

CONNECTICUT

LABOR FORCE DATA FOR LABOR MARKET AREAS & TOWNS

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DECEMBER 2018

Labor Market Areas are highlighted, followed by the towns that make up the Area.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
NEW HAVEN	328,590	318,248	10,342	3.1	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST	47,621	46,105	1,516	3.2
Bethany	3,166	3,079	87	2.7	Canaan	725	709	16	2.2
Branford	16,328	15,817	511	3.1	Colebrook	846	810	36	4.3
Cheshire	15,973	15,585	388	2.4	Cornwall	787	769	18	2.3
Chester	2,396	2,334	62	2.6	Goshen	1,672	1,632	40	2.4
Clinton	7,412	7,193	219	3.0	Kent	1,535	1,501	34	2.2
Deep River	2,908	2,839	69	2.4	Litchfield	4,890	4,757	133	2.7
Durham	4,387	4,283	104	2.4	Morris	1,446	1,412	34	2.4
East Haven	15,917	15,395	522	3.3	Norfolk	921	889	32	3.5
Essex	3,391	3,310	81	2.4	North Canaan	1,753	1,693	60	3.4
Guilford	13,157	12,846	311	2.4	Roxbury	1,358	1,331	27	2.0
Hamden	35,760	34,764	996	2.8	Salisbury	1,863	1,812	51	2.7
Killingworth	3,889	3,808	81	2.1	Sharon	1,521	1,488	33	2.2
Madison	9,244	9,009	235	2.5	Torrington	19,263	18,531	732	3.8
Meriden	32,225	31,064	1,161	3.6	Warren	807	787	20	2.5
Middlefield	2,569	2,488	81	3.2	Washington	2,095	2,055	40	1.9
New Haven	64,742	62,229	2,513	3.9	Winchester	6,139	5,929	210	3.4
North Branford	8,304	8,095	209	2.5					
North Haven	13,565	13,197	368	2.7	WATERBURY	111,505	106,935	4,570	4.1
Old Saybrook	5,152	5,023	129	2.5	Beacon Falls	3,486	3,386	100	2.9
Orange	7,407	7,211	196	2.6	Bethlehem	1,965	1,908	57	2.9
Wallingford	26,623	25,886	737	2.8	Middlebury	3,928	3,818	110	2.8
West Haven	30,343	29,174	1,169	3.9	Naugatuck	17,320	16,709	611	3.5
Westbrook	3,729	3,617	112	3	Prospect	5,654	5,503	151	2.7
					Waterbury	50,495	47,791	2,704	5.4
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY CT	128,409	124,344	4,065	3.2	Watertown	13,075	12,696	379	2.9
Bozrah	1,473	1,428	45	3.1	Wolcott	9,992	9,682	310	3.1
Canterbury	2,935	2,844	91	3.1	Woodbury	5,590	5,443	147	2.6
East Lyme	8,855	8,563	292	3.3					
Franklin	1,097	1,064	33	3.0	DANIELSON-NORTHEAST	44,539	43,008	1,531	3.4
Griswold	6,404	6,172	232	3.6	Brooklyn	4,256	4,118	138	3.2
Groton	18,739	18,247	492	2.6	Eastford	1,009	970	39	3.9
Ledyard	8,143	7,935	208	2.6	Hampton	1,061	1,037	24	2.3
Lisbon	2,386	2,311	75	3.1	Killingly	9,851	9,510	341	3.5
Lyme	1,241	1,208	33	2.7	Plainfield	8,929	8,600	329	3.7
Montville	9,528	9,208	320	3.4	Pomfret	2,584	2,521	63	2.4
New London	12,117	11,609	508	4.2	Putnam	4,987	4,799	188	3.8
North Stonington	2,982	2,906	76	2.5	Sterling	2,098	2,003	95	4.5
Norwich	20,552	19,816	736	3.6	Thompson	5,430	5,254	176	3.2
Old Lyme	3,850	3,731	119	3.1	Woodstock	4,334	4,196	138	3.2
Preston	2,475	2,389	86	3.5					
Salem	2,186	2,117	69	3.2					
Sprague	1,634	1,581	53	3.2					
Stonington	9,980	9,720	260	2.6	NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI	144,629	139,917	4,712	3.3
Voluntown	1,511	1,461	50	3.3	RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	16,220	15,573	647	4.0
Waterford	10,321	10,033	288	2.8					

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

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.

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.