# THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

## SEPTEMBER 2019

### IN THIS ISSUE...

### In July...

**Nonfarm Employment**
  **Connecticut ................... 1,692,700**
    **Change over month ......... -0.01%**
    **Change over year ............. +0.19%**

  **United States ............. 151,431,000**
    **Change over month ......... +0.11%**
    **Change over year ............. +1.51%**

**Unemployment Rate**
    **Connecticut ............................3.6%**
    **United States ..........................3.7%**

**Consumer Price Index**
    **United States .................... 256.571**
    **Change over year ............... +1.8%**

# 2018 Housing Market in Review

*By Kolie Sun, Senior Research Analyst, DECD*

**C**onnecticut's housing market experienced growth in 2018 with many economic indicators posting gains over the prior year. In this annual review, we will examine the state's housing industry from the permits, sales and price perspectives.

**Housing Production**

According to data released by the Bureau of the Census, cities and towns in Connecticut authorized a total of 4,815 single and multifamily homes with a total valuation of $1.112 billion in 2018. This level of production represents a 5.9% increase compared to 4,547 in 2017, and a 12.5% decrease compared to 5,504 in 2016 (See chart 1).

New Haven County regained the lead in the number of permit authorizations since 2010, with the largest share (24.2%) in 2018, followed by Hartford County (23.6%) and Fairfield County (22.8%). Litchfield County had the smallest share (2.6%).

Several municipalities showed strong performance in the number of permits authorized.  New Haven led all municipalities with 460 units, followed by Simsbury with 199, Westport with 194, Stonington with 183, and Milford with 167. The combined permits issued for the top five municipalities accounted for a quarter of all housing units the state authorized in 2018.

New housing can be broken down into single family and multifamily homes that ranges from two-unit duplexes to large apartment buildings with hundreds of units. Although the majority of households live in single family homes, multifamily units have become increasingly important to the housing market.  In 1998, Connecticut's multifamily units accounted for 23.0% of housing permits authorized, but that share has doubled to 47.0% in 2018.  This increase is partially attributed to the growth of transit-oriented development, creating walkable urban environments that are seen



Chart 1. Connecticut Housing Units Authorization, 1960-2018

## Connecticut Department of Labor

## Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

as increasingly attractive — especially to millennials.

The Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) annually surveys each municipality for demolition information. One hundred thirty-four Connecticut towns responded (79.3% response rate), reporting 1,225 demolished units last year. As a result, the state's net gain of 3,590 units brings its housing inventory estimates to 1,517,655 units.

### Economic Indicators

Employment, gross domestic product (GDP), and personal income are some of the economic indicators that can impact growth in the housing sector.

Connecticut's economy experienced a modest growth last year. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Connecticut's real GDP, the most commonly used barometer to measure a state's economic health, increased 1.0% in 2018 after small declines in the previous two years. The U.S. economy expanded 2.9% during the same year. Washington experienced the highest growth rate of 5.7% and Alaska was the only state with negative growth. Connecticut's economy was valued at $274.2 billion[1] in 2018.

Connecticut saw an employment increase in 2018. Based on annual average data, not seasonally adjusted, from the Department of Labor (DOL), the state gained 1,600 (0.1%) jobs in 2018, compared to 3,500 (0.2%) jobs in 2017; while U.S. employment grew at 1.6% in 2017 and 1.7% in 2018. According to DOL, the state's private sector has recovered more than 100%[2] of the jobs lost in the great recession (March 2008 through January 2010).

With the improved job market, Connecticut's unemployment rate continued to fall. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, state's annual average unemployment rate was estimated at 4.1% in 2018. This was the lowest level since 2001. From the same source, U.S. unemployment rate was estimated at 3.9%. Within the continental U.S., Iowa had the lowest unemployment rate of 2.5% and West Virginia the highest at 5.3%.

Personal income is a component of consumer spending. Higher income translates to higher disposable income that implies stronger growth in consumer spending that can lead to a stronger economy. Connecticut's personal income increased 3.4% in 2018, after increasing 3.3% in 2017, according to estimates release from BEA. At the national level, personal income grew 4.5% in 2018, and 4.4% in 2017. However, Connecticut's per capita income remains the highest in the nation at $74,561.

### Home Sales and Prices

With an improved economy, strong consumer confidence and a lower unemployment rate in 2018, Connecticut's real estate market had a strong showing as home prices rose and house sales were at their second highest level in ten years.

According to the Warren Group report, Connecticut's median single-family sale price reached $268,000, a 3.2% increase from a year earlier. Although it achieved an 11-year high last year, it still is almost 10% below the peak value of $295,000 in 2007.[3]

From the same source, Connecticut's single-family home sales totaled 33,594 in 2018, a 1.9% decrease from the previous year. Condominium sales did better with a gain of 0.1% over 2017.

Real estate markets vary from region to region. Fairfield County saw modest decreases in unit sales and dollar volumes, while the Connecticut shoreline saw minimal decreases in unit sales even as dollar volume improved. Litchfield County experienced sales growth and the Farmington Valley was flat with steady sales.[4] For example, Fairfield County unit sales and dollar volume decreased 2% and 4%, respectively, last year, while median selling price increased 1% to $455,000. It is still 20.9% below the pre-recession median selling value of $575,000 in 2007.

According to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's House Price Index (HPI), U.S. house prices advanced 5.7% from the fourth quarter of 2017 to the fourth quarter of 2018. The HPI ranges from the highest annual appreciation in Idaho (11.9%) to smallest in North Dakota (0.0%).

# Redevelopment for Workforce Housing

*By Al Sylvestre, Research Analyst, Department of Labor*

**T**he vision of Connecticut as a prosperous, inviting, and invigorating place to live, work, and play is brought to life by plans, places, and the networks that connect them. The most recent annual gathering of southern New England's land use planners, economic development professionals, and scholars featured ideas, plans, and projects of great place making. Place making is fundamental to bringing growth and prosperity that business, government, and education leaders speak about when they talk of making Connecticut competitive with its neighbors.

While the majority of Connecticut households live in single family homes, multifamily developments of two or more units have become important to the housing market. Not only does multiple-unit housing use land more efficiently by enabling developers to spread construction costs among many units, it promotes greater affordability for households that earn the area median income or less. In the generation from 1998 to 2018, the share of authorized building permits for multifamily housing has more than doubled from 23% to 47%. This increase is partly the result of growing transit-oriented development (TOD) creating walkable urban environments that people seeking places to live find increasingly attractive.

Housing that is affordable to workers earning wages around their area's median is essential to attracting and keeping a robust workforce. To this end, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) established criteria to encourage affordable housing development. The criterion with which this article concerns itself has to do with area median income (AMI).[1] New Haven County's (annual) AMI ranges from $38,628 for a single-person household to $140,191 for a family with three or more income earners. For the entire state of Connecticut, those figures are $41,775 and $138,667. In the city of Meriden, where affordable housing is being developed as described below, its AMI are $45,777 and $135,000. Housing affordability for public benefits such as housing assistance programs (HAP) or affordability criteria such as those set forth in Connecticut General Statutes §8-30 (g) use percentages of AMI—30% for very low income earners; 80% for moderate income earners—to determine eligibility. Housing is generally affordable if the mortgage or rent consumes 28% or less of gross household income.

The following is a brief description of methods and projects that led to the development of workforce housing that can be duplicated statewide. What sets the cited examples apart from conventional development is collaboration among the people and entities involved in bringing their projects to fruition.

Brownfields[2] redevelopment has great potential for workforce housing development. Because of its complexity and cost, brownfield remediation involves risk management techniques in addition to public subsidy as it is an iterative process of reclamation. The US Environmental Protection Agency developed a handbook for municipalities called PREPARED (Process for Risk Evaluation, Property Analysis, and Reuse Decisions) employing a multi-step process to:

- Identify, clarify, and gain support for brownfield reuse goals,
- Identify and assess options for a particular brownfield property,
- Evaluate the risks of involvement, and
- Formulate risk-minimizing strategies.

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection was the country's first state agency to adopt the PREPARED organization, data collection, and communication method for redevelopment. The City of Meriden was the first to apply PREPARED to its once-in-a-generation flood control, redevelopment, and TOD project.

What began as a 54-acre brownfield with deserted buildings—including a former hospital and one-time newspaper office with its printing press—in downtown Meriden is becoming housing, retail, and commercial spaces a short walk from a new transit center. Using the PREPARED method with a form-based (zoning) code[3], Meriden is engaging with developers to create a vibrant, walkable, welcoming downtown that takes advantage of its proximity to public transportation, while preserving its housing affordability.

In addition to the transit station serving the Hartford Line commuter rail and the Amtrak long-distance passenger railroad, these projects are in design, under construction, or filling up with tenants:

- An 81-unit mixed-use development with apartments facing the Meriden Green (Figure 1) will occupy the Meriden Record Journal site with row houses along South Colony and Crown Streets;



Figure 1: 11 Crown Street

- Apartments and retail spaces at Meriden Commons are available for lease with construction of its second phase underway. The $777 to $1,600 monthly rents on these apartments make them affordable to households earning between 67.8% of a single-person household AMI and 75.3% of AMI for a family of four[4];
- Completed in July 2018, 161 State

Figure 2: Meriden Commons
Phase 2 Rendering

Street with its fully-leased 75 units is built to energy-saving standards that incorporate heated air recirculation in a tight building envelope for significantly reduced energy costs. The second phase at 177 State Street (Figure 2), will include 76 apartments in three buildings with two townhouse-style buildings of four-bedroom units;

• A Connecticut-based developer is set to transform the former hospital site into a mixed-use development of residential, medical, commercial, and retail uses. The site includes a 300,000 square-foot building and former parking garage on 5.64 acres. It will make adaptive reuse of historic structures.

Following Connecticut's examples of affordable housing development in its small and medium-sized towns, the uniquely urban place in the Berkshire foothills of western Massachusetts that is Northampton is applying land use rules, innovative financing, and affordable housing mandates to create moderately-priced housing. The vision and leadership of Northampton's planning staff brought together the elements necessary to make affordable housing development attractive to developers while preserving open space, committing public funds prudently, and introducing amenities that make these developments attractive to buyers.

Affordable housing that blends in with established communities becomes possible with thoughtfully crafted land-use regulation embraced by the public. Northampton's regulatory foundation includes zoning for infill[5] housing that eliminates frontage (lot width) requirements and reduces setbacks (distance of a use from its property boundaries). An essential element of neighborhood desirability is zoning for walkability that incorporates:

• Permissive lot dimensions;

• Multi-family housing;

• Mixed uses;

• No minimum-parking requirements;

Preserving open space while reducing the high cost of land can be accomplished with conservation development that minimizes lot dimensions while dedicating open space to common uses such as walking and biking trails. Developers may set aside a percentage of affordable units that are outwardly indistinguishable from market-rate units.

Northampton has begun to see results as it established five units of affordable housing through a small-lots competition that attracted designers that built homes developed by the city. The competition created excitement among the public while encouraging new design ideas. Using its HUD community development block grant, MassWorks and MassDOT Complete Streets funds, and tax increment financing,[6] Northampton invests in parks, streetscapes, and infrastructure that enhances the allure of mixed-income housing in cluster development composed of small building lots with common open space.

Northampton also benefits from passive recreation, permanently preserved open space, bicycle links, and energy efficient units, while engaging its residents in a city-wide design discussion. With only five units added to the city's housing stock, it is too soon to evaluate the effect North Hampton's new approach to affordable housing is having on the city.

Transit oriented development and affordable housing are frequently discussed in presentations at the annual planners' conference cited above. Those discussions address the shortage of workforce housing, the challenge of which can be met in cities, suburbs, and rural small towns. Lots available for infill development, buildings available for redevelopment, proximity to employment centers, and transportation infrastructure for expanded public transit, including the CT Fastrak bus-only roadway and CT Rail's Hartford Line commuter railway, ensure that workforce housing has the opportunity to flourish. Public officials and land developers need to work together in adopting creative solutions to ameliorate high construction costs such as those tried and tested in Meriden and Northampton. Vexing issues, including the high land costs and the proliferation of auto-dependent places planned and built following the end of the World War II, must be resolved for Connecticut's commitment to attracting and keeping members of the millennial generation to bear fruit. ∎

1 AMI estimates are supplied by the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey. The numbers are annual averages based on 5-year (2013-2017) ACS calculations.
2 A brownfield is defined by Connecticut General Statutes §32-760 as any abandoned or underutilized site where redevelopment, reuse or expansion has not occurred due to the presence or potential presence of pollution in the buildings, soil or groundwater that requires investigation or remediation before or in conjunction with the restoration, redevelopment, reuse and expansion of the property.
3 Form-based code, as an alternative to conventional zoning regulation, fosters predictable built results by using physical form rather than separation of uses as the organizing principle.
4 Using the formula: [(monthly rent X 12) / 0.3] / AMI X 100. Since HUD requires a HAP renter to pay 30% of income toward rent, the preceding formula uses that ratio.
5 Infill refers to the development of vacant parcels within previously built areas that are already served by public infrastructure such as transportation, water, wastewater processing, and other utilities.
6 TIF creates funding for public or private projects by borrowing against the future increase in these property-tax revenues.

Connecticut's HPI increased at the 0.9%. For the five-year period (Q4:2013 to Q4:2018), Connecticut's HPI rose 7.4%, compared to 32.8% at the U.S. level, indicating very little home price appreciation in our state.

Raising rates affects millions of Americans, including home buyers, savers and investors. The Fed raised interest rates four times in 2018. As a result, mortgage rates increased to the highest level since 2010. According to Freddie Mac, the conventional 30-year mortgage rate on an annual average basis was 4.54% last year, up from 3.99% in 2017, 3.65% in 2016 and 3.85% in 2015. Despite the incremental increases, mortgage rates in 2018 remained at historic lows.

### Housing Affordability

According to Diane Yentel, president and CEO of the National Low Income Housing Coalition: "Our country is in the grips of a severe and pervasive housing affordability crisis. Nationally, there is a shortage of 7 million homes affordable and available to the lowest-income renters. Rents have risen faster than renters' incomes over the last two decades, and while more people are renting than ever, the supply of housing has lagged. Fewer than four affordable and available rental homes exist for every 10 deeply poor renter households nationwide. As a result, record-breaking numbers of families cannot afford decent homes."[5]

As a state with a reputation for the highest per capita income in the nation, and some of the greatest income disparity among its cities and towns, housing affordability remained an issue for Connecticut in 2018. Moreover, the ability of employers to find workers and for employees to accept jobs can be negatively impacted when affordability presents a challenge.

In its 2018 report, the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) cited that for Connecticut, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is $1,295. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities - without paying more than 30% of income on housing – a household must earn $4,317 monthly or $51,799 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week (52 weeks per year), this level of income translates into an hourly housing wage of $24.90 per hour, the 9th highest in the nation.

The NLIHC in 2018 also found that a minimum wage worker earning an hourly wage of $10.10 in Connecticut must work 99 hours per week, 52 weeks per year in order to afford the FMR for a 2-bedroom apartment. Or a household must include 2.5 minimum wage earners working 40 hours per week year-round to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable.

### Conclusion

In 2018, Connecticut's housing market continued on its path to recovery with permit growth and home price appreciation. Early data suggests that the growth is likely to continue this year. The state's new residential construction permits year-to-date (through June) increased 9.2%[6] and the year-to-date median home prices reported at $256,000 is a 0.4% increase when compared to the same period a year ago.[7]

State home sales, following the national trend, slowed down slightly in 2018. The National Association Realtors chief economist, Lawrence Yun, said it best: "...2017 was the best year for home sales in ten years, and 2018 is only down 1.5% year to date. Statistically, it is a mild twinge in the data and a very mild adjustment compared to the long-term growth we have been experiencing over the past few years." ■

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1 In current dollars, Bureau of Economic Analysis
2 State Department of Labor, Labor Situation, August 15, 2019
3 Connecticut Median Single-Family Home Price Reaches 11-Year High in 2018, Still 10 Percent Below Peak, Mike Breed, January 23, 2019, Press Releases
4 2018 Year in Review Market Watch, William Pitt-Julia B. Fee Sotheby's International Realty, January 15, 2019
5 The Affordable Home Crisis Continues, But Bold New Plans May Help – CityLab, March 14, 2019, Diane Yentel, president and CEO, National Low Income Housing Coalition
6 Bureau of the Census, Residential Construction Branch
7 The Warren Group, CT Single-Family Home Sales, Median Price Down in June, Mike Breed, July 31, 2019, Press Releases

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

| (Seasonally adjusted) | 1Q 2019 | 1Q 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | 4Q 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*** | | | | | |
| **Leading** | 119.8 | 113.2 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 116.9 |
| **Coincident** | 117.1 | 115.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 116.3 |
| **Liberty Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**** | 138.1 | 137.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 138.6 |
| | | | | | |
| **Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (2007=100)*****  | Jul | Jul | | | Jun |
| (Seasonally adjusted) | 2019 | 2018 | | | 2019 |
| **Connecticut** | 128.25 | 124.65 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 127.74 |
| **United States** | 128.31 | 124.89 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 128.07 |

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

*Total nonfarm employment increased over the year.*

| (Seasonally adjusted; 000s) | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM** | 1,692.7 | 1,689.5 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 1,692.8 |
| **Natural Res & Mining** | 0.5 | 0.6 | -0.1 | -16.7 | 0.5 |
| **Construction** | 57.0 | 58.5 | -1.5 | -2.6 | 57.3 |
| **Manufacturing** | 160.6 | 160.9 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 161.2 |
| **Trade, Transportation & Utilities** | 293.4 | 296.9 | -3.5 | -1.2 | 293.3 |
| **Information** | 33.4 | 31.6 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 32.9 |
| **Financial Activities** | 128.0 | 125.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 127.8 |
| **Professional and Business Services** | 219.6 | 220.7 | -1.1 | -0.5 | 219.9 |
| **Education and Health Services** | 340.8 | 334.0 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 340.5 |
| **Leisure and Hospitality** | 160.7 | 157.8 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 161.7 |
| **Other Services** | 63.8 | 65.7 | -1.9 | -2.9 | 63.4 |
| **Government*** | 234.9 | 237.3 | -2.4 | -1.0 | 234.3 |

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

*Average weekly initial claims fell from a year ago.*

| (Seasonally adjusted) | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Labor Force, resident (000s)** | 1,905.8 | 1,905.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1,907.5 |
| **Employed (000s)** | 1,836.7 | 1,828.2 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 1,836.6 |
| **Unemployed (000s)** | 69.1 | 77.0 | -7.9 | -10.3 | 70.8 |
| **Unemployment Rate (%)** | 3.6 | 4.0 | -0.4 | --- | 3.7 |
| **Labor Force Participation Rate (%)** | 66.0 | 66.1 | -0.1 | --- | 66.1 |
| **Employment-Population Ratio (%)** | 63.7 | 63.4 | 0.3 | --- | 63.7 |
| **Average Weekly Initial Claims** | 2,896 | 3,376 | -480 | -14.2 | 3,823 |
| **Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)** | 1.99 | 2.14 | -0.16 | --- | 2.15 |
| | 2Q 2019 | 2Q 2018 | | | 1Q 2019 |
| **U-6 Rate (%)** | 8.7 | 9.0 | -0.3 | --- | 8.8 |

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

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

*The production worker weekly earnings rose over the year.*

| (Not seasonally adjusted) | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | Jun 2019 | May 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours** | 41.8 | 41.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 42.6 | -- |
| **Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings** | 27.49 | 26.40 | 1.09 | 4.1 | 27.07 | -- |
| **Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings** | 1,149.08 | 1,098.24 | 50.84 | 4.6 | 1,153.18 | -- |
| **CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)** | 98.2 | 98.9 | -0.7 | -0.8 | 94.5 | 96.3 |
| **Production Worker Hours (000s)** | 3,691 | 3,609 | 82 | 2.3 | 3,838 | -- |
| **Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*** | 256 | 268 | -11.7 | -4.4 | 238 | 248 |
| **CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)** | 93.2 | 94.9 | -1.8 | -1.9 | 92.9 | 99.7 |

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

## INCOME

*Personal income for fourth quarter 2019 is forecasted to increase 3.1 percent from a year earlier.*

| (Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions) | 4Q* 2019 | 4Q 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | 3Q* 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Personal Income** | $279,691 | $271,404 | 8,286 | 3.1 | $277,596 |
| **UI Covered Wages** | $117,496 | $115,568 | 1,928 | 1.7 | $117,011 |

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

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

| | MONTH | LEVEL | Y/Y % CHG | YEAR TO DATE CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Housing Permits* | Jul 2019 | 435 | -11.9 | 2,894 | 2,661 | 8.8 |
| Electricity Sales (mil kWh) | Jun 2019 | 2,243 | -0.2 | 13,307 | 13,631 | -2.4 |
| Construction Contracts | | | | | | |
| Index (1980=100) | Jul 2019 | 397.0 | -6.2 | --- | --- | --- |
| New Auto Registrations | Jul 2019 | 21,815 | 12.1 | 124,226 | 130,692 | -4.9 |
| Exports (Bil. $) | 2Q 2019 | 4.05 | -13.9 | 8.43 | 8.44 | -0.2 |
| S&P 500: Monthly Close | Jul 2019 | 2,980.38 | 5.8 | --- | --- | --- |

*New auto registrations increased over the year.*

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; Wisertrade.org
* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

| | MO/QTR | LEVEL | Y/Y % CHG | YEAR TO DATE CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STARTS** | | | | | | |
| Secretary of the State | Jul 2019 | 2,795 | 1.3 | 22,076 | 20,966 | 5.3 |
| Department of Labor | 4Q 2018 | 1,942 | -9.0 | 10,380 | 10,894 | -4.7 |
| **TERMINATIONS** | | | | | | |
| Secretary of the State | Jul 2019 | 980 | 5.8 | 11,513 | 7,974 | 44.4 |
| Department of Labor | 4Q 2018 | 2,502 | -23.7 | 7,980 | 8,785 | -9.2 |

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

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

## STATE REVENUES

| (Millions of dollars) | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | % CHG | YEAR TO DATE CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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** | 21.5 | 24.7 | -13.1 | 144.4 | 158.6 | -8.9 |

*Gaming payments were down from a year ago.*

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

| | MONTH | LEVEL | Y/Y % CHG | YEAR TO DATE CURRENT | PRIOR | % CHG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupancy Rate (%)* | Jul 2019 | 72.6 | 4.5 | 61.9 | 61.3 | 1.0 |
| Tourism Website Visitors | Jul 2019 | 1,232,259 | 21.5 | 3,451,189 | 2,964,629 | 16.4 |
| Air Passenger Count | Jun 2019 | 582,381 | 2.2 | 3,330,584 | 3,209,115 | 3.8 |
| Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*** | Jul 2019 | 1,049.5 | -12.4 | 7,051.7 | 7,741.6 | -8.9 |

*Gaming slots fell over the year.*

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 2.6 percent over the year.*

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

| Private Industry Workers | Seasonally Adjusted | | | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Dec. 2005 = 100) | Jun 2019 | Mar 2019 | 3-Mo % Chg | Jun 2019 | Jun 2018 | 12-Mo % Chg |
| **UNITED STATES TOTAL** | 136.2 | 135.5 | 0.5 | 136.4 | 132.9 | 2.6 |
| **Wages and Salaries** | 136.7 | 135.9 | 0.6 | 136.9 | 132.9 | 3.0 |
| **Benefit Costs** | 135.1 | 132.7 | 1.8 | 135.3 | 132.9 | 1.8 |
| | | | | | | |
| **NORTHEAST TOTAL** | --- | --- | --- | 139.0 | 134.7 | 3.2 |
| **Wages and Salaries** | --- | --- | --- | 138.8 | 133.9 | 3.7 |

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

*U.S. inflation rate was up by 1.8 percent over the year.*

## CONSUMER NEWS

| | | | % CHANGE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Not seasonally adjusted) | MO/QTR | LEVEL | Y/Y | P/P* |
| **CONSUMER PRICES** | | | | |
| **CPI-U (1982-84=100)** | | | | |
| **U.S. City Average** | Jul 2019 | 256.571 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00) | Jul 2019 | 0.390 | -1.8 | -0.2 |
| **Northeast Region** | Jul 2019 | 270.381 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| **New York-Newark-Jersey City** | Jul 2019 | 278.817 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| **Boston-Cambridge-Newton** ** | Jul 2019 | 280.943 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| **CPI-W (1982-84=100)** | | | | |
| **U.S. City Average** | Jul 2019 | 250.236 | 1.7 | 0.2 |

*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 3.77 percent over the month.*

## INTEREST RATES

| (Percent) | Jul 2019 | Jun 2019 | Jul 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Prime** | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| **Federal Funds** | 2.40 | 2.38 | 1.91 |
| **3 Month Treasury Bill** | 2.15 | 2.22 | 1.99 |
| **6 Month Treasury Bill** | 2.08 | 2.17 | 2.17 |
| **1 Year Treasury Note** | 1.96 | 2.00 | 2.39 |
| **3 Year Treasury Note** | 1.80 | 1.78 | 2.70 |
| **5 Year Treasury Note** | 1.83 | 1.83 | 2.78 |
| **7 Year Treasury Note** | 1.93 | 1.95 | 2.85 |
| **10 Year Treasury Note** | 2.06 | 2.07 | 2.89 |
| **20 Year Treasury Note** | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.94 |
| **Conventional Mortgage** | 3.77 | 3.80 | 4.53 |

*Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.*

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

| (Seasonally adjusted; 000s) | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 1,692.7 | 1,689.5 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 1,692.8 |
| Maine | 633.5 | 628.0 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 633.4 |
| Massachusetts | 3,678.9 | 3,641.6 | 37.3 | 1.0 | 3,682.4 |
| New Hampshire | 691.0 | 680.8 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 691.0 |
| New Jersey | 4,202.0 | 4,153.7 | 48.3 | 1.2 | 4,202.5 |
| New York | 9,780.1 | 9,684.6 | 95.5 | 1.0 | 9,778.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,038.8 | 6,008.5 | 30.3 | 0.5 | 6,037.3 |
| Rhode Island | 503.9 | 496.8 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 502.6 |
| Vermont | 319.0 | 316.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 318.8 |
| United States | 151,431.0 | 149,185.0 | 2,246.0 | 1.5 | 151,267.0 |

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

| (Seasonally adjusted) | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 1,905,755 | 1,905,275 | 480 | 0.0 | 1,907,471 |
| Maine | 692,618 | 698,716 | -6,098 | -0.9 | 694,062 |
| Massachusetts | 3,834,376 | 3,816,361 | 18,015 | 0.5 | 3,838,815 |
| New Hampshire | 770,232 | 762,321 | 7,911 | 1.0 | 769,443 |
| New Jersey | 4,445,814 | 4,416,691 | 29,123 | 0.7 | 4,443,351 |
| New York | 9,535,990 | 9,564,398 | -28,408 | -0.3 | 9,565,337 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,469,771 | 6,418,505 | 51,266 | 0.8 | 6,469,132 |
| Rhode Island | 553,106 | 555,600 | -2,494 | -0.4 | 552,132 |
| Vermont | 347,790 | 346,049 | 1,741 | 0.5 | 347,742 |
| United States | 163,351,000 | 162,209,000 | 1,142,000 | 0.7 | 162,981,000 |

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

| (Seasonally adjusted) | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 3.6 | 4.0 | -0.4 | 3.7 |
| Maine | 3.0 | 3.4 | -0.4 | 3.2 |
| Massachusetts | 2.9 | 3.3 | -0.4 | 3.0 |
| New Hampshire | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| New Jersey | 3.3 | 4.0 | -0.7 | 3.5 |
| New York | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 3.9 | 4.2 | -0.3 | 3.8 |
| Rhode Island | 3.5 | 3.9 | -0.4 | 3.6 |
| Vermont | 2.1 | 2.7 | -0.6 | 2.1 |
| United States | 3.7 | 3.9 | -0.2 | 3.7 |

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

## CONSTRUCTION EMP., SA, 000s
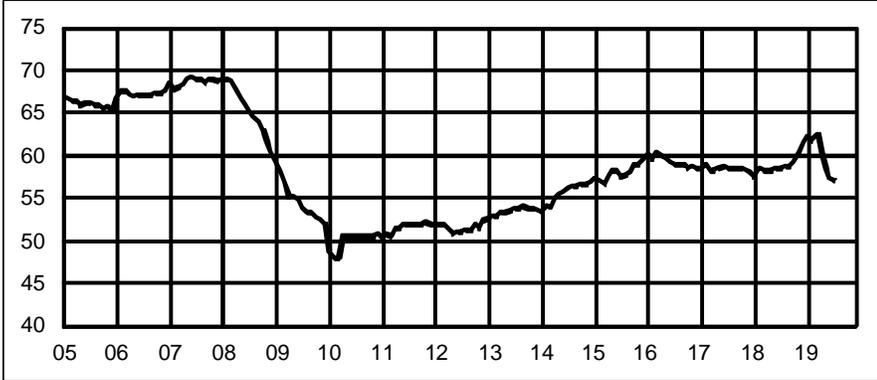


| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 58.4 | 57.4 | 62.1 |
| Feb | 58.8 | 58.5 | 61.6 |
| Mar | 58.3 | 58.2 | 62.3 |
| Apr | 58.3 | 58.1 | 60.0 |
| May | 58.5 | 58.3 | 58.5 |
| Jun | 58.7 | 58.4 | 57.3 |
| Jul | 58.5 | 58.5 | 57.0 |
| Aug | 58.4 | 58.6 | |
| Sep | 58.5 | 58.7 | |
| Oct | 58.5 | 59.1 | |
| Nov | 58.1 | 60.3 | |
| Dec | 57.9 | 61.4 | |

## MANUFACTURING EMP., SA, 000s
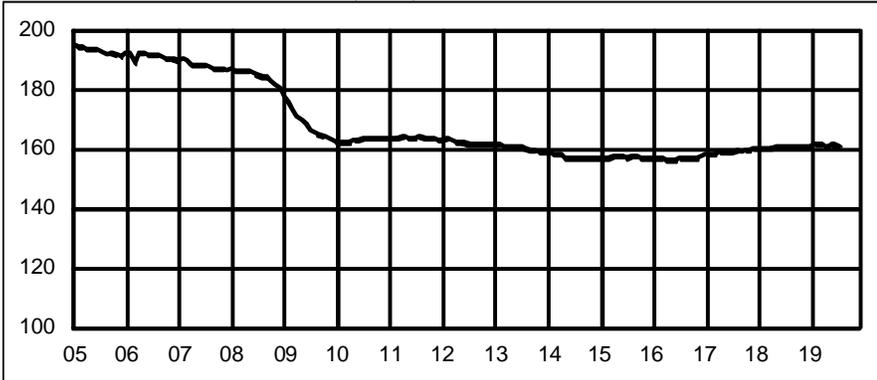


| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 157.7 | 159.7 | 160.8 |
| Feb | 157.8 | 160.0 | 161.5 |
| Mar | 158.1 | 159.8 | 161.3 |
| Apr | 158.4 | 160.1 | 160.8 |
| May | 158.5 | 160.5 | 160.7 |
| Jun | 158.8 | 160.4 | 161.2 |
| Jul | 159.0 | 160.9 | 160.6 |
| Aug | 159.2 | 160.5 | |
| Sep | 158.9 | 160.6 | |
| Oct | 159.4 | 160.5 | |
| Nov | 159.6 | 160.4 | |
| Dec | 159.8 | 160.4 | |

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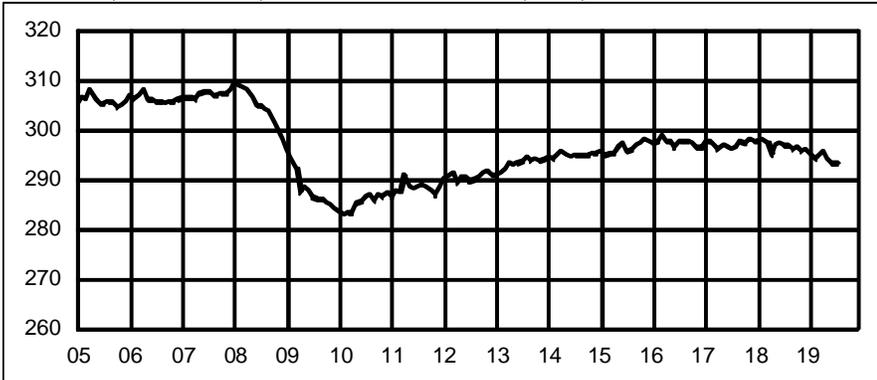


| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 297.8 | 297.7 | 295.1 |
| Feb | 297.7 | 298.0 | 294.1 |
| Mar | 296.7 | 297.1 | 294.9 |
| Apr | 296.1 | 294.9 | 295.5 |
| May | 296.7 | 296.9 | 294.0 |
| Jun | 296.6 | 297.4 | 293.3 |
| Jul | 296.2 | 296.9 | 293.4 |
| Aug | 296.6 | 296.8 | |
| Sep | 297.8 | 296.2 | |
| Oct | 297.3 | 296.3 | |
| Nov | 298.2 | 295.6 | |
| Dec | 297.6 | 296.1 | |

## INFORMATION EMP., SA, 000s
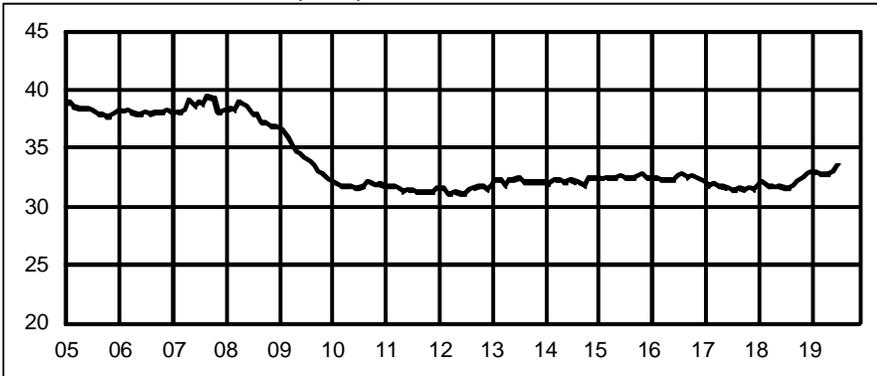


| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 32.0 | 31.8 | 32.9 |
| Feb | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.9 |
| Mar | 31.9 | 31.7 | 32.8 |
| Apr | 31.8 | 31.8 | 32.8 |
| May | 31.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 |
| Jun | 31.6 | 31.7 | 32.9 |
| Jul | 31.4 | 31.6 | 33.4 |
| Aug | 31.4 | 31.6 | |
| Sep | 31.5 | 31.7 | |
| Oct | 31.4 | 32.0 | |
| Nov | 31.5 | 32.5 | |
| Dec | 31.4 | 32.7 | |

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMP., SA, 000s



| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 128.7 | 126.3 | 126.5 |
| Feb | 128.4 | 126.4 | 126.7 |
| Mar | 128.2 | 126.2 | 127.1 |
| Apr | 128.2 | 125.8 | 127.0 |
| May | 128.1 | 125.5 | 127.4 |
| Jun | 128.2 | 125.8 | 127.8 |
| Jul | 128.0 | 125.5 | 128.0 |
| Aug | 127.7 | 125.2 | |
| Sep | 127.5 | 125.3 | |
| Oct | 127.4 | 126.5 | |
| Nov | 127.0 | 126.7 | |
| Dec | 126.8 | 127.0 | |

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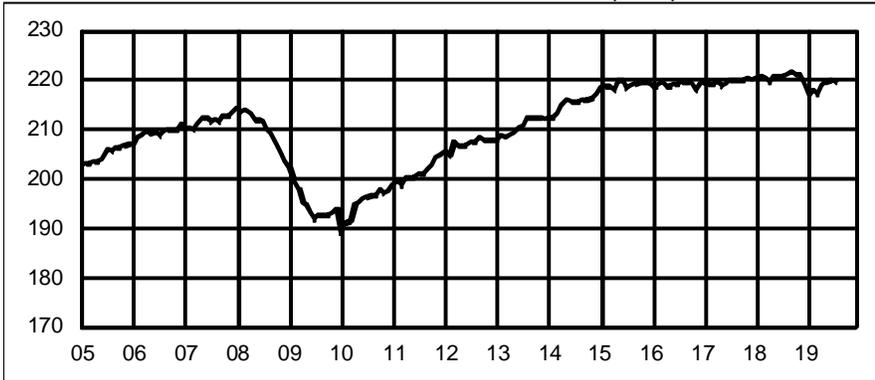


| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 219.7 | 220.3 | 216.8 |
| Feb | 219.0 | 220.8 | 217.8 |
| Mar | 219.3 | 220.3 | 217.1 |
| Apr | 219.4 | 219.7 | 218.9 |
| May | 218.7 | 220.8 | 219.7 |
| Jun | 219.1 | 220.8 | 219.9 |
| Jul | 219.9 | 220.7 | 219.6 |
| Aug | 219.9 | 221.2 | |
| Sep | 220.0 | 221.5 | |
| Oct | 220.1 | 221.3 | |
| Nov | 220.5 | 221.2 | |
| Dec | 220.1 | 219.5 | |

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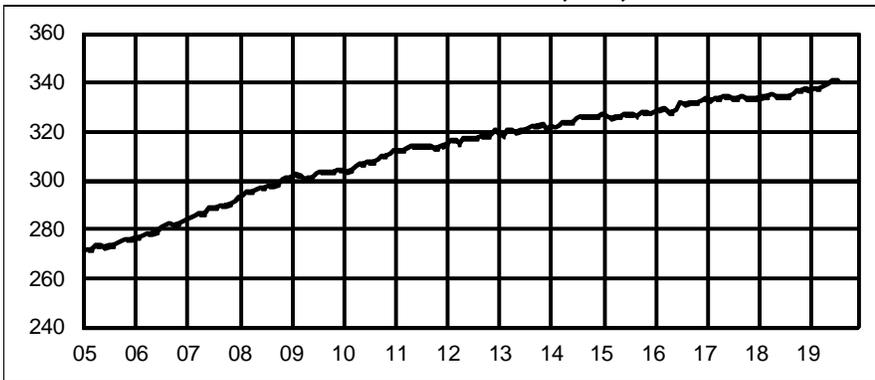


| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 332.9 | 333.0 | 336.8 |
| Feb | 332.8 | 334.1 | 337.1 |
| Mar | 333.1 | 334.0 | 337.6 |
| Apr | 333.0 | 334.6 | 338.4 |
| May | 333.7 | 334.3 | 339.1 |
| Jun | 333.7 | 334.1 | 340.5 |
| Jul | 332.9 | 334.0 | 340.8 |
| Aug | 333.4 | 334.4 | |
| Sep | 333.7 | 334.9 | |
| Oct | 333.1 | 336.5 | |
| Nov | 333.1 | 336.1 | |
| Dec | 333.6 | 336.9 | |

## GOVERNMENT EMP., SA, 000s
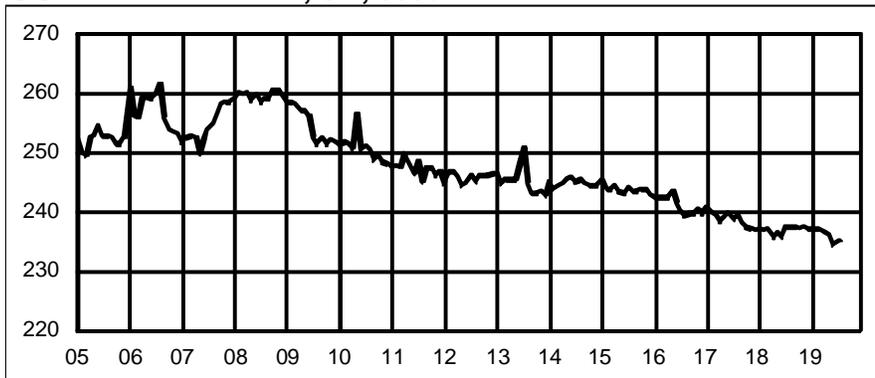


| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Jan | 240.6 | 237.0 | 236.9 |
| Feb | 239.7 | 236.8 | 237.1 |
| Mar | 239.3 | 236.9 | 236.8 |
| Apr | 238.3 | 235.8 | 236.5 |
| May | 238.9 | 236.3 | 235.9 |
| Jun | 239.6 | 235.7 | 234.3 |
| Jul | 238.6 | 237.3 | 234.9 |
| Aug | 239.3 | 237.2 | |
| Sep | 237.9 | 237.2 | |
| Oct | 237.3 | 236.9 | |
| Nov | 237.1 | 237.2 | |
| Dec | 236.7 | 237.0 | |

*Includes Indian tribal government employment

# STATE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## CONNECTICUT

*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

| | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**............... | **1,696,100** | **1,683,600** | **12,500** | **0.7** | **1,712,900** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE**........................................ | **1,478,000** | **1,463,200** | **14,800** | **1.0** | **1,480,700** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES**............ | **223,200** | **224,900** | **-1,700** | **-0.8** | **223,900** |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING**..... | **61,000** | **62,500** | **-1,500** | **-2.4** | **61,200** |
| **MANUFACTURING**................................. | **162,200** | **162,400** | **-200** | **-0.1** | **162,700** |
| **Durable Goods**................................. | **126,800** | **127,800** | **-1,000** | **-0.8** | **127,500** |
| Fabricated Metal................................. | 29,800 | 30,000 | -200 | -0.7 | 29,900 |
| Machinery.......................................... | 12,800 | 13,200 | -400 | -3.0 | 12,800 |
| Computer and Electronic Product............ | 10,900 | 11,100 | -200 | -1.8 | 10,800 |
| Transportation Equipment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 47,700 | 46,500 | 1,200 | 2.6 | 47,600 |
| Aerospace Product and Parts............... | 32,300 | 31,200 | 1,100 | 3.5 | 32,300 |
| **Non-Durable Goods**............................. | **35,400** | **34,600** | **800** | **2.3** | **35,200** |
| Chemical........................................... | 7,800 | 7,800 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,800 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES**........... | **1,472,900** | **1,458,700** | **14,200** | **1.0** | **1,489,000** |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES**..... | **291,200** | **292,300** | **-1,100** | **-0.4** | **296,100** |
| Wholesale Trade.................................. | 63,900 | 61,900 | 2,000 | 3.2 | 63,600 |
| Retail Trade....................................... | 175,100 | 179,700 | -4,600 | -2.6 | 176,500 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers............. | 21,900 | 21,900 | 0 | 0.0 | 22,000 |
| Building Material................................. | 16,000 | 16,200 | -200 | -1.2 | 16,400 |
| Food and Beverage Stores.................... | 42,200 | 42,900 | -700 | -1.6 | 42,500 |
| General Merchandise Stores.................. | 27,300 | 27,600 | -300 | -1.1 | 27,300 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 52,200 | 50,700 | 1,500 | 3.0 | 56,000 |
| Utilities............................................. | 5,000 | 5,200 | -200 | -3.8 | 5,000 |
| Transportation and Warehousing............. | 47,200 | 45,500 | 1,700 | 3.7 | 51,000 |
| **INFORMATION**....................................... | **33,900** | **31,700** | **2,200** | **6.9** | **33,300** |
| Telecommunications............................. | 7,200 | 7,300 | -100 | -1.4 | 7,200 |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**........................... | **129,800** | **127,200** | **2,600** | **2.0** | **128,700** |
| Finance and Insurance.......................... | 108,400 | 106,600 | 1,800 | 1.7 | 107,400 |
| Credit Intermediation and Related........... | 23,800 | 23,700 | 100 | 0.4 | 23,800 |
| Financial Investments and Related.......... | 23,600 | 23,100 | 500 | 2.2 | 23,100 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.... | 61,000 | 59,800 | 1,200 | 2.0 | 60,500 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing......... | 21,400 | 20,600 | 800 | 3.9 | 21,300 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | **222,600** | **222,800** | **-200** | **-0.1** | **224,300** |
| Professional, Scientific.......................... | 98,800 | 96,600 | 2,200 | 2.3 | 98,000 |
| Legal Services.................................... | 13,000 | 12,800 | 200 | 1.6 | 13,000 |
| Computer Systems Design..................... | 25,000 | 25,200 | -200 | -0.8 | 24,800 |
| Management of Companies.................... | 32,500 | 33,300 | -800 | -2.4 | 33,000 |
| Administrative and Support.................... | 91,300 | 92,900 | -1,600 | -1.7 | 93,300 |
| Employment Services........................... | 30,300 | 29,500 | 800 | 2.7 | 31,800 |
| **EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES**..... | **336,500** | **328,200** | **8,300** | **2.5** | **337,400** |
| Educational Services............................ | 63,800 | 59,000 | 4,800 | 8.1 | 63,500 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance........... | 272,700 | 269,200 | 3,500 | 1.3 | 273,900 |
| Hospitals........................................... | 58,600 | 57,900 | 700 | 1.2 | 58,700 |
| Nursing & Residential Care Facilities....... | 61,800 | 61,100 | 700 | 1.1 | 61,500 |
| Social Assistance............................... | 57,600 | 57,800 | -200 | -0.3 | 58,200 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY**.................. | **174,900** | **168,800** | **6,100** | **3.6** | **172,700** |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation......... | 37,900 | 35,500 | 2,400 | 6.8 | 35,400 |
| Accommodation and Food Services......... | 137,000 | 133,300 | 3,700 | 2.8 | 137,300 |
| Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places. | 123,900 | 119,900 | 4,000 | 3.3 | 125,100 |
| **OTHER SERVICES**............................... | **65,900** | **67,300** | **-1,400** | **-2.1** | **64,300** |
| **GOVERNMENT** ..................................... | **218,100** | **220,400** | **-2,300** | **-1.0** | **232,200** |
| Federal Government............................. | 18,100 | 18,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 18,100 |
| State Government................................ | 65,100 | 65,800 | -700 | -1.1 | 66,900 |
| Local Government**............................. | 134,900 | 136,500 | -1,600 | -1.2 | 147,200 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2018.*
*\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.  \*\*Includes Indian tribal government employment*

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.............. | 417,200 | 412,200 | 5,000 | 1.2 | 416,700 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE........................... | 375,100 | 370,200 | 4,900 | 1.3 | 372,100 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES............ | 42,800 | 42,500 | 300 | 0.7 | 42,500 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING..... | 13,800 | 13,200 | 600 | 4.5 | 13,500 |
| MANUFACTURING............................. | 29,000 | 29,300 | -300 | -1.0 | 29,000 |
| Durable Goods.............................. | 22,300 | 22,900 | -600 | -2.6 | 22,300 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES........... | 374,400 | 369,700 | 4,700 | 1.3 | 374,200 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES..... | 68,700 | 68,700 | 0 | 0.0 | 69,300 |
| Wholesale Trade................................. | 13,800 | 13,700 | 100 | 0.7 | 13,900 |
| Retail Trade.................................... | 45,800 | 46,500 | -700 | -1.5 | 45,900 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 9,100 | 8,500 | 600 | 7.1 | 9,500 |
| INFORMATION................................. | 13,500 | 12,800 | 700 | 5.5 | 13,400 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES....................... | 40,700 | 39,300 | 1,400 | 3.6 | 40,300 |
| Finance and Insurance......................... | 34,000 | 32,900 | 1,100 | 3.3 | 33,500 |
| Credit Intermediation and Related.......... | 8,300 | 8,300 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,400 |
| Financial Investments and Related......... | 16,600 | 16,900 | -300 | -1.8 | 16,400 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 66,300 | 66,900 | -600 | -0.9 | 65,600 |
| Professional, Scientific......................... | 28,200 | 29,700 | -1,500 | -5.1 | 28,300 |
| Administrative and Support................... | 25,400 | 25,600 | -200 | -0.8 | 24,900 |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES..... | 75,200 | 74,400 | 800 | 1.1 | 75,300 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance.......... | 63,000 | 62,400 | 600 | 1.0 | 63,100 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.................. | 49,800 | 47,100 | 2,700 | 5.7 | 47,900 |
| Accommodation and Food Services.......... | 35,700 | 33,600 | 2,100 | 6.3 | 35,300 |
| OTHER SERVICES............................. | 18,100 | 18,500 | -400 | -2.2 | 17,800 |
| GOVERNMENT ................................. | 42,100 | 42,000 | 100 | 0.2 | 44,600 |
| Federal........................................... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,500 |
| State & Local.................................... | 39,600 | 39,500 | 100 | 0.3 | 42,100 |

## DANBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.............. | 77,900 | 77,200 | 700 | 0.9 | 78,900 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE........................... | 68,900 | 68,200 | 700 | 1.0 | 69,400 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES............ | 11,900 | 12,100 | -200 | -1.7 | 12,000 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES........... | 66,000 | 65,100 | 900 | 1.4 | 66,900 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES..... | 16,700 | 17,000 | -300 | -1.8 | 17,000 |
| Retail Trade.................................... | 12,000 | 12,400 | -400 | -3.2 | 12,000 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 10,300 | 10,200 | 100 | 1.0 | 10,400 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.................. | 8,600 | 8,500 | 100 | 1.2 | 8,500 |
| GOVERNMENT ................................. | 9,000 | 9,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,500 |
| Federal........................................... | 700 | 700 | 0 | 0.0 | 700 |
| State & Local.................................... | 8,300 | 8,300 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,800 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2018.*

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

### HARTFORD LMA

**Not Seasonally Adjusted**

| | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT................ | 581,600 | 576,900 | 4,700 | 0.8 | 589,100 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE.......................................... | 498,500 | 493,100 | 5,400 | 1.1 | 499,900 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES............ | 79,400 | 80,500 | -1,100 | -1.4 | 79,900 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING..... | 19,000 | 20,800 | -1,800 | -8.7 | 19,100 |
| MANUFACTURING.................................... | 60,400 | 59,700 | 700 | 1.2 | 60,800 |
| Durable Goods.......................................... | 50,200 | 49,700 | 500 | 1.0 | 50,600 |
| Non-Durable Goods.................................. | 10,200 | 10,000 | 200 | 2.0 | 10,200 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES........... | 502,200 | 496,400 | 5,800 | 1.2 | 509,200 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES..... | 90,100 | 90,500 | -400 | -0.4 | 91,600 |
| Wholesale Trade...................................... | 18,200 | 18,000 | 200 | 1.1 | 18,200 |
| Retail Trade.............................................. | 53,000 | 54,600 | -1,600 | -2.9 | 53,400 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 18,900 | 17,900 | 1,000 | 5.6 | 20,000 |
| Transportation and Warehousing............ | 18,200 | 17,100 | 1,100 | 6.4 | 19,300 |
| INFORMATION......................................... | 10,400 | 10,000 | 400 | 4.0 | 10,300 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.......................... | 58,400 | 57,400 | 1,000 | 1.7 | 57,400 |
| Depository Credit Institutions.................. | 6,000 | 6,100 | -100 | -1.6 | 6,000 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.... | 39,400 | 39,100 | 300 | 0.8 | 39,100 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 76,000 | 74,700 | 1,300 | 1.7 | 76,400 |
| Professional, Scientific............................ | 34,900 | 34,600 | 300 | 0.9 | 35,200 |
| Management of Companies...................... | 11,500 | 11,400 | 100 | 0.9 | 11,600 |
| Administrative and Support...................... | 29,600 | 28,700 | 900 | 3.1 | 29,600 |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES..... | 109,300 | 106,300 | 3,000 | 2.8 | 110,500 |
| Educational Services................................ | 12,100 | 11,000 | 1,100 | 10.0 | 12,900 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance........... | 97,200 | 95,300 | 1,900 | 2.0 | 97,600 |
| Ambulatory Health Care.......................... | 33,600 | 32,200 | 1,400 | 4.3 | 33,600 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.................. | 52,700 | 50,600 | 2,100 | 4.2 | 51,700 |
| Accommodation and Food Services.......... | 42,700 | 40,800 | 1,900 | 4.7 | 42,300 |
| OTHER SERVICES.................................. | 22,200 | 23,100 | -900 | -3.9 | 22,100 |
| GOVERNMENT ...................................... | 83,100 | 83,800 | -700 | -0.8 | 89,200 |
| Federal..................................................... | 5,400 | 5,400 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,400 |
| State & Local............................................ | 77,700 | 78,400 | -700 | -0.9 | 83,800 |

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

**Seasonally Adjusted**

| Labor Market Areas | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA................ | 409,500 | 407,500 | 2,000 | 0.5 | 408,400 |
| DANBURY LMA........................................ | 77,900 | 77,200 | 700 | 0.9 | 77,900 |
| HARTFORD LMA...................................... | 583,600 | 582,600 | 1,000 | 0.2 | 583,700 |
| NEW HAVEN LMA.................................... | 287,800 | 285,900 | 1,900 | 0.7 | 287,100 |
| NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA................. | 129,700 | 130,100 | -400 | -0.3 | 130,200 |
| WATERBURY LMA.................................... | 68,300 | 68,900 | -600 | -0.9 | 68,800 |
| ENFIELD LMA**....................................... | 45,000 | 45,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 44,800 |
| TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**........... | 32,900 | 32,700 | 200 | 0.6 | 33,300 |
| DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**............. | 26,800 | 26,800 | 0 | 0.0 | 26,700 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2018.*
*\*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 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT............... | 287,500 | 281,200 | 6,300 | 2.2 | 291,900 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE.......................................... | 257,600 | 251,300 | 6,300 | 2.5 | 257,200 |
| GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES............ | 35,200 | 35,600 | -400 | -1.1 | 35,100 |
| CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING..... | 11,900 | 11,800 | 100 | 0.8 | 12,000 |
| MANUFACTURING.................................... | 23,300 | 23,800 | -500 | -2.1 | 23,100 |
| Durable Goods..................................... | 17,100 | 17,400 | -300 | -1.7 | 17,100 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES............ | 252,300 | 245,600 | 6,700 | 2.7 | 256,800 |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES..... | 50,800 | 51,300 | -500 | -1.0 | 51,300 |
| Wholesale Trade................................... | 11,600 | 11,600 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,600 |
| Retail Trade.......................................... | 28,800 | 29,700 | -900 | -3.0 | 28,900 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 10,400 | 10,000 | 400 | 4.0 | 10,800 |
| INFORMATION.......................................... | 4,000 | 3,800 | 200 | 5.3 | 4,000 |
| FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES........................... | 12,100 | 12,300 | -200 | -1.6 | 12,000 |
| Finance and Insurance........................... | 8,200 | 8,400 | -200 | -2.4 | 8,100 |
| PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES | 31,600 | 31,500 | 100 | 0.3 | 31,900 |
| Administrative and Support...................... | 16,200 | 16,200 | 0 | 0.0 | 16,600 |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES..... | 83,700 | 78,100 | 5,600 | 7.2 | 82,600 |
| Educational Services.............................. | 31,200 | 27,500 | 3,700 | 13.5 | 30,400 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance........... | 52,500 | 50,600 | 1,900 | 3.8 | 52,200 |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY................... | 28,500 | 27,200 | 1,300 | 4.8 | 28,700 |
| Accommodation and Food Services.......... | 22,700 | 22,000 | 700 | 3.2 | 23,300 |
| OTHER SERVICES................................... | 11,700 | 11,500 | 200 | 1.7 | 11,600 |
| GOVERNMENT ....................................... | 29,900 | 29,900 | 0 | 0.0 | 34,700 |
| Federal................................................ | 4,900 | 4,900 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,900 |
| State & Local........................................ | 25,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 29,800 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2018.*
*\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.   \*\*Value less than 50*

# HELP WANTED ONLINE

## CT online labor demand fell 0.7% in July 2019

The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) Index for Connecticut decreased by 0.7% to 109.0 (July 2018=100) in July, but was up by 9.0% over the year. Nationally, the index dipped by 1.2% over the month, but rose by 2.3% over the year. Hartford's labor demand decreased by 0.9% from June, but rose by 10.3% from a year ago. All six New England states, showed a decrease of demand for labor over the month.

| July 2018=100 (Seasonally adjusted) | HWOL Index May 2019 | HWOL Index Jun 2019 | HWOL Index Jul 2019 | Percent Change May to Jun | Percent Change Jun to Jul | Percent Change Jul to Jul |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 103.4 | 103.5 | 102.3 | 0.1 | -1.2 | 2.3 |
| New England | 108.0 | 107.7 | 106.1 | -0.3 | -1.4 | 6.1 |
| Connecticut | 109.3 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 0.4 | -0.7 | 9.0 |
| Hartford | 113.9 | 111.3 | 110.3 | -2.3 | -0.9 | 10.3 |
| Maine | 112.8 | 111.5 | 111.3 | -1.2 | -0.2 | 11.3 |
| Massachusetts | 106.2 | 106.0 | 104.1 | -0.2 | -1.8 | 4.1 |
| New Hampshire | 108.7 | 108.0 | 106.5 | -0.6 | -1.4 | 6.5 |
| Rhode Island | 102.5 | 101.8 | 100.0 | -0.7 | -1.8 | 0.0 |
| Vermont | 112.4 | 113.8 | 111.5 | 1.2 | -2.0 | 11.5 |

*Source:   The Conference Board*

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

# NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

## NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI LMA

**Not Seasonally Adjusted**

| | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**............... | 131,800 | 132,600 | -800 | -0.6 | 132,400 |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE**....................................... | 102,100 | 102,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 102,000 |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES**............ | 22,500 | 21,600 | 900 | 4.2 | 22,200 |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING**..... | 4,400 | 4,000 | 400 | 10.0 | 4,200 |
| **MANUFACTURING**.................................. | 18,100 | 17,600 | 500 | 2.8 | 18,000 |
| **Durable Goods**.................................... | 14,900 | 14,400 | 500 | 3.5 | 14,800 |
| **Non-Durable Goods**............................. | 3,200 | 3,200 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,200 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES**........... | 109,300 | 111,000 | -1,700 | -1.5 | 110,200 |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES**..... | 22,600 | 22,800 | -200 | -0.9 | 22,800 |
| Wholesale Trade.................................. | 2,600 | 2,500 | 100 | 4.0 | 2,600 |
| Retail Trade........................................ | 15,700 | 16,200 | -500 | -3.1 | 15,800 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 4,300 | 4,100 | 200 | 4.9 | 4,400 |
| **INFORMATION**........................................ | 1,500 | 1,400 | 100 | 7.1 | 1,500 |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**........................... | 2,800 | 3,000 | -200 | -6.7 | 2,800 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | 9,500 | 9,200 | 300 | 3.3 | 9,600 |
| **EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES**..... | 20,300 | 20,500 | -200 | -1.0 | 20,700 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance........... | 18,200 | 18,200 | 0 | 0.0 | 18,200 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY**.................... | 19,200 | 19,900 | -700 | -3.5 | 18,800 |
| Accommodation and Food Services.......... | 15,900 | 16,300 | -400 | -2.5 | 15,700 |
| Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places. | 13,300 | 13,600 | -300 | -2.2 | 13,200 |
| **OTHER SERVICES**.................................. | 3,700 | 3,700 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,600 |
| **GOVERNMENT** ...................................... | 29,700 | 30,500 | -800 | -2.6 | 30,400 |
| Federal.............................................. | 2,800 | 2,900 | -100 | -3.4 | 2,900 |
| State & Local**.................................... | 26,900 | 27,600 | -700 | -2.5 | 27,500 |

## WATERBURY LMA

**Not Seasonally Adjusted**

| | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**............... | 68,300 | 68,500 | -200 | -0.3 | 69,800 |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE**....................................... | 58,600 | 58,700 | -100 | -0.2 | 59,500 |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES**............ | 11,000 | 11,000 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,200 |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING**..... | 3,300 | 3,100 | 200 | 6.5 | 3,400 |
| **MANUFACTURING**.................................. | 7,700 | 7,900 | -200 | -2.5 | 7,800 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES**........... | 57,300 | 57,500 | -200 | -0.3 | 58,600 |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES**..... | 12,700 | 12,700 | 0 | 0.0 | 13,000 |
| Wholesale Trade.................................. | 2,000 | 1,900 | 100 | 5.3 | 2,000 |
| Retail Trade........................................ | 8,500 | 8,900 | -400 | -4.5 | 8,600 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.... | 2,200 | 1,900 | 300 | 15.8 | 2,400 |
| **INFORMATION**........................................ | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0.0 | 600 |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**........................... | 2,100 | 2,100 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,100 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | 5,400 | 5,500 | -100 | -1.8 | 5,700 |
| **EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES**..... | 18,100 | 17,700 | 400 | 2.3 | 18,100 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance........... | 16,300 | 16,100 | 200 | 1.2 | 16,300 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY**.................... | 6,000 | 6,400 | -400 | -6.3 | 6,100 |
| **OTHER SERVICES**.................................. | 2,700 | 2,700 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,700 |
| **GOVERNMENT** ...................................... | 9,700 | 9,800 | -100 | -1.0 | 10,300 |
| Federal.............................................. | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0.0 | 500 |
| State & Local...................................... | 9,200 | 9,300 | -100 | -1.1 | 9,800 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2018.*
*\*Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.   \*\*Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

## SMALLER LMAS*

### Not Seasonally Adjusted

| | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** | | | | | |
| ENFIELD LMA…………………………………… | 44,700 | 44,800 | -100 | -0.2 | 44,900 |
| TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA…………… | 33,800 | 33,600 | 200 | 0.6 | 34,100 |
| DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA……………… | 26,800 | 26,800 | 0 | 0.0 | 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 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**…………… | 342,300 | 335,700 | 6,600 | 2.0 | 348,000 |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE**…………………………………… | 284,200 | 278,500 | 5,700 | 2.0 | 284,800 |
| **GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES**………… | 42,300 | 42,000 | 300 | 0.7 | 41,900 |
| **CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING**….. | 13,400 | 12,700 | 700 | 5.5 | 12,900 |
| **MANUFACTURING**…………………………… | 28,900 | 29,300 | -400 | -1.4 | 29,000 |
| Durable Goods…………………………… | 19,600 | 19,700 | -100 | -0.5 | 19,600 |
| Non-Durable Goods………………………… | 9,300 | 9,600 | -300 | -3.1 | 9,400 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES**………… | 300,000 | 293,700 | 6,300 | 2.1 | 306,100 |
| **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES**….. | 61,000 | 60,900 | 100 | 0.2 | 61,600 |
| Wholesale Trade……………………………… | 12,200 | 12,200 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,200 |
| Retail Trade…………………………………… | 33,700 | 35,400 | -1,700 | -4.8 | 34,000 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities….. | 15,100 | 13,300 | 1,800 | 13.5 | 15,400 |
| **INFORMATION**…………………………………… | 3,200 | 3,300 | -100 | -3.0 | 3,200 |
| **FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**……………………… | 17,000 | 16,700 | 300 | 1.8 | 16,900 |
| Finance and Insurance……………………… | 13,300 | 13,000 | 300 | 2.3 | 13,300 |
| Insurance Carriers & Related Activities….. | 9,000 | 8,500 | 500 | 5.9 | 9,000 |
| **PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES** | 27,200 | 27,300 | -100 | -0.4 | 27,700 |
| **EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES**….. | 84,300 | 81,200 | 3,100 | 3.8 | 84,300 |
| Educational Services………………………… | 14,600 | 12,500 | 2,100 | 16.8 | 14,600 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance………. | 69,700 | 68,700 | 1,000 | 1.5 | 69,700 |
| **LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY**……………… | 35,800 | 33,500 | 2,300 | 6.9 | 36,000 |
| **OTHER SERVICES**…………………………… | 13,400 | 13,600 | -200 | -1.5 | 13,200 |
| **GOVERNMENT** ………………………………… | 58,100 | 57,200 | 900 | 1.6 | 63,200 |
| Federal………………………………………… | 6,000 | 6,100 | -100 | -1.6 | 6,000 |
| State & Local………………………………… | 52,100 | 51,100 | 1,000 | 2.0 | 57,200 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2018.*

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

**\*\* New England City and Town Area**

| (Not seasonally adjusted) | EMPLOYMENT STATUS | Jul 2019 | Jul 2018 | CHANGE NO. | CHANGE % | Jun 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CONNECTICUT** | Civilian Labor Force | 1,941,400 | 1,942,100 | -700 | 0.0 | 1,924,000 |
| | Employed | 1,871,400 | 1,858,700 | 12,700 | 0.7 | 1,849,900 |
| | Unemployed | 70,000 | 83,400 | -13,400 | -16.1 | 74,100 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.6 | 4.3 | -0.7 | --- | 3.8 |
| **BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 479,000 | 478,000 | 1,000 | 0.2 | 472,400 |
| | Employed | 461,900 | 457,700 | 4,200 | 0.9 | 453,900 |
| | Unemployed | 17,100 | 20,300 | -3,200 | -15.8 | 18,500 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.6 | 4.3 | -0.7 | --- | 3.9 |
| **DANBURY LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 109,200 | 109,400 | -200 | -0.2 | 107,900 |
| | Employed | 105,900 | 105,500 | 400 | 0.4 | 104,400 |
| | Unemployed | 3,300 | 4,000 | -700 | -17.5 | 3,500 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.0 | 3.6 | -0.6 | --- | 3.2 |
| **DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 43,700 | 44,300 | -600 | -1.4 | 43,200 |
| | Employed | 42,100 | 42,300 | -200 | -0.5 | 41,400 |
| | Unemployed | 1,600 | 1,900 | -300 | -15.8 | 1,800 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.8 | 4.4 | -0.6 | --- | 4.1 |
| **ENFIELD LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 51,700 | 51,000 | 700 | 1.4 | 51,400 |
| | Employed | 50,000 | 48,900 | 1,100 | 2.2 | 49,600 |
| | Unemployed | 1,700 | 2,100 | -400 | -19.0 | 1,800 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.4 | 4.1 | -0.7 | --- | 3.5 |
| **HARTFORD LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 633,900 | 634,900 | -1,000 | -0.2 | 629,500 |
| | Employed | 610,600 | 607,400 | 3,200 | 0.5 | 605,200 |
| | Unemployed | 23,300 | 27,500 | -4,200 | -15.3 | 24,300 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.7 | 4.3 | -0.6 | --- | 3.9 |
| **NEW HAVEN LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 332,300 | 330,100 | 2,200 | 0.7 | 330,400 |
| | Employed | 320,400 | 315,800 | 4,600 | 1.5 | 317,900 |
| | Unemployed | 11,900 | 14,300 | -2,400 | -16.8 | 12,500 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.6 | 4.3 | -0.7 | --- | 3.8 |
| **NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 145,800 | 147,600 | -1,800 | -1.2 | 143,900 |
| | Employed | 140,700 | 141,600 | -900 | -0.6 | 138,500 |
| | Unemployed | 5,100 | 6,000 | -900 | -15.0 | 5,300 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.5 | 4.1 | -0.6 | --- | 3.7 |
| **TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 48,700 | 49,100 | -400 | -0.8 | 48,300 |
| | Employed | 47,100 | 47,200 | -100 | -0.2 | 46,600 |
| | Unemployed | 1,600 | 1,900 | -300 | -15.8 | 1,700 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 3.2 | 3.8 | -0.6 | --- | 3.4 |
| **WATERBURY LMA** | Civilian Labor Force | 113,300 | 114,100 | -800 | -0.7 | 112,800 |
| | Employed | 108,300 | 108,000 | 300 | 0.3 | 107,600 |
| | Unemployed | 5,000 | 6,000 | -1,000 | -16.7 | 5,200 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 4.4 | 5.3 | -0.9 | --- | 4.6 |
| **UNITED STATES** | Civilian Labor Force | 164,941,000 | 163,734,000 | 1,207,000 | 0.7 | 164,120,000 |
| | Employed | 158,385,000 | 157,004,000 | 1,381,000 | 0.9 | 157,828,000 |
| | Unemployed | 6,556,000 | 6,730,000 | -174,000 | -2.6 | 6,292,000 |
| | Unemployment Rate | 4.0 | 4.1 | -0.1 | --- | 3.8 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2018.*

| (Not seasonally adjusted) | AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | | AVG WEEKLY HOURS | | | | AVG HOURLY EARNINGS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jul | | CHG | Jun | Jul | | CHG | Jun | Jul | | CHG | Jun |
| | 2019 | 2018 | Y/Y | 2019 | 2019 | 2018 | Y/Y | 2019 | 2019 | 2018 | Y/Y | 2019 |
| **PRODUCTION WORKER** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **MANUFACTURING** | $1,149.08 | $1,098.24 | $50.84 | $1,153.18 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 0.2 | 42.6 | $27.49 | $26.40 | $1.09 | $27.07 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 1,252.32 | 1,200.47 | 51.84 | 1,261.43 | 41.1 | 42.3 | -1.2 | 41.7 | 30.47 | 28.38 | 2.09 | 30.25 |
| NON-DUR. GOODS | 833.20 | 812.89 | 20.31 | 822.20 | 43.6 | 39.1 | 4.5 | 45.3 | 19.11 | 20.79 | -1.68 | 18.15 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,272.18 | 1,244.51 | 27.67 | 1,215.25 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 0.9 | 40.2 | 30.29 | 30.28 | 0.01 | 30.23 |
| **ALL EMPLOYEES** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **STATEWIDE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | 1,092.75 | 1,089.61 | 3.14 | 1,114.29 | 33.8 | 34.2 | -0.4 | 33.9 | 32.33 | 31.86 | 0.47 | 32.87 |
| **GOODS PRODUCING** | 1,395.63 | 1,361.40 | 34.23 | 1,432.58 | 38.5 | 40.1 | -1.6 | 39.4 | 36.25 | 33.95 | 2.30 | 36.36 |
| Construction | 1,309.50 | 1,237.90 | 71.60 | 1,285.38 | 38.8 | 39.6 | -0.8 | 38.6 | 33.75 | 31.26 | 2.49 | 33.30 |
| Manufacturing | 1,466.80 | 1,419.23 | 47.57 | 1,509.19 | 40.0 | 40.9 | -0.9 | 40.8 | 36.67 | 34.70 | 1.97 | 36.99 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING** | 1,040.16 | 1,039.34 | 0.82 | 1,057.08 | 33.0 | 33.1 | -0.1 | 32.9 | 31.52 | 31.40 | 0.12 | 32.13 |
| Trade, Transp., Utilities | 925.94 | 867.13 | 58.81 | 941.58 | 33.5 | 33.3 | 0.2 | 33.7 | 27.64 | 26.04 | 1.60 | 27.94 |
| Financial Activities | 1,735.54 | 1,824.76 | -89.22 | 1,845.66 | 37.1 | 38.0 | -0.9 | 38.0 | 46.78 | 48.02 | -1.24 | 48.57 |
| Prof. & Business Serv. | 1,234.01 | 1,258.92 | -24.91 | 1,257.20 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 0.1 | 35.0 | 35.46 | 36.28 | -0.82 | 35.92 |
| Education & Health Ser. | 962.28 | 954.53 | 7.75 | 971.19 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 0.4 | 33.0 | 29.16 | 29.28 | -0.12 | 29.43 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 456.40 | 478.82 | -22.42 | 452.11 | 26.2 | 26.9 | -0.7 | 25.3 | 17.42 | 17.80 | -0.38 | 17.87 |
| Other Services | 791.38 | 801.25 | -9.88 | 777.04 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 0.1 | 31.6 | 24.35 | 24.73 | -0.38 | 24.59 |
| **LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeport-Stamford | 1,167.86 | 1,188.84 | -20.98 | 1,191.58 | 33.9 | 34.3 | -0.4 | 34.3 | 34.45 | 34.66 | -0.21 | 34.74 |
| Danbury | 1,050.00 | 978.14 | 71.86 | 1,062.25 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 0.4 | 35.0 | 30.00 | 28.27 | 1.73 | 30.35 |
| Hartford | 1,173.55 | 1,145.55 | 28.00 | 1,187.72 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 34.8 | 33.53 | 32.73 | 0.80 | 34.13 |
| New Haven | 1,062.27 | 1,018.74 | 43.54 | 1,080.56 | 34.4 | 33.5 | 0.9 | 34.7 | 30.88 | 30.41 | 0.47 | 31.14 |
| Norwich-New London | 774.93 | 867.02 | -92.09 | 788.81 | 30.2 | 32.1 | -1.9 | 29.8 | 25.66 | 27.01 | -1.35 | 26.47 |
| Waterbury | 960.50 | 930.22 | 30.28 | 949.33 | 34.6 | 33.9 | 0.7 | 33.7 | 27.76 | 27.44 | 0.32 | 28.17 |

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2018.*

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

**New Companies and Expansions**

- Nordstrom hiring 280 for Norwalk store
- Baker's Dozen opens in Gales Ferry Bestway
- Midland Pizza Baker hosts grand opening, downtown pizzeria makes wood-fired pies
- Middlebury Splash Away Bay Water Park and Quassy Beach open for summer season
- New PSEG's Bridgeport Harbor Station power plant officially turned on
- Furniture retailer Lovesac opens Westport showroom at 68 Post Road East

**Layoffs and Closures**

- Windsor Marketing Group will shut down after failure of its Chapter 11 bankruptcy plan
- Layoffs hit Stony Creek Brewery
- Farmington-based Ultimate Nutrition closes unexpectedly leaving dozens without jobs
- Saks Fifth Avenue stores in Connecticut closing as national retailer folds
- Hartford's LeClair Ryan winding down firm
- Ridgefield Music shop closes doors after nearly 50 years

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

*(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)*

## JULY 2019

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD** | | | | |
| | **478,963** | **461,887** | **17,076** | **3.6** |
| Ansonia | 9,540 | 9,052 | 488 | 5.1 |
| Bridgeport | 71,351 | 67,600 | 3,751 | 5.3 |
| Darien | 8,937 | 8,655 | 282 | 3.2 |
| Derby | 6,898 | 6,610 | 288 | 4.2 |
| Easton | 3,954 | 3,851 | 103 | 2.6 |
| Fairfield | 30,347 | 29,323 | 1,024 | 3.4 |
| Greenwich | 29,716 | 28,899 | 817 | 2.7 |
| Milford | 31,281 | 30,266 | 1,015 | 3.2 |
| Monroe | 10,430 | 10,053 | 377 | 3.6 |
| New Canaan | 8,649 | 8,396 | 253 | 2.9 |
| Norwalk | 52,093 | 50,516 | 1,577 | 3.0 |
| Oxford | 7,395 | 7,161 | 234 | 3.2 |
| Redding | 4,570 | 4,448 | 122 | 2.7 |
| Ridgefield | 12,224 | 11,861 | 363 | 3.0 |
| Seymour | 9,216 | 8,897 | 319 | 3.5 |
| Shelton | 22,787 | 21,966 | 821 | 3.6 |
| Southbury | 8,901 | 8,637 | 264 | 3.0 |
| Stamford | 72,755 | 70,492 | 2,263 | 3.1 |
| Stratford | 28,155 | 26,917 | 1,238 | 4.4 |
| Trumbull | 18,484 | 17,877 | 607 | 3.3 |
| Weston | 4,485 | 4,357 | 128 | 2.9 |
| Westport | 13,067 | 12,717 | 350 | 2.7 |
| Wilton | 8,728 | 8,474 | 254 | 2.9 |
| Woodbridge | 5,002 | 4,863 | 139 | 2.8 |
| | | | | |
| **DANBURY** | **109,206** | **105,916** | **3,290** | **3.0** |
| Bethel | 11,185 | 10,806 | 379 | 3.4 |
| Bridgewater | 858 | 832 | 26 | 3.0 |
| Brookfield | 9,579 | 9,265 | 314 | 3.3 |
| Danbury | 48,329 | 46,932 | 1,397 | 2.9 |
| New Fairfield | 7,328 | 7,089 | 239 | 3.3 |
| New Milford | 15,520 | 15,058 | 462 | 3.0 |
| Newtown | 14,492 | 14,071 | 421 | 2.9 |
| Sherman | 1,914 | 1,862 | 52 | 2.7 |
| | | | | |
| **ENFIELD** | **51,689** | **49,955** | **1,734** | **3.4** |
| East Windsor | 6,758 | 6,523 | 235 | 3.5 |
| Enfield | 24,098 | 23,229 | 869 | 3.6 |
| Somers | 5,315 | 5,157 | 158 | 3.0 |
| Suffield | 7,859 | 7,629 | 230 | 2.9 |
| Windsor Locks | 7,659 | 7,417 | 242 | 3.2 |
| | | | | |
| **HARTFORD** | **633,911** | **610,606** | **23,305** | **3.7** |
| Andover | 1,985 | 1,920 | 65 | 3.3 |
| Ashford | 2,605 | 2,529 | 76 | 2.9 |
| Avon | 9,602 | 9,378 | 224 | 2.3 |
| Barkhamsted | 2,348 | 2,280 | 68 | 2.9 |
| Berlin | 12,014 | 11,653 | 361 | 3.0 |
| Bloomfield | 12,058 | 11,607 | 451 | 3.7 |
| Bolton | 3,230 | 3,153 | 77 | 2.4 |
| Bristol | 33,572 | 32,243 | 1,329 | 4.0 |
| Burlington | 5,763 | 5,608 | 155 | 2.7 |

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HARTFORD cont...** | | | | |
| Canton | 5,803 | 5,663 | 140 | 2.4 |
| Chaplin | 1,262 | 1,222 | 40 | 3.2 |
| Colchester | 9,601 | 9,323 | 278 | 2.9 |
| Columbia | 3,295 | 3,205 | 90 | 2.7 |
| Coventry | 7,965 | 7,745 | 220 | 2.8 |
| Cromwell | 8,078 | 7,859 | 219 | 2.7 |
| East Granby | 3,132 | 3,052 | 80 | 2.6 |
| East Haddam | 5,083 | 4,947 | 136 | 2.7 |
| East Hampton | 7,859 | 7,655 | 204 | 2.6 |
| East Hartford | 27,818 | 26,405 | 1,413 | 5.1 |
| Ellington | 9,599 | 9,332 | 267 | 2.8 |
| Farmington | 14,485 | 14,095 | 390 | 2.7 |
| Glastonbury | 19,388 | 18,903 | 485 | 2.5 |
| Granby | 6,971 | 6,795 | 176 | 2.5 |
| Haddam | 5,159 | 5,033 | 126 | 2.4 |
| Hartford | 54,174 | 50,467 | 3,707 | 6.8 |
| Hartland | 1,164 | 1,133 | 31 | 2.7 |
| Harwinton | 3,273 | 3,188 | 85 | 2.6 |
| Hebron | 5,635 | 5,486 | 149 | 2.6 |
| Lebanon | 4,159 | 4,006 | 153 | 3.7 |
| Manchester | 33,631 | 32,373 | 1,258 | 3.7 |
| Mansfield | 12,956 | 12,447 | 509 | 3.9 |
| Marlborough | 3,664 | 3,571 | 93 | 2.5 |
| Middletown | 26,580 | 25,649 | 931 | 3.5 |
| New Britain | 37,421 | 35,350 | 2,071 | 5.5 |
| New Hartford | 4,062 | 3,952 | 110 | 2.7 |
| Newington | 17,664 | 17,107 | 557 | 3.2 |
| Plainville | 10,651 | 10,313 | 338 | 3.2 |
| Plymouth | 6,789 | 6,499 | 290 | 4.3 |
| Portland | 5,569 | 5,417 | 152 | 2.7 |
| Rocky Hill | 11,808 | 11,503 | 305 | 2.6 |
| Scotland | 976 | 944 | 32 | 3.3 |
| Simsbury | 13,920 | 13,584 | 336 | 2.4 |
| Southington | 25,010 | 24,318 | 692 | 2.8 |
| South Windsor | 14,555 | 14,098 | 457 | 3.1 |
| Stafford | 7,031 | 6,776 | 255 | 3.6 |
| Thomaston | 4,829 | 4,679 | 150 | 3.1 |
| Tolland | 8,767 | 8,525 | 242 | 2.8 |
| Union** | 469 | 460 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Vernon | 17,642 | 17,063 | 579 | 3.3 |
| West Hartford | 35,270 | 34,296 | 974 | 2.8 |
| Wethersfield | 14,282 | 13,858 | 424 | 3.0 |
| Willington | 3,735 | 3,637 | 98 | 2.6 |
| Windham | 12,640 | 11,986 | 654 | 5.2 |
| Windsor | 16,907 | 16,316 | 591 | 3.5 |

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

*(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)*

## JULY 2019

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW HAVEN** | **332,287** | **320,416** | **11,871** | **3.6** |
| Bethany | 3,181 | 3,093 | 88 | 2.8 |
| Branford | 16,415 | 15,910 | 505 | 3.1 |
| Cheshire | 16,048 | 15,655 | 393 | 2.4 |
| Chester | 2,414 | 2,341 | 73 | 3.0 |
| Clinton | 7,430 | 7,212 | 218 | 2.9 |
| Deep River | 2,923 | 2,854 | 69 | 2.4 |
| Durham | 4,399 | 4,287 | 112 | 2.5 |
| East Haven | 16,123 | 15,467 | 656 | 4.1 |
| Essex | 3,440 | 3,345 | 95 | 2.8 |
| Guilford | 13,201 | 12,887 | 314 | 2.4 |
| Hamden | 36,257 | 34,956 | 1,301 | 3.6 |
| Killingworth | 3,891 | 3,808 | 83 | 2.1 |
| Madison | 9,299 | 9,057 | 242 | 2.6 |
| Meriden | 32,745 | 31,314 | 1,431 | 4.4 |
| Middlefield | 2,577 | 2,498 | 79 | 3.1 |
| New Haven | 65,984 | 62,930 | 3,054 | 4.6 |
| North Branford | 8,379 | 8,126 | 253 | 3.0 |
| North Haven | 13,678 | 13,259 | 419 | 3.1 |
| Old Saybrook | 5,197 | 5,057 | 140 | 2.7 |
| Orange | 7,495 | 7,277 | 218 | 2.9 |
| Wallingford | 26,801 | 26,009 | 792 | 3.0 |
| West Haven | 30,667 | 29,434 | 1,233 | 4.0 |
| Westbrook | 3,742 | 3,639 | 103 | 2.8 |
| **\*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART** | | | | |
| | **129,679** | **125,167** | **4,512** | **3.5** |
| Bozrah | 1,480 | 1,433 | 47 | 3.2 |
| Canterbury | 2,965 | 2,876 | 89 | 3.0 |
| East Lyme | 8,915 | 8,601 | 314 | 3.5 |
| Franklin | 1,111 | 1,068 | 43 | 3.9 |
| Griswold | 6,467 | 6,214 | 253 | 3.9 |
| Groton | 18,938 | 18,336 | 602 | 3.2 |
| Ledyard | 8,220 | 7,971 | 249 | 3.0 |
| Lisbon | 2,421 | 2,329 | 92 | 3.8 |
| Lyme | 1,247 | 1,220 | 27 | 2.2 |
| Montville | 9,563 | 9,258 | 305 | 3.2 |
| New London | 12,376 | 11,759 | 617 | 5.0 |
| No. Stonington | 3,031 | 2,934 | 97 | 3.2 |
| Norwich | 20,766 | 19,964 | 802 | 3.9 |
| Old Lyme | 3,863 | 3,748 | 115 | 3.0 |
| Preston | 2,477 | 2,403 | 74 | 3.0 |
| Salem | 2,181 | 2,124 | 57 | 2.6 |
| Sprague | 1,654 | 1,592 | 62 | 3.7 |
| Stonington | 10,040 | 9,785 | 255 | 2.5 |
| Voluntown | 1,525 | 1,471 | 54 | 3.5 |
| Waterford | 10,440 | 10,080 | 360 | 3.4 |

| LMA/TOWNS | LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | UNEMPLOYED | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST** | | | | |
| | **48,696** | **47,143** | **1,553** | **3.2** |
| Canaan | 683 | 670 | 13 | 1.9 |
| Colebrook | 835 | 805 | 30 | 3.6 |
| Cornwall | 821 | 804 | 17 | 2.1 |
| Goshen | 1,756 | 1,709 | 47 | 2.7 |
| Kent | 1,601 | 1,562 | 39 | 2.4 |
| Litchfield | 5,113 | 4,983 | 130 | 2.5 |
| Morris | 1,514 | 1,479 | 35 | 2.3 |
| Norfolk | 961 | 938 | 23 | 2.4 |
| North Canaan | 1,872 | 1,828 | 44 | 2.4 |
| Roxbury | 1,418 | 1,392 | 26 | 1.8 |
| Salisbury | 1,942 | 1,902 | 40 | 2.1 |
| Sharon | 1,597 | 1,563 | 34 | 2.1 |
| Torrington | 19,361 | 18,573 | 788 | 4.1 |
| Warren | 846 | 826 | 20 | 2.4 |
| Washington | 2,198 | 2,156 | 42 | 1.9 |
| Winchester | 6,177 | 5,953 | 224 | 3.6 |
| **WATERBURY** | **113,265** | **108,250** | **5,015** | **4.4** |
| Beacon Falls | 3,590 | 3,460 | 130 | 3.6 |
| Bethlehem | 1,982 | 1,922 | 60 | 3.0 |
| Middlebury | 4,009 | 3,897 | 112 | 2.8 |
| Naugatuck | 17,648 | 16,909 | 739 | 4.2 |
| Prospect | 5,761 | 5,581 | 180 | 3.1 |
| Waterbury | 51,305 | 48,418 | 2,887 | 5.6 |
| Watertown | 13,225 | 12,791 | 434 | 3.3 |
| Wolcott | 10,108 | 9,794 | 314 | 3.1 |
| Woodbury | 5,636 | 5,477 | 159 | 2.8 |
| **DANIELSON-NORTHEAST** | | | | |
| | **43,714** | **42,073** | **1,641** | **3.8** |
| Brooklyn | 4,168 | 4,014 | 154 | 3.7 |
| Eastford | 1,009 | 983 | 26 | 2.6 |
| Hampton | 1,089 | 1,050 | 39 | 3.6 |
| Killingly | 9,726 | 9,318 | 408 | 4.2 |
| Plainfield | 8,766 | 8,391 | 375 | 4.3 |
| Pomfret | 2,524 | 2,467 | 57 | 2.3 |
| Putnam | 4,852 | 4,687 | 165 | 3.4 |
| Sterling | 2,034 | 1,952 | 82 | 4.0 |
| Thompson | 5,304 | 5,129 | 175 | 3.3 |
| Woodstock | 4,241 | 4,081 | 160 | 3.8 |

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

| Not Seasonally Adjusted: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONNECTICUT | **1,941,400** | **1,871,400** | **70,000** | **3.6** |
| UNITED STATES | 164,941,000 | 158,385,000 | 6,556,000 | 4.0 |
| Seasonally Adjusted: | | | | |
| CONNECTICUT | **1,905,800** | **1,836,700** | **69,100** | **3.6** |
| UNITED STATES | 163,351,000 | 157,288,000 | 6,063,000 | 3.7 |

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

| NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **145,778** | **140,709** | **5,069** | **3.5** |
| RI part | 16,099 | 15,542 | 557 | 3.5 |
| (Hopkinton and Westerly) | | | | |

## 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.

# HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

| TOWN | JUL 2019 | YR TO DATE 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andover | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Ansonia | na | na | na |
| Ashford | na | na | na |
| Avon | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| Barkhamsted | na | na | na |
| Beacon Falls | na | na | na |
| Berlin | 5 | 11 | 10 |
| Bethany | na | na | na |
| Bethel | 8 | 34 | 41 |
| Bethlehem | na | na | na |
| Bloomfield | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Bolton | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bozrah | na | na | na |
| Branford | 3 | 17 | 9 |
| Bridgeport | 3 | 25 | 28 |
| Bridgewater | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bristol | 6 | 30 | 21 |
| Brookfield | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| Burlington | 2 | 16 | 9 |
| Canaan | na | na | na |
| Canterbury | na | na | na |
| Canton | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Chaplin | na | na | na |
| Cheshire | 3 | 11 | 12 |
| Chester | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Clinton | 7 | 17 | 9 |
| Colchester | 2 | 10 | 22 |
| Colebrook | na | na | na |
| Columbia | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cornwall | na | na | na |
| Coventry | 1 | 11 | 9 |
| Cromwell | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| Danbury | 11 | 44 | 56 |
| Darien | 2 | 27 | 21 |
| Deep River | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Derby | na | na | na |
| Durham | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| East Granby | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| East Haddam | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| East Hampton | 1 | 9 | 15 |
| East Hartford | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| East Haven | na | na | na |
| East Lyme | 6 | 20 | 14 |
| East Windsor | 2 | 11 | 138 |
| Eastford | na | na | na |
| Easton | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Ellington | 14 | 62 | 63 |
| Enfield | 0 | 23 | 20 |
| Essex | 0 | 10 | 23 |
| Fairfield | 11 | 60 | 45 |
| Farmington | 5 | 40 | 28 |
| Franklin | na | na | na |
| Glastonbury | 1 | 20 | 27 |
| Goshen | na | na | na |
| Granby | 26 | 39 | 38 |
| Greenwich | 18 | 128 | 107 |

| TOWN | JUL 2019 | YR TO DATE 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Griswold | 2 | 7 | 14 |
| Groton | na | na | na |
| Guilford | na | na | na |
| Haddam | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Hamden | na | na | na |
| Hampton | na | na | na |
| Hartford | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Hartland | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Harwinton | na | na | na |
| Hebron | 1 | 8 | 10 |
| Kent | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Killingly | na | na | na |
| Killingworth | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Lebanon | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Ledyard | na | na | na |
| Lisbon | na | na | na |
| Litchfield | na | na | na |
| Lyme | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Madison | na | na | na |
| Manchester | 8 | 25 | 13 |
| Mansfield | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Marlborough | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Meriden | na | na | na |
| Middlebury | na | na | na |
| Middlefield | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Middletown | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| Milford | 25 | 109 | 108 |
| Monroe | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Montville | na | na | na |
| Morris | na | na | na |
| Naugatuck | na | na | na |
| New Britain | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| New Canaan | 1 | 8 | 13 |
| New Fairfield | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| New Hartford | na | na | na |
| New Haven | 0 | 277 | 393 |
| New London | 3 | 21 | 22 |
| New Milford | na | na | na |
| Newington | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Newtown | 5 | 43 | 37 |
| Norfolk | na | na | na |
| North Branford | na | na | na |
| North Canaan | na | na | na |
| North Haven | na | na | na |
| North Stonington | na | na | na |
| Norwalk | 87 | 93 | 27 |
| Norwich | 0 | 7 | 17 |
| Old Lyme | na | na | na |
| Old Saybrook | 6 | 13 | 35 |
| Orange | na | na | na |
| Oxford | 6 | 29 | 21 |
| Plainfield | na | na | na |
| Plainville | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Plymouth | na | na | na |
| Pomfret | na | na | na |
| Portland | 0 | 2 | 3 |

| TOWN | JUL 2019 | YR TO DATE 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preston | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Prospect | 4 | 22 | 16 |
| Putnam | na | na | na |
| Redding | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ridgefield | 0 | 41 | 5 |
| Rocky Hill | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Roxbury | na | na | na |
| Salem | na | na | na |
| Salisbury | na | na | na |
| Scotland | na | na | na |
| Seymour | na | na | na |
| Sharon | na | na | na |
| Shelton | 6 | 36 | 28 |
| Sherman | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Simsbury | 16 | 34 | 157 |
| Somers | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| South Windsor | 8 | 127 | 57 |
| Southbury | na | na | na |
| Southington | 8 | 54 | 40 |
| Sprague | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Stafford | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| Stamford | 3 | 354 | 64 |
| Sterling | na | na | na |
| Stonington | na | na | na |
| Stratford | 6 | 72 | 12 |
| Suffield | 0 | 25 | 52 |
| Thomaston | na | na | na |
| Thompson | na | na | na |
| Tolland | 0 | 12 | 5 |
| Torrington | na | na | na |
| Trumbull | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Union | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Vernon | 8 | 56 | 65 |
| Voluntown | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Wallingford | 2 | 12 | 12 |
| Warren | na | na | na |
| Washington | na | na | na |
| Waterbury | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| Waterford | na | na | na |
| Watertown | na | na | na |
| West Hartford | 6 | 45 | 46 |
| West Haven | na | na | na |
| Westbrook | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Weston | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Westport | 2 | 34 | 70 |
| Wethersfield | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Willington | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wilton | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Winchester | na | na | na |
| Windham | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Windsor | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Windsor Locks | 0 | 17 | 7 |
| Wolcott | 2 | 17 | 9 |
| Woodbridge | na | na | na |
| Woodbury | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Woodstock | na | na | na |

*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...... 5.8
Coincident General Drift Indicator.. 1.4
Liberty Bank Business Barometer.. 0.4
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index..... 2.9

**Total Nonfarm Employment.....** 0.2

Labor Force........................... 0.0
Employed............................. 0.5
Unemployed.........................-10.3
**Unemployment Rate...............** -0.4 *
Labor Force Participation Rate... -0.1 *
Employment-Population Ratio... 0.3 *

**Average Weekly Initial Claims..**-14.2
**Avg Insured Unempl. Rate.......** -0.16 *
**U-6 Rate.............................** -0.3 *

**Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs.....** 0.5
**PW Avg Hourly Earnings.........** 4.1
**PW Avg Weekly Earnings........** 4.6
**CT Mfg. Production Index.........** -0.8
 Production Worker Hours........ 2.3
 Industrial Electricity Sales........ -4.4

**Personal Income...................** 3.1
**UI Covered Wages..................** 1.7

**Business Activity**
New Housing Permits........... -11.9
Electricity Sales................... -0.2
Construction Contracts Index. -6.2
New Auto Registrations........ 12.1
Exports............................. -13.9
S&P 500: Monthly Close....... 5.8

**Business Starts**
Secretary of the State........... 1.3
Dept. of Labor.................... -9.0

**Business Terminations**
Secretary of the State........... 5.8
Dept. of Labor.................... -23.7

**State Revenues..................** NA
Corporate Tax..................... NA
Personal Income Tax............ NA
Real Estate Conveyance Tax.. NA
Sales & Use Tax.................. NA
Gaming Payments................ -13.1

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

**Tourism and Travel**
Occupancy Rate.................. 4.5
Tourism Website Visitors........ 21.5
Air Passenger Count............ 2.2
Gaming Slots...................... -12.4

**Employment Cost Index (U.S.)**
Total................................. 2.6
Wages & Salaries................ 3.0
Benefit Costs..................... 1.8

**Consumer Prices**
U.S. City Average................ 1.8
Northeast Region................ 1.7
NY-Newark-Jersey City......... 1.7
Boston-Cambridge-Newton... 2.0

**Interest Rates**
Prime................................ 0.50 *
Conventional Mortgage........ -0.76 *

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## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

### September 2019

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