THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.20 No.5 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

MAY 2015

IN THIS ISSUE...

In March...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut..................... 1,686,700
Change over month .... +0.24%
Change over year .... +1.6%

United States 141,183,000
Change over month .... +0.09%
Change over year .... +2.3%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut............................ 6.4%
United States 5.5%

Consumer Price Index

United States 236.119
Change over year .... -0.1%

The Economic Impact of Tourism in Connecticut

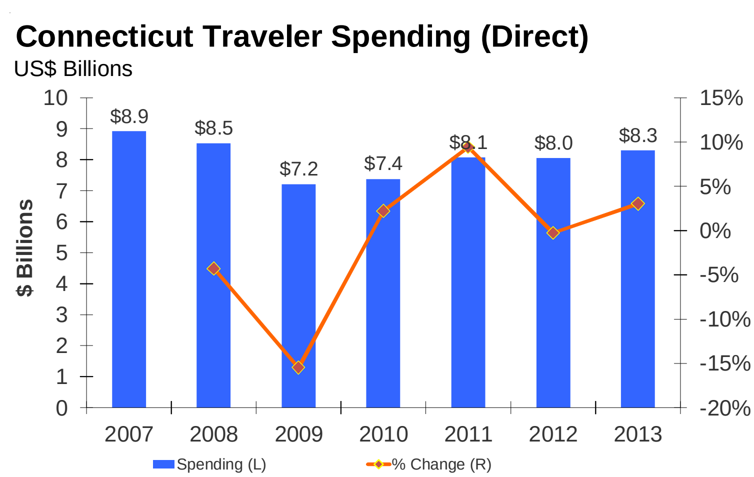
Tourism is an important economic engine in Connecticut, and all business sectors in the state economy benefit from tourism activity directly and/or indirectly. Visitors to Connecticut represent a significant economic benefit as they spend money in the local economy on items such as lodging, food and beverage, retail purchases, and recreation. Visitor spending has an even larger impact as it ripples through the statewide economy, generating revenues and jobs for businesses spanning a wide range of industries. Since the recession, Connecticut's tourism industry has created 5,000 new jobs. Visitors to Connecticut spent $8.3 billion in 2013, generating a total economic impact of $14.0 billion, supporting nearly 119,000 total jobs.

Public organizations, policymakers, and private businesses can all benefit from a detailed analysis of the economic benefits of the tourism industry. By monitoring tourism's economic impact, these policymakers can make informed decisions regarding the funding and prioritization of tourism development. In order to effectively measure tourism's economic impact, the industry must be measured in the same categories as other economic sectors – i.e., tax generation, employment, labor income, and GDP (gross domestic product).

Unlike most economic sectors (such as financial services, insurance, or construction), the tourism industry is not easily defined within a country's national accounts statistics since tourism is not a single industry. Tourism is a demand-side activity which affects multiple industries and economic sectors to various degrees. Overall, tourism spans nearly a dozen sectors including lodging, recreation, retail, real estate, air passenger transport, food and beverage, car rental, taxi services travel agents, and many more.

2013 Connecticut Tourism Highlights

Overnight travel grew in 2013 as improving economic conditions, moderating growth in transportation



Sources: Longwoods International, NTTO, Tourism Economics

THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The annual subscription is $50. Send subscription requests to: ***The Connecticut Economic Digest***, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114. Make checks payable to the Connecticut Department of Labor. Back issues are $4 per copy. The Digest can be accessed free of charge from the DOL Web site. Articles from ***The Connecticut Economic Digest*** may be reprinted if the source is credited. Please send copies of the reprinted material to the Managing Editor. The views expressed by the authors are theirs alone and may not reflect those of the DOL or DECD.

Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo

Associate Editor: Sarah C. Pilipaitis

We would like to acknowledge the contributions of many DOL Research and DECD staff and Rob Damroth to the publication of the Digest.

Connecticut Department of Labor

Sharon Palmer, Commissioner
Dennis Murphy, Deputy Commissioner

Andrew Condon, Ph.D., Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263
E-Mail: dol.econdigest@ct.gov
Website: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

Catherine Smith, Commissioner
Ronald Angelo, Deputy Commissioner
Christopher Bergstrom, Deputy Commissioner

505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8000
Fax: (860) 270-8200
E-Mail: decd@ct.gov
Website: http://www.decd.org

costs, and the State's branding and marketing efforts, launched in 2012, encouraged travel.

Visitors spent $8.3 billion in 2013. This direct spending generated $5.7 billion in indirect and induced expenditures, resulting in $14.0 billion in total business sales as travel dollars flowed through the statewide economy. Tourism in Connecticut sustained a total of 118,586 jobs, including 80,000 direct jobs. Total income associated with these jobs amounted to $5.0 billion. Traveler-supported employment represented 5.3% of all employment in the State of Connecticut.

Including direct, indirect, and induced impacts, travel in Connecticut generated $858 million in state and local taxes and $748 million in Federal taxes in 2013.

Traveler Spending

In 2013 visitor spending in Connecticut totaled $8.3 billion, representing a 3.0% expansion over 2012 levels. After experiencing negative growth in 2008 and 2009, traveler spending growth has averaged 3.5% per annum between 2010 and 2013.

Visitors spent $2.8 billion (34%) on recreation and entertainment, $1.8 billion on food and beverage (22%), $1.4 billion on lodging (17%), $1.2 billion on retail purchases (15%), $0.8 billion on local transportation (10%), and $0.2 billion on air transportation (2%).

Visitor spending increased by $245 million in 2013. Overall tourism performance in 2013 was particularly supported by spending growth in the food and beverage and retail sectors, which grew 7.3% and 6.5% over 2012 levels, respectively.

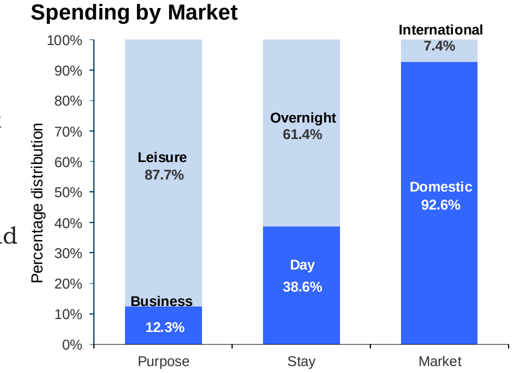
Traveler Spending by Market Segment

On average, overnight travelers spent $255 per person during their trip to Connecticut. While overnight travelers represented just 34% of total trips, their spending accounted for 61% of all traveler spending in 2013, generating approximately $5.1 billion. Day travelers spent $3.2 billion in 2013, accounting for nearly 39% of traveler spending.

Business travelers in Connecticut spent $1.0 billion in 2013, representing 12% of all traveler spending. Leisure travelers spent $7.3 billion, representing nearly 88% of all spending.

Domestic visitors spent $7.7 billion in Connecticut in 2013, accounting for nearly 93% of all visitor spending. Overseas visitors spent $0.6 billion, representing more than 7% of all spending.

Spending by Market



Sources: Longwoods International, NTTO, Tourism Economics

Economic Impacts – Model Inputs and Data Sources

As previously outlined, measuring the economic impacts of tourism in Connecticut involves the following travel market segments:

- ·Day trips and overnight travelers
- ·Domestic, Canadian, and overseas travelers
- ·Leisure and business travel

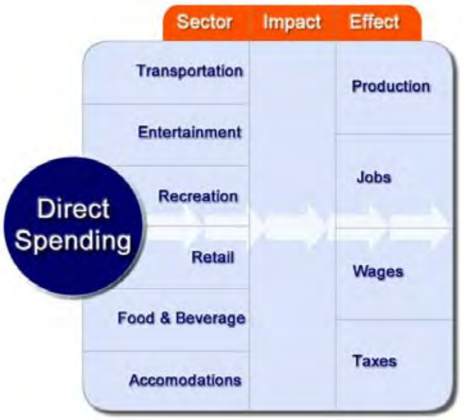
By definition, a "visitor" includes all overnight and day travelers who are traveling outside of their usual environment. Domestic traveler expenditure estimates are provided by Longwoods International's representative survey of US travelers. These are broken out by sectors (lodging, transport at destination, food & beverage, retail, and recreation), by purpose (business and leisure), and by length of stay (day and overnight).

In order to determine visitor spending tendencies, the study relied on Connecticut's 2012 VISION study, which measured activity of visitors to attractions, including residents and visitors who live outside Connecticut.

Defining Economic Impacts

The total impact of visitor spending includes the following components:

- **Direct impacts** include "direct" visitor spending at local businesses during their trip to Connecticut.



- **Indirect impacts** include these local businesses' purchases of goods and services used as inputs into their production.
- **Induced impacts** occur as employees spend their income (which is directly or indirectly attributable to tourism) in the local economy.
- **Fiscal impacts** include the tax revenues generated as direct, indirect, and induced impacts ripple through the state economy.

Take, for example, a family that purchases a meal at a local restaurant during a trip to Connecticut. The *direct impacts* include the money the family spends on the meal itself.

In order to operate on a daily basis, the restaurant pays local vendors, which might include a food delivery company, janitorial services, and legal services. These purchases from local supplier businesses represent *indirect impacts*.

The restaurant also pays salaries and wages to its employees who, in turn, spend a portion of their income in the local economy on items such as rent, transportation, and recreation. This employee spending represents the *induced impacts* attributable to the direct visitor spending.

Fiscal impacts are the tax revenues generated by the direct visitor spending, restaurant spending on purchases from supplier industries, and spending of the restaurant employees. For example, a portion of the visitors' restaurant bill includes sales tax payments, and a portion of the restaurant employees' paycheck includes federal and state personal income tax payments.

The IMPLAN Model

The analysis utilized an IMPLAN model to estimate the economic impacts of visitor spending. IMPLAN is one of the industry standard input-output (I-O) models that analyzes economic impacts, and the model essentially traces the flow of traveler-related expenditures through the statewide economy and estimates the overall effects on employment, wages, and taxes.

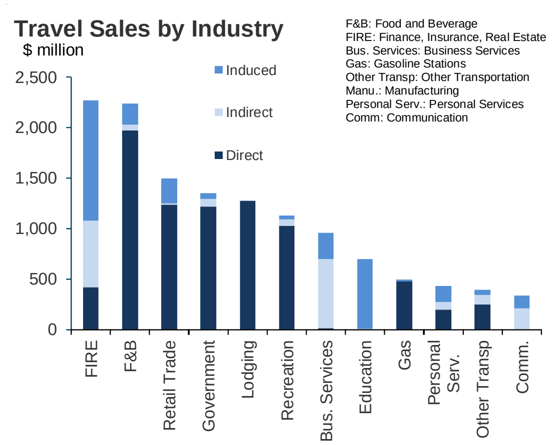
An input-output model represents a profile of an economy by measuring the relationships among industries and consumers. For example, an I-O model tracks the flow of visitor spending to wages, profits, capital, taxes and suppliers. Supplier chain impacts, or indirect impacts, are also traced to wholesalers, to suppliers, to professional services firms, and so on. In this way, the I-O model allows for the measurement of the direct and indirect sales generated by visitor spending. The model also calculates the induced impacts of visitor spending based on inter-industry relationships.

The modeling process begins with aligning visitor spending measurements with the related sectors in the model (e.g. restaurants, retail, and entertainment). The model is then run to simulate the flow of these expenditures through the statewide economy of Connecticut. In this process, the inter-relationships between consumers and industries generate each level of impact for each economic indicator (sales, wages, employment, etc.).

After using the IMPLAN model to estimate the overall economic impacts, the research team cross-checked the findings with employment and wage data for each economic sector to ensure the findings were within reasonable ranges.

Economic Impacts – Travel Sales

Traveler spending of $8.3 billion generated an economic impact of $14.0 billion in 2013 as traveler dollars flowed through the Connecticut economy. All business sectors of the Connecticut economy benefit from tourism activity directly and/or indirectly. Sectors that serve the tourism industry, such as business services, gain as suppliers to a dynamic industry. Finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) is the most-impacted industry, with $2.3 billion in direct, indirect, and induced sales attributable to tourism. The lodging industry and retail industries follow with $2.2 billion in $1.5 billion in sales, respectively. Another sector with significant sales is the government sector.

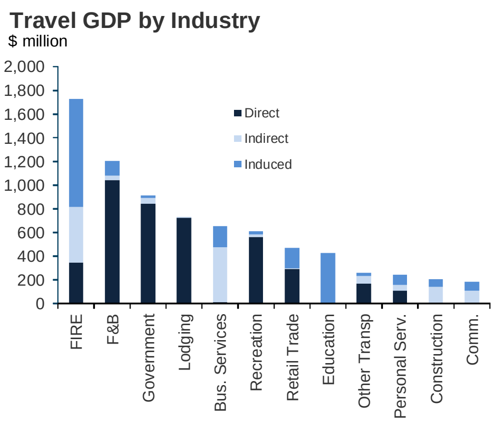


Notes: Based on the specifications of the IMPLAN model, the government sector includes the casino operations of tribal nations in Connecticut. Therefore the sales, GDP, and employment impacts of the government sector encompass not only state and local government activity, but also the activity at the tribal casinos. Impacts in the retail sector include the cost of goods sold.

Economic Impacts – Travel GDP (Value Added)

It is important to note the distinction between sales and GDP (gross domestic product) and why the two concepts differ. Direct tourism industry sales (i.e., visitor spending) in Connecticut totaled $8.3 billion in 2013, while direct GDP measured $4.2 billion. GDP is less than sales because it only accounts for the locally-produced value of goods and services consumed by visitors. This includes the local labor, capital depreciation, and the profits of tourism-related companies that are based in Connecticut. The costs of imported goods (gasoline, food or retail goods) that come from out-of-state are *excluded* from the GDP calculation. In addition, business profits from out-of-state companies are also excluded. For example, the profits of a large retailer that is based outside of Connecticut ultimately "leave" the state and are not included in GDP.

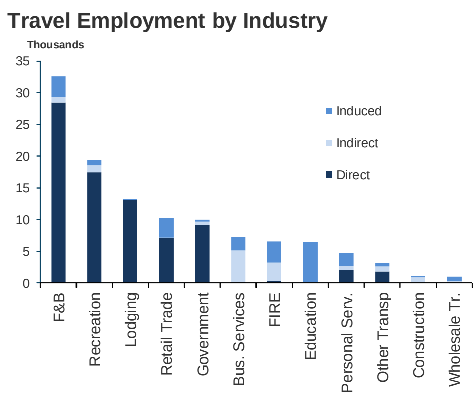
Travel generated $8.1 billion in total state GDP in 2013, representing 3.2% of the total Connecticut economy. This excludes all import leakages to arrive at the economic value generated by travel. While the



food & beverage and lodging industries are key contributors to visitor-supported GDP, FIRE (finance, insurance and real estate) and business services - key industries in the state – significantly benefit from and contribute to visitor-supported GDP in Connecticut.

Economic Impacts – Employment

In 2013 the tourism industry supported nearly 119,000 total jobs,



including 80,000 direct jobs. Visitor spending supports more than five percent of all employment – one of every 19 jobs - in Connecticut.

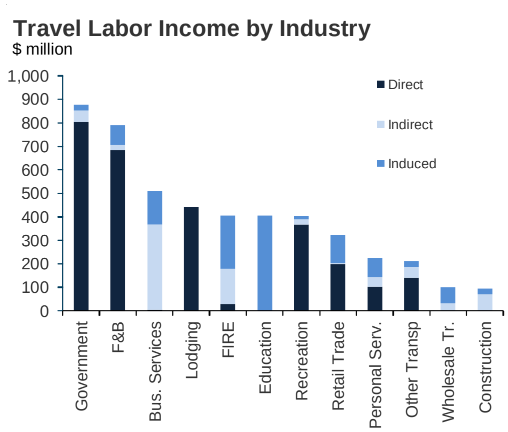
Travel is an employment-intensive industry as it directly supports more than 28,000 jobs in the food and beverage industry. Including indirect and induced job impacts, the food and beverage industry benefits from nearly 33,000 total jobs attributable to tourism.

Tourism also generated significant job impacts in the recreation industry (19,000 total jobs), the lodging industry (13,000 total jobs), and the retail trade industry (10,000 total jobs).

Tourism is an important economic engine and represents a significant part of several industries. For example, tourism spending supports 100% of lodging employment, 33% of recreation employment, and 24% of food and beverage employment. Direct tourism employment expanded 2.5% in 2013, posting three straight years of employment growth. Tourism employment has outpaced overall employment growth by one and a half percentage points in each of the past three years. If tourism were defined by the government as a single industry, direct tourism employment of 80,000 jobs would rank as the eighth largest industry in Connecticut.

Economic Impacts – Personal Income

The tourism industry generated more than $5.0 billion in total personal income, including $2.9 billion in direct personal income, $0.9 billion in indirect personal income, and $1.3 billion in induced personal income. Significant employment in the food and beverage and lodging industries drives high labor income in those industries. Above average wages drive labor income in supplier industries such as business services. The average labor income of workers directly



supported by traveler spending was $32,745 in 2013.

Economic Impacts – Tax Generation

Traveler-Generated Tax Revenues

(US$ Million, Year)

	Direct	Indirect/ Induced	Total
Federal	405.0	343.1	748.1
Personal Income	13.4	16.4	29.9
Corporate	71.5	95.3	166.8
Indirect business	49.9	41.0	91.0
Social Security	270.1	190.4	460.5
State and Local	504.6	353.7	858.3
Sales	92.6	102.3	195.0
Bed Tax	104.6	-	104.6
Personal Income	74.2	56.5	130.7
Corporate	8.7	11.5	20.2
Social Security	2.9	2.0	4.9
Excise and Fees	32.5	25.8	58.4
Property	189.1	155.5	344.6
TOTAL	909.6	696.9	1,606.4

The economic impacts outlined above generate significant tax revenues in Connecticut, including state and local tax revenues and federal tax revenues. Tax revenues attributable to tourism reached $1.6 billion in 2013. This total tax impact included $858 million in state and local taxes, including $195 million in sales tax revenues, approximately $105 million in bed tax revenues, $131 million in personal income tax revenues, and $345 million in property tax revenues. Tourism generated $748 million in federal taxes in 2013, including nearly $461 million in social security tax revenues and $167 million in corporate tax revenues. Visitor activity *directly* generated approximately $505 million in state and local tax revenues, including $315.5 million in state and $189.1 million in local tax revenues.

Summary Economic Impacts by County

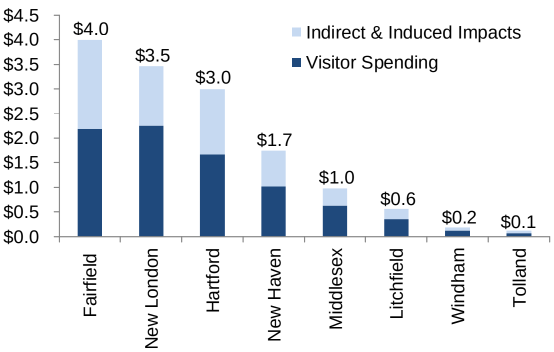
The research included a breakdown of economic impacts by county. Total economic impacts amounted to nearly $4.0 billion in Fairfield County, $3.5 billion in New London County, $3.0 billion in Hartford County, and $1.8 billion in New Haven County (see figures on page 5).

Economic Impacts in Perspective

While tourism's economic impacts are

County	Direct Jobs	Total Jobs	Direct Labor Income ($ Millions)	Total Labor Income ($ Millions)	Visitor Spending ($ Millions)	Indirect & Induced Expenditures ($ Millions)	Total Economic Impact ($ Millions)	Total Taxes ($ Millions)
Fairfield	18,935	29,016	$650	$1,292	$2,189	$1,808	$3,996	$251
Hartford	18,693	28,269	$511	$990	$1,665	$1,327	$2,992	$365
Litchfield	3,869	5,567	$97	$160	$356	$210	$566	$64
Middlesex	5,789	8,102	$171	$275	$626	$355	$980	$118
New Haven	12,673	19,180	$316	$577	$1,021	$729	$1,750	$217
New London	18,139	24,640	$1,051	$1,628	$2,250	$1,211	$3,461	$548
Tolland	920	1,467	$21	$38	$70	$49	$118	$14
Windham	1,627	2,345	$38	$64	$116	$70	$186	$24
State Total	**80,645**	**118,586**	**$2,856**	**$5,022**	**$8,292**	**$5,758**	**$14,050**	**$1,600**

Connecticut Visitor Spending & Economic Impacts, by County ($ Billions, 2013)



significant, putting the impacts in perspective provides insight to their relative magnitude in terms of visitors, spending, jobs, and taxes.

· If the Connecticut tourism industry were considered a single business, it would rank number 317 on the Fortune 500 list, similar in size to Hormel Foods, and larger than MasterCard Incorporated, Campbell's Soup Company, Coca-Cola Enterprises, or Avis.

· Connecticut's Tourism Industry provides $315.5 million in direct taxes to the state. In turn, these funds support essential state services to provide for its residents and protect the environment. This is sufficient to pay for the total combined state budgets for:

o Connecticut Departments of Public Health, Energy & Environmental Conservation, Criminal Justice, Veterans Affairs, Rehabilitation, Consumer Protection and State Department on Aging;
o Protection & Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities and;
o Commissions on Aging, Permanent Status of Women, Children, Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs, African-American Affairs and Asian Pacific Affairs

Conclusion & Takeaways

After a considerable decline due to economic recession and only $1.00 (one dollar) in statewide tourism marketing, traveler spending in Connecticut has experienced a strong rebound, averaging 3.5% growth per year over the past four years. Traveler spending grew three percent in 2013, amounting to $8.3 billion. This $8.3 billion in traveler spending generated a total economic impact of $14 billion. In addition to being a significant economic engine, tourism is also an important job generator as it supports the residents of Connecticut and generates nearly 119,000 total jobs statewide, including 80,000 direct jobs. Tourism is also an important component of governmental activities as it was directly and indirectly responsible for $1.6 billion in federal and state and local tax revenues in Connecticut. Tourism is expanding at a faster rate than the Connecticut state economy as a whole, and the importance of tourism can be favorably compared to many major industries and businesses in Connecticut. ■

Tourism Economics, an Oxford Economics company and leading national research firm, conducted the economic impact study for the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	4Q 2014	4Q 2013	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	3Q 2014
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	118.7	119.2	-0.5	-0.4	119.5
Coincident	110.7	108.9	1.8	1.7	109.7
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	129.8	127.6	2.2	1.7	128.0
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	**Mar**	**Mar**			**Feb**
(Seasonally adjusted)	**2015**	**2014**			**2015**
Connecticut	160.66	155.46	5.20	3.3	160.28
United States	162.12	156.82	5.30	3.4	161.82

*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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM	1,686.7	1,659.6	27.1	1.6	1,682.7
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.5	0.1	20.0	0.6
Construction	54.7	54.4	0.3	0.6	55.5
Manufacturing	159.7	160.3	-0.6	-0.4	159.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	304.8	300.3	4.5	1.5	303.3
Information	32.0	32.1	-0.1	-0.3	31.6
Financial Activities	129.4	128.5	0.9	0.7	129.8
Professional and Business Services	217.0	209.9	7.1	3.4	216.1
Education and Health Services	329.8	322.4	7.4	2.3	329.6
Leisure and Hospitality	156.1	150.7	5.4	3.6	155.1
Other Services	63.9	62.8	1.1	1.8	63.4
Government*	238.7	237.7	1.0	0.4	238.4

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

Initial claims for unemployment insurance decreased from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,916.0	1,879.7	36.3	1.9	1,909.9
Employed (000s)	1,794.1	1,750.2	43.9	2.5	1,788.0
Unemployed (000s)	121.9	129.5	-7.6	-5.9	121.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.4	6.9	-0.5	---	6.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,070	4,306	-236	-5.5	4,024
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.80	3.26	-0.46	---	3.00
	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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015	Jan 2015
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	40.7	41.5	-0.8	-1.9	40.1	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	24.98	21.60	3.38	15.6	24.73	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,016.69	896.40	120.29	13.4	991.67	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	115.0	109.8	5.2	4.7	112.4	113.7
Production Worker Hours (000s)	3,928	3,852	76	2.0	3,842	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	268	264	4.1	1.5	263	266
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	120.4	115.8	4.6	4.0	116.8	120.0

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

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	3Q* 2015	3Q 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q* 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 % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	Mar 2015	492	97.6	790	969	-18.5
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Feb 2015	2,683	1.7	5,361	5,429	-1.3
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Mar 2015	268.2	55.2	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Mar 2015	13,136	-10.1	38,419	40,805	-5.8
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	Mar 2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Exports (Bil. $)	4Q 2014	3.95	0.0	15.94	16.48	-3.2
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Mar 2015	2,067.89	10.4	---	---	---

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; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports

** 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 % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	Mar 2015	2,256	-15.0	6,769	7,262	-6.8
Department of Labor	3Q 2014	1,719	-13.9	5,865	6,465	-9.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Mar 2015	1,655	72.8	3,495	2,737	27.7
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.

(Millions of dollars)	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,380.9	1,242.7	11.1	4,303.7	4,167.9	3.3
Corporate Tax	187.1	146.5	27.7	229.0	181.3	26.3
Personal Income Tax	732.2	670.9	9.1	2,404.4	2,315.3	3.8
Real Estate Conv. Tax	10.5	11.9	-11.8	33.2	33.1	0.3
Sales & Use Tax	305.2	273.2	11.7	1,038.3	978.6	6.1
Indian Gaming Payments**	23.5	25.2	-6.5	62.2	66.7	-6.8

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 % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	Mar 2015	7,277	-36.8	19,144	30,162	-36.5
Major Attraction Visitors	Mar 2015	85,635	-1.2	204,216	210,001	-2.8
Air Passenger Count	Mar 2015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	Mar 2015	1,119.2	-6.1	2,972.3	3,172.6	-6.3

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 Mar 2015	Dec 2014	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted Mar 2015	Mar 2014	12-Mo % 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 0.1 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	Mar 2015	236.119	-0.1	0.6
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	Mar 2015	0.424	0.1	-0.6
Northeast Region	Mar 2015	251.451	-0.4	0.3
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	Mar 2015	259.647	-0.1	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	Mar 2015	257.013	0.8	1.0
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Mar 2015	231.055	-0.6	0.7

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 3.77 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Mar 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2014
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.11	0.11	0.08
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.03	0.02	0.05
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.11	0.07	0.08
1 Year Treasury Note	0.25	0.22	0.13
3 Year Treasury Note	1.02	0.99	0.82
5 Year Treasury Note	1.52	1.47	1.64
7 Year Treasury Note	1.84	1.79	2.23
10 Year Treasury Note	2.04	1.98	2.72
20 Year Treasury Note	2.41	2.34	3.35
Conventional Mortgage	3.77	3.71	4.34

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

All nine states in the region gained jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
Connecticut	1,686.7	1,659.6	27.1	1.6	1,682.7
Maine	605.9	603.6	2.3	0.4	603.6
Massachusetts	3,457.7	3,397.5	60.2	1.8	3,447.2
New Hampshire	654.0	646.4	7.6	1.2	651.1
New Jersey	3,990.1	3,941.3	48.8	1.2	3,996.5
New York	9,190.3	9,041.3	149.0	1.6	9,182.1
Pennsylvania	5,819.3	5,764.6	54.7	0.9	5,832.0
Rhode Island	480.0	475.1	4.9	1.0	478.4
Vermont	313.6	309.3	4.3	1.4	313.0
United States	141,183.0	138,055.0	3,128.0	2.3	141,057.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
Connecticut	1,916.0	1,879.7	36.3	1.9	1,909.9
Maine	689.8	702.6	-12.8	-1.8	690.6
Massachusetts	3,623.9	3,539.6	84.3	2.4	3,607.9
New Hampshire	745.9	742.1	3.8	0.5	744.0
New Jersey	4,545.6	4,496.9	48.7	1.1	4,548.6
New York	9,601.0	9,592.0	9.0	0.1	9,573.0
Pennsylvania	6,374.7	6,382.6	-7.9	-0.1	6,372.9
Rhode Island	551.7	555.2	-3.5	-0.6	549.6
Vermont	348.2	348.9	-0.7	-0.2	348.5
United States	156,906.0	156,180.0	726.0	0.5	157,002.0

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

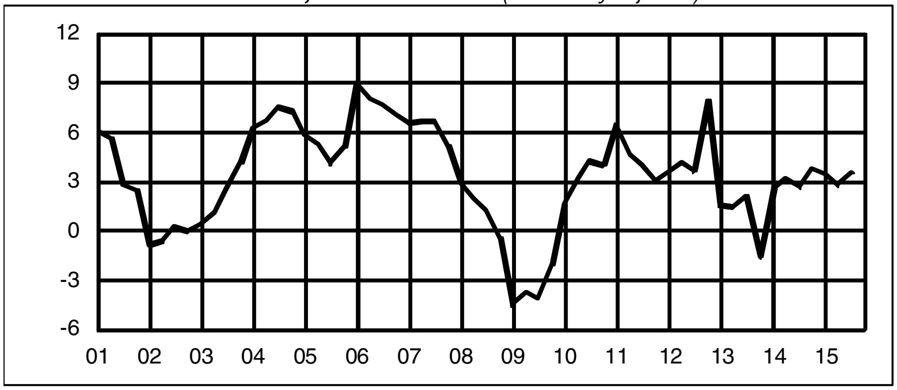
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE	Feb 2015
Connecticut	6.4	6.9	-0.5	6.4
Maine	4.8	5.8	-1.0	5.0
Massachusetts	4.8	5.9	-1.1	4.9
New Hampshire	3.9	4.5	-0.6	3.9
New Jersey	6.5	6.8	-0.3	6.4
New York	5.7	6.6	-0.9	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.3	6.1	-0.8	5.2
Rhode Island	6.3	8.2	-1.9	6.4
Vermont	3.8	4.0	-0.2	3.9
United States	5.5	6.6	-1.1	5.5

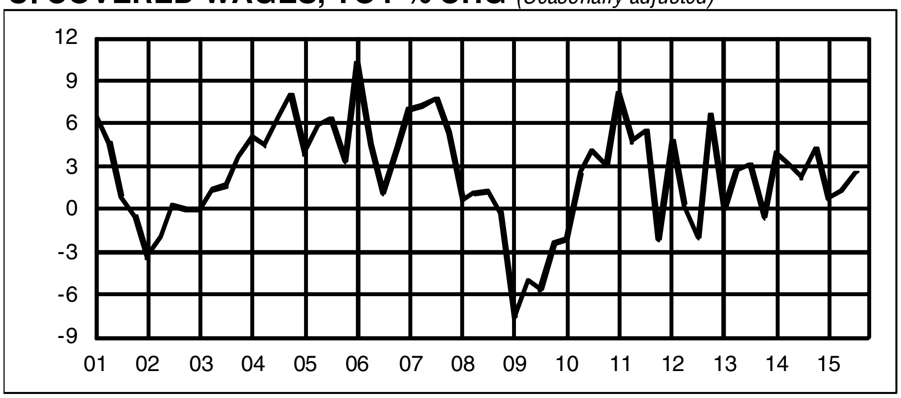
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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



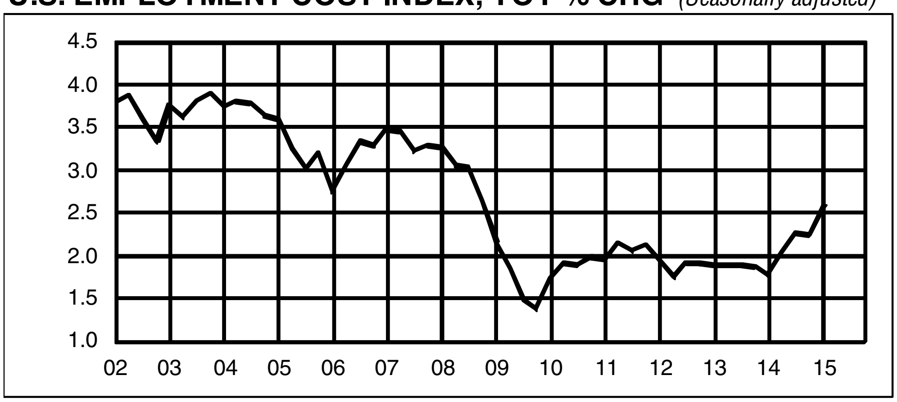
Quarter	2013	2014	2015
First	1.6	2.5	3.3
Second	1.4	3.1	2.7
Third	2.1	2.7	3.5
Fourth	-1.6	3.7	

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



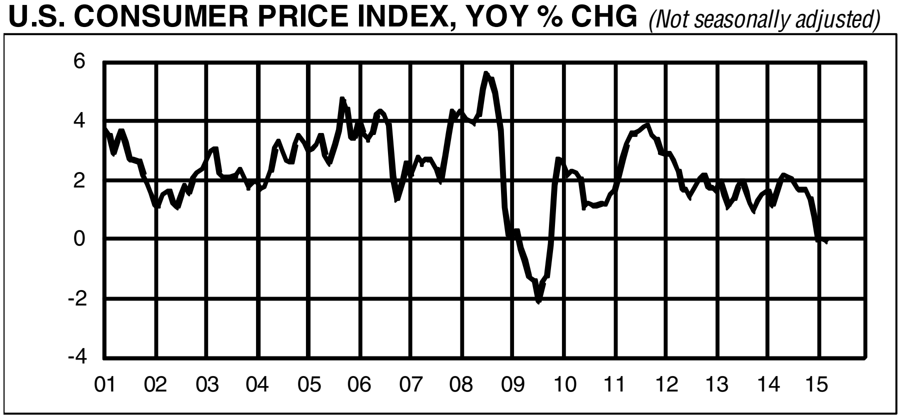
Quarter	2013	2014	2015
First	-0.1	3.9	0.6
Second	2.6	3.1	1.2
Third	3.0	2.2	2.5
Fourth	-0.6	4.2	

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



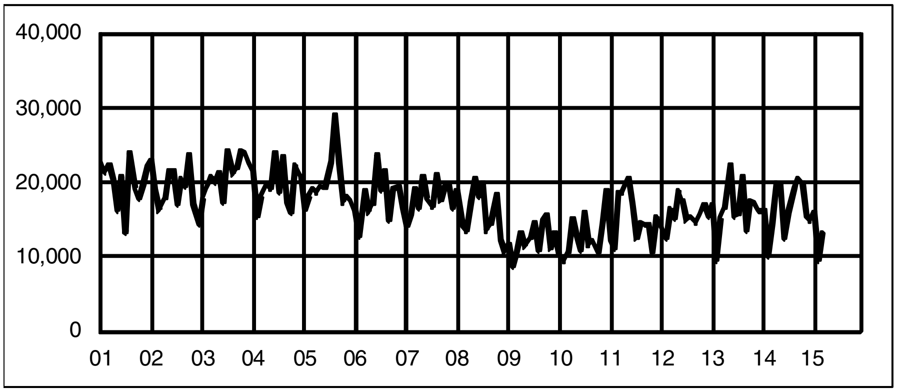
Quarter	2013	2014	2015
First	1.9	1.8	2.6
Second	1.9	2.0	
Third	1.9	2.3	
Fourth	1.9	2.2	

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



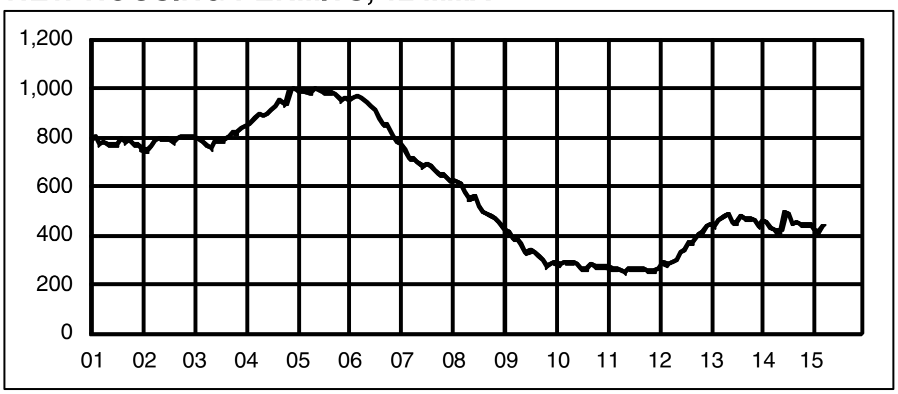
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	1.6	1.6	-0.1
Feb	2.0	1.1	0.0
Mar	1.5	1.5	-0.1
Apr	1.1	2.0	
May	1.4	2.1	
Jun	1.8	2.1	
Jul	2.0	2.0	
Aug	1.5	1.7	
Sep	1.2	1.7	
Oct	1.0	1.7	
Nov	1.2	1.3	
Dec	1.5	0.8	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED



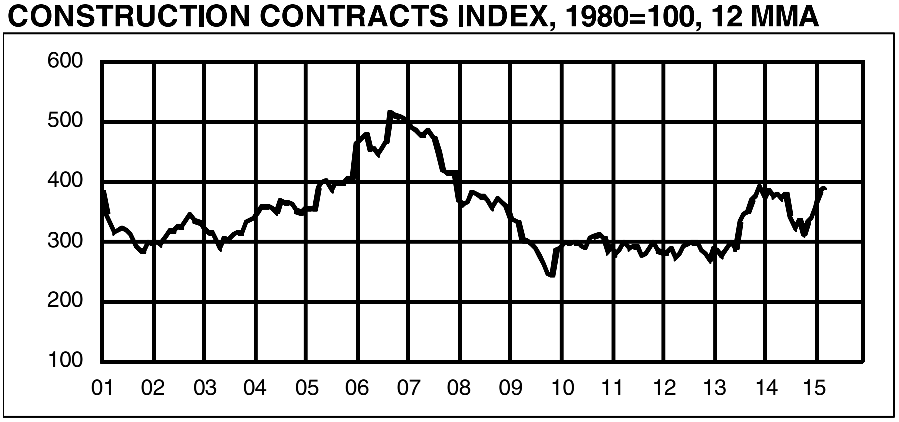
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	16,962	16,199	15,900
Feb	9,338	9,987	9,383
Mar	14,984	14,619	13,136
Apr	16,341	19,782	
May	22,372	19,523	
Jun	15,414	12,449	
Jul	15,510	15,789	
Aug	20,801	19,028	
Sep	13,476	20,274	
Oct	17,388	19,884	
Nov	17,081	15,403	
Dec	16,152	14,842	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS, 12 MMA



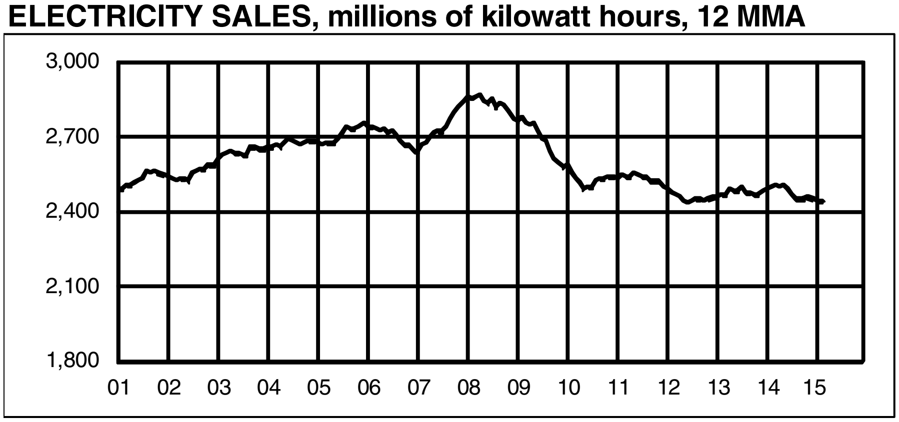
Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	443	458	415
Feb	430	452	410
Mar	460	422	430
Apr	470	420	
May	481	415	
Jun	448	492	
Jul	452	481	
Aug	476	441	
Sep	466	452	
Oct	462	443	
Nov	455	439	
Dec	435	437	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX, 1980=100, 12 MMA



Month	2013	2014	2015
Jan	286.1	370.5	353.9
Feb	283.3	382.8	378.4
Mar	274.6	373.9	386.3
Apr	282.8	377.6	
May	297.8	369.2	
Jun	287.2	377.6	
Jul	328.4	339.5	
Aug	344.7	320.7	
Sep	348.0	331.8	
Oct	367.6	311.0	
Nov	372.3	329.2	
Dec	389.8	335.4	

ELECTRICITY SALES, millions of kilowatt hours, 12 MMA



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

CONNECTICUT

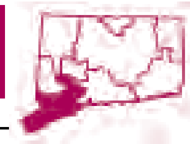
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,665,000**	**1,638,000**	**27,000**	**1.6**	**1,655,400**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,422,300**	**1,397,100**	**25,200**	**1.8**	**1,413,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**209,300**	**209,400**	**-100**	**0.0**	**208,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**50,600**	**49,500**	**1,100**	**2.2**	**49,900**
MANUFACTURING	**158,700**	**159,900**	**-1,200**	**-0.8**	**158,400**
Durable Goods	**123,700**	**124,700**	**-1,000**	**-0.8**	**123,400**
Fabricated Metal	29,200	30,000	-800	-2.7	29,200
Machinery	13,800	13,900	-100	-0.7	13,800
Computer and Electronic Product	12,400	12,500	-100	-0.8	12,500
Transportation Equipment	40,000	40,400	-400	-1.0	40,200
Aerospace Product and Parts	27,700	27,900	-200	-0.7	27,900
Non-Durable Goods	**35,000**	**35,200**	**-200**	**-0.6**	**35,000**
Chemical	9,700	10,200	-500	-4.9	9,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,455,700**	**1,428,600**	**27,100**	**1.9**	**1,447,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**299,800**	**295,600**	**4,200**	**1.4**	**297,500**
Wholesale Trade	62,800	62,500	300	0.5	62,100
Retail Trade	184,700	180,800	3,900	2.2	183,000
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	21,000	20,400	600	2.9	20,900
Building Material	14,800	14,700	100	0.7	14,200
Food and Beverage Stores	45,100	44,100	1,000	2.3	44,800
General Merchandise Stores	27,700	27,500	200	0.7	27,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	52,300	52,300	0	0.0	52,400
Utilities	7,400	7,400	0	0.0	7,400
Transportation and Warehousing	44,900	44,900	0	0.0	45,000
INFORMATION	**31,900**	**32,000**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**31,600**
Telecommunications	9,000	9,100	-100	-1.1	8,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**129,000**	**127,800**	**1,200**	**0.9**	**129,000**
Finance and Insurance	109,800	109,200	600	0.5	109,800
Credit Intermediation	26,300	26,300	0	0.0	26,300
Securities and Commodity Contracts	25,200	25,500	-300	-1.2	25,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	58,300	57,400	900	1.6	58,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,200	18,600	600	3.2	19,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**211,100**	**205,300**	**5,800**	**2.8**	**209,600**
Professional, Scientific	96,600	95,300	1,300	1.4	95,900
Legal Services	12,900	13,000	-100	-0.8	12,900
Computer Systems Design	26,500	25,400	1,100	4.3	26,300
Management of Companies	30,300	30,500	-200	-0.7	30,200
Administrative and Support	84,200	79,500	4,700	5.9	83,500
Employment Services	27,700	27,000	700	2.6	27,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**330,000**	**322,300**	**7,700**	**2.4**	**330,800**
Educational Services	64,800	63,300	1,500	2.4	67,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	265,200	259,000	6,200	2.4	263,800
Hospitals	59,400	59,300	100	0.2	59,200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	63,500	62,300	1,200	1.9	63,500
Social Assistance	54,200	51,900	2,300	4.4	53,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**148,100**	**142,700**	**5,400**	**3.8**	**144,400**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	24,400	22,600	1,800	8.0	23,100
Accommodation and Food Services	123,700	120,100	3,600	3.0	121,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	112,100	109,400	2,700	2.5	109,800
OTHER SERVICES	**63,100**	**62,000**	**1,100**	**1.8**	**62,500**
GOVERNMENT	**242,700**	**240,900**	**1,800**	**0.7**	**241,700**
Federal Government	17,600	17,200	400	2.3	17,600
State Government	68,300	68,200	100	0.1	68,200
Local Government**	156,800	155,500	1,300	0.8	155,900

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*

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**403,400**	**398,200**	**5,200**	**1.3**	**399,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**358,400**	**354,000**	**4,400**	**1.2**	**355,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**42,500**	**43,300**	**-800**	**-1.8**	**42,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**10,600**	**10,500**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,700**
MANUFACTURING	**31,900**	**32,800**	**-900**	**-2.7**	**32,000**
Durable Goods	**23,600**	**24,400**	**-800**	**-3.3**	**23,600**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**360,900**	**354,900**	**6,000**	**1.7**	**357,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**72,500**	**70,300**	**2,200**	**3.1**	**71,800**
Wholesale Trade	13,300	13,500	-200	-1.5	13,200
Retail Trade	48,900	46,600	2,300	4.9	48,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,300	10,200	100	1.0	10,300
INFORMATION	**11,400**	**11,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,400**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**39,700**	**40,300**	**-600**	**-1.5**	**39,800**
Finance and Insurance	33,200	34,200	-1,000	-2.9	33,300
Credit Intermediation	9,800	9,700	100	1.0	9,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts	17,000	17,700	-700	-4.0	17,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**64,000**	**63,800**	**200**	**0.3**	**63,600**
Professional, Scientific	28,700	29,100	-400	-1.4	28,300
Administrative and Support	22,400	22,200	200	0.9	22,600
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**71,600**	**70,200**	**1,400**	**2.0**	**71,100**
Health Care and Social Assistance	59,700	58,800	900	1.5	59,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**40,000**	**38,200**	**1,800**	**4.7**	**38,200**
Accommodation and Food Services	31,400	29,600	1,800	6.1	30,200
OTHER SERVICES	**16,700**	**16,500**	**200**	**1.2**	**16,600**
GOVERNMENT	**45,000**	**44,200**	**800**	**1.8**	**44,600**
Federal	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
State & Local	42,600	41,800	800	1.9	42,200

DANBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**78,000**	**76,700**	**1,300**	**1.7**	**77,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**67,400**	**66,400**	**1,000**	**1.5**	**67,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**12,100**	**12,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**12,100**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**65,900**	**64,600**	**1,300**	**2.0**	**65,600**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**17,400**	**17,300**	**100**	**0.6**	**17,300**
Retail Trade	12,800	12,800	0	0.0	12,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,100**	**8,600**	**500**	**5.8**	**9,000**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**7,100**	**7,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,000**
GOVERNMENT	**10,600**	**10,300**	**300**	**2.9**	**10,500**
Federal	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local	9,900	9,600	300	3.1	9,800

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.*

HARTFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**567,800**	**558,200**	**9,600**	**1.7**	**566,100**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**476,100**	**467,400**	**8,700**	**1.9**	**474,900**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**72,500**	**71,900**	**600**	**0.8**	**71,600**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**17,900**	**16,700**	**1,200**	**7.2**	**16,900**
MANUFACTURING	**54,600**	**55,200**	**-600**	**-1.1**	**54,700**
Durable Goods	**45,300**	**45,900**	**-600**	**-1.3**	**45,400**
Non-Durable Goods	**9,300**	**9,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**9,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**495,300**	**486,300**	**9,000**	**1.9**	**494,500**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**91,700**	**90,000**	**1,700**	**1.9**	**91,400**
Wholesale Trade	17,600	17,900	-300	-1.7	17,700
Retail Trade	56,700	55,500	1,200	2.2	56,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	17,400	16,600	800	4.8	17,400
Transportation and Warehousing	14,800	13,900	900	6.5	14,800
INFORMATION	**11,500**	**11,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,400**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**56,900**	**56,500**	**400**	**0.7**	**56,800**
Depository Credit Institutions	6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2	6,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	37,400	37,400	0	0.0	37,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**69,800**	**67,800**	**2,000**	**2.9**	**70,800**
Professional, Scientific	34,400	33,700	700	2.1	34,800
Management of Companies	8,000	8,300	-300	-3.6	8,100
Administrative and Support	27,400	25,800	1,600	6.2	27,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**106,500**	**103,600**	**2,900**	**2.8**	**106,100**
Educational Services	14,900	14,600	300	2.1	14,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,600	89,000	2,600	2.9	91,200
Ambulatory Health Care	31,600	29,300	2,300	7.8	31,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**45,800**	**45,000**	**800**	**1.8**	**45,500**
Accommodation and Food Services	39,900	38,600	1,300	3.4	39,500
OTHER SERVICES	**21,400**	**21,100**	**300**	**1.4**	**21,300**
GOVERNMENT	**91,700**	**90,800**	**900**	**1.0**	**91,200**
Federal	5,300	5,200	100	1.9	5,300
State & Local	86,400	85,600	800	0.9	85,900

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**410,800**	**404,500**	**6,300**	**1.6**	**410,600**
DANBURY LMA**	**78,900**	**77,600**	**1,300**	**1.7**	**79,200**
HARTFORD LMA	**571,100**	**562,200**	**8,900**	**1.6**	**570,700**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**282,700**	**277,600**	**5,100**	**1.8**	**282,400**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**126,900**	**128,000**	**-1,100**	**-0.9**	**127,700**
WATERBURY LMA**	**68,000**	**66,600**	**1,400**	**2.1**	**68,100**
ENFIELD LMA**	**45,200**	**44,600**	**600**	**1.3**	**45,300**
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**	**33,900**	**33,600**	**300**	**0.9**	**33,900**
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**	**27,600**	**27,400**	**200**	**0.7**	**27,500**

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*

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

NEW HAVEN LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**279,400**	**274,300**	**5,100**	**1.9**	**278,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**244,000**	**240,000**	**4,000**	**1.7**	**243,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**32,500**	**33,600**	**-1,100**	**-3.3**	**32,600**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**8,500**	**8,800**	**-300**	**-3.4**	**8,500**
MANUFACTURING	**24,000**	**24,800**	**-800**	**-3.2**	**24,100**
Durable Goods	**18,900**	**19,200**	**-300**	**-1.6**	**18,900**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**246,900**	**240,700**	**6,200**	**2.6**	**246,200**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**50,900**	**50,300**	**600**	**1.2**	**50,600**
Wholesale Trade	11,000	11,000	0	0.0	10,900
Retail Trade	29,400	29,100	300	1.0	29,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,500	10,200	300	2.9	10,500
INFORMATION	**4,000**	**4,100**	**-100**	**-2.4**	**4,000**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,600**	**12,300**	**300**	**2.4**	**12,600**
Finance and Insurance	9,000	8,900	100	1.1	9,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**30,600**	**29,100**	**1,500**	**5.2**	**29,700**
Administrative and Support	13,900	13,300	600	4.5	13,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**79,500**	**77,400**	**2,100**	**2.7**	**80,900**
Educational Services	30,200	28,200	2,000	7.1	31,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	49,300	49,200	100	0.2	49,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**23,300**	**22,600**	**700**	**3.1**	**22,500**
Accommodation and Food Services	20,400	19,500	900	4.6	20,300
OTHER SERVICES	**10,600**	**10,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,500**
GOVERNMENT	**35,400**	**34,300**	**1,100**	**3.2**	**35,400**
Federal	4,800	4,700	100	2.1	4,800
State & Local	30,600	29,600	1,000	3.4	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 1,100 in March

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 76,600 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in March 2015, a 1.5 percent increase over the month and a 13.6 percent increase over the year. There were 4.01 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 3.48 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (4.78), while New Hampshire had the lowest rate (3.61) in March.

(Seasonally adjusted)	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	Feb 2015
CT Vacancies (000s)	76.6	67.4	75.5
Hartford Vac. (000s)	29.3	26.4	29.5
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	4.01	3.58	3.95
Hartford	NA	NA	NA
United States	3.48	3.14	3.47
Maine	4.28	3.32	4.19
Massachusetts	4.78	4.19	4.55
New Hampshire	3.61	3.78	3.51
Rhode Island	4.16	3.62	4.12
Vermont	4.19	3.41	4.11

** 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

	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**124,300**	**125,500**	**-1,200**	**-1.0**	**124,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**92,700**	**92,800**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**93,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**18,500**	**18,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**18,600**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**3,700**	**3,600**	**100**	**2.8**	**3,700**
MANUFACTURING	**14,800**	**14,900**	**-100**	**-0.7**	**14,900**
Durable Goods	**11,400**	**11,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,500**
Non-Durable Goods	**3,400**	**3,500**	**-100**	**-2.9**	**3,400**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**105,800**	**107,000**	**-1,200**	**-1.1**	**106,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**22,400**	**22,300**	**100**	**0.4**	**22,300**
Wholesale Trade	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
Retail Trade	15,500	15,300	200	1.3	15,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,400	4,500	-100	-2.2	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	**8,900**	**8,800**	**100**	**1.1**	**9,100**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**21,000**	**21,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**21,300**
Health Care and Social Assistance	19,000	18,400	600	3.3	18,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**14,200**	**14,500**	**-300**	**-2.1**	**14,000**
Accommodation and Food Services	12,700	12,500	200	1.6	12,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	10,800	10,700	100	0.9	10,600
OTHER SERVICES	**3,600**	**3,400**	**200**	**5.9**	**3,600**
GOVERNMENT	**31,600**	**32,700**	**-1,100**	**-3.4**	**31,700**
Federal	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
State & Local**	29,000	30,200	-1,200	-4.0	29,100

WATERBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**67,200**	**65,800**	**1,400**	**2.1**	**66,800**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**56,900**	**55,700**	**1,200**	**2.2**	**56,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**9,700**	**9,800**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**9,700**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,400**	**2,300**	**100**	**4.3**	**2,400**
MANUFACTURING	**7,300**	**7,500**	**-200**	**-2.7**	**7,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**57,500**	**56,000**	**1,500**	**2.7**	**57,100**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**13,300**	**12,900**	**400**	**3.1**	**13,200**
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
Retail Trade	9,100	8,900	200	2.2	9,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,000	1,800	200	11.1	2,000
INFORMATION	**700**	**700**	**0**	**0.0**	**600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,100**	**2,000**	**100**	**5.0**	**2,000**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**5,500**	**5,200**	**300**	**5.8**	**5,500**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**17,300**	**16,800**	**500**	**3.0**	**17,300**
Health Care and Social Assistance	15,400	15,000	400	2.7	15,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,800**	**5,700**	**100**	**1.8**	**5,800**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,500**	**2,600**	**-100**	**-3.8**	**2,500**
GOVERNMENT	**10,300**	**10,100**	**200**	**2.0**	**10,200**
Federal	400	400	0	0.0	400
State & Local	9,900	9,700	200	2.1	9,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2014.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

SMALLER LMAS*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**44,600**	**44,000**	**600**	**1.4**	**44,600**
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	**32,700**	**32,400**	**300**	**0.9**	**32,700**
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	**27,200**	**27,000**	**200**	**0.7**	**26,900**

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its nine labor market areas at: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/covered.htm. The data published there differ from the data in the preceding tables in that they are developed from a near-universe count of Connecticut employment covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program, while the data here is sample-based. The data drawn from the UI program does not contain estimates of employment not covered by unemployment insurance, and is lagged several months behind the current employment estimates presented here.

*** State-designated Non-CES areas**

For further information on these nonfarm employment estimates contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA**

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**322,600**	**318,000**	**4,600**	**1.4**	**320,400**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**257,200**	**254,200**	**3,000**	**1.2**	**255,100**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**38,500**	**38,400**	**100**	**0.3**	**38,000**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**9,300**	**8,700**	**600**	**6.9**	**9,200**
MANUFACTURING	**29,200**	**29,700**	**-500**	**-1.7**	**28,800**
Durable Goods	**19,900**	**19,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**19,600**
Non-Durable Goods	**9,300**	**9,800**	**-500**	**-5.1**	**9,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**284,100**	**279,600**	**4,500**	**1.6**	**282,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**57,500**	**57,900**	**-400**	**-0.7**	**56,900**
Wholesale Trade	11,200	11,200	0	0.0	11,100
Retail Trade	34,300	34,800	-500	-1.4	33,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	12,000	11,900	100	0.8	11,900
INFORMATION	**3,700**	**3,600**	**100**	**2.8**	**3,700**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**16,200**	**16,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**16,200**
Finance and Insurance	13,000	13,000	0	0.0	13,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**25,800**	**24,200**	**1,600**	**6.6**	**25,100**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**75,100**	**72,700**	**2,400**	**3.3**	**75,700**
Educational Services	15,000	14,500	500	3.4	15,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	60,100	58,200	1,900	3.3	60,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**27,900**	**29,000**	**-1,100**	**-3.8**	**27,200**
OTHER SERVICES	**12,500**	**12,200**	**300**	**2.5**	**12,300**
GOVERNMENT	**65,400**	**63,800**	**1,600**	**2.5**	**65,300**
Federal	5,900	6,000	-100	-1.7	6,000
State & Local	59,500	57,800	1,700	2.9	59,300

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.*

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Mar 2015	Mar 2014	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Feb 2015
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,906,900	1,867,300	39,600	2.1	1,896,000
	Employed	1,782,800	1,731,900	50,900	2.9	1,765,100
	Unemployed	124,100	135,400	-11,300	-8.3	130,900
	Unemployment Rate	6.5	7.3	-0.8	---	6.9
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	466,900	456,800	10,100	2.2	463,100
	Employed	437,500	424,900	12,600	3.0	432,200
	Unemployed	29,400	31,900	-2,500	-7.8	30,900
	Unemployment Rate	6.3	7.0	-0.7	---	6.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	107,100	104,700	2,400	2.3	106,500
	Employed	101,400	98,500	2,900	2.9	100,500
	Unemployed	5,700	6,200	-500	-8.1	6,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	-0.6	---	5.6
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,600	42,500	1,100	2.6	43,300
	Employed	40,400	39,100	1,300	3.3	39,900
	Unemployed	3,200	3,400	-200	-5.9	3,400
	Unemployment Rate	7.3	8.0	-0.7	---	7.9
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	49,800	48,800	1,000	2.0	49,400
	Employed	46,700	45,400	1,300	2.9	46,200
	Unemployed	3,100	3,300	-200	-6.1	3,200
	Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.9	-0.7	---	6.5
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	625,300	611,500	13,800	2.3	622,000
	Employed	584,800	567,200	17,600	3.1	579,500
	Unemployed	40,500	44,300	-3,800	-8.6	42,500
	Unemployment Rate	6.5	7.2	-0.7	---	6.8
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	327,000	320,100	6,900	2.2	325,200
	Employed	306,100	296,600	9,500	3.2	303,100
	Unemployed	20,900	23,500	-2,600	-11.1	22,000
	Unemployment Rate	6.4	7.3	-0.9	---	6.8
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	141,700	141,200	500	0.4	141,600
	Employed	131,600	130,200	1,400	1.1	130,800
	Unemployed	10,100	11,000	-900	-8.2	10,700
	Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.8	-0.6	---	7.6
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	47,800	47,000	800	1.7	47,800
	Employed	44,600	43,500	1,100	2.5	44,400
	Unemployed	3,200	3,400	-200	-5.9	3,400
	Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.3	-0.6	---	7.1
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	113,700	111,000	2,700	2.4	113,100
	Employed	104,300	101,000	3,300	3.3	103,200
	Unemployed	9,300	10,000	-700	-7.0	9,900
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	9.0	-0.8	---	8.8
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	156,318,000	155,627,000	691,000	0.4	156,213,000
	Employed	147,635,000	145,090,000	2,545,000	1.8	147,118,000
	Unemployed	8,682,000	10,537,000	-1,855,000	-17.6	9,095,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.8	-1.2	---	5.8

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 Mar 2015	2014	CHG Y/Y	Feb 2015	AVG WEEKLY HOURS Mar 2015	2014	CHG Y/Y	Feb 2015	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS Mar 2015	2014	CHG Y/Y	Feb 2015
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	**$1,016.69**	**$896.40**	**$120.29**	**$991.67**	**40.7**	**41.5**	**-0.8**	**40.1**	**$24.98**	**$21.60**	**$3.38**	**$24.73**
DURABLE GOODS	**1,059.97**	**902.39**	**157.58**	**1,029.92**	**41.1**	**41.7**	**-0.6**	**40.5**	**25.79**	**21.64**	**4.15**	**25.43**
NON-DUR. GOODS	**878.09**	**869.54**	**8.55**	**868.64**	**39.5**	**40.5**	**-1.0**	**38.9**	**22.23**	**21.47**	**0.76**	**22.33**
CONSTRUCTION	**1,175.79**	**1,025.75**	**150.04**	**1,016.29**	**38.5**	**36.4**	**2.1**	**35.3**	**30.54**	**28.18**	**2.36**	**28.79**
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	**976.42**	**945.84**	**30.58**	**972.94**	**33.6**	**33.6**	**0.0**	**33.4**	**29.06**	**28.15**	**0.91**	**29.13**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1,230.12**	**1,191.79**	**38.32**	**1,201.23**	**39.9**	**39.7**	**0.2**	**38.9**	**30.83**	**30.02**	**0.81**	**30.88**
Construction	1,229.41	1,093.24	136.17	1,115.14	38.6	36.2	2.4	36.3	31.85	30.20	1.65	30.72
Manufacturing	1,242.36	1,208.77	33.59	1,249.20	40.6	40.4	0.2	40.0	30.60	29.92	0.68	31.23
SERVICE PROVIDING	**932.43**	**901.88**	**30.55**	**932.15**	**32.5**	**32.5**	**0.0**	**32.4**	**28.69**	**27.75**	**0.94**	**28.77**
Trade, Transp., Utilities	804.42	772.53	31.89	812.59	32.7	33.0	-0.3	32.4	24.60	23.41	1.19	25.08
Financial Activities	1,718.73	1,721.59	-2.86	1,713.36	39.0	38.3	0.7	39.1	44.07	44.95	-0.88	43.82
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,169.34	1,128.75	40.59	1,140.18	35.2	35.0	0.2	34.9	33.22	32.25	0.97	32.67
Education & Health Ser.	809.02	775.63	33.38	812.33	31.2	31.2	0.0	31.1	25.93	24.86	1.07	26.12
Leisure & Hospitality	413.51	383.50	30.01	412.25	25.4	25.0	0.4	25.0	16.28	15.34	0.94	16.49
Other Services	642.06	722.92	-80.86	661.67	29.0	31.0	-2.0	29.2	22.14	23.32	-1.18	22.66
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,140.74	1,079.61	61.13	1,131.97	33.9	34.1	-0.2	33.5	33.65	31.66	1.99	33.79
Danbury	915.24	904.85	10.40	897.46	34.1	33.6	0.5	33.4	26.84	26.93	-0.09	26.87
Hartford	1,004.30	954.46	49.85	997.61	34.3	34.1	0.2	34.2	29.28	27.99	1.29	29.17
New Haven	927.85	913.22	14.64	927.52	33.4	34.5	-1.1	33.4	27.78	26.47	1.31	27.77
Norwich-New London	796.52	935.17	-138.65	807.08	34.2	34.7	-0.5	34.3	23.29	26.95	-3.66	23.53
Waterbury	751.08	705.63	45.45	727.12	32.5	31.9	0.6	31.6	23.11	22.12	0.99	23.01

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 March 2015, Mohegan Sun announced it will be building a new hotel tower in fall 2016, creating 1,000 jobs. The following companies will be expanding over the next two to six years with help from state loans: Leipold Inc. of Windsor (+20); HABCO Industries of Glastonbury (+37); Novitex Enterprise of Windsor (+200); Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai in Branford (+145); Praxair Corp. of Danbury (+120); R&D Dynamics Corp. of Bloomfield (+38); Windsor Marketing Group of Suffield (+27); GKN Aerospace Service Structure Corp. of Cromwell (+100) and S&S Worldwide of Colchester (+40).

- In March 2015, UTC Aerospace Systems of Windsor Locks reduced its workforce by 90 employees. United Airlines of Windsor Locks announced it will cut 69 workers in May. Also in May, RBS Securities Inc. of Stamford will reduce its workforce by 42 employees.

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.

Town

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MARCH 2015

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD	**466,851**	**437,473**	**29,378**	**6.3**
Ansonia	9,614	8,761	853	8.9
Bridgeport	72,188	64,946	7,242	10.0
Darien	8,469	8,082	387	4.6
Derby	6,945	6,437	508	7.3
Easton	3,864	3,693	171	4.4
Fairfield	28,983	27,491	1,492	5.1
Greenwich	28,758	27,466	1,292	4.5
Milford	29,853	28,180	1,673	5.6
Monroe	10,313	9,725	588	5.7
New Canaan	8,338	7,953	385	4.6
Norwalk	50,628	47,675	2,953	5.8
Oxford	7,136	6,746	390	5.5
Redding	4,494	4,272	222	4.9
Ridgefield	11,859	11,348	511	4.3
Seymour	9,136	8,503	633	6.9
Shelton	22,225	20,832	1,393	6.3
Southbury	8,913	8,373	540	6.1
Stamford	69,001	65,171	3,830	5.6
Stratford	27,638	25,624	2,014	7.3
Trumbull	18,302	17,316	986	5.4
Weston	4,386	4,193	193	4.4
Westport	12,403	11,848	555	4.5
Wilton	8,496	8,134	362	4.3
Woodbridge	4,909	4,704	205	4.2
DANBURY	**107,125**	**101,436**	**5,689**	**5.3**
Bethel	10,718	10,144	574	5.4
Bridgewater	874	824	50	5.7
Brookfield	9,280	8,821	459	4.9
Danbury	47,095	44,527	2,568	5.5
New Fairfield	7,294	6,916	378	5.2
New Milford	15,695	14,803	892	5.7
Newtown	14,309	13,631	678	4.7
Sherman	1,860	1,770	90	4.8
ENFIELD	**49,824**	**46,720**	**3,104**	**6.2**
East Windsor	6,544	6,090	454	6.9
Enfield	23,165	21,716	1,449	6.3
Somers	5,178	4,871	307	5.9
Suffield	7,524	7,112	412	5.5
Windsor Locks	7,413	6,931	482	6.5
HARTFORD	**625,274**	**584,789**	**40,485**	**6.5**
Andover	1,948	1,846	102	5.2
Ashford	2,543	2,410	133	5.2
Avon	9,357	8,975	382	4.1
Barkhamsted	2,363	2,219	144	6.1
Berlin	11,812	11,148	664	5.6
Bloomfield	11,519	10,701	818	7.1
Bolton	3,163	3,026	137	4.3
Bristol	33,540	30,979	2,561	7.6
Burlington	5,542	5,251	291	5.3

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont...				
Canton	5,676	5,419	257	4.5
Chaplin	1,263	1,176	87	6.9
Colchester	9,498	8,994	504	5.3
Columbia	3,233	3,050	183	5.7
Coventry	7,764	7,352	412	5.3
Cromwell	8,085	7,629	456	5.6
East Granby	3,087	2,944	143	4.6
East Haddam	5,057	4,762	295	5.8
East Hampton	7,720	7,324	396	5.1
East Hartford	27,933	25,670	2,263	8.1
Ellington	9,169	8,649	520	5.7
Farmington	14,120	13,486	634	4.5
Glastonbury	18,898	18,116	782	4.1
Granby	6,789	6,472	317	4.7
Haddam	5,064	4,823	241	4.8
Hartford	55,152	48,814	6,338	11.5
Hartland	1,156	1,087	69	6.0
Harwinton	3,269	3,093	176	5.4
Hebron	5,497	5,233	264	4.8
Lebanon	4,019	3,780	239	5.9
Manchester	33,126	31,089	2,037	6.1
Mansfield	12,405	11,772	633	5.1
Marlborough	3,629	3,431	198	5.5
Middletown	26,649	24,970	1,679	6.3
New Britain	37,246	33,799	3,447	9.3
New Hartford	4,076	3,839	237	5.8
Newington	17,482	16,529	953	5.5
Plainville	10,589	9,917	672	6.3
Plymouth	6,925	6,365	560	8.1
Portland	5,537	5,231	306	5.5
Rocky Hill	11,435	10,891	544	4.8
Scotland	971	906	65	6.7
Simsbury	12,901	12,369	532	4.1
Southington	24,454	23,112	1,342	5.5
South Windsor	14,120	13,424	696	4.9
Stafford	6,956	6,419	537	7.7
Thomaston	4,789	4,503	286	6.0
Tolland	8,604	8,233	371	4.3
Union	460	437	23	5.0
Vernon	17,314	16,217	1,097	6.3
West Hartford	34,411	32,890	1,521	4.4
Wethersfield	14,175	13,411	764	5.4
Willington	3,669	3,477	192	5.2
Windham	12,408	11,418	990	8.0
Windsor	16,707	15,712	482	6.0

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)

MARCH 2015

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**327,044**	**306,117**	**20,927**	**6.4**
Bethany	3,121	2,960	161	5.2
Branford	16,003	15,102	901	5.6
Cheshire	15,363	14,706	657	4.3
Chester	2,385	2,273	112	4.7
Clinton	7,364	6,926	438	5.9
Deep River	2,929	2,761	168	5.7
Durham	4,320	4,125	195	4.5
East Haven	16,022	14,871	1,151	7.2
Essex	3,399	3,200	199	5.9
Guilford	12,887	12,328	559	4.3
Hamden	35,429	33,506	1,923	5.4
Killingworth	3,829	3,659	170	4.4
Madison	9,095	8,678	417	4.6
Meriden	32,777	30,085	2,692	8.2
Middlefield	2,534	2,397	137	5.4
New Haven	64,944	59,658	5,286	8.1
North Branford	8,267	7,807	460	5.6
North Haven	13,448	12,737	711	5.3
Old Saybrook	5,129	4,867	262	5.1
Orange	7,241	6,914	327	4.5
Wallingford	26,457	24,958	1,499	5.7
West Haven	30,450	28,161	2,289	7.5
Westbrook	3,651	3,438	213	5.8
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART	**125,741**	**116,895**	**8,846**	**7.0**
Bozrah	1,439	1,349	90	6.3
Canterbury	2,868	2,649	219	7.6
East Lyme	8,456	7,946	510	6.0
Franklin	1,064	987	77	7.2
Griswold	6,332	5,824	508	8.0
Groton	18,423	17,273	1,150	6.2
Ledyard	7,897	7,439	458	5.8
Lisbon	2,337	2,174	163	7.0
Lyme	1,195	1,138	57	4.8
Montville	9,395	8,710	685	7.3
New London	12,125	10,975	1,150	9.5
No. Stonington	2,862	2,698	164	5.7
Norwich	20,403	18,701	1,702	8.3
Old Lyme	3,732	3,533	199	5.3
Preston	2,390	2,226	164	6.9
Salem	2,122	1,984	138	6.5
Sprague	1,616	1,493	123	7.6
Stonington	9,559	8,999	560	5.9
Voluntown	1,450	1,345	105	7.2
Waterford	10,076	9,452	624	6.2

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI	**141,697**	**131,555**	**10,142**	**7.2**
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,956	14,660	1,296	8.1

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST	**47,803**	**44,615**	**3,188**	**6.7**
Canaan	683	648	35	5.1
Colebrook	839	789	50	6.0
Cornwall	748	716	32	4.3
Goshen	1,580	1,484	96	6.1
Kent	1,520	1,442	78	5.1
Litchfield	4,731	4,471	260	5.5
Morris	1,393	1,310	83	6.0
Norfolk	911	850	61	6.7
North Canaan	1,698	1,588	110	6.5
Roxbury	1,311	1,253	58	4.4
Salisbury	1,770	1,684	86	4.9
Sharon	1,441	1,373	68	4.7
Torrington	19,984	18,436	1,548	7.7
Warren	803	750	53	6.6
Washington	2,038	1,937	101	5.0
Winchester	6,353	5,884	469	7.4
WATERBURY	**113,653**	**104,323**	**9,330**	**8.2**
Beacon Falls	3,455	3,251	204	5.9
Bethlehem	1,982	1,856	126	6.4
Middlebury	3,840	3,656	184	4.8
Naugatuck	17,698	16,311	1,387	7.8
Prospect	5,587	5,267	320	5.7
Waterbury	52,287	46,790	5,497	10.5
Watertown	13,194	12,432	762	5.8
Wolcott	9,966	9,409	557	5.6
Woodbury	5,644	5,351	293	5.2
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST	**43,625**	**40,437**	**3,188**	**7.3**
Brooklyn	4,175	3,894	281	6.7
Eastford	912	864	48	5.3
Hampton	1,021	959	62	6.1
Killingly	9,739	8,949	790	8.1
Plainfield	8,882	8,130	752	8.5
Pomfret	2,488	2,366	122	4.9
Putnam	4,936	4,551	385	7.8
Sterling	2,066	1,889	177	8.6
Thompson	5,246	4,924	322	6.1
Woodstock	4,160	3,911	249	6.0

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,906,900**	**1,782,800**	**124,100**	**6.5**
UNITED STATES	**156,318,000**	**147,635,000**	**8,682,000**	**5.6**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,916,000**	**1,794,100**	**121,900**	**6.4**
UNITED STATES	**156,906,000**	**148,331,000**	**8,575,000**	**5.5**

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.

HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	MAR 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	YR TO DATE 2014
Andover	0	0	0
Ansonia	na	na	0
Ashford	na	na	1
Avon	1	3	6
Barkhamsted	na	na	na
Beacon Falls	na	na	na
Berlin	3	7	1
Bethany	na	na	na
Bethel	3	8	37
Bethlehem	na	na	na
Bloomfield	0	4	na
Bolton	1	2	3
Bozrah	na	na	1
Branford	1	4	na
Bridgeport	1	1	4
Bridgewater	0	0	na
Bristol	1	1	4
Brookfield	6	10	na
Brooklyn	0	1	2
Burlington	1	1	12
Canaan	na	na	0
Canterbury	na	na	1
Canton	0	3	2
Chaplin	na	na	0
Cheshire	1	4	11
Chester	0	0	na
Clinton	0	1	4
Colchester	7	9	9
Colebrook	na	na	0
Columbia	1	3	0
Cornwall	na	na	1
Coventry	1	2	7
Cromwell	2	3	6
Danbury	1	120	123
Darien	11	26	na
Deep River	0	0	0
Derby	na	na	na
Durham	0	1	0
East Granby	0	0	0
East Haddam	0	1	2
East Hampton	1	4	7
East Hartford	0	0	na
East Haven	na	na	3
East Lyme	1	8	11
East Windsor	0	0	3
Eastford	na	na	0
Easton	0	1	0
Ellington	3	8	11
Enfield	0	1	na
Essex	0	0	1
Fairfield	4	28	18
Farmington	4	7	8
Franklin	na	na	0
Glastonbury	1	8	3
Goshen	na	na	1
Granby	0	0	0
Greenwich	7	18	19

TOWN	MAR 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	YR TO DATE 2014
Griswold	0	0	na
Groton	na	na	7
Guilford	na	na	2
Haddam	0	0	4
Hamden	na	na	2
Hampton	na	na	0
Hartford	2	2	8
Hartland	0	0	na
Harwinton	na	na	1
Hebron	1	2	na
Kent	0	0	1
Killingly	na	na	4
Killingworth	2	2	na
Lebanon	2	2	0
Ledyard	na	na	2
Lisbon	na	na	1
Litchfield	na	na	na
Lyme	1	1	2
Madison	na	na	4
Manchester	2	5	4
Mansfield	0	1	4
Marlborough	0	0	0
Meriden	na	na	1
Middlebury	na	na	na
Middlefield	0	0	0
Middletown	7	8	31
Milford	20	48	45
Monroe	0	0	0
Montville	na	na	2
Morris	na	na	0
Naugatuck	na	na	3
New Britain	7	16	na
New Canaan	4	11	13
New Fairfield	1	1	na
New Hartford	na	na	1
New Haven	0	0	2
New London	3	7	8
New Milford	na	na	2
Newington	0	3	2
Newtown	1	2	3
Norfolk	na	na	0
North Branford	na	na	na
North Canaan	na	na	0
North Haven	na	na	2
North Stonington	na	na	4
Norwalk	0	4	7
Norwich	0	0	18
Old Lyme	na	na	na
Old Saybrook	1	3	4
Orange	na	na	na
Oxford	1	1	42
Plainfield	na	na	2
Plainville	0	0	3
Plymouth	na	na	2
Pomfret	na	na	0
Portland	0	0	0

TOWN	MAR 2015	YR TO DATE 2015	YR TO DATE 2014
Preston	0	0	0
Prospect	6	7	na
Putnam	na	na	1
Redding	0	1	na
Ridgefield	12	12	2
Rocky Hill	25	25	3
Roxbury	na	na	na
Salem	na	na	1
Salisbury	na	na	na
Scotland	na	na	0
Seymour	na	na	0
Sharon	na	na	2
Shelton	42	45	2
Sherman	0	1	na
Simsbury	0	0	0
Somers	2	2	2
South Windsor	0	2	5
Southbury	na	na	7
Southington	7	14	10
Sprague	0	0	0
Stafford	0	0	na
Stamford	176	180	236
Sterling	na	na	na
Stonington	na	na	2
Stratford	0	3	3
Suffield	0	4	4
Thomaston	na	na	na
Thompson	na	na	na
Tolland	0	0	2
Torrington	na	na	1
Trumbull	0	1	0
Union	0	0	0
Vernon	1	17	1
Voluntown	0	0	0
Wallingford	2	4	7
Warren	na	na	2
Washington	na	na	na
Waterbury	60	62	38
Waterford	na	na	0
Watertown	na	na	4
West Hartford	9	20	16
West Haven	na	na	na
Westbrook	1	3	5
Weston	0	1	na
Westport	6	12	19
Wethersfield	1	1	na
Willington	0	0	0
Wilton	2	4	na
Winchester	na	na	5
Windham	2	3	2
Windsor	0	0	na
Windsor Locks	0	1	na
Wolcott	2	3	2
Woodbridge	na	na	na
Woodbury	0	0	1
Woodstock	na	na	3

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	**-0.4**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**+1.7**
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer	**+1.7**
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	**+3.3**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**+1.6**
Labor Force	+1.9
Employed	+2.5
Unemployed	-5.9
Unemployment Rate	**-0.5***
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**-5.5**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**-0.46***
U-6 Rate	**-1.1***
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg	**-1.9**
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**+15.6**
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**+13.4**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**+4.7**
Production Worker Hours	+2.0
Industrial Electricity Sales	+1.5
Personal Income	**+3.5**
UI Covered Wages	**+2.5**

Business Activity

New Housing Permits	+97.6
Electricity Sales	+1.7
Construction Contracts Index	+55.2
New Auto Registrations	-10.1
Air Cargo Tons	NA
Exports	0.0
S&P 500: Monthly Close	+10.4

Business Starts

Secretary of the State	-15.0
Dept. of Labor	-13.9

Business Terminations

Secretary of the State	+72.8
Dept. of Labor	-17.9

State Revenues	**+11.1**
Corporate Tax	+27.7
Personal Income Tax	+9.1
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	-11.8
Sales & Use Tax	+11.7
Indian Gaming Payments	-6.5

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

Tourism and Travel

Info Center Visitors	-36.8
Attraction Visitors	-1.2
Air Passenger Count	NA
Indian Gaming Slots	-6.1

Employment Cost Index (U.S.)

Total	+2.8
Wages & Salaries	+2.8
Benefit Costs	+2.6

Consumer Prices

U.S. City Average	-0.1
Northeast Region	-0.4
NY-NJ-Long Island	-0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+0.8

Interest Rates

Prime	0.00*
Conventional Mortgage	-0.57*

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST May 2015

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

A joint publication of
The Connecticut Departments of Labor and
Economic and Community Development

Mailing address:

Connecticut Economic Digest
Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114

The Connecticut Economic Digest is available on the internet at: **http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi**

DO YOU WANT TO BE NOTIFIED BY EMAIL WHEN THE DIGEST IS PUBLISHED EACH MONTH?

Simply email to *imailsrv@list.state.ct.us* with only the following in the body of the message, leave subject blank:
SUBSCRIBE DOL-CTEconomicDigest your_name
(type in your name where it says your_name)

❑ If you wish to have your name removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this page (or a photocopy) to the address at left.

❑ If your address has changed, please check here, make the necessary changes to your address label and return this page to the address at left.

❑ If you receive more than one copy of this publication, please check here and return this page from the duplicate copy to the address at left.