THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

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JANUARY 2018

IN THIS ISSUE...

In November...

Nonfarm Employment
Connecticut..................... 1,677,500
Change over month .... -0.21%
Change over year .... -0.04%

United States 147,241,000
Change over month .... +0.16%
Change over year .... +1.43%

Unemployment Rate
Connecticut............................. 4.6%
United States 4.1%

Consumer Price Index
United States 246.669
Change over year .... +2.2%

2018 Economic Outlook: Slowly Recovering, Yet Long-Term Challenges Remain

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

Amid numerous uncertainties, the outlook for the Connecticut economy in 2018 has positive signs.

The World: Strengthening Economic Activity as a Whole[1]

Economic activity for the world as a whole is increasing, with global growth projected at 3.7 percent in 2018. Positive trends in the Euro Area, Japan, emerging Asia, emerging Europe, and Russia offset risks for the United States and the United Kingdom. Trends to note include:

- Euro Area: Growth in this region is estimated to rise to 1.9 percent in 2018.
- China: Growth is projected to be 6.5 percent in 2018 as authorities continue an expansionary policy with high public investment.
- Russia: Projected growth is 1.8 percent in 2018.
- U.K.: Growth is projected to be 1.5 percent.

Enough countries are expected to strengthen again in 2018 so that it could be the strongest year for global growth since 2011.

The Nation: Tax Reform and Rebuilding From Hurricanes

The International Monetary Fund is anticipating that U.S. gross domestic product will increase by 2.3 percent in 2018.[2] U.S. tax reform will provide a slight lift to overall economic growth, as will the rebuilding of areas affected by the hurricanes in the South. Tax reform that lowers rates on corporate and personal income should increase business investment and consumer consumption during 2018.

As inflation remains close to its 2 percent target and the labor situation continues its improvement, the federal funds rate is projected to rise gradually, perhaps to 1.75 percent by 2018 Q3.

However, after the tax reform boost, business investment is expected to slow, along with labor force growth, which will lower consumption later in the year and into 2019.[3]

In addition, a number of larger industry trends are taking place that will affect how businesses anticipate consumer demand, profitability and competitiveness. A selection of some of these critical trends is below.

Property & Casualty Insurance[4]

The growth globally will be strong in terms of volume and value of premiums, particularly in

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Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo

Associate Editor: Erin C. Wilkins

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Connecticut Department of Labor

Scott D. Jackson, Commissioner
Kurt Westby, Deputy Commissioner

Andrew Condon, Ph.D., Director
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114
Phone: (860) 263-6275
Fax: (860) 263-6263
E-Mail: dol.econdigest@ct.gov
Website: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi

Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

Catherine Smith, Commissioner
Tim Sullivan, Deputy Commissioner
Bart Kollen, Deputy Commissioner

450 Columbus Boulevard
Suite 5
Hartford, CT 06103
Phone: (860) 500-2300
Fax: (860) 500-2440
E-Mail: decd@ct.gov
Website: http://www.decd.org

the emerging markets. However, the growth in premiums in industrialized countries is expected to be moderate. Developments of new technology present changes to traditional insurance models and will require the insurance industry to adapt.

Retail[5]

Brick and mortar stores still dominate retail sales transactions. However, they are adapting to the threat of online stores through several strategies that involve creating unique customer experiences and making customer purchases easier. Smaller stores and pop-up stores decrease the fixed floor space overhead while demonstrating products and providing touchpoints for unique and personalized services. The ability to reduce inventory and create customized products through 3D printing is also being explored by some retailers.

Online stores are also working to increase market share, improve the customer experience, and increase business profitability. In addition to offering faster delivery times, to build from some of the strengths of brick and mortar store locations, online businesses have formed partnerships with stores for pick-up and return options.

Warehousing

The warehousing and distribution industry is changing largely due to the influence of e-commerce. Where warehouses used to deliver large numbers of the same goods to businesses on pallets, now warehouses are expected to deliver a variety of goods in small packages quickly and directly to consumers. The expectation of consumers for rapid delivery times influences the number of warehouses and the need to be more closely located to the demanding consumers.[6]

Financial Services[7]

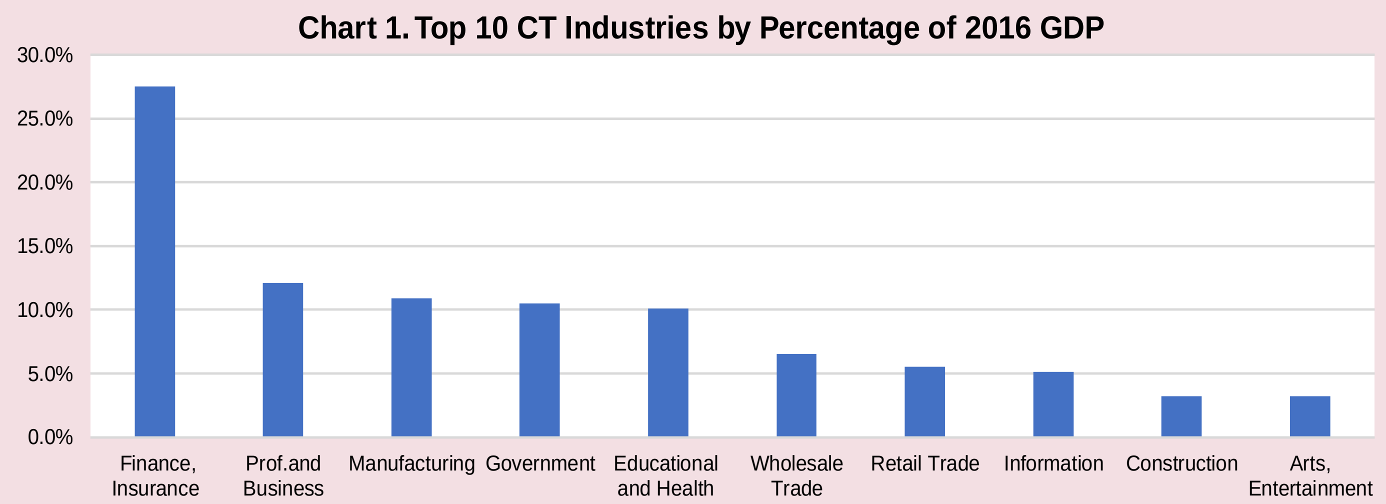
Financial technology innovators (i.e. FinTech) are disrupting the market with cost effective solutions, often focused on a single financial product with a user-friendly online interface. The traditional financial institutions need to adapt by incorporating some similar features and user experiences to avoid being pushed out of those particular product markets.

Another area to grow revenue streams in finance is through international expansion, taking advantage of economies of scale, and the emerging middle class in many parts of the world. Finally, enhancing cyber security is a critical defensive measure to maintain the reputation of an institution, and responding to breaches in a transparent and customer friendly way is essential to staying competitive.

Manufacturing[8]

While robotics have been used in manufacturing for a couple of generations, the improvements in technology and the decrease in the start-up cost to convert processes to more automation is allowing this technology to become more widespread.

Automation and robotics are used predominantly for jobs that are dangerous or not feasible for people, enabling an increase in industry output. As these technologies further penetrate the manufacturing environment, there will likely be a disruption or displacement of some jobs. However, the fabrication jobs to produce robots, the software jobs to program them, and the field service maintenance jobs for them will create approximately 15 million new jobs in the U.S. over the next ten years.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Nov. 2017

Construction[9]

Somewhat delayed compared to manufacturing, the construction industry is beginning to take advantage of similar technology advancements including the use of drones, other self-driving vehicles, and visualization software and hardware to help evaluate and generate interest in construction projects before they begin. Along with technology advancements, the cost-effective use of prefabricated modules will help improve efficiency within the industry. However, these gains will be offset by the increased costs in raw materials and labor that will challenge the industry. Combined with the level of demand, the net result will be slow growth overall, while areas that can capitalize on the demand for environmentally sustainable building products will continue to grow at a slightly higher rate.

Health Care[10]

The cost of health care and medical procedures continues to rise, and a major focus of the industry is figuring out ways to reduce costs without compromising the quality of care. Industry drivers include evaluating and implementing ways to improve efficiency and optimize the rate of utilization of services.

The State: Modest Economic Growth Yet Needs a Boost

According to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, in 2016 (Chart 1), the largest industry sector in Connecticut was Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing, which accounted for 27.5 percent of the state's gross domestic product (GDP).

Changes have been taking place within this industry in Connecticut during the past few years. Besides Aetna being acquired by CVS, technological advancement is also calling for innovation within the industry.

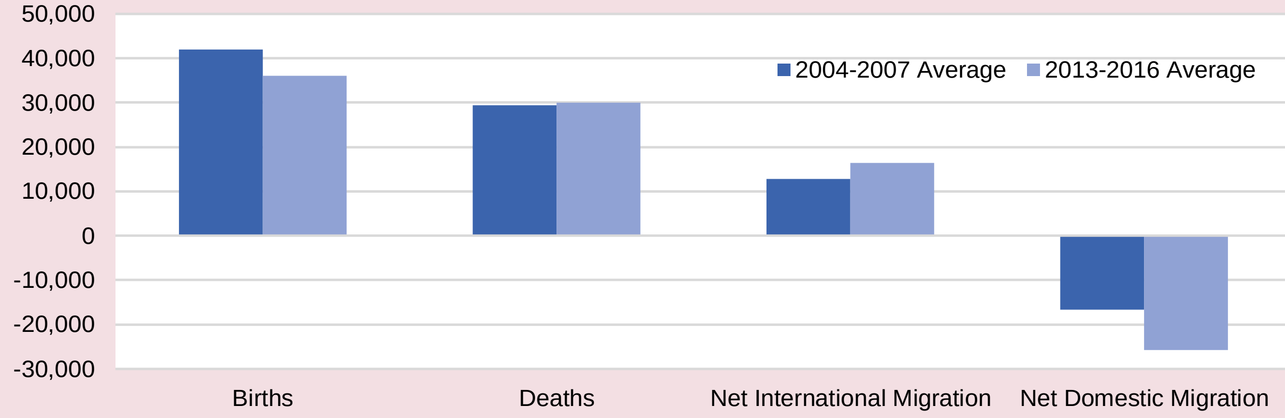
Catherine Smith, Commissioner of Connecticut's Department of Economic and Community Development, perceives "innovation and change a given within the insurance industry. And it's challenging to keep in step with the many changes because the pace of change—as with time—waits for no one. One important driver of change is technology." She believes that "insurance companies must rapidly integrate new technologies into their operations to remain competitive."[11]

She pointed out that a number of public and private partners support innovation within companies as well as encourage the formation of new innovative tech firms. An example is Connecticut Innovations' VentureClash, a global investment challenge that identifies high potential early stage companies in digital health and financial technology. The winners receive investments from a $5 million award pool as they build businesses in the state. VentureClash, among other programs, supports FinTech companies in the state, which in turn can help insurance and other financial service companies better compete and operate more efficiently, as well as deliver services and interact with clients in new ways.

Defense Manufacturing: Bright Spot for Connecticut

The defense manufacturing sector in Connecticut sees new growth opportunities ahead with the recent progress in a new

Chart 2. Components of Population Change Pre- and Post-Recession



Source: Connecticut's Population and Migration Trends: A Multi-Data Source Dive, CT Office of Policy and Management

defense bill. Congressional negotiators finalized a defense bill in late 2017 that should greatly boost the number of F-35s, Black Hawk helicopters, submarines and other weapon systems made in Connecticut.[12]

Overall Employment: Still Recovering Jobs Lost During the Great Recession

Four of the ten major industry supersectors lost employment in the past 12 months, while six increased employment.

The state's private sector has now regained 89.7 percent (100,200) of the 111,700 private sector jobs lost in the Great Recession (March 2008 through February 2010) while the Government supersector shed 24,300 positions since March 2008.[13] As a whole, Connecticut has recovered 69.9 percent (83,300 jobs) of the 119,100 seasonally adjusted jobs lost in the Great Recession. The job recovery is into its 93rd month and the state needs an additional 35,800 jobs to reach an overall nonfarm employment expansion.

Population Shifts Affect Economic Potential

The overall Connecticut population has been declining for the past three years.

According to a study by Connecticut Office of Policy and Management and Connecticut Data Collaborative,[14] declining birth rates and increasing death rates have affected the recent declines in Connecticut's total population. The primary cause is increasing rates of net domestic out-migration (more people moving out of Connecticut to another U.S. state).

The study shows that more households moved into Connecticut from New York and New Jersey (11,948 between 2011-2014)[15] than left Connecticut (9,607) for those states. On the other hand, more people left Connecticut for Massachusetts and Florida than moved in from those states (11,263 vs. 7,273).

There is a positive side. International migration has helped boost Connecticut's population, as there has been about a 30 percent increase (or about 3,700 people) in the average number of net migrants per year since the recession ended compared to before the recession (Chart 2). The study also finds that compared to the state's population distribution by education, "international migration pulls in most people at either the highest (graduate degree) or lowest (less than high school) education levels."[16]

In addition, the younger population in Connecticut has been declining while the population age 65 and over is increasing steadily. These are findings in the U.S. Census Bureau's latest American Community Survey, which provides demographic estimates between the decennial counts of the nation's population.

During the period from 2010 to 2016, as with many other states, Connecticut has seen a steady increase of retirement-age population, while the school age population (below 25) and working age population (25-64) experienced a small but steady decrease. Consistent with these natural demographic shifts, there is also a substantial decline in the student population attending public schools. Compared to an average 2.7 percent increase over the next 10 years in the student population attending public schools throughout the nation, the U.S. Department of Education predicts that Connecticut is likely to experience a 14.2 percent decline in this population group—the second-largest proportional decline among all states.

What do these demographic shifts mean for Connecticut? The overall population declines affect consumer demand and overall economic potential. In addition, the large generation of baby boomers continues to retire while the next generation, the Gen Xers, is a smaller age group, which will further reduce the overall level of economic demand and output. The demand decrease should eventually be mitigated by the larger Millennial generation, but in the mid-term, there could very well be a dip in the amount of GDP produced in the state, because of these demographic shifts.

Confidence Declines

Connecticut residents increasingly believe that overall business conditions in the state are worsening, and an increasing percentage – now nearly half - expect that conditions will be about the same six months from now, according to the 2017 Q3 InformCT Consumer Confidence Survey.[17] More people are of the opinion that business conditions will continue to worsen than are of the view that they will improve. More than twice as many residents, 51 percent, do not believe the Connecticut economy is improving, compared with 24 percent that believe it is. That is a slightly less pessimistic view than the previous quarter, when the breakdown was 55 percent to 21 percent.

A more stable policy and budget environment would help boost the recovery and growth including business and consumer confidence after the Great Recession.

Amid Numerous Uncertainties, the Outlook for the Economy in 2018 has Positive Signs

Although the projections for global and national economic growth are positive, the estimate for Connecticut's economic performance in 2018 is modest. A number of overall industry trends affecting business competitiveness all over the nation and globe will also affect how well companies do in the state. Any substantial changes in population or employment will affect Connecticut's economy. ■

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1 World Economic Outlook, October 2017 Seeking Sustainable Growth: Short-Term Recovery, Long-Term Challenges, International Monetary Fund

2 Ibid.

3 http://ww2.cfo.com/the-economy/2017/11/oecd-raises-2018-us-growth-forecast-2-5/

4 Deloitte; Munich RE

5 http://tcfcr.com/2018-retail-trends/

6 https://3plcenter.com/impact-e-commerce-warehousing-industry/

7 https://www.business2community.com/finance/5-trends-impacting-financial-services-industry-2017-01770543

8 https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/06/what-s-going-on-with-manufacturing-b013f435-1746-4bce-ac75-05c642652d42/

9 https://esub.com/6-construction-industry-trends-expect-2018/

10 https://www.pwc.com/us/en/health-industries/health-research-institute/behind-the-numbers.html

11 2016 Connecticut insurance market brief, PwC https://www.pwc.com/us/en/insurance/publications/assets/pwc-2016-connecticut-insurance-market-brief.pdf

12 https://ctmirror.org/2017/11/08/congress-authorizes-big-boost-in-ct-defense-spending/

13 Industry Sectors Employment-Connecticut http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/SecEmp.asp

14 http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/budget/resourcesanddata/CTs_Population_and_Migration_Trends.pdf

15 Ibid.

16 http://www.ct.gov/opm/lib/opm/budget/resourcesanddata/CTs_Population_and_Migration_Trends.pdf

17 Informct.org

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	3Q 2017	3Q 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q 2017
General Drift Indicator (1996=100)*					
Leading	117.3	117.9	-0.6	-0.5	114.6
Coincident	116.5	116.7	-0.2	-0.2	116.3
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	136.4	136.0	0.4	0.3	136.1
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)*** *(Seasonally adjusted)*	**Nov 2017**	**Nov 2016**			**Oct 2017**
Connecticut	181.44	178.89	2.5	1.4	181.76
United States	184.12	179.46	4.7	2.6	183.71

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

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

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

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

Total nonfarm employment decreased over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM	1,677.5	1,678.2	-0.7	0.0	1,681.0
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Construction	57.1	58.1	-1.0	-1.7	58.4
Manufacturing	157.2	156.0	1.2	0.8	157.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	297.3	298.5	-1.2	-0.4	297.7
Information	31.5	32.1	-0.6	-1.9	31.6
Financial Activities	133.3	130.2	3.1	2.4	132.6
Professional and Business Services	216.7	215.8	0.9	0.4	218.1
Education and Health Services	333.6	331.2	2.4	0.7	333.6
Leisure and Hospitality	151.7	155.3	-3.6	-2.3	153.7
Other Services	67.7	66.1	1.6	2.4	66.4
Government*	230.8	234.3	-3.5	-1.5	231.0

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

Average weekly initial claims rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,902.4	1,887.5	14.9	0.8	1,906.1
Employed (000s)	1,815.4	1,803.2	12.2	0.7	1,820.5
Unemployed (000s)	87.0	84.3	2.7	3.2	85.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.5	0.1	---	4.5
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	66.1	65.7	0.4	---	66.2
Employment-Population Ratio (%)	63.0	62.8	0.2	---	63.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	3,931	3,844	87	2.3	3,365
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.26	2.40	-0.14	---	2.15
	3Q 2017	**3Q 2016**			**2Q 2017**
U-6 Rate (%)	9.8	11.1	-1.3	---	10.3

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

The production worker weekly earnings fell over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017	Sep 2017
Production Worker Avg Wkly Hours	41.9	43.0	-1.1	-2.6	41.8	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	24.99	25.18	-0.19	-0.8	24.90	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	1,047.08	1,082.74	-35.66	-3.3	1,040.82	--
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, NSA (2009=100)	103.9	108.7	-4.8	-4.4	108.0	111.1
Production Worker Hours (000s)	3,737	3,969	-232	-5.8	3,670	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	246	263	-16.6	-6.3	263	273
CT Mfg. Prod. Index, SA (2009=100)	107.8	110.3	-2.5	-2.2	107.6	107.3

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

Personal income for second quarter 2018 is forecasted to increase 1.9 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	2Q* 2018	2Q 2017	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	1Q* 2018
Personal Income	$256,066	$251,389	4,676	1.9	$254,888
UI Covered Wages	$114,208	$111,861	2,347	2.1	$113,616

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

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations increased over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits*	Nov 2017	369	50.6	4,325	5,128	-15.7
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	Oct 2017	2,122	1.3	23,303	24,445	-4.7
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	Nov 2017	193.3	-10.7	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	Nov 2017	31,259	58.3	208,045	248,744	-16.4
Exports (Bil. $)	3Q 2017	4.06	22.9	10.86	10.71	1.4
S&P 500: Monthly Close	Nov 2017	2,647.58	20.4	---	---	---

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

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	Nov 2017	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	1Q 2017	2,964	-0.7	2,964	2,985	-0.7
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	Nov 2017	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Labor	1Q 2017	1,321	-22.6	1,321	1,707	-22.6

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

STATE REVENUES

Gaming payments were up from a year ago.

(Millions of dollars)	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,058.7	1,015.4	4.3	15,926.3	15,805.1	0.8
Corporate Tax	25.7	19.9	29.1	850.7	839.2	1.4
Personal Income Tax	532.0	474.6	12.1	8,214.2	8,274.3	-0.7
Real Estate Conv. Tax	15.3	17.7	-13.6	185.3	189.8	-2.4
Sales & Use Tax	362.8	382.0	-5.0	4,061.6	3,965.9	2.4
Gaming Payments**	21.5	21.2	1.5	251.4	244.6	2.8

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue
**Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.*

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Gaming slots rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Occupancy Rate (%)*	Nov 2017	59.6	4.4	62.9	61.8	1.8
Major Attraction Visitors**	Nov 2017	385,919	-2.7	5,907,784	6,154,328	-4.0
Air Passenger Count	May 2017	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gaming Slots (Mil.$)***	Nov 2017	1,061.6	3.7	12,238.7	11,947.6	2.4

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism; Division of Special Revenue
**STR, Inc. Due to layoffs, Info Center Visitors data are no longer published.*
***Attraction participants expanded from 6 to 23 beginning with July 2014 data*
****See page 23 for explanation*

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.5 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

Private Industry Workers *(Dec. 2005 = 100)*	Seasonally Adjusted Sep 2017	Jun 2017	3-Mo % Chg	Not Seasonally Adjusted Sep 2017	Sep 2016	12-Mo % Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	130.0	129.0	0.8	130.0	126.8	2.5
Wages and Salaries	129.9	129.0	0.7	130.0	126.7	2.6
Benefit Costs	130.0	129.1	0.7	130.0	127.0	2.4
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	131.8	128.2	2.8
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	131.5	127.7	3.0

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

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

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Nov 2017	246.669	2.2	0.0
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	Nov 2017	0.405	-2.2	0.0
Northeast Region	Nov 2017	260.630	1.6	0.0
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	Nov 2017	269.381	1.6	-0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	Nov 2017	269.149	2.9	-0.2
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	Nov 2017	240.666	2.3	0.0

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board
**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period*
***The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.*

Conventional mortgage rate rose to 3.92 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	Nov 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2016
Prime	4.25	4.25	3.50
Federal Funds	1.16	1.15	0.41
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.25	1.09	0.45
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.39	1.25	0.58
1 Year Treasury Note	1.56	1.40	0.74
3 Year Treasury Note	1.81	1.68	1.22
5 Year Treasury Note	2.05	1.98	1.60
7 Year Treasury Note	2.23	2.20	1.93
10 Year Treasury Note	2.35	2.36	2.14
20 Year Treasury Note	2.60	2.65	2.54
Conventional Mortgage	3.92	3.90	3.77

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
Connecticut	1,677.5	1,678.2	-0.7	0.0	1,681.0
Maine	619.2	617.1	2.1	0.3	619.2
Massachusetts	3,648.6	3,583.4	65.2	1.8	3,641.9
New Hampshire	683.0	674.3	8.7	1.3	681.1
New Jersey	4,136.7	4,094.8	41.9	1.0	4,130.3
New York	9,552.6	9,435.8	116.8	1.2	9,527.7
Pennsylvania	5,976.0	5,913.4	62.6	1.1	5,973.7
Rhode Island	497.7	492.2	5.5	1.1	497.1
Vermont	317.6	312.6	5.0	1.6	316.7
United States	147,241.0	145,170.0	2,071.0	1.4	147,013.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
Connecticut	1,902,426	1,887,486	14,940	0.8	1,906,084
Maine	702,150	695,168	6,982	1.0	703,846
Massachusetts	3,647,779	3,584,510	63,269	1.8	3,656,009
New Hampshire	746,299	751,229	-4,930	-0.7	748,044
New Jersey	4,515,788	4,509,982	5,806	0.1	4,521,272
New York	9,714,914	9,522,738	192,176	2.0	9,712,582
Pennsylvania	6,396,698	6,455,357	-58,659	-0.9	6,398,872
Rhode Island	554,721	551,140	3,581	0.6	554,791
Vermont	345,628	345,154	474	0.1	345,184
United States	160,529,000	159,456,000	1,073,000	0.7	160,381,000

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

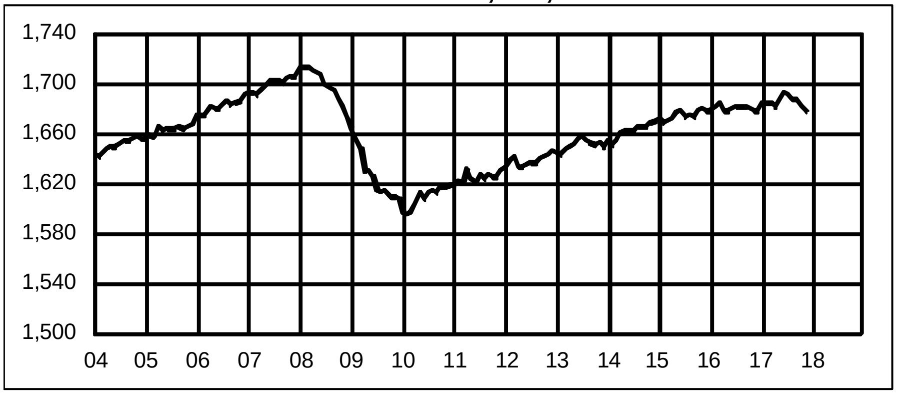
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

(Seasonally adjusted)	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE	Oct 2017
Connecticut	4.6	4.5	0.1	4.5
Maine	3.3	3.8	-0.5	3.5
Massachusetts	3.6	3.1	0.5	3.7
New Hampshire	2.7	2.8	-0.1	2.7
New Jersey	5.1	4.8	0.3	4.9
New York	4.7	4.9	-0.2	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.6	5.5	-0.9	4.7
Rhode Island	4.3	5.0	-0.7	4.2
Vermont	2.9	3.2	-0.3	2.9
United States	4.1	4.6	-0.5	4.1

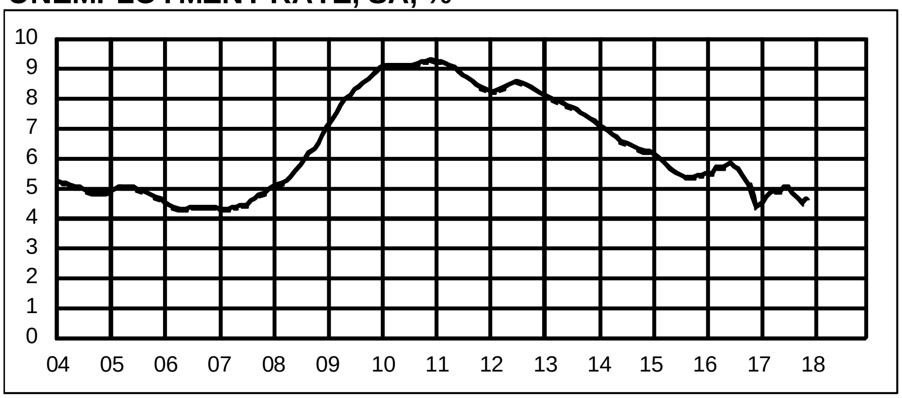
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, SA, 000s



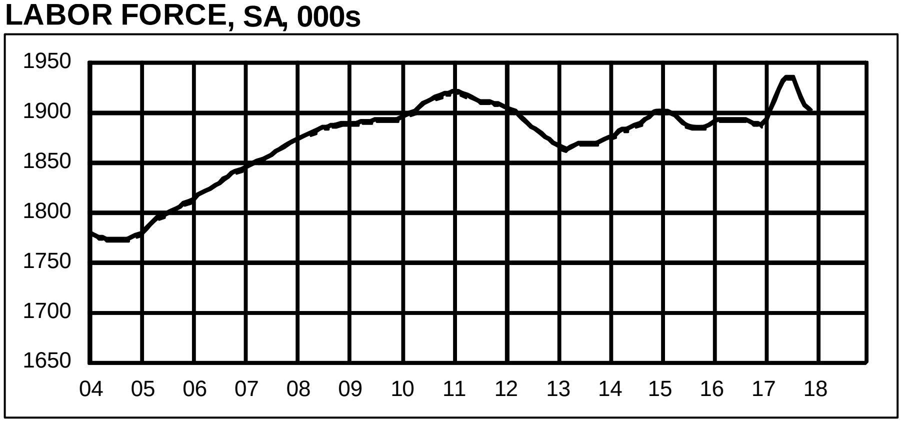
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	1,677.8	1,684.0	
Feb	1,680.3	1,684.1	
Mar	1,683.8	1,684.7	
Apr	1,677.7	1,681.6	
May	1,677.3	1,687.2	
Jun	1,678.8	1,692.8	
Jul	1,680.6	1,691.1	
Aug	1,681.2	1,686.9	
Sep	1,681.4	1,687.2	
Oct	1,679.2	1,681.0	
Nov	1,678.2	1,677.5	
Dec	1,677.5		

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, SA, %



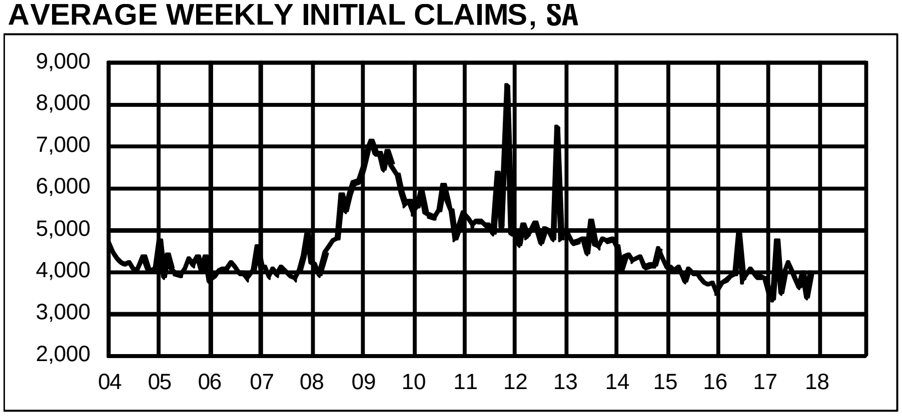
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	5.5	4.5	
Feb	5.5	4.7	
Mar	5.7	4.8	
Apr	5.7	4.9	
May	5.7	4.9	
Jun	5.8	5.0	
Jul	5.7	5.0	
Aug	5.6	4.8	
Sep	5.4	4.6	
Oct	5.1	4.5	
Nov	4.7	4.6	
Dec	4.4		

LABOR FORCE, SA, 000s



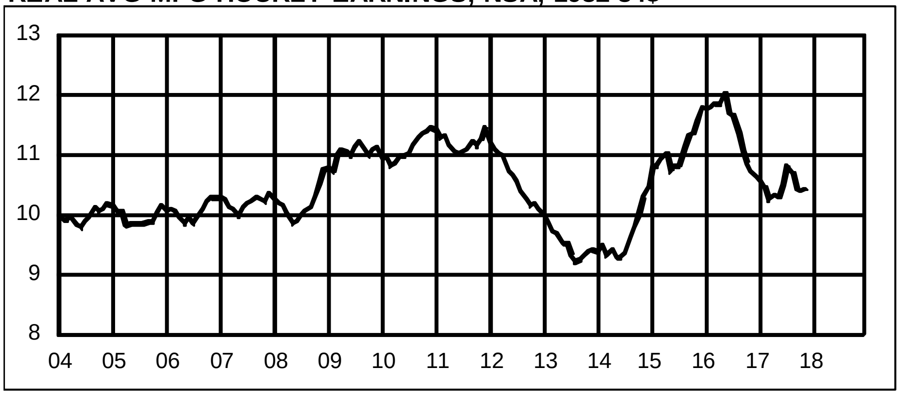
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	1,890.3	1892.2	
Feb	1,891.2	1901.4	
Mar	1,891.7	1911.7	
Apr	1,892.2	1922.5	
May	1,892.5	1929.1	
Jun	1,892.5	1933.1	
Jul	1,892.1	1933.1	
Aug	1,891.3	1923.2	
Sep	1,890.1	1914.0	
Oct	1,888.8	1906.1	
Nov	1,887.5	1902.4	
Dec	1,886.2		

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS, SA



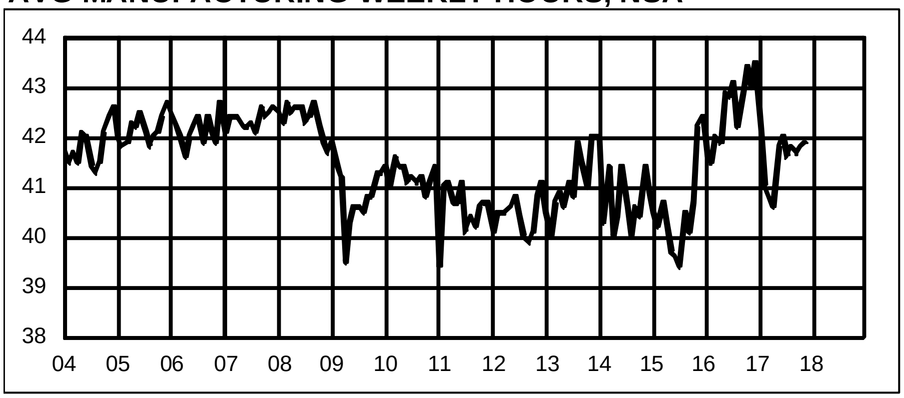
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	3,488	3,496	
Feb	3,702	3,341	
Mar	3,774	4,691	
Apr	3,838	3,483	
May	3,911	3,974	
Jun	4,894	4,182	
Jul	3,750	3,849	
Aug	3,906	3,625	
Sep	4,057	3,956	
Oct	3,852	3,365	
Nov	3,844	3,931	
Dec	3,812		

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



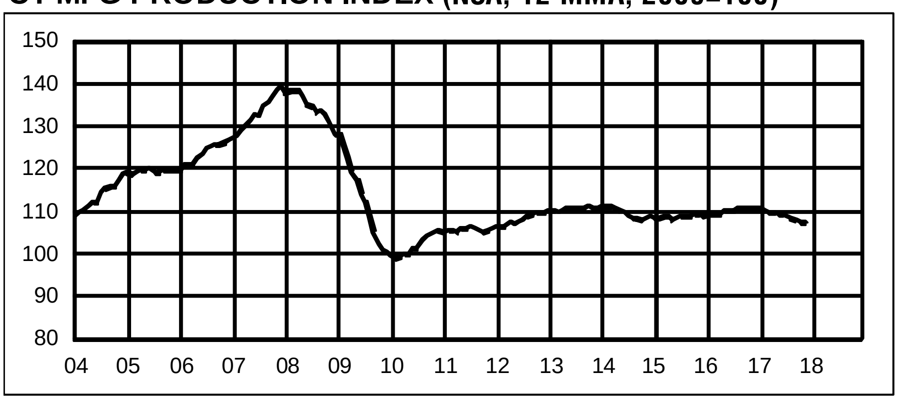
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	$11.74	$10.52	
Feb	$11.76	$10.43	
Mar	$11.83	$10.22	
Apr	$11.82	$10.31	
May	$12.01	$10.25	
Jun	$11.68	$10.47	
Jul	$11.62	$10.81	
Aug	$11.34	$10.68	
Sep	$11.03	$10.40	
Oct	$10.84	$10.35	
Nov	$10.71	$10.38	
Dec	$10.60		

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS, NSA



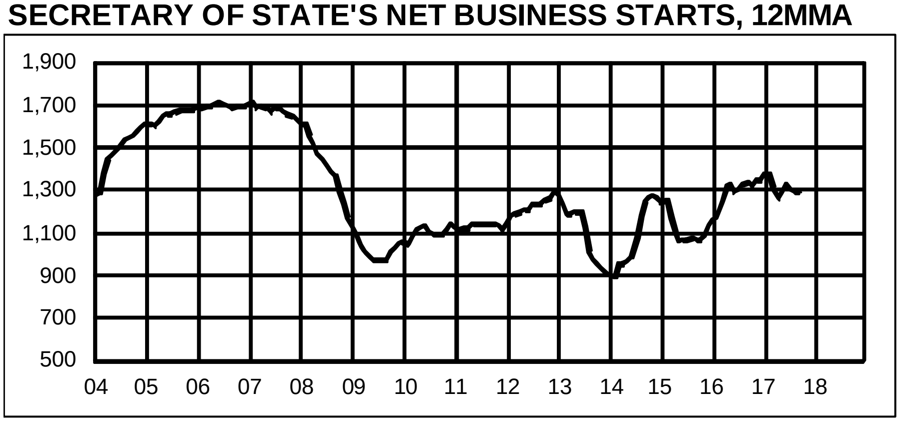
Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	41.6	42.1	
Feb	41.5	41.0	
Mar	42.0	40.8	
Apr	41.9	40.6	
May	42.9	41.8	
Jun	42.8	42.0	
Jul	43.1	41.6	
Aug	42.2	41.8	
Sep	42.9	41.7	
Oct	43.4	41.8	
Nov	43.0	41.9	
Dec	43.5		

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



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	109.0	110.4	
Feb	109.0	110.2	
Mar	109.1	109.7	
Apr	109.3	109.4	
May	110.1	109.1	
Jun	110.0	109.0	
Jul	110.0	108.6	
Aug	110.3	108.4	
Sep	110.7	107.6	
Oct	110.4	107.4	
Nov	110.8	107.0	
Dec	110.6		

SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS, 12MMA



Month	2016	2017	2018
Jan	1,153	1,370	
Feb	1,163	1,375	
Mar	1,242	1,305	
Apr	1,315	1,257	
May	1,324	1,289	
Jun	1,285	1,325	
Jul	1,294	1,300	
Aug	1,329	1,290	
Sep	1,339	1,292	
Oct	1,322		
Nov	1,347		
Dec	1,344		

CONNECTICUT

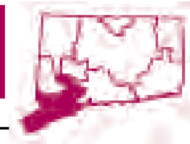
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,699,200**	**1,698,000**	**1,200**	**0.1**	**1,692,600**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,462,100**	**1,457,900**	**4,200**	**0.3**	**1,458,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**216,400**	**216,100**	**300**	**0.1**	**219,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**59,600**	**60,200**	**-600**	**-1.0**	**62,200**
MANUFACTURING	**156,800**	**155,900**	**900**	**0.6**	**157,000**
Durable Goods	**122,700**	**122,500**	**200**	**0.2**	**122,800**
Fabricated Metal	29,500	29,500	0	0.0	29,500
Machinery	13,200	13,400	-200	-1.5	13,200
Computer and Electronic Product	10,800	11,400	-600	-5.3	10,900
Transportation Equipment	43,600	42,300	1,300	3.1	44,100
Aerospace Product and Parts	28,700	27,800	900	3.2	28,600
Non-Durable Goods	**34,100**	**33,400**	**700**	**2.1**	**34,200**
Chemical	7,200	7,100	100	1.4	7,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**1,482,800**	**1,481,900**	**900**	**0.1**	**1,473,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**306,900**	**306,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**299,000**
Wholesale Trade	64,300	62,800	1,500	2.4	63,700
Retail Trade	186,300	189,700	-3,400	-1.8	180,300
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	21,300	21,300	0	0.0	21,400
Building Material	14,800	14,800	0	0.0	14,900
Food and Beverage Stores	45,600	45,600	0	0.0	44,200
General Merchandise Stores	30,800	32,300	-1,500	-4.6	29,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	56,300	54,400	1,900	3.5	55,000
Utilities	5,300	5,400	-100	-1.9	5,300
Transportation and Warehousing	51,000	49,000	2,000	4.1	49,700
INFORMATION	**31,500**	**32,000**	**-500**	**-1.6**	**31,500**
Telecommunications	8,200	8,700	-500	-5.7	8,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**133,000**	**130,000**	**3,000**	**2.3**	**132,100**
Finance and Insurance	112,000	109,900	2,100	1.9	111,200
Credit Intermediation and Related	25,100	24,800	300	1.2	24,800
Financial Investments and Related	27,000	26,200	800	3.1	26,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	59,900	58,900	1,000	1.7	59,700
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	21,000	20,100	900	4.5	20,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**219,200**	**217,800**	**1,400**	**0.6**	**219,700**
Professional, Scientific	97,900	96,200	1,700	1.8	97,700
Legal Services	12,600	12,400	200	1.6	12,300
Computer Systems Design	25,300	25,900	-600	-2.3	25,300
Management of Companies	31,800	32,500	-700	-2.2	31,800
Administrative and Support	89,500	89,100	400	0.4	90,200
Employment Services	28,700	29,100	-400	-1.4	28,500
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**338,400**	**336,300**	**2,100**	**0.6**	**337,400**
Educational Services	68,500	68,700	-200	-0.3	68,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	269,900	267,600	2,300	0.9	269,100
Hospitals	59,500	58,800	700	1.2	59,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	62,800	62,300	500	0.8	62,600
Social Assistance	56,900	57,700	-800	-1.4	57,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**149,500**	**153,300**	**-3,800**	**-2.5**	**153,300**
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	24,600	24,300	300	1.2	27,200
Accommodation and Food Services	124,900	129,000	-4,100	-3.2	126,100
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	113,300	117,400	-4,100	-3.5	114,200
OTHER SERVICES	**67,200**	**65,500**	**1,700**	**2.6**	**66,100**
GOVERNMENT	**237,100**	**240,100**	**-3,000**	**-1.2**	**234,300**
Federal Government	18,100	18,100	0	0.0	18,000
State Government	66,600	68,500	-1,900	-2.8	65,700
Local Government**	152,400	153,500	-1,100	-0.7	150,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**414,000**	**411,400**	**2,600**	**0.6**	**412,900**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**369,100**	**366,700**	**2,400**	**0.7**	**368,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**41,700**	**41,800**	**-100**	**-0.2**	**42,100**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**13,000**	**12,700**	**300**	**2.4**	**13,400**
MANUFACTURING	**28,700**	**29,100**	**-400**	**-1.4**	**28,700**
Durable Goods	**22,400**	**22,900**	**-500**	**-2.2**	**22,400**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**372,300**	**369,600**	**2,700**	**0.7**	**370,800**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**71,800**	**72,500**	**-700**	**-1.0**	**69,900**
Wholesale Trade	13,500	13,500	0	0.0	13,500
Retail Trade	47,100	48,200	-1,100	-2.3	45,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11,200	10,800	400	3.7	11,000
INFORMATION	**12,500**	**12,600**	**-100**	**-0.8**	**12,400**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**43,700**	**41,400**	**2,300**	**5.6**	**43,500**
Finance and Insurance	36,500	34,300	2,200	6.4	36,400
Credit Intermediation and Related	8,800	8,900	-100	-1.1	8,700
Financial Investments and Related	17,300	17,400	-100	-0.6	17,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**63,300**	**64,600**	**-1,300**	**-2.0**	**63,800**
Professional, Scientific	31,000	29,600	1,400	4.7	30,700
Administrative and Support	22,600	23,900	-1,300	-5.4	23,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**76,000**	**73,800**	**2,200**	**3.0**	**75,400**
Health Care and Social Assistance	63,100	61,200	1,900	3.1	62,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**42,000**	**42,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**43,600**
Accommodation and Food Services	32,900	32,500	400	1.2	33,700
OTHER SERVICES	**18,100**	**18,000**	**100**	**0.6**	**18,000**
GOVERNMENT	**44,900**	**44,700**	**200**	**0.4**	**44,200**
Federal	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	2,500
State & Local	42,400	42,200	200	0.5	41,700

DANBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**80,400**	**80,000**	**400**	**0.5**	**79,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**69,800**	**69,400**	**400**	**0.6**	**69,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**12,200**	**12,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**12,200**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**68,200**	**67,800**	**400**	**0.6**	**67,500**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**17,700**	**18,100**	**-400**	**-2.2**	**17,200**
Retail Trade	12,600	13,400	-800	-6.0	12,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**9,500**	**9,400**	**100**	**1.1**	**9,500**
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**7,300**	**7,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**7,400**
GOVERNMENT	**10,600**	**10,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,500**
Federal	700	700	0	0.0	700
State & Local	9,900	9,900	0	0.0	9,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

HARTFORD LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**577,200**	**577,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**575,600**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**490,500**	**488,600**	**1,900**	**0.4**	**489,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**76,100**	**75,400**	**700**	**0.9**	**77,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**19,500**	**20,000**	**-500**	**-2.5**	**20,600**
MANUFACTURING	**56,600**	**55,400**	**1,200**	**2.2**	**56,600**
Durable Goods	**46,600**	**45,800**	**800**	**1.7**	**46,600**
Non-Durable Goods	**10,000**	**9,600**	**400**	**4.2**	**10,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**501,100**	**501,800**	**-700**	**-0.1**	**498,400**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**93,100**	**92,700**	**400**	**0.4**	**91,300**
Wholesale Trade	18,800	18,500	300	1.6	18,700
Retail Trade	55,400	56,500	-1,100	-1.9	54,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	18,900	17,700	1,200	6.8	18,500
Transportation and Warehousing	18,000	16,800	1,200	7.1	17,600
INFORMATION	**11,300**	**11,600**	**-300**	**-2.6**	**11,300**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**56,900**	**57,100**	**-200**	**-0.4**	**56,500**
Depository Credit Institutions	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	6,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	36,100	36,800	-700	-1.9	36,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**75,900**	**74,200**	**1,700**	**2.3**	**76,300**
Professional, Scientific	34,700	34,100	600	1.8	34,700
Management of Companies	10,100	10,600	-500	-4.7	10,300
Administrative and Support	31,100	29,500	1,600	5.4	31,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**108,700**	**108,100**	**600**	**0.6**	**108,700**
Educational Services	13,300	14,100	-800	-5.7	13,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	95,400	94,000	1,400	1.5	95,400
Ambulatory Health Care	31,200	31,500	-300	-1.0	31,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**45,700**	**47,400**	**-1,700**	**-3.6**	**45,700**
Accommodation and Food Services	37,900	40,600	-2,700	-6.7	37,700
OTHER SERVICES	**22,800**	**22,100**	**700**	**3.2**	**22,200**
GOVERNMENT	**86,700**	**88,600**	**-1,900**	**-2.1**	**86,400**
Federal	5,300	5,300	0	0.0	5,400
State & Local	81,400	83,300	-1,900	-2.3	81,000

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally Adjusted

Labor Market Areas	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	**411,000**	**408,300**	**2,700**	**0.7**	**411,900**
DANBURY LMA	**79,500**	**79,000**	**500**	**0.6**	**79,100**
HARTFORD LMA	**570,700**	**569,200**	**1,500**	**0.3**	**571,000**
NEW HAVEN LMA	**284,300**	**282,900**	**1,400**	**0.5**	**285,000**
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	**127,900**	**129,100**	**-1,200**	**-0.9**	**129,000**
WATERBURY LMA	**67,100**	**67,000**	**100**	**0.1**	**67,000**
ENFIELD LMA**	**45,100**	**44,900**	**200**	**0.4**	**45,100**
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA**	**33,000**	**32,900**	**100**	**0.3**	**32,800**
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA**	**27,200**	**27,000**	**200**	**0.7**	**27,200**

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

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

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

NEW HAVEN LMA

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**288,800**	**287,100**	**1,700**	**0.6**	**287,700**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**252,300**	**250,800**	**1,500**	**0.6**	**251,700**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**34,200**	**34,300**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**34,200**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**11,200**	**11,000**	**200**	**1.8**	**11,300**
MANUFACTURING	**23,000**	**23,300**	**-300**	**-1.3**	**22,900**
Durable Goods	**16,400**	**17,000**	**-600**	**-3.5**	**16,500**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**254,600**	**252,800**	**1,800**	**0.7**	**253,500**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**53,900**	**53,200**	**700**	**1.3**	**52,500**
Wholesale Trade	11,700	11,600	100	0.9	11,700
Retail Trade	31,800	31,600	200	0.6	30,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	10,400	10,000	400	4.0	10,300
INFORMATION	**3,000**	**3,200**	**-200**	**-6.3**	**3,100**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**12,700**	**12,500**	**200**	**1.6**	**12,600**
Finance and Insurance	8,800	8,800	0	0.0	8,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**30,800**	**31,300**	**-500**	**-1.6**	**30,800**
Administrative and Support	14,500	14,700	-200	-1.4	14,600
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**82,600**	**81,600**	**1,000**	**1.2**	**82,500**
Educational Services	32,400	31,500	900	2.9	32,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	50,200	50,100	100	0.2	49,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**24,100**	**23,700**	**400**	**1.7**	**25,000**
Accommodation and Food Services	20,900	21,100	-200	-0.9	21,200
OTHER SERVICES	**11,000**	**11,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**11,000**
GOVERNMENT	**36,500**	**36,300**	**200**	**0.6**	**36,000**
Federal	4,900	4,900	0	0.0	5,000
State & Local	31,600	31,400	200	0.6	31,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

HELP WANTED ONLINE

CT online labor demand fell 300 in November 2017

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 65,800 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in November 2017, a 0.5 percent decrease over the month and a 3.5 percent decrease over the year. There were 3.45 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, while nationally it was 2.93 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest labor demand rate (3.74), while Maine had the lowest rate (2.48).

(Seasonally adjusted)	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	Oct 2017
CT Vacancies (000s)	65.8	68.2	66.1
Hartford Vac. (000s)	25.9	27.5	**26.2**
Labor Demand Rate *			
Connecticut	3.45	3.61	3.47
United States	2.93	3.06	2.85
Maine	2.48	3.52	2.31
Massachusetts	3.74	4.04	3.69
New Hampshire	3.20	3.46	3.03
Rhode Island	2.59	2.87	2.52
Vermont	2.92	3.70	2.83

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

The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® *Data Series (HWOL) measures the number of new, first-time online jobs and jobs reposted from the previous month for over 16,000 Internet job boards, corporate boards and smaller job sites that serve niche markets and smaller geographic areas. Background information and technical notes and discussion of revisions to the series are available at: www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm.*

NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**128,600**	**130,000**	**-1,400**	**-1.1**	**129,600**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**98,300**	**98,500**	**-200**	**-0.2**	**99,400**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,900**	**20,700**	**1,200**	**5.8**	**22,300**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**4,600**	**4,300**	**300**	**7.0**	**5,000**
MANUFACTURING	**17,300**	**16,400**	**900**	**5.5**	**17,300**
Durable Goods	**14,100**	**13,200**	**900**	**6.8**	**14,000**
Non-Durable Goods	**3,200**	**3,200**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,300**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**106,700**	**109,300**	**-2,600**	**-2.4**	**107,300**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**24,000**	**24,300**	**-300**	**-1.2**	**23,600**
Wholesale Trade	2,600	2,500	100	4.0	2,600
Retail Trade	16,600	17,200	-600	-3.5	16,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,800	4,600	200	4.3	4,700
INFORMATION	**1,100**	**1,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,100**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**2,800**	**2,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,800**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**8,800**	**8,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**8,900**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**20,500**	**21,200**	**-700**	**-3.3**	**20,600**
Health Care and Social Assistance	18,000	18,300	-300	-1.6	18,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**15,600**	**16,000**	**-400**	**-2.5**	**16,500**
Accommodation and Food Services	13,900	14,300	-400	-2.8	14,200
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places	12,000	12,000	0	0.0	12,200
OTHER SERVICES	**3,600**	**3,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,600**
GOVERNMENT	**30,300**	**31,500**	**-1,200**	**-3.8**	**30,200**
Federal	2,900	2,900	0	0.0	2,900
State & Local**	27,400	28,600	-1,200	-4.2	27,300

WATERBURY LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**68,000**	**67,800**	**200**	**0.3**	**67,400**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**57,400**	**57,200**	**200**	**0.3**	**57,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**10,500**	**10,100**	**400**	**4.0**	**10,500**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**2,800**	**2,500**	**300**	**12.0**	**2,800**
MANUFACTURING	**7,700**	**7,600**	**100**	**1.3**	**7,700**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**57,500**	**57,700**	**-200**	**-0.3**	**56,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**13,700**	**13,500**	**200**	**1.5**	**13,200**
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
Retail Trade	9,600	9,400	200	2.1	9,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	1,900
INFORMATION	**600**	**600**	**0**	**0.0**	**600**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**1,900**	**2,000**	**-100**	**-5.0**	**1,900**
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**5,300**	**5,500**	**-200**	**-3.6**	**5,300**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**17,500**	**17,400**	**100**	**0.6**	**17,400**
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,100	15,900	200	1.3	16,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**5,300**	**5,500**	**-200**	**-3.6**	**5,500**
OTHER SERVICES	**2,600**	**2,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,600**
GOVERNMENT	**10,600**	**10,600**	**0**	**0.0**	**10,400**
Federal	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local	10,100	10,100	0	0.0	9,900

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

SMALLER LMAS*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA	**45,500**	**45,300**	**200**	**0.4**	**45,300**
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	**33,100**	**33,000**	**100**	**0.3**	**33,300**
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	**27,500**	**27,300**	**200**	**0.7**	**27,400**

NOTE: More industry detail data is available for the State and its nine labor market areas at: http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/covered.htm. The data published there differ from the data in the preceding tables in that they are developed from a near-universe count of Connecticut employment covered by the unemployment insurance (UI) program, while the data here is sample-based. The data drawn from the UI program does not contain estimates of employment not covered by unemployment insurance, and is lagged several months behind the current employment estimates presented here.

*** State-designated Non-CES areas**

For further information on these nonfarm employment estimates contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA**

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**346,900**	**338,900**	**8,000**	**2.4**	**345,300**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**280,100**	**272,700**	**7,400**	**2.7**	**279,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**41,500**	**40,100**	**1,400**	**3.5**	**41,400**
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	**12,900**	**11,400**	**1,500**	**13.2**	**12,900**
MANUFACTURING	**28,600**	**28,700**	**-100**	**-0.3**	**28,500**
Durable Goods	**19,600**	**19,500**	**100**	**0.5**	**19,500**
Non-Durable Goods	**9,000**	**9,200**	**-200**	**-2.2**	**9,000**
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	**305,400**	**298,800**	**6,600**	**2.2**	**303,900**
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	**63,300**	**60,800**	**2,500**	**4.1**	**62,300**
Wholesale Trade	11,600	11,300	300	2.7	11,600
Retail Trade	37,600	35,800	1,800	5.0	36,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	14,100	13,700	400	2.9	14,000
INFORMATION	**3,400**	**3,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,400**
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	**16,900**	**16,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**16,900**
Finance and Insurance	13,500	13,500	0	0.0	13,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	9,000	9,000	0	0.0	8,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	**28,400**	**27,400**	**1,000**	**3.6**	**28,800**
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	**84,300**	**81,700**	**2,600**	**3.2**	**83,400**
Educational Services	16,300	15,800	500	3.2	16,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	68,000	65,900	2,100	3.2	67,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	**29,000**	**29,600**	**-600**	**-2.0**	**29,500**
OTHER SERVICES	**13,300**	**12,800**	**500**	**3.9**	**13,300**
GOVERNMENT	**66,800**	**66,200**	**600**	**0.9**	**66,300**
Federal	5,900	6,100	-200	-3.3	5,900
State & Local	60,900	60,100	800	1.3	60,400

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

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

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	Oct 2017
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,898,200	1,882,200	16,000	0.9	1,899,400
	Employed	1,816,100	1,808,700	7,400	0.4	1,817,500
	Unemployed	82,100	73,400	8,700	11.9	81,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.9	0.4	---	4.3
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	467,200	462,800	4,400	1.0	465,800
	Employed	447,200	444,800	2,400	0.5	445,700
	Unemployed	20,000	18,000	2,000	11.1	20,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.9	0.4	---	4.3
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	107,600	106,800	800	0.7	107,200
	Employed	104,000	103,500	500	0.5	103,600
	Unemployed	3,600	3,300	300	9.1	3,700
	Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.1	0.2	---	3.4
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	43,500	42,700	800	1.9	43,600
	Employed	41,500	41,000	500	1.2	41,700
	Unemployed	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.1	0.3	---	4.4
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	51,100	49,900	1,200	2.4	51,200
	Employed	49,000	47,900	1,100	2.3	49,100
	Unemployed	2,100	2,000	100	5.0	2,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.0	0.1	---	4.1
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	618,600	614,100	4,500	0.7	619,900
	Employed	591,500	590,400	1,100	0.2	593,000
	Unemployed	27,000	23,700	3,300	13.9	26,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.9	0.5	---	4.3
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	326,800	323,400	3,400	1.1	327,200
	Employed	312,700	310,800	1,900	0.6	313,100
	Unemployed	14,100	12,600	1,500	11.9	14,200
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.9	0.4	---	4.3
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	140,700	141,400	-700	-0.5	142,000
	Employed	134,700	135,700	-1,000	-0.7	136,000
	Unemployed	6,000	5,700	300	5.3	6,000
	Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.1	0.2	---	4.2
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST LMA	Civilian Labor Force	46,900	46,600	300	0.6	47,000
	Employed	45,000	44,900	100	0.2	45,100
	Unemployed	1,900	1,700	200	11.8	1,900
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.6	0.5	---	4.0
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	111,400	110,200	1,200	1.1	111,100
	Employed	105,400	104,800	600	0.6	105,200
	Unemployed	6,000	5,400	600	11.1	5,900
	Unemployment Rate	5.4	4.9	0.5	---	5.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	160,466,000	159,451,000	1,015,000	0.6	160,465,000
	Employed	154,180,000	152,385,000	1,795,000	1.2	154,223,000
	Unemployed	6,286,000	7,066,000	-780,000	-11.0	6,242,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.4	-0.5	---	3.9

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHG Y/Y	Oct 2017	AVG WEEKLY HOURS Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHG Y/Y	Oct 2017	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS Nov 2017	Nov 2016	CHG Y/Y	Oct 2017
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	**$1,047.08**	**$1,082.74**	**-$35.66**	**$1,040.82**	**41.9**	**43.0**	**-1.1**	**41.8**	**$24.99**	**$25.18**	**-$0.19**	**$24.90**
DURABLE GOODS	**1,100.81**	**1,113.26**	**-12.45**	**1,073.57**	**42.9**	**43.2**	**-0.3**	**42.2**	**25.66**	**25.77**	**-0.11**	**25.44**
NON-DUR. GOODS	**851.10**	**961.56**	**-110.47**	**920.86**	**38.2**	**42.1**	**-3.9**	**40.3**	**22.28**	**22.84**	**-0.56**	**22.85**
CONSTRUCTION	**1,171.71**	**1,107.48**	**64.23**	**1,177.96**	**39.8**	**38.9**	**0.9**	**39.2**	**29.44**	**28.47**	**0.97**	**30.05**
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	**1,054.34**	**1,030.21**	**24.13**	**1,075.86**	**34.0**	**33.7**	**0.3**	**34.1**	**31.01**	**30.57**	**0.44**	**31.55**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1,272.40**	**1,228.11**	**44.29**	**1,266.80**	**40.0**	**40.2**	**-0.2**	**39.6**	**31.81**	**30.55**	**1.26**	**31.99**
Construction	1,223.92	1,184.99	38.92	1,197.50	38.5	38.7	-0.2	37.8	31.79	30.62	1.17	31.68
Manufacturing	1,290.40	1,250.67	39.72	1,291.08	40.9	41.1	-0.2	40.6	31.55	30.43	1.12	31.80
SERVICE PROVIDING	**1,017.72**	**996.58**	**21.14**	**1,041.33**	**33.0**	**32.6**	**0.4**	**33.1**	**30.84**	**30.57**	**0.27**	**31.46**
Trade, Transp., Utilities	851.12	856.74	-5.62	857.03	32.9	32.7	0.2	32.5	25.87	26.20	-0.33	26.37
Financial Activities	1,732.09	1,690.65	41.44	1,850.22	36.9	37.1	-0.2	38.0	46.94	45.57	1.37	48.69
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,251.95	1,218.00	33.95	1,286.58	35.0	34.8	0.2	35.6	35.77	35.00	0.77	36.14
Education & Health Ser.	934.36	931.21	3.15	932.75	32.9	32.3	0.6	32.5	28.40	28.83	-0.43	28.70
Leisure & Hospitality	450.84	424.37	26.47	445.74	26.0	25.2	0.8	25.9	17.34	16.84	0.50	17.21
Other Services	799.41	756.82	42.59	823.23	31.9	31.6	0.3	32.5	25.06	23.95	1.11	25.33
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,138.27	1,145.48	-7.21	1,162.56	33.4	33.8	-0.4	33.6	34.08	33.89	0.19	34.60
Danbury	917.67	997.63	-79.96	927.02	33.9	33.5	0.4	33.6	27.07	29.78	-2.71	27.59
Hartford	1,093.74	1,077.75	15.99	1,122.73	34.7	34.4	0.3	34.9	31.52	31.33	0.19	32.17
New Haven	1,019.41	947.38	72.03	1,010.87	33.8	32.5	1.3	33.1	30.16	29.15	1.01	30.54
Norwich-New London	834.88	815.75	19.13	822.93	32.0	32.5	-0.5	31.7	26.09	25.10	0.99	25.96
Waterbury	878.95	816.70	62.26	870.73	34.7	34.1	0.6	34.2	25.33	23.95	1.38	25.46

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2016.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- Arkansas-based SCA Pharmaceuticals opened its new location in Windsor. The pharmaceutical compounding facility is expected to employ 361 by the end of next year. The facility is approximately two minutes from Bradley International Airport. The proximity to the airport was a key factor in its decision to open a production facility in Windsor.

  Officials in Bridgeport say they will be adding 15 new officers to the police force, thanks to a nearly $2 million grant from the U.S. Department of Justice. Bridgeport's police chief says the extra manpower will lead to fewer crimes in the coming year. The $1.9 million grant comes through a Department of Justice program that supports the hiring of police officers for crime prevention.

- StubHub is closing its East Granby call center and moving jobs to Salt Lake City, UT. The decision affects nearly 200 Connecticut workers. StubHub is a multi-national company with offices around the world and is currently owned by eBay.

  General Electric is cutting 80 jobs in Norwalk affecting workers in its GE Digital unit. Last year, GE moved some 500 employees to Norwalk from its former headquarters in Fairfield, after moving 200 senior executives to Boston, where it is now based.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NOVEMBER 2017

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD	**467,215**	**447,185**	**20,030**	**4.3**
Ansonia	9,394	8,822	572	6.1
Bridgeport	70,724	66,144	4,580	6.5
Darien	8,667	8,365	302	3.5
Derby	6,882	6,494	388	5.6
Easton	3,894	3,755	139	3.6
Fairfield	29,314	28,186	1,128	3.8
Greenwich	28,954	27,957	997	3.4
Milford	30,061	28,898	1,163	3.9
Monroe	10,277	9,867	410	4.0
New Canaan	8,461	8,148	313	3.7
Norwalk	50,612	48,712	1,900	3.8
Oxford	7,179	6,937	242	3.4
Redding	4,481	4,331	150	3.3
Ridgefield	11,939	11,539	400	3.4
Seymour	8,973	8,588	385	4.3
Shelton	22,221	21,296	925	4.2
Southbury	8,770	8,426	344	3.9
Stamford	69,898	67,323	2,575	3.7
Stratford	27,688	26,280	1,408	5.1
Trumbull	18,257	17,606	651	3.6
Weston	4,419	4,249	170	3.8
Westport	12,684	12,248	436	3.4
Wilton	8,586	8,282	304	3.5
Woodbridge	4,880	4,732	148	3.0
DANBURY	**107,645**	**104,042**	**3,603**	**3.3**
Bethel	10,888	10,504	384	3.5
Bridgewater	853	824	29	3.4
Brookfield	9,459	9,146	313	3.3
Danbury	47,483	45,921	1,562	3.3
New Fairfield	7,302	7,049	253	3.5
New Milford	15,408	14,893	515	3.3
Newtown	14,363	13,881	482	3.4
Sherman	1,889	1,824	65	3.4
ENFIELD	**51,066**	**48,953**	**2,113**	**4.1**
East Windsor	6,697	6,405	292	4.4
Enfield	23,708	22,648	1,060	4.5
Somers	5,364	5,185	179	3.3
Suffield	7,687	7,435	252	3.3
Windsor Locks	7,610	7,280	330	4.3
HARTFORD	**618,577**	**591,528**	**27,049**	**4.4**
Andover	1,938	1,865	73	3.8
Ashford	2,517	2,436	81	3.2
Avon	9,404	9,107	297	3.2
Barkhamsted	2,315	2,220	95	4.1
Berlin	11,697	11,303	394	3.4
Bloomfield	11,494	10,893	601	5.2
Bolton	3,163	3,067	96	3.0
Bristol	33,021	31,375	1,646	5.0
Burlington	5,582	5,404	178	3.2

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont...				
Canton	5,646	5,479	167	3.0
Chaplin	1,230	1,180	50	4.1
Colchester	9,401	9,085	316	3.4
Columbia	3,211	3,098	113	3.5
Coventry	7,738	7,476	262	3.4
Cromwell	7,949	7,658	291	3.7
East Granby	3,070	2,973	97	3.2
East Haddam	5,000	4,801	199	4.0
East Hampton	7,646	7,390	256	3.3
East Hartford	27,327	25,867	1,460	5.3
Ellington	9,194	8,870	324	3.5
Farmington	14,161	13,669	492	3.5
Glastonbury	18,880	18,314	566	3.0
Granby	6,736	6,536	200	3.0
Haddam	5,037	4,869	168	3.3
Hartford	53,405	49,166	4,239	7.9
Hartland	1,139	1,100	39	3.4
Harwinton	3,177	3,081	96	3.0
Hebron	5,494	5,312	182	3.3
Lebanon	4,007	3,840	167	4.2
Manchester	32,895	31,448	1,447	4.4
Mansfield	12,594	12,094	500	4.0
Marlborough	3,594	3,474	120	3.3
Middletown	26,109	25,021	1,088	4.2
New Britain	36,518	34,282	2,236	6.1
New Hartford	3,952	3,815	137	3.5
Newington	17,343	16,702	641	3.7
Plainville	10,480	10,037	443	4.2
Plymouth	6,619	6,323	296	4.5
Portland	5,470	5,266	204	3.7
Rocky Hill	11,523	11,117	406	3.5
Scotland	947	912	35	3.7
Simsbury	13,218	12,813	405	3.1
Southington	24,404	23,526	878	3.6
South Windsor	14,066	13,586	480	3.4
Stafford	6,751	6,483	268	4.0
Thomaston	4,673	4,500	173	3.7
Tolland	8,567	8,319	248	2.9
Union	458	443	15	3.3
Vernon	17,047	16,342	705	4.1
West Hartford	34,245	33,163	1,082	3.2
Wethersfield	14,101	13,529	572	4.1
Willington	3,621	3,502	119	3.3
Windham	12,167	11,526	641	5.3
Windsor	16,636	15,871	765	4.6

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)

NOVEMBER 2017

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	**326,846**	**312,731**	**14,115**	**4.3**
Bethany	3,117	3,019	98	3.1
Branford	16,169	15,560	609	3.8
Cheshire	15,640	15,153	487	3.1
Chester	2,366	2,285	81	3.4
Clinton	7,303	7,050	253	3.5
Deep River	2,864	2,774	90	3.1
Durham	4,324	4,208	116	2.7
East Haven	15,932	15,147	785	4.9
Essex	3,352	3,238	114	3.4
Guilford	12,929	12,572	357	2.8
Hamden	35,554	34,158	1,396	3.9
Killingworth	3,833	3,729	104	2.7
Madison	9,126	8,842	284	3.1
Meriden	32,300	30,629	1,671	5.2
Middlefield	2,523	2,448	75	3.0
New Haven	64,920	61,154	3,766	5.8
North Branford	8,235	7,942	293	3.6
North Haven	13,452	12,977	475	3.5
Old Saybrook	5,131	4,938	193	3.8
Orange	7,296	7,074	222	3.0
Wallingford	26,435	25,484	951	3.6
West Haven	30,402	28,839	1,563	5.1
Westbrook	3,643	3,511	132	3.6
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT PART	**125,007**	**119,720**	**5,287**	**4.2**
Bozrah	1,436	1,377	59	4.1
Canterbury	2,839	2,730	109	3.8
East Lyme	8,684	8,377	307	3.5
Franklin	1,044	1,019	25	2.4
Griswold	6,270	5,960	310	4.9
Groton	18,303	17,639	664	3.6
Ledyard	7,924	7,647	277	3.5
Lisbon	2,330	2,227	103	4.4
Lyme	1,195	1,160	35	2.9
Montville	9,293	8,875	418	4.5
New London	11,928	11,183	745	6.2
No. Stonington	2,849	2,762	87	3.1
Norwich	20,076	19,116	960	4.8
Old Lyme	3,741	3,594	147	3.9
Preston	2,395	2,285	110	4.6
Salem	2,125	2,033	92	4.3
Sprague	1,603	1,527	76	4.7
Stonington	9,469	9,158	311	3.3
Voluntown	1,449	1,387	62	4.3
Waterford	10,054	9,664	390	3.9

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

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NORWICH-NEW LONDON-WESTERLY, CT-RI	**140,714**	**134,691**	**6,023**	**4.3**
RI part (Hopkinton and Westerly)	15,707	14,971	736	4.7

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
TORRINGTON-NORTHWEST	**46,932**	**45,003**	**1,929**	**4.1**
Canaan	688	667	21	3.1
Colebrook	820	786	34	4.1
Cornwall	761	734	27	3.5
Goshen	1,601	1,554	47	2.9
Kent	1,527	1,466	61	4.0
Litchfield	4,740	4,589	151	3.2
Morris	1,398	1,350	48	3.4
Norfolk	892	868	24	2.7
North Canaan	1,674	1,624	50	3.0
Roxbury	1,320	1,281	39	3.0
Salisbury	1,784	1,729	55	3.1
Sharon	1,452	1,411	41	2.8
Torrington	19,302	18,345	957	5.0
Warren	800	766	34	4.3
Washington	2,035	1,979	56	2.8
Winchester	6,138	5,854	284	4.6
WATERBURY	**111,421**	**105,387**	**6,034**	**5.4**
Beacon Falls	3,438	3,322	116	3.4
Bethlehem	1,929	1,860	69	3.6
Middlebury	3,886	3,738	148	3.8
Naugatuck	17,324	16,500	824	4.8
Prospect	5,587	5,392	195	3.5
Waterbury	50,929	47,225	3,704	7.3
Watertown	12,936	12,493	443	3.4
Wolcott	9,903	9,532	371	3.7
Woodbury	5,489	5,325	164	3.0
DANIELSON-NORTHEAST	**43,460**	**41,533**	**1,927**	**4.4**
Brooklyn	4,167	4,001	166	4.0
Eastford	937	905	32	3.4
Hampton	1,026	981	45	4.4
Killingly	9,677	9,204	473	4.9
Plainfield	8,733	8,315	418	4.8
Pomfret	2,486	2,425	61	2.5
Putnam	4,911	4,663	248	5.0
Sterling	2,047	1,936	111	5.4
Thompson	5,288	5,070	218	4.1
Woodstock	4,188	4,033	155	3.7

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,898,200**	**1,816,100**	**82,100**	**4.3**
UNITED STATES	**160,466,000**	**154,180,000**	**6,286,000**	**3.9**
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	**1,902,400**	**1,815,400**	**87,000**	**4.6**
UNITED STATES	**160,529,000**	**153,918,000**	**6,610,000**	**4.1**

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	NOV 2017	YR TO DATE 2017	YR TO DATE 2016
Andover	0	3	2
Ansonia	na	na	na
Ashford	na	na	na
Avon	2	19	19
Barkhamsted	na	na	na
Beacon Falls	na	na	na
Berlin	0	15	16
Bethany	na	na	na
Bethel	6	71	74
Bethlehem	na	na	na
Bloomfield	0	3	411
Bolton	0	3	3
Bozrah	na	na	na
Branford	5	29	25
Bridgeport	6	68	73
Bridgewater	0	1	0
Bristol	0	39	35
Brookfield	10	25	27
Brooklyn	1	15	10
Burlington	4	27	19
Canaan	na	na	na
Canterbury	na	na	na
Canton	1	5	5
Chaplin	na	na	na
Cheshire	1	18	23
Chester	0	1	3
Clinton	1	45	13
Colchester	6	37	61
Colebrook	na	na	na
Columbia	0	3	11
Cornwall	na	na	na
Coventry	2	22	17
Cromwell	2	13	18
Danbury	11	150	77
Darien	4	39	39
Deep River	0	2	2
Derby	na	na	na
Durham	1	4	8
East Granby	0	2	4
East Haddam	1	10	18
East Hampton	2	25	26
East Hartford	0	3	1
East Haven	na	na	na
East Lyme	0	28	22
East Windsor	3	17	18
Eastford	na	na	na
Easton	0	7	6
Ellington	8	90	82
Enfield	2	57	103
Essex	12	71	28
Fairfield	11	103	247
Farmington	0	30	39
Franklin	na	na	na
Glastonbury	2	35	30
Goshen	na	na	na
Granby	0	33	28
Greenwich	10	133	127
Griswold	0	6	9
Groton	na	na	na
Guilford	na	na	na
Haddam	0	9	9
Hamden	na	na	na
Hampton	na	na	na
Hartford	1	5	5
Hartland	0	7	0
Harwinton	na	na	na
Hebron	0	13	9
Kent	0	3	7
Killingly	na	na	na
Killingworth	0	1	4
Lebanon	0	10	18
Ledyard	na	na	na
Lisbon	na	na	na
Litchfield	na	na	na
Lyme	0	4	5
Madison	na	na	na
Manchester	0	23	24
Mansfield	0	8	4
Marlborough	1	3	2
Meriden	na	na	na
Middlebury	na	na	na
Middlefield	0	6	9
Middletown	1	28	30
Milford	13	170	159
Monroe	1	12	7
Montville	na	na	na
Morris	na	na	na
Naugatuck	na	na	na
New Britain	1	14	4
New Canaan	3	21	28
New Fairfield	1	9	12
New Hartford	na	na	na
New Haven	2	24	227
New London	3	36	36
New Milford	na	na	na
Newington	0	13	9
Newtown	36	49	42
Norfolk	na	na	na
North Branford	na	na	na
North Canaan	na	na	na
North Haven	na	na	na
North Stoningto	na	na	na
Norwalk	19	445	197
Norwich	0	12	22
Old Lyme	na	na	na
Old Saybrook	2	31	12
Orange	na	na	na
Oxford	2	45	18
Plainfield	na	na	na
Plainville	1	11	7
Plymouth	na	na	na
Pomfret	na	na	na
Portland	1	7	8
Preston	1	6	6
Prospect	2	19	19
Putnam	na	na	na
Redding	0	1	4
Ridgefield	9	31	51
Rocky Hill	0	8	20
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	9	64	44
Sherman	1	3	2
Simsbury	50	64	249
Somers	3	14	15
South Windso	1	20	116
Southbury	na	na	na
Southington	8	67	85
Sprague	1	2	1
Stafford	1	9	83
Stamford	1	139	53
Sterling	na	na	na
Stonington	na	na	na
Stratford	2	15	20
Suffield	1	64	29
Thomaston	na	na	na
Thompson	na	na	na
Tolland	2	13	7
Torrington	na	na	na
Trumbull	0	6	7
Union	0	3	0
Vernon	8	98	108
Voluntown	0	1	5
Wallingford	2	23	20
Warren	na	na	na
Washington	na	na	na
Waterbury	0	32	30
Waterford	na	na	na
Watertown	na	na	na
West Hartford	6	65	45
West Haven	na	na	na
Westbrook	1	18	14
Weston	1	9	10
Westport	6	152	70
Wethersfield	1	6	1
Willington	0	2	25
Wilton	0	6	10
Winchester	na	na	na
Windham	1	4	2
Windsor	1	11	19
Windsor Lock	0	179	19
Wolcott	1	19	16
Woodbridge	na	na	na
Woodbury	2	23	7
Woodstock	na	na	na

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Sun of DECD at (860) 270-8167.

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 4-8 for reference months or quarters)

Leading General Drift Indicator	**-0.5**
Coincident General Drift Indicator	**-0.2**
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer	**+0.3**
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	**+1.4**
Total Nonfarm Employment	**-0.0**
Labor Force	+0.8
Employed	+0.7
Unemployed	+3.2
Unemployment Rate	**+0.1***
Labor Force Participation Rate	+0.4
Employment-Population Ratio	+0.2
Average Weekly Initial Claims	**+2.3**
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	**-0.14***
U-6 Rate	**-1.3***
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg	**-2.6**
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg	**-0.8**
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg	**-3.3**
CT Mfg. Production Index	**-4.4**
Production Worker Hours	-5.8
Industrial Electricity Sales	-6.3
Personal Income	**+1.9**
UI Covered Wages	**+2.1**

Business Activity	
New Housing Permits	+50.6
Electricity Sales	+1.3
Construction Contracts Index	-10.7
New Auto Registrations	+58.3
Exports	+22.9
S&P 500: Monthly Close	+20.4
Business Starts	
Secretary of the State	NA
Dept. of Labor	-0.7
Business Terminations	
Secretary of the State	NA
Dept. of Labor	-22.6
State Revenues	**+4.3**
Corporate Tax	+29.1
Personal Income Tax	+12.1
Real Estate Conveyance Tax	-13.6
Sales & Use Tax	-5.0
Gaming Payments	+1.5

Tourism and Travel	
Occupancy Rate	+4.4
Major Attraction Visitors	-2.7
Air Passenger Count	NA
Gaming Slots	+3.7
Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Total	+2.5
Wages & Salaries	+2.6
Benefit Costs	+2.4
Consumer Prices	
U.S. City Average	+2.2
Northeast Region	+1.6
NY-NJ-Long Island	+1.6
Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+2.9
Interest Rates	
Prime	+0.75*
Conventional Mortgage	+0.15*

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

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