

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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**In November...**

**Nonfarm Employment**

Connecticut ..... 1,618,700  
 Change over month ..... +0.15%  
 Change over year ..... +0.5%

United States ..... 130,539,000  
 Change over month ..... +0.03%  
 Change over year ..... +0.6%

**Unemployment Rate**

Connecticut ..... 9.0%  
 United States ..... 9.8%

**Consumer Price Index**

United States ..... 218.8  
 Change over year ..... 1.2%

## The Connecticut Economic Outlook for 2011

By Stan McMillen, Ph.D., Managing Economist (Stan.McMillen@ct.gov), and Mark Prisloe, Associate Economist (Mark.Prisloe@ct.gov), DECD

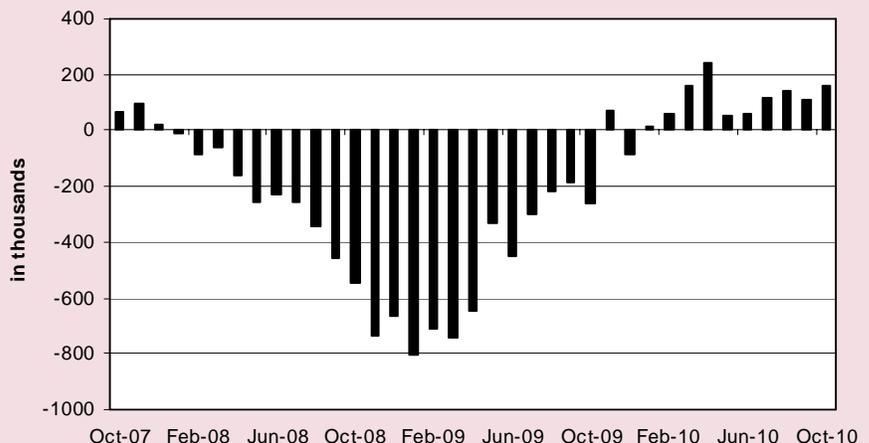
**The Nation**

We expect the modest expansion of the U.S. economy that began in the third quarter of 2009<sup>1</sup> will continue in 2011. The outlook for continued recovery from the longest recession since the 1930s that began in December 2007 and lasted 18 months is tempered by harsh realities - notably, unacceptably high unemployment and a weak housing market. Yet, private sector employment increased in each month last year, totaling 1.1 million jobs through October 2010.<sup>2</sup> Seasonally adjusted U.S. payroll employment changes appear in the figure below. Privately-owned housing starts in September were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 610,000 or 4.1% above the September 2009 rate of 586,000.<sup>3</sup> U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average rate of 2.8% each quarter since the Q3-2009 expansion began.

Forecasts of real (inflation-adjusted) GDP growth in the first six months of 2011 range from 1.4% to 1.6%, with an 80% chance the growth rate will be between 2.3% and 3.1%, according to the Financial Forecast Center (FFC).<sup>4</sup> The FFC forecast proved accurate in that U.S. real GDP growth in the first three quarter-over-quarter periods last year averaged 2.5%, exactly at the upper range of their forecast of 2.5% for 2010. For 2011, the National Association of Business Economists (NABE) forecasts GDP growth of 2.6%<sup>5</sup> while Moody's Economy.com foresees a 2.5% to 3.0% gain<sup>6</sup> and the New England Economic Partnership (NEEP) projects real GDP to grow 3.1%.<sup>7</sup>

There are encouraging signs for 2011. The Conference Board Leading Economic Index™ (LEI) for the U.S., except for slight declines in April and June 2010, exhibited

**U.S. Private Payroll Employment Changes, SA**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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steady increases, offering “no indication of a relapse into another downturn through the end of the year [2010].”<sup>8</sup> Ken Goldstein, economist at The Conference Board said: “The economy is slow, but the latest data on the U.S. LEI suggest that change may be around the corner.”<sup>9</sup> Moreover, Ataman Ozyildirim of the Conference Board said, “The LEI remains on an upward trend, suggesting the modest economic expansion will continue in the near term.”<sup>10</sup>

Growth prospects are positive, for example, in that U.S. automakers, after restructuring, are profitable for the first time in six years.<sup>11</sup> September 2010 auto sales were up 19% from September 2009 and retail sales in general increased 7.3% in September 2010 from September 2009.<sup>12</sup> The National Association of Realtors expects home prices to rise in 2011.<sup>13</sup> The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is buying treasuries to maintain low interest rates while inflation is nonexistent. Business spending on plant and equipment, Gross Private Domestic Investment (GPDI), as predicted last year, is up sharply on a quarterly basis from the preceding quarter by an average of 21.3% since Q3-2009.<sup>14</sup> Tax cuts, if enacted and/or extended will help stimulate personal consumption expenditures. The “National Export Initiative” to double U.S. exports in five years noted an increase in the first half of 2010 of 18% above export levels in the first half of 2009.<sup>15</sup>

### Connecticut

Connecticut’s economy should experience modest growth in 2011. Connecticut’s real state gross domestic product (SGDP), the broadest measure of the state’s economic health, declined 3.1% in 2009<sup>16</sup> and when reported for 2010 may be small and positive. According to NEEP, Connecticut may see real SGDP growth in 2011 in the range of 3.5% while personal income that dropped 2.8% in 2009, not adjusted for inflation, is expected to improve by 2.5% in 2011 relative to 2010. NEEP

forecasts Connecticut will gain about 6,000 jobs or 0.4% in 2011.<sup>17</sup>

The state’s unemployment rate will remain steady in 2011 at approximately 9.1% (footnote 7). Connecticut’s unemployment rate has remained consistently below the national rate, notwithstanding that since March 2008 Connecticut non-farm employment declined by 103,400 (-6.0%). Initial claims for unemployment insurance peaked at 32,415 in March 2009, but have since declined to 23,963 (-26.0%) in September 2010. Through September there were job gains in six of nine months ranging from 500 (April) to 6,600 (May) in 2010.

Among significant challenges facing Connecticut and most other states in 2011 are severe state budget deficits. State budget cuts for the 2011 fiscal year (which began on July 1, 2010 in most states) have already been steeper than those over the past two fiscal years. For example, Connecticut made changes to its Medicaid program on June 1, 2010, affecting pregnant women, parents, caretaker relatives and disabled and elderly adults who lost coverage for over-the-counter medications and nutritional supplements (with certain exceptions).<sup>18</sup> State education grants to school districts and educational programs have been reduced. Mandatory furloughs for certain state workers and state agency budget cuts have been imposed. There have been budget cuts to programs that help prevent child abuse and provide legal services for foster children (see note 18).

The Connecticut legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis (OFA) projects deficits exceeding \$10 billion in Fiscal Years (FY) 2011 through FY 2014, as shown in the table below.

The projected deficit based on “consensus revenues” in FY 2012 is \$3.7 billion.<sup>19</sup> The adjustment to the deficit will include spending cuts, tax increases or a combination of these measures because reserves, borrowing and federal stimulus

(\$ - millions)	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14
Est. Expenditures	\$18,017.80	\$20,065.90	\$20,741.40	\$21,539.60
Est. Revenue	17,934.80	16,392.60	17,254.80	18,221.80
<b>Est. (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	<b>(\$83.00)</b>	<b>(\$3,673.30)</b>	<b>(\$3,486.60)</b>	<b>(\$3,317.80)</b>
% of Est. Expenditures	0.50%	18.30%	16.80%	15.40%

funds will not be available options. The state's response to this crisis will have an economic impact as well on state residents' disposable income and their willingness to make purchases that may further erode income and sales taxes. Unexpected economic growth may reduce the impacts, but the seriousness of the fiscal crisis cannot be overstated.

The 2011 outlook for Connecticut's personal income is improved over last year. As forecasted by the Connecticut Department of Labor, personal income for Q1-2011 will increase by 1.7% from Q1-2010.<sup>20</sup> NEEP projects personal income to increase by 2.5% in 2011. By comparison, U.S. personal income rose on average 0.2% from the preceding month in calendar year 2010 through September. Growth in personal income, wealth (e.g., home and financial portfolio values) and expectations strongly influence consumption and consequently sales taxes that represent almost 27% of the state's domestic revenue.<sup>21</sup>

We expect Connecticut's housing market prospects to improve in 2011. On a year-to-date basis new permit authorizations through September in 2010 increased 18.2% compared to the same period in 2009 when permits declined 40.2%. Connecticut housing prices were among the top five states for appreciation, rising 2.5% in Q3-2010. Both trends bode well for the coming year.<sup>22</sup> New housing permits peaked at 12,269 in Q3-2005 and NEEP expects them to rise from a projected 3,986 in 2010 to 4,571 in 2011. According to NEEP, existing Connecticut single family median home prices dropped in Q3-2010 from their Q2-2007 peak of \$326,800 to \$260,300 and may drop to a low of \$237,300 in Q3-2011. However, existing home sales should show a gain from 40,000 in 2010 to 49,000 in 2011. Meanwhile, NEEP expects the median sale price for an existing home to fall to \$239,000 for 2011(see note 7, p. 11).

NEEP projects Connecticut total employment to increase by 6,000 in 2011 (0.4%). Goods producing sector employment, which declined by 26,100 (-10.3%) in 2009 and by 7,700 (-3.4%) in 2010, will decrease by 2,300 (-1.1%) in 2011. Manufacturing employment in Connecticut,

which declined by 15,500 (-0.3%) in 2009 and by 3,600 (-2.1%) in 2010, will increase by 1,200 (+0.07%) in 2011. Manufacturing is a component of the goods producing sector. Private service providing employment, which shrank by 41,300 (-3.5%) in 2009 and increased by 500 (0.04%) in 2010, is expected to increase by 10,600 (0.9%) in 2011. NEEP projects total government employment (federal, state, and local) in Connecticut to decrease by 2,200 (-0.9%) in 2011.

We conclude that 2011 will likely be a better year than 2010 for employment, SGDP, investment in plant and equipment, personal income, housing, consumer confidence and retail sales, while inflation should remain insignificant. However, significant downside risks are the national and state budget deficits. As the U.S., Connecticut and other states struggle to achieve fiscal sustainability, there are likely to be programmatic cuts, reductions in the public sector workforce and tax structure changes that will play out over several years. These may be disruptive with substantial negative impacts on an otherwise cautiously optimistic forecast.

According to NEEP, "...looming federal and state fiscal crises make a difficult road to recovery in the region even more difficult, both short- and long-term."<sup>23</sup> NEEP projects the direct impact in the government sector could result in a more than 2% decline in employment from now until mid-2011, representing a loss of more than 21,000 jobs in the six state region. Connecticut's loss of more than 100,000 jobs to date would be compounded by additional job cuts in the public sector. Balanced budget measures, such as tax increases and expenditure reductions, will ripple through the regional economy with "multiplier" effects that will further restrain business and consumer confidence and their spending with commensurate reductions in personal income and sales tax revenues. The downside risks for rapid recovery are formidable.

As we mentioned last year, demographic and structural changes will shape the pace and form of the recovery. These include the continued decline of manufacturing and

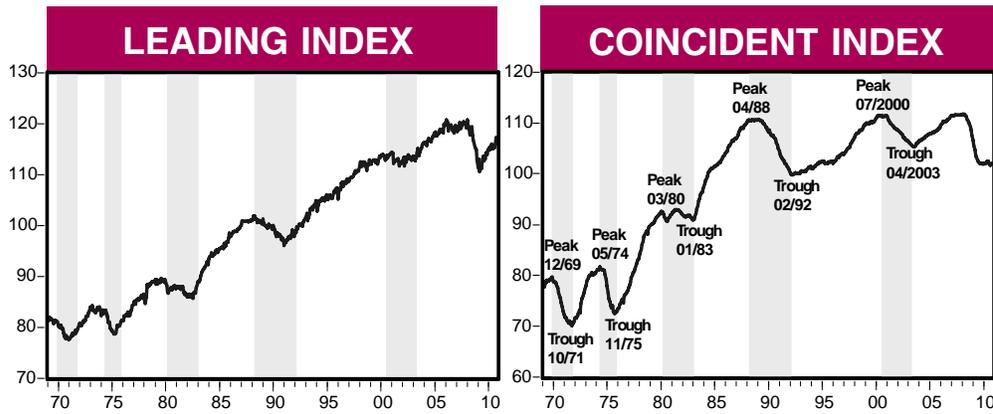
construction as a share of the state's employment and the increasing dependency ratio as workers leave the workforce for retirement. The latter biological trend may be exacerbated by the current, long-term unemployment of workers over the age of 50 who find it increasingly difficult to find suitably equivalent employment to what they lost. They will begin collecting Social Security sooner than we expected. As Connecticut's aging population retires, it will spend less as it receives lower total compensation and it will have increased demands for smaller and more affordable and efficient housing. And some retirees will leave the state. This portends lower state tax revenue and shifting housing demands.

Structural changes include the changing nature of work: companies discovered in this recession that they could achieve more with less and they did. They became profitable and invested in additional plant and equipment. They found they could dismiss payroll employees and hire them as contract labor, reducing their costs and increasing their flexibility. Companies have discovered they do not need their entire workforce in the same location at the same time, thus, the changing nature of work portends lower corporate footprints in urban areas, and increased telecommuting that will lower costs and increase worker satisfaction.

Connecticut and the nation's recovery are affected by large uncertainties that were distant visions a year ago. The fiscal and economic effects of financial reform, health care reform, immigration reform as well as the sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone and China's recalibration in floating its currency and the United States' newfound dependence on exports to lift us out of the recession place great uncertainty on our future. These uncertainties in turn retard investment and consumption. Moreover, the states are engaged in a third "civil war" — an allegory promulgated by Professor Barry Bluestone of Northeastern University. The 19<sup>th</sup> century Civil War was fought between the North and South to resolve slavery and was followed by the 20<sup>th</sup> century civil war in which the North and South

--Continued on page 5--

# EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS



The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100. Source: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

## Continued Bumps in the Road Ahead

### The National Outlook

The unemployment rate climbed to 9.8% in November 2010 from its 9.6% level for the previous three months. This was the highest level since April 2010 and the 19<sup>th</sup> straight month that the unemployment rate remained above 9%. However, November was the 11<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of private sector job growth with 50,000 jobs added and 1.2 million private sector jobs gained for the year through November 2010. In October, BLS revised total nonfarm payroll employment from +151,000 to +172,000 jobs, while employers added 39,000 total nonfarm payroll jobs in November and the number of unemployed persons rose to 15.1 million. By the broadest alternative employment measure (U-6), labor underutilization increased to 17.0%.

Other indicators of economic health include "Commercial and industrial loans" reported weekly by the Federal Reserve which, although far below the pre-recession level of 18.8% for 2007, turned upward 0.9% in October and 2.2% in November 2010. The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey ("JOLTS") reports that 3.2% American workers started a new job compared with 3.1% that left jobs. Disposable income began rising in June 2009 and increased 2.5% in the latest (October 2010) reading from the same month in 2009.

### Connecticut

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity

and was unchanged from October 2009 at 102.1. The insured unemployment rate declined 0.77 percentage point YOY to 4.23% in October and contributed positively to the YOY change in this index. Nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) declined by 800 jobs (-0.05%) YOY while total employment (from the household survey) declined YOY in October by 6,238 persons (-0.36%) and the YOY total unemployment rate rose from 8.7% to 9.1%; each variable negatively influenced the YOY change in this index.

On a month-over-month basis, the October 2010 coincident employment index increased from 101.8 in September to 102.1. The insured unemployment rate that increased from 4.19% to 4.23% and contributed negatively, while total employment that increased in October by 5,700 persons (0.33%) and nonfarm employment that increased by 5,300 jobs (0.33%) contributed positively to the MOM change in this index. The total unemployment rate, unchanged in October at 9.1% had a neutral effect on the MOM change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity increased from 114.2 a year ago to 116.1 in October 2010. The manufacturing sector that lost 2,600 jobs (-1.54%) and construction that lost 4,000 jobs (-7.1%) YOY negatively influenced the YOY change in this index. Manufacturing average weekly hours that increased from 39.2 to 39.3 YOY and construction average weekly hours that increased from 36.8 to 37.6 YOY

positively influenced the YOY change in this index. Other positive contributors were short duration unemployment that declined from 2.65% to 2.26% YOY, initial claims that decreased by 9.4% to 22,960 and Moody's Baa bond rate that decreased from 6.29% a year ago to 5.72% in October 2010. Housing permits that fell 19.9% YOY from 322 to 258 units contributed negatively to the YOY change in this index. The Hartford Help-Wanted Index was unchanged from a year ago at 2 in October 2010.

On a month-over-month basis, Connecticut's leading employment index declined from 117.2 in September 2010 to 116.1. An increase in average weekly hours in construction from 37.5 to 37.6, a decline in the short duration unemployment rate from 2.27% to 2.26% and initial claims that decreased from 23,963 to 22,960 (-4.2%) contributed positively to the MOM change in this index. Housing permits that fell 36.9% from 409 units to 258 units and average weekly hours in manufacturing that decreased from 39.7 to 39.3 contributed negatively, as did Moody's Baa bond rate that increased from 5.66% to 5.72% while the help-wanted advertising index of 2 in October was unchanged and neutral.

Despite an encouraging close to 2010 and a glimmer of hope for 2011, the U.S. economy suffered a setback with late-year job data. Connecticut faces significant challenges ahead with fiscal pressures likely to top the legislative agenda and test the vision of the new Administration.

By Stan McMillen, Ph.D., Managing Economist, DECD, (860) 270-8166. Mark Prisloe, Associate Economist, DECD, provides research assistance. Professors Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute developed the leading and coincident employment indexes. The views expressed herein are the author's own and do not necessarily represent those of the Connecticut Department of Labor or the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Components of the indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 23.

--Continued from page 3--

'battled' for manufacturing jobs. Today we are engaged in a 21<sup>st</sup> century civil war to determine which regions, states, cities and towns will be able to retain and attract young working families to fill our labor force and revenue gaps.

As we examine the factors that are most important in winning this civil war, we are drawn to regional solutions, smaller and more effective government and the highest quality educational, housing and transportation systems we can imagine. Harnessing our formidable, innovative capacity, our Yankee ingenuity, to achieve the excellence we need to compete successfully is the key to the state's future prosperity. ■

<sup>1</sup> The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) determined that a trough in business activity occurred in the U.S. economy in June 2009 in a September 20, 2010 report. The trough marked the end of the recession that began in December 2007 and the beginning of an expansion.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics: "The Employment Situation - October 2010," November 5, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Department of Commerce Joint Release:

"New Residential Construction in September," October 19, 2010.

<sup>4</sup> The Financial Forecast Center is a small, independent, privately-owned corporation located in Houston that has produced and published economic and financial market forecasts since 1997 exclusively on the Internet. See [www.forecasts.org/gdprealgrowth.htm](http://www.forecasts.org/gdprealgrowth.htm).

<sup>5</sup> NABE Outlook, October 2010, "Growth Projections Marked Down: Higher Unemployment and Lower Inflation," <http://www.nabe.com/publib/macsum.html>.

<sup>6</sup> Mark Zandi, Moody's Economy.com, "U.S. Macro Outlook: Easing Past the Darkness," November 17, 2010.

<sup>7</sup> NEEP Outlook Conference/Moody's Analytics, "Deficits as far as the Eye Can See: Seeking Solutions to Our National and State Fiscal Crises," November 17, 2010, p. 18.

<sup>8</sup> Ataman Ozyildirim, The Conference Board, October 21, 2010. <http://www.conference-board.org/data/bcicountry.cfm?cid=1>.

<sup>9</sup> Ken Goldstein, The Conference Board, "October leading economic indicators up 0.5%," November 18, 2010.

<sup>10</sup> See Note 9.

<sup>11</sup> Christina D. Romer, "Not My Father's Recession: The Extraordinary Challenges and Policy Responses of the First Twenty Months of the Obama Administration," Sept. 1, 2010.

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, "Advance Monthly Sales for Retail and Food Purchases September 2010," Oct. 15, 2010.

<sup>13</sup> National Association of Realtors, "Pending Home Sales Slip but Modest Recovery Expected in 2011," Nov. 5, 2010.

<sup>14</sup> Bureau of Economic Analysis, October 29, 2010.

<sup>15</sup> *Report to the President on the National Export Initiative*. Sept. 16, 2010. [http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/nei\\_report\\_091510\\_short.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/nei_report_091510_short.pdf).

<sup>16</sup> BEA, News Release GDP by State: "Economic Downturn Widespread among States in 2009," November 18, 2010.

<sup>17</sup> See note 7.

<sup>18</sup> Nicholas Johnson, Phil Oliff, and Erica Williams, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, "An Update on State Budget Cuts At Least 46 States Have Imposed Cuts That Hurt Vulnerable Residents and the Economy," November 5, 2010.

<sup>19</sup> "Consensus revenues" are those jointly agreed upon by the OFA, Office of Policy and Management (OPM), and the Office of the State Comptroller. Table extracted from OFA, "Fiscal Accountability Report to the Appropriations and Finance Committees as required by C.G.S. 2-36b," November 15, 2010, p. 2.

<sup>20</sup> *The Connecticut Economic Digest*, Vol. 15, No. 11, November 2010, p. 6.

<sup>21</sup> DRS Annual Report, FY2009.

<sup>22</sup> CoreLogic, "CoreLogic Home Price Index Declined For the First Time This Year," October 25, 2010.

<sup>23</sup> Ross Gittel, NEEP, "Deficits as far as the Eye Can See: Seeking Solutions to our National and State Fiscal Crises," November 17, 2010, p. 8.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	3Q 2010	3Q 2009	CHANGE NO. %		2Q 2010
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Employment Indexes (1992=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	116.1	113.1	3.0	2.7	115.5
<b>Coincident</b>	101.8	102.2	-0.4	-0.4	102.4
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	104.5	100.8	3.7	3.7	104.8
<b>Coincident</b>	106.6	106.9	-0.3	-0.3	107.1
<b>Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	119.4	119.5	-0.1	-0.1	119.7
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***</b>	<b>NOV</b>	<b>NOV</b>			<b>OCT</b>
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>			<b>2010</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	153.9	150.3	3.6	2.4	153.5
<b>United States</b>	150.4	147.6	2.8	1.9	150.2

Sources: \**The Connecticut Economy*, University of Connecticut \*\*Farmington Bank \*\*\*Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

The *Connecticut Economy's* **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 four leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, Hartford help-wanted advertising, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1986 = 100.

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

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

Total nonfarm  
employment increased  
over the year.

**EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR**

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,618.7	1,610.7	8.0	0.5	1,616.2
Natural Res & Mining (NSA)	0.7	0.6	0.1	16.7	0.7
Construction	49.4	52.8	-3.4	-6.4	49.6
Manufacturing	167.5	167.8	-0.3	-0.2	166.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	288.3	289.8	-1.5	-0.5	290.3
Information	33.8	34.6	-0.8	-2.3	33.9
Financial Activities	133.8	136.4	-2.6	-1.9	133.7
Professional and Business Services	190.8	181.8	9.0	5.0	188.3
Educational and Health Services	311.2	303.2	8.0	2.6	308.2
Leisure and Hospitality Services	139.5	134.6	4.9	3.6	140.0
Other Services	61.0	62.1	-1.1	-1.8	61.0
Government*	242.7	247.0	-4.3	-1.7	244.4

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

Initial claims for unem-  
ployment insurance fell  
from a year ago.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	9.0	8.7	0.3	---	9.1
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,895.8	1,890.9	4.9	0.3	1,893.1
Employed (000s)	1,725.9	1,725.6	0.3	0.0	1,720.7
Unemployed (000s)	169.9	165.3	4.6	2.8	172.4
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	4,849	5,635	-786	-13.9	5,678
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	4.14	5.35	-1.20	---	4.44
	<b>4Q09-3Q10</b>	<b>4Q08-3Q09</b>			<b>3Q09-2Q10</b>
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	15.6	13.6	2.0	---	15.1

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

The production worker  
weekly earnings rose  
over the year.

**MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY**

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT	SEP
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010	2010
<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	41.1	41.3	-0.2	-0.5	40.9	--
<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>	24.37	23.43	0.94	4.0	24.27	--
<b>Average Weekly Earnings</b>	1,001.61	967.66	33.95	3.5	992.64	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2000=100)</b>	93.6	87.2	6.4	7.4	99.2	102.8
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	4,163	4,163	0	0.0	4,115	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	307	286	20.8	7.3	335	351

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

Personal income for first  
quarter 2011 is  
forecasted to increase 1.7  
percent from a year  
earlier.

**INCOME**

	1Q*	1Q	CHANGE		4Q*
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2010
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$198,338	\$194,938	3,400	1.7	\$197,031
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$92,366	\$91,045	1,321	1.5	\$91,683

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 2010 release  
\*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

## BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*New auto registrations increased over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	NOV 2010	300	19.0	3,500	3,070	14.0
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	SEP 2010	2,685	5.9	23,402	22,732	2.9
<b>Construction Contracts</b>						
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	NOV 2010	149.5	-47.0	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	NOV 2010	14,332	29.9	133,194	133,755	-0.4
<b>Air Cargo Tons (000s)</b>	NOV 2010	10,694	9.0	118,356	109,568	8.0
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	3Q 2010	3.88	16.1	11.73	10.07	16.6
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	NOV 2010	1,180.55	7.8	---	---	---

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; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	NOV 2010	2,009	20.7	23,372	24,105	-3.0
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	2Q2010	1,419	-9.4	3,380	3,777	-10.5
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	NOV 2010	934	9.0	9,561	11,170	-14.4
<b>Department of Labor*</b>	2Q2010	1,350	-25.2	2,866	3,686	-22.2

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

\* Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total

## STATE REVENUES

*Total tax revenues were up from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	NOV 2010	NOV 2009	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	924.5	859.0	7.6	11,646.2	10,991.3	6.0
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	18.4	30.2	-39.1	556.3	531.0	4.8
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	356.2	335.0	6.3	6,029.7	5,657.2	6.6
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	6.6	7.7	-14.3	87.2	78.6	11.0
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	369.7	325.3	13.6	2,974.3	2,944.4	1.0
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	27.3	28.7	-5.0	335.3	339.3	-1.2

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

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

## TOURISM AND TRAVEL

*Gaming slots fell over the year.*

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>Info Center Visitors***</b>	NOV 2010	16,290	-17.4	302,693	346,122	-12.5
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	NOV 2010	74,818	-17.7	1,454,687	1,593,757	-8.7
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	NOV 2010	464,203	13.7	4,918,925	4,916,780	0.0
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	NOV 2010	1,297	-4.0	15,837	15,944	-0.7
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	3Q 2010	---	1.0	---	---	---

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

\*See page 23 for explanation

\*\*The Connecticut Economy, University of Connecticut

\*\*\*Due to state budget cuts CT Info Centers suspended some services causing a drop in visitors.

Compensation cost for the nation rose 2.0 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP 2010	JUN 2010	3-Mo % Chg	SEP 2010	SEP 2009	12-Mo % Chg
<b>Private Industry Workers</b> <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>						
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	112.1	111.6	0.4	112.2	110.0	2.0
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	112.4	111.9	0.4	112.4	110.6	1.6
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	111.6	111.0	0.5	111.7	108.7	2.8
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	113.1	110.7	2.2
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	112.4	110.6	1.6

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 1.2 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>				
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	NOV 2010	218.8	1.2	0.0
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	NOV 2010	\$0.457	-1.1	0.0
<b>Northeast Region</b>	NOV 2010	235.1	1.5	0.2
<b>NY-Northern NJ-Long Island</b>	NOV 2010	242.0	1.3	0.0
<b>Boston-Brockton-Nashua**</b>	NOV 2010	238.1	0.6	0.7
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	NOV 2010	214.8	1.3	0.1

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 rose to 4.30 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

	NOV 2010	OCT 2010	NOV 2009
<i>(Percent)</i>			
<b>Prime</b>	3.25	3.25	3.25
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.19	0.19	0.12
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.14	0.13	0.05
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.18	0.18	0.15
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.25	0.23	0.31
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.67	0.57	1.32
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.35	1.18	2.23
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.02	1.85	2.92
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.76	2.54	3.40
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	3.82	3.52	4.24
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	4.30	4.23	4.88

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Six states in the region gained jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,618.7	1,610.7	8.0	0.5	1,616.2
<b>Maine</b>	592.7	587.9	4.8	0.8	593.1
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,175.9	3,143.9	32.0	1.0	3,184.5
<b>New Hampshire</b>	635.9	618.7	17.2	2.8	637.9
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,841.9	3,864.7	-22.8	-0.6	3,831.9
<b>New York</b>	8,514.3	8,477.7	36.6	0.4	8,514.6
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,619.7	5,562.7	57.0	1.0	5,614.6
<b>Rhode Island</b>	449.9	453.1	-3.2	-0.7	451.1
<b>Vermont</b>	295.7	296.0	-0.3	-0.1	296.3
<b>United States</b>	130,539.0	129,697.0	842.0	0.6	130,500.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

Four of nine states posted increases in the labor force from last year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,895.8	1,890.9	4.9	0.3	1,893.1
<b>Maine</b>	696.4	704.1	-7.7	-1.1	694.6
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,488.6	3,470.4	18.2	0.5	3,480.0
<b>New Hampshire</b>	747.2	741.5	5.7	0.8	745.5
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,490.6	4,529.9	-39.3	-0.9	4,494.7
<b>New York</b>	9,658.4	9,651.0	7.4	0.1	9,668.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,362.0	6,393.6	-31.6	-0.5	6,366.7
<b>Rhode Island</b>	572.3	573.0	-0.7	-0.1	571.5
<b>Vermont</b>	357.4	358.4	-1.0	-0.3	356.6
<b>United States</b>	154,007.0	153,720.0	287.0	0.2	153,904.0

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

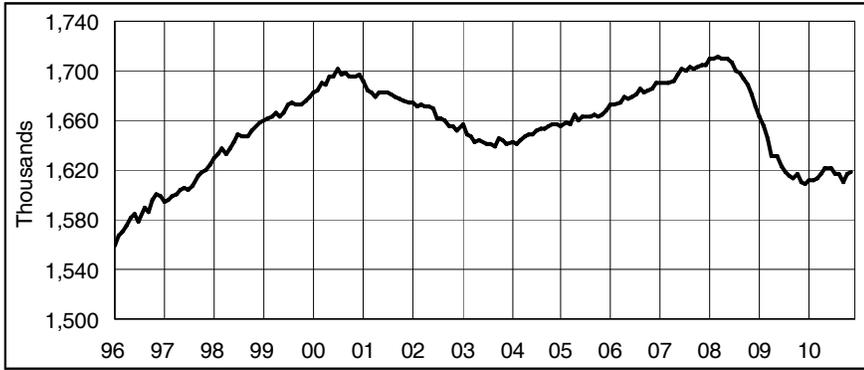
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	NOV	NOV	CHANGE	OCT
	2010	2009		2010
<b>Connecticut</b>	9.0	8.7	0.3	9.1
<b>Maine</b>	7.3	8.1	-0.8	7.4
<b>Massachusetts</b>	8.2	9.2	-1.0	8.1
<b>New Hampshire</b>	5.4	6.9	-1.5	5.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	9.2	9.9	-0.7	9.2
<b>New York</b>	8.3	8.9	-0.6	8.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	8.6	8.7	-0.1	8.8
<b>Rhode Island</b>	11.6	12.5	-0.9	11.4
<b>Vermont</b>	5.7	6.7	-1.0	5.7
<b>United States</b>	9.8	10.0	-0.2	9.6

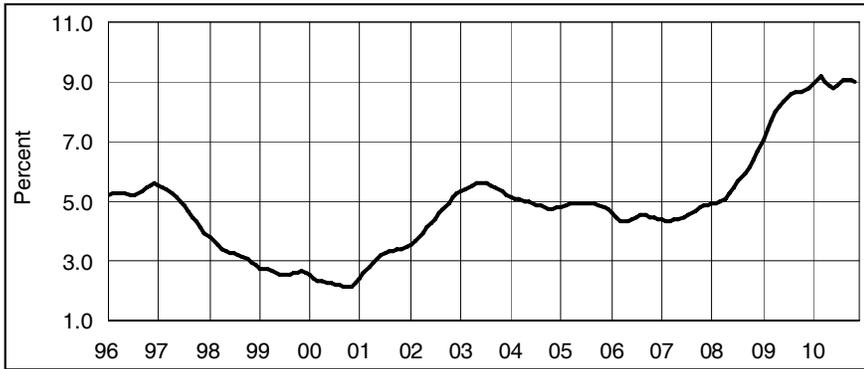
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



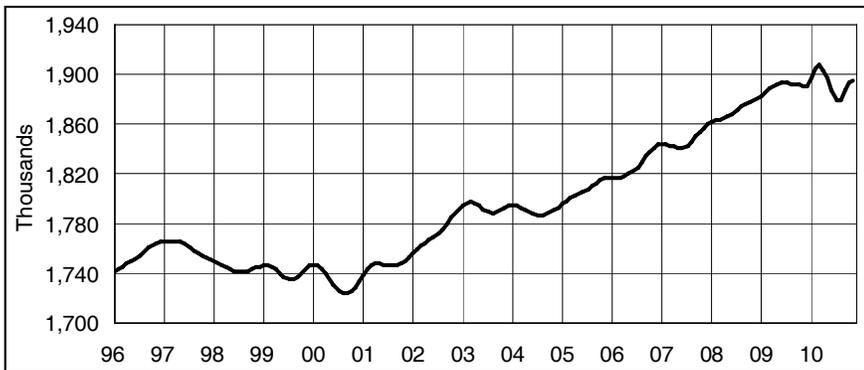
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	1,709.7	1,662.9	1,611.3
Feb	1,709.3	1,655.6	1,611.5
Mar	1,711.5	1,645.1	1,614.0
Apr	1,709.5	1,631.1	1,617.6
May	1,709.1	1,630.8	1,621.1
Jun	1,706.1	1,623.2	1,621.4
Jul	1,699.8	1,618.6	1,617.0
Aug	1,698.7	1,615.0	1,616.5
Sep	1,693.8	1,613.6	1,611.1
Oct	1,688.2	1,617.2	1,616.2
Nov	1,680.9	1,610.7	1,618.7
Dec	1,671.8	1,608.1	

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



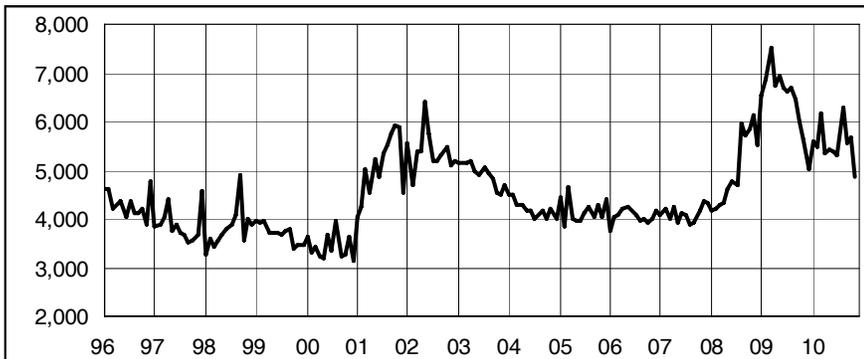
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	4.9	7.1	9.0
Feb	4.9	7.4	9.1
Mar	5.0	7.7	9.2
Apr	5.1	8.0	9.0
May	5.3	8.2	8.9
Jun	5.5	8.4	8.8
Jul	5.6	8.5	8.9
Aug	5.8	8.6	9.1
Sep	6.0	8.6	9.1
Oct	6.1	8.7	9.1
Nov	6.4	8.7	9.0
Dec	6.7	8.8	

**LABOR FORCE** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



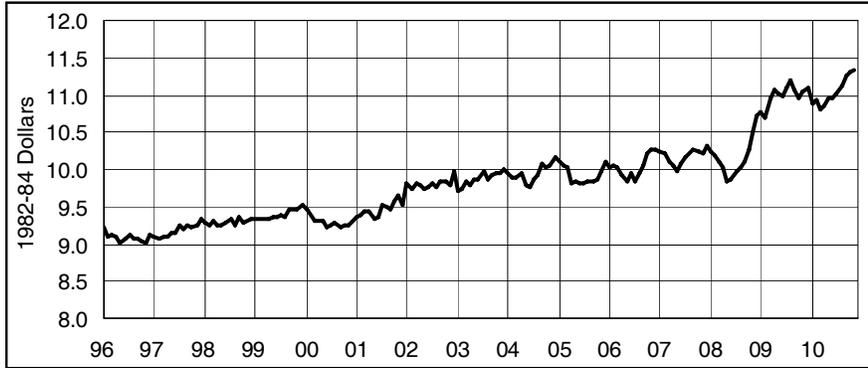
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	1,861.7	1,882.9	1,897.3
Feb	1,862.5	1,885.4	1,905.6
Mar	1,863.1	1,888.1	1,907.8
Apr	1,864.2	1,890.5	1,903.9
May	1,865.9	1,892.0	1,897.2
Jun	1,868.3	1,892.8	1,887.0
Jul	1,871.0	1,892.8	1,878.5
Aug	1,873.6	1,892.4	1,878.8
Sep	1,875.9	1,891.9	1,887.7
Oct	1,877.7	1,891.4	1,893.1
Nov	1,879.2	1,890.9	1,895.8
Dec	1,880.8	1,890.3	

**AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



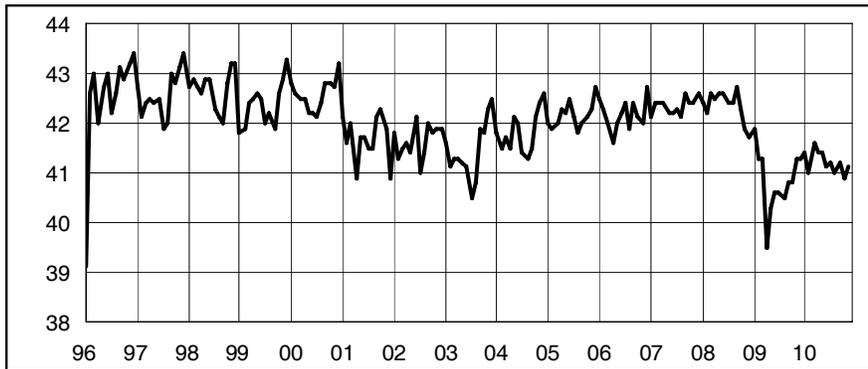
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	4,149	6,538	5,611
Feb	4,219	6,858	5,460
Mar	4,291	7,510	6,154
Apr	4,323	6,750	5,333
May	4,613	6,949	5,448
Jun	4,772	6,706	5,396
Jul	4,678	6,626	5,325
Aug	5,954	6,679	6,304
Sep	5,719	6,444	5,565
Oct	5,849	5,988	5,678
Nov	6,139	5,635	4,849
Dec	5,506	5,006	

## REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS *(Not seasonally adjusted)\**



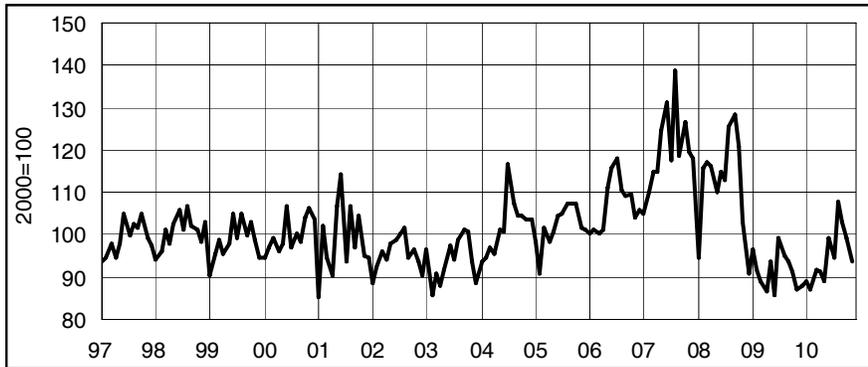
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	\$10.24	\$10.76	\$10.88
Feb	\$10.18	\$10.70	\$10.93
Mar	\$10.11	\$10.95	\$10.80
Apr	\$10.01	\$11.08	\$10.84
May	\$9.85	\$11.02	\$10.96
Jun	\$9.87	\$10.98	\$10.96
Jul	\$9.96	\$11.08	\$11.01
Aug	\$10.03	\$11.20	\$11.11
Sep	\$10.10	\$11.06	\$11.25
Oct	\$10.27	\$10.96	\$11.31
Nov	\$10.51	\$11.05	\$11.35
Dec	\$10.72	\$11.09	

## AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



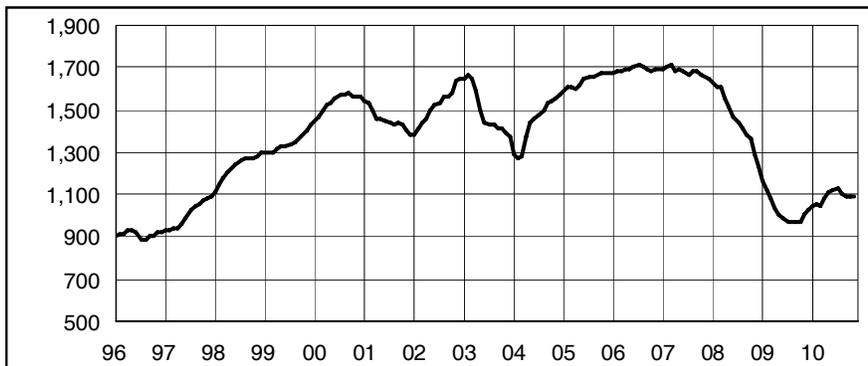
Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	42.4	41.9	41.4
Feb	42.2	41.3	41.0
Mar	42.6	41.3	41.6
Apr	42.5	39.5	41.4
May	42.6	40.3	41.4
Jun	42.6	40.6	41.1
Jul	42.4	40.6	41.2
Aug	42.4	40.5	41.0
Sep	42.7	40.8	41.2
Oct	42.3	40.8	40.9
Nov	41.9	41.3	41.1
Dec	41.7	41.3	

## CT MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	94.5	96.3	88.8
Feb	115.9	91.5	87.1
Mar	117.2	88.8	91.8
Apr	116.4	86.8	91.0
May	110.1	93.5	89.1
Jun	114.5	85.8	99.1
Jul	112.9	99.1	94.4
Aug	125.8	95.3	107.6
Sep	128.3	93.7	102.8
Oct	120.7	91.5	99.2
Nov	102.9	87.2	93.6
Dec	91.0	87.9	

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-mo.mov.avg)*



Month	2008	2009	2010
Jan	1,625	1,168	1,041
Feb	1,607	1,122	1,050
Mar	1,605	1,086	1,043
Apr	1,556	1,035	1,080
May	1,512	1,005	1,109
Jun	1,472	985	1,121
Jul	1,444	973	1,125
Aug	1,412	968	1,101
Sep	1,384	966	1,093
Oct	1,366	973	1,092
Nov	1,292	1,009	1,092
Dec	1,228	1,028	

## CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		NOV
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,638,000</b>	<b>1,630,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,628,600</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>1,388,000</b>	<b>1,375,600</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>220,200</b>	<b>223,900</b>	<b>-3,700</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>219,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>52,400</b>	<b>55,700</b>	<b>-3,300</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>53,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>167,800</b>	<b>168,200</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>166,500</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>129,200</b>	<b>129,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>128,100</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	28,200	28,600	-400	-1.4	28,000
Machinery.....	15,100	15,700	-600	-3.8	15,000
Computer and Electronic Product.....	13,100	13,100	0	0.0	13,100
Transportation Equipment.....	42,400	42,600	-200	-0.5	42,000
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	30,100	31,000	-900	-2.9	29,700
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>38,600</b>	<b>38,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>38,400</b>
Chemical.....	12,400	12,700	-300	-2.4	12,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,417,800</b>	<b>1,406,100</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,408,700</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>294,300</b>	<b>295,900</b>	<b>-1,600</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>291,000</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	61,900	63,600	-1,700	-2.7	62,700
Retail Trade.....	184,000	182,200	1,800	1.0	180,600
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	19,500	19,100	400	2.1	19,500
Building Material.....	13,600	14,000	-400	-2.9	13,700
Food and Beverage Stores.....	41,900	42,000	-100	-0.2	41,500
General Merchandise Stores.....	27,600	27,100	500	1.8	26,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities.....	48,400	50,100	-1,700	-3.4	47,700
Utilities.....	8,300	8,600	-300	-3.5	8,300
Transportation and Warehousing.....	40,100	41,500	-1,400	-3.4	39,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>33,900</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>33,700</b>
Telecommunications.....	10,900	11,900	-1,000	-8.4	10,900
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>133,800</b>	<b>136,400</b>	<b>-2,600</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>133,600</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	115,200	117,500	-2,300	-2.0	114,900
Credit Intermediation.....	27,200	27,600	-400	-1.4	27,000
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,600	21,900	700	3.2	22,400
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities.....	60,700	63,700	-3,000	-4.7	60,800
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,600	18,900	-300	-1.6	18,700
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>192,200</b>	<b>183,100</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>189,700</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	84,700	81,000	3,700	4.6	83,400
Legal Services.....	12,900	13,200	-300	-2.3	12,900
Computer Systems Design.....	19,600	20,100	-500	-2.5	19,700
Management of Companies.....	25,000	25,500	-500	-2.0	25,000
Administrative and Support.....	82,500	76,600	5,900	7.7	81,300
Employment Services.....	27,900	22,700	5,200	22.9	27,000
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>316,300</b>	<b>308,200</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>311,800</b>
Educational Services.....	62,800	61,800	1,000	1.6	62,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	253,500	246,400	7,100	2.9	249,300
Hospitals.....	61,300	60,500	800	1.3	61,300
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	61,800	60,900	900	1.5	61,200
Social Assistance.....	48,100	45,600	2,500	5.5	46,000
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>136,500</b>	<b>131,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>139,600</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	23,600	21,500	2,100	9.8	25,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	112,900	110,000	2,900	2.6	114,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	101,600	99,600	2,000	2.0	102,200
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>60,800</b>	<b>61,900</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>60,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>250,000</b>	<b>254,400</b>	<b>-4,400</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>248,600</b>
Federal Government.....	18,100	19,000	-900	-4.7	18,500
State Government.....	71,000	70,500	500	0.7	70,600
Local Government**.....	160,900	164,900	-4,000	-2.4	159,500

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.

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

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	NOV 2010	NOV 2009	CHANGE		OCT 2010
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>401,200</b>	<b>401,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>400,100</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>350,300</b>	<b>352,700</b>	<b>-2,400</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>349,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>46,100</b>	<b>48,300</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>46,300</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>11,300</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>11,500</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>34,800</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>34,800</b>
Durable Goods.....	27,100	27,800	-700	-2.5	27,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>355,100</b>	<b>352,800</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>353,800</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>72,000</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>71,000</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,700	13,900	-200	-1.4	13,800
Retail Trade.....	47,800	48,400	-600	-1.2	46,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,500	10,600	-100	-0.9	10,300
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,100</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>41,800</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>41,700</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	36,800	36,800	0	0.0	36,600
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>62,100</b>	<b>61,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>62,300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>67,400</b>	<b>66,800</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>66,800</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	55,200	54,800	400	0.7	54,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>33,600</b>	<b>32,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>34,400</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	25,400	25,100	300	1.2	25,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,200</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16,200</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>50,900</b>	<b>48,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>50,400</b>
Federal.....	2,800	3,000	-200	-6.7	2,800
State & Local.....	48,100	45,400	2,700	5.9	47,600

For further information on the Bridgeport-Stamford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

## DANBURY LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	NOV 2010	NOV 2009	CHANGE		OCT 2010
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>67,200</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>66,800</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>56,700</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>56,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>10,900</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>56,300</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>55,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>14,800</b>
Retail Trade.....	10,900	10,600	300	2.8	10,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,500</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10,400</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	9,900	9,200	700	7.6	9,800

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*

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

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	NOV 2010	NOV 2009	CHANGE		OCT 2010
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>543,400</b>	<b>545,400</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>540,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>451,400</b>	<b>453,500</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>448,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>73,800</b>	<b>75,700</b>	<b>-1,900</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>73,900</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>16,200</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>-2,600</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>16,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>57,600</b>	<b>56,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>57,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	47,200	47,800	-600	-1.3	46,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>469,600</b>	<b>469,700</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>466,100</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>86,400</b>	<b>87,200</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>84,100</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	18,200	18,400	-200	-1.1	18,200
Retail Trade.....	54,000	53,500	500	0.9	52,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	14,200	15,300	-1,100	-7.2	13,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	11,000	12,000	-1,000	-8.3	10,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>11,400</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>59,900</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>-2,600</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>59,700</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.4	6,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	41,500	42,600	-1,100	-2.6	41,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>58,700</b>	<b>58,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>58,000</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	27,900	27,400	500	1.8	27,700
Administrative and Support.....	23,200	23,000	200	0.9	22,900
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>101,600</b>	<b>97,100</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100,500</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	86,300	83,800	2,500	3.0	85,300
Ambulatory Health Care.....	25,800	25,300	500	2.0	25,700
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>39,900</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>41,000</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,900	35,300	600	1.7	35,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>19,700</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>19,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>92,000</b>	<b>91,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>91,700</b>
Federal.....	5,300	5,600	-300	-5.4	5,300
State & Local.....	86,700	86,300	400	0.5	86,400

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*

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

**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT***Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	NOV 2010	NOV 2009	CHANGE		OCT 2010
			NO.	%	
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>397,100</b>	<b>397,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>397,500</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>66,400</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>66,200</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>536,900</b>	<b>539,000</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>535,500</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b> .....	<b>264,600</b>	<b>264,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>265,100</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b> .....	<b>129,500</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>129,200</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>61,500</b>	<b>61,100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>61,300</b>

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*

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

## NEW HAVEN LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>269,000</b>	<b>268,800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>267,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>235,500</b>	<b>234,300</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>234,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>36,200</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>36,200</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>26,400</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>26,300</b>
Durable Goods.....	19,400	19,600	-200	-1.0	19,400
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>232,800</b>	<b>232,200</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>231,700</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>49,700</b>	<b>49,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>49,100</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,400	11,500	-100	-0.9	11,300
Retail Trade.....	29,900	29,400	500	1.7	29,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,400	8,500	-100	-1.2	8,400
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>6,100</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12,200</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	8,900	8,800	100	1.1	8,900
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>23,900</b>
Administrative and Support.....	10,600	10,200	400	3.9	10,600
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>74,300</b>	<b>73,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>73,600</b>
Educational Services.....	28,100	28,600	-500	-1.7	28,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	46,200	45,200	1,000	2.2	45,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>22,400</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>22,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	18,700	18,900	-200	-1.1	18,800
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,700</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>33,500</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>33,400</b>
Federal.....	4,700	5,000	-300	-6.0	4,800
State & Local.....	28,800	29,500	-700	-2.4	28,600

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*

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

## BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

### ■ **Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites, 1995–2007**

Although the total number of fatal occupational injuries (all industries) declined nearly 10 percent from 1995 to 2007, the number of fatal injuries at road construction sites increased over that period—both in number and as a percentage of all workplace fatalities. Over the 5-year period from 2003 to 2007, there were 639 fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites, which accounted for 2 percent of fatal occupational injuries overall. During these 5 years, the high occurred in 2005 (165 fatalities) and the low occurred in 2007 (106 fatalities). Male workers accounted for more than 97 percent of the fatal work injuries at road construction sites during the 2003–07 period, compared with 93 percent for all fatal work injuries and 99 percent for fatal work injuries in the construction industry. Hispanic or Latino workers were slightly more likely to be killed at a road construction site than they were in all fatal workplace injuries. Nearly 17 percent of the workers killed at road construction sites from 2003 to 2007 were born outside of the United States. Almost 80 percent of these foreign-born workers were Hispanic or Latino. These data are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), which is part of the BLS Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities program. CFOI compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the United States during a given calendar year. To learn more, see "Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites, 2003–07" (PDF) in the November 2010 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

*Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 8, 2010*

**NORWICH - NEW  
LONDON LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	NOV 2010	NOV 2009	CHANGE		OCT 2010
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>130,000</b>	<b>131,500</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>130,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>93,000</b>	<b>93,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>93,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>17,900</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>18,000</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>14,600</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>14,600</b>
Durable Goods.....	10,400	10,600	-200	-1.9	10,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	4,200	4,300	-100	-2.3	4,200
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>112,100</b>	<b>113,100</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>112,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>23,200</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>22,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,300	2,400	-100	-4.2	2,300
Retail Trade.....	15,800	15,300	500	3.3	15,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,200</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9,100</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>20,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,600	17,300	300	1.7	17,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>14,200</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>14,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,200	12,300	-100	-0.8	12,700
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	10,600	10,700	-100	-0.9	10,800
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,400</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>37,000</b>	<b>38,400</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>36,900</b>
Federal.....	2,900	2,800	100	3.6	2,900
State & Local**.....	34,100	35,600	-1,500	-4.2	34,000

For further information on the Norwich-New London Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	NOV 2010	NOV 2009	CHANGE		OCT 2010
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>62,100</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>61,900</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>52,300</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>52,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>9,700</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>7,300</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>52,400</b>	<b>51,800</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>52,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>12,600</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>12,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
Retail Trade.....	8,800	8,500	300	3.5	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>4,300</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>15,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15,600</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	14,200	14,000	200	1.4	14,200
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9,700</b>
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	9,300	9,300	0	0.0	9,200

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepki at (860) 263-6278.

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.*

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

## SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	47,800	46,200	1,600	3.5	48,000
TORRINGTON LMA.....	34,400	35,000	-600	-1.7	34,400
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,500	36,600	-100	-0.3	35,700

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.

## SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA\*

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	NOV	NOV	CHANGE		OCT
	2010	2009	NO.	%	2010
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>277,000</b>	<b>284,200</b>	<b>-7,200</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>277,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>227,600</b>	<b>234,400</b>	<b>-6,800</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>228,500</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>-2,700</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>38,100</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	8,900	9,400	-500	-5.3	9,000
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>29,200</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>29,100</b>
Durable Goods.....	19,100	20,400	-1,300	-6.4	19,000
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,100	11,000	-900	-8.2	10,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>238,900</b>	<b>243,400</b>	<b>-4,500</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>239,400</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>54,500</b>	<b>56,900</b>	<b>-2,400</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>54,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	10,300	10,900	-600	-5.5	10,300
Retail Trade.....	32,400	33,800	-1,400	-4.1	32,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,800	12,200	-400	-3.3	11,800
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,900</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>16,200</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	13,100	13,000	100	0.8	13,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,100	8,100	0	0.0	8,100
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>20,800</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<b>59,400</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>59,000</b>
Educational Services.....	13,500	13,000	500	3.8	13,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	45,900	45,500	400	0.9	45,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>25,100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>11,100</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT.....</b>	<b>49,400</b>	<b>49,800</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>49,000</b>
Federal.....	6,100	6,400	-300	-4.7	6,200
State & Local.....	43,300	43,400	-100	-0.2	42,800

\* New England City and Town Area

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.

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

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	NOV 2010	NOV 2009	CHANGE		OCT 2010
				NO.	%	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force	1,892,600	1,890,000	2,600	0.1	1,896,100
	Employed	1,731,300	1,733,600	-2,300	-0.1	1,734,300
	Unemployed	161,400	156,400	5,000	3.2	161,800
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.3	0.2	---	8.5
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	479,100	477,500	1,600	0.3	480,700
	Employed	440,900	440,200	700	0.2	442,000
	Unemployed	38,200	37,300	900	2.4	38,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.8	0.2	---	8.1
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	92,500	91,100	1,400	1.5	92,700
	Employed	86,200	84,600	1,600	1.9	86,200
	Unemployed	6,300	6,500	-200	-3.1	6,500
	Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.1	-0.3	---	7.0
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	49,100	50,200	-1,100	-2.2	49,200
	Employed	44,800	45,800	-1,000	-2.2	45,100
	Unemployed	4,300	4,400	-100	-2.3	4,100
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.7	0.1	---	8.3
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	600,600	601,100	-500	-0.1	600,700
	Employed	549,600	551,400	-1,800	-0.3	549,600
	Unemployed	51,000	49,700	1,300	2.6	51,100
	Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.3	0.2	---	8.5
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	317,300	315,000	2,300	0.7	317,900
	Employed	289,200	289,000	200	0.1	289,800
	Unemployed	28,100	26,000	2,100	8.1	28,100
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.3	0.5	---	8.8
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	152,700	153,500	-800	-0.5	153,500
	Employed	139,900	141,400	-1,500	-1.1	140,700
	Unemployed	12,800	12,100	700	5.8	12,800
	Unemployment Rate	8.4	7.9	0.5	---	8.3
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	54,000	54,600	-600	-1.1	54,200
	Employed	49,500	50,200	-700	-1.4	49,700
	Unemployed	4,500	4,400	100	2.3	4,500
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.1	0.2	---	8.3
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	101,500	101,000	500	0.5	101,600
	Employed	90,000	89,500	500	0.6	90,200
	Unemployed	11,500	11,500	0	0.0	11,300
	Unemployment Rate	11.3	11.4	-0.1	---	11.2
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force	59,200	59,400	-200	-0.3	59,100
	Employed	53,500	53,800	-300	-0.6	53,400
	Unemployed	5,800	5,600	200	3.6	5,700
	Unemployment Rate	9.7	9.4	0.3	---	9.6
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force	153,698,000	153,539,000	159,000	0.1	153,652,000
	Employed	139,415,000	139,132,000	283,000	0.2	139,749,000
	Unemployed	14,282,000	14,407,000	-125,000	-0.9	13,903,000
	Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.4	-0.1	---	9.0

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	NOV		CHG Y/Y	OCT 2010	NOV		CHG Y/Y	OCT 2010	NOV		CHG Y/Y	OCT 2010
	2010	2009			2010	2009			2010	2009		
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$1,001.61	\$967.66	\$33.95	\$992.64	41.1	41.3	-0.2	40.9	\$24.37	\$23.43	\$0.94	\$24.27
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	1,048.27	1,007.34	40.93	1,043.26	40.9	41.2	-0.3	40.8	25.63	24.45	1.18	25.57
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	861.54	851.55	9.99	838.86	41.5	41.6	-0.1	40.9	20.76	20.47	0.29	20.51
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	979.50	960.88	18.62	1,006.21	37.3	38.1	-0.8	37.7	26.26	25.22	1.04	26.69
<b>ALL EMPLOYEE STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	951.74	922.02	29.71	945.84	33.5	33.0	0.5	33.6	28.41	27.94	0.47	28.15
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,154.69	1,129.47	25.22	1,152.98	38.8	38.8	0.0	38.6	29.76	29.11	0.65	29.87
Construction	1,067.37	1,066.90	0.47	1,076.85	37.1	36.5	0.6	37.3	28.77	29.23	-0.46	28.87
Manufacturing	1,194.18	1,153.11	41.07	1,190.27	39.7	39.9	-0.2	39.4	30.08	28.90	1.18	30.21
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	913.58	882.35	31.22	905.30	32.5	31.9	0.6	32.6	28.11	27.66	0.45	27.77
Trade, Transp., Utilities	812.25	702.63	109.62	792.14	34.2	33.3	0.9	34.1	23.75	21.10	2.65	23.23
Financial Activities	1,560.43	1,557.46	2.97	1,526.83	37.1	37.1	0.0	36.8	42.06	41.98	0.08	41.49
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,048.23	1,010.72	37.51	1,037.00	34.1	34.1	0.0	34.0	30.74	29.64	1.10	30.50
Education & Health Ser.	804.29	794.82	9.46	807.84	30.5	30.7	-0.2	30.6	26.37	25.89	0.48	26.40
Leisure & Hospitality	417.59	406.37	11.21	423.44	26.7	26.7	0.0	26.8	15.64	15.22	0.42	15.80
Other Services	646.17	655.78	-9.61	647.93	29.6	29.7	-0.1	29.9	21.83	22.08	-0.25	21.67
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,009.26	1,043.08	-33.83	1,019.90	32.8	33.4	-0.6	33.2	30.77	31.23	-0.46	30.72
Danbury	986.19	963.28	22.91	995.42	35.5	36.2	-0.7	35.5	27.78	26.61	1.17	28.04
Hartford	1,034.39	1,038.08	-3.70	1,016.69	35.4	34.8	0.6	35.4	29.22	29.83	-0.61	28.72
New Haven	853.43	840.06	13.36	845.97	32.9	32.7	0.2	32.6	25.94	25.69	0.25	25.95
Norwich-New London	671.76	666.19	5.57	673.00	31.1	31.0	0.1	31.1	21.60	21.49	0.11	21.64
Waterbury	813.49	753.31	60.18	788.13	35.4	33.6	1.8	35.2	22.98	22.42	0.56	22.39

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2009.

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In November, Community Health Center began construction on its new facility in Middletown, which will create 150 construction and 21 health care jobs. Reitman Personnel in Branford has 25 temp-to-hire positions available. New London Internet services firm, JobTarget, is looking to fill 10 positions. Label manufacturer, Brook and Whittle, is building a second factory in Guilford, creating 40 additional jobs. CVS is building a new pharmacy in Stamford, which will have 25 employees.
- In November 2010, ING Group announced plans to lay off 60 people at its Windsor office. Aetna has laid off 50 employees. Constitution Corporate Federal Credit Union in Wallingford has been seized by regulators and will close idling 30 workers.

*Business & Employment Changes Announced in the News Media* lists start-ups, expansions, staff reductions, and layoffs reported by the media, both current and future. The report provides company name, the number of workers involved, date of the action, the principal product or service of the company, a brief synopsis of the action, and the source and date of the media article. This publication is available in both HTML and PDF formats at the Connecticut Department of Labor Web site, <http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/busemp.htm>.

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

**NOVEMBER 2010**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont....</b>				
	<b>479,120</b>	<b>440,894</b>	<b>38,226</b>	<b>8.0</b>	Canton	5,871	5,521	350	6.0
Ansonia	10,248	9,138	1,110	10.8	Colchester	9,076	8,406	670	7.4
Bridgeport	64,774	56,174	8,600	13.3	Columbia	3,128	2,895	233	7.4
Darien	9,240	8,667	573	6.2	Coventry	7,187	6,661	526	7.3
Derby	7,039	6,338	701	10.0	Cromwell	7,998	7,436	562	7.0
Easton	3,730	3,516	214	5.7	East Granby	3,017	2,838	179	5.9
Fairfield	28,599	26,626	1,973	6.9	East Haddam	5,285	4,942	343	6.5
Greenwich	30,662	28,737	1,925	6.3	East Hampton	7,321	6,706	615	8.4
Milford	32,989	30,385	2,604	7.9	East Hartford	26,112	23,317	2,795	10.7
Monroe	10,706	9,953	753	7.0	Ellington	9,048	8,418	630	7.0
New Canaan	8,995	8,494	501	5.6	Farmington	13,218	12,367	851	6.4
Newtown	14,357	13,480	877	6.1	Glastonbury	18,584	17,502	1,082	5.8
Norwalk	48,872	45,286	3,586	7.3	Granby	6,433	6,048	385	6.0
Oxford	7,616	7,114	502	6.6	Haddam	4,999	4,717	282	5.6
Redding	4,693	4,428	265	5.6	Hartford	51,581	43,631	7,950	15.4
Ridgefield	11,802	11,140	662	5.6	Hartland	1,210	1,147	63	5.2
Seymour	9,447	8,658	789	8.4	Harwinton	3,180	2,994	186	5.8
Shelton	23,308	21,587	1,721	7.4	Hebron	5,573	5,243	330	5.9
Southbury	9,268	8,593	675	7.3	Lebanon	4,414	4,109	305	6.9
Stamford	67,437	62,697	4,740	7.0	Manchester	33,294	30,549	2,745	8.2
Stratford	26,429	23,903	2,526	9.6	Mansfield	13,214	12,346	868	6.6
Trumbull	17,888	16,732	1,156	6.5	Marlborough	3,714	3,479	235	6.3
Weston	4,947	4,665	282	5.7	Middlefield	2,403	2,248	155	6.5
Westport	12,835	12,088	747	5.8	Middletown	27,424	25,311	2,113	7.7
Wilton	8,329	7,855	474	5.7	New Britain	35,981	31,545	4,436	12.3
Woodbridge	4,906	4,637	269	5.5	New Hartford	3,869	3,598	271	7.0
					Newington	17,075	15,790	1,285	7.5
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>92,483</b>	<b>86,164</b>	<b>6,319</b>	<b>6.8</b>	Plainville	10,414	9,437	977	9.4
Bethel	10,885	10,127	758	7.0	Plymouth	7,030	6,315	715	10.2
Bridgewater	1,024	975	49	4.8	Portland	5,429	5,080	349	6.4
Brookfield	9,304	8,702	602	6.5	Rocky Hill	10,969	10,227	742	6.8
Danbury	45,052	41,919	3,133	7.0	Simsbury	12,265	11,541	724	5.9
New Fairfield	7,677	7,105	572	7.5	Southington	24,780	22,965	1,815	7.3
New Milford	16,370	15,300	1,070	6.5	South Windsor	15,025	14,083	942	6.3
Sherman	2,171	2,036	135	6.2	Stafford	6,976	6,409	567	8.1
					Thomaston	4,621	4,280	341	7.4
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>49,146</b>	<b>44,824</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>8.8</b>	Tolland	8,512	8,024	488	5.7
East Windsor	6,355	5,744	611	9.6	Union	484	453	31	6.4
Enfield	23,638	21,484	2,154	9.1	Vernon	17,813	16,483	1,330	7.5
Somers	4,691	4,311	380	8.1	West Hartford	29,773	27,583	2,190	7.4
Suffield	7,420	6,854	566	7.6	Wethersfield	13,514	12,443	1,071	7.9
Windsor Locks	7,041	6,430	611	8.7	Willington	3,912	3,682	230	5.9
					Windsor	16,562	15,284	1,278	7.7
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>600,622</b>	<b>549,629</b>	<b>50,993</b>	<b>8.5</b>					
Andover	2,003	1,878	125	6.2					
Ashford	2,717	2,510	207	7.6					
Avon	9,330	8,831	499	5.3					
Barkhamsted	2,279	2,088	191	8.4					
Berlin	11,716	10,877	839	7.2					
Bloomfield	10,453	9,450	1,003	9.6					
Bolton	3,084	2,892	192	6.2					
Bristol	35,303	31,935	3,368	9.5					
Burlington	5,449	5,115	334	6.1					

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 referred to as the 'Hartford LMA'. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified 17 towns in the northwest part of the State as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the 'Enfield LMA'. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock (part of the Worcester, MA area), plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.

**LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS**

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

# LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

## NOVEMBER 2010

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>317,264</b>	<b>289,203</b>	<b>28,061</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>54,006</b>	<b>49,528</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Bethany	3,179	2,984	195	6.1	Bethlehem	1,977	1,850	127	6.4
Branford	17,578	16,336	1,242	7.1	Canaan	595	556	39	6.6
Cheshire	14,854	13,906	948	6.4	Colebrook	802	765	37	4.6
Chester	2,292	2,154	138	6.0	Cornwall	814	767	47	5.8
Clinton	8,050	7,499	551	6.8	Goshen	1,628	1,515	113	6.9
Deep River	2,599	2,432	167	6.4	Kent	1,576	1,465	111	7.0
Durham	4,394	4,120	274	6.2	Litchfield	4,294	4,005	289	6.7
East Haven	16,540	14,994	1,546	9.3	Morris	1,264	1,169	95	7.5
Essex	3,836	3,607	229	6.0	Norfolk	930	863	67	7.2
Guilford	13,173	12,388	785	6.0	North Canaan	1,712	1,574	138	8.1
Hamden	31,543	28,912	2,631	8.3	Roxbury	1,329	1,264	65	4.9
Killingworth	3,667	3,442	225	6.1	Salisbury	1,911	1,794	117	6.1
Madison	10,152	9,615	537	5.3	Sharon	1,521	1,438	83	5.5
Meriden	32,511	29,197	3,314	10.2	Torrington	19,613	17,634	1,979	10.1
New Haven	57,868	50,480	7,388	12.8	Warren	728	688	40	5.5
North Branford	8,514	7,888	626	7.4	Washington	1,903	1,777	126	6.6
North Haven	13,465	12,406	1,059	7.9	Winchester	5,993	5,372	621	10.4
Old Saybrook	5,586	5,195	391	7.0	Woodbury	5,414	5,031	383	7.1
Orange	7,324	6,877	447	6.1					
Wallingford	25,942	23,916	2,026	7.8	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>101,533</b>	<b>90,010</b>	<b>11,523</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Westbrook	3,771	3,500	271	7.2	Beacon Falls	3,339	3,043	296	8.9
West Haven	30,428	27,355	3,073	10.1	Middlebury	3,889	3,641	248	6.4
					Naugatuck	17,272	15,449	1,823	10.6
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>139,194</b>	<b>127,527</b>	<b>11,667</b>	<b>8.4</b>	Prospect	5,263	4,855	408	7.8
Bozrah	1,486	1,385	101	6.8	Waterbury	50,534	43,645	6,889	13.6
Canterbury	3,261	3,004	257	7.9	Watertown	12,122	11,122	1,000	8.2
East Lyme	10,048	9,330	718	7.1	Wolcott	9,115	8,256	859	9.4
Franklin	1,192	1,108	84	7.0					
Griswold	7,324	6,712	612	8.4	<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>	<b>59,240</b>	<b>53,480</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Groton	19,299	17,625	1,674	8.7	Brooklyn	3,988	3,614	374	9.4
Ledyard	8,613	8,030	583	6.8	Chaplin	1,508	1,404	104	6.9
Lisbon	2,593	2,409	184	7.1	Eastford	1,019	963	56	5.5
Lyme	1,157	1,080	77	6.7	Hampton	1,301	1,180	121	9.3
Montville	11,171	10,187	984	8.8	Killingly	9,747	8,732	1,015	10.4
New London	13,990	12,458	1,532	11.0	Plainfield	8,592	7,651	941	11.0
No. Stonington	3,307	3,096	211	6.4	Pomfret	2,281	2,120	161	7.1
Norwich	21,292	19,072	2,220	10.4	Putnam	5,253	4,734	519	9.9
Old Lyme	4,189	3,945	244	5.8	Scotland	1,022	969	53	5.2
Preston	2,951	2,709	242	8.2	Sterling	2,188	1,941	247	11.3
Salem	2,632	2,470	162	6.2	Thompson	5,385	4,862	523	9.7
Sprague	1,830	1,660	170	9.3	Windham	12,281	10,982	1,299	10.6
Stonington	10,619	9,972	647	6.1	Woodstock	4,676	4,329	347	7.4
Voluntown	1,653	1,506	147	8.9					
Waterford	10,587	9,769	818	7.7					

\*Connecticut portion only. For whole NECTA, including Rhode Island town, see below.

NORWICH-NEW LONDON				
	<b>152,710</b>	<b>139,902</b>	<b>12,808</b>	<b>8.4</b>

Westerly, RI 13,516 12,375 1,141 8.4

Labor Force estimates are prepared following statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,892,600</b>	<b>1,731,300</b>	<b>161,400</b>	<b>8.5</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>153,698,000</b>	<b>139,415,000</b>	<b>14,282,000</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,895,800</b>	<b>1,725,900</b>	<b>169,900</b>	<b>9.0</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>154,007,000</b>	<b>138,888,000</b>	<b>15,119,000</b>	<b>9.8</b>

### LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	NOV 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	2009	TOWN	NOV 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	2009	TOWN	NOV 2010	YR TO DATE 2010	2009
Andover	1	3	4	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	6	2
Ansonia	0	5	1	Groton	4	32	39	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	1	4	9	Guilford	1	20	15	Putnam	2	12	12
Avon	0	19	116	Haddam	0	18	15	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	13	12	Ridgefield	9	16	15
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	8	7	Rocky Hill	1	15	20
Berlin	4	53	50	Hartford	36	56	23	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	11	8
Bethel	6	62	47	Harwinton	0	8	8	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	1	3
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	4	7	Seymour	4	22	14
Bolton	1	9	6	Killingly	2	36	25	Sharon	1	8	6
Bozrah	1	4	1	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	19	15
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	2	4	3	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	9	70	43	Ledyard	0	11	9	Simsbury	0	13	2
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	3	3	Somers	0	16	13
Bristol	3	39	18	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	17	22
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	1	2	2	Southbury	0	7	6
Brooklyn	2	18	18	Madison	3	15	16	Southington	6	82	58
Burlington	2	22	19	Manchester	1	19	10	Sprague	0	4	6
Canaan	0	1	1	Mansfield	3	20	20	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	1	8	4	Marlborough	0	7	4	Stamford	2	151	35
Canton	0	10	8	Meriden	6	17	28	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	0	17	20
Cheshire	3	38	15	Middlefield	1	6	1	Stratford	1	25	15
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	7	89	74	Suffield	3	17	21
Clinton	1	10	4	Milford	2	77	72	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	4	35	18	Monroe	2	6	3	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	1	Montville	1	30	18	Tolland	0	7	9
Columbia	0	5	7	Morris	0	2	3	Torrington	1	4	9
Cornwall	1	1	1	Naugatuck	0	6	13	Trumbull	0	5	1
Coventry	2	31	21	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	2	4
Cromwell	3	25	18	New Canaan	1	14	12	Vernon	1	50	30
Danbury	10	117	252	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	0	3
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	8	16	Wallingford	3	68	29
Deep River	0	3	2	New Haven	0	481	13	Warren	1	2	1
Derby	na	na	na	New London	2	32	25	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	5	8	New Milford	1	23	14	Waterbury	1	35	34
East Granby	0	2	15	Newington	1	4	18	Waterford	0	11	10
East Haddam	4	26	18	Newtown	1	11	9	Watertown	3	27	23
East Hampton	3	24	23	Norfolk	0	2	1	West Hartford	1	19	31
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	3	6	3	North Canaan	0	3	3	Westbrook	0	10	12
East Lyme	2	30	17	North Haven	0	6	0	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	10	77	39	North Stonington	0	3	10	Westport	12	57	27
Eastford	0	0	3	Norwalk	2	38	434	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	3	2	Norwich	1	33	177	Willington	0	4	11
Ellington	3	27	62	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	8	13	Winchester	1	4	8
Essex	1	6	4	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	4	70	12
Fairfield	8	34	29	Oxford	4	38	28	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	24	21	Plainfield	0	12	9	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	29	0	Plainville	1	22	19	Wolcott	2	17	13
Glastonbury	7	46	24	Plymouth	1	6	5	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	9	19	Pomfret	1	5	5	Woodbury	1	5	10
Granby	1	5	3	Portland	0	9	7	Woodstock	1	9	8
Greenwich	8	93	85								

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 June 1989 when the ECI is 100.

## **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.

## **INDIAN 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.

## **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. Beginning with the publication of January 2005 data, an improved methodology is being used to develop labor force estimates, by which monthly state model-based employment and unemployment estimates are controlled to add to the national CPS levels. This will ensure that national economic events are reflected in the state estimates, and it will significantly reduce end-of-year revisions. (For more information, please see the Connecticut Economic Digest, December 2004 issue.) 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-Norwalk-Stamford Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is referred to in Connecticut Department of Labor publications as the Bridgeport-Stamford LMA, and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford MSA is called the Hartford LMA. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the 17 towns in the in the northwestern part of the state as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the towns of East Windsor, Enfield, Somers, Suffield and Windsor Locks, which are officially part of the Springfield MSA, are published as the Enfield LMA. Similarly, the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock - part of the Worcester MSA - are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA. Also, data for Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the Norwich-New London 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.

## **LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES**

The leading employment index is a composite of six individual largely employment-related series -- the average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising index, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance, total housing permits, and Moody's BAA corporate bond yield. While not employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

## **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. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates. 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)

<b>Leading Employment Index</b> ..... 0.0	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident Employment Index</b> ..... -0.2	New Housing Permits ..... +19.0	Info Center Visitors ..... -17.4
<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> .... +3.7	Electricity Sales ..... +5.9	Attraction Visitors ..... -17.7
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> . -0.3	Construction Contracts Index ..... -47.0	Air Passenger Count ..... +13.7
<b>Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer</b> . -0.1	New Auto Registrations ..... +29.9	Indian Gaming Slots ..... -4.0
<b>Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index</b> .... +2.4	Air Cargo Tons ..... +9.0	Travel and Tourism Index ..... +1.0
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.5	Exports ..... +16.1	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close ..... +7.8	
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... +0.3*	<b>Business Starts</b>	<b>Employment Cost Index (U.S.)</b>
Labor Force ..... +0.3	Secretary of the State ..... +20.7	Total ..... +2.0
Employed ..... +0.0	Dept. of Labor ..... -9.4	Wages & Salaries ..... +1.6
Unemployed ..... +2.8		Benefit Costs ..... +2.8
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... -13.9	<b>Business Terminations</b>	<b>Consumer Prices</b>
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... -1.20*	Secretary of the State ..... +9.0	U.S. City Average ..... +1.2
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate</b> ..... +2.0*	Dept. of Labor ..... -25.2	Northeast Region ..... +1.5
		NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +1.3
		Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +0.6
<b>Average Weekly Hours, Mfg</b> ..... -0.5	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... +7.6	<b>Interest Rates</b>
<b>Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +4.0	Corporate Tax ..... -39.1	Prime ..... 0.00*
<b>Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... +3.5	Personal Income Tax ..... +6.3	Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.58*
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... +7.4	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... -14.3	
Production Worker Hours ..... 0.0	Sales & Use Tax ..... -13.6	
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... +7.3	Indian Gaming Payments ..... -5.0	
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +1.7		
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +1.5		

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### THE CONNECTICUT

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