

ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.17 No.11 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

NOVEMBER 2012

IN THIS ISSUE...

Local Area Unemployment Statistics: A Primer.....1-5

Economic Indicators

on the Overall Economy	5
Individual Data Items	6-8
Comparative Regional Data	9
Economic Indicator Trends	10-11
Business & Economic News	15
Business and Employment Changes Announced in the News Media	19
Labor Market Areas:	
Nonfarm Employment	12-17
Sea. Adj. Nonfarm Employment	14
Labor Force	18
Hours and Earnings	19
Cities and Towns:	
Labor Force	20-21
Housing Permits	22
Technical Notes	23
At a Glance	24

In September...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut.....	1,626,100
Change over month	+0.12%
Change over year	+0.1%

United States	133,500,000
Change over month	+0.09%
Change over year	+1.4%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut.....	8.9%
United States	7.8%

Consumer Price Index

United States	231.407
Change over year	2.0%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics: A Primer

By Jungmin Charles Joo, jungmin.joo@ct.gov

Unexpected movements in recent unemployment rate numbers surprised and puzzled many data users in the state. While sometimes no plausible explanations can readily be found behind these statistics, the unemployment rate has been and is undoubtedly one of the most important economic indicators in Connecticut and the nation that cannot simply be ignored or dismissed. So do you ever wonder how the unemployment rate is calculated for Connecticut? How about for all nine labor market areas and for all 169 cities and towns? Given the intense focus on Connecticut's unemployment rate the last few months, it is worth spending time to build a common understanding of how the rate is determined.

In a nutshell, the unemployment rate for any area is the number of area residents without a job and looking for work divided by the total number of area residents in the labor force times 100. The labor force is the sum of employed and those unemployed who are actively seeking work. In other words:

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \left(\frac{\# \text{ of unemployed}}{\# \text{ of employed} + \# \text{ of unemployed}} \right) \times 100$$

However, the methods used to produce this data are not so simple. Attempting to contact every household, as is done in the decennial census, to count every

person that is unemployed would be far too time consuming and costly. At the same time, counting only those persons filing claims for unemployment benefits does not account for all persons who do not have a job and want to work. The Unemployment Insurance (UI) system does not account for the self employed, nor does it account for the unemployed who do not qualify for benefits.

Consequently, other methods must be used. This is where Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) comes in. LAUS is a joint effort by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the states. The LAUS program provides monthly and annual average estimates for the labor force, employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate for some 7,300 areas. The areas include census regions and divisions, states, metropolitan areas, metropolitan divisions, micropolitan areas, combined areas, small labor market areas, counties and county equivalents, cities with a population of 25,000 and over, and all cities and towns in New England regardless of population. This article will highlight the LAUS concepts and definitions, methodology, seasonal adjustment, reliability, and its impact on the economy. It is hoped that LAUS will be better understood and properly interpreted so that many good business decisions and public policies can be made to help in improving our economy.

The Connecticut Economic Digest is published monthly by the Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. Its purpose is to regularly provide users with a comprehensive source for the most current, up-to-date data available on the workforce and economy of the state, within perspectives of the region and nation.

The annual subscription is \$50. Send subscription requests to: *The Connecticut Economic Digest*, Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114. Make checks payable to the Connecticut Department of Labor. Back issues are \$4 per copy. The Digest can be accessed free of charge from the DOL Web site. Articles from *The Connecticut Economic Digest* may be reprinted if the source is credited. Please send copies of the reprinted material to the Managing Editor. The views expressed by the authors are theirs alone and may not reflect those of the DOL or DECD.

Managing Editor: Jungmin Charles Joo

Associate Editor: Sarah C. York

We would like to acknowledge the contributions of many DOL Research and DECD staff and Rob Damroth to the publication of the Digest.

Connecticut Department of Labor

Sharon Palmer, Commissioner
Dennis Murphy, Deputy Commissioner

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



Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

Catherine Smith, Commissioner
Ronald Angelo, Deputy Commissioner
Christopher Bergstrom, Deputy Commissioner

505 Hudson Street
Hartford, CT 06106-2502
Phone: (860) 270-8000
Fax: (860) 270-8200
E-Mail: decd@ct.gov
Website: <http://www.decd.org>



Concepts and Definitions

Civilian labor force includes all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. "Noninstitutional" means excluding those in penal and mental institutions and homes for the infirm, and persons in the Armed Forces. **Employed persons** are all persons who, during the reference week (the week including the 12th day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare issues, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job. **Unemployed persons** include all those who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some point during the four week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. **Unemployment rate** is simply the ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent.

Methodology

The national unemployment rate is computed solely from a nationwide survey, called the Current Population Survey (CPS), of about 60,000 households (of which 1,600 is for Connecticut) conducted by the Census Bureau for the BLS. Residents of selected households are asked, among other questions, about their employment status. From their responses, the BLS then

estimates the size of the labor force – all people employed and unemployed – and the number of people who are jobless.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is responsible for the concepts, definitions, technical procedures, validation, and publication of the estimates that all state workforce agencies, including the Connecticut Department of Labor, prepare under agreement with BLS. With all states using the same procedures, the resulting data are comparable across the country.

"Household" data from CPS pertain to individuals and relate to where they reside. "Establishment" data, such as those from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey of businesses, however, pertain to jobs (persons on payrolls) and where those jobs are located. It is important for data users to distinguish the difference that the data developed through the LAUS program are based on the **household** concept of the CPS, and not on the **establishment** concept. These estimates can differ because the surveys have distinct definitions of employment and distinct survey and estimation methods. Among the major differences in definition are: 1) The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey. 2) The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not. 3) The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. 4) The household survey has no duplication of individuals because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll are counted separately for each appearance.

Both the payroll and household surveys are needed for a complete picture of the labor market. The

payroll survey provides a gauge of monthly change in nonfarm employment. The household survey provides a broader picture of employment including agriculture and the self-employed.

As stated before, national data comes directly from the CPS. The sample of the CPS is designed to be able to reliably estimate the U.S. unemployment rate on a monthly basis. However, below the national level, the CPS sample is too small and cannot support reliable estimation of even total employed and unemployed for states on a monthly basis, much less data for detailed geographic or demographic break-outs. In fact, the CPS sample does not cover all counties or towns. BLS does not regard CPS subnational tabulations covering less than a full calendar year to be reliable for publication or time-series analysis. BLS also does not account for seasonal fluctuations in the subnational monthly tabulations, making comparisons across consecutive months problematic even beyond the issues arising from volatility.

Consequently, alternative methods and additional information must be used to produce stable estimates at the state and local levels. For all states and the District of Columbia, statistical models have been developed to estimate the number of residents that are employed and unemployed. The models use time series regression techniques that are based on historical and current data for each state's economy. While all the state estimation models have important components in common, they differ somewhat from one another to better reflect individual state labor force characteristics.

The primary component of the state estimation models is the results from state residents' responses to the CPS. The inclusion of the household survey results ensures that people who have exhausted their unemployment benefits are represented in the estimate of unemployed state residents. It also accounts for new entrants and re-

entrants into the workforce, those who exhaust unemployment benefits and are still looking for work, those found ineligible for benefits or who simply choose not to file, and others not covered by unemployment insurance, such as some agricultural workers, private household workers, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. The numbers of persons filing claims for unemployment insurance and the current estimate of nonfarm jobs in the state are also added to the state estimation models for additional information.

More specifically, state monthly **“model-based”** estimates are produced using a **“signal-plus-noise”** time-series model. The term “model-based” refers to the fact that estimates are derived by a statistical model rather than direct sampling. This model postulates that the observed CPS estimate consists of a true, but unobserved, labor force value (the signal) plus noise that reflects the error arising from using a probability sample rather than a complete census of the population. The modeling process separates the two to produce an estimate of the signal.

These “model-based” estimates are controlled in **“real-time benchmarking”** to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. Under “real-time benchmarking,” a tiered approach to estimation is used. Model-based estimates are developed for the nine census divisions (Connecticut is under New England Division) that geographically exhaust the nation using univariate signal-plus-noise models. The division models are similar to the state models, but do not use unemployment insurance claims or nonfarm payroll employment as variables. The division estimates are benchmarked to the national levels of employment and unemployment on a monthly basis. The benchmarked division model estimate is then used as the benchmark for the states within the division. The distribution of the monthly benchmark adjustment to the states is based on each state's monthly model estimate. In this

manner, the monthly state employment and unemployment estimates will add to the national level. Substate estimates are then revised and aligned to the new state estimates. In the past this was done annually because the state data were benchmarked to the CPS annual average for each state.

These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, nonfarm employment from the CES program, and State unemployment insurance systems, such as major strikes, continued unemployment insurance claims (which are filed after the initial claims), and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) claims. Estimates for seven large areas (such as New York City and Los Angeles) and their respective balances of State are also model-based.

Estimates for the remainder of the substate labor market areas are produced through the “Handbook method.” This building-block approach is an effort to estimate labor force statistics for an area using available information, comparable to what would be produced by a random sample of households in the area, without the expense of a large labor force survey like the CPS. This procedure also uses data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES program, state UI systems and the decennial census, to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment.

Below the labor market area level, such as cities and towns, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques using a “population-claims” method, which is based on inputs from the decennial census, annual population estimates, and current UI data (including weekly final payments data as well as continued monthly claims data). The ratio of claims in the town to the total number of claims within the LMA is used to disaggregate the estimate of unemployed to the town level. To ensure the quality of the claims data used in this technique, claimant records are processed

through a residency assignment system that verifies and/or corrects residence addresses and assigns the associated residency codes. This provides a more accurate count of claims by town. The estimates of unemployed entrants are allocated based on the latest available census distribution of adult and teenage population groups. Employment is disaggregated using decennial census employment-population ratios updated by current population estimates. Finally, Connecticut's substate LAUS estimates are not complete without the claims and employment data for Connecticut portion shared with its surrounding states, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York. Once the number of employed and unemployed state residents is estimated, the labor force – the sum of the employed and unemployed – is determined, and the unemployment rate – the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed – is calculated for all LMAs and cities and towns.

Currently the LAUS estimates for each month are revised the following month (called “benchmarking”) and at the end of each year for the last two years (“annual processing”) as more current information becomes available on nonfarm jobs and unemployment claims, and from the household survey and other Census Bureau sources.

During the annual processing in February, in addition to annual revisions to the inputs, new **population controls** are also incorporated into the estimates. The term “population controls” refers to population data developed from various independent sources, such as vital statistics on births, deaths, migration, school enrollment, persons living in group quarters, inmates in institutions, etc., which are used in Current Population Survey estimation procedures to independently adjust sample-based labor force levels. These are updated annually by the Bureau of the Census and provided to BLS. The impact on LAUS estimates of new population

controls is to proportionately raise or lower the estimates of labor force levels (with unemployment rates, labor force participation rates, and employment/population ratios being unaffected) for census regions and divisions, the states and the District of Columbia, and seven substate areas. Revisions are typically made to the three most recent years of data.

Note that the official unemployment rate (also known as “U-3”) discussed above has specific limitations. It does not differentiate between full-time and part-time jobs. It also does not account for people who are underemployed; that is, working in jobs for which they are overqualified because they cannot find a job that better matches their knowledge and experience, or working part time when they would prefer to work full time. It will not tell you how many people have become so discouraged in their job search that they have given up hope of finding a job. However, alternative measures derived from the household survey that provide estimates of unemployment that include these groups are also available by going to BLS's Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States page, <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>.

Seasonal Adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of Connecticut's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo regularly occurring fluctuations. These events may result from regular business patterns, seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal variation. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in employment or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example,

in the household survey, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. Because seasonal employment changes at the end and beginning of the school year can be estimated, the statistics can be adjusted to make underlying employment patterns more discernable. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in month-to-month economic activity.

In 2010, a smoothed-seasonally adjusted (SSA) series was introduced to reduce the monthly volatility in the former estimates. The estimates are smoothed using the Henderson Trend Filter (H13) that suppresses irregular variation in real time. The H13 uses a filtering procedure, based on moving averages, to remove the irregular fluctuations from the seasonally-adjusted series, leaving the trend. Symmetric moving averages are used to smooth the historical series while asymmetrical averages are used in real time. This new approach also addresses longstanding issues related to end-of-year revision.

Reliability of the Estimates

Statistics based on the household surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Presently, Connecticut's statewide unemployment rate for any month has a margin of error of +/- 0.7-0.8 percentage point, with 90% confidence that the true rate (if the entire population could be surveyed) falls within this range. The error range on the annual average is +/- 0.4 percentage point. Generally, estimates for smaller areas are less precise than for larger areas. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate provides a reasonable approximation of what it is supposed to measure.

So How Important is LAUS?

Some economists believe that the unemployment rate is not as

accurate as nonfarm employment in depicting the state of our current economy because of the smaller sample size of the CPS. The reality is that it is cost-prohibitive and time-consuming to count all of the unemployed. This is where the econometric models come in to make the LAUS estimates more reliable. Despite its limitations, as with any other survey-based indicators, LAUS serves as a timely and important economic gauge for the state and its local areas. In fact, there are no other labor statistics that provide such details on a town level every month.

LAUS data is crucial and is used by a wide variety of customers. Federal programs use the data for allocations of almost \$61 billion to states and areas, as well as eligibility determinations for assistance. These include the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, Food Stamp limitation waivers, the Public Works Program, the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), and the Labor Surplus Area designation program. Under most programs, unemployment data are used to determine the distribution of funds to be allocated to each eligible area.

In the case of the Food Stamp waivers and Labor Surplus Area designations, the data are used in the determination of area eligibility for benefits. State and local governments use the estimates for planning and budgetary purposes and to determine the need for local employment and training services. Private industry, researchers, the media, and other individuals use the data to assess localized labor market developments and make comparisons across areas.

The CPS is the only household survey in the nation that is comprehensive and conducted every month. It is the foundation from which to produce LAUS. The states and BLS are continuously striving towards improving and refining the LAUS estimating processes, with a new generation of econometric modeling techniques in the offing, to accurately reflect changing structures of our economy within the boundary of budgetary limitations. The Connecticut Department of Labor is committed to serve data users by providing objective, unbiased insights to the current economic condition of our state each month.

Where Can I Find LAUS Data?

Connecticut Department of Labor's Office of Research currently publishes statewide estimates every month along with the national data. Both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted monthly data are available going back to 1976.

In addition to the statewide estimates, data for all 169 cities and towns, nine Labor Market Areas (LMA), five Workforce Investment Areas, and eight counties are available every month. Historical monthly with annual averages data for these areas are also available back to 1994. All these LAUS data can be accessed by going to LAUS page, <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/laus/default.asp>. Seasonally adjusted monthly LAUS by LMA are also available upon request. ■

For more information on the LAUS background and its methodology, visit BLS's link: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/laumthd.htm>.

For answers on frequently asked questions, see <http://www.bls.gov/lau/laufaq.htm>.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	106.4	103.8	2.6	2.5	106.8
Coincident	107.3	107.3	0.0	0.0	107.2
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	124.0	124.1	-0.1	-0.1	124.2
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	SEP	SEP			AUG
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2012	2011			2012
Connecticut	152.94	150.48	2.46	1.6	152.76
United States	151.73	147.57	4.15	2.8	151.41

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

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,626.1	1,624.2	1.9	0.1	1,624.1
Natural Res & Mining	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Construction	48.1	49.7	-1.6	-3.2	47.3
Manufacturing	164.8	166.5	-1.7	-1.0	165.1
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	294.0	295.3	-1.3	-0.4	294.8
Information	32.5	31.4	1.1	3.5	31.9
Financial Activities	131.9	134.5	-2.6	-1.9	131.7
Professional and Business Services	194.2	194.5	-0.3	-0.2	194.8
Education and Health Services	328.9	316.3	12.6	4.0	326.5
Leisure and Hospitality	136.8	137.2	-0.4	-0.3	136.7
Other Services	60.2	60.4	-0.2	-0.3	59.7
Government*	234.1	237.8	-3.7	-1.6	235.0

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

Initial claims for
unemployment insurance
decreased from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	8.9	8.6	0.3	---	9.0
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,897.8	1,916.3	-18.5	-1.0	1,902.9
Employed (000s)	1,728.3	1,750.6	-22.3	-1.3	1,731.9
Unemployed (000s)	169.5	165.7	3.8	2.3	171.1
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,527	5,927	-1,400	-23.6	4,779
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.36	3.74	-0.38	---	3.61
	3Q2012	3Q2011			2Q2012
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	14.7	15.6	-0.9	---	14.5

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

The production worker
weekly earnings fell over
the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG	JUL
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012	2012
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Production Worker Avg Weekly Hours	39.8	40.2	-0.4	-1.0	40.0	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	23.22	25.05	-1.83	-7.3	23.49	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	924.16	1,007.01	-82.85	-8.2	939.60	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)	93.8	94.3	-0.5	-0.5	98.2	98.4
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,107	4,247	-140	-3.3	4,096	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	307	315	-7.8	-2.5	330	329

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for first
quarter 2013 is
forecasted to increase 2.6
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	1Q*	1Q	CHANGE		4Q*
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2012
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$215,492	\$210,069	5,423	2.6	\$214,951
UI Covered Wages	\$102,636	\$102,942	-306	-0.3	\$102,659

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

New auto registrations rose over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
New Housing Permits*	SEP 2012	456	3.4	3,681	2,361	55.9
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUL 2012	2,960	3.0	17,019	17,697	-3.8
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	SEP 2012	286.8	-6.7	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	SEP 2012	14,519	2.3	138,707	138,677	0.0
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	SEP 2012	11,484	-6.3	104,775	99,242	5.6
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2012	4.25	-1.1	8.23	8.40	-2.0
S&P 500: Monthly Close	SEP 2012	1,440.67	27.3	---	---	---

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
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2012	2,012	-2.3	21,321	19,770	7.8
Department of Labor	1Q2012	2,024	-8.4	2,024	2,210	-8.4
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2012	794	3.9	8,284	8,112	2.1
Department of Labor	1Q2012	1,351	-28.8	1,351	1,898	-28.8

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

STATE REVENUES

Indian gaming payments were down from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	SEP 2012	SEP 2011	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,130.6	1,203.8	-6.1	12,188.3	10,912.3	11.7
Corporate Tax	79.7	79.0	0.9	565.1	651.3	-13.2
Personal Income Tax	696.4	672.9	3.5	6,578.3	5,871.1	12.0
Real Estate Conv. Tax	11.4	10.7	6.5	105.0	84.2	24.7
Sales & Use Tax	210.0	302.6	-30.6	2,885.4	2,609.6	10.6
Indian Gaming Payments**	25.5	29.5	-13.7	247.7	270.7	-8.5

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

Indian gaming slots fell over the year.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
Info Center Visitors***	SEP 2012	31,678	19.9	216,930	213,501	1.6
Major Attraction Visitors	SEP 2012	109,933	5.0	1,398,199	1,299,836	7.6
Air Passenger Count	SEP 2012	413,022	-5.3	4,047,582	4,241,415	-4.6
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	SEP 2012	1,218	-9.0	11,398	12,473	-8.6
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2012	---	4.7	---	---	---

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	JUN	3-Mo	SEP	SEP	12-Mo
<i>Private Industry Workers</i> <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>	2012	2012	% Chg	2012	2011	% Chg
UNITED STATES TOTAL	116.8	116.3	0.4	116.9	114.6	2.0
Wages and Salaries	116.3	115.8	0.4	116.4	114.3	1.8
Benefit Costs	118.2	117.4	0.7	118.1	115.4	2.3
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	117.6	115.7	1.6
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	116.7	114.9	1.6

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 2.0 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>				
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2012	231.407	2.0	0.4
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	SEP 2012	0.432	-2.0	-0.4
Northeast Region	SEP 2012	247.409	1.7	0.5
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	SEP 2012	254.554	1.6	0.4
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2012	249.488	1.7	1.3
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2012	228.184	2.0	0.5

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 fell to 3.50 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

	SEP	AUG	SEP
<i>(Percent)</i>	2012	2012	2011
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.14	0.13	0.08
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.11	0.10	0.01
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.14	0.14	0.04
1 Year Treasury Note	0.18	0.18	0.10
3 Year Treasury Note	0.34	0.37	0.35
5 Year Treasury Note	0.67	0.71	0.90
7 Year Treasury Note	1.12	1.14	1.42
10 Year Treasury Note	1.72	1.68	1.98
20 Year Treasury Note	2.49	2.40	2.83
Conventional Mortgage	3.50	3.60	4.11

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
Connecticut	1,626.1	1,624.2	1.9	0.1	1,624.1
Maine	595.8	595.8	0.0	0.0	590.6
Massachusetts	3,249.6	3,205.0	44.6	1.4	3,244.5
New Hampshire	625.7	623.9	1.8	0.3	627.4
New Jersey	3,905.4	3,861.4	44.0	1.1	3,906.6
New York	8,825.0	8,700.0	125.0	1.4	8,815.4
Pennsylvania	5,733.9	5,692.8	41.1	0.7	5,716.1
Rhode Island	458.0	459.7	-1.7	-0.4	456.0
Vermont	302.9	300.3	2.6	0.9	302.8
United States	133,500.0	131,694.0	1,806.0	1.4	133,386.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
Connecticut	1,897.8	1,916.3	-18.5	-1.0	1,902.9
Maine	705.6	704.7	0.9	0.1	705.4
Massachusetts	3,461.4	3,452.2	9.2	0.3	3,448.3
New Hampshire	738.8	738.7	0.1	0.0	738.0
New Jersey	4,577.4	4,562.1	15.3	0.3	4,579.9
New York	9,556.3	9,496.2	60.1	0.6	9,545.4
Pennsylvania	6,504.1	6,373.7	130.4	2.0	6,475.5
Rhode Island	558.0	562.8	-4.8	-0.9	554.7
Vermont	357.3	358.8	-1.5	-0.4	356.7
United States	155,063.0	154,004.0	1,059.0	0.7	154,645.0

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

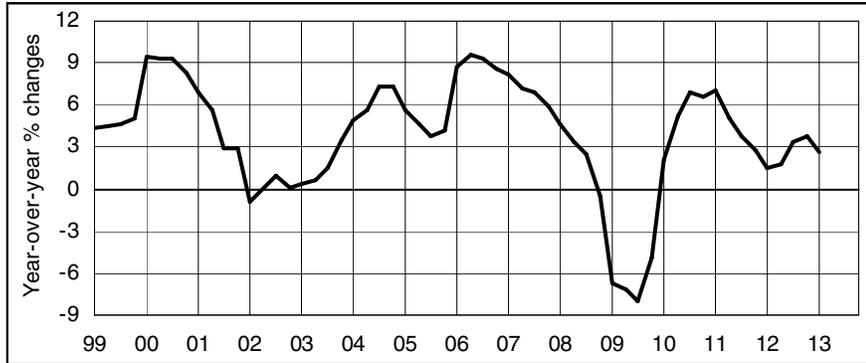
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Three of nine states showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011			2012
Connecticut	8.9	8.6	0.3		9.0
Maine	7.6	7.4	0.2		7.7
Massachusetts	6.5	7.2	-0.7		6.3
New Hampshire	5.7	5.4	0.3		5.7
New Jersey	9.8	9.4	0.4		9.9
New York	8.9	8.3	0.6		9.1
Pennsylvania	8.2	8.0	0.2		8.1
Rhode Island	10.5	11.3	-0.8		10.7
Vermont	5.4	5.5	-0.1		5.3
United States	7.8	9.0	-1.2		8.1

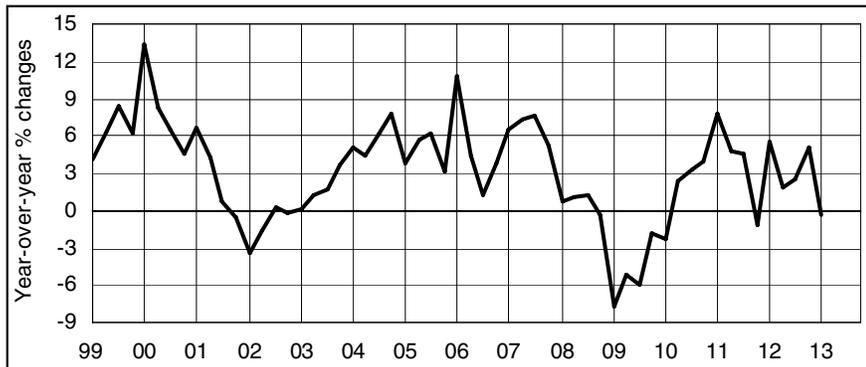
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



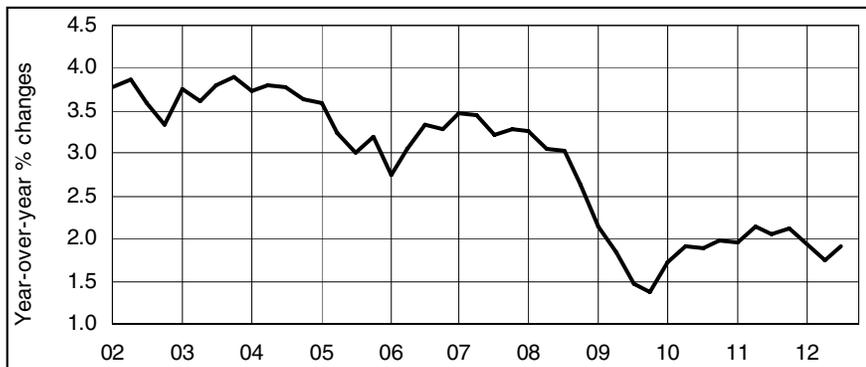
Quarter	2011	2012	2013
First	7.0	1.6	2.6
Second	5.1	1.8	
Third	3.7	3.3	
Fourth	2.8	3.7	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



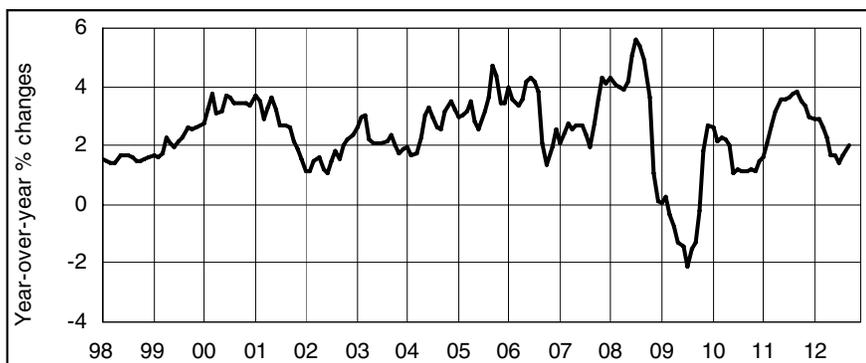
Quarter	2011	2012	2013
First	7.8	5.5	-0.3
Second	4.7	2.0	
Third	4.6	2.5	
Fourth	-1.1	5.1	

U.S. EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



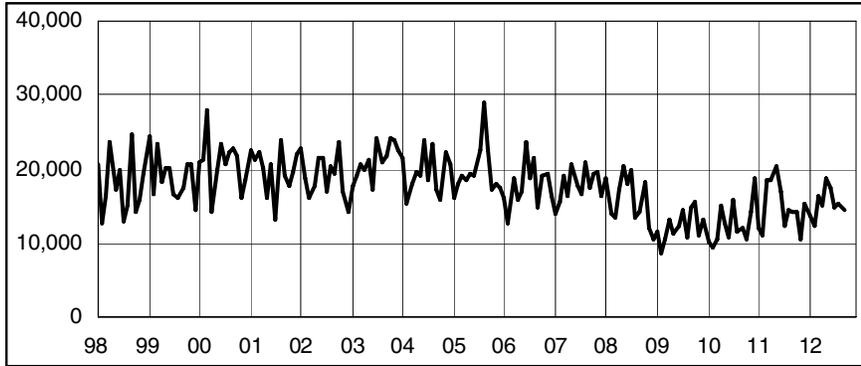
Quarter	2011	2012	2013
First	1.7	2.0	1.9
Second	1.9	2.1	1.7
Third	1.9	2.0	1.9
Fourth	2.0	2.1	

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



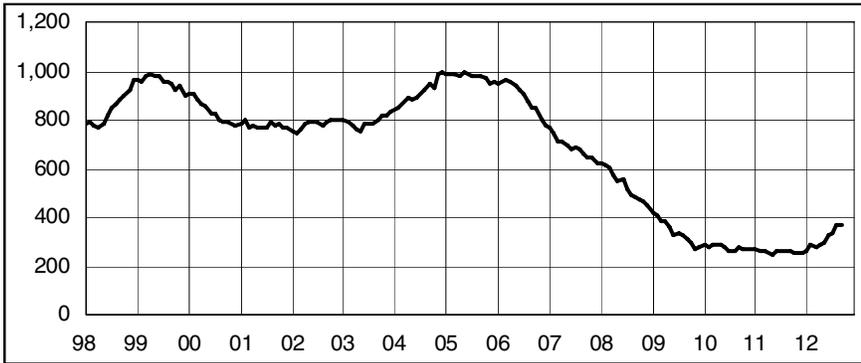
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	2.6	1.6	2.9
Feb	2.1	2.1	2.9
Mar	2.3	2.7	2.7
Apr	2.2	3.2	2.3
May	2.0	3.6	1.7
Jun	1.1	3.6	1.7
Jul	1.2	3.6	1.4
Aug	1.1	3.8	1.7
Sep	1.1	3.9	2.0
Oct	1.2	3.5	
Nov	1.1	3.4	
Dec	1.5	3.0	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



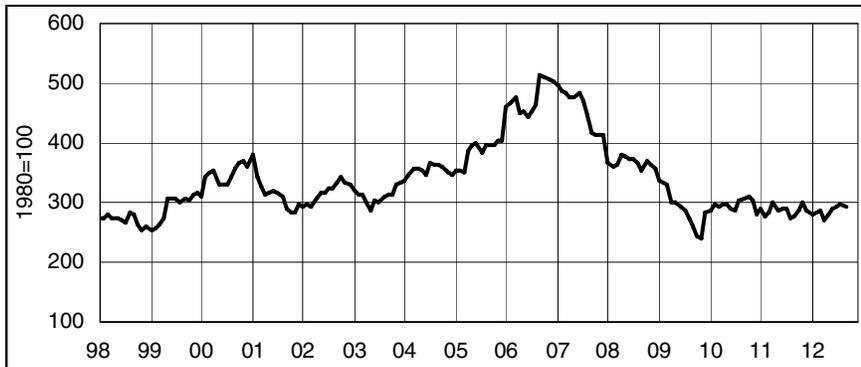
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	10,312	12,063	13,749
Feb	9,446	10,972	12,261
Mar	10,591	18,538	16,503
Apr	14,941	18,648	15,047
May	12,688	20,283	18,882
Jun	10,864	17,022	17,583
Jul	15,850	12,399	14,889
Aug	11,631	14,555	15,274
Sep	12,191	14,197	14,519
Oct	10,348	14,111	
Nov	14,332	10,443	
Dec	18,885	15,340	

NEW HOUSING PERMITS *(12-month moving average)*



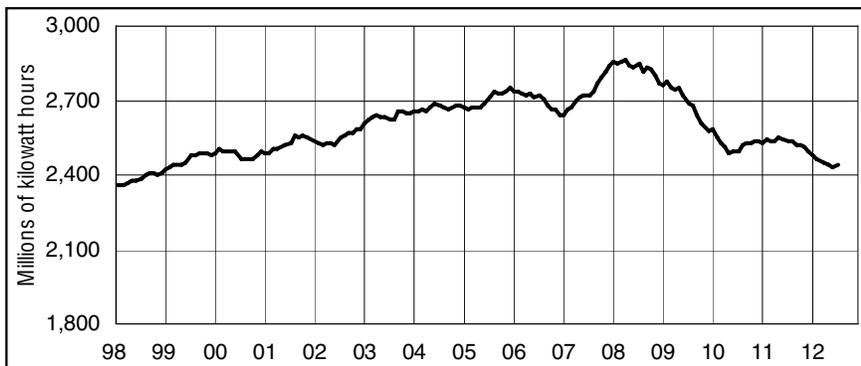
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	283	266	258
Feb	281	260	282
Mar	287	259	281
Apr	288	249	282
May	289	247	293
Jun	275	261	324
Jul	260	260	335
Aug	260	261	365
Sep	275	264	366
Oct	269	255	
Nov	273	253	
Dec	268	256	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	285.6	289.1	280.7
Feb	298.0	276.5	283.7
Mar	292.1	282.6	288.3
Apr	297.9	298.7	270.1
May	295.9	286.2	279.1
Jun	289.4	289.2	291.4
Jul	285.6	291.0	291.9
Aug	303.9	272.9	295.9
Sep	306.4	277.7	294.2
Oct	309.2	286.5	
Nov	302.3	298.5	
Dec	280.5	285.3	

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	2,582	2,528	2,481
Feb	2,550	2,541	2,463
Mar	2,529	2,539	2,457
Apr	2,510	2,539	2,446
May	2,486	2,552	2,437
Jun	2,492	2,544	2,429
Jul	2,499	2,536	2,436
Aug	2,518	2,534	
Sep	2,531	2,519	
Oct	2,527	2,518	
Nov	2,532	2,511	
Dec	2,536	2,494	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,630,000	1,626,800	3,200	0.2	1,617,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,397,700	1,391,500	6,200	0.4	1,396,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	217,800	220,400	-2,600	-1.2	218,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	52,700	53,800	-1,100	-2.0	53,000
MANUFACTURING	165,100	166,600	-1,500	-0.9	165,700
Durable Goods	126,700	128,800	-2,100	-1.6	126,900
Fabricated Metal.....	29,900	29,200	700	2.4	29,400
Machinery.....	14,600	14,800	-200	-1.4	14,600
Computer and Electronic Product.....	13,600	13,500	100	0.7	13,600
Transportation Equipment.....	42,000	42,200	-200	-0.5	42,400
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,700	30,400	-700	-2.3	30,100
Non-Durable Goods	38,400	37,800	600	1.6	38,800
Chemical.....	12,400	12,500	-100	-0.8	12,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,412,200	1,406,400	5,800	0.4	1,398,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	293,300	293,700	-400	-0.1	291,700
Wholesale Trade.....	63,100	65,500	-2,400	-3.7	63,600
Retail Trade.....	179,100	176,300	2,800	1.6	180,800
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,000	19,900	100	0.5	20,000
Building Material.....	14,100	14,300	-200	-1.4	14,400
Food and Beverage Stores.....	44,100	42,700	1,400	3.3	44,400
General Merchandise Stores.....	28,000	27,300	700	2.6	28,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	51,100	51,900	-800	-1.5	47,300
Utilities.....	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	43,400	44,100	-700	-1.6	39,500
INFORMATION	32,400	31,200	1,200	3.8	32,100
Telecommunications.....	9,500	9,400	100	1.1	9,400
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	131,700	134,600	-2,900	-2.2	132,100
Finance and Insurance.....	113,200	115,900	-2,700	-2.3	113,400
Credit Intermediation.....	25,600	26,500	-900	-3.4	25,700
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	23,300	22,900	400	1.7	23,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	59,500	61,600	-2,100	-3.4	59,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,500	18,700	-200	-1.1	18,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	195,200	195,600	-400	-0.2	196,400
Professional, Scientific.....	87,900	87,900	0	0.0	88,700
Legal Services.....	12,700	12,800	-100	-0.8	12,800
Computer Systems Design.....	24,100	22,500	1,600	7.1	24,200
Management of Companies.....	27,000	26,900	100	0.4	26,600
Administrative and Support.....	80,300	80,800	-500	-0.6	81,100
Employment Services.....	26,100	26,300	-200	-0.8	26,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	327,800	316,000	11,800	3.7	319,000
Educational Services.....	64,500	61,700	2,800	4.5	58,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	263,300	254,300	9,000	3.5	261,000
Hospitals.....	63,300	62,700	600	1.0	63,300
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	63,600	62,200	1,400	2.3	63,300
Social Assistance.....	49,800	46,300	3,500	7.6	49,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	139,300	139,400	-100	-0.1	146,000
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	26,000	25,100	900	3.6	29,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	113,300	114,300	-1,000	-0.9	116,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	101,600	102,600	-1,000	-1.0	104,300
OTHER SERVICES	60,200	60,600	-400	-0.7	60,800
GOVERNMENT	232,300	235,300	-3,000	-1.3	220,200
Federal Government.....	17,300	17,800	-500	-2.8	17,400
State Government.....	65,600	65,900	-300	-0.5	61,500
Local Government**.....	149,400	151,600	-2,200	-1.5	141,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2012	SEP 2011	CHANGE		AUG 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	402,200	397,600	4,600	1.2	403,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	356,700	352,100	4,600	1.3	360,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	47,200	46,900	300	0.6	47,100
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,400	11,600	800	6.9	12,100
MANUFACTURING	34,800	35,300	-500	-1.4	35,000
Durable Goods.....	26,400	27,000	-600	-2.2	26,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	355,000	350,700	4,300	1.2	355,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	71,600	69,600	2,000	2.9	71,200
Wholesale Trade.....	13,800	13,900	-100	-0.7	13,900
Retail Trade.....	47,100	45,100	2,000	4.4	47,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,700	10,600	100	0.9	10,100
INFORMATION	10,900	10,800	100	0.9	10,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	41,100	42,100	-1,000	-2.4	41,300
Finance and Insurance.....	34,600	36,200	-1,600	-4.4	34,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	66,000	66,000	0	0.0	67,200
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	69,700	65,200	4,500	6.9	68,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	58,900	54,900	4,000	7.3	58,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	33,700	35,100	-1,400	-4.0	37,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	25,500	26,800	-1,300	-4.9	26,800
OTHER SERVICES	16,500	16,400	100	0.6	16,600
GOVERNMENT	45,500	45,500	0	0.0	42,900
Federal.....	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,600
State & Local.....	42,900	42,800	100	0.2	40,300

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2012	SEP 2011	CHANGE		AUG 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	67,800	67,300	500	0.7	67,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	59,000	58,400	600	1.0	59,700
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	11,000	11,300	-300	-2.7	11,100
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	56,800	56,000	800	1.4	56,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	15,100	14,500	600	4.1	15,200
Retail Trade.....	11,400	10,800	600	5.6	11,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	7,600	7,600	0	0.0	7,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	6,000	5,900	100	1.7	6,300
GOVERNMENT	8,800	8,900	-100	-1.1	7,600
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,200	8,300	-100	-1.2	7,000

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	542,900	539,500	3,400	0.6	533,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	461,500	456,800	4,700	1.0	461,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	74,400	74,400	0	0.0	74,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	16,700	17,400	-700	-4.0	16,500
MANUFACTURING	57,700	57,000	700	1.2	58,100
Durable Goods.....	48,100	47,500	600	1.3	48,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	468,500	465,100	3,400	0.7	459,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	86,700	86,100	600	0.7	86,200
Wholesale Trade.....	18,600	18,700	-100	-0.5	18,800
Retail Trade.....	52,900	52,100	800	1.5	53,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,200	15,300	-100	-0.7	14,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,400	12,400	0	0.0	11,300
INFORMATION	11,600	11,200	400	3.6	11,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	61,000	61,900	-900	-1.5	61,400
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.4	6,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	41,400	42,300	-900	-2.1	41,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	59,900	60,100	-200	-0.3	60,800
Professional, Scientific.....	28,800	28,400	400	1.4	29,500
Administrative and Support.....	23,700	24,400	-700	-2.9	23,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	103,500	100,600	2,900	2.9	99,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	89,000	87,100	1,900	2.2	87,300
Ambulatory Health Care.....	27,000	26,600	400	1.5	26,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	44,300	42,500	1,800	4.2	46,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	35,700	34,500	1,200	3.5	36,300
OTHER SERVICES	20,100	20,000	100	0.5	20,200
GOVERNMENT	81,400	82,700	-1,300	-1.6	72,900
Federal.....	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	5,000
State & Local.....	76,400	77,600	-1,200	-1.5	67,900

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT*Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	403,200	398,000	5,200	1.3	403,600
DANBURY LMA	67,300	66,900	400	0.6	68,000
HARTFORD LMA	540,000	538,400	1,600	0.3	539,300
NEW HAVEN LMA	268,700	268,500	200	0.1	268,900
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	125,600	127,600	-2,000	-1.6	124,600
WATERBURY LMA	64,700	62,700	2,000	3.2	64,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	270,300	268,500	1,800	0.7	264,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	237,300	236,000	1,300	0.6	236,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	35,200	35,800	-600	-1.7	35,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	9,200	9,600	-400	-4.2	9,200
MANUFACTURING	26,000	26,200	-200	-0.8	26,000
Durable Goods.....	18,900	18,900	0	0.0	18,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	235,100	232,700	2,400	1.0	229,300
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	48,000	48,600	-600	-1.2	47,900
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,500	-300	-2.6	11,300
Retail Trade.....	28,300	28,400	-100	-0.4	28,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,500	8,700	-200	-2.3	8,100
INFORMATION	4,700	4,600	100	2.2	4,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,200	12,200	0	0.0	12,200
Finance and Insurance.....	8,600	8,700	-100	-1.1	8,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	24,600	25,500	-900	-3.5	24,900
Administrative and Support.....	12,700	12,800	-100	-0.8	12,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	77,200	75,100	2,100	2.8	74,900
Educational Services.....	28,800	27,800	1,000	3.6	26,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	48,400	47,300	1,100	2.3	48,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	24,700	23,700	1,000	4.2	25,600
Accommodation and Food Services.....	21,600	21,000	600	2.9	21,700
OTHER SERVICES	10,700	10,500	200	1.9	10,700
GOVERNMENT	33,000	32,500	500	1.5	28,400
Federal.....	4,600	4,800	-200	-4.2	4,600
State & Local.....	28,400	27,700	700	2.5	23,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

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

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

■ Multifactor productivity trends in 2010

Multifactor productivity—defined as output per unit of combined inputs—increased in 73 of 86 manufacturing industries in 2010, up from 2009 when multifactor productivity increased in only 17 of those industries. More industries recorded multifactor productivity gains in 2010 than in any year since 2004. Seventeen manufacturing industries recorded double-digit percent increases in multifactor productivity in 2010. Industries where multifactor productivity rose most were semiconductors and electronic components (28.9 percent), motor vehicles (18.7 percent), leather and hide tanning and finishing (17.6 percent), forging and stamping (14.8 percent), and cutlery and hand tools (14.2 percent). Multifactor productivity rose in both of the transportation industries studied in 2010: 3.8 percent in air transportation (more than in any of the previous 4 years) and 7.3 percent in line-haul railroads (more than in any other year since 1987).

These data are from the Multifactor Productivity program. To learn more, see “Multifactor Productivity Trends for Detailed Industries, 2010” (HTML) (PDF), news release USDL-12-1938. Multifactor productivity growth measures the extent to which output growth has exceeded the growth in inputs, and reflects the joint influences on economic growth of a variety of factors, including technological change, returns to scale, enhancements in managerial and staff skills, changes in the organization of production, and other efficiency improvements.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1, 2012

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

	SEP 2012	SEP 2011	CHANGE		AUG 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	127,300	128,500	-1,200	-0.9	127,400
TOTAL PRIVATE	93,600	93,400	200	0.2	94,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	18,400	18,600	-200	-1.1	18,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,700	3,800	-100	-2.6	3,800
MANUFACTURING	14,700	14,800	-100	-0.7	14,700
Durable Goods.....	10,900	10,900	0	0.0	10,900
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,800	3,900	-100	-2.6	3,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	108,900	109,900	-1,000	-0.9	108,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	22,000	22,500	-500	-2.2	22,100
Wholesale Trade.....	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
Retail Trade.....	14,400	14,900	-500	-3.4	14,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,200	5,200	0	0.0	5,000
INFORMATION	1,500	1,400	100	7.1	1,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,100	3,100	0	0.0	3,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,100	9,000	100	1.1	9,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	21,100	20,400	700	3.4	20,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,600	17,900	700	3.9	18,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	15,200	15,200	0	0.0	16,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	13,200	13,000	200	1.5	13,900
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	11,100	10,500	600	5.7	11,600
OTHER SERVICES	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,200
GOVERNMENT	33,700	35,100	-1,400	-4.0	33,100
Federal.....	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,600
State & Local**.....	31,100	32,500	-1,400	-4.3	30,500

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP 2012	SEP 2011	CHANGE		AUG 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	65,000	62,800	2,200	3.5	63,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	55,300	53,000	2,300	4.3	55,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	9,700	9,800	-100	-1.0	9,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	2,200
MANUFACTURING	7,500	7,600	-100	-1.3	7,600
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	55,300	53,000	2,300	4.3	53,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	13,000	12,500	500	4.0	12,900
Wholesale Trade.....	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	2,300
Retail Trade.....	8,800	8,400	400	4.8	8,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	1,800
INFORMATION	700	600	100	16.7	700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,300	4,200	100	2.4	4,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	17,800	16,400	1,400	8.5	17,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	16,100	14,800	1,300	8.8	15,800
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,300	5,100	200	3.9	5,500
OTHER SERVICES	2,500	2,400	100	4.2	2,500
GOVERNMENT	9,700	9,800	-100	-1.0	8,600
Federal.....	400	500	-100	-20.0	400
State & Local.....	9,300	9,300	0	0.0	8,200

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,400	44,600	800	1.8	44,600
TORRINGTON LMA.....	36,600	36,100	500	1.4	35,900
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,400	36,000	400	1.1	36,200

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

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

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA**

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	290,800	289,700	1,100	0.4	283,300
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	242,200	240,400	1,800	0.7	239,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	38,800	41,700	-2,900	-7.0	39,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	7,800	10,400	-2,600	-25.0	8,000
MANUFACTURING.....	31,000	31,300	-300	-1.0	31,400
Durable Goods.....	20,800	20,800	0	0.0	21,100
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,200	10,500	-300	-2.9	10,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	252,000	248,000	4,000	1.6	243,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	57,900	56,800	1,100	1.9	58,000
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,200	100	0.9	11,300
Retail Trade.....	34,000	33,300	700	2.1	34,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	12,600	12,300	300	2.4	12,100
INFORMATION.....	3,900	4,000	-100	-2.5	3,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	15,600	15,400	200	1.3	15,700
Finance and Insurance.....	12,400	12,300	100	0.8	12,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,700	7,700	0	0.0	7,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	25,300	23,900	1,400	5.9	25,800
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	59,500	60,200	-700	-1.2	55,800
Educational Services.....	13,400	13,400	0	0.0	9,900
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	46,100	46,800	-700	-1.5	45,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	30,600	27,800	2,800	10.1	29,500
OTHER SERVICES.....	10,600	10,600	0	0.0	11,000
GOVERNMENT	48,600	49,300	-700	-1.4	44,200
Federal.....	5,800	6,100	-300	-4.9	6,000
State & Local.....	42,800	43,200	-400	-0.9	38,200

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

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

** New England City and Town Area

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	SEP 2012	SEP 2011	CHANGE		AUG 2012
				NO.	%	
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,888,800	1,914,300	-25,500	-1.3	1,913,000
	Employed	1,733,500	1,752,100	-18,600	-1.1	1,736,800
	Unemployed	155,400	162,200	-6,800	-4.2	176,200
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.5	-0.3	---	9.2
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	477,700	482,400	-4,700	-1.0	488,700
	Employed	441,200	444,000	-2,800	-0.6	447,200
	Unemployed	36,500	38,400	-1,900	-4.9	41,600
	Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.0	-0.4	---	8.5
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	92,900	93,700	-800	-0.9	94,600
	Employed	86,800	87,400	-600	-0.7	87,500
	Unemployed	6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2	7,100
	Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.7	-0.1	---	7.5
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,700	51,600	-900	-1.7	50,100
	Employed	46,600	47,400	-800	-1.7	45,900
	Unemployed	4,100	4,300	-200	-4.7	4,200
	Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.2	-0.2	---	8.4
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	597,100	606,700	-9,600	-1.6	602,400
	Employed	547,900	555,200	-7,300	-1.3	545,700
	Unemployed	49,200	51,500	-2,300	-4.5	56,600
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.5	-0.3	---	9.4
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	316,100	320,900	-4,800	-1.5	318,500
	Employed	289,000	292,300	-3,300	-1.1	287,700
	Unemployed	27,200	28,600	-1,400	-4.9	30,800
	Unemployment Rate	8.6	8.9	-0.3	---	9.7
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	149,100	153,000	-3,900	-2.5	151,900
	Employed	136,600	140,000	-3,400	-2.4	138,000
	Unemployed	12,500	13,000	-500	-3.8	14,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.5	-0.1	---	9.2
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	55,500	56,000	-500	-0.9	55,800
	Employed	51,500	51,700	-200	-0.4	51,200
	Unemployed	4,000	4,300	-300	-7.0	4,600
	Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.6	-0.5	---	8.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	103,000	102,900	100	0.1	103,700
	Employed	91,900	91,600	300	0.3	91,400
	Unemployed	11,100	11,300	-200	-1.8	12,200
	Unemployment Rate	10.8	11.0	-0.2	---	11.8
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	58,600	59,400	-800	-1.3	59,400
	Employed	53,100	53,800	-700	-1.3	53,300
	Unemployed	5,500	5,600	-100	-1.8	6,100
	Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.5	-0.1	---	10.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	155,075,000	154,022,000	1,053,000	0.7	155,255,000
	Employed	143,333,000	140,502,000	2,831,000	2.0	142,558,000
	Unemployed	11,742,000	13,520,000	-1,778,000	-13.2	12,696,000
	Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.8	-1.2	---	8.2

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG
	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$924.16	\$1,007.01	-\$82.85	\$939.60	39.8	40.2	-0.4	40.0	\$23.22	\$25.05	-\$1.83	\$23.49
DURABLE GOODS	973.18	1,077.94	-104.75	995.92	40.6	40.8	-0.2	40.9	23.97	26.42	-2.45	24.35
NON-DUR. GOODS	765.37	779.79	-14.41	765.00	37.1	38.3	-1.2	37.1	20.63	20.36	0.27	20.62
CONSTRUCTION	1,011.54	1,015.36	-3.82	991.09	38.2	38.0	0.2	37.9	26.48	26.72	-0.24	26.15
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	959.23	959.57	-0.34	940.05	34.1	34.1	0.0	33.9	28.13	28.14	-0.01	27.73
GOODS PRODUCING	1,185.68	1,180.14	5.54	1,171.17	39.3	39.0	0.3	39.0	30.17	30.26	-0.09	30.03
Construction	1,088.32	1,081.78	6.54	1,073.48	38.2	37.2	1.0	37.6	28.49	29.08	-0.59	28.55
Manufacturing	1,216.29	1,213.36	2.93	1,202.26	39.8	39.9	-0.1	39.6	30.56	30.41	0.15	30.36
SERVICE PROVIDING	916.21	918.64	-2.44	898.26	33.1	33.2	-0.1	33.0	27.68	27.67	0.01	27.22
Trade, Transp., Utilities	894.84	895.75	-0.92	866.29	34.9	34.8	0.1	34.2	25.64	25.74	-0.10	25.33
Financial Activities	1,558.68	1,502.57	56.11	1,530.75	37.2	37.0	0.2	37.1	41.90	40.61	1.29	41.26
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,090.11	1,053.85	36.26	1,040.55	35.8	35.0	0.8	35.0	30.45	30.11	0.34	29.73
Education & Health Ser.	806.04	818.71	-12.67	812.45	30.8	31.0	-0.2	31.2	26.17	26.41	-0.24	26.04
Leisure & Hospitality	399.03	406.11	-7.08	397.98	26.2	26.7	-0.5	26.8	15.23	15.21	0.02	14.85
Other Services	639.07	616.28	22.79	639.75	31.7	31.0	0.7	32.1	20.16	19.88	0.28	19.93
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,114.30	1,058.08	56.22	1,082.96	34.8	34.0	0.8	34.5	32.02	31.12	0.90	31.39
Danbury	933.31	956.32	-23.01	888.68	33.5	34.4	-0.9	32.6	27.86	27.80	0.06	27.26
Hartford	1,008.83	1,030.14	-21.31	989.12	35.2	35.4	-0.2	35.1	28.66	29.10	-0.44	28.18
New Haven	878.64	914.59	-35.95	867.52	33.6	33.6	0.0	33.2	26.15	27.22	-1.07	26.13
Norwich-New London	828.37	722.90	105.46	808.60	32.6	31.2	1.4	32.5	25.41	23.17	2.24	24.88
Waterbury	782.15	803.42	-21.27	772.85	33.1	34.0	-0.9	33.5	23.63	23.63	0.00	23.07

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2011.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In September 2012, Green Beacon Solutions, a software maker, opened a new office in Meriden with 11 workers. Savers, a thrift store, opened a new store in Brookfield and hired 52 employees.
- In September 2012, Hartford announced that it will be laying off 12 city workers in October due to budget cuts. Yardney Technical Products, a battery maker in Stonington, will go through with plans in November to close and move 144 jobs to Rhode Island. Also in November, American Airlines in Windsor Locks intends to lay off 56 workers due to restructuring.

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)

SEPTEMBER 2012

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	477,740	441,196	36,544	7.6	Canton	5,815	5,495	320	5.5
Ansonia	10,352	9,327	1,025	9.9	Colchester	9,091	8,472	619	6.8
Bridgeport	66,468	58,270	8,198	12.3	Columbia	3,104	2,920	184	5.9
Darien	9,291	8,737	554	6.0	Coventry	7,152	6,630	522	7.3
Derby	7,090	6,473	617	8.7	Cromwell	8,035	7,483	552	6.9
Easton	3,732	3,520	212	5.7	East Granby	2,935	2,769	166	5.7
Fairfield	29,086	27,060	2,026	7.0	East Haddam	5,321	4,954	367	6.9
Greenwich	29,462	27,844	1,618	5.5	East Hampton	7,192	6,695	497	6.9
Milford	30,519	28,130	2,389	7.8	East Hartford	26,853	24,042	2,811	10.5
Monroe	10,515	9,825	690	6.6	Ellington	9,387	8,809	578	6.2
New Canaan	8,757	8,261	496	5.7	Farmington	13,034	12,193	841	6.5
Newtown	14,501	13,631	870	6.0	Glastonbury	18,775	17,700	1,075	5.7
Norwalk	49,004	45,719	3,285	6.7	Granby	6,307	5,944	363	5.8
Oxford	7,382	6,952	430	5.8	Haddam	5,178	4,878	300	5.8
Redding	4,786	4,522	264	5.5	Hartford	50,690	42,880	7,810	15.4
Ridgefield	11,894	11,215	679	5.7	Hartland	1,195	1,139	56	4.7
Seymour	9,372	8,645	727	7.8	Harwinton	3,195	2,969	226	7.1
Shelton	22,546	20,950	1,596	7.1	Hebron	5,671	5,377	294	5.2
Southbury	9,150	8,518	632	6.9	Lebanon	4,322	3,988	334	7.7
Stamford	67,921	63,230	4,691	6.9	Manchester	33,364	30,833	2,531	7.6
Stratford	27,197	24,665	2,532	9.3	Mansfield	13,891	13,005	886	6.4
Trumbull	18,264	17,044	1,220	6.7	Marlborough	3,680	3,423	257	7.0
Weston	4,824	4,575	249	5.2	Middlefield	2,448	2,287	161	6.6
Westport	12,532	11,769	763	6.1	Middletown	26,729	24,536	2,193	8.2
Wilton	8,382	7,865	517	6.2	New Britain	36,248	32,013	4,235	11.7
Woodbridge	4,715	4,448	267	5.7	New Hartford	3,897	3,643	254	6.5
DANBURY	92,859	86,754	6,105	6.6	Newington	17,083	15,877	1,206	7.1
Bethel	10,956	10,240	716	6.5	Plainville	10,266	9,486	780	7.6
Bridgewater	953	902	51	5.4	Plymouth	6,942	6,312	630	9.1
Brookfield	9,207	8,623	584	6.3	Portland	5,334	4,942	392	7.3
Danbury	46,034	42,924	3,110	6.8	Rocky Hill	11,178	10,448	730	6.5
New Fairfield	7,514	7,038	476	6.3	Simsbury	11,948	11,227	721	6.0
New Milford	16,285	15,244	1,041	6.4	Southington	24,495	22,876	1,619	6.6
Sherman	1,908	1,782	126	6.6	South Windsor	14,583	13,626	957	6.6
ENFIELD	50,693	46,617	4,076	8.0	Stafford	6,917	6,429	488	7.1
East Windsor	6,709	6,091	618	9.2	Thomaston	4,629	4,247	382	8.3
Enfield	23,862	21,970	1,892	7.9	Tolland	8,522	8,025	497	5.8
Somers	5,031	4,618	413	8.2	Union	535	503	32	6.0
Suffield	7,841	7,325	516	6.6	Vernon	17,146	15,750	1,396	8.1
Windsor Locks	7,249	6,612	637	8.8	West Hartford	30,327	28,188	2,139	7.1
HARTFORD	597,146	547,912	49,234	8.2	Wethersfield	13,590	12,607	983	7.2
Andover	2,046	1,904	142	6.9	Willington	3,766	3,554	212	5.6
Ashford	2,569	2,370	199	7.7	Windsor	16,430	15,035	1,395	8.5
Avon	9,533	9,012	521	5.5					
Barkhamsted	2,287	2,117	170	7.4					
Berlin	11,119	10,368	751	6.8					
Bloomfield	10,185	9,126	1,059	10.4					
Bolton	2,926	2,750	176	6.0					
Bristol	33,844	30,975	2,869	8.5					
Burlington	5,437	5,081	356	6.5					

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the 'Bridgeport-Stamford LMA', and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is 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)

SEPTEMBER 2012

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	316,138	288,955	27,183	8.6	TORRINGTON	55,456	51,500	3,956	7.1
Bethany	3,078	2,912	166	5.4	Bethlehem	2,058	1,939	119	5.8
Branford	16,672	15,452	1,220	7.3	Canaan	683	647	36	5.3
Cheshire	14,629	13,687	942	6.4	Colebrook	816	773	43	5.3
Chester	2,326	2,207	119	5.1	Cornwall	801	761	40	5.0
Clinton	7,704	7,173	531	6.9	Goshen	1,547	1,457	90	5.8
Deep River	2,510	2,358	152	6.1	Kent	1,625	1,535	90	5.5
Durham	4,234	3,991	243	5.7	Litchfield	4,330	4,069	261	6.0
East Haven	16,539	15,002	1,537	9.3	Morris	1,312	1,240	72	5.5
Essex	3,679	3,475	204	5.5	Norfolk	985	926	59	6.0
Guilford	12,789	12,100	689	5.4	North Canaan	1,735	1,614	121	7.0
Hamden	32,511	29,782	2,729	8.4	Roxbury	1,352	1,280	72	5.3
Killingworth	3,626	3,398	228	6.3	Salisbury	1,843	1,754	89	4.8
Madison	9,705	9,133	572	5.9	Sharon	1,445	1,374	71	4.9
Meriden	32,637	29,358	3,279	10.0	Torrington	20,108	18,365	1,743	8.7
New Haven	59,016	51,795	7,221	12.2	Warren	798	751	47	5.9
North Branford	8,293	7,730	563	6.8	Washington	1,918	1,800	118	6.2
North Haven	13,098	12,196	902	6.9	Winchester	6,334	5,833	501	7.9
Old Saybrook	5,275	4,945	330	6.3	Woodbury	5,767	5,382	385	6.7
Orange	7,265	6,809	456	6.3					
Wallingford	25,386	23,527	1,859	7.3	WATERBURY	102,997	91,913	11,084	10.8
West Haven	31,346	28,349	2,997	9.6	Beacon Falls	3,441	3,168	273	7.9
Westbrook	3,819	3,575	244	6.4	Middlebury	3,993	3,755	238	6.0
					Naugatuck	17,040	15,412	1,628	9.6
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	137,163	125,477	11,686	8.5	Prospect	5,270	4,881	389	7.4
Bozrah	1,554	1,409	145	9.3	Waterbury	51,789	44,991	6,798	13.1
Canterbury	3,123	2,859	264	8.5	Watertown	12,319	11,329	990	8.0
East Lyme	9,678	8,918	760	7.9	Wolcott	9,145	8,377	768	8.4
Franklin	1,151	1,067	84	7.3					
Griswold	7,251	6,680	571	7.9	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	58,632	53,137	5,495	9.4
Groton	18,750	17,133	1,617	8.6	Brooklyn	4,060	3,700	360	8.9
Ledyard	8,252	7,608	644	7.8	Chaplin	1,335	1,237	98	7.3
Lisbon	2,557	2,356	201	7.9	Eastford	963	915	48	5.0
Lyme	1,264	1,188	76	6.0	Hampton	1,105	999	106	9.6
Montville	10,548	9,648	900	8.5	Killingly	9,432	8,435	997	10.6
New London	14,242	12,614	1,628	11.4	Plainfield	8,420	7,573	847	10.1
No. Stonington	3,208	2,975	233	7.3	Pomfret	2,304	2,141	163	7.1
Norwich	22,271	20,144	2,127	9.6	Putnam	5,462	4,949	513	9.4
Old Lyme	4,142	3,869	273	6.6	Scotland	989	949	40	4.0
Preston	2,681	2,463	218	8.1	Sterling	2,193	1,966	227	10.4
Salem	2,567	2,366	201	7.8	Thompson	5,509	5,037	472	8.6
Sprague	1,767	1,577	190	10.8	Windham	12,263	10,982	1,281	10.4
Stonington	10,149	9,554	595	5.9	Woodstock	4,597	4,254	343	7.5
Voluntown	1,560	1,420	140	9.0					
Waterford	10,448	9,629	819	7.8					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON

	149,140	136,629	12,511	8.4
Westerly, RI	11,977	11,152	825	6.9

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,888,800	1,733,500	155,400	8.2
UNITED STATES	155,075,000	143,333,000	11,742,000	7.6

Seasonally Adjusted:

CONNECTICUT	1,897,800	1,728,300	169,500	8.9
UNITED STATES	155,063,000	142,974,000	12,088,000	7.8

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.

	SEP 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	YR TO DATE 2011	TOWN	SEP 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	YR TO DATE 2011	TOWN	SEP 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	YR TO DATE 2011
Andover	3	5	0	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	5	5
Ansonia	0	3	1	Groton	0	8	11	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	3	3	Guilford	0	22	18	Putnam	0	2	7
Avon	1	25	23	Haddam	2	13	7	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	3	9	Ridgefield	2	24	9
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	6	6	Rocky Hill	1	12	13
Berlin	14	73	53	Hartford	4	20	37	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	5	2
Bethel	0	31	43	Harwinton	1	8	5	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	0
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	1	3	Seymour	0	19	10
Bolton	1	3	4	Killingly	0	14	13	Sharon	0	3	3
Bozrah	0	0	3	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	286	28
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	0	4	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	15	129	93	Ledyard	4	19	10	Simsbury	1	76	9
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	3	4	Somers	1	8	9
Bristol	1	24	12	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	12	8
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	2	0	Southbury	0	8	4
Brooklyn	6	21	16	Madison	2	15	5	Southington	14	70	46
Burlington	0	18	10	Manchester	2	13	10	Sprague	1	1	1
Canaan	0	0	1	Mansfield	0	5	7	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	4	4	Marlborough	0	3	2	Stamford	228	256	202
Canton	1	7	8	Meriden	3	13	7	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	2	25	12
Cheshire	2	20	52	Middlefield	1	7	3	Stratford	0	5	10
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	0	12	22	Suffield	1	19	18
Clinton	1	12	5	Milford	12	108	68	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	19	10	Monroe	0	3	5	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	1	0	Montville	0	10	6	Tolland	0	7	4
Columbia	2	7	5	Morris	0	0	1	Torrington	1	4	3
Cornwall	1	13	1	Naugatuck	1	6	6	Trumbull	0	4	7
Coventry	1	19	12	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	1	3	2
Cromwell	2	33	23	New Canaan	4	21	16	Vernon	3	72	73
Danbury	0	346	76	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	1	2	1
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	0	3	5	Wallingford	1	30	42
Deep River	0	1	1	New Haven	4	17	198	Warren	1	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	24	21	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	2	4	2	New Milford	2	13	14	Waterbury	0	12	14
East Granby	0	8	9	Newington	0	74	3	Waterford	1	10	11
East Haddam	1	8	13	Newtown	1	8	13	Watertown	1	13	13
East Hampton	0	6	8	Norfolk	0	1	1	West Hartford	6	55	25
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	2	8	15	North Canaan	0	1	2	Westbrook	0	3	6
East Lyme	3	34	25	North Haven	1	10	5	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	0	16	25	North Stonington	0	2	3	Westport	5	73	52
Eastford	0	1	2	Norwalk	0	49	48	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	1	2	Norwich	3	8	8	Willington	0	2	1
Ellington	1	39	98	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	12	23	Winchester	1	3	3
Essex	0	4	0	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	0	6	16
Fairfield	3	35	34	Oxford	14	29	14	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	3	34	17	Plainfield	0	8	13	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	17	Plainville	2	11	13	Wolcott	1	16	8
Glastonbury	2	34	23	Plymouth	0	5	5	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	3	1	Pomfret	0	1	3	Woodbury	0	3	6
Granby	0	1	4	Portland	1	5	6	Woodstock	0	0	5
Greenwich	5	47	45								

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 north-western 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.

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 4-8 for reference months or quarters)

Leading General Drift Indicator +2.5	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident General Drift Indicator .. 0.0	New Housing Permits +3.4	Info Center Visitors +19.9
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer . -0.1	Electricity Sales +3.0	Attraction Visitors +5.0
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +1.6	Construction Contracts Index -6.7	Air Passenger Count -5.3
Total Nonfarm Employment +0.1	New Auto Registrations +2.3	Indian Gaming Slots -9.0
Unemployment Rate +0.3*	Air Cargo Tons -6.3	Travel and Tourism Index +4.7
Labor Force -1.0	Exports -1.1	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Employed -1.3	S&P 500: Monthly Close +27.3	Total +2.0
Unemployed +2.3	Business Starts	Wages & Salaries +1.8
Average Weekly Initial Claims -23.6	Secretary of the State -2.3	Benefit Costs +2.3
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.38*	Dept. of Labor -8.4	Consumer Prices
U-6 Unemployment Rate -0.9*	Business Terminations	U.S. City Average +2.0
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hours, Mfg -1.0	Secretary of the State +3.9	Northeast Region +1.7
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg -7.3	Dept. of Labor -28.8	NY-NJ-Long Island +1.6
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg -8.2	State Revenues -6.1	Boston-Brockton-Nashua +1.7
CT Mfg. Production Index -0.5	Corporate Tax +0.9	Interest Rates
Production Worker Hours -3.3	Personal Income Tax +3.5	Prime 0.00*
Industrial Electricity Sales -2.5	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +6.5	Conventional Mortgage -0.61*
Personal Income +2.6	Sales & Use Tax -30.6	
UI Covered Wages -0.3	Indian Gaming Payments -13.7	

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

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

November 2012

THE CONNECTICUT

ECONOMIC DIGEST

A joint publication of
The Connecticut Departments of Labor and
Economic and Community Development



Mailing address:

Connecticut Economic Digest
Connecticut Department of Labor
Office of Research
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109-1114

The Connecticut Economic Digest
is available on the internet at:
<http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi>

NEED A COPY OF THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST?

To receive a staple-bound, color copy of the Digest each month, or for further information, please call the Office of Research at (860) 263-6290, or send an e-mail to dol.econdigest@ct.gov.

- If you wish to have your name removed from our mailing list, please check here and return this page (or a photocopy) to the address at left.
- If your address has changed, please check here, make the necessary changes to your address label and return this page to the address at left.
- If you receive more than one copy of this publication, please check here and return this page from the duplicate copy to the address at left.