

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol. 23 No. 12 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

**DECEMBER 2018**

**IN THIS ISSUE...**

**Are Gig Jobs Transforming the Labor Markets? ..... 1-3**

**Is a Job Shortage Becoming a Labor Shortage? ..... 4-5**

**Economic Indicators**

- on the Overall Economy ..... 5
- Individual Data Items ..... 6-8
- Comparative Regional Data ..... 9
- Economic Indicator Trends ..... 10-11
- Help Wanted OnLine ..... 15
- Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media ..... 19
- Labor Market Areas:
  - Nonfarm Employment ..... 12-17
  - Sea. Adj. Nonfarm Employment ..... 14
  - Labor Force ..... 18
  - Hours and Earnings ..... 19
- Cities and Towns:
  - Labor Force ..... 20-21
  - Housing Permits ..... 22
- Technical Notes ..... 23
- At a Glance ..... 24

**In October...**

**Nonfarm Employment**

Connecticut ..... 1,701,900  
 Change over month ..... +0.09%  
 Change over year ..... +1.33%

United States ..... 149,750,000  
 Change over month ..... +0.17%  
 Change over year ..... +1.71%

**Unemployment Rate**

Connecticut ..... 4.2%  
 United States ..... 3.7%

**Consumer Price Index**

United States ..... 252.885  
 Change over year ..... +2.5%

## Are Gig Jobs Transforming the Labor Markets?

*By Patrick J. Flaherty, Assistant Director of Research, DOL*

**M**any believe that the economy and particularly the labor markets are being transformed because of the ability to order everything from a ride to a home repair via a smartphone app. Headlines such as “The gig economy workforce will double in four years”<sup>1</sup> and academic papers with titles such as “The Rise and Nature of Alternative Work Arrangements in the United States”<sup>2</sup> have promoted this idea. Others have raised doubts. A recent *New York Times* story<sup>3</sup> stated, “You can see the gig economy everywhere but in the statistics” while the Conference Board recently issued a report titled “Contrary to the Hype – Real Trends in Nontraditional Work”<sup>4</sup> which stated “in 2017, the share of nontraditional workers was no different than it was 20 years ago.” The data do not show a clear picture.

**UNITED STATES**

A great deal of information is collected and published about traditional payroll employment. The monthly survey of payroll employment is benchmarked each year to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) which gives detailed information about employment and earnings for all jobs covered by unemployment insurance (UI). To understand other types of employment (such as self-employment and independent contractors) we look to surveys

such as the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics or the American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census. Tax data have also been used to try to understand alternative work arrangements. Whether or not work arrangements appear to be undergoing large-scale changes depends in part on the source of the data being studied and the specific question being asked.

The broad surveys of the labor force show no evidence for the rise in the “Gig” economy. The CPS is conducted each month and is used to calculate the monthly unemployment rate. Each adult member of the surveyed household is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed household members are classified as either a wage and salary worker or self-employed. The portion of workers who self-identify as self-employed has not changed over the past 20 years, an apparent contradiction to the touted rise of the “Gig Economy.” The Contingent Worker Supplement – a set of additional questions asked to CPS respondents in May 2017 – showed a decrease in contingent and alternative work arrangements from February 2005, the most recent time the survey was conducted. These results are consistent with the American Community Survey which has shown a decline in self-employment rates.

*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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Other surveys show that there has been an increase in the number of people who have some earnings outside of traditional wage and salary employment. The *Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2017* published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shows that three in ten adults work in the gig economy, though generally as a supplemental source of income. Similarly, economists from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston found that as of 2015 “roughly 37% of non-retired U.S. adults participated in some type of informal work.” And of course there is no denying the growth in ride-sharing services. The Nonemployer Statistics of the U.S. Census shows an explosive increase in the number of “nonemployers” (mostly self-employed individuals) in the “taxi and limousine services” industry. The number took nearly 15 years to double from 100,000 to 200,000 in 2012 and then grew to over 700,000 by 2016 including a 45.9% increase in 2016 alone.

The Detailed Earnings Record (DER) of the IRS shows an increase in the number of self-employed. A study matching the DER to those who responded to the CPS showed a large number who reported self-employment income to the IRS who were not classified as self-employed in the CPS, including a significant number who were classified as “Not in the Labor Force”.<sup>5</sup> The number with self-employment income in the DER who were not self-employed in the CPS has also been rising.

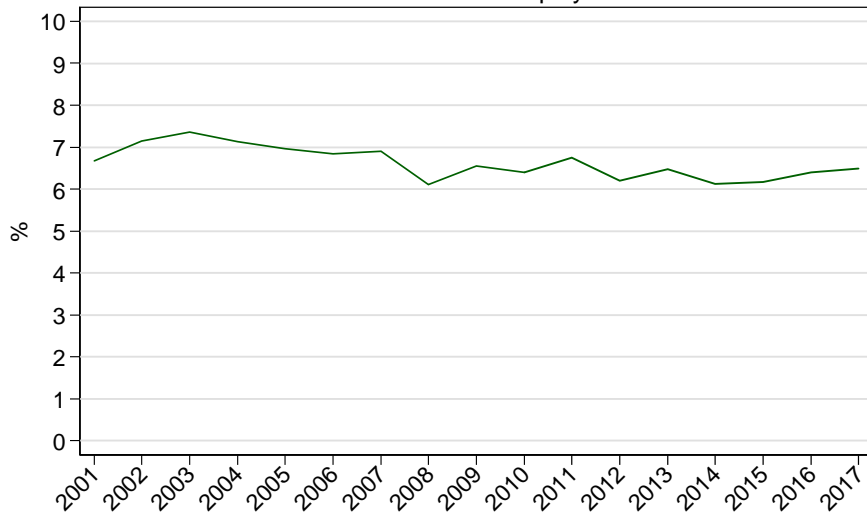
There are several possible explanations for the apparent contradictions in the data. One is that the broad surveys (CPS and ACS) tend to focus on a respondent’s “main job” and may not do a good job of collecting information about work activities respondents consider supplemental. The number of “gig” workers may be rising, but

those workers who hold traditional payroll jobs as well are only reporting those jobs to the CPS and ACS. The agencies conducting these surveys are considering improving the questions to more accurately capture data on alternative work arrangements. And while the growth *rate* for ride-sharing services has been rapid, even at 700,000 this is less one-half of one percent of the *level* of overall payroll employment. No other industry has similar numbers. The mixed messages from the data mean it is too early to tell whether the growth in ride-sharing is a harbinger of future transformations or a unique case.

## CONNECTICUT

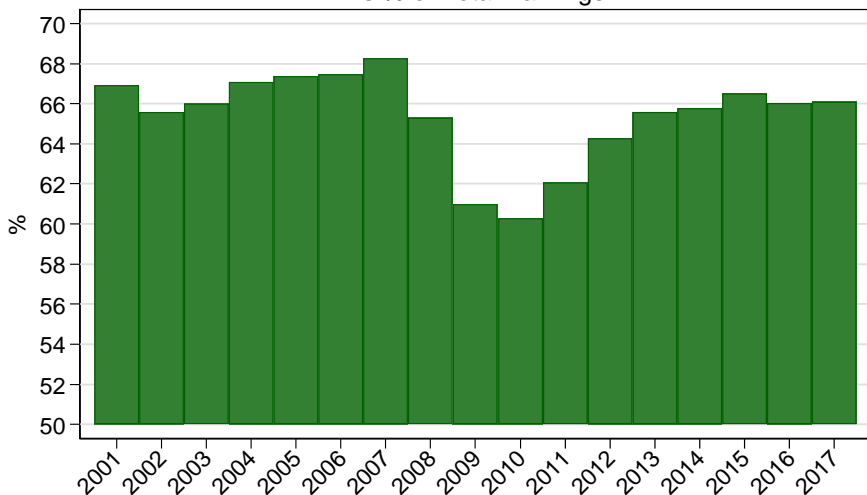
Consistent with the national data, Connecticut’s broad indicators show no rise in “Gig” employment. As of October 2018, the level of payroll employment in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) was at 93% of the number employed in the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).<sup>6</sup> By design, the two surveys don’t measure exactly the same thing, but a large increase in “gig” jobs replacing traditional payroll jobs could cause the series to diverge in a way that is not currently apparent. Similarly, the American Community Survey shows less than 7% of those employed being self-employed in non-incorporated businesses with no upward trend (and perhaps a slight downward trend) over the past fifteen years (Figure 1). Finally, traditional payroll jobs remain the largest source of earnings in the economy. Comparing total wages (covered earnings) from the QCEW to total earnings by place of work from the personal income statistics shows that covered wages fell as a portion of total earnings during the great recession – perhaps as workers who lost their payroll jobs took “gig work” to provide income during that difficult time.

**Figure 1: Connecticut Nonincorporated Self-Employed  
As % of Total Employed**



Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS)

**Figure 2: Connecticut UI Covered Earnings  
As % of Total Earnings**



UI = Unemployment Insurance  
Source: CT Dept. of Labor & U.S. Dept. of Commerce BEA

However, covered wages are back to 66% of total earnings – the same as in the early 2000s and just two percentage points below their peak before the start of the great recession (Figure 2).

### CONCLUSION

Smartphone apps and other technological innovations have changed the way we order rides and take-out meals and have provided innovative ways to earn income. Whether this has led to a rise in the number of people

whose primary income is from nontraditional work is a question for further research. Unfortunately there is no clear answer because, by its nature, “gig” or “on demand” work is not documented as well as traditional jobs. Even if there is a rise in non-traditional work, a further question is how much of this is voluntary and how many “gig” workers would prefer to have traditional payroll jobs. This is an area that warrants further research. On one hand, the

number of Connecticut workers who report they are working part-time but would rather work full-time is higher than it was before the 2007-2010 great recession (although down significantly from 2010). On the other hand, the record number of job openings reported nationally – and the evidence of a large number of job postings in Connecticut discussed on page 4 – suggest there are many opportunities for workers who prefer a traditional payroll job.

To further this research, Connecticut has joined with other states and the National Governors Association in a multi-state collaborative project that supports efforts to analyze and understand the on-demand economy and its implications for workers and economic growth. ■

1 Rani Molla, Recode.net, May 25, 2017.

2 Laurence F. Katz & Alan B. Krueger, NBER Working Paper 22667, September 2016.

3 Ben Cassleman, “Maybe the Gig Economy Isn’t Reshaping Work After All,” June 7, 2018.

4 Gad Levanon, Elizabeth Crofoot, and Brian Schaitkin, Research Report 1673-18, 2018.

5 Katharine Abraham, John Haltiwanger, Kristin Sandusky, and James Spletzer, “Measuring the Gig Economy: Current Knowledge and Open Issues,” NBER Working Paper 24950, August 2018.

6 The LAUS figures are calculated from with CPS (and other indicators) and measure the number of Connecticut residents who are employed, whether in payroll jobs or self-employed. LAUS employment also includes Connecticut residents who are employed in other states. CES is a count of jobs and includes residents of other states who are working in payroll jobs in Connecticut (and not Connecticut residents who work elsewhere). Because it is a count of jobs, workers with more than one payroll job will count more than once.



# Is a Job Shortage Becoming a Labor Shortage?

By Matthew Krzyzek, Economist, DOL

The total count of job openings exceeded the total number of unemployed workers in the U.S. for the first time on record.<sup>1</sup> As of September 2018 there were more than seven million job openings compared to six million unemployed. While there is no equivalent state level statistic for job openings, there is evidence that Connecticut is experiencing a similar trend with a falling unemployment rate and a large number of job postings. Further examination of the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) coupled with additional data sources such as the jobs postings available from Help Wanted Online (HWOL) can contextualize the labor market and explain how the Connecticut economy is doing.

## UNITED STATES

Since early 2004, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has published JOLTS to serve as a demand-side indicator of labor shortages at the national level.<sup>2</sup> These data are updated monthly and include information on job openings, hires, and separations down to two-digit industry levels and serve as a useful leading indicator of where employment growth is likely to occur.

## What industries are experiencing vacancies?

Education and Health Services, Trade Transportation and Utilities, and Professional and Business Services had the most U.S. openings, accounting for a combined 54.2% of total openings while accounting for 48.6% of total U.S. employment.

Table 1 includes job vacancy and employment share by sector for the

third quarter of 2018. The table also includes Industry-classified HWOL job postings to illustrate how that data series aligns with measures of job vacancies. In total, 68.1% of industry-classified job postings during the third quarter were in those three aforementioned sectors, significantly above JOLTS and Current Employment Statistics (CES) employment shares. The higher concentration of HWOL job postings to those three sectors is due to a combination of seasonality and attributes of the data series.

Professional and Business Services had significantly more postings (12.6 percentage points) than its employment share. Overrepresentation of that sector highlights an attribute of the HWOL data series. Most of that percentage point difference is due to the Employment Services industry, which alone accounts for 33.7% of Professional and Business Services sector job ads. That industry includes temporary help placement agencies and recruitment services which by nature post a lot of job ads.<sup>3</sup>

Education and Health Services job postings' share was 5.7 percentage points above corresponding industry employment. This reflects the seasonality of Educational Services employment as postings peak during the summer months before the start of the school year. On the Health Services side of that sector, postings for Registered Nurses is always a top occupational posting and makes up a large portion of Health Care and Social Assistance industry postings.

Trade, Transportation, and

Utilities was the third largest job posting sector at 19.8%, but was only 1.2 points above sector employment share of 18.6%. The three most common occupational

job postings in this industry sector are Retail Salespersons, Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers, and Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers. Retail employment has high turnover which explains its large contribution to sector postings even as that sector lags the overall economy. Truck driving likewise is experiencing a worker shortage amid low unemployment and increased freight volumes.<sup>4</sup>

This comparison of industry employment to JOLTS survey and HWOL data illustrates how various data sources can be utilized to help understand the labor market during a period of record low unemployment. JOLTS and HWOL share their three largest industry sectors, but they are proportionally different due to the described methodological and economic factors. Similar analysis of state level employment and available HWOL data both echoes some of these U.S. level trends while illustrating other unique characteristics of Connecticut's economy.

## CONNECTICUT

Connecticut's employment and postings profiles are similar to those of the U.S. with a few significant differences. For example, the share of employment and postings in manufacturing is higher than in the U.S. overall.

Table 1 also shows statewide third quarter employment and HWOL job ads by industry sector in Connecticut. The state has the same three largest private industry sectors as the U.S., but Government employment is the third highest by a slight margin over Professional and Business Services. The three largest private sector industries in Connecticut amounted to 66.3% share of job ads, slightly less than the 68.1% share of those industries at the U.S. level.

## Connecticut Similarities

Many of the same economic factors that contribute to job posting counts at the U.S. level also occur in the state. Table 2 shows that the same five occupations have the most job postings in both the U.S. and Connecticut, though the rank order

Table 1 - 2018 Q3 US Industry Sector Share - CES, JOLTS, and HWOL

Sector	United States			Connecticut	
	CES	JOLTS	HWOL	CT CES	CT HWOL
Education and health services	15.9%	17.9%	21.6%	20.1%	25.3%
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.6%	18.2%	19.8%	17.5%	15.0%
Government	15.0%	9.3%	3.8%	13.4%	2.5%
Professional and business services	14.1%	18.1%	26.7%	13.1%	26.1%
Manufacturing	8.5%	7.0%	7.1%	9.6%	9.0%
Leisure and hospitality	11.0%	14.2%	5.6%	9.4%	3.8%
Financial activities	5.8%	5.6%	7.6%	7.5%	11.7%
Other Services	3.9%	3.2%	2.8%	3.8%	2.4%
Construction	4.9%	4.1%	1.9%	3.7%	1.6%
Information	1.9%	1.9%	2.7%	1.8%	2.6%
Mining and logging	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%

Sources: CT DOL analysis of CES, JOLTS, and HWOL

**Table 2 - Top 12 Occupational Job Postings in CT and US - October 2018**

Occupation	Connecticut Count	United States Count
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,088</b>	<b>4,717,204</b>
Registered Nurses	2,315	193,445
Software Developers, Applications	1,601	123,375
Retail Salespersons	1,589	134,573
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,413	133,524
Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	1,249	111,915
Industrial Engineers	1,042	50,270*
Accountants	1,035	56,820*
Management Analysts	933	57,398*
Computer Systems Analysts	912	60,973
Supervisors of Office and Admin. Support Workers	895	77,631
Customer Service Representatives	861	84,813
Marketing Managers	855	66,040
Computer User Support Specialists	736*	68,421
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	445*	63,684
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	537*	59,947

Sources: CTDOL analysis of HWOL

\*Occupation not in area top 12 but included for comparison to other area.

differs slightly. The factors that contribute to high levels of postings for Nurses, Truck Drivers, and Retail Workers noted at the national level are also unfolding in the state. Another top occupation in both the U.S. and Connecticut, Applications Software Developers, is posted by companies from a wide variety of service industries. Seventy percent of U.S. postings are from companies classified in Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services, Administrative Support & Waste Management, Finance & Insurance and Information. The companies with the most job ads include well-known tech firms and financial institutions.

**Connecticut Differences**

Some unique characteristics of job postings data for Connecticut are a reflection of key industries in the

grow by 29.3% through 2026.<sup>5</sup> Employers with the most job postings in the state typically include major universities, manufacturers and hospital networks, while the largest U.S. employers includes large retailers, the military, and other organizations with a broad nationwide presence.

**Conclusion**

With national unemployment at record lows and job vacancies at record highs, employers and workers alike are experiencing labor market conditions far different than those of recent memory. Though not a perfect substitute for unavailable state-level JOLTS data, the HWOL data series provides a useful tool to examine how labor market scarcity

state. Engineering-related job ads make up a much larger share of statewide postings, and job ads for Applications Software Developers are more likely be posted by Connecticut insurance companies and manufacturers. That occupation is projected to

is impacting key industries in Connecticut. While the state’s job growth has been slower than the nation’s since the end of the great recession, its employment to population ratio is higher. Job growth requires both businesses ready to hire and workers ready to fill those positions. Connecticut and the nation are looking for both. ■

Note: HWOL assigns a SOC occupational code to every job posting, but many postings do not have an assigned industry classification. Monthly data on the HWOL can be found here: <https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/HWOL.asp>. HWOL is a measure of de-duplicated job postings and not openings, and as such, certain industries will be better represented than others, high turnover industries will likely have more postings than others, and some industries rely less on online job boards to hire workers, and thus will be underrepresented in the data series.

1 Wall Street Journal. [U.S. Job Openings Topped 7 Million for the First Time](#). October 16, 2018.

2 Bureau of Labor Statistics. JOLTS Overview. <https://www.bls.gov/jlt/jltover.htm>

3 Office of Management and Budget. North American Industry Classification System. 2017. Page 491.

4 Transport Topics. [Truck Driver Shortage Constrains Booming Texas Oil Fields](#). August 31, 2018. And Wall Street Journal. [Trucking Companies are Struggling to Attract Drivers to the Big Rig Life](#). April 3, 2018.

5 Connecticut Economic Digest. [Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections: 2016-2026](#). September 2018.

**GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<b>General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	116.6	115.5	1.1	1.0	117.0
<b>Coincident</b>	115.8	115.0	0.8	0.7	115.3
<b>Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	135.3	135.5	-0.2	-0.1	136.6
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***</b>					
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Connecticut</b>	Oct 2018	Oct 2017	3.6	3.0	Sep 2018 124.77
<b>United States</b>	125.04	121.39	3.5	2.9	124.27

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

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,701.9	1,679.6	22.3	1.3	1,700.4
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining</b>	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
<b>Construction</b>	62.9	59.0	3.9	6.6	62.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	164.7	160.4	4.3	2.7	164.4
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	295.8	297.4	-1.6	-0.5	296.2
<b>Information</b>	30.5	31.1	-0.6	-1.9	30.4
<b>Financial Activities</b>	129.7	127.6	2.1	1.6	128.8
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	223.0	217.7	5.3	2.4	222.3
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	341.9	335.4	6.5	1.9	341.8
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	159.5	154.9	4.6	3.0	159.7
<b>Other Services</b>	65.5	64.3	1.2	1.9	65.8
<b>Government*</b>	227.8	231.2	-3.4	-1.5	227.5

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

Average weekly initial  
claims fell from a year  
ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,909.3	1,912.0	-2.7	-0.1	1,903.5
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,829.3	1,826.0	3.3	0.2	1,823.4
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	80.0	86.1	-6.1	-7.1	80.0
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.2	4.5	-0.3	---	4.2
<b>Labor Force Participation Rate (%)</b>	65.9	66.1	-0.2	---	65.7
<b>Employment-Population Ratio (%)</b>	63.1	63.1	0.0	---	62.9
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	3,064	3,523	-459	-13.0	3,014
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	1.85	2.20	-0.35	---	2.06
	<b>3Q 2018</b>	<b>3Q 2017</b>			<b>2Q 2018</b>
<b>U-6 Rate (%)</b>	9.3	9.8	-0.5	---	9.0

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

The production worker  
weekly earnings rose  
over the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep	Aug
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018	2018
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
<b>Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours</b>	42.6	41.7	0.9	2.2	41.6	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings</b>	26.85	24.90	1.95	7.8	26.49	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings</b>	1,143.81	1,038.33	105.48	10.2	1,101.98	--
<b>CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)</b>	97.2	97.6	-0.4	-0.4	98.5	107.7
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	3,762	3,738	24	0.6	3,652	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	255	263	-8.3	-3.1	264	300
<b>CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)</b>	95.5	97.3	-1.7	-1.8	95.2	97.1

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

\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for  
second quarter 2019 is  
forecasted to increase 2.6  
percent from a year  
earlier.

## INCOME

	2Q*	2Q	CHANGE		1Q*
	2019	2018	NO.	%	2019
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$272,664	\$265,637	7,027	2.6	\$270,890
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$117,427	\$114,977	2,449	2.1	\$116,810

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations increased over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	Oct 2018	439	-21.7	3,724	3,944	-5.6
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	Sep 2018	2,345	2.4	21,918	21,291	2.9
<b>Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)</b>	Oct 2018	265.8	-36.4	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	Oct 2018	20,282	19.6	190,285	176,786	7.6
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	3Q 2018	4.37	7.2	12.81	10.87	17.8
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	Oct 2018	2,711.74	5.3	---	---	---

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 Secretary of the State, 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>	Oct 2018	3,014	9.9	29,500	27,196	8.5
<b>Department of Labor</b>	1Q 2018	3,134	-9.6	3,134	3,465	-9.6
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	Oct 2018	1,126	7.1	10,927	12,033	-9.2
<b>Department of Labor</b>	1Q 2018	1,495	-9.8	1,495	1,658	-9.8

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Total revenues were up from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	Oct 2018	Oct 2017	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	1,690.2	1,505.0	12.3	17,163.2	14,867.6	15.4
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	34.9	33.6	3.9	981.2	825.1	18.9
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	626.9	540.2	16.0	9,227.2	7,682.2	20.1
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	20.4	15.9	28.3	178.5	170.0	5.0
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	497.3	469.5	5.9	3,916.5	3,698.8	5.9
<b>Gaming Payments**</b>	19.8	22.1	-10.5	223.9	229.9	-2.6

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

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

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

*Gaming slots fell over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Occupancy Rate (%)*</b>	Oct 2018	70.5	0.6	64.0	63.2	1.3
<b>Major Attraction Visitors**</b>	Oct 2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	Sep 2018	513,085	5.9	4,977,062	4,791,884	3.9
<b>Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***</b>	Oct 2018	983.3	-8.3	10,935.2	11,177.1	-2.2

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 2.9 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sep	Jun	3-Mo	Sep	Sep	12-Mo
	2018	2018	% Chg	2018	2017	% Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	133.7	132.7	0.8	133.8	130.0	2.9
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	133.9	132.8	0.8	134.0	130.0	3.1
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	133.2	132.7	0.4	133.2	130.0	2.5
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	135.9	131.8	3.1
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	135.3	131.5	2.9

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 2.5 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>	Oct 2018	252.885	2.5	0.2
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	Oct 2018	0.395	-2.5	-0.2
<b>Northeast Region</b>	Oct 2018	266.464	2.3	-0.1
<b>New York-Newark-Jersey City</b>	Oct 2018	275.101	2.0	-0.1
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Newton**</b>	Sep 2018	278.663	3.3	1.2
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	Oct 2018	247.038	2.7	0.2

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

\*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 4.83 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Oct 2018	Sep 2018	Oct 2017
<b>Prime</b>	5.25	5.03	4.25
<b>Federal Funds</b>	2.19	1.95	1.15
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	2.29	2.17	1.09
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	2.46	2.34	1.25
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.65	2.56	1.40
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.94	2.84	1.68
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.00	2.89	1.98
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.09	2.96	2.20
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.15	3.00	2.36
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.27	3.08	2.65
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	4.83	4.63	3.90

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.



## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

*Eight of the nine states in the region gained jobs over the year.*

<i>(Seasonally adjusted: 000s)</i>	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,701.9	1,679.6	22.3	1.3	1,700.4
<b>Maine</b>	629.1	621.2	7.9	1.3	629.1
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,683.5	3,619.1	64.4	1.8	3,679.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	694.8	679.5	15.3	2.3	690.9
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,213.3	4,144.8	68.5	1.7	4,195.9
<b>New York</b>	9,668.8	9,546.0	122.8	1.3	9,646.8
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,063.4	5,971.1	92.3	1.5	6,044.9
<b>Rhode Island</b>	503.1	496.8	6.3	1.3	502.6
<b>Vermont</b>	312.2	315.0	-2.8	-0.9	312.7
<b>United States</b>	149,750.0	147,234.0	2,516.0	1.7	149,500.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

*Seven states posted increases in the labor force from last year.*

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,909,250	1,912,024	-2,774	-0.1	1,903,469
<b>Maine</b>	705,463	700,529	4,934	0.7	706,160
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,832,872	3,658,063	174,809	4.8	3,822,056
<b>New Hampshire</b>	762,467	746,893	15,574	2.1	761,794
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,492,792	4,515,353	-22,561	-0.5	4,487,632
<b>New York</b>	9,735,860	9,715,583	20,277	0.2	9,709,285
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,420,101	6,418,284	1,817	0.0	6,396,578
<b>Rhode Island</b>	561,169	556,339	4,830	0.9	561,911
<b>Vermont</b>	346,040	344,945	1,095	0.3	347,167
<b>United States</b>	162,637,000	160,371,000	2,266,000	1.4	161,926,000

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

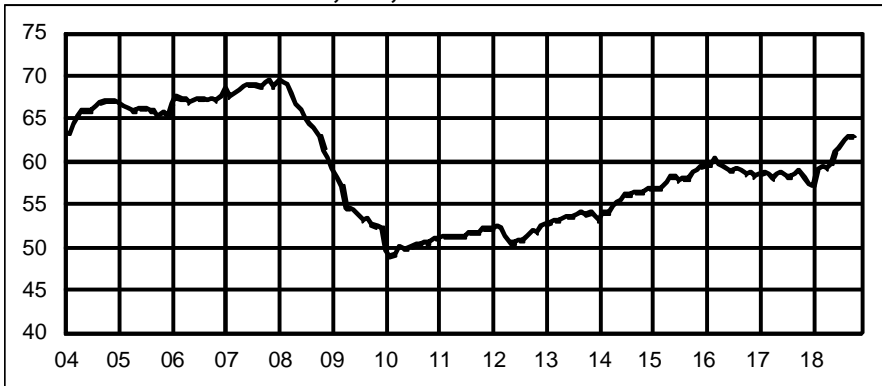
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017			2018
<b>Connecticut</b>	4.2	4.5	-0.3		4.2
<b>Maine</b>	3.4	3.2	0.2		3.3
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3.5	3.5	0.0		3.6
<b>New Hampshire</b>	2.6	2.6	0.0		2.7
<b>New Jersey</b>	4.1	4.7	-0.6		4.2
<b>New York</b>	4.0	4.7	-0.7		4.1
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	4.1	4.8	-0.7		4.1
<b>Rhode Island</b>	3.8	4.5	-0.7		3.9
<b>Vermont</b>	2.8	2.9	-0.1		2.9
<b>United States</b>	3.7	4.1	-0.4		3.7

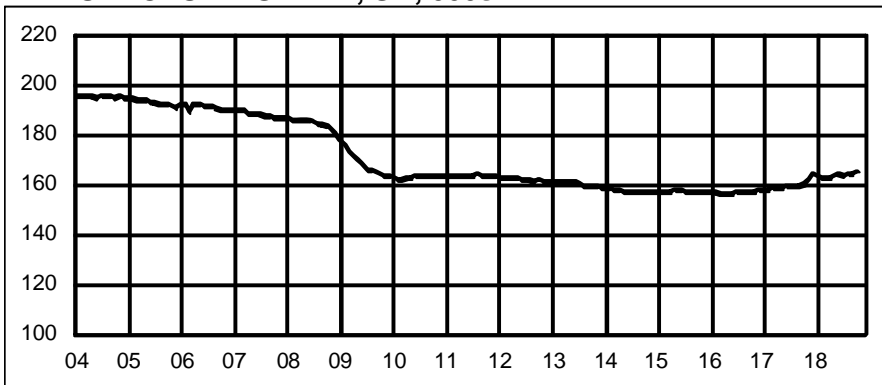
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CONSTRUCTION EMP., SA, 000s**



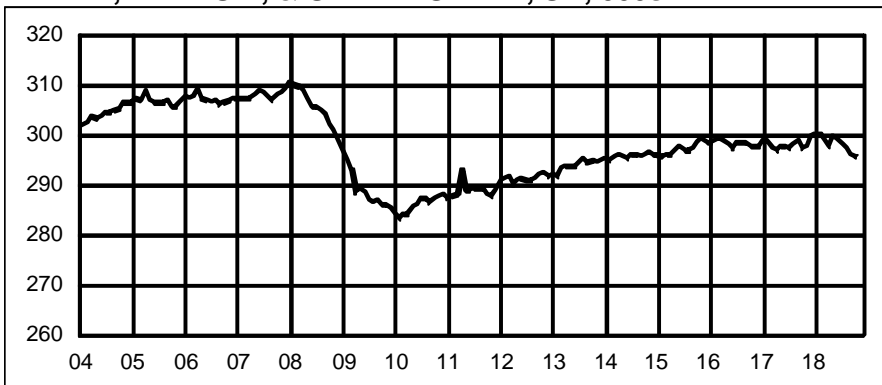
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	59.6	58.4	57.1
Feb	59.6	58.7	58.9
Mar	60.4	58.4	59.4
Apr	59.7	58.0	59.2
May	59.4	58.4	59.5
Jun	59.0	58.6	61.0
Jul	59.0	58.2	61.5
Aug	59.1	58.3	62.4
Sep	58.8	58.4	62.9
Oct	58.5	59.0	62.9
Nov	58.6	58.0	
Dec	58.3	57.3	

**MANUFACTURING EMP., SA, 000s**



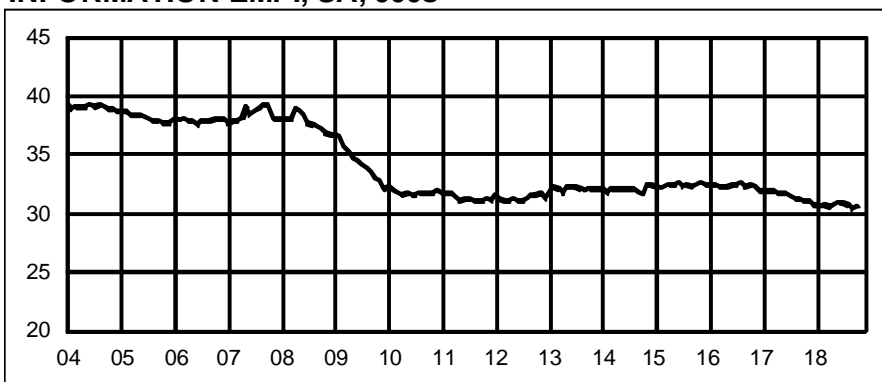
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	156.5	157.6	163.2
Feb	156.5	157.6	162.8
Mar	156.4	158.1	162.6
Apr	156.2	158.4	162.8
May	156.2	158.7	163.1
Jun	156.0	159.1	163.7
Jul	156.5	159.2	163.6
Aug	156.6	159.3	164.0
Sep	156.6	159.2	164.4
Oct	156.9	160.4	164.7
Nov	156.9	161.9	
Dec	157.5	163.8	

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



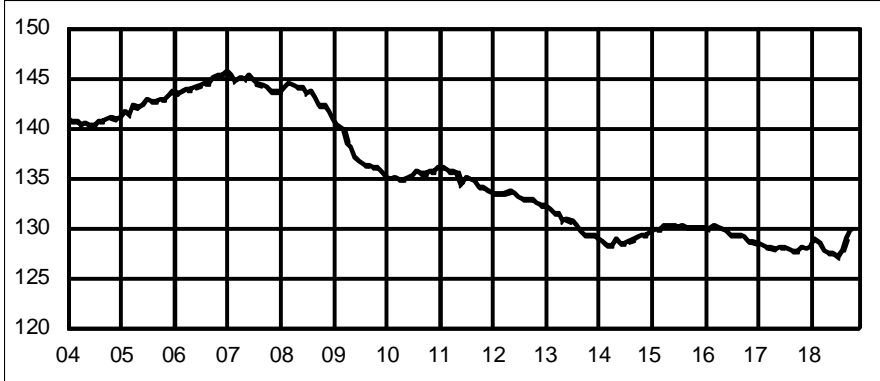
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	298.3	298.9	300.2
Feb	298.8	298.7	300.2
Mar	299.4	297.4	298.7
Apr	298.9	297.0	297.6
May	298.2	297.5	299.6
Jun	297.3	297.8	299.3
Jul	298.3	297.4	298.1
Aug	298.6	298.1	297.1
Sep	298.4	298.9	296.2
Oct	297.5	297.4	295.8
Nov	297.8	297.6	
Dec	297.7	299.6	

**INFORMATION EMP., SA, 000s**



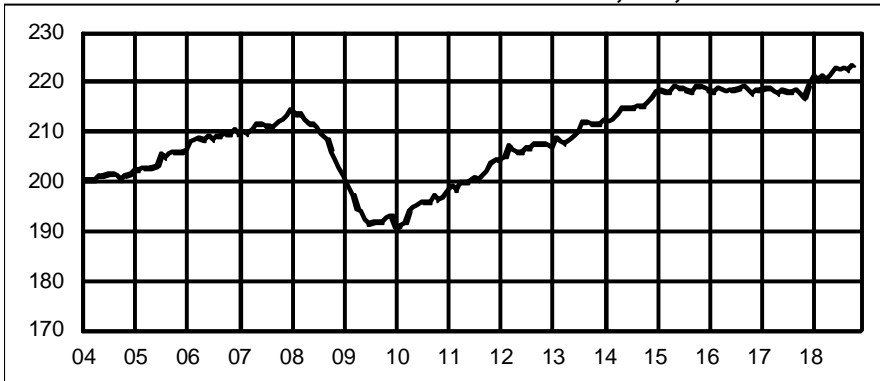
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	32.5	31.9	30.7
Feb	32.4	31.9	30.6
Mar	32.3	31.9	30.7
Apr	32.2	31.8	30.6
May	32.3	31.7	30.7
Jun	32.4	31.7	30.9
Jul	32.5	31.4	30.8
Aug	32.6	31.2	30.7
Sep	32.2	31.3	30.4
Oct	32.5	31.1	30.5
Nov	32.3	31.1	
Dec	31.9	30.7	

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMP., SA, 000s



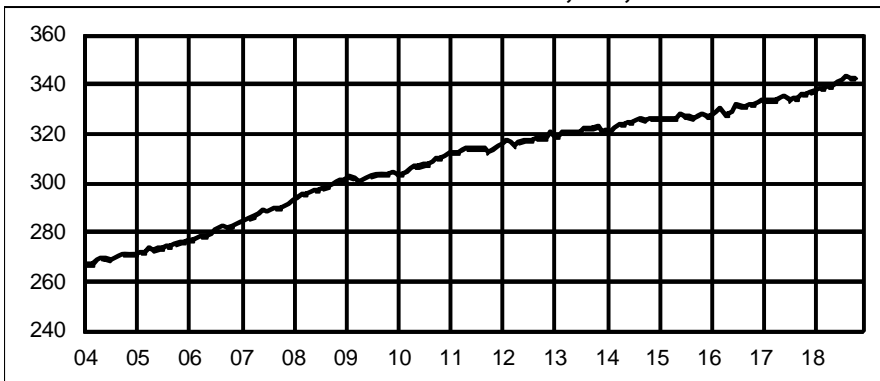
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	130.1	128.5	128.0
Feb	129.9	128.3	128.9
Mar	130.3	128.1	128.4
Apr	130.0	128.0	127.6
May	129.8	127.9	127.5
Jun	129.6	128.0	127.4
Jul	129.2	128.0	127.1
Aug	129.2	127.8	127.7
Sep	129.2	127.6	128.8
Oct	129.0	127.6	129.7
Nov	128.7	128.0	
Dec	128.6	127.8	

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



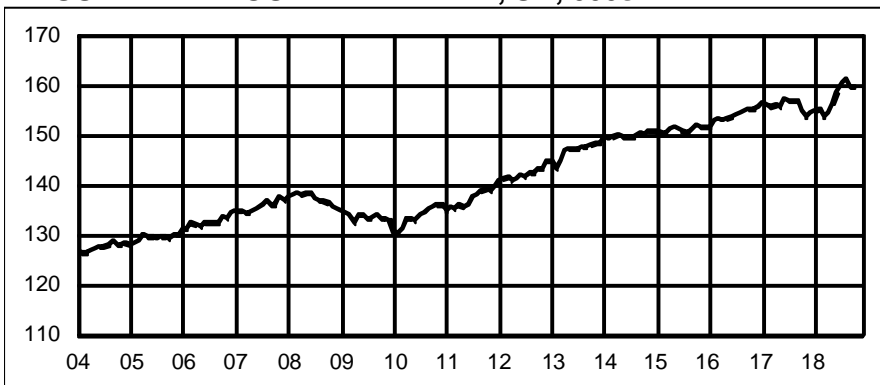
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	218.3	218.4	221.1
Feb	218.0	218.6	220.5
Mar	218.8	218.8	221.1
Apr	218.2	218.0	220.5
May	218.1	217.7	221.2
Jun	218.5	218.3	222.7
Jul	218.5	218.1	222.3
Aug	218.7	217.9	222.8
Sep	219.1	218.2	222.3
Oct	218.3	217.7	223.0
Nov	217.7	216.9	
Dec	218.5	219.3	

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



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	326.9	333.2	337.6
Feb	328.1	333.5	338.5
Mar	329.6	333.5	338.5
Apr	327.7	333.5	338.8
May	327.3	333.9	339.2
Jun	328.6	334.9	340.8
Jul	331.5	333.5	341.4
Aug	330.8	333.8	342.8
Sep	331.2	334.0	341.8
Oct	331.4	335.4	341.9
Nov	331.7	335.8	
Dec	332.5	336.1	

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMP., SA, 000s



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	151.8	156.4	154.7
Feb	152.8	156.2	155.2
Mar	153.2	155.8	153.8
Apr	152.8	155.9	154.5
May	153.4	155.7	156.1
Jun	153.5	157.1	158.3
Jul	154.2	157.0	160.6
Aug	154.5	156.9	161.1
Sep	154.8	156.7	159.7
Oct	155.1	154.9	159.5
Nov	155.2	153.5	
Dec	155.7	154.6	

## CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,709,700</b>	<b>1,688,000</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1,701,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>1,479,800</b>	<b>1,454,600</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1,475,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>231,000</b>	<b>222,800</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>232,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>66,700</b>	<b>62,900</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>67,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>164,300</b>	<b>159,900</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>164,500</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>128,700</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>129,200</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	29,600	29,300	300	1.0	29,700
Machinery.....	13,200	13,400	-200	-1.5	13,200
Computer and Electronic Product.....	11,200	11,200	0	0.0	11,200
Transportation Equipment.....	46,400	44,400	2,000	4.5	46,400
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,700	29,500	2,200	7.5	31,700
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>35,600</b>	<b>34,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>35,300</b>
Chemical.....	8,100	7,900	200	2.5	8,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,478,700</b>	<b>1,465,200</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,468,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>296,200</b>	<b>298,100</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>293,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	61,900	62,400	-500	-0.8	62,100
Retail Trade.....	178,800	181,200	-2,400	-1.3	176,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,400	21,500	-100	-0.5	21,300
Building Material.....	14,900	14,800	100	0.7	15,000
Food and Beverage Stores.....	42,400	42,900	-500	-1.2	42,300
General Merchandise Stores.....	28,100	28,300	-200	-0.7	27,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	55,500	54,500	1,000	1.8	55,200
Utilities.....	5,100	5,200	-100	-1.9	5,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	50,400	49,300	1,100	2.2	50,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>30,400</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>30,400</b>
Telecommunications.....	7,000	7,100	-100	-1.4	6,900
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>129,400</b>	<b>127,100</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>128,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	108,900	107,100	1,800	1.7	108,000
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	24,100	24,100	0	0.0	24,100
Financial Investments and Related.....	24,400	22,900	1,500	6.6	23,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	60,400	60,100	300	0.5	60,100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,500	20,000	500	2.5	20,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b> .....	<b>224,200</b>	<b>219,000</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>223,300</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	98,000	95,600	2,400	2.5	97,400
Legal Services.....	13,000	12,500	500	4.0	12,700
Computer Systems Design.....	25,500	25,300	200	0.8	25,400
Management of Companies.....	30,600	32,200	-1,600	-5.0	30,800
Administrative and Support.....	95,600	91,200	4,400	4.8	95,100
Employment Services.....	32,300	29,500	2,800	9.5	31,400
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>345,500</b>	<b>339,100</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>340,800</b>
Educational Services.....	71,700	70,000	1,700	2.4	66,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	273,800	269,100	4,700	1.7	273,900
Hospitals.....	59,700	59,000	700	1.2	59,800
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,700	61,300	1,400	2.3	62,400
Social Assistance.....	57,800	57,500	300	0.5	58,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>158,100</b>	<b>153,700</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>161,100</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	25,700	26,500	-800	-3.0	27,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	132,400	127,200	5,200	4.1	133,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	120,600	115,300	5,300	4.6	121,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>65,000</b>	<b>63,800</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>65,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>229,900</b>	<b>233,400</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>225,100</b>
Federal Government.....	18,100	18,100	0	0.0	18,200
State Government.....	62,200	64,300	-2,100	-3.3	60,100
Local Government***.....	149,600	151,000	-1,400	-0.9	146,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2017.

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



## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct 2018	Oct 2017	CHANGE		Sep 2018
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>409,700</b>	<b>405,800</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>409,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>366,900</b>	<b>362,600</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>366,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>43,600</b>	<b>42,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>43,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>14,300</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>14,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>29,300</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>29,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	22,900	22,700	200	0.9	23,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>366,100</b>	<b>363,400</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>366,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>69,400</b>	<b>70,400</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>68,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,700	13,600	100	0.7	13,700
Retail Trade.....	45,500	47,000	-1,500	-3.2	44,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,200	9,800	400	4.1	10,200
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>41,500</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>41,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	35,100	33,000	2,100	6.4	34,600
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	8,500	8,400	100	1.2	8,500
Financial Investments and Related.....	17,700	17,200	500	2.9	17,600
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>64,100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>65,500</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	30,800	29,500	1,300	4.4	30,500
Administrative and Support.....	23,600	23,200	400	1.7	24,200
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>74,500</b>	<b>73,900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>74,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	60,800	60,900	-100	-0.2	61,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>43,500</b>	<b>42,600</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>44,200</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	33,100	32,100	1,000	3.1	33,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>17,400</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>42,800</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>43,100</b>
Federal.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
State & Local.....	40,300	40,700	-400	-1.0	40,600

## DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct 2018	Oct 2017	CHANGE		Sep 2018
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>79,600</b>	<b>78,500</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>79,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>69,300</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>69,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>12,500</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>67,100</b>	<b>66,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>66,500</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>17,100</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>17,200</b>
Retail Trade.....	12,700	12,400	300	2.4	12,600
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>10,200</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>8,000</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,300</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	9,600	9,500	100	1.1	9,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2017.

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

## HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct 2018	Oct 2017	CHANGE		Sep 2018
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>586,200</b>	<b>578,000</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>582,800</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>500,500</b>	<b>490,700</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>499,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>82,000</b>	<b>79,600</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>83,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>22,200</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>23,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>59,800</b>	<b>58,300</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>59,600</b>
Durable Goods.....	49,700	48,300	1,400	2.9	49,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,100	10,000	100	1.0	10,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>504,200</b>	<b>498,400</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>499,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>91,800</b>	<b>91,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>90,800</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	17,600	18,100	-500	-2.8	17,600
Retail Trade.....	54,300	54,000	300	0.6	53,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	19,900	19,100	800	4.2	19,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	19,000	18,200	800	4.4	18,900
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>10,200</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>10,200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>57,400</b>	<b>56,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>57,000</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	38,500	38,700	-200	-0.5	38,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>77,600</b>	<b>75,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>76,900</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	34,800	34,100	700	2.1	34,400
Management of Companies.....	10,400	10,700	-300	-2.8	10,400
Administrative and Support.....	32,400	30,500	1,900	6.2	32,100
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>111,400</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>110,400</b>
Educational Services.....	14,800	14,500	300	2.1	13,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	96,600	94,500	2,100	2.2	96,600
Ambulatory Health Care.....	32,100	31,600	500	1.6	31,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>47,500</b>	<b>47,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>47,900</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	40,900	40,700	200	0.5	40,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>22,600</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>23,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>85,700</b>	<b>87,300</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>83,200</b>
Federal.....	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	5,400
State & Local.....	80,300	81,900	-1,600	-2.0	77,800

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Oct 2018	Oct 2017	CHANGE		Sep 2018
			NO.	%	
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>408,900</b>	<b>404,700</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>409,000</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>79,200</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>79,100</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>582,500</b>	<b>574,800</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>581,700</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b> .....	<b>287,300</b>	<b>282,600</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>286,000</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b> .....	<b>132,600</b>	<b>130,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>132,400</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>66,800</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>67,100</b>
<b>ENFIELD LMA**</b> .....	<b>45,000</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>45,200</b>
<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**</b> .....	<b>32,700</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>32,900</b>
<b>DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**</b> .....	<b>26,800</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>26,800</b>

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2017.

\*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

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>290,100</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>287,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>255,400</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>252,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>35,600</b>	<b>34,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>35,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>12,000</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>23,600</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>23,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	17,000	16,900	100	0.6	17,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>254,500</b>	<b>250,700</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>251,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>52,100</b>	<b>52,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>51,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	11,600	-100	-0.9	11,500
Retail Trade.....	29,900	30,300	-400	-1.3	29,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,700	10,300	400	3.9	10,600
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,400</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12,400</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	8,700	8,600	100	1.2	8,700
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>30,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>31,500</b>
Administrative and Support.....	16,700	15,300	1,400	9.2	16,500
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>84,200</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>81,000</b>
Educational Services.....	32,800	31,800	1,000	3.1	30,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,400	50,200	1,200	2.4	50,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>25,400</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>26,100</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	21,700	20,500	1,200	5.9	22,100
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>10,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>34,700</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>34,900</b>
Federal.....	4,900	4,900	0	0.0	4,900
State & Local.....	29,800	30,100	-300	-1.0	30,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2017.

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

## HELP WANTED ONLINE

### CT online labor demand fell 2,300 in October 2018

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 54,200 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in October 2018, a 4.1 percent decrease over the month and a 18.9 percent decrease over the year. There were 2.85 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 2.77 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (3.61), while Maine had the lowest rate (2.36).

	Oct	Oct	Sep
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2018	2017	2018
<b>CT Vacancies (000s)</b>	54.2	66.8	56.5
<b>Hartford Vac. (000s)</b>	23.9	26.3	24.6
<b>Labor Demand Rate *</b>			
<b>Connecticut</b>	2.85	3.49	2.97
<b>United States</b>	2.77	2.84	2.93
<b>Maine</b>	2.36	2.28	2.56
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3.61	3.71	3.80
<b>New Hampshire</b>	2.82	3.05	3.06
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2.68	2.52	2.86
<b>Vermont</b>	3.44	2.84	3.45

\* 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*

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>133,100</b>	<b>131,300</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>133,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>102,800</b>	<b>100,100</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>103,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>23,900</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>23,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>19,100</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>19,100</b>
Durable Goods.....	15,700	14,100	1,600	11.3	15,700
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,400	3,400	0	0.0	3,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>109,200</b>	<b>109,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>110,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>22,800</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>23,000</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,600
Retail Trade.....	15,900	16,500	-600	-3.6	16,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,400	4,400	0	0.0	4,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9,200</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>21,000</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>20,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,100	18,100	0	0.0	18,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>18,100</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>19,300</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	14,900	14,300	600	4.2	15,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	13,200	11,900	1,300	10.9	13,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>30,300</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>30,300</b>
Federal.....	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
State & Local**.....	27,400	28,300	-900	-3.2	27,400

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>67,300</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>67,100</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>57,400</b>	<b>57,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>57,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>10,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7,800</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>56,400</b>	<b>56,900</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>56,300</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>12,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
Retail Trade.....	8,800	9,100	-300	-3.3	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-16.7</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>5,800</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>17,400</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>17,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,600	15,400	200	1.3	15,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,900</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>9,600</b>
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	9,400	9,600	-200	-2.1	9,100

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2017.*

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



## SMALLER LMAS\*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct 2018	Oct 2017	CHANGE		Sep 2018
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,000	44,900	100	0.2	45,200
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	33,000	32,600	400	1.2	33,200
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	27,000	27,200	-200	-0.7	26,900

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

\* State-designated Non-CES areas

## SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA\*\*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Oct 2018	Oct 2017	CHANGE		Sep 2018
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>344,200</b>	<b>340,200</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>340,300</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>281,500</b>	<b>277,100</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>279,800</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>40,900</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,700	12,300	-600	-4.9	11,800
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>29,100</b>
Durable Goods.....	19,600	19,400	200	1.0	19,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,600	9,600	0	0.0	9,500
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>303,300</b>	<b>298,900</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>299,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>60,900</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>61,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	12,200	12,000	200	1.7	12,200
Retail Trade.....	35,700	34,900	800	2.3	35,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	14,200	14,000	200	1.4	14,100
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16,500</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	12,800	12,800	0	0.0	12,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	8,600	8,500	100	1.2	8,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>27,200</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>27,300</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>84,700</b>	<b>83,100</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>83,000</b>
Educational Services.....	16,200	16,100	100	0.6	14,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	68,500	67,000	1,500	2.2	68,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>34,000</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>62,700</b>	<b>63,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>60,500</b>
Federal.....	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	6,000
State & Local.....	56,600	57,000	-400	-0.7	54,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2017.

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

\*\* New England City and Town Area

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Oct	Oct	CHANGE		Sep
		2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,914,800	1,900,400	14,400	0.8	1,904,100
	Employed	1,841,400	1,822,100	19,300	1.1	1,830,900
	Unemployed	73,500	78,200	-4,700	-6.0	73,200
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.1	-0.3	---	3.8
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	466,100	462,400	3,700	0.8	465,500
	Employed	448,000	443,100	4,900	1.1	447,500
	Unemployed	18,200	19,200	-1,000	-5.2	18,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.2	-0.3	---	3.9
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	107,800	106,500	1,300	1.2	107,500
	Employed	104,400	103,000	1,400	1.4	104,100
	Unemployed	3,400	3,500	-100	-2.9	3,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.3	-0.2	---	3.2
<b>DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	44,400	43,700	700	1.6	44,100
	Employed	42,600	41,800	800	1.9	42,400
	Unemployed	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.2	0.0	---	3.9
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	51,000	50,800	200	0.4	50,300
	Employed	49,200	48,800	400	0.8	48,500
	Unemployed	1,800	2,000	-200	-10.0	1,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.9	-0.4	---	3.6
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	629,100	624,700	4,400	0.7	624,200
	Employed	605,100	599,000	6,100	1.0	600,100
	Unemployed	24,000	25,700	-1,700	-6.6	24,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.1	-0.3	---	3.9
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	329,000	326,200	2,800	0.9	326,100
	Employed	316,500	312,700	3,800	1.2	313,600
	Unemployed	12,500	13,500	-1,000	-7.4	12,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.1	-0.3	---	3.8
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	144,800	144,000	800	0.6	145,000
	Employed	139,600	138,200	1,400	1.0	139,800
	Unemployed	5,200	5,800	-600	-10.3	5,200
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	4.0	-0.4	---	3.6
<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	47,200	46,900	300	0.6	47,000
	Employed	45,600	45,100	500	1.1	45,400
	Unemployed	1,600	1,800	-200	-11.1	1,600
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.8	-0.3	---	3.4
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	111,300	111,200	100	0.1	110,400
	Employed	105,900	105,500	400	0.4	105,100
	Unemployed	5,400	5,700	-300	-5.3	5,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.1	-0.2	---	4.8
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	162,723,000	160,465,000	2,258,000	1.4	161,958,000
	Employed	156,952,000	154,223,000	2,729,000	1.8	156,191,000
	Unemployed	5,771,000	6,242,000	-471,000	-7.5	5,766,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.9	-0.4	---	3.6

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2017.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Oct		CHG	Sep	Oct		CHG	Sep	Oct		CHG	Sep
	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$1,143.81	\$1,038.33	\$105.48	\$1,101.98	42.6	41.7	0.9	41.6	\$26.85	\$24.90	\$1.95	\$26.49
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	1,218.44	1,073.99	144.45	1,191.01	43.5	42.2	1.3	42.1	28.01	25.45	2.56	28.29
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	922.89	910.12	12.77	826.06	39.9	39.9	0.0	40.1	23.13	22.81	0.32	20.60
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,196.97	1,177.96	19.01	1,205.05	39.4	39.2	0.2	38.5	30.38	30.05	0.33	31.30
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>												
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	1,109.26	1,073.13	36.14	1,120.58	34.3	34.1	0.2	34.3	32.34	31.47	0.87	32.67
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,387.94	1,260.05	127.89	1,348.38	40.5	39.5	1.0	39.3	34.27	31.90	2.37	34.31
Construction	1,300.43	1,186.88	113.55	1,205.65	38.9	37.5	1.4	37.2	33.43	31.65	1.78	32.41
Manufacturing	1,397.40	1,291.49	105.91	1,426.54	41.1	40.6	0.5	40.7	34.00	31.81	2.19	35.05
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	1,055.89	1,038.68	17.21	1,079.15	33.1	33.1	0.0	33.4	31.90	31.38	0.52	32.31
Trade, Transp., Utilities	898.77	858.33	40.44	935.37	33.3	32.5	0.8	34.2	26.99	26.41	0.58	27.35
Financial Activities	1,731.18	1,830.46	-99.28	1,867.38	36.6	38.0	-1.4	37.4	47.30	48.17	-0.87	49.93
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,255.94	1,281.20	-25.25	1,270.17	34.4	35.5	-1.1	34.6	36.51	36.09	0.42	36.71
Education & Health Ser.	971.54	930.85	40.68	975.47	32.8	32.4	0.4	32.8	29.62	28.73	0.89	29.74
Leisure & Hospitality	484.96	446.00	38.96	480.25	26.2	25.9	0.3	26.2	18.51	17.22	1.29	18.33
Other Services	824.02	821.85	2.18	805.97	33.2	32.6	0.6	32.2	24.82	25.21	-0.39	25.03
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,193.24	1,155.50	37.73	1,215.13	34.2	33.6	0.6	34.2	34.89	34.39	0.50	35.53
Danbury	1,000.40	929.38	71.03	1,014.89	34.7	33.6	1.1	34.9	28.83	27.66	1.17	29.08
Hartford	1,153.27	1,120.99	32.28	1,186.73	34.8	34.9	-0.1	35.1	33.14	32.12	1.02	33.81
New Haven	1,071.12	996.54	74.58	1,054.14	33.8	32.9	0.9	33.7	31.69	30.29	1.40	31.28
Norwich-New London	844.46	828.39	16.07	854.31	30.3	31.8	-1.5	30.5	27.87	26.05	1.82	28.01
Waterbury	941.88	870.39	71.49	960.80	34.3	34.2	0.1	34.9	27.46	25.45	2.01	27.53

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2017.

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

### New Companies and Expansions

- Specialty sports car team, Scuderia Cameron Glickenhaus, is planning to build a new assembly plant in Danbury for its upcoming 004 and 006 road-going sports cars.
- Dave & Buster's arcade, restaurant and bar is scheduled to open at the Connecticut Post Mall in Milford.
- Bayou BBQ & Grill reopened in New London after closing in 1995.
- theCoderSchool opened in Farmington.

### Layoffs and Closures

- Crabtree & Evelyn is shutting its manufacturing and distribution operations in Woodstock, putting more than 100 people out of work.
- L.L. Bean is planning to close its outlet store in Orange.
- Mattress Firm filed for bankruptcy protection, with plans to close 700 stores. In Connecticut, the company is closing six stores in Orange, Branford, Newington, Bristol, Wethersfield and Tolland.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

**OCTOBER 2018**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont...</b>				
	<b>466,140</b>	<b>447,987</b>	<b>18,153</b>	<b>3.9</b>	Canton	5,784	5,621	163	2.8
Ansonia	9,276	8,797	479	5.2	Chaplin	1,265	1,217	48	3.8
Bridgeport	69,577	65,690	3,887	5.6	Colchester	9,604	9,283	321	3.3
Darien	8,681	8,392	289	3.3	Columbia	3,307	3,193	114	3.4
Derby	6,834	6,477	357	5.2	Coventry	7,913	7,692	221	2.8
Easton	3,871	3,750	121	3.1	Cromwell	8,095	7,811	284	3.5
Fairfield	29,195	28,184	1,011	3.5	East Granby	3,125	3,035	90	2.9
Greenwich	28,864	27,983	881	3.1	East Haddam	5,070	4,908	162	3.2
Milford	30,439	29,294	1,145	3.8	East Hampton	7,858	7,588	270	3.4
Monroe	10,192	9,823	369	3.6	East Hartford	27,500	26,195	1,305	4.7
New Canaan	8,418	8,156	262	3.1	Ellington	9,496	9,203	293	3.1
Norwalk	50,728	48,991	1,737	3.4	Farmington	14,420	13,980	440	3.1
Oxford	7,172	6,962	210	2.9	Glastonbury	19,359	18,788	571	2.9
Redding	4,464	4,333	131	2.9	Granby	6,881	6,685	196	2.8
Ridgefield	11,909	11,519	390	3.3	Haddam	5,142	4,999	143	2.8
Seymour	9,063	8,667	396	4.4	Hartford	53,544	50,082	3,462	6.5
Shelton	22,272	21,407	865	3.9	Hartland	1,155	1,129	26	2.3
Southbury	8,762	8,430	332	3.8	Harwinton	3,266	3,159	107	3.3
Stamford	70,379	67,902	2,477	3.5	Hebron	5,616	5,463	153	2.7
Stratford	27,330	26,173	1,157	4.2	Lebanon	4,113	3,974	139	3.4
Trumbull	18,117	17,488	629	3.5	Manchester	33,403	32,135	1,268	3.8
Weston	4,428	4,241	187	4.2	Mansfield	12,829	12,394	435	3.4
Westport	12,728	12,322	406	3.2	Marlborough	3,669	3,551	118	3.2
Wilton	8,537	8,261	276	3.2	Middletown	26,467	25,522	945	3.6
Woodbridge	4,902	4,741	161	3.3	New Britain	36,929	35,052	1,877	5.1
					New Hartford	4,048	3,915	133	3.3
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>107,795</b>	<b>104,428</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>3.1</b>	Newington	17,612	17,009	603	3.4
Bethel	10,962	10,588	374	3.4	Plainville	10,591	10,231	360	3.4
Bridgewater	849	824	25	2.9	Plymouth	6,702	6,441	261	3.9
Brookfield	9,468	9,141	327	3.5	Portland	5,556	5,378	178	3.2
Danbury	47,623	46,258	1,365	2.9	Rocky Hill	11,823	11,439	384	3.2
New Fairfield	7,231	7,002	229	3.2	Scotland	974	939	35	3.6
New Milford	15,428	14,915	513	3.3	Simsbury	13,580	13,202	378	2.8
Newtown	14,350	13,861	489	3.4	Southington	24,851	24,065	786	3.2
Sherman	1,886	1,840	46	2.4	South Windsor	14,364	13,899	465	3.2
					Stafford	6,854	6,626	228	3.3
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>50,974</b>	<b>49,172</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>3.5</b>	Thomaston	4,775	4,621	154	3.2
East Windsor	6,675	6,424	251	3.8	Tolland	8,748	8,511	237	2.7
Enfield	23,665	22,845	820	3.5	Union**	467	457	10	2.1
Somers	5,252	5,090	162	3.1	Vernon	17,513	16,873	640	3.7
Suffield	7,757	7,506	251	3.2	West Hartford	35,087	33,954	1,133	3.2
Windsor Locks	7,625	7,307	318	4.2	Wethersfield	14,229	13,770	459	3.2
					Willington	3,690	3,584	106	2.9
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>629,141</b>	<b>605,101</b>	<b>24,040</b>	<b>3.8</b>	Windham	12,474	11,930	544	4.4
Andover	1,970	1,911	59	3.0	Windsor	16,917	16,199	718	4.2
Ashford	2,585	2,509	76	2.9					
Avon	9,613	9,325	288	3.0					
Barkhamsted	2,342	2,261	81	3.5					
Berlin	11,965	11,576	389	3.3					
Bloomfield	11,648	11,121	527	4.5					
Bolton	3,226	3,142	84	2.6					
Bristol	33,397	31,998	1,399	4.2					
Burlington	5,733	5,558	175	3.1					

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)

## OCTOBER 2018

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>329,022</b>	<b>316,527</b>	<b>12,495</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST</b>				
Bethany	3,152	3,063	89	2.8	Canaan	47,202	45,567	1,635	3.5
Branford	16,307	15,738	569	3.5	Colebrook	717	699	18	2.5
Cheshire	15,972	15,507	465	2.9	Cornwall	834	803	31	3.7
Chester	2,373	2,313	60	2.5	Goshen	772	758	14	1.8
Clinton	7,365	7,129	236	3.2	Kent	1,661	1,607	54	3.3
Deep River	2,885	2,813	72	2.5	Litchfield	1,514	1,478	36	2.4
Durham	4,367	4,245	122	2.8	Morris	4,813	4,685	128	2.7
East Haven	15,948	15,319	629	3.9	Norfolk	1,423	1,391	32	2.2
Essex	3,369	3,281	88	2.6	Norfolk	902	876	26	2.9
Guilford	13,158	12,783	375	2.8	North Canaan	1,735	1,668	67	3.9
Hamden	35,879	34,592	1,287	3.6	Roxbury	1,345	1,311	34	2.5
Killingworth	3,863	3,774	89	2.3	Salisbury	1,831	1,785	46	2.5
Madison	9,252	8,964	288	3.1	Sharon	1,503	1,466	37	2.5
Meriden	32,339	30,910	1,429	4.4	Torrington	19,167	18,365	802	4.2
Middlefield	2,536	2,466	70	2.8	Warren	795	775	20	2.5
New Haven	65,015	61,920	3,095	4.8	Washington	2,072	2,025	47	2.3
North Branford	8,300	8,055	245	3.0	Winchester	6,118	5,875	243	4.0
North Haven	13,587	13,131	456	3.4	<b>WATERBURY</b>				
Old Saybrook	5,152	4,978	174	3.4	Beacon Falls	111,291	105,865	5,426	4.9
Orange	7,415	7,175	240	3.2	Bethlehem	3,457	3,352	105	3.0
Wallingford	26,625	25,758	867	3.3	Middlebury	1,941	1,889	52	2.7
West Haven	30,448	29,029	1,419	4.7	Naugatuck	3,907	3,780	127	3.3
Westbrook	3,716	3,584	132	3.6	Prospect	17,311	16,542	769	4.4
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART</b>					Waterbury	5,622	5,448	174	3.1
	<b>128,858</b>	<b>124,154</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>3.7</b>	Waterbury	50,524	47,313	3,211	6.4
Bozrah	1,486	1,426	60	4.0	Watertown	13,016	12,569	447	3.4
Canterbury	2,927	2,839	88	3.0	Wolcott	9,956	9,585	371	3.7
East Lyme	8,864	8,550	314	3.5	Woodbury	5,558	5,388	170	3.1
Franklin	1,099	1,062	37	3.4	<b>DANIELSON-NORTH EAST</b>				
Griswold	6,406	6,162	244	3.8		<b>44,416</b>	<b>42,566</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Groton	18,804	18,219	585	3.1	Brooklyn	4,231	4,080	151	3.6
Ledyard	8,201	7,923	278	3.4	Eastford	982	941	41	4.2
Lisbon	2,385	2,308	77	3.2	Hampton	1,042	1,006	36	3.5
Lyme	1,243	1,206	37	3.0	Killingly	9,870	9,421	449	4.5
Montville	9,559	9,194	365	3.8	Plainfield	8,922	8,520	402	4.5
New London	12,214	11,591	623	5.1	Pomfret	2,580	2,498	82	3.2
No. Stonington	2,992	2,902	90	3.0	Putnam	4,983	4,754	229	4.6
Norwich	20,685	19,786	899	4.3	Sterling	2,083	1,984	99	4.8
Old Lyme	3,853	3,725	128	3.3	Thompson	5,424	5,205	219	4.0
Preston	2,482	2,386	96	3.9	Woodstock	4,299	4,157	142	3.3
Salem	2,180	2,114	66	3.0	** Not official BLS estimates, but were produced using BLS methodology				
Sprague	1,637	1,579	58	3.5					
Stonington	10,022	9,706	316	3.2					
Voluntown	1,503	1,459	44	2.9					
Waterford	10,318	10,018	300	2.9					

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

<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI</b>				
	<b>144,796</b>	<b>139,643</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>3.6</b>
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,938	15,489	449	2.8

<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted:</b>				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,914,800</b>	<b>1,841,400</b>	<b>73,500</b>	<b>3.8</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>162,723,000</b>	<b>156,952,000</b>	<b>5,771,000</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Seasonally Adjusted:</b>				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,909,300</b>	<b>1,829,300</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>4.2</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>162,637,000</b>	<b>156,562,000</b>	<b>6,075,000</b>	<b>3.7</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	OCT 2018	YR TO DATE 2018	YR TO DATE 2017	TOWN	OCT 2018	YR TO DATE 2018	YR TO DATE 2017	TOWN	OCT 2018	YR TO DATE 2018	YR TO DATE 2017
Andover	1	5	3	Griswold	1	15	6	Preston	2	12	5
Ansonia	na	na	na	Groton	na	na	na	Prospect	0	22	17
Ashford	na	na	na	Guilford	na	na	na	Putnam	na	na	na
Avon	0	11	17	Haddam	1	7	9	Redding	0	4	1
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	na	Ridgefield	1	13	22
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	na	Rocky Hill	0	7	8
Berlin	2	15	15	Hartford	0	4	4	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	1	7	Salem	na	na	na
Bethel	7	54	65	Harwinton	na	na	na	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	2	14	13	Scotland	na	na	na
Bloomfield	0	4	3	Kent	0	5	3	Seymour	na	na	na
Bolton	0	6	3	Killingly	na	na	na	Sharon	na	na	na
Bozrah	na	na	na	Killingworth	0	3	1	Shelton	11	51	55
Branford	4	17	24	Lebanon	0	6	10	Sherman	0	2	2
Bridgeport	6	35	62	Ledyard	na	na	na	Simsbury	4	197	14
Bridgewater	1	1	1	Lisbon	na	na	na	Somers	3	12	11
Bristol	9	35	39	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	8	73	19
Brookfield	1	10	15	Lyme	1	3	4	Southbury	na	na	na
Brooklyn	4	15	14	Madison	na	na	na	Southington	24	78	59
Burlington	3	14	23	Manchester	2	22	23	Sprague	0	0	1
Canaan	na	na	na	Mansfield	1	7	8	Stafford	1	9	8
Canterbury	na	na	na	Marlborough	0	2	2	Stamford	7	97	138
Canton	1	7	4	Meriden	na	na	na	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	na	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	na
Cheshire	2	17	17	Middlefield	0	6	6	Stratford	0	24	13
Chester	0	0	1	Middletown	2	12	27	Suffield	0	55	63
Clinton	0	19	44	Milford	14	140	157	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colechester	4	32	31	Monroe	1	7	11	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	na	Montville	na	na	na	Tolland	1	8	11
Columbia	1	2	3	Morris	na	na	na	Torrington	na	na	na
Cornwall	na	na	na	Naugatuck	na	na	na	Trumbull	1	7	6
Coventry	0	13	20	New Britain	0	7	13	Union	0	1	3
Cromwell	0	8	11	New Canaan	2	20	18	Vernon	6	80	90
Danbury	33	120	139	New Fairfield	1	6	8	Voluntown	0	0	1
Darien	4	30	35	New Hartford	na	na	na	Wallingford	3	19	21
Deep River	0	2	2	New Haven	3	457	22	Warren	na	na	na
Derby	na	na	na	New London	4	32	33	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	3	3	New Milford	na	na	na	Waterbury	0	18	32
East Granby	0	3	2	Newington	1	3	13	Waterford	na	na	na
East Haddam	1	26	9	Newtown	34	74	13	Watertown	na	na	na
East Hampton	1	19	23	Norfolk	na	na	na	West Hartford	6	64	59
East Hartford	0	0	3	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	na	North Canaan	na	na	na	Westbrook	1	6	17
East Lyme	1	18	28	North Haven	na	na	na	Weston	1	9	8
East Windsor	3	146	14	North Stonington	na	na	na	Westport	1	83	146
Eastford	na	na	na	Norwalk	1	29	426	Wethersfield	1	4	5
Easton	0	7	7	Norwich	0	17	12	Willington	0	2	2
Ellington	10	89	82	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	1	6	6
Enfield	30	50	55	Old Saybrook	1	38	29	Winchester	na	na	na
Essex	0	25	59	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	1	3
Fairfield	4	63	92	Oxford	0	33	43	Windsor	0	15	10
Farmington	4	34	30	Plainfield	na	na	na	Windsor Locks	0	9	179
Franklin	na	na	na	Plainville	2	10	10	Wolcott	3	13	18
Glastonbury	6	36	33	Plymouth	na	na	na	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	na	Pomfret	na	na	na	Woodbury	1	4	21
Granby	0	42	33	Portland	3	8	6	Woodstock	na	na	na
Greenwich	24	159	123								

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Sun of DECD at (800) 500-2467.

## **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 5-8 for reference months or quarters)

<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... +1.0	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> +0.7	New Housing Permits ..... -21.7	Occupancy Rate ..... +0.6
<b>Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer</b> .-0.1	Electricity Sales ..... +2.4	Major Attraction Visitors ..... NA
<b>Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index</b> .... +3.0	Construction Contracts Index ..... -36.4	Air Passenger Count ..... +5.9
	New Auto Registrations ..... +19.6	Gaming Slots ..... -8.3
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +1.3	Exports ..... +7.2	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close ..... +5.3	
Labor Force ..... -0.1	<b>Business Starts</b>	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Employed ..... +0.2	Secretary of the State ..... +9.9	Total ..... +2.9
Unemployed ..... -7.1	Dept. of Labor ..... -9.6	Wages & Salaries ..... +3.1
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... -0.3*		Benefit Costs ..... +2.5
Labor Force Participation Rate ..... -0.2	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
Employment-Population Ratio ..... 0.0	Secretary of the State ..... +7.1	U.S. City Average ..... +2.5
	Dept. of Labor ..... -9.8	Northeast Region ..... +2.3
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -13.0		NY-Newark-Jersey City ..... +2.0
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... -0.35*	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... +12.3	Boston-Cambridge-Newton ..... +3.3
<b>U-6 Rate</b> ..... -0.5*	Corporate Tax ..... +3.9	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg</b> .... +2.2	Personal Income Tax ..... +16.0	Prime ..... +1.00*
<b>PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +7.8	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... +28.3	Conventional Mortgage ..... +0.93*
<b>PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> .... +10.2	Sales & Use Tax ..... +5.9	
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... -0.4	Gaming Payments ..... -10.5	
Production Worker Hours ..... +0.6		
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -3.1		
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +2.6		
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +2.1		

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

December 2018

### THE CONNECTICUT

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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



Mailing address:

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

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is available on the internet at:  
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