

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMC DICEFII

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represented the entirety of the increase, reaching 113,944 in 2016. Government worksites decreased 0.9 percent in the state, from 3,425 in 2015 to 3,393 in 2016.

## Employment

Looking at the sectors with notable gains in 2016, several sectors continued to improve from their 2015 levels. The construction, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services sectors all showed solid increases. Health care and social assistance was the largest gainer this year, expanding by 2,341 jobs. Also notably showing improvement were the accommodations and construction sectors, with 2,080 and 1,190 more jobs than in 2015.

One quarter of the sectors declined in 2016, led by government with a loss of 3,396 , and manufacturing with a drop of 2,524. As Graph 1 shows, manufacturing remains a declining sector but the majority of the change in manufacturing shown in 2016 can be attributed to industry classification changes for some large employers, moving them to other sectors in the

Connecticut economy. These classification changes are based on employer-supplied responses to ongoing business activities through the Annual Refiling Survey (ARS).

Much of the loss in government was due to layoffs and retirements; this trend is expected to continue into the 2017 annual data. This is an increase in the rate of government employment decline, with a loss over 2,000 greater than in 2015. This decline is almost entirely due to state government, rather than local government as in prior years (Graph 2). Within state government, these losses are found primarily in education and public administration, with health care and social assistance also showing notable declines at greater than 4.0 percent between 2015 and 2016.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) aggregates the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) sectors to form the top level goods-producing and serviceproviding "domains." Goodsproducing sectors include agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction;
-continued on page 5-


CT UI Covered Employment and Wages by NAICS Sector for 2015 and 2016** (Cont.)

| NAICS Description | Establishments |  |  | Employment |  |  |  | Wages |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 15-16 \\ & \% \text { Chg } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2015 | 2016 | 15-16 Chg |  | 2015 | 2016 | $\begin{gathered} 15-16 \\ \% \text { Chg } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | No. | \% |  |  |  |
| 492 Couriers and messengers. | 195 | 202 | 3.6 | 6,984 | 7,231 | 247 | 3.5 | \$42,662 | \$42,680 | 0.0 |
| 493 Warehousing and storage. | 149 | 145 | -2.7 | 9,516 | 10,191 | 675 | 7.1 | \$45,861 | \$46,553 | 1.5 |
| 51 Information | 1,994 | 2,020 | 1.3 | 32,352 | 32,336 | -16 | 0.0 | \$99,265 | \$102,317 | 3.1 |
| 511 Publishing industries, except Internet. | 568 | 687 | 21.0 | 8,312 | 8,667 | 355 | 4.3 | \$97,813 | \$97,676 | -0.1 |
| 512 Motion picture and sound recording industries | 445 | 348 | -21.8 | 4,496 | 4,441 | -55 | -1.2 | \$94,125 | \$94,610 | 0.5 |
| 515 Broadcasting, except Internet. | 98 | 97 | -1.0 | 6,300 | 6,187 | -113 | -1.8 | \$127,068 | \$133,331 | 4.9 |
| 517 Telecommunications. | 324 | 300 | -7.4 | 9,125 | 8,764 | -361 | -4.0 | \$91,298 | \$96,658 | 5.9 |
| 518 ISPs, search portals, and data processing | 155 | 161 | 3.9 | 1,609 | 1,493 | -116 | -7.2 | \$82,972 | \$88,329 | 6.5 |
| 519 Other information services. | 404 | 427 | 5.7 | 2,509 | 2,784 | 275 | 11.0 | \$82,899 | \$85,443 | 3.1 |
| 52 Finance and insurance | 7,091 | 7,104 | 0.2 | 108,155 | 107,751 | -404 | -0.4 | \$165,548 | \$165,271 | -0.2 |
| 521 Monetary authorities - central bank. |  | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | \$0 |  |
| 522 Credit intermediation and related activities | 2,174 | 2,134 | -1.8 | 25,672 | 24,888 | -784 | -3.1 | \$110,936 | \$115,556 | 4.2 |
| 523 Securities, commodity contracts, investments | 2,356 | 2,403 | 2.0 | 25,452 | 26,049 | 597 | 2.3 | \$302,241 | \$294,735 | -2.5 |
| 524 Insurance carriers and related activities. | 2,525 | 2,530 | 0.2 | 57,031 | 56,813 | -218 | -0.4 | \$129,108 | \$127,678 | -1.1 |
| 525 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles. |  | 37 |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | \$0 |  |
| 53 Real estate and rental and leasing | 3,506 | 3,551 | 1.3 | 19,865 | 20,007 | 142 | 0.7 | \$69,555 | \$70,617 | 1.5 |
| 531 Real estate. | 2,931 | 2,985 | 1.8 | 14,759 | 14,937 | 178 | 1.2 | \$70,124 | \$71,174 | 1.5 |
| 532 Rental and leasing services.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 533 Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54 Professional and technical services | 13,797 | 13,825 | 0.2 | 95,690 | 96,911 | 1,221 | 1.3 | \$99,129 | \$101,263 | 2.2 |
| 541 Professional and technical services. | 13,797 | 13,825 | 0.2 | 95,690 | 96,911 | 1,221 | 1.3 | \$99,129 | \$101,263 | 2.2 |
| 55 Management of companies and enterprises | 1,073 | 1,129 | 5.2 | 32,888 | 32,915 | 27 | 0.1 | \$162,508 | \$163,372 | 0.5 |
| 551 Management of companies and enterprises. | 1,073 | 1,129 | 5.2 | 32,888 | 32,915 | 27 | 0.1 | \$162,508 | \$163,372 | 0.5 |
| 56 Administrative and waste management | 7,545 | 7,638 | 1.2 | 88,087 | 88,351 | 264 | 0.3 | \$44,024 | \$44,010 | 0.0 |
| 561 Administrative and support activities. | 7,056 | 7,153 | 1.4 | 82,243 | 82,502 | 259 | 0.3 | \$43,027 | \$42,944 | -0.2 |
| 562 Waste management and remediation services. | 489 | 485 | -0.8 | 5,844 | 5,849 | 5 | 0.1 | \$58,052 | \$59,048 | 1.7 |
| 61 Educational services | 1,786 | 1,863 | 4.3 | 56,564 | 56,912 | 348 | 0.6 | \$62,599 | \$62,765 | 0.3 |
| 611 Educational services. | 1,786 | 1,863 | 4.3 | 56,564 | 56,912 | 348 | 0.6 | \$62,599 | \$62,765 | 0.3 |
| 62 Health care and social assistance | 10,569 | 10,712 | 1.4 | 262,490 | 264,831 | 2,341 | 0.9 | \$50,407 | \$51,053 | 1.3 |
| 621 Ambulatory health care services. | 6,850 | 6,915 | 0.9 | 87,576 | 88,681 | 1,105 | 1.3 | \$65,693 | \$67,077 | 2.1 |
| 622 Hospitals.. | 64 | 67 | 4.7 | 58,552 | 58,371 | -181 | -0.3 | \$65,745 | \$66,176 | 0.7 |
| 623 Nursing and residential care facilities. | 1,362 | 1,384 | 1.6 | 62,878 | 62,686 | -192 | -0.3 | \$35,348 | \$35,680 | 0.9 |
| 624 Social assistance. | 2,293 | 2,346 | 2.3 | 53,484 | 55,093 | 1,609 | 3.0 | \$26,288 | \$26,728 | 1.7 |
| 71 Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 1,812 | 1,831 | 1.0 | 26,715 | 27,343 | 628 | 2.4 | \$27,968 | \$28,179 | 0.8 |
| 711 Performing arts and spectator sports. | 555 | 556 | 0.2 | 4,070 | 4,148 | 78 | 1.9 | \$47,046 | \$47,209 | 0.3 |
| 712 Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks | 123 | 123 | 0.0 | 2,186 | 2,263 | 77 | 3.5 | \$33,070 | \$32,934 | -0.4 |
| 713 Amusement, gambling, and recreation. | 1,134 | 1,152 | 1.6 | 20,460 | 20,932 | 472 | 2.3 | \$23,628 | \$23,894 | 1.1 |
| 72 Accommodation and food services | 8,401 | 8,418 | 0.2 | 124,456 | 126,536 | 2,080 | 1.7 | \$20,597 | \$21,284 | 3.3 |
| 721 Accomodation. | 467 | 475 | 1.7 | 11,764 | 11,660 | -104 | -0.9 | \$29,111 | \$28,760 | -1.2 |
| 722 Food services and drinking places. | 7,934 | 7,943 | 0.1 | 112,692 | 114,876 | 2,184 | 1.9 | \$19,708 | \$20,525 | 4.1 |
| 81 Other services, except public administration | 15,333 | 15,945 | 4.0 | 61,686 | 63,042 | 1,356 | 2.2 | \$32,683 | \$32,808 | 0.4 |
| 811 Repair and maintenance.. | 2,547 | 2,550 | 0.1 | 13,549 | 13,619 | 70 | 0.5 | \$44,175 | \$44,721 | 1.2 |
| 812 Personal and laundry services. | 3,508 | 3,549 | 1.2 | 20,786 | 21,576 | 790 | 3.8 | \$26,171 | \$26,410 | 0.9 |
| 813 Membership associations and organizations... | 2,153 | 2,169 | 0.7 | 15,037 | 15,083 | 46 | 0.3 | \$40,068 | \$40,471 | 1.0 |
| 814 Private households. | 7,125 | 7,677 | 7.7 | 12,314 | 12,764 | 450 | 3.7 | \$22,012 | \$21,856 | -0.7 |
| Total government | 3,425 | 3,393 | -0.9 | 234,430 | 231,034 | -3,396 | -1.4 | \$60,908 | \$61,458 | 0.9 |
| Federal. | 549 | 543 | -1.1 | 17,719 | 17,841 | 122 | 0.7 | \$74,122 | \$73,242 | -1.2 |
| State. | 671 | 653 | -2.7 | 67,002 | 64,029 | -2,973 | -4.4 | \$68,427 | \$69,953 | 2.2 |
| Local.................................................. | 2,205 | 2,197 | -0.4 | 149,709 | 149,164 | -545 | -0.4 | \$55,979 | \$56,402 | 0.8 |

* Nondisclosable
** These data are derived from unemployment insurance program reports supplemented by other sources. The industry employment figures will differ from the monthly sample-based nonfarm employment estimates due to the differences in employment coverages and methods used to produce the data.

To view additional QCEW program data on a more detailed geographic level, visit the Connecticut Department of Labor's website for labor market information at http://www.ctdol.state.cu.us/Imi.

Table 1: 2016 Annual Wages in Northeast States

| State/Region | Annual Wage |
| :--- | ---: |
| New York | $\$ 67,943$ |
| Massachusetts | $\$ 67,429$ |
| Connecticut | $\$ 65,875$ |
| New Jersey | $\$ 62,772$ |
| U.S. TOTAL | $\$ 53,611$ |
| New Hampshire | $\$ 53,559$ |
| Rhode Island | $\$ 51,446$ |
| Vermont | $\$ 45,037$ |
| Maine | $\$ 42,602$ |

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - BLS
2016 Annual Averages, All establishment sizes
-continued from page 2-
and manufacturing. The remaining sectors are aggregated into the service-providing domain.

For 2016, the goodsproducing domain encompassed 13.5 percent of total covered employment, with the remaining 86.5 percent in the serviceproviding domain. The goodsproducing domain employment shrank by 1,599 , with serviceproviding employment growing by 0.4 percent, or 5,357 , at the same time.

## Wages

Connecticut average annual wages varied greatly among industries and within each sector in 2016 . It should be noted that
much of this difference in pay level can be attributed to factors, such as hours worked (full- or part-time), workforce composition, wages including bonuses or stock options, and seasonal and weather related influences.

The highest annual average wage, found in the finance and insurance sector, was $\$ 165,271$ 2.5 times the state average. Those in the securities, commodity contracts and investments subsector earned an average of $\$ 294,735$ in 2016. The management sector was not far behind finance and insurance at $\$ 163,372$. Overall, wages showed minimal growth at 0.5
percent, with only four sectors showing more than three percent growth, with utilities and manufacturing showing small declines.

At the other end of the spectrum, accommodation and food services earned the least, at $\$ 21,284$. This increase of 3.3 percent was greater than the state average, though it is heavily influenced by part-time jobs. Next were arts, entertainment and recreation at $\$ 28,179$, and other services, except public administration at $\$ 32,808$ in annual wages.

In 2016, most sectors experienced minimal wage growth. Goods-producing wages showed small gains with a 0.7 percent increase over 2015, at $\$ 75,536$, and a 14.7 percent premium over the statewide annual average. Serviceproviding wages showed similar growth at $\$ 64,473$, an increase of 0.7 percent on an annual basis. Connecticut continues to maintain comparable annual wages to nearby states in the Northeast, coming third behind only New York and Massachusetts (Table 1), and offering a 22.8 percent premium over the U.S. average.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

|  | 1Q | 1Q | CHA | NGE | 4Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2017 | 2016 | NO. | \% | 2016 |
| General Drift Indicator (1996=100)* |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leading | 117.5 | 119.0 | -1.5 | -1.3 | 118.2 |
| Coincident | 117.2 | 117.3 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 117.5 |
| Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)** | 135.8 | 134.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 136.5 |
| Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)*** | Jun | Jun |  |  | May |
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2017 | 2016 |  |  | 2017 |
| Connecticut | 180.55 | 175.69 | 4.86 | 2.8 | 180.60 |
| United States | 181.78 | 176.82 | 4.96 | 2.8 | 181.46 |

Sources: *Dr. Steven P. Lanza, University of Connecticut **Farmington Bank ***Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

[^0]
[^0]:    General Drift Indicators are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and three leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so $1996=100$.
    The Farmington Bank Business Barometer is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production.
    The Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index summarizes current economic condition by using four coincident variables: nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average).

