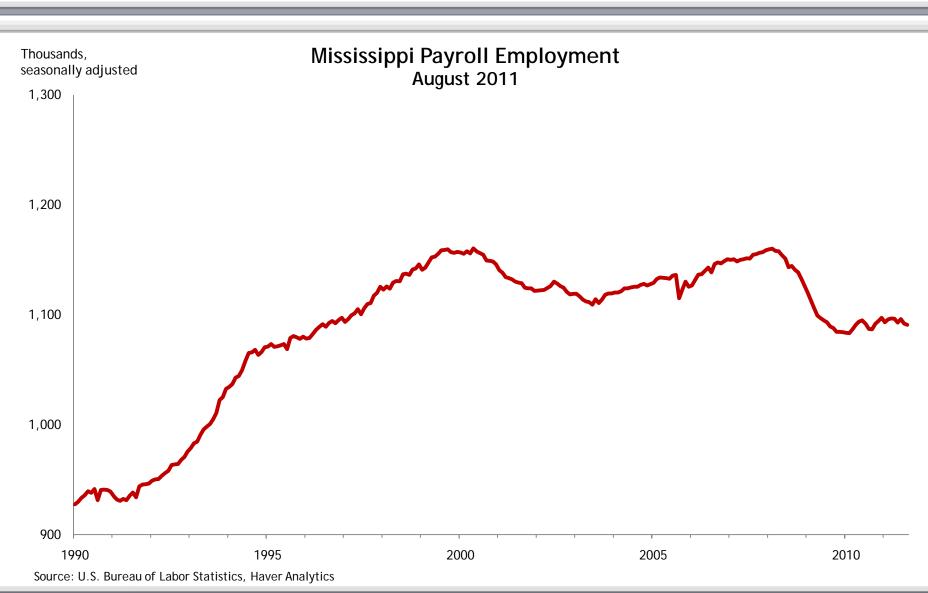
October 2011



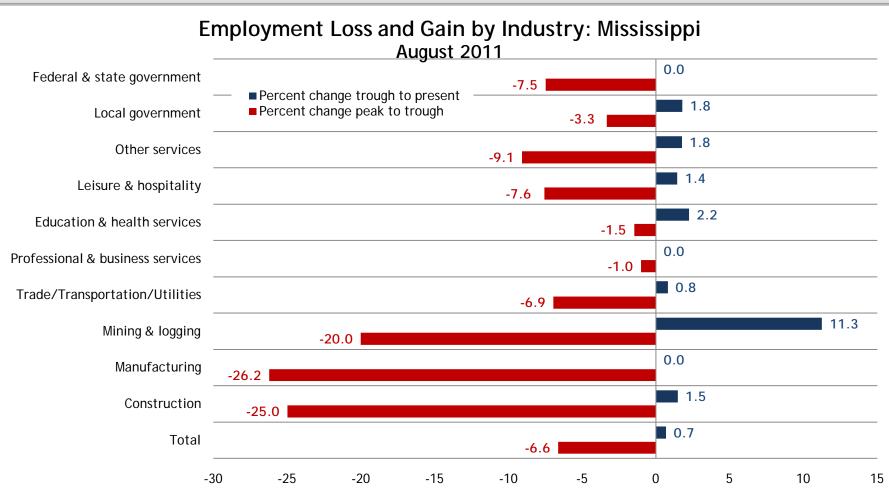
About the Coincident Economic Indicator



Total employment in Mississippi has increased slightly but remains below levels of the mid 1990s.



All industries lost jobs during the downturn, and manufacturing and construction saw significant declines. Most sectors have regained jobs.

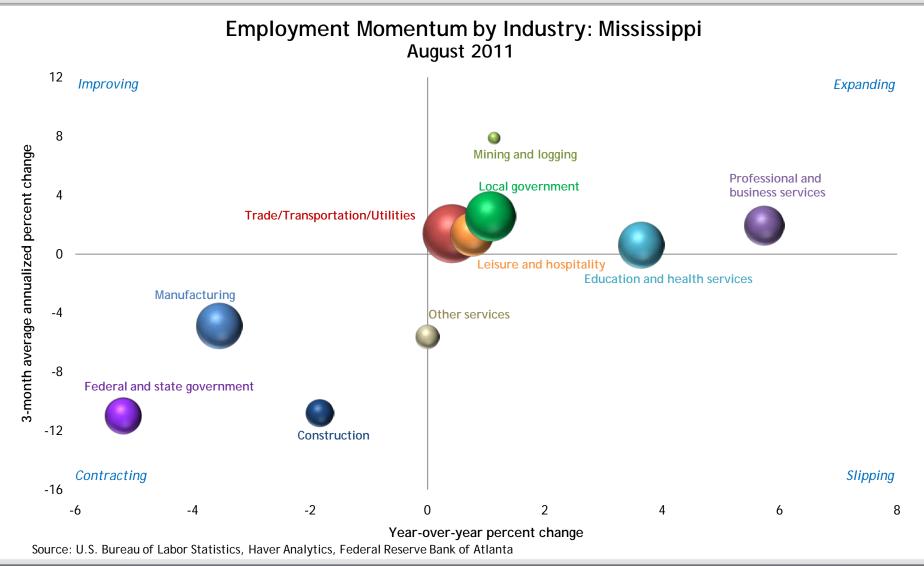


Note: A reading of 0.0 in the "trough to present" measure indicates that employment continues to decline in these industries. Likewise, a reading of 0.0 in the "peak to trough" measure indicates that employment continues to increase in these industries. Much of the decline in federal government employment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

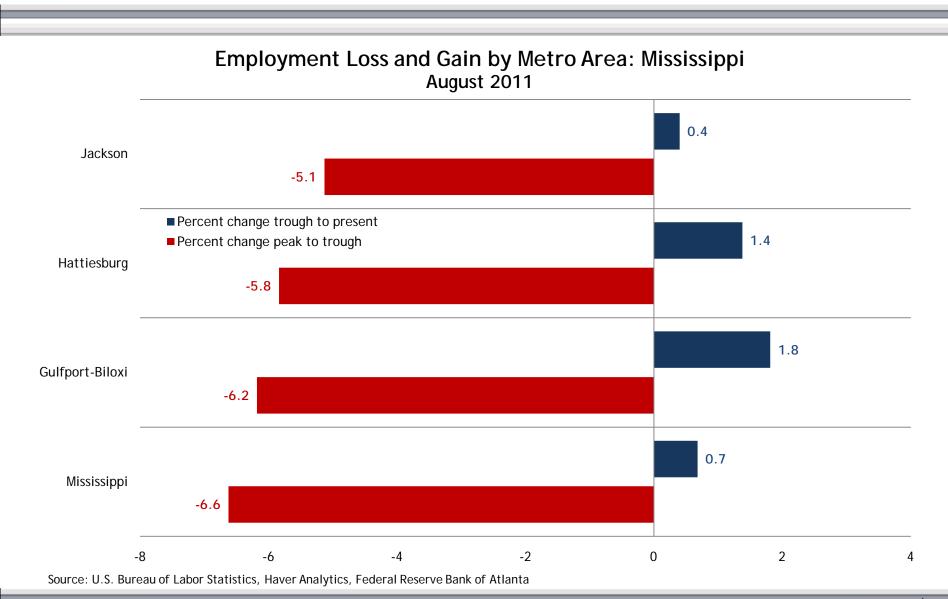
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

Manufacturing, construction, and federal and state government employment continue to contract. Most service sectors, mining and logging, and local government are expanding.

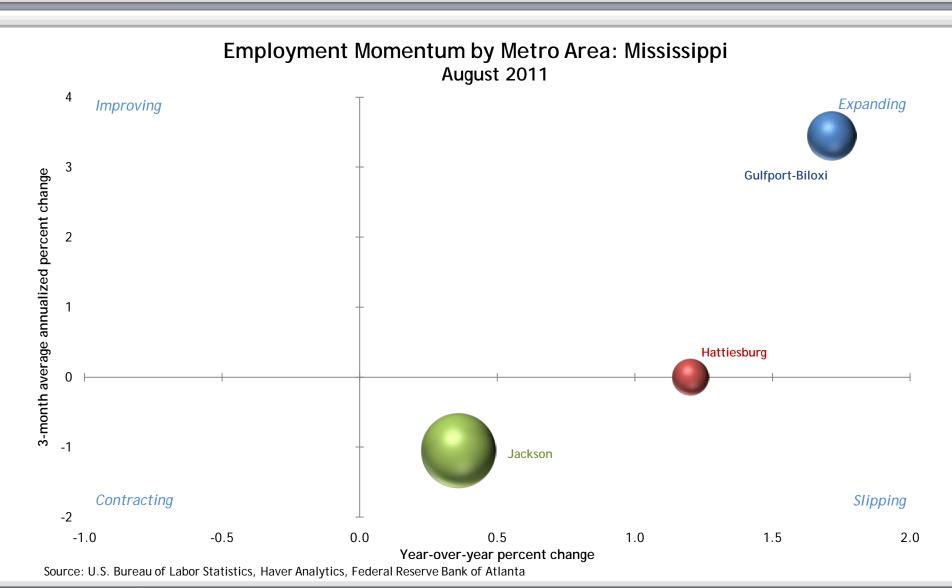
About Employment Momentum



Employment losses in Mississippi metro areas were significant, but the cities are slowly regaining jobs.

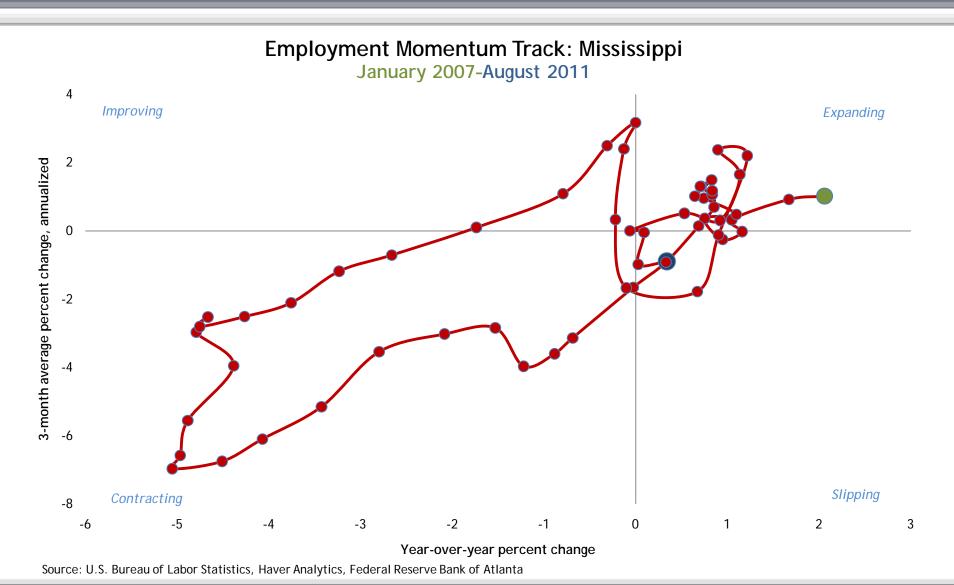


About Employment Momentum

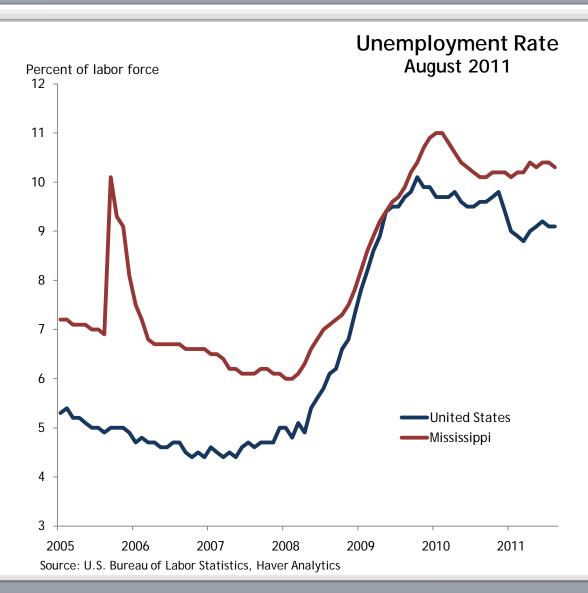


Mississippi's employment momentum began improving in March 2010. Momentum contracted in September, slipped in October and November, and began expanding in December 2010. However, employment momentum has been slipping since June 2011.

About Employment Momentum Track



Mississippi's unemployment rate remains higher than the U.S. average. It peaked at 11 percent in early 2010, then declined. It has hovered between 10.1 percent and 10.4 percent since July 2010.

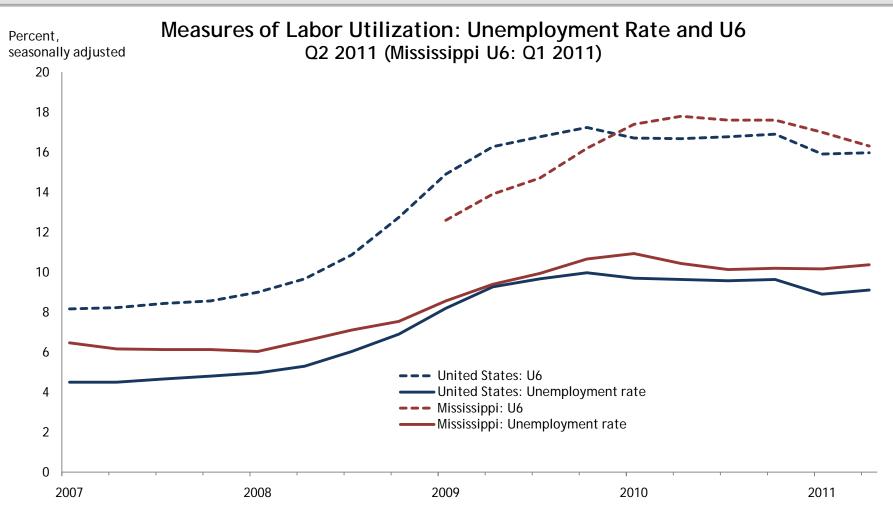


Unemployment Rates				
	Current	Year Ago	Jan 2007	
USA	9.1	9.6	4.6	
Mississippi	10.3	10.1	6.5	
Gulfport-Biloxi	8.7	8.0	6.6	
Hattiesburg	9.0	8.4	5.5	
Jackson	7.6	7.6	5.6	

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

Alternative measures of labor underutilization for Mississippi—namely, the U6 figure—show that more than 16 percent of the state's labor force is either unemployed or underemployed, which is slightly higher than comparable U.S. measures.

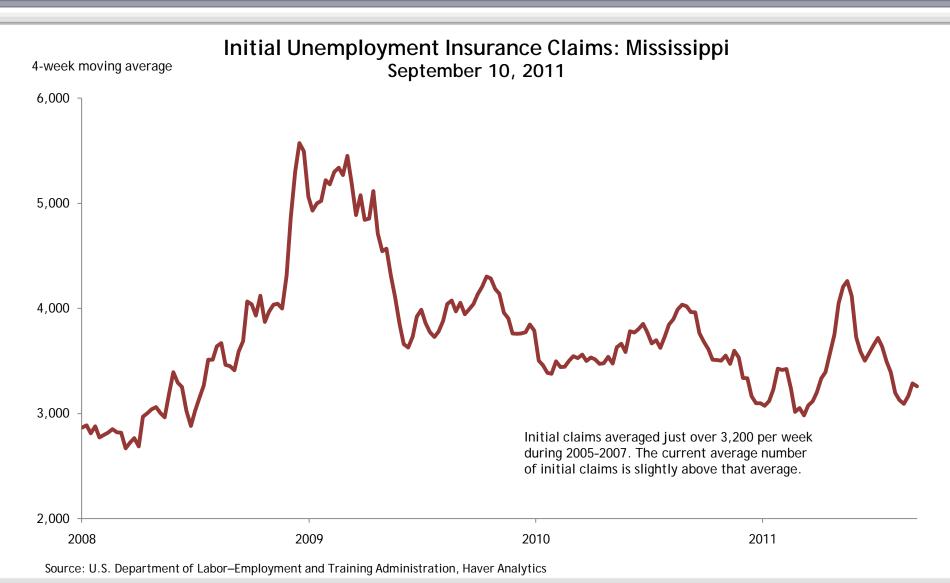
About Unemployment Rates



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

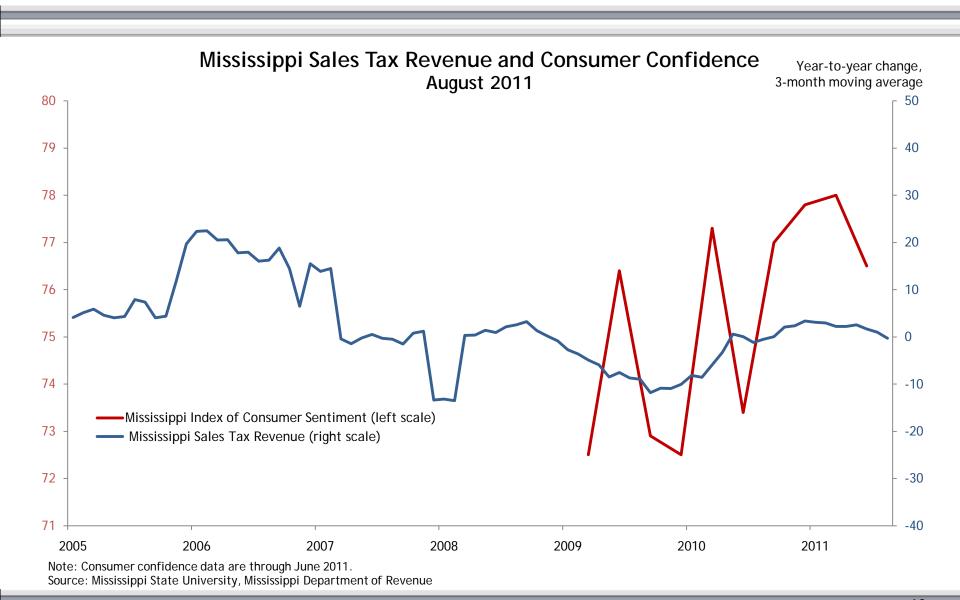
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics

Initial claims for unemployment insurance in Mississippi remain well below the peak number of claims at the end of 2008 and have been trending down for the past several months.



11

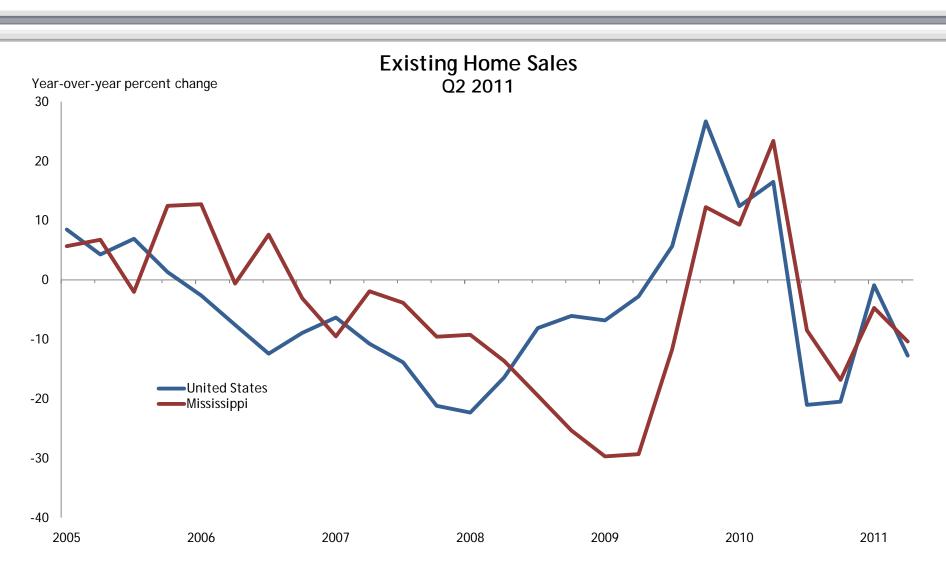
Consumer confidence fell slightly in June. State sales tax revenues dropped below last year's revenue in August.



Regional manufacturing activity accelerated in August, according to the Southeast Purchasing Managers Index produced by Kennesaw State University. Although it is still expanding, Mississippi's PMI decelerated as all components of Mississippi's PMI decreased from their July reading.

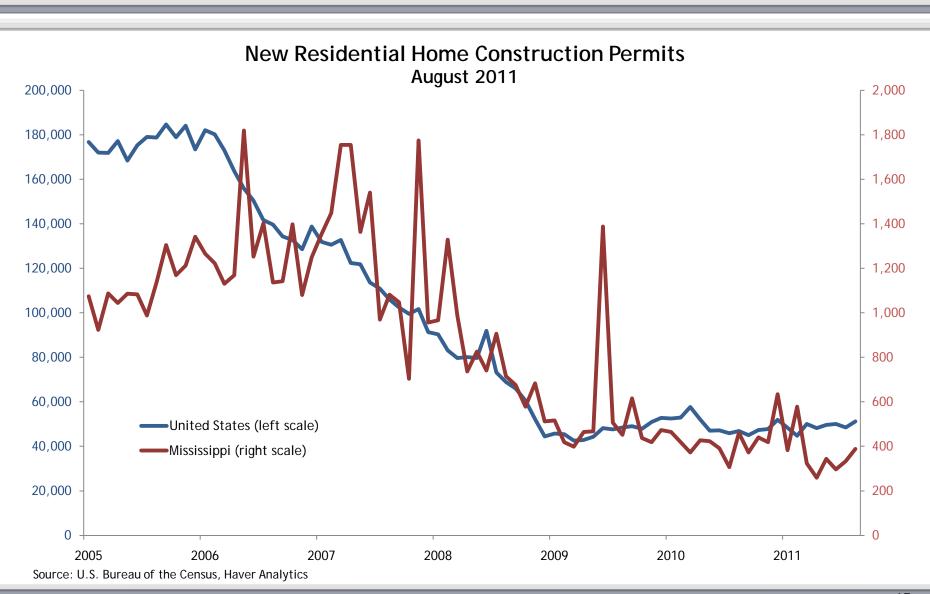


Existing home sales remain well below the level of sales prior to the downturn.

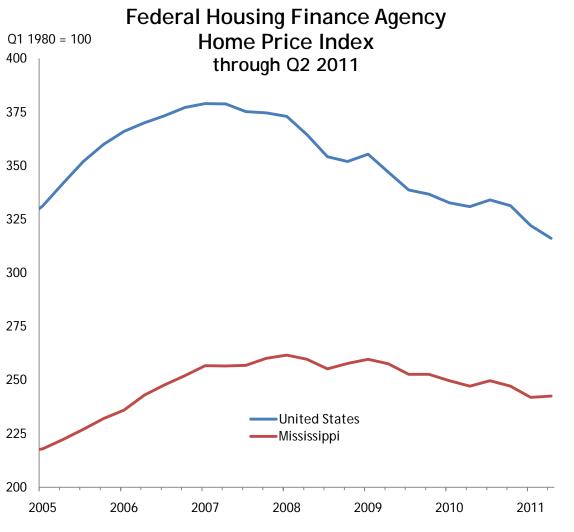


Source: National Association of Realtors, Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

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



Home prices in Mississippi declined at a slower pace than in the United States as a whole.



FHFA House Price Index: Q2 2011	1-yr % change	5-yr % change	10-yr % change
United States	-4.5	-14.6	26.3
Mississippi	-1.9	-0.1	26.2
Gulfport-Biloxi	-3.8	-8.4	29.9
Hattiesburg	-4.1	0.6	30.3
Jackson	0.0	0.7	26.0

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency, Haver Analytics

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency, Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

