

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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## NOVEMBER 2021

### IN THIS ISSUE...

**Responding to the COVID-19 Economic Crisis: One City's Story** ..... 1-5

#### 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 September...

#### Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut ..... 1,609,700  
 Change over month ..... +0.29%  
 Change over year ..... +2.58%

United States ..... 147,553,000  
 Change over month ..... +0.13%  
 Change over year ..... +4.01%

#### Unemployment Rate

Connecticut ..... 6.8%  
 United States ..... 4.8%

#### Consumer Price Index

United States ..... 274.310  
 Change over year ..... +5.4%

## Responding to the COVID-19 Economic Crisis: One City's Story

*By Dean Mack, Economic Development Officer, City of New Haven*

**A**s in the rest of the world, the economy in the City of New Haven has been heavily impacted by COVID 19.

Quantitative data has proven to be one of our most reliable methods for understanding the development of the COVID 19 crisis and especially its impacts on our businesses. Continued unemployment claims topped out at 10,000 in April 2020, which made up over 15% of our labor force, and remained above 6,000 until July 2021. At least 66 businesses closed permanently, City parking revenues plummeted from over \$100,000 per week in February 2020 to below \$5,000 per week in April 2020, and downtown pedestrian counts dropped from over 65,000 per week to 11,000 during the same time span. These data points help us review the arch of the economic crisis with an added level of understanding that we did not always have as events were unfolding around us.

As the crisis hit, the City was focused on immediate response in terms of public health, the continuity of government and supporting our economy. Federal assistance programs were being created to replace income or provide temporary or permanent relief from required payments like taxes, mortgage, and loans to businesses. Local economic development activities shifted to crisis response and triage as economic impacts rolled in. In

addition to assisting through locally-funded programs, like the New Haven digital marketplace and Eat New Haven marketing program, the City also became a resource center, identifying and understanding Federal and State assistance programs and connecting businesses with applications.

We held a series of webinars with the Health Department, informing salons, restaurants and other businesses of Connecticut public health requirements and walking business owners through the complicated applications for financial assistance, supplementing this information with direct back office support on applications. Our Small Business Resource Center partnered with the Yale Law Clinic to assist with this support and other organizations like the Connecticut Small Business Development Center. Due to incisive interventions and complementary partnerships, the City had some success in stemming the tide of business closures. Over the past eighteen months, the City has actually gained a net 31 businesses.

The City also partnered with HEDCO and the Community Foundation for Greater New Haven (CFGNH) to establish the Partnership Loan Program to provide direct economic support specifically for Minority- and Women-owned businesses in New

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Fig. 1: Normalized Continued Unemployment Claims at the Local, State and National Level



Haven and the Lower Naugatuck Valley. Data confirmed what we suspected from conversations with businesses, that female, African American and Hispanic New Haveners were experiencing larger spikes in unemployment and were getting less federal financial assistance for their businesses than others. We were able to respond by providing sixteen grants totaling \$400,000 and retaining 85 jobs.

**Together New Haven Initiative**

Due to the magnitude of the crisis, partner organizations also had their traditional roles upended so we formed the Together New Haven initiative, with the Chamber of Commerce, regional economic development organizations (REX Development and EDC), workforce organizations (Workforce Alliance and New Haven Works) and local economic development organizations (Town Green and other Special Service Districts and businesses organizations) as well as anchor institutions such as Yale University.

We grew to be a strong partnership for sharing information, understanding our unique and interrelated roles in the crisis, reducing mission overlap and optimizing our efforts. On the positive side, this effort was created in a spirit of comradery, both between our organizations and between businesses. We were empowered

to act more swiftly and cohesively in so much as we were able to positively intervene in the crisis. On the negative side, the effort was limited by the lack of information that all of us, government, quasi-public economic development organizations, and private businesses had about the true impacts of the pandemic on individual businesses, the economy at large, and how we could best mitigate impacts.

**Identifying Data Points to Track Economic Impacts**

While early attempts to collect data were remarkably difficult, by August, we were able to produce a monthly economic indicator report and to provide that to our Together New Haven partners. We hoped that data could provide definitive answers to questions such as:

- What industries are being hit the hardest by economic impacts and how badly?
- How many New Haveners are out of work and what industries are they coming from?
- How many people are out and about in the City, potentially spending money in local businesses and providing parking revenue to the City?
- How many fewer are

- there than prior to the pandemic?
- How much business assistance is flowing into the City?
- How does our overall situation compare with other similar cities in Connecticut such as Stamford, Hartford, Bridgeport and Waterbury and what can we learn from each cities' response efforts?

The most immediate, although not universal, impact on businesses in the Spring of 2020 was a reduction in revenue, and in some cases a reduction to \$0 over many months. Yet the impact of this lost revenue varied greatly among businesses. In many ways, the reduction in revenue highlighted just how unique each business structure and financial model can be. The difficult truth about the differences in impacts to businesses was that our lack of information made it hard to figure out how best to help our businesses and our residents. The other crisis that was created by the shutdown was unemployment. At first there was little we could do again to assist people seeking jobs, but as businesses slowly began opening again in the Summer of 2020, we started working on identifying who was hiring and trying to connect workforce organizations with businesses who might be able to offer much needed employment opportunities.

**Applying Data to COVID-19 Economic Response**

News media, other economic development organizations, public health officials and society at large were already talking a lot more about data at this time than we'd normally see, yet it was mostly with an eye towards understanding the

depth and breadth of the public health crisis specifically, rather than the economic crisis that resulted from the uncontrolled spread of infectious disease and our response. Still some data was being tracked regularly and reported on, and this is where we started for our indicators report. The data that anchored the reports initially were unemployment data from the CT Department of Labor and PPP loan data. We were able to supplement this widely available data with information about pedestrian traffic and public parking in the city to track activity and revenues, both real (for the City) and potential (for businesses).

Our Together New Haven Economic Indicators report was presented to the regular monthly Together New Haven Zoom calls with our partner organizations. After the first month we realized that our partners appreciated the perspective given by evaluating all of these disparate indicators in one place and at one time. While most of us apprised ourselves of daily updates on executive orders, Federal Aid deadlines and articles about impacted industries and supply chains, the everchanging nature of the crisis made it difficult to track trends in the moment. The monthly updating of regular data points helped provide structure to our view of the unfolding crisis and locate ourselves within its timeline. As of October 2021, we

continue to hold regular Together New Haven Zoom calls to discuss a variety of issues related to COVID-19 and the business community.

**Initial and Continuing Unemployment Claims**

One of our most important and closely followed economic indicators, unemployment claims served as a proxy for the overall health of the economy and an indicator of the financial difficulty being faced by New Haveners. At first, we monitored the severe spike in unemployment claims in April of 2020 and in the months since have monitored the rate of claim reduction over time, comparing New Haven's data with other large cities in Connecticut, the state at large and the nation.

Tracking unemployment claims allowed the City and our partners to keep a pulse on general economic activity and identify upcoming issues that our residents and businesses might be facing in the near future. Comparing our unemployment rates with those of other large cities allowed us to evaluate our situation as we could compare the ways that unfolding events during the crisis were impacting other places. Variations in our unemployment rates acted as identifiers pointing us to look more closely at our own economy and to develop a better

*Fig.2: Connecticut Continued Unemployment Claims by Industry*

Change in Unemployment from 08/28 to 09/11		
Industry	# Change	% Change
Accommodation & Food Services	-5412	-44%
Transp. & Warehousing	-5272	-63%
Retail Trade	-3616	-31%
Health Care & Soc Assistance	-3612	-27%
Admin. & Support Svces.	-2866	-31%
Manufacturing	-2497	-32%
Educational Services	-1968	-43%
Other Services	-1671	-34%
Construction	-1109	-23%
Prof. & Tech. Services	-1064	-27%

understanding of the nature of our crisis in New Haven as it differed from our neighboring communities.

### Unemployment by Industry

This was the primary indicator for understanding which industries were struggling the most during the crisis. We generally understood higher rates of unemployment claims within an industry to indicate an inability for those industries to remain open, temporarily at first and, with time, permanently. This helped us to target our business outreach throughout the pandemic. While we were only able to look at statewide data, much of the economic pressures during the pandemic were not local and were often industry specific. For example, many health regulations that limited or temporarily ceased business from being conducted were specific to industries with high potential rates of exposure and disease transmission that were not considered essential for the basic functioning of the economy and for the survival and physical health of residents. Even when businesses were allowed to re-open, we were able to identify trends such as the heavy toll taken on our restaurants. This drove our focus on assisting that industry by closing streets and allowing over 50 restaurants to create outdoor seating, as well as increasing general outreach to these businesses.

Businesses in other industries like transportation and

warehousing, construction, manufacturing, and healthcare were mostly considered essential, but still experienced large fluctuations in unemployment claims at various times. Tracking this data prompted a focus on initiatives like the revival of a construction industry certification and training program when we recognized both continued large numbers of housing permits and increasing unemployment in the construction industry. As a result, we were able to connect every member of the first cohort of five with construction apprenticeships.

### Pedestrian Traffic and Parking Revenue

We considered unemployment statistics to be supply side indicators – not in the labor economic sense - in terms of providing services to the public, but we also wanted to identify demand side indicators that could help us track consumer activity on a local level. The full lockdown of businesses in New Haven lasted only a few months. Yet once businesses were allowed to reopen with restrictions and continued community spread of COVID-19 still present, it was unknown how many people would actually return to patronizing shops in person.

While we couldn't measure this directly, we utilized Springboard's pedestrian counting information provided to

us by our Together New Haven partner, Town Green Special Services District, and our smart parking data from the Transportation, Traffic and Parking Department. This data helped us identify disparate rates of increase between the two indicators, recognize when fluctuations were in line with seasonal trends and when they might be COVID-driven and helped us time outreach to businesses as more customers began returning to the streets.

### Conclusion

While many of the efforts we undertook were in direct response to the COVID-19 crisis, the redoubling of our efforts to centralize and track indicators for this specific purpose has also prepared us for a post-COVID future. Our department has developed a greater appreciation for the potential of consistent data tracking to drive our decisions and clarify trends that can be difficult to see when data collection is narrowly focused on individual projects or initiatives. We saw firsthand that project outcomes could be enhanced when we allowed ourselves to be led by data. Various initiatives have been prompted by, guided by, or refined by the trends that we have been able to decipher during the last 18 months. By regularly reviewing this data with our partners, we were also able to ensure that we all had a similar view of the economic situation in New Haven. Through these efforts, an overall focus on collecting, interpreting, and applying data to our policy analysis has been renewed and will continue to assist our decision making and impact evaluation as we recover from this challenging economic period. These tools will serve us well in what we believe will be a prosperous future for New Haven and our state. ■

Fig.3: Historic Housing Permits Issued in New Haven 1990-2020



Fig.4: Pedestrian Traffic Counts in New Haven Downtown CBD



## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	2Q 2021	2Q 2020	YoY CHG		1Q 2021	QoQ CHG	
			NO.	%		NO.	%
<b>General Drift Indicator (2007=100)*</b>							
<b>Leading</b>	113.8	102.1	11.7	11.5	107.9	6.0	5.53
<b>Coincident</b>	94.4	86.9	7.5	8.7	92.8	1.7	1.79
<b>Real Gross Domestic Product**</b> (2012 Chained \$, SAAR)							
<b>Connecticut (\$ in millions)</b>	250,538.8	248,334.4	2,204.4	0.9	246,890.2	3,648.6	1.5
<b>United States (\$ in millions)</b>	19,086,375	19,010,848	75,527	0.4	18,794,426	291,949	1.6
<b>New England (\$ in millions)</b>	986,394.8	982,275.4	4,119.4	0.4	970,578.9	15,815.9	1.6
<b>Per Capita Personal Income**</b> (Current \$, SAAR)							
<b>Connecticut</b>	81,848	80,134	1,714	2.1	85,474	-3,626	-4.2
<b>United States</b>	62,215	61,712	503	0.8	66,191	-3,976	-6.0
<b>New England</b>	75,916	76,112	-196	-0.3	79,736	-3,820	-4.8
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***</b>							
<b>Connecticut</b>	114.14	108.98	5.2	4.7	112.96	1.2	1.0
<b>United States</b>	129.94	122.87	7.1	5.8	129.38	0.6	0.4

Sources: \*Dr. Steven P. Lanza, University of Connecticut \*\*U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis \*\*\*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 2007 = 100.

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

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,609.7	1,569.2	40.5	2.6	1,605.0
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining</b>	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
<b>Construction</b>	59.3	57.2	2.1	3.7	57.6
<b>Manufacturing</b>	153.0	152.0	1.0	0.7	152.6
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	291.0	282.8	8.2	2.9	287.4
<b>Information</b>	27.9	28.6	-0.7	-2.4	27.6
<b>Financial Activities</b>	117.9	119.1	-1.2	-1.0	117.8
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	210.3	203.2	7.1	3.5	211.4
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	332.2	323.4	8.8	2.7	331.1
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	133.6	120.7	12.9	10.7	133.4
<b>Other Services</b>	59.6	56.8	2.8	4.9	61.0
<b>Government*</b>	224.4	224.9	-0.5	-0.2	224.6

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

Average weekly initial  
claims fell from a year  
ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
(Seasonally adjusted)					
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,812.1	1,844.1	-32.0	-1.7	1,810.2
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,688.8	1,691.4	-2.6	-0.2	1,680.3
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	123.4	152.6	-29.2	-19.1	129.9
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	6.8	8.3	-1.5	---	7.2
<b>Labor Force Participation Rate (%)</b>	63.0	64.0	-1.0	---	62.9
<b>Employment-Population Ratio (%)</b>	58.7	58.7	0.0	---	58.4
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	3,730	7,408	-3,678	-49.7	4,699
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	2.55	10.98	-8.42	---	2.82
	<b>3Q 2021</b>	<b>3Q 2020</b>			<b>2Q 2021</b>
<b>U-6 Rate (%)</b>	11.6	12.8	-1.2	---	13.6

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

The production worker  
weekly earnings fell over  
the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug	Jul
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021	2021
(Not seasonally adjusted)						
<b>Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours</b>	39.4	40.7	-1.3	-3.2	39.0	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings</b>	27.88	29.46	-1.58	-5.4	27.91	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings</b>	1,098.47	1,199.02	-100.55	-8.4	1,088.49	--
<b>CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)</b>	105.3	100.0	5.3	5.3	107.0	97.4
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	3,940	3,765	175	4.6	3,916	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	262	254	8.3	3.3	270	236
<b>CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)</b>	99.9	93.9	6.0	6.4	99.9	89.7

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

\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for  
second quarter 2021  
increased 1.7 percent  
from a year earlier.

## INCOME

	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
(\$ Millions, SA, annualized)					
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$290,146.7	\$285,208.4	\$4,938.3	1.7	\$303,286.2
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	\$126,040.0	\$114,840.0	\$11,200.0	9.8	\$123,673.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations decreased over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	Sep 2021	380	-53.7	3,503	4,676	-25.1
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	Aug 2021	2,963	11.6	18,854	18,416	2.4
<b>Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)</b>	Sep 2021	311.9	12.6	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	Sep 2021	15,011	-7.3	163,847	121,977	34.3
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	2Q 2021	3.63	17.7	7.22	7.21	0.2
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	Sep 2021	4,307.54	28.1	---	---	---

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

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	Sep 2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Department of Labor</b>	1Q 2021	4,019	11.7	4,019	3,599	11.7
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	Sep 2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Department of Labor</b>	1Q 2021	1,791	-22.3	1,791	2,304	-22.3

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Gaming payments were up from a year ago.*

(Millions of dollars)	Sep	Sep	%	YEAR TO DATE		%
	2021	2020	CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Gaming Payments**</b>	18.6	17.0	9.6	161.5	123.2	31.1

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

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

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

*Gaming slots rose over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Occupancy Rate (%)*</b>	Sep 2021	63.6	44.5	55.5	40.7	36.4
<b>Tourism Website Visitors</b>	Sep 2021	633,346	18.1	5,327,170	3,474,209	53.3
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	Sep 2021	443,421	268.9	3,209,225	1,893,163	69.5
<b>Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***</b>	Sep 2021	886.8	13.9	7,713.2	5,780.1	33.4

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.

\*\*\*See page 23 for explanation

Compensation cost for the nation rose 4.1 percent over the year.

**EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**

Private Industry Workers (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sep 2021	Jun 2021	3-Mo % Chg	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	12-Mo % Chg
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	146.3	144.3	1.4	146.4	140.7	4.1
Wages and Salaries	148.1	145.8	1.6	148.2	141.7	4.6
Benefit Costs	142.1	140.6	1.1	142.1	138.5	2.6
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	148.4	143.1	3.7
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	149.5	143.1	4.5

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 5.4 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>				
U.S. City Average	Sep 2021	274.310	5.4	0.3
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Sep 2021	0.365	-5.1	-0.3
Northeast Region	Sep 2021	286.423	4.6	0.3
New York-Newark-Jersey City	Sep 2021	295.488	3.8	0.5
Boston-Cambridge-Newton**	Sep 2021	294.784	4.0	-0.1
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
U.S. City Average	Sep 2021	269.086	5.9	0.3

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 2.90 percent over the month.

**INTEREST RATES**

(Percent)	Sep 2021	Aug 2021	Sep 2020
<b>Prime</b>	3.25	3.25	3.25
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.08	0.09	0.09
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.04	0.05	0.11
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.05	0.06	0.12
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.08	0.07	0.13
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.47	0.42	0.16
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.86	0.77	0.27
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.16	1.06	0.46
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.37	1.28	0.68
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.87	1.83	1.21
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	2.90	2.84	2.89

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,609.7	1,569.2	40.5	2.6	1,605.0
<b>Maine</b>	611.9	599.8	12.1	2.0	614.9
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,516.2	3,341.0	175.2	5.2	3,504.3
<b>New Hampshire</b>	661.7	646.0	15.7	2.4	659.6
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,000.5	3,860.5	140.0	3.6	3,979.0
<b>New York</b>	8,959.2	8,747.2	212.0	2.4	8,951.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,733.7	5,602.7	131.0	2.3	5,741.6
<b>Rhode Island</b>	480.3	462.6	17.7	3.8	478.3
<b>Vermont</b>	295.8	287.8	8.0	2.8	298.7
<b>United States</b>	147,553.0	141,865.0	5,688.0	4.0	147,359.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,812,136	1,844,073	-31,937	-1.7	1,810,194
<b>Maine</b>	679,310	666,384	12,926	1.9	677,717
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,720,746	3,655,222	65,524	1.8	3,709,495
<b>New Hampshire</b>	749,678	760,650	-10,972	-1.4	750,901
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,432,054	4,376,641	55,413	1.3	4,430,209
<b>New York</b>	9,316,186	9,300,792	15,394	0.2	9,338,579
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,276,837	6,317,241	-40,404	-0.6	6,293,200
<b>Rhode Island</b>	577,228	557,723	19,505	3.5	534,673
<b>Vermont</b>	318,222	320,189	-1,967	-0.6	317,426
<b>United States</b>	161,354,000	160,078,000	1,276,000	0.8	161,537,000

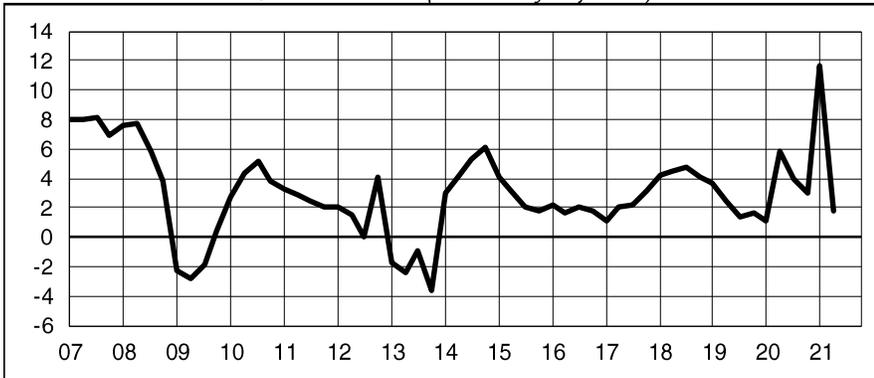
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

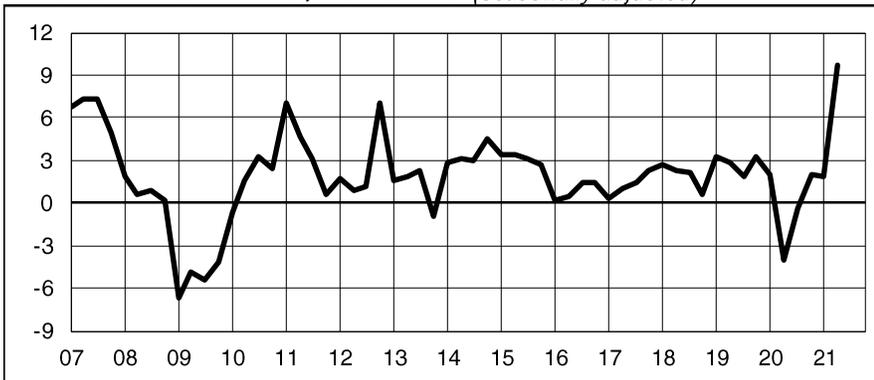
All states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Sep	Sep	CHANGE	Aug
	2021	2020		2021
<b>Connecticut</b>	6.8	8.3	-1.5	7.2
<b>Maine</b>	4.8	4.9	-0.1	4.9
<b>Massachusetts</b>	5.2	8.9	-3.7	5.0
<b>New Hampshire</b>	2.9	5.5	-2.6	3.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	7.1	7.8	-0.7	7.2
<b>New York</b>	7.1	10.0	-2.9	7.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6.2	7.1	-0.9	6.4
<b>Rhode Island</b>	5.2	10.9	-5.7	5.8
<b>Vermont</b>	2.9	4.6	-1.7	3.0
<b>United States</b>	4.8	7.8	-3.0	5.2

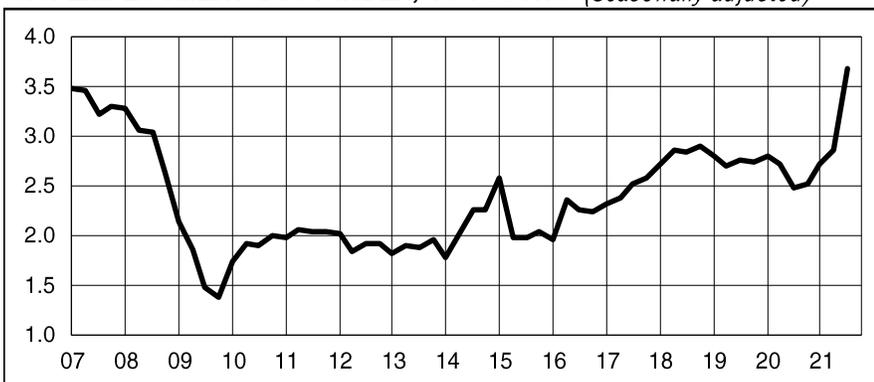
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

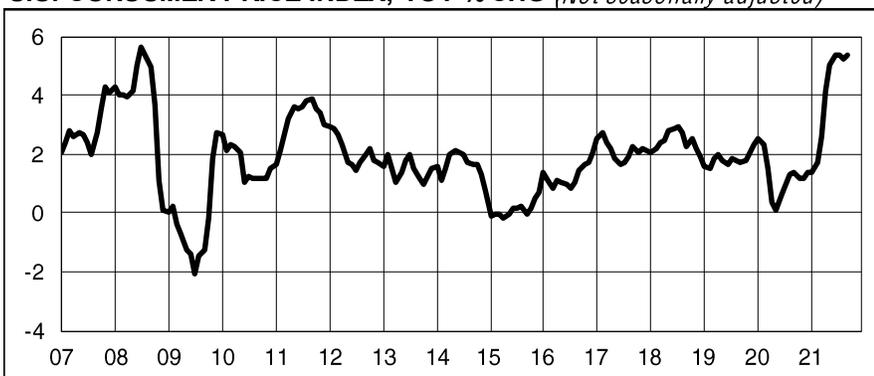
Quarter	2019	2020	2021
First	3.6	1.1	11.6
Second	2.5	5.8	1.7
Third	1.4	3.9	
Fourth	1.6	2.9	

**WAGES AND SALARIES, YOY % CHG** *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Quarter	2019	2020	2021
First	3.3	2.0	1.8
Second	2.9	-4.0	9.8
Third	1.9	-0.4	
Fourth	3.2	2.0	

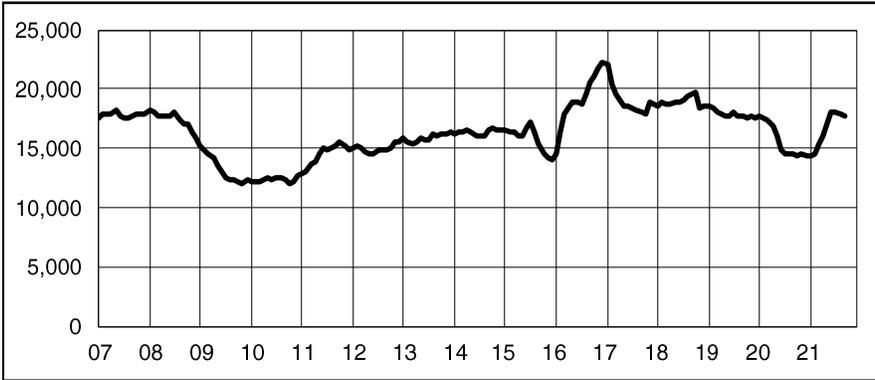
**U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX, YOY % CHG** *(Seasonally adjusted)*

Quarter	2019	2020	2021
First	2.8	2.8	2.7
Second	2.7	2.7	2.8
Third	2.8	2.5	3.7
Fourth	2.7	2.5	

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

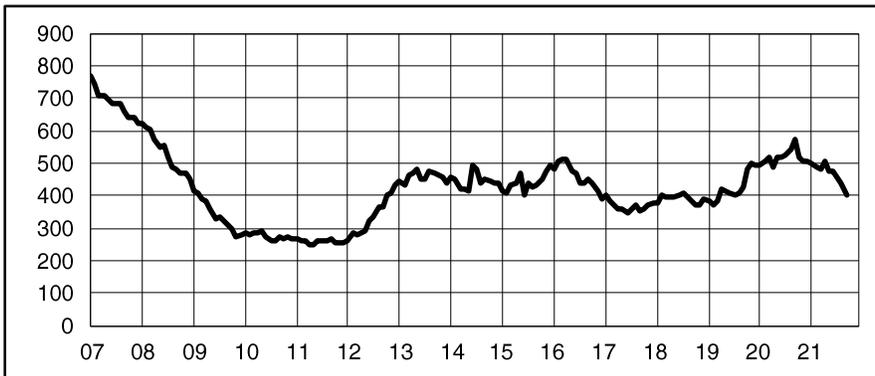
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	1.6	2.5	1.4
Feb	1.5	2.3	1.7
Mar	1.9	1.5	2.6
Apr	2.0	0.3	4.2
May	1.8	0.1	5.0
Jun	1.6	0.6	5.4
Jul	1.8	1.0	5.4
Aug	1.7	1.3	5.3
Sep	1.7	1.4	5.4
Oct	1.8	1.2	
Nov	2.1	1.2	
Dec	2.3	1.4	

## NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED, 12 MMA



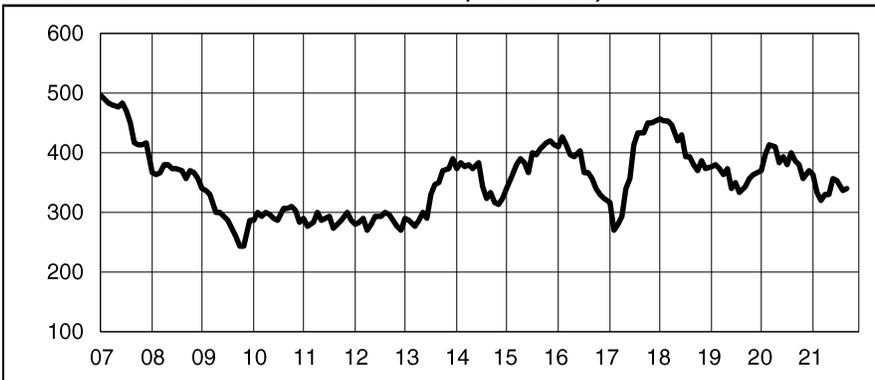
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	18,473	17,636	14,284
Feb	18,317	17,479	14,530
Mar	18,091	17,364	15,382
Apr	17,858	16,858	16,026
May	17,621	16,063	16,985
Jun	17,784	14,834	17,985
Jul	17,980	14,468	18,055
Aug	17,762	14,455	17,878
Sep	17,628	14,494	17,779
Oct	17,583	14,408	
Nov	17,678	14,509	
Dec	17,605	14,290	

## NEW HOUSING PERMITS, 12 MMA



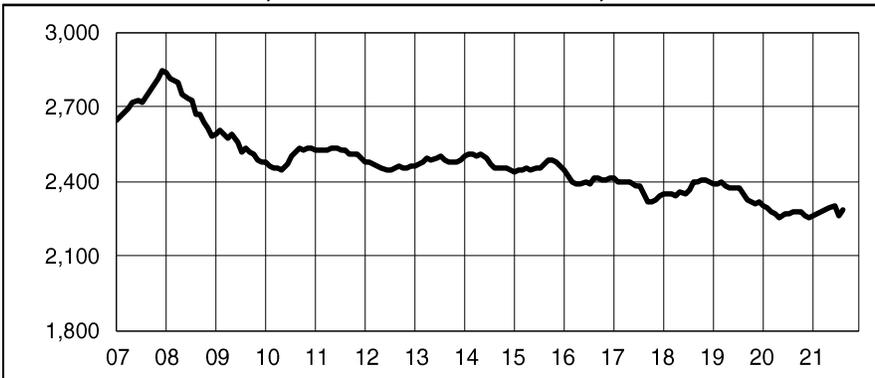
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	382	492	500
Feb	369	503	486
Mar	383	516	479
Apr	419	489	504
May	415	516	476
Jun	409	520	474
Jul	404	525	457
Aug	406	541	435
Sep	424	570	398
Oct	482	517	
Nov	499	507	
Dec	492	503	

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX, 1980=100, 12 MMA



Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	375.2	368.3	361.0
Feb	377.1	393.9	331.3
Mar	373.3	413.1	319.8
Apr	362.8	408.0	326.7
May	371.8	380.8	327.6
Jun	336.8	392.9	355.0
Jul	347.0	378.5	352.1
Aug	333.2	397.1	335.4
Sep	341.9	386.3	338.3
Oct	355.2	377.1	
Nov	360.9	355.1	
Dec	366.4	369.3	

## ELECTRICITY SALES, millions of kilowatt hours, 12 MMA



Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	2,386	2,300	2,258
Feb	2,389	2,294	2,268
Mar	2,393	2,276	2,275
Apr	2,384	2,265	2,282
May	2,370	2,256	2,290
Jun	2,368	2,272	2,302
Jul	2,373	2,270	2,260
Aug	2,345	2,272	2,286
Sep	2,326	2,278	
Oct	2,315	2,272	
Nov	2,309	2,261	
Dec	2,318	2,249	

**CONNECTICUT**

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,618,600</b>	<b>1,574,400</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1,593,800</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>1,392,300</b>	<b>1,347,200</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1,387,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>214,100</b>	<b>211,600</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>214,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>61,200</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>61,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>152,900</b>	<b>151,500</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>153,400</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>119,700</b>	<b>119,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>120,500</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	25,600	27,200	-1,600	-5.9	25,900
Machinery.....	12,800	12,600	200	1.6	13,000
Computer and Electronic Product.....	10,000	10,100	-100	-1.0	10,200
Transportation Equipment.....	45,200	45,500	-300	-0.7	45,200
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,600	30,700	-1,100	-3.6	30,100
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>33,200</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>32,900</b>
Chemical.....	7,200	7,200	0	0.0	7,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,404,500</b>	<b>1,362,800</b>	<b>41,700</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1,379,100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>290,700</b>	<b>280,700</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>281,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	57,100	55,600	1,500	2.7	55,000
Retail Trade.....	163,300	161,000	2,300	1.4	163,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,500	19,800	700	3.5	20,300
Building Material.....	15,100	15,500	-400	-2.6	15,200
Food and Beverage Stores.....	39,500	40,900	-1,400	-3.4	40,500
General Merchandise Stores.....	25,600	26,200	-600	-2.3	25,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	70,300	64,100	6,200	9.7	62,900
Utilities.....	4,900	5,100	-200	-3.9	5,000
Transportation and Warehousing.....	65,400	59,000	6,400	10.8	57,900
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>27,800</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>27,500</b>
Telecommunications.....	5,900	6,200	-300	-4.8	6,000
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>117,600</b>	<b>119,000</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>118,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	99,700	100,500	-800	-0.8	100,100
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	21,100	21,700	-600	-2.8	21,300
Financial Investments and Related.....	21,700	21,500	200	0.9	21,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	56,900	57,300	-400	-0.7	57,100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	17,900	18,500	-600	-3.2	17,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b> .....	<b>212,300</b>	<b>205,100</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>213,200</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	94,400	90,500	3,900	4.3	95,200
Legal Services.....	11,600	11,400	200	1.8	11,700
Computer Systems Design.....	23,200	22,000	1,200	5.5	22,900
Management of Companies.....	32,300	32,200	100	0.3	32,500
Administrative and Support.....	85,600	82,400	3,200	3.9	85,500
Employment Services.....	24,400	21,900	2,500	11.4	24,100
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>333,100</b>	<b>323,600</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>325,700</b>
Educational Services.....	66,700	62,800	3,900	6.2	60,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	266,400	260,800	5,600	2.1	265,700
Hospitals.....	60,000	58,900	1,100	1.9	60,000
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	52,200	54,000	-1,800	-3.3	51,800
Social Assistance.....	62,000	59,900	2,100	3.5	62,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>136,600</b>	<b>122,300</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>144,300</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	23,100	20,900	2,200	10.5	28,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	113,500	101,400	12,100	11.9	116,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	105,200	94,700	10,500	11.1	106,400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>60,100</b>	<b>56,400</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>62,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>226,300</b>	<b>227,200</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>206,100</b>
Federal Government.....	18,100	21,300	-3,200	-15.0	18,000
State Government.....	74,400	74,300	100	0.1	64,500
Local Government**.....	133,800	131,600	2,200	1.7	123,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2020.

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

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>379,800</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>376,700</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>339,700</b>	<b>329,700</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>340,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>41,600</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>41,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>14,600</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14,700</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>27,000</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>27,200</b>
Durable Goods.....	21,300	21,400	-100	-0.5	21,500
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>338,200</b>	<b>330,200</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>334,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>62,800</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>61,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	12,200	11,900	300	2.5	12,000
Retail Trade.....	41,400	41,900	-500	-1.2	41,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,200	8,300	900	10.8	8,200
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>11,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>35,400</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>35,100</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	29,800	29,800	0	0.0	29,400
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	7,300	7,800	-500	-6.4	7,400
Financial Investments and Related.....	15,400	15,500	-100	-0.6	15,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>62,700</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	28,600	28,100	500	1.8	28,400
Administrative and Support.....	24,700	23,100	1,600	6.9	24,400
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>72,400</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>70,000</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	60,500	59,000	1,500	2.5	59,900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>37,100</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>40,600</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	27,200	25,700	1,500	5.8	28,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,400</b>	<b>15,300</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>17,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>40,100</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>36,700</b>
Federal.....	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.0	2,400
State & Local.....	37,700	37,800	-100	-0.3	34,300

## DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>73,600</b>	<b>71,600</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>72,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>64,200</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>64,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11,900</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>61,700</b>	<b>60,100</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>60,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>16,000</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>15,300</b>
Retail Trade.....	11,600	11,200	400	3.6	11,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9,100</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,400</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>8,500</b>
Federal.....	700	1,500	-800	-53.3	700
State & Local.....	8,700	8,600	100	1.2	7,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2020.

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

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>557,400</b>	<b>548,500</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>543,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>466,200</b>	<b>456,500</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>464,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>75,400</b>	<b>75,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>75,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>20,300</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>20,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>55,100</b>	<b>55,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>55,400</b>
Durable Goods.....	45,600	46,100	-500	-1.1	45,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,500	9,100	400	4.4	9,600
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>482,000</b>	<b>473,100</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>468,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>90,700</b>	<b>87,300</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>86,700</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	16,000	15,600	400	2.6	15,500
Retail Trade.....	48,900	48,500	400	0.8	48,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	25,800	23,200	2,600	11.2	22,500
Transportation and Warehousing.....	25,100	22,500	2,600	11.6	21,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>8,300</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>8,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>51,900</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>52,200</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	5,200	5,500	-300	-5.5	5,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	37,100	37,700	-600	-1.6	37,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>71,700</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>72,200</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	35,000	32,300	2,700	8.4	35,400
Management of Companies.....	12,300	12,000	300	2.5	12,300
Administrative and Support.....	24,400	24,500	-100	-0.4	24,500
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>105,400</b>	<b>105,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>104,200</b>
Educational Services.....	12,500	12,600	-100	-0.8	11,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	92,900	92,600	300	0.3	93,100
Ambulatory Health Care.....	32,300	31,200	1,100	3.5	32,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>41,600</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>43,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	36,300	31,200	5,100	16.3	36,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>21,200</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>21,800</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>91,200</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>79,300</b>
Federal.....	5,200	6,300	-1,100	-17.5	5,100
State & Local.....	86,000	85,700	300	0.4	74,200

**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**

Labor Market Areas	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>377,900</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>375,900</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>73,400</b>	<b>71,700</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>73,000</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>555,000</b>	<b>546,900</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>550,600</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b> .....	<b>289,800</b>	<b>280,900</b>	<b>8,900</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>288,800</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b> .....	<b>119,000</b>	<b>114,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>115,700</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>65,600</b>	<b>63,400</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>65,800</b>
<b>ENFIELD LMA**</b> .....	<b>41,900</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>41,800</b>
<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**</b> .....	<b>30,800</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>30,700</b>
<b>DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**</b> .....	<b>26,000</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>25,600</b>

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2020.

\*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

	Sep	Sep	CHANGE		Aug
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>292,800</b>	<b>281,300</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>285,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>257,200</b>	<b>245,800</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>253,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>35,100</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>35,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>11,200</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>23,900</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>23,900</b>
Durable Goods.....	17,200	16,700	500	3.0	17,300
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>257,700</b>	<b>247,500</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>250,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>58,500</b>	<b>55,100</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>56,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,100	10,800	300	2.8	10,800
Retail Trade.....	26,500	26,200	300	1.1	26,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	20,900	18,100	2,800	15.5	18,700
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>11,700</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11,800</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	8,000	7,900	100	1.3	8,100
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>32,800</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>32,900</b>
Administrative and Support.....	16,400	15,600	800	5.1	16,400
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>83,200</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>79,500</b>
Educational Services.....	31,900	30,300	1,600	5.3	29,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,300	50,700	600	1.2	50,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>22,200</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>24,100</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	18,100	17,200	900	5.2	19,000
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,100</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>10,300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>35,600</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>32,400</b>
Federal.....	4,900	5,900	-1,000	-16.9	4,900
State & Local.....	30,700	29,600	1,100	3.7	27,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2020.

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

## HELP WANTED ONLINE

### Connecticut HWOL: September 2021

Workforce Area	September Total Ads	Industry Sector With Most Ads	Ads	Occupation With Most Ads	Ads
Eastern	7,783	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	1,844	Registered Nurses	395
North Central	35,974	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	5,792	Registered Nurses	1,388
Northwest	11,048	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	2,322	Laborers, Freight, & Material Movers	520
South Central	18,131	Retail Trade	3,699	Registered Nurses	944
Southwest	21,303	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	3,667	Registered Nurses	767

Source: CT DOL Research Office Analysis of HWOL Data Series

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. The data can be used as a real-time measure of labor demand. For more information go to <https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/hwol.asp>.

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

	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>119,300</b>	<b>114,800</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>117,400</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>95,300</b>	<b>90,700</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>95,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>22,700</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>22,600</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4,100</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>18,500</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>18,500</b>
Durable Goods.....	15,200	14,300	900	6.3	15,200
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,300	3,200	100	3.1	3,300
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>96,600</b>	<b>93,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>94,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>20,700</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>20,100</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,100
Retail Trade.....	14,200	14,200	0	0.0	14,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	4,300	4,000	300	7.5	3,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,700</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9,100</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>20,100</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>20,100</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,200	17,700	-500	-2.8	17,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>15,800</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>16,500</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	13,500	11,300	2,200	19.5	13,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	11,100	9,500	1,600	16.8	11,400
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>24,000</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>22,000</b>
Federal.....	2,900	3,100	-200	-6.5	2,900
State & Local**.....	21,100	21,000	100	0.5	19,100

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>66,300</b>	<b>63,800</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>65,100</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>55,500</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>55,900</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>10,300</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,400</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>6,900</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6,900</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>56,000</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>54,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
Retail Trade.....	8,400	8,300	100	1.2	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	1,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5,200</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>17,500</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>17,400</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,000	15,000	0	0.0	15,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,600</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>5,700</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,800</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9,200</b>
Federal.....	400	500	-100	-20.0	400
State & Local.....	10,400	10,300	100	1.0	8,800

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2020.*

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

## SMALLER LMAS\*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	42,000	41,500	500	1.2	41,600
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	31,300	30,800	500	1.6	31,000
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	26,100	25,300	800	3.2	25,800

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

\* State-designated Non-CES areas

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>316,400</b>	<b>303,100</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>314,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>256,800</b>	<b>245,900</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>258,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>43,600</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	13,900	12,200	1,700	13.9	13,900
MANUFACTURING.....	29,500	28,400	1,100	3.9	29,700
Durable Goods.....	19,800	19,200	600	3.1	19,900
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,700	9,200	500	5.4	9,800
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>273,000</b>	<b>262,500</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>270,400</b>
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	57,100	55,100	2,000	3.6	56,000
Wholesale Trade.....	11,600	11,000	600	5.5	11,800
Retail Trade.....	31,200	31,000	200	0.6	31,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	14,300	13,100	1,200	9.2	12,700
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2,700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>15,100</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	11,900	12,100	-200	-1.7	12,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,300	8,500	-200	-2.4	8,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>25,100</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>25,700</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>73,300</b>
Educational Services.....	11,600	12,100	-500	-4.1	10,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	62,400	62,900	-500	-0.8	62,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>31,400</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>59,600</b>	<b>57,200</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>55,500</b>
Federal.....	6,200	6,300	-100	-1.6	6,000
State & Local.....	53,400	50,900	2,500	4.9	49,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2020.

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

\*\* New England City and Town Area

*(Not seasonally adjusted)*

	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Sep 2021	Sep 2020	CHANGE		Aug 2021
				NO.	%	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,815,700	1,843,900	-28,200	-1.5	1,804,300
	Employed	1,718,000	1,693,400	24,600	1.5	1,694,100
	Unemployed	97,800	150,500	-52,700	-35.0	110,200
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	8.2	-2.8	---	6.1
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	438,500	443,900	-5,400	-1.2	439,300
	Employed	414,200	406,000	8,200	2.0	412,200
	Unemployed	24,400	37,900	-13,500	-35.6	27,200
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	8.5	-2.9	---	6.2
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	100,400	101,700	-1,300	-1.3	100,600
	Employed	96,000	94,300	1,700	1.8	95,500
	Unemployed	4,400	7,400	-3,000	-40.5	5,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	7.3	-2.9	---	5.1
<b>DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	41,000	41,200	-200	-0.5	41,500
	Employed	38,900	38,100	800	2.1	39,100
	Unemployed	2,100	3,100	-1,000	-32.3	2,300
	Unemployment Rate	5.0	7.6	-2.6	---	5.6
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	46,800	47,100	-300	-0.6	46,700
	Employed	44,600	43,600	1,000	2.3	44,200
	Unemployed	2,300	3,500	-1,200	-34.3	2,500
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	7.4	-2.5	---	5.4
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	595,900	609,900	-14,000	-2.3	588,500
	Employed	563,800	561,400	2,400	0.4	552,100
	Unemployed	32,000	48,500	-16,500	-34.0	36,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	8.0	-2.6	---	6.2
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	323,000	325,300	-2,300	-0.7	319,000
	Employed	306,700	300,500	6,200	2.1	300,600
	Unemployed	16,300	24,800	-8,500	-34.3	18,400
	Unemployment Rate	5.1	7.6	-2.5	---	5.8
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	133,400	135,600	-2,200	-1.6	131,500
	Employed	125,600	122,200	3,400	2.8	122,900
	Unemployed	7,700	13,400	-5,700	-42.5	8,700
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	9.9	-4.1	---	6.6
<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	44,900	45,700	-800	-1.8	44,800
	Employed	42,800	42,600	200	0.5	42,400
	Unemployed	2,100	3,100	-1,000	-32.3	2,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.7	6.8	-2.1	---	5.4
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	107,700	109,100	-1,400	-1.3	106,800
	Employed	100,600	98,700	1,900	1.9	98,800
	Unemployed	7,100	10,400	-3,300	-31.7	8,000
	Unemployment Rate	6.6	9.5	-2.9	---	7.5
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	161,392,000	160,073,000	1,319,000	0.8	161,788,000
	Employed	154,026,000	147,796,000	6,230,000	4.2	153,232,000
	Unemployed	7,366,000	12,277,000	-4,911,000	-40.0	8,556,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	7.7	-3.1	---	5.3

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2020.*

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2021	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2021	Sep		CHG Y/Y	Aug 2021
	2021	2020			2021	2020			2021	2020		
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$1,098.47	\$1,199.02	-\$100.55	\$1,088.49	39.4	40.7	-1.3	39.0	\$27.88	\$29.46	-\$1.58	\$27.91
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	1,184.85	1,279.06	-94.21	1,161.66	39.8	41.3	-1.5	39.1	29.77	30.97	-1.20	29.71
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	834.01	932.28	-98.27	859.53	38.1	38.7	-0.6	38.7	21.89	24.09	-2.20	22.21
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,457.47	1,310.93	146.54	1,438.69	40.7	38.9	1.8	41.0	35.81	33.70	2.11	35.09
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>												
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	1,157.01	1,150.88	6.13	1,163.80	34.1	34.1	0.0	34.3	33.93	33.75	0.18	33.93
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,449.84	1,402.73	47.11	1,442.94	39.7	38.9	0.8	39.5	36.52	36.06	0.46	36.53
Construction	1,446.34	1,410.35	35.99	1,451.97	38.6	37.4	1.2	39.2	37.47	37.71	-0.24	37.04
Manufacturing	1,399.46	1,386.85	12.61	1,384.50	39.6	39.5	0.1	39.0	35.34	35.11	0.23	35.50
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	1,104.22	1,103.90	0.32	1,114.56	33.1	33.2	-0.1	33.4	33.36	33.25	0.11	33.37
Trade, Transp., Utilities	960.35	999.12	-38.77	972.36	32.9	34.5	-1.6	33.3	29.19	28.96	0.23	29.20
Financial Activities	1,954.74	1,907.71	47.03	2,049.11	38.7	38.2	0.5	40.1	50.51	49.94	0.57	51.10
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,312.08	1,260.59	51.49	1,331.80	35.5	34.9	0.6	36.2	36.96	36.12	0.84	36.79
Education & Health Ser.	1,086.07	1,036.61	49.46	1,077.26	33.5	33.7	-0.2	33.3	32.42	30.76	1.66	32.35
Leisure & Hospitality	542.26	474.39	67.87	519.69	26.4	25.1	1.3	26.3	20.54	18.90	1.64	19.76
Other Services	888.29	803.78	84.51	854.66	31.3	31.3	0.0	30.6	28.38	25.68	2.70	27.93
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,271.42	1,261.36	10.06	1,273.58	33.6	34.1	-0.5	33.8	37.84	36.99	0.85	37.68
Danbury	1,170.55	1,057.81	112.74	1,188.54	35.3	34.3	1.0	35.5	33.16	30.84	2.32	33.48
Hartford	1,196.10	1,196.56	-0.46	1,214.57	35.2	35.1	0.1	35.4	33.98	34.09	-0.11	34.31
New Haven	1,114.63	1,096.41	18.22	1,132.26	33.9	34.5	-0.6	33.9	32.88	31.78	1.10	33.40
Norwich-New London	924.33	905.99	18.34	910.20	33.0	31.7	1.3	32.8	28.01	28.58	-0.57	27.75
Waterbury	893.65	960.38	-66.73	893.15	30.5	32.8	-2.3	30.4	29.30	29.28	0.02	29.38

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2020.

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

### New Companies and Expansions

- Greenwich-based GXO Logistics to hire 9,000 workers for the holiday season across North America
- Massive 359,000-square-foot warehouse proposed in South Windsor
- Giant CarMax to add 3,700 workers nationwide, including Connecticut
- Yale New Haven plans major outpatient center at Meriden Mall site
- Amazon distribution center coming to Waterbury
- Gabriele's Italian Steakhouse opening soon in Westport
- Torrington's Five Points Center for the Visual Arts to hold opening celebration

### Layoffs and Closures

- East Hartford Stop & Shop expects to close as plaza faces sale
- Simon & Wesson will close facilities in Connecticut
- Starbucks closes permanently at Stamford Town Center
- Sound Beach Sportswear in Old Greenwich closes shop after 30 years

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

**SEPTEMBER 2021**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont...</b>				
	<b>438,507</b>	<b>414,157</b>	<b>24,350</b>	<b>5.6</b>	Canton	5,457	5,229	228	4.2
Ansonia	8,917	8,098	819	9.2	Chaplin	1,195	1,132	63	5.3
Bridgeport	65,773	60,085	5,688	8.6	Colchester	8,851	8,527	324	3.7
Darien	8,085	7,752	333	4.1	Columbia	3,082	2,951	131	4.3
Derby	6,353	5,850	503	7.9	Coventry	7,447	7,164	283	3.8
Easton	3,594	3,449	145	4.0	Cromwell	7,550	7,227	323	4.3
Fairfield	27,716	26,431	1,285	4.6	East Granby	2,942	2,816	126	4.3
Greenwich	27,145	26,068	1,077	4.0	East Haddam	4,795	4,567	228	4.8
Milford	28,932	27,428	1,504	5.2	East Hampton	7,375	7,044	331	4.5
Monroe	9,378	8,977	401	4.3	East Hartford	26,141	24,268	1,873	7.2
New Canaan	7,801	7,522	279	3.6	Ellington	9,183	8,800	383	4.2
Norwalk	47,832	45,481	2,351	4.9	Farmington	13,506	13,033	473	3.5
Oxford	6,876	6,570	306	4.5	Glastonbury	18,071	17,482	589	3.3
Redding	4,111	3,963	148	3.6	Granby	6,606	6,383	223	3.4
Ridgefield	11,067	10,604	463	4.2	Haddam	4,794	4,628	166	3.5
Seymour	8,441	7,956	485	5.7	Hartford	51,275	46,308	4,967	9.7
Shelton	20,769	19,690	1,079	5.2	Hartland	1,088	1,054	34	3.1
Southbury	8,191	7,793	398	4.9	Harwinton	3,054	2,952	102	3.3
Stamford	66,476	63,024	3,452	5.2	Hebron	5,306	5,085	221	4.2
Stratford	25,749	24,056	1,693	6.6	Lebanon	3,873	3,682	191	4.9
Trumbull	16,693	15,916	777	4.7	Manchester	31,653	29,840	1,813	5.7
Weston	4,074	3,901	173	4.2	Mansfield	11,711	11,353	358	3.1
Westport	12,122	11,658	464	3.8	Marlborough	3,389	3,279	110	3.2
Wilton	7,937	7,548	389	4.9	Middletown	25,117	23,672	1,445	5.8
Woodbridge	4,476	4,337	139	3.1	New Britain	35,754	32,683	3,071	8.6
					New Hartford	3,810	3,647	163	4.3
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>100,411</b>	<b>95,995</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4.4</b>	Newington	16,376	15,660	716	4.4
Bethel	10,253	9,855	398	3.9	Plainville	9,990	9,470	520	5.2
Bridgewater	787	754	33	4.2	Plymouth	6,303	5,992	311	4.9
Brookfield	8,785	8,372	413	4.7	Portland	5,180	4,974	206	4.0
Danbury	44,491	42,531	1,960	4.4	Rocky Hill	11,121	10,672	449	4.0
New Fairfield	6,696	6,402	294	4.4	Scotland	911	873	38	4.2
New Milford	14,253	13,586	667	4.7	Simsbury	13,287	12,820	467	3.5
Newtown	13,392	12,801	591	4.4	Southington	23,508	22,535	973	4.1
Sherman	1,753	1,693	60	3.4	South Windsor	13,740	13,186	554	4.0
					Stafford	6,501	6,254	247	3.8
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>46,844</b>	<b>44,566</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>4.9</b>	Thomaston	4,485	4,320	165	3.7
East Windsor	6,276	5,988	288	4.6	Tolland	8,191	7,849	342	4.2
Enfield	21,519	20,390	1,129	5.2	Union	444	427	17	3.8
Somers	4,695	4,489	206	4.4	Vernon	16,711	15,861	850	5.1
Suffield	7,167	6,890	277	3.9	West Hartford	33,103	31,718	1,385	4.2
Windsor Locks	7,186	6,809	377	5.2	Wethersfield	13,477	12,760	717	5.3
					Willington	3,470	3,341	129	3.7
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>595,873</b>	<b>563,840</b>	<b>32,033</b>	<b>5.4</b>	Windham	11,775	11,059	716	6.1
Andover	1,845	1,774	71	3.8	Windsor	16,004	15,043	961	6.0
Ashford	2,424	2,351	73	3.0					
Avon	8,993	8,661	332	3.7					
Barkhamsted	2,192	2,098	94	4.3					
Berlin	11,234	10,769	465	4.1					
Bloomfield	11,305	10,665	640	5.7					
Bolton	3,031	2,905	126	4.2					
Bristol	31,789	29,762	2,027	6.4					
Burlington	5,457	5,235	222	4.1					

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)

## SEPTEMBER 2021

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>323,002</b>	<b>306,681</b>	<b>16,321</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST</b>	<b>44,859</b>	<b>42,766</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Bethany	3,106	3,008	98	3.2	Canaan	618	598	20	3.2
Branford	15,947	15,218	729	4.6	Colebrook	775	744	31	4.0
Cheshire	15,440	14,886	554	3.6	Cornwall	731	716	15	2.1
Chester	2,354	2,244	110	4.7	Goshen	1,591	1,523	68	4.3
Clinton	7,210	6,963	247	3.4	Kent	1,434	1,393	41	2.9
Deep River	2,833	2,731	102	3.6	Litchfield	4,613	4,440	173	3.8
Durham	4,230	4,106	124	2.9	Morris	1,346	1,316	30	2.2
East Haven	15,642	14,757	885	5.7	Norfolk	865	837	28	3.2
Essex	3,400	3,276	124	3.6	North Canaan	1,684	1,629	55	3.3
Guilford	12,691	12,336	355	2.8	Roxbury	1,281	1,241	40	3.1
Hamden	34,914	33,289	1,625	4.7	Salisbury	1,752	1,700	52	3.0
Killingworth	3,788	3,665	123	3.2	Sharon	1,447	1,391	56	3.9
Madison	8,968	8,649	319	3.6	Torrington	18,149	17,091	1,058	5.8
Meriden	31,995	29,911	2,084	6.5	Warren	777	736	41	5.3
Middlefield	2,494	2,408	86	3.4	Washington	2,004	1,924	80	4.0
New Haven	64,771	60,294	4,477	6.9	Winchester	5,791	5,488	303	5.2
North Branford	8,088	7,797	291	3.6	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>107,705</b>	<b>100,564</b>	<b>7,141</b>	<b>6.6</b>
North Haven	13,309	12,742	567	4.3	Beacon Falls	3,461	3,268	193	5.6
Old Saybrook	5,074	4,860	214	4.2	Bethlehem	1,833	1,781	52	2.8
Orange	7,218	6,977	241	3.3	Middlebury	3,844	3,684	160	4.2
Wallingford	25,917	24,834	1,083	4.2	Naugatuck	16,635	15,655	980	5.9
West Haven	29,977	28,251	1,726	5.8	Prospect	5,402	5,175	227	4.2
Westbrook	3,637	3,478	159	4.4	Waterbury	49,316	44,892	4,424	9.0
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART</b>	<b>117,508</b>	<b>110,445</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>6.0</b>	Watertown	12,406	11,887	519	4.2
Bozrah	1,419	1,364	55	3.9	Wolcott	9,511	9,124	387	4.1
Canterbury	2,690	2,576	114	4.2	Woodbury	5,296	5,098	198	3.7
East Lyme	7,966	7,563	403	5.1	<b>DANIELSON-NORTHEAST</b>	<b>41,018</b>	<b>38,948</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Franklin	996	944	52	5.2	Brooklyn	3,900	3,720	180	4.6
Griswold	5,883	5,488	395	6.7	Eastford	948	917	31	3.3
Groton	17,053	16,139	914	5.4	Hampton	1,011	960	51	5.0
Ledyard	7,409	7,028	381	5.1	Killingly	9,116	8,652	464	5.1
Lisbon	2,185	2,058	127	5.8	Plainfield	8,184	7,733	451	5.5
Lyme	1,118	1,074	44	3.9	Pomfret	2,356	2,288	68	2.9
Montville	8,473	8,007	466	5.5	Putnam	4,552	4,324	228	5.0
New London	11,500	10,440	1,060	9.2	Sterling	1,943	1,814	129	6.6
No. Stonington	2,676	2,589	87	3.3	Thompson	5,026	4,764	262	5.2
Norwich	19,087	17,546	1,541	8.1	Woodstock	3,983	3,776	207	5.2
Old Lyme	3,482	3,297	185	5.3					
Preston	2,250	2,131	119	5.3					
Salem	1,950	1,874	76	3.9					
Sprague	1,509	1,398	111	7.4					
Stonington	9,117	8,740	377	4.1					
Voluntown	1,377	1,292	85	6.2					
Waterford	9,369	8,896	473	5.0					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI				
	<b>133,385</b>	<b>125,640</b>	<b>7,745</b>	<b>5.8</b>
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,877	15,195	682	4.3

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,815,700	1,718,000	97,800	5.4
UNITED STATES	161,392,000	154,026,000	7,366,000	4.6
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,812,100	1,688,800	123,400	6.8
UNITED STATES	161,354,000	153,680,000	7,674,000	4.8

### 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	SEP 2021	YR TO DATE 2021	YR TO DATE 2020	TOWN	SEP 2021	YR TO DATE 2021	YR TO DATE 2020	TOWN	SEP 2021	YR TO DATE 2021	YR TO DATE 2020
Andover	0	2	4	Griswold	0	17	20	Preston	0	10	14
Ansonia	na	na	na	Groton	na	na	na	Prospect	0	5	27
Ashford	na	na	na	Guilford	na	na	na	Putnam	na	na	na
Avon	1	14	8	Haddam	3	13	4	Redding	2	7	1
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	na	Ridgefield	2	11	8
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	na	Rocky Hill	0	3	6
Berlin	1	22	13	Hartford	1	8	7	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	0	0	Salem	na	na	na
Bethel	1	66	61	Harwinton	na	na	na	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	1	13	11	Scotland	na	na	na
Bloomfield	2	26	18	Kent	1	9	5	Seymour	na	na	na
Bolton	0	4	0	Killingly	na	na	na	Sharon	na	na	na
Bozrah	na	na	na	Killingworth	2	4	6	Shelton	13	82	301
Branford	2	34	25	Lebanon	0	6	7	Sherman	0	9	3
Bridgeport	4	36	29	Ledyard	na	na	na	Simsbury	2	29	149
Bridgewater	0	0	1	Lisbon	na	na	na	Somers	2	15	5
Bristol	3	68	73	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	0	9	27
Brookfield	10	27	8	Lyme	2	13	5	Southbury	na	na	na
Brooklyn	1	8	19	Madison	na	na	na	Southington	12	92	65
Burlington	0	24	31	Manchester	3	19	30	Sprague	0	1	0
Canaan	na	na	na	Mansfield	2	7	1	Stafford	0	8	8
Canterbury	na	na	na	Marlborough	0	0	0	Stamford	3	42	259
Canton	1	4	7	Meriden	na	na	na	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	na	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	na
Cheshire	2	32	16	Middlefield	0	2	6	Stratford	2	25	29
Chester	0	1	0	Middletown	2	18	11	Suffield	5	31	22
Clinton	0	11	15	Milford	11	136	114	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	2	16	15	Monroe	0	6	4	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	na	Montville	na	na	na	Tolland	2	13	10
Columbia	0	1	1	Morris	na	na	na	Torrington	na	na	na
Cornwall	na	na	na	Naugatuck	na	na	na	Trumbull	4	62	44
Coventry	3	18	17	New Britain	1	6	3	Union	0	3	0
Cromwell	1	10	8	New Canaan	2	16	71	Vernon	9	83	75
Danbury	3	50	170	New Fairfield	1	5	5	Voluntown	0	6	2
Darien	1	161	20	New Hartford	na	na	na	Wallingford	3	22	18
Deep River	1	3	4	New Haven	132	296	736	Warren	na	na	na
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	35	27	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	3	2	New Milford	na	na	na	Waterbury	1	21	10
East Granby	0	11	1	Newington	0	3	5	Waterford	na	na	na
East Haddam	1	7	5	Newtown	1	45	35	Watertown	na	na	na
East Hampton	5	44	13	Norfolk	na	na	na	West Hartford	6	74	59
East Hartford	0	4	4	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	na	North Canaan	na	na	na	Westbrook	1	13	3
East Lyme	9	33	112	North Haven	na	na	na	Weston	0	8	11
East Windsor	4	11	18	North Stonington	na	na	na	Westport	8	61	63
Eastford	na	na	na	Norwalk	9	100	74	Wethersfield	1	1	3
Easton	0	9	5	Norwich	0	2	62	Willington	1	5	2
Ellington	9	105	85	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	0	4	3
Enfield	1	23	43	Old Saybrook	1	10	9	Winchester	na	na	na
Essex	1	7	7	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	1	4
Fairfield	4	75	127	Oxford	3	22	24	Windsor	2	17	19
Farmington	1	36	21	Plainfield	na	na	na	Windsor Locks	0	1	4
Franklin	na	na	na	Plainville	2	11	9	Wolcott	0	15	27
Gastonbury	6	33	26	Plymouth	na	na	na	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	na	Pomfret	na	na	na	Woodbury	1	9	18
Granby	1	20	32	Portland	1	3	4	Woodstock	na	na	na
Greenwich	6	88	82								

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

Leading General Drift Indicator.....	11.5	<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> .....	5.3	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>	
Coincident General Drift Indicator.	8.7	Production Worker Hours.....	4.6	Occupancy Rate.....	44.5
Connecticut Real GDP.....	0.9	Industrial Electricity Sales.....	3.3	Tourism Website Visitors.....	18.1
United States Real GDP.....	0.4	<b>Personal Income</b> .....	1.7	Air Passenger Count.....	268.9
New England Real GDP.....	0.4	<b>UI Covered Wages</b> .....	9.8	Gaming Slots.....	13.9
Connecticut PCPI.....	2.1	<b>Business Activity</b>		<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>	
United States PCPI.....	0.8	New Housing Permits.....	-53.7	Total.....	4.1
New England PCPI.....	-0.3	Electricity Sales.....	11.6	Wages & Salaries.....	4.6
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index....	4.7	Construction Contracts Index.	12.6	Benefit Costs.....	2.6
Phil. Fed's US Coincident Index...	5.8	New Auto Registrations.....	-7.3	<b>Consumer Prices</b>	
		Exports.....	17.7	U.S. City Average.....	5.4
		S&P 500: Monthly Close.....	28.1	Northeast Region.....	4.6
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> .....	2.6	<b>Business Starts</b>		NY-Newark-Jersey City.....	3.8
Labor Force.....	-1.7	Secretary of the State.....	NA	Boston-Cambridge-Newton...	4.0
Employed.....	-0.2	Dept. of Labor.....	11.7	<b>Interest Rates</b>	
Unemployed.....	-19.1	<b>Business Terminations</b>		Prime.....	0.00 *
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> .....	-1.5 *	Secretary of the State.....	NA	Conventional Mortgage.....	0.01 *
Labor Force Participation Rate...	-1.0 *	Dept. of Labor.....	-22.3		
Employment-Population Ratio...	0.0 *	<b>State Revenues</b> .....	NA		
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..	-49.7	Corporate Tax.....	NA		
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> .....	-8.42 *	Personal Income Tax.....	NA		
<b>U-6 Rate</b> .....	-1.2 *	Real Estate Conveyance Tax..	NA		
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs</b> .....	-3.2	Sales & Use Tax.....	NA		
<b>PW Avg Hourly Earnings</b> .....	-5.4	Gaming Payments.....	9.6		
<b>PW Avg Weekly Earnings</b> .....	-8.4				

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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