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In April...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,687,200
 Change over month +0.07%
 Change over year +1.4%

United States 141,367,000
 Change over month +0.16%
 Change over year +2.2%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 6.3%
United States 5.4%

Consumer Price Index

United States 236.599
 Change over year -0.2%

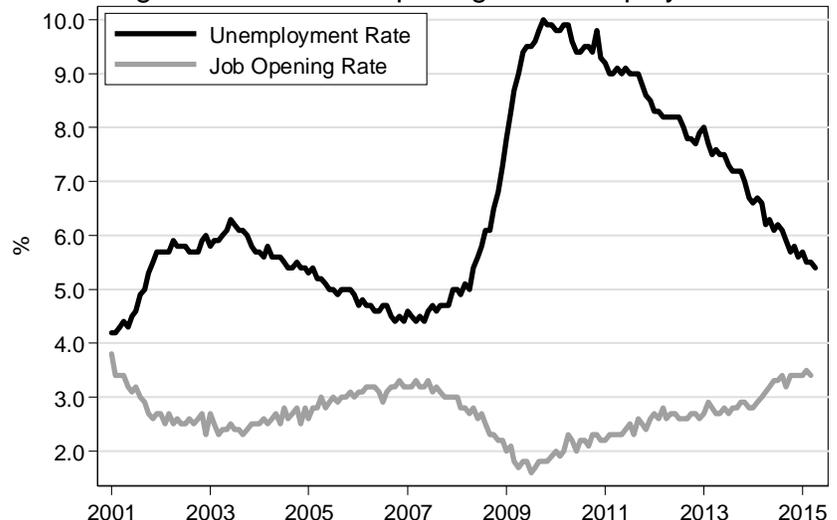
Examining Education, Incomes, and the "Skills Gap"

By Patrick J. Flaherty, Assistant Director of Research, DOL,
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While the unemployment rate has dropped sharply over the past few years, it remains higher than it was before the "great recession" began. On the other hand, the number and rate of job openings are higher than their pre-recession levels. In March, there were five million job openings nationally despite an unemployment rate of 5.4%, a percentage point higher than prevailed in 2006 and 2007. (Figure 1) Despite the pool of unemployed job-seekers, some business groups report that their members are having difficulty hiring employees with the skills and experience they are seeking. This has led some to conclude

that there is a gap between the skills available in the labor force and the needs of employers. While there may be a shortage of workers with the right skills for some particular occupations, the evidence suggests that there is no widespread lack of skills in the nation or in Connecticut. Indeed, there is some evidence that reports of a skills gap have been exaggerated. For example, in an NBER working paper, Peter Cappelli¹ notes that a 2012 report prepared for the National Association of Manufacturers showed 600,000 good jobs in U.S. Manufacturing that could not be filled due to a lack of qualified applicants even though the Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 1: U.S. Job Opening vs. Unemployment Rate



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

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reported only 220,000 total vacancies in manufacturing that year – suggesting that the demand for skills may be exaggerated. At the same time, educational attainment data suggest that the supply of skills – at least as broadly measured – has not diminished. On the other hand, an increase in incomes of those with graduate or professional degrees points to an increase in demand for those with the most skills.

Connecticut Has an Educated Labor Force

In 2013, 38.5% of Connecticut’s labor force² had a bachelor’s degree or more, including 16.4% who had graduate or professional degrees – a four percentage point increase from 2006 and nine percentage points higher than 1990. (Figure 2) The increase was even larger for workers aged 25 to 34, with the portion increasing more than five percentage points since 2006 and more than ten percentage points since 1990. And despite reports of young people leaving Connecticut, the labor force in this age category has increased by more than 28,000 since 2006. Connecticut also compares favorably to the country with the portion of the labor force with college degrees more than seven percentage points higher than the national average for all ages and those aged 25 to 34.³

A look at the median earned incomes of those with full time/ full year work shows that the education premium remains high although the gains for going beyond high school without obtaining a graduate degree may have diminished. (Figure 3) In 2013 in Connecticut the median worker with a bachelor’s degree earned 75% more than the median worker with only a high school diploma, an increase from 2006. However, for those aged 25 to 34 there was a drop from 60% to 58%. (This may be one reason

for recent increased concerns regarding college costs and student debt.) On the other hand, the median worker with a graduate degree earned 118% more (more than double) the income of a worker with just a high school diploma. That premium has decreased since 2006. However, for those aged 25 to 34 there was a significant jump for the median full-time worker with a graduate degree who now earns 88% more than the median full time worker with just a high school diploma.

While education and skills are not necessarily the same thing, a widespread skills gap could result in a widening of all education premiums. Instead, there may be a skills gap concentrated in a few areas that require advanced degrees.

Indeed, there is as much evidence for the phenomenon known as “upskilling” as there is for a skills gap. “Upskilling” is the term used to describe the increase in skill requirements within occupations. A study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston⁴ documented this phenomenon in the aftermath of the great recession. By analyzing a large dataset of job postings, the study showed that employers raised both education and experience requirements in response to a rising unemployment rate. That these requirements respond to changes in the labor market suggest that employers are taking advantage of the greater availability of skills. One explanation for the lack of growth in the median income for young workers with just bachelor’s degrees could be the number of these workers in occupations that don’t (or at least didn’t previously) require a college education.

If there is a skills gap, it is likely concentrated in a few

-continued on page 5-

Figure 2: Portion of Labor Force by Educational Attainment (%)

	Connecticut				USA
	1990	2000	2006	2013	2013
All Ages					
Less than High School	15.3	12.2	9.5	8.5	10.6
High School Diploma or GED	28.8	26.2	28.1	25.2	25.6
Some College or Associate's	26.5	28.1	27.8	27.9	32.6
Bachelor's	17.9	19.6	20.6	22.1	19.9
Graduate or Professional Degree	11.6	13.9	14.0	16.4	11.4
Age 25 to 34					
Less than High School	9.1	8.7	7.9	7.1	9.1
High School Diploma or GED	28.8	25.6	26.0	22.9	22.6
Some College or Associate's	29.2	27.9	28.1	26.6	32.4
Bachelor's	24.2	26.0	25.8	27.3	24.8
Graduate or Professional Degree	8.7	11.9	12.2	16.2	11.1

Figure 3: Earnings of Full Time / Full Year Workers

	Connecticut				USA
	1990	2000	2006	2013	2013
Median Earned Personal Income (\$)					
All Ages					
Less than High School	22,000	26,000	30,000	30,000	25,000
High School Diploma or GED	24,839	32,000	36,000	40,000	32,900
Some College or Associate's	28,000	38,000	45,000	47,000	40,000
Bachelor's	36,000	51,000	60,000	70,000	57,000
Graduate or Professional Degree	48,000	65,000	80,000	87,000	78,000
Age 25 to 34					
Less than High School	21,000	23,900	30,000	24,500	23,000
High School Diploma or GED	25,000	30,000	31,200	33,000	30,000
Some College or Associate's	26,000	33,000	38,000	38,000	33,000
Bachelor's	32,000	44,000	50,000	52,000	46,000
Graduate or Professional Degree	38,000	48,000	54,000	62,000	58,000
Education Earnings Premium (%)					
All Ages					
Some College vs. High School	13%	19%	25%	18%	22%
Bachelor's vs. High School	45%	59%	67%	75%	73%
Graduate Degree vs. High School	93%	103%	122%	118%	137%
Age 25 to 34					
Some College vs. High School	4%	10%	22%	15%	10%
Bachelor's vs. High School	28%	47%	60%	58%	53%
Graduate Degree vs. High School	52%	60%	73%	88%	93%

Source: U.S. Census and American Community Survey (ACS) data from IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.
Author's Calculations

A Review of 2004-2014 Employment Projections

By Michael P. Fitzgerald, Research Analyst, DOL, Michael.Fitzgerald@ct.gov

“It will be years—not in my time—before a woman will become Prime Minister.” That’s a quote made by Margaret Thatcher in 1969, ten years before she took over as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 1979. In other words, projections—especially 10 years ahead of time—are difficult.

Every two years, the Office of Research at the Connecticut Department of Labor creates 10-year employment projections for the state. Now that employment statistics for 2014 have been released, we are going to take a look at the 2004-2014 projections and see how well the projections fared. Statewide numbers for the Major Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) groupings and Occupation Employment Statistics data from 2014 will be what is focused on. There are a couple of things to bear in mind when looking at the original projections. First of all, there was an unanticipated global economic meltdown in 2007 from which we are still recovering. Secondly, even if the economic issues had been foreseen, these are projections, not forecasts. They are made anticipating full employment in order to guide training and development decisions and ensure

that there is a properly trained workforce in the target year.

Between 2004 and 2014, total employment in Connecticut increased by 1.3 percent as opposed to the projected 8.5 percent increase. Since projecting what the economy will look like in ten years as opposed to the exact number of jobs in each field is the real goal, the accuracy of the projections is judged by comparing the projected relative size (as a percentage of all jobs) of each job category to the observed relative size. For instance, Office and Administrative Support occupations represented 17.06 percent of all jobs in 2004. That percentage was projected to decrease to 16.13 percent of jobs by 2014. Maybe the economists expected the preponderance of technology to replace a number of those jobs. In reality, we did observe a decrease in those types of jobs. In 2014 they made up only 15.82 percent of the total jobs. Some other good calls based on relative size are Personal Care and Service occupations (projected at 3.83 percent, observed at 3.81 percent), Community and Social Services (1.96%, 1.99%), Transportation and Material Moving (5.38%,

5.47%), and Healthcare Support (3.09%, 3.00%). At the other end of the spectrum, Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations was 1.38 percentage points higher than the projected 6.86 percent of employment, and Management occupations were 1.37 percentage points higher than the 5.45% of employment they were expected to represent. Overall, 12 of the 22 groups were within a quarter of a percentage point of their projection.

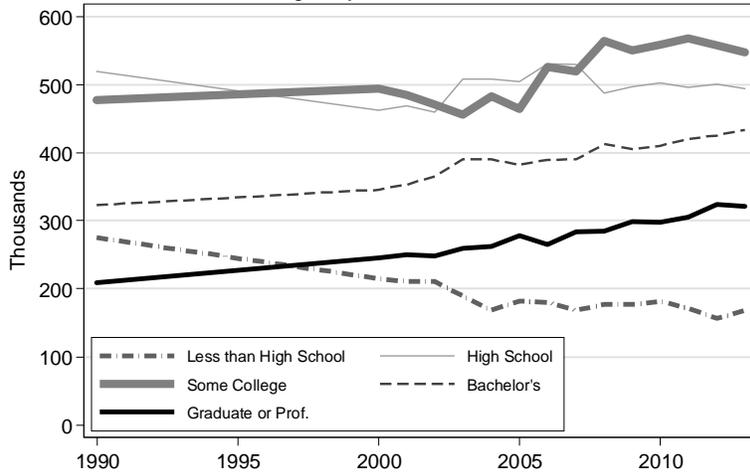
Some of the discrepancy between the projections can be easily explained by the state of the economy during the period examined. Construction and Extraction occupations (3.84%, 2.83%) and Sales and Related occupations (11.24%, 10.09%) are some of the hardest hit fields during a recession and would thus be less likely to grow at a rate you would typically see during full employment. Other fields such as Education, Training, and Library occupations (6.45%, 7.53%) or Healthcare Practitioners and Technical occupations (5.68%, 6.16%) will be more insulated from the state of the economy. People do not stop getting hurt or sick and kids do not stop going to school because the economy isn’t running at 100%, whereas they are more likely to put off a home remodeling or a shopping trip when times are tough.

In the end, the projections worked out well given that you look at them with the proper frame of reference. It’s impossible to predict where the economy will be in ten years even when removing some of the variables from the equation. While we may not know exactly what occupations may be in demand in the future, as long as people can be pointed in the right direction in terms of desirable skills and training, the projections are doing their job. ■

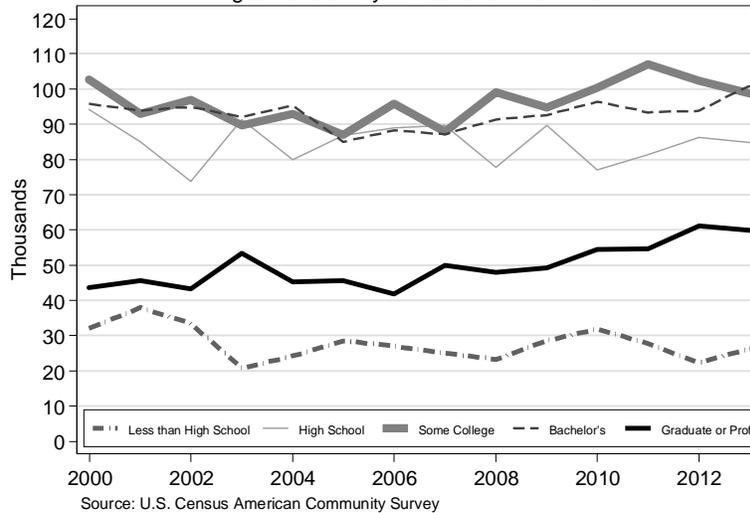
Description	Emp. Share of the Total Occupations		
	2004	2014 Proj.	2014 Actual
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	17.06%	16.13%	15.82%
Sales and Related Occupations	11.27%	11.24%	10.09%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	6.59%	6.86%	8.24%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	6.42%	6.45%	7.53%
Management Occupations	5.30%	5.45%	6.82%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	5.38%	5.68%	6.16%
Production Occupations	6.77%	6.02%	5.84%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	5.21%	5.40%	5.57%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	5.53%	5.38%	5.47%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	3.64%	3.83%	3.81%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	3.74%	3.85%	3.51%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	3.37%	3.40%	3.12%
Healthcare Support Occupations	2.88%	3.09%	3.00%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	3.87%	3.84%	2.83%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	2.72%	3.00%	2.80%
Protective Service Occupations	2.15%	2.12%	2.23%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2.27%	2.21%	2.02%
Community and Social Services Occupations	1.82%	1.96%	1.99%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	1.62%	1.69%	1.47%
Legal Occupations	0.96%	0.95%	0.85%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	1.16%	1.19%	0.76%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.28%	0.27%	0.07%

-continued from page 2-

Figure 4: Connecticut Labor Force
All Ages by Educational Attainment



Ages 25 to 34 by Educational Attainment



Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey

select occupations requiring specific skills and experience and/or advanced degrees. A larger phenomenon is the lack of income growth for young workers except those with graduate or professional degrees. ■

1 Cappelli, Peter, "Skills Gaps, Skill Shortages, and Skill Mismatches: Evidence for the U.S.", NBER Working Paper 20382, August 2014.

2 Labor force includes both the employed and those looking for work.

3 The analysis compares 2006 (a year well before the start of the "great recession") with 2013 (the latest year for which we have data from the American Community Survey (ACS)). There is also a focus on those aged 25 to 34 because of publicly expressed concerns about young workers in Connecticut.

4 Modestino, Alica Sasser, Daniel Shoag, and Joshua Ballance, "Upskilling: Do Employers Demand Greater Skill When Skilled Workers are Plentiful?", Federal Reserve Bank of Boston Working Papers No. 14-17, January 30, 2015.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1Q	1Q	CHANGE		4Q
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2014
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	112.8	114.4	-1.6	-1.4	111.2
Coincident	114.7	112.6	2.1	1.9	114.1
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	131.2	128.4	2.8	2.2	130.0
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	Apr	Apr			Mar
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2015	2014			2015
Connecticut	160.49	155.50	4.99	3.2	160.00
United States	162.84	157.54	5.30	3.4	162.52

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

	Apr	Apr	CHANGE		Mar
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM	1,687.2	1,664.0	23.2	1.4	1,686.0
Natural Res & Mining	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Construction	56.1	55.5	0.6	1.1	54.7
Manufacturing	161.1	160.2	0.9	0.6	159.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	304.5	301.3	3.2	1.1	304.9
Information	31.7	32.1	-0.4	-1.2	31.7
Financial Activities	129.4	128.4	1.0	0.8	129.4
Professional and Business Services	215.2	211.1	4.1	1.9	217.3
Education and Health Services	329.8	323.3	6.5	2.0	329.6
Leisure and Hospitality	154.8	150.5	4.3	2.9	155.5
Other Services	64.0	62.9	1.1	1.7	64.0
Government*	240.1	238.2	1.9	0.8	238.6

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

Initial claims for
unemployment insurance
decreased from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Apr	Apr	CHANGE		Mar
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,920.8	1,881.0	39.8	2.1	1,915.8
Employed (000s)	1,800.7	1,753.9	46.8	2.7	1,794.0
Unemployed (000s)	120.1	127.1	-7.0	-5.5	121.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	6.8	-0.5	---	6.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,956	4,357	-401	-9.2	4,070
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.68	3.08	-0.39	---	2.80
	1Q2015	1Q2014			2014
U-6 Rate (%)	12.5	13.6	-1.1	---	12.6

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

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Apr	Apr	CHANGE		Mar	Feb
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015	2015
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	40.1	40.0	0.1	0.3	40.7	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	25.45	21.91	3.54	16.2	25.13	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,020.55	876.40	144.15	16.4	1,022.79	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	115.3	112.0	3.3	2.9	116.7	112.4
Production Worker Hours (000s)	3,874	3,787	87	2.3	3,928	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	270	273	-3.2	-1.2	274	263
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	119.1	115.5	3.6	3.1	122.2	116.8

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for third
quarter 2015 is
forecasted to increase 3.5
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	3Q*		CHANGE		2Q*
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Personal Income	\$232,766	\$224,950	7,817	3.5	\$230,915
UI Covered Wages	\$107,512	\$104,868	2,645	2.5	\$107,038

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	Apr 2015	424	26.2	1,192	1,297	-8.1
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Mar 2015	2,552	3.2	7,913	7,903	0.1
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Apr 2015	525.9	30.6	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Apr 2015	17,330	-12.4	55,749	60,587	-8.0
Exports (Bil. \$)	1Q 2015	3.93	-4.5	3.93	4.12	-4.5
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Apr 2015	2,085.51	10.7	---	---	---

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	Apr 2015	1,823	-20.9	8,008	8,803	-9.0
Department of Labor	3Q 2014	1,719	-13.9	5,865	6,465	-9.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Apr 2015	1,117	41.9	4,392	3,229	36.0
Department of Labor	3Q 2014	1,383	-17.9	4,425	5,271	-16.1

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

STATE REVENUES

Total all revenues were up from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	2,697.1	2,463.9	9.5	7,000.8	6,631.8	5.6
Corporate Tax	59.2	47.0	26.0	288.2	228.3	26.2
Personal Income Tax	1,911.0	1,674.3	14.1	4,315.4	3,989.6	8.2
Real Estate Conv. Tax	11.3	13.3	-15.0	44.5	46.4	-4.1
Sales & Use Tax	355.2	340.1	4.4	1,393.5	1,318.7	5.7
Indian Gaming Payments**	22.6	22.6	-0.1	84.7	89.3	-5.1

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

Indian gaming slots fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors	Apr 2015	8,466	-37.5	27,610	43,702	-36.8
Major Attraction Visitors	Apr 2015	163,607	12.9	367,823	354,914	3.6
Air Passenger Count	Apr 2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	Apr 2015	1,070.6	-0.8	4,043.0	4,251.6	-4.9

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

*See page 23 for explanation

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.8 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Mar	Dec	3-Mo	Mar	Mar	12-Mo
	2015	2014	% Chg	2015	2014	% Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	123.2	122.3	0.7	123.2	119.9	2.8
Wages and Salaries	122.6	121.7	0.7	122.6	119.3	2.8
Benefit Costs	124.5	123.8	0.6	124.5	121.4	2.6
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	125.3	120.5	4.0
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	124.7	119.4	4.4

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

U.S. inflation rate was down 0.2 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	Apr 2015	236.599	-0.2	0.2
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Apr 2015	0.423	0.2	-0.2
Northeast Region	Apr 2015	251.760	-0.3	0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	Apr 2015	259.959	0.0	0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	Mar 2015	257.013	0.8	1.0
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Apr 2015	231.520	-0.8	0.2

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

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

Conventional mortgage rate fell to 3.67 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Apr 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2014
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.12	0.11	0.09
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.02	0.03	0.03
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.09	0.11	0.05
1 Year Treasury Note	0.23	0.25	0.11
3 Year Treasury Note	0.87	1.02	0.88
5 Year Treasury Note	1.35	1.52	1.70
7 Year Treasury Note	1.69	1.84	2.27
10 Year Treasury Note	1.94	2.04	2.71
20 Year Treasury Note	2.33	2.41	3.27
Conventional Mortgage	3.67	3.77	4.34

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>	Apr	Apr	CHANGE		Mar
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Connecticut	1,687.2	1,664.0	23.2	1.4	1,686.0
Maine	609.4	603.0	6.4	1.1	605.7
Massachusetts	3,469.3	3,403.2	66.1	1.9	3,459.2
New Hampshire	652.5	646.9	5.6	0.9	654.3
New Jersey	4,002.7	3,956.3	46.4	1.2	3,998.4
New York	9,176.6	9,063.4	113.2	1.2	9,191.3
Pennsylvania	5,845.8	5,781.4	64.4	1.1	5,818.8
Rhode Island	481.4	477.1	4.3	0.9	480.8
Vermont	315.7	308.6	7.1	2.3	313.9
United States	141,367.0	138,385.0	2,982.0	2.2	141,144.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted: 000s)</i>	Apr	Apr	CHANGE		Mar
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
Connecticut	1,920.8	1,881.0	39.8	2.1	1,915.8
Maine	689.4	701.7	-12.3	-1.8	689.7
Massachusetts	3,633.9	3,545.0	88.9	2.5	3,623.9
New Hampshire	746.5	741.7	4.8	0.6	745.9
New Jersey	4,552.2	4,501.0	51.2	1.1	4,546.6
New York	9,654.2	9,580.2	74.0	0.8	9,600.5
Pennsylvania	6,392.5	6,378.7	13.8	0.2	6,374.3
Rhode Island	553.8	555.3	-1.5	-0.3	551.9
Vermont	348.3	348.8	-0.5	-0.1	348.3
United States	157,072.0	155,420.0	1,652.0	1.1	156,906.0

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

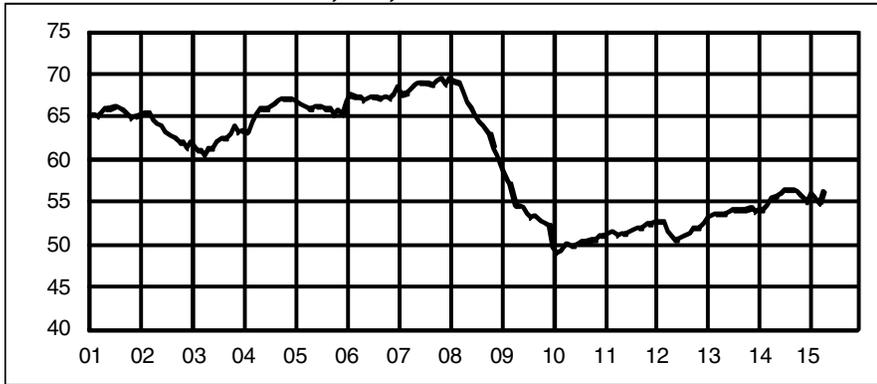
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Apr	Apr	CHANGE	Mar
	2015	2014		2015
Connecticut	6.3	6.8	-0.5	6.4
Maine	4.7	5.8	-1.1	4.8
Massachusetts	4.7	5.8	-1.1	4.8
New Hampshire	3.8	4.5	-0.7	3.9
New Jersey	6.5	6.7	-0.2	6.5
New York	5.7	6.5	-0.8	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.3	6.0	-0.7	5.3
Rhode Island	6.1	8.1	-2.0	6.3
Vermont	3.6	4.0	-0.4	3.8
United States	5.4	6.2	-0.8	5.5

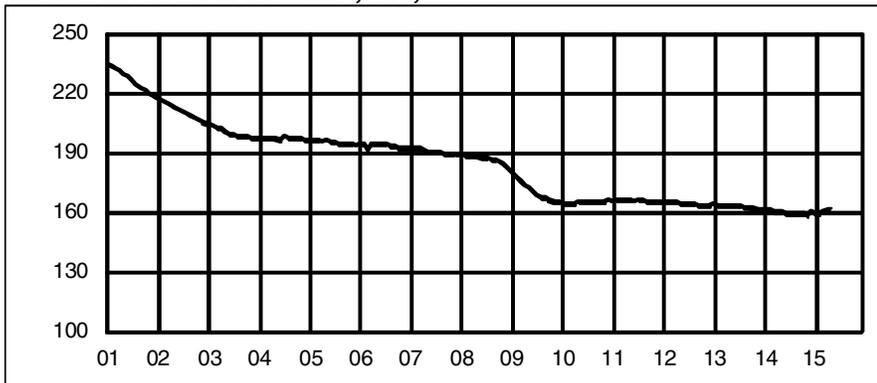
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMP., SA, 000s



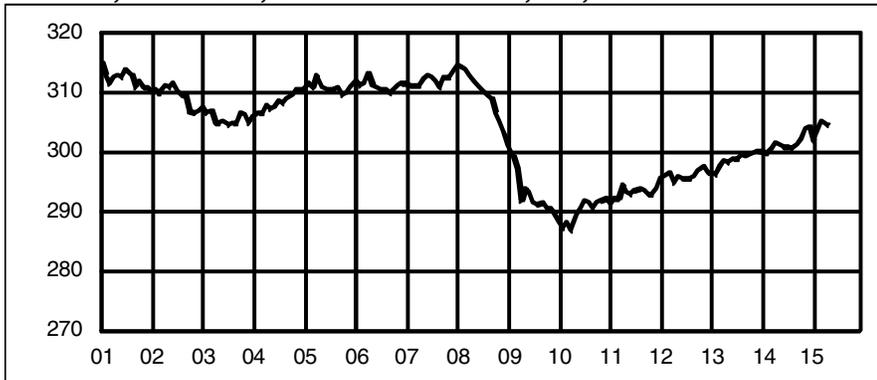
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	53.1	53.9	55.8
Feb	53.4	54.1	55.5
Mar	53.5	54.4	54.7
Apr	53.6	55.5	56.1
May	53.6	55.7	
Jun	53.8	55.9	
Jul	53.9	56.3	
Aug	53.9	56.4	
Sep	54.1	56.4	
Oct	53.9	56.2	
Nov	54.2	55.7	
Dec	53.8	54.9	

MANUFACTURING EMP., SA, 000s



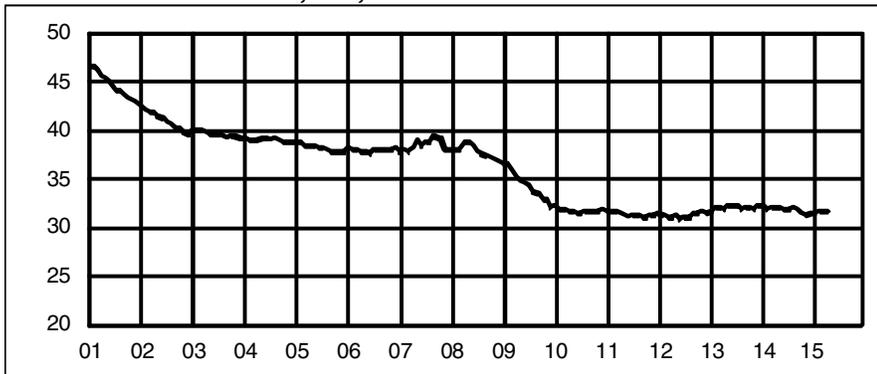
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	163.6	160.9	159.0
Feb	163.5	160.8	159.3
Mar	163.3	160.3	159.7
Apr	163.3	160.2	161.1
May	163.0	159.6	
Jun	163.0	159.4	
Jul	162.9	159.2	
Aug	162.2	159.2	
Sep	161.8	158.9	
Oct	161.8	158.8	
Nov	161.5	158.5	
Dec	161.2	159.7	

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



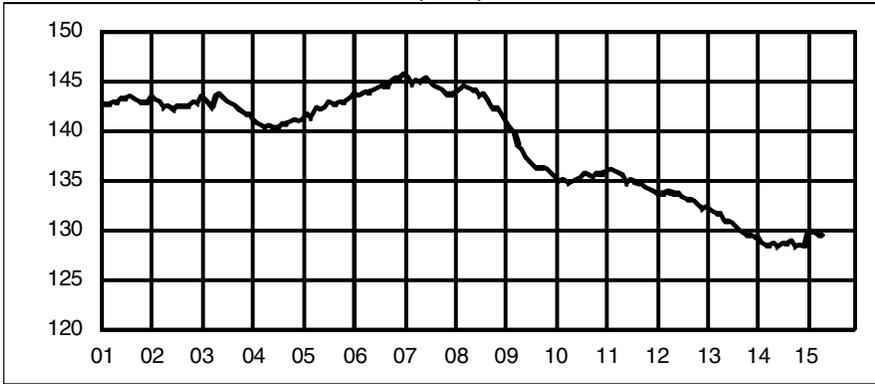
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	296.5	300.0	301.8
Feb	296.1	299.6	303.3
Mar	297.2	300.3	304.9
Apr	298.5	301.3	304.5
May	298.1	301.1	
Jun	298.7	300.8	
Jul	298.6	300.7	
Aug	299.4	300.5	
Sep	299.0	300.9	
Oct	299.4	302.0	
Nov	299.7	303.7	
Dec	299.9	304.1	

INFORMATION EMP., SA, 000s



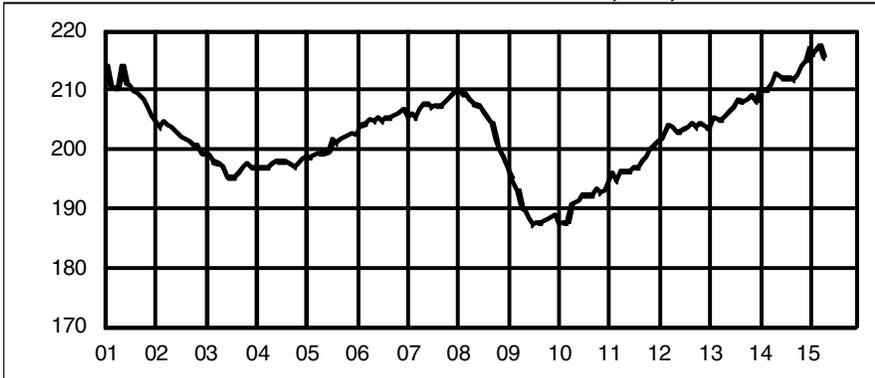
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	31.7	32.2	31.4
Feb	32.1	31.9	31.6
Mar	32.1	32.1	31.7
Apr	31.8	32.1	31.7
May	32.2	32.0	
Jun	32.2	31.9	
Jul	32.2	31.9	
Aug	31.9	32.0	
Sep	32.0	31.8	
Oct	32.0	31.5	
Nov	31.9	31.2	
Dec	32.3	31.4	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMP., SA, 000s



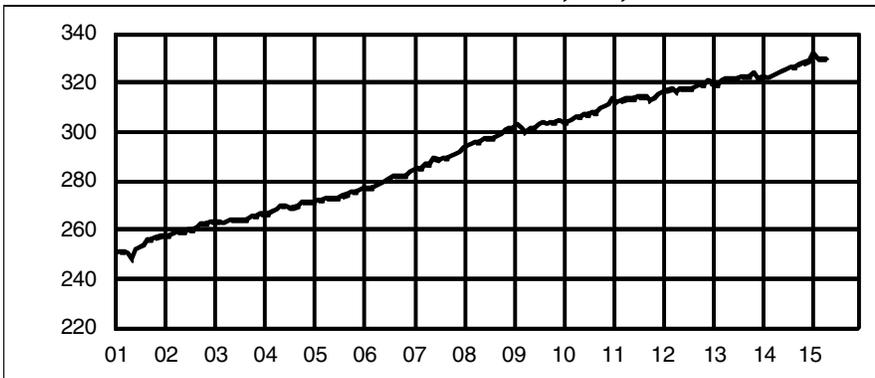
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	132.3	129.2	129.9
Feb	131.9	128.7	129.8
Mar	131.6	128.5	129.4
Apr	131.6	128.4	129.4
May	130.9	128.7	
Jun	130.9	128.3	
Jul	130.7	128.7	
Aug	130.3	128.6	
Sep	129.9	128.8	
Oct	129.5	128.3	
Nov	129.4	128.4	
Dec	129.2	128.3	

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



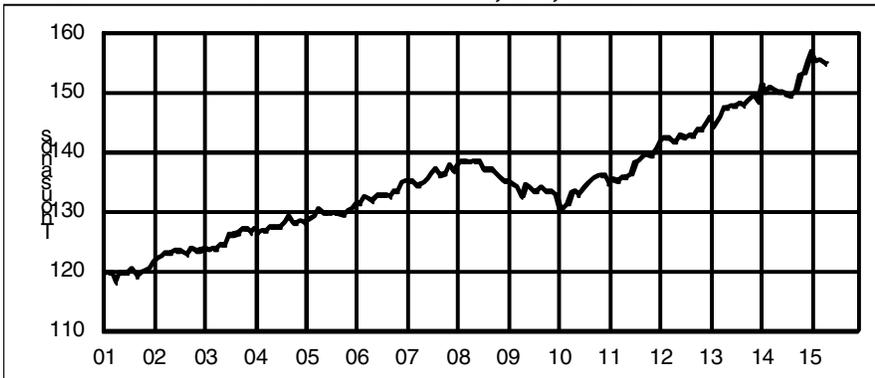
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	203.4	209.8	216.9
Feb	205.3	209.8	216.1
Mar	205.0	209.9	217.3
Apr	205.0	211.1	215.2
May	205.7	212.5	
Jun	206.3	212.0	
Jul	206.8	211.8	
Aug	208.4	211.8	
Sep	208.0	211.5	
Oct	208.4	212.3	
Nov	208.8	213.8	
Dec	208.0	214.7	

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



Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	319.7	322.3	331.5
Feb	318.8	321.1	329.6
Mar	320.6	322.4	329.6
Apr	321.3	323.3	329.8
May	321.2	324.0	
Jun	321.7	324.4	
Jul	321.4	325.4	
Aug	322.0	325.9	
Sep	322.1	326.2	
Oct	322.0	327.1	
Nov	323.4	327.6	
Dec	321.4	328.7	

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMP., SA, 000s



Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	145.6	151.5	156.8
Feb	144.0	149.9	155.1
Mar	145.6	150.7	155.5
Apr	147.5	150.5	154.8
May	147.4	150.1	
Jun	147.8	150.0	
Jul	147.8	149.6	
Aug	148.0	149.5	
Sep	147.6	150.0	
Oct	148.2	152.7	
Nov	149.2	153.1	
Dec	148.4	155.0	

CONNECTICUT*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Apr	Apr	CHANGE		Mar
	2015	2014	NO.	%	2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,684,800	1,663,000	21,800	1.3	1,664,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,441,000	1,420,600	20,400	1.4	1,421,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	215,300	214,500	800	0.4	209,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	55,000	54,800	200	0.4	50,600
MANUFACTURING	160,300	159,700	600	0.4	158,700
Durable Goods	125,000	124,500	500	0.4	123,700
Fabricated Metal.....	29,400	29,900	-500	-1.7	29,200
Machinery.....	13,800	14,000	-200	-1.4	13,800
Computer and Electronic Product.....	12,400	12,600	-200	-1.6	12,400
Transportation Equipment.....	39,800	40,100	-300	-0.7	40,000
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	27,600	27,500	100	0.4	27,700
Non-Durable Goods	35,300	35,200	100	0.3	35,000
Chemical.....	9,700	10,100	-400	-4.0	9,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,469,500	1,448,500	21,000	1.4	1,455,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	301,200	298,100	3,100	1.0	299,900
Wholesale Trade.....	63,100	63,100	0	0.0	62,900
Retail Trade.....	184,900	182,500	2,400	1.3	184,700
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,100	20,800	300	1.4	21,000
Building Material.....	16,000	15,900	100	0.6	14,800
Food and Beverage Stores.....	43,700	44,300	-600	-1.4	45,100
General Merchandise Stores.....	27,700	27,700	0	0.0	27,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	53,200	52,500	700	1.3	52,300
Utilities.....	7,400	7,400	0	0.0	7,400
Transportation and Warehousing.....	45,800	45,100	700	1.6	44,900
INFORMATION	31,600	32,000	-400	-1.3	31,600
Telecommunications.....	9,000	9,200	-200	-2.2	9,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	129,300	127,500	1,800	1.4	129,000
Finance and Insurance.....	110,000	108,700	1,300	1.2	109,800
Credit Intermediation.....	26,300	26,200	100	0.4	26,300
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	25,200	25,200	0	0.0	25,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	58,500	57,300	1,200	2.1	58,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,300	18,800	500	2.7	19,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	215,700	211,800	3,900	1.8	211,400
Professional, Scientific.....	96,300	95,600	700	0.7	96,500
Legal Services.....	13,000	13,000	0	0.0	12,900
Computer Systems Design.....	26,600	25,400	1,200	4.7	26,500
Management of Companies.....	30,300	30,400	-100	-0.3	30,300
Administrative and Support.....	89,100	85,800	3,300	3.8	84,600
Employment Services.....	29,000	28,000	1,000	3.6	27,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	333,000	326,000	7,000	2.1	329,800
Educational Services.....	67,700	66,300	1,400	2.1	64,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	265,300	259,700	5,600	2.2	265,300
Hospitals.....	59,000	59,000	0	0.0	59,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	63,800	62,700	1,100	1.8	63,500
Social Assistance.....	54,500	52,200	2,300	4.4	54,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	151,500	148,100	3,400	2.3	147,600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	25,500	24,800	700	2.8	24,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	126,000	123,300	2,700	2.2	123,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	114,200	112,300	1,900	1.7	111,700
OTHER SERVICES	63,400	62,600	800	1.3	63,200
GOVERNMENT	243,800	242,400	1,400	0.6	242,600
Federal Government.....	17,700	17,400	300	1.7	17,500
State Government.....	68,700	68,800	-100	-0.1	68,300
Local Government**.....	157,400	156,200	1,200	0.8	156,800

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

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	409,800	404,400	5,400	1.3	403,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	364,500	359,700	4,800	1.3	358,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	44,000	44,200	-200	-0.5	42,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,200	11,600	600	5.2	10,600
MANUFACTURING	31,800	32,600	-800	-2.5	31,900
Durable Goods.....	23,600	24,100	-500	-2.1	23,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	365,800	360,200	5,600	1.6	361,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	73,300	70,600	2,700	3.8	72,500
Wholesale Trade.....	13,300	13,500	-200	-1.5	13,300
Retail Trade.....	49,600	46,900	2,700	5.8	48,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,400	10,200	200	2.0	10,300
INFORMATION	11,400	11,400	0	0.0	11,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	39,600	40,200	-600	-1.5	39,700
Finance and Insurance.....	33,300	34,000	-700	-2.1	33,200
Credit Intermediation.....	9,800	9,700	100	1.0	9,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	16,900	17,500	-600	-3.4	17,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	66,900	66,000	900	1.4	64,400
Professional, Scientific.....	28,400	29,200	-800	-2.7	28,600
Administrative and Support.....	25,500	24,300	1,200	4.9	23,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	71,900	70,800	1,100	1.6	71,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	59,700	59,200	500	0.8	59,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	40,600	39,800	800	2.0	39,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	31,500	30,300	1,200	4.0	31,200
OTHER SERVICES	16,800	16,700	100	0.6	16,700
GOVERNMENT	45,300	44,700	600	1.3	45,000
Federal.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,400
State & Local.....	42,800	42,200	600	1.4	42,600

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	78,700	77,900	800	1.0	78,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	68,000	67,500	500	0.7	67,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,500	12,300	200	1.6	12,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	66,200	65,600	600	0.9	65,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	17,300	17,300	0	0.0	17,400
Retail Trade.....	12,700	12,800	-100	-0.8	12,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,400	9,100	300	3.3	9,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,300	7,300	0	0.0	7,100
GOVERNMENT	10,700	10,400	300	2.9	10,600
Federal.....	700	600	100	16.7	700
State & Local.....	10,000	9,800	200	2.0	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

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	573,000	564,400	8,600	1.5	568,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	481,300	473,700	7,600	1.6	476,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	74,200	73,800	400	0.5	72,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	19,000	18,500	500	2.7	17,900
MANUFACTURING	55,200	55,300	-100	-0.2	54,600
Durable Goods.....	45,900	46,000	-100	-0.2	45,300
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,300	9,300	0	0.0	9,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	498,800	490,600	8,200	1.7	495,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	92,200	91,100	1,100	1.2	91,700
Wholesale Trade.....	17,600	18,100	-500	-2.8	17,600
Retail Trade.....	57,000	56,200	800	1.4	56,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	17,600	16,800	800	4.8	17,400
Transportation and Warehousing.....	15,000	14,100	900	6.4	14,800
INFORMATION	11,400	11,500	-100	-0.9	11,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	57,300	56,400	900	1.6	56,900
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2	6,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	37,600	37,300	300	0.8	37,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	70,300	69,000	1,300	1.9	70,200
Professional, Scientific.....	34,100	33,800	300	0.9	34,400
Management of Companies.....	8,000	8,200	-200	-2.4	8,000
Administrative and Support.....	28,200	27,000	1,200	4.4	27,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	107,600	104,100	3,500	3.4	106,500
Educational Services.....	15,200	14,900	300	2.0	14,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	92,400	89,200	3,200	3.6	91,600
Ambulatory Health Care.....	31,600	29,500	2,100	7.1	31,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	46,800	46,600	200	0.4	45,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	40,400	39,500	900	2.3	39,600
OTHER SERVICES	21,500	21,200	300	1.4	21,400
GOVERNMENT	91,700	90,700	1,000	1.1	91,700
Federal.....	5,500	5,300	200	3.8	5,300
State & Local.....	86,200	85,400	800	0.9	86,400

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA.....	411,500	405,500	6,000	1.5	411,100
DANBURY LMA**.....	78,800	78,000	800	1.0	78,900
HARTFORD LMA.....	571,200	563,000	8,200	1.5	571,300
NEW HAVEN LMA.....	282,500	277,800	4,700	1.7	282,800
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA.....	126,600	128,300	-1,700	-1.3	127,100
WATERBURY LMA**.....	67,700	66,800	900	1.3	68,000
ENFIELD LMA**.....	45,200	44,800	400	0.9	45,300
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**.....	33,900	33,700	200	0.6	33,900
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**.....	27,500	27,300	200	0.7	27,600

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

*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	283,100	279,600	3,500	1.3	279,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	247,400	245,000	2,400	1.0	244,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	32,800	34,400	-1,600	-4.7	32,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	8,900	9,600	-700	-7.3	8,500
MANUFACTURING	23,900	24,800	-900	-3.6	24,000
Durable Goods.....	19,000	19,200	-200	-1.0	18,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	250,300	245,200	5,100	2.1	247,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	51,100	50,900	200	0.4	50,900
Wholesale Trade.....	11,100	11,200	-100	-0.9	11,000
Retail Trade.....	29,300	29,300	0	0.0	29,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,700	10,400	300	2.9	10,500
INFORMATION	3,900	4,100	-200	-4.9	4,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,600	12,400	200	1.6	12,600
Finance and Insurance.....	8,900	8,900	0	0.0	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	31,000	29,800	1,200	4.0	30,400
Administrative and Support.....	14,600	14,000	600	4.3	13,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	81,400	79,400	2,000	2.5	79,900
Educational Services.....	32,100	30,200	1,900	6.3	30,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	49,300	49,200	100	0.2	49,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	23,900	23,400	500	2.1	23,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	21,100	20,200	900	4.5	20,300
OTHER SERVICES	10,700	10,600	100	0.9	10,600
GOVERNMENT	35,700	34,600	1,100	3.2	35,400
Federal.....	4,800	4,800	0	0.0	4,800
State & Local.....	30,900	29,800	1,100	3.7	30,600

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

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

CT Online Labor Demand Rose 100 in April

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 76,700 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in April 2015, a 0.1 percent increase over the month and a 13.0 percent increase over the year. There were 4.00 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 3.42 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (4.63), while New Hampshire had the lowest rate (3.43) in April.

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	Mar 2015
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>			
CT Vacancies (000s)	76.7	67.9	76.6
Hartford Vac. (000s)	30.6	27.2	29.3
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	4.00	3.61	4.00
United States	3.42	3.22	3.48
Maine	4.28	3.55	4.29
Massachusetts	4.63	4.23	4.76
New Hampshire	3.43	3.86	3.60
Rhode Island	3.90	3.62	4.14
Vermont	3.97	3.53	4.19

** 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*

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	126,000	128,000	-2,000	-1.6	124,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	94,300	95,100	-800	-0.8	92,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	18,800	19,200	-400	-2.1	18,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,000	4,300	-300	-7.0	3,700
MANUFACTURING	14,800	14,900	-100	-0.7	14,800
Durable Goods.....	11,400	11,400	0	0.0	11,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	107,200	108,800	-1,600	-1.5	106,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	21,900	22,500	-600	-2.7	22,400
Wholesale Trade.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
Retail Trade.....	15,100	15,500	-400	-2.6	15,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,300	4,500	-200	-4.4	4,400
INFORMATION	1,100	1,200	-100	-8.3	1,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,100	9,000	100	1.1	9,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	21,600	21,100	500	2.4	21,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,900	18,400	500	2.7	19,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	15,200	15,400	-200	-1.3	14,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	13,100	13,200	-100	-0.8	12,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	11,200	11,200	0	0.0	10,800
OTHER SERVICES	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,600
GOVERNMENT	31,700	32,900	-1,200	-3.6	31,600
Federal.....	2,700	2,500	200	8.0	2,600
State & Local**.....	29,000	30,400	-1,400	-4.6	29,000

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	67,900	67,000	900	1.3	67,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	57,500	56,600	900	1.6	56,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	9,900	10,100	-200	-2.0	9,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,400
MANUFACTURING	7,300	7,500	-200	-2.7	7,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	58,000	56,900	1,100	1.9	57,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,200	13,000	200	1.5	13,300
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade.....	9,100	9,000	100	1.1	9,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	2,000
INFORMATION	700	700	0	0.0	700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,700	5,500	200	3.6	5,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,500	16,900	600	3.6	17,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,400	15,000	400	2.7	15,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,900	5,700	200	3.5	5,800
OTHER SERVICES	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8	2,500
GOVERNMENT	10,400	10,400	0	0.0	10,300
Federal.....	400	400	0	0.0	400
State & Local.....	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	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. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

SMALLER LMAS*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,900	45,500	400	0.9	44,700
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	33,600	33,400	200	0.6	32,700
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	27,500	27,300	200	0.7	27,200

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

	Apr 2015	Apr 2014	CHANGE		Mar 2015
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	329,500	325,300	4,200	1.3	322,600
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	262,900	260,200	2,700	1.0	257,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	39,100	39,500	-400	-1.0	38,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	10,100	9,800	300	3.1	9,200
MANUFACTURING.....	29,000	29,700	-700	-2.4	29,100
Durable Goods.....	19,700	19,900	-200	-1.0	19,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,300	9,800	-500	-5.1	9,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	290,400	285,800	4,600	1.6	284,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	57,700	58,400	-700	-1.2	57,500
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,300	-100	-0.9	11,200
Retail Trade.....	34,400	35,100	-700	-2.0	34,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	12,000
INFORMATION.....	3,700	3,700	0	0.0	3,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	16,200	16,300	-100	-0.6	16,200
Finance and Insurance.....	13,100	13,000	100	0.8	13,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	8,800	8,700	100	1.1	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES.....	27,000	25,900	1,100	4.2	25,600
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	76,900	73,500	3,400	4.6	75,400
Educational Services.....	16,000	14,800	1,200	8.1	15,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	60,900	58,700	2,200	3.7	60,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	29,700	30,600	-900	-2.9	28,000
OTHER SERVICES.....	12,600	12,300	300	2.4	12,500
GOVERNMENT.....	66,600	65,100	1,500	2.3	65,400
Federal.....	6,000	6,200	-200	-3.2	5,900
State & Local.....	60,600	58,900	1,700	2.9	59,500

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	Apr		CHANGE		Mar 2015
		2015	2014	NO.	%	
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,901,600	1,862,500	39,100	2.1	1,906,600
	Employed	1,790,900	1,741,700	49,200	2.8	1,782,500
	Unemployed	110,700	120,800	-10,100	-8.4	124,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.5	-0.7	---	6.5
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	467,000	455,300	11,700	2.6	466,800
	Employed	440,800	426,900	13,900	3.3	437,500
	Unemployed	26,100	28,500	-2,400	-8.4	29,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.3	-0.7	---	6.3
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	107,000	104,600	2,400	2.3	107,100
	Employed	101,900	99,200	2,700	2.7	101,400
	Unemployed	5,000	5,400	-400	-7.4	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.1	-0.4	---	5.3
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,400	42,400	1,000	2.4	43,600
	Employed	40,600	39,300	1,300	3.3	40,500
	Unemployed	2,800	3,100	-300	-9.7	3,200
	Unemployment Rate	6.3	7.2	-0.9	---	7.3
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,800	48,900	900	1.8	49,800
	Employed	47,200	46,000	1,200	2.6	46,700
	Unemployed	2,600	2,900	-300	-10.3	3,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	-0.6	---	6.2
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	622,000	608,300	13,700	2.3	625,100
	Employed	585,600	568,800	16,800	3.0	584,600
	Unemployed	36,300	39,500	-3,200	-8.1	40,500
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.5	-0.7	---	6.5
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	326,200	320,100	6,100	1.9	326,900
	Employed	307,300	298,900	8,400	2.8	306,000
	Unemployed	18,900	21,200	-2,300	-10.8	20,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.6	-0.8	---	6.4
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	141,100	141,300	-200	-0.1	141,700
	Employed	132,100	131,500	600	0.5	131,600
	Unemployed	9,100	9,800	-700	-7.1	10,100
	Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.9	-0.5	---	7.2
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	48,100	47,200	900	1.9	47,800
	Employed	45,500	44,300	1,200	2.7	44,600
	Unemployed	2,600	2,900	-300	-10.3	3,200
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.2	-0.7	---	6.7
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	112,900	110,600	2,300	2.1	113,600
	Employed	104,600	101,500	3,100	3.1	104,300
	Unemployed	8,200	9,100	-900	-9.9	9,300
	Unemployment Rate	7.3	8.2	-0.9	---	8.2
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	156,554,000	154,845,000	1,709,000	1.1	156,318,000
	Employed	148,587,000	145,767,000	2,820,000	1.9	147,635,000
	Unemployed	7,966,000	9,079,000	-1,113,000	-12.3	8,682,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.9	-0.8	---	5.6

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Apr		CHG Y/Y	Mar 2015	Apr		CHG Y/Y	Mar 2015	Apr		CHG Y/Y	Mar 2015
	2015	2014			2015	2014			2015	2014		
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,020.55	\$876.40	\$144.15	\$1,022.79	40.1	40.0	0.1	40.7	\$25.45	\$21.91	\$3.54	\$25.13
DURABLE GOODS	1,051.02	886.80	164.22	1,059.97	40.1	40.0	0.1	41.1	26.21	22.17	4.04	25.79
NON-DUR. GOODS	922.47	842.40	80.07	903.76	40.3	40.0	0.3	39.5	22.89	21.06	1.83	22.88
CONSTRUCTION	1,156.22	1,019.36	136.86	1,161.28	38.4	36.8	1.6	38.0	30.11	27.70	2.41	30.56
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	962.46	940.13	22.33	975.41	33.5	33.6	-0.1	33.6	28.73	27.98	0.75	29.03
GOODS PRODUCING	1,211.55	1,177.96	33.59	1,230.52	39.4	39.2	0.2	39.9	30.75	30.05	0.70	30.84
Construction	1,219.90	1,099.75	120.16	1,229.02	38.9	36.5	2.4	38.6	31.36	30.13	1.23	31.84
Manufacturing	1,220.67	1,191.40	29.27	1,242.36	39.8	39.7	0.1	40.6	30.67	30.01	0.66	30.60
SERVICE PROVIDING	919.75	897.80	21.95	931.13	32.5	32.6	-0.1	32.5	28.30	27.54	0.76	28.65
Trade, Transp., Utilities	800.25	790.59	9.66	803.44	33.0	32.9	0.1	32.7	24.25	24.03	0.22	24.57
Financial Activities	1,650.49	1,644.24	6.25	1,717.56	38.1	37.2	0.9	39.0	43.32	44.20	-0.88	44.04
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,146.84	1,115.28	31.56	1,161.81	34.7	36.0	-1.3	35.1	33.05	30.98	2.07	33.10
Education & Health Ser.	814.32	780.31	34.01	809.33	31.2	31.2	0.0	31.2	26.10	25.01	1.09	25.94
Leisure & Hospitality	426.14	395.52	30.62	415.65	26.0	25.6	0.4	25.5	16.39	15.45	0.94	16.30
Other Services	627.56	697.50	-69.94	641.29	29.0	30.7	-1.7	28.9	21.64	22.72	-1.08	22.19
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,118.50	1,040.36	78.14	1,135.68	33.7	33.8	-0.1	33.8	33.19	30.78	2.41	33.60
Danbury	910.06	903.21	6.85	914.90	34.2	33.0	1.2	34.1	26.61	27.37	-0.76	26.83
Hartford	994.54	959.71	34.82	1,005.51	34.2	34.3	-0.1	34.4	29.08	27.98	1.10	29.23
New Haven	929.19	930.51	-1.32	927.85	33.4	35.3	-1.9	33.4	27.82	26.36	1.46	27.78
Norwich-New London	777.92	888.76	-110.84	796.86	34.0	34.0	0.0	34.2	22.88	26.14	-3.26	23.30
Waterbury	760.98	705.43	55.55	753.68	33.0	31.2	1.8	32.5	23.06	22.61	0.45	23.19

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 April 2015, there were no employment changes announced in the media.
- In April 2015, the restaurant Carmen Anthony closed its locations in New Haven and Waterbury, eliminating 70 jobs. RBS Securities of Stamford announced a reduction of another 34 jobs coming in June.

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)

APRIL 2015

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	466,951	440,810	26,141	5.6	Canton	5,667	5,446	221	3.9
Ansonia	9,592	8,801	791	8.2	Chaplin	1,266	1,188	78	6.2
Bridgeport	71,930	65,338	6,592	9.2	Colchester	9,453	9,003	450	4.8
Darien	8,493	8,146	347	4.1	Columbia	3,212	3,063	149	4.6
Derby	6,920	6,455	465	6.7	Coventry	7,747	7,382	365	4.7
Easton	3,873	3,726	147	3.8	Cromwell	8,011	7,634	377	4.7
Fairfield	29,074	27,717	1,357	4.7	East Granby	3,081	2,949	132	4.3
Greenwich	28,863	27,727	1,136	3.9	East Haddam	5,025	4,778	247	4.9
Milford	29,851	28,340	1,511	5.1	East Hampton	7,671	7,335	336	4.4
Monroe	10,338	9,784	554	5.4	East Hartford	27,768	25,656	2,112	7.6
New Canaan	8,364	8,019	345	4.1	Ellington	9,110	8,662	448	4.9
Norwalk	50,586	48,107	2,479	4.9	Farmington	14,080	13,518	562	4.0
Oxford	7,147	6,789	358	5.0	Glastonbury	18,893	18,185	708	3.7
Redding	4,509	4,322	187	4.1	Granby	6,770	6,494	276	4.1
Ridgefield	11,904	11,441	463	3.9	Haddam	5,059	4,842	217	4.3
Seymour	9,121	8,553	568	6.2	Hartford	54,824	48,805	6,019	11.0
Shelton	22,188	20,955	1,233	5.6	Hartland	1,151	1,093	58	5.0
Southbury	8,877	8,434	443	5.0	Harwinton	3,253	3,114	139	4.3
Stamford	68,997	65,793	3,204	4.6	Hebron	5,480	5,256	224	4.1
Stratford	27,680	25,773	1,907	6.9	Lebanon	4,040	3,831	209	5.2
Trumbull	18,277	17,413	864	4.7	Manchester	32,921	31,068	1,853	5.6
Weston	4,410	4,237	173	3.9	Mansfield	12,353	11,797	556	4.5
Westport	12,503	11,994	509	4.1	Marlborough	3,608	3,439	169	4.7
Wilton	8,528	8,197	331	3.9	Middletown	26,474	24,969	1,505	5.7
Woodbridge	4,926	4,749	177	3.6	New Britain	37,011	33,817	3,194	8.6
					New Hartford	4,064	3,870	194	4.8
DANBURY	106,968	101,928	5,040	4.7	Newington	17,356	16,520	836	4.8
Bethel	10,693	10,174	519	4.9	Plainville	10,470	9,916	554	5.3
Bridgewater	870	829	41	4.7	Plymouth	6,851	6,375	476	6.9
Brookfield	9,273	8,847	426	4.6	Portland	5,500	5,238	262	4.8
Danbury	46,993	44,775	2,218	4.7	Rocky Hill	11,353	10,879	474	4.2
New Fairfield	7,281	6,931	350	4.8	Scotland	969	913	56	5.8
New Milford	15,645	14,881	764	4.9	Simsbury	12,890	12,407	483	3.7
Newtown	14,341	13,694	647	4.5	Southington	24,280	23,138	1,142	4.7
Sherman	1,872	1,797	75	4.0	South Windsor	14,061	13,429	632	4.5
					Stafford	6,881	6,433	448	6.5
ENFIELD	49,844	47,199	2,645	5.3	Thomaston	4,777	4,528	249	5.2
East Windsor	6,534	6,148	386	5.9	Tolland	8,574	8,248	326	3.8
Enfield	23,180	21,930	1,250	5.4	Union	462	442	20	4.3
Somers	5,182	4,930	252	4.9	Vernon	17,196	16,231	965	5.6
Suffield	7,558	7,200	358	4.7	West Hartford	34,322	32,946	1,376	4.0
Windsor Locks	7,390	6,991	399	5.4	Wethersfield	14,102	13,409	693	4.9
					Willington	3,646	3,489	157	4.3
HARTFORD	621,963	585,628	36,335	5.8	Windham	12,346	11,508	838	6.8
Andover	1,944	1,850	94	4.8	Windsor	16,628	15,725	399	5.4
Ashford	2,538	2,426	112	4.4					
Avon	9,328	8,993	335	3.6					
Barkhamsted	2,325	2,220	105	4.5					
Berlin	11,763	11,168	595	5.1					
Bloomfield	11,478	10,716	762	6.6					
Bolton	3,154	3,034	120	3.8					
Bristol	33,262	30,983	2,279	6.9					
Burlington	5,515	5,270	245	4.4					

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)

APRIL 2015

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	326,232	307,324	18,908	5.8
Bethany	3,111	2,976	135	4.3
Branford	15,983	15,154	829	5.2
Cheshire	15,420	14,827	593	3.8
Chester	2,383	2,290	93	3.9
Clinton	7,320	6,973	347	4.7
Deep River	2,925	2,790	135	4.6
Durham	4,308	4,144	164	3.8
East Haven	15,973	14,923	1,050	6.6
Essex	3,386	3,232	154	4.5
Guilford	12,927	12,413	514	4.0
Hamden	35,356	33,578	1,778	5.0
Killingworth	3,826	3,686	140	3.7
Madison	9,083	8,724	359	4.0
Meriden	32,539	30,175	2,364	7.3
Middlefield	2,514	2,405	109	4.3
New Haven	64,814	59,828	4,986	7.7
North Branford	8,252	7,854	398	4.8
North Haven	13,456	12,795	661	4.9
Old Saybrook	5,139	4,893	246	4.8
Orange	7,232	6,944	288	4.0
Wallingford	26,324	25,042	1,282	4.9
West Haven	30,328	28,219	2,109	7.0
Westbrook	3,633	3,459	174	4.8

***NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART**

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART	125,233	117,231	8,002	6.4
Bozrah	1,433	1,353	80	5.6
Canterbury	2,825	2,660	165	5.8
East Lyme	8,453	7,983	470	5.6
Franklin	1,056	997	59	5.6
Griswold	6,271	5,817	454	7.2
Groton	18,336	17,290	1,046	5.7
Ledyard	7,882	7,451	431	5.5
Lisbon	2,333	2,175	158	6.8
Lyme	1,196	1,152	44	3.7
Montville	9,330	8,713	617	6.6
New London	12,055	10,992	1,063	8.8
No. Stonington	2,872	2,724	148	5.2
Norwich	20,303	18,714	1,589	7.8
Old Lyme	3,734	3,559	175	4.7
Preston	2,382	2,240	142	6.0
Salem	2,104	1,995	109	5.2
Sprague	1,619	1,499	120	7.4
Stonington	9,549	9,065	484	5.1
Voluntown	1,452	1,362	90	6.2
Waterford	10,048	9,490	558	5.6

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI	141,129	132,062	9,067	6.4
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,896	14,831	1,065	6.7

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST	48,123	45,497	2,626	5.5
Canaan	702	678	24	3.4
Colebrook	846	805	41	4.8
Cornwall	771	742	29	3.8
Goshen	1,626	1,542	84	5.2
Kent	1,552	1,486	66	4.3
Litchfield	4,817	4,608	209	4.3
Morris	1,428	1,360	68	4.8
Norfolk	919	872	47	5.1
North Canaan	1,716	1,640	76	4.4
Roxbury	1,343	1,293	50	3.7
Salisbury	1,807	1,746	61	3.4
Sharon	1,470	1,423	47	3.2
Torrington	19,880	18,589	1,291	6.5
Warren	814	770	44	5.4
Washington	2,091	1,998	93	4.4
Winchester	6,341	5,945	396	6.2

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
WATERBURY	112,885	104,636	8,249	7.3
Beacon Falls	3,445	3,257	188	5.5
Bethlehem	1,972	1,882	90	4.6
Middlebury	3,834	3,674	160	4.2
Naugatuck	17,571	16,343	1,228	7.0
Prospect	5,556	5,285	271	4.9
Waterbury	51,806	46,861	4,945	9.5
Watertown	13,149	12,494	655	5.0
Wolcott	9,902	9,432	470	4.7
Woodbury	5,650	5,408	242	4.3

DANIELSON-NORTH EAST

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
DANIELSON-NORTH EAST	43,397	40,644	2,753	6.3
Brooklyn	4,165	3,911	254	6.1
Eastford	914	874	40	4.4
Hampton	1,019	968	51	5.0
Killingly	9,672	8,991	681	7.0
Plainfield	8,798	8,157	641	7.3
Pomfret	2,494	2,385	109	4.4
Putnam	4,897	4,562	335	6.8
Sterling	2,055	1,903	152	7.4
Thompson	5,231	4,950	281	5.4
Woodstock	4,152	3,943	209	5.0

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,901,600	1,790,900	110,700	5.8
UNITED STATES	156,554,000	148,587,000	7,966,000	5.1

Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,920,800	1,800,700	120,100	6.3
UNITED STATES	157,072,000	148,523,000	8,549,000	5.4

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	APR 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014	TOWN	APR 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014	TOWN	APR 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	2014
Andover	0	0	0	Griswold	0	0	na	Preston	0	0	0
Ansonia	na	na	0	Groton	na	na	8	Prospect	0	7	na
Ashford	na	na	3	Guilford	na	na	3	Putnam	na	na	2
Avon	6	9	7	Haddam	3	3	4	Redding	2	3	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	2	Ridgefield	1	13	24
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	1	Rocky Hill	25	50	5
Berlin	1	8	4	Hartford	0	2	8	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	0	na	Salem	na	na	1
Bethel	7	15	41	Harwinton	na	na	2	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	4	6	na	Scotland	na	na	0
Bloomfield	0	4	na	Kent	0	0	1	Seymour	na	na	1
Bolton	1	3	3	Killingly	na	na	6	Sharon	na	na	2
Bozrah	na	na	2	Killingworth	0	2	na	Shelton	39	84	18
Branford	0	4	na	Lebanon	0	2	0	Sherman	1	2	na
Bridgeport	3	4	6	Ledyard	na	na	2	Simsbury	1	1	0
Bridgewater	0	0	na	Lisbon	na	na	2	Somers	1	3	4
Bristol	3	4	4	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	3	5
Brookfield	7	17	na	Lyme	0	1	3	Southbury	na	na	9
Brooklyn	0	1	3	Madison	na	na	5	Southington	2	16	19
Burlington	2	3	17	Manchester	1	6	6	Sprague	0	0	0
Canaan	na	na	0	Mansfield	1	2	5	Stafford	0	0	na
Canterbury	na	na	3	Marlborough	0	0	0	Stamford	4	184	236
Canton	1	4	4	Meriden	na	na	1	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	4
Cheshire	3	7	14	Middlefield	1	1	0	Stratford	2	5	3
Chester	0	0	na	Middletown	2	10	34	Suffield	5	9	7
Clinton	0	1	6	Milford	36	84	63	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	3	12	9	Monroe	0	0	0	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	0	Montville	na	na	3	Tolland	0	0	3
Columbia	2	5	1	Morris	na	na	0	Torrington	na	na	1
Cornwall	na	na	1	Naugatuck	na	na	6	Trumbull	1	2	1
Coventry	7	9	10	New Britain	10	26	na	Union	0	0	0
Cromwell	3	6	9	New Canaan	2	13	18	Vernon	18	35	3
Danbury	5	125	165	New Fairfield	0	1	na	Voluntown	0	0	0
Darien	5	31	na	New Hartford	na	na	1	Wallingford	2	6	9
Deep River	0	0	0	New Haven	2	2	2	Warren	na	na	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	4	11	11	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	1	0	New Milford	na	na	2	Waterbury	0	62	39
East Granby	0	0	0	Newington	3	6	4	Waterford	na	na	3
East Haddam	0	1	3	Newtown	3	5	7	Watertown	na	na	7
East Hampton	7	11	7	Norfolk	na	na	0	West Hartford	10	30	17
East Hartford	0	0	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	6	North Canaan	na	na	0	Westbrook	2	5	5
East Lyme	1	9	71	North Haven	na	na	4	Weston	1	2	na
East Windsor	0	0	3	North Stonington	na	na	4	Westport	7	19	30
Eastford	na	na	0	Norwalk	5	9	12	Wethersfield	0	1	na
Easton	0	1	0	Norwich	3	3	19	Willington	0	0	1
Ellington	8	16	18	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	2	6	na
Enfield	0	1	na	Old Saybrook	1	4	7	Winchester	na	na	5
Essex	1	1	1	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	1	4	2
Fairfield	7	35	25	Oxford	5	6	44	Windsor	3	3	na
Farmington	1	8	8	Plainfield	na	na	2	Windsor Locks	1	2	na
Franklin	na	na	0	Plainville	3	3	7	Wolcott	9	12	5
Glastonbury	5	13	7	Plymouth	na	na	3	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	6	Pomfret	na	na	2	Woodbury	1	1	1
Granby	2	2	1	Portland	2	2	1	Woodstock	na	na	4
Greenwich	10	28	28								

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.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INDIAN GAMING DATA

Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

INITIAL CLAIMS

Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a signal-plus noise model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. 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 -1.4	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident General Drift Indicator +1.9	New Housing Permits +26.2	Info Center Visitors -37.5
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +2.2	Electricity Sales +3.2	Major Attraction Visitors +12.9
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +3.2	Construction Contracts Index +30.6	Air Passenger Count NA
	New Auto Registrations -12.4	Indian Gaming Slots -0.8
Total Nonfarm Employment +1.4	Exports -4.5	
Labor Force +2.1	S&P 500: Monthly Close +10.7	
Employed +2.7		Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Unemployed -5.5	Business Starts	Total +2.8
Unemployment Rate -0.5*	Secretary of the State -20.9	Wages & Salaries +2.8
	Dept. of Labor -13.9	Benefit Costs +2.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims -9.2	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.39*	Secretary of the State +41.9	U.S. City Average -0.2
U-6 Rate -1.1*	Dept. of Labor -17.9	Northeast Region -0.3
		NY-NJ-Long Island 0.0
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg +0.3	State Revenues +9.5	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +0.8
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg +16.2	Corporate Tax +26.0	
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg +16.4	Personal Income Tax +14.1	Interest Rates
CT Mfg. Production Index +2.9	Real Estate Conveyance Tax -15.0	Prime 0.00*
Production Worker Hours +2.3	Sales & Use Tax +4.4	Conventional Mortgage -0.67*
Industrial Electricity Sales -1.2	Indian Gaming Payments -0.1	
Personal Income +3.5		
UI Covered Wages +2.5		

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

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