

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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In December...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut.....	1,700,700
Change over month	+0.02%
Change over year	+1.3%

United States	143,242,000
Change over month	+0.2%
Change over year	+1.9%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut.....	5.2%
United States	5.0%

Consumer Price Index

United States	236.525
Change over year	+0.7%

Economic Status of People with Disabilities

By Al Sylvestre, Research Analyst, DOL

In the eight years since the recession that began in 2008, conditions in Connecticut’s labor market continue to improve. As a segment of the working-age population age 16 years and older that constitutes 5% of the work force, among whom 44% are employed full time according to the US Census Bureau’s most recent (2014) American Community Survey (ACS), people with disabilities are becoming increasingly visible in the labor market. What follows is a brief examination of this population’s economic characteristics as well as some of the programs and services that provide access to opportunities for its members to attach to the labor force and retain employment in response to changes in disability status.

The Population

Current and potential employers of people with disabilities can gain insight to the costs and barriers—often far less onerous than many employers believe¹—to hiring or retaining those employees by knowing the type of disability with which a person must live. Among the types of disabilities in the working-age population, the US Census Bureau includes six categories in its American Community Survey. The 2014 ACS shows that 5.04% of Connecticut’s labor force reports

having one or more disabilities, including 0.83% (15,040) of the employed work force with a vision difficulty, 71.5% of people with disabilities have a physical disability that includes hearing loss or an ambulatory handicap, the remaining population with one or more disabilities reports having self-care difficulties (7,928 or 0.44% of the employed work force), independent living difficulty (18,794, 1.03%), or some cognitive difficulty (35,611, 1.96%).

According to the most recent available ACS data (2007), more than one-fourth (26.2%) of Connecticut’s employed people with disabilities call Hartford County home, about one-fifth (21.7%) reside in Fairfield County, and another fifth (21.6%) live in New Haven County. About seven-tenths of the state’s people with disabilities call the state’s most urbanized areas home. The concentration of transit and social services such as vocational rehabilitation in these areas increases the likelihood that this population can get the full range of services it needs over less populous counties such as Litchfield and Tolland. Reaching out to the 6.8%, 4.2%, and 6.5% of the employed populations of disabled persons in rural places such as Litchfield, Tolland, and Windham Counties is a challenge given their scarcity of public transit. The transit-supply

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challenge in suburban Middlesex (3.8% of employed people with disabilities) and New London (9.14%) Counties is less one of supply than of distance between residences and places of employment.

Social and geographic isolation contribute to the predictable lag in education attainment among people with disabilities. As Table 1 shows below, the gap is especially pronounced in higher education as a person with a disability is one-third as likely as her non-disabled peer to have a bachelor's or advanced degree.

The percentage of the population who have attended college without receiving a bachelor's degree is about the same for people with disabilities as the population as a whole.

Economic Characteristics

With an occupational profile that ranged from management professionals to sales; forestry to extraction; and construction to materials handling as recently as 2007,² people with disabilities between the ages of 16 and 64 enjoy work force distribution roughly equivalent to that of their peers with no disabilities according to ACS. Unexpected differences in disabled persons'

representation in the labor force include a higher proportion of workers with disabilities employed in construction, extraction, repair, and maintenance as well as production, transportation, and material-moving occupations.

In the agricultural-forestry-fishing-hunting-mining, retail trade, transportation-warehousing-utilities, educational services-health care-social services, arts-entertainment-food service, and public administration industrial sectors, people with disabilities attached to the labor force in greater proportions than their non-disabled peers. People with disabilities are almost a third more likely than their non-disabled counterparts to make a living as self-employed workers (in their own non-incorporated businesses). Working age people with disabilities are also proportionally better represented than their non-disabled peers in public employment (federal, state, and local government).

Beyond knowing what they do and in what industry they do it, commuting methods further round out the picture of how people with disabilities sustain their attachment to the work

Table 1. Education Attainment for US Population 25 Years and Older

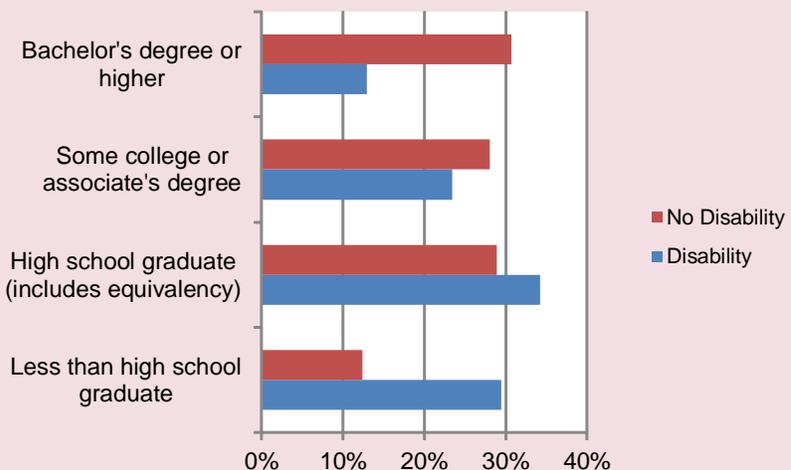
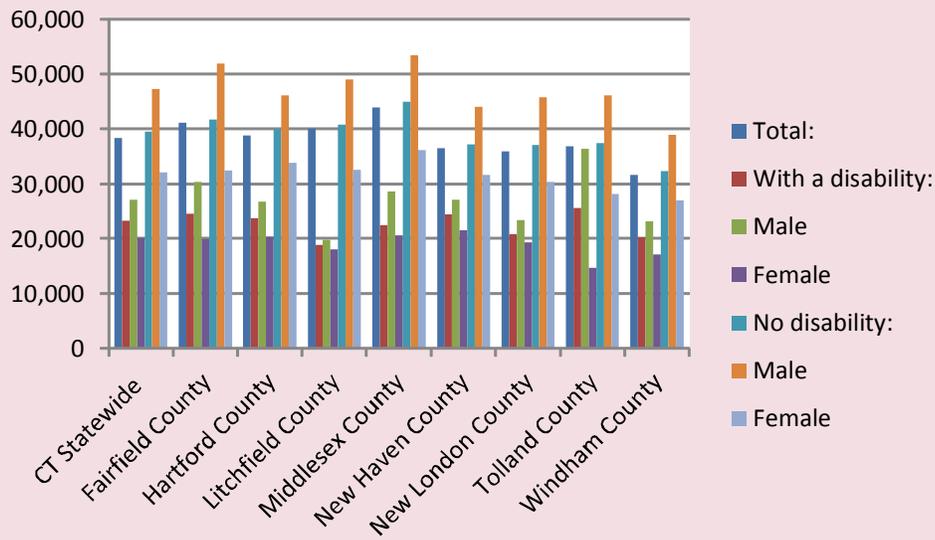


Table 2. Statewide and County Median Incomes (in 2014 dollars)



force. Predictably, a higher percentage of people with one or more disabilities commute in groups from carpools to taxicabs to mass transit. From a less-than-ten-percent difference in the likelihood that a person with a disability will drive to work alone compared with the person without a disability, people with disabilities are 40% more likely to work at home, nearly 60% more likely to take a cab, motorcycle, or other conveyance such as a lift-equipped van, and 20% more likely to take the bus or train compared with their non-disabled peers.

According to the US Census Bureau, as shown in Table 2 above, the Connecticut county with the highest median income—in 2014 inflation-adjusted dollars—had the third lowest median income for persons with disabilities.

The highest percentage income disparity between persons with a disability and those with no disability is in Litchfield County where the median income for a person with no disability is \$40,725 or about

2.17 times the \$18,792 median for an individual with a disability. With the notable exception of Tolland County—where men with a disability earn \$2.48 for every \$1.00 a woman with a disability earns—the income disparity between men and women with disabilities is smaller than that for their non-disabled counterparts. As Table 2 shows, the earnings disparity between women and men with disabilities ranges from 9% to 248%. It should be noted that part of the income disparity between people with and without disabilities can be attributed to a greater proportion of people with disabilities (56% in 2014) than people without (35.8% in 2014) working a part-time schedule.

Programs and Services

Overcoming the disadvantages and barriers to employment as well as the economic disparities between working-age people with disabilities and their peers with no disabilities is more than just a matter of providing access to vocational rehabilitation services

in addition to equal access to post-secondary education, and apprenticeship opportunities. Geographic isolation, exacerbated by inequitable access to transportation, is one of the most significant barriers people with disabilities must overcome. Equal access to employment opportunities, reducing social isolation, and opening avenues to community participation become more readily available to people with disabilities when they have consistent access to transportation.

In addition to links to public transit, para-transit, and volunteer-provided private transportation provided by the public vocational rehabilitation services administered by the Department of Rehabilitation Services and its Bureau of Education and Services for the Blind (BESB), several boards and commissions whose participants include state, municipal, regional (Councils of Government), and non-profit agency officials and staff work toward filling transportation gaps that benefit persons with disabilities as well

as people who earn low incomes. The advisory board to BESB, the Capitol Region Access to Jobs regional task force, the Connecticut Public Transportation Commission, and the Connecticut Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board address the transportation needs of constituents that range from individuals with disabilities (BESB), people on low incomes making the transition from subsistence on public benefits to self-sustaining employment (Access to Jobs), people who use non-motorized transportation—often to reach public transit—(the Bike and Ped Board), and users of public transportation (including state roadways, inter- and intra-city public transit, and passenger and freight railroad) systems.

The advisory board to the BESB—a bureau of the Department of Rehabilitation Services—meets quarterly to discuss and act on matters that pertain to the BESB’s performance in delivering education, vocational rehabilitation, and independent living services to children who are blind or visually impaired, elementary and secondary school students, transition-age (school-to-career or school-to-post-secondary-education) youth, college students, legally blind adults attached to the work force, and adults over the age of 55, and deaf-blind adults and children. Topics include transportation, technology, employment-retention services, orientation and mobility services, independent living services, and adjustment to blindness. Vocational rehabilitation staff have recently assembled a state-wide transportation guide to direct BESB clients to transit services that range from ADA-paratransit services (provided by regional transit districts) to public transit and ride-sharing

services to volunteer driver services to transport (mostly elderly) BESB clients to doctor appointments, recreation, shopping, and worship services. BESB has been providing these and other services since 1893.

Since its creation in 1997, the capitol region Access to Jobs task force has provided funding for some fixed-route transit services, ride-sharing services, rides for small groups to and from job interviews, and non-fixed route transit and shuttle services for employers who hired clients making the transition from public assistance such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) to self-sustaining employment. Overseen by state agencies such as the departments of social services and labor as well as the regional work force investment board and administered by the Capitol Region Council of Governments, the task force was meant to fill the transportation gap between fixed-route transit and employment for people living on low incomes. These services have incidentally benefited persons with disabilities, many of whom live in the same neighborhoods as their peers making the transition to employment from the public benefit rolls.

Since the early 1970’s, the Connecticut Public Transportation Commission has advised the state transportation commissioner as well as the General Assembly’s transportation committee on ways to improve the state ground transportation systems for people, goods, and services that includes passenger and freight rail as well as trucking, courier, and livery services. The commission holds monthly meetings at locations throughout the state as well as eight public hearings each year to hear, gather, and synthesize public

comment on regulatory, operational, administrative, and policy aspects of the state’s transportation systems. Recommendations that arise from these meetings and hearings are published annually in a report to the transportation commissioner and the legislative transportation committee. Recommendations that have benefited persons with disabilities include the expansion of evening fixed-route transit service in Waterbury—including service to Naugatuck Valley Community College (NVCC)—and greater New Britain. Additionally, the administration at NVCC is negotiating with transit providers to develop shuttle service between the city of Waterbury and the college.

Established in 2009, the state Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board concerns itself with improving non-motorized transportation that includes walking and bicycle trails and state greenways for both recreation and commuting. Established and prospective bicycle sharing services and facilities for parking and storing bicycles are also of interest to the Bike and Ped Board. Every year the Board prepares an annual report that includes recommendations for the transportation commissioner to improve the state’s bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, particularly as it relates to the so-called last mile—the last uncovered distance between transit stops and riders’ ultimate destination. Public awareness of the need for sidewalks, crosswalks, audible crossing signals, and improved maintenance of sidewalks and bus stops as well as vulnerable user legislation (to provide legal protection for pedestrian and bicyclists sharing the roadway with motor vehicles) enacted in 2014 are among the benefits the Bike and Ped Board provided to

people with disabilities.

Conclusion

Opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in Connecticut's economy while improving their own standards of living continue to expand as vocational rehabilitation (VR) programs and improved employer understanding about the true costs and benefits of hiring and retaining workers with disabilities combine to improve the employment outlook for this segment of the state's population. An examination of the disability community's demographic and economic characteristics as well as its members' education attainment will shed some light on the extent to which our state's working-age population with physical disabilities is on a path to reach its full earning potential

while maximizing its contribution to the state's economic well-being.

Knowing who they are, where they live, and the state of their economic well-being are the essential elements to understanding how people with disabilities in Connecticut can gain access to equal opportunity to work, live, and participate in the community with their non-disabled peers. The variety of services, outreach, and related activities grounded in that knowledge connect our disability population with those opportunities. ■

¹ This is based on discussions with vocational rehabilitation counseling staff and supervisors over the past twenty-five years.

² These are the latest data available from ACS at this level of detail. Although these data cannot be considered recent, they are illustrative that people with disabilities attach to the work force in significant numbers.

Al Sylvestre, AICP
Geographer

Al Sylvestre is a certified land use planner proficient in cartographic design and the use of geographic information systems. In addition to serving as a representative of the state's blindness community on the Connecticut Public Transportation Commission, Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Board, and Bureau of Education and Services for the Blind's advisory board (of which he is chairman and a BESB client), he serves on the Capitol Region Jobs Access task force.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	114.8	112.5	2.3	2.0	114.2
Coincident	117.3	114.2	3.1	2.7	116.3
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	134.3	131.0	3.3	2.5	133.6
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	Dec	Dec			Nov
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2015	2014			2015
Connecticut	170.59	163.92	6.67	4.1	170.28
United States	177.02	171.54	5.48	3.2	176.55

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

	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM	1,700.7	1,678.1	22.6	1.3	1,700.4
Natural Res & Mining	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-16.7	0.6
Construction	57.1	54.9	2.2	4.0	57.4
Manufacturing	161.3	159.7	1.6	1.0	161.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	308.8	304.1	4.7	1.5	308.6
Information	32.0	31.4	0.6	1.9	31.8
Financial Activities	130.9	128.3	2.6	2.0	130.8
Professional and Business Services	217.2	214.7	2.5	1.2	217.0
Education and Health Services	332.9	328.7	4.2	1.3	333.4
Leisure and Hospitality	159.1	155.0	4.1	2.6	158.8
Other Services	63.6	63.0	0.6	1.0	62.8
Government*	237.3	237.7	-0.4	-0.2	237.5

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

Average weekly initial
claims fell from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,893.6	1,899.4	-5.8	-0.3	1,893.1
Employed (000s)	1,794.6	1,779.5	15.1	0.8	1,796.7
Unemployed (000s)	99.0	119.9	-20.9	-17.4	96.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	6.3	-1.1	---	5.1
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	65.6	66.1	-0.5	---	65.6
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	62.2	61.9	0.3	---	62.3
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,777	4,481	-704	-15.7	3,528
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.35	2.74	-0.39	---	2.40
	2015	2014			3Q2015
U-6 Rate (%)	10.9	12.6	-1.7	---	11.5

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

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov	Oct
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015	2015
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	42.3	40.9	1.4	3.4	42.1	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	27.16	24.00	3.16	13.2	26.68	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,148.87	981.60	167.27	17.0	1,123.23	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	117.7	118.4	-0.7	-0.6	116.4	126.3
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,183	3,923	261	6.7	4,159	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	261	283	-22.2	-7.9	258	296
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	120.7	121.0	-0.4	-0.3	119.4	129.1

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for third
quarter 2016 is
forecasted to increase 2.8
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	(Seasonally adjusted)		CHANGE		2Q*
	3Q*	3Q	NO.	%	2016
	(Annualized; \$ Millions)				
	2016	2015			
Personal Income	\$250,549	\$243,679	6,870	2.8	\$248,813
UI Covered Wages	\$109,699	\$107,276	2,423	2.3	\$109,089

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

S&P 500 monthly close fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	Dec 2015	509	66.9	5,883	5,297	11.1
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Nov 2015	2,072	-6.8	27,170	26,833	1.3
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	Dec 2015	358.3	-20.3	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Dec 2015	12,378	-16.6	168,269	197,779	-14.9
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2015	3.33	-14.7	11.36	11.99	-5.2
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Dec 2015	2,043.94	-0.7	---	---	---

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	Nov 2015	2,155	34.9	24,160	24,296	-0.6
Department of Labor	2Q 2015	1,958	-2.9	4,181	4,509	-7.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Nov 2015	1,019	53.0	10,637	8,609	23.6
Department of Labor	2Q 2015	1,375	-19.4	2,903	3,379	-14.1

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

STATE REVENUES

Total all revenues were down from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	Dec 2015	Dec 2014	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,545.3	1,554.0	-0.6	17,146.8	16,379.1	4.7
Corporate Tax	109.1	104.1	4.8	815.0	691.3	17.9
Personal Income Tax	922.9	847.7	8.9	9,283.9	8,790.8	5.6
Real Estate Conv. Tax	15.9	13.1	21.4	185.8	182.8	1.7
Sales & Use Tax	349.3	438.2	-20.3	4,293.9	4,134.8	3.8
Gaming Payments**	21.3	21.5	-0.8	266.0	273.0	-2.6

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

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	Dec 2015	6,306	-9.3	217,829	315,773	-31.0
Major Attraction Visitors*	Dec 2015	525,343	-11.6	6,806,126	6,782,870	0.3
Air Passenger Count	Nov 2015	500,102	4.1	5,453,975	5,382,624	1.3
Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)**	Dec 2015	1,072.5	2.5	12,837.9	13,066.4	-1.7

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

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

**See page 23 for explanation

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Dec 2015	Sep 2015	3-Mo % Chg	Dec 2015	Dec 2014	12-Mo % Chg
Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	124.6	124.0	0.5	124.5	122.2	1.9
Wages and Salaries	124.3	123.6	0.6	124.2	121.6	2.1
Benefit Costs	125.3	124.8	0.4	125.1	123.5	1.3
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	125.6	123.2	1.9
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	124.7	122.2	2.0

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 0.7 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Dec 2015	236.525	0.7	-0.3
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Dec 2015	0.423	-0.7	0.3
Northeast Region	Dec 2015	251.670	0.5	-0.4
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	Dec 2015	259.941	0.7	-0.4
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	Nov 2015	258.407	0.8	0.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Dec 2015	230.791	0.4	-0.4

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 3.96 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Dec 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2014
Prime	3.37	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.24	0.12	0.12
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.23	0.13	0.03
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.50	0.33	0.11
1 Year Treasury Note	0.65	0.48	0.21
3 Year Treasury Note	1.28	1.20	1.06
5 Year Treasury Note	1.70	1.67	1.64
7 Year Treasury Note	2.04	2.02	1.98
10 Year Treasury Note	2.24	2.26	2.21
20 Year Treasury Note	2.61	2.69	2.55
Conventional Mortgage	3.96	3.94	3.86

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>	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Connecticut	1,700.7	1,678.1	22.6	1.3	1,700.4
Maine	613.3	604.7	8.6	1.4	612.0
Massachusetts	3,519.7	3,445.9	73.8	2.1	3,512.6
New Hampshire	656.4	653.0	3.4	0.5	657.5
New Jersey	4,047.5	3,982.3	65.2	1.6	4,034.2
New York	9,316.2	9,156.3	159.9	1.7	9,303.8
Pennsylvania	5,863.5	5,825.5	38.0	0.7	5,853.7
Rhode Island	487.7	479.3	8.4	1.8	486.6
Vermont	314.3	311.7	2.6	0.8	316.4
United States	143,242.0	140,592.0	2,650.0	1.9	142,950.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted: 000s)</i>	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Connecticut	1,893.6	1,899.4	-5.8	-0.3	1,893.1
Maine	676.6	693.7	-17.1	-2.5	678.6
Massachusetts	3,559.0	3,586.6	-27.6	-0.8	3,557.1
New Hampshire	737.2	741.3	-4.1	-0.6	738.6
New Jersey	4,568.0	4,540.5	27.5	0.6	4,543.8
New York	9,740.9	9,532.0	208.9	2.2	9,674.0
Pennsylvania	6,446.0	6,351.8	94.2	1.5	6,428.4
Rhode Island	554.9	548.8	6.1	1.1	555.7
Vermont	343.0	348.8	-5.8	-1.7	344.1
United States	157,833.0	156,142.0	1,691.0	1.1	157,367.0

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

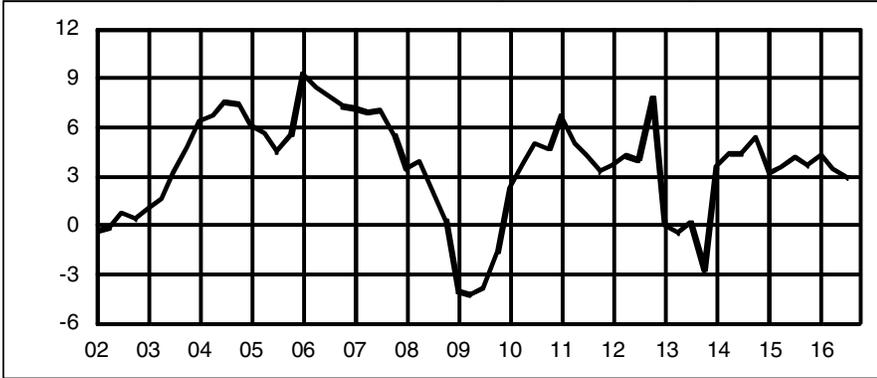
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Dec	Dec	CHANGE	Nov
	2015	2014		2015
Connecticut	5.2	6.3	-1.1	5.1
Maine	4.0	5.5	-1.5	4.1
Massachusetts	4.7	5.3	-0.6	4.7
New Hampshire	3.1	4.0	-0.9	3.2
New Jersey	5.1	6.3	-1.2	5.4
New York	4.8	5.8	-1.0	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.8	5.0	-0.2	5.0
Rhode Island	5.1	6.8	-1.7	5.2
Vermont	3.6	4.1	-0.5	3.7
United States	5.0	5.6	-0.6	5.0

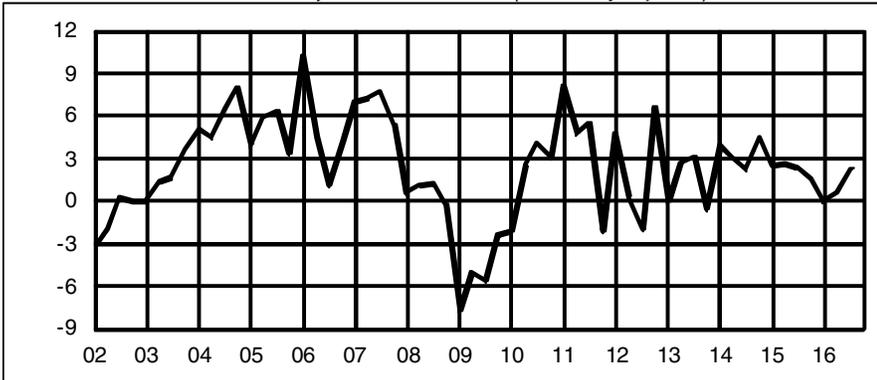
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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



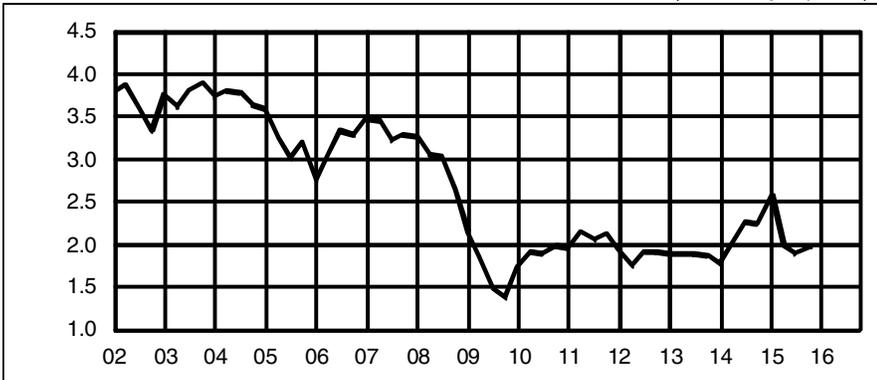
Quarter	2014	2015	2016
First	3.5	3.2	4.2
Second	4.3	3.5	3.4
Third	4.3	4.1	2.8
Fourth	5.3	3.6	

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



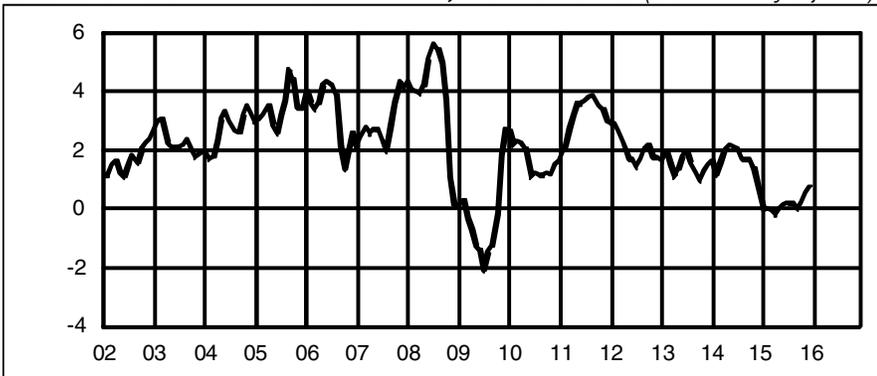
Quarter	2014	2015	2016
First	3.9	2.4	0.0
Second	3.1	2.7	0.5
Third	2.2	2.3	2.3
Fourth	4.4	1.5	

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



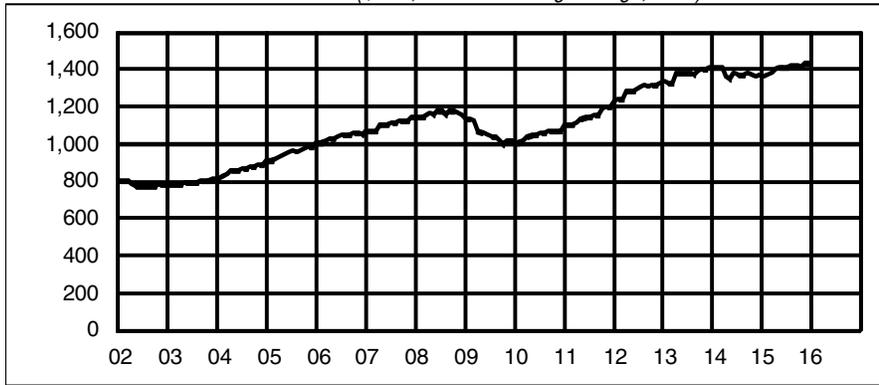
Quarter	2014	2015	2016
First	1.8	2.6	
Second	2.0	2.0	
Third	2.3	1.9	
Fourth	2.2	2.0	

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



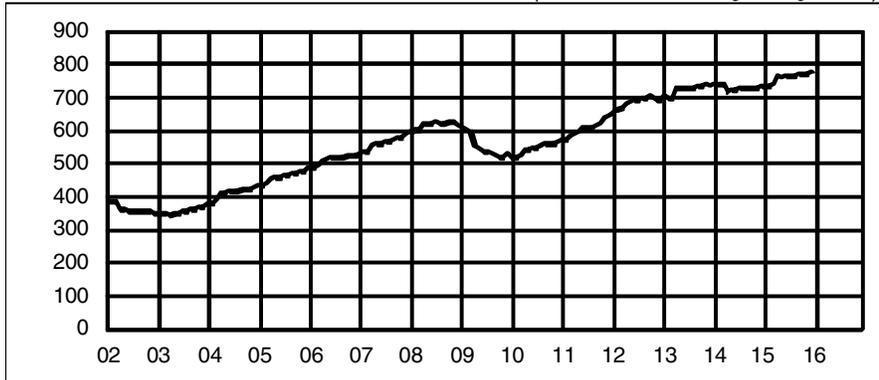
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	1.6	-0.1	
Feb	1.1	0.0	
Mar	1.5	-0.1	
Apr	2.0	-0.2	
May	2.1	0.0	
Jun	2.1	0.1	
Jul	2.0	0.2	
Aug	1.7	0.2	
Sep	1.7	0.0	
Oct	1.7	0.2	
Nov	1.3	0.5	
Dec	0.8	0.7	

TOTAL ALL REVENUES (\$Mil., 12-mo. moving average, NSA)



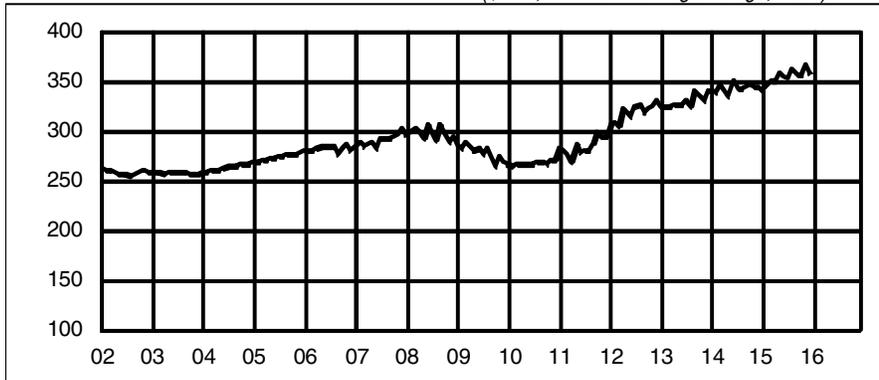
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	1,405.4	1,352.6	
Feb	1,407.6	1,364.7	
Mar	1,408.6	1,376.2	
Apr	1,357.0	1,395.7	
May	1,348.7	1,404.2	
Jun	1,370.9	1,405.4	
Jul	1,368.7	1,407.4	
Aug	1,366.2	1,417.2	
Sep	1,373.3	1,414.8	
Oct	1,370.1	1,411.7	
Nov	1,358.3	1,429.6	
Dec	1,364.9	1,428.9	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE (\$Mil., 12-mo. moving average, NSA)



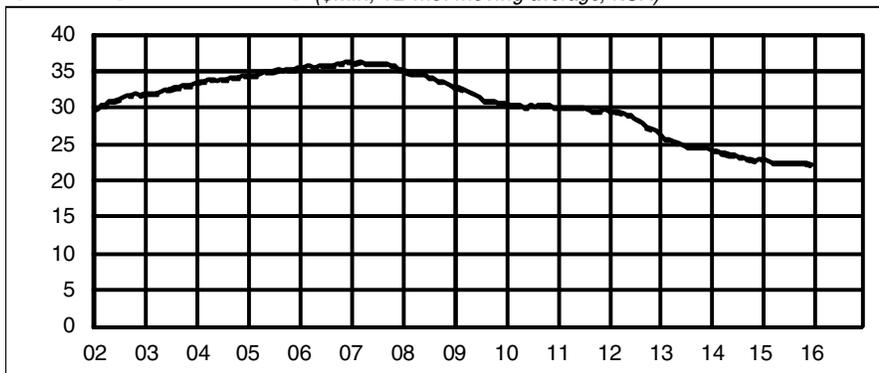
Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	736.5	733.3	
Feb	740.4	734.9	
Mar	740.4	740.0	
Apr	716.9	759.7	
May	717.3	757.9	
Jun	721.9	760.5	
Jul	726.8	762.4	
Aug	723.0	763.3	
Sep	727.0	766.6	
Oct	728.3	766.2	
Nov	726.8	767.4	
Dec	732.6	773.7	

SALES AND USE TAX REVENUE (\$Mil., 12-mo. moving average, NSA)



Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	339.5	339.7	
Feb	339.0	346.9	
Mar	346.4	349.5	
Apr	339.6	350.8	
May	333.9	357.3	
Jun	349.4	353.2	
Jul	342.2	351.4	
Aug	342.2	362.5	
Sep	344.4	355.5	
Oct	346.0	355.5	
Nov	343.7	365.2	
Dec	344.6	357.8	

GAMING PAYMENTS (\$Mil., 12-mo. moving average, NSA)



Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan	23.9	22.7	
Feb	23.9	22.5	
Mar	23.8	22.4	
Apr	23.6	22.4	
May	23.5	22.3	
Jun	23.3	22.3	
Jul	23.2	22.3	
Aug	23.1	22.2	
Sep	22.9	22.2	
Oct	22.8	22.2	
Nov	22.7	22.2	
Dec	22.8	22.2	

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,722,900	1,699,700	23,200	1.4	1,722,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,479,600	1,456,000	23,600	1.6	1,478,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	218,600	214,900	3,700	1.7	221,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	57,400	55,300	2,100	3.8	60,100
MANUFACTURING	161,200	159,600	1,600	1.0	161,600
Durable Goods	125,300	124,200	1,100	0.9	125,700
Fabricated Metal.....	29,400	29,600	-200	-0.7	29,400
Machinery.....	13,600	13,900	-300	-2.2	13,700
Computer and Electronic Product.....	12,200	12,500	-300	-2.4	12,200
Transportation Equipment.....	39,600	39,900	-300	-0.8	39,500
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	27,600	27,600	0	0.0	27,500
Non-Durable Goods	35,900	35,400	500	1.4	35,900
Chemical.....	9,500	10,100	-600	-5.9	9,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,504,300	1,484,800	19,500	1.3	1,500,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	322,000	317,000	5,000	1.6	316,000
Wholesale Trade.....	64,300	62,500	1,800	2.9	63,500
Retail Trade.....	199,800	198,200	1,600	0.8	196,700
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,200	21,100	100	0.5	21,200
Building Material.....	15,300	15,000	300	2.0	15,300
Food and Beverage Stores.....	47,200	45,900	1,300	2.8	46,100
General Merchandise Stores.....	31,700	31,800	-100	-0.3	31,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	57,900	56,300	1,600	2.8	55,800
Utilities.....	7,400	7,300	100	1.4	7,400
Transportation and Warehousing.....	50,500	49,000	1,500	3.1	48,400
INFORMATION	32,000	31,400	600	1.9	31,800
Telecommunications.....	8,700	8,900	-200	-2.2	8,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	131,300	128,700	2,600	2.0	131,200
Finance and Insurance.....	111,300	109,300	2,000	1.8	111,200
Credit Intermediation.....	26,500	26,100	400	1.5	26,500
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	25,500	25,300	200	0.8	25,400
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	59,300	57,900	1,400	2.4	59,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,000	19,400	600	3.1	20,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	218,500	215,900	2,600	1.2	219,900
Professional, Scientific.....	96,800	97,200	-400	-0.4	97,000
Legal Services.....	13,000	13,100	-100	-0.8	12,900
Computer Systems Design.....	26,800	26,400	400	1.5	26,600
Management of Companies.....	29,900	30,700	-800	-2.6	30,000
Administrative and Support.....	91,800	88,000	3,800	4.3	92,900
Employment Services.....	30,000	29,600	400	1.4	29,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	337,400	333,000	4,400	1.3	338,600
Educational Services.....	68,800	66,200	2,600	3.9	69,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	268,600	266,800	1,800	0.7	269,100
Hospitals.....	60,100	59,500	600	1.0	60,200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	63,400	63,500	-100	-0.2	63,600
Social Assistance.....	55,900	54,800	1,100	2.0	56,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	155,800	151,700	4,100	2.7	156,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	25,600	25,600	0	0.0	27,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	130,200	126,100	4,100	3.3	129,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	118,800	114,300	4,500	3.9	117,800
OTHER SERVICES	64,000	63,400	600	0.9	62,600
GOVERNMENT	243,300	243,700	-400	-0.2	243,800
Federal Government.....	17,500	17,900	-400	-2.2	17,300
State Government.....	69,300	69,100	200	0.3	69,100
Local Government**.....	156,500	156,700	-200	-0.1	157,400

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

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	420,500	413,900	6,600	1.6	420,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	374,700	368,500	6,200	1.7	375,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	44,300	44,300	0	0.0	44,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,500	12,300	200	1.6	12,700
MANUFACTURING	31,800	32,000	-200	-0.6	31,700
Durable Goods.....	23,400	23,700	-300	-1.3	23,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	376,200	369,600	6,600	1.8	376,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	78,500	76,600	1,900	2.5	76,800
Wholesale Trade.....	13,600	13,400	200	1.5	13,500
Retail Trade.....	53,600	52,300	1,300	2.5	52,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,300	10,900	400	3.7	11,200
INFORMATION	11,600	11,400	200	1.8	11,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	40,600	40,100	500	1.2	40,600
Finance and Insurance.....	33,500	33,600	-100	-0.3	33,500
Credit Intermediation.....	9,800	9,800	0	0.0	9,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	16,900	17,300	-400	-2.3	16,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	66,700	65,800	900	1.4	68,200
Professional, Scientific.....	27,800	28,900	-1,100	-3.8	28,500
Administrative and Support.....	25,400	24,600	800	3.3	26,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	72,300	72,500	-200	-0.3	73,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	60,400	60,600	-200	-0.3	61,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	43,700	40,900	2,800	6.8	43,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	34,300	31,700	2,600	8.2	33,700
OTHER SERVICES	17,000	16,900	100	0.6	16,800
GOVERNMENT	45,800	45,400	400	0.9	45,900
Federal.....	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,400
State & Local.....	43,300	42,800	500	1.2	43,500

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	80,100	80,600	-500	-0.6	79,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	69,500	70,100	-600	-0.9	69,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,900	12,300	600	4.9	13,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	67,200	68,300	-1,100	-1.6	66,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	18,700	19,000	-300	-1.6	18,400
Retail Trade.....	13,700	13,800	-100	-0.7	13,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,400	9,300	100	1.1	9,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,500	7,300	200	2.7	7,600
GOVERNMENT	10,600	10,500	100	1.0	10,600
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	9,900	9,800	100	1.0	9,900

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

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

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec 2015	Dec 2014	CHANGE		Nov 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	582,200	576,300	5,900	1.0	584,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	490,100	484,600	5,500	1.1	492,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	73,800	73,500	300	0.4	75,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	18,600	18,300	300	1.6	19,900
MANUFACTURING	55,200	55,200	0	0.0	55,700
Durable Goods.....	45,800	45,800	0	0.0	46,200
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	9,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	508,400	502,800	5,600	1.1	509,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	93,300	96,000	-2,700	-2.8	92,400
Wholesale Trade.....	16,700	17,800	-1,100	-6.2	16,600
Retail Trade.....	58,600	60,300	-1,700	-2.8	58,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	18,000	17,900	100	0.6	17,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	15,600	15,400	200	1.3	15,400
INFORMATION	11,500	11,400	100	0.9	11,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	58,000	56,600	1,400	2.5	58,100
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,200	6,100	100	1.6	6,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	37,400	37,500	-100	-0.3	37,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	72,200	71,000	1,200	1.7	72,800
Professional, Scientific.....	34,000	34,400	-400	-1.2	33,900
Management of Companies.....	7,800	8,200	-400	-4.9	7,800
Administrative and Support.....	30,400	28,400	2,000	7.0	31,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	109,900	106,900	3,000	2.8	110,000
Educational Services.....	15,500	15,100	400	2.6	15,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	94,400	91,800	2,600	2.8	94,300
Ambulatory Health Care.....	31,800	31,200	600	1.9	31,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	49,600	47,800	1,800	3.8	50,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	40,700	40,600	100	0.2	40,400
OTHER SERVICES	21,800	21,400	400	1.9	21,700
GOVERNMENT	92,100	91,700	400	0.4	92,600
Federal.....	5,500	5,600	-100	-1.8	5,300
State & Local.....	86,600	86,100	500	0.6	87,300

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Dec 2015	Dec 2014	Seasonally Adjusted CHANGE		Nov 2015
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA.....	417,600	411,000	6,600	1.6	418,100
DANBURY LMA**.....	78,500	79,000	-500	-0.6	78,800
HARTFORD LMA.....	574,300	568,600	5,700	1.0	576,100
NEW HAVEN LMA.....	283,500	281,100	2,400	0.9	282,600
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA.....	127,500	128,300	-800	-0.6	127,900
WATERBURY LMA**.....	67,900	68,000	-100	-0.1	67,800
ENFIELD LMA**.....	45,600	45,400	200	0.4	45,700
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**.....	33,900	33,900	0	0.0	33,800
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**.....	27,300	27,400	-100	-0.4	27,300

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

*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec 2015	Dec 2014	CHANGE		Nov 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	287,100	284,600	2,500	0.9	286,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	251,300	249,400	1,900	0.8	250,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	32,900	34,200	-1,300	-3.8	33,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	9,200	9,800	-600	-6.1	9,400
MANUFACTURING	23,700	24,400	-700	-2.9	23,700
Durable Goods.....	19,000	19,100	-100	-0.5	19,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	254,200	250,400	3,800	1.5	253,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	54,000	53,800	200	0.4	53,300
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,100	200	1.8	11,100
Retail Trade.....	31,400	31,900	-500	-1.6	31,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,300	10,800	500	4.6	11,200
INFORMATION	3,800	4,000	-200	-5.0	3,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,800	12,600	200	1.6	12,700
Finance and Insurance.....	9,100	9,000	100	1.1	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	31,200	30,900	300	1.0	31,100
Administrative and Support.....	15,000	14,500	500	3.4	15,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	81,800	80,100	1,700	2.1	82,600
Educational Services.....	31,500	30,600	900	2.9	32,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	50,300	49,500	800	1.6	50,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	24,000	23,100	900	3.9	23,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	20,600	20,300	300	1.5	20,300
OTHER SERVICES	10,800	10,700	100	0.9	10,600
GOVERNMENT	35,800	35,200	600	1.7	35,800
Federal.....	4,900	4,900	0	0.0	4,700
State & Local.....	30,900	30,300	600	2.0	31,100

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

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

CT Online Labor Demand Fell 6,500 in December

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 74,200 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in December 2015, a 8.1percent decrease over the month and a 6.0 percent increase over the year. There were 3.92 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 3.44 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (4.63), while Maine had the lowest rate (3.14).

	Dec 2015	Dec 2014	Nov 2015
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>			
CT Vacancies (000s)	74.2	70.0	80.7
Hartford Vac. (000s)	30.0	27.7	33.0
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	3.92	3.68	4.26
United States	3.44	3.28	3.61
Maine	3.14	4.14	3.55
Massachusetts	4.63	4.30	4.91
New Hampshire	3.65	3.68	3.73
Rhode Island	3.43	3.74	3.90
Vermont	3.36	3.87	3.73

* 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

	Dec 2015	Dec 2014	CHANGE		Nov 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	128,000	128,700	-700	-0.5	128,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	97,600	96,700	900	0.9	97,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	19,100	18,800	300	1.6	19,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,100	4,000	100	2.5	4,200
MANUFACTURING	15,000	14,800	200	1.4	15,000
Durable Goods.....	11,700	11,400	300	2.6	11,700
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	108,900	109,900	-1,000	-0.9	109,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	24,500	23,900	600	2.5	24,100
Wholesale Trade.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
Retail Trade.....	17,500	16,500	1,000	6.1	17,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,500	4,900	-400	-8.2	4,300
INFORMATION	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,900	9,200	-300	-3.3	9,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	21,600	21,900	-300	-1.4	21,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,800	19,200	-400	-2.1	18,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	15,600	15,100	500	3.3	15,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	13,700	13,000	700	5.4	13,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	11,500	11,100	400	3.6	11,400
OTHER SERVICES	3,800	3,700	100	2.7	3,800
GOVERNMENT	30,400	32,000	-1,600	-5.0	30,700
Federal.....	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,600
State & Local**.....	27,800	29,400	-1,600	-5.4	28,100

WATERBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec 2015	Dec 2014	CHANGE		Nov 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	69,200	69,200	0	0.0	68,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	58,400	58,700	-300	-0.5	58,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	10,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,900
MANUFACTURING	7,300	7,300	0	0.0	7,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	59,200	59,200	0	0.0	58,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	14,500	14,300	200	1.4	14,100
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade.....	10,100	9,800	300	3.1	9,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,200	2,300	-100	-4.3	2,000
INFORMATION	600	700	-100	-14.3	600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,800	5,500	300	5.5	5,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,400	17,600	-200	-1.1	17,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,600	15,500	100	0.6	15,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,500	6,000	-500	-8.3	5,400
OTHER SERVICES	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,500
GOVERNMENT	10,800	10,500	300	2.9	10,900
Federal.....	500	400	100	25.0	500
State & Local.....	10,300	10,100	200	2.0	10,400

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

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

SMALLER LMAS*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	46,100	45,800	300	0.7	46,100
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	34,000	33,900	100	0.3	33,900
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	27,500	27,600	-100	-0.4	27,600

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

	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	333,600	327,300	6,300	1.9	334,100
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	267,200	261,800	5,400	2.1	268,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	39,700	39,700	0	0.0	40,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,000	10,500	500	4.8	11,500
MANUFACTURING.....	28,700	29,200	-500	-1.7	28,600
Durable Goods.....	19,500	19,800	-300	-1.5	19,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,200	9,400	-200	-2.1	9,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	293,900	287,600	6,300	2.2	294,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	60,800	60,800	0	0.0	60,000
Wholesale Trade.....	11,400	11,300	100	0.9	11,300
Retail Trade.....	36,200	36,800	-600	-1.6	35,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	13,200	12,700	500	3.9	12,900
INFORMATION.....	3,700	3,700	0	0.0	3,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	16,400	16,400	0	0.0	16,300
Finance and Insurance.....	13,200	13,100	100	0.8	13,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	8,600	8,800	-200	-2.3	8,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES.....	27,900	25,800	2,100	8.1	28,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	79,700	75,400	4,300	5.7	79,300
Educational Services.....	16,100	14,800	1,300	8.8	16,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	63,600	60,600	3,000	5.0	62,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	26,100	27,400	-1,300	-4.7	27,200
OTHER SERVICES.....	12,900	12,600	300	2.4	12,800
GOVERNMENT.....	66,400	65,500	900	1.4	65,800
Federal.....	6,300	6,500	-200	-3.1	5,900
State & Local.....	60,100	59,000	1,100	1.9	59,900

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

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

**** New England City and Town Area**

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Dec	Dec	CHANGE		Nov
		2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,879,400	1,887,200	-7,800	-0.4	1,889,300
	Employed	1,786,200	1,781,300	4,900	0.3	1,798,900
	Unemployed	93,300	105,900	-12,600	-11.9	90,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.6	-0.6	---	4.8
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	463,000	462,800	200	0.0	464,800
	Employed	440,800	437,800	3,000	0.7	443,200
	Unemployed	22,200	24,900	-2,700	-10.8	21,600
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.4	-0.6	---	4.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	105,900	106,900	-1,000	-0.9	105,900
	Employed	101,600	102,300	-700	-0.7	101,800
	Unemployed	4,300	4,600	-300	-6.5	4,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.3	-0.3	---	3.8
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,000	42,900	100	0.2	43,100
	Employed	40,600	40,200	400	1.0	40,900
	Unemployed	2,300	2,700	-400	-14.8	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.3	-0.9	---	5.2
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,300	49,100	200	0.4	49,600
	Employed	47,000	46,500	500	1.1	47,400
	Unemployed	2,300	2,600	-300	-11.5	2,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.4	-0.7	---	4.4
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	614,200	616,400	-2,200	-0.4	618,800
	Employed	583,500	581,600	1,900	0.3	589,300
	Unemployed	30,700	34,900	-4,200	-12.0	29,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.7	-0.7	---	4.8
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	322,100	323,400	-1,300	-0.4	323,700
	Employed	306,200	305,200	1,000	0.3	308,000
	Unemployed	15,900	18,100	-2,200	-12.2	15,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.6	-0.7	---	4.9
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	139,300	141,700	-2,400	-1.7	140,300
	Employed	131,800	132,900	-1,100	-0.8	133,000
	Unemployed	7,500	8,800	-1,300	-14.8	7,300
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.2	-0.8	---	5.2
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	47,300	47,700	-400	-0.8	47,400
	Employed	45,100	45,200	-100	-0.2	45,300
	Unemployed	2,200	2,500	-300	-12.0	2,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.3	-0.6	---	4.3
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	111,300	112,500	-1,200	-1.1	111,700
	Employed	104,500	104,600	-100	-0.1	105,000
	Unemployed	6,800	7,900	-1,100	-13.9	6,700
	Unemployment Rate	6.1	7.0	-0.9	---	6.0
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	157,245,000	155,521,000	1,724,000	1.1	157,340,000
	Employed	149,703,000	147,190,000	2,513,000	1.7	149,766,000
	Unemployed	7,542,000	8,331,000	-789,000	-9.5	7,573,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.4	-0.6	---	4.8

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

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Dec		CHG	Nov	Dec		CHG	Nov	Dec		CHG	Nov
	2015	2014	Y/Y	2015	2015	2014	Y/Y	2015	2015	2014	Y/Y	2015
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,148.87	\$981.60	\$167.27	\$1,123.23	42.3	40.9	1.4	42.1	\$27.16	\$24.00	\$3.16	\$26.68
DURABLE GOODS	1,199.19	1,018.88	180.31	1,159.43	42.6	41.2	1.4	42.1	28.15	24.73	3.42	27.54
NON-DUR. GOODS	974.07	857.29	116.78	993.45	41.1	39.8	1.3	41.9	23.70	21.54	2.16	23.71
CONSTRUCTION	1,151.03	1,060.13	90.90	1,150.94	39.5	35.9	3.6	38.7	29.14	29.53	-0.39	29.74
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	995.90	962.29	33.62	1,008.93	33.6	33.8	-0.2	33.8	29.64	28.47	1.17	29.85
GOODS PRODUCING	1,277.51	1,230.22	47.29	1,267.91	40.3	39.8	0.5	40.2	31.70	30.91	0.79	31.54
Construction	1,231.31	1,186.27	45.04	1,217.94	39.9	37.9	2.0	39.2	30.86	31.30	-0.44	31.07
Manufacturing	1,311.09	1,247.40	63.69	1,308.24	41.1	40.5	0.6	41.4	31.90	30.80	1.10	31.60
SERVICE PROVIDING	945.76	913.97	31.79	964.00	32.4	32.7	-0.3	32.7	29.19	27.95	1.24	29.48
Trade, Transp., Utilities	802.56	798.98	3.59	827.22	33.0	33.5	-0.5	32.8	24.32	23.85	0.47	25.22
Financial Activities	1,705.88	1,630.05	75.83	1,771.18	37.5	38.3	-0.8	39.5	45.49	42.56	2.93	44.84
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,185.45	1,154.46	30.99	1,210.18	35.0	35.5	-0.5	35.2	33.87	32.52	1.35	34.38
Education & Health Ser.	841.03	808.39	32.64	837.75	31.0	31.2	-0.2	31.4	27.13	25.91	1.22	26.68
Leisure & Hospitality	425.98	413.77	12.21	428.28	25.6	25.7	-0.1	25.8	16.64	16.10	0.54	16.60
Other Services	682.93	671.55	11.38	679.85	31.0	29.9	1.1	30.5	22.03	22.46	-0.43	22.29
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,152.24	1,088.36	63.88	1,189.87	33.8	33.8	0.0	34.3	34.09	32.20	1.89	34.69
Danbury	975.93	894.67	81.26	992.23	34.4	34.2	0.2	35.5	28.37	26.16	2.21	27.95
Hartford	1,028.10	996.13	31.97	1,036.27	34.5	34.6	-0.1	34.6	29.80	28.79	1.01	29.95
New Haven	928.45	934.68	-6.23	921.68	32.6	34.1	-1.5	32.8	28.48	27.41	1.07	28.10
Norwich-New London	760.43	812.58	-52.15	767.73	32.4	34.8	-2.4	32.6	23.47	23.35	0.12	23.55
Waterbury	770.57	752.08	18.49	784.85	33.1	32.6	0.5	33.2	23.28	23.07	0.21	23.64

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

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In December 2015, Sunrun, a solar energy company, opened a new location in Hartford and created 80 jobs. The Outlet Shoppes at Rentschler Field in East Hartford announced the creation of 1,628 jobs in November 2017 when the new mall is set to open. Yale plans to expand by 500 jobs over the next three years. Likewise, Hubbell Electric Heater Company in Stratford plans to expand by 35 positions over the same time period. Serta Simmons Bedding will bring 200 jobs to the State when it moves from Massachusetts next fall. Deutsch Family Wine & Spirits will bring 100 jobs to Stamford when it moves from New York next year.
- In December 2015, there were no layoffs announced in the media.

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

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2015

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	463,036	440,819	22,217	4.8	Canton	5,606	5,402	204	3.6
Ansonia	9,489	8,840	649	6.8	Chaplin	1,235	1,172	63	5.1
Bridgeport	70,787	65,518	5,269	7.4	Colchester	9,350	8,973	377	4.0
Darien	8,468	8,128	340	4.0	Columbia	3,202	3,069	133	4.2
Derby	6,896	6,505	391	5.7	Coventry	7,639	7,336	303	4.0
Easton	3,862	3,728	134	3.5	Cromwell	7,932	7,599	333	4.2
Fairfield	28,896	27,682	1,214	4.2	East Granby	3,042	2,927	115	3.8
Greenwich	28,686	27,616	1,070	3.7	East Haddam	4,979	4,758	221	4.4
Milford	29,728	28,481	1,247	4.2	East Hampton	7,572	7,286	286	3.8
Monroe	10,233	9,798	435	4.3	East Hartford	27,305	25,599	1,706	6.2
New Canaan	8,339	8,018	321	3.8	Ellington	9,029	8,658	371	4.1
Norwalk	50,197	47,971	2,226	4.4	Farmington	13,903	13,416	487	3.5
Oxford	7,113	6,825	288	4.0	Glastonbury	18,686	18,047	639	3.4
Redding	4,481	4,314	167	3.7	Granby	6,668	6,432	236	3.5
Ridgefield	11,825	11,418	407	3.4	Haddam	5,010	4,837	173	3.5
Seymour	9,059	8,581	478	5.3	Hartford	53,594	48,707	4,887	9.1
Shelton	22,004	20,994	1,010	4.6	Hartland	1,134	1,084	50	4.4
Southbury	8,863	8,450	413	4.7	Harwinton	3,215	3,088	127	4.0
Stamford	68,412	65,591	2,821	4.1	Hebron	5,448	5,254	194	3.6
Stratford	27,362	25,863	1,499	5.5	Lebanon	4,008	3,840	168	4.2
Trumbull	18,195	17,455	740	4.1	Manchester	32,568	31,000	1,568	4.8
Weston	4,376	4,208	168	3.8	Mansfield	12,389	11,776	613	4.9
Westport	12,337	11,898	439	3.6	Marlborough	3,550	3,411	139	3.9
Wilton	8,522	8,201	321	3.8	Middletown	26,138	24,876	1,262	4.8
Woodbridge	4,906	4,736	170	3.5	New Britain	36,358	33,768	2,590	7.1
					New Hartford	3,988	3,818	170	4.3
DANBURY	105,885	101,609	4,276	4.0	Newington	17,233	16,491	742	4.3
Bethel	10,595	10,160	435	4.1	Plainville	10,355	9,887	468	4.5
Bridgewater	858	828	30	3.5	Plymouth	6,725	6,332	393	5.8
Brookfield	9,170	8,814	356	3.9	Portland	5,442	5,207	235	4.3
Danbury	46,390	44,516	1,874	4.0	Rocky Hill	11,296	10,862	434	3.8
New Fairfield	7,217	6,916	301	4.2	Scotland	948	906	42	4.4
New Milford	15,555	14,902	653	4.2	Simsbury	12,748	12,320	428	3.4
Newtown	14,222	13,666	556	3.9	Southington	24,017	23,031	986	4.1
Sherman	1,878	1,807	71	3.8	South Windsor	13,918	13,375	543	3.9
					Stafford	6,803	6,434	369	5.4
ENFIELD	49,347	47,020	2,327	4.7	Thomaston	4,707	4,517	190	4.0
East Windsor	6,441	6,119	322	5.0	Tolland	8,508	8,216	292	3.4
Enfield	22,977	21,841	1,136	4.9	Union	459	439	20	4.4
Somers	5,131	4,916	215	4.2	Vernon	16,968	16,168	800	4.7
Suffield	7,465	7,175	290	3.9	West Hartford	33,945	32,734	1,211	3.6
Windsor Locks	7,333	6,969	364	5.0	Wethersfield	13,941	13,358	583	4.2
					Willington	3,613	3,482	131	3.6
HARTFORD	614,187	583,499	30,688	5.0	Windham	12,386	11,611	775	6.3
Andover	1,908	1,838	70	3.7	Windsor	16,431	15,659	772	4.7
Ashford	2,524	2,419	105	4.2					
Avon	9,231	8,930	301	3.3					
Barkhamsted	2,317	2,219	98	4.2					
Berlin	11,605	11,130	475	4.1					
Bloomfield	11,274	10,662	612	5.4					
Bolton	3,124	3,014	110	3.5					
Bristol	32,755	30,881	1,874	5.7					
Burlington	5,458	5,244	214	3.9					

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)

DECEMBER 2015

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	322,103	306,200	15,903	4.9	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST				
Bethany	3,076	2,962	114	3.7		47,276	45,052	2,224	4.7
Branford	15,777	15,077	700	4.4	Canaan	692	672	20	2.9
Cheshire	15,261	14,755	506	3.3	Colebrook	830	793	37	4.5
Chester	2,336	2,262	74	3.2	Cornwall	750	727	23	3.1
Clinton	7,260	6,961	299	4.1	Goshen	1,611	1,545	66	4.1
Deep River	2,858	2,751	107	3.7	Kent	1,519	1,455	64	4.2
Durham	4,286	4,143	143	3.3	Litchfield	4,702	4,516	186	4.0
East Haven	15,705	14,860	845	5.4	Morris	1,409	1,349	60	4.3
Essex	3,322	3,179	143	4.3	Norfolk	894	857	37	4.1
Guilford	12,706	12,296	410	3.2	North Canaan	1,666	1,597	69	4.1
Hamden	35,065	33,499	1,566	4.5	Roxbury	1,306	1,268	38	2.9
Killingworth	3,786	3,659	127	3.4	Salisbury	1,763	1,710	53	3.0
Madison	8,967	8,653	314	3.5	Sharon	1,440	1,393	47	3.3
Meriden	32,057	30,095	1,962	6.1	Torrington	19,673	18,565	1,108	5.6
Middlefield	2,494	2,395	99	4.0	Warren	793	757	36	4.5
New Haven	63,971	59,819	4,152	6.5	Washington	2,014	1,951	63	3.1
North Branford	8,121	7,792	329	4.1	Winchester	6,214	5,897	317	5.1
North Haven	13,250	12,705	545	4.1					
Old Saybrook	5,052	4,853	199	3.9	WATERBURY	111,278	104,519	6,759	6.1
Orange	7,162	6,898	264	3.7	Beacon Falls	3,398	3,254	144	4.2
Wallingford	26,085	24,994	1,091	4.2	Bethlehem	1,964	1,887	77	3.9
West Haven	29,922	28,169	1,753	5.9	Middlebury	3,794	3,648	146	3.8
Westbrook	3,584	3,423	161	4.5	Naugatuck	17,298	16,329	969	5.6
					Prospect	5,502	5,272	230	4.2
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART					Waterbury	50,880	46,866	4,014	7.9
	123,379	116,821	6,558	5.3	Watertown	13,076	12,506	570	4.4
Bozrah	1,419	1,352	67	4.7	Wolcott	9,814	9,409	405	4.1
Canterbury	2,785	2,645	140	5.0	Woodbury	5,552	5,348	204	3.7
East Lyme	8,358	7,940	418	5.0					
Franklin	1,042	998	44	4.2	DANIELSON-NORTH EAST				
Griswold	6,226	5,821	405	6.5		42,965	40,636	2,329	5.4
Groton	18,114	17,263	851	4.7	Brooklyn	4,091	3,889	202	4.9
Ledyard	7,759	7,426	333	4.3	Eastford	912	882	30	3.3
Lisbon	2,288	2,169	119	5.2	Hampton	1,014	969	45	4.4
Lyme	1,184	1,139	45	3.8	Killingly	9,579	8,991	588	6.1
Montville	9,220	8,724	496	5.4	Plainfield	8,675	8,145	530	6.1
New London	11,820	10,958	862	7.3	Pomfret	2,472	2,382	90	3.6
No. Stonington	2,815	2,697	118	4.2	Putnam	4,843	4,567	276	5.7
Norwich	19,954	18,686	1,268	6.4	Sterling	2,014	1,888	126	6.3
Old Lyme	3,659	3,510	149	4.1	Thompson	5,226	4,965	261	5.0
Preston	2,352	2,241	111	4.7	Woodstock	4,139	3,958	181	4.4
Salem	2,075	1,975	100	4.8					
Sprague	1,581	1,491	90	5.7					
Stonington	9,360	8,945	415	4.4					
Voluntown	1,447	1,372	75	5.2					
Waterford	9,921	9,469	452	4.6					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI

	139,295	131,820	7,475	5.4
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,916	14,999	917	5.8

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,879,400	1,786,200	93,300	5.0
UNITED STATES	157,245,000	149,703,000	7,542,000	4.8
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,893,600	1,794,600	99,000	5.2
UNITED STATES	157,833,000	149,929,000	7,904,000	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	DEC 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014	TOWN	DEC 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014	TOWN	DEC 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014
Andover	0	4	2	Griswold	2	4	na	Preston	1	9	0
Ansonia	na	na	0	Groton	na	na	36	Prospect	0	29	na
Ashford	na	na	5	Guilford	na	na	17	Putnam	na	na	3
Avon	2	31	22	Haddam	0	12	11	Redding	0	5	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	5	Ridgefield	3	26	42
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	1	Rocky Hill	0	110	49
Berlin	1	19	26	Hartford	0	6	17	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	1	na	Salem	na	na	6
Bethel	6	72	68	Harwinton	na	na	5	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	1	15	na	Scotland	na	na	1
Bloomfield	1	16	na	Kent	0	1	1	Seymour	na	na	6
Bolton	0	5	8	Killingly	na	na	20	Sharon	na	na	6
Bozrah	na	na	2	Killingworth	0	5	na	Shelton	6	191	47
Branford	1	22	na	Lebanon	0	2	7	Sherman	0	5	na
Bridgeport	24	143	140	Ledyard	na	na	16	Simsbury	30	93	176
Bridgewater	0	0	na	Lisbon	na	na	3	Somers	1	15	12
Bristol	1	30	67	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	6	43	25
Brookfield	1	46	na	Lyme	0	3	4	Southbury	na	na	20
Brooklyn	1	12	13	Madison	na	na	19	Southington	4	82	70
Burlington	2	19	32	Manchester	0	118	71	Sprague	0	0	0
Canaan	na	na	1	Mansfield	1	13	13	Stafford	0	2	na
Canterbury	na	na	11	Marlborough	0	3	3	Stamford	3	638	318
Canton	2	10	10	Meriden	na	na	8	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	19
Cheshire	3	41	41	Middlefield	0	6	7	Stratford	0	34	43
Chester	0	0	na	Middletown	2	35	61	Suffield	3	33	29
Clinton	0	6	10	Milford	41	358	211	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	32	31	Monroe	2	5	5	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	2	Montville	na	na	12	Tolland	0	8	12
Columbia	0	13	2	Morris	na	na	1	Torrington	na	na	4
Cornwall	na	na	2	Naugatuck	na	na	19	Trumbull	2	8	4
Coventry	6	32	33	New Britain	9	105	na	Union	0	1	1
Cromwell	6	21	24	New Canaan	3	41	49	Vernon	2	147	13
Danbury	11	651	317	New Fairfield	1	3	na	Voluntown	0	5	4
Darien	4	67	na	New Hartford	na	na	6	Wallingford	2	21	28
Deep River	1	1	2	New Haven	1	262	412	Warren	na	na	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	41	38	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	5	3	New Milford	na	na	20	Waterbury	6	102	48
East Granby	1	1	2	Newington	2	14	8	Waterford	na	na	14
East Haddam	0	6	9	Newtown	2	29	36	Watertown	na	na	31
East Hampton	0	31	20	Norfolk	na	na	2	West Hartford	11	104	69
East Hartford	0	2	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	11	North Canaan	na	na	0	Westbrook	0	66	16
East Lyme	68	134	363	North Haven	na	na	19	Weston	0	13	na
East Windsor	3	13	10	North Stonington	na	na	8	Westport	14	91	163
Eastford	na	na	12	Norwalk	57	284	236	Wethersfield	0	4	na
Easton	2	3	3	Norwich	0	4	25	Willington	1	1	2
Ellington	11	112	84	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	1	20	na
Enfield	0	26	na	Old Saybrook	1	13	25	Winchester	na	na	27
Essex	1	5	6	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	1	10	10
Fairfield	8	98	111	Oxford	4	29	58	Windsor	2	17	na
Farmington	1	34	34	Plainfield	na	na	11	Windsor Locks	1	12	na
Franklin	na	na	3	Plainville	1	8	21	Wolcott	6	27	17
Glastonbury	2	41	25	Plymouth	na	na	6	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	9	Pomfret	na	na	2	Woodbury	0	4	2
Granby	0	7	11	Portland	0	6	8	Woodstock	na	na	8
Greenwich	9	109	106								

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 +2.0	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident General Drift Indicator +2.7	New Housing Permits +66.9	Info Center Visitors -9.3
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +2.5	Electricity Sales -6.8	Attraction Visitors -11.6
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +4.1	Construction Contracts Index -20.3	Air Passenger Count +4.1
	New Auto Registrations -16.6	Gaming Slots +2.5
Total Nonfarm Employment +1.3	Exports -14.7	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close -0.7	
Labor Force -0.3	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Employed +0.8	Secretary of the State +34.9	Total +1.9
Unemployed -17.4	Dept. of Labor -2.9	Wages & Salaries +2.1
Unemployment Rate -1.1*		Benefit Costs +1.3
Labor Force Participation Rate -0.5	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Employment-Population Ratio +0.3	Secretary of the State +53.0	U.S. City Average +0.7
	Dept. of Labor -19.4	Northeast Region +0.5
Average Weekly Initial Claims -15.7		NY-NJ-Long Island +0.7
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.39*	State Revenues -0.6	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +0.8
U-6 Rate -1.7*	Corporate Tax +4.8	Interest Rates
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg +3.4	Personal Income Tax +8.9	Prime +0.12*
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg +13.2	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +21.4	Conventional Mortgage +0.10*
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg +17.0	Sales & Use Tax -20.3	
CT Mfg. Production Index -0.6	Gaming Payments -0.8	
Production Worker Hours +6.7		
Industrial Electricity Sales -7.9		
Personal Income +2.8		
UI Covered Wages +2.3		

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

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