

CONNECTICUT

LABOR FORCE DATA FOR LABOR MARKET AREAS & TOWNS

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

JUNE 2018

Labor Market Areas are highlighted, followed by the towns that make up the Area.

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
NEW HAVEN	328,709	313,896	14,813	4.5	TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST	47,228	45,279	1,949	4.1
Bethany	3,151	3,037	114	3.6	Canaan	722	700	22	3.0
Branford	16,256	15,603	653	4.0	Colebrook	832	793	39	4.7
Cheshire	15,900	15,374	526	3.3	Cornwall	784	759	25	3.2
Chester	2,375	2,299	76	3.2	Goshen	1,663	1,610	53	3.2
Clinton	7,354	7,085	269	3.7	Kent	1,525	1,481	44	2.9
Deep River	2,893	2,796	97	3.4	Litchfield	4,852	4,694	158	3.3
Durham	4,365	4,219	146	3.3	Morris	1,454	1,393	61	4.2
East Haven	15,969	15,188	781	4.9	Norfolk	912	878	34	3.7
Essex	3,396	3,260	136	4.0	North Canaan	1,729	1,671	58	3.4
Guilford	13,101	12,673	428	3.3	Roxbury	1,365	1,313	52	3.8
Hamden	35,916	34,295	1,621	4.5	Salisbury	1,850	1,788	62	3.4
Killingworth	3,870	3,751	119	3.1	Sharon	1,517	1,469	48	3.2
Madison	9,222	8,887	335	3.6	Torrington	19,072	18,126	946	5.0
Meriden	32,305	30,645	1,660	5.1	Warren	805	777	28	3.5
Middlefield	2,538	2,450	88	3.5	Washington	2,087	2,028	59	2.8
New Haven	65,028	61,389	3,639	5.6	Winchester	6,060	5,799	261	4.3
North Branford	8,290	7,986	304	3.7					
North Haven	13,564	13,019	545	4.0	WATERBURY	111,299	105,209	6,090	5.5
Old Saybrook	5,169	4,948	221	4.3	Beacon Falls	3,480	3,331	149	4.3
Orange	7,409	7,114	295	4.0	Bethlehem	1,939	1,877	62	3.2
Wallingford	26,589	25,537	1,052	4.0	Middlebury	3,913	3,756	157	4.0
West Haven	30,339	28,780	1,559	5.1	Naugatuck	17,299	16,439	860	5.0
Westbrook	3,711	3,562	149	4	Prospect	5,636	5,415	221	3.9
					Waterbury	50,543	47,019	3,524	7.0
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY CT	129,552	123,844	5,708	4.4	Watertown	13,009	12,491	518	4.0
Bozrah	1,489	1,422	67	4.5	Wolcott	9,923	9,525	398	4
Canterbury	2,959	2,832	127	4.3	Woodbury	5,555	5,355	200	3.6
East Lyme	8,897	8,528	369	4.1					
Franklin	1,096	1,060	36	3.3	DANIELSON-NORTHEAST	44,027	42,015	2,012	4.6
Griswold	6,453	6,147	306	4.7	Brooklyn	4,196	4,023	173	4.1
Groton	18,943	18,174	769	4.1	Eastford	991	949	42	4.2
Ledyard	8,209	7,903	306	3.7	Hampton	1,061	1,015	46	4.3
Lisbon	2,403	2,302	101	4.2	Killingly	9,777	9,289	488	5.0
Lyme	1,250	1,203	47	3.8	Plainfield	8,805	8,400	405	4.6
Montville	9,595	9,171	424	4.4	Pomfret	2,554	2,463	91	3.6
New London	12,313	11,562	751	6.1	Putnam	4,937	4,688	249	5.0
North Stonington	3,009	2,895	114	3.8	Sterling	2,049	1,957	92	4.5
Norwich	20,757	19,737	1,020	4.9	Thompson	5,365	5,132	233	4.3
Old Lyme	3,872	3,716	156	4.0	Woodstock	4,292	4,099	193	4.5
Preston	2,480	2,380	100	4.0					
Salem	2,200	2,108	92	4.2					
Sprague	1,652	1,575	77	4.7					
Stonington	10,048	9,681	367	3.7	NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI	145,871	139,604	6,267	4.3
Voluntown	1,513	1,455	58	3.8	RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	16,319	15,760	559	3.4
Waterford	10,415	9,993	422	4.1					

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

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.

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.