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In October...

Nonfarm Employment

Connecticut..... 1,624,900

Change over month +0.07%

Change over year -0.2%

United States 133,755,000

Change over month +0.13%

Change over year +1.5%

Unemployment Rate

Connecticut..... 9.0%

United States 7.9%

Consumer Price Index

United States 231.317

Change over year 2.2%

Job Polarization in Connecticut

By Matthew Krzyzek, Economist, DOL, Matthew.Krzyzek@ct.gov

In recent months, much has been written of the hollowing out of the middle class during the recovery. A New York Times article partially attributes this to long-term trends of automation and globalization that cause a polarization of labor to high and low wage employment.¹ The same article extensively reports on the findings by The National Employment Law Project (NELP).² Their work analyzed nationwide Current Population Survey (CPS) data and found middle wage jobs incurred a majority of job losses during the recession, while low-wage jobs experienced a majority of post-recession job growth. The report also found the share of high wage job losses and subsequent gains to be 19 and 20 percent.

When employment changes were analyzed by industry, NELP found a majority of low-wage industry growth has occurred in Food Services, Retail, and Employment Services. It also found that industries with higher median wages such as Construction, Manufacturing, and Finance experienced little growth.

To examine how Connecticut compares to these national trends, The Census Bureau's Local Employment Household Dynamics (LEHD) data was used to examine the shifts by industry that have occurred from 2002 through 2010, the last year of annual data. Mirroring the NELP report methodology with state level CPS data was not appropriate given the smaller state-level sample size in

Connecticut. The LEHD has three wage tiers like the NELP report, but the scales are different. Despite these variations, the LEHD is the best data source to examine short-term industry change by wage-tier in Connecticut.

Explaining the Data

The LEHD database encompasses all Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) covered jobs in Connecticut. The data is available by two-digit NAICS sectors and also by various demographic breakdowns. This article focuses on the three income tiers: the Low Tier encompasses jobs with monthly wages below \$1,250, the Medium Tier is between \$1,251 and \$3,333, and the High Tier includes jobs with wages above \$3,333 per month. The data are also divided into numerous job types, namely *All Jobs* and *Primary Jobs*. *All Jobs* is every U.I. covered job held by people working in Connecticut. Because *All Jobs* includes multiple jobs worked by individual workers, the *Primary Job* category includes only the highest income job and shows the total workforce of U.I. covered employment in Connecticut. Through simple subtraction, 'secondary' positions can be determined by industry.

Employment Change 2002-2010

All Jobs

From 2002 through 2010, Connecticut saw *All Jobs* employment first trough in 2004 at 1,567,641. It then peaked at

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1,657,550 in 2008 and fell to 1,575,309 by 2010. During this period high tier employment steadily increased, comprising 39.3 percent of total employment wages in 2002 and rising to 49.1 percent of all wages by 2010. The two lower wage tiers both experienced declines in their share of Connecticut employment. The middle tier declined the most, dropping 6.3 percent from 35.3 percent of employment in 2002 to 29 percent in 2010. The low tier had a smaller decrease, losing 3.4 percent from 25.4 percent in 2002 to 22 percent in 2010. The heaviest employment decline occurring in the middle tier corresponds with the NELP findings, namely of polarization to the upper and lower bounds.

It must be noted that the Census-derived wage tiers are inherently low for Connecticut. The High Tier threshold equates to an annual wage of at least \$39,997. Connecticut's per capita income in 2010 was \$54,239, whereas that for the U.S. was \$39,937. The other issue with the fixed tiers lies with the 27 percent rise in Connecticut per capita income during the eight year period, while the U.S. saw a 29 percent increase. Even with these two issues recognized, the eight-year change through 2010 shows that middle-tier employment in Connecticut declined the most.

Primary Jobs

From 2002 through 2010 total primary jobs was down 2.6 percent, shifting from 1,496,329 to 1,457,513 workers. This obviously does not represent peak-to-peak or trough-to-trough comparison as 2002 was a year after peak employment, and 2010 was the trough for the most recent contraction. During those eight years Health Care, Education, and Accommodations all posted the largest total primary employment increase, respectively rising by 15.5, 13.5, and 10.1 percent. Industries that posted the largest primary job employment declines were Manufacturing, Construction, and Information, falling by 22.7, 21.8, and 18.9 percent, respectively.

Health Care and Education employment growth occurred mostly

in their respective high wage tiers. The Accommodations and Food Services industry had a vast majority of its primary employment growth within the middle and lower tiers; high tier wages comprise less than ten percent of its primary employment, but that share has steadily increased from 6.7 to 9.4 percent over the term. For contracting industries, the employment change occurred mostly within the middle wage tier in concordance with the NELP findings.

Secondary Jobs

For Connecticut, secondary jobs appear to be very cyclical overall, having reached a low of 109,562 positions in 2004 and peaking in 2008 with 128,944 jobs. In the years since peak employment, Secondary Jobs growth has lagged behind All Jobs and Primary Jobs in terms of recouping post-peak losses. In 2010, Secondary Jobs was at 91.4 percent of its peak 2008 level whereas All Jobs and Primary Jobs were respectively at 95 and 95.3 percent.

In 2010, the industries with the highest share of Secondary Jobs employment were Accommodations and Food Services (NAICS 72), Other Services (NAICS 81), Administrative (NAICS 56), and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (NAICS 71). These industries respectively had Secondary Jobs comprise 15.5, 15.2, 12.6 and 11.7 percent of their total employment (All Jobs). The lowest Secondary Jobs employment share industries were Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52), Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33), and Utilities (NAICS 22). Those three industries had Secondary Jobs comprise less than 2 percent of their total employment.

The Recession and Primary Jobs

Table A shows Primary Job employment change during the recession by wage tiers. Only Health Care and Social Assistance (NAICS 62) and Management (NAICS 55) posted significant employment increases over the period. Health Care is the largest

-continued on page 5-

A Look at the Help Wanted OnLine Data Series

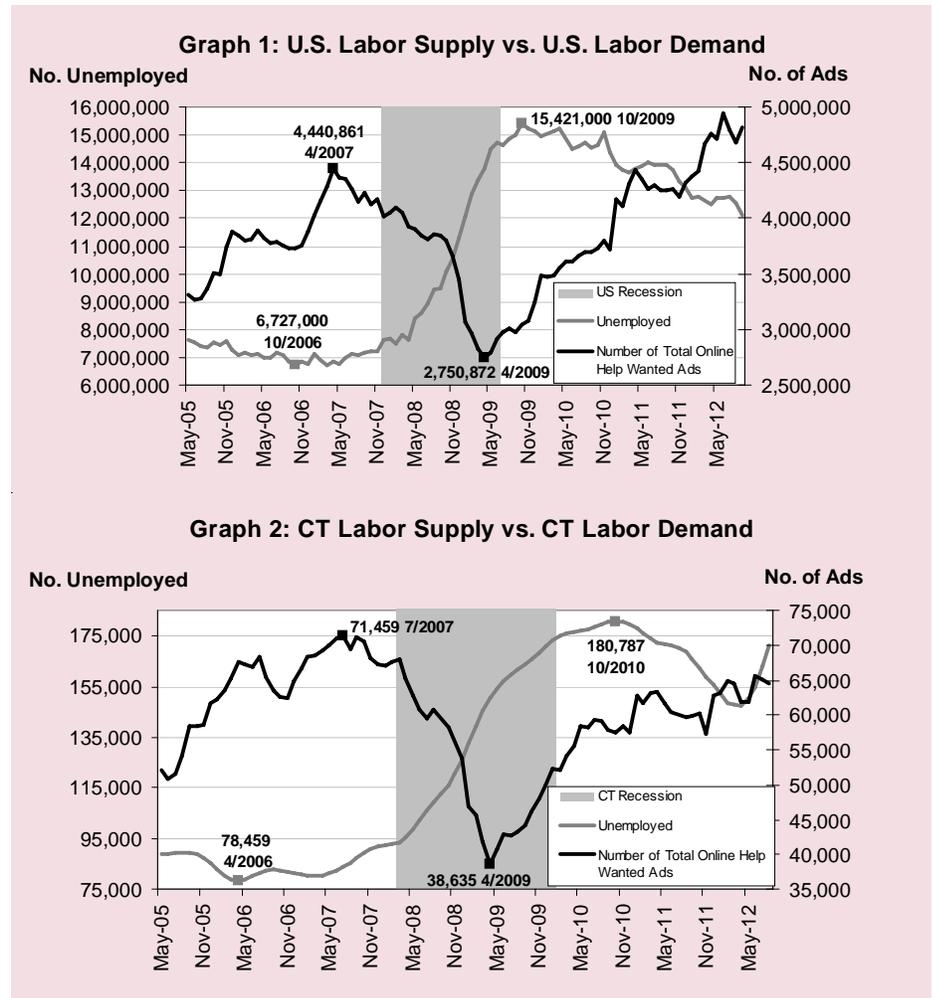
By Sarah York, Economist, DOL, Sarah.York@ct.gov

One are the days when the most effective and utilized job search method was to open up your local newspaper. The use of online databases by job seekers has become much more prevalent in recent years. In an effort to reflect this reality, the Conference Board replaced its Help Wanted newspaper employment index with the Help Wanted OnLine Data Series (HWOL) in 2005. The series can be used for a variety of purposes, but its strengths may lie as an indicator of job demand as represented by employment vacancies and as a leading indicator of potential shifts in actual employment levels.

The Help Wanted OnLine report is released at the beginning of every month. The program uses data from over 16,000 online job board sources and corporate job boards. It uses a mid-month survey reference period to coincide with the Bureau of Labor Statistics's household and jobs surveys. The report includes data on new online ads, total online ads, ads rate and the supply/demand rate. New ads are those that have not previously appeared in the report, and total ads are unduplicated ads appearing in the reference period. The ad rate is the number of advertised vacancies as a percent of the BLS's civilian labor force data for a geographic area. The supply/demand rate is the number of unemployed divided by the number of advertised vacancies. The data is further broken down by regional, metropolitan, and occupational data.

Strengths

The timeliness of the HWOL series is one of its key advantages. Like the BLS employment data, it is one of the



few economic indicators that are published the following month. Job seekers can benefit from this by narrowing their job search to industries that are showing a higher job demand. Education and training planners can potentially see an increase in demand for certain occupations in "real time." Economists may be able to use this real-time data as a leading indicator of turns in the current economy.

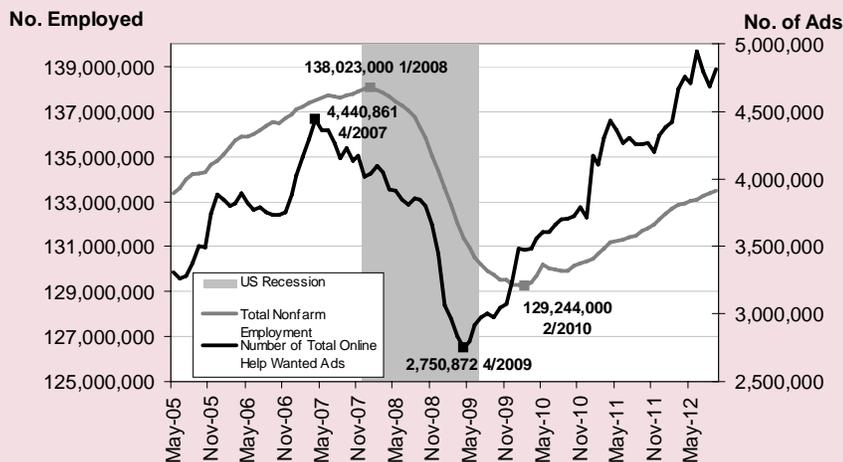
The Conference Board reviews the data regularly to make the data accurate to the best of their ability. Job listing sources are revised based on their reliability and usefulness. To minimize

duplicate ads from being reported, the program identifies job boards that merely scrape ads from other sources and eliminates those boards from the data collection process.

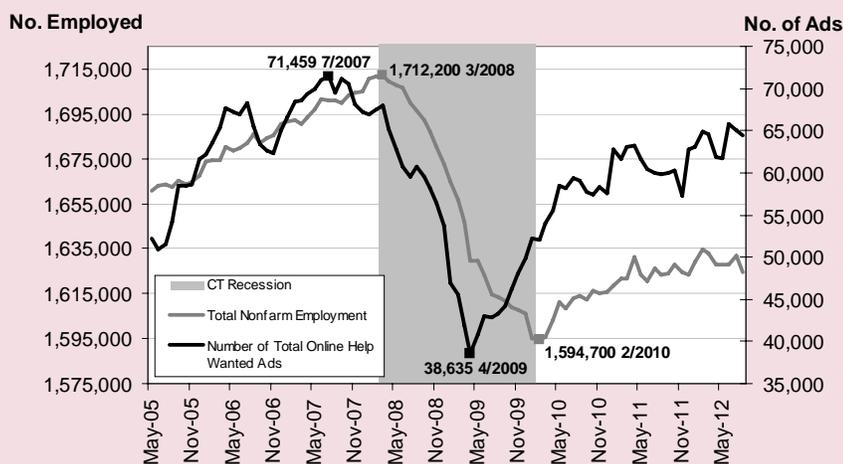
Supply vs. Demand

Job ads are used as a representation of vacancies and labor demand. The number of unemployed persons is used as a proxy for labor supply. Graph 1 displays these two measures together using the United States data. It starts at the earliest data available for the HWOL dataset. Going into the recession, the number of unemployed persons

Graph 3: U.S. Employment vs. U.S. Labor Demand



Graph 4: CT Employment vs. CT Labor Demand



began increasing six months before the number of job ads began to fall. As the nation began to pull out of the recession, the number of job ads began to rise 18 months before the number of unemployed persons started to come down. Graph 2 shows how the two measures fared in Connecticut. As with the United States, labor demand fell after the supply began to increase, and rose before supply started to turn down. Connecticut had a larger span of fifteen months between the two before the recession, and the same gap as the nation (18 months) coming out of the recession.

Weaknesses

The potential downfall of the HWOL series and the use of job

board data as labor market information in general is that not every job posting is created equally. The number of job ads may not necessarily correlate to job demand. There is no one way or reason to post a job ad. A company may post one ad for several openings, which would downplay the demand. Alternatively, they may leave a listing up long after the job has been filled. Human resource departments also post ads as a means of gathering resumes to see what types of applicants are out there. Many employers use alternative methods to advertise their vacancies, whether it is by posting signs or using an employment agency. Electronic job boards tend to under represent low paying occupations

and over represent professional and management occupations. Certain occupations, such as retail, wait staff, and construction jobs, can be considerably misrepresented by the data. Often times an ad is posted with very vague information, such as location. This can effectively skew the results for smaller geographies such as substate regions or metropolitan areas.

HWOL as a Leading Indicator

Despite the weaknesses that the HWOL data contains, it may still be useful as a leading indicator of economic behavior. To determine the strength of the HWOL series as a leading indicator, an analysis of how it behaved during recessionary periods would be helpful. Since the series is still relatively new, we have only one recession to analyze. Graph 3 shows the total nonfarm employment of the United States compared to the number of total online help wanted ads from HWOL. During the past recession, the number of ads began their descent nine months before employment turned down, and started to rise ten months before employment began to increase. As shown in Graph 4, a similar occurrence happened with Connecticut employment and job ads. Connecticut job ads turned down eight months before Connecticut's total nonfarm employment declined, and started to increase ten months before employment.

The preliminary data for The Conference Board's Help Wanted Online Data Series is promising. It successfully predicted the turning points of the past recession for both the nation and Connecticut. This type of indicator is valuable when studying economic activity.

The help wanted online data is published monthly in the Connecticut Economic Digest on page 15. ■

TABLE A PRIMARY JOBS CHANGE 2008-2010 by Wage Tier

NAICS		All Tiers			Low Tier			Medium Tier			High Tier		
Code	Industry	2008	'08-'10	Change %	2008	'08-'10	Change %	2008	'08-'10	Change %	2008	'08-'10	Change %
62	Health & Soc. Assistance	218,315	13,179	6.0%	35,683	-23	-0.1%	90,090	1,987	2.2%	92,542	11,215	12.1%
55	Management	27,890	996	3.6%	1,850	-282	-15.2%	6,039	-284	-4.7%	20,001	1,562	7.8%
22	Utilities	8,317	6	0.1%	236	-40	-16.9%	370	-111	-30.0%	7,711	157	2.0%
92	Public Administration	55,992	-208	-0.4%	4,930	-412	-8.4%	8,332	-1,187	-14.2%	42,730	1,391	3.3%
11	Agriculture	4,112	-43	-1.0%	841	-136	-16.2%	2,351	29	1.2%	920	64	7.0%
61	Education	169,958	-2,323	-1.4%	30,958	-4,975	-16.1%	42,164	-2,148	-5.1%	96,836	4,800	5.0%
72	Accom. & Food Service	91,385	-1,749	-1.9%	47,673	-2,610	-5.5%	35,457	714	2.0%	8,255	147	1.8%
52	Finance & Insurance	118,612	-2,947	-2.5%	4,553	-1,190	-26.1%	21,260	-3,691	-17.4%	92,799	1,934	2.1%
81	Other Services	49,078	-1,827	-3.7%	15,440	-584	-3.8%	19,945	-1,313	-6.6%	13,693	70	0.5%
44-45	Retail Trade	164,992	-7,455	-4.5%	61,502	-3,052	-5.0%	61,888	-2,913	-4.7%	41,602	-1,490	-3.6%
71	Arts Entertain. & Rec.	39,686	-2,323	-5.9%	9,466	194	2.0%	16,512	-734	-4.4%	13,708	-1,783	-13.0%
53	Real Estate	19,259	-1,289	-6.7%	3,445	-758	-22.0%	7,085	-899	-12.7%	8,729	368	4.2%
54	Professional Service	89,656	-7,039	-7.9%	8,054	-1,124	-14.0%	17,857	-2,743	-15.4%	63,745	-3,172	-5.0%
48-49	Transport. & Warehousing	39,289	-3,174	-8.1%	6,305	-1,115	-17.7%	16,916	-2,455	-14.5%	16,068	396	2.5%
42	Wholesale Trade	68,588	-6,600	-9.6%	5,254	-1,254	-23.9%	19,476	-2,692	-13.8%	43,858	-2,654	-6.1%
56	Administrative Service	73,046	-7,273	-10.0%	21,159	-3,249	-15.4%	29,577	-2,529	-8.6%	22,310	-1,495	-6.7%
31-33	Manufacturing	187,538	-20,753	-11.1%	9,346	-2,755	-29.5%	52,462	-10,042	-19.1%	125,730	-7,956	-6.3%
51	Information	39,521	-5,275	-13.3%	4,404	-484	-11.0%	8,689	-1,788	-20.6%	26,428	-3,003	-11.4%
21	Mining	679	-127	-18.7%	44	-14	-31.8%	167	-37	-22.2%	468	-76	-16.2%
23	Construction	62,693	-14,869	-23.7%	6,658	-1,728	-26.0%	17,398	-5,329	-30.6%	38,637	-7,812	-20.2%
**	All Industries	1,528,606	-71,093	-4.7%	277,801	-25,591	-9.2%	474,035	-38,165	-8.1%	776,770	-7,337	-0.9%

-continued from page 2-

industry by primary job count and has resiliently added jobs throughout the business cycle. Both NAICS sectors added jobs primarily in the high tier.

The industries that incurred the most job losses during the recession were Manufacturing (-20,753 jobs, -11.1%) and Construction (-14,869 jobs, -23.7%). A majority of Manufacturing job losses occurred in the Medium Tier while

Construction shed mostly High Tier Jobs.

All Primary Jobs were down 4.7 percent during the period, a total loss of 71,093. The Medium Wage Tier had the largest share of employment loss, shedding 38,165 primary jobs from 2008 to 2010. This middle-wage concentration of employment loss mirrors the findings in the NELP Report. Annual 2011 and 2012 LEHD data will not be available for some time,

but given the available data it would seem reasonable to conclude that job polarization may be an issue for the state in upcoming years. ■

¹ Rampell, Catherine. "Majority of New Jobs Pay Low Wages, Study Finds." *New York Times* [New York] 30 Aug. 2012.

² "The Low-Wage Recovery and Growing Inequality." *National Employment Law Project*. Aug. 2012.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	3Q	3Q	CHANGE		2Q
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coincident	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**	125.9	124.7	1.2	1.0	125.6
Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***	OCT	OCT			SEP
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	2012	2011			2012
Connecticut	152.76	150.77	1.99	1.3	152.55
United States	152.09	147.90	4.19	2.8	151.79

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 decreased
over the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM	1,624.9	1,627.7	-2.8	-0.2	1,623.7
Natural Res & Mining	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-16.7	0.6
Construction	48.2	51.3	-3.1	-6.0	48.3
Manufacturing	164.2	166.2	-2.0	-1.2	164.5
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	295.5	294.9	0.6	0.2	293.6
Information	32.6	31.7	0.9	2.8	32.4
Financial Activities	130.7	133.9	-3.2	-2.4	131.8
Professional and Business Services	193.3	196.4	-3.1	-1.6	193.9
Education and Health Services	326.1	316.7	9.4	3.0	327.6
Leisure and Hospitality	139.3	138.8	0.5	0.4	137.1
Other Services	60.3	60.5	-0.2	-0.3	59.8
Government*	234.2	236.7	-2.5	-1.1	234.1

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

Initial claims for
unemployment insurance
decreased from a year
ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	9.0	8.5	0.5	---	8.9
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,894.4	1,917.4	-23.0	-1.2	1,897.9
Employed (000s)	1,723.3	1,755.1	-31.8	-1.8	1,728.3
Unemployed (000s)	171.1	162.3	8.8	5.4	169.6
Average Weekly Initial Claims	4,907	5,070	-163	-3.2	4,527
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.79	3.58	0.21	---	3.36
	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

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP	AUG
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012	2012
Production Worker Avg Weekly Hours	40.2	40.6	-0.4	-1.0	39.8	--
Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings	22.97	24.82	-1.85	-7.5	23.28	--
Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings	923.39	1,007.69	-84.30	-8.4	926.54	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)	95.0	86.6	8.3	9.6	95.8	104.9
Production Worker Hours (000s)	4,088	4,305	-217	-5.0	4,095	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*	313	274	38.7	14.1	317	362

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*		CHANGE		4Q*
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2012
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*	OCT 2012	592	216.6	4,320	2,585	67.1	
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	AUG 2012	3,030	1.2	20,057	20,564	-2.5	
Construction Contracts							
Index (1980=100)	OCT 2012	295.6	-30.4	---	---	---	
New Auto Registrations	OCT 2012	15,560	10.3	154,267	152,788	1.0	
Air Cargo Tons (000s)	OCT 2012	12,087	2.4	116,862	111,050	5.2	
Exports (Bil. \$)	3Q 2012	3.71	4.1	11.94	11.96	-0.2	
S&P 500: Monthly Close	OCT 2012	1,412.16	12.7	---	---	---	

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	OCT 2012	2,269	10.1	23,590	21,831	8.1	
Department of Labor	1Q2012	2,024	-8.4	2,024	2,210	-8.4	
TERMINATIONS							
Secretary of the State	OCT 2012	917	-1.8	9,201	9,046	1.7	
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

Total revenues were up from a year ago.

	YEAR TO DATE					
	OCT 2012	OCT 2011	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	1,328.0	1,148.1	15.7	13,516.3	12,060.4	12.1
Corporate Tax	21.9	26.4	-17.0	587.0	677.7	-13.4
Personal Income Tax	496.6	478.1	3.9	7,074.9	6,349.2	11.4
Real Estate Conv. Tax	9.7	9.5	2.1	114.7	93.7	22.4
Sales & Use Tax	410.2	347.1	18.2	3,295.6	2,956.7	11.5
Indian Gaming Payments**	23.2	28.7	-19.1	271.0	299.4	-9.5

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***	OCT 2012	14,307	-40.8	231,237	237,672	-2.7	
Major Attraction Visitors	OCT 2012	101,421	-4.2	1,499,620	1,405,741	6.7	
Air Passenger Count	OCT 2012	461,507	-5.9	4,509,089	4,731,756	-4.7	
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*	OCT 2012	1,096	-15.5	12,494	13,770	-9.3	
Travel and Tourism Index**	3Q 2012	---	NA	---	---	---	

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

<i>Private Industry Workers</i> (Dec. 2005 = 100)	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	SEP	JUN	3-Mo	SEP	SEP	12-Mo
	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 2.2 percent over the year.

CONSUMER NEWS

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
CONSUMER PRICES				
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2012	231.317	2.2	0.0
Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)	OCT 2012	0.432	-2.1	0.0
Northeast Region	OCT 2012	247.564	1.9	0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	OCT 2012	254.277	1.7	-0.1
Boston-Brockton-Nashua**	SEP 2012	249.488	1.7	1.3
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	OCT 2012	227.974	2.2	-0.1

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board

*Change over prior monthly or quarterly period

**The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.

Conventional mortgage fell to 3.38 percent over the month.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	OCT	SEP	OCT
	2012	2012	2011
Prime	3.25	3.25	3.25
Federal Funds	0.16	0.14	0.07
3 Month Treasury Bill	0.10	0.11	0.02
6 Month Treasury Bill	0.15	0.14	0.05
1 Year Treasury Note	0.18	0.18	0.11
3 Year Treasury Note	0.37	0.34	0.47
5 Year Treasury Note	0.71	0.67	1.06
7 Year Treasury Note	1.15	1.12	1.62
10 Year Treasury Note	1.75	1.72	2.15
20 Year Treasury Note	2.51	2.49	2.87
Conventional Mortgage	3.38	3.50	4.07

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>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
Connecticut	1,624.9	1,627.7	-2.8	-0.2	1,623.7
Maine	595.3	593.9	1.4	0.2	595.6
Massachusetts	3,255.1	3,212.1	43.0	1.3	3,247.2
New Hampshire	626.8	625.6	1.2	0.2	625.8
New Jersey	3,892.2	3,865.2	27.0	0.7	3,903.9
New York	8,831.6	8,697.1	134.5	1.5	8,822.2
Pennsylvania	5,752.2	5,704.1	48.1	0.8	5,744.7
Rhode Island	457.0	459.5	-2.5	-0.5	459.5
Vermont	302.0	301.4	0.6	0.2	303.0
United States	133,755.0	131,806.0	1,949.0	1.5	133,584.0

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

LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
Connecticut	1,894.4	1,917.4	-23.0	-1.2	1,897.9
Maine	708.1	706.0	2.1	0.3	705.6
Massachusetts	3,473.9	3,454.2	19.7	0.6	3,461.1
New Hampshire	740.4	739.7	0.7	0.1	738.8
New Jersey	4,592.5	4,569.4	23.1	0.5	4,577.2
New York	9,586.3	9,506.1	80.2	0.8	9,555.1
Pennsylvania	6,536.5	6,379.8	156.7	2.5	6,505.4
Rhode Island	563.4	562.6	0.8	0.1	558.1
Vermont	358.2	359.5	-1.3	-0.4	357.3
United States	155,641.0	154,057.0	1,584.0	1.0	155,063.0

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

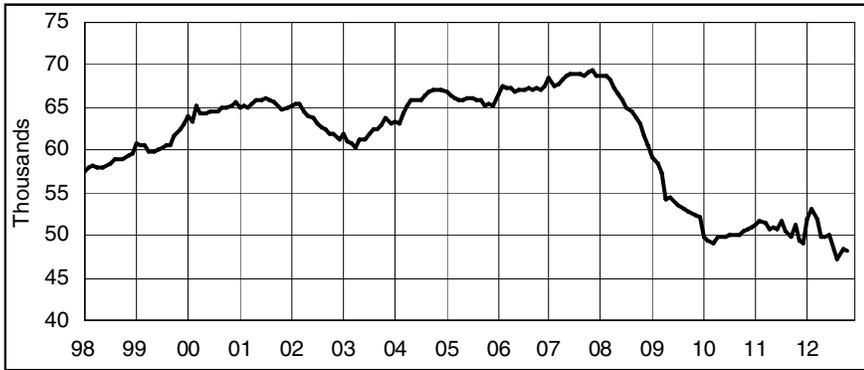
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	OCT	OCT	CHANGE	SEP
	2012	2011		2012
Connecticut	9.0	8.5	0.5	8.9
Maine	7.4	7.3	0.1	7.6
Massachusetts	6.6	7.1	-0.5	6.5
New Hampshire	5.7	5.4	0.3	5.7
New Jersey	9.7	9.3	0.4	9.8
New York	8.7	8.2	0.5	8.9
Pennsylvania	8.1	7.9	0.2	8.2
Rhode Island	10.4	11.2	-0.8	10.5
Vermont	5.5	5.4	0.1	5.4
United States	7.9	8.9	-1.0	7.8

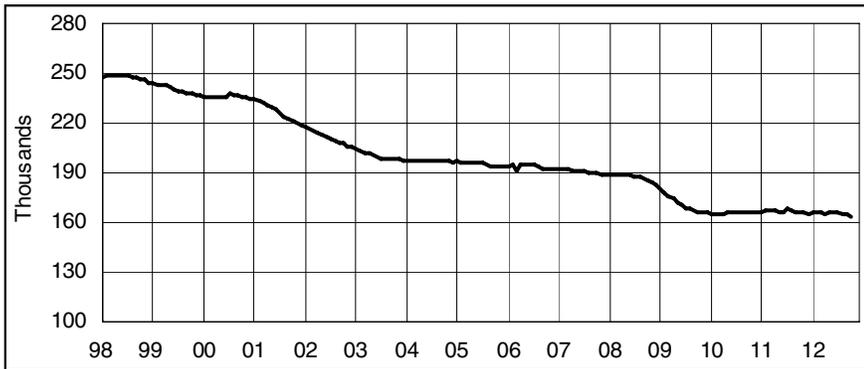
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



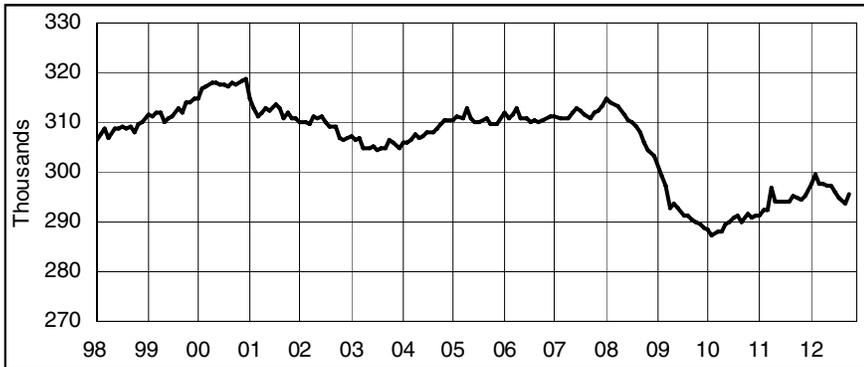
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	49.7	51.2	52.0
Feb	49.3	51.7	53.1
Mar	49.0	51.4	51.8
Apr	49.8	50.8	49.7
May	49.8	50.9	49.9
Jun	49.7	50.8	50.1
Jul	50.0	51.6	48.7
Aug	50.1	50.5	47.3
Sep	50.1	49.7	48.3
Oct	50.4	51.3	48.2
Nov	50.7	49.4	
Dec	51.0	49.2	

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	165.3	166.2	166.3
Feb	165.0	166.7	166.2
Mar	165.1	166.7	165.8
Apr	165.3	166.8	164.9
May	165.5	166.5	165.4
Jun	165.6	166.4	165.6
Jul	166.2	167.9	166.4
Aug	166.0	167.0	165.1
Sep	166.1	166.5	164.5
Oct	166.1	166.2	164.2
Nov	165.9	165.7	
Dec	166.0	164.8	

TRADE, TRANSP., & UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



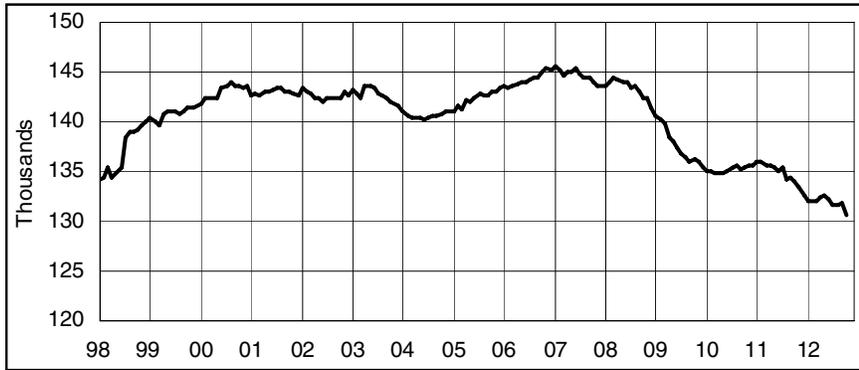
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	288.4	291.2	297.6
Feb	287.3	292.4	299.7
Mar	288.1	292.5	297.6
Apr	288.2	296.7	297.5
May	289.5	293.8	297.1
Jun	290.1	293.8	297.1
Jul	290.9	293.8	296.2
Aug	291.3	294.2	294.8
Sep	290.1	295.3	293.6
Oct	291.6	294.9	295.5
Nov	290.9	294.5	
Dec	291.1	295.3	

INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



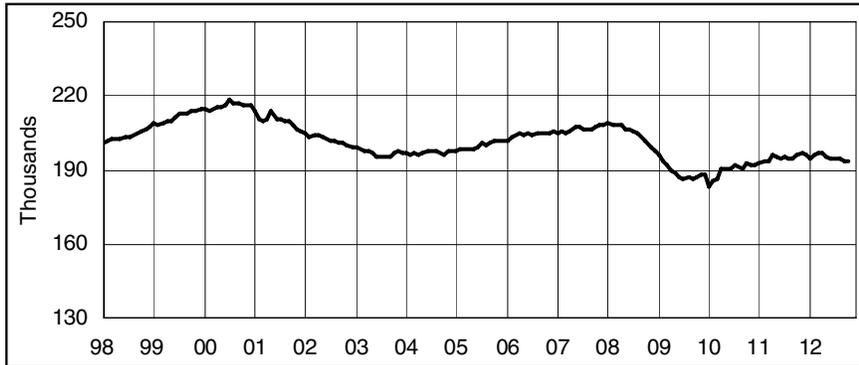
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	31.9	31.7	31.8
Feb	31.7	31.5	31.7
Mar	31.7	31.6	31.9
Apr	31.6	31.5	32.0
May	31.7	31.3	32.0
Jun	31.5	31.3	31.6
Jul	31.4	31.6	31.5
Aug	31.7	31.4	31.9
Sep	31.9	31.4	32.4
Oct	31.8	31.7	32.6
Nov	31.7	31.5	
Dec	31.8	31.6	

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



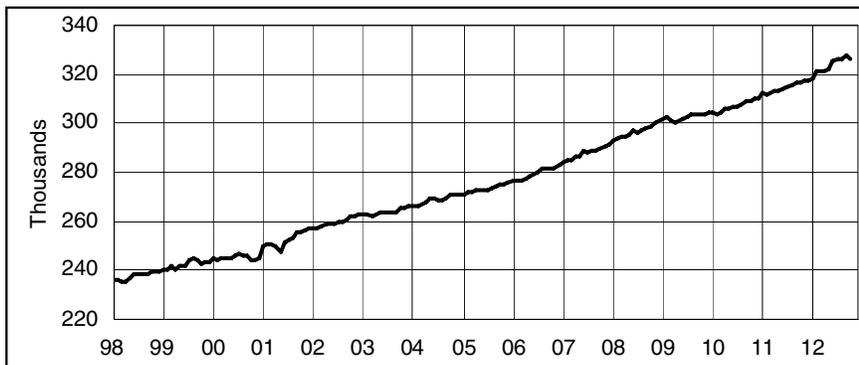
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	135.0	136.1	132.0
Feb	134.9	136.0	131.9
Mar	134.8	135.7	132.1
Apr	134.8	135.7	132.4
May	134.8	135.5	132.6
Jun	135.0	135.1	132.2
Jul	135.4	135.4	131.6
Aug	135.7	134.2	131.7
Sep	135.2	134.5	131.8
Oct	135.5	133.9	130.7
Nov	135.7	133.5	
Dec	135.6	132.7	

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERV. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



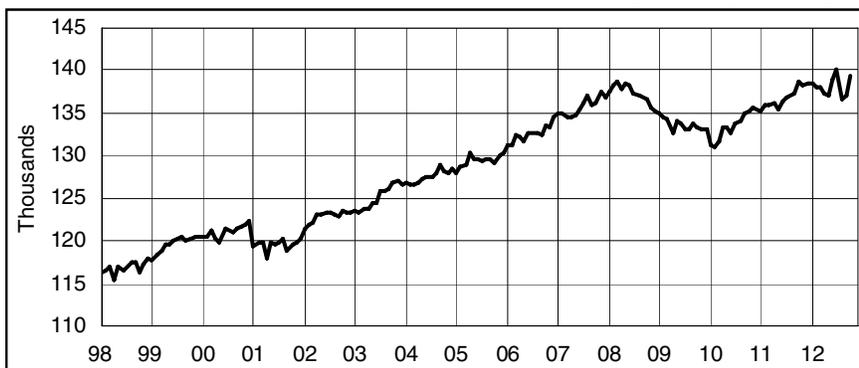
Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	183.5	193.1	194.8
Feb	185.8	193.9	196.1
Mar	186.5	193.3	196.5
Apr	190.2	195.7	197.1
May	190.1	195.0	195.5
Jun	190.6	194.3	194.6
Jul	191.8	194.9	194.5
Aug	191.4	194.8	194.8
Sep	190.7	194.5	193.9
Oct	192.5	196.4	193.3
Nov	192.1	196.5	
Dec	191.8	196.4	

EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH SERV. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	304.1	312.1	318.3
Feb	303.4	311.7	321.2
Mar	304.2	312.5	321.6
Apr	305.9	313.3	321.3
May	306.3	313.5	322.0
Jun	306.6	314.1	325.5
Jul	307.0	314.9	326.5
Aug	307.8	316.0	326.5
Sep	309.3	316.3	327.6
Oct	309.4	316.7	326.1
Nov	309.8	317.0	
Dec	310.3	317.6	

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2010	2011	2012
Jan	131.3	135.3	138.5
Feb	131.1	135.8	138.0
Mar	131.7	136.0	138.1
Apr	133.4	136.2	137.2
May	133.3	135.5	137.0
Jun	132.6	136.4	139.0
Jul	133.7	136.8	140.0
Aug	134.1	137.0	136.7
Sep	134.9	137.2	137.1
Oct	135.3	138.8	139.3
Nov	135.6	138.3	
Dec	135.5	138.4	

CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	1,638,300	1,641,400	-3,100	-0.2	1,627,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,399,500	1,400,000	-500	0.0	1,395,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	216,200	221,500	-5,300	-2.4	217,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	51,900	55,200	-3,300	-6.0	52,900
MANUFACTURING	164,300	166,300	-2,000	-1.2	164,800
Durable Goods	126,100	128,300	-2,200	-1.7	126,500
Fabricated Metal.....	30,000	29,000	1,000	3.4	29,800
Machinery.....	14,700	14,800	-100	-0.7	14,600
Computer and Electronic Product.....	13,600	13,500	100	0.7	13,600
Transportation Equipment.....	41,900	42,200	-300	-0.7	42,100
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,700	30,400	-700	-2.3	29,900
Non-Durable Goods	38,200	38,000	200	0.5	38,300
Chemical.....	12,300	12,400	-100	-0.8	12,400
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	1,422,100	1,419,900	2,200	0.2	1,409,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	296,500	295,900	600	0.2	292,900
Wholesale Trade.....	63,400	65,000	-1,600	-2.5	63,100
Retail Trade.....	181,700	179,300	2,400	1.3	178,800
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	19,900	19,800	100	0.5	19,900
Building Material.....	14,000	14,200	-200	-1.4	14,100
Food and Beverage Stores.....	44,200	43,400	800	1.8	43,900
General Merchandise Stores.....	28,700	28,000	700	2.5	28,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	51,400	51,600	-200	-0.4	51,000
Utilities.....	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,700
Transportation and Warehousing.....	43,700	43,800	-100	-0.2	43,300
INFORMATION	32,400	31,500	900	2.9	32,300
Telecommunications.....	9,500	9,400	100	1.1	9,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	131,000	134,200	-3,200	-2.4	131,600
Finance and Insurance.....	112,700	115,600	-2,900	-2.5	113,100
Credit Intermediation.....	25,500	26,400	-900	-3.4	25,600
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	23,300	22,900	400	1.7	23,300
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	59,100	61,400	-2,300	-3.7	59,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,300	18,600	-300	-1.6	18,500
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	195,200	198,300	-3,100	-1.6	194,900
Professional, Scientific.....	88,200	88,500	-300	-0.3	87,900
Legal Services.....	12,700	12,900	-200	-1.6	12,700
Computer Systems Design.....	24,300	22,900	1,400	6.1	24,200
Management of Companies.....	26,800	26,900	-100	-0.4	26,800
Administrative and Support.....	80,200	82,900	-2,700	-3.3	80,200
Employment Services.....	25,700	27,400	-1,700	-6.2	25,900
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	329,800	320,500	9,300	2.9	326,500
Educational Services.....	68,700	65,100	3,600	5.5	64,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	261,100	255,400	5,700	2.2	262,400
Hospitals.....	63,100	62,700	400	0.6	63,200
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	63,000	62,500	500	0.8	63,200
Social Assistance.....	49,300	47,200	2,100	4.4	49,400
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	138,300	137,900	400	0.3	139,600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	23,600	22,900	700	3.1	26,100
Accommodation and Food Services.....	114,700	115,000	-300	-0.3	113,500
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	103,100	103,300	-200	-0.2	101,900
OTHER SERVICES	60,100	60,200	-100	-0.2	59,800
GOVERNMENT	238,800	241,400	-2,600	-1.1	232,300
Federal Government.....	17,200	17,900	-700	-3.9	17,300
State Government.....	69,000	69,100	-100	-0.1	65,600
Local Government**.....	152,600	154,400	-1,800	-1.2	149,400

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

	OCT 2012	OCT 2011	CHANGE		SEP 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	403,600	400,000	3,600	0.9	401,600
TOTAL PRIVATE	357,900	353,900	4,000	1.1	356,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	46,700	46,700	0	0.0	46,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	12,000	11,500	500	4.3	12,100
MANUFACTURING	34,700	35,200	-500	-1.4	34,800
Durable Goods.....	26,300	26,900	-600	-2.2	26,300
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	356,900	353,300	3,600	1.0	354,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	71,700	70,400	1,300	1.8	71,800
Wholesale Trade.....	13,900	13,900	0	0.0	13,800
Retail Trade.....	46,800	45,900	900	2.0	47,000
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,000	10,600	400	3.8	11,000
INFORMATION	11,000	10,800	200	1.9	10,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	41,300	42,100	-800	-1.9	41,200
Finance and Insurance.....	34,800	35,900	-1,100	-3.1	34,800
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	65,300	65,400	-100	-0.2	65,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	72,000	67,800	4,200	6.2	69,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	59,700	55,900	3,800	6.8	58,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	33,400	34,300	-900	-2.6	33,900
Accommodation and Food Services.....	25,300	26,600	-1,300	-4.9	25,300
OTHER SERVICES	16,500	16,400	100	0.6	16,500
GOVERNMENT	45,700	46,100	-400	-0.9	45,500
Federal.....	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,600
State & Local.....	43,100	43,400	-300	-0.7	42,900

DANBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT 2012	OCT 2011	CHANGE		SEP 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	68,900	68,100	800	1.2	67,900
TOTAL PRIVATE	59,800	59,000	800	1.4	59,100
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	11,000	11,200	-200	-1.8	11,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	57,900	56,900	1,000	1.8	56,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	15,600	14,800	800	5.4	15,100
Retail Trade.....	11,800	11,200	600	5.4	11,400
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	7,600	7,700	-100	-1.3	7,600
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	5,900	5,800	100	1.7	6,000
GOVERNMENT	9,100	9,100	0	0.0	8,800
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,500	8,500	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.*

HARTFORD LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT 2012	OCT 2011	CHANGE		SEP 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	546,100	546,300	-200	0.0	543,200
TOTAL PRIVATE	461,900	460,500	1,400	0.3	461,800
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	74,100	74,800	-700	-0.9	74,600
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	16,500	17,600	-1,100	-6.3	16,800
MANUFACTURING	57,600	57,200	400	0.7	57,800
Durable Goods.....	48,100	47,600	500	1.1	48,200
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	472,000	471,500	500	0.1	468,600
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	87,600	87,100	500	0.6	86,600
Wholesale Trade.....	18,700	18,600	100	0.5	18,600
Retail Trade.....	53,600	53,200	400	0.8	52,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	15,300	15,300	0	0.0	15,100
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,500	12,400	100	0.8	12,300
INFORMATION	11,700	11,300	400	3.5	11,600
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	60,500	61,600	-1,100	-1.8	61,000
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,800	6,900	-100	-1.4	6,800
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	41,200	42,000	-800	-1.9	41,300
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	60,500	61,500	-1,000	-1.6	60,000
Professional, Scientific.....	29,100	29,100	0	0.0	28,800
Administrative and Support.....	24,000	25,200	-1,200	-4.8	23,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	103,800	101,300	2,500	2.5	103,400
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	88,600	87,000	1,600	1.8	89,000
Ambulatory Health Care.....	26,900	26,300	600	2.3	27,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	43,600	42,400	1,200	2.8	44,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	36,000	35,200	800	2.3	35,500
OTHER SERVICES	20,100	20,500	-400	-2.0	20,100
GOVERNMENT	84,200	85,800	-1,600	-1.9	81,400
Federal.....	5,000	5,200	-200	-3.8	5,000
State & Local.....	79,200	80,600	-1,400	-1.7	76,400

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	OCT 2012	OCT 2011	CHANGE		SEP 2012
			NO.	%	
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA	402,000	398,400	3,600	0.9	402,600
DANBURY LMA	68,000	67,200	800	1.2	67,400
HARTFORD LMA	541,600	541,900	-300	-0.1	540,300
NEW HAVEN LMA	269,800	269,100	700	0.3	268,700
NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA	125,000	127,200	-2,200	-1.7	125,600
WATERBURY LMA	64,800	62,400	2,400	3.8	64,600

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

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	272,700	271,900	800	0.3	270,300
TOTAL PRIVATE	239,500	238,500	1,000	0.4	237,300
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	34,400	36,400	-2,000	-5.5	35,200
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING	8,900	9,800	-900	-9.2	9,200
MANUFACTURING	25,500	26,600	-1,100	-4.1	26,000
Durable Goods.....	18,600	19,100	-500	-2.6	18,900
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES	238,300	235,500	2,800	1.2	235,100
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES	49,200	49,200	0	0.0	48,200
Wholesale Trade.....	11,300	11,400	-100	-0.9	11,200
Retail Trade.....	29,000	29,100	-100	-0.3	28,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	8,900	8,700	200	2.3	8,900
INFORMATION	4,700	4,700	0	0.0	4,700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES	12,100	12,200	-100	-0.8	12,200
Finance and Insurance.....	8,500	8,700	-200	-2.3	8,600
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	24,600	25,300	-700	-2.8	24,500
Administrative and Support.....	12,700	12,900	-200	-1.6	12,700
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES	78,700	76,800	1,900	2.5	77,100
Educational Services.....	30,400	29,300	1,100	3.8	29,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	48,300	47,500	800	1.7	48,000
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	25,200	23,500	1,700	7.2	24,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	22,400	20,900	1,500	7.2	21,600
OTHER SERVICES	10,600	10,400	200	1.9	10,600
GOVERNMENT	33,200	33,400	-200	-0.6	33,000
Federal.....	4,700	4,800	-100	-2.1	4,600
State & Local.....	28,500	28,600	-100	-0.3	28,400

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE

Employer Demand for Workers in October 2012

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 64,500 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in October, a 2.3% decrease over the month, and up 7.0% from a year ago. There were 3.40 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, slightly higher than a year ago, but lower than a month ago. Nationally, the labor demand rate was 3.05%. Among the New England states, Massachusetts and New Hampshire each had a higher vacancy rate than Connecticut.

	OCT	OCT	SEP
(Seasonally adjusted)	2012	2011	2012
Connecticut Vacancies	64,500	60,300	66,000
Hartford Vacancies	25,800	24,600	25,700
	Labor Demand Rate *		
Connecticut	3.40	3.14	3.48
Hartford	4.27	4.04	4.24
United States	3.05	2.77	3.10
Maine	3.04	2.79	3.01
Massachusetts	4.05	3.63	4.18
New Hampshire	3.45	2.92	3.54
Rhode Island	3.23	3.19	3.45
Vermont	3.19	3.67	3.28

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

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

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

	OCT 2012	OCT 2011	CHANGE		SEP 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	125,800	128,000	-2,200	-1.7	127,300
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	91,800	92,600	-800	-0.9	93,600
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	18,300	18,600	-300	-1.6	18,400
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	3,700	3,900	-200	-5.1	3,700
MANUFACTURING.....	14,600	14,700	-100	-0.7	14,700
Durable Goods.....	10,800	10,800	0	0.0	10,900
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,800	3,900	-100	-2.6	3,800
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	107,500	109,400	-1,900	-1.7	108,900
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....	21,900	22,200	-300	-1.4	21,900
Wholesale Trade.....	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	2,400
Retail Trade.....	14,400	14,700	-300	-2.0	14,300
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	5,200
INFORMATION.....	1,500	1,400	100	7.1	1,500
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.2	3,100
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	8,900	9,000	-100	-1.1	9,000
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	20,900	20,700	200	1.0	21,000
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,200	18,000	200	1.1	18,500
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	14,100	14,400	-300	-2.1	15,500
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,400	12,600	-200	-1.6	13,300
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	10,300	10,300	0	0.0	11,100
OTHER SERVICES.....	3,200	3,200	0	0.0	3,200
GOVERNMENT	34,000	35,400	-1,400	-4.0	33,700
Federal.....	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,600
State & Local**.....	31,400	32,700	-1,300	-4.0	31,100

WATERBURY LMA*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	OCT 2012	OCT 2011	CHANGE		SEP 2012
			NO.	%	
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	65,000	62,500	2,500	4.0	64,900
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	55,100	52,400	2,700	5.2	55,200
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	9,600	9,800	-200	-2.0	9,700
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING....	2,100	2,200	-100	-4.5	2,200
MANUFACTURING.....	7,500	7,600	-100	-1.3	7,500
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	55,400	52,700	2,700	5.1	55,200
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES....	13,100	12,400	700	5.6	13,000
Wholesale Trade.....	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	2,300
Retail Trade.....	8,900	8,400	500	6.0	8,800
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	1,900
INFORMATION.....	700	600	100	16.7	700
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	2,000	1,900	100	5.3	2,000
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	4,300	4,200	100	2.4	4,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	17,900	16,300	1,600	9.8	17,800
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	15,900	14,700	1,200	8.2	16,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	5,100	4,900	200	4.1	5,300
OTHER SERVICES.....	2,400	2,300	100	4.3	2,400
GOVERNMENT	9,900	10,100	-200	-2.0	9,700
Federal.....	400	500	-100	-20.0	400
State & Local.....	9,500	9,600	-100	-1.0	9,300

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.*

SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
ENFIELD LMA.....	45,500	44,900	600	1.3	45,400
TORRINGTON LMA.....	36,200	35,700	500	1.4	36,600
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,800	36,300	500	1.4	36,400

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

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

SPRINGFIELD, MA-CT NECTA**

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....	289,600	291,100	-1,500	-0.5	289,600
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	239,500	240,400	-900	-0.4	241,000
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....	37,700	41,400	-3,700	-8.9	37,900
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	7,500	10,300	-2,800	-27.2	7,600
MANUFACTURING.....	30,200	31,100	-900	-2.9	30,300
Durable Goods.....	20,300	20,600	-300	-1.5	20,300
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,900	10,500	-600	-5.7	10,000
SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....	251,900	249,700	2,200	0.9	251,700
TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....	58,500	57,400	1,100	1.9	58,100
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,200	0	0.0	11,300
Retail Trade.....	34,600	33,800	800	2.4	34,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	12,700	12,400	300	2.4	12,600
INFORMATION.....	3,900	4,000	-100	-2.5	3,900
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	15,500	15,400	100	0.6	15,500
Finance and Insurance.....	12,500	12,300	200	1.6	12,400
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,700	7,700	0	0.0	7,700
PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS SERVICES	25,400	24,500	900	3.7	25,300
EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	60,400	61,300	-900	-1.5	59,300
Educational Services.....	14,300	14,600	-300	-2.1	13,200
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	46,100	46,700	-600	-1.3	46,100
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....	27,500	25,800	1,700	6.6	30,400
OTHER SERVICES.....	10,600	10,600	0	0.0	10,600
GOVERNMENT	50,100	50,700	-600	-1.2	48,600
Federal.....	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	5,800
State & Local.....	44,000	44,600	-600	-1.3	42,800

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 England City and Town Area

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT	OCT	OCT	CHANGE		SEP
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		STATUS	2012	2011	NO.	%	2012
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force		1,897,100	1,922,300	-25,200	-1.3	1,889,000
	Employed		1,733,500	1,766,400	-32,900	-1.9	1,733,500
	Unemployed		163,600	155,900	7,700	4.9	155,500
	Unemployment Rate		8.6	8.1	0.5	---	8.2
BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force		479,800	484,600	-4,800	-1.0	477,400
	Employed		441,100	447,600	-6,500	-1.5	440,800
	Unemployed		38,700	37,000	1,700	4.6	36,600
	Unemployment Rate		8.1	7.6	0.5	---	7.7
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force		93,700	94,400	-700	-0.7	92,900
	Employed		87,300	88,400	-1,100	-1.2	86,800
	Unemployed		6,400	6,000	400	6.7	6,100
	Unemployment Rate		6.9	6.3	0.6	---	6.6
ENFIELD LMA	Civilian Labor Force		50,800	51,800	-1,000	-1.9	50,600
	Employed		46,400	47,700	-1,300	-2.7	46,500
	Unemployed		4,400	4,100	300	7.3	4,100
	Unemployment Rate		8.7	8.0	0.7	---	8.1
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force		600,500	611,000	-10,500	-1.7	597,700
	Employed		548,800	561,500	-12,700	-2.3	548,500
	Unemployed		51,700	49,500	2,200	4.4	49,200
	Unemployment Rate		8.6	8.1	0.5	---	8.2
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force		318,500	322,900	-4,400	-1.4	316,100
	Employed		290,000	295,600	-5,600	-1.9	288,900
	Unemployed		28,600	27,300	1,300	4.8	27,200
	Unemployment Rate		9.0	8.5	0.5	---	8.6
NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force		148,000	152,000	-4,000	-2.6	149,100
	Employed		134,700	139,500	-4,800	-3.4	136,500
	Unemployed		13,300	12,500	800	6.4	12,500
	Unemployment Rate		9.0	8.2	0.8	---	8.4
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force		55,300	55,700	-400	-0.7	55,500
	Employed		51,100	51,600	-500	-1.0	51,500
	Unemployed		4,200	4,100	100	2.4	4,000
	Unemployment Rate		7.6	7.4	0.2	---	7.2
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force		103,500	102,700	800	0.8	102,900
	Employed		92,000	91,900	100	0.1	91,800
	Unemployed		11,500	10,900	600	5.5	11,100
	Unemployment Rate		11.1	10.6	0.5	---	10.8
WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force		58,900	59,300	-400	-0.7	58,800
	Employed		53,200	53,900	-700	-1.3	53,200
	Unemployed		5,700	5,400	300	5.6	5,500
	Unemployment Rate		9.7	9.2	0.5	---	9.4
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force		155,779,000	154,088,000	1,691,000	1.1	155,075,000
	Employed		144,039,000	140,987,000	3,052,000	2.2	143,333,000
	Unemployed		11,741,000	13,102,000	-1,361,000	-10.4	11,742,000
	Unemployment Rate		7.5	8.5	-1.0	---	7.6

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			
	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP	OCT		CHG	SEP
	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012	2012	2011	Y/Y	2012
PRODUCTION WORKER												
MANUFACTURING	\$923.39	\$1,007.69	-\$84.30	\$926.54	40.2	40.6	-0.4	39.8	\$22.97	\$24.82	-\$1.85	\$23.28
DURABLE GOODS	970.67	1,080.82	-110.15	978.43	41.2	41.3	-0.1	40.7	23.56	26.17	-2.61	24.04
NON-DUR. GOODS	778.22	774.14	4.08	764.05	37.2	38.4	-1.2	37.0	20.92	20.16	0.76	20.65
CONSTRUCTION	1,050.28	985.03	65.25	1,056.63	38.5	36.7	1.8	39.5	27.28	26.84	0.44	26.75
ALL EMPLOYEES												
STATEWIDE												
TOTAL PRIVATE	949.62	979.37	-29.75	963.83	34.0	34.4	-0.4	34.3	27.93	28.47	-0.54	28.10
GOODS PRODUCING	1,184.76	1,185.99	-1.23	1,190.93	39.4	39.0	0.4	39.5	30.07	30.41	-0.34	30.15
Construction	1,106.68	1,065.79	40.89	1,112.63	37.9	36.6	1.3	38.7	29.20	29.12	0.08	28.75
Manufacturing	1,206.98	1,228.66	-21.69	1,215.75	39.9	40.1	-0.2	39.9	30.25	30.64	-0.39	30.47
SERVICE PROVIDING	906.18	939.34	-33.16	920.75	33.0	33.5	-0.5	33.3	27.46	28.04	-0.58	27.65
Trade, Transp., Utilities	861.19	901.72	-40.53	893.09	34.6	35.1	-0.5	34.9	24.89	25.69	-0.80	25.59
Financial Activities	1,512.57	1,612.43	-99.86	1,572.09	37.1	37.7	-0.6	37.7	40.77	42.77	-2.00	41.70
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,045.04	1,060.61	-15.57	1,089.21	34.8	34.9	-0.1	35.7	30.03	30.39	-0.36	30.51
Education & Health Ser.	809.64	823.22	-13.58	807.73	31.2	31.1	0.1	30.9	25.95	26.47	-0.52	26.14
Leisure & Hospitality	394.98	405.81	-10.84	400.22	25.9	27.0	-1.1	26.4	15.25	15.03	0.22	15.16
Other Services	636.79	619.53	17.26	637.37	31.2	32.1	-0.9	31.6	20.41	19.30	1.11	20.17
LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,087.82	1,098.14	-10.31	1,116.50	34.6	34.5	0.1	35.0	31.44	31.83	-0.39	31.90
Danbury	917.58	978.92	-61.34	935.32	32.9	34.3	-1.4	33.5	27.89	28.54	-0.65	27.92
Hartford	986.62	1,044.77	-58.14	1,011.35	34.9	35.5	-0.6	35.3	28.27	29.43	-1.16	28.65
New Haven	858.71	905.51	-46.79	882.52	33.4	33.5	-0.1	33.8	25.71	27.03	-1.32	26.11
Norwich-New London	840.27	720.84	119.43	828.37	32.9	31.3	1.6	32.6	25.54	23.03	2.51	25.41
Waterbury	766.93	811.54	-44.61	784.80	33.1	34.3	-1.2	33.1	23.17	23.66	-0.49	23.71

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 October 2012, C&M Technologies of Plainfield, a wire and cable manufacturer, announced it will add 21 jobs over the next two years. Durata Therapeutics, Inc., a pharmaceutical company, will relocate part of its operations from New Jersey to Connecticut, bringing 80 jobs to Branford. Faria Corp. of Montville, a military equipment manufacturer, will be adding 85 positions. Charter Communications will move its headquarters to Stamford and add 200 jobs over the next two years. Unipharm, a pharmaceutical company, opened a new facility in Waterbury and hired 100 employees. Jake's Wayback Burgers plans to open a new restaurant in Waterbury in November and hire 25 employees. Nardelli's Grinder Shoppe announced it will open a new restaurant in Cromwell early next year and hire 12 employees.
- In October 2012, Mohegan Sun in Montville laid off 328 workers due to a decrease in business. Ricoh, an electronics maker in Glastonbury, will lay off 57 employees in November in an effort to streamline the business. Aetna will decrease its workforce by 80 employees from September 2012 to September 2013 to reduce expenses.

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)

OCTOBER 2012

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD					HARTFORD cont...				
	479,771	441,104	38,667	8.1	Canton	5,826	5,505	321	5.5
Ansonia	10,386	9,325	1,061	10.2	Colchester	9,181	8,486	695	7.6
Bridgeport	66,893	58,258	8,635	12.9	Columbia	3,161	2,925	236	7.5
Darien	9,327	8,735	592	6.3	Coventry	7,181	6,642	539	7.5
Derby	7,119	6,472	647	9.1	Cromwell	8,068	7,495	573	7.1
Easton	3,765	3,519	246	6.5	East Granby	2,959	2,774	185	6.3
Fairfield	29,192	27,054	2,138	7.3	East Haddam	5,346	4,963	383	7.2
Greenwich	29,594	27,838	1,756	5.9	East Hampton	7,240	6,706	534	7.4
Milford	30,589	28,124	2,465	8.1	East Hartford	26,972	24,082	2,890	10.7
Monroe	10,594	9,823	771	7.3	Ellington	9,454	8,824	630	6.7
New Canaan	8,784	8,259	525	6.0	Farmington	13,122	12,213	909	6.9
Newtown	14,507	13,629	878	6.1	Glastonbury	18,821	17,730	1,091	5.8
Norwalk	49,206	45,710	3,496	7.1	Granby	6,337	5,954	383	6.0
Oxford	7,439	6,950	489	6.6	Haddam	5,196	4,887	309	5.9
Redding	4,839	4,521	318	6.6	Hartford	50,968	42,952	8,016	15.7
Ridgefield	11,907	11,212	695	5.8	Hartland	1,209	1,141	68	5.6
Seymour	9,422	8,643	779	8.3	Harwinton	3,203	2,974	229	7.1
Shelton	22,660	20,945	1,715	7.6	Hebron	5,681	5,386	295	5.2
Southbury	9,197	8,516	681	7.4	Lebanon	4,327	3,994	333	7.7
Stamford	68,196	63,217	4,979	7.3	Manchester	33,677	30,885	2,792	8.3
Stratford	27,258	24,660	2,598	9.5	Mansfield	13,993	13,027	966	6.9
Trumbull	18,341	17,041	1,300	7.1	Marlborough	3,686	3,429	257	7.0
Weston	4,849	4,574	275	5.7	Middlefield	2,469	2,291	178	7.2
Westport	12,568	11,767	801	6.4	Middletown	26,838	24,578	2,260	8.4
Wilton	8,413	7,863	550	6.5	New Britain	36,380	32,067	4,313	11.9
Woodbridge	4,725	4,447	278	5.9	New Hartford	3,921	3,649	272	6.9
					Newington	17,192	15,904	1,288	7.5
DANBURY	93,744	87,311	6,433	6.9	Plainville	10,342	9,502	840	8.1
Bethel	11,052	10,306	746	6.7	Plymouth	6,968	6,323	645	9.3
Bridgewater	968	908	60	6.2	Portland	5,362	4,950	412	7.7
Brookfield	9,299	8,679	620	6.7	Rocky Hill	11,240	10,465	775	6.9
Danbury	46,504	43,200	3,304	7.1	Simsbury	12,046	11,246	800	6.6
New Fairfield	7,597	7,084	513	6.8	Southington	24,644	22,915	1,729	7.0
New Milford	16,400	15,341	1,059	6.5	South Windsor	14,673	13,648	1,025	7.0
Sherman	1,925	1,794	131	6.8	Stafford	6,973	6,440	533	7.6
					Thomaston	4,630	4,254	376	8.1
ENFIELD	50,847	46,442	4,405	8.7	Tolland	8,562	8,038	524	6.1
East Windsor	6,701	6,069	632	9.4	Union	535	503	32	6.0
Enfield	23,977	21,888	2,089	8.7	Vernon	17,250	15,776	1,474	8.5
Somers	5,056	4,601	455	9.0	West Hartford	30,555	28,236	2,319	7.6
Suffield	7,846	7,298	548	7.0	Wethersfield	13,690	12,628	1,062	7.8
Windsor Locks	7,268	6,587	681	9.4	Willington	3,796	3,560	236	6.2
					Windsor	16,485	15,060	1,425	8.6
HARTFORD	600,499	548,833	51,666	8.6					
Andover	2,062	1,907	155	7.5					
Ashford	2,588	2,374	214	8.3					
Avon	9,592	9,027	565	5.9					
Barkhamsted	2,311	2,120	191	8.3					
Berlin	11,201	10,385	816	7.3					
Bloomfield	10,250	9,142	1,108	10.8					
Bolton	2,942	2,755	187	6.4					
Bristol	33,975	31,027	2,948	8.7					
Burlington	5,419	5,089	330	6.1					

All Labor Market Areas (LMAs) in Connecticut except three are federally-designated areas for developing labor statistics. For the sake of simplicity, the federal Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk NECTA is referred to in Connecticut DOL publications as the 'Bridgeport-Stamford LMA', and the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford NECTA is referred to as the 'Hartford LMA'. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified 17 towns in the northwest part of the State as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, five towns which are part of the Springfield, MA area are published as the 'Enfield LMA'. Similarly the towns of Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock (part of the Worcester, MA area), plus four towns estimated separately are included in the Willimantic-Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

OCTOBER 2012

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
NEW HAVEN	318,539	289,986	28,553	9.0	TORRINGTON	55,283	51,060	4,223	7.6
Bethany	3,115	2,922	193	6.2	Bethlehem	2,065	1,921	144	7.0
Branford	16,807	15,507	1,300	7.7	Canaan	680	641	39	5.7
Cheshire	14,724	13,736	988	6.7	Colebrook	817	766	51	6.2
Chester	2,335	2,215	120	5.1	Cornwall	793	753	40	5.0
Clinton	7,758	7,199	559	7.2	Goshen	1,548	1,443	105	6.8
Deep River	2,577	2,367	210	8.1	Kent	1,615	1,520	95	5.9
Durham	4,274	4,006	268	6.3	Litchfield	4,305	4,030	275	6.4
East Haven	16,593	15,056	1,537	9.3	Morris	1,314	1,228	86	6.5
Essex	3,723	3,487	236	6.3	Norfolk	976	917	59	6.0
Guilford	12,883	12,144	739	5.7	North Canaan	1,714	1,598	116	6.8
Hamden	32,795	29,888	2,907	8.9	Roxbury	1,351	1,268	83	6.1
Killingworth	3,649	3,410	239	6.5	Salisbury	1,834	1,737	97	5.3
Madison	9,828	9,166	662	6.7	Sharon	1,442	1,361	81	5.6
Meriden	32,839	29,462	3,377	10.3	Torrington	20,081	18,244	1,837	9.1
New Haven	59,497	51,980	7,517	12.6	Warren	794	744	50	6.3
North Branford	8,334	7,758	576	6.9	Washington	1,897	1,783	114	6.0
North Haven	13,234	12,240	994	7.5	Winchester	6,339	5,777	562	8.9
Old Saybrook	5,308	4,963	345	6.5	Woodbury	5,719	5,330	389	6.8
Orange	7,325	6,834	491	6.7					
Wallingford	25,546	23,611	1,935	7.6	WATERBURY	103,502	92,022	11,480	11.1
West Haven	31,549	28,450	3,099	9.8	Beacon Falls	3,449	3,172	277	8.0
Westbrook	3,849	3,587	262	6.8	Middlebury	3,998	3,760	238	6.0
					Naugatuck	17,145	15,430	1,715	10.0
*NORWICH-NEW LONDON	136,016	123,563	12,453	9.2	Prospect	5,296	4,887	409	7.7
Bozrah	1,525	1,387	138	9.0	Waterbury	52,097	45,044	7,053	13.5
Canterbury	3,073	2,815	258	8.4	Watertown	12,375	11,343	1,032	8.3
East Lyme	9,568	8,782	786	8.2	Wolcott	9,143	8,387	756	8.3
Franklin	1,125	1,051	74	6.6					
Griswold	7,241	6,578	663	9.2	WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON	58,917	53,182	5,735	9.7
Groton	18,608	16,871	1,737	9.3	Brooklyn	4,084	3,698	386	9.5
Ledyard	8,191	7,492	699	8.5	Chaplin	1,354	1,239	115	8.5
Lisbon	2,525	2,320	205	8.1	Eastford	969	917	52	5.4
Lyme	1,248	1,170	78	6.3	Hampton	1,107	1,001	106	9.6
Montville	10,451	9,501	950	9.1	Killingly	9,430	8,431	999	10.6
New London	14,100	12,421	1,679	11.9	Plainfield	8,509	7,570	939	11.0
No. Stonington	3,147	2,929	218	6.9	Pomfret	2,330	2,140	190	8.2
Norwich	22,212	19,837	2,375	10.7	Putnam	5,496	4,967	529	9.6
Old Lyme	4,083	3,810	273	6.7	Scotland	992	950	42	4.2
Preston	2,658	2,426	232	8.7	Sterling	2,178	1,966	212	9.7
Salem	2,534	2,330	204	8.1	Thompson	5,538	5,055	483	8.7
Sprague	1,740	1,553	187	10.7	Windham	12,288	10,979	1,309	10.7
Stonington	10,072	9,409	663	6.6	Woodstock	4,643	4,269	374	8.1
Voluntown	1,543	1,398	145	9.4					
Waterford	10,373	9,482	891	8.6					

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

NORWICH-NEW LONDON	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
	147,986	134,667	13,319	9.0
Westerly, RI	11,970	11,104	866	7.2

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,897,100	1,733,500	163,600	8.6
UNITED STATES	155,779,000	144,039,000	11,741,000	7.5
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	1,894,400	1,723,300	171,100	9.0
UNITED STATES	155,641,000	143,384,000	12,258,000	7.9

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.

	OCT 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	2011	TOWN	OCT 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	2011	TOWN	OCT 2012	YR TO DATE 2012	2011
Andover	1	6	0	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	1	6	5
Ansonia	0	3	1	Groton	2	10	12	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	3	3	Guilford	5	27	20	Putnam	0	2	8
Avon	5	30	23	Haddam	1	14	7	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	3	10	Ridgefield	10	34	10
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	1	7	7	Rocky Hill	38	50	13
Berlin	15	88	62	Hartford	3	23	37	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	6	3
Bethel	5	36	43	Harwinton	0	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	4	23	10
Bolton	3	6	4	Killingly	1	15	13	Sharon	0	3	3
Bozrah	2	2	3	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	288	32
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	1	1	6	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	15	144	102	Ledyard	1	20	10	Simsbury	4	80	10
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	0	3	6	Somers	1	9	9
Bristol	3	27	17	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	14	10
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	2	0	Southbury	3	11	4
Brooklyn	3	24	17	Madison	0	15	8	Southington	2	72	56
Burlington	3	21	11	Manchester	2	15	11	Sprague	0	1	1
Canaan	0	0	1	Mansfield	0	5	8	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	0	4	5	Marlborough	0	3	2	Stamford	235	491	202
Canton	0	7	9	Meriden	1	14	10	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	0	25	17
Cheshire	0	20	53	Middlefield	1	8	4	Stratford	0	5	10
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	2	14	24	Suffield	3	22	21
Clinton	1	13	6	Milford	11	119	76	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	0	19	13	Monroe	1	4	5	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	1	0	Montville	0	10	7	Tolland	1	8	4
Columbia	0	7	5	Morris	0	0	1	Torrington	0	4	3
Cornwall	1	14	1	Naugatuck	1	7	7	Trumbull	1	5	9
Coventry	1	20	12	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	3	2
Cromwell	3	36	24	New Canaan	5	26	18	Vernon	14	86	89
Danbury	30	376	80	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	2	2
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	0	3	5	Wallingford	4	34	42
Deep River	1	2	1	New Haven	1	18	198	Warren	0	1	2
Derby	na	na	na	New London	3	27	23	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	4	3	New Milford	3	16	14	Waterbury	2	14	16
East Granby	0	8	9	Newington	1	75	4	Waterford	2	12	12
East Haddam	2	10	15	Newtown	2	10	14	Watertown	1	14	15
East Hampton	1	7	9	Norfolk	0	1	1	West Hartford	6	61	31
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	1	9	15	North Canaan	0	1	2	Westbrook	5	8	6
East Lyme	3	37	27	North Haven	2	12	6	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	1	17	28	North Stonington	1	3	3	Westport	6	79	60
Eastford	0	1	2	Norwalk	1	50	49	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	1	2	2	Norwich	0	8	8	Willington	0	2	2
Ellington	2	41	103	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	1	13	24	Winchester	1	4	3
Essex	0	4	0	Orange	na	na	na	Windham	1	7	17
Fairfield	7	42	38	Oxford	1	30	15	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	2	36	19	Plainfield	1	9	13	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	0	17	Plainville	0	11	14	Wolcott	0	16	10
Glastonbury	3	37	27	Plymouth	0	5	6	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	0	3	1	Pomfret	0	1	3	Woodbury	1	4	6
Granby	0	1	4	Portland	0	5	6	Woodstock	0	0	5
Greenwich	7	54	50								

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	NA	Business Activity		Tourism and Travel	
Coincident General Drift Indicator ..	NA	New Housing Permits	+216.6	Info Center Visitors	-40.8
Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer ..	+1.0	Electricity Sales	+1.2	Attraction Visitors	-4.2
Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index	+1.3	Construction Contracts Index	-30.4	Air Passenger Count	-5.9
Total Nonfarm Employment	-0.2	New Auto Registrations	+10.3	Indian Gaming Slots	-15.5
Unemployment Rate	+0.5*	Air Cargo Tons	+2.4	Travel and Tourism Index	NA
Labor Force	-1.2	Exports	+4.1		
Employed	-1.8	S&P 500: Monthly Close	+12.7		
Unemployed	+5.4			Employment Cost Index (U.S.)	
Average Weekly Initial Claims	-3.2	Business Starts		Total	+2.0
Avg Insured Unempl. Rate	+0.21*	Secretary of the State	+10.1	Wages & Salaries	+1.8
U-6 Unemployment Rate	-0.9*	Dept. of Labor	-8.4	Benefit Costs	+2.3
Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hours, Mfg ..	-1.0	Business Terminations			
PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg	-7.5	Secretary of the State	-1.8	Consumer Prices	
PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg	-8.4	Dept. of Labor	-28.8	U.S. City Average	+2.2
CT Mfg. Production Index	+9.6			Northeast Region	+1.9
Production Worker Hours	-5.0	State Revenues	+15.7	NY-NJ-Long Island	+1.7
Industrial Electricity Sales	+14.1	Corporate Tax	-17.0	Boston-Brockton-Nashua	+1.7
Personal Income	+2.6	Personal Income Tax	+3.9		
UI Covered Wages	-0.3	Real Estate Conveyance Tax	+2.1	Interest Rates	
		Sales & Use Tax	+18.2	Prime	0.00*
		Indian Gaming Payments	-19.1	Conventional Mortgage	-0.69*

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

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