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In September...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut..... 1,620,900
 Change over month +0.21%
 Change over year +0.6%

United States 131,334,000
 Change over month +0.08%
 Change over year +1.1%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut..... 8.9%
 United States 9.1%

Consumer Price Index

United States 226.9
 Change over year 3.9%

Connecticut's UI Exhaustees: Where Are They Now?

By Manisha Srivastava, Economist, manisha.srivastava@ct.gov

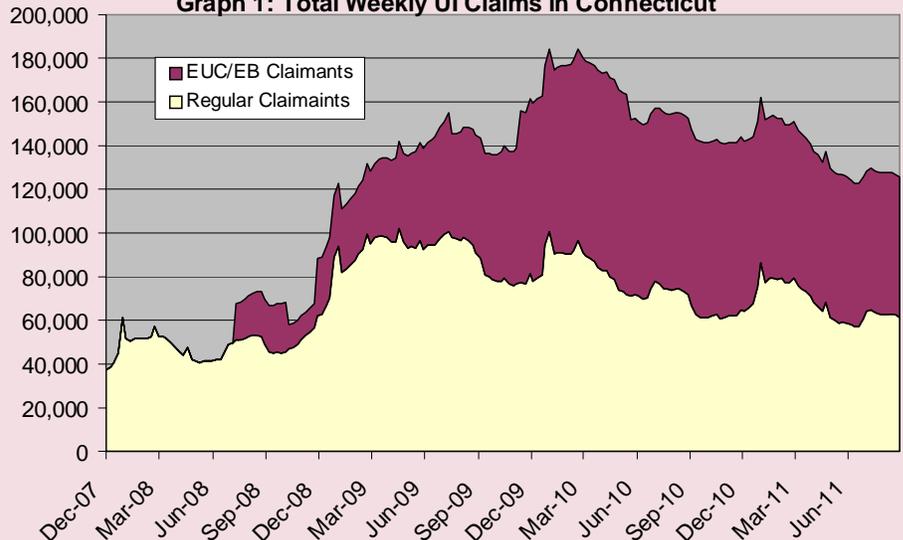
The following is a partial reprint of "Following Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance Claimants Through the Recession," by Manisha Srivastava, Connecticut Department of Labor, October 2011. For the full report, including an analysis on the demographics of current claimants, please visit: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/pubs/ConnecticutUIClaimants.pdf>

The recession of the late 2000's is the worst to hit the United States since the depression of the 1930's. Nineteen months after the official completion of Connecticut's recession, the unemployment rate is still stubbornly stuck around 9%. Based on data from the Current Employment Survey (CES), it is estimated about 119,000 jobs were lost in Connecticut through December 2009. Connecticut

gained 24,300 jobs from January 2010, the end of Connecticut's recession, to January 2011. However, from January 2011 to July 2011, only about 8,500 jobs have been created. At the current level of job growth, it will take many years to employ those laid off by the recession.

Who are these workers affected by the recession? How many of them exhausted all unemployment insurance (UI) benefits available to them? How many of these exhaustees are now employed? What industries did they previously work in, and what industries are they now employed in? These are just some of the questions we are going to explore using UI claimant history data, which is a record of the UI claims filed each week.

Graph 1: Total Weekly UI Claims in Connecticut



Note: not shown in Graph 1 are Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) claimants, who generally make up anywhere from 0 to 400 claimants per week.

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Table 1: Number of Reemployed Exhaustees by Quarter of Exhaustion and Quarter of Reemployment

Quarter Exhausted Benefits	Total Number of Exhaustees by Quarter	Number of exhaustees that were employed by quarter				Percent of exhaustees that were employed by quarter			
		2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1	2011 Q2	2010 Q3	2010 Q4	2011 Q1	2011 Q2
2010 Q2	15,314	2,151	2,932	2,900	3,227	14.0%	19.1%	18.9%	21.1%
2010 Q3	7,419		1,798	1,920	2,077		24.2%	25.9%	28.0%
2010 Q4	10,047			2,068	2,705			20.6%	26.9%
2011 Q1	10,392				2,647				25.5%
Total	43,172	2,151	4,730	6,888	10,656	14.0%	20.8%	21.0%	24.7%

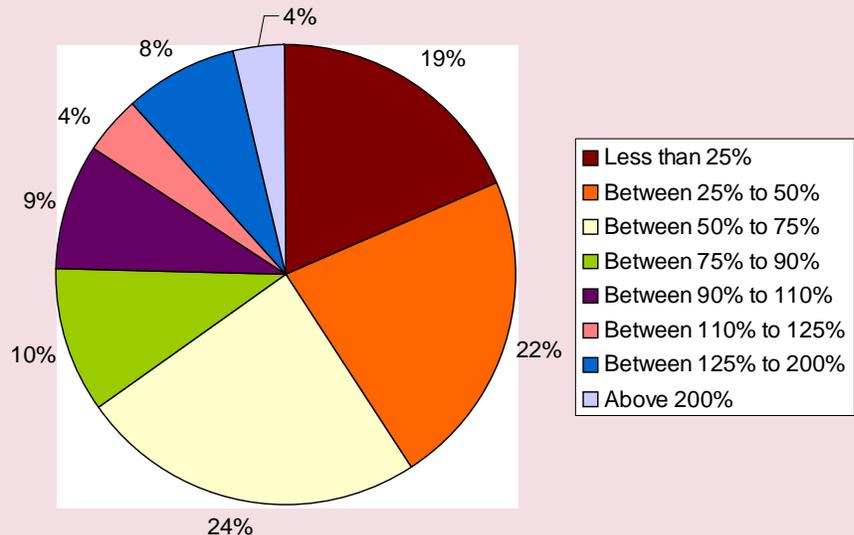
Note: Each quarter's reemployment number is a snapshot for the quarter and does not indicate individuals sustained employment quarter to quarter.

Connecticut's UI Claimants

Graph 1 shows the number of claimants by week from the start of the U.S. recession in December 2007 to August 2011. Connecticut was averaging about 35,000 to 50,000 claims a week just prior to the recession. At the peak, from January 2010 to May 2010, there were just under 180,000 claims per week. According to the latest data available, 125,437 claims were filed the last week of August 2011. On that date, 61,090 claimants filed

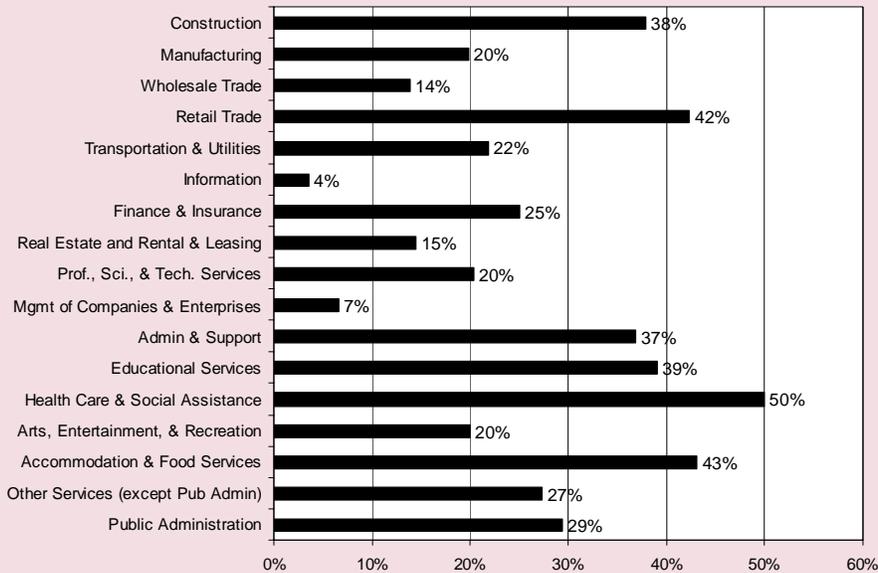
under the regular UI program (the initial 6 months of unemployment), and another 64,347 claimants filed under the federally funded UI extension programs (Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) and Extended Benefits (EB)). As of August 27, 2011, there are 55,501 exhaustees of Connecticut's UI program (99 weeks of benefits at the maximum). After receiving almost two years of UI benefits, the first exhaustees appeared on May 15, 2010. Since then, Connecticut has

Graph 2: Post-Unemployment Earnings as a Percent of Pre-Unemployment Earnings

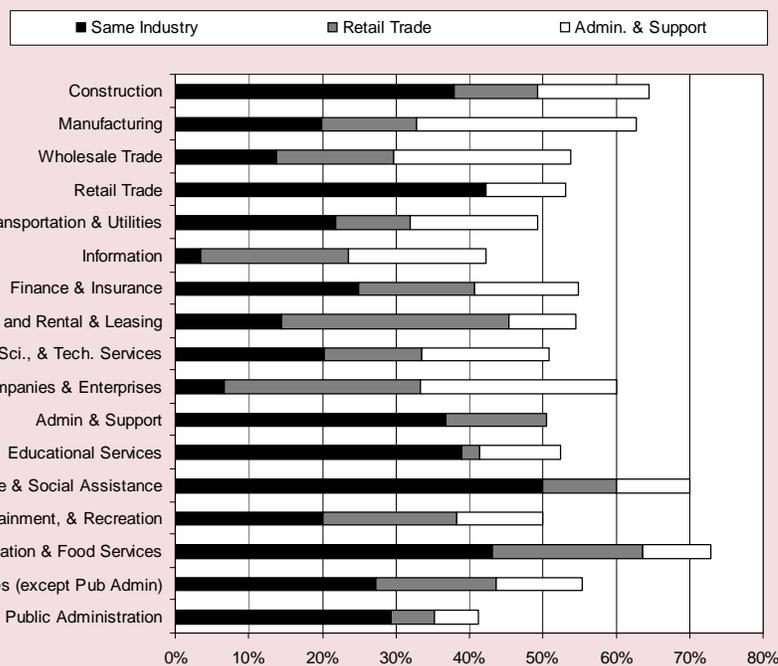


Note: Data based on the 2,211 exhaustees that met the criteria for inclusion. For inclusion, exhaustees needed to have wage records for three subsequent quarters after exhausting benefits. E.g., 2010 Q2 exhaustees that had wage records in 2010 Q3, 2010 Q4, and 2011 Q1, and 2010 Q3 exhaustees that had wage records in 2010 Q4, 2011 Q1, and 2011 Q2. Further, for inclusion exhaustees had to have wage records for three quarters prior to receiving UI benefits. The post-unemployment earnings as a percent of pre-unemployment earnings was calculated based on the earnings of the middle quarter of the pre-unemployment and post-unemployment wage records. The middle of three quarters was used to eliminate individuals that only worked for part of a quarter.

Graph 3: Percent of Exhaustees Working in the Same Industry Post-Unemployment



Graph 4: Percent of Reemployed Exhaustees in the Select Industries



Note: Data for exhaustees with three quarters of post-unemployment wage records and making at least \$600 or more per employer.

averaged about 650 exhaustees per week.¹

The EB program is scheduled to cease on December 17, 2011 with final payments made the last week of December. The EUC program will end on June 9, 2012. However, claimants will only be able to complete the tier of EUC

they are on as of the first week of January 2012.

Reemployed Exhaustees

Using Connecticut's UI wage records to analyze reemployment finds that only 24.7% of individuals who exhausted benefits by the end of March 2011 were reemployed in the second quarter

of 2011. Table 1 further breaks down exhaustee reemployment by quarter of exhausting UI benefits and quarter of reemployment. The initial set of exhaustees from the second quarter of 2010 fared poorly in reemployment compared to the rest of the exhaustees. For the rest of the exhaustees, about 26-27% were reemployed the second quarter out after exhausting benefits.

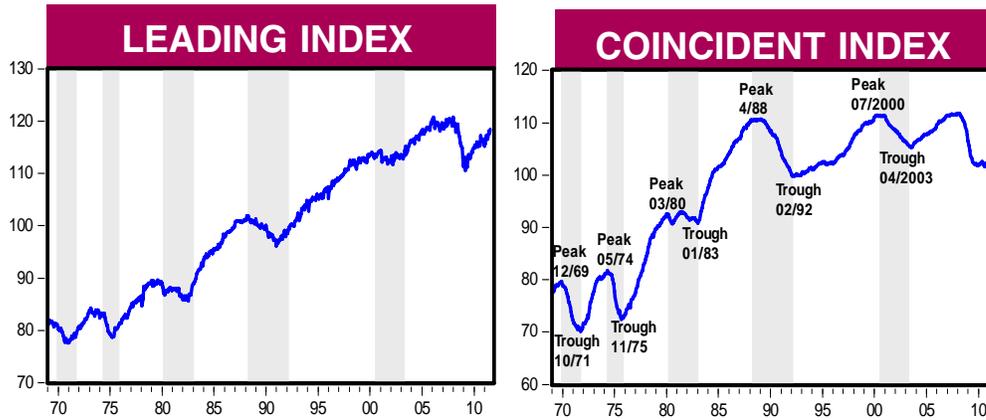
Connecticut's wage records collected for administering the UI program were used to determine exhaustee reemployment. It is important to note that due to limitations in the data, the resulting reemployment numbers are lower than they may be in actuality for Connecticut's exhaustees. For instance, some number of exhaustees may have chosen to retire, and therefore are not actively seeking reemployment. Alternatively, some exhaustees may have found employment outside of Connecticut. Finally, the wage records do not contain data on certain types of employment, including self-employment, unpaid family workers, and some religious organizations to name a few. **For these reasons, the reemployment figures presented in Table 1 may understate the actual reemployment level of Connecticut's exhaustees.** For example, an analysis of exhaustees that reside in Connecticut and are 64 years or younger finds 30.3% are reemployed in the second quarter of 2011, and about 34% of 2010 quarter 3 exhaustees are reemployed three quarters out after exhausting benefits.

Comparison of Pre- Post-Unemployment Earnings

As shown in Graph 2, a comparison of post-unemployment earnings as a percent of pre-unemployment earnings finds that 65% of reemployed exhaustees are making 75% or less of what they previously earned. Another 10% of reemployed exhaustees are earning between 75% to 90% of their prior earnings, and about 25% are

--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

"Close to Faltering"?

The National Outlook

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 103,000 jobs in September and the private sector added 137,000 jobs. Revised August figures showed a gain of 57,000 jobs, up from a previous estimate of zero. The BLS revised the July jobs estimate to +127,000 jobs from +85,000. The national unemployment rate remained at 9.1% for a third consecutive month. Real gross domestic product increased at a revised annual rate of 1.3% in the second quarter of 2011. The Fed-reported seasonally adjusted, annualized, month-over-month changes in commercial and industrial loan values increased 20.7% in August 2011, following a revised increase of 9.8% in July. The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey ("JOLTS") hires rate (3.1%) and separations rate (3.0%) were essentially unchanged in August 2011. Disposable income was unchanged in August after a 0.1% increase in July.

Connecticut

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index is a measure of contemporaneous activity and decreased from 102.1 in August 2010 to 102.0 in August 2011. Positive contributors to the year-over-year (YOY) change in this index include the insured unemployment rate that declined 0.59 percentage point to 3.62% in August, nonfarm employment (from the employer survey) that increased by 4,400 jobs (0.3%), and the total unemployment rate that declined from

9.1% to 9.0%. However, total employment (from the household survey) decreased YOY in August by 22,191 persons (-1.29%) and contributed negatively to the YOY change in this index.

On a month-over-month (MOM) basis, the coincident employment index declined from 102.3 in July to 102.0 in August. The total unemployment rate that declined by 0.1% to 9.0% in August and the insured unemployment rate that declined from 3.65% in July to 3.62% in August 2011 contributed positively to the MOM change in this index. Nonfarm employment that decreased by 8,600 jobs (-0.5%) and total employment that decreased by 4,600 jobs (-0.5%) had negative effects on the MOM change in this index.

The DECD-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index that estimates future economic activity increased from 115.5 a year ago to 118.4 in August 2011. The following variables contributed positively to the YOY change in this index: manufacturing that added 1,400 jobs (+0.84%) and its average weekly hours increased 0.6 hours to 40.0; construction that gained 600 jobs (+1.1%); initial claims that declined 17%; short duration unemployment that declined from 2.34% to 2.04%, Moody's Baa bond rate that declined from 5.66% to 5.36%; and housing permits that increased 9.5% from 245 to 268 units. Unchanged construction average weekly hours at 37.8 and the Hartford Help-Wanted Index had neutral effects.

On a month-over-month basis, the leading employment index increased from 117.7 in July to 118.4 in August. Average weekly hours in construction that increased from 36.9 in July to 37.8 in August and average weekly hours in manufacturing that increased from 39.7 in July to 40.0 in August had a positive effect on the MOM change in this index. Moody's Baa bond rate declined from 5.76% to 5.36% and had a positive influence, along with housing permits that increased 10.6% from 243 units to 268 units over the month. Initial claims that increased by 5.1% and the short duration unemployment rate that increased from 2.00% in July to 2.04% in August had a negative effect. The help-wanted advertising index of 2 in August was unchanged and neutral.

Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke warned Congress in October before the Joint Economic Committee that the U.S. economic recovery "is close to faltering." Connecticut saw no discernible change in the unemployment rate now stuck within one-tenth percentage point of 9% since May 2010 and at or above 9% since December 2009. This 'balance sheet' recession has been and will continue to be difficult to turn around and coupled with the Eurozone financial crisis and a slowing China dampen enthusiasm for corporate or household spending. Unlike the recessions of 1989-1992 and 2000-2003 in which the nation recovered faster than Connecticut, our state in this recession is following the nation in a snail's pace recovery.

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--Continued from page 3--

making 90% or more of their prior wage.

One possible explanation for the large amount of low post-unemployment earnings is that the post-unemployment wage may be for part-time work whereas the pre-unemployment earning may be based on full-time work. UI wage records do not contain indicators for part-time versus full-time work. Thus, the findings in Graph 2 may be a result of comparing part-time to full-time earnings for some individuals. Regardless, the fact remains that large numbers of exhaustees that did find employment are making just a fraction of what they previously earned.

Looking at the post-unemployment earnings of the 2,211 exhaustees analyzed in Graph 2 finds that 89% are earning \$40,000 or less a year. Another 8% are earning between \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year. As previously mentioned, these earnings may be for part-time work rather than full-time work.

Comparison of Pre- to Post-Unemployment Industries for Reemployed Exhaustees

A comparison of the pre-unemployment industry to post-unemployment industry of reemployed exhaustees finds at the maximum (in Health Care and Social Assistance) 50% of exhaustees remained in the same industry. Construction retained about 38% of exhaustees, whereas Manufacturing only retained about 20% of exhaustees. Graph 3 shows the percent of exhaustees working in the same industry post-unemployment, and Graph 4 shows the percent of exhaustees that also moved into Administration & Support and Retail Trade. A large portion of exhaustees found reemployment in Administration & Support and Retail Trade, two industries generally with lower wages. Between 10% to 15% of exhaustees from Manufacturing, Construction, Finance & Insurance, and Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services are now in Retail Trade. About 30% of exhaustees from Manufacturing, 15% from Construction, 14% from Finance & Insurance, and 17% from Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services are now in Administration & Support.

Concluding Remarks

Over 55,000 claimants have exhausted UI benefits in Connecticut. By June 2012 it is expected there will be approximately 78,000 exhaustees without jobs, assuming the current path of slow job growth and reemployment rates. Based on UI wage records only about 25% to 35% of exhaustees find employment, and even for those that are reemployed, most are making less than they previously earned. With exhaustees spread out across all industries, the task of supporting and propelling Connecticut's long-term unemployed out of the hole caused by the recession will remain an important task for years to come. ■

¹ Approximately 11,500 individuals exhausted UI benefits on May 15, 2010. This large initial group of exhaustees is due to a reach-back at the start of the federal extensions to find unemployed UI claimants that had recently exhausted all regular UI benefits available to them.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2Q	2Q	CHANGE		1Q
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	117.1	115.4	1.7	1.5	116.1
Coincident	102.6	101.9	0.7	0.7	102.6
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	105.3	104.9	0.4	0.4	103.8
Coincident	107.8	107.0	0.8	0.7	107.6
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	124.4	123.8	0.6	0.5	124.7
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	SEP	SEP			AUG
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	2011	2010			2011
Connecticut	156.6	152.8	3.8	2.5	156.3
United States	153.5	149.3	4.2	2.8	153.2

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

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
TOTAL NONFARM	1,620.9	1,610.5	10.4	0.6	1,617.5
Natural Res & Mining (NSA)	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Construction	48.6	49.5	-0.9	-1.8	50.2
Manufacturing	166.9	165.9	1.0	0.6	167.9
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	292.3	289.4	2.9	1.0	293.1
Information	31.6	31.9	-0.3	-0.9	31.7
Financial Activities	133.2	134.7	-1.5	-1.1	132.7
Professional and Business Services	192.7	190.6	2.1	1.1	193.1
Educational and Health Services	316.7	309.0	7.7	2.5	316.1
Leisure and Hospitality Services	136.4	134.8	1.6	1.2	134.0
Other Services	60.1	60.8	-0.7	-1.2	59.8
Government*	241.8	243.3	-1.5	-0.6	238.3

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

Initial claims for
unemployment insurance
rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	8.9	9.1	-0.2	---	9.0
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,874.3	1,896.7	-22.4	-1.2	1,870.2
Employed (000s)	1,708.3	1,723.7	-15.4	-0.9	1,701.2
Unemployed (000s)	166.0	173.0	-7.0	-4.0	169.0
Average Weekly Initial Claims	6,110	5,450	660	12.1	4,642
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.72	4.05	-0.33	---	3.58
	3Q2011	3Q2010			2Q2011
U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)	15.6	15.6	0.0	---	15.9

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

The production worker
weekly earnings rose
over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG	JUL
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011	2011
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
Average Weekly Hours	40.3	41.2	-0.9	-2.2	40.4	--
Average Hourly Earnings	25.05	24.10	0.95	3.9	24.67	--
Average Weekly Earnings	1,009.52	992.92	16.60	1.7	996.67	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)	95.2	98.5	-3.3	-3.4	99.5	99.1
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,260	4,152	108	2.6	4,262	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	319	351	-32.0	-9.1	341	341

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

*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for first
quarter 2012 is
forecasted to increase 3.9
percent from a year
earlier.

INCOME

	1Q*	1Q	CHANGE		4Q*
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2011
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
Personal Income	\$211,771	\$203,886	7,885	3.9	\$209,118
UI Covered Wages	\$102,030	\$99,337	2,693	2.7	\$100,677

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 2011 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
New Housing Permits*	SEP 2011	441	10.8	2,411	2,912	-17.2
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JUL 2011	2,878	-2.8	17,711	17,705	0.0
Construction Contracts						
Index (1980=100)	SEP 2011	325.4	32.9	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	SEP 2011	14,197	16.5	138,677	108,514	27.8
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	SEP 2011	12,258	6.4	99,241	96,178	3.2
Exports (Bil. \$)	2Q 2011	4.29	3.6	8.40	7.85	7.0
S&P 500: Monthly Close	SEP 2011	1,131.42	-0.9	---	---	---

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 2011	2,059	0.8	20,009	19,457	2.8
Department of Labor	1Q2011	1,837	-15.3	1,837	2,168	-15.3
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	SEP 2011	764	2.6	8,127	7,888	3.0
Department of Labor	1Q2011	1,536	-12.8	1,536	1,761	-12.8

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

STATE REVENUES

Total tax revenues were up from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	SEP 2011	SEP 2010	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,203.8	1,134.8	6.1	10,912.3	9,914.2	10.1
Corporate Tax	79.0	78.4	0.8	651.3	504.5	29.1
Personal Income Tax	672.9	629.1	7.0	5,871.1	5,289.2	11.0
Real Estate Conv. Tax	10.7	7.3	46.6	84.2	73.5	14.5
Sales & Use Tax	302.6	250.9	20.6	2,609.6	2,419.9	7.8
Indian Gaming Payments**	29.5	29.9	-1.4	270.7	277.2	-2.3

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 2011	26,426	-20.6	213,501	255,573	-16.5
Major Attraction Visitors	SEP 2011	104,736	-1.5	1,299,836	1,271,919	2.2
Air Passenger Count	SEP 2011	435,985	4.3	4,241,415	3,968,554	6.9
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	SEP 2011	1,338	-5.4	12,473	13,087	-4.7
Travel and Tourism Index**	2Q 2011	---	2.9	---	---	---

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 2.1 percent over the year.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP 2011	JUN 2011	3-Mo % Chg	SEP 2011	SEP 2010	12-Mo % Chg
Private Industry Workers <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>						
UNITED STATES TOTAL	114.6	114.2	0.4	114.6	112.2	2.1
Wages and Salaries	114.2	113.8	0.4	114.3	112.4	1.7
Benefit Costs	115.4	115.3	0.1	115.4	111.7	3.3
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	115.7	113.1	2.3
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	114.9	112.9	1.8

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 3.9 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2011	226.9	3.9	0.2
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	SEP 2011	\$0.441	-3.7	-0.2
Northeast Region	SEP 2011	243.3	4.0	0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	SEP 2011	250.6	3.8	0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2011	245.3	3.7	0.4
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	SEP 2011	223.7	4.4	0.2

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 4.11 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

<i>(Percent)</i>	SEP 2011	AUG 2011	SEP 2010
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.08	0.10	0.19
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.01	0.02	0.15
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.04	0.06	0.19
1 Year Treasury Note	0.10	0.11	0.26
3 Year Treasury Note	0.35	0.38	0.74
5 Year Treasury Note	0.90	1.02	1.41
7 Year Treasury Note	1.42	1.63	2.05
10 Year Treasury Note	1.98	2.30	2.65
20 Year Treasury Note	2.83	3.24	3.47
Conventional Mortgage	4.11	4.27	4.35

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Eight states in the region gained jobs over the year.

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
Connecticut	1,620.9	1,610.5	10.4	0.6	1,617.5
Maine	597.9	591.0	6.9	1.2	594.9
Massachusetts	3,231.7	3,183.0	48.7	1.5	3,234.0
New Hampshire	627.5	622.2	5.3	0.9	632.9
New Jersey	3,860.1	3,842.4	17.7	0.5	3,871.2
New York	8,651.6	8,553.5	98.1	1.1	8,642.8
Pennsylvania	5,668.9	5,620.6	48.3	0.9	5,684.7
Rhode Island	459.8	459.8	0.0	0.0	461.5
Vermont	303.3	297.1	6.2	2.1	302.6
United States	131,334.0	129,844.0	1,490.0	1.1	131,231.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
Connecticut	1,874.3	1,896.7	-22.4	-1.2	1,870.2
Maine	694.7	695.9	-1.2	-0.2	693.8
Massachusetts	3,479.2	3,493.8	-14.6	-0.4	3,469.9
New Hampshire	742.3	742.8	-0.5	-0.1	740.1
New Jersey	4,520.5	4,484.0	36.5	0.8	4,502.3
New York	9,522.1	9,597.5	-75.4	-0.8	9,494.3
Pennsylvania	6,334.4	6,321.3	13.1	0.2	6,308.1
Rhode Island	560.4	576.7	-16.3	-2.8	561.4
Vermont	362.1	360.1	2.0	0.6	359.8
United States	154,017.0	154,124.0	-107.0	-0.1	153,594.0

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

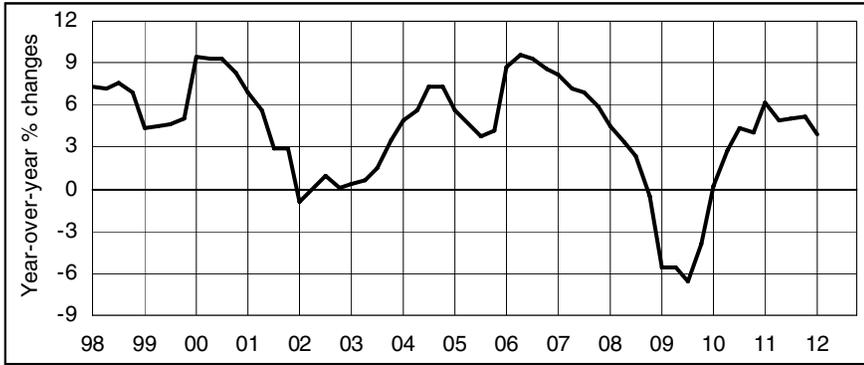
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	SEP	SEP	CHANGE	AUG
	2011	2010		2011
Connecticut	8.9	9.1	-0.2	9.0
Maine	7.5	7.6	-0.1	7.6
Massachusetts	7.3	8.3	-1.0	7.4
New Hampshire	5.4	5.8	-0.4	5.3
New Jersey	9.2	9.3	-0.1	9.4
New York	8.0	8.4	-0.4	8.0
Pennsylvania	8.3	8.5	-0.2	8.2
Rhode Island	10.5	11.5	-1.0	10.6
Vermont	5.8	5.9	-0.1	5.9
United States	9.1	9.6	-0.5	9.1

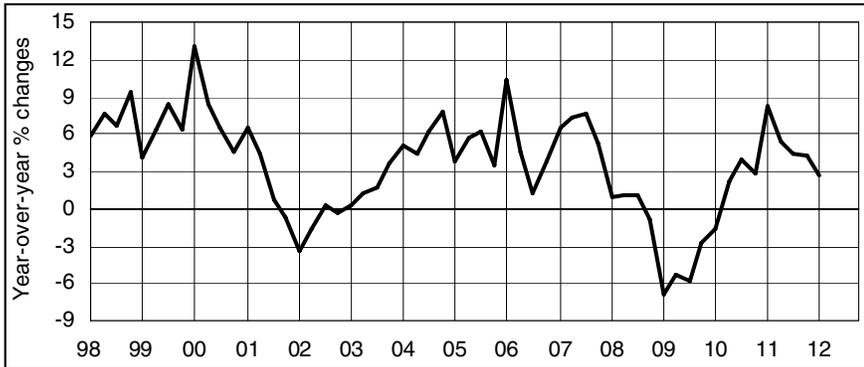
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERSONAL INCOME *(Seasonally adjusted)*



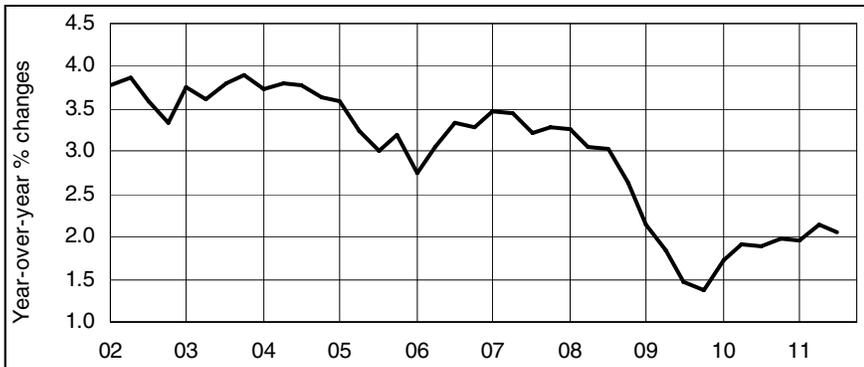
Quarter	2010	2011	2012
First	0.2	6.1	3.9
Second	2.8	4.9	
Third	4.3	5.0	
Fourth	4.1	5.2	

UI COVERED WAGES *(Seasonally adjusted)*



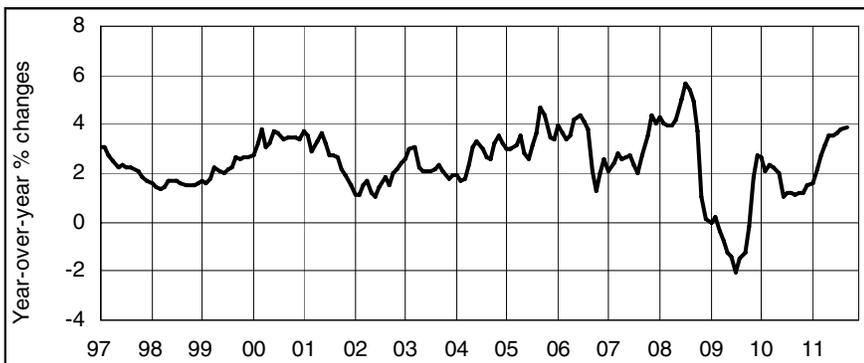
Quarter	2010	2011	2012
First	-1.6	8.3	2.7
Second	2.2	5.4	
Third	4.0	4.4	
Fourth	2.9	4.3	

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



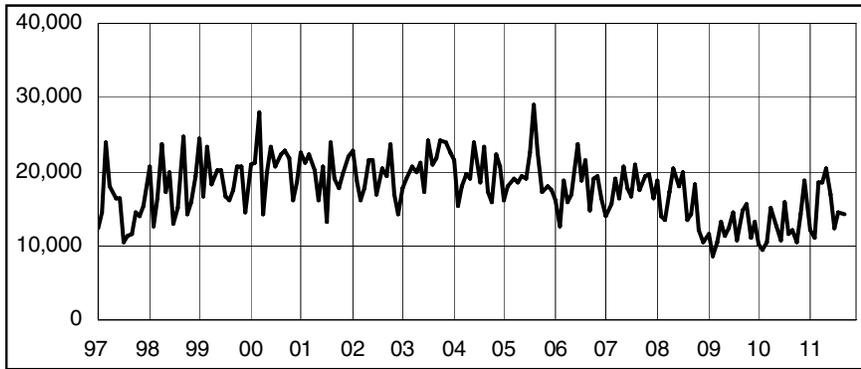
Quarter	2009	2010	2011
First	2.1	1.7	2.0
Second	1.8	1.9	2.1
Third	1.5	1.9	2.0
Fourth	1.4	2.0	

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



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	0.0	2.7	1.6
Feb	0.2	2.1	2.1
Mar	-0.4	2.3	2.7
Apr	-0.7	2.3	3.2
May	-1.2	2.0	3.6
Jun	-1.4	1.1	3.6
Jul	-2.1	1.2	3.6
Aug	-1.5	1.2	3.8
Sep	-1.3	1.1	3.9
Oct	-0.2	1.2	
Nov	1.8	1.2	
Dec	2.7	1.5	

NEW AUTO REGISTRATIONS PROCESSED *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



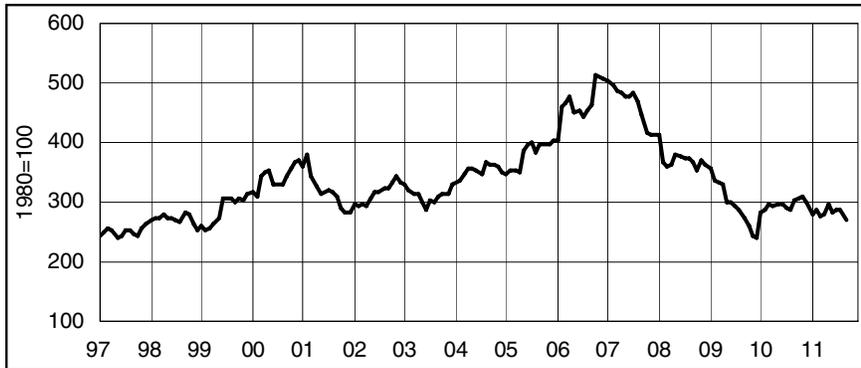
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	11,451	10,312	12,063
Feb	8,531	9,446	10,972
Mar	10,590	10,591	18,538
Apr	13,166	14,941	18,648
May	11,238	12,688	20,283
Jun	12,250	10,864	17,022
Jul	14,488	15,850	12,399
Aug	10,715	11,631	14,555
Sep	14,703	12,191	14,197
Oct	15,588	10,348	
Nov	11,035	14,332	
Dec	13,239	18,885	

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



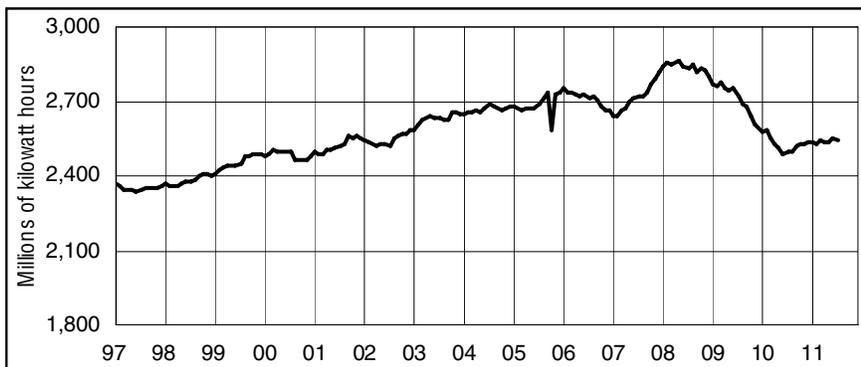
Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	447	278	268
Feb	413	283	266
Mar	409	281	260
Apr	387	287	259
May	383	288	249
Jun	359	289	247
Jul	330	275	261
Aug	333	260	260
Sep	324	260	261
Oct	307	275	
Nov	297	269	
Dec	270	273	

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



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	355.5	284.4	279.7
Feb	338.3	285.6	288.0
Mar	333.5	297.9	275.8
Apr	330.0	292.0	281.3
May	298.7	297.8	296.8
Jun	299.8	295.7	283.5
Jul	292.8	289.2	285.3
Aug	286.0	285.5	287.5
Sep	272.8	303.7	270.1
Oct	259.5	305.8	
Nov	242.2	308.5	
Dec	240.9	301.5	

ELECTRICITY SALES *(12-month moving average)*



Month	2009	2010	2011
Jan	2,770	2,579	2,536
Feb	2,761	2,582	2,528
Mar	2,777	2,550	2,541
Apr	2,755	2,529	2,538
May	2,743	2,510	2,538
Jun	2,753	2,486	2,552
Jul	2,723	2,492	2,543
Aug	2,688	2,499	
Sep	2,677	2,518	
Oct	2,642	2,531	
Nov	2,610	2,527	
Dec	2,591	2,532	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,622,700	1,616,300	6,400	0.4	1,608,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,383,400	1,375,200	8,200	0.6	1,386,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	219,300	220,300	-1,000	-0.5	222,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	52,700	53,700	-1,000	-1.9	54,900
MANUFACTURING	166,600	166,600	0	0.0	167,700
Durable Goods	127,900	128,000	-100	-0.1	128,700
Fabricated Metal.....	28,200	28,400	-200	-0.7	27,900
Machinery.....	14,800	15,100	-300	-2.0	14,800
Computer and Electronic Product.....	13,500	13,300	200	1.5	13,700
Transportation Equipment.....	43,000	42,200	800	1.9	43,400
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	31,200	30,500	700	2.3	31,400
Non-Durable Goods	38,700	38,600	100	0.3	39,000
Chemical.....	12,700	12,600	100	0.8	12,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,403,400	1,396,000	7,400	0.5	1,385,500
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	290,700	288,800	1,900	0.7	289,300
Wholesale Trade.....	65,300	62,900	2,400	3.8	64,200
Retail Trade.....	176,800	176,200	600	0.3	179,200
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	19,600	19,400	200	1.0	19,700
Building Material.....	13,900	14,000	-100	-0.7	14,300
Food and Beverage Stores.....	42,700	42,300	400	0.9	42,600
General Merchandise Stores.....	24,500	24,800	-300	-1.2	24,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	48,600	49,700	-1,100	-2.2	45,900
Utilities.....	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	40,900	41,900	-1,000	-2.4	38,000
INFORMATION	31,700	31,900	-200	-0.6	31,900
Telecommunications.....	9,200	9,900	-700	-7.1	9,200
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	132,900	134,300	-1,400	-1.0	133,600
Finance and Insurance.....	114,000	115,000	-1,000	-0.9	114,500
Credit Intermediation.....	26,500	26,900	-400	-1.5	26,600
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	23,500	22,700	800	3.5	23,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	58,900	60,400	-1,500	-2.5	59,000
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,900	19,300	-400	-2.1	19,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	194,600	192,200	2,400	1.2	195,400
Professional, Scientific.....	85,900	85,500	400	0.5	86,100
Legal Services.....	12,400	13,000	-600	-4.6	12,500
Computer Systems Design.....	21,800	21,200	600	2.8	21,700
Management of Companies.....	25,700	26,200	-500	-1.9	25,800
Administrative and Support.....	83,000	80,500	2,500	3.1	83,500
Employment Services.....	28,400	25,600	2,800	10.9	28,500
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	315,900	308,000	7,900	2.6	309,100
Educational Services.....	58,700	58,800	-100	-0.2	53,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	257,200	249,200	8,000	3.2	256,100
Hospitals.....	62,400	61,500	900	1.5	62,400
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	63,400	61,700	1,700	2.8	63,000
Social Assistance.....	48,300	45,800	2,500	5.5	48,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	138,200	139,000	-800	-0.6	143,000
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	25,200	25,500	-300	-1.2	28,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	113,000	113,500	-500	-0.4	114,500
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	101,700	102,600	-900	-0.9	102,300
OTHER SERVICES	60,100	60,700	-600	-1.0	61,300
GOVERNMENT	239,300	241,100	-1,800	-0.7	221,900
Federal Government.....	17,700	18,200	-500	-2.7	17,700
State Government.....	67,400	67,200	200	0.3	63,300
Local Government**.....	154,200	155,700	-1,500	-1.0	140,900

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2011	SEP 2010	CHANGE		AUG 2011
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	395,800	398,200	-2,400	-0.6	396,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	350,600	352,800	-2,200	-0.6	355,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	45,300	47,600	-2,300	-4.8	45,800
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	10,300	11,800	-1,500	-12.7	10,600
MANUFACTURING	35,000	35,800	-800	-2.2	35,200
Durable Goods.....	26,700	27,200	-500	-1.8	26,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	350,500	350,600	-100	0.0	351,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	70,200	70,300	-100	-0.1	69,900
Wholesale Trade.....	13,500	13,600	-100	-0.7	13,500
Retail Trade.....	46,200	46,400	-200	-0.4	46,600
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	10,500	10,300	200	1.9	9,800
INFORMATION	10,600	10,800	-200	-1.9	10,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	42,300	42,900	-600	-1.4	42,400
Finance and Insurance.....	36,400	36,800	-400	-1.1	36,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	64,800	64,600	200	0.3	65,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	65,300	65,700	-400	-0.6	65,500
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	55,100	55,400	-300	-0.5	55,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	36,200	34,600	1,600	4.6	39,000
Accommodation and Food Services.....	27,500	25,900	1,600	6.2	28,000
OTHER SERVICES	15,900	16,300	-400	-2.5	16,500
GOVERNMENT	45,200	45,400	-200	-0.4	41,800
Federal.....	2,700	2,800	-100	-3.6	2,700
State & Local.....	42,500	42,600	-100	-0.2	39,100

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP 2011	SEP 2010	CHANGE		AUG 2011
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	65,900	65,400	500	0.8	65,100
TOTAL PRIVATE	57,000	56,900	100	0.2	57,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	11,100	11,400	-300	-2.6	11,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	54,800	54,000	800	1.5	53,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	14,700	14,200	500	3.5	14,900
Retail Trade.....	11,100	10,800	300	2.8	11,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	7,400	7,300	100	1.4	7,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,600	5,600	0	0.0	5,800
GOVERNMENT	8,900	8,500	400	4.7	8,000
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,300	7,900	400	5.1	7,400

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	536,700	536,900	-200	0.0	529,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	451,800	451,600	200	0.0	452,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	73,500	74,900	-1,400	-1.9	75,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	17,600	18,100	-500	-2.8	18,700
MANUFACTURING	55,900	56,800	-900	-1.6	56,300
Durable Goods.....	47,000	47,300	-300	-0.6	47,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	463,200	462,000	1,200	0.3	454,000
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	85,200	85,000	200	0.2	85,100
Wholesale Trade.....	18,300	18,400	-100	-0.5	18,200
Retail Trade.....	51,900	51,700	200	0.4	53,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,000	14,900	100	0.7	13,800
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,100	12,000	100	0.8	10,900
INFORMATION	11,100	11,200	-100	-0.9	11,100
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	60,400	61,000	-600	-1.0	60,900
Depository Credit Institutions.....	7,000	7,000	0	0.0	7,000
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	40,800	40,700	100	0.2	40,900
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	59,700	59,400	300	0.5	60,100
Professional, Scientific.....	28,300	28,200	100	0.4	29,200
Administrative and Support.....	24,600	24,400	200	0.8	24,700
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	99,900	97,100	2,800	2.9	96,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	87,300	84,300	3,000	3.6	85,800
Ambulatory Health Care.....	26,800	25,800	1,000	3.9	26,700
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	42,400	42,700	-300	-0.7	44,300
Accommodation and Food Services.....	33,600	35,000	-1,400	-4.0	34,700
OTHER SERVICES	19,600	20,300	-700	-3.4	19,500
GOVERNMENT	84,900	85,300	-400	-0.5	76,800
Federal.....	5,100	5,400	-300	-5.6	5,100
State & Local.....	79,800	79,900	-100	-0.1	71,700

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT*Seasonally Adjusted*

Labor Market Areas	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	395,000	397,500	-2,500	-0.6	398,200
DANBURY LMA	65,600	65,200	400	0.6	65,400
HARTFORD LMA	534,800	533,800	1,000	0.2	535,400
NEW HAVEN LMA	263,100	265,100	-2,000	-0.8	263,300
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	128,000	129,300	-1,300	-1.0	129,800
WATERBURY LMA	63,600	62,000	1,600	2.6	63,600

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	262,900	265,800	-2,900	-1.1	257,700
TOTAL PRIVATE	231,700	232,300	-600	-0.3	230,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	34,700	35,700	-1,000	-2.8	35,500
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	8,800	9,100	-300	-3.3	9,200
MANUFACTURING	25,900	26,600	-700	-2.6	26,300
Durable Goods.....	18,800	19,200	-400	-2.1	19,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	228,200	230,100	-1,900	-0.8	222,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	49,000	47,800	1,200	2.5	47,800
Wholesale Trade.....	11,400	11,300	100	0.9	11,300
Retail Trade.....	29,300	28,000	1,300	4.6	28,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,300	8,500	-200	-2.4	7,800
INFORMATION	4,700	4,900	-200	-4.1	4,800
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,000	12,200	-200	-1.6	12,100
Finance and Insurance.....	8,700	8,700	0	0.0	8,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	26,200	25,300	900	3.6	26,600
Administrative and Support.....	13,500	12,300	1,200	9.8	13,600
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	74,400	74,100	300	0.4	72,100
Educational Services.....	27,200	27,100	100	0.4	25,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	47,200	47,000	200	0.4	46,900
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	20,500	21,700	-1,200	-5.5	21,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	17,800	18,800	-1,000	-5.3	17,800
OTHER SERVICES	10,200	10,600	-400	-3.8	10,300
GOVERNMENT	31,200	33,500	-2,300	-6.9	27,400
Federal.....	4,600	4,900	-300	-6.1	4,600
State & Local.....	26,600	28,600	-2,000	-7.0	22,800

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC NEWS

■ **Outpatient prescription drug coverage, March 2010**

In March 2010, 69 percent of all private industry workers had access (ability to receive benefits) to outpatient prescription drug coverage and 50 percent actually received outpatient prescription drug benefits. The takeup rate, which is the percentage of workers with access to outpatient prescription drug coverage who actually participated in this benefit, was 73 percent. Outpatient prescription drug coverage varied widely by worker and establishment characteristics. Higher wage workers (the highest 25 percent of wage earners) had greater access and participation in outpatient prescription drug coverage than lower wage workers (the lowest 25 percent). Participation for the lowest 25 percent of wage earners was just 21 percent, compared with 70 percent for the highest 25 percent of wage earners. The takeup rate for low-wage workers was significantly less than that for high-wage workers, meaning that a larger percentage of lower wage workers did not accept coverage. Outpatient prescription drug coverage also varied by establishment size. Workers in establishments with 500 or more workers had a 67-percent participation rate, as opposed to 38 percent for smaller establishments with 1 to 49 workers.

These data are from the National Compensation Survey – Benefits program. To learn more, see the Program Perspectives for August 2011, "Outpatient Prescription Drug Coverage" (PDF). Employees are considered to have access to a benefit plan if it is available for their use. Participation is the percentage of employees who actually enroll in a benefit plan. The takeup rate is the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

Source: The Editor's Desk, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 26, 2011

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

	SEP 2011	SEP 2010	CHANGE		AUG 2011
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	128,900	130,500	-1,600	-1.2	131,000
TOTAL PRIVATE	92,900	93,700	-800	-0.9	95,500
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	18,000	18,300	-300	-1.6	18,300
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	3,600	3,500	100	2.9	3,700
MANUFACTURING	14,400	14,800	-400	-2.7	14,600
Durable Goods.....	10,300	10,500	-200	-1.9	10,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	4,100	4,300	-200	-4.7	4,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	110,900	112,200	-1,300	-1.2	112,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	22,500	22,400	100	0.4	23,100
Wholesale Trade.....	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	2,300
Retail Trade.....	15,100	15,100	0	0.0	15,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	4,900
INFORMATION	1,500	1,500	0	0.0	1,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	3,100	3,200	-100	-3.1	3,200
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	9,200	9,200	0	0.0	9,400
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	20,700	20,300	400	2.0	20,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	17,700	17,700	0	0.0	18,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	14,600	15,500	-900	-5.8	15,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,400	13,100	-700	-5.3	13,100
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.....	10,300	10,800	-500	-4.6	10,800
OTHER SERVICES	3,300	3,300	0	0.0	3,400
GOVERNMENT	36,000	36,800	-800	-2.2	35,500
Federal.....	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,600
State & Local**.....	33,400	34,200	-800	-2.3	32,900

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	SEP 2011	SEP 2010	CHANGE		AUG 2011
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	63,800	62,200	1,600	2.6	62,500
TOTAL PRIVATE	53,200	52,500	700	1.3	53,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	9,400	9,800	-400	-4.1	9,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,100
MANUFACTURING	7,300	7,600	-300	-3.9	7,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	54,400	52,400	2,000	3.8	53,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	12,700	12,200	500	4.1	12,600
Wholesale Trade.....	2,200	2,100	100	4.8	2,200
Retail Trade.....	8,600	8,300	300	3.6	8,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,700
INFORMATION	700	700	0	0.0	700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	2,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,100	4,300	-200	-4.7	4,000
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	16,900	16,000	900	5.6	16,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,400	14,500	900	6.2	15,300
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,100	5,200	-100	-1.9	5,300
OTHER SERVICES	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	2,400
GOVERNMENT	10,600	9,700	900	9.3	9,200
Federal.....	500	500	0	0.0	500
State & Local.....	10,100	9,200	900	9.8	8,700

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	44,700	44,200	500	1.1	44,200
TORRINGTON LMA.....	35,900	35,600	300	0.8	35,500
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,500	35,800	700	2.0	36,100

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
	2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	290,200	288,000	2,200	0.8	284,800
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	241,400	239,700	1,700	0.7	241,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	42,900	41,700	1,200	2.9	44,000
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	11,400	10,100	1,300	12.9	12,000
MANUFACTURING.....	31,500	31,600	-100	-0.3	32,000
Durable Goods.....	21,000	20,700	300	1.4	21,300
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,500	10,900	-400	-3.7	10,700
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	247,300	246,300	1,000	0.4	240,800
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	57,100	56,700	400	0.7	57,000
Wholesale Trade.....	11,100	10,900	200	1.8	11,200
Retail Trade.....	34,300	33,800	500	1.5	34,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,700	12,000	-300	-2.5	11,100
INFORMATION.....	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,300
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	15,800	15,600	200	1.3	16,000
Finance and Insurance.....	12,600	12,500	100	0.8	12,700
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	8,000	7,900	100	1.3	8,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	22,200	23,300	-1,100	-4.7	22,300
EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	60,200	59,100	1,100	1.9	57,100
Educational Services.....	13,600	12,800	800	6.3	10,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	46,600	46,300	300	0.6	46,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	28,400	28,500	-100	-0.4	30,200
OTHER SERVICES.....	11,200	11,100	100	0.9	11,700
GOVERNMENT	48,800	48,300	500	1.0	43,200
Federal.....	6,000	6,000	0	0.0	6,000
State & Local.....	42,800	42,300	500	1.2	37,200

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

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

** New England City and Town Area

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		SEP	SEP	CHANGE		AUG
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		2011	2010	NO.	%	2011
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,879,600	1,893,100	-13,500	-0.7	1,893,700
	Employed	1,721,300	1,725,500	-4,200	-0.2	1,723,700
	Unemployed	158,300	167,600	-9,300	-5.5	170,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.9	-0.5	---	9.0
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	474,100	479,100	-5,000	-1.0	481,800
	Employed	436,500	438,900	-2,400	-0.5	441,700
	Unemployed	37,600	40,200	-2,600	-6.5	40,200
	Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.4	-0.5	---	8.3
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	91,400	91,500	-100	-0.1	92,200
	Employed	85,200	84,800	400	0.5	85,400
	Unemployed	6,200	6,700	-500	-7.5	6,800
	Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.4	-0.6	---	7.3
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	50,400	50,300	100	0.2	50,100
	Employed	46,300	46,000	300	0.7	45,700
	Unemployed	4,100	4,400	-300	-6.8	4,400
	Unemployment Rate	8.2	8.6	-0.4	---	8.8
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	596,200	599,000	-2,800	-0.5	597,200
	Employed	546,000	546,300	-300	-0.1	542,900
	Unemployed	50,300	52,700	-2,400	-4.6	54,300
	Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.8	-0.4	---	9.1
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	312,700	316,400	-3,700	-1.2	312,900
	Employed	284,900	287,400	-2,500	-0.9	283,200
	Unemployed	27,800	29,000	-1,200	-4.1	29,700
	Unemployment Rate	8.9	9.2	-0.3	---	9.5
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	151,400	153,900	-2,500	-1.6	155,300
	Employed	138,800	140,800	-2,000	-1.4	141,900
	Unemployed	12,600	13,100	-500	-3.8	13,400
	Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.5	-0.2	---	8.6
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	54,900	55,200	-300	-0.5	55,200
	Employed	50,700	50,600	100	0.2	50,600
	Unemployed	4,200	4,700	-500	-10.6	4,500
	Unemployment Rate	7.7	8.4	-0.7	---	8.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	102,100	101,800	300	0.3	102,300
	Employed	91,000	90,000	1,000	1.1	90,300
	Unemployed	11,000	11,800	-800	-6.8	11,900
	Unemployment Rate	10.8	11.6	-0.8	---	11.7
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	59,200	59,100	100	0.2	59,700
	Employed	53,800	53,200	600	1.1	53,900
	Unemployed	5,400	6,000	-600	-10.0	5,800
	Unemployment Rate	9.2	10.1	-0.9	---	9.7
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	154,022,000	153,854,000	168,000	0.1	154,344,000
	Employed	140,502,000	139,715,000	787,000	0.6	140,335,000
	Unemployed	13,520,000	14,140,000	-620,000	-4.4	14,008,000
	Unemployment Rate	8.8	9.2	-0.4	---	9.1

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG	SEP		CHG	AUG
	2011	2010	Y/Y	2011	2011	2010	Y/Y	2011	2011	2010	Y/Y	2011
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$1,009.52	\$992.92	\$16.59	\$996.67	40.3	41.2	-0.9	40.4	\$25.05	\$24.10	\$0.95	\$24.67
DURABLE GOODS	1,081.81	1,046.07	35.74	1,055.19	40.9	41.2	-0.3	40.6	26.45	25.39	1.06	25.99
NON-DUR. GOODS	788.21	837.62	-49.41	813.85	38.6	41.1	-2.5	39.7	20.42	20.38	0.04	20.50
CONSTRUCTION	1,017.65	1,036.19	-18.53	1,044.85	38.1	37.9	0.2	38.9	26.71	27.34	-0.63	26.86
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	955.74	939.54	16.20	957.19	34.0	33.4	0.6	34.1	28.11	28.13	-0.02	28.07
GOODS PRODUCING	1,182.38	1,172.34	10.04	1,181.60	39.1	39.0	0.1	39.1	30.24	30.06	0.18	30.22
Construction	1,081.40	1,100.63	-19.22	1,088.26	37.2	37.5	-0.3	37.8	29.07	29.35	-0.28	28.79
Manufacturing	1,215.60	1,196.96	18.65	1,212.71	40.0	39.7	0.3	39.8	30.39	30.15	0.24	30.47
SERVICE PROVIDING	914.55	894.06	20.49	912.90	33.1	32.3	0.8	33.1	27.63	27.68	-0.05	27.58
Trade, Transp., Utilities	894.91	778.51	116.40	866.19	34.7	33.6	1.1	34.4	25.79	23.17	2.62	25.18
Financial Activities	1,490.77	1,504.26	-13.49	1,566.94	36.8	36.6	0.2	36.8	40.51	41.10	-0.59	42.58
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,051.40	998.00	53.40	1,047.00	35.0	33.3	1.7	34.9	30.04	29.97	0.07	30.00
Education & Health Ser.	821.66	796.82	24.84	821.81	31.1	30.6	0.5	31.2	26.42	26.04	0.38	26.34
Leisure & Hospitality	403.26	411.81	-8.55	399.32	26.6	26.5	0.1	26.8	15.16	15.54	-0.38	14.90
Other Services	617.52	651.92	-34.39	614.08	31.0	29.7	1.3	31.9	19.92	21.95	-2.03	19.25
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,058.76	1,007.01	51.75	1,047.20	34.0	33.4	0.6	34.0	31.14	30.15	0.99	30.80
Danbury	957.72	996.84	-39.12	972.87	34.5	35.5	-1.0	35.3	27.76	28.08	-0.32	27.56
Hartford	1,024.05	1,018.34	5.72	1,032.53	35.3	35.2	0.1	35.3	29.01	28.93	0.08	29.25
New Haven	907.52	844.34	63.17	904.43	33.5	32.4	1.1	33.3	27.09	26.06	1.03	27.16
Norwich-New London	719.47	672.38	47.09	693.53	31.2	31.1	0.1	31.1	23.06	21.62	1.44	22.30
Waterbury	789.87	796.25	-6.38	776.55	33.9	35.0	-1.1	34.3	23.30	22.75	0.55	22.64

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2010.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In September 2011, Maine Oxy, a specialty gas and welding store, opened its first Connecticut location in South Windsor. A Little Caesar's came to Torrington and an Apple retailer opened in New Haven. BALLO Italian Restaurant and Social Club opened in Montville's Mohegan Sun and an Aldi grocery store opened in New Milford. Panera Bread will bring 60 positions to Groton when it opens in October. Also in October, a pizza restaurant, La Bellezza Pizza, plans to open in Stamford. Westport will welcome a new wine bar, Luxe Modern Wine & Cocktails, in November. Ten jobs will be created in Waterbury in the winter of 2011, as New Morning, a natural food market, expands into a larger location. In December, Middletown will add 30 jobs when an Advanced SportsPlex & Training Center opens. Adriana's Restaurant & Wine bar will create 25 jobs in West Haven when it opens a new location next year.
- In September 2011, Sikorsky Aircraft of Stratford announced the elimination of 419 positions, effective in October and going through next year due to lower anticipated sales.

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 2011

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	474,106	436,499	37,607	7.9	Canton	5,826	5,470	356	6.1
Ansonia	10,015	8,989	1,026	10.2	Colchester	8,997	8,369	628	7.0
Bridgeport	63,849	55,586	8,263	12.9	Columbia	3,093	2,892	201	6.5
Darien	9,062	8,568	494	5.5	Coventry	7,118	6,641	477	6.7
Derby	6,849	6,227	622	9.1	Cromwell	7,949	7,391	558	7.0
Easton	3,705	3,478	227	6.1	East Granby	3,041	2,836	205	6.7
Fairfield	28,390	26,283	2,107	7.4	East Haddam	5,232	4,912	320	6.1
Greenwich	30,274	28,448	1,826	6.0	East Hampton	7,309	6,674	635	8.7
Milford	32,738	30,147	2,591	7.9	East Hartford	25,974	23,087	2,887	11.1
Monroe	10,593	9,824	769	7.3	Ellington	9,076	8,473	603	6.6
New Canaan	8,875	8,389	486	5.5	Farmington	13,028	12,243	785	6.0
Newtown	14,180	13,304	876	6.2	Glastonbury	18,463	17,353	1,110	6.0
Norwalk	48,199	44,851	3,348	6.9	Granby	6,355	5,982	373	5.9
Oxford	7,567	7,080	487	6.4	Haddam	5,002	4,705	297	5.9
Redding	4,638	4,372	266	5.7	Hartford	51,128	43,144	7,984	15.6
Ridgefield	11,818	11,052	766	6.5	Hartland	1,201	1,138	63	5.2
Seymour	9,380	8,547	833	8.9	Harwinton	3,190	2,979	211	6.6
Shelton	23,123	21,389	1,734	7.5	Hebron	5,550	5,227	323	5.8
Southbury	9,081	8,450	631	6.9	Lebanon	4,441	4,091	350	7.9
Stamford	67,301	62,528	4,773	7.1	Manchester	32,935	30,208	2,727	8.3
Stratford	26,021	23,547	2,474	9.5	Mansfield	13,518	12,528	990	7.3
Trumbull	17,811	16,559	1,252	7.0	Marlborough	3,646	3,440	206	5.7
Weston	4,880	4,594	286	5.9	Middlefield	2,381	2,227	154	6.5
Westport	12,701	11,977	724	5.7	Middletown	27,412	25,213	2,199	8.0
Wilton	8,239	7,754	485	5.9	New Britain	35,424	31,220	4,204	11.9
Woodbridge	4,816	4,556	260	5.4	New Hartford	3,844	3,577	267	6.9
					Newington	16,900	15,676	1,224	7.2
DANBURY	91,370	85,178	6,192	6.8	Plainville	10,137	9,365	772	7.6
Bethel	10,723	10,011	712	6.6	Plymouth	6,901	6,268	633	9.2
Bridgewater	1,037	967	70	6.8	Portland	5,416	5,038	378	7.0
Brookfield	9,147	8,570	577	6.3	Rocky Hill	10,863	10,099	764	7.0
Danbury	44,554	41,478	3,076	6.9	Simsbury	12,165	11,428	737	6.1
New Fairfield	7,531	7,008	523	6.9	Southington	24,570	22,862	1,708	7.0
New Milford	16,236	15,135	1,101	6.8	South Windsor	14,999	14,083	916	6.1
Sherman	2,141	2,009	132	6.2	Stafford	6,916	6,389	527	7.6
					Thomaston	4,612	4,251	361	7.8
ENFIELD	50,427	46,299	4,128	8.2	Tolland	8,501	7,997	504	5.9
East Windsor	6,578	5,999	579	8.8	Union	489	454	35	7.2
Enfield	24,167	22,171	1,996	8.3	Vernon	17,858	16,487	1,371	7.7
Somers	4,911	4,506	405	8.2	West Hartford	29,720	27,435	2,285	7.7
Suffield	7,604	7,029	575	7.6	Wethersfield	13,363	12,327	1,036	7.8
Windsor Locks	7,166	6,594	572	8.0	Willington	3,920	3,672	248	6.3
					Windsor	16,558	15,198	1,360	8.2
HARTFORD	596,227	545,958	50,269	8.4					
Andover	2,007	1,873	134	6.7					
Ashford	2,652	2,483	169	6.4					
Avon	9,239	8,747	492	5.3					
Barkhamsted	2,226	2,082	144	6.5					
Berlin	11,583	10,810	773	6.7					
Bloomfield	10,339	9,330	1,009	9.8					
Bolton	3,082	2,881	201	6.5					
Bristol	34,645	31,630	3,015	8.7					
Burlington	5,433	5,073	360	6.6					

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the 'Bridgeport-Stamford LMA', and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is 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 2011

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	312,721	284,920	27,801	8.9	TORRINGTON	54,896	50,670	4,226	7.7
Bethany	3,118	2,939	179	5.7	Bethlehem	2,004	1,882	122	6.1
Branford	17,356	16,090	1,266	7.3	Canaan	617	565	52	8.4
Cheshire	14,725	13,710	1,015	6.9	Colebrook	816	782	34	4.2
Chester	2,257	2,129	128	5.7	Cornwall	816	781	35	4.3
Clinton	7,973	7,405	568	7.1	Goshen	1,689	1,554	135	8.0
Deep River	2,575	2,399	176	6.8	Kent	1,599	1,492	107	6.7
Durham	4,312	4,059	253	5.9	Litchfield	4,411	4,085	326	7.4
East Haven	16,305	14,735	1,570	9.6	Morris	1,276	1,190	86	6.7
Essex	3,814	3,561	253	6.6	Norfolk	934	880	54	5.8
Guilford	12,999	12,221	778	6.0	North Canaan	1,749	1,603	146	8.3
Hamden	31,205	28,558	2,647	8.5	Roxbury	1,363	1,285	78	5.7
Killingworth	3,654	3,416	238	6.5	Salisbury	1,937	1,829	108	5.6
Madison	10,036	9,465	571	5.7	Sharon	1,542	1,464	78	5.1
Meriden	31,944	28,712	3,232	10.1	Torrington	19,986	18,168	1,818	9.1
New Haven	56,835	49,506	7,329	12.9	Warren	745	699	46	6.2
North Branford	8,365	7,764	601	7.2	Washington	1,940	1,816	124	6.4
North Haven	13,173	12,177	996	7.6	Winchester	6,033	5,473	560	9.3
Old Saybrook	5,506	5,121	385	7.0	Woodbury	5,437	5,122	315	5.8
Orange	7,237	6,758	479	6.6					
Wallingford	25,418	23,530	1,888	7.4	WATERBURY	102,066	91,048	11,018	10.8
Westbrook	30,219	27,201	3,018	10.0	Beacon Falls	3,345	3,099	246	7.4
West Haven	3,695	3,465	230	6.2	Middlebury	3,981	3,696	285	7.2
					Naugatuck	17,278	15,620	1,658	9.6
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	138,563	126,944	11,619	8.4	Prospect	5,373	4,969	404	7.5
Bozrah	1,472	1,374	98	6.7	Waterbury	50,739	44,050	6,689	13.2
Canterbury	3,230	2,971	259	8.0	Watertown	12,300	11,276	1,024	8.3
East Lyme	10,074	9,295	779	7.7	Wolcott	9,049	8,338	711	7.9
Franklin	1,172	1,101	71	6.1					
Griswold	7,324	6,687	637	8.7	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	59,190	53,769	5,421	9.2
Groton	19,311	17,564	1,747	9.0	Brooklyn	4,013	3,625	388	9.7
Ledyard	8,602	7,975	627	7.3	Chaplin	1,477	1,389	88	6.0
Lisbon	2,615	2,403	212	8.1	Eastford	1,009	953	56	5.6
Lyme	1,126	1,078	48	4.3	Hampton	1,269	1,164	105	8.3
Montville	11,119	10,207	912	8.2	Killingly	9,630	8,730	900	9.3
New London	13,925	12,433	1,492	10.7	Plainfield	8,541	7,655	886	10.4
No. Stonington	3,265	3,078	187	5.7	Pomfret	2,291	2,128	163	7.1
Norwich	21,052	18,952	2,100	10.0	Putnam	5,330	4,852	478	9.0
Old Lyme	4,168	3,917	251	6.0	Scotland	1,002	957	45	4.5
Preston	2,902	2,686	216	7.4	Sterling	2,145	1,944	201	9.4
Salem	2,629	2,455	174	6.6	Thompson	5,464	4,973	491	9.0
Sprague	1,815	1,659	156	8.6	Windham	12,303	10,967	1,336	10.9
Stonington	10,555	9,917	638	6.0	Woodstock	4,717	4,433	284	6.0
Voluntown	1,674	1,499	175	10.5					
Waterford	10,534	9,694	840	8.0					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
	151,446	138,838	12,608	8.3

Westerly, RI	12,883	11,894	989	7.7
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Labor Force estimates are prepared following statistical procedures developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,879,600	1,721,300	158,300	8.4
UNITED STATES	154,022,000	140,502,000	13,520,000	8.8
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,874,300	1,708,300	166,000	8.9
UNITED STATES	154,017,000	140,025,000	13,992,000	9.1

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	SEP 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010	TOWN	SEP 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010	TOWN	SEP 2011	YR TO DATE 2011	YR TO DATE 2010
Andover	0	0	2	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	5	4
Ansonia	0	1	4	Groton	1	11	27	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	3	3	Guilford	3	18	17	Putnam	1	7	10
Avon	1	23	19	Haddam	2	7	16	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	6	9	13	Ridgefield	2	9	7
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	6	6	Rocky Hill	2	13	13
Berlin	9	53	45	Hartford	2	37	20	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	0	2	9
Bethel	5	43	48	Harwinton	0	5	7	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	1
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	0	3	3	Seymour	2	10	15
Bolton	0	4	8	Killingly	0	13	28	Sharon	0	3	7
Bozrah	0	3	3	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	1	28	16
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	4	2	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	9	93	49	Ledyard	1	10	10	Simsbury	1	9	7
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	4	3	Somers	1	9	15
Bristol	0	12	34	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	1	8	14
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	1	Southbury	0	4	5
Brooklyn	0	16	16	Madison	0	5	10	Southington	2	46	72
Burlington	2	10	18	Manchester	1	10	17	Sprague	0	1	3
Canaan	0	1	1	Mansfield	1	7	15	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	4	6	Marlborough	0	2	6	Stamford	136	202	148
Canton	1	8	9	Meriden	1	7	10	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	2	12	15
Cheshire	41	52	31	Middlefield	0	3	4	Stratford	0	10	20
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	0	22	74	Suffield	2	18	14
Clinton	1	5	8	Milford	7	68	67	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	1	10	31	Monroe	0	5	3	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	0	6	28	Tolland	0	4	6
Columbia	2	5	5	Morris	0	1	2	Torrington	1	3	3
Cornwall	1	1	0	Naugatuck	0	6	5	Trumbull	1	7	5
Coventry	0	12	27	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	2	2
Cromwell	3	23	21	New Canaan	0	16	12	Vernon	0	73	48
Danbury	4	76	87	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	1	0
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	5	6	Wallingford	6	42	59
Deep River	1	1	3	New Haven	101	198	469	Warren	0	2	0
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	21	28	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	2	5	New Milford	0	14	22	Waterbury	0	14	31
East Granby	1	9	2	Newington	0	3	3	Waterford	3	11	9
East Haddam	4	13	21	Newtown	0	13	8	Watertown	2	13	21
East Hampton	1	8	19	Norfolk	0	1	2	West Hartford	1	25	14
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	0	15	2	North Canaan	0	2	3	Westbrook	2	6	9
East Lyme	2	25	27	North Haven	1	5	6	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	2	25	63	North Stonington	2	3	3	Westport	9	52	39
Eastford	0	2	0	Norwalk	0	48	34	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	2	3	Norwich	4	8	29	Willington	0	1	4
Ellington	1	98	23	Norwich	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Winchester	0	3	3
Essex	0	0	5	Old Saybrook	0	23	6	Windham	1	16	66
Fairfield	3	34	21	Orange	na	na	na	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	17	20	Oxford	0	14	30	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	5	17	29	Plainfield	1	13	12	Wolcott	2	8	14
Glastonbury	2	23	36	Plainville	0	13	19	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	1	9	Plymouth	1	5	4	Woodbury	0	6	4
Granby	0	4	4	Pomfret	0	3	4	Woodstock	1	5	6
Greenwich	5	45	77	Portland	0	6	9				

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 4-8 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index +2.5	Business Activity	Tourism and Travel
Coincident Employment Index -0.1	New Housing Permits +10.8	Info Center Visitors -20.6
Leading General Drift Indicator +0.4	Electricity Sales -2.8	Attraction Visitors -1.5
Coincident General Drift Indicator +0.7	Construction Contracts Index +32.9	Air Passenger Count +4.3
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer +0.5	New Auto Registrations +16.5	Indian Gaming Slots -5.4
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index +2.5	Air Cargo Tons +6.4	Travel and Tourism Index +2.9
Total Nonfarm Employment +0.6	Exports +3.6	
	S&P 500: Monthly Close +0.9	
Unemployment Rate -0.2*	Business Starts	Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Labor Force -1.2	Secretary of the State +0.8	Total +2.1
Employed -0.9	Dept. of Labor -15.3	Wages & Salaries +1.7
Unemployed -4.0		Benefit Costs +3.3
Average Weekly Initial Claims +12.1	Business Terminations	Consumer Prices
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate -0.33*	Secretary of the State +2.6	U.S. City Average +3.9
U-6 Unemployment Rate +0.8*	Dept. of Labor -12.8	Northeast Region +4.0
		NY-NJ-Long Island +3.8
		Boston-Brockton-Nashua +3.7
Average Weekly Hours, Mfg -2.2	State Revenues +6.1	Interest Rates
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg +3.9	Corporate Tax +0.8	Prime 0.00*
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg +1.7	Personal Income Tax +7.0	Conventional Mortgage -0.24*
CT Mfg. Production Index -3.4	Real Estate Conveyance Tax +46.6	
Production Worker Hours +2.6	Sales & Use Tax +20.6	
Industrial Electricity Sales -9.1	Indian Gaming Payments -1.4	
Personal Income +3.9		
UI Covered Wages +2.7		

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

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