

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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**JULY 2014**

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**In May...**

**Nonfarm Employment**  
 Connecticut ..... 1,665,500  
 Change over month ..... +0.35%  
 Change over year ..... +0.8%

**United States** ..... 138,463,000  
 Change over month ..... +0.16%  
 Change over year ..... +1.7%

**Unemployment Rate**  
 Connecticut ..... 6.9%  
 United States ..... 6.3%

**Consumer Price Index**  
 United States ..... 237.900  
 Change over year ..... +2.1%

## State Housing Market Continued its Recovery in 2013

By Kolie Sun, Senior Research Analyst, DECD

**C**onnecticut’s housing market continued on the path to recovery in 2013 with many economic indicators posting strong gains over the prior year. In this article, we will examine the state’s housing industry and factors that led to stronger housing performance in 2013, most notably permits rising to pre-recession levels.

### Housing Production

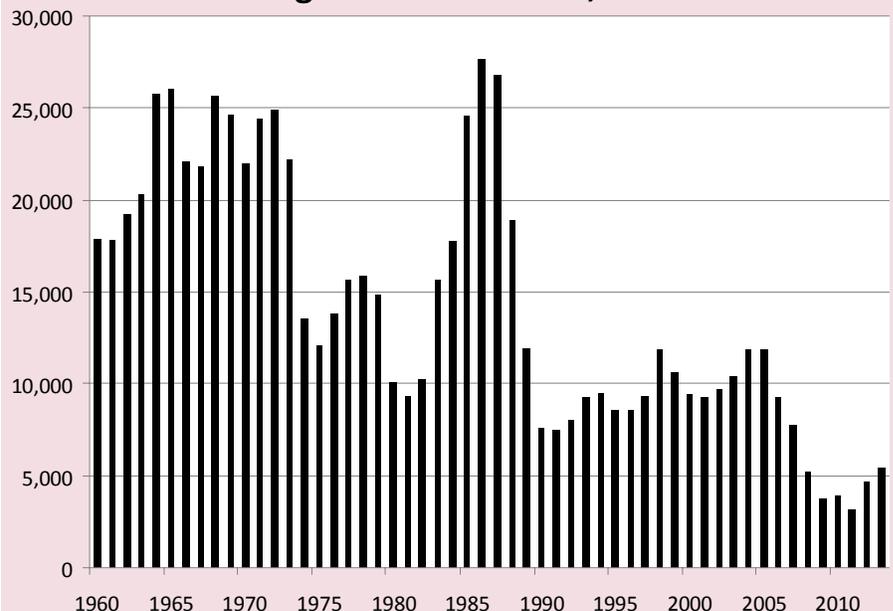
According to the recent release from the U.S. Census, Connecticut cities and towns authorized 5,424 new housing units including single and multi-family homes in 2013, the highest level since 2007. This level of production represents a 16.2 percent increase compared to 4,669 in 2012 and a 3.9 percent

increase compared to 5,220 in 2008. (See chart below)

In 2013, Fairfield County had the most permit activity with 2,501 new housing units authorized which accounted for nearly half of the statewide total. Windham County had the fewest with 99. The City of Stamford led all municipalities with 801 units authorized, followed by Danbury with 310, Stratford with 270, Milford with 189 and Norwalk with 187. The combined permits issued for these five communities accounted for nearly one-third of last year’s total housing production.

In early spring, the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) surveyed demolition activity from each municipality. One hundred

**CT Housing Units Authorized, 1960-2013**



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and thirty-one cities and towns responded to the survey, an 80.5 percent response rate. In 2013, municipalities authorized 1,397 demolished housing units. The Cities of Hartford and New Britain issued the most demolition permits with 176 and 171. Greenwich and Westport tied at 106 and ranked third. The combined demolition units of Hartford and Fairfield counties accounted for almost three quarters of total demolition permits issued.

Overall, the nation experienced a 19.4 percent increase in housing permit authorizations, with the New England states having 23.9 percent growth from 2012 to 2013. However, four states—Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia—had a percentage decrease. Connecticut ranked 28<sup>th</sup>.

**Home Sales and Prices**

With an improved economy, higher consumer confidence and record-low mortgage rates in 2013, the Connecticut real estate market had a stronger showing in home sales and prices. According to the Warren Group, the number of single family home sales in the state rose 6.5 percent from 24,276 in 2012 to 25,859 in 2013. Last year's sales were the highest since 2007. Condominiums had a higher percentage of sales (10.5 percent) during the same period.

In addition, the median single family home sales prices grew 7.9 percent from \$240,000 in 2012 to \$259,000 in 2013, as reported by the Warren Group. Although it is the largest year-over-year percentage gain in nearly a decade, it is still 12.2 percent lower than the peak median home prices of \$295,000 in 2007. The condo median home sale prices grew at a slower pace of 4.5 percent during the same time period.

The improvement in home sales and homebuilding activity had helped boost builders' confidence that is measured by the National Association of Home Builders Housing Market Index (HMI).<sup>1</sup> Last August the HMI was the highest reading since November 2005.

**Housing Affordability**

Housing affordability is generally defined as paying no more than 30 percent of household income for housing costs, including mortgages, property taxes and insurance. Based on 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, 36.2 percent of state's households spend more than 30 percent of their household income on housing costs.

According to a National Low Income Housing Coalition report<sup>2</sup> in 2013, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) in Connecticut for a two-bedroom apartment was \$1,208. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities – without paying more than 30 percent of income on housing, a household must earn \$4,025 a month or \$48,304 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a housing hourly wage rate of \$23.22. Or a household needs 2.8 full-time minimum wage earners in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

The same report showed Hawaii had the highest two-bedroom housing hourly wage of \$32.14, followed by California, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Stamford-Norwalk HMFA<sup>3</sup> led the state with housing wage of \$31.69 compared to that of Waterbury HMFA with \$18.12, which was the lowest.

**CTfastrak and Housing**

CTfastrak is a 9.4-mile Bus Rapid Transit system that will provide fast and reliable services for travelers in central Connecticut. CTfastrak will have 11 stations and serve major employers on a dedicated corridor and nearby destinations will be served by feeder routes extending from Hartford to New Britain. It is scheduled to open for passenger service in early 2015.<sup>4</sup>

CTfastrak is a classic example of transit-oriented development that will create a vibrant mix of housing, retail and commercial

-continued on page 5-

# 75 years of state monthly nonfarm employment statistics

By Lincoln S. Dyer, Economist, [lincoln.dyer@ct.gov](mailto:lincoln.dyer@ct.gov), DOL

**I**n the beginning State and national nonfarm industry employment statistics officially begin their time-series in 1939 just before the start of World War II. More expanded reports on state and national employment, however, were already being called for by the late 1800's because of rapid industrialization, and during the Great Depression for more national economic planning to emerge from that lasting downturn. By 1940, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) moved to consolidate much of the work already being performed by federal statistical agencies, cooperating state research bureaus, and statistical and industrial societies for war planning purposes before WWII and began producing a national nonagricultural employment series for all 48 states, just as the US was preparing for war. This may have facilitated the redirection and awareness of industrial planning during and after

the second world war across the country especially as the GI's returned home looking for jobs – ready with *pent-up demand*. (Most of the state data development, firm sampling, and nonfarm employment estimation work were performed in each individual state from about 1947 until recently – 2011. States still are a big part of the process.)

Update to 2014. We now have seventy-five years of unadjusted monthly state and national nonfarm industry employment statistics with the last 25 years or so that includes seasonally adjusted data (Connecticut can go back with spliced seasonally adjusted data to 1982). At the state level, nonfarm job counts have become the most-timely, accurate (benchmarked), and one of the longest running economic time series assessing the real-time health of the individual states in relation to the nation that shows a true business/employment cycle. While GDP – Gross Domestic Product addresses the nation's and

state's domestic output only on a quarterly basis, monthly nonfarm employment tracks the most important and determinant facet of economic well being, income-producing jobs. A true economic recovery is jobs.

State unemployment rate statistics only go back to 1976 (unadjusted) and are not truly benchmarked and are subject to large sampling error. State quarterly GDP only goes back to 1963 and is often very volatile with large revisions and leakages. One economic statistic at the state level that does go back farther is personal income – PI (dating to 1929). Personal income is measured only quarterly with a long lag but PI can be a rough proxy to output in National Income and Product Accounting (NIPA) schemes. However, PI does not seem to catch the apparent coincident business/employment cycle as well as nonfarm employment does in a timely manner.

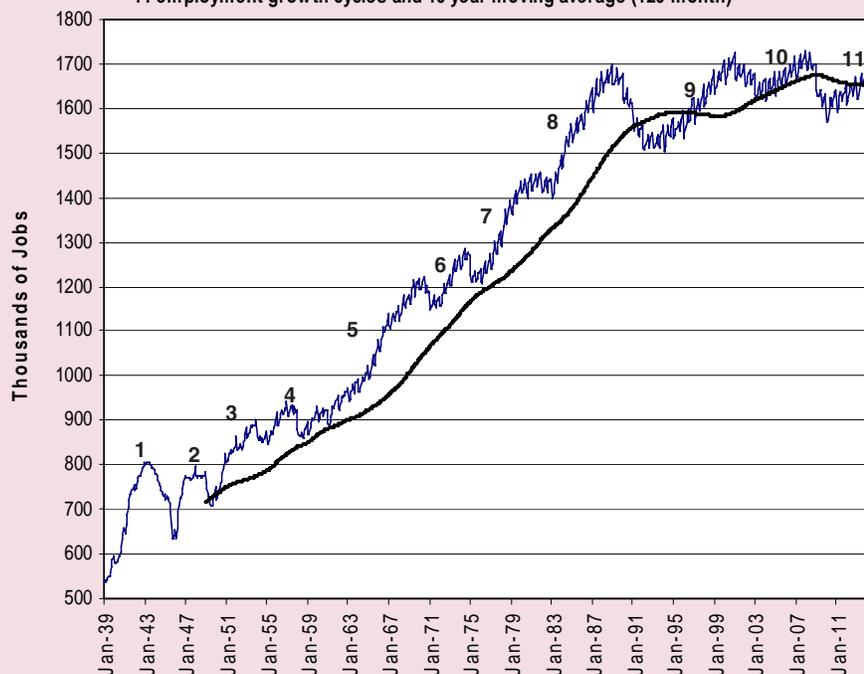
Looking at Connecticut's nonfarm jobs monthly history until now, one can discern about 11 clear up employment cycles since 1939. These job cycles are especially evident since the late 1980's moderation of employment growth. This slowing of employment growth in the state seems to coincide with the ending of the Cold War (1990's Peace Dividend) and the peaking of the rate of growth of woman participation in the labor force.

## 10 – 1 Job Cross (nod to Shiller)

Connecticut nonfarm employment growth since 1989 has been modest and yet still very correlated with the overall US employment cycle. The data show that the current slow growth across the nation has been apparent in Connecticut for over 25 years now.

Starting at the beginning of 2014, we have seen current Connecticut short-term nonfarm employment growth trend levels (specifically the

CHART 1. Connecticut Nonfarm Employment (1939-May 2014, NSA)  
11 employment growth cycles and 10 year moving average (120-month)



12-month moving average of nonfarm employment) exceed the longer 10 year nonfarm growth pattern level (as represented by the 120-month moving average). This applies to both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted time series (in the 2<sup>nd</sup> chart we used seasonally adjusted data).

Dr. Robert Shiller, the recent economics Nobel Prize co-winner and a behavioral economist residing in our state (New Haven – Yale), used a longer term 10-year averaging of aggregated quarterly corporate earnings to assess the longer term valuation and hence future potential direction of the stock market (aka CAPE Ratio, cyclically adjusted price-earnings ratio, which averages corporate profits in relation to stock price over *ten* years). Here we do a similar basic analysis by simply running an averaged short-run level of nonfarm jobs (12-month moving average) against a Shiller-like longer 10 year trend level (120-month) average of nonfarm employment.

The longer 10 year average (120-month) may represent the state's current average longer run carrying capacity level for jobs. Or it could be thought of as a more recent normalized level for Connecticut's

nonfarm employment within the inherent political structure (state lines) and taking into consideration density (geography), demand for money (interest rates), demographics (people), and even destiny (industry-mix).

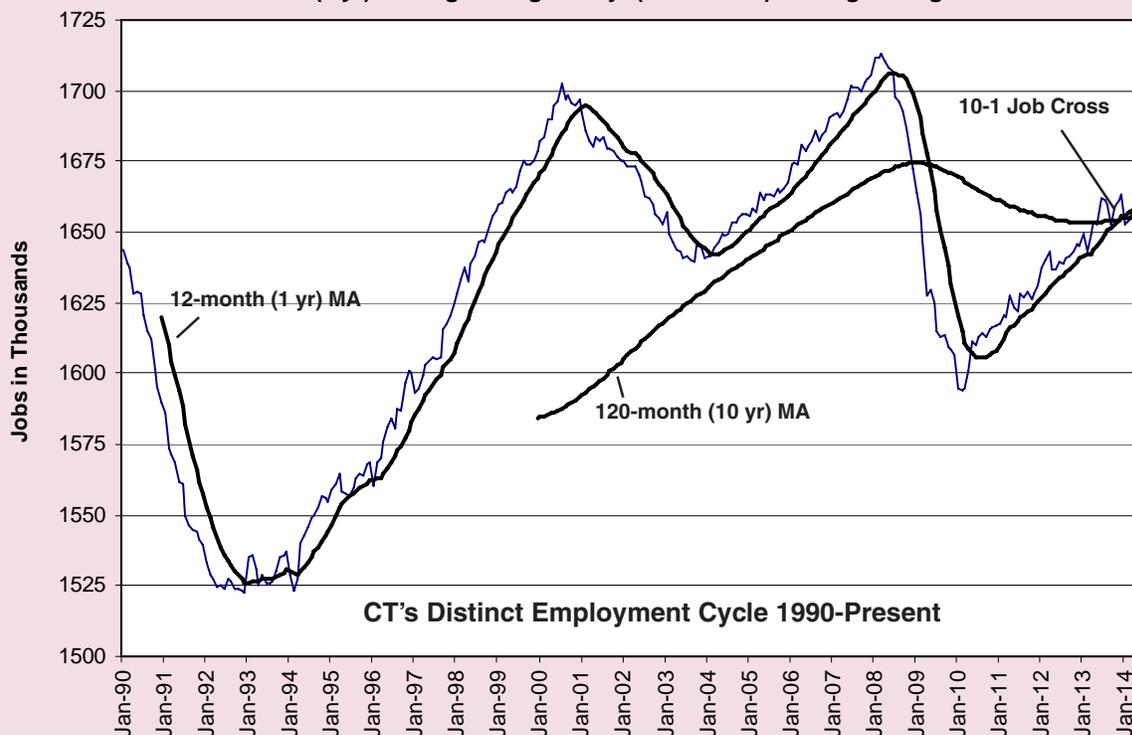
It is notable that this longer (10 year, 120-month) month trend level of nonfarm employment in the state is starting to turn up and at the beginning of this year, the current shorter term (1 year, 12-month) trend level of nonfarm employment actually crossed above this improving longer term trend level of Connecticut nonfarm jobs. This is inferring our current shorter term employment prospects are outperforming or exceeding our state's recent longer term employment trend levels (10 year). Perhaps some of the longer term downward job prospects in the state over the last decade are slowly being alleviated and readjusted to as the younger generations get their footing and eventual opportunity in the slowly recuperating job market.

**Back to the future – Pent up demand?**

There is no denying the Great Recession employment recovery in

the state has been slower than some expected but no slower than the 1990's job recovery pace or the rebound from the 2k technology bust. Our experience from the 1990's shows that slower employment recoveries can end up lasting longer (1993-2000). This can happen especially as the readjustments in the economy are often offsetting and worrisome in the short term but are reinforcing in the longer term. Secular shifts, like the internet emergence in the 1990's, always happen with uncertainty. And new foundations for future growth are always uncertain. And like after WWII, society's pent-up demand from the war and from the Great Depression seemed to overcome the fears of falling back into another major depression immediately after the war's end. Today it seems apparent in some ways that pent-up demand is building from the very large millennial generation and others who are waiting out this slow recovery to fully act and maybe the rising 10-1 job cross is supporting this. ■

**CHART 2. Connecticut Nonfarm Employment 1990- (Seasonally Adjusted)  
12-month (1 yr) moving average / 10 yr (120-month) moving average**



-continued from page 2-

uses in the half-mile radius surrounding the stations. CTfastrak enables riders the access to employment, education, cultural, and other destinations. It spurs economic growth along its corridor, and provides an important boost to the regional economy.

The knowledge corridor which runs from New Haven to Springfield and encompasses CTfastrak, also provides housing opportunities. It is estimated "...that the region has the opportunity to build 9,000 to 12,000 more housing units near transit representing 15 to 20 percent of all new households to meet the growing demand for those attracted to a walkable, urban lifestyle," according to the *Making It Happen* report.<sup>5</sup>

Recently, Governor Malloy announced a creation of a transit-oriented development fund to encourage development in the CTfastrak and future New Haven-Hartford-Springfield rail towns. And organizations such as Young Energetic Solutions (YES) are promoting these types of transit and neighborhoods.<sup>6</sup>

## Conclusion

Earlier this year, FannieMae predicted the U.S. economy in 2014 would start slow, but increase in strength with an estimated GDP annual growth rate of 2.6 percent. There are two major contributing factors to this expected economic growth: Consumer spending will rise from an estimated 1.6 percent in 2013 to about 2.0 percent in 2014; and the housing contribution to GDP growth is expected to double from 0.3 percent in 2013 to 0.6 percent in 2014.<sup>7</sup>

Looking back at some 2013 data can give us an idea about the year ahead. Solid housing growth (as evidenced by increased housing permits), stronger home sales, increasing home values, and improved builder confidence point to even better performance this year. Initial permit activity through April, up 15 percent from 2013 levels, and higher single-family home sales through the first quarter are indicators that the housing market will continue its upward trend in 2014. ■

<sup>1</sup> HMI scores range from 1 to 100, with 1 being the worst and 100 the best. HMI was 58 in August 2013.

<sup>2</sup> National Low Income Housing Coalition, *Out of Reach 2013*

<sup>3</sup> HMFA=HUD Metro FMR Area. This term indicates that a portion of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined core-based statistical area is in the area to which the income limits and FMRs apply. HUD is required by OMB to alter the name of the metropolitan geographic entities it derives from the Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) when the geography is not the same as that established by OMB. CBSA is a collective term meaning both metro and micro areas.

<sup>4</sup> *Making It Happen: Opportunity and Strategies for Transit-Oriented Development in the Knowledge Corridor*, September 13, 2013, Center for Transit-Oriented Development and Jonathan Rose Companies <http://www.reconnectingamerica.org/resource-center/browse-research/2013/making-it-happen-opportunities-and-strategies-for-transit-oriented-development-in-the-knowledge-corridor/>

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Op-Ed: "CTfastrak brings chance to re-create our downtowns," Christine Schilke, *The CT Mirror*, <http://ctmirror.org/ctfastrak-brings-chance-re-create-our-downtowns/>

<sup>7</sup> FannieMae, Doug Duncan, Orwin T. Velz, and Brian Hughes-Cromwick, Economic and Strategic Research, "2014: Private Forces Move to the Fore," January 10, 2014. [http://www.fanniemae.com/resources/file/research/emma/pdf/Economic\\_Summary\\_011314.pdf](http://www.fanniemae.com/resources/file/research/emma/pdf/Economic_Summary_011314.pdf)

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	1Q	1Q	CHANGE		4Q
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2013
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	110.5	106.5	4.0	3.8	107.4
<b>Coincident</b>	109.9	108.2	1.7	1.6	109.7
<b>Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	127.6	125.8	1.8	1.4	128.2
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***</b>	<b>MAY</b>	<b>MAY</b>			<b>APR</b>
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>			<b>2014</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	156.33	151.50	4.83	3.2	155.93
<b>United States</b>	157.82	153.08	4.74	3.1	157.38

Sources: \*The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut \*\*Farmington Bank \*\*\*Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

The Connecticut Economy's **General Drift Indicators** are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and four leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, Hartford help-wanted advertising, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1986 = 100.

The **Farmington Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production.

The **Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index** summarizes current economic condition by using four coincident variables: nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average).

Total nonfarm  
employment increased  
over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	MAY		CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,665.5	1,653.0	12.5	0.8	1,659.7
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining</b>	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
<b>Construction</b>	55.5	53.7	1.8	3.4	56.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	162.9	164.2	-1.3	-0.8	161.9
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	303.3	298.3	5.0	1.7	301.3
<b>Information</b>	31.5	32.0	-0.5	-1.6	31.5
<b>Financial Activities</b>	130.0	131.5	-1.5	-1.1	130.9
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	206.2	204.4	1.8	0.9	203.9
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	325.9	321.1	4.8	1.5	325.5
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	152.1	147.2	4.9	3.3	151.4
<b>Other Services</b>	62.4	62.3	0.1	0.2	62.0
<b>Government*</b>	235.1	237.7	-2.6	-1.1	234.4

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor \* Includes Native American tribal government employment

Initial claims for  
unemployment insurance  
decreased from a year  
ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	MAY		CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	6.9	7.8	-0.9	---	6.9
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,877.7	1,864.5	13.2	0.7	1,868.6
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,747.9	1,718.6	29.3	1.7	1,740.1
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	129.8	145.9	-16.1	-11.0	128.5
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	4,150	4,672	-522	-11.2	4,412
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	3.08	3.34	-0.26	---	2.99
	<b>1Q2014</b>	<b>1Q2013</b>			<b>4Q2013</b>
<b>U-6 Rate (%)</b>	12.7	13.8	-1.1	---	12.6

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The production worker  
weekly earnings fell over  
the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	MAY		CHANGE		APR	MAR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014	2014
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
<b>Production Worker Avg Weekly Hours</b>	40.4	40.6	-0.2	-0.5	40.0	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings</b>	21.72	21.83	-0.11	-0.5	21.89	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings</b>	877.49	886.30	-8.81	-1.0	875.60	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)</b>	90.4	88.0	2.5	2.8	86.6	84.8
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	3,899	4,023	-124	-3.1	3,832	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	288	281	6.5	2.3	273	264

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy

\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for  
fourth quarter 2014 is  
forecasted to increase 3.5  
percent from a year  
earlier.

## INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$229,172	\$221,452	7,720	3.5	\$227,214
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$103,317	\$101,798	1,519	1.5	\$103,366

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations fell over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	MAY 2014	433	-11.3	1,749	2,361	-25.9	
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	APR 2014	2,215	-4.9	10,359	9,874	4.9	
<b>Construction Contracts</b>							
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	MAY 2014	393.6	-17.3	---	---	---	
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	MAY 2014	19,523	-12.7	80,110	79,997	0.1	
<b>Air Cargo Tons (000s)</b>	MAY 2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	1Q 2014	4.12	-2.0	4.12	4.20	-2.0	
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	MAY 2014	1,923.57	18.0	---	---	---	

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

*Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up over the year.*

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>STARTS</b>							
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	APR 2014	2,306	-14.2	8,803	8,844	-0.5	
<b>Department of Labor</b>	4Q2013	1,483	-5.0	7,492	7,997	-6.3	
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>							
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	APR 2014	787	-38.2	3,229	3,938	-18.0	
<b>Department of Labor</b>	4Q2013	2,067	-27.0	6,831	8,041	-15.0	

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor

## STATE REVENUES

*Total all revenues were down from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	MAY 2014	MAY 2013	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	874.9	974.4	-10.2	7,506.7	8,214.5	-8.6
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	2.3	24.7	-90.7	230.6	318.3	-27.6
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	488.1	484.3	0.8	4,477.6	4,689.9	-4.5
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	12.6	13.8	-8.7	59.0	55.2	6.9
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	262.5	330.5	-20.6	1,581.2	1,653.5	-4.4
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	24.8	25.9	-4.1	114.1	121.2	-5.8

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue

\*Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. \*\*See page 23 for explanation.

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

*Indian gaming slots fell over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
<b>Info Center Visitors</b>	MAY 2014	26,076	46.3	69,778	52,714	32.4	
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	MAY 2014	147,907	-4.5	502,821	536,859	-6.3	
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	MAY 2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	MAY 2014	1,178.9	-2.8	5,430.5	5,756.0	-5.7	
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	1Q 2014	---	-6.6	---	---	---	

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue

\*See page 23 for explanation

\*\*The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut

Compensation cost for the nation rose 1.7 percent over the year.

**EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	MAR	DEC	3-Mo	MAR	MAR	12-Mo
	2014	2013	% Chg	2014	2013	% Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	119.9	119.6	0.3	119.9	117.9	1.7
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	119.3	119.1	0.2	119.3	117.3	1.7
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	121.2	120.8	0.3	121.4	119.2	1.8
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	120.5	118.7	1.5
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	119.4	117.6	1.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. inflation rate increased 2.1 percent over the year.

**CONSUMER NEWS**

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	MAY 2014	237.900	2.1	0.3
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	MAY 2014	0.420	-2.1	-0.3
<b>Northeast Region</b>	MAY 2014	253.598	2.0	0.4
<b>NY-Northern NJ-Long Island</b>	MAY 2014	261.225	1.9	0.5
<b>Boston-Brockton-Nashua**</b>	MAY 2014	255.209	2.1	0.1
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	MAY 2014	234.216	2.1	0.3

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board  
 \*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period  
 \*\*The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.

Conventional mortgage rate fell to 4.19 percent over the month.

**INTEREST RATES**

(Percent)	MAY 2014	APR 2014	MAY 2013
<b>Prime</b>	3.25	3.25	3.25
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.09	0.09	0.11
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.03	0.03	0.04
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.05	0.05	0.08
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.10	0.11	0.12
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.83	0.88	0.40
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.59	1.70	0.84
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.12	2.27	1.31
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.56	2.71	1.93
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.12	3.27	2.73
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	4.19	4.34	3.54

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Eight of nine states in the region gained jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,665.5	1,653.0	12.5	0.8	1,659.7
<b>Maine</b>	610.3	601.1	9.2	1.5	605.4
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,404.6	3,354.9	49.7	1.5	3,395.5
<b>New Hampshire</b>	648.5	640.6	7.9	1.2	650.3
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,934.6	3,934.9	-0.3	0.0	3,936.1
<b>New York</b>	9,011.4	8,912.5	98.9	1.1	8,988.0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,794.9	5,732.5	62.4	1.1	5,770.2
<b>Rhode Island</b>	477.6	470.1	7.5	1.6	475.6
<b>Vermont</b>	307.9	305.9	2.0	0.7	307.2
<b>United States</b>	138,463.0	136,084.0	2,379.0	1.7	138,246.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## LABOR FORCE

Five states posted increases in the labor force from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,877.7	1,864.5	13.2	0.7	1,868.6
<b>Maine</b>	711.0	709.5	1.5	0.2	712.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,501.8	3,486.6	15.2	0.4	3,505.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	747.3	742.4	4.9	0.7	747.3
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,491.2	4,554.3	-63.1	-1.4	4,482.8
<b>New York</b>	9,630.3	9,651.2	-20.9	-0.2	9,628.1
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,431.4	6,474.3	-42.9	-0.7	6,443.2
<b>Rhode Island</b>	557.8	557.7	0.1	0.0	555.8
<b>Vermont</b>	351.2	351.8	-0.6	-0.2	351.0
<b>United States</b>	155,613.0	155,609.0	4.0	0.0	155,421.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

All nine states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	MAY	MAY	CHANGE	APR
	2014	2013		2014
<b>Connecticut</b>	6.9	7.8	-0.9	6.9
<b>Maine</b>	5.7	6.7	-1.0	5.7
<b>Massachusetts</b>	5.6	7.0	-1.4	6.0
<b>New Hampshire</b>	4.4	5.2	-0.8	4.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	6.8	8.4	-1.6	6.9
<b>New York</b>	6.7	7.8	-1.1	6.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5.6	7.5	-1.9	5.7
<b>Rhode Island</b>	8.2	9.5	-1.3	8.3
<b>Vermont</b>	3.3	4.3	-1.0	3.3
<b>United States</b>	6.3	7.5	-1.2	6.3

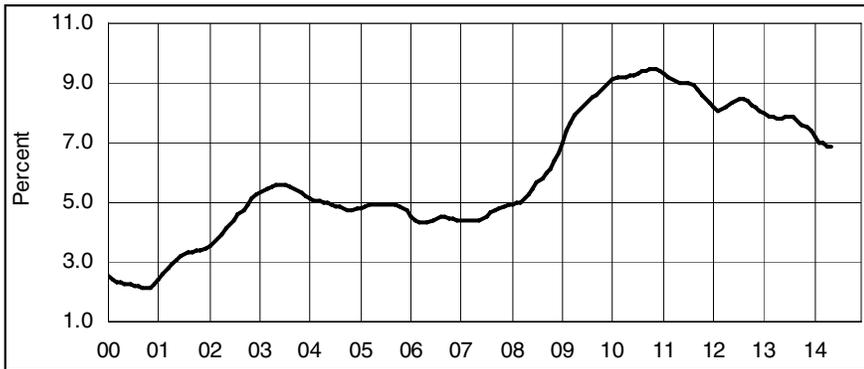
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



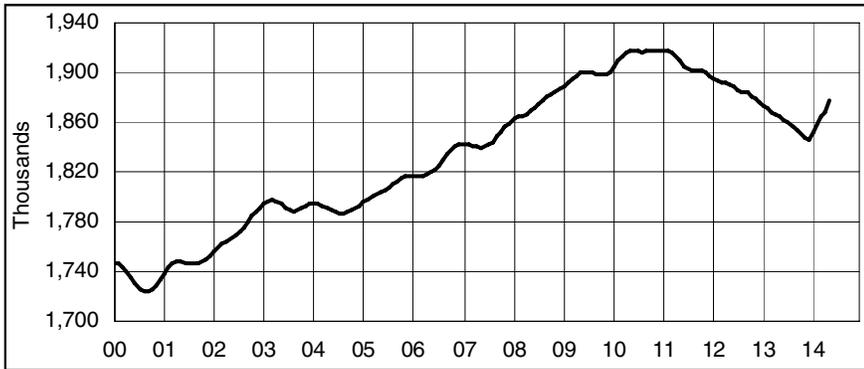
Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	1,637.2	1,649.2	1,652.6
Feb	1,639.9	1,643.1	1,654.0
Mar	1,643.0	1,649.5	1,658.0
Apr	1,636.9	1,653.3	1,659.7
May	1,636.5	1,653.0	1,665.5
Jun	1,639.5	1,662.1	
Jul	1,639.1	1,661.1	
Aug	1,640.9	1,659.7	
Sep	1,641.8	1,653.1	
Oct	1,643.1	1,658.8	
Nov	1,645.6	1,661.4	
Dec	1,645.1	1,663.5	

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	8.2	8.0	7.2
Feb	8.1	7.9	7.0
Mar	8.1	7.8	7.0
Apr	8.2	7.8	6.9
May	8.3	7.8	6.9
Jun	8.4	7.9	
Jul	8.5	7.9	
Aug	8.5	7.8	
Sep	8.4	7.7	
Oct	8.3	7.6	
Nov	8.2	7.5	
Dec	8.1	7.4	

**LABOR FORCE** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



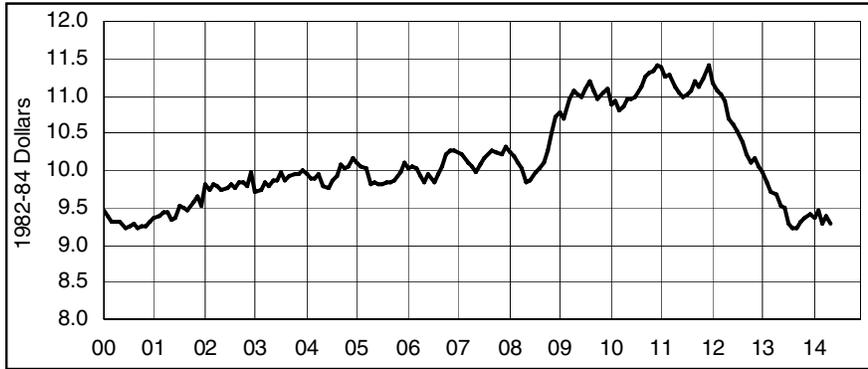
Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	1,895.3	1,873.3	1,852.2
Feb	1,893.6	1,870.5	1,857.9
Mar	1,892.6	1,868.1	1,864.8
Apr	1,891.3	1,866.3	1,868.6
May	1,889.7	1,864.5	1,877.7
Jun	1,888.0	1,862.3	
Jul	1,886.4	1,859.7	
Aug	1,884.8	1,856.8	
Sep	1,883.3	1,853.7	
Oct	1,881.6	1,850.6	
Nov	1,879.2	1,847.9	
Dec	1,876.3	1,845.8	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



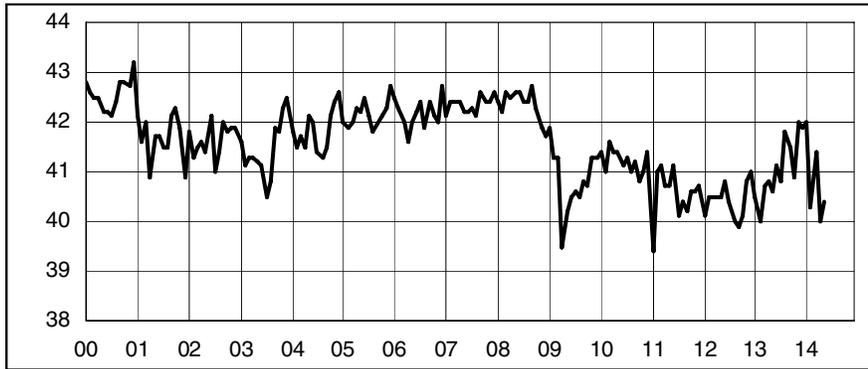
Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	4,953	4,884	4,442
Feb	4,547	4,669	3,775
Mar	4,979	4,452	4,089
Apr	4,789	4,823	4,412
May	4,958	4,672	4,150
Jun	5,312	4,602	
Jul	4,787	5,220	
Aug	4,959	4,585	
Sep	4,878	4,598	
Oct	4,832	4,805	
Nov	7,601	4,786	
Dec	4,824	5,054	

## REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



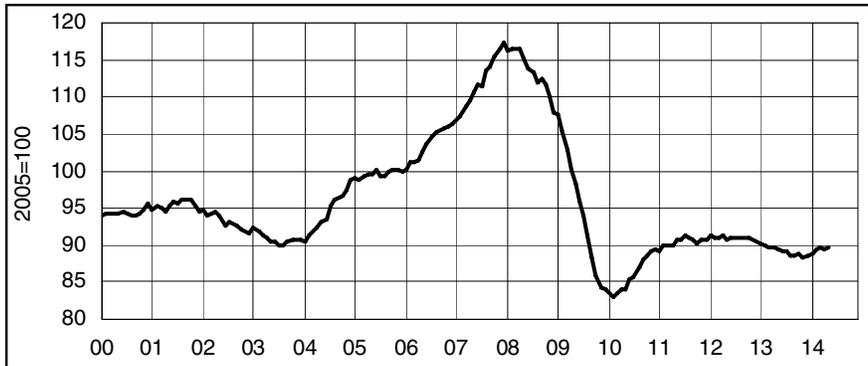
Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	\$11.17	\$9.97	\$9.35
Feb	\$11.07	\$9.83	\$9.46
Mar	\$11.00	\$9.72	\$9.29
Apr	\$10.94	\$9.67	\$9.38
May	\$10.70	\$9.52	\$9.27
Jun	\$10.61	\$9.49	
Jul	\$10.53	\$9.28	
Aug	\$10.37	\$9.22	
Sep	\$10.22	\$9.24	
Oct	\$10.11	\$9.31	
Nov	\$10.16	\$9.35	
Dec	\$10.05	\$9.42	

## AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



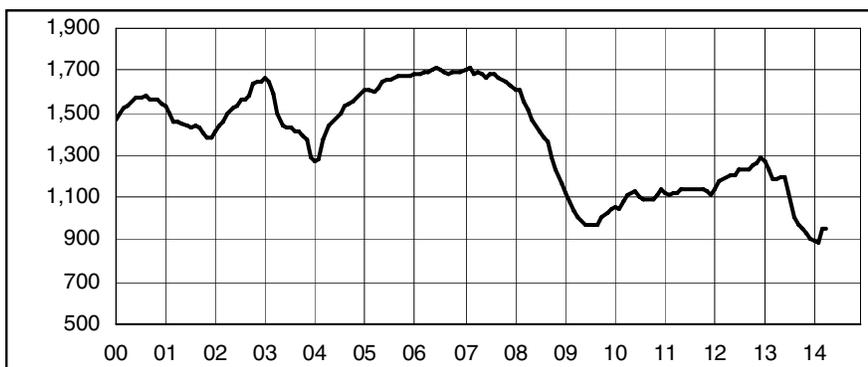
Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	40.1	40.5	42.0
Feb	40.5	40.0	40.3
Mar	40.5	40.7	41.4
Apr	40.5	40.8	40.0
May	40.5	40.6	40.4
Jun	40.8	41.1	
Jul	40.4	40.8	
Aug	40.0	41.8	
Sep	39.9	41.5	
Oct	40.1	40.9	
Nov	40.8	42.0	
Dec	41.0	41.9	

## CT MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX *(NSA, 12 MMA)*



Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	91.3	90.3	88.8
Feb	91.1	90.0	89.5
Mar	91.0	89.7	89.7
Apr	91.4	89.8	89.5
May	90.9	89.5	89.7
Jun	91.0	89.2	
Jul	90.9	89.2	
Aug	91.1	88.7	
Sep	90.9	88.7	
Oct	91.0	88.9	
Nov	90.6	88.4	
Dec	90.6	88.6	

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS *(NSA, 12 MMA)*



Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	1,137	1,273	896
Feb	1,175	1,229	886
Mar	1,190	1,184	947
Apr	1,197	1,190	955
May	1,205	1,198	
Jun	1,208	1,199	
Jul	1,229	1,117	
Aug	1,237	1,010	
Sep	1,230	966	
Oct	1,249	951	
Nov	1,262	932	
Dec	1,285	900	

## CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,677,500</b>	<b>1,664,700</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,662,300</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>1,438,600</b>	<b>1,421,600</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1,423,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>219,800</b>	<b>219,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>216,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>57,200</b>	<b>55,300</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>55,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>162,600</b>	<b>164,100</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>161,600</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>124,800</b>	<b>127,800</b>	<b>-3,000</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>124,000</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	30,500	30,000	500	1.7	30,300
Machinery.....	14,000	14,100	-100	-0.7	14,000
Computer and Electronic Product.....	12,200	13,000	-800	-6.2	12,200
Transportation Equipment.....	40,900	41,600	-700	-1.7	40,900
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	27,900	29,100	-1,200	-4.1	28,100
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>37,800</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>37,600</b>
Chemical.....	11,400	11,200	200	1.8	11,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,457,700</b>	<b>1,445,300</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,445,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>303,600</b>	<b>297,900</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>298,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	64,900	63,300	1,600	2.5	64,200
Retail Trade.....	183,800	182,400	1,400	0.8	181,100
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,700	20,300	400	2.0	20,600
Building Material.....	16,800	16,300	500	3.1	16,200
Food and Beverage Stores.....	45,000	43,700	1,300	3.0	43,900
General Merchandise Stores.....	27,400	27,700	-300	-1.1	27,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	54,900	52,200	2,700	5.2	53,300
Utilities.....	7,500	7,500	0	0.0	7,500
Transportation and Warehousing.....	47,400	44,700	2,700	6.0	45,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>31,400</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>31,400</b>
Telecommunications.....	9,300	9,300	0	0.0	9,300
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>129,800</b>	<b>130,900</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>130,800</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	110,800	111,900	-1,100	-1.0	111,800
Credit Intermediation.....	26,500	26,700	-200	-0.7	26,700
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	25,200	25,800	-600	-2.3	25,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	59,100	59,400	-300	-0.5	59,600
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,000	19,000	0	0.0	19,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b> .....	<b>208,400</b>	<b>205,500</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>205,700</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	89,900	89,700	200	0.2	89,400
Legal Services.....	13,000	13,000	0	0.0	12,900
Computer Systems Design.....	23,000	23,100	-100	-0.4	22,900
Management of Companies.....	29,200	29,100	100	0.3	29,100
Administrative and Support.....	89,300	86,700	2,600	3.0	87,200
Employment Services.....	27,500	28,100	-600	-2.1	27,000
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>327,400</b>	<b>321,700</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>328,800</b>
Educational Services.....	63,900	62,300	1,600	2.6	67,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	263,500	259,400	4,100	1.6	261,800
Hospitals.....	61,500	61,800	-300	-0.5	61,000
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,400	61,800	600	1.0	62,400
Social Assistance.....	52,500	51,200	1,300	2.5	51,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>155,300</b>	<b>151,700</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>149,100</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	26,300	27,500	-1,200	-4.4	23,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	129,000	124,200	4,800	3.9	125,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	117,500	112,500	5,000	4.4	114,000
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>62,900</b>	<b>62,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>61,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>238,900</b>	<b>243,100</b>	<b>-4,200</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>239,200</b>
Federal Government.....	17,300	17,200	100	0.6	17,400
State Government.....	64,500	67,800	-3,300	-4.9	66,300
Local Government**.....	157,100	158,100	-1,000	-0.6	155,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2013.

\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. \*\*Includes Indian tribal government employment.

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>421,300</b>	<b>412,500</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>416,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>374,600</b>	<b>366,300</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>370,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>46,600</b>	<b>45,800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>45,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>11,800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>34,400</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>33,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	24,500	25,100	-600	-2.4	24,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>374,700</b>	<b>366,700</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>370,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>73,200</b>	<b>71,800</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>72,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,700	13,600	100	0.7	13,600
Retail Trade.....	48,200	47,800	400	0.8	47,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,300	10,400	900	8.7	11,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>12,100</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>41,100</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>41,400</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	34,400	35,400	-1,000	-2.8	34,700
Credit Intermediation.....	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	10,000
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	17,100	18,000	-900	-5.0	17,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>70,300</b>	<b>67,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>69,400</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	28,800	29,400	-600	-2.0	29,200
Administrative and Support.....	28,600	25,200	3,400	13.5	27,500
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>72,200</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>71,900</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	60,800	59,400	1,400	2.4	60,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>41,500</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>40,000</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	32,300	30,400	1,900	6.3	31,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>17,600</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>17,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>46,700</b>	<b>46,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>46,300</b>
Federal.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
State & Local.....	44,200	43,700	500	1.1	43,800

## DANBURY LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>69,300</b>	<b>69,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>68,800</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>60,400</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>59,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11,700</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>57,600</b>	<b>57,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>57,100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>15,800</b>	<b>15,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15,700</b>
Retail Trade.....	11,700	11,900	-200	-1.7	11,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>7,600</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>8,900</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,900</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,300	8,300	0	0.0	8,300

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2013.*

*\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY 2014	MAY 2013	CHANGE		APR 2014
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>555,200</b>	<b>550,500</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>552,200</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>472,400</b>	<b>466,900</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>466,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>75,100</b>	<b>75,500</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>73,400</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>19,400</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>18,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>55,700</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>55,100</b>
Durable Goods.....	46,100	47,400	-1,300	-2.7	45,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,600	9,400	200	2.1	9,500
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>480,100</b>	<b>475,000</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>478,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>90,200</b>	<b>88,500</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>88,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	18,100	18,100	0	0.0	18,000
Retail Trade.....	54,900	54,200	700	1.3	54,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	17,200	16,200	1,000	6.2	16,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	14,500	13,400	1,100	8.2	14,000
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>58,700</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>59,000</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,200	6,400	-200	-3.1	6,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	38,400	39,500	-1,100	-2.8	38,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b> ....	<b>64,900</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>64,300</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	31,000	30,200	800	2.6	31,000
Management of Companies.....	7,500	7,400	100	1.4	7,500
Administrative and Support.....	26,400	26,400	0	0.0	25,800
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>102,100</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>102,600</b>
Educational Services.....	14,000	13,700	300	2.2	14,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	88,100	86,300	1,800	2.1	87,700
Ambulatory Health Care.....	28,200	27,800	400	1.4	27,900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>49,000</b>	<b>47,600</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>46,400</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	40,500	39,000	1,500	3.8	39,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>21,400</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>21,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>82,800</b>	<b>83,600</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>85,500</b>
Federal.....	5,200	5,000	200	4.0	5,100
State & Local.....	77,600	78,600	-1,000	-1.3	80,400

**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT***Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	MAY 2014	MAY 2013	CHANGE		APR 2014
			NO.	%	
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>417,400</b>	<b>410,600</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>417,500</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>68,800</b>	<b>69,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>69,100</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>555,600</b>	<b>549,300</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>549,900</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b> .....	<b>278,200</b>	<b>273,700</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>277,700</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b> .....	<b>126,500</b>	<b>127,800</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>126,600</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>64,700</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>64,300</b>

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2013.

\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.

## NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>280,700</b>	<b>276,500</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>278,800</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>246,000</b>	<b>241,900</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>244,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>35,300</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>34,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>25,500</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>25,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	18,700	18,900	-200	-1.1	18,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>245,400</b>	<b>241,700</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>244,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>51,300</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>50,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,200	0	0.0	11,100
Retail Trade.....	29,400	29,100	300	1.0	29,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,700	10,200	500	4.9	10,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>4,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12,200</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	8,800	8,700	100	1.1	8,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>27,000</b>
Administrative and Support.....	14,300	14,400	-100	-0.7	13,900
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>79,400</b>	<b>77,200</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>80,700</b>
Educational Services.....	28,900	28,400	500	1.8	30,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	50,500	48,800	1,700	3.5	50,300
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>25,700</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>24,300</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	21,900	20,500	1,400	6.8	21,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,500</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>10,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>34,700</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>34,800</b>
Federal.....	4,700	4,800	-100	-2.1	4,800
State & Local.....	30,000	29,800	200	0.7	30,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2013.

\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. \*\*Value less than 50

## HELP WANTED ONLINE

### CT Online Labor Demand Fell 1,500 in May

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 66,300 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in May 2014, a 2.2 percent decrease over the month and a 2.0 percent increase over the year. There were 3.55 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, lower than a month ago but higher than a year ago. Hartford's labor demand rate of 4.45 was also lower than a month ago but higher than a year ago. Nationally, it was 3.16 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest vacancy rate, while Vermont had the lowest vacancy rate in May.

	MAY	MAY	APR
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2014	2013	2014
<b>CT Vacancies (000s)</b>	66.3	65.0	67.8
<b>Hartford Vac. (000s)</b>	26.2	25.1	27.8
<b>Labor Demand Rate *</b>			
<b>Connecticut</b>	3.55	3.48	3.63
<b>Hartford</b>	4.45	4.25	4.72
<b>United States</b>	3.16	3.12	3.17
<b>Maine</b>	3.63	3.08	3.40
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.25	4.22	4.31
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.73	3.23	3.81
<b>Rhode Island</b>	3.59	3.34	3.70
<b>Vermont</b>	3.50	3.37	3.52

\* A percent of advertised vacancies per 100 persons in labor force  
Source: The Conference Board

The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® Data Series (HWOL) measures the number of new, first-time online jobs and jobs reposted from the previous month for over 16,000 Internet job boards, corporate boards and smaller job sites that serve niche markets and smaller geographic areas. Background information and technical notes and discussion of revisions to the series are available at: [www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm](http://www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm).

**NORWICH - NEW  
LONDON LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY 2014	MAY 2013	CHANGE		APR 2014
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>127,100</b>	<b>129,100</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>125,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>95,200</b>	<b>95,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>93,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>18,500</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>18,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>14,700</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14,600</b>
Durable Goods.....	11,600	11,300	300	2.7	11,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,100	3,200	-100	-3.1	3,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>108,600</b>	<b>110,800</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>107,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>22,400</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>21,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,500
Retail Trade.....	15,200	15,700	-500	-3.2	15,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,600	4,500	100	2.2	4,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>8,300</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>21,000</b>	<b>21,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>21,100</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,700	18,700	0	0.0	18,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>16,900</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15,900</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	13,700	13,600	100	0.7	13,100
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	11,500	11,400	100	0.9	11,000
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>31,900</b>	<b>33,900</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>32,200</b>
Federal.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
State & Local**.....	29,400	31,400	-2,000	-6.4	29,700

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY 2014	MAY 2013	CHANGE		APR 2014
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>64,900</b>	<b>64,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>64,100</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>55,300</b>	<b>54,400</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>54,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>9,800</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>9,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>7,400</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>55,100</b>	<b>54,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>54,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>12,900</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,200
Retail Trade.....	8,800	8,800	0	0.0	8,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4,800</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,400</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>16,500</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	14,900	14,700	200	1.4	14,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>6,200</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5,700</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,600</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>9,700</b>
Federal.....	400	400	0	0.0	400
State & Local.....	9,200	9,800	-600	-6.1	9,300

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2013.*

*\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. \*\*Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

## SMALLER LMAS



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	44,800	44,600	200	0.4	45,200
TORRINGTON LMA.....	36,800	36,500	300	0.8	36,400
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	38,300	37,500	800	2.1	37,800

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its nine labor market areas at: <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/covered.htm>. The data published there differ from the data in the preceding tables in that they are developed from a near-universe count of Connecticut employment covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program, while the data here is sample-based. The data drawn from the UI program does not contain estimates of employment not covered by unemployment insurance, and is lagged several months behind the current employment estimates presented here.

For further information on these nonfarm employment estimates contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

## SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA\*\*

*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	MAY	MAY	CHANGE		APR
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>300,900</b>	<b>296,100</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>297,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>246,200</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>247,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>40,400</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	10,400	10,300	100	1.0	9,500
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	20,900	20,900	0	0.0	20,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,100	10,100	0	0.0	10,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>259,500</b>	<b>254,800</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>257,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>57,800</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>58,000</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,000	200	1.8	11,200
Retail Trade.....	35,200	34,200	1,000	2.9	34,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	12,500	12,600	-100	-0.8	12,200
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3,900</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>14,600</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	11,800	11,800	0	0.0	11,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,500	7,500	0	0.0	7,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>24,100</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>67,800</b>	<b>66,200</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>69,000</b>
Educational Services.....	10,900	10,500	400	3.8	11,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	56,900	55,700	1,200	2.2	57,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>27,700</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>9,300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>50,900</b>	<b>49,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>50,600</b>
Federal.....	5,900	5,800	100	1.7	5,800
State & Local.....	45,000	44,100	900	2.0	44,800

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2013.*

*\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

\*\* New England City and Town Area

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT STATUS		MAY 2014	MAY 2013	CHANGE		APR 2014
						NO.	%	
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>								
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force			1,887,800	1,868,100	19,700	1.1	1,851,400
	Employed			1,757,200	1,723,500	33,700	2.0	1,728,800
	Unemployed			130,600	144,700	-14,100	-9.7	122,600
	Unemployment Rate			6.9	7.7	-0.8	---	6.6
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			484,600	475,400	9,200	1.9	474,300
	Employed			453,200	440,900	12,300	2.8	445,100
	Unemployed			31,400	34,500	-3,100	-9.0	29,200
	Unemployment Rate			6.5	7.2	-0.7	---	6.1
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			92,600	92,100	500	0.5	90,800
	Employed			87,500	86,500	1,000	1.2	86,000
	Unemployed			5,100	5,600	-500	-8.9	4,800
	Unemployment Rate			5.5	6.1	-0.6	---	5.3
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			50,700	50,100	600	1.2	49,800
	Employed			47,600	46,500	1,100	2.4	46,700
	Unemployed			3,100	3,600	-500	-13.9	3,000
	Unemployment Rate			6.1	7.3	-1.2	---	6.1
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			594,500	589,200	5,300	0.9	584,400
	Employed			553,100	543,400	9,700	1.8	545,500
	Unemployed			41,300	45,800	-4,500	-9.8	38,800
	Unemployment Rate			7.0	7.8	-0.8	---	6.6
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			318,000	313,500	4,500	1.4	311,800
	Employed			295,100	288,300	6,800	2.4	290,500
	Unemployed			22,900	25,200	-2,300	-9.1	21,300
	Unemployment Rate			7.2	8.0	-0.8	---	6.8
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			145,200	147,000	-1,800	-1.2	142,200
	Employed			134,800	135,300	-500	-0.4	132,500
	Unemployed			10,400	11,700	-1,300	-11.1	9,700
	Unemployment Rate			7.2	8.0	-0.8	---	6.8
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			54,200	54,100	100	0.2	53,400
	Employed			50,900	50,300	600	1.2	50,100
	Unemployed			3,400	3,800	-400	-10.5	3,300
	Unemployment Rate			6.2	7.0	-0.8	---	6.3
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			101,400	100,700	700	0.7	99,300
	Employed			92,100	90,400	1,700	1.9	90,300
	Unemployed			9,300	10,300	-1,000	-9.7	9,000
	Unemployment Rate			9.2	10.2	-1.0	---	9.1
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force			58,200	57,800	400	0.7	57,000
	Employed			53,800	52,700	1,100	2.1	52,700
	Unemployed			4,500	5,100	-600	-11.8	4,300
	Unemployment Rate			7.7	8.8	-1.1	---	7.5
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force			155,841,000	155,734,000	107,000	0.1	154,845,000
	Employed			146,398,000	144,432,000	1,966,000	1.4	145,767,000
	Unemployed			9,443,000	11,302,000	-1,859,000	-16.4	9,079,000
	Unemployment Rate			6.1	7.3	-1.2	---	5.9

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2013.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	MAY		CHG	APR	MAY		CHG	APR	MAY		CHG	APR
	2014	2013	Y/Y	2014	2014	2013	Y/Y	2014	2014	2013	Y/Y	2014
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$877.49	\$886.30	-\$8.81	\$875.60	40.4	40.6	-0.2	40.0	\$21.72	\$21.83	-\$0.11	\$21.89
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	887.00	906.54	-19.53	886.80	40.3	41.3	-1.0	40.0	22.01	21.95	0.06	22.17
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	853.58	817.48	36.10	842.40	40.9	38.2	2.7	40.0	20.87	21.40	-0.53	21.06
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,073.01	1,024.49	48.52	1,019.36	37.4	38.5	-1.1	36.8	28.69	26.61	2.08	27.70
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>												
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	932.31	937.10	-4.80	940.46	33.5	33.6	-0.1	33.6	27.83	27.89	-0.06	27.99
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,189.49	1,185.23	4.26	1,177.96	39.4	39.6	-0.2	39.2	30.19	29.93	0.26	30.05
Construction	1,133.92	1,152.28	-18.36	1,099.75	37.3	39.1	-1.8	36.5	30.40	29.47	0.93	30.13
Manufacturing	1,197.18	1,194.40	2.79	1,191.40	39.8	39.8	0.0	39.7	30.08	30.01	0.07	30.01
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	887.90	891.80	-3.90	897.80	32.5	32.5	0.0	32.6	27.32	27.44	-0.12	27.54
Trade, Transp., Utilities	783.42	823.48	-40.06	790.59	33.0	34.0	-1.0	32.9	23.74	24.22	-0.48	24.03
Financial Activities	1,660.42	1,574.15	86.26	1,644.24	37.6	36.9	0.7	37.2	44.16	42.66	1.50	44.20
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,101.21	1,066.45	34.76	1,115.28	35.5	35.0	0.5	36.0	31.02	30.47	0.55	30.98
Education & Health Ser.	775.61	782.17	-6.55	780.31	31.3	31.1	0.2	31.2	24.78	25.15	-0.37	25.01
Leisure & Hospitality	393.22	402.69	-9.48	395.52	25.6	26.2	-0.6	25.6	15.36	15.37	-0.01	15.45
Other Services	711.32	662.46	48.86	697.50	30.9	30.5	0.4	30.7	23.02	21.72	1.30	22.72
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,034.63	1,047.35	-12.72	1,033.27	33.9	34.9	-1.0	33.8	30.52	30.01	0.51	30.57
Danbury	942.76	943.72	-0.96	947.05	33.9	32.7	1.2	33.3	27.81	28.86	-1.05	28.44
Hartford	968.36	968.29	0.07	973.59	34.4	34.3	0.1	34.5	28.15	28.23	-0.08	28.22
New Haven	923.11	887.45	35.66	929.10	34.9	33.3	1.6	35.1	26.45	26.65	-0.20	26.47
Norwich-New London	870.35	869.46	0.89	889.95	33.8	33.3	0.5	33.8	25.75	26.11	-0.36	26.33
Waterbury	710.96	789.44	-78.48	705.19	31.5	33.1	-1.6	31.3	22.57	23.85	-1.28	22.53

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2013.

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In May 2014, Daddy Jack's restaurant announced plans to open in New London in June, creating 20 jobs. Starwood Hotels announced plans to expand in Stamford over the next three years and add 340 jobs.
- In May 2014, there were no layoffs or staff reductions announced in the media.

*Business & Employment Changes Announced in the News Media* lists start-ups, expansions, staff reductions, and layoffs reported by the media, both current and future. The report provides company name, the number of workers involved, date of the action, the principal product or service of the company, a brief synopsis of the action, and the source and date of the media article. This publication is available in both HTML and PDF formats at the Connecticut Department of Labor Web site, <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/busemp.htm>.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

**MAY 2014**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont...</b>				
	<b>484,613</b>	<b>453,194</b>	<b>31,419</b>	<b>6.5</b>	Canton	5,876	5,573	303	5.2
Ansonia	10,238	9,393	845	8.3	Colchester	9,165	8,606	559	6.1
Bridgeport	66,956	59,863	7,093	10.6	Columbia	3,126	2,931	195	6.2
Darien	9,475	9,003	472	5.0	Coventry	7,103	6,680	423	6.0
Derby	7,106	6,514	592	8.3	Cromwell	8,160	7,660	500	6.1
Easton	3,817	3,616	201	5.3	East Granby	2,980	2,812	168	5.6
Fairfield	29,551	27,864	1,687	5.7	East Haddam	5,301	5,014	287	5.4
Greenwich	30,154	28,676	1,478	4.9	East Hampton	7,112	6,741	371	5.2
Milford	30,495	28,586	1,909	6.3	East Hartford	26,582	24,253	2,329	8.8
Monroe	10,776	10,104	672	6.2	Ellington	9,485	8,984	501	5.3
New Canaan	8,939	8,517	422	4.7	Farmington	13,093	12,386	707	5.4
Newtown	14,791	14,035	756	5.1	Glastonbury	18,921	17,988	933	4.9
Norwalk	50,015	47,122	2,893	5.8	Granby	6,342	6,011	331	5.2
Oxford	7,502	7,110	392	5.2	Haddam	5,186	4,927	259	5.0
Redding	4,863	4,646	217	4.5	Hartford	49,532	43,279	6,253	12.6
Ridgefield	12,163	11,536	627	5.2	Hartland	1,217	1,159	58	4.8
Seymour	9,423	8,759	664	7.0	Harwinton	3,159	2,971	188	6.0
Shelton	23,011	21,575	1,436	6.2	Hebron	5,687	5,387	300	5.3
Southbury	9,119	8,607	512	5.6	Lebanon	4,269	4,031	238	5.6
Stamford	69,172	65,271	3,901	5.6	Manchester	33,402	31,117	2,285	6.8
Stratford	27,408	25,296	2,112	7.7	Mansfield	13,482	12,671	811	6.0
Trumbull	18,534	17,485	1,049	5.7	Marlborough	3,651	3,468	183	5.0
Weston	4,939	4,708	231	4.7	Middlefield	2,464	2,302	162	6.6
Westport	12,870	12,215	655	5.1	Middletown	26,413	24,574	1,839	7.0
Wilton	8,588	8,203	385	4.5	New Britain	35,567	32,258	3,309	9.3
Woodbridge	4,708	4,489	219	4.7	New Hartford	3,870	3,638	232	6.0
<b>DANBURY</b>					<b>Newington</b>				
	<b>92,620</b>	<b>87,488</b>	<b>5,132</b>	<b>5.5</b>	Plainville	17,042	16,031	1,011	5.9
Bethel	11,075	10,469	606	5.5	Plymouth	10,303	9,621	682	6.6
Bridgewater	933	882	51	5.5	Portland	6,800	6,284	516	7.6
Brookfield	9,228	8,723	505	5.5	Rocky Hill	5,257	4,964	293	5.6
Danbury	46,167	43,570	2,597	5.6	Rocky Hill	11,136	10,545	591	5.3
New Fairfield	7,464	7,095	369	4.9	Simsbury	11,986	11,374	612	5.1
New Milford	15,866	14,950	916	5.8	Southington	24,691	23,263	1,428	5.8
Sherman	1,888	1,800	88	4.7	South Windsor	14,651	13,806	845	5.8
<b>ENFIELD</b>					<b>Stafford</b>				
	<b>50,676</b>	<b>47,607</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>6.1</b>	Thomaston	6,951	6,430	521	7.5
East Windsor	6,727	6,317	410	6.1	Tolland	4,541	4,229	312	6.9
Enfield	23,781	22,336	1,445	6.1	Union	8,474	8,045	429	5.1
Somers	5,022	4,697	325	6.5	Vernon	527	506	21	4.0
Suffield	7,942	7,510	432	5.4	Vernon	17,049	15,851	1,198	7.0
Windsor Locks	7,204	6,748	456	6.3	West Hartford	30,169	28,427	1,742	5.8
<b>HARTFORD</b>					<b>Wethersfield</b>				
	<b>594,465</b>	<b>553,145</b>	<b>41,320</b>	<b>7.0</b>	Willington	13,612	12,733	879	6.5
Andover	2,030	1,902	128	6.3	Windsor	3,765	3,556	209	5.6
Ashford	2,508	2,372	136	5.4		16,330	15,210	1,120	6.9
Avon	9,616	9,181	435	4.5	<p>All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the 'Bridgeport-Stamford LMA', and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is referred to as the 'Hartford LMA'. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified 17 towns in the northwest part of the State as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the 'Enfield LMA'. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock (part of the Worcester, MA area), plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.</p>				
Barkhamsted	2,263	2,112	151	6.7					
Berlin	11,437	10,770	667	5.8					
Bloomfield	10,102	9,255	847	8.4					
Bolton	2,906	2,762	144	5.0					
Bristol	33,739	31,298	2,441	7.2					
Burlington	5,435	5,197	238	4.4					

**LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS**

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

**MAY 2014**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>317,965</b>	<b>295,058</b>	<b>22,907</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>54,238</b>	<b>50,885</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Bethany	3,160	2,965	195	6.2	Bethlehem	2,025	1,910	115	5.7
Branford	16,728	15,769	959	5.7	Canaan	661	637	24	3.6
Cheshire	14,826	13,987	839	5.7	Colebrook	792	759	33	4.2
Chester	2,508	2,393	115	4.6	Cornwall	772	747	25	3.2
Clinton	7,703	7,285	418	5.4	Goshen	1,520	1,440	80	5.3
Deep River	2,564	2,392	172	6.7	Kent	1,580	1,514	66	4.2
Durham	4,295	4,064	231	5.4	Litchfield	4,248	3,999	249	5.9
East Haven	16,505	15,276	1,229	7.4	Morris	1,293	1,219	74	5.7
Essex	3,728	3,527	201	5.4	Norfolk	971	910	61	6.3
Guilford	13,030	12,365	665	5.1	North Canaan	1,690	1,581	109	6.4
Hamden	32,608	30,346	2,262	6.9	Roxbury	1,315	1,262	53	4.0
Killingworth	3,650	3,456	194	5.3	Salisbury	1,802	1,729	73	4.1
Madison	9,827	9,333	494	5.0	Sharon	1,415	1,351	64	4.5
Meriden	32,638	29,849	2,789	8.5	Torrington	19,753	18,297	1,456	7.4
New Haven	59,094	53,254	5,840	9.9	Warren	773	741	32	4.1
North Branford	8,338	7,874	464	5.6	Washington	1,873	1,771	102	5.4
North Haven	13,250	12,416	834	6.3	Winchester	6,152	5,723	429	7.0
Old Saybrook	5,330	5,045	285	5.3	Woodbury	5,601	5,294	307	5.5
Orange	7,313	6,939	374	5.1	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>101,386</b>	<b>92,053</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Wallingford	25,647	24,035	1,612	6.3	Beacon Falls	3,444	3,188	256	7.4
West Haven	31,360	28,851	2,509	8.0	Middlebury	3,977	3,767	210	5.3
Westbrook	3,862	3,636	226	5.9	Naugatuck	16,795	15,426	1,369	8.2
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>133,636</b>	<b>124,054</b>	<b>9,582</b>	<b>7.2</b>	Prospect	5,325	5,023	302	5.7
Bozrah	1,518	1,398	120	7.9	Waterbury	50,698	44,974	5,724	11.3
Canterbury	3,024	2,812	212	7.0	Watertown	12,106	11,244	862	7.1
East Lyme	9,285	8,694	591	6.4	Wolcott	9,040	8,430	610	6.7
Franklin	1,166	1,093	73	6.3	<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>	<b>58,218</b>	<b>53,760</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Griswold	7,126	6,623	503	7.1	Brooklyn	4,142	3,800	342	8.3
Groton	18,277	16,844	1,433	7.8	Chaplin	1,327	1,237	90	6.8
Ledyard	8,011	7,534	477	6.0	Eastford	971	912	59	6.1
Lisbon	2,485	2,338	147	5.9	Hampton	1,067	1,011	56	5.2
Lyme	1,230	1,173	57	4.6	Killingly	9,416	8,620	796	8.5
Montville	10,334	9,595	739	7.2	Plainfield	8,449	7,715	734	8.7
New London	13,731	12,509	1,222	8.9	Pomfret	2,330	2,185	145	6.2
No. Stonington	3,121	2,944	177	5.7	Putnam	5,316	4,961	355	6.7
Norwich	21,753	19,918	1,835	8.4	Scotland	991	948	43	4.3
Old Lyme	4,032	3,820	212	5.3	Sterling	2,176	2,004	172	7.9
Preston	2,629	2,450	179	6.8	Thompson	5,383	5,053	330	6.1
Salem	2,505	2,361	144	5.7	Windham	12,163	11,040	1,123	9.2
Sprague	1,706	1,561	145	8.5	Woodstock	4,487	4,274	213	4.7
Stonington	10,007	9,451	556	5.6					
Voluntown	1,513	1,408	105	6.9					
Waterford	10,183	9,527	656	6.4					

\*Connecticut portion only. For whole NECTA, including Rhode Island town, see below.

<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>145,237</b>	<b>134,814</b>	<b>10,423</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Westerly, RI	11,601	10,760	841	7.2

Labor Force estimates are prepared following statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,887,800</b>	<b>1,757,200</b>	<b>130,600</b>	<b>6.9</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>155,841,000</b>	<b>146,398,000</b>	<b>9,443,000</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,877,700</b>	<b>1,747,900</b>	<b>129,800</b>	<b>6.9</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>155,613,000</b>	<b>145,814,000</b>	<b>9,799,000</b>	<b>6.3</b>

## LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

TOWN	MAY 2014	YR TO DATE 2014	2013	TOWN	MAY 2014	YR TO DATE 2014	2013	TOWN	MAY 2014	YR TO DATE 2014	2013
Andover	1	1	1	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	0	7
Ansonia	0	0	1	Groton	0	8	7	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	3	1	Guilford	2	5	12	Putnam	0	2	0
Avon	3	10	18	Haddam	0	4	2	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	2	1	Ridgefield	2	26	6
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	0	1	2	Rocky Hill	3	8	52
Berlin	4	8	50	Hartford	1	9	15	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	2	3	2
Bethel	8	49	19	Harwinton	0	2	0	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	0
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	1	1	Seymour	1	2	10
Bolton	1	4	7	Killingly	1	7	6	Sharon	1	3	0
Bozrah	0	2	0	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	20	12
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	0	1	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	2	8	76	Ledyard	3	5	17	Simsbury	0	0	43
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	2	2	Somers	1	5	5
Bristol	12	16	11	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	6	9
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	3	0	Southbury	1	10	13
Brooklyn	7	10	5	Madison	1	6	8	Southington	6	25	43
Burlington	0	17	13	Manchester	1	7	8	Sprague	0	0	3
Canaan	0	0	0	Mansfield	1	6	4	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	3	6	4	Marlborough	1	1	1	Stamford	6	242	26
Canton	1	5	5	Meriden	0	1	10	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	3	7	13
Cheshire	5	19	29	Middlefield	0	0	5	Stratford	2	5	125
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	2	36	9	Suffield	2	9	9
Clinton	0	6	7	Milford	19	82	59	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	3	12	20	Monroe	0	0	2	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	0	3	5	Tolland	1	4	4
Columbia	0	1	1	Morris	0	0	0	Torrington	0	1	1
Cornwall	0	1	0	Naugatuck	0	6	7	Trumbull	1	2	4
Coventry	2	12	8	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	0	2
Cromwell	3	12	16	New Canaan	4	22	17	Vernon	1	4	27
Danbury	17	182	28	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	0	1
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	2	4	Wallingford	3	12	15
Deep River	0	0	4	New Haven	2	4	12	Warren	0	2	0
Derby	na	na	na	New London	4	15	17	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	1	1	1	New Milford	1	3	10	Waterbury	0	39	16
East Granby	0	0	4	Newington	0	4	0	Waterford	1	4	6
East Haddam	0	3	2	Newtown	0	7	8	Watertown	4	11	11
East Hampton	2	9	7	Norfolk	1	1	0	West Hartford	6	23	25
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	1	7	10	North Canaan	0	0	0	Westbrook	1	6	3
East Lyme	58	129	19	North Haven	2	6	10	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	0	3	10	North Stonington	0	4	1	Westport	65	95	39
Eastford	0	0	3	Norwalk	53	65	64	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	0	3	Norwich	2	21	5	Willington	0	1	1
Ellington	24	42	18	Norwich	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Winchester	3	8	8
Essex	0	1	4	Old Saybrook	2	9	8	Windham	1	3	4
Fairfield	18	43	93	Oxford	na	na	na	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	3	11	22	Plainfield	0	44	10	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	1	Plainville	0	2	6	Wolcott	2	7	8
Glastonbury	3	10	12	Plainville	0	7	4	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	1	7	2	Plymouth	1	4	4	Woodbury	0	1	6
Granby	1	2	2	Pomfret	0	2	0	Woodstock	1	5	2
Greenwich	11	39	32	Portland	0	2	4				

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Sun of DECD at (860) 270-8167.

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

## **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is June 1989 when the ECI is 100.

## **HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES**

Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## **INDIAN GAMING DATA**

Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

## **INITIAL CLAIMS**

Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

## **INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

## **LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a signal-plus noise model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Beginning with the publication of January 2005 data, an improved methodology is being used to develop labor force estimates, by which monthly state model-based employment and unemployment estimates are controlled to add to the national CPS levels. This will ensure that national economic events are reflected in the state estimates, and it will significantly reduce end-of-year revisions. (For more information, please see the Connecticut Economic Digest, December 2004 issue.) Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

## **LABOR MARKET AREAS**

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Norwalk-Stamford Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is referred to in Connecticut Department of Labor publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford MSA is called the Hartford LMA. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the 17 towns in the north-western part of the state as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the towns of East Windsor, Enfield, Somers, Suffield and Windsor Locks, which are officially part of the Springfield MSA, are published as the Enfield LMA. Similarly, the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock - part of the Worcester MSA - are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA. Also, data for Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the Norwich-New London LMA. Industry employment and labor force data estimates contained in Connecticut Department of Labor publications are prepared following the same statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, whether for federally designated or state-determined areas.

## **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES**

Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## **UI COVERED WAGES**

UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 4-8 for reference months or quarters)

<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... +3.8	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> +1.6	New Housing Permits ..... -11.3	Info Center Visitors ..... +46.3
<b>Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer</b> +1.4	Electricity Sales ..... -4.9	Attraction Visitors ..... -4.5
<b>Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index</b> .... +3.2	Construction Contracts Index ..... -17.3	Air Passenger Count ..... NA
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.8	New Auto Registrations ..... -12.7	Indian Gaming Slots ..... -2.8
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... -0.9*	Air Cargo Tons ..... NA	Travel and Tourism Index ..... -6.6
Labor Force ..... +0.7	Exports ..... -2.0	
Employed ..... +1.7	S&P 500: Monthly Close ..... +18.0	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Unemployed ..... -11.0		Total ..... +1.7
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -11.2	<b>Business Starts</b>	Wages & Salaries ..... +1.7
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... -0.26*	Secretary of the State ..... -14.2	Benefit Costs ..... +1.8
<b>U-6 Rate</b> ..... -1.1*	Dept. of Labor ..... -5.0	
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg</b> ..... -0.5	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -0.5	Secretary of the State ..... -38.2	U.S. City Average ..... +2.1
<b>PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -1.0	Dept. of Labor ..... -27.0	Northeast Region ..... +2.0
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... -1.0		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +1.9
Production Worker Hours ..... +2.8	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... -10.2	Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +2.1
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -3.1	Corporate Tax ..... -90.7	
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +3.5	Personal Income Tax ..... +0.8	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +1.5	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -8.7	Prime ..... 0.00*
	Sales & Use Tax ..... -20.6	Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.65*
	Indian Gaming Payments ..... -4.1	

\*Percentage point change; \*\*Less than 0.05 percent;  
NA = Not Available

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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