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In July...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut 1,696,800
 Change over month -0.07%
 Change over year +0.99%

United States 149,128,000
 Change over month +0.11%
 Change over year +1.64%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut 4.4%
 United States 3.9%

Consumer Price Index

United States 252.006
 Change over year +2.9%

Long Term Industry and Occupational Projections: 2016-2026

By Matthew Krzyzek and Patrick J. Flaherty, DOL

Connecticut’s employment is projected to increase by more than 110,000 jobs over the ten-year period ending in 2026. This 5.9% increase is a bit slower than the 7.4% projected for the U.S., but both state and national projections assume full employment in 2026. With the unemployment rate currently low, total job growth is limited by growth in the population/labor force.¹ Every two years, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics produces 10 year projections of the U.S. labor force and employment by industry and occupation. The latest projections are for the period 2016 to 2026. This process is replicated at the state level to produce projections that provide a detailed overview of the expected direction of labor markets in Connecticut.

U.S. Labor Force

The overall U.S. labor force is projected to increase by 10.5 million workers from 2016 to 2026 (a 0.6% annualized growth rate) with increases of 4.5 million men and nearly 6 million women. The labor force is projected to be older and more diverse. The number of white non-Hispanics in the labor force is projected to decline by 2.5 million, while the number of workers of Hispanic origin is projected to increase by over 8 million. The number of Black or African-American workers will be up by 1.9 million and the number

of Asian workers up by 2.6 million. The number of workers aged 55 and over is projected to increase by 6.4 million, while those aged 25 to 54 will increase by 5.4 million. The number of workers under age 25 is expected to decrease by 1.3 million.

U.S. Industry Projections

The aging of the U.S. population is expected to increase the demand for Health Care & Social Assistance. That industry sector is expected to add just under 4 million jobs, which will be 35% of the 11.5 million expected total employment increase through 2026. The next two industry sectors with the largest expected increases are the Professional, Scientific & Technical Services and the Accommodation & Food Services sectors, which are expected to add 1.2 million and 1.1 million jobs, respectively. These are less than the employment gains seen in the past 10 years. Construction is expected to gain 864,700 jobs through 2026, not quite making up for the 980,200 construction jobs lost nationally from 2006 to 2016.

U.S. Occupational Projections

Demographic trends also drive the occupational projections. Three of the top growth occupational groups—Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations, Personal Care & Service Occupations, and Healthcare Support Occupations—are expected to grow by a combined 3.6 million jobs through 2026.

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Many of these occupations are related to the Healthcare industry sector and account for 31% of total projected job growth. The Personal Care and Service Occupations also cover a variety of other occupations, but 63% of the growth in that group is Personal Care Aides, an occupation that assists elderly and disabled persons at home or in a care facility. Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations is another high-growth group that is expected to add 1.2 million jobs.

The only major occupational groups expected to lose employment over the 10-year projection period are Production Occupations (down 406,000 jobs) and Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations (down 3,500 jobs). The declines in production occupations are commensurate with expected U.S. declines in Manufacturing, with losses in the manufacturing industry projected to be smaller than those seen in the past ten years. Manufacturing industry

employment declined by almost 2 million jobs in the 2006-2016 period, with all losses occurring before 2011.

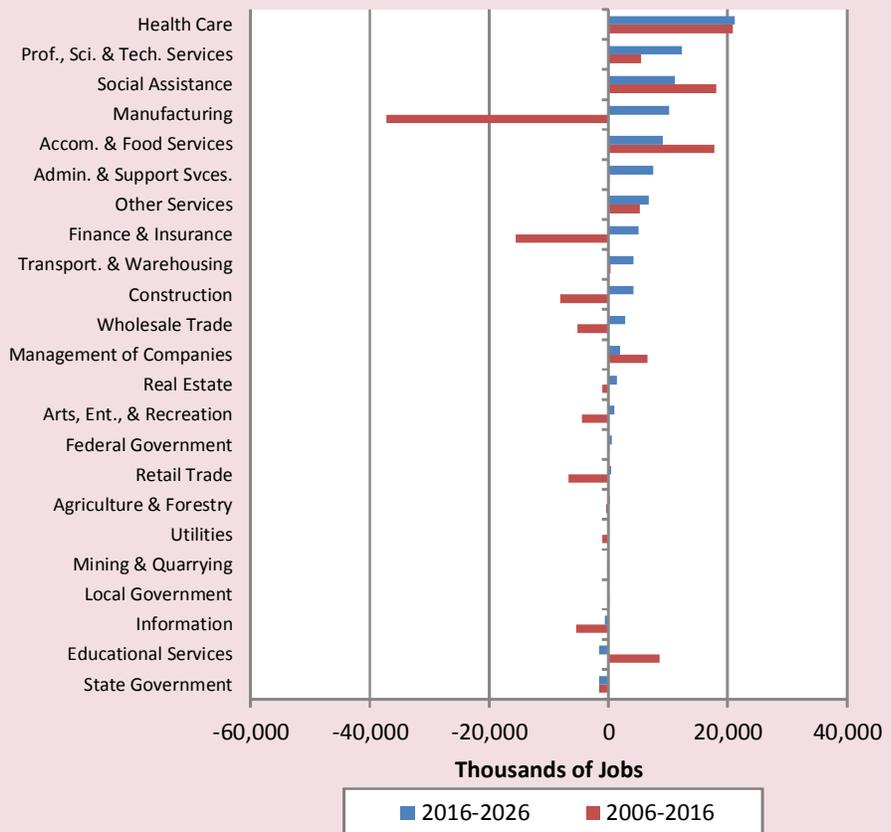
CONNECTICUT PROJECTIONS

Connecticut's total employment is projected to grow by 111,164 jobs, an increase of 5.9 percent from 2016 to 2026. This increase encompasses private payroll gains of 97,758 (6.1%), slight government losses of 979 (-1.1%), and self-employment growth of 14,385 (7.9%).

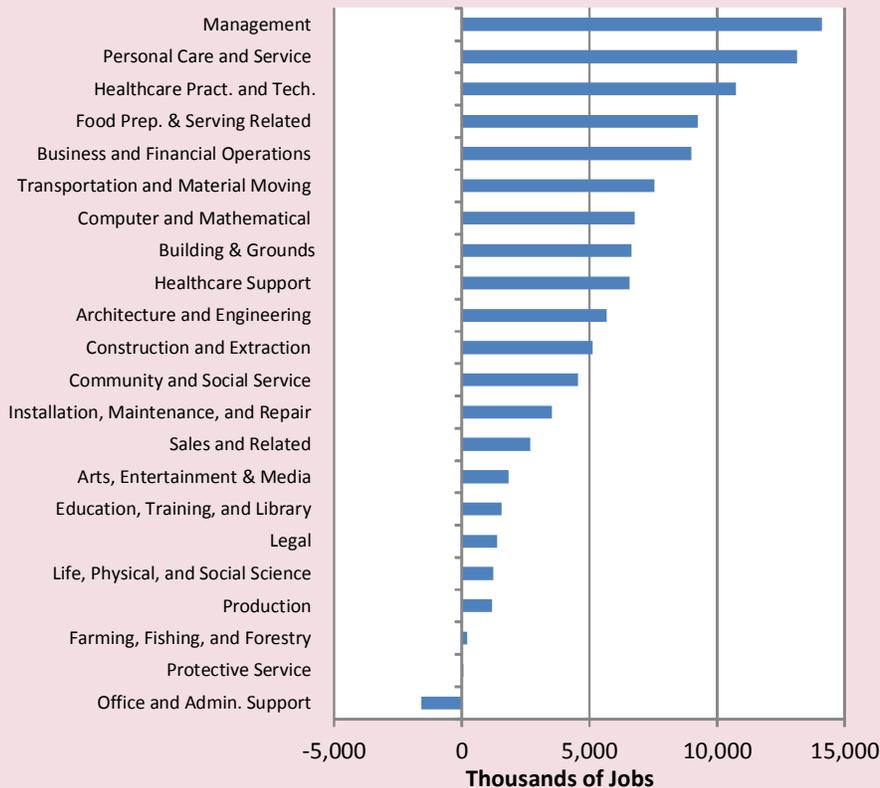
Population Change

As discussed in the December 2017 issue of the *Connecticut Economic Digest*² Connecticut's population is expected to grow slowly overall but with a decrease in the population under age 25 and an increase in the number of those age 55 and over. As the industry projections show, Connecticut's changing demographics will lead to an increase in demand for health

Chart 1: Connecticut Industry History and Projections



**Chart 2: Connecticut Projections by Occupational Group
2016-2026**



care and decreasing demand for educational services.

Industry Projections

Health care is expected to add the most jobs through 2026, up 21,163 or 9.5% over 2016 levels (Chart 1). This sector has consistently added jobs for decades and is driven in large part by the aging population. Its expected 10-year increase is comparable to the 21,202 jobs added from 2006 to 2016. In total, 22% of expected job gains through 2026 will be in health care. Other sectors with significant job gains are Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (up 12,341 jobs, or 12.7%), Social Assistance (up 11,166 jobs, or 17.7%) and Manufacturing (up 10,197 jobs, or 6.5%).

The projected gains in Manufacturing represent a notable long term labor market shift for Connecticut. That sector had been on the decline since at least the early 1990s and has had relatively flat employment since 2010. Connecticut’s manufacturing

employment is projected to grow despite declines at the U.S. level, a rebound that is a significant bright spot for the state economy. Labor force demographics will present challenges to achieving this growth. Manufacturing sector has a higher percentage of workers over age 54 than the overall Connecticut economy (35% and 26%, respectively in 2017).³ Connecticut will need to produce enough manufacturing workers to take the projected new jobs and replace workers who will retire before 2026.

Other sectors where Connecticut’s industry employment projections differ from the U.S. are Educational Services and Government.⁴ In the U.S., Educational Services is expected to grow by 14.2% over ten years, almost twice the growth rate of the overall U.S. economy, while in Connecticut a slight decline of 0.8% is projected. This decline is driven by demographic shifts, namely a decreasing school-aged population in Connecticut.

Education was one of the few sectors that saw stable to increasing employment during the Great Recession, but jobs in this sector have decreased every year since 2014. Connecticut’s Government sector employment is also projected to decline over the next 10 years, driven by expected losses at the state level (-5.6%), with local government employment flat. Federal government employment (a small sector in Connecticut) is expected to increase by 1.1%.

Most industries in Connecticut are expected to continue to add jobs. Transportation & Warehousing has been boosted by a change in consumer shopping patterns and Professional, Scientific & Technical Services is projected to increase on the strength of Computer Systems Design & Related Services, an industry which includes many Information Technology (IT) and related companies.

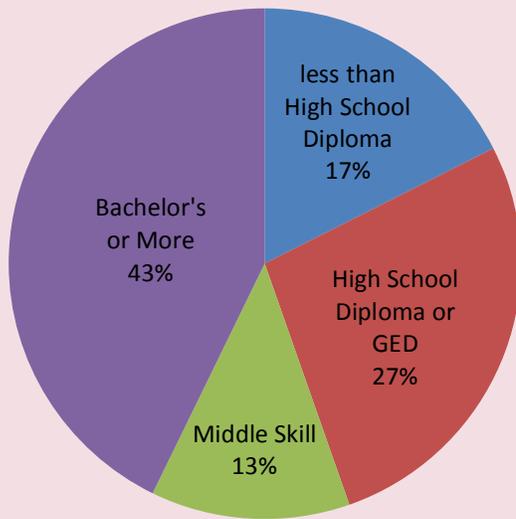
Occupational Projections

Almost every major occupational group is expected to add jobs through 2026 (Chart 2). The largest major occupational group increases are expected in Management (up 14,116, or 9.7%), Personal Care & Service occupations (up 13,130, or 13.6%) and Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations (up 10,730, or 9.5%). These three occupational groups collectively account for 34% of occupational growth and were 19% of 2016 employment. The only major occupational group expected to lose jobs through 2026 is Office & Administrative Support Occupations, which is projected to decline slightly by 1,594 jobs (-0.6%).

Architecture & Engineering and Computer & Mathematical Occupations

Science, Technology, Engineering & Math (STEM)-related occupations such as Architecture & Engineering (up 16%) and Computer & Mathematical (up 13%) are expected to grow significantly faster than overall employment (up 5.9%). These are the largest and third largest percent increases among

Chart 3: Projected Employment Growth by Educational Requirements 2016-2026



occupational groups. Connecticut's growth in Architecture & Engineering occupations is expected to be more than twice as fast as U.S. growth. Engineers make up the largest component of this category, 23,473 of 35,407 jobs in 2016, with an expected growth rate of 16.7% through 2026.

Computer & Mathematical occupational growth in Connecticut is just slightly below the projected U.S. rate of 13.7%. Computer occupations comprise almost 49,000 of the 52,000 2016 employment in this group. The largest of these occupations is Software Applications Developers,

which is expected to grow by a substantial 29.3% over ten years.

STEM-related occupations are not only growing faster than the economy as a whole, they also have higher earnings. The average annual wage for Architecture and Engineering Occupations is \$85,619 and \$90,570 for Computer and Mathematical Occupations.⁵ In total, 11.2% of the state's ten-year employment growth is projected to be in these two occupational groups.

Education and Growth

As Chart 3 shows, a majority of job growth will be in occupations

that require more than a high school diploma, with 43% of the employment increase in occupations that require a bachelor's degree or more.⁶ The Middle Skill category is occupations that require more than a high school diploma but less than a bachelor's degree. The Medical Assistants occupation is expected to have the largest 10-year change within the Middle Skills category, increasing by 20.8% to 9,412 jobs by 2026. For the projections, education categories are defined as the *minimum* educational attainment necessary to *enter* the occupation. Many jobs within each occupation require additional education or training. For example, an occupation that needs only a high school diploma to enter the occupation may include some jobs that require an additional credential – so there will be many more jobs in the “middle skill” category than seems apparent by looking only at occupations.

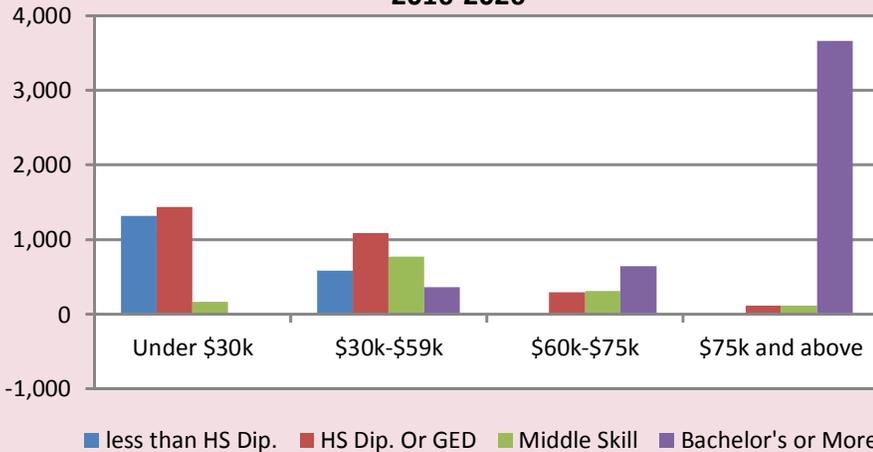
Job Growth, Wages, and Education

More than 35% of the job growth is projected to be in occupations where the current median wage is \$75,000 per year or more, but 94% of that growth is in occupations where the minimum education necessary to enter the occupation is a bachelor's degree or more. At the other end of the earnings spectrum, 26% of job growth will be in occupations with median earnings less than \$30,000 per year, with 95% of these jobs in occupation where the minimum education requirement is a high school diploma or less. As Chart 4 shows, the higher the educational attainment, the more growth is projected in occupations with higher median earnings.

Job Growth vs. Job Opening

The labor market is dynamic. While most of this article has been focused on job growth, this is not the source of most job openings. Most openings occur when someone separates from a position either to leave the labor force (such as retirement) or to take another job – leaving an opening that needs to be

Chart 4: Annual Change by Educational Attainment 2016-2026



replaced. In previous projections cycles, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the states including Connecticut estimated the number of replacement openings needed to be filled by new entrants into the labor force. Beginning with this projections cycle, BLS has adopted a new methodology to recognize the fact that most jobs are filled not by people entering the labor force but by workers who are moving along a career path from one job to another. This new methodology significantly increases the number of reported openings due to separations from a job. While this gives a more accurate view of the occupational change workers make throughout their careers, it is important to note that the increased openings reported in this round of projections is due to a methodology change in the estimation process, not due to increased demand for workers in Connecticut.

Conclusions

Demographic trends point to slow population and labor force growth, so overall, Connecticut is projected to add jobs at a slower rate than the nation as a whole through 2026. However, there is projected strength in manufacturing and computer-related industries

and in high skill/high paying occupations. This shows that Connecticut can have a prosperous future if the full-employment assumption behind the projections is achieved and maintained.

Accuracy of the Projections – Data Limitations

The long term projections were carefully prepared using all available information as of June 2018. When evaluating the projections it is important to keep a few things in mind. The projections are based on the assumption of a full employment economy in 2026. Given the ups and downs of the business cycle, it is possible that the economy will not be at full employment at that time. The average annual openings are not attempting to predict how many openings there will be in a given occupation in any particular year. As the word “average” suggests, some years will be higher, others will be lower. Finally, while the projections take into account as much currently available economic and labor market data as we can evaluate, there will be changes over the next ten years which no one can anticipate. Our projections are for industries and occupations that currently exist. New industries and

occupations that cannot even be imagined today may well become significant by 2026. Connecticut projection details, including details about the new methodology for calculating separations and openings, are available on the Connecticut Department of Labor’s Labor Market Information page at <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/projections.asp>. More detailed national projections are available at www.bls.gov/emp/. ■

1 The labor force is that portion of the population aged 16 and over that is working or looking for work.

2 <https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/digest/pdfs/ceddec17.pdf>

3 US Census. Quarterly Workforce Indicators.

4 In this article, “Government” excludes education and health care. Education includes public and private schools, colleges, and universities.

5 Connecticut Department of Labor, Occupational Employment Statistics <https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/wages/statewide2017.asp>

6 More information on BLS Occupations can be found at: <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/>

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	1Q	1Q	CHANGE		4Q
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2017
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	125.3	124.1	1.2	0.9	125.6
Coincident	115.4	114.9	0.5	0.4	115.0
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	135.8	135.4	0.4	0.3	135.8
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)***					
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Jul	Jul			Jun
	2018	2017			2018
Connecticut	123.72	120.46	3.3	2.7	123.49
United States	123.61	120.18	3.4	2.9	123.30

Sources: *Dr. Steven P. Lanza, University of Connecticut **Farmington 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 **Farmington Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production.

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

Total nonfarm employment increased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,696.8	1,680.2	16.6	1.0	1,698.0
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Construction	61.4	58.2	3.2	5.5	61.0
Manufacturing	163.4	159.2	4.2	2.6	163.7
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	298.0	297.4	0.6	0.2	299.3
Information	31.0	31.4	-0.4	-1.3	30.9
Financial Activities	127.0	128.0	-1.0	-0.8	127.4
Professional and Business Services	221.8	218.1	3.7	1.7	222.7
Education and Health Services	341.2	333.5	7.7	2.3	340.8
Leisure and Hospitality	159.9	157.0	2.9	1.8	158.3
Other Services	64.7	65.2	-0.5	-0.8	65.3
Government*	227.8	231.6	-3.8	-1.6	228.0

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

Average weekly initial claims fell from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,898.5	1,917.0	-18.5	-1.0	1,896.5
Employed (000s)	1,815.7	1,828.8	-13.1	-0.7	1,812.6
Unemployed (000s)	82.8	88.2	-5.4	-6.1	83.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.6	-0.2	---	4.4
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	65.5	66.3	-0.8	---	65.5
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	62.7	63.3	-0.6	---	62.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,445	3,858	-413	-10.7	3,211
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.14	2.34	-0.20	---	2.03
	2Q 2018	2Q 2017			1Q 2018
U-6 Rate (%)	9.0	10.3	-1.3	---	9.6

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

The production worker weekly earnings fell over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun	May
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018	2018
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	40.6	41.6	-1.0	-2.4	40.5	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	25.37	25.80	-0.43	-1.7	25.44	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,030.02	1,073.28	-43.26	-4.0	1,030.32	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	98.4	100.1	-1.7	-1.7	84.7	111.8
Production Worker Hours (000s)	3,646	3,786	-140	-3.7	3,629	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	265	273	-8.3	-3.0	212	319
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	94.1	96.7	-2.6	-2.7	82.2	115.1

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy
*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for fourth quarter 2018 is forecasted to increase 1.6 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$258,805	\$254,733	4,071	1.6	\$257,781
UI Covered Wages	\$115,306	\$112,581	2,725	2.4	\$114,618

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	Jul 2018	494	14.9	2,661	2,469	7.8
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Jun 2018	2,248	-4.0	13,628	13,547	0.6
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	Jul 2018	399.7	-52.8	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Jul 2018	19,466	17.2	130,692	125,245	4.3
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2018	4.70	38.1	8.44	6.79	24.2
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Jul 2018	2,816.29	14.0	---	---	---

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	Jul 2018	2,758	21.7	20,964	19,170	9.4
Department of Labor	4Q 2017	1,921	-3.4	10,258	9,933	3.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Jul 2018	925	3.5	7,973	9,089	-12.3
Department of Labor	4Q 2017	2,459	-27.3	7,450	9,030	-17.5

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

STATE REVENUES

Gaming payments were down from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	Jul 2018	Jul 2017	% 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**	24.7	25.4	-2.7	158.6	159.5	-0.6

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 (%)*	Jul 2018	69.7	-0.7	61.4	60.5	1.5
Major Attraction Visitors**	Jul 2018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Air Passenger Count	Jun 2018	569,521	0.7	3,208,214	3,118,643	2.9
Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)***	Jul 2018	1,198.5	-3.3	7,741.6	7,792.0	-0.6

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

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	Jun	Mar	3-Mo	Jun	Jun	12-Mo
	2018	2018	% Chg	2018	2017	% Chg
Private Industry Workers <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	132.7	131.9	0.6	132.9	129.2	2.9
Wages and Salaries	132.8	132.0	0.6	132.9	129.1	2.9
Benefit Costs	132.7	131.6	0.8	132.9	129.3	2.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	134.7	131.2	2.7
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	133.9	130.7	2.4

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

U.S. inflation rate was up by 2.9 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Jul 2018	252.006	2.9	0.0
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	Jul 2018	0.397	-2.9	0.0
Northeast Region	Jul 2018	265.830	2.7	0.0
New York-Newark-Jersey City	Jul 2018	274.073	2.2	0.0
Boston-Cambridge-Newton**	Jul 2018	275.402	3.4	0.3
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Jul 2018	246.155	3.2	0.0

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 fell to 4.53 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

<i>(Percent)</i>	Jul 2018	Jun 2018	Jul 2017
Prime	5.00	4.89	4.25
Federal Funds	1.91	1.82	1.15
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.99	1.94	1.09
6 Month Treasury Bill	2.17	2.11	1.13
1 Year Treasury Note	2.39	2.33	1.22
3 Year Treasury Note	2.70	2.65	1.54
5 Year Treasury Note	2.78	2.78	1.87
7 Year Treasury Note	2.85	2.87	2.13
10 Year Treasury Note	2.89	2.91	2.32
20 Year Treasury Note	2.94	2.98	2.65
Conventional Mortgage	4.53	4.57	3.97

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>	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
Connecticut	1,696.8	1,680.2	16.6	1.0	1,698.0
Maine	628.5	622.8	5.7	0.9	629.6
Massachusetts	3,680.1	3,613.3	66.8	1.8	3,675.3
New Hampshire	687.6	674.8	12.8	1.9	688.0
New Jersey	4,200.5	4,125.0	75.5	1.8	4,187.5
New York	9,642.4	9,525.4	117.0	1.2	9,633.6
Pennsylvania	6,020.5	5,948.6	71.9	1.2	6,018.4
Rhode Island	503.8	494.6	9.2	1.9	502.6
Vermont	313.4	314.5	-1.1	-0.3	315.6
United States	149,128.0	146,728.0	2,400.0	1.6	148,971.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
Connecticut	1,898,468	1,916,978	-18,510	-1.0	1,896,528
Maine	705,862	701,632	4,230	0.6	704,181
Massachusetts	3,785,961	3,661,353	124,608	3.4	3,758,872
New Hampshire	758,464	747,053	11,411	1.5	756,000
New Jersey	4,480,666	4,521,445	-40,779	-0.9	4,475,465
New York	9,680,370	9,732,085	-51,715	-0.5	9,669,875
Pennsylvania	6,369,951	6,420,179	-50,228	-0.8	6,363,114
Rhode Island	561,917	554,618	7,299	1.3	560,850
Vermont	349,031	344,771	4,260	1.2	349,291
United States	162,245,000	160,467,000	1,778,000	1.1	162,140,000

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

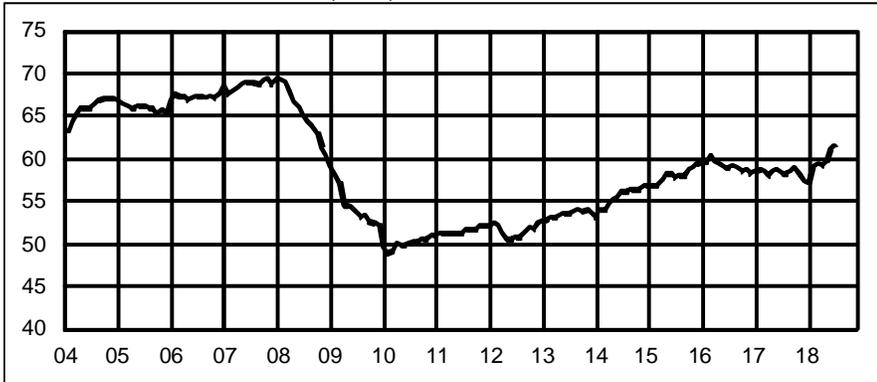
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	Jul	Jul	CHANGE	Jun
	2018	2017		2018
Connecticut	4.4	4.6	-0.2	4.4
Maine	3.0	3.5	-0.5	2.9
Massachusetts	3.6	3.7	-0.1	3.5
New Hampshire	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7
New Jersey	4.2	4.6	-0.4	4.3
New York	4.3	4.7	-0.4	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.2	4.8	-0.6	4.3
Rhode Island	4.1	4.4	-0.3	4.3
Vermont	2.8	3.0	-0.2	2.8
United States	3.9	4.3	-0.4	4.0

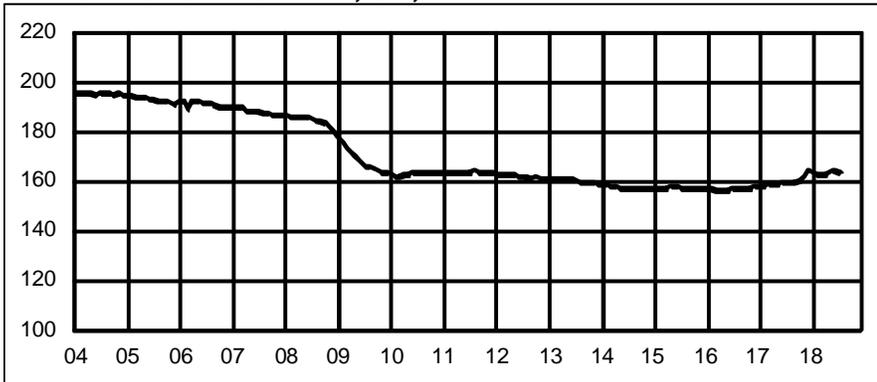
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMP., SA, 000s



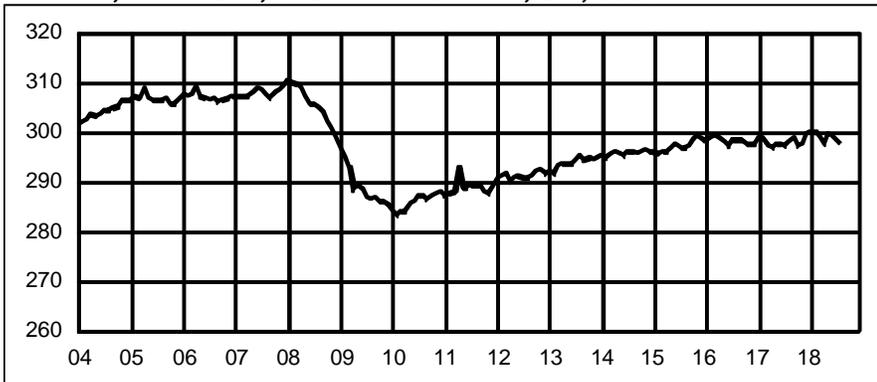
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	59.6	58.4	57.1
Feb	59.6	58.7	58.9
Mar	60.4	58.4	59.4
Apr	59.7	58.0	59.2
May	59.4	58.4	59.5
Jun	59.0	58.6	61.0
Jul	59.0	58.2	61.4
Aug	59.1	58.3	
Sep	58.8	58.4	
Oct	58.5	59.0	
Nov	58.6	58.0	
Dec	58.3	57.3	

MANUFACTURING EMP., SA, 000s



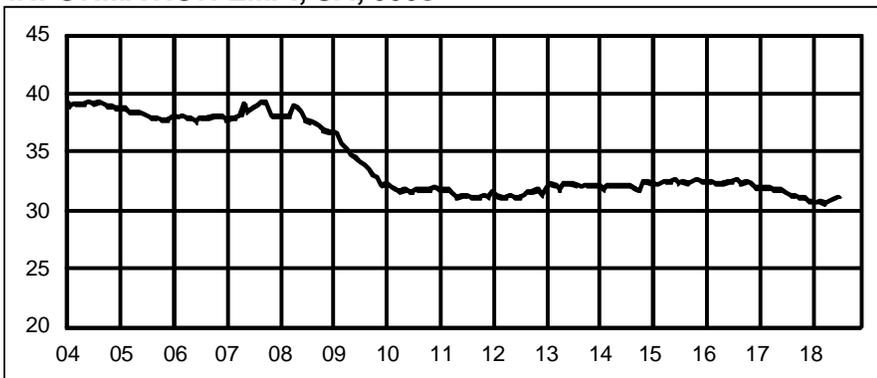
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	156.5	157.6	163.2
Feb	156.5	157.6	162.8
Mar	156.4	158.1	162.6
Apr	156.2	158.4	162.8
May	156.2	158.7	163.1
Jun	156.0	159.1	163.7
Jul	156.5	159.2	163.4
Aug	156.6	159.3	
Sep	156.6	159.2	
Oct	156.9	160.4	
Nov	156.9	161.9	
Dec	157.5	163.8	

TRADE, TRANSP., & UTILITIES EMP., SA, 000s



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	298.3	298.9	300.2
Feb	298.8	298.7	300.2
Mar	299.4	297.4	298.7
Apr	298.9	297.0	297.6
May	298.2	297.5	299.6
Jun	297.3	297.8	299.3
Jul	298.3	297.4	298.0
Aug	298.6	298.1	
Sep	298.4	298.9	
Oct	297.5	297.4	
Nov	297.8	297.6	
Dec	297.7	299.6	

INFORMATION EMP., SA, 000s



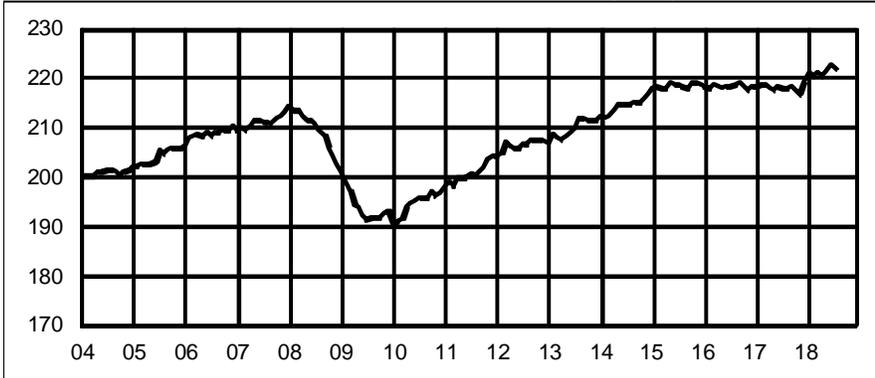
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	32.5	31.9	30.7
Feb	32.4	31.9	30.6
Mar	32.3	31.9	30.7
Apr	32.2	31.8	30.6
May	32.3	31.7	30.7
Jun	32.4	31.7	30.9
Jul	32.5	31.4	31.0
Aug	32.6	31.2	
Sep	32.2	31.3	
Oct	32.5	31.1	
Nov	32.3	31.1	
Dec	31.9	30.7	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMP., SA, 000s



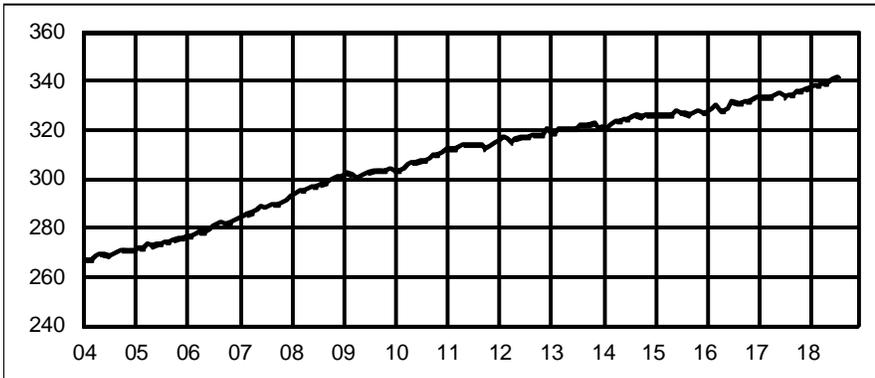
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	130.1	128.5	128.0
Feb	129.9	128.3	128.9
Mar	130.3	128.1	128.4
Apr	130.0	128.0	127.6
May	129.8	127.9	127.5
Jun	129.6	128.0	127.4
Jul	129.2	128.0	127.0
Aug	129.2	127.8	
Sep	129.2	127.6	
Oct	129.0	127.6	
Nov	128.7	128.0	
Dec	128.6	127.8	

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERV. EMP., SA, 000s



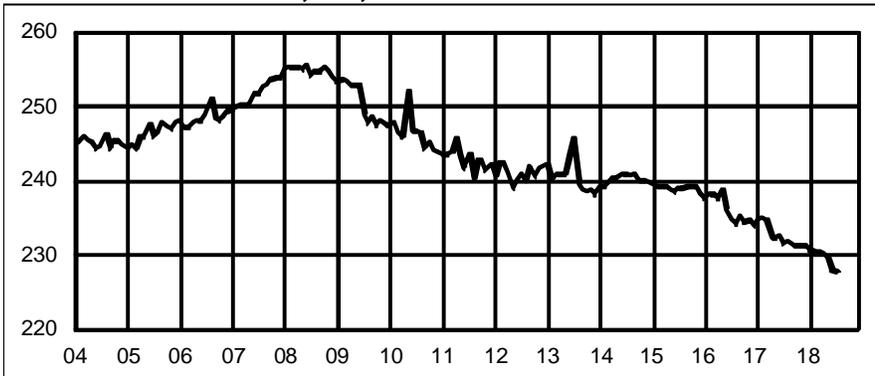
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	218.3	218.4	221.1
Feb	218.0	218.6	220.5
Mar	218.8	218.8	221.1
Apr	218.2	218.0	220.5
May	218.1	217.7	221.2
Jun	218.5	218.3	222.7
Jul	218.5	218.1	221.8
Aug	218.7	217.9	
Sep	219.1	218.2	
Oct	218.3	217.7	
Nov	217.7	216.9	
Dec	218.5	219.3	

EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERV. EMP., SA, 000s



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	326.9	333.2	337.6
Feb	328.1	333.5	338.5
Mar	329.6	333.5	338.5
Apr	327.7	333.5	338.8
May	327.3	333.9	339.2
Jun	328.6	334.9	340.8
Jul	331.5	333.5	341.2
Aug	330.8	333.8	
Sep	331.2	334.0	
Oct	331.4	335.4	
Nov	331.7	335.8	
Dec	332.5	336.1	

GOVERNMENT EMP., SA, 000s



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	237.5	234.6	230.7
Feb	238.1	235.0	230.5
Mar	238.2	234.8	230.3
Apr	237.6	232.4	230.1
May	238.6	232.2	229.6
Jun	235.9	232.6	228.0
Jul	234.7	231.6	227.8
Aug	234.2	231.8	
Sep	235.1	231.1	
Oct	234.4	231.2	
Nov	234.7	231.2	
Dec	234.0	231.1	

*Includes Indian tribal government employment

CONNECTICUT



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,701,200	1,676,900	24,300	1.4	1,722,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,488,300	1,460,100	28,200	1.9	1,493,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	231,500	222,700	8,800	4.0	231,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	66,600	62,100	4,500	7.2	66,200
MANUFACTURING	164,900	160,600	4,300	2.7	165,100
Durable Goods	129,400	125,700	3,700	2.9	129,500
Fabricated Metal.....	29,500	29,400	100	0.3	29,700
Machinery.....	13,400	13,500	-100	-0.7	13,400
Computer and Electronic Product.....	11,500	11,400	100	0.9	11,600
Transportation Equipment.....	46,800	44,800	2,000	4.5	46,600
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,700	29,700	2,000	6.7	31,400
Non-Durable Goods	35,500	34,900	600	1.7	35,600
Chemical.....	8,100	7,900	200	2.5	8,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,469,700	1,454,200	15,500	1.1	1,491,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	295,800	293,300	2,500	0.9	302,100
Wholesale Trade.....	63,100	62,900	200	0.3	63,100
Retail Trade.....	182,700	183,000	-300	-0.2	184,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	21,600	21,700	-100	-0.5	21,700
Building Material.....	16,000	15,800	200	1.3	16,500
Food and Beverage Stores.....	44,000	43,800	200	0.5	44,800
General Merchandise Stores.....	27,700	28,300	-600	-2.1	27,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	50,000	47,400	2,600	5.5	54,400
Utilities.....	5,000	5,400	-400	-7.4	5,000
Transportation and Warehousing.....	45,000	42,000	3,000	7.1	49,400
INFORMATION	31,200	31,500	-300	-1.0	31,100
Telecommunications.....	7,000	7,200	-200	-2.8	7,000
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	128,900	129,700	-800	-0.6	129,000
Finance and Insurance.....	108,200	109,200	-1,000	-0.9	108,300
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	24,200	24,500	-300	-1.2	24,200
Financial Investments and Related.....	23,700	23,900	-200	-0.8	23,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	60,300	60,800	-500	-0.8	60,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	20,700	20,500	200	1.0	20,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	224,900	220,200	4,700	2.1	226,200
Professional, Scientific.....	98,900	96,400	2,500	2.6	98,500
Legal Services.....	13,500	12,900	600	4.7	13,400
Computer Systems Design.....	25,600	25,400	200	0.8	25,500
Management of Companies.....	30,900	32,200	-1,300	-4.0	31,800
Administrative and Support.....	95,100	91,600	3,500	3.8	95,900
Employment Services.....	30,100	29,000	1,100	3.8	30,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	336,700	328,000	8,700	2.7	338,100
Educational Services.....	62,300	59,400	2,900	4.9	62,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	274,400	268,600	5,800	2.2	275,600
Hospitals.....	59,600	58,900	700	1.2	59,800
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,700	61,700	1,000	1.6	62,900
Social Assistance.....	58,500	57,400	1,100	1.9	58,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	172,600	168,000	4,600	2.7	169,300
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	35,900	35,400	500	1.4	34,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	136,700	132,600	4,100	3.1	135,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	123,500	118,600	4,900	4.1	122,800
OTHER SERVICES	66,700	66,700	0	0.0	66,600
GOVERNMENT	212,900	216,800	-3,900	-1.8	228,900
Federal Government.....	18,100	18,000	100	0.6	18,100
State Government.....	58,600	60,700	-2,100	-3.5	61,200
Local Government***.....	136,200	138,100	-1,900	-1.4	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

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	416,200	412,000	4,200	1.0	418,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	374,800	370,100	4,700	1.3	374,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	43,800	42,600	1,200	2.8	44,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	14,400	13,000	1,400	10.8	14,500
MANUFACTURING	29,400	29,600	-200	-0.7	29,500
Durable Goods.....	23,200	23,000	200	0.9	23,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	372,400	369,400	3,000	0.8	374,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	69,400	70,100	-700	-1.0	70,500
Wholesale Trade.....	13,900	13,700	200	1.5	13,900
Retail Trade.....	46,300	47,700	-1,400	-2.9	46,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,200	8,700	500	5.7	10,000
INFORMATION	12,200	12,200	0	0.0	12,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	41,100	40,600	500	1.2	40,800
Finance and Insurance.....	34,700	34,100	600	1.8	34,400
Credit Intermediation and Related.....	8,600	8,700	-100	-1.1	8,600
Financial Investments and Related.....	17,900	17,600	300	1.7	17,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	66,400	65,600	800	1.2	67,200
Professional, Scientific.....	31,500	29,900	1,600	5.4	31,500
Administrative and Support.....	23,200	24,300	-1,100	-4.5	24,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	73,600	73,500	100	0.1	73,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	61,400	61,500	-100	-0.2	61,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	49,900	46,800	3,100	6.6	47,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,700	33,200	2,500	7.5	34,500
OTHER SERVICES	18,400	18,700	-300	-1.6	18,100
GOVERNMENT	41,400	41,900	-500	-1.2	44,000
Federal.....	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
State & Local.....	38,900	29,400	9,500	32.3	41,500

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	79,200	78,200	1,000	1.3	80,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	69,900	68,800	1,100	1.6	70,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	12,700	12,400	300	2.4	12,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	66,500	65,800	700	1.1	67,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	17,400	17,000	400	2.4	17,800
Retail Trade.....	12,900	12,600	300	2.4	13,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	10,300	10,000	300	3.0	10,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	8,400	8,200	200	2.4	8,300
GOVERNMENT	9,300	9,400	-100	-1.1	9,900
Federal.....	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local.....	8,600	8,700	-100	-1.1	9,200

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

	Jul 2018	Jul 2017	CHANGE		Jun 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	577,300	566,300	11,000	1.9	586,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	501,400	488,800	12,600	2.6	504,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	82,500	79,700	2,800	3.5	82,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	22,500	21,200	1,300	6.1	22,300
MANUFACTURING	60,000	58,500	1,500	2.6	60,300
Durable Goods.....	49,900	48,400	1,500	3.1	50,200
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,100	10,100	0	0.0	10,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	494,800	486,600	8,200	1.7	503,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	91,300	88,500	2,800	3.2	93,400
Wholesale Trade.....	17,800	18,300	-500	-2.7	17,900
Retail Trade.....	56,100	55,200	900	1.6	56,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	17,400	15,000	2,400	16.0	18,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	16,600	14,100	2,500	17.7	18,100
INFORMATION	10,400	10,600	-200	-1.9	10,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	56,900	57,700	-800	-1.4	57,200
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,200
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	38,600	39,400	-800	-2.0	38,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	78,500	74,500	4,000	5.4	77,300
Professional, Scientific.....	35,300	34,400	900	2.6	34,700
Management of Companies.....	10,400	10,500	-100	-1.0	10,500
Administrative and Support.....	32,800	29,600	3,200	10.8	32,100
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	108,400	105,400	3,000	2.8	109,600
Educational Services.....	12,000	11,300	700	6.2	12,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	96,400	94,100	2,300	2.4	96,800
Ambulatory Health Care.....	31,900	31,600	300	0.9	32,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	50,800	50,200	600	1.2	51,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	41,200	40,800	400	1.0	41,500
OTHER SERVICES	22,600	22,200	400	1.8	22,700
GOVERNMENT	75,900	77,500	-1,600	-2.1	81,900
Federal.....	5,400	5,400	0	0.0	5,400
State & Local.....	70,500	72,100	-1,600	-2.2	76,500

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Areas	Jul 2018	Jul 2017	CHANGE		Jun 2018
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA.....	407,500	407,000	500	0.1	407,800
DANBURY LMA.....	79,200	78,200	1,000	1.3	79,300
HARTFORD LMA.....	579,000	570,800	8,200	1.4	580,300
NEW HAVEN LMA.....	286,000	285,100	900	0.3	285,200
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA.....	131,400	130,000	1,400	1.1	131,500
WATERBURY LMA.....	66,300	67,000	-700	-1.0	66,500
ENFIELD LMA**.....	45,100	44,800	300	0.7	45,100
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**.....	32,500	33,000	-500	-1.5	32,700
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**.....	26,800	27,000	-200	-0.7	26,700

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

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	285,300	281,100	4,200	1.5	290,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	254,400	249,900	4,500	1.8	254,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	35,900	34,700	1,200	3.5	35,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,000	11,000	1,000	9.1	11,700
MANUFACTURING	23,900	23,700	200	0.8	24,000
Durable Goods.....	17,300	17,200	100	0.6	17,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	249,400	246,400	3,000	1.2	254,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	51,500	51,800	-300	-0.6	52,600
Wholesale Trade.....	11,700	11,700	0	0.0	11,700
Retail Trade.....	30,100	30,300	-200	-0.7	30,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,700	9,800	-100	-1.0	10,300
INFORMATION	3,500	3,700	-200	-5.4	3,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,500	12,500	0	0.0	12,600
Finance and Insurance.....	8,800	8,700	100	1.1	8,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	32,200	31,500	700	2.2	32,000
Administrative and Support.....	16,500	15,500	1,000	6.5	16,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	79,500	77,400	2,100	2.7	79,200
Educational Services.....	28,200	27,500	700	2.5	27,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	51,300	49,900	1,400	2.8	51,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	28,100	27,200	900	3.3	27,200
Accommodation and Food Services.....	22,200	21,900	300	1.4	22,200
OTHER SERVICES	11,200	11,100	100	0.9	11,300
GOVERNMENT	30,900	31,200	-300	-1.0	36,100
Federal.....	4,900	4,800	100	2.1	4,900
State & Local.....	26,000	26,400	-400	-1.5	31,200

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

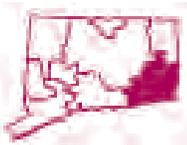
CT online labor demand fell 800 in July 2018

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 61,600 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in July 2018, a 1.3 percent decrease over the month and a 6.5 percent decrease over the year. There were 3.25 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 2.87 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (3.83), while Maine had the lowest rate (2.41).

	Jul	Jul	Jun
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2018	2017	2018
CT Vacancies (000s)	61.6	65.9	62.4
Hartford Vac. (000s)	25.9	26.5	24.8
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	3.25	3.44	3.29
United States	2.87	2.87	2.76
Maine	2.41	2.46	2.44
Massachusetts	3.83	3.82	3.72
New Hampshire	2.92	3.17	2.85
Rhode Island	2.82	2.77	2.67
Vermont	3.36	3.06	3.17

* A percent of advertised vacancies per 100 persons in labor force
Source: The Conference Board

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. 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*

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	133,500	132,100	1,400	1.1	134,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	103,900	101,600	2,300	2.3	103,900
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	23,400	21,500	1,900	8.8	23,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	4,300	4,000	300	7.5	4,400
MANUFACTURING	19,100	17,500	1,600	9.1	18,900
Durable Goods.....	15,700	14,100	1,600	11.3	15,500
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,400	3,400	0	0.0	3,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	110,100	110,600	-500	-0.5	111,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	23,100	22,900	200	0.9	23,700
Wholesale Trade.....	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
Retail Trade.....	16,500	16,400	100	0.6	16,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,000	4,000	0	0.0	4,300
INFORMATION	1,300	1,400	-100	-7.1	1,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,000	3,000	0	0.0	3,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,300	8,800	500	5.7	9,400
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	20,300	20,500	-200	-1.0	20,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,200	18,100	100	0.6	18,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	19,900	19,800	100	0.5	18,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	16,000	16,300	-300	-1.8	15,600
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	13,200	13,400	-200	-1.5	13,000
OTHER SERVICES	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,600
GOVERNMENT	29,600	30,500	-900	-3.0	30,600
Federal.....	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
State & Local**.....	26,800	27,700	-900	-3.2	27,800

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
	2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	66,500	66,700	-200	-0.3	67,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	57,500	57,400	100	0.2	58,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	10,800	10,500	300	2.9	10,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,000	2,800	200	7.1	3,000
MANUFACTURING	7,800	7,700	100	1.3	7,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	55,700	56,200	-500	-0.9	56,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	12,200	12,600	-400	-3.2	12,400
Wholesale Trade.....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,900
Retail Trade.....	8,700	9,100	-400	-4.4	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	1,800
INFORMATION	600	600	0	0.0	600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	5,800	5,800	0	0.0	5,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,300	17,100	200	1.2	17,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,700	15,500	200	1.3	15,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,200	6,200	0	0.0	6,400
OTHER SERVICES	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,500
GOVERNMENT	9,000	9,300	-300	-3.2	9,600
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	8,500	8,800	-300	-3.4	9,100

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

	Jul 2018	Jul 2017	CHANGE		Jun 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	44,900	44,600	300	0.7	45,300
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA.....	33,600	33,400	200	0.6	33,500
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA.....	26,800	27,000	-200	-0.7	27,200

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

	Jul 2018	Jul 2017	CHANGE		Jun 2018
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	336,400	331,600	4,800	1.4	342,100
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	279,200	273,600	5,600	2.0	280,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	42,200	41,500	700	1.7	41,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	12,800	12,500	300	2.4	12,400
MANUFACTURING.....	29,400	29,000	400	1.4	29,400
Durable Goods.....	19,800	19,400	400	2.1	19,700
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,600	9,600	0	0.0	9,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	294,200	290,100	4,100	1.4	300,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	60,900	59,200	1,700	2.9	61,600
Wholesale Trade.....	12,200	11,800	400	3.4	12,200
Retail Trade.....	35,400	34,300	1,100	3.2	35,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	13,300	13,100	200	1.5	13,800
INFORMATION.....	3,300	3,400	-100	-2.9	3,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	16,700	16,700	0	0.0	16,600
Finance and Insurance.....	12,900	13,000	-100	-0.8	12,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	8,500	8,600	-100	-1.2	8,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES.....	27,400	27,500	-100	-0.4	27,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	81,500	80,100	1,400	1.7	82,100
Educational Services.....	12,600	13,800	-1,200	-8.7	12,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	68,900	66,300	2,600	3.9	69,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	33,600	31,900	1,700	5.3	33,600
OTHER SERVICES.....	13,600	13,300	300	2.3	13,500
GOVERNMENT.....	57,200	58,000	-800	-1.4	61,800
Federal.....	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	6,000
State & Local.....	51,100	51,900	-800	-1.5	55,800

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.

** New England City and Town Area

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Jul	Jul	CHANGE		Jun
		2018	2017	NO.	%	2018
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,944,100	1,951,200	-7,100	-0.4	1,916,800
	Employed	1,857,500	1,856,300	1,200	0.1	1,830,500
	Unemployed	86,600	95,000	-8,400	-8.8	86,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.9	-0.4	---	4.5
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	478,900	481,900	-3,000	-0.6	470,600
	Employed	457,900	458,800	-900	-0.2	449,400
	Unemployed	21,000	23,100	-2,100	-9.1	21,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.8	-0.4	---	4.5
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	110,600	110,600	0	0.0	108,700
	Employed	106,500	106,100	400	0.4	104,500
	Unemployed	4,100	4,500	-400	-8.9	4,100
	Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.0	-0.3	---	3.8
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	45,000	44,500	500	1.1	44,100
	Employed	42,900	42,400	500	1.2	42,100
	Unemployed	2,000	2,200	-200	-9.1	2,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.9	-0.4	---	4.6
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	51,100	51,300	-200	-0.4	50,500
	Employed	49,000	48,900	100	0.2	48,400
	Unemployed	2,200	2,400	-200	-8.3	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.6	-0.4	---	4.2
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	634,000	634,000	0	0.0	626,500
	Employed	605,400	602,600	2,800	0.5	598,200
	Unemployed	28,600	31,400	-2,800	-8.9	28,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.0	-0.5	---	4.5
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	331,900	333,600	-1,700	-0.5	328,500
	Employed	317,100	317,200	-100	0.0	313,700
	Unemployed	14,900	16,500	-1,600	-9.7	14,800
	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.9	-0.4	---	4.5
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	148,000	148,800	-800	-0.5	145,600
	Employed	141,800	141,900	-100	-0.1	139,400
	Unemployed	6,200	6,900	-700	-10.1	6,300
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.6	-0.4	---	4.3
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	48,200	48,700	-500	-1.0	47,200
	Employed	46,300	46,600	-300	-0.6	45,300
	Unemployed	1,900	2,200	-300	-13.6	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.4	-0.4	---	4.1
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	112,700	114,100	-1,400	-1.2	111,300
	Employed	106,400	107,400	-1,000	-0.9	105,200
	Unemployed	6,300	6,700	-400	-6.0	6,100
	Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.8	-0.2	---	5.5
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	163,734,000	161,911,000	1,823,000	1.1	163,277,000
	Employed	157,004,000	154,470,000	2,534,000	1.6	156,465,000
	Unemployed	6,730,000	7,441,000	-711,000	-9.6	6,812,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.6	-0.5	---	4.2

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			
	Jul		CHG	Jun	Jul		CHG	Jun	Jul		CHG	Jun
	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018	2018	2017	Y/Y	2018
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,030.02	\$1,073.28	-\$43.26	\$1,030.32	40.6	41.6	-1.0	40.5	\$25.37	\$25.80	-\$0.43	\$25.44
DURABLE GOODS	1,095.11	1,079.42	15.70	1,113.22	41.0	41.5	-0.5	41.6	26.71	26.01	0.70	26.76
NON-DUR. GOODS	814.97	1,049.18	-234.21	763.52	39.2	41.9	-2.7	37.1	20.79	25.04	-4.25	20.58
CONSTRUCTION	1,251.39	1,132.10	119.29	1,179.00	41.3	39.2	2.1	39.3	30.30	28.88	1.42	30.00
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,090.30	1,053.61	36.68	1,061.66	34.2	33.9	0.3	33.8	31.88	31.08	0.80	31.41
GOODS PRODUCING	1,322.21	1,216.77	105.44	1,272.43	38.9	39.2	-0.3	38.5	33.99	31.04	2.95	33.05
Construction	1,245.79	1,174.36	71.43	1,171.17	39.7	37.7	2.0	38.5	31.38	31.15	0.23	30.42
Manufacturing	1,359.06	1,236.15	122.91	1,346.30	39.2	40.2	-1.0	39.4	34.67	30.75	3.92	34.17
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,046.29	1,025.97	20.32	1,021.87	33.3	33.0	0.3	32.9	31.42	31.09	0.33	31.06
Trade, Transp., Utilities	899.12	876.36	22.76	881.45	33.7	32.7	1.0	33.3	26.68	26.80	-0.12	26.47
Financial Activities	1,841.08	1,789.80	51.28	1,720.77	38.3	38.0	0.3	36.8	48.07	47.10	0.97	46.76
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,235.10	1,291.66	-56.56	1,218.10	34.5	36.1	-1.6	34.4	35.80	35.78	0.02	35.41
Education & Health Ser.	957.78	924.30	33.48	948.67	32.7	32.5	0.2	32.4	29.29	28.44	0.85	29.28
Leisure & Hospitality	476.82	442.66	34.16	466.75	27.0	26.1	0.9	26.4	17.66	16.96	0.70	17.68
Other Services	798.78	814.72	-15.94	795.34	32.3	32.0	0.3	32.2	24.73	25.46	-0.73	24.70
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,191.93	1,149.51	42.42	1,149.51	34.3	33.7	0.6	33.7	34.75	34.11	0.64	34.11
Danbury	986.45	950.07	36.38	986.36	34.6	33.0	1.6	34.5	28.51	28.79	-0.28	28.59
Hartford	1,139.90	1,090.63	49.27	1,109.61	34.7	34.9	-0.2	34.3	32.85	31.25	1.60	32.35
New Haven	1,019.76	1,009.04	10.72	1,010.66	33.6	32.9	0.7	33.3	30.35	30.67	-0.32	30.35
Norwich-New London	860.48	807.72	52.76	876.53	32.0	31.8	0.2	32.5	26.89	25.40	1.49	26.97
Waterbury	936.36	832.16	104.20	894.69	34.0	33.8	0.2	33.8	27.54	24.62	2.92	26.47

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

- Reed's, a ginger beer maker, is moving its headquarters to Norwalk.
- At Home, a national superstore retailer selling furniture and home décor, opened its first Connecticut store in Manchester.
- Stratford-based Donut Crazy plans to move and expand the gourmet doughnut brand's first location
- Bank of America is planning to open its 115,000-square-foot center in Stamford's downtown financial hub.
- Joey Garlic's restaurant has opened its latest Connecticut eatery in Manchester.

Layoffs and Closures

- Bic is in the process of laying off more than 25 workers at its Milford plant.
- Edible Arrangements is relocating its headquarters from Wallingford to an out of state location. The company did not say how many of the 130 Connecticut headquarters employees will lose their jobs.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

JULY 2018

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	478,944	457,895	21,049	4.4	Canton	5,809	5,622	187	3.2
Ansonia	9,591	8,992	599	6.2	Chaplin	1,272	1,217	55	4.3
Bridgeport	71,760	67,143	4,617	6.4	Colchester	9,609	9,285	324	3.4
Darien	8,901	8,578	323	3.6	Columbia	3,314	3,194	120	3.6
Derby	7,004	6,621	383	5.5	Coventry	7,996	7,695	301	3.8
Easton	3,957	3,833	124	3.1	Cromwell	8,102	7,813	289	3.6
Fairfield	30,035	28,808	1,227	4.1	East Granby	3,152	3,036	116	3.7
Greenwich	29,553	28,602	951	3.2	East Haddam	5,086	4,909	177	3.5
Milford	31,249	29,942	1,307	4.2	East Hampton	7,870	7,590	280	3.6
Monroe	10,462	10,040	422	4.0	East Hartford	28,001	26,202	1,799	6.4
New Canaan	8,626	8,336	290	3.4	Ellington	9,530	9,205	325	3.4
Norwalk	51,973	50,074	1,899	3.7	Farmington	14,505	13,984	521	3.6
Oxford	7,381	7,116	265	3.6	Glastonbury	19,398	18,793	605	3.1
Redding	4,575	4,429	146	3.2	Granby	6,923	6,687	236	3.4
Ridgefield	12,189	11,774	415	3.4	Haddam	5,159	5,001	158	3.1
Seymour	9,257	8,859	398	4.3	Hartford	54,292	50,097	4,195	7.7
Shelton	22,911	21,881	1,030	4.5	Hartland	1,160	1,129	31	2.7
Southbury	9,003	8,617	386	4.3	Harwinton	3,318	3,184	134	4.0
Stamford	72,234	69,404	2,830	3.9	Hebron	5,636	5,465	171	3.0
Stratford	28,328	26,752	1,576	5.6	Lebanon	4,139	3,975	164	4.0
Trumbull	18,662	17,875	787	4.2	Manchester	33,697	32,145	1,552	4.6
Weston	4,522	4,335	187	4.1	Mansfield	12,952	12,398	554	4.3
Westport	13,030	12,595	435	3.3	Marlborough	3,674	3,552	122	3.3
Wilton	8,731	8,444	287	3.3	Middletown	26,713	25,530	1,183	4.4
Woodbridge	5,010	4,846	164	3.3	New Britain	37,392	35,062	2,330	6.2
					New Hartford	4,082	3,945	137	3.4
DANBURY	110,606	106,485	4,121	3.7	Newington	17,704	17,014	690	3.9
Bethel	11,220	10,796	424	3.8	Plainville	10,702	10,234	468	4.4
Bridgewater	868	841	27	3.1	Plymouth	6,812	6,490	322	4.7
Brookfield	9,722	9,321	401	4.1	Portland	5,600	5,379	221	3.9
Danbury	48,921	47,169	1,752	3.6	Rocky Hill	11,844	11,442	402	3.4
New Fairfield	7,437	7,140	297	4.0	Scotland	975	939	36	3.7
New Milford	15,803	15,209	594	3.8	Simsbury	13,622	13,206	416	3.1
Newtown	14,700	14,134	566	3.9	Southington	24,976	24,073	903	3.6
Sherman	1,935	1,876	59	3.0	South Windsor	14,472	13,903	569	3.9
					Stafford	6,942	6,628	314	4.5
ENFIELD	51,137	48,980	2,157	4.2	Thomaston	4,836	4,656	180	3.7
East Windsor	6,723	6,399	324	4.8	Tolland	8,818	8,513	305	3.5
Enfield	23,803	22,756	1,047	4.4	Union**	472	457	15	3.2
Somers	5,264	5,070	194	3.7	Vernon	17,611	16,878	733	4.2
Suffield	7,726	7,476	250	3.2	West Hartford	35,174	33,964	1,210	3.4
Windsor Locks	7,621	7,278	343	4.5	Wethersfield	14,327	13,774	553	3.9
					Willington	3,731	3,585	146	3.9
HARTFORD	634,036	605,433	28,603	4.5	Windham	12,725	11,933	792	6.2
Andover	1,990	1,911	79	4.0	Windsor	16,948	16,204	744	4.4
Ashford	2,626	2,509	117	4.5					
Avon	9,627	9,328	299	3.1					
Barkhamsted	2,380	2,279	101	4.2					
Berlin	12,012	11,579	433	3.6					
Bloomfield	11,703	11,124	579	4.9					
Bolton	3,243	3,143	100	3.1					
Bristol	33,628	32,007	1,621	4.8					
Burlington	5,751	5,559	192	3.3					

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)

JULY 2018

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	331,944	317,080	14,864	4.5
Bethany	3,171	3,067	104	3.3
Branford	16,375	15,756	619	3.8
Cheshire	16,042	15,524	518	3.2
Chester	2,403	2,329	74	3.1
Clinton	7,438	7,178	260	3.5
Deep River	2,922	2,832	90	3.1
Durham	4,411	4,274	137	3.1
East Haven	16,135	15,336	799	5.0
Essex	3,411	3,303	108	3.2
Guilford	13,221	12,797	424	3.2
Hamden	36,271	34,630	1,641	4.5
Killingworth	3,916	3,800	116	3.0
Madison	9,278	8,974	304	3.3
Meriden	32,621	30,944	1,677	5.1
Middlefield	2,564	2,483	81	3.2
New Haven	65,899	61,989	3,910	5.9
North Branford	8,344	8,064	280	3.4
North Haven	13,702	13,146	556	4.1
Old Saybrook	5,219	5,013	206	3.9
Orange	7,443	7,183	260	3.5
Wallingford	26,770	25,786	984	3.7
West Haven	30,647	29,061	1,586	5.2
Westbrook	3,739	3,609	130	3.5

***NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART**

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART	131,602	126,016	5,586	4.2
Bozrah	1,520	1,447	73	4.8
Canterbury	2,986	2,882	104	3.5
East Lyme	9,063	8,678	385	4.2
Franklin	1,121	1,078	43	3.8
Griswold	6,570	6,255	315	4.8
Groton	19,238	18,493	745	3.9
Ledyard	8,325	8,041	284	3.4
Lisbon	2,442	2,342	100	4.1
Lyme	1,266	1,224	42	3.3
Montville	9,741	9,332	409	4.2
New London	12,494	11,765	729	5.8
No. Stonington	3,055	2,945	110	3.6
Norwich	21,115	20,083	1,032	4.9
Old Lyme	3,927	3,781	146	3.7
Preston	2,515	2,421	94	3.7
Salem	2,226	2,145	81	3.6
Sprague	1,684	1,602	82	4.9
Stonington	10,195	9,851	344	3.4
Voluntown	1,536	1,481	55	3.6
Waterford	10,581	10,168	413	3.9

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI	148,029	141,819	6,210	4.2
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	16,427	15,803	624	3.8

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST	48,226	46,295	1,931	4.0
Canaan	750	729	21	2.8
Colebrook	835	798	37	4.4
Cornwall	815	791	24	2.9
Goshen	1,722	1,677	45	2.6
Kent	1,584	1,542	42	2.7
Litchfield	5,045	4,889	156	3.1
Morris	1,495	1,451	44	2.9
Norfolk	945	914	31	3.3
North Canaan	1,796	1,740	56	3.1
Roxbury	1,415	1,368	47	3.3
Salisbury	1,915	1,862	53	2.8
Sharon	1,573	1,530	43	2.7
Torrington	19,212	18,247	965	5.0
Warren	839	809	30	3.6
Washington	2,170	2,112	58	2.7
Winchester	6,118	5,837	281	4.6

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
WATERBURY	112,688	106,414	6,274	5.6
Beacon Falls	3,524	3,370	154	4.4
Bethlehem	1,966	1,899	67	3.4
Middlebury	3,957	3,799	158	4.0
Naugatuck	17,549	16,628	921	5.2
Prospect	5,690	5,477	213	3.7
Waterbury	51,190	47,558	3,632	7.1
Watertown	13,164	12,634	530	4.0
Wolcott	10,029	9,635	394	3.9
Woodbury	5,622	5,416	206	3.7

DANIELSON-NORTH EAST

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
DANIELSON-NORTH EAST	44,954	42,935	2,019	4.5
Brooklyn	4,293	4,107	186	4.3
Eastford	1,023	989	34	3.3
Hampton	1,105	1,057	48	4.3
Killingly	9,961	9,484	477	4.8
Plainfield	9,010	8,576	434	4.8
Pomfret	2,615	2,515	100	3.8
Putnam	5,033	4,786	247	4.9
Sterling	2,091	1,998	93	4.4
Thompson	5,461	5,239	222	4.1
Woodstock	4,362	4,185	177	4.1

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,944,100	1,857,500	86,600	4.5
UNITED STATES	163,734,000	157,004,000	6,730,000	4.1

Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,898,500	1,815,700	82,800	4.4
UNITED STATES	162,245,000	155,965,000	6,280,000	3.9

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	JUL 2018	YR TO DATE 2018	YR TO DATE 2017	TOWN	JUL 2018	YR TO DATE 2018	YR TO DATE 2017	TOWN	JUL 2018	YR TO DATE 2018	YR TO DATE 2017
Andover	0	2	3	Griswold	1	14	6	Preston	3	8	5
Ansonia	na	na	na	Groton	na	na	na	Prospect	0	16	12
Ashford	na	na	na	Guilford	na	na	na	Putnam	na	na	na
Avon	0	7	11	Haddam	2	2	7	Redding	1	2	0
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	na	na	na	Ridgefield	0	5	18
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	na	na	na	Rocky Hill	0	4	6
Berlin	4	10	9	Hartford	1	2	1	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	0	0	2	Salem	na	na	na
Bethel	0	41	45	Harwinton	na	na	na	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	2	10	8	Scotland	na	na	na
Bloomfield	1	3	3	Kent	1	4	2	Seymour	na	na	na
Bolton	2	6	3	Killingly	na	na	na	Sharon	na	na	na
Bozrah	na	na	na	Killingworth	1	3	1	Shelton	3	28	36
Branford	3	9	13	Lebanon	0	5	7	Sherman	1	2	2
Bridgeport	1	28	43	Ledyard	na	na	na	Simsbury	26	157	9
Bridgewater	0	0	1	Lisbon	na	na	na	Somers	2	9	9
Bristol	7	21	24	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	10	57	10
Brookfield	1	6	2	Lyme	1	2	2	Southbury	na	na	na
Brooklyn	2	7	11	Madison	na	na	na	Southington	7	40	39
Burlington	0	9	20	Manchester	2	13	18	Sprague	0	0	0
Canaan	na	na	na	Mansfield	1	5	7	Stafford	2	7	7
Canterbury	na	na	na	Marlborough	1	1	2	Stamford	10	64	127
Canton	2	4	2	Meriden	na	na	na	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	na	na	na	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	na	na	na
Cheshire	1	12	11	Middlefield	0	6	6	Stratford	1	12	10
Chester	0	0	1	Middletown	1	6	22	Suffield	1	52	58
Clinton	1	9	30	Milford	17	108	116	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	4	22	13	Monroe	2	6	7	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	na	na	na	Montville	na	na	na	Tolland	1	5	7
Columbia	1	1	3	Morris	na	na	na	Torrington	na	na	na
Cornwall	na	na	na	Naugatuck	na	na	na	Trumbull	1	4	4
Coventry	1	9	10	New Britain	0	5	6	Union	0	1	2
Cromwell	0	5	7	New Canaan	3	13	15	Vernon	9	65	69
Danbury	5	56	69	New Fairfield	0	3	5	Voluntown	0	0	1
Darien	3	21	24	New Hartford	na	na	na	Wallingford	2	12	14
Deep River	1	1	1	New Haven	110	393	20	Warren	na	na	na
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	22	22	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	2	2	New Milford	na	na	na	Waterbury	3	13	27
East Granby	0	3	1	Newington	1	2	9	Waterford	na	na	na
East Haddam	1	5	5	Newtown	6	37	9	Watertown	na	na	na
East Hampton	2	15	16	Norfolk	na	na	na	West Hartford	7	46	41
East Hartford	0	0	3	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	na	na	na	North Canaan	na	na	na	Westbrook	0	2	17
East Lyme	7	14	16	North Haven	na	na	na	Weston	1	6	4
East Windsor	3	138	12	North Stonington	na	na	na	Westport	5	70	119
Eastford	na	na	na	Norwalk	2	27	113	Wethersfield	0	2	2
Easton	0	5	6	Norwich	0	17	12	Willington	0	1	1
Ellington	10	63	55	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	1	5	3
Enfield	10	20	31	Old Saybrook	1	35	24	Winchester	na	na	na
Essex	7	23	57	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	1	3
Fairfield	8	45	35	Oxford	5	21	27	Windsor	1	10	7
Farmington	10	28	24	Plainfield	na	na	na	Windsor Locks	0	7	13
Franklin	na	na	na	Plainville	1	6	8	Wolcott	4	9	11
Glastonbury	4	27	27	Plymouth	na	na	na	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	na	na	na	Pomfret	na	na	na	Woodbury	0	2	6
Granby	1	38	28	Portland	1	3	2	Woodstock	na	na	na
Greenwich	24	107	86								

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 +0.9	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident General Drift Indicator +0.4	New Housing Permits +14.9	Occupancy Rate -0.7
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +0.3	Electricity Sales -4.0	Major Attraction Visitors NA
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +2.7	Construction Contracts Index -52.8	Air Passenger Count +0.7
Total Nonfarm Employment +1.0	New Auto Registrations +17.2	Gaming Slots -3.3
Labor Force -1.0	Exports +38.1	
Employed -0.7	S&P 500: Monthly Close +14.0	
Unemployed -6.1	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Unemployment Rate -0.2*	Secretary of the State +21.7	Total +2.9
Labor Force Participation Rate -0.8	Dept. of Labor -3.4	Wages & Salaries +2.9
Employment-Population Ratio -0.6	Business Terminations	Benefit Costs +2.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims -10.7	Secretary of the State +3.5	Consumer Prices
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.20*	Dept. of Labor -27.3	U.S. City Average +2.9
U-6 Rate -1.3*	State Revenues NA	Northeast Region +2.7
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg -2.4	Corporate Tax NA	NY-Newark-Jersey City +2.2
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg -1.7	Personal Income Tax NA	Boston-Cambridge-Newton +3.4
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg -4.0	Real Estate Conveyance Tax NA	Interest Rates
CT Mfg. Production Index -1.7	Sales & Use Tax NA	Prime +0.75*
Production Worker Hours -3.7	Gaming Payments -2.7	Conventional Mortgage +0.56*
Industrial Electricity Sales -3.0		
Personal Income +1.6		
UI Covered Wages +2.4		

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

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