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In September...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,693,500
 Change over month -0.45%
 Change over year +1.6%

United States 142,371,000
 Change over month +0.10%
 Change over year +2.0%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 5.2%
 United States 5.1%

Consumer Price Index

United States 237.945
 Change over year -0.0%

Connecticut's so-called Misery Index falling as of late

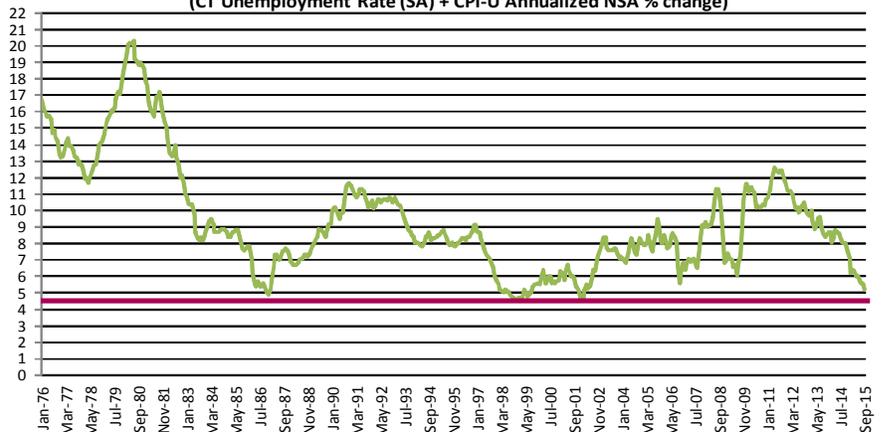
By Lincoln S. Dyer, Economist, lincoln.dyer@ct.gov, DOL

A straightforward Misery Index was developed in the 1960's by Yale economist Arthur Okun,¹ who is primarily known for formulating Okun's Law – a perceived inverse relationship between a country's unemployment rate and its national output – gross domestic product (GDP). As a nation's unemployment rate declined, Okun's Law inferred that a country's gross product/output increased with some degree of regularity, and/or vice versa. This fundamental supposition of Okun's Law has held up pretty well over time. Okun's Misery Index, aptly an economic indicator that similarly is utilizing the unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted), is essentially the unemployment rate added to the annualized inflation rate (UR+CPI U annualized). These are two

statistics our federal/state cooperating partner, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, produces on a monthly basis. The Office of Research shares in the development of the state's unemployment rate (Chart 1).

The basic premise of the Misery Index is that a declining unemployment rate, coupled with a slowly rising inflation rate (based on annualized percentage change of the consumer price inflation) or even falling prices - deflation, are two monthly measurable aspects of consumer distress that when put together can provide some sort of measure of changing consumer confidence or can be an indication of lessening of stress on the individual in the economy. In a macro, larger, sense, "it is assumed that both a higher rate of unemployment and a worsening of inflation create economic and social

Chart 1. Connecticut's Misery Index 1976 - Present
 (CT Unemployment Rate (SA) + CPI-U Annualized NSA % change)



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costs for a country. A combination of rising inflation and more people out of work implies a deterioration in economic performance and a rise in the misery index.”²

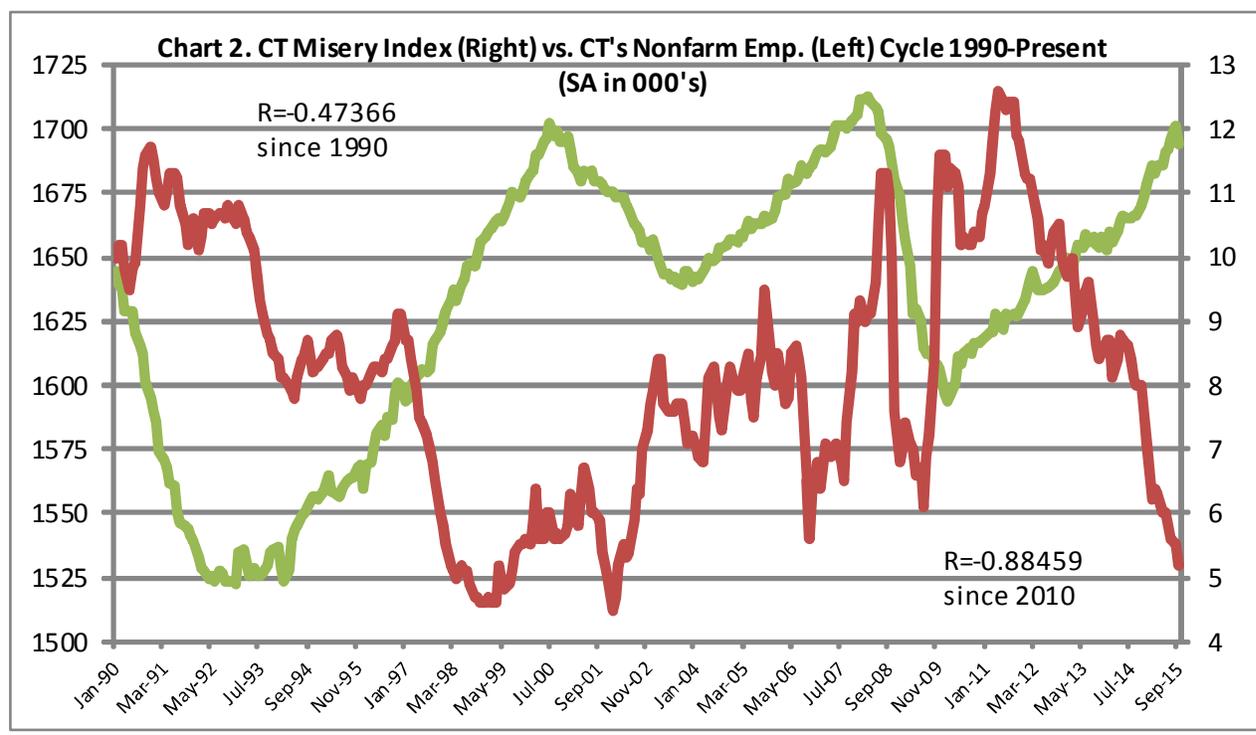
A Misery Index seems to be an appealing combination because it almost fully embodies the US Federal Reserve’s “dual mandate”, which is to maximize employment growth (the inverse of unemployment) within a context of stabilized prices to increase output over the long run. Often in the past, there were thought to be “trade-offs” concerning the unemployment rate and the inflation rate known by economists as the Philips Curve.³ If the unemployment rate was decreasing, it was assumed that labor resources and other complementary inputs were being consumed at an increasing frequency, causing depletion of available labor and physical supply, which in turn caused competition for these resources, which then led to increasing prices (inflation) as these inputs got bid higher for immediate use. The two statistics were most often divergent, not corresponding.

However, recently in the on-going employment recovery from the Great Recession, *both* the unemployment rate and annualized growth of consumer prices (inflation) have been dropping steadily and significantly. Consumer inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, U.S. City Average, 12-month percentage change, not seasonally adjusted) has as recently as April 2015 even been negative (-0.2%, deflating), and now measures 0.0%, unchanged for September 2015. Since April 2015 in Connecticut, the unemployment rate has declined substantially from 6.2% to 5.2% for September 2015 (September 2015 is latest available for both as this went to publication). There seems to be no trade off yet this year as both statistics have been flat or declining since spring.

For an annualized inflation rate specific for Connecticut, we chose to use the most commonly used

monthly U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U, U.S. City Average, 12-month percentage change, not seasonally adjusted). We also tried to incorporate the monthly NYC CPI-U annualized regional data into our charts for comparison as well for more of a regional feel that reflects more on Connecticut’s already higher levels of prices more than the nation as a whole. But this contributed no real percentage difference. Originally, we wanted to use both Boston and New York monthly CPI-U indexes (not seasonally adjusted 12-month percent change) by combining them and taking a monthly average for the annualized change best reflecting Connecticut inflation levels, but found the Boston CPI-U index is only available every other month. We also could have used the “core” inflation rate, which excludes food and energy components in the inflation measurement. But it is certain lower food and energy prices are important to consumer confidence and immediate well-being and should be included as they have been dropping substantially over the last year.

Some think the Misery Index was “designed to help determine how the average citizen is doing economically,”⁴ because the everyday working person is heavily influenced by unemployment and the cost of living. Others have gone further and equated the inverse of this index to some form of a happiness measure which is undoubtedly limited, however. Another study found a strong correlation to the crime rate in which the Misery Index leads the crime rate by about a year.⁵ One financial economics blogger, Dr. Ed Yardeni, has suggested a relation to bull and bear stock markets. He claims the Misery Index “tends to fall during bull markets and rise during bear markets.”⁶ We find a more moderate simple inverse correlation (not causation) to the monthly close of the S&P 500 (R=-0.31931) than with Connecticut’s monthly nonfarm



employment/business cycle (R=-0.47366) to Connecticut's Misery Index since 1990. Nevertheless, since January 2010, about when the Connecticut employment recovery started (2/2010), we find a pretty strong simple inverse correlation between the CT Misery Index and Connecticut's nonfarm employment (R=-.88459, seasonally adjusted) mainly because of the dropping unemployment rate (Chart 2).

Deficits, deflation, demographics, globalization, and inequality - Misery loves company

The recent swift drop in the Misery Index may still not be very soothing as of yet in this on-going employment recovery for Connecticut consumers and jobseekers. But at least in 2015, energy-related prices, which feed into many different aspects of domestic consumption, have really come down and should stay pretty low this winter. This has raised real wages. And the state's unemployment rate has come down fast as well from a late winter high of 6.4% in March 2015 to 5.2% for September 2015.

Despite all that, confidence, while improving, is very fragile especially as government tax collections are constrained from falling prices of revenue sources (deflation), which adds to the pressure for tax increases and a further weakening of confidence. Global oversupply issues, especially in petroleum; demographic shifts resulting in lower demand as people age, emerging countries exporting deflation in the face of a strong dollar, and the unequal distribution of income and capital gains are all contributing to the recognized unshakable gloom.

The falling and current low measures of the state's Misery Index are approaching previous levels where major economic reversals have happened in the past (below 5 on the Misery Index, it is 5.2 for September 2015). The all-time low on this CT Misery Index was 4.5 in January 2002, and the all-time high was June 1980 at 20.3. This implies, historically, a low and dropping unemployment rate has meant competition for available resources and qualified applicants, which in turn has resulted in cost pressures from both wages and consumer

goods, which has caused CPI inflation to rise. However with intensified globalization revealing massive oversupply and the very unconventional monetary policy from the US Federal Reserve (zero interest rate policy and quantitative easing) in this employment cycle, there does seem to be more room for the state's unemployment rate to fall further as aggregate cost pressures continue to be somewhat benign. After almost seven years, very low inflation has now left the Federal Reserve on hold, instead of raising interest rates in September. But for how long? ■

¹ Arthur M. Okun: The Concise Encyclopedia of Economics (<http://www.econlib.org/>)
² Misery index (economics) – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (<http://wikipedia.org/>)
³ The Misery Index Economics Help (<http://www.economicshelp.org/>)
⁴ Misery Index InflationData.com (<http://inflationdata.com/>)
⁵ Misery index (economics) – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (<http://wikipedia.org/>)
⁶ Dr. Ed's Blog, Confidence Belies Middle class Distress Legend (excerpt) (<http://blog.yardeni.com/>)

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization in Connecticut, 2003-2014

By Jungmin Charles Joo and Sarah Pilipaitis, DOL

In addition to the official unemployment rate, the Connecticut Economic Digest has been publishing the “U-6 rate” each quarter on page 6 under the “Unemployment” table. As introduced in the February 2010 issue (page 3), there are six alternative measures of labor underutilization produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), of which U-6 is the broadest measure, capturing not only the “official” unemployed, but also workers employed part-time for economic reasons, and those marginally attached to the labor force.

Definitions

These are official definitions of all six alternative measures of labor underutilization.

U-1, persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force;

U-2, job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force;

U-3, total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate); for states such as Connecticut, official unemployment is NOT the same as U-3;

U-4, total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers;

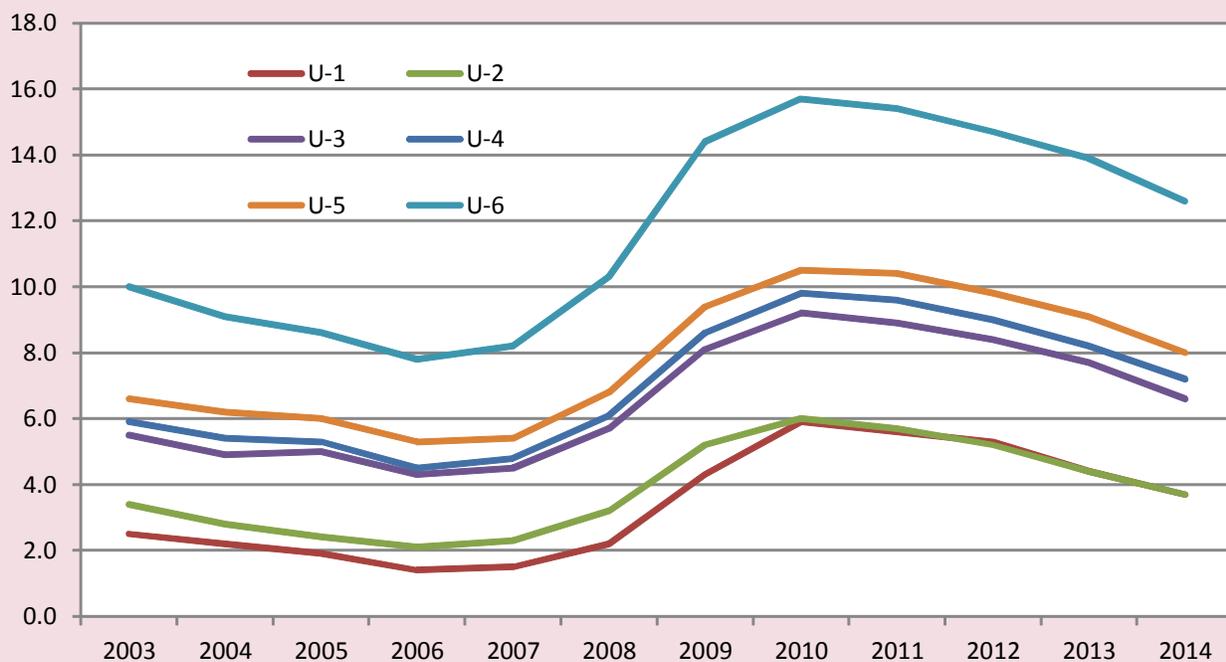
U-5, total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers; and

U-6, total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.

Definitions for the economic characteristics underlying the three broader measures of labor underutilization are worth

mentioning here. Discouraged workers (U-4, U-5, and U-6 measures) are persons who are not in the labor force, want and are available for work, and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They are not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the prior 4 weeks, for the specific reason that they believed no jobs were available for them. The marginally attached (U-5 and U-6 measures) are a group that includes discouraged workers. The criteria for the marginally attached are the same as for discouraged workers, with the exception that any reason could have been cited for the lack of job search in the prior 4 weeks. Persons employed part time for economic reasons (U-6 measure) are those working less than 35 hours per week who want to work full time, are available to do so, and gave an economic reason (their hours had been cut back or they were unable to find a full-time job) for working part time. These individuals are sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers.

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization in Connecticut (%)



U-1 through U-6

Six alternative measures of labor underutilization have long been available on a monthly basis from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the United States as a whole. They are published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly Employment Situation news release (Table 15). The official concept of unemployment (as measured in the CPS by U-3 in the U-1 to U-6 range of alternatives) includes all jobless persons who are available to take a job and have actively sought work in the past four weeks. This concept has been thoroughly reviewed and validated since the inception of the CPS in 1940. The other measures are provided to data users and analysts who want more narrowly (U-1 and U-2) or broadly (U-4 through U-6) defined measures.

BLS is committed to updating the alternative measures data for states on a 4-quarter moving-average basis. The use of 4-quarter averages increases the reliability of the CPS estimates, which are based on relatively small sample sizes at the state level, and eliminates seasonality. Due to the inclusion of lagged quarters, the state alternative measures may not fully reflect the current status of the labor market. The analysis that follows pertains to annual averages from 2003 through 2014 for Connecticut.

As the chart on page 4 shows, all six measures of labor underutilization in Connecticut moved together over time, including across business cycles. Generally, states that have high unemployment rates tend to have high values for the other five measures; the reverse is true for states with low unemployment rates. Both U.S. and Connecticut showed similar trends during the 2003-2014 period.

U-6

Connecticut's U-6 peaked in 2010 at 15.7% and has been falling steadily to 12.6% in 2014. This points to a continuation of improvements in the unemployment situation in the broadest sense.

In fact, some economists consider U-6 rate as a more realistic measure of unemployment situation than U-3 rate. However, as the chart shows the overall trends between the two are maintained. Although levels were consistently higher, U-6's shares of marginally attached workers plus those employed part-time for economic reasons were proportional. So the rate of changes in U-6 over time was almost identical as the rate of changes in U-3. Thus, while the "official" unemployment may not be capturing the "broadest" unemployment situation, when taken into its historical context, they both show the similar trends. Also, note that

the "official" unemployment rate data go back to 1976, are published monthly and most current, while U-6 are available from 2003, quarterly, and are not current.

U-3 Is *NOT* the Official Unemployment Rate

U-3 is the official rate for the nation because it is estimated directly from the CPS. However, for Connecticut and most other states, U-3 is *not* the "official" unemployment rate that you see in the news. Note that the unemployment rates (U-3) that are shown are derived directly from the CPS, because this is the only source of data for the various components of the other five measures. As a result, for Connecticut and other states, these U-3 measures may differ from the official state unemployment rates for the same period.

The official measure of unemployment, developed by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, is derived using a statistical model that incorporates data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) as well as input data from other sources, which greatly improves the reliability of the top-side labor force and unemployment estimates. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	113.1	113.0	0.1	0.1	113.0
Coincident	114.9	112.9	2.0	1.8	115.0
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	131.2	128.4	2.8	2.2	131.2
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	Sep	Sep			Aug
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2015	2014			2015
Connecticut	168.39	162.57	5.82	3.6	168.06
United States	175.37	169.88	5.49	3.2	175.00

Sources: *Dr. Steven P. Lanza, University of Connecticut **Farmington Bank ***Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

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 three leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1996 = 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
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,693.5	1,666.5	27.0	1.6	1,701.1
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Construction	57.5	56.4	1.1	2.0	58.8
Manufacturing	161.4	158.9	2.5	1.6	162.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	305.0	300.9	4.1	1.4	307.5
Information	31.4	31.8	-0.4	-1.3	31.7
Financial Activities	130.7	128.8	1.9	1.5	130.6
Professional and Business Services	216.4	211.5	4.9	2.3	217.5
Education and Health Services	330.0	326.2	3.8	1.2	333.5
Leisure and Hospitality	157.5	150.0	7.5	5.0	155.1
Other Services	63.6	63.0	0.6	1.0	63.6
Government*	239.4	238.4	1.0	0.4	240.3

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

Employment to population
ratio increased from a
year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,899.1	1,889.9	9.2	0.5	1,903.4
Employed (000s)	1,800.4	1,770.1	30.3	1.7	1,803.3
Unemployed (000s)	98.7	119.8	-21.1	-17.6	100.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	6.3	-1.1	---	5.3
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	65.9	65.9	0.0	---	66.0
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	62.4	61.7	0.7	---	62.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,756	4,194	-438	-10.4	4,086
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.32	2.72	-0.40	---	2.73
	3Q2015	3Q2014			2Q2015
U-6 Rate (%)	11.5	12.8	-1.3	---	12.1

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
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015	2015
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	39.7	40.6	-0.9	-2.2	40.5	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	26.12	22.86	3.26	14.3	25.90	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,036.96	928.12	108.84	11.7	1,048.95	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	123.6	122.6	1.0	0.8	131.0	127.4
Production Worker Hours (000s)	3,958	3,912	46	1.2	4,062	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	290	301	-10.7	-3.6	313	307
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	119.2	118.0	1.2	1.0	119.1	119.2

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for
second quarter 2016 is
forecasted to increase 2.2
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>		CHANGE		1Q*
	2Q*	2Q	NO.	%	2016
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$244,934	\$239,591	5,343	2.2	\$243,587
UI Covered Wages	\$111,716	\$108,587	3,129	2.9	\$110,926

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

S&P 500 monthly close fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	Sep 2015	512	10.6	4,031	4,310	-6.5
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Aug 2015	2,829	7.0	20,215	20,008	1.0
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Sep 2015	563.8	33.1	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Sep 2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2015	4.10	3.3	8.03	8.09	-0.7
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Sep 2015	1,884.09	-4.5	---	---	---

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; Wisetrade.org

* 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	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	Sep 2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	1Q 2015	2,063	-15.0	2,063	2,427	-15.0
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Sep 2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	1Q 2015	1,458	-11.6	1,458	1,650	-11.6

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

STATE REVENUES

Total all revenues were down from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,449.6	1,477.7	-1.9	13,239.6	12,640.8	4.7
Corporate Tax	101.8	81.6	24.8	666.5	541.8	23.0
Personal Income Tax	852.2	812.7	4.9	7,362.2	6,953.9	5.9
Real Estate Conv. Tax	19.9	17.1	16.4	140.1	136.5	2.7
Sales & Use Tax	339.8	423.2	-19.7	3,186.0	3,054.2	4.3
Gaming Payments**	21.6	20.9	3.1	201.1	207.3	-3.0

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

Gaming slots rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	Sep 2015	30,215	-20.3	177,195	259,269	-31.7
Major Attraction Visitors*	Sep 2015	571,142	17.8	5,173,540	4,962,463	4.3
Air Passenger Count	Aug 2015	521,000	-3.2	3,978,061	3,949,807	0.7
Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)**	Sep 2015	1,040.4	2.5	9,657.8	9,917.7	-2.6

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

*Attraction participants expanded from 6 to 23 beginning with July 2015 data

**See page 23 for explanation

Compensation cost for the nation rose 1.9 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sep	Jun	3-Mo	Sep	Sep	12-Mo
	2015	2015	% Chg	2015	2014	% Chg
Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	124.0	123.2	0.6	124.0	121.7	1.9
Wages and Salaries	123.6	122.8	0.7	123.7	121.2	2.1
Benefit Costs	124.8	124.2	0.5	124.8	123.1	1.4
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	125.1	122.7	2.0
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	124.2	121.7	2.1

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

U.S. inflation rate was unchanged 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 2015	237.945	0.0	-0.2
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Sep 2015	0.420	0.0	0.2
Northeast Region	Sep 2015	252.922	-0.1	0.0
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	Sep 2015	261.887	0.3	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	Sep 2015	256.643	0.3	-0.1
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Sep 2015	232.661	-0.6	-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 3.89 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Sep 2015	Aug 2015	Sep 2014
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.14	0.14	0.09
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.02	0.07	0.02
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.18	0.22	0.04
1 Year Treasury Note	0.37	0.38	0.11
3 Year Treasury Note	1.01	1.03	1.05
5 Year Treasury Note	1.49	1.54	1.77
7 Year Treasury Note	1.88	1.91	2.22
10 Year Treasury Note	2.17	2.17	2.53
20 Year Treasury Note	2.62	2.55	3.01
Conventional Mortgage	3.89	3.91	4.16

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
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Connecticut	1,693.5	1,666.5	27.0	1.6	1,701.1
Maine	611.6	605.8	5.8	1.0	611.7
Massachusetts	3,492.8	3,425.6	67.2	2.0	3,499.9
New Hampshire	654.0	650.1	3.9	0.6	653.5
New Jersey	4,009.3	3,969.7	39.6	1.0	4,004.6
New York	9,261.2	9,133.9	127.3	1.4	9,249.2
Pennsylvania	5,840.3	5,802.3	38.0	0.7	5,856.7
Rhode Island	482.1	479.1	3.0	0.6	483.9
Vermont	312.2	310.2	2.0	0.6	314.3
United States	142,371.0	139,619.0	2,752.0	2.0	142,229.0

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>	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Connecticut	1,899.1	1,889.9	9.2	0.5	1,903.4
Maine	685.5	696.4	-10.9	-1.6	689.2
Massachusetts	3,569.8	3,572.9	-3.1	-0.1	3,591.7
New Hampshire	743.6	740.6	3.0	0.4	747.3
New Jersey	4,518.1	4,529.9	-11.8	-0.3	4,527.6
New York	9,617.5	9,539.9	77.6	0.8	9,628.5
Pennsylvania	6,409.3	6,354.9	54.4	0.9	6,415.5
Rhode Island	558.2	552.1	6.1	1.1	560.0
Vermont	347.2	348.9	-1.7	-0.5	348.6
United States	156,715.0	155,845.0	870.0	0.6	157,065.0

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

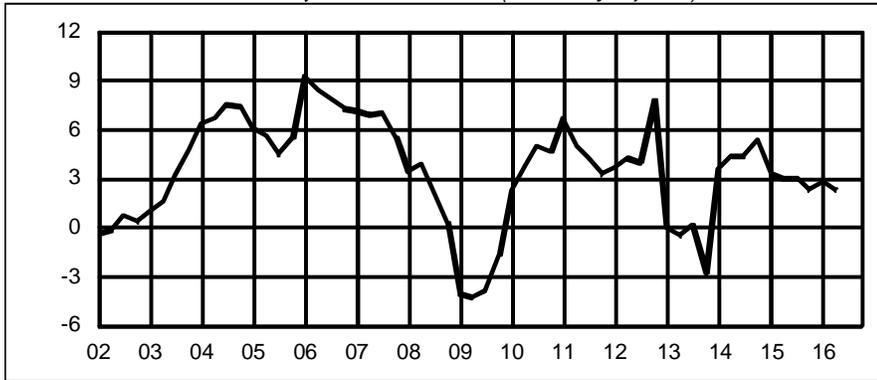
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Sep	Sep	CHANGE	Aug
	2015	2014		2015
Connecticut	5.2	6.3	-1.1	5.3
Maine	4.4	5.6	-1.2	4.5
Massachusetts	4.6	5.6	-1.0	4.7
New Hampshire	3.4	4.1	-0.7	3.6
New Jersey	5.6	6.4	-0.8	5.7
New York	5.1	6.0	-0.9	5.2
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.4
Rhode Island	5.4	7.2	-1.8	5.7
Vermont	3.7	4.2	-0.5	3.6
United States	5.1	5.9	-0.8	5.1

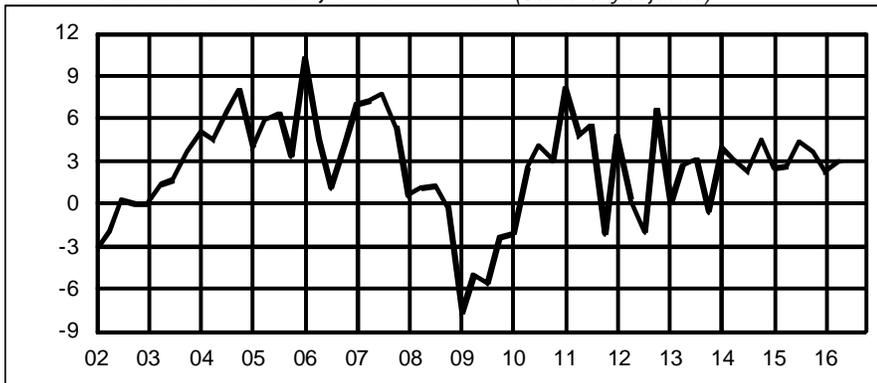
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERSONAL INCOME, YOY % CHG *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Quarter	2014	2015	2016
First	3.5	3.2	2.7
Second	4.3	3.0	2.2
Third	4.3	3.0	
Fourth	5.3	2.3	

UI COVERED WAGES, YOY % CHG *(Seasonally adjusted)*



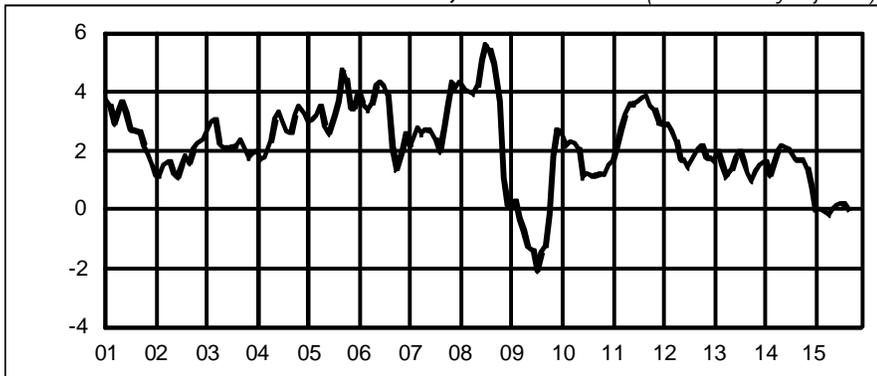
Quarter	2014	2015	2016
First	3.9	2.5	2.2
Second	3.1	2.7	2.9
Third	2.2	4.3	
Fourth	4.4	3.7	

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX, YOY % CHG *(Seasonally adjusted)*



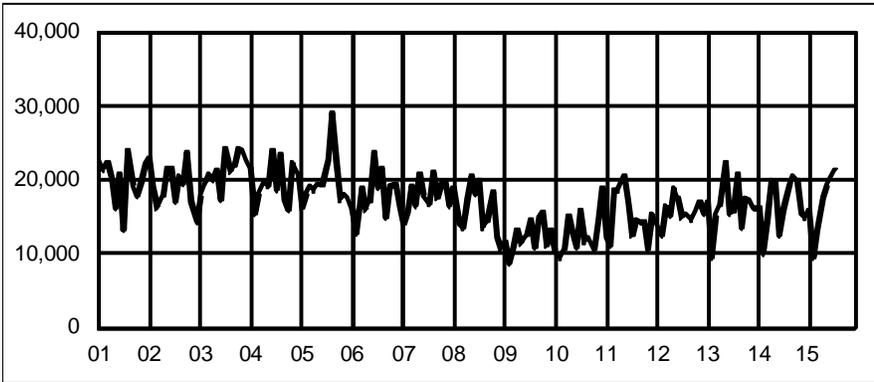
Quarter	2013	2014	2015
First	1.9	1.8	2.6
Second	1.9	2.0	2.0
Third	1.9	2.3	1.9
Fourth	1.9	2.2	

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, YOY % CHG *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



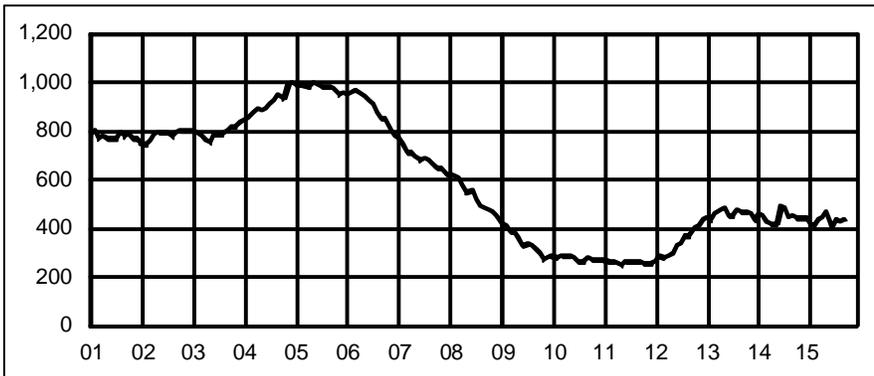
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	1.6	1.6	-0.1
Feb	2.0	1.1	0.0
Mar	1.5	1.5	-0.1
Apr	1.1	2.0	-0.2
May	1.4	2.1	0.0
Jun	1.8	2.1	0.1
Jul	2.0	2.0	0.2
Aug	1.5	1.7	0.2
Sep	1.2	1.7	0.0
Oct	1.0	1.7	
Nov	1.2	1.3	
Dec	1.5	0.8	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED



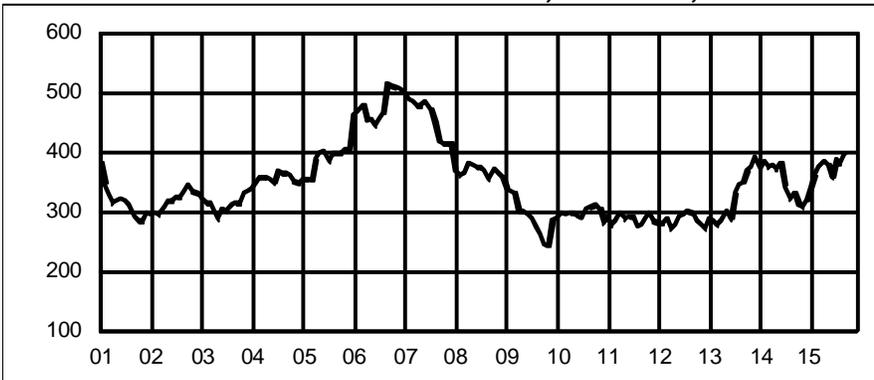
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	16,962	16,199	15,900
Feb	9,338	9,987	9,383
Mar	14,984	14,619	13,136
Apr	16,341	19,782	17,330
May	22,372	19,523	19,015
Jun	15,414	12,449	20,115
Jul	15,510	15,789	21,116
Aug	20,801	19,028	
Sep	13,476	20,274	
Oct	17,388	19,884	
Nov	17,081	15,403	
Dec	16,152	14,842	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS, 12 MMA



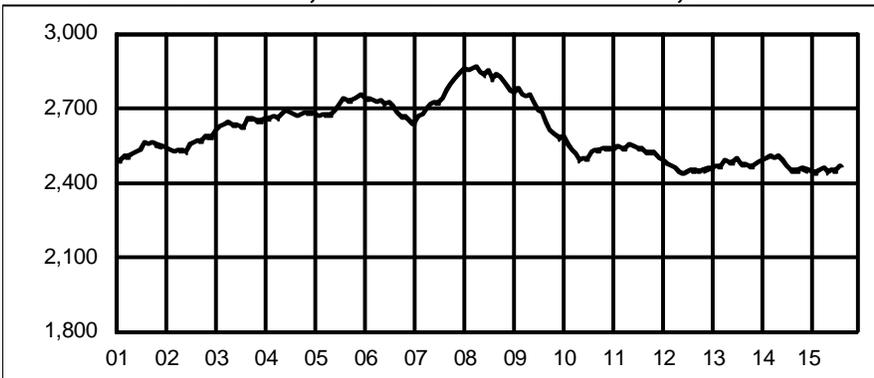
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	443	458	415
Feb	430	452	410
Mar	460	422	430
Apr	470	420	438
May	481	415	466
Jun	448	492	404
Jul	452	481	435
Aug	476	441	425
Sep	466	452	429
Oct	462	443	
Nov	455	439	
Dec	435	437	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX, 1980=100, 12 MMA



Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	287.0	369.8	335.7
Feb	284.2	382.2	359.1
Mar	275.5	373.3	374.6
Apr	283.7	377.0	383.0
May	298.7	369.2	376.2
Jun	288.1	378.6	358.0
Jul	328.4	339.5	385.0
Aug	344.7	320.7	380.9
Sep	348.0	330.3	392.6
Oct	367.6	309.5	
Nov	372.3	308.3	
Dec	389.2	316.9	

ELECTRICITY SALES, millions of kilowatt hours, 12 MMA



Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	2,454	2,490	2,436
Feb	2,466	2,498	2,440
Mar	2,468	2,506	2,446
Apr	2,485	2,497	2,454
May	2,481	2,501	2,441
Jun	2,484	2,490	2,448
Jul	2,493	2,463	2,448
Aug	2,476	2,448	2,464
Sep	2,469	2,449	
Oct	2,467	2,447	
Nov	2,463	2,453	
Dec	2,476	2,446	

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,691,700	1,668,800	22,900	1.4	1,690,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,455,700	1,433,500	22,200	1.5	1,465,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	222,400	218,800	3,600	1.6	225,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	61,200	59,900	1,300	2.2	63,000
MANUFACTURING	161,200	158,900	2,300	1.4	162,700
Durable Goods	126,100	123,600	2,500	2.0	126,600
Fabricated Metal.....	29,300	29,700	-400	-1.3	29,300
Machinery.....	13,800	13,900	-100	-0.7	13,800
Computer and Electronic Product.....	12,300	12,400	-100	-0.8	12,300
Transportation Equipment.....	39,700	39,800	-100	-0.3	40,200
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	27,800	27,400	400	1.5	28,200
Non-Durable Goods	35,100	35,300	-200	-0.6	36,100
Chemical.....	9,500	10,100	-600	-5.9	9,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,469,300	1,450,000	19,300	1.3	1,464,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	303,200	299,400	3,800	1.3	303,100
Wholesale Trade.....	63,000	63,200	-200	-0.3	63,500
Retail Trade.....	186,500	182,500	4,000	2.2	189,300
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,300	21,100	200	0.9	21,400
Building Material.....	15,400	15,200	200	1.3	15,700
Food and Beverage Stores.....	44,900	44,500	400	0.9	45,700
General Merchandise Stores.....	28,100	27,900	200	0.7	28,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	53,700	53,700	0	0.0	50,300
Utilities.....	7,500	7,300	200	2.7	7,300
Transportation and Warehousing.....	46,200	46,400	-200	-0.4	43,000
INFORMATION	31,400	31,700	-300	-0.9	31,800
Telecommunications.....	8,700	9,100	-400	-4.4	8,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	130,200	128,600	1,600	1.2	131,500
Finance and Insurance.....	110,200	109,000	1,200	1.1	111,200
Credit Intermediation.....	26,400	26,200	200	0.8	26,500
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	25,200	25,100	100	0.4	25,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	58,600	57,700	900	1.6	59,000
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,000	19,600	400	2.0	20,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	217,400	212,800	4,600	2.2	219,200
Professional, Scientific.....	95,300	94,800	500	0.5	95,800
Legal Services.....	12,900	12,900	0	0.0	13,000
Computer Systems Design.....	26,400	25,700	700	2.7	26,500
Management of Companies.....	30,100	30,400	-300	-1.0	29,700
Administrative and Support.....	92,000	87,600	4,400	5.0	93,700
Employment Services.....	29,200	28,500	700	2.5	29,600
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	328,900	326,500	2,400	0.7	325,600
Educational Services.....	62,500	63,600	-1,100	-1.7	57,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	266,400	262,900	3,500	1.3	268,200
Hospitals.....	59,500	59,500	0	0.0	59,800
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	63,700	62,800	900	1.4	64,300
Social Assistance.....	54,600	53,100	1,500	2.8	54,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	158,900	152,800	6,100	4.0	164,000
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	28,500	27,000	1,500	5.6	32,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	130,400	125,800	4,600	3.7	131,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	118,300	114,000	4,300	3.8	118,600
OTHER SERVICES	63,300	62,900	400	0.6	64,700
GOVERNMENT	236,000	235,300	700	0.3	224,700
Federal Government.....	17,300	17,500	-200	-1.1	17,300
State Government.....	65,000	65,100	-100	-0.2	63,800
Local Government**.....	153,700	152,700	1,000	0.7	143,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	414,000	407,700	6,300	1.5	414,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	369,100	363,100	6,000	1.7	372,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	44,700	44,800	-100	-0.2	45,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,800	12,700	100	0.8	12,900
MANUFACTURING	31,900	32,100	-200	-0.6	32,100
Durable Goods.....	23,600	23,700	-100	-0.4	23,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	369,300	362,900	6,400	1.8	369,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	74,100	70,800	3,300	4.7	74,400
Wholesale Trade.....	13,500	13,500	0	0.0	13,500
Retail Trade.....	49,700	47,100	2,600	5.5	50,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,900	10,200	700	6.9	10,300
INFORMATION	11,400	11,400	0	0.0	11,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	40,400	40,500	-100	-0.2	40,600
Finance and Insurance.....	33,400	34,100	-700	-2.1	33,500
Credit Intermediation.....	9,800	9,900	-100	-1.0	9,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	16,800	17,400	-600	-3.4	17,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	67,400	66,500	900	1.4	68,200
Professional, Scientific.....	28,200	29,000	-800	-2.8	28,500
Administrative and Support.....	26,000	25,300	700	2.8	26,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	71,100	70,700	400	0.6	69,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	59,900	59,500	400	0.7	59,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	43,300	41,600	1,700	4.1	45,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	33,200	31,400	1,800	5.7	33,600
OTHER SERVICES	16,700	16,800	-100	-0.6	17,300
GOVERNMENT	44,900	44,600	300	0.7	42,400
Federal.....	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
State & Local.....	42,500	42,100	400	1.0	40,000

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	78,300	78,500	-200	-0.3	77,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	68,000	68,200	-200	-0.3	68,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,900	12,600	300	2.4	13,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	65,400	65,900	-500	-0.8	64,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	17,000	17,300	-300	-1.7	17,400
Retail Trade.....	12,500	12,700	-200	-1.6	12,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,400	9,200	200	2.2	9,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,700	7,400	300	4.1	7,900
GOVERNMENT	10,300	10,300	0	0.0	9,000
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	9,600	9,600	0	0.0	8,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	575,400	566,900	8,500	1.5	568,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	485,500	477,700	7,800	1.6	487,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	75,400	75,400	0	0.0	76,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	20,300	20,400	-100	-0.5	20,800
MANUFACTURING	55,100	55,000	100	0.2	55,500
Durable Goods.....	45,700	45,600	100	0.2	46,100
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	9,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	500,000	491,500	8,500	1.7	491,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	90,600	91,300	-700	-0.8	90,500
Wholesale Trade.....	17,000	18,300	-1,300	-7.1	17,500
Retail Trade.....	55,800	55,900	-100	-0.2	56,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	17,800	17,100	700	4.1	16,300
Transportation and Warehousing.....	15,300	14,600	700	4.8	13,800
INFORMATION	11,400	11,400	0	0.0	11,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	57,600	56,600	1,000	1.8	58,400
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,100	6,200	-100	-1.6	6,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	37,000	37,300	-300	-0.8	37,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	71,800	69,500	2,300	3.3	72,200
Professional, Scientific.....	33,800	33,700	100	0.3	33,900
Management of Companies.....	7,900	8,100	-200	-2.5	7,900
Administrative and Support.....	30,100	27,700	2,400	8.7	30,400
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	107,800	105,300	2,500	2.4	106,600
Educational Services.....	14,400	14,300	100	0.7	12,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	93,400	91,000	2,400	2.6	93,800
Ambulatory Health Care.....	31,900	30,700	1,200	3.9	31,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	49,400	46,900	2,500	5.3	50,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	39,300	39,400	-100	-0.3	39,700
OTHER SERVICES	21,500	21,300	200	0.9	21,800
GOVERNMENT	89,900	89,200	700	0.8	80,600
Federal.....	5,300	5,300	0	0.0	5,300
State & Local.....	84,600	83,900	700	0.8	75,300

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT*Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA.....	413,900	406,800	7,100	1.7	413,900
DANBURY LMA**.....	78,300	78,600	-300	-0.4	78,400
HARTFORD LMA.....	573,900	564,800	9,100	1.6	576,900
NEW HAVEN LMA.....	280,400	279,700	700	0.3	282,900
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA.....	127,400	127,800	-400	-0.3	127,000
WATERBURY LMA**.....	68,300	67,200	1,100	1.6	68,800
ENFIELD LMA**.....	45,900	45,000	900	2.0	45,900
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**.....	34,200	33,800	400	1.2	34,100
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**.....	27,100	27,200	-100	-0.4	27,400

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.

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

*** Unofficial seasonally adjusted estimates produced by the Connecticut Department of Labor*

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	281,400	280,500	900	0.3	277,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	246,300	246,000	300	0.1	247,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	33,400	35,400	-2,000	-5.6	33,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	9,600	10,600	-1,000	-9.4	9,800
MANUFACTURING	23,800	24,800	-1,000	-4.0	24,000
Durable Goods.....	19,100	19,100	0	0.0	19,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	248,000	245,100	2,900	1.2	243,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	51,600	51,400	200	0.4	51,500
Wholesale Trade.....	11,100	11,200	-100	-0.9	11,200
Retail Trade.....	29,500	29,600	-100	-0.3	29,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,000	10,600	400	3.8	10,400
INFORMATION	3,900	4,000	-100	-2.5	4,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,600	12,600	0	0.0	12,800
Finance and Insurance.....	8,900	8,900	0	0.0	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	30,900	29,800	1,100	3.7	31,200
Administrative and Support.....	14,900	14,200	700	4.9	15,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	79,600	78,400	1,200	1.5	77,400
Educational Services.....	29,900	29,000	900	3.1	27,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	49,700	49,400	300	0.6	50,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	23,700	23,800	-100	-0.4	25,700
Accommodation and Food Services.....	20,900	20,300	600	3.0	22,200
OTHER SERVICES	10,600	10,600	0	0.0	10,800
GOVERNMENT	35,100	34,500	600	1.7	30,300
Federal.....	4,700	4,800	-100	-2.1	4,700
State & Local.....	30,400	29,700	700	2.4	25,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

CT Online Labor Demand Fell 1,500 in September

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 76,700 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in September 2015, a 1.9 percent decrease over the month and a 7.6 percent increase over the year. There were 4.03 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 3.36 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (4.73), while New Hampshire had the lowest rate (3.41) in September.

	Sep	Sep	Aug
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2015	2014	2015
CT Vacancies (000s)	76.7	71.3	78.2
Hartford Vac. (000s)	29.9	27.6	30.2
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	4.03	3.77	4.11
United States	3.36	3.22	3.45
Maine	3.53	4.18	3.69
Massachusetts	4.73	4.31	4.69
New Hampshire	3.41	4.00	3.49
Rhode Island	3.69	3.66	3.76
Vermont	3.66	3.81	3.40

* 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-
WESTERLY, CT-RI LMA**

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	128,600	129,000	-400	-0.3	128,200
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	97,900	96,700	1,200	1.2	98,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	19,000	19,100	-100	-0.5	19,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	4,100	4,200	-100	-2.4	4,100
MANUFACTURING.....	14,900	14,900	0	0.0	15,100
Durable Goods.....	11,600	11,400	200	1.8	11,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,300	3,500	-200	-5.7	3,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	109,600	109,900	-300	-0.3	109,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	23,100	22,600	500	2.2	23,300
Wholesale Trade.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
Retail Trade.....	16,400	15,500	900	5.8	16,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,200	4,600	-400	-8.7	4,100
INFORMATION.....	1,100	1,200	-100	-8.3	1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,900	9,100	-200	-2.2	8,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	21,900	21,200	700	3.3	20,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,900	18,800	100	0.5	18,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	17,100	16,900	200	1.2	18,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	14,300	14,200	100	0.7	14,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	11,800	11,800	0	0.0	12,300
OTHER SERVICES.....	3,800	3,600	200	5.6	3,900
GOVERNMENT	30,700	32,300	-1,600	-5.0	30,000
Federal.....	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,600
State & Local**.....	28,100	29,700	-1,600	-5.4	27,400

WATERBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	68,200	67,200	1,000	1.5	67,800
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	57,800	57,000	800	1.4	58,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	10,200	10,300	-100	-1.0	10,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,900
MANUFACTURING.....	7,300	7,500	-200	-2.7	7,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	58,000	56,900	1,100	1.9	57,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	13,600	13,000	600	4.6	13,500
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade.....	9,400	9,000	400	4.4	9,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,000	1,800	200	11.1	1,800
INFORMATION.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	2,000	2,100	-100	-4.8	2,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,600	5,300	300	5.7	5,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	17,100	17,000	100	0.6	17,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,500	15,200	300	2.0	15,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	6,100	6,000	100	1.7	6,500
OTHER SERVICES.....	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,700
GOVERNMENT	10,400	10,200	200	2.0	9,200
Federal.....	500	400	100	25.0	400
State & Local.....	9,900	9,800	100	1.0	8,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.

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

SMALLER LMAS*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,800	45,000	800	1.8	45,700
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	34,700	34,300	400	1.2	34,700
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	27,300	27,400	-100	-0.4	27,500

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 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	330,100	324,600	5,500	1.7	324,100
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	267,200	261,900	5,300	2.0	267,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	40,900	40,600	300	0.7	41,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,900	11,400	500	4.4	12,200
MANUFACTURING.....	29,000	29,200	-200	-0.7	29,000
Durable Goods.....	19,800	19,800	0	0.0	19,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,200	9,400	-200	-2.1	9,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	289,200	284,000	5,200	1.8	282,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	59,200	58,600	600	1.0	58,600
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,300	0	0.0	11,400
Retail Trade.....	34,800	34,900	-100	-0.3	34,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	13,100	12,400	700	5.6	12,400
INFORMATION.....	3,700	3,700	0	0.0	3,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	16,300	16,400	-100	-0.6	16,500
Finance and Insurance.....	13,100	13,000	100	0.8	13,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	8,600	8,700	-100	-1.1	8,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	28,000	26,200	1,800	6.9	28,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	76,300	73,300	3,000	4.1	74,500
Educational Services.....	14,900	14,200	700	4.9	12,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	61,400	59,100	2,300	3.9	61,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	30,000	30,600	-600	-2.0	30,600
OTHER SERVICES.....	12,800	12,500	300	2.4	13,200
GOVERNMENT.....	62,900	62,700	200	0.3	57,000
Federal.....	5,900	6,000	-100	-1.7	5,900
State & Local.....	57,000	56,700	300	0.5	51,100

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.

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

** New England City and Town Area

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Sep 2015	Sep 2014	CHANGE		Aug 2015
				NO.	%	
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,892,500	1,883,700	8,800	0.5	1,913,900
	Employed	1,796,600	1,767,500	29,100	1.6	1,808,500
	Unemployed	95,900	116,200	-20,300	-17.5	105,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	6.2	-1.1	---	5.5
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	464,600	462,300	2,300	0.5	472,600
	Employed	441,600	434,500	7,100	1.6	447,500
	Unemployed	23,000	27,800	-4,800	-17.3	25,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	6.0	-1.0	---	5.3
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	105,900	106,000	-100	-0.1	107,600
	Employed	101,600	100,900	700	0.7	102,800
	Unemployed	4,300	5,100	-800	-15.7	4,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.8	-0.8	---	4.5
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,300	42,700	600	1.4	44,100
	Employed	41,000	39,900	1,100	2.8	41,600
	Unemployed	2,400	2,800	-400	-14.3	2,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.6	-1.1	---	5.7
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,700	49,100	600	1.2	50,000
	Employed	47,400	46,300	1,100	2.4	47,400
	Unemployed	2,300	2,800	-500	-17.9	2,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.7	-1.1	---	5.2
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	619,300	614,100	5,200	0.8	623,800
	Employed	588,000	576,200	11,800	2.0	589,200
	Unemployed	31,300	37,900	-6,600	-17.4	34,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	6.2	-1.1	---	5.6
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	323,400	323,300	100	0.0	325,600
	Employed	306,700	302,700	4,000	1.3	307,200
	Unemployed	16,700	20,500	-3,800	-18.5	18,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.2	6.4	-1.2	---	5.6
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	142,000	142,800	-800	-0.6	144,100
	Employed	134,400	133,500	900	0.7	135,800
	Unemployed	7,500	9,300	-1,800	-19.4	8,300
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	6.5	-1.2	---	5.8
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	48,000	48,100	-100	-0.2	48,900
	Employed	46,000	45,500	500	1.1	46,500
	Unemployed	2,100	2,600	-500	-19.2	2,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.4	-1.1	---	4.8
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	112,100	111,500	600	0.5	113,500
	Employed	104,900	102,900	2,000	1.9	105,700
	Unemployed	7,200	8,600	-1,400	-16.3	7,700
	Unemployment Rate	6.4	7.7	-1.3	---	6.8
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	156,607,000	155,903,000	704,000	0.5	157,390,000
	Employed	148,980,000	146,941,000	2,039,000	1.4	149,228,000
	Unemployed	7,628,000	8,962,000	-1,334,000	-14.9	8,162,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.7	-0.8	---	5.2

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2015	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2015	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2015
	2015	2014			2015	2014			2015	2014		
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,036.96	\$928.12	\$108.85	\$1,048.95	39.7	40.6	-0.9	40.5	\$26.12	\$22.86	\$3.26	\$25.90
DURABLE GOODS	1,058.01	947.60	110.40	1,094.42	39.2	40.6	-1.4	40.7	26.99	23.34	3.65	26.89
NON-DUR. GOODS	960.51	864.68	95.83	905.60	41.1	40.5	0.6	40.0	23.37	21.35	2.02	22.64
CONSTRUCTION	1,139.19	1,133.44	5.75	1,175.07	38.1	38.5	-0.4	39.3	29.90	29.44	0.46	29.90
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	984.68	958.01	26.67	997.90	33.3	33.9	-0.6	34.0	29.57	28.26	1.31	29.35
GOODS PRODUCING	1,208.57	1,206.61	1.95	1,236.90	38.6	39.6	-1.0	39.9	31.31	30.47	0.84	31.00
Construction	1,193.50	1,190.00	3.50	1,221.97	38.5	38.8	-0.3	39.7	31.00	30.67	0.33	30.78
Manufacturing	1,210.92	1,207.53	3.39	1,236.80	38.7	39.8	-1.1	40.0	31.29	30.34	0.95	30.92
SERVICE PROVIDING	946.08	913.96	32.12	953.77	32.4	32.9	-0.5	32.9	29.20	27.78	1.42	28.99
Trade, Transp., Utilities	841.34	812.84	28.50	809.28	33.6	33.7	-0.1	33.4	25.04	24.12	0.92	24.23
Financial Activities	1,702.02	1,643.12	58.90	1,794.39	38.0	38.0	0.0	39.0	44.79	43.24	1.55	46.01
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,177.81	1,160.28	17.53	1,221.79	34.1	36.0	-1.9	35.2	34.54	32.23	2.31	34.71
Education & Health Ser.	830.39	792.85	37.54	826.10	31.3	31.4	-0.1	31.7	26.53	25.25	1.28	26.06
Leisure & Hospitality	412.85	407.68	5.16	421.09	25.9	26.1	-0.2	26.5	15.94	15.62	0.32	15.89
Other Services	640.70	679.20	-38.50	623.34	29.8	30.2	-0.4	29.5	21.50	22.49	-0.99	21.13
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,145.09	1,059.04	86.05	1,187.84	33.6	33.9	-0.3	34.5	34.08	31.24	2.84	34.43
Danbury	953.93	884.40	69.53	931.60	34.5	33.5	1.0	34.8	27.65	26.40	1.25	26.77
Hartford	1,012.52	997.37	15.15	1,028.31	34.0	34.8	-0.8	34.6	29.78	28.66	1.12	29.72
New Haven	924.00	931.78	-7.78	927.42	33.0	34.6	-1.6	33.7	28.00	26.93	1.07	27.52
Norwich-New London	736.05	824.92	-88.86	752.73	32.1	34.3	-2.2	32.6	22.93	24.05	-1.12	23.09
Waterbury	807.64	743.04	64.60	786.79	33.1	32.0	1.1	33.1	24.40	23.22	1.18	23.77

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In September 2015, NRG Energy of Middletown added 50 positions. ShopRite announced it will be opening a new store in Orange next year, adding 200 jobs. Toys 'R' Us will be adding 455 jobs across the state with the upcoming holiday season. Blue State Coffee opened a new location in Hartford with 15 workers. The Residence at Brookside, an assisted-living facility, opened in Avon, creating 70 positions.
- In September 2015, Quad/Graphics of Enfield announced it will close in October, affecting 59 workers. Pratt & Whitney of East Hartford eliminated 70 positions. ESPN in Bristol plans to cut between 200 and 300 jobs in the upcoming months.

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 2015

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	464,638	441,605	23,033	5.0	Canton	5,630	5,444	186	3.3
Ansonia	9,544	8,854	690	7.2	Chaplin	1,244	1,181	63	5.1
Bridgeport	71,282	65,632	5,650	7.9	Colchester	9,400	9,042	358	3.8
Darien	8,478	8,139	339	4.0	Columbia	3,236	3,102	134	4.1
Derby	6,954	6,515	439	6.3	Coventry	7,691	7,395	296	3.8
Easton	3,876	3,738	138	3.6	Cromwell	7,982	7,653	329	4.1
Fairfield	28,953	27,729	1,224	4.2	East Granby	3,042	2,947	95	3.1
Greenwich	28,708	27,658	1,050	3.7	East Haddam	5,015	4,798	217	4.3
Milford	29,905	28,546	1,359	4.5	East Hampton	7,618	7,337	281	3.7
Monroe	10,260	9,811	449	4.4	East Hartford	27,585	25,788	1,797	6.5
New Canaan	8,358	8,035	323	3.9	Ellington	9,111	8,735	376	4.1
Norwalk	50,254	48,053	2,201	4.4	Farmington	14,009	13,508	501	3.6
Oxford	7,140	6,844	296	4.1	Glastonbury	18,837	18,181	656	3.5
Redding	4,500	4,329	171	3.8	Granby	6,710	6,474	236	3.5
Ridgefield	11,847	11,433	414	3.5	Haddam	5,062	4,885	177	3.5
Seymour	9,077	8,597	480	5.3	Hartford	54,308	49,076	5,232	9.6
Shelton	22,060	21,022	1,038	4.7	Hartland	1,137	1,093	44	3.9
Southbury	8,871	8,470	401	4.5	Harwinton	3,228	3,114	114	3.5
Stamford	68,596	65,714	2,882	4.2	Hebron	5,493	5,307	186	3.4
Stratford	27,505	25,911	1,594	5.8	Lebanon	4,061	3,898	163	4.0
Trumbull	18,233	17,479	754	4.1	Manchester	32,835	31,225	1,610	4.9
Weston	4,390	4,213	177	4.0	Mansfield	12,424	11,877	547	4.4
Westport	12,377	11,920	457	3.7	Marlborough	3,567	3,434	133	3.7
Wilton	8,540	8,218	322	3.8	Middletown	26,384	25,053	1,331	5.0
Woodbridge	4,930	4,745	185	3.8	New Britain	36,735	34,041	2,694	7.3
					New Hartford	4,000	3,846	154	3.9
DANBURY	105,913	101,631	4,282	4.0	Newington	17,330	16,614	716	4.1
Bethel	10,602	10,157	445	4.2	Plainville	10,434	9,958	476	4.6
Bridgewater	862	829	33	3.8	Plymouth	6,761	6,375	386	5.7
Brookfield	9,167	8,806	361	3.9	Portland	5,479	5,243	236	4.3
Danbury	46,399	44,507	1,892	4.1	Rocky Hill	11,380	10,943	437	3.8
New Fairfield	7,204	6,909	295	4.1	Scotland	955	914	41	4.3
New Milford	15,569	14,928	641	4.1	Simsbury	12,816	12,410	406	3.2
Newtown	14,219	13,673	546	3.8	Southington	24,174	23,200	974	4.0
Sherman	1,891	1,822	69	3.6	South Windsor	14,020	13,469	551	3.9
					Stafford	6,840	6,493	347	5.1
ENFIELD	49,722	47,439	2,283	4.6	Thomaston	4,763	4,561	202	4.2
East Windsor	6,484	6,168	316	4.9	Tolland	8,550	8,279	271	3.2
Enfield	23,143	22,031	1,112	4.8	Union	462	443	19	4.1
Somers	5,177	4,965	212	4.1	Vernon	17,124	16,287	837	4.9
Suffield	7,535	7,247	288	3.8	West Hartford	34,250	32,960	1,290	3.8
Windsor Locks	7,383	7,028	355	4.8	Wethersfield	14,058	13,451	607	4.3
					Willington	3,631	3,515	116	3.2
HARTFORD	619,312	588,022	31,290	5.1	Windham	12,523	11,782	741	5.9
Andover	1,924	1,854	70	3.6	Windsor	16,603	15,773	830	5.0
Ashford	2,538	2,445	93	3.7					
Avon	9,296	8,993	303	3.3					
Barkhamsted	2,326	2,237	89	3.8					
Berlin	11,669	11,218	451	3.9					
Bloomfield	11,409	10,739	670	5.9					
Bolton	3,150	3,037	113	3.6					
Bristol	33,010	31,105	1,905	5.8					
Burlington	5,493	5,290	203	3.7					

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 the Hartford LMA. The northwest part of the state is now called Torrington-Northwest LMA. Five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the Enfield LMA. The towns of Eastford and Hampton and other towns in the northeast are now called Danielson-Northeast 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 2015

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	323,362	306,675	16,687	5.2	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST				
Bethany	3,091	2,969	122	3.9	Canaan	48,043	45,961	2,082	4.3
Branford	15,832	15,091	741	4.7	Colebrook	716	699	17	2.4
Cheshire	15,329	14,803	526	3.4	Cornwall	827	802	25	3.0
Chester	2,343	2,264	79	3.4	Goshen	773	750	23	3.0
Clinton	7,286	6,987	299	4.1	Kent	1,674	1,610	64	3.8
Deep River	2,866	2,757	109	3.8	Litchfield	1,551	1,499	52	3.4
Durham	4,307	4,157	150	3.5	Morris	4,810	4,652	158	3.3
East Haven	15,761	14,876	885	5.6	Norfolk	1,449	1,399	50	3.5
Essex	3,322	3,181	141	4.2	North Canaan	917	884	33	3.6
Guilford	12,749	12,312	437	3.4	Roxbury	1,706	1,642	64	3.8
Hamden	35,144	33,535	1,609	4.6	Salisbury	1,343	1,306	37	2.8
Killingworth	3,803	3,665	138	3.6	Sharon	1,812	1,764	48	2.6
Madison	8,981	8,659	322	3.6	Torrington	1,472	1,436	36	2.4
Meriden	32,234	30,136	2,098	6.5	Warren	19,840	18,776	1,064	5.4
Middlefield	2,492	2,397	95	3.8	Washington	812	779	33	4.1
New Haven	64,356	59,942	4,414	6.9	Winchester	2,072	2,008	64	3.1
North Branford	8,139	7,802	337	4.1		6,269	5,955	314	5.0
North Haven	13,268	12,716	552	4.2	WATERBURY				
Old Saybrook	5,071	4,856	215	4.2	Beacon Falls	112,132	104,929	7,203	6.4
Orange	7,188	6,904	284	4.0	Bethlehem	3,425	3,265	160	4.7
Wallingford	26,167	25,038	1,129	4.3	Middlebury	1,977	1,905	72	3.6
West Haven	30,052	28,202	1,850	6.2	Naugatuck	3,808	3,659	149	3.9
Westbrook	3,581	3,426	155	4.3	Prospect	17,384	16,388	996	5.7
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART					Waterbury	5,530	5,291	239	4.3
	126,075	119,396	6,679	5.3	Watertown	51,430	47,034	4,396	8.5
Bozrah	1,450	1,382	68	4.7	Wolcott	13,150	12,575	575	4.4
Canterbury	2,846	2,702	144	5.1	Woodbury	9,848	9,439	409	4.2
East Lyme	8,513	8,113	400	4.7		5,580	5,373	207	3.7
Franklin	1,069	1,025	44	4.1	DANIELSON-NORTH EAST				
Griswold	6,338	5,952	386	6.1		43,344	40,978	2,366	5.5
Groton	18,517	17,646	871	4.7	Brooklyn	4,121	3,912	209	5.1
Ledyard	7,942	7,587	355	4.5	Eastford	927	898	29	3.1
Lisbon	2,337	2,217	120	5.1	Hampton	1,030	983	47	4.6
Lyme	1,206	1,164	42	3.5	Killingly	9,665	9,063	602	6.2
Montville	9,453	8,926	527	5.6	Plainfield	8,741	8,202	539	6.2
New London	12,082	11,195	887	7.3	Pomfret	2,493	2,403	90	3.6
No. Stonington	2,878	2,758	120	4.2	Putnam	4,899	4,602	297	6.1
Norwich	20,425	19,099	1,326	6.5	Sterling	2,042	1,902	140	6.9
Old Lyme	3,724	3,579	145	3.9	Thompson	5,254	5,012	242	4.6
Preston	2,410	2,295	115	4.8	Woodstock	4,172	4,001	171	4.1
Salem	2,110	2,014	96	4.5					
Sprague	1,618	1,523	95	5.9					
Stonington	9,531	9,120	411	4.3					
Voluntown	1,486	1,412	74	5.0					
Waterford	10,140	9,687	453	4.5					

*Connecticut portion only. For whole NECTA, including RI part, see below.

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI

	141,960	134,429	7,531	5.3
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerty)	15,885	15,033	852	5.4

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,892,500	1,796,600	95,900	5.1
UNITED STATES	156,607,000	148,980,000	7,628,000	4.9
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,899,100	1,800,400	98,700	5.2
UNITED STATES	156,715,000	148,800,000	7,915,000	5.1

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 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014	TOWN	SEP 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014	TOWN	SEP 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014
Andover	1	1	2	Griswold	0	2	na	Preston	2	6	0
Ansonia	na	na	0	Groton	na	na	14	Prospect	0	23	na
Ashford	na	na	5	Guilford	na	na	14	Putnam	na	na	2
Avon	3	25	19	Haddam	2	12	10	Redding	0	4	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	4	Ridgefield	0	22	34
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	1	Rocky Hill	1	104	11
Berlin	1	16	20	Hartford	1	5	15	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	0	na	Salem	na	na	5
Bethel	8	52	63	Harwinton	na	na	3	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	2	11	na	Scotland	na	na	0
Bloomfield	0	14	na	Kent	1	1	1	Seymour	na	na	4
Bolton	0	4	6	Killingly	na	na	11	Sharon	na	na	4
Bozrah	na	na	2	Killingworth	0	3	na	Shelton	80	179	34
Branford	3	18	na	Lebanon	0	2	4	Sherman	0	5	na
Bridgeport	0	106	21	Ledyard	na	na	9	Simsbury	0	9	173
Bridgewater	0	0	na	Lisbon	na	na	2	Somers	1	10	8
Bristol	1	19	65	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	3	23	16
Brookfield	6	44	na	Lyme	0	3	4	Southbury	na	na	18
Brooklyn	2	10	12	Madison	na	na	12	Southington	6	60	54
Burlington	2	14	24	Manchester	110	118	50	Sprague	0	0	0
Canaan	na	na	1	Mansfield	2	10	10	Stafford	0	2	na
Canterbury	na	na	11	Marlborough	0	1	3	Stamford	20	341	278
Canton	1	8	8	Meriden	na	na	5	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	14
Cheshire	4	29	35	Middlefield	0	6	6	Stratford	3	22	38
Chester	0	0	na	Middletown	2	27	53	Suffield	0	21	22
Clinton	0	4	8	Milford	15	281	165	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	4	26	24	Monroe	1	2	4	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	1	Montville	na	na	9	Tolland	1	6	10
Columbia	0	11	2	Morris	na	na	0	Torrington	na	na	2
Cornwall	na	na	2	Naugatuck	na	na	15	Trumbull	0	5	3
Coventry	0	18	25	New Britain	14	78	na	Union	0	1	0
Cromwell	2	15	20	New Canaan	5	26	41	Vernon	1	44	12
Danbury	20	583	276	New Fairfield	0	1	na	Voluntown	1	5	1
Darien	2	55	na	New Hartford	na	na	5	Wallingford	2	16	21
Deep River	0	0	2	New Haven	1	237	302	Warren	na	na	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	4	31	28	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	4	2	New Milford	na	na	16	Waterbury	8	86	45
East Granby	0	0	2	Newington	1	10	7	Waterford	na	na	12
East Haddam	1	4	6	Newtown	1	12	17	Watertown	na	na	25
East Hampton	4	28	16	Norfolk	na	na	2	West Hartford	1	81	52
East Hartford	0	2	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	8	North Canaan	na	na	0	Westbrook	9	35	12
East Lyme	1	27	350	North Haven	na	na	14	Weston	1	11	na
East Windsor	3	8	8	North Stonington	na	na	7	Westport	5	63	127
Eastford	na	na	2	Norwalk	2	87	216	Wethersfield	0	2	na
Easton	0	1	2	Norwich	0	3	23	Willington	0	0	2
Ellington	9	84	75	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	2	16	na
Enfield	10	19	na	Old Saybrook	3	10	17	Winchester	na	na	20
Essex	0	3	3	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	2	9	10
Fairfield	10	81	80	Oxford	1	19	52	Windsor	0	10	na
Farmington	4	30	20	Plainfield	na	na	10	Windsor Locks	1	7	na
Franklin	na	na	2	Plainville	0	5	17	Wolcott	2	20	14
Glastonbury	7	35	19	Plymouth	na	na	5	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	8	Pomfret	na	na	2	Woodbury	0	3	2
Granby	0	5	8	Portland	0	4	6	Woodstock	na	na	7
Greenwich	11	80	81								

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 December 2005 when the ECI is 100.

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.

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.

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. The 2015 LAUS Redesign includes improved time-series models for the census divisions, states, select substate areas, and the balances of those states; an improved real-time benchmarking procedure to the national Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates; an improved smoothed seasonal adjustment procedure; and improved treatment of outliers. Non-modeled area estimation improvements include: updated Dynamic Residency Ratios (DRR); more accurate estimates for all-other employment; more accurate estimation of agricultural employment; and improved estimation of non-covered agricultural unemployment. Handbook estimation is now done at the city/town level instead of at the Labor Market Area (LMA) level in Connecticut, which better reflects local conditions. The Redesign also introduces estimation inputs from the American Community Survey (ACS) to replace inputs that were previously obtained from the decennial census long-form survey. 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-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is the Hartford LMA. The northwest part of the state is now called Torrington-Northwest LMA. Five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the Enfield LMA. The towns of Eastford and Hampton and other towns in the northeast are now called Danielson-Northeast 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. 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 +0.1	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident General Drift Indicator +1.8	New Housing Permits +10.6	Info Center Visitors -20.3
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +2.2	Electricity Sales +7.0	Attraction Visitors +17.8
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +3.6	Construction Contracts Index +33.1	Air Passenger Count -3.2
	New Auto Registrations NA	Gaming Slots +2.5
Total Nonfarm Employment +1.6	Exports +3.3	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close -4.5	
Labor Force +0.5	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Employed +1.7	Secretary of the State NA	Total +1.9
Unemployed -17.6	Dept. of Labor -15.0	Wages & Salaries +2.1
Unemployment Rate -1.1*		Benefit Costs +1.4
Labor Force Participation Rate 0.0	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Employment-Population Ratio +0.7	Secretary of the State NA	U.S. City Average -0.0
Average Weekly Initial Claims -10.4	Dept. of Labor -11.6	Northeast Region -0.1
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.40*		NY-NJ-Long Island +0.3
U-6 Rate -1.3*	State Revenues -1.9	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +0.3
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg -2.2	Corporate Tax +24.8	Interest Rates
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg +14.3	Personal Income Tax +4.9	Prime 0.00*
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg +11.7	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +16.4	Conventional Mortgage -0.27*
CT Mfg. Production Index +0.8	Sales & Use Tax -19.7	
Production Worker Hours +1.2	Gaming Payments +3.1	
Industrial Electricity Sales -3.6		
Personal Income +2.2		
UI Covered Wages +2.9		

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

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