

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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**In April...**

**Nonfarm Employment**

Connecticut ..... 1,649,300  
 Change over month ..... +0.38%  
 Change over year ..... +0.7%

United States ..... 135,474,000  
 Change over month ..... +0.12%  
 Change over year ..... +1.6%

**Unemployment Rate**

Connecticut ..... 8.0%  
 United States ..... 7.5%

**Consumer Price Index**

United States ..... 232.531  
 Change over year ..... +1.1%

## Turning Point, Inflection Point, or More of the Same? The Outlook to 2014Q4

*By Daniel W. Kennedy, Ph.D., Senior Economist*

**A**s of 2013Q1, Connecticut has been in recovery for 12 quarters, or three years. This recovery followed the first collapse of housing and credit bubbles since the 1920's, and the first systemic banking panic since the 1930's. In addition, after the financial system bailout in late 2008 and passage of the stimulus package in early 2009, austerity has won the day, in both in the U.S. and Europe. Consequently, this cycle, including the current recovery, has behaved differently than even other Post Cold War cycles which have been much weaker than other Post World War II Era recoveries.

The behavior of Connecticut's current recovery has been one of successively declining rates of growth in Non-Farm Employment over each four-quarter segment of the first 12 quarters of economic recovery, from 2010Q1 to 2013Q1, the last period of available data at the time of writing. Connecticut came out of the gate strongly the first four quarters of recovery, adding 25,500 new jobs between 2010Q1 and 2011Q1, a growth-rate of 1.60%, which surpassed the U.S. growth-rate of less than 1%. Then, in the second four-quarter segment (2011Q1-2012Q1) of the current recovery, Connecticut's job-growth rate fell to 1.26%, and below that of the U.S. Over the last four quarters to 2013Q1, the State's job-growth rate fell to a flat 0.26%. The 2013 Benchmark did show that Connecticut did a little better measured on a fourth-quarter basis (2011Q4-2012Q4):

adding 10,800 jobs, which is a 0.67% growth-rate. Nevertheless, the strong growth of the first four quarters has, so far, not returned.

**CURRENT STATE OF THE ECONOMY: Spring 2013**

So, just where are we in the Spring of 2013? Is the recovery picking up: an Inflection Point? Are we heading toward recession: a Turning Point? Or, is this a continuation of the "fits-and-starts" pattern of this recovery: bursts of strong growth followed by weakening growth, which is then followed by another burst of growth?

According to the Economic Cycle Research Institute (ECRI), the U.S. Economy went into recession at the end of 2012. Their evidence is the advance GDP number for 2013Q1,<sup>1</sup> which shows the continued deceleration of the Year-to-Year (YTY) growth-rate in Nominal GDP, indicating recession.<sup>2</sup> And, U.S. Personal Income (PI) growth slowed to 0.2% in March compared to February's 1.1% growth. Clearly, the end of the Payroll Tax Holiday, as part of the "Fiscal Cliff" deal and the Budget Sequester that went into effect on March 1, 2013, are pulling spending out of the economy and therefore exerting drags on economic growth.

On the other hand, the U.S. Economy added a higher than expected 165,000 jobs in April,<sup>3</sup> and employment gains for February and March were revised upward. In addition, by the first week of May, U.S. Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (UI)

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unexpectedly fell to a five-year low.<sup>4</sup> These signals from the labor market indicate that the economy may be at an inflection point, and transitioning from a weak-and-halting to a stronger recovery. The key to the answer lies in what is actually happening in the housing market.

### HOUSING: The Key

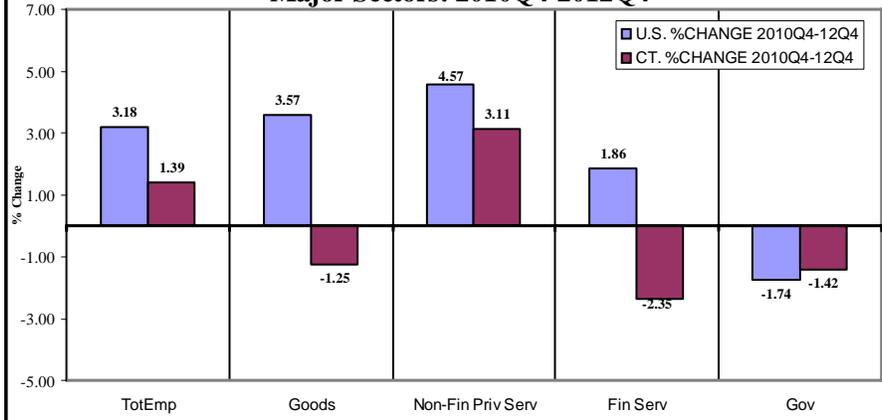
If the apparent turnaround in the U.S. housing market is sustained, it would represent an inflection point at which the U.S. and Connecticut economies would transition from a weak-and-halting, to a stronger recovery. Though housing has always been a critical part of the business cycle, due to the inflating and subsequent popping of the housing asset-bubble, it has played a particularly critical role over the current cycle. If in fact the housing market is now recovering, would it represent a critical turning point in this cycle, and, if so, is Connecticut's housing market participating in the recovery?

In their report for the fourth quarter of 2012, Prudential Connecticut Realty stated that "Closed sales of single family homes have risen 16.0% over last year and sales of condominium homes are up 9.2%."<sup>5</sup> However, the report did caution that the index for median prices had not yet turned positive. Further evidence comes from the House Price Index produced by the Center for Real Estate and Urban Economic Studies (CREUES) at the

University of Connecticut for Connecticut and its Metro Areas. A Four-Quarter Moving Average (4QMA) of the Upper-, Middle-, and Lower-Tier single-home price indices suggests that the 4QMA for all three tiers' prices turned up in 2012Q4.

However, even if housing is turning around, the latest research indicates that it might not serve as the spending platform that it has in previous Post World War II recoveries. This diminished role for housing equity as a driver of consumer spending is a result of the residual damage done by the bursting of the housing bubble. Case, Quigley, and Shiller (2012),<sup>6</sup> in an update of their 2000 study of the effects of housing and financial wealth on consumer spending, found that their new research reinforced, and even strengthened, their original conclusions that changes in housing wealth have a much bigger impact on consumer spending. This is particularly critical for the current recovery because unlike the previous expansion/bubble (2001 to 2007), homeowners are not using their properties as ATM machines to boost spending and they are increasingly paying down the principal and shortening the maturities of their mortgages. In fact, "Cash-In" refinancings outnumbered "Cash-Out" by more than two-to-one in the fourth quarter, according to Freddie Mac.<sup>7</sup> In addition, the Wealth Effect is much smaller, according to recent

**GRAPH 1: %Ch in U.S. and CT Total Employment and Major Sectors: 2010Q4-2012Q4**



SOURCE: CTDOL-Research and Author's calculations

research by Sufi (2013).<sup>8</sup> Because of the residual effects of the housing bubble-bust, each dollar increase in housing wealth may yield as little as an extra cent in spending, compared to the 3-to-5-cent estimate by economists prior to the recession.<sup>9</sup>

### **THE BASE PERIOD: Current Recovery (2010Q4-2012Q4)**

This section now turns to framing the base period for the 2012Q4-2014Q4 forecasts. Since the forecast period is the eight quarters between 2012Q4 and 2014Q4, the base period is the preceding eight-quarter period: 2010Q4 to 2012Q4. The discussion now turns to the performance of Connecticut's labor markets over the base period for the current forecast which covers most of the current recovery: 2010Q4 to 2012Q4.

Graph 1 presents the growth-rates in Total Non-Farm (NF) jobs and by four major sectors of the economy for the U.S. and Connecticut over the 2010Q4-2012Q4 current recovery/base period. The left-most bars represent the growth-rates in Total Non-Farm Employment. As a consequence of the above noted waning of Connecticut's strong-job growth in the first four quarters of this recovery for the entire eight-quarter period (2010Q4-2012Q4), Connecticut's NF jobs grew by only 1.39% compared to U.S. NF Employment, which grew by 3.18%. A clue to what drove this outcome is found in the bars for the four major sectors. While the U.S. had positive growth in three of the four major sectors, Connecticut's NF Employment *declined* in three of the four major sectors. It should be noted that Connecticut's Financial Services may not have declined as steeply as it appears. NAICS-code reclassifications distorted some of the job-growth numbers. However, that is not the case for the Goods Producing and Government sectors. While the U.S. Goods Producing Sector grew by 3.57%, Connecticut's Goods-Sector jobs contracted by 1.25%. For the U.S., Construction and Manufacturing both added jobs as a result of

increased activity in housing and the auto-industry renaissance. Also, U.S. Transport Equipment jobs grew by 9.44%, between 2010Q4 and 2012Q4, while Connecticut's Transport Equipment jobs contracted by 0.98%, reflecting concentrations in aircraft and shipbuilding as opposed to motor vehicle production, and the effects of the \$2.190 billion in projected cuts in Total Defense Department (DOD) purchases in Connecticut for 2012.<sup>10</sup> Connecticut did have big percentage gains in Wood Products (+20.24%) and Primary Metals (+13.17%). Overall, there is a low correlation between U.S. and Connecticut growth-rates in Durable Goods jobs over the 2010Q4-2012Q4 recovery/base period. Connecticut had significant job-losses in Non-Durable Goods, and the correlation with U.S. job-growth rates is negative. Connecticut's Construction Sector added 1,296 jobs over the base period, driven largely by Residential Building Construction and Specialty Trades in 2010 and 2011 (although, both industries began shedding jobs in 2012). Thus, it is Manufacturing that accounts for Connecticut's negative job growth in the Goods Production Sector over the base period.

Connecticut's job-decline in Government Employment (-1.42) was not as steep as that for the U.S. (-1.74%). Nationally, 61% of the Government jobs lost between 2010Q4 and 2012Q4 were in Local Government. However, for Connecticut, 97% of the 3,000 lost Government jobs were in Local Government. The significant presence of the tribal nations and the lack of county government may account for Connecticut's higher relative contribution of Local Government to Total Government job losses. Nationally, Local Government job-losses were largely concentrated in Local Education, which accounted for 49% of Government job losses.

Even though Private, Non-Financial Services was Connecticut's only major sector to add jobs between 2010Q4 and 2012Q4, the U.S. still grew more strongly (+4.57%) compared to

Connecticut (+3.11%). Connecticut Private, Non-Financial Services added 32,086 jobs over the 2010Q4-2012Q4 base period. Nearly 8,000 jobs, or one-quarter of those added, were in the demographic/trend-driven growth in Health Care and Social Assistance (HCSA). Another 21%, or 6,782 added jobs came from Accommodation and Food Services, especially the Food Services and Drinking Places Industry Sub-Sector, which follows the national trend. Between December 2010 and December 2012, employment in the U.S. Food Services and Drinking Places Sub-Sector grew by 6.79%, and sales increased by 15.44%.<sup>11</sup> Over this same period, employment in Connecticut's Food and Drinking Sub-Sector grew by 6.26%. Although, the correlation between job growth-rates in Connecticut's Retail and Food and Drinking sectors and their U.S. counterparts over the base period, is positive and very high, highest for Consumer Durables, Connecticut's sectors are growing at slightly slower rates, compared to the U.S.

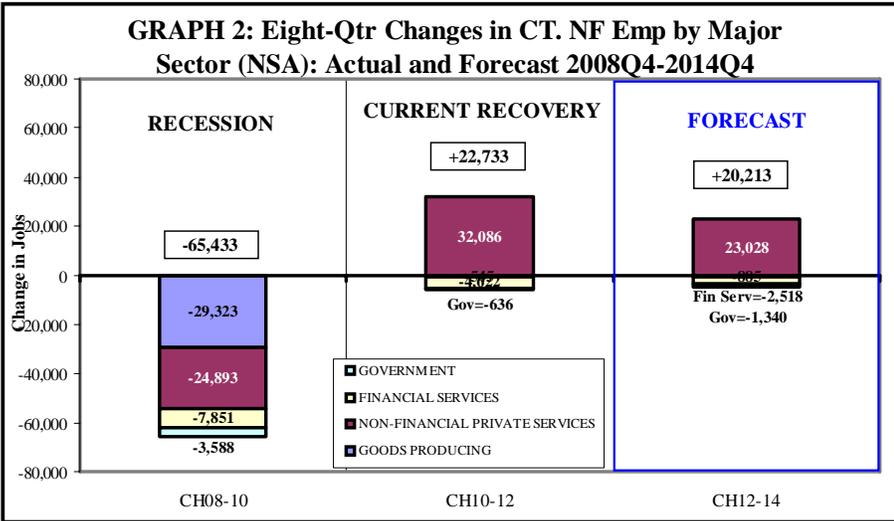
Administrative, Support, and Waste Management (Admin-Support) contributed 5,228 jobs, or 16.29%, to the growth in Private Non-Financial Services. Accounting for a large share of the growth in Admin-Support is Employment Services, which accounted for nearly 39% of all Admin-Support job-growth between December 2010 and December 2012. This follows the national trend in which the use of temporary workers has been on the rise for the last couple of decades. Currently, temps account for 1.97% of the labor force, close to the record of 2.03% set in April 2000.<sup>12</sup>

### **THE OUTLOOK FOR 2012-2014: 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr-to-4<sup>th</sup> Qtr Forecasts**

The outlook for the forecast horizon 2012Q4 to 2014Q4 assumes that the Sequester (discussed below) will be a drag on the U.S. and Connecticut economies in 2013. It is expected that there will be a modest rebound in growth in 2014.

Graph 2 presents the eight-quarter changes (CH) in total Connecticut Employment, and the contribution of the four major sectors to the change in jobs for the

**GRAPH 2: Eight-Qtr Changes in CT. NF Emp by Major Sector (NSA): Actual and Forecast 2008Q4-2014Q4**



SOURCE: CTDOL-Research and Author's calculations

2008Q4-10Q4 Recession Period, the 2010Q4-12Q4 Current Recovery/Base Period, and the 2012Q4-14Q4 Forecast Horizon. Over the 2008Q4-2010Q4 Recession Period, 80% of Connecticut's job losses were in the Goods Producing and Non-Financial Private Services sectors. The only sector making a positive contribution to job-growth over the Recovery/Base Period is Non-Financial Private Services. The remaining three major sectors all subtracted jobs between 2010Q4 and 2012Q4. This pattern is expected to continue over the forecast period. The forecast projects that Non-Financial Services will once again be the only major sector to add jobs between 2012Q4 and 2014Q4. However, this major sector is expected to add a more modest 23,028 jobs over the 2012Q4-2014Q4 Forecast Period compared to the 32,086 jobs added over the 2010Q4-2012Q4 Base Period. Overall, Connecticut's Total job-growth is expected to slow from a 1.39% growth-rate (+22,733 jobs) over the 2010Q4-2012Q4 Base Period to a more modest 1.22% growth-rate (+20,213 jobs) between 2012Q4 and 2014Q4. This is largely due to an expected slowdown in growth in 2013, followed by a modest rebound in job-growth in 2014.

Continuing the Base-Period trend, the principle driver of growth in the Private Non-Financial Services major sector is expected to be the demographic/trend-driven HCSA Sector. HCSA is expected to

add 8,160 jobs between 2012Q4 and 2014Q4, and account for 35.44% of all the jobs added by the Non-Financial Private Services major sector. Admin-Support, driven by the continued, extensive use of temporary workers, is projected to add 3,887 jobs and account for 16.88% of the growth in Non-Financial Private Services. And, continuing a pattern that began with the current recovery driven by its Food Services and Drinking Places Sub-Sector, Accommodation and Food Services is expected to add 3,714 jobs over the forecast period and account for 16.13% of the job-growth in Private Non-Financial Services. Finally, Retail Trade and Professional and Technical Services together are projected to account for 17% of the new jobs in the Private Non-Financial Services major sector.

As for the Current Recovery/Base Period, the principle drags on job-growth over the forecast period are expected to be the Goods Producing, Financial Services, and Government major sectors. As over the current recovery, the Manufacturing Sector is expected to decline, especially in Non-Durable Goods over the forecast period. This will be off-set by continued growth in Construction (although a principle driver, Residential Building Construction, began shedding jobs again in 2012). The net result will be the continued modest decline in Goods Producing jobs. Credit Intermediation and Insurance are

expected to continue to lose jobs over the forecast horizon. However, Credit Intermediation losses should be mitigated somewhat as it was partly driven by reclassifications within the NAICS coding system. Securities, Commodities and Brokers had large losses in 2012, which should subside somewhat. The net result: the Financial Sector is expected to shed another 2,518 jobs between 2012Q4 and 2014Q4. Finally, the pattern of Government job-losses is expected to continue into the forecast period. Not only will Federal budget issues, including the Sequester, continue the reduction in Government Employment, not only Federal, but especially in Local Government Employment, both nationally and at the State level, and in particular, with Connecticut's budget situation, local aid to cities and towns may be cut with the new fiscal year's budget. The net result: the forecast expects Government job-losses to double to 1,340 over the 2012Q4-2014Q4 Forecast Period, compared to the base period.

**RISKS TO THE FORECAST**

This section briefly reviews the Positive and Negative risks to the forecast. The risks to the forecast posed by the Sequester are discussed separately below. The biggest Positive Risk to the forecast is housing. If the recovery has traction and provides a bigger boost to spending than anticipated, then the forecast will be too pessimistic.

There are several Negative Risks to the forecast. Of course, if the ECRI is correct, then we are already in another recession. With the cumulative effects of the Sequester and the end of Payroll Tax Holiday, the forecast could very well be overly optimistic. And, with two of Connecticut's three biggest export destinations in the crisis-plagued EU (France and Germany), demand for the State's merchandise exports could be flat, at best.

**SEQUESTER AND THE FORECAST**

Finally, a significant risk to the forecast is the Sequester, which was part of the *Budget Control Act of 2011* and resulted in cuts in both, Defense and Non-Defense spending

going into effect on March 1, 2013. The Fiscal Cliff deal reduced the level of the FY2013 Sequester to about \$85 billion, with estimated reductions of about \$42.7 billion each for both Defense and Non-Defense spending. According to a study by Fuller (2012),<sup>13</sup> the hit to Connecticut from the Sequester would be relatively significant. The State would account for 2% of total cuts nationally, while only accounting for 1.23% of all U.S. Non-Farm jobs in 2012. This would be driven by Defense job cuts where the State would account for 3.32% of defense-related job-cuts in FY 2013. However, for long-term more strategic oriented programs, Connecticut will be minimally impacted according to the State's Office of Military Affairs. For instance, the Navy's contract with General Dynamics for Ohio-class replacement subs will be little affected by Sequestration.<sup>14</sup> However, the State may feel a short-term impact from the cuts particularly over the 2012-14 Forecast Horizon.<sup>15</sup> Over the longer run, Connecticut's more strategic position in the defense procurement program should put it in a relatively better position compared to other states. ■

**NOTE:** The author would like to thank Matt Krzyzek, Economist, Office of Research, for his research assistance on this article.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: FIRST QUARTER 2013 (ADVANCE ESTIMATE) (April 26, 2013) U.S. Department of Commerce: Washington

<sup>2</sup> Economic Cycle Research Institute, Nominal GDP Growth Falls Again (April 26, 2013) <<http://www.businesscycle.com/ecri-news-events/news-details/economic-cycle-research-nominal-gdp-growth-falls-again> > Accessed on May 8, 2013.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION—APRIL 2013 (May 3, 2013) U.S. Department of Labor: Washington.

<sup>4</sup> BLOOMBERG, *Jobless Claims in U.S. Unexpectedly Fall to Five-Year Low* (May 9, 2013) <<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-05-09/jobless-claims-in-u-s-unexpectedly-decrease-to-five-year-low.html> > Accessed on May 9, 2013.

<sup>5</sup> Adams, Candace and Terence Beaty, Director, THE REAL ESTATE MARKET REPORT: 4th quarter 2012, Prudential Connecticut Realty

<sup>6</sup> Case, Karl E, John M. Quigley, and Robert J. Shiller, WEALTH EFFECTS REVISITED 1975-2012 (December 2012) Cowles Foundation, Yale University: New Haven

<sup>7</sup> Miller, Rich, *Diminished Housing Wealth Effect Keeps Pressure on Fed* (May 5, 2013) BLOOMBERG.COM <<http://>

[www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-05-05/diminished-housing-wealth-effect-keeps-pressure-on-fed.html](http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-05-05/diminished-housing-wealth-effect-keeps-pressure-on-fed.html) > Accessed on May 9, 2013.

<sup>8</sup> Sufi, Amir, *Will Housing Save the U.S. Economy?* (April 2013) UNIVERSITY OF Chicago: Booth School of Business

<sup>9</sup> *ibid*

<sup>10</sup> Ross, Robert T, ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012, State of Connecticut, Office of Military Affairs, Figure 1, p. 8.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, RETAIL SALES

<sup>12</sup> Green, Jeff, *Temporary Workers Near U.S. Record Makes Kelly a Winner* (May 10, 2013) BLOOMBERG.COM <<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-05-10/temporary-workers-near-u-s-record-makes-kelly-a-winner.html> > Accessed on May 10, 2013.

<sup>13</sup> Fuller, Stephen S, *The Economic Impact of the Budget Control Act of 2011 on DOD and Non-DOD Agencies* (July 17, 2012) Center of Regional Analysis, George Mason University: Arlington, VA.

<sup>14</sup> Osborn, Kris, *Sequestration Poses Minimal Threat To Ohio-class Replacement Subs* (April 9, 2013) Connecticut Office of Military Affairs <<http://www.ct.gov/oma/cwp/view.asp?a=3422&q=522578> > Accessed on April 22, 2013.

<sup>15</sup> Ross, Robert T, ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012, State of Connecticut, Office of Military Affairs, Figure 1, p. 8.

## GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1Q	1Q	CHANGE		4Q
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2012
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*</b>					
<b>Leading</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Coincident</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Farmington Bank Business Barometer (1992=100)**</b>	125.0	124.3	0.7	0.6	125.4
<b>Philadelphia Fed's Coincident Index (July 1992=100)***</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>APR</b>			<b>MAR</b>
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>			<b>2013</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	156.91	152.91	4.00	2.6	156.49
<b>United States</b>	153.47	149.39	4.08	2.7	153.14

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

	APR		CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>					
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	1,649.3	1,638.5	10.8	0.7	1,643.0
<b>Natural Res &amp; Mining</b>	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-16.7	0.6
<b>Construction</b>	55.6	51.6	4.0	7.8	53.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	163.2	165.7	-2.5	-1.5	163.2
<b>Trade, Transportation &amp; Utilities</b>	296.2	295.3	0.9	0.3	294.7
<b>Information</b>	30.7	31.1	-0.4	-1.3	30.8
<b>Financial Activities</b>	130.7	132.9	-2.2	-1.7	130.3
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	203.3	202.9	0.4	0.2	203.1
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	321.9	316.2	5.7	1.8	320.5
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	148.1	142.2	5.9	4.1	147.2
<b>Other Services</b>	61.2	61.2	0.0	0.0	61.7
<b>Government*</b>	237.9	238.8	-0.9	-0.4	237.4

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

Initial claims for  
unemployment insurance  
increased from a year  
ago.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

	APR		CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<b>Unemployment Rate, resident (%)</b>	8.0	8.2	-0.2	---	8.0
<b>Labor Force, resident (000s)</b>	1,847.7	1,884.6	-36.9	-2.0	1,852.6
<b>Employed (000s)</b>	1,700.7	1,729.3	-28.6	-1.7	1,704.3
<b>Unemployed (000s)</b>	147.0	155.3	-8.3	-5.4	148.3
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b>	4,900	4,844	56	1.1	4,398
<b>Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)</b>	3.21	3.49	-0.28	---	3.89
	<b>1Q2013</b>	<b>1Q2012</b>			<b>2012</b>
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	14.8	14.8	0.0	---	14.7

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

The production worker  
weekly earnings fell over  
the year.

## MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

	APR		CHANGE		MAR	FEB
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013	2013
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>						
<b>Production Worker Avg Weekly Hours</b>	40.8	40.5	0.3	0.7	40.7	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Hourly Earnings</b>	22.18	24.83	-2.65	-10.7	22.28	--
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Weekly Earnings</b>	904.94	1,005.62	-100.68	-10.0	906.80	--
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index (2005=100)</b>	82.9	88.3	-5.4	-6.1	82.1	83.3
<b>Production Worker Hours (000s)</b>	3,986	4,228	-242	-5.7	4,001	--
<b>Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)*</b>	259	285	-26.4	-9.3	255	263

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

\*Latest two months are forecasted.

Personal income for  
fourth quarter 2013 is  
forecasted to increase 2.1  
percent from a year  
earlier.

## INCOME

	4Q*		CHANGE		3Q*
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>					
<i>(Annualized; \$ Millions)</i>					
<b>Personal Income</b>	\$220,336	\$215,787	4,549	2.1	\$218,552
<b>UI Covered Wages</b>	\$103,892	\$102,220	1,672	1.6	\$103,147

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
<b>New Housing Permits*</b>	APR 2013	364	46.2	1,885	1,098	71.7
<b>Electricity Sales (mil kWh)</b>	MAR 2013	2,372	0.9	7,544	7,371	2.3
<b>Construction Contracts</b>						
<b>Index (1980=100)</b>	APR 2013	333.2	27.8	---	---	---
<b>New Auto Registrations</b>	APR 2013	16,341	8.6	57,625	57,560	0.1
<b>Air Cargo Tons (000s)</b>	APR 2013	11,242	-1.1	41,197	45,681	-9.8
<b>Exports (Bil. \$)</b>	1Q2013	4.20	5.4	4.20	3.99	5.4
<b>S&amp;P 500: Monthly Close</b>	APR 2013	1,597.57	14.3	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports

\* Estimated by the Bureau of the Census

## BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

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

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y %	YEAR TO DATE		%
			CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	CHG
<b>STARTS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	APR 2013	2,688	13.6	8,844	10,125	-12.7
<b>Department of Labor</b>	3Q2012	1,561	-7.6	5,666	5,816	-2.6
<b>TERMINATIONS</b>						
<b>Secretary of the State</b>	APR 2013	1,274	23.9	3,938	4,085	-3.6
<b>Department of Labor</b>	3Q2012	1,270	-25.6	4,309	5,502	-21.7

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

## STATE REVENUES

*Total revenues were up from a year ago.*

	YEAR TO DATE					
	APR 2013	APR 2012	% CHG	CURRENT	PRIOR	% CHG
<i>(Millions of dollars)</i>						
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUES*</b>	3,083.0	2,511.6	22.8	7,240.1	6,597.3	9.7
<b>Corporate Tax</b>	66.8	53.3	25.3	293.6	288.2	1.9
<b>Personal Income Tax</b>	1,955.3	1,596.2	22.5	4,205.6	3,785.5	11.1
<b>Real Estate Conv. Tax</b>	10.9	10.3	5.8	41.4	35.5	16.6
<b>Sales &amp; Use Tax</b>	421.8	403.8	4.5	1,323.0	1,377.6	-4.0
<b>Indian Gaming Payments**</b>	24.4	27.9	-12.5	95.3	111.5	-14.6

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
<b>Info Center Visitors***</b>	APR 2013	10,760	-22.5	34,890	48,602	-28.2
<b>Major Attraction Visitors</b>	APR 2013	149,923	-19.1	381,905	421,185	-9.3
<b>Air Passenger Count</b>	APR 2013	459,629	-1.4	1,660,957	1,727,562	-3.9
<b>Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.\$)*</b>	APR 2013	1,156	-8.1	4,543	5,058	-10.2
<b>Travel and Tourism Index**</b>	1Q2013	---	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 1.7 percent over the year.

## EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	MAR	DEC	3-Mo	MAR	MAR	12-Mo
	2013	2012	% Chg	2013	2012	% Chg
<b>Private Industry Workers</b> <i>(Dec. 2005 = 100)</i>						
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	117.7	117.3	0.3	117.7	115.7	1.7
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	117.3	116.7	0.5	117.3	115.3	1.7
<b>Benefit Costs</b>	118.4	118.8	-0.3	118.6	116.9	1.5
<b>NORTHEAST TOTAL</b>	---	---	---	118.6	116.5	1.8
<b>Wages and Salaries</b>	---	---	---	117.6	115.8	1.6

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

U.S. inflation rate increased 1.1 percent over the year.

## CONSUMER NEWS

<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>	MO/QTR	LEVEL	% CHANGE	
			Y/Y	P/P*
<b>CONSUMER PRICES</b>				
<b>CPI-U (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	APR 2013	232.531	1.1	-0.1
<b>Purchasing Power of \$ (1982-84=\$1.00)</b>	APR 2013	0.430	-1.1	0.1
<b>Northeast Region</b>	APR 2013	248.464	1.1	-0.1
<b>NY-Northern NJ-Long Island</b>	APR 2013	255.967	1.4	-0.2
<b>Boston-Brockton-Nashua**</b>	MAR 2013	250.835	1.5	0.4
<b>CPI-W (1982-84=100)</b>				
<b>U.S. City Average</b>	APR 2013	228.949	0.9	-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 3.45 percent over the month.

## INTEREST RATES

<i>(Percent)</i>	APR	MAR	APR
	2013	2013	2012
<b>Prime</b>	3.25	3.25	3.25
<b>Federal Funds</b>	0.15	0.14	0.14
<b>3 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.06	0.09	0.08
<b>6 Month Treasury Bill</b>	0.09	0.11	0.14
<b>1 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.12	0.15	0.18
<b>3 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.34	0.39	0.43
<b>5 Year Treasury Note</b>	0.71	0.82	0.89
<b>7 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.15	1.32	1.43
<b>10 Year Treasury Note</b>	1.76	1.96	2.05
<b>20 Year Treasury Note</b>	2.55	2.78	2.82
<b>Conventional Mortgage</b>	3.45	3.57	3.91

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,649.3	1,638.5	10.8	0.7	1,643.0
<b>Maine</b>	597.4	598.9	-1.5	-0.3	597.8
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,312.0	3,265.8	46.2	1.4	3,313.4
<b>New Hampshire</b>	638.4	632.3	6.1	1.0	638.8
<b>New Jersey</b>	3,950.3	3,881.2	69.1	1.8	3,947.0
<b>New York</b>	8,904.7	8,793.1	111.6	1.3	8,879.4
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	5,753.0	5,731.2	21.8	0.4	5,746.3
<b>Rhode Island</b>	467.4	464.7	2.7	0.6	466.9
<b>Vermont</b>	306.3	301.2	5.1	1.7	306.4
<b>United States</b>	135,474.0	133,397.0	2,077.0	1.6	135,309.0

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

## LABOR FORCE

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)</i>	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>Connecticut</b>	1,847.7	1,884.6	-36.9	-2.0	1,852.6
<b>Maine</b>	706.4	706.7	-0.3	0.0	704.8
<b>Massachusetts</b>	3,473.2	3,476.4	-3.2	-0.1	3,470.7
<b>New Hampshire</b>	744.1	742.2	1.9	0.3	744.6
<b>New Jersey</b>	4,610.5	4,579.3	31.2	0.7	4,614.9
<b>New York</b>	9,563.0	9,592.3	-29.3	-0.3	9,578.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	6,504.5	6,473.0	31.5	0.5	6,508.2
<b>Rhode Island</b>	558.2	558.9	-0.7	-0.1	558.9
<b>Vermont</b>	351.0	356.4	-5.4	-1.5	351.7
<b>United States</b>	155,238.0	154,451.0	787.0	0.5	155,028.0

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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

<i>(Seasonally adjusted)</i>	APR	APR	CHANGE	MAR
	2013	2012		2013
<b>Connecticut</b>	8.0	8.2	-0.2	8.0
<b>Maine</b>	6.9	7.3	-0.4	7.1
<b>Massachusetts</b>	6.4	6.6	-0.2	6.4
<b>New Hampshire</b>	5.5	5.4	0.1	5.7
<b>New Jersey</b>	8.7	9.4	-0.7	9.0
<b>New York</b>	7.8	8.6	-0.8	8.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	7.6	7.8	-0.2	7.9
<b>Rhode Island</b>	8.8	10.6	-1.8	9.1
<b>Vermont</b>	4.0	4.9	-0.9	4.1
<b>United States</b>	7.5	8.1	-0.6	7.6

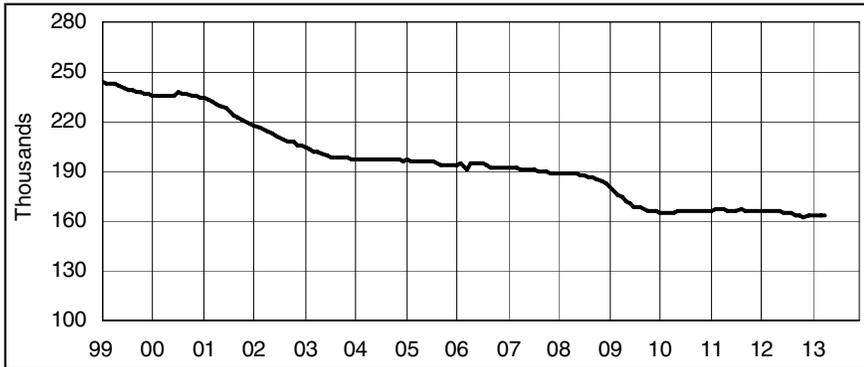
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



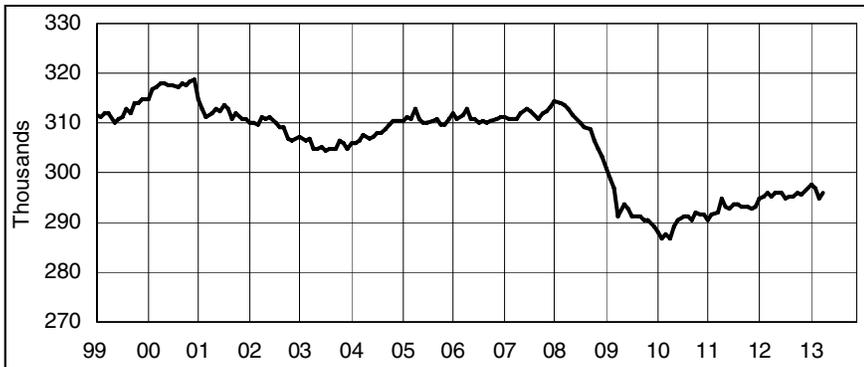
Month	2011	2012	2013
Jan	50.2	52.1	50.7
Feb	50.6	52.0	50.7
Mar	50.5	51.9	53.5
Apr	51.1	51.6	55.6
May	51.6	51.0	
Jun	51.7	50.9	
Jul	51.8	50.9	
Aug	51.9	50.8	
Sep	52.0	50.9	
Oct	51.9	50.2	
Nov	52.4	50.3	
Dec	52.0	50.2	

**MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



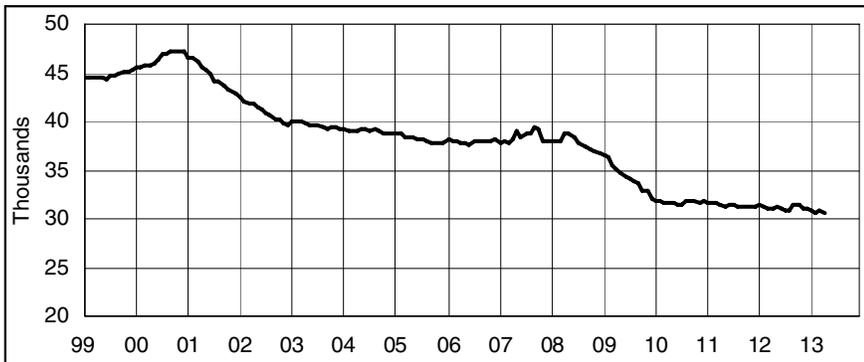
Month	2011	2012	2013
Jan	166.2	166.2	163.4
Feb	166.7	166.4	163.7
Mar	166.8	166.0	163.2
Apr	166.8	165.7	163.2
May	166.5	165.6	
Jun	166.3	165.3	
Jul	166.6	165.1	
Aug	166.8	164.5	
Sep	166.3	163.9	
Oct	166.1	164.1	
Nov	166.1	162.9	
Dec	166.1	163.2	

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



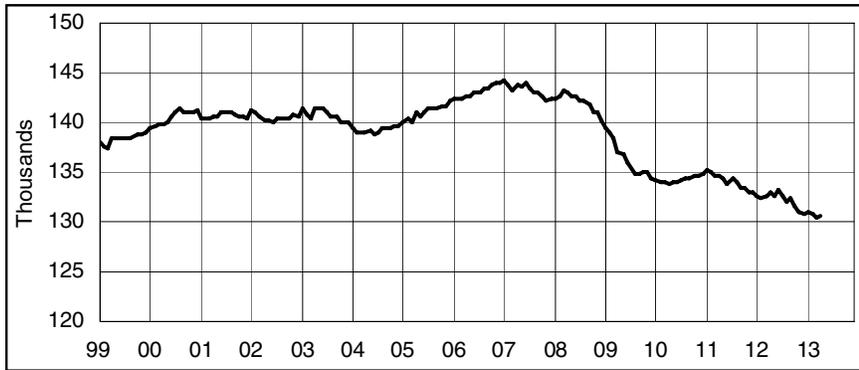
Month	2011	2012	2013
Jan	290.5	295.0	297.7
Feb	291.6	295.2	297.0
Mar	291.8	296.2	294.7
Apr	294.7	295.3	296.2
May	293.1	295.8	
Jun	292.7	295.9	
Jul	293.5	295.0	
Aug	293.7	295.2	
Sep	293.3	295.3	
Oct	293.2	295.9	
Nov	293.0	295.6	
Dec	293.3	296.5	

**INFORMATION EMPLOYMENT** *(Seasonally adjusted)*



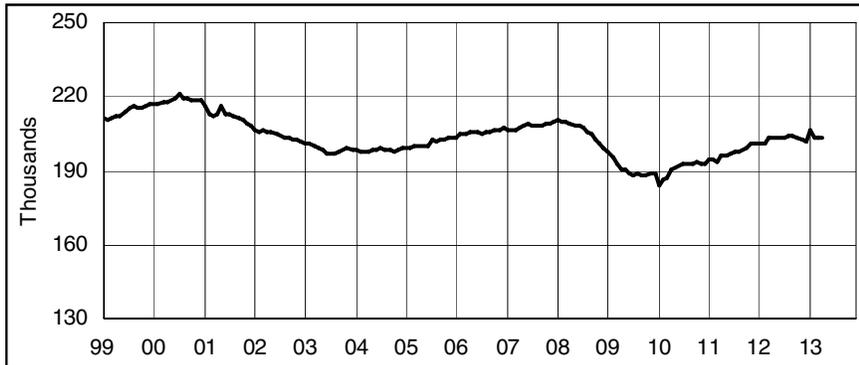
Month	2011	2012	2013
Jan	31.6	31.4	30.8
Feb	31.6	31.3	30.6
Mar	31.6	31.1	30.8
Apr	31.5	31.1	30.7
May	31.3	31.2	
Jun	31.4	31.0	
Jul	31.4	30.9	
Aug	31.3	30.9	
Sep	31.2	31.5	
Oct	31.2	31.4	
Nov	31.3	31.1	
Dec	31.2	31.0	

## FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



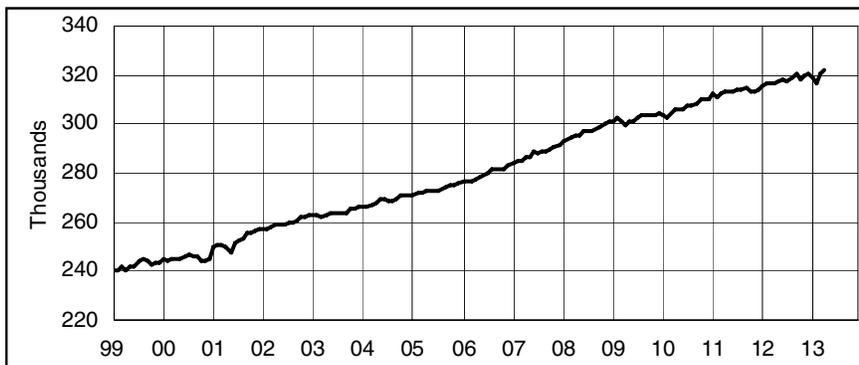
Month	2011	2012	2013
Jan	135.2	132.7	131.0
Feb	135.1	132.5	130.8
Mar	134.7	132.6	130.3
Apr	134.7	132.9	130.7
May	134.5	132.7	
Jun	133.8	133.2	
Jul	134.3	132.6	
Aug	133.9	132.1	
Sep	133.5	132.5	
Oct	133.4	131.6	
Nov	133.1	131.1	
Dec	133.0	130.8	

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



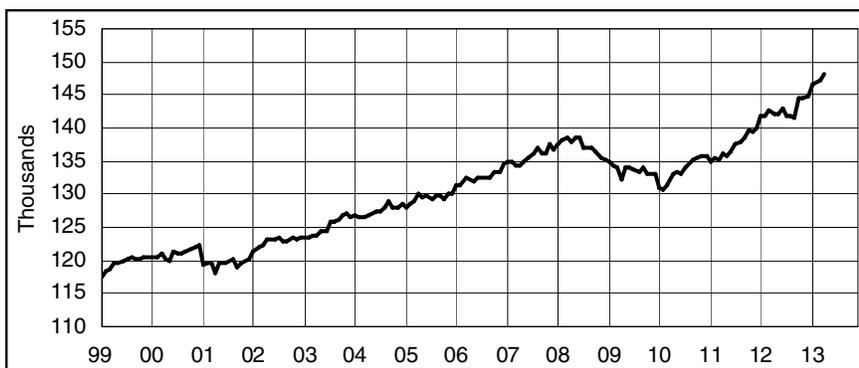
Month	2011	2012	2013
Jan	194.3	201.2	206.3
Feb	194.8	201.1	203.5
Mar	193.8	203.2	203.1
Apr	196.0	202.9	203.3
May	196.3	203.3	
Jun	196.5	203.1	
Jul	197.6	203.6	
Aug	197.7	203.7	
Sep	198.6	204.4	
Oct	199.0	202.9	
Nov	200.5	202.1	
Dec	200.9	201.5	

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



Month	2011	2012	2013
Jan	312.4	315.3	319.2
Feb	311.1	316.1	316.8
Mar	312.2	316.7	320.5
Apr	313.1	316.2	321.9
May	313.5	317.2	
Jun	313.6	317.8	
Jul	313.9	317.4	
Aug	314.1	318.9	
Sep	314.6	320.2	
Oct	312.9	318.4	
Nov	313.4	319.6	
Dec	314.4	320.4	

## LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2011	2012	2013
Jan	134.9	141.9	146.7
Feb	135.4	141.9	146.8
Mar	135.3	142.6	147.2
Apr	136.0	142.2	148.1
May	135.9	142.0	
Jun	136.3	142.9	
Jul	137.5	141.8	
Aug	137.9	141.7	
Sep	138.5	141.6	
Oct	139.7	144.5	
Nov	139.3	144.6	
Dec	140.0	144.8	

## CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>1,648,700</b>	<b>1,635,300</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,625,700</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>1,406,500</b>	<b>1,392,300</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1,383,200</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>215,800</b>	<b>215,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>210,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>53,300</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>48,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>162,500</b>	<b>164,800</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>162,200</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>126,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>126,100</b>
Fabricated Metal.....	29,200	28,900	300	1.0	29,000
Machinery.....	14,400	14,500	-100	-0.7	14,500
Computer and Electronic Product.....	12,700	13,000	-300	-2.3	12,800
Transportation Equipment.....	41,700	41,900	-200	-0.5	41,800
Aerospace Product and Parts.....	29,300	30,400	-1,100	-3.6	29,300
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b> .....	<b>36,500</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>36,100</b>
Chemical.....	11,200	11,500	-300	-2.6	11,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>1,432,900</b>	<b>1,419,700</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,414,900</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>293,400</b>	<b>291,200</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>291,000</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	62,600	63,400	-800	-1.3	62,100
Retail Trade.....	181,400	178,400	3,000	1.7	178,900
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	20,100	20,200	-100	-0.5	19,900
Building Material.....	15,000	15,500	-500	-3.2	14,000
Food and Beverage Stores.....	43,900	42,400	1,500	3.5	43,700
General Merchandise Stores.....	27,600	26,900	700	2.6	27,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	49,400	49,400	0	0.0	50,000
Utilities.....	7,500	7,600	-100	-1.3	7,400
Transportation and Warehousing.....	41,900	41,800	100	0.2	42,600
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>30,600</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>30,700</b>
Telecommunications.....	9,200	9,200	0	0.0	9,200
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>130,300</b>	<b>131,800</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>130,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	111,700	113,300	-1,600	-1.4	111,600
Credit Intermediation.....	25,600	25,500	100	0.4	25,600
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	22,100	22,400	-300	-1.3	22,100
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	59,400	60,500	-1,100	-1.8	59,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	18,600	18,500	100	0.5	18,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b> ....	<b>205,100</b>	<b>204,300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>198,700</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	87,300	90,100	-2,800	-3.1	88,400
Legal Services.....	12,800	12,900	-100	-0.8	12,800
Computer Systems Design.....	23,000	23,100	-100	-0.4	23,200
Management of Companies.....	30,400	29,600	800	2.7	30,400
Administrative and Support.....	87,400	84,600	2,800	3.3	79,900
Employment Services.....	28,500	27,900	600	2.2	27,500
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>325,100</b>	<b>318,500</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>321,500</b>
Educational Services.....	67,700	64,400	3,300	5.1	64,300
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	257,400	254,100	3,300	1.3	257,200
Hospitals.....	61,800	61,800	0	0.0	61,700
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities.....	62,200	61,200	1,000	1.6	62,400
Social Assistance.....	51,200	48,900	2,300	4.7	51,100
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>145,100</b>	<b>139,300</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>139,800</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	22,900	23,300	-400	-1.7	20,800
Accommodation and Food Services.....	122,200	116,000	6,200	5.3	119,000
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places....	110,800	105,000	5,800	5.5	107,700
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>61,100</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>60,700</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>242,200</b>	<b>243,000</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>242,500</b>
Federal Government.....	17,200	17,800	-600	-3.4	17,100
State Government.....	69,500	67,900	1,600	2.4	70,100
Local Government**.....	155,500	157,300	-1,800	-1.1	155,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2012.

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

## BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>407,200</b>	<b>403,700</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>399,100</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>361,100</b>	<b>358,000</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>353,300</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>45,200</b>	<b>45,400</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>44,100</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>33,300</b>	<b>33,900</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>33,500</b>
Durable Goods.....	24,800	25,500	-700	-2.7	24,900
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>362,000</b>	<b>358,300</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>355,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>69,500</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>69,400</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	13,500	13,500	0	0.0	13,500
Retail Trade.....	46,300	46,700	-400	-0.9	46,100
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,700	10,500	-800	-7.6	9,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>40,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	34,200	35,000	-800	-2.3	34,300
Credit Intermediation.....	8,900	8,700	200	2.3	8,800
Securities and Commodity Contracts.....	17,800	18,300	-500	-2.7	18,000
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>68,500</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>66,000</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	28,500	29,600	-1,100	-3.7	28,300
Administrative and Support.....	26,200	25,300	900	3.6	23,100
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>70,900</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>70,100</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	58,900	57,300	1,600	2.8	58,500
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>38,100</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>36,100</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	29,600	27,800	1,800	6.5	28,500
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,700</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>16,600</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>46,100</b>	<b>45,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>45,800</b>
Federal.....	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	2,500
State & Local.....	43,500	43,000	500	1.2	43,300

## DANBURY LMA



*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>68,300</b>	<b>67,100</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>67,800</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>59,600</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>59,100</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>11,900</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11,800</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>56,400</b>	<b>55,600</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>56,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>15,700</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>15,200</b>
Retail Trade.....	12,200	11,200	1,000	8.9	11,800
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7,600</b>
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>6,200</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>8,700</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8,700</b>
Federal.....	600	600	0	0.0	600
State & Local.....	8,100	8,000	100	1.3	8,100

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2012.*

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

**HARTFORD LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>549,700</b>	<b>542,600</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>543,400</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>463,000</b>	<b>456,200</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>457,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>75,700</b>	<b>74,200</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>73,800</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>19,000</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>17,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>56,700</b>	<b>57,300</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>56,500</b>
Durable Goods.....	47,500	48,000	-500	-1.0	47,400
Non-Durable Goods.....	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1	9,100
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>474,000</b>	<b>468,400</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>469,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>87,100</b>	<b>85,800</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>85,900</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	17,900	17,900	0	0.0	17,800
Retail Trade.....	54,500	52,900	1,600	3.0	53,200
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	14,700	15,000	-300	-2.0	14,900
Transportation and Warehousing.....	12,000	12,100	-100	-0.8	12,200
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>10,900</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>10,800</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>60,100</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>59,900</b>
Depository Credit Institutions.....	6,500	6,600	-100	-1.5	6,500
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	40,100	40,800	-700	-1.7	40,300
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>63,900</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>63,500</b>
Professional, Scientific.....	29,800	30,100	-300	-1.0	29,800
Management of Companies.....	7,400	7,200	200	2.8	7,400
Administrative and Support.....	26,700	25,500	1,200	4.7	26,300
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>100,600</b>	<b>98,400</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100,000</b>
Educational Services.....	15,100	14,300	800	5.6	14,700
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	85,500	84,100	1,400	1.7	85,300
Ambulatory Health Care.....	26,800	26,400	400	1.5	26,800
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>44,500</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>42,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	37,900	36,500	1,400	3.8	36,800
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>20,200</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>20,300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>86,700</b>	<b>86,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>86,400</b>
Federal.....	4,900	5,100	-200	-3.9	4,900
State & Local.....	81,800	81,300	500	0.6	81,500

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

Labor Market Areas	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>408,100</b>	<b>405,500</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>403,900</b>
<b>DANBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>68,600</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>68,900</b>
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b> .....	<b>547,800</b>	<b>542,000</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>545,800</b>
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b> .....	<b>270,500</b>	<b>271,900</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>270,600</b>
<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON LMA</b> .....	<b>127,100</b>	<b>128,300</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>127,300</b>
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b> .....	<b>62,600</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>62,900</b>

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2012.*

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

## NEW HAVEN LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>271,800</b>	<b>272,400</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>267,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>238,800</b>	<b>238,300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>234,600</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>34,000</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>33,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> ....	<b>8,500</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>8,000</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>25,500</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>25,500</b>
Durable Goods.....	18,800	19,100	-300	-1.6	18,800
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>237,800</b>	<b>237,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>234,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> ....	<b>48,700</b>	<b>48,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>48,600</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	11,200	11,200	0	0.0	11,100
Retail Trade.....	28,400	28,500	-100	-0.4	28,400
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	9,100	8,800	300	3.4	9,100
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>4,200</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>12,000</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	8,500	8,600	-100	-1.2	8,500
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>26,700</b>
Administrative and Support.....	13,700	14,000	-300	-2.1	13,200
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> ....	<b>78,500</b>	<b>77,400</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>76,500</b>
Educational Services.....	30,400	29,100	1,300	4.5	28,600
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	48,100	48,300	-200	-0.4	47,900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>24,500</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>22,800</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	18,800	19,600	-800	-4.1	18,600
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>10,300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>33,000</b>	<b>34,100</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>32,900</b>
Federal.....	4,800	4,900	-100	-2.0	4,800
State & Local.....	28,200	29,200	-1,000	-3.4	28,100

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2012.

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

## HELP WANTED ONLINE

### CT Online Labor Demand Rose 1,500 in April 2013

The Conference Board's Help Wanted OnLine (HWOL) data reported that there were 66,500 advertisements for Connecticut-based jobs in April, a 2.3 percent increase over the month and a 1.4 percent increase over the year. There were 3.59 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Connecticut's labor force, higher than a month ago and also a year ago. Hartford's labor demand rate stood at 4.29. Nationally, it was 3.29 percent. Among the New England states, Massachusetts had the highest vacancy rate, while Maine had the lowest vacancy rate in April.

	APR	APR	MAR
(Seasonally adjusted)	2013	2012	2013
<b>Connecticut Vacancies</b>	66,500	65,600	65,000
<b>Hartford Vacancies</b>	25,300	25,200	25,400
	<b>Labor Demand Rate *</b>		
<b>Connecticut</b>	3.59	3.48	3.51
<b>Hartford</b>	4.29	4.15	4.31
<b>United States</b>	3.29	3.08	3.16
<b>Maine</b>	3.27	3.02	3.23
<b>Massachusetts</b>	4.37	4.09	4.23
<b>New Hampshire</b>	3.33	3.40	3.17
<b>Rhode Island</b>	3.41	3.36	3.28
<b>Vermont</b>	3.47	3.66	3.35

\* 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](http://www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm).

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

	APR 2013	APR 2012	CHANGE		MAR 2013
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>125,900</b>	<b>127,700</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>124,500</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>91,800</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>90,400</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>17,700</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>14,100</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14,200</b>
Durable Goods.....	10,900	10,600	300	2.8	10,900
Non-Durable Goods.....	3,200	3,500	-300	-8.6	3,300
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>108,200</b>	<b>110,200</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>107,000</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>22,200</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	2,700
Retail Trade.....	15,000	15,000	0	0.0	14,700
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	4,800	4,600	200	4.3	4,800
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>1,300</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>8,600</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>21,300</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>21,200</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	18,400	18,100	300	1.7	18,400
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>13,800</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>13,200</b>
Accommodation and Food Services.....	12,900	12,500	400	3.2	12,400
Food Serv., Restaurants, Drinking Places.	10,600	10,400	200	1.9	10,300
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>34,100</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>34,100</b>
Federal.....	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	2,600
State & Local**.....	31,500	32,800	-1,300	-4.0	31,500

**WATERBURY LMA***Not Seasonally Adjusted*

	APR 2013	APR 2012	CHANGE		MAR 2013
			NO.	%	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b> .....	<b>62,600</b>	<b>62,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>62,100</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	<b>52,600</b>	<b>52,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>52,000</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>9,700</b>	<b>9,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>9,500</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. &amp; MINING</b> .....	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>1,900</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b> .....	<b>7,600</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7,600</b>
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES</b> .....	<b>52,900</b>	<b>52,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>52,600</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES</b> .....	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12,300</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	2,100
Retail Trade.....	8,500	8,400	100	1.2	8,500
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	1,600	1,700	-100	-5.9	1,700
<b>INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES</b> .....	<b>16,400</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>16,300</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	14,600	14,600	0	0.0	14,600
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY</b> .....	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,600</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b> .....	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,100</b>
Federal.....	400	500	-100	-20.0	400
State & Local.....	9,600	9,500	100	1.1	9,700

*Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2012*

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

## SMALLER LMAS



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>					
ENFIELD LMA.....	46,100	46,000	100	0.2	44,600
TORRINGTON LMA.....	35,700	35,100	600	1.7	34,900
WILLIMANTIC - DANIELSON LMA.....	36,600	36,100	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

	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT.....</b>	<b>283,900</b>	<b>286,100</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>278,700</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE.....</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>237,200</b>	<b>-2,200</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>229,700</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>39,500</b>
CONSTRUCTION, NAT. RES. & MINING.....	9,600	9,900	-300	-3.0	8,800
<b>MANUFACTURING.....</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>30,700</b>
Durable Goods.....	20,700	21,000	-300	-1.4	20,700
Non-Durable Goods.....	10,000	10,400	-400	-3.8	10,000
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES.....</b>	<b>243,600</b>	<b>244,800</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>239,200</b>
<b>TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES.....</b>	<b>57,300</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>56,500</b>
Wholesale Trade.....	10,700	11,100	-400	-3.6	10,700
Retail Trade.....	34,700	33,700	1,000	3.0	33,900
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities....	11,900	12,000	-100	-0.8	11,900
<b>INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3,700</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.....</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>14,900</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>14,700</b>
Finance and Insurance.....	11,900	11,900	0	0.0	11,900
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities....	7,400	7,500	-100	-1.3	7,400
<b>PROFESSIONAL &amp; BUSINESS SERVICES</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>23,200</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES.....</b>	<b>58,600</b>	<b>57,900</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>58,000</b>
Educational Services.....	11,500	11,000	500	4.5	11,100
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	47,100	46,900	200	0.4	46,900
<b>LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY.....</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>27,900</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>25,100</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES.....</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>9,000</b>
<b>GOVERNMENT .....</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>49,000</b>
Federal.....	5,700	6,200	-500	-8.1	5,700
State & Local.....	43,200	42,700	500	1.2	43,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2012.

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

\*\* New England City and Town Area

# LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

		EMPLOYMENT	APR	APR	CHANGE		MAR
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>		STATUS	2013	2012	NO.	%	2013
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Civilian Labor Force		1,831,900	1,868,900	-37,000	-2.0	1,839,700
	Employed		1,688,600	1,723,000	-34,400	-2.0	1,688,300
	Unemployed		143,400	146,000	-2,600	-1.8	151,400
	Unemployment Rate		7.8	7.8	0.0	---	8.2
<b>BRIDGEPORT - STAMFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		465,800	474,600	-8,800	-1.9	465,900
	Employed		432,000	440,200	-8,200	-1.9	429,900
	Unemployed		33,800	34,400	-600	-1.7	36,000
	Unemployment Rate		7.3	7.2	0.1	---	7.7
<b>DANBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		90,000	91,100	-1,100	-1.2	90,800
	Employed		84,500	85,500	-1,000	-1.2	84,800
	Unemployed		5,500	5,600	-100	-1.8	6,000
	Unemployment Rate		6.2	6.2	0.0	---	6.7
<b>ENFIELD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		48,300	49,900	-1,600	-3.2	47,900
	Employed		44,500	45,900	-1,400	-3.1	44,400
	Unemployed		3,800	3,900	-100	-2.6	3,500
	Unemployment Rate		7.8	7.9	-0.1	---	7.4
<b>HARTFORD LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		582,500	591,000	-8,500	-1.4	586,700
	Employed		537,000	545,200	-8,200	-1.5	538,400
	Unemployed		45,500	45,800	-300	-0.7	48,300
	Unemployment Rate		7.8	7.8	0.0	---	8.2
<b>NEW HAVEN LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		306,600	314,200	-7,600	-2.4	307,500
	Employed		281,800	289,100	-7,300	-2.5	281,500
	Unemployed		24,800	25,000	-200	-0.8	26,000
	Unemployment Rate		8.1	8.0	0.1	---	8.5
<b>NORWICH - NEW LONDON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		143,000	148,400	-5,400	-3.6	143,800
	Employed		131,500	136,100	-4,600	-3.4	131,600
	Unemployed		11,500	12,200	-700	-5.7	12,200
	Unemployment Rate		8.0	8.3	-0.3	---	8.5
<b>TORRINGTON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		52,800	53,600	-800	-1.5	53,200
	Employed		49,000	49,600	-600	-1.2	48,900
	Unemployed		3,900	4,000	-100	-2.5	4,300
	Unemployment Rate		7.3	7.4	-0.1	---	8.2
<b>WATERBURY LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		98,200	100,400	-2,200	-2.2	98,800
	Employed		87,800	89,800	-2,000	-2.2	88,000
	Unemployed		10,400	10,600	-200	-1.9	10,800
	Unemployment Rate		10.6	10.6	0.0	---	10.9
<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON LMA</b>	Civilian Labor Force		56,500	57,700	-1,200	-2.1	56,900
	Employed		51,400	52,400	-1,000	-1.9	51,600
	Unemployed		5,100	5,300	-200	-3.8	5,200
	Unemployment Rate		8.9	9.1	-0.2	---	9.2
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Civilian Labor Force		154,739,000	153,905,000	834,000	0.5	154,512,000
	Employed		143,724,000	141,995,000	1,729,000	1.2	142,698,000
	Unemployed		11,014,000	11,910,000	-896,000	-7.5	11,815,000
	Unemployment Rate		7.1	7.7	-0.6	---	7.6

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2012.

	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVG WEEKLY HOURS				AVG HOURLY EARNINGS			
	APR		CHG	MAR	APR		CHG	MAR	APR		CHG	MAR
	2013	2012	Y/Y	2013	2013	2012	Y/Y	2013	2013	2012	Y/Y	2013
<i>(Not seasonally adjusted)</i>												
<b>PRODUCTION WORKER</b>												
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	\$904.94	\$1,005.62	-\$100.67	\$906.80	40.8	40.5	0.3	40.7	\$22.18	\$24.83	-\$2.65	\$22.28
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>	926.85	1,085.09	-158.25	932.26	41.6	41.4	0.2	41.6	22.28	26.21	-3.93	22.41
<b>NON-DUR. GOODS</b>	826.50	748.35	78.15	823.66	38.0	37.7	0.3	37.8	21.75	19.85	1.90	21.79
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	1,005.11	1,016.79	-11.68	989.90	37.9	38.5	-0.6	38.0	26.52	26.41	0.11	26.05
<b>ALL EMPLOYEES</b>												
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	943.03	977.55	-34.53	929.93	33.5	34.3	-0.8	33.2	28.15	28.50	-0.35	28.01
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,179.09	1,216.91	-37.82	1,186.02	39.7	39.6	0.1	39.6	29.70	30.73	-1.03	29.95
Construction	1,127.71	1,076.86	50.85	1,135.46	38.9	37.6	1.3	38.7	28.99	28.64	0.35	29.34
Manufacturing	1,193.60	1,254.94	-61.34	1,199.79	40.0	40.3	-0.3	39.9	29.84	31.14	-1.30	30.07
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	901.04	932.73	-31.69	885.32	32.4	33.3	-0.9	32.1	27.81	28.01	-0.20	27.58
Trade, Transp., Utilities	835.30	895.19	-59.89	822.02	33.9	34.9	-1.0	33.8	24.64	25.65	-1.01	24.32
Financial Activities	1,604.58	1,580.15	24.43	1,551.61	37.1	37.4	-0.3	37.2	43.25	42.25	1.00	41.71
Prof. & Business Serv.	1,066.10	1,068.90	-2.80	1,050.96	35.0	35.0	0.0	34.1	30.46	30.54	-0.08	30.82
Education & Health Ser.	796.90	822.25	-25.35	787.49	31.3	31.3	0.0	31.2	25.46	26.27	-0.81	25.24
Leisure & Hospitality	396.53	401.34	-4.81	388.19	25.9	26.3	-0.4	24.9	15.31	15.26	0.05	15.59
Other Services	635.58	625.92	9.66	638.40	29.7	32.0	-2.3	30.0	21.40	19.56	1.84	21.28
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS: TOTAL PRIVATE</b>												
Bridgeport-Stamford	1,068.01	1,112.21	-44.20	1,061.47	34.8	34.8	0.0	34.7	30.69	31.96	-1.27	30.59
Danbury	940.51	927.74	12.77	930.56	32.6	33.3	-0.7	32.0	28.85	27.86	0.99	29.08
Hartford	978.24	1,049.13	-70.90	960.26	34.3	35.6	-1.3	34.1	28.52	29.47	-0.95	28.16
New Haven	886.08	891.42	-5.35	876.12	33.5	33.2	0.3	33.3	26.45	26.85	-0.40	26.31
Norwich-New London	868.56	771.98	96.58	859.32	33.6	31.9	1.7	33.0	25.85	24.20	1.65	26.04
Waterbury	787.63	788.51	-0.89	787.48	32.9	33.9	-1.0	32.5	23.94	23.26	0.68	24.23

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2012.

## BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE NEWS MEDIA

- In April 2013, LEGO Systems of Enfield announced it would expand and create 65 jobs in 2013. Three small companies in Connecticut are expanding over the next five years with help from small business loans: Fortress Risk Management (+56 in Wethersfield), PayVeris (+42 in Wethersfield), and Fusion Paperboard (+20 in Sprague).
- In April, the Warnaco Group in Milford, a clothing maker, announced it would reduce its workforce by 208 employees. Pratt and Whitney in East Hartford cut 40 jobs in April. Southern Air of Norwalk moved its headquarters to Kentucky, resulting in 115 lost jobs in the State. 454 Life Sciences, a research laboratory in Branford, intends to cut 60 jobs in June.

*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)

**APRIL 2013**

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD</b>					<b>HARTFORD cont...</b>				
	<b>465,828</b>	<b>432,039</b>	<b>33,789</b>	<b>7.3</b>	Canton	5,718	5,388	330	5.8
Ansonia	10,023	9,046	977	9.7	Colchester	8,901	8,284	617	6.9
Bridgeport	64,970	57,160	7,810	12.0	Columbia	3,056	2,856	200	6.5
Darien	9,053	8,573	480	5.3	Coventry	6,999	6,488	511	7.3
Derby	6,880	6,279	601	8.7	Cromwell	7,835	7,348	487	6.2
Easton	3,663	3,454	209	5.7	East Granby	2,880	2,715	165	5.7
Fairfield	28,270	26,533	1,737	6.1	East Haddam	5,184	4,865	319	6.2
Greenwich	28,914	27,319	1,595	5.5	East Hampton	7,066	6,575	491	6.9
Milford	29,337	27,284	2,053	7.0	East Hartford	26,261	23,576	2,685	10.2
Monroe	10,282	9,641	641	6.2	Ellington	9,205	8,621	584	6.3
New Canaan	8,562	8,106	456	5.3	Farmington	12,701	11,957	744	5.9
Newtown	14,156	13,371	785	5.5	Glastonbury	18,276	17,356	920	5.0
Norwalk	48,080	44,858	3,222	6.7	Granby	6,187	5,829	358	5.8
Oxford	7,143	6,742	401	5.6	Haddam	5,073	4,791	282	5.6
Redding	4,689	4,437	252	5.4	Hartford	49,346	42,046	7,300	14.8
Ridgefield	11,591	11,004	587	5.1	Hartland	1,179	1,117	62	5.3
Seymour	9,068	8,384	684	7.5	Harwinton	3,073	2,892	181	5.9
Shelton	22,089	20,554	1,535	6.9	Hebron	5,529	5,262	267	4.8
Southbury	8,858	8,261	597	6.7	Lebanon	4,147	3,899	248	6.0
Stamford	66,313	62,039	4,274	6.4	Manchester	32,750	30,235	2,515	7.7
Stratford	26,411	24,202	2,209	8.4	Mansfield	13,542	12,734	808	6.0
Trumbull	17,782	16,722	1,060	6.0	Marlborough	3,569	3,357	212	5.9
Weston	4,729	4,489	240	5.1	Middlefield	2,387	2,247	140	5.9
Westport	12,254	11,548	706	5.8	Middletown	26,032	24,093	1,939	7.4
Wilton	8,162	7,716	446	5.5	New Britain	35,170	31,392	3,778	10.7
Woodbridge	4,547	4,315	232	5.1	New Hartford	3,834	3,548	286	7.5
					Newington	16,711	15,569	1,142	6.8
<b>DANBURY</b>	<b>90,036</b>	<b>84,493</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>6.2</b>	Plainville	10,119	9,301	818	8.1
Bethel	10,648	10,005	643	6.0	Plymouth	6,743	6,147	596	8.8
Bridgewater	913	867	46	5.0	Portland	5,200	4,853	347	6.7
Brookfield	8,952	8,425	527	5.9	Rocky Hill	10,844	10,244	600	5.5
Danbury	44,635	41,922	2,713	6.1	Simsbury	11,636	11,008	628	5.4
New Fairfield	7,311	6,877	434	5.9	Southington	24,000	22,432	1,568	6.5
New Milford	15,725	14,656	1,069	6.8	South Windsor	14,145	13,360	785	5.5
Sherman	1,852	1,741	111	6.0	Stafford	6,893	6,292	601	8.7
					Thomaston	4,466	4,135	331	7.4
<b>ENFIELD</b>	<b>48,261</b>	<b>44,503</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>7.8</b>	Tolland	8,314	7,852	462	5.6
East Windsor	6,353	5,816	537	8.5	Union	524	492	32	6.1
Enfield	22,745	20,977	1,768	7.8	Vernon	16,727	15,411	1,316	7.9
Somers	4,778	4,401	377	7.9	West Hartford	29,491	27,641	1,850	6.3
Suffield	7,511	6,995	516	6.9	Wethersfield	13,317	12,363	954	7.2
Windsor Locks	6,873	6,314	559	8.1	Willington	3,660	3,478	182	5.0
					Windsor	15,923	14,743	1,180	7.4
<b>HARTFORD</b>	<b>582,547</b>	<b>537,034</b>	<b>45,513</b>	<b>7.8</b>					
Andover	1,986	1,862	124	6.2					
Ashford	2,494	2,316	178	7.1					
Avon	9,245	8,838	407	4.4					
Barkhamsted	2,204	2,061	143	6.5					
Berlin	10,876	10,167	709	6.5					
Bloomfield	9,812	8,950	862	8.8					
Bolton	2,864	2,692	172	6.0					
Bristol	33,175	30,374	2,801	8.4					
Burlington	5,278	4,982	296	5.6					

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

The 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)

APRIL 2013

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%	LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	<b>306,583</b>	<b>281,753</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>TORRINGTON</b>	<b>52,833</b>	<b>48,976</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Bethany	3,020	2,838	182	6.0	Bethlehem	1,952	1,844	108	5.5
Branford	16,122	15,059	1,063	6.6	Canaan	646	617	29	4.5
Cheshire	14,190	13,341	849	6.0	Colebrook	787	736	51	6.5
Chester	2,279	2,160	119	5.2	Cornwall	765	724	41	5.4
Clinton	7,514	7,018	496	6.6	Goshen	1,475	1,385	90	6.1
Deep River	2,471	2,307	164	6.6	Kent	1,543	1,459	84	5.4
Durham	4,141	3,904	237	5.7	Litchfield	4,137	3,870	267	6.5
East Haven	15,982	14,621	1,361	8.5	Morris	1,254	1,179	75	6.0
Essex	3,619	3,399	220	6.1	Norfolk	964	881	83	8.6
Guilford	12,478	11,794	684	5.5	North Canaan	1,674	1,534	140	8.4
Hamden	31,369	29,029	2,340	7.5	Roxbury	1,286	1,218	68	5.3
Killingworth	3,533	3,325	208	5.9	Salisbury	1,754	1,669	85	4.8
Madison	9,433	8,902	531	5.6	Sharon	1,377	1,307	70	5.1
Meriden	31,809	28,614	3,195	10.0	Torrington	19,167	17,462	1,705	8.9
New Haven	56,935	50,487	6,448	11.3	Warren	767	715	52	6.8
North Branford	8,011	7,534	477	6.0	Washington	1,817	1,712	105	5.8
North Haven	12,725	11,887	838	6.6	Winchester	6,050	5,547	503	8.3
Old Saybrook	5,170	4,838	332	6.4	Woodbury	5,419	5,118	301	5.6
Orange	7,016	6,637	379	5.4	<b>WATERBURY</b>	<b>98,164</b>	<b>87,798</b>	<b>10,366</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Wallingford	24,769	22,930	1,839	7.4	Beacon Falls	3,271	3,027	244	7.5
West Haven	30,257	27,632	2,625	8.7	Middlebury	3,817	3,589	228	6.0
Westbrook	3,741	3,497	244	6.5	Naugatuck	16,328	14,730	1,598	9.8
<b>*NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>131,189</b>	<b>120,537</b>	<b>10,652</b>	<b>8.1</b>	Prospect	4,992	4,665	327	6.6
Bozrah	1,464	1,353	111	7.6	Waterbury	49,391	43,001	6,390	12.9
Canterbury	2,971	2,745	226	7.6	Watertown	11,671	10,780	891	7.6
East Lyme	9,220	8,569	651	7.1	Wolcott	8,694	8,006	688	7.9
Franklin	1,091	1,025	66	6.0	<b>WILLIMANTIC-DANIELSON</b>	<b>56,471</b>	<b>51,420</b>	<b>5,051</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Griswold	7,001	6,415	586	8.4	Brooklyn	3,942	3,587	355	9.0
Groton	17,955	16,460	1,495	8.3	Chaplin	1,291	1,208	83	6.4
Ledyard	7,898	7,308	590	7.5	Eastford	968	894	74	7.6
Lisbon	2,403	2,264	139	5.8	Hampton	1,071	976	95	8.9
Lyme	1,220	1,141	79	6.5	Killingly	9,068	8,175	893	9.8
Montville	10,076	9,270	806	8.0	Plainfield	8,167	7,340	827	10.1
New London	13,598	12,119	1,479	10.9	Pomfret	2,243	2,074	169	7.5
No. Stonington	3,082	2,858	224	7.3	Putnam	5,221	4,766	455	8.7
Norwich	21,367	19,349	2,018	9.4	Scotland	973	928	45	4.6
Old Lyme	3,962	3,716	246	6.2	Sterling	2,079	1,905	174	8.4
Preston	2,546	2,366	180	7.1	Thompson	5,286	4,850	436	8.2
Salem	2,461	2,273	188	7.6	Windham	11,757	10,623	1,134	9.6
Sprague	1,659	1,515	144	8.7	Woodstock	4,406	4,095	311	7.1
Stonington	9,756	9,177	579	5.9					
Voluntown	1,482	1,364	118	8.0					
Waterford	9,974	9,250	724	7.3					

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

<b>NORWICH-NEW LONDON</b>	<b>LABOR FORCE</b>	<b>EMPLOYED</b>	<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>142,969</b>	<b>131,469</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Westerly, RI	11,780	10,932	848	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	<b>1,831,900</b>	<b>1,688,600</b>	<b>143,400</b>	<b>7.8</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>154,739,000</b>	<b>143,724,000</b>	<b>11,014,000</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Seasonally Adjusted:				
CONNECTICUT	<b>1,847,700</b>	<b>1,700,700</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>8.0</b>
UNITED STATES	<b>155,238,000</b>	<b>143,579,000</b>	<b>11,659,000</b>	<b>7.5</b>

## LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

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

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

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

TOWN	APR 2013	YR TO DATE 2013	2012	TOWN	APR 2013	YR TO DATE 2013	2012	TOWN	APR 2013	YR TO DATE 2013	2012
Andover	0	0	1	Griswold	na	na	na	Preston	0	4	2
Ansonia	0	0	2	Groton	3	5	2	Prospect	na	na	na
Ashford	0	0	2	Guilford	1	8	3	Putnam	0	0	2
Avon	6	13	6	Haddam	1	1	5	Redding	na	na	na
Barkhamsted	na	na	na	Hamden	0	0	3	Ridgefield	1	4	1
Beacon Falls	na	na	na	Hampton	0	1	2	Rocky Hill	26	51	5
Berlin	7	43	15	Hartford	2	13	8	Roxbury	na	na	na
Bethany	na	na	na	Hartland	na	na	na	Salem	1	2	3
Bethel	5	14	6	Harwinton	0	0	5	Salisbury	na	na	na
Bethlehem	na	na	na	Hebron	na	na	na	Scotland	0	0	0
Bloomfield	na	na	na	Kent	1	1	0	Seymour	0	10	8
Bolton	1	6	1	Killingly	2	3	5	Sharon	0	0	0
Bozrah	0	0	0	Killingworth	na	na	na	Shelton	2	5	265
Branford	na	na	na	Lebanon	0	1	0	Sherman	na	na	na
Bridgeport	17	57	47	Ledyard	4	11	6	Simsbury	0	35	2
Bridgewater	na	na	na	Lisbon	1	1	0	Somers	0	2	0
Bristol	4	11	8	Litchfield	na	na	na	South Windsor	2	4	2
Brookfield	na	na	na	Lyme	0	0	2	Southbury	2	10	1
Brooklyn	0	3	12	Madison	1	6	7	Southington	13	30	29
Burlington	4	11	10	Manchester	3	6	4	Sprague	0	1	0
Canaan	0	0	0	Mansfield	1	2	4	Stafford	na	na	na
Canterbury	1	3	1	Marlborough	0	1	1	Stamford	6	24	7
Canton	2	4	3	Meriden	1	2	2	Sterling	na	na	na
Chaplin	0	0	0	Middlebury	na	na	na	Stonington	8	12	10
Cheshire	3	24	2	Middlefield	2	3	0	Stratford	2	125	2
Chester	na	na	na	Middletown	3	8	4	Suffield	4	7	11
Clinton	1	5	11	Milford	14	42	40	Thomaston	na	na	na
Colchester	6	14	9	Monroe	0	1	1	Thompson	na	na	na
Colebrook	0	0	0	Montville	3	5	6	Tolland	1	3	4
Columbia	0	1	2	Morris	0	0	0	Torrington	0	1	0
Cornwall	0	0	10	Naugatuck	3	5	0	Trumbull	0	3	1
Coventry	2	7	4	New Britain	na	na	na	Union	0	2	0
Cromwell	6	12	13	New Canaan	5	13	11	Vernon	11	23	39
Danbury	6	13	41	New Fairfield	na	na	na	Voluntown	0	1	0
Darien	na	na	na	New Hartford	1	1	2	Wallingford	3	12	15
Deep River	1	3	1	New Haven	9	10	4	Warren	0	0	0
Derby	na	na	na	New London	4	13	9	Washington	na	na	na
Durham	0	0	1	New Milford	1	10	7	Waterbury	1	4	3
East Granby	4	4	3	Newington	0	0	0	Waterford	2	5	6
East Haddam	0	1	3	Newtown	3	5	3	Watertown	5	10	5
East Hampton	1	2	4	Norfolk	0	0	0	West Hartford	6	19	24
East Hartford	na	na	na	North Branford	na	na	na	West Haven	na	na	na
East Haven	3	9	3	North Canaan	0	0	0	Westbrook	0	2	1
East Lyme	6	13	11	North Haven	5	7	4	Weston	na	na	na
East Windsor	2	7	6	North Stonington	0	1	1	Westport	10	32	18
Eastford	0	3	0	Norwalk	2	61	38	Wethersfield	na	na	na
Easton	0	2	1	Norwich	2	3	2	Willington	1	1	1
Ellington	2	11	9	Old Lyme	na	na	na	Wilton	na	na	na
Enfield	na	na	na	Old Saybrook	2	6	4	Winchester	4	4	0
Essex	0	3	3	Oxford	na	na	na	Windham	2	3	2
Fairfield	13	27	12	Plainfield	3	7	4	Windsor	na	na	na
Farmington	10	16	14	Plainville	1	3	6	Windsor Locks	na	na	na
Franklin	0	1	0	Plymouth	1	2	3	Wolcott	3	7	5
Glastonbury	4	8	14	Pomfret	3	4	2	Woodbridge	na	na	na
Goshen	1	1	2	Portland	0	0	1	Woodbury	3	5	1
Granby	2	2	1		1	4	3	Woodstock	1	1	0
Greenwich	8	24	16								

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)

<b>Leading General Drift Indicator</b> ..... NA	<b>Business Activity</b>	<b>Tourism and Travel</b>
<b>Coincident General Drift Indicator</b> .. NA	New Housing Permits ..... +46.2	Info Center Visitors ..... -22.5
<b>Farmington Bank Bus. Barometer</b> +0.6	Electricity Sales ..... +0.9	Attraction Visitors ..... -19.1
<b>Phil. Fed's CT Coincident Index</b> .... +2.6	Construction Contracts Index ..... +27.8	Air Passenger Count ..... -1.4
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b> ..... +0.7	New Auto Registrations ..... +8.6	Indian Gaming Slots ..... -8.1
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> ..... -0.2*	Air Cargo Tons ..... -1.1	Travel and Tourism Index ..... NA
Labor Force ..... -2.0	Exports ..... +5.4	
Employed ..... -1.7	S&P 500: Monthly Close ..... +14.3	
Unemployed ..... -5.4	<b>Business Starts</b>	
<b>Average Weekly Initial Claims</b> ..... +1.1	Secretary of the State ..... +13.6	
<b>Avg Insured Unempl. Rate</b> ..... -0.28*	Dept. of Labor ..... -7.6	
<b>U-6 Unemployment Rate</b> ..... 0.0*	<b>Business Terminations</b>	
<b>Prod. Worker Avg Wkly Hrs, Mfg</b> .... +0.7	Secretary of the State ..... +23.9	
<b>PW Avg Hourly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -10.7	Dept. of Labor ..... -25.6	
<b>PW Avg Weekly Earnings, Mfg</b> ..... -10.0	<b>State Revenues</b> ..... +22.8	
<b>CT Mfg. Production Index</b> ..... -6.1	Corporate Tax ..... +25.3	
Production Worker Hours ..... -5.7	Personal Income Tax ..... +22.5	
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -9.3	Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... +5.8	
<b>Personal Income</b> ..... +2.1	Sales & Use Tax ..... +4.5	
<b>UI Covered Wages</b> ..... +1.6	Indian Gaming Payments ..... -12.5	
	<b>Interest Rates</b>	
	Prime ..... 0.00*	
	Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.46*	

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

## THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC DIGEST

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### THE CONNECTICUT

# ECONOMIC DIGEST

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