THE CONNECTICUT

ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.21 No.1 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

JANUARY 2016

IN THIS ISSUE...

The 2016 Economic Outlook 1-5

| Economic Indicators |
|--|
| on the Overall Economy5 |
| Individual Data Items 6-8 |
| Comparative Regional Data9 |
| Economic Indicator Trends 10-11 |
| Help Wanted OnLine15 |
| Business and Employment Changes |
| Announced in the News Media 19 |
| Labor Market Areas: |
| Nonfarm Employment 12-17 |
| Sea. Adj. Nonfarm Employment14 |
| Labor Force18 |
| Hours and Earnings19 |
| Cities and Towns: |
| Labor Force 20-21 |
| Housing Permits22 |
| Technical Notes23 |
| At a Glance24 |
| |

In November...

The 2016 Economic Outlook

By Mark R. Prisloe, Associate Economist, (Mark.Prisloe@ct.gov), DECD

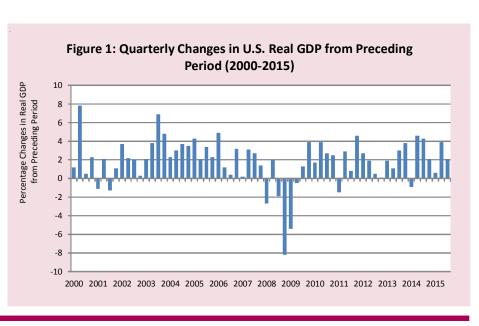
his annual outlook article focuses on the economic prospects for the U.S. and Connecticut economies in 2016 through an analysis of a variety of recent data and trends.

The Nation

The outlook for the U.S. economy in 2016 remains mostly positive. The U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), except for Q1-2011 and Q1-2014 (when it slipped 1.5% and 0.9%, respectively), has now grown for six years since the "Great Recession" ended in Q2-2009. Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP), or the constant dollar value of all goods and services produced by labor and capital located in the U.S., since Q2-2009 has averaged a 2.2% annual increase from the preceding quarter (Figure 1).

After growing 2.5% in 2010, 1.6% in 2011, 2.2% in 2012, 1.5% in 2013, 2.4% in 2014, and an estimated 2.1% in Q3-2015, RGDP growth near 3.0% is likely in 2016.1 The New England Economic Partnership (NEEP), based on Moody's Analytics underlying macroeconomic forecast, sees RGDP growth at 3.4% in 2016,² a little less than last year's forecast of 3.7%. The National Association of Business Economists (NABE) outlook panel consensus is, on an average annual basis, 2.7% in 2016, "a small downgrade compared to the previous survey's forecast [of 2.9%] for next year."3

Total seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment since the end of the recession has increased by 11.4 million jobs (1.8 million through September in 2015 alone), after averaging



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.

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

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Figure 2: U.S. Total Nonfarm Employment Monthly Change, SA Recovery 400 -200 -400 -400 -400 -50

losses of 210,000 jobs a month in Q3-Q4 2009. Gains averaging 233,000 jobs a month have occurred since the recovery began through October 2015 (Figure 2). For the year through October 2015, more than 2 million jobs were created. This improved job growth trend should continue in 2016. In 2015, the U.S. unemployment rate fell to 5.0% in October from 5.7% in October a year ago⁴ — its lowest level in seven years. Further declines in the unemployment rate are likely in 2016. Disposable Personal Income in the United States reached an all-time high in September 2015.

The Conference Board Leading Economic IndexTM (LEI) for the U.S. in 2015 posted mostly gains. Ataman Ozvildirim, Director at The Conference Board said in November, "While the U.S. LEI's six-month growth rate has moderated, the U.S. economy remains on track for continued expansion heading into 2016."5 Conference Board Chief Economist Bart van Ark wrote in November, "In 2016, the global economy will stay on a slow growth track for the fifth consecutive year, and that seems unlikely to change in the near future."6

Monetary Policy

The Federal Reserve Bank's Open Market Committee (FOMC) was expected to hike interest rates in 2015. In its October statement the FOMC again did not raise rates, saving it "reaffirmed its view that the current 0 to 1/4 percent target range for the federal funds rate remains appropriate...toward its objectives of maximum employment and 2 percent inflation. ... The Committee anticipates that it will be appropriate to raise the target range for the federal funds rate when it has seen some further improvement in the labor market and is reasonably confident that inflation will move back to its 2 percent objective over the medium term."

The FOMC has a dual mandate to promote only: 1) maximum employment, and 2) price stability – a mandate that is consistently referred to in each post-meeting FOMC statement. Yet, European, Japanese, and Chinese central banks announced credit-easing policies, particularly in late 2015, and apparently had some influence by the FOMC's own acknowledgement that it "is

monitoring global economic and financial developments."

U.S. Growth Prospects

U.S. growth prospects remain positive for several reasons: The Manufacturing ISM Report on Business® reported the 77th consecutive monthly expansion of the overall economy into November 2015, noting "Comments from the panel reflect concern over the high price of the dollar and the continuing low price of oil, mixed with cautious optimism about steady to increasing demand in several industries."7 October's PMI [Purchasing Managers Index] registered 50.1 percent, "a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from September's reading of 50.2 percent, indicating growth in manufacturing for the 34th consecutive month." 8 A reading above 50% indicates that the manufacturing economy is generally expanding; below 50% indicates that it is generally contracting.

Consumer spending also saw gains with average monthly increases of 3.3% in 2015 through October, up from 2.3% from the same period a year ago.9 The Thomson Reuters/University of Michigan final Index of Consumer Sentiment advanced to 93.1 in November 2015, and as earlier reported, "the average level of the Sentiment Index thus far in 2015 (93.1) is higher than any other year since 2004 (95.2)."10 The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® also reached a nine-month high of 102.6 in September 2015, but slipped to 99.1 in October. Of note is the fact that index levels for every month in 2015, except November, have exceeded 2014 levels. In November the Index stood at 90.4 (1985=100).11

Real exports of U.S. goods and services increased as in previous years in both Q2- and Q3-2015 by 5.1% and 1.9%, respectively. Likewise real

nonresidential fixed investment (purchases of plant and equipment) gained 3.8% in Q2-2015 and 2.1% in Q3-2015, compared with a year ago.

New U.S. home sales surged 15.7% in October year-to-date and new housing units authorized by building permits were up 4.7% in September from a year ago; meanwhile U.S. median home sales prices rose 13.5% in the 12 months up to October. Likewise, construction spending during the first 9 months of 2015 amounted to \$786.6 billion, 10.5% above the \$711.8 billion for the same period in 2014, according to the U.S. Commerce Department.

U.S. retail sales in October were up 1.7% from the same month last year. There is also continued momentum in car sales, up 6.2% in October 2015 over 2014. Meanwhile U.S. inflation remains tame; so much so that Social Security recipients will receive no Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) in 2016 for only the third time in 40 years.

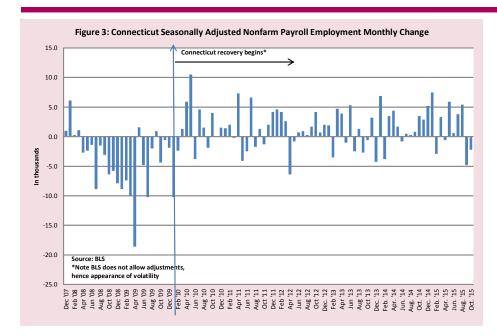
Connecticut

Connecticut's economy should continue to experience modest growth in 2016. Connecticut's real state gross domestic product (SGDP), the broadest measure of the state's economic health, increased 0.6% in 2014¹³ (the latest year available). This growth followed a 0.3% gain in 2012 and a 1.0% growth rate in 2013. While we are still awaiting data for 2015 we expect to see positive growth into 2016. Connecticut personal income grew 1.2% in Q2-2014, seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates, increased by only 0.6% in Q3-2014, gained 1.2% again in Q4-2014, but increased only 0.1% in Q1-2015, and 1.1% in Q2-2015, all relative to the preceding quarter.¹⁴ The latter gain ranked Connecticut 14th for personal income growth among the states. As forecasted by the

Connecticut Department of Labor, personal income for Q1-2016 will increase by 2.5% from Q1-2015. ¹⁵ Increases in personal disposable income indicate stronger growth in consumer spending which can lead to additional gains throughout the economy.

The Connecticut recession from March 2008 through February 2010 saw the loss of 119,000 seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs (Figure 3). By late November 2015, jobs regained numbered 100,100 (84.1%), or 1,472 jobs per month since February 2010 when the recovery began. The private sector has recovered somewhat faster and has regained 107,700 (96.5%, 1,584 per month) of the 111,600 private jobs that were lost during the same period. NEEP forecasts Connecticut will gain about 24,100 jobs or 1.4% in 2016. The state's unemployment rate, after peaking at 9.2% in October 2010 declined to 5.1% in October 2015, a seven-year low. In a forecast prepared well in advance of this data, NEEP had forecasted Connecticut's unemployment rate would be 5.5% in 2016. Seasonally adjusted average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance peaked at 7,077 in February 2009, but declined to 3,756 (-46.9%) by October 2015. Connecticut's total nonfarm employment was up every month over the same month a year ago for the last four years.

The state's fiscal outlook was tempered in 2015 as evidenced by a FY 2014-2015 deficit of \$113.2 million, based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). That deficit represented six-tenths of one percent of budgeted spending and was addressed by drawing from the Budget Reserve ("Rainy Day") Fund bringing its balance down from \$519.2 to \$406 million, just 2.2 percent of annual operating costs. A newly revised budget for



the fiscal year ending in 2016 was passed in June and revisited late in 2015 to address a FY 2016 shortfall. In October 2015, the Governor called for bipartisan meetings on the state budget. A legislative special session in December modified taxes and cut \$350 million in spending. The state potentially faces a \$552 million to \$1.7 billion deficit in FY 2017 and FY 2018.

In November 2015, the state comptroller wrote, "The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) is projecting that the General Fund will close Fiscal Year 2016 with a deficit of \$118.4 million, after accounting for \$102.8 million in rescissions announced on September 18th." (Consensus Revenues" for FY 2016 were estimated to be \$17,944.9 million. The Connecticut legislature's Office of Fiscal Analysis (OFA) projects a \$254.4 million deficit for FY 2016.

The state's housing market recovery that began in 2012, slowed in 2014, and remained uncertain in 2015. The U.S. Census-based residential permit data for adjusted count of only 104 towns reported monthly by the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) through September 2015 could not be directly compared to the

same period a year ago when data on 128 towns were reported. The Census Bureau's estimate of permits year-to-date through August 2015 indicated a decline of 6.6 percent from 3,766 to 3,517 for the same period. However, the 2015 housing review in the *Digest* seems to indicate that "an improved economy, historically low mortgage rates, and strong consumer confidence should take the state's housing recovery to a higher level in the years ahead."19 NEEP expects Connecticut housing permits that hit an annual cyclical peak of 11,885 in 2005 and reached bottom at 3,173 for all of 2011 will show a relatively modest rise to 6,152 in 2015, and see further gains to peak at 7,108 in 2016, up by 15.5%. According to NEEP, existing Connecticut single family median home prices peaked at \$320,800 in 2007, but fell to a low of \$251,100 in 2012, and are expected to average \$254,800 for 2015 and \$260,900 in 2016. Existing home sales might show a gain from 42,600 in 2015 to 46,700 in 2016.20

Initiatives

The Connecticut economy continued to benefit from an aggressive campaign to

strengthen small businesses in recent years. The Small Business Express Program (EXP) provides loans and grants to Connecticut's small businesses to spur job creation and growth and has seen vigorous activity since its inception. As of mid-November 2015, the state has assisted 1,441 companies with more than \$219 million in loans and grants. With this much-needed capital, up to 5,532 jobs are expected to be created and 15,903 retained. Likewise the state's "First Five" and "Next Five" job initiatives have promised substantial growth in employment and capital investment in Connecticut. At year's end (2015), thirteen business deals had been announced as part of the ongoing expansion program, which is expected to leverage nearly \$1.3 billion in private investment. Among the thirteen companies — Cigna, ESPN, NBC, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, CareCentrix, Sustainable Building Systems LLC, Deloitte, Bridgewater Associates, Charter Communications, Navigators Group, Inc., Pitney Bowes, EDAC, and Synchrony Bank up to 5,264 jobs were expected to be created and 13,526 retained. A new program, the Connecticut Manufacturing Innovation Fund (MIF), was infused with \$70 million to support the growth, innovation and progress of Connecticut's advanced manufacturing sector by encouraging collaboration in research and development efforts, providing vouchers to assist with business development and technical needs, and funding job training and educational programs that strengthen workforce skills. The Fund is administered by the DECD with the advice and counsel of an 11member advisory board.

Conclusion

The U.S. economy – and indirectly Connecticut's — could

be impacted by future Fed interest rate hikes, immigration reform, Eurozone debt, and China's growth prospects, as well as geopolitical risks to the global economy in the Middle East, Europe, and Japan. While longterm budgetary concerns remain, continued growth in total output coupled with an everstrengthening housing market in Connecticut should result in positive economic gains in 2016.

⁴BLS, "The Employment Situation –

October 2015," November 6, 2015. http:/ /stats.bls.gov/news.release/ empsit.nr0.htm.

- ⁵ The Conference Board, Latest Press Release, November 19, 2015. https:// www.conference-board.org/data/ bcicountry.cfm?cid=1.
- 6 "StraightTalk® Global Economic Outlook 2016: Escaping the Global Economy's Holding Pattern," November 2015. https://www.conference-board.org/data/ datadetail.cfm?dataid=straighttalk. ⁷ October 2015 Manufacturing ISM®

Report on Business ®, November 2, 2015. https://

www.instituteforsupplymanagement.org/ ismreport/mfgrob.cfm.

- 8 Note 7.
- 9 BEA, "News Release: Personal Income and Outlays: September 2015," Table 11, October 30, 2015.
- ¹⁰ University of Michigan, "Surveys of Consumers: Final Results for October 2015," October 30, 2015.
- ¹¹ The Conference Board, Consumer Confidence Survey, "The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® Declines Again," November 24, 2015. https://www.conference-board.org/data/ consumerconfidence.cfm
- ¹² Census Bureau, "Advance Monthly Sales for Retail and Food Services October 2015," Nov. 13, 2015 - CB15-187. http://www.census.gov/retail/ index.html?cssp=SERP
- ¹³ BEA 15-25, News Release: GDP by

State, "Broad Growth Across States in 2014." http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/ regional/gdp_state/ gsp newsrelease.htm, June 10, 2015. ¹⁴ BEA, "News Release: State Personal Income: Second Quarter 2015." http:// www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/spi/ sqpi_newsrelease.htm. September 30,

¹⁵ The Connecticut Economic Digest, Vol. 20, No. 10, October 2015, p. 6.

2015.

- ¹⁶ Connecticut Office of the State Comptroller, Letter of Kevin Lembo to Governor Dannel P. Malloy, November 2, 2015. http://www.osc.ct.gov/reports/ monthly/2015/LetterNov2.htm. ¹⁷ OPM, Letter of Benjamin Barnes and
- Chris Perillo. "State of Connecticut Consensus Revenue" Pursuant to Section 2-36c of the C.G.S for current FY 15-17 biennium and next three ensuing fiscal years, November 10, 2015. https:// www.cga.ct.gov/ofa/Documents/year/CR/ 2016CR-20151110_November%2010, %202015%20Consensus%20Revenu e%20Estimates.pdf
- ¹⁸ Table extracted from OFA, "Fiscal Accountability Report to the Appropriations and Finance Committees as required by CGS Sec. 2-36b," November 13, 2015, p. 2.
- 19 Kolie Sun, "Connecticut's Housing Recovery Slowed in 2014," The Connecticut Economic Digest, Vol. 20, No. 7, July 2015, p. 5.
- ²⁰ NEEP, See Note 2, p. 28.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

| | 3Q | 3Q | CHANGE | 2Q |
|--|--------|--------|---------------|--------|
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2015 | 2014 | NO. % | 2015 |
| General Drift Indicator (1996=100)* | | | | |
| Leading | 114.8 | 112.5 | 2.3 2.0 | 114.2 |
| Coincident | 117.3 | 114.2 | 3.1 2.7 | 116.3 |
| Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)** | 134.3 | 131.0 | 3.3 2.5 | 133.6 |
| Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)*** | Nov | Nov | | Oct |
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2015 | 2014 | | 2015 |
| Connecticut | 170.07 | 163.45 | 6.62 4.1 | 169.62 |
| United States | 176.43 | 171.05 | 5.38 3.1 | 175.99 |

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

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).

¹ Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Press release BEA 15-55: "Gross Domestic Product: Third Quarter 2015 (Second Estimate)," November 24, 2015. http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/ national/gdp/gdpnewsrelease.htm. ² New England Economic Partnership, Fall 2015 Economic Outlook Conference: "Can we get There from Here? Transportation, Infrastructure and the Future New England Economy," October 15, 2015, p. 16. 3 NABE, "NABE Outlook October 2015 -Summary," Retrieved October 16, 2015. http://www.nabe.com/ NABE_Outlook_October_2015.

Total nonfarm employment increased over the year.

Total nonfarm EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

| | Nov | Nov | CHAI | NGE | Oct |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|------|------|---------|
| (Seasonally adjusted; 000s) | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 |
| TOTAL NONFARM | 1,699.7 | 1,672.9 | 26.8 | 1.6 | 1,694.6 |
| Natural Res & Mining | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 57.5 | 55.7 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 57.1 |
| Manufacturing | 161.8 | 158.5 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 161.0 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 308.0 | 303.7 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 306.9 |
| Information | 31.8 | 31.2 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 32.2 |
| Financial Activities | 130.7 | 128.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 130.7 |
| Professional and Business Services | 217.0 | 213.8 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 216.0 |
| Education and Health Services | 333.2 | 327.6 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 332.7 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 159.4 | 153.1 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 157.9 |
| Other Services | 62.2 | 62.9 | -0.7 | -1.1 | 61.9 |
| Government* | 237.5 | 237.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 237.6 |

...

-1.3

12.8

12.1

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

Average weekly initial claims fell from a year

ago.

| UN | EMP | LOYI | MENT |
|----|-----|------|------|
| | | | |

U-6 Rate (%)

Nov Nov **CHANGE** Oct (Seasonally adjusted) 2015 2014 NO. % 2015 Labor Force, resident (000s) 1,893.1 1,896.5 -3.4 -0.2 1,895.9 1,799.0 Employed (000s) 1,796.6 1,776.8 19.8 1.1 Unemployed (000s) -23.2 -19.4 96.5 119.7 96.9 **Unemployment Rate (%)** 5.1 6.3 -1.2 5.1 **Labor Force Participation Rate (%)** 65.6 66.0 -0.4 65.7 **Employment-Population Ratio (%)** 62.3 61.9 62.4 0.4 **Average Weekly Initial Claims** 3,528 4,358 -830 -19.0 3,699 Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%) 2.40 2.58 -0.18 2.06 3Q2015 3Q2014 2Q2015

11.5

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

The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.

| MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| • | Nov | Nov | СНА | HANGE Oct | | Sep | | | | | | |
| (Not seasonally adjusted) | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 | 2015 | | | | | | |
| Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours | 42.0 | 41.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 40.7 | | | | | | | |
| Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings | 26.75 | 23.76 | 2.99 | 12.6 | 26.33 | | | | | | | |
| Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings | 1,123.50 | 983.66 | 139.84 | 14.2 | 1,071.63 | | | | | | | |
| CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100) | 119.6 | 115.6 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 126.3 | 126.4 | | | | | | |
| Production Worker Hours (000s) | 4,154 | 3,959 | 195 | 4.9 | 4,037 | | | | | | | |
| Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)* | 269 | 273 | -4.0 | -1.4 | 296 | 299 | | | | | | |
| CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100) | 122.7 | 120.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 129.1 | 121.9 | | | | | | |

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy *Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for second quarter 2016 is forecasted to increase 2.2 percent from a year earlier.

| INCOME | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----|-----------|
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2Q* | 2Q | CHAI | NGE | 1Q* |
| (Annualized; \$ Millions) | 2016 | 2015 | NO. | % | 2016 |
| Personal Income | \$244,934 | \$239,591 | 5,343 | 2.2 | \$243,587 |
| UI Covered Wages | \$111,716 | \$108,587 | 3,129 | 2.9 | \$110,926 |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Y/Y % YEAR TO DATE % **LEVEL CHG CURRENT** PRIOR CHG 533 113.2 5,315 4,989 6.5 3.2 2,175 25,099 24,611 2.0 353.5 22.7

182,937 -14.8

-5.2

11.99

155,891

11.36

S&P 500 monthly close rose over the year.

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge;

MONTH

Nov 2015

Oct 2015

Nov 2015

Nov 2015

3Q 2015

Nov 2015

New Housing Permits*

Construction Contracts

New Auto Registrations

S&P 500: Monthly Close

Index (1980=100)

Exports (Bil. \$)

Electricity Sales (mil kWh)

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

11,599 -24.7

2,080.41

3.33 -14.7

0.6

| | | | Y/Y % | YEAR T | % | |
|------------------------|----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | MO/QTR | LEVEL | CHG | CURRENT | PRIOR | CHG |
| STARTS | | | | | | |
| Secretary of the State | Oct 2015 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Department of Labor | 1Q 2015 | 2,063 | -15.0 | 2,063 | 2,427 | -15.0 |
| TERMINATIONS | | | | | | |
| Secretary of the State | Oct 2015 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Department of Labor | 1Q 2015 | 1,458 | -11.6 | 1,458 | 1,650 | -11.6 |

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

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

STATE REVENUES

Total all revenues were up from a year ago.

| • | | | | YEAR | TO DATE | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|----------|----------|------|
| | Nov | Nov | % | | | % |
| (Millions of dollars) | 2015 | 2014 | CHG | CURRENT | PRIOR | CHG |
| TOTAL ALL REVENUES* | 1,038.7 | 823.1 | 26.2 | 15,601.5 | 14,825.1 | 5.2 |
| Corporate Tax | 13.9 | 14.0 | -0.7 | 705.9 | 587.2 | 20.2 |
| Personal Income Tax | 445.4 | 431.1 | 3.3 | 8,361.0 | 7,943.1 | 5.3 |
| Real Estate Conv. Tax | 14.1 | 16.3 | -13.5 | 169.9 | 169.7 | 0.1 |
| Sales & Use Tax | 380.2 | 263.6 | 44.2 | 3,944.6 | 3,696.6 | 6.7 |
| Gaming Payments** | 21.5 | 21.8 | -1.1 | 244.7 | 251.5 | -2.7 |

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 TRAVEI

| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | \ | \ | \\ | \ | \ | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------|--------------|-------|--|--|
| | | | Y/Y % | YEAR | YEAR TO DATE | | | |
| | MONTH | LEVEL | CHG | CURRENT | PRIOR | CHG | | |
| Info Center Visitors | Nov 2015 | 9,279 | -43.9 | 211,523 | 308,820 | -31.5 | | |
| Major Attraction Visitors* | Nov 2015 | 411,288 | -3.2 | 6,151,429 | 6,188,573 | -0.6 | | |
| Air Passenger Count | Oct 2015 | 518,571 | 3.6 | 4,953,873 | 4,902,038 | 1.1 | | |
| Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)** | Nov 2015 | 1,045.1 | 0.2 | 11,765.4 | 12,019.7 | -2.1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Gaming slots rose over the year.

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

Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Wisertrade.org

^{*} Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

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

^{**}See page 23 for explanation

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

| | Seasonally Adjusted | | | Adjusted Not Seasona | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Private Industry Workers | Sep | Jun | 3-Mo | Sep | Sep | 12-Mo |
| (Dec. 2005 = 100) | 2015 | 2015 | % Chg | 2015 | 2014 | % Chg |
| UNITED STATES TOTAL | 124.0 | 123.2 | 0.6 | 124.0 | 121.7 | 1.9 |
| Wages and Salaries | 123.6 | 122.8 | 0.7 | 123.7 | 121.2 | 2.1 |
| Benefit Costs | 124.8 | 124.2 | 0.5 | 124.8 | 123.1 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | | |
| NORTHEAST TOTAL | | | | 125.1 | 122.7 | 2.0 |
| Wages and Salaries | | | | 124.2 | 121.7 | 2.1 |

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 0.5 percent over the year.

| CONSUMER NEWS | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|------|------|--|--|
| % CHANGE | | | | | | |
| (Not seasonally adjusted) | MO/QTR | LEVEL | Y/Y | P/P* | | |
| CONSUMER PRICES CPI-U (1982-84=100) | | | | | | |
| U.S. City Average | Nov 2015 | 237.336 | 0.5 | -0.2 | | |
| Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00) | Nov 2015 | 0.421 | -0.5 | 0.2 | | |
| Northeast Region | Nov 2015 | 252.573 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | |
| NY-Northern NJ-Long Island | Nov 2015 | 261.009 | 0.6 | -0.2 | | |
| Boston-Brockton-Nashua** CPI-W (1982-84=100) | Nov 2015 | 258.407 | 8.0 | 0.7 | | |
| U.S. City Average | Nov 2015 | 231.721 | 0.1 | -0.3 | | |

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board *Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

Conventional mortgage rate rose to 3.94 percent over the month.

| | | | _ | | | | _ |
|------|---|--------------|---|---|---|----|----|
| | | _ | | _ | | | ES |
| 1.7 | _ | u | | ₹ | _ | ΛІ | |
| I N. | | \mathbf{r} | | | | - | |

| | Nov | Oct | Nov |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| (Percent) | 2015 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Prime | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| Federal Funds | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.09 |
| 3 Month Treasury Bill | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 6 Month Treasury Bill | 0.33 | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| 1 Year Treasury Note | 0.48 | 0.26 | 0.13 |
| 3 Year Treasury Note | 1.20 | 0.93 | 0.96 |
| 5 Year Treasury Note | 1.67 | 1.39 | 1.62 |
| 7 Year Treasury Note | 2.02 | 1.76 | 2.03 |
| 10 Year Treasury Note | 2.26 | 2.07 | 2.33 |
| 20 Year Treasury Note | 2.69 | 2.50 | 2.76 |
| Conventional Mortgage | 3.94 | 3.80 | 4.00 |

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT Nov Nov **CHANGE** Oct (Seasonally adjusted; 000s) 2015 2014 NO. % 2015 Connecticut 1,699.7 1.672.9 26.8 1.6 1,694.6 Maine 612.5 604.8 7.7 1.3 612.4 Massachusetts 3,513.6 3,436.8 76.8 2.2 3,507.7 **New Hampshire** 655.6 651.5 4.1 0.6 657.4 3,982.1 55.2 4,029.4 **New Jersey** 4,037.3 1.4 **New York** 9,306.8 9,134.8 172.0 1.9 9,294.4 5,856.0 5,816.2 39.8 0.7 5,859.4 Pennsylvania Rhode Island 486.7 478.7 8.0 1.7 484.5

312.5

4.0

2,637.0

1.3

313.6

1.9 142,689.0

316.5

142,900.0 140,263.0

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

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

Vermont

United States

| | | | LA | BOR | FORCE |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------|-----------|
| • | Nov | Nov | СН | ANGE | Oct |
| (Seasonally adjusted; 000s) | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 |
| Connecticut | 1,893.1 | 1,896.5 | -3.4 | -0.2 | 1,895.9 |
| Maine | 678.7 | 694.4 | -15.7 | -2.3 | 681.8 |
| Massachusetts | 3,557.4 | 3,582.8 | -25.4 | -0.7 | 3,560.7 |
| New Hampshire | 738.2 | 741.1 | -2.9 | -0.4 | 740.8 |
| New Jersey | 4,544.0 | 4,537.8 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 4,523.1 |
| New York | 9,673.8 | 9,533.8 | 140.0 | 1.5 | 9,632.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,428.5 | 6,351.9 | 76.6 | 1.2 | 6,415.4 |
| Rhode Island | 555.6 | 549.7 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 557.1 |
| Vermont | 344.1 | 348.8 | -4.7 | -1.3 | 345.3 |
| United States | 157,301.0 | 156,402.0 | 899.0 | 0.6 | 157,028.0 |

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

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

| | UNEMPLOYMENT RATES | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------|--------|------|
| | Nov | Nov | | Oct |
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2015 | 2014 | CHANGE | 2015 |
| Connecticut | 5.1 | 6.3 | -1.2 | 5.1 |
| Maine | 4.1 | 5.5 | -1.4 | 4.3 |
| Massachusetts | 4.7 | 5.4 | -0.7 | 4.6 |
| Now Hampshire | 3.2 | 4.0 | -O 8 | 3 3 |

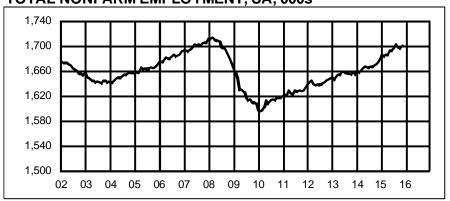
New Hampshire 4.0 -0.8 3.2 3.3 **New Jersey** 5.3 6.3 -1.0 5.4 **New York** 4.8 5.8 -1.0 4.8 5.1 Pennsylvania 5.0 -0.1 5.1 Rhode Island 5.2 6.9 -1.7 6.3 3.7 4.2 -0.5 3.7 Vermont **United States** 5.0 5.8 8.0-5.0

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

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

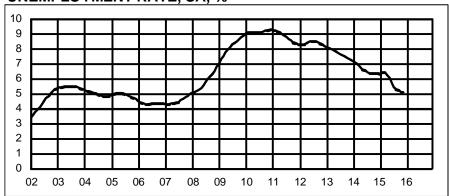
STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, SA, 000s



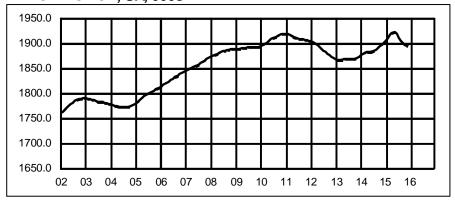
| <u>Month</u> | <u>2014</u> | <u>2015</u> | <u> 2016</u> |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Jan | 1,659.9 | 1,685.6 | |
| Feb | 1,656.1 | 1,682.7 | |
| Mar | 1,659.6 | 1,686.0 | |
| Apr | 1,664.0 | 1,685.4 | |
| May | 1,665.7 | 1,691.3 | |
| Jun | 1,664.9 | 1,691.9 | |
| Jul | 1,665.4 | 1,695.7 | |
| Aug | 1,665.7 | 1,701.1 | |
| Sep | 1,666.5 | 1,696.3 | |
| Oct | 1,670.0 | 1,694.6 | |
| Nov | 1,672.9 | 1,699.7 | |
| Dec | 1,678.1 | | |

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SA, %



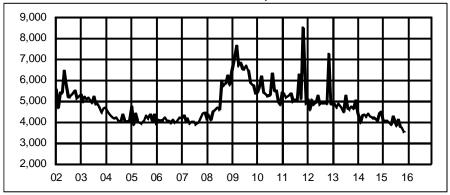
| <u>Month</u> | <u> 2014</u> | <u> 2015</u> | 2016 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| Jan | 7.1 | 6.3 | |
| Feb | 7.0 | 6.4 | |
| Mar | 6.9 | 6.4 | |
| Apr | 6.8 | 6.2 | |
| May | 6.6 | 6.0 | |
| Jun | 6.5 | 5.7 | |
| Jul | 6.4 | 5.4 | |
| Aug | 6.4 | 5.3 | |
| Sep | 6.3 | 5.2 | |
| Oct | 6.3 | 5.1 | |
| Nov | 6.3 | 5.1 | |
| Dec | 6.3 | | |
| | | | |

LABOR FORCE, SA, 000s



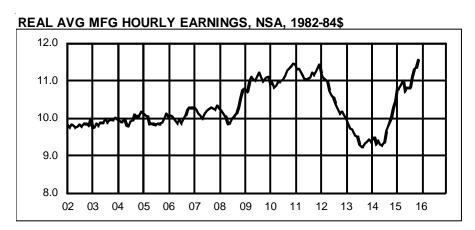
| <u>Month</u> | 2014 | <u>2015</u> | <u>2016</u> |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Jan | 1,875.0 | 1904.5 | |
| Feb | 1,877.6 | 1909.9 | |
| Mar | 1,879.7 | 1915.8 | |
| Apr | 1,881.0 | 1920.6 | |
| May | 1,881.8 | 1921.7 | |
| Jun | 1,882.7 | 1918.1 | |
| Jul | 1,884.3 | 1910.8 | |
| Aug | 1,886.8 | 1903.1 | |
| Sep | 1,889.9 | 1899.1 | |
| Oct | 1,893.3 | 1895.9 | |
| Nov | 1,896.5 | 1893.1 | |
| Dec | 1,899.4 | | |

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS, SA

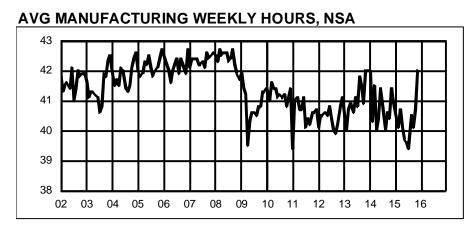


| <u>Month</u> | 2014 | <u> 2015</u> | <u> 2016</u> |
|--------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Jan | 4,418 | 3,984 | |
| Feb | 3,959 | 4,024 | |
| Mar | 4,306 | 4,070 | |
| Apr | 4,357 | 3,956 | |
| May | 4,238 | 3,875 | |
| Jun | 4,395 | 4,244 | |
| Jul | 4,218 | 3,799 | |
| Aug | 4,183 | 4,086 | |
| Sep | 4,194 | 3,756 | |
| Oct | 4,063 | 3,699 | |
| Nov | 4,358 | 3,528 | |
| Dec | 4,481 | | |

ECONOMIC INDICATOR TRENDS STATE

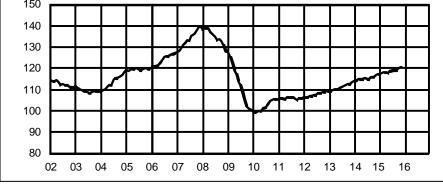


| <u>Month</u> | 2014 | <u> 2015</u> | 2010 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------|
| Jan | \$9.35 | \$10.78 | |
| Feb | \$9.46 | \$10.78 | |
| Mar | \$9.29 | \$10.88 | |
| Apr | \$9.39 | \$11.00 | |
| May | \$9.28 | \$10.70 | |
| Jun | \$9.26 | \$10.80 | |
| Jul | \$9.34 | \$10.79 | |
| Aug | \$9.61 | \$11.10 | |
| Sep | \$9.76 | \$11.28 | |
| Oct | \$10.01 | \$11.33 | |
| Nov | \$10.26 | \$11.54 | |
| Dec | \$10.44 | | |
| | | | |



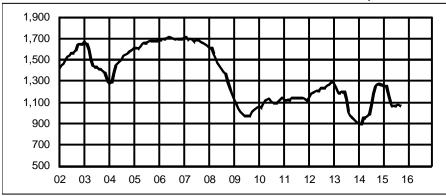
| <u>Month</u> | <u> 2014</u> | <u>2015</u> | <u> 2016</u> |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Jan | 42.0 | 40.4 | |
| Feb | 40.3 | 40.1 | |
| Mar | 41.5 | 40.7 | |
| Apr | 40.0 | 40.1 | |
| May | 40.4 | 39.7 | |
| Jun | 41.4 | 39.6 | |
| Jul | 40.6 | 39.4 | |
| Aug | 40.0 | 40.5 | |
| Sep | 40.6 | 40.1 | |
| Oct | 40.4 | 40.7 | |
| Nov | 41.4 | 42.0 | |
| Dec | 40.9 | | |

CT MFG PRODUCTION INDEX (NSA, 12 MMA, 2009=100) 150 140



| <u>Month</u> | <u> 2014</u> | <u> 2015</u> | <u> 2016</u> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jan | 113.7 | 117.2 | |
| Feb | 114.2 | 117.4 | |
| Mar | 114.8 | 117.9 | |
| Apr | 114.7 | 118.3 | |
| May | 114.8 | 117.7 | |
| Jun | 115.2 | 118.3 | |
| Jul | 114.6 | 119.1 | |
| Aug | 115.0 | 119.1 | |
| Sep | 115.6 | 119.2 | |
| Oct | 115.9 | 119.9 | |
| Nov | 116.6 | 120.2 | |
| Dec | 116.9 | | |
| | | | |

| | SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS, 12MMA |
|---|---|
| ſ | |



| <u>Month</u> | 2014 | <u>2015</u> | <u> 2016</u> |
|--------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Jan | 896 | 1,238 | |
| Feb | 886 | 1,256 | |
| Mar | 947 | 1,165 | |
| Apr | 955 | 1,097 | |
| May | 962 | 1,054 | |
| Jun | 978 | 1,065 | |
| Jul | 1,071 | 1,067 | |
| Aug | 1,174 | 1,073 | |
| Sep | 1,242 | 1,061 | |
| Oct | 1,264 | | |
| Nov | 1,266 | | |
| Dec | 1,260 | | |



| CONNECTICUT | | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|--------|------|-----------|--|
| | Nov | Nov | СНА | NGE | Oct | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 1,721,600 | 1,694,200 | 27,400 | 1.6 | 1,708,800 | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 1,477,800 | 1,450,400 | 27,400 | 1.9 | 1,467,900 | |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 221,900 | 216,700 | 5,200 | 2.4 | 222,000 | |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 60,200 | 58,300 | 1,900 | 3.3 | 60,700 | |
| MANUFACTURING | 161,700 | 158,400 | 3,300 | 2.1 | 161,300 | |
| Durable Goods | 125,800 | 122,800 | 3,000 | 2.4 | 125,600 | |
| Fabricated Metal | 29,400 | 29,300 | 100 | 0.3 | 29,100 | |
| Machinery | 13,600 | 13,800 | -200 | -1.4 | 13,800 | |
| Computer and Electronic Product | 12,200 | 12,400 | -200 | -1.6 | 12,200 | |
| Transportation Equipment | 39,500 | 39,600 | -100 | -0.3 | 39,500 | |
| Aerospace Product and Parts | 27,500 | 27,300 | 200 | 0.7 | 27,500 | |
| Non-Durable Goods | 35,900 | 35,600 | 300 | 0.8 | 35,700 | |
| Chemical | 9,500 | 10,100 | -600 | -5.9 | 9,500 | |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 1,499,700 | 1,477,500 | 22,200 | 1.5 | 1,486,800 | |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 315,400 | 310,700 | 4,700 | 1.5 | 307,900 | |
| Wholesale Trade | 63,600 | 62,800 | 800 | 1.3 | 63,100 | |
| Retail Trade | 195,900 | 193,300 | 2,600 | 1.3 | 190,000 | |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 21,200 | 21,000 | 200 | 1.0 | 21,300 | |
| Building Material | 15,300 | 15,100 | 200 | 1.3 | 15,200 | |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 46,200 | 45,000 | 1,200 | 2.7 | 45,400 | |
| General Merchandise Stores | 31,100 | 30,400 | 700 | 2.3 | 28,800 | |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 55,900 | 54,600 | 1,300 | 2.4 | 54,800 | |
| Utilities | 7,400 | 7,300 | 100 | 1.4 | 7,400 | |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 48,500 | 47,300 | 1,200 | 2.5 | 47,400 | |
| INFORMATION | 31,800 | 31,200 | 600 | 1.9 | 32,000 | |
| Telecommunications | 8,800 | 8,800 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,800 | |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 131,100 | 128,700 | 2,400 | 1.9 | 130,500 | |
| Finance and Insurance | 111,100 | 109,300 | 1,800 | 1.6 | 110,600 | |
| Credit Intermediation | 26,500 | 26,100 | 400 | 1.5 | 26,400 | |
| Securities and Commodity Contracts | 25,400 | 25,300 | 100 | 0.4 | 25,300 | |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities | 59,200 | 57,900 | 1,300 | 2.2 | 58,900 | |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 20,000 | 19,400 | 600 | 3.1 | 19,900 | |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 219,900 | 216,600 | 3,300 | 1.5 | 218,600 | |
| Professional, Scientific | 97,000 | 96,200 | 800 | 8.0 | 95,100 | |
| Legal Services | 12,900 | 13,000 | -100 | -0.8 | 12,900 | |
| Computer Systems Design | 26,600 | 26,100 | 500 | 1.9 | 26,500 | |
| Management of Companies | 30,000 | 30,600 | -600 | -2.0 | 30,100 | |
| Administrative and Support | 92,900 | 89,800 | 3,100 | 3.5 | 93,400 | |
| Employment Services | 29,100 | 29,300 | -200 | -0.7 | 29,400 | |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES | 338,400 | 332,700 | 5,700 | 1.7 | 336,400 | |
| Educational Services | 69,100 | 68,200 | 900 | 1.3 | 68,700 | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 269,300 | 264,500 | 4,800 | 1.8 | 267,700 | |
| Hospitals | 60,200 | 59,200 | 1,000 | 1.7 | 60,000 | |
| Nursing & Residential Care Facilities | 63,600 | 63,000 | 600 | 1.0 | 64,100 | |
| Social Assistance | 56,200 | 54,100 | 2,100 | 3.9 | 55,100 | |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 157,300 | 151,100 | 6,200 | 4.1 | 158,300 | |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 26,900 | 25,600 | 1,300 | 5.1 | 28,400 | |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 130,400 | 125,500 | 4,900 | 3.9 | 129,900 | |
| Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places. | 118,600 | 113,800 | 4,800 | 4.2 | 117,900 | |
| OTHER SERVICES | 62,000 | 62,700 | -700 | -1.1 | 62,200 | |
| GOVERNMENT | 243,800 | 243,800 | 0 | 0.0 | 240,900 | |
| Federal Government | 17,300 | 17,700 | -400 | -2.3 | 17,300 | |
| State Government | 69,100 | 68,800 | 300 | 0.4 | 68,000 | |
| Local Government** | 157,400 | 157,300 | 100 | 0.1 | 155,600 | |
| | , | • | | | , | |

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. **Includes Indian tribal government employment

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES





Not Seasonally Adjusted

| STAMFORD LMA | Nov | Nov | CHA | NGE | Oct |
|--|---------|---------|-------|------|---------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 |
| 5.77 | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 420,900 | 412,700 | 8,200 | 2.0 | 416,600 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 375,000 | 367,200 | 7,800 | 2.1 | 371,200 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 44,500 | 44,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 44,600 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 12,700 | 12,600 | 100 | 0.8 | 12,700 |
| MANUFACTURING | 31,800 | 31,900 | -100 | -0.3 | 31,900 |
| Durable Goods | 23,500 | 23,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 23,500 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 376,400 | 368,200 | 8,200 | 2.2 | 372,000 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 76,500 | 74,200 | 2,300 | 3.1 | 74,400 |
| Wholesale Trade | 13,500 | 13,400 | 100 | 0.7 | 13,400 |
| Retail Trade | 51,800 | 50,400 | 1,400 | 2.8 | 50,100 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 11,200 | 10,400 | 800 | 7.7 | 10,900 |
| INFORMATION | 11,500 | 11,400 | 100 | 0.9 | 11,500 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 40,600 | 40,400 | 200 | 0.5 | 40,300 |
| Finance and Insurance | 33,500 | 33,900 | -400 | -1.2 | 33,400 |
| Credit Intermediation | 9,800 | 9,800 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,800 |
| Securities and Commodity Contracts | 16,900 | 17,300 | -400 | -2.3 | 16,800 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 68,400 | 67,000 | 1,400 | 2.1 | 67,900 |
| Professional, Scientific | 28,700 | 29,000 | -300 | -1.0 | 28,000 |
| Administrative and Support | 26,300 | 25,600 | 700 | 2.7 | 26,300 |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES | 73,300 | 72,100 | 1,200 | 1.7 | 72,100 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 61,500 | 60,200 | 1,300 | 2.2 | 60,400 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 43,500 | 40,900 | 2,600 | 6.4 | 43,700 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 33,900 | 31,600 | 2,300 | 7.3 | 33,700 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 16,700 | 16,700 | 0 | 0.0 | 16,700 |
| GOVERNMENT | 45,900 | 45,500 | 400 | 0.9 | 45,400 |
| Federal | 2,400 | 2,500 | -100 | -4.0 | 2,400 |
| State & Local | 43,500 | 43,000 | 500 | 1.2 | 43,000 |
| | | | | | |

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

| Con Co | Nov | Nov | CHA | NGE | Oct |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|--------|
| | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 79,700 | 79,600 | 100 | 0.1 | 78,900 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 69,100 | 69,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 68,500 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 13,000 | 12,300 | 700 | 5.7 | 12,900 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 66,700 | 67,300 | -600 | -0.9 | 66,000 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 18,300 | 18,500 | -200 | -1.1 | 17,600 |
| Retail Trade | 13,600 | 13,600 | 0 | 0.0 | 13,000 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 9,400 | 9,300 | 100 | 1.1 | 9,400 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 7,600 | 7,300 | 300 | 4.1 | 7,600 |
| GOVERNMENT | 10,600 | 10,500 | 100 | 1.0 | 10,400 |
| Federal | 700 | 700 | 0 | 0.0 | 600 |
| State & Local | 9,900 | 9,800 | 100 | 1.0 | 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

| | * | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|------|---------|--|
| | Nov | Nov | CHA | NGE | Oct | |
| - Section 1 | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 | |
| TOTAL NONEARM EMPLOYMENT | 500.000 | F7F 000 | 44.000 | 0.0 | 500 000 | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 586,800 | 575,200 | 11,600 | 2.0 | 580,900 | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 494,200 | 483,000 | 11,200 | 2.3 | 488,900 | |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 75,600 | 74,200 | 1,400 | 1.9 | 75,200 | |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 19,900 | 19,400 | 500 | 2.6 | 20,100 | |
| MANUFACTURING | 55,700 | 54,800 | 900 | 1.6 | 55,100 | |
| Durable Goods | 46,200 | 45,300 | 900 | 2.0 | 45,700 | |
| Non-Durable Goods | 9,500 | 9,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,400 | |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 511,200 | 501,000 | 10,200 | 2.0 | 505,700 | |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 92,800 | 94,600 | -1,800 | -1.9 | 91,300 | |
| Wholesale Trade | 16,700 | 17,900 | -1,200 | -6.7 | 16,800 | |
| Retail Trade | 58,200 | 59,000 | -800 | -1.4 | 56,700 | |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 17,900 | 17,700 | 200 | 1.1 | 17,800 | |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 15,400 | 15,100 | 300 | 2.0 | 15,300 | |
| INFORMATION | 11,500 | 11,400 | 100 | 0.9 | 11,500 | |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 58,200 | 56,600 | 1,600 | 2.8 | 57,800 | |
| Depository Credit Institutions | 6,200 | 6,100 | 100 | 1.6 | 6,100 | |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities | 37,400 | 37,400 | 0 | 0.0 | 37,300 | |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 73,000 | 71,300 | 1,700 | 2.4 | 72,300 | |
| Professional, Scientific | 34,100 | 34,400 | -300 | -0.9 | 33,800 | |
| Management of Companies | 7,800 | 8,100 | -300 | -3.7 | 7,800 | |
| Administrative and Support | 31,100 | 28,800 | 2,300 | 8.0 | 30,700 | |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES | 110,000 | 106,700 | 3,300 | 3.1 | 109,200 | |
| Educational Services | 15,600 | 15,400 | 200 | 1.3 | 15,400 | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 94,400 | 91,300 | 3,100 | 3.4 | 93,800 | |
| Ambulatory Health Care | 31,800 | 31,000 | 800 | 2.6 | 31,800 | |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 51,500 | 46,900 | 4,600 | 9.8 | 50,100 | |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 41,000 | 39,800 | 1,200 | 3.0 | 40,300 | |
| OTHER SERVICES | 21,600 | 21,300 | 300 | 1.4 | 21,500 | |
| GOVERNMENT | 92,600 | 92,200 | 400 | 0.4 | 92,000 | |
| Federal | 5,300 | 5,300 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,300 | |
| State & Local | 87,300 | 86,900 | 400 | 0.5 | 86,900 | |
| | 0.,000 | 00,000 | | 0.0 | 55,555 | |

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

| | Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|------|---------|--|
| | Nov | Nov | CHA | NGE | Oct | |
| Labor Market Areas | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 | |
| BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA | 418,100 | 409,900 | 8,200 | 2.0 | 415,800 | |
| DANBURY LMA** | 78,800 | 78,700 | 100 | 0.1 | 78,600 | |
| HARTFORD LMA | 578,000 | 566,600 | 11,400 | 2.0 | 574,500 | |
| NEW HAVEN LMA | 282,300 | 280,300 | 2,000 | 0.7 | 281,000 | |
| NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA | 127,600 | 128,100 | -500 | -0.4 | 127,300 | |
| WATERBURY LMA** | 67,900 | 67,700 | 200 | 0.3 | 67,700 | |
| ENFIELD LMA** | 45,900 | 45,200 | 700 | 1.5 | 45,800 | |
| TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA** | 33,900 | 33,700 | 200 | 0.6 | 33,800 | |
| DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA** | 27,500 | 27,400 | 100 | 0.4 | 27,400 | |

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

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

NEW HAVEN LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

| Title: 6 | 15. | | - | _ | |
|--|---------|---------|--------|------|---------|
| 1500 | Nov | Nov | CHA | NGE | Oct |
| | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 286,400 | 284,300 | 2,100 | 0.7 | 284,800 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 250,600 | 248,900 | 1,700 | 0.7 | 249,700 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 33,100 | 34,300 | -1,200 | -3.5 | 33,200 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 9,400 | 10,100 | -700 | -6.9 | 9,500 |
| MANUFACTURING | 23,700 | 24,200 | -500 | -2.1 | 23,700 |
| Durable Goods | 19,000 | 19,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 19,000 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 253,300 | 250,000 | 3,300 | 1.3 | 251,600 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 53,300 | 53,200 | 100 | 0.2 | 52,300 |
| Wholesale Trade | 11,100 | 11,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,000 |
| Retail Trade | 31,000 | 31,500 | -500 | -1.6 | 30,200 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 11,200 | 10,600 | 600 | 5.7 | 11,100 |
| INFORMATION | 3,900 | 4,000 | -100 | -2.5 | 3,900 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 12,700 | 12,600 | 100 | 0.8 | 12,700 |
| Finance and Insurance | 9,000 | 9,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,000 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 30,900 | 30,100 | 800 | 2.7 | 31,400 |
| Administrative and Support | 15,000 | 14,500 | 500 | 3.4 | 15,100 |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES | 82,600 | 80,700 | 1,900 | 2.4 | 82,100 |
| Educational Services | 32,300 | 31,500 | 800 | 2.5 | 32,100 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 50,300 | 49,200 | 1,100 | 2.2 | 50,000 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 23,500 | 23,400 | 100 | 0.4 | 23,500 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 20,400 | 20,000 | 400 | 2.0 | 20,200 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 10,600 | 10,600 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,600 |
| GOVERNMENT | 35,800 | 35,400 | 400 | 1.1 | 35,100 |
| Federal | 4,700 | 4,800 | -100 | -2.1 | 4,700 |
| State & Local | 31,100 | 30,600 | 500 | 1.6 | 30,400 |
| | | | | | |

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

CT Online Labor Demand Rose 2,300 in November

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 80,700 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in November 2015, a 2.9 percent increase over the month and a 12.1 percent increase over the year. There were 4.25 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 3.62 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (4.90), while Maine had the lowest rate (3.54).

| | Nov | Nov | Oct | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | | | | | |
| CT Vacancies (000s) | 80.7 | 72.0 | 78.4 | | | | | |
| Hartford Vac. (000s) | 33.0 | 28.9 | 31.5 | | | | | |
| Labor Demand Rate * | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 4.25 | 3.80 | 4.14 | | | | | |
| United States | 3.62 | 3.35 | 3.47 | | | | | |
| Maine | 3.54 | 4.27 | 3.48 | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | 4.90 | 4.41 | 4.80 | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 3.71 | 4.16 | 3.58 | | | | | |
| Rhode Island | 3.89 | 3.74 | 3.74 | | | | | |
| Vermont | 3.72 | 3.87 | 3.61 | | | | | |

^{*} 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.

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

| NORWICH-NEW LONDON- | | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------------------------|--------|-------|---------|--|--|
| WESTERLY, CT-RI LMA | Nov | Nov | CHA | ANGE | Oct | | |
| A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 128,200 | 128,700 | -500 | -0.4 | 128,200 | | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 97,500 | 96,500 | 1,000 | 1.0 | 97,500 | | |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 19,200 | 18,900 | 300 | 1.6 | 19,300 | | |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 4,200 | 4,200 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,300 | | |
| MANUFACTURING | 15,000 | 14,700 | 300 | 2.0 | 15,000 | | |
| Durable Goods | 11,700 | 11,300 | 400 | 3.5 | 11,700 | | |
| Non-Durable Goods | 3,300 | 3,400 | -100 | -2.9 | 3,300 | | |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 109,000 | 109,800 | -800 | -0.7 | 108,900 | | |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 23,800 | 23,600 | 200 | 0.8 | 23,200 | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,500 | 2,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,500 | | |
| Retail Trade | 17,100 | 16,400 | 700 | 4.3 | 16,500 | | |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 4,200 | 4,700 | -500 | -10.6 | 4,200 | | |
| INFORMATION | 1,100 | 1,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,100 | | |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,000 | | |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 9,000 | 9,200 | -200 | -2.2 | 9,000 | | |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES | 21,800 | 21,600 | 200 | 0.9 | 21,600 | | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 18,800 | 18,800 | 0 | 0.0 | 18,600 | | |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 15,800 | 15,400 | 400 | 2.6 | 16,500 | | |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 13,700 | 13,100 | 600 | 4.6 | 13,900 | | |
| Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places. | 11,500 | 11,100 | 400 | 3.6 | 11,500 | | |
| OTHER SERVICES | 3,800 | 3,700 | 100 | 2.7 | 3,800 | | |
| GOVERNMENT | 30,700 | 32,200 | -1,500 | -4.7 | 30,700 | | |
| Federal | 2,600 | 2,600 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,600 | | |
| State & Local** | 28.100 | 29,600 | -1.500 | -5.1 | 28.100 | | |

| WATERBURY LMA | | Not Se | asonally | d | |
|--|--------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| Control of the contro | Nov | Nov | CHA | NGE | Oct |
| J. S. Carrier | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 |
| **** | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 69,000 | 68,800 | 200 | 0.3 | 68,200 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 58,100 | 58,200 | -100 | -0.2 | 57,600 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 10,200 | 10,100 | 100 | 1.0 | 10,200 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 2,900 | 2,800 | 100 | 3.6 | 2,900 |
| MANUFACTURING | 7,300 | 7,300 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,300 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 58,800 | 58,700 | 100 | 0.2 | 58,000 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 14,000 | 13,900 | 100 | 0.7 | 13,500 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,200 | 2,200 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,200 |
| Retail Trade | 9,800 | 9,700 | 100 | 1.0 | 9,300 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,000 |
| INFORMATION | 600 | 700 | -100 | -14.3 | 600 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,000 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 5,800 | 5,600 | 200 | 3.6 | 5,700 |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES | 17,400 | 17,500 | -100 | -0.6 | 17,400 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 15,600 | 15,400 | 200 | 1.3 | 15,500 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 5,500 | 5,900 | -400 | -6.8 | 5,600 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 2,600 | 2,500 | 100 | 4.0 | 2,600 |
| GOVERNMENT | 10,900 | 10,600 | 300 | 2.8 | 10,600 |
| Federal | 500 | 400 | 100 | 25.0 | 400 |
| State & Local | 10,400 | 10,200 | 200 | 2.0 | 10,200 |

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.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

SMALLER LMAS* Not Seasonally Adjusted Nov **CHANGE** Oct Nov 2015 2014 NO. 2015 % TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT 46.300 45.600 700 46.000 ENFIELD LMA..... 1.5 TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA..... 34,000 33,800 200 0.6 34,200 DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA..... 27,800 27,700 100 0.4 27,600

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

* State-designated Non-CES areas

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

| SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|--------|------|---------|--|
| NECTA** | Nov | Nov | СНА | NGE | Oct | |
| | 2015 | 2014 | NO. | % | 2015 | |
| | | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT | 333,900 | 327,500 | 6,400 | 2.0 | 335,200 | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 268,100 | 262,500 | 5,600 | 2.1 | 270,000 | |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES | 40,200 | 40,300 | -100 | -0.2 | 40,500 | |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING | 11,500 | 11,100 | 400 | 3.6 | 11,800 | |
| MANUFACTURING | 28,700 | 29,200 | -500 | -1.7 | 28,700 | |
| Durable Goods | 19,500 | 19,800 | -300 | -1.5 | 19,600 | |
| Non-Durable Goods | 9,200 | 9,400 | -200 | -2.1 | 9,100 | |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES | 293,700 | 287,200 | 6,500 | 2.3 | 294,700 | |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES | 59,900 | 59,800 | 100 | 0.2 | 60,000 | |
| Wholesale Trade | 11,300 | 11,400 | -100 | -0.9 | 11,400 | |
| Retail Trade | 35,700 | 36,100 | -400 | -1.1 | 35,500 | |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities | 12,900 | 12,300 | 600 | 4.9 | 13,100 | |
| INFORMATION | 3,700 | 3,700 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,700 | |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES | 16,300 | 16,300 | 0 | 0.0 | 16,300 | |
| Finance and Insurance | 13,100 | 13,000 | 100 | 8.0 | 13,100 | |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities | 8,600 | 8,700 | -100 | -1.1 | 8,600 | |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 28,900 | 26,500 | 2,400 | 9.1 | 29,000 | |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES | 79,300 | 75,300 | 4,000 | 5.3 | 78,200 | |
| Educational Services | 16,500 | 15,200 | 1,300 | 8.6 | 16,300 | |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 62,800 | 60,100 | 2,700 | 4.5 | 61,900 | |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 27,000 | 28,100 | -1,100 | -3.9 | 29,500 | |
| OTHER SERVICES | 12,800 | 12,500 | 300 | 2.4 | 12,800 | |
| GOVERNMENT | 65,800 | 65,000 | 800 | 1.2 | 65,200 | |
| Federal | 5,900 | 6,000 | -100 | -1.7 | 5,900 | |
| State & Local | 59,900 | 59,000 | 900 | 1.5 | 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

| (Not seasonally adjusted) | EMPLOYMENT | Nov | Nov | CHANGE | Oct |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | STATUS | 2015 | 2014 | NO. % | 2015 |
| CONNECTICUT | Civilian Labor Force | 1,889,500 | 1,899,600 | -10,100 -0.5 | 1,894,400 |
| | Employed | 1,798,800 | 1,785,300 | 13,500 0.8 | 1,803,000 |
| | Unemployed | 90,700 | 114,300 | -23,600 -20.6 | 91,400 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 4.8 | 6.0 | -1.2 | 4.8 |
| BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA | Civilian Labor Force | 464,600 | 465,700 | -1,100 -0.2 | 464,200 |
| | Employed | 442,900 | 438,500 | 4,400 1.0 | 442,300 |
| | Unemployed | 21,700 | 27,200 | -5,500 -20.2 | 21,900 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 4.7 | 5.8 | -1.1 | 4.7 |
| DANBURY LMA | Civilian Labor Force | 105,800 | 106,900 | -1,100 -1.0 | 106,100 |
| | Employed | 101,700 | 102,000 | -300 -0.3 | 102,000 |
| | Unemployed | 4,100 | 4,900 | -800 -16.3 | 4,100 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.8 | 4.6 | -0.8 | 3.9 |
| DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA | Civilian Labor Force | 43,100 | 43,200 | -100 -0.2 | 43,600 |
| | Employed | 40,800 | 40,300 | 500 1.2 | 41,400 |
| | Unemployed | 2,200 | 2,900 | -700 -24.1 | 2,200 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 5.2 | 6.6 | -1.4 | 5.1 |
| ENFIELD LMA | Civilian Labor Force | 49,500 | 49,500 | 0 0.0 | 50,200 |
| | Employed | 47,400 | 46,700 | 700 1.5 | 48,000 |
| | Unemployed | 2,200 | 2,800 | -600 -21.4 | 2,200 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 4.4 | 5.7 | -1.3 | 4.3 |
| HARTFORD LMA | Civilian Labor Force | 620,000 | 620,300 | -300 0.0 | 621,100 |
| | Employed | 590,400 | 583,100 | 7,300 1.3 | 591,200 |
| | Unemployed | 29,600 | 37,200 | -7,600 -20.4 | 29,900 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 4.8 | 6.0 | -1.2 | 4.8 |
| NEW HAVEN LMA | Civilian Labor Force | 323,400 | 326,300 | -2,900 -0.9 | 324,400 |
| | Employed | 307,600 | 306,300 | 1,300 0.4 | 308,400 |
| | Unemployed | 15,800 | 20,000 | -4,200 -21.0 | 16,000 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 4.9 | 6.1 | -1.2 | 4.9 |
| NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA | Civilian Labor Force | 140,000 | 142,900 | -2,900 -2.0 | 141,000 |
| | Employed | 132,700 | 133,400 | -700 -0.5 | 133,900 |
| | Unemployed | 7,300 | 9,500 | -2,200 -23.2 | 7,200 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 5.2 | 6.6 | -1.4 | 5.1 |
| TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA | | 47,400 45,300 2,000 4.3 | 47,800 45,200 2,600 5.4 | -400 -0.8 100 0.2 -600 -23.1 -1.1 | 48,000 46,000 2,000 4.2 |
| WATERBURY LMA | Civilian Labor Force | 111,700 | 113,200 | -1,500 -1.3 | 111,600 |
| | Employed | 105,000 | 104,700 | 300 0.3 | 104,900 |
| | Unemployed | 6,700 | 8,500 | -1,800 -21.2 | 6,700 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 6.0 | 7.5 | -1.5 | 6.0 |
| UNITED STATES | Civilian Labor Force | | 156,297,000 | 1,043,000 0.7 2,100,000 1.4 -1,057,000 -12.2 -0.7 | 157,313,000 149,716,000 7,597,000 4.8 |

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

| | A۱ | /G WEEKL | Y EARNII | NGS | AVG WEEK | LY HOURS | AVG HOURL | Y EARN | INGS |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| | No | _ | CHG | Oct | Nov | CHG Oct | Nov | CHG | Oct |
| (Not seasonally adjusted) | 2015 | 2014 | Y/Y | 2015 | 2015 2014 | Y/Y 2015 | 2015 2014 | Y/Y | 2015 |
| PRODUCTION WO | RKER | | | | | | | | |
| MANUFACTURING | \$1,123.50 | \$983.66 | \$139.84 | \$1,071.63 | 42.0 41.4 | 0.6 40.7 | \$26.75 \$23.76 | \$2.99 | \$26.33 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 1,161.96 | 1,026.40 | 135.56 | 1,108.13 | 42.1 42.1 | 0.0 40.8 | 27.60 24.38 | 3.22 | 27.16 |
| NON-DUR. GOODS | 998.06 | 849.07 | 148.99 | 943.90 | 41.9 39.2 | 2.7 40.2 | 23.82 21.66 | 2.16 | 23.48 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,149.78 | 1,103.10 | 46.68 | 1,205.82 | 38.7 37.7 | 1.0 39.6 | 29.71 29.26 | 0.45 | 30.45 |
| ALL EMPLOYEES | | | | | | | | | |
| STATEWIDE | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 1,010.90 | 980.17 | 30.73 | 992.80 | 33.9 34.2 | -0.3 33.7 | 29.82 28.66 | 1.16 | 29.46 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 1,268.71 | 1,248.21 | 20.50 | 1,246.18 | 40.2 40.5 | -0.3 39.7 | 31.56 30.82 | 0.74 | 31.39 |
| Construction | 1,217.94 | 1,201.15 | 16.79 | 1,261.07 | 39.2 39.1 | 0.1 40.2 | 31.07 30.72 | 0.35 | 31.37 |
| Manufacturing | 1,309.48 | 1,266.08 | 43.40 | 1,257.46 | 41.4 41.0 | 0.4 40.2 | 31.63 30.88 | 0.75 | 31.28 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 965.63 | 933.42 | 32.21 | 946.70 | 32.8 33.1 | -0.3 32.6 | 29.44 28.20 | 1.24 | 29.04 |
| Trade, Transp., Utilities | 830.66 | 806.19 | 24.47 | 832.66 | 33.2 33.3 | -0.1 33.4 | 25.02 24.21 | 0.81 | 24.93 |
| Financial Activities | 1,750.11 | 1,719.77 | 30.34 | 1,694.31 | 38.9 38.9 | 0.0 38.1 | 44.99 44.21 | 0.78 | 44.47 |
| Prof. & Business Serv. | 1,220.67 | 1,172.81 | 47.87 | 1,179.11 | 35.3 36.4 | -1.1 34.7 | 34.58 32.22 | 2.36 | 33.98 |
| Education & Health Ser. | 837.75 | 803.53 | 34.23 | 828.65 | 31.4 31.4 | 0.0 31.4 | 26.68 25.59 | 1.09 | 26.39 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 429.16 | 421.03 | 8.13 | 424.58 | 25.9 26.2 | -0.3 26.0 | 16.57 16.07 | 0.50 | 16.33 |
| Other Services | 679.01 | 679.80 | -0.79 | 674.58 | 30.6 30.2 | 0.4 30.4 | 22.19 22.51 | -0.32 | 22.19 |
| LABOR MARKET AREA | S: TOTAL | PRIVATE | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport-Stamford | 1,193.64 | 1,097.48 | 96.16 | 1,149.89 | 34.3 34.2 | 0.1 33.9 | 34.80 32.09 | 2.71 | 33.92 |
| Danbury | 1,000.00 | 901.75 | 98.26 | 963.62 | 35.6 34.3 | 1.3 34.7 | 28.09 26.29 | 1.80 | 27.77 |
| Hartford | 1,030.17 | 1,027.94 | 2.23 | 1,011.64 | 34.5 35.3 | -0.8 34.2 | 29.86 29.12 | 0.74 | 29.58 |
| New Haven | 924.99 | 944.58 | -19.59 | 929.07 | 33.0 34.6 | -1.6 33.3 | 28.03 27.30 | 0.73 | 27.90 |
| Norwich-New London | 768.12 | 814.55 | -46.42 | 762.95 | 32.7 34.5 | -1.8 32.9 | 23.49 23.61 | -0.12 | 23.19 |
| Waterbury | 793.28 | 748.71 | 44.57 | 802.41 | 33.5 32.3 | 1.2 33.8 | 23.68 23.18 | 0.50 | 23.74 |

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 November 2015, West Elm opened a store in West Hartford, creating about 30 jobs. Horst Engineering, a manufacturer in East Hartford, plans to expand by 10 to 15 jobs by mid-2016. Bass Pro Shops opened in Bridgeport, creating 400 jobs. Edward Jones announced it plans to add 100 jobs to the state in 2016. Amazon opened a sorting facility in Wallingford, adding 400 jobs to the area. SolarCity opened in Milford with 100 positions.
- In November 2015, Monsanto announced it will close its Stonington location next year, eliminating 40 jobs. UTC Aerospace Systems in Danbury cut 35 jobs. 3M in Meriden has cut 21 positions. Eastern Connecticut Health Network eliminated 23 jobs. LEGO of Enfield plans to reduce its workforce by 33 workers in 2016. New Haven Register will cut 30 jobs in December. Canon Solutions America, a business services company in Trumbull, plans to close its location from December to February, affecting 32 workers.

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)

NOVEMBER 2015

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | <u>%</u> | LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | <u>%</u> |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|--|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|
| BRIDGEPORT-S | | | | | HARTFORD cont | | | | |
| | 464,555 | 442,881 | 21,674 | 4.7 | Canton | 5,651 | 5,462 | | 3.3 |
| Ansonia | 9,543 | 8,883 | | 6.9 | Chaplin | 1,245 | 1,185 | | 4.8 |
| Bridgeport | 71,061 | 65,836 | | 7.4 | Colchester | 9,428 | 9,080 | | 3.7 |
| Darien | 8,486 | 8,163 | | 3.8 | Columbia | 3,230 | 3,110 | | 3.7 |
| Derby | 6,939 | 6,537 | 402 | 5.8 | Coventry | 7,713 | 7,421 | | 3.8 |
| Easton | 3,879 | 3,746 | | 3.4 | Cromwell | 8,009 | 7,686 | | 4.0 |
| Fairfield | 29,005 | 27,809 | · | 4.1 | East Granby | 3,060 | 2,960 | | 3.3 |
| Greenwich | 28,750 | 27,735 | | 3.5 | East Haddam | 5,023 | 4,814 | | 4.2 |
| Milford | 29,860 | 28,630 | | 4.1 | East Hampton | 7,654 | 7,370 | | 3.7 |
| Monroe | 10,275 | 9,843 | | 4.2 | East Hartford | 27,574 | 25,904 | | 6.1 |
| New Canaan | 8,362 | 8,055 | | 3.7 | Ellington | 9,116 | 8,767 | | 3.8 |
| Norwalk | 50,282 | 48,186 | | 4.2 | Farmington | 14,029 | 13,566 | | 3.3 |
| Oxford | 7,133 | 6,861 | 272 | 3.8 | Glastonbury | 18,856 | 18,249 | | 3.2 |
| Redding | 4,492 | 4,337 | | 3.5 | Granby | 6,717 | 6,502 | | 3.2 |
| Ridgefield | 11,858 | 11,468 | 390 | 3.3 | Haddam | 5,068 | 4,899 | 169 | 3.3 |
| Seymour | 9,088 | 8,623 | 465 | 5.1 | Hartford | 54,129 | 49,291 | 4,838 | 8.9 |
| Shelton | 22,072 | 21,091 | 981 | 4.4 | Hartland | 1,138 | 1,096 | 42 | 3.7 |
| Southbury | 8,883 | 8,492 | 391 | 4.4 | Harwinton | 3,239 | 3,123 | | 3.6 |
| Stamford | 68,619 | 65,888 | 2,731 | 4.0 | Hebron | 5,497 | 5,321 | 176 | 3.2 |
| Stratford | 27,481 | 25,990 | 1,491 | 5.4 | Lebanon | 4,053 | 3,892 | 161 | 4.0 |
| Trumbull | 18,241 | 17,537 | | 3.9 | Manchester | 32,895 | 31,368 | 1,527 | 4.6 |
| Weston | 4,388 | 4,225 | 163 | 3.7 | Mansfield | 12,509 | 11,919 | 590 | 4.7 |
| Westport | 12,389 | 11,948 | 441 | 3.6 | Marlborough | 3,572 | 3,449 | 123 | 3.4 |
| Wilton | 8,547 | 8,240 | 307 | 3.6 | Middletown | 26,401 | 25,168 | 1,233 | 4.7 |
| Woodbridge | 4,922 | 4,758 | 164 | 3.3 | New Britain | 36,731 | 34,178 | 2,553 | 7.0 |
| | | | | | New Hartford | 4,012 | 3,858 | 154 | 3.8 |
| DANBURY | 105,795 | 101,741 | 4,054 | 3.8 | Newington | 17,369 | 16,689 | 680 | 3.9 |
| Bethel | 10,587 | 10,172 | 415 | 3.9 | Plainville | 10,456 | 10,003 | 453 | 4.3 |
| Bridgewater | 861 | 830 | 31 | 3.6 | Plymouth | 6,773 | 6,403 | 370 | 5.5 |
| Brookfield | 9,170 | 8,822 | 348 | 3.8 | Portland | 5,474 | 5,266 | 208 | 3.8 |
| Danbury | 46,326 | 44,562 | 1,764 | 3.8 | Rocky Hill | 11,405 | 10,993 | 412 | 3.6 |
| New Fairfield | 7,202 | 6,922 | 280 | 3.9 | Scotland | 954 | 916 | 38 | 4.0 |
| New Milford | 15,547 | 14,931 | 616 | 4.0 | Simsbury | 12,865 | 12,459 | 406 | 3.2 |
| Newtown | 14,218 | 13,686 | 532 | 3.7 | Southington | 24,233 | 23,299 | 934 | 3.9 |
| Sherman | 1,884 | 1,816 | 68 | 3.6 | South Windsor | 14,054 | 13,530 | 524 | 3.7 |
| | | | | | Stafford | 6,846 | 6,514 | 332 | 4.8 |
| ENFIELD | 49,517 | 47,359 | 2,158 | 4.4 | Thomaston | 4,760 | 4,573 | 187 | 3.9 |
| East Windsor | 6,460 | 6,161 | 299 | 4.6 | Tolland | 8,583 | 8,312 | 271 | 3.2 |
| Enfield | 23,033 | 21,997 | 1,036 | 4.5 | Union | 465 | 443 | 22 | 4.7 |
| Somers | 5,158 | 4,953 | 205 | 4.0 | Vernon | 17,136 | 16,358 | 778 | 4.5 |
| Suffield | 7,510 | 7,229 | 281 | 3.7 | West Hartford | 34,296 | 33,104 | 1,192 | 3.5 |
| Windsor Locks | 7,356 | 7,019 | | 4.6 | Wethersfield | 14,064 | 13,514 | | 3.9 |
| | | | | | Willington | 3,646 | 3,526 | 120 | 3.3 |
| HARTFORD | 620,011 | 590,397 | 29,614 | 4.8 | Windham | 12,535 | 11,782 | 753 | 6.0 |
| Andover | 1,931 | 1,860 | 71 | 3.7 | Windsor | 16,600 | 15,842 | 758 | 4.6 |
| Ashford | 2,541 | 2,449 | 92 | 3.6 | All Labor Market Are | eas (I MAs) in Con | necticut except | three are federal | lv- |
| Avon | 9,320 | 9,032 | 288 | 3.1 | designated areas fo | ' | | | , |
| Barkhamsted | 2,334 | 2,246 | | 3.8 | federal Bridgeport-S | | | | |
| Berlin | 11,704 | 11,261 | 443 | 3.8 | publications as the I | | | | |
| Bloomfield | 11,379 | 10,785 | | 5.2 | East Hartford NECT | | | | |
| Bolton | 3,153 | 3,049 | | 3.3 | now called Torringto Springfield, MA area | | | | |
| Bristol | 33,074 | 31,244 | | 5.5 | and Hampton and of | | | | |
| Burlington | 5,512 | 5,307 | | 3.7 | 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



(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NOVEMBER 2015

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | <u>%</u> | LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | <u>%</u> |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| NEW HAVEN | 323,360 | 307,571 | 15,789 | 4.9 | TORRINGTON-NO | | | | |
| Bethany | 3,087 | 2,976 | 111 | 3.6 | • | 47,387 | 45,338 | 2,049 | 4.3 |
| Branford | 15,827 | 15,141 | 686 | 4.3 | Canaan | 695 | 679 | 16 | 2.3 |
| Cheshire | 15,313 | 14,826 | 487 | 3.2 | Colebrook | 830 | 797 | 33 | 4.0 |
| Chester | 2,342 | 2,270 | 72 | 3.1 | Cornwall | 755 | 731 | 24 | 3.2 |
| Clinton | 7,285 | 6,998 | 287 | 3.9 | Goshen | 1,621 | 1,562 | 59 | 3.6 |
| Deep River | 2,870 | 2,762 | 108 | 3.8 | Kent | 1,518 | 1,464 | 54 | 3.6 |
| Durham | 4,303 | 4,166 | 137 | 3.2 | Litchfield | 4,699 | 4,541 | 158 | 3.4 |
| East Haven | 15,768 | 14,922 | 846 | 5.4 | Morris | 1,411 | 1,361 | 50 | 3.5 |
| Essex | 3,322 | 3,189 | 133 | 4.0 | Norfolk | 895 | 862 | 33 | 3.7 |
| Guilford | 12,756 | 12,346 | 410 | 3.2 | North Canaan | 1,670 | 1,606 | 64 | 3.8 |
| Hamden | 35,229 | 33,647 | 1,582 | 4.5 | Roxbury | 1,307 | 1,274 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Killingworth | 3,796 | 3,675 | 121 | 3.2 | Salisbury | 1,764 | 1,721 | 43 | 2.4 |
| Madison | 8,989 | 8,686 | 303 | 3.4 | Sharon | 1,443 | 1,402 | 41 | 2.8 |
| Meriden | 32,193 | 30,230 | 1,963 | 6.1 | Torrington | 19,735 | 18,686 | 1,049 | 5.3 |
| Middlefield | 2,501 | 2,405 | 96 | 3.8 | Warren | 792 | 761 | 31 | 3.9 |
| New Haven | 64,274 | 60,110 | 4,164 | 6.5 | Washington | 2,018 | 1,962 | 56 | 2.8 |
| North Branford | 8,138 | 7,825 | 313 | 3.8 | Winchester | 6,234 | 5,929 | 305 | 4.9 |
| North Haven | 13,282 | 12,757 | 525 | 4.0 | | | | | |
| Old Saybrook | 5,063 | 4,872 | 191 | 3.8 | WATERBURY | 111,662 | 104,969 | 6,693 | 6.0 |
| Orange | 7,180 | 6,926 | 254 | 3.5 | Beacon Falls | 3,404 | 3,267 | 137 | 4.0 |
| Wallingford | 26,166 | 25,110 | 1,056 | 4.0 | Bethlehem | 1,968 | 1,899 | 69 | 3.5 |
| West Haven | 30,082 | 28,295 | 1,787 | 5.9 | Middlebury | 3,807 | 3,661 | 146 | 3.8 |
| Westbrook | 3,594 | 3,437 | 157 | 4.4 | Naugatuck | 17,338 | 16,399 | 939 | 5.4 |
| | | | | | Prospect | 5,512 | 5,293 | 219 | 4.0 |
| *NORWICH-NEW | LONDON-WESTE | RLY, CT PART | | | Waterbury | 51,122 | 47,066 | 4,056 | 7.9 |
| | 124,111 | 117,716 | 6,395 | 5.2 | Watertown | 13,118 | 12,568 | 550 | 4.2 |
| Bozrah | 1,425 | 1,362 | 63 | 4.4 | Wolcott | 9,836 | 9,447 | 389 | 4.0 |
| Canterbury | 2,799 | 2,664 | 135 | 4.8 | Woodbury | 5,557 | 5,369 | 188 | 3.4 |
| East Lyme | 8,391 | 7,999 | 392 | 4.7 | • | • | • | | |
| Franklin | 1,051 | 1,009 | 42 | 4.0 | DANIELSON-NORT | THEAST | | | |
| Griswold | 6,256 | 5,868 | 388 | 6.2 | | 43,068 | 40,827 | 2.241 | 5.2 |
| Groton | 18,223 | 17,397 | 826 | 4.5 | Brooklyn | 4,098 | 3,901 | 197 | 4.8 |
| Ledyard | 7,815 | 7,482 | 333 | 4.3 | Eastford | 924 | 896 | 28 | 3.0 |
| Lisbon | 2,297 | 2,187 | 110 | 4.8 | Hampton | 1,030 | 981 | 49 | 4.8 |
| Lyme | 1,188 | 1,147 | 41 | 3.5 | Killingly | 9,604 | 9,029 | 575 | 6.0 |
| Montville | 9,299 | 8,795 | 504 | 5.4 | Plainfield | 8,682 | 8,176 | 506 | 5.8 |
| New London | 11,900 | 11,040 | 860 | 7.2 | Pomfret | 2,481 | 2,392 | 89 | 3.6 |
| No. Stonington | 2,825 | 2,718 | 107 | 3.8 | Putnam | 4,865 | 4,587 | 278 | 5.7 |
| Norwich | 20,072 | 18,830 | 1,242 | 6.2 | Sterling | 2,021 | 1,895 | 126 | 6.2 |
| Old Lyme | 3,674 | 3,533 | 141 | 3.8 | Thompson | 5,223 | 4,990 | 233 | 4.5 |
| Preston | 2,369 | 2,260 | 109 | 4.6 | Woodstock | 4,140 | 3,980 | 160 | 3.9 |
| Salem | 2,088 | 1,988 | 109 | 4.8 | TTO GUSTOON | 4,140 | 5,900 | 100 | 5.5 |
| Sprague | 1,596 | 1,501 | 95 | 6.0 | | | | | |
| Stonington | 9,395 | 9,003 | 392 | 4.2 | | | | | |
| Voluntown | 9,395 1,459 | • | 392 72 | 4.2 | | | | | |
| Waterford | | 1,387 | 72 443 | 4.9 4.4 | | | | | |
| vvalci ioi u | 9,989 | 9,546 | 443 | 4.4 | Not Seasonally Adj | iustad: | | | |
| | | | | | CONNECTICUT | | 1 708 800 | 90 700 | 1 2 |

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

| NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----|--|--|
| | 140,008 | 132,709 | 7,299 | 5.2 | | |
| RI part | 15,897 | 14,993 | 904 | 5.7 | | |
| (Hopkinton and Westerl | y) | | | | | |

| Not Seasonally | Adjusted: | | | |
|--|---|-------------|-----------|-----|
| CONNECTICU | 1,889,500 | 1,798,800 | 90,700 | 4.8 |
| UNITED STAT | ES 157.340.000 | 149,766,000 | 7,573,000 | 4.8 |
| | , | , , | ,, | |
| hA vilenoses2 | ustad: | | | |
| , | | | | |
| CONNECTICU | T 1,893,100 | 1,796,600 | 96,500 | 5.1 |
| UNIT ED STAT | ES 157,301,000 | 149,364,000 | 7,937,000 | 5.0 |
| Seasonally Ad CONNECTICU UNITED STAT | 1,893,100 | | , | |

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 HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

| TOWN | NOV 2015 | YR TO 2015 | DATE 2014 | TOWN | NOV 2015 | YR TO 2015 | DATE 2014 | TOWN | NOV 2015 | YR TC 2015 | DATE 2014 |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Andover Ansonia Ashford Avon Barkhamsted Beacon Falls Berlin Bethany Bethel Bethlehem | 1 na na 2 na na 1 na 7 na | 4 na na 29 na na 18 na 66 na | 2 0 5 20 na na 26 na 64 na | Griswold Groton Guilford Haddam Hamden Hampton Hartford Hartland Harwinton Hebron | 0 na na 0 na na 0 na 1 | 2 na na 12 na na 6 1 na 14 | na 15 16 11 5 1 17 na 5 na | Preston Prospect Putnam Redding Ridgefield Rocky Hill Roxbury Salem Salisbury Scotland | 0 2 na 1 0 3 na na na | 8 29 na 5 23 110 na na na | 0 na 3 na 40 13 na 5 na |
| Bloomfield Bolton Bozrah Branford Bridgeport Bridgewater Bristol Brookfield Brooklyn Burlington | 0 1 na 0 10 0 3 1 1 | 15 5 na 21 119 0 29 45 11 | na 8 2 na 137 na 67 na 13 | Kent Killingly Killingworth Lebanon Ledyard Lisbon Litchfield Lyme Madison Manchester | 0 na 1 0 na na na 0 na | 1 na 5 2 na na na 3 na 118 | 1 18 na 7 14 3 na 4 15 | Seymour Sharon Shelton Sherman Simsbury Somers South Windsor Southbury Southington Sprague | na na 3 0 17 4 1 na 13 | na na 185 5 63 14 37 na 78 | 6 5 41 na 174 11 24 20 61 |
| Canaan Canterbury Canton Chaplin Cheshire Chester Clinton Colchester Colebrook Columbia | na na 0 na 4 0 5 na 0 | na na 8 na 38 0 6 31 na 13 | 1 11 8 0 40 na 10 28 2 | Mansfield Marlborough Meriden Middlebury Middlefield Middletown Milford Monroe Montville Morris | 1 na na 0 4 17 0 na | 12 3 na na 6 33 317 3 na | 12 3 7 na 6 57 196 5 12 | Stafford Stamford Sterling Stonington Stratford Suffield Thomaston Thompson Tolland Torrington | 0 137 na na 1 4 na na 0 | 2 635 na na 34 30 na na 8 na | na 314 na 16 42 26 na na 11 |
| Cornwall Coventry Cromwell Danbury Darien Deep River Derby Durham East Granby East Haddam | na 2 0 2 4 0 na 0 0 | na 26 15 640 63 0 na 5 0 | 2 32 23 306 na 2 na 2 8 | Naugatuck New Britain New Canaan New Fairfield New Hartford New Haven New London New Milford Newington Newtown | na 9 1 1 na 24 3 na 2 13 | na 96 38 2 na 261 38 na 12 27 | 16 na 46 na 6 412 35 19 8 18 | Trumbull Union Vernon Voluntown Wallingford Warren Washington Waterbury Waterford Watertown | 1 0 98 0 1 na na 4 na na | 6 1 145 5 19 na na 96 na na | 3 1 13 3 26 2 na 46 13 30 |
| East Hampton East Hartford East Haven East Lyme East Windsor Eastford Easton Ellington Enfield Essex | 2 0 na 31 0 na 0 8 2 | 31 2 na 66 10 na 1 101 26 4 | 19 na 10 356 9 2 3 81 na 6 | Norfolk North Branford North Canaan North Haven North Stonington Norwalk Norwich Old Lyme Old Saybrook Orange | na na na na 4 1 na 1 | na na na na 227 4 na 12 | 2 na 0 17 8 226 25 na 22 na | West Hartford West Haven Westbrook Weston Westport Wethersfield Willington Wilton Winchester Windham | 6 na 1 7 1 0 2 na 0 | 93 na 66 13 77 4 0 19 na 9 | 63 na 15 na 149 na 2 na 25 |
| Fairfield Farmington Franklin Glastonbury Goshen Granby Greenwich | 5 na 4 na 0 10 | 90 33 na 39 na 7 | 97 31 2 24 9 11 98 | Oxford Plainfield Plainville Plymouth Pomfret Portland | 5 na 1 na na 1 | 25 na 7 na na 6 | 53 10 20 6 2 8 | Windsor Windsor Locks Wolcott Woodbridge Woodbury Woodstock | 1 3 1 na 0 na | 15 11 21 na 4 na | na na 17 na 2 8 |

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.

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

| Leading General Drift Indicator +2.0 Coincident General Drift Indicator +2.7 Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +2.5 Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +4.1 Total Nonfarm Employment | Business Activity New Housing Permits | Tourism and Travel Info Center Visitors -43.9 Attraction Visitors -3.2 Air Passenger Count +3.6 Gaming Slots +0.2 |
|---|---|---|
| | S&P 500: Monthly Close+0.6 | |
| Labor Force0.2 | • | Employment Cost Index (U.S.) |
| Employed +1.1 | Business Starts | Total+1.9 |
| Unemployed19.4 | Secretary of the StateNA | Wages & Salaries+2.1 |
| Unemployment Rate1.2* | Dept. of Labor15.0 | Benefit Costs+1.4 |
| Labor Force Participation Rate0.4 | | |
| Employment-Population Ratio +0.4 | Business Terminations | Consumer Prices |
| | Secretary of the StateNA | U.S. City Average+0.5 |
| Average Weekly Initial Claims19.0 | Dept. of Labor11.6 | Northeast Region+0.3 |
| Avg Insured Unempl. Rate0.18* | | NY-NJ-Long Island+0.6 |
| U-6 Rate1.3* | | Boston-Brockton-Nashua+0.8 |
| | State Revenues +26.2 | |
| Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg +1.4 | Corporate Tax0.7 | Interest Rates |
| PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg +12.6 | Personal Income Tax+3.3 | Prime |
| PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg +14.2 | Real Estate Conveyance Tax13.5 | Conventional Mortgage0.06* |
| CT Mfg. Production Index+3.5 | Sales & Use Tax +44.2 | |
| Production Worker Hours +4.9 Industrial Electricity Sales1.4 | Gaming Payments1.1 | |
| Personal Income +2.2 UI Covered Wages +2.9 | *Percentage point change; **Less than 0.05 percent; NA = Not Available | |

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

January 2016

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

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