

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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In October...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut.....	1,676,400
Change over month	-0.43%
Change over year	+0.2%

United States	144,952,000
Change over month	+0.11%
Change over year	+1.7%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut.....	5.1%
United States	4.9%

Consumer Price Index

United States	241.729
Change over year	+1.6%

The Crossroads of Millennials and Migration

By Manisha Srivastava, CT OPM, Manisha.Srivastava@ct.gov

The nation is closely watching the actions of millennials – what do millennials like, what are their work preferences, where do millennials want to live? And there is good reason for this attention – millennials now make up the largest living generation. According to the Pew Research Center, millennials, whom they define as born between 1981 and 1997, recently surpassed baby boomers in 2015 as the largest living generation.¹ As a result the preferences of millennials do have a sizable impact on the economy – and their choices have substantially deviated from those of prior generations. But as millennials age their preferences likely will return to historical norms, which could benefit Connecticut. Long-run domestic migration patterns show Connecticut has historically imported adults in their late twenties and thirties (and forties when international migration is included). As millennials start settling down and moving into larger homes, safe communities, and for good schools, hopefully Connecticut will stand out as a top destination.

Millennials

To understand the changing preferences millennials have displayed compared to prior generations, it is useful to isolate the factors of change from the results of change. I believe the

differences between millennials and their predecessors can be reduced to three major factors: 1) educational attainment, 2) lifestyle choices, and 3) ongoing recovery from the Great Recession.

Factor #1: Educational Attainment

Millennials are on track to become the most educated generation ever. Since the 1960’s the percent of men ages 18 to 33 with at least a bachelor’s degree has almost doubled from 12% to 21%, and quadrupled for women of the same age cohort from 7% to 27%.² However, along with educational attainment has come student debt. Since 2006 outstanding student loans have grown 150% - from \$500 billion in 2006 to over \$1.3 trillion in 2015.³

Factor #2: Lifestyle Choices

Millennials have displayed some dramatic differences in their living preferences – both on marriage and children, as well as on their preference for housing. Across all age groups, about 50% believe one is just as well off without prioritizing marriage and having children. But for individuals aged 18 to 29, 67% feel there is no need to prioritize marriage and children.⁴

The return to cities is well documented, not just for millennials but for other groups as well, such as seniors. But on top of the preference for urban living, millennials have displayed a

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willingness to move to a city sometimes even without a job lined up – more often than not for the vibe and atmosphere the city offers, amongst other reasons. Popular destinations for millennials include Portland, Oregon; Denver, Colorado; and Nashville, Tennessee. In fact, young people make up almost half of all movers in the US (43%), compared to a national average of 15%, and 7% for those above the age of 55.⁵

Factor #3: The Economy

The third and final factor is the recovery from the deepest recession since the Great Depression of the 1930's, which has substantially impacted millennials more than older generations. The national unemployment rate topped out at 10.0% as a result of the 2007-2009 Great Recession, but for youth aged 20-24 the unemployment rate reached up to 20.0%, and for those aged 25-34 it reached 11.6%.⁶ In Connecticut in 2015, the unemployment rate for the entire population was 5.6%. But for 25-34 year olds the unemployment rate was 7.8%.⁷

Result: The Perfect Storm

These three factors – accumulated debt from educational attainment, lifestyle choices, and economic recovery – have come together to create the perfect storm. Each factor, to varying degrees, has caused the numerous behavior changes we have seen in millennials compared to prior generations.

Millennials are marrying later; the median age is about six years later than the 1960's.⁸ That is, if they are marrying at all – in 1960, 9% of adults 25 years of age and older were not married. In 2012, 20% of adults 25 and older were not married. The Pew Research Center projects about a quarter of today's millennials may never get married.⁴ The average age at which one has their first child has also increased, from 21.4 in 1970 and 24.9 in 2000, to 26.3 in 2014.⁹

Due to marrying later and having children later (if at all), the younger generation has been buying homes later in life. According to Zillow.com, the average age of the first home purchase has increased from 30.6 in the 1970's to 32.5 in 2013. Accordingly, the average time for renting a residence has also increased – over double as long compared to the 1970's (2.6 years in 1970's versus 6 years in 2013).¹⁰ As a result of renting longer, older peers have created a backlog for younger peers looking to move into those rental units. All these factors together have resulted in the ubiquitous millennial living in their parent's home. In 2014, 32.1% of 18 to 34 year olds were living with their parents, up from 20% in the 1960's.¹¹ Data from Pew, however, show wide variation in the number of millennials living at home from state to state. New Jersey had the highest rate of any state, with 43.9% of millennials at home with their parents. Connecticut was the second highest at 38.8%, followed closely by New York (37.4%), Florida (37.2%) and California (36.7%). States with the fewest young people living with their parents include North Dakota (15.6%), Wyoming (18.7%), South Dakota (19.7%) and Nebraska and Iowa (both 20.7%).¹²

What Will Millennials Do Next?

Millennials were between the ages of 18 to 34 in 2015. The peak year of births for the millennial cohort was 1990 when 4.2 million were born; in 2015 this cohort of millennials born in 1990 turned 25. Every year since 2005 the number of 25-year-olds has increased, but it is projected to decrease for the next few years.¹³ As the millennial cohort ages (and correspondingly gets married, has children, buys homes), an open question is will their preferences for urban living continue? Or will they, like previous generations, display the tendency to move to suburbs?

Perhaps it is not that the millennial cohort uniquely prefers urban living, but rather that *younger* people prefer urban settings. And as the sizeable millennial cohort ages out of the young category, their preferences may revert back to the patterns of prior generations.

If the latter turns out to be the case, that is, if millennials fall in line with prior generations and start moving for spacious homes, larger yards, and other quality of life considerations, it could be a boon for suburban Connecticut. To understand why, we now turn to discussing domestic and international migration patterns.

Migration

The following analysis breaks out migration into domestic migration (for instance Connecticut to/from other states) and total migration, which is inclusive of international migration. It is important to separate out domestic migration trends from total migration trends because international migration

can mask underlying movements between states. Moreover, in crafting policies to grow our population one needs to understand the extent of net domestic migration, without conflating international migration data.

Migration by Region

By way of background, this section provides a brief description of general migration trends throughout the country, before we take a deeper dive into Connecticut specific migration data by age. Graphs 1 and 2 take a look at migration by U.S. Census Bureau defined definitions of U.S. divisions (Connecticut is also displayed for comparison purposes). Map 1 shows which states are included in each census division. From 2001 to 2014, migration as a percent of total population within each division was calculated. Displayed is the net domestic migration (Graph 1) and net total migration (Graph 2) for each division from 2001 to 2014. The

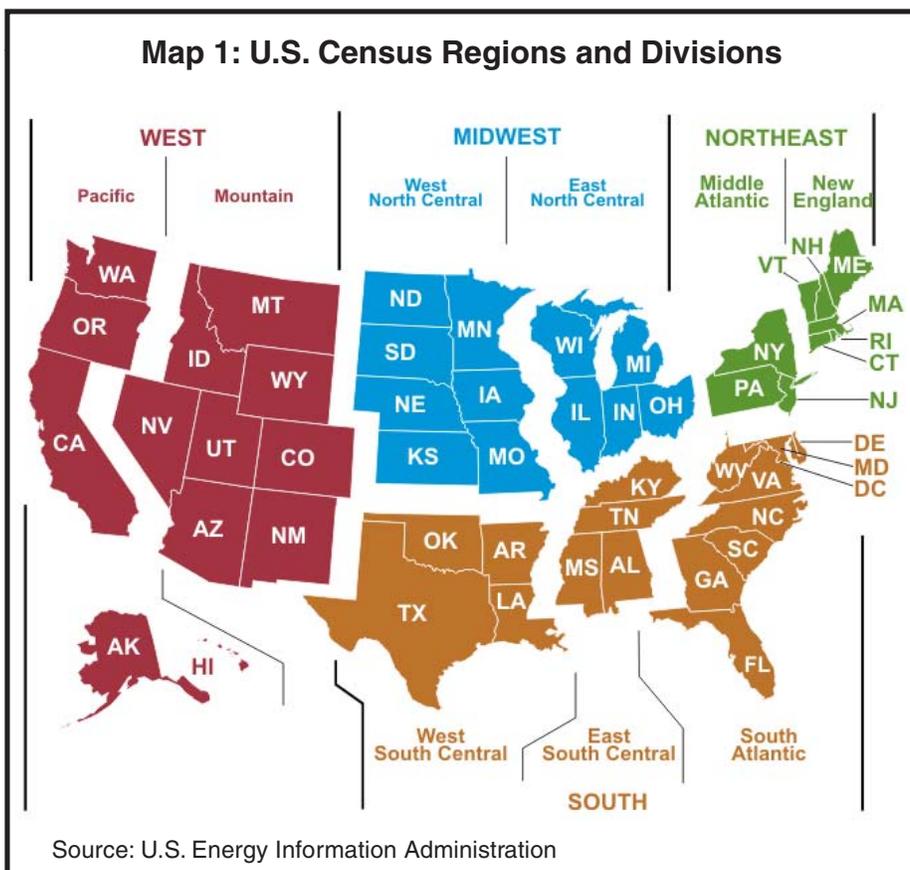
black squares represent the average of net migration for the division from 2001 to 2014. The bars represent the maximum and minimum migration that occurred in any one year between 2001 and 2014 (i.e. the range of net migration for that division).

Over the 14 years of migration data displayed, five out of the nine census divisions had on average net domestic out-migration (black squares). The average for Connecticut and the New England division was slightly better than the East North Central division, and well ahead of the Mid-Atlantic. Once international migration is factored in (Graph 2), net migration becomes substantially more positive. Six of the nine census regions show positive net in-migration, on average, as well as over the entire range. Again, East North Central and the Mid-Atlantic (for the most part) stay solidly negative even with international migration factored in. East North Central is mainly driven by domestic out-migration from Illinois and Michigan, the Mid-Atlantic by out-migration from New York followed by New Jersey.

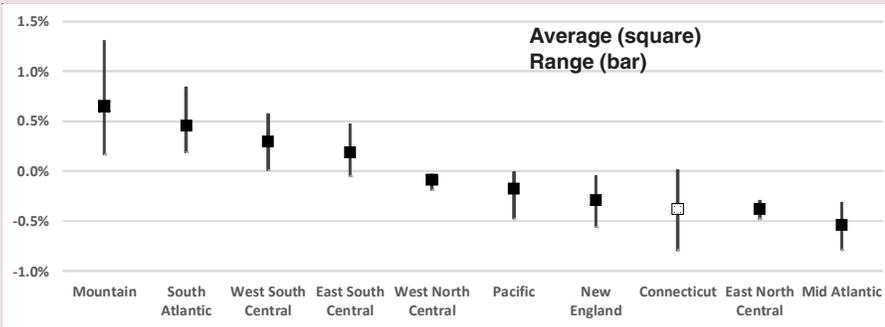
It is important to realize out-migration is not a Connecticut specific problem, but more a long-term regional problem in New England as well as for many other regions throughout the US. Regardless of these long-term trends, however, it should be noted more recently Connecticut has experienced an increased rate of domestic and total out-migration even when compared to New England.

Connecticut Migration by Age

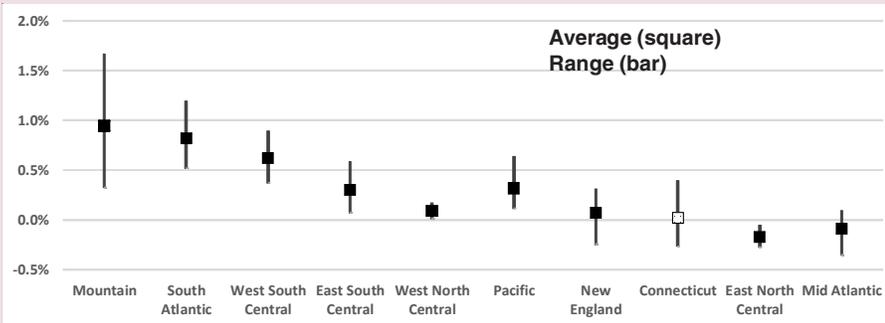
Now we consider net domestic and total migration for Connecticut by age. Various factors influence migration at different points in life – college attendance in the late teens to early 20’s, job opportunities from the mid-20’s until retirement, and finally retirement decisions in the later stages of life. And the data bears out the different migration trends by age. Graphs 3 and 4



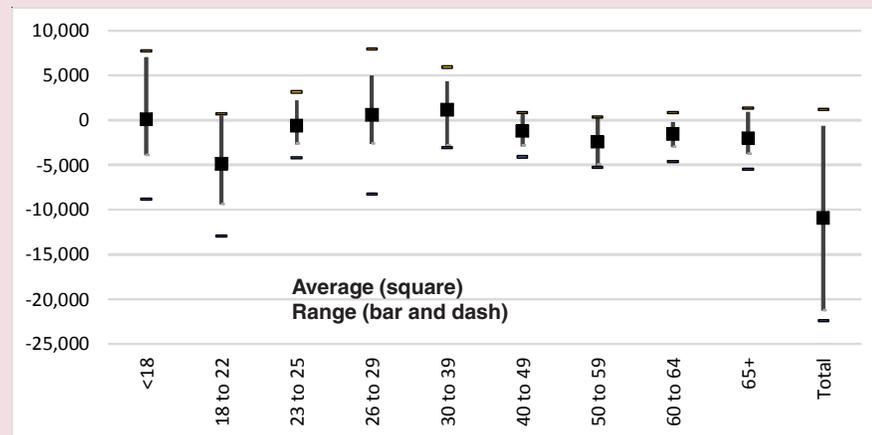
Graph 1: Net Domestic Migration by Region for 2001–2014



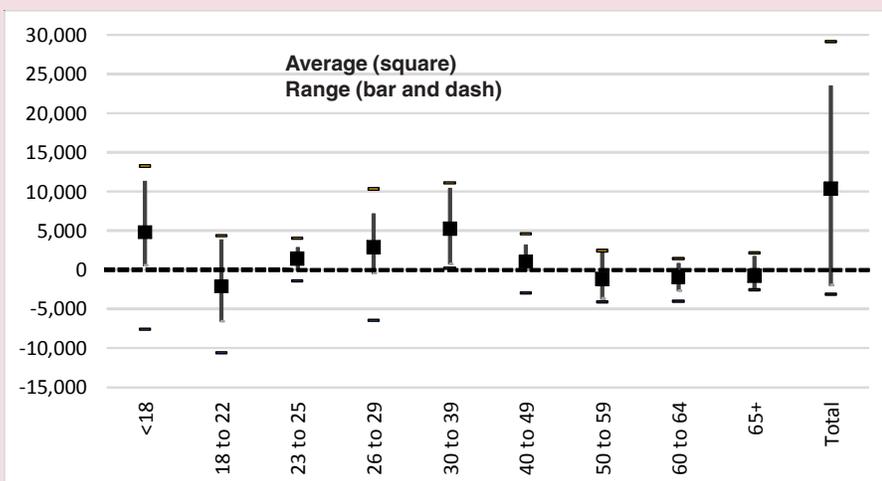
Graph 2: Net Total Migration by Region for 2001–2014



Graph 3: CT Net Domestic Migration by Age for 2001–2014



Graph 4: CT Net Total Migration by Age for 2001–2014



Sources: Graphs 1 and 2 - IHS, Census Population Estimates; Graphs 3 and 4 - American Community Survey 1-year sample. IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org

show net domestic migration and net total migration, respectively, by age group from 2001 to 2014. Similar to the prior graphs, the square represents the average level of migration for all 14 years, with the range over the 14 years displayed by the bars. However, given that there were a number of outliers in the range of net migration between 2001 to 2014, the maximum and minimum for each age cohort in Graphs 3 and 4 are denoted by the dashes with the bars displaying the remaining values. Note that the age cohorts presented in Graphs 3 and 4 are different than the age cohorts used in many other publications – which account for the differences in findings.

Total net domestic migration on average from 2001 to 2014 was approximately -11,000, with the figures varying widely by age cohort over the time frame displayed. Three age cohorts displayed average positive domestic in-migration in Connecticut from 2001 to 2014: less than 18 (which is driven by the decisions of parents), and the 26-29 and 30-39 age cohorts, which could reflect individuals moving for job opportunities and/or for quality of life considerations (for instance suburban settings and educational opportunities for children). The average net domestic out-migration from 40 years of age and up is relatively consistent. More dramatic, however, is the 18-22 age cohort, which was essentially negative over all 14 years and had the highest average of net domestic out-migration over the period displayed. Given the next age cohort (23-25 year olds) is more positive implies perhaps individuals in the 18-22 age cohort are out-migrating for educational opportunities. (This hypothesis is also supported by net out-migration data on Connecticut undergraduate students.¹⁴)

Similar to the results nationally, factoring international migration in pushes many of

Connecticut's age cohorts into positive net migration territory. The 30-39 age cohort is solidly positive, even over its range over the 14 years. The average for the 26-29 age cohort is also strongly positive, as is less than 18 (which again is less about personal decisions than the decisions of parents). Moreover, inclusive of international migration individuals less than 18, and 23 through 49 are now in positive in-migration territory. Including international migration to domestic migration increased the average for total net migration by over 21,000 people to approximately +10,000, and the range for total net migration is essentially positive over all 14 years.

What Does This Mean for Connecticut?

As we just saw from Graph 3, Connecticut has historically enjoyed net domestic in-migration on average in the 26-29 year old age cohort, as well as the 30-39 year cohort. And as shown in Graph 4, more so when international migration is included. Given that in 2015 the peak number of millennials hit the age of 25, and that individuals in

this group are now en masse approaching the chapter in their lives where they may be settling down in their jobs, moving out of their parent's basements, and starting to think about getting married and having kids – perhaps Connecticut will be a beneficiary of these seismic shifts. If millennials like prior generations start looking for quality of life factors and educational opportunities for their children – areas which are strengths for Connecticut – hopefully we will see these millennials finding their way home to Connecticut. A larger labor pool of such individuals that businesses can draw from would enhance Connecticut's jobs recovery from the recession, boost vitality in the state, and translate into increased state revenues. ■

1 <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/25/millennials-overtake-baby-boomers/>

2 http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/03/19/how-millennials-compare-with-their-grandparents/ft_millennials-education_031715/

3 http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g19/HIST/cc_hist_memo_levels.html

4 <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2014/09/24/record-share-of-americans-have-never-married/>

5 <http://www.citylab.com/housing/2015/03/where-millennials-are-moving-now/388748/>

6 <http://www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cpsatab10.htm>

7 <http://www.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2015.pdf>

8 <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2011/12/14/barely-half-of-u-s-adults-are-married-a-record-low/>

9 <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db232.pdf>

10 <http://zillow.mediaroom.com/2015-08-17-Todays-First-Time-Homebuyers-Older-More-Often-Single>

11 <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2016/05/24/for-first-time-in-modern-era-living-with-parents-edges-out-other-living-arrangements-for-18-to-34-year-olds/>

12 <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2016/08/18/where-millennials-are-more-likely-to-live-with-mom-and-dad>

13 Dowell Myers (2016): Peak Millennials: Three Reinforcing Cycles That Amplify the Rise and Fall of Urban Concentration by Millennials, Housing Policy Debate, DOI: 10.1080/10511482.2016.1165722

14 Table 3: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2012/2012280.pdf>

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	117.6	112.2	5.4	4.8	118.8
Coincident	117.6	116.1	1.5	1.3	117.3
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	135.1	132.1	3.0	2.3	134.3
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***					
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Oct	Oct			Sep
	2016	2015			2016
Connecticut	168.92	164.11	4.81	2.9	168.39
United States	179.32	174.34	4.98	2.9	178.92

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

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,676.4	1,673.2	3.2	0.2	1,683.6
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Construction	57.2	57.0	0.2	0.4	56.4
Manufacturing	159.8	158.4	1.4	0.9	159.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	295.7	297.2	-1.5	-0.5	296.6
Information	32.9	32.6	0.3	0.9	33.2
Financial Activities	132.1	130.2	1.9	1.5	131.9
Professional and Business Services	216.7	216.4	0.3	0.1	219.3
Education and Health Services	327.5	326.7	0.8	0.2	329.2
Leisure and Hospitality	152.2	152.7	-0.5	-0.3	153.6
Other Services	66.0	63.9	2.1	3.3	64.9
Government*	235.7	237.5	-1.8	-0.8	238.7

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

Average weekly initial
claims rose from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,903.5	1,883.8	19.7	1.0	1,904.2
Employed (000s)	1,805.7	1,783.0	22.7	1.3	1,801.0
Unemployed (000s)	97.9	100.8	-2.9	-2.9	103.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.4	-0.3	---	5.4
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	65.9	65.5	0.4	---	66.0
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	62.5	62.0	0.5	---	62.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,854	3,723	131	3.5	4,126
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.48	2.09	0.39	---	2.49
	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

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep	Aug
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016	2016
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	43.4	40.7	2.7	6.6	42.9	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	25.51	26.33	-0.82	-3.1	25.91	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,107.13	1,071.63	35.50	3.3	1,111.54	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	111.3	113.8	-2.4	-2.1	115.9	120.5
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,093	3,975	118	3.0	4,076	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	275	296	-21.1	-7.1	293	312
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	112.6	115.6	-3.0	-2.6	111.4	109.0

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for
second quarter 2017 is
forecasted to increase 3.2
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>		CHANGE		1Q*
	2Q*	2Q	NO.	%	2017
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$260,247	\$252,249	7,998	3.2	\$258,224
UI Covered Wages	\$113,479	\$111,215	2,264	2.0	\$109,610

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*	Oct 2016	524	-22.3	4,859	4,707	3.2
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Sep 2016	2,688	-0.6	22,266	22,919	-2.8
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	Oct 2016	215.0	-52.9	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Oct 2016	17,561	66.6	228,996	144,292	58.7
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2016	3.31	-0.6	10.71	11.36	-5.8
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Oct 2016	2,126.15	2.3	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; 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	Oct 2016	2,181	-9.4	23,614	22,005	7.3
Department of Labor	1Q 2016	2,238	-12.5	2,238	2,557	-12.5
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Oct 2016	927	-2.6	8,965	9,618	-6.8
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					
	Oct 2016	Oct 2015	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,345.1	1,323.6	1.6	14,789.7	15,979.9	-7.4
Corporate Tax	46.4	25.5	82.0	819.3	723.3	13.3
Personal Income Tax	524.3	553.4	-5.3	7,799.1	8,545.6	-8.7
Real Estate Conv. Tax	19.3	15.7	22.9	172.1	182.6	-5.8
Sales & Use Tax	374.4	378.4	-1.1	3,583.9	3,960.5	-9.5
Gaming Payments**	22.5	22.0	2.1	223.5	223.1	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 (%)*	Oct 2016	68.9	-0.9	62.5	63.3	-1.3
Major Attraction Visitors**	Oct 2016	620,583	3.9	5,757,808	5,868,559	-1.9
Air Passenger Count	Sep 2016	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***	Oct 2016	1,089.8	2.6	10,923.9	10,720.3	1.9

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
Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)						
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 1.6 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Oct 2016	241.729	1.6	0.1
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Oct 2016	0.414	-1.6	-0.1
Northeast Region	Oct 2016	256.605	1.6	0.2
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	Oct 2016	264.738	1.2	0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	Sep 2016	262.606	2.3	0.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Oct 2016	235.732	1.4	0.1

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

**The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.

Conventional mortgage rate rose to 3.47 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015
Prime	3.50	3.50	3.25
Federal Funds	0.40	0.40	0.12
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.33	0.29	0.02
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.48	0.47	0.11
1 Year Treasury Note	0.66	0.59	0.26
3 Year Treasury Note	0.99	0.90	0.93
5 Year Treasury Note	1.27	1.18	1.39
7 Year Treasury Note	1.56	1.46	1.76
10 Year Treasury Note	1.76	1.63	2.07
20 Year Treasury Note	2.17	2.02	2.50
Conventional Mortgage	3.47	3.46	3.80

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted: 000s)</i>	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
Connecticut	1,676.4	1,673.2	3.2	0.2	1,683.6
Maine	609.5	609.7	-0.2	0.0	613.1
Massachusetts	3,576.7	3,505.3	71.4	2.0	3,582.2
New Hampshire	673.7	659.7	14.0	2.1	671.2
New Jersey	4,081.6	4,051.4	30.2	0.7	4,087.2
New York	9,381.9	9,281.9	100.0	1.1	9,388.1
Pennsylvania	5,900.4	5,862.0	38.4	0.7	5,902.2
Rhode Island	492.4	485.8	6.6	1.4	490.7
Vermont	315.4	313.6	1.8	0.6	317.5
United States	144,952.0	142,595.0	2,357.0	1.7	144,791.0

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>	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
Connecticut	1,903,537	1,883,788	19,749	1.0	1,904,151
Maine	693,067	675,750	17,317	2.6	691,934
Massachusetts	3,608,821	3,563,481	45,340	1.3	3,611,102
New Hampshire	755,995	740,968	15,027	2.0	757,233
New Jersey	4,561,406	4,549,186	12,220	0.3	4,562,736
New York	9,608,227	9,695,941	-87,714	-0.9	9,579,173
Pennsylvania	6,531,339	6,432,474	98,865	1.5	6,522,960
Rhode Island	557,258	553,097	4,161	0.8	557,568
Vermont	344,886	343,456	1,430	0.4	345,445
United States	159,712,000	157,096,000	2,616,000	1.7	159,907,000

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

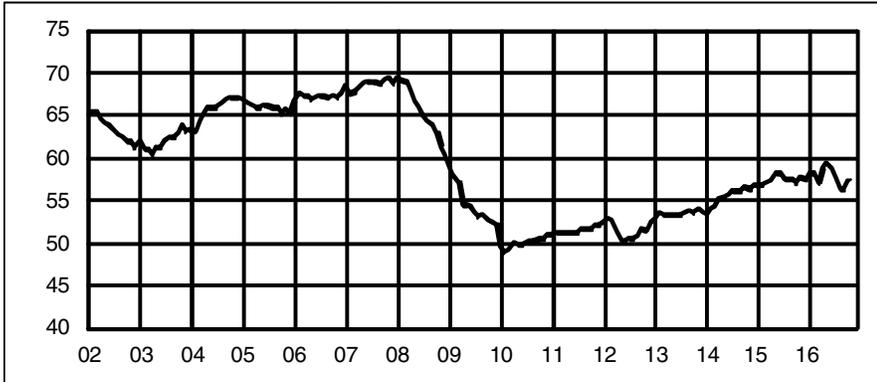
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015			2016
Connecticut	5.1	5.4	-0.3		5.4
Maine	4.0	4.2	-0.2		4.1
Massachusetts	3.3	4.8	-1.5		3.6
New Hampshire	2.8	3.2	-0.4		2.9
New Jersey	5.2	5.0	0.2		5.3
New York	5.2	4.9	0.3		5.0
Pennsylvania	5.8	4.8	1.0		5.7
Rhode Island	5.5	5.6	-0.1		5.6
Vermont	3.3	3.6	-0.3		3.3
United States	4.9	5.0	-0.1		5.0

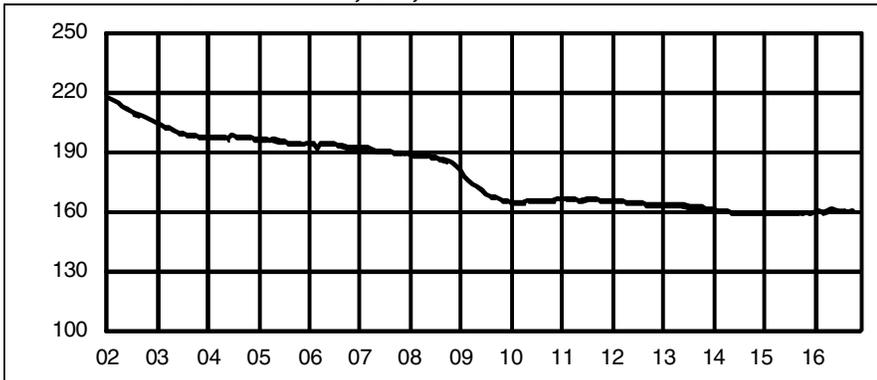
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMP., SA, 000s



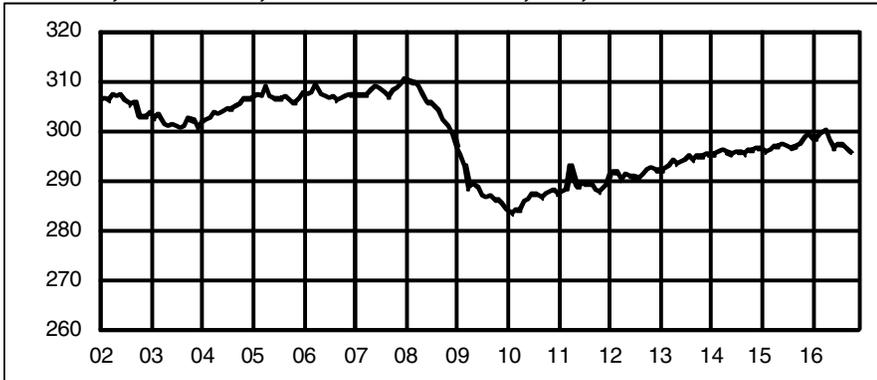
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	53.4	56.9	58.1
Feb	53.9	56.7	58.1
Mar	54.2	57.0	57.1
Apr	55.1	57.2	58.6
May	55.3	58.1	59.4
Jun	55.6	58.1	58.6
Jul	56.0	57.6	57.6
Aug	56.1	57.6	56.3
Sep	56.2	57.5	56.4
Oct	56.5	57.0	57.2
Nov	56.3	57.7	
Dec	56.7	57.4	

MANUFACTURING EMP., SA, 000s



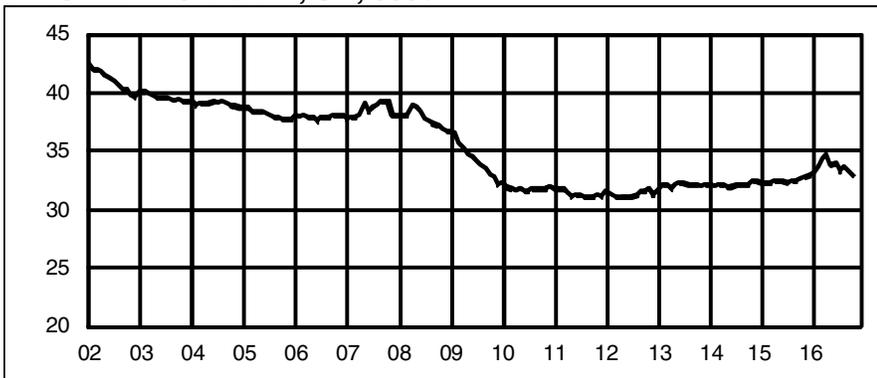
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	160.7	158.8	158.8
Feb	160.5	158.7	159.9
Mar	160.1	158.9	159.5
Apr	159.8	158.9	159.7
May	159.2	159.1	160.6
Jun	158.8	159.3	159.6
Jul	158.9	159.3	160.3
Aug	159.0	159.4	159.8
Sep	158.8	159.2	159.2
Oct	158.9	158.4	159.8
Nov	159.0	158.8	
Dec	158.7	158.5	

TRADE, TRANSP., & UTILITIES EMP., SA, 000s



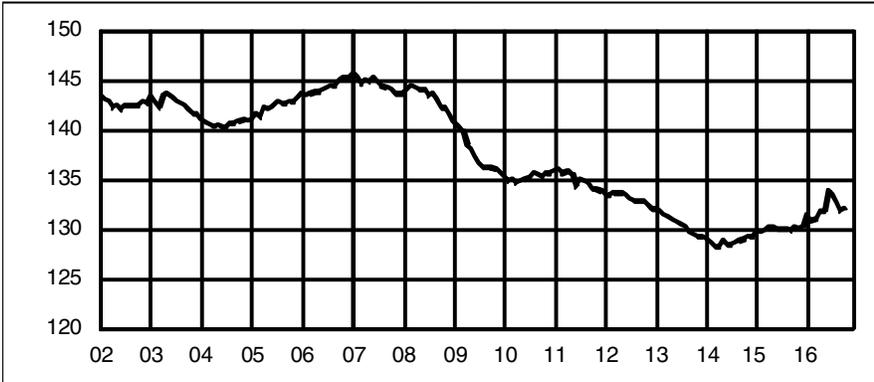
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	295.3	296.3	298.5
Feb	295.1	295.6	298.5
Mar	295.5	295.9	299.2
Apr	296.1	296.8	300.2
May	295.5	296.8	298.0
Jun	295.2	297.3	296.5
Jul	295.6	296.7	297.4
Aug	295.5	296.4	297.2
Sep	295.4	297.0	296.6
Oct	296.1	297.2	295.7
Nov	296.2	298.5	
Dec	296.4	299.3	

INFORMATION EMP., SA, 000s



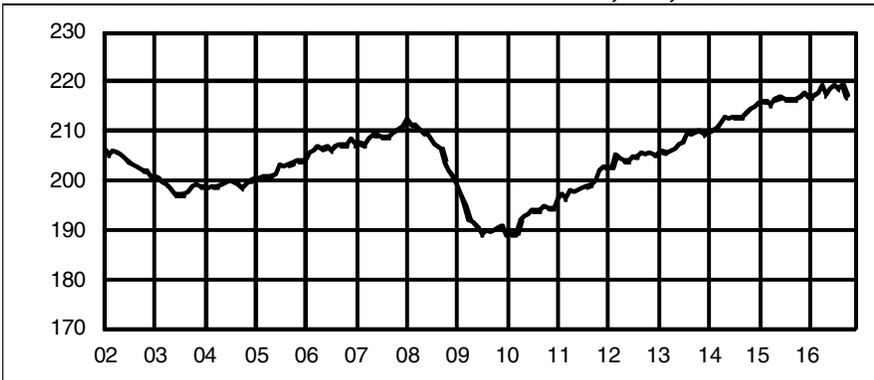
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	32.1	32.3	33.1
Feb	31.9	32.2	33.6
Mar	32.1	32.3	34.3
Apr	32.1	32.4	34.6
May	31.9	32.4	33.7
Jun	31.9	32.5	34.0
Jul	32.0	32.3	33.3
Aug	32.1	32.5	33.6
Sep	32.0	32.5	33.2
Oct	32.0	32.6	32.9
Nov	32.4	32.7	
Dec	32.4	32.9	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMP., SA, 000s



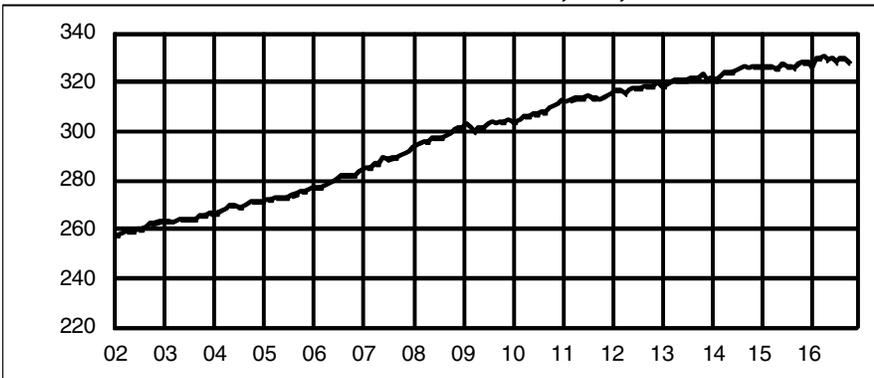
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	129.0	129.8	131.5
Feb	128.7	129.7	130.9
Mar	128.2	129.9	131.1
Apr	128.2	130.3	131.8
May	128.8	130.2	131.9
Jun	128.4	130.0	133.9
Jul	128.5	130.0	133.4
Aug	128.7	130.0	132.7
Sep	128.9	129.8	131.9
Oct	129.1	130.2	132.1
Nov	129.3	130.1	
Dec	129.3	130.3	

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERV. EMP., SA, 000s



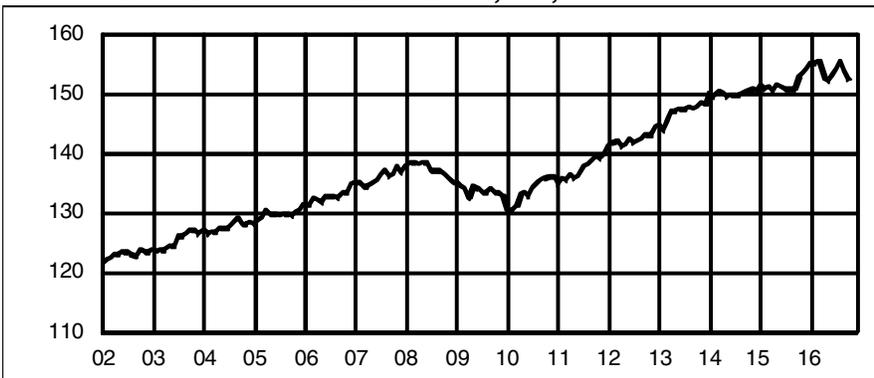
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	209.5	215.6	216.9
Feb	209.7	216.1	216.6
Mar	210.2	216.1	217.5
Apr	211.6	215.3	219.1
May	212.8	216.4	217.3
Jun	212.4	216.8	218.2
Jul	212.5	216.4	219.0
Aug	212.5	216.3	218.5
Sep	212.6	216.4	219.3
Oct	213.4	216.4	216.7
Nov	214.3	216.7	
Dec	214.6	217.4	

EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERV. EMP., SA, 000s



Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	321.3	326.5	325.1
Feb	320.9	326.2	329.1
Mar	322.0	326.0	329.2
Apr	323.4	325.4	329.9
May	323.9	325.7	328.3
Jun	323.9	326.8	329.3
Jul	324.7	326.1	327.9
Aug	325.3	325.9	329.1
Sep	325.9	325.4	329.2
Oct	325.6	326.7	327.5
Nov	326.1	327.9	
Dec	326.3	327.6	

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMP., SA, 000s



Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	150.0	151.2	154.9
Feb	149.3	150.7	155.0
Mar	150.2	150.9	155.4
Apr	149.9	150.5	152.4
May	149.5	151.2	152.1
Jun	149.7	151.0	152.9
Jul	149.6	150.7	154.1
Aug	149.6	150.6	155.5
Sep	149.9	150.7	153.6
Oct	150.3	152.7	152.2
Nov	150.6	153.5	
Dec	150.4	153.9	

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,690,600	1,687,700	2,900	0.2	1,682,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,450,400	1,446,100	4,300	0.3	1,446,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	219,800	219,800	0	0.0	219,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	60,200	61,000	-800	-1.3	60,000
MANUFACTURING	159,600	158,800	800	0.5	159,300
Durable Goods	122,400	123,200	-800	-0.6	122,300
Fabricated Metal.....	28,900	29,000	-100	-0.3	28,700
Machinery.....	13,600	13,900	-300	-2.2	13,700
Computer and Electronic Product.....	11,500	12,100	-600	-5.0	11,500
Transportation Equipment.....	41,800	41,000	800	2.0	41,800
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	27,600	27,300	300	1.1	27,600
Non-Durable Goods	37,200	35,600	1,600	4.5	37,000
Chemical.....	9,600	9,700	-100	-1.0	9,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,470,800	1,467,900	2,900	0.2	1,463,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	297,800	298,300	-500	-0.2	295,000
Wholesale Trade.....	64,100	62,500	1,600	2.6	64,300
Retail Trade.....	181,900	184,300	-2,400	-1.3	179,500
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,300	21,300	0	0.0	21,500
Building Material.....	15,000	14,700	300	2.0	15,100
Food and Beverage Stores.....	45,000	44,600	400	0.9	43,900
General Merchandise Stores.....	29,100	29,400	-300	-1.0	28,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	51,800	51,500	300	0.6	51,200
Utilities.....	5,200	5,700	-500	-8.8	5,400
Transportation and Warehousing.....	46,600	45,800	800	1.7	45,800
INFORMATION	33,300	32,800	500	1.5	33,100
Telecommunications.....	9,300	9,200	100	1.1	9,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	131,800	129,800	2,000	1.5	131,500
Finance and Insurance.....	110,900	109,600	1,300	1.2	110,600
Credit Intermediation.....	25,600	25,400	200	0.8	25,600
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	25,700	25,300	400	1.6	25,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	59,600	58,900	700	1.2	59,500
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,900	20,200	700	3.5	20,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	218,200	218,100	100	0.0	219,600
Professional, Scientific.....	94,700	94,300	400	0.4	94,900
Legal Services.....	12,700	12,800	-100	-0.8	12,700
Computer Systems Design.....	26,900	26,700	200	0.7	26,800
Management of Companies.....	32,800	33,200	-400	-1.2	33,000
Administrative and Support.....	90,700	90,600	100	0.1	91,700
Employment Services.....	27,700	30,600	-2,900	-9.5	28,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	332,100	330,400	1,700	0.5	328,800
Educational Services.....	68,000	67,900	100	0.1	64,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	264,100	262,500	1,600	0.6	264,400
Hospitals.....	58,000	58,500	-500	-0.9	58,000
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,800	63,300	-500	-0.8	62,500
Social Assistance.....	56,300	53,700	2,600	4.8	55,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	151,700	153,300	-1,600	-1.0	154,600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	27,400	27,100	300	1.1	29,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	124,300	126,200	-1,900	-1.5	125,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	112,600	114,300	-1,700	-1.5	113,500
OTHER SERVICES	65,700	63,600	2,100	3.3	64,600
GOVERNMENT	240,200	241,600	-1,400	-0.6	235,900
Federal Government.....	17,900	17,700	200	1.1	17,900
State Government.....	69,800	70,400	-600	-0.9	67,300
Local Government***.....	152,500	153,500	-1,000	-0.7	150,700

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

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	412,600	412,000	600	0.1	413,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	366,900	366,600	300	0.1	367,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	44,400	44,200	200	0.5	44,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	13,200	12,800	400	3.1	13,200
MANUFACTURING	31,200	31,400	-200	-0.6	31,100
Durable Goods.....	22,900	23,300	-400	-1.7	22,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	368,200	367,800	400	0.1	368,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	70,300	70,700	-400	-0.6	69,700
Wholesale Trade.....	13,900	13,600	300	2.2	13,900
Retail Trade.....	46,200	47,200	-1,000	-2.1	45,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,200	9,900	300	3.0	10,100
INFORMATION	12,600	12,100	500	4.1	12,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	42,400	40,800	1,600	3.9	42,300
Finance and Insurance.....	35,400	34,200	1,200	3.5	35,300
Credit Intermediation.....	9,500	9,500	0	0.0	9,500
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	17,000	17,300	-300	-1.7	17,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	63,700	67,100	-3,400	-5.1	65,700
Professional, Scientific.....	25,700	28,300	-2,600	-9.2	26,100
Administrative and Support.....	25,100	25,600	-500	-2.0	26,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	72,500	71,800	700	1.0	72,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	61,100	60,000	1,100	1.8	61,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	43,000	42,500	500	1.2	43,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	32,200	32,000	200	0.6	32,100
OTHER SERVICES	18,000	17,400	600	3.4	17,600
GOVERNMENT	45,700	45,400	300	0.7	45,400
Federal.....	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,500
State & Local.....	43,200	43,000	200	0.5	42,900

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	79,000	78,300	700	0.9	78,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	68,900	68,400	500	0.7	68,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,300	12,400	-100	-0.8	12,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	66,700	65,900	800	1.2	66,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	16,800	17,500	-700	-4.0	16,700
Retail Trade.....	12,200	13,000	-800	-6.2	11,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	9,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,300	7,400	-100	-1.4	7,400
GOVERNMENT	10,100	9,900	200	2.0	10,100
Federal.....	700	600	100	16.7	700
State & Local.....	9,400	9,300	100	1.1	9,400

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.

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct 2016	Oct 2015	CHANGE		Sep 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	580,000	574,500	5,500	1.0	575,800
TOTAL PRIVATE	488,600	483,000	5,600	1.2	486,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	75,200	76,400	-1,200	-1.6	75,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	20,300	21,000	-700	-3.3	20,200
MANUFACTURING	54,900	55,400	-500	-0.9	55,100
Durable Goods.....	45,300	45,900	-600	-1.3	45,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,600	9,500	100	1.1	9,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	504,800	498,100	6,700	1.3	500,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	90,600	89,800	800	0.9	89,900
Wholesale Trade.....	17,200	17,800	-600	-3.4	17,400
Retail Trade.....	56,400	55,400	1,000	1.8	55,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	17,000	16,600	400	2.4	16,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	16,200	15,700	500	3.2	15,900
INFORMATION	11,700	11,900	-200	-1.7	11,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	58,100	57,100	1,000	1.8	58,200
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	6,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	37,600	37,700	-100	-0.3	37,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	74,300	73,400	900	1.2	74,000
Professional, Scientific.....	34,400	34,100	300	0.9	34,600
Management of Companies.....	10,000	10,100	-100	-1.0	10,000
Administrative and Support.....	29,900	29,200	700	2.4	29,400
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	108,300	104,900	3,400	3.2	107,600
Educational Services.....	14,400	14,100	300	2.1	13,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	93,900	90,800	3,100	3.4	93,900
Ambulatory Health Care.....	31,500	30,700	800	2.6	31,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	48,000	47,800	200	0.4	48,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	39,300	40,200	-900	-2.2	39,500
OTHER SERVICES	22,400	21,700	700	3.2	21,900
GOVERNMENT	91,400	91,500	-100	-0.1	89,000
Federal.....	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	5,400
State & Local.....	86,000	86,200	-200	-0.2	83,600

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Oct 2016	Oct 2015	CHANGE		Sep 2016
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA.....	410,500	410,800	-300	-0.1	413,100
DANBURY LMA**.....	79,000	78,200	800	1.0	78,900
HARTFORD LMA.....	576,100	568,000	8,100	1.4	575,400
NEW HAVEN LMA.....	280,500	279,600	900	0.3	283,100
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA.....	128,000	128,300	-300	-0.2	128,300
WATERBURY LMA**.....	67,400	66,100	1,300	2.0	67,200
ENFIELD LMA**.....	44,900	45,400	-500	-1.1	44,800
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**.....	33,200	33,900	-700	-2.1	33,500
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**.....	26,700	26,900	-200	-0.7	26,800

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

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	283,900	282,800	1,100	0.4	283,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	247,800	247,000	800	0.3	246,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	35,100	35,100	0	0.0	35,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	11,300	10,900	400	3.7	11,400
MANUFACTURING	23,800	24,200	-400	-1.7	23,700
Durable Goods.....	17,900	18,100	-200	-1.1	17,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	248,800	247,700	1,100	0.4	248,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	50,500	50,400	100	0.2	50,000
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	11,000	500	4.5	11,600
Retail Trade.....	29,500	30,100	-600	-2.0	29,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,500	9,300	200	2.2	9,400
INFORMATION	3,300	3,500	-200	-5.7	3,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,900	12,600	300	2.4	12,900
Finance and Insurance.....	8,900	8,900	0	0.0	8,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	32,200	30,600	1,600	5.2	32,000
Administrative and Support.....	15,200	14,700	500	3.4	15,400
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	78,900	80,700	-1,800	-2.2	77,800
Educational Services.....	30,600	31,400	-800	-2.5	29,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	48,300	49,300	-1,000	-2.0	48,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	24,000	23,400	600	2.6	24,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	19,700	20,100	-400	-2.0	20,000
OTHER SERVICES	10,900	10,700	200	1.9	10,700
GOVERNMENT	36,100	35,800	300	0.8	36,600
Federal.....	4,900	4,800	100	2.1	4,900
State & Local.....	31,200	31,000	200	0.6	31,700

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. **Value less than 50

HELP WANTED ONLINE

CT Online Labor Demand Rose 3,500 in October 2016

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 65,700 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in October 2016, a 5.6 percent increase over the month but a 14.9 percent decrease over the year. There were 3.45 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 3.03 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (3.98), while Maine had the lowest rate (2.41).

	Oct	Oct	Sep
(Seasonally adjusted)	2016	2015	2016
CT Vacancies (000s)	65.7	77.2	62.2
Hartford Vac. (000s)	26.2	31.4	24.8
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	3.45	4.10	3.27
United States	3.03	3.43	2.95
Maine	2.41	3.51	2.43
Massachusetts	3.98	4.70	3.87
New Hampshire	3.08	3.49	2.96
Rhode Island	2.74	3.65	2.60
Vermont	3.23	3.57	2.97

* 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

	Oct 2016	Oct 2015	CHANGE		Sep 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	128,700	129,100	-400	-0.3	129,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	98,700	97,400	1,300	1.3	99,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	20,300	20,400	-100	-0.5	20,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,300	4,400	-100	-2.3	4,200
MANUFACTURING	16,000	16,000	0	0.0	16,100
Durable Goods.....	12,800	12,600	200	1.6	12,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,200	3,400	-200	-5.9	3,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	108,400	108,700	-300	-0.3	108,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	23,500	22,900	600	2.6	23,200
Wholesale Trade.....	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
Retail Trade.....	16,400	16,000	400	2.5	16,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,500	4,400	100	2.3	4,500
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,800	9,000	-200	-2.2	8,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	20,200	20,400	-200	-1.0	19,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,500	17,900	-400	-2.2	17,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	18,000	17,000	1,000	5.9	19,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	14,300	14,200	100	0.7	14,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	12,200	11,900	300	2.5	12,400
OTHER SERVICES	3,600	3,500	100	2.9	3,600
GOVERNMENT	30,000	31,700	-1,700	-5.4	30,100
Federal.....	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,800
State & Local**.....	27,100	28,900	-1,800	-6.2	27,300

WATERBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct 2016	Oct 2015	CHANGE		Sep 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	67,700	66,400	1,300	2.0	67,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	57,500	56,300	1,200	2.1	57,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	10,600	10,300	300	2.9	10,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,800
MANUFACTURING	7,800	7,600	200	2.6	7,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	57,100	56,100	1,000	1.8	56,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,300	12,700	600	4.7	13,100
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
Retail Trade.....	9,400	8,900	500	5.6	9,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,800	1,700	100	5.9	1,800
INFORMATION	600	600	0	0.0	600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,100	5,200	-100	-1.9	5,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,700	17,400	300	1.7	17,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,500	15,500	0	0.0	15,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,500	5,500	0	0.0	5,600
OTHER SERVICES	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,600
GOVERNMENT	10,200	10,100	100	1.0	10,000
Federal.....	500	400	100	25.0	500
State & Local.....	9,700	9,700	0	0.0	9,500

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

	Oct 2016	Oct 2015	CHANGE		Sep 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	44,800	45,400	-600	-1.3	44,900
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	33,600	34,300	-700	-2.0	34,000
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	26,800	27,000	-200	-0.7	26,900

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

	Oct 2016	Oct 2015	CHANGE		Sep 2016
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	338,800	333,200	5,600	1.7	334,400
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	274,800	269,300	5,500	2.0	272,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	40,400	40,700	-300	-0.7	40,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,800	11,700	100	0.9	11,900
MANUFACTURING.....	28,600	29,000	-400	-1.4	28,800
Durable Goods.....	19,400	19,700	-300	-1.5	19,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1	9,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	298,400	292,500	5,900	2.0	293,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	60,400	60,000	400	0.7	60,300
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,400	-200	-1.8	11,200
Retail Trade.....	34,700	35,000	-300	-0.9	34,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	14,500	13,600	900	6.6	14,500
INFORMATION.....	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	17,100	17,200	-100	-0.6	17,200
Finance and Insurance.....	13,800	13,800	0	0.0	13,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	9,300	9,300	0	0.0	9,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES.....	30,600	27,500	3,100	11.3	30,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	80,700	77,700	3,000	3.9	78,500
Educational Services.....	15,300	15,400	-100	-0.6	14,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	65,400	62,300	3,100	5.0	64,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	29,500	30,000	-500	-1.7	29,700
OTHER SERVICES.....	12,800	12,800	0	0.0	12,800
GOVERNMENT.....	64,000	63,900	100	0.2	61,600
Federal.....	5,900	5,900	0	0.0	5,800
State & Local.....	58,100	58,000	100	0.2	55,800

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

		EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE		
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		Oct	Oct	NO.	%	Sep
		2016	2015			2016
STATUS						
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,896,600	1,882,700	13,900	0.7	1,897,800
	Employed	1,811,000	1,787,700	23,300	1.3	1,801,700
	Unemployed	85,500	95,000	-9,500	-10.0	96,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.0	-0.5	---	5.1
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	464,700	461,600	3,100	0.7	467,400
	Employed	444,000	438,700	5,300	1.2	444,100
	Unemployed	20,800	22,900	-2,100	-9.2	23,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.0	-0.5	---	5.0
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	106,700	105,700	1,000	0.9	106,700
	Employed	102,800	101,400	1,400	1.4	102,300
	Unemployed	3,900	4,300	-400	-9.3	4,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	4.0	-0.4	---	4.1
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,700	43,000	700	1.6	43,300
	Employed	41,600	40,700	900	2.2	41,100
	Unemployed	2,000	2,300	-300	-13.0	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.4	-0.7	---	5.2
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,800	49,800	1,000	2.0	50,300
	Employed	48,500	47,500	1,000	2.1	47,700
	Unemployed	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.6	-0.1	---	5.2
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	622,100	616,400	5,700	0.9	620,000
	Employed	594,200	585,300	8,900	1.5	588,600
	Unemployed	27,800	31,100	-3,300	-10.6	31,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.0	-0.5	---	5.1
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	324,100	322,500	1,600	0.5	324,400
	Employed	309,300	305,900	3,400	1.1	307,700
	Unemployed	14,800	16,600	-1,800	-10.8	16,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.2	-0.6	---	5.1
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	141,300	141,800	-500	-0.4	142,000
	Employed	134,800	134,300	500	0.4	134,700
	Unemployed	6,600	7,500	-900	-12.0	7,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.3	-0.6	---	5.1
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	47,600	47,800	-200	-0.4	48,300
	Employed	45,700	45,700	0	0.0	46,100
	Unemployed	1,900	2,100	-200	-9.5	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.4	-0.4	---	4.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	111,200	110,200	1,000	0.9	111,300
	Employed	104,900	103,200	1,700	1.6	104,200
	Unemployed	6,300	7,000	-700	-10.0	7,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.3	-0.6	---	6.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	159,783,000	157,313,000	2,470,000	1.6	159,636,000
	Employed	152,335,000	149,716,000	2,619,000	1.7	151,977,000
	Unemployed	7,447,000	7,597,000	-150,000	-2.0	7,658,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.8	-0.1	---	4.8

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			
	Oct		CHG	Sep	Oct		CHG	Sep	Oct		CHG	Sep
	2016	2015	Y/Y	2016	2016	2015	Y/Y	2016	2016	2015	Y/Y	2016
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,107.13	\$1,071.63	\$35.50	\$1,111.54	43.4	40.7	2.7	42.9	\$25.51	\$26.33	-\$0.82	\$25.91
DURABLE GOODS	1,151.92	1,108.13	43.79	1,160.52	44.0	40.8	3.2	43.4	26.18	27.16	-0.98	26.74
NON-DUR. GOODS	956.16	943.90	12.26	947.42	41.5	40.2	1.3	41.3	23.04	23.48	-0.44	22.94
CONSTRUCTION	1,151.33	1,205.82	-54.49	1,185.64	38.7	39.6	-0.9	39.8	29.75	30.45	-0.70	29.79
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,055.41	993.81	61.60	1,029.88	34.2	33.7	0.5	33.9	30.86	29.49	1.37	30.38
GOODS PRODUCING	1,248.76	1,246.18	2.58	1,262.66	40.4	39.7	0.7	40.6	30.91	31.39	-0.48	31.10
Construction	1,200.84	1,261.07	-60.23	1,230.12	38.9	40.2	-1.3	39.9	30.87	31.37	-0.50	30.83
Manufacturing	1,272.04	1,257.46	14.58	1,272.64	41.3	40.2	1.1	41.0	30.80	31.28	-0.48	31.04
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,021.14	948.01	73.13	988.19	33.1	32.6	0.5	32.7	30.85	29.08	1.77	30.22
Trade, Transp., Utilities	910.42	835.33	75.09	888.44	33.3	33.4	-0.1	33.3	27.34	25.01	2.33	26.68
Financial Activities	1,839.68	1,695.07	144.61	1,650.58	38.6	38.1	0.5	37.1	47.66	44.49	3.17	44.49
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,251.38	1,178.41	72.96	1,226.00	35.5	34.7	0.8	34.8	35.25	33.96	1.29	35.23
Education & Health Ser.	907.15	831.29	75.86	912.23	32.1	31.5	0.6	32.2	28.26	26.39	1.87	28.33
Leisure & Hospitality	428.90	424.58	4.32	418.14	25.9	26.0	-0.1	25.7	16.56	16.33	0.23	16.27
Other Services	754.56	676.10	78.46	741.24	32.0	30.4	1.6	32.2	23.58	22.24	1.34	23.02
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,177.86	1,153.28	24.58	1,138.05	34.4	34.0	0.4	33.8	34.24	33.92	0.32	33.67
Danbury	999.37	964.66	34.71	948.05	33.9	34.7	-0.8	33.3	29.48	27.80	1.68	28.47
Hartford	1,093.07	1,013.69	79.38	1,072.25	34.8	34.2	0.6	34.6	31.41	29.64	1.77	30.99
New Haven	955.18	931.07	24.11	945.88	32.6	33.3	-0.7	32.9	29.30	27.96	1.34	28.75
Norwich-New London	823.80	763.61	60.19	815.00	32.6	32.9	-0.3	32.6	25.27	23.21	2.06	25.00
Waterbury	866.86	804.45	62.41	851.08	35.6	33.9	1.7	35.3	24.35	23.73	0.62	24.11

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 October 2016, the Cheesecake Factory is set to serve up its first restaurant in Stamford this fall at the corner of Greyrock Place and Tresser Boulevard, previously the site of a P.F. Chang's restaurant, which closed in April. The Stamford Cheesecake Factory will employ 260, and the establishment is still hiring. More than 3,300 have already applied.
- In October 2016, Verizon announced that the company will be closing its customer service call centers in Wallingford and Meriden, effective March of 2017. Employees will be relocated to other centers and will be offered a relocation assistance package.

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)

OCTOBER 2016

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	464,749	443,974	20,775	4.5	Canton	5,685	5,501	184	3.2
Ansonia	9,416	8,816	600	6.4	Chaplin	1,251	1,188	63	5.0
Bridgeport	70,709	65,775	4,934	7.0	Colchester	9,487	9,137	350	3.7
Darien	8,585	8,268	317	3.7	Columbia	3,259	3,146	113	3.5
Derby	6,915	6,491	424	6.1	Coventry	7,736	7,489	247	3.2
Easton	3,875	3,748	127	3.3	Cromwell	8,001	7,699	302	3.8
Fairfield	29,049	27,943	1,106	3.8	East Granby	3,092	2,979	113	3.7
Greenwich	28,723	27,738	985	3.4	East Haddam	5,031	4,845	186	3.7
Milford	29,943	28,666	1,277	4.3	East Hampton	7,677	7,393	284	3.7
Monroe	10,229	9,819	410	4.0	East Hartford	27,584	25,993	1,591	5.8
New Canaan	8,383	8,082	301	3.6	Ellington	9,171	8,854	317	3.5
Norwalk	50,190	48,236	1,954	3.9	Farmington	14,116	13,659	457	3.2
Oxford	7,117	6,869	248	3.5	Glastonbury	18,969	18,377	592	3.1
Redding	4,506	4,334	172	3.8	Granby	6,744	6,534	210	3.1
Ridgefield	11,845	11,445	400	3.4	Haddam	5,085	4,937	148	2.9
Seymour	8,994	8,574	420	4.7	Hartford	54,048	49,516	4,532	8.4
Shelton	22,100	21,156	944	4.3	Hartland	1,142	1,105	37	3.2
Southbury	8,871	8,479	392	4.4	Harwinton	3,228	3,116	112	3.5
Stamford	69,252	66,653	2,599	3.8	Hebron	5,536	5,370	166	3.0
Stratford	27,669	26,210	1,459	5.3	Lebanon	4,117	3,969	148	3.6
Trumbull	18,142	17,466	676	3.7	Manchester	33,007	31,516	1,491	4.5
Weston	4,367	4,215	152	3.5	Mansfield	12,586	12,124	462	3.7
Westport	12,446	12,031	415	3.3	Marlborough	3,603	3,470	133	3.7
Wilton	8,543	8,231	312	3.7	Middletown	26,339	25,171	1,168	4.4
Woodbridge	4,880	4,729	151	3.1	New Britain	36,701	34,423	2,278	6.2
					New Hartford	3,984	3,846	138	3.5
DANBURY	106,657	102,805	3,852	3.6	Newington	17,429	16,765	664	3.8
Bethel	10,731	10,322	409	3.8	Plainville	10,495	10,058	437	4.2
Bridgewater	857	830	27	3.2	Plymouth	6,714	6,371	343	5.1
Brookfield	9,331	8,994	337	3.6	Portland	5,518	5,292	226	4.1
Danbury	46,664	45,016	1,648	3.5	Rocky Hill	11,555	11,164	391	3.4
New Fairfield	7,254	6,980	274	3.8	Scotland	955	923	32	3.4
New Milford	15,517	14,960	557	3.6	Simsbury	13,030	12,629	401	3.1
Newtown	14,377	13,845	532	3.7	Southington	24,408	23,540	868	3.6
Sherman	1,926	1,858	68	3.5	South Windsor	14,122	13,604	518	3.7
					Stafford	6,859	6,557	302	4.4
ENFIELD	50,824	48,533	2,291	4.5	Thomaston	4,747	4,580	167	3.5
East Windsor	6,632	6,322	310	4.7	Tolland	8,600	8,350	250	2.9
Enfield	23,684	22,496	1,188	5.0	Union	472	450	22	4.7
Somers	5,288	5,083	205	3.9	Vernon	17,157	16,436	721	4.2
Suffield	7,701	7,444	257	3.3	West Hartford	34,422	33,289	1,133	3.3
Windsor Locks	7,519	7,188	331	4.4	Wethersfield	14,133	13,564	569	4.0
					Willington	3,656	3,543	113	3.1
HARTFORD	622,051	594,216	27,835	4.5	Windham	12,555	11,917	638	5.1
Andover	1,941	1,873	68	3.5	Windsor	16,658	15,910	748	4.5
Ashford	2,552	2,468	84	3.3					
Avon	9,393	9,108	285	3.0					
Barkhamsted	2,322	2,241	81	3.5					
Berlin	11,758	11,362	396	3.4					
Bloomfield	11,516	10,936	580	5.0					
Bolton	3,176	3,075	101	3.2					
Bristol	33,135	31,452	1,683	5.1					
Burlington	5,594	5,402	192	3.4					

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)

OCTOBER 2016

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	324,104	309,316	14,788	4.6	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST				
Bethany	3,099	2,996	103	3.3	Canaan	47,642	45,733	1,909	4.0
Branford	16,005	15,360	645	4.0	Colebrook	713	698	15	2.1
Cheshire	15,510	15,032	478	3.1	Cornwall	833	801	32	3.8
Chester	2,339	2,269	70	3.0	Goshen	768	748	20	2.6
Clinton	7,293	7,046	247	3.4	Kent	1,671	1,616	55	3.3
Deep River	2,860	2,772	88	3.1	Litchfield	1,533	1,489	44	2.9
Durham	4,324	4,199	125	2.9	Morris	4,782	4,628	154	3.2
East Haven	15,809	14,981	828	5.2	Norfolk	1,442	1,395	47	3.3
Essex	3,302	3,196	106	3.2	North Canaan	900	872	28	3.1
Guilford	12,829	12,427	402	3.1	Roxbury	1,699	1,635	64	3.8
Hamden	35,217	33,759	1,458	4.1	Salisbury	1,331	1,295	36	2.7
Killingworth	3,813	3,705	108	2.8	Sharon	1,810	1,762	48	2.7
Madison	9,012	8,719	293	3.3	Torrington	1,472	1,436	36	2.4
Meriden	32,151	30,355	1,796	5.6	Warren	19,640	18,659	981	5.0
Middlefield	2,521	2,420	101	4.0	Washington	796	771	25	3.1
New Haven	64,322	60,421	3,901	6.1	Winchester	2,049	1,993	56	2.7
North Branford	8,177	7,861	316	3.9	WATERBURY				
North Haven	13,337	12,815	522	3.9	Beacon Falls	111,176	104,884	6,292	5.7
Old Saybrook	5,087	4,887	200	3.9	Bethlehem	3,415	3,272	143	4.2
Orange	7,210	6,970	240	3.3	Middlebury	1,969	1,899	70	3.6
Wallingford	26,276	25,263	1,013	3.9	Naugatuck	3,822	3,675	147	3.8
West Haven	30,010	28,408	1,602	5.3	Prospect	17,302	16,399	903	5.2
Westbrook	3,601	3,455	146	4.1	Waterbury	5,514	5,334	180	3.3
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART					Watertown	50,772	46,985	3,787	7.5
	125,672	119,917	5,755	4.6	Wolcott	13,027	12,530	497	3.8
Bozrah	1,440	1,382	58	4.0	Woodbury	9,833	9,453	380	3.9
Canterbury	2,840	2,715	125	4.4	DANIELSON-NORTH EAST				
East Lyme	8,593	8,252	341	4.0		43,673	41,625	2,048	4.7
Franklin	1,082	1,036	46	4.3	Brooklyn	4,159	3,968	191	4.6
Griswold	6,304	5,963	341	5.4	Eastford	955	925	30	3.1
Groton	18,487	17,745	742	4.0	Hampton	1,048	1,002	46	4.4
Ledyard	7,934	7,643	291	3.7	Killingly	9,730	9,212	518	5.3
Lisbon	2,349	2,226	123	5.2	Plainfield	8,749	8,307	442	5.1
Lyme	1,205	1,168	37	3.1	Pomfret	2,510	2,441	69	2.7
Montville	9,385	8,948	437	4.7	Putnam	4,924	4,668	256	5.2
New London	11,962	11,188	774	6.5	Sterling	2,039	1,931	108	5.3
No. Stonington	2,873	2,777	96	3.3	Thompson	5,323	5,096	227	4.3
Norwich	20,252	19,127	1,125	5.6	Woodstock	4,236	4,075	161	3.8
Old Lyme	3,710	3,588	122	3.3					
Preston	2,420	2,314	106	4.4					
Salem	2,112	2,016	96	4.5					
Sprague	1,610	1,533	77	4.8					
Stonington	9,491	9,152	339	3.6					
Voluntown	1,486	1,424	62	4.2					
Waterford	10,137	9,720	417	4.1					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI

	141,345	134,758	6,587	4.7
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,673	14,841	832	5.3

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,896,600	1,811,000	85,500	4.5
UNITED STATES	159,783,000	152,335,000	7,447,000	4.7
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,903,500	1,805,700	97,900	5.1
UNITED STATES	159,712,000	151,925,000	7,787,000	4.9

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	OCT 2016	YR TO DATE 2016	2015	TOWN	OCT 2016	YR TO DATE 2016	2015	TOWN	OCT 2016	YR TO DATE 2016	2015
Andover	0	2	3	Griswold	0	9	2	Preston	1	5	8
Ansonia	na	na	na	Groton	na	na	na	Prospect	0	18	27
Ashford	na	na	na	Guilford	na	na	na	Putnam	na	na	na
Avon	1	19	27	Haddam	0	8	12	Redding	1	3	4
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	na	Ridgefield	16	51	23
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	na	Rocky Hill	1	13	107
Berlin	3	14	17	Hartford	0	4	6	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	0	1	Salem	na	na	na
Bethel	9	67	59	Harwinton	na	na	na	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	0	8	13	Scotland	na	na	na
Bloomfield	5	408	15	Kent	0	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	4	Shelton	5	41	182
Branford	3	22	21	Lebanon	0	17	2	Sherman	0	2	5
Bridgeport	2	73	109	Ledyard	na	na	na	Simsbury	25	249	46
Bridgewater	0	0	0	Lisbon	na	na	na	Somers	1	13	10
Bristol	3	33	26	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	48	111	36
Brookfield	1	26	44	Lyme	1	4	3	Southbury	na	na	na
Brooklyn	2	10	10	Madison	na	na	na	Southington	10	81	65
Burlington	1	16	16	Manchester	2	23	118	Sprague	0	1	0
Canaan	na	na	na	Mansfield	0	3	11	Stafford	0	83	2
Canterbury	na	na	na	Marlborough	1	2	2	Stamford	3	49	498
Canton	1	4	8	Meriden	na	na	na	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	na	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	na
Cheshire	2	23	34	Middlefield	1	7	6	Stratford	0	19	33
Chester	0	3	0	Middletown	3	23	29	Suffield	5	27	26
Clinton	1	12	6	Milford	15	145	300	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	4	57	26	Monroe	0	6	3	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	na	Montville	na	na	na	Tolland	2	7	8
Columbia	1	10	13	Morris	na	na	na	Torrington	na	na	na
Cornwall	na	na	na	Naugatuck	na	na	na	Trumbull	3	7	5
Coventry	2	14	24	New Britain	1	4	87	Union	0	0	1
Cromwell	3	17	15	New Canaan	2	25	37	Vernon	0	83	47
Danbury	1	71	638	New Fairfield	1	11	1	Voluntown	1	4	5
Darien	4	35	59	New Hartford	na	na	na	Wallingford	2	19	18
Deep River	1	2	0	New Haven	94	227	237	Warren	na	na	na
Derby	na	na	na	New London	4	33	35	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	8	5	New Milford	na	na	na	Waterbury	18	30	92
East Granby	1	3	0	Newington	0	9	10	Waterford	na	na	na
East Haddam	1	15	5	Newtown	3	41	14	Watertown	na	na	na
East Hampton	2	24	29	Norfolk	na	na	na	West Hartford	6	39	87
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	65
East Lyme	1	19	35	North Haven	na	na	na	Weston	2	9	12
East Windsor	1	15	10	North Stonington	na	na	na	Westport	7	62	70
Eastford	na	na	na	Norwalk	2	192	223	Wethersfield	0	1	3
Easton	1	6	1	Norwich	1	22	3	Willington	0	25	0
Ellington	9	74	93	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	0	9	17
Enfield	40	103	24	Old Saybrook	1	12	11	Winchester	na	na	na
Essex	0	28	3	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	2	9
Fairfield	15	242	85	Oxford	1	16	20	Windsor	1	19	14
Farmington	16	38	31	Plainfield	na	na	na	Windsor Locks	2	16	8
Franklin	na	na	na	Plainville	1	6	6	Wolcott	4	15	20
Glastonbury	1	28	35	Plymouth	na	na	na	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	na	Pomfret	na	na	na	Woodbury	0	6	4
Granby	1	27	7	Portland	2	7	5	Woodstock	na	na	na
Greenwich	13	116	90								

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 +4.8	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident General Drift Indicator +1.3	New Housing Permits -22.3	Occupancy Rate -0.9
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +2.3	Electricity Sales -0.6	Major Attraction Visitors +3.9
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +2.9	Construction Contracts Index -52.9	Air Passenger Count NA
	New Auto Registrations +66.6	Gaming Slots +2.6
Total Nonfarm Employment +0.2	Exports -0.6	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close +2.3	
Labor Force +1.0	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Employed +1.3	Secretary of the State -9.4	Total +2.3
Unemployed -2.9	Dept. of Labor -12.5	Wages & Salaries +2.4
Unemployment Rate -0.3*		Benefit Costs +1.8
Labor Force Participation Rate +0.4	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Employment-Population Ratio +0.5	Secretary of the State -2.6	U.S. City Average +1.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims +3.5	Dept. of Labor -17.4	Northeast Region +1.6
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate +0.39*		NY-NJ-Long Island +1.2
U-6 Rate -0.4*		Boston-Brockton-Nashua +2.3
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg +6.6	State Revenues +1.6	Interest Rates
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg -3.1	Corporate Tax +82.0	Prime +0.25*
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg +3.3	Personal Income Tax -5.3	Conventional Mortgage -0.33*
CT Mfg. Production Index -2.1	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +22.9	
Production Worker Hours +3.0	Sales & Use Tax -1.1	
Industrial Electricity Sales -7.1	Gaming Payments +2.1	
Personal Income +3.2		
UI Covered Wages +2.0		

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

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