THE CONNECTICUT

Vol.28 No.9 A joint publication of Connecticut Department of Labor & Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

SEPTEMBER 2023

IN THIS ISSUE...

Economic Indicators
on the Overall Economy 5
Individual Data Items 6-8
Comparative Regional Data
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
Housing Permits 22
Technical Notes
At a Glance
At a Gialice

In July...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut	1,692,200
Change over month	
Change over year	+1.28%
United States 1	156,342,000
Change over month	+0.12%
Change over year	+2.20%
Inemployment Rate	0.0%
Connecticut	
United States	3.5%
Consumer Price Index	
United States	
Change over year	+3.2%

All of Connecticut Town Economic Indexes Recover in 2022

By Jungmin Charles Joo and Dana Placzek, Department of Labor

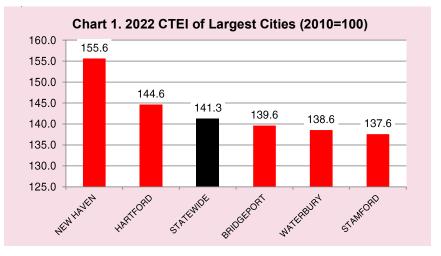
C onnecticut's overall economy bounced back last year, as all municipalities' indexes rose in 2022, a recovery for all 169 cities and towns that fell in 2020 from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The indexes on page 3 give a broad measure of business and resident economic well-being of each town, allowing comparisons among them.

The CTEI Methodology

The Connecticut Town Economic Indexes (CTEI) were introduced in 2015 and are released annually. The Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research developed the composite indexes of all 169 municipalities in the state to measure each town or city's overall economic health, which then can be ranked and compared to others to gain perspective. The four annual average town economic indicators used as components are total covered business establishments, total covered employment, inflation-adjusted covered annual average wages, and the unemployment rate.

Establishments are the physical work units located in the municipality. Employment is the number of payroll employees in establishments that are located in the town. Wages are the aggregate payroll pay divided by the total average employment. These three measures come from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program and include all those who are covered under the unemployment insurance law, thus capturing nearly 100 percent of all payroll employees in each town.

Establishments, employment and wages are proxy for each municipality's business activities and its overall economic strength, while the unemployment rate measures the overall economic health of its residents. Each of the four components was given a 25 percent weight. The CTEI's base year is 2010, which equals 100. The wage component was adjusted to 2010 dollars and unemployment rate changes were inversed to reflect the right economic direction. By combining these four major



September 2023

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST **(**)

THE CONNECTICUT NOMIC DIGEST

The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The annual subscription is \$50. Send subscription requests to: The Connecticut Economic Digest, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114. Make checks payable to the Connecticut Department of Labor. Back issues are \$4 per copy. The Digest can be accessed free of charge from the DOL Web site. Articles from The Connecticut Economic Digest may be reprinted if the source is credited. Please send copies of the reprinted material to the Managing Editor. The views expressed by the authors are theirs alone and may not reflect those of the DOL or DECD.

Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo Associate Editor: Erin C. Wilkins

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

Connecticut **Department of Labor**

Danté Bartolomeo, Commissioner Daryle Dudzinski, Deputy Commissioner Mark Polzella, Deputy Commissioner

Patrick J. Flaherty, Director Office of Research 200 Folly Brook Boulevard CONNECTICUT Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114 OF LABOR Phone: (860) 263-6255 Fax: (860) 263-6263 E-Mail: dol.econdigest@ct.gov Website: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Connecticut Department of Economic and **Community Development**

Alexandra Daum, Commissioner Paul O. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner Robert Hotaling, Deputy Commissioner

450 Columbus Boulevard Suite 5 Hartford, CT 06103 Phone: (860) 500-2300 Fax: (860) 500-2440 E-Mail: decd@ct.gov Website: http://www.decd.org

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

economic indicators, the index allows comparisons among towns.

CTEI: 2021 to 2022

All of the cities and towns saw business and labor market conditions improve. Because the town sizes can vary greatly, a same change in one index value of a small town would not necessarily mean the same degree of economic growth as a large city. Therefore, the comparisons were grouped in three categories: towns with a population (2021) under 25,000, towns or cities with a population between 25,000 and 100,000, and cities with over 100,000.

Among the towns with a population under 25,000, Colebrook and Andover's overall economy expanded the fastest from 2021 to 2022. Norwich and New London had the two fastest increases over the year among the towns or cities with a population between 25,000 and 100,000. Of the five largest cities with a population of 100,000 or more, Hartford and Bridgeport fared the best last year.

CTEI: 2010 to 2022

When compared with 2010, when the employment recovery began in Connecticut after the great recession, all cities and towns' indexes showed increases in 2022. Among the small towns with residents fewer than 25,000, Hampton and Canterbury experienced the fastest economic increase between 2010 and 2022. Southington and South Windsor index figures grew the fastest among those with a population between 25,000 and 100,000.

Among the largest cities (population over 100,000), as Chart 1 shows, New Haven and Hartford's economy grew the most since 2010. The map on page 4 also shows the different ranges of economic recovery rate of each municipality in the state.

LMA Indexes: 2010-2022

The index by Labor Market Area (LMA) is the average of all town indexes that make up that labor market area. The index in all nine regions in Connecticut grew from 2010 to 2022. The Danielson-Northeast LMA's overall economy continued to grow the fastest,

followed by the Torrington-Northwest and Waterbury areas.

The Components of CTEI:

Establishments

The total number of business establishments in Connecticut rose by 6.6% to 142,773 in 2022, a little slower growth than the 6.9% from the year before. Stamford continued to dominate, with the largest number of businesses (6,965) of the 169 cities and towns. Since 2010, Connecticut's overall number of businesses increased 28.3%. Overall, 90% of the total municipalities added new establishments over the year, and 97% since 2010.

Employment

Last year's average statewide employment grew further by 3.2% in 2022, after having risen 3.0% in 2021. In fact, 92% of the cities and towns in the state experienced job recovery over the year, up from 87% 2021. All in all, 63% of the municipalities in the state have added jobs since 2010.

Real Wages

In 2022, 91% of all cities and towns in the state posted inflationadjusted wage gains over the year, significantly up from 18% in 2021. The statewide real annual average wage was \$61,525 per worker, a 4.4% increase over 2021 and a 3.5% growth from 2010. The highest real average wages were in businesses located in Greenwich at \$139,820 last year.

Unemployment Rate

Hartford posted the highest unemployment rate (6.5%) last year, dipping from 11.0% in 2021. Overall, the statewide rate fell from 6.3% in 2021 to 4.2% in 2022. For a detailed analysis and the complete table of unemployment rates for all 169 municipalities, see "The Unemployment Rate of All Towns Fell in 2022" in the June 2023 issue of the Connecticut Economic Digest.

CTEI Diffusion Index: 2006-2022

One way to measure aggregate performance of the CTEI of 169 cities and towns in Connecticut is to use a diffusion index. For each

-continued on page 5-

2 THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

September 2023

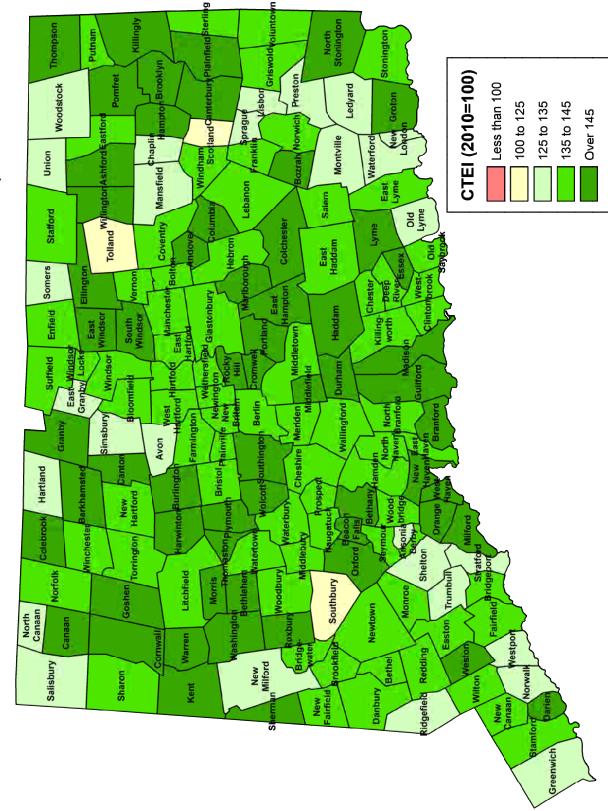
CONNECTICUT TOWN ECONOMIC INDEXES (2010=100), 2019-2022*									
Town/City	2019 2020	2021 2022	Town/City	2019	2020	2021	2022	Town/City	2019 2020 2021 2022
Andover	131.8 101.7	115.0 151.1	Griswold	147.6	106.1	117.2	143.0	Prospect	148.4 115.6 125.8 142.9
Ansonia	133.4 102.7	108.6 129.1	Groton	153.9	108.2	118.9	145.8	Putnam	149.0 108.9 119.4 138.4
Ashford	160.6 125.2	136.5 158.4	Guilford	158.5	120.7	138.2	154.8	Redding	142.5 112.4 129.8 139.3
Avon	146.7 109.0	117.3 133.3	Haddam	150.4	111.2	123.5	145.8	Ridgefield	135.4 108.5 116.7 133.7
Barkhamsted	146.7 109.0	119.1 150.6	Hamden					Rocky Hill	157.2 117.4 126.8 145.7
Beacon Falls	155.7 121.4							Roxbury	152.9 115.0 125.9 159.7
Bethlehem	143.6 110.6				110.3			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	145.1 103.0 117.7 137.1
Berlin	158.1 123.1	138.9 152.9	Hartland					Salisbury	141.2 110.0 117.1 131.7
Bethany	149.8 109.2							Scotland	127.8 104.0 105.6 125.0
Bethel	149.4 126.6							Seymour	145.9 113.0 123.8 140.0
Bloomfield	147.0 112.1							Sharon	148.6 114.3 121.4 140.7
Bolton	150.2 117.6							Shelton	139.4 106.1 114.6 133.2
Bozrah	159.7 117.5							Sherman	150.4 111.8 127.8 146.2
Branford	147.7 109.9							Simsbury	136.3 102.7 111.4 129.0
Bridgeport	140.4 106.1							Somers	138.1 106.2 114.5 127.9
Bridgewater	143.5 111.7		~					South Windsor	148.3 112.7 126.1 146.6
Bristol	149.3 113.7							Southbury	133.5 97.1 107.6 122.7
Brookfield	141.4 106.8							Southington	155.0 119.5 130.5 150.5
Brooklyn	156.2 117.5		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					Sprague	134.9 95.1 100.9 127.6
Burlington	153.9 118.8							Stafford	144.2 110.0 115.1 137.5
Canaan	176.1 120.7							Stamford	144.8 106.2 118.3 137.6
Canterbury	162.9 119.8							Sterling	137.8 104.7 114.8 140.5
Canton	152.8 115.2		, v					Stonington	144.4 105.8 118.7 137.4
	135.2 102.3							Stratford	137.9 104.8 113.6 133.9
Chaplin Chaphira	150.0 111.7							Suffield	
Cheshire									142.7 111.6 122.0 138.9
Chester	140.3 106.6							Thomaston	151.7 117.1 127.0 145.6
Clinton	146.4 108.2							Thompson Tollard	156.3 119.1 128.7 152.0
Colchester	154.7 118.8							Tolland Tolland	137.7 103.9 108.9 122.2
Colebrook	121.7 102.7			141.4				Torrington	145.0 109.5 117.0 141.5
Columbia	139.0 110.6							Trumbull	129.8 98.1 107.8 126.5
Cornwall	156.2 114.4		-		108.8				146.5 113.9 118.5 131.5
Coventry	153.5 117.4							Vernon	143.2 105.3 115.3 138.9
Cromwell	157.3 117.1							Voluntown	144.9 111.0 117.9 144.9
Danbury	146.0 108.3							Wallingford	151.5 111.2 120.4 138.6
Darien	139.3 116.8							Warren	142.4 110.9 118.8 150.5
Deep River	149.1 107.0							Washington	150.8 111.8 118.5 150.8
Derby	143.2 107.8							Waterbury	142.3 109.0 114.1 138.6
Durham	152.2 122.1							Waterford	141.5 103.7 112.1 131.3
East Granby	141.0 104.2							Watertown	144.8 112.0 122.7 144.4
East Haddam	142.6 107.8							West Hartford	149.4 112.6 122.4 142.4
East Hampton	155.3 120.7							West Haven	150.4 111.8 123.2 146.3
East Hartford			North Branford					Westbrook	149.0 112.1 119.2 141.3
East Haven	147.6 112.2							Weston	138.8 111.9 129.3 155.4
East Lyme	137.5 105.0							Westport	133.4 102.7 113.1 129.0
East Windsor			North Stonington						148.0 108.4 115.8 137.9
Eastford	151.9 113.1							Willington	153.4 119.8 126.5 145.3
Easton	143.2 109.0				97.3				137.9 112.2 119.9 136.7
Ellington	157.7 126.0							Winchester	149.4 113.3 120.8 143.0
Enfield	145.9 109.5							Windham	141.4 111.5 116.0 137.3
Essex	146.9 110.1		-					Windsor	141.0 108.6 114.3 135.5
Fairfield	138.7 107.3							Windsor Locks	143.1 106.8 114.4 139.1
Farmington	151.8 116.5							Wolcott	156.2 115.9 126.3 149.5
Franklin	142.5 109.6							Woodbridge	143.0 110.3 121.0 137.0
Glastonbury	152.5 114.4			147.7	115.8	128.1	148.6	Woodbury	148.3 115.4 124.3 142.3
Goshen	154.2 122.4	138.6 160.8	Pomfret	162.2	122.2	131.1	157.9	Woodstock	138.4 105.2 117.8 133.6
Granby	156.8 120.5	130.1 152.3	Portland	149.3	116.3	126.1	145.8		
Greenwich	136.1 103.1	<u>115.8 131.</u> 0	Preston	138.8	96.6	110.1	133.0	CONNECTICUT	144.5 108.3 117.9 141.3
* 0010 100 fr			2005-2022 C						

* 2010 = 100 for all 169 cities and towns

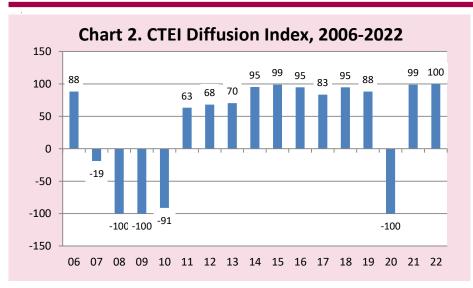
2005-2022 CTEI is available upon request

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research

Connecticut Town Economic Indexes, 2022



September 2023



-continued from page 2-

town, the index figure is up, down, or unchanged over the year. The diffusion index is calculated by subtracting the share of towns that experienced decreases in their indexes from the share that had increases over the year.

As expected, during the 2008-2010 period, the index values were

-100, -100, and -91, respectively, when Connecticut was in an employment downturn. The state economy gradually recovered from 2011, as the diffusion index numbers indicate on Chart 2, and by 2015 nearly all towns were gaining (+99). After slowing down during 2016 and 2017, the index picked up in 2018 (+95), but then slowed to +88 in 2019, before falling to -100 in 2020, when all 169 cities and towns' economies were inexorably affected by the pandemic. Then after the index almost fully turning around with +99 in 2021, it finally completely recovered last year (+100).

The indexes are presented this year using the same methodology as in the past so they can be compared for historical purposes using data through 2022. Note that an annual average does not fully capture growth that happened during year. Going forward, there are uncertainties with the future economy so we don't know what the 2023 diffusion index will show. However, we know that so far this year the state has continued to add jobs and the statewide unemployment rate is down to a pre-pandemic level.

			00110				
	2Q	2Q	YoY CHG		1Q	QoQ	CHG
(Seasonally adjusted)	2023	2022	NO.	%	2023	NO.	%
General Drift Indicator (2007=100)*							
Leading	111.5	115.4	-3.9	-3.4	117.5	-6.1	-5.2
Coincident	96.0	96.4	-0.4	-0.5	96.0	-0.1	-0.1
Real Gross Domestic Product**	1Q	1Q	YoY CHG		4Q	QoQ CHG	
(Millions of chained 2012 dollars)	2023	2022	NO.	%	2022	NO.	%
Connecticut	252,809	254,011	-1,202	-0.5	252,611	198	0.1
United States	20,282,760	19,924,088	358,672	1.8	20,182,491	100,269	0.5
New England	1,040,673	1,031,578	9,096	0.9	1,036,456	4,218	0.4
Per Capita Personal Income**	1Q	1Q	YoY	CHG	4Q	QoQ CHG	
(Current \$, SAAR)	2023	2022	NO.	%	2022	NO.	%
Connecticut	87,318	84,295	3,023	3.6	86,175	1,143	1.3
United States	67,324	64,070	3,254	5.1	66,564	760	1.1
New England	81,942	78,057	3,885	5.0	81,407	535	0.7
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***	Jul	Jul	YoY CHG		Jun	MoM CHG	
	2023	2022	NO.	%	2023	NO.	%
Connecticut			0.00	####		0.00	####
United States			0.00	####		0.00	####

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sources: *Dr. Steven P. Lanza, University of Connecticut, https://steven-lanza.uconn.edu/the-connecticut-green-sheet/ **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).

September 2023

