

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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**In February...**

**Nonfarm Employment**

Connecticut ..... 1,682,400  
 Change over month ..... -0.10%  
 Change over year ..... +0.1%

United States ..... 145,798,000  
 Change over month ..... +0.16%  
 Change over year ..... +1.6%

**Unemployment Rate**

Connecticut ..... 4.7%  
 United States ..... 4.7%

**Consumer Price Index**

United States ..... 243.603  
 Change over year ..... +2.7%

## Connecticut Exports: 2016 in Review

By Laura Jaworski, Office of International and Domestic Business Development, DECD

**G**eopolitical issues seemed to dominate 2016, whether it was the U.S. elections, Brexit, the Eurozone, free trade agreements, economic integration or national sovereignty. How these global issues impact trade, currency, and political relationships remains to be seen. In the meantime, to assess Connecticut’s export status, a review of several key categories follows.

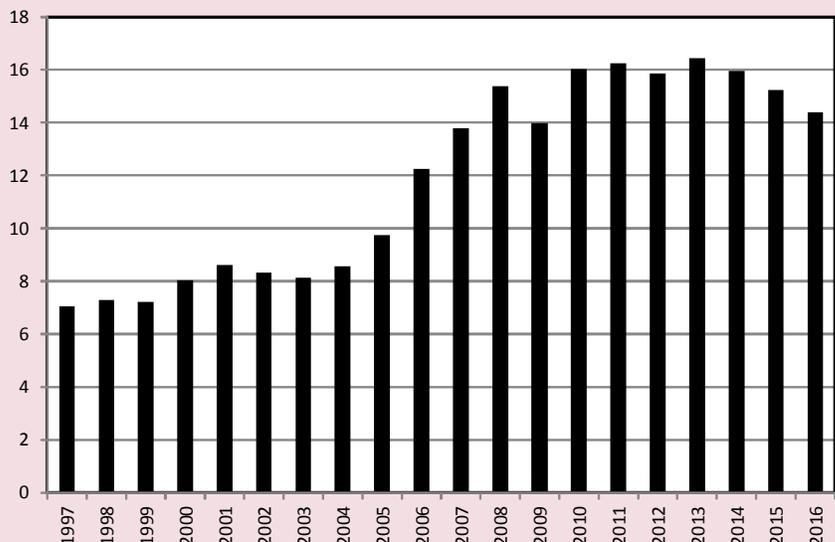
billion, a 5.49% decrease from the \$15.24 billion registered in 2015.<sup>1</sup> It is important to note, as significant as commodity exports are, they omit service exports, for which the collection of data is inexact and unavailable at the state level. All U.S. states face this data gap. This means that export figures for a state like Connecticut- with a large concentration of insurance, financial and other services- understate the true magnitude of its overall export value.

**Annual Export Figures**

In 2016, Connecticut’s commodity exports totaled \$14.4

Data indicates that 5,717 companies exported from Connecticut in 2014. Eighty-nine

**Chart 1: Connecticut’s Exports, 1997-2016 (\$ in billions)**



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percent of these companies were small and medium-sized enterprises with fewer than 500 employees, and account for 23% of Connecticut commodity exports.<sup>2</sup>

Connecticut's ranking among the states held steady at 27<sup>th</sup> in 2016.<sup>3</sup> Texas, California, Washington, New York and Illinois were the top five export states in 2016, ranked in terms of export commodity dollars. All five of those states experienced decreases in 2016.

U.S. commodity exports totaled more than \$1.45 trillion in 2016, representing a 3.25% decrease over the \$1.5 trillion recorded in 2015.

In New England in 2016, only Massachusetts' exports value ranked higher than Connecticut's, as has been the case since 2005. As a regional trading block, New England's commodity exports totaled more than \$52.47 billion in 2016, a slight 0.16% decrease from 2015.

**Connecticut Export  
Composition**

Connecticut's top export commodities mirror the state's historic strengths and there is a demonstrated consistency among the state's top exports. Last year was no exception. In 2016 at the two-digit Harmonized System (HS) commodity code level, Connecticut's top five export commodities were (1) aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof; (2) industrial machinery, including computers; (3) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; (4) optic, photo, medical or surgical instruments and (5) special classification provisions, Nesoi. The bulk of special classification provisions were composed of exports of repaired

imports. Please refer to Table A for commodity export details.

Drilling down an additional layer into the HS commodity codes reveals the transportation sector's dominance of Connecticut exports. At the four-digit HS level, the state's top exports included civilian aircraft, engines, parts; exports of repaired imports and turbojets, turbopropellers.

To put these figures into national and regional context, the U.S. and New England states' top export commodities were similar to Connecticut's. In 2016, the top five U.S. export commodities were (1) industrial machinery, including computers; (2) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; (3) aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof; (4) vehicles, except railway or tramway, and parts and (5) mineral fuel, oil, bitumin substances, mineral wax. In 2016, the New England region's top five export commodities were (1) electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment, parts; (2) industrial machinery, including computers; (3) optic, photo, medical or surgical instruments; (4) aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof and (5) natural or cultured pearls, precious stones, precious metal clad materials, imitation jewelry and coins.

**State Export Partners**

The state's top five commodity export destinations were France, Germany, Canada, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Mexico. Please refer to Table B. Following a 12.60% decrease in 2015, France experienced a slight 0.66% uptick in 2016 to remain the #1 destination for Connecticut commodity exports

**Table A: 2016 Connecticut Commodity Exports**

Rank	Description	ANNUAL 2015	ANNUAL 2016	%2015- 2016
	TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	15,240,632,658	14,403,241,314	-5.49
1	Aircraft, Spacecraft, And Parts Thereof	6,721,258,114	5,925,954,997	-11.83
2	Industrial Machinery, Including Computers	2,014,954,443	2,279,397,443	13.12
3	Electric Machinery Etc; Sound Equip; Tv Equip; Pts	1,328,874,554	1,157,370,041	-12.91
4	Optic, Photo Etc, Medic Or Surgical Instrments Etc	1,189,287,336	1,141,205,069	-4.04
5	Special Classification Provisions, Nesoi	356,737,885	604,710,284	69.51
6	Plastics And Articles Thereof	383,241,481	336,490,591	-12.2
7	Copper And Articles Thereof	383,497,087	230,321,282	-39.94
8	Inorg Chem; Prec & Rare-Earth Met & Radioact Compd	221,597,694	211,937,562	-4.36
9	Miscellaneous Chemical Products	137,385,136	158,884,532	15.65
10	Mineral Fuel, Oil Etc.; Bitumin Subst; Mineral Wax	155,120,792	146,902,275	-5.3

**Table B: 2016 Connecticut Commodity Exports by Partner Country**

Rank	Description	ANNUAL 2015	ANNUAL 2016	%2015- 2016
	TOTAL ALL PARTNER COUNTRIES	15,240,632,658	14,403,241,314	-5.49
1	France	1,941,850,836	1,954,711,707	0.66
2	Germany	1,653,266,793	1,640,965,329	-0.74
3	Canada	1,623,192,123	1,632,517,685	0.57
4	United Arab Emirates	1,592,080,475	1,241,851,486	-22
5	Mexico	1,319,126,998	1,060,675,322	-19.59
6	United Kingdom	884,507,463	894,510,909	1.13
7	China	1,028,368,940	814,474,780	-20.8
8	Japan	525,184,912	526,118,396	0.18
9	Netherlands	476,587,430	493,647,957	3.58
10	Korea, Republic Of	456,045,969	363,751,577	-20.24

State Trade Expansion Promotion (STEP) grant award from the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). The STEP program goal is to increase the value of exports for small businesses currently exporting and grow the number of exporters. Working in conjunction with partners such as the Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology (CCAT), U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC), Small Business Development Center (SBDC), and others, DECD directs STEP funds towards company participation in various export activities, events and training opportunities. For more information about DECD's international programs and services, including STEP grant activities, eligibility standards, program guidelines and

at \$1.95 billion. Connecticut exported over \$1 billion to each of its remaining top five trade partners in 2016. Among the state's top 10 partners, the Netherlands experienced the greatest growth in Connecticut commodity exports, a 3.58% increase. Significant increases occurred in commodities of mineral fuel, oil, bitumin substances, mineral wax; pharmaceutical products; vehicles, except railway or tramway; and essential oils. The U.A.E. continues to trend as a significant market destination for state exports, dominated by aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof; electric machinery, sound equipment, TV equipment and industrial machinery, including computers. Rounding

out the state's top 10 trade partners in 2016 were the United Kingdom, China, Japan, the Netherlands and South Korea, ranking 6-10, respectively.

In 2016, the top five destinations for U.S. commodity exports were Canada, Mexico, China, Japan and the United Kingdom, while the top five destinations for the New England states were Canada, Mexico, Germany, China and France.

### State Trade Expansion Promotion (STEP) Grant

The state and federal government continue to work to develop export opportunities. To that end, DECD administers a

application procedures, please contact Laura Jaworski at 860-270-8068 or [laura.jaworski@ct.gov](mailto:laura.jaworski@ct.gov). ■

1 Data Source: World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER), <http://www.wisetrade.org>.

2 "Connecticut Exports, Jobs, & Foreign Investment," U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration, February 2017.

3 Omitting Puerto Rico and various export sales attributed to "unknown state," Connecticut actually ranked 25<sup>th</sup>. In the state export data series, low-value export estimates are credited to "unknown state," as export statistics are collected only for export commodity shipments over \$2,500.

# A New Look at Earnings Inequality

By Patrick J. Flaherty, Assistant Director of Research, DOL, [Patrick.Flaherty@ct.gov](mailto:Patrick.Flaherty@ct.gov)

**T**here is a great deal of literature documenting the increase in income inequality in the United States from the mid-1970s to the present. Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) show similar trends. In a recent presentation,<sup>1</sup> Dr. James R. Spletzer of the U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data and presented new findings using data from the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD).<sup>2</sup>

The IRS data presented by Spletzer shows that the share of income earned by the top 10% of earners has risen from around 35% in the 1970s to over 50% by 2012. The CPS data shows that the 90/10 ratio has increased significantly since the mid-1970s. (This is the ratio of the earnings of those at the 90th percentile—top 10% of all earners—to those at 10th percentile—the bottom 10% of all earners.) Virtually all of the increase in the 90/10 ratio since the mid-1990s has been due to an increase in the 90/50

ratio (the gap between earners at the 90th percentile and the median earner). The 50/10 ratio (the gap between the median earner and those at the 10th percentile) has remained flat.

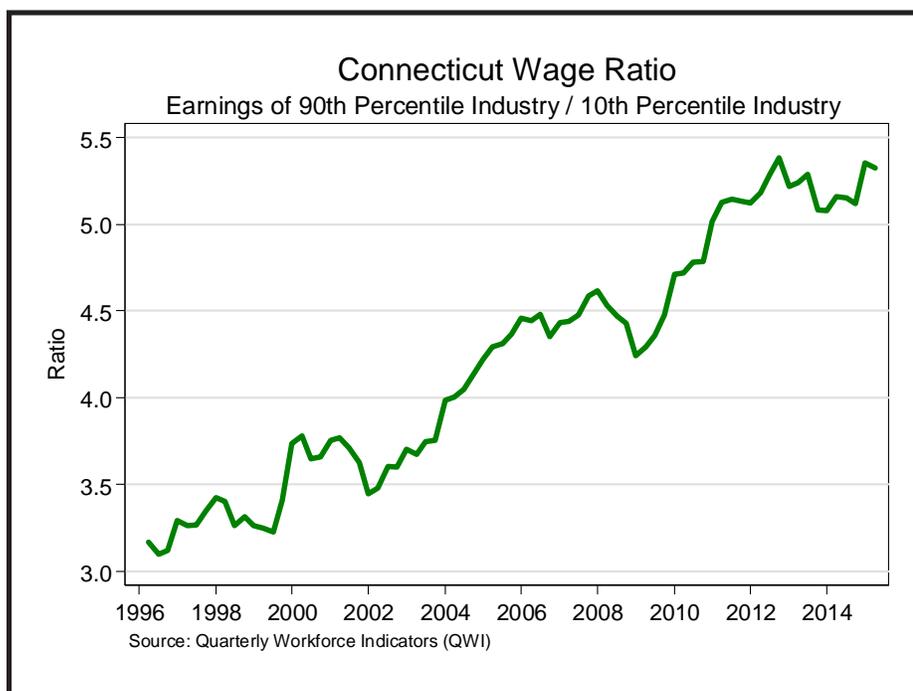
After briefly mentioning some explanations for the widening gap (skills, institutions, technology/automation), Spletzer focuses on the role of the firm. One idea is that there are good paying firms and bad paying firms. As stated in one of the articles Spletzer cites “increased variance of establishment earnings is a major pathway for the increased variance in individual earnings.”<sup>3</sup>

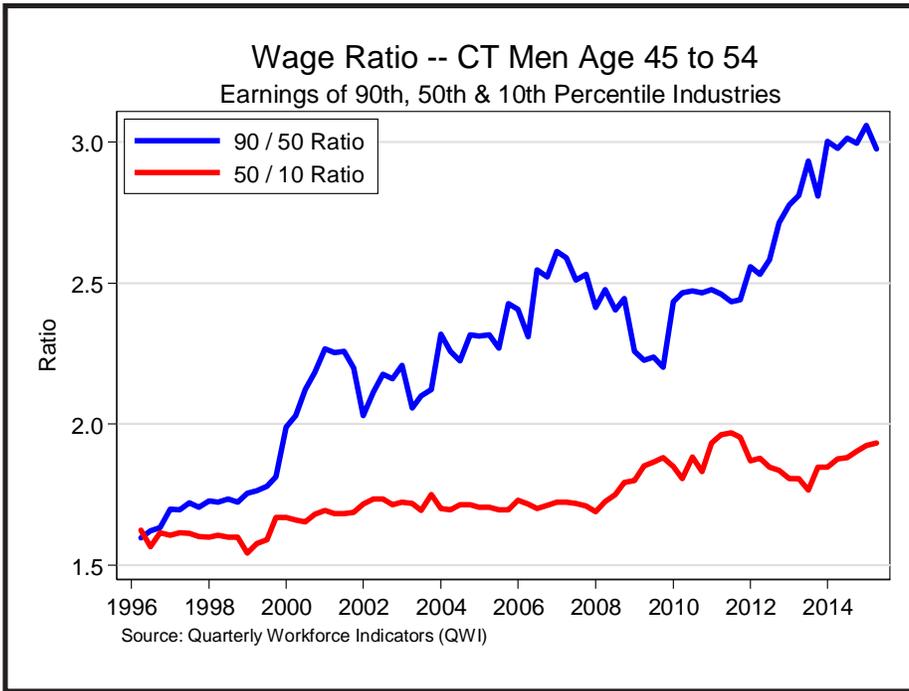
Using data from the LEHD, Spletzer decomposes the variance in wages (how much individual wages differ from each other) into within firm and across firm components, that is how much the wages of workers in the same company differ from each other compared to how much the wages paid at different companies differ from each other. He found that roughly

half the earnings variance we observe is across firms and half within firms. However, since the mid 1990s, “93.5% of the growth in earnings variance is across firms.”<sup>4</sup>

Spletzer noted that there are at least three possible explanations for the increased inequality in earnings among firms. One is worker-firm sorting, that is good workers end up working with other really good workers at good firms. Another is “rent sharing,” that firms that earn profits share those with their workers. Some firms are more profitable than others, so some firms have more “rents” to share than others. Another possible explanation of firm differences in wages can be explained by industry differences.

The publicly available aggregate LEHD data for Connecticut does not allow us to look at earnings within individual firms. However, we can see that earnings differences among industries may indeed be growing. Ranking each industry<sup>5</sup> by the earnings of workers who had held a job for a least a full quarter and comparing the industries at the 10<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles in terms of total employment shows that the gap between the earnings of those at 10<sup>th</sup> and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile has been widening and that much of the increase is due to the increase in the 90/50 ratio. Of course, there are many factors contributing to this change, including the experience and education of workers. One feature of the LEHD data is it includes demographic and firm characteristics (such as age of worker and size of firm). A full analysis of the wage gap using all of these factors is a promising area for future research. For





why the gap between those at the top and those at the bottom has been widening – and in particular why those at the top have gained so much on those in the middle. ■

example, just looking at men aged 45 to 54 shows that the 90/10 wage gap rose from the mid-1990s to the early 2000s and then held steady for almost a decade before rising again. Decomposing this further shows that the 50/10 ratio has remained fairly steady while, just

as with the national data presented by Spletzer, the 90/50 wage gap has increased significantly.

When ranking industries by average wage, those at the top will, by definition, pay more than those at the bottom. The question for further research is

1 “Earnings Inequality Statistics from the LEHD,” February 15, 2017. Available at <https://www.c2er.org/ledwebinars/>.

2 Information about the LEHD and the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership is available at <https://lehd.did.census.gov/>.

3 Barth, Bryson, Davis & Freeman, “It’s Where Your Work: Increases in Dispersion of Earnings across Establishments and Individuals in the United States,” *Journal of Labor Economics*, 2016, vol. 34, No. 2, pt. 2 p. S71.

4 Spletzer, James R. “Earnings Inequality Statistics from the LEHD” presentation to accompany February 15, 2017 webinar.

5 This analysis was done looking at industries at the 4-digit NAICS level.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	4Q	4Q	CHANGE		3Q
	2016	2015	NO.	%	2016
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	117.9	116.6	1.3	1.1	118.4
<b>Coincident</b>	117.2	117.2	0.0	0.0	117.5
<b>Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	137.3	135.8	1.5	1.1	137.3
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***</b>					
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Connecticut</b>	Jan 2017 184.97	Jan 2016 175.81	9.16	5.2	Dec 2016 184.99
<b>United States</b>	181.47	176.31	5.16	2.9	181.10

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

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2017	2016	NO.	%	2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,682.4	1,680.3	2.1	0.1	1,684.0
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining</b>	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
<b>Construction</b>	59.2	59.6	-0.4	-0.7	58.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>	155.7	156.4	-0.7	-0.4	156.1
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	300.5	299.0	1.5	0.5	302.4
<b>Information</b>	31.3	32.6	-1.3	-4.0	31.5
<b>Financial Activities</b>	130.7	129.9	0.8	0.6	131.6
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	218.3	218.3	0.0	0.0	217.4
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	331.0	328.3	2.7	0.8	327.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	155.2	153.1	2.1	1.4	158.4
<b>Other Services</b>	66.3	64.4	1.9	3.0	66.4
<b>Government*</b>	233.6	238.1	-4.5	-1.9	233.7

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

Average weekly initial  
claims fell from a year  
ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2017	2016	NO.	%	2017
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,901.4	1,891.2	10.2	0.5	1,892.2
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,811.9	1,787.6	24.3	1.4	1,807.2
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	89.5	103.5	-14.0	-13.5	85.0
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.7	5.5	-0.8	---	4.5
<b>Labor Force Participation Rate (%)</b>	66.2	65.9	0.3	---	65.8
<b>Employment-Population Ratio (%)</b>	63.0	62.3	0.7	---	62.9
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	3,341	3,702	-361	-9.8	3,496
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.50	2.47	0.03	---	2.45
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>			<b>3Q 2016</b>
<b>U-6 Rate (%)</b>	10.8	10.9	-0.1	---	11.1

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

The production worker  
weekly earnings fell over  
the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan	Dec
	2017	2016	NO.	%	2017	2016
<b>Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours</b>	41.4	41.5	-0.1	-0.2	42.1	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings</b>	24.77	27.17	-2.40	-8.8	24.92	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings</b>	1,025.48	1,127.56	-102.08	-9.1	1,049.13	--
<b>CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)</b>	102.7	103.2	-0.5	-0.5	103.1	106.2
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	3,801	3,986	-186	-4.7	3,873	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	245	248	-2.9	-1.2	245	252
<b>CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)</b>	108.9	110.4	-1.5	-1.4	106.3	110.1

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

\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for third  
quarter 2017 is  
forecasted to increase 3.5  
percent from a year  
earlier.

## INCOME

	3Q*		CHANGE		2Q*
	2017	2016	NO.	%	2017
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$265,609	\$256,649	8,960	3.5	\$263,340
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$114,825	\$112,156	2,669	2.4	\$113,636

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

S&P 500 Index increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	Feb 2017	175	-58.4	487	571	-14.7
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	Jan 2017	2,533	-0.4	2,533	2,544	-0.4
<b>Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)</b>	Feb 2017	217.7	-70.8	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	Feb 2017	13,577	-59.0	31,945	53,996	-40.8
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	4Q 2016	3.70	-4.6	14.40	15.24	-5.5
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	Feb 2017	2,363.64	22.3	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Wisetrade.org

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Department of Labor, was up over the year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	Feb 2017	2,186	-4.8	4,915	4,547	8.1
<b>Department of Labor</b>	3Q 2016	2,021	-9.9	7,253	7,289	-0.5
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	Feb 2017	757	-24.0	1,872	1,879	-0.4
<b>Department of Labor</b>	3Q 2016	1,459	-27.2	4,886	5,501	-11.2

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

## STATE REVENUES

Total all revenues were down from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	1,003.8	1,159.5	-13.4	2,941.9	2,863.8	2.7
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	16.0	13.8	15.9	43.2	29.8	45.0
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	527.7	532.5	-0.9	1,531.9	1,559.8	-1.8
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	12.1	12.6	-4.0	29.5	26.6	10.9
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	318.0	357.3	-11.0	810.6	730.0	11.0
<b>Gaming Payments**</b>	20.9	21.3	-2.2	41.8	42.6	-1.9

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

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

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Occupancy Rate (%)*</b>	Feb 2017	52.2	-1.3	49.6	48.9	1.4
<b>Major Attraction Visitors**</b>	Feb 2017	288,489	-2.7	548,389	602,451	-9.0
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	Feb 2017	437,459	2.8	898,541	859,998	4.5
<b>Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***</b>	Feb 2017	1,018.8	-1.0	2,048.0	2,079.5	-1.5

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

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

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

\*\*\*See page 23 for explanation

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.2 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Dec	Sep	3-Mo	Dec	Dec	12-Mo
	2016	2016	% Chg	2016	2015	% Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	127.3	126.7	0.5	127.2	124.5	2.2
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	127.2	126.6	0.5	127.1	124.2	2.3
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	127.5	127.0	0.4	127.3	125.1	1.8
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	128.7	125.6	2.5
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	128.3	124.7	2.9

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 2.7 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	Feb 2017	243.603	2.7	0.3
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	Feb 2017	0.411	-2.7	-0.3
<b>Northeast Region</b>	Feb 2017	258.768	2.6	0.3
<b>NY-Northern NJ-Long Island</b>	Feb 2017	267.662	2.6	0.3
<b>Boston-Brockton-Nashua**</b>	Jan 2017	264.865	3.0	1.2
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	Feb 2017	237.477	2.8	0.3

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

\*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

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

Conventional mortgage rate rose to 4.17 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Feb 2017	Jan 2017	Feb 2016
<b>Prime</b>	3.75	3.75	3.50
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.66	0.65	0.38
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.53	0.52	0.31
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.65	0.62	0.45
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.82	0.83	0.53
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.47	1.48	0.90
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.90	1.92	1.22
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.22	2.23	1.53
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.42	2.43	1.78
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.76	2.75	2.20
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	4.17	4.15	3.66

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>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2017	2016	NO.	%	2017
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,682.4	1,680.3	2.1	0.1	1,684.0
<b>Maine</b>	620.2	617.3	2.9	0.5	621.9
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,603.6	3,545.9	57.7	1.6	3,593.5
<b>New Hampshire</b>	677.5	666.4	11.1	1.7	680.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,130.2	4,056.5	73.7	1.8	4,117.6
<b>New York</b>	9,496.9	9,361.7	135.2	1.4	9,484.5
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,941.6	5,867.6	74.0	1.3	5,929.1
<b>Rhode Island</b>	495.2	489.3	5.9	1.2	493.0
<b>Vermont</b>	315.9	312.5	3.4	1.1	315.9
<b>United States</b>	145,798.0	143,448.0	2,350.0	1.6	145,563.0

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)</i>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2017	2016	NO.	%	2017
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,901,358	1,891,160	10,198	0.5	1,892,209
<b>Maine</b>	698,146	683,670	14,476	2.1	696,193
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,626,947	3,586,316	40,631	1.1	3,599,258
<b>New Hampshire</b>	751,837	745,338	6,499	0.9	751,876
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,522,985	4,517,396	5,589	0.1	4,514,340
<b>New York</b>	9,554,111	9,560,734	-6,623	-0.1	9,523,041
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,434,441	6,437,640	-3,199	0.0	6,440,304
<b>Rhode Island</b>	552,212	552,212	0	0.0	551,042
<b>Vermont</b>	346,841	344,197	2,644	0.8	346,072
<b>United States</b>	160,056,000	158,888,000	1,168,000	0.7	159,716,000

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

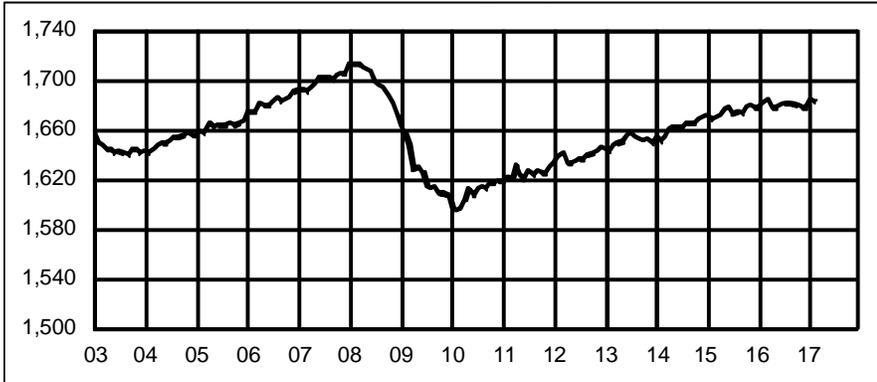
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Feb	Feb	CHANGE	Jan
	2017	2016		2017
<b>Connecticut</b>	4.7	5.5	-0.8	4.5
<b>Maine</b>	3.2	3.7	-0.5	3.5
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3.4	4.2	-0.8	3.2
<b>New Hampshire</b>	2.7	2.8	-0.1	2.7
<b>New Jersey</b>	4.4	5.0	-0.6	4.6
<b>New York</b>	4.4	4.9	-0.5	4.6
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5.0	5.4	-0.4	5.2
<b>Rhode Island</b>	4.5	5.4	-0.9	4.8
<b>Vermont</b>	3.0	3.3	-0.3	3.1
<b>United States</b>	4.7	4.9	-0.2	4.8

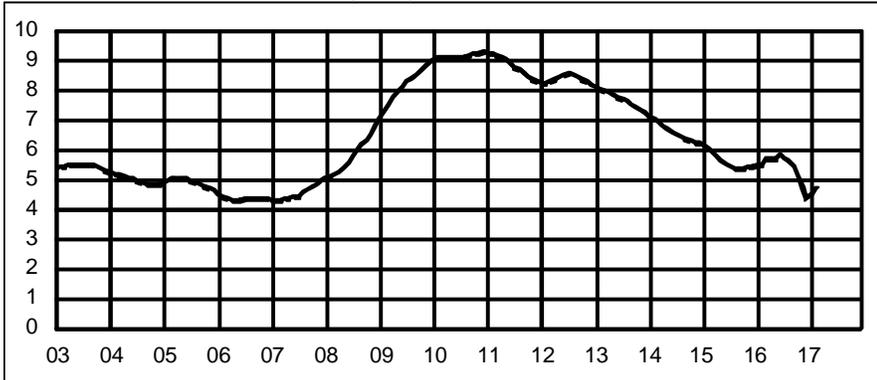
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, SA, 000s**



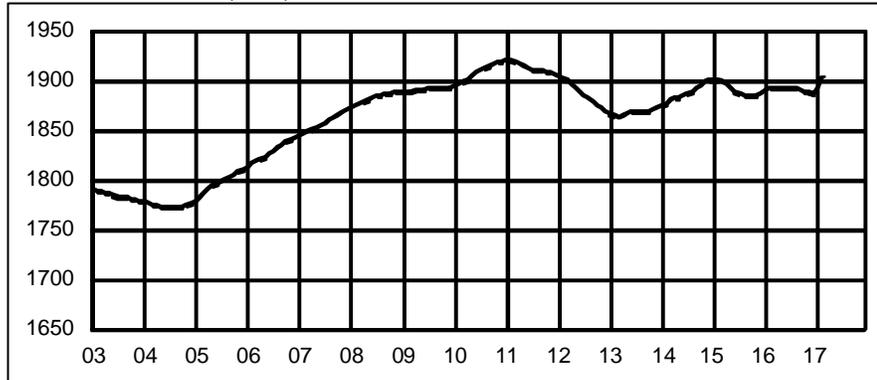
Month	2015	2016	2017
Jan	1,671.5	1,677.8	1,684.0
Feb	1,668.8	1,680.3	1,682.4
Mar	1,669.1	1,683.8	
Apr	1,671.2	1,677.7	
May	1,675.5	1,677.3	
Jun	1,678.1	1,678.8	
Jul	1,673.6	1,680.6	
Aug	1,674.2	1,681.2	
Sep	1,673.5	1,681.4	
Oct	1,677.6	1,679.2	
Nov	1,678.7	1,678.2	
Dec	1,677.7	1,677.5	

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SA, %**



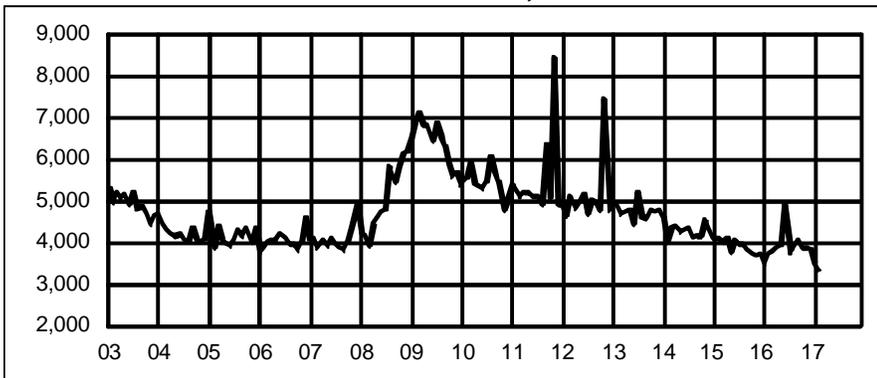
Month	2015	2016	2017
Jan	6.1	5.5	4.5
Feb	6.0	5.5	4.7
Mar	5.9	5.7	
Apr	5.8	5.7	
May	5.6	5.7	
Jun	5.5	5.8	
Jul	5.4	5.7	
Aug	5.3	5.6	
Sep	5.3	5.4	
Oct	5.4	5.1	
Nov	5.4	4.7	
Dec	5.4	4.4	

**LABOR FORCE, SA, 000s**



Month	2015	2016	2017
Jan	1,900.2	1,890.3	1,892.2
Feb	1,900.1	1,891.2	1,901.4
Mar	1,898.6	1,891.7	
Apr	1,895.9	1,892.2	
May	1,892.4	1,892.5	
Jun	1,888.7	1,892.5	
Jul	1,885.8	1,892.1	
Aug	1,884.2	1,891.3	
Sep	1,883.6	1,890.1	
Oct	1,883.8	1,888.8	
Nov	1,884.3	1,887.5	
Dec	1,885.2	1,886.2	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS, SA**



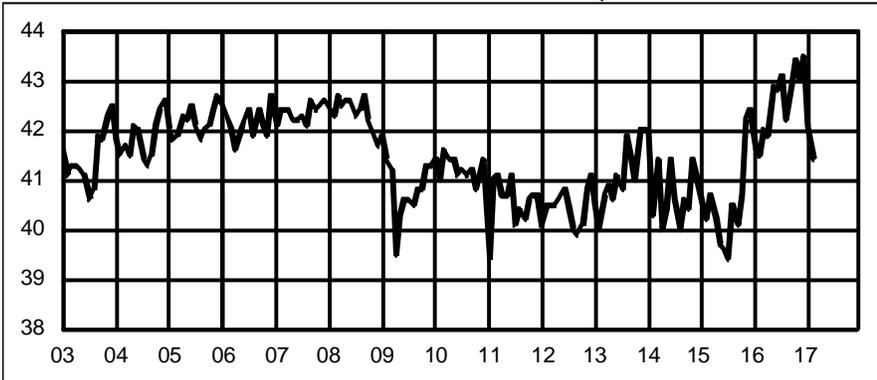
Month	2015	2016	2017
Jan	4,100	3,488	3,496
Feb	4,072	3,702	3,341
Mar	4,021	3,774	
Apr	4,086	3,838	
May	3,772	3,911	
Jun	4,055	4,894	
Jul	3,940	3,750	
Aug	3,945	3,906	
Sep	3,787	4,057	
Oct	3,719	3,852	
Nov	3,648	3,844	
Dec	3,713	3,812	

**REAL AVG MFG HOURLY EARNINGS, NSA, 1982-84\$**



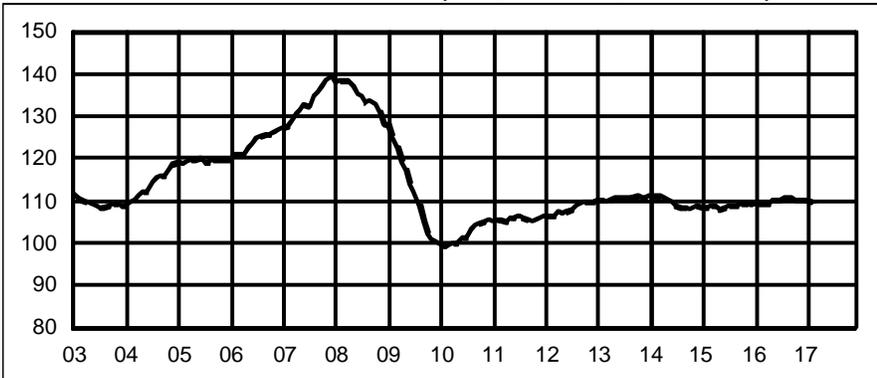
Month	2015	2016	2017
Jan	\$10.79	\$11.74	\$10.52
Feb	\$10.79	\$11.76	\$10.43
Mar	\$10.89	\$11.83	
Apr	\$11.00	\$11.82	
May	\$10.71	\$12.01	
Jun	\$10.81	\$11.68	
Jul	\$10.80	\$11.62	
Aug	\$11.12	\$11.34	
Sep	\$11.29	\$11.03	
Oct	\$11.34	\$10.84	
Nov	\$11.54	\$10.71	
Dec	\$11.78	\$10.60	

**AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS, NSA**



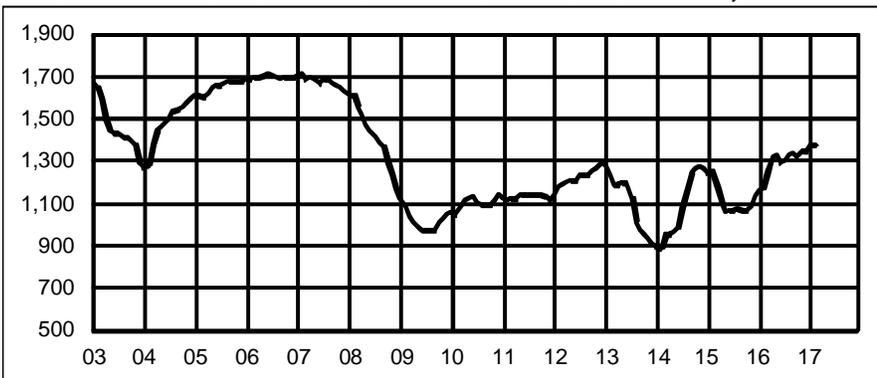
Month	2015	2016	2017
Jan	40.5	41.6	42.1
Feb	40.2	41.5	41.4
Mar	40.7	42.0	
Apr	40.2	41.9	
May	39.7	42.9	
Jun	39.6	42.8	
Jul	39.4	43.1	
Aug	40.5	42.2	
Sep	40.1	42.9	
Oct	40.7	43.4	
Nov	42.2	43.0	
Dec	42.4	43.5	

**CT MFG PRODUCTION INDEX (NSA, 12 MMA, 2009=100)**



Month	2015	2016	2017
Jan	108.3	109.0	109.9
Feb	108.2	109.0	109.8
Mar	108.5	109.1	
Apr	108.5	109.3	
May	107.8	110.2	
Jun	108.3	110.0	
Jul	108.8	110.1	
Aug	108.7	110.4	
Sep	108.8	110.5	
Oct	109.3	109.9	
Nov	109.0	110.2	
Dec	108.8	110.1	

**SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS, 12MMA**



Month	2015	2016	2017
Jan	1,238	1,153	1,370
Feb	1,256	1,163	1,375
Mar	1,165	1,242	
Apr	1,097	1,315	
May	1,054	1,324	
Jun	1,065	1,285	
Jul	1,067	1,294	
Aug	1,073	1,329	
Sep	1,061	1,339	
Oct	1,063	1,322	
Nov	1,080	1,347	
Dec	1,133	1,344	

## CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2017	2016	NO.	%	2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,654,300</b>	<b>1,652,900</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1,654,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>1,417,900</b>	<b>1,412,200</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1,420,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>207,200</b>	<b>209,500</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>207,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>52,500</b>	<b>53,800</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>52,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>154,700</b>	<b>155,700</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>155,200</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>121,300</b>	<b>122,600</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>121,700</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	29,300	29,100	200	0.7	29,300
Machinery.....	13,300	13,700	-400	-2.9	13,400
Computer and Electronic Product.....	11,200	11,800	-600	-5.1	11,300
Transportation Equipment.....	42,700	41,200	1,500	3.6	42,600
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	28,200	27,600	600	2.2	28,000
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>33,400</b>	<b>33,100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>33,500</b>
Chemical.....	7,000	7,600	-600	-7.9	7,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,447,100</b>	<b>1,443,400</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,446,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>294,300</b>	<b>293,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>301,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	63,900	61,900	2,000	3.2	63,400
Retail Trade.....	177,900	180,600	-2,700	-1.5	184,500
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,000	21,200	-200	-0.9	21,000
Building Material.....	14,200	14,200	0	0.0	14,200
Food and Beverage Stores.....	43,800	43,900	-100	-0.2	44,800
General Merchandise Stores.....	28,800	27,900	900	3.2	30,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	52,500	51,000	1,500	2.9	53,400
Utilities.....	5,200	5,700	-500	-8.8	5,300
Transportation and Warehousing.....	47,300	45,300	2,000	4.4	48,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>31,400</b>	<b>32,400</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>31,300</b>
Telecommunications.....	8,600	8,900	-300	-3.4	8,600
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>130,000</b>	<b>128,900</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>131,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	110,200	109,500	700	0.6	111,000
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	24,800	25,100	-300	-1.2	25,100
Financial Investments and Related.....	26,100	25,700	400	1.6	26,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	59,300	58,700	600	1.0	59,600
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	19,800	19,400	400	2.1	20,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b> .....	<b>211,800</b>	<b>213,300</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>210,000</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	98,000	97,500	500	0.5	96,000
Legal Services.....	12,800	12,700	100	0.8	12,700
Computer Systems Design.....	25,700	26,000	-300	-1.2	25,600
Management of Companies.....	31,900	32,900	-1,000	-3.0	31,900
Administrative and Support.....	81,900	82,900	-1,000	-1.2	82,100
Employment Services.....	25,800	27,800	-2,000	-7.2	26,400
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>332,600</b>	<b>328,700</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>324,800</b>
Educational Services.....	67,200	66,100	1,100	1.7	58,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	265,400	262,600	2,800	1.1	265,900
Hospitals.....	58,600	57,800	800	1.4	58,800
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	61,800	62,300	-500	-0.8	61,800
Social Assistance.....	56,900	55,100	1,800	3.3	56,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>145,300</b>	<b>142,600</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>148,800</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	21,900	22,200	-300	-1.4	22,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	123,400	120,400	3,000	2.5	126,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	112,700	109,900	2,800	2.5	115,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>65,300</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>65,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>236,400</b>	<b>240,700</b>	<b>-4,300</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>234,100</b>
Federal Government.....	18,000	17,700	300	1.7	18,000
State Government.....	66,800	69,400	-2,600	-3.7	65,200
Local Government**.....	151,600	153,600	-2,000	-1.3	150,900

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

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

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE		Jan 2017
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>397,800</b>	<b>401,900</b>	<b>-4,100</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>400,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>353,800</b>	<b>357,700</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>356,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>39,600</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>39,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>10,700</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>10,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>28,900</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>28,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	22,500	23,300	-800	-3.4	22,700
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>358,200</b>	<b>361,400</b>	<b>-3,200</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>361,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>69,200</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>71,000</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,400	13,100	300	2.3	13,400
Retail Trade.....	45,600	47,000	-1,400	-3.0	47,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,200	9,900	300	3.0	10,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>41,100</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>41,700</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	34,600	34,300	300	0.9	34,800
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	8,900	9,300	-400	-4.3	9,000
Financial Investments and Related.....	17,200	17,200	0	0.0	17,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>61,200</b>	<b>66,300</b>	<b>-5,100</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>61,400</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	30,600	30,600	0	0.0	29,600
Administrative and Support.....	21,200	23,100	-1,900	-8.2	21,900
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>73,400</b>	<b>71,800</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>72,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	61,100	59,900	1,200	2.0	61,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>39,100</b>	<b>38,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>40,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	31,300	30,500	800	2.6	32,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>17,700</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>17,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>44,000</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>43,700</b>
Federal.....	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,500
State & Local.....	41,500	41,800	-300	-0.7	41,200

## DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE		Jan 2017
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>77,800</b>	<b>77,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>78,100</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>67,200</b>	<b>66,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>67,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>11,900</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>66,000</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>66,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>17,100</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17,600</b>
Retail Trade.....	12,300	12,500	-200	-1.6	12,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>9,100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>10,300</b>
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	9,900	10,000	-100	-1.0	9,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

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

## HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE		Jan 2017
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>565,500</b>	<b>563,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>563,800</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>478,800</b>	<b>474,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>478,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>72,400</b>	<b>73,500</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>72,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>17,300</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>17,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>55,100</b>	<b>55,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>54,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	45,700	45,800	-100	-0.2	45,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	9,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>493,100</b>	<b>490,300</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>491,500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>90,100</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>91,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	19,300	18,000	1,300	7.2	18,700
Retail Trade.....	53,700	54,600	-900	-1.6	55,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	17,100	16,900	200	1.2	17,300
Transportation and Warehousing.....	16,200	15,900	300	1.9	16,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>11,200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>57,300</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>57,100</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	6,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	36,900	37,100	-200	-0.5	37,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b> .....	<b>72,800</b>	<b>71,100</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>73,500</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	35,100	34,300	800	2.3	35,300
Management of Companies.....	10,500	10,100	400	4.0	10,600
Administrative and Support.....	27,200	26,700	500	1.9	27,600
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>107,400</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>105,200</b>
Educational Services.....	14,300	13,900	400	2.9	11,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	93,100	91,100	2,000	2.2	93,400
Ambulatory Health Care.....	30,900	30,700	200	0.7	31,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>45,500</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>45,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	39,000	38,700	300	0.8	39,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>22,100</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>22,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>86,700</b>	<b>89,400</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>84,900</b>
Federal.....	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	5,300
State & Local.....	81,300	84,100	-2,800	-3.3	79,600

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE		Jan 2017
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA.....	408,900	411,000	-2,100	-0.5	409,800
DANBURY LMA.....	79,100	79,000	100	0.1	79,200
HARTFORD LMA.....	570,900	569,700	1,200	0.2	571,800
NEW HAVEN LMA.....	280,800	281,300	-500	-0.2	279,100
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA.....	129,700	128,500	1,200	0.9	129,600
WATERBURY LMA.....	67,000	67,200	-200	-0.3	66,800
ENFIELD LMA**.....	45,300	45,600	-300	-0.7	45,100
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**.....	32,900	33,300	-400	-1.2	32,800
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**.....	27,200	27,300	-100	-0.4	27,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

\*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

	Feb	Feb	CHANGE		Jan
	2017	2016	NO.	%	2017
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>277,100</b>	<b>278,200</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>273,300</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>240,900</b>	<b>241,800</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>237,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>32,900</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>33,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9,800</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>23,200</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>23,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	16,800	17,500	-700	-4.0	16,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>244,200</b>	<b>244,900</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>240,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>50,300</b>	<b>49,700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>51,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,600	11,400	200	1.8	11,600
Retail Trade.....	29,200	29,300	-100	-0.3	30,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,500	9,000	500	5.6	9,600
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	8,800	8,900	-100	-1.1	8,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>29,700</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>28,800</b>
Administrative and Support.....	13,500	13,700	-200	-1.5	13,400
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>79,800</b>	<b>80,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>75,500</b>
Educational Services.....	30,300	30,900	-600	-1.9	26,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	49,500	49,200	300	0.6	49,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>22,300</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>22,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	19,800	19,500	300	1.5	20,000
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>10,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>36,200</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>35,700</b>
Federal.....	4,900	4,800	100	2.1	4,900
State & Local.....	31,300	31,600	-300	-0.9	30,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

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

## HELP WANTED ONLINE

### CT Online Labor Demand Fell 5,700 in February 2017

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 70,800 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in February 2017, a 7.5 percent decrease over the month but a 2.3 percent increase over the year. There were 3.73 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 2.84 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (3.85), while Maine had the lowest rate (2.52).

	Feb	Feb	Jan
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2017	2016	2017
<b>CT Vacancies (000s)</b>	70.8	69.2	76.5
<b>Hartford Vac. (000s)</b>	27.6	28.0	29.1
<b>Labor Demand Rate *</b>			
<b>Connecticut</b>	3.73	3.65	4.03
<b>United States</b>	2.84	3.45	3.07
<b>Maine</b>	2.52	4.59	2.57
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3.85	4.75	4.08
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.17	4.24	3.47
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2.64	3.26	2.99
<b>Vermont</b>	3.22	3.76	3.58

\* 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](http://www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm).

**NORWICH-NEW LONDON-  
WESTERLY, CT-RI LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE		Jan 2017
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>126,800</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>127,200</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>95,900</b>	<b>93,500</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>96,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>4,000</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>16,600</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>16,600</b>
Durable Goods.....	13,400	12,700	700	5.5	13,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,200	3,400	-200	-5.9	3,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>106,200</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>106,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>23,700</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>24,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
Retail Trade.....	16,700	15,700	1,000	6.4	17,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	4,500
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,800</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>8,600</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>20,800</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>20,400</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,500	18,000	-500	-2.8	17,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>14,800</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>15,200</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	13,600	12,500	1,100	8.8	13,800
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	11,500	10,700	800	7.5	11,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>30,900</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>30,700</b>
Federal.....	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,800
State & Local**.....	28,000	28,700	-700	-2.4	27,900

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE		Jan 2017
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>66,000</b>	<b>65,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>65,700</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>55,800</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>55,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>9,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>7,600</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7,600</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>56,100</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>55,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>12,800</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>13,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
Retail Trade.....	8,900	9,000	-100	-1.1	9,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,800	1,900	-100	-5.3	1,900
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>17,300</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>17,100</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,800	15,400	400	2.6	15,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5,400</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	9,700	9,500	200	2.1	9,500

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.*

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

## SMALLER LMAS\*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE		Jan 2017
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	44,700	44,900	-200	-0.4	44,700
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	31,700	32,000	-300	-0.9	32,000
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	26,700	26,700	0	0.0	26,800

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

	Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE		Jan 2017
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>332,400</b>	<b>327,700</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>326,700</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>266,500</b>	<b>263,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>264,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>38,200</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>38,100</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	9,800	9,300	500	5.4	9,700
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>28,400</b>
Durable Goods.....	19,300	19,300	0	0.0	19,300
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,100	9,300	-200	-2.2	9,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>294,200</b>	<b>289,800</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>288,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>59,400</b>	<b>58,600</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>60,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	10,800	400	3.7	11,200
Retail Trade.....	35,000	34,400	600	1.7	35,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	13,200	13,400	-200	-1.5	13,300
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>16,900</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	13,500	13,900	-400	-2.9	13,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	9,100	9,400	-300	-3.2	9,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES.....</b>	<b>25,900</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>25,900</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>82,200</b>	<b>79,100</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>78,900</b>
Educational Services.....	16,000	15,100	900	6.0	12,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	66,200	64,000	2,200	3.4	66,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>28,600</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>28,000</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>65,900</b>	<b>64,700</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>62,500</b>
Federal.....	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	5,900
State & Local.....	59,900	58,700	1,200	2.0	56,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

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

\*\* New England City and Town Area

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT STATUS		Feb 2017	Feb 2016	CHANGE NO. %		Jan 2017
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>								
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,896,100	1,880,800	15,300	0.8			1,887,100
	Employed	1,791,100	1,767,400	23,700	1.3			1,784,900
	Unemployed	105,000	113,300	-8,300	-7.3			102,200
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.0	-0.5	---			5.4
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	465,100	464,500	600	0.1			464,500
	Employed	439,600	437,400	2,200	0.5			439,700
	Unemployed	25,500	27,100	-1,600	-5.9			24,800
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.8	-0.3	---			5.3
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	107,800	106,700	1,100	1.0			107,700
	Employed	102,600	101,200	1,400	1.4			102,600
	Unemployed	5,300	5,500	-200	-3.6			5,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.2	-0.3	---			4.7
<b>DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	43,400	42,600	800	1.9			43,100
	Employed	40,700	39,700	1,000	2.5			40,600
	Unemployed	2,600	2,900	-300	-10.3			2,400
	Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.8	-0.7	---			5.7
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	50,500	49,400	1,100	2.2			49,800
	Employed	47,700	46,400	1,300	2.8			47,000
	Unemployed	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7			2,700
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.0	-0.4	---			5.5
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	621,200	614,200	7,000	1.1			618,100
	Employed	587,400	577,300	10,100	1.7			585,000
	Unemployed	33,800	36,900	-3,100	-8.4			33,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.0	-0.6	---			5.4
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	323,400	321,700	1,700	0.5			319,900
	Employed	305,900	302,700	3,200	1.1			302,800
	Unemployed	17,500	19,000	-1,500	-7.9			17,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.9	-0.5	---			5.4
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	142,500	139,900	2,600	1.9			142,300
	Employed	134,600	131,000	3,600	2.7			134,500
	Unemployed	7,900	8,900	-1,000	-11.2			7,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.4	-0.9	---			5.5
<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	47,000	47,000	0	0.0			47,100
	Employed	44,200	44,000	200	0.5			44,400
	Unemployed	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7			2,700
	Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.4	-0.5	---			5.7
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	111,300	110,700	600	0.5			110,700
	Employed	103,500	102,400	1,100	1.1			103,200
	Unemployed	7,700	8,300	-600	-7.2			7,400
	Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.5	-0.6	---			6.7
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	159,482,000	158,279,000	1,203,000	0.8			158,676,000
	Employed	151,594,000	150,060,000	1,534,000	1.0			150,527,000
	Unemployed	7,887,000	8,219,000	-332,000	-4.0			8,149,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.2	-0.3	---			5.1

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Feb		CHG	Jan	Feb		CHG	Jan	Feb		CHG	Jan
	2017	2016	Y/Y	2017	2017	2016	Y/Y	2017	2017	2016	Y/Y	2017
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$1,025.48	\$1,127.56	-\$102.08	\$1,049.13	41.4	41.5	-0.1	42.1	\$24.77	\$27.17	-\$2.40	\$24.92
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	1,071.43	1,190.80	-119.37	1,099.53	42.5	41.9	0.6	42.8	25.21	28.42	-3.21	25.69
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	849.32	901.91	-52.59	859.52	37.3	40.3	-3.0	39.5	22.77	22.38	0.39	21.76
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,067.25	1,077.51	-10.26	1,079.69	36.4	36.7	-0.3	36.9	29.32	29.36	-0.04	29.26
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>												
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	1,032.90	1,003.59	29.31	1,056.83	33.0	33.1	-0.1	33.7	31.30	30.32	0.98	31.36
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,200.24	1,263.02	-62.78	1,207.46	38.2	39.2	-1.0	38.9	31.42	32.22	-0.80	31.04
Construction	1,139.47	1,159.90	-20.43	1,149.63	35.9	37.2	-1.3	36.8	31.74	31.18	0.56	31.24
Manufacturing	1,227.31	1,312.61	-85.29	1,235.48	39.4	40.5	-1.1	40.1	31.15	32.41	-1.26	30.81
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	1,004.09	957.12	46.97	1,030.90	32.1	32.0	0.1	32.8	31.28	29.91	1.37	31.43
Trade, Transp., Utilities	856.52	860.64	-4.13	867.67	31.9	32.6	-0.7	32.4	26.85	26.40	0.45	26.78
Financial Activities	1,690.32	1,627.13	63.19	1,806.52	36.5	37.5	-1.0	38.0	46.31	43.39	2.92	47.54
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,241.79	1,220.34	21.45	1,287.14	34.6	34.6	0.0	35.4	35.89	35.27	0.62	36.36
Education & Health Ser.	919.04	849.34	69.70	926.07	31.9	31.1	0.8	32.2	28.81	27.31	1.50	28.76
Leisure & Hospitality	417.93	430.28	-12.35	423.12	23.8	25.4	-1.6	24.6	17.56	16.94	0.62	17.20
Other Services	777.85	681.57	96.28	786.79	30.6	30.4	0.2	31.7	25.42	22.42	3.00	24.82
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,149.08	1,177.04	-27.96	1,183.39	32.7	33.1	-0.4	33.6	35.14	35.56	-0.42	35.22
Danbury	990.89	980.72	10.17	993.00	31.8	34.1	-2.3	33.1	31.16	28.76	2.40	30.00
Hartford	1,054.44	1,024.46	29.98	1,083.92	33.4	33.9	-0.5	34.0	31.57	30.22	1.35	31.88
New Haven	978.09	946.61	31.48	992.77	32.1	32.8	-0.7	32.7	30.47	28.86	1.61	30.36
Norwich-New London	816.54	756.38	60.17	814.93	31.6	32.2	-0.6	32.3	25.84	23.49	2.35	25.23
Waterbury	824.11	773.91	50.20	850.16	33.9	32.3	1.6	34.9	24.31	23.96	0.35	24.36

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

### ■ Norwegian company to buy Proton OnSite for \$70M

A Norwegian company has agreed to purchase Wallingford's Proton OnSite for approximately \$70 million in cash and stock. Nel ASA, which like Proton makes equipment called electrolyzers, has signed a non-binding term sheet with Proton, a manufacturer of hydrogen-generation technology used in submarines, hydrogen vehicles and industrial settings. Proton CFO Sheldon Paul said Monday by phone that the company intends to keep its local operations and workforce. Nel and Proton hope to close the sale in the second quarter.

### ■ Xerox cuts 800 jobs in Q4

Xerox continued to pare costs in the fourth quarter even as it completed the separation of its business process outsourcing operations, cutting 800 jobs and ending a lease on a jet and the maintenance of a corporate aviation department.

### United Bank moving 200 workers to downtown Hartford

United Bank, a community lender based in Glastonbury, is relocating its administrative base and some 200 workers to downtown Hartford's Goodwin Square office tower. The move will begin in late spring or early summer.

*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)

**FEBRUARY 2017**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont...</b>				
	<b>465,068</b>	<b>439,570</b>	<b>25,498</b>	<b>5.5</b>	Canton	5,699	5,469	230	4.0
Ansonia	9,336	8,625	711	7.6	Chaplin	1,272	1,186	86	6.8
Bridgeport	70,779	64,815	5,964	8.4	Colchester	9,449	9,016	433	4.6
Darien	8,581	8,237	344	4.0	Columbia	3,211	3,069	142	4.4
Derby	6,811	6,329	482	7.1	Coventry	7,785	7,449	336	4.3
Easton	3,852	3,694	158	4.1	Cromwell	7,980	7,606	374	4.7
Fairfield	29,075	27,745	1,330	4.6	East Granby	3,098	2,960	138	4.5
Greenwich	28,782	27,598	1,184	4.1	East Haddam	5,042	4,774	268	5.3
Milford	29,744	28,269	1,475	5.0	East Hampton	7,708	7,350	358	4.6
Monroe	10,182	9,678	504	4.9	East Hartford	27,426	25,629	1,797	6.6
New Canaan	8,353	8,014	339	4.1	Ellington	9,249	8,789	460	5.0
Norwalk	50,610	48,027	2,583	5.1	Farmington	14,165	13,616	549	3.9
Oxford	7,148	6,787	361	5.1	Glastonbury	18,943	18,259	684	3.6
Redding	4,462	4,274	188	4.2	Granby	6,775	6,522	253	3.7
Ridgefield	11,858	11,362	496	4.2	Haddam	5,039	4,835	204	4.0
Seymour	8,950	8,409	541	6.0	Hartford	53,897	48,718	5,179	9.6
Shelton	22,084	20,880	1,204	5.5	Hartland	1,148	1,098	50	4.4
Southbury	8,723	8,269	454	5.2	Harwinton	3,232	3,080	152	4.7
Stamford	69,788	66,415	3,373	4.8	Hebron	5,504	5,274	230	4.2
Stratford	27,511	25,736	1,775	6.5	Lebanon	4,066	3,830	236	5.8
Trumbull	18,087	17,250	837	4.6	Manchester	32,843	31,155	1,688	5.1
Weston	4,385	4,204	181	4.1	Mansfield	12,573	11,999	574	4.6
Westport	12,651	12,149	502	4.0	Marlborough	3,609	3,461	148	4.1
Wilton	8,489	8,137	352	4.1	Middletown	26,179	24,820	1,359	5.2
Woodbridge	4,827	4,667	160	3.3	New Britain	36,688	33,974	2,714	7.4
					New Hartford	4,021	3,829	192	4.8
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>107,822</b>	<b>102,566</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>4.9</b>	Newington	17,387	16,542	845	4.9
Bethel	10,842	10,328	514	4.7	Plainville	10,571	9,954	617	5.8
Bridgewater	849	814	35	4.1	Plymouth	6,762	6,292	470	7.0
Brookfield	9,436	9,007	429	4.5	Portland	5,514	5,235	279	5.1
Danbury	47,735	45,371	2,364	5.0	Rocky Hill	11,453	11,005	448	3.9
New Fairfield	7,264	6,930	334	4.6	Scotland	959	911	48	5.0
New Milford	15,451	14,643	808	5.2	Simsbury	13,245	12,763	482	3.6
Newtown	14,360	13,671	689	4.8	Southington	24,506	23,369	1,137	4.6
Sherman	1,885	1,802	83	4.4	South Windsor	14,090	13,485	605	4.3
					Stafford	6,844	6,427	417	6.1
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>50,516</b>	<b>47,709</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>5.6</b>	Thomaston	4,721	4,479	242	5.1
East Windsor	6,657	6,242	415	6.2	Tolland	8,580	8,265	315	3.7
Enfield	23,429	22,068	1,361	5.8	Union	462	443	19	4.1
Somers	5,322	5,060	262	4.9	Vernon	17,130	16,224	906	5.3
Suffield	7,605	7,258	347	4.6	West Hartford	34,273	32,994	1,279	3.7
Windsor Locks	7,503	7,081	422	5.6	Wethersfield	14,111	13,420	691	4.9
					Willington	3,638	3,479	159	4.4
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>621,190</b>	<b>587,374</b>	<b>33,816</b>	<b>5.4</b>	Windham	12,237	11,407	830	6.8
Andover	1,939	1,856	83	4.3	Windsor	16,597	15,757	840	5.1
Ashford	2,552	2,425	127	5.0					
Avon	9,386	9,066	320	3.4					
Barkhamsted	2,330	2,201	129	5.5					
Berlin	11,756	11,226	530	4.5					
Bloomfield	11,488	10,827	661	5.8					
Bolton	3,183	3,055	128	4.0					
Bristol	33,243	31,121	2,122	6.4					
Burlington	5,632	5,379	253	4.5					

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)

## FEBRUARY 2017

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>323,353</b>	<b>305,870</b>	<b>17,483</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST</b>				
Bethany	3,103	2,960	143	4.6	Canaan	47,032	44,242	2,790	5.9
Branford	15,984	15,228	756	4.7	Colebrook	687	661	26	3.8
Cheshire	15,444	14,884	560	3.6	Cornwall	839	785	54	6.4
Chester	2,354	2,254	100	4.2	Goshen	754	728	26	3.4
Clinton	7,274	6,901	373	5.1	Kent	1,595	1,513	82	5.1
Deep River	2,877	2,747	130	4.5	Litchfield	1,516	1,443	73	4.8
Durham	4,291	4,107	184	4.3	Morris	4,749	4,513	236	5.0
East Haven	15,786	14,815	971	6.2	Norfolk	1,395	1,323	72	5.2
Essex	3,361	3,211	150	4.5	Norwich	903	846	57	6.3
Guilford	12,840	12,376	464	3.6	North Canaan	1,705	1,607	98	5.7
Hamden	35,005	33,330	1,675	4.8	Roxbury	1,319	1,263	56	4.2
Killingworth	3,811	3,667	144	3.8	Salisbury	1,806	1,713	93	5.1
Madison	9,035	8,685	350	3.9	Sharon	1,462	1,397	65	4.4
Meriden	32,049	29,914	2,135	6.7	Torrington	19,321	17,975	1,346	7.0
Middlefield	2,510	2,392	118	4.7	Warren	790	749	41	5.2
New Haven	64,004	59,615	4,389	6.9	Washington	2,036	1,953	83	4.1
North Branford	8,202	7,804	398	4.9	Winchester	6,155	5,773	382	6.2
North Haven	13,335	12,728	607	4.6	<b>WATERBURY</b>				
Old Saybrook	5,115	4,851	264	5.2	Beacon Falls	111,254	103,534	7,720	6.9
Orange	7,213	6,935	278	3.9	Bethlehem	3,446	3,260	186	5.4
Wallingford	26,108	24,883	1,225	4.7	Middlebury	1,959	1,838	121	6.2
West Haven	29,992	28,125	1,867	6.2	Naugatuck	3,863	3,693	170	4.4
Westbrook	3,660	3,458	202	5.5	Prospect	17,338	16,194	1,144	6.6
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART</b>					Waterbury	5,555	5,303	252	4.5
	<b>126,488</b>	<b>119,523</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>5.5</b>	Watertown	50,752	46,305	4,447	8.8
Bozrah	1,439	1,374	65	4.5	Wolcott	12,919	12,276	643	5.0
Canterbury	2,904	2,731	173	6.0	Woodbury	9,878	9,368	510	5.2
East Lyme	8,811	8,382	429	4.9		5,544	5,297	247	4.5
Franklin	1,064	1,018	46	4.3	<b>DANIELSON-NORT HEAST</b>				
Griswold	6,326	5,921	405	6.4		<b>43,356</b>	<b>40,709</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Groton	18,439	17,570	869	4.7	Brooklyn	4,170	3,934	236	5.7
Ledyard	7,963	7,627	336	4.2	Eastford	946	891	55	5.8
Lisbon	2,362	2,217	145	6.1	Hampton	1,028	966	62	6.0
Lyme	1,217	1,170	47	3.9	Killingly	9,626	9,014	612	6.4
Montville	9,344	8,819	525	5.6	Plainfield	8,763	8,144	619	7.1
New London	12,052	11,154	898	7.5	Pomfret	2,472	2,385	87	3.5
No. Stonington	2,920	2,778	142	4.9	Putnam	4,868	4,555	313	6.4
Norwich	20,356	19,037	1,319	6.5	Sterling	2,057	1,911	146	7.1
Old Lyme	3,773	3,621	152	4.0	Thompson	5,255	4,960	295	5.6
Preston	2,431	2,281	150	6.2	Woodstock	4,171	3,949	222	5.3
Salem	2,163	2,041	122	5.6					
Sprague	1,641	1,528	113	6.9					
Stonington	9,676	9,222	454	4.7					
Voluntown	1,462	1,385	77	5.3					
Waterford	10,145	9,647	498	4.9					

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

<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI</b>				
	<b>142,459</b>	<b>134,566</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>5.5</b>
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,971	15,043	928	5.8

<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted:</b>				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,896,100</b>	<b>1,791,100</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>5.5</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>159,482,000</b>	<b>151,594,000</b>	<b>7,887,000</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Seasonally Adjusted:</b>				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,901,400</b>	<b>1,811,900</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>4.7</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>160,056,000</b>	<b>152,528,000</b>	<b>7,528,000</b>	<b>4.7</b>

### 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	FEB 2017	YR TO DATE 2017	2016	TOWN	FEB 2017	YR TO DATE 2017	2016	TOWN	FEB 2017	YR TO DATE 2017	2016
Andover	0	1	1	Griswold	0	0	0	Preston	1	1	0
Ansonia	na	na	na	Groton	na	na	na	Prospect	2	2	0
Ashford	na	na	na	Guilford	na	na	na	Putnam	na	na	na
Avon	1	3	3	Haddam	0	0	0	Redding	0	0	1
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	na	Ridgefield	0	0	2
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	na	Rocky Hill	0	1	1
Berlin	0	0	0	Hartford	0	0	0	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	0	0	Salem	na	na	na
Bethel	6	12	10	Harwinton	na	na	na	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	1	2	0	Scotland	na	na	na
Bloomfield	0	0	5	Kent	0	0	0	Seymour	na	na	na
Bolton	1	1	1	Killingly	na	na	na	Sharon	na	na	na
Bozrah	na	na	na	Killingworth	1	1	1	Shelton	8	11	6
Branford	0	1	2	Lebanon	2	2	0	Sherman	0	1	0
Bridgeport	5	13	14	Ledyard	na	na	na	Simsbury	1	2	187
Bridgewater	0	0	0	Lisbon	na	na	na	Somers	1	1	0
Bristol	0	1	5	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	0	1	1
Brookfield	1	1	3	Lyme	0	0	1	Southbury	na	na	na
Brooklyn	1	1	1	Madison	na	na	na	Southington	4	8	9
Burlington	1	3	2	Manchester	0	1	6	Sprague	0	0	0
Canaan	na	na	na	Mansfield	0	2	0	Stafford	0	0	0
Canterbury	na	na	na	Marlborough	0	0	0	Stamford	0	0	2
Canton	0	1	2	Meriden	na	na	na	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	na	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	na
Cheshire	0	2	4	Middlefield	0	0	0	Stratford	1	3	2
Chester	0	1	0	Middletown	6	14	6	Suffield	2	5	3
Clinton	1	2	1	Milford	10	30	22	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	2	5	Monroe	2	2	1	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	na	Montville	na	na	na	Tolland	0	2	0
Columbia	0	1	0	Morris	na	na	na	Torrington	na	na	na
Cornwall	na	na	na	Naugatuck	na	na	na	Trumbull	0	1	0
Coventry	1	2	3	New Britain	0	0	1	Union	1	1	0
Cromwell	2	4	2	New Canaan	2	7	2	Vernon	20	20	28
Danbury	16	26	12	New Fairfield	0	1	2	Voluntown	0	0	0
Darien	3	8	6	New Hartford	na	na	na	Wallingford	1	2	3
Deep River	0	0	0	New Haven	3	4	0	Warren	na	na	na
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	6	4	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	1	2	New Milford	na	na	na	Waterbury	0	24	1
East Granby	0	0	0	Newington	0	2	0	Waterford	na	na	na
East Haddam	0	0	2	Newtown	0	1	2	Watertown	na	na	na
East Hampton	2	3	0	Norfolk	na	na	na	West Hartford	6	12	1
East Hartford	0	0	1	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	na	North Canaan	na	na	na	Westbrook	0	2	1
East Lyme	1	2	1	North Haven	na	na	na	Weston	0	0	1
East Windsor	2	3	2	North Stonington	na	na	na	Westport	1	7	10
Eastford	na	na	na	Norwalk	3	79	6	Wethersfield	1	1	1
Easton	0	0	0	Norwich	12	12	1	Willington	0	0	0
Ellington	3	11	4	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	1	2	4
Enfield	0	1	1	Old Saybrook	0	1	2	Winchester	na	na	na
Essex	0	1	2	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	1	1
Fairfield	0	8	107	Oxford	0	1	5	Windsor	1	2	1
Farmington	0	1	2	Plainfield	na	na	na	Windsor Locks	2	4	0
Franklin	na	na	na	Plainville	1	1	0	Wolcott	0	1	1
Glastonbury	0	6	4	Plymouth	na	na	na	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	na	Pomfret	na	na	na	Woodbury	0	2	0
Granby	1	17	1	Portland	0	0	1	Woodstock	na	na	na
Greenwich	8	18	16								

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Sun of DECD at (860) 270-8167.

## **BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS**

Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

## **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

## **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is December 2005 when the ECI is 100.

## **GAMING DATA**

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

## **HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES**

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

## **INITIAL CLAIMS**

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

## **INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

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

## **LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES**

Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a signal-plus noise model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. The 2015 LAUS Redesign includes improved time-series models for the census divisions, states, select substate areas, and the balances of those states; an improved real-time benchmarking procedure to the national Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates; an improved smoothed seasonal adjustment procedure; and improved treatment of outliers. Non-modeled area estimation improvements include: updated Dynamic Residency Ratios (DRR); more accurate estimates for all-other employment; more accurate estimation of agricultural employment; and improved estimation of non-covered agricultural unemployment. Handbook estimation is now done at the city/town level instead of at the Labor Market Area (LMA) level in Connecticut, which better reflects local conditions. The Redesign also introduces estimation inputs from the American Community Survey (ACS) to replace inputs that were previously obtained from the decennial census long-form survey. Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

## **LABOR MARKET AREAS**

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is the Hartford LMA. The northwest part of the state is now called Torrington-Northwest LMA. Five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the Enfield LMA. The towns of Eastford and Hampton and other towns in the northeast are now called Danielson-Northeast LMA. Industry employment and labor force data estimates contained in Connecticut Department of Labor publications are prepared following the same statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, whether for federally designated or state-determined areas.

## **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES**

Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## **UI COVERED WAGES**

UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 4-8 for reference months or quarters)

<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... +1.1	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> .. 0.0	New Housing Permits ..... -58.4	Occupancy Rate ..... -1.3
<b>Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer</b> +1.1	Electricity Sales ..... -0.4	Major Attraction Visitors ..... -2.7
<b>Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index</b> .... +5.2	Construction Contracts Index ..... -70.8	Air Passenger Count ..... +2.8
	New Auto Registrations ..... -59.0	Gaming Slots ..... -1.0
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.1	Exports ..... -4.6	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close ..... +22.3	
Labor Force ..... +0.5	<b>Business Starts</b>	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Employed ..... +1.4	Secretary of the State ..... -4.8	Total ..... +2.2
Unemployed ..... -13.5	Dept. of Labor ..... -9.9	Wages & Salaries ..... +2.3
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... -0.8*		Benefit Costs ..... +1.8
Labor Force Participation Rate ..... +0.3	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
Employment-Population Ratio ..... +0.7	Secretary of the State ..... -24.0	U.S. City Average ..... +2.7
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -9.8	Dept. of Labor ..... -27.2	Northeast Region ..... +2.6
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... +0.03*		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +2.6
<b>U-6 Rate</b> ..... -0.1*		Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +3.0
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg</b> ..... -0.2	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... -13.4	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -8.8	Corporate Tax ..... +15.9	Prime ..... +0.25*
<b>PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -9.1	Personal Income Tax ..... -0.9	Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.51*
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... -0.5	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -4.0	
Production Worker Hours ..... -4.7	Sales & Use Tax ..... -11.0	
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -1.2	Gaming Payments ..... -2.2	
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +3.5		
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +2.4		

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

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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