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In September...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut..... 1,679,200
 Change over month +0.69%
 Change over year +1.6%

United States 139,435,000
 Change over month +0.18%
 Change over year +1.9%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut..... 6.4%
 United States 5.9%

Consumer Price Index

United States 238.031
 Change over year +1.7%

The Minimum Wage Debate: 2014 Update

By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist, DOL

I NTRODUCTION: The Minimum Wage Debate—Back with a Vengeance

The first version of this article, “The Minimum Wage Debate: The Latest Rounds”, appeared in the January 1999 issue of the *Connecticut Economic Digest*. It was motivated by Connecticut’s new minimum-wage increase that went into effect January 1, 1999. It raised the State’s minimum wage to \$5.65 per hour, and then to \$6.15 on January 1, 2000 (or to a value that was indexed to the Federal minimum wage, whichever is greater). Although there was not much opposition in Connecticut, it did spark a national debate and some vocal Congressional opposition, when President Clinton proposed raising the Federal minimum wage. Well, it’s Baaack!

In his 2014 State of the Union Address, President Obama called on businesses to raise their employees’ wages, in lieu of no action likely by Congress.¹ Also, the President announced he would use his executive power to increase the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour for workers on new government contracts.² Then on March 27, 2014, Governor Malloy signed the bill into law that made Connecticut the first state to increase its minimum wage to \$10.10 an hour. Under the new law, the minimum wage increases to \$9.15 on Jan. 1, 2015; to \$9.60 on Jan. 1, 2016; and finally to \$10.10 on Jan. 1, 2017.³ As of July, ten states, including Connecticut and the District of Columbia, have enacted minimum-wage increases in 2014, and 38 states introduced minimum-wage bills, and 34 states considered increases.⁴ Those critical

of raising the minimum wage predicted that raising it would result in the loss of jobs. But what does the evidence tell us?

PREDICTIONS ABOUT THE CONSEQUENCES OF RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE

In February 2014, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) published their report on the effects of President Obama’s proposal in his State of the Union Address to raise the Federal Minimum Wage. The CBO assessed the impacts of two options: raising the Federal Minimum Wage to \$9.00 an hour, and raising it to \$10.10 an hour. Based on the incremental increases in the Federal Minimum Wage, in 2014, 2015, and 2016, the CBO assessed the impacts in 2016.

The CBO concluded that the \$9.00 per hour scenario would lift 300,000 people above the poverty level by the second half of 2016, and that the \$10.10 scenario would lift 900,000 people out of poverty by the second-half of 2016.⁵ However, the CBO also concluded that the \$9.00-per-hour scenario would result in an employment reduction of 300,000 workers, and that the \$10.10-per-hour scenario would cost 500,000 workers their jobs.⁶ The CBO’s estimates of job-losses were based primarily on estimating the *Elasticity of Labor-Demand* for various classes of workers such as teenagers and workers in low-wage industries.⁷ Before turning to the issues surrounding this approach to assessing the impacts of raising the minimum wage, it will be helpful to look at the evidence on the impact on jobs in those states that have raised

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Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo

Associate Editor: Sarah C. Pilipaitis

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Connecticut Department of Labor

Sharon Palmer, Commissioner
Dennis Murphy, Deputy Commissioner

Andrew Condon, Ph.D., Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263
E-Mail: dol.econdigest@ct.gov
Website: <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi>



Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

Catherine Smith, Commissioner
Ronald Angelo, Deputy Commissioner
Christopher Bergstrom, Deputy Commissioner

505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8000
Fax: (860) 270-8200
E-Mail: decd@ct.gov
Website: <http://www.decd.org>



the minimum wage.

The 2014 States' Minimum Wage Hikes: Early Results

As noted in the introduction above, as of July, ten states, including Connecticut and the District of Columbia, have enacted minimum-wage increases in 2014. And the preliminary results are in. At the beginning of 2014, in addition to Connecticut, three other states passed legislation raising their minimum wage (New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island). In nine other states, their minimum wage automatically increased in line with inflation at the beginning of the year (Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington State).⁸ In an update of research by economists at Goldman-Sachs, the Center for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) compared the growth-rates in Non-Farm jobs over the first five months of 2014 (January to May), using as a baseline the growth-rate in employment for the last five months of 2013 (August to December). The results of the CEPR's updates confirmed the earlier research and results by Goldman-Sachs.⁹ Of the 13 states that increased their minimum wage in early 2014, all but one, New Jersey, had employment gains. Furthermore, nine of the remaining 12 states were above the median job-growth rate for the first five months of 2014. The average percent-increase in jobs for the 13 states that increased their minimum wage was +0.99%, while the remaining states, that did not raise or do not have a minimum wage had an average job-growth rate of +0.68%.¹⁰

An even more dramatic and far from early result is that for the State of Washington. In 1998, Washington raised its minimum wage and linked its increases to inflation. Critics contended that it was a job-killer. In the 15 years that followed, the state's minimum wage climbed to \$9.32, the highest in the country. The result: job growth continued at an average, annual pace of 0.8%, which is 0.3 percentage points above the national rate. Payrolls at Washington's restaurants and bars, portrayed as particularly vulnerable to higher wage costs, expanded by 21%, and Washington's poverty level has trailed that of the U.S. for at least

seven years.¹¹

So, why did these results fly in the face of the dire predictions about the consequences of raising the minimum wage? To answer that question, the next section picks up on, and brings up-to-date, the debate among economists recounted in the earlier *Digest* article.

MARKET STRUCTURE AND THE MINIMUM WAGE

In 1995, the publication of *Myth and Measurement* by David Card and Alan Krueger presented their research results, which launched a frontal assault on the conventional wisdom that then reigned in the field of Labor Economics. Many pre-Card-and-Krueger studies on the effects of raising the minimum wage assumed that the market-structure of the affected industries was characterized by The Perfect Competition Model, or a close approximation to it. But after Card and Krueger's research was published, the prospect of imperfect labor markets had to be considered. But, it is not like the idea of imperfect labor markets had not been around for a while. In 1946, George Stigler stood the monopoly model on its head in his article on the minimum-wage legislation and introduced the idea of the single buyer in the labor market: the *Monopsonist*.¹² And with this analysis, Stigler seems to be the first to demonstrate that a minimum wage can actually *increase* employment under Monopsony. This outcome is based on the same reason that a price ceiling in a monopoly product market can lead to an increase in output—a price ceiling prevents the monopolist from reducing output and raising the price as much as it desires. This argument can be extended to the labor market. That is, in the labor market, the argument is that a price floor like a Minimum Wage can prevent a profit-maximizing Monopsonist from reducing the quantity of labor hired and cutting the wage as much as it desires.¹³ There are several explanations, besides the single-buyer argument, that can be offered as reasons for imperfect labor markets. One market failure in the labor market is the absence of perfect information on alternative possible jobs, as modeled in search models. Another reason

that the market could deviate from the perfect-competition paradigm is that it may be costly for workers to move between, or among, employers (see below). Further, workers may have heterogeneous preferences for different jobs. For example, a worker may have equal productivity in two jobs as measured by marginal revenue product, but the worker prefers the kind of work or working conditions in one job over the other.¹⁴ However, there is another source of monopsony power that is often overlooked by many economists not specializing in Urban and Regional Economics: *Space*. For instance, sprawl has erected spatial barriers to entry into labor markets by either limiting the size of the commuting shed, restricting access to employment centers (e.g., due to inadequate mass transit, excessive commuting time or distance, or both), or physically isolating otherwise contiguous commuting sheds.¹⁵

Fuzzy Versus Crisp Market Structure

In 1965, Lofti Zadeh introduced the idea of Fuzzy Sets, which departed from the idea of conventional set theory formulated by Gregor Cantor in the 19th Century. Instead of an element of a set being either a member of the set, or not, in Fuzzy Sets, elements can have degrees of membership in a set. It is not the all-or-nothing proposition, which is the basis of conventional set theory. Some labor economists, in their analysis of the effects of the minimum wage, have taken the conventional-set theory approach by assuming that since Stigler’s monopsony model was

based on the company town, and if the studied labor market were not a company town (virtually, all of the instances studied), then the perfect competition model must pertain. But, rather than taking this “crisp-sets approach”, what if the market structure can be represented by a spectrum of market structures going from perfect competition to monopsony? That is, most firms in most labor markets have both characteristics: Perfect Competition AND Monopsony. The effect of the minimum wage on a given industry, or sector, in a given labor market or labor markets, depends on the degree of monopsonistic power. In fact, as pointed out by Bhaskar, Manning, and To (2002), “It is best to think in terms of ‘oligopsony’ or ‘monopsonistic competition’ as the most accurate descriptions of the labor market we envisage.”¹⁶

What About the Product, or Output Market?

Some economists would argue that even if the labor market were monopsonistic, if the product or output market were perfectly competitive, then the firm may need the monopsony rent to operate above the shut-down point. In that case, a minimum wage could eliminate the economic rent and force the firm below its shutdown point resulting in its laying off workers, or shutting down.¹⁷ However, like for labor markets, as illustrated in Figure 1, there is a spectrum of market structures from most to least competitive in the product market too. Just as it is best to think in terms of *Oligopsony* or *Monopsonistic Competition* as the most accurate descriptions of the

labor market, their counterparts in the output market, *Oligopoly* and *Monopolistic Competition* are the most likely market structures. And just as introducing space in the labor market greatly reduces the instances in which a market-structure approximates the perfect-competition paradigm, the same result is true when space is introduced into the analysis of product, or output markets.

With the introduction of space into the analysis a new source of market power now comes into view: the **Spatial Monoplist** and **Locational Advantage**. This concept and the issues around it, was explained by Hoover and Giarratani (1971, 1975, and 1984):

Most introductory textbooks in economics stress a number of reasons why monopolies can arise (patents, scale economies, etc.), but they neglect the fact that space itself may impart monopoly power. For example, customers in the immediate vicinity of a grocery store are, in a sense, attached to it. Price increases may be tolerated by these customers because switching to an alternative supplier would involve extra time, trouble, and expense.¹⁸

The above implies that to accurately capture market conditions, the most likely market structures encountered are likely to be monopolistically competitive, or oligopolistic in the output, or product market, and monopsonistically competitive, or oligopsonistic in the factor-input market, and in particular, the labor market.

TESTING FOR MONOPSONISTIC POWER

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) study discussed above, as noted, only looked at the elasticity of demand in their assessment of the

FIGURE 1: Labor-Market Structure Spectrum

Most Competitive

Least Competitive



Perfect Competition	Monopsonistic Competition	Oligopsony	Monopsony
<p>There are many buyers in the labor market.</p> <p>There are no prohibitive costs or other barriers to workers’ commute to the firm’s worksite.</p> <p>Each individual firm is small in relation to the size of the labor market.</p> <p>All firms are wage takers.</p>	<p>There can be a few, or many, sellers in the labor market.</p> <p>However, there are no significant costs or other barriers to commuting to the firm’s worksite.</p> <p>Each firm accounts for a significant share of the labor market.</p> <p>Each firm’s wage-setting must take into account the reaction from other firms.</p>	<p>Usually, but not always, there are just a few buyers in the labor market.</p> <p>There are significant commuting costs or other barriers to the potential labor-pool beyond the local commuting shed.</p> <p>Each firm accounts for a significant share of the labor market.</p> <p>Each firm’s wage-setting must take into account the reaction from other firms.</p>	<p>There is only one buyer in the labor market.</p> <p>There are significant commuting costs and other barriers that limit the labor pool to the local commuting shed.</p> <p>The firm faces the labor-market-demand curve.</p> <p>The firm is a wage-searcher.</p>

REFERENCES: Bhaskar, Manning, and To (2002, 2004); Manning (2004); Roger Leroy Miller (1986); and Call, Steven T and William L. Holahan (1983)

impact of the proposal to raise the minimum wage. But as Bhaskar, Manning, and To (2004) point out, under perfect competition, the labor-supply curve is horizontal, or perfectly elastic, but:

In contrast, with models of oligopsony or monopsonistic competition, the labor supply curve facing an individual firm is not perfectly elastic.¹⁹

Thus, to capture any monopsonistic power in the labor market, an analysis must look at the *Elasticity of Supply*, which the CBO did not do. By looking at the Elasticity of Demand only, the CBO was implicitly assuming away any monopsonistic power in the labor markets they analyzed. The result: their analysis only showed what would pertain in a perfectly competitive labor market where the Elasticity of Supply is zero, because the labor-supply curve is horizontal given that firms are wage-takers.

Unlike Perfect Competition, where the demand for labor (which is equal to the value of the last unit of output produced, called the *Value of Marginal Product (VMP)*) is equal to the Wage-Rate, for the Monopsonist, there is a wedge between the VMP and the Wage-Rate. Thus, the greater the Elasticity of Labor-Supply, the greater the wedge between the VMP and the Wage-Rate, and therefore, the greater the monopsonistic power of the firm.²⁰ So, why would the wedge between the VMP and the Wage-Rate allow an increase in the wage, such that it would not only result in no job-losses, but in some cases even an increase in employment? The next section addresses that question.

ECONOMIC RENT, OPPORTUNITY COST, AND JOBS

The first concept that plays a critical role here is that of **Economic Rent**. Economic Rent is the total return to a Factor of Production (Land, Labor, and Capital) above and beyond the minimum payment necessary to attain that factor's services, known as the factor's **Opportunity Cost**. The Opportunity Cost is equal to the remuneration that the factor-input would receive in its next most-likely alternative use, or activity. If it does not receive a payment equal to its Opportunity Cost, in the long-run, that factor-input will not be forthcoming. Any payment to a factor-input, that

Total Gross Revenues	73,180
LESS ACCOUNTING COSTS	
Cost of Food and Supplies	39,780
Wages	15,580
Rent and Utilities	1,872
Taxes	1,638
Depreciation on Equipment	2,340
TOTAL ACCOUNTING COSTS	61,210
NET REVENUE (Accounting Profit)	11,970
LESS ECONOMIC COSTS	
Franchise Owner's Salary in Most Likely Alternative	7,020
Alternative Return on Inventory Investment (10%/Yr)	2,570
TOTAL OPPORTUNITY COSTS	9,590
ECONOMIC PROFIT	2,380
(=Total Gross Revenues -- (Accounting Costs + Economic Costs))	
REFERENCES: Schiller (1983), pp. 471-474, Wilkerson (2005), and Author's calculations.	

exceeds its Opportunity Cost, is a Surplus, or Economic Rent. Thus, the difference between the VMP or the value of a job (i.e., the revenues the firm receives from that job), and its costs, particularly, the Wage-Rate paid to the worker engaged in that job is the Surplus, or Economic Rent to the firm.²¹

Another set of critical concepts that plays a role in the minimum-wage issue involves the differences that economists and accountants have for some of the same terms. For both economists and accountants, Revenue – Costs = Profit, but the definition of Costs is where the accountant and the economist can get different results. **Accounting costs** are the costs most often associated with the costs of producing. They include direct payments to labor and capital to produce output.

Economic costs are the costs of production that include not only the accounting costs but also the opportunities forgone by producing a given product (i.e., the *Opportunity Cost*). By choosing to produce one good, producers give up the opportunity for producing some other good.²²

Table 1 presents the monthly income statement for a hypothetical eating place owned by a franchisee that has a degree of monopolistic power in the output market, and a degree of monopsonistic power in the labor market.

Save Depreciation on Equipment, the accounting costs that appear in Table 1 are explicit or, actual money

payments. The subtraction of Total Accounting Costs (\$61,210) from Total Gross Revenues (\$73,180) gives Net Revenue (\$11,970), or Accounting Profit. However, to obtain Economic Profit (\$2,380), the Opportunity Costs of the franchise owner's salary of \$7,020 per month, in his or her next most likely job, and the \$2,570 per month return the owner would obtain if he, or she, invested their capital in an investment other than the inventory for the eating place franchise, must also be subtracted from Total Gross Revenues. The \$2,380 represents a Surplus, or Economic Profit.

If the eating establishment market in this example were perfectly competitive, then this Economic Profit would be dissipated as firms entered the market to capture a portion of the economic surplus. At some point, economic profit would decline to zero, where the Opportunity Costs of attracting factor-inputs to this industry are exactly covered, but there is no surplus (i.e., Economic Profit = 0). But there is still a positive Accounting Profit, of \$9,590 in the example in Table 1. However, if there are barriers to entry or exit, or both, to new firms entering the market, then the Surplus, or Economic Rent, will not be dissipated. Say this establishment employs 20 part-time workers [or, 10 Full-Time Equivalents (FTE's)]. And say they are being paid \$9.00 per hour, which results in the \$15, 580 monthly

payroll for this example eating establishment, depicted in Table 1. If a \$10.00 per hour minimum wage goes into effect, then the monthly payroll increases by \$1,753 to \$17,333. This still leaves \$627 in monthly Economic Profit (\$2,380 - \$1,753). If the surplus persists, and as long as the increase in the minimum wage does not cause this example-firm's wage-bill to go up by more than \$2,380, (holding all other costs constant), then there would be no reason, at least based the increase in the minimum wage, for the firm in Table 1 to lay off workers, or to close up. As long as the firm in Table 1 is covering, not only its Accounting Costs, but also the Opportunity Cost of attracting factor-inputs, then there would be no reason, based on an increase in the minimum wage, in this example, for the firm to reduce its employment. In this case, an increase in the minimum wage reallocates some of the Economic Surplus to the firm's workers, but does not result in negative Economic Profits. In addition, an increase in the income of lower-wage workers will generate a relatively larger spending response in the macroeconomy.²³

Obviously, if the minimum-wage increase were large enough to cut into Economic Profit and, not just Accounting Profit, it would then result in employment reductions, or the firm's closing. The point is that the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), in its study of the effects of raising the Federal minimum wage,

never measured the existence, let alone the extent, of monopsonistic power in the industries that it studied, because it only assessed the effects based on the Elasticity of Demand for Labor, which assumes that the labor markets investigated are perfectly competitive. Thus, the evidence (cited and discussed above) so far is at odds with the CBO's predictions. ■

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GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	109.7	106.9	2.8	2.6	111.5
Coincident	109.7	109.3	0.4	0.4	109.6
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	127.6	127.0	0.6	0.5	127.5
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	SEP	SEP			AUG
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2014	2013			2014
Connecticut	157.75	152.74	5.01	3.3	157.20
United States	159.62	154.63	4.99	3.2	159.16

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

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,679.2	1,653.1	26.1	1.6	1,667.7
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Construction	57.5	54.0	3.5	6.5	57.0
Manufacturing	163.4	163.2	0.2	0.1	163.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	307.4	299.1	8.3	2.8	304.2
Information	31.7	31.8	-0.1	-0.3	31.4
Financial Activities	129.9	131.0	-1.1	-0.8	130.7
Professional and Business Services	206.5	205.8	0.7	0.3	205.1
Education and Health Services	328.1	322.8	5.3	1.6	325.0
Leisure and Hospitality	154.0	147.4	6.6	4.5	150.9
Other Services	63.0	61.9	1.1	1.8	63.2
Government*	237.1	235.5	1.6	0.7	235.7

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

Initial claims for
unemployment insurance
decreased from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,875.6	1,853.7	21.9	1.2	1,870.4
Employed (000s)	1,755.8	1,710.1	45.7	2.7	1,747.0
Unemployed (000s)	119.8	143.5	-23.7	-16.5	123.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.4	7.7	-1.3	---	6.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,190	4,598	-408	-8.9	4,052
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.68	3.22	-0.54	---	3.12
	3Q2014	3Q2013			2Q2014
U-6 Rate (%)	12.8	14.1	-1.3	---	13.2

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

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG	JUL
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014	2014
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Production Worker Avg Weekly Hours	40.5	41.5	-1.0	-2.4	40.0	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	22.84	21.30	1.54	7.2	22.47	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	925.02	883.95	41.07	4.6	898.80	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)	93.1	91.6	1.4	1.6	101.0	91.8
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,018	4,021	-3	-0.1	3,988	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	293	295	-2.3	-0.8	330	289

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy
*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for
second quarter 2015 is
forecasted to increase 3.1
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	2Q*	2Q	CHANGE		1Q*
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$231,448	\$224,461	6,987	3.1	\$228,458
UI Covered Wages	\$106,412	\$104,354	2,058	2.0	\$104,604

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
New Housing Permits*	SEP 2014	463	41.2	4,310	4,638	-7.1	
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	AUG 2014	2,643	-6.3	20,234	20,329	-0.5	
Construction Contracts							
Index (1980=100)	SEP 2014	394.0	33.9	---	---	---	
New Auto Registrations	SEP 2014	20,274	50.4	147,650	145,198	1.7	
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	SEP 2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2014	3.97	-7.6	8.09	8.50	-4.8	
S&P 500: Monthly Close	SEP 2014	1,972.29	17.3	---	---	---	

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 Department of Labor, was up over the year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %		YEAR TO DATE		% CHG
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG	
STARTS							
Secretary of the State	SEP 2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	1Q2014	2,078	-13.5	2,078	2,401	-13.5	
TERMINATIONS							
Secretary of the State	SEP 2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	1Q2014	1,375	-17.4	1,375	1,665	-17.4	

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

STATE REVENUES

Total all revenues were up from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	SEP 2014	SEP 2013	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,477.7	1,392.7	6.1	12,640.8	13,053.4	-3.2
Corporate Tax	81.6	83.4	-2.2	541.8	598.4	-9.5
Personal Income Tax	812.7	765.7	6.1	6,953.8	7,049.7	-1.4
Real Estate Conv. Tax	17.1	15.0	14.0	136.5	120.3	13.5
Sales & Use Tax	423.2	396.8	6.7	3,054.2	3,000.2	1.8
Indian Gaming Payments**	20.9	23.9	-12.5	207.3	222.1	-6.6

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	
Info Center Visitors	SEP 2014	37,930	5.1	259,269	218,980	18.4	
Major Attraction Visitors	SEP 2014	98,104	-1.4	1,293,230	1,324,027	-2.3	
Air Passenger Count	SEP 2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	SEP 2014	1,015.4	-10.1	9,917.7	10,565.0	-6.1	
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2014	---	-0.9	---	---	---	

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 2.3 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP	JUN	3-Mo	SEP	SEP	12-Mo
	2014	2014	% Chg	2014	2013	% Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	121.7	120.9	0.7	121.7	119.0	2.3
Wages and Salaries	121.1	120.2	0.7	121.2	118.5	2.3
Benefit Costs	123.2	122.5	0.6	123.1	120.3	2.3
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	122.7	119.7	2.5
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	121.7	118.7	2.5

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 1.7 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2014	238.031	1.7	0.1
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	SEP 2014	0.420	-1.6	-0.1
Northeast Region	SEP 2014	253.154	1.2	0.0
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	SEP 2014	261.074	1.0	0.0
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2014	255.878	1.6	0.2
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2014	234.170	1.6	0.1

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 rose to 4.16 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	SEP	AUG	SEP
	2014	2014	2013
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.09	0.09	0.08
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.02	0.03	0.02
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.04	0.05	0.04
1 Year Treasury Note	0.11	0.11	0.12
3 Year Treasury Note	1.05	0.93	0.78
5 Year Treasury Note	1.77	1.63	1.60
7 Year Treasury Note	2.22	2.08	2.22
10 Year Treasury Note	2.53	2.42	2.81
20 Year Treasury Note	3.01	2.94	3.53
Conventional Mortgage	4.16	4.12	4.49

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All nine states in the region gained jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
Connecticut	1,679.2	1,653.1	26.1	1.6	1,667.7
Maine	611.8	602.4	9.4	1.6	611.6
Massachusetts	3,425.0	3,360.9	64.1	1.9	3,415.6
New Hampshire	647.9	639.4	8.5	1.3	643.1
New Jersey	3,953.8	3,947.1	6.7	0.2	3,953.2
New York	9,052.2	8,938.9	113.3	1.3	9,048.0
Pennsylvania	5,782.6	5,747.2	35.4	0.6	5,792.2
Rhode Island	478.9	473.0	5.9	1.2	478.5
Vermont	306.1	305.3	0.8	0.3	306.8
United States	139,435.0	136,800.0	2,635.0	1.9	139,187.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
Connecticut	1,875.6	1,853.7	21.9	1.2	1,870.4
Maine	704.2	709.2	-5.0	-0.7	705.0
Massachusetts	3,531.7	3,484.8	46.9	1.3	3,517.1
New Hampshire	739.0	741.0	-2.0	-0.3	740.4
New Jersey	4,503.5	4,517.3	-13.8	-0.3	4,495.6
New York	9,530.9	9,625.3	-94.4	-1.0	9,554.2
Pennsylvania	6,347.1	6,439.8	-92.7	-1.4	6,343.6
Rhode Island	555.8	553.2	2.6	0.5	556.5
Vermont	350.1	350.6	-0.5	-0.1	350.2
United States	155,862.0	155,473.0	389.0	0.3	155,959.0

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

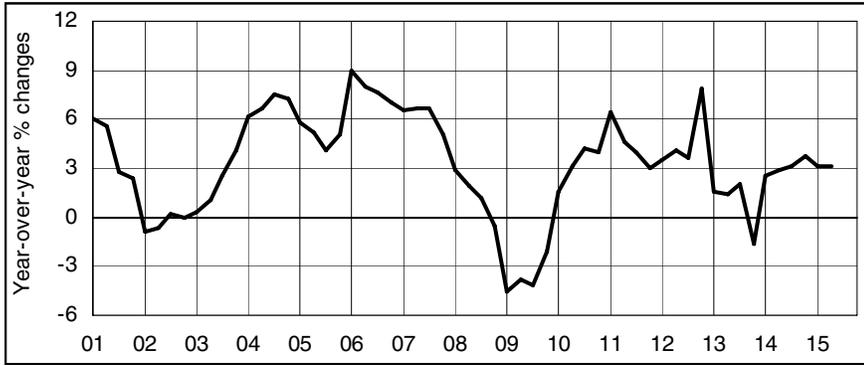
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE	AUG
	2014	2013		2014
Connecticut	6.4	7.7	-1.3	6.6
Maine	5.8	6.6	-0.8	5.6
Massachusetts	6.0	7.2	-1.2	5.8
New Hampshire	4.3	5.2	-0.9	4.4
New Jersey	6.5	7.9	-1.4	6.6
New York	6.2	7.5	-1.3	6.4
Pennsylvania	5.7	7.3	-1.6	5.8
Rhode Island	7.6	9.5	-1.9	7.6
Vermont	4.4	4.5	-0.1	4.1
United States	5.9	7.2	-1.3	6.1

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

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Quarter	2013	2014	2015
First	1.6	2.5	3.1
Second	1.4	2.9	3.1
Third	2.1	3.1	
Fourth	-1.6	3.7	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



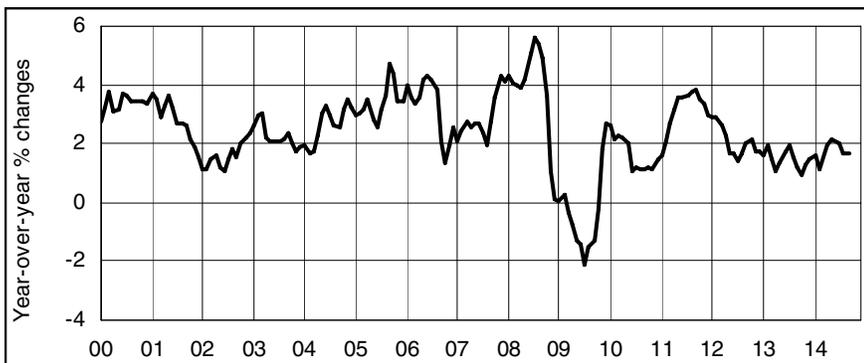
Quarter	2013	2014	2015
First	-0.9	3.6	-0.9
Second	2.2	2.8	2.0
Third	2.8	3.2	
Fourth	0.7	3.3	

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



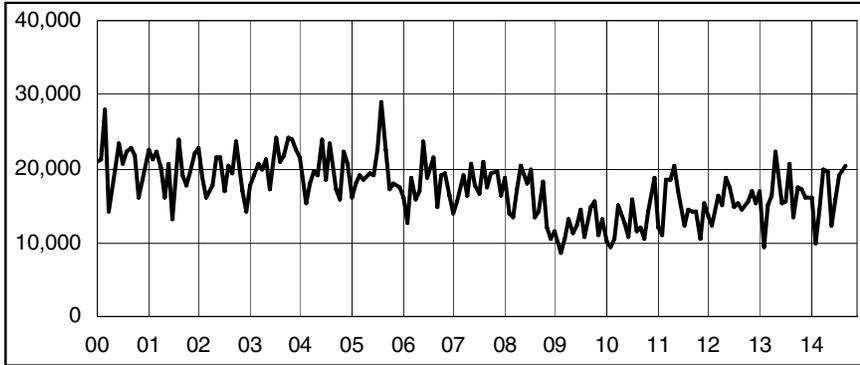
Quarter	2012	2013	2014
First	1.9	1.9	1.8
Second	1.7	1.9	2.0
Third	1.9	1.9	2.3
Fourth	1.9	1.9	

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



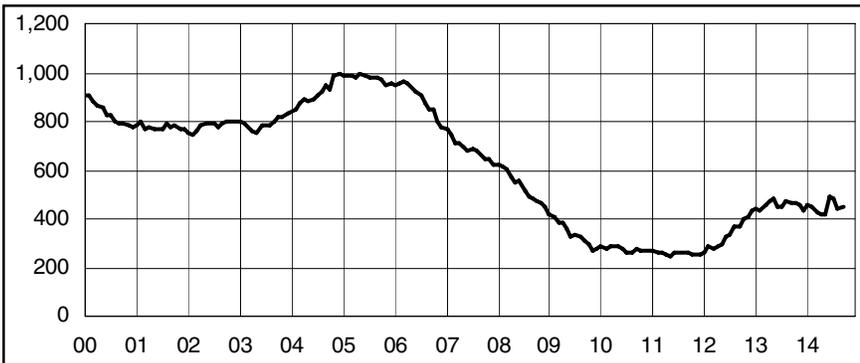
Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	2.9	1.6	1.6
Feb	2.9	2.0	1.1
Mar	2.7	1.5	1.5
Apr	2.3	1.1	2.0
May	1.7	1.4	2.1
Jun	1.7	1.8	2.1
Jul	1.4	2.0	2.0
Aug	1.7	1.5	1.7
Sep	2.0	1.2	1.7
Oct	2.2	1.0	
Nov	1.8	1.2	
Dec	1.7	1.5	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



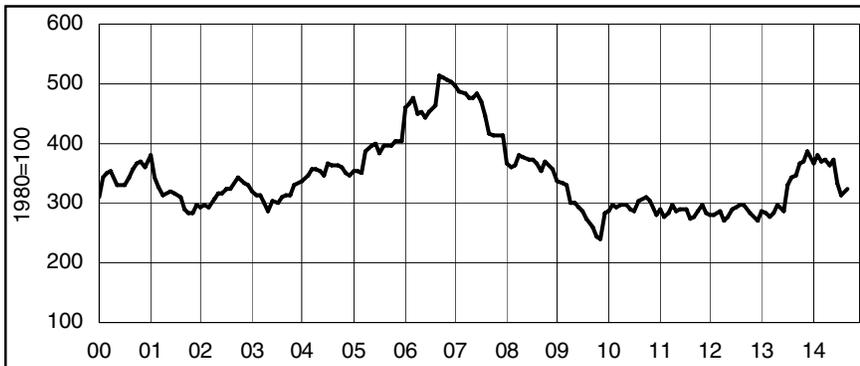
Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	13,749	16,962	16,199
Feb	12,261	9,338	9,987
Mar	16,503	14,984	14,619
Apr	15,047	16,341	19,782
May	18,882	22,372	19,523
Jun	17,583	15,414	12,449
Jul	14,889	15,510	15,789
Aug	15,274	20,801	19,028
Sep	14,519	13,476	20,274
Oct	15,560	17,388	
Nov	16,806	17,081	
Dec	15,379	16,152	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS *(12-month moving average)*



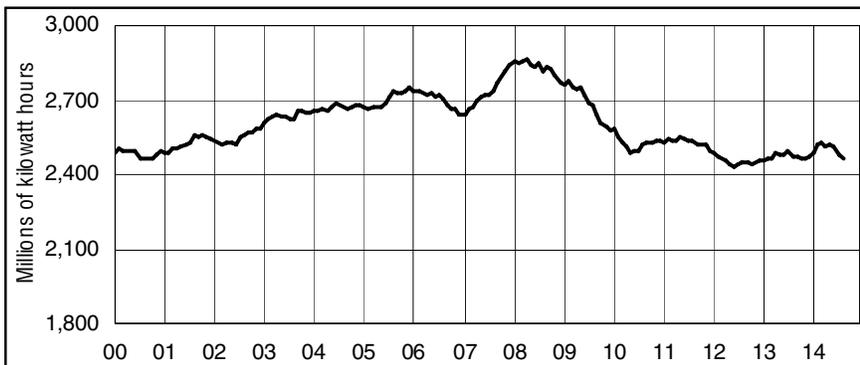
Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	258	443	458
Feb	282	430	452
Mar	281	460	422
Apr	282	470	420
May	293	481	415
Jun	324	448	492
Jul	335	452	481
Aug	365	476	441
Sep	366	466	452
Oct	400	462	
Nov	408	455	
Dec	434	435	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	278.7	287.3	367.5
Feb	281.6	283.7	380.3
Mar	287.3	275.0	370.0
Apr	269.7	283.2	373.6
May	277.0	298.2	364.8
Jun	290.7	287.5	373.0
Jul	291.7	328.8	333.7
Aug	298.3	344.8	314.9
Sep	296.3	345.7	323.3
Oct	284.9	365.3	
Nov	276.8	369.1	
Dec	269.5	386.6	

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2012	2013	2014
Jan	2,487	2,454	2,489
Feb	2,469	2,466	2,517
Mar	2,463	2,468	2,525
Apr	2,453	2,485	2,516
May	2,444	2,481	2,520
Jun	2,436	2,483	2,510
Jul	2,443	2,493	2,483
Aug	2,446	2,476	2,468
Sep	2,451	2,468	
Oct	2,444	2,467	
Nov	2,448	2,463	
Dec	2,453	2,475	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,677,800	1,656,200	21,600	1.3	1,658,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,442,800	1,421,900	20,900	1.5	1,438,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	224,700	220,600	4,100	1.9	226,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	61,100	57,300	3,800	6.6	61,300
MANUFACTURING	163,600	163,300	300	0.2	164,900
Durable Goods	125,500	126,800	-1,300	-1.0	126,600
Fabricated Metal.....	30,700	30,100	600	2.0	30,600
Machinery.....	13,900	14,100	-200	-1.4	14,000
Computer and Electronic Product.....	12,100	12,600	-500	-4.0	12,200
Transportation Equipment.....	40,700	40,800	-100	-0.2	41,300
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	28,100	28,300	-200	-0.7	28,600
Non-Durable Goods	38,100	36,500	1,600	4.4	38,300
Chemical.....	11,400	11,300	100	0.9	11,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,453,100	1,435,600	17,500	1.2	1,432,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	305,100	297,600	7,500	2.5	300,400
Wholesale Trade.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	4.3	65,500
Retail Trade.....	184,300	181,600	2,700	1.5	184,000
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,900	20,600	300	1.5	20,900
Building Material.....	15,400	15,100	300	2.0	15,800
Food and Beverage Stores.....	44,600	44,000	600	1.4	45,500
General Merchandise Stores.....	27,500	27,800	-300	-1.1	27,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	55,000	52,900	2,100	4.0	50,900
Utilities.....	7,400	7,600	-200	-2.6	7,500
Transportation and Warehousing.....	47,600	45,300	2,300	5.1	43,400
INFORMATION	31,800	31,700	100	0.3	31,700
Telecommunications.....	9,300	9,100	200	2.2	9,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	129,700	130,800	-1,100	-0.8	131,100
Finance and Insurance.....	110,500	111,600	-1,100	-1.0	111,600
Credit Intermediation.....	26,300	26,600	-300	-1.1	26,500
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	24,900	25,500	-600	-2.4	25,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	59,300	59,500	-200	-0.3	59,800
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,200	19,200	0	0.0	19,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	207,500	206,600	900	0.4	207,600
Professional, Scientific.....	91,400	90,000	1,400	1.6	91,300
Legal Services.....	13,400	13,000	400	3.1	13,300
Computer Systems Design.....	23,000	23,000	0	0.0	23,100
Management of Companies.....	29,000	29,500	-500	-1.7	28,800
Administrative and Support.....	87,100	87,100	0	0.0	87,500
Employment Services.....	26,500	28,300	-1,800	-6.4	26,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	326,500	322,300	4,200	1.3	318,600
Educational Services.....	62,400	62,700	-300	-0.5	56,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	264,100	259,600	4,500	1.7	262,300
Hospitals.....	61,600	61,500	100	0.2	61,300
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,700	62,100	600	1.0	62,700
Social Assistance.....	51,300	50,700	600	1.2	49,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	154,800	150,400	4,400	2.9	159,000
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	25,900	26,000	-100	-0.4	30,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	128,900	124,400	4,500	3.6	129,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	116,900	112,500	4,400	3.9	116,300
OTHER SERVICES	62,700	61,900	800	1.3	63,600
GOVERNMENT	235,000	234,300	700	0.3	220,200
Federal Government.....	17,500	17,200	300	1.7	17,400
State Government.....	65,400	64,300	1,100	1.7	60,800
Local Government**.....	152,100	152,800	-700	-0.5	142,000

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. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	419,900	412,500	7,400	1.8	420,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	373,000	367,000	6,000	1.6	376,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	47,000	45,900	1,100	2.4	47,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,500	12,500	0	0.0	12,700
MANUFACTURING	34,500	33,400	1,100	3.3	34,400
Durable Goods.....	24,500	24,900	-400	-1.6	24,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	372,900	366,600	6,300	1.7	373,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	73,700	71,700	2,000	2.8	74,200
Wholesale Trade.....	13,700	13,600	100	0.7	13,800
Retail Trade.....	48,800	47,500	1,300	2.7	49,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,200	10,600	600	5.7	10,800
INFORMATION	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	41,400	41,800	-400	-1.0	41,500
Finance and Insurance.....	34,600	35,500	-900	-2.5	34,600
Credit Intermediation.....	10,100	10,000	100	1.0	10,100
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	16,800	17,900	-1,100	-6.1	17,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	71,000	67,900	3,100	4.6	71,300
Professional, Scientific.....	29,700	29,500	200	0.7	29,800
Administrative and Support.....	27,900	25,600	2,300	9.0	28,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	70,200	70,100	100	0.1	68,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	59,100	59,100	0	0.0	57,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	40,300	40,700	-400	-1.0	43,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	31,200	30,800	400	1.3	32,700
OTHER SERVICES	17,300	16,900	400	2.4	17,900
GOVERNMENT	46,900	45,500	1,400	3.1	44,100
Federal.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
State & Local.....	44,400	43,000	1,400	3.3	41,600

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	70,200	68,800	1,400	2.0	68,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	61,200	60,300	900	1.5	61,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,200	11,700	500	4.3	12,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	58,000	57,100	900	1.6	56,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	15,900	15,600	300	1.9	15,900
Retail Trade.....	11,700	11,700	0	0.0	11,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,700	6,600	100	1.5	7,000
GOVERNMENT	9,000	8,500	500	5.9	7,600
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,400	7,900	500	6.3	7,000

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.*

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	558,000	550,600	7,400	1.3	546,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	474,300	466,100	8,200	1.8	471,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	77,300	75,900	1,400	1.8	77,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	21,400	19,600	1,800	9.2	21,200
MANUFACTURING	55,900	56,300	-400	-0.7	55,900
Durable Goods.....	46,300	46,800	-500	-1.1	46,300
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,600	9,500	100	1.1	9,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	480,700	474,700	6,000	1.3	469,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	91,400	88,600	2,800	3.2	88,900
Wholesale Trade.....	18,200	18,000	200	1.1	18,200
Retail Trade.....	55,900	54,100	1,800	3.3	55,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	17,300	16,500	800	4.8	15,600
Transportation and Warehousing.....	14,600	13,700	900	6.6	12,900
INFORMATION	11,000	11,000	0	0.0	11,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	58,900	58,600	300	0.5	59,000
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2	6,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	38,600	39,100	-500	-1.3	38,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	63,000	65,100	-2,100	-3.2	63,500
Professional, Scientific.....	31,100	30,500	600	2.0	31,400
Management of Companies.....	7,400	7,800	-400	-5.1	7,500
Administrative and Support.....	24,500	26,800	-2,300	-8.6	24,600
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	102,100	100,800	1,300	1.3	100,200
Educational Services.....	13,900	14,100	-200	-1.4	12,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	88,200	86,700	1,500	1.7	88,100
Ambulatory Health Care.....	28,100	28,000	100	0.4	28,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	48,400	45,300	3,100	6.8	49,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	39,300	38,200	1,100	2.9	39,600
OTHER SERVICES	22,200	20,800	1,400	6.7	22,200
GOVERNMENT	83,700	84,500	-800	-0.9	75,200
Federal.....	5,200	5,100	100	2.0	5,200
State & Local.....	78,500	79,400	-900	-1.1	70,000

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT*Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	420,500	412,300	8,200	2.0	419,400
DANBURY LMA	70,000	68,800	1,200	1.7	69,500
HARTFORD LMA	556,600	548,600	8,000	1.5	553,900
NEW HAVEN LMA	278,700	274,800	3,900	1.4	278,100
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	126,500	127,600	-1,100	-0.9	125,400
WATERBURY LMA	64,700	64,200	500	0.8	65,000

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.*

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	279,900	275,500	4,400	1.6	273,800
TOTAL PRIVATE	247,000	242,200	4,800	2.0	245,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	35,700	35,400	300	0.8	35,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	10,200	9,800	400	4.1	10,200
MANUFACTURING	25,500	25,600	-100	-0.4	25,600
Durable Goods.....	18,800	18,900	-100	-0.5	18,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	244,200	240,100	4,100	1.7	238,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	51,000	50,300	700	1.4	50,500
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,100	200	1.8	11,200
Retail Trade.....	29,200	29,000	200	0.7	29,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,500	10,200	300	2.9	10,000
INFORMATION	4,000	4,100	-100	-2.4	4,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,200	12,300	-100	-0.8	12,400
Finance and Insurance.....	8,700	8,800	-100	-1.1	8,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	27,600	28,200	-600	-2.1	28,200
Administrative and Support.....	14,200	14,100	100	0.7	14,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	80,100	77,600	2,500	3.2	76,500
Educational Services.....	28,600	28,600	0	0.0	25,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,500	49,000	2,500	5.1	50,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	26,000	23,900	2,100	8.8	27,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	21,800	20,400	1,400	6.9	22,000
OTHER SERVICES	10,400	10,400	0	0.0	10,500
GOVERNMENT	32,900	33,300	-400	-1.2	28,500
Federal.....	4,800	4,700	100	2.1	4,800
State & Local.....	28,100	28,600	-500	-1.7	23,700

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 1,800 in September

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 71,100 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in September 2014, a 2.5 percent decrease over the month and a 7.9 percent increase over the year. There were 3.80 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, higher than a year ago but lower than a month ago. Hartford's labor demand rate of 4.65 was also higher than a year ago but lower than a month ago. Nationally, it was 3.25 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest vacancy rate, while Rhode Island had the lowest vacancy rate in September.

	SEP	SEP	AUG
(Seasonally adjusted)	2014	2013	2014
CT Vacancies (000s)	71.1	65.9	72.9
Hartford Vac. (000s)	27.4	25.2	28.1
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	3.80	3.56	3.90
Hartford	4.65	4.30	4.77
United States	3.25	3.19	3.34
Maine	4.13	3.16	4.00
Massachusetts	4.42	4.32	4.47
New Hampshire	4.04	3.56	4.22
Rhode Island	3.60	3.38	3.80
Vermont	3.82	3.27	3.91

* 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.

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

	SEP 2014	SEP 2013	CHANGE		AUG 2014
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	127,900	128,500	-600	-0.5	127,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	95,800	95,300	500	0.5	96,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	19,000	18,200	800	4.4	18,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,200	3,700	500	13.5	3,900
MANUFACTURING	14,800	14,500	300	2.1	14,900
Durable Goods.....	11,800	11,300	500	4.4	11,900
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,000	3,200	-200	-6.3	3,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	108,900	110,300	-1,400	-1.3	108,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	22,800	22,600	200	0.9	22,600
Wholesale Trade.....	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
Retail Trade.....	15,500	15,500	0	0.0	15,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,700	4,600	100	2.2	4,400
INFORMATION	1,200	1,300	-100	-7.7	1,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,000	3,200	-200	-6.3	3,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,400	8,800	-400	-4.5	8,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	20,600	21,100	-500	-2.4	20,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,700	18,400	300	1.6	18,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	17,300	16,600	700	4.2	18,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	14,100	14,000	100	0.7	14,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	11,800	11,700	100	0.9	12,000
OTHER SERVICES	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	3,600
GOVERNMENT	32,100	33,200	-1,100	-3.3	31,300
Federal.....	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,500
State & Local**.....	29,600	30,600	-1,000	-3.3	28,800

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP 2014	SEP 2013	CHANGE		AUG 2014
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	65,200	64,300	900	1.4	64,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	55,500	54,800	700	1.3	55,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	9,700	10,300	-600	-5.8	9,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
MANUFACTURING	7,200	7,800	-600	-7.7	7,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	55,500	54,000	1,500	2.8	54,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	12,800	12,700	100	0.8	12,700
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,200
Retail Trade.....	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,800
INFORMATION	600	600	0	0.0	600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,600	4,700	-100	-2.1	4,400
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	16,600	16,400	200	1.2	16,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,000	14,700	300	2.0	14,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,700	5,700	1,000	17.5	6,700
OTHER SERVICES	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,600
GOVERNMENT	9,700	9,500	200	2.1	8,700
Federal.....	400	400	0	0.0	400
State & Local.....	9,300	9,100	200	2.2	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. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.

SMALLER LMAS*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	44,600	44,200	400	0.9	43,800
TORRINGTON LMA.....	37,100	37,000	100	0.3	36,700
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	37,800	37,800	0	0.0	37,500

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.

* State-designated Non-CES areas

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

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA**

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	301,900	295,900	6,000	2.0	296,000
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	251,500	247,200	4,300	1.7	250,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	42,500	41,700	800	1.9	42,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,300	10,800	500	4.6	11,300
MANUFACTURING.....	31,200	30,900	300	1.0	31,500
Durable Goods.....	21,200	21,000	200	1.0	21,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,000	9,900	100	1.0	10,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	259,400	254,200	5,200	2.0	253,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	57,900	57,400	500	0.9	58,300
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,200	0	0.0	11,300
Retail Trade.....	34,100	34,000	100	0.3	34,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	12,600	12,200	400	3.3	12,100
INFORMATION.....	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	4,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	14,800	14,800	0	0.0	14,900
Finance and Insurance.....	11,800	11,800	0	0.0	11,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,600	7,500	100	1.3	7,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	25,500	24,800	700	2.8	25,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	68,500	66,700	1,800	2.7	66,400
Educational Services.....	11,200	10,600	600	5.7	9,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	57,300	56,100	1,200	2.1	57,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	29,100	28,600	500	1.7	29,300
OTHER SERVICES.....	9,200	9,200	0	0.0	9,600
GOVERNMENT	50,400	48,700	1,700	3.5	45,700
Federal.....	5,900	5,800	100	1.7	5,900
State & Local.....	44,500	42,900	1,600	3.7	39,800

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

		SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		2014	2013	NO.	%	2014
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,878,400	1,850,800	27,600	1.5	1,889,500
	Employed	1,767,800	1,712,600	55,200	3.2	1,759,500
	Unemployed	110,700	138,200	-27,500	-19.9	130,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.9	7.5	-1.6	---	6.9
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	480,900	471,400	9,500	2.0	488,400
	Employed	454,200	438,600	15,600	3.6	457,200
	Unemployed	26,700	32,800	-6,100	-18.6	31,200
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	7.0	-1.4	---	6.4
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	92,700	90,800	1,900	2.1	93,300
	Employed	88,400	85,500	2,900	3.4	88,200
	Unemployed	4,200	5,300	-1,100	-20.8	5,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.9	-1.3	---	5.5
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,800	49,500	1,300	2.6	50,200
	Employed	47,900	46,100	1,800	3.9	47,100
	Unemployed	2,900	3,400	-500	-14.7	3,200
	Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.9	-1.2	---	6.3
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	592,900	584,300	8,600	1.5	592,700
	Employed	557,900	540,500	17,400	3.2	551,100
	Unemployed	34,900	43,800	-8,900	-20.3	41,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.9	7.5	-1.6	---	7.0
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	315,300	310,400	4,900	1.6	315,700
	Employed	295,900	286,200	9,700	3.4	292,900
	Unemployed	19,300	24,300	-5,000	-20.6	22,800
	Unemployment Rate	6.1	7.8	-1.7	---	7.2
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	144,900	145,300	-400	-0.3	146,700
	Employed	136,100	134,100	2,000	1.5	136,600
	Unemployed	8,800	11,200	-2,400	-21.4	10,100
	Unemployment Rate	6.0	7.7	-1.7	---	6.9
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,300	53,800	500	0.9	54,700
	Employed	51,500	50,300	1,200	2.4	51,400
	Unemployed	2,800	3,500	-700	-20.0	3,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.2	6.5	-1.3	---	6.1
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	100,700	99,800	900	0.9	101,200
	Employed	92,800	89,800	3,000	3.3	92,000
	Unemployed	7,900	9,900	-2,000	-20.2	9,200
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	10.0	-2.1	---	9.1
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	57,600	57,200	400	0.7	58,300
	Employed	53,800	52,400	1,400	2.7	53,900
	Unemployed	3,800	4,800	-1,000	-20.8	4,300
	Unemployment Rate	6.5	8.3	-1.8	---	7.4
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	155,903,000	155,536,000	367,000	0.2	156,434,000
	Employed	146,941,000	144,651,000	2,290,000	1.6	146,647,000
	Unemployed	8,962,000	10,885,000	-1,923,000	-17.7	9,787,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.7	7.0	-1.3	---	6.3

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			
	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG
	2014	2013	Y/Y	2014	2014	2013	Y/Y	2014	2014	2013	Y/Y	2014
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$925.02	\$883.95	\$41.07	\$898.80	40.5	41.5	-1.0	40.0	\$22.84	\$21.30	\$1.54	\$22.47
DURABLE GOODS	946.08	904.82	41.26	917.39	40.5	42.4	-1.9	39.8	23.36	21.34	2.02	23.05
NON-DUR. GOODS	862.25	815.05	47.20	842.45	40.5	38.5	2.0	40.6	21.29	21.17	0.12	20.75
CONSTRUCTION	1,134.45	1,082.16	52.29	1,167.74	38.6	39.8	-1.2	38.0	29.39	27.19	2.20	30.73
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	958.01	955.21	2.81	946.40	33.9	34.2	-0.3	33.8	28.26	27.93	0.33	28.00
GOODS PRODUCING	1,204.63	1,219.27	-14.64	1,192.76	39.6	40.4	-0.8	39.3	30.42	30.18	0.24	30.35
Construction	1,186.50	1,185.15	1.35	1,190.24	38.8	39.4	-0.6	38.1	30.58	30.08	0.50	31.24
Manufacturing	1,205.54	1,227.11	-21.56	1,186.02	39.8	40.7	-0.9	39.6	30.29	30.15	0.14	29.95
SERVICE PROVIDING	913.96	905.19	8.77	901.02	32.9	33.0	-0.1	32.8	27.78	27.43	0.35	27.47
Trade, Transp., Utilities	808.36	818.30	-9.94	791.94	33.5	33.8	-0.3	33.5	24.13	24.21	-0.08	23.64
Financial Activities	1,649.96	1,691.10	-41.14	1,636.36	38.0	37.9	0.1	37.8	43.42	44.62	-1.20	43.29
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,165.67	1,088.14	77.53	1,124.66	36.1	35.7	0.4	35.4	32.29	30.48	1.81	31.77
Education & Health Ser.	790.65	785.94	4.71	802.33	31.4	31.4	0.0	31.7	25.18	25.03	0.15	25.31
Leisure & Hospitality	404.04	403.97	0.07	404.00	26.0	26.7	-0.7	26.2	15.54	15.13	0.41	15.42
Other Services	677.08	676.87	0.21	675.58	30.2	31.6	-1.4	30.5	22.42	21.42	1.00	22.15
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,048.48	1,090.43	-41.95	1,041.67	33.8	35.6	-1.8	33.7	31.02	30.63	0.39	30.91
Danbury	922.41	954.72	-32.32	935.99	34.1	33.7	0.4	34.5	27.05	28.33	-1.28	27.13
Hartford	1,006.76	988.07	18.70	997.44	34.8	35.1	-0.3	34.9	28.93	28.15	0.78	28.58
New Haven	923.98	899.46	24.52	906.55	34.4	34.2	0.2	34.3	26.86	26.30	0.56	26.43
Norwich-New London	833.52	909.56	-76.04	840.74	34.5	33.8	0.7	34.9	24.16	26.91	-2.75	24.09
Waterbury	746.07	765.59	-19.52	725.93	32.2	33.2	-1.0	31.7	23.17	23.06	0.11	22.90

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 September 2014, Costco announced it will open a new store in New Britain next fall, creating 225 jobs. This fall, Goodwill is looking to hire 128 employees at its locations statewide. ALDI will open a new store in December in Derby and will hire 15 workers.
- In September 2014, REM Connecticut, a human services company, announced it will cut 342 positions statewide in November and December. The Kmart in Torrington is scheduled to close in December, eliminating 73 jobs. Best Buy in Meriden will close in November, affecting 60 workers.

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)

SEPTEMBER 2014

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	480,898	454,188	26,710	5.6	Canton	5,861	5,621	240	4.1
Ansonia	10,165	9,414	751	7.4	Colchester	9,152	8,680	472	5.2
Bridgeport	66,067	59,994	6,073	9.2	Columbia	3,097	2,956	141	4.6
Darien	9,413	9,023	390	4.1	Coventry	7,092	6,738	354	5.0
Derby	7,016	6,528	488	7.0	Cromwell	8,125	7,726	399	4.9
Easton	3,781	3,624	157	4.2	East Granby	2,945	2,836	109	3.7
Fairfield	29,316	27,925	1,391	4.7	East Haddam	5,294	5,057	237	4.5
Greenwich	29,910	28,739	1,171	3.9	East Hampton	7,142	6,799	343	4.8
Milford	30,285	28,649	1,636	5.4	East Hartford	26,451	24,462	1,989	7.5
Monroe	10,659	10,126	533	5.0	Ellington	9,492	9,062	430	4.5
New Canaan	8,934	8,536	398	4.5	Farmington	13,032	12,493	539	4.1
Newtown	14,696	14,066	630	4.3	Glastonbury	18,894	18,143	751	4.0
Norwalk	49,744	47,226	2,518	5.1	Granby	6,347	6,063	284	4.5
Oxford	7,443	7,125	318	4.3	Haddam	5,163	4,970	193	3.7
Redding	4,841	4,657	184	3.8	Hartford	49,251	43,653	5,598	11.4
Ridgefield	12,036	11,561	475	3.9	Hartland	1,212	1,169	43	3.5
Seymour	9,336	8,778	558	6.0	Harwinton	3,143	2,997	146	4.6
Shelton	22,866	21,623	1,243	5.4	Hebron	5,651	5,434	217	3.8
Southbury	9,059	8,626	433	4.8	Lebanon	4,263	4,066	197	4.6
Stamford	68,729	65,414	3,315	4.8	Manchester	33,307	31,385	1,922	5.8
Stratford	27,153	25,351	1,802	6.6	Mansfield	13,422	12,781	641	4.8
Trumbull	18,447	17,523	924	5.0	Marlborough	3,657	3,498	159	4.3
Weston	4,903	4,718	185	3.8	Middlefield	2,431	2,322	109	4.5
Westport	12,820	12,242	578	4.5	Middletown	26,309	24,786	1,523	5.8
Wilton	8,594	8,221	373	4.3	New Britain	35,525	32,537	2,988	8.4
Woodbridge	4,686	4,499	187	4.0	New Hartford	3,856	3,669	187	4.8
					Newington	16,966	16,169	797	4.7
DANBURY	92,665	88,429	4,236	4.6	Plainville	10,284	9,704	580	5.6
Bethel	11,069	10,582	487	4.4	Plymouth	6,762	6,339	423	6.3
Bridgewater	943	891	52	5.5	Portland	5,283	5,007	276	5.2
Brookfield	9,258	8,816	442	4.8	Rocky Hill	11,162	10,636	526	4.7
Danbury	46,150	44,039	2,111	4.6	Simsbury	12,015	11,472	543	4.5
New Fairfield	7,485	7,171	314	4.2	Southington	24,645	23,464	1,181	4.8
New Milford	15,851	15,111	740	4.7	South Windsor	14,593	13,925	668	4.6
Sherman	1,909	1,819	90	4.7	Stafford	6,841	6,485	356	5.2
					Thomaston	4,485	4,265	220	4.9
ENFIELD	50,756	47,884	2,872	5.7	Tolland	8,425	8,115	310	3.7
East Windsor	6,754	6,353	401	5.9	Union	537	510	27	5.0
Enfield	23,832	22,466	1,366	5.7	Vernon	16,971	15,988	983	5.8
Somers	5,049	4,724	325	6.4	West Hartford	30,200	28,672	1,528	5.1
Suffield	7,921	7,554	367	4.6	Wethersfield	13,605	12,843	762	5.6
Windsor Locks	7,200	6,787	413	5.7	Willington	3,763	3,587	176	4.7
					Windsor	16,328	15,341	987	6.0
HARTFORD	592,861	557,920	34,941	5.9					
Andover	1,998	1,918	80	4.0					
Ashford	2,514	2,392	122	4.9					
Avon	9,650	9,260	390	4.0					
Barkhamsted	2,238	2,131	107	4.8					
Berlin	11,416	10,863	553	4.8					
Bloomfield	10,014	9,335	679	6.8					
Bolton	2,898	2,786	112	3.9					
Bristol	33,684	31,569	2,115	6.3					
Burlington	5,470	5,241	229	4.2					

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.

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)

SEPTEMBER 2014

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	315,252	295,938	19,314	6.1	TORRINGTON	54,296	51,495	2,801	5.2
Bethany	3,121	2,974	147	4.7	Bethlehem	2,037	1,934	103	5.1
Branford	16,643	15,816	827	5.0	Canaan	670	645	25	3.7
Cheshire	14,727	14,029	698	4.7	Colebrook	796	768	28	3.5
Chester	2,496	2,401	95	3.8	Cornwall	783	756	27	3.4
Clinton	7,664	7,307	357	4.7	Goshen	1,528	1,458	70	4.6
Deep River	2,550	2,400	150	5.9	Kent	1,597	1,533	64	4.0
Durham	4,262	4,076	186	4.4	Litchfield	4,237	4,049	188	4.4
East Haven	16,349	15,321	1,028	6.3	Morris	1,304	1,234	70	5.4
Essex	3,702	3,537	165	4.5	Norfolk	965	922	43	4.5
Guilford	12,942	12,402	540	4.2	North Canaan	1,673	1,600	73	4.4
Hamden	32,376	30,437	1,939	6.0	Roxbury	1,327	1,278	49	3.7
Killingworth	3,601	3,467	134	3.7	Salisbury	1,819	1,751	68	3.7
Madison	9,782	9,361	421	4.3	Sharon	1,418	1,368	50	3.5
Meriden	32,316	29,938	2,378	7.4	Torrington	19,756	18,501	1,255	6.4
New Haven	58,328	53,413	4,915	8.4	Warren	779	750	29	3.7
North Branford	8,269	7,897	372	4.5	Washington	1,868	1,793	75	4.0
North Haven	13,103	12,453	650	5.0	Winchester	6,127	5,794	333	5.4
Old Saybrook	5,338	5,060	278	5.2	Woodbury	5,611	5,360	251	4.5
Orange	7,282	6,960	322	4.4	WATERBURY	100,731	92,806	7,925	7.9
Wallingford	25,483	24,107	1,376	5.4	Beacon Falls	3,426	3,214	212	6.2
West Haven	31,078	28,937	2,141	6.9	Middlebury	3,969	3,798	171	4.3
Westbrook	3,840	3,647	193	5.0	Naugatuck	16,706	15,553	1,153	6.9
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	133,367	125,268	8,099	6.1	Prospect	5,351	5,064	287	5.4
Bozrah	1,501	1,411	90	6.0	Waterbury	50,291	45,342	4,949	9.8
Canterbury	3,020	2,840	180	6.0	Watertown	12,005	11,336	669	5.6
East Lyme	9,288	8,779	509	5.5	Wolcott	8,983	8,499	484	5.4
Franklin	1,170	1,104	66	5.6	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	57,609	53,842	3,767	6.5
Griswold	7,100	6,688	412	5.8	Brooklyn	4,088	3,796	292	7.1
Groton	18,157	17,009	1,148	6.3	Chaplin	1,330	1,248	82	6.2
Ledyard	8,019	7,608	411	5.1	Eastford	952	920	32	3.4
Lisbon	2,486	2,361	125	5.0	Hampton	1,068	1,019	49	4.6
Lyme	1,238	1,185	53	4.3	Killingly	9,273	8,610	663	7.1
Montville	10,334	9,689	645	6.2	Plainfield	8,299	7,706	593	7.1
New London	13,691	12,632	1,059	7.7	Pomfret	2,295	2,182	113	4.9
No. Stonington	3,124	2,972	152	4.9	Putnam	5,332	4,983	349	6.5
Norwich	21,679	20,113	1,566	7.2	Scotland	986	956	30	3.0
Old Lyme	4,057	3,857	200	4.9	Sterling	2,147	2,002	145	6.8
Preston	2,618	2,473	145	5.5	Thompson	5,364	5,075	289	5.4
Salem	2,503	2,384	119	4.8	Windham	11,959	11,052	907	7.6
Sprague	1,684	1,577	107	6.4	Woodstock	4,516	4,292	224	5.0
Stonington	9,998	9,544	454	4.5					
Voluntown	1,503	1,421	82	5.5					
Waterford	10,195	9,620	575	5.6					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON	144,904	136,141	8,763	6.0

Westerly, RI 11,537 10,873 664 5.8

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,878,400	1,767,800	110,700	5.9
UNITED STATES	155,903,000	146,941,000	8,962,000	5.7
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,875,600	1,755,800	119,800	6.4
UNITED STATES	155,862,000	146,600,000	9,262,000	5.9

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	SEP 2014	YR TO DATE 2014	2013	TOWN	SEP 2014	YR TO DATE 2014	2013	TOWN	SEP 2014	YR TO DATE 2014	2013
Andover	0	2	5	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	0	9
Ansonia	0	0	1	Groton	1	14	17	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	5	3	Guilford	4	14	30	Putnam	0	2	2
Avon	3	19	31	Haddam	1	10	3	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	4	2	Ridgefield	4	34	13
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	0	1	2	Rocky Hill	1	11	93
Berlin	4	20	75	Hartford	1	15	21	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	5	4
Bethel	1	63	37	Harwinton	1	3	1	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	1
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	1	2	Seymour	0	4	11
Bolton	0	6	10	Killingly	2	11	16	Sharon	0	4	1
Bozrah	0	2	3	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	8	34	21
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	4	5	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	6	21	158	Ledyard	0	9	36	Simsbury	0	173	106
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	2	5	Somers	0	8	7
Bristol	0	65	81	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	0	16	14
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	4	2	Southbury	2	18	25
Brooklyn	2	12	8	Madison	2	12	16	Southington	5	54	78
Burlington	3	24	27	Manchester	36	50	16	Sprague	0	0	4
Canaan	1	1	0	Mansfield	1	10	10	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	11	10	Marlborough	0	3	5	Stamford	17	278	230
Canton	1	8	9	Meriden	2	5	14	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	0	14	23
Cheshire	4	35	41	Middlefield	2	6	7	Stratford	0	38	135
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	2	53	20	Suffield	7	22	21
Clinton	0	8	10	Milford	22	165	140	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	2	24	28	Monroe	1	4	4	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	1	1	Montville	2	9	8	Tolland	1	10	7
Columbia	0	2	7	Morris	0	0	0	Torrington	0	2	3
Cornwall	0	2	1	Naugatuck	0	15	15	Trumbull	1	3	7
Coventry	3	25	18	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	0	2
Cromwell	3	20	24	New Canaan	4	41	31	Vernon	3	12	30
Danbury	10	276	144	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	1	1
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	5	6	Wallingford	2	21	26
Deep River	0	2	5	New Haven	0	302	35	Warren	0	2	0
Derby	na	na	na	New London	4	28	32	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	2	7	New Milford	6	16	16	Waterbury	3	45	26
East Granby	1	2	7	Newington	2	7	3	Waterford	4	12	12
East Haddam	0	6	12	Newtown	4	17	10	Watertown	3	25	20
East Hampton	2	16	12	Norfolk	0	2	0	West Hartford	10	52	45
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	8	15	North Canaan	0	0	0	Westbrook	2	12	9
East Lyme	175	350	30	North Haven	2	14	18	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	0	8	14	North Stonington	2	7	4	Westport	10	127	74
Eastford	0	2	4	Norwalk	4	216	66	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	2	5	Norwich	2	23	5	Willington	0	2	2
Ellington	4	75	33	Norwich	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Lyme	2	17	17	Winchester	1	20	20
Essex	1	3	8	Old Saybrook	na	na	na	Windham	0	10	4
Fairfield	8	80	127	Orange	na	na	na	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	1	20	36	Oxford	2	52	18	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	2	1	Plainfield	2	10	13	Wolcott	1	14	14
Glastonbury	2	19	26	Plainville	1	17	9	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	8	3	Plymouth	0	5	4	Woodbury	0	2	7
Granby	1	8	9	Pomfret	0	2	1	Woodstock	1	7	6
Greenwich	10	81	61	Portland	2	6	7				

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)

Leading General Drift Indicator +2.6
 Coincident General Drift Indicator +0.4
 Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +0.5
 Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +3.3

Total Nonfarm Employment +1.6

Labor Force +1.2
 Employed +2.7
 Unemployed -16.5
Unemployment Rate -1.3*

Average Weekly Initial Claims -8.9
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.54*
U-6 Rate -1.3*

Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg -2.4
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg +7.2
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg +4.6
CT Mfg. Production Index +1.6
 Production Worker Hours -0.1
 Industrial Electricity Sales -0.8

Personal Income +3.2
UI Covered Wages +2.3

Business Activity

New Housing Permits +41.2
 Electricity Sales -6.3
 Construction Contracts Index +33.9
 New Auto Registrations +50.4
 Air Cargo Tons NA
 Exports -7.6
 S&P 500: Monthly Close +17.3

Business Starts

Secretary of the State NA
 Dept. of Labor -13.5

Business Terminations

Secretary of the State NA
 Dept. of Labor -17.4

State Revenues

Corporate Tax -2.2
 Personal Income Tax +6.1
 Real Estate Conveyance Tax +14.0
 Sales & Use Tax +6.7
 Indian Gaming Payments -12.5

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

Tourism and Travel

Info Center Visitors +5.1
 Attraction Visitors -1.4
 Air Passenger Count NA
 Indian Gaming Slots -10.1
 Travel and Tourism Index -0.9

Employment Cost Index (U.S.)

Total +2.3
 Wages & Salaries +2.3
 Benefit Costs +2.3

Consumer Prices

U.S. City Average +1.7
 Northeast Region +1.2
 NY-NJ-Long Island +1.0
 Boston-Brockton-Nashua +1.6

Interest Rates

Prime 0.00*
 Conventional Mortgage -0.33*

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