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In November...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,624,000
 Change over month +0.35%
 Change over year +3.10%

United States 148,611,000
 Change over month +0.14%
 Change over year +4.06%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 6.0%
 United States 4.2%

Consumer Price Index

United States 277,948
 Change over year +6.8%

2022 Economic Outlook: The Recovery Work Goes On

By Steven P. Lanza, Associate Professor-in-Residence, UConn Department of Economics

In 2021, the world, the country and the state of Connecticut continued to dig out from under the economic wreckage left by the Alpha wave of the Covid-19, even as they fended off emerging mutations of the virus. While production has largely returned to pre-pandemic levels, jobs have been slower to come back. The recovery efforts will carry on in 2022, despite the rise of new variants, the growing threat of inflation, and the hesitancy of would-be workers to fill job openings.

The Global Economy

Following a 3.1% drop in world output in 2020, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects that the ongoing recovery from the global coronavirus epidemic will have added 5.9% to the value

of world output in 2021, boosting production above pre-pandemic levels. Assuming vaccines become widely available in emerging markets and fiscal and monetary policy support continues in the developed economies, output should expand by another 4.9% in 2022.

These topline projections mask a wide gulf between the emerging and developed worlds. For the advanced economies, including the United States and Western Europe, where GDP plunged by 4.5% during the pandemic, output is expected to grow by 4.9% in 2022—two and one-half times faster than the rate of trend output growth over the past 20 years. In emerging markets, however, where the toll of the pandemic was less severe (output fell just 2.1% in 2020)

World Real GDP Growth



Source: World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund, October 2021

ECONOMIC DIGEST

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growth rates in 2022 are expected to reach 5.1%, but that is below the 5.4% 20-year average for this group of economies.

These diverging fortunes trace, in large part, to differences in vaccine access around the globe. According to the IMF, nearly 60% of the population in advanced economies is fully vaccinated (held back by vaccine hesitancy rather than supply problems) compared with about one-third in emerging markets and less than 5% in low-income countries, where vaccines are hard to find. Until vaccines are more widely distributed among the world's population, inequality in health and economic welfare won't improve. What's more, global healthcare inequality also threatens the economic prospects of the developed world as countries with low immunization levels will remain hotbeds of new coronavirus variants.

The IMF expects employment growth to lag output growth in 2022 for a host of now-familiar reasons. Where output is below potential, cyclical unemployment will persist; the ongoing shift to automation (which was only accelerated by the pandemic) is contributing to elevated structural unemployment levels; and the increased need to match jobless workers to new employers has raised frictional

unemployment. Continuing health fears in occupations with high personal contact rates and reduced childcare resources may also be weighing on labor markets.

Employment and labor force participation remain below pre-pandemic levels everywhere, but that is especially true in emerging-market and developing economies. Those most affected have been young (aged 15 to 24), low-skilled, and (except in advanced economies) female workers. One silver lining: structural shifts and supply-demand mismatches are contributing to rising wages in some industries, particularly leisure and hospitality, transportation, and retailing where pay is traditionally sub-par.

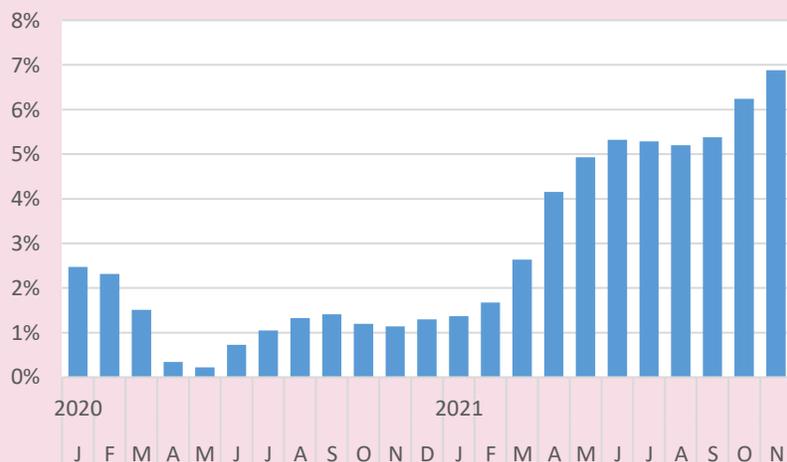
But every silver lining has its dark cloud and, in this case, rising wages add to price pressures in an already inflationary environment. The recent jump in prices had its roots in supply disruptions early in the pandemic when businesses slashed orders and then suddenly redoubled them as the economy recovered. For a supply chain unaccustomed to such gyrations, the resulting kinks in the movement of inputs and final products to market have resulted in

Median Forecasts for U.S. GDP and Jobs



Source: Research Department, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Survey of Professional Forecasters, 4Q 2021

U.S. Prices on the Rise



widespread shortages, delays, and rising prices.

The U.S. Economy

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's latest Survey of Professional Forecasters projects that the that U.S. economic output will have expanded by 5.5% in 2021 and will grow by an additional 3.9% in 2022. Both numbers are a bit less optimistic than those issued by the IMF which pegs the 2021 uptick in U.S. output at 6.0% and the 2022 advance at 5.2%. In both cases, however, U.S. GDP is expected to remain above its trend rate of growth. U.S. output has recovered to pre-pandemic levels although production does remain below potential.

As the U.S. economy recovered in 2021, inflation climbed to 4.2%, more than triple the 1.3% rate in 2020. The Philadelphia Fed's professional forecasters anticipate that inflation will moderate to 2.7% in 2022, presumably because they expect supply shortages to resolve themselves. That's slower than the IMF's forecast of a 4.3% rise in U.S. prices but it reflects a shared belief by both forecast groups that the recent bout of rising prices is only temporary and that it will not give way to unmoored price expectations going forward.

That line of thinking is drawing increased skepticism.

The year-over-year advance in prices has accelerated each month in 2021 (see chart). And where price pressures were at first confined to sectors of the economy directly sidelined by the pandemic, such as new and used vehicles, now, inflation is heating up across the board, encompassing broad categories of consumer spending from energy to food and shelter. Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell is "retiring" references to transitory price increases at the same time that the Fed is set to rein in the extraordinary bond purchases that helped support the economy during the pandemic. So, while the outlook may see price pressures easing in 2022, the risks remain to the upside.

As for jobs, the consensus among U.S. forecasters in the Philly Fed survey is that payrolls will average 5.3 million higher in 2022 compared with a projected 3.9 million-job gain in 2021. IHS Markit (formerly Global Insight, a private economic forecasting group) also sees U.S. job gains accelerating in 2022, in their view by as many as 5.8 million posts. Gains of those magnitudes would return the U.S. economy to its pre-pandemic levels if not beyond in 2022.

Businesses expected to record the biggest surge in new jobs include those that have already led the way in renewed hiring. Expect bars, restaurants, and

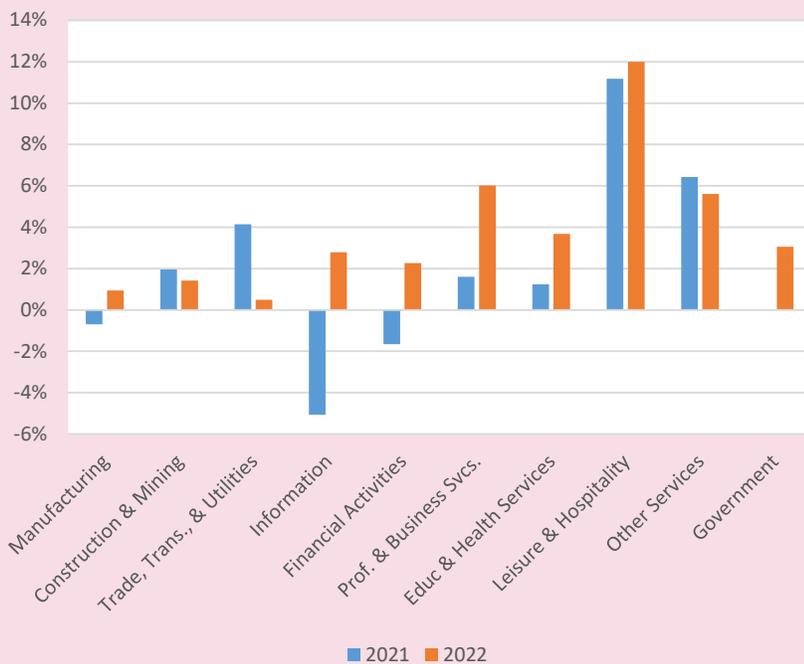
hotels to continue beefing up their staffs at near double-digit rates. Ballparks, theatres, museums, fitness centers and other recreational facilities should rebound even faster now that boosters are available and children are eligible for shots. The jobs recovery should spread to more prosaic corners of the economy, like professional and business services, as the country returns to business-as-usual. And the recent spike in energy prices should add fuel to the natural resources and mining sector that was hard-hit early in the pandemic when travel ground to a standstill.

Regionally, the best prospects for a return to pre-pandemic hiring levels lie in the South, where most states should recover their lost jobs in 2022. There, rising energy prices will help boost the economies of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana while longstanding migration patterns from the snowbelt to the sunbelt will provide a continued backstop for growth in the region overall.

The Midwest and Northeast are more of a mixed bag. Great Lakes states have a high manufacturing footprint and are thus vulnerable to the kind of supply chain disruptions that will take time to resolve, so the return of jobs will likely extend into 2023. The Plains states' heavy reliance on agriculture and forestry, sectors that were largely shielded from the pandemic, should allow most to regain their lost jobs in 2022. The Northeast bore the brunt of the first wave of the pandemic and suffered some of the greatest losses in jobs and GDP. Accordingly, a full recovery will stretch into 2025 and beyond.

Like the Northeast, the West Coast is burdened by a high cost of living and, in California at least, an outmigration pattern that has been feeding population growth into the Pacific Northwest and Mountain states. Whereas California isn't expected to regain its lost jobs until 2023,

Forecasted Connecticut Job Changes by Industry



a harbinger of continued improvement in 2022, particularly now that children have access to vaccines and adults are rolling up their sleeves for boosters.

IHS Market’s economic projections allow for a sector-by-sector peek ahead at the prospects for Connecticut jobs in 2022 but their numbers are based on annual averages. On that basis Connecticut’s payrolls are expected to have expanded by 32,000 jobs in 2021 and to surge upward by nearly 60,000 jobs in 2022.

Three-quarters of Connecticut’s 2021 job gain was concentrated in leisure and hospitality (up 13,000, thanks primarily to reopened bars, restaurants, and hotels) and in transportation, retail trade and warehousing (up 12,700). IHS anticipates that leisure and hospitality will see similar growth in 2022 as Nutmeggers steadily return to their pre-pandemic habits. But the gains in transportation and warehousing will slow to a crawl and retail jobs could even head into reverse as brick-and-mortar stores are hobbled by a secular shift to online shopping that has only accelerated during the COVID era.

Instead, the locus of employment growth will shift to business services and to health care as the state’s jobs recovery really picks up speed. Professional and business services (think law and accounting firms, holding companies, temporary help agencies and the like) which added barely 3,000 jobs in 2021 could expand by another 12,000 in 2022. Education and health service jobs grew by 4,000 in 2021 but that was mostly in the education field as face-to-face instruction resumed. The sector is expected to grow by 12,000 in 2022 but this time almost entirely due to openings in health care and social assistance.

Arizona, Idaho and Utah already have, and population gains and a booming tech industry will return jobs to other Mountain states in the new year.

An added risk to the jobs recovery is the reluctance of workers to return to the workplace. Low wages, long hours, virus fears, and lack of childcare have many recalibrating their work-life balances with some opting out of the workforce altogether. While an aging workforce and the tendency for young workers to stay in school longer have contributed to a long, secular decline in labor force participation, that trend was accelerated by the pandemic. IHS Market projections foresee a return to pre-pandemic participation rates by 2024, but in the meantime, employers may routinely be managing short-staffed workforces.

Overall, the U.S. outlook remains bright. Although the Fed may begin to pull in the reins faster than earlier planned because of the specter of rising inflation, strong job demand should help to underpin consumer spending, assuming workers are willing to fill the openings. What’s more, federal money from

President Biden’s infrastructure package should start to flow into the economy, giving it an added boost.

The Connecticut Economy

Connecticut’s economy stumbled out of the gate in 2021 as the state battled a deadly winter wave of the coronavirus. Employers added fewer than 1,000 jobs in the first quarter, real GDP advanced just 1.8% on an annualized basis, and unemployment remained stuck above 8%. But as vaccines became widely available in the spring and COVID cases plummeted, the economy really hit its stride. Payrolls grew by over 11,000 in quarter two, nearly 19,000 in quarter three and could increase another 15,000 or more in quarter four if current trends continue. State GDP surged at an annualized 5.9% in the spring and the unemployment rate dropped to 6% by November (both numbers are the latest data available). Connecticut marked this progress even as it fought off the Delta variant of the virus in the fall—a testament to the efficacy of the vaccines and the state’s public health efforts and

But filling those openings, many of which require long hours at low wages, may not be easy. Connecticut saw an outsized drop in labor force participation as many workers quit their jobs during the pandemic's so-called Great Resignation. Coaxing them back may hinge on whether these were mostly Millennials and Gen Z workers unhappy with their jobs but who need the income or, in an older-population state like Connecticut, Baby Boomers with life savings who could afford to retire early. IHS Market optimistically projects a return to a pre-pandemic-sized workforce by 2023.

Maintaining the state's comparative advantage in financial activities and durable goods manufacturing (e.g., aerospace, shipbuilding) will also pose a challenge. Finance, in

particular, accounts for just 7% of the state's jobs but 29% of its GDP. The two sectors continued to shed jobs in 2021 and while IHS anticipates a modest bounceback for both in 2022, the forecast group does not see much progress after that.

On a positive note, IHS does see brighter days ahead for state GDP. Connecticut GDP has been in a holding pattern since the 2008 recession, even as the economies of other states scaled new heights. Then in 2020 the pandemic sliced 6.2% from the real value of goods and services produced in Connecticut. With an estimated GDP growth rate of 4.3%, Connecticut made up much of that lost ground in 2021 and should recover the balance and then some in 2022 if real GDP expands at its expected

3.8%. With 2% annual growth in the years after that, the state would be on a path to renewed economic health with output in the information and professional and business service sectors leading the way.

Besides the state's aging workforce and struggle to maintain a critical mass in its high-wage, flagship manufacturing and financial services sectors, Connecticut will, like other states, face continued headwinds in 2022 from coronavirus variants and supply chain shortages. But as John Adams famously said, every problem is an opportunity in disguise so if supply bottlenecks trigger a nationwide movement toward more local sourcing, Connecticut businesses might just be the beneficiaries. ■

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	YoY CHG		2Q	QoQ CHG	
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021	NO.	%
General Drift Indicator (2007=100)*							
Leading	107.6	108.7	-1.1	-1.0	108.3	-0.7	-0.6
Coincident	92.3	90.0	2.3	2.6	92.7	-0.4	-0.4
Real Gross Domestic Product** (Millions of chained 2012 dollars)							
Connecticut	247,415.7	237,296.8	10,118.9	4.3	245,803.0	1,612.7	0.7
United States	19,478,893	18,560,774	918,119	4.9	19,368,310	110,583	0.6
New England	999,386.6	959,017.2	40,369.4	4.2	993,019.3	6,367.3	0.6
Per Capita Personal Income** (Current \$, SAAR)							
Connecticut	83,038	78,928	4,110	5.2	82,555	483	0.6
United States	62,866	59,928	2,938	4.9	62,514	352	0.6
New England	77,094	73,296	3,798	5.2	76,828	266	0.3
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***							
Connecticut	Nov 2021	Nov 2020	7.1	6.5	115.29	1.2	1.1
United States	131.39	124.27	7.1	5.7	130.83	0.6	0.4

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).

Total nonfarm
employment increased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,624.2	1,575.4	48.8	3.1	1,618.6
Natural Res & Mining	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Construction	60.6	56.4	4.2	7.4	59.4
Manufacturing	155.3	151.6	3.7	2.4	153.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	290.8	288.4	2.4	0.8	290.7
Information	28.1	29.2	-1.1	-3.8	27.9
Financial Activities	118.0	119.3	-1.3	-1.1	119.1
Professional and Business Services	214.4	204.2	10.2	5.0	213.4
Education and Health Services	333.7	324.0	9.7	3.0	333.4
Leisure and Hospitality	135.8	119.7	16.1	13.5	135.1
Other Services	61.5	56.9	4.6	8.1	61.2
Government*	225.5	225.2	0.3	0.1	224.3

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
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
(Seasonally adjusted)					
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,819.2	1,843.5	-24.3	-1.3	1,812.6
Employed (000s)	1,709.3	1,691.8	17.5	1.0	1,697.5
Unemployed (000s)	109.9	151.8	-41.9	-27.6	115.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	8.2	-2.2	---	6.4
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	63.3	64.0	-0.7	---	63.0
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	59.5	58.7	0.8	---	59.0
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,266	7,072	-3,806	-53.8	3,502
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	1.78	5.73	-3.96	---	2.72
	3Q 2021	3Q 2020			2Q 2021
U-6 Rate (%)	11.6	12.8	-1.2	---	13.6

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

The production worker
weekly earnings fell over
the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct	Sep
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021	2021
(Not seasonally adjusted)						
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	38.8	40.4	-1.6	-4.0	38.8	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	28.88	28.61	0.27	0.9	28.46	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,120.54	1,155.84	-35.30	-3.1	1,104.25	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	96.9	92.8	4.1	4.4	100.6	
Production Worker Hours (000s)	3,907	3,799	108	2.8	3,837	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	232	225	6.7	3.0	248	
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	95.4	93.4	2.1	2.2	97.2	

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

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

INCOME

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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations decreased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	Nov 2021	445	-0.2	4,289	5,513	-22.2
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Oct 2021	2,034	1.7	23,232	22,714	2.3
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Nov 2021	368.5	70.3	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Nov 2021	17,214	-2.2	196,080	158,288	23.9
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2021	3.75	12.3	10.97	10.55	4.0
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Nov 2021	4,567.00	26.1	---	---	---

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

* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	Nov 2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	2Q 2021	3,419	40.4	7,746	6,064	27.7
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Nov 2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	2Q 2021	1,757	-13.6	3,676	4,382	-16.1

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

STATE REVENUES

Gaming payments were up from a year ago.

	Nov	Nov	%	YEAR TO DATE		%
	2021	2020	CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corporate Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Personal Income Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Real Estate Conv. Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sales & Use Tax	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gaming Payments**	17.2	12.6	36.3	197.7	151.3	30.7

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

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

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	YY %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Occupancy Rate (%)*	Nov 2021	57.7	54.7	56.7	40.8	39.0
Tourism Website Visitors	Nov 2021	437,537	41.9	6,529,468	4,280,251	52.5
Air Passenger Count	Oct 2021	509,844	236.5	3,719,069	2,044,695	81.9
Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***	Nov 2021	809.7	29.1	9,443.4	7,151.3	32.1

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue

*STR, Inc. Due to layoffs, Info Center Visitors data are no longer published.

***See page 23 for explanation

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 6.8 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 2021	277.948	6.8	0.5
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Nov 2021	0.360	-6.4	-0.5
Northeast Region	Nov 2021	289.835	6.0	0.6
New York-Newark-Jersey City	Nov 2021	297.490	5.0	0.3
Boston-Cambridge-Newton**	Nov 2021	299.723	5.3	1.7
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Nov 2021	273.042	7.6	0.5

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 remained at 3.07 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2020
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.08	0.08	0.09
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.05	0.05	0.09
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.07	0.06	0.10
1 Year Treasury Note	0.18	0.11	0.12
3 Year Treasury Note	0.82	0.67	0.22
5 Year Treasury Note	1.20	1.11	0.39
7 Year Treasury Note	1.45	1.40	0.63
10 Year Treasury Note	1.56	1.58	0.87
20 Year Treasury Note	1.97	2.03	1.40
Conventional Mortgage	3.07	3.07	2.77

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
Connecticut	1,624.2	1,575.4	48.8	3.1	1,618.6
Maine	613.1	602.1	11.0	1.8	614.2
Massachusetts	3,561.0	3,365.0	196.0	5.8	3,544.2
New Hampshire	666.2	644.8	21.4	3.3	664.6
New Jersey	4,060.9	3,871.0	189.9	4.9	4,035.1
New York	9,049.2	8,753.6	295.6	3.4	9,025.6
Pennsylvania	5,781.8	5,637.8	144.0	2.6	5,768.3
Rhode Island	482.1	463.6	18.5	4.0	479.8
Vermont	295.8	287.1	8.7	3.0	295.6
United States	148,611.0	142,809.0	5,802.0	4.1	148,401.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
Connecticut	1,819,197	1,843,528	-24,331	-1.3	1,812,628
Maine	678,802	666,706	12,096	1.8	679,468
Massachusetts	3,740,406	3,721,554	18,852	0.5	3,726,312
New Hampshire	745,335	762,163	-16,828	-2.2	747,298
New Jersey	4,439,249	4,500,435	-61,186	-1.4	4,438,521
New York	9,274,641	9,261,209	13,432	0.1	9,302,678
Pennsylvania	6,258,513	6,310,994	-52,481	-0.8	6,269,232
Rhode Island	553,724	538,810	14,914	2.8	551,609
Vermont	318,319	316,982	1,337	0.4	318,531
United States	162,052,000	160,536,000	1,516,000	0.9	161,458,000

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

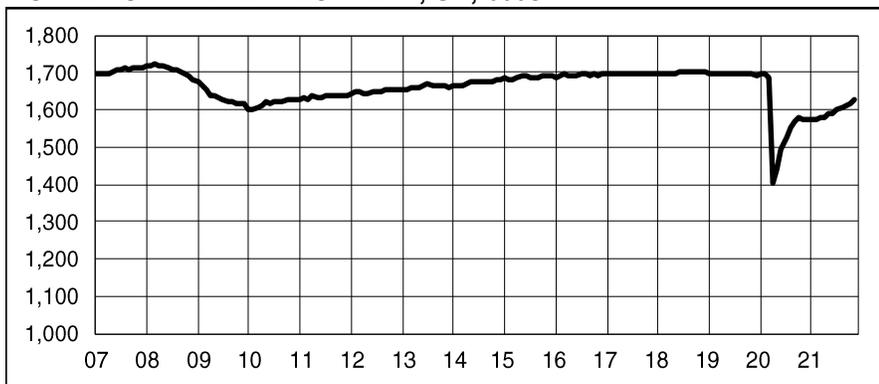
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	Nov	Nov	CHANGE	Oct
	2021	2020		2021
Connecticut	6.0	8.2	-2.2	6.4
Maine	4.8	4.9	-0.1	4.9
Massachusetts	5.4	8.4	-3.0	5.3
New Hampshire	2.7	4.2	-1.5	2.9
New Jersey	6.6	10.2	-3.6	7.0
New York	6.6	8.7	-2.1	6.9
Pennsylvania	5.7	7.1	-1.4	6.0
Rhode Island	5.1	7.9	-2.8	5.3
Vermont	2.6	3.7	-1.1	2.8
United States	4.2	6.7	-2.5	4.6

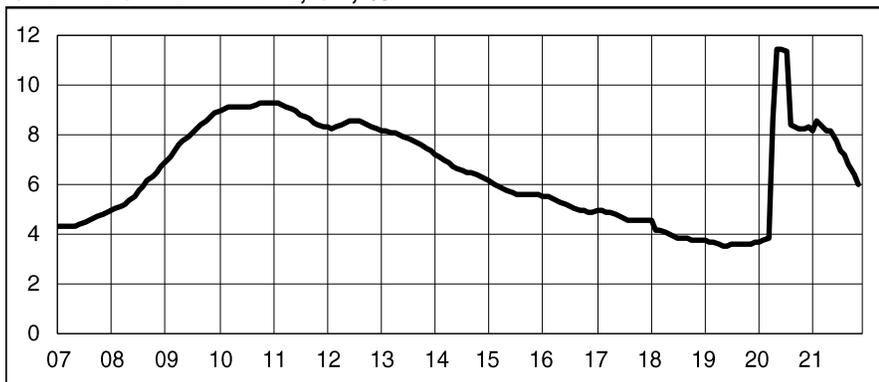
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, SA, 000s



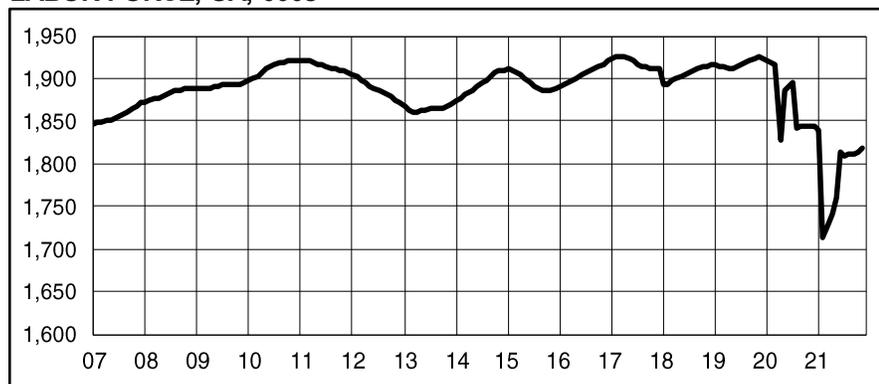
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	1,695.0	1,698.0	1,571.8
Feb	1,695.8	1,696.3	1,574.9
Mar	1,695.5	1,683.3	1,580.1
Apr	1,697.4	1,403.9	1,581.3
May	1,696.5	1,437.5	1,589.4
Jun	1,694.0	1,490.9	1,590.9
Jul	1,697.9	1,525.0	1,602.0
Aug	1,694.6	1,549.5	1,605.0
Sep	1,696.8	1,569.2	1,611.5
Oct	1,697.9	1,577.7	1,618.6
Nov	1,698.5	1,575.4	1,624.2
Dec	1,693.3	1,570.8	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SA, %



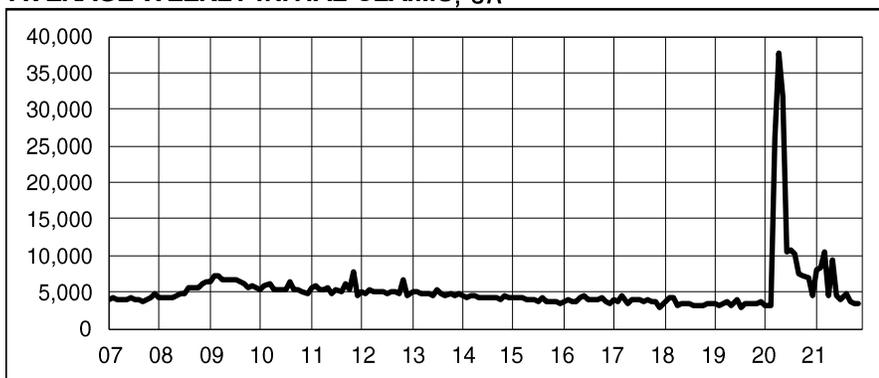
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	3.7	3.7	8.1
Feb	3.7	3.7	8.5
Mar	3.6	3.8	8.3
Apr	3.6	8.6	8.1
May	3.5	11.4	8.1
Jun	3.5	11.4	7.7
Jul	3.5	11.3	7.3
Aug	3.6	8.4	7.2
Sep	3.6	8.3	6.8
Oct	3.6	8.2	6.4
Nov	3.6	8.2	6.0
Dec	3.6	8.2	

LABOR FORCE, SA, 000s



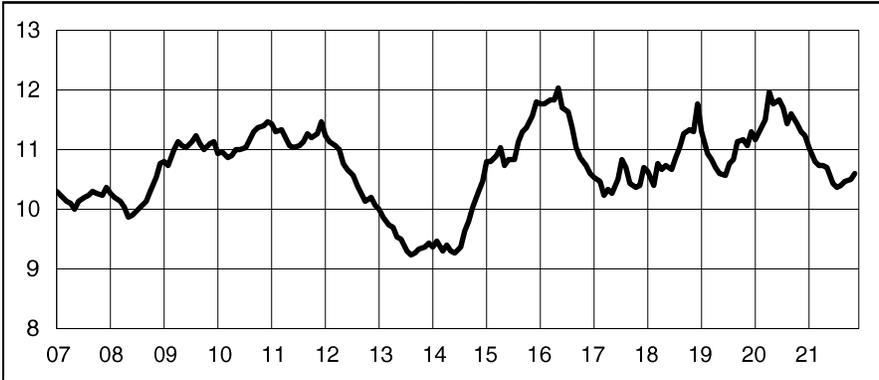
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	1,915.1	1,921.0	1,839.7
Feb	1,914.3	1,918.0	1,712.6
Mar	1,913.0	1,915.6	1,729.6
Apr	1,912.1	1,826.6	1,741.6
May	1,912.3	1,886.5	1,759.1
Jun	1,913.6	1,890.7	1,813.4
Jul	1,915.9	1,895.8	1,809.2
Aug	1,918.6	1,841.9	1,810.2
Sep	1,921.6	1,844.1	1,812.1
Oct	1,923.9	1,844.5	1,812.6
Nov	1,924.6	1,843.5	1,819.2
Dec	1,923.5	1,843.0	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS, SA



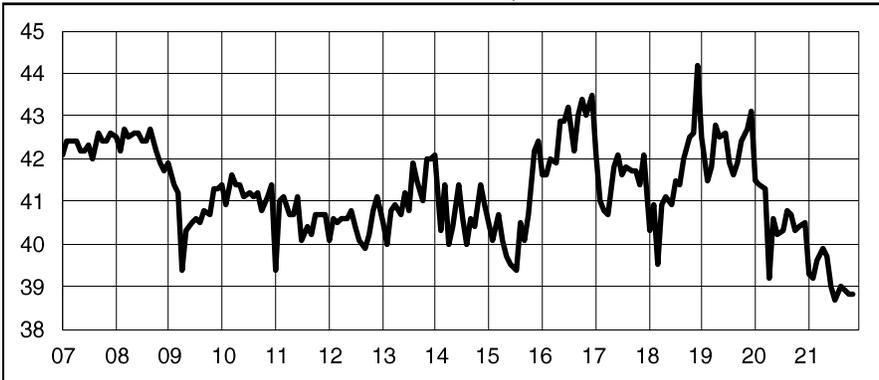
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	3,349	3,079	8,040
Feb	3,212	3,243	8,184
Mar	3,480	25,989	10,553
Apr	3,643	37,632	4,609
May	3,162	31,592	9,346
Jun	3,971	10,446	4,524
Jul	2,937	10,794	3,937
Aug	3,434	10,073	4,699
Sep	3,302	7,408	3,730
Oct	3,277	7,295	3,502
Nov	3,388	7,072	3,266
Dec	3,565	4,493	

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



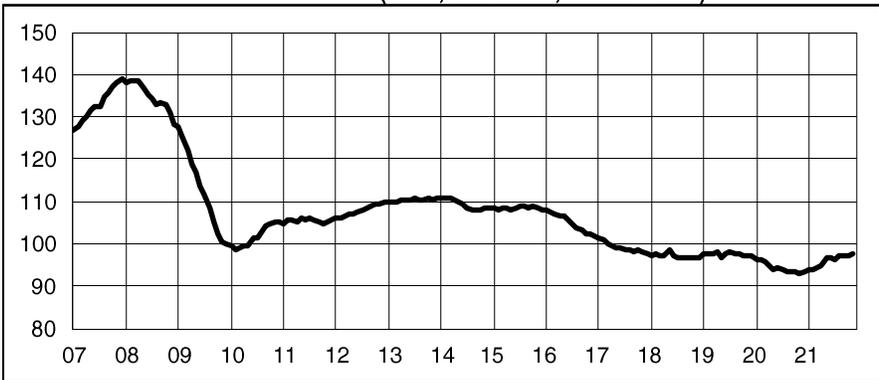
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	\$11.27	\$11.16	\$11.02
Feb	\$10.90	\$11.34	\$10.79
Mar	\$10.82	\$11.48	\$10.72
Apr	\$10.69	\$11.94	\$10.70
May	\$10.59	\$11.73	\$10.68
Jun	\$10.54	\$11.82	\$10.42
Jul	\$10.76	\$11.69	\$10.36
Aug	\$10.83	\$11.41	\$10.40
Sep	\$11.11	\$11.60	\$10.47
Oct	\$11.14	\$11.41	\$10.48
Nov	\$11.05	\$11.27	\$10.58
Dec	\$11.30	\$11.22	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS, NSA



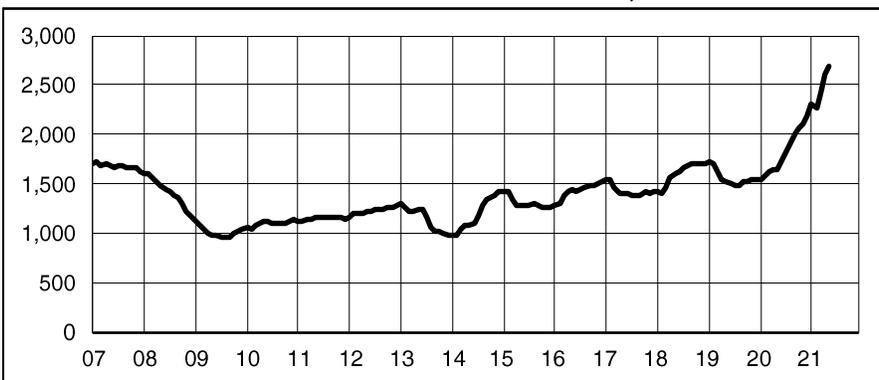
Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	42.5	41.5	39.3
Feb	41.5	41.4	39.2
Mar	41.8	41.3	39.6
Apr	42.8	39.2	39.9
May	42.5	40.6	39.7
Jun	42.6	40.2	39.0
Jul	41.9	40.3	38.7
Aug	41.6	40.8	39.0
Sep	41.9	40.7	38.9
Oct	42.4	40.3	38.8
Nov	42.7	40.4	38.8
Dec	43.1	40.5	

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



Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	97.7	96.2	93.8
Feb	97.4	96.1	93.9
Mar	97.8	95.6	94.4
Apr	98.0	94.9	95.0
May	96.8	93.9	96.8
Jun	97.6	94.1	96.8
Jul	98.2	94.0	96.3
Aug	97.6	93.4	97.3
Sep	97.5	93.5	97.1
Oct	97.3	93.6	97.1
Nov	97.4	93.0	97.4
Dec	96.9	93.4	

SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS, 12MMA



Month	2019	2020	2021
Jan	1,723	1,544	2,303
Feb	1,695	1,573	2,261
Mar	1,616	1,620	2,435
Apr	1,541	1,632	2,607
May	1,514	1,651	2,687
Jun	1,491	1,728	
Jul	1,489	1,843	
Aug	1,489	1,926	
Sep	1,514	2,012	
Oct	1,523	2,061	
Nov	1,541	2,098	
Dec	1,540	2,193	

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2021	Nov 2020	CHANGE		Oct 2021
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,648,500	1,596,300	52,200	3.3	1,636,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,414,500	1,362,900	51,600	3.8	1,405,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	217,800	209,200	8,600	4.1	215,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	62,200	57,800	4,400	7.6	62,300
MANUFACTURING	155,600	151,400	4,200	2.8	153,500
Durable Goods	121,400	119,700	1,700	1.4	119,700
Fabricated Metal.....	25,400	27,100	-1,700	-6.3	25,500
Machinery.....	13,100	12,700	400	3.1	12,800
Computer and Electronic Product.....	10,100	10,100	0	0.0	10,000
Transportation Equipment.....	45,500	44,900	600	1.3	45,300
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,800	30,700	-900	-2.9	29,800
Non-Durable Goods	34,200	31,700	2,500	7.9	33,800
Chemical.....	7,200	7,100	100	1.4	7,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,430,700	1,387,100	43,600	3.1	1,420,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	299,100	296,400	2,700	0.9	292,100
Wholesale Trade.....	57,900	55,700	2,200	3.9	57,500
Retail Trade.....	169,100	168,200	900	0.5	165,100
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,500	19,900	600	3.0	20,400
Building Material.....	14,600	15,300	-700	-4.6	14,600
Food and Beverage Stores.....	39,600	42,200	-2,600	-6.2	39,200
General Merchandise Stores.....	29,200	28,700	500	1.7	27,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	72,100	72,500	-400	-0.6	69,500
Utilities.....	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	5,000
Transportation and Warehousing.....	67,100	67,400	-300	-0.4	64,500
INFORMATION	28,100	29,100	-1,000	-3.4	28,000
Telecommunications.....	5,900	6,200	-300	-4.8	6,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	118,300	119,400	-1,100	-0.9	119,100
Finance and Insurance.....	100,300	100,900	-600	-0.6	100,700
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	21,100	21,700	-600	-2.8	21,300
Financial Investments and Related.....	22,000	21,600	400	1.9	22,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	57,200	57,600	-400	-0.7	57,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,000	18,500	-500	-2.7	18,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	216,500	205,500	11,000	5.4	215,400
Professional, Scientific.....	97,200	91,200	6,000	6.6	96,900
Legal Services.....	11,600	11,400	200	1.8	11,600
Computer Systems Design.....	24,100	21,400	2,700	12.6	24,000
Management of Companies.....	32,400	31,800	600	1.9	32,500
Administrative and Support.....	86,900	82,500	4,400	5.3	86,000
Employment Services.....	25,100	22,600	2,500	11.1	25,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	338,800	328,600	10,200	3.1	337,500
Educational Services.....	70,600	67,100	3,500	5.2	69,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	268,200	261,500	6,700	2.6	267,800
Hospitals.....	60,300	59,200	1,100	1.9	60,500
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	51,400	53,900	-2,500	-4.6	51,800
Social Assistance.....	63,600	59,400	4,200	7.1	63,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	134,400	117,900	16,500	14.0	136,400
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	20,700	17,000	3,700	21.8	23,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	113,700	100,900	12,800	12.7	113,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	105,900	94,500	11,400	12.1	105,100
OTHER SERVICES	61,500	56,800	4,700	8.3	60,700
GOVERNMENT	234,000	233,400	600	0.3	231,100
Federal Government.....	18,500	18,800	-300	-1.6	18,100
State Government.....	76,300	75,200	1,100	1.5	76,200
Local Government**.....	139,200	139,400	-200	-0.1	136,800

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

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2021	Nov 2020	CHANGE		Oct 2021
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	386,400	374,000	12,400	3.3	385,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	345,100	332,900	12,200	3.7	344,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	41,300	40,000	1,300	3.3	41,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	14,100	13,000	1,100	8.5	14,800
MANUFACTURING	27,200	27,000	200	0.7	27,100
Durable Goods.....	21,300	21,400	-100	-0.5	21,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	345,100	334,000	11,100	3.3	343,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	65,200	65,300	-100	-0.2	63,200
Wholesale Trade.....	12,300	12,000	300	2.5	12,200
Retail Trade.....	43,200	43,700	-500	-1.1	41,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,700	9,600	100	1.0	9,200
INFORMATION	11,100	11,600	-500	-4.3	11,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	35,600	35,400	200	0.6	36,500
Finance and Insurance.....	30,100	29,900	200	0.7	30,700
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	7,200	7,800	-600	-7.7	7,300
Financial Investments and Related.....	15,900	15,500	400	2.6	16,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	64,700	61,800	2,900	4.7	64,500
Professional, Scientific.....	29,500	28,000	1,500	5.4	29,500
Administrative and Support.....	24,700	23,700	1,000	4.2	25,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	74,400	71,200	3,200	4.5	73,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	61,600	59,200	2,400	4.1	61,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,200	32,200	4,000	12.4	37,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	27,500	25,000	2,500	10.0	27,400
OTHER SERVICES	16,600	15,400	1,200	7.8	16,500
GOVERNMENT	41,300	41,100	200	0.5	40,900
Federal.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,400
State & Local.....	38,800	38,600	200	0.5	38,500

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2021	Nov 2020	CHANGE		Oct 2021
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	74,400	72,400	2,000	2.8	73,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	64,600	62,800	1,800	2.9	64,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	11,900	11,600	300	2.6	11,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	62,500	60,800	1,700	2.8	61,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	16,300	16,700	-400	-2.4	16,300
Retail Trade.....	11,700	11,800	-100	-0.8	11,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,300	9,000	300	3.3	9,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,500	5,900	600	10.2	6,400
GOVERNMENT	9,800	9,600	200	2.1	9,600
Federal.....	700	800	-100	-12.5	700
State & Local.....	9,100	8,800	300	3.4	8,900

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

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	564,900	555,700	9,200	1.7	562,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	470,000	462,100	7,900	1.7	469,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	76,900	74,400	2,500	3.4	75,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	20,500	19,500	1,000	5.1	20,400
MANUFACTURING	56,400	54,900	1,500	2.7	55,400
Durable Goods.....	46,700	45,800	900	2.0	45,800
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,700	9,100	600	6.6	9,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	488,000	481,300	6,700	1.4	486,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	92,200	92,000	200	0.2	90,600
Wholesale Trade.....	16,100	15,600	500	3.2	16,000
Retail Trade.....	49,800	50,700	-900	-1.8	49,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	26,300	25,700	600	2.3	25,600
Transportation and Warehousing.....	25,600	25,000	600	2.4	24,900
INFORMATION	8,400	9,000	-600	-6.7	8,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	51,000	54,500	-3,500	-6.4	51,300
Depository Credit Institutions.....	5,200	5,500	-300	-5.5	5,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	37,000	37,700	-700	-1.9	37,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	72,700	69,700	3,000	4.3	72,500
Professional, Scientific.....	35,600	33,000	2,600	7.9	35,400
Management of Companies.....	12,300	12,000	300	2.5	12,300
Administrative and Support.....	24,800	24,700	100	0.4	24,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	106,600	105,700	900	0.9	106,600
Educational Services.....	13,100	13,100	0	0.0	12,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	93,500	92,600	900	1.0	93,700
Ambulatory Health Care.....	32,600	31,200	1,400	4.5	32,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	40,500	36,500	4,000	11.0	42,400
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,700	31,800	3,900	12.3	36,600
OTHER SERVICES	21,700	20,300	1,400	6.9	21,400
GOVERNMENT	94,900	93,600	1,300	1.4	93,600
Federal.....	5,400	5,500	-100	-1.8	5,100
State & Local.....	89,500	88,100	1,400	1.6	88,500

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT*Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	383,000	371,000	12,000	3.2	382,900
DANBURY LMA	73,400	71,300	2,100	2.9	73,500
HARTFORD LMA	557,400	549,400	8,000	1.5	557,700
NEW HAVEN LMA	293,000	281,800	11,200	4.0	291,100
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	118,400	114,400	4,000	3.5	118,200
WATERBURY LMA	66,100	63,900	2,200	3.4	65,600
ENFIELD LMA**	42,400	41,800	600	1.4	42,100
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**	31,200	30,600	600	2.0	31,000
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**	26,400	25,400	1,000	3.9	26,300

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

*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	298,300	286,300	12,000	4.2	296,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	261,100	249,200	11,900	4.8	259,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	35,500	33,500	2,000	6.0	35,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	11,200	10,400	800	7.7	11,300
MANUFACTURING	24,300	23,100	1,200	5.2	24,100
Durable Goods.....	17,200	16,900	300	1.8	17,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	262,800	252,800	10,000	4.0	260,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	60,700	58,100	2,600	4.5	58,200
Wholesale Trade.....	11,400	10,800	600	5.6	11,200
Retail Trade.....	28,000	27,100	900	3.3	26,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	21,300	20,200	1,100	5.4	20,100
INFORMATION	3,700	3,700	0	0.0	3,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	11,800	11,600	200	1.7	11,800
Finance and Insurance.....	8,100	7,900	200	2.5	8,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	33,400	30,900	2,500	8.1	33,600
Administrative and Support.....	16,500	15,700	800	5.1	16,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	84,100	82,200	1,900	2.3	84,500
Educational Services.....	33,000	31,900	1,100	3.4	33,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,100	50,300	800	1.6	51,200
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	21,700	19,200	2,500	13.0	22,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	18,000	16,400	1,600	9.8	18,300
OTHER SERVICES	10,200	10,000	200	2.0	10,200
GOVERNMENT	37,200	37,100	100	0.3	36,600
Federal.....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	4,900
State & Local.....	32,100	32,000	100	0.3	31,700

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

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

Connecticut HWOL: November 2021

Workforce Area	November Total Ads	Industry Sector With Most Ads	Ads	Occupation With Most Ads	Ads
Eastern	8,189	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	2,181	Registered Nurses	511
North Central	39,134	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	7,266	Registered Nurses	2,061
Northwest	12,814	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	2,893	Registered Nurses	778
South Central	20,591	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	4,950	Registered Nurses	1,468
Southwest	23,822	Health Care & Soc. Asst.	4,734	Registered Nurses	1,208

Source: CT DOL Research Office Analysis of HWOL Data Series

The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine Data Series (HWOL) measures the number of new, first-time online jobs and jobs reposted from the previous month for over 16,000 Internet job boards, corporate boards and smaller job sites that serve niche markets and smaller geographic areas. The data can be used as a real-time measure of labor demand. For more information go to <https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/hwol.asp>.

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

	Nov 2021	Nov 2020	CHANGE		Oct 2021
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	119,200	114,900	4,300	3.7	119,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	94,500	90,100	4,400	4.9	95,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	22,900	21,700	1,200	5.5	23,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,400	4,000	400	10.0	4,600
MANUFACTURING	18,500	17,700	800	4.5	18,400
Durable Goods.....	15,200	14,400	800	5.6	15,100
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,300	3,300	0	0.0	3,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	96,300	93,200	3,100	3.3	96,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	20,900	20,800	100	0.5	20,600
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,200
Retail Trade.....	14,500	14,300	200	1.4	14,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	4,200	4,400	-200	-4.5	4,200
INFORMATION	1,200	1,300	-100	-7.7	1,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,700	2,600	100	3.8	2,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,300	8,800	500	5.7	9,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	20,300	20,400	-100	-0.5	20,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,400	17,500	-100	-0.6	17,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	14,100	11,700	2,400	20.5	14,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	11,800	10,400	1,400	13.5	12,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	10,600	9,200	1,400	15.2	10,700
OTHER SERVICES	3,100	2,800	300	10.7	3,000
GOVERNMENT	24,700	24,800	-100	-0.4	24,300
Federal.....	2,900	3,000	-100	-3.3	2,900
State & Local**.....	21,800	21,800	0	0.0	21,400

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Nov 2021	Nov 2020	CHANGE		Oct 2021
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	67,000	64,800	2,200	3.4	66,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	56,200	53,900	2,300	4.3	55,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	10,600	10,000	600	6.0	10,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,600	3,100	500	16.1	3,600
MANUFACTURING	7,000	6,900	100	1.4	7,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	56,400	54,800	1,600	2.9	55,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	12,900	12,700	200	1.6	12,500
Wholesale Trade.....	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
Retail Trade.....	8,900	8,700	200	2.3	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,000
INFORMATION	500	500	0	0.0	500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,200	4,900	300	6.1	5,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,700	16,800	900	5.4	17,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,200	14,800	400	2.7	14,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,000	4,800	200	4.2	5,100
OTHER SERVICES	2,400	2,300	100	4.3	2,300
GOVERNMENT	10,800	10,900	-100	-0.9	10,700
Federal.....	400	500	-100	-20.0	400
State & Local.....	10,400	10,400	0	0.0	10,300

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

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

SMALLER LMAS*



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	42,900	42,300	600	1.4	42,300
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	31,300	30,600	700	2.3	31,400
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	26,600	25,600	1,000	3.9	26,400

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	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
	2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	325,900	310,000	15,900	5.1	324,900
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	259,700	251,500	8,200	3.3	259,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	42,800	40,500	2,300	5.7	42,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	13,500	11,900	1,600	13.4	13,700
MANUFACTURING.....	29,300	28,600	700	2.4	29,100
Durable Goods.....	19,600	19,500	100	0.5	19,600
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,700	9,100	600	6.6	9,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	283,100	269,500	13,600	5.0	282,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	58,900	59,200	-300	-0.5	57,700
Wholesale Trade.....	11,800	11,100	700	6.3	11,800
Retail Trade.....	32,000	32,600	-600	-1.8	31,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,100	15,500	-400	-2.6	14,700
INFORMATION.....	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	14,800	14,900	-100	-0.7	14,900
Finance and Insurance.....	11,900	12,000	-100	-0.8	11,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,200	8,500	-300	-3.5	8,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES.....	25,000	25,000	0	0.0	25,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	76,400	75,900	500	0.7	75,500
Educational Services.....	13,300	13,000	300	2.3	13,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	63,100	62,900	200	0.3	62,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	28,800	23,000	5,800	25.2	29,300
OTHER SERVICES.....	10,300	10,300	0	0.0	10,400
GOVERNMENT.....	66,200	58,500	7,700	13.2	65,700
Federal.....	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,100
State & Local.....	60,000	52,300	7,700	14.7	59,600

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

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

** New England City and Town Area

<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Nov	Nov	CHANGE		Oct
		2021	2020	NO.	%	2021
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,850,300	1,846,100	4,200	0.2	1,829,100
	Employed	1,761,700	1,707,200	54,500	3.2	1,732,900
	Unemployed	88,600	138,800	-50,200	-36.2	96,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	7.5	-2.7	---	5.3
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	446,700	444,700	2,000	0.4	443,900
	Employed	424,800	410,100	14,700	3.6	419,800
	Unemployed	21,900	34,600	-12,700	-36.7	24,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	7.8	-2.9	---	5.4
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,000	101,700	300	0.3	101,100
	Employed	98,000	95,000	3,000	3.2	96,600
	Unemployed	4,100	6,600	-2,500	-37.9	4,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	6.5	-2.5	---	4.4
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	41,900	41,200	700	1.7	41,500
	Employed	40,000	38,300	1,700	4.4	39,500
	Unemployed	1,900	2,900	-1,000	-34.5	2,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.6	7.1	-2.5	---	4.9
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	48,500	47,400	1,100	2.3	47,700
	Employed	46,300	44,200	2,100	4.8	45,400
	Unemployed	2,100	3,300	-1,200	-36.4	2,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	6.9	-2.5	---	4.8
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	607,300	611,200	-3,900	-0.6	598,900
	Employed	578,300	566,000	12,300	2.2	567,400
	Unemployed	29,000	45,200	-16,200	-35.8	31,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.8	7.4	-2.6	---	5.2
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	330,700	327,200	3,500	1.1	325,300
	Employed	315,800	303,900	11,900	3.9	309,300
	Unemployed	14,800	23,300	-8,500	-36.5	16,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	7.1	-2.6	---	4.9
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	133,700	133,600	100	0.1	132,600
	Employed	126,700	122,000	4,700	3.9	125,000
	Unemployed	7,000	11,600	-4,600	-39.7	7,600
	Unemployment Rate	5.3	8.7	-3.4	---	5.7
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	45,500	45,100	400	0.9	45,700
	Employed	43,500	42,100	1,400	3.3	43,700
	Unemployed	2,000	3,000	-1,000	-33.3	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	6.7	-2.4	---	4.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	109,300	109,100	200	0.2	107,700
	Employed	102,900	99,500	3,400	3.4	100,700
	Unemployed	6,400	9,500	-3,100	-32.6	7,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	8.7	-2.9	---	6.5
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	162,099,000	160,468,000	1,631,000	1.0	161,863,000
	Employed	155,797,000	150,203,000	5,594,000	3.7	154,966,000
	Unemployed	6,302,000	10,264,000	-3,962,000	-38.6	6,896,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	6.4	-2.5	---	4.3

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

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	Nov		CHG	Oct	Nov		CHG	Oct	Nov		CHG	Oct
	2021	2020	Y/Y	2021	2021	2020	Y/Y	2021	2021	2020	Y/Y	2021
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,120.54	\$1,155.84	-\$35.30	\$1,104.25	38.8	40.4	-1.6	38.8	\$28.88	\$28.61	\$0.27	\$28.46
DURABLE GOODS	1,217.19	1,229.71	-12.52	1,200.47	39.0	40.8	-1.8	38.8	31.21	30.14	1.07	30.94
NON-DUR. GOODS	837.24	911.03	-73.79	819.84	38.3	39.1	-0.8	38.8	21.86	23.30	-1.44	21.13
CONSTRUCTION	1,418.16	1,380.18	37.98	1,505.92	40.6	39.4	1.2	41.6	34.93	35.03	-0.10	36.20
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,163.83	1,191.96	-28.13	1,163.14	34.1	34.4	-0.3	34.0	34.13	34.65	-0.52	34.21
GOODS PRODUCING	1,482.23	1,410.13	72.10	1,482.15	39.6	38.9	0.7	39.8	37.43	36.25	1.18	37.24
Construction	1,447.47	1,442.30	5.17	1,511.41	38.9	38.4	0.5	39.9	37.21	37.56	-0.35	37.88
Manufacturing	1,445.98	1,400.62	45.36	1,418.34	39.4	39.2	0.2	39.3	36.70	35.73	0.97	36.09
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,105.87	1,153.15	-47.28	1,103.80	33.1	33.6	-0.5	32.9	33.41	34.32	-0.91	33.55
Trade, Transp., Utilities	937.24	985.66	-48.42	943.44	33.2	34.0	-0.8	32.6	28.23	28.99	-0.76	28.94
Financial Activities	1,947.00	2,132.06	-185.06	1,955.51	38.7	39.6	-0.9	38.7	50.31	53.84	-3.53	50.53
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,356.88	1,302.84	54.04	1,335.29	35.4	36.0	-0.6	35.4	38.33	36.19	2.14	37.72
Education & Health Ser.	1,094.57	1,061.32	33.25	1,076.13	33.3	33.8	-0.5	33.0	32.87	31.40	1.47	32.61
Leisure & Hospitality	537.43	464.69	72.74	544.67	25.9	24.6	1.3	26.3	20.75	18.89	1.86	20.71
Other Services	872.65	810.57	62.08	872.98	31.0	30.2	0.8	31.1	28.15	26.84	1.31	28.07
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,282.10	1,310.62	-28.52	1,278.82	33.9	34.7	-0.8	33.6	37.82	37.77	0.05	38.06
Danbury	1,141.10	1,106.99	34.11	1,177.65	35.1	34.8	0.3	35.6	32.51	31.81	0.70	33.08
Hartford	1,227.05	1,216.09	10.96	1,199.91	34.8	35.3	-0.5	34.5	35.26	34.45	0.81	34.78
New Haven	1,118.26	1,110.78	7.48	1,132.64	34.0	34.0	0.0	33.8	32.89	32.67	0.22	33.51
Norwich-New London	928.24	916.43	11.81	920.18	32.8	32.8	0.0	32.7	28.30	27.94	0.36	28.14
Waterbury	892.45	991.65	-99.20	916.67	30.7	33.0	-2.3	31.0	29.07	30.05	-0.98	29.57

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

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

New Companies and Expansions

- Family joins together to open Viva la Vida restaurant in Meriden
- Pet products retailer Chewy proposes massive Windsor warehouse as part of \$175M expansion
- Hartford HealthCare recently hired 400 workers, seeking hundreds more
- Digital Currency Group's new Stamford HQ will bring hundreds of jobs to CT

Layoffs and Closures

- Better Half Brewing in Bristol, which opened in 2019, has permanently closed
- Stop & Shop to close East Hartford location, leaving gap in Silver Lane corridor
- Branford theater to go dark on January 2nd
- Partner's Cafe to close in Norwalk this month after 39 years
- Hartford-based Beauty Enterprises to lay off 65 workers
- Naugatuck automotive glass plant to close

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NOVEMBER 2021

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	446,692	424,775	21,917	4.9	Canton	5,566	5,363	203	3.6
Ansonia	9,028	8,306	722	8.0	Chaplin	1,206	1,161	45	3.7
Bridgeport	66,694	61,625	5,069	7.6	Colchester	9,075	8,747	328	3.6
Darien	8,281	7,951	330	4.0	Columbia	3,118	3,027	91	2.9
Derby	6,435	6,000	435	6.8	Coventry	7,638	7,349	289	3.8
Easton	3,672	3,537	135	3.7	Cromwell	7,722	7,413	309	4.0
Fairfield	28,200	27,108	1,092	3.9	East Granby	3,006	2,888	118	3.9
Greenwich	27,704	26,736	968	3.5	East Haddam	4,869	4,685	184	3.8
Milford	29,588	28,131	1,457	4.9	East Hampton	7,521	7,225	296	3.9
Monroe	9,637	9,207	430	4.5	East Hartford	26,560	24,894	1,666	6.3
New Canaan	7,985	7,715	270	3.4	Ellington	9,378	9,027	351	3.7
Norwalk	48,808	46,647	2,161	4.4	Farmington	13,831	13,369	462	3.3
Oxford	7,042	6,739	303	4.3	Glastonbury	18,501	17,933	568	3.1
Redding	4,241	4,064	177	4.2	Granby	6,770	6,548	222	3.3
Ridgefield	11,276	10,876	400	3.5	Haddam	4,882	4,747	135	2.8
Seymour	8,589	8,160	429	5.0	Hartford	51,645	47,503	4,142	8.0
Shelton	21,214	20,195	1,019	4.8	Hartland	1,108	1,081	27	2.4
Southbury	8,379	7,993	386	4.6	Harwinton	3,114	3,014	100	3.2
Stamford	67,525	64,640	2,885	4.3	Hebron	5,409	5,217	192	3.5
Stratford	26,245	24,673	1,572	6.0	Lebanon	3,948	3,777	171	4.3
Trumbull	17,001	16,324	677	4.0	Manchester	32,239	30,610	1,629	5.1
Weston	4,171	4,001	170	4.1	Mansfield	12,052	11,646	406	3.4
Westport	12,377	11,957	420	3.4	Marlborough	3,486	3,364	122	3.5
Wilton	8,026	7,741	285	3.6	Middletown	25,486	24,283	1,203	4.7
Woodbridge	4,572	4,448	124	2.7	New Britain	36,085	33,527	2,558	7.1
					New Hartford	3,854	3,723	131	3.4
DANBURY	102,048	97,950	4,098	4.0	Newington	16,701	16,064	637	3.8
Bethel	10,487	10,056	431	4.1	Plainville	10,205	9,715	490	4.8
Bridgewater	800	770	30	3.8	Plymouth	6,443	6,117	326	5.1
Brookfield	8,893	8,543	350	3.9	Portland	5,258	5,102	156	3.0
Danbury	45,083	43,398	1,685	3.7	Rocky Hill	11,433	10,947	486	4.3
New Fairfield	6,781	6,532	249	3.7	Scotland	923	896	27	2.9
New Milford	14,535	13,863	672	4.6	Simsbury	13,650	13,151	499	3.7
Newtown	13,664	13,061	603	4.4	Southington	24,036	23,117	919	3.8
Sherman	1,806	1,728	78	4.3	South Windsor	14,057	13,527	530	3.8
					Stafford	6,765	6,415	350	5.2
ENFIELD	48,464	46,337	2,127	4.4	Thomaston	4,564	4,410	154	3.4
East Windsor	6,517	6,226	291	4.5	Tolland	8,387	8,052	335	4.0
Enfield	22,161	21,201	960	4.3	Union	458	438	20	4.4
Somers	4,884	4,667	217	4.4	Vernon	17,025	16,270	755	4.4
Suffield	7,474	7,164	310	4.1	West Hartford	33,802	32,537	1,265	3.7
Windsor Locks	7,427	7,079	348	4.7	Wethersfield	13,769	13,089	680	4.9
					Willington	3,543	3,427	116	3.3
HARTFORD	607,295	578,297	28,998	4.8	Windham	12,056	11,344	712	5.9
Andover	1,882	1,820	62	3.3	Windsor	16,277	15,431	846	5.2
Ashford	2,491	2,412	79	3.2					
Avon	9,173	8,884	289	3.2					
Barkhamsted	2,212	2,142	70	3.2					
Berlin	11,546	11,047	499	4.3					
Bloomfield	11,553	10,940	613	5.3					
Bolton	3,140	2,980	160	5.1					
Bristol	32,251	30,530	1,721	5.3					
Burlington	5,623	5,371	252	4.5					

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 2021

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	330,661	315,842	14,819	4.5	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST	45,507	43,542	1,965	4.3
Bethany	3,185	3,100	85	2.7	Canaan	620	607	13	2.1
Branford	16,310	15,681	629	3.9	Colebrook	799	760	39	4.9
Cheshire	15,871	15,339	532	3.4	Cornwall	742	726	16	2.2
Chester	2,392	2,301	91	3.8	Goshen	1,623	1,545	78	4.8
Clinton	7,443	7,140	303	4.1	Kent	1,467	1,413	54	3.7
Deep River	2,869	2,801	68	2.4	Litchfield	4,661	4,505	156	3.3
Durham	4,320	4,211	109	2.5	Morris	1,367	1,335	32	2.3
East Haven	16,031	15,206	825	5.1	Norfolk	890	849	41	4.6
Essex	3,470	3,360	110	3.2	North Canaan	1,714	1,652	62	3.6
Guilford	13,088	12,712	376	2.9	Roxbury	1,286	1,259	27	2.1
Hamden	35,828	34,301	1,527	4.3	Salisbury	1,775	1,724	51	2.9
Killingworth	3,872	3,758	114	2.9	Sharon	1,454	1,411	43	3.0
Madison	9,244	8,912	332	3.6	Torrington	18,421	17,453	968	5.3
Meriden	32,661	30,821	1,840	5.6	Warren	766	746	20	2.6
Middlefield	2,551	2,469	82	3.2	Washington	2,024	1,952	72	3.6
New Haven	66,008	62,129	3,879	5.9	Winchester	5,897	5,604	293	5.0
North Branford	8,336	8,034	302	3.6	WATERBURY	109,323	102,944	6,379	5.8
North Haven	13,565	13,129	436	3.2	Beacon Falls	3,498	3,345	153	4.4
Old Saybrook	5,179	4,984	195	3.8	Bethlehem	1,883	1,823	60	3.2
Orange	7,464	7,190	274	3.7	Middlebury	3,932	3,771	161	4.1
Wallingford	26,587	25,589	998	3.8	Naugatuck	16,918	16,026	892	5.3
West Haven	30,669	29,111	1,558	5.1	Prospect	5,514	5,298	216	3.9
Westbrook	3,719	3,566	153	4.1	Waterbury	49,799	45,955	3,844	7.7
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART	118,365	111,976	6,389	5.4	Watertown	12,620	12,168	452	3.6
Bozrah	1,431	1,383	48	3.4	Wolcott	9,744	9,340	404	4.1
Canterbury	2,745	2,611	134	4.9	Woodbury	5,414	5,218	196	3.6
East Lyme	8,082	7,667	415	5.1	DANIELSON-NORTHEAST	41,933	40,006	1,927	4.6
Franklin	1,002	957	45	4.5	Brooklyn	3,991	3,820	171	4.3
Griswold	5,937	5,564	373	6.3	Eastford	984	946	38	3.9
Groton	17,088	16,363	725	4.2	Hampton	1,031	992	39	3.8
Ledyard	7,517	7,126	391	5.2	Killingly	9,293	8,885	408	4.4
Lisbon	2,195	2,087	108	4.9	Plainfield	8,319	7,941	378	4.5
Lyme	1,128	1,089	39	3.5	Pomfret	2,439	2,349	90	3.7
Montville	8,546	8,118	428	5.0	Putnam	4,695	4,441	254	5.4
New London	11,457	10,585	872	7.6	Sterling	1,966	1,863	103	5.2
No. Stonington	2,727	2,625	102	3.7	Thompson	5,152	4,892	260	5.0
Norwich	19,149	17,790	1,359	7.1	Woodstock	4,064	3,877	187	4.6
Old Lyme	3,482	3,343	139	4.0					
Preston	2,281	2,160	121	5.3					
Salem	1,982	1,900	82	4.1					
Sprague	1,512	1,417	95	6.3					
Stonington	9,238	8,861	377	4.1					
Voluntown	1,392	1,310	82	5.9					
Waterford	9,473	9,020	453	4.8					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI				
	133,719	126,696	7,023	5.3
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,354	14,720	634	4.1

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,850,300	1,761,700	88,600	4.8
UNITED STATES	162,099,000	155,797,000	6,302,000	3.9
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,819,200	1,709,300	109,900	6.0
UNITED STATES	162,052,000	155,175,000	6,877,000	4.2

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

TOWN	NOV 2021	YR TO DATE 2021	2020	TOWN	NOV 2021	YR TO DATE 2021	2020	TOWN	NOV 2021	YR TO DATE 2021	2020
Andover	0	2	4	Griswold	8	25	31	Preston	1	11	17
Ansonia	na	na	na	Groton	na	na	na	Prospect	2	9	36
Ashford	na	na	na	Guilford	na	na	na	Putnam	na	na	na
Avon	1	16	10	Haddam	2	72	6	Redding	0	7	1
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	na	Ridgefield	2	14	11
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	na	Rocky Hill	0	3	7
Berlin	1	25	17	Hartford	1	10	9	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	0	1	Salem	na	na	na
Bethel	7	79	77	Harwinton	na	na	na	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	2	17	13	Scotland	na	na	na
Bloomfield	4	30	24	Kent	1	10	7	Seymour	na	na	na
Bolton	0	4	0	Killingly	na	na	na	Sharon	na	na	na
Bozrah	na	na	na	Killingworth	1	6	11	Shelton	7	91	311
Branford	7	45	30	Lebanon	0	6	8	Sherman	1	11	5
Bridgeport	9	50	39	Ledyard	na	na	na	Simsbury	1	33	167
Bridgewater	0	0	1	Lisbon	na	na	na	Somers	2	17	6
Bristol	10	80	83	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	10	33
Brookfield	2	31	9	Lyme	0	14	5	Southbury	na	na	na
Brooklyn	2	14	22	Madison	na	na	na	Southington	3	100	86
Burlington	1	26	46	Manchester	1	25	31	Sprague	0	1	0
Canaan	na	na	na	Mansfield	1	9	2	Stafford	0	9	8
Canterbury	na	na	na	Marlborough	0	0	0	Stamford	1	53	308
Canton	0	4	7	Meriden	na	na	na	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	na	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	na
Cheshire	4	38	24	Middlefield	0	3	6	Stratford	45	70	38
Chester	0	1	0	Middletown	1	20	17	Suffield	3	37	30
Clinton	1	14	17	Milford	15	162	145	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	19	17	Monroe	2	10	7	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	na	Montville	na	na	na	Tolland	2	16	11
Columbia	1	2	2	Morris	na	na	na	Torrington	na	na	na
Cornwall	na	na	na	Naugatuck	na	na	na	Trumbull	3	66	44
Coventry	1	22	21	New Britain	2	8	12	Union	0	3	0
Cromwell	1	12	10	New Canaan	2	26	75	Vernon	12	104	83
Danbury	1	59	181	New Fairfield	1	7	6	Voluntown	0	6	2
Darien	1	164	28	New Hartford	na	na	na	Wallingford	3	27	22
Deep River	0	4	5	New Haven	0	298	785	Warren	na	na	na
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	41	35	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	3	4	New Milford	na	na	na	Waterbury	1	24	13
East Granby	2	15	1	Newington	0	4	7	Waterford	na	na	na
East Haddam	0	9	10	Newtown	3	54	129	Watertown	na	na	na
East Hampton	4	49	16	Norfolk	na	na	na	West Hartford	7	87	73
East Hartford	0	4	5	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	na	North Canaan	na	na	na	Westbrook	0	16	25
East Lyme	5	40	114	North Haven	na	na	na	Weston	1	10	12
East Windsor	2	13	21	North Stonington	na	na	na	Westport	7	72	80
Eastford	na	na	na	Norwalk	12	120	104	Wethersfield	0	1	4
Easton	0	11	8	Norwich	0	2	63	Willington	0	5	4
Ellington	12	126	105	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	1	6	4
Enfield	0	23	55	Old Saybrook	2	13	10	Winchester	na	na	na
Essex	2	9	7	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	1	5
Fairfield	5	87	142	Oxford	2	26	25	Windsor	0	19	22
Farmington	2	40	29	Plainfield	na	na	na	Windsor Locks	1	2	4
Franklin	na	na	na	Plainville	1	14	12	Wolcott	4	21	32
Gastonbury	1	37	31	Plymouth	na	na	na	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	na	Pomfret	na	na	na	Woodbury	2	11	20
Granby	12	52	34	Portland	0	3	6	Woodstock	na	na	na
Greenwich	5	98	104								

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Sun of DECD at (860) 500-2467.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

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

GAMING DATA

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

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES

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

INITIAL CLAIMS

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

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

LABOR MARKET AREAS

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

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

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

UI COVERED WAGES

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

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

Leading General Drift Indicator.....	-1.0	CT Mfg. Production Index	4.4	Tourism and Travel	
Coincident General Drift Indicator.	2.6	Production Worker Hours.....	2.8	Occupancy Rate.....	54.7
Connecticut Real GDP.....	4.3	Industrial Electricity Sales.....	3.0	Tourism Website Visitors.....	41.9
United States Real GDP.....	4.9	Personal Income	1.7	Air Passenger Count.....	236.5
New England Real GDP.....	4.2	UI Covered Wages	9.8	Gaming Slots.....	29.1
Connecticut PCPI.....	5.2	Business Activity		Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
United States PCPI.....	4.9	New Housing Permits.....	-0.2	Total.....	4.1
New England PCPI.....	5.2	Electricity Sales.....	1.7	Wages & Salaries.....	4.6
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index....	6.5	Construction Contracts Index.	70.3	Benefit Costs.....	2.6
Phil. Fed's US Coincident Index...	5.7	New Auto Registrations.....	-2.2	Consumer Prices	
		Exports.....	12.3	U.S. City Average.....	6.8
		S&P 500: Monthly Close.....	26.1	Northeast Region.....	6.0
Total Nonfarm Employment	3.1	Business Starts		NY-Newark-Jersey City.....	5.0
Labor Force.....	-1.3	Secretary of the State.....	NA	Boston-Cambridge-Newton...	5.3
Employed.....	1.0	Dept. of Labor.....	40.4	Interest Rates	
Unemployed.....	-27.6	Business Terminations		Prime.....	0.00 *
Unemployment Rate	-2.2 *	Secretary of the State.....	NA	Conventional Mortgage.....	0.30 *
Labor Force Participation Rate...	-0.7 *	Dept. of Labor.....	-13.6		
Employment-Population Ratio...	0.8 *	State Revenues	NA		
Average Weekly Initial Claims ..	-53.8	Corporate Tax.....	NA		
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	-3.96 *	Personal Income Tax.....	NA		
U-6 Rate	-1.2 *	Real Estate Conveyance Tax..	NA		
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs	-4.0	Sales & Use Tax.....	NA		
PW Avg Hourly Earnings	0.9	Gaming Payments.....	36.3		
PW Avg Weekly Earnings	-3.1				

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

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