

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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In November...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,702,900
 Change over month -0.03%
 Change over year +1.37%

United States 149,893,000
 Change over month +0.10%
 Change over year +1.66%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 4.1%
 United States 3.7%

Consumer Price Index

United States 252.038
 Change over year +2.2%

2019 Economic Outlook: Steady Growth Globally, Slower Growth Yet Positive Potential for Connecticut

By Alissa K. DeJonge, Vice President of Research, Connecticut Economic Resource Center, Inc.

Global and U.S. Overview

The global economy in 2019 should continue its track of steady growth since mid-2016. However, the growth has peaked in some major economies, and risks of slower growth have risen. The World Bank projects a 3.7 percent growth rate in world output for this year, which is 0.2 percentage points lower than previously forecasted (Figure 1).

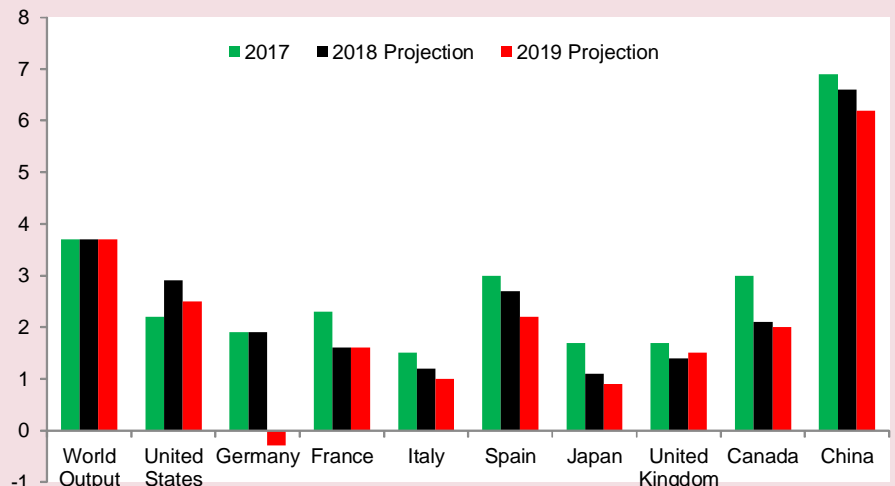
Trends to note include:

- U.S.: Economic growth is still strong due to the effects of federal tax cuts, but 2019 growth is expected to be weaker as a result of uncertain trade environments, including the

tariff negotiation with China.

- Europe: Affected by the ongoing Brexit negotiations, growth projections for the Euro area and the UK are also adjusted downward.
- Emerging Markets: Anticipated higher oil prices raise the growth prospects of many energy-exporting countries, but Argentina, Brazil, Iran and Turkey are affected by downward pressures such as geopolitical uncertainty or worsening financial conditions.
- Asia: China and several Asian economies are expected to experience weaker growth in 2019 under the shadow of the recent trade disputes.

Figure 1. World Output Annual Percentage Change



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook: Challenges to Steady Growth 2018

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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Across the world, the stagnant growth in working-age population and labor productivity foreshadows a more limited potential for long-term global economic growth. Coupled with fading monetary stimulation, the growth in most advanced economies is likely to decline to a rate slower than the average level before the global financial crisis in 2008.

Growth in the U.S. will decline as the effects of the tariffs imposed on certain commodities are fully felt, and as tax cuts fade away in 2020. Given the relatively strong labor market in the U.S., the Federal Reserve is considering interest rate increases to curb inflation risk, thus posing downward pressure on the financial markets, although the rate hikes may not be as high as originally anticipated because the national economy has softened a bit. There is also growing evidence that the nation could see its next economic recession in 2020.

The growth in China is likely to remain strong but will decline gradually. The prospects in many emerging markets and developing economies remain less than ideal as a result of the threat of regional conflicts. Policy uncertainty—including rising trade barriers—is a main driver of weaker growth prospects.¹

Notable Industry Trends

In the United States, a number of larger industry trends will affect how businesses anticipate consumer demand, profitability and competitiveness. Some of these critical trends involve the insurance, healthcare, grocery retail, aerospace/defense and energy sectors, which are also important in Connecticut's economy.

Insurance

The Insurance industry is undergoing a transformation with

the incorporation of technology. InsurTech companies are propelling the industry forward, innovating to create a more personalized customer experience and streamline the back office. On the front end, insurers are reaching out to younger audiences with intuitive customer interfaces and customization. For administrative, back-end segments of the industry, technology is being used to streamline claims adjustments, assess risk, and create customized pricing. Workers who have expertise in data analytics are in demand in this industry, while the use of artificial intelligence is projected to replace the need for some workers who handle claims.²

Insurance in Connecticut: In November 2018, the National League of Cities and Schmidt Futures acknowledged Hartford as “the country’s premier destination for insurance technology.”³ Now that CVS has committed to keeping Aetna in Hartford, and other large corporations are looking to InsurTech startup companies for new ideas, Connecticut is seeing renewed energy for its historic industry giant, which employs more than 60,000 people in the state.

Healthcare

Employers and health plans are trying to offer more convenient options to their consumers by providing more ways to receive care. Telehealth, the ability to talk with a healthcare provider at any time, is starting to take hold in the industry. Another trend involves mergers among providers, so choices are becoming concentrated. There is also consolidation among doctor groups, practicing as employees of hospitals or health systems, which tends to increase prices.

Some other trends that are improving patient quality of life, yet driving up costs in the short term, are advances in medical technology and innovation, along with the introduction of specialty drugs and gene therapies. Analysts expect in the short-term for healthcare prices to increase, although improvements will also be seen in patient outcomes and overall health.⁴ The CVS-Aetna deal is also an indicator of the restructuring of the healthcare delivery system in the state and across the country.

Healthcare in Connecticut:

With a median resident age of 40.8 years in 2017, and ranking 6th oldest in the country,⁵ Connecticut is seeing the effects of aging baby boomers at a higher level than many other states. As this generation of people retires, they will typically have more health needs, and this will drive up healthcare costs. More than 90,000 workers were employed in ambulatory health care services, with another almost 59,000 working in hospitals in 2017.⁶

Grocery Stores

A little over one year ago, the online giant Amazon purchased the Whole Foods grocery store chain. In reaction, incumbent stores such as Walmart, Costco and Target have increased online delivery and in-store pickup and have kept prices low despite high costs. While the entry of Amazon into the grocery business has the incumbents fighting for online grocery sales, customers' preferences to purchase meat and produce from physical stores has kept the majority shopping in the same stores. It appears that the Whole Foods purchase by Amazon is part of a larger strategy that has many components. Still, this industry has been disrupted and the result has been increased

technology and a play for customers who want to purchase goods online.⁷

Grocery Stores in Connecticut:

There were almost 44,000 workers in Connecticut food and beverage stores in 2017, of which grocery stores is a part.⁸ Amazon's presence is growing in Connecticut; currently there is one fulfillment center in Windsor with another scheduled to open in North Haven in mid-2019, and there is one sorting center in Wallingford.⁹ There are currently nine Whole Foods markets in Connecticut.¹⁰

Aerospace and Defense

This industry projects strong growth, driven by increasing commercial aircraft production due to passenger travel demand. Also, demand from the federal government reacting to geopolitical risks will boost the number of F-35s, Black Hawk helicopters, submarines and other weapons systems produced.¹¹

Defense in Connecticut: There are substantial worker increases planned at General Dynamics Electric Boat and United Technologies Corporation, and many other aerospace and defense companies in Connecticut because of the growing demand for their products. For instance, Pratt & Whitney, a maker of jet engines, and part of United Technologies Corporation, is currently working through a backlog of 8,000 next-generation engines.¹²

Defense workers are employed in a variety of industries in the state. For example, there were almost 44,000 working in transportation equipment manufacturing in 2017.¹³

Energy

The energy sector is seeing changes due to changing

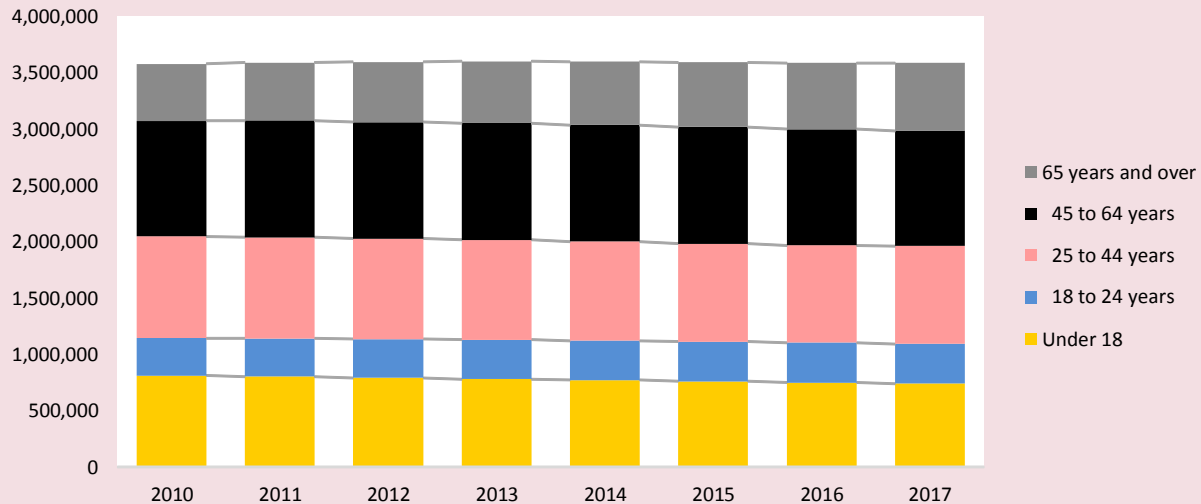
consumer demands and prices. After decreasing oil prices through 2018, the new year will likely bring about price hikes for home heating and gasoline.¹⁴ Residents and small businesses are mainly interested in lowering power bills and increasing their energy independence, and are also seeing more choices from power producers. Corporations and universities, like the residential segment, are interested in lowering costs and increasing independence, but can do so at a larger scale with microgrid technology. Installers are seeing tremendous demand for residential solar, and at a larger scale, demand for solar microgrids. Power generation companies are focusing on figuring out how to generate power in different ways and make it dispatchable and from a business model that works. Utility and distribution companies' main concern is grid reliability and stability. Increased renewables adds to uncertainty on the grid so energy storage may be a way to smooth out renewables at higher penetration levels.

Energy in Connecticut: A growing energy-related industry in Connecticut involves installers of solar and micro grids. Potential energy industries for Connecticut include energy storage to manage generation from increased renewables, and power generation via renewables including offshore wind. In 2017, there were more than 5,300 Connecticut workers in the utilities industry, and solar panel installers were a part of the 40,500 workers in specialty trade construction.¹⁵

Connecticut: Modest Economic Growth With Glimmers of Potential

After three years of population declines during the 2014-2016 period, Connecticut saw a very

Figure 2. Connecticut Population by Age



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey

slight increase of 0.01 percent between 2016 to 2017 (Figure 2). During the period from 2010 to 2017, as in many other states, Connecticut saw a steady increase of retirement age population, while the school age population (those below 25) and working age population (25-64) each experienced a small but steady decrease.¹⁶ Consistent with these demographic shifts has also been a substantial decline in the student population attending public schools. What do these demographic shifts mean for Connecticut? The overall population changes affect consumer demand and overall economic potential. In addition, the large generation of baby boomers continues to retire and because the next generation, the Gen Xers, are a smaller age group, this will further reduce the overall level of economic demand and output. This demand should eventually be mitigated by the larger Millennial generation coming up behind Gen X, but in the mid-term, there could be a dip in the amount of GDP produced in the state.

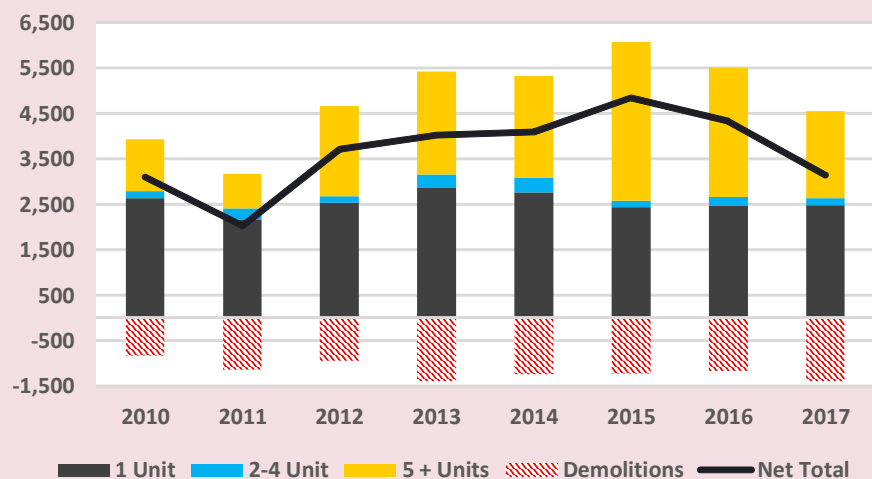
In terms of numbers of new housing permits, 2017 was lower than the previous two years but

still higher than the years following the last recession (Figure 3). While single-family housing permits made up 55 percent of the total in 2017, the share of multi-family (5 plus units including apartments) was 42 percent. This trend of apartment building, seen over the past several years, has been meeting demand from many consumers who either choose to downsize or could not afford to purchase a home. In 2017, the municipalities with the greatest number of multi-family permits issued included Norwalk (387 units), Milford (161), Windsor

Locks (160), Stamford (104) and Greenwich (99).¹⁷

As seen from data for 2015 just released in December 2018, Connecticut economic growth accelerated, particularly in Hartford and Middlesex counties, due in large part to growth in aerospace manufacturing and insurance. With 4.6 percent growth between 2014 and 2015, Hartford's economy was \$74.9 billion, ranking second in size after Fairfield County's \$86.1 billion. Middlesex County's economy grew by 4.1 percent between 2014 and 2015 to \$7.8

Figure 3. CT Housing Permits, 2010-2017



Source: <https://www.ct.gov/ecd/cwp/view.asp?q=250640>

billion, ranking fifth among the eight counties in Connecticut.¹⁸

An opportunity on the horizon for Connecticut's economy involves investments in its federally-designated Opportunity Zones. Recent changes in the federal tax law created qualified opportunity zones to encourage tax-favored investment in distressed communities throughout the U.S. If investing capital gains in opportunity zones, investors may defer or eliminate those gains. There are 72 zones (defined by Census tract) in 27 municipalities across Connecticut, and receiving infusions of capital to develop downtown and other areas will serve to boost the Connecticut economy.¹⁹

Conclusion

The global economic growth in 2019 looks similar to what it has been in 2018, although several countries are expected to see slower growth because of trade restrictions or geopolitical risks. The national economy will continue to be relatively strong in 2019 although not quite as strong as in 2018, largely due to trade issues, and there is a growing concern that an economic recession in the United States may start in 2020.

Connecticut's economy, while still lagging behind most states and the nation as a whole, is seeing glimmers of acceleration among certain industries such as aerospace, insurance and energy, although the start of a national recession would mitigate many of the positive advances in the economy. The potential of additional investments being made as a result of the Opportunity Zone program bodes well for a state rich with assets yet needing a boost in order to gain economic momentum and have sustained economic growth. ■

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CERC drives economic development in Connecticut by providing research-based data, planning and implementation strategies to foster business formation, recruitment and growth.

1 <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2018/09/24/world-economic-outlook-october-2018>

2 https://www.naic.org/cipr_topics/topic_insurtech.htm

3 <http://www.courant.com/business/hc-biz-hartford-insurtech-startups-20181203-story.html>

4 <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/health-industries/health-research-institute/assets/pdf/hri-behind-the-numbers-2019.pdf>

5 U.S. Census Bureau, calculated by CERC

6 https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/202_annualaverage.asp

7 <https://money.cnn.com/2018/08/28/technology/business/amazon-whole-foods-365-walmart-kroger-costco-grocery/index.html>

8 https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/202_annualaverage.asp

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10 <https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/stores/list/state>

11 <http://www.defense-aerospace.com/articles-view/reports/2/198308/2019-global-aerospace-%26-defense-industry-outlook.html>

12 <https://www.courant.com/business/hc-biz-county-economies-20181212-story.html>

13 https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/202_annualaverage.asp

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15 https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/202_annualaverage.asp

16 U.S. Census, American Community Survey

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GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	117.4	116.5	0.9	0.8	116.1
Coincident	116.6	115.4	1.2	1.0	116.1
Liberty Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	136.0	135.8	0.1	0.1	135.3
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***					
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Connecticut	Nov 2018	Nov 2017			Oct 2018
	125.46	121.58	3.9	3.2	124.91
United States	124.80	121.33	3.5	2.9	124.57

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

General Drift Indicators are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and three leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1996 = 100.

The **Liberty Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production.

The **Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index** summarizes current economic condition by using four coincident variables: nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average).

Total nonfarm
employment increased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,702.9	1,679.9	23.0	1.4	1,703.4
Natural Res & Mining	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-16.7	0.6
Construction	64.4	58.0	6.4	11.0	63.7
Manufacturing	164.3	161.9	2.4	1.5	164.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	295.0	297.6	-2.6	-0.9	295.4
Information	31.0	31.1	-0.1	-0.3	30.8
Financial Activities	130.2	128.0	2.2	1.7	129.9
Professional and Business Services	222.8	216.9	5.9	2.7	223.3
Education and Health Services	341.5	335.8	5.7	1.7	342.1
Leisure and Hospitality	159.3	153.5	5.8	3.8	159.4
Other Services	66.0	65.3	0.7	1.1	65.6
Government*	227.9	231.2	-3.3	-1.4	227.9

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

Average weekly initial
claims fell from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,916.6	1,912.3	4.3	0.2	1,909.3
Employed (000s)	1,838.9	1,826.0	12.9	0.7	1,829.4
Unemployed (000s)	77.7	86.2	-8.5	-9.9	80.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.5	-0.4	---	4.2
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	66.1	66.1	0.0	---	65.9
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	63.4	63.1	0.3	---	63.1
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,555	3,668	-113	-3.1	3,064
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	1.97	2.28	-0.31	---	1.85
	3Q 2018	3Q 2017			2Q 2018
U-6 Rate (%)	9.3	9.8	-0.5	---	9.0

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

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct	Sep
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018	2018
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	42.6	41.4	1.2	2.9	42.2	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	26.36	25.00	1.36	5.4	26.68	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,122.94	1,035.00	87.94	8.5	1,125.90	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	94.4	98.3	-3.9	-3.9	100.0	98.5
Production Worker Hours (000s)	3,779	3,716	63	1.7	3,693	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	243	266	-23.3	-8.7	268	264
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	93.6	97.5	-3.9	-4.0	98.3	95.2

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

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

INCOME

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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations decreased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	Nov 2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Oct 2018	2,170	1.7	24,088	23,425	2.8
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Nov 2018	413.8	95.6	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Nov 2018	15,242	-51.2	205,527	208,045	-1.2
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2018	4.37	7.2	12.81	10.87	17.8
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Nov 2018	2,760.16	4.3	---	---	---

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

* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up over the year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	Nov 2018	2,521	6.0	32,021	29,575	8.3
Department of Labor	1Q 2018	3,134	-9.6	3,134	3,465	-9.6
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Nov 2018	1,177	15.3	12,105	13,054	-7.3
Department of Labor	1Q 2018	1,495	-9.8	1,495	1,658	-9.8

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

STATE REVENUES

Total revenues were up from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,110.4	1,058.5	4.9	18,273.6	15,926.1	14.7
Corporate Tax	38.5	25.5	51.0	1,019.7	850.6	19.9
Personal Income Tax	546.9	532.0	2.8	9,774.1	8,214.2	19.0
Real Estate Conv. Tax	14.5	15.3	-5.2	193.0	185.3	4.1
Sales & Use Tax	393.4	362.8	8.4	4,309.9	4,061.6	6.1
Gaming Payments**	20.2	21.5	-5.9	244.1	251.4	-2.9

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

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Occupancy Rate (%)*	Nov 2018	58.6	-1.5	63.5	62.8	1.1
Major Attraction Visitors**	Nov 2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Air Passenger Count	Oct 2018	583,992	2.1	5,561,054	5,364,121	3.7
Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***	Nov 2018	1,010.0	-4.9	11,945.2	12,238.7	-2.4

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.

**Attraction participants expanded from 6 to 23 beginning with July 2014 data

***See page 23 for explanation

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.9 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 2.2 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Nov 2018	252.038	2.2	-0.3
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Nov 2018	0.397	-2.1	0.3
Northeast Region	Nov 2018	265.487	1.9	-0.4
New York-Newark-Jersey City	Nov 2018	274.478	1.9	-0.2
Boston-Cambridge-Newton**	Nov 2018	277.632	3.2	-0.4
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Nov 2018	245.933	2.2	-0.4

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

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

**The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.

Conventional mortgage rate rose to 4.87 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Nov 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2017
Prime	5.25	5.25	4.25
Federal Funds	2.20	2.19	1.16
3 Month Treasury Bill	2.37	2.29	1.25
6 Month Treasury Bill	2.52	2.46	1.39
1 Year Treasury Note	2.70	2.65	1.56
3 Year Treasury Note	2.91	2.94	1.81
5 Year Treasury Note	2.95	3.00	2.05
7 Year Treasury Note	3.04	3.09	2.23
10 Year Treasury Note	3.12	3.15	2.35
20 Year Treasury Note	3.27	3.27	2.60
Conventional Mortgage	4.87	4.83	3.92

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted: 000s)</i>	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
Connecticut	1,702.9	1,679.9	23.0	1.4	1,703.4
Maine	628.3	622.2	6.1	1.0	628.0
Massachusetts	3,686.5	3,626.0	60.5	1.7	3,681.9
New Hampshire	695.0	679.9	15.1	2.2	694.4
New Jersey	4,211.4	4,150.5	60.9	1.5	4,213.2
New York	9,682.0	9,567.6	114.4	1.2	9,676.0
Pennsylvania	6,055.5	5,976.8	78.7	1.3	6,060.9
Rhode Island	502.7	497.6	5.1	1.0	503.6
Vermont	313.2	314.5	-1.3	-0.4	312.7
United States	149,893.0	147,450.0	2,443.0	1.7	149,738.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
Connecticut	1,916,590	1,912,251	4,339	0.2	1,909,333
Maine	704,531	700,226	4,305	0.6	705,416
Massachusetts	3,837,011	3,657,358	179,653	4.9	3,832,804
New Hampshire	763,039	746,717	16,322	2.2	762,411
New Jersey	4,495,074	4,513,889	-18,815	-0.4	4,492,649
New York	9,757,109	9,709,880	47,229	0.5	9,736,073
Pennsylvania	6,440,610	6,418,195	22,415	0.3	6,420,029
Rhode Island	560,961	556,343	4,618	0.8	561,241
Vermont	345,102	344,895	207	0.1	346,058
United States	162,770,000	160,533,000	2,237,000	1.4	162,637,000

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

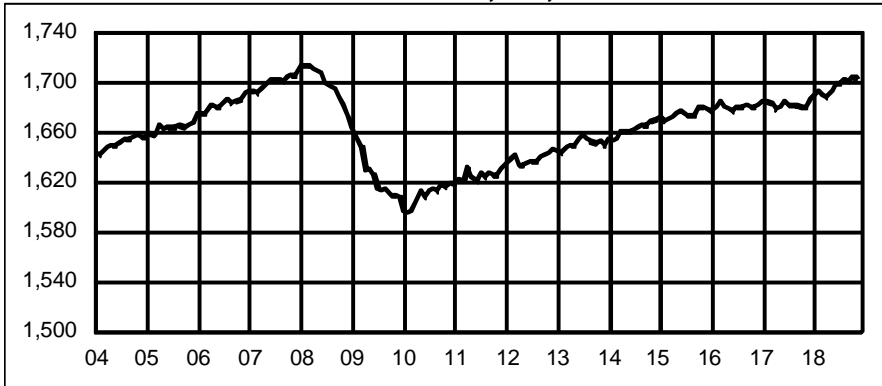
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Nov	Nov	CHANGE	Oct
	2018	2017		2018
Connecticut	4.1	4.5	-0.4	4.2
Maine	3.4	3.1	0.3	3.4
Massachusetts	3.4	3.5	-0.1	3.5
New Hampshire	2.5	2.6	-0.1	2.6
New Jersey	4.0	4.7	-0.7	4.1
New York	3.9	4.7	-0.8	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.2	4.8	-0.6	4.1
Rhode Island	3.8	4.5	-0.7	3.8
Vermont	2.7	2.9	-0.2	2.8
United States	3.7	4.1	-0.4	3.7

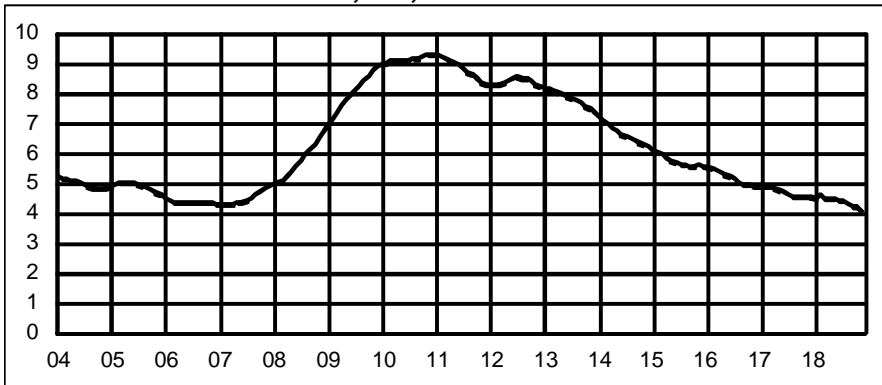
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, SA, 000s



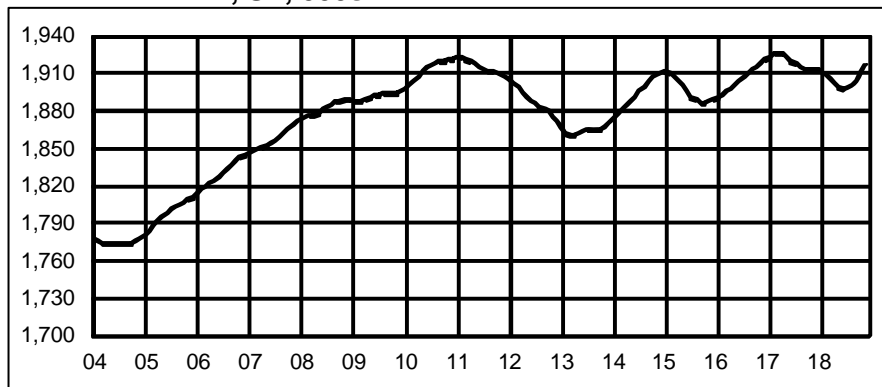
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	1,676.4	1,683.5	1,689.4
Feb	1,679.2	1,683.9	1,692.0
Mar	1,683.9	1,682.2	1,688.5
Apr	1,678.6	1,678.4	1,686.6
May	1,678.3	1,679.2	1,692.7
Jun	1,676.3	1,683.9	1,698.0
Jul	1,679.9	1,680.2	1,698.5
Aug	1,679.7	1,680.8	1,701.8
Sep	1,680.7	1,681.4	1,700.4
Oct	1,679.0	1,679.6	1,703.4
Nov	1,678.9	1,679.9	1,702.9
Dec	1,680.3	1,685.6	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SA, %



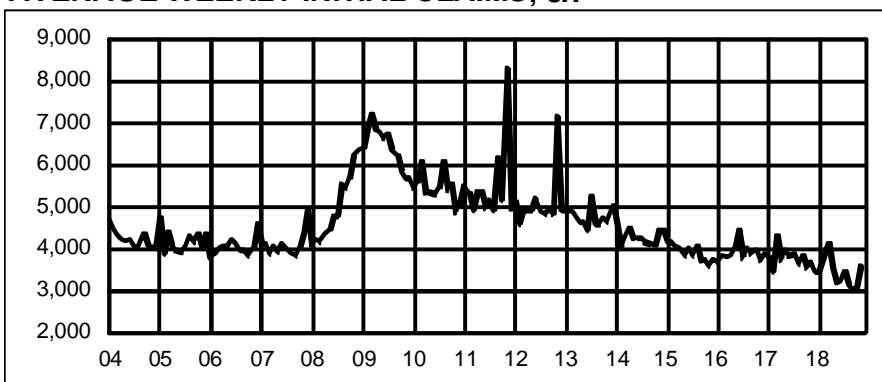
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	5.5	4.9	4.5
Feb	5.5	4.9	4.6
Mar	5.4	4.9	4.5
Apr	5.3	4.8	4.5
May	5.3	4.7	4.5
Jun	5.2	4.7	4.4
Jul	5.1	4.6	4.4
Aug	5.0	4.5	4.3
Sep	5.0	4.5	4.2
Oct	4.9	4.5	4.2
Nov	4.9	4.5	4.1
Dec	4.9	4.5	

LABOR FORCE, SA, 000s



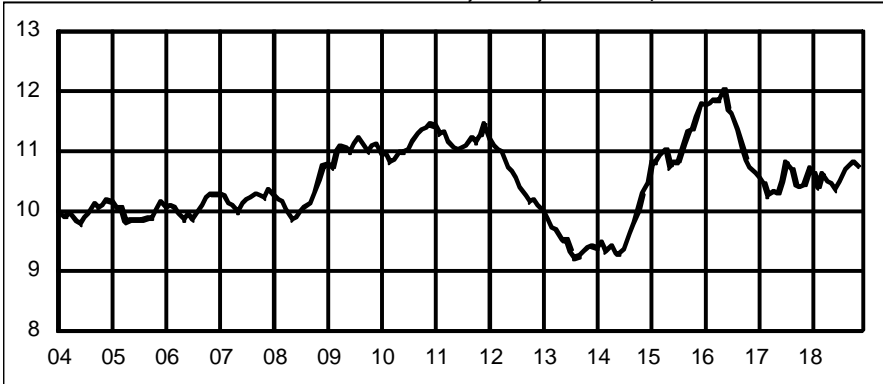
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	1,890.4	1,923.0	1,909.9
Feb	1,892.5	1,925.1	1,908.2
Mar	1,894.9	1,925.8	1,904.7
Apr	1,897.6	1,925.0	1,901.0
May	1,900.6	1,922.9	1,898.5
Jun	1,903.9	1,919.9	1,896.5
Jul	1,906.9	1,917.0	1,898.5
Aug	1,909.7	1,914.3	1,899.2
Sep	1,912.2	1,912.8	1,903.5
Oct	1,914.6	1,912.0	1,909.3
Nov	1,917.2	1,912.3	1,916.6
Dec	1,920.2	1,912.6	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS, SA



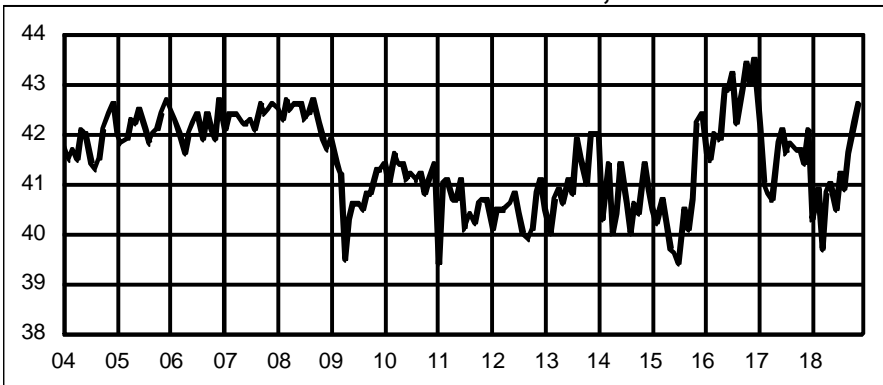
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	3,656	3,763	3,409
Feb	3,804	3,421	3,729
Mar	3,743	4,266	4,080
Apr	3,821	3,736	3,481
May	3,991	3,929	3,142
Jun	4,423	3,820	3,211
Jul	3,752	3,858	3,445
Aug	3,990	3,611	3,106
Sep	3,846	3,812	3,014
Oct	3,961	3,523	3,064
Nov	3,716	3,668	3,555
Dec	3,860	3,413	

REAL AVG MFG HOURLY EARNINGS, NSA, 1982-84\$



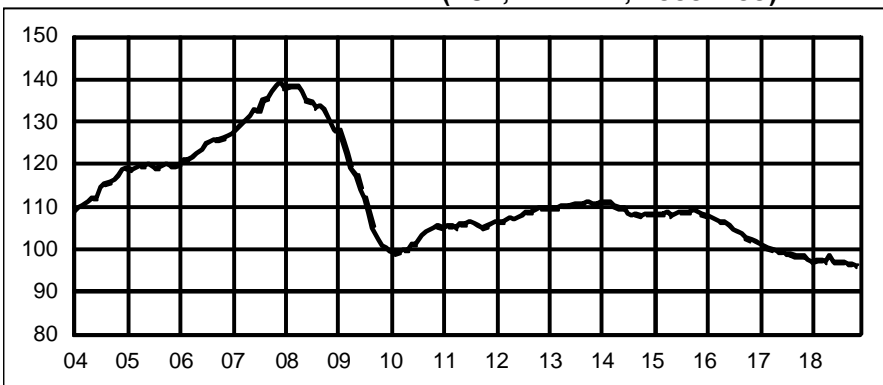
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	\$11.74	\$10.52	\$10.61
Feb	\$11.76	\$10.44	\$10.37
Mar	\$11.83	\$10.22	\$10.61
Apr	\$11.82	\$10.31	\$10.45
May	\$12.01	\$10.25	\$10.44
Jun	\$11.68	\$10.47	\$10.33
Jul	\$11.62	\$10.81	\$10.46
Aug	\$11.34	\$10.68	\$10.66
Sep	\$11.03	\$10.40	\$10.74
Oct	\$10.84	\$10.35	\$10.80
Nov	\$10.70	\$10.39	\$10.72
Dec	\$10.60	\$10.69	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS, NSA



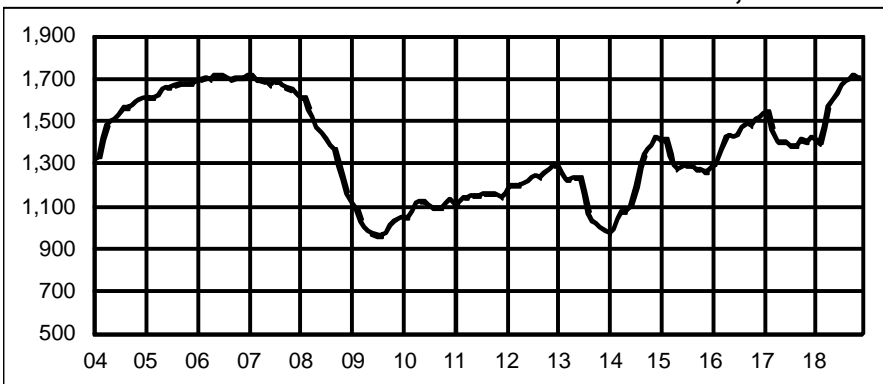
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	41.6	42.1	40.3
Feb	41.5	41.0	40.9
Mar	42.0	40.8	39.7
Apr	41.9	40.7	40.8
May	42.9	41.8	41.0
Jun	42.9	42.1	40.5
Jul	43.2	41.6	41.2
Aug	42.2	41.8	40.9
Sep	42.9	41.7	41.6
Oct	43.4	41.7	42.2
Nov	43.0	41.4	42.6
Dec	43.5	42.1	

CT MFG PRODUCTION INDEX (NSA, 12 MMA, 2009=100)



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	107.8	101.2	96.9
Feb	107.4	100.7	97.2
Mar	106.8	100.1	97.2
Apr	106.3	99.6	96.9
May	106.5	99.2	98.4
Jun	105.5	99.0	97.0
Jul	104.5	98.7	96.9
Aug	103.9	98.8	96.7
Sep	103.4	98.3	96.3
Oct	102.4	98.4	96.3
Nov	102.3	98.1	96.0
Dec	101.8	97.6	

SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS, 12MMA



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	1,280	1,532	1,411
Feb	1,292	1,546	1,391
Mar	1,369	1,459	1,468
Apr	1,419	1,399	1,561
May	1,428	1,400	1,598
Jun	1,423	1,402	1,628
Jul	1,433	1,383	1,666
Aug	1,467	1,384	1,680
Sep	1,485	1,381	1,691
Oct	1,475	1,410	1,708
Nov	1,501	1,402	1,706
Dec	1,518	1,423	

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,718,700	1,696,900	21,800	1.3	1,711,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,485,900	1,460,700	25,200	1.7	1,481,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	230,500	221,700	8,800	4.0	232,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	66,800	60,300	6,500	10.8	67,500
MANUFACTURING	163,700	161,400	2,300	1.4	164,500
Durable Goods	128,000	126,400	1,600	1.3	128,800
Fabricated Metal.....	29,400	29,300	100	0.3	29,600
Machinery.....	13,100	13,400	-300	-2.2	13,100
Computer and Electronic Product.....	11,100	11,800	-700	-5.9	11,200
Transportation Equipment.....	46,500	44,600	1,900	4.3	46,400
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,900	29,600	2,300	7.8	31,700
Non-Durable Goods	35,700	35,000	700	2.0	35,700
Chemical.....	8,100	7,900	200	2.5	8,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,488,200	1,475,200	13,000	0.9	1,479,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	302,800	306,200	-3,400	-1.1	295,900
Wholesale Trade.....	61,700	63,200	-1,500	-2.4	61,700
Retail Trade.....	184,600	187,300	-2,700	-1.4	178,800
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,300	21,400	-100	-0.5	21,400
Building Material.....	14,600	14,700	-100	-0.7	14,900
Food and Beverage Stores.....	43,600	44,400	-800	-1.8	42,600
General Merchandise Stores.....	30,200	29,700	500	1.7	28,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	56,500	55,700	800	1.4	55,400
Utilities.....	5,100	5,200	-100	-1.9	5,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	51,400	50,500	900	1.8	50,300
INFORMATION	30,900	31,000	-100	-0.3	30,700
Telecommunications.....	6,900	7,000	-100	-1.4	7,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	130,400	128,000	2,400	1.9	129,600
Finance and Insurance.....	109,900	107,900	2,000	1.9	109,100
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	24,300	24,300	0	0.0	24,100
Financial Investments and Related.....	24,900	23,300	1,600	6.9	24,600
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	60,700	60,300	400	0.7	60,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,500	20,100	400	2.0	20,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	223,800	218,000	5,800	2.7	224,600
Professional, Scientific.....	98,600	95,900	2,700	2.8	98,300
Legal Services.....	13,200	12,900	300	2.3	13,000
Computer Systems Design.....	25,600	25,500	100	0.4	25,500
Management of Companies.....	30,400	31,800	-1,400	-4.4	30,600
Administrative and Support.....	94,800	90,300	4,500	5.0	95,700
Employment Services.....	32,600	29,900	2,700	9.0	32,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	345,900	340,700	5,200	1.5	345,800
Educational Services.....	70,800	70,200	600	0.9	71,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	275,100	270,500	4,600	1.7	274,300
Hospitals.....	59,800	59,200	600	1.0	59,900
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,600	61,600	1,000	1.6	62,600
Social Assistance.....	57,900	57,800	100	0.2	58,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	155,900	150,300	5,600	3.7	158,100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	23,100	24,100	-1,000	-4.1	25,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	132,800	126,200	6,600	5.2	132,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	121,400	114,700	6,700	5.8	120,600
OTHER SERVICES	65,700	64,800	900	1.4	65,100
GOVERNMENT	232,800	236,200	-3,400	-1.4	229,900
Federal Government.....	18,100	18,100	0	0.0	18,100
State Government.....	62,500	64,600	-2,100	-3.3	62,200
Local Government***.....	152,200	153,500	-1,300	-0.8	149,600

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

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	CHANGE		Oct 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	413,700	408,200	5,500	1.3	410,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	370,300	364,400	5,900	1.6	367,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	43,200	42,000	1,200	2.9	43,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	13,900	12,800	1,100	8.6	14,100
MANUFACTURING	29,300	29,200	100	0.3	29,400
Durable Goods.....	22,900	22,700	200	0.9	22,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	370,500	366,200	4,300	1.2	366,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	71,400	72,900	-1,500	-2.1	69,500
Wholesale Trade.....	13,700	13,800	-100	-0.7	13,700
Retail Trade.....	47,200	49,000	-1,800	-3.7	45,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,500	10,100	400	4.0	10,200
INFORMATION	12,200	12,200	0	0.0	12,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	42,200	39,900	2,300	5.8	41,700
Finance and Insurance.....	35,800	33,200	2,600	7.8	35,300
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	8,500	8,400	100	1.2	8,500
Financial Investments and Related.....	17,800	17,300	500	2.9	17,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	65,500	63,800	1,700	2.7	65,100
Professional, Scientific.....	30,700	29,600	1,100	3.7	30,800
Administrative and Support.....	24,100	23,000	1,100	4.8	23,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	75,100	74,800	300	0.4	74,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	61,500	61,700	-200	-0.3	61,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	43,000	41,300	1,700	4.1	43,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	33,100	31,600	1,500	4.7	32,900
OTHER SERVICES	17,700	17,500	200	1.1	17,500
GOVERNMENT	43,400	43,800	-400	-0.9	42,800
Federal.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
State & Local.....	40,900	41,300	-400	-1.0	40,300

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	CHANGE		Oct 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	80,500	79,200	1,300	1.6	79,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	70,100	68,800	1,300	1.9	69,400
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,400	12,200	200	1.6	12,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	68,100	67,000	1,100	1.6	67,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	17,700	17,700	0	0.0	17,100
Retail Trade.....	13,100	13,000	100	0.8	12,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	10,200	9,900	300	3.0	10,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	7,900	7,600	300	3.9	8,000
GOVERNMENT	10,400	10,400	0	0.0	10,300
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	9,700	9,700	0	0.0	9,600

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

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

HARTFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	CHANGE		Oct 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	589,900	579,600	10,300	1.8	587,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	503,400	491,600	11,800	2.4	501,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	82,000	78,200	3,800	4.9	82,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	23,000	19,800	3,200	16.2	22,800
MANUFACTURING	59,000	58,400	600	1.0	59,700
Durable Goods.....	48,900	48,400	500	1.0	49,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,100	10,000	100	1.0	10,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	507,900	501,400	6,500	1.3	504,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	93,800	93,400	400	0.4	91,800
Wholesale Trade.....	17,500	18,300	-800	-4.4	17,600
Retail Trade.....	56,000	55,500	500	0.9	54,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	20,300	19,600	700	3.6	19,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	19,400	18,700	700	3.7	19,000
INFORMATION	10,400	10,500	-100	-1.0	10,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	57,800	56,800	1,000	1.8	57,400
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,300	6,200	100	1.6	6,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	38,800	38,600	200	0.5	38,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	77,700	74,400	3,300	4.4	77,500
Professional, Scientific.....	35,400	33,800	1,600	4.7	34,700
Management of Companies.....	10,400	10,400	0	0.0	10,400
Administrative and Support.....	31,900	30,200	1,700	5.6	32,400
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	111,300	109,100	2,200	2.0	111,700
Educational Services.....	14,500	14,600	-100	-0.7	14,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	96,800	94,500	2,300	2.4	96,900
Ambulatory Health Care.....	32,200	31,600	600	1.9	32,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	47,500	47,500	0	0.0	47,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	41,400	41,200	200	0.5	40,700
OTHER SERVICES	22,900	21,700	1,200	5.5	22,700
GOVERNMENT	86,500	88,000	-1,500	-1.7	85,700
Federal.....	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	5,400
State & Local.....	81,100	82,700	-1,600	-1.9	80,300

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	CHANGE		Oct 2018
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA.....	410,700	405,200	5,500	1.4	409,800
DANBURY LMA.....	79,600	78,300	1,300	1.7	79,400
HARTFORD LMA.....	585,000	575,200	9,800	1.7	583,600
NEW HAVEN LMA.....	286,200	282,500	3,700	1.3	287,200
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA.....	132,500	130,700	1,800	1.4	132,800
WATERBURY LMA.....	66,800	67,100	-300	-0.4	66,900
ENFIELD LMA**.....	44,900	44,900	0	0.0	45,100
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**.....	32,700	32,300	400	1.2	32,800
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**.....	26,900	27,000	-100	-0.4	26,800

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

*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes

** Unofficial seasonally adjusted estimates produced by the Connecticut Department of Labor

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	290,000	286,200	3,800	1.3	290,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	254,900	250,800	4,100	1.6	255,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	35,500	34,700	800	2.3	35,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	11,800	10,900	900	8.3	12,100
MANUFACTURING	23,700	23,800	-100	-0.4	23,800
Durable Goods.....	16,900	17,200	-300	-1.7	17,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	254,500	251,500	3,000	1.2	254,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	52,700	53,500	-800	-1.5	52,000
Wholesale Trade.....	11,500	11,700	-200	-1.7	11,500
Retail Trade.....	30,500	31,400	-900	-2.9	29,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,700	10,400	300	2.9	10,700
INFORMATION	3,500	3,600	-100	-2.8	3,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,400	12,400	0	0.0	12,400
Finance and Insurance.....	8,800	8,700	100	1.1	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	30,400	30,400	0	0.0	31,400
Administrative and Support.....	16,400	15,200	1,200	7.9	16,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	83,900	82,000	1,900	2.3	84,100
Educational Services.....	32,300	31,600	700	2.2	32,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,600	50,400	1,200	2.4	51,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	25,500	23,400	2,100	9.0	25,400
Accommodation and Food Services.....	21,900	20,100	1,800	9.0	21,700
OTHER SERVICES	11,000	10,800	200	1.9	10,900
GOVERNMENT	35,100	35,400	-300	-0.8	34,700
Federal.....	4,900	4,900	0	0.0	4,900
State & Local.....	30,200	30,500	-300	-1.0	29,800

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

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

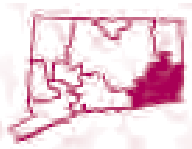
CT online labor demand fell 4.0% in Nov. 2018

The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) Index for Connecticut declined by 4.0% to 97.6 (July 2018=100), down from 101.7 in October. It also fell over the year by 3.8%. Nationally, the index dipped by 2.7% over the month, and by 0.3% over the year. Hartford's labor demand fell by 3.8% from October, but rose by 1.4% from a year ago. Among the New England states, Connecticut's demand for labor decreased the most, while Massachusetts and Vermont fared the best in November.

July 2018=100 (Seasonally adjusted)	Experimental HWOL Index			Percent Change		
	Sep 2018	Oct 2018	Nov 2018	Sep-18 Oct-18	Oct-18 Nov-18	Nov-17 Nov-18
United States	101.1	99.8	97.1	-1.3	-2.7	-0.3
New England	101.9	101.5	99.0	-0.4	-2.5	2.2
Connecticut	102.0	101.7	97.6	-0.3	-4.0	-3.8
Hartford	103.7	103.2	99.3	-0.5	-3.8	1.4
Maine	103.0	101.7	98.2	-1.3	-3.4	-4.7
Massachusetts	101.6	100.3	98.8	-1.3	-1.5	3.1
New Hampshire	102.8	100.4	98.7	-2.3	-1.7	1.2
Rhode Island	103.4	103.0	101.0	-0.4	-1.9	11.5
Vermont	104.5	105.2	103.6	0.7	-1.5	6.1

Source: The Conference Board

The Conference Board Experimental Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Index measures changes over time in advertised online job vacancies, reflecting monthly trends in employment opportunities across the US. The HWOL Data Series aggregates the total number of ads available by month from the HWOL universe of online job ads. Ads in the HWOL universe are collected in real time from over 28,000 different online job boards including traditional job boards, corporate boards, social media sites, and smaller job sites that serve niche markets and smaller geographic areas. Background information and technical notes and discussion of revisions to the series are available at: www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm.

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

	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	CHANGE		Oct 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	132,900	131,100	1,800	1.4	133,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	102,600	99,700	2,900	2.9	103,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	23,500	22,000	1,500	6.8	23,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,400	4,100	300	7.3	4,800
MANUFACTURING	19,100	17,900	1,200	6.7	19,100
Durable Goods.....	15,700	14,500	1,200	8.3	15,700
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,400	3,400	0	0.0	3,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	109,400	109,100	300	0.3	109,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	23,500	23,800	-300	-1.3	22,800
Wholesale Trade.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
Retail Trade.....	16,600	16,900	-300	-1.8	15,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,400	4,400	0	0.0	4,400
INFORMATION	1,300	1,300	0	0.0	1,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,200	8,800	400	4.5	9,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	21,100	21,300	-200	-0.9	21,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,200	18,100	100	0.6	18,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	17,400	15,900	1,500	9.4	18,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	14,800	14,100	700	5.0	14,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	13,200	11,800	1,400	11.9	13,200
OTHER SERVICES	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,500
GOVERNMENT	30,300	31,400	-1,100	-3.5	30,300
Federal.....	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
State & Local**.....	27,400	28,500	-1,100	-3.9	27,400

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	CHANGE		Oct 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	67,800	68,100	-300	-0.4	67,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	57,700	57,800	-100	-0.2	57,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	10,700	10,600	100	0.9	10,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,000	2,900	100	3.4	3,100
MANUFACTURING	7,700	7,700	0	0.0	7,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	57,100	57,500	-400	-0.7	56,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,300	13,400	-100	-0.7	12,600
Wholesale Trade.....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
Retail Trade.....	9,400	9,500	-100	-1.1	8,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	1,900
INFORMATION	500	600	-100	-16.7	500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,600	5,900	-300	-5.1	5,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,400	17,400	0	0.0	17,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,700	15,500	200	1.3	15,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,700	5,400	300	5.6	5,900
OTHER SERVICES	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
GOVERNMENT	10,100	10,300	-200	-1.9	9,900
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	9,600	9,800	-200	-2.0	9,400

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

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

SMALLER LMAS*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	CHANGE		Oct 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,200	45,200	0	0.0	45,100
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	33,000	32,500	500	1.5	33,100
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	27,000	27,100	-100	-0.4	27,000

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

	Nov 2018	Nov 2017	CHANGE		Oct 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	344,600	342,100	2,500	0.7	344,200
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	280,900	278,100	2,800	1.0	281,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	40,500	41,300	-800	-1.9	40,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,400	12,300	-900	-7.3	11,700
MANUFACTURING.....	29,100	29,000	100	0.3	29,100
Durable Goods.....	19,500	19,400	100	0.5	19,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,600	9,600	0	0.0	9,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	304,100	300,800	3,300	1.1	303,400
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	63,500	62,000	1,500	2.4	62,000
Wholesale Trade.....	12,200	12,100	100	0.8	12,200
Retail Trade.....	36,800	35,800	1,000	2.8	35,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	14,500	14,100	400	2.8	14,200
INFORMATION.....	3,300	3,300	0	0.0	3,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	16,300	16,400	-100	-0.6	16,400
Finance and Insurance.....	12,800	12,800	0	0.0	12,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	8,500	8,500	0	0.0	8,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	27,100	27,300	-200	-0.7	27,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	84,800	84,000	800	1.0	84,800
Educational Services.....	16,200	16,300	-100	-0.6	16,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	68,600	67,700	900	1.3	68,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	32,400	30,900	1,500	4.9	34,000
OTHER SERVICES.....	13,000	12,900	100	0.8	13,100
GOVERNMENT.....	63,700	64,000	-300	-0.5	62,700
Federal.....	6,000	6,100	-100	-1.6	6,100
State & Local.....	57,700	57,900	-200	-0.3	56,600

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

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

** New England City and Town Area

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,925,900	1,902,400	23,500	1.2	1,915,300
	Employed	1,867,500	1,824,800	42,700	2.3	1,841,900
	Unemployed	58,400	77,600	-19,200	-24.7	73,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	4.1	-1.1	---	3.8
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	471,600	465,200	6,400	1.4	466,200
	Employed	457,200	446,200	11,000	2.5	448,000
	Unemployed	14,400	19,000	-4,600	-24.2	18,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	4.1	-1.0	---	3.9
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	109,200	107,200	2,000	1.9	107,800
	Employed	106,500	103,800	2,700	2.6	104,400
	Unemployed	2,700	3,400	-700	-20.6	3,400
	Unemployment Rate	2.5	3.2	-0.7	---	3.1
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	44,400	43,600	800	1.8	44,400
	Employed	43,000	41,800	1,200	2.9	42,500
	Unemployed	1,400	1,800	-400	-22.2	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	3.2	4.2	-1.0	---	4.2
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	51,000	50,700	300	0.6	50,900
	Employed	49,500	48,700	800	1.6	49,100
	Unemployed	1,400	2,000	-600	-30.0	1,800
	Unemployment Rate	2.8	3.9	-1.1	---	3.5
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	632,000	623,700	8,300	1.3	629,500
	Employed	612,900	598,200	14,700	2.5	605,500
	Unemployed	19,100	25,600	-6,500	-25.4	24,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	4.1	-1.1	---	3.8
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	329,600	326,200	3,400	1.0	329,200
	Employed	319,700	312,900	6,800	2.2	316,700
	Unemployed	9,800	13,300	-3,500	-26.3	12,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	4.1	-1.1	---	3.8
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	145,000	143,200	1,800	1.3	144,800
	Employed	140,600	137,500	3,100	2.3	139,600
	Unemployed	4,400	5,700	-1,300	-22.8	5,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.0	4.0	-1.0	---	3.6
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	47,400	46,900	500	1.1	47,200
	Employed	46,100	45,100	1,000	2.2	45,500
	Unemployed	1,300	1,800	-500	-27.8	1,600
	Unemployment Rate	2.7	3.9	-1.2	---	3.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	111,800	111,600	200	0.2	111,300
	Employed	107,400	105,900	1,500	1.4	105,900
	Unemployed	4,400	5,700	-1,300	-22.8	5,400
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	5.1	-1.2	---	4.9
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	162,665,000	160,466,000	2,199,000	1.4	162,723,000
	Employed	157,015,000	154,180,000	2,835,000	1.8	156,952,000
	Unemployed	5,650,000	6,286,000	-636,000	-10.1	5,771,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.9	-0.4	---	3.5

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Nov		CHG	Oct	Nov		CHG	Oct	Nov		CHG	Oct
	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,122.94	\$1,035.00	\$87.94	\$1,125.90	42.6	41.4	1.2	42.2	\$26.36	\$25.00	\$1.36	\$26.68
DURABLE GOODS	1,204.45	1,090.10	114.35	1,221.63	42.5	42.4	0.1	43.0	28.34	25.71	2.63	28.41
NON-DUR. GOODS	882.61	840.62	41.99	850.40	42.7	37.9	4.8	40.0	20.67	22.18	-1.51	21.26
CONSTRUCTION	1,140.10	1,176.80	-36.70	1,194.00	38.4	40.0	-1.6	39.8	29.69	29.42	0.27	30.00
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,087.16	1,052.30	34.86	1,104.84	33.7	34.0	-0.3	34.1	32.26	30.95	1.31	32.40
GOODS PRODUCING	1,293.99	1,254.46	39.53	1,354.67	38.5	39.3	-0.8	39.3	33.61	31.92	1.69	34.47
Construction	1,194.73	1,216.03	-21.29	1,290.26	37.0	38.3	-1.3	38.7	32.29	31.75	0.54	33.34
Manufacturing	1,375.22	1,269.22	106.00	1,392.91	40.4	39.9	0.5	39.9	34.04	31.81	2.23	34.91
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,048.62	1,014.42	34.20	1,057.55	32.8	33.0	-0.2	33.1	31.97	30.74	1.23	31.95
Trade, Transp., Utilities	920.37	855.07	65.30	915.63	33.8	32.9	0.9	33.7	27.23	25.99	1.24	27.17
Financial Activities	1,762.22	1,699.78	62.44	1,763.39	36.5	37.0	-0.5	36.6	48.28	45.94	2.34	48.18
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,212.41	1,244.88	-32.48	1,253.88	33.8	34.9	-1.1	34.4	35.87	35.67	0.20	36.45
Education & Health Ser.	954.20	932.50	21.70	969.88	32.5	32.8	-0.3	32.7	29.36	28.43	0.93	29.66
Leisure & Hospitality	471.24	449.37	21.88	484.16	25.5	25.9	-0.4	26.1	18.48	17.35	1.13	18.55
Other Services	842.24	798.40	43.84	826.84	32.9	32.0	0.9	33.1	25.60	24.95	0.65	24.98
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,171.85	1,123.24	48.60	1,190.09	33.8	33.4	0.4	34.1	34.67	33.63	1.04	34.90
Danbury	985.13	918.68	66.45	999.89	34.7	33.8	0.9	34.9	28.39	27.18	1.21	28.65
Hartford	1,131.52	1,086.01	45.51	1,150.80	34.0	34.4	-0.4	34.6	33.28	31.57	1.71	33.26
New Haven	1,047.85	1,005.67	42.18	1,072.51	33.9	33.5	0.4	33.6	30.91	30.02	0.89	31.92
Norwich-New London	815.07	841.28	-26.21	865.17	29.9	32.0	-2.1	30.8	27.26	26.29	0.97	28.09
Waterbury	936.71	874.69	62.02	936.68	34.4	34.6	-0.2	34.5	27.23	25.28	1.95	27.15

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

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

New Companies and Expansions

- Indeed, a job search firm, plans to add another 500 jobs in Stamford, bringing its total Connecticut contingent to 1,700.
- Grey Matter Books plans to debut a new store at the end of February in New Haven.
- NYC Jewelers, a buy and sell estate jewelry store, is expanding its Westport presence by opening a second store next month in downtown Westport.
- El Pollo Guapo opened in downtown Hartford's Front Street entertainment district.
- Te Amo Tequila ("I Love Tequila"), a new eatery, opened in mid-November in New Haven.

Layoffs and Closures

- Pier 1 imports in Cheshire will close in April.
- Chipotle Mexican Grill closed in Westport.
- Johnny Gelato closed in Ridgefield.
- Hartford community lender United Bank says it has realigned its mortgage banking operation, resulting in an unspecified number of staff layoffs.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NOVEMBER 2018

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	471,564	457,181	14,383	3.1	Canton	5,813	5,693	120	2.1
Ansonia	9,379	8,978	401	4.3	Chaplin	1,270	1,233	37	2.9
Bridgeport	70,203	67,039	3,164	4.5	Colchester	9,656	9,402	254	2.6
Darien	8,798	8,565	233	2.6	Columbia	3,324	3,234	90	2.7
Derby	6,924	6,610	314	4.5	Coventry	7,971	7,791	180	2.3
Easton	3,920	3,827	93	2.4	Cromwell	8,139	7,911	228	2.8
Fairfield	29,546	28,763	783	2.7	East Granby	3,147	3,074	73	2.3
Greenwich	29,248	28,557	691	2.4	East Haddam	5,099	4,971	128	2.5
Milford	30,764	29,896	868	2.8	East Hampton	7,883	7,685	198	2.5
Monroe	10,314	10,024	290	2.8	East Hartford	27,533	26,531	1,002	3.6
New Canaan	8,528	8,323	205	2.4	Ellington	9,545	9,321	224	2.3
Norwalk	51,408	49,996	1,412	2.7	Farmington	14,501	14,160	341	2.4
Oxford	7,281	7,105	176	2.4	Glastonbury	19,448	19,029	419	2.2
Redding	4,527	4,422	105	2.3	Granby	6,906	6,771	135	2.0
Ridgefield	12,053	11,756	297	2.5	Haddam	5,179	5,063	116	2.2
Seymour	9,161	8,845	316	3.4	Hartford	53,600	50,724	2,876	5.4
Shelton	22,502	21,846	656	2.9	Hartland	1,162	1,143	19	1.6
Southbury	8,854	8,603	251	2.8	Harwinton	3,278	3,208	70	2.1
Stamford	71,255	69,296	1,959	2.7	Hebron	5,640	5,533	107	1.9
Stratford	27,633	26,710	923	3.3	Lebanon	4,141	4,025	116	2.8
Trumbull	18,340	17,847	493	2.7	Manchester	33,566	32,547	1,019	3.0
Weston	4,460	4,328	132	3.0	Mansfield	12,928	12,553	375	2.9
Westport	12,872	12,575	297	2.3	Marlborough	3,693	3,597	96	2.6
Wilton	8,641	8,431	210	2.4	Middletown	26,586	25,849	737	2.8
Woodbridge	4,950	4,838	112	2.3	New Britain	37,109	35,501	1,608	4.3
					New Hartford	4,084	3,974	110	2.7
DANBURY	109,217	106,541	2,676	2.5	Newington	17,686	17,227	459	2.6
Bethel	11,108	10,802	306	2.8	Plainville	10,639	10,362	277	2.6
Bridgewater	859	841	18	2.1	Plymouth	6,778	6,539	239	3.5
Brookfield	9,576	9,326	250	2.6	Portland	5,576	5,447	129	2.3
Danbury	48,266	47,194	1,072	2.2	Rocky Hill	11,877	11,585	292	2.5
New Fairfield	7,331	7,143	188	2.6	Scotland	987	951	36	3.6
New Milford	15,632	15,217	415	2.7	Simsbury	13,660	13,372	288	2.1
Newtown	14,524	14,141	383	2.6	Southington	25,045	24,374	671	2.7
Sherman	1,921	1,877	44	2.3	South Windsor	14,455	14,078	377	2.6
					Stafford	6,912	6,711	201	2.9
ENFIELD	50,966	49,529	1,437	2.8	Thomaston	4,819	4,692	127	2.6
East Windsor	6,674	6,471	203	3.0	Tolland	8,786	8,620	166	1.9
Enfield	23,656	23,011	645	2.7	Union**	470	463	7	1.5
Somers	5,254	5,127	127	2.4	Vernon	17,574	17,089	485	2.8
Suffield	7,772	7,560	212	2.7	West Hartford	35,248	34,390	858	2.4
Windsor Locks	7,610	7,360	250	3.3	Wethersfield	14,294	13,947	347	2.4
					Willington	3,711	3,630	81	2.2
HARTFORD	632,038	612,911	19,127	3.0	Windham	12,535	12,083	452	3.6
Andover	1,975	1,935	40	2.0	Windsor	16,956	16,407	549	3.2
Ashford	2,598	2,541	57	2.2					
Avon	9,664	9,445	219	2.3					
Barkhamsted	2,348	2,296	52	2.2					
Berlin	12,036	11,724	312	2.6					
Bloomfield	11,640	11,264	376	3.2					
Bolton	3,245	3,182	63	1.9					
Bristol	33,566	32,408	1,158	3.4					
Burlington	5,765	5,629	136	2.4					

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)

NOVEMBER 2018

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	329,574	319,735	9,839	3.0	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST				
Bethany	3,164	3,093	71	2.2		47,428	46,124	1,304	2.7
Branford	16,357	15,892	465	2.8	Canaan	718	705	13	1.8
Cheshire	16,052	15,659	393	2.4	Colebrook	842	815	27	3.2
Chester	2,397	2,344	53	2.2	Cornwall	774	765	9	1.2
Clinton	7,421	7,222	199	2.7	Goshen	1,652	1,623	29	1.8
Deep River	2,910	2,850	60	2.1	Kent	1,523	1,492	31	2.0
Durham	4,399	4,301	98	2.2	Litchfield	4,846	4,730	116	2.4
East Haven	15,975	15,469	506	3.2	Morris	1,430	1,404	26	1.8
Essex	3,390	3,324	66	1.9	Norfolk	906	884	22	2.4
Guilford	13,211	12,907	304	2.3	North Canaan	1,729	1,683	46	2.7
Hamden	35,912	34,930	982	2.7	Roxbury	1,348	1,323	25	1.9
Killingworth	3,891	3,824	67	1.7	Salisbury	1,839	1,802	37	2.0
Madison	9,272	9,052	220	2.4	Sharon	1,505	1,480	25	1.7
Meriden	32,332	31,212	1,120	3.5	Torrington	19,294	18,632	662	3.4
Middlefield	2,564	2,498	66	2.6	Warren	796	783	13	1.6
New Haven	64,987	62,525	2,462	3.8	Washington	2,079	2,044	35	1.7
North Branford	8,332	8,134	198	2.4	Winchester	6,147	5,961	186	3.0
North Haven	13,602	13,259	343	2.5					
Old Saybrook	5,161	5,044	117	2.3	WATERBURY	111,827	107,419	4,408	3.9
Orange	7,427	7,246	181	2.4	Beacon Falls	3,490	3,401	89	2.6
Wallingford	26,665	26,009	656	2.5	Bethlehem	1,956	1,916	40	2.0
West Haven	30,420	29,312	1,108	3.6	Middlebury	3,930	3,835	95	2.4
Westbrook	3,733	3,631	102	2.7	Naugatuck	17,374	16,785	589	3.4
					Prospect	5,663	5,528	135	2.4
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART	128,843	125,044	3,799	2.9	Waterbury	50,674	48,007	2,667	5.3
Bozrah	1,481	1,436	45	3.0	Watertown	13,122	12,753	369	2.8
Canterbury	2,935	2,860	75	2.6	Wolcott	10,021	9,726	295	2.9
East Lyme	8,881	8,611	270	3.0	Woodbury	5,595	5,467	128	2.3
Franklin	1,098	1,070	28	2.6					
Griswold	6,401	6,206	195	3.0	DANIELSON-NORTH EAST	44,428	42,993	1,435	3.2
Groton	18,798	18,350	448	2.4	Brooklyn	4,239	4,122	117	2.8
Ledyard	8,188	7,979	209	2.6	Eastford	975	945	30	3.1
Lisbon	2,386	2,324	62	2.6	Hampton	1,038	1,010	28	2.7
Lyme	1,241	1,215	26	2.1	Killingly	9,857	9,518	339	3.4
Montville	9,581	9,260	321	3.4	Plainfield	8,915	8,607	308	3.5
New London	12,187	11,674	513	4.2	Pomfret	2,583	2,524	59	2.3
No. Stonington	2,992	2,923	69	2.3	Putnam	4,985	4,803	182	3.7
Norwich	20,648	19,928	720	3.5	Sterling	2,087	2,005	82	3.9
Old Lyme	3,856	3,752	104	2.7	Thompson	5,419	5,258	161	3.0
Preston	2,465	2,403	62	2.5	Woodstock	4,329	4,200	129	3.0
Salem	2,178	2,129	49	2.2					
Sprague	1,634	1,590	44	2.7					
Stonington	10,024	9,775	249	2.5					
Voluntown	1,510	1,469	41	2.7					
Waterford	10,359	10,090	269	2.6					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI				
	145,007	140,642	4,365	3.0
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	16,164	15,598	566	3.5

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,925,900	1,867,500	58,400	3.0
UNITED STATES	162,665,000	157,015,000	5,650,000	3.5
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,916,600	1,838,900	77,700	4.1
UNITED STATES	162,770,000	156,795,000	5,975,000	3.7

** Not official BLS estimates, but were produced using BLS methodology

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.

NOTICE:

Due to a lapse in federal funding, the Census Bureau's November 2018 housing permit data are not available.

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

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is December 2005 when the ECI is 100.

GAMING DATA

Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INITIAL CLAIMS

Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a signal-plus noise model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. The 2015 LAUS Redesign includes improved time-series models for the census divisions, states, select substate areas, and the balances of those states; an improved real-time benchmarking procedure to the national Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates; an improved smoothed seasonal adjustment procedure; and improved treatment of outliers. Non-modeled area estimation improvements include: updated Dynamic Residency Ratios (DRR); more accurate estimates for all-other employment; more accurate estimation of agricultural employment; and improved estimation of non-covered agricultural unemployment. Handbook estimation is now done at the city/town level instead of at the Labor Market Area (LMA) level in Connecticut, which better reflects local conditions. The Redesign also introduces estimation inputs from the American Community Survey (ACS) to replace inputs that were previously obtained from the decennial census long-form survey. Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is the Hartford LMA. The northwest part of the state is now called Torrington-Northwest LMA. Five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the Enfield LMA. The towns of Eastford and Hampton and other towns in the northeast are now called Danielson-Northeast LMA. Industry employment and labor force data estimates contained in Connecticut Department of Labor publications are prepared following the same statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, whether for federally designated or state-determined areas.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. These data are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UI COVERED WAGES

UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 5-8 for reference months or quarters)

Leading General Drift Indicator.....	0.8	Business Activity		Tourism and Travel	
Coincident General Drift Indicator...	1.0	New Housing Permits.....	NA	Occupancy Rate.....	-1.5
Liberty Bank Business Barometer...	0.1	Electricity Sales.....	1.7	Major Attraction Visitors.....	NA
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index.....	3.2	Construction Contracts Index.....	95.6	Air Passenger Count.....	2.1
Total Nonfarm Employment.....	1.4	New Auto Registrations.....	-51.2	Gaming Slots.....	-4.9
Labor Force.....	0.2	Exports.....	7.2	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Employed.....	0.7	S&P 500: Monthly Close.....	4.3	Total.....	2.9
Unemployed.....	-9.9	Business Starts		Wages & Salaries.....	3.1
Unemployment Rate.....	-0.4 *	Secretary of the State.....	6.0	Benefit Costs.....	2.5
Labor Force Participation Rate...	0.0 *	Dept. of Labor.....	-9.6	Consumer Prices	
Employment-Population Ratio...	0.3 *	Business Terminations		U.S. City Average.....	2.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims..	-3.1	Secretary of the State.....	15.3	Northeast Region.....	1.9
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate.....	-0.31 *	Dept. of Labor.....	-9.8	NY-Newark-Jersey City.....	1.9
U-6 Rate.....	-0.5 *	State Revenues.....	4.9	Boston-Cambridge-Newton...	3.2
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs.....	2.9	Corporate Tax.....	51.0	Interest Rates	
PW Avg Hourly Earnings.....	5.4	Personal Income Tax.....	2.8	Prime.....	1.00 *
PW Avg Weekly Earnings.....	8.5	Real Estate Conveyance Tax..	-5.2	Conventional Mortgage.....	0.95 *
CT Mfg. Production Index.....	-3.9	Sales & Use Tax.....	8.4		
Production Worker Hours.....	1.7	Gaming Payments.....	-5.9		
Industrial Electricity Sales.....	-8.7				
Personal Income.....	2.6				
UI Covered Wages.....	2.1				

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

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