

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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In September...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut.....	1,685,000
Change over month	-0.31%
Change over year	+0.8%

United States	144,747,000
Change over month	+0.11%
Change over year	+1.7%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut.....	5.4%
United States	5.0%

Consumer Price Index

United States	241.428
Change over year	+1.5%

Introducing the State Economic Indexes (SEI)

By Jungmin Charles Joo, DOL

Of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Connecticut ranked 38th in the State Economic Indexes (SEI) in 2015. Our state's index of 118.9 was below the nationwide value of 124.1 (see table on page 2). Over the last five years, Connecticut's overall index performed the worst in 2013, ranking 45th. However, last year was the best since 2011, bringing up the state to 38th position. As the chart on page 3 shows, Colorado ranked first in the nation with the highest index last year (137.9), while New Mexico came in last (107.2).

SEI: Methodology

Using the same components and methodology of the Connecticut Town Economic Indexes (CTEI), the Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research also developed the State Economic Indexes, an annual composite index of each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). With recently available annual average data from the Quarterly Census Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, along with the annual average unemployment rate from Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), which reflects revised population controls and model reestimation, annual SEI can be constructed from 2010 to 2015.

These indexes provide an overall economic strength of

each state that can be compared and ranked. Four annual average state economic indicators were used as components, which are the number of the total covered business establishments, total covered employment, real covered wages, and the unemployment rate.

Establishments are the physical work units located in the state. Employment is the number of employees on payroll in the establishments that are located in the state who are covered under the unemployment insurance law (nearly the universe count of all the employees on payroll in each state). Average annual pay is the aggregate wages earned divided by the total average employment. Establishments, employment and wages are proxy for each state's business activities and its overall economic strength, while the unemployment rate measures the overall economic health of each state's working residents.

Each of the four components of the SEI is given a 25 percent weight. SEI's base year is 2010, which equals 100. The wage component is adjusted to 2010 dollars and unemployment rate changes are inversed to reflect the right direction. By combining these four major economic indicators, the index gives a broad measure of business and resident economic health of each state and can then be compared and analyzed.

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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STATE ECONOMIC INDEXES (2010=100), 2011-2015*

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alabama	102.0	108.4	112.6	115.9	118.3
Alaska	101.5	105.1	106.7	107.9	110.0
Arizona	102.4	108.2	111.1	117.2	120.5
Arkansas	99.8	103.0	105.3	111.7	119.9
California	102.1	106.4	112.3	121.1	131.0
Colorado	100.9	104.5	110.4	124.5	137.9
Connecticut	100.9	103.5	106.1	112.5	118.9
Delaware	102.8	105.0	108.5	116.5	120.1
District of Columbia	98.9	103.0	104.7	108.8	118.5
Florida	102.7	109.6	116.7	124.7	129.5
Georgia	100.8	105.2	110.0	117.1	126.2
Hawaii	100.0	104.8	112.4	117.7	128.2
Idaho	101.5	106.2	112.7	125.3	131.5
Illinois	102.4	106.2	107.1	117.0	123.1
Indiana	104.0	108.3	111.4	122.4	127.7
Iowa	102.4	106.4	110.4	115.9	119.3
Kansas	102.3	106.4	109.7	116.2	118.1
Kentucky	101.9	107.6	110.2	119.8	126.1
Louisiana	99.9	103.8	106.4	108.5	109.3
Maine	100.4	102.7	107.0	113.4	124.5
Maryland	101.9	104.3	106.5	111.1	114.4
Massachusetts	104.6	107.9	109.2	116.7	119.5
Michigan	105.3	110.6	112.5	120.9	127.9
Minnesota	103.9	110.2	115.5	123.1	124.3
Mississippi	100.6	104.7	107.3	112.3	117.8
Missouri	103.1	110.8	113.5	118.0	124.5
Montana	101.6	107.5	112.2	118.8	124.5
Nebraska	101.3	108.1	111.6	117.8	121.7
Nevada	100.4	106.0	112.6	122.1	130.7
New Hampshire	102.0	103.0	106.2	113.2	121.2
New Jersey	100.0	100.4	104.5	111.9	119.7
New Mexico	101.9	104.4	105.1	107.7	107.2
New York	101.3	102.1	105.8	114.0	121.1
North Carolina	101.9	106.4	112.4	122.8	127.4
North Dakota	106.2	116.9	122.8	129.2	126.8
Ohio	104.7	111.6	111.9	123.1	125.3
Oklahoma	104.7	110.2	111.5	118.7	117.4
Oregon	103.5	107.7	112.3	120.0	126.6
Pennsylvania	102.5	104.3	105.8	114.5	119.0
Rhode Island	100.2	102.9	107.2	114.9	126.4
South Carolina	101.5	107.1	115.6	124.0	127.5
South Dakota	102.1	106.3	111.3	116.8	120.2
Tennessee	102.0	108.2	109.3	117.1	121.5
Texas	102.1	109.0	113.2	122.7	128.7
Utah	104.5	113.8	122.1	133.3	133.1
Vermont	102.7	106.7	111.9	116.1	116.8
Virginia	102.1	106.5	108.4	112.3	118.8
Washington	102.0	108.3	115.6	122.1	123.5
West Virginia	102.5	106.1	109.8	111.0	108.9
Wisconsin	103.4	108.0	110.7	119.8	124.1
Wyoming	103.0	107.3	111.7	118.0	114.2
UNITED STATES	102.4	106.6	110.5	118.5	124.1

* 2010 = 100 for all 50 states and District of Columbia

Index developed by Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

SEI: 2014 to 2015

Reflecting an ongoing economic recovery in the nation, business and labor conditions of most of the states continued to improve over the year. The biggest percentage increase in SEI occurred in Colorado (+10.7%), Rhode Island (+10.0%), and Maine (+9.8%). Connecticut ranked 17th among states, with 5.7% SEI growth over the year. Meanwhile, the U.S. index rose 4.7% from 2014 to 2015. The states that experienced a decline in 2015 were Wyoming (-3.2%), North Dakota (-1.8%), West Virginia (-1.8%), Oklahoma (-1.1%), New Mexico (-0.5%), and Utah (-0.2%).

SEI: 2010 to 2015

Looking at a longer term, all 50 states and DC showed positive SEI growth. Colorado (+37.9%), Utah (+33.1%), Idaho (+31.5%), California (+31.0%), and Nevada (+30.7%) topped the list, when new business formations, jobs, real wages, and unemployment rates are all factored in. The Connecticut index increased

18.9% over the last five years, below the nation’s growth rate of 24.1%. Among the six New England states, Connecticut ranked 5th, slightly above Vermont. Rhode Island’s economy fared the best since 2010. All in all, nearly half of the states recovered faster than the national average from 2010 to 2015.

At the early stage of the latest economic recovery, only two states’ indexes fell in 2011, then all 50 states and DC indexes rose in 2012, 2013, and 2014. However, the SEI in six states have fallen in 2015, possibly suggesting a slowdown of the U.S. economy. We will have to see what 2016 numbers look like before considering if the national recession is around the corner.

The Components of SEI:

Establishments

In terms of the number of establishments, Virginia experienced the fastest growth over the year at 5.9%, followed by Oregon (+5.5%) and DC

(+4.8%). Minnesota (-2.2%), Washington (-1.6%), and Illinois (-0.4%) were the only states with declines from 2014. Connecticut’s establishment growth rate was 1.5%, which was below the national rate of 2.0%.

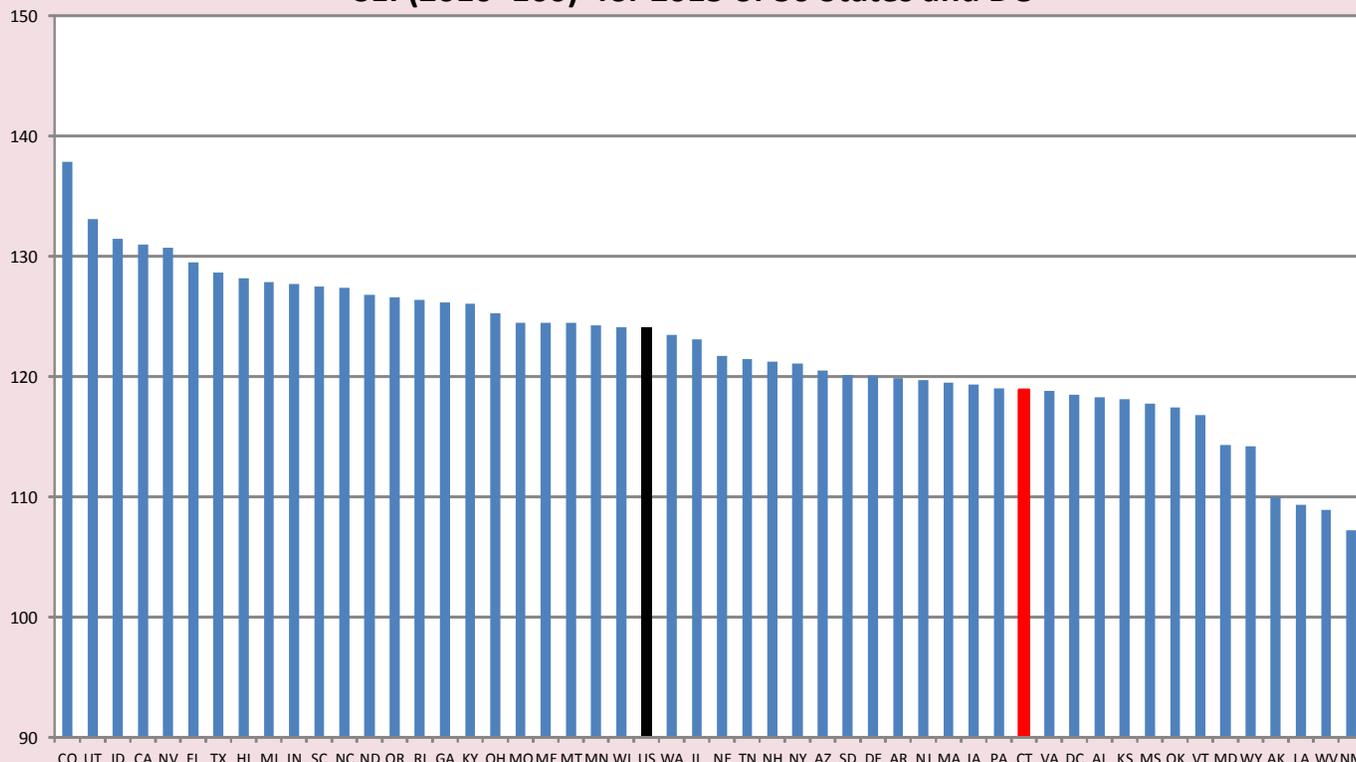
Over the last five years, North Dakota (+22.9%), Nebraska (+18.6%), and Oregon (+12.1%) had the fastest business formations. Connecticut added businesses at a modest 4.2%, still below the U.S. rate of 6.2%. There were five states (Michigan, Louisiana, New Jersey, Minnesota, and Kansas) that experienced a decline in the number of establishments from 2010 to 2015.

Employment

Last year’s average nationwide employment grew 2.1% from 2014. Utah ranked first in terms of the job growth over the year (+3.8%), while Connecticut came in at 46th (+0.6%). Three states lost jobs over the year, namely North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

-continued on page 5-

SEI (2010=100) for 2015 of 50 States and DC



Next Generation Economic Development

By Al Sylvestre, AICP, Research Analyst, DOL

Connecticut is dependent on large employers for jobs and job growth. A significant proportion of private-sector employment is in companies with 500 or more employees. Early this year, based on the premise that Connecticut's economy would benefit from job growth among businesses of all sizes, the Capitol Region Council of Governments convened a panel of experts composed of business and government leaders to generate ideas for nurturing small to medium-size businesses in economic sectors that show promise for bringing more well-paying jobs to Connecticut. The successful firms described below show that Connecticut has the potential to experience growth in diverse industries.

Since its founding in 1983 as Microgenesis, Protein Sciences of Meriden has conducted research and development of vaccines and biopharmaceuticals for disease prevention and treatment. Using proprietary technology, the company has developed vaccine, gene therapies, and purified antigens and antibodies.

Protein Sciences CEO, Dr. Manon Cox, the firm's leader since 2010, sees many Connecticut advantages for potential employees including its proximity to New York and Boston and the region's mountains, beaches, and countryside. The state also offers access to capital, colleagues, and support from community and political leaders. For Connecticut to keep young people engaged in its workforce, Dr. Cox believes that state officials must find ways to help with student debt, and expand its bus rapid transit (BRT) systems beyond the Hartford to New Britain CT Fastrak route.

As the scion of a Wethersfield family whose Connecticut roots date back 200 years—including time spent running a prohibition-era speakeasy—Adam von Gootkin is the 32-year-old proprietor and distiller of Onyx Premium Moonshine. Since establishing its distillery in East Hartford, Onyx has set its goal of making Connecticut the moonshine equivalent of sparkling wine's Champagne region of France. As a small business, Onyx Spirits proudly

employs people with intellectual disabilities in its bottling operation. Von Gootkin says the state can be helpful to enterprises such as Onyx by providing better access to capital, promoting entrepreneurship as a college-degree alternative, and providing more networking opportunities.

Led by its ceramic-engineer president, Orville Bailey, minority-owned Covalent Coatings Technologies develops hard coatings and their substrates systems. With its expertise in manufacturing and regulatory controls, Covalent provides services to aerospace, biomedical device, renewable energy, and environmental protection firms in the aerospace and biomedical industries. Covalent developed patented coating systems that materials experts regard as revolutionary.

Bailey said he is pleased with the technological, seed-funding, and financial support from the University of Connecticut, the state Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), and quasi-public agencies such as CCAT (Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology) giving to Covalent. His state-assistance wish list includes less restrictive financing made available for long-cycle technology and attracting firms with technological resources available for product testing to prepare them for the marketplace. Since technology entrepreneurs routinely look to regions as far away as the west coast for technology firms capable of supporting capital-intensive testing processes, this presents an obstacle to completing product-development work in Connecticut.

A non-profit organization supporting social entrepreneurs, reSET (Social Enterprise Trust) is, according to its website, the "go-to" place for impact entrepreneurs, to make Hartford the Impact City, and Connecticut the social enterprise state. As a co-working space as well as accelerator and mentoring programs provider for entrepreneurs, reSET strives to inspire innovation and community collaboration to support

entrepreneurs creating market-based solutions to community challenges.

Kate Emery founded reSET in 2007 to transform her company, The Walker Group, into a social enterprise to nurture the social entrepreneurship sector in Connecticut. In 2010, reSET hosted its first Beyond Business as Usual conference—attended by 200-plus people—to discuss changing business expectations while adding a social purpose to the bottom line. Volunteers developed reSET's initial strategic priorities which include: introducing the benefit corporation, a new type of business organization in Connecticut for social entrepreneurs; education and business development services to support emerging and scaling entrepreneurs; and better access to financing and investment.

The reSet Networks sees the availability of competitive grants, revolving loan funds, and capital as advantages to conducting business in Connecticut to enhance its ability to attract clients. According to reSET's Director of Advocacy and External Affairs, James Woulfe, Connecticut has the potential to attract more social enterprises by emphasizing public policy to drive social entrepreneurship and advance relationships with capital sources in ways similar to those described by Covalent's Orville Bailey.

With 9,209 businesses formed in 2015, up from 9,048 at the apex of the last economic cycle in 2007, according to the August 2016 Connecticut Economic Digest, business formation hit a new peak in Connecticut. Economic prosperity and stability that rely less on large employers and more on small to medium enterprises may be developing. The four enterprises featured above draw their workers from occupations with some of the most robust employment in the state in 2016. Average annual wages among employment sectors represented by these enterprises can put workers in these industries among middle class wage earners. Achieving balance in hiring and employment among employers remains a long-term challenge. ■

-continued from page 3-

Looking at a five-year trend, all 50 states and DC added jobs. North Dakota, in fact, experienced the fastest employment gain during the latest recovery at 21.9%. Utah, Colorado, Texas, and Florida rounded out the top five. Meanwhile, Connecticut's job growth was 4.2%, and in 43rd position. Overall, the nation's employment increased 9.1% between 2010 and 2015.

Nominal Wages

All except two states posted wage gains over the year. California had the biggest annual pay gain (+4.5%), followed by Massachusetts (+4.1%) and Nebraska (+4.0%). Wyoming (-0.4%) and North Dakota (-0.3%) actually posted a slight decline in wages from 2014. Connecticut was 35th in terms of the wage growth (+2.5%), which was below the U.S.'s 3.1%.

The highest annual average pay was earned in District of Columbia at \$88,190 in 2015. After placing third for four years in a row, Connecticut slipped to fourth in 2014 and 2015 (\$65,516), following New York (\$67,491) and Massachusetts (\$66,709). Fourteen states and

DC posted wages higher than the nation's average of \$52,937 last year. The five states with the lowest pay were Mississippi, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, and Arkansas.

Since 2010, all states experienced income gains, with North Dakota having the fastest increase at 33.0%. Connecticut's annual pay grew 10.2%, ranking 45th among the states, while the national average wage increased 13.2%. Overall, about one-third of the states' wages rose faster than the nation's from 2010 to 2015.

Unemployment Rate

North Dakota posted the lowest unemployment rate in 2015 at 2.7%. In fact, that state had the lowest rate in every year during the 2010-2015 period. Nebraska (3.0%), South Dakota (3.1%), New Hampshire (3.4%), and Utah (3.5%) were the next lowest among the states last year.

Conversely, District of Columbia had the highest unemployment rate in 2015 at 6.9%, followed by West Virginia (6.7%), Nevada (6.7%), New Mexico (6.6%), and Mississippi (6.5%). Connecticut's rate of

5.6% ranked 32nd, and above the national rate of 5.3%. The biggest drop occurred in Michigan, from 7.3% in 2014 to 5.4% in 2015.

Over the longer term, Michigan also experienced the biggest unemployment rate drop, going from 12.6% in 2010 to 5.4% last year, a 7.2-percentage point decline. Nevada, California, Florida, and Indiana experienced huge decreases as well between 2010 and 2015. Connecticut's rate, meanwhile, dropped from a high of 9.1% in 2010 to 5.6% in 2015. Nationally, the rate fell from 9.6% to 5.3% during that same period.

Conclusion

Based on the State Economic Index calculations, Connecticut's 38th place last year leaves some room for improvement. If the economy improves further in 2016, more states' SEI should reflect that. The SEI is yet another measure, using consistent methodology and major economic indicators, to annually keep track of how each state's overall economy is performing and how they rank among them. The 2016 SEI are planned to be published in the next November issue. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coincident	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	135.1	132.1	3.0	2.3	134.3
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	Sep	Sep			Aug
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2016	2015			2016
Connecticut	169.27	163.68	5.59	3.4	168.64
United States	178.87	173.91	4.96	2.9	178.51

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
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,685.0	1,672.2	12.8	0.8	1,690.2
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Construction	56.8	57.5	-0.7	-1.2	56.3
Manufacturing	159.6	159.2	0.4	0.3	159.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	298.4	297.0	1.4	0.5	297.2
Information	33.2	32.5	0.7	2.2	33.6
Financial Activities	131.8	129.8	2.0	1.5	132.7
Professional and Business Services	219.4	216.4	3.0	1.4	218.5
Education and Health Services	328.0	325.4	2.6	0.8	329.1
Leisure and Hospitality	154.0	150.7	3.3	2.2	155.5
Other Services	64.6	64.1	0.5	0.8	65.9
Government*	238.6	239.0	-0.4	-0.2	241.1

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

Average weekly initial
claims rose from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,904.4	1,883.6	20.8	1.1	1,902.4
Employed (000s)	1,801.2	1,783.1	18.1	1.0	1,796.3
Unemployed (000s)	103.2	100.5	2.7	2.7	106.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4	5.3	0.1	---	5.6
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	66.0	65.5	0.5	---	65.9
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	62.4	62.0	0.4	---	62.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,126	3,795	331	8.7	3,970
Avq. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.49	2.38	0.11	---	2.58
	3Q 2016	3Q 2015			2Q 2016
U-6 Rate (%)	11.1	11.5	-0.4	---	11.1

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
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016	2016
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	43.4	40.1	3.3	8.2	42.2	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	25.88	26.23	-0.35	-1.3	26.56	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,123.19	1,051.82	71.37	6.8	1,120.83	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	113.7	113.9	-0.1	-0.1	120.5	114.7
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,119	3,916	202	5.2	4,034	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	283	299	-15.5	-5.2	312	287
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	109.3	109.6	-0.4	-0.3	109.0	108.3

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for first
quarter 2017 is
forecasted to increase 3.6
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>		CHANGE		4Q*
	1Q*	1Q	NO.	%	2016
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>	2017	2016			
Personal Income	\$255,373	\$246,600	8,773	3.6	\$253,151
UI Covered Wages	\$109,610	\$107,699	1,911	1.8	\$112,352

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

S&P 500 Index increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	Sep 2016	631	23.2	4,346	4,031	7.8
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Aug 2016	3,040	7.5	19,578	20,220	-3.2
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Sep 2016	408.5	-25.7	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Sep 2016	18,251	136.7	211,435	133,751	58.1
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2016	3.62	-11.7	7.40	8.03	-7.9
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Sep 2016	2,168.27	12.9	---	---	---

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 Secretary of the State, was up over the year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	Sep 2016	2,290	0.8	21,433	19,597	9.4
Department of Labor	1Q 2016	2,238	-12.5	2,238	2,557	-12.5
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Sep 2016	811	-10.4	8,038	8,666	-7.2
Department of Labor	1Q 2016	1,413	-17.4	1,413	1,711	-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 2016	Sep 2015	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,485.7	1,449.6	2.5	13,444.6	14,656.3	-8.3
Corporate Tax	142.9	101.8	40.4	772.9	697.8	10.8
Personal Income Tax	832.8	852.2	-2.3	7,274.8	7,992.2	-9.0
Real Estate Conv. Tax	19.4	19.9	-2.5	152.8	166.9	-8.5
Sales & Use Tax	350.8	339.8	3.2	3,209.5	3,582.1	-10.4
Gaming Payments**	22.1	21.6	2.6	200.9	201.1	-0.1

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
Occupancy Rate (%)*	Sep 2016	52.8	-1.5	49.0	50.2	-2.4
Major Attraction Visitors**	Sep 2016	514,535	-10.6	5,139,114	5,271,513	-2.5
Air Passenger Count	Aug 2016	533,282	-1.3	4,017,293	3,978,237	1.0
Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***	Sep 2016	1,072.4	3.1	9,834.0	9,657.8	1.8

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

*STR, Inc. Due to layoffs, Info Center Visitors data are no longer published.

**Attraction participants expanded from 6 to 23 beginning with July 2014 data

***See page 23 for explanation

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.3 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sep	Jun	3-Mo	Sep	Sep	12-Mo
	2016	2016	% Chg	2016	2015	% Chg
<i>Private Industry Workers</i> <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	126.7	126.1	0.5	126.8	124.0	2.3
Wages and Salaries	126.6	126.0	0.5	126.7	123.7	2.4
Benefit Costs	127.0	126.4	0.5	127.0	124.8	1.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	128.2	125.1	2.5
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	127.7	124.2	2.8

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 1.5 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>				
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Sep 2016	241.428	1.5	0.2
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Sep 2016	0.414	-1.4	-0.2
Northeast Region	Sep 2016	256.085	1.3	0.2
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	Sep 2016	264.602	1.0	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	Sep 2016	262.606	2.3	0.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Sep 2016	235.495	1.2	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 rose to 3.46 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

	Sep	Aug	Sep
<i>(Percent)</i>	2016	2016	2015
Prime	3.50	3.50	3.25
Federal Funds	0.40	0.40	0.14
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.29	0.30	0.02
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.47	0.45	0.18
1 Year Treasury Note	0.59	0.57	0.37
3 Year Treasury Note	0.90	0.85	1.01
5 Year Treasury Note	1.18	1.13	1.49
7 Year Treasury Note	1.46	1.40	1.88
10 Year Treasury Note	1.63	1.56	2.17
20 Year Treasury Note	2.02	1.89	2.62
Conventional Mortgage	3.46	3.44	3.89

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
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
Connecticut	1,685.0	1,672.2	12.8	0.8	1,690.2
Maine	613.4	610.3	3.1	0.5	614.7
Massachusetts	3,579.2	3,500.9	78.3	2.2	3,574.1
New Hampshire	671.3	657.4	13.9	2.1	671.3
New Jersey	4,085.0	4,031.6	53.4	1.3	4,082.3
New York	9,384.7	9,278.1	106.6	1.1	9,386.1
Pennsylvania	5,895.2	5,843.7	51.5	0.9	5,900.5
Rhode Island	490.2	484.9	5.3	1.1	491.1
Vermont	317.7	311.5	6.2	2.0	318.2
United States	144,747.0	142,300.0	2,447.0	1.7	144,591.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
Connecticut	1,904,393	1,883,624	20,769	1.1	1,902,402
Maine	692,000	676,900	15,100	2.2	689,365
Massachusetts	3,610,885	3,565,289	45,596	1.3	3,610,627
New Hampshire	757,229	741,354	15,875	2.1	757,005
New Jersey	4,562,522	4,543,393	19,129	0.4	4,559,430
New York	9,580,013	9,688,560	-108,547	-1.1	9,551,532
Pennsylvania	6,522,225	6,429,471	92,754	1.4	6,515,223
Rhode Island	557,446	553,770	3,676	0.7	556,885
Vermont	345,470	343,674	1,796	0.5	346,186
United States	159,907,000	156,867,000	3,040,000	1.9	159,463,000

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

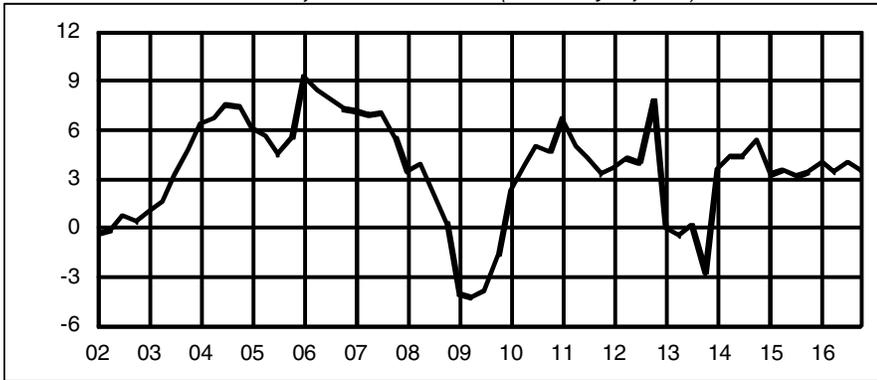
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Sep	Sep	CHANGE	Aug
	2016	2015		2016
Connecticut	5.4	5.3	0.1	5.6
Maine	4.1	4.2	-0.1	4.0
Massachusetts	3.6	4.8	-1.2	3.9
New Hampshire	2.9	3.3	-0.4	3.0
New Jersey	5.3	5.2	0.1	5.3
New York	5.0	5.0	0.0	4.8
Pennsylvania	5.7	4.9	0.8	5.7
Rhode Island	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6
Vermont	3.3	3.7	-0.4	3.3
United States	5.0	5.1	-0.1	4.9

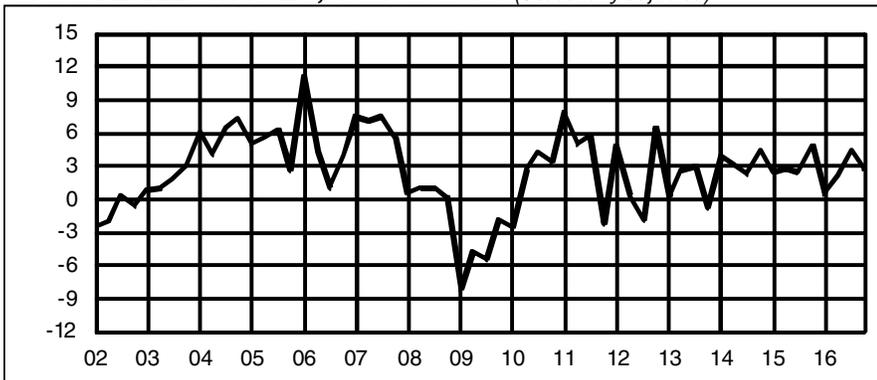
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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



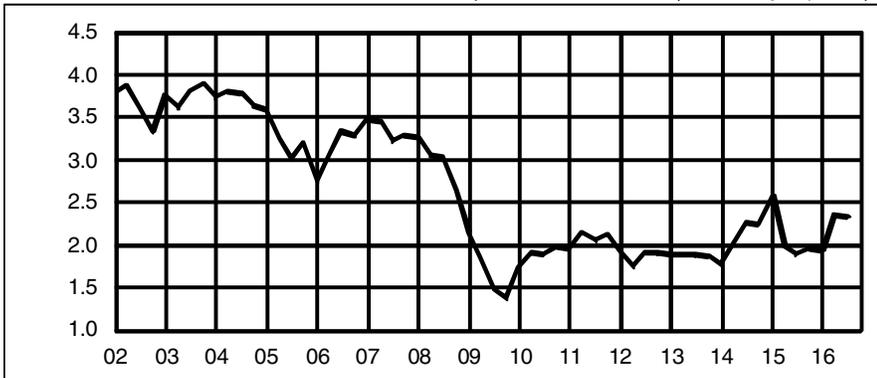
Quarter	2014	2015	2016
First	3.5	3.2	4.0
Second	4.3	3.4	3.4
Third	4.3	3.1	4.0
Fourth	5.3	3.3	3.4

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



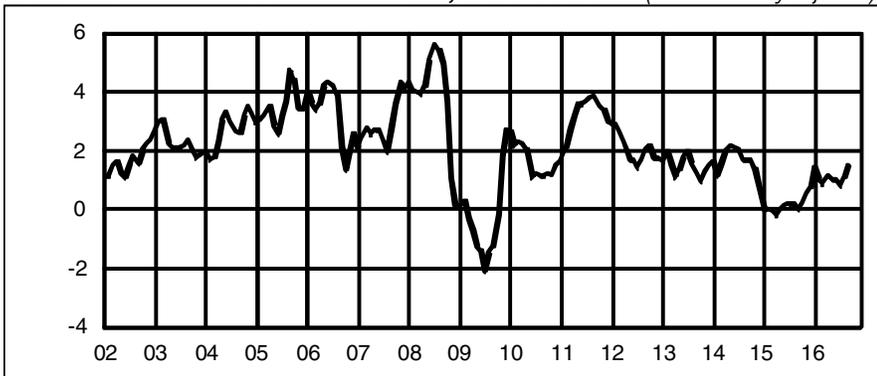
Quarter	2014	2015	2016
First	3.9	2.4	0.5
Second	3.1	2.7	2.0
Third	2.2	2.3	4.4
Fourth	4.4	4.7	2.7

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



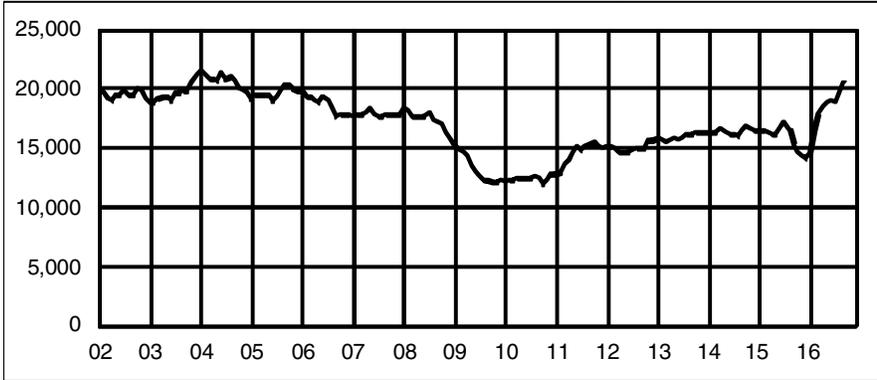
Quarter	2014	2015	2016
First	1.8	2.6	1.9
Second	2.0	2.0	2.3
Third	2.3	1.9	2.3
Fourth	2.2	2.0	

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



Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	1.6	-0.1	1.4
Feb	1.1	0.0	1.0
Mar	1.5	-0.1	0.9
Apr	2.0	-0.2	1.1
May	2.1	0.0	1.0
Jun	2.1	0.1	1.0
Jul	2.0	0.2	0.8
Aug	1.7	0.2	1.1
Sep	1.7	0.0	1.5
Oct	1.7	0.2	
Nov	1.3	0.5	
Dec	0.8	0.7	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED, 12 MMA



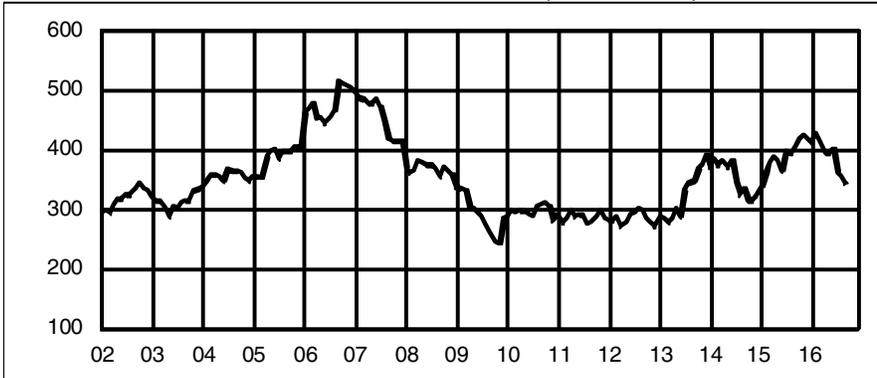
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	16,199	15,900	20,847
Feb	9,987	9,383	33,149
Mar	14,619	13,136	29,768
Apr	19,782	17,330	24,714
May	19,523	19,015	23,685
Jun	12,449	20,115	21,531
Jul	15,789	21,116	18,932
Aug	19,028	10,045	20,558
Sep	20,274	7,711	18,251
Oct	19,884	10,541	
Nov	15,403	11,599	
Dec	14,842	12,378	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS, 12 MMA



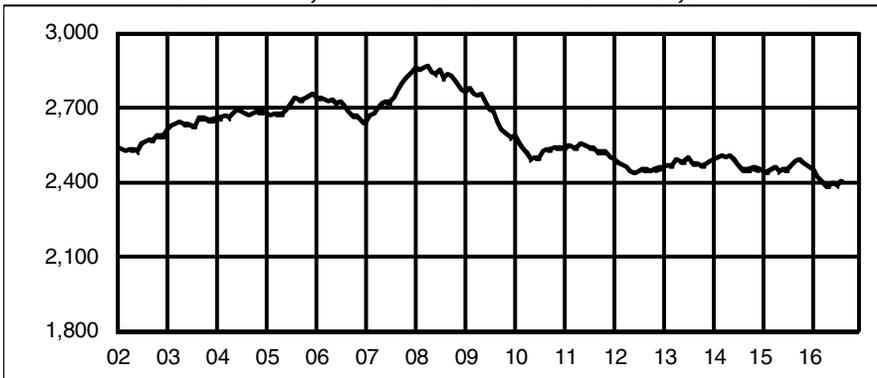
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	458	415	481
Feb	452	410	506
Mar	422	430	513
Apr	420	438	509
May	415	466	475
Jun	492	404	469
Jul	481	435	435
Aug	441	425	439
Sep	452	429	449
Oct	443	449	
Nov	439	473	
Dec	437	490	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX, 1980=100, 12 MMA



Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	370.1	338.1	411.3
Feb	382.5	361.5	427.1
Mar	374.1	375.9	412.1
Apr	378.4	386.3	394.0
May	371.3	381.1	393.7
Jun	380.7	364.9	399.1
Jul	341.7	395.3	358.6
Aug	322.7	392.1	354.6
Sep	332.4	402.6	342.8
Oct	313.1	416.3	
Nov	311.9	421.8	
Dec	320.1	418.0	

ELECTRICITY SALES, millions of kilowatt hours, 12 MMA



Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	2,490	2,436	2,446
Feb	2,498	2,440	2,419
Mar	2,506	2,447	2,397
Apr	2,497	2,454	2,386
May	2,501	2,442	2,384
Jun	2,490	2,448	2,389
Jul	2,463	2,449	2,386
Aug	2,448	2,464	2,403
Sep	2,449	2,481	
Oct	2,447	2,487	
Nov	2,453	2,474	
Dec	2,446	2,457	

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,683,800	1,674,000	9,800	0.6	1,682,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,448,000	1,437,100	10,900	0.8	1,457,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	220,100	220,200	-100	0.0	222,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	60,400	61,100	-700	-1.1	61,300
MANUFACTURING	159,700	159,100	600	0.4	160,700
Durable Goods	122,700	123,700	-1,000	-0.8	123,100
Fabricated Metal.....	28,800	29,200	-400	-1.4	28,700
Machinery.....	13,700	13,900	-200	-1.4	13,800
Computer and Electronic Product.....	11,600	12,100	-500	-4.1	11,600
Transportation Equipment.....	41,800	41,100	700	1.7	42,300
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	27,600	27,500	100	0.4	27,800
Non-Durable Goods	37,000	35,400	1,600	4.5	37,600
Chemical.....	9,600	9,700	-100	-1.0	9,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,463,700	1,453,800	9,900	0.7	1,460,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	296,800	295,600	1,200	0.4	294,200
Wholesale Trade.....	63,800	62,400	1,400	2.2	63,900
Retail Trade.....	181,800	182,100	-300	-0.2	182,500
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,700	21,400	300	1.4	21,500
Building Material.....	15,300	14,800	500	3.4	15,400
Food and Beverage Stores.....	44,300	44,100	200	0.5	45,100
General Merchandise Stores.....	28,600	28,600	0	0.0	28,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	51,200	51,100	100	0.2	47,800
Utilities.....	5,400	5,600	-200	-3.6	5,500
Transportation and Warehousing.....	45,800	45,500	300	0.7	42,300
INFORMATION	33,100	32,200	900	2.8	33,700
Telecommunications.....	9,300	9,200	100	1.1	9,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	131,400	129,500	1,900	1.5	133,600
Finance and Insurance.....	110,500	109,300	1,200	1.1	112,300
Credit Intermediation.....	25,600	25,400	200	0.8	26,000
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	25,500	25,200	300	1.2	26,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	59,400	58,700	700	1.2	60,100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,900	20,200	700	3.5	21,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	219,700	217,200	2,500	1.2	220,500
Professional, Scientific.....	95,000	94,400	600	0.6	95,000
Legal Services.....	12,700	12,700	0	0.0	12,800
Computer Systems Design.....	26,800	26,500	300	1.1	26,900
Management of Companies.....	33,000	32,900	100	0.3	32,500
Administrative and Support.....	91,700	89,900	1,800	2.0	93,000
Employment Services.....	28,200	29,900	-1,700	-5.7	29,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	327,600	325,200	2,400	0.7	322,500
Educational Services.....	63,200	62,500	700	1.1	57,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	264,400	262,700	1,700	0.6	264,700
Hospitals.....	58,000	58,400	-400	-0.7	57,900
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,600	63,000	-400	-0.6	62,500
Social Assistance.....	55,300	54,100	1,200	2.2	56,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	155,000	153,300	1,700	1.1	163,800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	28,900	27,600	1,300	4.7	35,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	126,100	125,700	400	0.3	127,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	114,100	113,800	300	0.3	114,700
OTHER SERVICES	64,300	63,900	400	0.6	67,100
GOVERNMENT	235,800	236,900	-1,100	-0.5	224,600
Federal Government.....	17,800	17,600	200	1.1	17,900
State Government.....	67,300	67,700	-400	-0.6	66,000
Local Government**.....	150,700	151,600	-900	-0.6	140,700

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2015.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2016	Sep 2015	CHANGE		Aug 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	415,200	409,100	6,100	1.5	417,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	369,800	364,200	5,600	1.5	374,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	44,500	44,200	300	0.7	45,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	13,400	12,800	600	4.7	13,500
MANUFACTURING	31,100	31,400	-300	-1.0	31,500
Durable Goods.....	23,000	23,300	-300	-1.3	23,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	370,700	364,900	5,800	1.6	372,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	71,500	70,500	1,000	1.4	70,300
Wholesale Trade.....	13,900	13,600	300	2.2	14,000
Retail Trade.....	47,400	47,100	300	0.6	46,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,200	9,800	400	4.1	9,500
INFORMATION	12,600	12,000	600	5.0	12,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	42,400	40,700	1,700	4.2	43,500
Finance and Insurance.....	35,400	34,100	1,300	3.8	36,500
Credit Intermediation.....	9,500	9,500	0	0.0	9,600
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	17,000	17,300	-300	-1.7	17,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	65,600	66,400	-800	-1.2	65,800
Professional, Scientific.....	25,900	28,500	-2,600	-9.1	26,200
Administrative and Support.....	26,200	25,300	900	3.6	26,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	71,800	71,000	800	1.1	70,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	60,700	59,800	900	1.5	60,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	43,900	42,000	1,900	4.5	47,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	32,400	31,500	900	2.9	33,700
OTHER SERVICES	17,500	17,400	100	0.6	18,600
GOVERNMENT	45,400	44,900	500	1.1	42,900
Federal.....	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,500
State & Local.....	42,900	42,500	400	0.9	39,400

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2016	Sep 2015	CHANGE		Aug 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	78,800	77,900	900	1.2	78,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	68,700	68,000	700	1.0	69,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,300	12,400	-100	-0.8	12,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	66,500	65,500	1,000	1.5	65,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	16,800	16,900	-100	-0.6	16,900
Retail Trade.....	11,800	12,500	-700	-5.6	12,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,500	9,400	100	1.1	9,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,400	7,500	-100	-1.3	7,700
GOVERNMENT	10,100	9,900	200	2.0	8,700
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	9,400	9,200	200	2.2	8,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2015.

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

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2016	Sep 2015	CHANGE		Aug 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	575,200	570,700	4,500	0.8	567,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	486,200	481,500	4,700	1.0	487,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	75,700	76,500	-800	-1.0	76,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	20,500	21,000	-500	-2.4	20,900
MANUFACTURING	55,200	55,500	-300	-0.5	55,500
Durable Goods.....	45,600	46,100	-500	-1.1	45,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,600	9,400	200	2.1	9,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	499,500	494,200	5,300	1.1	491,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	89,600	89,900	-300	-0.3	88,300
Wholesale Trade.....	16,900	18,100	-1,200	-6.6	17,200
Retail Trade.....	55,900	55,300	600	1.1	55,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	16,800	16,500	300	1.8	15,200
Transportation and Warehousing.....	15,900	15,600	300	1.9	14,300
INFORMATION	11,800	11,900	-100	-0.8	11,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	58,000	57,100	900	1.6	58,600
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,100	6,000	100	1.7	6,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	37,600	37,600	0	0.0	38,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	74,100	73,400	700	1.0	75,500
Professional, Scientific.....	34,700	34,200	500	1.5	35,000
Management of Companies.....	10,000	10,100	-100	-1.0	10,000
Administrative and Support.....	29,400	29,100	300	1.0	30,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	106,800	104,300	2,500	2.4	105,700
Educational Services.....	12,800	13,200	-400	-3.0	11,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	94,000	91,100	2,900	3.2	94,600
Ambulatory Health Care.....	31,700	30,800	900	2.9	31,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	48,300	46,800	1,500	3.2	48,700
Accommodation and Food Services.....	39,700	39,300	400	1.0	39,500
OTHER SERVICES	21,900	21,600	300	1.4	22,600
GOVERNMENT	89,000	89,200	-200	-0.2	79,700
Federal.....	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	5,400
State & Local.....	83,600	83,900	-300	-0.4	74,300

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Sep 2016	Sep 2015	CHANGE		Aug 2016
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	415,200	408,700	6,500	1.6	416,400
DANBURY LMA**	79,000	78,100	900	1.2	78,700
HARTFORD LMA	574,800	568,800	6,000	1.1	575,300
NEW HAVEN LMA	282,900	280,000	2,900	1.0	283,700
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	128,200	128,400	-200	-0.2	129,200
WATERBURY LMA**	67,000	66,400	600	0.9	67,200
ENFIELD LMA**	45,000	45,400	-400	-0.9	45,500
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**	33,600	33,900	-300	-0.9	33,500
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**	26,800	26,900	-100	-0.4	27,100

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2015.

*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
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	283,000	281,200	1,800	0.6	278,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	246,400	245,000	1,400	0.6	246,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	35,300	35,300	0	0.0	35,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	11,700	11,000	700	6.4	11,800
MANUFACTURING	23,600	24,300	-700	-2.9	23,800
Durable Goods.....	17,900	18,200	-300	-1.6	18,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	247,700	245,900	1,800	0.7	242,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	50,100	49,900	200	0.4	49,900
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	11,100	400	3.6	11,500
Retail Trade.....	29,200	29,600	-400	-1.4	29,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,400	9,200	200	2.2	8,700
INFORMATION	3,300	3,500	-200	-5.7	3,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,900	12,600	300	2.4	13,100
Finance and Insurance.....	8,900	8,900	0	0.0	9,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	32,000	30,400	1,600	5.3	31,400
Administrative and Support.....	15,400	14,600	800	5.5	15,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	77,500	78,400	-900	-1.1	74,700
Educational Services.....	28,800	29,100	-300	-1.0	26,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	48,700	49,300	-600	-1.2	48,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	24,600	24,200	400	1.7	27,400
Accommodation and Food Services.....	20,200	20,500	-300	-1.5	21,400
OTHER SERVICES	10,700	10,700	0	0.0	11,100
GOVERNMENT	36,600	36,200	400	1.1	31,800
Federal.....	4,900	4,800	100	2.1	4,900
State & Local.....	31,700	31,400	300	1.0	26,900

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2015.

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

CT Online Labor Demand Fell 1,900 in September 2016

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 62,200 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in September 2016, a 3.0 percent decrease over the month and a 17.5 percent decrease over the year. There were 3.27 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 2.96 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (3.87), while Maine had the lowest rate (2.44).

	Sep	Sep	Aug
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2016	2015	2016
CT Vacancies (000s)	62.2	75.4	64.1
Hartford Vac. (000s)	24.8	30.0	25.5
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	3.27	4.00	3.37
United States	2.96	3.37	3.02
Maine	2.44	3.58	2.58
Massachusetts	3.87	4.64	4.04
New Hampshire	2.96	3.38	3.09
Rhode Island	2.61	3.59	2.70
Vermont	2.97	3.64	3.00

* 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 2016	Sep 2015	CHANGE		Aug 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	129,000	129,700	-700	-0.5	130,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	98,900	97,900	1,000	1.0	100,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,300	20,200	100	0.5	20,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,200	4,200	0	0.0	4,200
MANUFACTURING	16,100	16,000	100	0.6	16,300
Durable Goods.....	12,800	12,600	200	1.6	13,000
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	108,700	109,500	-800	-0.7	109,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	23,300	23,000	300	1.3	23,300
Wholesale Trade.....	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
Retail Trade.....	16,200	16,100	100	0.6	16,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,500	4,400	100	2.3	4,300
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,900	9,000	-100	-1.1	8,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	19,600	20,600	-1,000	-4.9	19,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,200	18,100	-900	-5.0	17,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	18,900	17,300	1,600	9.2	20,400
Accommodation and Food Services.....	14,600	14,500	100	0.7	15,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	12,400	12,100	300	2.5	12,900
OTHER SERVICES	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,700
GOVERNMENT	30,100	31,800	-1,700	-5.3	29,500
Federal.....	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
State & Local**.....	27,300	29,000	-1,700	-5.9	26,700

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Sep 2016	Sep 2015	CHANGE		Aug 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	67,100	66,500	600	0.9	66,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	57,100	56,500	600	1.1	57,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	10,600	10,400	200	1.9	10,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
MANUFACTURING	7,800	7,600	200	2.6	7,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	56,500	56,100	400	0.7	55,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,100	12,800	300	2.3	13,100
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
Retail Trade.....	9,200	9,000	200	2.2	9,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,800	1,700	100	5.9	1,600
INFORMATION	600	600	0	0.0	600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	5,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,600	17,200	400	2.3	17,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,600	15,400	200	1.3	15,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,400	5,700	-300	-5.3	6,100
OTHER SERVICES	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,700
GOVERNMENT	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	8,900
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	9,500	9,500	0	0.0	8,400

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2015.

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

SMALLER LMAS*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2016	Sep 2015	CHANGE		Aug 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,100	45,400	-300	-0.7	45,200
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	34,100	34,400	-300	-0.9	33,900
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	26,900	27,000	-100	-0.4	27,300

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 2016	Sep 2015	CHANGE		Aug 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	334,200	328,500	5,700	1.7	329,400
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	272,600	266,300	6,300	2.4	272,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	40,600	40,800	-200	-0.5	41,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,900	11,800	100	0.8	12,200
MANUFACTURING.....	28,700	29,000	-300	-1.0	28,800
Durable Goods.....	19,500	19,700	-200	-1.0	19,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1	9,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	293,600	287,700	5,900	2.1	288,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	60,200	59,200	1,000	1.7	60,100
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,300	-100	-0.9	11,300
Retail Trade.....	34,600	34,400	200	0.6	35,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	14,400	13,500	900	6.7	13,800
INFORMATION.....	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	17,200	17,200	0	0.0	17,400
Finance and Insurance.....	13,800	13,800	0	0.0	13,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	9,300	9,400	-100	-1.1	9,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES.....	30,300	26,600	3,700	13.9	30,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	78,600	75,900	2,700	3.6	76,200
Educational Services.....	14,300	14,000	300	2.1	12,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	64,300	61,900	2,400	3.9	64,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	29,600	30,500	-900	-3.0	30,900
OTHER SERVICES.....	12,800	12,700	100	0.8	13,300
GOVERNMENT.....	61,600	62,200	-600	-1.0	56,600
Federal.....	5,800	5,900	-100	-1.7	5,800
State & Local.....	55,800	56,300	-500	-0.9	50,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2015.

*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	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
		2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,898,400	1,874,400	24,000	1.3	1,919,400
	Employed	1,802,200	1,778,200	24,000	1.3	1,812,300
	Unemployed	96,200	96,200	0	0.0	107,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	0.0	---	5.6
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	468,900	460,000	8,900	1.9	476,600
	Employed	445,600	436,800	8,800	2.0	451,100
	Unemployed	23,300	23,200	100	0.4	25,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.0	0.0	---	5.4
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	106,900	105,000	1,900	1.8	108,500
	Employed	102,500	100,700	1,800	1.8	103,500
	Unemployed	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	5,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.1	0.0	---	4.6
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,300	42,600	700	1.6	43,900
	Employed	41,100	40,200	900	2.2	41,500
	Unemployed	2,300	2,400	-100	-4.2	2,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.6	-0.4	---	5.6
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,300	49,200	1,100	2.2	50,600
	Employed	47,700	46,900	800	1.7	47,800
	Unemployed	2,600	2,300	300	13.0	2,800
	Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.7	0.5	---	5.6
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	619,200	612,800	6,400	1.0	623,700
	Employed	587,800	581,400	6,400	1.1	588,100
	Unemployed	31,400	31,400	0	0.0	35,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	0.0	---	5.7
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	324,300	321,100	3,200	1.0	326,100
	Employed	307,700	304,400	3,300	1.1	307,700
	Unemployed	16,700	16,700	0	0.0	18,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	-0.1	---	5.6
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	141,900	142,100	-200	-0.1	144,900
	Employed	134,600	134,500	100	0.1	136,800
	Unemployed	7,300	7,600	-300	-3.9	8,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.4	-0.3	---	5.6
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	48,200	47,500	700	1.5	48,800
	Employed	46,100	45,400	700	1.5	46,400
	Unemployed	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.4	0.1	---	5.0
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	111,200	110,100	1,100	1.0	112,400
	Employed	104,100	102,900	1,200	1.2	104,700
	Unemployed	7,100	7,200	-100	-1.4	7,700
	Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.5	-0.2	---	6.8
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	159,636,000	156,607,000	3,029,000	1.9	159,800,000
	Employed	151,977,000	148,980,000	2,997,000	2.0	151,804,000
	Unemployed	7,658,000	7,628,000	30,000	0.4	7,996,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.9	-0.1	---	5.0

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2015.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2016	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2016	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2016
	2016	2015			2016	2015			2016	2015		
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,123.19	\$1,051.82	\$71.37	\$1,120.83	43.4	40.1	3.3	42.2	\$25.88	\$26.23	-\$0.35	\$26.56
DURABLE GOODS	1,157.84	1,077.60	80.24	1,167.27	43.3	40.0	3.3	42.4	26.74	26.94	-0.20	27.53
NON-DUR. GOODS	1,008.82	962.36	46.46	961.31	43.9	40.3	3.6	41.4	22.98	23.88	-0.90	23.22
CONSTRUCTION	1,184.04	1,133.92	50.12	1,150.32	39.6	38.0	1.6	39.1	29.90	29.84	0.06	29.42
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,025.83	984.97	40.86	1,021.10	33.8	33.4	0.4	33.6	30.35	29.49	0.86	30.39
GOODS PRODUCING	1,266.99	1,225.00	41.99	1,251.12	40.7	39.2	1.5	40.1	31.13	31.25	-0.12	31.20
Construction	1,227.03	1,194.67	32.36	1,190.77	39.8	38.6	1.2	38.8	30.83	30.95	-0.12	30.69
Manufacturing	1,284.43	1,236.71	47.72	1,279.35	41.3	39.6	1.7	40.9	31.10	31.23	-0.13	31.28
SERVICE PROVIDING	983.54	943.16	40.38	978.80	32.6	32.4	0.2	32.4	30.17	29.11	1.06	30.21
Trade, Transp., Utilities	878.14	836.30	41.84	866.90	33.2	33.6	-0.4	32.8	26.45	24.89	1.56	26.43
Financial Activities	1,652.79	1,684.66	-31.87	1,698.32	37.0	37.9	-0.9	36.8	44.67	44.45	0.22	46.15
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,206.06	1,179.90	26.16	1,217.66	34.4	34.2	0.2	34.9	35.06	34.50	0.56	34.89
Education & Health Ser.	915.71	827.89	87.82	899.26	32.3	31.3	1.0	31.9	28.35	26.45	1.90	28.19
Leisure & Hospitality	418.14	407.81	10.33	425.10	25.7	25.6	0.1	26.0	16.27	15.93	0.34	16.35
Other Services	746.20	636.61	109.59	725.41	32.5	29.5	3.0	31.9	22.96	21.58	1.38	22.74
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,130.30	1,144.75	-14.45	1,148.72	33.7	33.6	0.1	33.5	33.54	34.07	-0.53	34.29
Danbury	945.55	955.99	-10.43	942.88	33.4	34.7	-1.3	33.2	28.31	27.55	0.76	28.40
Hartford	1,077.78	1,007.76	70.02	1,065.70	34.7	34.0	0.7	34.3	31.06	29.64	1.42	31.07
New Haven	945.95	916.27	29.69	936.66	32.8	32.9	-0.1	32.9	28.84	27.85	0.99	28.47
Norwich-New London	818.26	738.30	79.96	790.69	32.6	32.1	0.5	32.7	25.10	23.00	2.10	24.18
Waterbury	851.44	807.64	43.80	827.75	35.3	33.1	2.2	35.0	24.12	24.40	-0.28	23.65

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2015.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In September 2016, the president of Pratt & Whitney said that the company is committed to Connecticut and is looking ahead to an expansion that is expected to include filling 8,000 jobs during the next decade. The workforce expansion includes an expected hiring of 1,000 engineers in Connecticut in the next year and more than 1,000 in the manufacturing sector.
- In September 2016, D&D Market on Franklin Avenue, a pillar of the Italian-American community in the South End since 1932 closed its doors after more than 80 years. The market closed abruptly, signs directing shoppers to its satellite location about three miles away in Wethersfield.

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 2016

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	468,890	445,612	23,278	5.0	Canton	5,652	5,454	198	3.5
Ansonia	9,488	8,835	653	6.9	Chaplin	1,247	1,182	65	5.2
Bridgeport	71,422	65,939	5,483	7.7	Colchester	9,411	9,038	373	4.0
Darien	8,673	8,314	359	4.1	Columbia	3,223	3,090	133	4.1
Derby	6,941	6,495	446	6.4	Coventry	7,698	7,415	283	3.7
Easton	3,903	3,755	148	3.8	Cromwell	7,954	7,627	327	4.1
Fairfield	29,343	28,067	1,276	4.3	East Granby	3,081	2,956	125	4.1
Greenwich	29,010	27,903	1,107	3.8	East Haddam	5,004	4,790	214	4.3
Milford	30,091	28,684	1,407	4.7	East Hampton	7,650	7,333	317	4.1
Monroe	10,309	9,855	454	4.4	East Hartford	27,495	25,708	1,787	6.5
New Canaan	8,449	8,109	340	4.0	Ellington	9,078	8,727	351	3.9
Norwalk	50,667	48,485	2,182	4.3	Farmington	14,078	13,558	520	3.7
Oxford	7,157	6,867	290	4.1	Glastonbury	18,901	18,225	676	3.6
Redding	4,531	4,342	189	4.2	Granby	6,720	6,494	226	3.4
Ridgefield	11,948	11,503	445	3.7	Haddam	5,027	4,862	165	3.3
Seymour	9,083	8,592	491	5.4	Hartford	54,071	48,950	5,121	9.5
Shelton	22,320	21,229	1,091	4.9	Hartland	1,140	1,095	45	3.9
Southbury	8,939	8,497	442	4.9	Harwinton	3,220	3,089	131	4.1
Stamford	69,876	66,983	2,893	4.1	Hebron	5,467	5,286	181	3.3
Stratford	27,901	26,262	1,639	5.9	Lebanon	4,040	3,874	166	4.1
Trumbull	18,271	17,522	749	4.1	Manchester	32,848	31,172	1,676	5.1
Weston	4,425	4,248	177	4.0	Mansfield	12,605	11,966	639	5.1
Westport	12,606	12,119	487	3.9	Marlborough	3,590	3,445	145	4.0
Wilton	8,614	8,256	358	4.2	Middletown	26,241	24,924	1,317	5.0
Woodbridge	4,923	4,751	172	3.5	New Britain	36,564	33,995	2,569	7.0
					New Hartford	3,984	3,827	157	3.9
DANBURY	106,884	102,526	4,358	4.1	Newington	17,317	16,573	744	4.3
Bethel	10,745	10,291	454	4.2	Plainville	10,442	9,953	489	4.7
Bridgewater	856	827	29	3.4	Plymouth	6,705	6,322	383	5.7
Brookfield	9,375	8,986	389	4.1	Portland	5,501	5,247	254	4.6
Danbury	46,844	44,986	1,858	4.0	Rocky Hill	11,469	11,038	431	3.8
New Fairfield	7,281	6,968	313	4.3	Scotland	948	914	34	3.6
New Milford	15,482	14,849	633	4.1	Simsbury	12,982	12,521	461	3.6
Newtown	14,399	13,796	603	4.2	Southington	24,285	23,313	972	4.0
Sherman	1,902	1,823	79	4.2	South Windsor	14,049	13,473	576	4.1
					Stafford	6,793	6,459	334	4.9
ENFIELD	50,294	47,692	2,602	5.2	Thomaston	4,694	4,513	181	3.9
East Windsor	6,577	6,223	354	5.4	Tolland	8,551	8,261	290	3.4
Enfield	23,451	22,117	1,334	5.7	Union	465	444	21	4.5
Somers	5,224	4,985	239	4.6	Vernon	17,098	16,269	829	4.8
Suffield	7,598	7,301	297	3.9	West Hartford	34,297	33,017	1,280	3.7
Windsor Locks	7,444	7,066	378	5.1	Wethersfield	14,070	13,432	638	4.5
					Willington	3,625	3,493	132	3.6
HARTFORD	619,176	587,788	31,388	5.1	Windham	12,301	11,593	708	5.8
Andover	1,935	1,856	79	4.1	Windsor	16,596	15,752	844	5.1
Ashford	2,534	2,431	103	4.1					
Avon	9,361	9,034	327	3.5					
Barkhamsted	2,300	2,212	88	3.8					
Berlin	11,678	11,236	442	3.8					
Bloomfield	11,495	10,833	662	5.8					
Bolton	3,159	3,048	111	3.5					
Bristol	32,968	31,128	1,840	5.6					
Burlington	5,569	5,341	228	4.1					

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 2016

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	324,339	307,678	16,661	5.1	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST				
Bethany	3,090	2,979	111	3.6	Canaan	48,240	46,084	2,156	4.5
Branford	16,021	15,306	715	4.5	Colebrook	701	684	17	2.4
Cheshire	15,470	14,924	546	3.5	Cornwall	850	815	35	4.1
Chester	2,355	2,271	84	3.6	Goshen	773	748	25	3.2
Clinton	7,245	6,982	263	3.6	Kent	1,641	1,581	60	3.7
Deep River	2,872	2,772	100	3.5	Litchfield	1,547	1,496	51	3.3
Durham	4,307	4,159	148	3.4	Morris	4,828	4,647	181	3.7
East Haven	15,836	14,914	922	5.8	Norfolk	1,428	1,378	50	3.5
Essex	3,331	3,208	123	3.7	North Canaan	910	876	34	3.7
Guilford	12,869	12,407	462	3.6	Roxbury	1,718	1,647	71	4.1
Hamden	35,248	33,580	1,668	4.7	Salisbury	1,339	1,298	41	3.1
Killingworth	3,817	3,692	125	3.3	Sharon	1,812	1,761	51	2.8
Madison	9,044	8,704	340	3.8	Torrington	1,478	1,437	41	2.8
Meriden	32,198	30,185	2,013	6.3	Warren	19,989	18,900	1,089	5.4
Middlefield	2,522	2,409	113	4.5	Washington	800	774	26	3.3
New Haven	64,294	59,939	4,355	6.8	Winchester	2,073	2,004	69	3.3
North Branford	8,189	7,841	348	4.2		6,353	6,038	315	5.0
North Haven	13,382	12,785	597	4.5					
Old Saybrook	5,109	4,880	229	4.5	WATERBURY				
Orange	7,224	6,950	274	3.8	Beacon Falls	111,195	104,136	7,059	6.3
Wallingford	26,234	25,097	1,137	4.3	Bethlehem	3,417	3,252	165	4.8
West Haven	30,062	28,241	1,821	6.1	Middlebury	1,944	1,863	81	4.2
Westbrook	3,620	3,453	167	4.6	Naugatuck	3,823	3,666	157	4.1
					Prospect	17,291	16,290	1,001	5.8
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART					Waterbury	5,508	5,301	207	3.8
	126,045	119,632	6,413	5.1	Watertown	50,876	46,642	4,234	8.3
Bozrah	1,442	1,377	65	4.5	Wolcott	12,965	12,398	567	4.4
Canterbury	2,842	2,711	131	4.6	Woodbury	9,830	9,401	429	4.4
East Lyme	8,631	8,237	394	4.6		5,541	5,323	218	3.9
Franklin	1,073	1,023	50	4.7	DANIELSON-NORTH EAST				
Griswold	6,332	5,942	390	6.2		43,308	41,056	2,252	5.2
Groton	18,533	17,694	839	4.5	Brooklyn	4,144	3,938	206	5.0
Ledyard	7,953	7,629	324	4.1	Eastford	929	899	30	3.2
Lisbon	2,347	2,222	125	5.3	Hampton	1,030	983	47	4.6
Lyme	1,207	1,166	41	3.4	Killingly	9,654	9,088	566	5.9
Montville	9,397	8,902	495	5.3	Plainfield	8,701	8,215	486	5.6
New London	12,038	11,168	870	7.2	Pomfret	2,483	2,407	76	3.1
No. Stonington	2,881	2,773	108	3.7	Putnam	4,890	4,605	285	5.8
Norwich	20,314	19,076	1,238	6.1	Sterling	2,032	1,916	116	5.7
Old Lyme	3,744	3,604	140	3.7	Thompson	5,266	5,009	257	4.9
Preston	2,405	2,294	111	4.6	Woodstock	4,179	3,996	183	4.4
Salem	2,123	2,021	102	4.8					
Sprague	1,619	1,532	87	5.4					
Stonington	9,564	9,188	376	3.9					
Voluntown	1,469	1,397	72	4.9					
Waterford	10,131	9,676	455	4.5					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI

	141,850	134,551	7,299	5.1
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,805	14,919	886	5.6

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,898,400	1,802,200	96,200	5.1
UNITED STATES	159,636,000	151,977,000	7,658,000	4.8
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,904,400	1,801,200	103,200	5.4
UNITED STATES	159,907,000	151,968,000	7,939,000	5.0

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 2016	YR TO DATE 2016	YR TO DATE 2015	TOWN	SEP 2016	YR TO DATE 2016	YR TO DATE 2015	TOWN	SEP 2016	YR TO DATE 2016	YR TO DATE 2015
Andover	1	2	1	Griswold	1	9	2	Preston	0	4	6
Ansonia	na	na	na	Groton	na	na	na	Prospect	0	18	23
Ashford	na	na	na	Guilford	na	na	na	Putnam	na	na	na
Avon	1	18	25	Haddam	2	8	12	Redding	0	2	4
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	na	Ridgefield	1	35	22
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	na	Rocky Hill	3	12	104
Berlin	3	11	16	Hartford	1	4	5	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	0	0	Salem	na	na	na
Bethel	8	58	52	Harwinton	na	na	na	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	1	8	11	Scotland	na	na	na
Bloomfield	315	403	14	Kent	6	7	1	Seymour	na	na	na
Bolton	0	3	4	Killingly	na	na	na	Sharon	na	na	na
Bozrah	na	na	na	Killingworth	0	4	3	Shelton	2	36	179
Branford	1	19	18	Lebanon	2	17	2	Sherman	2	2	5
Bridgeport	0	71	106	Ledyard	na	na	na	Simsbury	0	224	9
Bridgewater	0	0	0	Lisbon	na	na	na	Somers	1	12	10
Bristol	5	30	19	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	63	23
Brookfield	2	25	44	Lyme	0	3	3	Southbury	na	na	na
Brooklyn	1	8	10	Madison	na	na	na	Southington	10	71	60
Burlington	1	15	14	Manchester	0	21	118	Sprague	0	1	0
Canaan	na	na	na	Mansfield	0	3	10	Stafford	0	83	2
Canterbury	na	na	na	Marlborough	1	1	1	Stamford	6	46	341
Canton	0	3	8	Meriden	na	na	na	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	na	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	na
Cheshire	0	21	29	Middlefield	1	6	6	Stratford	7	19	22
Chester	2	3	0	Middletown	2	20	27	Suffield	1	22	21
Clinton	1	11	4	Milford	21	130	281	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	2	53	26	Monroe	1	6	2	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	na	Montville	na	na	na	Tolland	1	5	6
Columbia	1	9	11	Morris	na	na	na	Torrington	na	na	na
Cornwall	na	na	na	Naugatuck	na	na	na	Trumbull	0	4	5
Coventry	1	12	18	New Britain	0	3	78	Union	0	0	1
Cromwell	2	14	15	New Canaan	4	23	26	Vernon	12	83	44
Danbury	0	70	583	New Fairfield	1	10	1	Voluntown	1	3	5
Darien	2	31	55	New Hartford	na	na	na	Wallingford	2	17	16
Deep River	0	1	0	New Haven	0	133	237	Warren	na	na	na
Derby	na	na	na	New London	4	29	31	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	8	4	New Milford	na	na	na	Waterbury	0	12	86
East Granby	0	2	0	Newington	0	9	10	Waterford	na	na	na
East Haddam	1	14	4	Newtown	4	38	12	Watertown	na	na	na
East Hampton	7	22	28	Norfolk	na	na	na	West Hartford	6	33	81
East Hartford	0	1	2	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	na	North Canaan	na	na	na	Westbrook	0	14	35
East Lyme	3	18	27	North Haven	na	na	na	Weston	1	7	11
East Windsor	3	14	8	North Stonington	na	na	na	Westport	7	55	63
Eastford	na	na	na	Norwalk	3	190	87	Wethersfield	0	1	2
Easton	0	5	1	Norwich	10	21	3	Willington	0	25	0
Ellington	9	65	84	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	1	9	16
Enfield	0	63	19	Old Saybrook	2	11	10	Winchester	na	na	na
Essex	1	28	3	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	2	9
Fairfield	5	227	81	Oxford	1	15	19	Windsor	7	18	10
Farmington	1	22	30	Plainfield	na	na	na	Windsor Locks	2	14	7
Franklin	na	na	na	Plainville	0	5	5	Wolcott	0	11	20
Glastonbury	4	27	35	Plymouth	na	na	na	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	na	Pomfret	na	na	na	Woodbury	1	6	3
Granby	3	26	5	Portland	0	5	4	Woodstock	na	na	na
Greenwich	12	103	80								

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 NA	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident General Drift Indicator .. NA	New Housing Permits +23.2	Occupancy Rate -1.5
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +2.3	Electricity Sales +7.5	Major Attraction Visitors -10.6
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +3.4	Construction Contracts Index -25.7	Air Passenger Count -1.3
	New Auto Registrations +136.7	Gaming Slots +3.1
Total Nonfarm Employment +0.8	Exports -11.7	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close +12.9	
Labor Force +1.1	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Employed +1.0	Secretary of the State +0.8	Total +2.3
Unemployed +2.7	Dept. of Labor -12.5	Wages & Salaries +2.4
Unemployment Rate +0.1*		Benefit Costs +1.8
Labor Force Participation Rate +0.5	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Employment-Population Ratio +0.4	Secretary of the State -10.4	U.S. City Average +1.5
Average Weekly Initial Claims +8.7	Dept. of Labor -17.4	Northeast Region +1.3
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate +0.11*		NY-NJ-Long Island +1.0
U-6 Rate -0.4*		Boston-Brockton-Nashua +2.3
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg +8.2	State Revenues +2.5	Interest Rates
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg -1.3	Corporate Tax +40.4	Prime +0.25*
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg +6.8	Personal Income Tax -2.3	Conventional Mortgage -0.43*
CT Mfg. Production Index -0.1	Real Estate Conveyance Tax -2.5	
Production Worker Hours +5.2	Sales & Use Tax +3.2	
Industrial Electricity Sales -5.2	Gaming Payments +2.6	
Personal Income +3.6		
UI Covered Wages +1.8		

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

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